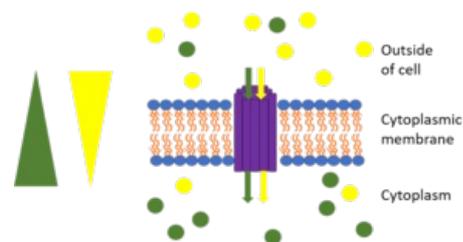


Symport

Symport is one of the types of secondary active transport, in which substance A moves across the membrane against a chemical or concentration gradient, and simultaneously with substance A, substance B moves across the membrane in the opposite direction - in the direction of its chemical or electrical gradient. During symport, both substances are moved across the cell membrane in the same direction. An example of this is the absorption of glucose in the small intestine, when glucose is transported from the lumen of the intestine to the enterocyte against the concentration gradient and at the same time sodium is resorbed into the enterocyte along the concentration gradient. The gradient for sodium is created by the $\text{Na}^+\text{-K}^+\text{-ATPase}$ in another part of the membrane.



Odkazy

Source

ŠVÍGLEROVÁ, Jitka. *Symport* [online]. [cit. 12.11.2010]. <<https://web.archive.org/web/20160306065550/http://wiki.lfp-studium.cz/index.php/Symport>>.

Related articles

- Active transport
 - Antiport
- Passive transport
 - diffusion
 - filtration
- Drug penetration through membranes