

Chapter 8~
 Membrane Structure & Function

Phospholipids

- Phosphate head plus lipid tail
- Phosphate is hydrophilic
- Lipid is hydrophobic



 Three main structures formed by phospholipids in water



Plasma mem

- Phosopholipid bilayer
 - hydrophobic
 - hydrophilic
- Semi-permeable
- Embedded proteins
- Carbohydrate receptors
- Embedded cholesterol







Membrane structure, I

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- Selective permeability
- Amphipathic~ hydrophobic & hydrophilic regions
- Singer-Nicolson: fluid mosaic model



(b) Current fluid mosaic model

Membrane structure, II

- <u>Phospholipids</u>~ membrane fluidity
- <u>Cholesterol</u>[~]membrane stabilization
- "Mosaic" Structure~
- <u>Integral proteins</u>~ transmembrane proteins
- <u>Peripheral proteins</u>~ surface of membrane
- <u>Membrane carbohydrates</u> ~ cell to cell recognition; oligosaccharides (cell markers); glycolipids; glycoproteins



Membrane structure, III

- Membrane protein function:
 - •transport
 - enzymatic activity
 - signal transduction
 - intercellular joining
 - •cell-cell recognition
 - •ECM attachment



Transport



Signal transduction

orginal transduction

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Endomembrane system, I

- Endoplasmic reticulum (ER)
- Continuous with nuclear envelope
- Smooth ER
 - no ribosomes;
 synthesis of lipids,
 metabolism of carbs;
 detoxification of drugs and poisons
- Rough ER
 - with ribosomes;
 synthesis of secretory proteins (glycoproteins), membrane production



Endomembrane system, II

- <u>Golgi apparatus</u>
 ER products are modified, stored, and then shipped
- Cisternae (sacs)
- trans & cis face shipping/receiving
- Transport vesicles



Endomembrane system, III

- Lysosomes

 sac of hydrolytic
 enzymes; digestion of
 macromolecules
- Phagocytosis
- Autophagy
- Tay-Sachs disease



Endomembrane system, IV

• <u>Vacuoles</u>

 membrane-bound sacs (larger than vesicles)

- Food (phagocytosis)
- Contractile (pump excess water)
- Central (storage in plants)

 tonoplast
 membrane



Membrane traffic

- Diffusion
- Concentration gradient
- Passive transport
- Osmosis
- Transport proteins
- Facilitated transport
- Active transport



Membrane traffic

- <u>Diffusion</u>~ tendency of any molecule to spread out into available space
- Concentration gradient
- <u>Passive transport</u>~ diffusion of a substance across a biological membrane
- <u>Osmosis</u>~ the diffusion of water across a selectively permeable membrane



Water balance

- Osmoregulation~ control of water balance
- Hypertonic~ higher concentration of solutes
- Hypotonic~ lower concentration of solutes
- Isotonic~ equal concentrations of solutes
- <u>Cells with Walls</u>:
- Turgid (very firm)
- Flaccid (limp)
- Plasmolysis~ plasma membrane pulls away from cell wall



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Specialized Transport

<u>Transport proteins</u>

- <u>Facilitated diffusion</u>~ passage of molecules and ions with transport proteins across a membrane down the concentration gradient
- <u>Active transport</u>~ movement of a substance against its concentration gradient with the help of cellular energy



Pinocytosis



Types of Active Transport

- <u>Sodium-potassium pump</u>
- <u>Exocytosis</u> ~ secretion of macromolecules by the fusion of vesicles with the plasma membrane
- <u>Endocytosis</u>~ import of macromolecules by forming new vesicles with the plasma membrane
 - phagocytosis
 - pinocytosis
 - •receptor-mediated

endocytosis (ligands)



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