

L ligandos

solu m n  $\epsilon_s$

pegado  $\epsilon_b$

$$Z = \int_{\mathbb{E}} \Omega(\mathbb{E}) e^{-\beta \mathbb{E}} = \Omega_1 e^{-\beta(\epsilon_b + (L-1)\epsilon_s)}$$

$$+ \Omega_2 e^{-\beta(L\epsilon_s)}$$

$$\Omega_1 = \binom{\Omega}{L-1} = \frac{\Omega!}{(L-1)!(\Omega-L+1)!}$$

$$\Omega_2 = \binom{\Omega}{L} = \frac{\Omega!}{L!(\Omega-L)!}$$

$$\frac{\Omega!}{(\Omega-L)!} = \frac{\Omega(\Omega-1)(\Omega-2)\dots \overset{(\Omega-L+1)}{\uparrow} (\cancel{\Omega-L})(\cancel{\Omega-L-1})\dots}{(\cancel{\Omega-L})(\cancel{\Omega-L-1})(\cancel{\Omega-L-2})\dots}$$

$$= \underbrace{(\Omega-0) \dots (\Omega-(L-1))}_{L \text{ terms}}$$

$$\stackrel{1/2}{=} \underbrace{\Omega \dots \Omega}_{L \text{ terms}} = \Omega^L$$

Tengo un sitio de la derecha o  
receptor que puede estar en 2  
estados

libre

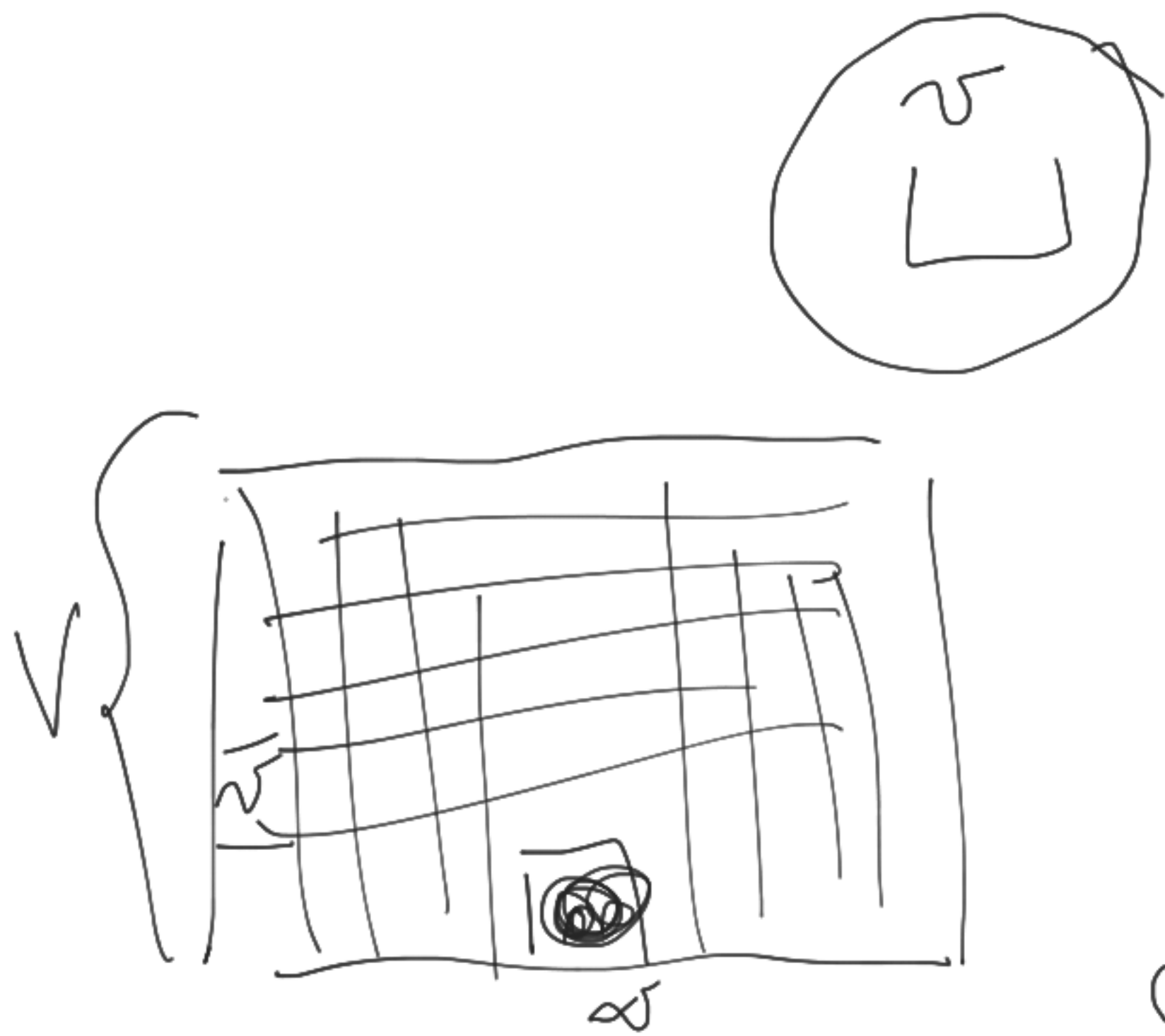
ocupado

$P(t) =$  prob de que este libre al

tiempo  $t$

Durante  $\Delta t$ ,

si este libre puede pasar a  
estar ocupado con una prob  $\lambda \Delta t$   
que de pronto del # de llamadas



Tempo  $\frac{V}{\nu}$  banyak danda  
 mulai melakukan di  
 lapangan. Si tempo L  
 melakukan di lapangan  
 $L \ll \frac{V}{\nu} \rightarrow$  in volume  
 $\nu$  hay 0 0 1 lifanda

Prob de tener 1 ligando en el  
volumen  $\sim$  donde está el receptor

$\frac{v}{V} L$   
Para el estado de receptor libre al  
ocupado con una prob que es:

$\frac{v}{V} L \cdot \Delta t$   
 $\rightarrow$  prob de que se pegue /  
el ligando dado que está  
en  $ht$

$E_m$   
 $\downarrow \Delta t$       ligne       $\alpha \frac{v}{L} \Delta t$        $\rightarrow$       0 ou plus

$\bar{E}_m$   
 $\downarrow \Delta t$       ligne       $\alpha' \Delta t$        $\leftarrow$       0 ou plus

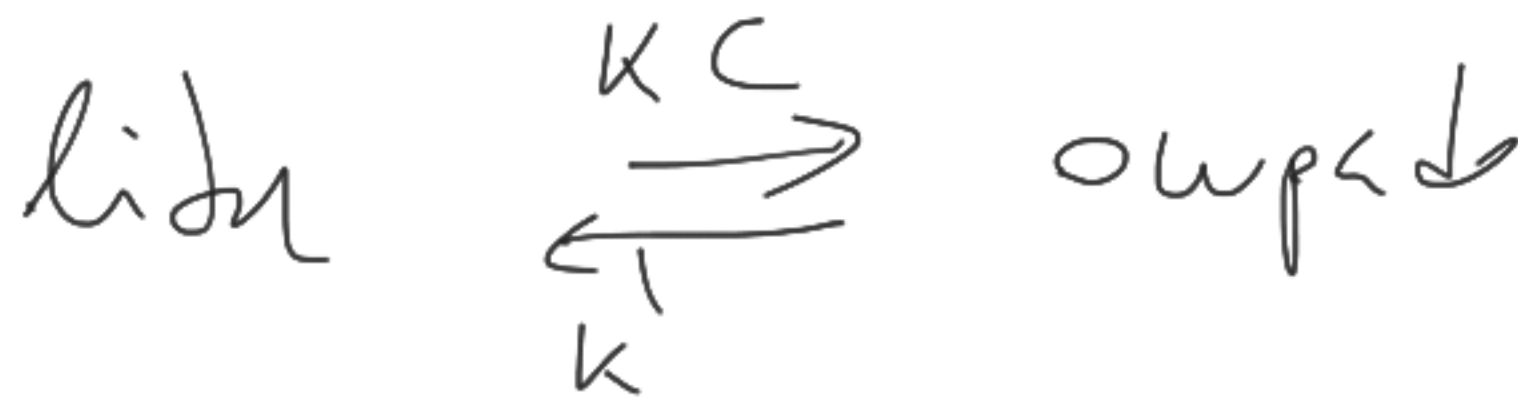
$P(t + \Delta t) = P(t) \cdot$  proba de ne pas taper la molécule

$+ (1 - P(t)) \cdot$  proba de percer la molécule

$$= P(t) \cdot (1 - \alpha' \Delta t) + (1 - P(t)) \alpha \frac{v}{L} \Delta t$$

$$\frac{P(t + \Delta t) - P(t)}{\Delta t} = -\alpha' P(t) + \frac{\alpha v}{L} (1 - P(t))$$

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = -\underbrace{\alpha'}_{\downarrow k'} P + \underbrace{\nu}_{\sim \nu \alpha = k} \alpha (1-P)$$



Equilibrium  $\frac{dP}{dt} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\nu L \alpha}{V} = \left( \alpha' + \frac{\nu L \alpha}{V} \right) P$

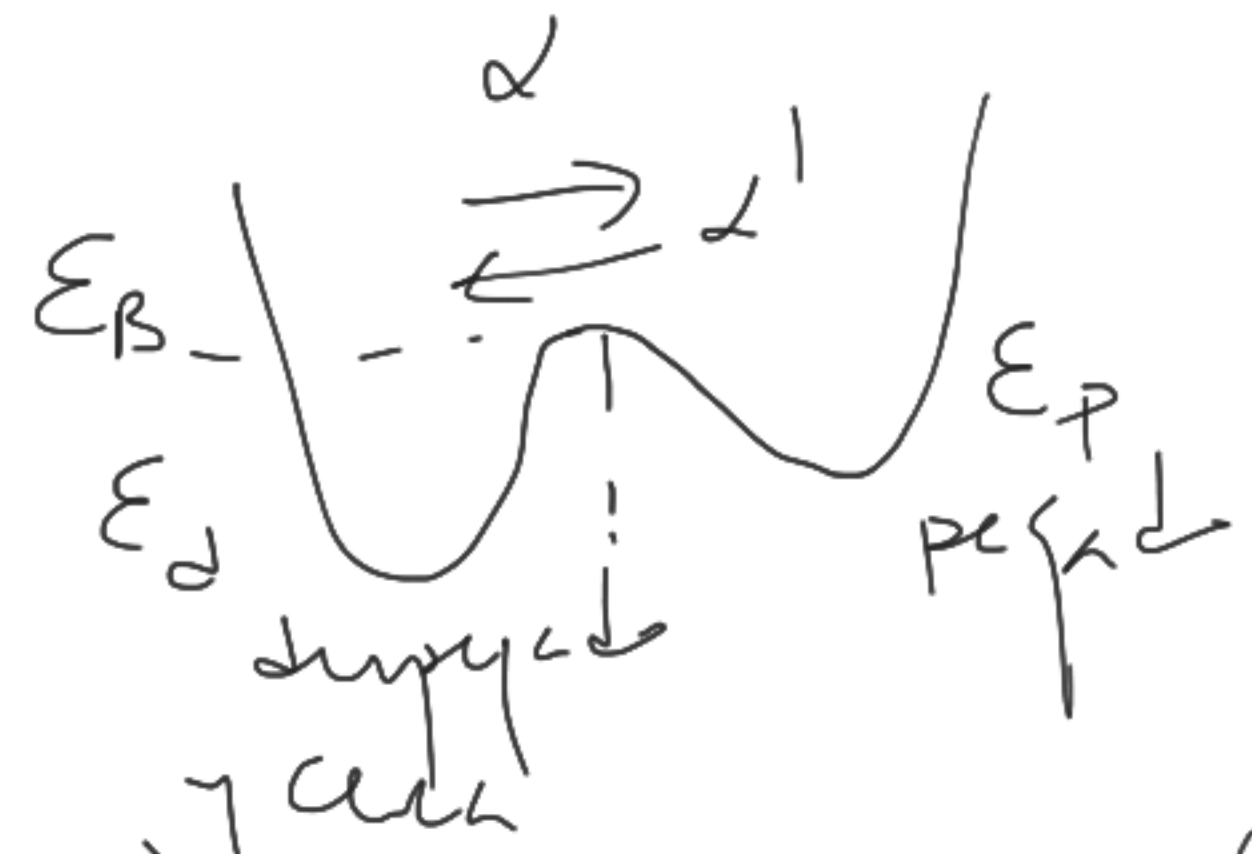
$$P = \frac{\frac{\nu L \alpha}{V}}{\alpha' + \frac{\nu L \alpha}{V}}$$

$$P_{bound} = \frac{L \nu_{max} e^{-\beta \Delta \epsilon}}{1 + \frac{L \nu_{max}}{V} e^{-\beta \Delta \epsilon}}$$

$\nu_{max} = V$

$$P = \frac{\sqrt{2C/d'}}{\frac{\sqrt{2C}}{\alpha'} + \frac{d'}{\alpha'}} ; P = \frac{\sqrt{V_{box}} e^{-\beta \Delta E_c}}{\sqrt{V_{box}} e^{-\beta \Delta E_c} + 1}$$

$$\alpha/\alpha = e^{-\beta \Delta E_c}$$



$$\alpha = \alpha_0 e^{-\beta(E_B - E_c)} ; \alpha' = \alpha_0 e^{-\beta(E_B - E_v)}$$

$$\alpha/\alpha_0 = e^{-\beta(E_p - E_c)} ; V_{box} = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_0}{\alpha'_0}}$$



dan P molekular  $\rightarrow$   $\epsilon = P \epsilon_{pd}^{NS}$   
 eksipitris

(P-1) molekular  $\rightarrow$  1  $\rightarrow$  1 eksipitris  
 $\epsilon = (P-1) \epsilon_{pd}^{NS} + \epsilon_{pd}^S$

$Z = \# \text{ conf con } P$   
 en sitias no eksipitris  
 $\binom{N_{NS}}{P}$

$e^{-\beta P \epsilon_{pd}^{NS}} + \# \text{ conf con } (P-1) \text{ en sitias no eksipitris}$   
 $\binom{N_{NS}}{P-1}$

$e^{-\beta \left[ (P-1) \epsilon_{pd}^{NS} + \epsilon_{pd}^S \right]}$

$$\underbrace{\binom{N_{NS}}{P} e^{-\beta P \epsilon_{pd}^{NS}}}_{Z_{NS}(P, N_{NS})}$$

$$Z_{NS}(P, N_{NS})$$

$$+ \underbrace{\binom{N_{NS}}{P-1} e^{-\beta \left[ (P-1) \epsilon_{pd}^{NS} + \epsilon_{pd}^S \right]}}_{Z_{NS}(P-1, N_{NS})}$$

$$\binom{N_{NS}}{P-1} e^{-\beta (P-1) \epsilon_{pd}^{NS}} e^{-\beta \epsilon_{pd}^S}$$

$$Z_{NS}(P-1, N_{NS})$$