

في بداية المحاضرة الدكتور حكى عن شفلة و هي ال nerve axons (المحاور العصبية) و هو مهم كثير في نقل الإشارات العصبية يعني لما يبجيك وجع في قدمك كيف بتحس فيه ؟

لازم تنتقل الإشارات العصبية إلى ال brain عن طريق ال nerve axons ، حتى هون مو شرط بس في حالة الوجع ممكن ، سمع ، نظد ، الخ ... و كد هذا يسبب action potential يعني جهد فعل يسببه محفذ

General Physiology
Second Semester , 20222023
Lecture 12
Action potential of neurons

فوق ذكر الدكتور انه من عدد مداون action وون action في ناس يخرب السمع عندهم السمع / المشي ، طيب ليش بصيد الخلد؟؟

تعقيبا على الكلام الى

حكينا بمحاصدة ١١ انه

myelin: في عنا phospholipid

material يحيط بال axon إذا صار فيه خلل بصير عند الشخص حالة

مدمنية و هي

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Dep of anatomy , physiology and biochemistry

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Membrane Potentials and Action Potentials III

Unit II Chapter 5 demylination disease و صدا المدض يمنع انتقاد ال Signals عبد axons و تسبب أمداض كثيرة

Lectures Objectives

- · Define the nerve action potential and properties
- · Describe the activation of action potentials and describe the ionic basis of action potential .
- Describe the membrane currents underlying action potentials.
- · Describe the activity of channels producing action potentials.
- Explain the membrane basis of the action potential threshold, depolarization repolarization and refractory period.
- Explain the propagation of nerve impulse along axons membranes in myelinated and non
 myelinated nerve fibers
- Explain the t consequences of myeline loss on nerve function and give example of demyelinated diseases
- Describe and explain actions of calcium, local anesthetics, and neurotoxins on action potentials.

في مجموعة مصطلحات لازم نكون عارفينها قبل ما نبلش

Action potentials: Terminology

- There are some terms that need to be understood & remembered:
 - Depolarization Membrane potential become more negative
 - Hyperpolarization Membrane potential become less negative or moving to zero
 - Overshoot
 - means positive to 0 mV

When the membrane potential depolarized from 90- to zero and go farther than zero, that is called over shoot

- Repolarization
 - · towards resting potential
- . After depolarization / during activation of k+ gate and inactivation of Na+ gate
- . The membrane potential goes to resting potential
 - Excitability

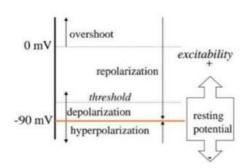
When the cell is excitable, it means that cells generate action potential عني من صون انه عندها حدود انه عندها

Threshold (for action potential generation)

لازم الخلية يصيد فيها action potential، لازم الا stimulus الي جابها يكون كافي ليقدر يعمل الها مدرس المناها مدرس المناها مدرس المناها مدرس المناها مدرس المناها المناه

Action potentials: Terminology

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 - Threshold (for action potential generation)

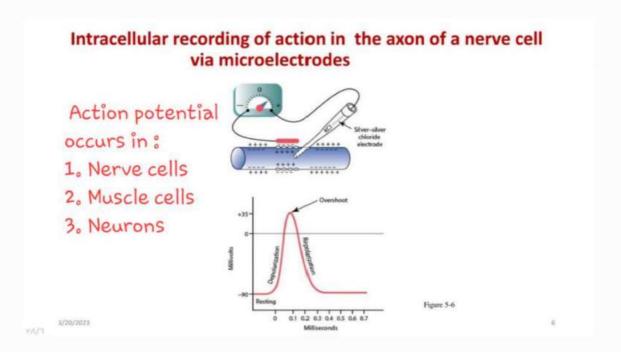


Action Potential: Terminology

- Depolarization is the process of making the membrane potential less negative
- Hyperpolarization is the process of making the membrane potential more negative
- Inward current is the flow of positive charge into the cell. Thus, inward currents depolarize the membrane potential. An example of an inward current is the flow of Na+ into the cell during the upstroke of the action potential
- Outward current is the flow of positive charge out of the cell. Outward currents hyperpolarize the membrane potential. An example of an outward current is the flow of K+ out of the cell during the repolarization phase of the action potential.

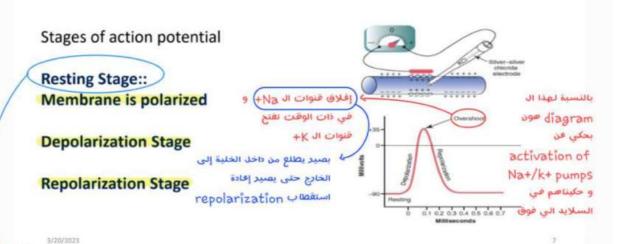
What is an action potential

- The action potential is a phenomenon of excitable cells such as nerve and muscle and consists of a rapid depolarization (upstroke) followed by repolarization of the membrane potential.
- Action potentials are the basic mechanism for transmission of information in the nervous system and in all types of muscle
- Triggered by stimulated by application of an appropriate stimulus
- For example: application of an electrical current to the nerve cells axons

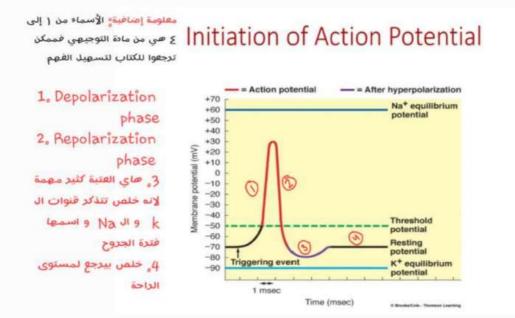




Schematic Diagram of action potential and membrane potential changes during the successive stages of action potential

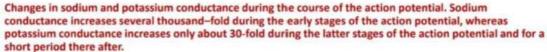


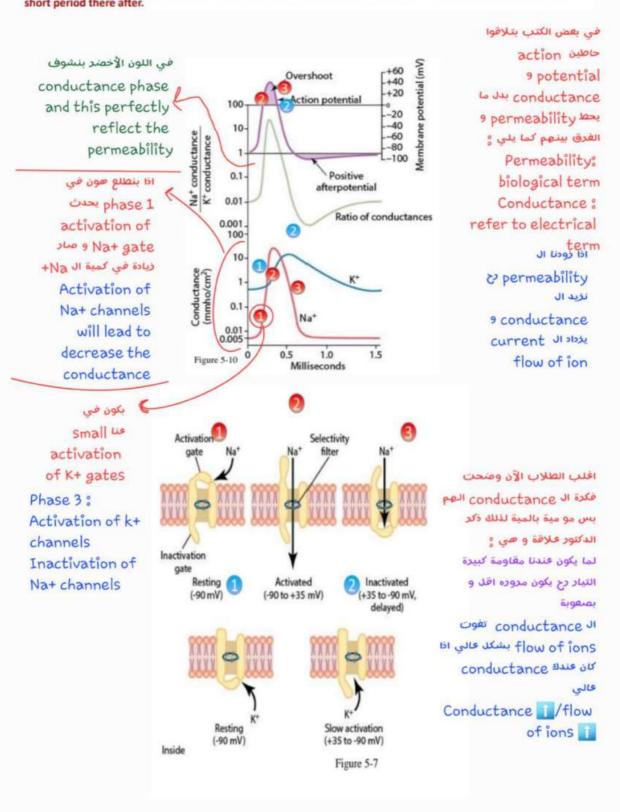
تتيجة ال resting stage يحدث زيادة ال resting stage بنينقد من الخارج للداخل و بينتقد من الخارج للداخل و depolarization يسبب إنالة الاستقطاب



NEURON ACTION POTENTIAL Successive stages of the action potential

- Resting Stage. The resting stage is the resting membrane potential before the
 action potential begins. The membrane is said to be "polarized" during this stage
 because of the -90 millivolts negative membrane potential that is present.
- Depolarization Stage. At this time, the membrane suddenly becomes permeable
 to sodium ions, allowing positively charged sodium ions to diffuse to the interior
 of the axon. The normal "polarized" state of -90 millivolts is immediately
 neutralized by the inflowing positively charged sodium ions, with the potential
 rising rapidly in the positive direction
- Repolarization Stage. Within a few 10,000ths of a second after the membrane becomes highly permeable to sodium ions, the sodium channels begin to close and the potassium channels open to a greater degree than normal. Then, rapid diffusion of potassium ions to the exterior re-establishes the normal negative resting membrane potential,

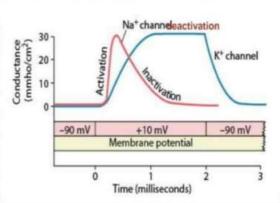




Typical changes in conductance of sodium and potassium ion channels when the membrane potential is suddenly increased from the normal resting value of -90 millivolts to a positive value of +10 millivolts for 2 milliseconds. This figure shows that the sodium channels open (activate) and then close (inactivate) before the end of the 2 milliseconds, whereas the potassium channels only open (activate), and the rate of opening is much slower than that of the sodium channels.

time of action التي بتصيد في الا skeletal muscles التي بتصيد في الا potential very short بتكون neurons من بتكون amillisecond يعني بتكون تقديبا 3millisecond يعني بتكون تقديبا 1/1000 يعني بتكون تقديبا 3millisecond الثانية

a ambitute العاطلة electrical signals العاطلة duration ويعني ارتفاع في الموجة علي الموجة على duration of action potential بتكون على milli second



بالنسبة للرسمة الي فوق يعود سبب دراستها هي و

الانه في كد refractor اشي بسموه static electro physiology يعني تعطي patient has response refractory: واحد صاء و ما يستجيب معه بنقول انه this means that the patient didn't response to the drug

هس لو اجينا على مادتنا الحالية ؛ بعد ما عملنا cellulation لخلية عصبية او عصلية و بسرعة قبد ينفذ ال action potential و جبنا كمان مؤثر عليها ما رح يصيد اي استجابه ، لذلك اي ذمن لا تستجيب فيه اي خلية عصبية او عصلية للمؤثر بدنا نسميه relate refractory

The thing that in muscle cells (refracted) يعني ما صاد استجابة الها

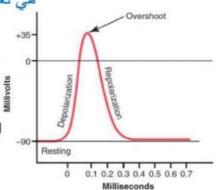
هو تغيير في Membrane potential نتيجة تحفيز أو Stimulus

هي لغة التواصل بين الأعصاب والأعصاب أو العضلات أو غدد أو حواس

- Nerve signals are transmitted by AP
- AP= rapid changes in MP that spread rapidly along the nerve fiber membrane. We taking about neuron

Each AP: depolarization

- <u>begins with:</u> sudden change from the normal resting negative membrane potential to → positive potential by transfer of positive charges to the interior of fiber
- ends with: equally rapid change back to negative potential by return of positive charges to the exterior.



لازم نكمل Cycle مجرد بدايتها

Dr Iman Aolymat

يعنى بصير في عنا تغيرات في Membrane potential من الوضع الطبيعي، الوضع الطبيعي انه Membrane potential و عنا تغيرات في 90 mv Resting membrane potential

الان الأعصاب رح تتواصل مع بعضها توصل مسج بدها تتخذ action مثلًا neuron مع neuron بدها تؤمر خلية تواصلو كيف بدها توصل المسج أو الإشارة عن طريق هذا action potential أو Neuron بدها تؤمر خلية عضلية بالانقباض بدها توصل المسج عن طريق action potential أو Neuron بدها تخليلي خلية معينة تفرز هرمون معين و هكذا

AP هو سريع جدا في اجراء من الملي سكند ms ومنتابعة وهذا التغيير ينتقل على طول ال Nerve fibers لحتى يوصل نهاية ال Nerve

هاي بال Resting membrane potential

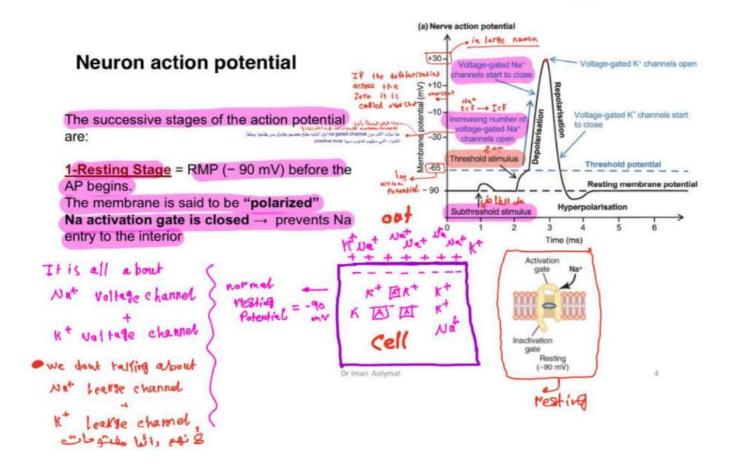
Neuron action potential

voltage gated Na channel and voltage gated K channel هما يلي يلعبولي في عملية

- The necessary actor in causing both depolarization and repolarization of the nerve membrane during AP is the voltagegated Na channel.
- A voltage-gated K channel also plays an important role in increasing the rapidity of repolarization of the membrane.

الخيص هي الخرابيط بيحكيلك ان في عنا حالتين بكون فيها Na channel وهي تعتمد بشكل أساسي على depolarization وهي تعتمد بشكل أساسي على depolarization تعتمد بشكل أساسي على repolarization تعتمد بشكل أساسي على Cell membrane وكلهم بينتج عنهم تغير في تركيز الشحنات حول Repolarization and depolarization بتلعب على Repolarization وRepolarization مهمة في عملية ال Repolarization

نحكي عن المراحل



الان نقسم ال action potential إلى مراحل في عندنا ال Resting membrane potential الي هو 90- ملي فولت

بهي الحالة ال membrane هو Polarized يعني جوا البوتاسيوم أعلى وبرا الصوديوم أعلى يعني جوا سالب وبرا موجب

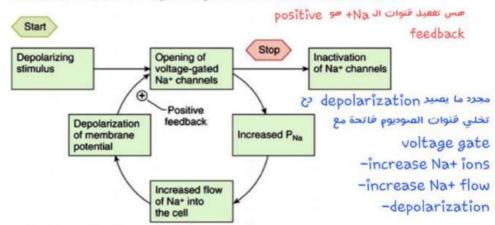
مافي أي دخول الأيونات الصوديوم Na activation closed

الان انا بدي stimulus لهذا Neuron في عندي اشي نسميه Threshold هاي انه stimulus الي انا بقدمها Repolarization ما لازم تكون كافية لحتى تعملي هذا التغيير ال Neuron لازم تكون كافية لحتى تعملي هذا التغيير ال

الان في اشي نسميهsubthreshold stimulus يعني هي ال subthreshold stimulus بسيط بس مدي Subthreshold مشان هيك ليست كافية انه يعمل عندي threshold مشان هيك ليست كافية انه يعمل عندي threshold مشان هيك Depolarization الله Resting الطبيعي في تغيير شوي بتقلل السالبية في حالة الهembrane potential للها Subthreshold بصير عنا نقصان السالبية أو زيادة في الكالمها Membrane potential الأنه الما بتعمل اي action potential

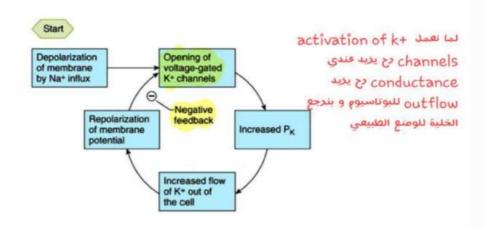
INITIATION OF THE ACTION POTENTIAL

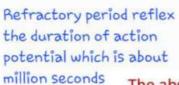
Positive-Feedback Cycle Opens the Sodium Channels.



عشان توقف الا action potential لاذم يصيد ما يلتي : 1. Inactivation of Na+ channels 2. We need negative feedback to disturb positive feedback

K channels exert negative feed back and cause repolarization





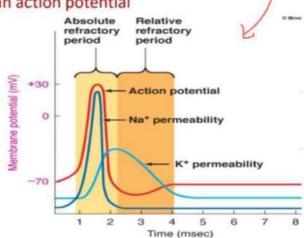
The absolute and relative refractory periods during an action potential

استنجنا من الدسم هاي اله Na permeability أفلى بكتيد من اله K+ permeability و اله action potential

بمراحل منهم الثنين

During the absolute refractory period no stimulus, however large, can elicit a second action potential.

During the relative refractory period a second action potential can be elicited but it requires a larger stimulus than that in the resting state



Relatively refractory can split into absolute (معلقه) nerve

اذا كان شدة التيار الي يعمل depolarization هو ١٠ ملي امبيد، بجوذ لو تجيب ١٠٠٠ ملي امبيد ما دح تستجيب اول شفلة هي لازم نعمل depolarization للخلية حتى تصد إلى ال Na+ المحلية الله ال slide depolarization المحلية الم الله slide depolarization يعني احنا لما نمدق تياد كهدبائي و ما وصد channels اله depolarization للهدبائي و ما وصد داخلية ماةرج تستحيب

مجدد ما تم تطبيق depolarization stimulate will reach the threshold

بالغاص نعتمد على ال- Na+ / k + / Cl بالغاص عتمد على on action potential يحدث عندي stimulate ال

Properties of action potentials Action potentials: are all-or-none events ☐ threshold voltage (usually 15 mV positive to resting potential) threshold Self propagation are initiated by depolarization action potentials can be induced in nerve and muscle by extrinsic (percutaneous) stimulation have constant amplitude APs do not summate - information is coded by frequency not amplitude. Myelinated Velocity (m/s) have constant conduction velocity (cat) 50 ☐ True for given fiber. non-myelinated ☐ Fibers with large diameter conduct faster than 25 (squid) small fibers. As a general rule: Related myelinated fiber diameter (in mm) x 4.5 = 3 12 fiber have Square root of unmyelinated fiber diameter velocity in m/s. 400 800 3/20/202conduction Fiber diameter (µm) = velocity in m/s velocity شو المقصود هنا ؟؟ لو عنا خلية عصبية تمام ، اذا انت بدأت في action potential رج تصلها تديد حتى

تصد لذروتها (أعلى نقطة الها ، و رح يعمد depolarization لكد المناطق اللي

یمشی علیها و سرعته تبقی کما هی

معلومات مكدرة فصاد يقدأ فيها الدكتور

Threshold for Initiation of the Action Potential.

- An action potential will not occur until the initial rise in membrane potential is great enough to create the positive reate the positive
- positive This occurs when the number of sodium ions entering the fiber (inward Na+ current) becomes feedback greater than the number of potassium ions (K outward current) leaving the fiber.
 - · A sudden rise in membrane potential of 15 to 30 millivolts is usually required.
 - For example, a sudden increase in the membrane potential in a large nerve fiber from -90 millivolts up to about -65 millivolts usually causes the explosive development of an action potential. This level of -65 millivolts is said to be the threshold for stimulation.
 - If net inward current is less than net outward current, the membrane will not be depolarized to threshold and no action potential will occur (All-or-none response)

اذا لازم يعمل المنبه فرق جهد يقلل السالبية للغشاء يعني لازم يعمل Depolarization أو يزيد Membrane potential اذا لازم يعمل Subthreshold stimulus جهد الغشاء الhreshold هون ما بصير عنا تنبيه يسميه stimulus جهد الغشاء ال

Re-establishing sodium and potassium ionic gradients after action potentials are completed—importance of energy metabolism

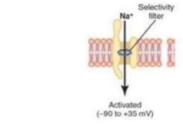
- Very small amount of Na enters the cells and very small amount of K leaves the cell during an action potential
- Indeed, 100,000 to 50 million impulses can be transmitted by large nerve fibers before the concentration differences reach the point that action potential conduction ceases.
- Even so, with time, it becomes necessary to re-establish the sodium and potassium membrane concentration differences, which is achieved by action of the Na+-K+ pump in the same way as described previously for the original establishment of the resting potential

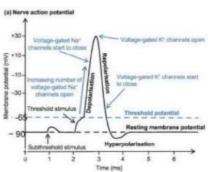
الله Na voltage channel after threshold

Neuron action potential

2- Depolarization Stage = When MP becomes less -ve than during the resting state, rising from -90 millivolts → zero

sudden conformational change in Na channels \rightarrow activation \rightarrow allowing tremendous numbers of positively charged Na to diffuse to the interior of the axon \rightarrow MP approaches E_{Na}





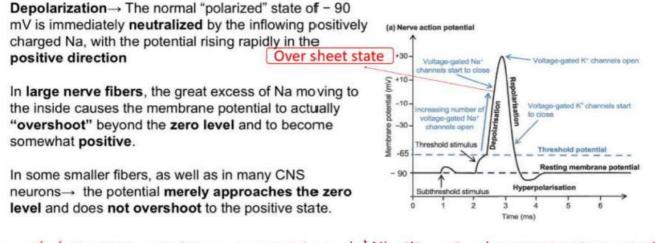
رح يصير فيVoltage Na channel للVoltage Na channelرح تفتح ال Outer gated بدخل عندي شحنة موجبة بالوضع الطبيعي جوا كثير سالب فأنا بخفف السالبية بزيد ال potential ممكن نوصل zero ،النفاذية الأيونات الصوديوم أعلى هون

بزيدو تدريجيًا عدد Voltage Na channels لحتى نوصل انو كل Na voltage فاتحات عشان بصير عنا ارتفاع تقريبا بهاي المرحلة تبلش تسكر لكن الشبكة الفاتحة اكثر من الي بلشو يسكرو لحتى يسكرو كلهم ونصل لل Repolarization

Repolarization state وهو Equal نفس المقدار ونفس السرعة برجع عنا وضعRepolarization هون تبلش تسكر قنوات الصوديوم مافي دخول للصوديوم وتبلش تفتح قنوات البوتاسيوم... لما قنوات البوتاسيوم تفتح البوتاسيوم رح يبلش يطلع من الخلية... البوتاسيوم شحنته موجبة وهو قاعد بزيد بالسالبية داخل الخلية وبرجع لان Membrane potential وصل 35+ فهون الصوديوم سكرت مافي دخول والبوتاسيوم فتحت فعنا خروج للبوتاسيوم من الخلية بمرحلة Repolarization

خلية الها نفاذية للبوتاسيوم بهاى المرحلة فبرجع عندي Membrane potentia قريب لل Rest

Neuron action potential



unactivation gated مارح ترجع تفتح إلا لما يرجع Resting membrane potential أو أقرب ما يمكن للوضع الطبيعي

INITIATION OF THE ACTION POTENTIAL

A Positive-Feedback Cycle Opens the Na Channels.

- Threshold stimulus→ opening of voltage-gated Na channels → inflow of Na > K leak → further rise in MP→ opening more voltage-gated Na channels
- This process is a positive-feedback cycle -> continues until all voltagegated Na channels opened.

زیادة تسبب زیادة So it is positive feedback In repolarization stat the cell membrane became penetrating to K mainly because the Na voltage channel have closed or inactivation

So, the cell membrane potential became near to K equilibrium potential

Neuron action potential

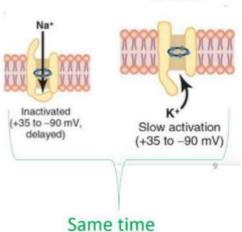
Repolarization Stage.

- 1- inactivation of Na channels
- 2- K channels openning → rapid K efflux →MP approaches E_K → re-establishes the normal negative resting membrane potential

+35-0 People of the street of

inactivation gate will not reopen until the membrane potential returns to or near the RMP.

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Pharmacological Inhibition of Na+ and K+ Channels

حفظ أدوية تؤثر في قنوات الصوديوم والبوتاسيوم

Na+ Channels inhibitors

- · Tetrodotoxin (TTX) -is a naturally-found poison.
- · Local anesthetics -lidocaine and procane

K+ Channels inhibitors

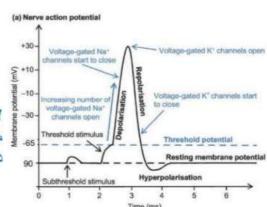
· Tetraethyl ammonium (TEA)

Neuron action potential

Hyperpolarization

Delay in K channel closure

زيادة السالبية من Resting لانه هي قنوات البوتاسيوم بطيئة ما بتلحق تسكر كامل بتضل شوي متأخرة فبضل عندي زيادة بوتايوم خارج الخلية وبعمل زيادة السالبية داخل الخلية بعد هيك بيرجع

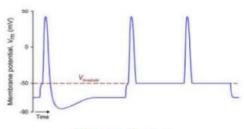


Explosive onset of AP and almost equally rapid recovery-changes in MP over a few 10,000ths of a second.

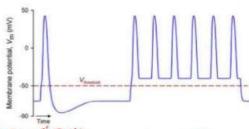
سبب Hyper polarization هو انو قنوات البوتاسيوم بطيئة نوعًا ما ف رح تضل تزيد السالبية أكثر وأكثر كل هي التغيرات على الأيونات من دخول وخروج لحتى يرجع عنا وضع الRepolarization ما بأثر على تركيز هي الأيونات بشكل كبير على تركيز هي الأيونات بشكل كبير لو رجعنا قسمنا EC رح نلاقيه نفس الطبيعي وال IC للبوتاسيوم رح يكون نفس الطبيعي ... وكل هاد بصير بأجزاء من الملى سكند

Action potential basics:

- · All-or-none event (need to reach threshold)
- Constant amplitude (do not summate)information is coded by **frequency** not amplitude
 - · Initiated by depolarization
 - · Involve changes in permeability
 - · Rely on voltage-gated ion channels
 - In non-nervous tissues, APs initiate various cellular responses:
 - ✓ muscle contraction
 - ✓ secretion (eg. Epinephrine from chromaffin cells of medulla)







3<6 اذا 6 أقوى 6>6 Stronger stimulus

عنا قوة المنبه يميز هاnervous system عن طريق Frequency عدد الاشارات الي عملها كلهم رح يكونوا نفس الطول الاتفاع بس عددهم حسب القوة زي كف ابوك أو كف اخوك انو اقوى اكيد كف ابوك و nervous system بميزها موFrequency

نفس permeability للأيونات

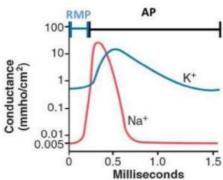
changes in conductance of voltage-gated Na & K channels

Resting state→ conductance for K is > conductance for Na. caused by much greater leakage of K than Na ions

- through the **leak channels**.

 onset of AP

 1- Na channels activated → up to a 5000-fold increase in Na conductance. Then → inactivation → Na channel closed
- 2- K channels opening slowly after Na channels opening.



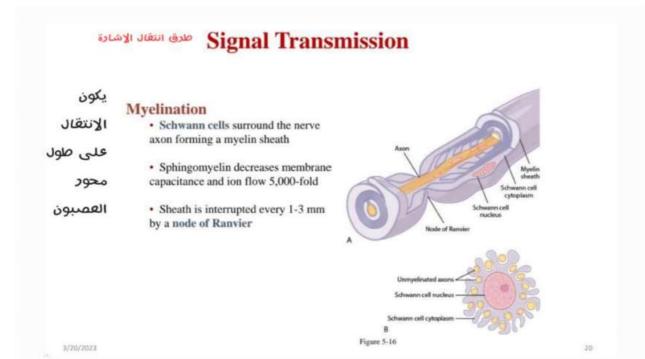
K ضعيفة عشان هيك بطيئة وتدريجية أثناء Open and close

end of AP

K channels → slowly closed

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Delay in K closed hyperpolarization 13

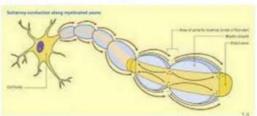


Saltatory Conduction signal 090 يقفز قفز حد من عقدة رانفيير إلى AP's only occur at the nodes (Na channels are concentrated here!) عقدة اخدى · Increased velocity Seek · Energy conservation action Myelin sheath Axoplasm Node of Ranvier potential في العقد اذا صاد damage بمنطقة معينة سلملي على ال signal شوفوا هون 🖁 saltatry conduction الأسدع صو ال Figure 5-17 و الي تأثيره أطول هو ال Signal transmission

Neuron action potential

- axon hillock/initial segment
 the region where the plasma membrane generates nerve impulses
- To conduct a nerve signal, AP moves along nerve fiber until it comes to the fiber's end.
- Have constant conduction velocity-AP Velocity ~ 60 m/s
- · Fibers with large diameter conduct faster than small fibers.

شو الأشياء الي بتأثر بسرعة الانتقال:
1)thickness (كلما زاد زادت السرعة)
2)وجود غمد مليني حول العصبون (رح ناخدها بالتفصيل في حال وجود غمد مليني بتكون أسرع ب200 مرة)



Page 20 of 30

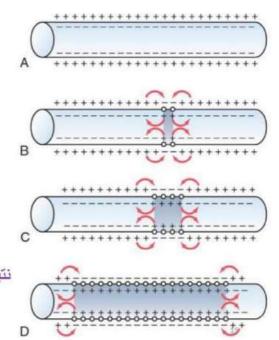
يعنى انتقاله على طول ال Nerve fibbers

PROPAGATION OF AP (action potential)

- AP at one point on membrane usually excites adjacent portions of the membrane → propagation of AP along the membrane.
- A → normal resting nerve fiber
- B-D →
- Excitation in midportion→ Na diffuses for 1-3
 mm in both directions→ current flow from
 depolarized areas to adjacent resting
 membrane areas→ increase voltage above
 the threshold→ depolarization & AP
 نتیجة تجار باحدة

بالوضع الطبيعي يكون باتجاه واحد

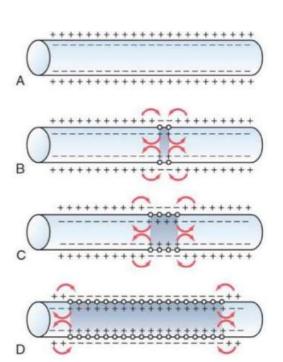
اقرأهم رح أحطلك تلخيص لكل هاد



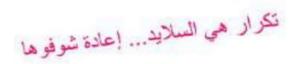
عن تجربة بالمختبر احضرنا عصبون ونبهناه من المحور بالنص شفنا انو بينتقل بالجهتين in two direction

PROPAGATION OF AP

- This transmission of the depolarization process along a nerve or muscle fiber is called a nerve or muscle impulse.
- AP travels in all directions away from the stimulus until the entire membrane has become depolarized.



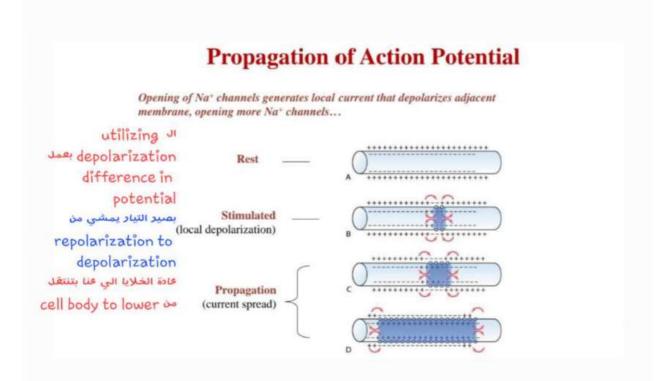
Dr Iman Aolymat



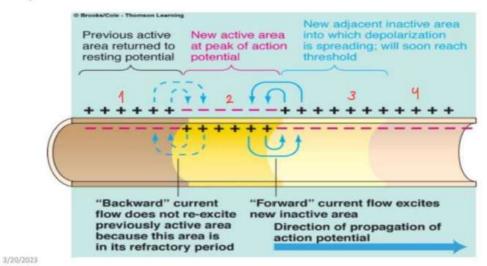
Roles of Other Ions During the Action Potential

Impermeant Anions Inside the Nerve Axon

- anions of protein molecules and of organic phosphate compounds, sulfate compounds..etc
- these impermeant negative ions are responsible for -ve charge inside fiber when there is loss of +ve charged K ions.

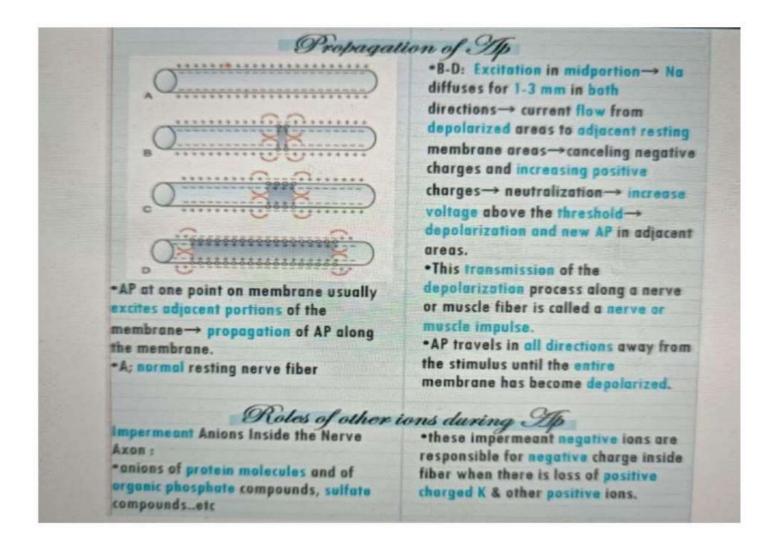


Action potential propagation in none myelinated nerves



الفكرة شو هي ؟

اله action potential ينتقد من منطقة إلى أخرى، يعني 1. كان عندها action potential و عدداً action potential التهى 2. صاد عندها action potential بعد انتقاله من 1 و صكدا على 3 و 4



Galeium ions

- ·Almost all cells of the body have Ca sump→ transports Ca from the interior o exterior /ER (endoplasmic reticulum)
- → Concentration difference 10⁻⁷ molar /s 10⁻³ molar.
- Ca serves along with (or instead of) Na n some cells to cause most of AP.
- voltage-gated Ca channels.
- *cardiac muscle and smooth muscle.
- 'slightly permeable to Na ions-but 1000old greater permeability for Ca.
- *Depolarization in some cells→ Ca flows nto the interior of the cell.
- 'gating of Ca channels is slow→ called flow channels→more sustained

- depolarization. Forms a plateau not rather than a peak.
- *in some types of smooth muscle, fast
 Na channels are hardly present --- APs
 are caused almost entirely by
 activation of slow Ca channels.
- Deficit of Calcium Ions (by 50% or more), hypocalcemia → nerve fiber becomes highly excitable
- → discharging repetitively → muscle "tetany"-lethal because of tetanic (continuous) contraction of respiratory muscles, could result in paralysis which is fatal.

Mechanism of totany in hypocalcomia binds & inhibits No RMP= charge difference across the

Normally, Co binds & inhibits No hannels. It only increases permeability when there is a threshold stimulus.

* LCs, Increased Permeability of Na Channels. RMP=Charge difference across the membrane \(\) (a (less No inhibition), less positive charges outside (modulation of RMP), RMP is less negative (towards threshold), easily excited.

Roles of Other Ions During the Action Potential

Very important in lecture (19) and cardiac

بنطلع Ca دا) مكس الشركيز

- Almost all cells of the body have Ca pump

 transports Ca from the interior to exterior /ER

 Concentration difference 10⁻⁷ molar vs 10⁻³ molar.
- Ca serves along with (or instead of) Na in some cells to cause most of AP.

مهم تعرف انو depolarisation کل من na voltage channels و

الثنتين يشاركوا رح تحكيلي كيف انا رح احكيلك كيف

اول خطوة ب repolarization هي غلق na voltage channels اذا هي بتشارك بأول خطوة ركز معي مستحيل يزبط وينتقل السيال العصبي في حال ضلت فاتحة فإذا اغلاقها خطوة مهمة جدا جدا للانتقال

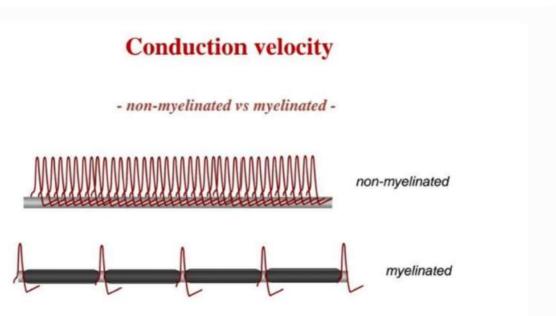
رح نحكى عن ايون ثاني بشارك بالانتقال اللي هو الكالسيوم خصوصا بلقلب

Roles of Other Ions During the Action Potential

Very important in carrier and smooth muscles Calcium Ions

- voltage-gated Ca channels
- cardiac muscle and smooth muscle. In flex
- slightly permeable to Na ions-but 1000-fold greater permeability for Ca

As K large channel



Multiple Sclerosis



- MS is an immune-mediated inflammatory demyelinating disease of the CNS -

- About 1 person per 1000 in US is thought to have the disease - The female-to-male ratio is 2:1 - whites of northern European descent have the highest incidence Patients have a difficult time describing their symptoms. Patients may present with paresthesias of a hand that resolves, followed in a couple of months by weakness in a leg or visual disturbances. Patients frequently do not bring these complaints to their doctors because they resolve. Eventually, the resolution of the neurologic deficits is incomplete or their occurrence is too frequent, and the diagnostic dilemma begins.

3/20/2023 http://www.emedicine.com/pmr/topic82.htm

23

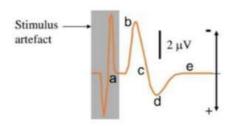
Effects of Drugs and Toxin on Action Potential

- Tetrodotoxin (TTX), a poison found in the internal organs of puffer fish, selectively blocks nerve Na channels at nanomolar concentrations.
- Local anesthetics such as lidocaine or benzocaine also block NaV channels.
- Tetraethyl ammonium (TEA) ions and 4-aminopyridine are among the KV channel blockers.
- There are also compounds that activate NaV channels, such as veratridine, pyrethroid insecticides.

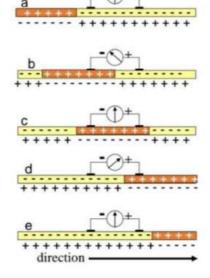
هذول الأدوية تعمل effects على الا effects و لا تسمح لحدوثه و سمح لحدوثه و المحدوثة و المحدوثة القلب تعمل على ال و البطد/ة الي بتذكر الا digitalis و هو احد أدوية القلب تعمل على ال

Extracellularly recorded APs

- Most text books show intracellularly recorded action potentials
 - Such recordings are usually not made in clinical practice. Extracellular recordings are made in clinical practice.
 - A so-called 'bi-polar' action potential is shown



• Why does the bi-polar action potential look like this?

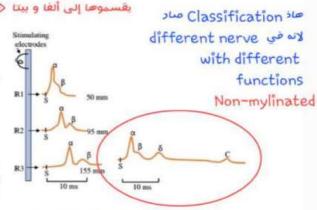


2

Conduction velocity of AP

 Compound action potentials are recorded from nerve trunks

- measured percutaneously from nerves that are close to surface (e.g., ulnar nerve)
- passage of action potentials in all axons of nerves is seen as a small (mV) voltage signal on body surface
- as recordings are made further from the site of stimulation the waveform develops into several discrete peaks



> The first signal to arrive at a distant recording site has travelled the fastest!

- ☐ Thus, each peak represents a set of axons with similar conduction velocity
 - □ velocity is calculated from the distance between R1 and R3 and the time taken to traverse that distance - distance/time = velocity (ranges from 0.5 to ~100 m/s)

3/20/2023

26

Functions of action potentials

- Deliver sensory information to CNS
 - APs in sensory nerves are blocked by local anesthetics. This usually produces analgesia without paralysis. WHY? LAs are more effective against small diameter neurons with a large surface area to volume ratio. Hence, small C-fibers that conduct pain sensations are affected more than a-motorneurons.
- · Information encoding
 - · The frequency of APs encodes information (amplitude of AP is constant).
- · Rapid transmission over distance (nerve cell APs)
 - The speed of transmission depends on fiber size and whether it is myelinated. Information of lesser importance is carried by slowly conducting unmyelinated fibers.
- · In non-nervous tissues, APs initiate various cellular responses
 - · muscle contraction
 - · secretion (eg. Epinephrine from chromaffin cells of medulla)

Roles of Other Ions During the Action Potential

Calcium Ions

- Depolarization in some cells→ Ca flows into the interior of the cell.
- gating of Ca channels is slow→ called slow channels→ more sustained depolarization
- in some types of smooth muscle, fast Na channels are hardly present→ APs are caused almost entirely by activation of slow Ca channels.
- Deficit of Calcium Ions (by 50%)→ nerve fiber becomes highly excitable→ discharging repetitively→ muscle "tetany"-lethal because of tetanic contraction of respiratory muscles.

continuous contraction انقباض مستمر تخيل يصير بالقلب أو هيك لذلك يسبب الموت

Roles of Other Ions During the Action Potential

Calcium Ions

Mechanism of tetany in hypoCa+2

Normally, Ca binds & inhibits Na channels

↓ Ca→ Increased Permeability of Na Channels → progressive depolarization



Another Questions

- 1) If the cell was activated due to a suitable stimulus, and then another suitable stimulus comes to the cell, which of the following statements is correct?
- 1- the cell will start depolarisation again
- 2)The cell will not respond to nerve stimulation
 - 3-the cell will deal with two stimuluses at same time
 - 4-the cell will increase its action potential to equal all stimulus's action potential
 - 2) In which of the following case is the transmission of action potentials faster in a neuron?
- 1) a myelinated cell has few nodes of Ranvier
- 2- a non-myelinated cell has few nodes of Ranvier
- 3- a myelinated cell has many nodes of Ranvier
- 4- a non-myelinated cell has many nodes of Ranvier

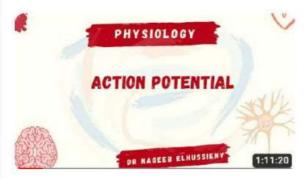
) T	ne hyperpolarization phase of the action potential is due to:
(A)	the opening of voltage-gated CI channels
(B)	the prolonged opening of voltage-gated K ⁺ channels
(C)	the closure of resting Na ⁺ channels
(D)	due to the closure of CI channels
(E)	None of the above

(10) In the nervous system, the strength of the stimulus is coded into:

- (A) The frequency of action potentials generated
- (B) The amplitude of action potentials generated
 - (C) Both the frequency and amplitude of action potentials generated



Another Notes from Videos

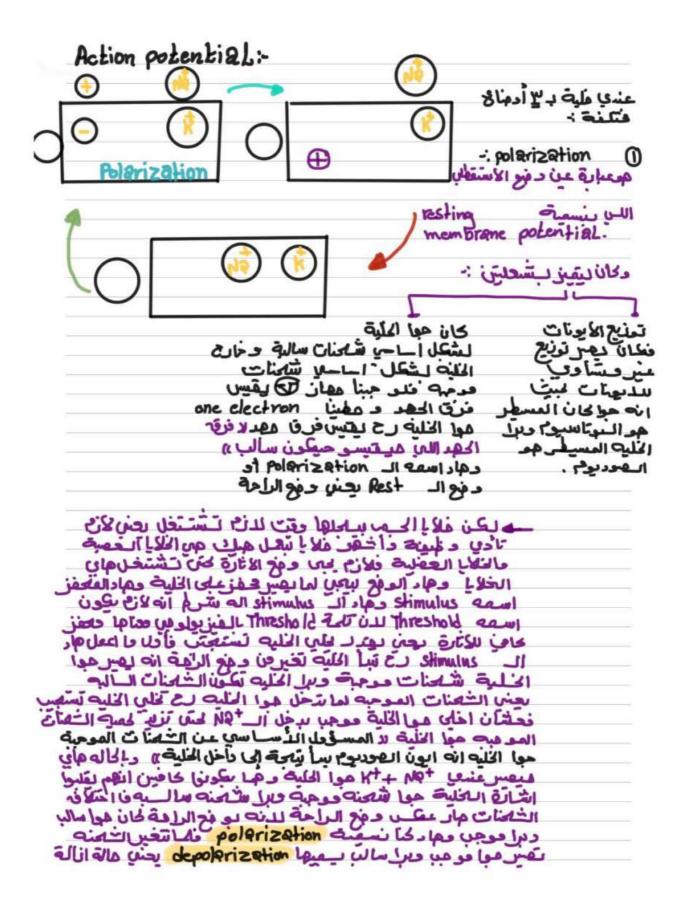


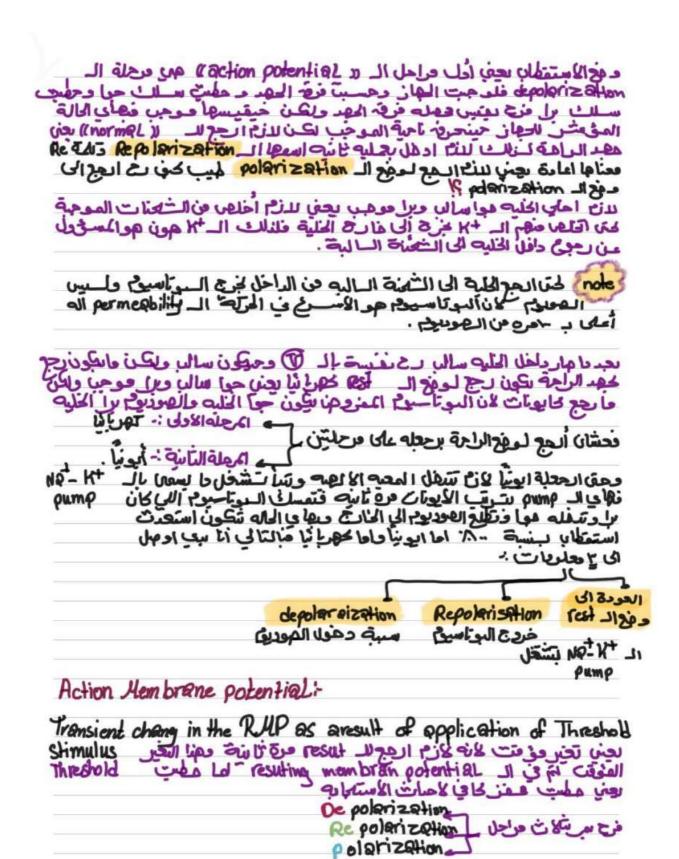
action potential | Dr Nageeb

42K views • 1 year ago

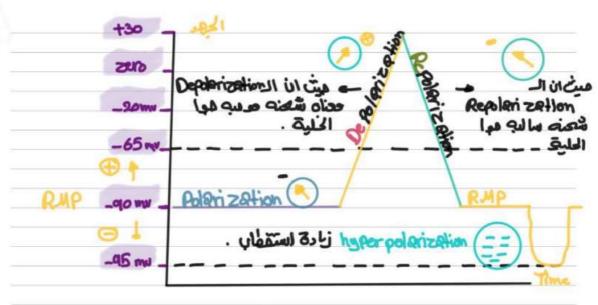


12:44 Action Membrane Potential Transient change in the RMP as a result of application of Threshold Etimulus ...





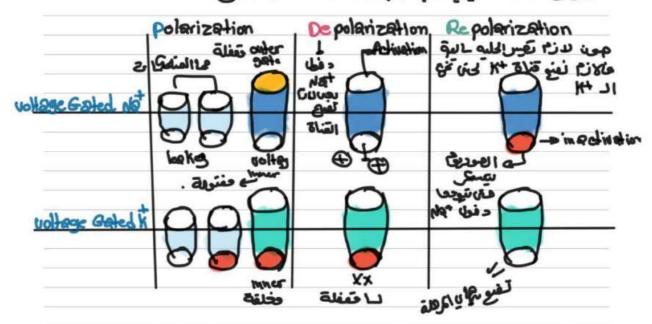
في ۱۹۵	وبراالحب عدلion potential کے ماری العب :
منجل اسم في الجون العصبي عي ب	له ياحل الحب :- يتم
	وجون سنبش عأصاس انه خال السبه .
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عنجيب التغيلات الى مال على المجاذ وتشكها بهيم باي

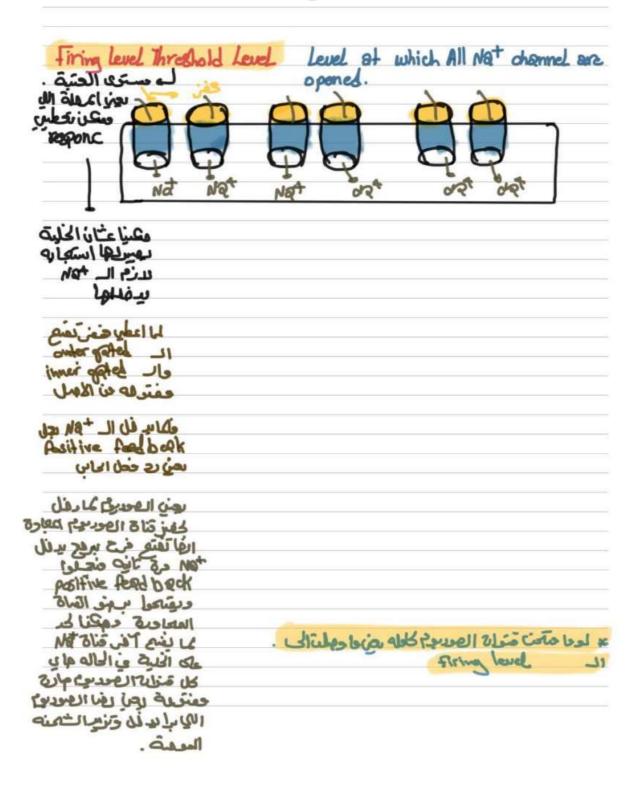
- اي رسمة برجم على العامور لفوق يعني برسطا تبراة المدهب لديني الشهنات الموقة من على الكلوة)

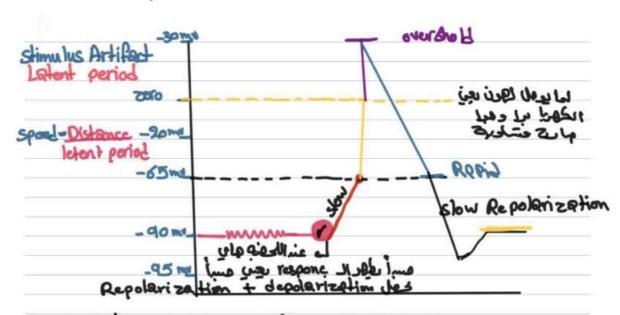
- لَدُكَانَ لِنَاكِتُ يَجِيَا الْخَلِيهُ تَبْلِيمِع شَاحِنَاتَ سَالَبِهُ هُوا مِهَا . - ولونزلِنَ لـ 95 - يَجِنِ الْخَلِيهِ هُمِعِتْ تَعْلَمَنَاتَ سَالَمِهِ الْخَتْرِ



لوعلة بها كالمسائلة لاخليه في و فرال polarization متتحرك موالد Depolarization وقتوات الصوديوم تفتع لكن لوكات (كليه في و فرخ الد Pepolarization واناعلت ما السائلة وستعيل تفتع يوني الد معاد ومكن تفتع استعابه لمعفز يكن الد علام المعان كالم الخلية

ترفيع لدفع الـ Arization من تأنيه لحت تحديث تستجنب ردني لوأعلمت الحلوة ولمن الحلق الـ Arization من المناه و المناه و المناه و المناه و الـ Arization و المناه و الـ مناه المناه ترجم المناه و المناه ترجم المناه و المناه المناه و المناه





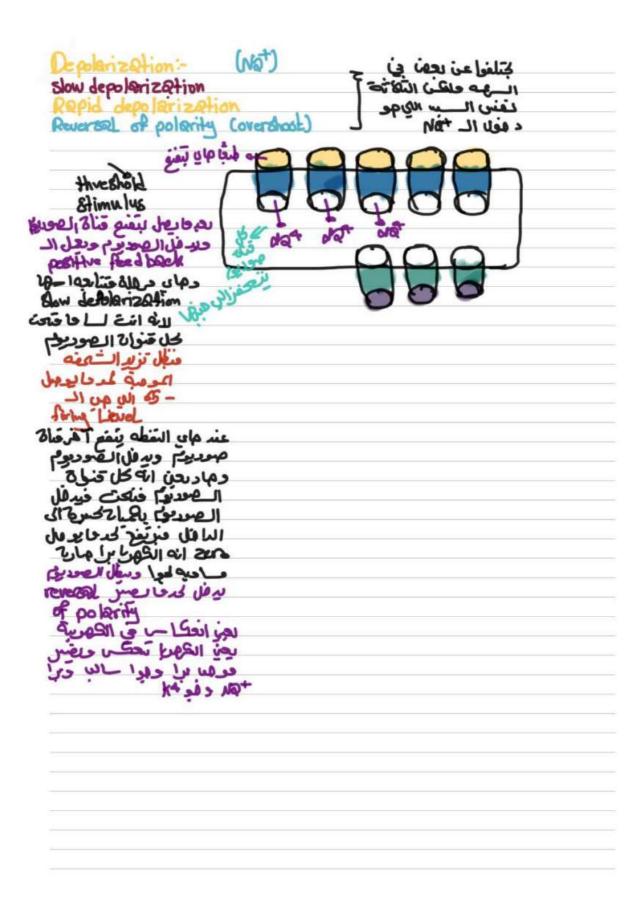
سكون اول خوعند عصه (AMP) ورخيداً وكون الطارية الـ Himmin مينزل المحلاية الـ Himmin و المسلمان في مفيا للسلحل تضرفرقه الحيود واذ ما الرقيم اول والمسلمان المسلمان ال

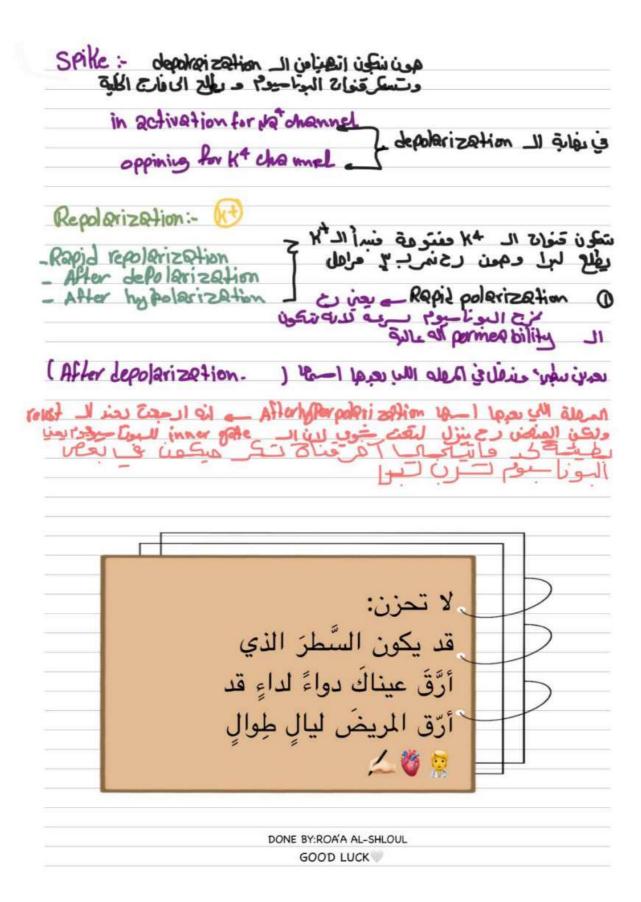
سكال!! على الموحة على سبها دغيل موديق حوا التلبة ؟! ما الهاعلاقة بدخل العوديد الدال الدعب تتداول بكهرية الاينان والى ترب من الطارية اسعا كهرية الاينان لشعنات خارغة) تفيت بالعصب ولقطة العصب وعل الاجتزاز عاد

الإين بين من المامة العامة على من العامة period

رون انت عاتكور المزون الحص بعيس Action potential در ماد اله من المنتكور المزون الحص بعيس المحافظ المحاد ال

Action 11 and 11 and a stimulus Artifact	المناه المناه الما
Action _1 3000 Ulais ann _ 10tent period _ 1	ا من است حرست







 بالتوفيق #النادي_الطبي #معكم_خطوة_بخطوة

