Excretion of progastrin products in human urine

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The kidneys are active in the metabolism of gastrin. Canine and porcine renal extraction of carboxyamidated gastrin-17 varies from 9 to 40%, but <0.4% of the filtered gastrin-17 is present in the urine (4, 5, 22, 33). This implies either complete absorption of filtered gastrin-17 in the renal tubules or excretion of nondetectable degradation fragments in the urine. In humans, the kidneys also seem to be important regulators of plasma gastrin levels as inferred from the elevated plasma gastrin levels in patients with renal failure (19, 32). Like in other mammals, the concentration of gastrin peptides in human urine is usually low; however, analysis of postprandial urine has revealed significant differences between the excretion of COOH- and NH₂-terminal fragments of gastrin (11, 12). Until now, urinary excretion of gastrin in humans has only been investigated in postprandial urine or in urine from patients with hypergastrinemia (8, 11, 12, 27). Intravenous administration of gastrin enables a more detailed information about renal handling of different gastrin peptides.

To find out whether urinary excretion of gastrin is related to either the molecular form or to bioactivity of the peptides, we studied endogenous gastrins in postprandial urine from normal subjects as well as urinary excretion of gastrin during intravenous administration of three different products of progastrin. The first product was carboxyamidated gastrin-17 (gastrin-17), which is the bioactive main product. The second was glycine-extended gastrin-17 (gastrin-17-Gly), which is the immediate precursor of gastrin-17 (15). Glycine-extended gastrins are cosecreted in small amounts along with carboxyamidated gastrin and are not bioactive with regard to acid secretion (13, 21), although it has been suggested that glycine-extended gastrins may stimulate cellular growth (28). The third product was the NH₂-terminal fragment-(1—35) of progastrin [progastrin-(1—35)], which circulates in plasma with other NH₂-terminal fragments of progastrin (26). So far, no biological function has been connected with these fragments (Fig. 1).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Peptides

Human carboxyamidated nonsulfated gastrin-17 was purchased from Sigma (St. Louis, MO). Glycine-extended human nonsulfated gastrin-17 and human progastrin-(1—35) were custom synthesized by Cambridge Research Biochemicals (Zeneca, Alderley Park, Cheshire, UK). The content and purity of the peptides were controlled by amino acid analysis (LKB amino acid analyzer 4000 with fluorescence detection, LKB Biochrom, Cambridge, UK) and reverse-phase HPLC (Hewlett Packard 1084B, Palo Alto, CA).

After sterile filtration, the peptides were diluted in isotonic saline containing 1 g/l human serum albumin. The syringes were weighed before and after the infusions, and the remaining peptide from the infusion lines was stored at −20°C until radioimmunoassay.

Subjects

The studies were carried out in healthy subjects without a history of medical or surgical illness. Informed consent was obtained, and the studies were approved by the Ethics Committee for Medical Research in Copenhagen in accordance with the Helsinki II declaration.

Experiments

Recovery of gastrin in urine. Recovery was measured by adding gastrin-17, gastrin-17-Gly, and progastrin-(1—35) separately to urine and assay buffer in different concentrations. Degradation with time was investigated by incubating the peptides in urine for 1, 2, 4, 8, and 24 h. After incubation, all samples were immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen and stored at −20°C until analysis.

Renal excretion of endogenous gastrin. Renal excretion of postprandial gastrin was studied in seven subjects (23–33 yr, body surface 1.81 ± 0.05 m²). After an overnight fast, each
Renal excretion of gastrin-(1–35) and gastrin-17-Gly. Renal excretion of gastrin-(1–35) and gastrin-17-Gly was studied in eight subjects (23–28 yr, body surface 1.87 ± 0.09 m²). Each peptide was infused simultaneously at three consecutive dose rates, each lasting 90 min [progastrin-(1–35): 15, 30, and 60 pmol·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹; gastrin-17-Gly, 30, 60, and 120 pmol·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹]. Urine and blood samples were drawn as stated above. GFR was measured by a single injection of ⁵¹Cr-EDTA.

Laboratory Analyses

Radioimmunoassay. Three sequence-specific antisera were used to measure the peptides in plasma and urine. Gastrin-17 was measured using antisera 2604, which was raised against the 2–17 fragment of human gastrin-17 and is specific for the bioactive COOH terminus. The antiserum binds gastrin-71, -52, -34, and -17 with equimolar potency, and its reactivity with cholecystokinin peptides is <0.5% (30). Synthetic human gastrin-17 was used as a standard, and moniodinated ¹²⁵I-gastrin-17 was used as tracer (29).

Gastrin-17-Gly was measured using antisera 7270. This antiserum was raised against the 5–17 fragment of gastrin-17-Gly. Gastrin-17-Gly was used as standard and moniodinated ¹²⁵I-gastrin-17-Gly as tracer (14). Antiserum 7270 does not recognize amidated gastrins, cholecystokinins, or glycine-extended cholecystokinins.

Progastrin-(1–35) was measured using antisera 88235, which was raised against fragment 20–33 of human progastrin that corresponds to the NH₂ terminus of gastrin-52. The antiserum is specific for the sequence 20–25 of progastrin, but peptides extended NH₂-terminally to this sequence are also bound, although with lower affinity. The antiserum does not bind gastrin-34, -17, or smaller carboxamidated gastrins, nor does it react with cholecystokinin (20, 26). Synthetic human gastrin-52 was used as standard, and moniodinated ¹²⁵I-gastrin-52 was used as tracer. Because progastrin-(1–35) is extended NH₂-terminally of the epitope 20–25 of progastrin, tryptic and carboxypeptidase B cleavage before measurement were necessary for accurate quantitation (14).

Plasma was incubated with equal volumes of trypsin (2 mg/ml) (Worthington Diagrostic Systems, Freehold, NJ) and 0.05 M Na₂HPO₄ at pH 7.5 and 20°C for 30 min. The trypsinization was terminated by boiling for 10 min. After centrifugation, the supernatant was incubated with carboxypeptidase B (5 mg/ml) (Boehringer Mannheim) 100 µl/ml sample at 20°C for 30 min. The reaction was terminated by boiling for 10 min.

Urine analysis. After measurement of urine volume, samples were collected in ice-chilled tubes and stored at −20°C until analysis. The urine was concentrated, and the peptides were extracted using octadeclsilyleilica columns (Sep-Pack C18 Cartridges, Waters Associates, Milford, MA) (8). The carboxamide was prewashed with 10 ml of 75% alcohol in 0.01 M HCl followed by 10 ml distilled water. Volumes of urine up to 20 ml were filtered through the cartridges with a flow rate of 10 ml/min. After being washed with 10 ml distilled water, the peptides were eluted by 40 ml of 75% alcohol in 0.01 M HCl. The eluate was dried under airflow and reconstituted in assay buffer. The concentration of the progastrin products in urine was measured by radioimmunoassay.

Chromatography. Plasma and urine samples of 1 ml were applied to Sephadex G-50 superfine columns (10 × 1,000 mm, Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden) and eluted with 0.125 M NH₄HCO₃ (pH 8.2) at room temperature with a flow rate of 3 ml/h. Void volume and total volume were determined by elution of ¹²⁵I-albumin and ²²NaCl. The columns were calibrated with gastrin-17, gastrin-17-Gly, and progastrin-(1–35) and gastrin-17-Gly are 4.7 and 16.7 min, respectively, and the metabolic clearance rates (MCR) are 0.3 and 4.1 ⁶₀ ml·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹, respectively. The GFR was determined by a single injection of ⁵¹Cr-EDTA. The pharmacokinetic data of these peptides were made by stepwise infusion of three products of progastrin: gastrin-17, progastrin-(1–35), and gastrin-17-Gly. All bioactive gastrins are carboxamidated with COOH-terminal active site Trp-Met-Asp-Phe-Gly-NH₂ corresponding to sequence 68–71 of progastrin.

The subject ingested a meal consisting of two boiled eggs, two slices of bread with cheese, 250 ml yogurt, and 250 ml milk. Voided urine was collected 10 times at 30-min intervals starting with a basal period of 60 min before the meal. Venous blood samples were drawn from the cubital vein at the end of each urine sampling. Diuresis was maintained with isotonic saline infused in the other arm. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) was determined by a single intravenous injection of 4 MBq of ⁵¹Cr-EDTA (Amersham, Buckinghamshire, UK) 1 h before the meal. The activity of the tracer in plasma was measured in venous blood samples drawn at regular intervals until the end of the study.

A more detailed investigation of the renal handling of gastrin peptides was made by stepwise infusion of three products of progastrin: gastrin-17, progastrin-(1–35), and gastrin-17-Gly. The pharmacokinetic data of these peptides have been previously been determined (20, 21). The half-life values of gastrin-17 and gastrin-17-Gly are 4.7 ± 0.3 and 4.1 ± 0.2 min, respectively, and the metabolic clearance rates (MCR) are 16.7 ± 1.5 and 7.9 ± 0.6 ml·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹, respectively. The half-life values of progastrin-(1–35) are 6.1 ± 0.8 min (α) and 23.2 ± 1.5 min (β), and the MCR is 6.8 ± 0.6 ml·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹ (unpublished data).

Renal excretion of gastrin-17. Renal excretion of gastrin-17 was studied in eight subjects (22–33 yr, body surface 1.82 ± 0.05 m²). The peptide was infused at three consecutive dose rates (60, 120, and 240 pmol·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹), each lasting 90 min. Urine was collected for intervals of 30 min during the whole study, and venous blood was drawn at the end of each sampling period. Diuresis was maintained with isotonic saline infused intravenously in the opposite arm, and GFR was measured by a single injection of ⁵¹Cr-EDTA.
Calculations

The MCR of gastrin was calculated by dividing dose rate by the plateau increment in plasma gastrin. Urinary clearance of gastrin (Cl_u) was calculated by the standard formula

$$\text{Cl}_u = \frac{V_u U}{C_v}$$

where \(V_u\) is urine flow in a sampling period, \(U\) the concentration in urine, and \(C_v\) is the mean concentration in venous plasma in the period of urine sampling.

The GFR was determined by single injection of \(^{51}\text{Cr-EDTA}\) and venous blood sampling without urine collection (3). The estimated value computed by single-injection technique represents the average GFR of the interval from time 0 until the end of blood sampling. The activity of the tracer in plasma and the solution injected was measured in a well-scintillation counter, and the counts per milliliter plasma sample were plotted on semilogarithmic paper. After injection of the tracer, the curve falls rapidly until equilibrium with the extracellular fluid has been achieved; thereafter, the curve decreases at a constant linear rate. GFR is equivalent to the total body clearance (Cl_b) of the tracer calculated as injected dose divided by the area under the curve (AUC) of radioactivity in plasma

$$\text{Cl}_b = \left(\frac{Q_0}{\int_{t=0}^{t} Y(t) dt}\right) \text{Y}_0$$

where \(Q_0\) is injected dose, determined by weighing the syringe, and \(Y(t)\) is the plasma activity at \(t\) min after injection. A simplified calculation of total body clearance was made from the ordinate intercept of the time course of radioactivity in plasma

$$\text{Cl}_b = \left(\frac{Q_0}{k} Y_0\right)$$

where \(k\) is the slope of the final monoexponential part of the curve and \(Y_0\) is the linearily extrapolated intercept on the log ordinate of the final slope (1). Because \(\text{AUC} > Y_0/k\) and total body clearance of the tracer overestimates urinary clearance by 3.7 ml/min in humans, GFR was estimated by the corrected equation

$$\text{GFR} = (0.9908 \text{Cl}_b - 0.0012 \text{Cl}_b^2) - 3.7 \text{ ml/min}$$

All results are expressed as means ± SE. Statistical analysis was performed by paired and unpaired t-tests and ANOVA. Comparison of variance was performed with the F-test. P values < 0.05 were considered to be significant.

RESULTS

Recovery

The recoveries of gastrin-17, gastrin-17-Gly, and progastrin-(1—35) from urine before Sep-Pak C_{18} were 97 ± 2, 99 ± 5, and 89 ± 4%, respectively. The respective figures after concentrating were 90 ± 3, 93 ± 1, and 103 ± 4%. There was no loss of peptide after storage in urine up to 24 h at room temperature, nor was conversion of gastrin-17-Gly to the carboxyamidated form recorded (Table 1). Gel chromatography of the peptides in urine revealed identical elution positions compared with chromatography of the peptides in plasma (Fig. 2).

Recovery of gastrin in urine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Gastrin-17, %</th>
<th>Progastrin-(1—35), %</th>
<th>Gastrin-17-Gly, %</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>105 ± 2</td>
<td>88 ± 2</td>
<td>98 ± 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>104 ± 4</td>
<td>97 ± 5</td>
<td>115 ± 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>99 ± 4</td>
<td>87 ± 4</td>
<td>95 ± 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>98 ± 2</td>
<td>86 ± 3</td>
<td>94 ± 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>104 ± 6</td>
<td>99 ± 6</td>
<td>106 ± 14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are means ± SE; \(n = 6\) experiments. Concentrations of peptide at time 0: gastrin-17, 168 ± 20 pM; progastrin-(1—35), 103 ± 4 pM; gastrin-17-Gly, 242 ± 15 pM. Gastrin-17-Gly, glycine-extended gastrin.

Renal Excretion of Endogenous Gastrin

The basal concentrations of carboxyamidated gastrins, NH₂-terminal progastrin fragments, and glycine-extended gastrin in plasma were 10 ± 2, 12 ± 2, and 6 ± 1 pM, respectively. During the meal, carboxyamidated gastrins and NH₂-terminal progastrin fragments in plasma reached peak concentrations of 25 ± 4 and 16 ± 4 pM (\(P < 0.01\)), respectively, whereas the concentration of glycine-extended gastrin remained almost constant (Fig. 3). The average GFR was 98.1 ± 1.7 ml·min⁻¹·1.73 m²⁻², and urinary flow was 5.3 ± 0.6 ml/min. Basal excretion rates of carboxyamidated gastrins, NH₂-terminal progastrin fragments, and glycine-extended gastrin were 1.37 ± 0.267, 1.93 ± 0.579, and 0.467 ± 0.300 fmol/min, respectively. The postprandial excretion rate of carboxyamidated gastrins and NH₂-terminal progastrin fragments reached a maximum of 2.416 ± 0.940 fmol/min (\(0.10 > P > 0.05\)) and 3.854 ± 1.339 fmol/min (\(P < 0.05\)), respectively, whereas the excretion rate of glycine-extended gastrin displayed a gradual decrease to 0.082 ± 0.018 fmol/min at the final sample (\(P < 0.05\)). The average urinary clearances of postprandial carboxyamidated gastrins, NH₂-terminal progastrin fragments, and glycine-extended gastrin were (in ml·min⁻¹·1.73 m²⁻²) 0.093 ± 0.014, 0.164 ± 0.041 (\(P < 0.05\)), and 0.039 ± 0.012 (\(P < 0.01\)), respectively, equivalent to 0.09 ± 0.02, 0.17 ± 0.04, and 0.04 ± 0.01%, respectively, of the GFR. The peptide concentrations of gastrin in plasma and urine were too low for gel chromatography.

Renal Excretion of Gastrin-17

Gastrin-17 was infused at three consecutive dose rates of 58 ± 5, 115 ± 11, and 223 ± 12 pmol·kg⁻¹·h⁻¹. The average MCR of the peptide at steady state was 24.4 ± 1.3 ml·min⁻¹·kg⁻¹. Urinary excretion rate of gastrin-17 increased concomitantly with the stepwise rise of peptide in plasma (Fig. 4), with correlation between excretion rate and plasma concentration (\(r = 0.94, P < 0.001;\) Fig. 5). A maximum tubular absorption (T_m) value was not achieved within the present dose rates. The average GFR and urinary flow values were 98.3 ± 4.3 ml·min⁻¹·1.73 m²⁻² and 5.1 ± 0.3 ml/min, respectively, and the average urinary clearance of
gastrin-17 amounted to $0.075 \pm 0.016$ ml·min$^{-1}$·1.73 m$^{-2}$, equivalent to $0.08 \pm 0.02\%$ of GFR (Table 2).

Renal Excretion of Progastrin-(1—35) and Gastrin-17-Gly

The peptides were administered simultaneously. The consecutive dose rates of progastrin-(1—35) were $15 \pm 1, 29 \pm 2, 62 \pm 3$ pmol·kg$^{-1}$·h$^{-1}$, and the dose rates
MCR of progastrin-(1—35) at steady state was 6.0 reached within the present dose rates. The average urinary clearance was 0.016 (Table 2) and significantly lower than Clu/GFR (%) for gastrin-17 and progastrin-(1—35) 0.430 6.0.

The correlation between urinary excretion rate and plasma concentration of carboxyamidated gastrins was 0.959 7.1. The concentrations of the peptides in urine were too low for gel chromatography.

**DISCUSSION**

The present results showed that urinary excretion of intact progastrin products contributes only little to the metabolic clearance rate of postprandially released and infused gastrin in humans. The low concentration in urine was not due to analytical bias, since urine did not influence immunoreactivity and measurement of the peptides. The excretion of carboxyamidated gastrins and NH2-terminal progastrin fragments increased postprandially as well as during infusion of gastrin-17 and progastrin-(1—35). However, the ratio of urinary clearance to GFR of carboxyamidated gastrins and NH2-terminal progastrin fragments differed significantly, with the NH2-terminal progastrin fragments being twice that of carboxyamidated gastrins during meal stimulation and nearly six times higher for progastrin-(1—35) than for gastrin-17. Urinary clearance of glycine-extended gastrins was significantly lower than the clearances of carboxyamidated gastrins and of NH2-terminal progastrin fragments, and urinary excretion decreased both postprandially and during infusion of gastrin-17-Gly. Conversion of gastrin-17-Gly to the amidated form in the nephron was unlikely, since the urinary excretion of amidated gastrin was independent of the plasma concentration of gastrin-17-Gly. Although the urinary excretion of intact peptides only constituted a small fraction of the filtered amount, the results indicate that urinary clearance of progastrin-derived peptides depends on their molecular structure.

The MCR values of gastrin-17, gastrin-17-Gly, and progastrin-(1—35) were as previously recorded in humans. Because neither renal plasma flow nor arterial plasma concentration of gastrin was measured, renal metabolism of gastrin can only roughly be estimated. With the assumption of a renal plasma flow of 12 ml·kg−1·min−1 and a fractional extraction of 0.4, total renal clearance of gastrin, which includes metabolism and excretion, would be 5 ml·kg−1·min−1 or ~20% of the total body clearance. Plasma concentrations used in pharmacokinetic calculations have to represent the concentration at the metabolic inlet. Because the clearance of gastrointestinal peptides also occurs in nonsplanchnic tissues such as extremities (23, 24, 30), the calculated MCR will be overrated if venous plasma from an arm vein rather than arterial plasma is used. The same problem complies with calculation of urinary clearance. Therefore, the estimated values of MCR and urinary clearance of gastrin may be somewhat higher than under ideal experimental conditions. Studies in pigs have revealed an identical extraction ratio of gastrin-17 and gastrin-17-Gly in the limbs (23). If
extraction of gastrin also occurs in the human extremities, it is anticipated that the bias in calculating MCR and urinary clearance will be of the same magnitude for the two peptides.

Renal clearance of peptides is accomplished by glomerular filtration with subsequent absorption and degradation in the proximal tubules of the nephron (3, 6, 9, 16). Several membrane-bound peptidases have been isolated from the kidneys (10, 34). Thus filtered progastrin products would be either reabsorbed and metabolized in the tubules or degraded intraluminally by peptidases in the brush border of the tubular cells and then absorbed or excreted as degraded fragments in urine. Investigations of radiolabeled gastrin-17 suggest that at least part of the peptide is absorbed into tubular cells (18). Uptake of gastrin may be initiated by binding to nonspecific membrane sites at the brush border of the tubular cells or to specific receptors. Gastrin/cholecystokinin B receptor expression has been demonstrated in renal tissue (35). However, we have not been able to show receptor binding for either carboxyamidated or glycine-extended gastrin in renal tissue (unpublished data). Consequently, it is still unclear whether absorption of progastrin products is facilitated by specific receptors.

An earlier study found NH₂-terminal octa-, nona-, and decapetide fragments of gastrin-34 in postprandial human urine in concentrations several hundred times that of carboxyamidated gastrin (11). It was suggested that NH₂-terminal gastrin fragments were less well absorbed in the tubules than COOH-terminal fragments. In addition, it has been assumed that fragments without biological activity extracted by the kidneys were mainly excreted in urine rather than reabsorbed and metabolized in analogy with the inactive C-peptide of proinsulin (25). Our results confirm that NH₂-terminal progastrin fragments including progastrin-(1—35) are excreted in urine in larger amounts than carboxyamidated gastrins, although the difference was less pronounced than reported for small NH₂-terminal fragments of gastrin-34. The difference

Fig. 6. Gel chromatography of plasma obtained during infusion of gastrin-17 (G-17; ■), progastrin-(1—35) (PG; ◦), and glycine-extended gastrin-17 (G-17-Gly; ◦).

Fig. 7. Concentration in plasma (top) and urinary excretion (bottom) of progastrin-(1—35) during increasing dose rates of peptide.
Urinary clearance has no meaning as an indicator of renal elimination for substances metabolized by the kidney. However, a comparison of urinary clearance with GFR provides a measure of the fraction excreted relative to the amount filtered. Urinary clearance of gastrin-17, gastrin-17-Gly, and progastrin-(1—35) comprised 0.08, 0.02, and 0.50%, respectively, of GFR, which indicates either a high degree of tubular absorption or urinary excretion of degradation fragments that are not measured by the assays used in this study. The glomerular membrane functions both as a size-selective and as a charge-selective barrier. Negatively charged macromolecules are restricted to a greater extent than neutral or positively charged molecules of the same size because of negative charges in the glomerular membrane (6, 7). For proteins with a molecular mass less than 15 kDa, the charges of the glomerular membrane have no appreciable effect on the glomerular filtration, whereas the forces of diffusion increase with decreasing molecular size. This has been shown with the anionic polypeptide aprotinin (33) and is a result of the Gibbs-Donnan equilibrium between plasma and the almost protein-free ultrafiltrate of Bowman’s space, which tends to restrict the filtration of cations but to enhance filtration of anions over the glomerular membrane. The filtered load of a substance equals GFR multiplied by the plasma concentration and the fraction of the filtered substance in relation to glomerular plasma (GFR × P × f). For small charged molecules, the filtration fraction f depends on binding to plasma proteins as well as the Donnan ratio, r^2, which is determined by the net anion concentration from plasma proteins and the salt concentration (22, 33). Under physiological conditions, this ratio is ~1.05. Because the small peptides gastrin-17 (2.1 kDa), gastrin-17-Gly (2.2 kDa), and progastrin-(1—35) (3.9 kDa) carry a net negative charge (z = −6, −7, and −1, respectively) and because they are not bound to plasma proteins, the filtration fraction is equivalent to the Donnan ratio. This is equivalent to 1.05 for progastrin-(1—35) and can be estimated for gastrin-17 and gastrin-17-Gly to be 1.34 and 1.41, respectively. The calculations suggest that the filtration rate of gastrin-17 and gastrin-17-Gly should exceed that of progastrin-(1—35) with 28 and 34%, respectively, provided an identical GFR and plasma concentration in the glomerular capillaries. Thus differences in urinary clearance result from both glomerular as well as tubular handling of the peptides. In spite of a high filtration fraction, gastrin-17-Gly had the lowest urinary clearance of the three peptides. This might be explained in part by the different COOH- and NH2-terminal derivatization of the peptides that may influence their handling in the renal tubules. Gastrin-17 and gastrin-17-Gly are both protected against degradation from aminopeptidases by the NH2-terminal pyroglutamyl residue. Gastrin-17 is also protected against degradation by carboxypeptidases due to the amidation of its COOH-terminal carboxyl group. This makes gastrin-17-Gly more susceptible to COOH-terminal degradation into fragments excreted either in
urine or absorbed in the renal tubules, fragments which we at present are unable to measure.

Contrary to earlier observations, we found no evidence of a renal plasma threshold for progastrin products (27). However, a spillage was constantly present, which correlated linearly with the concentration of gastrin-17 and progastrin-(1—35) in plasma. Absorption and degradation of peptides in the nephron are assumed to be controlled by saturable processes. Consequently, below-saturation absorption increases continuously with the filtered load, and after saturation, the excretion parallels the rate of filtration of the substance (16). In spite of supraphysiological plasma concentrations of the three peptides, a $T_m$ level for tubular transport or degradation was not achieved.

We conclude that the urinary clearance of progastrin-derived peptides varies with their molecular structure under the influence of the glomerular filtration and the handling of the peptides in the renal tubules. Moreover, our results show that the capacity of tubular transport and metabolism is high and far from being saturated under normal physiological conditions. Bioactivity seemed to be without influence on the renal handling of the peptides.

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