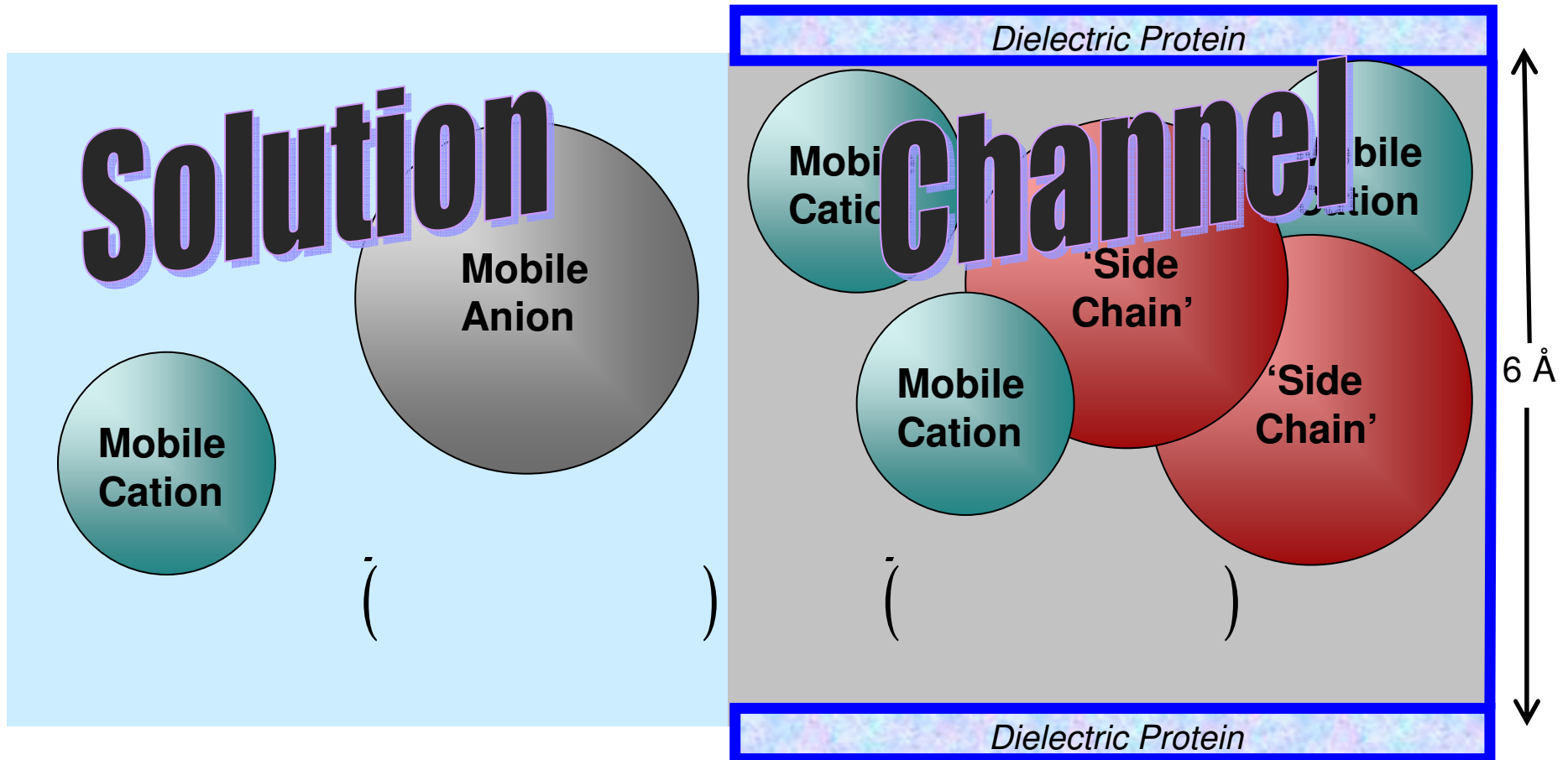


Setup

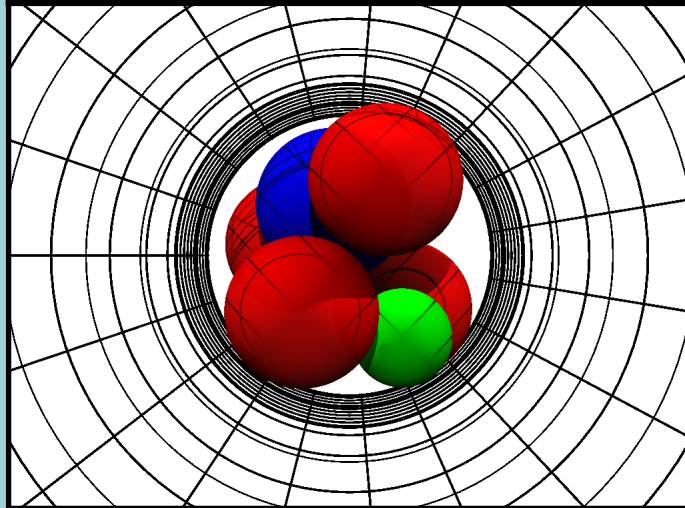
Ion 'Binding' in Crowded Channel



Classical Donnan Equilibrium of Ion Exchanger

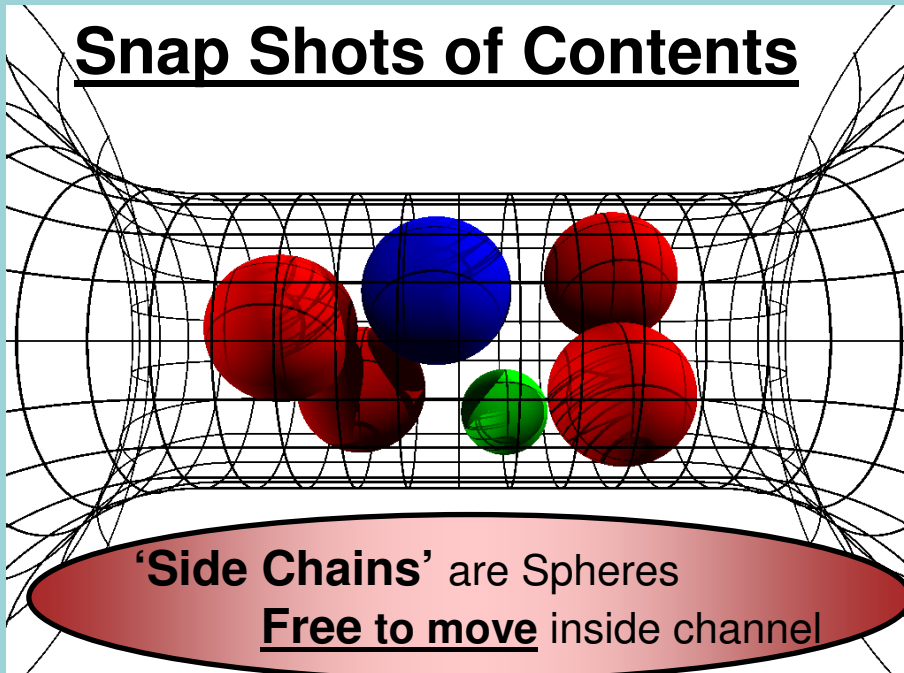
Side chains move within channel to their equilibrium position of minimal free energy.
We compute the Tertiary Structure as the structure of minimal free energy.

Radial Crowding is Severe



6 Å

Snap Shots of Contents



Crowded Ions

Ion Diameters

Pauling Diameters

Ca⁺⁺

1.98 Å

Na⁺

2.00 Å

K⁺

2.66 Å

'Side Chain' Diameter

Lysine K

3.00 Å

D or E

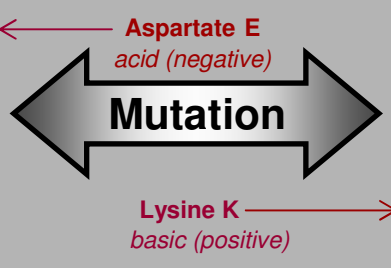
2.80 Å

Channel Diameter 6 Å

Parameters are Fixed in all calculations
in all solutions for all mutants

Ca and Na Channels

Calcium Channel 6Å
3 electron charges
High Occupancy



Sodium Channel 6Å
1 electron charge
Low Occupancy

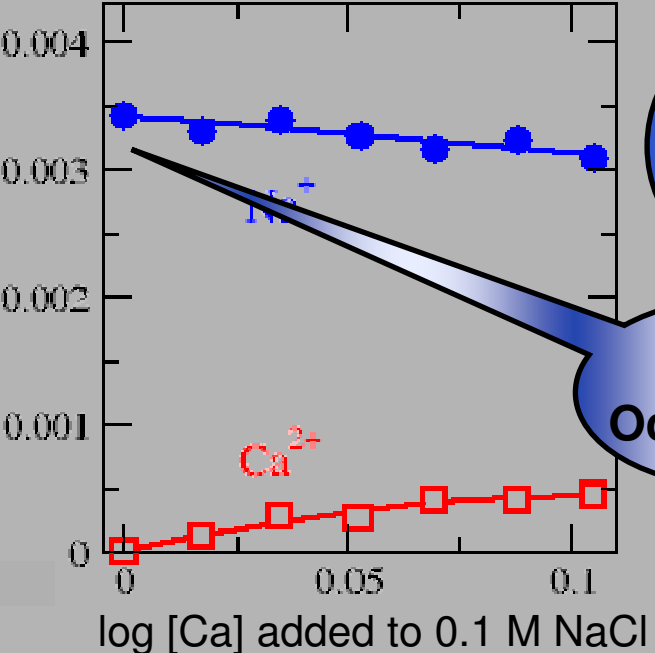
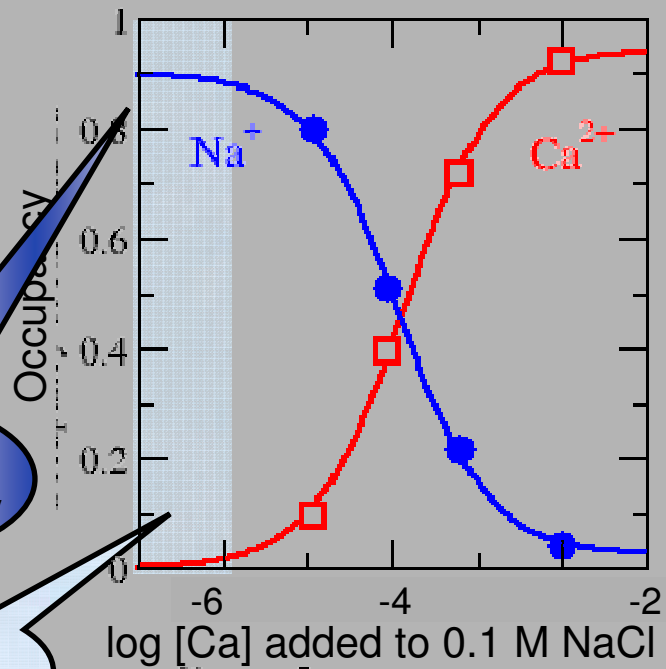
A DEEA (-3e)

B DEKA (-1e)

Ca⁺⁺
1.98 Å

High Occupancy

Biology



Na⁺
2 Å

Low Occupancy

'Titration Curve'
Classical Definition of Selectivity

We believe curves like these must be reproduced by a useful theory

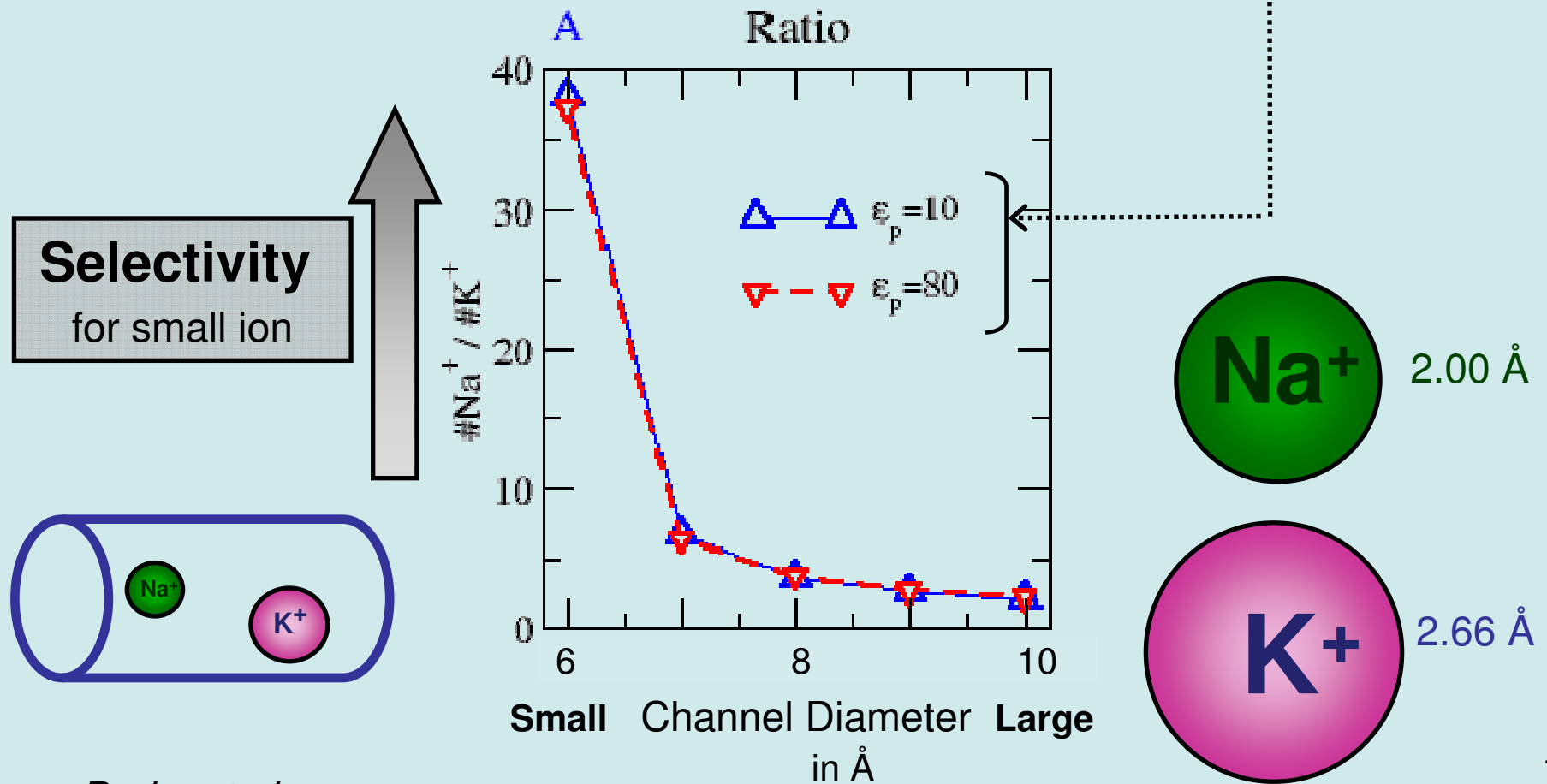
Size Selectivity

Na⁺ vs K⁺

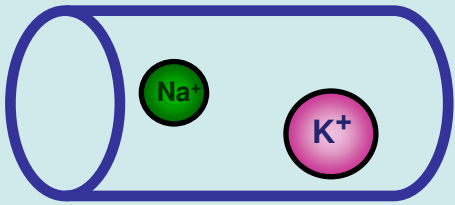
in the DEKA Na Channel

Nothing was changed in the model

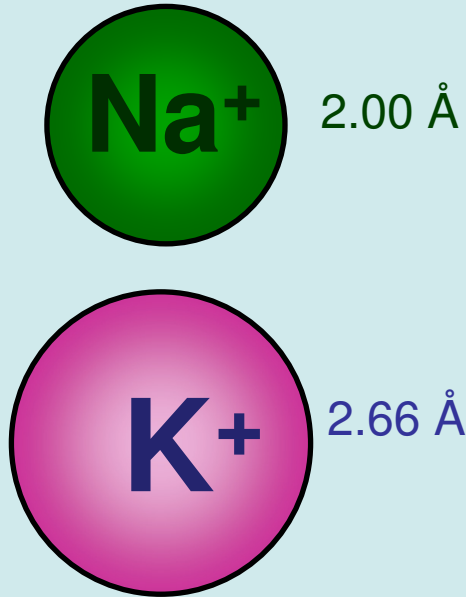
Size Selectivity (*ratio*) Depends on Channel Size, *not* Protein Dielectric Coefficient



Selectivity
for small ion

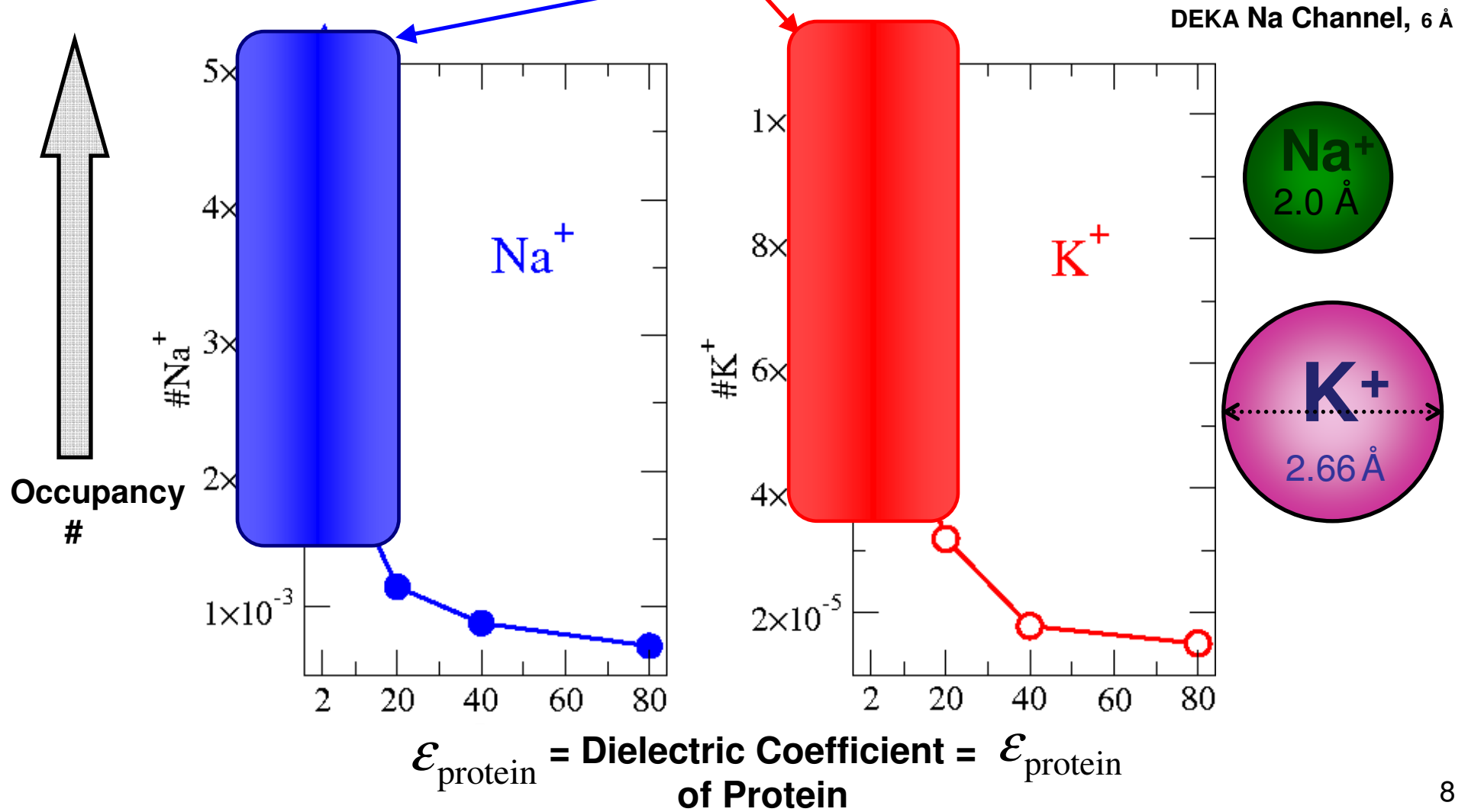


Boda, et al



in DEKA 6Å Na Channel

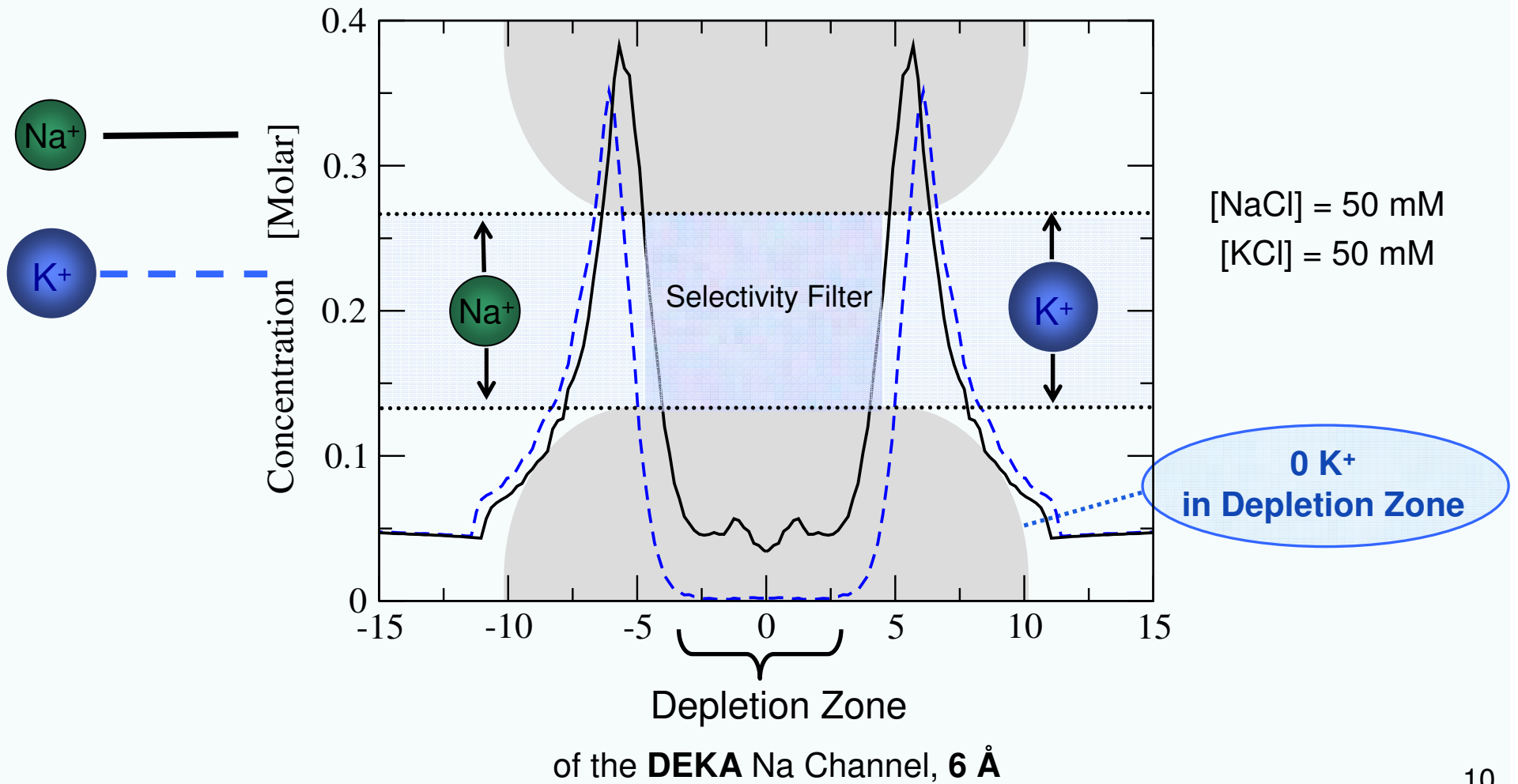
Size Selectivity *ratio* does not depend on protein dielectric
Occupancy # Depends on Protein Dielectric
Protein Dielectric 'Amplifies' Charge & Electrostatic effects



Selectivity is in the
Depletion Zone
not the binding site

Size Selectivity is in the Depletion Zone

Na⁺ vs. K⁺ Occupancy

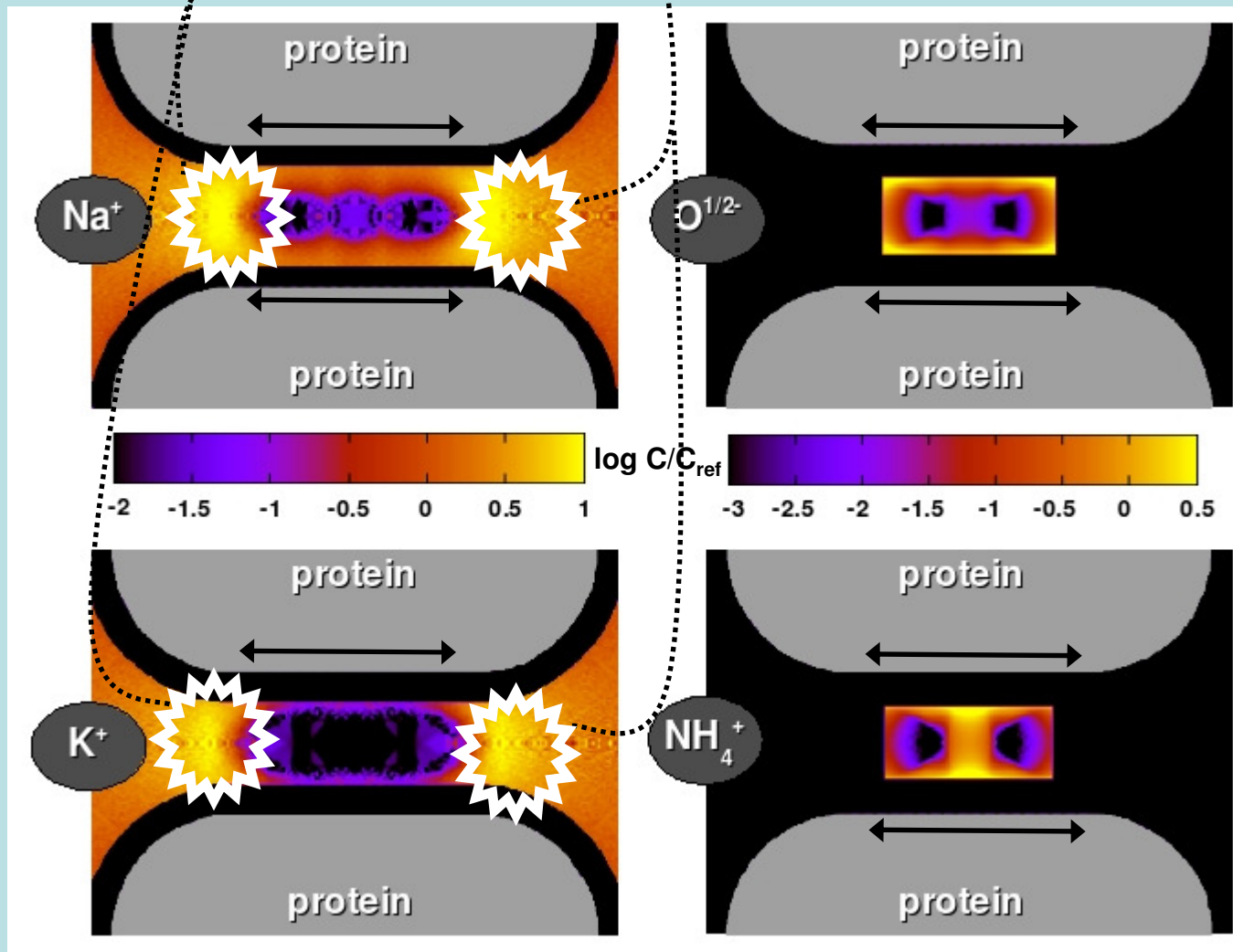


Size Selectivity

Binding Sites*



Size Selectivity



*Binding Sites are outputs of our model, *not structural inputs*

Ion Diameter	
Ca ⁺⁺	1.98 Å
Na ⁺	2.00 Å
K ⁺	2.66 Å
'Side Chain' Diameter	
NH ₄ ⁺ Lys or K	3.00 Å
O ^{1/2-} D or E	2.80 Å
Na Channel DEKA 6 Å	

[NaCl] = [KCl] = 50 mM

BLACK = Depletion=0

Na vs K Size Selectivity is in Depletion Zone

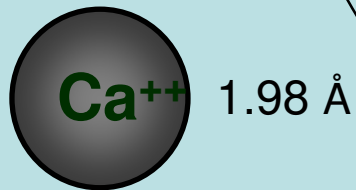
Charge Selectivity

Charge Selectivity Na⁺ vs Ca⁺⁺

Depends on Dielectric

Dielectric Boundary Force = DBF

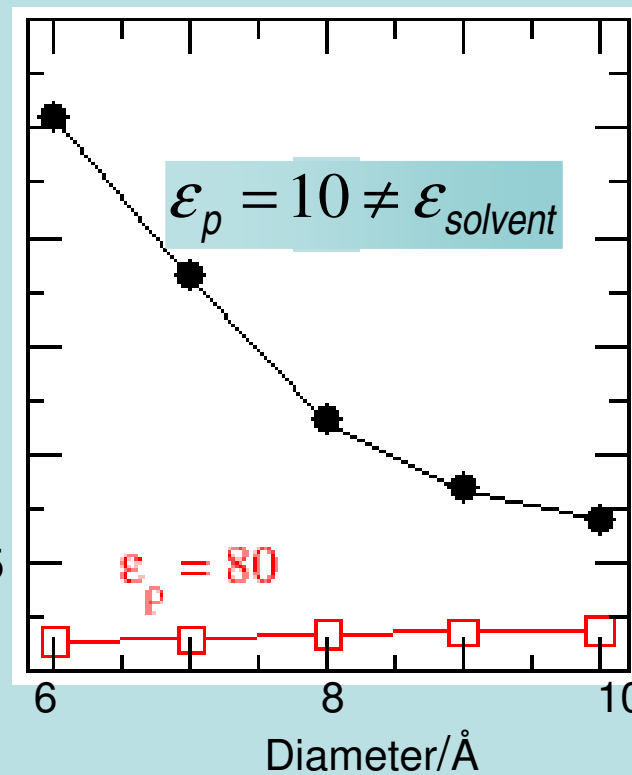
Small Size and Large Dielectric Boundary Force



Selectivity

#Na⁺/#Ca⁺⁺

DEKA Na Channel, 6 Å



Dielectric is a Charge Amplifier

$$DBF = f \left(\frac{\epsilon_{solvent} - \epsilon_{protein}}{\epsilon_{solvent} + \epsilon_{protein}} Q_{ion}^2 \right)$$

Large Dielectric Boundary Force

$$\epsilon_{protein} \neq \epsilon_{solvent}$$

Zero Dielectric Boundary Force

$$\epsilon_{protein} = \epsilon_{solvent}$$

Small Size ⇒ Greater Charge Selectivity