THE PHYSIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SECRETION OF ENDOGENOUS INSULIN INTO THE PORTAL CIRCULATION. III. EVIDENCE FOR A DIRECT IMMEDIATE EFFECT OF INSULIN ON THE BALANCE OF GLUCOSE ACROSS THE LIVER* †

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There is at present general agreement, based upon abundant *in vitro* and *in vivo* experimental evidence, that insulin exerts an immediate and profound effect on glucose utilization by muscle and adipose tissue (1–5). On the other hand, a direct hepatic action of insulin is disclaimed by most investigators since innumerable studies both *in vitro* and *in vivo* have failed to demonstrate clearly a consistent and reproducible effect of insulin upon hepatic glucose metabolism (5–12).

Recent observations from this laboratory suggested that the site (13) and the rate (14) of insulin administration are important factors in eliciting a hepatic effect. However, in these as in all previous *in vivo* studies (11, 15–19), the conclusions regarding the hepatic action of insulin were inferential, since the net balance of glucose across the liver was not ascertained by direct measurement.

Any experiments designed to elucidate the effect of insulin on hepatic carbohydrate metabolism should fulfill the following prerequisites:

1. Hepatic, in contrast to splanchnic, glucose metabolism should be measured. In view of the marked sensitivity of the extrahepatic splanchnic tissues to insulin (1–5, 11, 12), separation of the effects of insulin on these tissues from its effects on the liver is mandatory. This, in turn, requires the measurement not only of arterial, portal venous and hepatic venous glucose concentration but also measurement of the precise contributions of portal venous and hepatic arterial inflow to total hepatic blood flow. This is not possible in the intact animal because of the wide and capricious variation in the contribution of portal venous inflow to total hepatic blood flow, which may change from as little as 10 per cent to as much as 90 per cent of total hepatic blood flow (20).

2. Insulin should be administered in a manner which minimizes the counter-regulatory response to hypoglycemia. Profound hypoglycemia with its attendant release of epinephrine (21, 22), adrenal cortical hormones (23, 24), and glucagon (25, 26), may obscure a hepatic effect of insulin by the marked increase in hepatic glucose release which characterizes the action of these counter-regulatory hormones (27–30).

The present experiments were designed to meet these prerequisites in the following manner. First, dogs with complete end-to-side portacaval shunts were studied. This operation completely separates the liver from the remainder of the splanchnic tissues and thereby permits the measurement of hepatic rather than splanchnic glucose metabolism. Second, measures were taken to minimize or prevent the counter-regulatory mechanisms to hypoglycemia. In one group of experiments, insulin was administered by slow infusion which produced a very gradual modest decline in arterial glucose concentration. In another group, the hypoglycemic stimulus was further reduced in magnitude and duration by administering glucose after insulin infusion had been started. Finally hypoglycemia was prevented by using diabetic dogs with fasting hyperglycemia.

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METHODS AND PROCEDURE

Complete end-to-side portacaval anastomoses were performed in one stage on adult mongrel dogs under general ether anesthesia. A minimal period of two weeks after portacaval surgery was allowed to pass prior to the performance of the experimental studies. By this time, the dogs had completely recovered from the operative procedure. Food was removed from the cages 15 hours before the dogs were anesthetized with Nembutal (25 mg per kg intravenously), which has been shown to alter neither hepatic blood flow nor hepatic oxygen utilization (31, 32). Hepatic venous blood samples were collected through a cardiac catheter inserted into an external jugular vein and guided deep into a hepatic vein under fluoroscopic control. Position of the hepatic venous catheter was checked frequently during each experiment. Arterial samples were obtained through an indwelling Cournand needle placed in a femoral artery.

Hepatic blood flow (EHBF) was estimated at 10 minute intervals by the clearance and extraction method of Bradley, Ingelfinger, Bradley and Curry (33), using I^{131}-labeled rose bengal as the extractable material. The validity of the clearance and extraction method of estimating hepatic blood flow in the presence of a portacaval shunt has been established by Bradley and co-workers (34). I^{131}-rose bengal has been shown to be a satisfactory substance for the measurement of hepatic blood flow (35). A solution of isotonic saline containing 20 μc of I^{131}-labeled rose bengal per 100 ml was administered intravenously at a constant rate of approximately 1 ml per minute by means of a Bowman pump. After one hour to allow for equilibration, 3 ml samples of blood were drawn simultaneously from the femoral artery and hepatic vein at 10 minute intervals. Each sample was hemolyzed with powdered saponin and the radioactivity contained in duplicate 1 ml aliquots of the hemolyzed blood was measured in a deep-well scintillation counter. The coefficient of variation of the mean of pair determinations of I^{131}-rose bengal from a group average is 0.52 per cent (36). Hepatic extraction of I^{131}-rose bengal always exceeded the minimum criteria of Bradley and associates (34), most values being in the range of 15 to 30 per cent.

Hepatic blood flow was calculated from extrapolated data midway between two successive determinations of arterial and hepatic venous blood radioactivity by means of the formula:

$$\text{EHBF} = \frac{\text{I} \pm \Delta\text{A}_\text{C} \times \text{BV}}{\text{A}_\text{C} - \text{HV}_\text{C}},$$

where EHBF = estimated hepatic blood flow in milliliters per minute; I = infusion rate of I^{131}-labeled rose bengal in counts per minute per minute; ΔA_C = change in counts per milliliter of arterial blood per minute; BV = total blood volume in milliliters, estimated as 9 per cent of body weight; A_C = counts per minute per milliliter of arterial blood; and HV_C = counts per minute per milliliter of hepatic vein blood.

Midway between the sampling times for radioactivity, 4 ml of blood was drawn simultaneously, with adequate precaution to prevent catheter dead space error, and at a constant rate over a 100 second interval from the femoral artery and hepatic vein for determination of glucose. To minimize glycolysis the blood was placed immediately into iced tubes containing oxalate and sodium fluoride and protein-free filtrates were prepared within 10 minutes of collection. Blood glucose was determined in triplicate on each sample by the Somogyi copper iodometric method on 5 ml of blood filtrate prepared immediately from 3 ml blood samples, thereby providing a valid measurement of blood glucose within 1 mg per 100 ml (37, 38). Hepatic glucose output (HGO) in milligrams per minute at each 10 minute interval was calculated as the product of the estimated hepatic blood flow (EHBF) and the hepatic venous-femoral arterial glucose concentration difference (HV-A).

One group of experiments was designed to contrast the effects of the slow intravenous infusion and rapid intravenous injection of insulin on hepatic glucose metabolism. After three or four control determinations of hepatic glucose output, glucagon-free insulin [1] was administered into a hind leg vein either slowly by constant infusion at a rate of 0.025 to 0.08 unit per minute in eight studies,[2] or rapidly in amounts of 5 to 9 units over a period of 15 seconds in six studies. Hepatic glucose output was then measured at 10 minute intervals over the ensuing 60 to 90 minutes. In some studies, the constant infusion of insulin was stopped, and additional determinations were obtained during the "recovery" period.

Ten additional studies were performed under circumstances calculated either to prevent or to reduce the magnitude of the hypoglycemic stimulus. In six experiments, insulin was administered at a rate of 0.026 to 0.065 unit per minute by constant infusion in the usual manner. Thirty to 40 minutes after the start of the insulin infusion, glucose was added to the infusion and delivered at a rate of 25 to 200 mg per minute. Four other studies were performed in diabetic dogs with portacaval shunts. Diabetes was produced by the combination of subtotal pancreatectomy and alloxanization at least three weeks before each experiment. In these studies arterial glucose concentration fell from hyperglycemic levels during insulin infusion but never reached hypoglycemic levels.

RESULTS

1. *Effect on hepatic glucose output*

A. Slow infusion of insulin. Insulin administered by slow intravenous infusion resulted, in each of the eight dogs, in an immediate and sig-

[1] We are indebted to Dr. W. R. Kirtley of the Eli Lilly Company for the generous supply of glucagon-free insulin.

[2] See Tables I, III, IV and V for the precise dose of insulin in units per kilogram per hour.

TABLE I

Effect of the slow infusion of glucagon-free insulin upon hepatic glucose output

Dog		Control values*					Time during and after insulin infusion								
		−30	−20	−10	0	Mean control	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
No. 114	EHBF		218	200	174	197	188	201	168	193	173	178		212	184
19.6 kg	HV		110.2	109.6	115.5	111.7	108.2	100.9	84.0	80.9	82.3	75.7		66.3	62.3
	A		86.6	85.7	88.5	86.9	87.0	85.7	73.9	70.5	64.4	59.9		47.5	34.0
	HV-A		23.6	23.9	27.0	24.8	21.2	15.2	10.1	10.4	17.9	15.8		18.8	28.3
	HGO		51.4	47.8	47.0	48.7	39.9	30.6	17.0	20.1	31.0	28.1		39.9	52.1
	Insulin						← 0.05 *units/min* → (0.15 *units/kg/hr*)				←0.075 *units/min*→ (0.23 *units/kg/hr*)		None →		
No. 1028	EHBF	330		267	306	301	367	363	360	373	419	310			
18.2 kg	HV	72.2		96.4	86.9	85.1	80.6	75.4	70.2	67.6	62.5	61.8			
	A	57.0		67.5	67.3	63.9	64.6	63.0	61.3	59.3	55.1	52.0			
	HV-A	15.2		28.9	19.6	21.2	16.0	12.4	8.9	8.3	7.4	9.8			
	HGO	50.3		77.2	60.0	62.5	58.7	45.0	32.0	31.0	31.3	30.4			
	Insulin						← 0.05 *units/min* → (0.16 *units/kg/hr*)				←0.08 *units/min*→ (0.26 *units/kg/hr*)				
No. 103	EHBF	198	216	185	175	194	175	174	210	192	205	209	219	275	
14.5 kg	HV	80.6	87.7	84.4	84.7	84.4	78.3	69.6	66.3	59.1	52.8	50.1	41.8	38.0	
	A	69.3	73.7	73.4	68.2	71.2	66.0	63.8	60.0	53.1	47.3	42.4	33.3	28.9	
	HV-A	11.3	14.0	11.0	16.5	13.2	12.3	5.8	6.3	6.0	5.5	7.7	8.5	9.1	
	HGO	22.4	30.2	20.4	28.9	25.5	21.5	10.1	13.2	11.5	11.3	16.1	18.6	25.0	
	Insulin						← 0.04 *units/min* → (0.16 *units/kg/hr*)				←0.064 *units/min*→ (0.26 *units/kg/hr*)		None →		
No. 924	EHBF		272	296	288	285	315	295	296	304	303	300			
14.5 kg	HV		92.7	88.8	87.5	89.7	89.1	86.9	78.7	81.1	73.2	66.6			
	A		80.6	78.1	79.2	79.3	81.4	80.3	75.1	75.1	69.0	61.9			
	HV-A		12.1	10.7	8.3	10.4	7.7	6.6	3.6	6.0	4.2	4.7			
	HGO		32.9	31.7	23.9	29.5	24.3	19.5	10.7	18.2	12.7	14.1			
	Insulin						←0.036 *units/min*→ (0.15 *units/kg/hr*)			←0.058 *units/min*→ (0.24 *units/kg/hr*)					

* Abbreviations are as follows: EHBF, estimated hepatic blood flow in milliliters per minute; HV, hepatic venous glucose concentration in milligrams per 100 ml; A, arterial glucose concentration in milligrams per 100 ml; HV-A, hepatic venous minus arterial glucose concentration in milligrams per 100 ml; HGO, hepatic glucose output in milligrams per minute.

TABLE I—*Continued*

Dog		Control values*				Mean control	Time during and after insulin infusion								
		−30	−20	−10	0		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
No. 916	EHBF			244	311	278	340	353	331	335	345	310	418		
15.9 kg	HV			98.6	108.6	103.6	104.4	100.2	96.3	90.7	83.7	75.9	66.1		
	A			80.6	87.0	83.8	88.5	91.3	87.6	82.9	74.2	64.7	56.3		
	HV–A			18.0	21.6	19.8	15.9	8.9	8.7	7.8	9.5	11.2	9.8		
	HGO			43.9	67.2	55.6	54.1	31.4	28.8	26.1	37.5	34.7	41.0		
	Insulin						←0.027 *units/min*→ (0.10 *units/kg/hr*)			←0.047 *units/min*→ (0.18 *units/kg/hr*)					
No. 930	EHBF		226	215	231	224	199	238	236	221	248	296	313		
15.0 kg	HV		98.4	117.7	116.2	110.7	103.7	97.5	93.2	93.5	87.6	80.6	76.5		
	A		85.3	87.2	100.2	90.9	93.2	93.1	90.8	85.8	80.6	75.1	70.4		
	HV-A		13.1	30.5	16.0	19.8	10.5	4.4	2.4	7.7	7.0	5.5	6.1		
	HGO		29.6	65.5	37.0	44.1	20.5	10.5	5.7	17.0	17.4	16.3	19.1		
	Insulin						←0.038 *units/min*→ (0.15 *units/kg/hr*)			← 0.06 *units/min* → (0.24 *units/kg/hr*)					
No. 923	EHBF		263	271	278	271	289	304	328	341	340	231		233	200
15.2 kg	HV		109.2	112.5	106.5	109.4	106.9	90.7	79.9	74.5	73.8	74.7		84.1	93.3
	A		79.2	87.9	84.9	84.4	84.8	79.9	75.1	72.7	67.1	66.1		60.4	61.9
	HV-A		30.0	24.6	21.6	25.4	22.1	10.8	4.8	1.8	6.7	8.6		23.7	31.4
	HGO		78.9	66.7	59.4	68.3	63.8	32.8	15.7	6.1	22.8	19.8		55.3	62.8
	Insulin						← 0.025 *units/min* → (0.10 *units/kg/hr*)						None →		
No. 919	EHBF		206	174	172	184	174	175	209	217	222	204	257	250	303
15.0 kg	HV		92.3	94.0	90.4	92.2	84.5	81.9	77.5	69.8	64.7	55.3	51.2	44.9	42.7
	A		77.8	78.6	77.8	78.0	75.5	74.3	71.5	63.8	58.6	49.6	43.8	37.5	35.1
	HV-A		14.5	15.4	12.6	14.2	9.0	7.6	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.7	7.4	7.4	7.6
	HGO		29.9	26.8	21.7	26.1	15.6	13.3	12.5	13.0	13.5	11.6	19.0	18.5	23.0
	Insulin						← 0.04 *units/min* → (0.16 *units/kg/hr*)						←0.064 *units/min*→ (0.25 *units/kg/hr*)		
Mean	EHBF		234	232	242	241	256	263	267	272	282	255			
16.0 kg	HV		98.4	100.3	99.5	98.4	94.5	87.9	80.8	77.1	72.5	67.6			
	A		80.5	80.0	81.6	79.8	80.1	78.9	74.4	70.4	64.5	59.0			
	HV-A		17.9	20.3	17.9	18.6	14.4	9.0	6.4	6.7	8.0	8.6			
	HGO		42.2	47.5	43.1	45.0	37.3	24.2	17.0	17.9	22.2	21.4			
	Insulin						←0.038 *units/min*→ (0.14 *units/kg/hr*)			←0.056 *units/min*→ (0.20 *units/kg/hr*)					

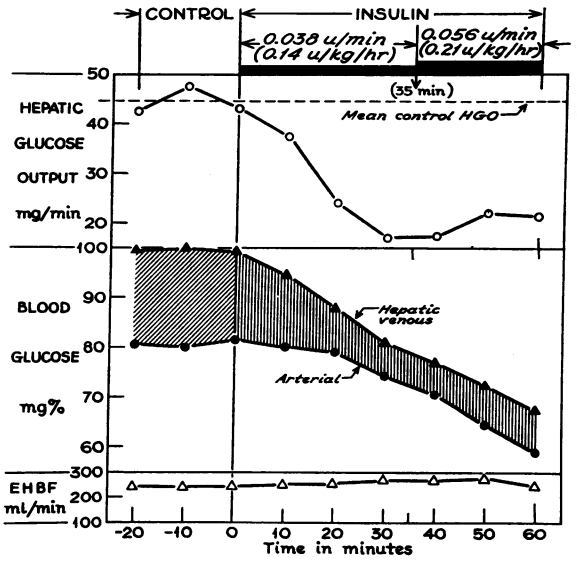

FIG. 1. MEAN CHANGES IN HEPATIC VENOUS AND ARTERIAL GLUCOSE CONCENTRATIONS, HEPATIC BLOOD FLOW, AND THE HEPATIC GLUCOSE OUTPUT DURING THE SLOW INFUSION OF GLUCAGON-FREE INSULIN.

nificant (36) decline in hepatic glucose output (Tables I and II). The 44 per cent fall in mean hepatic glucose output, from the control value of 45 mg per minute to the mean value of 25.3 mg per minute during the 60 minute period of insulin infusion, was attributed to a 52 per cent decrease in mean HV-A glucose difference which fell from 18.6 mg per 100 ml to 8.8 mg per 100 ml (Figure 1). During the last 30 minutes of insulin infusion, hepatic glucose output and HV-A glucose difference averaged 19.8 mg per minute and 7.4 mg per 100 ml, a fall of 56 and 60 per cent, respectively, from control values (Figures 1 and 2).

TABLE II

Changes in hepatic glucose output from control during the slow infusion of insulin

Dog no.	Mean control	Hepatic glucose output, *mg/min*					
		Decrease from control Minutes after start of insulin infusion					
		10	20	30	40	50	60
114	47.8	7.9	10.1	30.8	27.7	16.8	19.7
1028	62.5	3.8	17.5	30.5	31.5	31.2	32.1
103	25.5	4.0	15.4	12.3	14.0	14.2	9.4
924	29.5	5.2	10.0	18.8	11.3	16.8	15.4
916	55.6	1.5	24.2	26.8	29.5	18.1	20.9
930	44.1	23.6	33.6	38.4	27.1	26.7	27.8
923	68.3	4.5	35.5	48.1	62.2	45.5	48.5
919	26.1	10.5	12.8	13.6	13.1	12.6	14.5
Mean		7.6	19.9	27.4	27.0	22.7	23.5
p		<0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01

B. Rapid intravenous injection of insulin. In contrast to the immediate and striking decrease in hepatic glucose output associated with the slow infusion of insulin, the rapid intravenous injection of insulin did not decrease hepatic glucose output (Table III). In no instance did hepatic glucose output fall significantly during the first 40 minutes after rapid insulin injection when mean arterial blood glucose concentration was continuously falling. During this time hepatic glucose output averaged 51.0 mg per minute, a 21 per cent increase over the control value. From

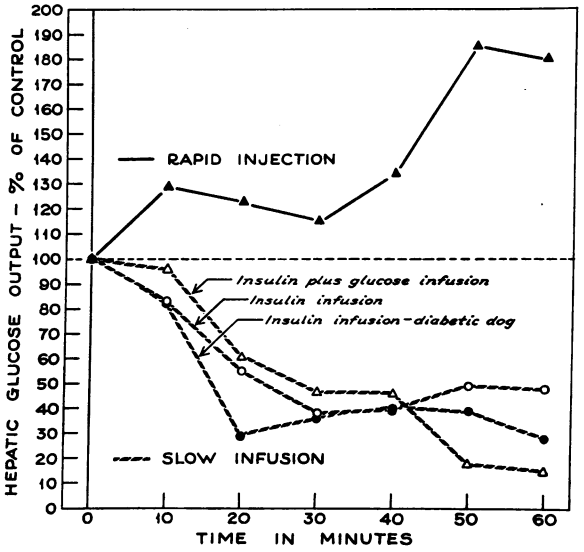

FIG. 2. COMPARISON OF THE MEAN CHANGES IN HEPATIC GLUCOSE OUTPUT FOLLOWING RAPID INTRAVENOUS INJECTION AND DURING THE SLOW INTRAVENOUS INFUSION OF GLUCAGON-FREE INSULIN.

40 to 70 minutes, when arterial blood glucose stopped falling and rose slightly, mean hepatic glucose output was 72.3 mg per minute, a value 74 per cent above control (Figures 2 and 3).

C. Studies in which hypoglycemia was minimized or prevented. In the diabetic dogs with portacaval shunts, mean hepatic glucose output decreased 51 per cent from the control value of 76.8 mg per minute to a mean value of 37.9 mg per minute during the 60 minute period of insulin infusion (Table IV). During this time, HV-A glucose difference fell 65 per cent from 24.8 to 8.7 mg per 100 ml. From 30 to 60 minutes after

TABLE III

Effect of the rapid intravenous injection of glucagon-free insulin in hepatic glucose output

Dog		Control values*				Mean control	Time after rapid intravenous injection of glucagon-free insulin								
		−30	−20	−10	0		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90
No. 316	EHBF		218	221	215	218	223	229	261	223	260	208	282	240	
♀	HV		95.8	93.0	85.7	91.5	86.9	74.9	62.9	54.8	60.4	62.4	49.8	54.8	
17.0 kg	A		82.7	81.3	78.5	80.8	72.7	61.5	50.7	42.0	41.8	43.2	37.0	37.0	
	HV-A		13.1	11.7	7.2	10.7	14.2	13.4	12.2	12.8	18.6	19.2	12.8	14.8	
	HGO		28.6	25.9	15.5	23.3	31.7	30.7	31.8	28.5	48.4	39.9	36.1	35.5	
	Insulin						←6 units								
No. 217	EHBF		165	165	168	166	151	142	134	126	96	99	137		
♂	HV		55.3	54.5	51.6	53.8	49.3	47.0	45.0	42.7	42.4	41.8	39.0		
10.1 kg	A		48.1	46.4	42.4	45.6	39.0	37.8	35.8	30.0	30.4	26.9	28.9		
	HV-A		7.2	8.1	9.2	8.2	10.3	9.2	9.2	12.7	12.0	14.9	10.1		
	HGO		11.9	13.4	15.5	13.6	15.6	13.1	12.3	16.0	11.5	14.8	13.8		
	Insulin						←5 units								
No. 210	EHBF		539	560	550	550	534	514	538	552	482	490	586	518	
♂	HV		77.3	77.9	74.1	76.4	62.1	52.4	39.5	33.7	48.3	48.0	50.1	48.0	
22.3 kg	A		71.5	72.1	69.4	71.0	57.1	47.2	34.0	29.3	36.3	37.0	38.7	40.1	
	HV-A		5.8	5.8	4.7	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.5	4.4	12.0	11.0	11.4	7.9	
	HGO		31.3	32.5	25.8	29.9	26.7	26.7	29.6	24.3	57.8	53.9	66.8	40.9	
	Insulin						←7 units								
No. 424	EHBF	408	433	459	416	429	612	609	606	654	632	523	364	446	370
♂	HV	98.7	90.5	84.8	84.0	89.5	77.2	61.1	53.2	50.7	67.4	69.0	91.1	90.3	96.0
34.0 kg	A	87.3	82.9	77.7	73.6	80.4	62.4	47.4	38.2	35.5	43.4	46.1	54.8	62.7	62.7
	HV-A	11.4	7.6	7.1	10.4	9.1	14.8	13.7	15.0	15.2	24.0	22.9	36.3	27.6	33.3
	HGO	46.5	32.9	32.6	43.3	38.8	90.6	83.4	90.9	99.4	151.7	119.8	132.1	123.1	123.2
	Insulin						←9 units								
No. 429	EHBF	275	272	343	377	317	342	356	374	367	339	311	383	339	278
♂	HV	109.3	113.9	113.1	117.4	113.4	110.9	95.7	69.1	71.6	79.7	91.6	95.2	113.1	87.3
25.5 kg	A	82.7	82.3	84.0	89.2	84.7	80.0	64.8	48.5	42.0	41.2	43.1	43.3	47.4	46.4
	HV-A	26.6	30.7	29.1	28.2	28.7	30.9	30.9	20.6	29.6	38.5	48.5	52.9	65.7	40.9
	HGO	73.2	83.5	99.8	106.7	90.6	105.7	110.0	77.0	108.6	130.5	150.8	202.7	222.7	113.7
	Insulin						←7 units								
No. 51	EHBF	189	226	217	216	212	179	213	216	246	254	276	302	298	274
♂	HV	113.0	106.5	112.0	117.4	112.2	112.2	92.2	81.9	77.3	69.7	72.4	68.6	67.5	65.1
17.2 kg	A	88.9	82.7	82.1	88.3	85.5	80.2	69.1	59.4	52.3	42.6	45.3	42.8	42.8	41.5
	HV-A	24.1	23.8	29.9	29.1	26.7	32.0	23.1	22.5	25.0	27.1	27.1	25.8	24.7	23.6
	HGO	45.5	53.9	65.1	63.0	56.9	57.3	48.2	48.6	61.5	68.8	74.7	78.0	73.5	64.3
	Insulin						←5 units								
Mean	EHBF		309	328	324	315	340	344	355	361	344	318	342		
15.8 kg	HV		89.8	89.2	88.4	89.4	83.1	70.6	58.6	55.1	61.3	64.2	65.6		
	A		75.1	73.9	73.6	74.6	65.2	54.6	44.4	38.5	39.3	40.3	40.8		
	HV-A		14.7	15.3	14.8	14.8	17.9	16.0	14.2	16.6	22.0	23.9	24.8		
	HGO		40.4	44.9	45.0	42.2	54.6	52.0	48.4	56.4	78.1	75.7	88.2		
	Insulin						←6.5 units								

* See Table I for abbreviations.

starting the insulin infusion, hepatic glucose output and HV-A glucose difference averaged 28.5 mg per minute and 6.7 mg per 100 ml, a fall of 63 and 73 per cent, respectively, from control values (Figures 2 and 4).

The administration of glucose following the start of the insulin infusion resulted in the greatest drop in hepatic glucose output although mean arterial glucose concentration remained below control values (Table V, Figures 2 and 5). After 30 minutes of insulin infusion, before glucose was administered, mean hepatic glucose

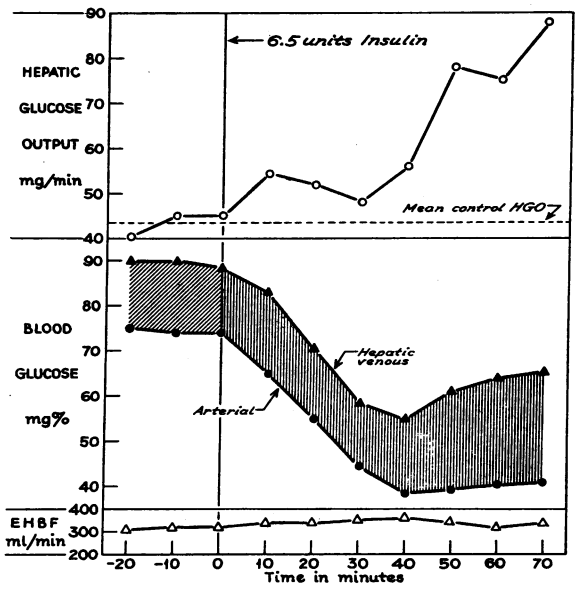

FIG. 3. MEAN CHANGES IN HEPATIC VENOUS AND ARTERIAL GLUCOSE CONCENTRATIONS, HEPATIC BLOOD FLOW, AND THE HEPATIC GLUCOSE OUTPUT AFTER THE RAPID INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF GLUCAGON-FREE INSULIN.

output had fallen to 20.4 mg per minute, a 53 per cent decline from the control value of 43.3 mg per minute (Table V). During the last 30 minutes when glucose was infused with insulin, hepatic glucose output declined strikingly and averaged only 7.3 mg per minute, an 83 per cent reduction from the mean control. This marked depression in mean hepatic glucose output occurred despite a rise of only 5.3 mg per 100 ml in mean arterial glucose concentration, which remained 10.3 per cent below the mean control value (Figure 5). Not only was mean hepatic glucose output reduced to lower levels than in any of the

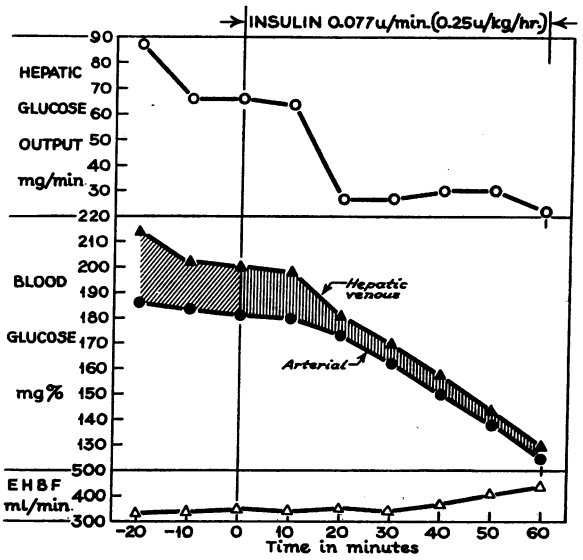

FIG. 4. MEAN CHANGES IN HEPATIC VENOUS AND ARTERIAL GLUCOSE CONCENTRATIONS, HEPATIC BLOOD FLOW, AND THE HEPATIC GLUCOSE OUTPUT IN DIABETIC DOGS DURING THE SLOW INTRAVENOUS INFUSION OF GLUCAGON-FREE INSULIN.

other experiments (Figure 2), but in Dog 119 (Table V) actual storage of glucose by the liver occurred when arterial blood glucose concentration was about 10 mg per 100 ml below the control level.

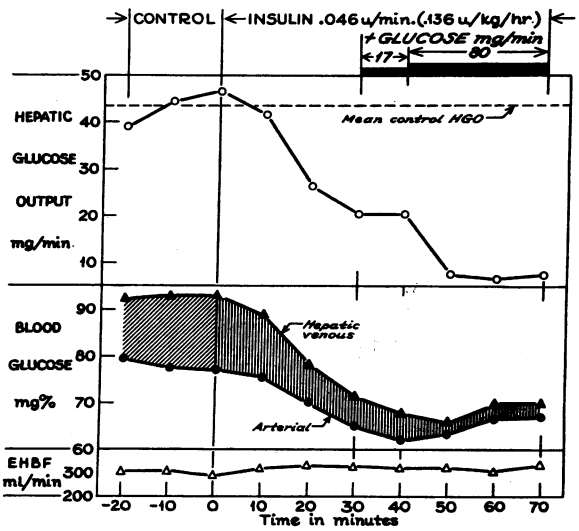

FIG. 5. MEAN CHANGES IN HEPATIC VENOUS AND ARTERIAL GLUCOSE CONCENTRATIONS, HEPATIC BLOOD FLOW, AND THE HEPATIC GLUCOSE OUTPUT DURING THE SLOW INFUSION OF GLUCAGON-FREE INSULIN PLUS GLUCOSE.

TABLE IV

Effect of infusion of glucagon-free insulin on the hepatic glucose output of diabetic dogs

Dog		Control values*.					Time during insulin infusion					
		−30	−20	−10	0	Mean control	10	20	30	40	50	60
No. 42	EHBF		572	533	612	572	571	527	526	527	505	597
♂	HV		145.5	150.2	152.0	149.2	154.9	146.5	141.5	129.0	114.3	100.9
23.7 kg	A		134.5	128.7	136.3	133.1	140.2	138.7	130.3	119.8	105.4	94.1
	HV-A		11.0	21.5	15.7	16.1	14.7	7.8	11.2	9.2	8.9	8.8
	HGO		62.9	114.5	96.1	91.2	83.9	41.1	58.9	48.5	44.9	40.6
	Insulin						← 0.079 *units/min* (0.2 *units/kg/hr*) →					
No. 417	EHBF		181	175	164	173	185	183	169	178	189	193
♂	HV		215.0	199.2	193.6	202.6	177.3	166.5	158.4	150.4	143.1	132.0
17.2 kg	A		188.9	183.6	176.1	182.9	168.3	160.5	151.2	146.6	138.3	128.5
	HV-A		26.1	15.6	17.5	19.7	9.0	6.0	7.2	3.8	4.8	3.5
	HGO		47.2	27.4	28.9	34.5	16.7	11.0	12.2	6.8	9.1	6.8
	Insulin						← 0.086 *units/min* (0.3 *units/kg/hr*) →					
No. 529	EHBF	235	308	333	380	314	342	448	384	411	498	466
♀	HV	297.3	299.3	262.8	259.0	279.6	269.8	238.0	225.0	220.3	207.0	192.0
17.7 kg	A	235.0	237.5	242.5	238.3	238.3	239.8	233.8	220.0	209.0	198.5	187.5
	HV-A	62.3	61.8	20.3	20.7	41.3	30.0	4.2	5.0	11.3	8.5	4.5
	HGO	146.4	190.3	67.6	78.7	120.8	102.6	18.8	19.2	46.4	42.3	21.0
	Insulin						← 0.074 *units/min* (0.25 *units/kg/hr*) →					
No. 729	EHBF	267	283	317	246	277	282	264	289	402	473	531
♂	HV	212.7	198.2	196.2	198.4	201.4	190.4	174.4	155.1	131.6	114.1	95.1
16.8 kg	A	181.0	181.8	179.5	174.6	179.2	171.9	161.2	149.3	126.8	108.2	91.8
	HV-A	31.7	16.4	16.7	23.8	22.2	18.5	13.2	5.8	4.8	5.9	3.3
	HGO	84.6	46.4	52.9	58.5	60.6	52.2	34.8	16.8	19.3	27.9	17.5
	Insulin						← 0.070 *units/min* (0.25 *units/kg/hr*) →					
Mean	EHBF		336	339	350	334	345	356	342	379	416	447
	HV		214.5	202.1	200.7	208.2	198.1	181.4	170.0	157.8	144.6	130.0
18.9 kg	A		185.7	183.5	181.3	183.4	180.0	173.6	162.7	150.5	137.6	125.5
	HV-A		28.8	18.5	19.4	24.8	18.1	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.0	4.5
	HGO		86.7	65.6	65.6	76.8	63.9	26.4	26.8	30.2	31.0	21.5
	Insulin						← 0.077 *units/min* (0.25 *units/kg/hr*) →					

* See Table I for abbreviations.

2. *Calculated effect of insulin on peripheral glucose utilization*

These data on the changes in hepatic glucose output give some insight into the *approximate* alterations in peripheral glucose utilization which attend the slow infusion and rapid injection of insulin. Assuming a glucose space [3] of 30 per cent of the body weight of the dog (39–41), the magnitude of the glucose pool prior to and after insulin administration can be calculated. Since the hepatic contribution to this change in glucose pool is known, alterations in peripheral glucose utilization occurring simultaneously can be approximately estimated. The calculated data indicate three different types of response to insulin, apparently dependent upon the rate of insulin administration and the availability of glucose for peripheral utilization (Table VI). *First,* when insulin was administered by slow infusion in nondiabetic dogs, the decrease in mean hepatic glucose output accounted for the entire reduction in the size of the glucose pool, there being, therefore, no evidence of increased peripheral glucose utilization. *Second,* precisely the reverse changes occurred following the rapid injection of insulin. Since hepatic glucose output increased, the entire

[3] The glucose space has been variously estimated between 19.5 and 30 per cent of body weight (39, 40). In dogs it is apparently close to 25 per cent (41). The larger estimate, 30 per cent of body weight, was used in these calculations in order to correct for the 12 per cent higher concentration of glucose in plasma compared to whole blood and, therefore, to prevent overestimation of the hepatic contribution to total decrease in glucose pool.

TABLE V

Effect of the slow infusion of insulin and insulin plus glucose on the hepatic glucose output

Dog		Control values*			Mean control	Time during insulin infusion									
		−20	−10	0		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
No. 1222 ♂ 25.0 kg	EHBF	373	363	333	356	317	334	347	313	327	326	381	371	337	343
	HV	102.7	98.7	101.3	100.9	97.6	79.7	67.4	62.3	54.6	55.5	52.6	55.5	62.0	65.2
	A	93.6	90.2	86.5	90.1	82.8	71.4	62.3	56.2	52.1	51.5	50.9	52.6	60.3	62.3
	HV-A	9.1	8.5	14.8	10.8	14.8	8.3	5.1	6.1	2.5	4.0	1.7	2.9	1.7	2.9
	HGO	33.9	30.9	49.3	38.0	46.9	27.7	17.7	19.1	8.2	13.0	6.5	10.8	5.7	9.9
	Insulin	← 0.063 *units/min* →													
	Glucose	← 100 *mg/min* →											← 200 *mg/min* →		
No. 1215 ♂ 18.2 kg	EHBF	203	193	193	196	232	200	266	222	249	207	200	224	268	
	HV	97.1	101.6	106.7	101.8	102.2	86.3	77.8	80.6	76.1	73.0	70.7	77.5	78.1	
	A	80.6	80.1	82.3	81.0	83.5	77.2	69.3	72.1	69.8	66.1	66.7	72.4	73.5	
	HV-A	16.5	21.5	24.4	20.8	18.7	9.1	8.5	8.5	6.3	6.9	4.0	5.1	4.6	
	HGO	33.5	41.5	47.1	40.7	43.4	18.2	22.6	18.9	15.7	14.3	8.0	11.4	12.3	
	Insulin	← 0.05 *units/min* →													
	Glucose								← 75 *mg/min* →			← 150 *mg/min* →			
No. 1219 ♀ 18.0 kg	EHBF	166	164	193	174	268	283	214	253	248	275	236			
	HV	100.4	104.7	100.7	101.9	93.6	92.2	85.9	85.5	85.6	93.3	100.7			
	A	85.9	84.5	84.2	84.9	86.2	84.2	81.7	80.0	83.6	92.5	99.6			
	HV-A	14.5	20.2	16.5	17.0	7.4	8.0	4.2	5.5	2.0	0.8	1.1			
	HGO	24.1	33.1	31.8	29.7	19.8	19.0	9.0	13.9	5.0	2.2	2.6			
	Insulin	← 0.045 *units/min* →													
	Glucose									← 100 *mg/min* →					
No. 1559 ♂ 15.4 kg	EHBF	290	332	308	310	307	334	267	236	230	245	267			
	HV	56.0	52.0	52.6	53.5	44.0	39.1	34.8	32.3	44.6	57.1	60.3			
	A	43.1	43.4	41.1	42.5	36.0	30.3	29.1	26.0	40.3	54.3	58.3			
	HV-A	12.9	8.6	11.5	11.0	8.0	8.8	5.7	6.3	4.3	2.8	2.0			
	HGO	37.4	28.6	35.4	33.8	24.5	29.3	15.2	14.9	9.9	6.9	5.3			
	Insulin	← 0.026 *units/min* →													
	Glucose									← 75 *mg/min* →					
No. 1118 ♀ 20.0 kg	EHBF	283	285	245	271	264	261	287	284	286	268	299	297	306	
	HV	99.3	104.1	104.1	102.5	104.1	88.4	85.7	76.4	71.1	66.6	60.9	56.1	75.9	
	A	86.0	84.9	83.2	84.7	86.0	77.8	74.2	70.8	65.7	60.9	55.3	45.0	46.2	
	HV-A	13.3	19.2	20.9	17.8	18.1	10.6	11.5	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.6	11.1	29.7	
	HGO	37.6	54.7	51.2	47.8	47.8	27.7	30.3	15.9	15.4	15.3	16.7	33.0	90.9	
	Insulin	← 0.04 *units/min* →							← 0.065 *units/min* →				None →		
	Glucose								← 25 *mg/min* →				None →		

* See Table I for abbreviations.

TABLE V—*Continued*

Dog		Control values*			Mean control	Time during insulin infusion									
		−20	−10	0		10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
No. 119	EHBF	521	512	497	510	551	592	636	606	609	533	583			
♂	HV	99.0	96.2	94.0	96.3	92.5	87.1	78.8	74.0	68.5	72.0	73.7			
25.5 kg	A	86.3	81.1	81.1	82.8	80.3	80.8	74.5	67.1	69.7	74.3	72.8			
	HV-A	12.7	15.1	12.9	13.6	12.2	6.3	4.3	6.9	+1.2	+2.3	0.9			
	HGO	66.7	77.3	64.1	69.4	67.2	37.3	27.4	40.0	+7.3	+12.3	5.3			
	Insulin					← 0.04 *units/min* →									
	Glucose									← 100 *mg/min* →					
Mean	EHBF	306	308	295	302	323	334	336	319	325	309	328			
20.3 kg	HV	92.3	92.9	93.2	92.7	89.0	78.8	71.7	68.5	66.7	69.5	69.8			
	A	79.3	77.4	76.4	77.6	75.8	70.3	65.2	62.0	63.5	66.6	67.3			
	HV-A	13.0	15.5	16.4	15.1	13.2	8.5	6.5	6.5	3.2	3.0	2.5			
	HGO	38.7	44.4	46.5	43.3	41.6	26.5	20.4	20.5	7.8	6.6	7.4			
	Insulin					← 0.046 *units/min* (0.136 *units/kg/hr*) →									
	Glucose									← 80 *mg/min* →					

TABLE VI

Contribution of the change in hepatic glucose output and the calculated change in peripheral glucose utilization to the decrease in the glucose pool after insulin administration

Experiment	Slow infusion insulin	Rapid injection insulin	Slow infusion insulin diabetic dogs	Infusion insulin plus glucose
Mean weight/kg	16	15.8	18.9	20.3
Glucose space/L	16 × 0.3 = 4.8	15.8 × 0.3 = 4.74	18.9 × 0.3 = 5.67	20.3 × 0.3 = 6.09
Glucose pool/mg				
Initial size	79.8 *mg per 100 ml* × 48 = 3,830	74.6 *mg per 100 ml* × 47.4 = 3,536	183.4 *mg per 100 ml* × 56.7 = 10,400	77.6 *mg per 100 ml* × 60.9 = 4,725
Final size	59.0 *mg per 100 ml* × 48 = 2,830	38.5 *mg per 100 ml* × 47.4 = 1,825	125.5 *mg per 100 ml* × 56.7 = 7,116	67.3 *mg per 100 ml* × 60.9 = 4,100
Change	998	1,711	3,284	625
				(Added to pool by infusion) 2,570
Hepatic glucose output (HGO)/*mg/min*				
Mean control	45.0	42.2	76.8	43.3
Mean insulin	25.3	51.1†	37.9	21.3
Change	↓*19.7	↑ 8.9	↓38.9	↓22.0
Change in glucose pool attributable to change in HGO/mg	19.7 × 60 min = ↓1,182	8.9 × 40 min = ↑356	38.9 × 60 min = ↓2,334	22 × 70 min = ↓1,514
Calculated change in peripheral glucose utilization	(998 − 1,182) ↓184 *mg/60 min* ↓3 *mg/min*	(1,711 + 356) ↑2,067 *mg/40 min* ↑51 *mg/min*	(3,284 − 2,334) ↑950 *mg/60 min* ↑15.8 *mg/min*	[625 + 2,570] − 1,514 ↑1,681 *mg/70 min* ↑24.0 *mg/min*
Per cent change in glucose pool attributable to:				
Decrease in HGO	100	0	71	47.4
Increase in peripheral glucose utilization	0	100	29	52.6

* ↓ Denotes decrease; ↑ denotes increase.

† Mean HGO during the time arterial glucose concentration was falling.

decline in the glucose pool must have been the consequence of a marked increase in peripheral glucose utilization. These data confirm a previous study from this laboratory (14) in which the effects of the slow infusion and rapid injection of insulin on peripheral glucose utilization, as reflected by changes in femoral arteriovenous glucose difference, were compared in normal human subjects. Following the rapid injection of insulin, mean arteriovenous glucose difference increased from 1.8 to 9.3 mg per 100 ml, whereas during the fall in arterial glucose concentration which attended the slow infusion of insulin, mean arteriovenous glucose difference narrowed from 1.6 to 0.5 mg per 100 ml. *Third,* when glucose was delivered to the peripheral tissues, as in the diabetic dogs and in those dogs given glucose plus insulin, the decrease in the glucose pool after insulin was the consequence of *both* a decline in the hepatic output of glucose and of an increase in peripheral glucose utilization (Table VI).

3. *The effect of the establishment of a portacaval shunt on hepatic blood flow and hepatic glucose metabolism*

In the present studies control hepatic blood flow in dogs with portacaval shunts averaged 281 ml per minute or 15 ± 2.8 ml per kg per minute. In 17 other studies in dogs without portacaval shunts, which were performed in this laboratory utilizing the same technics, hepatic blood flow averaged 38.3 ml per kg per minute, a value similar to that reported by others (42–44).

Despite the large decrement in hepatic blood flow, there was no apparent change in hepatic glucose output following the establishment of the portacaval shunt either in these or in other studies (45). Mean control hepatic glucose output of 2.36 ± 0.9 mg per kg per minute found in these studies compares closely with values of 2.0 ± 0.2 mg per kg per minute reported by Lipscomb and Crandall (46) and 2.29 mg per kg per minute recalculated from the data of Steele and associates (47).

DISCUSSION

Under conditions of these experiments, an immediate and significant decline in hepatic glucose output occurred in response to insulin whenever it was administered in a manner calculated to reduce counter-regulatory mechanisms to hypoglycemia (Tables I, IV and V). By contrast, when insulin was given by rapid intravenous injection, either no change or an increase in hepatic glucose output was found (Table III). This marked difference in the hepatic action of insulin following the different rates of insulin administration is probably related to the magnitude of stimulation of counter-regulatory mechanisms to hypoglycemia. During the slow infusion of insulin, mean arterial glucose concentration fell only 21 mg per 100 ml in 60 minutes, whereas following the rapid injection of insulin, mean arterial glucose concentration dropped to 38.5 mg per 100 ml in only 40 minutes. The greater release of epinephrine, adrenal cortical hormones and glucagon which would be anticipated when profound hypoglycemia supervenes (21–30) apparently counterbalanced and overwhelmed the effect of insulin on the liver.

The greater decline in hepatic glucose output which occurred when the duration and magnitude of hypoglycemia was further reduced by administering glucose after insulin infusion had been started (Table V), lends strong support to the thesis that by diminishing the homeostatic response to hypoglycemia, a more potent hepatic action of insulin can be unmasked. When insulin alone was infused mean hepatic glucose output fell 56 per cent during the last 30 minutes of infusion, whereas when glucose was added mean hepatic glucose output fell 83 per cent during a similar period of time (Figure 2).

In the experiments in which a direct hepatic effect was demonstrated, insulin was infused into a peripheral vein and reached the liver only after dilution in the blood volume and in the proportion of hepatic blood flow to total cardiac output. This would suggest that even smaller amounts of insulin injected into the portal vein would have a similar, if not greater, hepatic effect. Other published data from this laboratory support the contention that intraportally administered insulin has a greater hepatic action than has insulin given via a peripheral vein (13).

The calculated decline in the glucose pool could be ascribed in large part, if not entirely, to the decrease in hepatic glucose output when insulin alone was administered by slow infusion and to

the increase in peripheral glucose utilization following the rapid injection of insulin. Just as the hepatic effect of insulin was masked by counterregulatory mechanisms to hypoglycemia, so too was the peripheral effect obscured by the decreased delivery of glucose to the peripheral tissues during insulin infusion (Table VI). In a sense, both circumstances are unphysiological since insulin secretion is usually stimulated by the rising blood glucose concentration that follows a carbohydrate load. Under physiological conditions the magnitude of the hepatic and peripheral contributions to the decrease in the glucose pool more likely approaches that found in the diabetic dogs and in the dogs given insulin plus glucose than that which followed either the slow infusion alone or the rapid injection of insulin (Table VI).

The results of these experiments, which show by direct measurement an immediate effect of insulin upon hepatic glucose output, differ from many other *in vivo* and *in vitro* studies which have failed to elicit a consistent and reproducible effect of insulin on the liver (5–12). While a positive *in vitro* effect of insulin on hepatic glucose metabolism is probably meaningful, the failure to find a consistent effect, or any effect, does not constitute unequivocal evidence that such an action does not exist in the intact organism. The failure to obtain an *in vitro* effect may be linked with the difficulty in maintaining the integrity of both morphologic and functional organization of the liver and with the inability to simulate precisely *in vivo* nutritional conditions. Stetten has recently aired the problems inherent in equating rates of metabolic processes or even their presence from *in vitro* studies on isolated tissues with that which pertains in intact organisms, especially insofar as the liver is concerned (48). The rate-limiting step of a metabolic process in a liver slice may be the rate of transfer of nutrient from the bath to the "liver slice sloshing leisurely in a vessel" (48), a condition quite dissimilar from *in vivo* studies in which each hepatic cell is in intimate contact with the perfusing blood.

Other *in vivo* studies have produced inferential data indicating that insulin has a profound and significant effect on hepatic glucose output (16–19, 49–53), a minor and physiologically insignificant effect (7), and no effect (6, 8–11). In view of these different results, a critical analysis of the various technics used is pertinent to help resolve the apparent paradox of these conflicting data. The following differences in experimental design may be related to these discrepant results. *1*) In some studies changes in splanchnic rather than in hepatic glucose output were measured (49–52); *2*) in most studies insulin was administered in amounts and at rates that evoked severe arterial hypoglycemia (6–11, 17, 50, 51) which, in the light of the data from the present study, probably precludes the demonstration of a hepatic effect of insulin; *3*) isotopic technics, which measure only hepatic glucose production and are incapable of measuring hepatic glucose utilization, were used (6–11, 17, 18).

Although Bondy, Bloom, Whitner and Farrar (49), and Bearn, Billing and Sherlock (50, 51) reported an immediate effect of insulin on splanchnic glucose metabolism, the limitations of the hepatic venous catheter technic insofar as the measurement of *hepatic* in contrast to *splanchnic* glucose metabolism in intact animals is concerned, have been pointed out by Bondy (49) and others (52, 53). Shoemaker, Mahler and Ashmore (11) attempted to separate hepatic from extrahepatic splanchnic glucose metabolism by measuring both splanchnic blood flow and the concentrations of glucose in arterial, portal and hepatic venous blood. No decrease in hepatic glucose output following insulin was observed, a finding similar to those experiments in the present study in which marked arterial hypoglycemia was produced; in all but two of their experiments, insulin was administered at rates and in amounts which evoked severe arterial hypoglycemia. Their failure to find a decrease in hepatic glucose output in the two other experiments in which a gradual decline in blood glucose concentration was produced by slow insulin infusion, may be related to their inability to completely separate the hepatic and extrahepatic splanchnic beds by assuming that 80 per cent of total hepatic blood flow is continuously derived from the portal venous inflow. Such an assumption may be unwarranted in view of the wide and momentary fluctuation in the portal venous contribution to total hepatic blood flow reported by Soskin, Essex, Herrick and Mann (20).

Two other types of studies have been designed to measure the effect of insulin upon hepatic glucose metabolism by following changes in the specific activity of blood glucose, labeled by the administration of a tracer dose of uniformly labeled glucose-C^{14}. Dunn and associates (17) and Jacobs and co-workers (18), utilizing the "single injection" technic, reported a significant decline in hepatic glucose output after insulin administration, particularly when severe hypoglycemia was avoided, whereas no significant hepatic effect of insulin was obtained with the "primer-infusion" technic (7–9). Proponents of the "primer-infusion" technic (8–9) have leveled serious criticism against the interpretation of data from studies using the "single injection" method. The "plateauing" effect following insulin administration in the "single injection" technic, is claimed to be the consequence of a diminished hepatic output of unlabeled glucose (17, 18). Others have considered it, in whole or in part, to be an artifact (6, 8, 9, 11, 12) and attributable to recycling of labeled intermediaries, or to the release of glucose with high isotopic abundance not only from the outer tiers of hepatic glycogen labeled during initial equilibration (8, 12) but also from the mucosal cells of the gastrointestinal tract (11). Moreover, in the "single injection" technic the exponential decline in specific activity may represent hepatic output of C^{12}-glucose during a steady state but not necessarily during rapid changes in glucose pool size when the rate of change in pool size is greater than the rate of mixing throughout compartments of the pool (6–9, 54). To over-

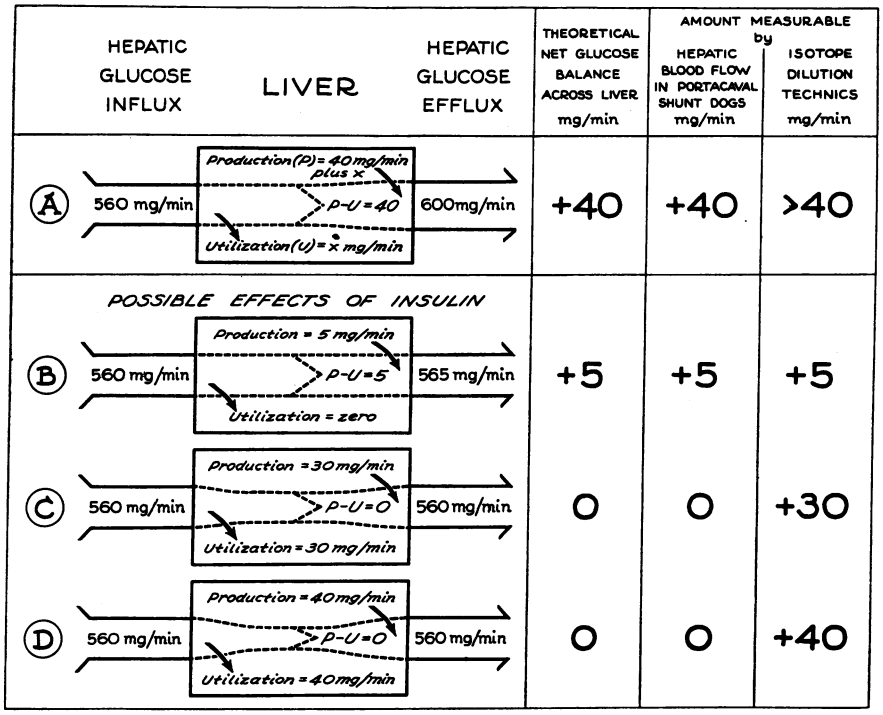

FIG. 6. COMPARISON OF THE THEORETICAL CHANGES IN THE NET BALANCE OF GLUCOSE ACROSS THE LIVER WITH THOSE MEASURED BY THE HEPATIC BLOOD FLOW TECHNIC IN DOGS WITH PORTACAVAL SHUNTS AND BY THE ISOTOPE (GLUCOSE-C^{14}) DILUTION TECHNICS AFTER INSULIN ADMINISTRATION. The label A refers to the conditions in the postabsorptive state prior to insulin administration. The labels B, C and D identify the theoretically possible effects of insulin on the liver. The magnitude of the theoretical change in net glucose balance across the liver is compared with the magnitude of change each technic is capable of quantitating. Hepatic glucose influx is the total amount of glucose brought to the liver; hepatic efflux the total amount leaving the liver. Efflux equals influx plus hepatic production minus hepatic utilization. See text for details.

come these objections, Tarding and Schambye combined measurement of total splanchnic glucose output with that of the specific activity of glucose entering and leaving the liver (6), thereby permitting quantitation of hepatic release of unlabeled glucose even at times of rapid change in pool size. Such studies also failed to demonstrate a hepatic action of insulin (6).

In both Tarding's study and in those using the "primer-infusion" technic (7–9), insulin was administered by rapid intravenous injection in most experiments. However, in those instances in which published data are available and in which insulin was given by slow infusion (6, 9), no significant decrease in hepatic glucose output was found, a result different from that reported in the present studies.

A serious objection, in the opinion of the present authors, to all the aforementioned isotope dilution studies (6–11, 17–19) is that such studies can measure only *new glucose production* by the liver. *Hepatic glucose utilization cannot be measured* nor can it be differentiated from peripheral glucose utilization. Only if insulin exclusively or mainly affected new glucose production would these be valid methods for determining the effect of insulin on the liver (Figure 6, Parts A and B). If, on the other hand, initially the major or exclusive hepatic effect of insulin was the stimulation of glucose utilization by the liver cells, the methods would not be sensitive enough to measure a relatively small change in production or would be valueless as a technic for determining the hepatic effect of insulin (Figure 6, Parts C and D). In view of these considerations, the failure to find an effect of insulin on hepatic glucose metabolism by isotopic dilution technics (6–11) does not constitute definitive proof that such an effect does not occur.

The similarity in the hepatic glucose output (2.29 mg per kg per minute) found in the isotope dilution studies (47) which measure hepatic glucose production, and in the present studies (2.36 mg per kg per minute) which measure the net balance of glucose across the liver (production minus utilization), suggests that in the postabsorptive state, prior to insulin administration, hepatic utilization of glucose, like that of muscle (55), is small. Failure of isotope dilution technics (6–9) to detect any decrease in hepatic glucose production after insulin administration, whereas an immediate effect was noted in the present studies, implies that initially the major hepatic effect of insulin is the stimulation of glucose utilization by the liver cells, an action quite similar to that which insulin evokes in muscle. In view of the free permeability of liver to glucose (56) in contrast to the permeability of muscle to glucose (57, 58), it is possible that in the liver insulin acts either by altering the permeability of some intracellular membrane to glucose, simulating its action on muscle cell membrane, or by changing the activity of hepatic glucokinase. The rapidity with which the change in hepatic glucose output occurred both in normal and diabetic dogs in the present studies may favor its action on an intracellular membrane.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Twenty-four experiments were performed on dogs with complete end-to-side portacaval shunts to determine whether insulin has a direct effect on hepatic carbohydrate metabolism and also to ascertain whether the rate of insulin administration altered the magnitude of its peripheral and hepatic action. Dogs with portacaval shunts were selected since, in this preparation, the liver is completely separated from the extrahepatic splanchnic bed, thereby permitting measurement of glucose balance across the liver alone rather than across the entire splanchnic bed.

An immediate and physiologically significant effect of insulin on the liver has been demonstrated for the first time by direct measurement; when insulin was administered by slow intravenous infusion in a manner which minimized or prevented hypoglycemia and its attendant counter-regulatory response, a prompt decline in hepatic glucose output of considerable magnitude ensued. In contrast, when insulin was administered by rapid intravenous injection, hepatic glucose output either remained unchanged or increased. The failure of other studies to find a hepatic effect of insulin may be related to the rapid rate of insulin administration and also to the fact that the isotopic dilution technics permit the measurement only of hepatic glucose production and cannot quantitate hepatic glucose utilization.

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