

Quiz

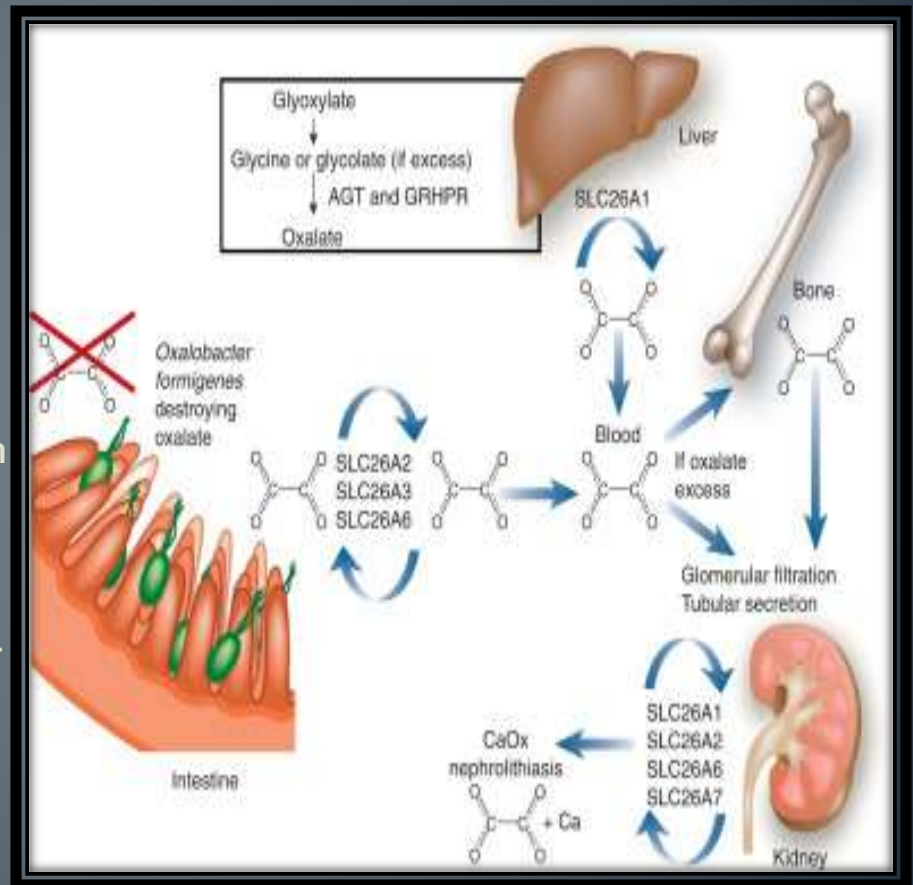
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All are true regarding oxalate absorption except?

- A. Active intestinal absorption and secretion occur via transcellular oxalate anion exchangers of the solute-linked carrier 26 (SCL26) family
- B. SLC26A1 and SCL26A6 exchangers are expressed in the enterocytes, allowing oxalate secretion into the intestinal lumen
- C.SLC26A3 is an apical oxalate transporter mediating oxalate uptake
- D.Cholinergic regulation promotes oxalate uptake through reduced expression of SCL26A6 in human cell lines

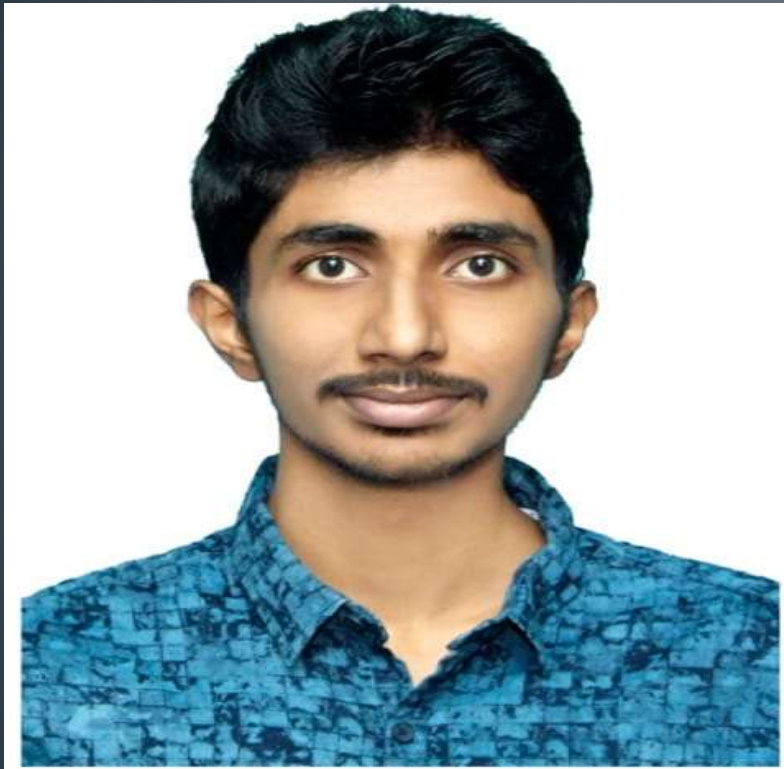
Answer D

- Dietary oxalate is absorbed from the gut via members of the solute-linked carrier 26 (SLC26) anion-exchanging family and rapidly excreted by the kidney, via both glomerular filtration and tubular secretion.
- SLC26A1 and SLC26A6 exchangers are expressed in the basolateral and apical membrane of enterocytes, respectively, allowing oxalate secretion into the intestinal lumen. SLC26A3 is an apical oxalate transporter mediating oxalate uptake
- different members of the SLC26 anion-exchanging family are involved in oxalate handling, depending on each intestinal segment and renal tubular segment



- Cholinergic regulation inhibits oxalate uptake through reduced expression of SCL26A6 in human cell lines

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Thank you

