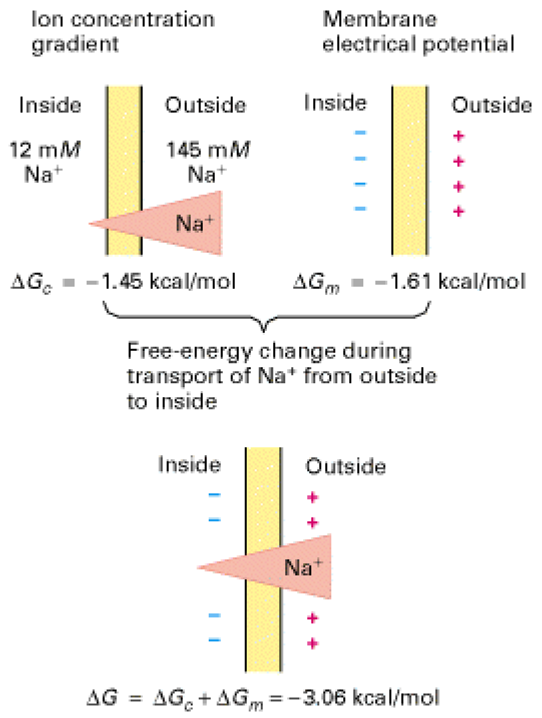
Origin of the resting membrane potential



Nernst-equation:
relationship between potential difference and ion concentration in equlibrium for one sort of ion

$$E = V_{IC} - V_{EC} = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \frac{[C]_{EC}}{[C]_{IC}}$$

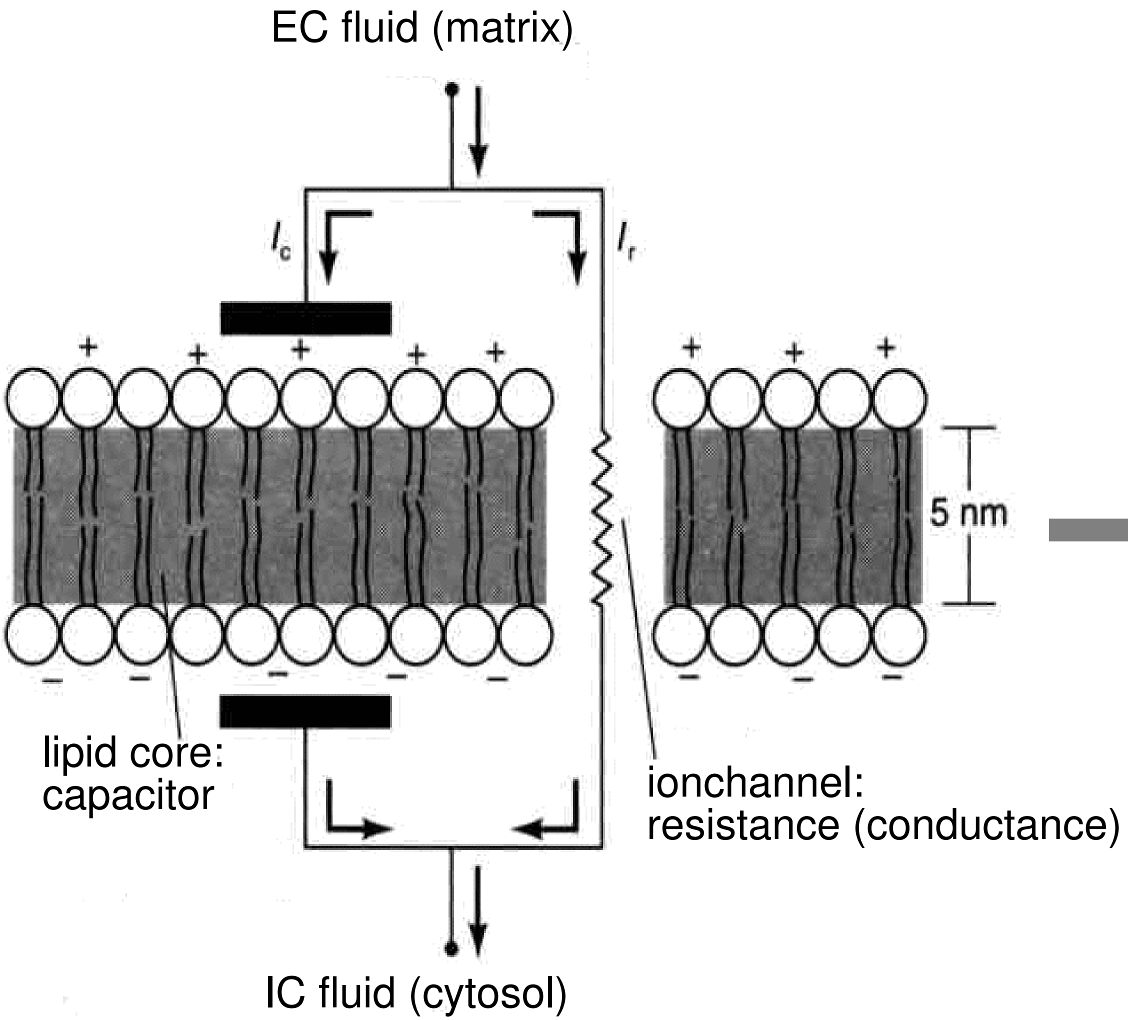
Goldman-Hodgkin-Katz-equation (GHK):
resting membrane potential as a function of the ion concentrations and permeabilities

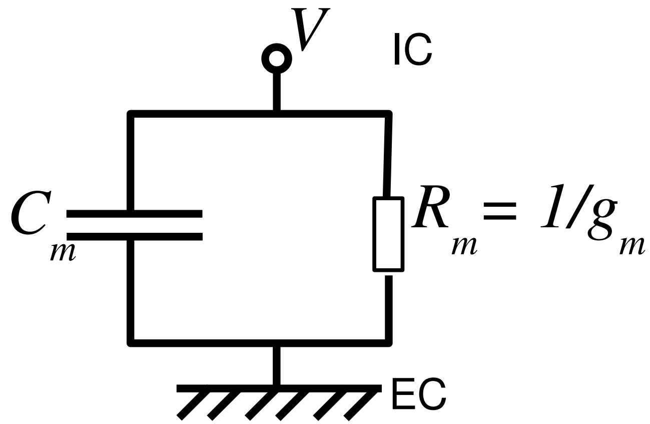
more, independently moveing ions
constant electric force intensity throug the membrane

$$V_{rest} = \frac{RT}{F} \ln \frac{P_K [K^+]_{EC} + P_{Na} [Na^+]_{EC} + P_{Cl} [Cl^-]_{IC}}{P_K [K^+]_{IC} + P_{Na} [Na^+]_{IC} + P_{Cl} [Cl^-]_{EC}}$$

Nernst-Planck equation:
ionic flux (current) as a function of the electro-chemical potentials

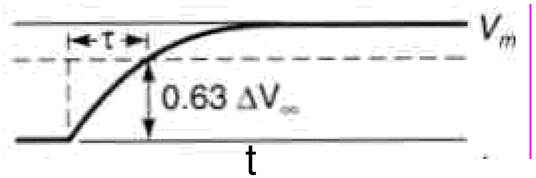
Basics of the conductance-based models



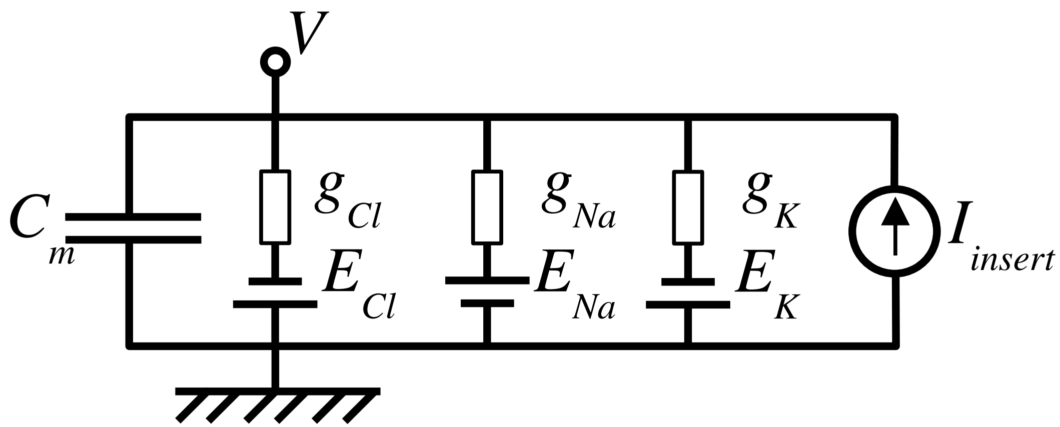


$$C_m \frac{dV(t)}{dt} = -\frac{V(t)}{R_m} = -V(t)\,g_m$$

capacitice current — resistive or conductive current



Model with parallel conductances



Equation for current equlibrium:

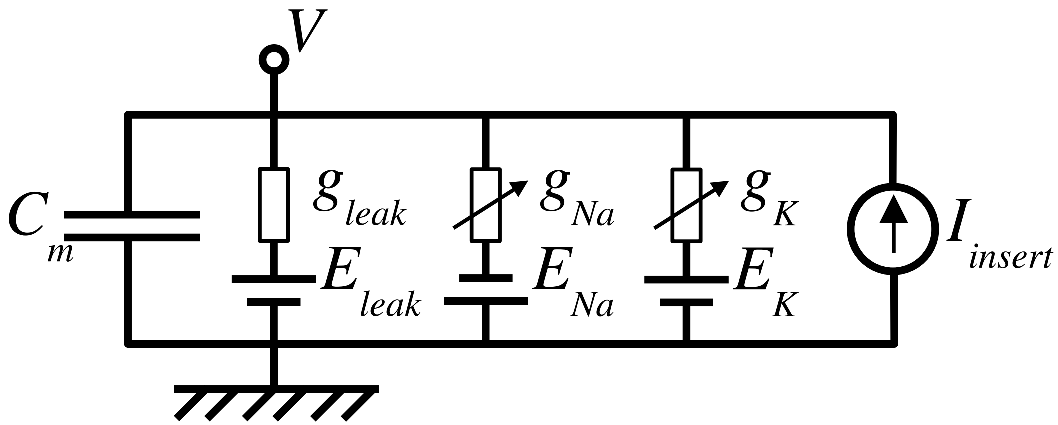
$$C_m \frac{dV(t)}{dt} = g_{Cl}\left(E_{Cl} - V(t)\right) + \underbrace{g_{Na}\underbrace{\left(E_{Na} - V(t)\right)}_{\text{driving force}}}_{\text{single ion current}} + g_K\left(E_K - V(t)\right) + I_{insert}(t)$$

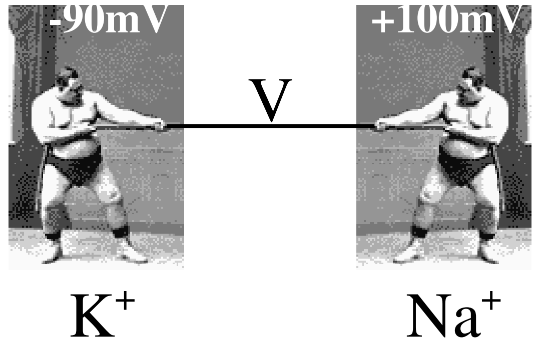
Nernst-potential

driving force

single ion current

The Hodgkin-Huxley model / 1





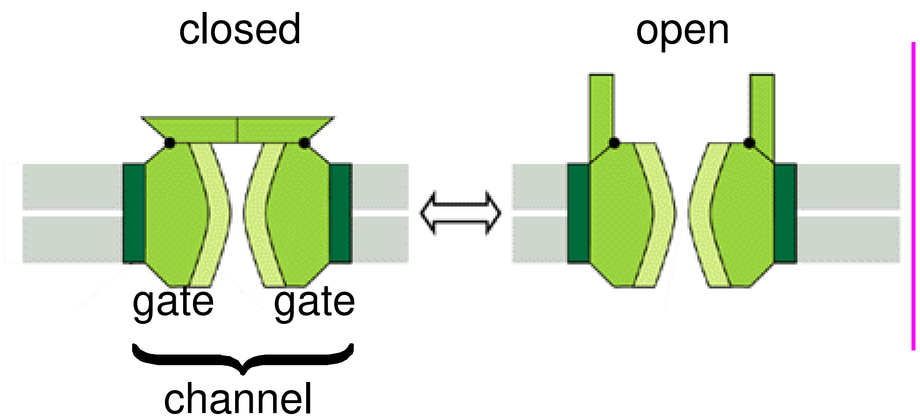
Equation for current equlibrium:

$$C_m \frac{dV(t)}{dt} = \underbrace{g_{leak}\left(E_{leak} - V(t)\right)}_{\text{Leak current (mainly } Cl^-)} + g_{Na}(t)\left(E_{Na} - V(t)\right) + g_K(t)\left(E_K - V(t)\right) + I_{insert}(t)$$

Equations for ionic currents:

$$g_{Na}(t) = \bar{g}_{Na} \cdot m^3(t) \cdot h(t)$$

$$g_K(t) = \bar{g}_K \cdot n^4(t)$$



The Hodgkin-Huxley model / 2

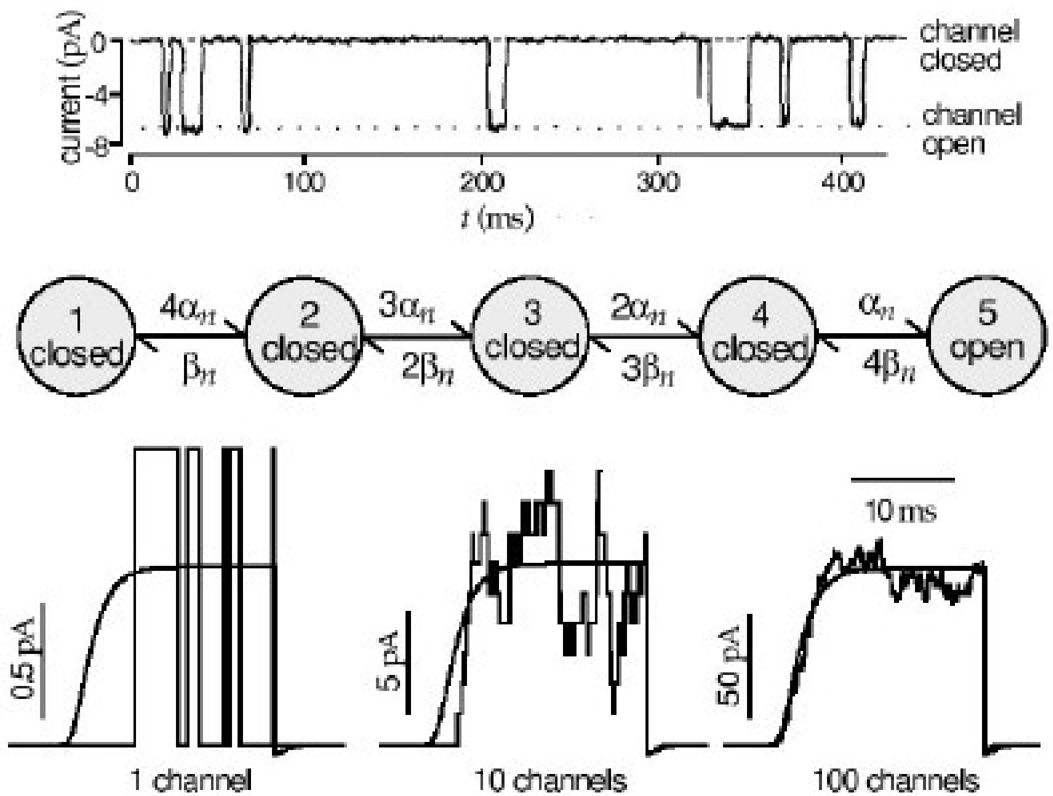
What is most important in the HH model: voltage dependent gating kinetics

$$\underset{1-m}{\text{closed}} \underset{\beta_m}{\overset{\alpha_m}{\rightleftarrows}} \underset{m}{\text{open}}$$

$$\frac{dm(t)}{dt} = \alpha_m(V(t))(1-m(t)) - \beta_m(V(t))m(t) = \frac{m_\infty(V(t)) - m(t)}{\tau_m(V(t))}$$

$$m_\infty(V) = \frac{\alpha_m(V)}{\alpha_m(V) + \beta_m(V)}$$

$$\tau_m(V) = \frac{1}{\alpha_m(V) + \beta_m(V)}$$



P Dayan, LF Abbott: Theoretical Neuroscience, (MIT Press, Cambridge, 2001).

The Hodgkin-Huxley model / 3

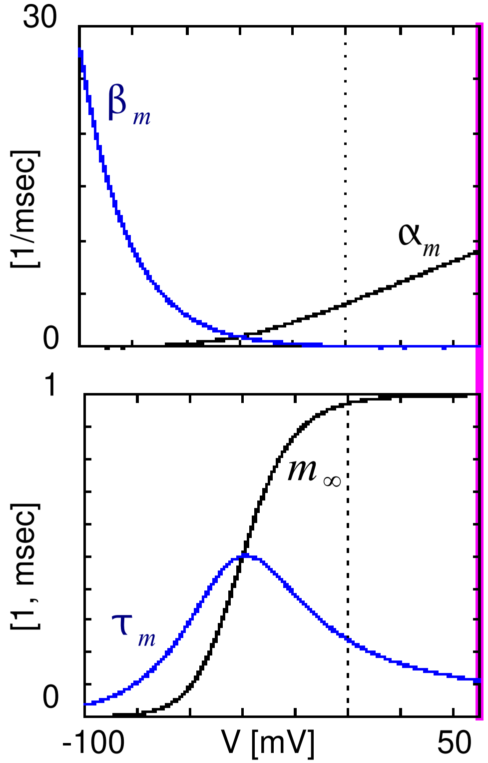
What is most important in the HH model: voltage dependent gating kinetics

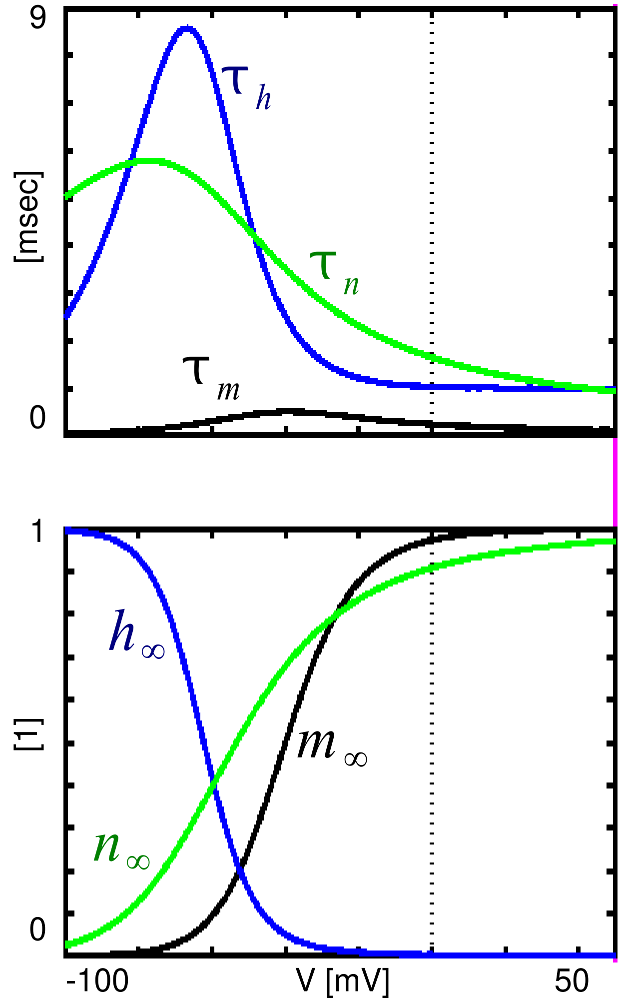
$$\underset{1\text{-}m}{\text{closed}} \underset{\beta_m}{\overset{\alpha_m}{\rightleftharpoons}} \underset{m}{\text{open}}$$

$$\frac{dm(t)}{dt} = \alpha_m(V(t))(1-m(t)) - \beta_m(V(t))m(t) = \frac{m_\infty(V(t)) - m(t)}{\tau_m(V(t))}$$

$$m_\infty(V) = \frac{\alpha_m(V)}{\alpha_m(V)+\beta_m(V)}$$

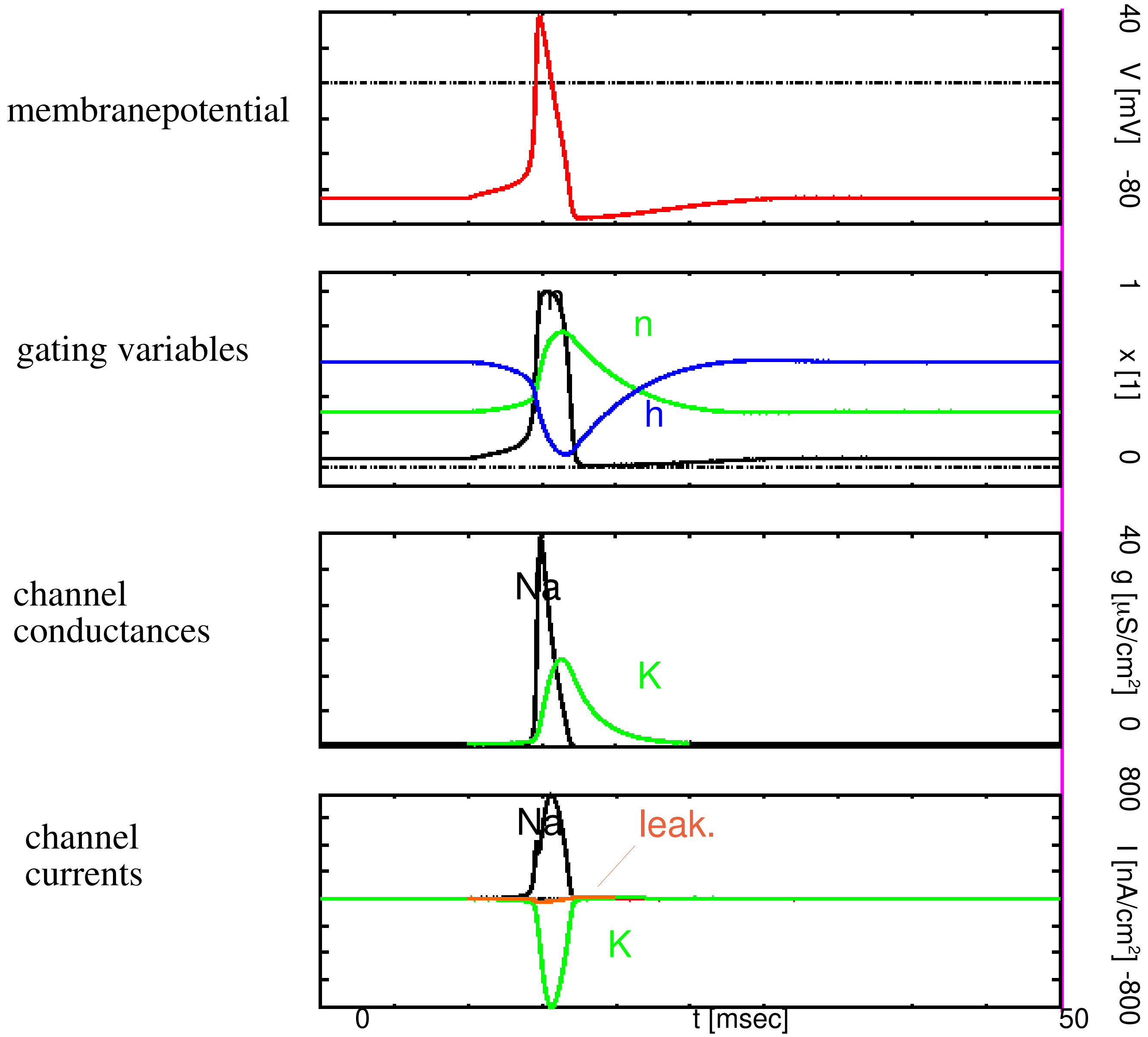
$$\tau_m(V) = \frac{1}{\alpha_m(V)+\beta_m(V)}$$

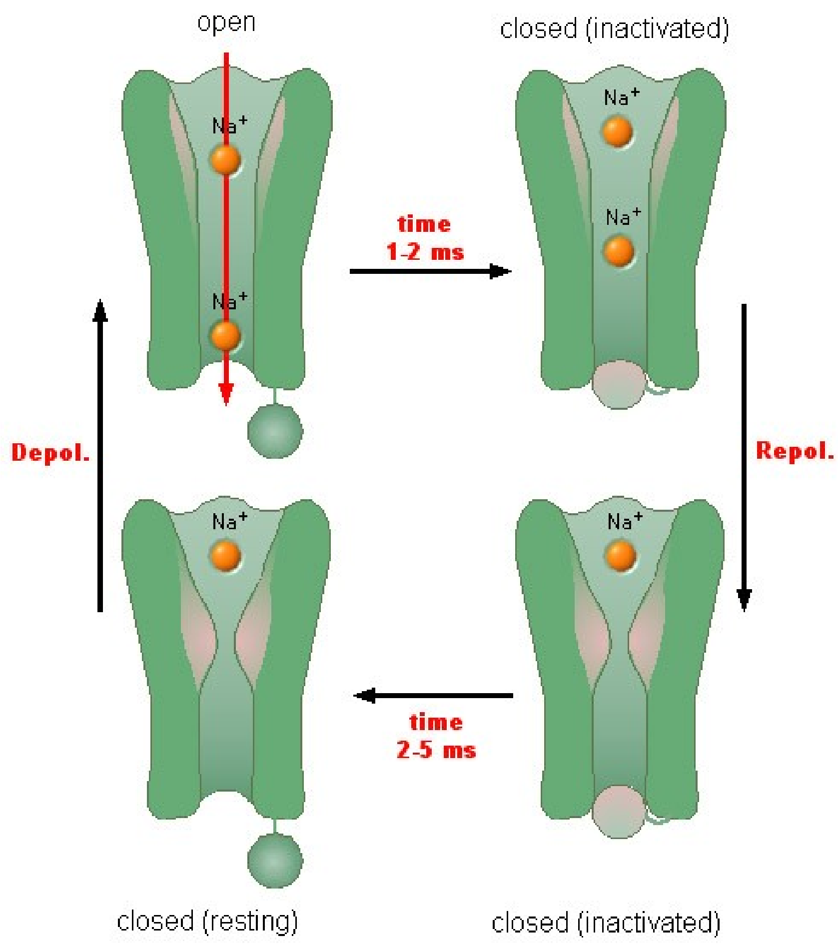




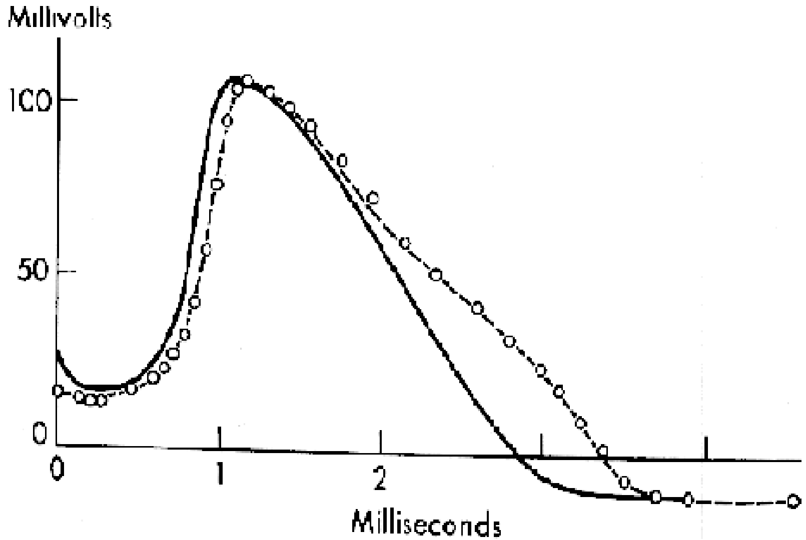
The Hodgkin-Huxley model / 4

HH model in work:

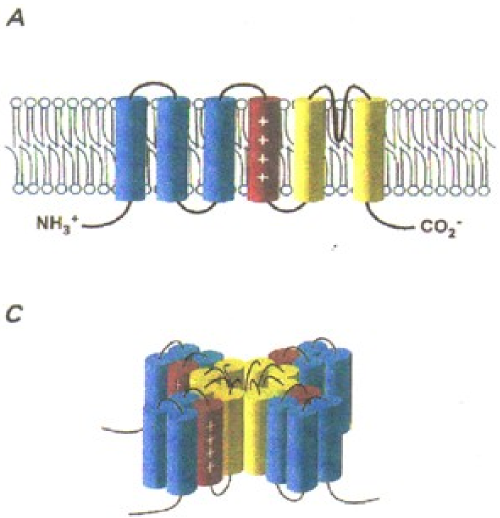


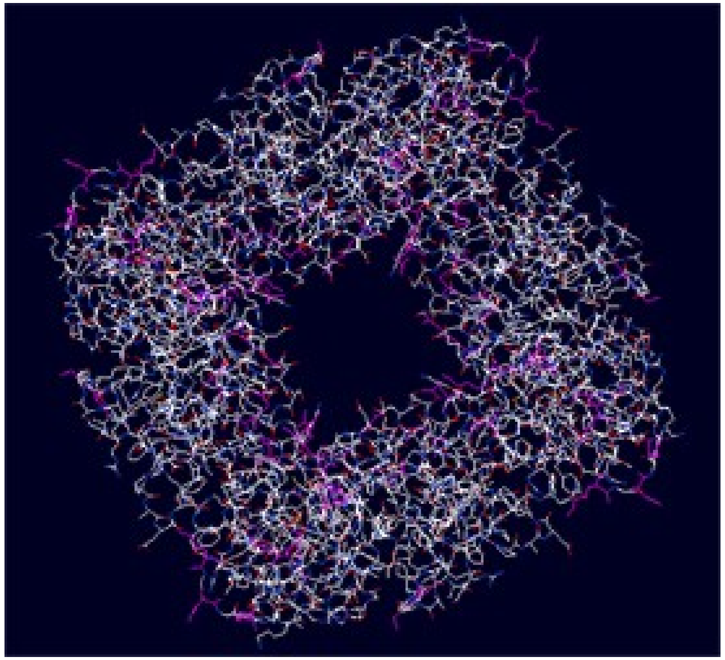


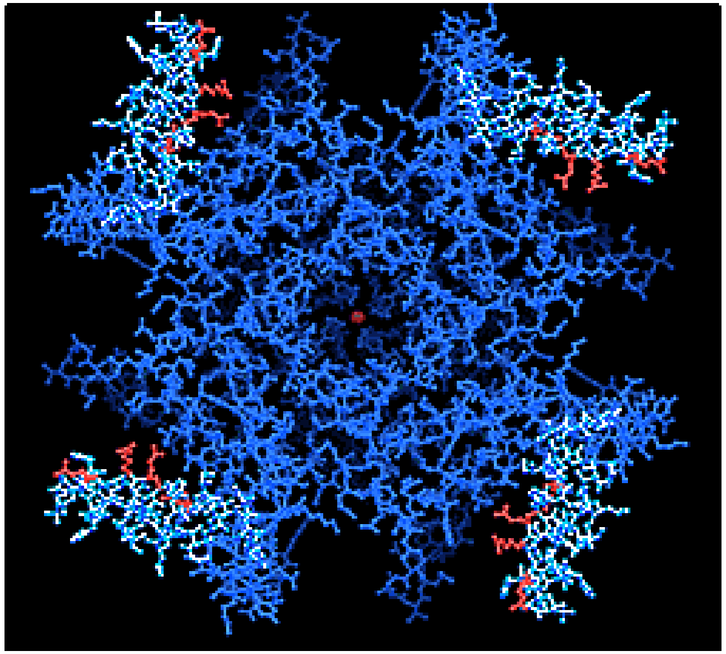
The Hodgkin-Huxley model / 5



Sir John Carew Eccles, Alan Lloyd Hodgkin, Andrew Fielding Huxley: Awarded by Nobel-prize in medicine, 1963.







The Hodgkin-Huxley model / 6