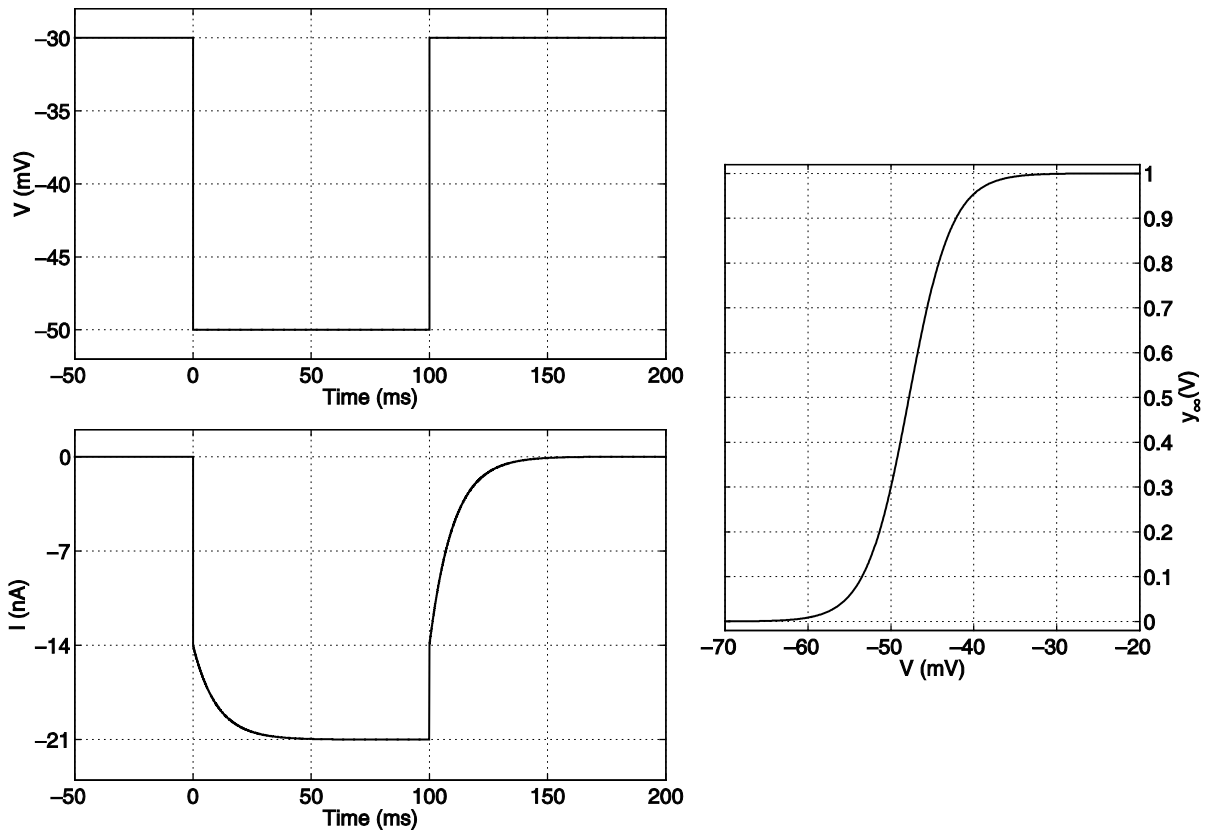


Tutorial #3

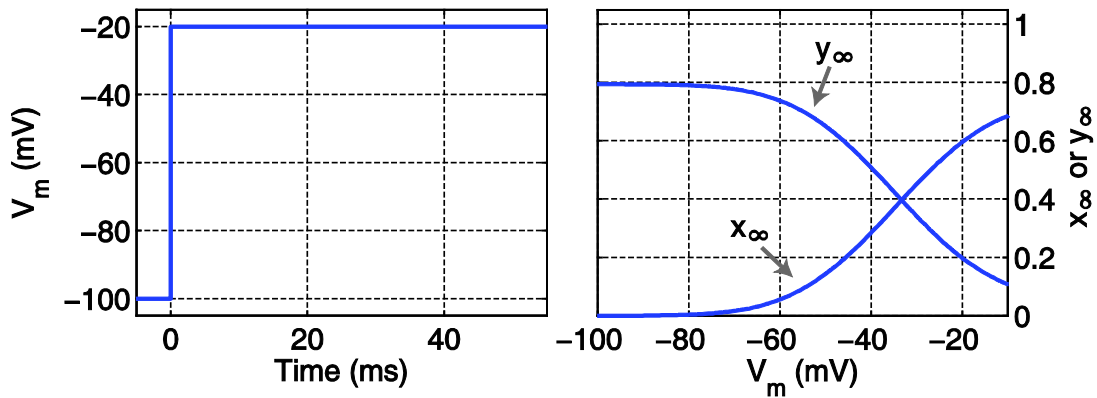
1. The results of a voltage-clamp experiment are shown below.



Assume that the measured transmembrane current  $I(V, t)$  is comprised of a passive leakage current  $I_L(V) = g_L(V - E_L)$  and a time- and voltage-dependent current  $I_y(V, t) = \bar{g}_y y(V - E_y)$ , where the dynamics of the gating particle  $y$  are first-order, i.e.,  $dy(V, t)/dt = (y_\infty - y)/\tau_y$ . The time-constant  $\tau_y$  is independent of voltage, whereas the voltage dependence of the steady-state value  $y_\infty(V)$  is shown in the figure above. It is known that the Nernst equilibrium potential  $E_y = -70$  mV.

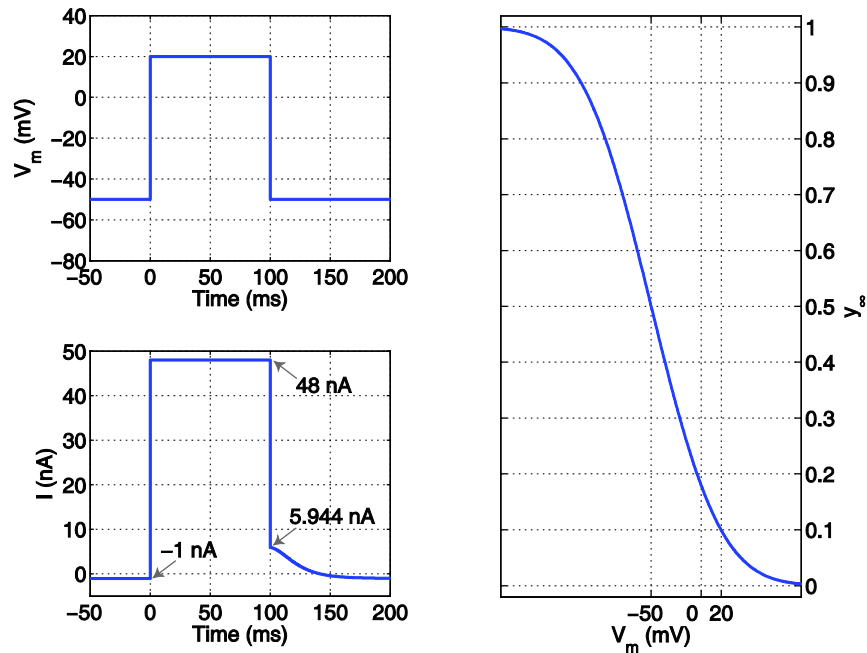
- Is the current  $I_y(V, t)$  activated by depolarization or hyperpolarization? Is  $I_y(V, t)$  an inward or an outward current in the voltage-clamp experiment performed above?
- From the results of the voltage-clamp experiment, find the values of  $g_L$ ,  $E_L$  and  $\bar{g}_y$ .

2. Consider the voltage clamp experiment in the left panel below applied to an ion channel with the steady-state activation/inactivation characteristics given in the right panel below.



If the conductance per unit area for this ion channel is  $g_{xy}(t) = 200 \cdot x^3(t) \cdot y^2(t) \mu\text{S}/\text{cm}^2$  and the gating particle kinetics are first-order, i.e.,  $dx/dt = (x_\infty - x)/\tau_x$  and  $dy/dt = (y_\infty - y)/\tau_y$ , with  $\tau_x = 1$  ms and  $\tau_y = 8$  ms, then derive an expression for  $g_{xy}(t)$  for  $t \geq 0$  in response to the voltage step shown above and sketch the approximate form of  $g_{xy}(t)$  for  $t \geq 0$ .

3. The results of a voltage-clamp experiment are shown below.



Assume that the measured transmembrane current  $I(V_m, t)$  is comprised of a passive leakage current  $I_L(V_m) = g_L(V_m - E_L)$  and a time- and voltage-dependent current  $I_y(V_m, t) = \bar{g}_y y^3 (V_m - E_y)$ , where there are three  $y$  gating particles per channel and the dynamics of each gating particle  $y$  are first-order, i.e.,  $dy(V_m, t)/dt = (y_\infty - y)/\tau_y$ . The time-constant  $\tau_y$  is independent of voltage, whereas the voltage dependence of the steady-state value  $y_\infty(V_m)$  is shown in the figure above.

- From the results of the voltage-clamp experiment, find the values of  $g_L$ ,  $E_L$ ,  $\bar{g}_y$  and  $E_y$ .
- Is the current  $I_y(V_m, t)$  activated by depolarization or hyperpolarization? Is  $I_y(V_m, t)$  an inward or an outward current in the voltage-clamp experiment performed above?