Phospholipids are <u>amphipathic</u> – the fatty acid forming the <u>hydrocarbon tails</u> are <u>non-polar</u> and hence <u>hydrophobic</u>, while the <u>phosphate group</u> is <u>polar</u> and hence is <u>hydrophilic</u>.

	Structure	Function
1	Phospholipids are <u>amphipathic</u> – with <u>hydrophilic</u> phosphate 'heads' and <u>hydrophobic</u> fatty acid 'tails'.	 Phospholipids may form: <u>Selectively permeable cell</u> <u>membranes</u>, exposing hydrophilic heads to aqueous medium while shielding hydrophobic tails, thus forming an effective <u>barrier</u>. <u>Vesicles</u> where lipid bilayer folds back on itself to form a hollow sphere.
2	Hydrophobic interactions exists between fatty acids tails.	Allow for lateral movement of phospholipids, accounting for <u>membrane</u> <u>fluidity</u> . [KIV Chapter 6: Cell Membrane and Transport Across Membrane (Page)]
3	Most phospholipids contain <u>choline</u> .	Choline is important for synthesis of <u>acetylcholine</u> , a neurotransmitter.
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