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Abstract

Background

Rhodiola algida has long been used to prevent acute and chronic altitude sickness. In our previous study, we screened for a bioactive fraction from *R. algida*. However, the effects and mechanisms of this bioactive fraction on chronic hypoxia-induced pulmonary arterial hypertension remain to be elucidated.

Objective

The aim of this study was to determine the effect of bioactive fraction from *R. algida* (ACRT) on chronic hypoxia-induced pulmonary arterial hypertension (HPAH) and to understand the possible mechanism of its pharmacodynamic actions. *Materials and Methods*: Male Sprague-Dawley rats were separated into five groups: control group, hypoxia group, and hypoxia+ACRT groups (62.5, 125, and 250 mg/kg/day of ACRT).

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