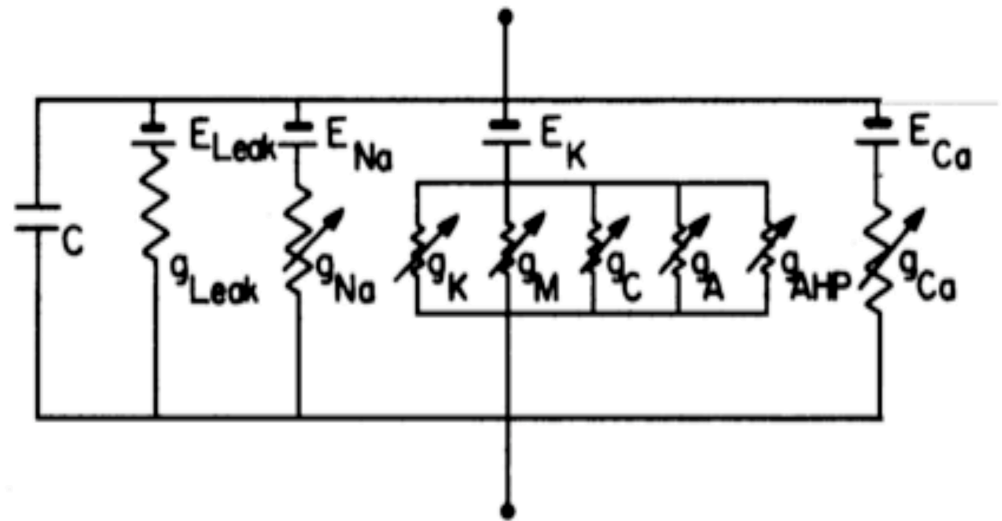
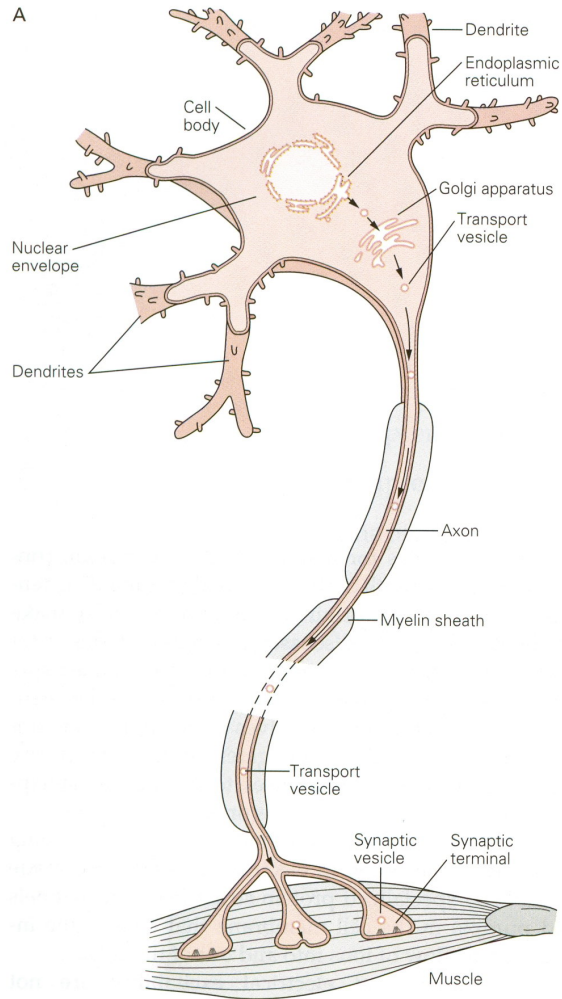


Illustrated Notes on Basic Cellular Biophysics

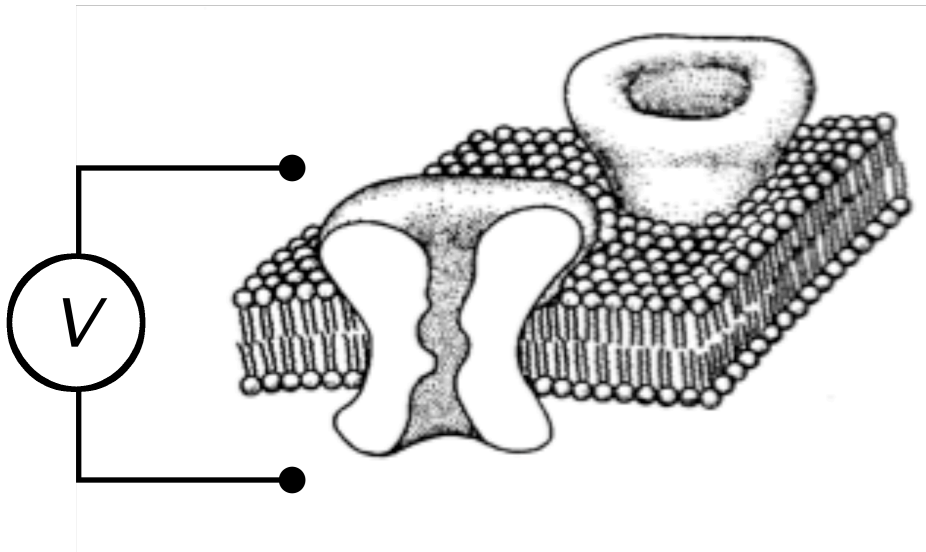
Modified from Michael J Berry II
MCN 2010 Lecture Notes

Equivalent Circuit Model of a Neuron



Resting Potential: Electrochemical Equilibrium

$$V = \frac{K_B T}{e} \ln \frac{[X]_{out}}{[X]_{in}}$$



$V = -65 mV$

Common Ionic Concentrations

TABLE 2.1
Extracellular and Intracellular Ion Concentrations

Ion	Concentration (mM)	
	Intracellular	Extracellular
Squid neuron		
Potassium (K ⁺)	400	20
Sodium (Na ⁺)	50	440
Chloride (Cl ⁻)	40–150	560
Calcium (Ca ²⁺)	0.0001	10
Mammalian neuron		
Potassium (K ⁺)	140	5
Sodium (Na ⁺)	5–15	145
Chloride (Cl ⁻)	4–30	110
Calcium (Ca ²⁺)	0.0001	1–2

$$E_K = -75 \text{ mV}$$

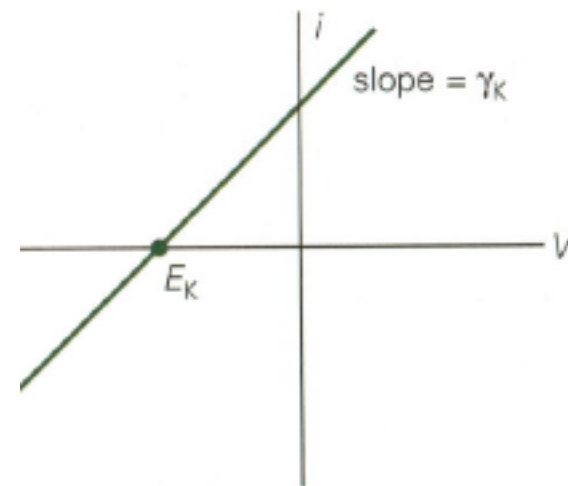
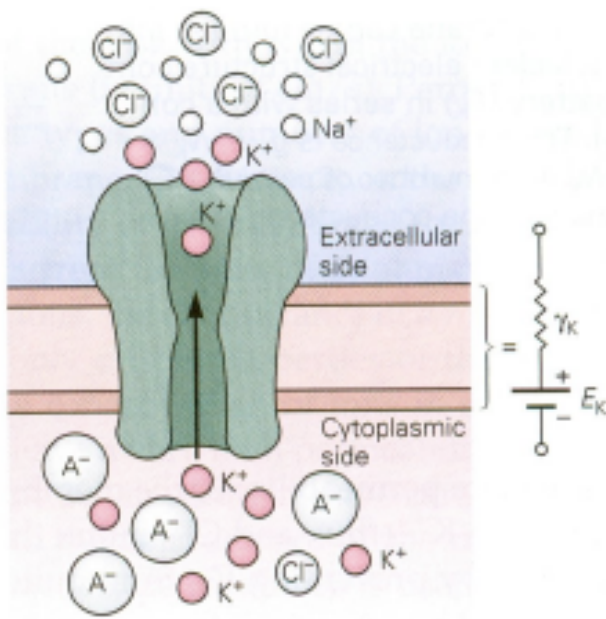
$$E_{Na} = +55 \text{ mV}$$

$$E_{Cl} = -70 \text{ mV}$$

$$E_{Ca} \approx +150 \text{ mV}$$

Out of Equilibrium

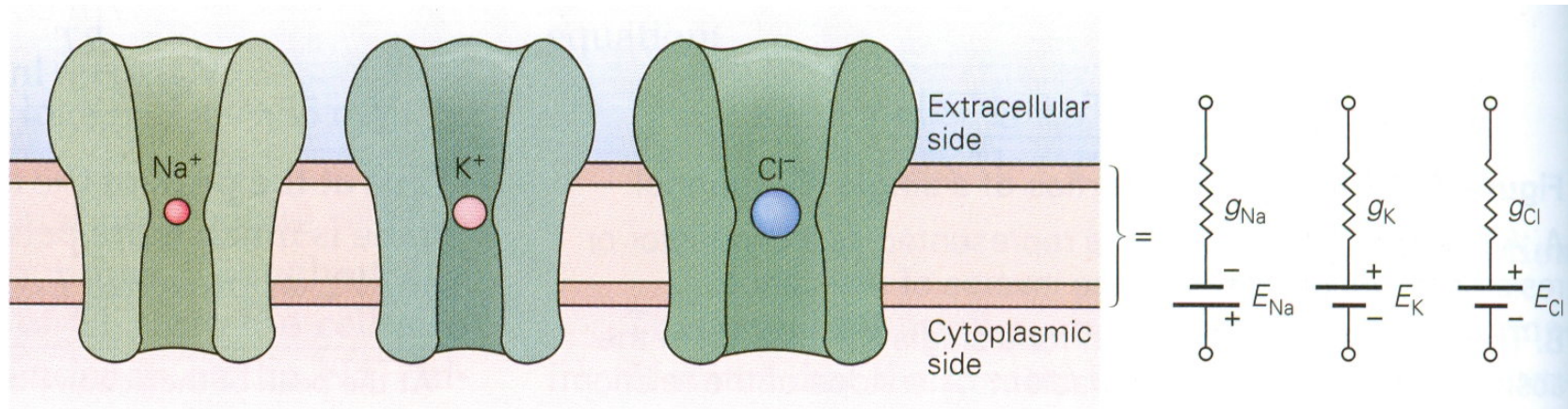
- For $V > V_x$ current flows into cell: $I_x > 0$
- For $V < V_x$ current flows out of cell: $I_x < 0$
- I - V curve (current-voltage):



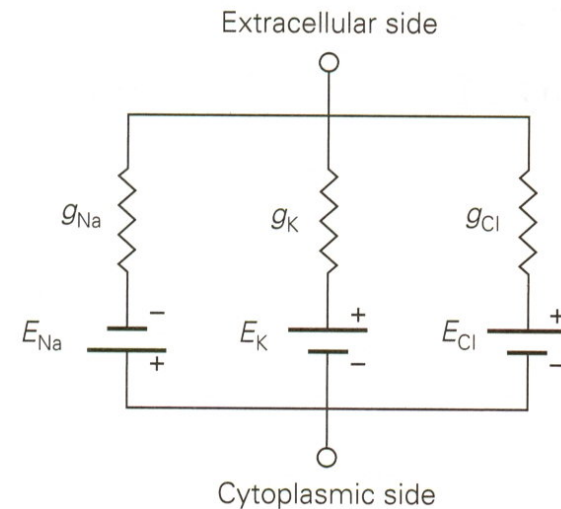
$$I_K = \gamma_K (V - V_K)$$

Multiple Kinds of Ions

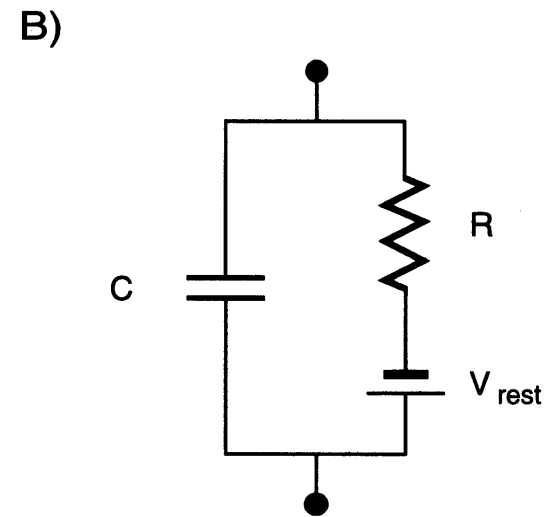
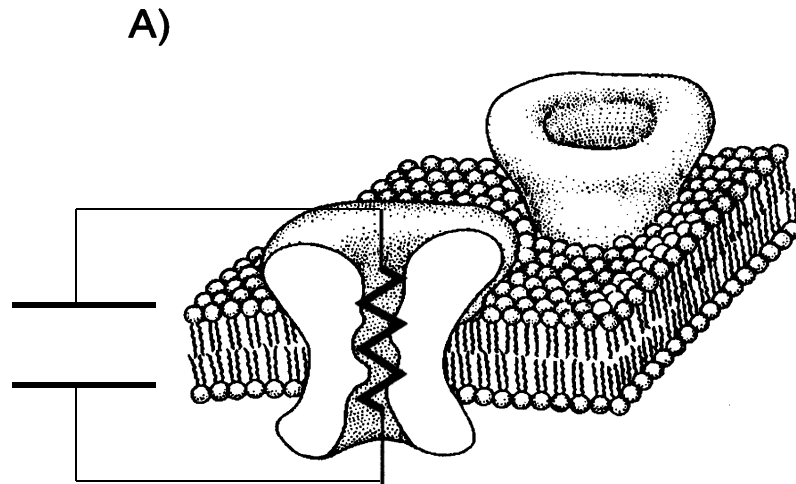
- Several I - V curves in parallel:



- New equivalent circuit:

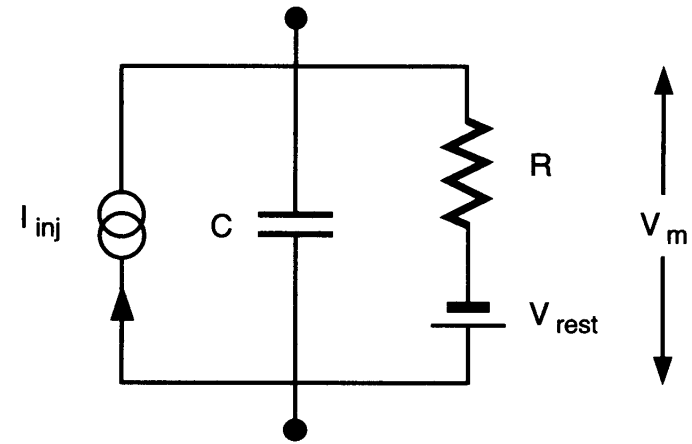
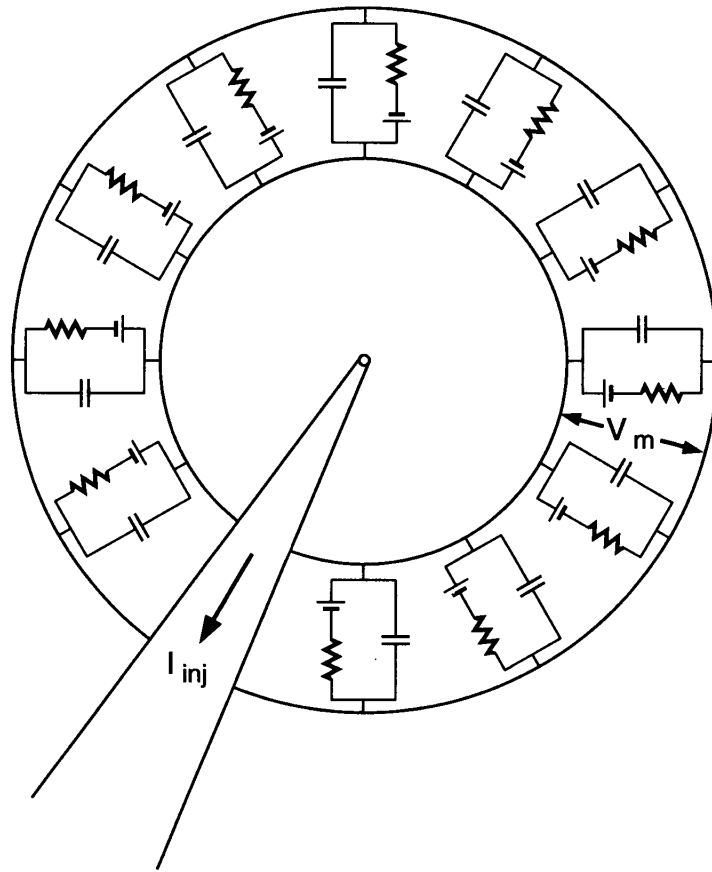


Passive Membrane Properties

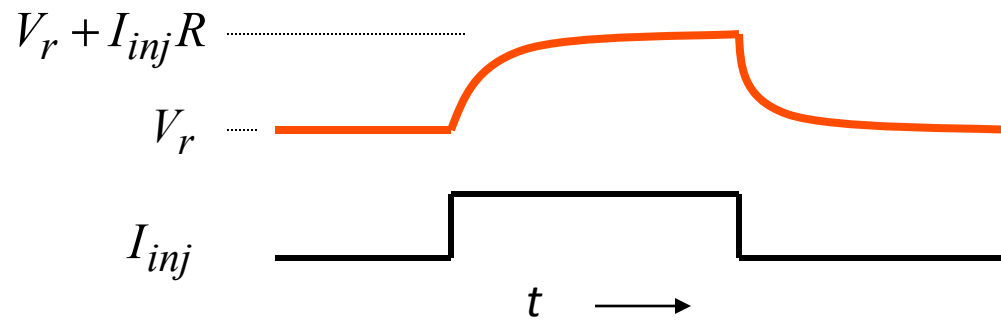


$$C \approx 1 \mu F / cm^2$$

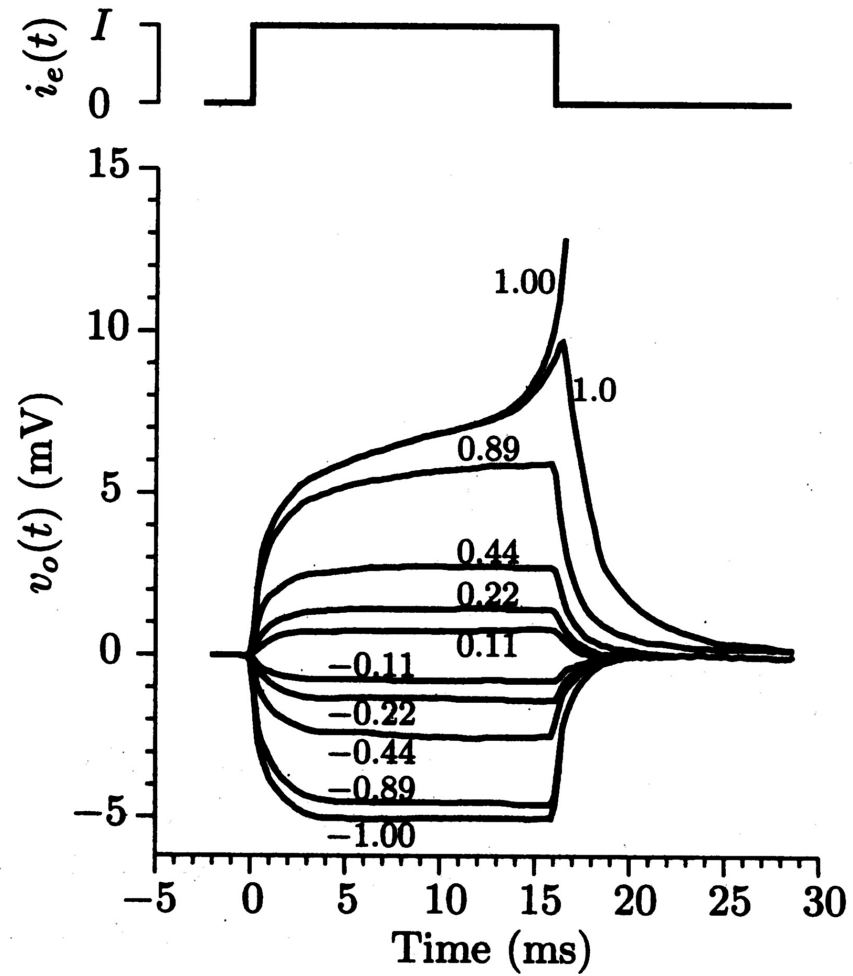
Compact Cell Model (isopotential voltage)

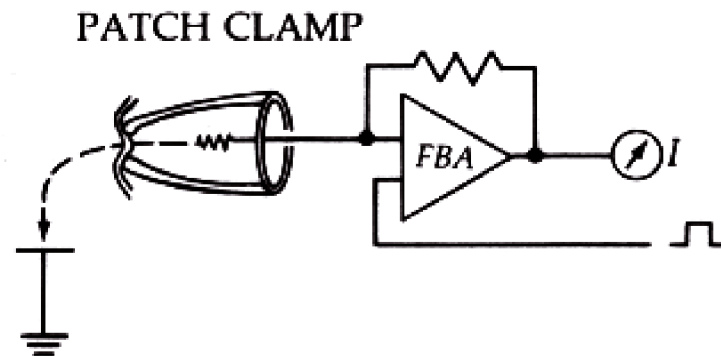
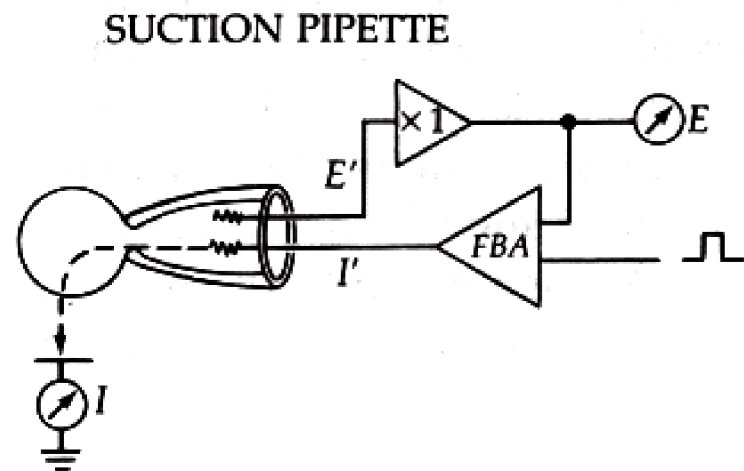
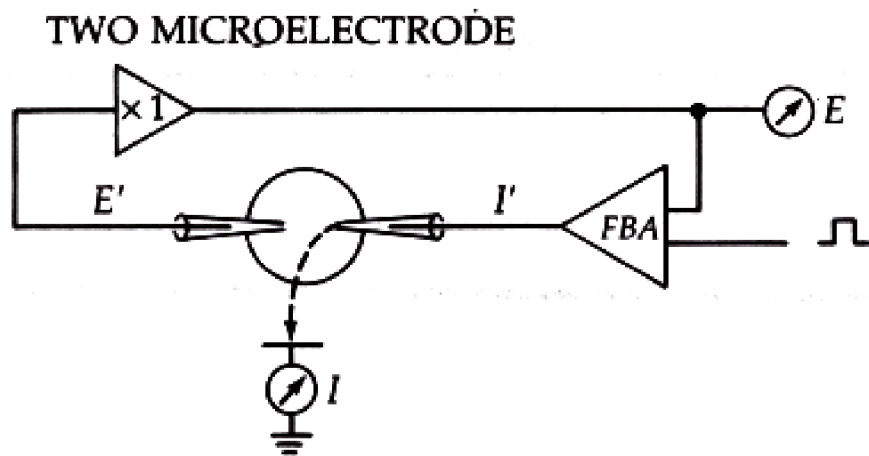
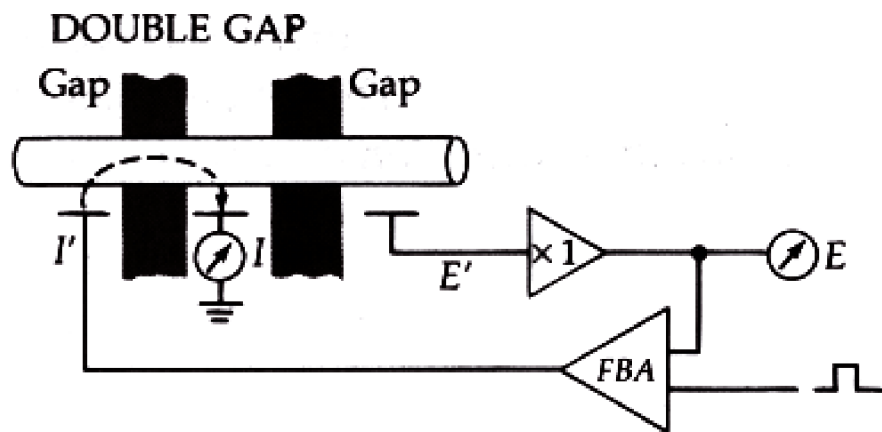
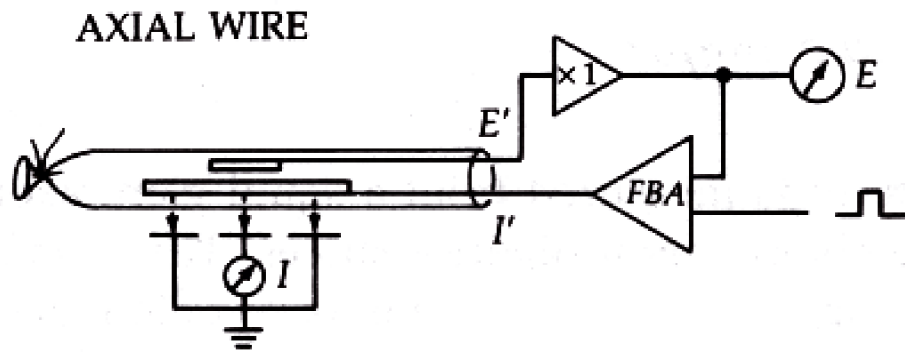


$$C \frac{dV_m}{dt} = I_{inj} + \frac{(V_m - V_r)}{R}$$



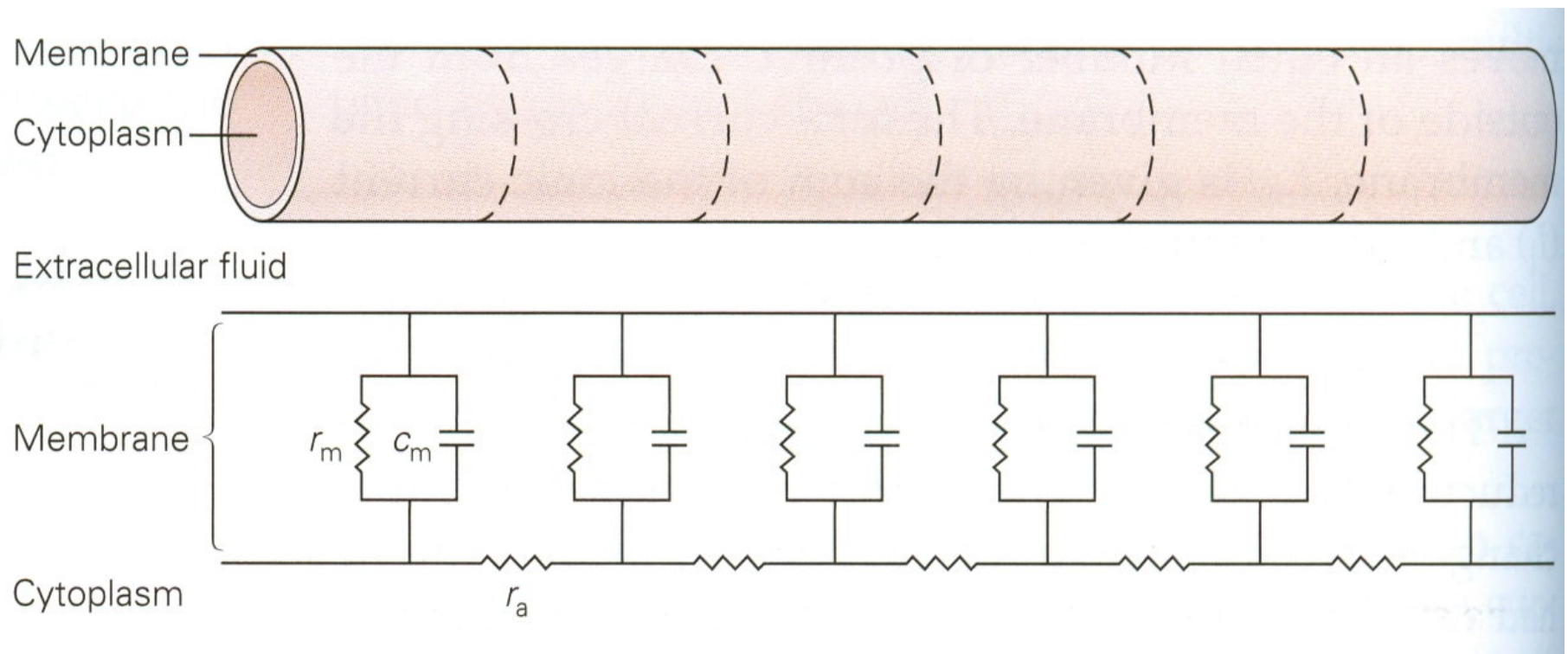
Real Data from Lobster Axon

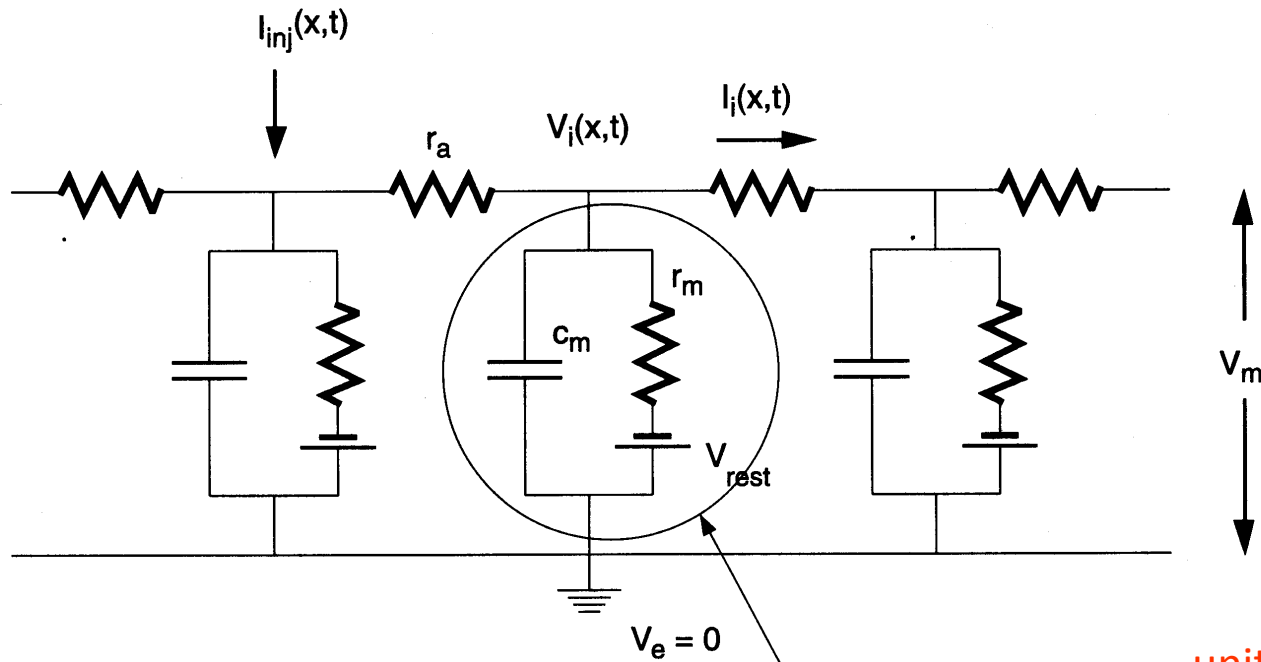




Passive Properties: Long Cable

- Describe cable as a series of RC circuits
- Allow the thickness of each segment $\Delta x \rightarrow$ zero





r_m : ohm-cm

r_a : ohm/cm

i_m : A/cm

c_m : F/cm

units:

$$\frac{1}{r_a} \frac{\partial^2 V_m(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = i_m(x,t)$$

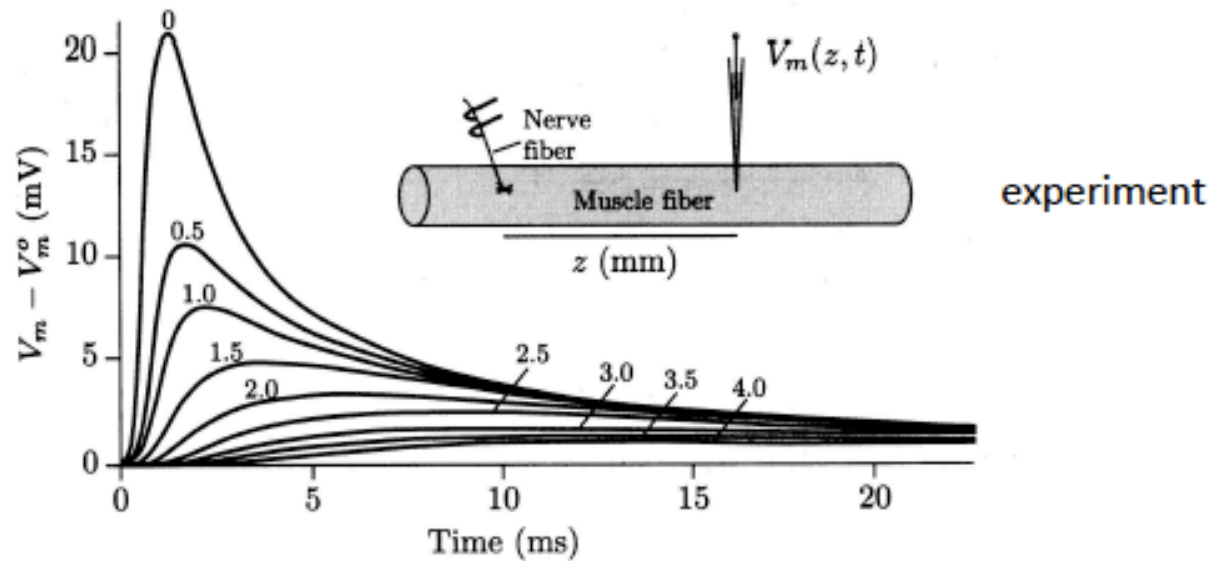
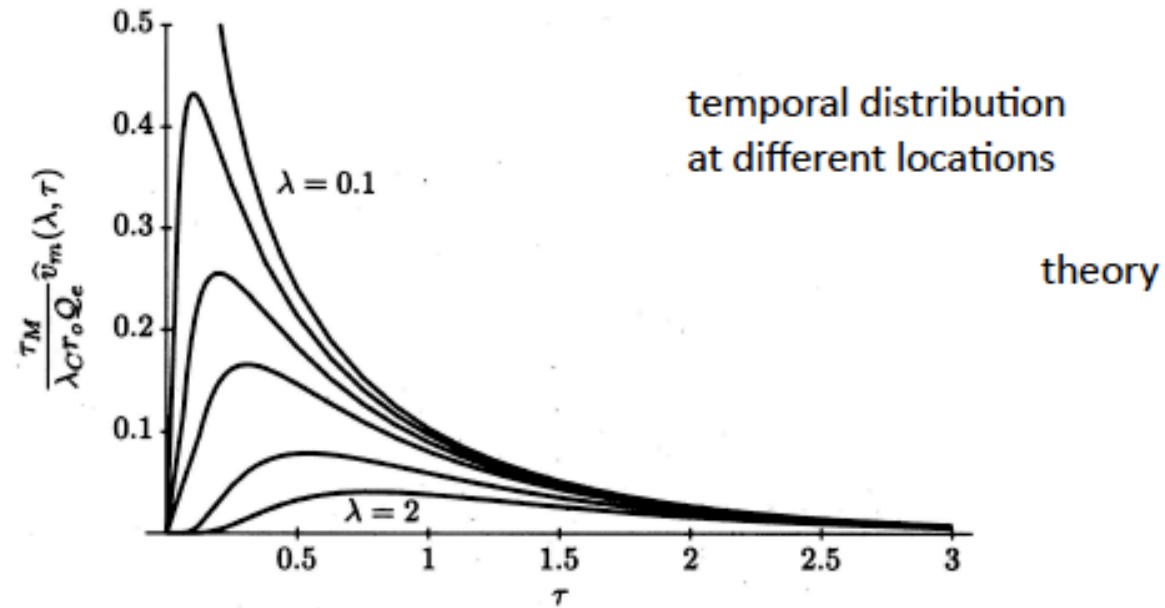
$$i_m(x,t) = \frac{V_m(x,t) - V_{rest}}{r_m} + c_m \frac{\partial V_m}{\partial t} - I_{inj}(x,t)$$

$$\lambda^2 \frac{\partial^2 V_m(x,t)}{\partial x^2} = \tau_m \frac{\partial V_m(x,t)}{\partial t} + (V_m(x,t) - V_{rest}) - r_m I_{inj}(x,t)$$

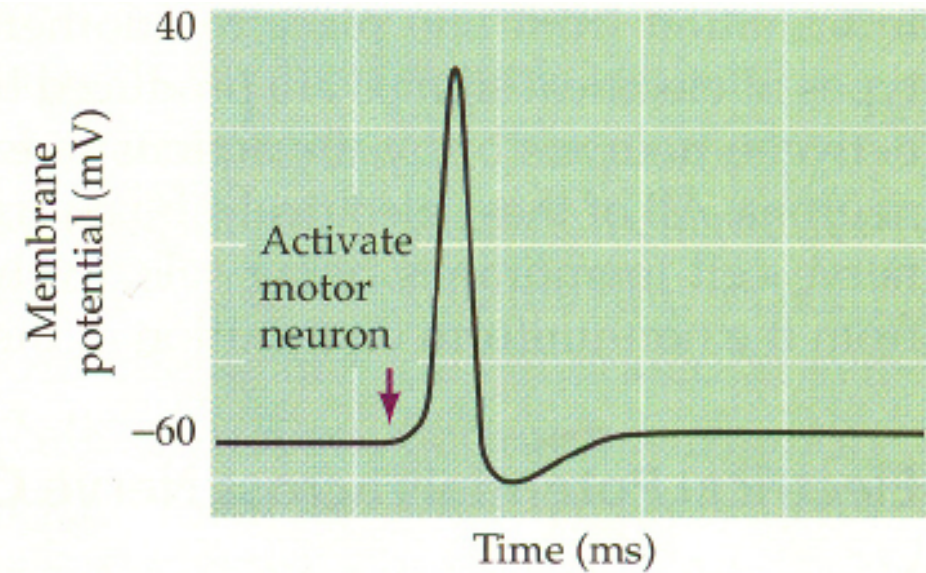
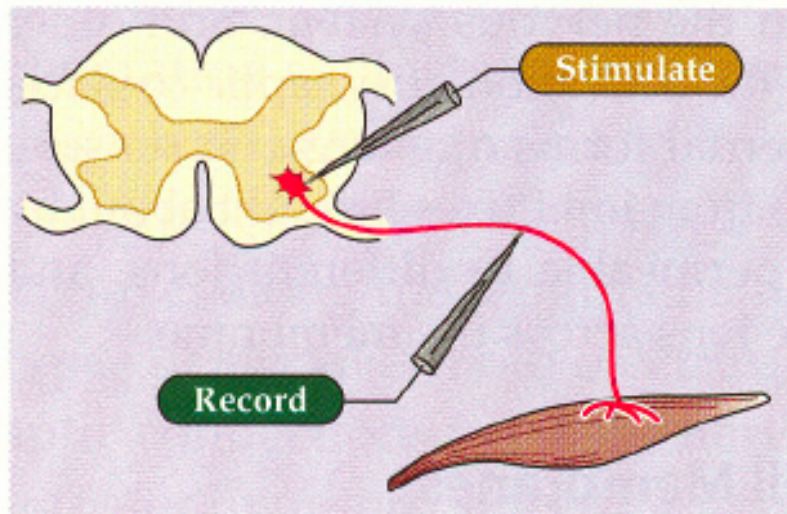
$$\tau_m = r_m c_m$$

$$\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{r_m}{r_a}}$$

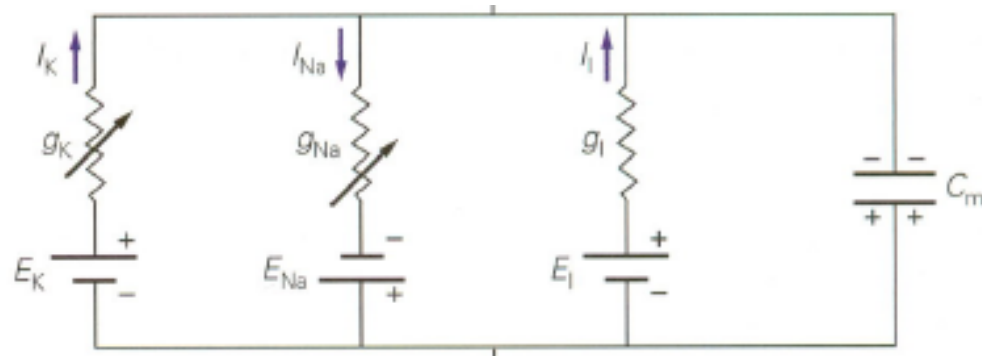
Putting it All Together



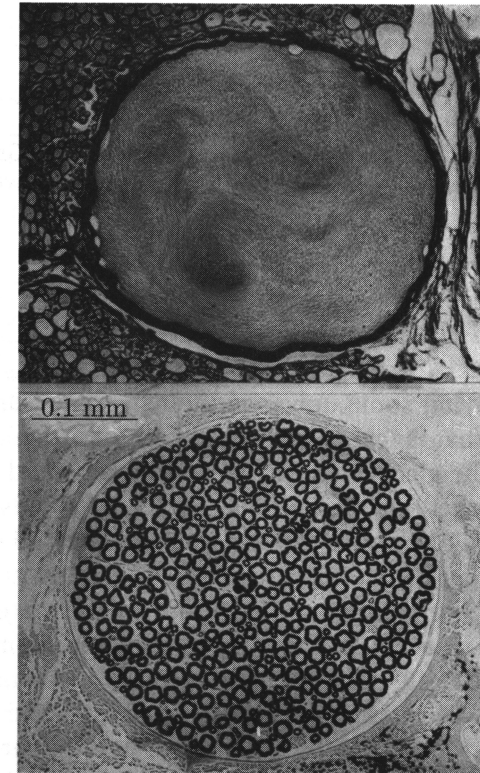
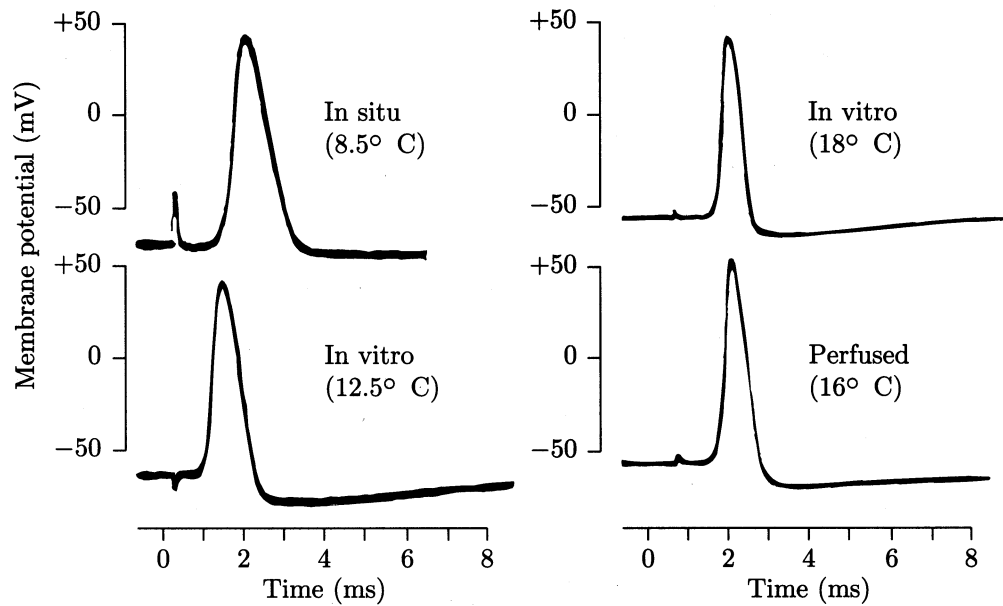
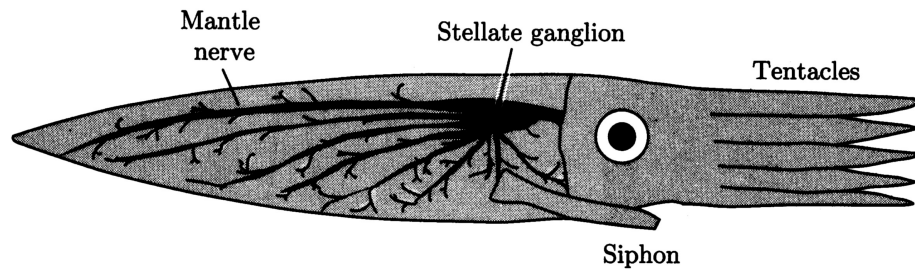
The Action Potential



- Equivalent circuit model

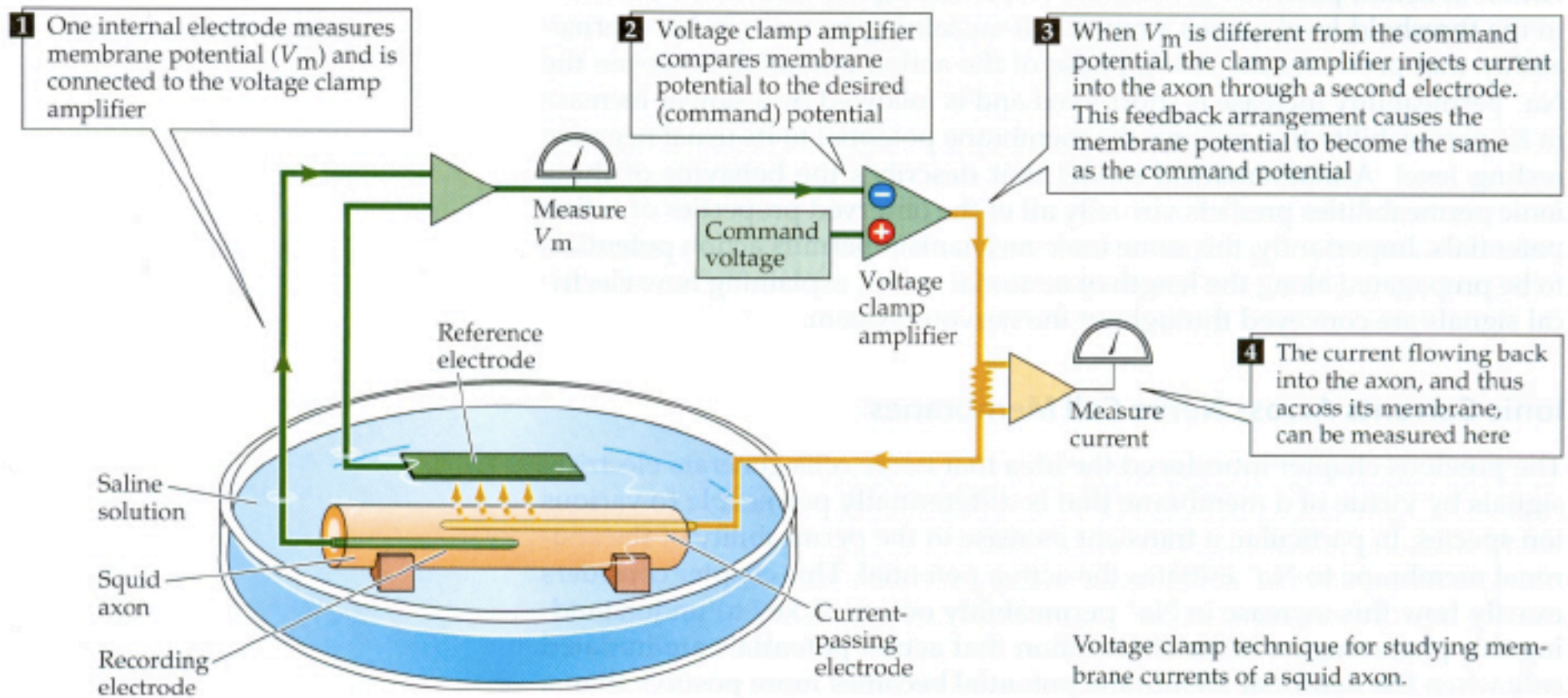


METHODS: Squid Giant Axon



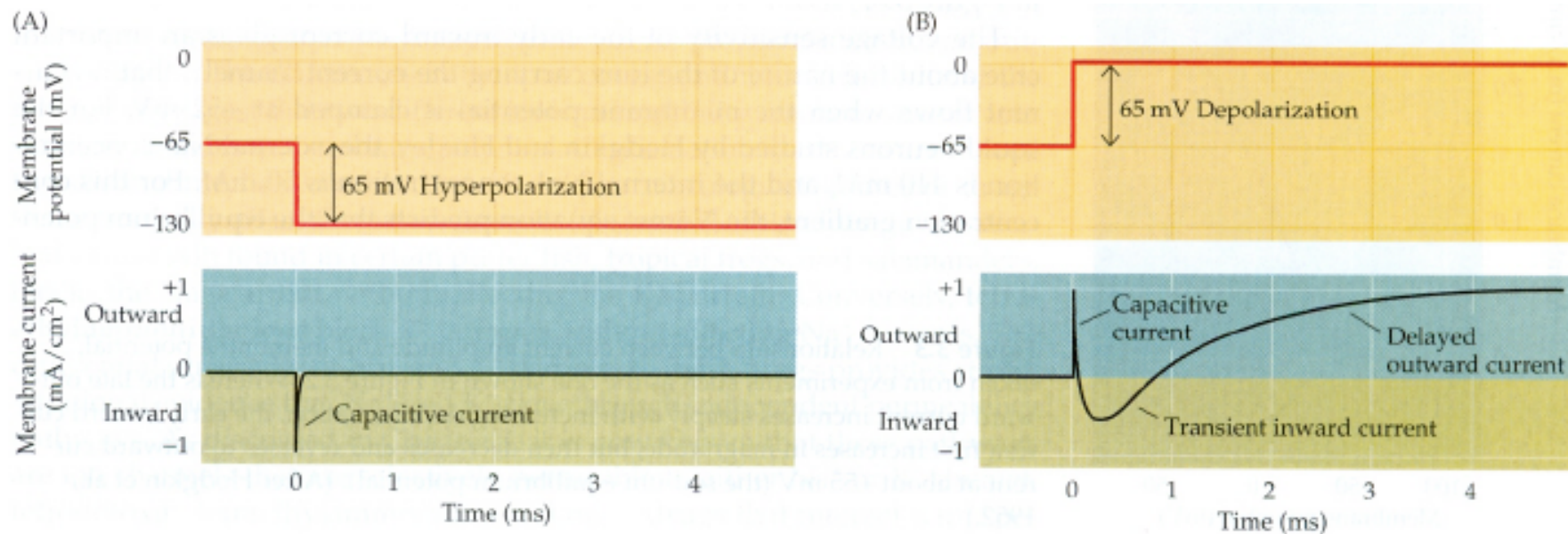
METHODS: Voltage Clamp

- Currents are voltage-gated, so must control voltage

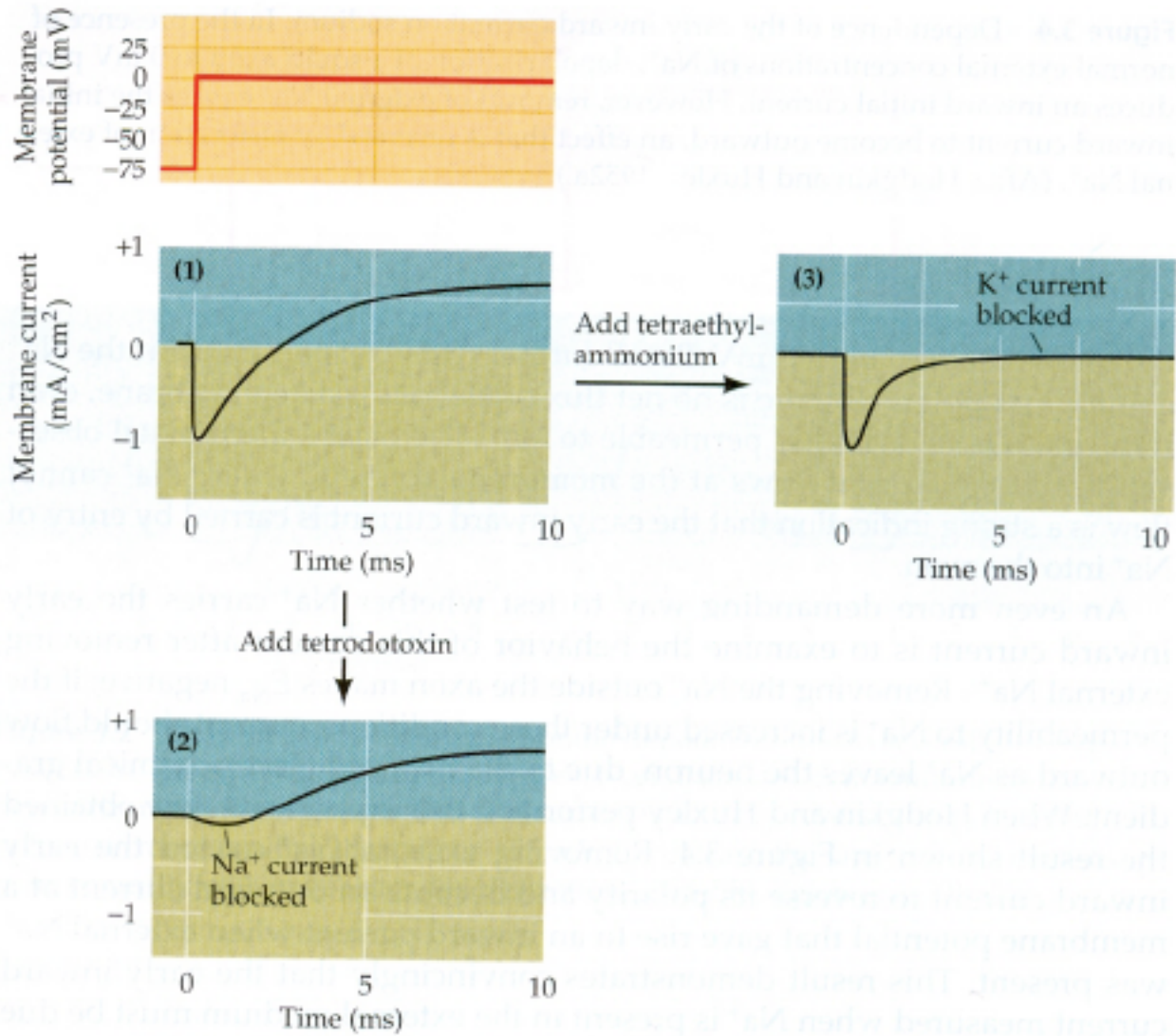


METHODS: Voltage Clamp II

- Capacitive current when applying voltage command
- Inward and outward currents when depolarizing



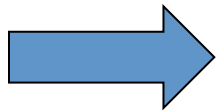
Separation of Currents



Two Sources of Voltage Dependence

$$I_{Na}(V, t) = g_{Na}(V, t) \cdot (V - V_{Na})$$

conductance driving force

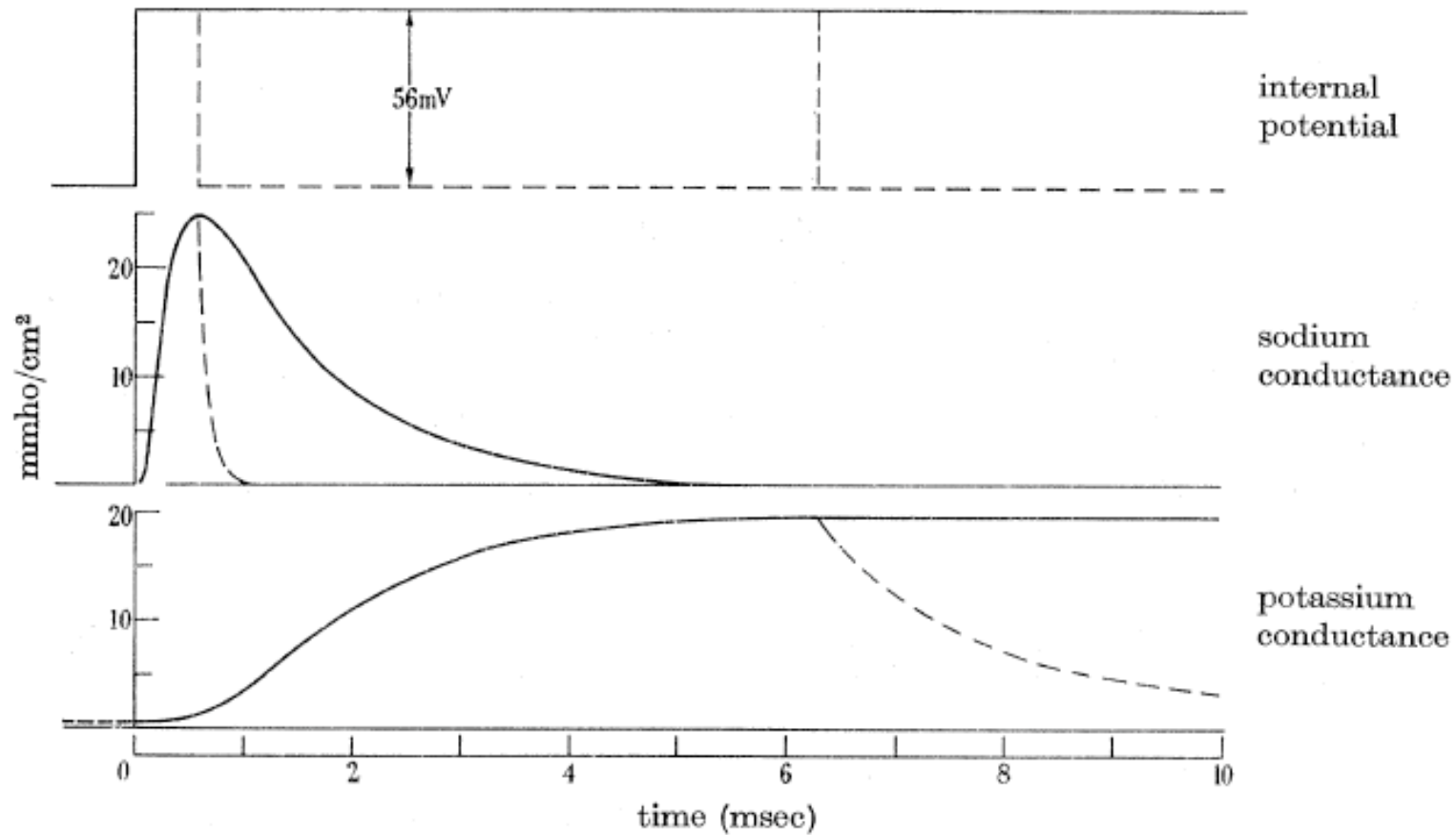


$$g_{Na}(V, t) = \frac{I_{Na}(V, t)}{V - V_{Na}}$$

$$g_K(V, t) = \frac{I_K(V, t)}{V - V_K}$$

Measuring Conductances

- I_{Na} activates, then inactivates
- I_K has shallow S-shaped activation, but exponential inactivation

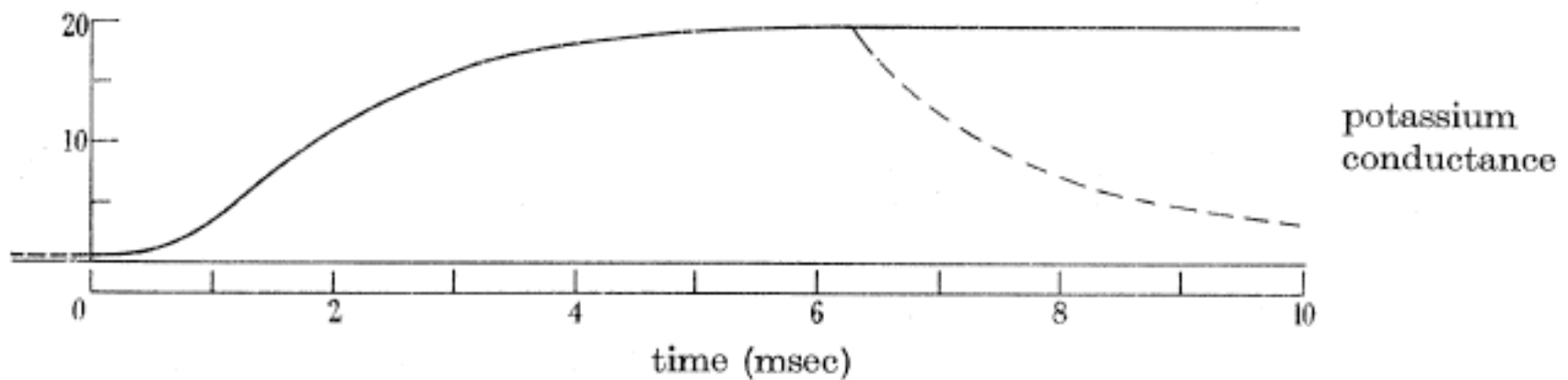


Temporal Dynamics

- *Ansatz:*

$$g_K(V, t) = \bar{g}_K n(V, t)^4$$

$$\text{decay: } n(t) \sim \exp(-t/\tau)$$



Activation Variable: $n(V,t)$

- For a fixed voltage, V :

$$\tau_n \frac{dn(t)}{dt} = n_\infty - n(t)$$

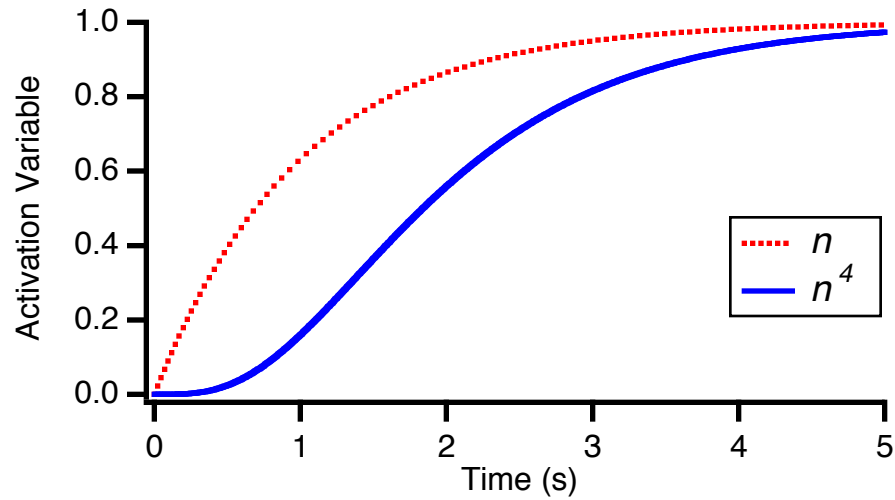
- Change of variables:

$$\eta(t) \equiv n(t) - n_\infty \qquad \tau_n \frac{d\eta(t)}{dt} = -\eta(t)$$

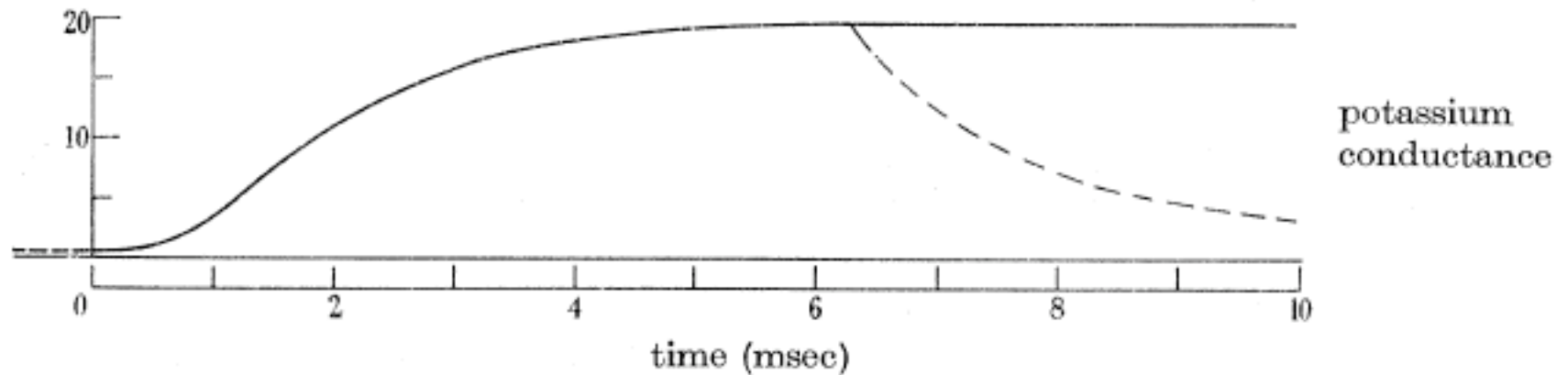
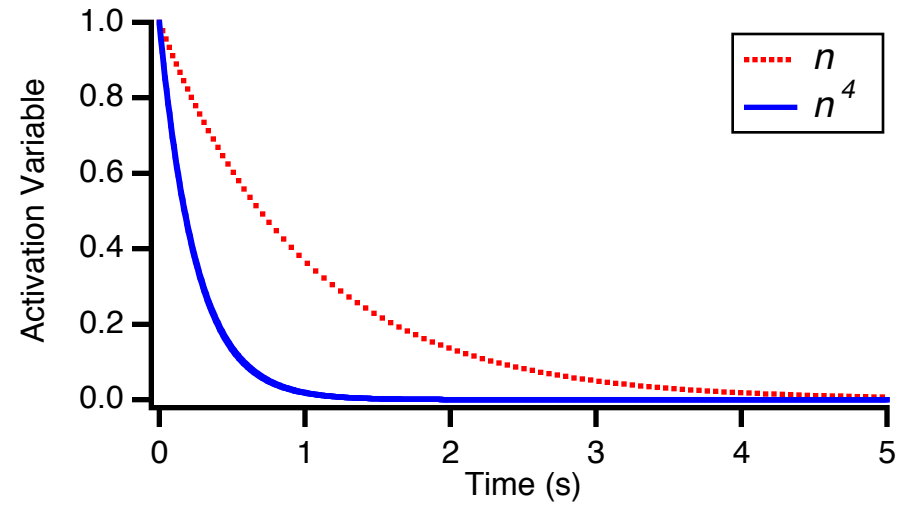
$$T \equiv \frac{t}{\tau_n} \qquad \frac{d\eta(T)}{dT} = -\eta(T)$$

Temporal Dynamics

• *Rise:*



• *Decay:*



Equations for the Active Currents

- Conductances:

$$g_K = \bar{g}_K n^4$$

$$g_{Na} = \bar{g}_{Na} m^3 h$$

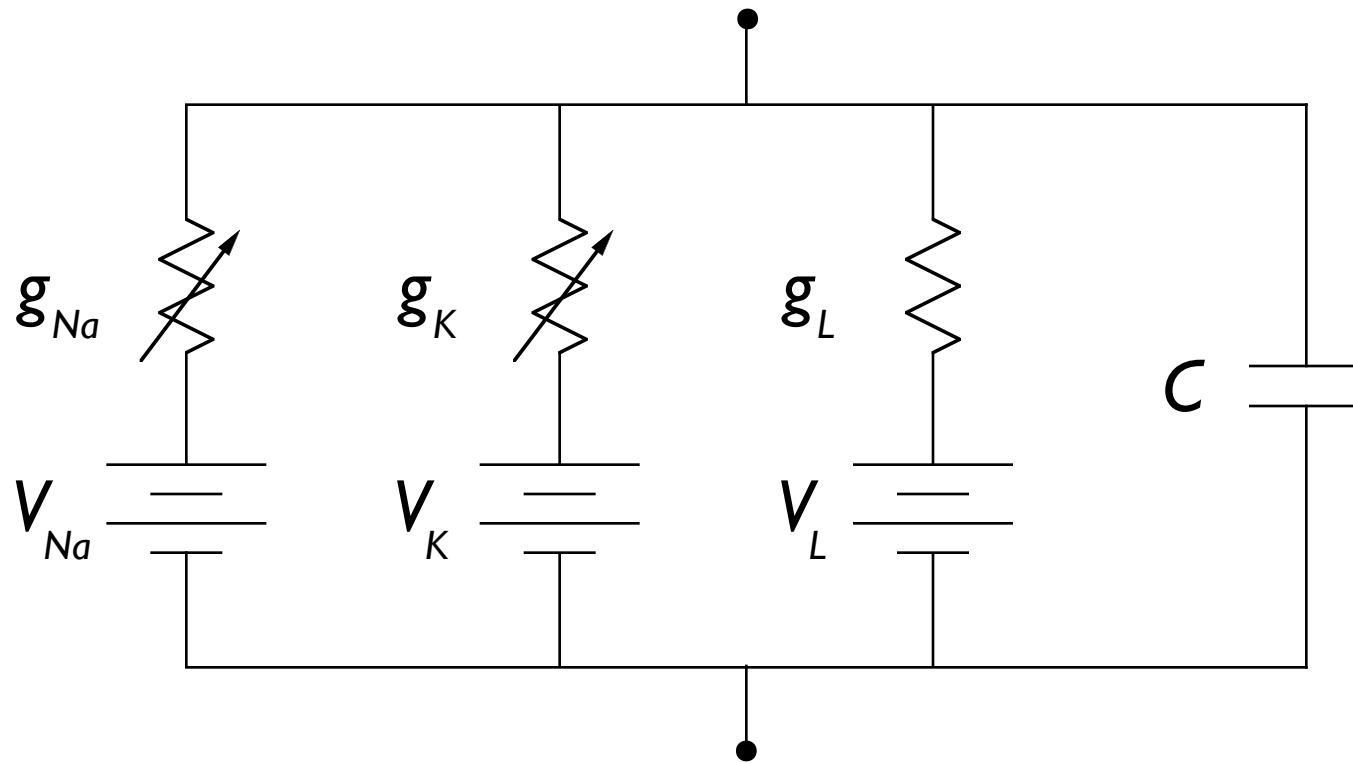
- Currents:

$$I_K = g_K (V - V_K)$$

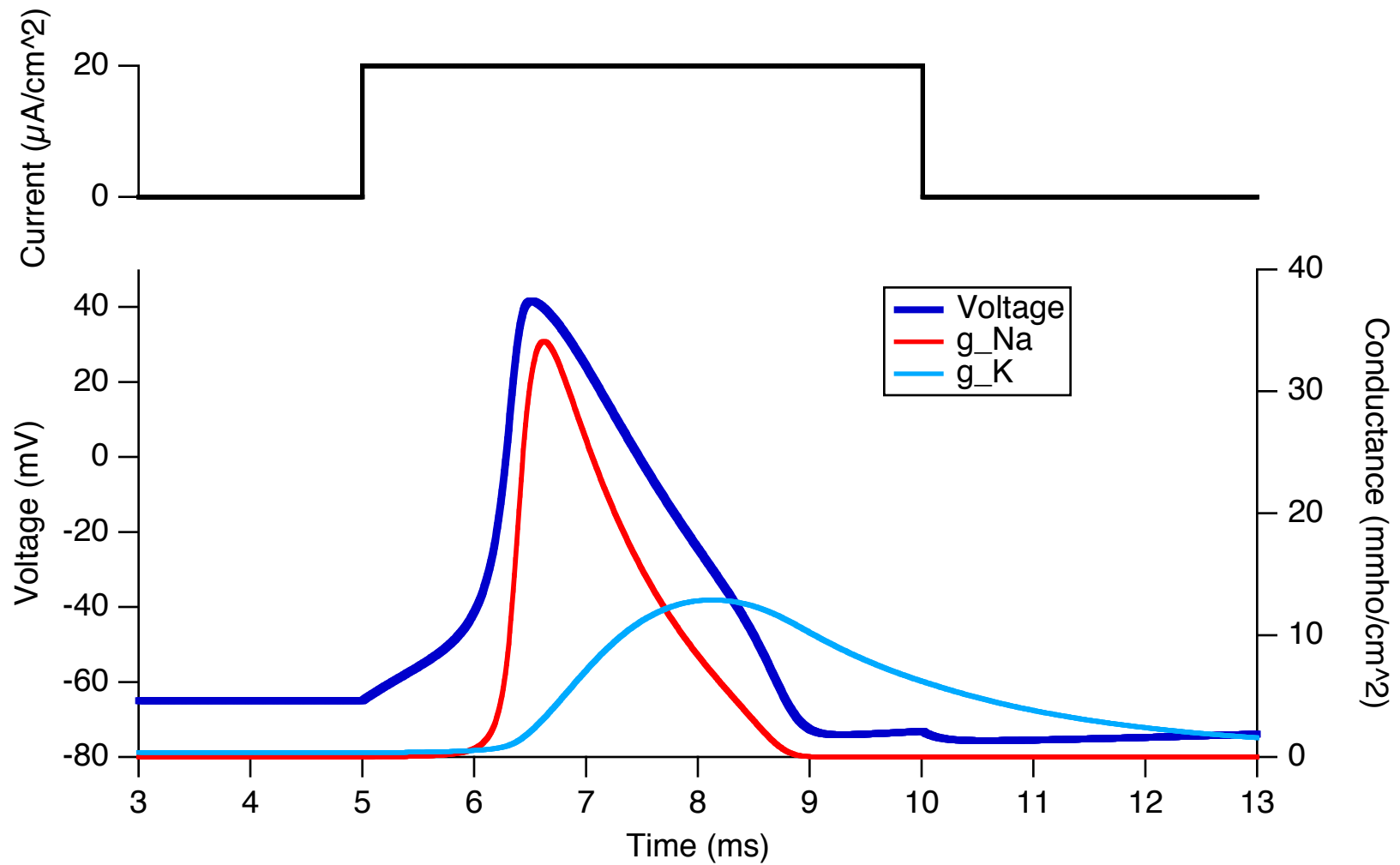
$$I_{Na} = g_{Na} (V - V_{Na})$$

Putting All the Channels Together

$$C \frac{dV}{dt} = -\bar{g}_L (V - V_L) - \bar{g}_K n^4 (V - V_K) - \bar{g}_{Na} m^3 h (V - V_{Na}) + I_{ext}$$



Results: Single Spike



Results: Activation Variable

