The cell-surface membrane is the name given to the plasma membrane that surrounds cells and forms the boundary between cell cytoplasm and the environment.

The cell-surface membrane:

Allows different conditions to be established inside and outside a cell

Controls the movement of substances in and out of the cell

Phospholipids: These form a bilay r. They are important components of cell-surface mem-

the hydrophilic heads of both phospholipid layers point to the outside of the cell-surface membrane attracted by water on both sides.

The hydrophobic tails of both phospholipid layers point into the centre of the cell membrane repelled by the water on both sides.

Phospholipids:

branes because:

Lipid soluble material moves through the membrane via the phospholipid portion. The functions of the phospholipids in the membrane are to:

- allow lipid-soluble substances to enter and leave the cell
- Prevent water-soluble substances entering and leaving the cell
- Make the membrane flexible and self-sealing.

Proteins:

Structure of the Cell

Surface Membrane

They are embedded in the phospholipid bilayer in two ways:

- some proteins never extend completely across the bilayer. They act either to give
- Continuonjunction with glycolipids, as considered such as hormones.

 2. Other brokens completely span the phospholipid bilayer from one side to the membrane) or carrier proteins (bind to ions or molecules like glucose and amine acids, then change shape in order to move these molecules with the molecules of the molecules in the acids, then change shape in order to move these molecule across the membrane).

- 2. Act as channels transporting water-soluble substances across the membrane
- 3. Form cell-surface receptors for identifying cells
- Allow active transport across the membrane through car-4. rier proteins
- Help cells adhere together 5.
- Act as receptors (like hormones) 6.

Extracellular

