

Khara-Khoto was published in the 10(th) Volume of Heishuicheng Manuscript Collected in Russia. The prescription is composed of Herba Cistanches, Radix Achyranthis, Semen Plantaginis, white poria, Cortex Cinnamomi, Radix Aconiti preparata, Semen Cuscutae and baked ginger, whose main function is invigorating kidney yang and nourishing kidney essence. This prescription has a close relationship with the Han prescription in central plain of China which may be based on certain lost Chinese medical book.

Liang, W. et al. (2012). "Inhibitory effects of *salviae miltiorrhizae radix* (danshen) and *puerariae lobatae radix* (gegen) in carbachol-induced rat detrusor smooth muscle contractility." *Int J Physiol Pathophysiol Pharmacol* 4(1):36–44.

Both danshen (D) and gegen (G) have proven relaxant effects on vascular smooth muscle, thus their potential bladder inhibitory effects have impending interests in urology. The aim of this study was to demonstrate the novel effects of D and G on detrusor smooth muscle contractility. Urothelium-intact (+UE) and urothelium-denuded (–UE) detrusor strips were isolated from the rat. Isometric tension was measured using a myograph system. Carbachol (CCh) was used to pre-contract the detrusor strips prior to stepwise relaxation by adding extracts of D, G, and a DG (7:3) formulation. Tonic relaxation level and phasic contractile activity under the herbal treatments were analyzed. There was no difference in the herbal effects between +UE and –UE strips. D alone induced a much smaller relaxation than G alone or DG. G alone also suppressed phasic amplitude but not phasic frequency while DG suppressed both parameters. D and G acted synergistically to yield the observed effects on detrusor smooth muscle. The findings showed that the DG formulation were able to relax the detrusor as well as suppress phasic contractions, both actions important in maintaining normal bladder filling and urine storage processes. Hence DG may have new application in the management of bladder disorders.

Mao, G. X. et al. (2015). "Salidroside protects against premature senescence induced by ultraviolet B irradiation in human dermal fibroblasts." *Int J Cosmet Sci* 37(3):321–328.

**OBJECTIVES:** Salidroside, the predominant component of a Chinese herbal medicine, *Rhodiola rosea* L., becomes an attractive bio-agent due to its multifunction. Although it is well proposed that this herbal medicine may have photoprotective effect according to the folk hearsay, the direct supportive experimental evidences linking the drug with skin ageing have rarely been reported so far. The study was conducted to investigate the photoprotective role of salidroside and its related mechanisms in vitro. **METHODS:** First, a premature senescence model induced by UVB irradiation (250 mJ cm<sup>–2</sup>) in human dermal fibroblasts (HDFs) was established, and senescent phenotypes were evaluated by cell morphology, cell proliferation, senescence-associated beta-galactosidase (SA-beta-gal) activity and cell cycle distribution. Then the photoprotective effect of salidroside was investigated. Cells were pre-treated with various doses of salidroside (1, 5 and 10 μM) followed by the sublethal dosage of UVB exposure and then were harvested for various detections, including senescence-associated phenotypes and molecules, alteration of oxidative stress, matrix metalloproteinase-1 (MMP-1) secretion and inflammatory response. **RESULTS:** Pre-treatment of salidroside dose dependently reversed the senescent state of HDFs induced by UVB as evidenced by elevated cell viability, decreased