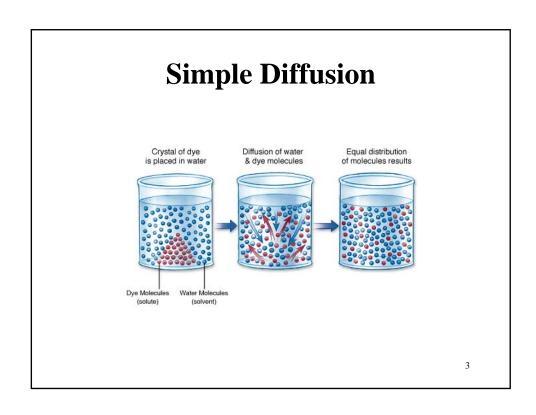
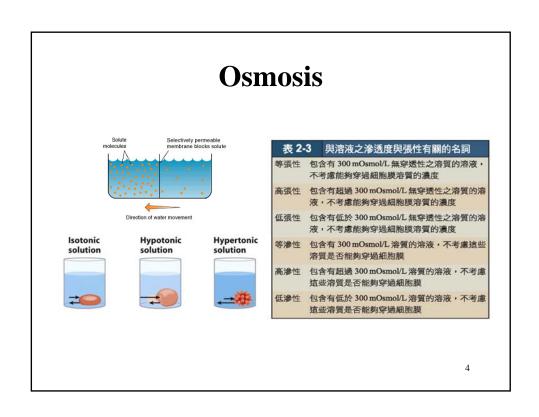
Membrane Transport

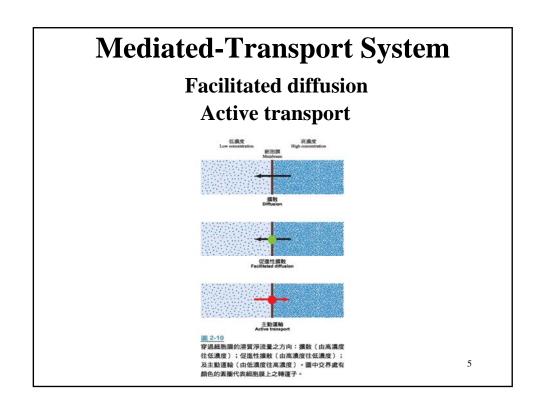
- * Passive (Physical) Processes:
- -- Simple diffusion
- -- Facilitated diffusion
- -- Osmosis
- -- Filtration
- * Active (Physiological) Processes:
- -- Active transport
- -- Endocytosis & Exocytosis
- -- Transcytosis

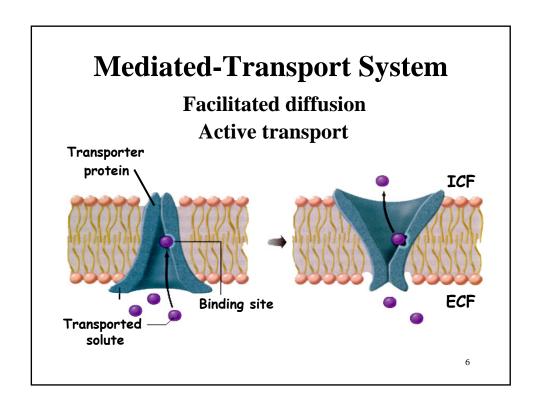
Membrane Transport Noncharged molecule Plasma membrane Indicate the plasma membrane Indicate the plasma membrane Indicate the plasma membrane Indicate the plasma pl

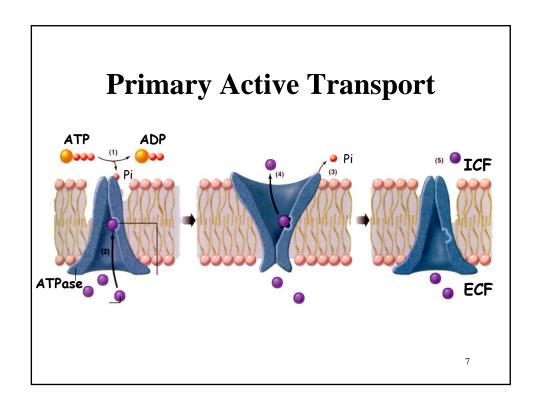
1

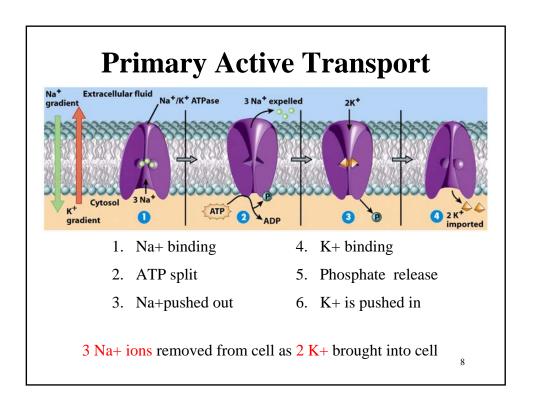










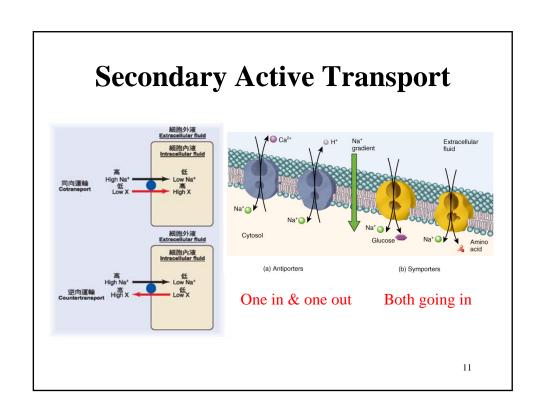


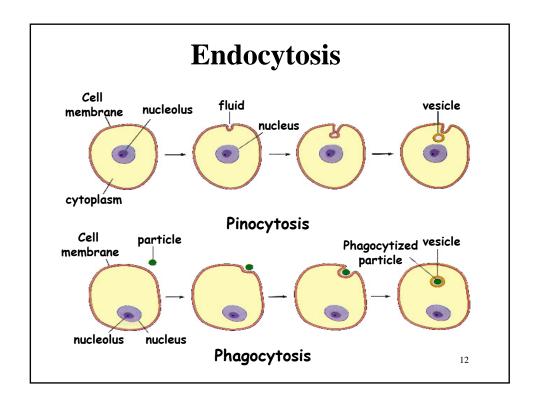
Digitalis

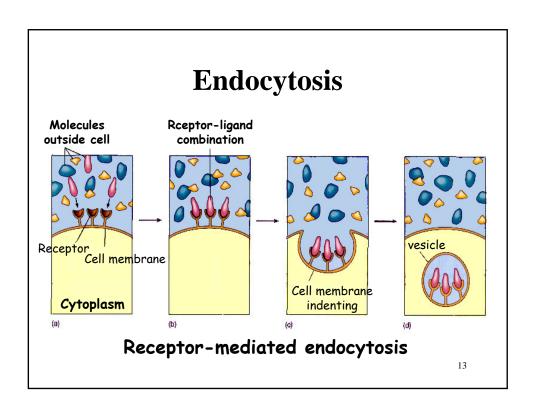
- Slows the sodium pump, which lets more Na+ accumulate heart muscle cells.
- Less Na+ concentration gradient across the membrane
- Na+/Ca+2 antiporters slow down so more Ca+2 remains inside the cardiac cells
- Strengthening the force of contraction
- Balance between concentration of Na+ and Ca+2 in cytosol & extracellular fluid is important

9

Secondary Active Transport Transporter protein High [Na]_{ECF} Solute to be actively transported







	擴散		輔助運輸		
	穿過脂質雙層	穿過蛋白質通道	促進性擴散	初級主動運輸	次級主動運輸
淨流的方向	高濃度往低濃度	高濃度往低濃度	高濃度往低濃度	低濃度往高濃度	低濃度往高濃度
平衡或穩定狀態	$C_o = C_i$	$C_o = C_i^*$	$C_o = C_i$	C₀≠C₁	C₀≠C₁
使用插入膜蛋白	無	有	有	有	有
在高濃度時是否會 出現飽和狀態	無	無	有	有	有
化學特異性	無	有	有	有	有
使用能量與來源	無	無	無	有:ATP	需有:離子梯度 (通常是鈉離子)
利用此路徑通過細胞膜之分子	非極性:O2、 CO2、脂肪酸	離子: N _a +、K+、 Ca ²⁺	極性:葡萄糖	離子: Na+、K+、 Ca ²⁺ 、H+	極性:胺基酸、葡萄糖、某些離子

^{*}在细胞膜電位存在的狀況下,在平衡狀態時,細胞內液與細胞外液的離子濃度是不會相等的。