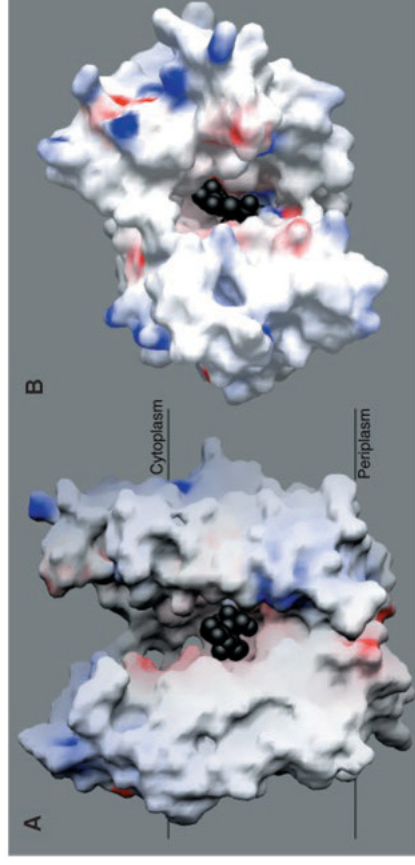
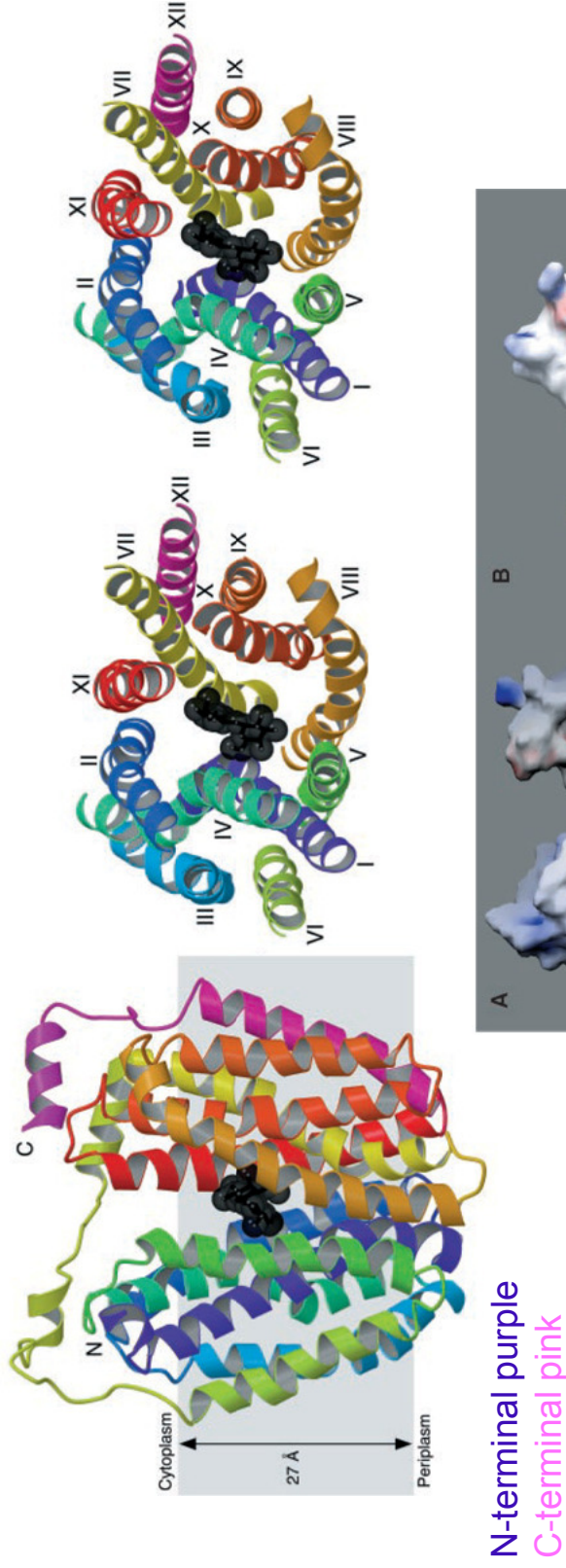


Transporters

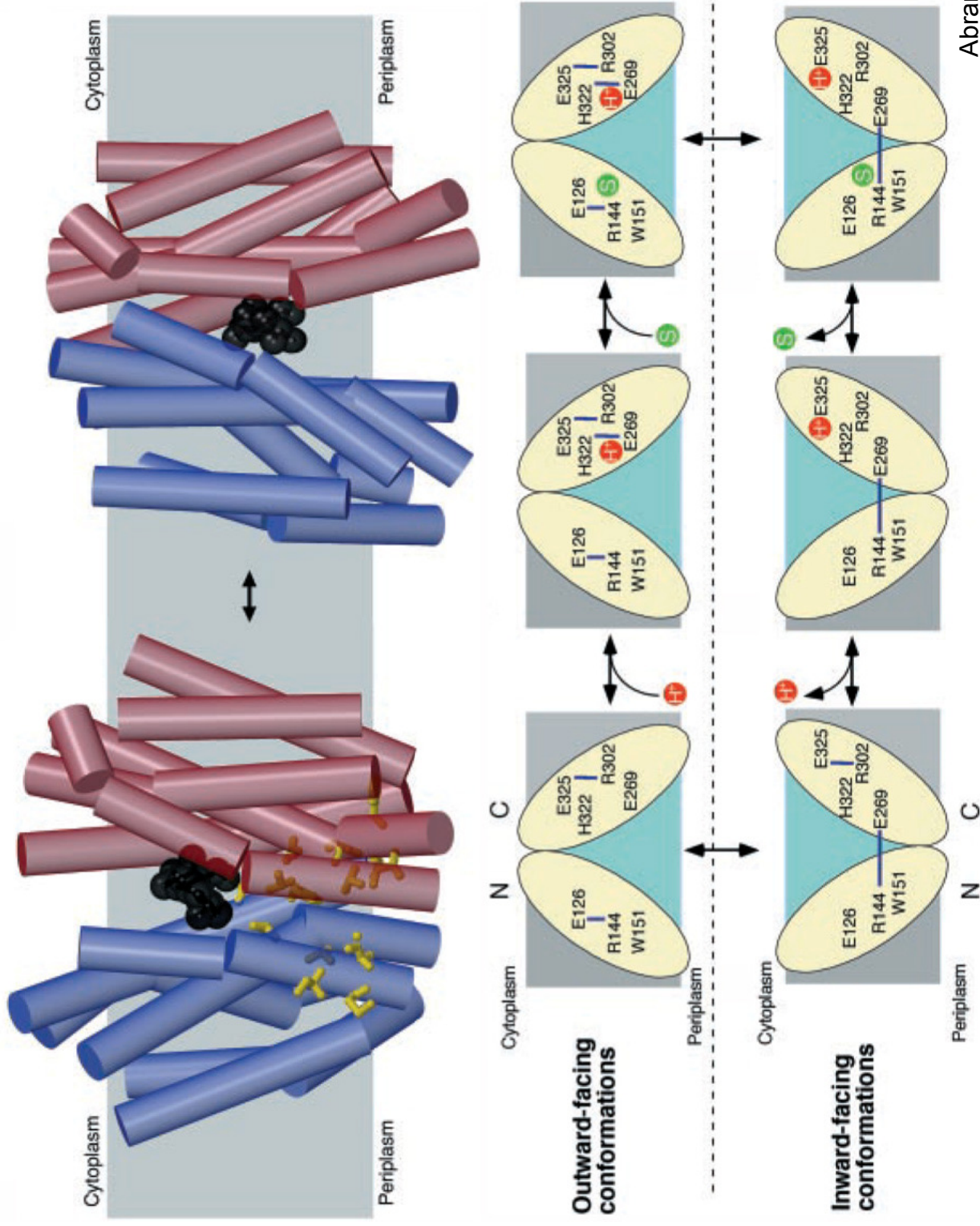
- J. Abramson, I. Smirnova, et al. (2003) Structure and mechanism of the lactose permease of *Escherichia coli*. *Science* 301:610-615.
- J.D. Horisberger (2004) Recent insights into the structure and mechanism of the sodium pump. *Physiology* 19:377-387
- P. Läuger (1987) Voltage dependence of sodium-calcium exchange: Predictions from kinetic models. *J. Membrane Biol.* 99:1-11.
- N. Reyes and D.C. Gadsby (2006) Ion permeation through the Na⁺, K⁺ - ATPase. *Nature* 443:470-474.
- T. Shinoda, H. Ogawa, et al. (2009) Crystal structure of the sodium-potassium pump at 2.4 Å resolution. *Nature* 459:446-450.

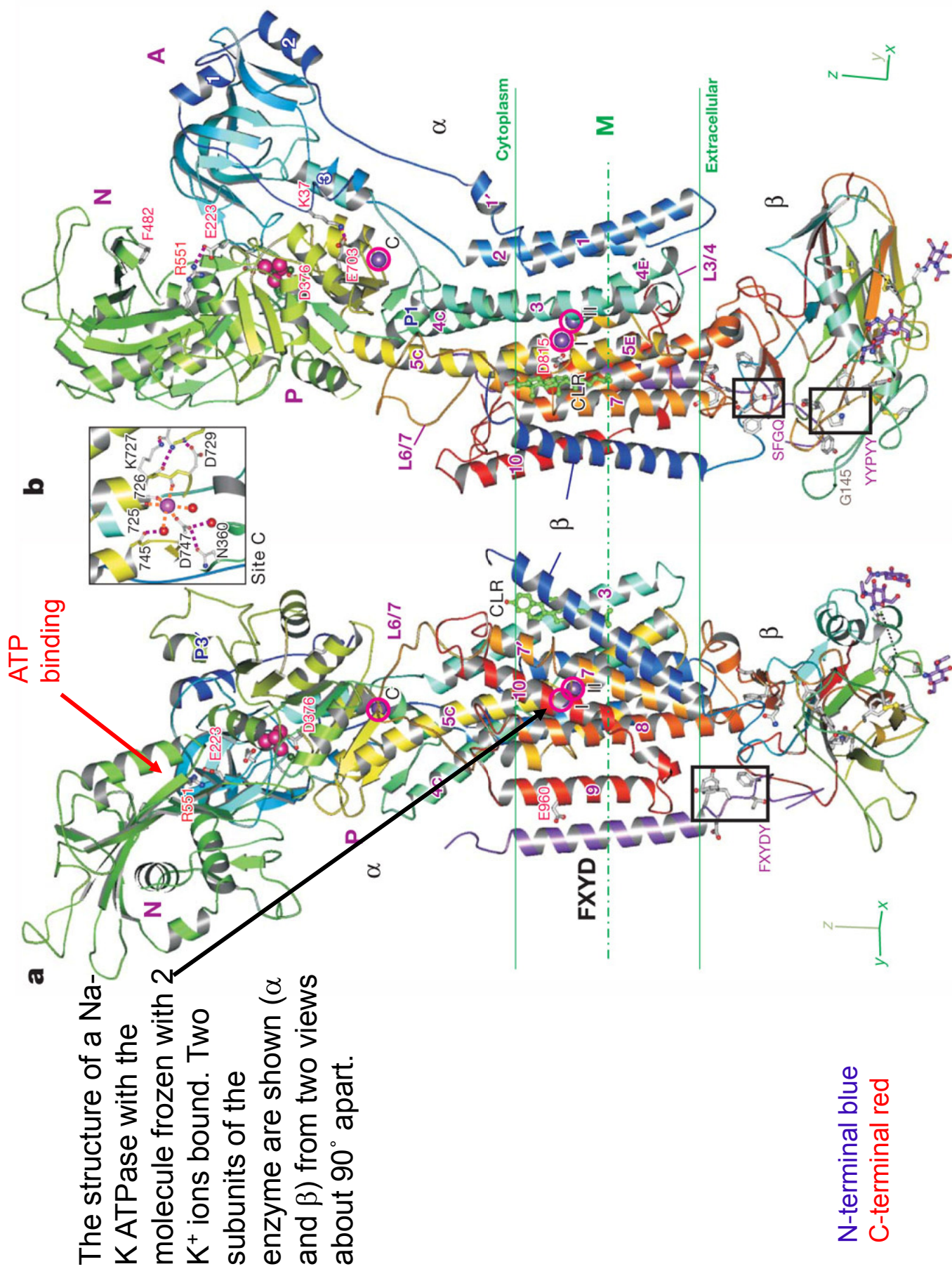
Structure of a bacterial transporter, LacY, which transports lactose into the cell using energy stored in the gradient of H^+ ions.

The molecule has 12 transmembrane α helices forming a cavity. The solved version was a mutated form of the molecule that is thought to be trapped in the structure with the cavity open to the cytoplasm. It is shown with a high-affinity substrate in the transport cavity.

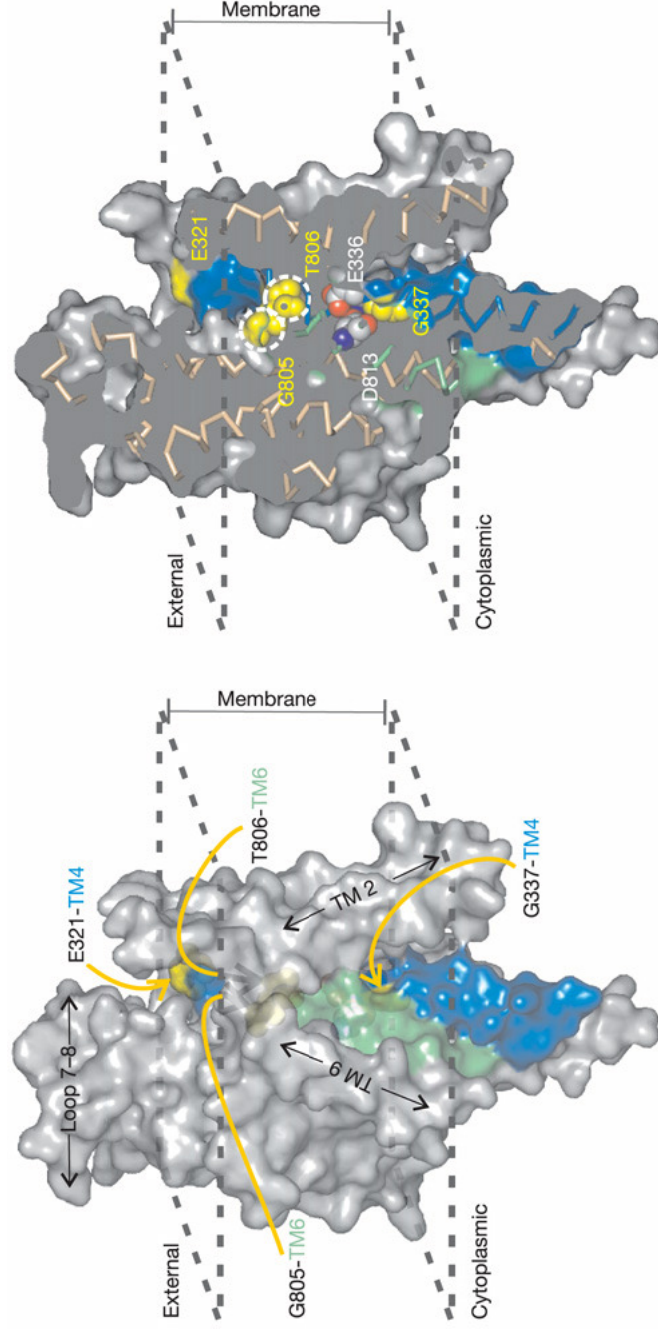


Presumed transport mechanism. A cycle involving H⁺ binding, lactose binding, translocation, unbinding, and reverse-translocation.





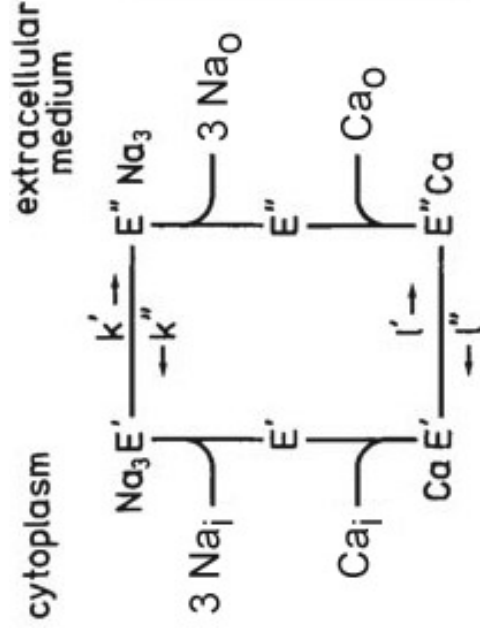
The structure contains an internal-facing and external-facing vestibule. Presumably, these are the binding sites for Na and K, but the nature of occlusion is not clear.



The sequence of steps in the Na-K ATPase is complex, involving separate transport of Na out, K in, and ATP cleavage.

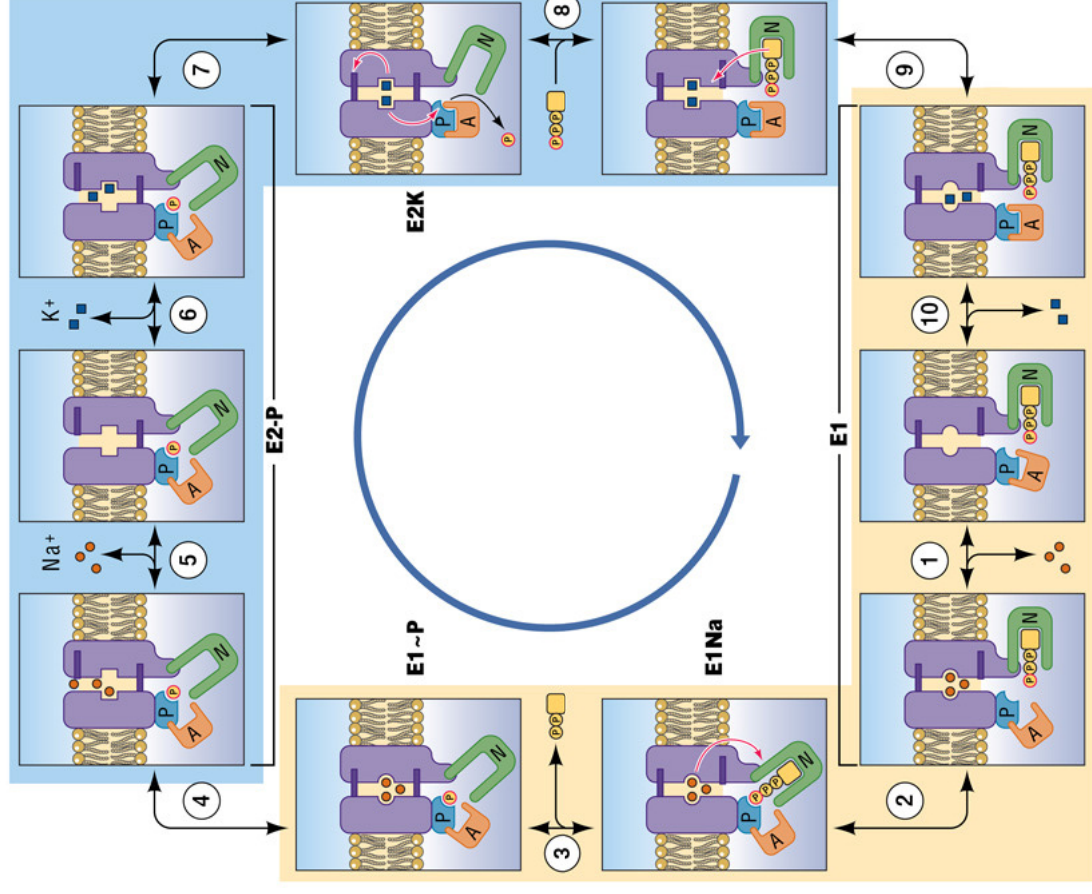
Note the gates (black) that occlude the Na and K during the transport step.

Motivated by this model Lauger and others have analyzed a slightly simpler transporter, the Na-Ca cotransporter with a similar scheme.



P. Lauger 1987

● Sodium
■ Potassium



Horisberger, 2004