Bill Schmoker

Maintenance of the Internal Environment

❖ Osmoregulation means the maintenance of the homeostasis of internal environment.

❖What constitutes the internal environment?

Birds osmoregulated well

Birds inhabit all environments

Aquatic

Fresh water

Marine

Estuaries

Terrestrial

Polar

Temperate

Desert

In terms of osmoregulation, mammals are the unusual group

Kidneys are only osmoregulatory organ

Osmoregulation among other vertebrates

Fish, amphibians, reptiles, and birds

Multiple organs function in osmoregulation

Presence of Osmoregulatory organs among vertebrates

Organ	Fish	Amphibians	Reptiles	Birds	Mammals
Kidney	X	X	X	X	X
Intestine	X	X	X	X	
Bladder	X	X	X		
Gills	X	X			
Salt Glands			X	X	
Skin		X			

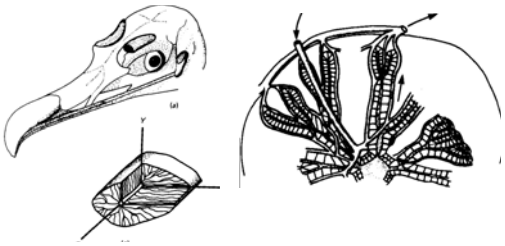
Osmoregulation by birds: Organs Involved

Salt glands

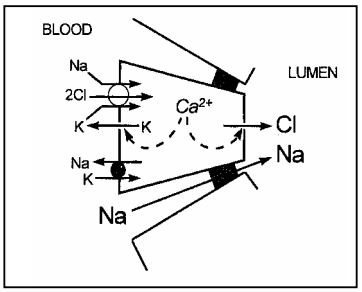
Lower gastrointestinal tract

Kidneys

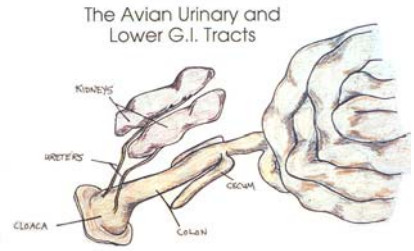
Avian salt glands: Location and anatomy



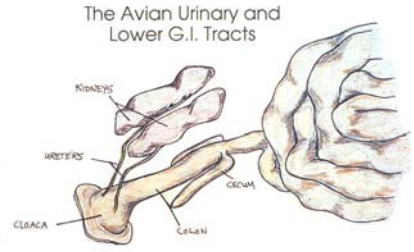
Salt secretion by salt glands: ion movements



The avian renal and gastrointestinal systems must function in concert in the regulation of ion and fluid balance.



As birds do not have urinary bladders, the ureteral urine is refluxed from the cloaca into colon



Evolutionary Rationale for this Type of Arrangement

(i.e. urine entering lower GI tract)

Excess mass of urinary bladder

- GFRs of Birds and Mammals Do Not Differ
- Fraction of Filtered Water Reabsorbed by Kidney
  - Less by Avian Kidney
  - Urine of Birds in Constant "Flux"
- Argument does not "hold water"

Urine to plasma osmolar ratio

How well kidneys of animals concentrate urine is usually expressed as the ratio of the urine osmolality to the plasma osmolality.

Or simply the U/P_{osm}

Birds or the avian kidney does not concentrate urine to a high degree

Maximum U/P_{osms} of some mammals

Values range from about 1 in the Mountain Beaver to ca. 25 in some of the small desert Rodents.

Humans U/P_{osm}?

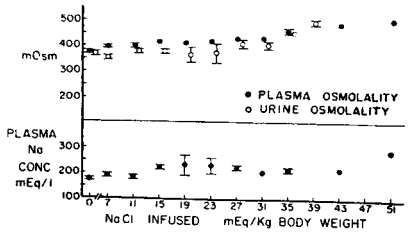
Urine-to-Plasma Osmolar Ratios for Birds

	(U/P_{osm})
Ring-necked Pheasant	1.5
Senegal Dove	1.7
Savannah Sparrow	1.7*
King Quail	1.8
White-crowned Sparrow	1.8
Domestic Fowl	2.0
Budgerigar	2.3
House Finch	2.4
Singing Honeyeater	2.4
Stubble Quail	2.6
Mean	2.05

Comparison of U/P_{osms} between birds and mammals

- Not valid comparison to make
  - Urine in lower GI tract
    - Effects of conc. fluid in lower GI tract
  - End products of nitrogen metabolism
    - Uric acid vs. urea
      - Urea ca. 50% of solutes in urine
      - Uric acid not in solution

❖ Plasma and urine osmolality of Desert Quail



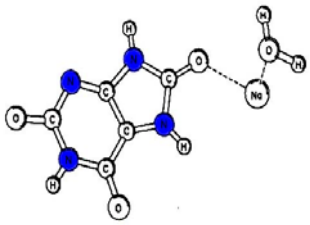
Nitrogen Excretion in Birds

Compound	Percent
Urea	4
Ammonium	20
Uric Acid	76

Solubilites of Nitrogen-Containing Compounds

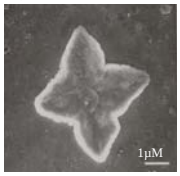
Compound	Solubility (mmol/L)
Uric Acid	0.381
Ammonium Urate	3.21
Sodium Urate	8.32
Potassium Urate	14.75
Urea	16,650

Structure of Uric Acid



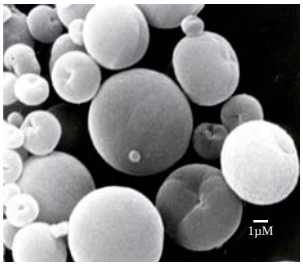
Evolutionary Rationale for this Type of Arrangement
(i.e. urine entering lower GI tract)

Crystal of Uric Acid



Evolutionary Rationale for this Type of Arrangement
(i.e. urine entering lower GI tract)

Physical form of uric acid in avian urine



Small spherical structures

Spheres ca. 65% uric acid

Uric acid bound To a matrix protein

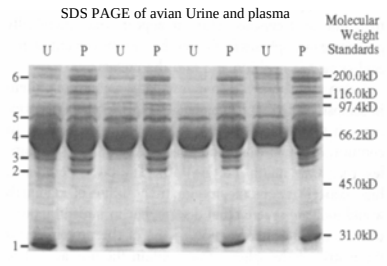
Prevention of Sphere Coalescence

Protein in avian ureteral urine

Avian urine contains 5 mg/ml protein

Protein conc. in human urine
ca. 0.05 mg/ml

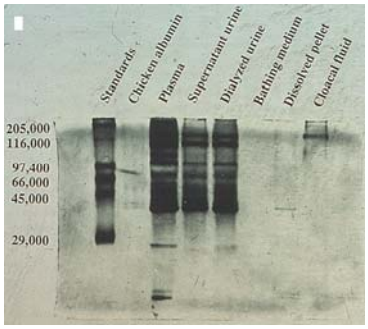
Nature of Protein in Urine of Birds



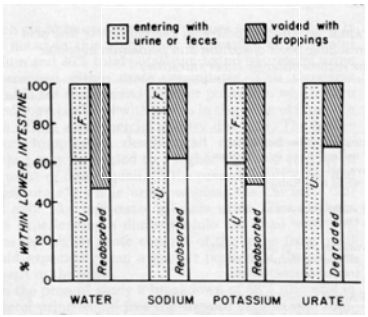
Energy in Avian Ureteral Urine

	Male	Female
Kcal/Day	5.3	12.4
% BMR	5.4	11.3

SDS PAGE of Avian Excreted Fluid



Modification of Urine in Lower GI Tract of Birds



Anderson & Braun

Degradation of Uric Acid in Lower GI Tract

- ❖ 68% of uric acid in ureteral urine
  - ▪ Bacterial action
    - Fate of liberated nitrogen
      - o Glutamic acid
        - ✓ Renal tubules--Buffer H ions
        - ✓ Gluconeogensis
        - ✓ Citric acid cycle
      - o Short chain volatile fatty acids

Products Formed From the Breakdown of Uric Acid in Avian Lower GI tract

77% of [^{15}N]uric acid introduced into ceca of cockerels disappeared in 60 min

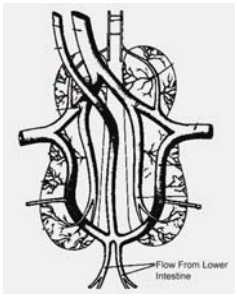
Labelled nitrogen appeared in plasma within glutamine

And nitrogen appeared as ammonia and rapidly absorbed

Where do these product go?

Karasawa, 1989

Vasculature Surrounding the Avian Kidney



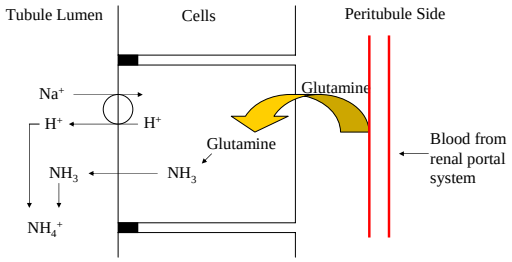
Coccygomesenteric vein drains into renal portal system

Birds have a functional renal portal system

Akester

Use of glutamine by renal tubules

(To buffer hydrogen ions)



Summary

Birds osmoregulate well

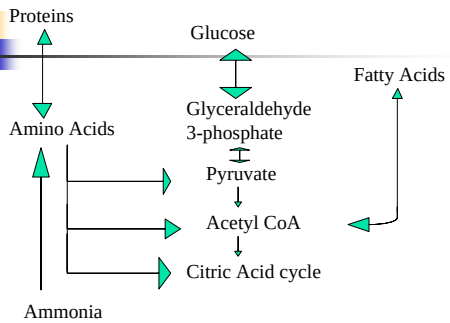
Multiple organ systems contribute to osmoregulation in birds

- Salt glands
- Kidneys
- Gastrointestinal tract

Uric acid as an end product to nitrogen metabolism

- Form of uric acid in urine
- "Value" of uric acid
- Recycling of the nitrogen of uric acid

Possible Pathway for Utilization of Uric Acid



Also, deamination of glutamine produces ketoglutaric acid that can enter the krebs cycle