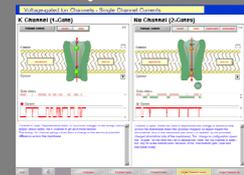
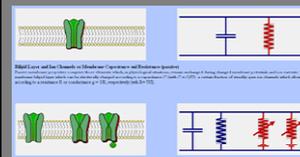
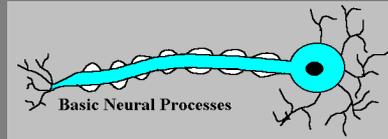


CLASE EXCITABILIDAD

KIO 5 MAYO 2010
 PROF. GLORIA RIQUELME



CANALES IONICOS

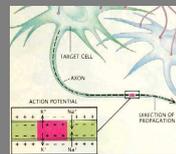
$10^6 - 10^7$
 Iones/seg

Conducen

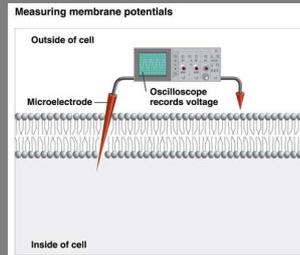
Seleccionan

Responden a señales

POTENCIAL DE MEMBRANA



Potencial de Membrana

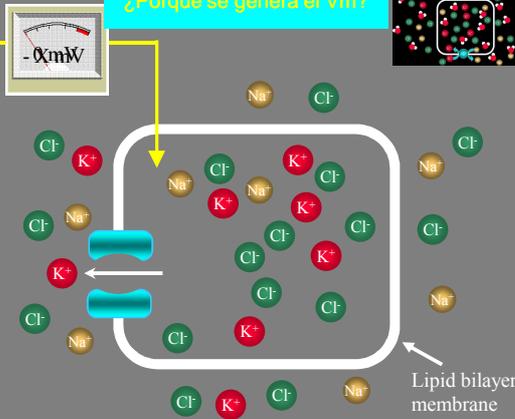


potencial de membrana

$$V_m = V_i - V_e$$

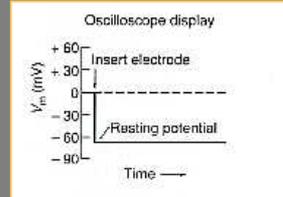
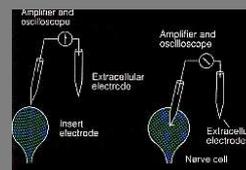
Diferencia de potencial eléctrico entre el lado interno y externo (intra y extracelular respectivamente)

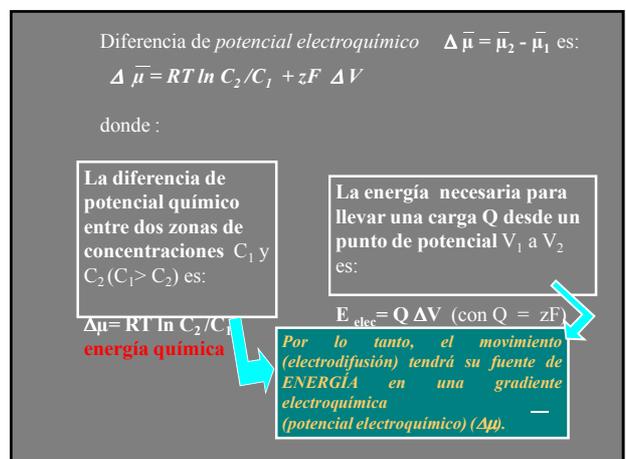
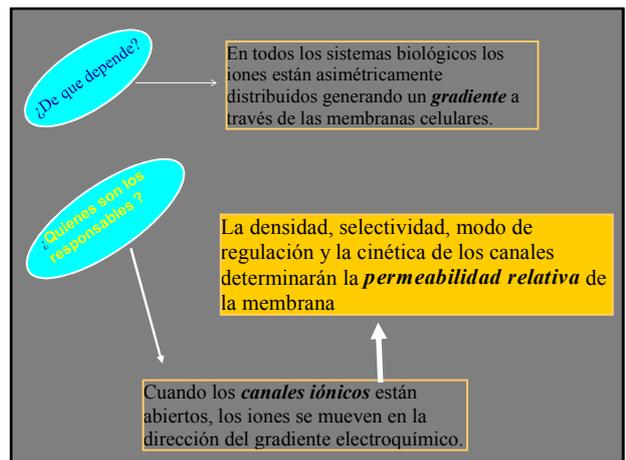
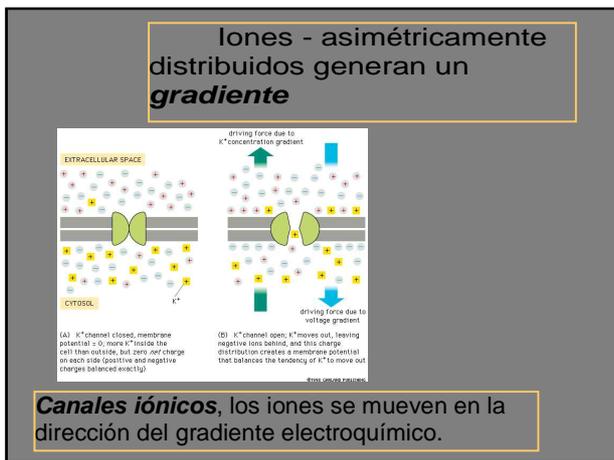
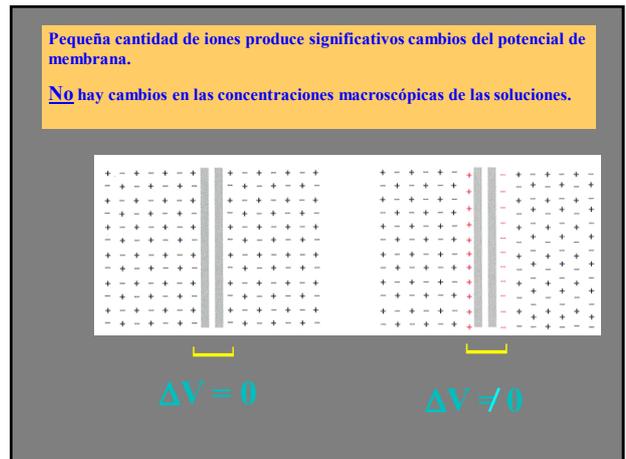
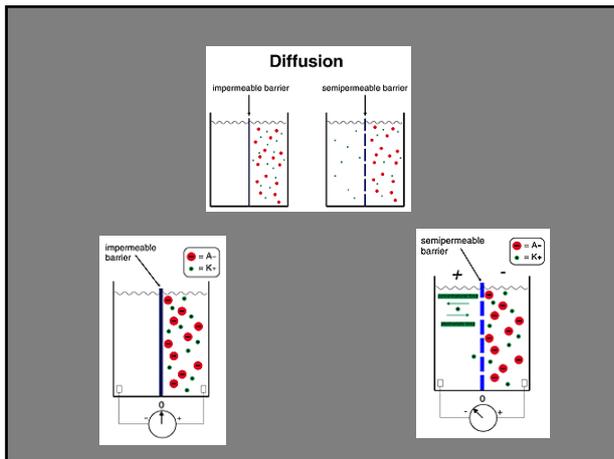
¿Porqué se genera el V_m ?

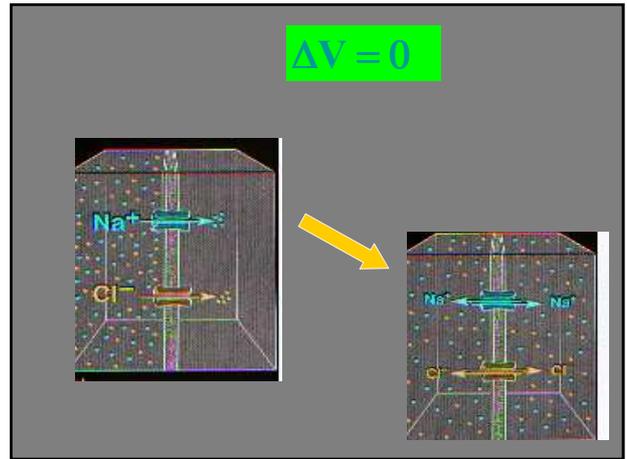
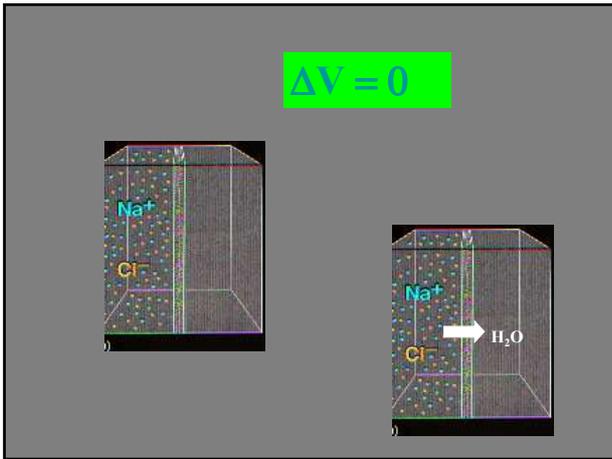


Potencial de Membrana

Medición del potencial de MEMBRANA







Potencial de equilibrio

Ecuación de Nernst

Consider a cell containing a high concentration of KCl
 External [KCl] is low
 Consider the cell membrane to be permeable to K⁺ only.

V_r is known as the: Nernst potential
 reversal potential
 zero current potential
 equilibrium potential

$$V_r = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \left(\frac{K_{ext}}{K_{in}} \right)$$

Movimiento del Na⁺: $\Delta \bar{\mu} < 0$

$$\Delta \bar{\mu} = \bar{\mu}_{in} - \bar{\mu}_{ex} = RT \ln \frac{Na_{in}}{Na_{ex}} + zF (V_i - V_{ex})$$

equilibrio $\Delta \bar{\mu} = 0 \Rightarrow$ flujo neto de iones = 0

$$RT \ln \frac{Na_{in}}{Na_{ex}} + zF (V_i - V_{ex}) = 0$$

$$V_{in} - V_{ex} = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{Na_{ext}}{Na_{i}}$$

$\Delta V = V_{eqNa+}$

¿Qué significa potencial de equilibrio?

UN SOLO IÓN PERMEANTE Na⁺:
 $\Delta \bar{\mu} < 0$

equilibrio $\Delta \bar{\mu} = 0 \Rightarrow$ flujo neto de iones = 0

$$V_{eqNa} = V_{in} - V_{ex}$$

Ecuación de Nernst

$$V_{eqNa+} = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{Na_{ext}}{Na_{in}}$$

$\Delta V =$ lectura de voltmetro

M es permeable sólo a K⁺ y a Na⁺

¿Qué consecuencias puede tener en el potencial de membrana?

$\Delta V = ?$

$$I = GV \Rightarrow \text{con } V = V_m - V_{eq}$$

$$I_{Na} = G_{Na} (V_m - V_{eqNa})$$

$$I_{K^+} = G_K (V_m - V_{eqK^+})$$

Estado estacionario

$$\text{Flujo neto} = 0 \Rightarrow I_{Na^+} + I_{K^+} = 0 \quad (\text{ninguno de los iones está en equilibrio})$$

$$G_{Na} (V_m - V_{eqNa}) + G_K (V_m - V_{eqK^+}) = 0$$

$$V_m = \frac{G_{Na} V_{eqNa} + G_K V_{eqK^+}}{G_{Na} + G_K}$$

$V_m = ??$

$$I_{K^+} + I_{Na^+} + I_{Cl^-} = 0$$

$$V_m = \frac{G_{Na} V_{eqNa} + G_K V_{eqK^+} + G_{Cl^-} V_{eqCl^-}}{G_T}$$

$$G_T = G_{Na} + G_K + G_{Cl^-}$$

Ecuación de Goldman - Hodgkins y Katz

$$V_m = \frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{P_K K_{ex} + P_{Na} Na_{ex} + P_{Cl^-} Cl_{in}}{P_K K_{in} + P_{Na} Na_{in} + P_{Cl^-} Cl_{ex}}$$

donde P_K , P_{Na} , P_{Cl^-} son las permeabilidades al K^+ , Na^+ y Cl^- respectivamente

Ecuación GHK: Goldman-Hodgkin-Katz

El potencial de membrana depende de la gradiente de concentración y de la permeabilidad de los iones (P_i)

$$V_m = \frac{RT}{F} \ln \left(\frac{P_K K_{ex} + P_{Na} Na_{ex} + P_{Cl^-} Cl_{in}}{P_K K_{in} + P_{Na} Na_{in} + P_{Cl^-} Cl_{ex}} \right)$$

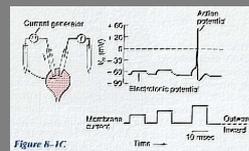
1. Neuron at rest (c_i , c_o from previous slide)

$$P_K=100, P_{Na}=5, P_{Cl^-}=10 \Rightarrow V_m = -63 \text{ mV}$$

2. Neuron during an action potential

$$P_K=100, P_{Na}=500, P_{Cl^-}=10 \Rightarrow V_m = \text{_____}$$

RESPUESTA A ESTÍMULOS



DEPOLARIZACION

HIPERPOLARIZACION

