

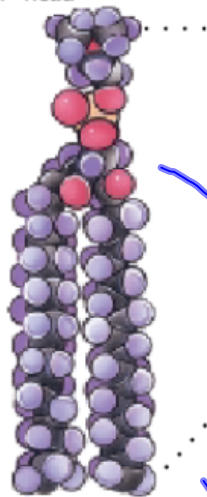
**Cell Membrane only allows
select substances through.**

**That is called being semi-
permeable**

Strainer
gauge
filter

**a This phospholipid
molecule . . .**

Polar "head"



Nonpolar "tails"

This is a
phospholipid. It is
made up of a
phosphate group
and two fatty
acids.

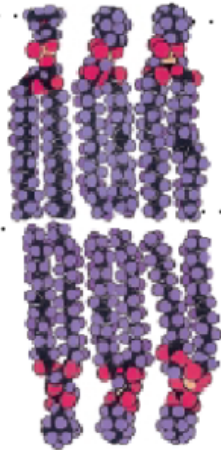
a This phospholipid molecule . . .

Polar "head"

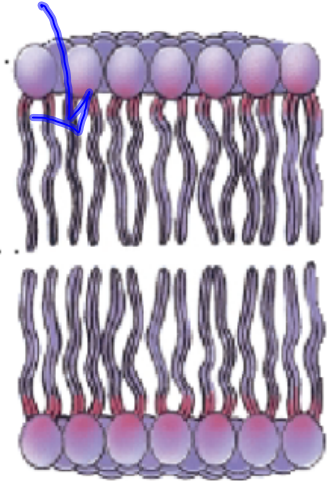


Nonpolar "tails"

b . . . is part of a lipid bilayer.



c The lipid bilayer forms the framework of the cell membrane.

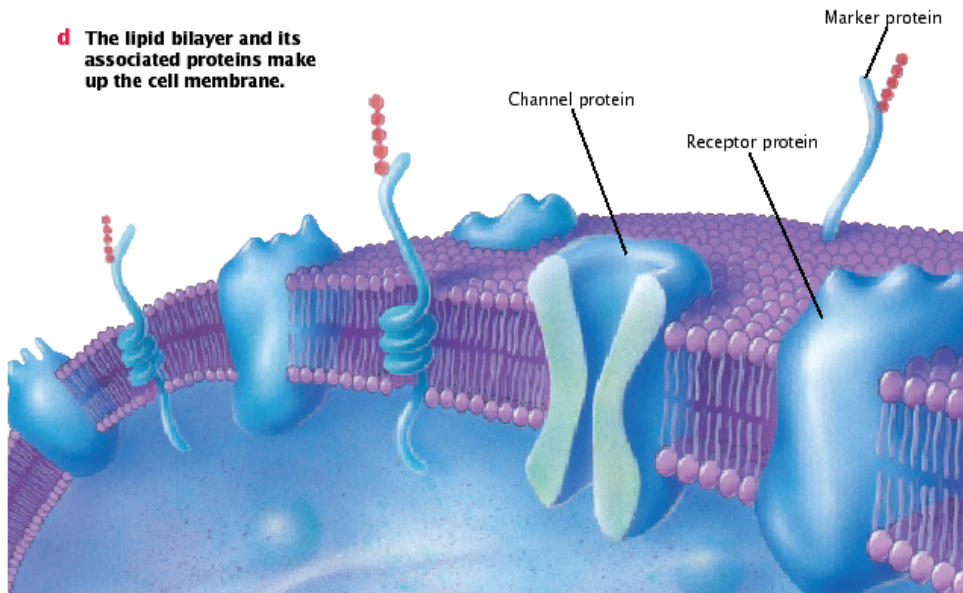


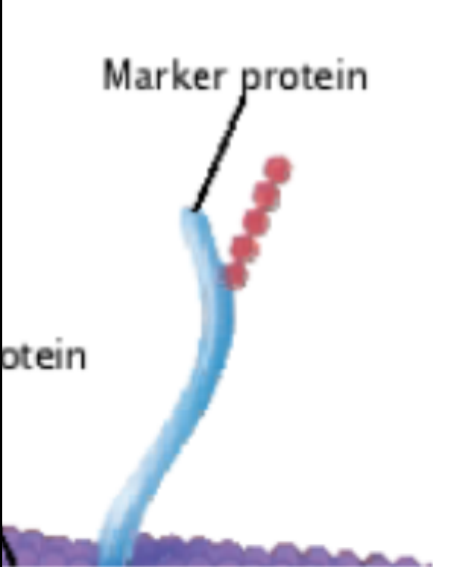
inside

The non-polar ends are both on the inside because the water repels them.

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d The lipid bilayer and its associated proteins make up the cell membrane.





Marker protein

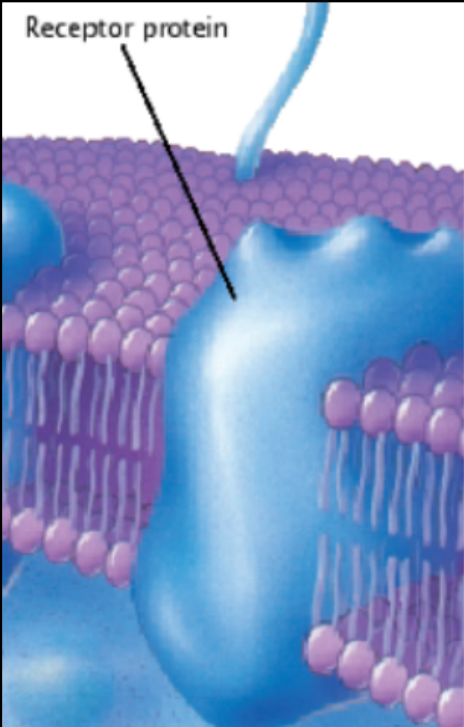
protein

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Helps other cells recognize their cell type.

like flag

The diagram shows a blue, flag-like protein extending from a cell membrane. At the tip of the flag, there is a chain of red, spherical marker proteins. The cell membrane is depicted as a purple, textured surface.



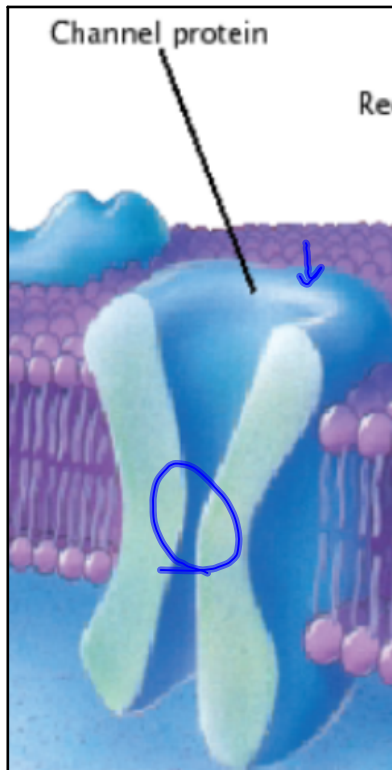
Receptor protein

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Receptor

Recognize and bond to specific substances or signals.

The diagram shows a blue, Y-shaped receptor protein embedded in a cell membrane. The membrane is composed of a phospholipid bilayer with purple heads and pink tails. The receptor protein has a specific binding site on its surface.



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Channel

Otherwise

known as a

transport

protein helps

the movement

of substances

into and out of

the cell.