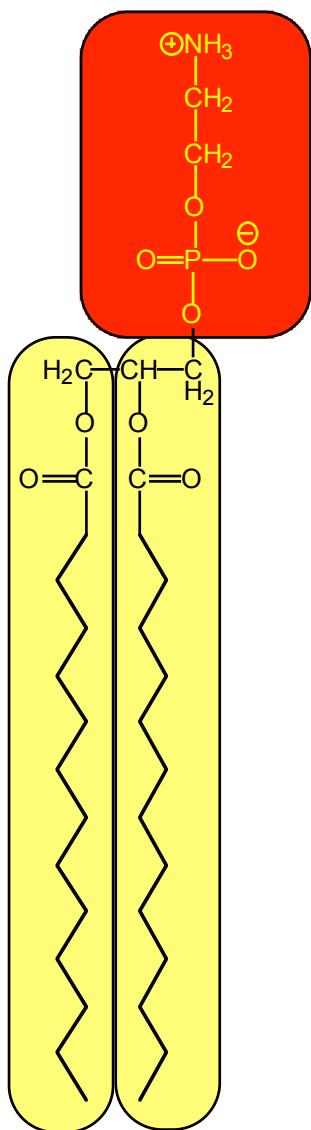
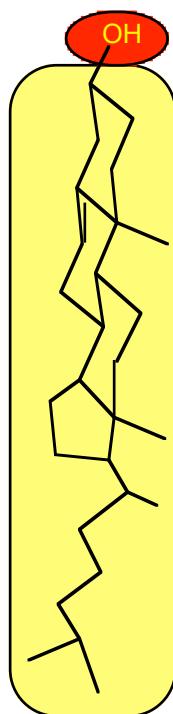


Los lípidos de membranas son moléculas anfipáticas

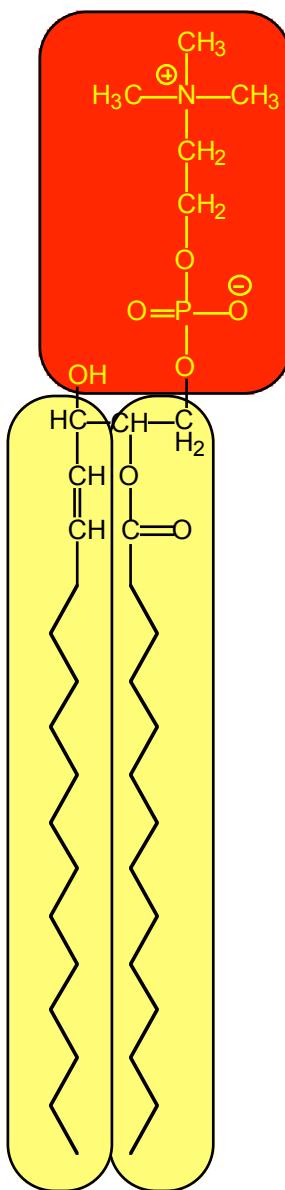
Glicerofosfolípido



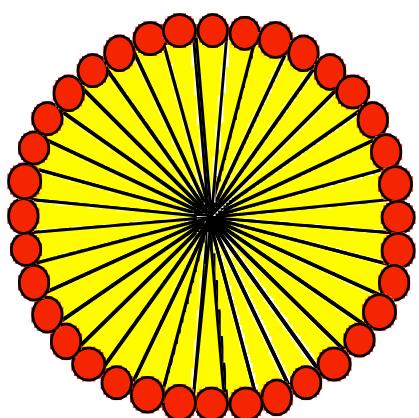
Colesterol



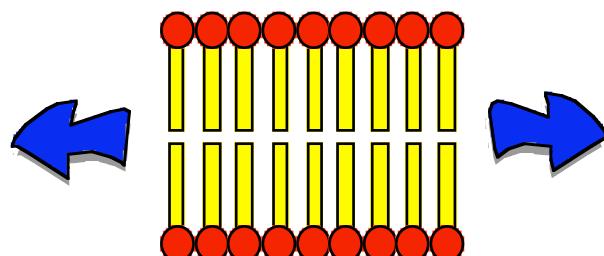
Esfingomielina



Agregados lípidicos en solución acuosa

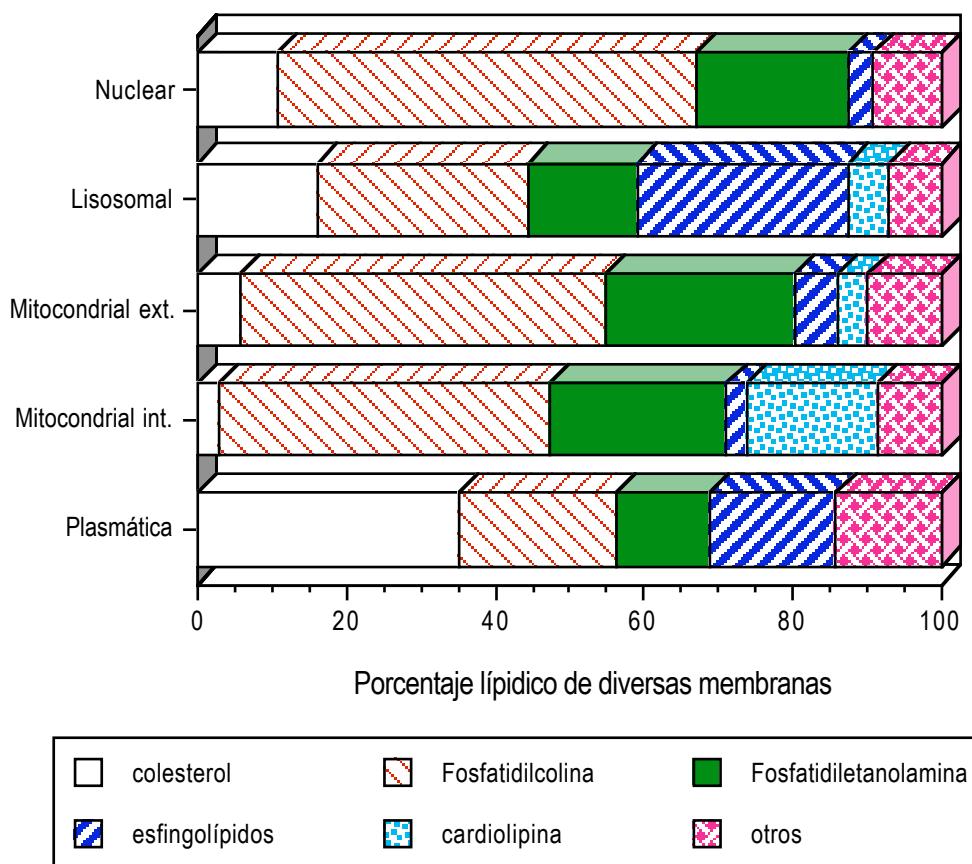


micela

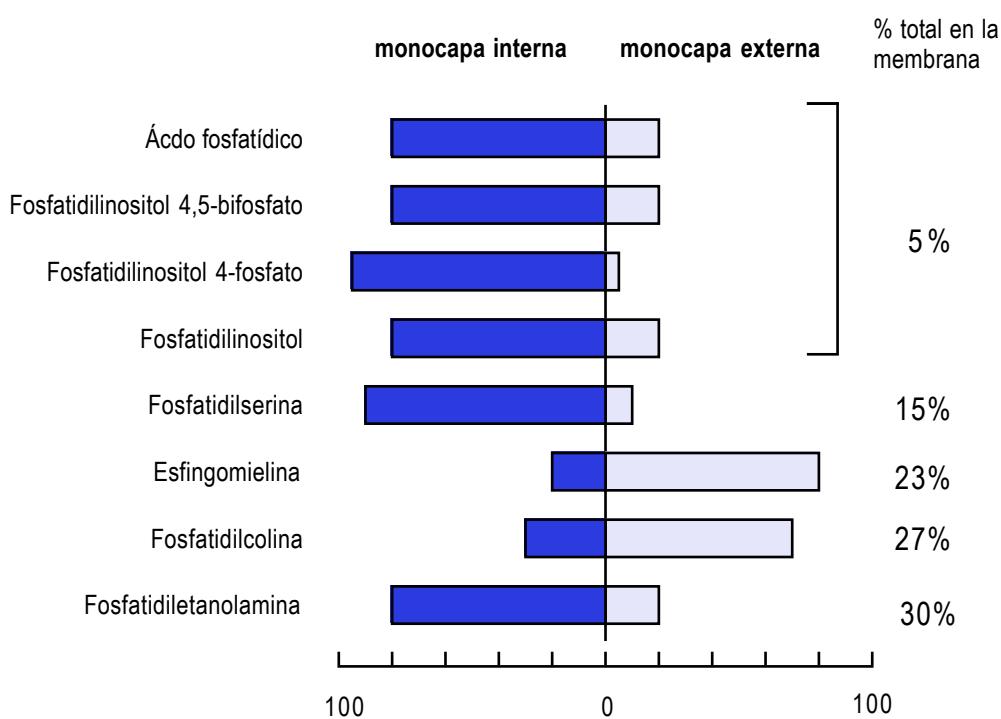


bicapa

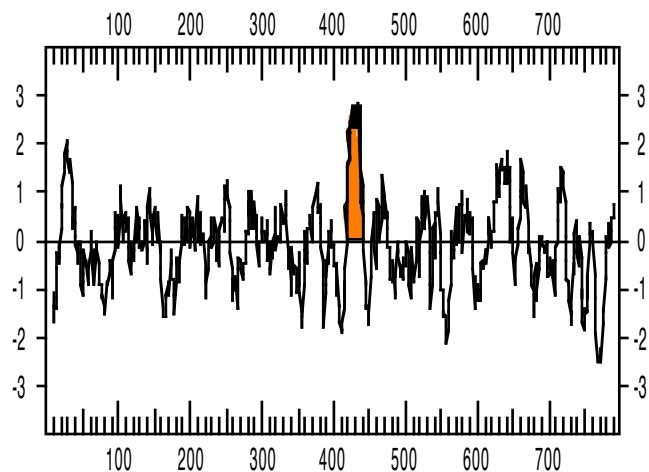
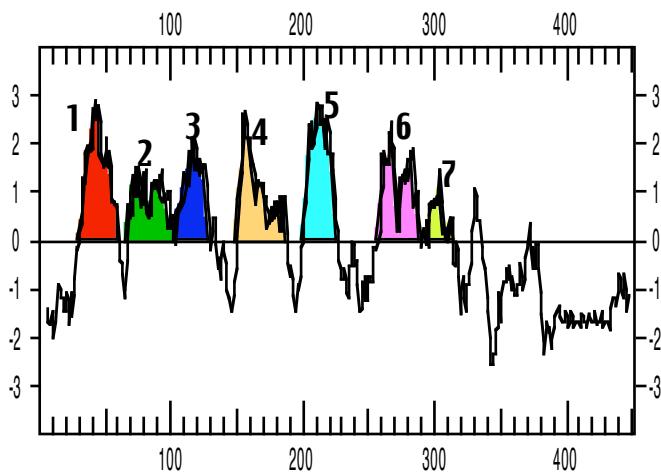
Cada tipo de membrana posee un composición lipídica característica



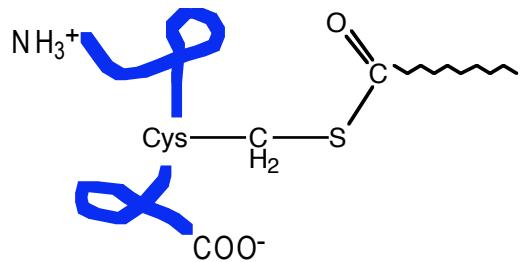
Las membranas presentan una composición asimétrica



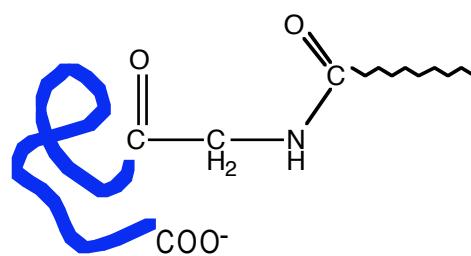
Predicción de la topología de las proteínas de membrana



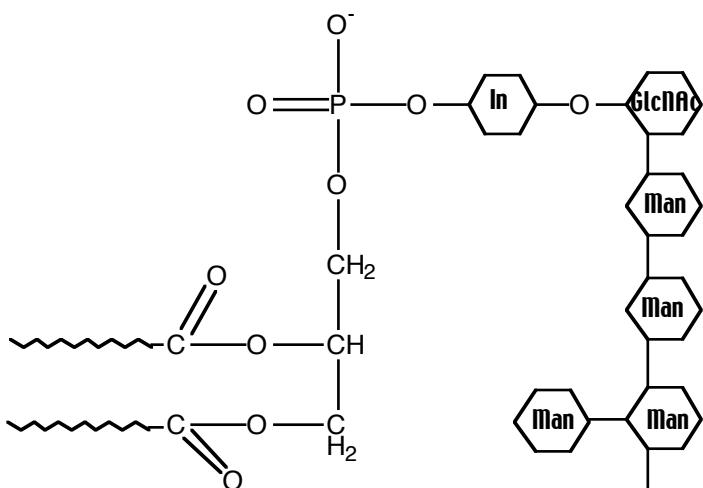
Proteínas de membranas unidas a lípidos



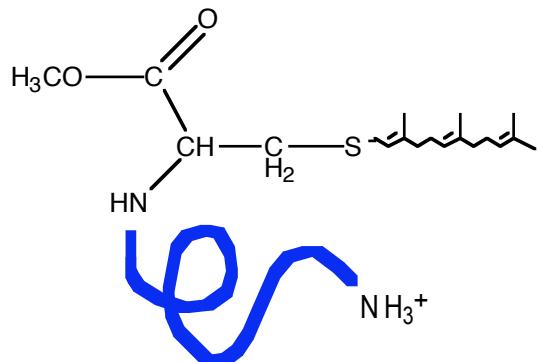
grupo palmitilo en una cisteína o serina interna



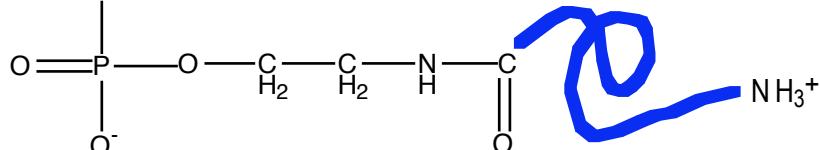
grupo N-miristilo en una glicina amino-terminal



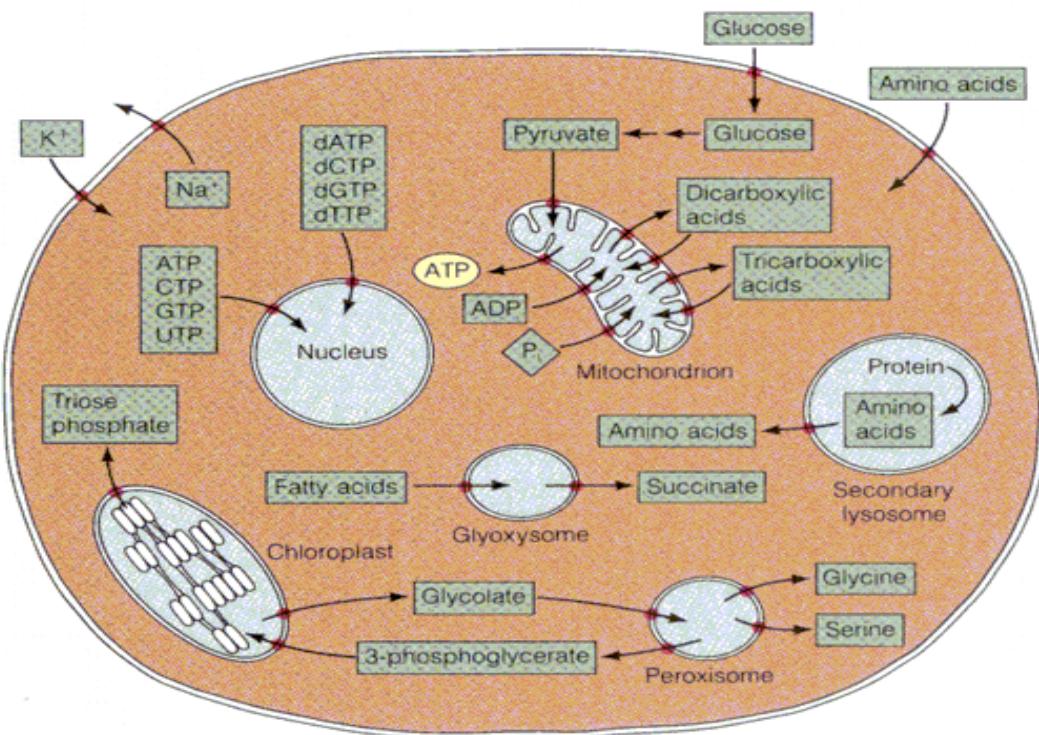
anclaje del GPI en posición carboxilo-terminal



grupo Farnesilo (O geranilgeranilo) en cisteína carboxilo-terminal

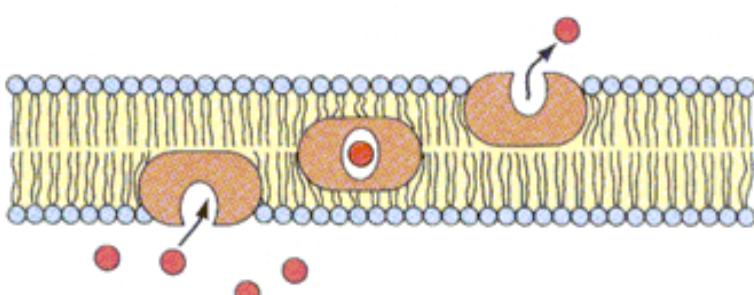
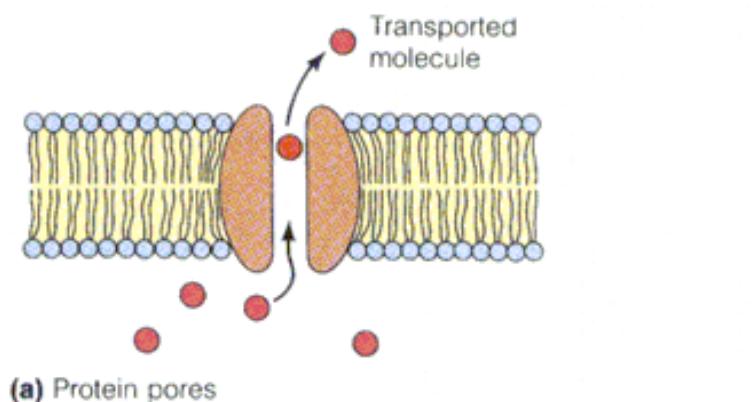


Procesos de transporte específicos



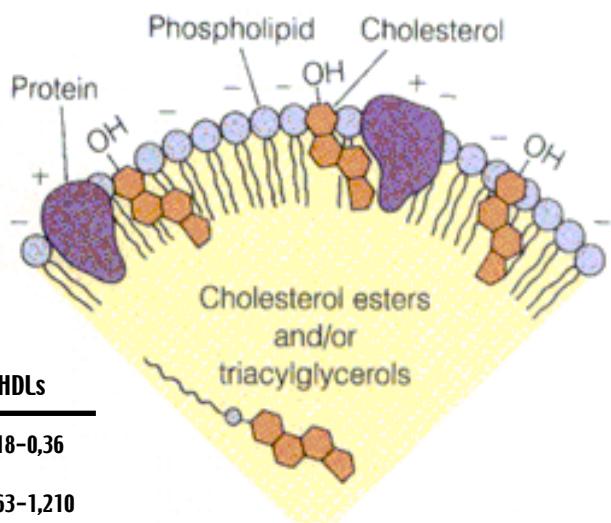
Fuente: Benjamin Cummings Digital Library
Mathews/van Holde/Ahern, BIOCHEMISTRY 3/e

Mecanismos principales de transporte facilitado



Fuente: Benjamin Cummings Digital Library
Mathews/van Holde/Ahern, BIOCHEMISTRY 3/e

Lipoproteínas del plasma humano. Estructura y composición



	Quilomicrones	VLDLs	IDLs	LDLs	HDLs
Peso molecular x10 ⁻⁶	> 400	10-80	5-10	2,3	0,18-0,36
Densidad (g cm ⁻³)	< 0,95	0,95-1,006	1,006-1,095	1,019-1,063	1,063-1,210
Composición química (%)					
Proteínas	2	10	18	25	33
Triacilgliceroles	85	50	31	10	8
Colesterol	4	22	29	45	30
Fosfolípidos	9	18	22	20	29

Fuente: Benjamin Cummings Digital Library
Matheus/van Holde/Ahern, BIOCHEMISTRY 3/e

Transporte de lipoproteínas en el organismo

