

# Table of Contents

## Preface

## Table of Contents V-VIII

## Introduction 1

### 1. Overview of experimental models of the kidney 5

#### 1.1. Historical aspects of the perfusion of isolated kidneys 5

#### 1.2. Oxygen supply – a critical parameter 7

### 2. General principles of kidney perfusion 8

#### 2.1. Single-pass (once-through) perfusion 9

#### 2.2. Recirculation 9

#### 2.3. Recirculation and regeneration of the perfusate by dialysis 11

#### 2.4. Reperfusion of an anatomically perfusion-fixed kidney as a model 11

### 3. Advantages and general limitations of in-vitro perfusion of the mammalian kidney 12

#### 3.1. Flow-constant versus pressure-constant perfusion 18

#### 3.2. Concentrating and diluting capacity 18

#### 3.3. The permeability of albumin in the IPRK and the “repaired defect” hypothesis 21

### 4. Perfusion techniques 27

#### 4.1. Perfusion medium 27

##### 4.1.1. Salt solutions 27

##### 4.1.2. Addition of substrates 27

##### 4.1.3. Preparation of perfusate and dialysate 30

##### 4.1.4. Albumin stock solution 31

##### 4.1.5. Other colloid additives 31

##### 4.1.6. Semisynthetic perfusate with oxygen carriers 33

#### 4.2. Perfusion drive systems, measurement of flow and pressure 37

##### 4.2.1. Hydrostatic pressure 37

##### 4.2.2. Gas pressure 38

##### 4.2.3. Flow measurement, peristaltic pumps. Flow constant or pressure constant perfusion 39

##### 4.2.4. Other techniques of flow measurement 40

#### 4.3. Temperature control 41

##### 4.3.1. Temperature controlled cabinet 41

##### 4.3.2. Temperature control by water jacketing 44

4.4.	Aeration	44
4.4.1.	Aeration via a glass frit	44
4.4.2.	Glass oxygenators in recirculation technique	45
4.4.3.	Membrane oxygenators used in the recirculation technique	48
4.4.4.	Capillary oxygenator	51
4.4.5.	The dialyzer as a “kidney lung” (dialung)	52
4.5.	Filtering	54
4.5.1.	Filtration of the perfusate	54
4.5.2.	In-line filtration	55
4.6.	Cannulation	57
4.6.1.	Arterial access to the kidney, perfusion cannulas	57
4.6.2.	Venous Cannulation	60
4.6.3.	Ureteral catheter	61
<b>5.</b>	<b>Material for the perfusion apparatus</b>	<b>66</b>
5.1.	Single-pass System	66
5.2.	Recirculation system	76
5.3.	Recirculation mode with dialyzer for aeration and regeneration	78
5.4.	Reperfusion after anatomical fixation	80
<b>6.</b>	<b>Sterilization and disinfection procedures</b>	<b>83</b>
6.1.	Disinfection bath	84
6.2.	Thermal disinfection	84
6.3.	Sterilization by ethylene oxide	84
6.4.	On sterility of the perfusate	84
<b>7.</b>	<b>Anesthesia</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Surgical techniques and connection procedure</b>	<b>86</b>
8.1.	Selection of surgical instruments	86
8.2.	Surgical technique and connection procedures	87
<b>9.</b>	<b>Measurements: Parameters and methods</b>	<b>99</b>
9.1.	Temperature	99
9.2.	Perfusion flow rate	100
9.3.	Oxygen consumption	102
9.4.	Urinary flow rate, urinary flow blockage	102
9.5.	Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) and its measurement	103
9.5.1.	Inulin, polyfructosan, sinistrin	103
9.5.2.	Creatinine	103
9.5.3.	Other markers for determination of GFR	104

9.6.	Electrolytes Na, K, Ca, Cl, HCO <sub>3</sub>	104
9.7.	Osmolality and colloid-osmotic pressure	106
9.8.	Colloids, substrates incl. amino acids, protein and glucose	109
9.8.1.	Albumin	109
9.8.2.	Other colloids	110
9.8.3.	Metabolic substrates	112
<b>10.</b>	<b>Kidney perfusion: comparison of results</b>	<b>114</b>
10.1.	Single pass perfusion and recirculation with dialysis	114
10.1.1.	Perfusion flow rate, urine flow rate, GFR and filtration fraction in relation to albumin concentration	115
10.1.2.	Kidney weight – a problematic reference parameter	120
10.1.3.	Autoregulation of renal perfusion flow rate	122
10.1.4.	Fractional sodium reabsorption and absolute transport rate TNa	125
10.1.5.	Glucose reabsorption	127
10.1.6.	Potassium secretion	128
10.1.7.	Efficiency of sodium transport in relation to oxygen consumed	132
10.2.	Recirculation perfusion. Perfusion experiments on the endocrine function of the kidney	133
10.3.	Recirculation with regeneration of the perfusate by dialysis	137
10.4.	The anatomically fixed kidney as a tool for analyzing the glomerular filter	138
10.4.1.	Perfusion fixation of the isolated kidney for reperfusion	138
10.4.2.	Fixation solution for reperfusion experiments	140
<b>11.</b>	<b>Tabellarium and abbreviations for the tables</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>Annex</b>	<b>150</b>
12.1.	Biochemical studies on the energy metabolism of the IPRK	150
12.2.	Morphological studies of the IPRK, perfused either cell-free or with erythrocyte-containing medium	153
12.3.	Hypothesis to account for oxygen deficiency in the cell-free perfused kidney	167
12.4.	Overview of the contributions of our group to the four different techniques of renal perfusion	177
 <b>Klaus Hinrich Neumann, Göttingen</b>		
<b>13.</b>	<b>Special aspects of micropuncture experiments on the IPRK</b>	<b>180</b>
13.1.	Studies on the isolated perfused rat kidneys	180
13.2.	Glomerular morphometry	184

**Frank Schweda, Regensburg**

<b>14. The isolated perfused mouse kidney</b>	<b>187</b>
14.1. Perfusion techniques	187
14.2. Perfusion medium	189
14.3. Perfusion apparatus	190
14.4. Surgical preparation and cannulation of the renal artery	193
<b>Ad 14.2 Appendix</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>Sheep erythrocytes as O<sub>2</sub> carriers during perfusion of the isolated mouse kidney.</b> Contributed by <b>Jan Czogalla, Zurich</b> , Institute of Anatomy, University of Zurich, Switzerland	
<b>15. Technical appendix and image collection of the IPRK</b>	<b>197</b>
<b>16. Appendix on the history of renal perfusion 1849–1908</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>17. References</b>	<b>212</b>