Web Supplement: Acute Postrenal Azotemia

Julie R. Fischer, DVM, DACVIM
Veterinary Specialty Hospital—San Diego

India F. Lane, DVM, MS, DACVIM
Jennifer Stokes, DVM, DACVIM
University of Tennessee

Molecular and cellular responses to obstruction of the upper urinary tract.

This complex cascade of molecular and cellular responses results initially in acute uremia and eventually in chronic kidney disease.

\( AA = \) afferent arteriolar constriction, \( Ang\ II = \) angiotensin II, \( EMT = \) epithelial to mesenchymal transition, \( FF = \) filtration fraction, \( GFR = \) glomerular filtration rate, \( JGA = \) juxtaglomerular apparatus, \( M\Phi = \) macrophage, \( MMPs = \) matrix metalloproteinases, \( NF-\kappa B = \) nuclear factor \( \kappa B, P_{gc} = \) glomerular capillary hydraulic pressure, \( P_{gcG} = \) glomerular capillary hydraulic pressure gradient, \( RPF = \) renal plasma flow, \( RTECs = \) renal tubular epithelial cells, \( TGF = \) transforming growth factor, \( TIMPs = \) tissue inhibitors of metalloproteinases, \( T-L\Phi = \) T lymphocyte, \( TNF = \) tumor necrosis factor, \( TxA_2 = \) thromboxane \( A_2, UUT = \) upper urinary tract.