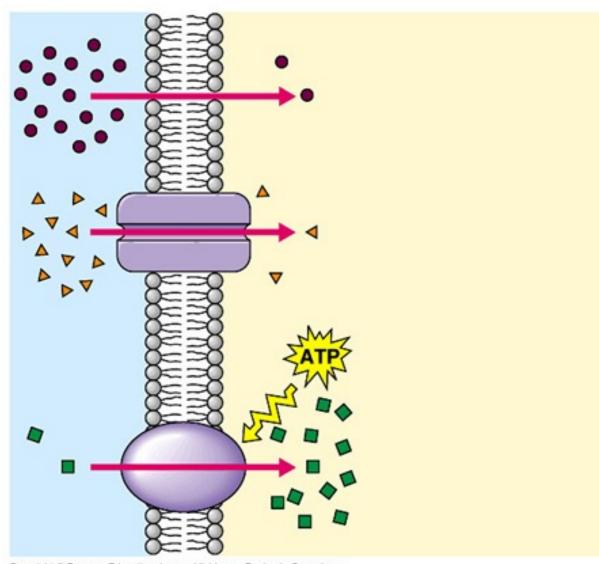
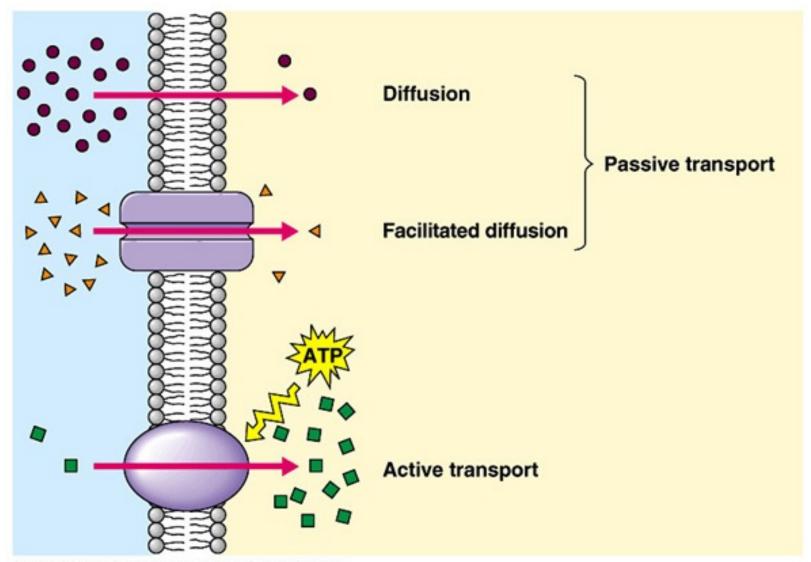


Active Transport



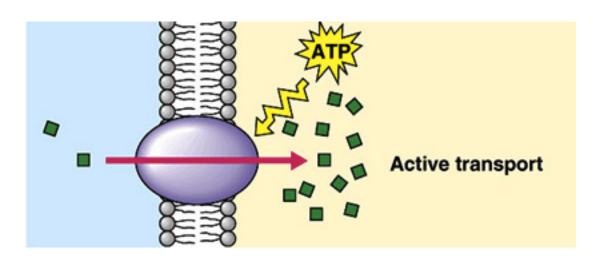
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Active Transport

- the movement of materials <u>against</u> the concentration gradient
- requires cellular energy (ATP)

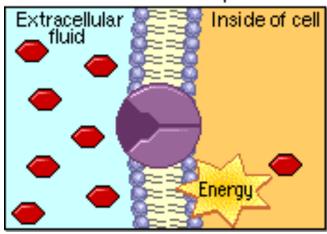


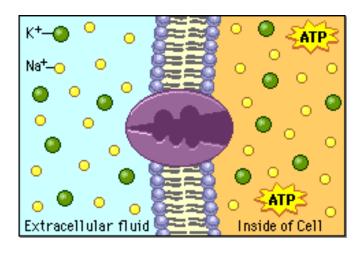


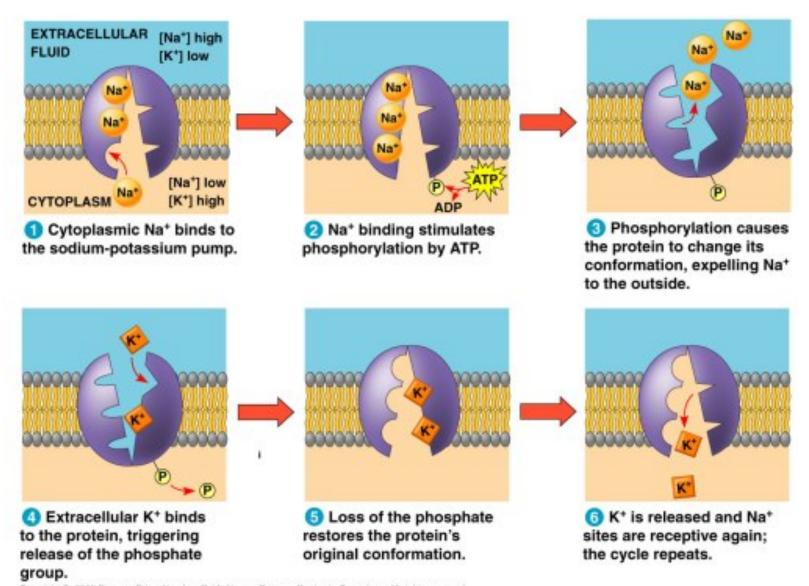
Primary Active Transport

- pumps move positively charged ions (H+, Ca²⁺, Na+, K+) across membranes
- creates
 electrochemical
 gradient

Active Transport



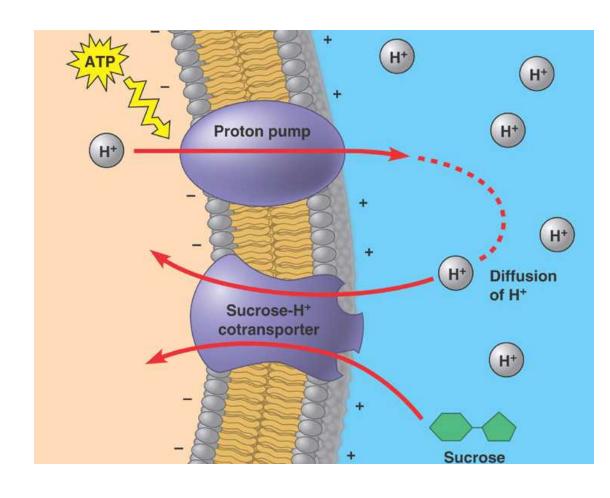




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Secondary Active Transport

 uses gradient established by a primary active transport pump to power a second pump.



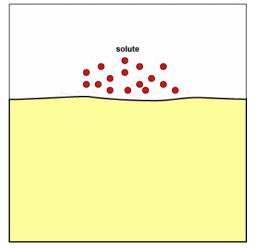
Bulk Transport- Endocytosis and Exocytosis

- movement of larger substances across a cellular membrane
- requires energy (ATP)
- endocytosis

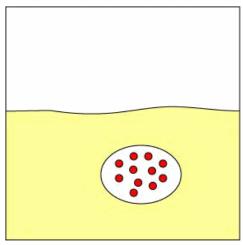
VS

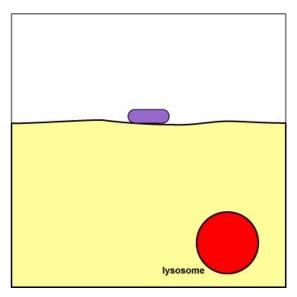
exocytosis

Membrane removed



Membrane added

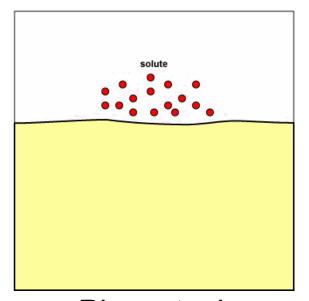




Phagocytosis= cell bulk eating

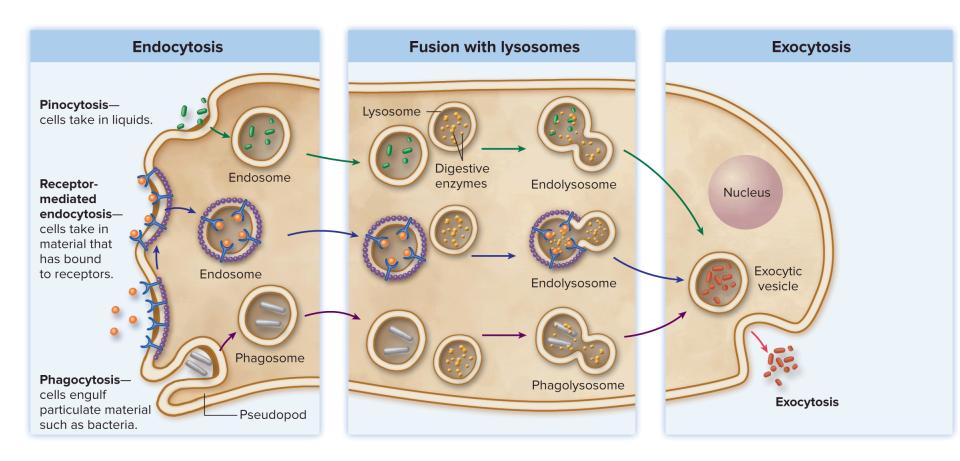
- Using pseudopods
- vesicle forms/fuses with lysosome

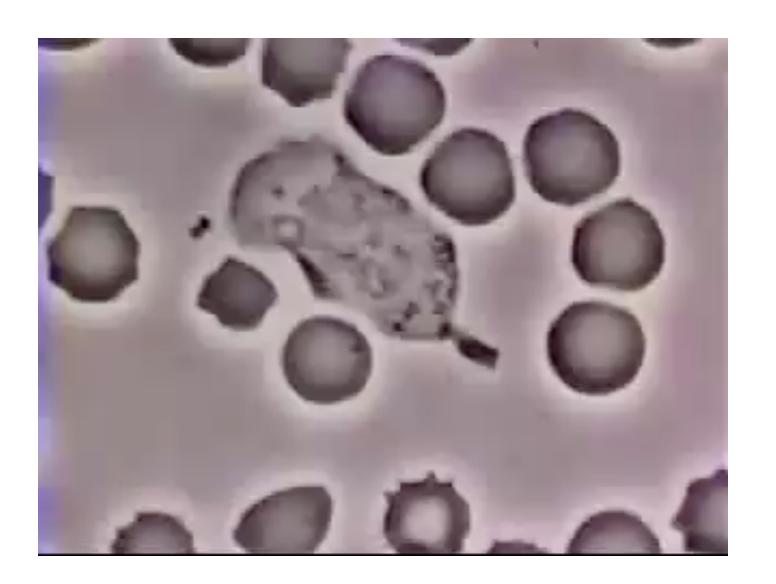
plasma membrane



Pinocytosis=
Cell Drinking
•membrane collapses
inward

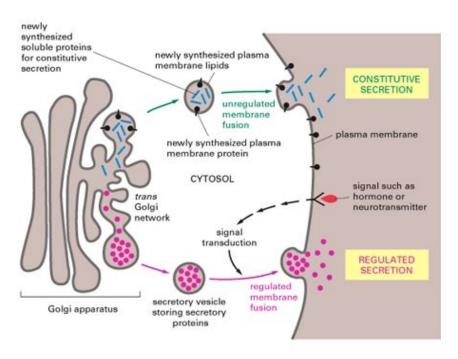
Receptor Mediated
•receptors are filled
before the vacuole
forms

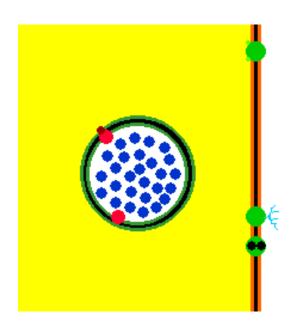




Amoeba eats two paramecia

Exocytosis





- •Packages are generally made in the golgi apparatus.
- The removal of cell products or waste

Transport Method	With/ Against the gradient	Energy required	How it Works	In/Out
Diffusion				
Osmosis				
Facilitative diffusion				
Active Transport Pump				
Pinocytosis				
Phagocytosis				
Receptor Mediated				
Exocytosis				

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