

Cell Transport

How do things get in and
out of cells?

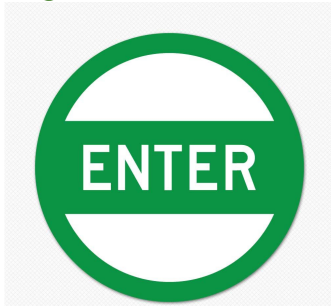
Passive Transport = no energy required

- **Random Diffusion** – small molecules cross the membrane by themselves
- **Facilitated diffusion** – proteins help specific molecules to cross
 - **Osmosis** – diffusion of water through selective membranes

Active Transport: requires energy because it moves materials *against* a concentration difference

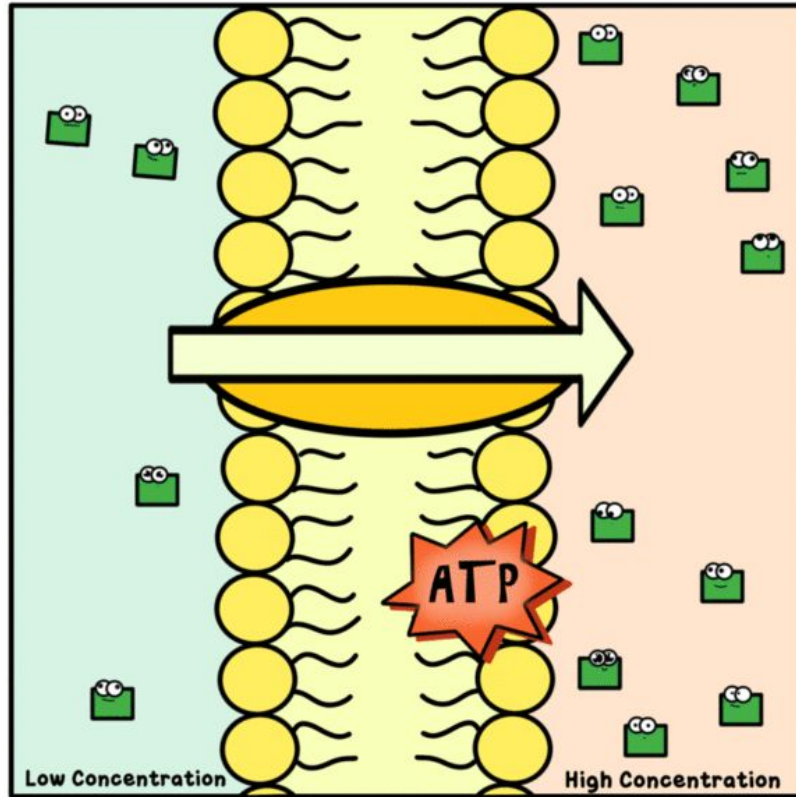
Two Types – both use ATP:

- **Molecular transport** via protein “pumps”
- **Bulk Transport** for moving large things
 - **Endocytosis:** “inside” “cell” “process”
 - **Exocytosis:** “outside” “cell” “process”

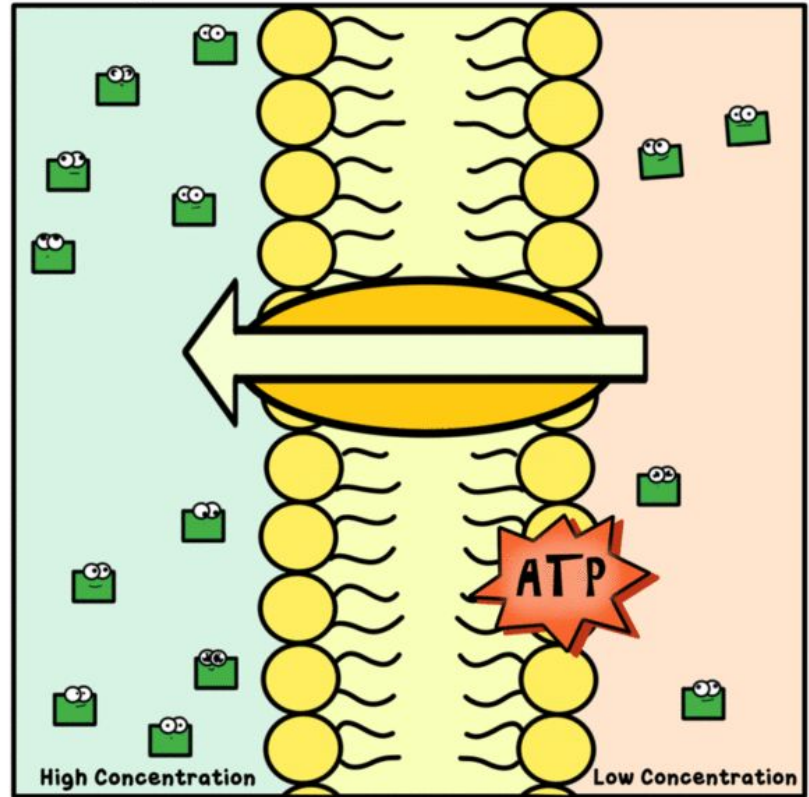


Molecular Transport

Active Transport

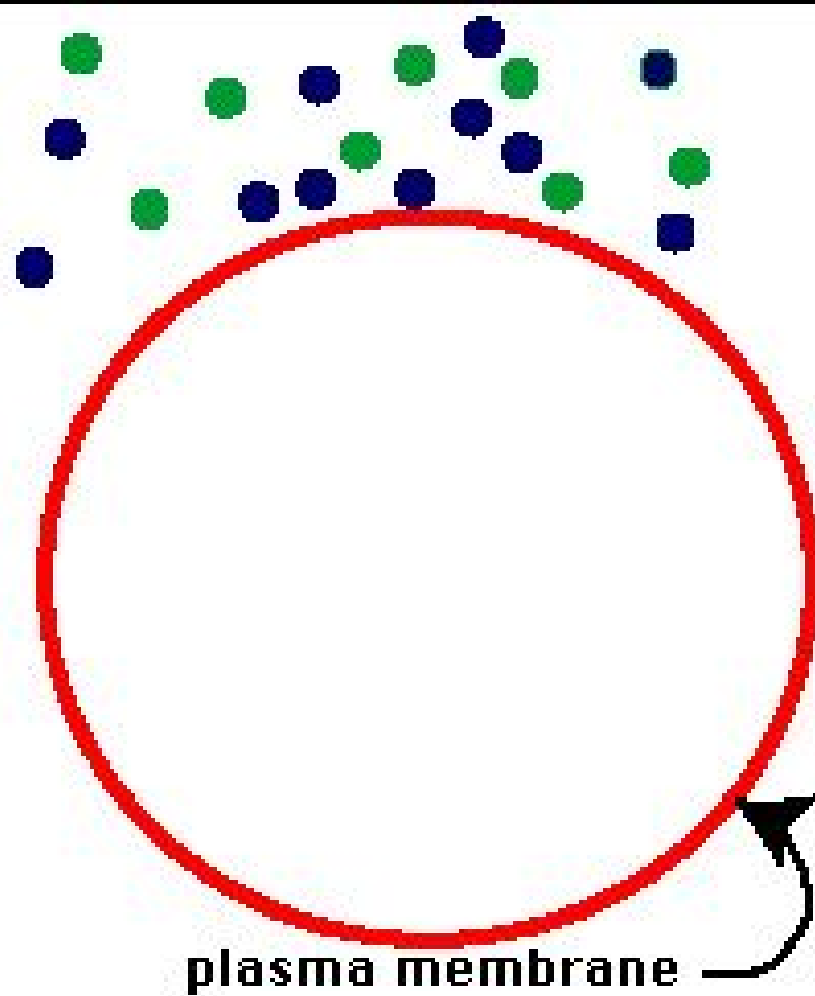


Amoeba Sisters



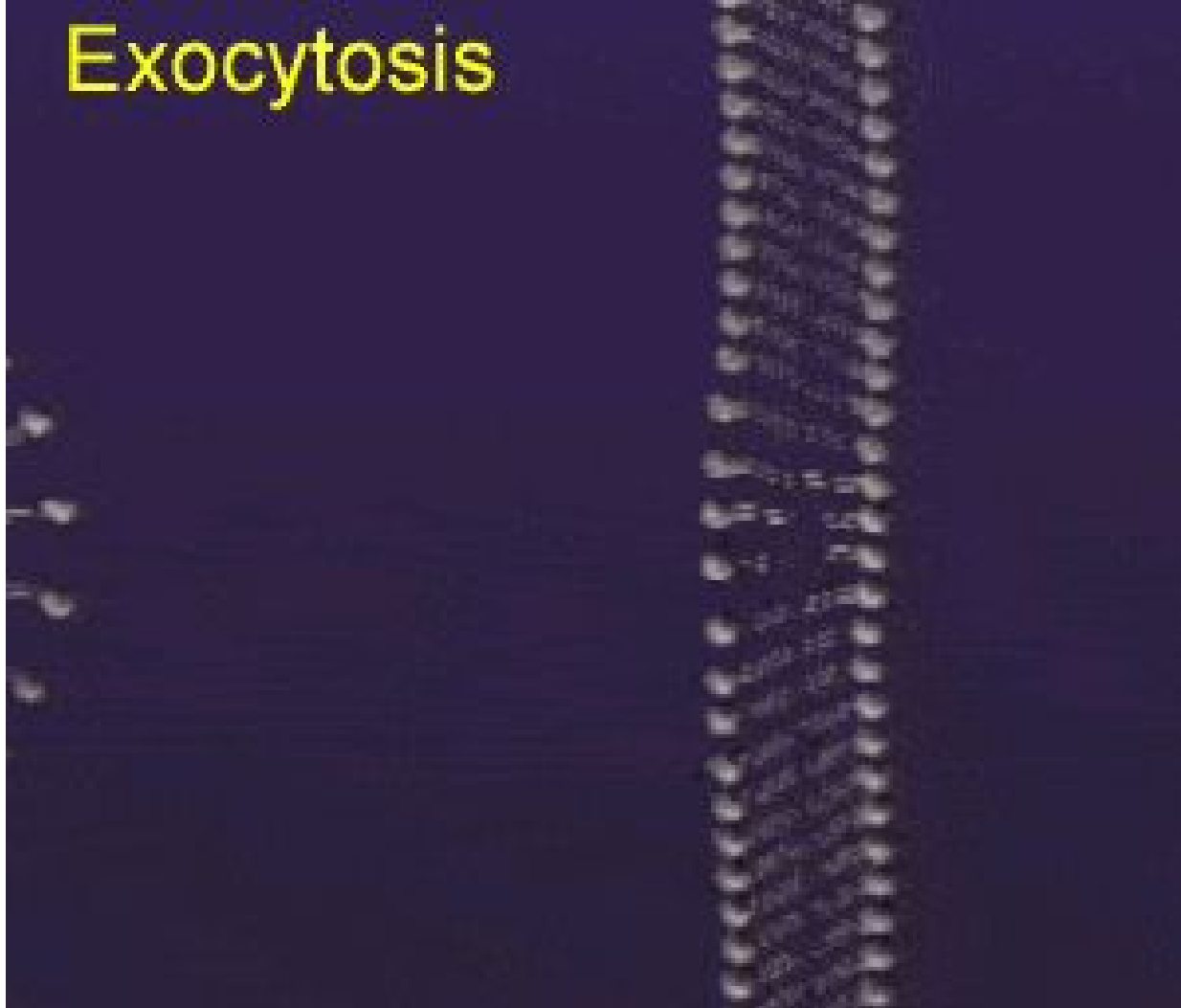
#AmoebaGIFS

Endocytosis





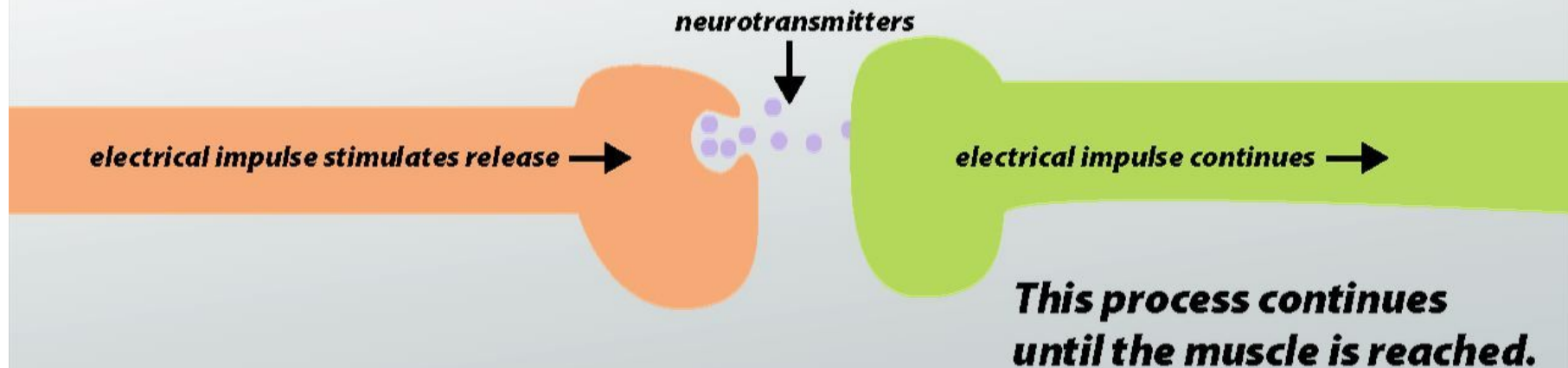
Exocytosis



EXAMPLE: REGULATED EXOCYTOSIS

An electrical impulse travels down a neuron to the end. The impulse stimulates the release of neurotransmitters which span the gap between the neurons.

Binding of neurotransmitters to the recipient neuron. This stimulates an electrical impulse which travels to the end of this cell.



Make an Infographic:

- Use text and images to show what you know about cell transport
- include one example of passive transport and the three types of active transport
- May use **canva.com** or your preference of infographic builders

