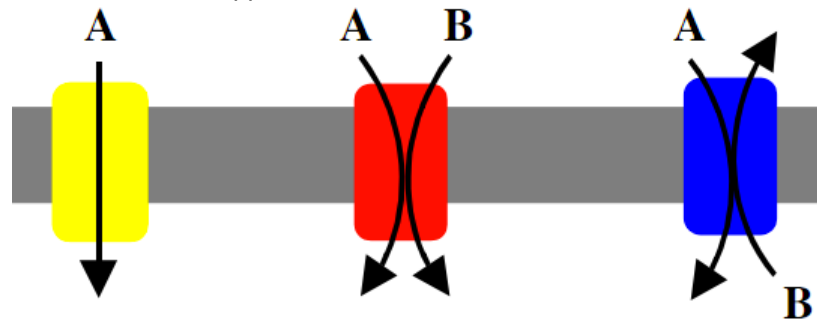


CONCEPT: MEMBRANE TRANSPORT

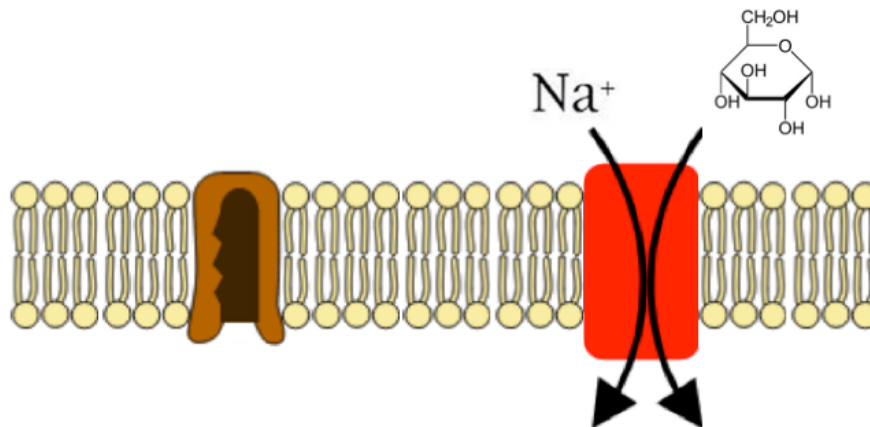
- Secondary active transport uses the potential energy of one substance's electrochemical gradient to transport another substance against its electrochemical gradient.

- Uniporters move one solute in one direction, and use only the electrical gradient
- Symporters move two solutes in the same direction
- Antiporters move two solutes in opposite directions



- Cotransport moves two substances together

- Cotransport molecule is usually sodium or proton
- The glucose/ Na^+ transporter takes advantage of the Na^+ concentration gradient to transport glucose into the cell.



- Na^+/H^+ transporter takes advantage of the Na^+ concentration gradient to transport H^+ out of the cell.

