

# Particle Fluctuations in Ion Channels

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Johanna McCombs

Advisors - Sophie Marbach and Brennan Sprinkle

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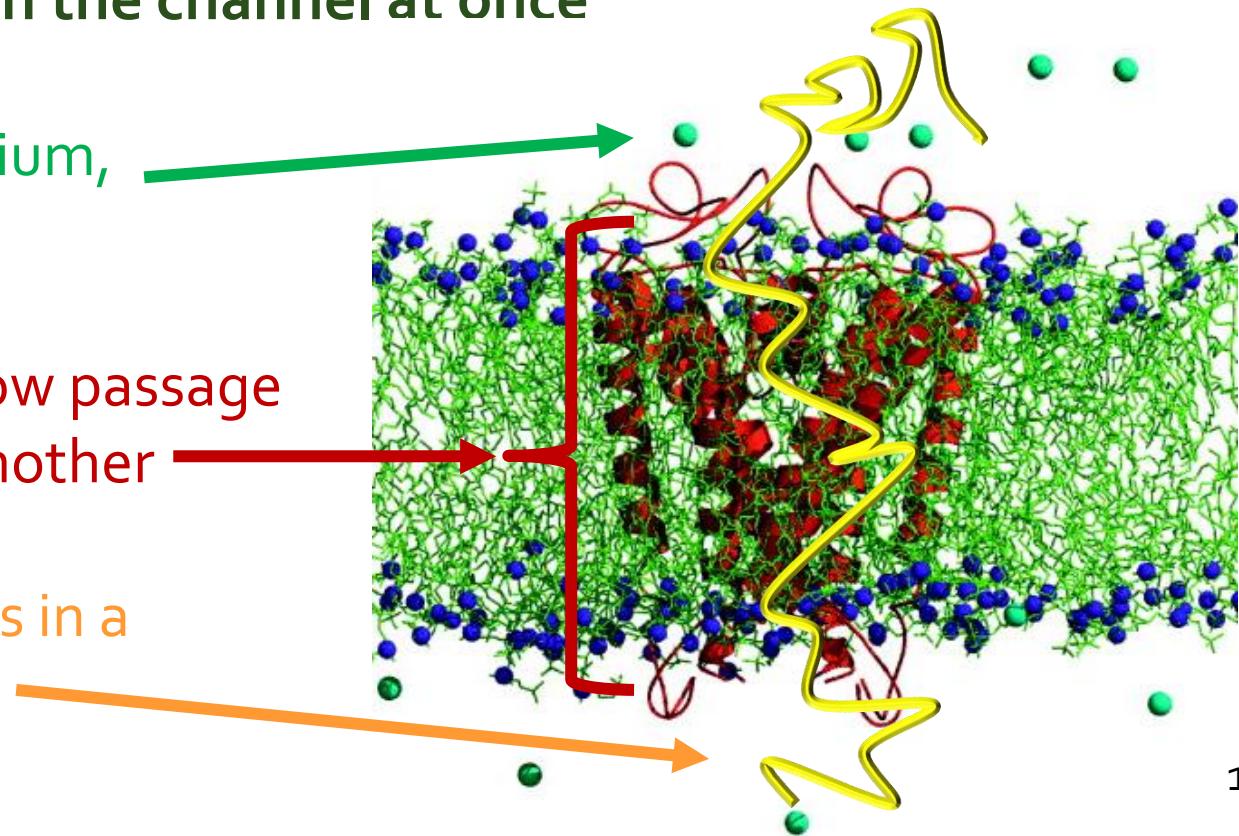
# Background

**Particles undergo Brownian motion and pass-through Ion channels, with multiple particles being in the channel at once**

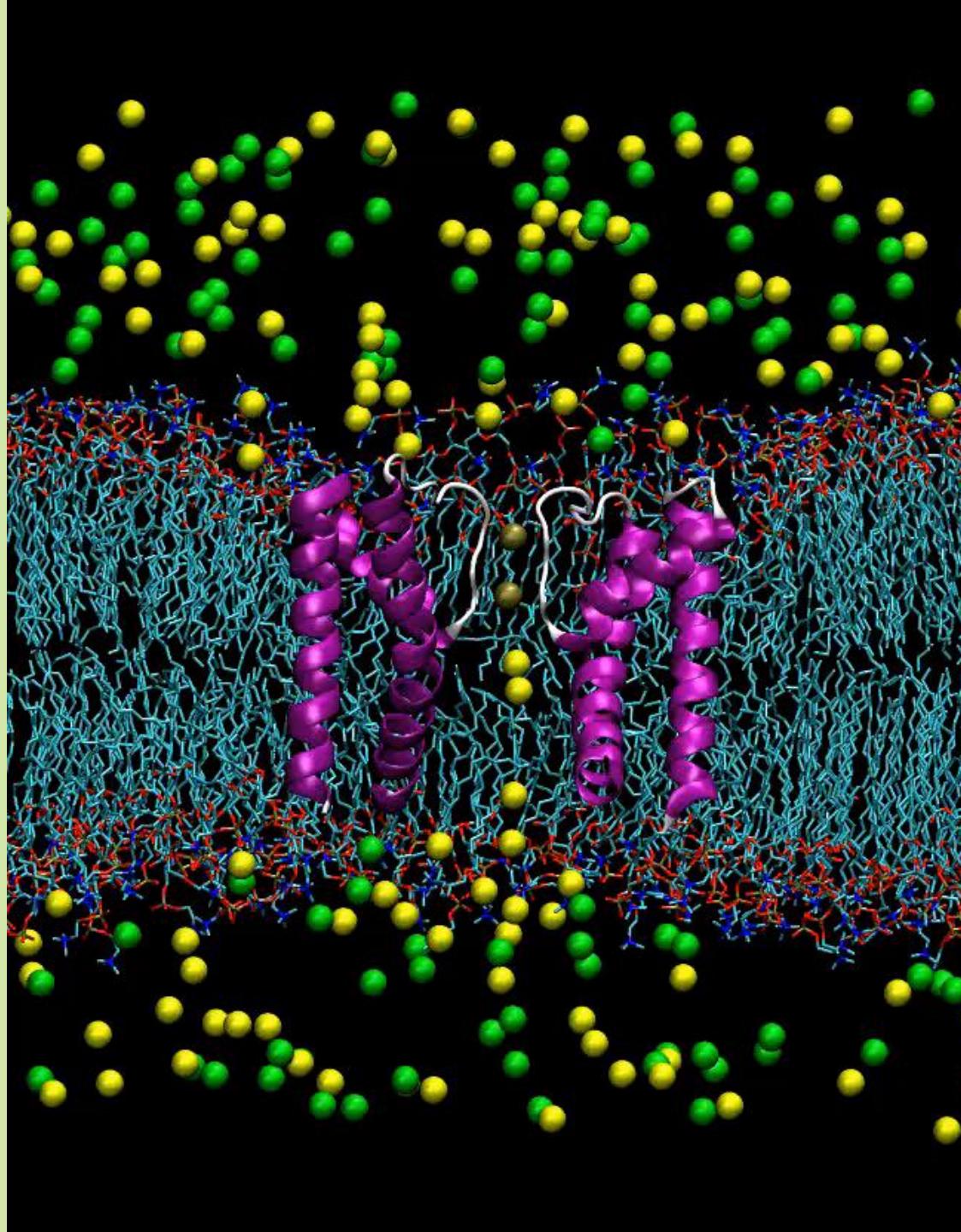
Particles – Ions such as potassium, sodium, calcium, etc.

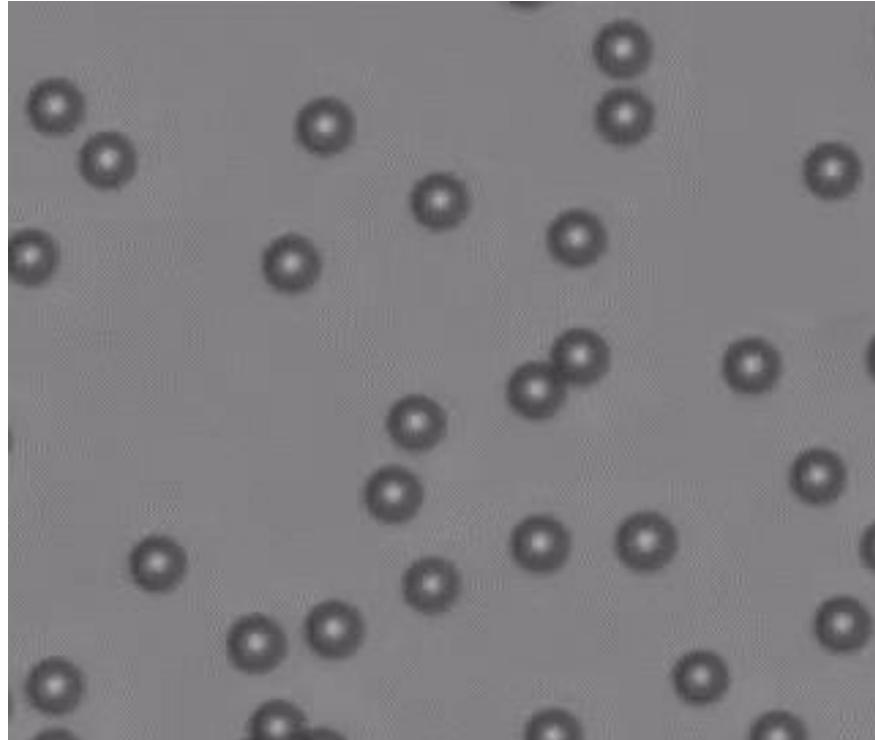
Ion channels- proteins arranged to allow passage from one side of a cell membrane to another

Brownian motion- random fluctuations in a particle's position in a fluid



Sansom, M. S. P., Srivastava, I. H., Ranatunga, K. M., Smith, G. R., Sansom, M. S. P., Srivastava, I. H., Ranatunga, K. M., & Smith, G. R. (2000). Simulations of ion channels – watching ions and water move. *Trends in Biochemical Sciences*, 25(8), 368–374.





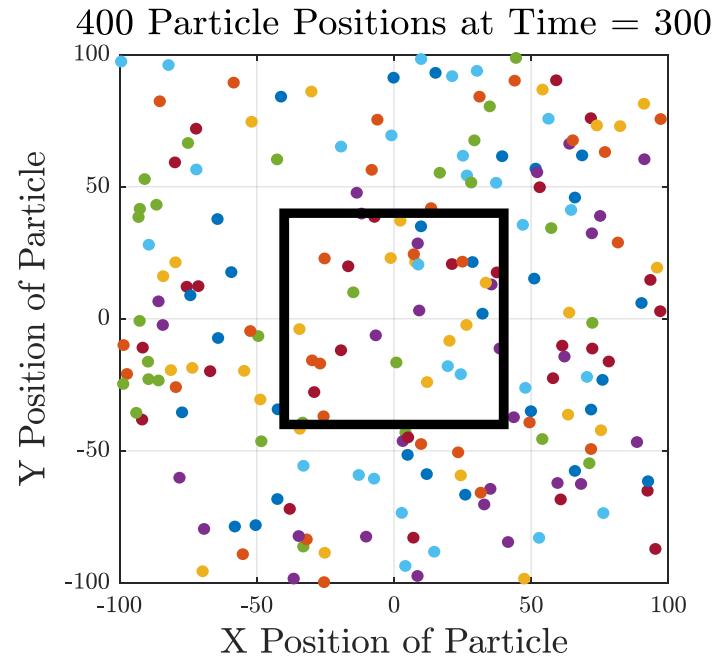
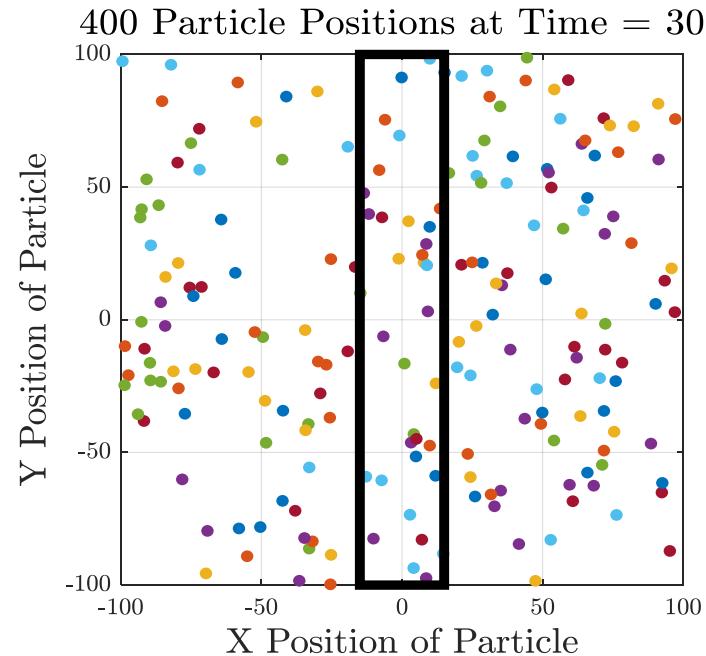
Example of general Brownian Motion

**Problem:** Difficult to make statistical measurements at a cellular level, and look at the particles inside in the ion channel

**Goal:** Starting from standard Brownian motion understand how particles are transported through ion channels, specifically how they behave inside the channel

# Simulation Set up

- Simulate long particle trajectories in periodic bounded region
- In region there is a box to represent ion channel
- Number of particles in box counted at each time step
- Calculate Mean Squared Displacement(MSD) of **number of particles in the box**



# MSD for Brownian Motion

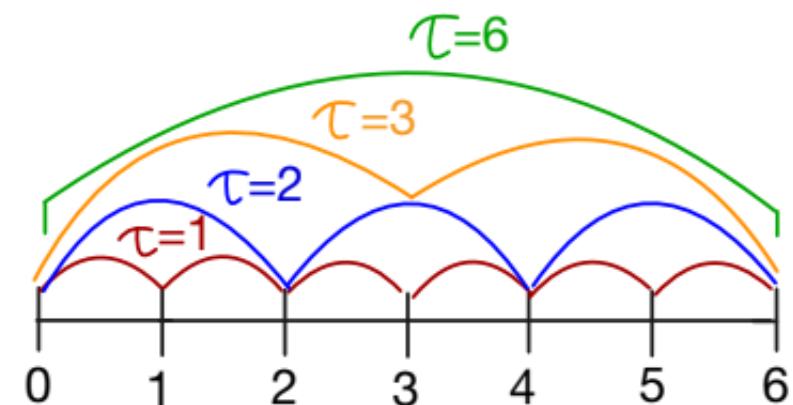
$$MSD(\tau) = \langle \Delta r(\tau)^2 \rangle = \langle [r(t + \tau) - r(t)]^2 \rangle$$

$r(t)$ - Particle position at time  $t$

- MSD describes particle movement
- Useful because mean displacement is 0
- Standard Brownian motion has a **linear** MSD

$$\langle \Delta r(\tau)^2 \rangle = \frac{2kT}{\zeta} \tau, \text{ Where } \frac{2kT}{\zeta} \text{ is a constant, } d \text{ is dimension}$$

- MSD of number of particles in a box is **not linear**



Henry, B. I., Langlands, T. a. M., & Straka, P. (2010). An Introduction to Fractional Diffusion. In *Complex Physical, Biophysical and Econophysical Systems: Vol. Volume 9* (pp. 37–89). WORLD SCIENTIFIC

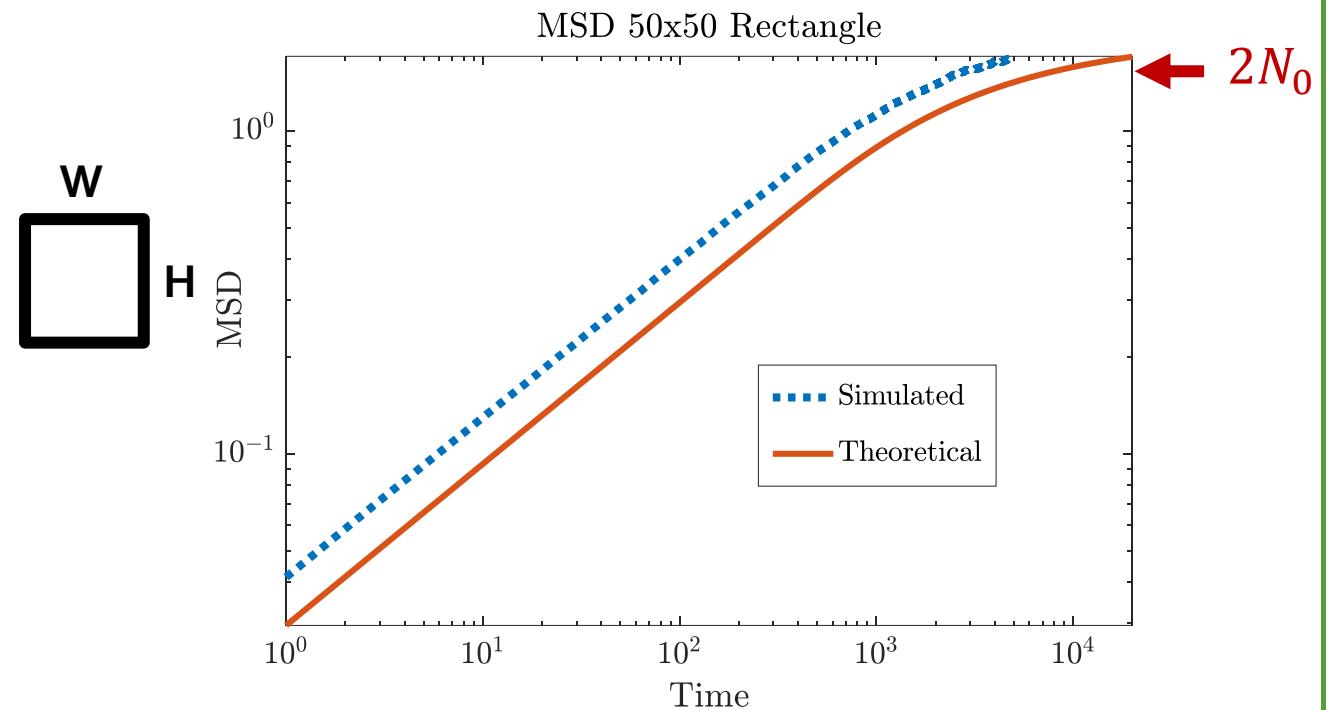
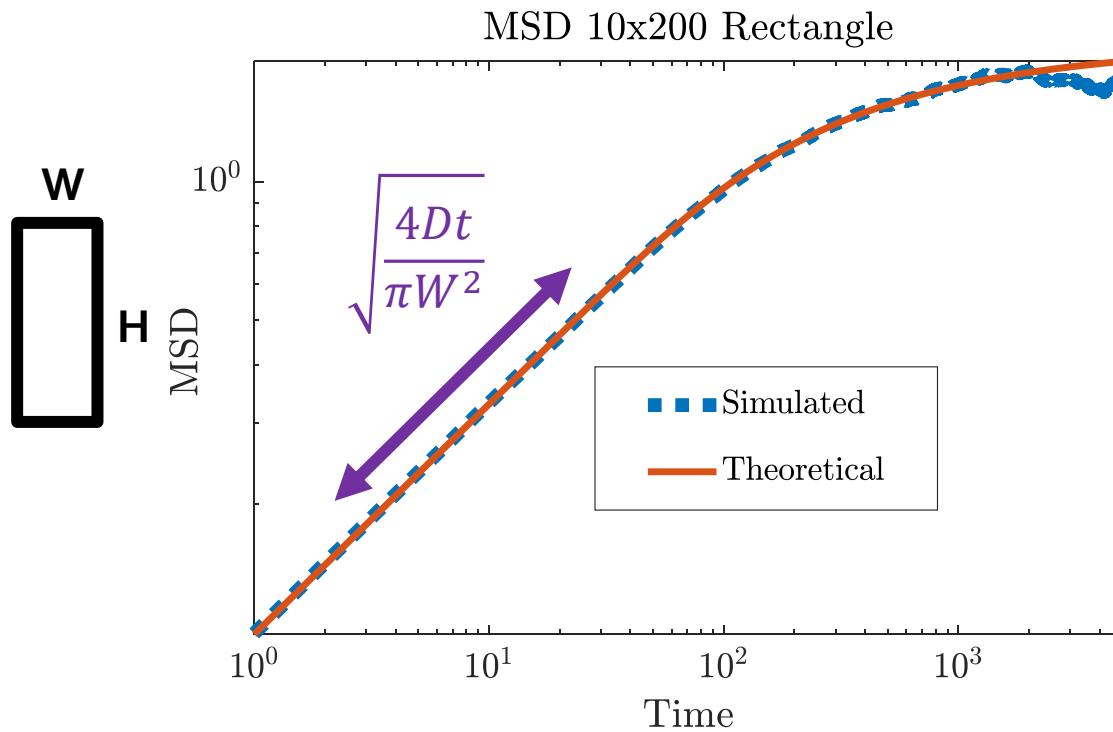
# Theoretical MSD

## For Number of Particles in the Box

$$\langle (N(t + t_0) - N(t_0))^2 \rangle = 2N_0 \left[ \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{W^2}{4Dt}} \right) \sqrt{\frac{4Dt}{\pi W^2}} + 1 - \text{erf}\left(\frac{W}{\sqrt{4Dt}}\right) \right]$$

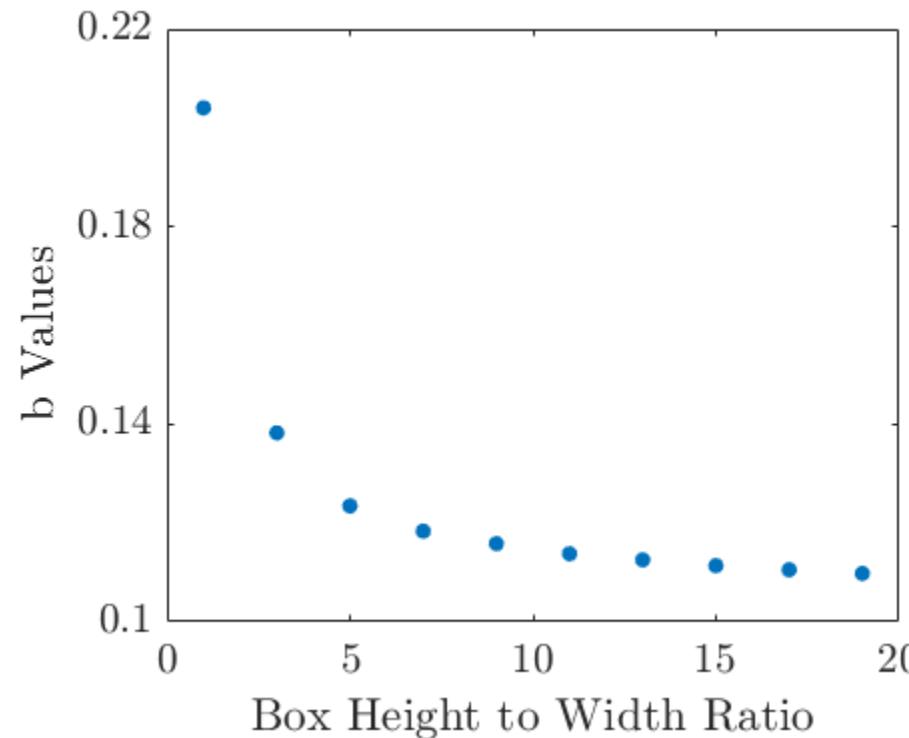
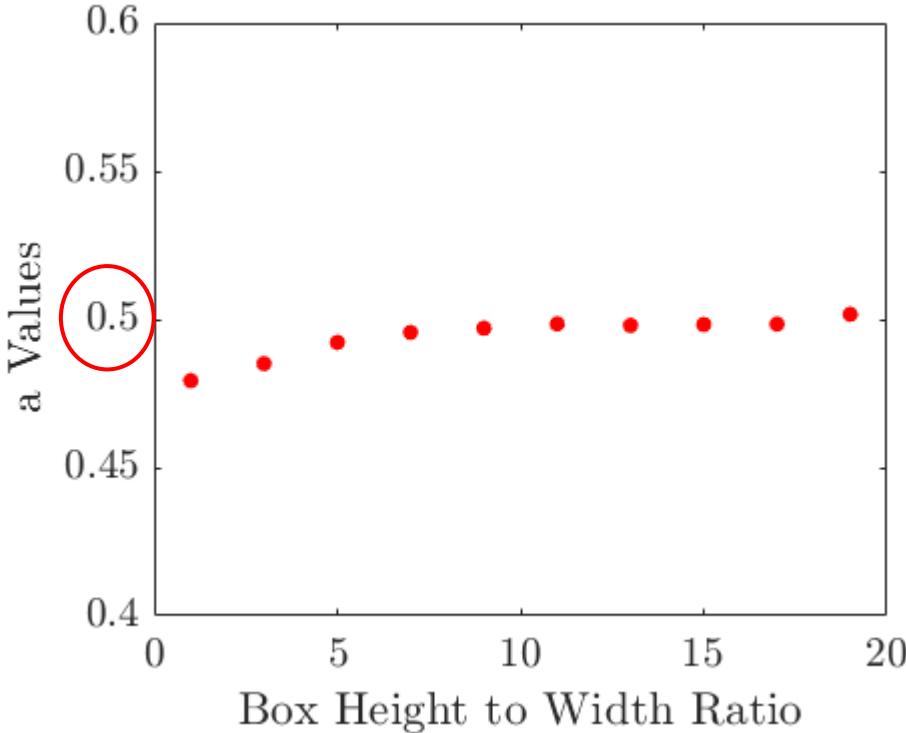
### Notation:

$N_0$  - avg. number of particles  
 $W$  - Width of box  
 $D$  - Diffusion Coefficient  
 $N(t)$  - Number of particles within the box



# Adjusting Theoretical

- MSD,  $\langle N^2(t) \rangle$ , fitted to  $\mathbf{b} \times t^{\mathbf{a}}$  for early times
  - In both theoretical and simulated  $\mathbf{a} \approx 0.5$
  - $\mathbf{b}$  has various values
- In theoretical  $\mathbf{b} = \sqrt{\frac{4D}{\pi W^2}} \approx 0.1$



# Adjusting Theoretical

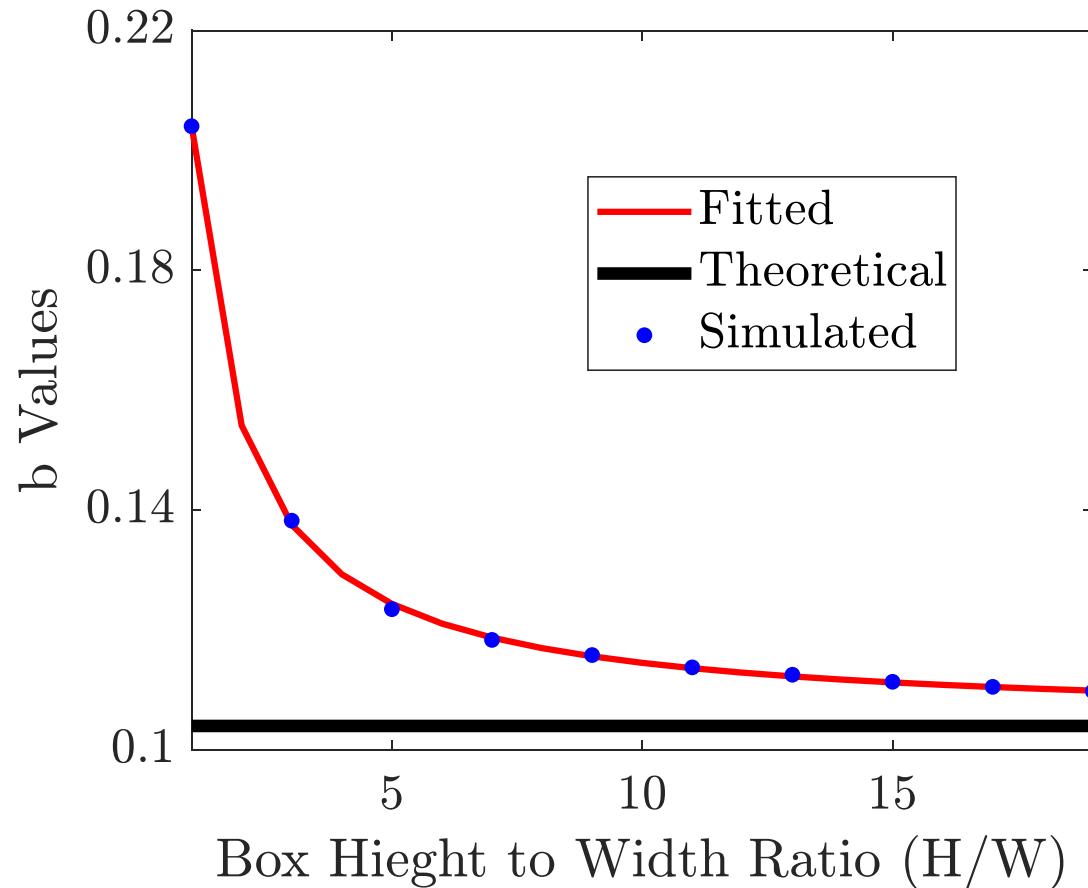
Values of  $b$  fitted to  $c \times \left(\frac{H}{W}\right)^d + g$

$$d \approx -1$$

$$\text{Theoretical}(b_\infty) = c = g = 2 \sqrt{\frac{4D}{\pi W^2}}$$

Value of  $b$  can be now written as

$$b_\infty \times \left(\frac{W}{H} + 1\right) = \frac{H \times W}{W + H}$$



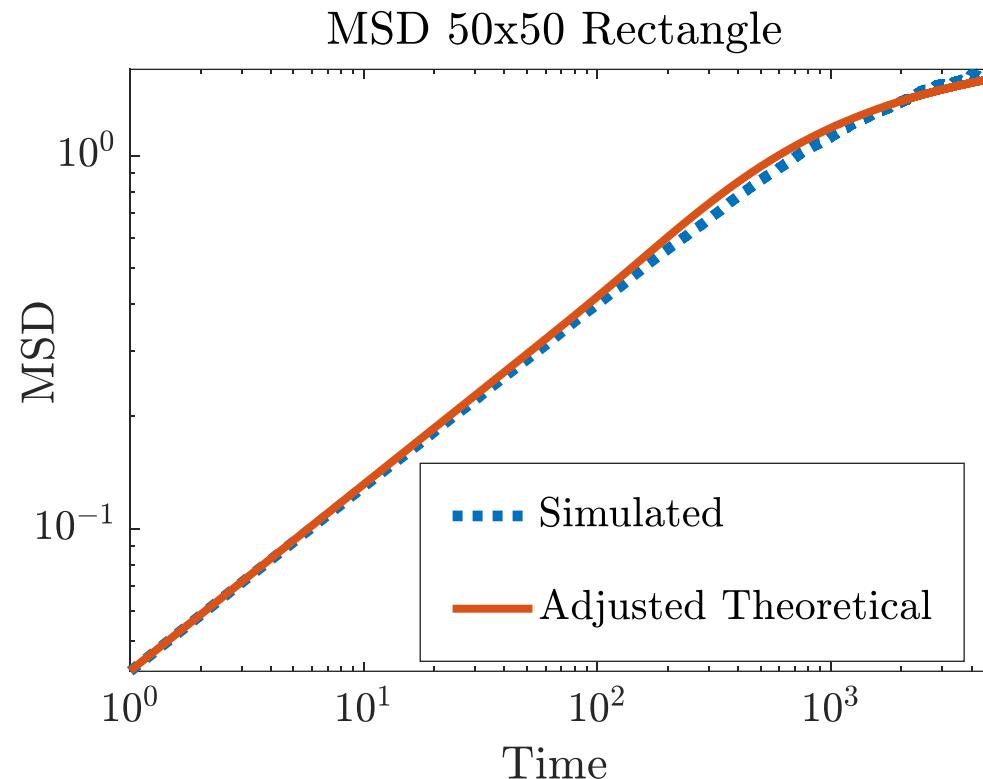
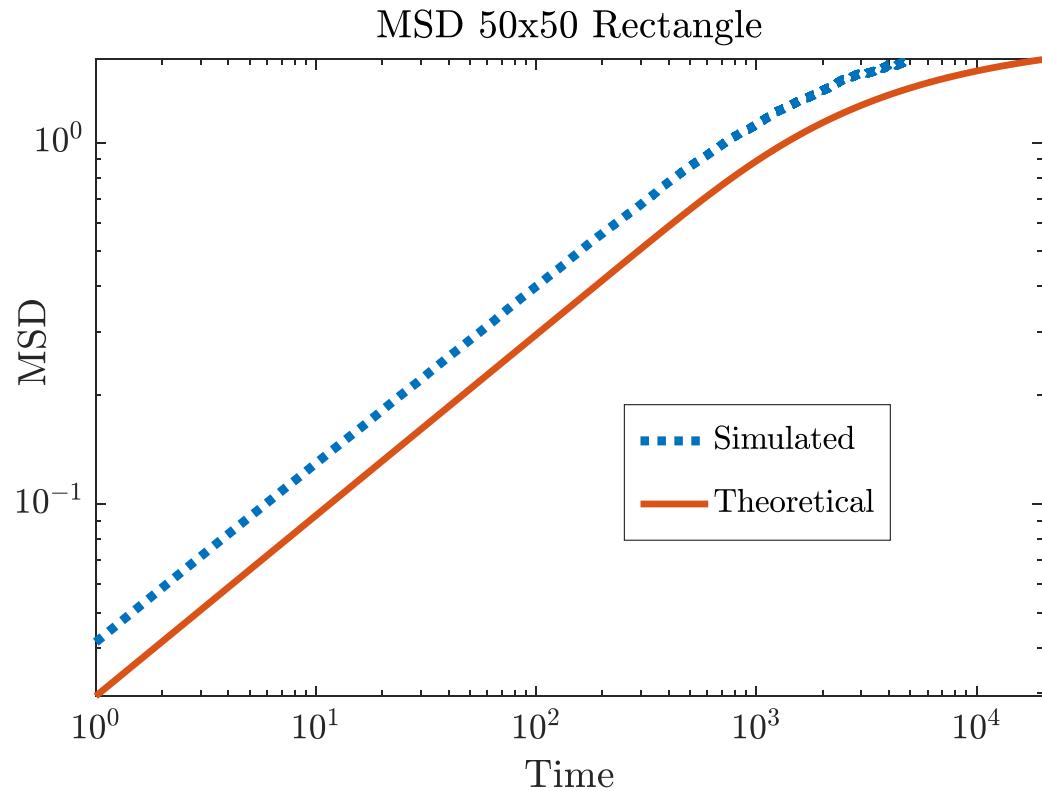
# Results

$$\langle (N_c(t + t_0) - N_c(t_0))^2 \rangle = 2N_0 \left[ \left(1 - e^{-\frac{W^2}{4Dt}}\right) \sqrt{\frac{4Dt}{\pi W^2}} + 1 - \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{W}{\sqrt{4Dt}}\right) \right]$$

$$B = \frac{H \times W}{W + H}$$

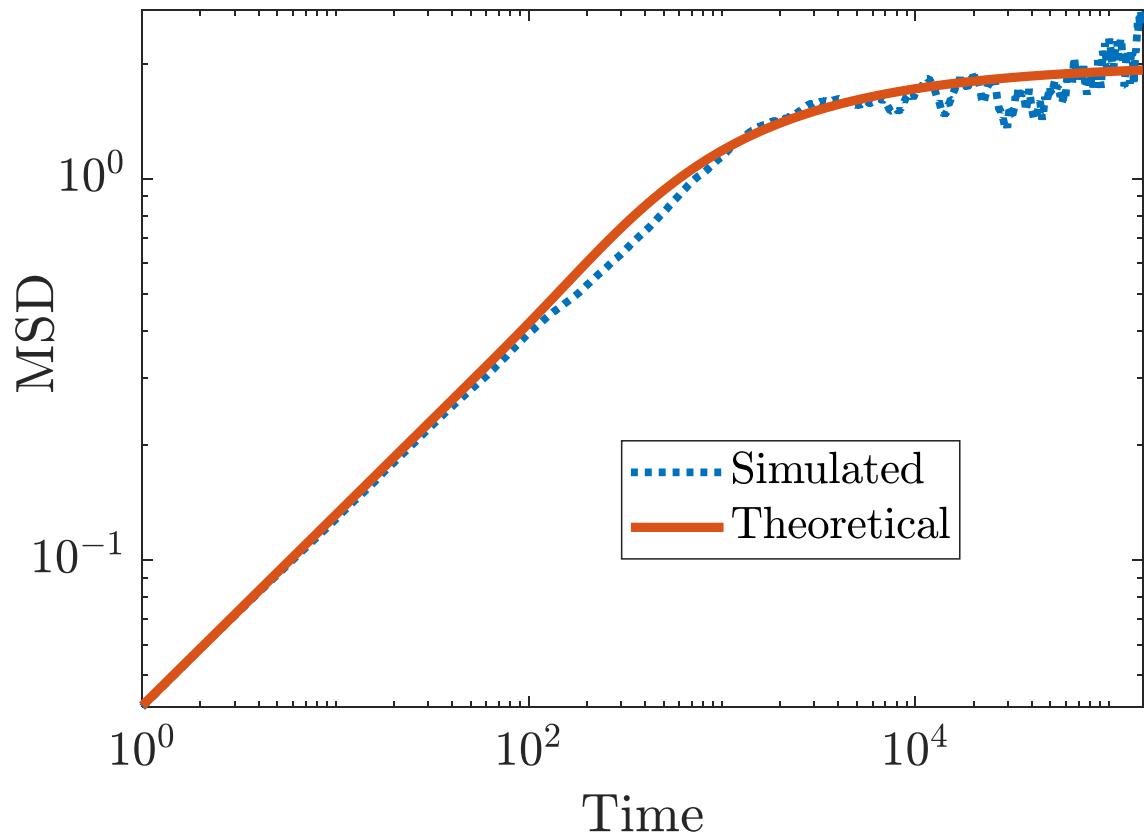
$$\langle (N_c(t + t_0) - N_c(t_0))^2 \rangle = 2N_0 \left[ \left(1 - e^{-\frac{B^2}{8Dt}}\right) \sqrt{\frac{8Dt}{2\pi B^2}} + 1 - \operatorname{erf}\left(\frac{B}{\sqrt{8Dt}}\right) \right]$$

Accounts for added dimension



# Future Work

MSD of Number of Particles in 50x50 Rectangle



- Look at long times
  - Statistical errors
- When particles have finite size
  - Limited number of particles in the box

Thank You!

Questions?