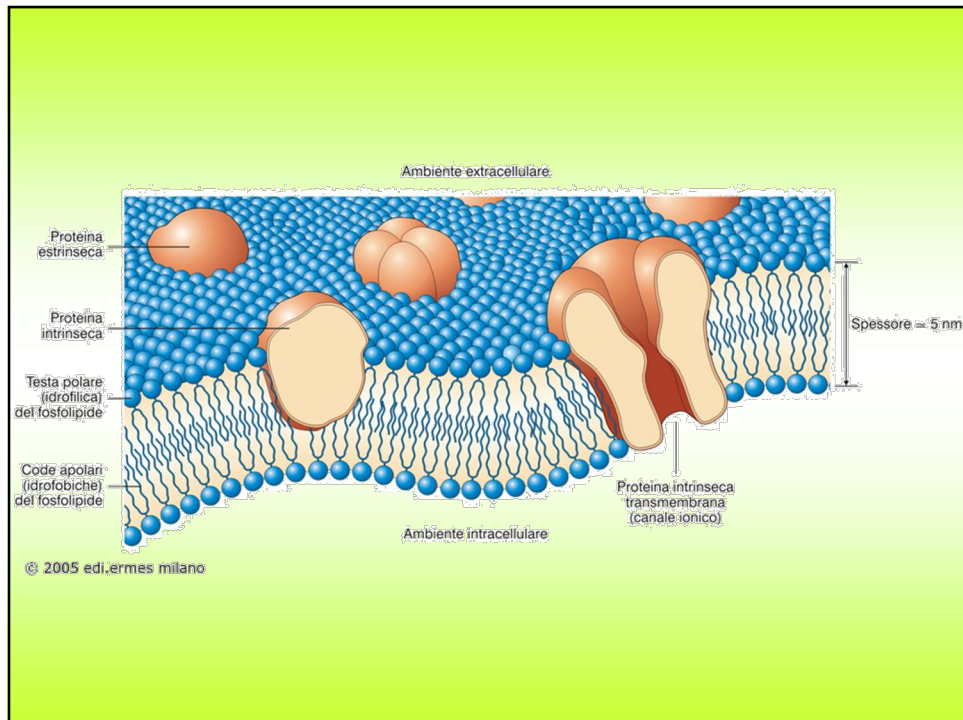
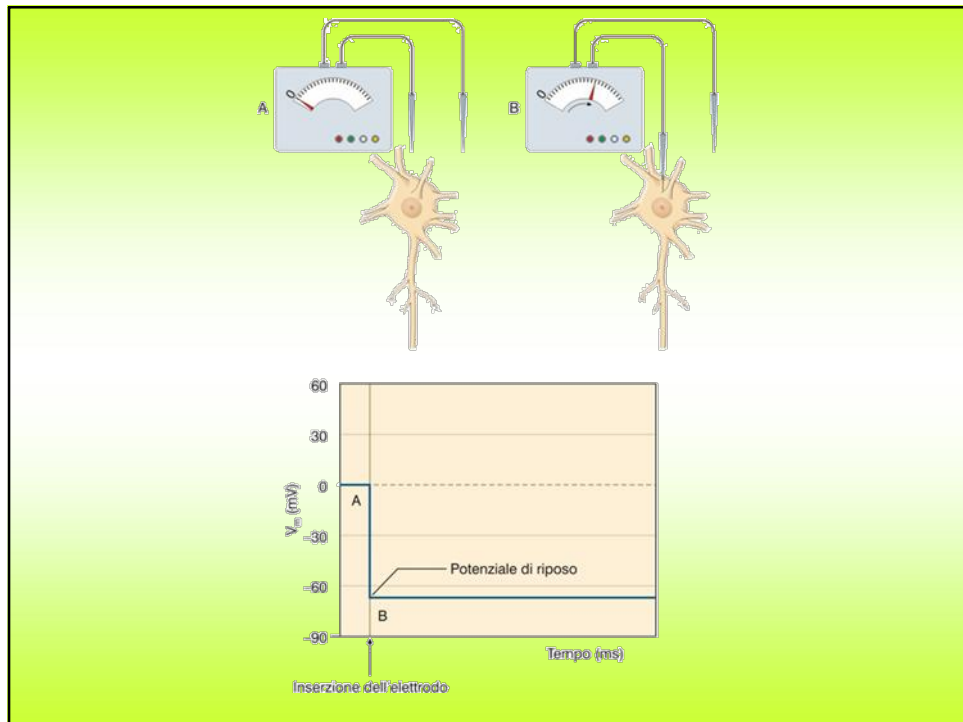
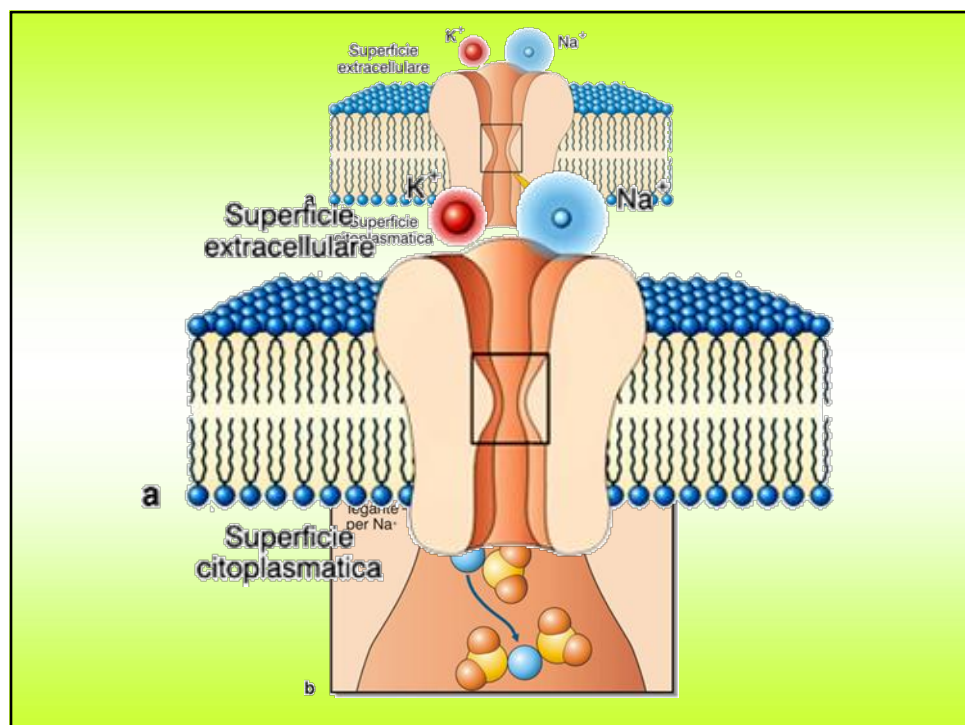
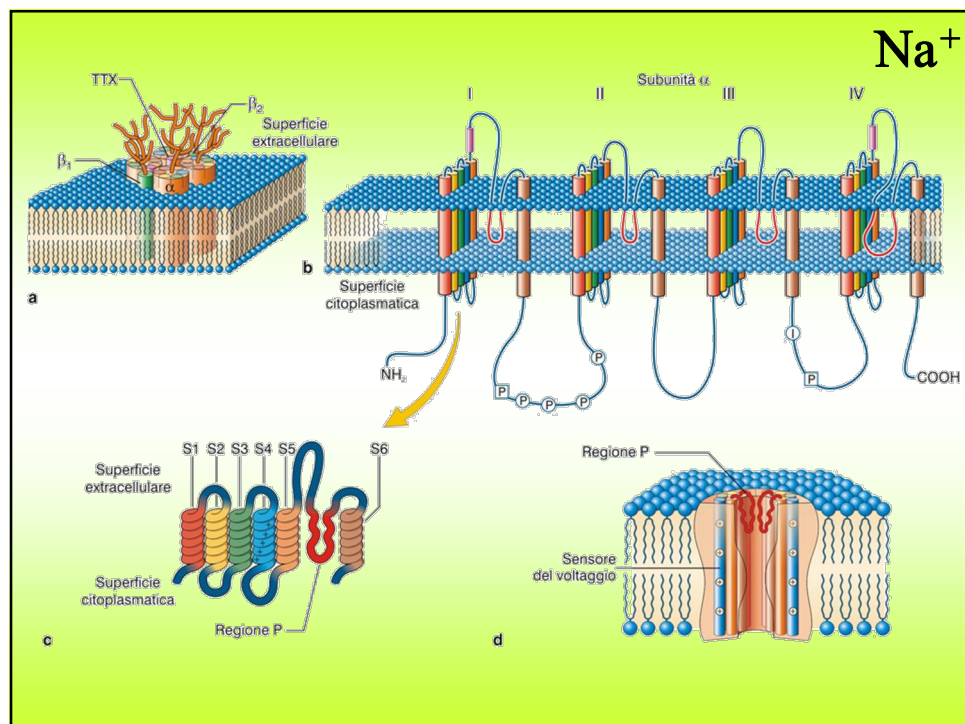
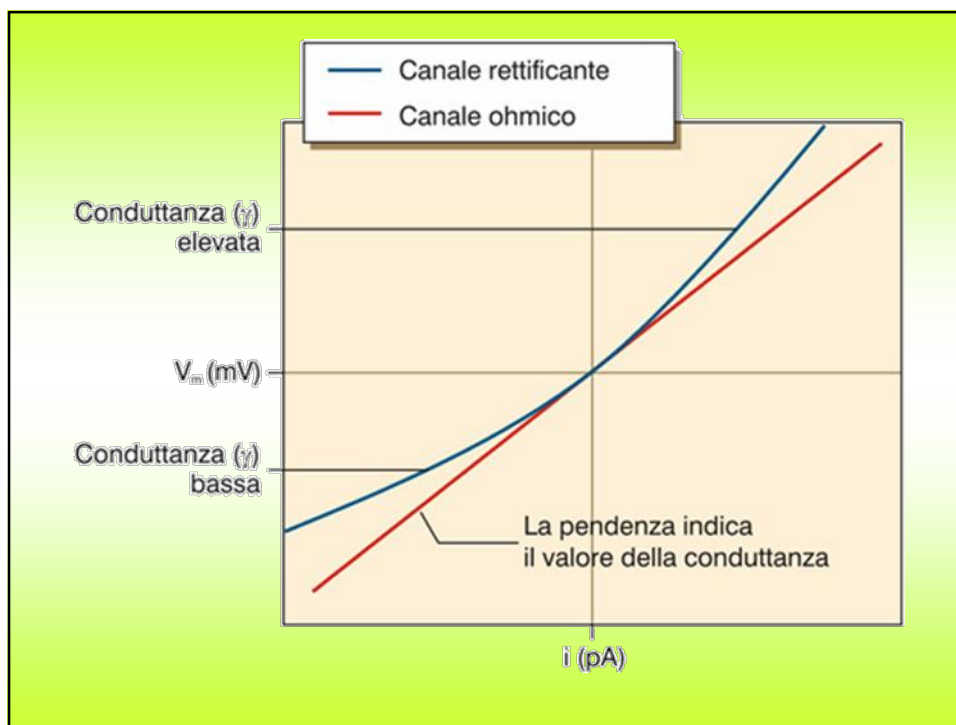
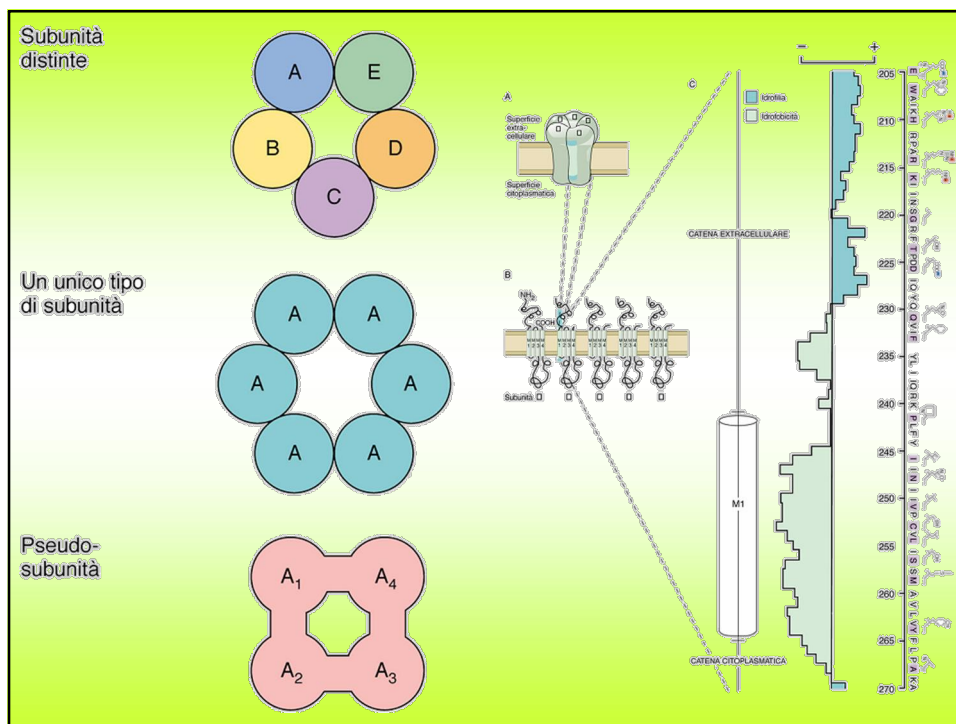
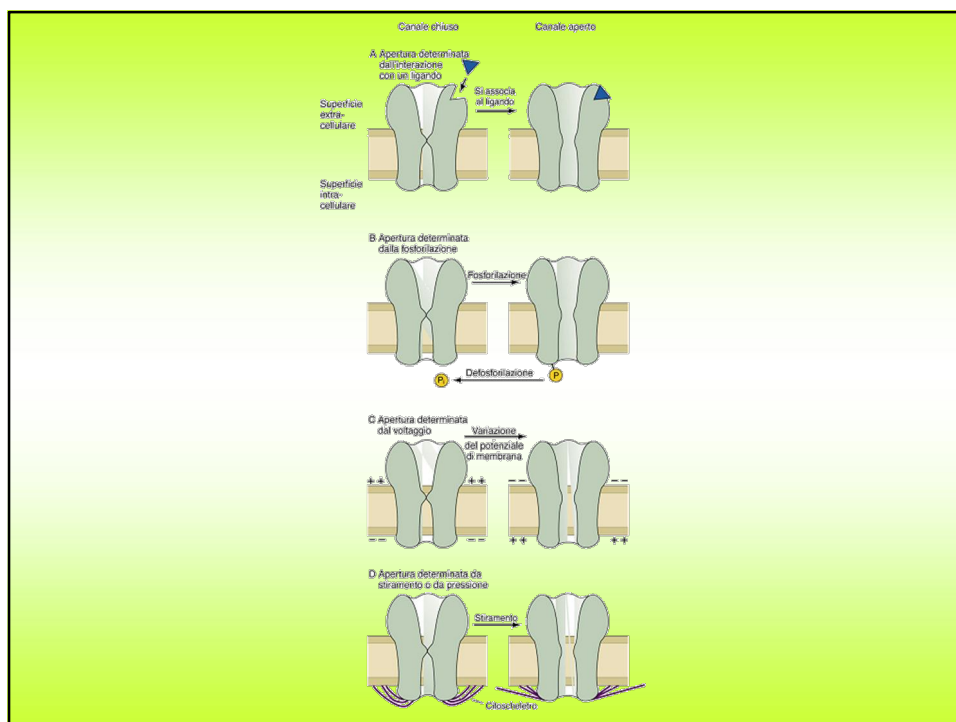
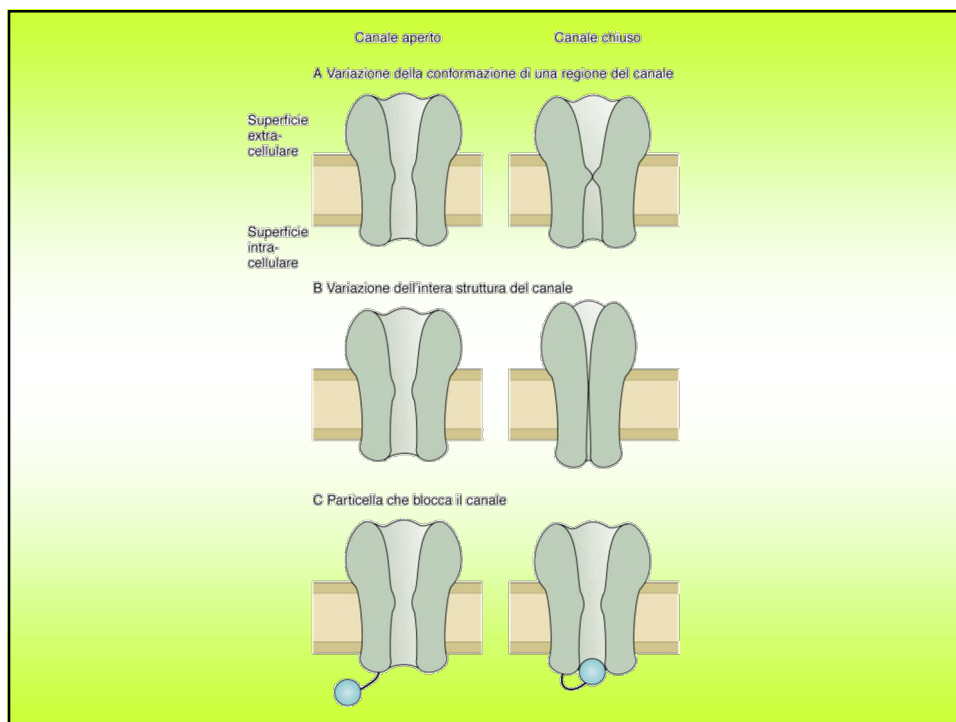
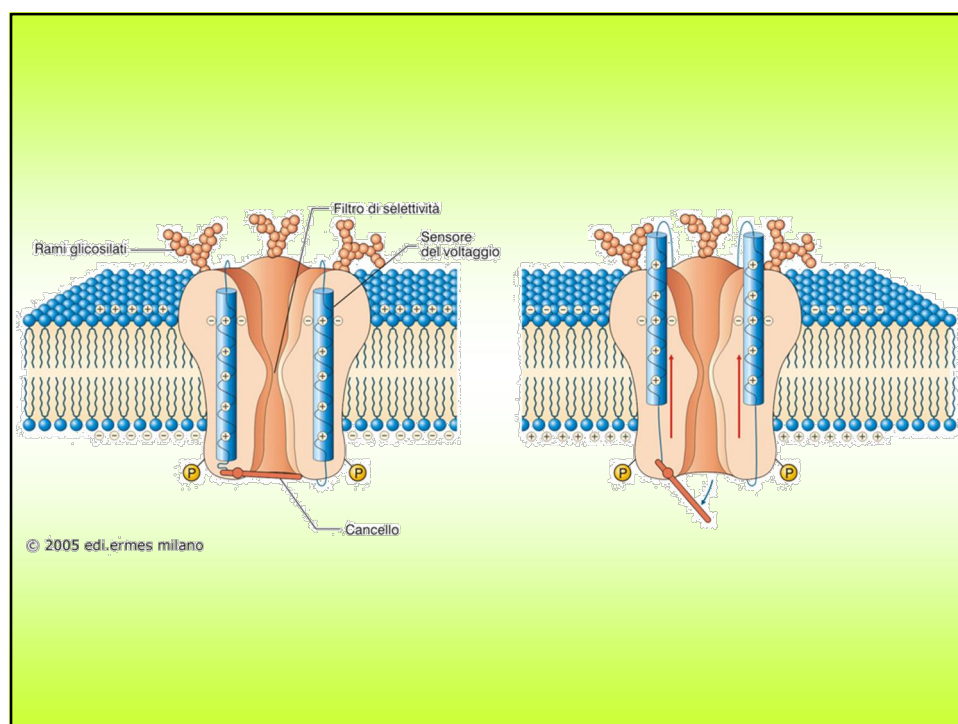
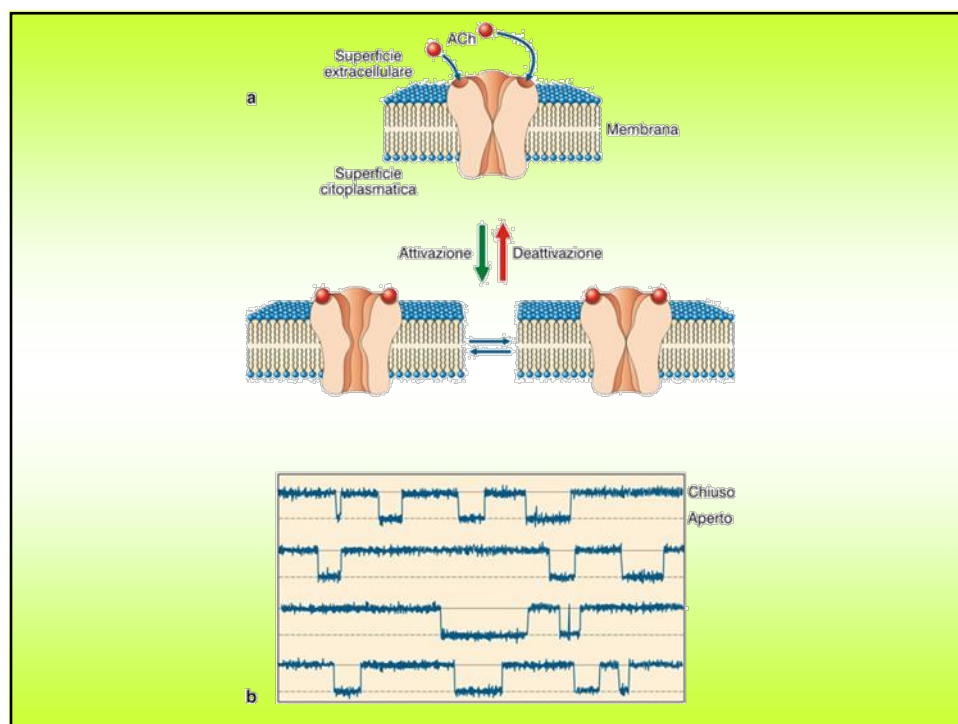


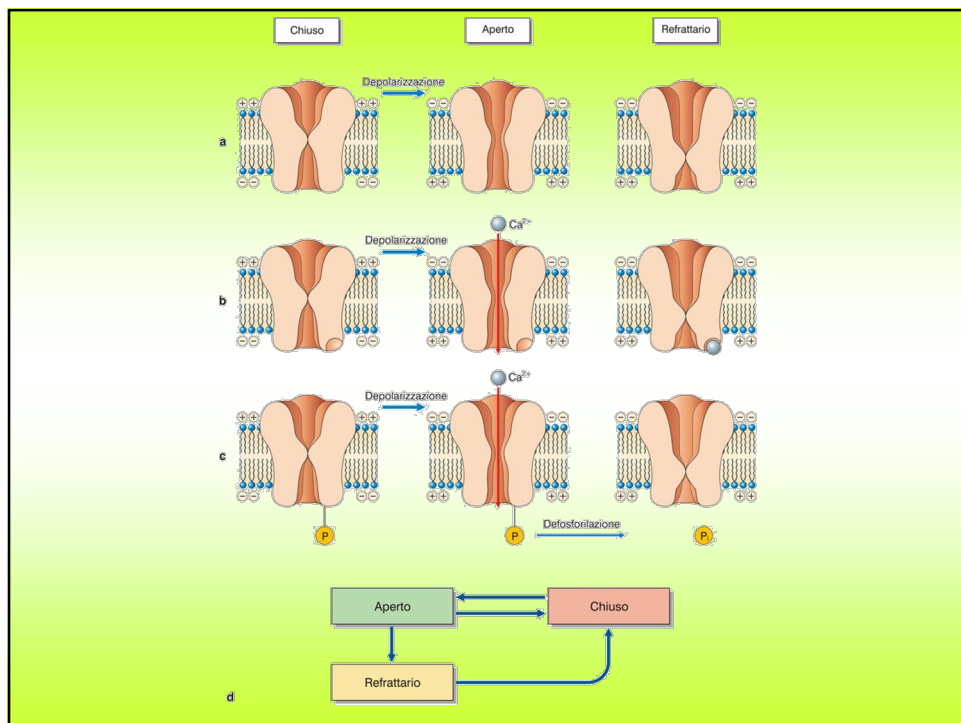
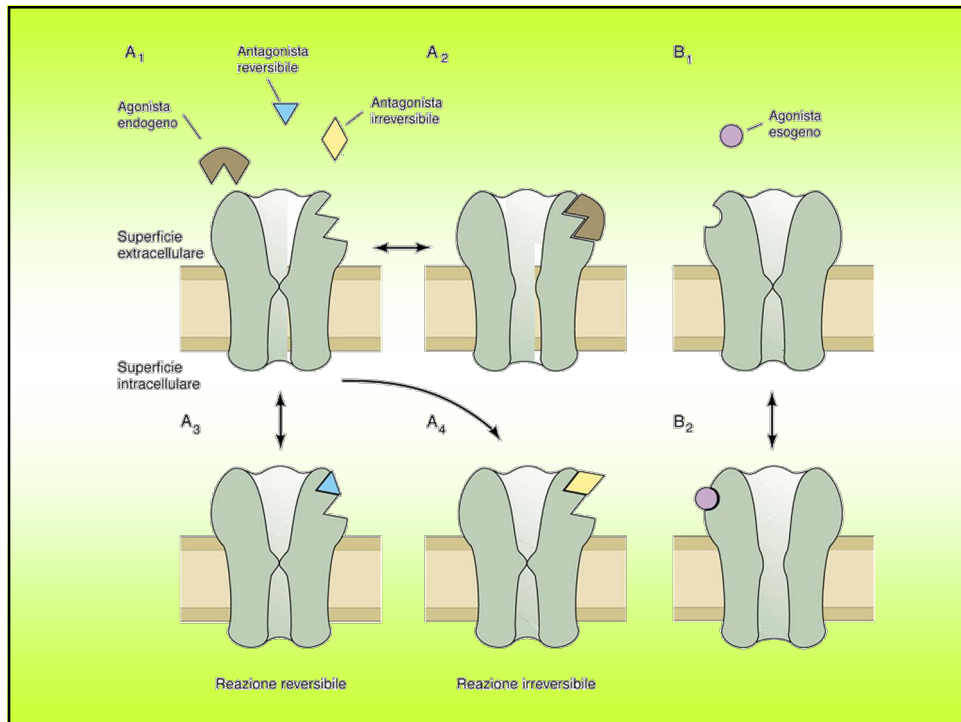


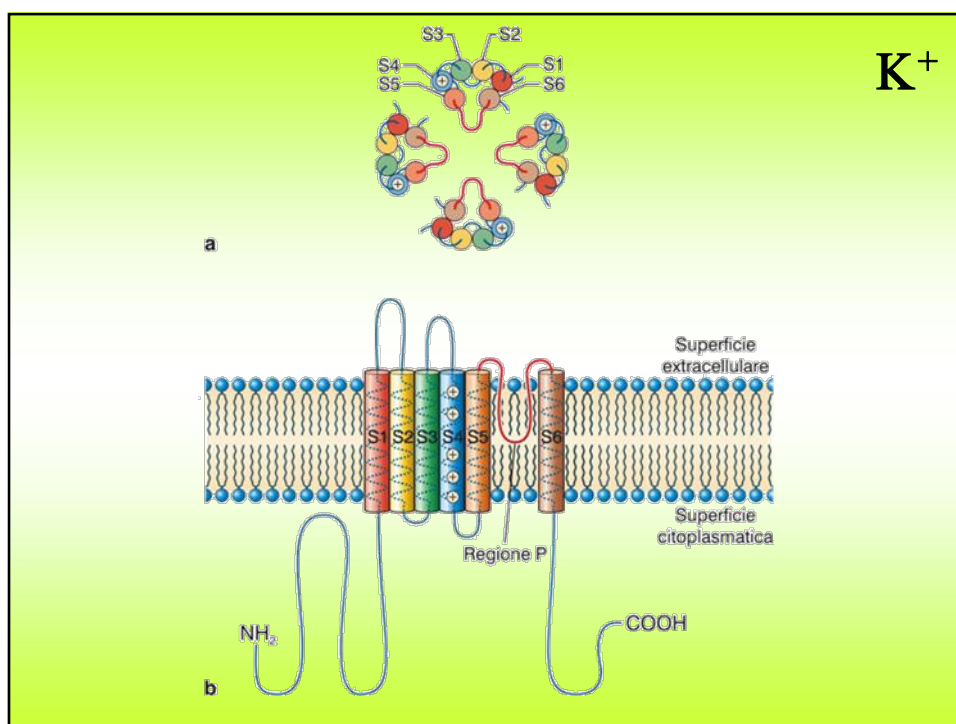
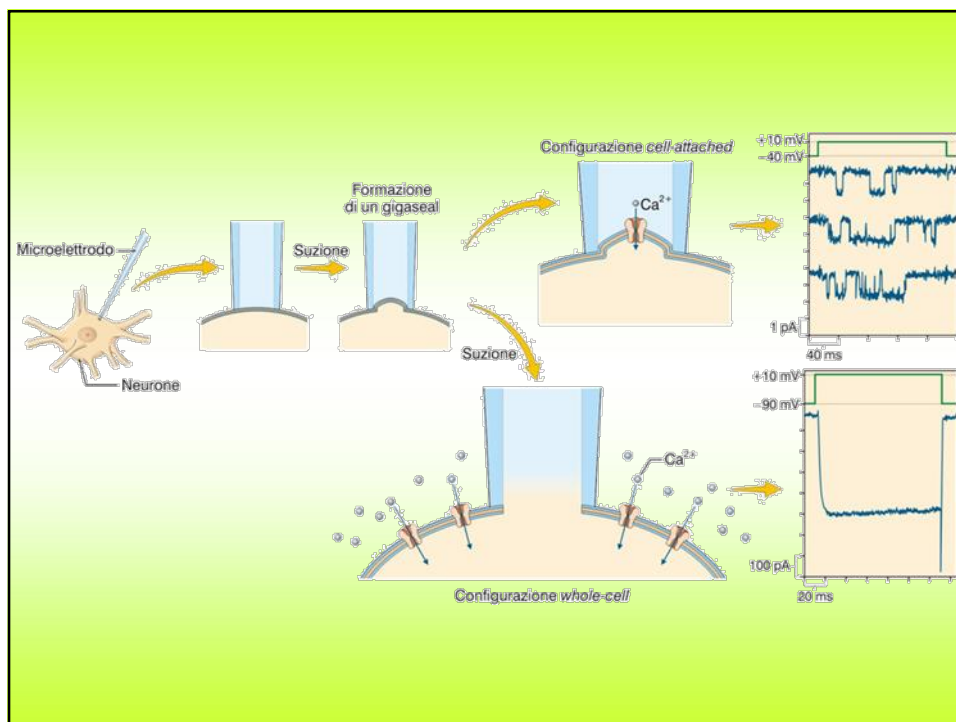












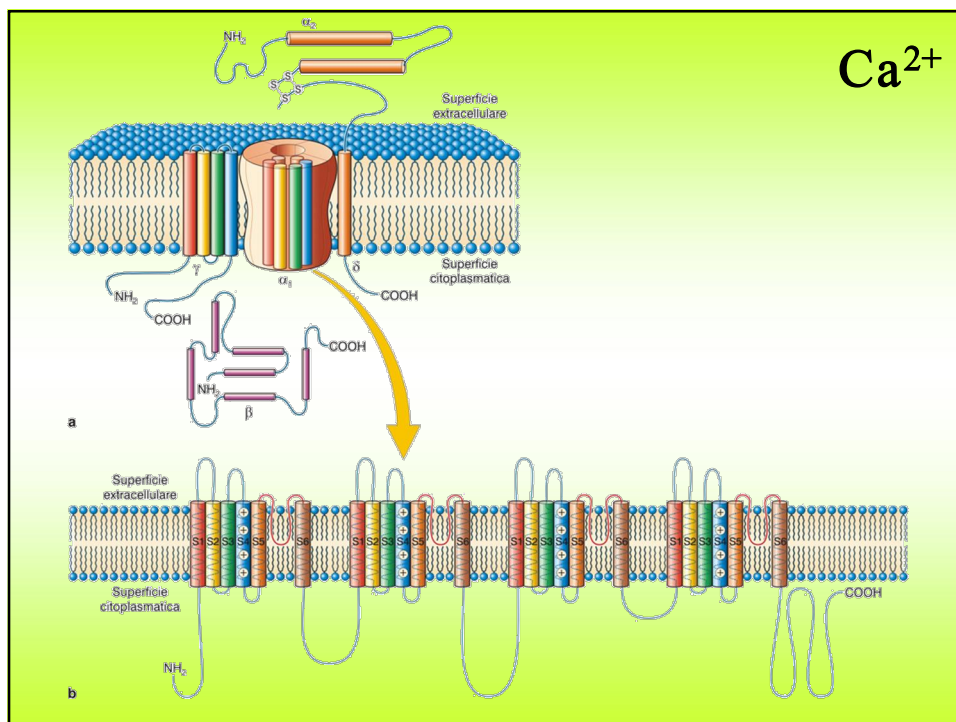


Tabella 7.1 Distribuzione dei principali ioni ai capi della membrana di un neurone a riposo: l'assone gigante del Calamaro.

Specie ionica	Concentrazione citoplasmatica (mM)	Concentrazione nel liquido extracellulare (mM)	Potenziale di equilibrio ¹ (mV)
K ⁺	400	20	- 75
Na ⁺	50	440	+ 55
Cl ⁻	52	560	- 60
A ⁻ (ioni organici)	385	-	-

1. Potenziale di membrana al quale non vi è alcun flusso netto di ioni attraverso la membrana della cellula.

$$E_X = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[X]_e}{[X]_i} \quad \text{Equazione di Nernst}$$

$$E_X = \frac{58 \text{ mV}}{z} \log \frac{[X]_e}{[X]_i}$$

$$E_K = \frac{58 \text{ mV}}{1} \log \frac{[20]}{[400]} = -75 \text{ mV}$$

$$E_{Na} = \frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{[Na]_e}{[Na]_i} = +58 \text{ mV} \log \frac{[440]}{[50]} = +55 \text{ mV}$$

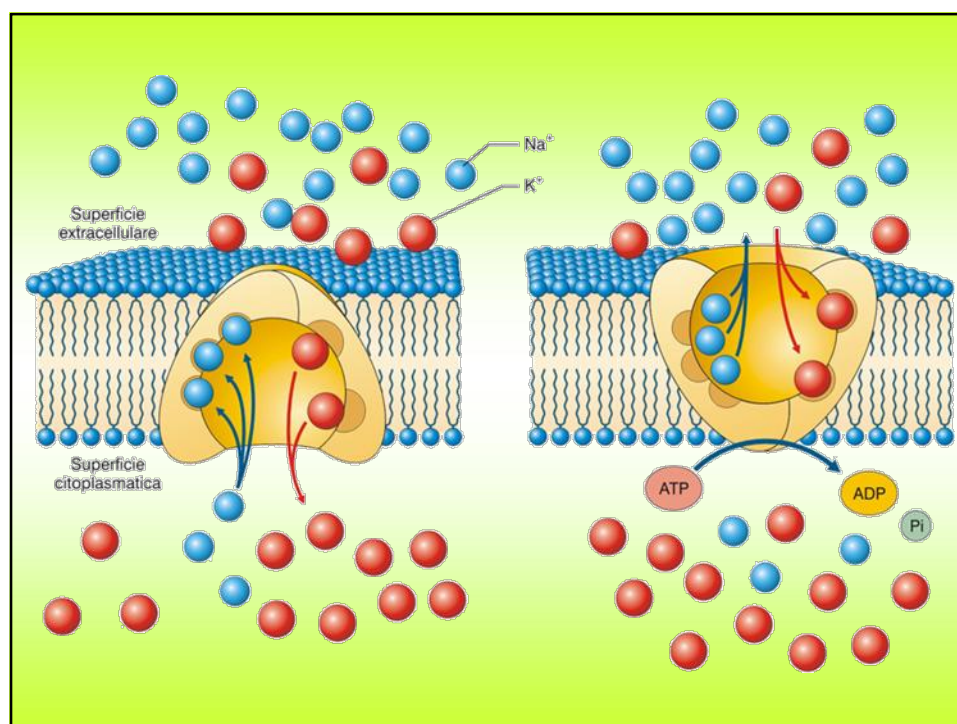
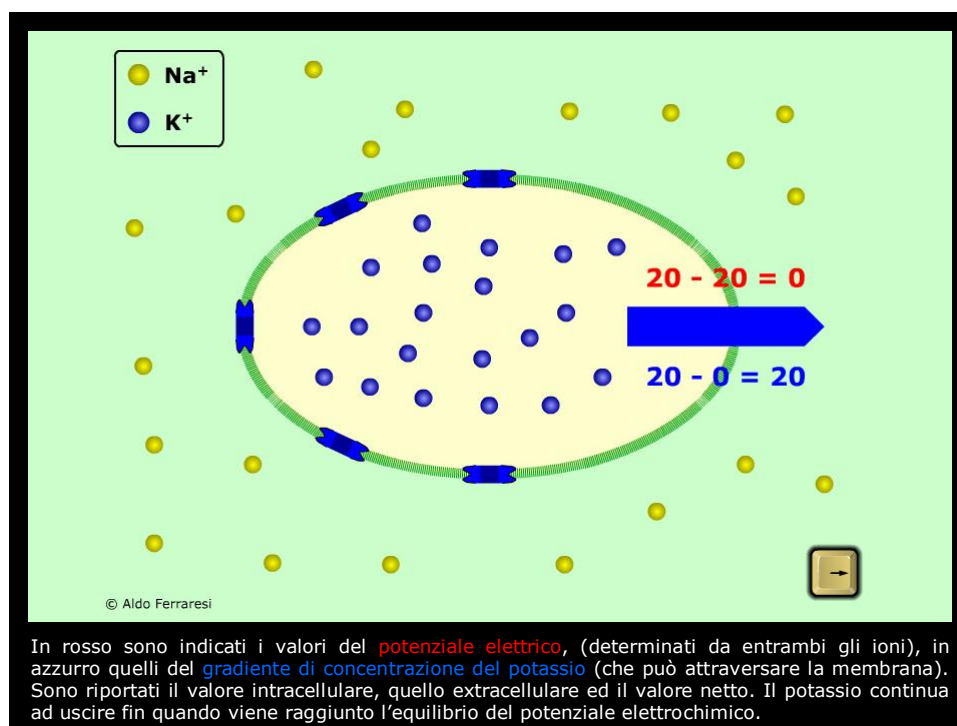
$$V_m = \frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{P_K[K^+]_e + P_{Na}[Na^+]_e + P_{Cl}[Cl^-]_i}{P_K[K^+]_i + P_{Na}[Na^+]_i + P_{Cl}[Cl^-]_e}$$

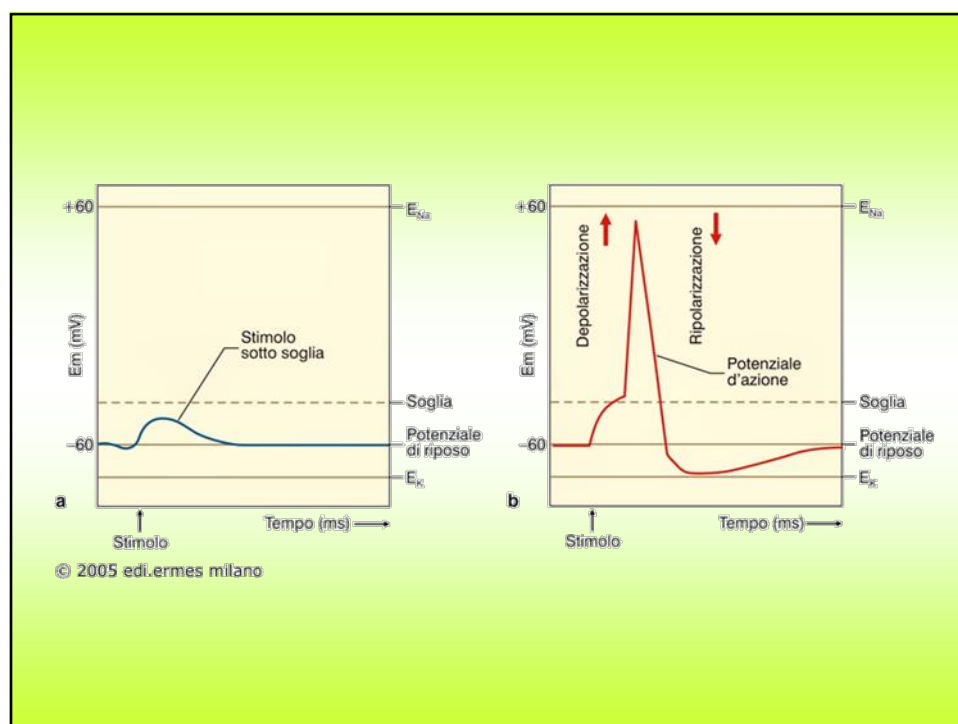
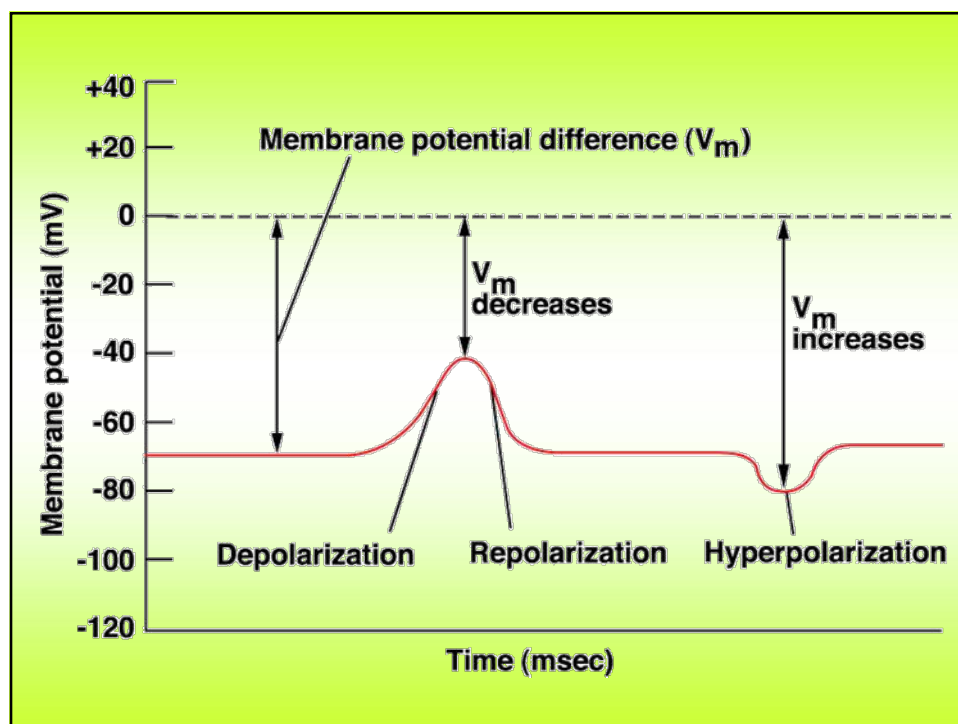
Equazione di Goldman

Inside of cell develops negative membrane potential

The diagram illustrates a cell with a purple membrane. Inside the cell, a purple diamond labeled K^+ and a blue circle labeled Pr^- are shown. A black arrow labeled K^+ concentration gradient points from the cell into the extracellular space. A black arrow labeled K^+ electrical gradient points from the extracellular space into the cell. A red arrow labeled Pr^- points from the cell into the extracellular space. The extracellular space contains a green circle labeled Cl^- and an orange circle labeled Na^+ . The membrane potential is indicated as $\ominus mV$ inside the cell and $0 mV$ outside the cell.

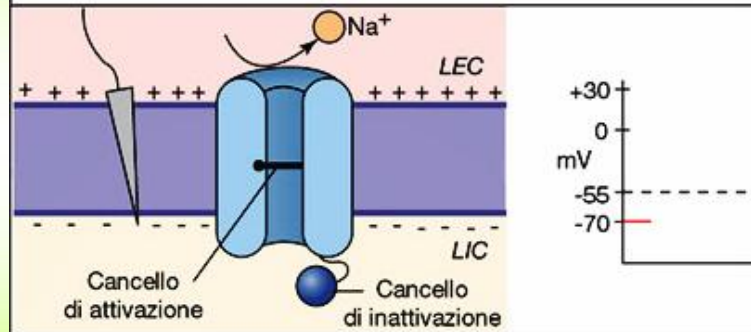




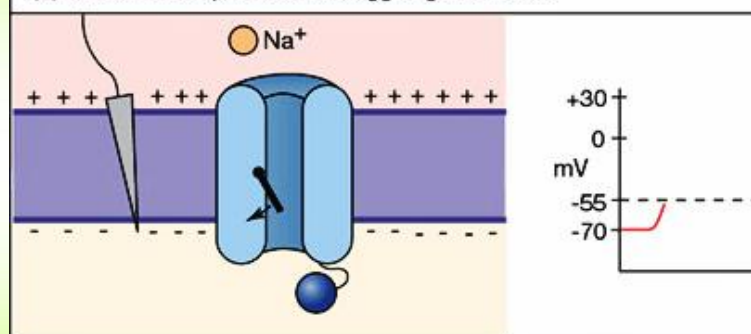


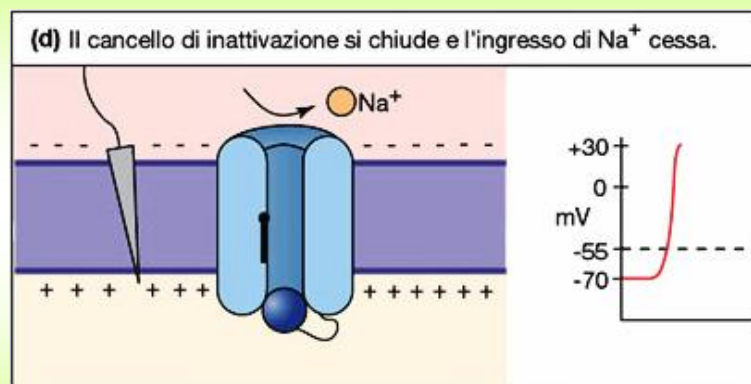
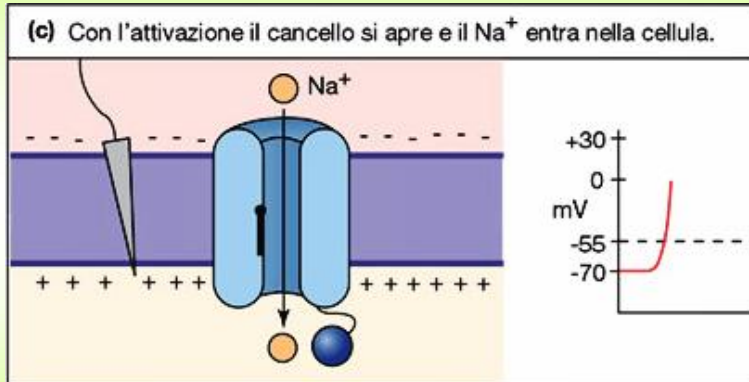
© 2005 edi.ermes milano

(a) Al potenziale di membrana a riposo, il cancello di attivazione chiude il canale.



(b) Lo stimolo depolarizzante raggiunge il canale.





(e) Durante la ripolarizzazione, causata dall'uscita di K^+ dalla cellula, i due cancelli tornano alle loro posizioni originarie.

