

Membranous nephropathy (MN) is the predominant cause of nephrotic syndrome in adults. Furthermore, sirolimus has been reported to reduce proteinuria and decrease glomerular IgG deposition, as evidenced by immunofluorescence studies [16]. Sirolimus (rapamycin), widely used to prevent allograft rejection in organ transplantation [13], exerts immuno-suppressive effects through inhibition of the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR)—a serine/threonine kinase critical for T-cell activation and proliferation [14].