

1.2 Membranes and transport

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 25 marks**

KEY WORDS Nernst equation

Objective

Compute Nernst and GHK voltages, classify the four transport doors, and trace a channel defect to its disease mechanism.

1 Key knowledge and worked examples

■ The Nernst equation at 37 °C

$E_X = \frac{61.5}{z} \log_{10} \frac{[X]_{out}}{[X]_{in}}$ mV: K^+ (5/140) −89.0 mV, Na^+ (145/12) +66.6 mV, Cl^- (110/10, $z = -1$) −64.0 mV, Ca^{2+} (1.2 mM/100 nM) +125.6 mV ✓.

■ Worked example: the resting potential

GHK with $P_K:P_{Na}:P_{Cl} = 1:0.04:0.45$: $V_m = 61.5 \log_{10} \frac{5+5.8+4.5}{140+0.48+49.5} = -67.3$ mV ✓ – a hair above E_K ; the Na^+/K^+ pump (3 out / 2 in / 1 ATP) holds the gradients.

2 Practice

2.1 Compute E_K for $[K]_o = 15$ mM, $[K]_i = 140$ mM. [3]

2.2 Which door does glucose take into an erythrocyte, and why not simple diffusion? [3]

2.3 Why does doubling $[K]_o$ shift E_K by exactly $61.5 \log_{10} 2$ mV? [3]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A (fictional) patient’s serum K^+ rises $5 \rightarrow 10$ mM.

Compute the shift in E_K and the new value. Explain why the resting potential depolarises and why this is a cardiac emergency. State what the Na^+/K^+ pump does to the gradients and its stoichiometry. [8]

3.2 ΔF508 cystic fibrosis (fictional case used as mechanism).

Name the door class affected. Trace the mechanism from misfolded channel to dehydrated airway surface. Explain why salt and water follow the trapped Cl^- (osmosis, 290 mOsm). State why small molecules that hold the fold open are a therapy rationale. [8]