



Figure 2 | Glutamate evokes pericyte-mediated dilation of vasa recta capillaries. Data was taken from time series experiments in which naïve kidney slices were exposed to glutamate (glut; 10 μ M) and other vasoactive compounds for approximately 400s. **a**, Representative trace of glutamate evoked vasodilation. Vasa recta exposed to PSS (**bi**), glut (**ii**), PSS (**iii**), and glut (**iv**). Yellow circle = pericyte, red lines = pericyte site and blue lines = non-pericyte sites, black scale bar = 10 μ m. **c**, mean pericyte-mediated dilation of vasa recta evoked by vasodilator compounds glut (blue), SNAP (red), prostaglandin E₂ (PG; black), adenosine (AD; green), and bradykinin (BK; orange). **d**, Concentration-dependent effect of glutamate on vasa recta diameter. **e, f**, Both NMDA (100 μ M) and domoic acid (10 μ M) evoked dilation of vasa recta at pericyte sites, with the mean vasodilation shown in scatterplot (**g**). **h, i**, MK-801 (300 μ M) and UBP-302 (25 μ M) evoked pericyte-mediated vasoconstriction, with the mean vasoconstriction shown in scatterplot (**j**). **k**, Only MK-801 inhibits glutamate-evoked dilation of vasa recta by pericytes. Data shown from male Sprague-Dawley rats as mean \pm s.e.m, $n \geq 3$ pericytes. Statistics were calculated in GraphPad PRISM (5.0). Statistical significance between pericyte and non-pericyte sites were determined using: a Student's t-test for pericyte versus non-pericyte sites, *** $P < 0.001$; ** $P < 0.01$, and A one-way ANOVA and post hoc Dunnett test for comparison of agonists against glut, * $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$, ### $P < 0.001$