Peritubular capillaries associate with convoluted tubules
Vasa recta associated with nephron loop
- Drain into interlobular veins, arcuate veins and back to the renal vein

Renal corpuscles and blood filtration
- Renal corpuscle contains the glomerulus surrounded by a double-walled Bowman's capsule called the glomerular capsule
- In-between the visceral and parietal layers of the glomerular capsule is the urinary/capsular space – receives filtered fluid
- Vascular pole of the renal corpuscle where the afferent arteriole enters and efferent arteriole leaves
- Urinary/tubular pole of the renal corpuscle is where the proximal convoluted tubule begins
- Parietal layer of the glomerular capsule is simple squamous epithelia, with basal lamina and thin layer of reticular fibres
  - Changes at the tubular pole to simple cuboidal
- Visceral layer (podocytes) have a cell body with primary processes
  - Primary processes give rise to numerous secondary (foot) processes/pedicles
  - The pedicles embrace a portion of a glomerular capillary
  - Pedicles interdigitate, creating filtration slits
  - A thin, semipermeable diaphragm bridges the filtration slits