Poisson-Fermi Model of the Ion-exchange Mechanism of the SODIUM/CALCIUM exchanger NCX

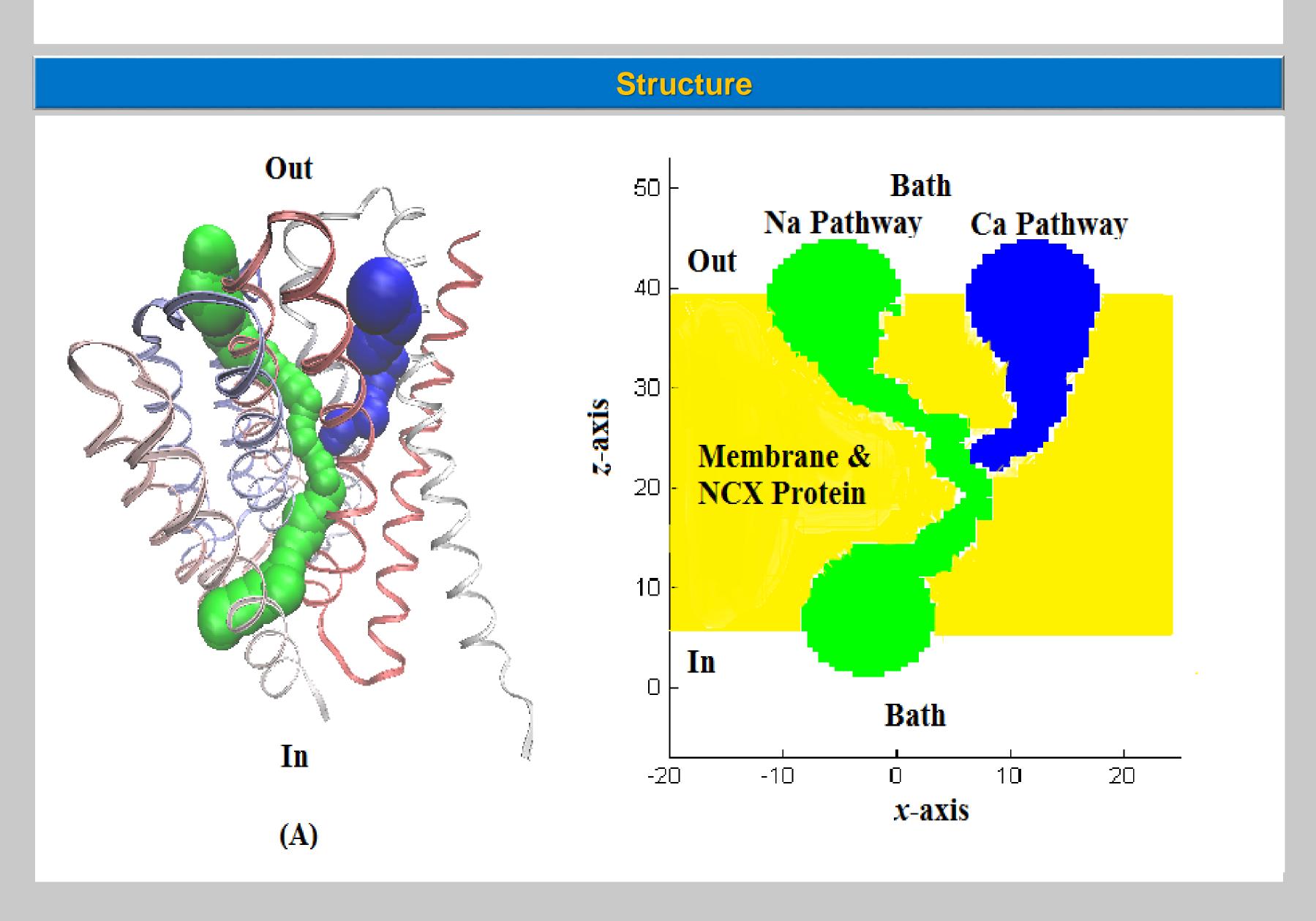
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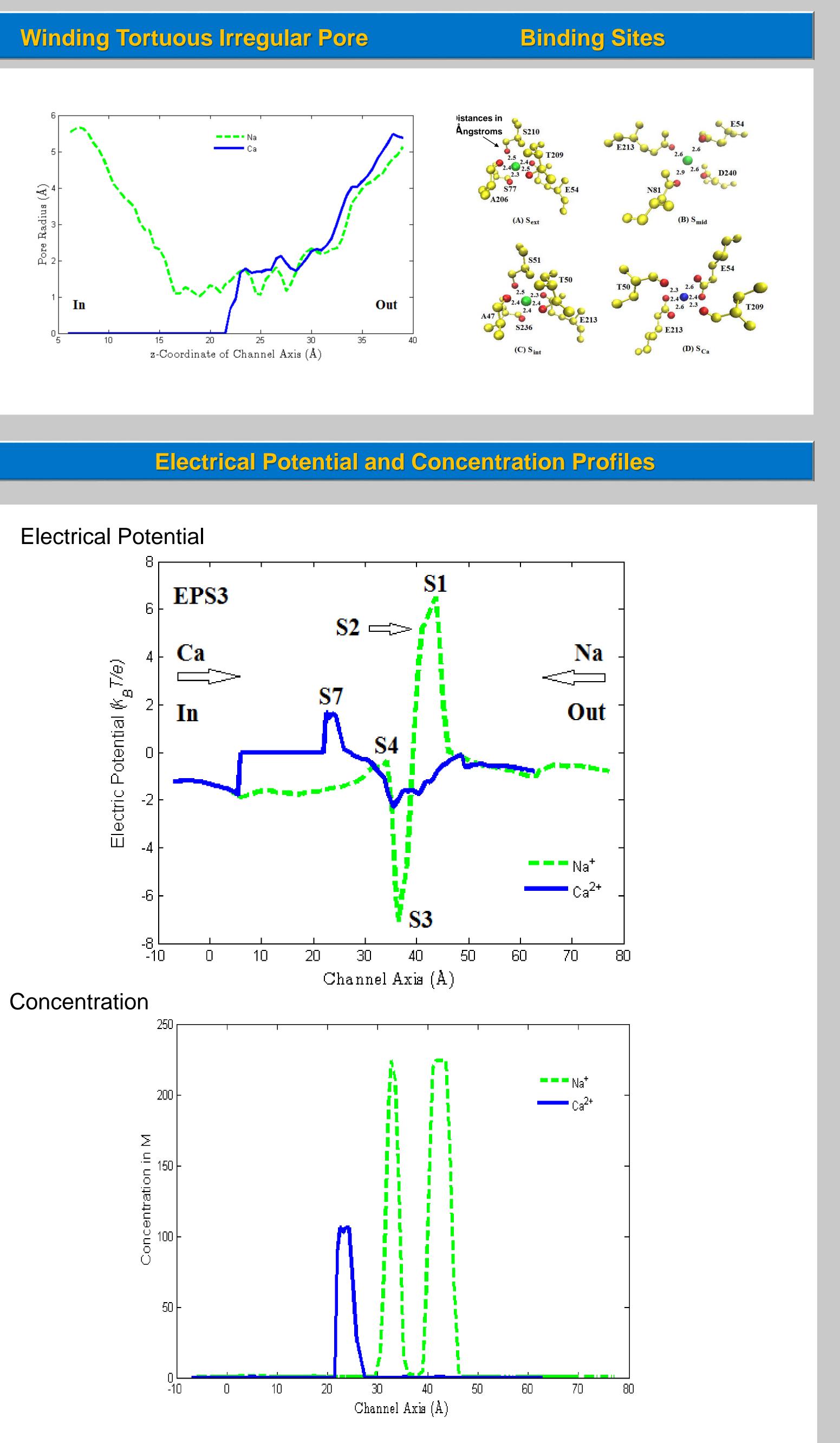
Abstract

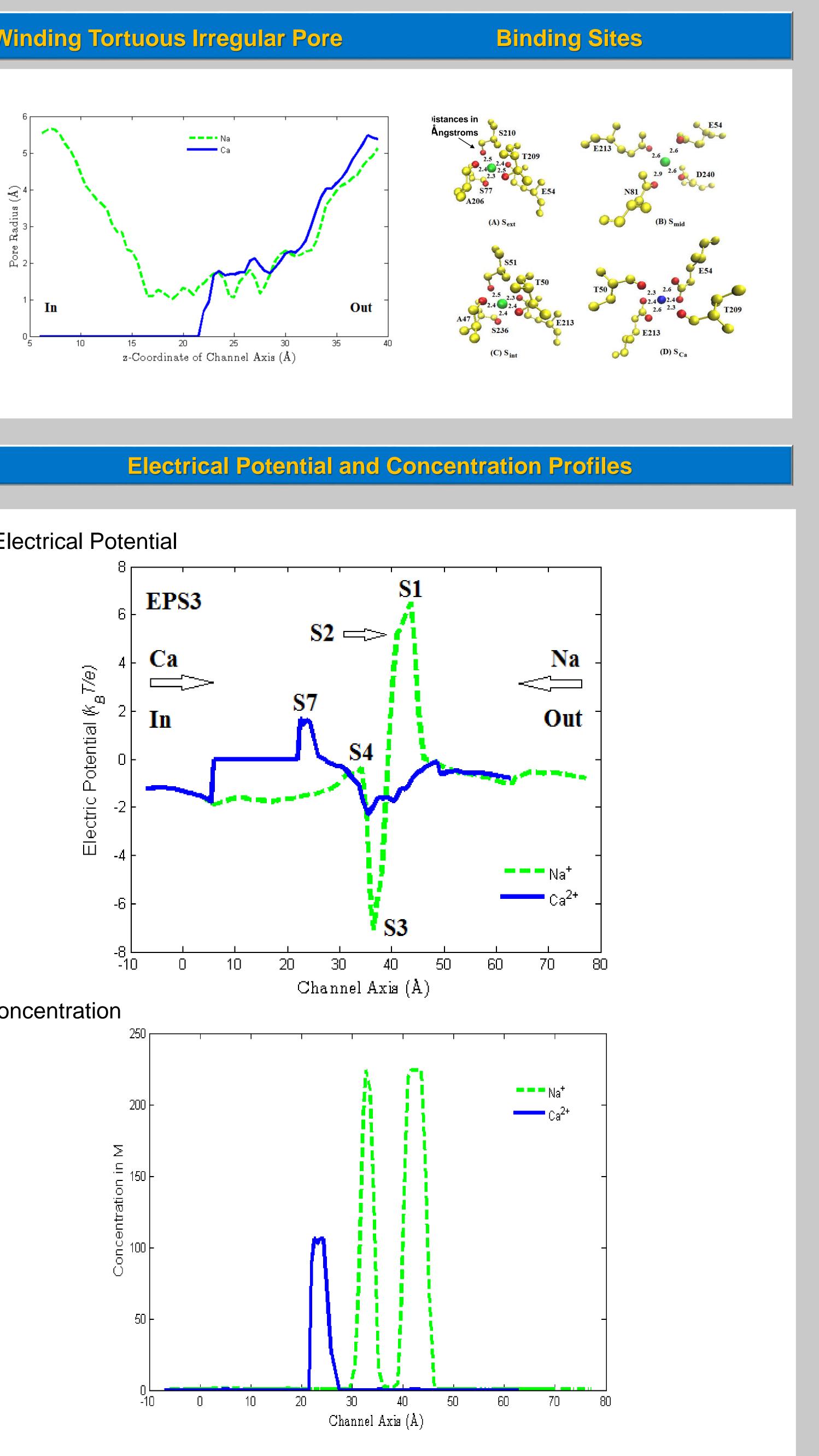
Ion-exchange mechanism of the NCX transporter crystallized by Liao, Li, Zeng, Sauer, Belmares, and Jiang Science (2012) 335:686 is studied using the **Fermi Poisson theory** developed by Jinn Liang Liu, Journal of Computational Physics (2013) 247:88 and Jinn Liang Liu and Bob Eisenberg

Journal of Physical Chemistry B (2013) 117:12051 J Chem Phys (2014) 141:07510; J Chem Phys (2014) 141:22D532 arXiv:1506.06203 *Physical Review E (2015)* 92: 012711 arXiv: 1506.05953 Chemical Physics Letters (2015) 637:1

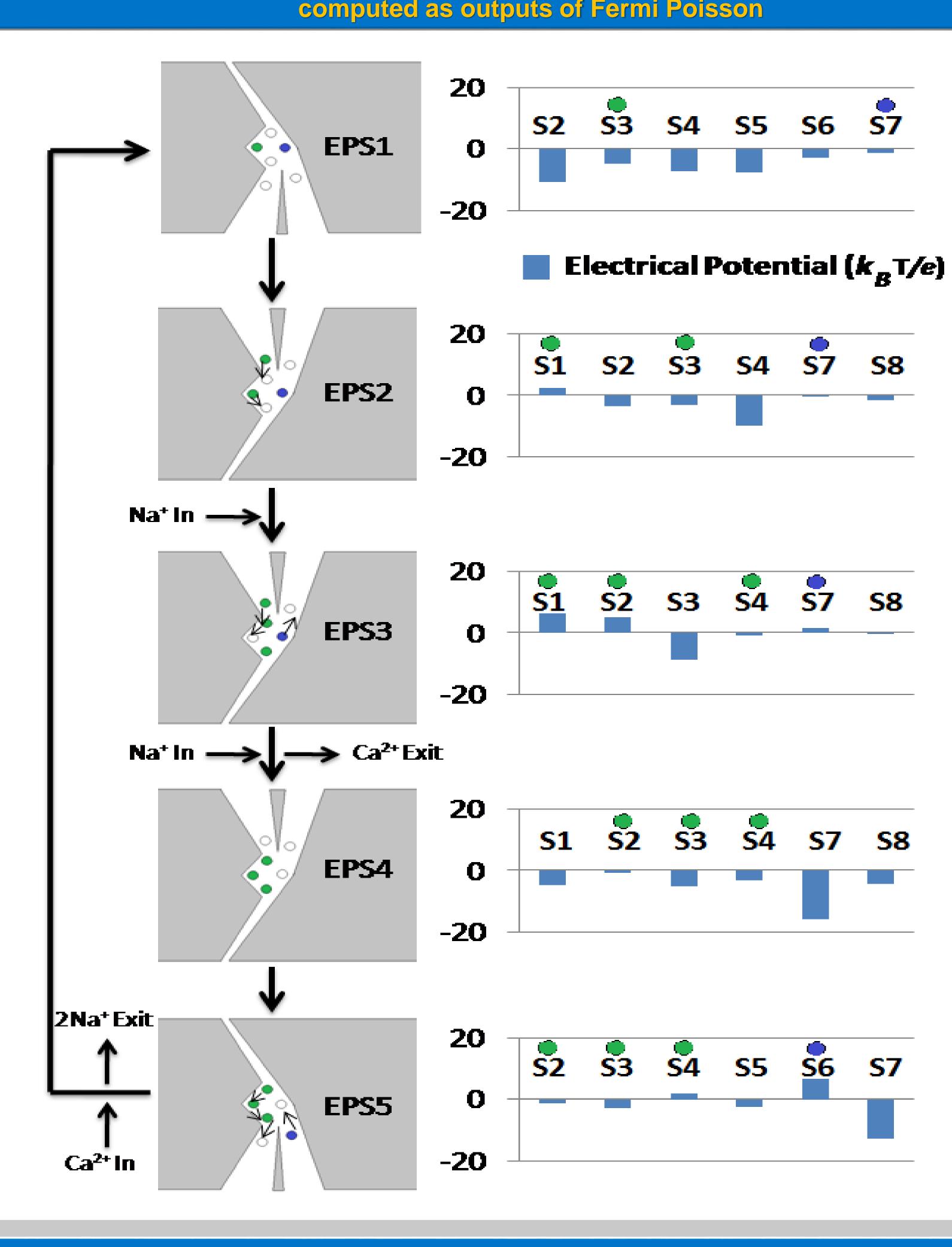
The theory considers the steric effect of ions and water molecules with different sizes and interstitial voids, the correlation effect of crowded ions with different valences, and the screening effect of polarized water molecules in an inhomogeneous aqueous electrolyte. We calculate the electrostatic and steric potentials of the four binding sites in NCX, i.e., three Na⁺ binding sites and one Ca²⁺ binding site, with protein charges provided by the software **PDB2PQR**. The energy profiles of Na⁺ and Ca²⁺ ions along their respective Na⁺ and Ca²⁺ pathways in experimental conditions enable us to explain the fundamental mechanism of NCX that extrudes intracellular Ca²⁺ across the cell membrane against its chemical gradient by using the downhill gradient of Na⁺. Atomic and numerical details of the binding sites are given to illustrate the ion-exchange mechanism.







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Energies of Binding Sites computed as outputs of Fermi Poisson

Fermi (like) Distribution

 $C_i(\mathbf{r}) = C_i^{bath} \exp\left(-\beta_i \phi(\mathbf{r}) + S^{teric}(\mathbf{r})\right)$

 $S^{teric}(\mathbf{r}) = \ln(\Gamma(\mathbf{r}) / \Gamma(bath))$ $\Gamma(bath)$ = volume fraction of voids in bath $\Gamma(\mathbf{r})$ = volume fraction of voids in channel

Explicit formulae in publications e.g., Phys Rev E (2015) 92: 012711