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 mamma- lian target of rapamycin (mTOR)--a serine/threonine kinase critical for T-cell activation and proliferation [14].

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