SUMMARY Adrenal regeneration hypertension (ARH) is caused by increased secretion of mineralocorticoids. Deoxycorticosterone (DOC), which has been found in increased concentrations in the blood of rats with ARH after the second week, must play an important role in the pathogenesis of ARH. However, the increased sodium reabsorption early in the regeneration suggests that another steroid might also play a role in ARH. We previously isolated 19-nor-deoxycorticosterone (19-nor-DOC), a mineralocorticoid with two to five times the potency of DOC, from the urine of rats with regenerating adrenals. In this study, ARH was produced, and the urinary excretions of free DOC and 19-nor-DOC and serum 19-nor-DOC were measured on the 23rd day of regeneration, when the systolic blood pressure of the ARH rats was 172 ± 5 mm Hg (SEM, n = 12) in comparison to 129 ± 4 mm Hg for the controls. Urine excretion of 19-nor-DOC was increased from 0.9 ± 0.1 ng/day in controls to 2.3 ± 0.6 ng/day in ARH for DOC and from 5.0 ± 1.1 ng/day in controls to 7.9 ± 1.4 ng/day in ARH for 19-nor-DOC. Serum 19-nor-DOC was undetectable in both groups. These studies suggest that increased DOC might play an important role in ARH by serving as the initial substrate for the formation of a more powerful mineralocorticoid, 19-nor-DOC, as well as by its own mineralocorticoid activity. However, for 19-nor-DOC to be important it would have to be formed from a precursor at the target organ, since it does not seem to be a circulating steroid.

We have identified a powerful mineralocorticoid, 19-nor-deoxycorticosterone (19-nor-DOC), in the urine of rats with ARH and have recently developed a method to measure the urinary excretion of 19-nor-DOC in rats. We are reporting our results of the measurements of free 19-nor-DOC and DOC in the urine and 19-nor-DOC in the serum of rats with adrenal regeneration hypertension.

Materials and Methods
Male Sprague Dawley rats weighing 100–120 g were obtained from Holtzman Farms (Madison, Wisconsin) and housed in animal quarters at 23°C with a 12-hour light-dark cycle (light, 600–1800). After 1 week of acclimatization, two groups of 12 rats underwent right adrenalectomy and nephrectomy and, one group, left adrenal enucleation. The rats were maintained on standard lab chow and 1% sodium chloride drinking water. Indirect blood pressures and urine output were measured weekly. Urine from the 23rd day was used for the steroid measurements. This urine was collected in beakers containing 10 mg of sodium azide to minimize bacterial contamination. At the end of the experiment, rats were sacrificed by decapitation under quiescent conditions at 1700. Blood was collect-
ed, allowed to clot, and centrifuged, and the serum was stored at −60°C until assayed. This time of collection was elected because we have shown that it approximates the time of the peak of the adrenal circadian rhythm.\(^\text{12}\)

**Assay Methods**

Free DOC and 19-nor-DOC were measured in the urine using a radioimmunoassay technique (Gomez-Sanchez CE et al., unpublished data, 1983). In short, to one-fifth of a 24-hour urine collection, 3000 dpm of HPLC purified (1,2\(^{3}\text{H}\))-DOC and (1,2\(^{3}\text{H}\)) 19-nor-DOC were added for estimation of recoveries. The urine was extracted with dichloromethane. This extract was evaporated, redissolved in heptane: isopropanol, and eluted with a gradient of 5% to 10% isopropanol in heptane. The areas corresponding to DOC and 19-nor-DOC were used for radioimmunoassay determinations using relatively specific antibodies previously described.\(^\text{10-13}\) The average recovery of (1,2\(^{3}\text{H}\)) DOC and (1,2\(^{3}\text{H}\)) 19-nor-DOC from the whole procedure was 53% ± 4% and 50.7% ± 4.9% respectively. Intraassay variability was 9.8% and 10%, and interassay variability was 19% and 16.6%, for DOC and 19-nor-DOC respectively. Accuracy was measured by adding 5, 10, and 20 ng to 20 ml of urine of DOC and 19-nor-DOC and subjecting it to the procedure. The average recovery was 94% ± 4% (SD). The blanks were low and indistinguishable from zero. The sensitivity of the standard curve was 3 pg (2 SD from the zero point). Serum 19-nor-DOC measured by radioimmunoassay. Serum corticosterone was measured by radioimmunoassay.\(^\text{14}\) Statistical evaluation was done by the Student \(t\) test for unpaired samples.

**Results**

The fluid intake and systolic blood pressure are shown in table 1. Fluid intake showed a statistically significant increase \((p < 0.01)\) at 9 days, a difference that remained relatively constant throughout the experimental period. Systolic blood pressure became significantly elevated at Day 16 and continued to increase up to the end of the experiment on Day 23. Serum corticosterone and urinary free 19-nor-DOC and DOC are shown in table 2. Serum corticosterone was lower, though not significantly so, in rats with ARH compared to the controls. The excretion of free urinary DOC was clearly increased in rats with ARH at Day 23. Normal rats excreted 0.9 ± 0.1 ng/day (x ± SEM) and ARH rats 2.3 ± 0.6 ng/day \((p < 0.01)\). The excretion of free 19-nor-DOC was 5.0 ± 1.1 ng/day in normal rats and 7.9 ± 1.4 ng/day in rats with ARH \((0.05 < p < 0.06)\). Serum 19-nor-DOC was undetectable in both groups (less than 1 ng/dl).

**Discussion**

The evidence that ARH is caused by increased secretion of a mineralocorticoid is universally accepted. The exact mineralocorticoid(s) responsible for ARH is somewhat controversial. DOC is elevated after the second week of the development of ARH\(^\text{3}\) and must play a crucial role in the hypertension, yet the increased sodium reabsorption that occurs during the first week of regeneration\(^\text{7}\) precedes the increase in DOC by 1 week. Saline polydipsia, as found in this study and others' during this early period, is also difficult to explain with the DOC hypothesis. The increased 19-nor-DOC excretions, even though small, in the urine of rats with ARH suggest that it may play a role in ARH. This steroid is two to five times more potent than DOC as a mineralocorticoid\(^\text{15,16}\) and can induce hypertension when injected chronically into rats.\(^\text{14}\) Previous studies have shown that 19-nor-DOC is not formed in the adrenal gland, but three possible precursors have been identified in rat adrenal incubations, 19-hydroxydeoxycorticosterone, 19-oxo-deoxycorticosterone, and 19-oic-deoxycorticosterone.\(^\text{17}\) Previous studies have also shown that these precursors are formed in both normal and regenerating adrenals.\(^\text{14}\) It has also been reported that one of these intermediates, 19-hydroxydeoxycorticosterone, is formed in greater quantities in the regenerating adrenals.\(^\text{14}\) The finding of

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**TABLE 1. Fluid Intake and Systolic Blood Pressure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day 9</th>
<th>Day 16</th>
<th>Day 23</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>ARH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urine output (ml/day)</td>
<td>40 ± 6</td>
<td>69 ± 8*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blood pressure (mm Hg)</td>
<td>111 ± 3</td>
<td>109 ± 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are means ± SEM.

*\(p < 0.01\).*
undetectable concentrations of 19-nor-DOC in the serum clearly shows that this is not a circulating steroid. In order for 19-nor-DOC to play a role in the pathogenesis of ARH, the conversion from a precursor (probably 19-oic-deoxycorticosterone) to 19-nor-DOC would have to occur in the target organ, the kidney. This would explain the presence of undetectable circulating levels of 19-nor-DOC, while clearly detectable levels of this steroid are found in the urine.

The mechanisms and relative quantitative contributions of both steroids to ARH remains to be elucidated. Dale et al. have recently shown that 19-nor-DOC excretions are elevated early in the development of hypertension in the spontaneously hypertensive rat. Further studies will be needed to establish the temporal relationship between 19-nor-DOC formation and ARH. It might be possible that the saline polydipsia and increased sodium reabsorption during the first few days of ARH could be explained by 19-nor-DOC production directly at the target organs.

### Acknowledgments

The expert secretarial help of Ruby Choquette is gratefully acknowledged.

### References

2. Gallant S, Brownie AC: Peripheral blood levels of corticosterone, 11-deoxycorticosterone and 18-hydroxy-11-deoxycorti- costerone during the development of adrenal regeneration hypertension. Studies carried out at the high and low point of the circadian rhythm. Life Sci 24: 1097, 1979

### Table 2. Steroid Measurements in Adrenal Regeneration Hypertension (ARH)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steroid</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>ARH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serum corticosterone (µg/dl)</td>
<td>10.6 ± 1.3</td>
<td>8.2 ± 0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary free DOC (ng/day)</td>
<td>0.9 ± 0.1</td>
<td>2.3 ± 0.6*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary free 19-nor-DOC (ng/day)</td>
<td>5.0 ± 1.1</td>
<td>7.9 ± 1.4†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* p < 0.01.
† p < 0.05 < p < 0.06.
Urinary free and serum 19-nor-deoxycorticosterone in adrenal regeneration hypertension.

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