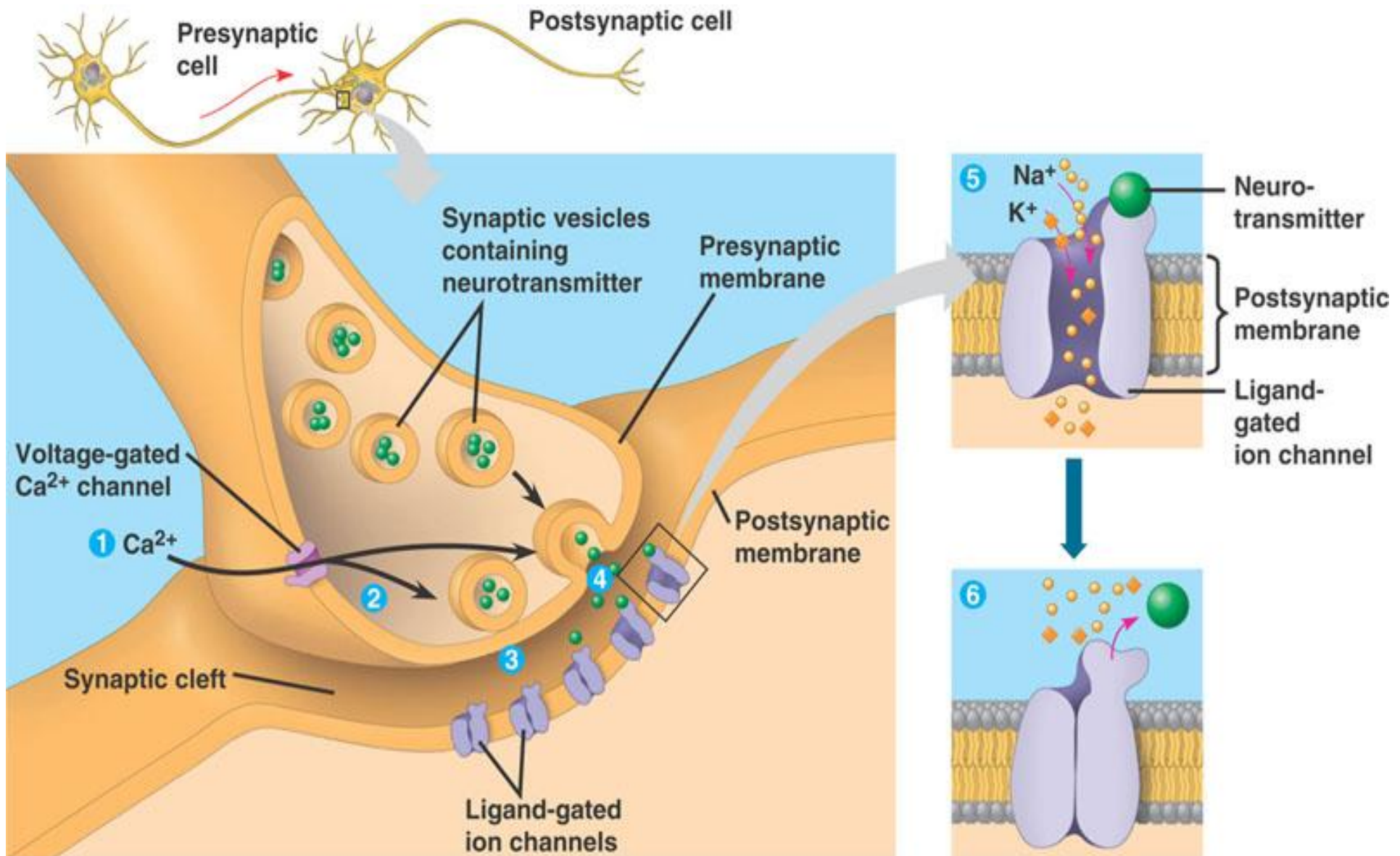


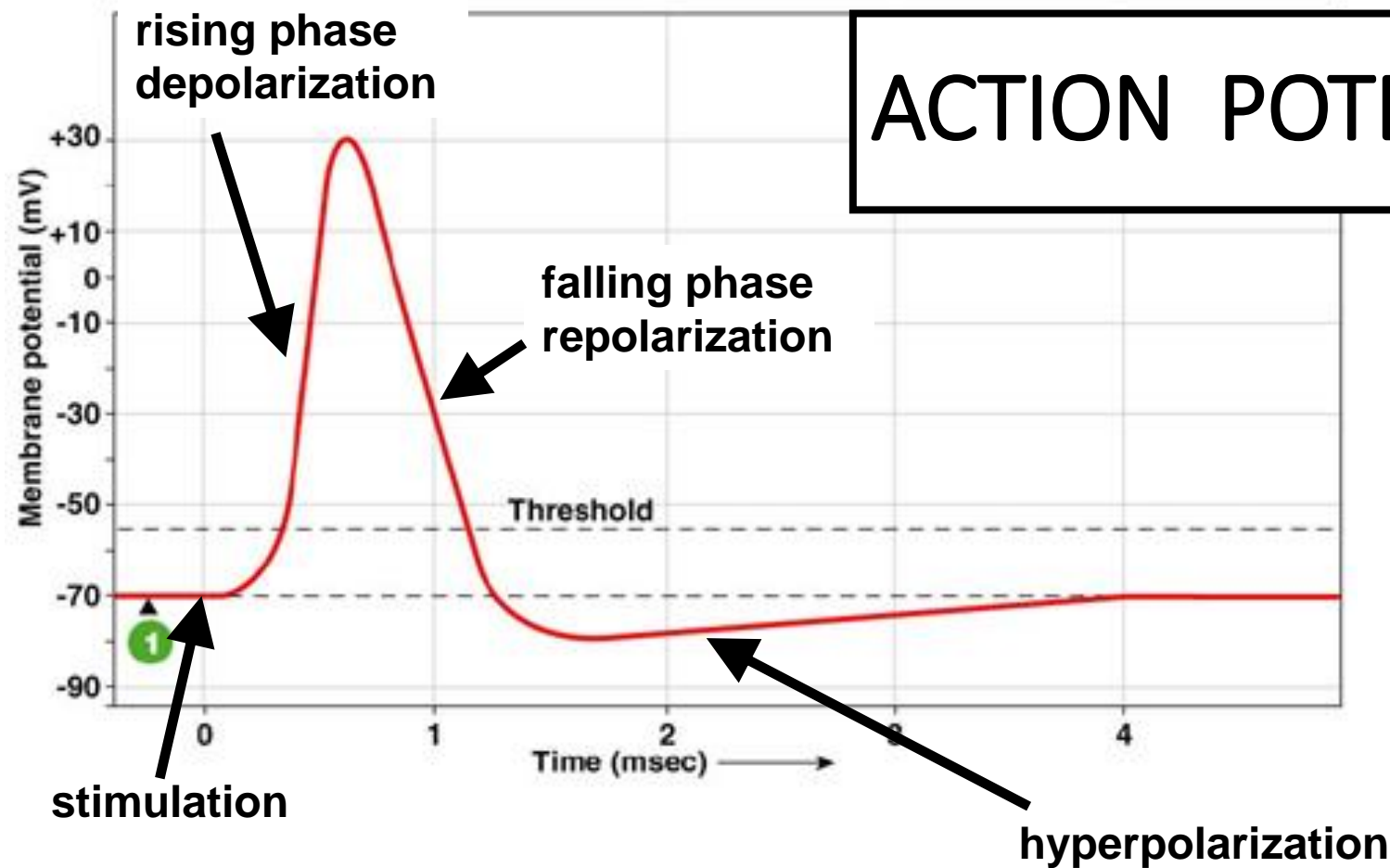
Pre-postsynaptic Signals, Action Potential Properties

Lecture 9

Assoc. Prof. Erkan Tuncay
Department of Biophysics

Summation of postsynaptic potentials (stimulation of several synapses with ligand gated ion channels)

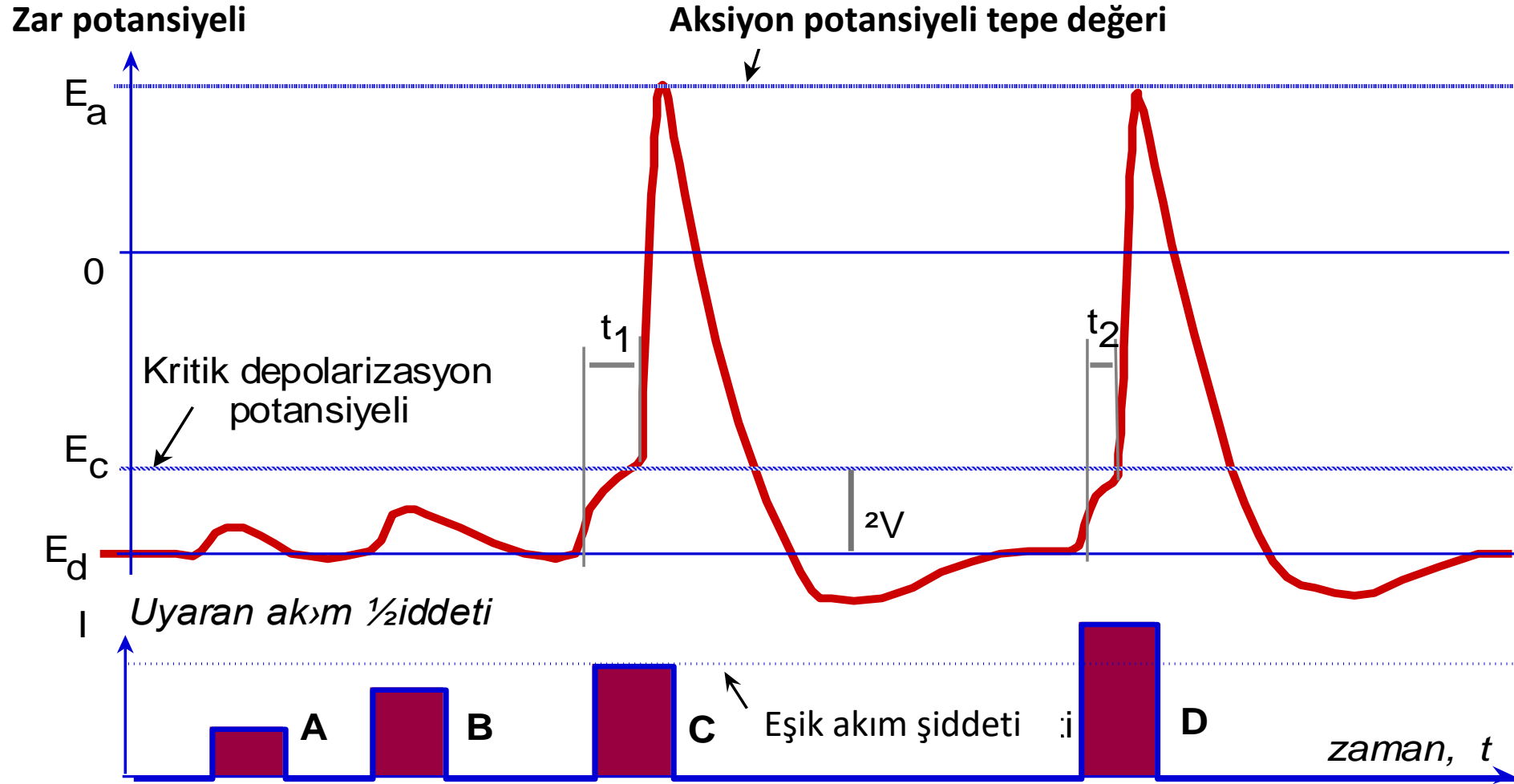




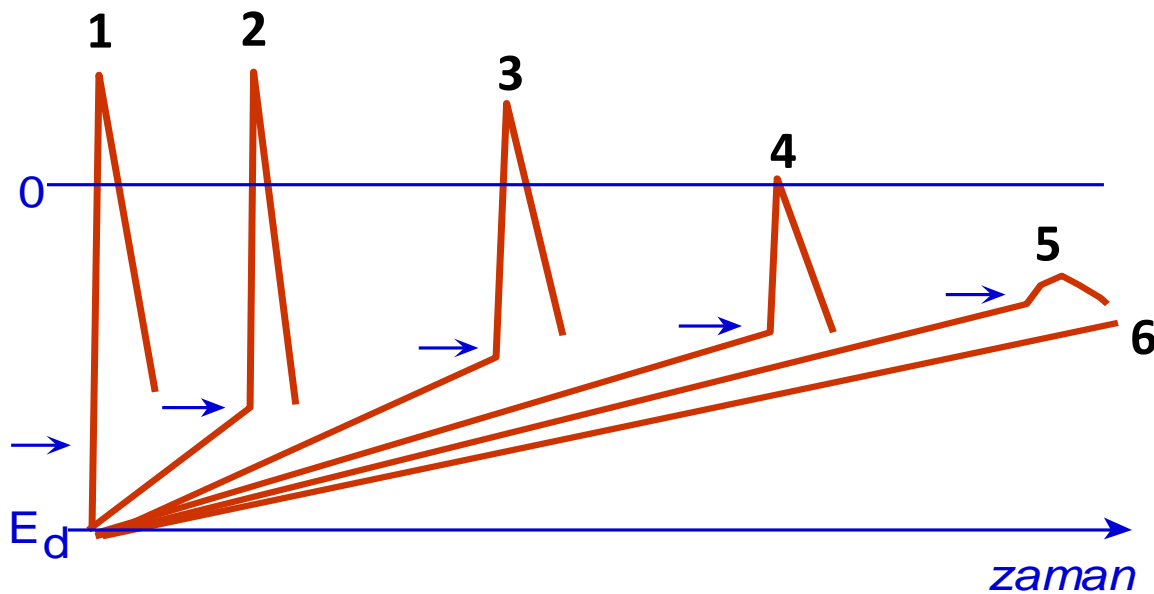
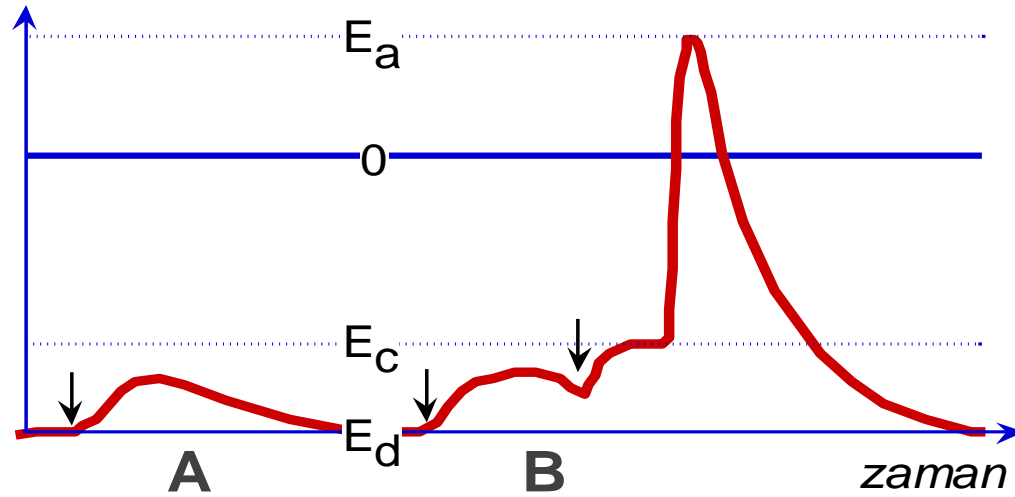
Action potential (nerve impulse) - at excitable conductive tissues = nerve fibers & muscle cells if depolarization reaches the gate threshold = firing level.

It is all-or-none (it happens or do not happen).

Stimulation of a cell

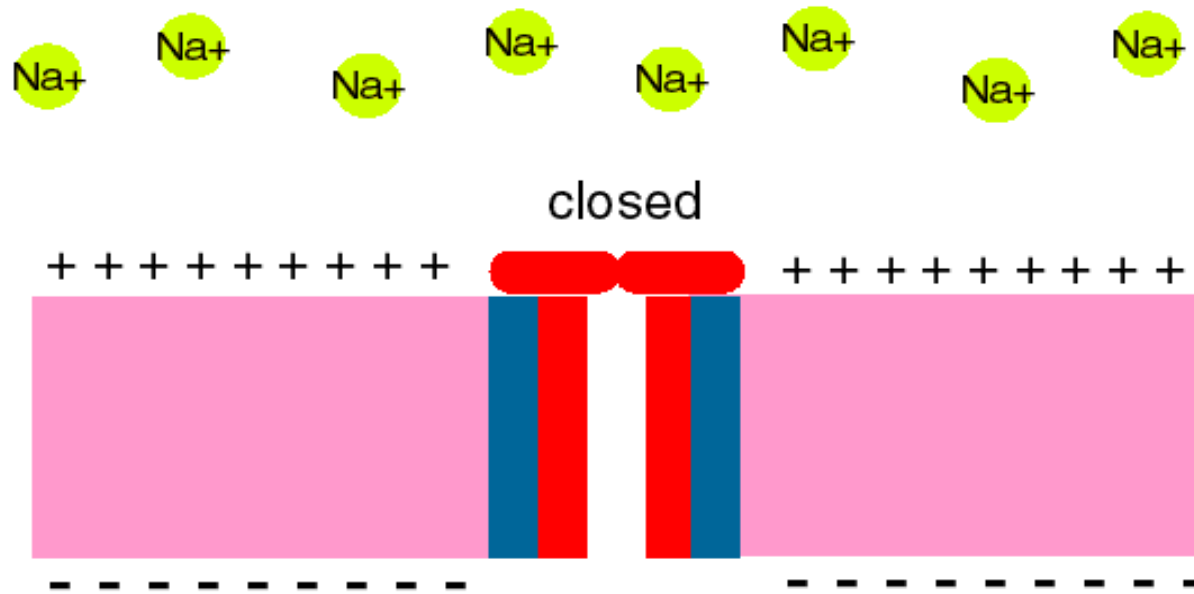


Stimulation of a cell with under-threshold potentials



Stimulation type

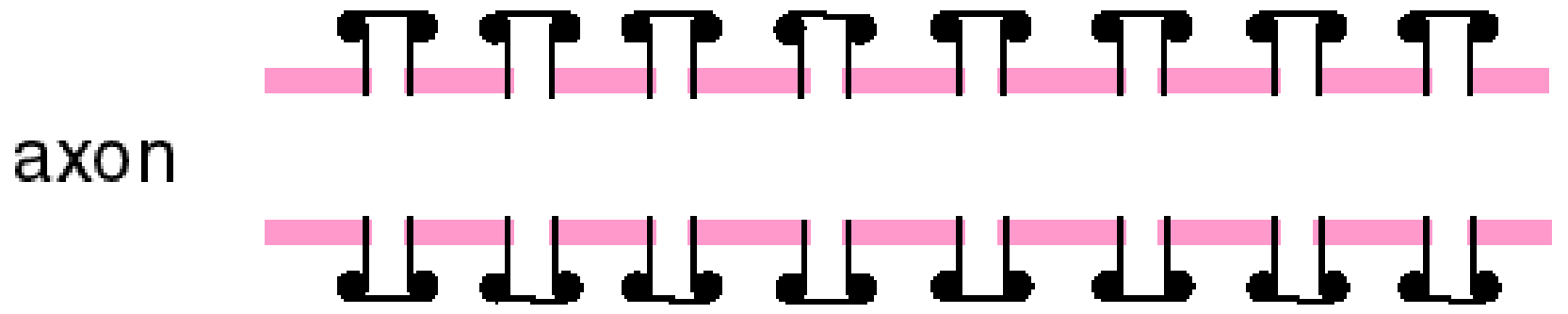
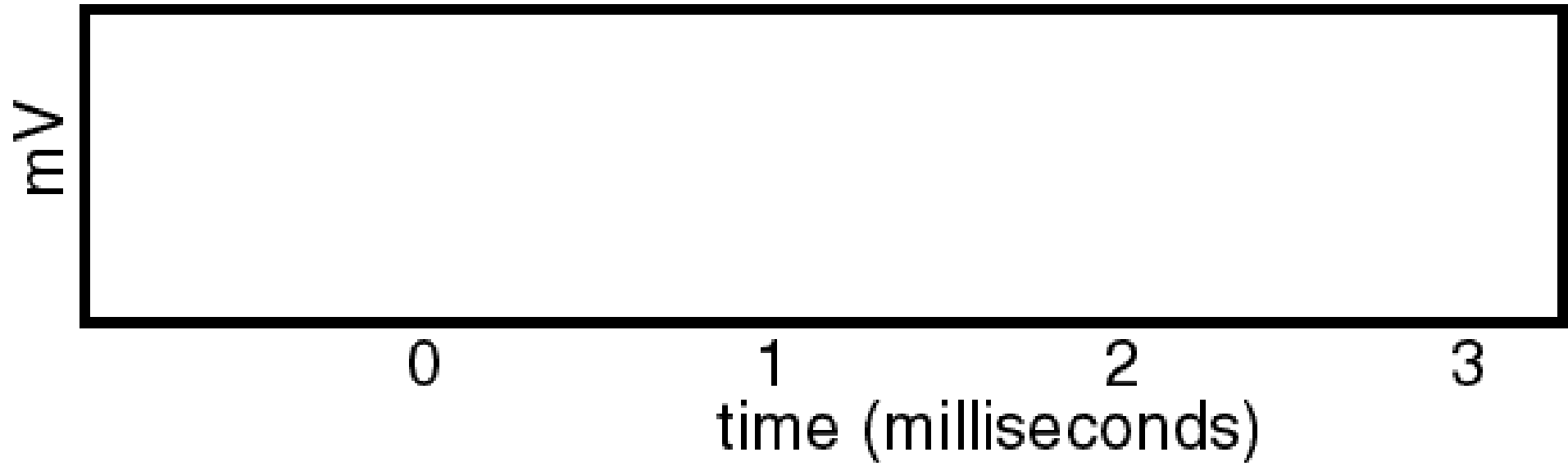


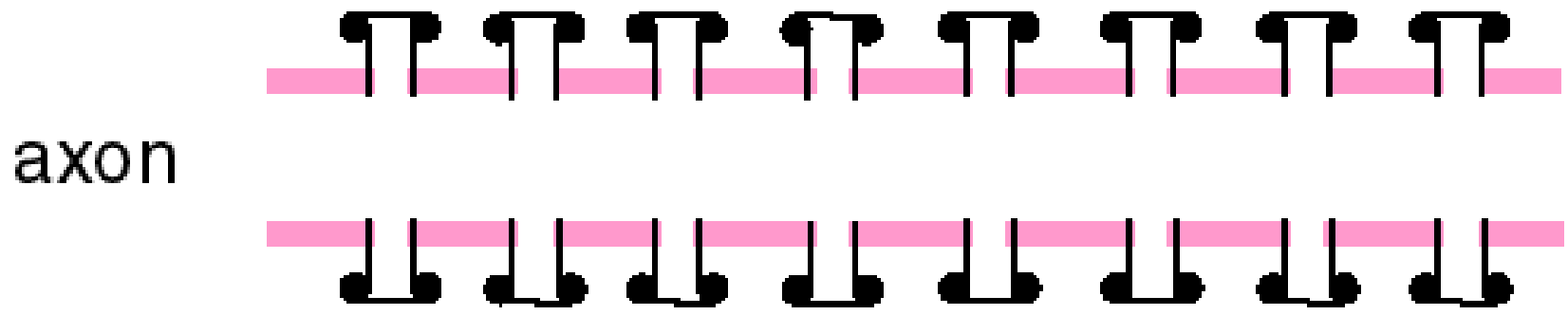
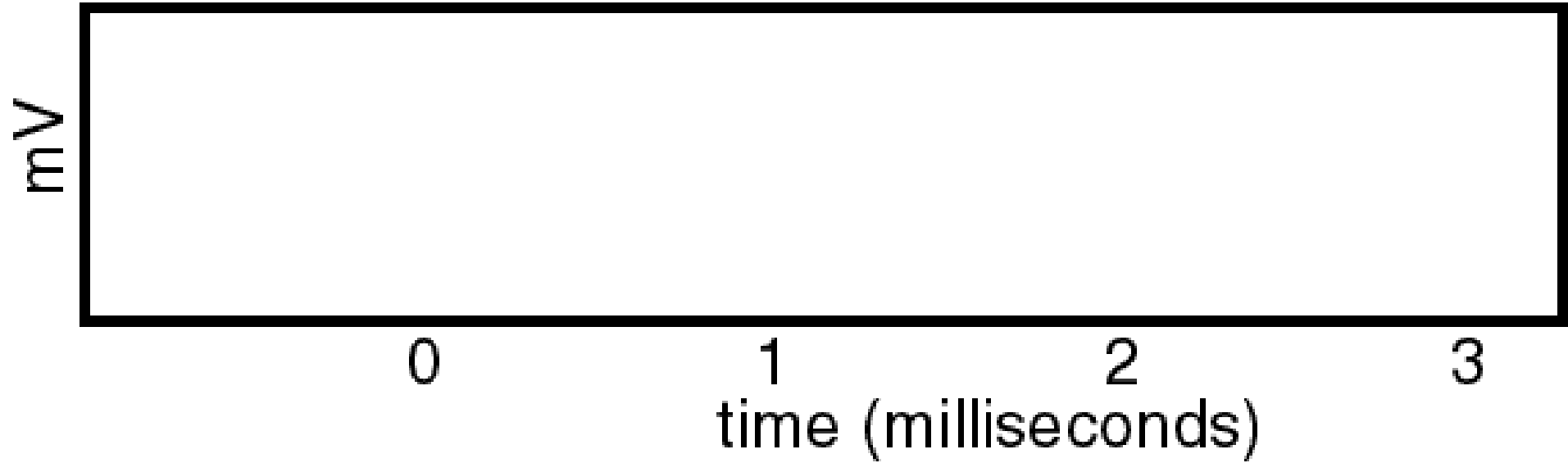





1 action potential requires high, but limited number of ions - considering the whole cell it is capable of producing many action potentials

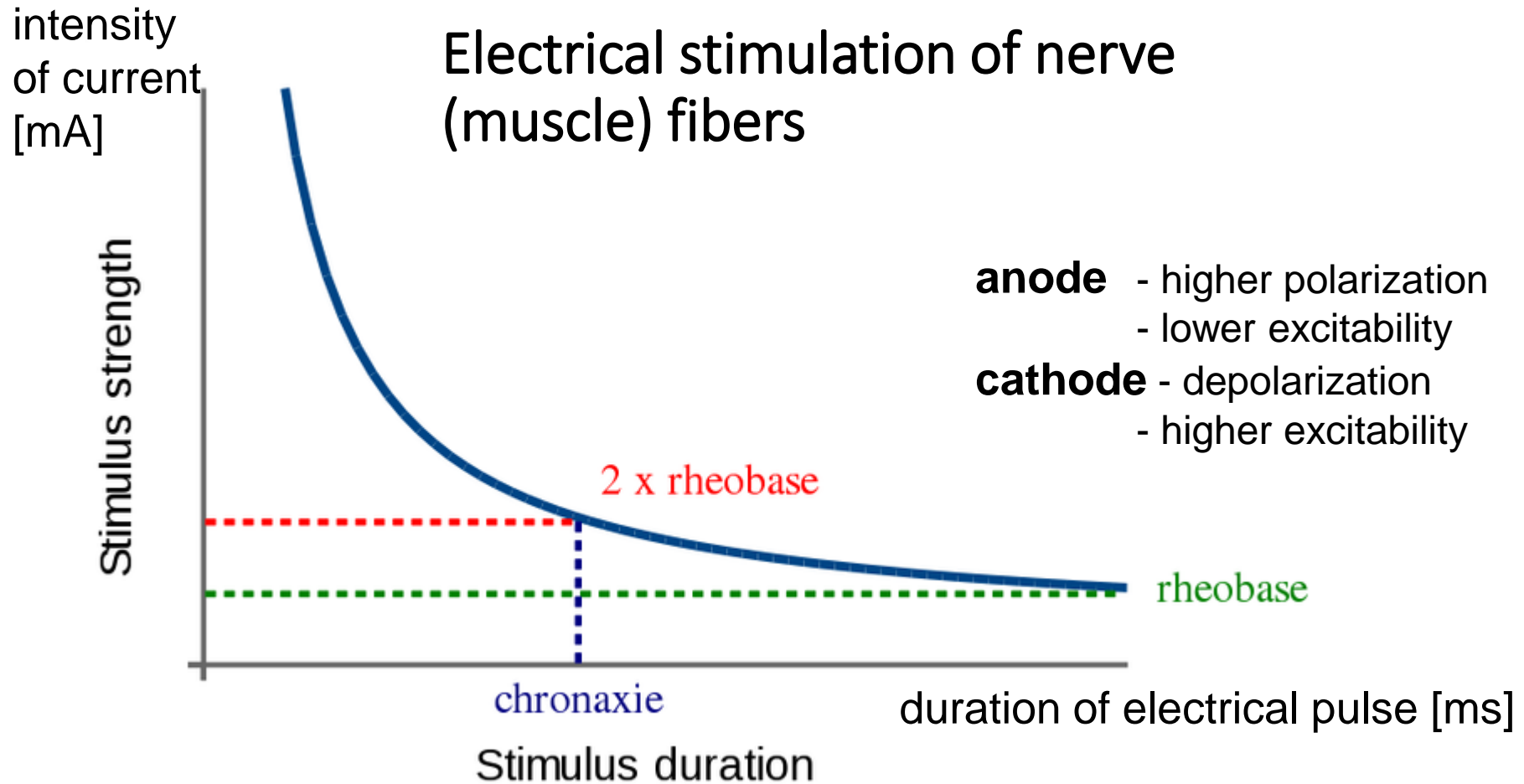
What keeps the ion distribution appropriate?

- Each spike is followed by a **refractory period**.
- An ***absolute refractory period*** - it is impossible to evoke another action potential – during spike and right after it (Na channels are open and after that inactivated)
- A ***relative refractory period*** - a stronger than usual stimulus is required to evoke an action potential (hyperpolarization; part of Na channels recovered)





-  closed channel
-  open channel
-  inactive channel



Rheobase - minimal current amplitude of infinite duration (practically a few 100 ms) that results in an action potential (or muscle contraction)

Chronaxy (-ie) - minimum time over which an electric current double the strength of the rheobase needs to be applied, in order to stimulate a nerve cell (muscle fiber)

As long as current flows, light will be lit.
When the potential across the capacitor equals the battery's voltage, no current can flow.

