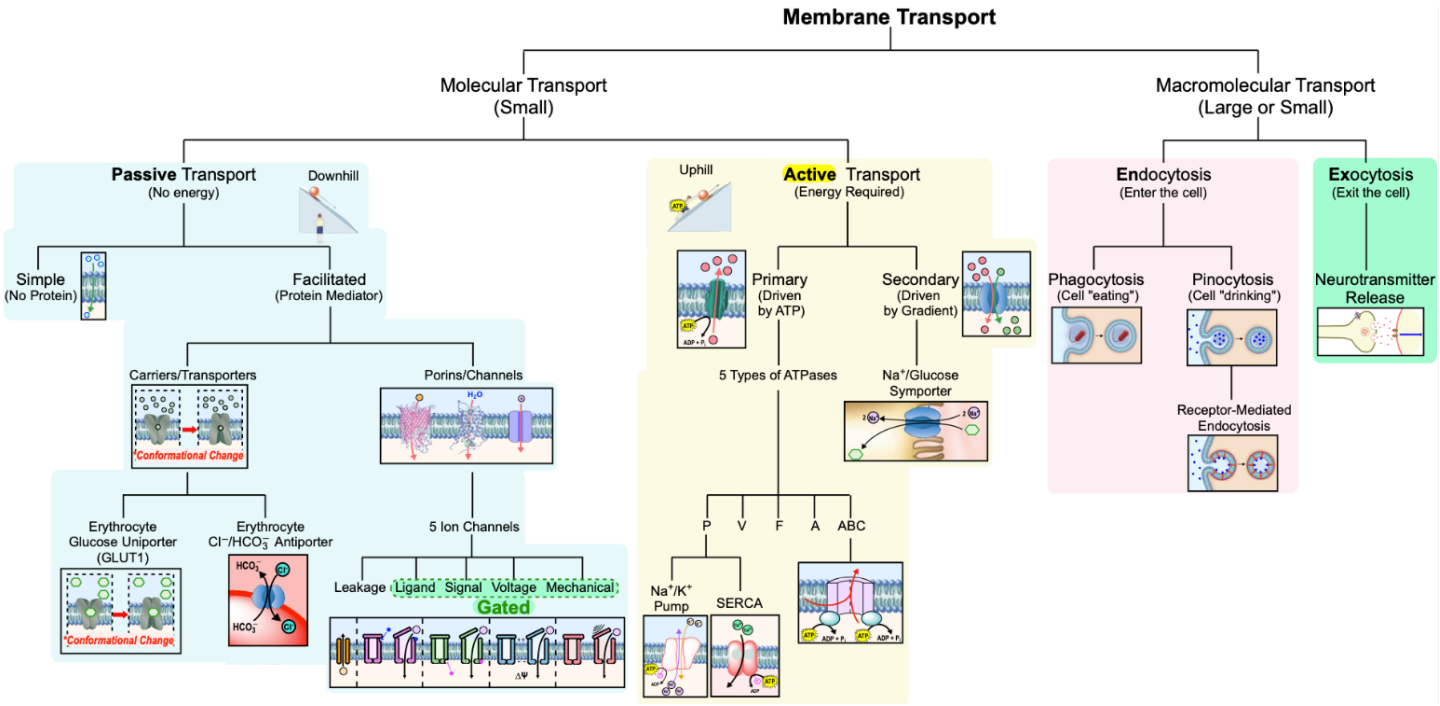
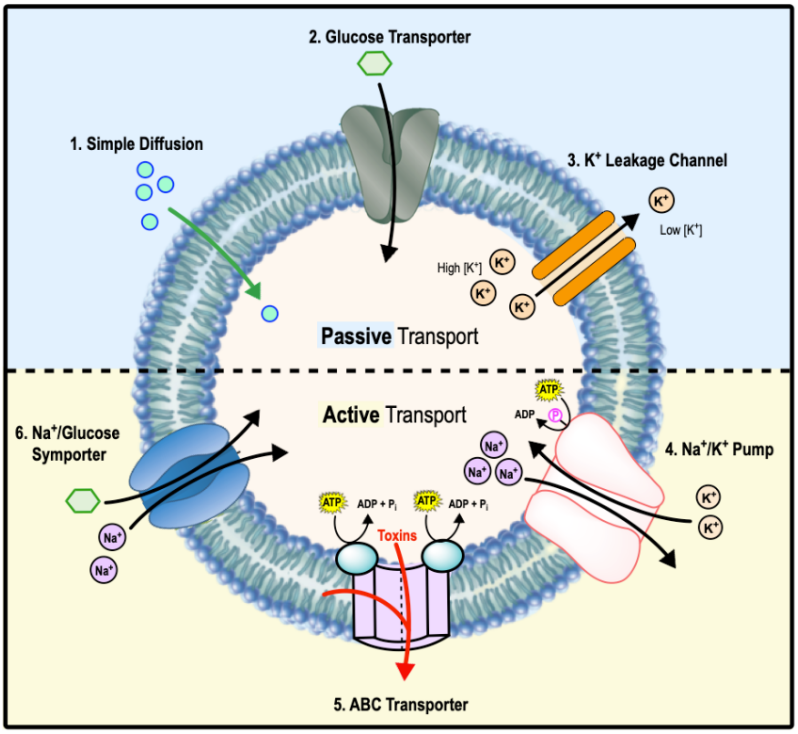
CONCEPT: SUMMARY OF MEMBRANE TRANSPORT





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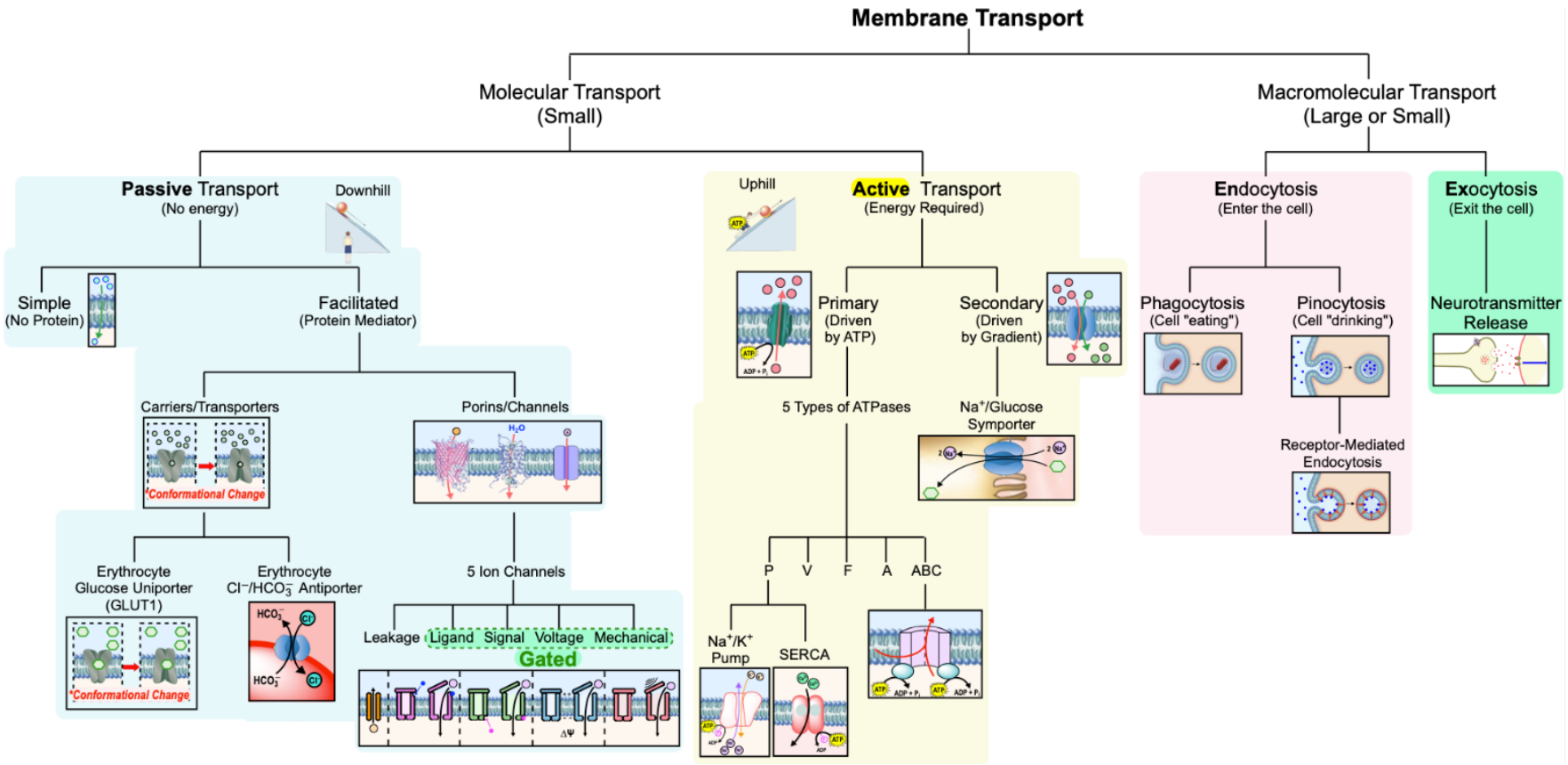

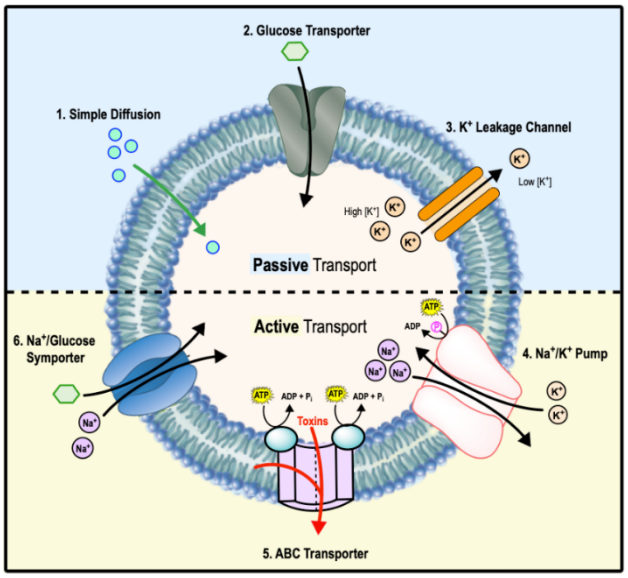

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EXAMPLE: Match each term with the correct description:

a) Integral membrane protein _____.
b) Peripheral membrane protein _____.
c) Channel _____.
d) Passive Transport _____.
e) Active transport _____.
f) Na^+-K^+ ATPase _____.
g) Secondary transporter _____.
h) Antiporter _____.
i) Symporter _____.
j) Ion channel _____.

1. Facilitated diffusion.
2. Use the energy of one gradient to create another.
3. Interacts tightly with membrane interior.
4. Molecules moving in opposite directions.
5. Interacts with the border of a membrane.
6. Allows rapid movement of molecules down a gradient.
7. Movement against a concentration gradient.
8. Molecules moving in the same direction.
9. Can be voltage-gated or ligand-gated.
10. Creates an electrical gradient across the membrane.

PRACTICE: Classify each of the following transport systems according to the terms in the list on the right by putting the appropriate letter or letters in the blank next to each transport system. More than one term may apply to each transporter.

_____ GLUT1 transporter of erythrocytes.

_____ Cl^-/HCO_3^- transporter of erythrocytes.

_____ Na^+/K^+ ATPase.

_____ Ca^{2+} ATPase of sarcoplasmic reticulum.

_____ Glucose uptake driven by a Na+ gradient.

a) Primary active transport.
b) Secondary active transport.
c) Symport.
d) Antiport.
e) Uniport.
f) Facilitated diffusion.