

# نصف 6 + 5 + نصف 6 Done By: Abdulrahman Ehsan

## Types of active transport

Secondary active transport

Primary active transport

### Primary active transport

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Uses the hydrolysis of ATP as source of energy. lons transported by this mechanism are Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Ca<sup>2+</sup>,H<sup>+</sup>, Cl<sup>-</sup>, and few other ions. Examples are;

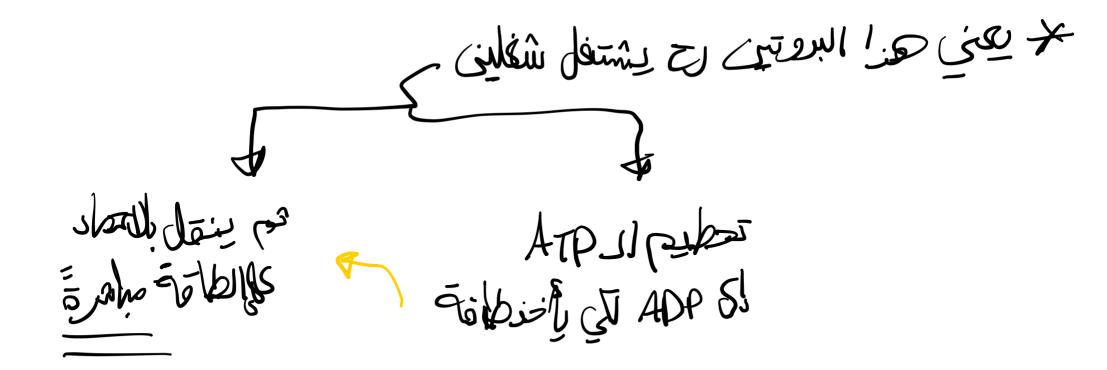
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Na<sup>+</sup>- K<sup>+</sup> pump (Na<sup>+</sup>- K<sup>+</sup> ATPase) is a clear example of this mechanism. Both Na<sup>+</sup> and K<sup>+</sup> are transported against their electrochemical gradients. Each cycle of the pump uses 1 molecule of ATP to remove 3 Na<sup>+</sup> ions from the ICF and transport 2 K<sup>+</sup> ions into the ICF. The Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup> pump controls *cell volume* and creates *electrical potential* across the cell membrane as it pumps.

This pump is inhibited by digitalis, a drug used in the treatment of heart failure. Also this pump stops functioning if no Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, or ATP is available.

**Ca<sup>2+</sup> pump** on the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR) of muscle cells, which maintains the intracellular ionic Ca<sup>2+</sup> concentration below 0.1 µmol/L.

H<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup> ATPase or proton pump. This pump is found in (1) the gastric glands of the stomach and in (2) the late distal tubules and cortical collecting ducts of the kidneys.



• من تأكر الأصلة هو (( السبخل )) بطلع «31 بل وبيغل ) (حوا. • من أحم العلق الذي يدخل فيها هنالجانب هو كلم الأرقية (pharmal) وكالأدونة في الجسم بدف الطريقة وجنا اختصاص ال Nysiology

#### مصل طلقت من الملكي ينقلم Secondary active transport

- Metabolic energy is not provided directly, but indirectly from the Na<sup>+</sup> gradient that is maintained across cell membranes (potential energy). ¥
- Two or more solutes are coupled to the carrier protein; one of the solutes (Na<sup>+</sup>) is transported downhill and provides the energy for the uphill transport of the other solute(s). Thus, inhibition of Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup> pump eventually inhibits secondary active transport.
- If Na<sup>+</sup> ions pull other substances along with them while diffusing to the interior (solutes move in the same direction), the phenomenon is called *co-transport*. Glucose and many amino acids are transported by this mechanism
  (such as in intestinal epithelial cells and in the renal proximal tubules of the kidney).

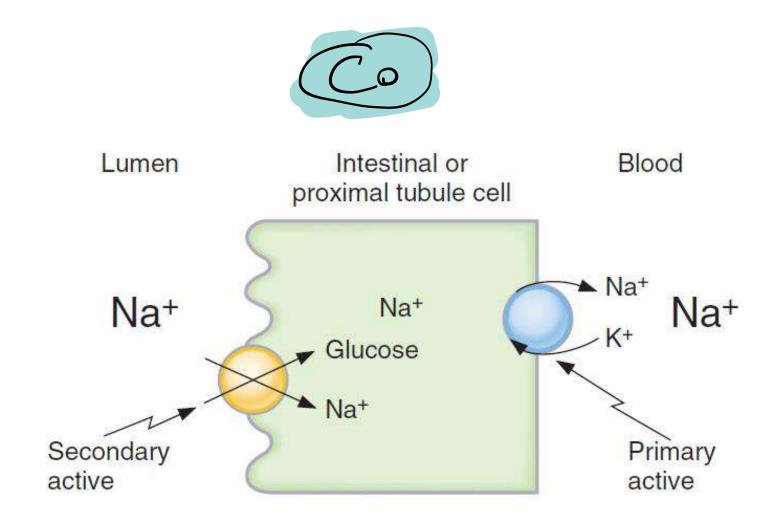
\* ( emina cab das viens to IL as and ou les المودوم رهو التي أنتجها بطاقة كلمنة بمنطريق تحويها إلطة حركة ويتكان ينقل مه حلاك خرى مثل (( الفلوكن والمحطمن الأينة) رطبقاماش شرط بنعن التجله حركة . A Co-transport B Counter-transport S exchange

## Secondary active transport (cont.)

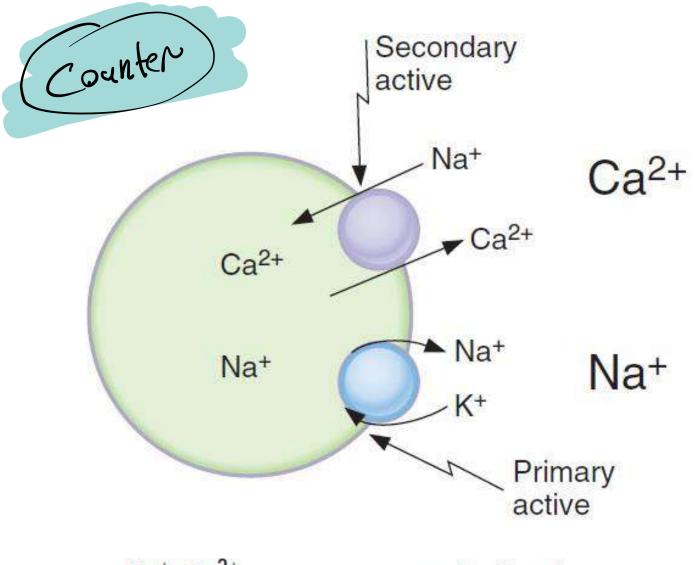
- Other form of secondary active transport is the *counter-transport* or exchange phenomenon. Here Na<sup>+</sup> ions diffuse in replacement for intracellular substances that must be transported to the outside.
- Two counter-transport mechanisms are especially important; they are:
- I \* The Na<sup>+</sup>-Ca<sup>2+</sup> exchanger (responsible for the removal of calcium from the cytoplasm of myocardial cells)
- Y The Na<sup>+</sup>-H<sup>+</sup> counter-transport. This latter mechanism is responsible for the removal of H<sup>+</sup> ions produced by cellular metabolism to the ECF. The same mechanism is also responsible for the reabsorption of bicarbonate ions in the proximal tubule of the kidney.



\* طبقاً في الطريقة أخليها تنقل المرد من طنا الخلال خارجها بالاسط على حول ال ٨٩ حتى لا يحمت تراكم لادهل ر (Myocution) المؤدل ي انعباضات الخلاما العضلة كالقال ((Myocution)) . صغاتاتي فالدة الميناني . تعلى حضلة القلب تزلد جح والتاليوج بالسية وبلازج وضريين عجزيا هالب عن تطبيخار شمر مسل يزيرا مى لمخال لا در الع لائة حاني بي المكرميرين العلى الملك المربع المحل العلة تطلى بل بين وجنا يلخص استماد اله (ديما) كال در ١٩١٨ .



Na<sup>+</sup>-glucose cotransport (symport) in intestinal or proximal tubule epithelial cell



Na<sup>+</sup>–Ca<sup>2+</sup> countertransport (antiport)

#### Vesicular transport

This mechanism is applied for the transport of large polar molecules or even multimolecular materials that must *leave* or *enter* the cellsuch as during secretion of protein hormones by endocrine cells, or during ingestion of invading bacteria by white blood cells.

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Vesicular transport <u>requires energy</u> expenditure by the cell, so it is an active method of membrane transport. Energy is needed to accomplish **vesicle formation** and **vesicle movement** within the cell.

Vesicular transport includes endocytosis and exocytosis.

- In endocytosis the material to be transported first binds to a receptor, and then the receptor-substance complex is surrounded by the plasma membrane substance forming endocytic vesicle to be ingested by endocytosis. Endocytosis is of three types;
  - 1. Phagocytosis (cell eating), for bacteria, dead tissue, and bits of
- material. Few specialized cells (such as WBC) are capable of phagocytosis. A lysosome fused with the membrane of the internalized vesicle releases its hydrolytic enzymes into the vesicle, breaking down the engulfed material into reusable raw ingredients.

مثل بروتين النسولين للحرون) لل متحيل يمر من طريق مَنْ أَوْ نَاقَلُ لَذَا بِيصِيرِ هِي <u>ع</u>امة vesicles . Vesicular - T Endo cy tosis Fx0

#### Vesicular transport (cont.)

- Receptor-mediated endocytosis. is a highly selective process that
  enables cells to import specific large molecules that it needs from its environment. Iron, cholesterol, vitamin B12, and the hormone insulin are important examples.
- 3. Pinocytosis (cell drinking), the ingested substances are in solution
- and cannot be seen under the microscope. Pinocytosis provides a way to retrieve extra plasma membrane that has been added to the cell surface during exocytosis.

In **exocytosis**, intracellular material is trapped within vesicles, the vesicles fuse with the cell membrane and release the content to the ECF. *Hormones*, *digestive enzymes*, and *synaptic transmitters* are examples of materials transported by such mechanism.

Exocytosis enables the cell <u>to add</u> specific components to the membrane, such as selected carriers, channels, or receptors, depending on the cell's needs. Exocytosis is a process that requires Ca<sup>2+</sup> and energy.

**Notes**: Exocytosis-endocytosis coupling maintains the surface area of the cell at its normal size.

Flu viruses and HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, gain entry to cells via receptor-mediated endocytosis.

\*الذع الآي هو توع خصم أكثر رينة ول خصه ل مثل الحيد وال <u>دايل رالا تسولين</u>.

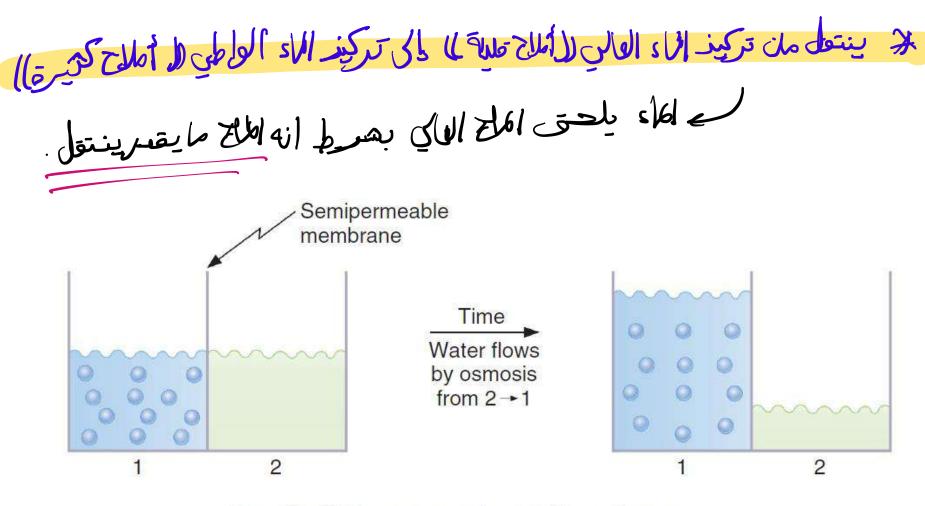
\* النوع اللالت ينقل جزيئات منيرة نسبًا ويعوض العتاء البلزي الذي تم منقده هي عملية إلى ويدع

\* ال ملم عو ليس خط التهام وتدمير بل يك أن يور لنقل باشارة \* ال ملم عو ليس خط التهام وتدمير بل يك أن يور لنقل باشارة إلى الخلايا ، كالإنسولين الذي ينقل من الدم ممر ال ملم إلى السائل للحيط شمال خلها المهن عامًا بأن الهرولينات لا يمانها عادرة حاري الدم ملمة قادا يعمل علم.

تم يحمل مx= حتى تطرح في حاالات ثم إلى الخلايا الهنف. \* ال Enclo تقطع جزد من سطح الخلية وال مبك يضيف للملح صلحة لذا تعل مع بعضها بمل متامل الحفاظ ال حجم العتاد اللازي. \* HIV وال Furvirus تنتقل إلى لاخل الخلايا عن لمريق · Receptor-mediate J · Endo II cuto Exo \*



- It is the net *passive* flow of water across a selectively permeable membrane down an osmotic pressure gradient.
- The driving force for movement of water is the same as for any other diffusing molecule, i.e. from a region of high water concentration to one that has a lower water concentration.
  - It is important to recognize, however, that adding a <u>solute to pure water in effect decreases the</u> <u>water concentration</u>.
- In general, adding one molecule of a solute displaces one molecule of water.
  - Therefore, water flows from pure water to salty solution (i.e. water moves by osmosis to the area of higher solute concentration).



Osmosis of H<sub>2</sub>O across a semipermeable membrane

#### Osmosis (cont.)

• Osmotic pressure  $(\pi)$  of a solution is (measure of the tendency for water to move*into that solution*. It is equal to the hydrostatic pressure needed to stop osmosis.

It is determined by the number of particles in a solution per unit volume of fluid (i.e. molar concentration). The osmotic pressure increases when the solute concentration increases.

- The higher the osmotic pressure of a solution, the greater the water flow *into it*.
- The Osmole of a substance = 1 gram molecular weight of undissociated solute of that substance.



Cosmolarity = concentration X number of dissociable particles



The Osmolality = the number of osmoles per kilogram of water. The normal osmolality of the extracellular and intracellular fluids is about 300 milliosmoles per a kilogram of water.

The average osmotic pressure of the body fluids is about 5500 mmHg, since one milliosmole per liter is equivalent to 19.3 mmHg osmotic pressure.

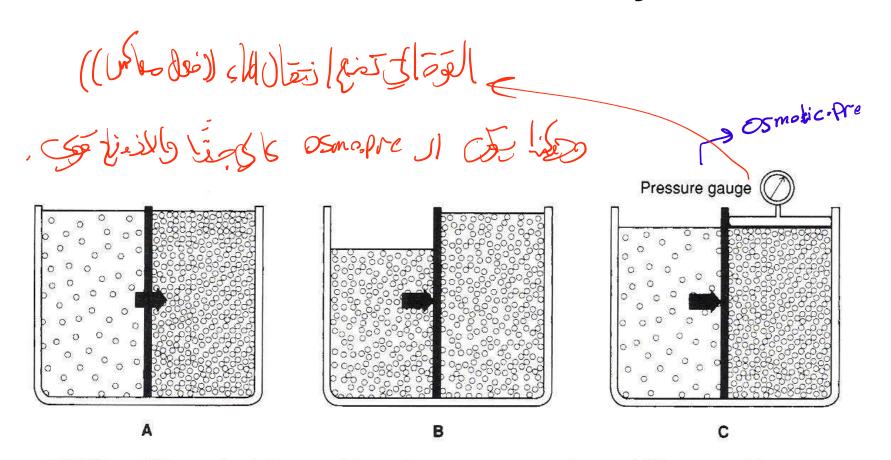
 The Osmolarity = the number of osmoles per liter of solution ≈ osmolality for dilute solution, such as those in the body.

\* حملوا تجربة انبع طبوا مول من المم ومولمن الغلوكوز رد الأرمة الخارجة في أحد الأرمة الحطول انه قوة إنه فاع الماء مجرالاسونية قلب ، بينما لما ضافوا صل لممه أصح انتقار الماء أقوى واستنتجا إنه قوة الاسموزية لا عتمد مل مد المولات بل تعتمد مل الأجزاء التي سينصر لها هذا المول في الماء (( ٨، ٢ )) انفس إلى مجنوب من الاندفاع أ مبح أموى . مع وصاراسي المعالي في المعالي الاندفاع أ مبح أموى . مع وصاراسي المعالي في المعالي معالي معالي المعالي المعالي المعالي معالي المعالي معالي معالي معالي المعالي معالي مع

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**FIGURE**. When a selectively permeable membrane separates two solutions of different osmolalities (*A*), water flows from the solution with the lower osmotic pressure (concentration) to the solution with the higher osmotic pressure (concentration). (*B*) Water flows into the chamber until the pressure (i.e., hydrostatic and osmotic) difference between the two chambers is zero. (*C*) The application of pressure to the chamber that contains the higher solute concentration prevents the flow of water. The amount of pressure that must be applied to prevent the flow of water is a measure of the osmotic pressure between the two chambers.

### Osmosis (cont.)

- **Colloid osmotic pressure**, or **oncotic pressure**, is the osmotic pressure created by proteins (e.g. plasma proteins). As proteins do not cross the capillary wall, they cause colloid osmotic (oncotic) pressure gradient between the capillary and the interstitial fluid.
- Cell volume can change if the cell is placed in a solution with different osmolality. The new cell volume can be calculated by the formula:

#### $\Pi \mathbf{1} \cdot \mathbf{V} \mathbf{1} = \Pi \mathbf{2} \cdot \mathbf{V} \mathbf{2}$

- If the concentration of a substance increases in the ECF compartment the ECF becomes hyperosmotic. If the cell membrane is impermeable to this substance the ECF becomes hypertonic too. Hypertonic ECF causes water to flow out of the cell (vice versa for hypotonic ECF).
- A solution that causes no change in intracellular volume is called sotonic.



In *renal failure* the ECF is hyperosmotic but not hypertonic (as cell membrane is permeable to urea), whereas the rise in glucose produced by *diabetes* causes water to flow out of cells as ECF is both hyperosmotic and hypertonic.

× البروتين ما بقد طلاخان إلا capilaries أما ال المرار ال

برعدرو يطلقوا لزاتقرير تركزهم يشابه ذخلها وخارجها كما الروتينان

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المحد البوتين يؤثر باللموزية أك حملة محن (المحدن مكان لمكان (اليزير البروتين بهتران يسحي الماء بالتجاهم)

K Jeul ship of an and and and white July ال npihties يكن الصغار المتأسيكي متعلق مل طفط المهب من البروتيات لزايخرج وني نهارة ال عنائد المان يم منط الميا شك أخذ من ضغابريت لنايعور الماد إلى اله capiliries وهذا هو فاكرة (L Oncotic pressure ), evir une pressure ) كرماني اخرى بالجسم.

ن في بعن الأمران مثل تمديج الله يحدث نقم في الموتيات للأرجع الضغ الميا تنكى أهوى في نهاية الد Capilareis لنا يع الاحالة الخارج المرمن والمخل ويعيح منفوخ المنان كامثال نقص البروتيات عن الجامات لعناني مركبير منهم ذور بطون وأطران hyperosmetic 300 hyperosmetic 300 مفوخه في Osmotric pre- XV, = Osmotic pre- XV2 2

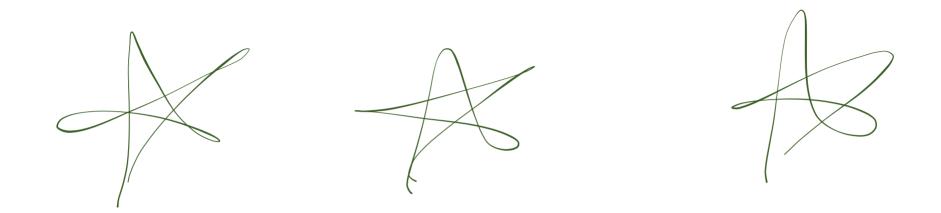
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الاباختطر الحلول الذي لا يخم من حج ال عملي يكن عمر العلام أو ولكن أي حلول يهويد خطال بال بالمعاملات في ما الوقت يعرر Osmosis . iso osmotic

× بالعجز الكلوى يعر من تحم ي تركيز الأمالح بالم وتعن blood-U JI · ((homeostasis)) typertonic und hyperosnotic inter ECF ) b أقل د فرح فالخل مخان الخلال يميح أكثر بعد Uren Jico dia) L. L. (20-40) 20L (cn successional Osmalality 15,4; chines sind the may i - CM ) Jere Je Sohte J

لجروز ارتفع المبترية الاسولين من حجور كالسر لاستمع

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#### **Test Question**

#### Q1. Which is incorrect?

- A. Diffusion of a solute through a membrane is considerably quicker than diffusion of the same solute through a water layer of equal thickness.
- B. A single ion, such as K<sup>+</sup>, can diffuse through more than one type of channel.
- C. Lipid-soluble solutes diffuse more readily through the phospholipid bilayer of a plasma membrane than do water-soluble ones.
- D. The rate of facilitated diffusion of a solute is limited by the number of transporters in the membrane at any given time.
- E. A common example of cotransport is that of an ion and an organic molecule.

### **Test Question**

#### Q2. If a small amount of urea were added to an iso-osmotic saline solution containing cells, what would be the result?

A. The cells would shrink and remain that way.  $\gamma$ 

B. The cells would first shrink but then be

restored to normal volume after a brief period of time.

C. The cells would swell and remain that way.

- D. The cells would first swell but then be restored to normal volume after a brief period of time.  $\checkmark$
- E. The urea would have no effect, even transiently.