



JOHNS HOPKINS

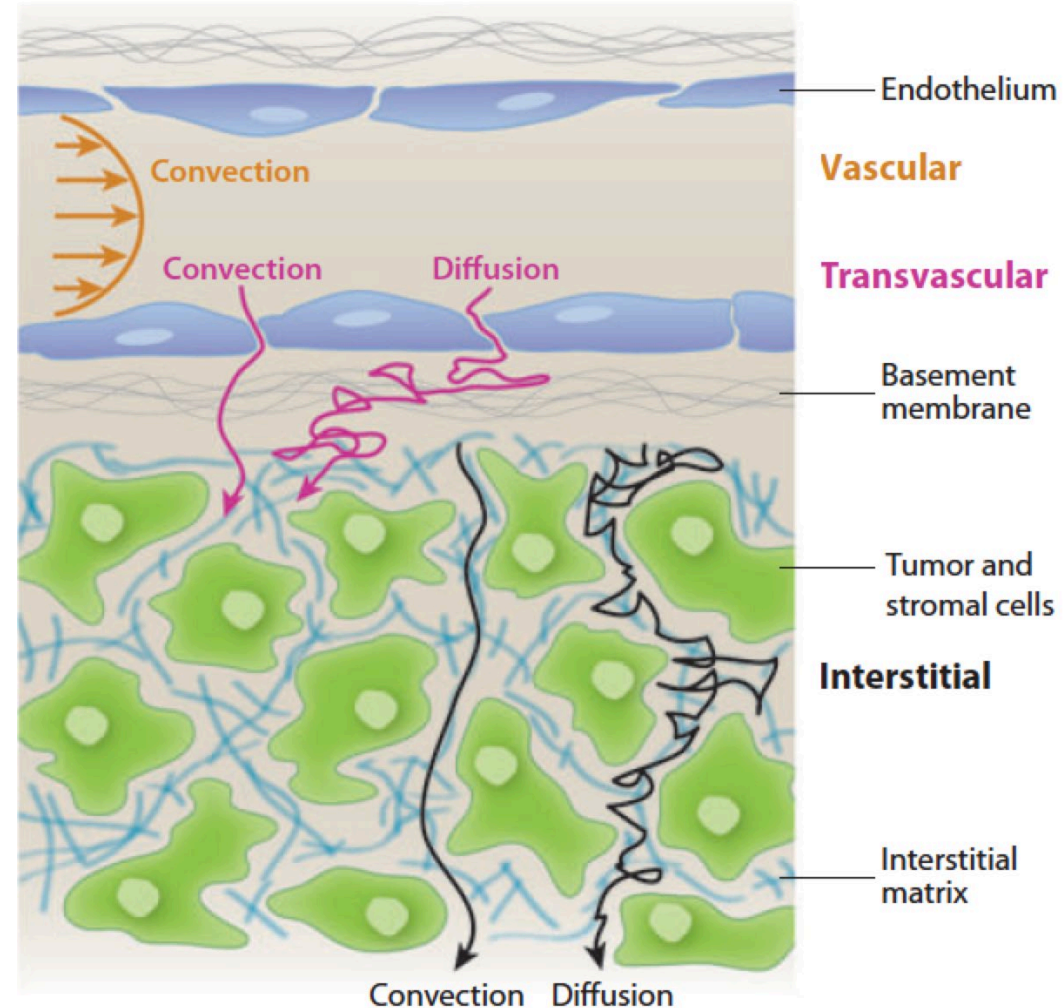
WHITING SCHOOL
of ENGINEERING

Cell and Tissue Engineering

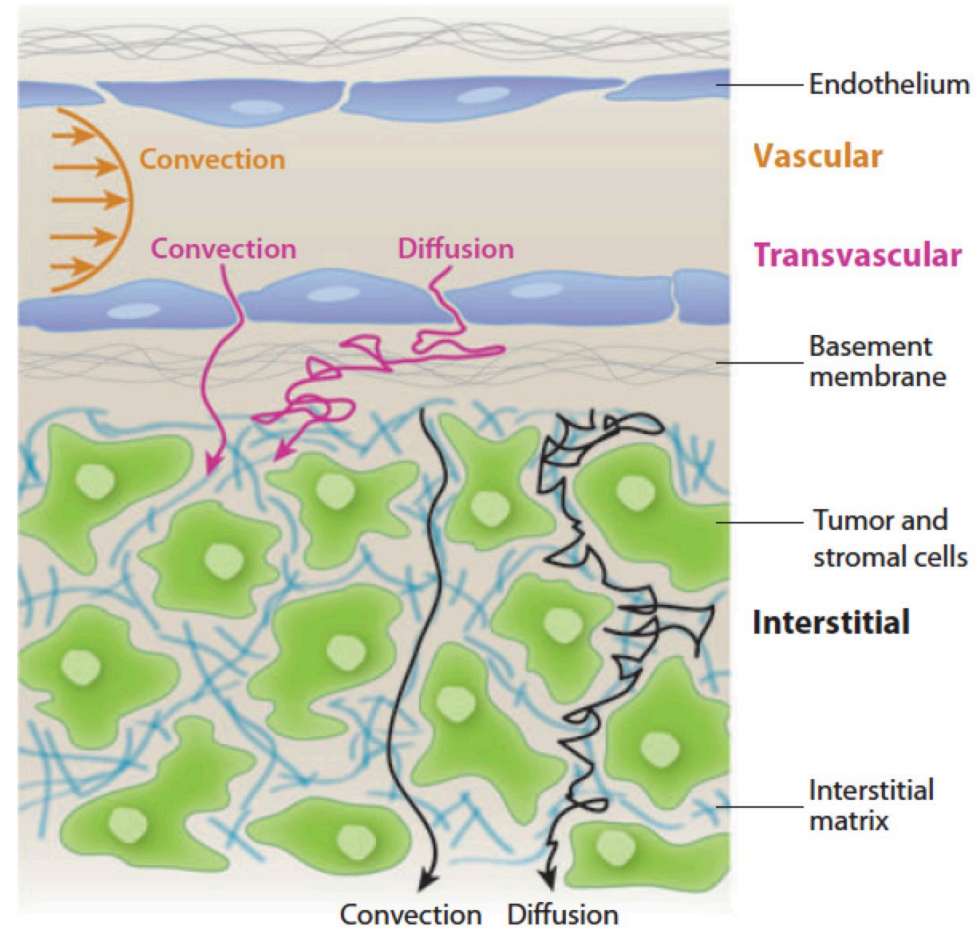
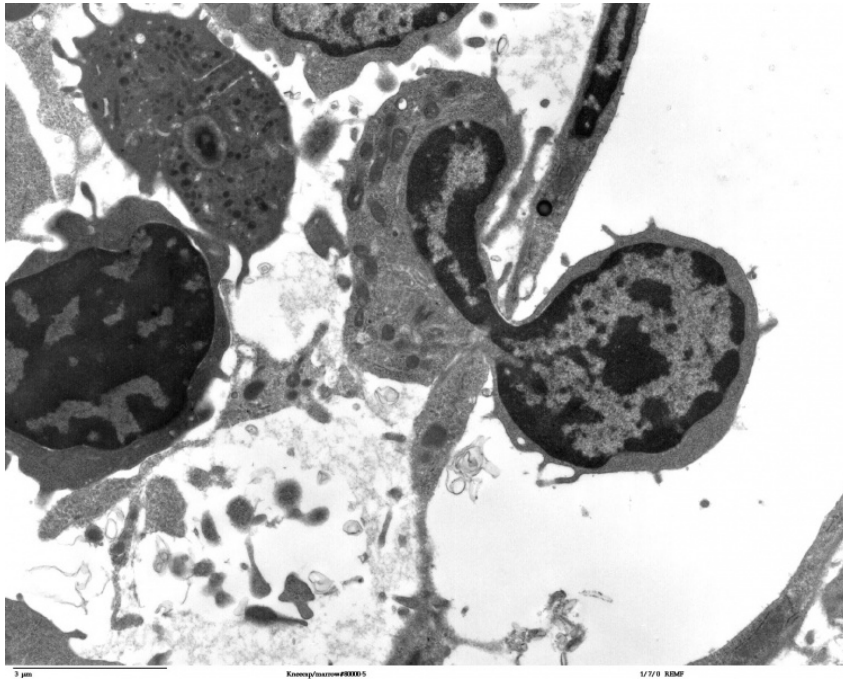
Molecular Transport

When Do We Need to Consider Transport Barriers?

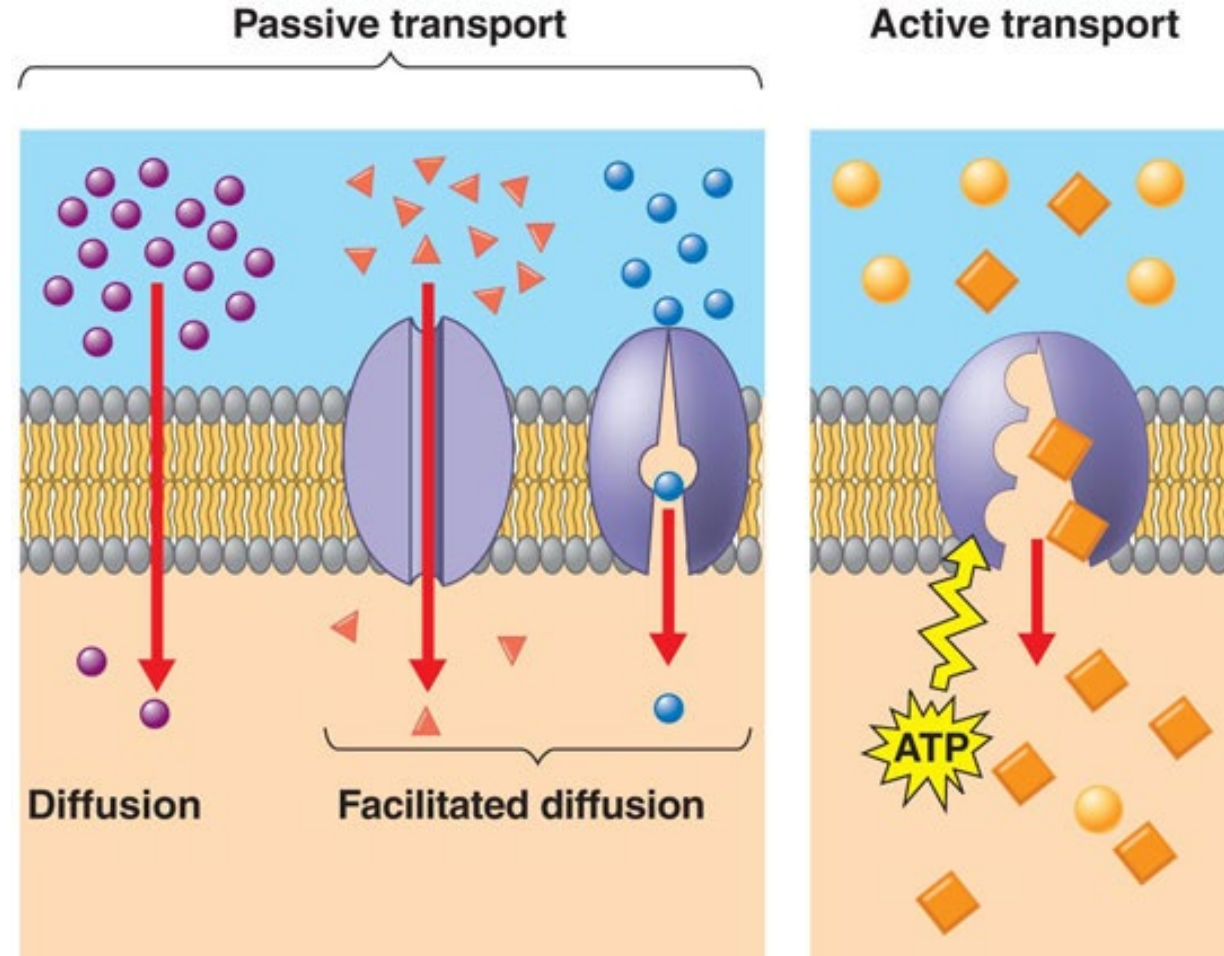
- How do we deliver cells and molecules to the body successfully?
- How do we deliver molecules and cells in the lab to 3D constructs?



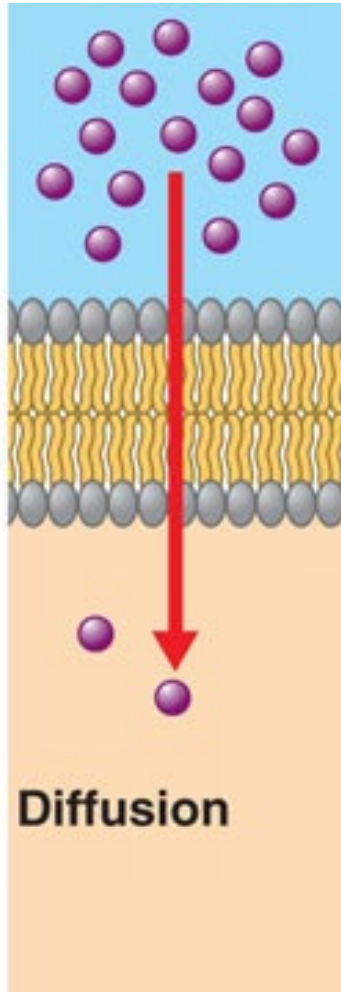
Molecular Delivery Across a Cell Membrane



Molecular Delivery Across a Cell Membrane Cont.



Simple Diffusion using Fick's Law



$$\frac{dn}{dt} = P \cdot A \cdot \left(\frac{dC}{dx} \right)$$

$$\frac{dn}{dt}$$
 Rate of diffusion

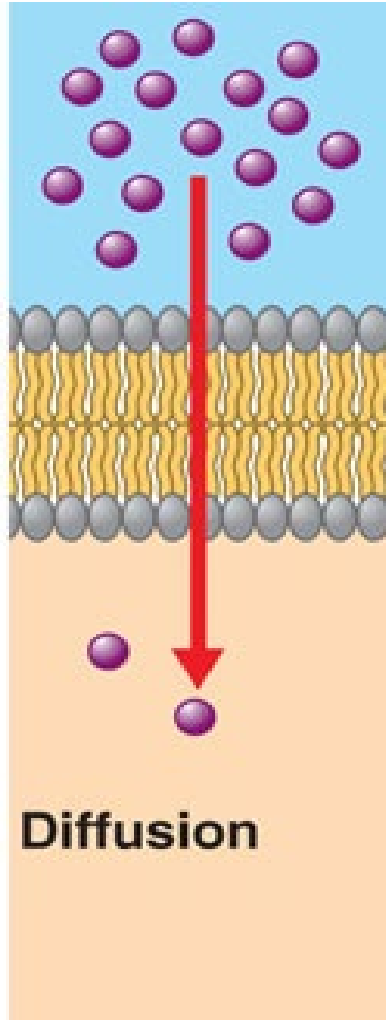
$$P$$
 Permeability

$$A$$
 Area of membrane

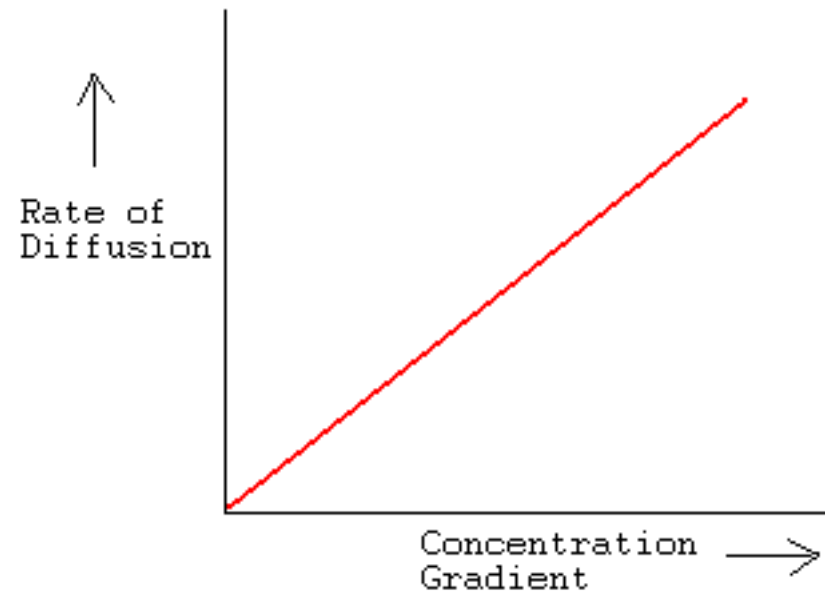
$$\left(\frac{dC}{dx} \right)$$
 Concentration Gradient

$$\left(\frac{dC}{dx} \right) = \frac{C_{out} - C_{in}}{dx}$$

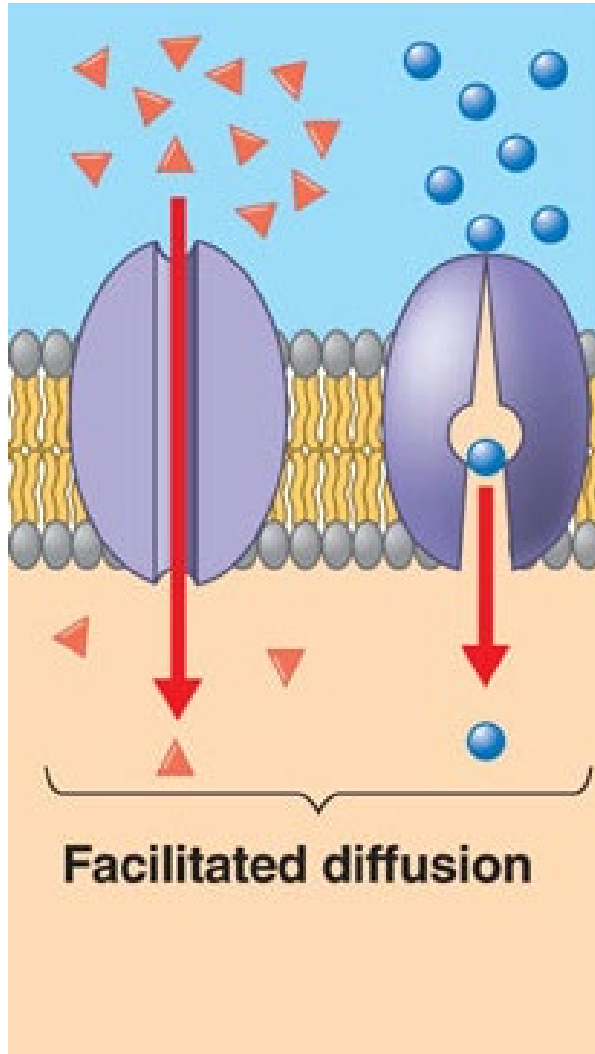
Simple Diffusion using Fick's Law Cont.



$$\frac{dn}{dt} = P \cdot A \cdot \left(\frac{dC}{dx} \right)$$



Facilitated Transport Uses Carrier Proteins



$$\frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{v_{\max}}{1 + \frac{k}{dC/dx}}$$

$$\frac{dn}{dt}$$
 Rate of diffusion

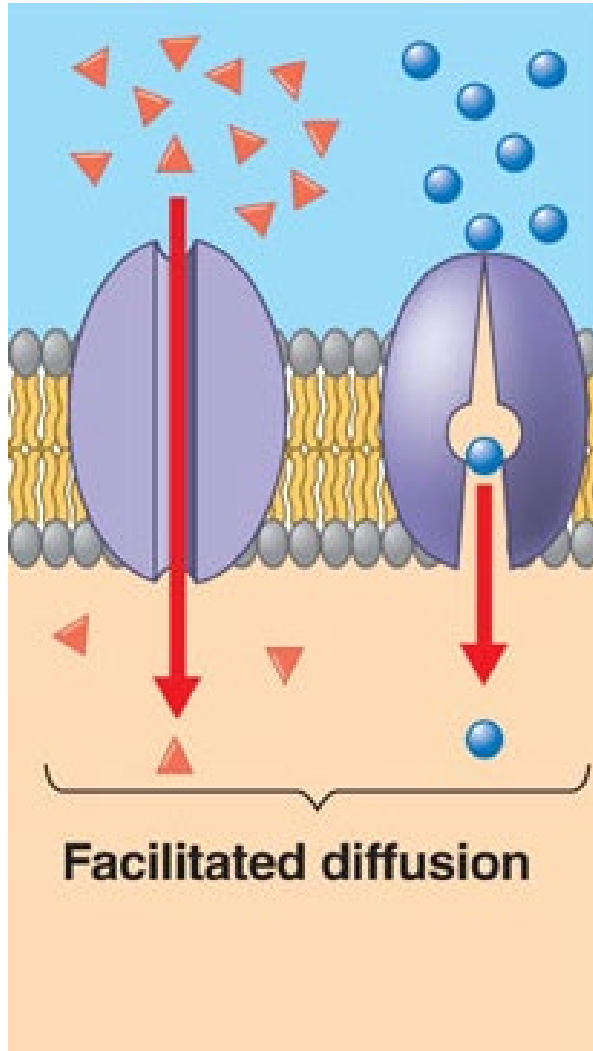
$$v_{\max}$$
 Saturation constant

$$k$$
 Constant determining Speed of saturation

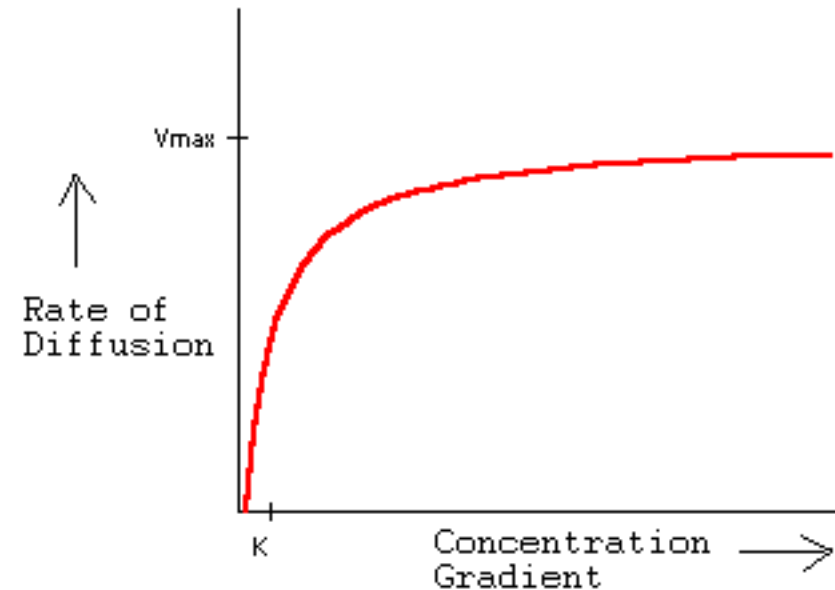
$$\left(\frac{dC}{dx} \right)$$
 Concentration Gradient

$$\left(\frac{dC}{dx} \right) = \frac{C_{out} - C_{in}}{dx}$$

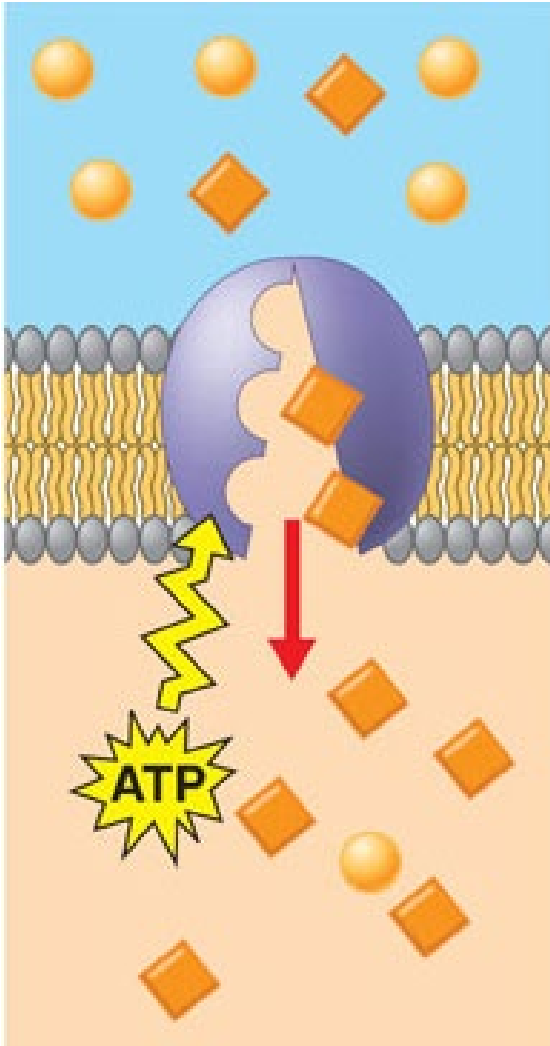
Facilitated Transport Uses Carrier Proteins Cont.



$$\frac{dn}{dt} = \frac{v_{\max}}{1 + \frac{k}{dC/dx}}$$



Active Transport Requires Energy

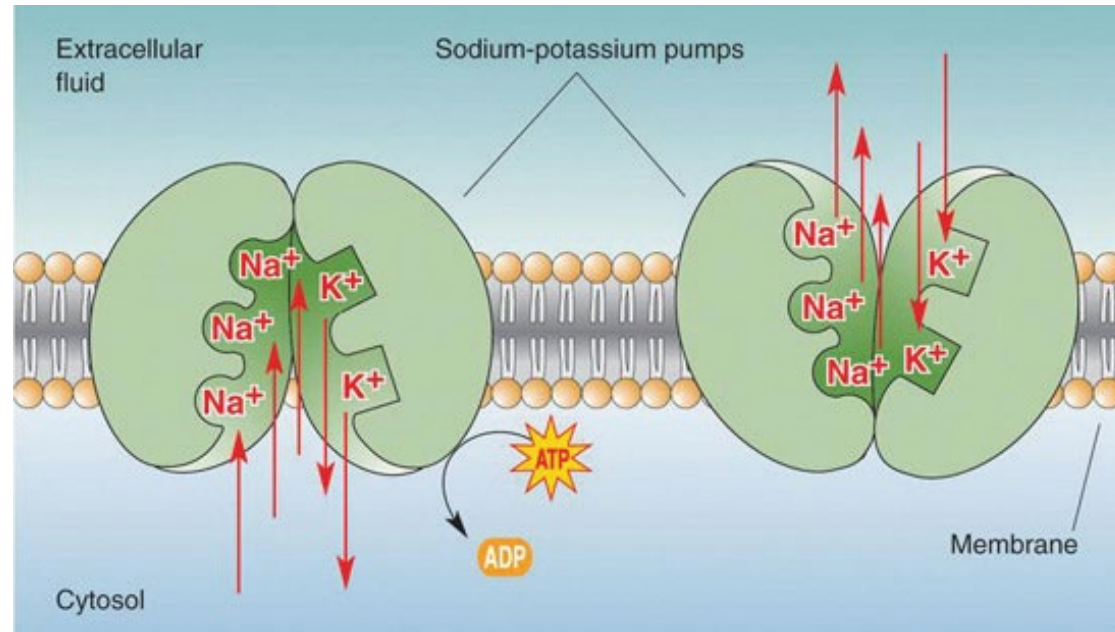


Primary Active Transport

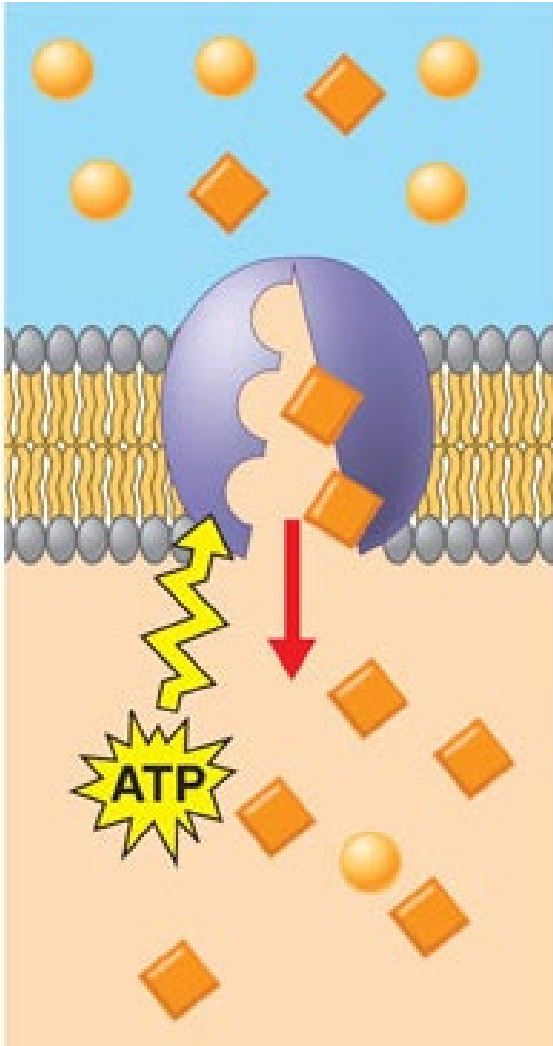
Carrier protein hydrolyzes ATP

Secondary Active Transport

Energy from electrochemical gradients

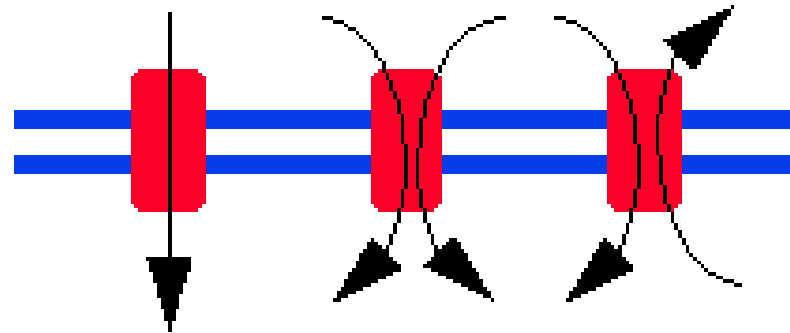


Active Transport Requires Energy Cont.



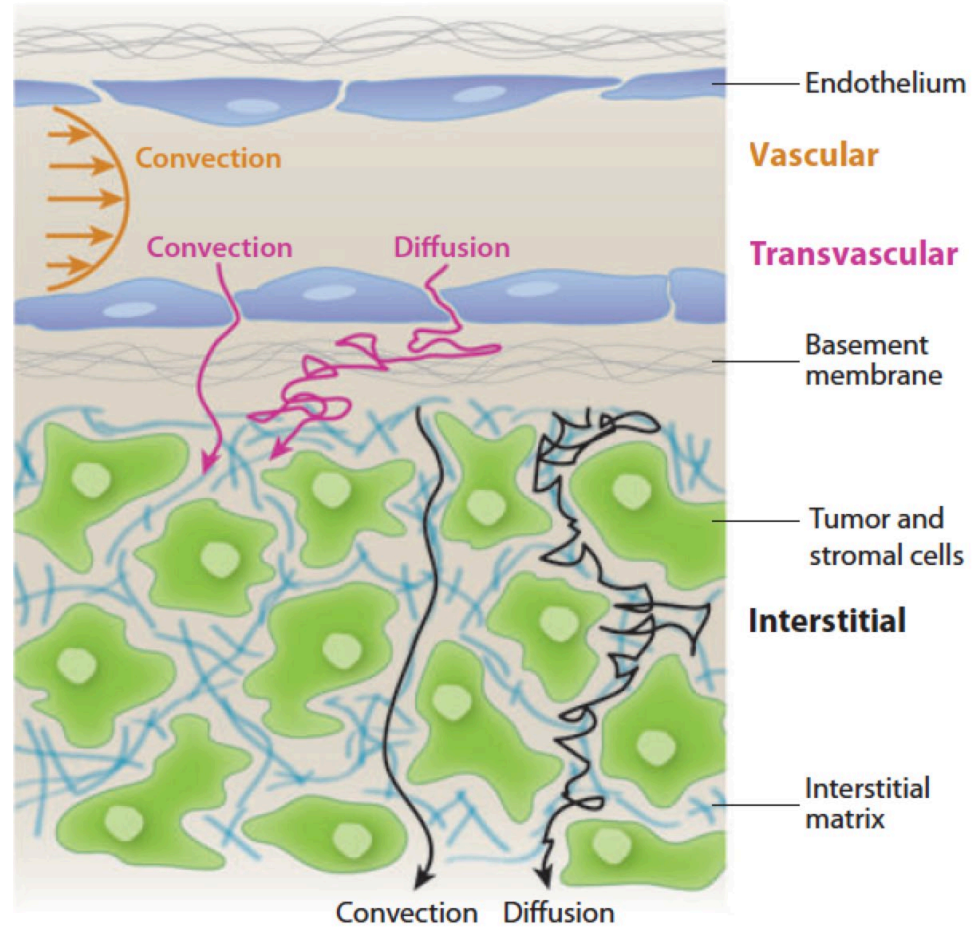
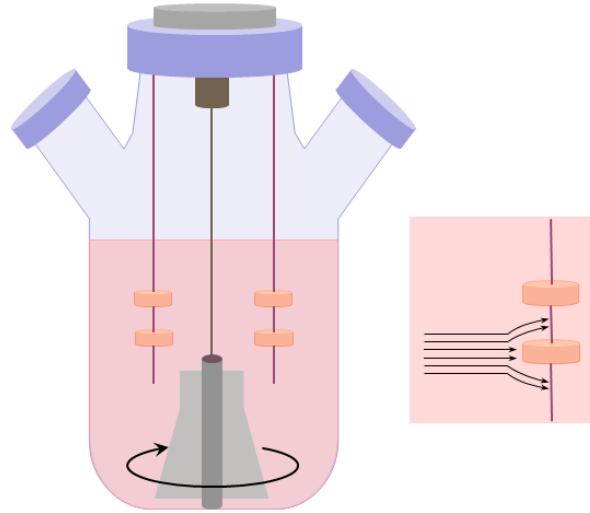
Primary Active Transport
Carrier protein hydrolyzes ATP

Secondary Active Transport
Energy from electrochemical gradients



Uniport Symport Antiport

Molecular Delivery to a Tissue Construct



Warren Grayson, Ph.D.



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