Jacob Guzior



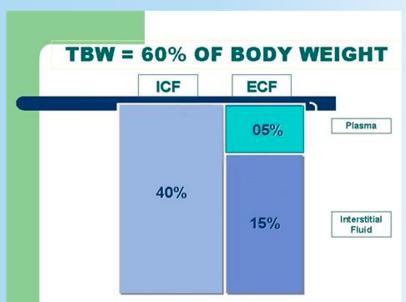
- 1) Fluids and the Membrane
- 2) Passive Transport
  - -Diffusion
  - -Facilitated Diffusion
  - -Osmosis & Tonicity
- 1) Active Transport
- 2) Secondary Active Transport



### **Fluids**

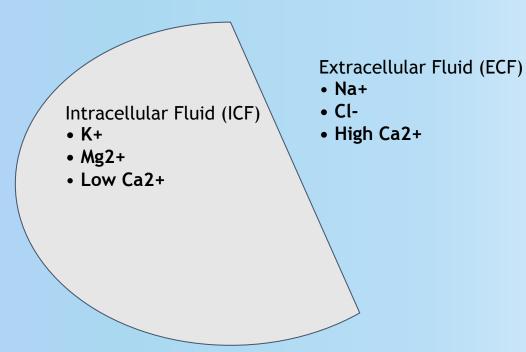
Do not confuse total body water with total body weight

Both = TBW





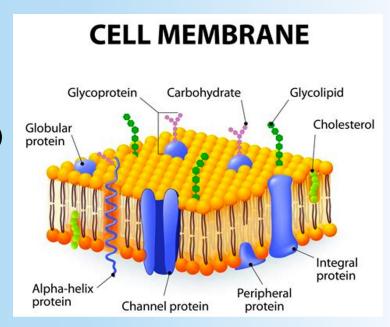
### **Fluids**





#### The Cell Membrane

- Composition varies with cell type
- Phospholipid bilayer
  - Hydrophilic heads (Phosphate+glycerol)
  - Hydrophobic tails (Lipids)
- Content: Proteins and lipids
  - Cholesterol (Rigidity/stability)
  - Membrane proteins

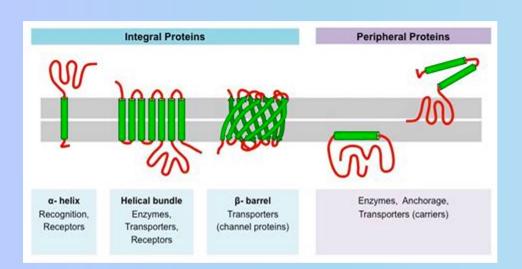




### **Membrane Proteins**

#### **Integral Proteins**

• **Permanently** attached to membrane



#### **Peripheral Proteins**

**Temporarily** attached to lipid bilayer or integral proteins



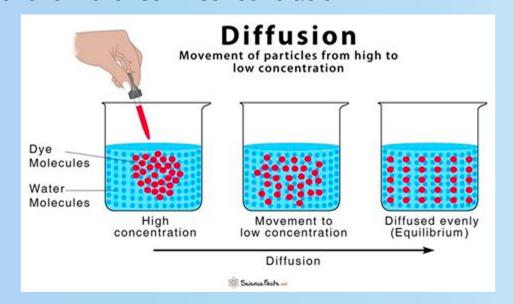
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#### Fluid Movement

- **Diffusion**->Movement of a substance from high concentration to a area of low concentration

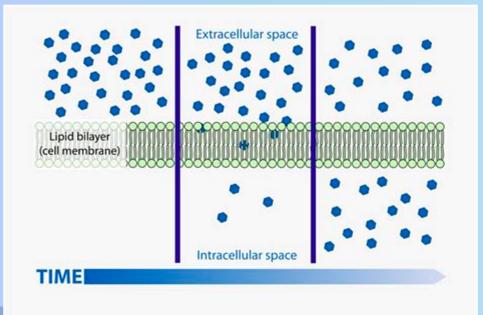
-Gradient- difference in concentration





## Simple Diffusion

- Substance passes between components of semipermeable membrane
- No energy required





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### **Facilitated**

Substance require transport channel or carrier, due to chemical properties (Polar/hydrophilic = cannot cross)

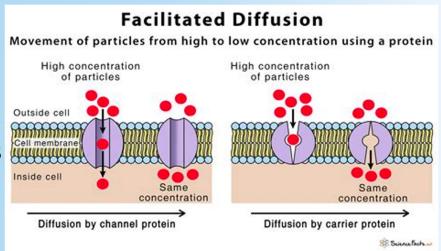
★ Selective/specific, transport along conc. gradient

#### 1. Channels

- Channel proteins
  - «Tunnel»
- Aquaporins
  - Specific for water
  - Urine concentration in kidneys

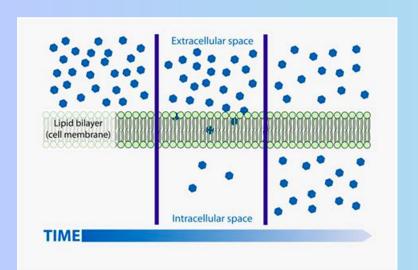
#### 2. Carrier proteins

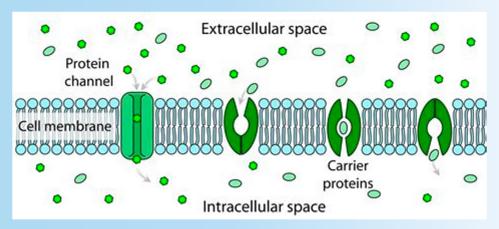
Change conformation





## Simple Vs. Facilitated Diffusion



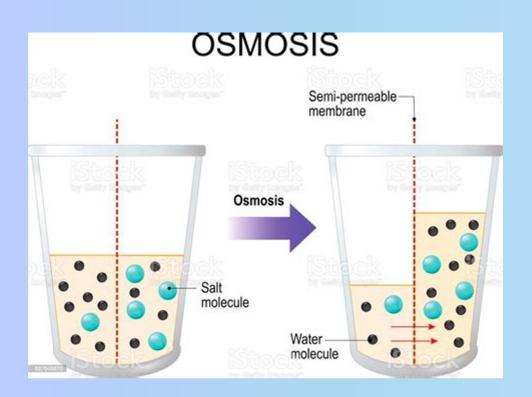




- 1) Fluids and the Membrane
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#### **Osmosis**

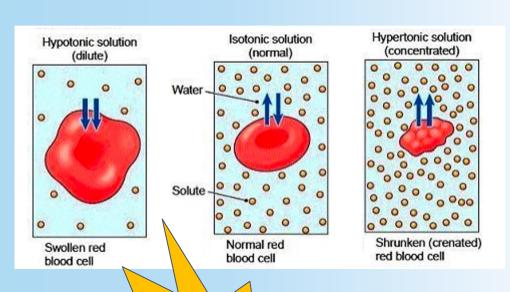


- Diffusion of H20
- Semipermeable membrane
  - Allows water diffusion
  - Doesn't allow solute to cross
- Water follows the solute



## **Tonicity**

- -Tonicity describes the solution not the cell->
- -Osmolarity is concentration of solute Particles/liter
- -Hypo osmotic and hyper osmotic
- -Pure water is hypotonic to our bodies
  -Saline



Portant for Examp



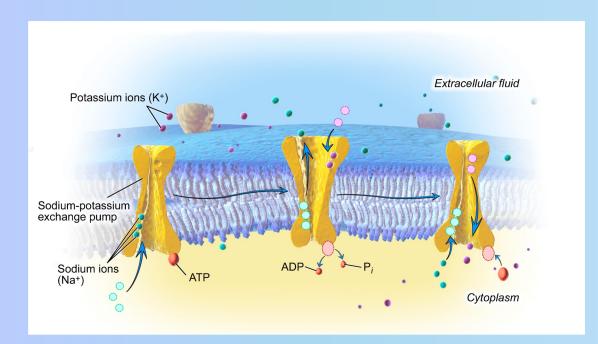
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## **Active Transport**

- -Active transport AGAINST concentration gradient
- -Requires ATP





#### Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup> ATPase

- Present in all cells
- 3 Na<sup>+</sup> OUT, 2 K<sup>+</sup> IN\*\*
- Physiological important charge difference
- Cardiac glycosides;
   Ouabain, digitalis

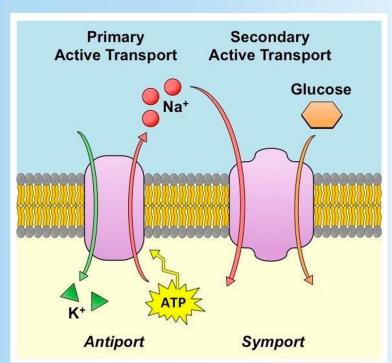


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# **Secondary Active Transport**

- Coupled transport
- Typically Na<sup>+</sup>
- Indirect use of ATP (Na/K ATPase):
  - ATP required to generate the Na+ concentration gradient driving secondary active transport
    - 1. Cotransport/symport:
      - → Same direction
    - 2. Counter-transport/antiport:
      - → Different directions



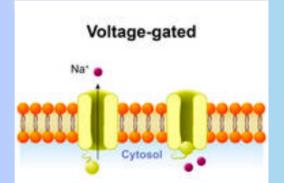


### Ion Channels

- Integral, membrane spanning, selective
- Site of entry is blocked until opened

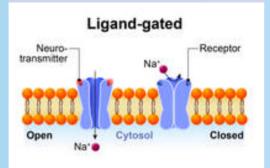
### Voltage gated

 Gates controlled by changes in membrane potential



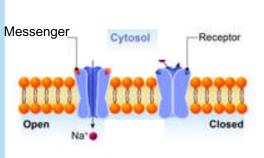
### Ligand gated

- EC located sensors
- Hormones, neurotransmitters



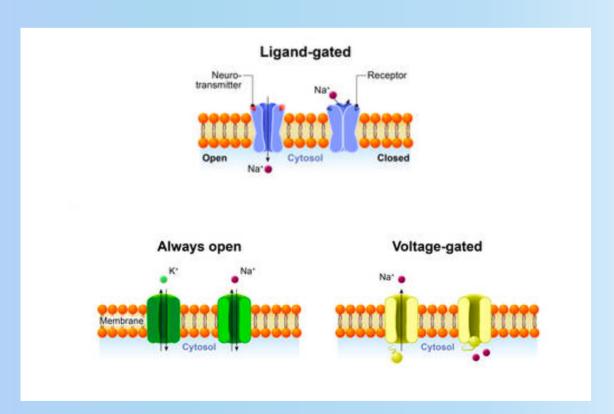
# 2nd messenger gated

- Controlled by changes in IC 2<sup>nd</sup> messengers
  - IP3, DAG, cAMP





### Ion Channels





# **Wooclap MCQ Questions**









Event code
MMLFKL





