Glomerular Hemodynamics in Moderate Goldblatt Hypertension in the Rat

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SUMMARY Glomerular hemodynamics were studied by micropuncture technique in the unclipped kidney in rats in which modest two kidney Goldblatt hypertension was maintained for 4 weeks and in normotensive controls. Both groups ingested less than 2 mEq Na+/day. In hypertensive rats at micropuncture, mean hydrostatic pressure was elevated both systemically (128 ± 5 vs 113 ± 3 mm Hg, p < 0.05) and within glomerular capillaries (55 ± 2 vs 48 ± 1 mm Hg, p < 0.05), resulting in an increase in the transglomerular hydrostatic pressure gradient (40 ± 2 vs 33 ± 1 mm Hg, p < 0.05). The glomerular capillary permeability coefficient, however, was decreased in the hypertensive rats (0.063 ± 0.017 vs 0.115 ± 0.011 nl/s/g kw/mm Hg, p < 0.05), resulting in no change in nephron filtration rate (38.9 ± 2.3 vs 39.9 ± 2.5 nl/min/g kw). Nephron plasma flow also remained unchanged (154 ± 10 vs 140 ± 7 ml/min/g kw). In separate studies in this model of hypertension, saralasin infusion demonstrated a peripheral effect of circulating angiotensin II which was increased over controls. Kidney mass and GFR were not different between clipped and unclipped kidneys. No consistent abnormalities were observed by light or electron microscopy either in glomeruli or in vessels in the unclipped kidney. This study demonstrates that glomerular hemodynamics may be altered early in the course of modest hypertension in this model without altering blood flow or filtration rate. The decrease in glomerular capillary area and/or permeability (LpA) in the hypertensive rats could be either a result of the increased effect of circulating angiotensin II or the direct effect of glomerular capillary hypertension.

(Hypertension 4: 51-57, 1982)

KEY WORDS • Goldblatt hypertension • nephron filtration rate • glomerular capillary pressure

In several micropuncture investigations in the rat, systemic hypertension has been reported to be associated with glomerular hypertension and a reduction in the glomerular permeability coefficient.1-4 In much of this work, marked chronic systemic hypertension has produced significant secondary focal glomerular damage, coexisting with focal “superfunctioning” glomeruli. Thus, experimental findings in these models may be influenced by the process of compensatory glomerular hypertrophy. We therefore attempted the present micropuncture study, which examines glomerular pressures, flows, resistances, and permeabilities in the unclipped kidney 4 weeks after moderate systemic hypertension was established in the Goldblatt hypertensive Munich-Wistar rat. This study was undertaken 4 weeks after hypertension was established to minimize the effects of both focal glomerular obsolescence and other structural changes in the glomeruli studied, e.g., segmental sclerosis and/or glomerular hypertrophy. In this way we sought to define the initial glomerular adaptations to systemic hypertension in a model exhibiting the moderate increases in blood pressure which are most frequently encountered in clinical populations.

Methods

Male Munich-Wistar rats were used; they weighed 180 to 200 g (80-90 days old) at the start of the experiment. This strain of rat, raised and housed in an isolated colony at the Veterans Administration Medical Center, San Diego, California, characteristically provides from three to eight surface glomeruli accessible to micropuncture. Three groups of rats were studied at micropuncture: rats in which right renal artery stenosis was surgically produced (Group 1, n = 7); rats that were sham-operated (Group 2, n = 6); and rats that served as dietary controls (Group 3, n = 6). The latter group was studied to determine...
whether the sham operation contributed either to the
development of hypertension or to functional altera-
tions in the contralateral kidney at micropuncture.
Four additional groups of rats in which histologic and
saralasin infusion studies were respectively per-
formed are described later in this section.

Balance Studies

The degree of hypertension that develops in the two-
kidney Goldblatt hypertensive rat is variable and
may be accompanied by sodium retention or natriuresis. Therefore, it appeared desirable to
delineate the specific characteristics of this model in
our hands. Balance studies and serial blood pressure
monitoring were performed in both a group of 16
clipped rats, four of which were included in Group 1,
and in a group of eight sham-operated rats separate
from Group 2. After 7 to 10 days for acclimation to
the diet and metabolic cages, control Na+ and K+
balance data were gathered over 1 week. Balance
studies were then continued for 4 weeks after either
production of renal artery stenosis or sham opera-
tion. A basic electrolyte-deficient liquid diet was used.
The diet contained approximately 2 g of protein,
carbohydrate, fat, amino acid supplements, trace ele-
ments, and full vitamin requirements per daily por-
tion; Na+ and K+ were then added to 2-liter quan-
ties of this diet. Each animal was provided 40 ml of a
semisolid diet containing 2 mEq Na+, 2 mEq K+
Water intake was otherwise ad libitum. Specific Na+
and K+ intakes were then calculated from the volume
of diet consumed. All urine and feces were collected
over 3- to 6-day periods for each of the 5 weeks of
study (control plus 4 postclip or post-sham weeks).
Urine volumes were determined by weight. Urine Na+
and K+ concentrations were determined by flame
photometry (Instrumentation Laboratories, Lexing-
ton, Massachusetts). Fecal Na+ and K+ were deter-
dined by the method of Leneen et al. Since fecal
Na+ and K+ content was negligible for 42 balance
periods studied, the remaining fecal samples were not
analyzed and assumed to be zero. Balance data from
each week was expressed as an average daily net gain
or loss of Na+ and K+ for that week. Animals were
weighed at least twice a week and always at the begin-
ning and end of a balance period. Weight change for
each week of study was expressed as the average in-
crease or decrease per day. All rats studied at micro-
puncture were also maintained in metabolic cages and
received the same diet as rats included in the balance
studies.

Blood Pressure

In all animals in the balance studies, arterial pres-
sure was measured 2-3 times per week by tail-cuff
arteriosonde (NARCO Bio-Systems, Houston, Tex-
as). Caged animals were prewarmed for 30 minutes
and then placed in a uniformly heated restraining
chamber. The arteriosonde device was calibrated to its
internal standard on each day of measurement. Dia-
stolic pressures cannot be determined accurately by
this method; therefore, only systolic pressures are re-
ported for the 5 weeks prior to micropuncture.

Method of Clip Application and Sham Operation

Renal artery stenosis was produced in Goldblatt
hypertensive animals by application of a silver clip
made by bending silver ribbon (0.006 X 0.070 inches)
over a wire template. Clips of 0.35 mm internal
diameter were applied to the proximal right renal
artery after carefully separating the artery from the
renal vein utilizing a dissecting microscope. The
procedure in sham-operated animals was identical ex-
cept that no clip was placed. The dietary controls were
surgically untouched. Only animals in which hyper-
tension developed were included in the study, necessitating rejection of approximately 15% of
clipped animals. This decision was based upon a
statistically significant increase in awake blood
pressure from the control, preclip week to the fourth
week, the week prior to micropuncture.

Micropuncture Protocol

The left kidney was studied at micropuncture in
Groups 1, 2, and 3. Groups 1 and 2 were studied 4
weeks after either application of the renal artery clip
or sham operation. Animals were prepared for micro-
puncture as described previously. Throughout the
study period, mean arterial pressure was determined
via a femoral artery catheter. 14C inulin was dissolved
in a physiologic NaCl-NaHCO3 maintenance solution
which was infused continuously through an indwelling
jugular venous catheter at a rate of 0.6% b.w./hr (30-40 C/hr). Right and left (whole) kidney
glomerular filtration rate (GFR), single nephron GFR
(SNGFR), and afferent and efferent arteriolar protein
concentration (Cp and Ce), respectively, were deter-
dined as described previously. Hydrostatic
pressures were measured directly in glomerular capil-
aries (Pc), proximal tubules (PT), and efferent
arterioles (HP) by methods described in detail in
prior publications. To evaluate the influence of circulating angiotensin II (Ang II) in this model, the Ang II antagonist saralasin
was infused in a separate (fourth) group of eight
clipped rats under conditions identical to those ob-
tained during micropuncture in Groups 1, 2, and 3. As
in these latter three groups, a 1-hour equilibration
period was allowed after surgical preparation, then
several control mean arterial pressures (MAP) were
obtained over a period of 1 hour. A saralasin infusion
was begun at 1 µg/kg/min, and after 15 minutes,
several measurements of MAP were again performed
over the next hour. Saralasin was also infused utiliz-
ing an identical protocol in a fifth group of eight
rats which were studied 4 weeks after a sham opera-
tion, at which time no renal artery clip was placed. The fall in
MAP during saralasin infusion in the fourth and fifth
groups of animals was calculated as the difference
between the average control value and the average value obtained during the infusion of saralasin.

Histologic Studies

Tissue for light and electron microscopy was obtained from both a sixth group of six rats with renal artery clips 0.25 mm in external diameter and a seventh group of five sham-operated controls. As with the previous micropunctured groups, tissue studies were undertaken 4 weeks after clipping or sham operation. Systolic arterial pressure in the clipped rats (Group 6) as measured by the tail cuff method was increased an average of 21 ± 6 mm Hg during the postclip period (p < 0.01). No balance studies or micropuncture measurements were attempted in rats from which renal tissue was obtained for morphological analysis.

Light microscopy was performed in hematoxylin and eosin and periodic acid Schiff-stained paraffin sections of Bouin's-fixed renal tissue. Transmission electron microscopy was done on uranyl acetate and lead citrate-stained sections (500-700 Å) of EPON 812 (Ladd Research Laboratories, Burlington, Vermont) embedded tissue. The tissue for electron microscopic study was obtained by superficial wedge biopsy prior to disruption of the renal circulation, and was fixed immediately by dicing in chilled 2% phosphate buffered glutaraldehyde (pH 7.3).

Calculations

Reference should be made to previous publications for calculation of afferent and efferent oncotic pressures (πa and πe, respectively), single nephron filtration fraction (SNFF), single nephron plasma flow (RPF), afferent and efferent arteriolar resistances (AR and ER, respectively), efferent effective filtration pressure (EFPe), and mean effective filtration pressure (EFP).

The glomerular permeability coefficient, LpA, was calculated from SNGFR, πa, πe, ΔP, and RPF by a computerized iterative process previously described in detail. Only when ΔP-πe>0, defining the state of filtration pressure disequilibrium, can a unique value for LpA be determined. If ΔP≈πe (filtration pressure equilibrium) a minimum value for LpA can be calculated by assuming that π rises along a glomerular capillary of unit length so that ΔP ≡ πe at its most efferent point.

Statistical Analysis

Measurements of blood pressure, weight, and sodium and potassium balance in the control and in each of the experimental weeks were compared utilizing two-way analysis of variance. Micropuncture data from each group were compared by means of an unpaired t test. Individual animal means were utilized when several measurements of a given parameter were available from a single rat.

Results

Balance Studies: Course of Blood Pressure Alterations

Data showing respective sodium balances and changes in weight during the control week and each of the 4 postclip weeks are presented in figure 1. Animals with renal artery clips became hypertensive after clip application and exhibited significant stable hypertension in each of the 4 postclip weeks. Thus, although systolic pressures were only modestly elevated, values obtained clearly differed from sham operated animals handled under an identical protocol. Over the 4 postclip weeks, the average increase in systolic pressure in the clipped animals was 23 ± 3 mm Hg (fig. 1).

Compared to the control preclip week, clipped animals retained sodium in Week 4 (p < 0.05). However, there was no difference in sodium balances between shams and clipped rats utilizing respective values obtained in Week 4. Clipped animals demonstrated significant weight loss during postoperative Weeks 1 and 2; during these weeks no significant change in sodium balance was demonstrated. No significant change in potassium balance was noted in either group during any period of the study. Sham-operated animals did not lose weight and could not be demonstrated to have altered sodium or potassium balances during the study period. Average daily Na+ intakes in the control preclip period in clipped and sham rats were 1.9 ± 0.0 and 1.8 ± 1.0 mEq/day respectively (NS) and for the postoperative period were, for Week

![Figure 1. Changes in systolic blood pressure, net daily Na+ balance, and daily weight changes for both clipped and sham-operated rats during the control preoperative week and for the 4 postclip weeks prior to evaluation by micropuncture. C = control week](http://hyper.ahajournals.org/)

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1.3 ± 0.1 vs 1.4 ± 0.1; for Week 2, 1.8 ± 0.1 vs 1.7 ± 0.1; for Week 3, 1.9 ± 0.0 vs 1.7 ± 0.1 (all NS); and Week 4, 1.7 ± 0.2 vs 1.2 ± 0.1 mEq/day respectively (NS). Values for K+ intake were identical since the diet contained equal quantities of Na+ and K+.

Average daily weight changes in the control preclip period in clipped and sham rats were 1.57 ± 0.25 vs 0.53 ± 0.76 g/day respectively (NS) and for the postoperative period were, for Week 1, -2.19 ± 0.86 vs 0.13 ± 0.62 (p < 0.05); for Week 2, -0.41 ± 0.38 vs 1.32 ± 0.48 (p < 0.02); for Week 3, 1.43 ± 0.22 vs 1.71 ± 0.20 (NS); and for Week 4, 0.48 ± 0.50 vs -0.32 ± 0.70 (NS) g/day.

Micropuncture Studies

There were no differences in any measurements at micropuncture between sham-operated animals (Group 2) and unoperated controls (Group 3). Data from Groups 2 and 3 were therefore combined and treated as from a single group, which is designated the control group in subsequent discussion of the micropuncture data.

In part because clipped kidneys exhibited variable reductions in mass in Group 1, no difference in mean kidney mass could be demonstrated between the clipped and the contralateral unclipped kidney (0.60 ± 0.10 vs 0.81 ± 0.10 g). Non-normalized whole kidney glomerular filtration rate also was variable on the clipped side; the value of 0.58 ± 0.18 ml/min on the clipped side did not differ statistically from the value of 0.90 ± 0.10 ml/min on the unclipped side. Urine flow was often markedly reduced on the clipped side making accurate GFR determination difficult in this hypodensive condition. GFR normalized for kidney mass also was not significantly reduced on the clipped side as a result of renal artery clipping (however, it was numerically lower in six of seven studies). Total (right plus left) GFR in Group 1 (1.49 ± 0.23 ml/min) was similar to total GFR in the control group (1.56 ± 0.13 ml/min). Left kidney mass (unclipped, micropunctured side) in hypertensive animals was similar to that in controls (0.81 ± 0.10 vs 0.77 ± 0.03 g). In control animals, right and left kidney weight (0.77 ± 0.03 vs 0.77 ± 0.03 g), GFR (0.83 ± 0.06 vs 0.71 ± 0.08 ml/min), and GFR/g were virtually identical. As further evaluation of the possibility that compensatory hypertrophy occurred on the unclipped side, SNGFR and GFR on the unclipped side were respectively compared with the contralateral GFR by linear regression analysis. While the process of compensatory hypertrophy would have been expected to produce an inverse correlation between these two variables, no correlation was demonstrable. Finally, the absence of an increase on the unclipped side of SNGFR (not normalized for kidney mass) compared to SNGFR in sham-operated animals suggests that compensatory hypertrophy was minimal and not readily demonstrable in this mild form of Goldblatt hypertension. Obviously, the reduction in awake GFR

### Table 1. Hydrostatic Pressures, Nephron Blood and Plasma Flow and Filtration Rate in Hypertensive Rats and Controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>MAP (mm Hg)</th>
<th>Pc (mm Hg)</th>
<th>Pp (mm Hg)</th>
<th>ΔP (mm Hg)</th>
<th>HPe (mm Hg)</th>
<th>SNGFR (nl/min/g kw)</th>
<th>RPF (nl/min/g kw)</th>
<th>RBF (nl/min/g kw)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypertensive</td>
<td>128 ± 5</td>
<td>55 ± 2</td>
<td>16 ± 1</td>
<td>40 ± 2</td>
<td>20 ± 2</td>
<td>38.9 ± 2.3</td>
<td>154 ± 10</td>
<td>315 ± 24</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Group 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>113 ± 3</td>
<td>48 ± 1</td>
<td>16 ± 1</td>
<td>33 ± 1</td>
<td>21 ± 1</td>
<td>41.3 ± 3.9</td>
<td>140 ± 7</td>
<td>292 ± 17</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Groups 2 and 3)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(p &lt; 0.05)</td>
<td>(p &lt; 0.05)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>(p &lt; 0.05)</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mean ± SEM values are given.

MAP = mean arterial pressure; Pc = glomerular capillary hydrostatic pressure; Pp = Bowman's space hydrostatic pressure; ΔP = hydrostatic pressure gradient across glomerular membrane; HPe = efferent peritubular capillary hydrostatic pressure; SNGFR = single nephron filtration rate; RPF = single nephron plasma flow; RBF = single nephron blood flow; and NS = not significant.

### Table 2. Glomerular Resistances, Effective Filtration Pressures, and Permeability in Hypertensive Rats and Controls

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>AR (10^9 dyn·sec·cm⁻⁶)</th>
<th>ER (10^9 dyn·sec·cm⁻⁶)</th>
<th>πA (mm Hg)</th>
<th>πE (mm Hg)</th>
<th>ΔP (mm Hg)</th>
<th>EFPa (mm Hg)</th>
<th>EFPe (mm Hg)</th>
<th>EFP (mm Hg)</th>
<th>LpA (nl/s/g/kw/mm Hg)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hypertensive</td>
<td>19.2 ± 2.7</td>
<td>10.3 ± 1.2</td>
<td>19.4 ± 1.4</td>
<td>30 ± 2</td>
<td>20.3 ± 2.5</td>
<td>9.6 ± 2.9</td>
<td>14.6 ± 3.0</td>
<td>0.063 ± 0.017</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Group 1)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>17.6 ± 1.0</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>9.2 ± 0.5</td>
<td>32.3 ± 1.2</td>
<td>14.2 ± 1.3</td>
<td>1.1 ± 1.8</td>
<td>6.2 ± 0.8*</td>
<td>0.115 ± 0.011</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Groups 2 and 3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>NS</td>
<td>(p &lt; 0.05)</td>
<td>(p &lt; 0.05)</td>
<td>(p &lt; 0.05)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Mean ± SEM values are given

*Maximum estimate of EFP at filtration pressure equilibrium.
†Minimum estimate of LpA at filtration pressure equilibrium.

AR = afferent arteriolar resistance; ER = efferent arteriolar resistance; πA = afferent oncotonic pressure; πE = efferent oncotonic pressure; EFPa = afferent effective filtration pressure; EFPe = efferent effective filtration pressure; EFP = mean effective filtration pressure; LpA = glomerular permeability coefficient; and NS = not significant.
in the clipped kidney was not of significant magnitude to stimulate contralateral compensatory hypertrophy.

A summary of data obtained at micropuncture is presented in tables 1 and 2 and figures 2 and 3. The profiles of mean arterial pressure, glomerular pressure, and peritubular capillary hydrostatic pressure in control and Group 1 rats are presented in figure 3. Mean arterial pressure at micropuncture averaged 128 ± 5 mm Hg in Group 2 and 113 ± 3 mm Hg in controls (p < 0.05). Glomerular pressure (P_G) was 55 ± 2 mm Hg in Group 2 and 48 ± 2 mm Hg (p < 0.05) in controls. There was no difference in peritubular capillary pressure (HP_E) between hypertensive and control groups (20 ± 2 vs 21 ± 1 mm Hg). Since Bowman’s space hydrostatic pressure (P_BS) was unchanged, AP, the transglomerular hydrostatic pressure gradient (P_G - P_BS), rose in Group 1 as a consequence of the increase in P_G (fig. 2). SNGFR, however, was not increased in Group 1 when compared to controls (39 ± 2 vs 41 ± 3 nl/min/g kw, fig. 2). There was no change in either systemic oncotic pressure (σ_T) (19 ± 1 ± 19 ± 1 mm Hg) or nephron plasma flow (RPF) (154 ± 10 vs 140 ± 7 nl/min/g kw). Single nephron filtration fraction in hypertensive rats was 0.25 ± 0.03 which was not different from control values (0.29 ± 0.02, p > 0.2). Lp_A, the glomerular permeability coefficient, decreased in the hypertensive group to 0.06 ± 0.02 nl/s/g mm Hg, a value significantly less than the minimum possible value for Lp_A in control rats (0.12 ± 0.01 nl/s/g mm Hg, p < 0.05). This decrease in Lp_A observed in Group 1 opposed the increase in AP in this group, maintaining SNGFR equal to SNGFR in the control group.

As would be expected, filtration pressure disequilibrium did not obtain in the control group, as AP (33 ± 1 mm Hg) approximated a-K (32 ± 2 mm Hg), defining the state of filtration pressure equilibrium, in which EFPE does not differ from zero (EFP_E = 1 ± 2 mm Hg). As there was no difference in RPF or hematocrit (51.1% vs 52.2%) between Group 2 and controls, single nephron blood flow also did not differ (315 ± 24 vs 292 ± 17 nl/min/g kw). Therefore, no evidence was provided for glomerular ischemia in the nephrons studied in Group 1. No change in AR or ER could be demonstrated statistically, although both AR and ER were numerically increased in Group 1. In Group 1 animals no significant correlation by regression analysis existed between systolic arterial pressures measured during the balance study period and either P_G or Lp_A; similarly, there was no significant correlation between MAP measured at micropuncture and either of the latter parameters.

The fall in MAP over the 1 hour during which the AII antagonist saralasin was infused was significantly greater in clipped animals than in sham-operated animals (ΔMAP = 21 ± 3 in Group 4 vs 12 ± 2 in Group 5, p < 0.05). In clipped rats, MAP fell from 122 ± 7 to 94 ± 6 mm Hg (p < 0.001); and in sham rats, MAP decreased from 122 ± 9 to 108 ± 9 mm Hg.

**Figure 2.** Comparison of nephron filtration rate (sngfr), nephron plasma flow (rpf), the glomerular capillary hydrostatic pressure gradient (ΔP), and the efferent arteriolar oncotic pressure (σ_E) 4 weeks after surgery in control, sham-operated rats (left) and hypertensive, contralateral renal artery clipped rats. Sngfr and rpf values were not different. Filtration pressure equilibrium occurred in control, normotensive rats (ΔP = σ_E) but not in hypertensive rats (ΔP > σ_E). NS = not significant.

**Figure 3.** Pressure profile of the glomerular microcirculation in control and hypertensive rats. NS = not significant.
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which is exposed to systemic hypertension. In this
(p < 0.001). Thus, the effect of circulating All as un-
masked by saralasin was demonstrably increased
relative to sham-operated controls in this model of
clip hypertension.

Five (of six) experimental rats prepared for
morphologic study became hypertensive. In the rat
with the highest systolic pressure (averaging 161 mm
Hg over the 4 weeks), light microscopic examination
revealed definite glomerular abnormalities. The lesion
was characterized by increased mesangial PAS-
positive material, which in areas had a granular
appearance. Mild focal interstitial cellular infiltration
and fibrosis were seen. The small arteries and
arterioles were variably hyperplastic, with frank
fibrinoid necrosis seen in the walls of two arterioles.

Electron microscopic studies of the unclipped
kidneys revealed definite abnormalities only in the one
experimental animal with the light microscopic
changes described above. Thickening of the mesangial
stalk area was apparent. There was an increase in
matrix with infrequent circumscribed electron-dense
accumulations in the mesangial area.

In summary, the morphologic changes in the
glomeruli of the unclipped kidneys were minimal and
largely confined to the mesangial areas. No definite
abnormalities were consistently demonstrated in
endothelial or epithelial cells, or in the thickness of the
GBM. Functional and morphologic correlations in the
unclipped kidney were not possible in this study, since
the studies were performed in different groups of
animals.

Discussion

This study has examined the potentially multiple in-
fluences of sustained Goldblatt hypertension upon
glomerular ultrafiltration in the “unclipped” kidney,
which is exposed to systemic hypertension. In this
model hypertension arises from increased activation
of the endogenous renin-angiotensin system, a well-charact-
erized system of pathogenic importance to renovascular, and possibly essential, hypertension. Modest increases in arterial pressure were produced and were associated with an elevation of glomerular capillary pressure and a decrease in the glomerular permeability coefficient, LpA, representing the product of capillary surface area (A) and local hydraulic permeability (Lp). SNGFR was unchanged in the hypertensive group due to the opposing effects upon the filtration process of the increase in ΔP and the decrease in LpA. There was no significant change in afferent or efferent resistance. These hemodynamic alterations were associated with a constant rate of glomerular blood flow and plasma flow.

The present findings are similar in some respects to
those of Schweitzer and Gertz, who studied younger
rats with relatively severe Goldblatt hypertension,
established for 4 weeks. In these animals, P0, as indi-
directly measured by stop-flow technique, was in-
creased in the unclipped kidney, and the ultrafil-
tration coefficient was decreased. AR was increased both
to autoregulate SNGFR and possibly to partially
“protect” the glomerular capillary from the effects of
hypertension. As a consequence of increased RPF and
increased P0, SNGFR (as estimated from early prox-
imal tubular flow rates) was increased; these findings
may have been at least in part a consequence of hyper-
trophy of the unclipped kidney, influenced both by the
demands of normal growth in the juvenile rat as well
as by the contralateral decrease in GFR. The major
difference observed in the present study was that
although directly measured values for P0 and ΔP were
increased and LpA was decreased, there were no changes in SNGFR or RPF. The present study is also
unique in that the effects of moderate rather than
severe hypertension were investigated in the absence
of either generalized histologic alterations or focal
glomerular hypertrophy or sclerosis. The lower blood
pressures in this model may have derived from the
rather modest NaCl intake of these rats. Balance
studies revealed both a rather low Na intake and no
significant Na retention when compared to control
rats (fig. 1).

Azar et al. have reported findings similar to those
of Schweitzer and Gertz in a model of severe chronic
hypertension in the rat. In these studies, however,
hypertension was induced by a high salt diet admin-
istered over several months, and significant focal
nephrosclerosis was evident at the time of the study. In
the studies of Azar et al., an increase in P0 (and ΔP)
and an increase in RPF appeared to maintain the
greatly increased SNGFR in a population of surviving
nephrons. These “superfunctioning” glomeruli have
also been observed in the unclipped kidney exposed to
the effects of Goldblatt hypertension. It therefore
cannot be determined from these studies whether the
elevated P0 was a secondary adaptive phenomenon in
surviving, but probably diseased nephrons, or whether
glomerular hypertension was a feature of the initial
pathophysiologic process which then further con-
tributed to glomerular injury. Heterogeneity in
nephron filtration rate was not observed in our hyper-
tensive rats, as the standard error in the measurement
of SNGFR in Groups 1 and 2 were comparable. Thus,
there is no evidence histologically or statistically that
focal glomerular injury was present in our model. The
present study thus suggests that P0 can be elevated as
an initial or primary consequence of even modest
systemic hypertension, and not solely as a late change
consequent upon advancing nephrosclerosis. It would
appear that changes in pre- and postglomerular resis-
tances do not normalize P0 in the course of sustained
hypertension in this model, and that, as a conse-
quency, glomerular hypertension occurs. For
reasons as yet unclear, these findings differ from those
reported in Kyoto hypertensive rats in which P0 is
normal and afferent and efferent resistances are
increased.

In the present study, the glomerular capillary per-
meability coefficient was decreased in Group 1 but un-
changed in normotensive control animals. An obvious
speculation is that this decrease in LpA could have
been either an effect of All or the result of the eleva-
tion of P0 alone. Somewhat against this former
Glomerular hemodynamics in Goldblatt hypertension/Steiner et al.

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The possibility is the previous finding from this laboratory that in the plasma expanded rat, infusion of native rat All in amounts sufficient to decrease Lpa also reduced RPF and SNGFR, and increased PP, AP, AR, and ER. In the present study, this full spectrum of effects upon pressures, flows, resistances, and the glomerular permeability coefficient was not observed. Comparison of these studies must be made cautiously, however, as it is unclear whether All infusion studies duplicate states in which All is endogenously generated. It remains conceivable that Lpa could have been reduced entirely through an effect of endogenously generated circulating All upon mesangial contractile elements in the absence of histologic changes in the present study on light or electron microscopy.

On the other hand, it is conceivable that chronically elevated PP alone may eventually induce alterations in the glomerular capillary and/or mesangium, which may initially be expressed only as a decrease in Lpa. Indeed, in a model of acute nephrotoxic renal failure, a reduction in the glomerular permeability coefficient has been demonstrated to proceed discernible ultrastructural change. Furthermore, a decrease in the glomerular capillary permeability coefficient or a thickening of the glomerular capillary have been found in varying animal models of hypertension. Ultrastructural studies in human hypertension of varying etiologies have also demonstrated basement membrane thickening in glomerular capillaries as the initial histologic glomerular lesion. In these various conditions, as in the present study, an increased glomerular hydrostatic pressure may well be the common hemodynamic factor producing a decrease in glomerular capillary area and/or permeability.

In summary, in the present study during mild Goldblatt hypertension, SNGFR and RPF remained normal and unchanged although glomerular hemodynamics were markedly altered. PP was elevated in spite of normal measurements for whole kidney and single nephron plasma flow and filtration rate, and the glomerular permeability coefficient (Lpa) was decreased. Elevated glomerular pressure does not appear late in the course of systemic hypertension as a consequence of the emergence of a population of superfunctioning nephrons. The early increase in PP may be causally related to the reduction in Lpa and may be of potential importance in the initiation as well as the progression of hypertensive glomerular disease.

References
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Glomerular hemodynamics in moderate Goldblatt hypertension in the rat.
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Hypertension. 1982;4:51-57
doi: 10.1161/01.HYP.4.1.51

Hypertension is published by the American Heart Association, 7272 Greenville Avenue, Dallas, TX 75231
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Print ISSN: 0194-911X. Online ISSN: 1524-4563

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