

# Membrane Potential, Action Potential and Ion Channels

## Lecture 6

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# Membrane potential

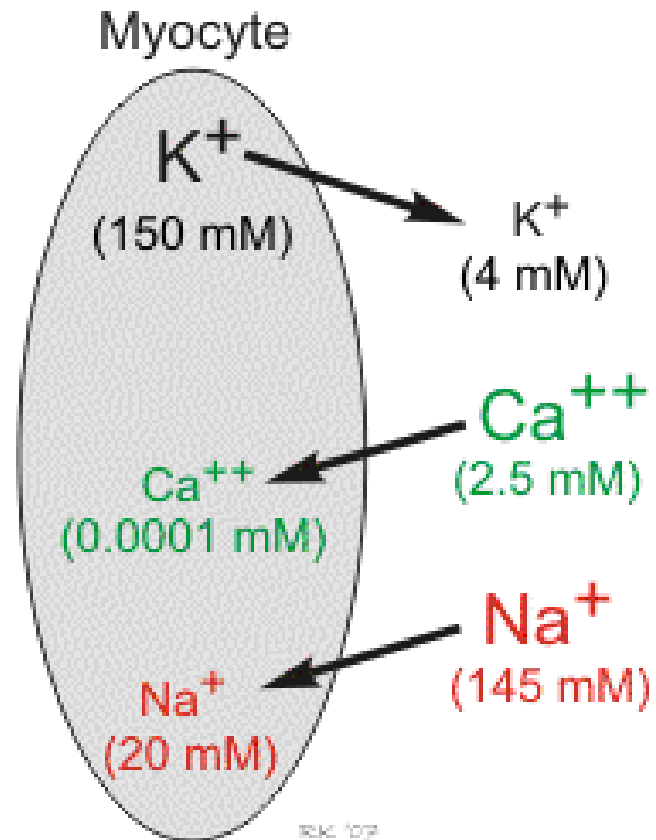
Membrane potentials in cells are determined primarily by three factors:

- 1) the concentration of ions on the inside and outside of the cell;
- 2) the permeability of the cell membrane to those ions (i.e., [ion conductance](#)) through specific [ion channels](#);
- 3) by the activity of **electrogenic** pumps (e.g., [Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase](#) and [Ca<sup>++</sup> transport pumps](#)) that maintain the ion concentrations across the membrane.

# Membrane potential

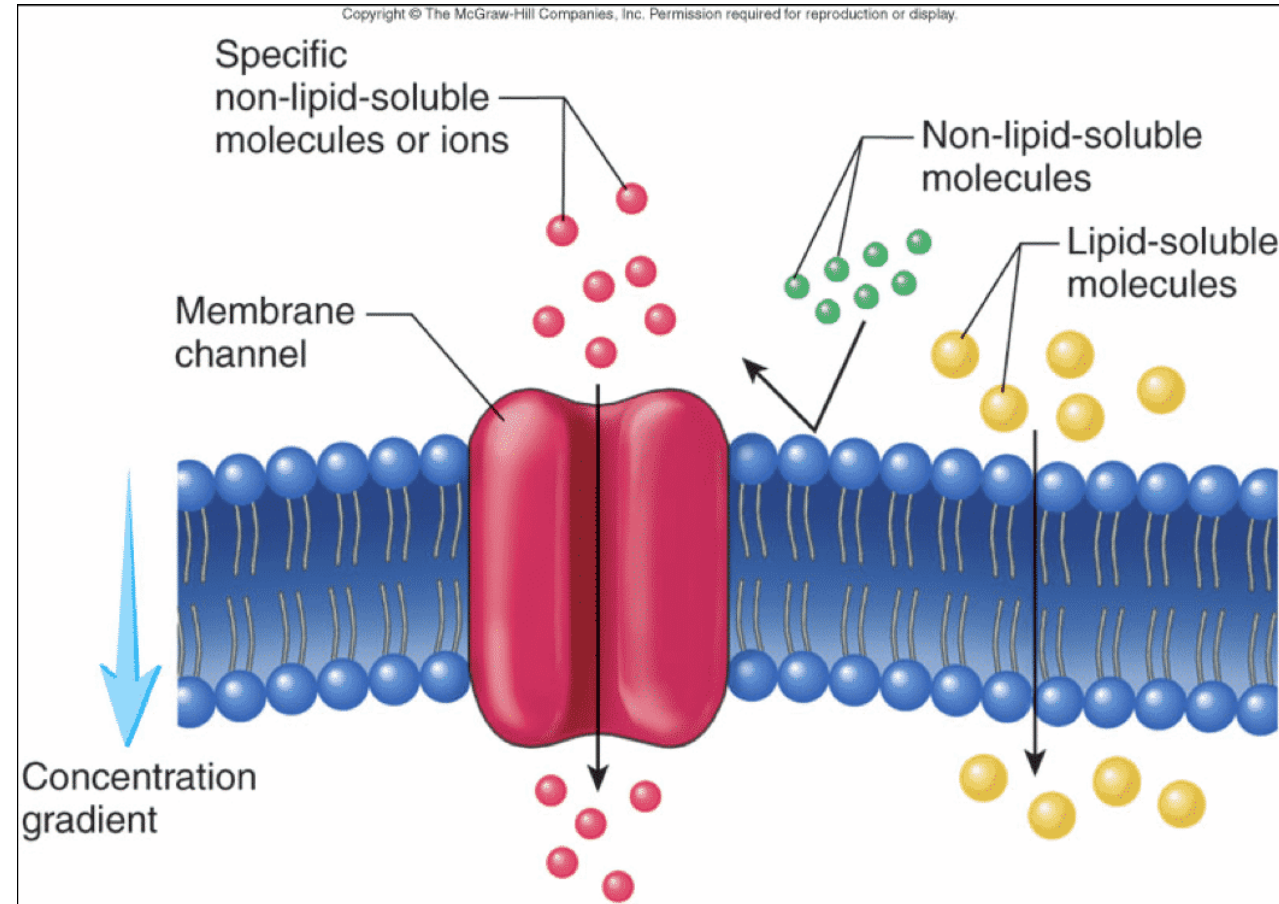
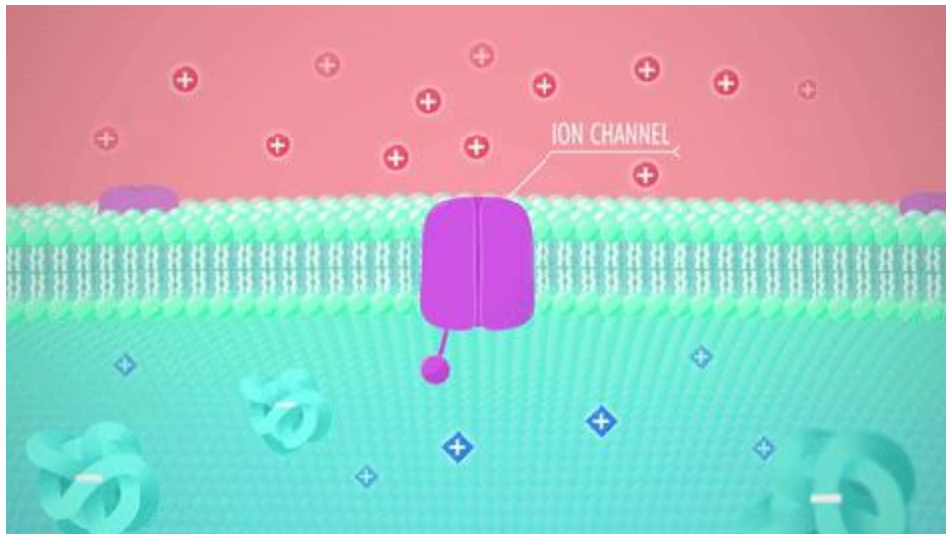
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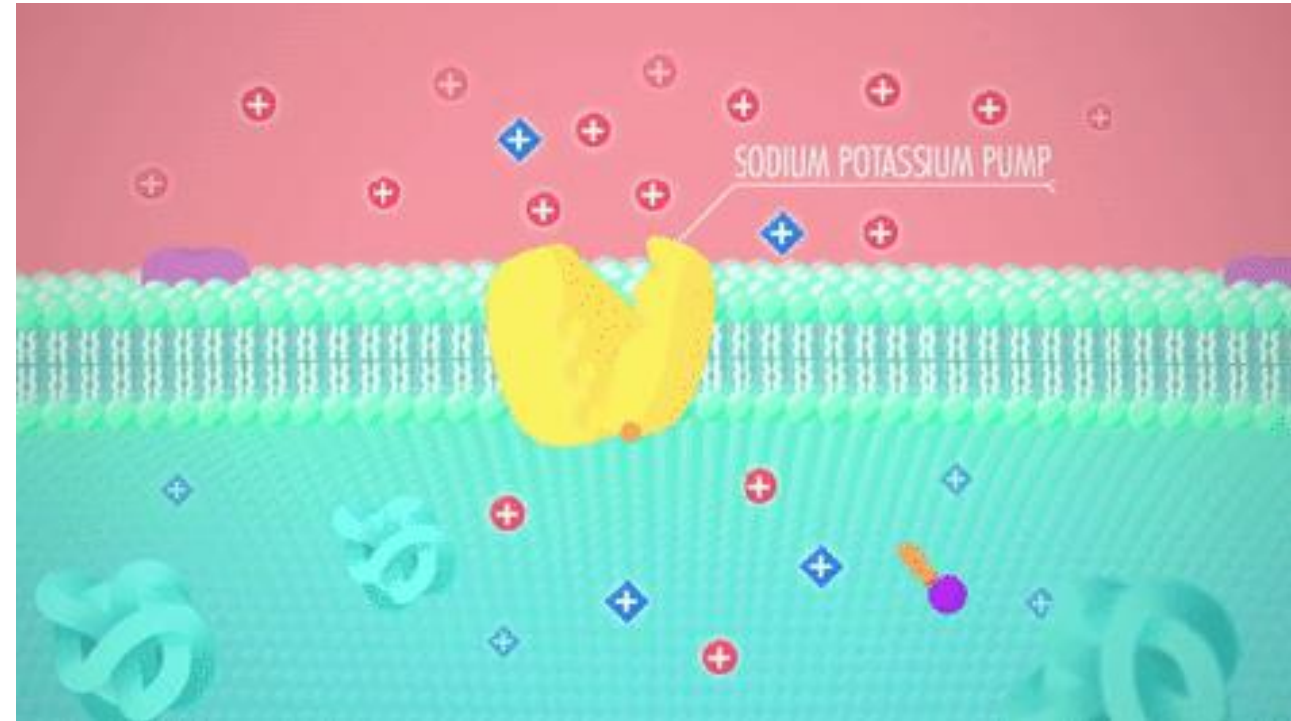
# Membrane potential

2) the permeability of the cell membrane to those ions (i.e., ion conductance) through specific ion channels;



# Membrane potential

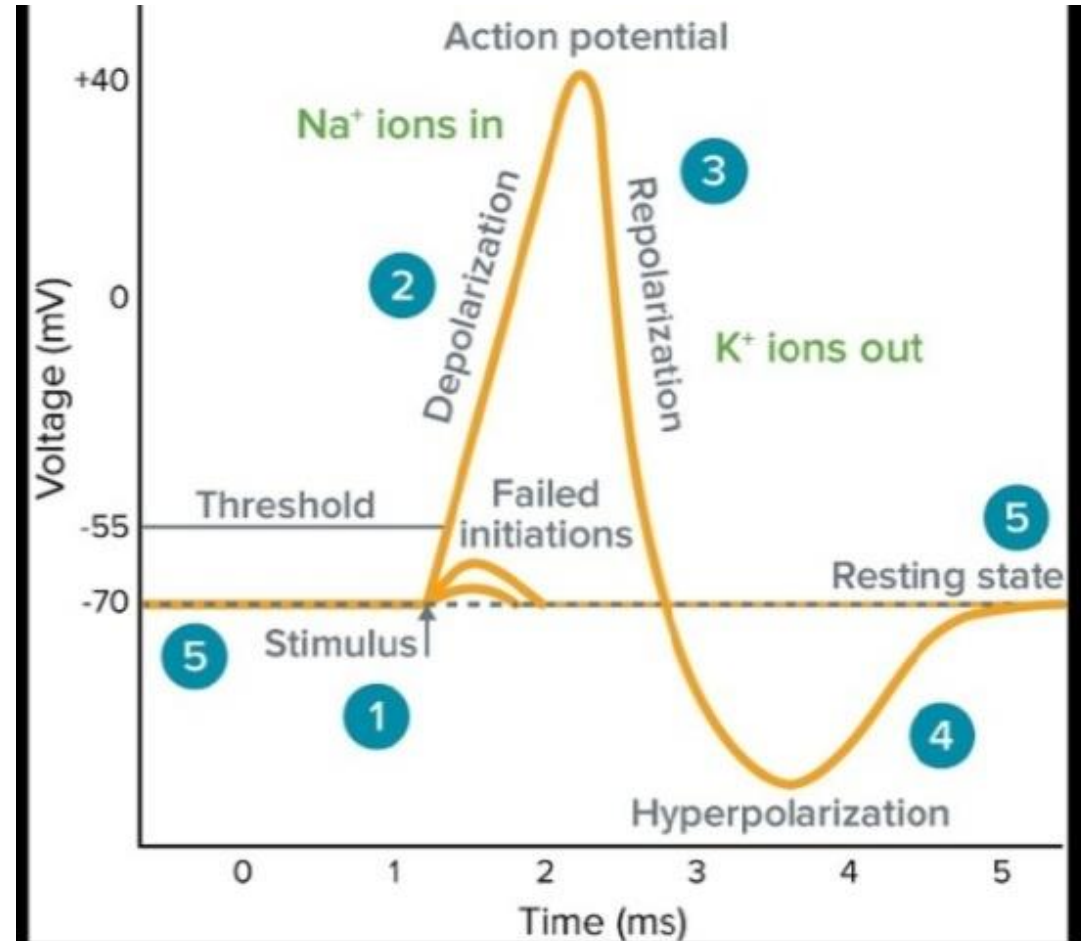
3) by the activity of **electrogenic pumps** (e.g., [Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase](#) and [Ca<sup>++</sup> transport pumps](#)) that maintain the ion concentrations across the membrane.



Sodium potassium pump maintains an electrochemical gradient inside neurons

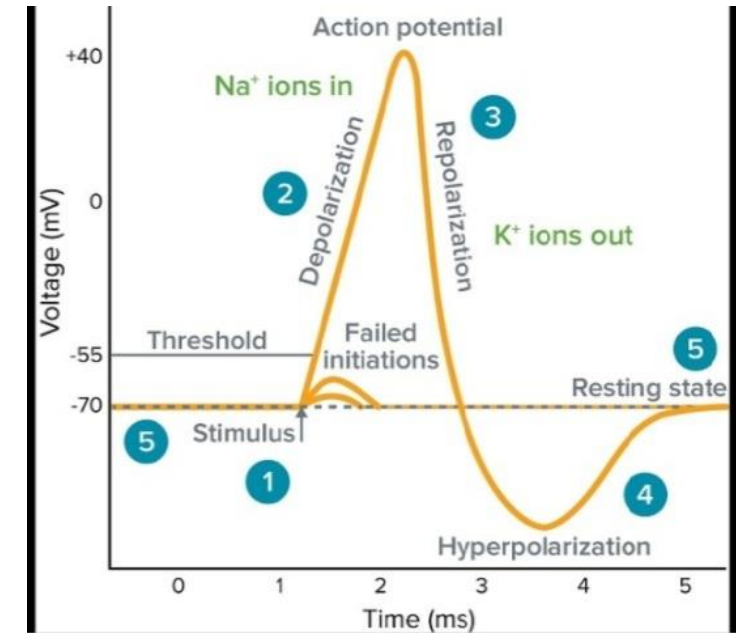
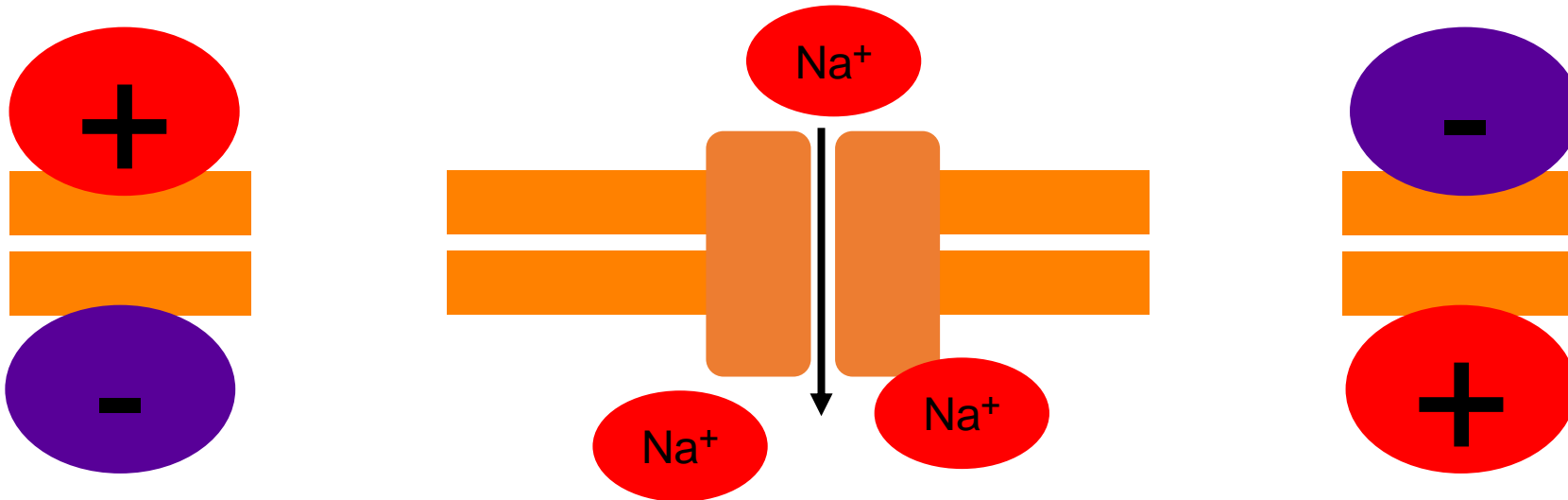
# What is Action Potential?

- An action potential is a predictable change in membrane potential that occurs due to the open and closing of voltage gated ion channels on the cell membrane.

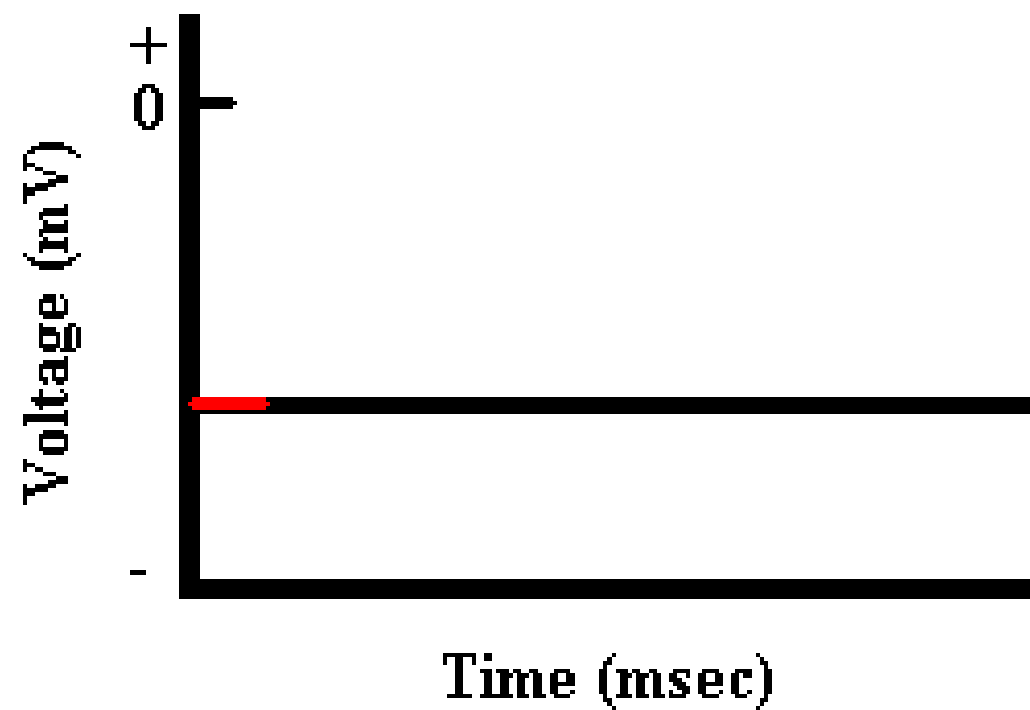
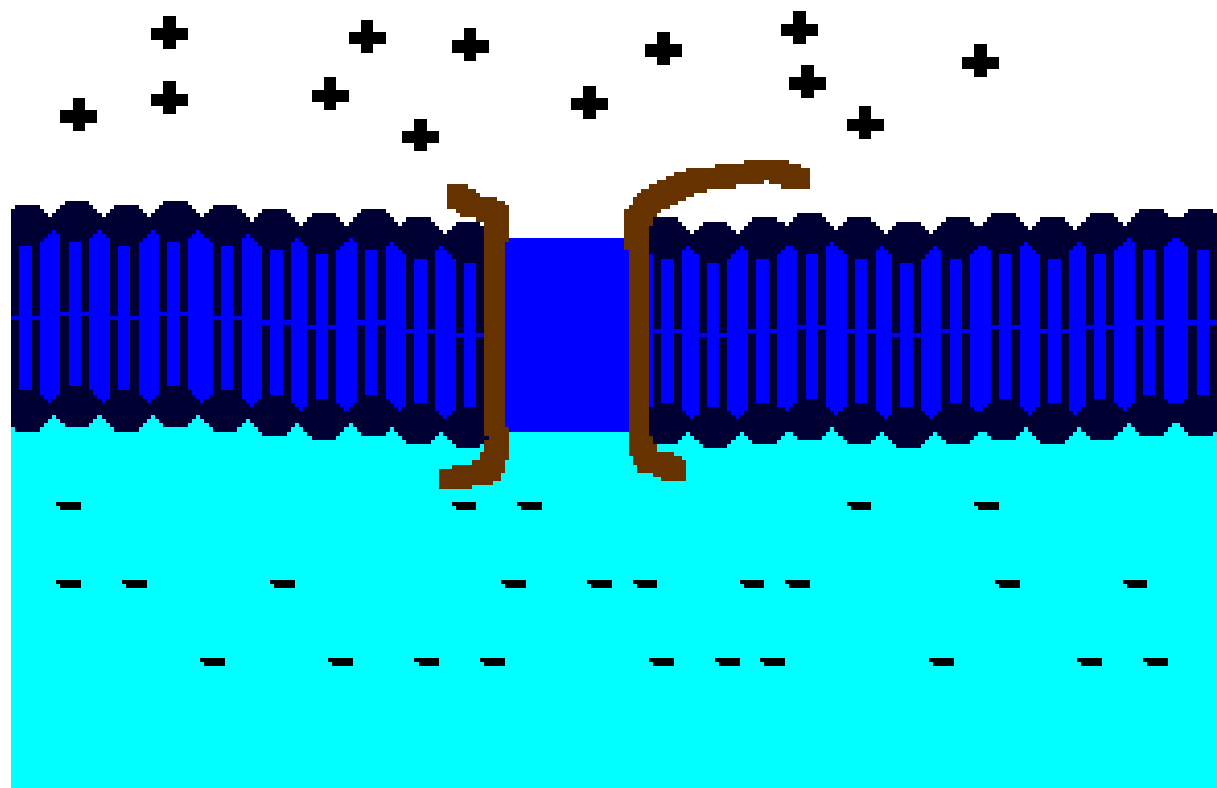


# Action potentials: Rapid depolarization

- When partial depolarization reaches the **activation threshold**, **voltage-gated sodium ion channels** open.
- Sodium ions rush in.
- The membrane potential changes from  $-70\text{mV}$  to  $+40\text{mV}$  (2).



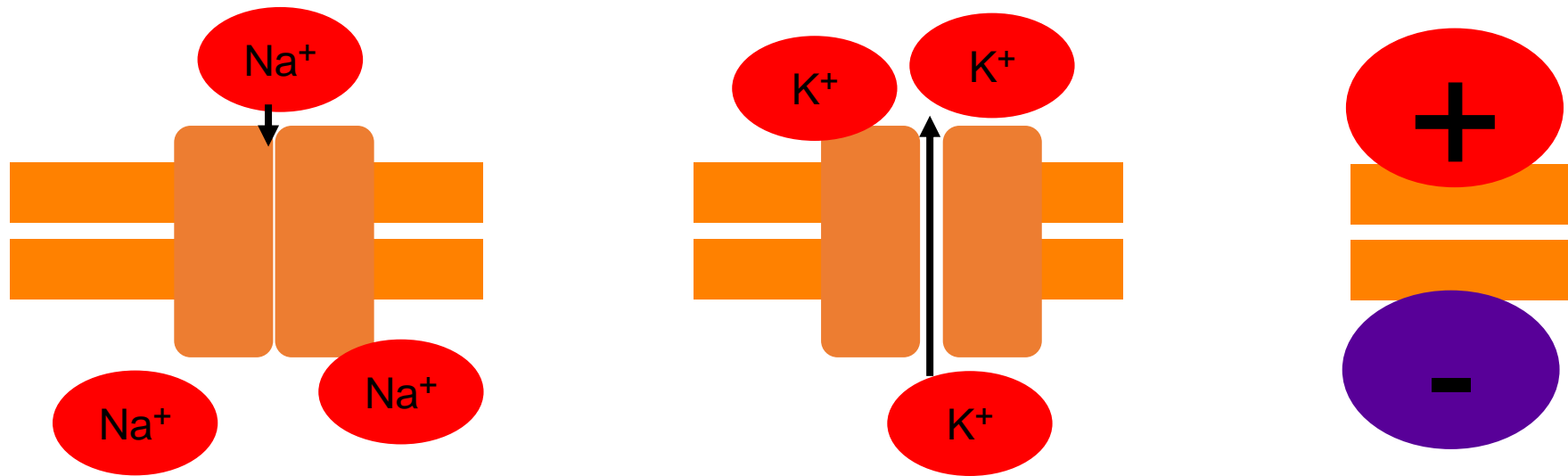
# Depolarization



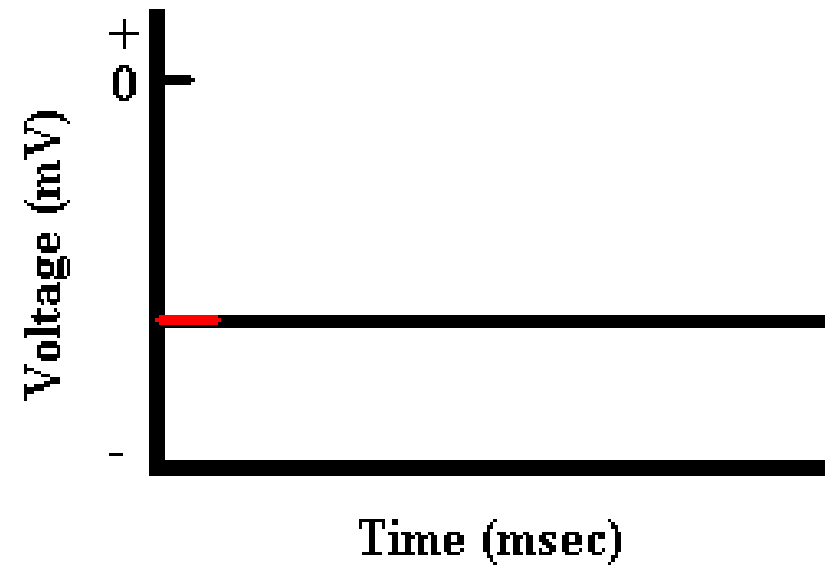
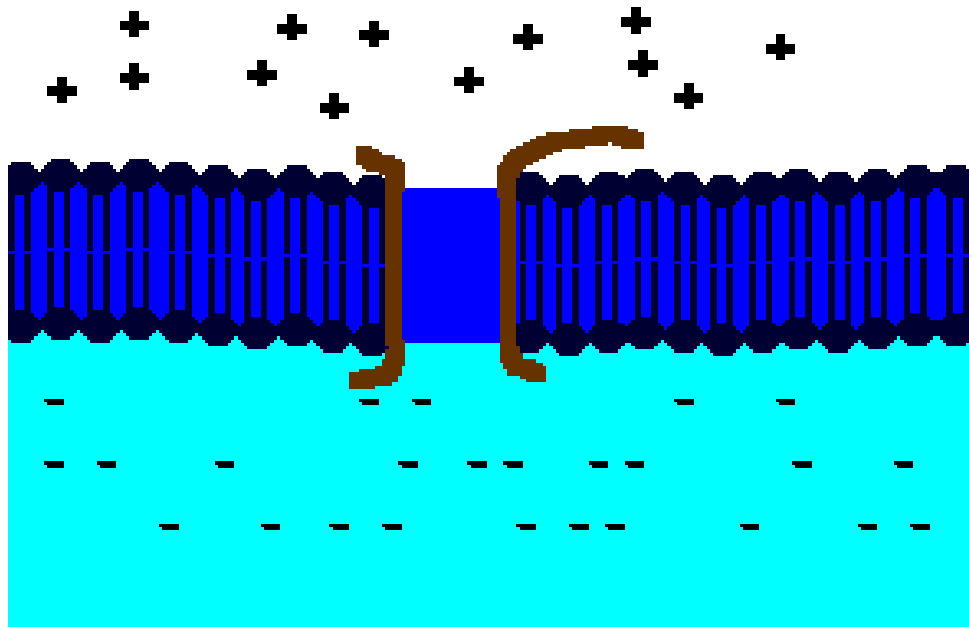


# Action potentials: Repolarization

- Sodium ion channels close and become **refractory**.
- Depolarization triggers opening of **voltage-gated potassium ion channels**.
- **K<sup>+</sup>** ions rush out of the cell, repolarizing and then hyperpolarizing the membrane.

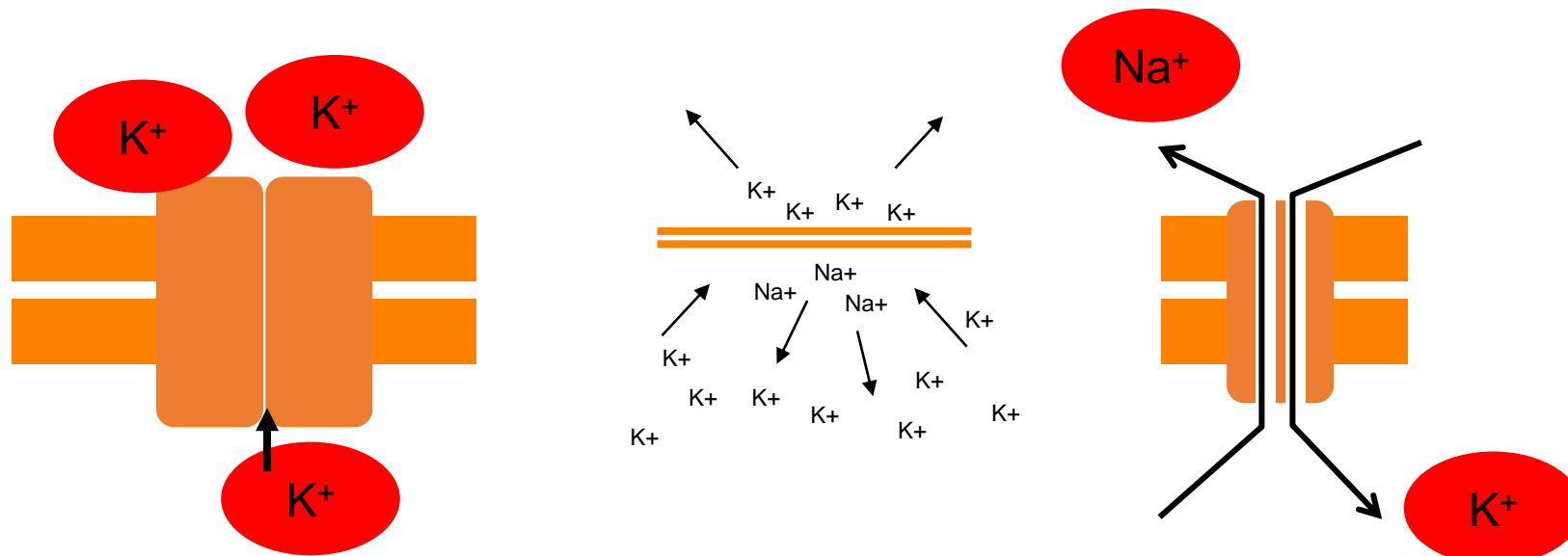


# Repolarization



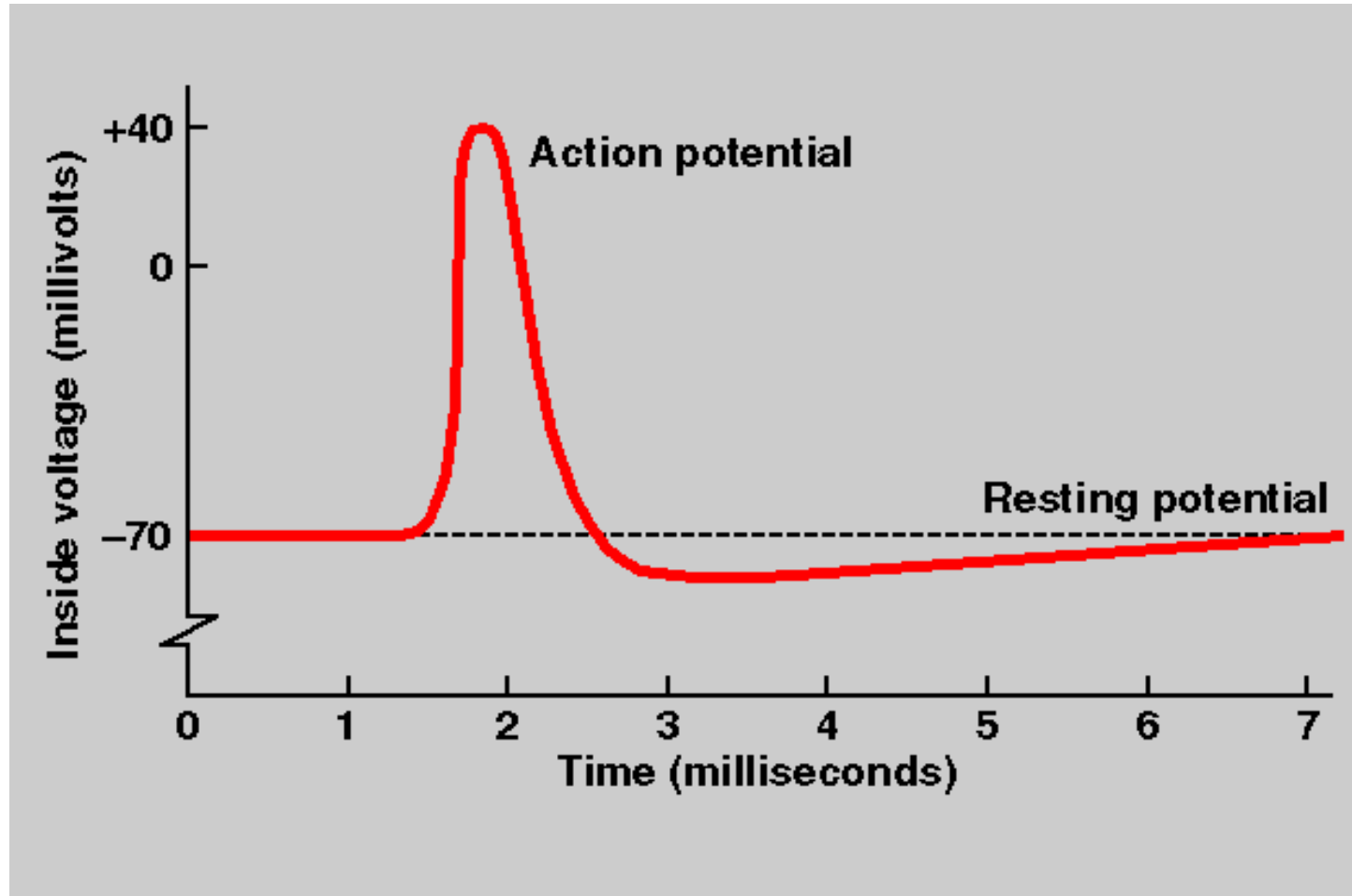
# Action potentials: Resuming the Resting Potential

- Potassium channels close.
- Repolarization resets sodium ion channels.
- Ions diffuse away from the area.
- Sodium-potassium transporter maintains polarization.
- The membrane is now ready to “fire” again.

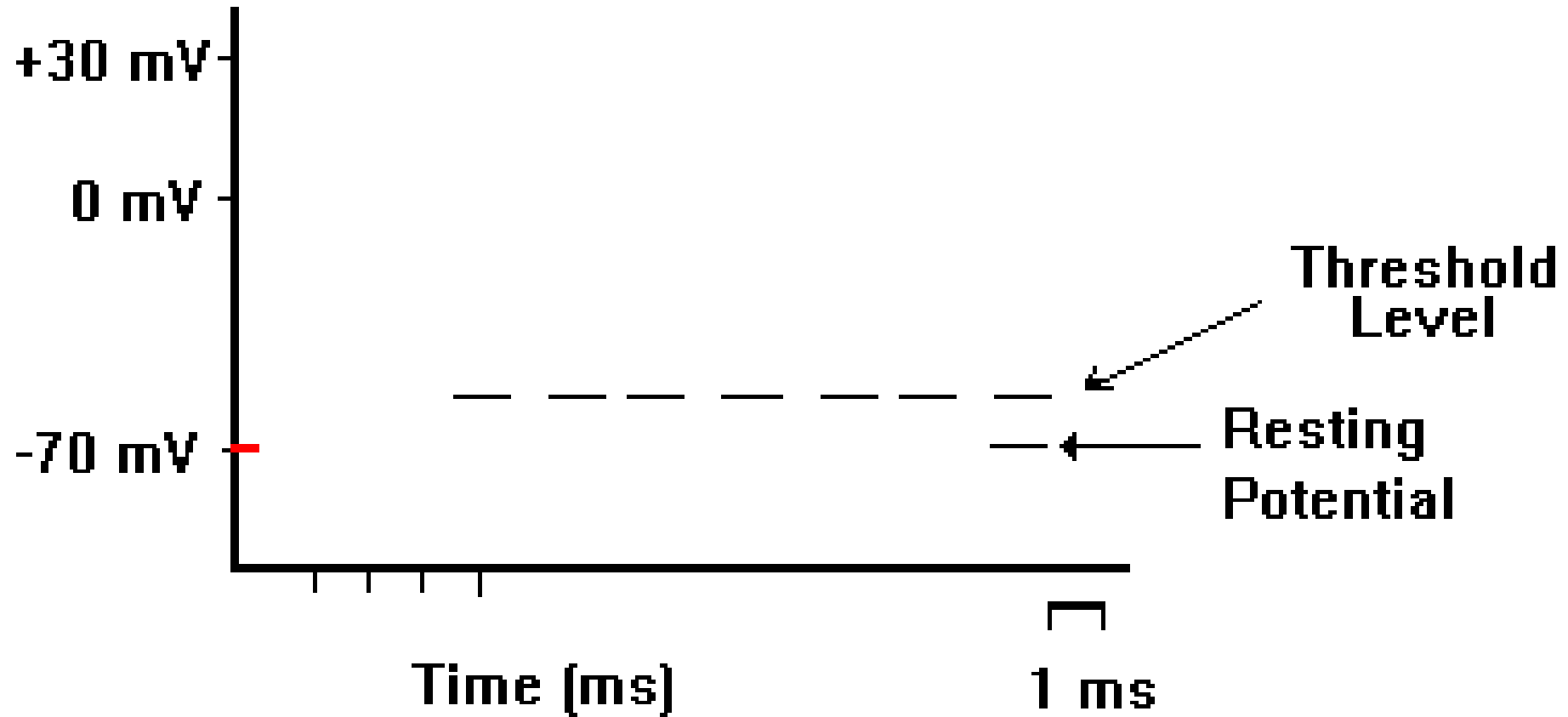


# Action potential

**Action Potential = ALL x NOTHING**

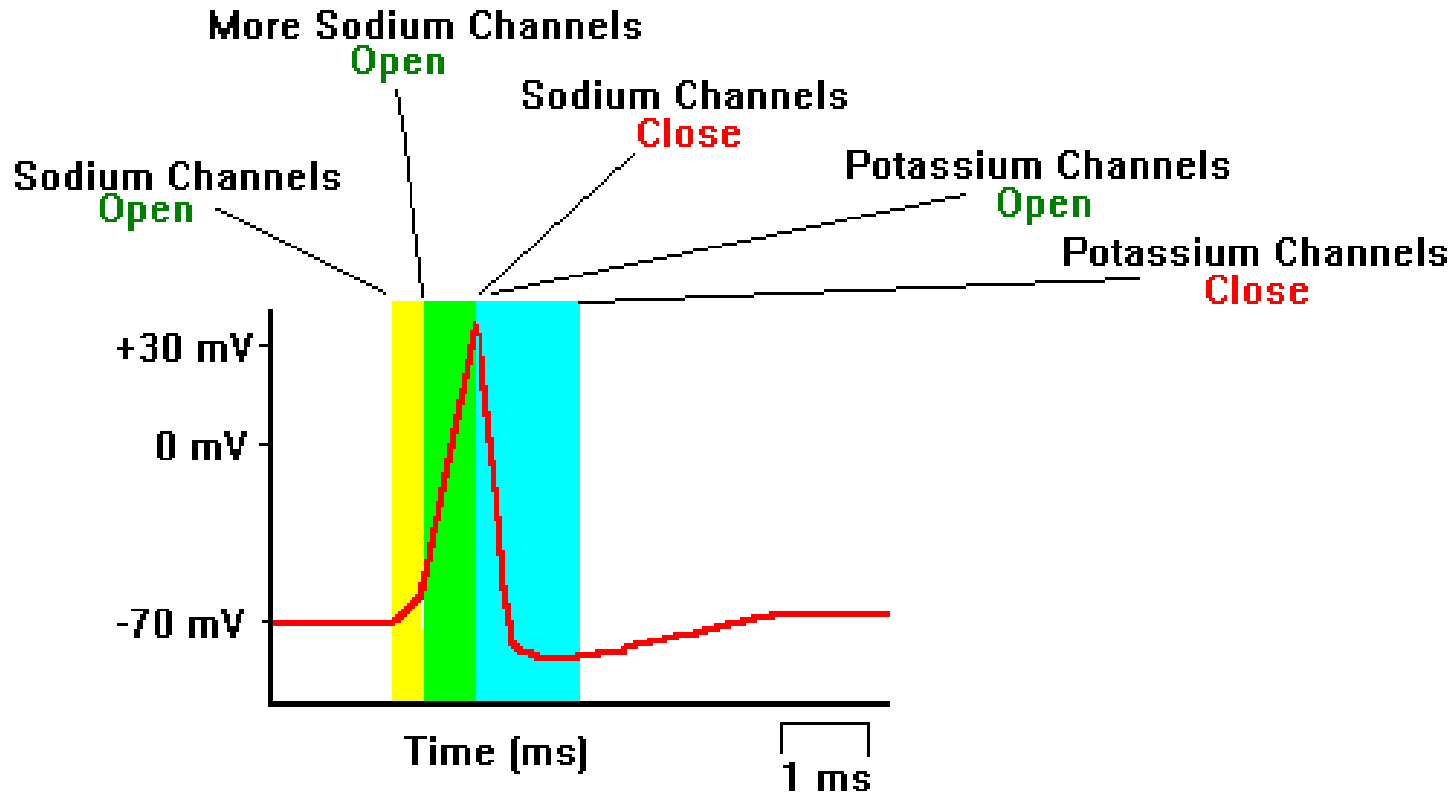


# Action potential

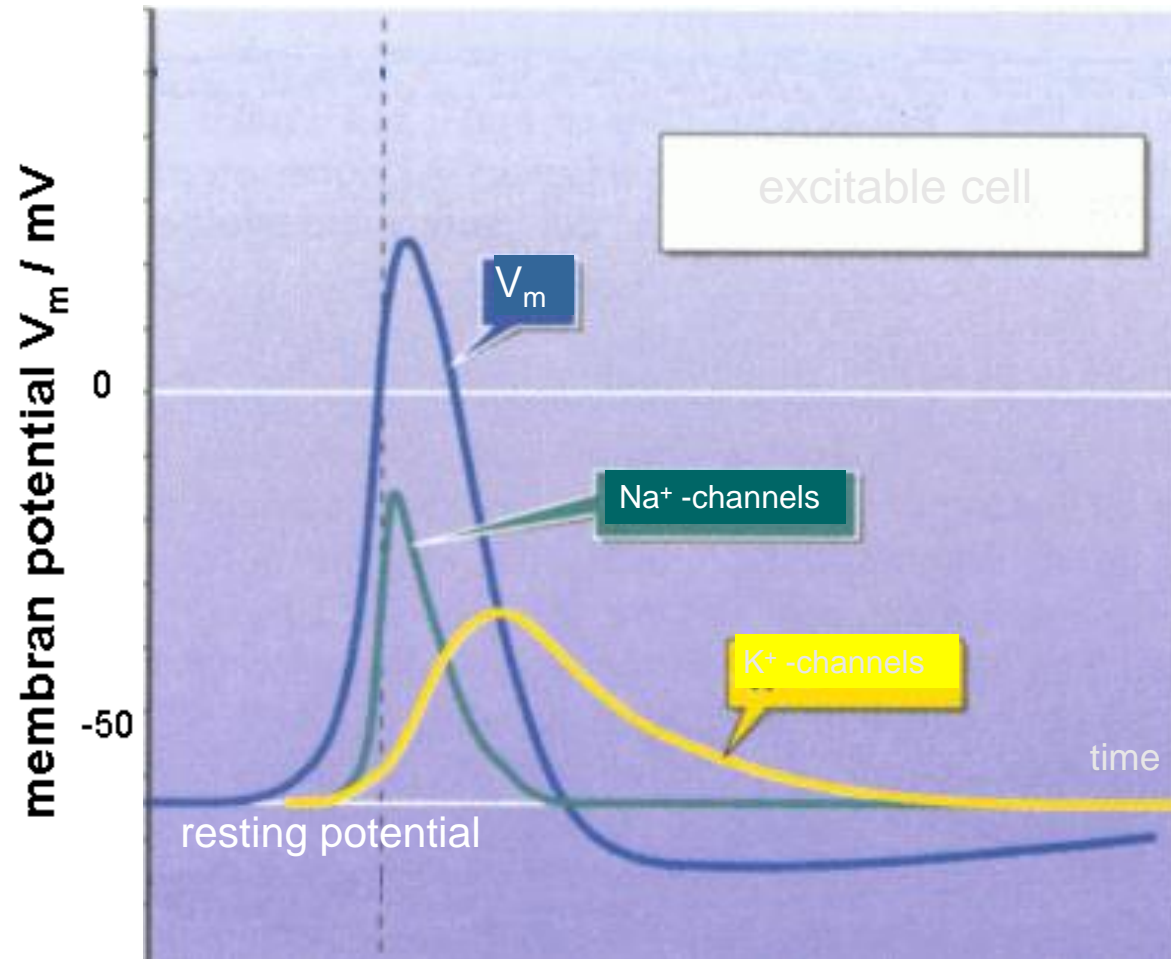


# Action potential

**Action Potential = opening of sodium and potassium channels**



# Action potential



# Ionic Mechanisms of Action Potentials

