

# Ozone postconditioning in renal ischaemia-reperfusion model. Functional and morphological evidence

A. Fernández Iglesias<sup>1</sup>, L. González Núñez<sup>2</sup>, J.L. Calunga Fernández<sup>3</sup>,  
S. Rodríguez Salgueiro<sup>4</sup>, E. Santos Febles<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Research Department. Dr Abelardo Buch Nephrology Institute. Havana, Cuba

<sup>2</sup> Pathology Department. Dr Abelardo Buch Nephrology Institute. Havana, Cuba

<sup>3</sup> Clinic Department. International Ozone Clinic, Ozone Research Centre. Havana, Cuba

<sup>4</sup> Electronic Microscope Laboratory. The National Centre for Scientific Research. Havana, Cuba

<sup>5</sup> Audiology Department. Cuba Neurosciences Centre. Havana, Cuba

Nefrología 2011;31(4):464-70

doi:10.3265/Nefrologia.pre2011.May.10873

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Ischaemia-reperfusion is one of the main causes of kidney complications. The most frequent lesion is acute tubular necrosis. Ozone oxidative preconditioning exerts a modulatory effect of redox state of renal cells in models of ischaemia-reperfusion, by stimulating endogenous antioxidant mechanisms. Similar results have been obtained in more recent studies using ischaemic postconditioning. **Objectives:** To evaluate the effect of ozone oxidative postconditioning on renal function and morphology in an ischaemia-reperfusion rat model. **Methods:** We used forty female Wistar rats weighing between 150g-200g randomly divided into 4 groups (negative control, positive control, oxygen and ozone). The groups: positive control, oxygen and ozone were subjected to 60 minutes of ischaemia and 10 days of reperfusion. During reperfusion, the oxygen group was given 26mg/kg body weight of oxygen, and the ozone group 0.5mg/kg body weight of ozone, rectally. At the end of the experiment urine and blood samples were taken for renal function tests and kidneys were removed for histological study. **Results:** The ozone group showed no significant differences for filtration fraction and proteinuria compared to the negative control group. The glomerular filtrate rate, renal plasma flow and creatinine showed a slight improvement in comparison with oxygen and positive control groups. The ozone group

showed significantly less overall histological damage than the positive control and oxygen groups. **Conclusions:** Ozone postconditioning showed to have a protective effect in preserving renal function and morphology.

**Keywords:** Ozone. Postconditioning. Ischaemia/reperfusion. Renal function. Renal morphology.

*Poscondicionamiento con ozono en un modelo de isquemia-reperusión renal. Pruebas funcionales y morfológicas*

## RESUMEN

**Antecedentes:** La isquemia-reperusión es causa fundamental de complicaciones renales. La lesión más frecuente es la necrosis tubular aguda (NTA). En modelos de isquemia-reperusión se ha demostrado que el poscondicionamiento oxidativo con ozono ejerce un efecto modulador del estado redox de las células renales, al estimular los mecanismos antioxidantes endógenos. Trabajos más recientes, que han empleado el poscondicionamiento isquémico, han obtenido resultados similares. **Objetivos:** Evaluar el efecto del poscondicionamiento oxidativo con ozono sobre la morfología y la función renal en un modelo de isquemia-reperusión en ratas. **Métodos:** Se utilizaron 40 ratas Wistar hembras con un peso entre 150 y 200 g, divididas al azar en cuatro grupos (control negativo, control positivo, oxígeno y ozono). Los grupos control positivo, oxígeno y ozono fueron sometidos a 60 minutos de isquemia y 10 días de reperusión. Durante la reperusión al grupo oxígeno se le administraron 26 mg/kg de peso corporal de oxígeno y al grupo ozono, 0,5 mg/kg de peso corporal de

**Correspondence:** A. Fernández Iglesias  
Departamento de Investigaciones.  
Instituto de Nefrología Dr. Abelardo Buch,  
Ave. 26 y Ave. Rancho Boyeros, Plaza, 12300, La Habana, Cuba.  
aimeefdez@infomed.sld.cu  
lucia.glez@infomed.sld.cu

ozono, por vía rectal. Al final del experimento se tomaron muestras de orina y de sangre para las pruebas de función renal y se extrajeron los riñones para el estudio histológico.

**Resultados:** El grupo ozono no mostró diferencias significativas en los valores de fracción de filtración y proteinuria con respecto al grupo control negativo. Los valores de intensidad de filtrado glomerular, flujo plasmático renal y creatinina mostraron una mejora ligera en comparación con los grupos oxígeno y control positivo. El grupo ozono mostró de forma significativa un menor daño histológico global que los grupos control positivo y oxígeno.

**Conclusiones:** El poscondicionamiento con ozono tuvo un efecto protector en la preservación de la función y de la morfología renal.

**Palabras clave:** Ozono. Poscondicionamiento, Isquemial reperusión. Función renal. Morfología renal.

## INTRODUCTION

Renal ischaemia-reperfusion (I/R) can be observed in several disorders, which may compromise blood flow in the renal artery.<sup>1</sup> I/R is one of the main causes of kidney complications.<sup>2</sup> The most common injury is acute tubular necrosis (ATN), which increases when ischaemia time exceeds 30 minutes, reflecting that they are determining factors in the kidney's viability once reoxygenation is reestablished.<sup>3-6</sup>

Ischaemia contributes to endothelial dysfunction,<sup>7</sup> which creates an imbalance between vasodilator agents and vasoconstrictor agents, as more of the latter are produced. This results in an uncontrolled vasoconstriction,<sup>3-5</sup> mainly in the afferent arterioles and glomerular capillaries, which reduces the filtration area and affects the glomerular filtration rate in the same way.<sup>3</sup> The increase of vascular resistance in the afferent and efferent arterioles changes the renal plasma flow (RPF) and reduces the glomerular filtration rate (GFR) even more. During the reperfusion, a turbulent blood flow is created that may affect the endothelial walls due to the shear force on the vascular intima, making the previous changes even worse in the post-ischaemic kidney.<sup>1,8</sup>

Tubular dysfunction develops as a result of the reduction in adenosine triphosphate (ATP) and oxygen deprivation alters the cellular balance,<sup>8</sup> producing apoptosis and autophagy, which irrevocably compromise the organ's function and patient's life.

Alterations in the tubular epithelium cause an inflammatory process which extends to the systemic level and leads to deterioration of the blood flow and organ damage. Furthermore, the tubules become obstructed with the epithelial cell debris, and as a result, the hydrostatic

pressure in Bowman's capsule increases, causing GFR to decrease.<sup>1,7,9</sup>

During the I/R, reactive oxygen species (ROS) production has an important role, which causes an imbalance between the prooxidant and antioxidant systems, the former's activity being predominant. This is known as oxidative stress.<sup>10</sup>

Ozone oxidative preconditioning has a modulatory effect of the tubular cells' redox state, by stimulating the endogenous antioxidant mechanisms.<sup>5,11</sup> More recent studies have obtained similar results using ozone postconditioning<sup>12,13</sup> and ischaemic postconditioning.<sup>14,15</sup>

This aim of this study is to evaluate the ozone oxidative postconditioning effect on renal function and morphology in an I/R rat model.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

We used 40 young female Wistar rats, weighing between 150g and 200g. The procedures performed were in accordance with those approved by international animal welfare committees, in agreement with the regulations established for animal experimentation (ICILAS, 2000).

We separated the rats into four groups: negative control (sham), positive control (subjected to I/R), oxygen (subjected to I/R with oxygen treatment) and ozone (subjected to I/R with ozone treatment).

All animals were anaesthetised with intraperitoneal sodium pentobarbital at a dose of 30mg/kg body weight. They were also administered heparin at 50UI/100g body weight through the same route. A laparotomy was performed by making a midline longitudinal incision until the peritoneal cavity. Once having located the kidney, we dissected and exposed the renal vascular bundles and placed haemostatic clamps for 60 minutes to induce an ischaemic kidney injury on all of the animals, except for the negative control group. We then sutured the incision and followed for 10 days.

Every day 26mg/kg body weight of oxygen was applied to the oxygen group, and 0.5mg/kg body weight of ozone was applied to the ozone group. This treatment was carried out through a rectal cannula, every day for 10 days. The ozone was produced using a medical ozone generator, Ozomed, in the *Centro de Investigaciones del Ozono* (Ozone Research Centre) Havana, Cuba. The ozone was obtained from therapeutic oxygen and was used immediately after it had been generated.<sup>5,12,13</sup>

The rats were treated 12 hours after the surgical interventions had been performed to avoid interactions between the anaesthetic treatment and the ozone or oxygen.

Having applied the treatment, the animals were confined to metabolic cages for 24 hours. Urine samples were taken for the following measurements. We conducted compartmental analysis of the para-aminohippuric acid (PAH) and inulin plasma clearance to determine the renal plasma flow (RPF) and GFR.

Blood was extracted by means of an intracardiac puncture to calculate the plasma creatinine concentration and later a xiphopubic laparotomy was performed and an abdominal separator positioned. The kidneys were located and a bilateral nephrectomy was performed for histological analysis.

## Renal function tests

### Procedure to conduct compartmental analysis of plasma clearance

We administered heparin at 100UI/100g body weight to the rats. They were anaesthetised with intraperitoneal sodium pentobarbital at 30mg/kg body weight. We shaved both inguinal areas and made an oblique incision. Both vascular nerve bundles were dissected and we cannulated the left femoral vein. We administered 0.8ml of a 12mg/ml PAH solution and the same volume of a 2mg/ml inulin solution, so that these substances would reach adequate plasma levels. After, we dissected and cannulated the right femoral artery. Zero time point was set upon administration of the first bolus, and then 0.2ml of blood was extracted every 10 minutes until 10 samples were taken.<sup>13,16</sup>

Techniques to measure para-aminohippuric acid and inulin concentrations in plasma

Plasma was obtained and subject to a deproteinisation process using cadmium sulphate to measure the PAH and inulin.

To measure PAH, we followed the Bratton and Marshall<sup>17</sup> photo-colorimeter technique, modified by Smith.<sup>18</sup> Inulin was measured using the direct resorcinol method,<sup>17</sup> with no alkaline treatment.

These clearances were calculated using the multi-compartment decomposition analysis of the disappearance curves corresponding to the plasma substances, using mathematical MATLAB software, version 6.5 for Windows.<sup>15,16</sup>

### Microanalytical technique to measure the plasma creatinine concentration

Plasma was obtained and it was deproteinised using the sodium tungstate method, modified by Brot and Sirata,<sup>19</sup>

using the photo-colorimeter technique.<sup>20</sup>

## Measuring protein concentrations

Protein concentrations were measured using the Biuret photo-colorimeter technique.<sup>21</sup>

## Histopathological study

### Histological processing

The kidneys were cut along the sagittal plane through the hilum. The segments were fixed in a 10% neutral buffered formalin solution (sodium phosphate buffer (0.01mM/l, pH 7.4) and then the conventional paraffin inclusion method was used. Cross-sections of 3 $\mu$ m thick were made and two conventional staining methods used: haematoxylin and eosin, and Periodic acid-Schiff (PAS). We conducted studies using a Nikon 50i light microscope, with an oil-immersion objective (1,000 X). Images were obtained using a high resolution DA-5M-U1 digital camera connected to the microscope.

### Morphological and morphometric analysis

We examined a histological sample of the right kidney's vertical hemisection to evaluate the overall histological damage.

We examined 10 fields in the cortical and medullary regions for each sample, which extended from each kidney's upper pole to the lower one. An average of 30 to 35 proximal tubules was examined per animal, resulting in a total of 150 to 165 tubules per study group. We only studied the tubules that were transversally cut, determining whether the following were present: cell vacuolation; apoptotic nuclei, ballooned or pyknotic; cell necrosis; discontinuity of tubular basement membrane (TBM); denudation of TBM; cell desquamation; brush border; cylinders in the lumen; and peritubular inflammatory cells.

We used a programme developed for the .Net platform to quantify these variables, using the Visual Studio 2008 environment, C# language, in which 0 was considered the normal histological structure and 1 the pathological conditions of each variable.<sup>22</sup>

We assigned different values to each of the variables so as to assess the overall histological damage, in accordance with its contribution to tubular damage: (4: cell necrosis, cell desquamation and TBM denudation; 3: loss of brush border and cellular vacuolation; 2: cylinders in the lumen, peritubular inflammatory cells and TBM discontinuity; 1:

apoptotic nuclei, ballooned or pyknotic). We considered 8 to be the minimum value for irreversible damage. Using the programme we calculated the percentage of damaged tubules per field and obtained 10 overall histological values for each animal.

We used Graph Pad Prism, version 5.0 for Windows for the statistical processing. In all cases, we calculated the average and standard deviation using descriptive statistics. We compared the percentage of damaged tubules per field between the groups. We performed the Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric tests and Dunn's multiple comparison test to analyse the differences between the groups.

## RESULTS

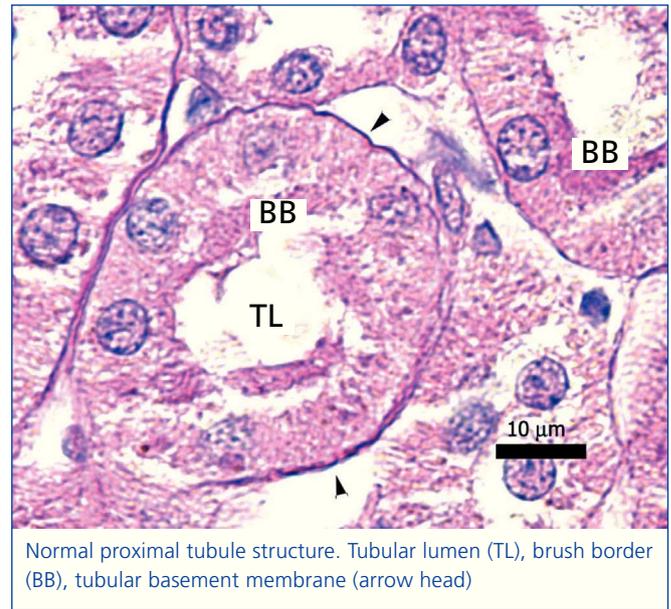
### Renal function tests

RPF and GFR significantly decreased in the positive control group in comparison to the negative control group. There were no statistically significant differences between the positive control and the oxygen groups. RPF did not reduce in the ozone group as it did in the positive control and oxygen groups (Table 1).

The positive control and oxygen groups' filtration fraction (FF) increased and the highest values were found in the oxygen group. Ozone postconditioning did not change the FF value in comparison to the negative control group (Table 1).

There were no significant differences between the negative control and ozone groups with regards proteinuria, but there was between the other groups (Table 1).

We observed significant differences in creatinine behaviour in all groups compared to the negative control group, although the ozone group improved but did not reach normal values. There were no statistically significant differences between the positive control and the oxygen groups (Table 1).



**Figure 1.** Negative control animal's proximal tubule in the medullary and cortical regions. PAS staining

### Histopathological study

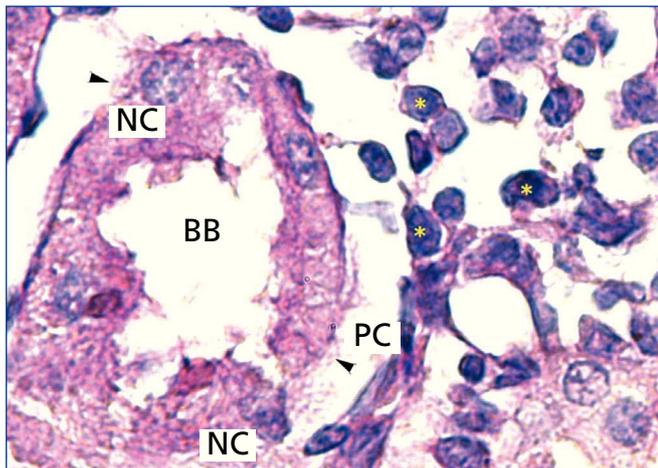
The proximal tubules' structure in the negative control group was normal (Figure 1). Significant damage was observed to the kidneys from the positive control and oxygen groups (loss of brush border, tubular dilation, epithelial cell necrosis, formation of cylinders in the tubular lumen, interruption and/or effacement of the TBM) (Figures 2 and 3).

Ozone postconditioning caused recovery of tubular morphology. The proximal tubules' brush border and other cell structures were better preserved (Figure 4). The animals from the ozone group showed significantly less overall histological damage than the positive control and oxygen groups (Figure 5).

**Table 1.** Effect of ozone oxidative postconditioning based on renal function evidence

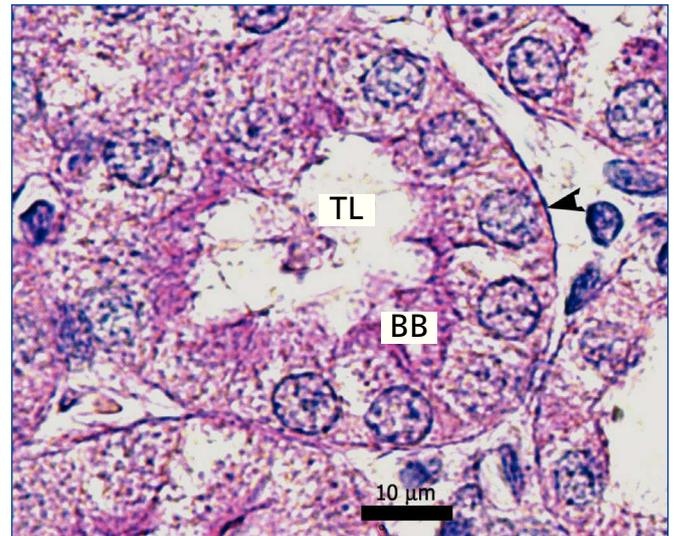
	RBF (ml/min/100g)	GFI (ml/min/100g)	FF (GFR/RPF)	Proteinuria (mg/ml)	Plasma creatinine (μmol/l)
Negative control	1.91 ± 0.006 <sup>a</sup>	0.72 ± 0.08 <sup>a</sup>	0.38 ± 0.03 <sup>a</sup>	0.03 ± 0.002 <sup>a</sup>	92 ± 12 <sup>a</sup>
Positive control	0.11 ± 0.003 <sup>b</sup>	0.052 ± 0.01 <sup>b</sup>	0.47 ± 0.004 <sup>b</sup>	0.12 ± 0.01 <sup>b</sup>	179 ± 43 <sup>b</sup>
Oxygen	0.031 ± 0.0004 <sup>c</sup>	0.017 ± 0.002 <sup>c</sup>	0.55 ± 0.0008 <sup>c</sup>	0.15 ± 0.014 <sup>b</sup>	194 ± 75 <sup>b</sup>
Ozone	0.53 ± 0.1 <sup>d</sup>	0.21 ± 0.07 <sup>d</sup>	0.4 ± 0.06 <sup>a</sup>	0.05 ± 0.003 <sup>a</sup>	115 ± 36.5 <sup>c</sup>

RPF: renal plasma flow; GFR: glomerular filtration rate; FF: filtration fraction. The average ± SD for n=10 rats for each experimental group is shown. Different letters mean significant differences for P<.05 (parameters obtained 24 hours after treatment was complete).



Significant tubular damage can be observed, characterised by dilation of the tubular lumen (TL), absence of the brush border, presence of necrotic cells (NC), denudation of the tubular basement membrane (arrow head), abundant inflammatory infiltration of lymphomononuclear cells in the peritubular space (\*) and dilation of peritubular capillary (PC)

**Figure 2.** Positive control animal's proximal tubule in the medullary and cortical regions. PAS staining



Tubular structure recovery can be seen. Limited protein deposits in the tubular lumen (TL), presence of brush border (BB) and integrity of tubular basement membrane (arrow head)

**Figure 3.** Ozone-treated animal's proximal tubule in the medullary and cortical regions. PAS staining

## DISCUSSION

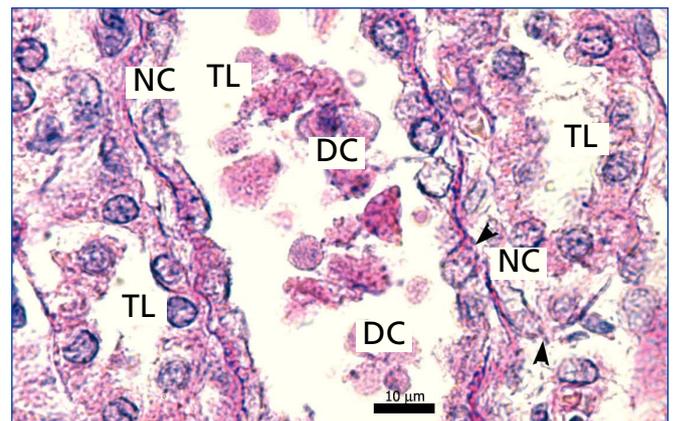
### Renal function tests

The significant reduction of RPF and GFR values in the positive control compared to the negative control group are likely to be due to ischaemia-induced endothelial damage,<sup>12,13</sup> which is worsened by the shear forces, increasing endothelial dysfunction and ROS formation even more.<sup>3</sup>

Ischaemia causes renin release to increase, consequently increasing angiotensin formation; all of these cause RPF to remain low following reperfusion, therefore reducing GF,<sup>23</sup> to which angiotensin also contributes, given its impact on reducing the filtration coefficient by acting on the mesangial cells.<sup>1,3</sup> Furthermore, the ROS change the filtration barrier integrity,<sup>10,22</sup> given that they attack many of its components such as type IV collagen, proteoglycans and sialoproteins.<sup>24-26</sup>

There were no statistically significant differences between the positive control and the oxygen groups, which showed that the oxygen did not influence renal function recovery, given that the oxygen intensified ROS formation.<sup>12</sup>

PAH and inulin clearance was produced in the ozone group with values that were much higher than in the positive and oxygen groups. This effect could have been caused by the ozone's direct impact on tissue oxygenation, given that it improves erythrocyte rheology, increasing its flexibility and

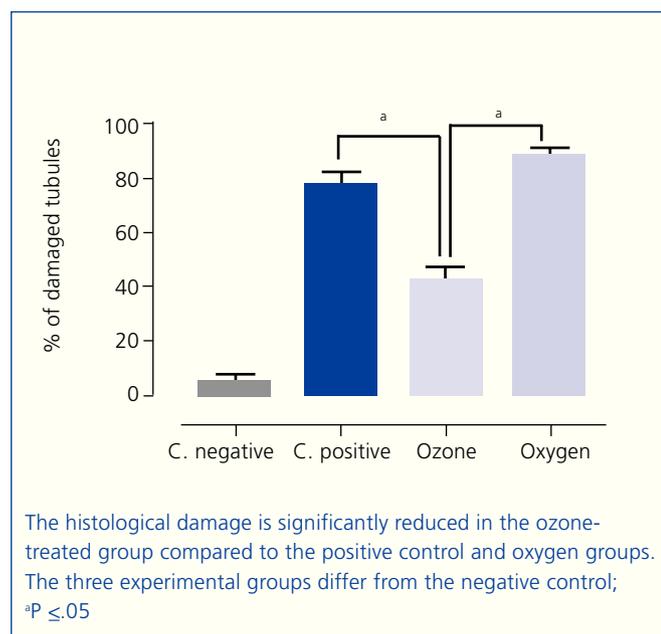


Significant tubular damage can be seen, characterised by tubular lumen dilation (TL), with detached cells (DC), absence of the brush borders, presence of necrotic cells (NC) and denudation of the tubular basement membranes (arrow heads)

**Figure 4.** Oxygen-treated animal's proximal tubule segments in the medullary and cortical regions. PAS staining

electrical charge,<sup>7</sup> which in turn reduces blood's viscosity and platelet aggregation, improving RPF in the kidney subjected to ischaemia.<sup>6,12,14</sup>

The RPF did not reduce in the ozone group as it did in the positive control and oxygen groups, i.e., less plasma fraction was filtered. This causes the plasma's colloid osmotic



**Figure 5.** Overall histological damage

pressure to increase in the glomerular capillaries less significantly than in the positive control and oxygen groups and, therefore, it has a reduced inhibitor effect on the GFR.<sup>7,23</sup>

Proteinuria is an indicator of kidney damage. Proteinuria in the ozone group was not significantly different from negative control animals showing the ozone's antioxidant protection, decreasing the proinflammatory interleukins which are found in the inflammation produced by ROS.<sup>23</sup> When this inflammation is produced in the glomerulus, the size of the molecules that are filtered can no longer be distinguished,<sup>25-27</sup> and, as a result, high molecular weight globulins and albumin appear in the filtered product in quantities close to those in the plasma, as observed in the positive control and oxygen groups.<sup>4,23,28</sup>

Creatinine is a substance that depends on GF for its clearance.<sup>24</sup> The ozone group recovered its glomerular filtration rate, in comparison to the other groups, which is shown by the creatinine excretion behaviour, and therefore its plasma concentration. Oxygen does not influence function recovery.

### Histopathological study

Loss of the brush border, tubular dilation, epithelial cell necrosis, formation of cylinder in the tubular lumen and the interruption and/or effacement of the TBM found in the positive control group represent I/R-induced morphological kidney damage markers.<sup>27,29</sup>

Ozone postconditioning caused tubular morphology recovery, and as a result, this group preserved renal function better. It is considered that the renal tissue in the ozone group better supported I/R under our experimental conditions, given the ozone's antioxidant characteristics which preserve the advanced glycation end product (AGE) tissue levels. This is in line with Calunga et al's results.<sup>12</sup>

Our histological results coincide with those in the literature on the effect of ischaemic postconditioning in organs subjected to I/R.<sup>12,14</sup>

### CONCLUSIONS

Ozone postconditioning showed a protective effect in preserving the renal function and reducing overall histological damage induced by I/R in the proximal tubules.

Ozone postconditioning has proven to be effective, meaning that it could be applied in cases of I/R-induced kidney damage. This type of treatment has an advantage regarding pre-determining factors, meaning that it could be applied in unforeseen clinical situations.

### Funding

*Instituto de Ciencias Básicas y Preclínicas Victoria de Girón* (Victoria de Girón Institute of Basic and Preclinical Sciences), *Departamento de Fisiología* (Physiology Department), *Laboratorio de Fisiología Renal* (Kidney Physiology Laboratory).

### REFERENCES

1. Legrand M, Mik EG, Johannes T, Payen D, Ince C. Renal hypoxia dysoxia after reperfusion of the ischemic kidney. *Mol Med* 2008;14:7-8.
2. Khalil AA, Aziz FA, Hall JC. Reperfusion injury. *Plast Reconstr Surg* 2006;117:1024-33.
3. Hammerman MR, Safirstein R, Harris RC, Toback G, Humes D. Acute renal failure. The role of growth factors in the process of renal regeneration and repair. *Am J Physiol* 2000;279:3-11.
4. Brenner BM. *The Kidney*. 6th ed. United States: WE Saunders Company; 2000.
5. Barber E, Menéndez S, León OS, Barber MO, Merino N, Calunga JL, et al. Prevention of renal injury after induction of ozone tolerance in rats submitted to warm ischaemia. *Mediat Inflamm* 1999;8:37-41.
6. Wu H, Craft ML, Wang P, Wyburn KR, Chen G, Ma J, et al. IL-18 contributes to renal damage after ischemia-reperfusion induced injury. *Rev J Am Soc Nephrol* 2008;19:2086-97.
7. De la Serna F. *Insuficiencia cardíaca crónica* (3.ª ed.). Buenos Aires: Ed. Federación Argentina de Cardiología; 2010.

8. Hsing Hui W, Tzu Yu H, Chiang Ting Ch, Ming Kuen L. Ischemic condition by short periods of reperfusion attenuates renal ischemia/reperfusion induced apoptosis and autophagy in the rat. *Rev Biomed Central* 2009;16(19):1-10.
9. Ramzi S, Vinay F, Tucker C. *Patología estructural y funcional*. Madrid: Mac Graw-Hill Interamericana; 2000.
10. Castillo R, Huerta P, Rodrigo R. Estrés oxidativo y daño renal. *CIMEL* 2003;8(1):43-52.
11. Fabrizio T. Ischemic preconditioning in humans: models, mediators and clinical relevance. *Circulation* 1999;3:563-99.
12. Calunga JL, Trujillo Y, Menéndez S, Zamora Z, Alonso Y, Merino N, et al. Ozone oxidative post-conditioning in acute renal failure. *Rev JPP* 2009;61:1-7.
13. Trujillo Y. *Uso terapéutico del ozono en el daño renal por isquemia reperfusion [dissertation]*. Instituto Superior de Ciencias Médicas de la Habana; 2005.
14. Serviddio G, Davide RA, Gesualdo L, Tamborra R, Di Palma AM, Rollo T. Postconditioning is an effective strategy to reduce renal ischaemia/reperfusion injury. *Rev Nephrol Dial Transpl* 2008;23:1504-12.
15. Liu X, Chen H, Zhan B, Xing B, Zhou J, Zhu H, et al. Attenuation of reperfusion injury by renal ischemic postconditioning: the role of NO. *J Am Soc Nephrol* 2007;14:2001-7.
16. Núñez CR. *Evaluación morfofuncional de Insuficiencia renal crónica con el uso del Tisuacryl en ratas [dissertation]*. Instituto Superior de Ciencias Médicas de la Habana; 2006.
17. Bratton AC, Marshall EK. A new coupling component for sulfanilamide determination. *J Biol Chem* 1939;128:537-44.
18. Smith HW, Tinkelstin N. The renal clearance of substitute hipuric acid derivative and other aromatics acids in dog and man. *J Clin Invest* 1945;24:380-8.
19. Brot J. The renal clearance endogenous creatinine in man. *J Clin Invest* 1948;27:645-54.
20. Oser BL. Biuret test for protein determination. In: Hawks M (ed.). *Physiological Chemistry*. New York: Mc Graw-Hill; 1965. p. 179-184.
21. Lowry OH, Rocebrogh NI, Farr AL, Randall RI. Protein measurement with the folin phenol reagent. *J Biol Chem* 1951;193:165-75.
22. González L, Rodríguez S, Fernández A, Santos E, Gutiérrez NE, López L, et al. Effects of ozone oxidative postconditioning on renal tubular epithelial cells against ischemia/reperfusion injury in rats. *Acta Microscopica* 2010;19:264-70.
23. Rodríguez Puyol D, Lucio J, Ruiz P, López Ongil S, Iglesias MC, Ruiz Ginés JA, et al. Radicales libres y daño glomerular. *Nefrología* 1996;26(Suppl 3):29-34.
24. García-Estaño J, Ortiz MC, Atucha NM. Hemodinámica renal y filtración glomerular. En: Tresguerres JA (ed.). *Fisiología Humana* (2.ª ed.). Madrid: Mc Graw Hill-Interamericana de España, S.A.V.; 1999. p. 387-95.
25. Linfert D, Chowdhry T, Rabb H. Lymphocytes A and ischemia-reperfusion injury. *Transplant Rev* 2009;23(1):1-10.
26. Ascon M, Ascon DB; Liu M, Cheadle Ch, Sarkar Ch, Racusen L, et al. Renal ischemia-reperfusion leads to long term infiltration of activated and effector-memory T lymphocytes. *Kidney Int* 2009;75:526-35.
27. Cantaluppi V. Macrophage stimulating protein may promote tubular regeneration after acute injury. *J Am Soc Nephrol* 2008;19:1904-18.
28. Prakash J, De Borst MH, Lacombe M, Opdam F, Klok PA, Goor H, et al. Inhibition of renal rho kinase attenuates ischemia/reperfusion induced injury. *J Am Soc Nephrol* 2008;19(11):2086-97.
29. Ricardo SD, Van Goor H, Eddy A. Macrophage diversity in renal injury and repair. *J Clin Invest* 2008;118:3522-30.