Claims

1. Use of a substance capable of removing an indole compound that is a tryptophan metabolite from an intestinal tract, for the manufacture of a prophylactic or therapeutic agent for pulmonary hypertension.

2. Use according to claim 1, wherein the substance is a substance that adsorbs or binds to an indole compound that is a tryptophan metabolite.

3. Use according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the indole compound is at least one selected from the group consisting of tryptamine, indole-3-aldehyde, indole-3-pyruvic acid, indole-3-ethanol, indole-3-acetic acid, indole-3-propionic acid, indole-3-acrylic acid, and indole-3-lactic acid.

4 Use according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the substance is a porous inorganic adsorbent.

5 Use according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the substance is a carbonaceous adsorbent.

6. Use of a reagent for measuring tryptophan concentrations in feces, intestinal contents, or blood samples collected from a subject, for examining the presence or absence of pulmonary hypertension or the severity of pulmonary hypertension.

7. Use of a reagent for measuring an indole compound that is a tryptophan metabolite in feces, intestinal contents, or blood samples collected from a subject, for examining the presence or absence of pulmonary hypertension or the severity of pulmonary hypertension.

8. Use of a reagent for measuring an activity of an aryl hydrocarbon receptor in feces or intestinal contents collected from a subject, for examining the presence or absence of pulmonary hypertension or the severity of pulmonary hypertension.

9. Use of a reagent for measuring angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 concentrations in feces, intestinal contents, or blood samples collected from a subject, for examining the presence or absence of pulmonary hypertension or the severity of pulmonary hypertension.

10. Use of a substance that increases an expression level of angiotensin-converting enzyme 2, for the manufacture of a prophylactic or therapeutic agent for pulmonary hypertension.