enhance the effectiveness of these plant-based medicines in angiotherapy (5). Dantonic® is an oral formulation for the treatment of angina, currently undergoing global Phase III clinical trial. It consists of extracts from dried roots of Salvia miltiorrhiza (Danshen) and Panax notoginseng (Sanqi), plus borneol. Previously, a novel phenolic ester isopropyl 3- (3, 4-dihydroxyphenyl)-2-hydroxypropanoate (IDHP) derived from danshensu was found to be a major metabolite of Dantonic® in human plasma and rabbit hearts (6). It produced a concentration-dependent (0.0001–30 µM) relaxation of norepinephrine-induced contraction in endothelium-intact and endothelium-free mesenteric arterial rings, mainly by causing the relaxation of smooth muscles through its actions on calcium-activated potassium channels (7). We hypothesise that chimeric esters of S. miltiorrhiza phenolic acids and borneol may improve the pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic profiles of the parent phenolic acids. To test their potential in therapeutic angiogenesis, IDHP and six chimeric esters were tested on human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) for their ability to modulate migration, proliferation and tube formation in vitro. Some chimeric esters (1.0 nM-10 µM) stimulated HUVEC proliferation and migration, but had no significant effect on tube formation. Preliminary studies indicate that these chimerics stimulate HUVECs by inhibiting p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase. IDHP did not affect HUVEC proliferation but was cytotoxic at >50 µM, and its effect on HUVEC migration and tube formation are currently under investigation. Overall, this series of studies highlights a new platform for drug discovery based on the holistic principle of traditional Chinese medicine and synergistic interactions between materia medica, and introduces several novel drug candidates for angiogenesis modulation.