

CELL MEMBRANE

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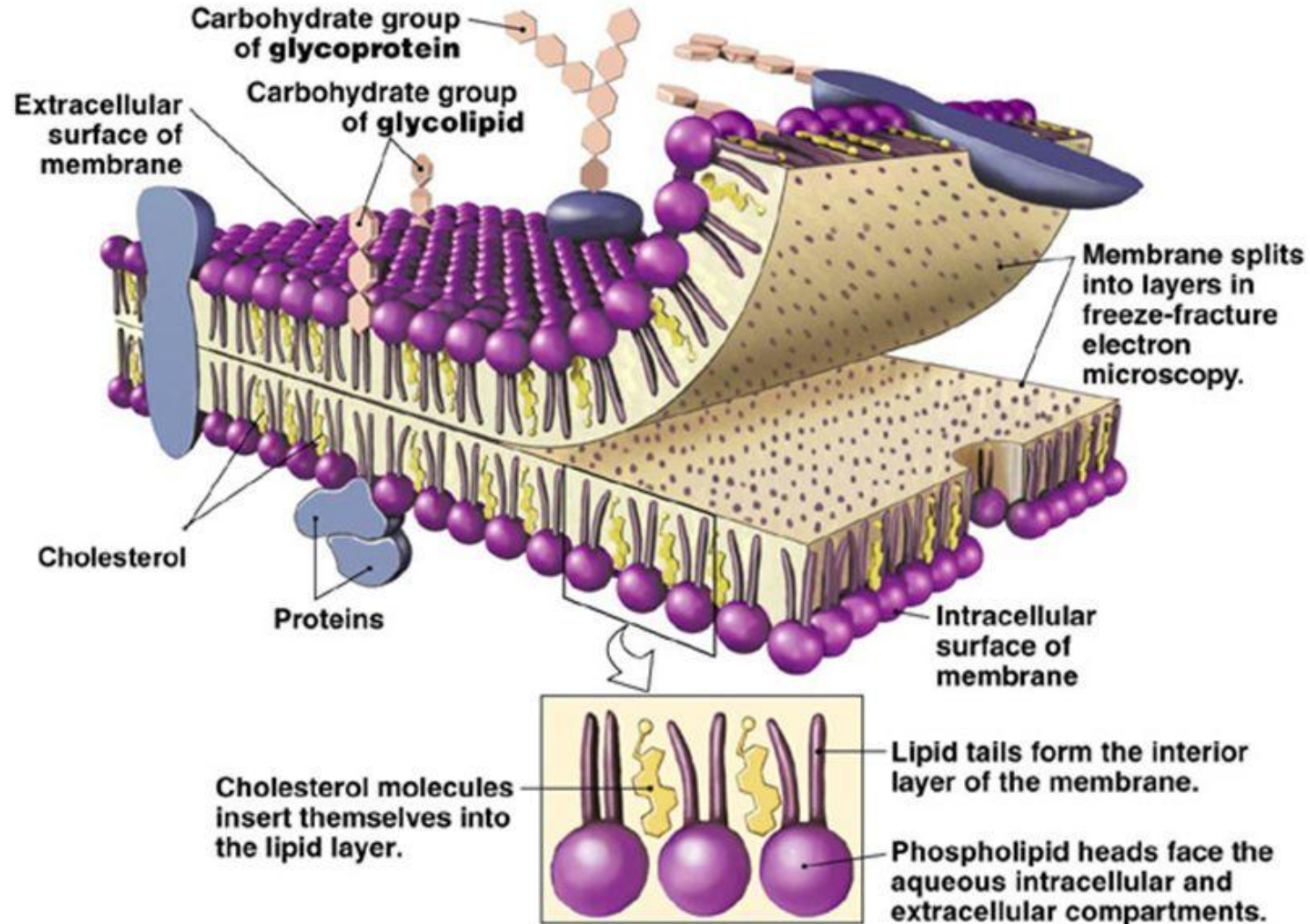
DEFINITION

- Biological membranes surround cells and serve to keep the insides separated from the outsides.
- They are formed of phospholipid bilayers, which by definition are a double layer of fatty acid molecules (mostly phospholipids, lipids containing lots of phosphorus).
- Proteins serve very important functions in cellular membranes.

PHOSPHOLIPID

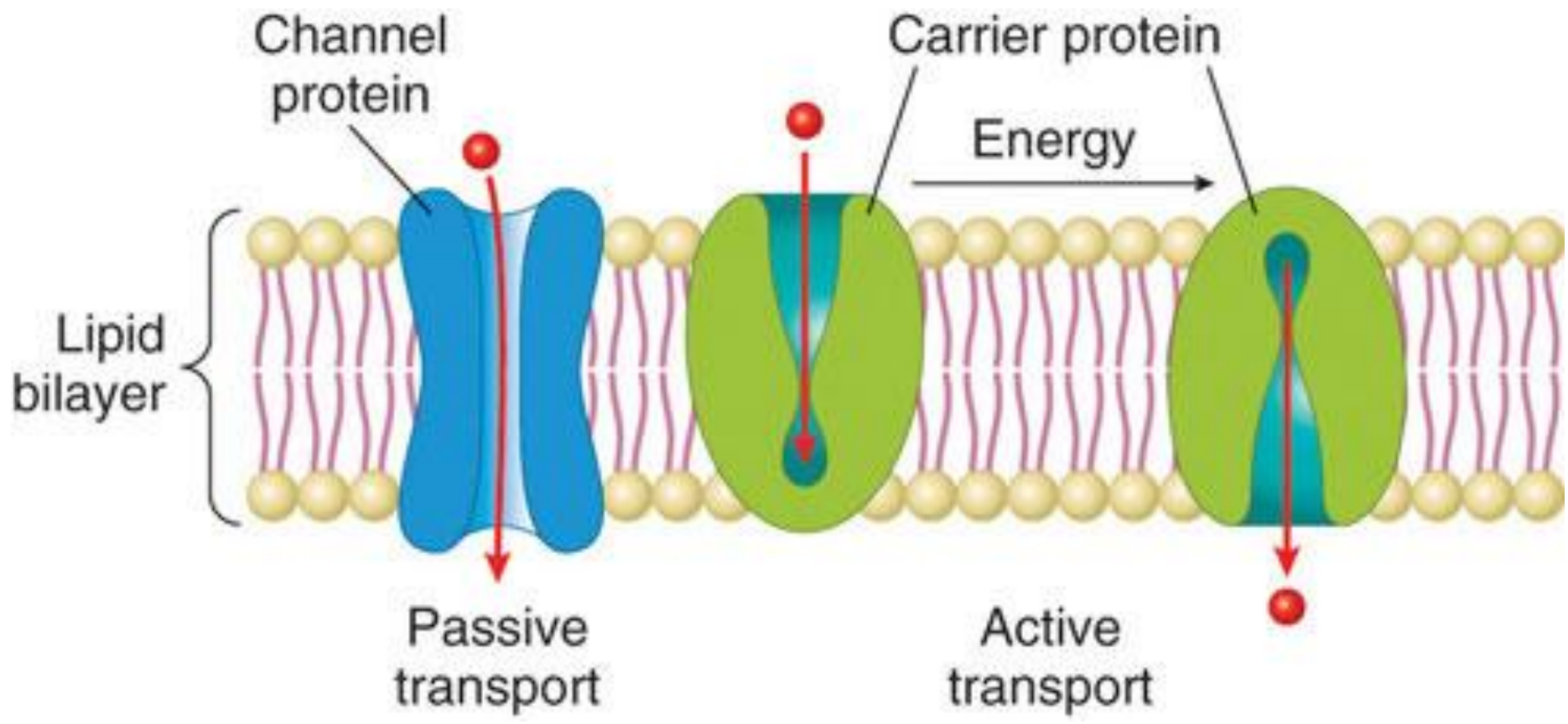
- Basis of biological membranes and cellular organisms contains a charged, hydrophilic (attracted to water) head and two hydrophobic (repelled by water) hydrocarbon tails.
- In presence of water, phospholipids form bilayer maximize hydrogen bonds between water creates barrier to passage of materials.
- Fluid mosaic model shows horizontal (common) and "flip-flop" (rare) movement of phospholipids




The Fluid Mosaic Model

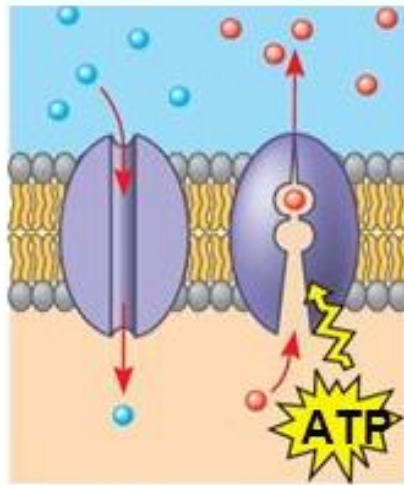


MEMBRANE PROTEINS

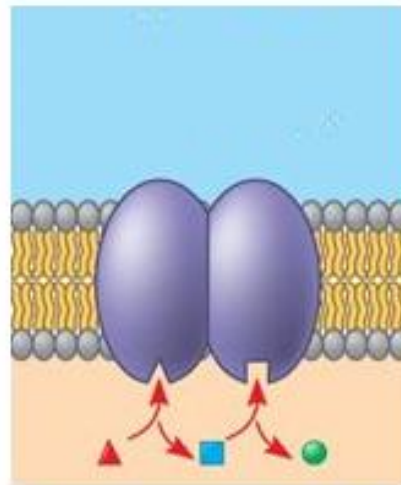
- Transport channels
- Enzymes
- Cell surface receptors
- Cell adhesion proteins
- Attachments to cytoskeleton
- Carrier protein



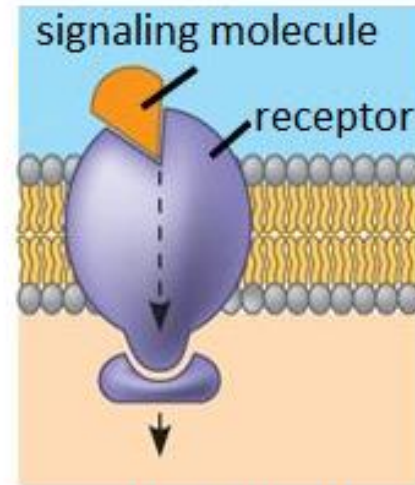
-  inside the cell
-  outside the cell
-  membrane



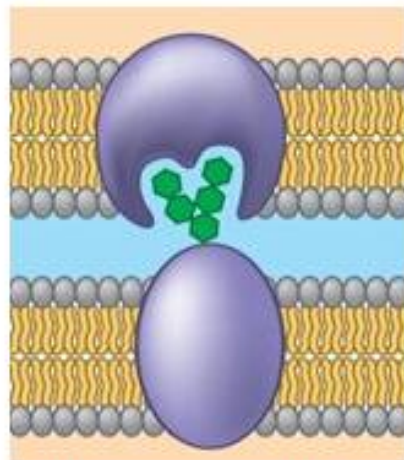
Transport



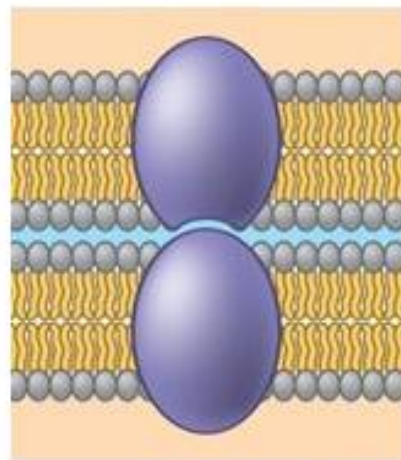
Enzymatic activity



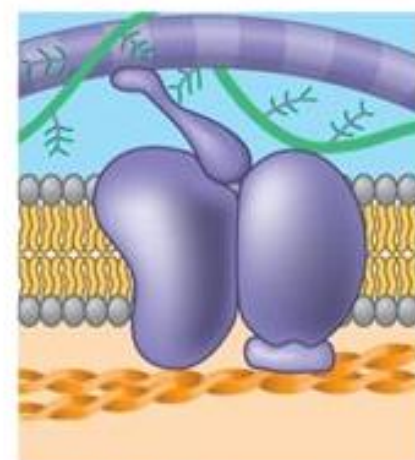
Signal transduction



Cell-cell recognition



Intercellular joining



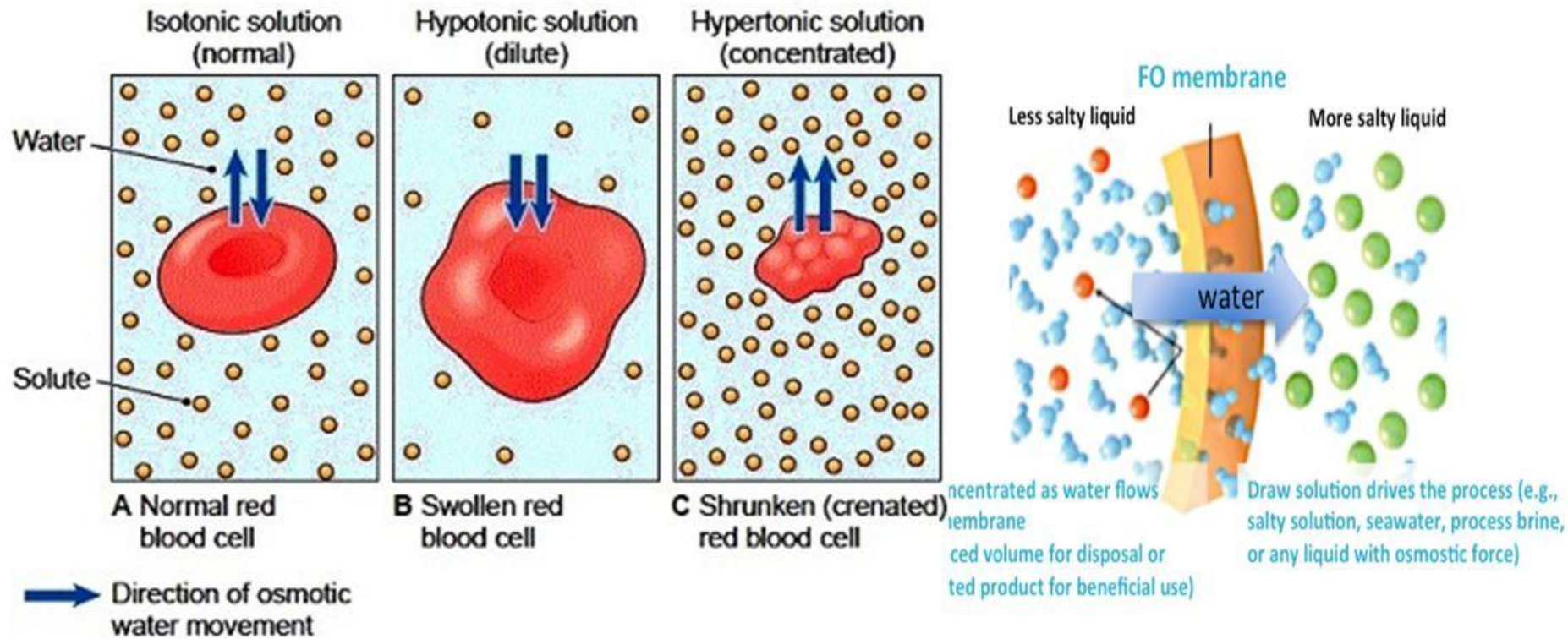
Attachment

OSMOSIS

- Diffusion of water down concentration gradient
- Hyperosmotic solution: higher concentration of solutes
- Hypoosmotic solution: lower concentration of solutes
- Isoosmotic solution: solute concentrations equal

Osmosis

- The movement (diffusion) of water through a cell membrane
- Type of passive transport (does not require energy)

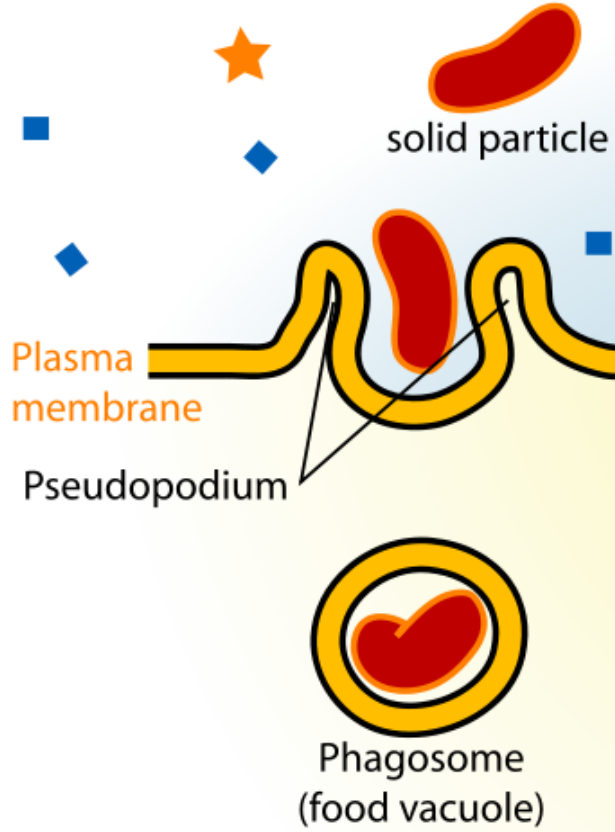


ENGULFMENT

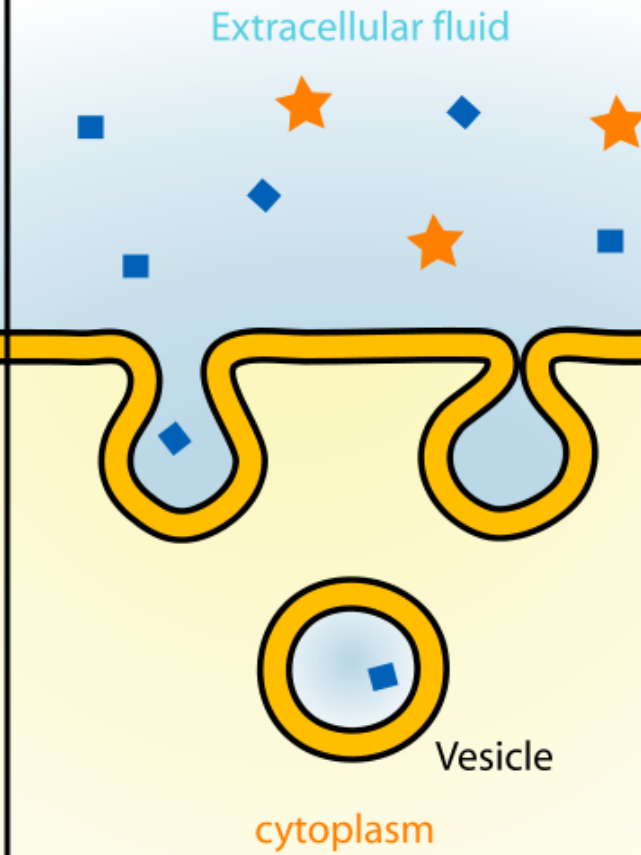
- Endocytosis: energy requiring
- Phagocytosis: Solid material, typically food
- Pinocytosis: Primarily liquid

Endocytosis

Phagocytosis



Pinocytosis



Receptor-mediated endocytosis

