

Importance of Efferent Arteriolar Vascular Tone in Regulation of Proximal Tubule Fluid Reabsorption and Glomerulotubular Balance in the Rat

IEKUNI ICHIKAWA and BARRY M. BRENNER, *Laboratory of Kidney and Electrolyte Physiology and Departments of Medicine, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, and Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts 02115*

ABSTRACT Micropuncture study was performed in 21 mildly volume-expanded Munich-Wistar rats before and during partial aortic constriction to examine the effects of endogenous prostaglandins (PG) and angiotensin II (AII) on single nephron glomerular filtration rate (SNGFR) and absolute proximal reabsorption rate (APR). Animals received either vehicle (group 1), indomethacin (group 2), or indomethacin plus saralasin (group 3). Before aortic constriction, these inhibitors were without effect on values of SNGFR and APR. In group 1 rats, reduction in mean renal arterial perfusion pressure (\overline{RAP}) to ~ 65 mm Hg resulted in marked and proportional declines in SNGFR and APR. With equivalent reduction in \overline{RAP} in group 2 rats, however, SNGFR fell to a lesser extent and APR tended to increase slightly above preconstriction values. Indomethacin administration was therefore associated with disruption of glomerulotubular balance. In view of the roughly equivalent declines in afferent arteriolar resistance measured in groups 1 and 2, the magnitude of increase in efferent arteriolar resistance (R_E) appeared to be of major importance in determining the observed presence or absence of glomerulotubular balance. Thus, the lesser fall in SNGFR in group 2 than in group 1 was a result of the higher value for glomerular capillary hydraulic pressure in group 2, a consequence of the higher value of R_E . The higher average value

for APR during reduced \overline{RAP} in group 2 than in group 1 is also attributable to this pronounced rise in R_E , the effect of which was to augment the net reabsorptive pressure both by favoring higher post-glomerular oncotic pressure and lower downstream (peritubular capillary) hydraulic pressure. Since intrarenal release of AII is enhanced when \overline{RAP} declines, and because AII is known to raise R_E selectively, it is likely that endogenous AII brought about the marked increase in R_E in group 2, which was readily demonstrable only in indomethacin-treated rats, presumably because endogenous PG synthesis was suppressed.

In keeping with this conclusion, when the action of endogenous AII was inhibited by saralasin in group 3 rats, reduction in \overline{RAP} failed to induce a rise in R_E , so that net filtration and reabsorption pressures again declined proportionally, as did SNGFR and APR. The present evidence therefore suggests that glomerulotubular balance is influenced to an important extent by the prevailing vasomotor tone of the efferent arteriole.

INTRODUCTION

As with fluid movement across extrarenal capillary beds, rates of filtration and absorption of fluid across renal glomerular and peritubular capillaries are governed by local imbalances in transcappillary hydraulic and colloid osmotic pressures (the so-called Starling forces) (1–17). Moreover, changes in glomerular filtration rate (GFR) are regularly accompanied by directionally similar and roughly proportional changes in the absolute rate of proximal tubule fluid reabsorption (APR). This phenomenon of glomerulotubular balance has been shown to depend, at least in part, on simultaneous and complementary adjustments in glomerular and peritubular transcappillary Starling forces (3, 5–7, 10, 17–20).

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It is uncertain at present whether adjustments in transcapillary fluid exchange across the series-linked glomerular and peritubular capillary networks are mediated by intrarenal or extrarenal mechanisms. For example, partial aortic constriction and renal venous occlusion, maneuvers commonly used to elicit changes in GFR and APR, are known to stimulate intrarenal angiotensin II and prostaglandin synthesis and release (21–28); both hormone systems are capable of altering glomerular and postglomerular Starling forces substantially (18–20, 29–34). The present study was therefore designed to evaluate the roles played by these endogenous renal vasoactive substances in mediating the close coupling between GFR and APR that occurs in response to partial aortic constriction in the Munich-Wistar rat.

GLOSSARY OF SYMBOLS

Angiotensin II	Angiotensin II
APR	Absolute proximal reabsorption, nl/min
C	Protein concentration, g/dl
GFR	Whole kidney glomerular filtration rate, ml/min
Hct	Blood hematocrit in femoral artery, vol%
K_f	Glomerular capillary ultrafiltration coefficient, nl/(s · mm Hg)
K_r	Peritubular capillary reabsorption coefficient, nl/(s · mm Hg)
P	Hydraulic pressure, mm Hg
PG	Prostaglandins
P_r	Local net peritubular transcapillary reabsorptive pressure, mm Hg
P 113	Saralasin, or [Sar ¹ , Val ⁵ , Ala ⁸]-A II
ΔP	Glomerular or peritubular transcapillary hydraulic pressure difference, $P_{GC} - P_T$ or $P_C - P_i$, mm Hg
Π	Colloid osmotic pressure, mm Hg
$\Delta \Pi$	Peritubular transcapillary colloid osmotic pressure difference, $\Pi_c - \Pi_i$, mm Hg
Q	Plasma flow rate, nl/min
R	Resistance to blood flow, dyne · s · cm ⁻⁵
\overline{RAP}	Mean left renal arterial perfusion pressure, mm Hg
SNFF	Single nephron filtration fraction
SNGFR	Single nephron glomerular filtration rate, nl/min
(TF/P) _{in}	Late proximal tubule fluid-to-plasma inulin concentration ratio

Superscript

— Mean value

Subscript

A	Afferent arteriole
C	Peritubular capillary
C'	Distal-most surface branches of peritubular capillaries
E	Efferent arteriole
GC	Glomerular capillary
I	Cortical interstitium
T	Proximal tubule

METHODS

Experiments were performed in 21 adult male Munich-Wistar rats weighing 288–366 g and allowed free access to standard rat pellet chow and water before study. Rats were anesthetized

with Inactin (100 mg/kg, i.p.; Byk Gulden Lomberg Chemische Fabrik GmbH, Konstanz; West Germany) and prepared for micropuncture as described previously (35). To restore plasma losses during surgical preparation and micropuncture study (35), each rat received an intravenous infusion of homologous rat plasma (obtained at the time of micropuncture by exsanguination of a littermate) at the rate of 10 ml/kg per h for the first 45 min, followed by reduction in infusion rate to 1.5 ml/kg per h for the remainder of each experiment. Each rat was also given an intravenous infusion of a volume of isotonic saline equal to 3% body wt administered in a period of 45 min. The infusion rate was then reduced to 10 ml/kg per h for the remainder of the experiment. An intravenous infusion of inulin in 0.9% NaCl (1.2 ml/h) was begun 60 min before micropuncture study, resulting in final plasma inulin concentrations of about 100 mg/dl. Mean left renal arterial perfusion pressure (\overline{RAP}) was monitored via a catheter placed in the left femoral artery, using an electronic transducer (model P23Db, Statham Instruments Inc., Oxnard, Calif.) connected to a direct-writing recorder (model 7754A, Hewlett-Packard Co., Palo Alto, Calif.). Late surface convolutions of proximal tubules were located by observing the passage of lissamine green dye which was injected rapidly (0.05 ml of a 5% solution) into the right jugular vein catheter.

Preconstriction period. In groups 2 ($n = 7$ rats) and 3 ($n = 7$ rats), suppression of prostaglandin (PG) biosynthesis was achieved by adding indomethacin to the inulin solution to deliver 3.5 mg/kg per h throughout the duration of each experiment. In group 3, saralasin (P 113), a competitive angiotensin II antagonist, was also infused at the rate of 0.3 mg/kg per h throughout each experiment. In group 1 ($n = 7$ rats), vehicle alone was substituted for these inhibitors. The following micropuncture measurements and collections were carried out in random order in the initial or preconstriction period in all three groups. Exactly timed (1–2-min) samples of fluid were collected from surface late proximal convolutions from each of two of three nephrons for determination of flow rate and inulin concentration. These measurements permit calculation of tubule fluid-to-plasma inulin concentration ratios, (TF/P)_{in}, and single nephron glomerular filtration (SNGFR) and APR rates, as described previously (17). Coincidental with these tubule fluid collections, two or three samples of femoral arterial blood were obtained for determination of systemic arterial hematocrit (Hct) and plasma concentrations of total protein and inulin. In addition, two or three samples of urine from the left kidney were collected for determination of flow rate and inulin concentration, and calculation of total (left) kidney GFR. For these urine collections, indwelling ureteral polyethylene catheters (PE-50 or PE-10) were used.

Protein concentrations of plasma entering glomerular (C_A) and peritubular capillaries (C_E) were determined by analyzing femoral arterial and surface efferent arteriolar blood plasmas, respectively. These inlet estimates of pre- and postglomerular plasma protein concentration also permit calculation of single nephron filtration fraction (SNFF) and initial glomerular (Q_A) and peritubular (Q_E) capillary plasma flow rates, using equations described previously (17). Colloid osmotic pressures in afferent (Π_A) and efferent (Π_E) arteriolar plasmas were estimated from values of C_A and C_E (17). In addition, renal lymph was obtained by inserting micropipettes (outer tip diameters of $\sim 25 \mu\text{m}$) into intact renal hilar lymph vessels. Because renal lymph originates primarily in the renal cortex (36–38), interstitial colloid osmotic pressure (Π_i) was estimated from the value of protein concentration measured in this lymph fluid (17).

Capillary and tubule hydraulic pressures were measured with a continuous recording, servo-null micropipette transducer system (model 3, Instrumentation for Physiology and

TABLE I
Mean Values for Whole Kidney and Single Nephron GFR and the Determinants of Filtration

	\overline{RAP}	Hct	C_A	GFR	Q_A	SNFF	SNGFR	\bar{P}_{GC}	P_T	$\Delta\bar{P}$	K_f
	mm Hg	vol %	g/dl	ml/min	nl/min		nl/min		mm Hg		nl/ (s · mm Hg)
Group 1 (vehicle, n = 7 rats)											
Preconstriction	114 ±4	44.5 0.8	4.9 0.1	1.39 0.05	159 7	0.38 0.01	57.9 2.0	50.5 0.7	17.4 0.9	33.1 1.0	0.108 0.006
Aortic constriction	66 1	42.7 1.0	4.5 0.1	0.98 0.09	116 8	0.35 0.02	39.8 2.5	44.2 0.9	15.0 0.5	29.2 0.7	0.076 0.008
<i>P</i> value*	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001	<0.001	<0.05	<0.001	<0.025
Group 2 (indomethacin, n = 7 rats)											
Preconstriction	113 3	44.1 0.6	5.0 0.1	1.29 0.08	148 16	0.37 0.01	54.4 5.0	50.7 1.3	16.0 0.7	34.7 1.6	0.102 0.018
Aortic constriction	67 2	42.9 0.8	4.6 0.1	0.98 0.10	102 9	0.40 0.02	41.6 4.1	49.6 1.0	13.7 0.6	35.8 1.8	0.050 0.005
<i>P</i> value*	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.01	<0.005	<0.05	<0.01	>0.20	<0.025	>0.20	<0.05
Group 3 (indomethacin + P 113, n = 7 rats)											
Preconstriction	112 1	45.2 0.5	4.9 0.1	1.22 0.07	157 5	0.37 0.01	58.4 1.6	49.8 0.9	15.8 1.1	33.9 0.5	0.095 0.008
Aortic constriction	66 1	43.2 0.4	4.5 0.1	0.84 0.09	118 9	0.31 0.02	36.2 1.5	41.3 0.6	14.8 0.9	26.5 0.9	0.091 0.015
<i>P</i> value*	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001	>0.50
<i>P</i> value†	>0.50	>0.50	>0.50	>0.50	>0.50	<0.005	>0.20	<0.01	>0.50	<0.001	>0.40
<i>P</i> value§	>0.50	>0.50	>0.50	>0.50	>0.50	<0.001	<0.025	<0.001	>0.10	<0.001	<0.05
<i>P</i> value¶	>0.50	>0.50	>0.50	>0.50	>0.50	>0.10	>0.10	>0.20	>0.10	>0.40	>0.05

Values expressed as mean ± 1 SE. $\Delta\bar{P}$ denotes mean glomerular transcapillary hydraulic pressure difference.

* Calculated from paired data in each rat by Student's *t* test.

Calculated from unpaired data for the changes:

† group 1 vs. group 2;

§ group 2 vs. group 3;

¶ group 3 vs. group 1.

Medicine, San Diego, Calif.). Micropipettes with outer tip diameters of 2–3 μ m and containing 2.0 M NaCl were used. Hydraulic output from the servo-null system was coupled electronically to a second channel of the Hewlett-Packard recorder by means of a pressure transducer. Direct measurements of time-averaged hydraulic pressures in single glomerular capillaries (\bar{P}_{GC}), proximal tubules (P_T), efferent arterioles (P_E), and the distal-most surface branches of peritubular capillaries (P_C^1) were recorded in each rat. Using the same device, subcapsular space hydraulic pressure was also measured and the values obtained were taken to reflect renal cortical interstitial hydraulic pressure (P_i).¹

Partial aortic constriction period. Upon completion of the control micropuncture measurements outlined above, \overline{RAP}

was reduced in all rats of each group to ~65 mm Hg, by means of partial constriction of the abdominal aorta. Partial aortic constriction was achieved by applying tension to a 000 silk ligature encircling the abdominal aorta between the origins of the renal arteries. \overline{RAP} was maintained at this level for the remainder of each experiment. 20 min later, measurements and collections specified above were repeated, again in random order. Recollections of late proximal tubule fluid were obtained from previous puncture sites of the same tubules studied in the preconstriction period. During the second study period, vehicle (group 1), indomethacin (group 2), or indomethacin P113 (group 3) were infused at the same rates as were used in the preconstriction period.

Calculations. From the measured decline in hydraulic pressure along single afferent ($\overline{AP} - \bar{P}_{GC}$) and efferent ($\bar{P}_{GC} - P_E$) arterioles, together with the calculated blood flow rates through these vessels, it was possible to calculate resistances to blood flow offered by single afferent (R_A) and efferent arterioles (R_E), using equations described previously (39). Details of the methods for calculation of the glomerular capillary ultrafiltration coefficient (K_f) are also given elsewhere (39).

According to the Starling relationship, the rate of peritubular

capillary uptake of APR is given by: $APR = K_r \cdot \bar{P}_r = K_r \cdot (\bar{\Delta}\Pi - \bar{\Delta}P) = K_r \cdot [(\bar{\Pi}_c - \Pi_i) - (\bar{P}_c - P_i)]$; where K_r and \bar{P}_r represent peritubular capillary reabsorption coefficient and mean net reabsorptive pressure, respectively; $\bar{\Delta}\Pi$ and $\bar{\Delta}P$ are the mean peritubular transcapillary oncotic and hydraulic pressure differences; $\bar{\Pi}_c$ and \bar{P}_c are the mean peritubular intracapillary oncotic and hydraulic pressures; and Π_i and P_i are the corresponding pressures in the surrounding cortical interstitium. \bar{P}_c was estimated from the expression: $(P_E + P_C^1)/2$.²

K_r and \bar{P}_r , and thus $\bar{\Delta}\Pi$ and $\bar{\Pi}_c$ were calculated with a differential equation that gives the rate of change of protein concentration with distance along an idealized peritubular capillary. This equation, together with its derivation and the method for its solution, is discussed in detail elsewhere (11, 12).

RESULTS

Preconstriction period. Mean values for \bar{RAP} , blood hematocrit in femoral artery (Hct) and a number of other measures of plasma and urine composition and single nephron function in groups 1–3 are summarized in Table I. Preconstriction values for \bar{RAP} , Hct, C_A , and whole kidney GFR were essentially identical in all groups. As also shown in Table I, preconstriction values for SNGFR; plasma flow rates, afferent arteriole (Q_A), SNFF; \bar{P}_{GC} ; P_T ; $\bar{\Delta}P (= \bar{P}_{GC} - P_T)$ and K_r were likewise similar in each group.

Mean values for $(TF/P)_{in}$, APR, and the various determinants of peritubular capillary uptake of APR obtained in the preconstriction period in these three groups of rats are given in Table II. As shown, values for $(TF/P)_{in}$ and APR measured in the preconstriction period were similar in groups 1–3. Likewise, during this initial control period, average values for intravascular oncotic pressure at the beginning of the peritubular capillary network, Π_E , were similar among the three groups, as were values for initial efferent peritubular capillary plasma flow rate (Q_E). Insofar as $\bar{\Pi}_c$ is determined by Π_E and Q_E and by the degree of subsequent dilution of peritubular capillary plasma protein concentration by reabsorbate (i.e., APR),³ the similar values of APR, Π_E , and Q_E in the

preconstriction period in groups 1–3 led to similar values for $\bar{\Pi}_c$ in each group (Table II). Because mean values for interstitial oncotic pressure, Π_i , were also essentially identical in the initial period in each group, mean peritubular transcapillary oncotic pressure difference, $\bar{\Delta}\Pi$, which is given by $\bar{\Pi}_c - \Pi_i$, was also similar among groups. Likewise, hydraulic pressures measured at P_E and P_C^1 along the peritubular capillary network, and thus \bar{P}_c , were also essentially identical in the initial period in the three groups. Finally, because mean values for P_i were nearly the same in all groups, $\bar{\Delta}P (= \bar{P}_c - P_i)$ was also numerically similar in the initial period in these three groups. Collectively, therefore, \bar{P}_r , which is given by $\bar{\Delta}\Pi - \bar{\Delta}P$, averaged very nearly the same in the preconstriction period in each group, as shown in Table II. Moreover, since mean values for APR and \bar{P}_r were similar in this period for all groups, average values for K_r also were similar (Table II). Finally, as shown in Table II, values for R_A and R_E in the preconstriction period were statistically similar in all groups.

Partial aortic constriction period. Mean values for a number of indices of whole kidney and single nephron function measured during reduced \bar{RAP} are also shown in Tables I and II and Figs. 1 and 2. Equivalent reductions in \bar{RAP} were achieved in groups 1–3 (Table I). Values for Hct and C_A fell slightly but similarly in all three groups, reflecting the continued infusion of colloid-free solutions. With reduction in \bar{RAP} , GFR decreased significantly in each group. Likewise, values for Q_A fell significantly in each group, again indicating that the magnitude of the reduction in \bar{RAP} induced by partial aortic constriction was beyond the autoregulatory range. Although reductions in \bar{RAP} and Q_A were essentially equivalent in magnitude in each group, values for SNFF increased significantly with blockade of PG synthesis in group 2 whereas SNFF fell significantly in groups 1 and 3 (Table I). Given the similar reductions in Q_A among groups, and the increase in SNFF only in group 2, it follows that the reductions in SNGFR measured in group 2 were, on average, less than in the other two groups studied (Table I and Fig. 1). As with the relatively high values for SNFF and SNGFR in group 2, \bar{P}_{GC} values in group 2 exceeded those in groups 1 and 3 (Table I and Fig. 2). As shown in Table I, average values for P_T fell slightly and equivalently in all three groups. Therefore, $\bar{\Delta}P (= \bar{P}_{GC} - P_T)$ fell significantly only in groups 1 and 3 (Table I). Finally, as also shown in Table I, a significant reduction of K_r was observed with aortic constriction in group 1 animals. Whereas infusion of the PG synthetase inhibitor failed to affect this decline in K_r with aortic constriction (group 2), addition of the AII antagonist to group 3 rats prevented this fall in K_r . In groups 1 and 3, therefore, GFR and SNGFR each fell with partial aortic constriction on average by ~30%, due primarily to the concomitant average de-

² Values for hydraulic pressure were also measured in first order branches of surface efferent arterioles, vessels approximately equidistant between efferent arterioles (where P_E was measured) and terminal peritubular capillaries (where P_C^1 was measured). The resulting pressures were roughly midway between values for P_E and P_C^1 , justifying use of the equation given.

³ Because distal convoluted tubules of superficial nephrons are also perfused with surface peritubular capillaries, APR undoubtedly underestimates true peritubular capillary fluid uptake in absolute terms. In view of the small amount of reabsorption by cortical distal convolutions (~5% of filtered load), however, the magnitude of this underestimation is quite small. Moreover, fewer than half of all superficial nephrons have distal convolutions on the renal cortical surface. We have therefore chosen, as have others (12, 40) to neglect this distal reabsorptive component, which we estimate to be <1.5 nl/min, compared with measured APR values, which always averaged >16 nl/min, and usually >23 nl/min.

TABLE II
Mean Values for APR and the Determinants of Peritubular Transcapillary Fluid Exchange

	(TF/P) _{in}	APR	II _k	mm Hg	nl/min	II _c	II _t	$\Delta\bar{P}$	P _g	P _c	P _i	$\Delta\bar{P}$	P _r	K _r	R _A	R _E
		nl/min	mm Hg	mm Hg	nl/min	mm Hg	mm Hg	mm Hg	mm Hg	mm Hg	mm Hg	mm Hg	mm Hg	nl/(s·mm Hg)	× 10 ⁶ dyne·s·cm ⁻⁵	× 10 ⁶ dyne·s·cm ⁻⁵
Group 1 (vehicle, n = 7 rats)																
Preconstriction	1.76 0.09	24.2 1.8	31.2 0.9	98 5	25.9 0.8	2.6 0.1	23.3 0.8	21.4 0.7	10.8 0.6	16.1 0.4	2.9 0.3	13.2 0.2	10.1 0.7	0.043 0.004	1.78 0.13	1.05 0.06
Aortic constriction	1.78 0.11	16.4 1.3	25.6 1.1	76 7	21.0 0.8	1.9 0.2	19.1 0.9	19.0 0.8	9.1 0.6	14.0 0.5	2.0 0.2	12.0 0.7	7.0 0.6	0.040 0.004	0.90 0.07	1.25 0.09
P value*	>0.50	<0.001	<0.001	<0.005	<0.001	>0.05	<0.001	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.05	>0.50	<0.01	>0.20	<0.001	<0.025
Group 2 (indomethacin, n = 7 rats)																
Preconstriction	1.78 0.05	23.7 2.8	31.1 0.8	92 10	25.6 0.8	2.8 0.5	22.8 0.7	21.0 0.4	10.1 0.7	15.6 0.4	2.3 0.2	13.3 0.3	9.5 0.7	0.044 0.007	2.09 0.30	1.24 0.30
Aortic constriction	3.14 0.40	27.3 2.4	29.3 1.2	61 6	21.9 1.8	2.4 0.5	19.5 1.9	12.0 0.7	6.2 0.7	9.0 0.4	1.8 0.2	7.3 0.5	12.2 1.9	0.040 0.005	0.80 0.11	2.27 0.20
P value*	<0.025	>0.10	<0.05	<0.025	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	>0.05	<0.001	>0.10	>0.20	<0.001	<0.001
Group 3 (indomethacin + P 113, n = 7 rats)																
Preconstriction	1.82 0.04	26.0 0.7	30.3 0.9	99 5	24.2 0.7	2.4 0.3	21.8 0.8	19.8 0.7	10.2 0.7	15.6 0.5	2.3 0.2	12.4 0.7	9.4 0.8	0.049 0.005	1.74 0.09	1.05 0.04
Aortic constriction	1.92 0.08	16.9 0.4	23.8 1.0	82 8	20.0 0.6	1.8 0.3	18.2 0.7	19.4 0.9	9.7 0.7	14.6 0.6	2.4 0.3	12.2 0.8	6.1 0.7	0.051 0.006	0.96 0.06	1.05 0.08
P value*	>0.10	<0.001	<0.001	<0.025	<0.001	<0.005	<0.005	>0.20	>0.05	>0.20	>0.50	>0.50	<0.005	>0.50	<0.001	>0.50
P value†	<0.01	<0.005	<0.005	>0.40	>0.40	>0.05	>0.50	<0.005	<0.005	<0.005	>0.20	<0.001	<0.005	>0.50	>0.10	<0.001
P value§	<0.01	<0.001	<0.001	>0.10	>0.50	<0.05	>0.50	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	>0.05	<0.001	<0.005	>0.20	>0.05	<0.001
P value¶	>0.20	>0.20	>0.10	>0.40	>0.20	>0.10	>0.40	<0.05	>0.05	<0.05	>0.05	>0.20	>0.50	>0.20	>0.40	<0.05

Values expressed as mean ± 1 SE. $\Delta\bar{P}$ denotes mean peritubular transcapillary hydraulic pressure difference.

* Calculated from paired data in each rat by Student's *t* test.

† Calculated from unpaired data for the changes:

‡ group 1 vs. group 2;

§ group 2 vs. group 3;

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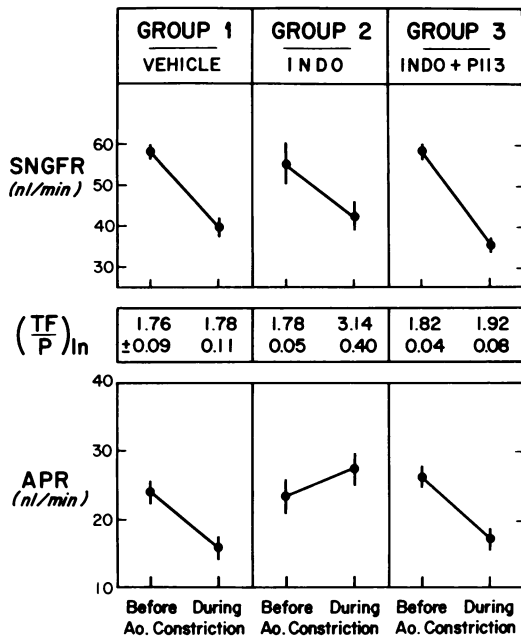


FIGURE 1 Summary of changes in SNGFR, $(TF/P)_{in}$, and APR in response to partial aortic (Ao.) constriction in vehicle- (group 1), indomethacin (INDO)- (group 2), and indomethacin plus P 113- (group 3) treated animals. Seven rats were in each group. Values are expressed as mean \pm 1 SE.

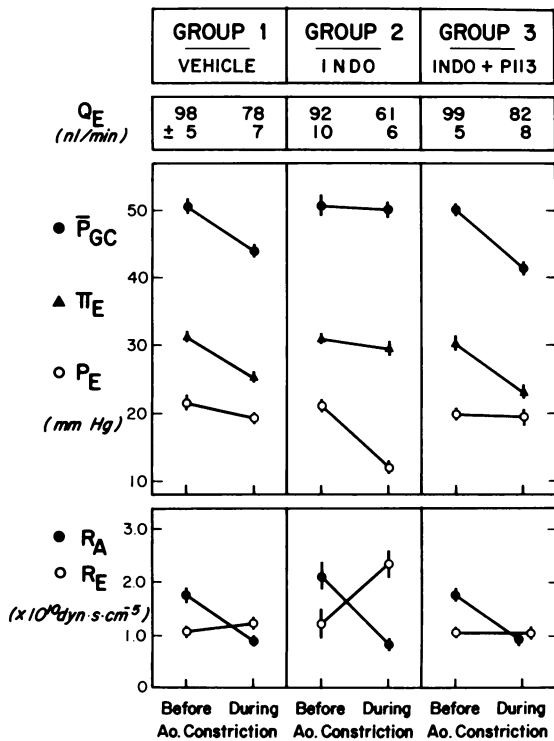


FIGURE 2 Summary of changes in single nephron pressures, flow, and resistance in response to partial aortic constriction in groups 1-3. Values are expressed as mean \pm 1 SE.

clines in Q_A and $\bar{\Delta P}$. Although K_f also fell in group 1 rats, this change did not prove to be of significance because animals remained near filtration pressure equilibrium. In group 3, K_f remained unchanged with aortic constriction. Despite declines in K_f and Q_A in group 2 animals which exceeded those in groups 1 and 3, values for GFR and SNGFR fell to a lesser extent in group 2 than in group 1 or 3, owing to the lack of decline in $\bar{\Delta P}$. As noted below and in Table II, the more pronounced increase in R_E in group 2 than in the other groups studied accounts for the relatively higher average values for \bar{P}_{GC} and $\bar{\Delta P}$ (hence SNGFR) in group 2.

As shown in Table II and Fig. 1, the effects of partial aortic constriction on proximal tubule fluid reabsorption and its determinants also differed in group 2 rats, relative to groups 1 and 3. Whereas $(TF/P)_{in}$ remained essentially constant in response to reduced RAP in groups 1 and 3, relative to preconstriction values, this measure increased markedly in group 2, on average by nearly 80% (Table II). With reductions in SNGFR, therefore, APR fell proportionately in groups 1 and 3 but remained statistically unchanged from preconstriction levels (and numerically higher) in group 2. In the presence of the prostaglandin synthetase inhibitor, therefore, APR failed to decline with aortic constriction in group 2, thereby disrupting the nearly perfect glomerulotubular balance observed in groups 1 and 3.

Mean values for the various determinants of APR measured in each group during partial aortic constriction are shown in Table II and Fig. 2. In association with significant reductions in APR in groups 1 and 3, C_E and Π_E also fell significantly, reflecting significant declines both in C_A and SNFF. In group 2, however, the increase in SNFF nearly offset the concomitant decline in C_A so that Π_E fell only slightly (Table II and Fig. 2). Nevertheless, since average values for Q_E and APR were least and most, respectively, in group 2, relative to the other groups, values for $\bar{\Pi}_C$ proved to be essentially identical among the three groups studied (Table II). Finally, insofar as the reductions in Π_i seen in all three groups were numerically trivial, values for $\bar{\Delta \Pi}$ were also essentially equal in the aortic constriction period in all three groups (Table II).

The ΔP pattern seen in response to partial aortic constriction in group 2 rats differed from that displayed by groups 1 and 3. Values for P_E declined only slightly in groups 1 and 3, but fell markedly in group 2, as shown in Table II and Fig. 2. With aortic constriction, therefore, the hydraulic pressure drop along the efferent arteriole (i.e., $\bar{P}_{GC} - P_E$) was much greater in group 2 (~38 mm Hg) than in groups 1 and 3 (~23 mm Hg). Hydraulic pressures measured at $P_{C'}$ were also significantly lower during aortic constriction in group 2 than in groups 1 and 3 (Table II). Values for \bar{P}_C therefore declined markedly in group 2, to levels significantly lower than in the other two groups studied. Because of

numerically very small changes in P_i induced by aortic constriction in all three groups $\Delta\bar{P}$ declined only in group 2 but remained essentially constant in groups 1 and 3. Therefore, in groups 1 and 3, given the relative constancy of $\Delta\bar{P}$ for the peritubular capillary network between precontraction and aortic constriction periods, the significant average reductions in $\Delta\bar{\Pi}$ led to significant declines in \bar{P}_r (Table II). In group 2 rats, however, the greater average decline in $\Delta\bar{P}$ than in $\Delta\bar{\Pi}$ with aortic constriction resulted in a slight increase in \bar{P}_r . Given the proportional reductions of APR and \bar{P}_r with aortic constriction in groups 1 and 3, calculated values for K_r remained essentially unchanged, on the average, in these two groups, as shown in Table II. K_r also remained unchanged on average in group 2, reflecting, in this case, small but insignificant increases in both APR and \bar{P}_r .

The average declines in R_A in response to aortic constriction were equivalent in all three groups (Table II and Fig. 2). By contrast, R_E tended to change little, on average, with aortic constriction in groups 1 and 3, but increased markedly in group 2, reflecting the distinctly higher and lower average values for \bar{P}_{GC} and P_E , respectively, and the greater average decline in Q_E , relative to the other groups studied.

DISCUSSION

In the precontraction period of this study, infusion of the PG synthetase inhibitor, indomethacin, whether alone (group 2) or in combination with the angiotensin II (AII) antagonist, P 113 (group 3), failed to induce detectable changes in renal hemodynamics or APR, implying that endogenous production of PG and AII was suppressed in this period, most likely because of the mild volume expansion resulting from plasma and saline infusions. With partial aortic constriction, however, the effects of these inhibitors on renal hemodynamics and APR were readily apparent, not surpris-

ingly since this maneuver leads to prompt stimulation and renal release of endogenous PG and AII (21–28).

Partial aortic constriction led to a fall in vascular hydraulic pressures at every level of the renal cortical microcirculation. A summary of these pressure changes is given in Fig. 3. In group 1 rats, the average reduction in $\bar{R}AP$ from 114 to 66 mm Hg was associated with a nearly 50% reduction in R_A and a concomitant small increase in R_E , on average by ~20%. In consequence of these arteriolar resistance changes, the decline in \bar{P}_{GC} was proportionately less than the decline in $\bar{R}AP$. The importance of R_E in setting the levels of hydraulic pressure both upstream (\bar{P}_{GC}) and downstream (P_E and $P_{C'}^1$) to this arteriole is highlighted by the results obtained in groups 2 and 3 (Fig. 3). In the latter group, despite an aortic constriction-induced fall in R_A similar in magnitude to that seen in group 1, the combined infusions of indomethacin and P 113 served to abolish the small rise in R_E seen in group 1. This failure for R_E to increase with aortic constriction in group 3 led to a decline in \bar{P}_{GC} whereas the hydraulic pressure in the microvasculature distal to the efferent arteriole (P_E and $P_{C'}^1$) remained at precontraction levels. The opposite pattern was observed in group 2 rats given indomethacin alone in that in response to aortic constriction, R_E increased nearly twofold above precontraction levels, whereas R_A was again decreased to the same extent as that found in groups 1 and 3. The marked rise in R_E in group 2 served to maintain \bar{P}_{GC} at precontraction levels but at the same time caused a marked decline in hydraulic pressure downstream to this resistor (P_E and $P_{C'}^1$).

In addition to influencing hydraulic pressures in upstream and downstream capillaries, the pronounced rise in R_E during aortic constriction in indomethacin-treated rats (group 2) also led to profound effects on oncotic forces along the glomerular and peritubular capillary networks. Thus, in contrast with the fall in

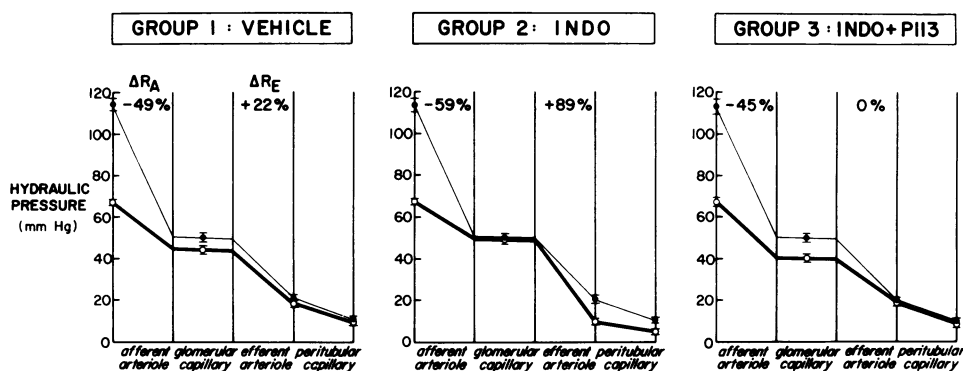


FIGURE 3 Profiles of intravascular hydraulic pressure from renal artery to terminal portion of peritubular capillaries before (●) and during (○) partial aortic constriction. Average changes in R_A and R_E are expressed as percentage of precontraction values.

SNFF that occurred with aortic constriction in group 1 animals (a consequence of the measured decline in \bar{P}_{GC}), values for SNFF rose significantly in group 2 rats, due entirely to the relatively high level of \bar{P}_{GC} achieved in this group. As a result, Π_E also remained at a relatively high level in these indomethacin-treated (group 2) animals.

Fig. 4 depicts the profiles of transcapillary oncotic and hydraulic pressure differences, plotted as a function of idealized distance along the peritubular capillary network, for the preconstriction and aortic constriction periods in all three groups of rats. As indicated in the top panels of Fig. 4, values for $\Delta\Pi$ and ΔP at the "afferent" or initial end of the peritubular capillary

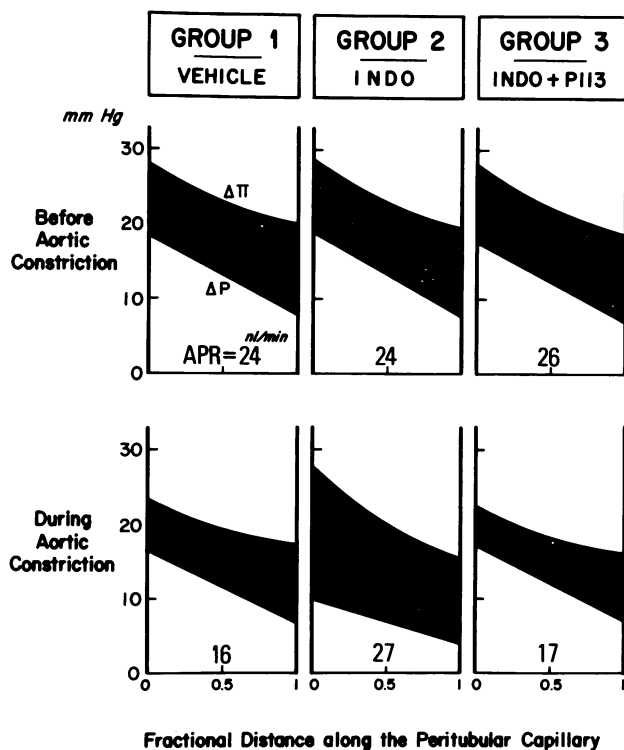


FIGURE 4 Profiles of $\Delta\Pi$ ($=\Pi_c - \Pi_i$) and ΔP ($=P_c - P_i$) along peritubular capillaries before and during partial aortic constriction in groups 1–3. The difference between $\Delta\Pi$ and ΔP at any given point along the capillary network represents the local net reabsorptive force. The shaded areas denote the $\Delta\Pi - \Delta P$ values integrated along the entire dimensionless length of the peritubular capillary network, and yield the \bar{P}_r . Before aortic constriction (upper panels), the profiles of $\Delta\Pi$ and ΔP were essentially identical in groups 1–3; \bar{P}_r was also identical in each group. Aortic constriction led to a marked decline in ΔP in group 2, but not in groups 1 or 3. In addition, $\Delta\Pi$ fell substantially with aortic constriction in groups 1 and 3 but remained at a relatively high level in Group 2. Overall, \bar{P}_r tended to increase in group 2 in contrast to the significant decline in \bar{P}_r seen with aortic constriction in groups 1 and 3. These changes in \bar{P}_r correlate well with the measured alterations in APR in all these groups, as shown.

network were identical during the preconstriction period in all three groups. These values for $\Delta\Pi$ and ΔP declined progressively with distance along this capillary network to essentially the same extent in each group. The similar declines in each group were the result of uptake of similar volumes of reabsorbate added to equivalent initial values for Π_E and Q_E . The comparable declines in ΔP with distance along this capillary network for each group largely reflect similar intrinsic axial resistances to blood flow in each group. Thus, as also shown in the upper panels of Fig. 4, the area between $\Delta\Pi$ and ΔP curves, i.e., \bar{P}_r , was similar in each group. Furthermore, average values for APR were also similar among groups, as shown.

The adaptations of these $\Delta\Pi$ and ΔP profiles to reduced RAP are shown for each group in the bottom panels of Fig. 4. Indomethacin treatment in group 2 rats increased the P_r at the initial end of the peritubular capillary by maintaining $\Delta\Pi$ at a relatively high level and reducing ΔP at this point of the capillary. In view of the numerically trivial changes in interstitial hydraulic and oncotic pressures observed in all three groups, the high inlet and length-averaged values of P_r in group 2 are attributable to the measured marked increase in R_E observed in this group. By contrast, in group 1 rats, inlet P_r values declined significantly with aortic constriction, because of the fall in the $\Delta\Pi$ value without a concomitant fall in ΔP . Since this pattern prevailed throughout the subsequent length of the capillaries in group 1 animals, \bar{P}_r also declined significantly with aortic constriction in this group. The fall in \bar{P}_r in group 1 correlated well with the measured fall in APR; in group 2 rats, APR increased slightly, but not significantly, with aortic constriction, and also correlated well with the finding of a small but significant rise in \bar{P}_r .

These results in groups 1 and 2 suggest that some endogenous vasodilator substance(s), released in response to partial aortic constriction, modifies the magnitude of the increase in R_E induced by partial aortic constriction. With suppression of synthesis and/or release of this vasodilator substance by indomethacin (group 2 rats), the efferent arteriolar vasoconstrictor response to the reduction in RAP was more pronounced than in group 1, manifested not only by the higher values for R_E and \bar{P}_{GC} but also by the lower values for Q_A and Q_E . $\Delta\Pi$ during aortic constriction was therefore higher in group 2 than in group 1 (Fig. 4), whereas the corresponding ΔP was lower, resulting in the nearly twofold higher values for both \bar{P}_r and APR in group 2 than in group 1. We presume that prostaglandins are the indomethacin-sensitive vasodilators released in response to partial aortic constriction, but no biochemical confirmation was sought in this study. In keeping with this possibility, however, exogenous infusions of prostaglandins E_1 and I_2 have been shown to decrease R_E in the Munich-Wistar rat (19, 34) and Strandhoy

et al. (41) observed significant reductions in APR during exogenous PGE_1 infusion in dogs in association with a fall in filtration fraction and a rise in P_C . By contrast, R_E rises markedly in indomethacin-treated rats studied under conditions in which endogenous AII levels are believed to be elevated (31, 33).

To further document this latter point, we infused P 113 into indomethacin-treated animals (group 3) in the present study. As noted in Table II and Figs. 2 and 3, with P 113 infusion the rise in R_E previously seen in groups 1 and 2 was essentially abolished. This finding is taken as support for a role of endogenous AII in mediating the increased R_E seen with aortic constriction in groups 1 and 2. To the extent that the more striking rise in R_E in group 2 than group 1 is the result of the absence of PG in group 2, the role of PG in group 1 appears to counterbalance the vasoconstrictor influence of AII on the efferent arteriole, the principal locus of action of AII (18, 32). When this counterbalancing influence of PG is lessened by indomethacin treatment, as in group 2, the rise in R_E (which we can now attribute mainly to AII) is much more pronounced. Whereas efferent arteriolar tone appears to be sensitive to either P 113 or indomethacin treatment, R_A was remarkably unaffected by either substance, suggesting that the decline in R_A was not humorally mediated but was rather the consequence of a passive or myogenic reflex (42–45).

In consequence of the failure of R_E to rise with aortic constriction in group 3 rats, $\dot{\text{P}}_{\text{GC}}$ fell significantly below preconstriction levels, whereas values for P_E and P_C tended to remain at preconstriction values. As predicted from the decline in $\dot{\text{P}}_{\text{GC}}$, we measured substantial declines in SNGFR, SNFF, and Π_E . Comparable changes in whole kidney hemodynamics with P 113 have been reported by others (42).

The resulting reduction in the $\Delta\Pi$ profile along the peritubular capillary network with aortic constriction in group 3 rats, in the absence of a simultaneous decline of the ΔP curve led to a marked decline in $\dot{\text{P}}_r$, as shown in Fig. 4. Once again, this decline in $\dot{\text{P}}_r$ correlated well with the measured fall in APR. Indeed, as shown in Fig. 4, the addition of P 113 to indomethacin-treated rats served to restore a near normal balance between intrarenal vasoconstrictor and vasodilator forces (such as existed in group 1, but not in group 2 where a vasoconstrictor influence predominated). The change in $\dot{\text{P}}_r$ with aortic constriction was therefore essentially identical in groups 1 and 3. Of importance, the changes in APR induced by aortic constriction were also virtually identical in groups 1 and 3.

The present findings supplement the evidence previously reported from this and other laboratories (2–17) in support of an important role for peritubular capillary Starling forces in regulating APR and glomerulotubular balance. In addition, the present results suggest that

the renin-angiotensin and prostaglandin systems play an important role in influencing APR, by virtue of their recognized and predictable actions on the renal glomerular and postglomerular microcirculations. Clearly, such a mechanism by no means excludes any possible luminal or epithelial factors that have also been proposed to contribute to overall glomerulotubular balance (46).

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