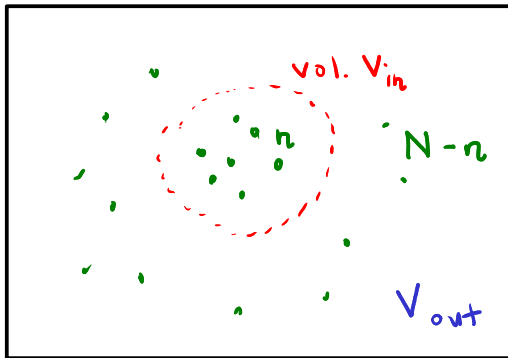


# Transport across membranes

## I. Uncharged molecules

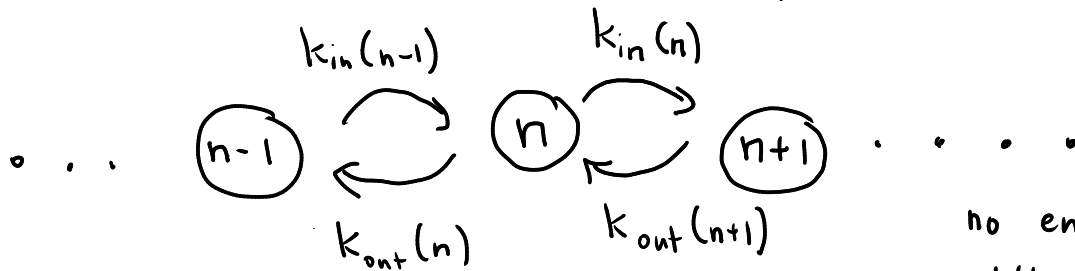


vol.  $V_{tot} = V_{in} + V_{out}$

for simplicity:  $V_{out}, V_{in}$  fixed  
 $N$  fixed

model: "state"  $n$

$\Rightarrow$   $n$  molec. inside  
 $N-n$  molec. outside



no enthalpy diff.  
 b/t states

LDB: 
$$\frac{k_{out}(n+1)}{k_{in}(n)} = e^{-\beta (\mu_{out}(n+1) - \mu_{in}(n))}$$

$$\mu_{out}(n) = \mu_0 + k_B T \ln \underbrace{c_{out}(n)}_{\frac{N-n}{V_{out}}}$$

$$\mu_{in}(n) = \mu_0 + k_B T \ln \underbrace{c_{in}(n)}_{\frac{n}{V_{in}}}$$

$$\frac{k_{out}(n+1)}{k_{in}(n)} = \frac{c_{in}(n)}{c_{out}(n+1)}$$

$n \gg 1$

$k_{out}(n+1) \approx k_{out}(n)$   
 etc.

$\Rightarrow$  
$$\frac{k_{out}(n)}{k_{in}(n)} \approx \frac{c_{in}(n)}{c_{out}(n)}$$

net rate of molec. leaving cell ( $V_{in}$ ):

$$\begin{aligned} F(n) &= k_{out}(n) - k_{in}(n) \\ &= k_{out}(n) \left( 1 - \frac{k_{in}(n)}{k_{out}(n)} \right) \\ &\approx k_{out}(n) \left( 1 - \frac{c_{out}(n)}{c_{in}(n)} \right) \\ &= \frac{k_{out}(n)}{c_{in}(n)} (c_{in}(n) - c_{out}(n)) \end{aligned}$$

equil. state  $n_0$  where  $c_{in}(n_0) = c_{out}(n_0)$

$$\begin{aligned} &\Downarrow \\ &F = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\frac{n_0}{V_{in}} = \frac{N - n_0}{V_{out}}$$

$$n_0 \approx N \frac{V_{in}}{V_{in} + V_{out}}$$

$$= N \frac{V_{in}}{V_{tot}}$$

Taylor expand  $F(n)$  around  $n = n_0$ :

$$\frac{k_{out}(n)}{c_{in}(n)} \approx \frac{k_{out}(n_0)}{c_{in}(n_0)} + \dots$$

$$\approx \frac{k_0}{c_0} + \dots$$

$$k_0 = k_{out}(n_0)$$

$$c_0 = \frac{N}{V_{tot}}$$

$$c_{in}(n) - c_{out}(n) \approx O(n - n_0) + \dots$$

$$F(n) \approx \frac{k_0}{c_0} (c_{in}(n) - c_{out}(n))$$

net flux  
of particles  
leaving

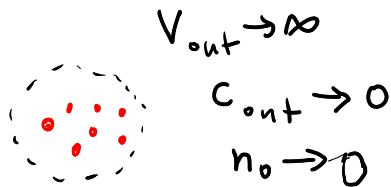
$$\frac{F(n)}{A} = \frac{\overbrace{k_0}^p}{c_0 A} (c_{in}(n) - c_{out}(n))$$

↑ area of membrane

$$p = \frac{k_0}{c_0 A} = \frac{s^{-1}}{nm^{-3} nm^2} = \frac{nm}{s} \quad \text{permeability const.}$$

Rough estimates of how quickly leak out of

cells:



dynamics of  
mean # of part. in cell

$$\frac{dn}{dt} \approx -F(n) = -p A c_{in}(n)$$

divide by  
 $V_{in}$

$$\frac{dc_{in}}{dt} = -\frac{p A}{V_{in}} c_{in}$$

$$\Rightarrow c_{in}(t) = c_{in}(0) e^{-t/\tau}$$

two ends of spectrum:

$$\tau = \frac{V_{in} \leftarrow nm^3}{p A \leftarrow nm^2} \quad \text{time const.}$$

$\nearrow nm/s$

$$Na^+ : p \sim 10^{-5} \text{ nm/s}$$

$$R \sim 1000 \text{ nm}$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau \sim 3 \times 10^7 \text{ s} > 1 \text{ yr}$$

$\sim$  characteristic time  
of leaking out

$$\text{H}_2\text{O}: \quad \rho \sim 10^5 \text{ nm/s}$$

← essentially impermeable

$$\Rightarrow \tau \sim 3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s} \quad \leftarrow \text{very permeable}$$

takeaway: certain molecules "stuck", certain molecules pass easily