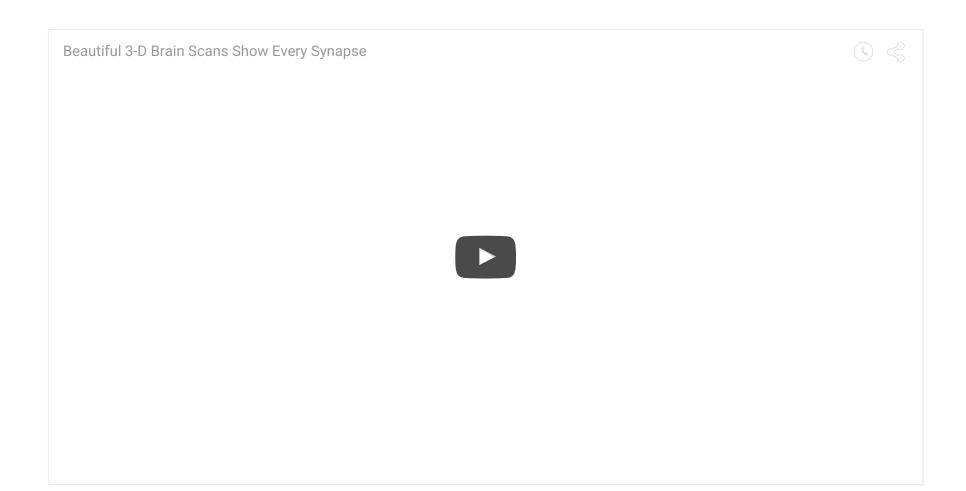
# -neurophys-I

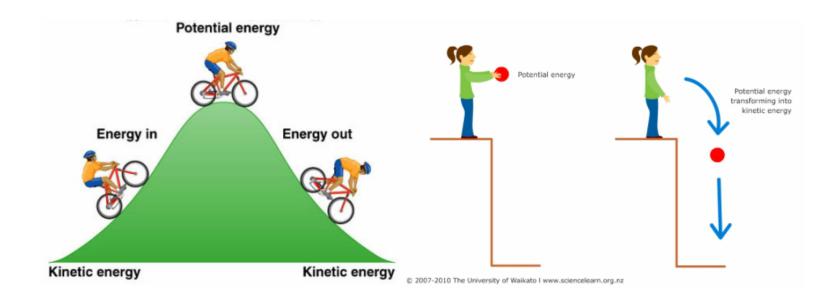
Visualizing the microanatomy of the brain





- Electrical
  - Fast(er)
  - Within neurons
- · Chemical
  - Slow(er)
  - Between neurons

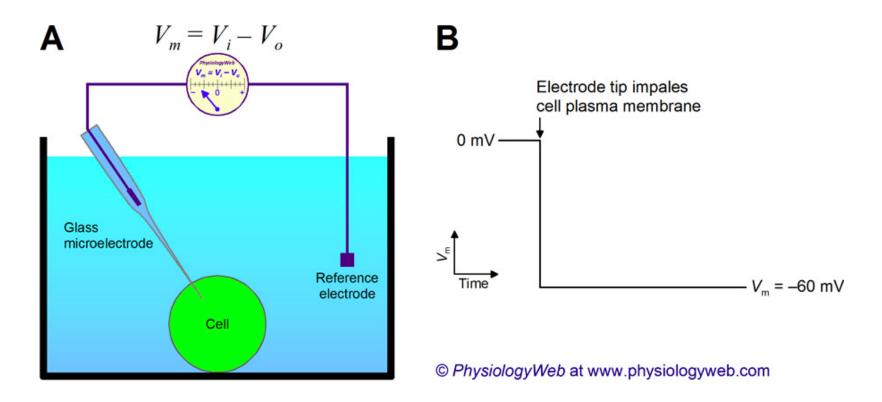
- Electrical potential (== voltage)
  - Think of potential energy
  - Voltage ~ pressure
  - Energy that will be released if something changes



http://physics20project.weebly.com/uploads/1/6/4/8/16484122/1358825569.png

- Resting potential
- · Action potential

- Measurement
  - Electrode on inside
  - Electrode on outside
  - Inside Outside = potential



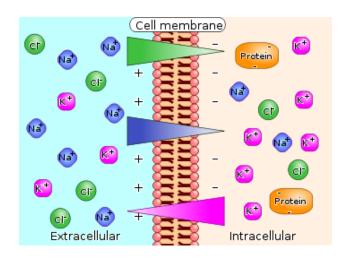
http://www.physiologyweb.com/lecture\_notes/resting\_membrane\_potential/figs/meas

- Neuron (and other cells) have potential energy
  - Inside is -60-70 mV, with respect to outside
  - About 1/20th typical AAA battery
- · Like charges repel, opposites attract, so
  - Positively charged particles pulled in
  - Negatively charged particles pushed out

- · lons
- · Ion channels
- Separation between charges
- · A balance of forces

- · Potassium, K+
- · Sodium, Na+
- · Chloride, Cl-
- · Calcium, Ca++
- · Organic anions, A-

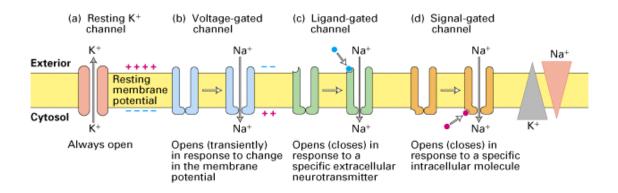
- · Annie (A-) was having a party.
  - Used to date Nate (Na+), but now sees Karl (K+)
- · Hired bouncers called
  - "The Channels"
  - Let Karl and friends in or out, keep Nate out
- · Annie's friends (A-) and Karl's (K+) mostly inside
- · Nate and friends (Na+) mostly outside
- · Claudia (Cl-) tagging along



http://chemwiki.ucdavis.edu/@api/deki/files/104/350px-Membrane\_potential\_ions\_en.svg.png? size=bestfit&width=350&height=255&revision=1

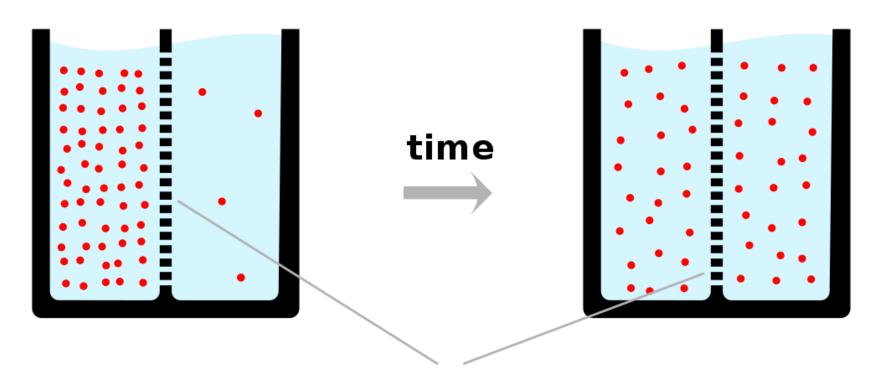
- · Openings in neural membrane
- Selective
- · Vary in permeability
- Types
  - Passive/leak
  - Voltage-gated
  - Ligand-gated (chemically-gated)
  - Transporters

### Ion channels



http://www.zoology.ubc.ca/~gardner/F21-08.GIF

- · Passive K+ channels open
- · K+ flows out
- K+ outflow creates charge separation
- · Charge separation creates voltage
- · Voltage prevents K+ concentration from equalizing b/w inside and out



## semipermeable membrane

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/7/72/Diffusion.en.svg/1000r Diffusion.en.svg.png



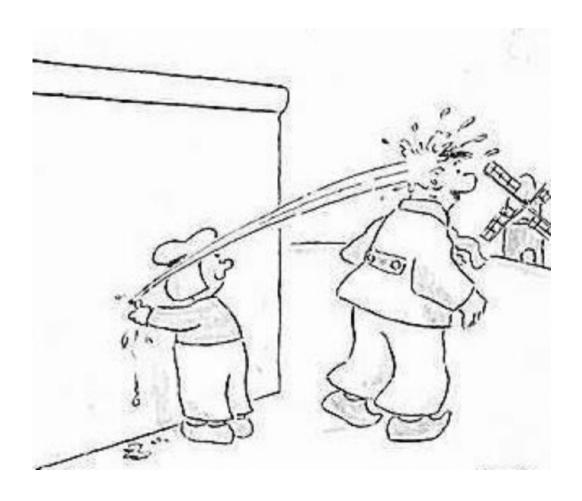
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/12/Bubble\_bath.jpg

#### /

- Force of diffusion
  - K+ moves from high concentration (inside) to low (outside)
- Electrostatic pressure
  - Voltage build-up stops K+ outflow
  - Voltage called "reversal potential"
  - K+ positive, so reversal potential negative (w/ respect to outside)
  - Reversal potential close to resting potential

$$V_{K} = \frac{RT}{(+1)F} \ln \frac{[K^{+}]_{o}}{[K^{+}]_{i}}$$

http://www.physiologyweb.com/lecture\_notes/resting\_membrane\_potential/figs/nerns



http://www.daily-player.com/images/articles/finger-in-the-dyke.jpg

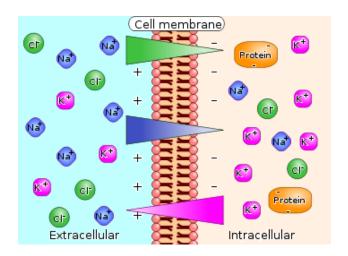
### /

- · Na+ has reversal potential
- Membrane at rest not very permeable to Na+
- · Concentrated outside neuron
- · Some Na+ flows in
- Equilibrium potential is positive (with respect to outside)

- · Net effects of ion flow across membrane
- Goldman-Hodgkin-Katz equation

$$V_{\rm m} = \frac{RT}{F} \ln \left( \frac{p_{\rm K}[{\rm K}^+]_{\rm o} + p_{\rm Na}[{\rm Na}^+]_{\rm o} + p_{\rm Cl}[{\rm Cl}^-]_{\rm i}}{p_{\rm K}[{\rm K}^+]_{\rm i} + p_{\rm Na}[{\rm Na}^+]_{\rm i} + p_{\rm Cl}[{\rm Cl}^-]_{\rm o}} \right)$$

http://www.physiologyweb.com/calculators/figs/ghk\_equation.gif



http://chemwiki.ucdavis.edu/@api/deki/files/104/350px-Membrane\_potential\_ions\_en.svg.png? size=bestfit&width=350&height=255&revision=1

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- Easier for Karl [K+] to exit?
- Easier for Nate [Na+] to enter?
- · Some action!