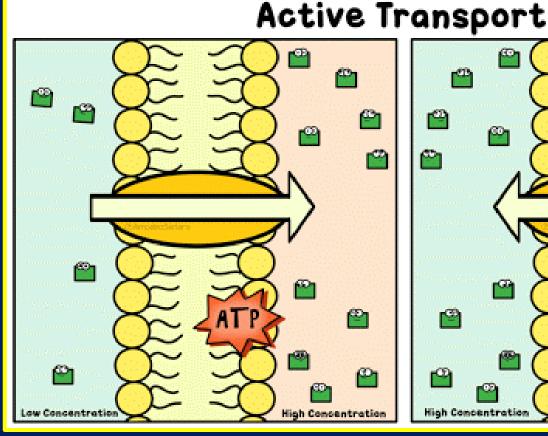
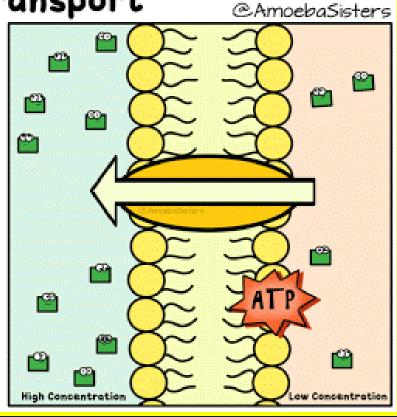
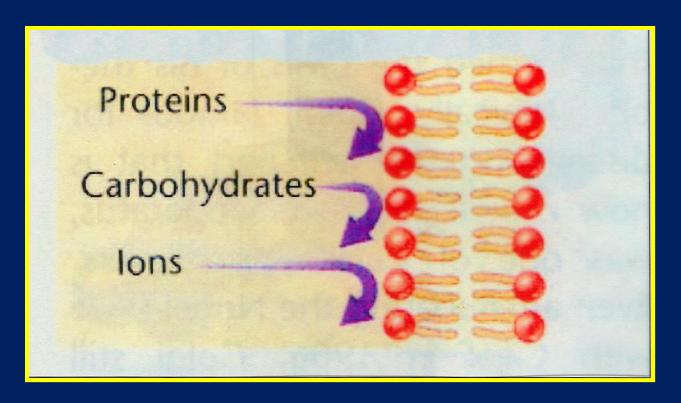
Active Transport





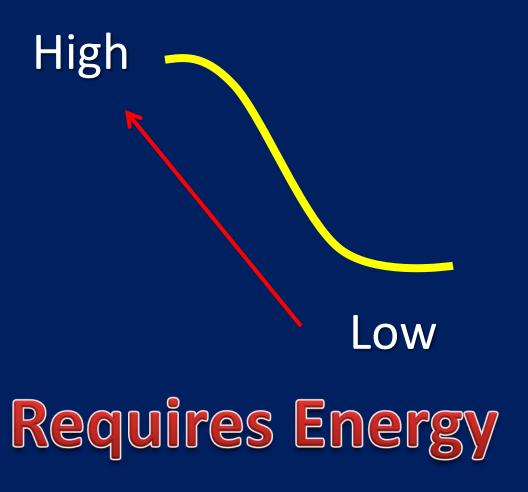
Active Transport is when molecules cannot pass easily through the cell membrane and energy is required



Large molecules and charged ions use this process

During active transport, molecules move from areas of low concentration to areas of high concentration

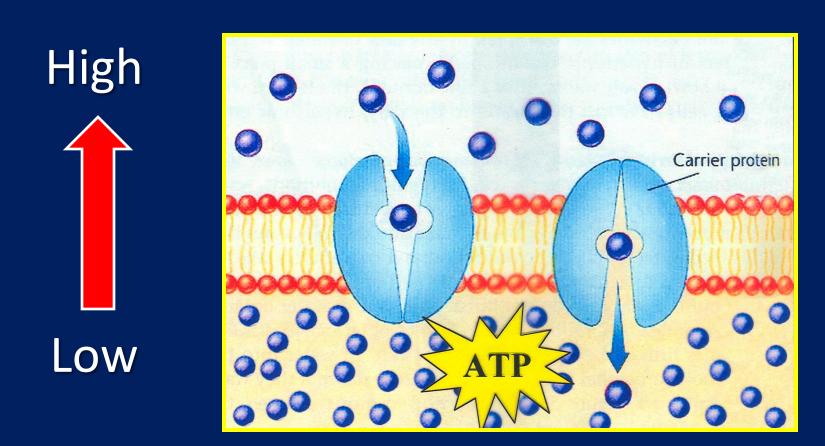




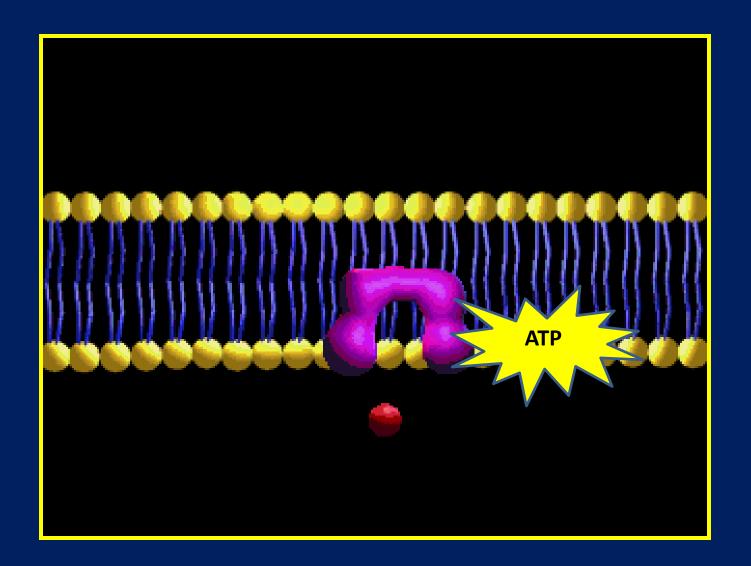
There are two types of Active Transport Mechanisms

- 1. Ion Pumps
- 2. Bulk Transport

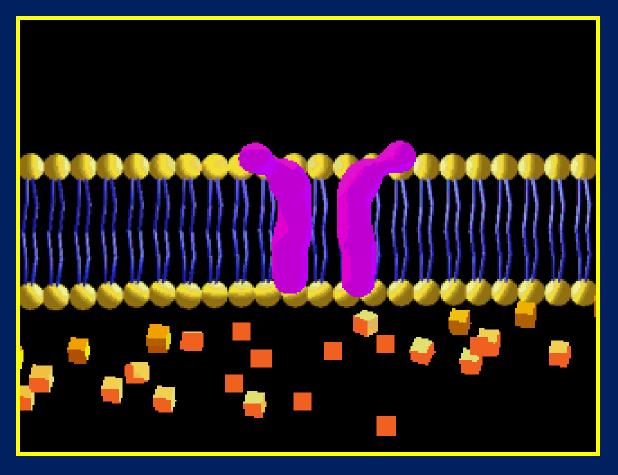
Carrier proteins carry molecules across the cell membrane with the use of ATP energy



The ATP energy molecules help the protein change shape, once the molecule is inside the protein



Facilitated Diffusion (passive)



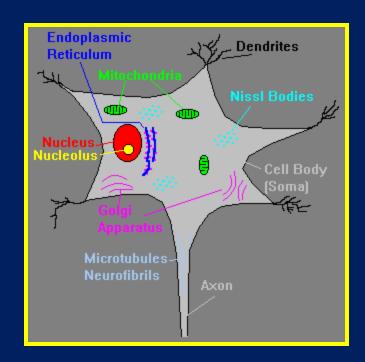
Protein does not change shape as molecules move from high to low concentrations

Nerve Cells - Neurons

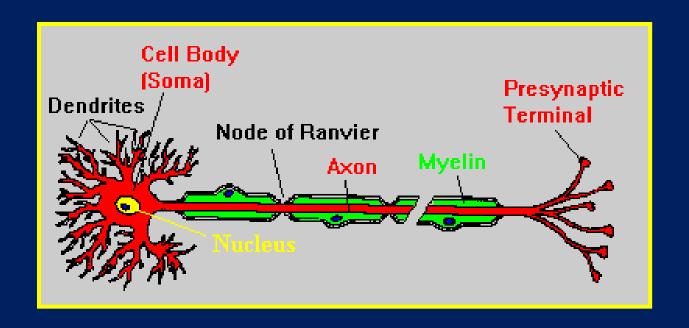


Cells of the nervous system, called neurons, are specialized to carry "messages" through an electrochemical process.

Neurons are similar to other cells in that they have a cell membrane, nucleus, ribosomes, and other organelles.

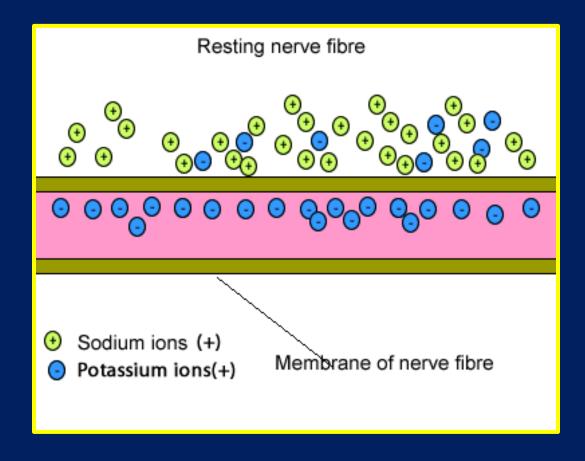


Neurons are different in that they have specialized cell parts called dendrites and axons.



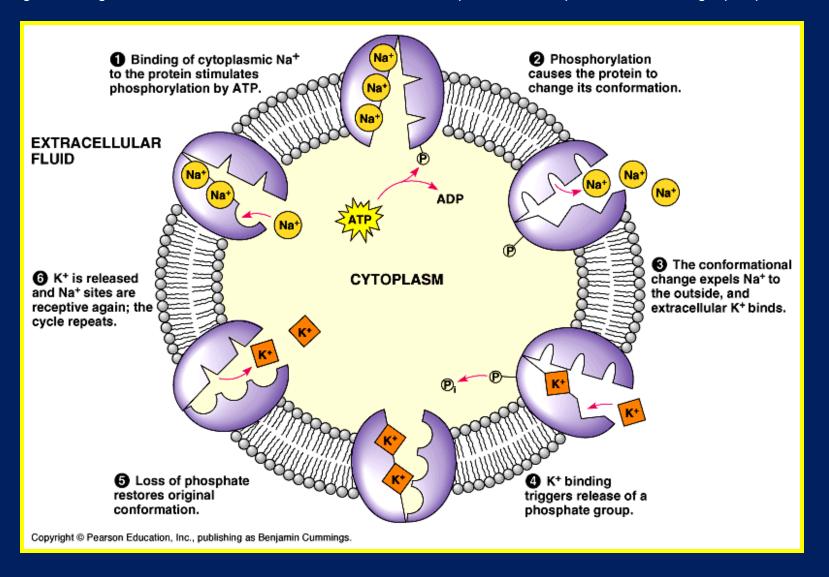
The dendrites bring electrical signals to the cell body and the axons take electrical information away from the cell body.

Electrical signals are moved down the neuron by the movement of sodium and potassium ions into and out of the cell, changing the electrical charge around the membrane.



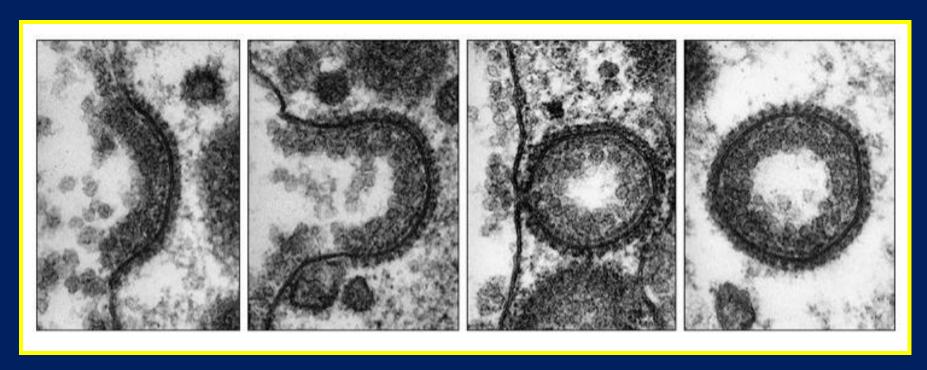
Sodium-Potassium Pump

http://highered.mcgraw-hill.com/sites/9834092339/student_view0/chapter44/sodium-potassium_exchange_pump.html



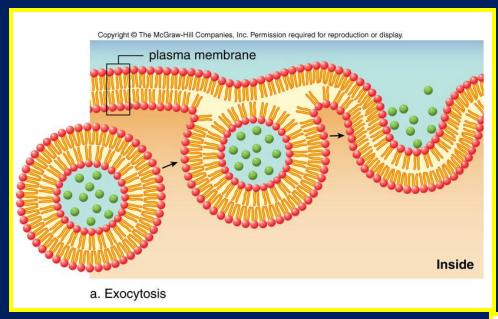
Bulk Transport

Large materials move in or out of cells through vesicles that fuse with the cell membrane in a process called bulk transport



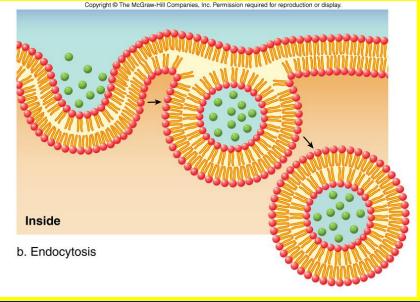
Energy is Required

Bulk Transport



Exocytosis is when materials are moved out of the cell

Endocytosis is when materials are moved into the cell



Review

