## **Exercise 03** • Neurophysiology I

Name:											

## Goals

- 1. To understand some basic facts about neurons and glia.
- 2. To understand the ionic components and balance of forces that give rise to the *resting* potential.

## **Activity**

You may work by yourself or with up to two other people for this activity.

Answer the following questions in no more than a few sentences:

- 1. Describe at least two ways that neurons differ from other cells in the body.
- 2. What are the two main types of myelin-producing glial cells, and where in the body are they found?

Draw and annotate figure(s) to answer the following questions:

- 3. Draw a figure that shows the two principal ions that contribute to the neuron's resting potential, and where (inside or outside the neuron) they are most heavily concentrated.
- 4. Annotate your figure to show the direction of ion flow along each ion's concentration gradient<sup>1</sup>.
- 5. Annotate your figure to show the direction of ion movement caused by the  $Na^+/K^+$  (sodium/potassium) ATPase (pump).
- 6. Annotate your figure to show what spatial pattern of electrical charges (positive/negative voltage; inside the cell/outside the cell) would tend to keep the potassium  $(K^+)$  ions where they are most highly concentrated when the neuron is at rest. Explain your reasoning.

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$ Remember that ions flow down the concentration gradient, from regions of high concentration to regions of lower concentration

7. Annotate your figure to show what this *same* pattern of electrical charges would do to sodium  $(Na^+)$  ions.

Answer the following questions in no more than a few sentences:

- 8. What change(s) in the neuron could cause potassium  $(K^+)$  ions to move? Which direction would the ions move under these circumstances?
- 9. What change(s) in the neuron could cause sodium  $(Na^+)$  ions to move? Which direction would the ions move under these circumstances?
- 10.  $Na^+/K^+$  (sodium/potassium) ATPase (pump) uses metabolic energy to function. It essentially keeps working constantly. What would happen to the neuron if this process was disrupted somehow?

## Submission details

- Submit your write-up by Wednesday, February 12, 2025 at 11:59 pm.
- If you work with other people, please indicate the name(s) of your co-authors in your document. You need not include them in the document file name, however.
- If you found any resources that were especially useful to you in answering these questions, please cite them.