



Trasnporte ativo

Medicina FMRP 2015
Prof. Ricardo M. Leão

As concentrações iônicas são diferentes dentro e fora da célula

íon	$[\text{íon}]_0$ (mM)	$[\text{íon}]_I$ (mM)
Na^+	145	15
Cl^-	100	5
K^+	4,5	150
Ca^{++}	1,8	0,0001

Como pode isso?



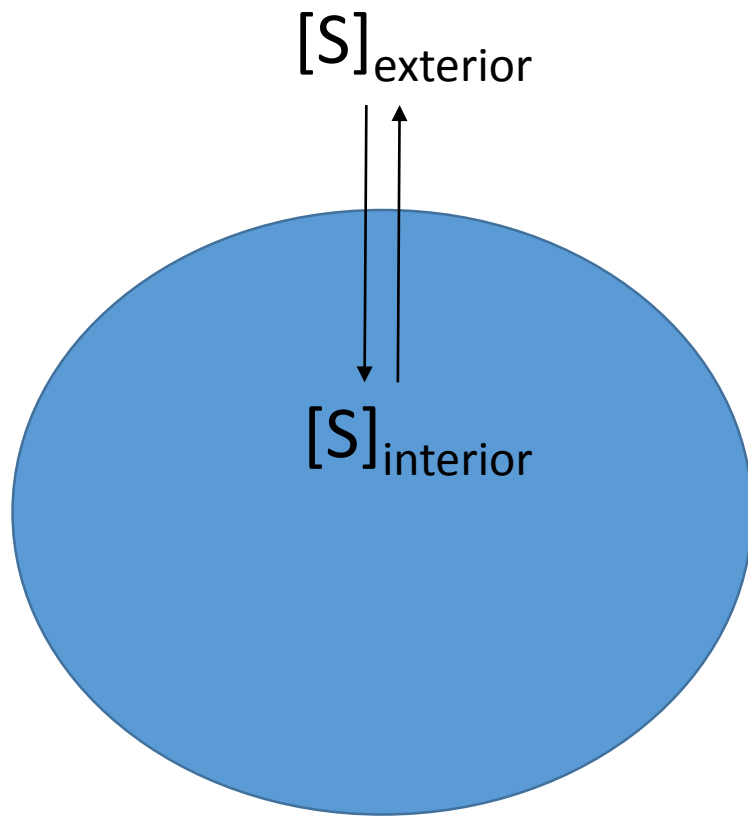
Podemos entender concentração como Energia Livre Potencial Química (μ)

O gradiente de energia potencial química ($\Delta\mu$) origina a força química que gera o fluxo (J) de moléculas S

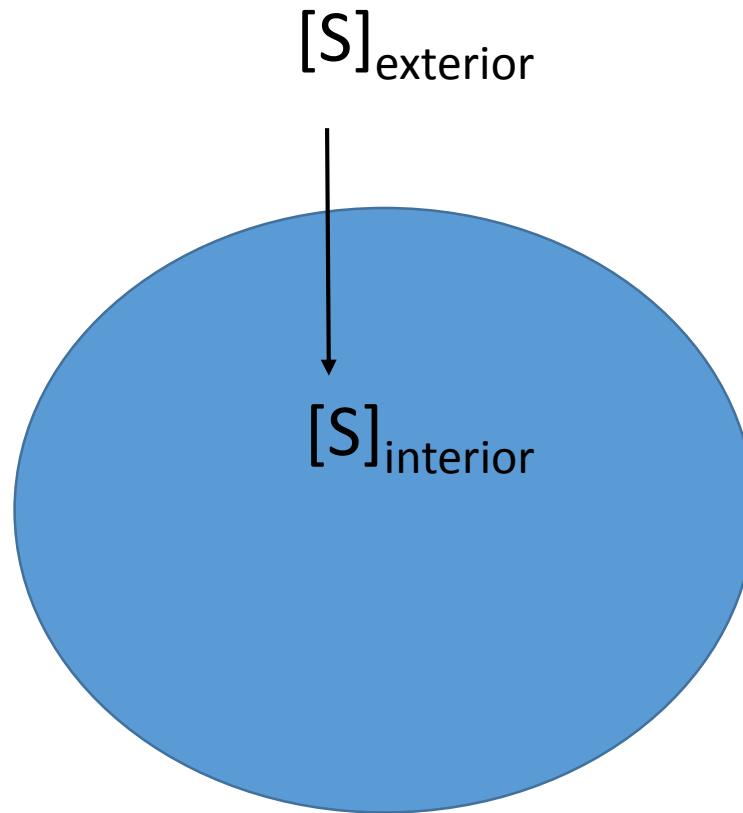
Energia potencial química = μ

$$\mu_S = \mu_S^0 + RT \ln[S]$$

$$\Delta\mu_S = \mu_{S(\textit{interior})} - \mu_{S(\textit{exterior})} = RT \ln \left(\frac{[S]_{\textit{interior}}}{[S]_{\textit{exterior}}} \right)$$

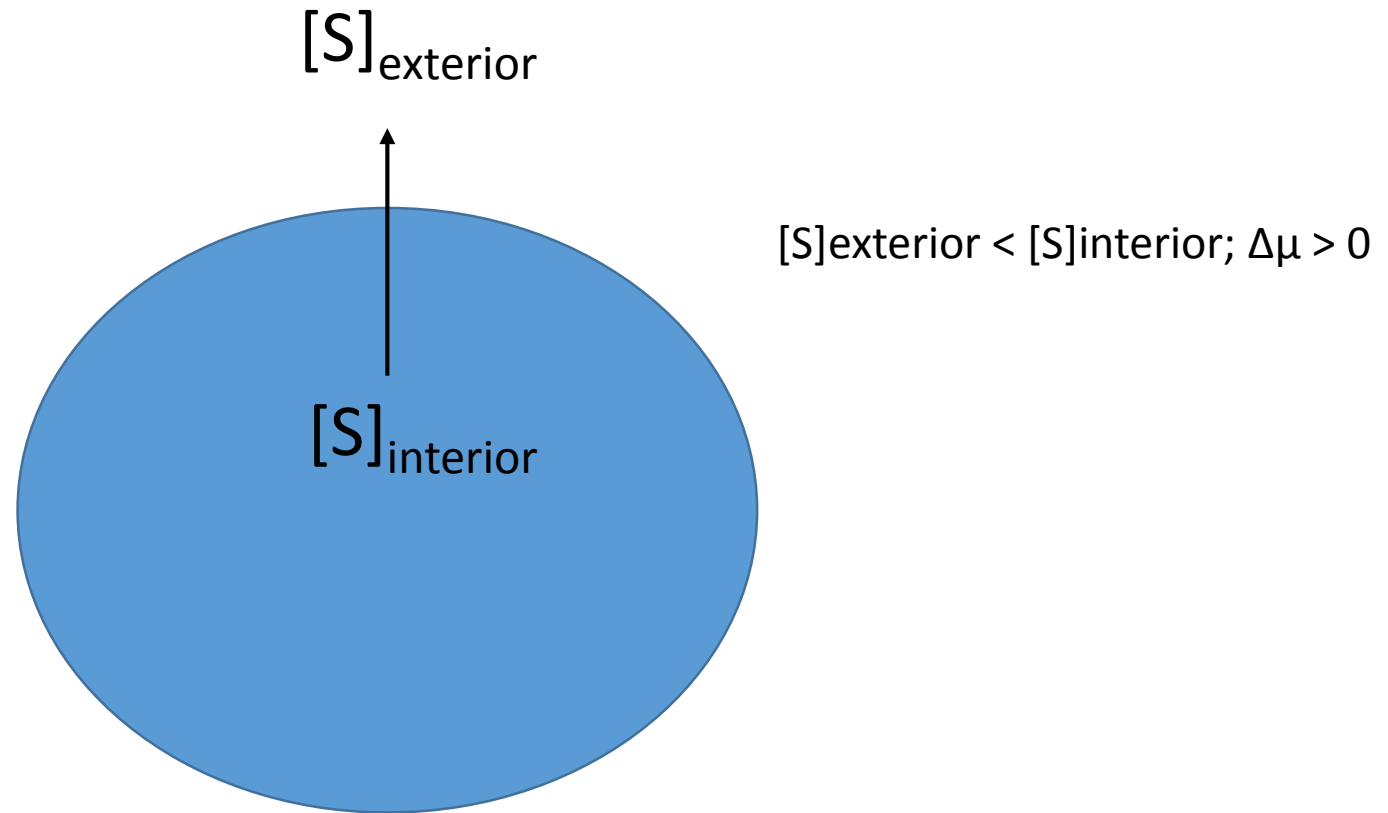


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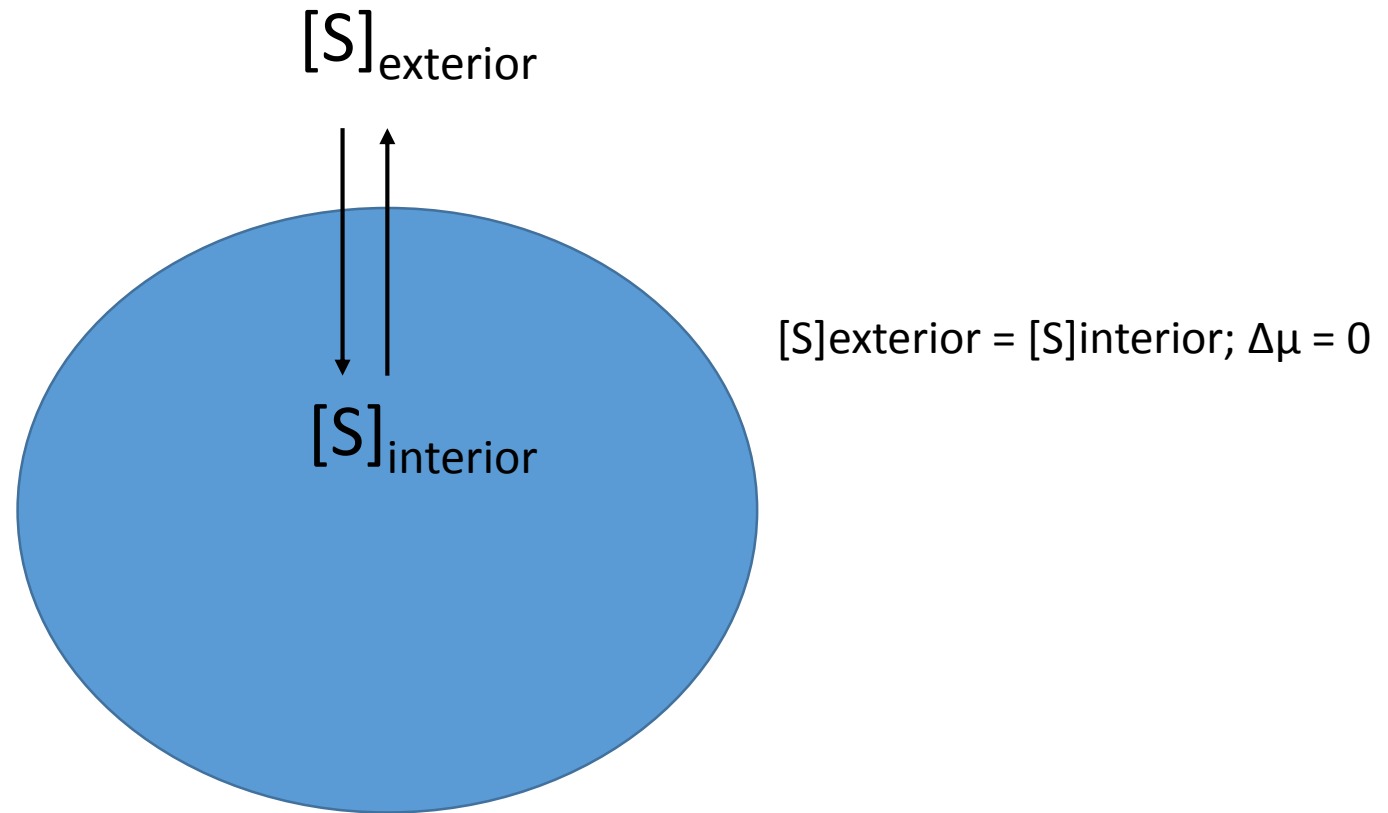


$[S]_{\textit{exterior}} > [S]_{\textit{interior}}; \Delta\mu < 0$

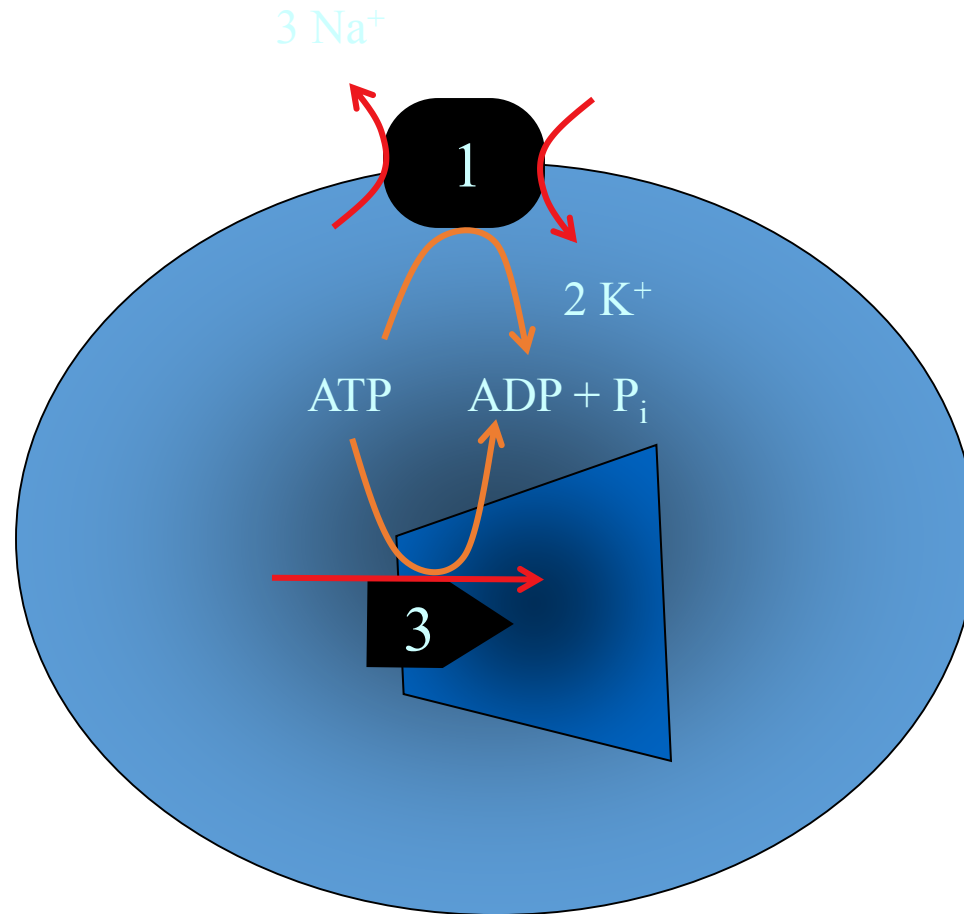
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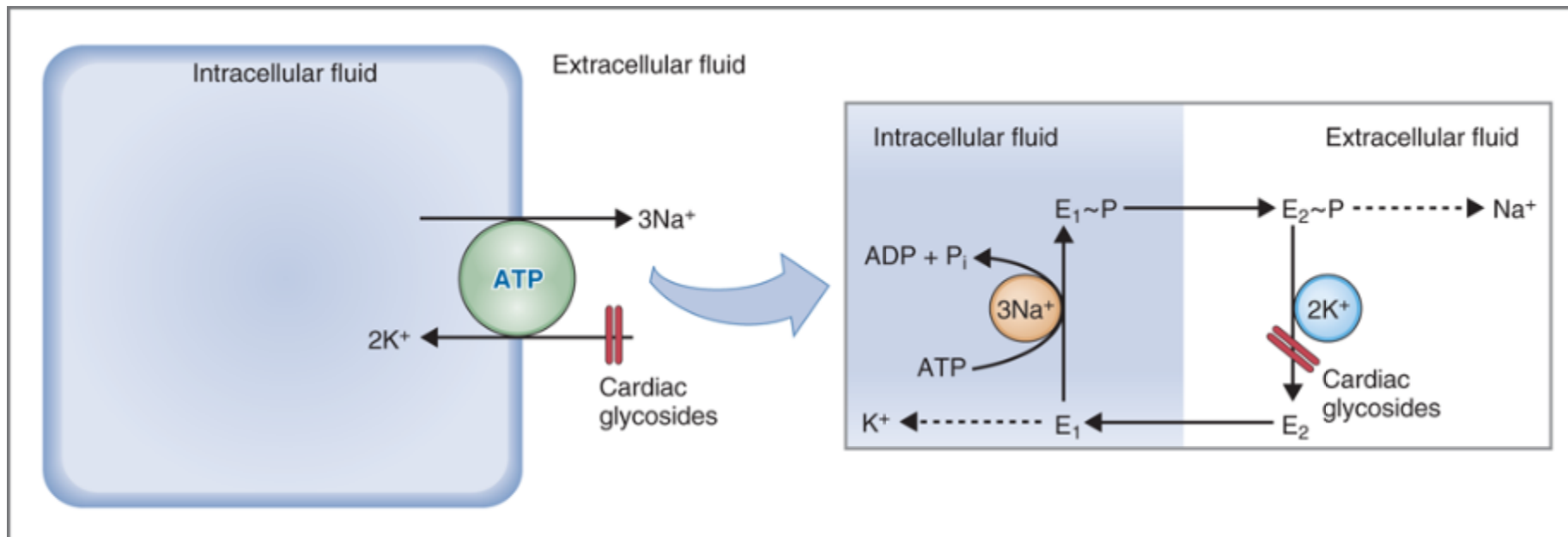
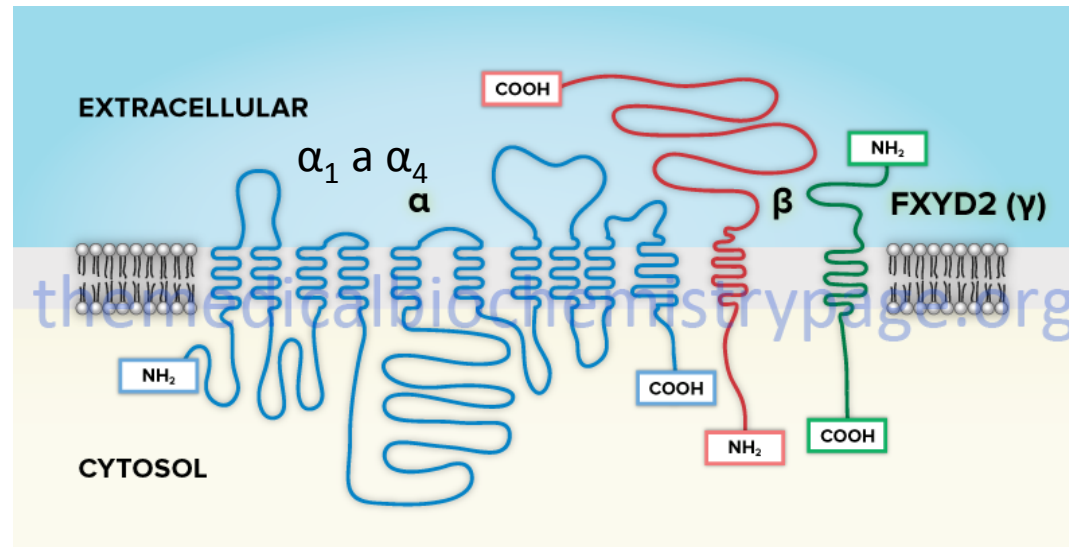
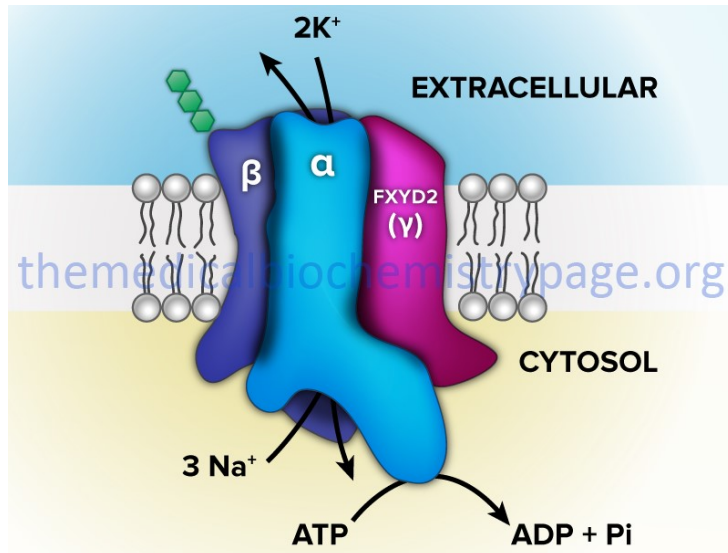
Os íons são segregados por transportadores presentes na membrana que realizam **transporte ativo primário**



1 - Na/K ATPase

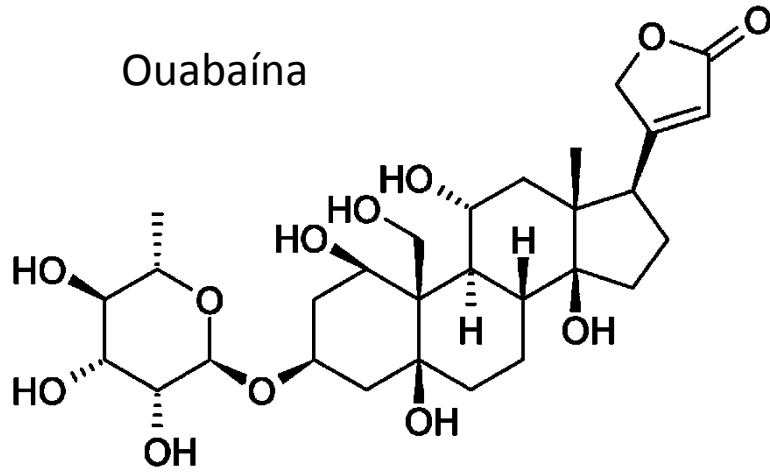
3 – Ca-ATPase reticular

A Na/K-ATPase cria o gradiente de sódio e potássio através da membrana

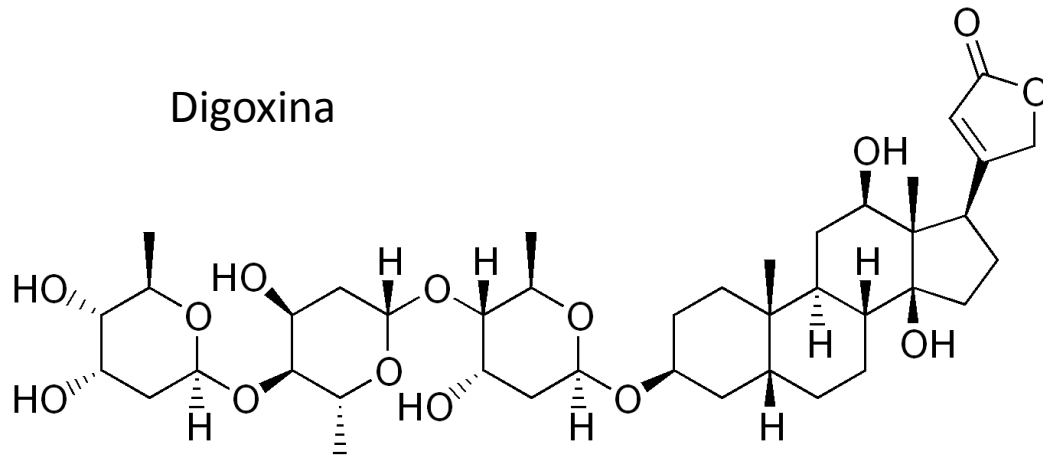


Digitálicos cardíacos inibem a Na/K-ATPase

Ouabaína



Digoxina



Existem evidências que a ouabaína seja um hormônio esteroide

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THE LANCET

543

EDITORIALS

**Welcome to ouabain—a new
steroid hormone**

expanded dogs¹³ goes back 50 years—findings that were further strengthened by parabiotic studies of volume-expanded rats.¹⁴ Reports that de Wardener's natriuretic factor¹⁵ was also an Na-K-ATPase inhibitor¹⁶ spawned an intensive search for a humoral agent with both pressor and natriuretic activity. Further stimulus to the quest was the finding that plasma from volume-expanded dogs contained an endogenous digitalis-like substance¹⁷ which was subsequently identified in human beings as well, especially in patients with hypertension associated with volume expansion.¹⁸⁻²⁰ In the hypotheses advanced²¹ to link these diverse findings the kidney was viewed as the culprit in not fully excreting a sodium load. The suggestion was that the resultant volume expansion was "sensed" (possibly by the hypothalamus), evoking an increase in plasma endogenous digitalis-like factor, which in turn promoted sodium excretion (by inhibiting renal tubular Na-K-ATPase) and raised vasomotor tone with an increase in blood pressure. Some researchers

Mas isso ainda é matéria controversa

Hypertension

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION



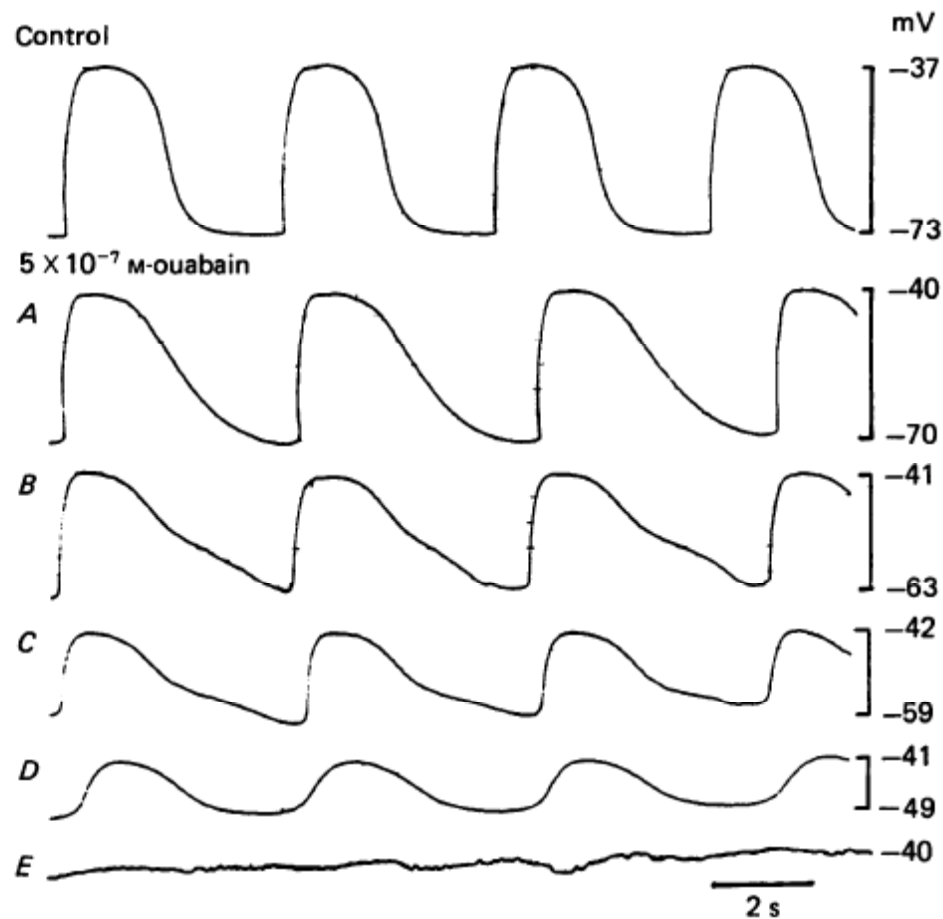
**American
Heart
Association®**

Endogenous Ouabain Is Not Ouabain

Lynley K. Lewis, Timothy G. Yandle, Philip J. Hilton, Berit P. Jensen, Evan J. Begg and M.
Gary Nicholls

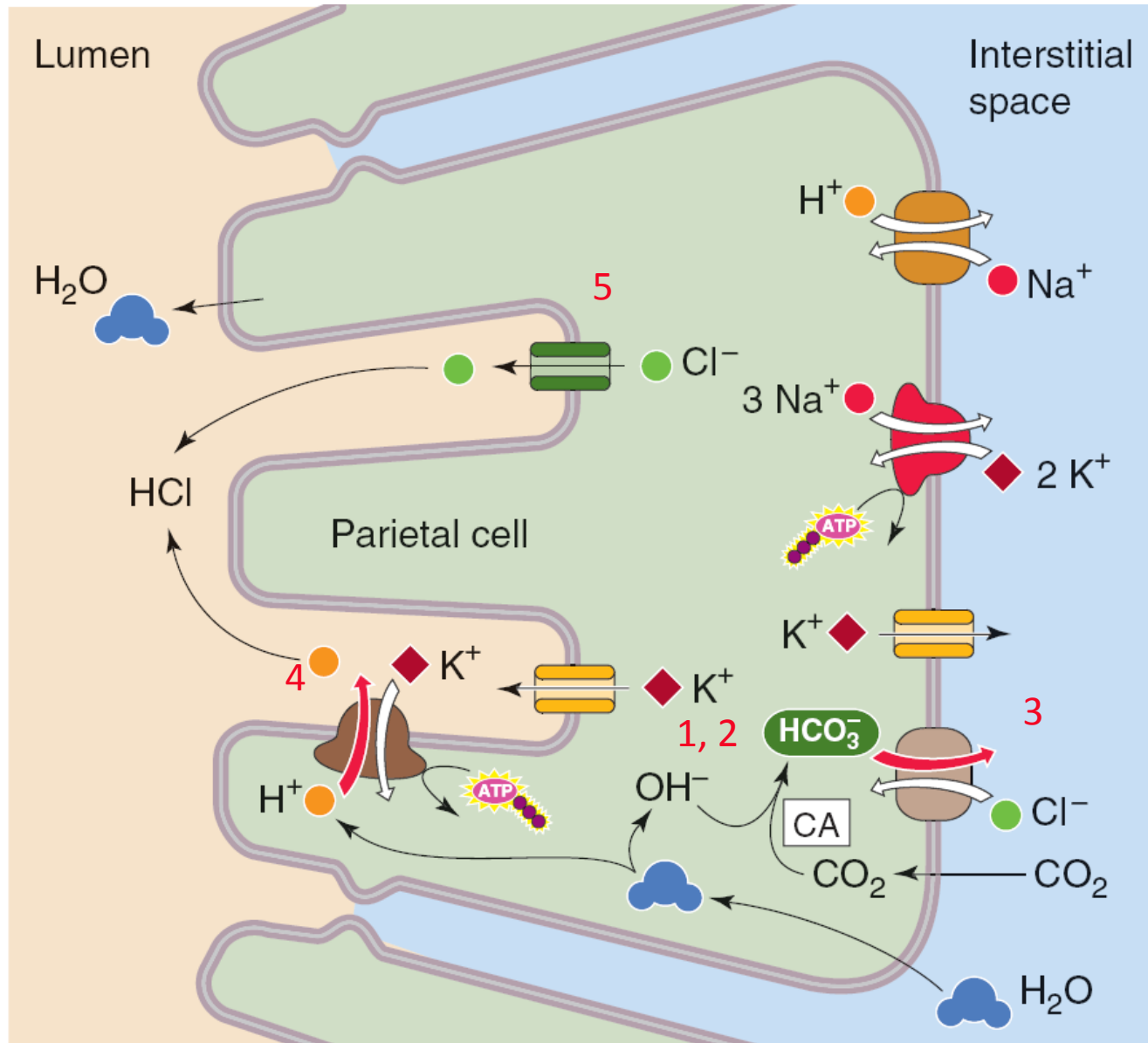
Hypertension. 2014;64:680-683; originally published online July 7, 2014;
doi: 10.1161/HYPERTENSIONAHA.114.03919

A Na/K-ATPase é eletrogênica e contribui com uma pequena fração do potencial de repouso da membrana



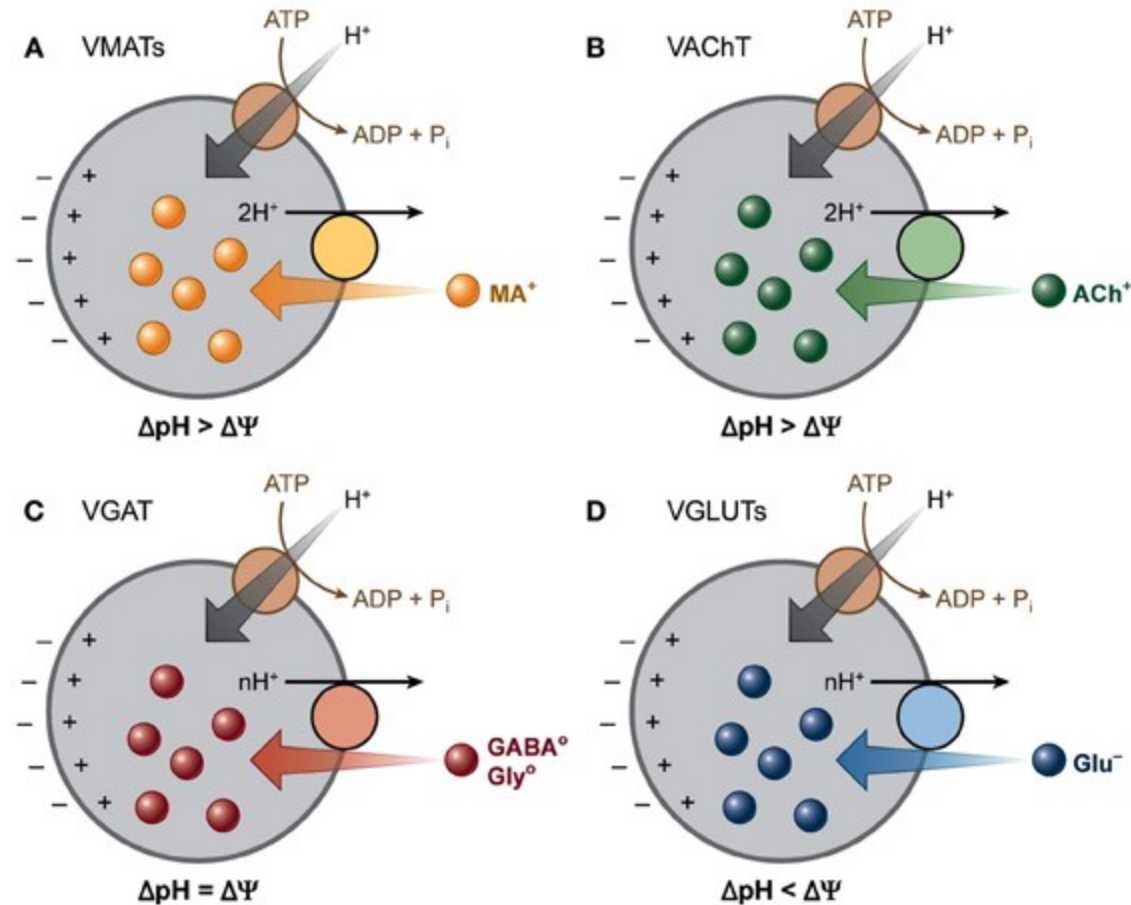
Contribuição da Na/K-ATPase nas oscilações do potencial de membrana do músculo liso gastrointestinal

A secreção de ácido pelo estômago se dá por transporte ativo primário

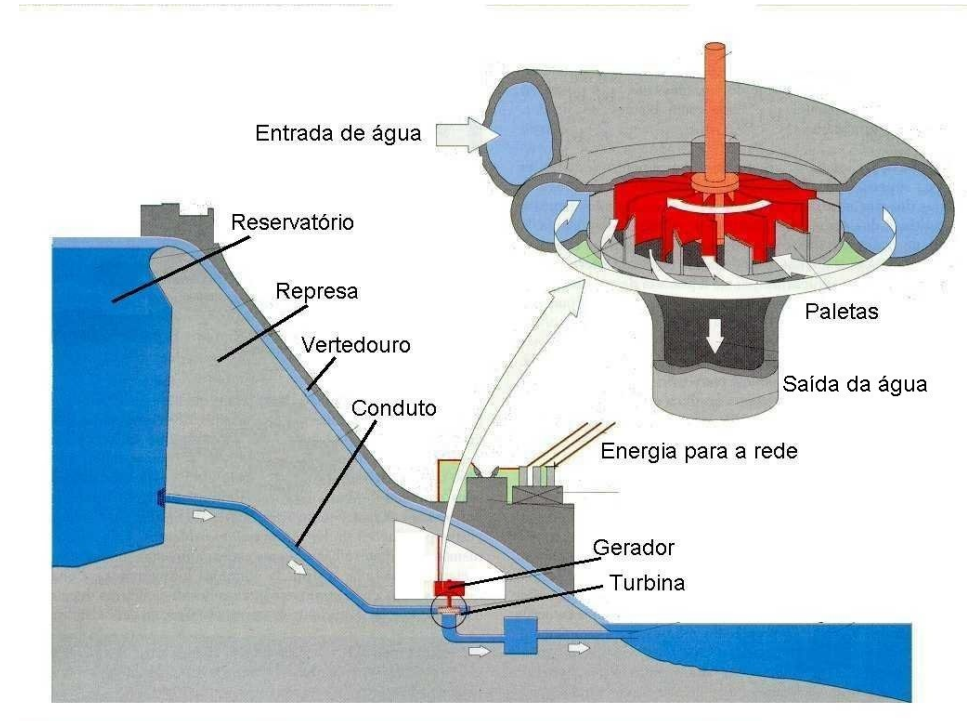


1. Conversão de CO_2 e H_2O em ácido carbônico pela anidrase carbônica (CA)
2. Dissociação do ácido carbônico em bicarbonato e próton
3. Troca do bicarbonato intracelular por um cloreto extracelular-alcalinização do meio intersticial (maré alcalina)
4. Os prótons são bombeados pela H^+/K^+ -ATPase da membrana apical
5. O cloreto flui eletrogenicamente para o lúmen via canais de cloreto

Um gradiente de protons é usado para realizar o transporte de neurotransmissores para dentro das vesículas sinápticas

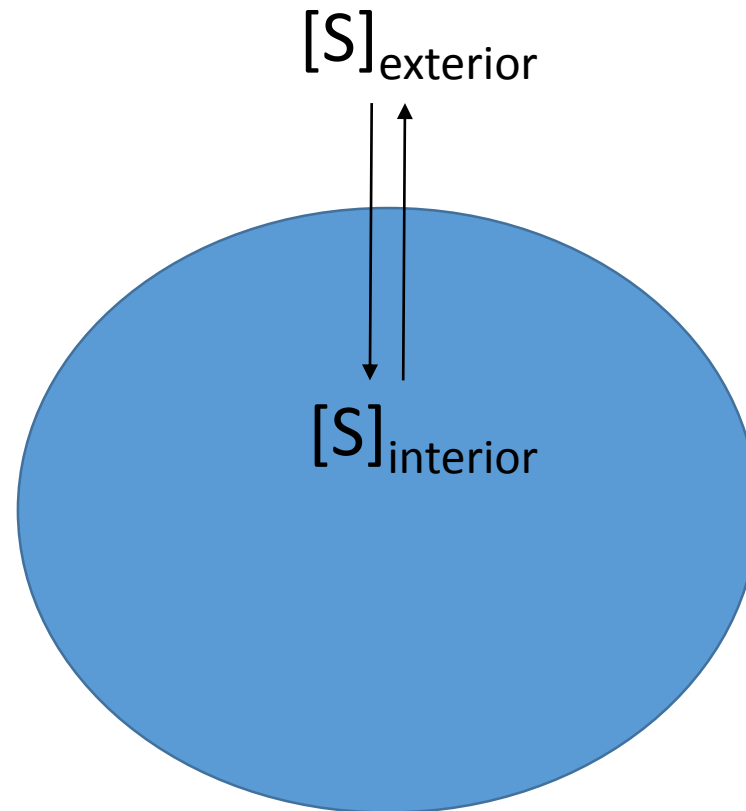


Como a água represada de uma queda de água pode ser usada como fonte de energia estocada para ser convertida a eletricidade.

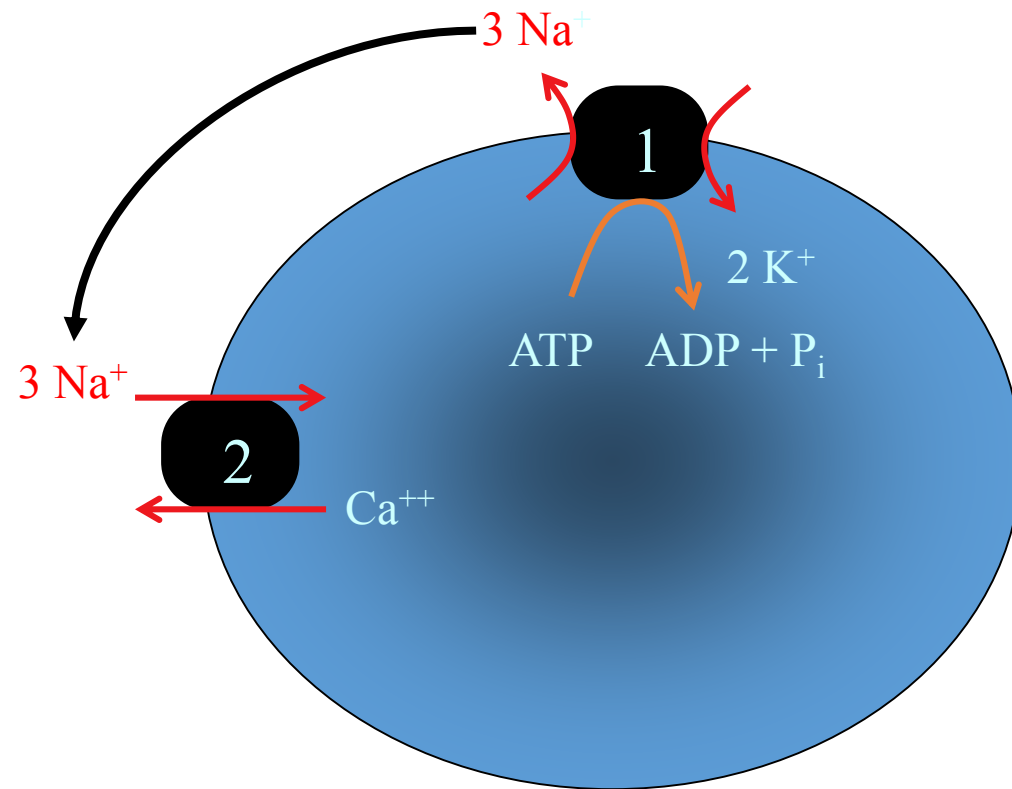


O gradiente iônico criado pelo transporte ativo primário pode ser usado para realizar trabalho.

$$\Delta G_S = \mu_{s(\textit{interior})} - \mu_{s(\textit{exterior})} = RT \ln \left(\frac{[S]_{\textit{interior}}}{[S]_{\textit{exterior}}} \right)$$

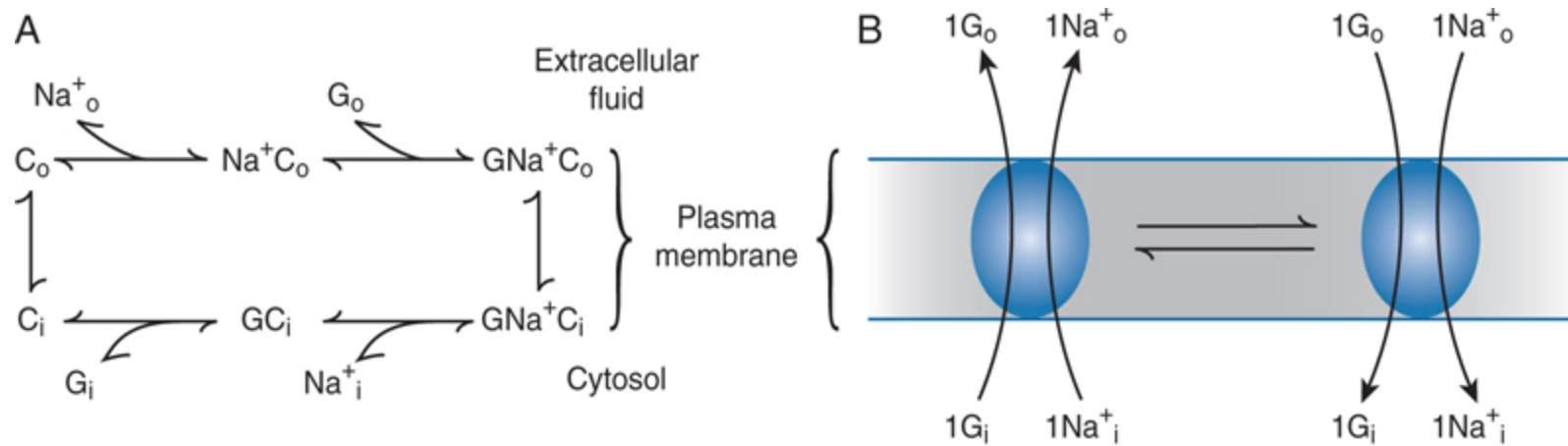


O gradiente de sódio criado pela Na/K-ATPase é usado como fonte de energia livre para transportarem substâncias contra seu gradiente de concentração – **transporte ativo secundário**



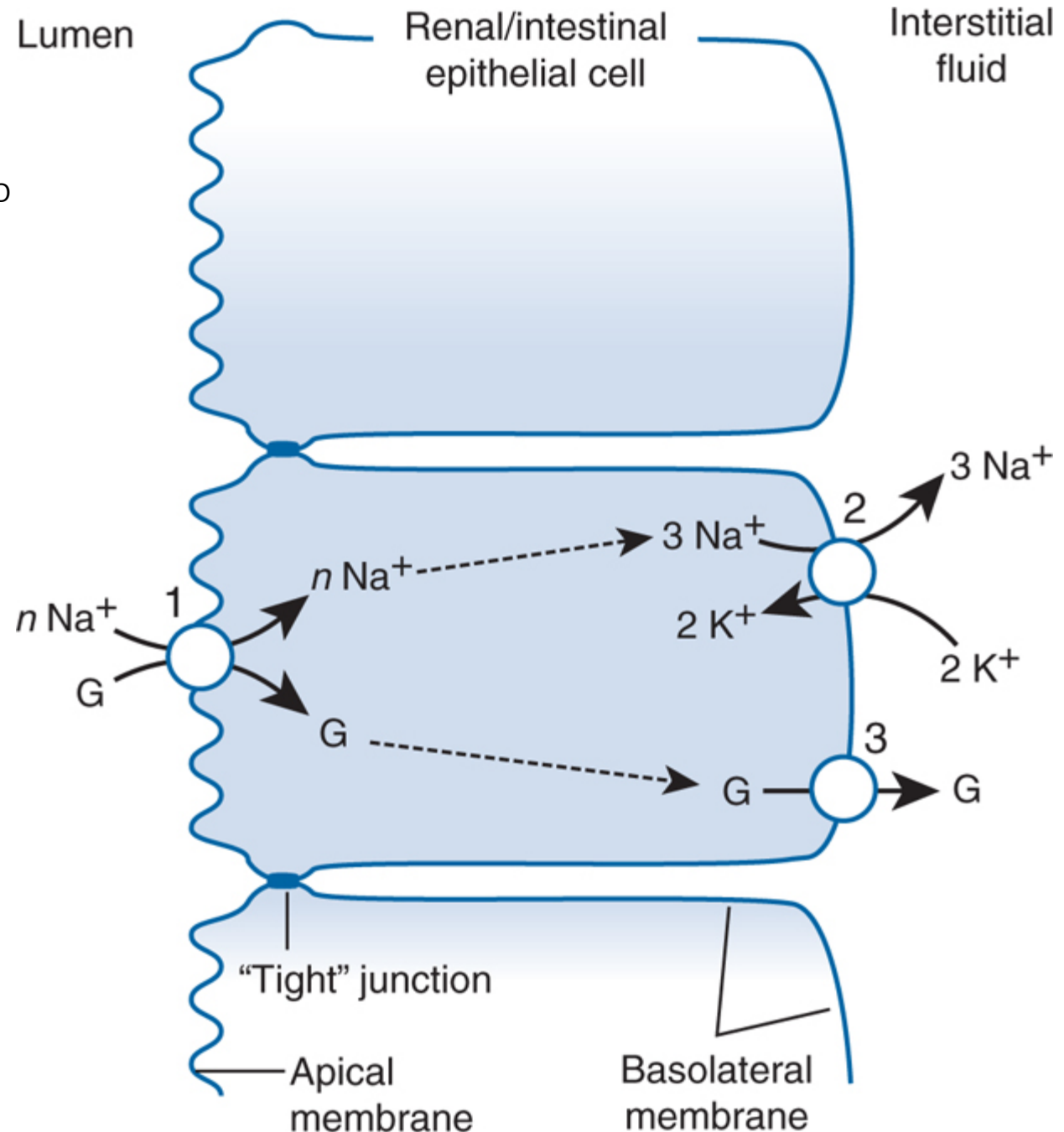
- 1 - Na/K ATPase
- 2 – Trocador Na/Ca

O gradiente de sódio formado pelo transporte ativo acumula energia química do sódio que “alimenta” o co-transporte de outras substâncias , como a glicose (G)

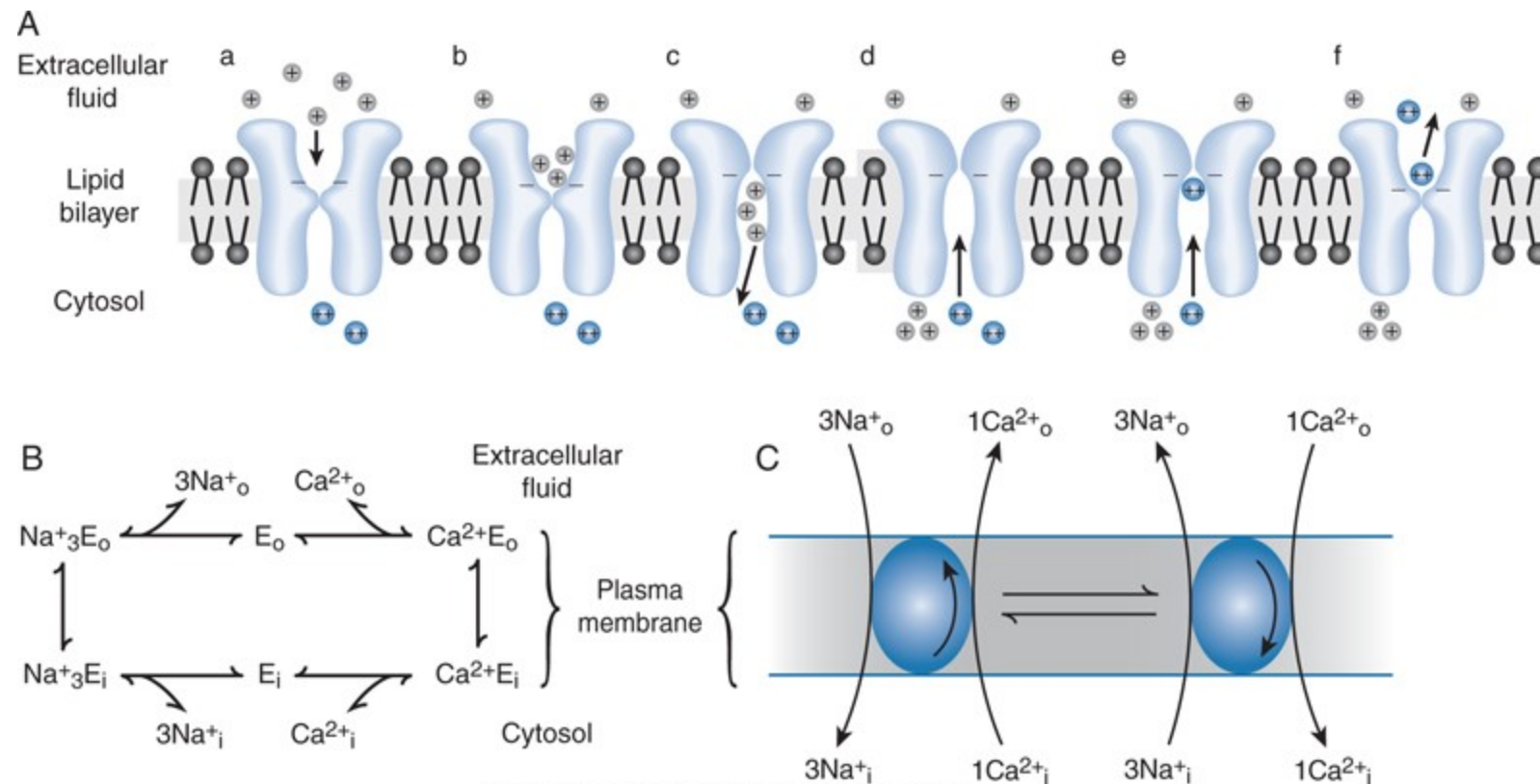


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Transporte/reabsorção
de de glucose
intestinal/tubular

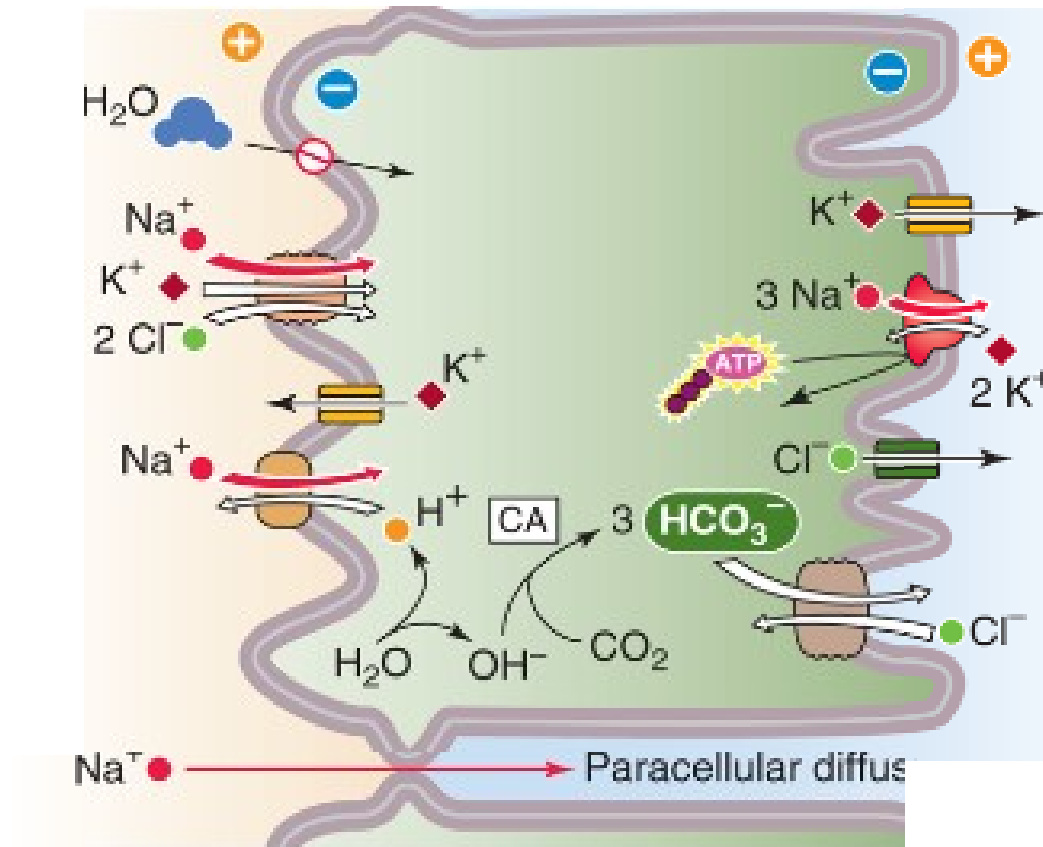


O trocador Na/Ca retira o excesso de cálcio da célula.



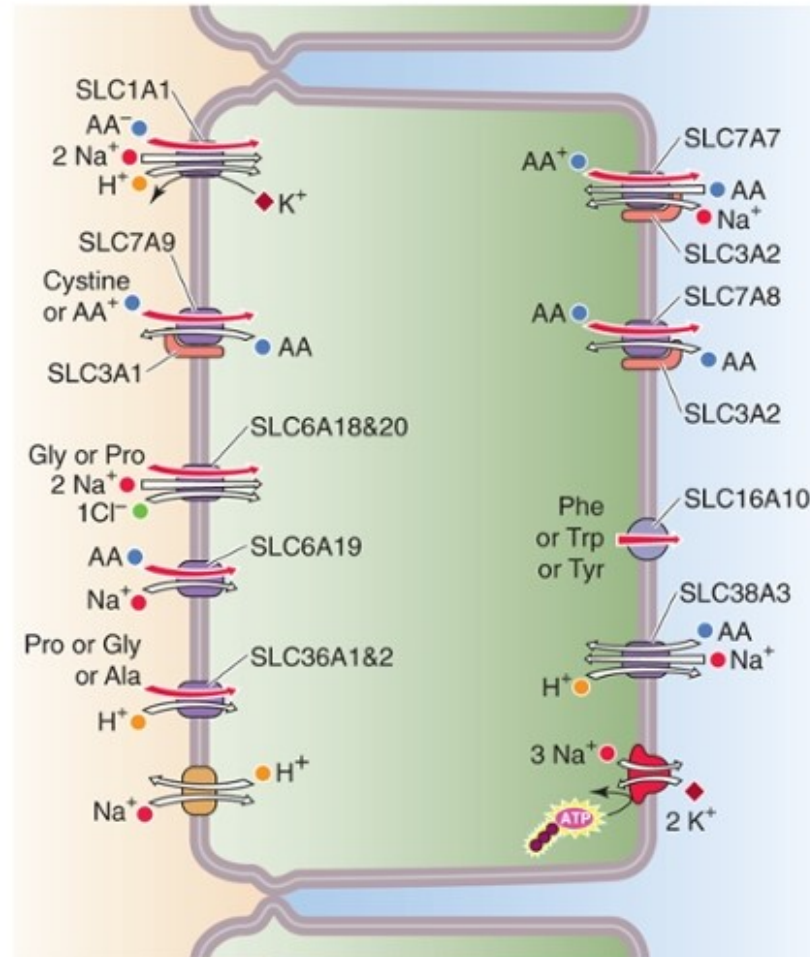
Cellular Physiology and Neurophysiology, 2e
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O co-transporte Na/K/Cl na alça de henle ascendente espessa ajuda a reabsorver o sódio do fluído tubular renal.

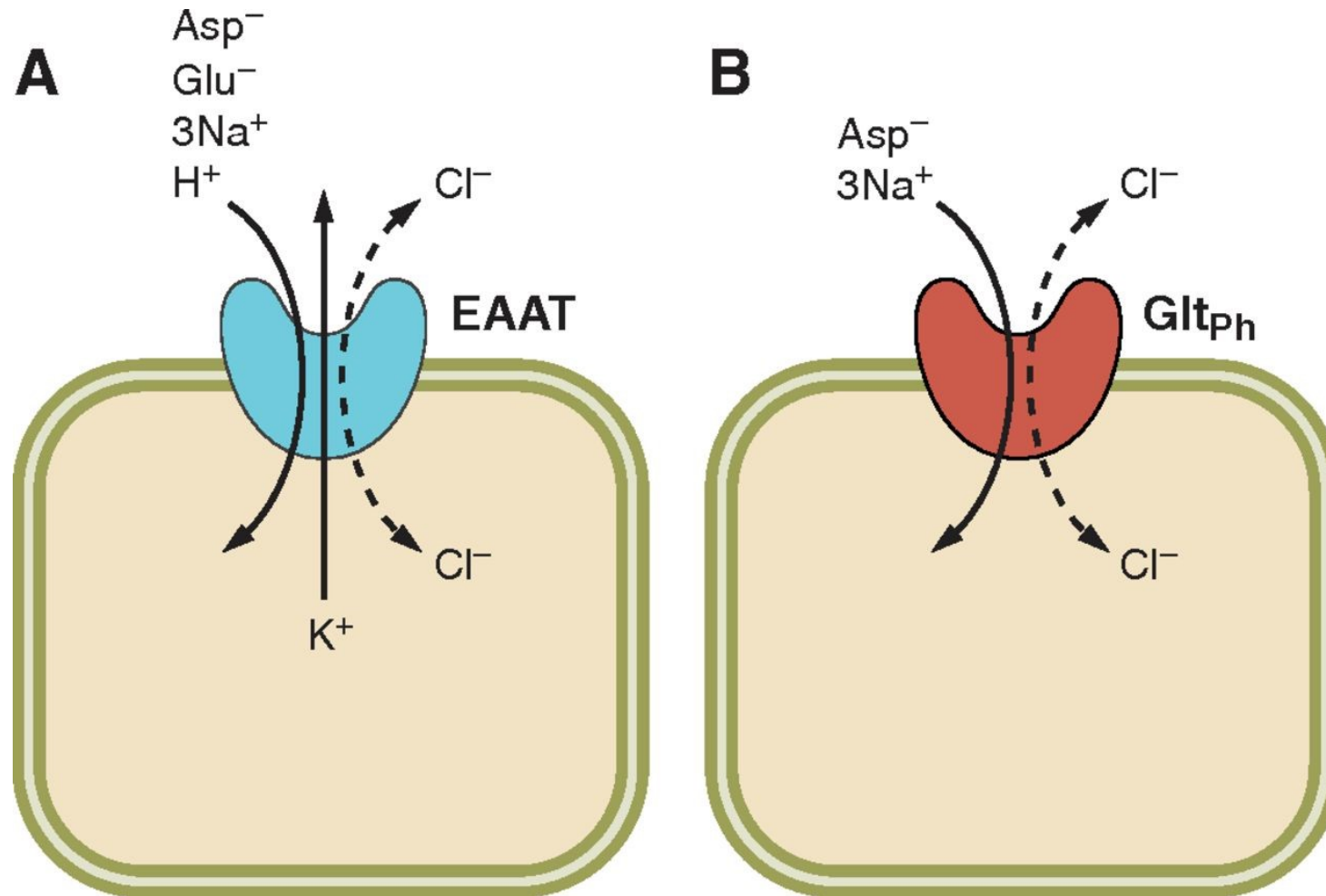


Reabsorção de aminoácidos pelo túbulo proximal renal por transporte ativo secundário

B AMINO-ACID REABSORPTION BY PROXIMAL TUBULE



A captação de aminoácidos excitatórios pelas células gliais auxilia na remoção desse neurotransmissor da fenda sináptica.



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