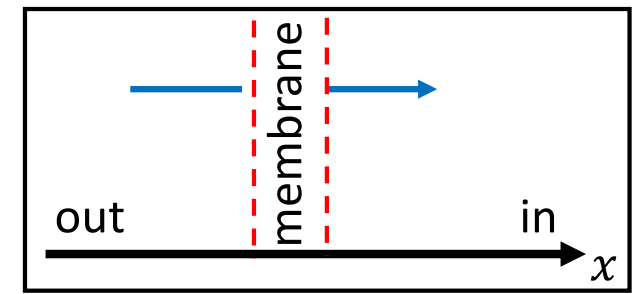


# 11.1-2 Ion pumping -> sodium anomaly in all animal cells



Fluxes,  $J_i, J_{p,i}$  of ion species  $i$ , **out -> in** positive

Forces,  $\Delta\mu_i = kT\Delta \ln c_i + q_i\Delta V + v_i\Delta P$ , **in-out** positive

Linear transport:  $J_i = J_{p,i} - g_i\Delta\mu_i$   
 $= J_{p,i} - g_i\Delta \ln c_i + g_iq_i\Delta V + g_iv_i\Delta P$   
 steady state  $= 0$

$J_{p,i} = \alpha_i J_p$  ion pump flux,  $\alpha_{Na^+} = 3$ ,  $\alpha_{K^+} = -2$ ,  $J_p > 0$

$J_i$  flux through membrane

$g_i$  conductance through membrane

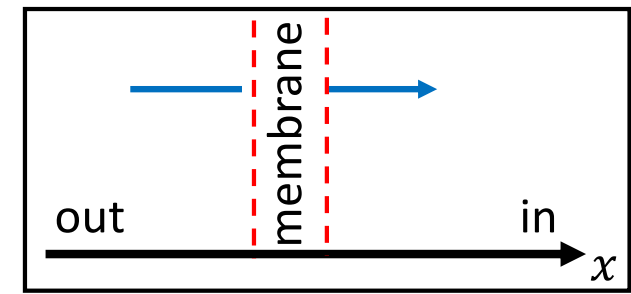
$q_i$  charge of ion  $i$

$\Delta V$  (electrical) membrane potential

$v_i = c_i^{-1}$  (partial) volume of ion  $i$  (ideal mixture)

$\Delta P = 0$  assume no pressure difference

# 11.1-2 Ion pumping -> sodium anomaly in all animal cells



Fluxes,  $j_i, j_{p,i}$  of ion species  $i$ , **out -> in** positive

Forces,  $\Delta\mu_i = kT\Delta \ln c_i + q_i\Delta V + v_i\Delta P$ , **in-out** positive

Linear transport:  $j_i = j_{p,i} - g_i\Delta\mu_i$

$$= j_{p,i} - g_i\Delta \ln c_i + g_iq_i\Delta V + g_iv_i\Delta P$$

steady state = 0

$j_{p,i} = \alpha_i j_p$  ion pump flux,  $\alpha_{Na^+} = 3$ ,  $\alpha_{K^+} = -2$ ,  $j_p > 0$

$j_i$  flux through membrane

$g_i$  conductance through membrane

$q_i$  charge of ion  $i$

$\Delta V$  (electrical) membrane potential

$v_i = c_i^{-1}$  (partial) volume of ion  $i$  (ideal mixture)

$\Delta P = 0$  assume no pressure difference

charge neutrality inside: 
$$c_{Na^+,in} + c_{K^+,in} - c_{Cl^-,in} - \frac{\rho_m}{e} = 0$$

flux charge neutrality: 
$$j_{Na^+} + j_{K^+} + j_{Cl^-} = 0 \tag{1}$$

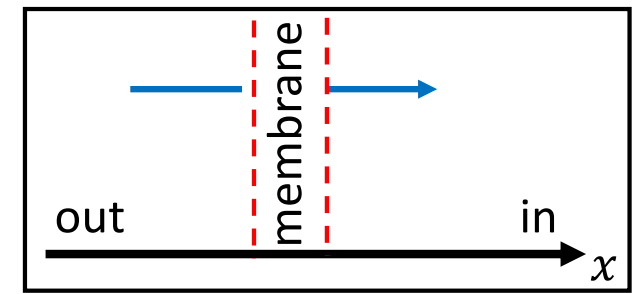
steady state: 
$$\frac{3j_p}{g_{Na^+}} = kT \ln \frac{c_{Na^+,o}}{c_{Na^+,i}} + e\Delta V \tag{2}$$

$$-\frac{2j_p}{g_{K^+}} = kT \ln \frac{c_{K^+,o}}{c_{K^+,i}} + e\Delta V \tag{3}$$

$$0 = kT \ln \frac{c_{Cl^-,o}}{c_{Cl^-,i}} - e\Delta V \tag{4}$$

4 equations, 4 unknowns:  $c_{Na^+,i}, c_{K^+,i}, c_{Cl^-,i}, \Delta V$

# 11.1-2 Ion pumping -> sodium anomaly in all animal cells



charge neutrality inside:  $c_{Na+,in} + c_{K+,in} - c_{Cl-,in} - \frac{\rho_m}{e} = 0$

flux charge neutrality:  $j_{Na+} + j_{K+} + j_{Cl-} = 0$  (1)

steady state:  $\frac{3j_p}{g_{Na+}} = kT \ln \frac{c_{Na+,o}}{c_{Na+,in}} + e\Delta V$  (2)

$$-\frac{2j_p}{g_{K+}} = kT \ln \frac{c_{K+,o}}{c_{K+,in}} + e\Delta V$$
 (3)

$$0 = kT \ln \frac{c_{Cl-,o}}{c_{Cl-,in}} - e\Delta V$$
 (4)

4 equations, 4 unknowns:  $c_{Na+,in}, c_{K+,in}, c_{Cl-,in}, \Delta V$

Only permeating ions not pumped  $\Delta V \approx V_i^N = -\frac{kT}{q_i} \ln \frac{c_{i,o}}{c_{i,i}}$

Steady state = resting potential  $\Delta V = V^0$

Book notation  $\mathcal{G}_i = g_i q_i$

# 11.1-2 Ion pumping -> sodium anomaly in all animal cells

$$V_i^N = -\frac{kT}{q_i} \ln \frac{c_{i,o}}{c_{i,i}}, \quad \mathcal{G}_i = g_i e$$

flux charge neutrality:  $j_{Na^+} + j_{K^+} + j_{Cl^-} = 0$  (1)

steady state:  $\frac{3j_p}{\mathcal{G}_{Na^+}} = -V_{Na^+}^N + \Delta V$  (2)

$$-\frac{2j_p}{\mathcal{G}_{Na^+}} = -V_{K^+}^N + \Delta V$$
 (3)

$$0 = V_{Cl^-}^N - \Delta V$$
 (4)

(2)+(3)  $2\mathcal{G}_{Na^+}(\Delta V - V_{Na^+}^N) = 3\mathcal{G}_{K^+}(\Delta V - V_{K^+}^N)$

$$\Delta V = \frac{2\mathcal{G}_{Na^+}V_{Na^+}^N + 3\mathcal{G}_{K^+}V_{K^+}^N}{2\mathcal{G}_{Na^+} + 3\mathcal{G}_{K^+}}$$

Pumping =>

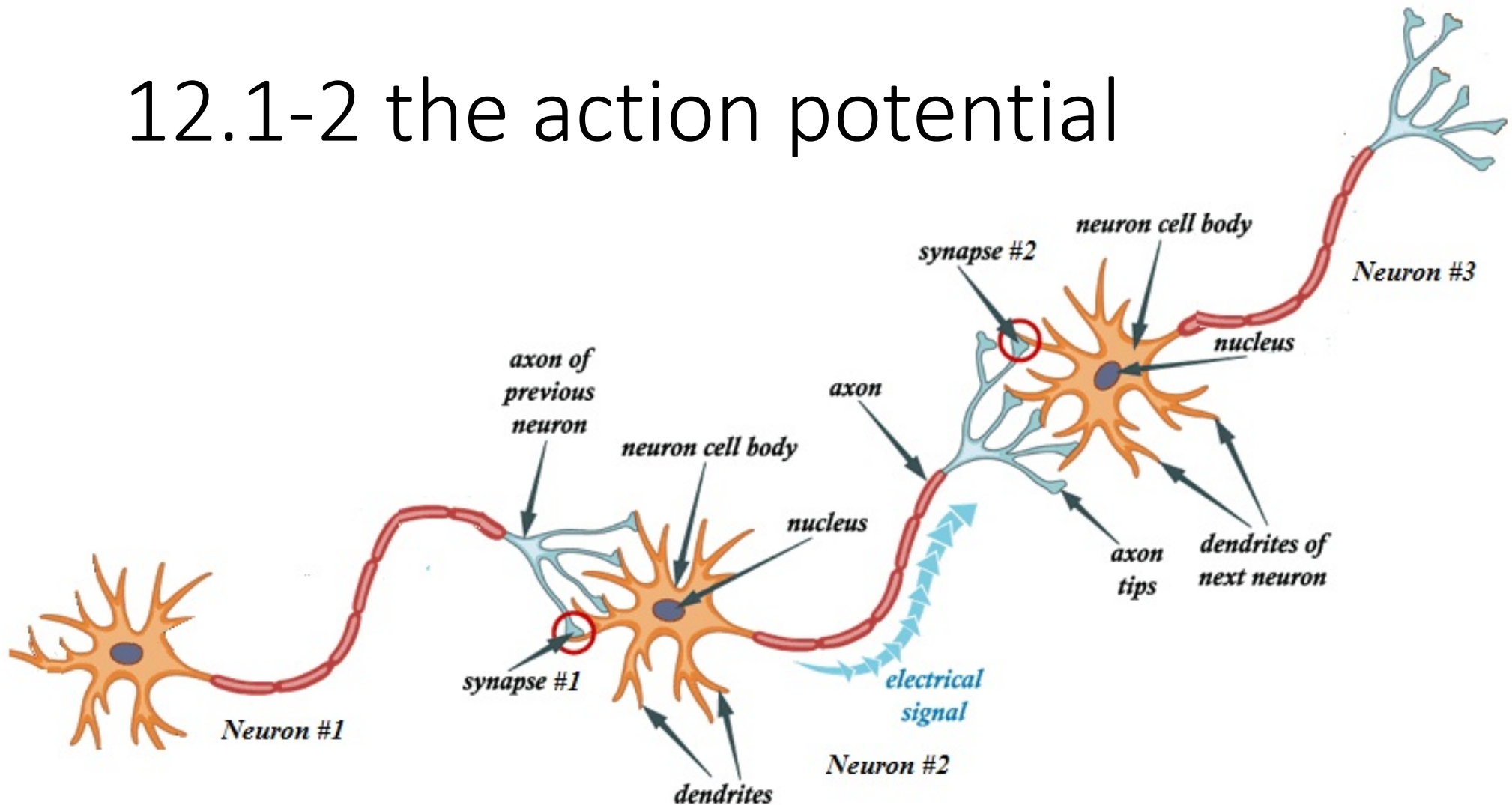
ion imbalance

	$c_{i,o}$ [mM]	$c_{i,in}$ [mM]	$V_i^N$ [mV]	$g_i/g_{K^+}$
K <sup>+</sup>	20	400	-75	1
Na <sup>+</sup>	440	50	54	$\frac{1}{25}$ (* 8)
Cl <sup>-</sup>	560	52	-59	$\frac{1}{2}$

=>  $\Delta V = -72$  mV, but eq. (4):  $\Delta V = -59$  mV

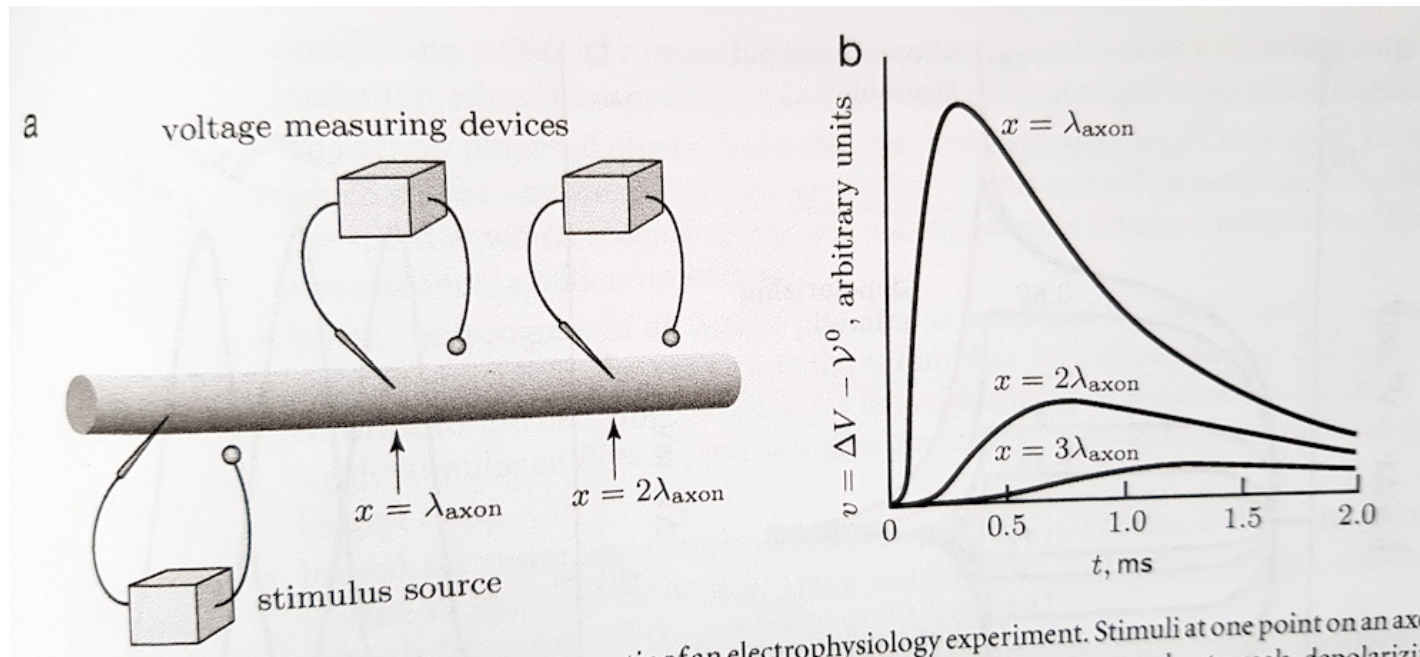
(1) can be used to correct (4), but (1) is not complete because other ions present ++

# 12.1-2 the action potential



- How can a leaky cable carry a sharp signal over long distances?
- Nonlinearity in cell membrane's conductance => excitable medium => regenerates signal

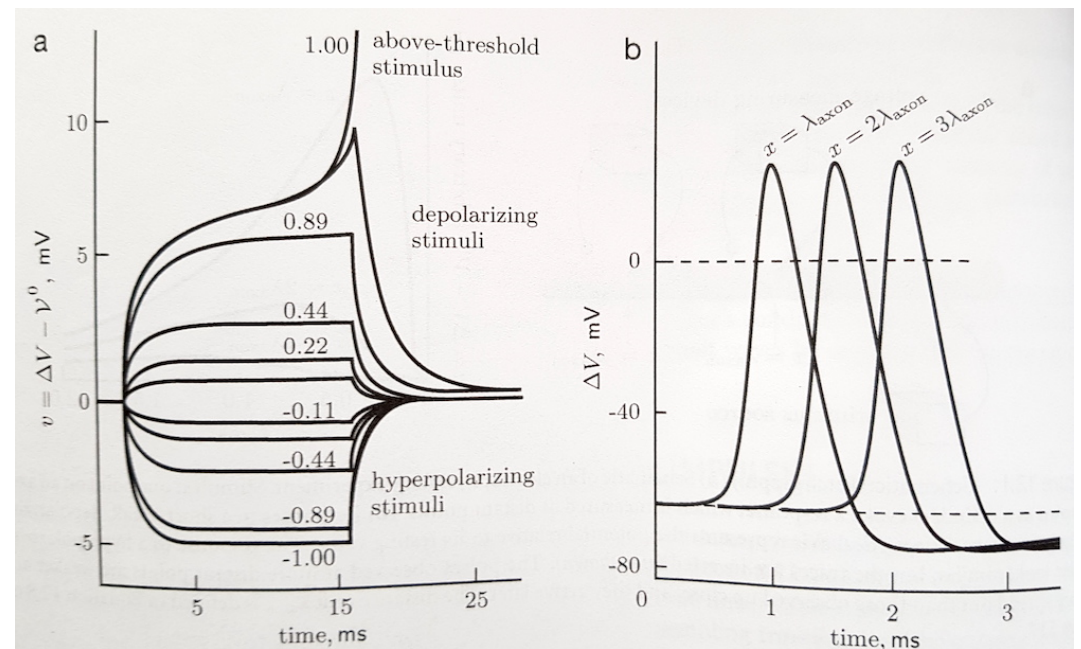
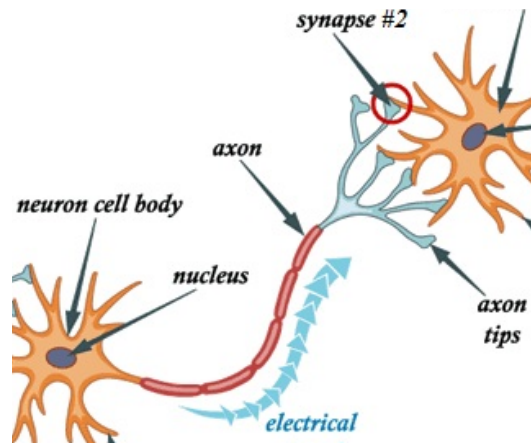
# Nerve impulses???



- We are looking for propagating waves of  $\Delta V - V^0$
- We only have a dissipative equation:

$$\dot{j}_i = j_{p,i} - g_i \Delta\mu_i$$

# Observations of action potential in axon



- When stimulated beyond a threshold the axon changes polarization for a short while
- This pulse travels along the axon at constant speed (0.1-120 m/s)
- Peak potential and pulse shape are independent of distance
- afterhyperpolarization
- harder to stimulate during a refractory period
- The peak and the shape is independent of the exact triggering pulse

# Squid giant axon

Numerical example:

	$c_{i,o}$ [mM]	$c_{i,in}$ [mM]	$V_i^N$ [mV]	$g_i/g_{K^+}$
K <sup>+</sup>	20	400	-75	1
Na <sup>+</sup>	440	50	54	$\frac{1}{25}$ (* 8)
Cl <sup>-</sup>	560	52	-59	$\frac{1}{2}$