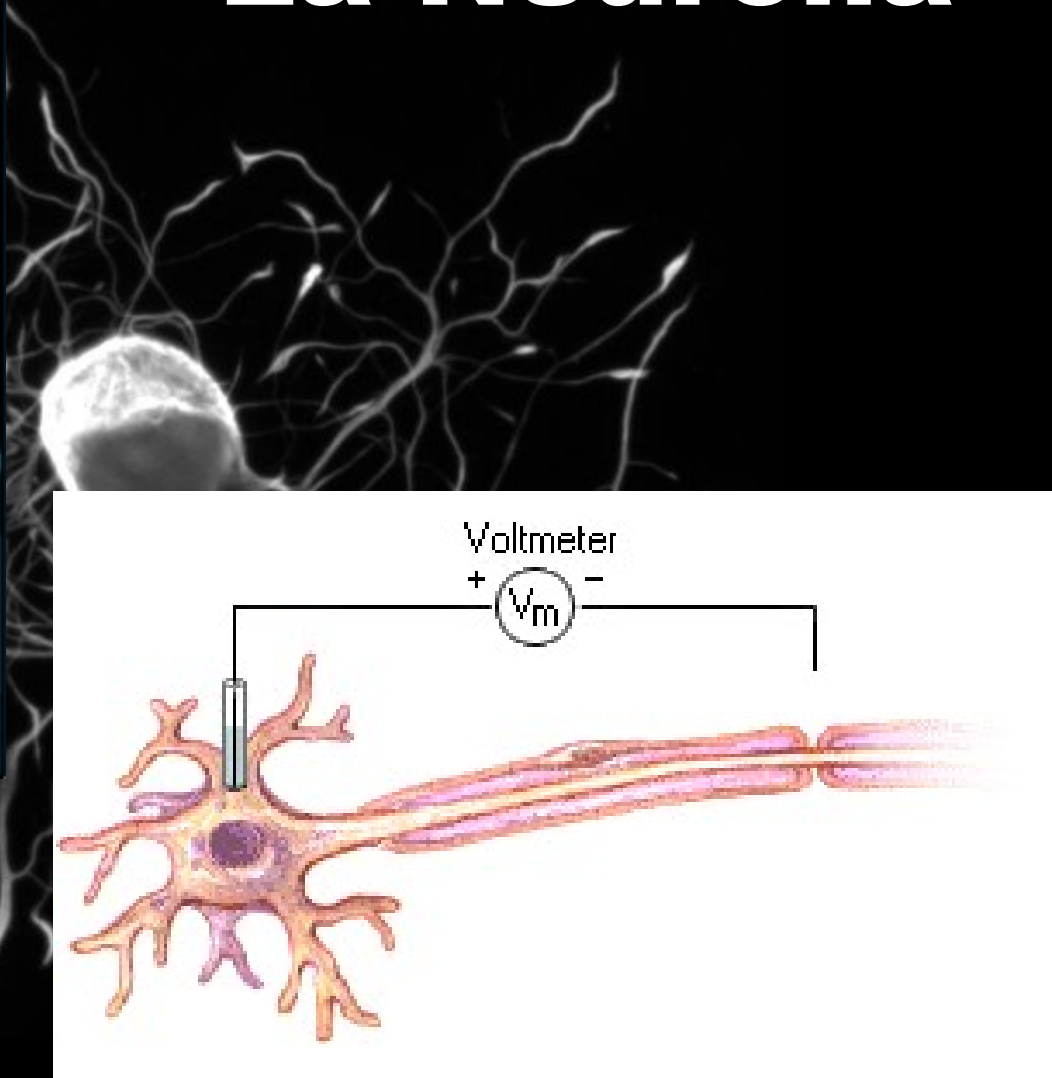
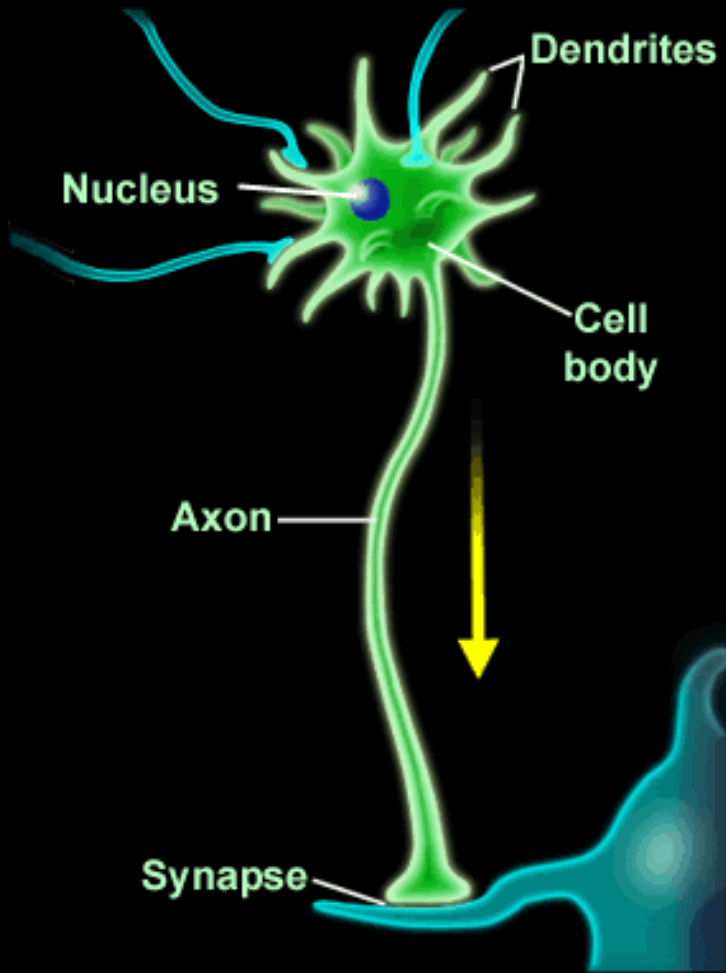




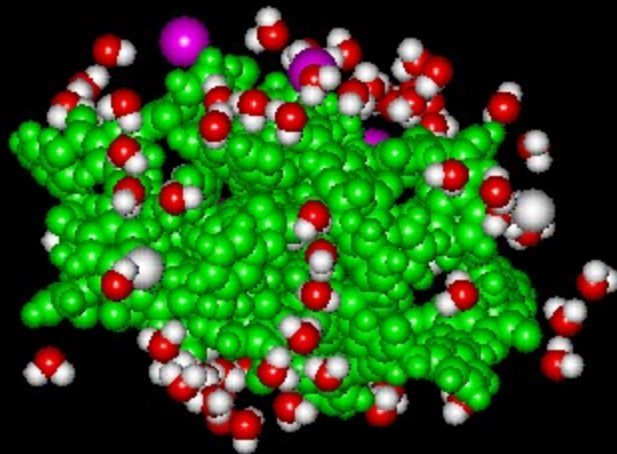
Introducción a la Bioelectricidad

**Prof. Ricardo Silva Bustillos,
Ph.D., C.C.E.**

La Neurona



Soluciones



Concentración

- **Molaridad**

$$M = \frac{n}{V} = \frac{\text{moles de soluto}}{\text{litros de disolución}} \quad (\text{mol/l} \equiv \text{molar})$$

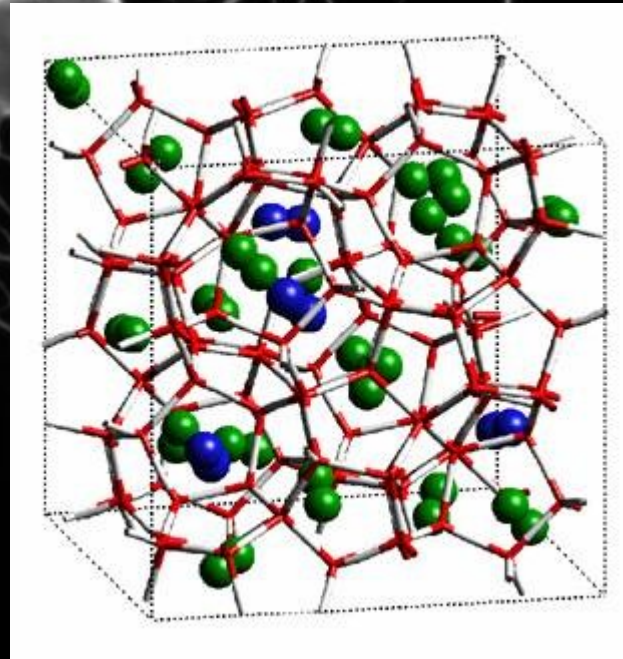
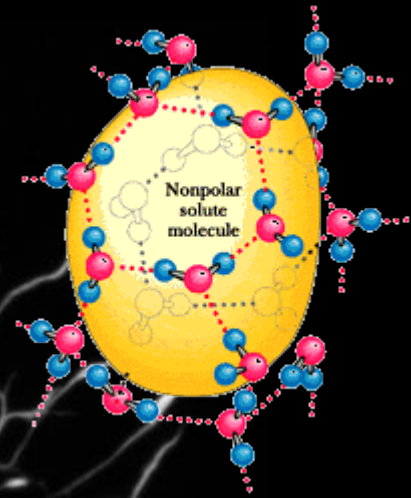
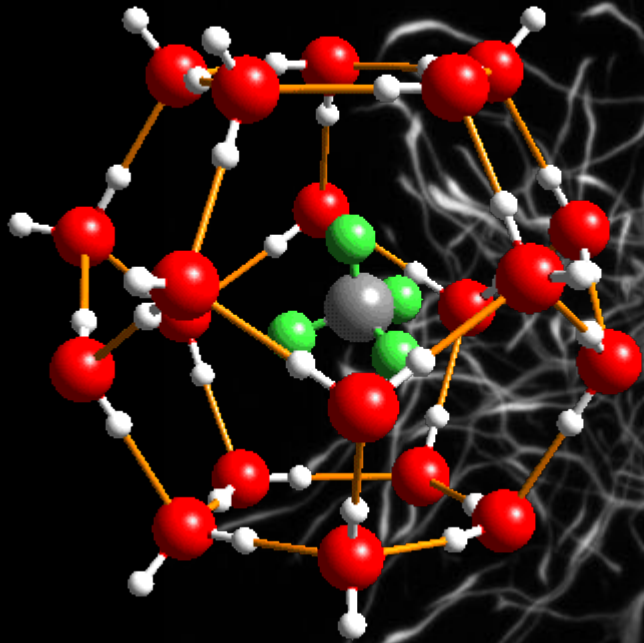
- **Molalidad**

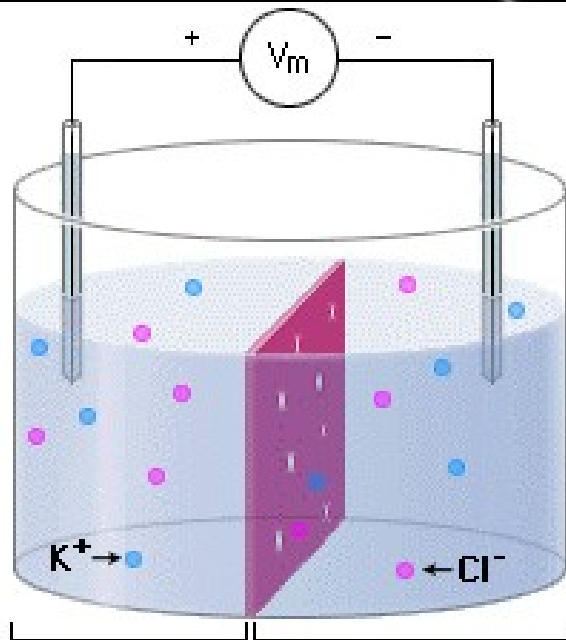
$$m = \frac{\text{moles de soluto}}{\text{kilogramos de solvente}} \quad (\text{mol/kg} \equiv \text{molal})$$

- **Peso por Volúmen**

$$\frac{\text{masa de soluto}}{\text{volumen de disolución}}$$

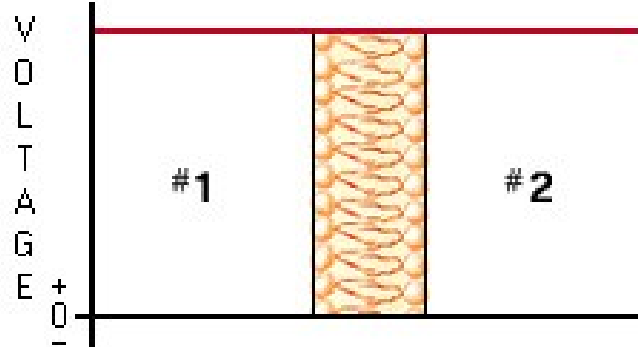
Clatrato



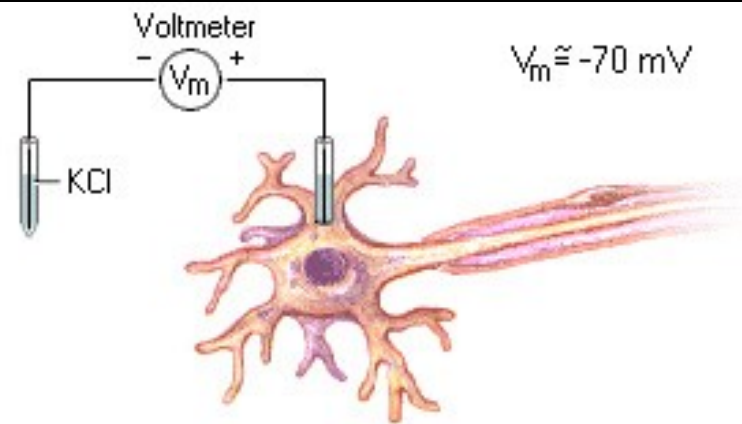


#1

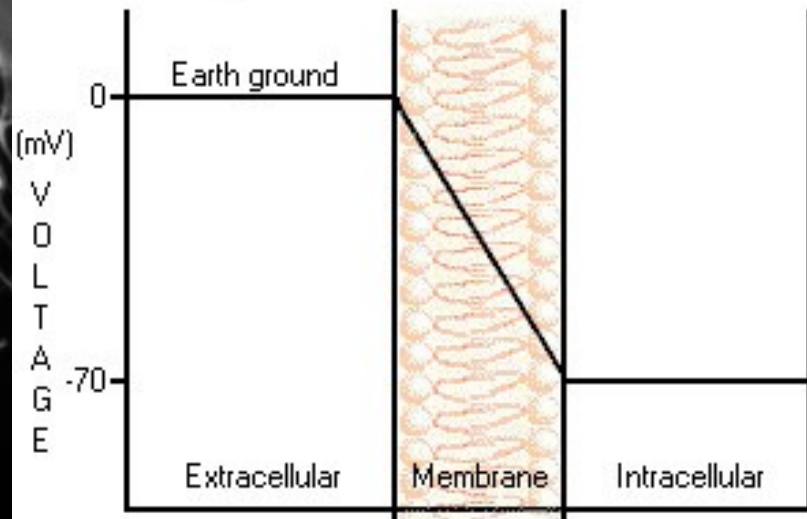
#2



DISTANCE (x) cm

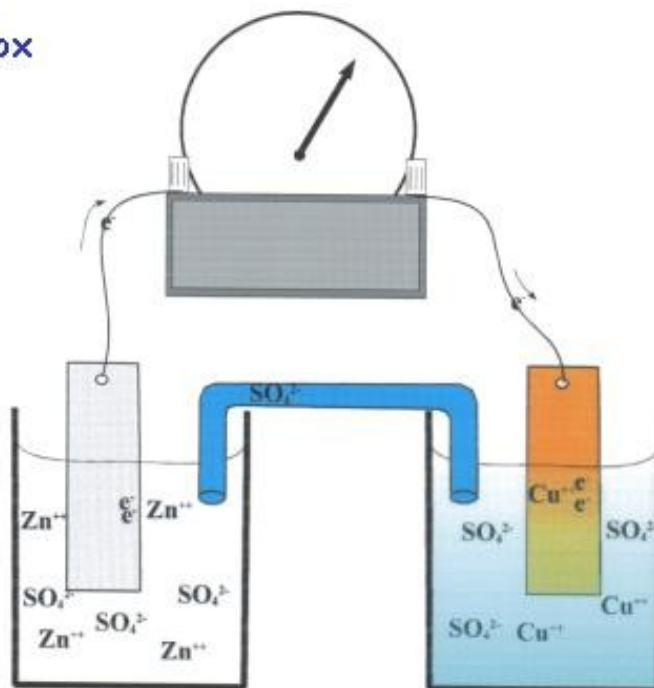


Direction of Voltage Gradient

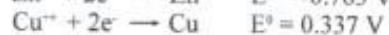
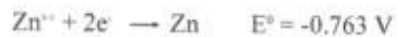


DISTANCE (x) in cm

Now can express any redox reaction in terms of the 2 half-cell reactions:



Reduction potential half cells:



Overall:



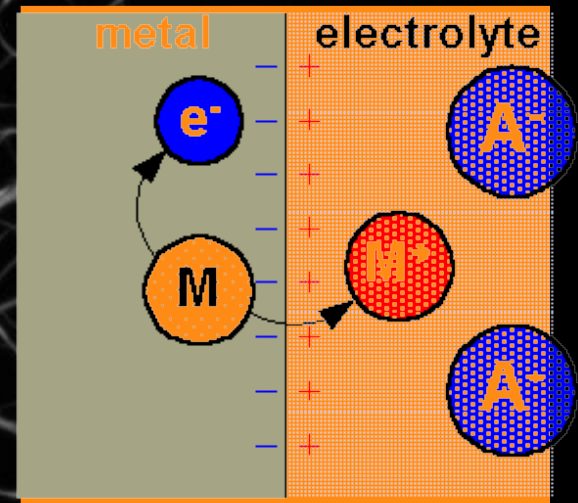
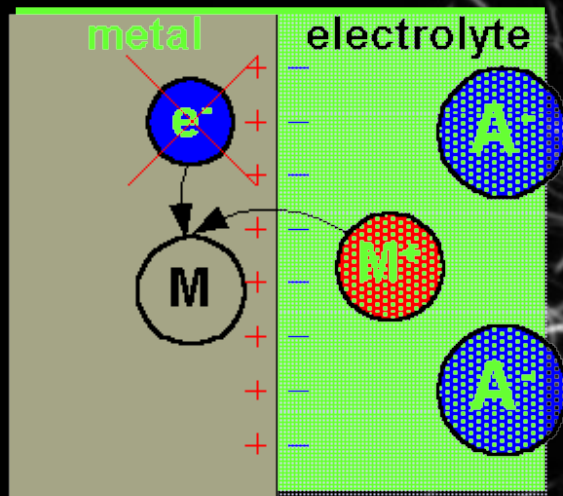
Óxido Reducción

- $A_{ox}^{n+} + B_{red} \rightleftharpoons A_{red} + B_{ox}$
- $A_{ox}^{n+} + ne \rightleftharpoons A_{red}$
- $B_{red} \rightleftharpoons B_{ox}^{n+} + ne$
- **(A_{ox} & A_{red} forman un par conjugado)**

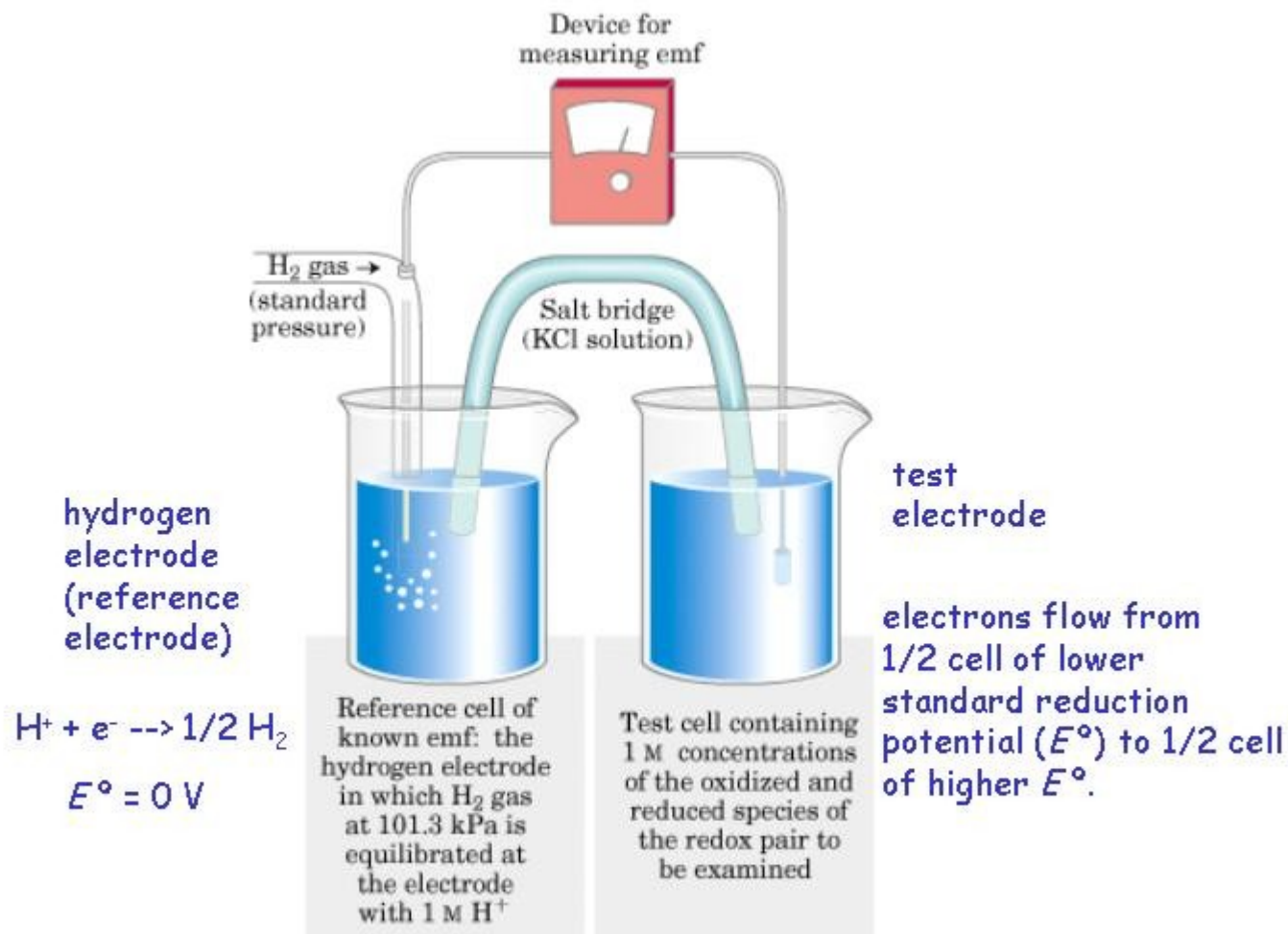
Interfaz Electrodo-Electrolito

Anodo (domina la oxidación)

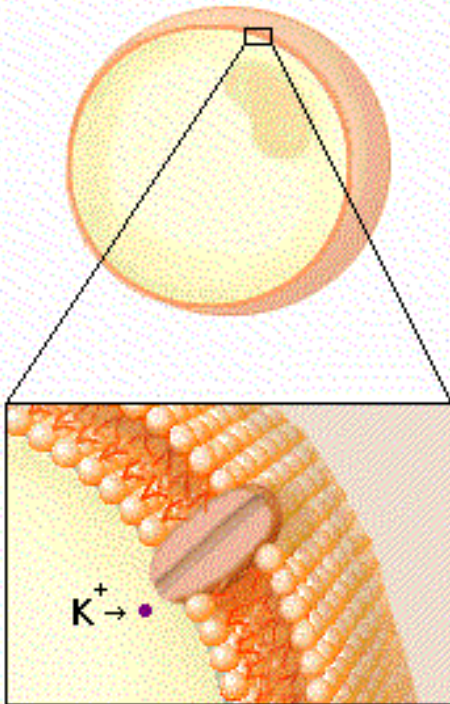
Catode (domina la reducción)



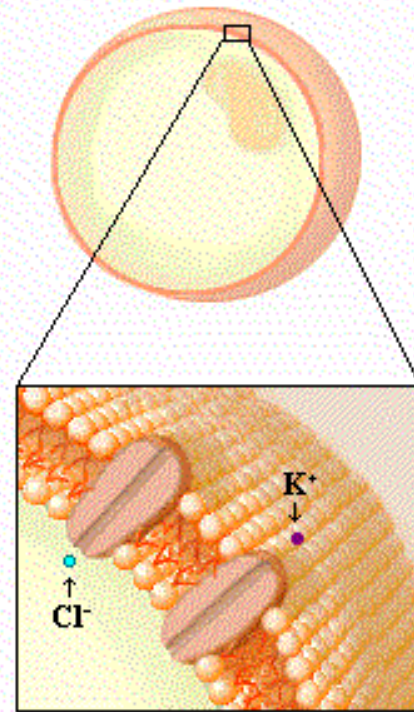
E_{hc} creada por
separación de cargas



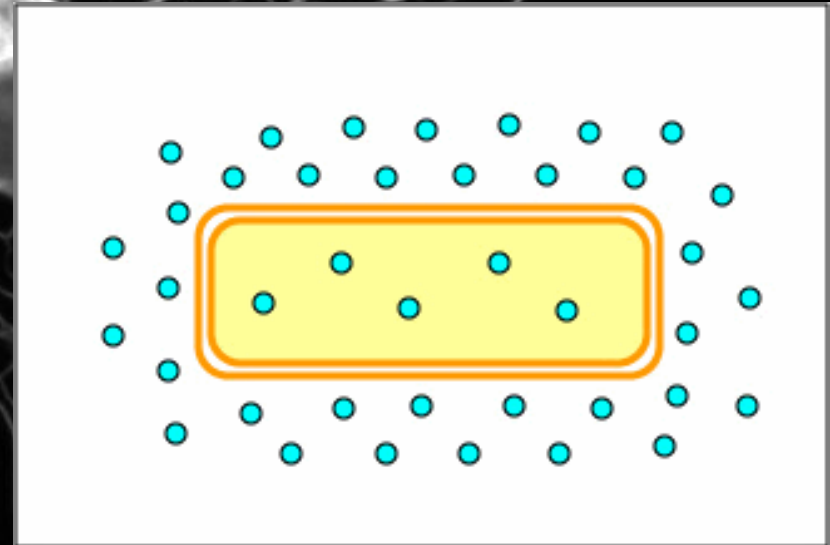
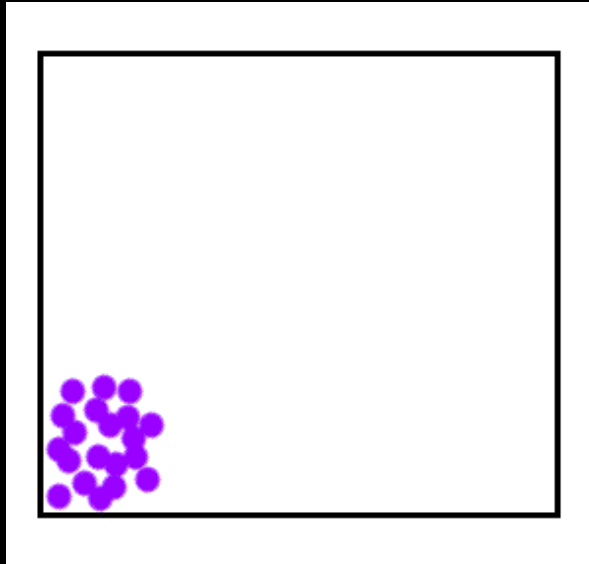
The Efflux of
Positive Charge
Produces
a Positive Current



Efflux of an Anion
or
Influx of a Cation
Produces a negative current

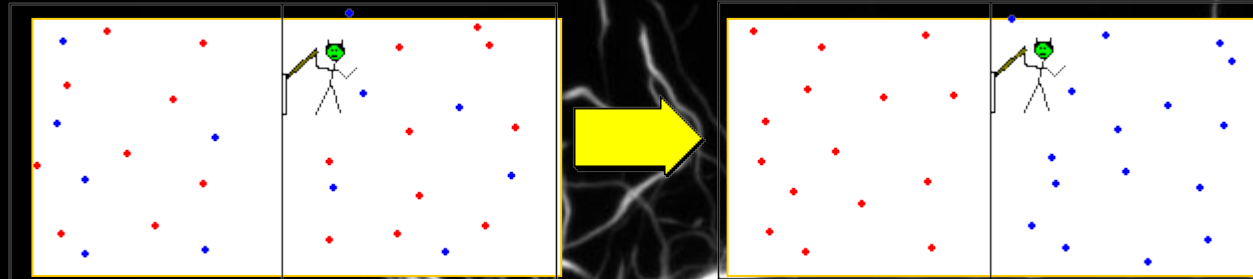


Difusión

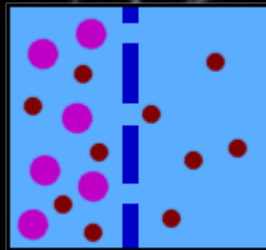
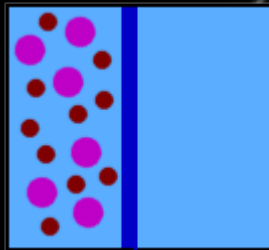
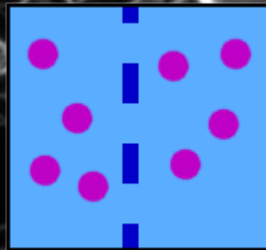
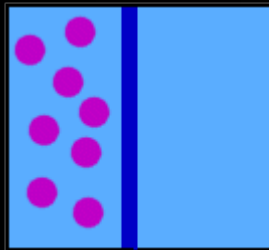


<http://www.biosci.ohiou.edu/introbioslab/Bios170/diffusion/Diffusion.html>

Demonio de Maxwell

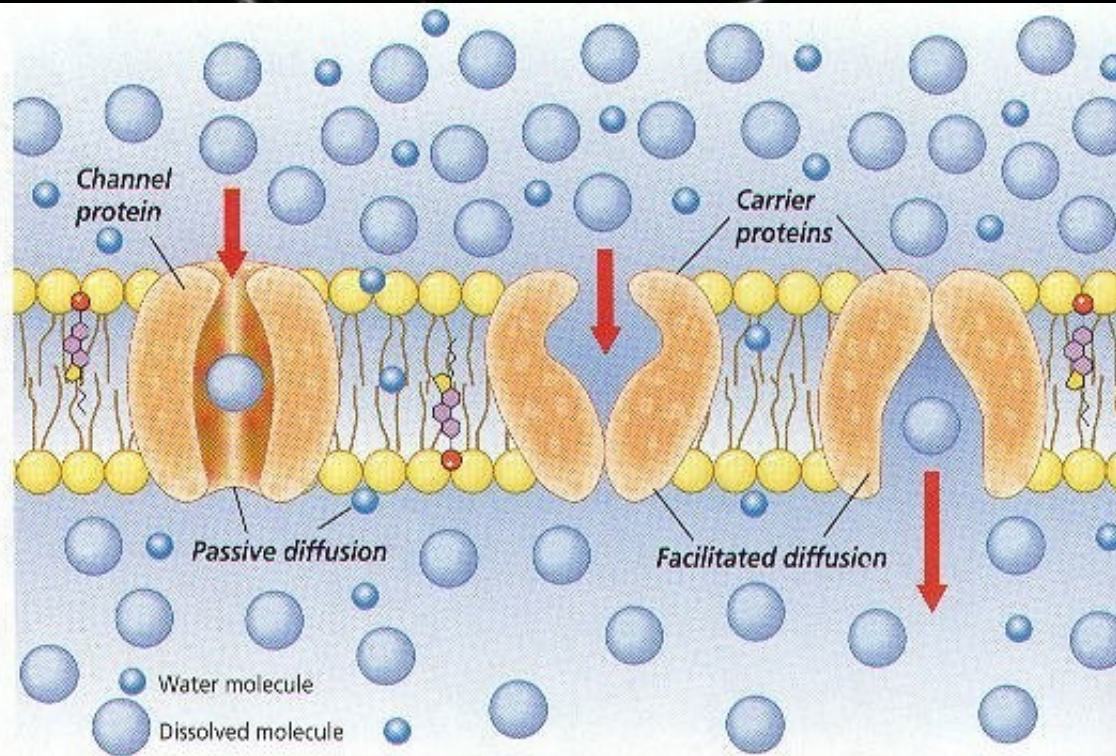


• Varme (hurtige) molekyler • Kalde (sakte) molekyler



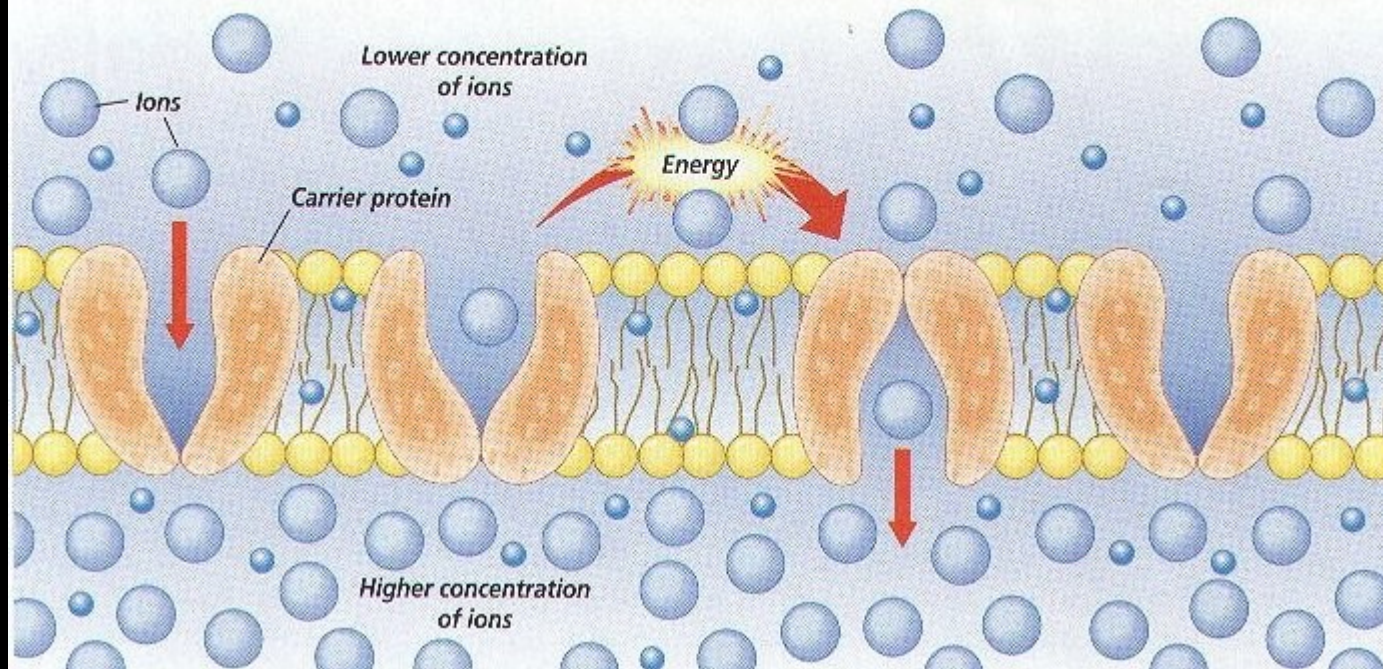
Transporte Pasivo

Channel proteins provide the openings through which small, dissolved particles, especially ions, diffuse by passive transport.

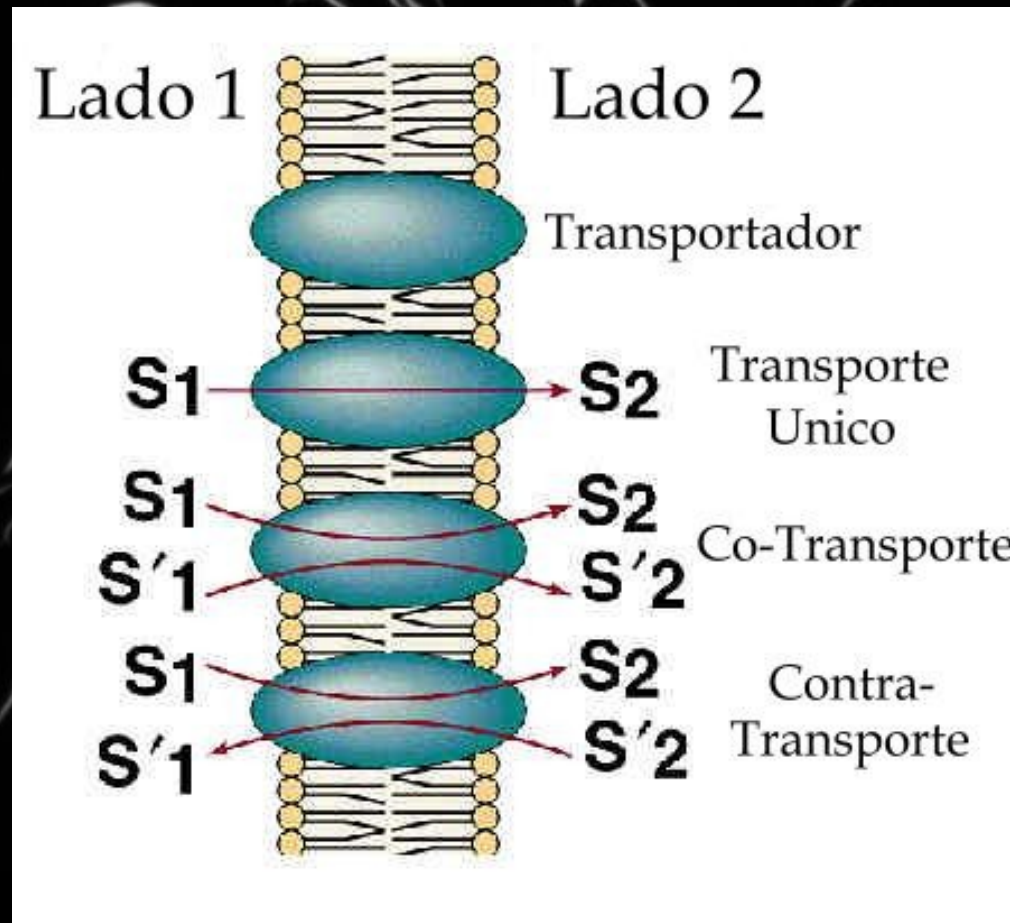


Transporte Activo

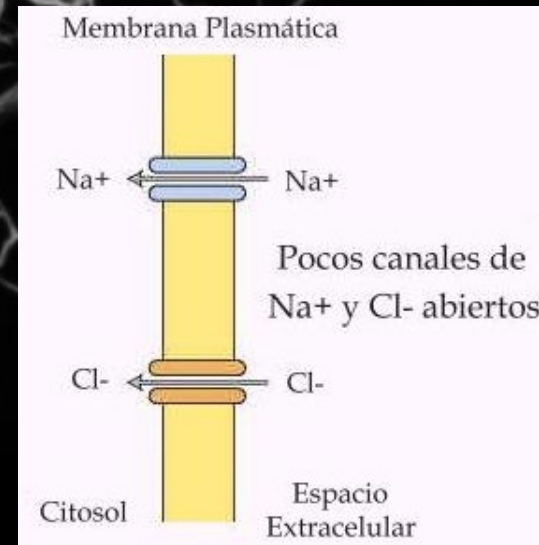
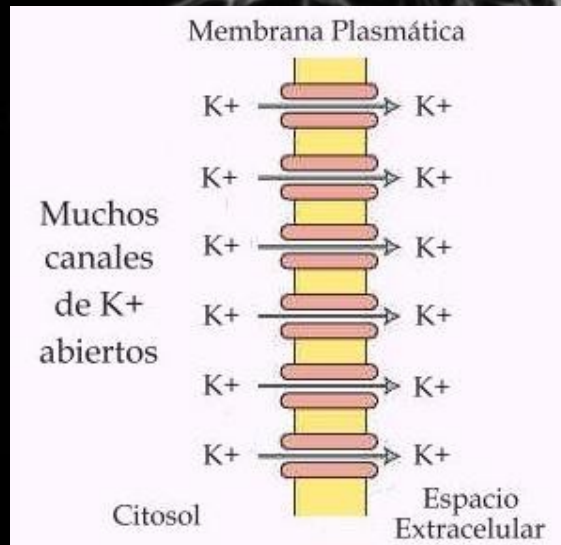
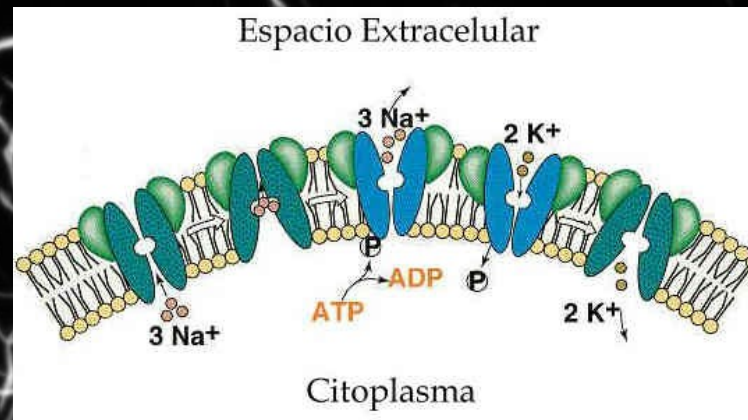
Carrier proteins are used in active transport to pick up ions or molecules from near the cell membrane, carry them across the membrane, and release them on the other side. Active transport requires energy.



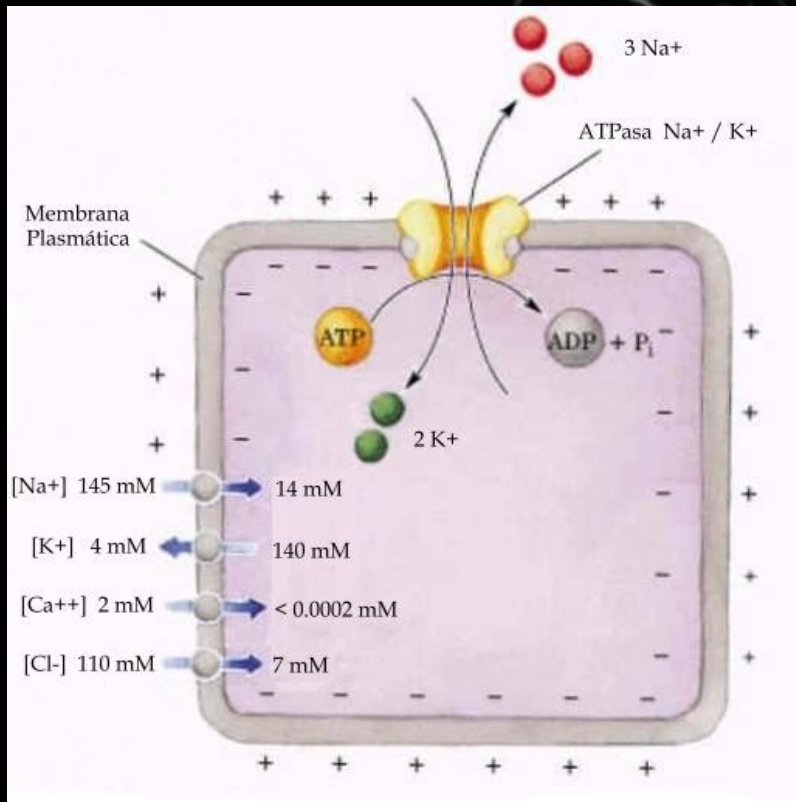
Movimiento de Solutos a través de las Membranas



Movimientos Iónicos a través de las Membranas Neuronales



Potencial de Membrana en Reposo



Ecuación de Nernst - Planck

$$E_{\text{Ion}} = \frac{RT}{ZF} \ln \frac{[\text{Ion}_{\text{extracelular}}]}{[\text{Ion}_{\text{intracelular}}]}$$

$$E_{\text{K}} \cong -90 \text{ mV}$$

$$E_{\text{Na}} \cong +60 \text{ mV}$$

$$E_{\text{Cl}} \cong -70 \text{ mV}$$

Ecuación de Goldman

$$E_{\text{M}} = \frac{RT}{ZF} \ln \frac{P_{\text{K}}[\text{K}_{\text{ext.}}] + P_{\text{Na}}[\text{Na}_{\text{ext.}}] + P_{\text{Cl}}[\text{Cl}_{\text{int.}}]}{P_{\text{K}}[\text{K}_{\text{int.}}] + P_{\text{Na}}[\text{Na}_{\text{int.}}] + P_{\text{Cl}}[\text{Cl}_{\text{ext.}}]}$$

$$E_{\text{M}} \cong -60 \text{ mV}$$