

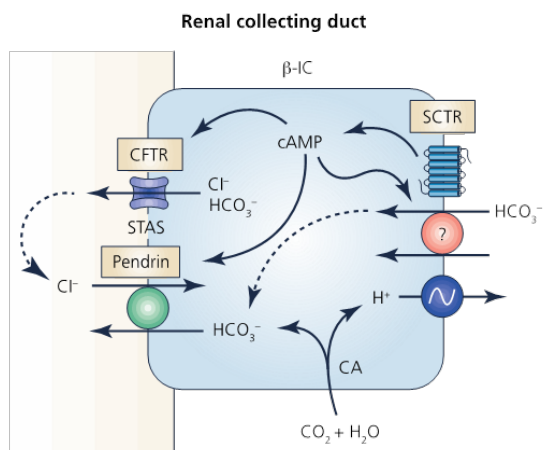


# The physiology of secretin: A full bag of surprises

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About 120 years ago, Bayliss and Starling discovered secretin, the first hormone to become known. This discovery defined the general hormone concept of organ regulation. Today it is common knowledge that secretin is released from small intestinal entero-endocrine S cells to stimulate pancreatic exocrine secretion of a  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  rich fluid highlighting its key role in the digestive system. The physiological effects of secretin also includes numerous effects in other organ systems such as the cardiovascular system, the CNS and the kidney. Our path of research started from a published observation that children suffering from Cystic Fibrosis (CF) after i.v. application of secretin are unable to increase their urinary excretion of  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ . I will present our data that defined the molecular physiology of secretin in the kidney and its key role to regulate renal base excretion and systemic acid base balance.



**Friday November 26<sup>th</sup> at 13.00**  
**Zoophysiology Seminar Room (1131-127)**