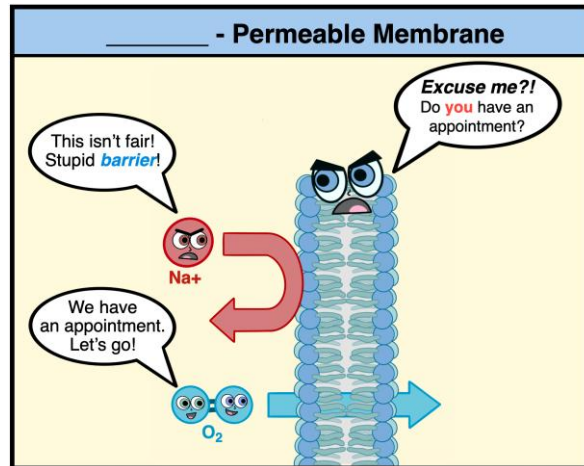


CONCEPT: INTRODUCTION TO MEMBRANE TRANSPORT

- Biological membranes are _____ - permeable & can act as _____ to prevent *diffusion* of molecules.
 - Selectively Permeable** (or *semi-permeable*): “_____” about what crosses the membrane.

EXAMPLE: Selectively Permeable Biological Membranes.

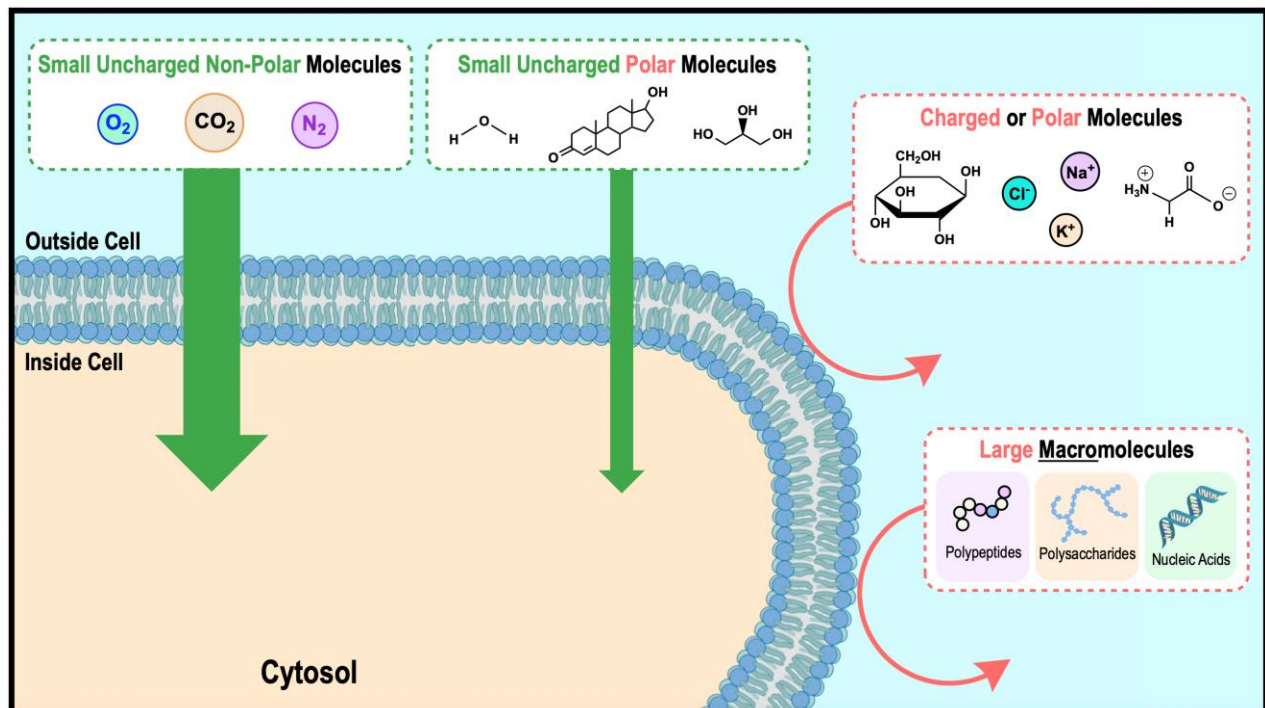


Which Molecules Freely Cross Membranes?

- Some molecules can *freely* diffuse across a membrane _____ facilitation from a protein:

CAN Freely Diffuse	_____	Uncharged	Nonpolar/Hydro_____
_____ Freely Diffuse	LARGE	_____ (+/-)	Polar/Hydrophilic

EXAMPLE: Diffusion Across a Membrane.

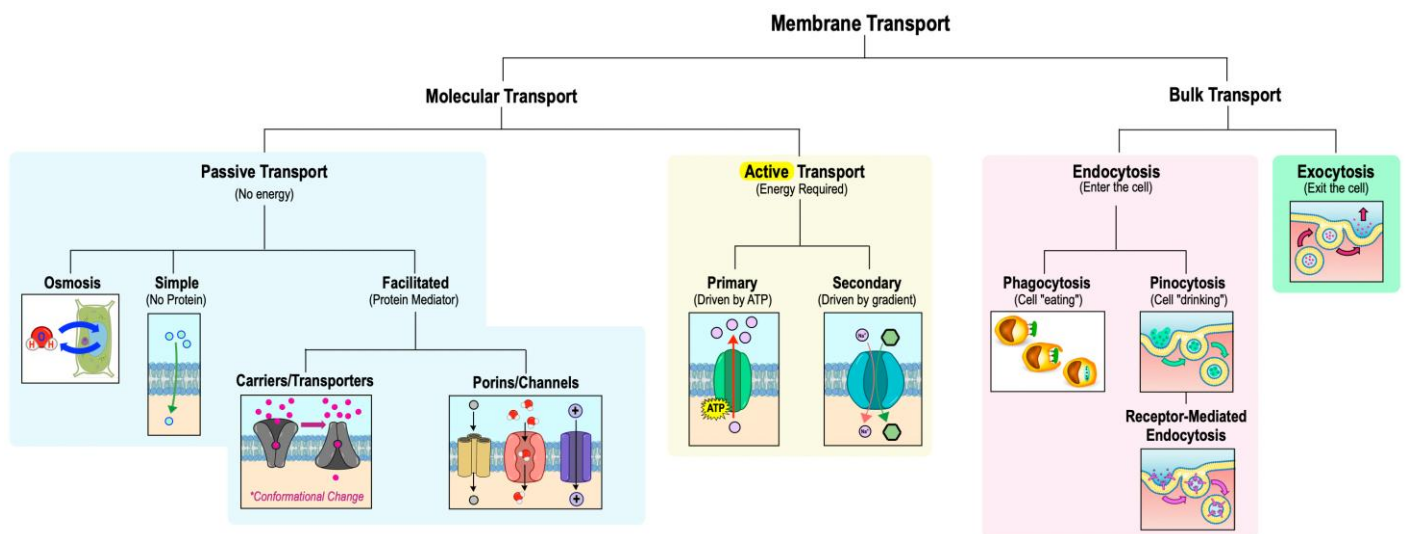


CONCEPT: INTRODUCTION TO MEMBRANE TRANSPORT

PRACTICE: Which molecule most easily diffuses across a biological membrane's lipid bilayer, without help of a protein?

- a) H_2O .
- b) O_2 .
- c) H_2PO_4^- .
- d) Glucose.
- e) Na^+ .

Map of the Lesson on Membrane Transport



PRACTICE: According to the map above, what kind of large molecule transport is also called the process of cell “eating”?

- a) Phagocytosis.
- b) Receptor-mediated Endocytosis.
- c) Exocytosis.
- d) Pinocytosis.
- e) Facilitated Diffusion.