

Research Article

Moderately Decreased Dietary Salt Intake Suppresses the Progression of Renal Insufficiency in Rats with 5/6 Nephrectomy

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Received 1 July 2014; Revised 8 September 2014; Accepted 11 October 2014; Published 10 November 2014

Academic Editor: Jane Black

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Aim. Up to now, an appropriate salt intake in renal insufficiency has not been clearly determined. We hypothesize that even a moderate decrease in salt intake may affect functional and morphologic response of the rat remnant kidney after 5/6 nephrectomy. **Methods.** Subtotal nephrectomy was performed in 77 inbred 12 week-old-female AVN Wistar rats. The two groups of rats were fed either a standard or a low salt diet. Median of salt intake was 14.6 and 10.4 mg/100 g/24 h in the two groups. **Results.** Ten weeks after ablation, the remnant kidney parenchyma wet weight was 0.66 ± 0.16 g/100 g of body weight and 0.56 ± 0.11 g/100 g of body weight ($P < 0.01$) in rats with a standard and low salt diet, respectively. In these two groups, systolic blood pressure was 151 ± 29 versus 126 ± 21 mmHg ($P < 0.05$), serum creatinine levels were 164 ± 84 versus 106 ± 29 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ($P < 0.001$), proteinuria was 84 ± 37 versus 83 ± 40 mg/100 g/24 h (N.S.), and the glomerular injury score was 2.06 ± 0.49 versus 1.43 ± 0.62 ($P < 0.01$), respectively. **Conclusion.** Moderately decreased salt intake slowed down the development of ablation nephropathy in AVN inbred strain of rats.

1. Introduction

Ablation of 5/6 (83%) of renal parenchyma in rats is an experimental model of chronic renal failure. Remnant “intact” nephrons respond by increasing single nephron filtration rate and with an impaired regulation of inflammatory mediators production. Later, the systemic hypertension and proteinuria develop. The final fatal consequence is the remnant glomeruli sclerosis, tubular atrophy and interstitial sclerosis (i.e., ablation nephropathy), and renal failure. This process can be reduced by a low protein diet and/or angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors administration [1] or by the early kidney transplantation [2].

It is well known that low salt intake decreases systemic blood pressure in experimental animals and men [3–7] as well as the incidence of cardiovascular accidents [8]. Low salt intake suppresses asymmetric dimethylarginine (ADMA)

formation and therefore nitric oxide (NO) production and downregulates the activity of platelet-derived growth factor (PDGF), interleukin-1 (IL-1), and other proinflammatory cytokines. Consequently, the endothelial function may be modified [8–11] and therefore atherosclerosis and cardiovascular and renal damages reduced [7]. Low salt intake also decreases proximal tubular epithelia hypertrophy [12–14]. In hemodialyzed patients with severe hypertension, low salt intake (5 g/24 h) caused a decrease in blood pressure due to the decrease in total peripheral resistance [7]. The normotension persisted several months even without antihypertensive therapy. Conversely, high salt intake increases systemic blood pressure, incidence of cardiovascular accidents, and secretion of cardiovascular steroids (“mammalian digitalis”) [15–17]. Salt also causes transfer of water from intracellular to extracellular compartment and shifts acid base balance towards metabolic acidosis.

Previously, it was found that in rats with 5/6 nephrectomy salt-free diet (0.09% versus 0.43% by weight) slowed rate of progression of the ablation nephropathy [12, 18]. The aim of the present study was to determine if even a mild decrease in salt intake (0.3% versus 0.5%), which corresponds by weight to the recommended salt intake in men (4-5 g/24 h), would affect functional and morphologic response of the rat remnant kidney after 5/6 nephrectomy.

2. Subjects and Methods

2.1. Animals. Seventy-seven 16-week-old inbred AVN female rats (inbred albino rats with low antibody formation response, from the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic) weighing 212 ± 22 g were used. Rats were randomly assigned to ingest either a standard (0.5% by weight; 32 animals) or a salt restricted chow (0.3%; 45 rats). The rats were fed *ad libitum* and food intake was estimated weekly by weighing the animals.

2.2. Operation Technique. Anaesthesia and surgery were performed as in our previous study [2]. Briefly, before the operation, the rats were administered 1 mL/100 g of body weight of 40% glucose. Subtotal (5/6) nephrectomy was performed under general anaesthesia (pentobarbital 3.5 mg/100 g of body weight). After a right and left flank incisions, the right kidney and two-thirds of the left kidney (the upper and lower poles) were removed and weighed to estimate the residual weight of kidney tissue (under an assumption that both kidneys had equal weights). The poles were incised by strangulation of thread slings. The fibrin foam stopped bleeding. The animals were killed under ether anaesthesia 10 week later.

2.3. Methods. Before operation and at 4th, 7th, and 10th weeks after 5/6 nephrectomy, the rats were weighed, systemic blood pressure was measured by tail-cuff technique and, approximately one hour later, blood samples from the tail vein were obtained. On the same days, the rats were placed in metabolic cages and 24 h urine specimens were collected. Serum and the urine concentrations of creatinine, sodium, and protein were measured. The urine output of these compounds was calculated on the basis of their urinary concentrations multiplied by the urine volume. The animals were fed DOS 2 B pellets (contents 20% protein; Velaz Comp., Czech Republic). Thirty-two animals were fed diet with a conventional (0.5% of salt) and 45 with low sodium content (0.3% of salt). The sodium intake was estimated in each animal based on the 24 h urine sodium output at the given intervals, providing its weight before and after its stay in a metabolic cage was comparable. The salt intake was calculated from 24 h sodium output with relation to the salt molecular mass. Creatinine clearance was calculated by multiplying the serum creatinine concentration by urine volume and this product was divided by the urine creatinine concentration and expressed as mL/100 g body weight/24 h. Principles of "Laboratory Animal Care" NIH publication Vol. 25, No. 28, revised 1996 were followed and the study was performed with an approval of the Ethical Committee of our Institute.

2.4. Laboratory Tests. Serum and urine creatinine concentrations were assayed by Jaffe reaction, sodium concentration by flame photometry, proteinuria by a pyrogallol red (Bio-Test, Lachema, Brno, Czech Republic).

2.5. Morphometry. For light microscopy, the paraffin sections of formalin-fixed blocks were stained with H.E. and trichrome. As in our previous study [2], the extent of focal and segmental glomerulosclerosis was estimated semiquantitatively in trichrome-stained sections under a rectangular eyepiece graticule net (Carl Zeiss Jena, Germany). Normal glomeruli were scored as zero and those with moderate widening of the mesangium as 1. The glomeruli with obliterative sclerosis of one capillary loop were scored as 2; those with more sclerosed loops as 4; and those with the global sclerosis as 8. The total number of points in 100 consecutive glomeruli divided by 100 indicates the glomerular index of sclerosis (GIS).

2.6. Statistical Evaluation. For comparison of means, unpaired *t*-test was used. All tests were two-sided, and the $P < 0.05$ value was considered as statistically significant.

3. Results

To establish a predisposition of AVN rats to ablation nephropathy development, we removed 50% of renal parenchyma (right-site nephrectomy), 66% (right-site nephrectomy and resection of the upper pole of the left kidney), and 83% (right-site nephrectomy and resection of the upper and lower poles of the left kidney) in 20 animals. Ten weeks after ablation, the weight of the residual kidney parenchyma and systolic blood pressure were significantly increased and the creatinine clearance decreased proportionally to the amount of removed renal parenchyma (Table 1). The aim of this pilot study was to find out a predisposition of AVN rats to the loss of renal parenchyma. In 5/6 nephrectomised rats the characteristic morphologic appearance of ablation nephropathy developed (Figure 1). These animals were not included in the following survey.

In our study, the calculated amount of the removed renal parenchyma was $80 \pm 4\%$ (average \pm SD; median 80) in rats with 5/6 nephrectomy. The calculated median of the daily salt intake was 14.6 mg/100 g/24 h and 10.4 mg/100 g/24 h in rats on the conventional and low salt diets, respectively.

At the end of the experiment, the renal parenchyma wet weight per 100 g of body weight was significantly lower in rats fed low salt diet (0.66 ± 0.16 versus 0.56 ± 0.11 ; $P < 0.01$; Figure 2).

Systolic blood pressure was increased in both groups, but it was lower in the group with lower salt intake during the entire follow-up period with statistical significance at the 10th week after ablation (149 ± 29 versus 125 ± 30 ; $P < 0.05$; Figure 3).

Serum creatinine levels increased during follow-up less rapidly in the group with lower salt intake with statistical significance at the 10th week (164 ± 109 versus 84 ± 23 μ L; $P < 0.001$) (Figure 4). Creatinine clearance was significantly higher in the group with low salt intake at the end of

TABLE 1: Relation between the quantity of removed renal parenchyma in AVN rats and increase in remnant parenchyma mass and its functional response at operation and 10 weeks later.

n	Proportion of removed parenchyma					
	50%		66%		83%	
	7	7	8	8	5	5
	Operation	10 weeks	Operation	10 weeks	Operation	10 weeks
Parench. weight (g ± SD)	0.79 ± 0.05	1.22 ± 0.10	0.52 ± 0.09	1.10 ± 0.15	0.31 ± 0.09	1.64 ± 0.35
S-creatinine (μmol/L)	46 ± 10	127 ± 11	40 ± 4	137 ± 18	43 ± 3	127 ± 39
Creat. clear. (mL/24 h/100 g)	265 ± 96	249 ± 30	284 ± 48	211 ± 69	263 ± 78	135 ± 53
Proteinuria (mg/24 h/100 g)	1 ± 0.5	3 ± 1.5	1 ± 0.5	7 ± 5.5	2 ± 1	75 ± 38

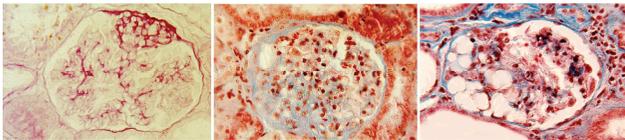


FIGURE 1: Segmental sclerosis and capsular adhesion of one capillary loop (top), grade 2. PAS (left); obliteration of lower part of capillary tuft (grade 4). Blue trichrome (middle); confluent sclerosis of glomerulus with microcystic structures of mesangiolysis (grade 8). Blue trichrome (right).

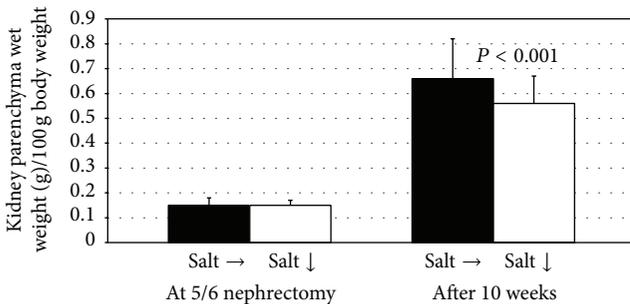


FIGURE 2: The influence of salt intake on the increase of renal parenchyma wet weight in rats after 5/6 nephrectomy. The weight of the remnant parenchyma at 5/6 nephrectomy was calculated from the weights of removed right kidney and the upper and lower poles of the left kidney under an assumption that both kidneys had equal weights.

the experiment (167 ± 90 versus 206 ± 82 mL/100 g/24 h; $P < 0.05$). After ablation, proteinuria increased in both groups with a high degree of variability and we did not document a significant difference in its levels between the two experimental groups.

The value of GIS (glomerular injury score) at the end of the experiment was 2.06 ± 0.49 and 1.43 ± 0.62 ($P < 0.01$) in the group with a conventional and low salt intake, respectively (Figure 5).

Body weights of animals in the two groups were comparable before 5/6 nephrectomy (218 ± 37 and 210 ± 33 in groups with normal and lower salt intake, resp.) and it was 251 ± 43 and 242 ± 45 g at the end of experiment (N.S.).

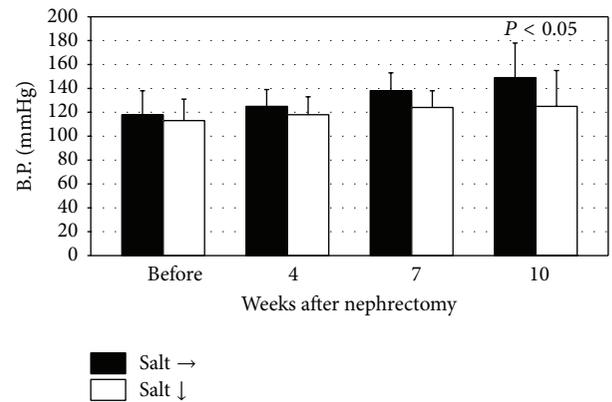


FIGURE 3: Influence of salt intake on systolic blood pressure in rats after 5/6 nephrectomy.

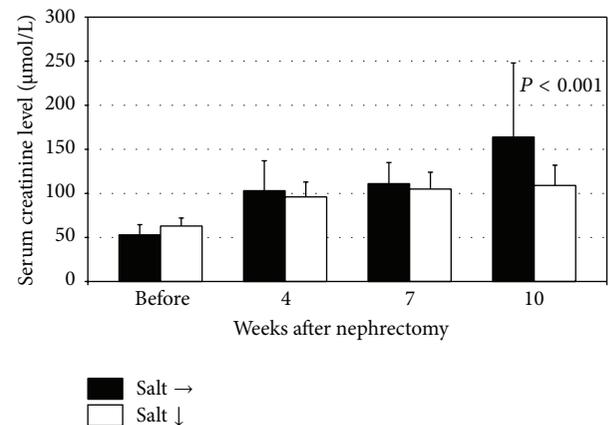


FIGURE 4: Influence of salt intake on serum creatinine levels in rats after 5/6 nephrectomy.

For statistical evaluation, we normalized all findings for 100 g of body weight.

4. Discussion

The current view of the renal disease progression in men was inferred from findings in the 5/6 nephrectomised rats. This procedure results in the syndrome of systemic hypertension,

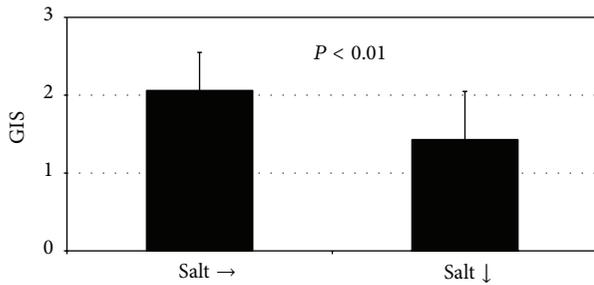


FIGURE 5: Influence of salt intake on the glomerular injury score (GIS) in rats after 5/6 nephrectomy.

proteinuria, and finally renal failure. Morphological evaluation of this lesion revealed glomerular and interstitial sclerosis and tubular atrophy [2]. The micropuncture technique documented more than twofold increase in the single nephron glomerular filtration rate caused by the increases in the afferent blood flow and glomerular capillary hydrostatic pressure and due to an increase in the filtration coefficient of the glomerular capillary wall [3]. These intrarenal hemodynamic changes are accompanied with an impaired regulation of growth factors, cytokines such as profibrogenic TGF β [11], reactive oxygen species formation [19], and impaired regulation of other inflammatory mediators [20]. Interestingly, salt restriction in rats with chronic renal failure also minimized the occurrence of the proximal renal tubular hypertrophy [14]. As renal failure progresses, the quantities of dietary salt may substantially influence bicarbonate homeostasis. The reduction of dietary salt resulted in bicarbonate conservation in rats with experimental progressive renal failure [21]. This, until now not fully appreciated acidifying effect of salt, was physiologically explained by the quantitative theory of acid base balance [22].

In men, salt intake correlates with systemic blood pressure and the reduction in salt consumption in patients with essential or renoparenchymatous hypertension or in those on renal replacement therapy decreases blood pressure [11, 23–25]. The infrequent reviews evaluating the linkage between dietary salt intake and the progression of renal diseases in men established that increasing dietary salt intake increases urine albumin excretion. The results are insufficient and conflicting as for the effects on renal function, especially over a prolonged time [8, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 26, 27].

Little is known about the effect of dietary salt intake on the experimental ablation nephropathy course. In Munich-Wistar rats with 5/6 nephrectomy, fed diet containing either 0.43% or 0.09% of salt by weight, the lower increases in the glomerular volume and glomerular capillary radius were observed in the latter group [18]. We found that the protective effect against ablation nephropathy progression might be accomplished also by a moderate reduction in salt intake (0.3% by weight). In our study, the ingested amount of salt was calculated from the urinary sodium output. It varied individually and if converted by the weight ratio for a 70 kg weighing men, it corresponded to intake of 7.5–10.1 g of salt/24 h and 5.2–7.4 g of salt/24 h for the conventional and

low salt diet groups, respectively. Such a reduction in the salt intake can be easily accomplished in men. In spite of a relatively modest reduction in dietary salt in our study, a more favourable course of ablation nephropathy was noted, both from the laboratory and morphological points of views. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study that demonstrates the renal protective effect of only moderate decrease in salt intake in 5/6 nephrectomised rats.

The rats were fed *ad libitum* and therefore there was a possibility that a salt content influenced the food intake. It is apparent from the value of the 24 h urinary sodium output (14.6 mg/100 g/24 h and 10.4 mg/100 g/24 h in the group with 0.5% and 0.3%, resp.) that it corresponds approximately to the same amount of ingested food in both groups. In addition, body weights were not statistically different between the groups at the end of the experiment; therefore, we infer that the food intake was similar in the groups. In patients with the salt sensitive hypertension a change in dietary salt intake from 100 mEq Na⁺/24 h (6 g of salt) to 236 mEq Na⁺/24 h (14 g of salt) for two weeks was associated with a significant increases in protein excretion (from 74 to 138 mg/24 h) [28]. As for renal function, renal patients with creatinine clearance between 10 and 40 mL/min., kept on a low salt diet (<100 mEq/24 h), showed an improvement in renal outcome over the 3-year period of observation when compared with a similar group on a higher dietary salt (>200 mEq of Na⁺/24 h).

We assessed the level of the renal parenchyma hypertrophy according to its wet weight at the end of the experiment. It was consistently lower in rats with salt restriction ($P < 0.01$). While in the salt-restricted rats the weight of the remnant kidney parenchyma achieved 68% of the calculated weight of both autologous kidney, it was as much as 77% in the group with a conventional salt intake at the end of the experiment.

Significant difference in GIS between the two groups of rats in favour of those with low sodium intake can be partially ascribed to lower systemic blood pressure. However, direct and blood pressure independent effects of high salt intake were identified, like the upregulation of TGF β in the kidneys and aortic endothelia, changes of cell secondary signalling pathways and NO formation [29].

Serum creatinine level was lower and creatinine clearance higher in the group fed diet with lower sodium content. We speculate that these findings mirror the larger preserved filtration area of the glomerular capillaries in rats with less advanced glomerular sclerosis and perhaps a higher number of preserved nephrons at the end of the experiment.

The normotensive inbred AVN strain of rats is susceptible to the development of ablation nephropathy, as proved by a proportionality of functional and morphologic impairments to the amount of removed renal parenchyma and the development of the ablation nephropathy ten weeks after 5/6 nephrectomy, as proved by our previous experiments [2]. The rapidity of development of these pathological changes is genetically determined [30].

Thus, a mild dietary salt reduction, in addition to salt free diet and ACEI administration, may provide an additional means which partially prevents the progression of the remnant kidney damage in rats with 5/6 nephrectomy.

Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

Acknowledgments

This investigation was supported by the Grant IGA NT11081 from the Grant Agency of the Ministry of Health, Czech Republic, and by the Grant 00064203 of the Ministry of Health, RVO, Czech Republic.

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