The model originates from the nucleus colony developed by Dr. John P. Rapp at the Medical College of Ohio, Toledo, OH, in 1986. Maintained as an inbred colony, they exhibit the referenced characteristics of the Dahl Salt-Sensitive and Salt-Resistant rat strains. These models are applicable for *in vivo* research of renal failure, stroke, nephropathy, and blood pressure regulation.

**SS/JrHsd**

**SR/JrHsd**

**Characteristics**

- Nephropathy (1, 2, 19)
- Periarteritis nodosa (1, 10)
- Salt-Sensitive Hypertension (8%NaCl Diet, BP>140mmHg) (1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 22, 23, 24, 28)
- Insulin Resistance (7, 28)
- Hyperinsulinemia (3)
- Hypertriglyceridemia (10)
- Hypercholesterolemia (11)
- Hyperlipidemia (28)
- Aortic and Cardiac Hypertrophy (4, 5, 8, 9, 10)
- Heart Failure (5)
- Stroke (8, 9)
- Albuminuria (17)

**Research Use**

- Blood Pressure Regulation (6, 18, 25)
- 25-Hydroxyvitamin D Excretion into Urine (20)
- Renal Failure (19)
- Alcohol Consumption (15)
- Genetic Analysis of Hypertension (10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 23, 27, 28)
- Prenatal and Neonatal Hypertension (12, 13)
- Nociceptive Responses with Inherited Hypertension (21)
References

17. Mehr A.P., Siegel, A., Kossmehl P., Schulz, A., Pfehm, K., de Brujin, J.A. et al. (2003). Early onset albuminuria in Dahl rats is a polygenic trait that is independent from salt-loading. Physiology Genomics, 14, 209-16.