

Transport rénal de l'eau

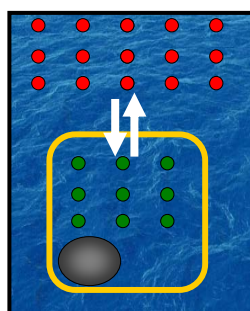
Frank Bienaimé

Service d'exploration fonctionnelle rénale Hôpital Necker

INSERM U1151



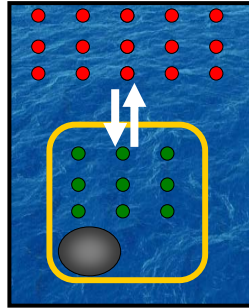
Change in extracellular fluid tonicity cause water movement in/ont of the cell



- Extracellular non permeant solute
- Intracellular non permeant solute



Change in extracellular fluid tonicity cause water movement in/ont of the cell

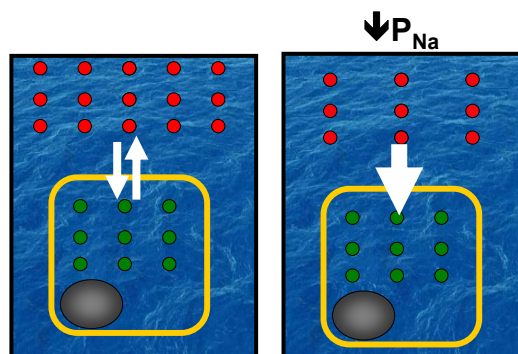


$$J_v = L_p [RT(Osm_i - Osm_e)]$$

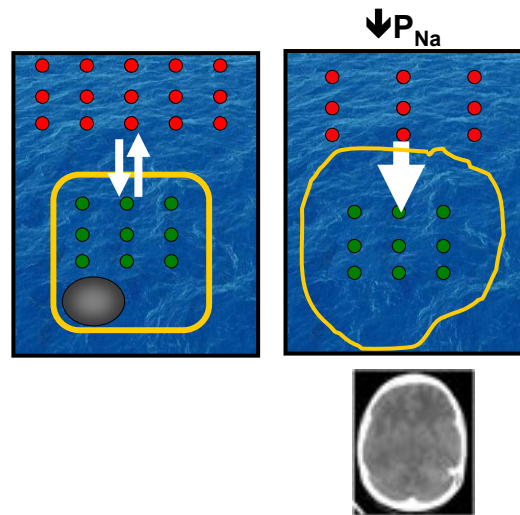
- Extracellular non permeant solute
- Intracellular non permeant solute



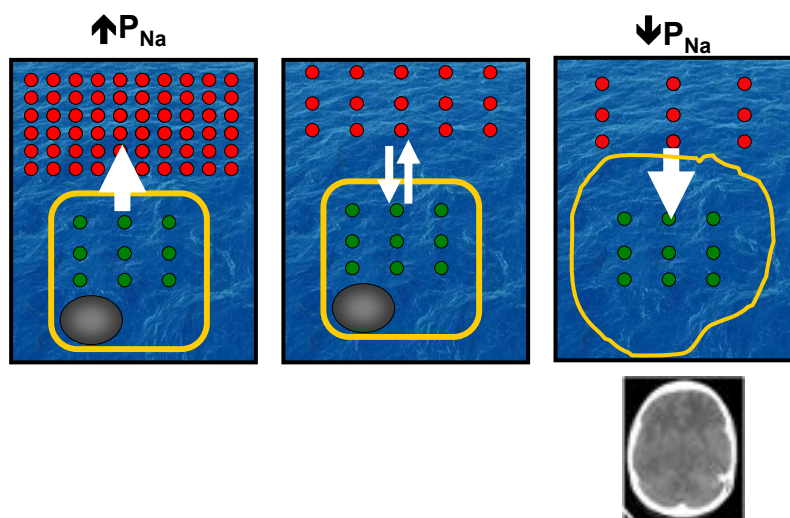
Change in extracellular fluid tonicity cause water movement in/ont of the cell



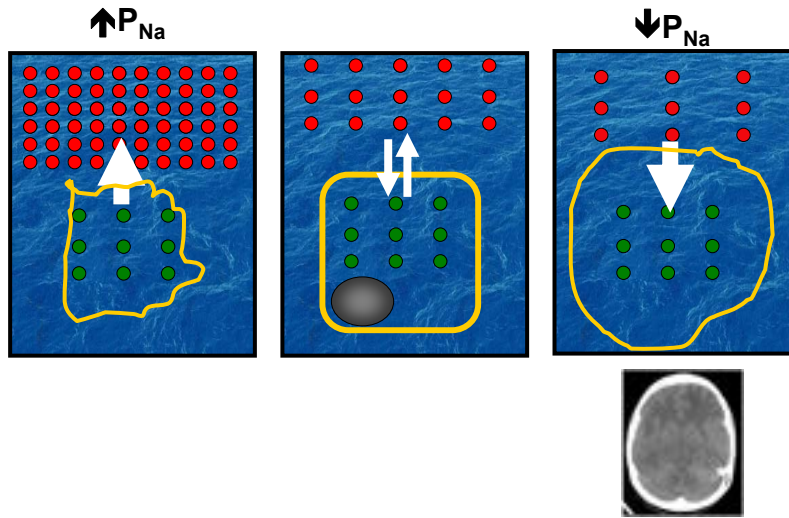
Change in extracellular fluid tonicity cause water movement in/ont of the cell



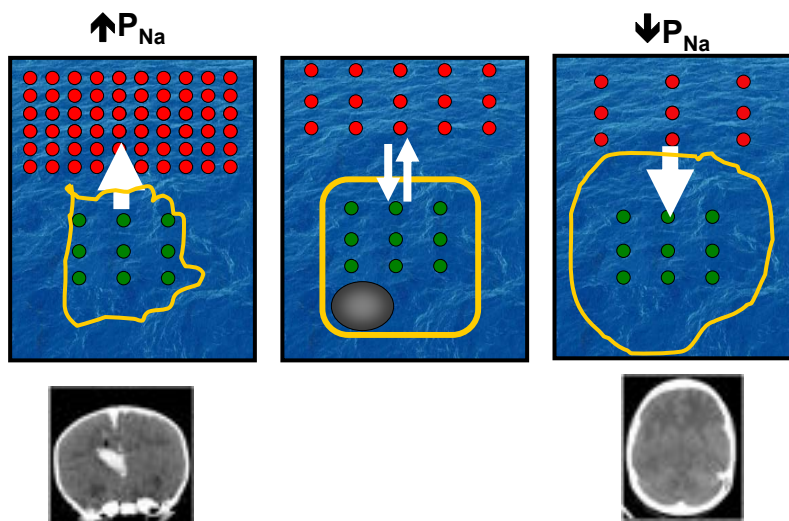
Change in extracellular fluid tonicity cause water movement in/ont of the cell

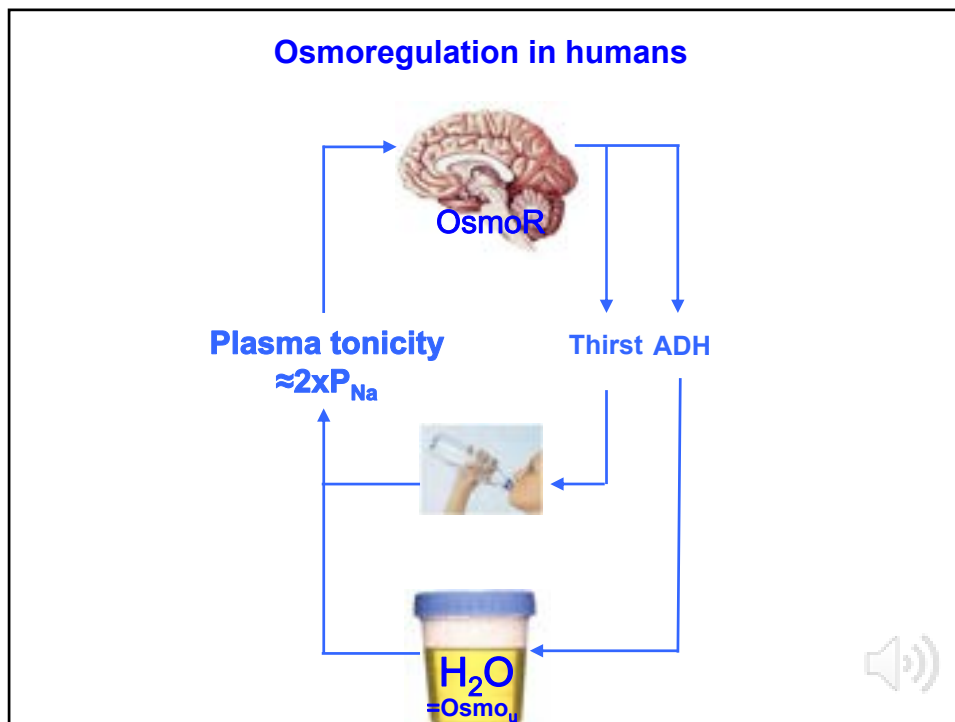


Change in extracellular fluid tonicity cause water movement in/ont of the cell



Change in extracellular fluid tonicity cause water movement in/ont of the cell

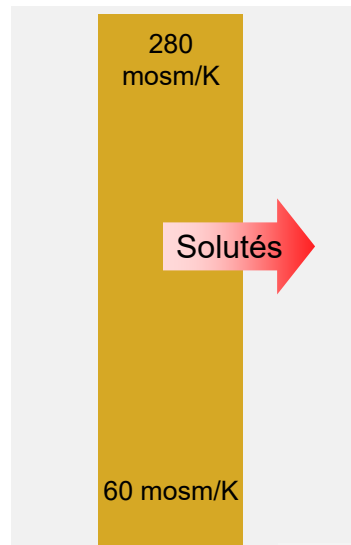




Maintien d'un milieu intérieur constant

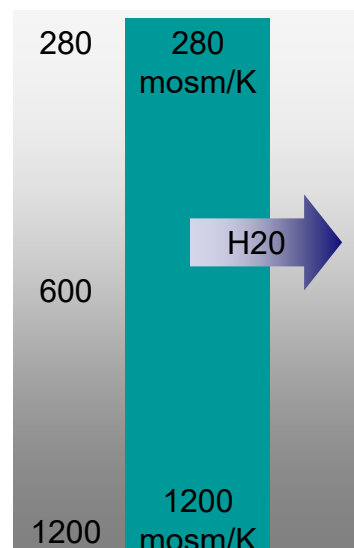


Excrétion d'eau libre



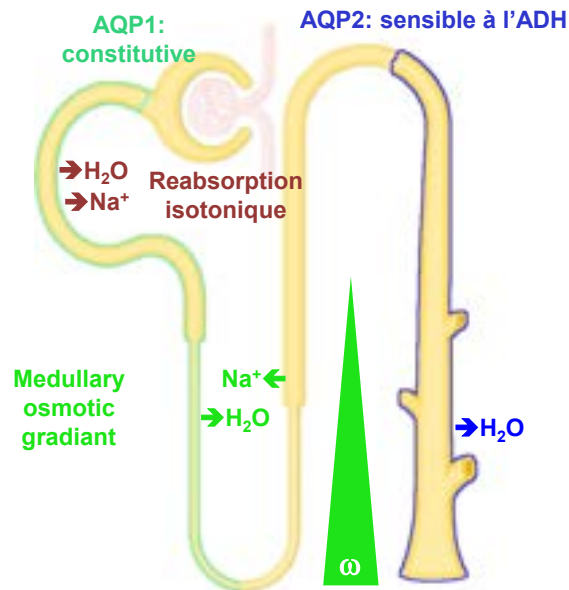
Réabsorption de
solutés sans eau

Réabsorption d'eau libre



Création d'une
hypertonie interstitielle

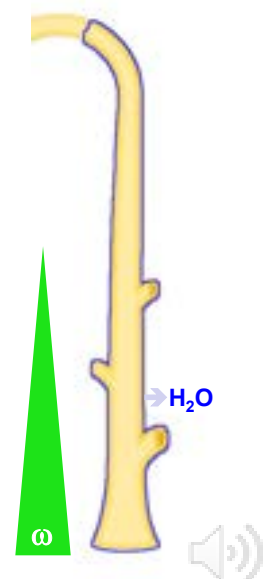
Réabsorption d'eau par le rein



Réabsorption d'eau par le canal collecteur



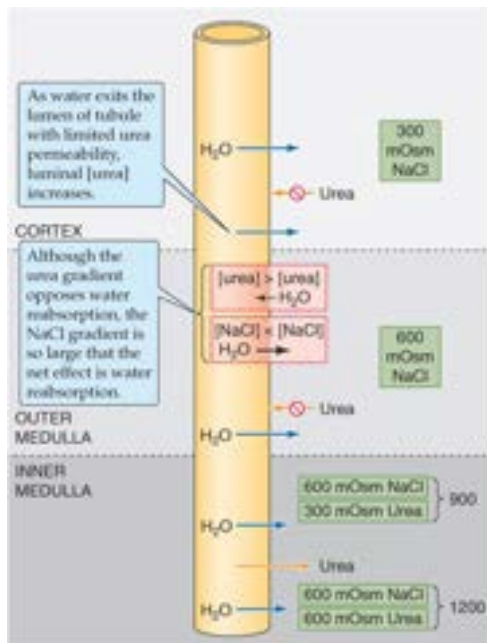
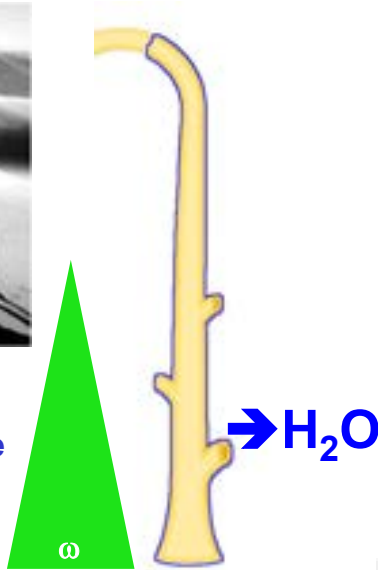
Suppression ADH
pas d'AQP2 à la membrane
Faible perméabilité hydrique



Réabsorption d'eau par le canal collecteur



Sécrétion ADH
AQP2 à la membrane
Forte perméabilité hydrique
+
Augmentation du gradient osmotique



Transport multiplicateur
à contre courant

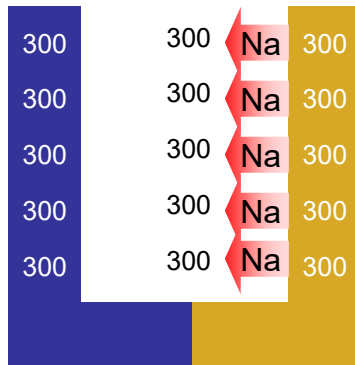
+

Recyclage de l'urée



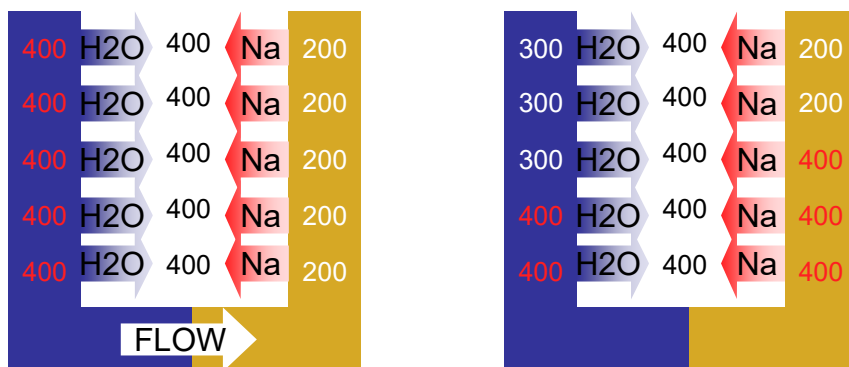
Boron & Boulpaup: Medical Physiology, 2nd Edition.
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Transport multiplicateur à contre courant



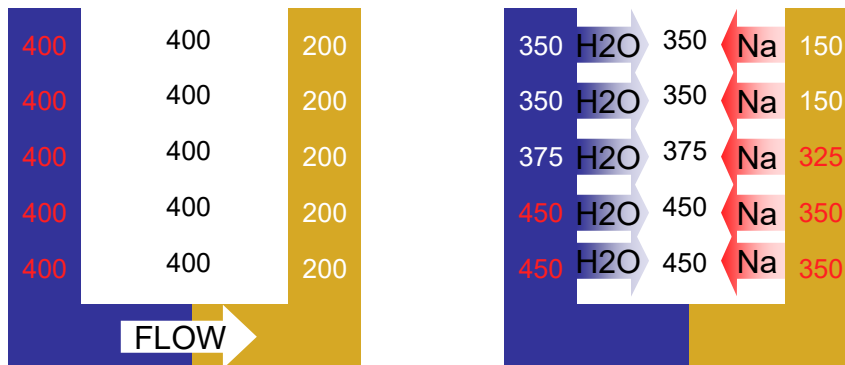
Adapté de Katz, *Advan Physiol Educ*, 1998

Transport multiplicateur à contre courant



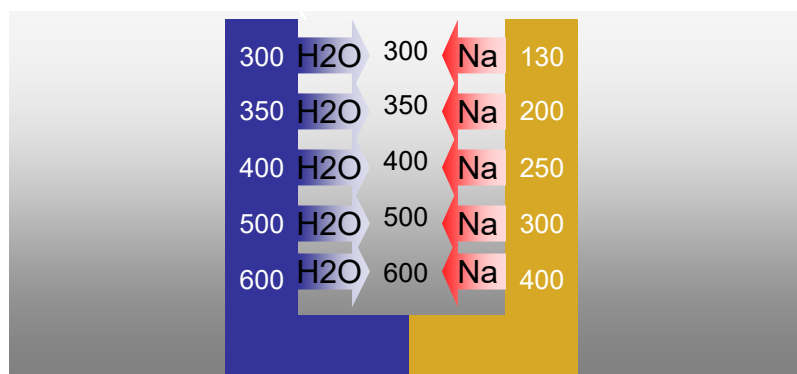
Adapté de Katz, *Advan Physiol Educ*, 1998

Transport multiplicateur à contre courant



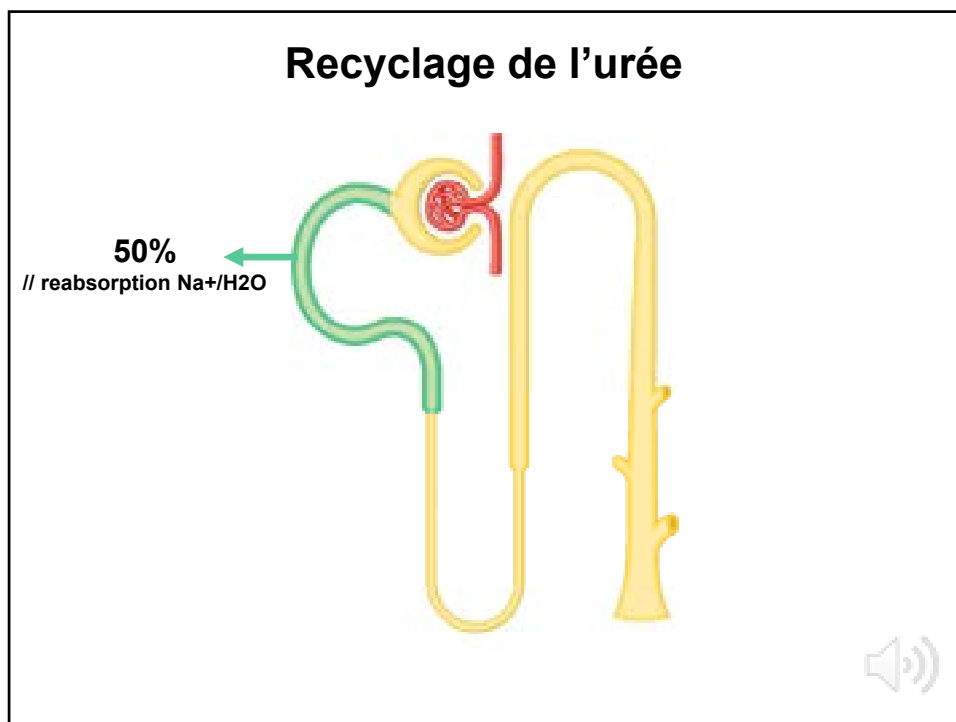
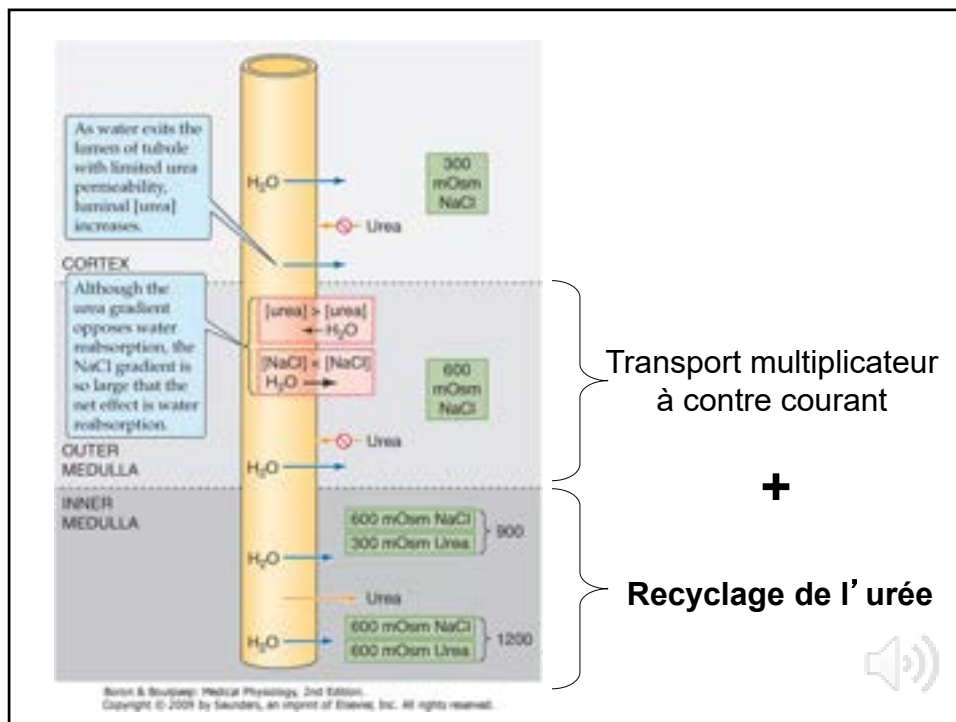
Adapté de Katz, *Advan Physiol Educ*, 1998

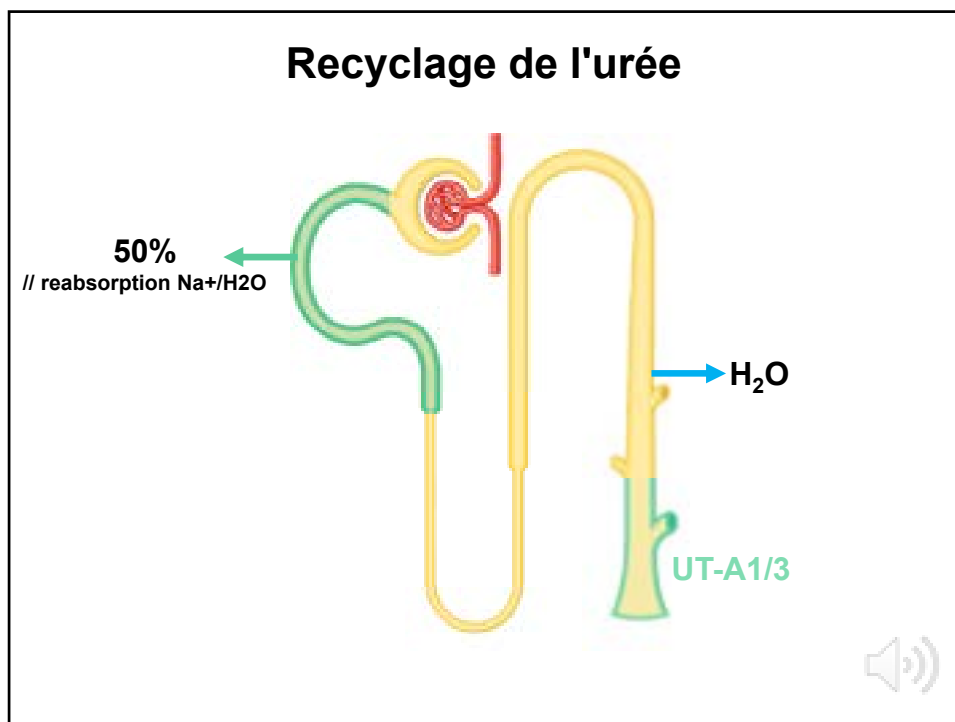
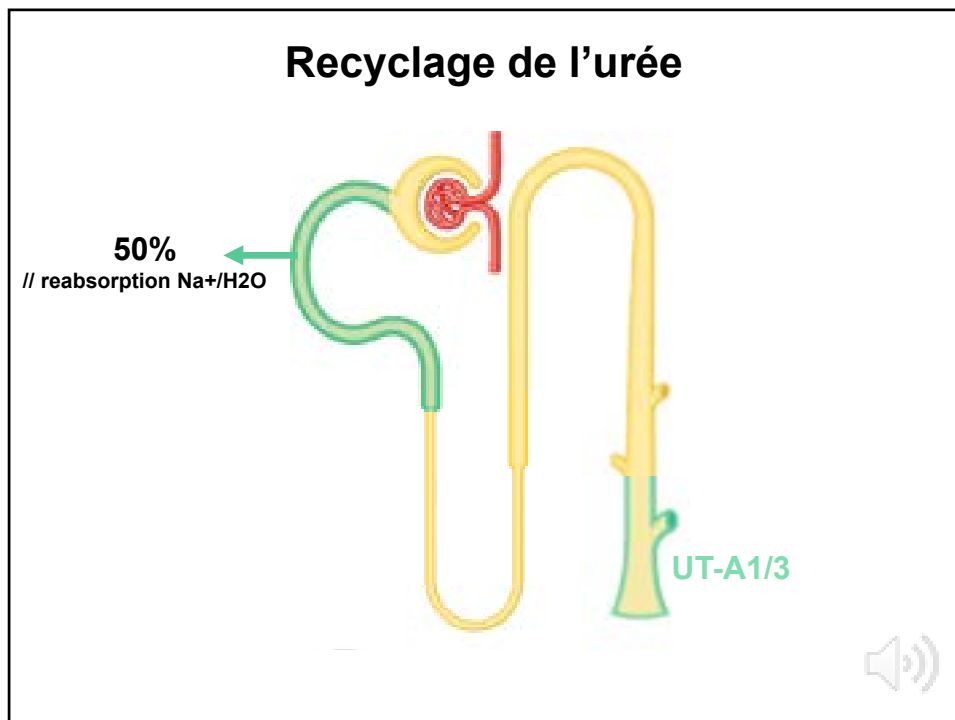
Transport multiplicateur à contre courant

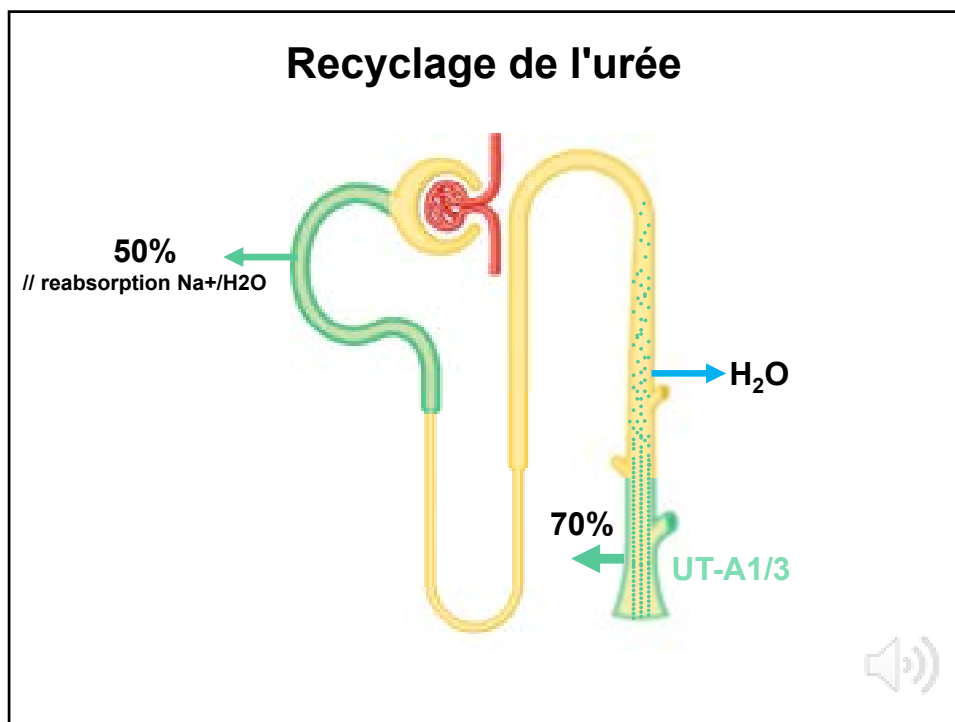
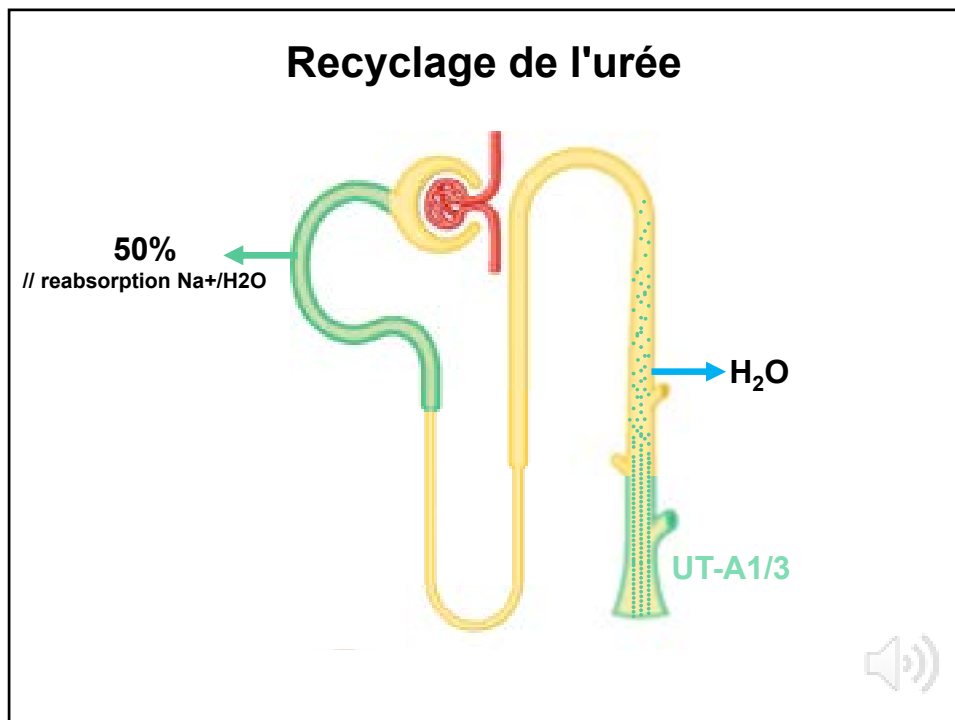


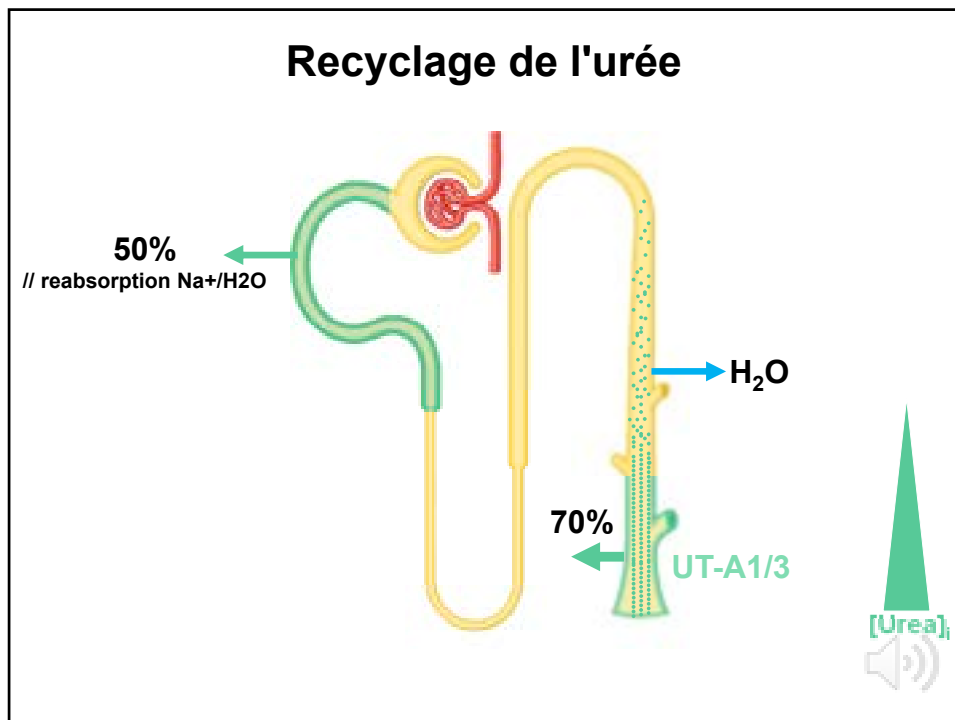
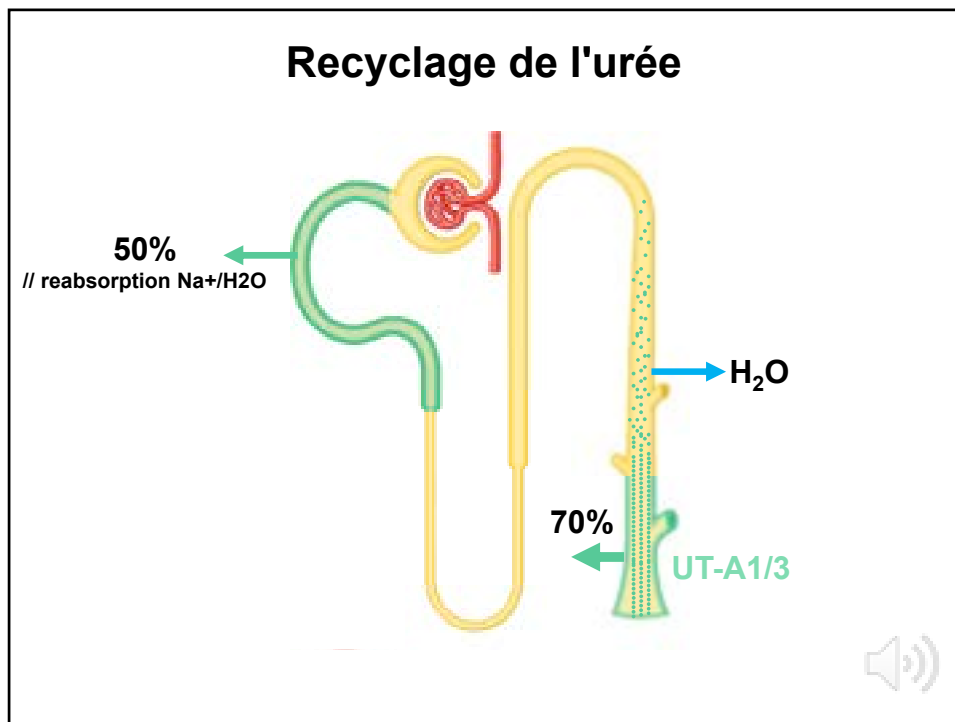
1. Transport actif de sodium dans le BALAH
2. Perméabilité à l'eau des segments descendants mais pas ascendants
3. Perméabilité au sodium BAFAH

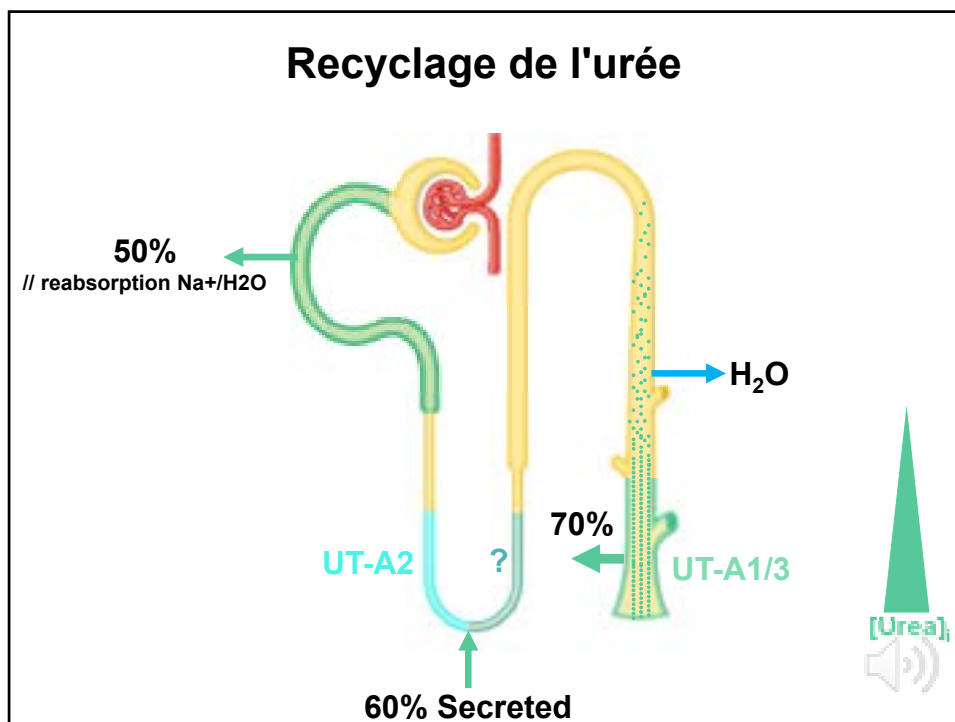
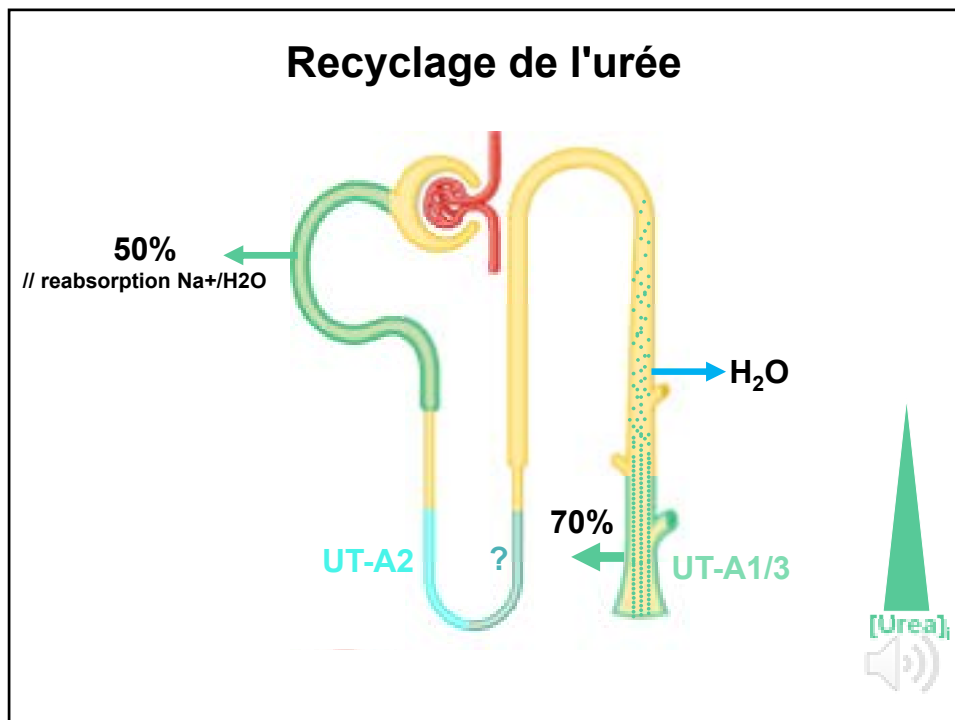
Adapté de Katz, *Advan Physiol Educ*, 1998

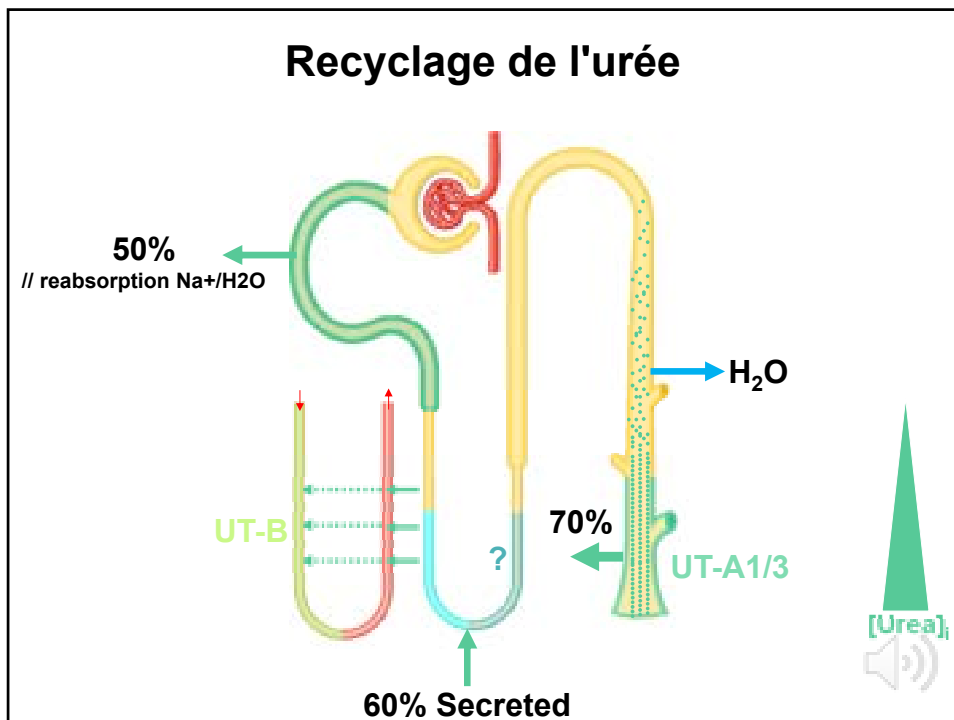
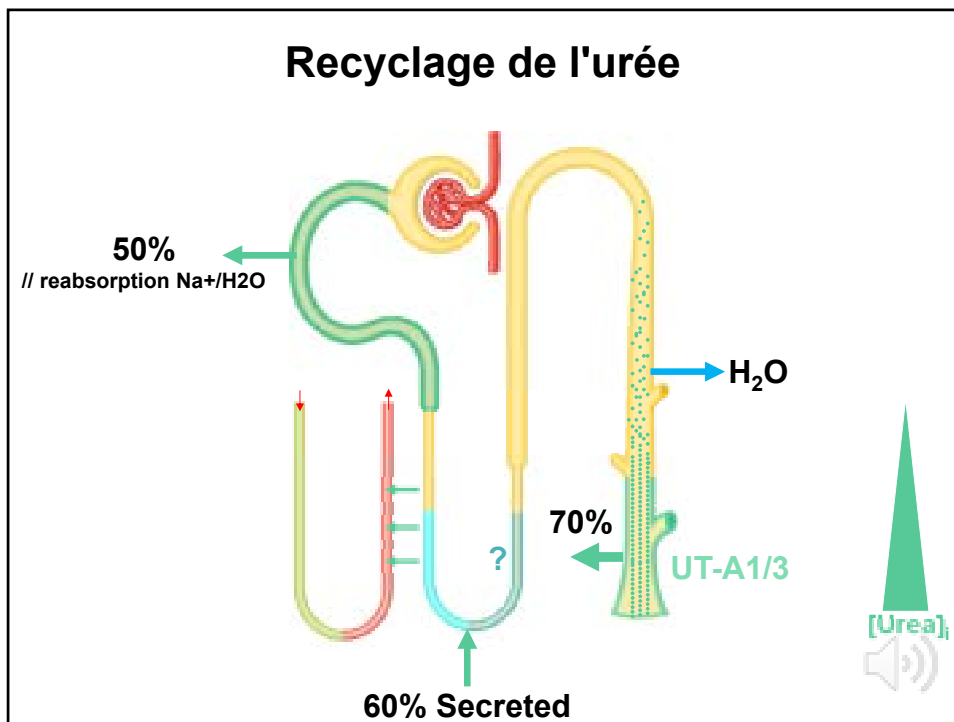


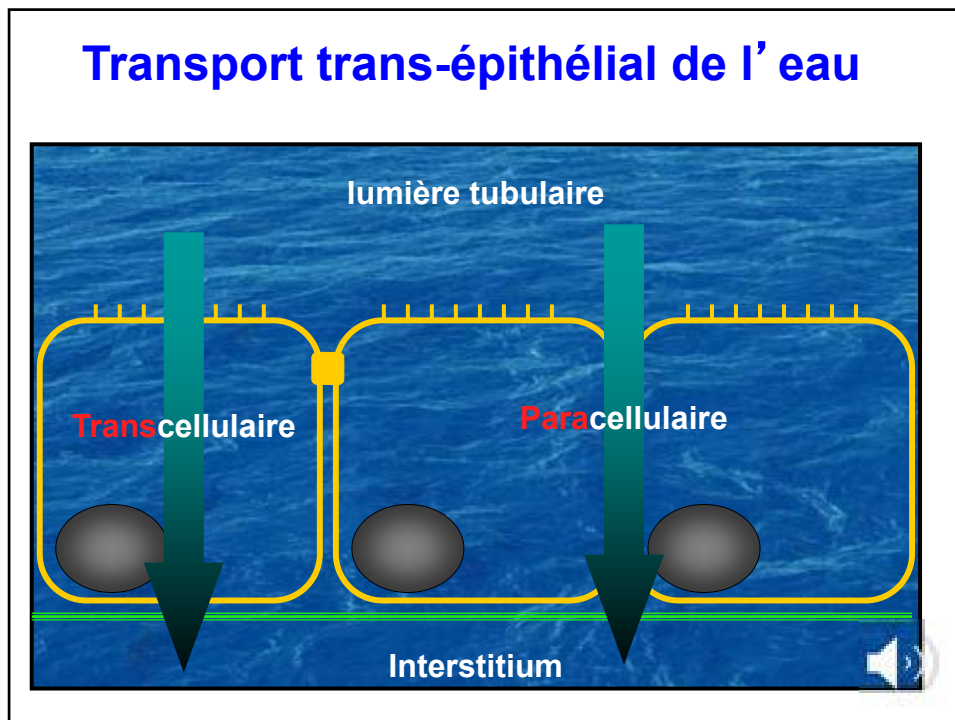
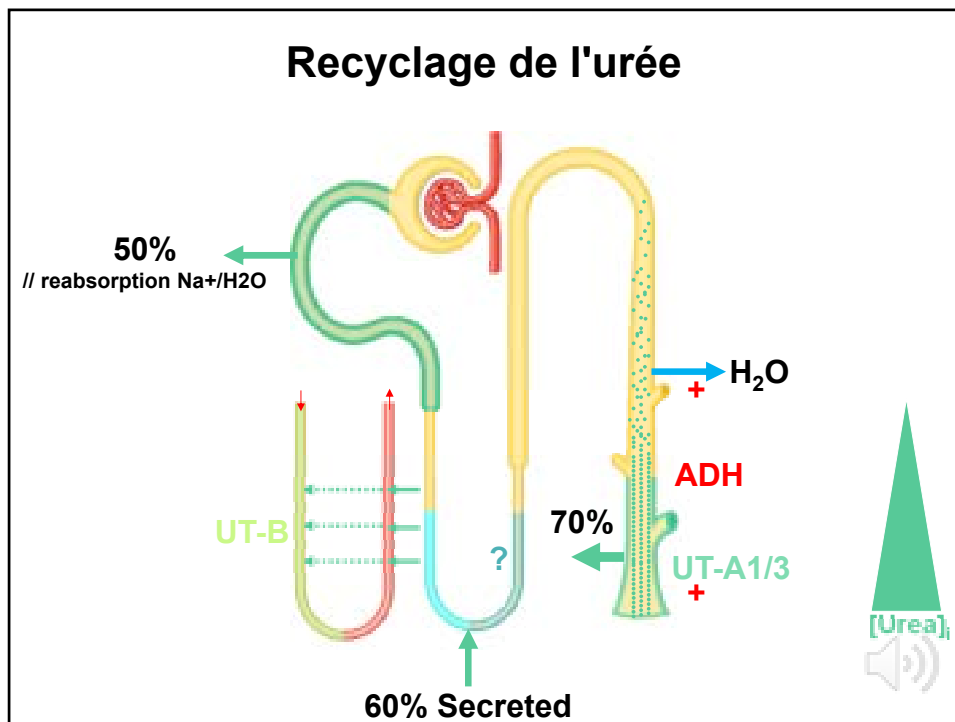




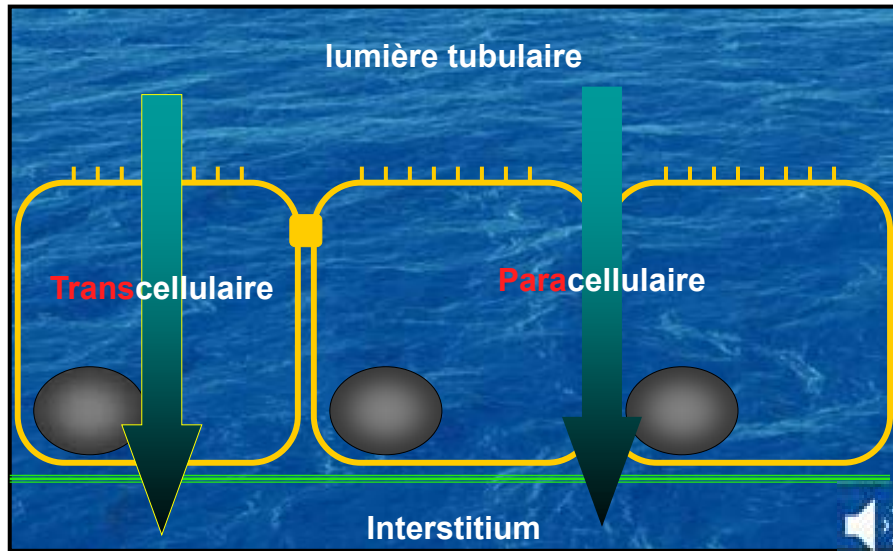








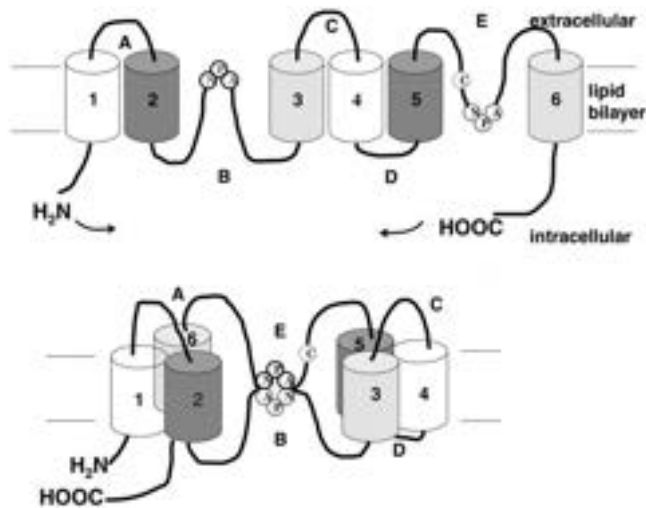
Transport trans-épithélial de l'eau



Voie transcellulaire : Les aquaporines



Les aquaporines : structure

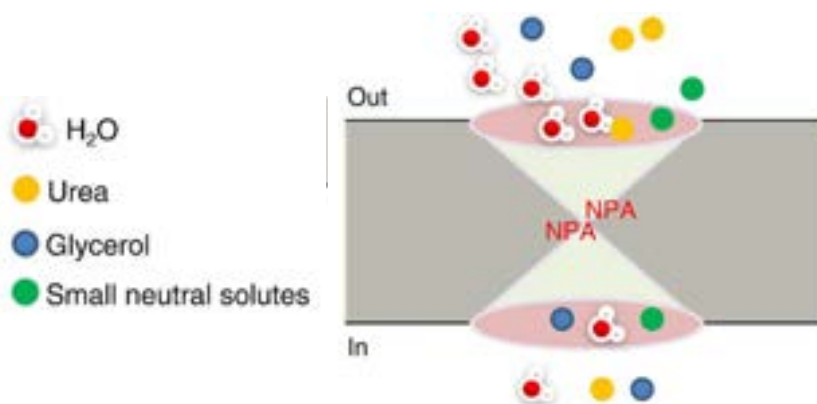


Goodman, *Advances in physiology education*, 2002

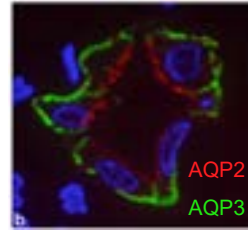
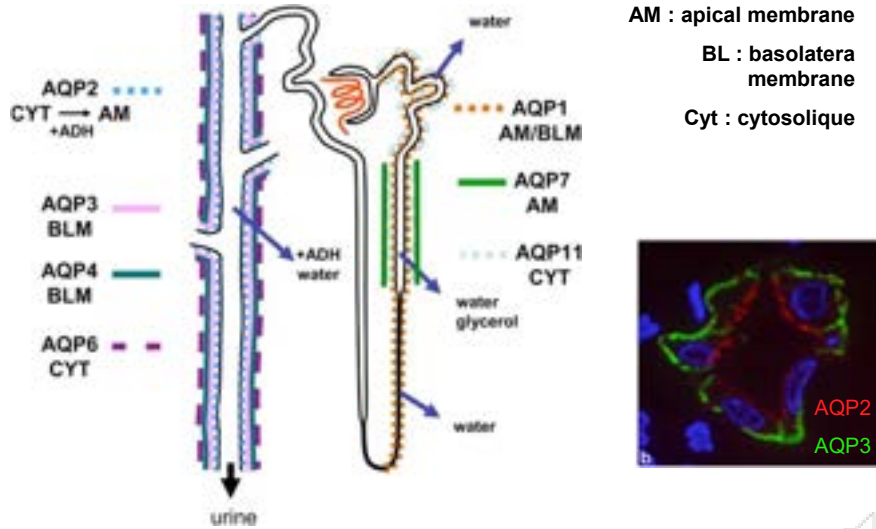
Les aquaporines

13 gènes : AQP 0-12

Classées en fonction de leur perméabilité à l'eau ou à différents solutés



Les aquaporines rénales

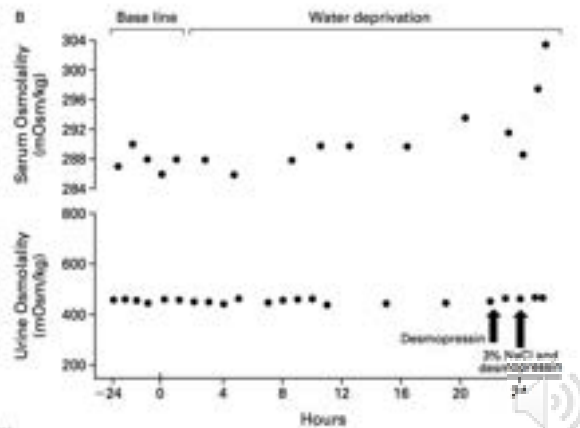


Takata, *Histochem cell biol*, 2008

AQP1 is required for urine concentration

Rein + erythrocytes, épithélium ciliaire et cristallinien, plexus choroïde, épithélium vasculaire pulmonaire

Human *AQP1*^{-/-} (Colton blood group neg)

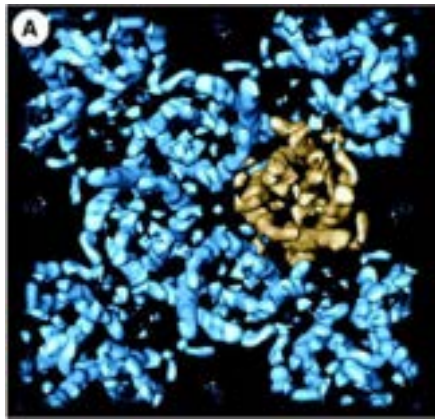


Verkman, *Semin Nephrol*, 2000

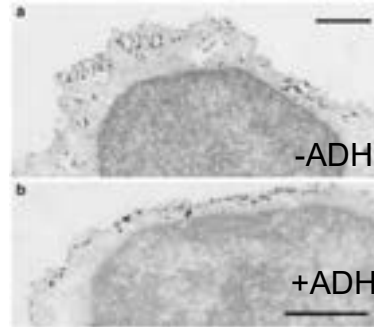
King...Agre, *NEJM* 2001

AQP2

Rein + épididyme



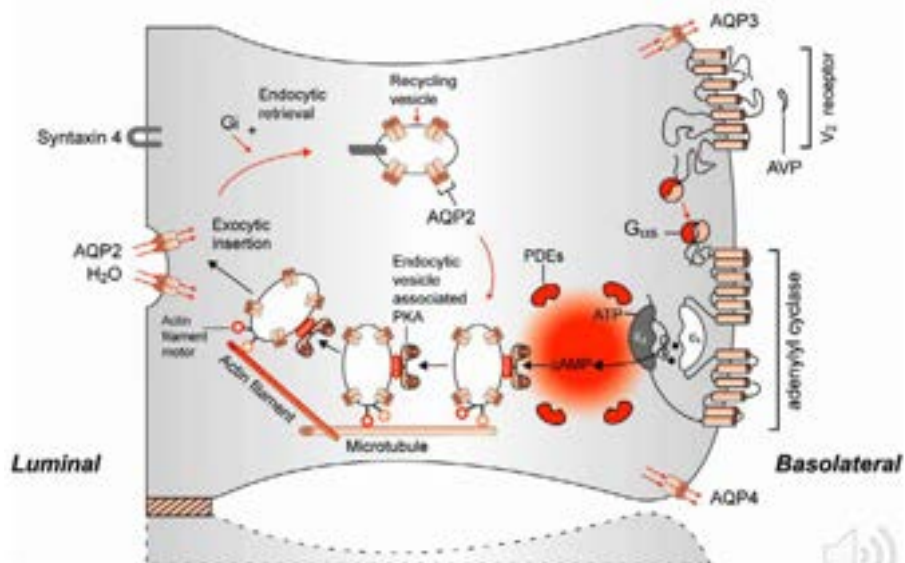
Engel, *EMBO*, 2000



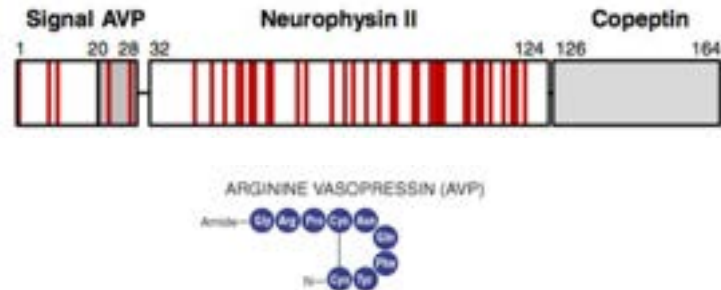
Tube collecteur de rat



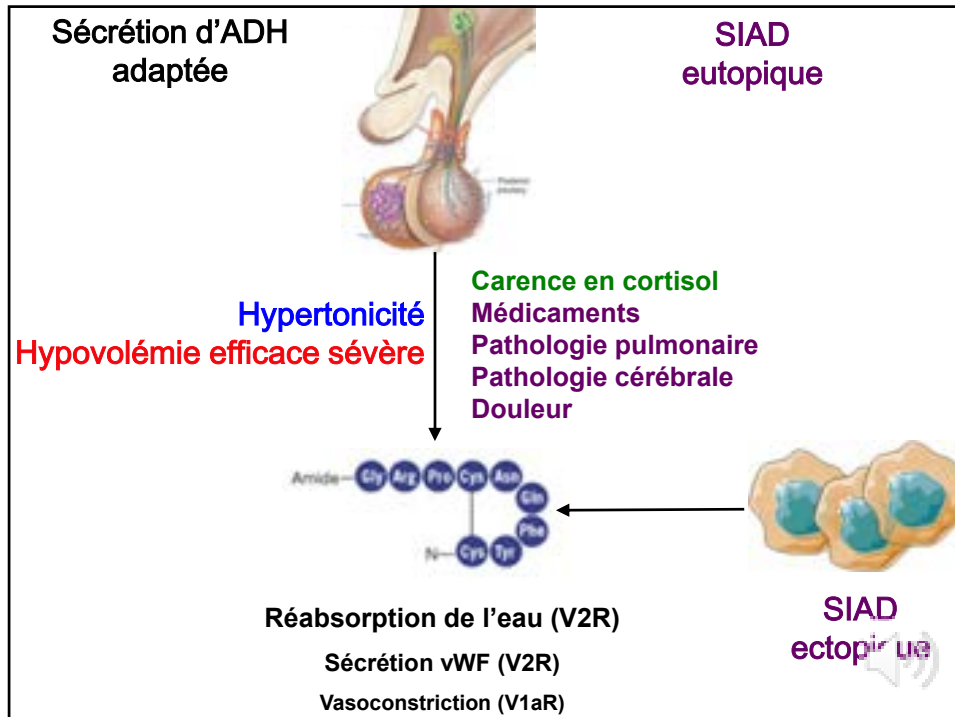
Régulation de l'exocytose de l'Aquaporine 2



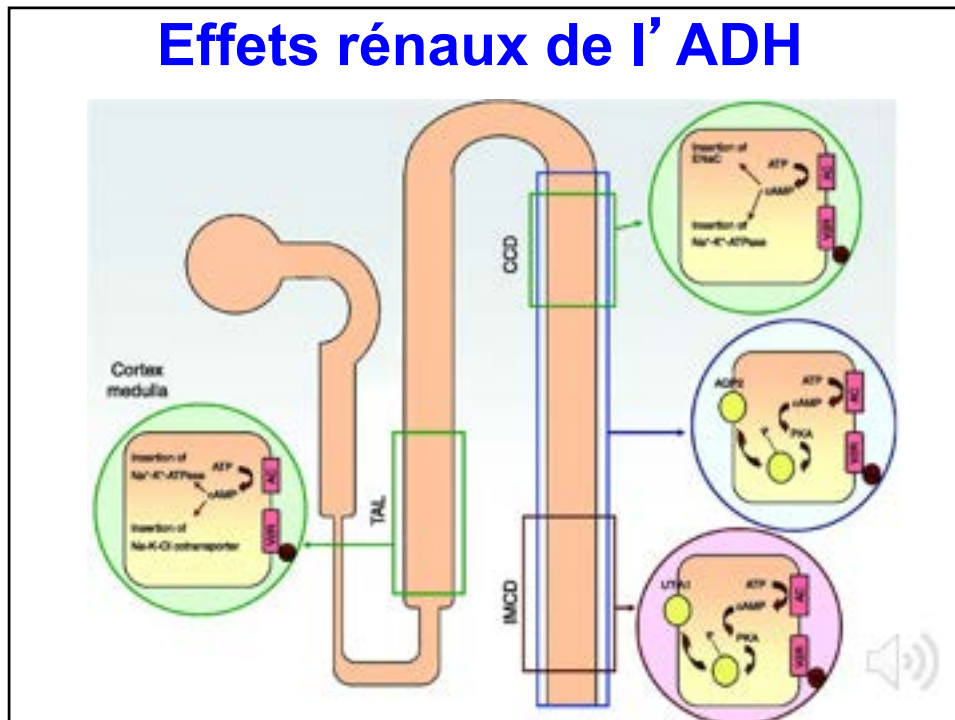
Hormone anti-diurétique



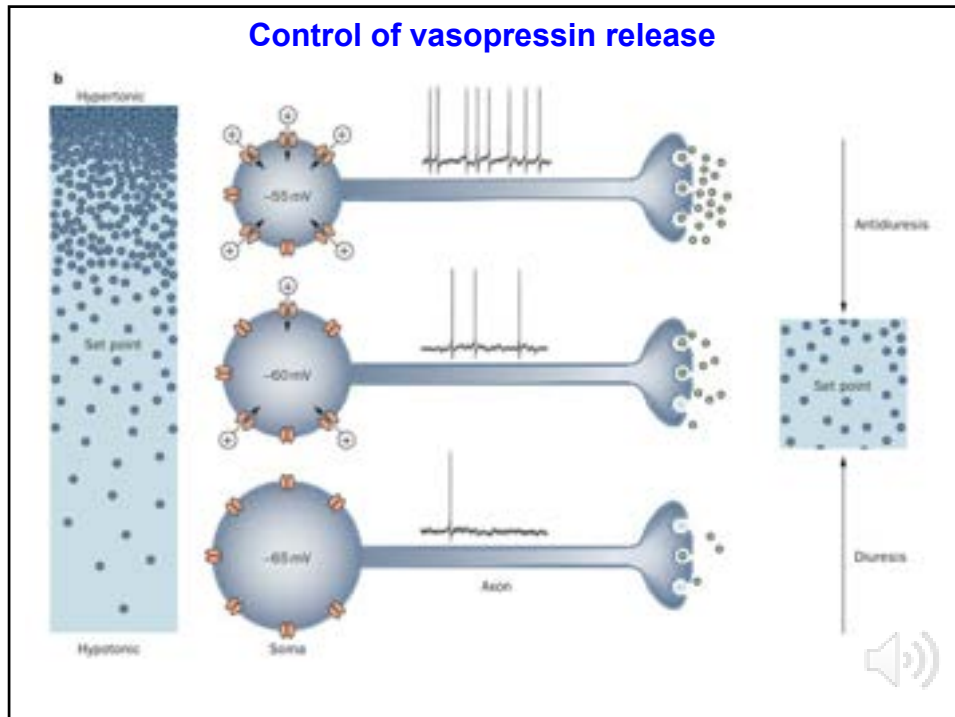
- V1aR : largement exprimé, effets vasopresseurs
- V1bR : hypophyse et ilots pancréatiques,
favorise la libération d'ACTH et d'insuline
- V2 : rein, homéostasie hydrique, endothelium



Effets rénaux de l'ADH



Control of vasopressin release



Control of vasopressin release

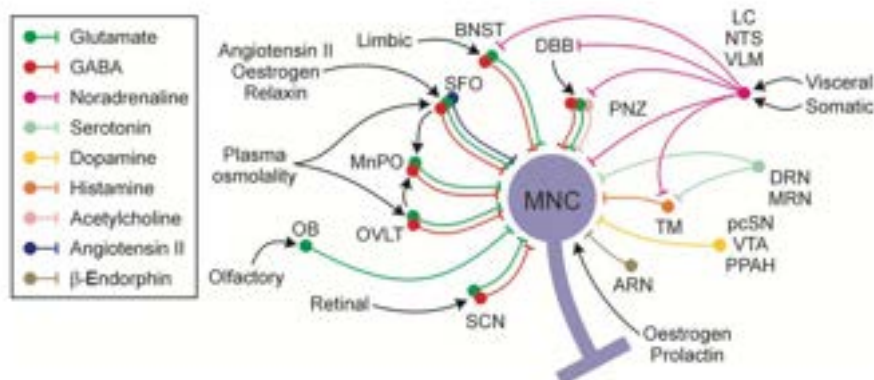
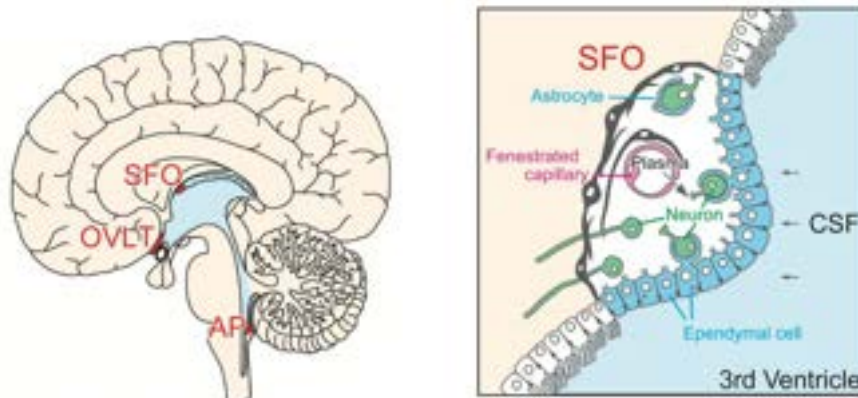


Figure 2 Schematic representation of some of the major peripheral and afferent inputs to magnocellular neurosecretory cells. See text for details of the physiological functions of each of the inputs. Abbreviations: ARN: arcuate nucleus; BNST: bed nucleus of the stria terminalis; DBB: diagonal band of Broca; DRN: dorsal raphe nucleus; LC: locus coeruleus; MNC: magnocellular neurosecretory cell (magnocellular neuron); MnPO: median preoptic nucleus; MRN: median raphe nucleus; NTS: nucleus tractus solitarius; OB: olfactory bulb; OVLT: organum vasculosum of the lamina terminalis; pcSN: pars compacta of the substantia nigra; PNZ: perinuclear zone; PPAH: preoptic periventricular /anterior hypothalamic region; SCN: suprachiasmatic nucleus; SFO: subfornical organ; TM: tuberomammillary nucleus; VLM: ventrolateral medulla; VTA: ventral tegmental area. Reproduced, with permission, from [57].

Brown. *Comp Physiol* 2016

Rôle de l'organe subfornical et de l'organe vasculaire de la lame terminale dans l'homéostasie hydrique



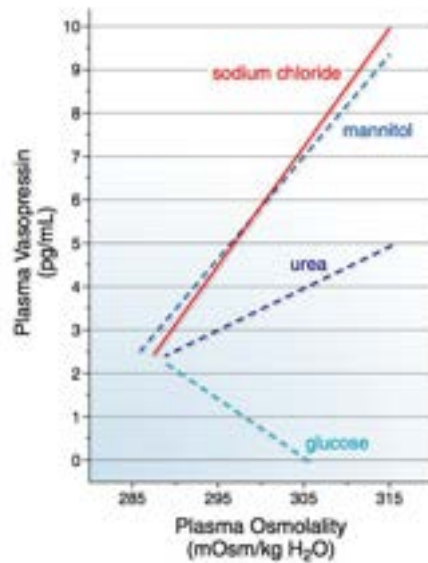
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Adipsic hypernatremia without hypothalamic lesions accompanied by autoantibodies to subfornical organ

Takeshi Y. Hiyama^{1,2*}; Akari N. Utsunomiya^{2*}; Masahito Matsumoto¹; Akihiro Fujikawa¹; Chia-Hao Lin¹; Keiichi Hara⁴; Reiko Kagawa²; Satoshi Okada²; Masao Kobayashi²; Mayumi Ishikawa²; Makoto Anzō²; Hideo Cho²; Shinobu Takayasu²; Takeshi Niigawara²; Makoto Daimon²; Tomohiko Sato²; Kiminori Terui²; Etsuro Ito²; Masaharu Noda^{1,2}

Hiyama *Neuroscience Research* 2016
Hiyama, *Brain Pathology*, 2016

What do brain osmoreceptors respond to ?

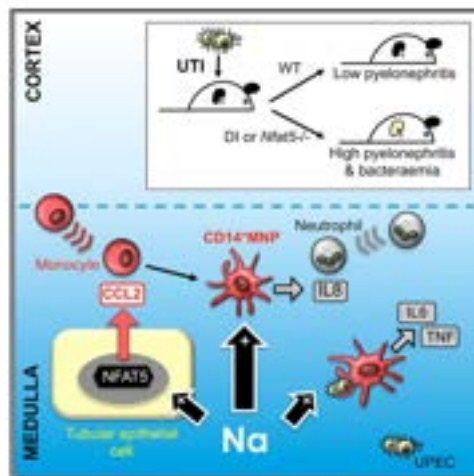


Verbalis, J Am Soc Nephrol, 2007
Zerbe, Am J Physiol, 1983

Beyond water reabsorption...

Cell

Renal Sodium Gradient Orchestrates a Dynamic Antibacterial Defense Zone



Berry, Cell 2017