

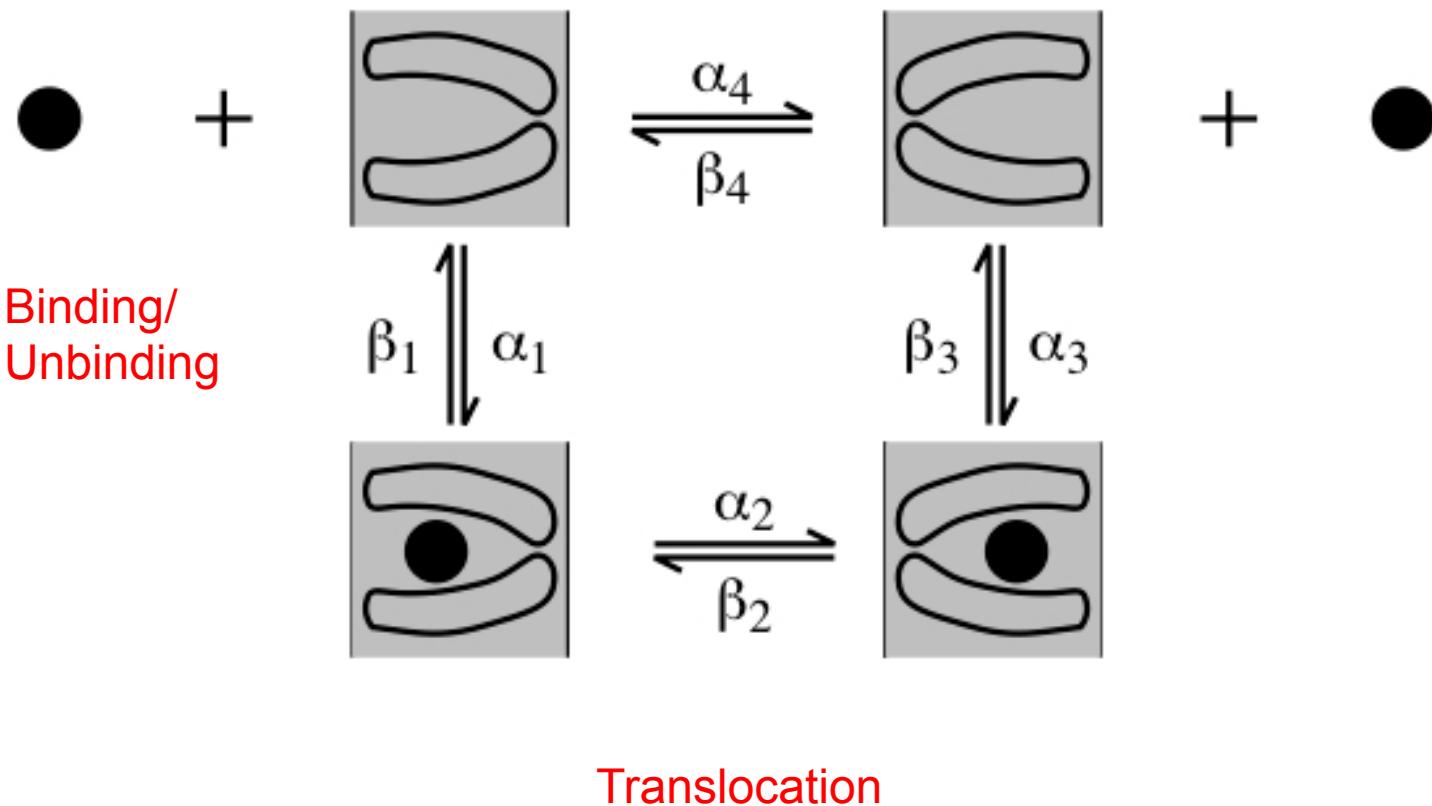
Biophysics I (BPHS 3090)

Instructors: Prof. Christopher Bergevin (cberge@yorku.ca)

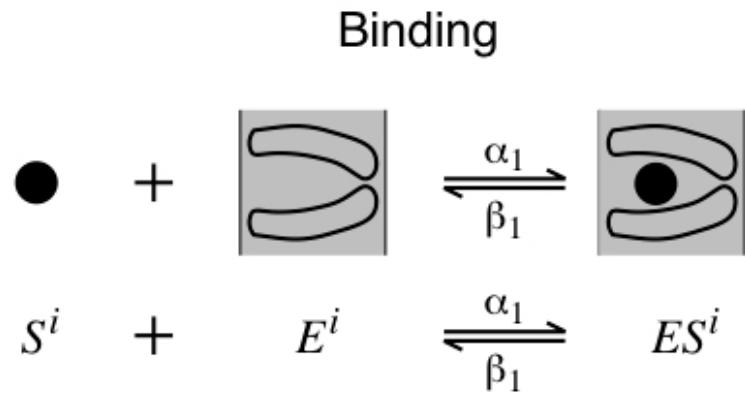
Website: <http://www.yorku.ca/cberge/3090W2015.html>

General Four-State Model

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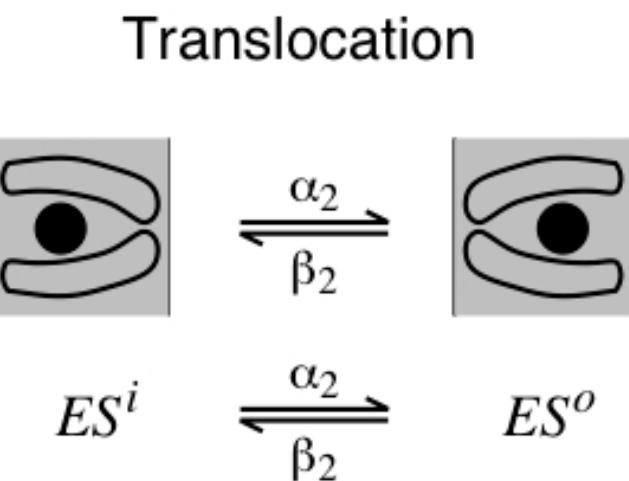


Chemical Kinetics & 'Carriers'



$$\frac{dC_{ES}^i}{dt} = \alpha_1 C_S^i C_E^i - \beta_1 C_{ES}^i$$

$$\frac{dC_S^i}{dt} = \frac{dC_E^i}{dt} = \beta_1 C_{ES}^i - \alpha_1 C_S^i C_E^i$$

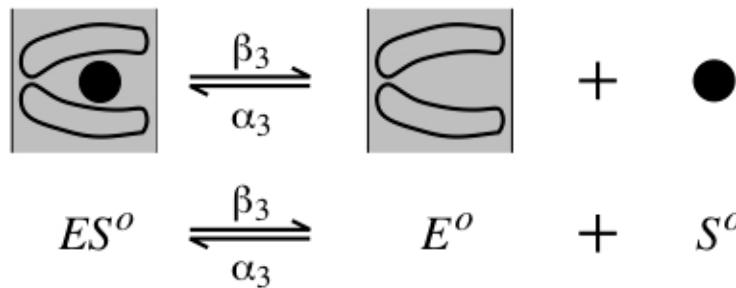


$$\frac{dC_{ES}^o}{dt} = \alpha_2 C_{ES}^i - \beta_2 C_{ES}^o$$

$$\frac{dC_{ES}^i}{dt} = \beta_2 C_{ES}^o - \alpha_2 C_{ES}^i$$

Chemical Kinetics & 'Carriers'

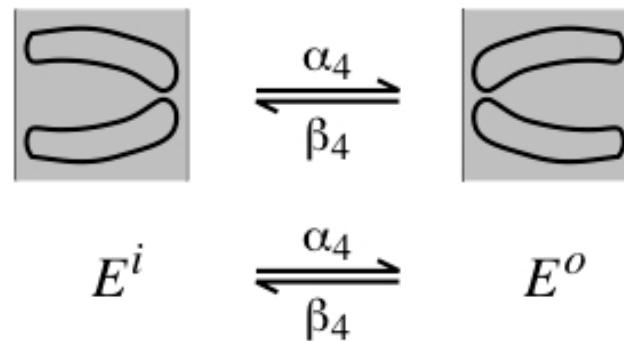
Unbinding



$$\frac{dC_{ES}^o}{dt} = \alpha_3 C_S^o C_E^o - \beta_3 C_{ES}^o$$

$$\frac{dC_S^o}{dt} = \frac{dC_E^o}{dt} = \beta_3 C_{ES}^o - \alpha_3 C_S^o C_E^o$$

Translocation

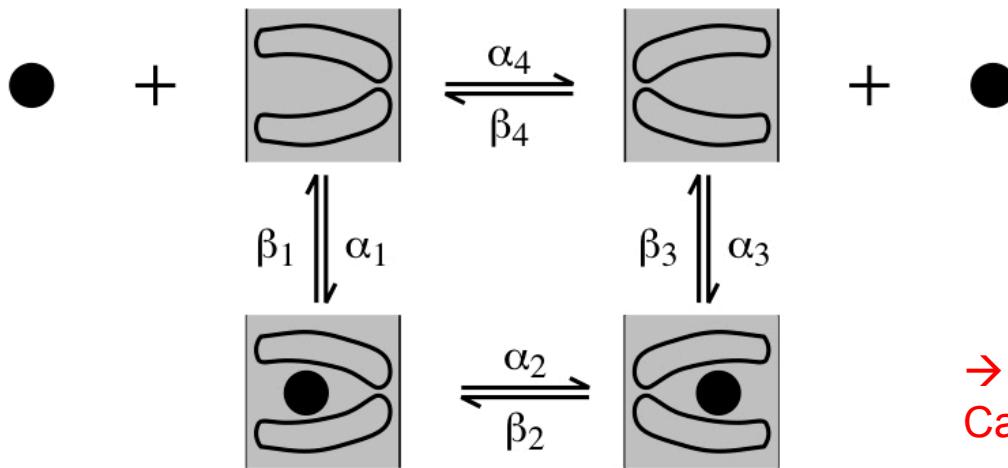


$$\frac{dC_E^o}{dt} = \alpha_4 C_E^i - \beta_4 C_E^o$$

$$\frac{dC_E^i}{dt} = \beta_4 C_E^o - \alpha_4 C_E^i$$

Chemical Kinetics & 'Carriers'

General Four-State Model



→ Numerous free parameters.
Can we simplify?

$$\frac{dC_{ES}^i}{dt} = \alpha_1 C_S^i C_E^i - \beta_1 C_{ES}^i$$

$$\frac{dC_{ES}^o}{dt} = \alpha_3 C_S^o C_E^o - \beta_3 C_{ES}^o$$

$$\frac{dC_S^i}{dt} = \frac{dC_E^i}{dt} = \beta_1 C_{ES}^i - \alpha_1 C_S^i C_E^i$$

$$\frac{dC_S^o}{dt} = \frac{dC_E^o}{dt} = \beta_3 C_{ES}^o - \alpha_3 C_S^o C_E^o$$

$$\frac{dC_{ES}^o}{dt} = \alpha_2 C_{ES}^i - \beta_2 C_{ES}^o$$

$$\frac{dC_E^o}{dt} = \alpha_4 C_E^i - \beta_4 C_E^o$$

$$\frac{dC_{ES}^i}{dt} = \beta_2 C_{ES}^o - \alpha_2 C_{ES}^i$$

$$\frac{dC_E^i}{dt} = \beta_4 C_E^o - \alpha_4 C_E^i$$

Simple, Symmetric Four-State Model

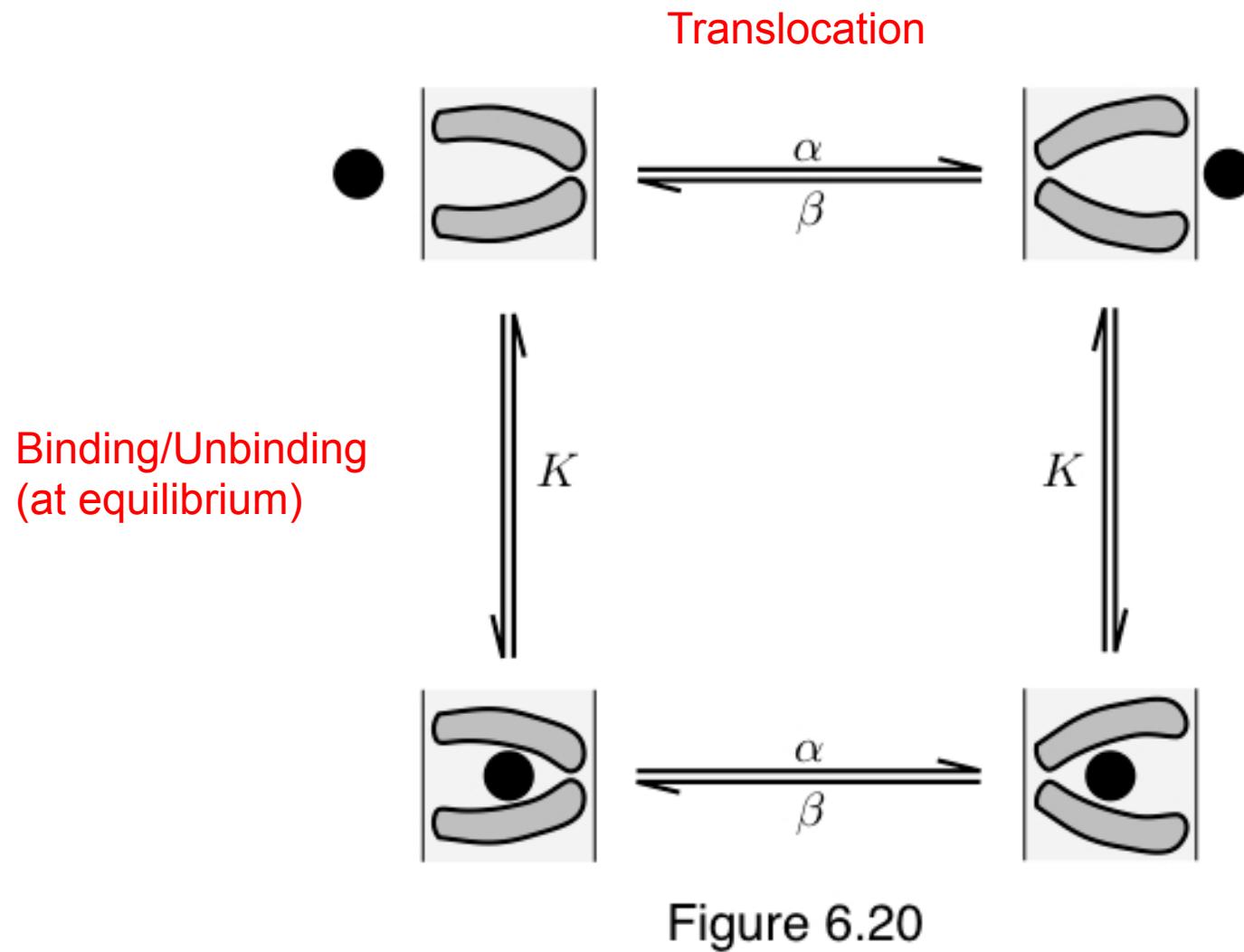


Figure 6.20

Assumption: Steady-state

(i.e., carrier densities are independent of time)

Simple, Symmetric Four-State Model

Intracellular

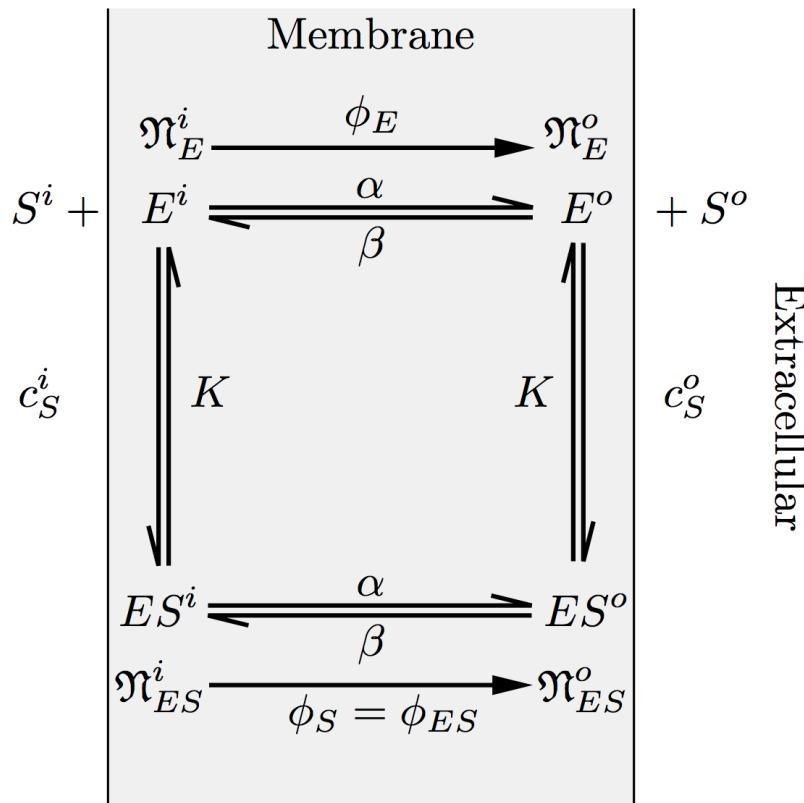


Figure 6.21

→ Steady-state

(i.e., carrier densities are independent of time)

1. Conservation of enzyme:

$$n_E^i + n_E^o + n_{ES}^i + n_{ES}^o = n_{ET}$$

2. Binding is fast (always in steady state):

$$K = \frac{c_S^i n_E^i}{n_{ES}^i} = \frac{c_S^o n_E^o}{n_{ES}^o}$$

3. Translocation characterized by fluxes:

$$\phi_{ES} = \alpha n_{ES}^i - \beta n_{ES}^o$$

$$\phi_E = \alpha n_E^i - \beta n_E^o$$

4. Net flux of enzyme is zero:

$$\phi_E + \phi_{ES} = 0$$

Simple, Symmetric Four-State Model

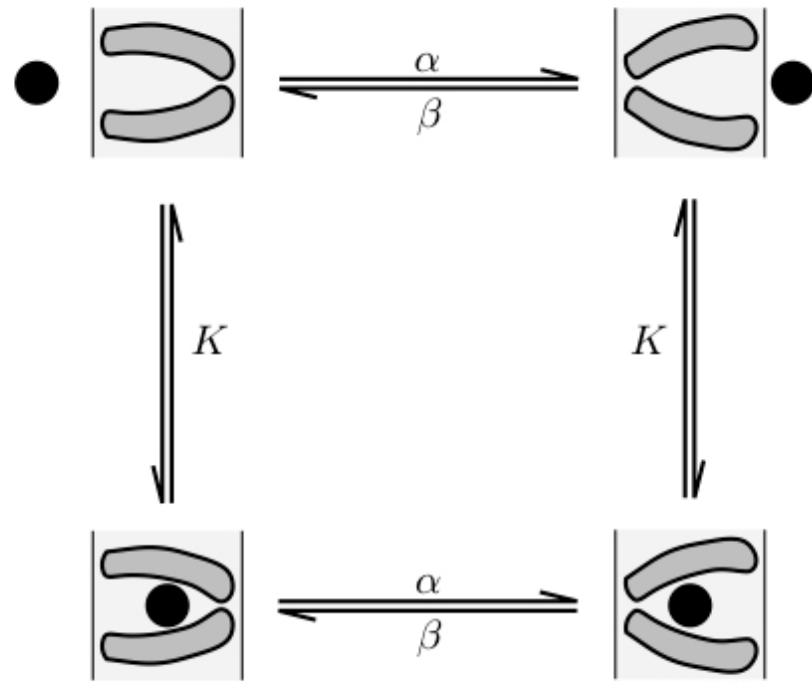


Figure 6.20

$$\mathfrak{N}_E^i + \mathfrak{N}_E^o + \mathfrak{N}_{ES}^i + \mathfrak{N}_{ES}^o = \mathfrak{N}_{ET}$$

$$\phi_{ES} = \alpha \mathfrak{N}_{ES}^i - \beta \mathfrak{N}_{ES}^o \quad K = \frac{c_S^i \mathfrak{N}_E^i}{\mathfrak{N}_{ES}^i} = \frac{c_S^o \mathfrak{N}_E^o}{\mathfrak{N}_{ES}^o}$$

$$\phi_E = \alpha \mathfrak{N}_E^i - \beta \mathfrak{N}_E^o \quad \phi_E + \phi_{ES} = 0$$

Combining equations...

$$\mathfrak{N}_{ES}^i = \left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \right) \left(\frac{c_S^i}{c_S^i + K} \right) \mathfrak{N}_{ET}$$

$$\mathfrak{N}_E^i = \left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \right) \left(\frac{K}{c_S^i + K} \right) \mathfrak{N}_{ET}$$

$$\mathfrak{N}_{ES}^o = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \right) \left(\frac{c_S^o}{c_S^o + K} \right) \mathfrak{N}_{ET}$$

$$\mathfrak{N}_E^o = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} \right) \left(\frac{K}{c_S^o + K} \right) \mathfrak{N}_{ET}$$

$$\phi_S = \left(\frac{\alpha \beta}{\alpha + \beta} \right) \mathfrak{N}_{ET} \left(\frac{c_S^i}{c_S^i + K} - \frac{c_S^o}{c_S^o + K} \right)$$

Solving for the solute flux yields:

$$K = \frac{c_S^i \mathfrak{N}_E^i}{\mathfrak{N}_{ES}^i} = \frac{c_{SE}^o \mathfrak{N}_E^o}{\mathfrak{N}_{ES}^o}$$

$$\phi_S = \left(\frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \right) \mathfrak{N}_{ET} \left(\frac{c_S^i}{c_S^i + K} - \frac{c_S^o}{c_S^o + K} \right)$$

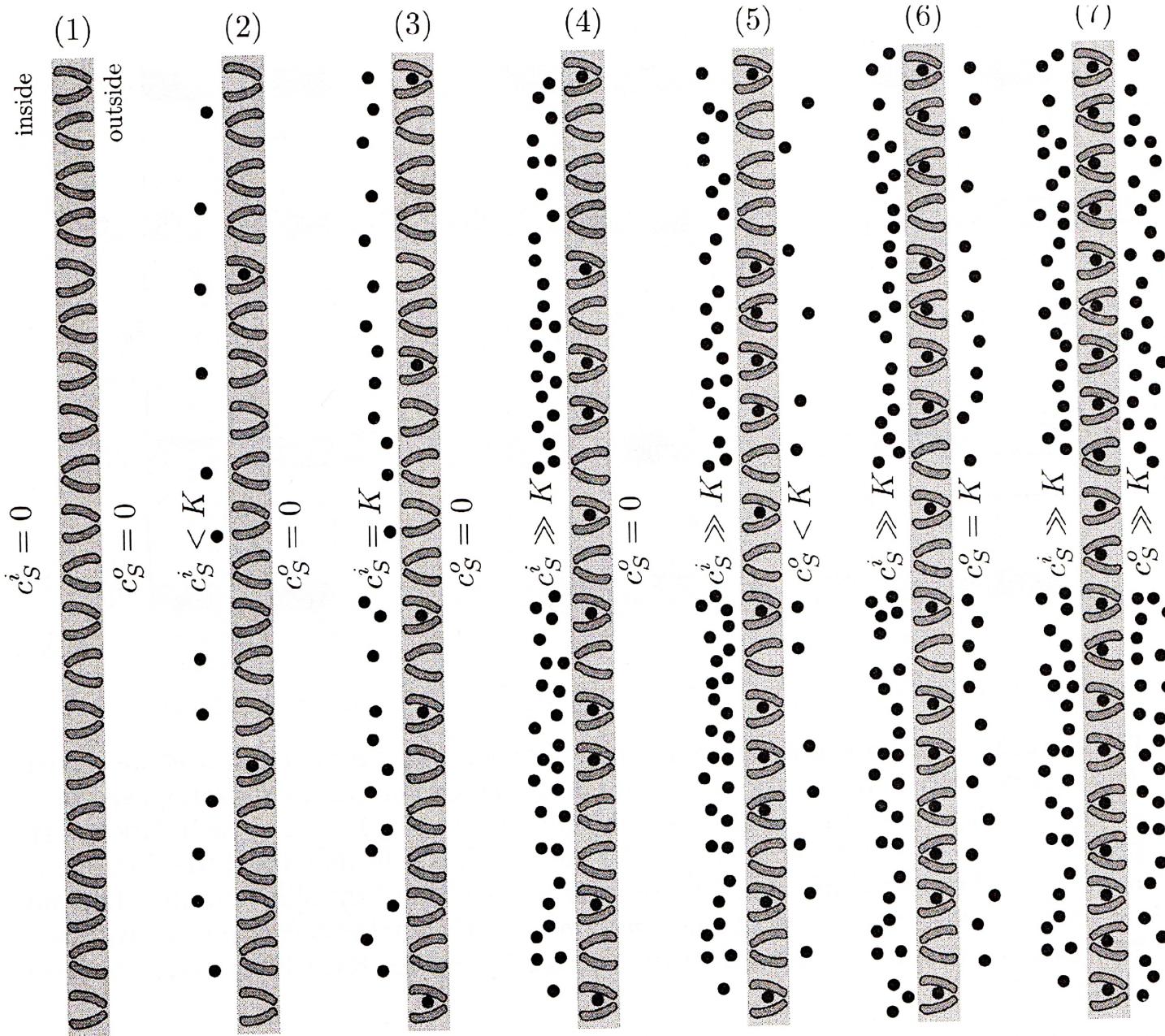


Figure 6.22

→ Steady-state

(i.e., carrier densities are independent of time)

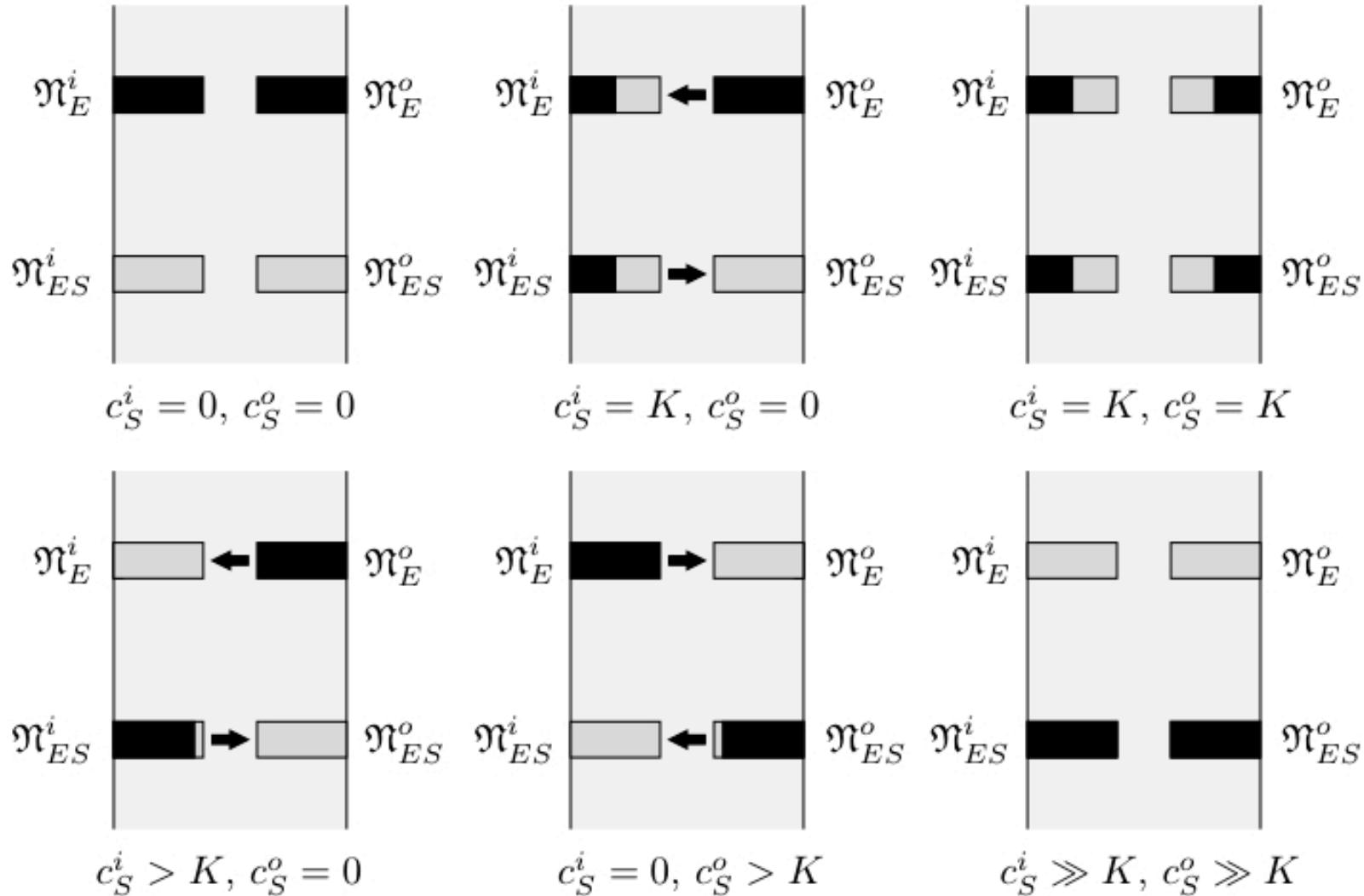


Figure 6.23

$$K = \frac{c_S^i \mathfrak{N}_E^i}{\mathfrak{N}_{ES}^i} = \frac{c_S^o \mathfrak{N}_E^o}{\mathfrak{N}_{ES}^o} \quad \phi_S = \left(\frac{\alpha\beta}{\alpha + \beta} \right) \mathfrak{N}_{ET} \left(\frac{c_S^i}{c_S^i + K} - \frac{c_S^o}{c_S^o + K} \right)$$