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Insulin and CO₂ Combining Power of Blood Plasma in Normal Dogs.

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In connection with other work in this laboratory we determined the CO₂ combining power of the blood plasma in normal dogs at intervals after the administration of insulin subcutaneously. We were surprised to find that after a slight rise in the CO₂ combining power a much greater fall always occurred.

The dogs used were fasted from the previous day. The experiments were started, usually, about 10:00 A. M. From the table it may be seen that the blood samples were drawn at irregular intervals. After several experiments these sampling times were chosen because of the short duration in the rise and the subsequent prolonged fall in the CO₂ combining power.

By reference to the table on page 32 it is seen that the slight rise in the CO₂ combining power, occurring from 40 to 50 minutes after the injection of insulin, is a constant phenomenon and that it occurs at nearly the same time that the blood sugar begins to fall. This might be due to the burning of the residues of fat metabolism thus freeing some base in the blood. On *a priori* grounds we would assume that the fall in the CO₂ combining power of the plasma is a phenomenon of a different nature.

It is becoming common practice to treat acidosis, whether due to ketogenesis or not, by means of insulin. Our results indicate that insulin may intensify a non-ketogenic acidosis.

Further work on this problem is in progress in our laboratories.

TABLE I.
Changes in glucose of blood and CO₂ combining power of blood plasma after subcutaneous injection of insulin in normal dogs.

Minutes after Injection Dog 101 Glucose, mgm. % CO ₂ , vol %	0	25	50	120						Insulin units
	80	79	63	50						35
	46	48	56	39						
Minutes after Injection Dog 102 Glucose, mgm. % CO ₂ , vol %	0	40	50	60	120	210	265			
	86	91	74	42	41	40	36			30
	42	47	47	43	42	37	32			
Minutes after Injection Dog 103 Glucose, mgm. % CO ₂ , vol %	0	30	46	60	120	180				30
	88	83	68	55	50	50				
	43	46	47	37	33	32				
Minutes after Injection Dog 104 Glucose, mgm. % CO ₂ , vol %	0	30	45	60	120	180	240*	270	305	
	70	47	41	38	40	34	32	90	167	
	50	53	53	39	31	37	37	39	46	62

* At 246 minutes, 25 gm. of glucose were given by stomach tube.