Cells make protein gradients for various purposes, either in the cytosol or along filaments. An example of the first would be bicoid protein gradient in Drosophila embryo formed by diffusion, which provides positional information to the nuclei []. Smy1 motor gradient along actin filaments by active transport is an example of the second case, which helps regulate the filament length []. Establishing and maintaining these gradients require cells to spend energy. In this talk, I propose a simple two-lane lattice gas model of gradient formation along the filament for Smy1 motors. From this model, I calculate the steady state flux of motors along the filament and thereby the rate of energy required to maintain the gradient. Finally, I show that the dependence of power required on cell size is different than that of a diffusion model of forming protein gradient in cytoplasm.