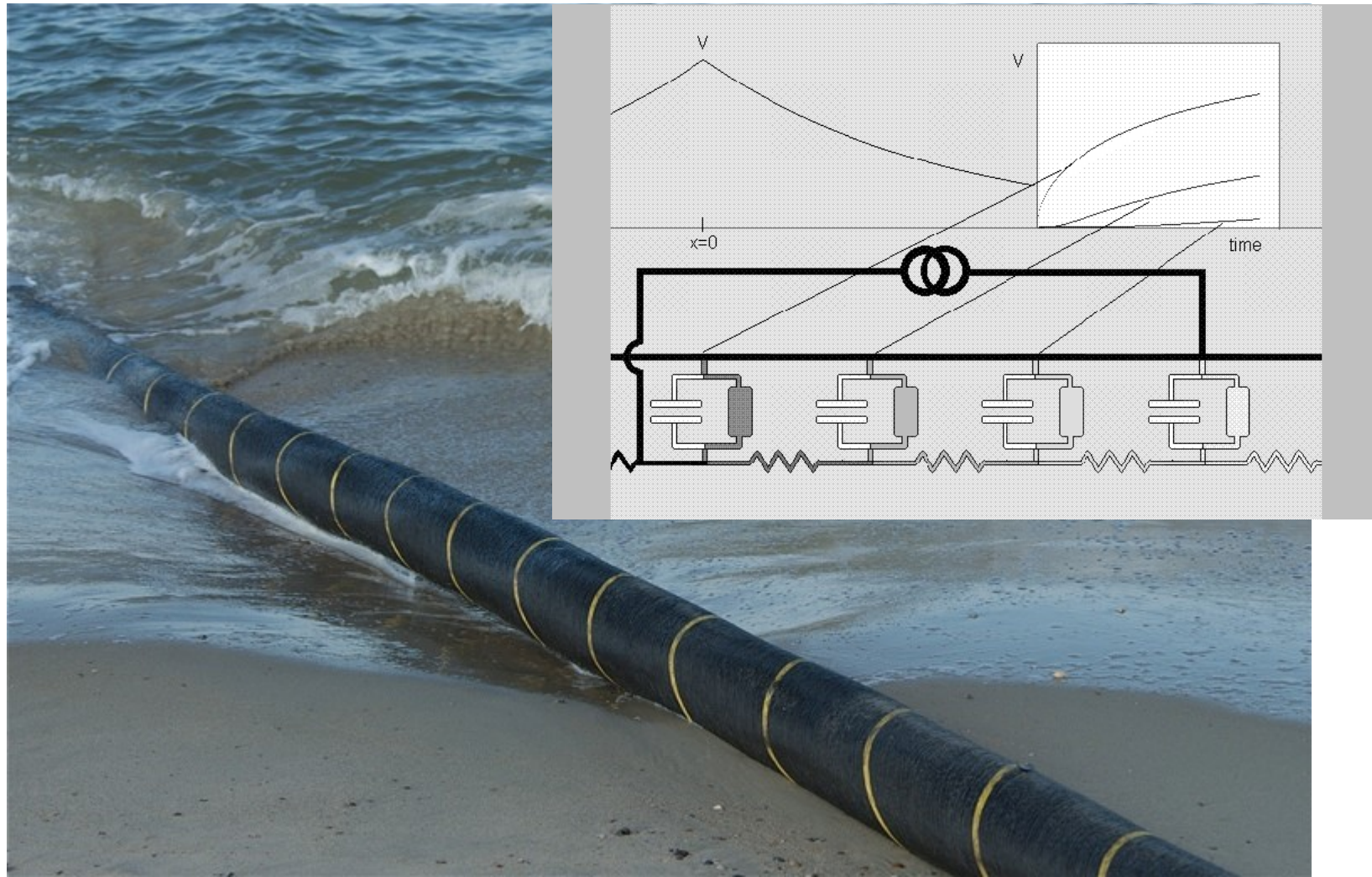


Propriedades passivas da membrana

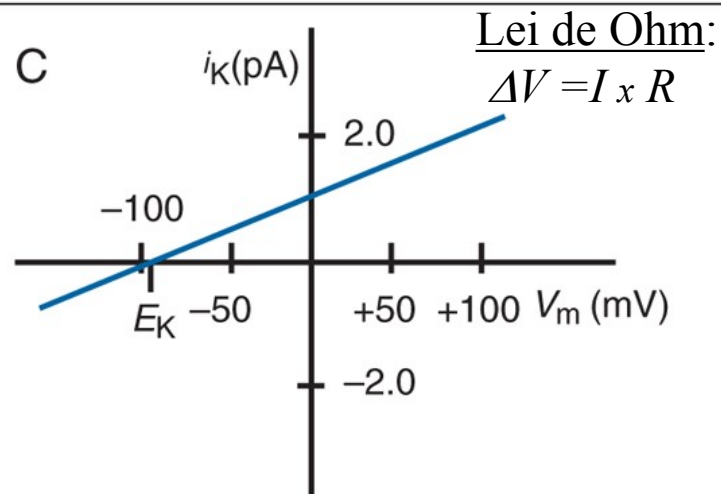
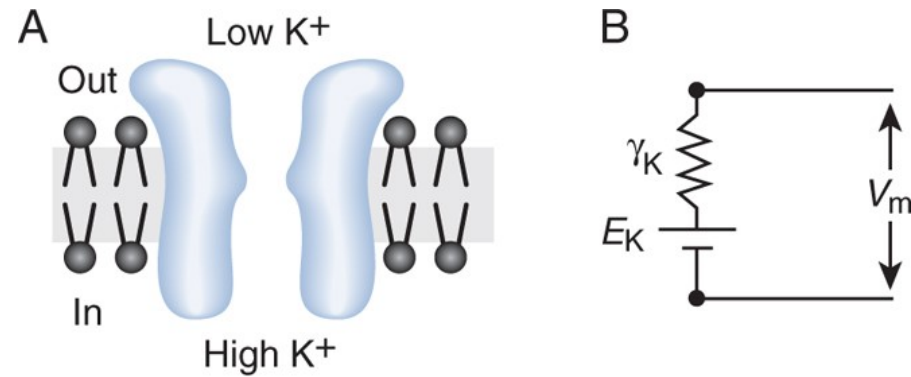
Prof. Ricardo M. Leão

Departamento de Fisiologia – FMP/USP

- Propiedades passivas da membrana



Os canais iônicos são os condutores celulares



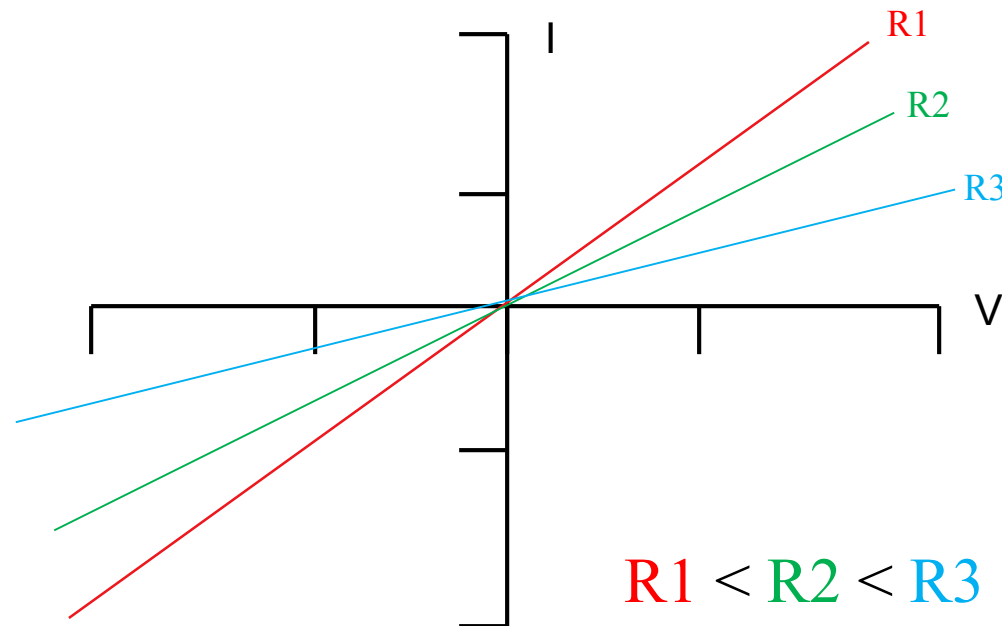
A resistência da membrana afeta a magnitude dos sinais elétricos

Lei de Ohm:

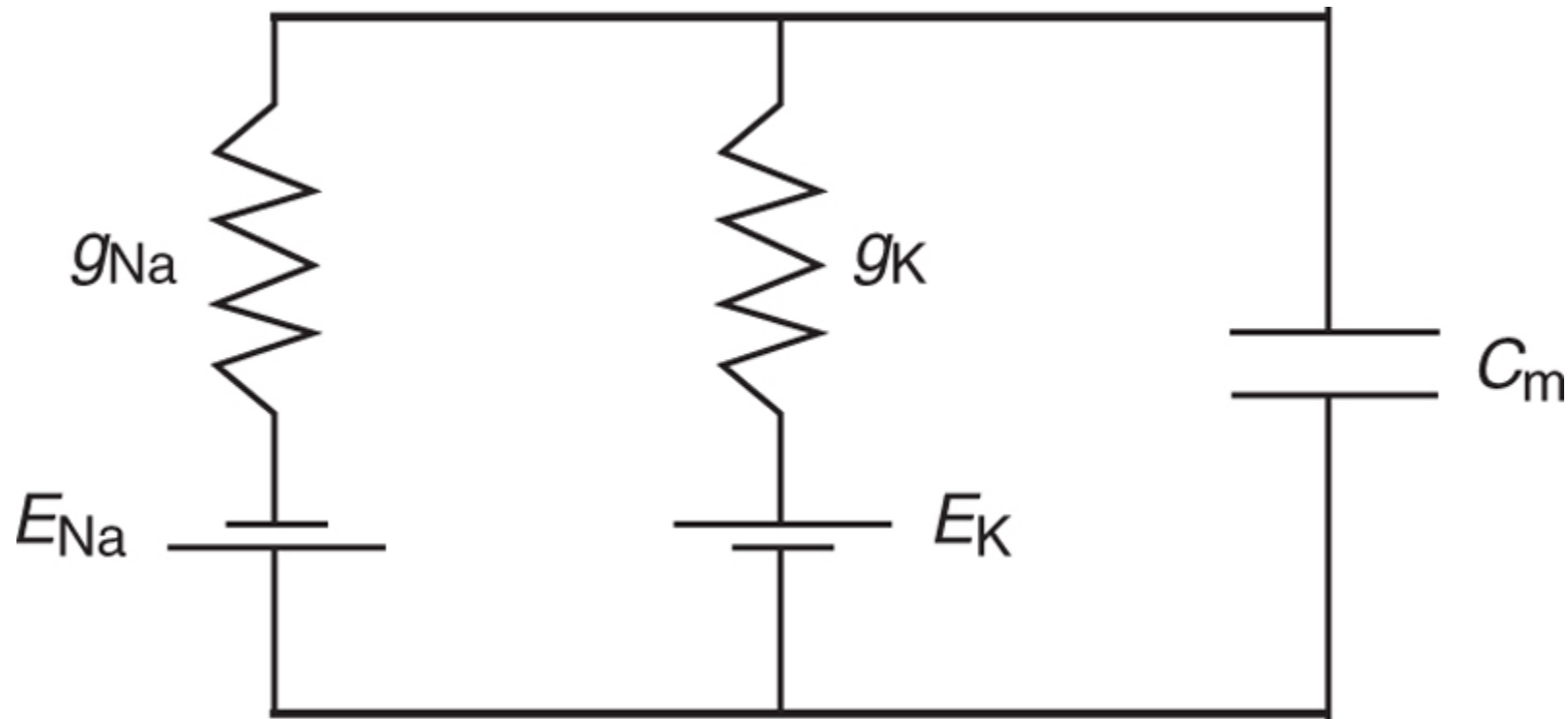
$$\Delta V = I \times R$$

$$\Delta V = I/G$$

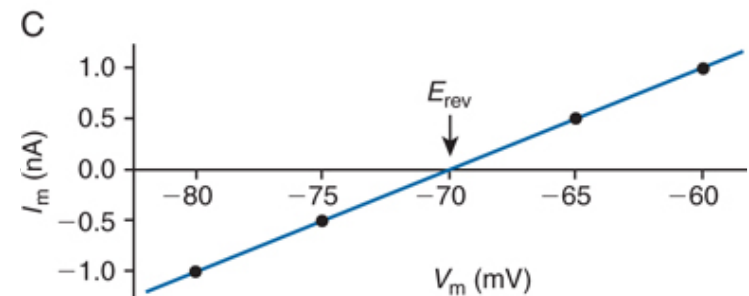
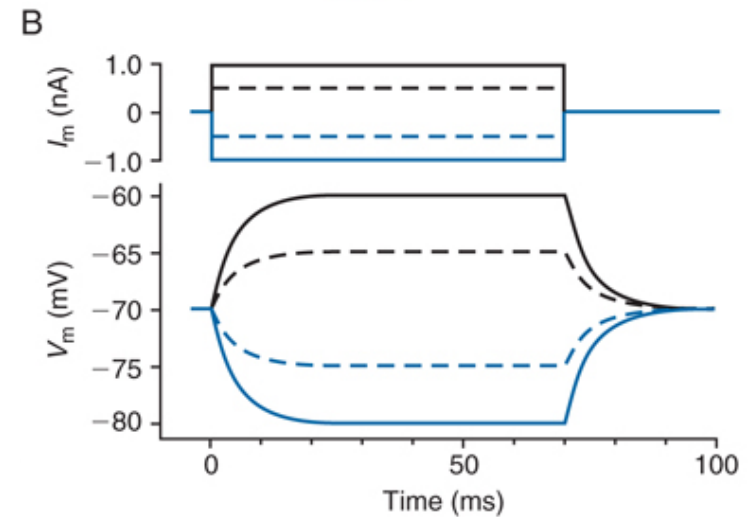
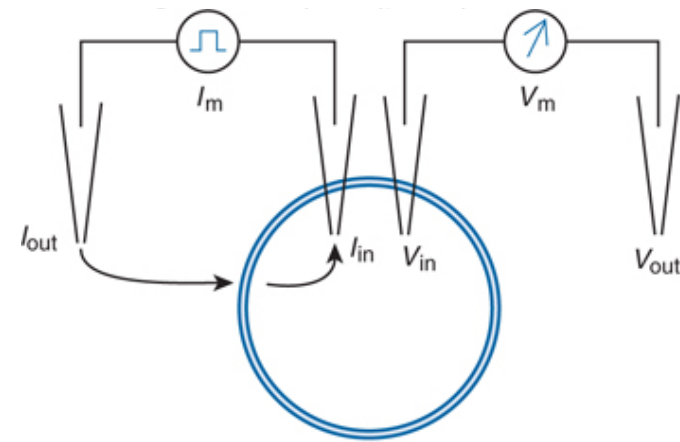
A resistência de entrada da célula determina a magnitude da despolarização em resposta a corrente injetada



A membrane pode ser representada como condutores (g) em paralelo com um capacitor (C_m)



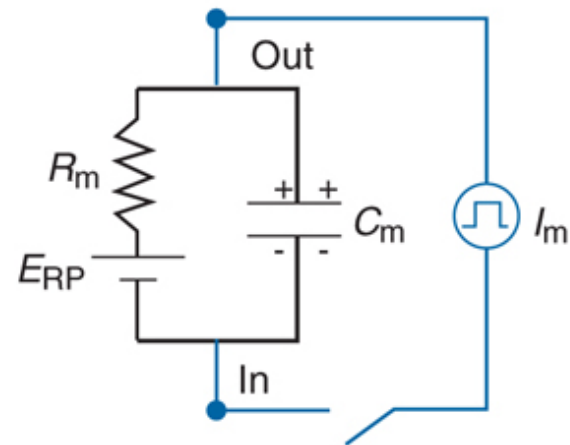
O potencial de membrana não é alterado instantaneamente em resposta a injeção de corrente



Primeiro a corrente “carrega” o capacitor (a membrana)

A

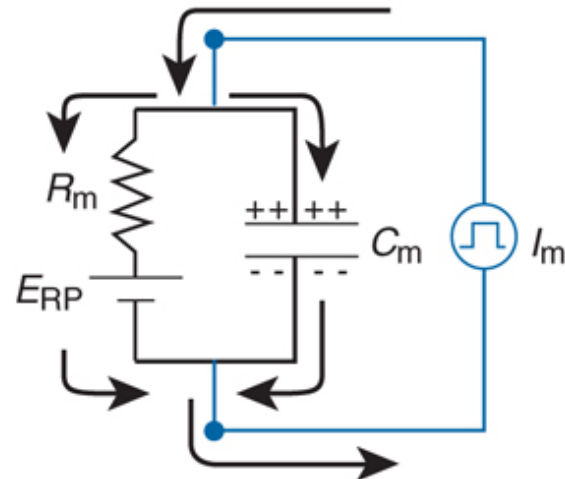
At rest: $I_m = 0$, $V_m = E_{RP}$



Após o “carregamento” do capacitor ela flui pelos condutores (canais)

C

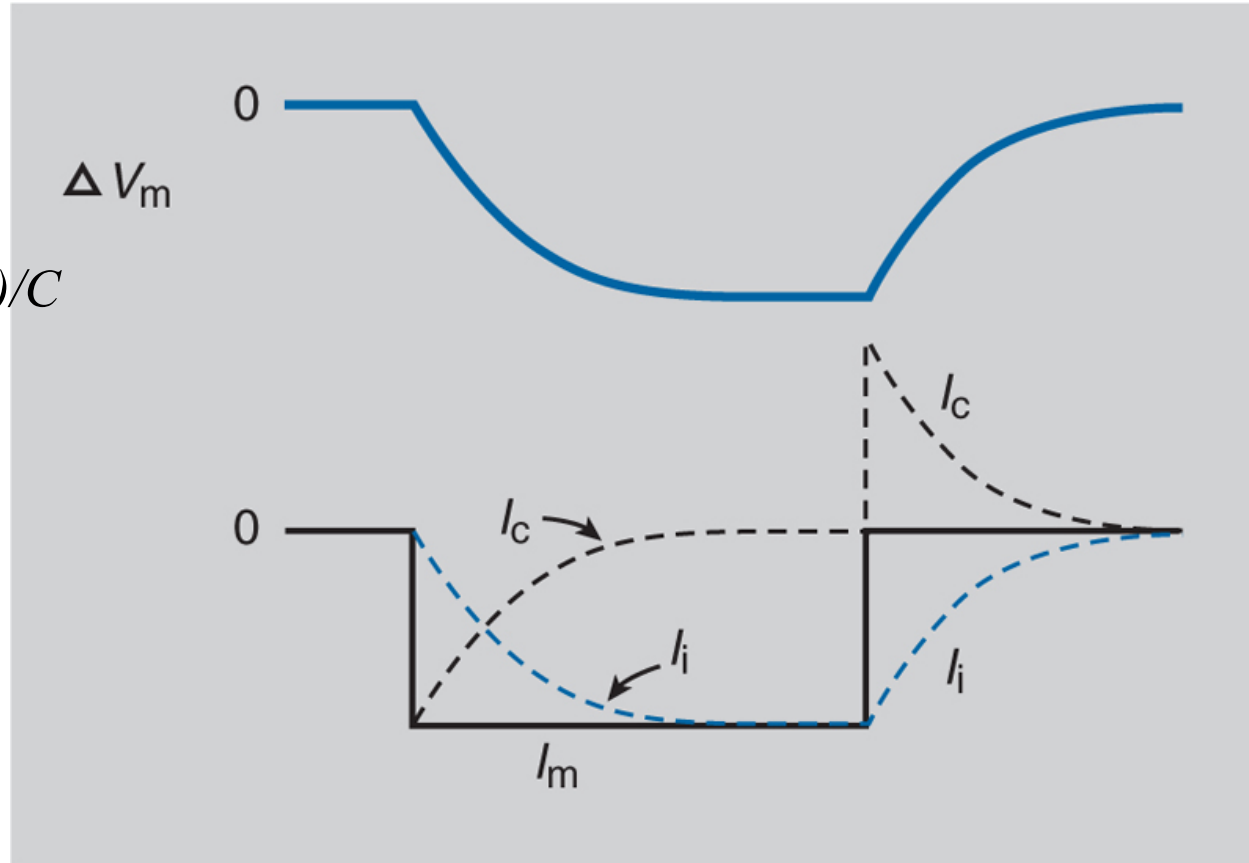
Intermediate time: $I_m = I_i + I_c$



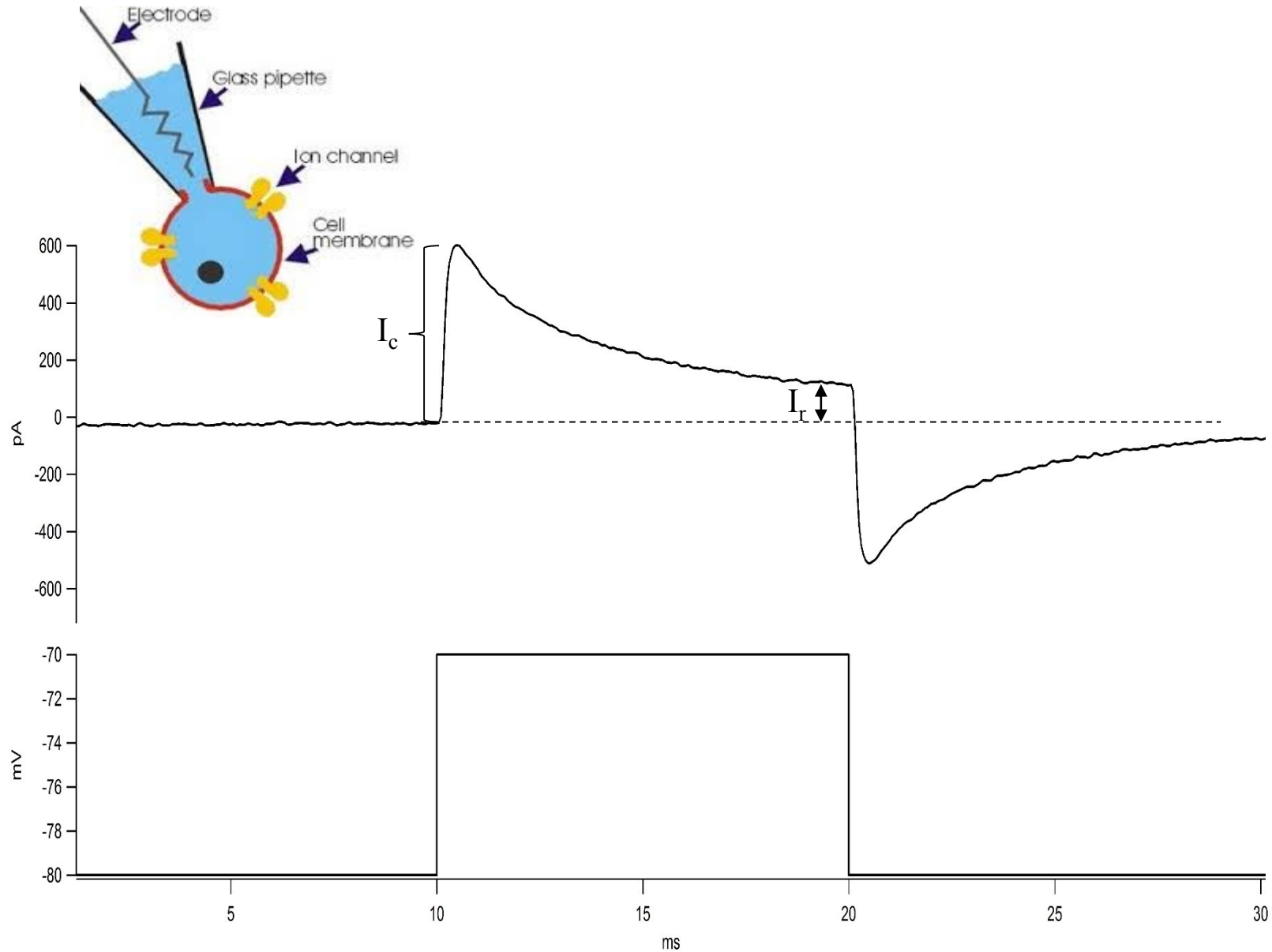
Cellular Physiology and Neurophysiology, 2e
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A corrente capacitiva torna a resposta da membrana mais lenta

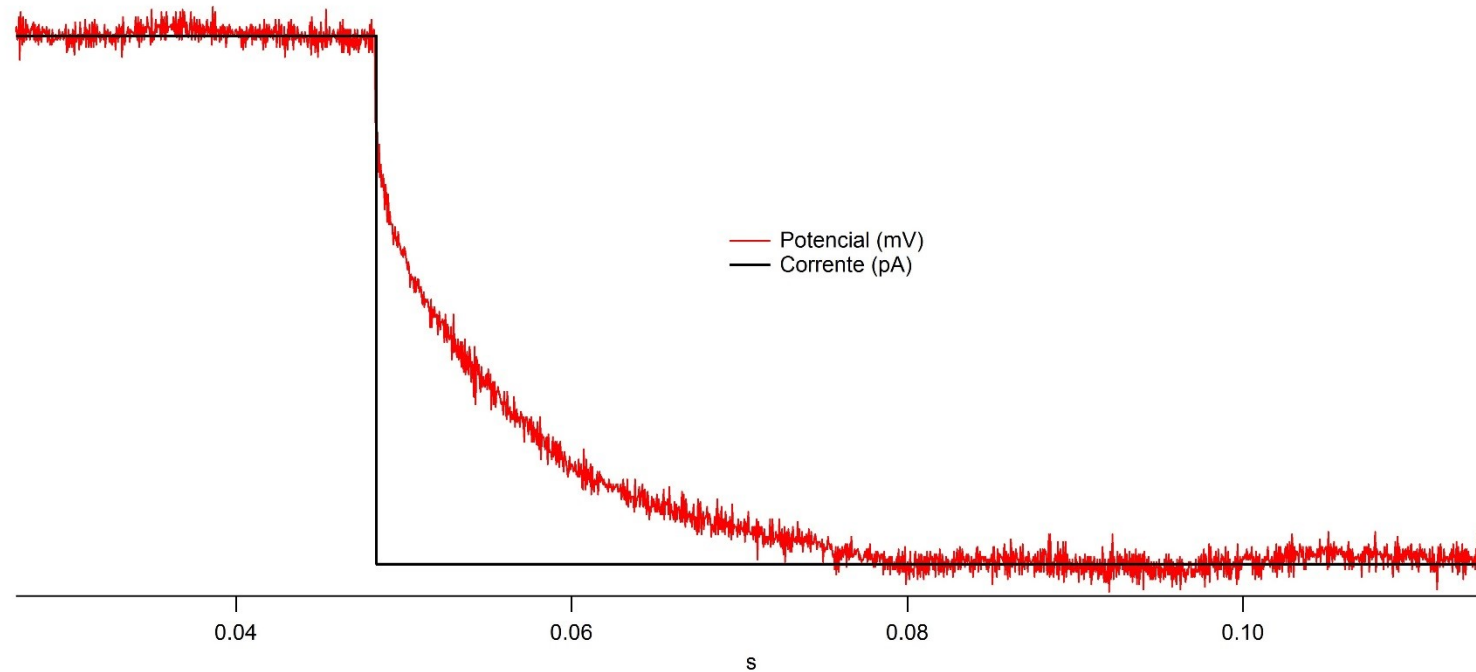
$$V = Q/C$$
$$\Delta V = \Delta Q/C$$
$$\Delta V = (I_C \times \Delta t)/C$$



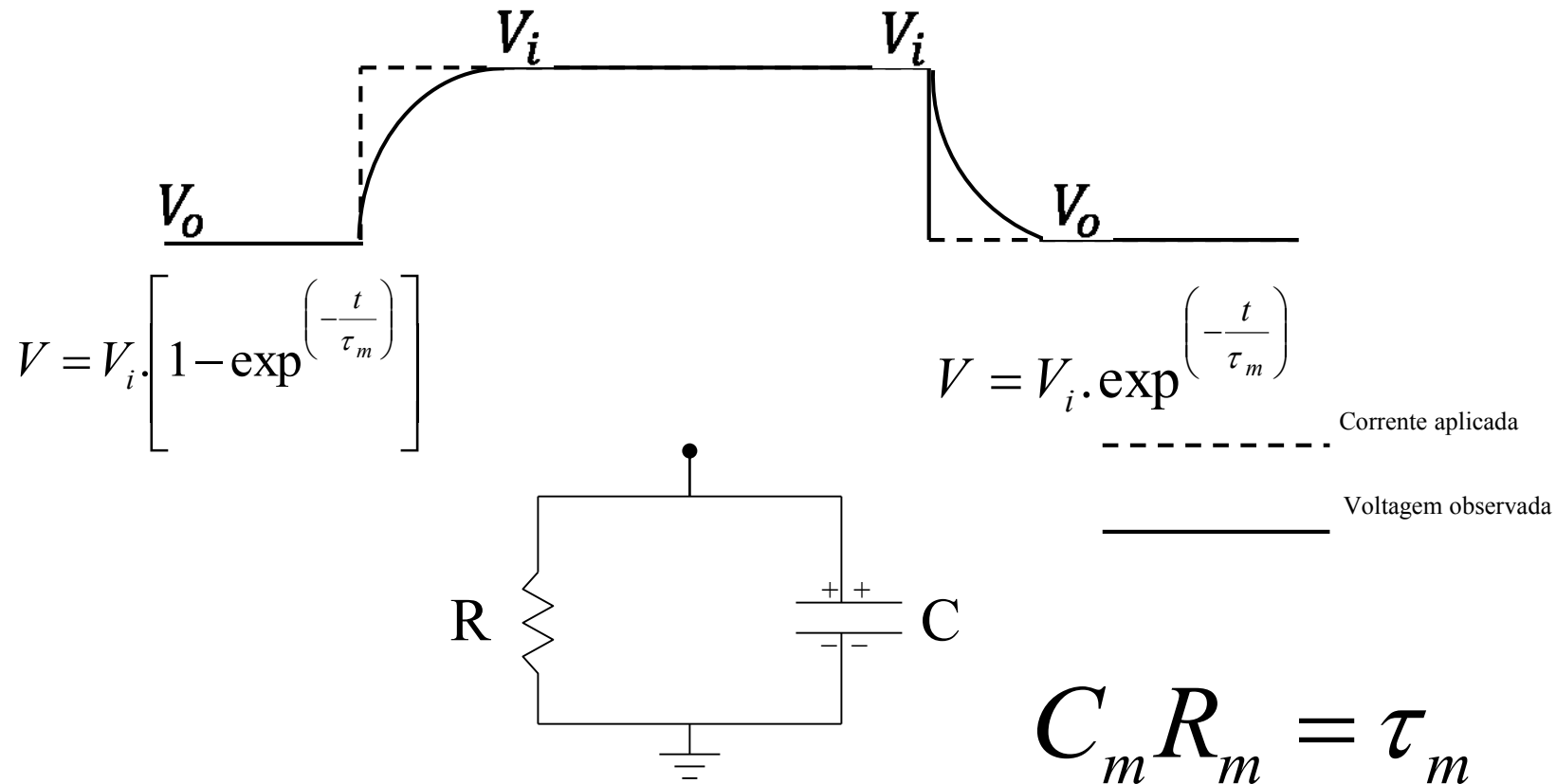
Corrente capacitiva (I_c) e resistiva (I_r)



Resposta da membrana a injeção de corrente

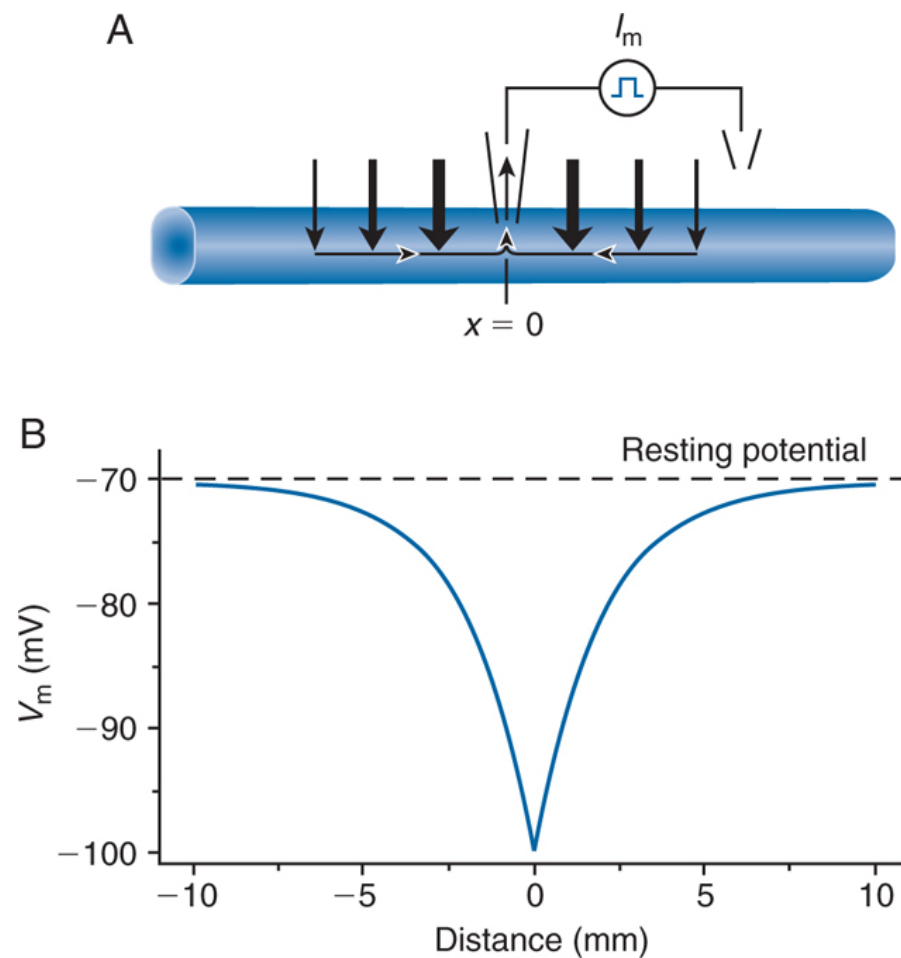


A constante de tempo da membrana (τ_m) reflete o tempo de carregamento da membrana

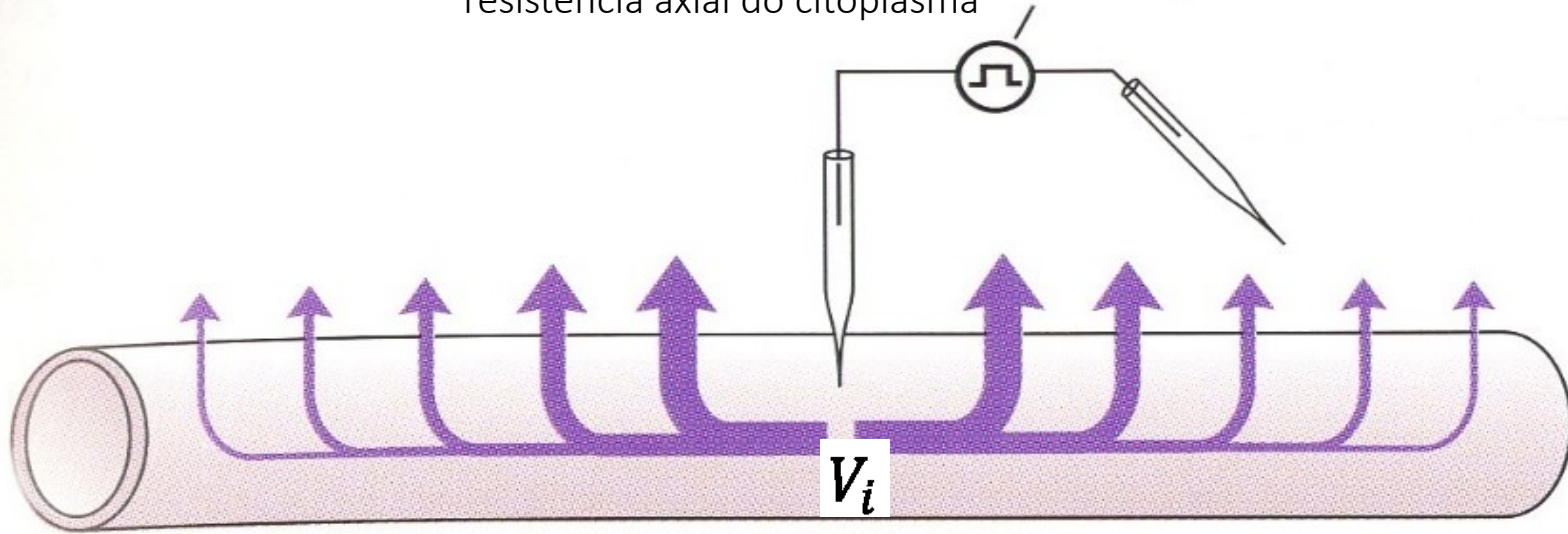


τ_m = constante de tempo da membrana
 C_m = constante ($1 \mu\text{F}/\text{cm}^2$)

A transmissão passiva das diferenças de voltagem ao longo da membrana é chamada de condução eletrotônica. Na condução eletrotônica o sinal decai exponencialmente com a distância

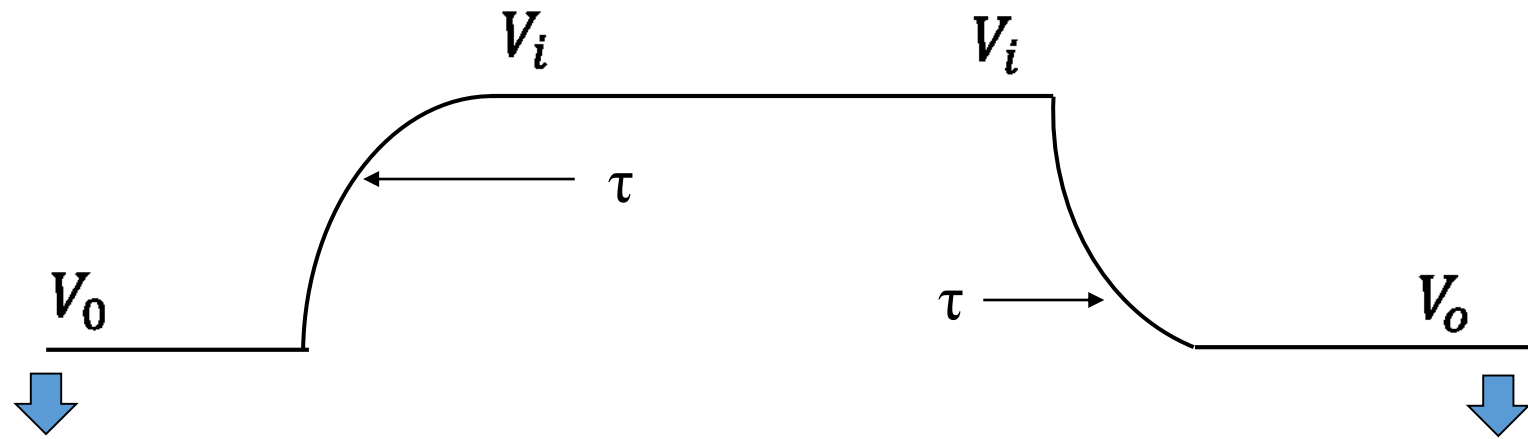


A constante de espaço da membrana (λ) reflete a razão da resistência da membrana e da resistência axial do citoplasma



$$V = V_i \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\lambda}\right)$$

Calculando τ graficamente



$$V = V_i \cdot \left[1 - \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_m}\right) \right]$$

Se $t = \tau$

$$V = V_i \cdot [1 - \exp^{(-1)}]$$

$$V = V_i \cdot [1 - 0.37]$$

$$V = 0.63 \cdot V_i$$

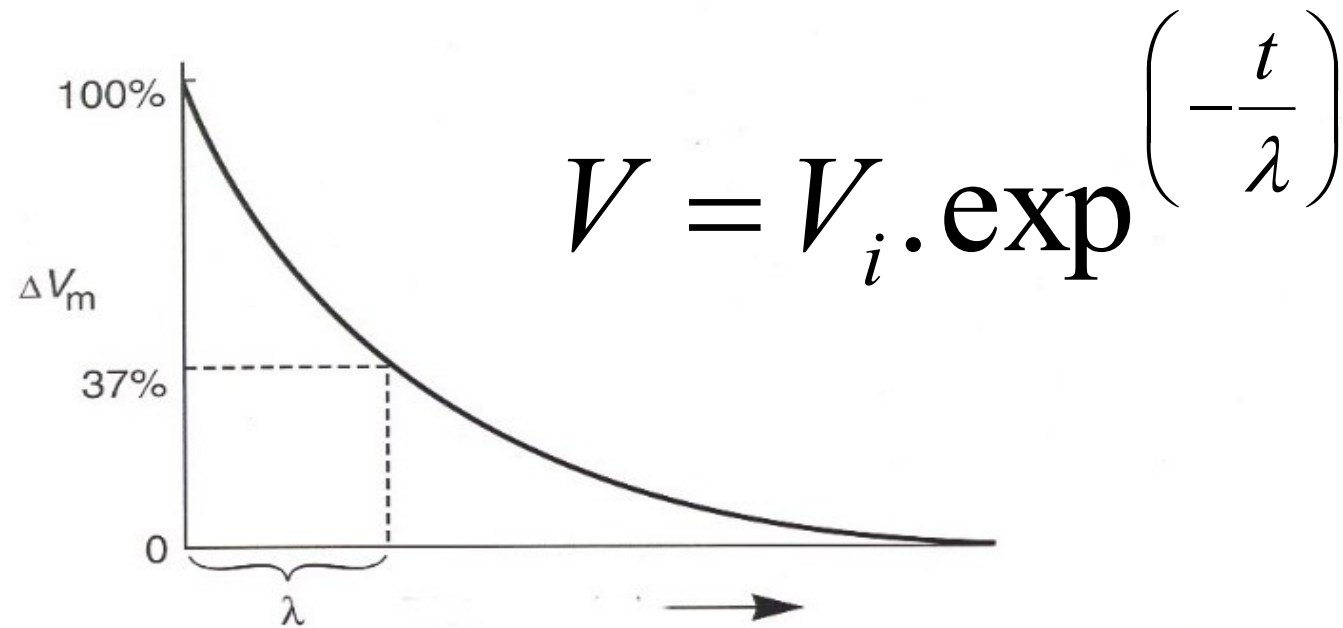
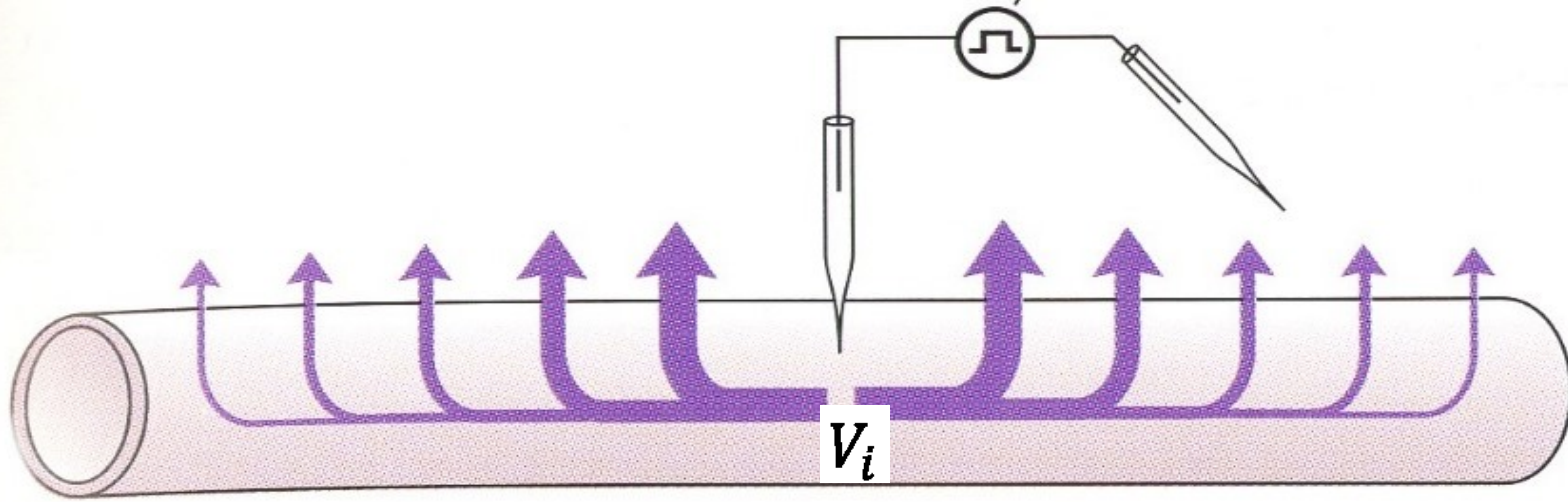
$$V = V_i \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{t}{\tau_m}\right)$$

Se $t = \tau$

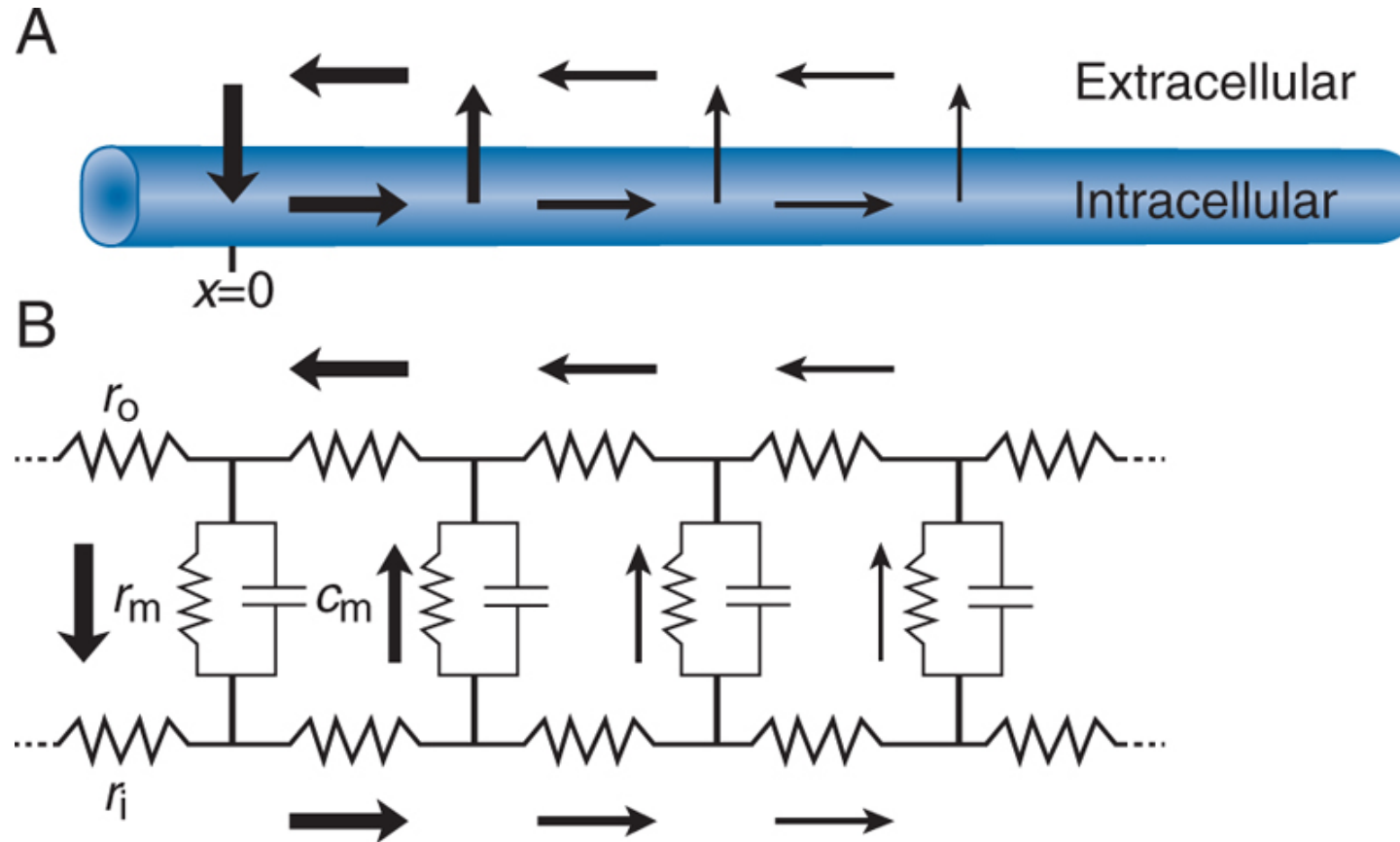
$$V = V_i \cdot \exp^{(-1)}$$

$$V = 0.37 \cdot V_i$$

Calculando λ graficamente

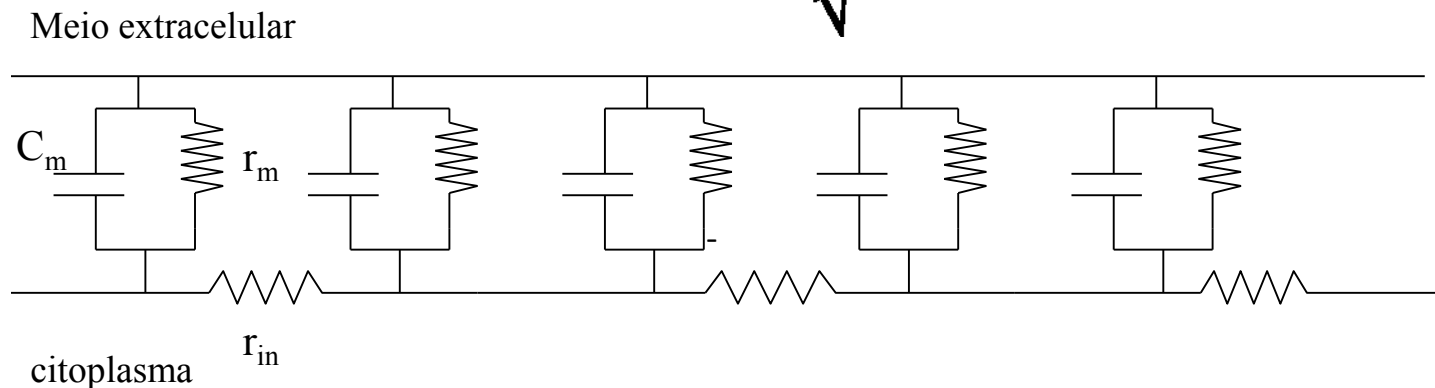


A corrente se dissipa pelas condutâncias da membrana



A constante de espaço da membrana (λ) reflete a razão da resistência da membrana e da resistência axial do citoplasma

$$\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{r_m}{r_{in}}}$$



Resistência axial do citoplasma (r_{in}) = $\rho/\pi r^2$

ρ = resistividade específica do citoplasma

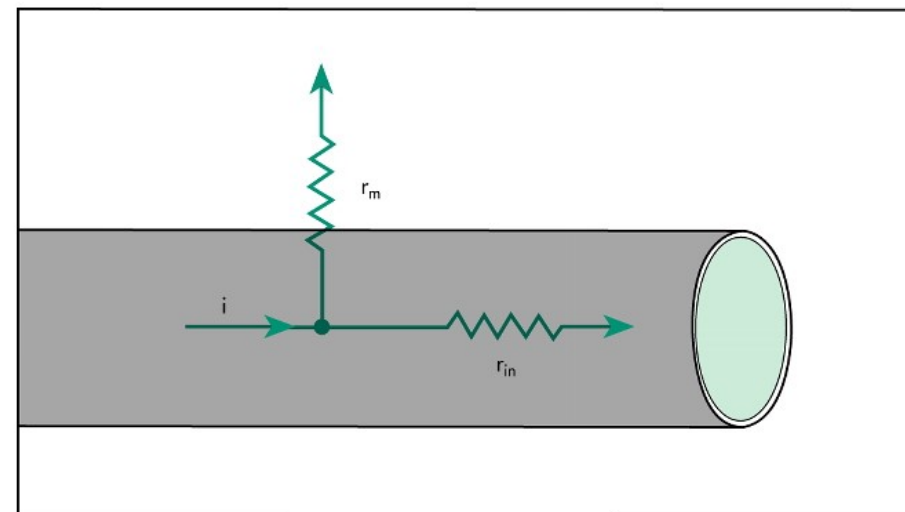
πr^2 = área crosssecional

Resistência da membrana por cm

$$(r_m) = R_m/2\pi r$$

R_m = resistência específica da membrana

$2\pi r$ = circunferência



A velocidade de propagação do sinal (θ) reflete a razão λ/τ

- $\lambda > \tau \Rightarrow \theta > \lambda$
- $\lambda < \tau \Rightarrow \theta < \lambda$

