

# Quiz 2.3: Model of an ion channel

## Biological interpretation of parameters

0 points possible (ungraded)

Consider the following model for an ion channel which is going to be opened by depolarization: the electrical current  $I_{ion}$  through the channel is given by

$$I_{ion} = g_{ion} r^{n_1} s^{n_2} (u - u_{ion})$$

where  $u$  is the membrane potential of the neuron,  $g_{ion}$  and  $u_{ion}$  are two constants, and  $n_1 = 2, n_2 = 1$ . The quantities  $r$  and  $s$  obey the equations

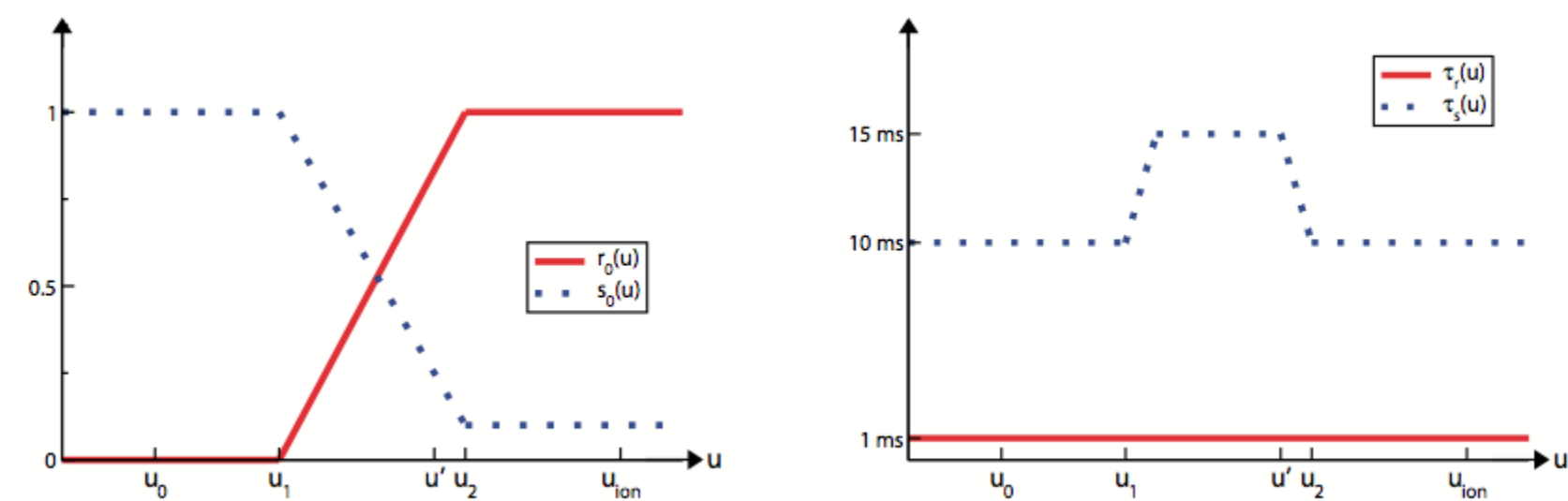
$$\frac{dr}{dt} = -\frac{r - r_0(u)}{\tau_r(u)}$$

Fix  $n$ , 电压变大, 因为  $\tau_r$  较小, 所以  $r_0$  迅速到峰值1。r 迅速增加, 导电性增加, 电流增加。  
随后,  $s$  开始变成0,  $s_0$  变成0, 导电性减少, 电流减少。

$$\frac{ds}{dt} = -\frac{s - s_0(u)}{\tau_s(u)}$$

Fix  $s, t$ ,  $n$  越大, 开的 channel 越多, 导电性也越大。

with  $r_0, s_0, \tau_r$ , and  $\tau_s$  as shown in the following figure.



1. Which of the followings are correct in terms of *biological* interpretation of the parameters introduces above?

- ☐  $r^{n_1}$  is the fraction of open channels. ✓  
我觉得是n1
- ☐  $1 - r^{n_1}$  is the probability that a single channel is open.  
我觉得是r, 因为n1 = 1了啊
- ☒  $1 - s$  is the fraction of inactivated channels. ✓
- ☒ The channel is activated before it is inactivated due to the fact that  $\tau_r < \tau_s$ . ✓  
tau越小越快到达峰值, 存在一个速度差。
- ☒  $g_{ion}$  is the maximal conductance for the ion under consideration. ✓
- ☐  $g_{ion}$  might be considered as conductance of a single channel times total number of channels. ✓
- ☒  $u_{ion}$  is the reversal potential. ✓

# Evolution of membrane potential

0 points possible (ungraded)

2. How does the channel react (in terms of partial or full opening/closing) to a step change in membrane potential? Suppose that for  $t < 0$ , the membrane potential is clamped at a value  $u_0$ , and that at  $t = 0$  it instantaneously jumps to a value  $u' = u_2 (1 - \delta)$  with  $\delta \ll 1$ . See the figure above for the values of  $u_0, u', u_2$ , and  $u_{ion}$  where it is maintained for all  $t \geq 0$ .

- ☒ For  $t < 0 \text{ ms}$  the channel is closed because  $r = 0$ .
- ☒ At  $t = 1 \text{ ms}$ , the channel is partially open because  $r_0 \simeq 1$  and  $\tau_r \simeq 1 \text{ ms}$  and so  $r \simeq 1 - e^{-1} \simeq 0.6$ .
- ☐ At  $t = 3 \text{ ms}$  the channel is closed because  $s \simeq 0$
- ☒ At  $t = 3 \text{ ms}$  the channel is almost completely open because  $r \simeq 1$  but  $s \simeq 1$  due to its long time constant ( $15 \text{ ms}$ ).
- ☒ At  $t = 20 \text{ ms}$  the channel is partially closed because  $20 \text{ ms} > \tau_{u_s}$  and  $s_0 \simeq 0.2$ .
- ☐ At  $t = 20 \text{ ms}$  the channel is opened because  $s \simeq 1$ .
- ☒ At  $t = 100 \text{ ms}$  the channel is almost completely closed because  $s \simeq 0.2$ .



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You have used 1 of 1 attempt

**i** Answers are displayed within the problem

## Discussion

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