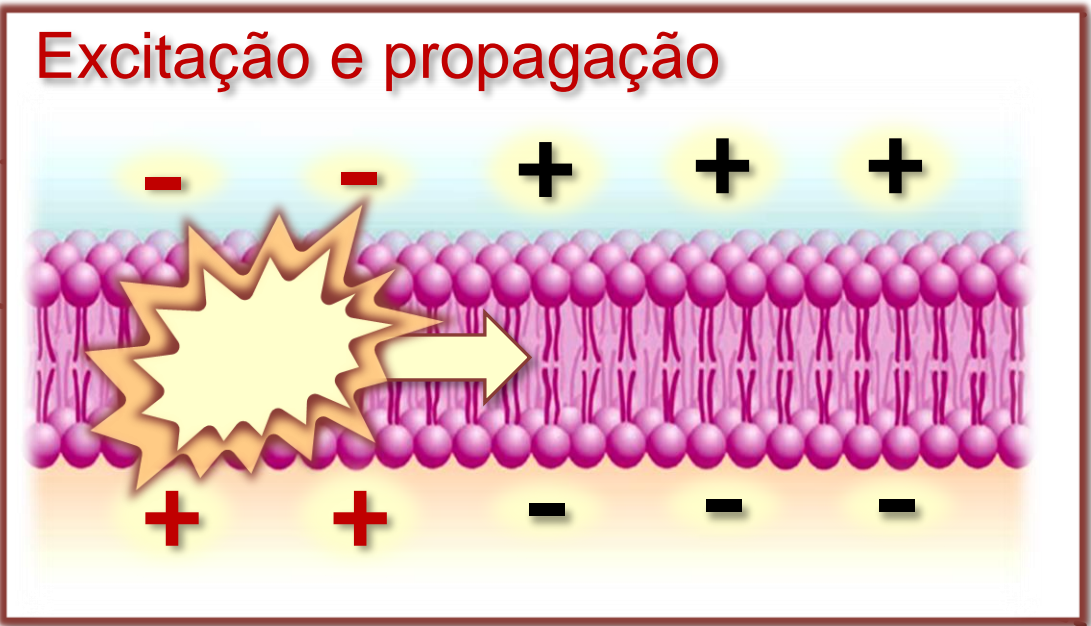
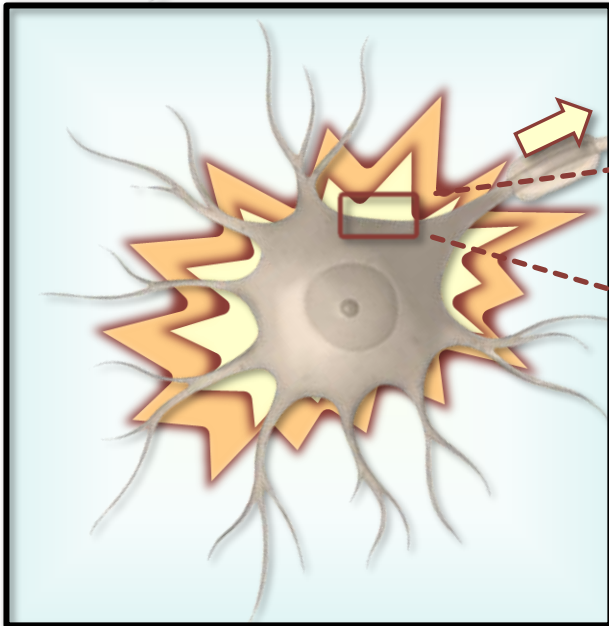
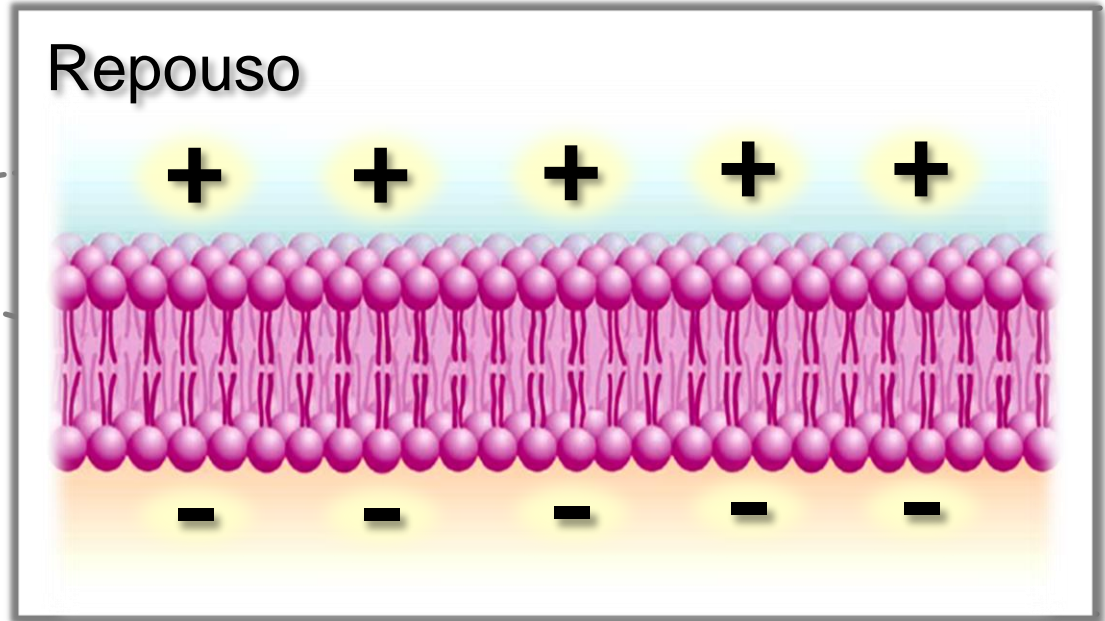
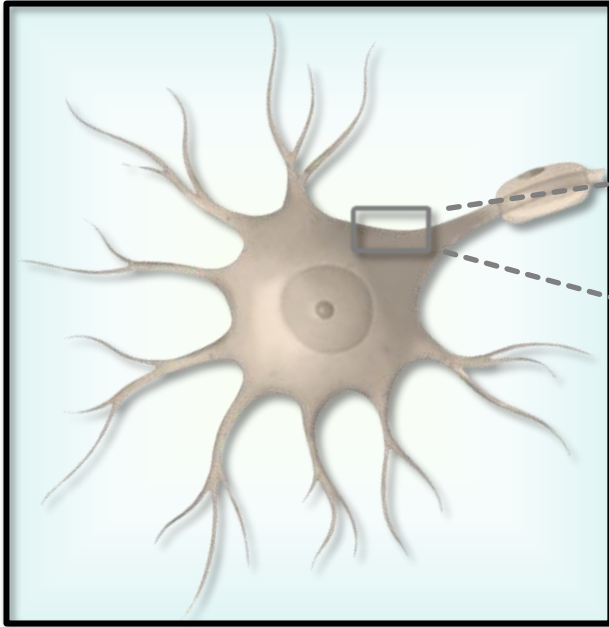
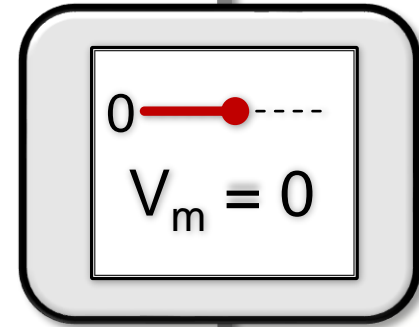
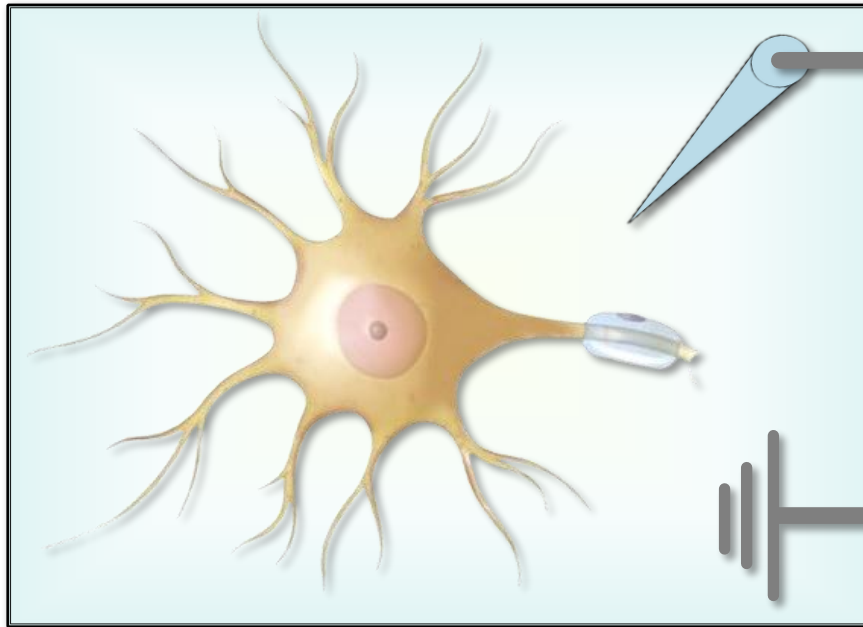


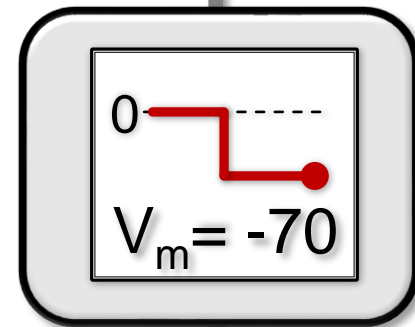
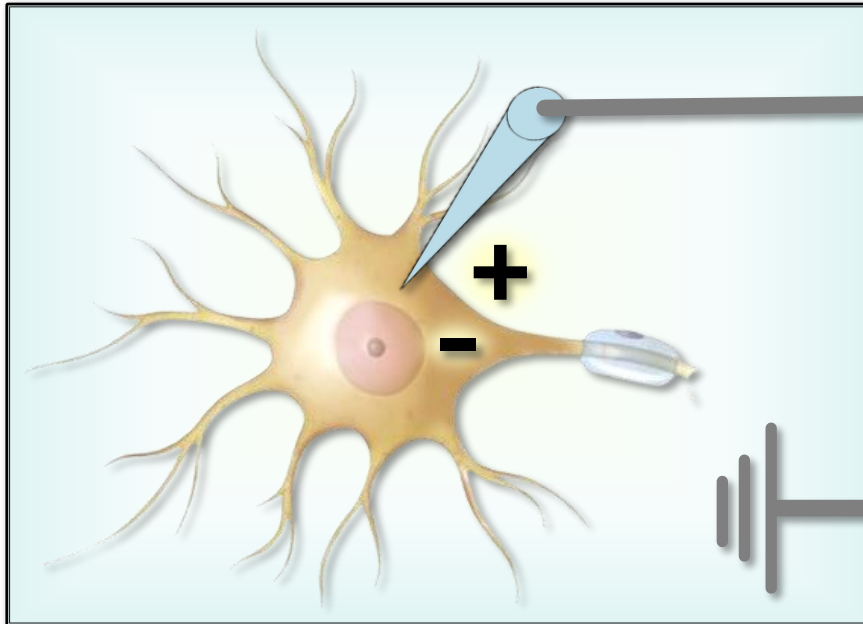
Bioeletricidade da membrana plasmática



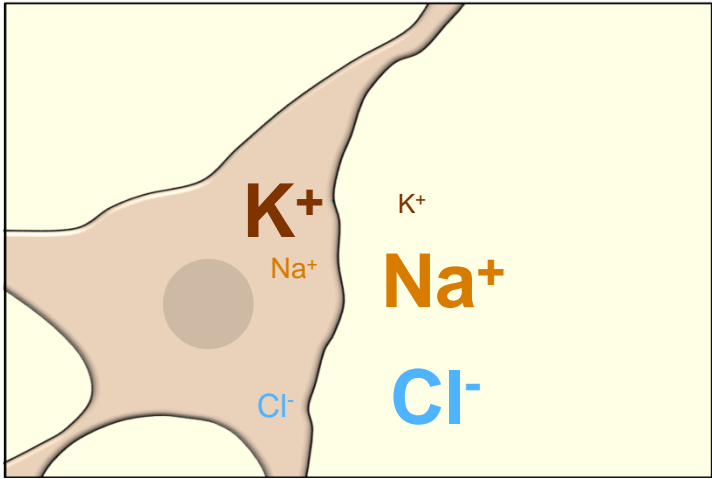
Potencial de repouso da membrana plasmática



$$V_m = V_{int} - V_{ext}$$

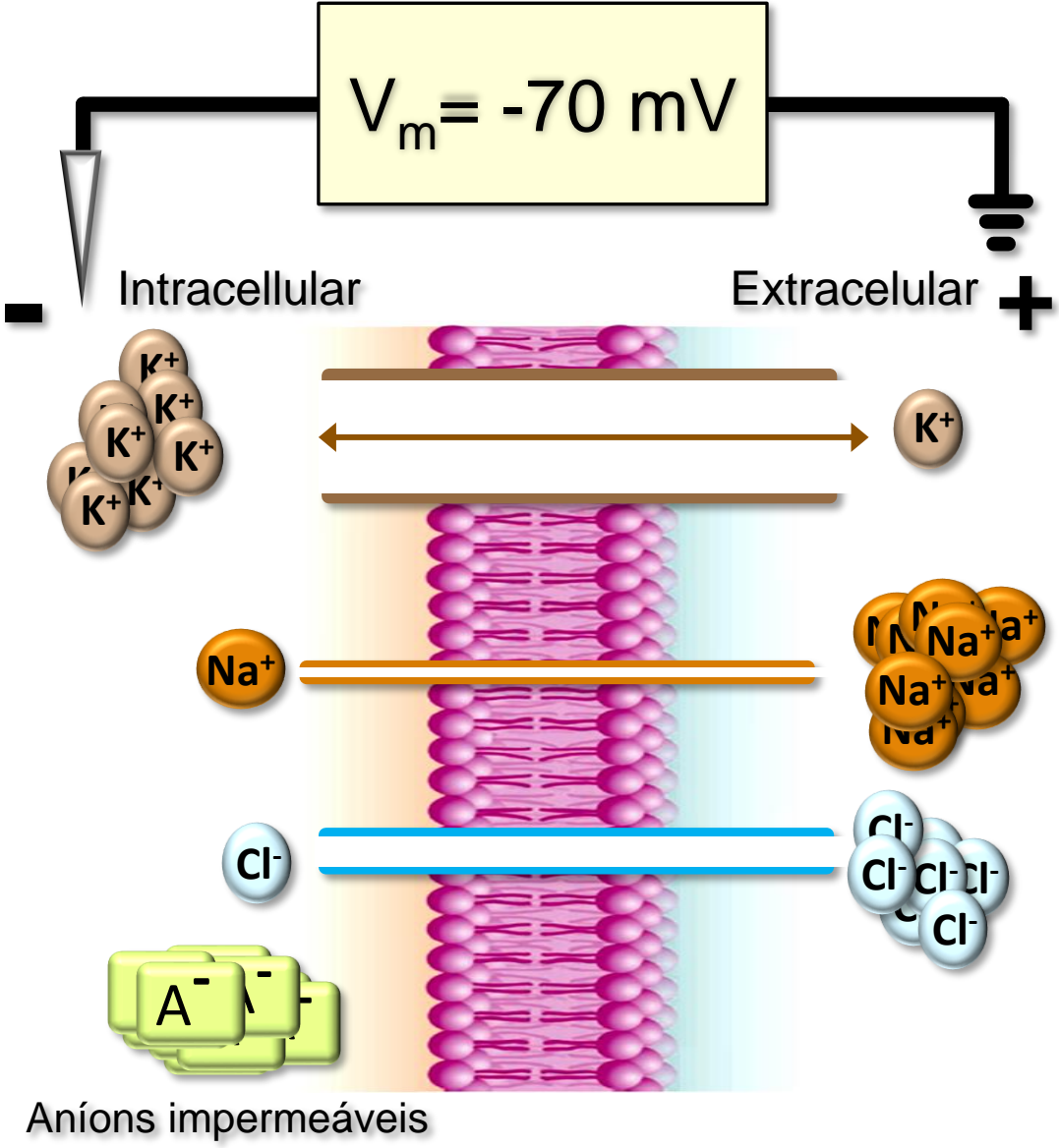


Composição iónica da célula excitável

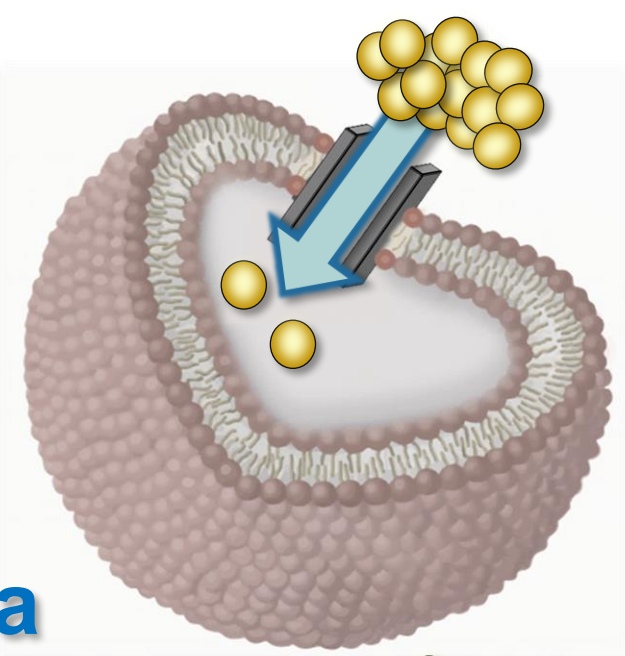


Concentrações (mM)
Intracelular Extracelular

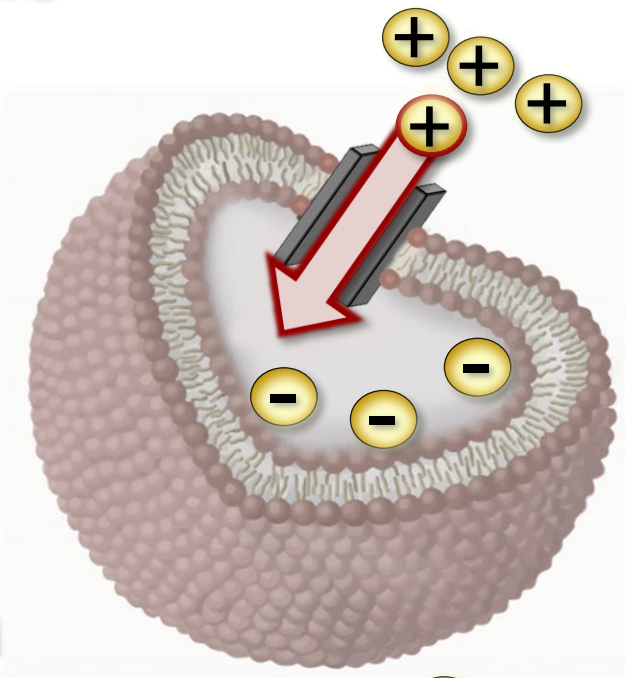
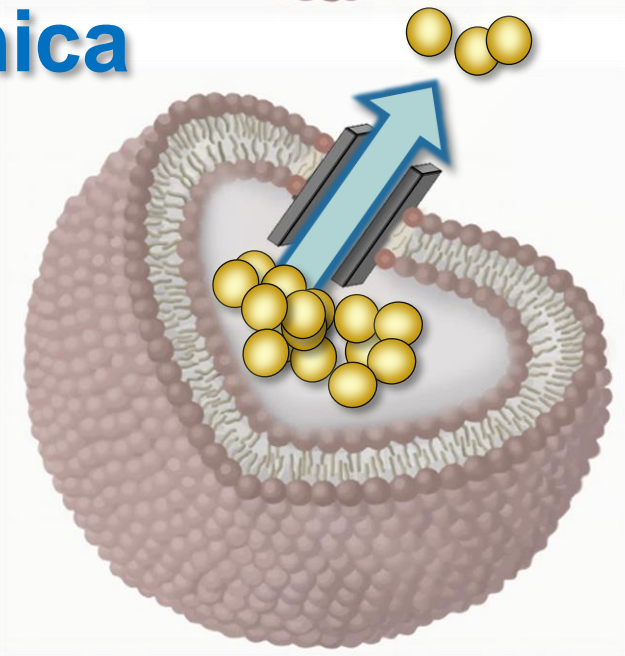
Cations	Intracelular	Extracelular
K^+	100	5
Na^+	15	150
Anions	Intracelular	Extracelular
Cl^-	13	150



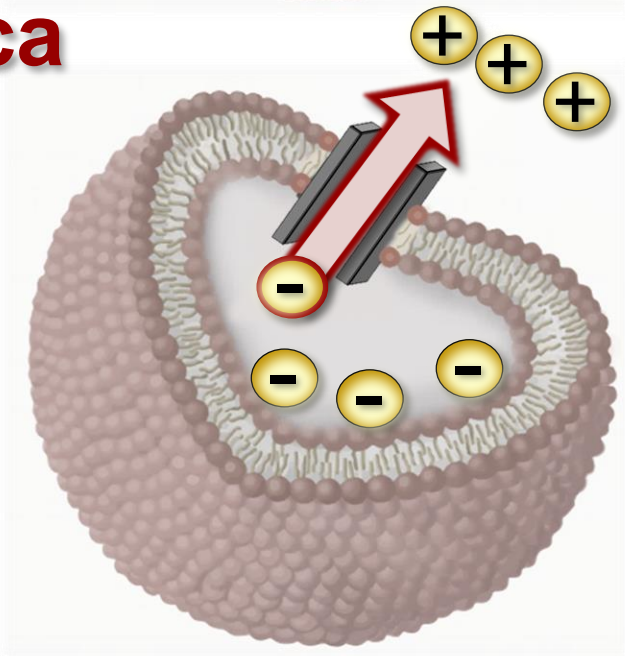
Forças que agem sobre os íons

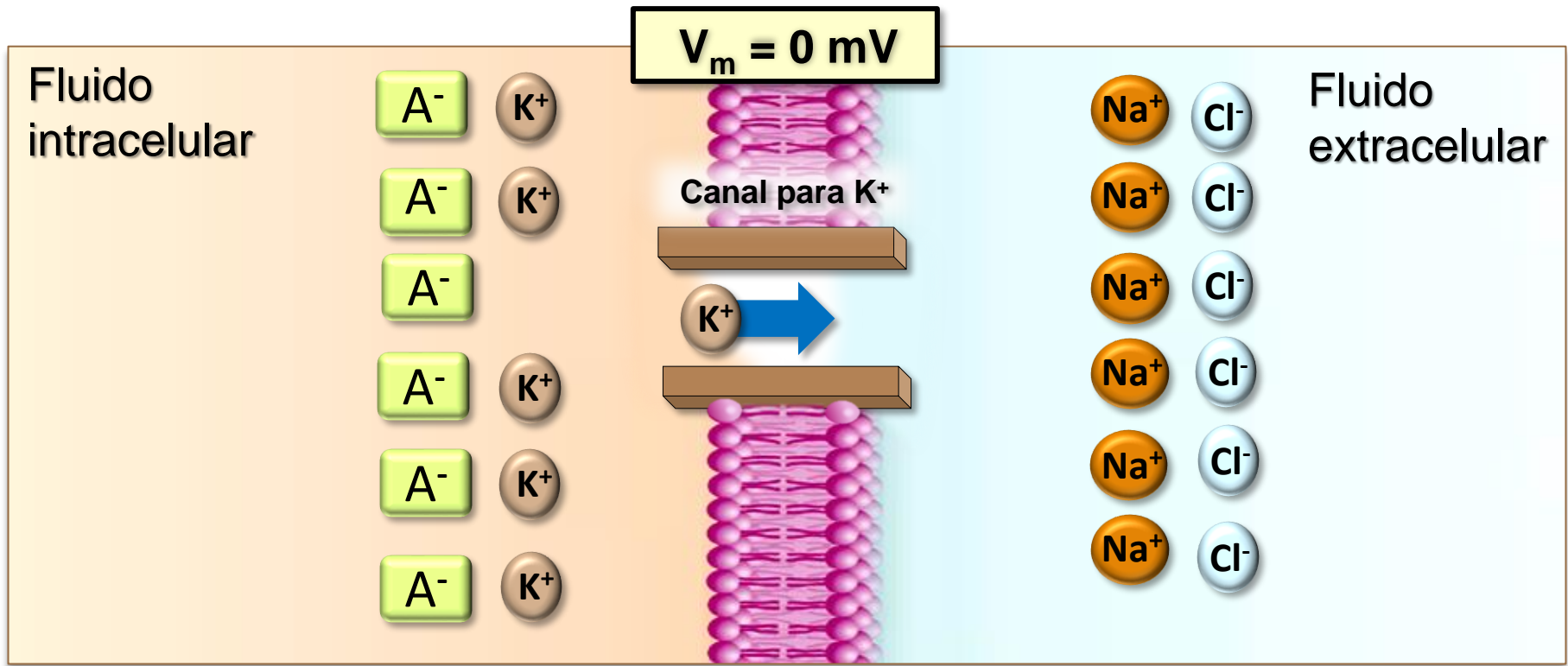


Força química



Força elétrica





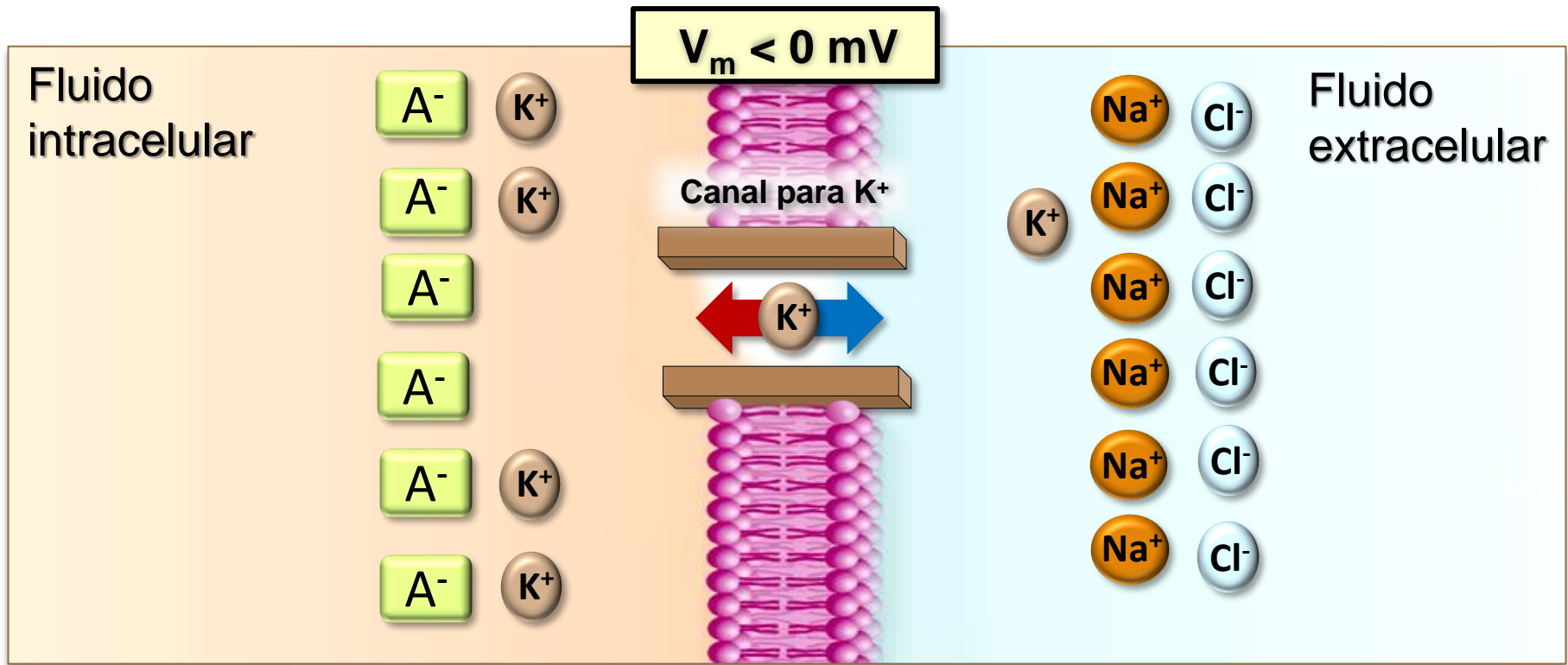
$$\Delta\mu_{\text{eletroquimico}} = RT \ln \frac{[K^+_{\text{Ext}}]}{[K^+_{\text{Int}}]} + zF (V_{\text{Ext}} - V_{\text{Int}}) < 0$$

$$\Delta\mu_{\text{quimico}} < 0$$

Variação energética
devida à força química

$$\Delta U_{\text{eletrica}} = 0$$

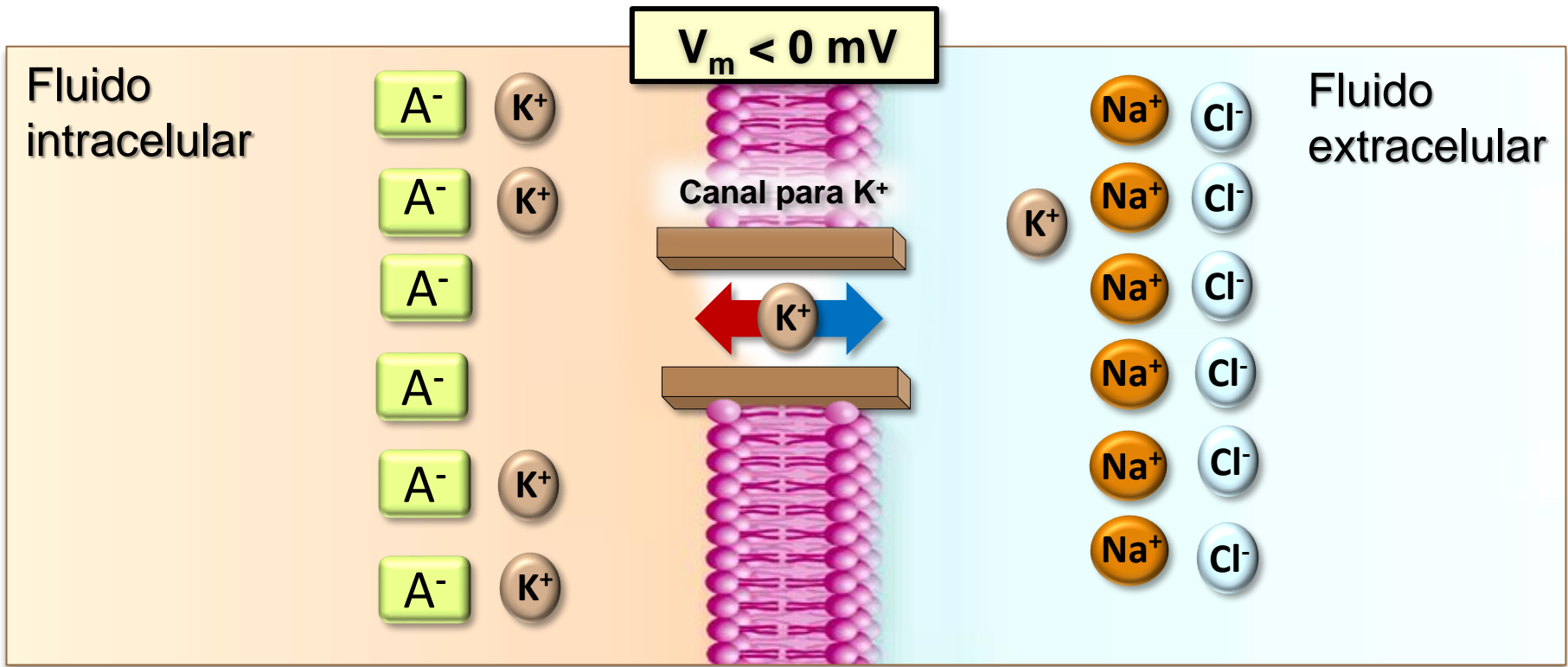
Variação energética
devida à força elétrica



$$\Delta\mu_{\text{elettoquimico}} = RT \ln \frac{[K^+_{\text{Ext}}]}{[K^+_{\text{Int}}]} + zF (V_{\text{Ext}} - V_{\text{Int}}) = 0$$

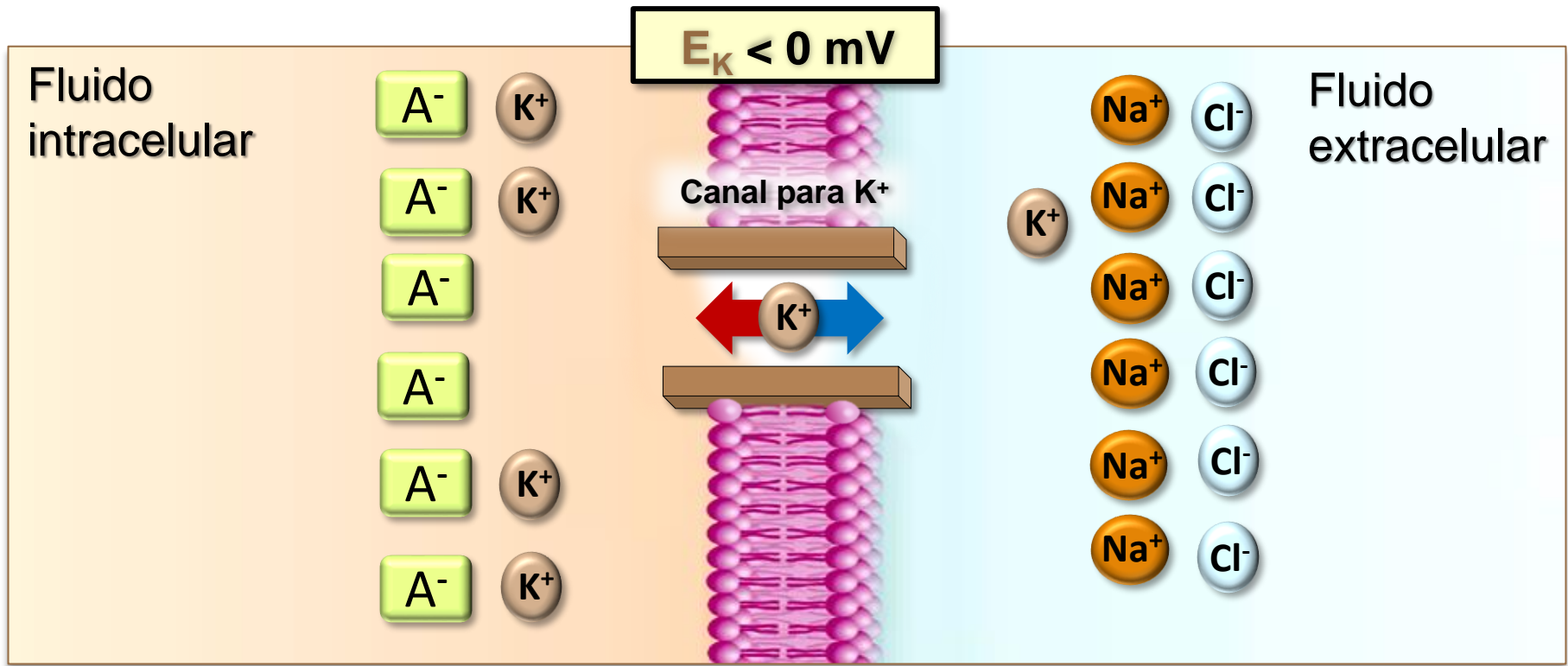
$$\Delta\mu_{\text{quimico}} < 0$$

$$\Delta U_{\text{eletrica}} > 0$$



$$\Delta\mu_{\text{electroquimico}} = RT \ln \frac{[K^+_{\text{Ext}}]}{[K^+_{\text{Int}}]} + zF (V_{\text{Ext}} - V_{\text{Int}}) = 0$$

$$V_{\text{Ext}} - V_{\text{Int}} = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[K^+_{\text{Int}}]}{[K^+_{\text{Ext}}]}$$

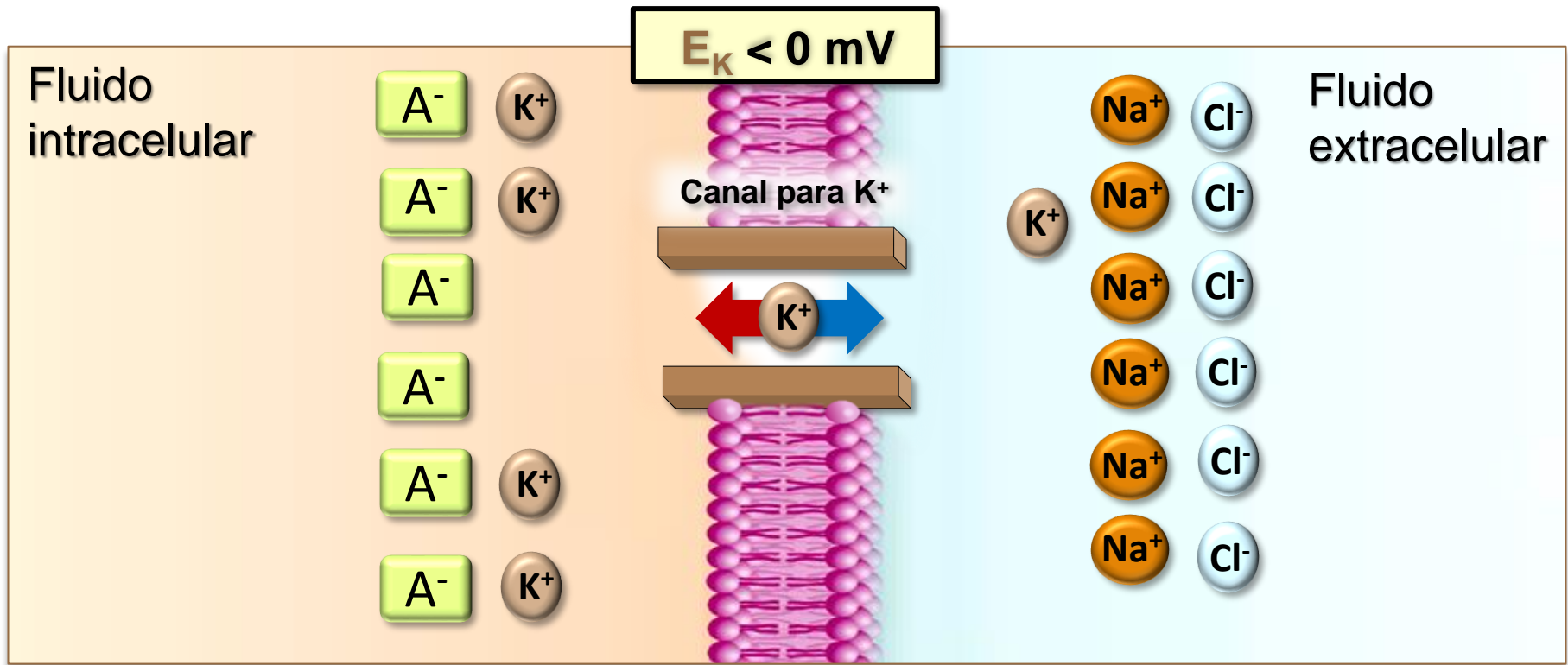


$$V_{\text{Ext}} - V_{\text{Int}} = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[K^+]_{\text{Int}}}{[K^+]_{\text{Ext}}}$$

$$V_{\text{Int}} - V_{\text{Ext}} = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[K^+]_{\text{Ext}}}{[K^+]_{\text{Int}}}$$

O potencial de membrana (V_m) é definido como a diferença entre o potencial intracelular e o potencial extracelular

$$V_m = V_{\text{Int}} - V_{\text{Ext}}$$



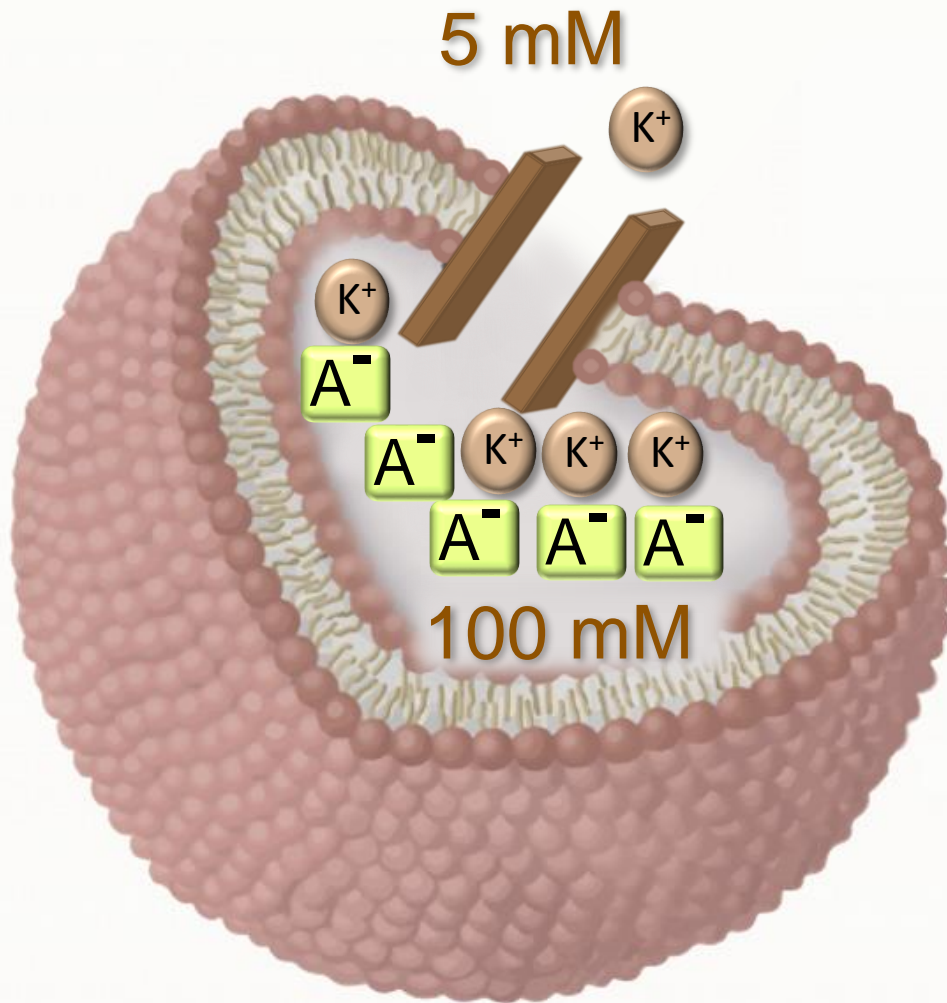
Equação de Nernst

$$E_K = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[K^+_{Ext}]}{[K^+_{Int}]}$$

E_K = Potencial de equilíbrio do potássio

Valor do potencial que a membrana teria se o potássio fosse o único íon permeável

Potencial de equilíbrio do potássio (E_K)



$$E_K = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[K^+_{Ext}]}{[K^+_{Int}]}$$

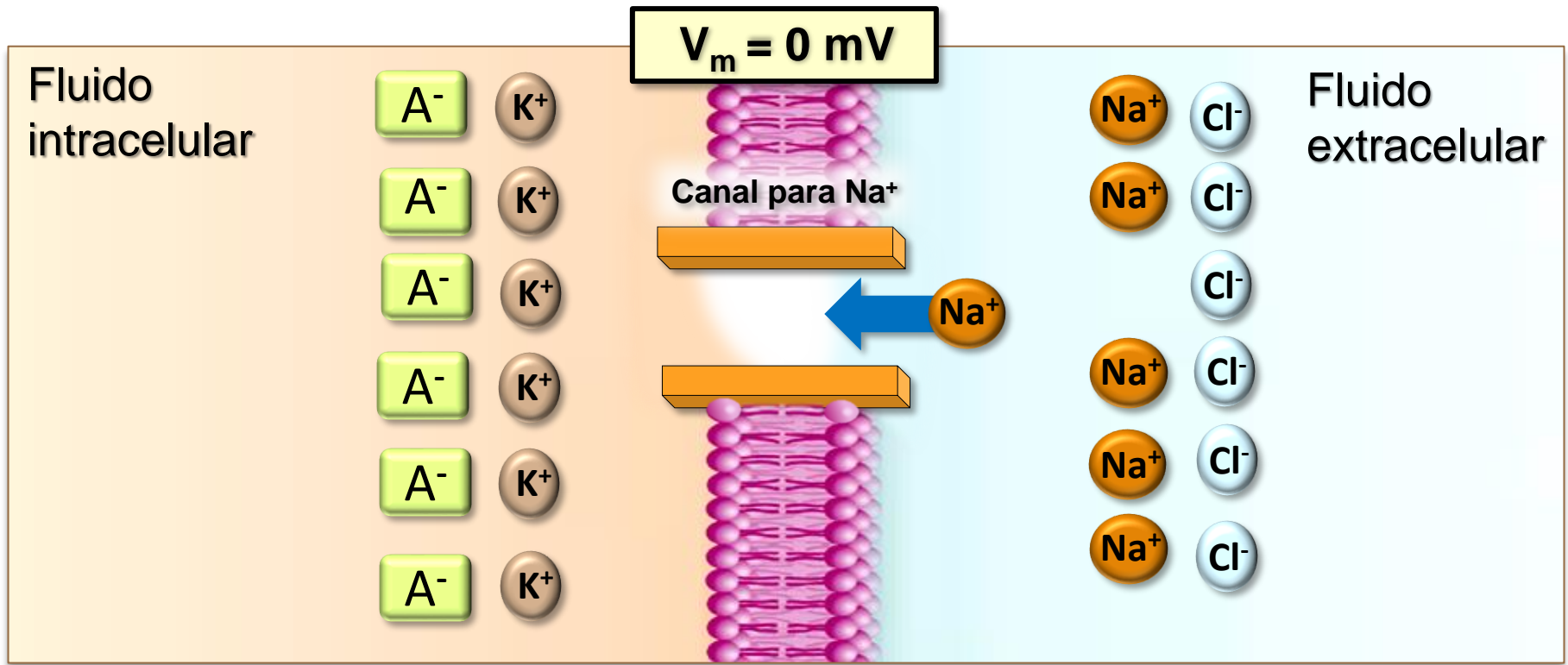
R = constante dos gases
(8,3143 J/mol K)

F = constante de Faraday
(96485 C/mol)

T = Temperatura
(310,15 K)

Z = Valencia do ion
(+1)

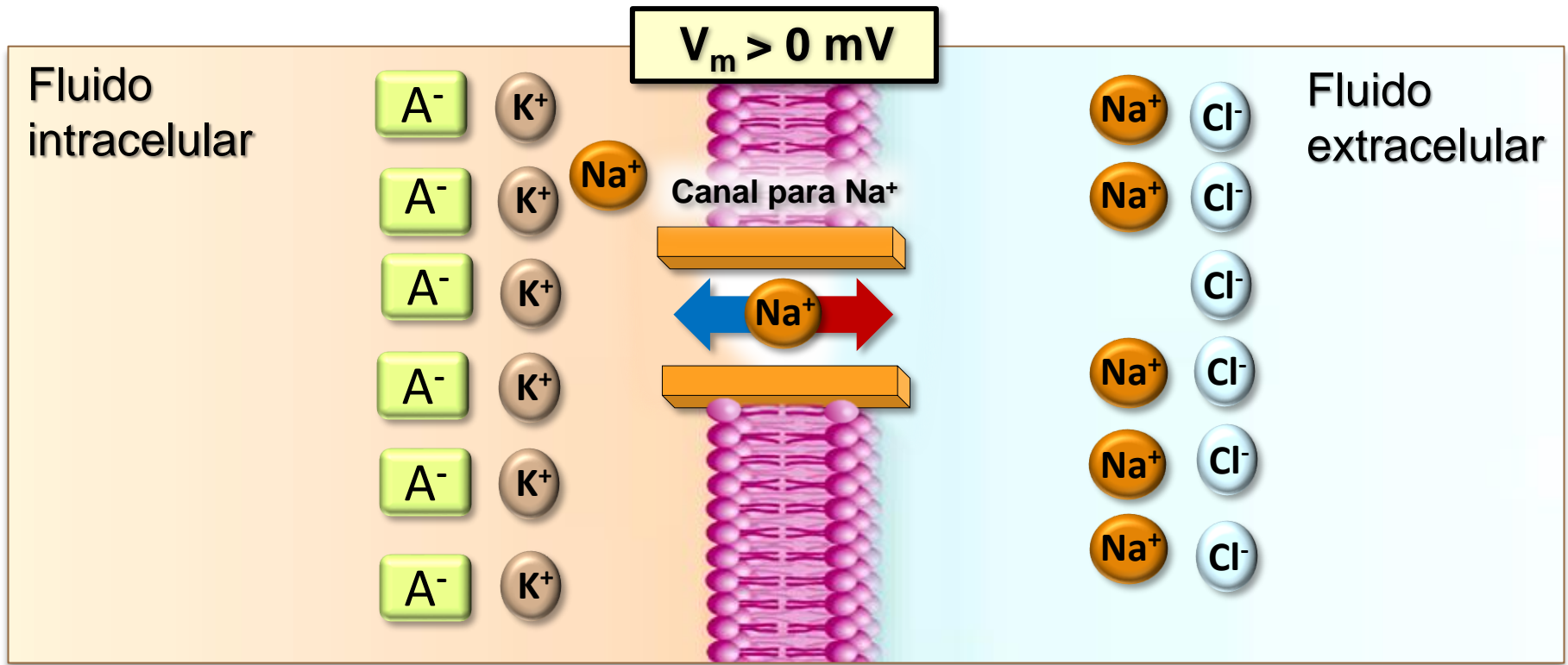
$$E_K = 0,02673 \ln \frac{5}{100} = -0,080 \text{ V} = -80 \text{ mV}$$



$$\Delta\mu_{\text{elettoquimico}} = RT \ln \frac{[\text{Na}^+_{\text{Int}}]}{[\text{Na}^+_{\text{Ext}}]} + zF (V_{\text{Int}} - V_{\text{Ext}}) < 0$$

$$\Delta\mu_{\text{quimico}} < 0$$

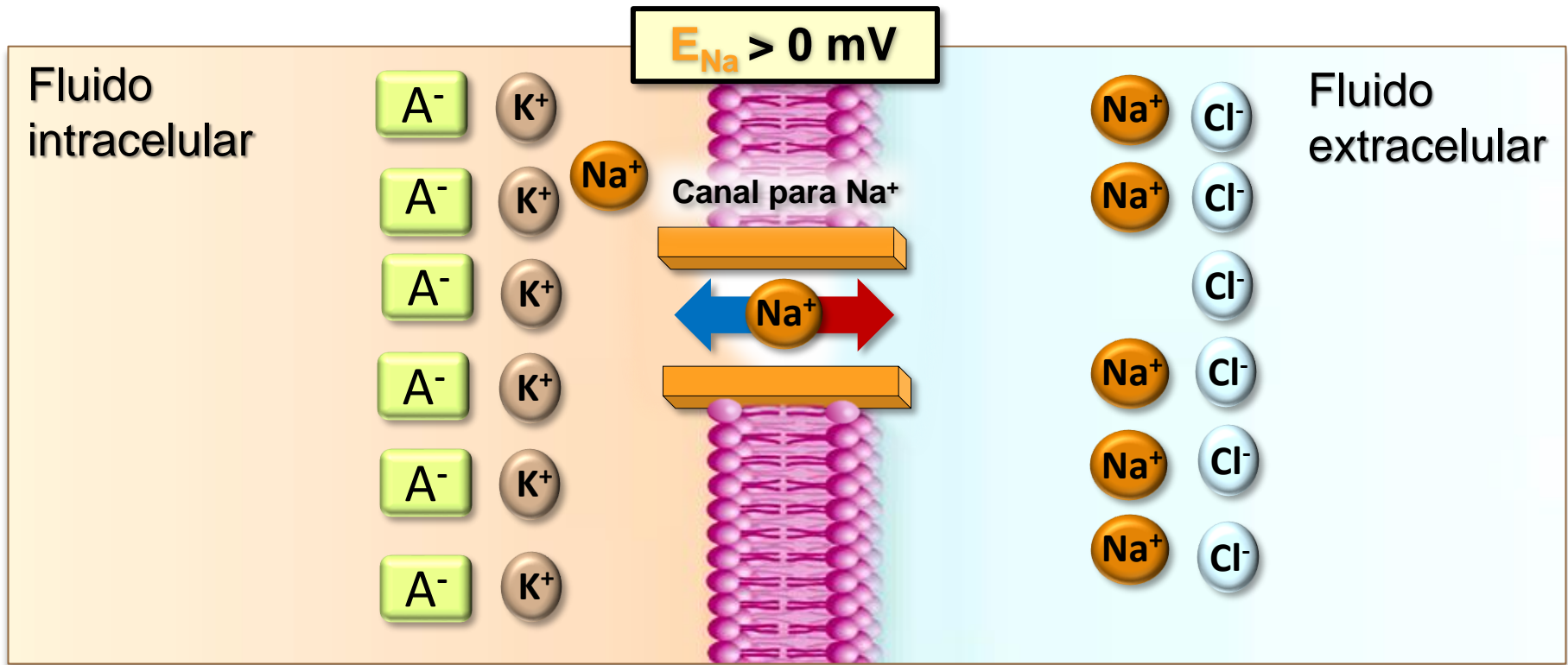
$$\Delta U_{\text{eletrica}} = 0$$



$$\Delta\mu_{\text{elettoquimico}} = RT \ln \frac{[\text{Na}^+_{\text{Int}}]}{[\text{Na}^+_{\text{Ext}}]} + zF (V_{\text{Int}} - V_{\text{Ext}}) = 0$$

$$\Delta\mu_{\text{quimico}} < 0$$

$$\Delta U_{\text{eletrica}} > 0$$



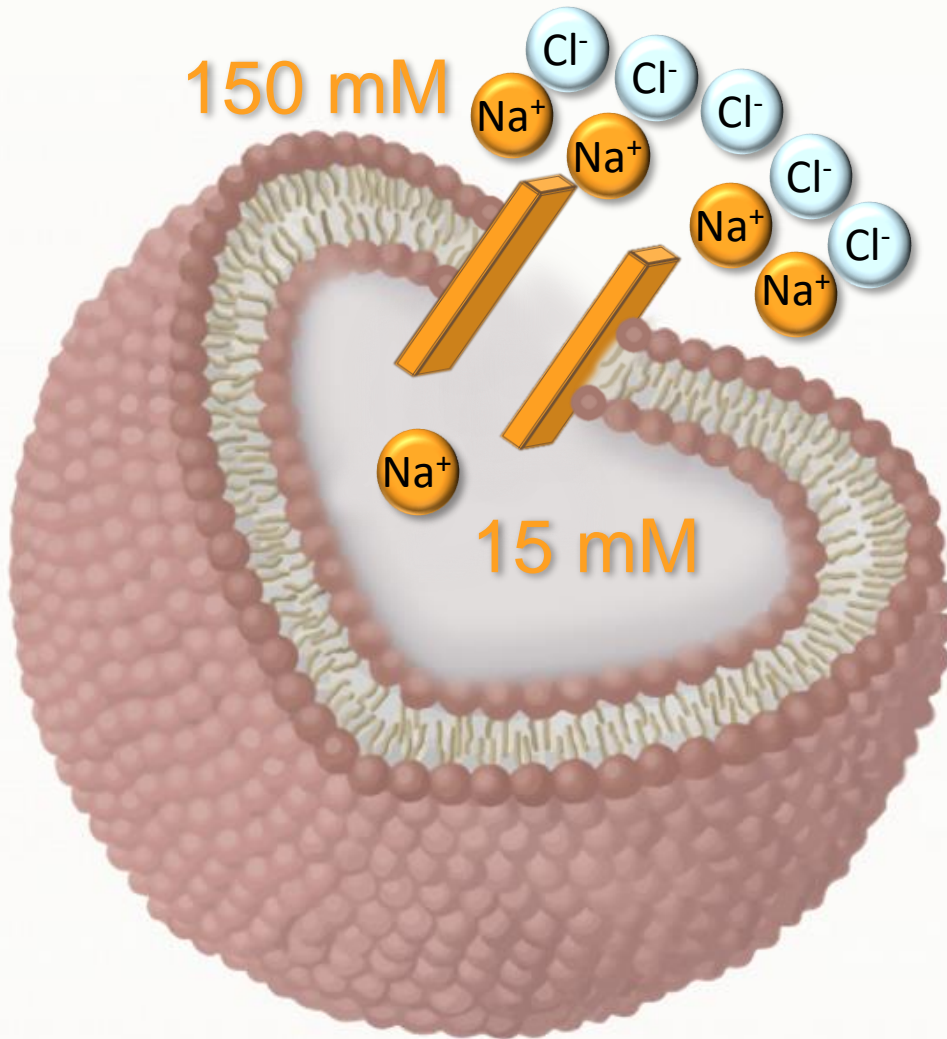
Equação de Nernst

$$E_{Na} = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[Na^+]_{Ext}}{[Na^+]_{Int}}$$

E_{Na} = Potencial de equilíbrio do sódio

Valor do potencial que a membrana teria se o sódio fosse o único íon permeável

Potencial de equilíbrio do sódio (E_{Na})



$$E_{Na} = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[Na^+_{Ext}]}{[Na^+_{Int}]}$$

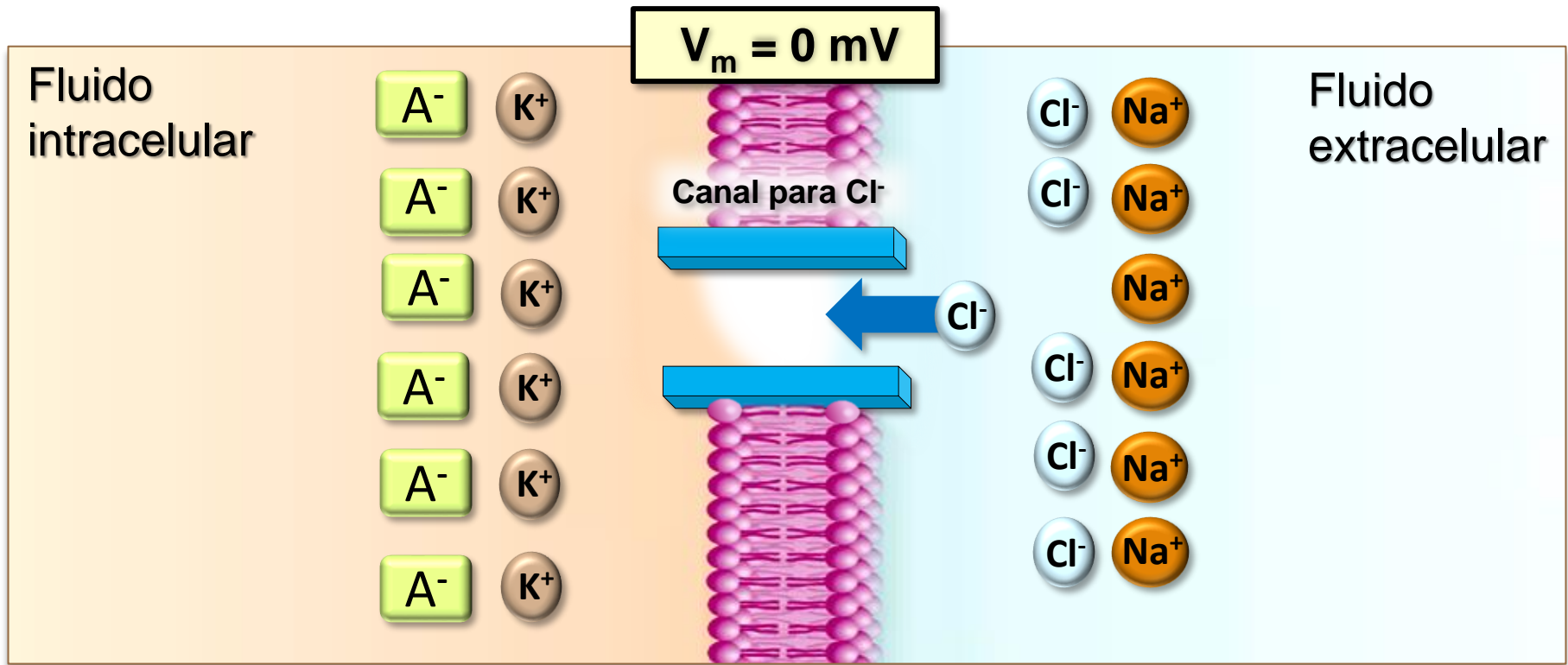
R = constante dos gases
(8,3143 J/mol K)

F = constante de Faraday
(96485 C/mol)

T = Temperatura
(310,15 K)

Z = Valência do ion
(+1)

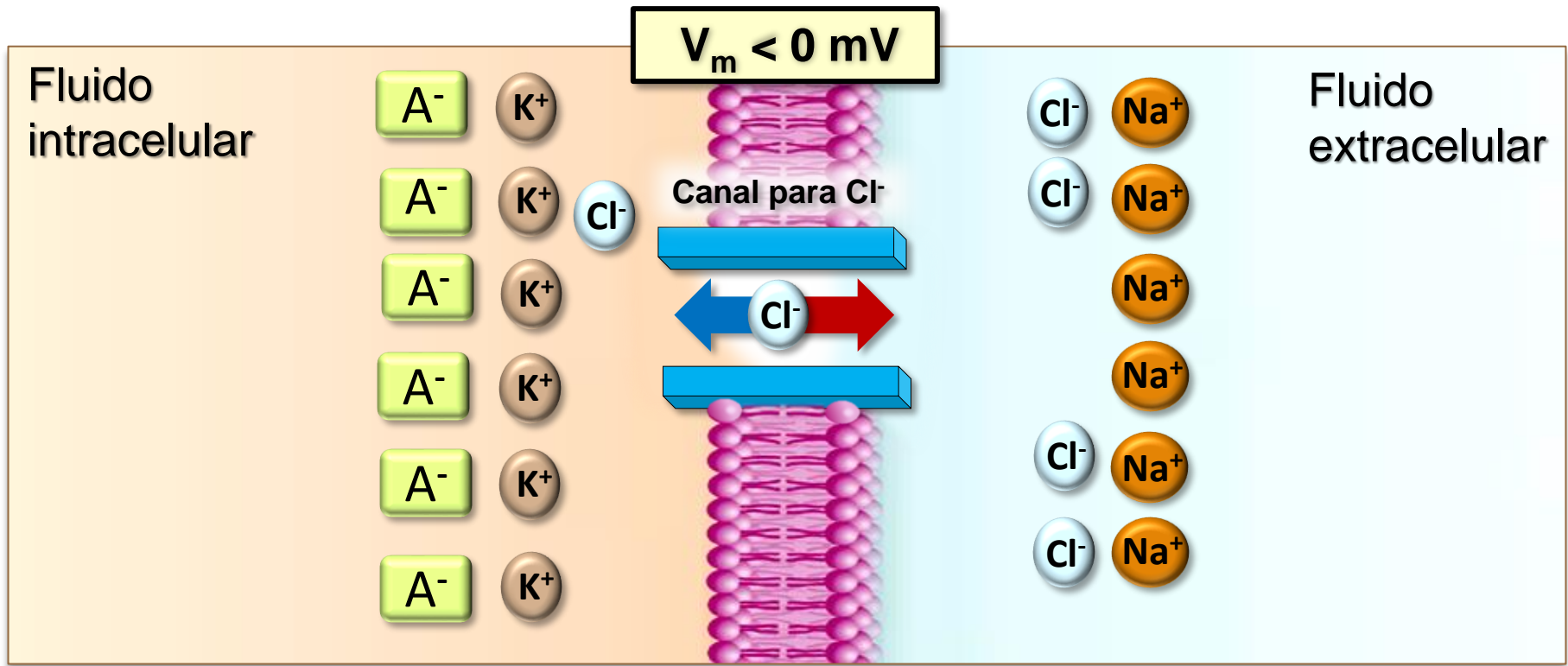
$$E_{Na} = 0,02673 \ln \frac{150}{15} = 0,062 \text{ V} = +62 \text{ mV}$$



$$\Delta\mu_{\text{elettoquimico}} = RT \ln \frac{[\text{Cl}^-]_{\text{Int}}}{[\text{Cl}^-]_{\text{Ext}}} + zF (V_{\text{Int}} - V_{\text{Ext}}) < 0$$

$$\Delta\mu_{\text{quimico}} < 0$$

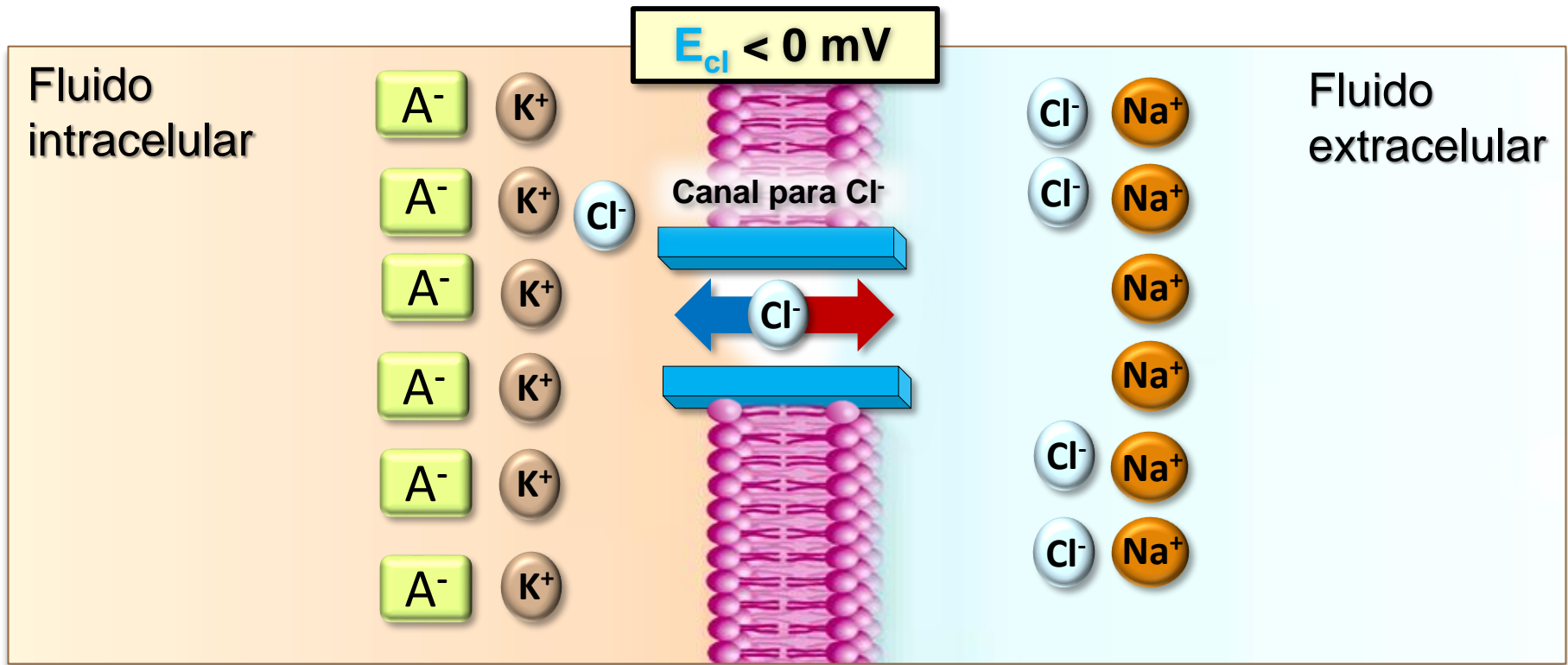
$$\Delta U_{\text{eletrica}} = 0$$



$$\Delta\mu_{\text{elettoquimico}} = RT \ln \frac{[\text{Cl}^-]_{\text{Int}}}{[\text{Cl}^-]_{\text{Ext}}} + zF (V_{\text{Int}} - V_{\text{Ext}}) = 0$$

$$\Delta\mu_{\text{quimico}} < 0$$

$$\Delta U_{\text{eletrica}} > 0$$



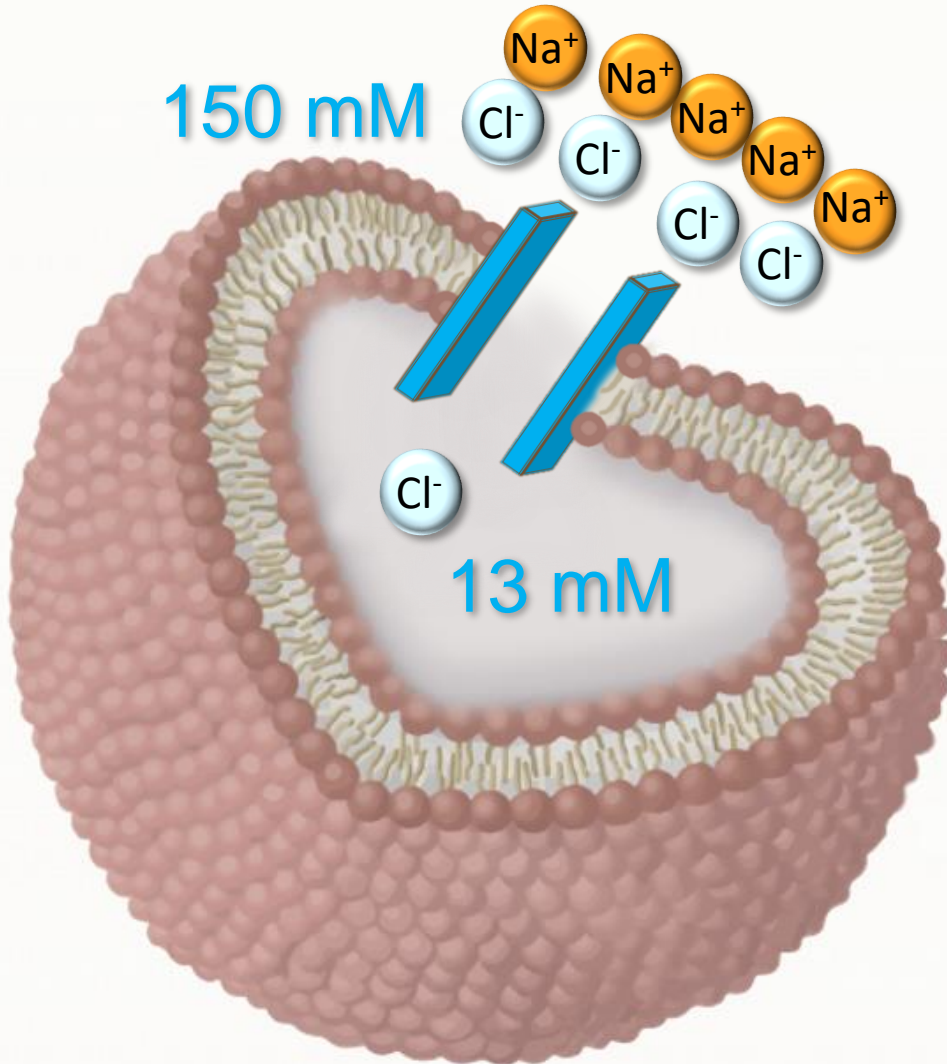
Equação de Nernst

$$E_{Cl} = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[Cl^-]_{Ext}}{[Cl^-]_{Int}}$$

E_{Cl} = Potencial de equilíbrio do cloreto

Valor do potencial que a membrana teria se o cloreto fosse o único íon permeável

Potencial de equilíbrio do cloreto (E_{Cl})



$$E_{Cl} = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[Cl^-]_{Ext}}{[Cl^-]_{Int}}$$

R = constante dos gases
($8,3143 \text{ J/mol K}$)

F = constante de Faraday
(96485 C/mol)

T = Temperatura
($310,15 \text{ K}$)

Z = Valencia do ion
(-1)

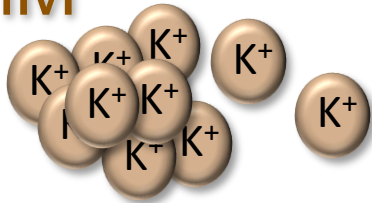
$$E_{Na} = 0,02673 \ln \frac{150}{13} = -0,065 \text{ V} = -65 \text{ mV}$$

$$E_x = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[X_{\text{ext}}]}{[X_{\text{int}}]}$$

Intracelular

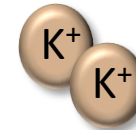
Extracelular

100 mM

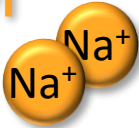


$E_K = -80 \text{ mV}$

5 mM

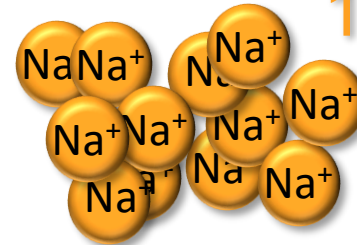


15 mM

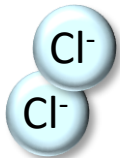


$E_{Na} = +62 \text{ mV}$

150 mM

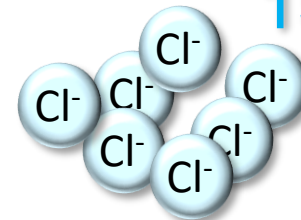


13 mM

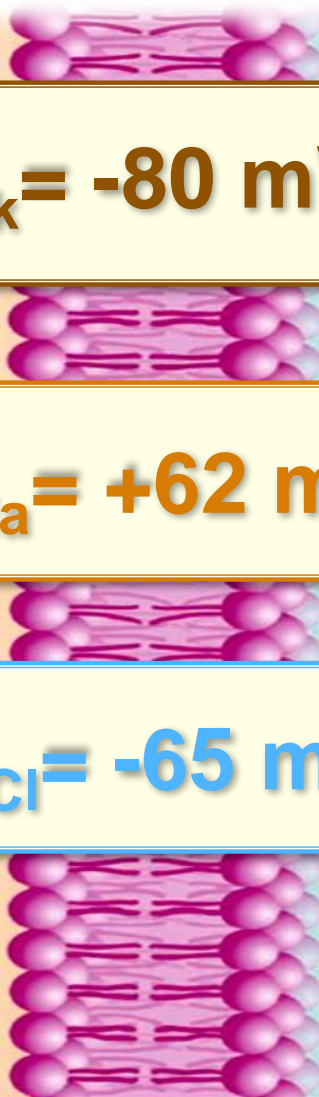


$E_{Cl} = -65 \text{ mV}$

150 mM



Aníons impermeáveis



$$g_K = 10 \times 10^{-6} \text{ S}$$

$$g_{Na} = 0,5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ S}$$

$$g_{Cl} = 2,5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ S}$$

Intracelular

Extracelular

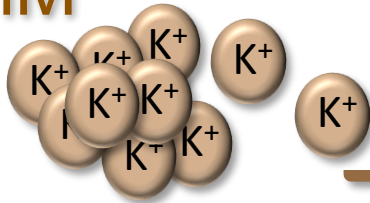
$$E_K = -80 \text{ mV}$$

$$E_{Na} = +62 \text{ mV}$$

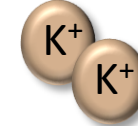
$$E_{Cl} = -65 \text{ mV}$$

$$V_m = -70 \text{ mV}$$

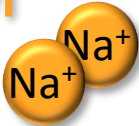
100 mM



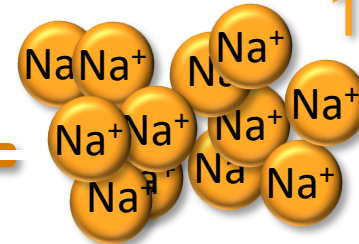
5 mM



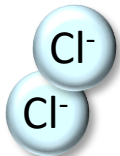
15 mM



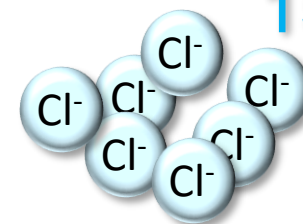
150 mM



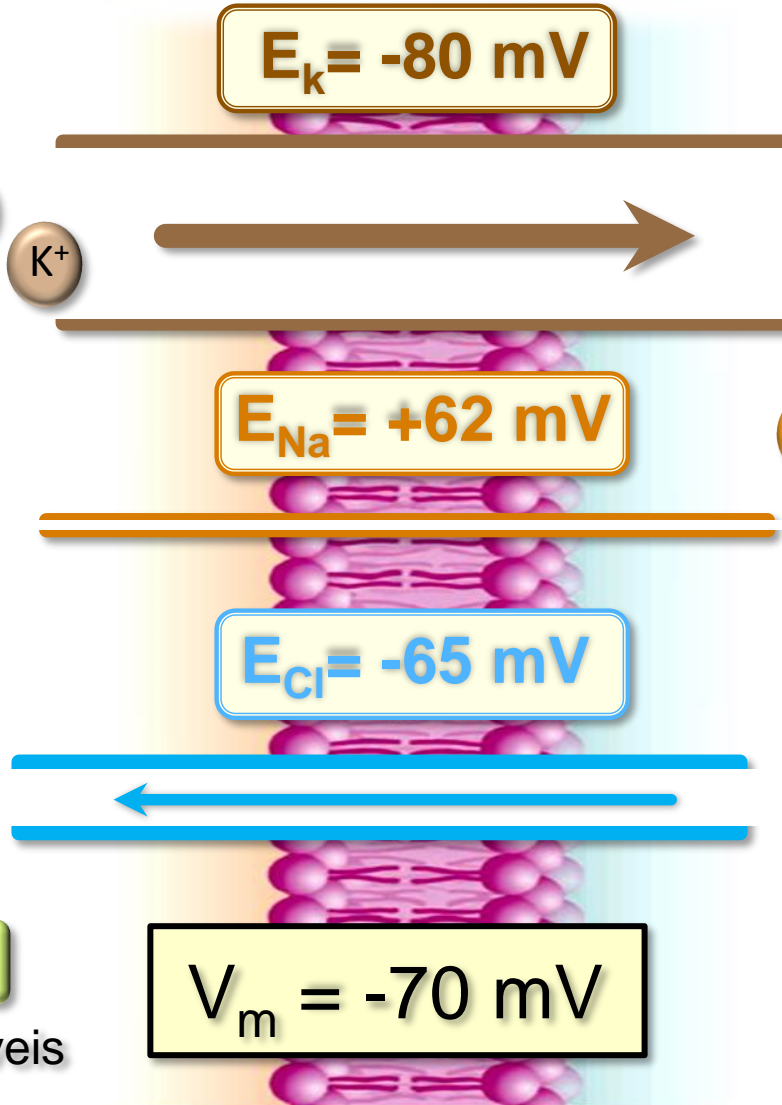
13 mM



150 mM



Aníons impermeáveis



Calculo do potencial de repouso da membrana plasmática

Cations	Concentrações (mM)	
	Intracelular	Extracelular
K⁺	100	5
Na⁺	15	150
Anions		
Cl⁻	13	150

$$E_K = -80 \text{ mV}$$

$$E_{Na} = +62 \text{ mV}$$

$$E_{Cl} = -65 \text{ mV}$$

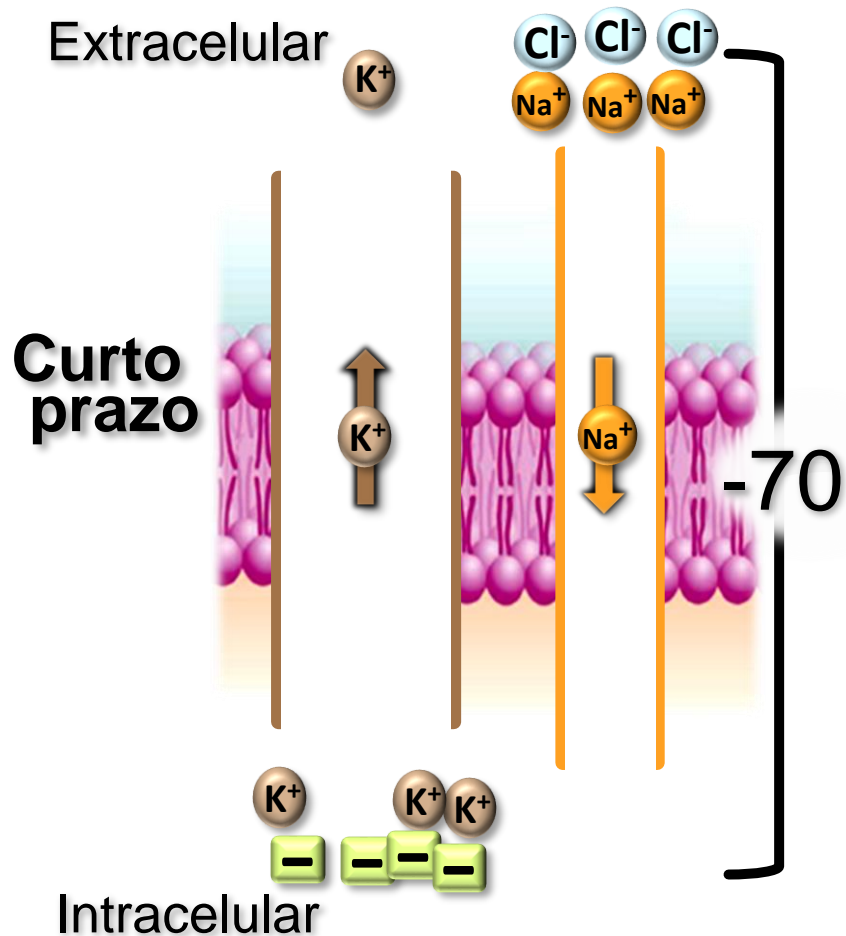
$$g_K = 10 \times 10^{-6} \text{ S}$$

$$g_{Na} = 0,5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ S}$$

$$g_{Cl} = 2,5 \times 10^{-6} \text{ S}$$

$$V_m = \frac{E_K g_K + g_{Na} E_{Na} + g_{Cl} E_{Cl}}{g_K + g_{Na} + g_{Cl}}$$

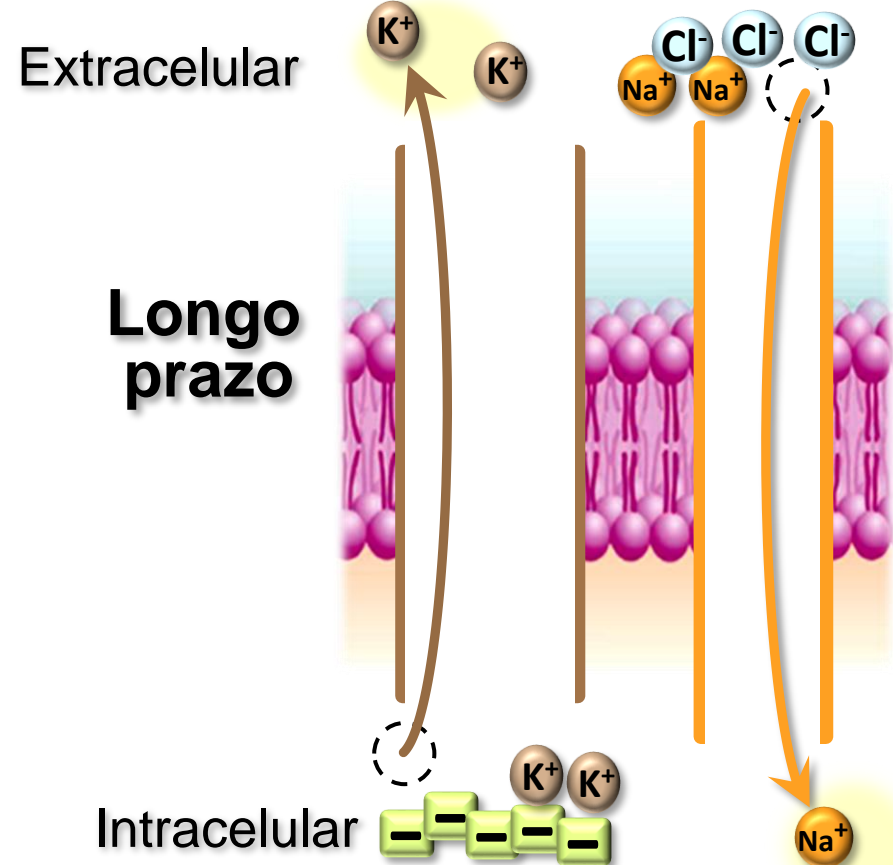
$$V_m = -71,65 \text{ mV}$$



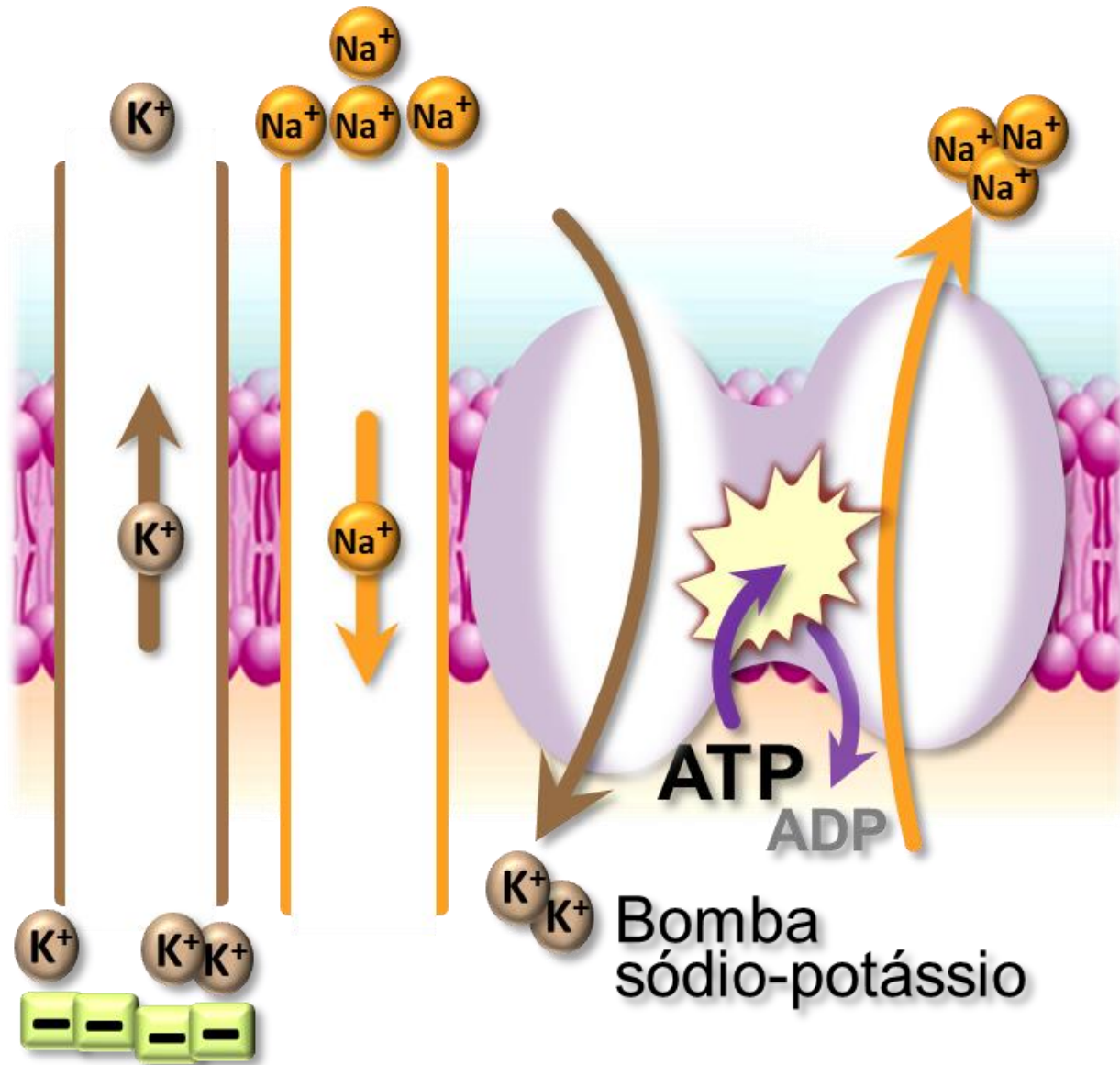
Consideramos a corrente de cloreto muito pequena e desprezável

A movimentação de sódio compensa a movimentação de potássio

O V_m continua constante em -70 mV.



- As correntes de sódio e potássio paulatinamente reduzem os gradientes de concentrações dos dois íons.
- Os potenciais de equilíbrio de sódio (E_{Na}) e potássio (E_K) se aproximam de 0
- O potencial de membrana (V_m) tende a assumir valores mais positivos ($V_m > -70$ mV)

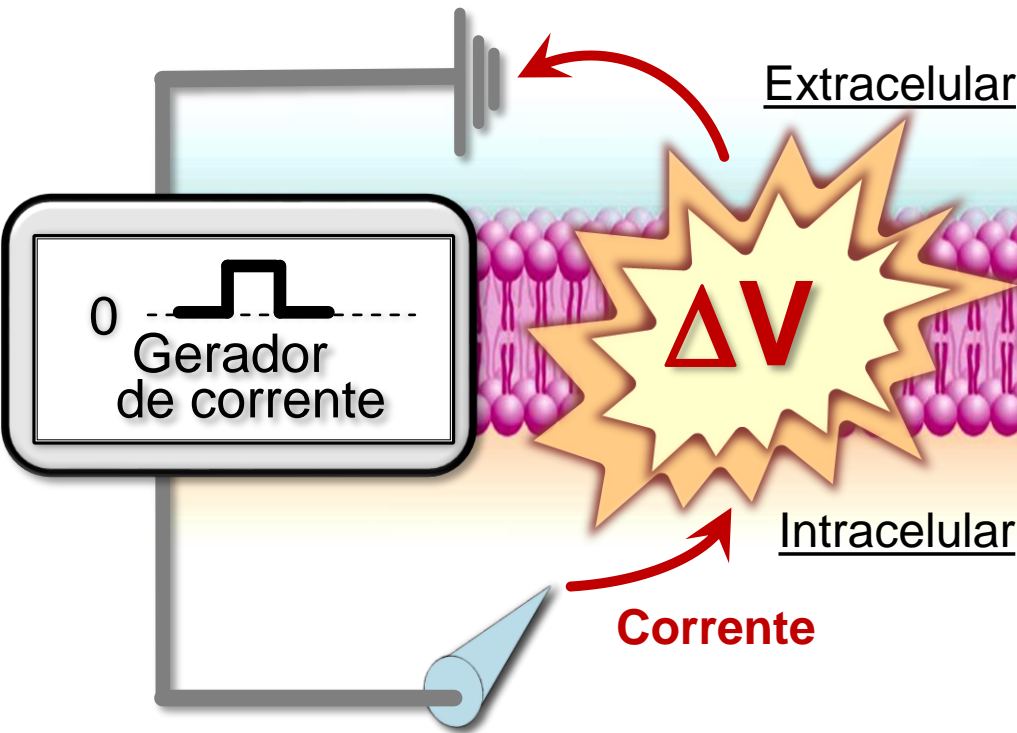


A bomba sódio-potássio garante que sejam mantidos as diferenças de concentrações de sódio e potássio entre meio intracelular e extracelular.

Excitação da membrana plasmática

$$\Delta V = 10 \text{ mV}$$

A excitação da membrana plasmática não ocorre de forma instantânea. O potencial da membrana plasmática aumenta gradativamente.

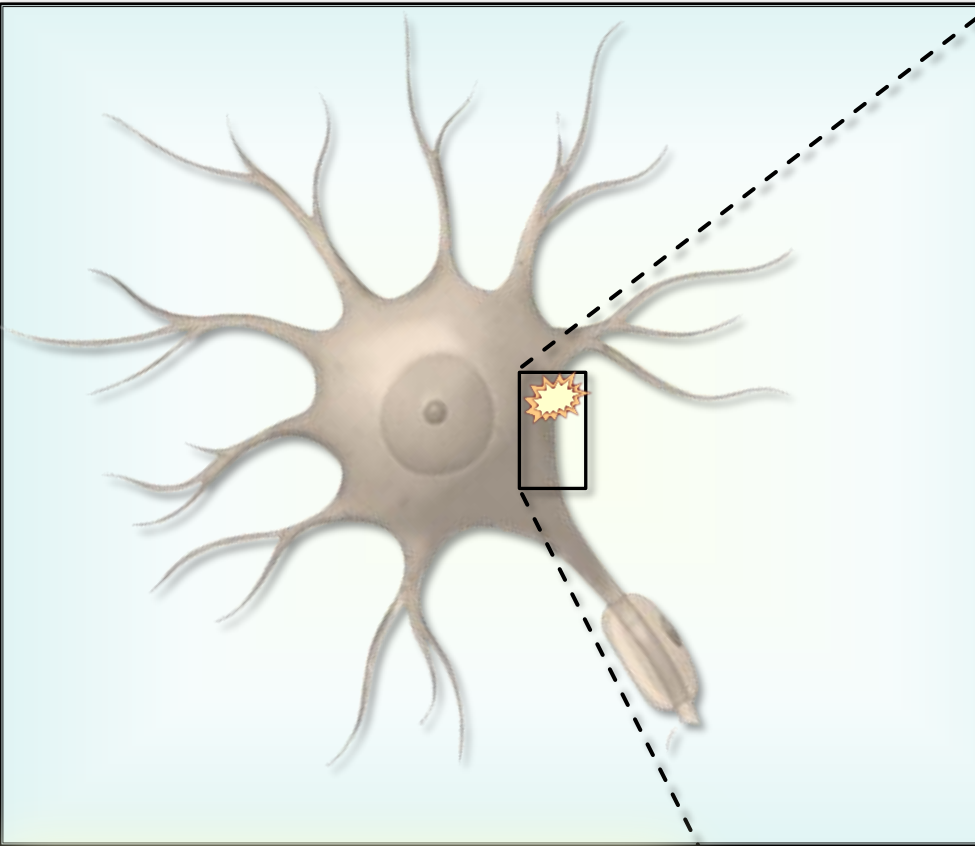


Corrente do gerador



Potencial da membrana plasmática

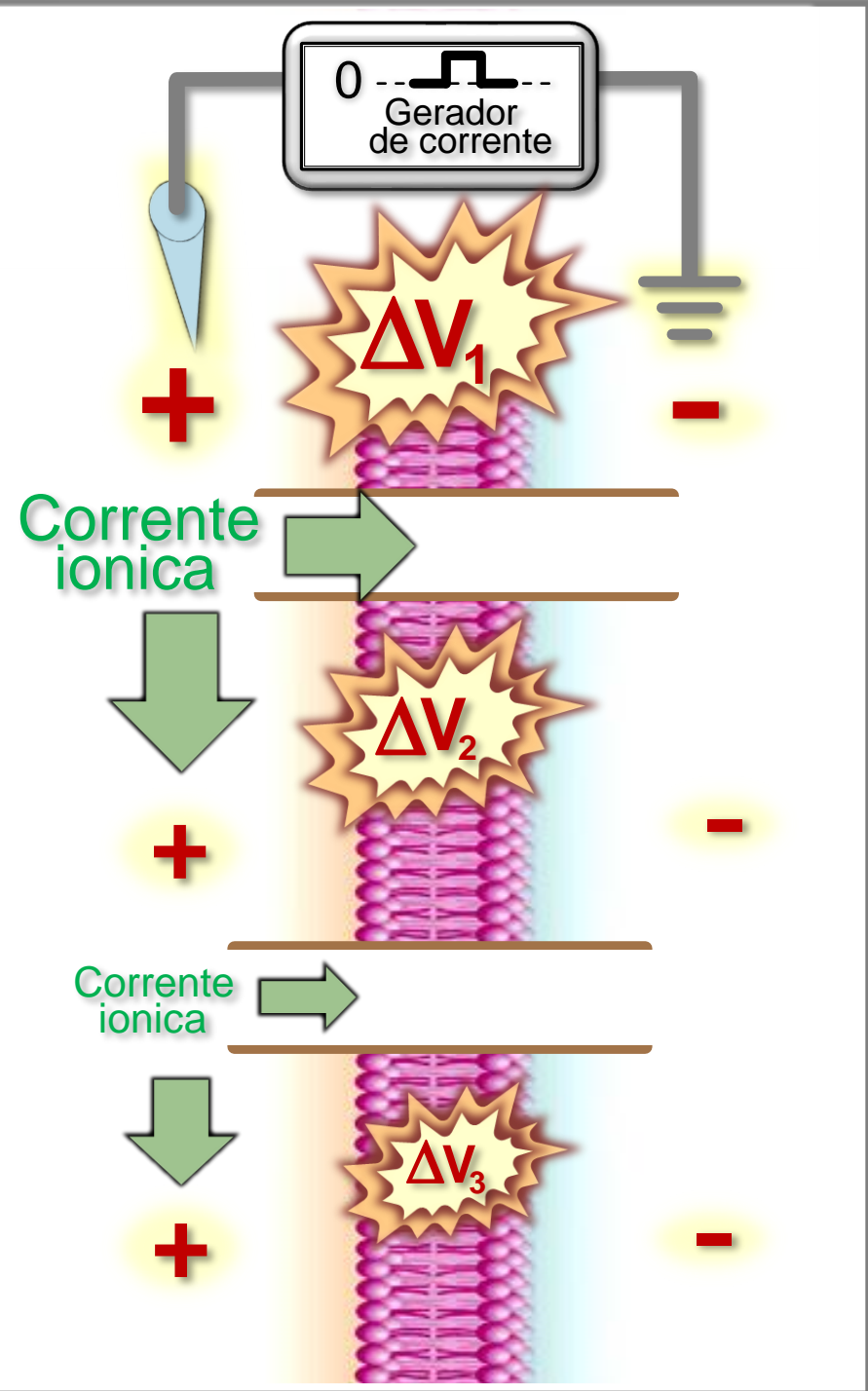


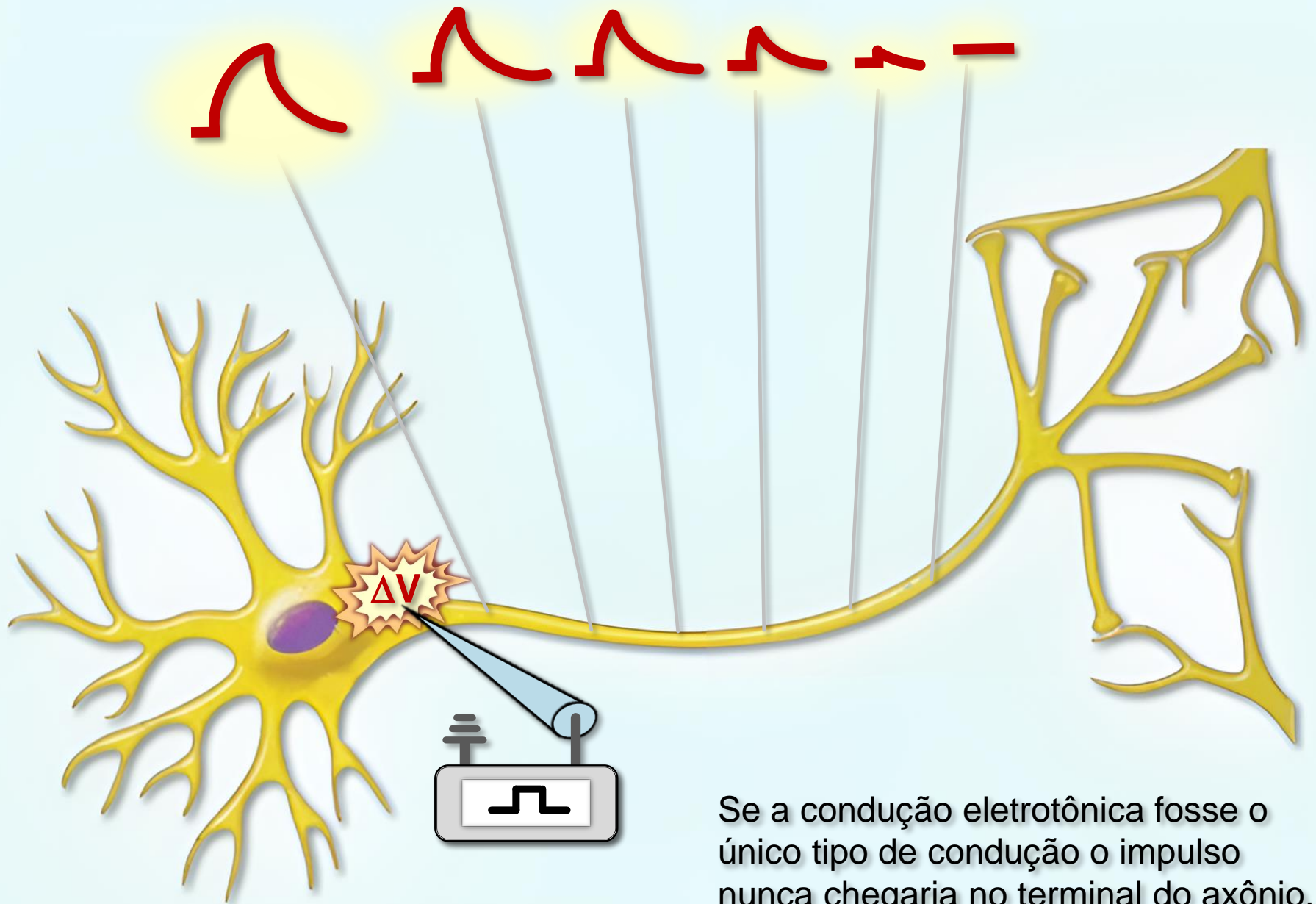


Condução eletrotônica

- A excitação inicial gera uma corrente iônica que se propaga no citoplasma.
- Parte da corrente passa através dos canais de membrana.
- A corrente diminui à medida que se propaga gerando excitações sempre menores.

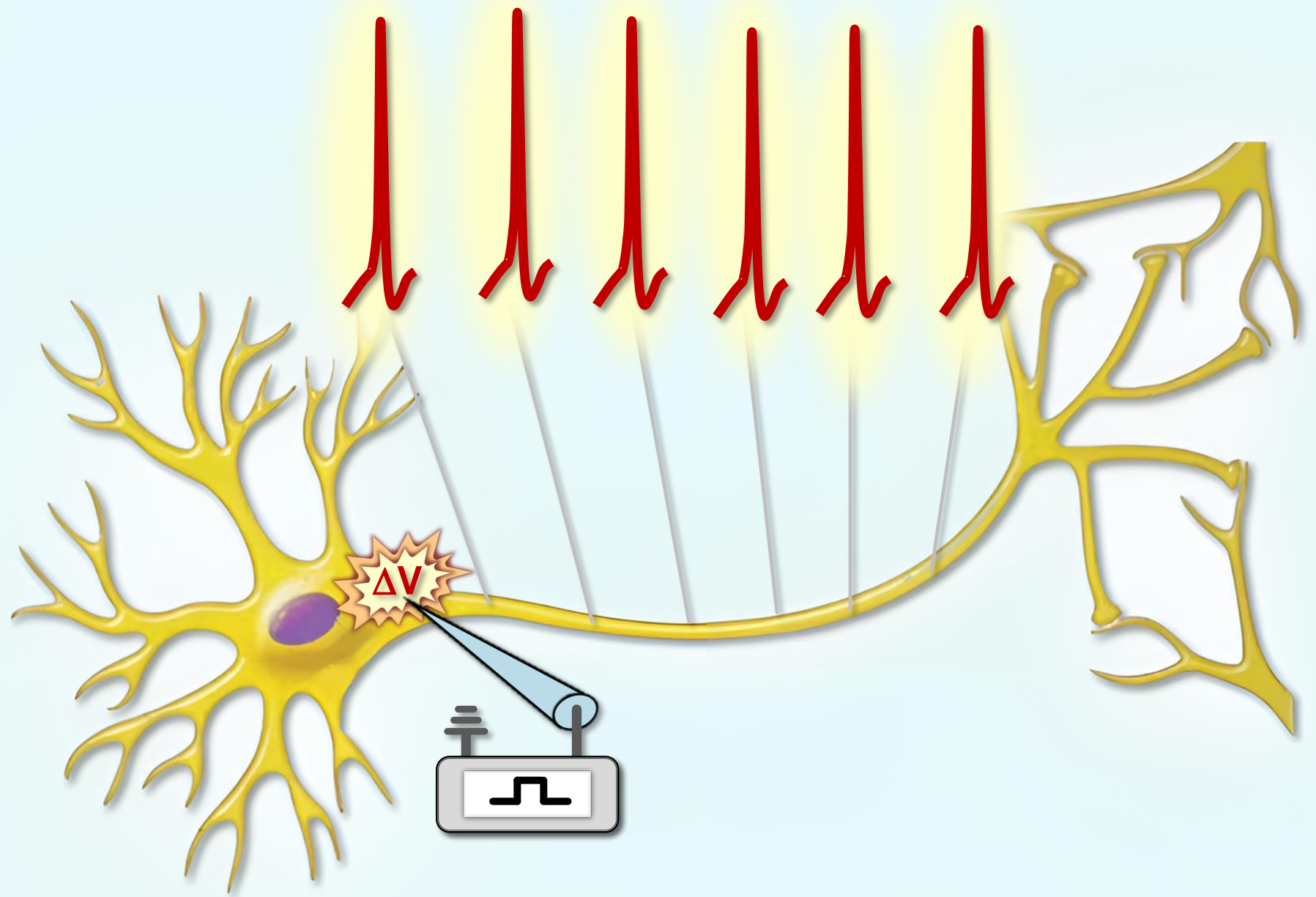
$$\Delta V_3 < \Delta V_2 < \Delta V_1$$



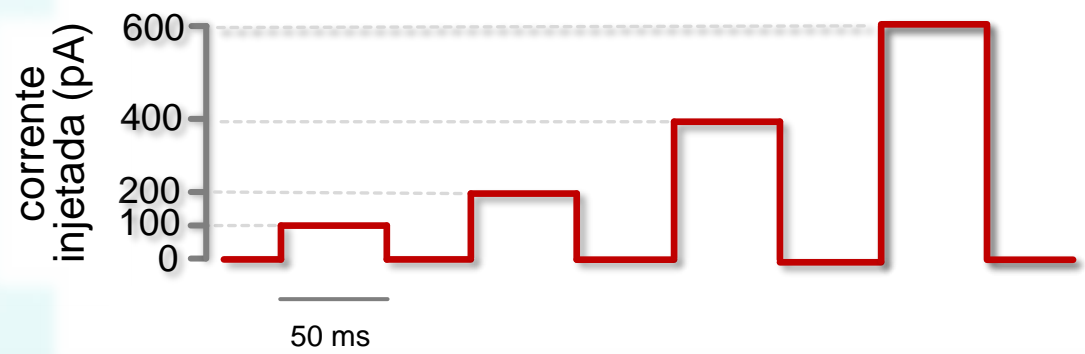
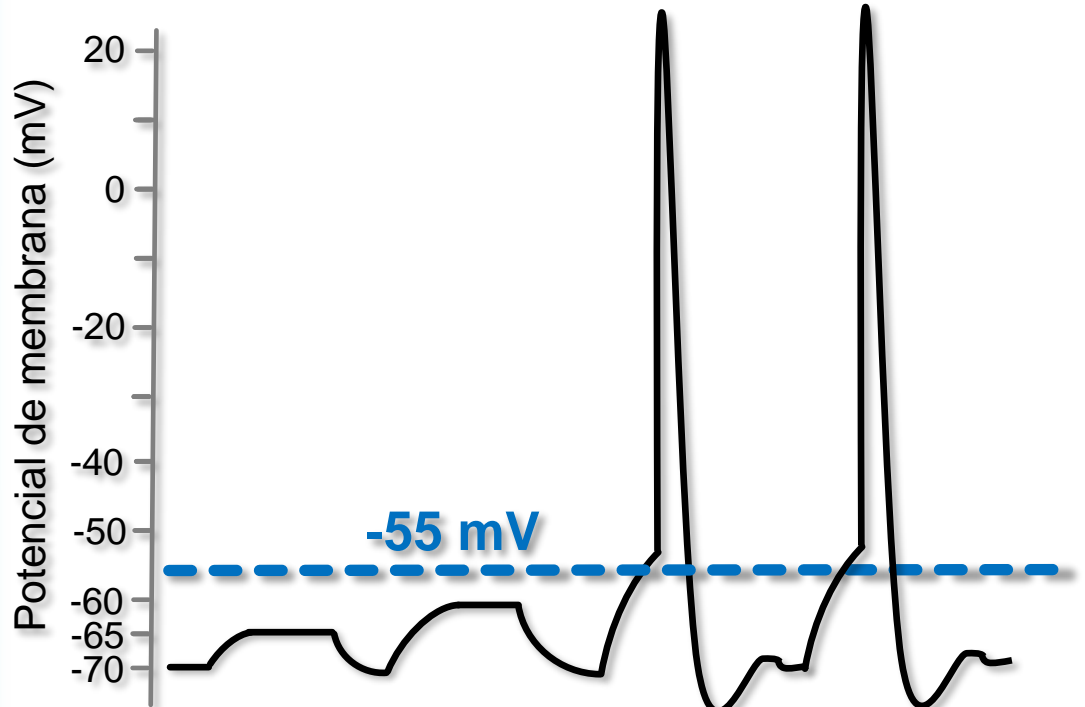
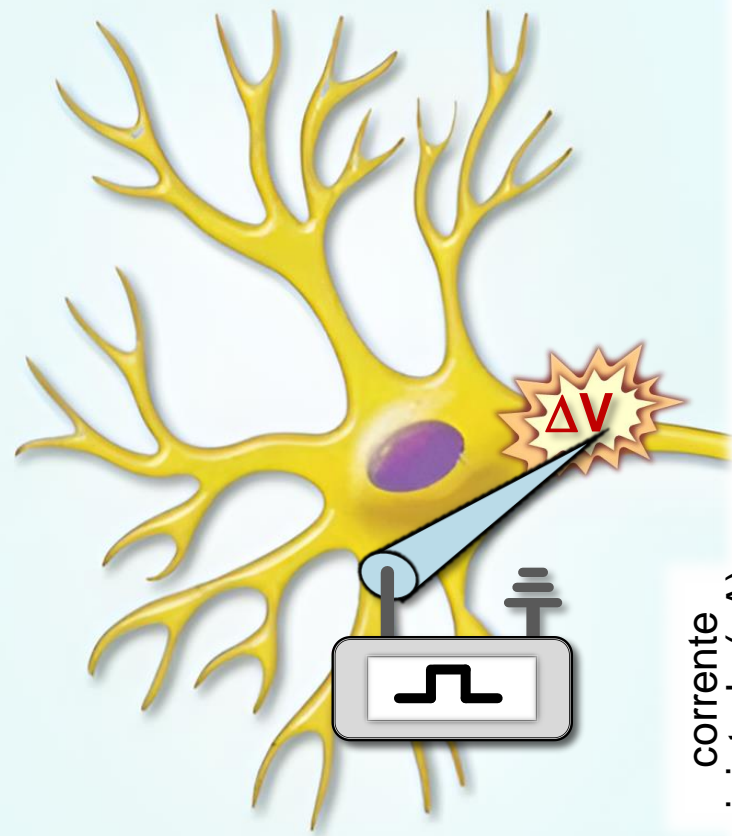


Se a condução eletrotônica fosse o único tipo de condução o impulso nunca chegaria no terminal do axônio.

Potencial de ação



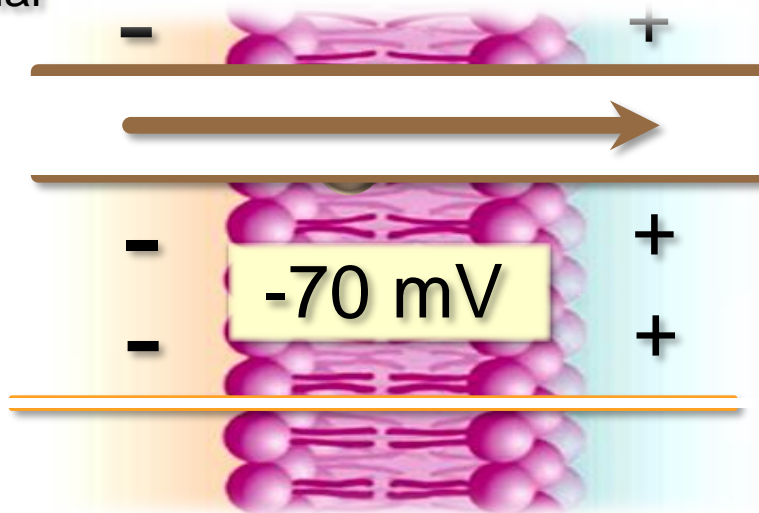
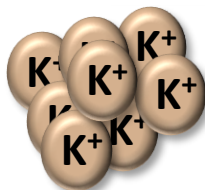
Potencial de ação



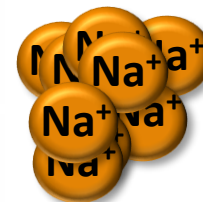
Intracelular

Extracelular

$$E_k = -80 \text{ mV}$$



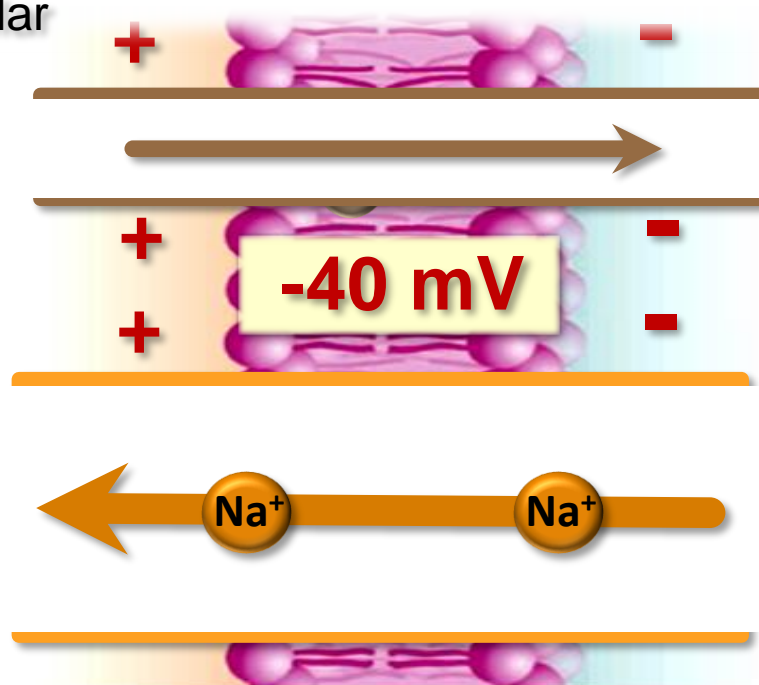
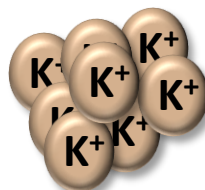
$$E_{Na} = +62 \text{ mV}$$



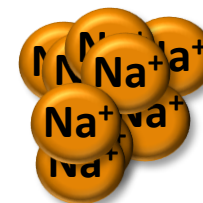
Intracelular

Extracelular

$$E_k = -80 \text{ mV}$$

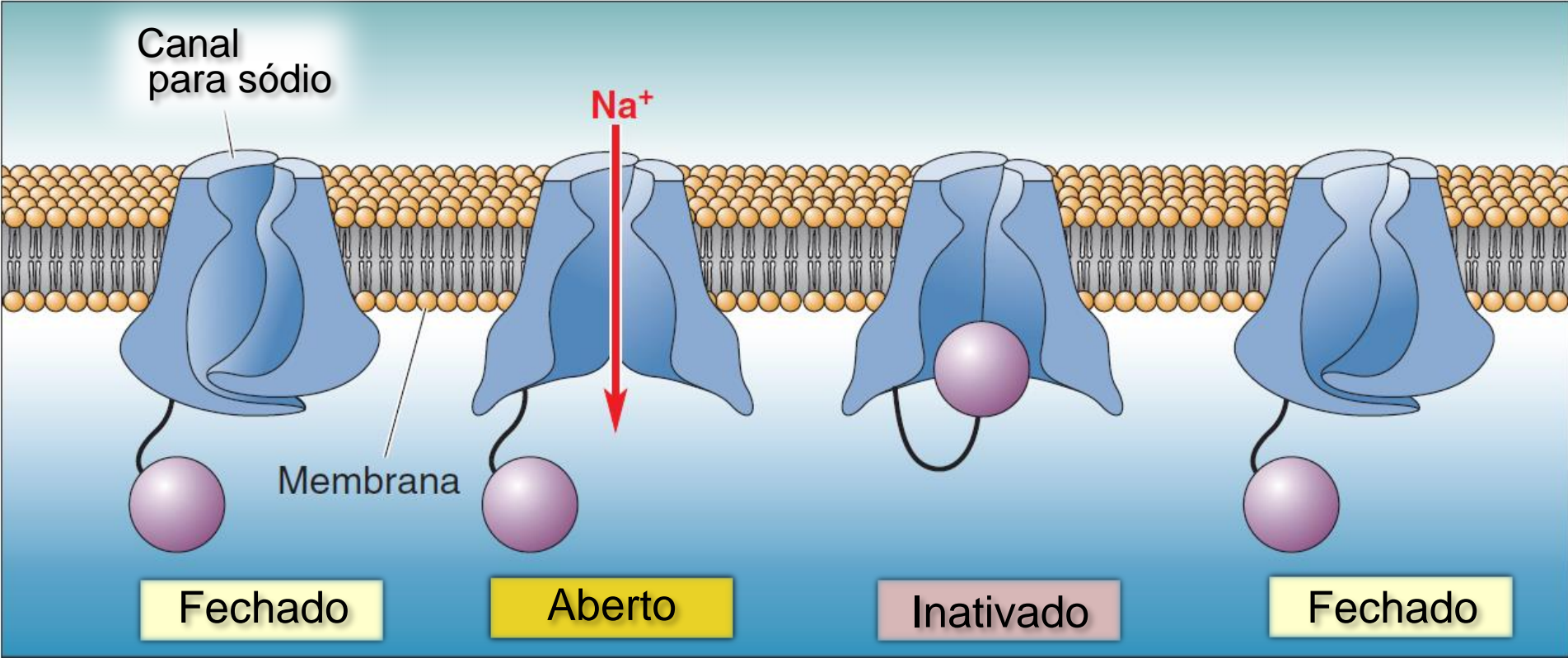
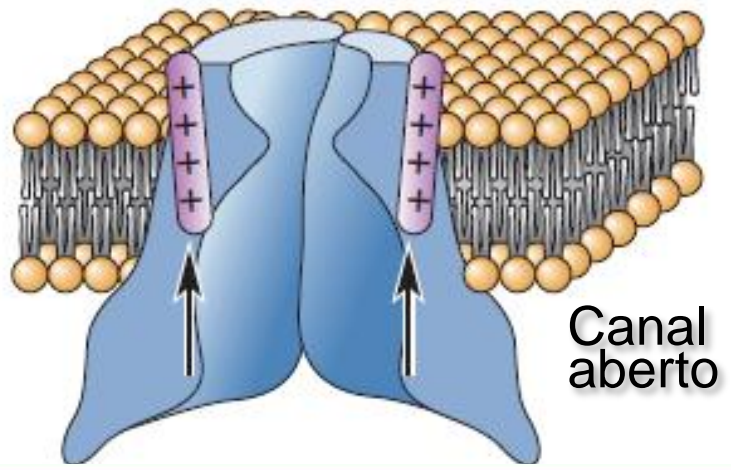
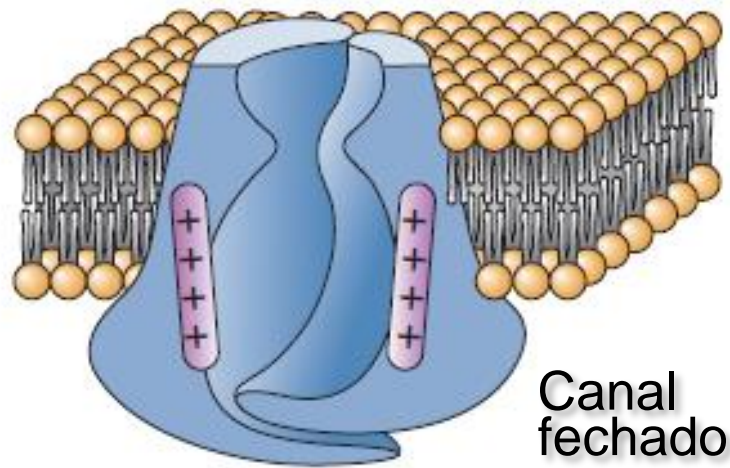


$$E_{Na} = +62 \text{ mV}$$

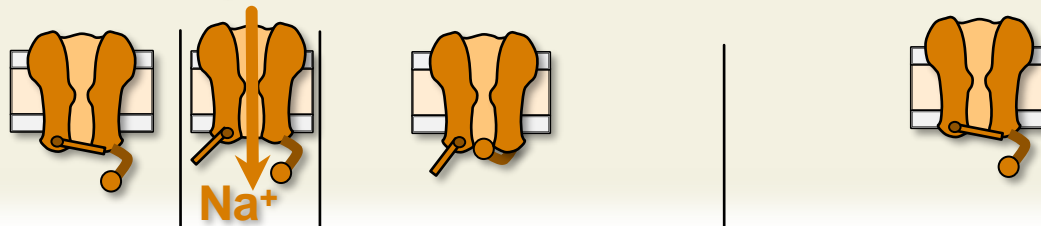


$V_m = -70 \text{ mV}$

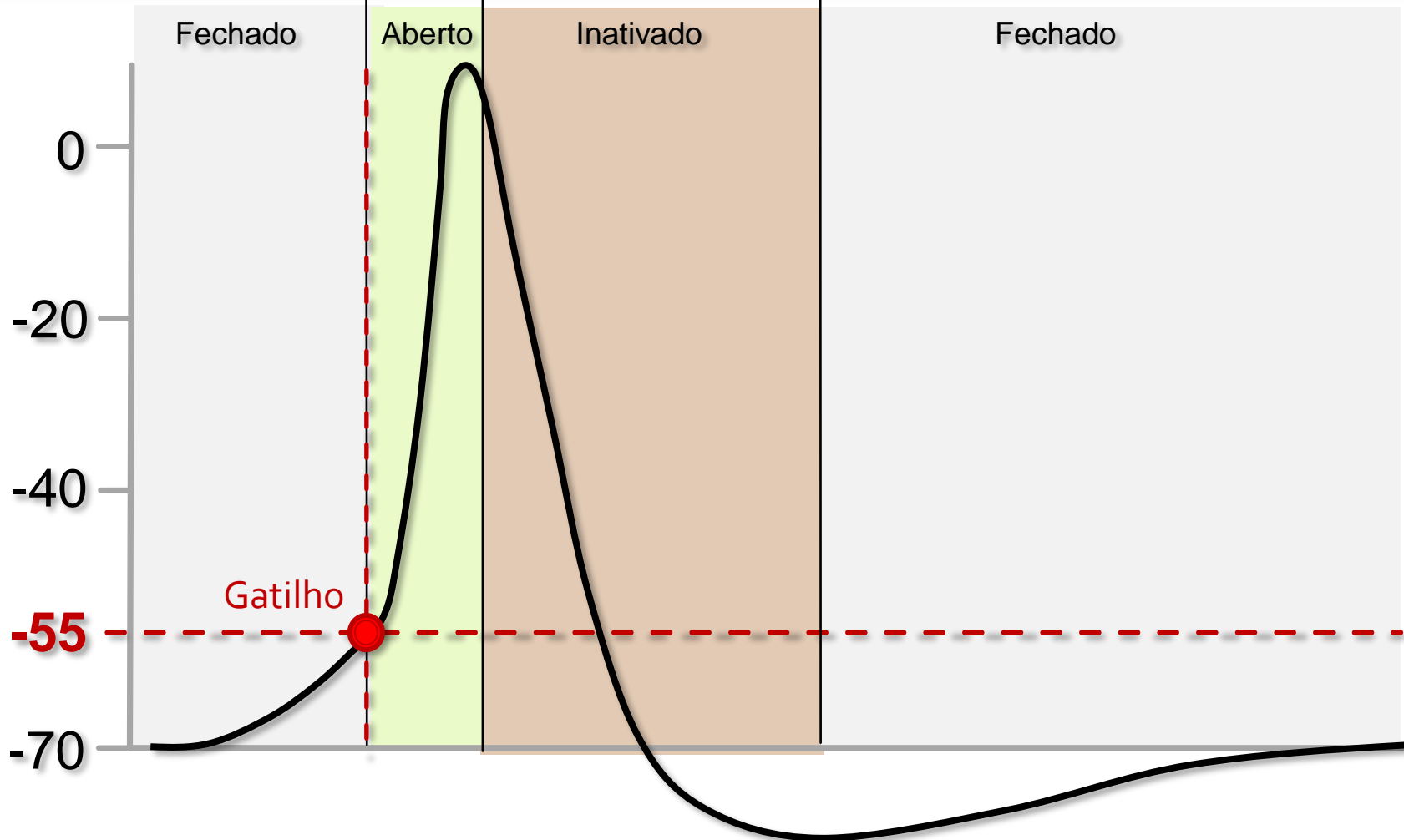
$V_m = -40 \text{ mV}$



Corrente Na^+ dependente da
voltagem que entra na célula



Potencial de membrana (mV)



Corrente K^+ dependente da voltagem que sai da célula

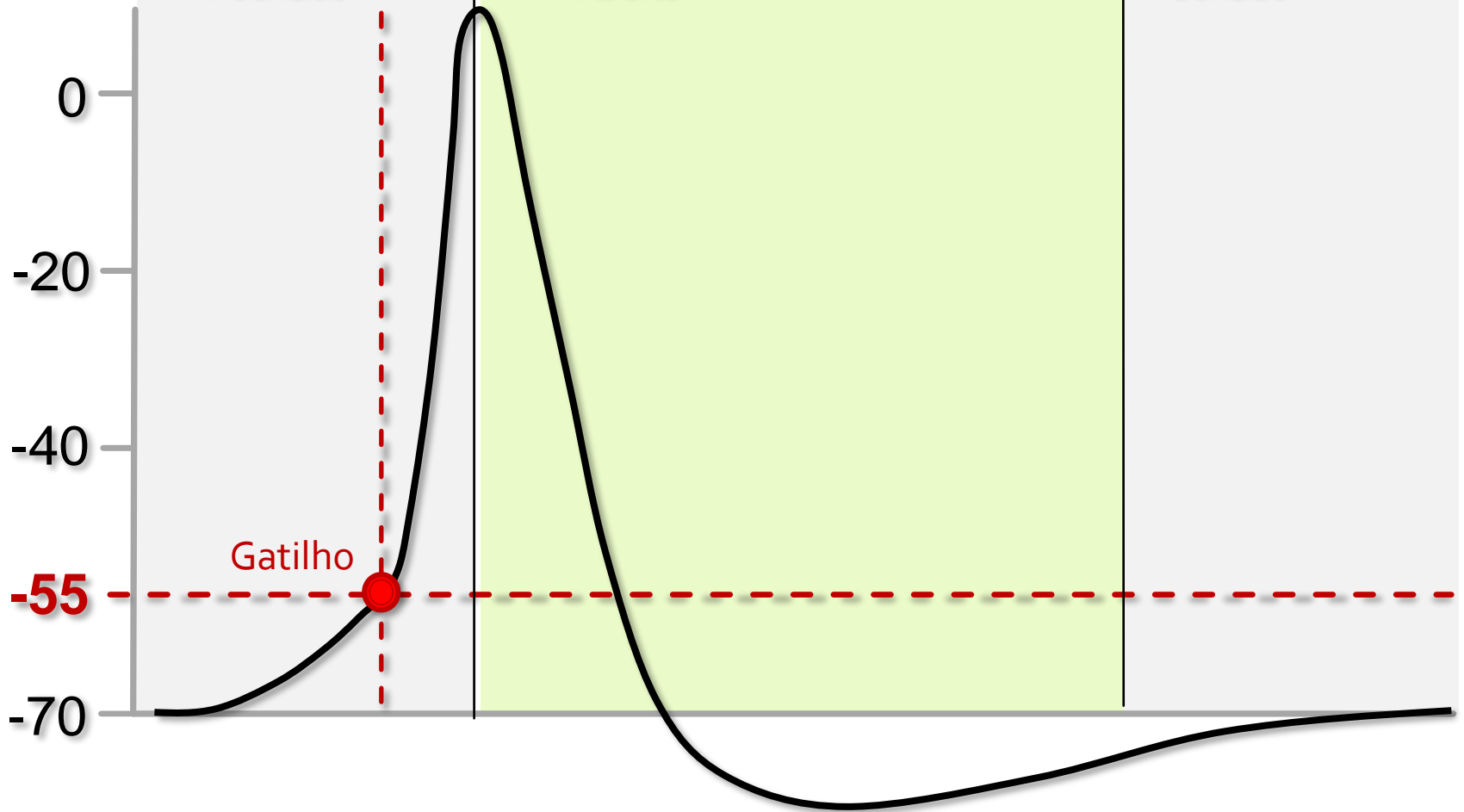


Fechado

Aberto

Fechado

Potencial de membrana (mV)



0

-20

-40

-55

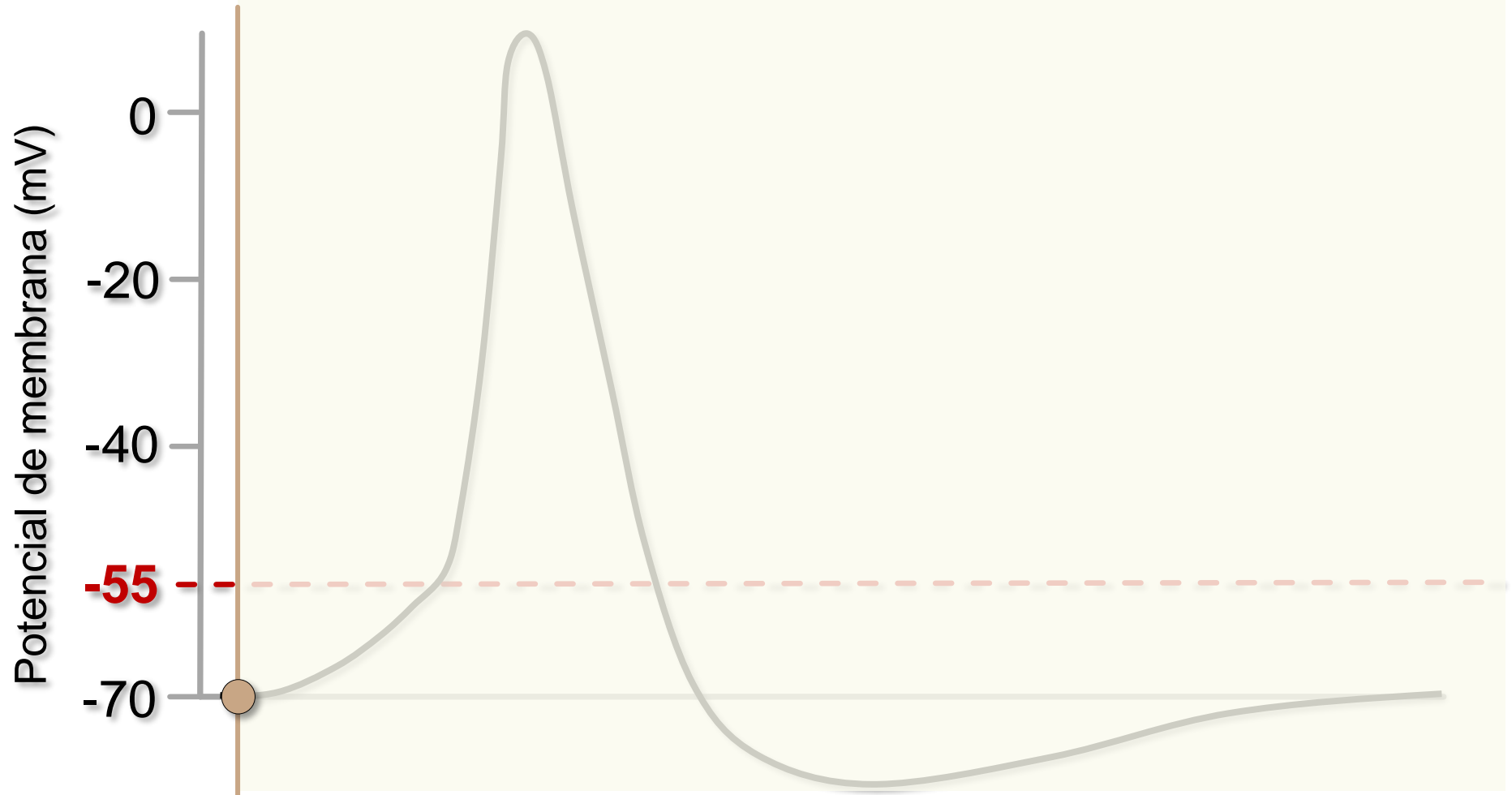
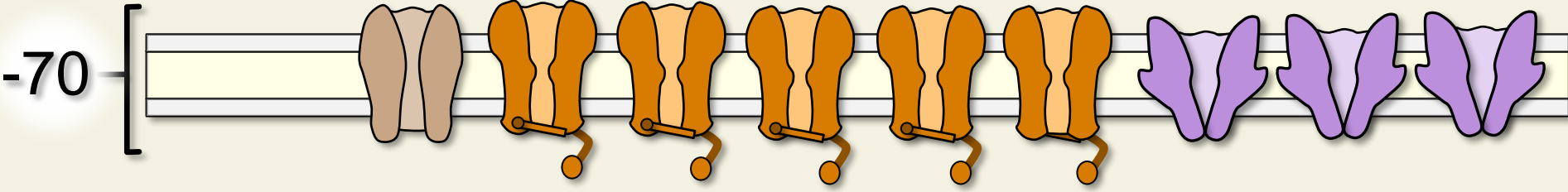
-70

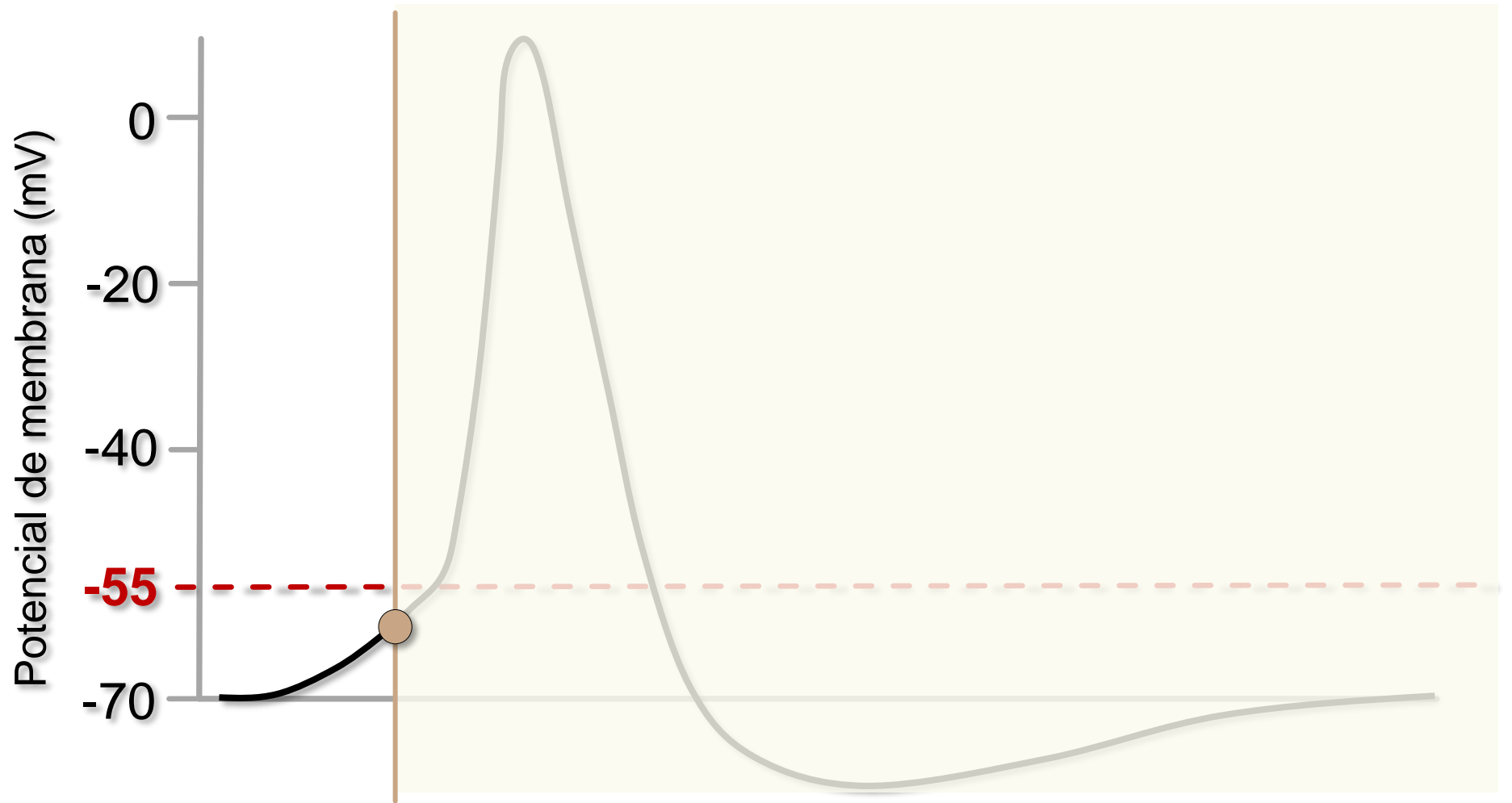
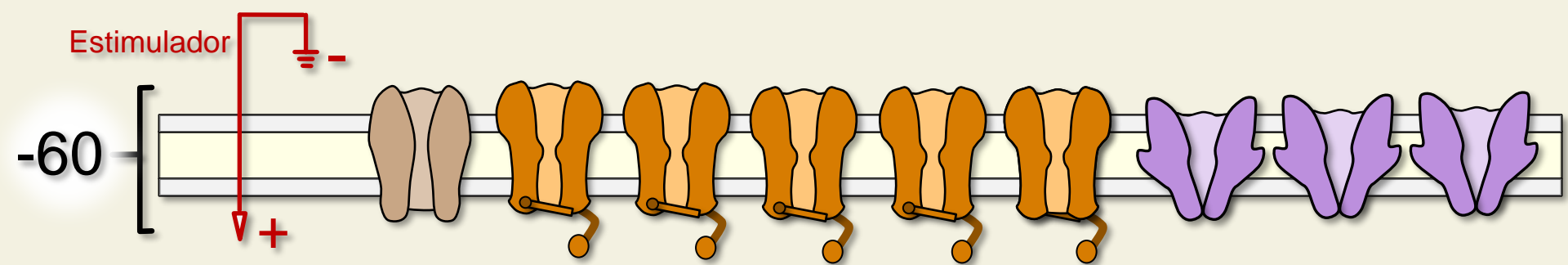
Gatilho

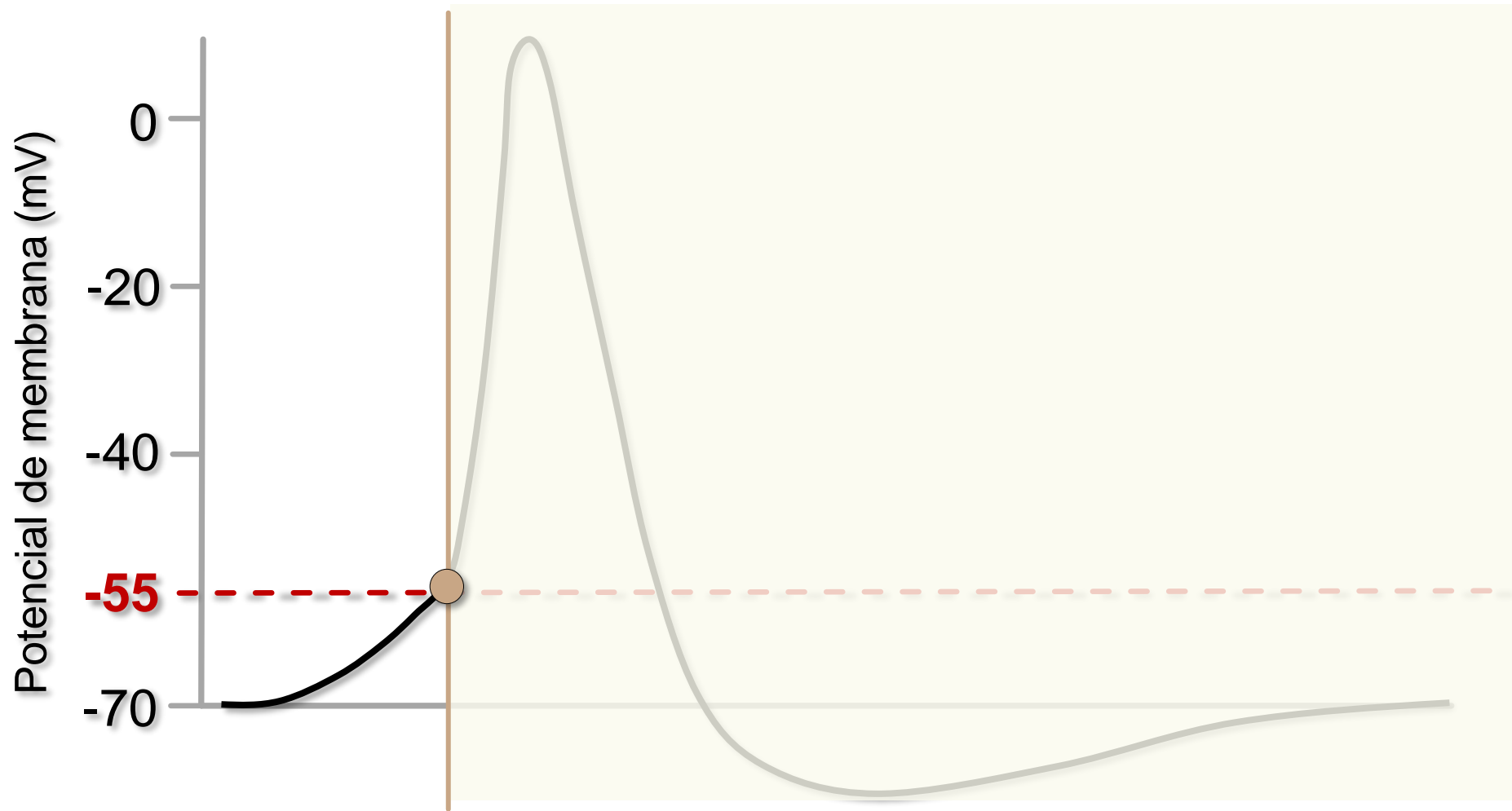
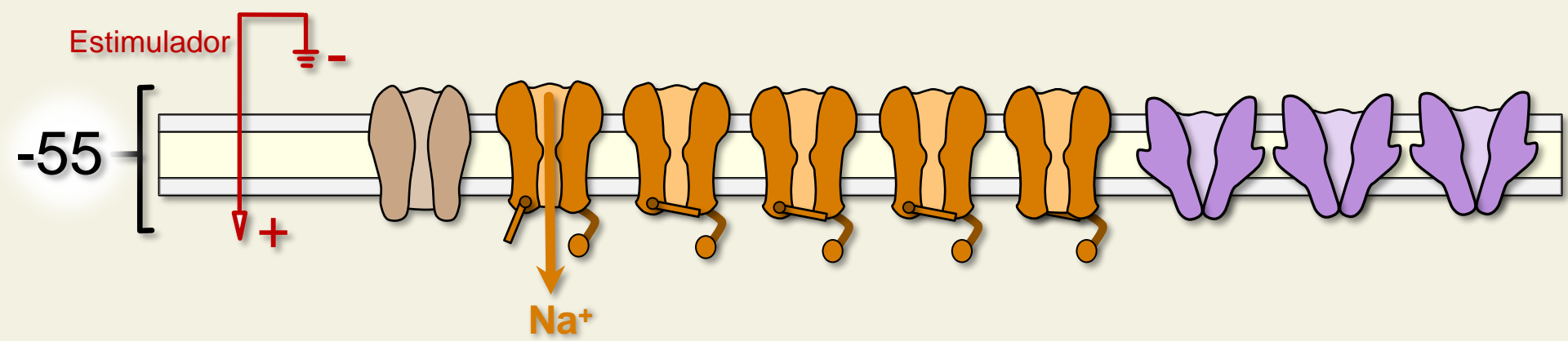
Canais K⁺ passivos

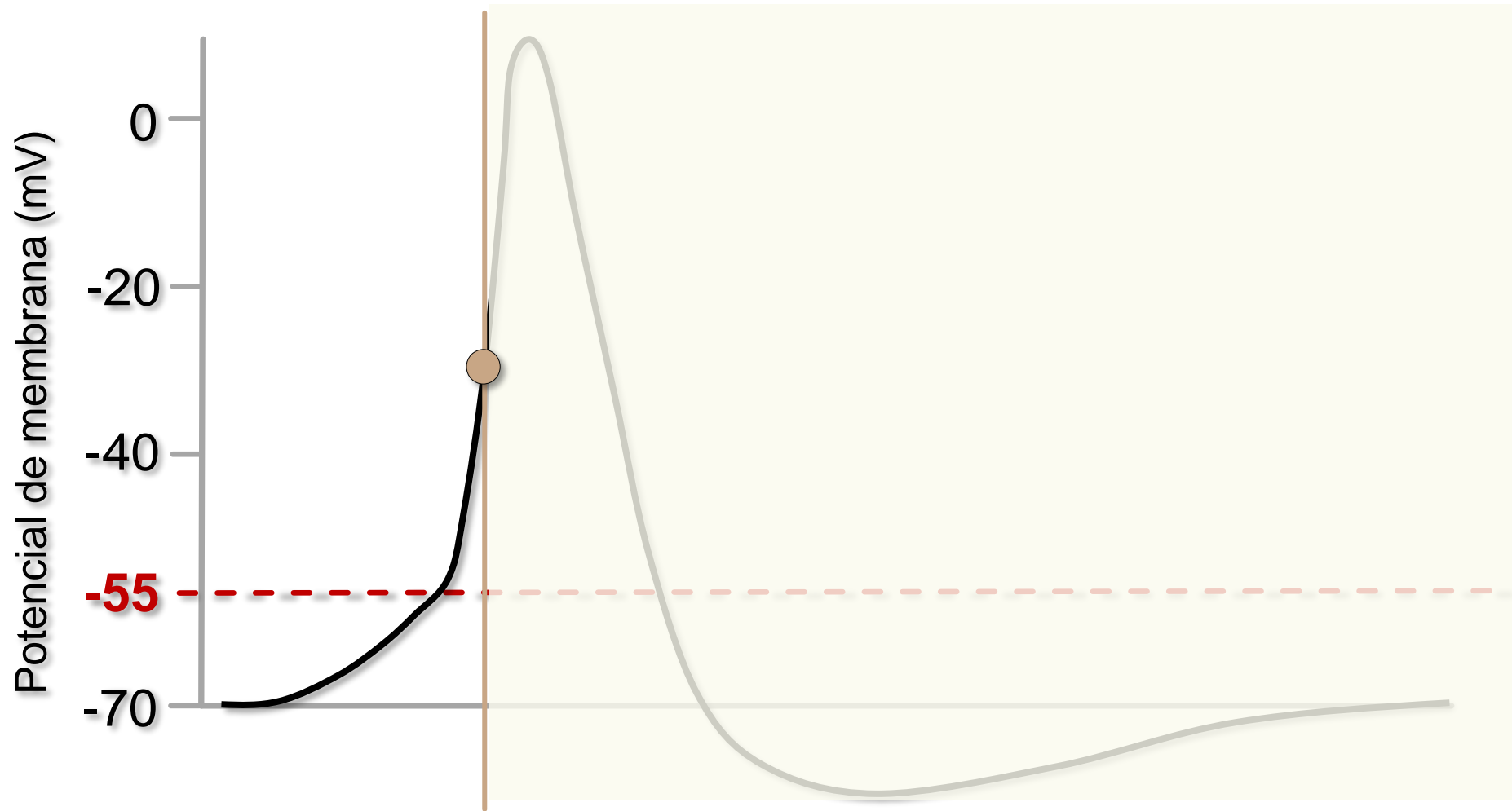
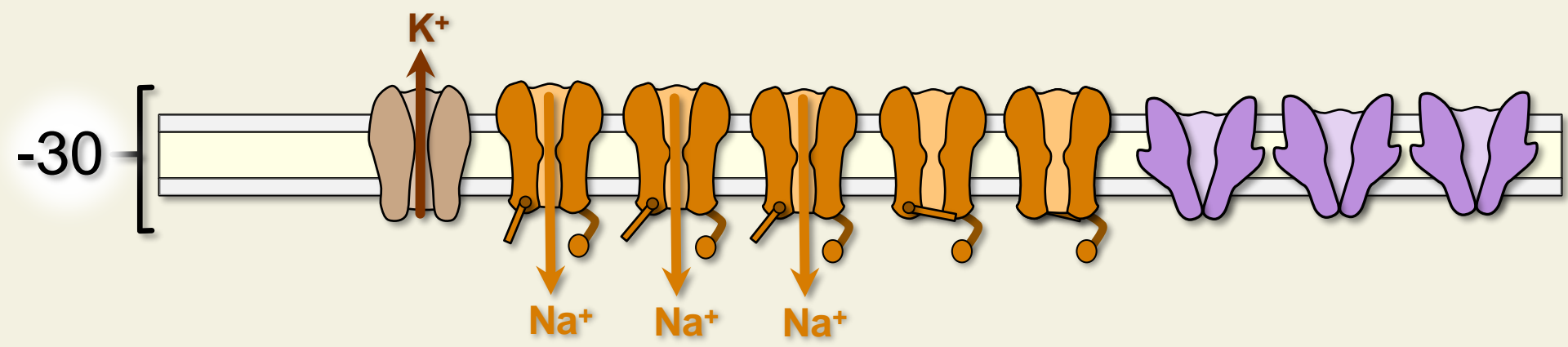
Canais Na⁺ dependentem da voltagem

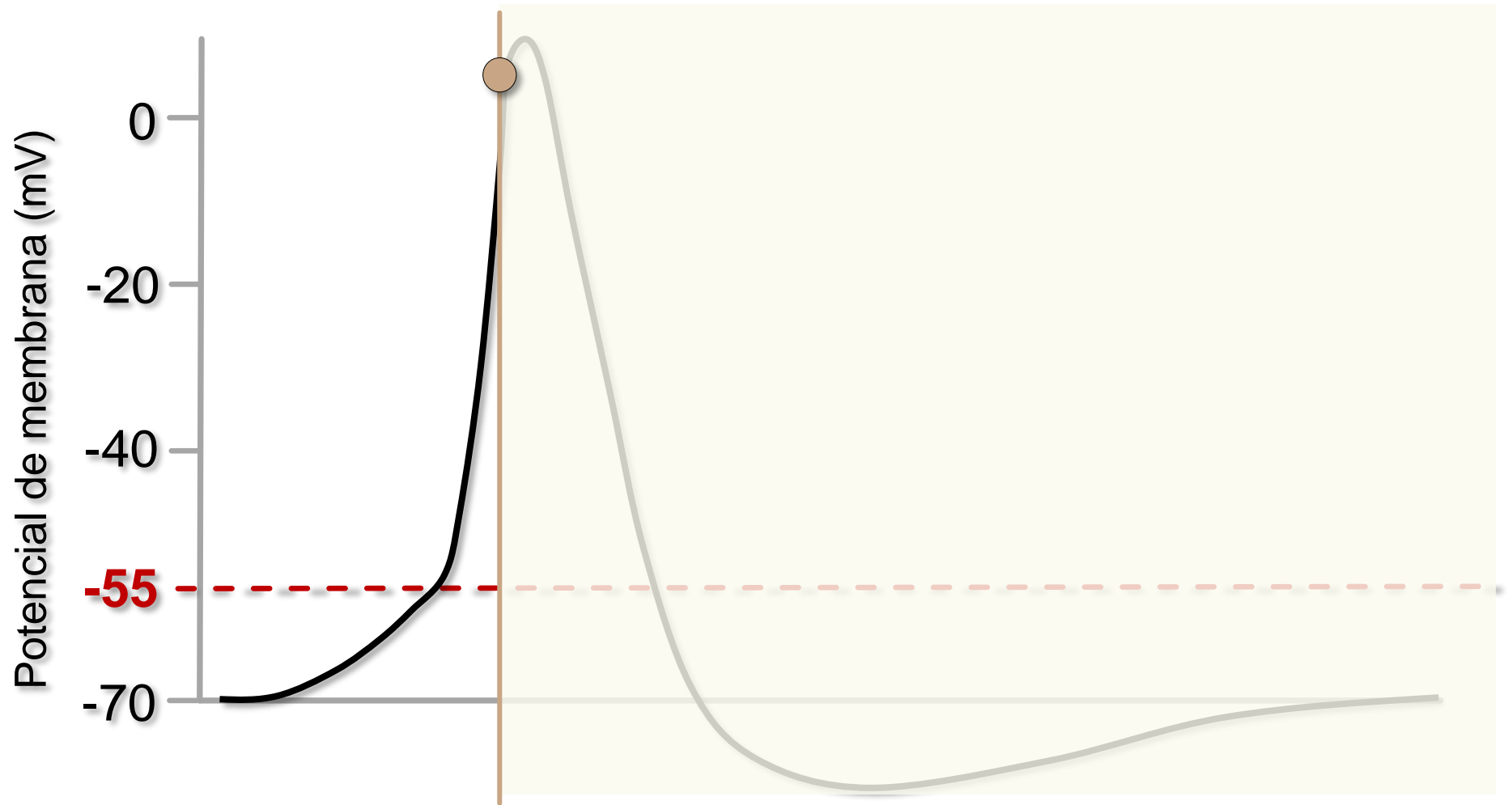
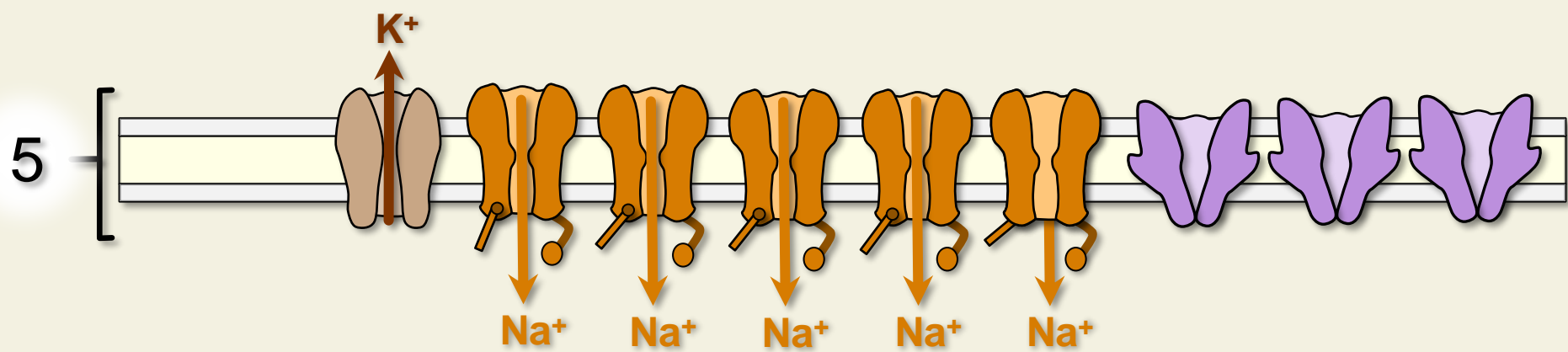
Canais K⁺ dependentem da voltagem

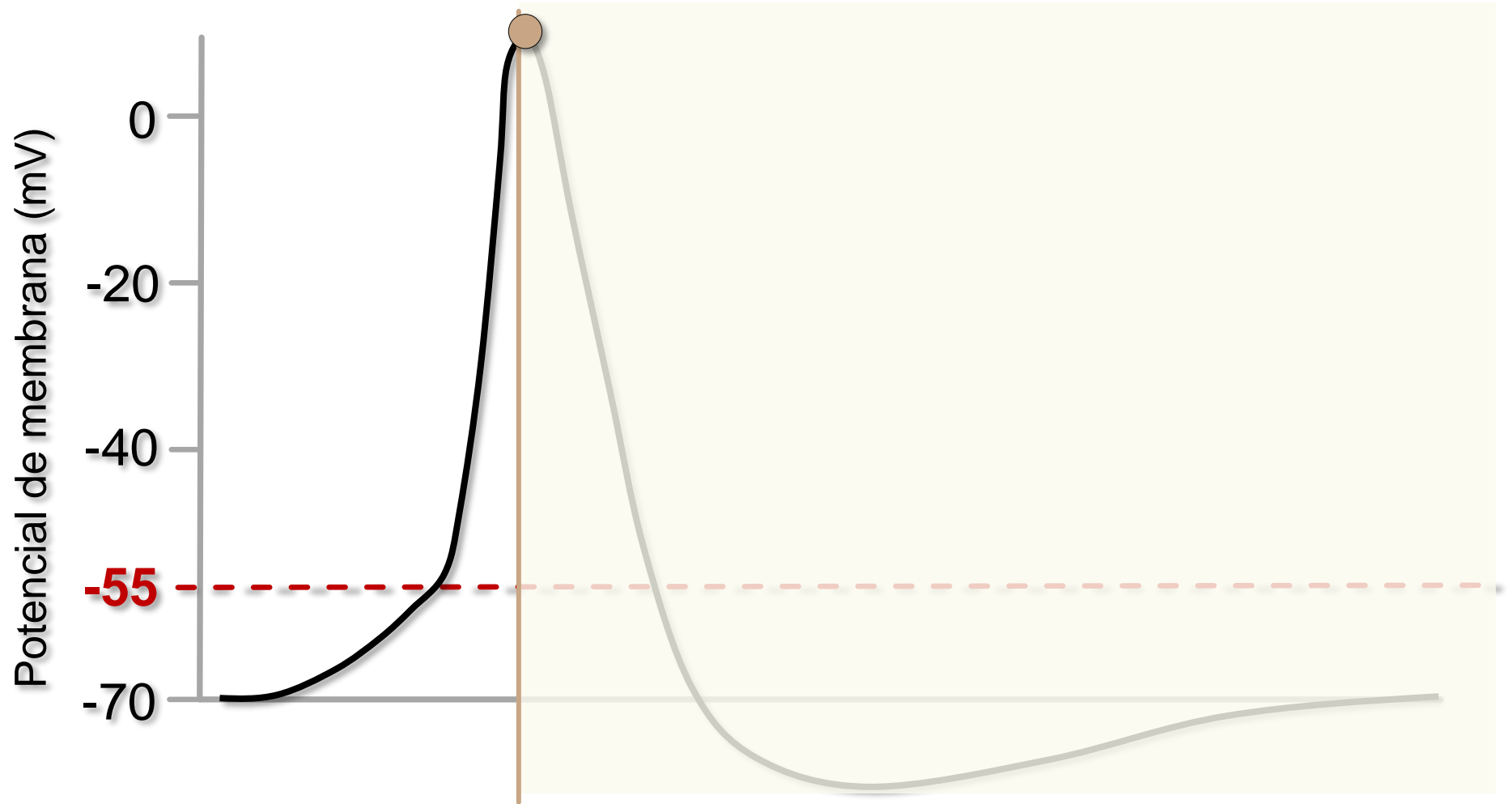
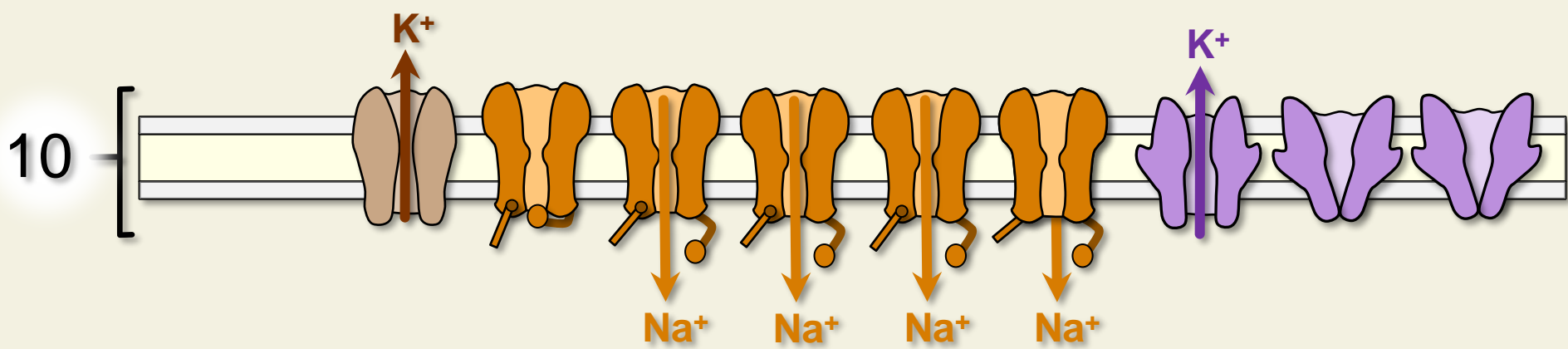


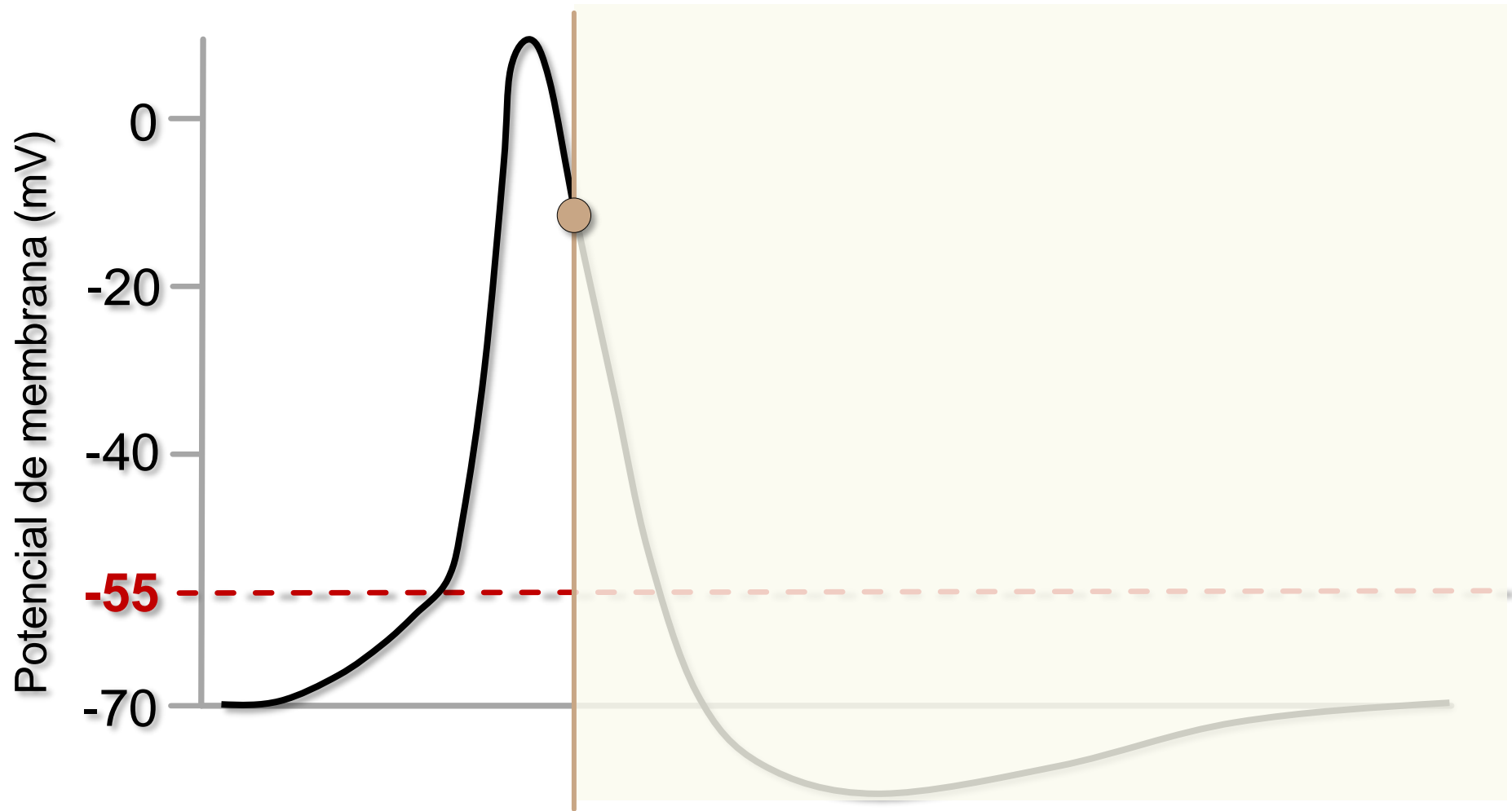
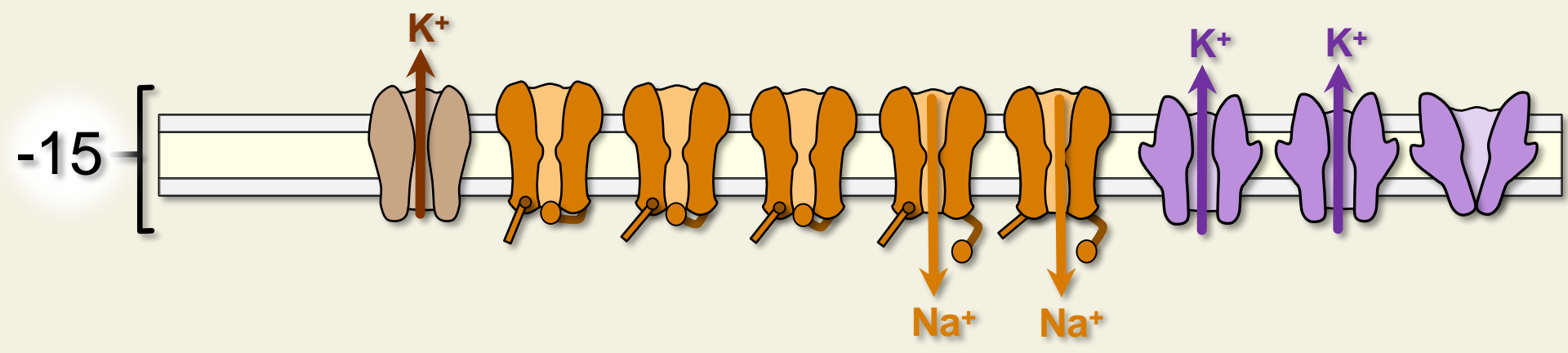


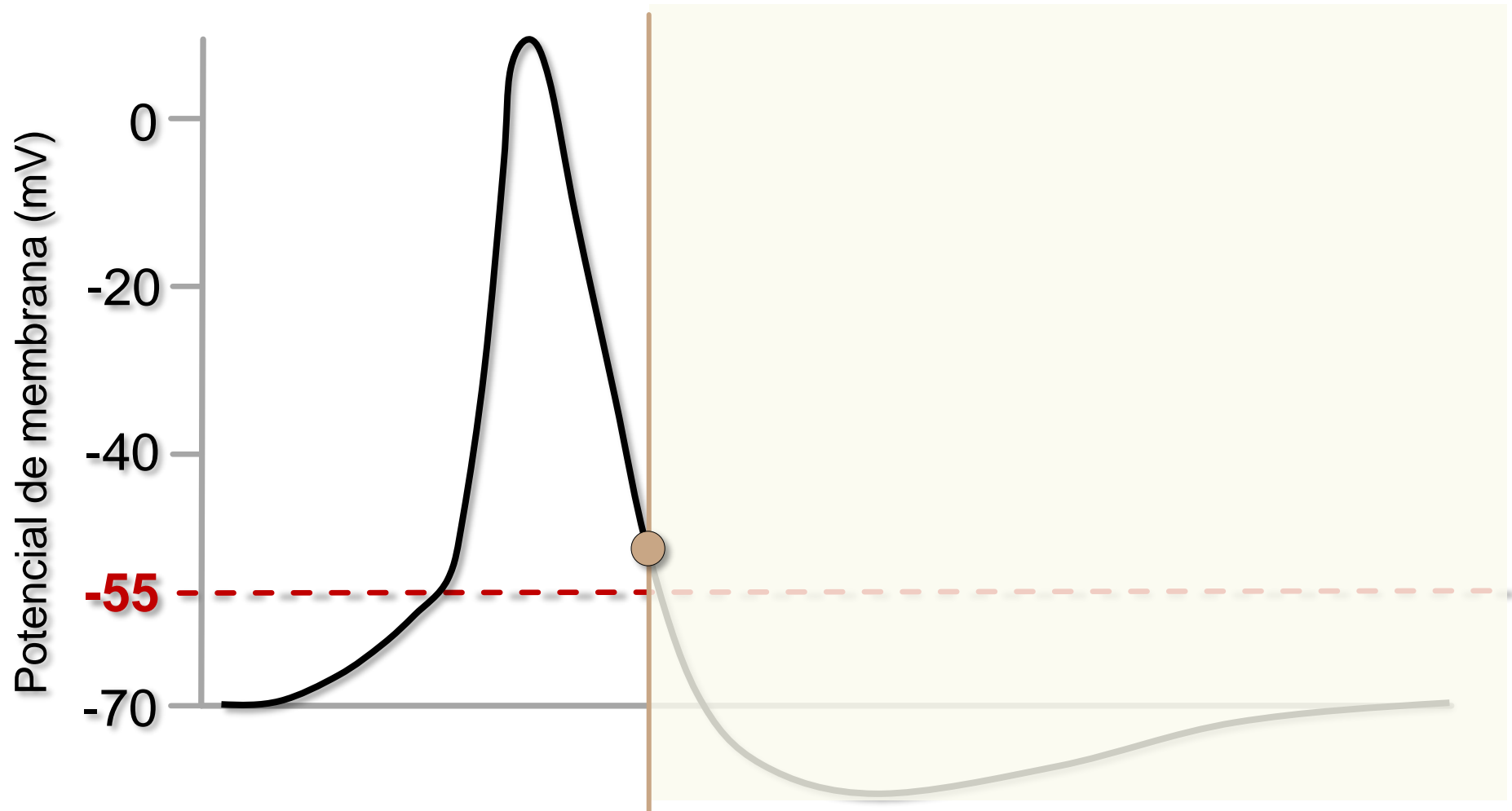
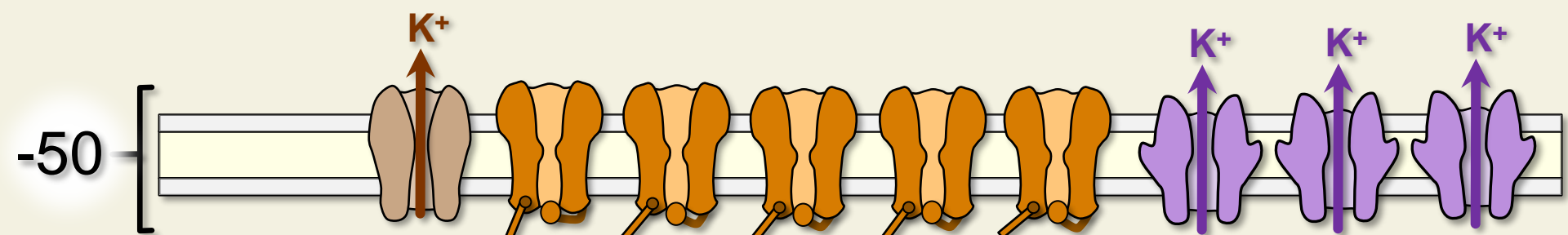


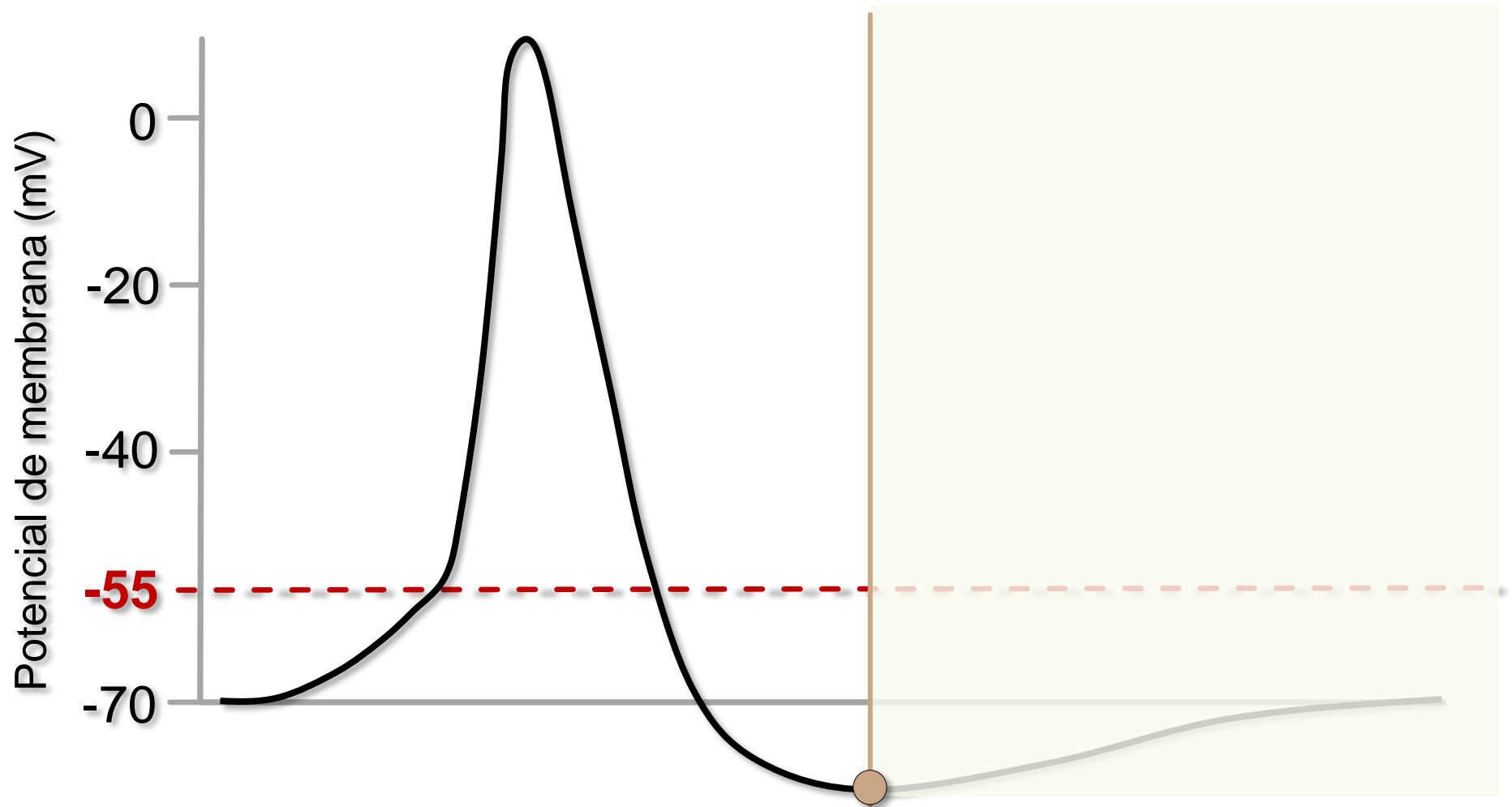
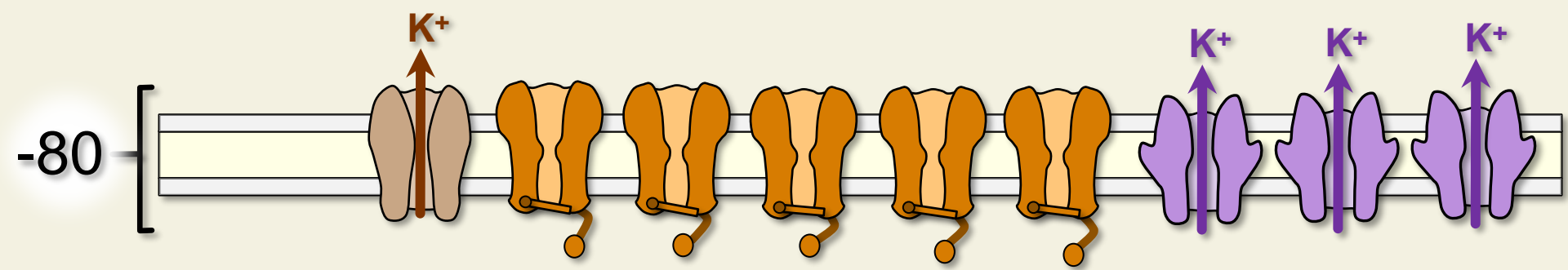


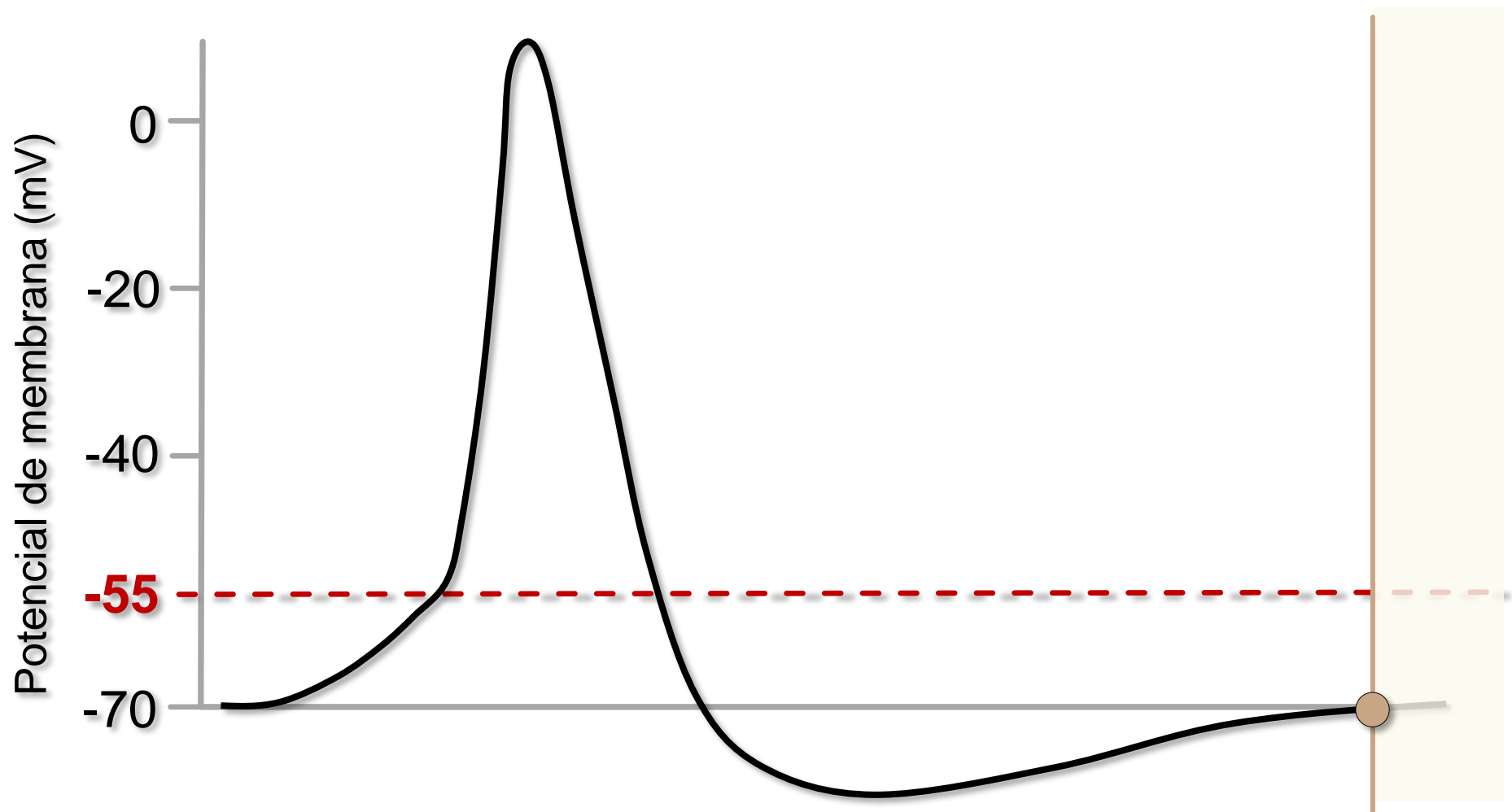
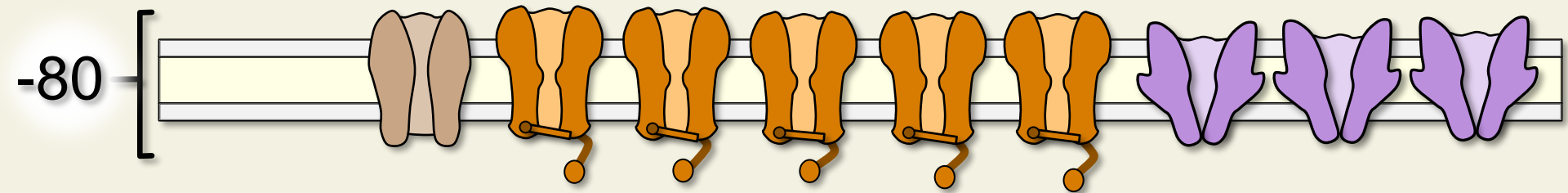






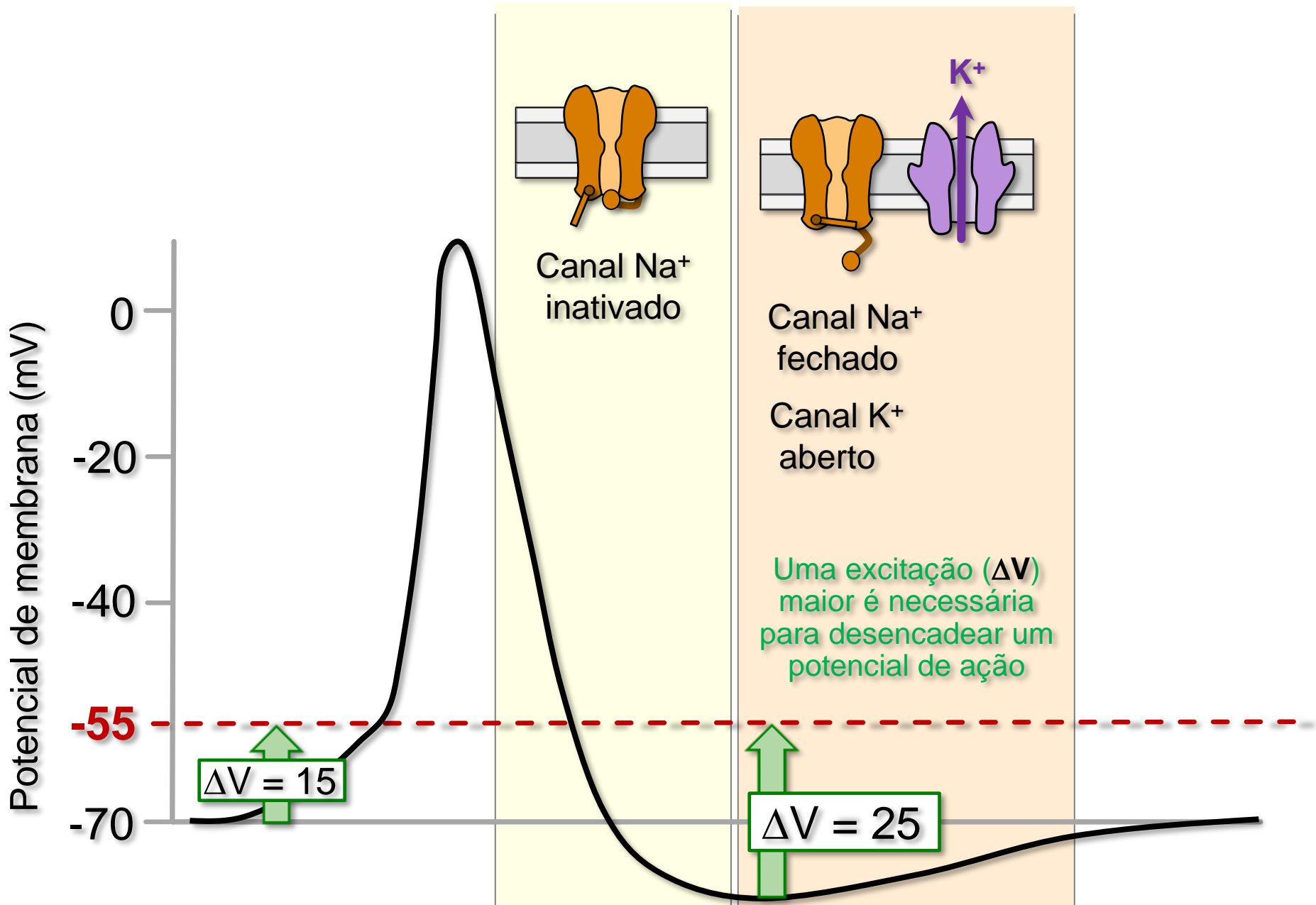






Período refratário absoluto

Período refratário relativo



Condução do potencial de ação

