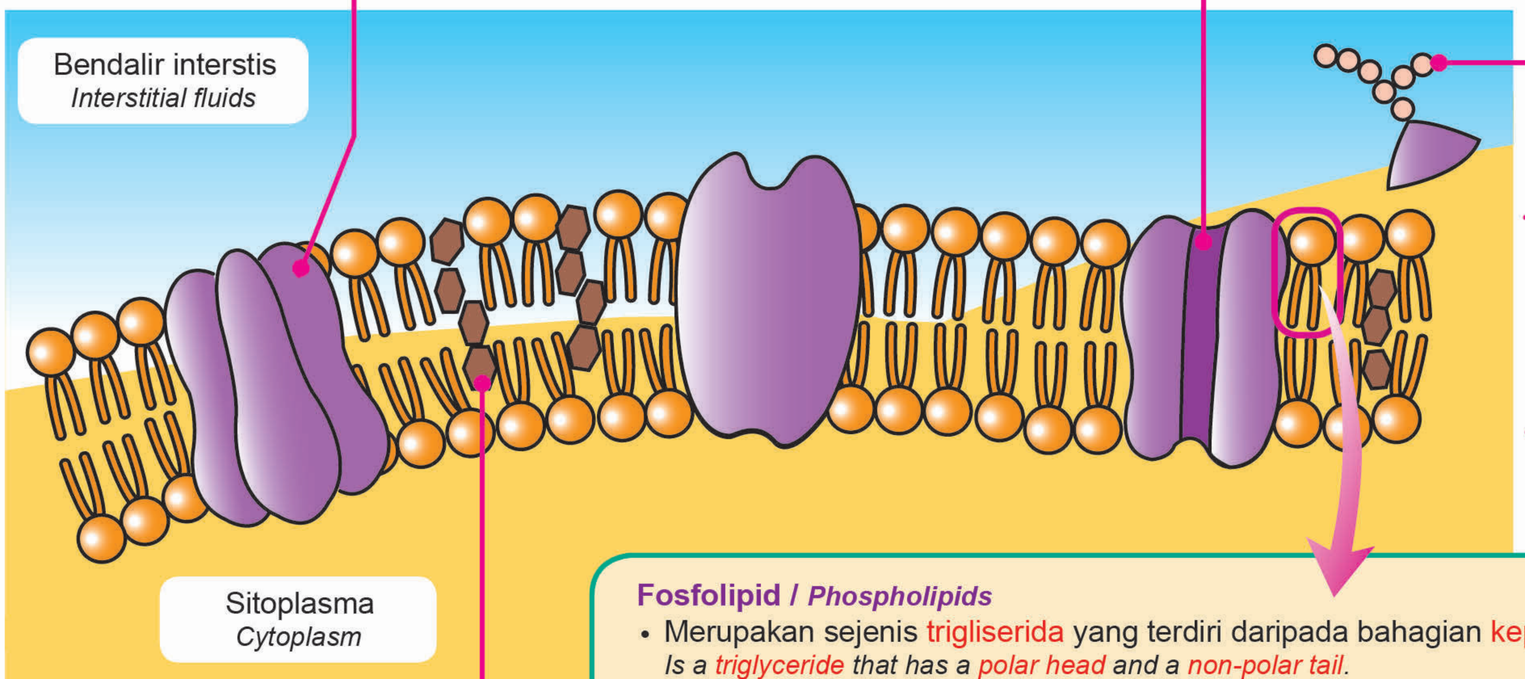
# STRUKTUR MEMBRAN PLASMA
## *PLASMA MEMBRANE STRUCTURE*

**Protein pembawa / *Carrier protein***
- Membawa molekul besar seperti glukosa, asid amino dan vitamin C merentas membran.
  *Carries bigger molecules such as glucose, amino acids and vitamins B and C across the membrane.*

**Protein liang / *Pore protein***
- Membentuk liang seni yang hanya membenarkan ion dan molekul kecil melaluinya.
  *Forms a pore which allows ions and small molecules to pass through it.*

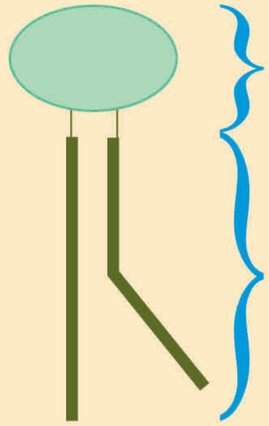



**Glikoprotein / *Glycoprotein***
- Mengandungi karbohidrat yang melekat padanya.
  *Contains carbohydrates attached to it.*

**Dwilapisan fosfolipid / *Phospholipid bilayer***
- Bertindak sebagai penghalang yang mengasingkan kedua-dua belah membran.
  *Acts as a barrier to separate two aqueous environment.*

**Kolesterol / *Cholesterol***
- Menghubungkan asid-asid lemak bersama.
  *Binds the fatty acids together.*
- Menjadikan membran plasma lebih fleksibel, stabil, kuat dan kurang telap kepada bahan larut air seperti ion.
  *Makes the plasma membrane become more flexible, stable, stronger, and less permeable to water-soluble substances such as ions.*

**Fosfolipid / *Phospholipids***
- Merupakan sejenis trigliserida yang terdiri daripada bahagian kepala berkutub dan bahagian ekor tidak berkutub.
  *Is a triglyceride that has a polar head and a non-polar tail.*



Kepala hidrofilik
*Hydrophilic head*

- Bersifat hidrofilik (tertarik kepada air).
  *Has hydrophilic characteristics (attracted to water).*
- Dibina daripada fosfat. / *Built from phosphates.*
- Disusun menghadap ke arah sitoplasma dan bendalir interstis dalam dwilapisan fosfolipid.
  *Arranged to face intracellular environment and extracellular enviroment in the phospholipid bilayer.*

Ekor hidrofobik
*Hydrophobic tail*

- Bersifat hidrofobik (menolak air).
  *Has hydrophobic characteristics (repels water).*
- Dibina daripada asid lemak. / *Built from fatty acids.*
- Disusun menghadap satu sama lain dalam dwilapisan fosfolipid.
  *Arranged to face each other in the phospholipid bilayer.*