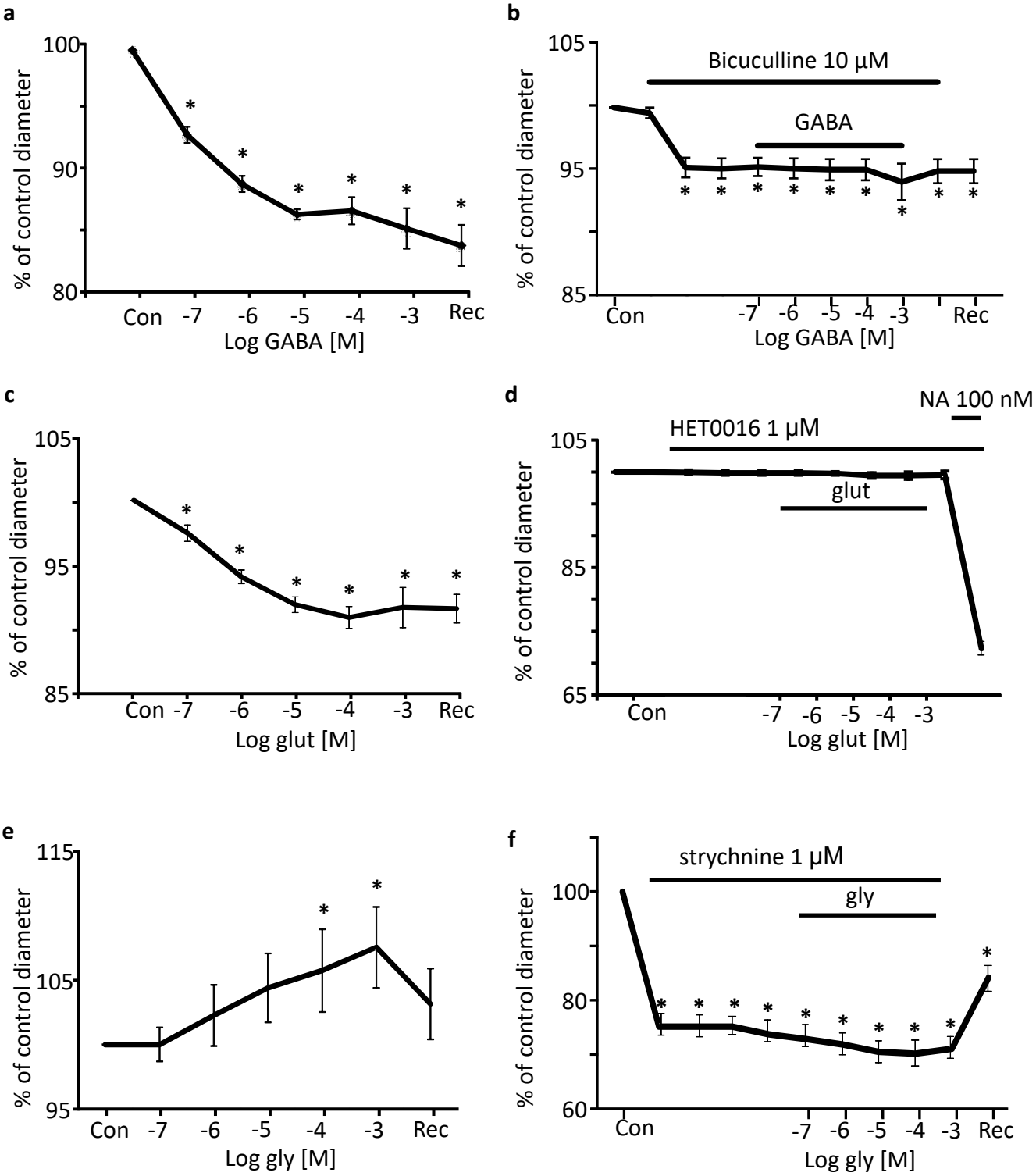

Figure 5 | Afferent arteriolar responses. Data was taken from afferent arterioles (AA) from juxtamedullary nephrons, in which AA were perfused with increasing levels of agonist (**a,c,e**) and then exposed to agonist in the presence of relevant antagonist (**b,d,f**) **a,** GABA causes a concentration-dependent constriction of afferent arterioles. **b**, Bicuculline (10 µM) attenuates the GABA-evoked constriction. **c**, Glutamate (glut) causes a concentration-dependent constriction of afferent arterioles. **d**, HET0016 (1 µM) inhibits the glutamate-evoked constriction, but not the noradrenaline (NA; 100 nM)-evoked constriction (control). **e**, **f**, Glycine (gly) causes a concentration-dependent dilation of afferent arteriole diameter, which in inhibited by strychnine. "Con" represents the control period, with "Rec" representing the recovery period. Data shown from male Sprague-Dawley rats as mean ± s.e.m, n = 6. Statistical significance was calculated using a one-way ANOVA with post hoc Dunnett's test against the control variable. * $P < 0.05$.