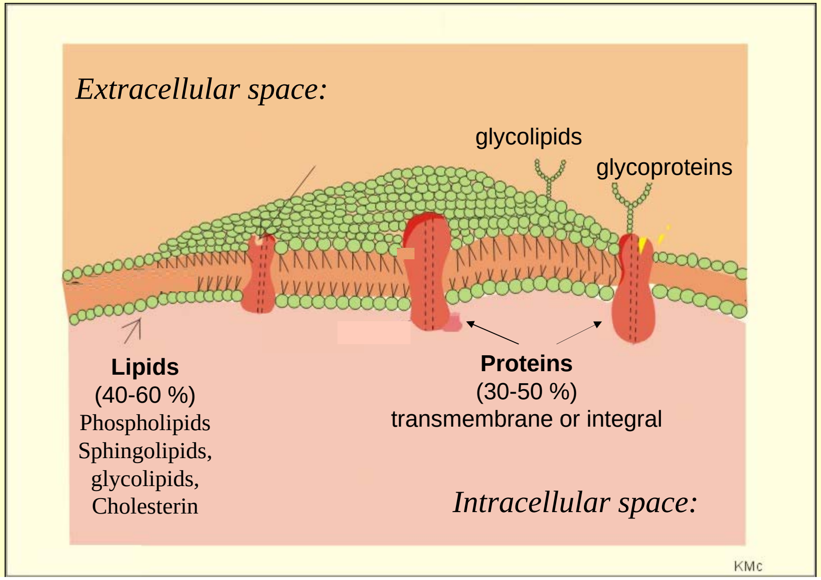
Transport across biological membranes

Transport in Resting Cell

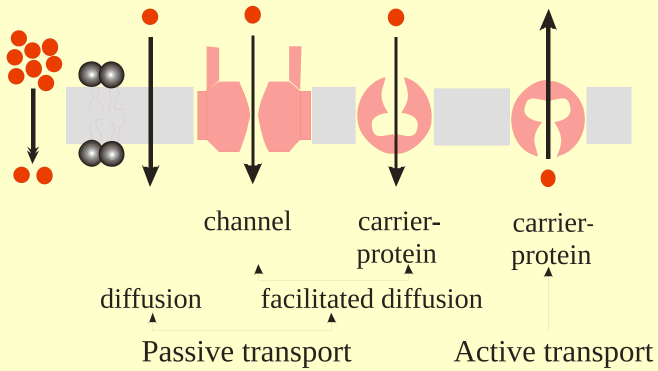
Membrane structure



Transport types across the memebranes

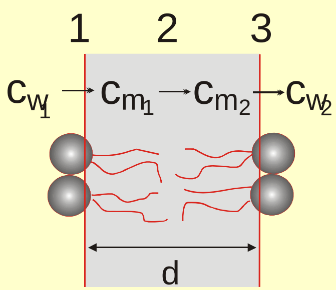
Classification based on: energy consumption

molecular mechanism



Diffusion of neutral particles

Diffusion across the lipid bilayer



Assume that concentration changes linearly

Fick I.

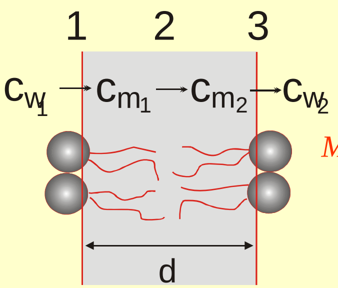
$$J_m = -D\frac{\Delta c}{\Delta x}$$

$$D_m << D$$

$$J_m = -D_m \frac{Cm_2 - Cm_1}{d}$$

Diffusion of neutral particles

Diffusion across the lipid bilayer



$$J_m = -D_m \frac{c_{m_2} - c_{m_1}}{d}$$

$$J_m = -p_m (c_{m_2} - c_{m_1})$$

Membrane permeability constant [ms^{-1}]

Cannot be measured

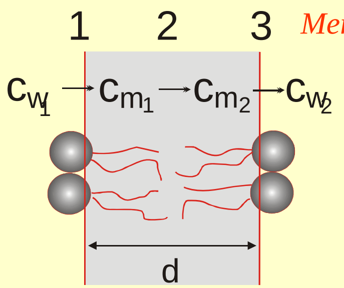
$$\frac{C_{m_1}}{C_{v_1}} = \frac{C_{m_2}}{C_{v_2}} = K$$

$$C_{m_1} = KC_{v_1}$$

Diffusion of neutral particles

Diffusion across the lipid bilayer

$$J_m = -p_m (c_{m_2} - c_{m_1})$$



Membrane permeability constant [ms-1]

Cannot be measured

$$\frac{C_{m_1}}{C_{v_1}} = \frac{C_{m_2}}{C_{v_2}} = K$$

$$C_{m1} = KC_{v1}$$

$$J_m = -p_m K (c_{v_2} - c_{v_1})$$

$$J_m = -p (c_{v_2} - c_{v_1})$$

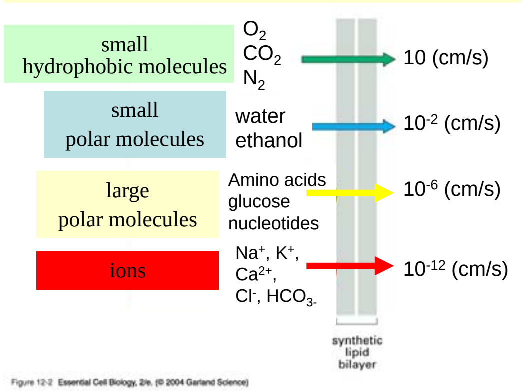
$$J_m = -\boldsymbol{p}(C_{v2} - C_{v1})$$

Permeability constant [ms^{-1}]

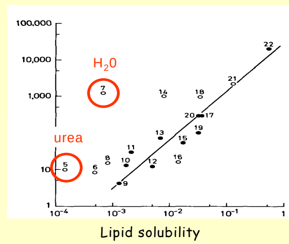
It is influenced by:

- diffusion coefficient within the membrane
- thickness of the membrane
- partition coefficient

Permeability vs hydrophobicity



Lipid solubility v permeability



Diffusion of ions

$$\text{Fick I.}\quad J_m = -D\frac{\Delta c}{\Delta x}$$

chemical potential
and
electric potential
together

$$J_k = L_k X_k = -L_k \frac{\Delta \mu_{ek}}{\Delta x}$$

flux of *k*-th ion

Diffusion of ions

$$J_k = L_k X_k = -L_k \frac{\Delta \mu_{ek}}{\Delta x}$$

$$\frac{\Delta \mu_{ek}}{\Delta x} = \frac{\Delta \mu_k}{\Delta x} + Z_k F \frac{\Delta \varphi}{\Delta x} \qquad \text{és} \qquad L_k = c_k \frac{D_k}{RT}$$

$$J_k = -D_k\left(\frac{\Delta c_k}{\Delta x} + c_k \frac{z_k F}{RT}\frac{\Delta \varphi}{\Delta x}\right)$$

$$D = ukT$$

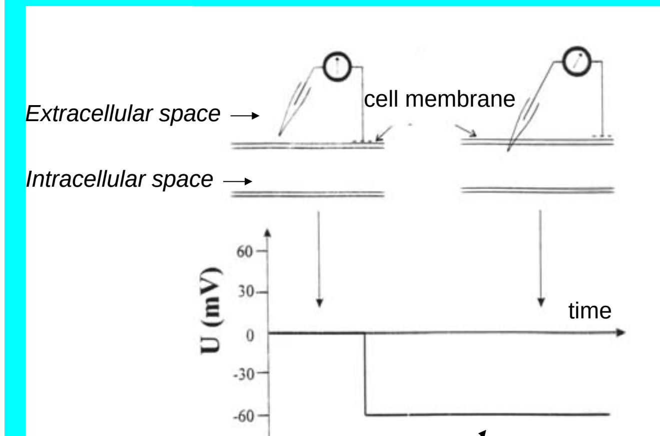
$$J_k = -u_k kT\left(\frac{\Delta c_k}{\Delta x} + c_k \frac{z_k F}{RT}\frac{\Delta \varphi}{\Delta x}\right)$$

flux of *k*-th ion

Basic principles of electrophysiology

Interpretation by transport phenomena

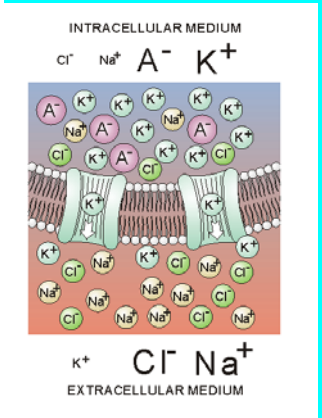
Observation 1: There is an electric potential difference between extra- and intracellular space



The intracellular side is negative with respect to the extracellular side

resting potential ~ 60 – 90 mV

Observation 2: Inhomogeneous ion distribution



Cell type	$C_{Intracellular}$ (mmol/l)			$C_{Extracellular}$ (mmol/l)		
	$[Na^+]_i$	$[K^+]_i$	$[Cl^-]_i$	$[Na^+]_e$	$[K^+]_e$	$[Cl^-]_e$
Squid axon	72	**345**	61	**455**	10	540
Frog muscle	20	**139**	3,8	**120**	2,5	120
Rat muscle	12	**180**	3,8	**150**	4,5	110

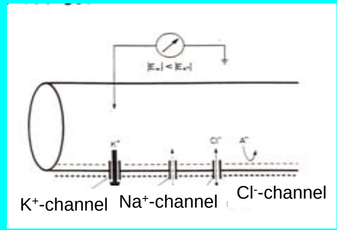
Interpretation of the membrane potential

1. Assume that the system is *not in **equilibrium***

that is

transport is forced across the membrane

2. Take into consideration the real permeability of the membrane



the membrane is represented by specific ion-permeabilities

Electrodiffusion model - transport across the membrane

$$\sum J_k = 0$$

k: Na, K, Cl, ….

$$\Sigma J = J_{K^+} + J_{Na^+} + J_{Cl^-} = 0$$

$$J_k = -D_k \left(\frac{\Delta c_k}{\Delta x} + c_k \frac{z_k F}{RT} \frac{\Delta \varphi}{\Delta x} \right)$$

$$D_k = d p_k$$

$$\boxed{\varphi_e - \varphi_i = -\frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{\Sigma p_k^+ c_{ke}^+ + \Sigma p_k^- c_{ki}^-}{\Sigma p_k^+ c_{ki}^+ + \Sigma p_k^- c_{ke}^-}}$$

Electrodiffusion model

Goldman – Hodgkin – Katz formula

$$\boxed{\varphi_e - \varphi_i = -\frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{\Sigma p_k^+ c_{ke}^+ + \Sigma p_k^- c_{ki}^-}{\Sigma p_k^+ c_{ki}^+ + \Sigma p_k^- c_{ke}^-}}$$

c_k: ion-concentration
p_k: permeability constant
e: extracellular
i: intracellular

Electrodiffusion model

Goldman – Hodgkin – Katz formula

$$\varphi_e - \varphi_i = -\frac{RT}{F}\ln\frac{\Sigma p_k^+ c_{ke}^+ + \Sigma p_k^- c_{ki}^-}{\Sigma p_k^+ c_{ki}^+ + \Sigma p_k^- c_{ke}^-}$$

potential (mV)	Squid axon	Rat muscle
$U_{measured}$	**-62**	**-92**
$\mathbf{U_{GHK}}$	-61,3	-89,2

Good agreement with experimental results

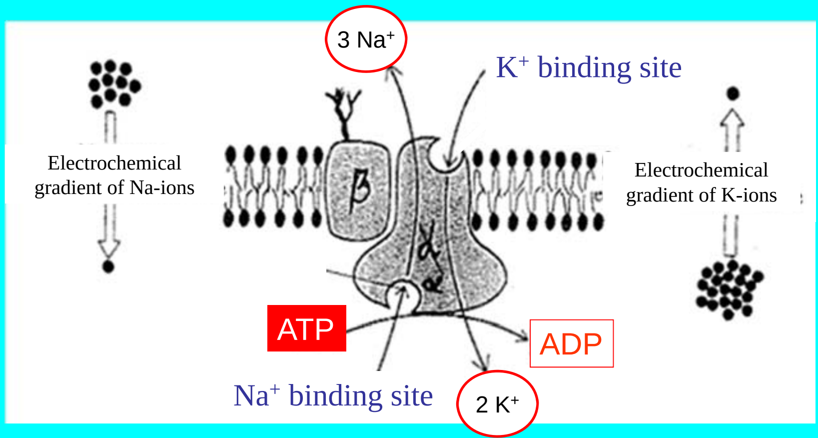
Electrodiffusion model

- Resting U_m depends on the concentration gradients and on the relative permeabilities to Na, K and Cl.
- The GHK equation describes a steady-state condition, not electrochemical equilibrium.
- There is net flux of individual ions, but no net charge movement.
- The cell must supply energy to maintain its ionic gradients.

Na – K pump

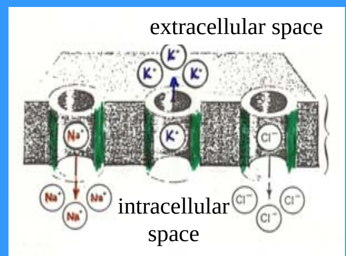
antiporter

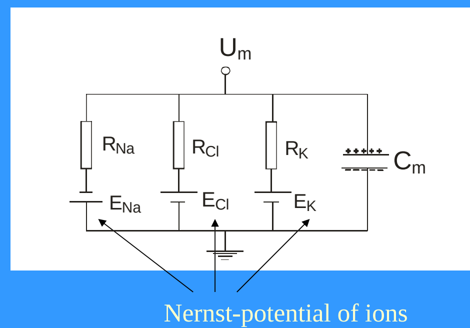
The condition for stationary flow is maintained by the active transport



Interpretation of the membrane potential 2

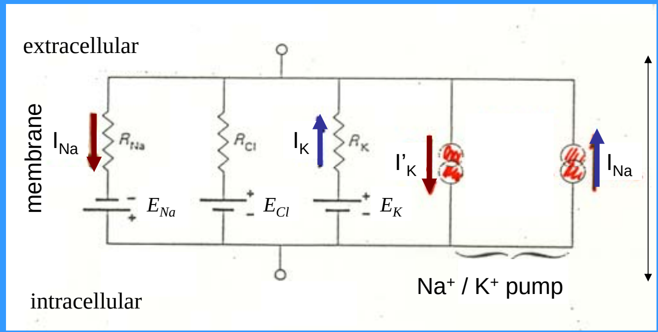
Equivalent circuit model





Ionselective channels modeled by electromotive force and conductivity

Na^+ /K^+ pump restores the ion distribution



Ohm's law: $\boxed{I_k=1/R_k(U_m-E_k)}$

Calculation of resting potential according to the equivalent circuit model

$I_k=1/R_k(U_m-E_k)$

E_k – Nernst-potential of ions

$\Sigma I_k=I_{ion}=0$

$\Sigma I_k=I_{Na}+I_K+I_{Cl}=0$

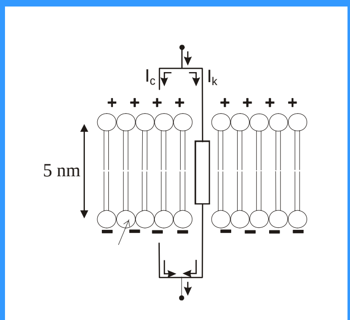
$g_K\,(U_m-E_K) + g_{Na}\,(U_m-E_{Na}) = 0$

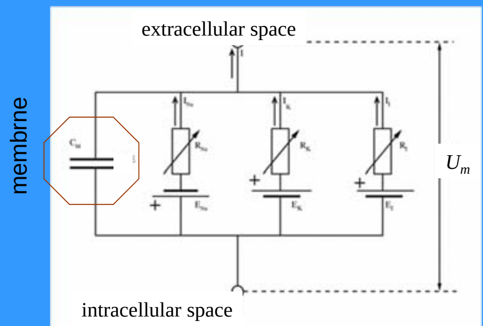
$$U_m = \frac{(U_{0K}\,x g_K) + (U_{0Na}\,x g_{Na})}{g_K + g_{Na}}$$

Calculation: $U_m = \frac{(-100 \times 5) + (50 \times 1)}{5+1} = -75$ [mV]

Capacitive property of the membrane

Capacitance ~10^{-6} F/cm^2





$$I_m = I_{ion} + I_c$$

Ion current

Capacitive current

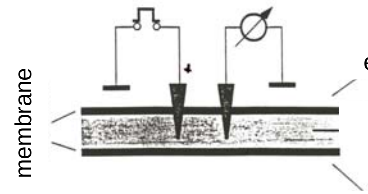
$$I_c = C_m \frac{\Delta U_m}{\Delta t}$$

What does „transport model" say about the role of electrochemical potential in the formation of resting potential?

Alteration of resting membrane potential

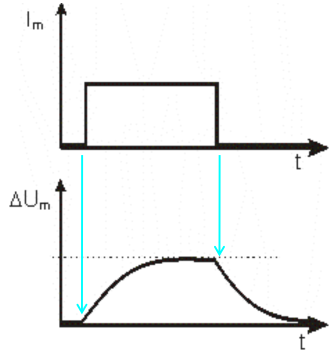
1. "passive" electric properties of the membrane

Observation



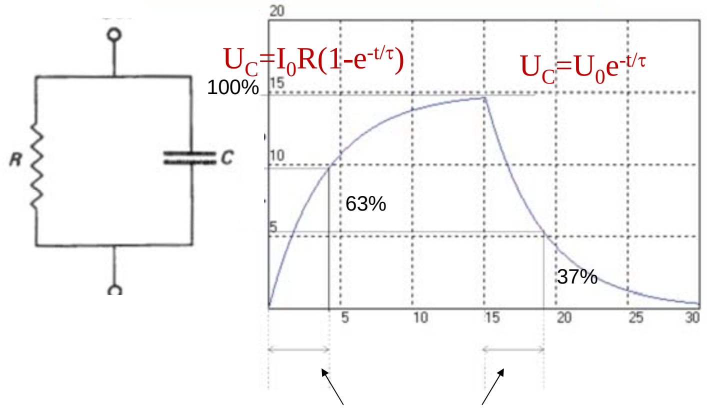
Inward current

Depolarization of the membrane



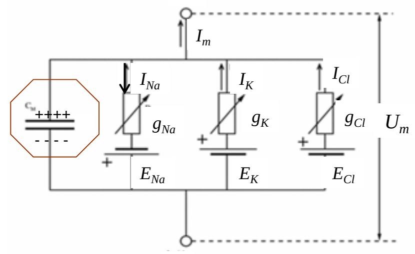
What is it like?

Charge and discharge of RC-circuit



τ=RC

Interpretation with equivalent circuit model:



$$I_{ion} + I_c = I_m = 0$$

$g_{Na}\,(U_m - E_{Na}) = I_{Na}$

$g_{ion}\,(U_m - E) = I_{ion}$

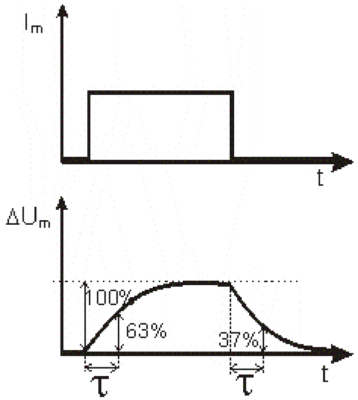
$$C_m \frac{\Delta U_m}{\Delta t} + \frac{\Delta U_m - E}{R_m} - I_{stimulus} = 0$$

Time from the beginning of stimulus

$$\boxed{U_m(t) = U_t\left[1 - e^{-\frac{t}{R_m C_m}}\right]}$$

Membrane potentiel after *t*

Saturation value of membrane potential



Capacitance of the membrane

Resistance of the membrane

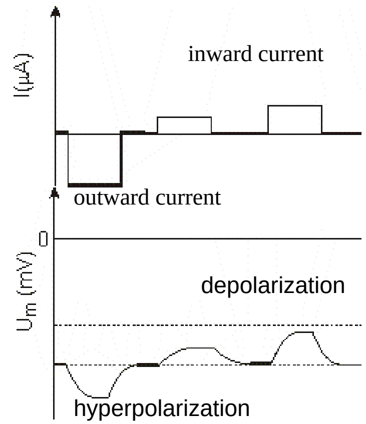
$$\tau = C_m R_m$$

***τ* : time constant of membrane**

-the time required for the membrane potential to reach 63% of its saturation value

-during which the membrane potential decreases to the e-th of its original value

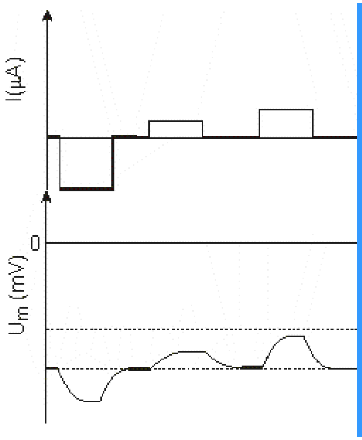
$$U_m(t) = U_t\left[1 - e^{-\frac{t}{R_m C_m}}\right]$$



U_t is proportional to the stimulating current

The rate of the change depends on U_t

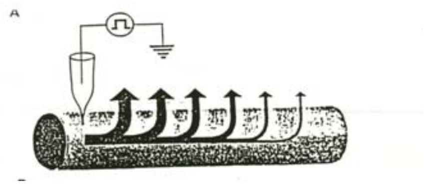
Local changes of membrane potential



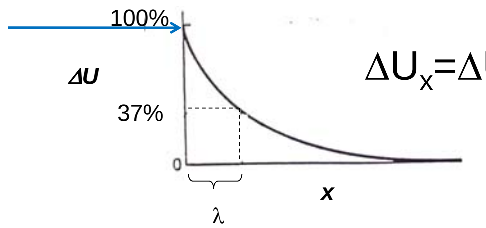
obligate
graded
magnitude varies directly
with the strength of the stimulus
direction varies
with the direction of the stimulus
„localized”

The local changes are not isolated from the neighborhood

Observation



Membrane potential change at the site of stimulation



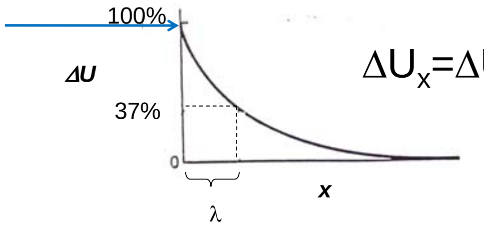
$$\Delta U_x = \Delta U_0 e^{-x/\lambda}$$

Decrease in amplitude with distance due to leaky membranes

λ: *space constant of the membrane*:

distance in which the maximal value of induced membrane potential change decreses to its e-th value

Membrane potential change at the site of stimulation



$$\Delta U_x = \Delta U_0 e^{-x/\lambda}$$

$$\lambda \sim \sqrt{\frac{R_m}{R_i}}$$

Resistance of intracellular space

Local changes of resting membrane potential can be induced

- by electric current pulses
- by adequate stimulus at receptor cells
- by neurotransmitters at postsynaptic membrane
  - -excitatory inhibitory postsynaptic potential - depolarization
  - - inhibitory postsynaptic potential - hyperpolarization

Significance of the local changes of resting membrane potential

Sensory function

Impulse conduction

Signal transduction