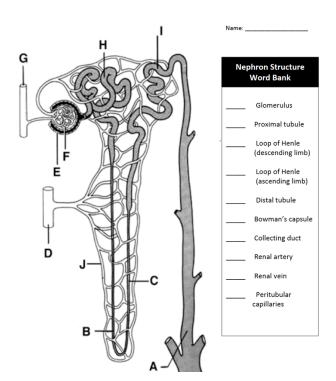
SBI4U	Human Urinary System:
Homeostasis	Nephron Function

**Instructions:** Complete the chart using the reading on nephron function and the animation shown in class. (http://www.sumanasinc.com/webcontent/animations/content/kidney.html)

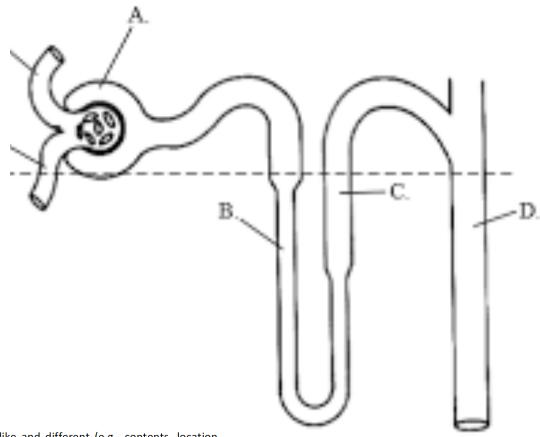
Specific functions of each part of the kidney

Region in nephron	What happens to the filtrate in each region of the nephron?
Bowman's	
capsule and	
glomerulus	
(cortex)	
Proximal	
tubule	
(cortex)	
	Primary function:
	Differences between ascending and descending loop:
	Ascending loop (thick):
Loop of Henle	Ascending loop (thin):
(medulla)	Ascending 100p (tillin).
	Descending loop:
Distal tubule	
and collecting	
duct	
(spans cortex	
and medulla)	

1. Label the section of the nephron.



- 2. Indicate what & where the following substances are moving into & out of the nephron and whether it is active or passive..
  - Nutrients, wastes, water, H<sub>2</sub>O



- 2. Make a T-chart to identify how the blood plasma and filtrate are alike and different (e.g., contents, location, colour)
- 3. How does the movement of substances in the ascending limb of the loop of Henle affect the movement of substances in each of these areas:
  - a. The descending limb
  - b. The distal tubule
  - c.The collecting duct
- 4. What is the difference between reabsorption and secrection? Where does each occur in the in the nephron?
- 5. What areas of kidney tissue surrounding the nephron would you expect to find an area of high concentration of mitochondria? Explain.