Table 3. Flow-pressure and pressure-glomerular filtration rate relationships in maximally vasodilated kidneys at 10 weeks of age in spontaneously hypertensive rats and Wistar-Kyoto rats treated with antiserum against nerve growth factor or vehicle at 3 weeks of age

Variables	Wistar-Kyoto rats		Spontaneously hypertensive rats		*P* value for two way ANOVA		
	Vehicle (n=9)	anti-NGF (n=9)	vehicle (n=9)	anti-NGF (n=9)	strain effect	treatment effect	strain × treatment
Gradient at F-P relationship ($mmHg \cdot mL^{-1} \cdot min^{-1} \cdot g$ kidney wet wt^{-1})	5.89±0.27	5.45±0.17	7.54±0.36†	5.61±0.24∗	0.002	<0.001	0.009
X-intercept at P-GFR relationship (mmHg)	31.6±1.7	29.3±1.3	42.3±0.9†	40.0±1.7†	<0.001	0.12	0.98
Gradient at P-GFR relationship ($\mu L \cdot min^{-1} \cdot g$ kidney wet $wt^{-1} \cdot mmHg^{-1}$)	5.02±0.45	5.94±0.69	4.09±0.42	8.07±1.05∗†	0.40	0.001	0.036

F-P = flow-pressure, P-GFR = pressure-glomerular filtration rate, anti-NGF = antiserum against nerve growth factor and ANOVA = analysis of variance. Values are the mean ± SEM.

∗ $p < 0.05$ versus vehicle in the same strain.

† $p < 0.05$ versus Wistar-Kyoto rats in the same treatment.