

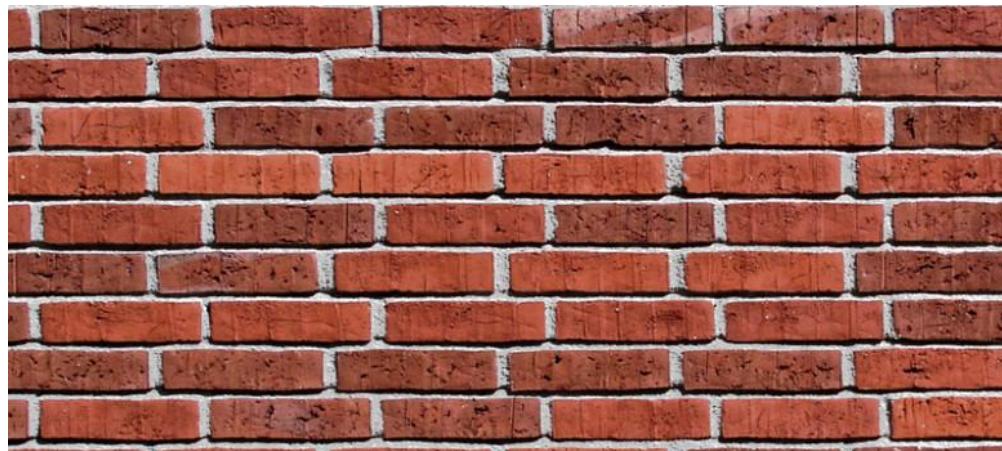
BIOLOGI SEL

Chapter III

Membran dan Dinding Sel

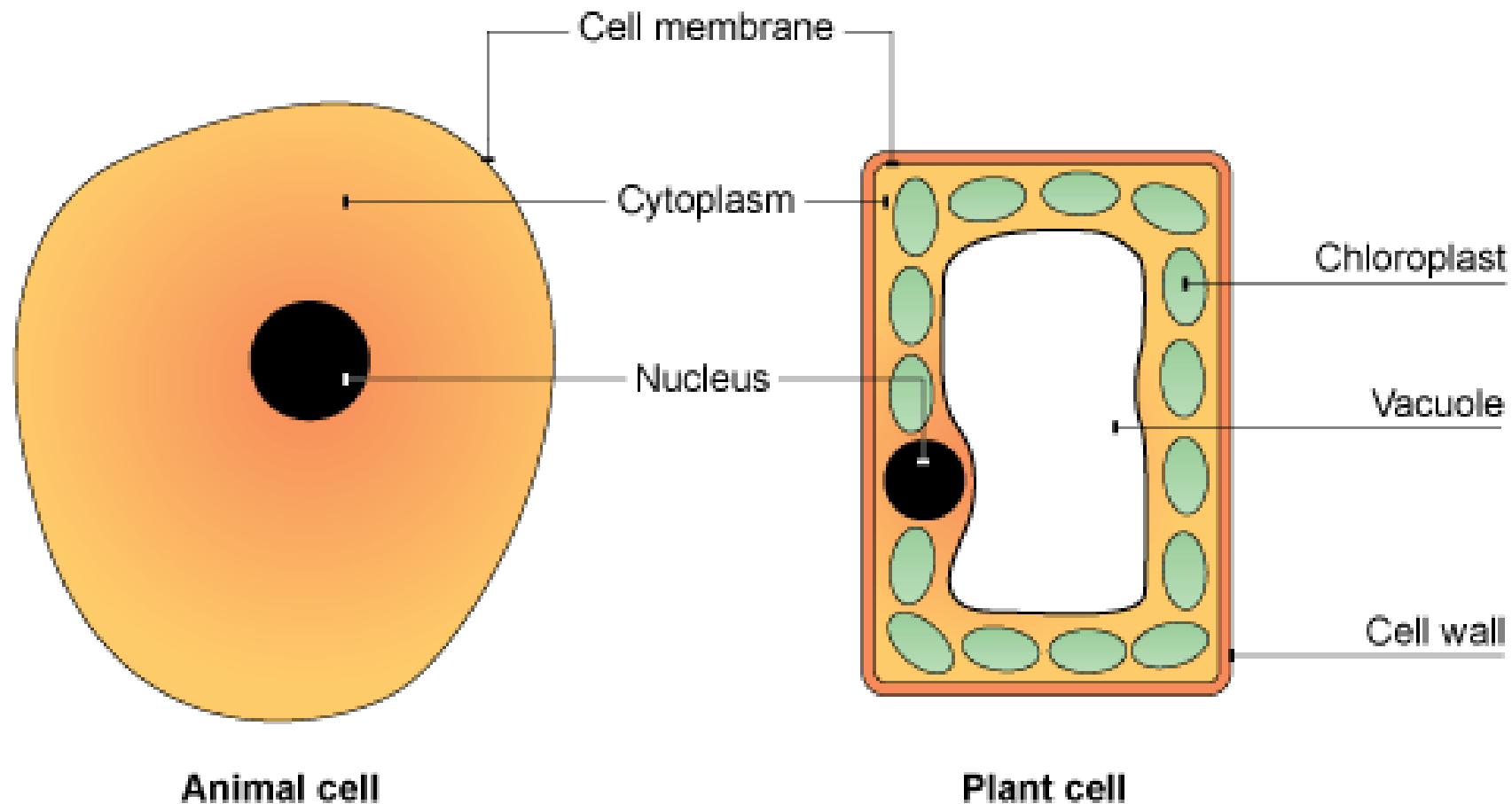


**Fungsinya apa
yaaaaaa....??**

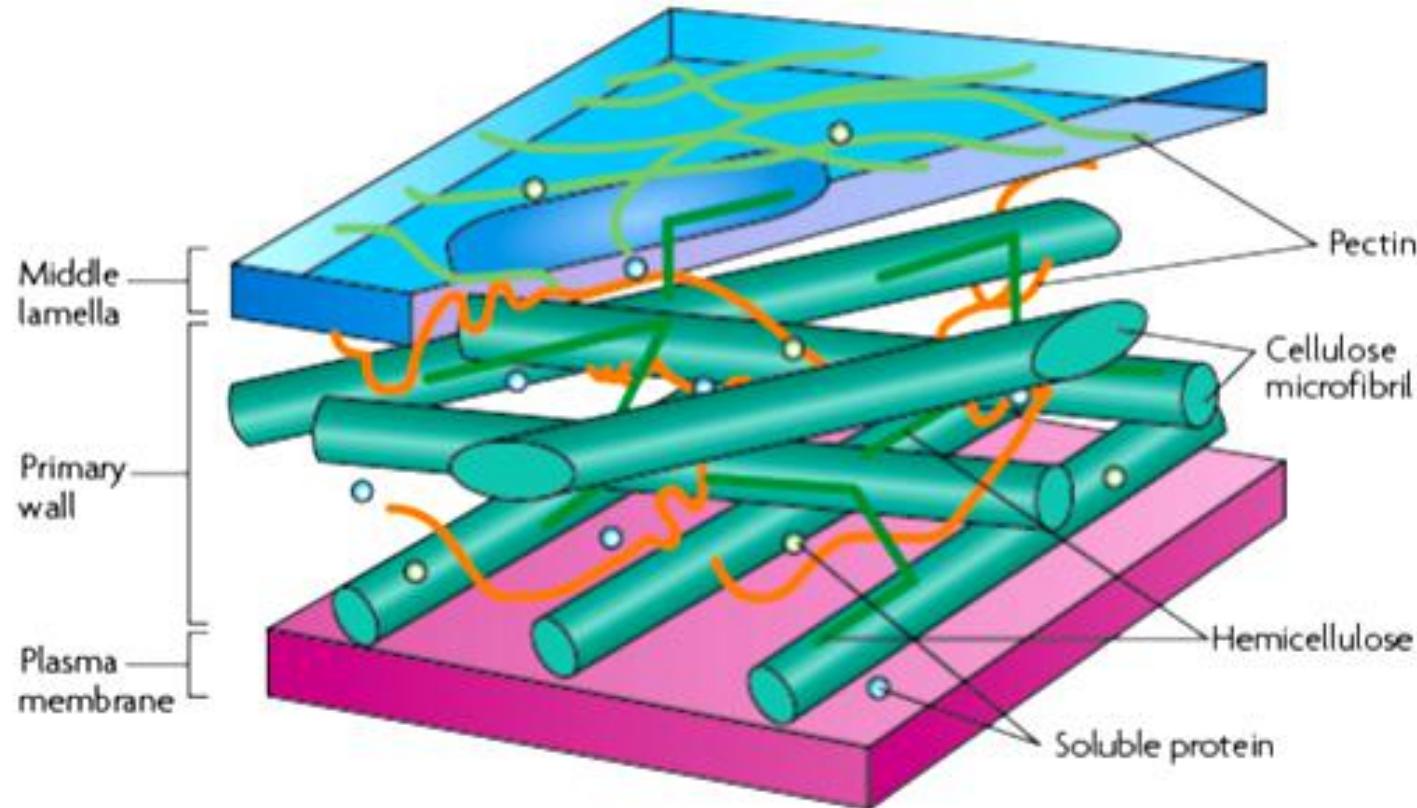


**Kira-kira kalau mau
masuk permisi
dulu??**

Mari Meriewew Perbedaan Sel Tumbuhan dan Hewan



Dinding Sel (*Cell Wall*)



Sebagian besar dinding sel terdiri dari **Selulosa**

Dinding sel terdiri dari 3 lapisan:

Lamella Tengah, Dinding Sel Primer & Dinding Sel Sekunder

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- **Lamella Tengah**

Lapisan terluar dan pertama yg terbentuk selama pembelahan sel

Lapisan ini kaya **Pektin**

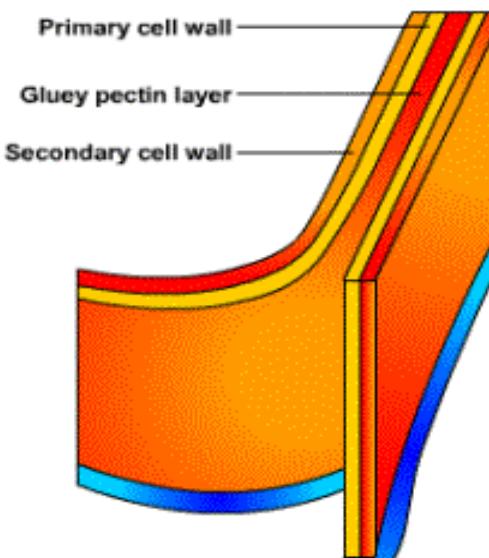
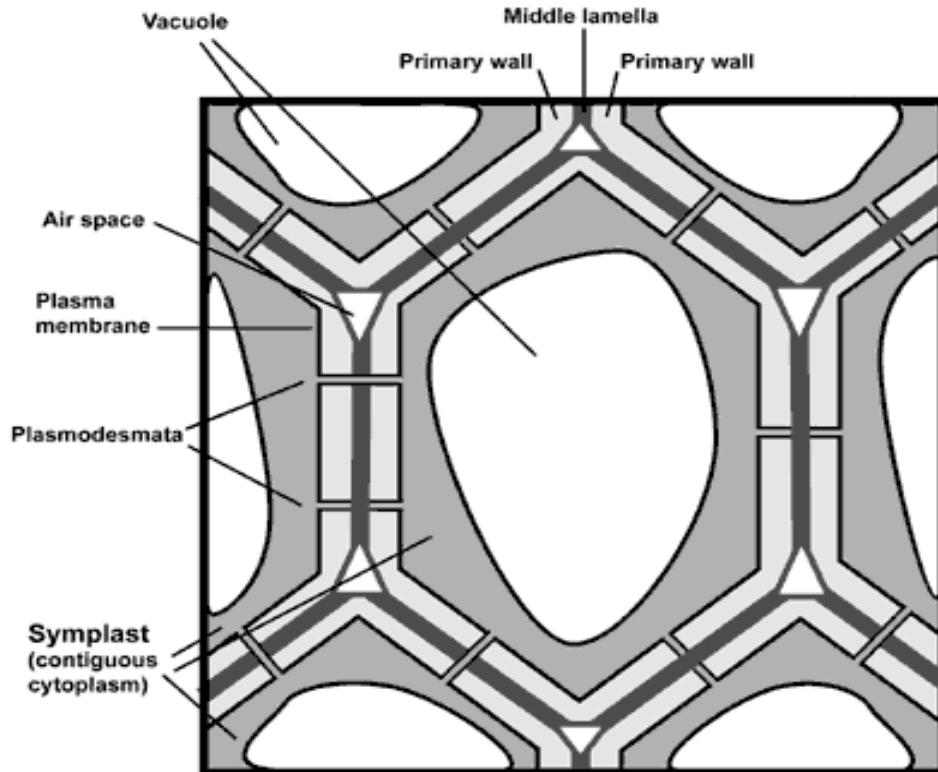
- **Dinding Sel Primer**

Fleksibel-Tipis, dapat diperluas
Pektin, Hemiselulosa dan
Glikoprotein, Kerangka selulosa
mikro-fibril, Matriks gel

- **Dinding Sel Sekunder**

Tebal, terbentuk di dalam
dinding sel primer, Sangat
kaku, kuat

Selulosa, Hemiselulosa dan
Lignin

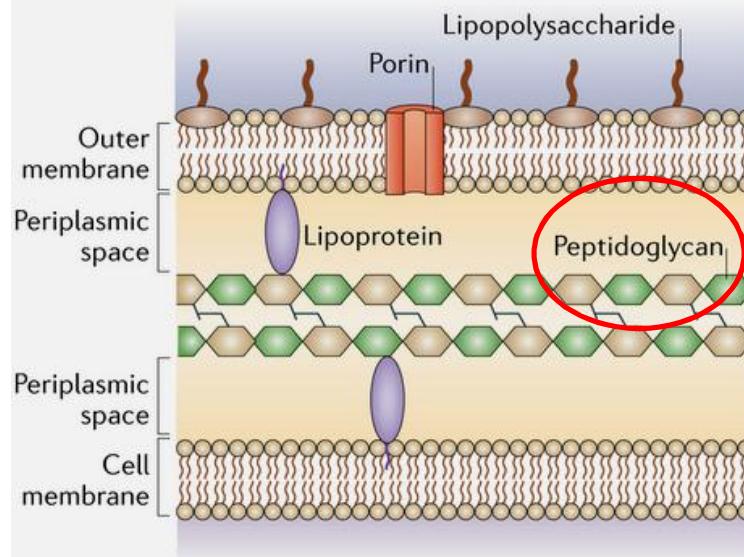
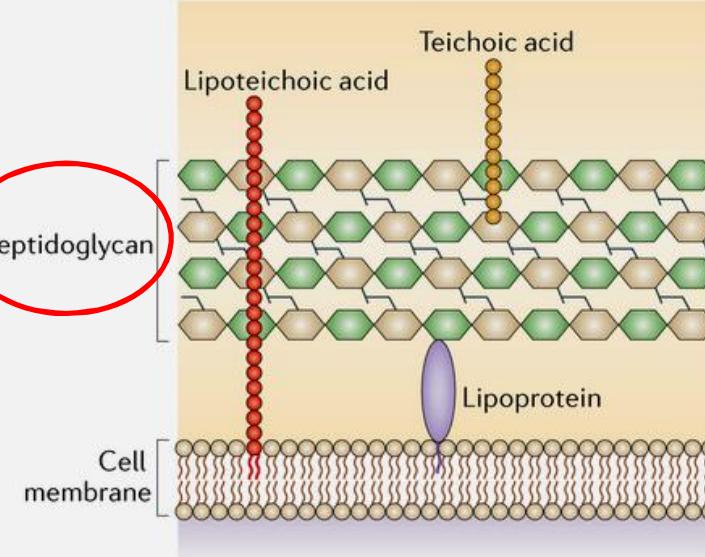
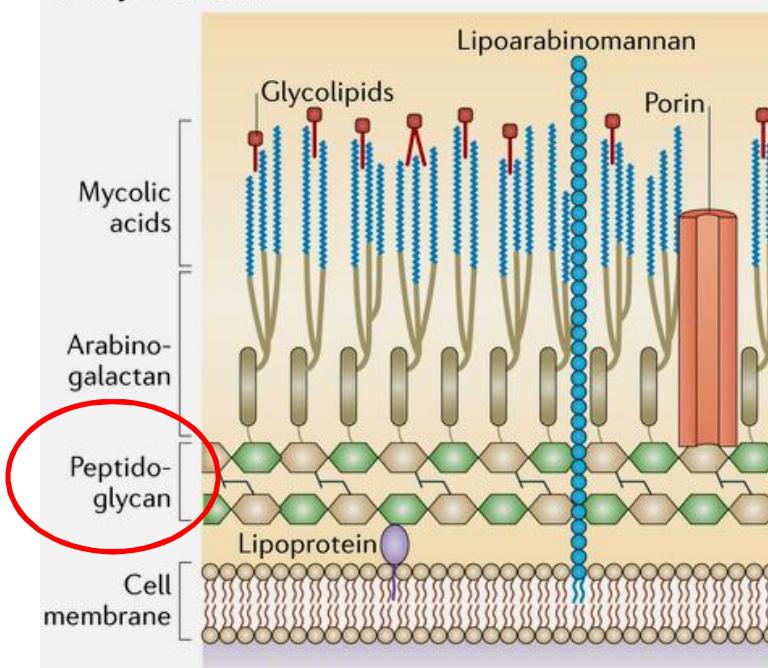
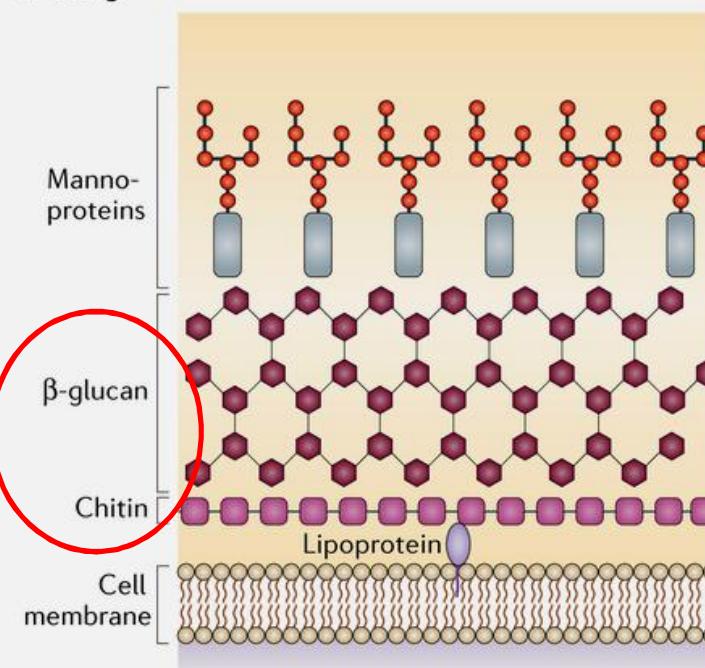


Komponen Lain Dinding Sel

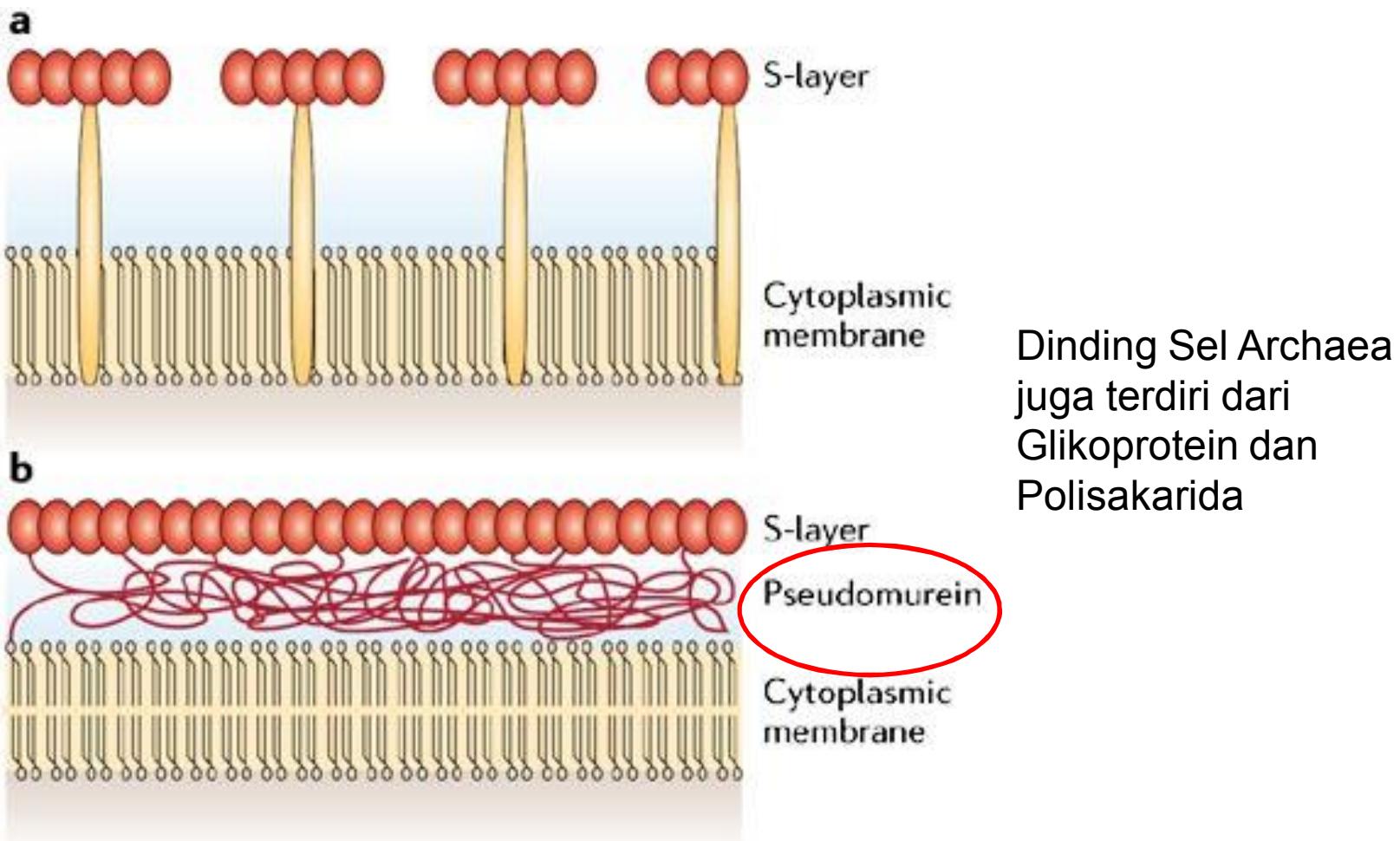
- Terdapat enzim:
Hidrolase, Esterase, Peroksidase dan Transglycolases
- Protein struktural dan kristal silika



Mengapa ada enzim dan protein di dinding sel?? Apa fungsinya??

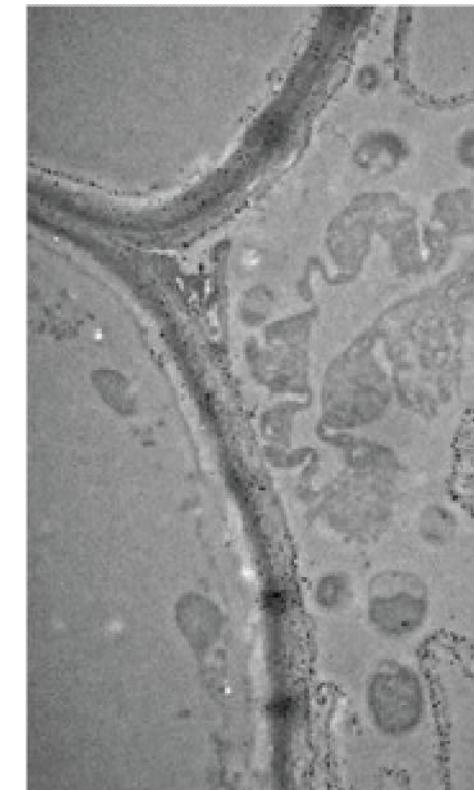
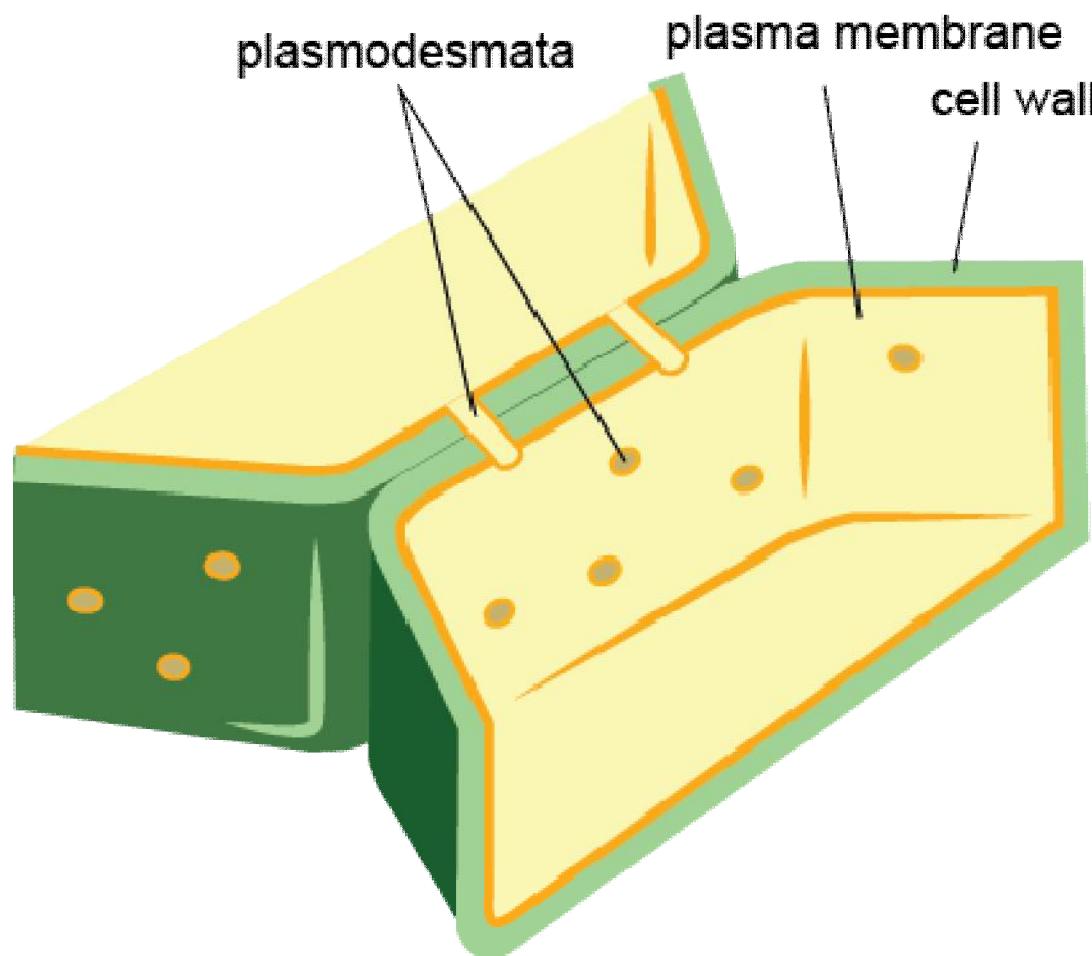
a Gram-negative bacteria**b Gram-positive bacteria****c Mycobacteria****d Fungi**

Archaea

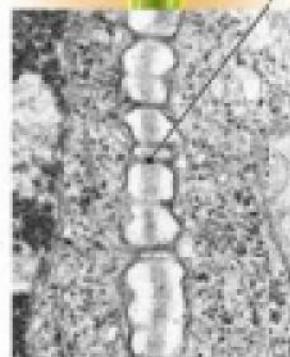
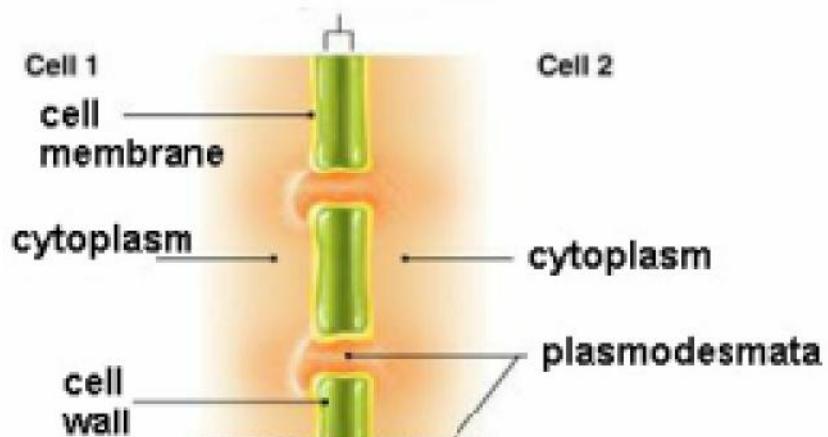
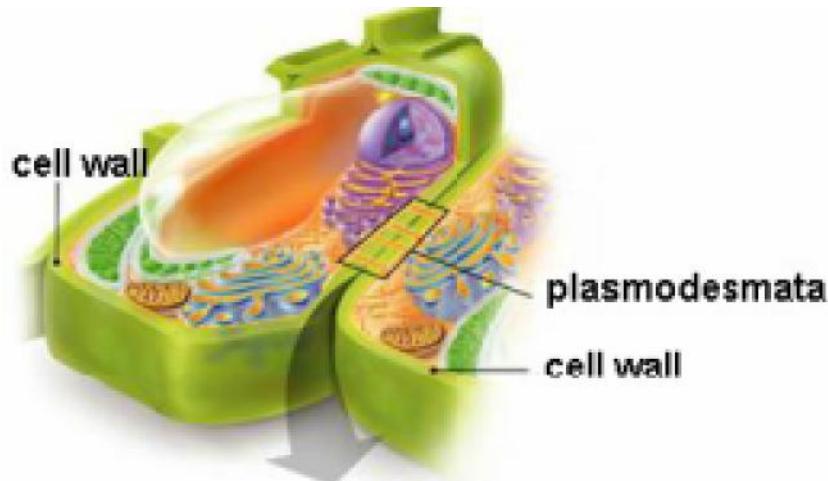


Fungsi Dinding Sel

- Struktur dan bentuk sel
- Dukungan struktural/ menyokong sel
- Perlindungan terhadap infeksi dan stres mekanik (serangga atau patogen)
- Pemisah bagian dalam sel dari lingkungan luar
- Transportasi zat dan informasi dari bagian dalam sel ke luar
- Membantu dalam regulasi osmotik
- Mencegah kehilangan air
- Komunikasi antar sel
- Pencegah sel tidak pecah karena tekanan tugor
- Membantu difusi gas masuk - keluar dari sel



TEM image of cell wall structure in plant roots



$\times 53,000$

Plasmodesmata Intercellular Junction

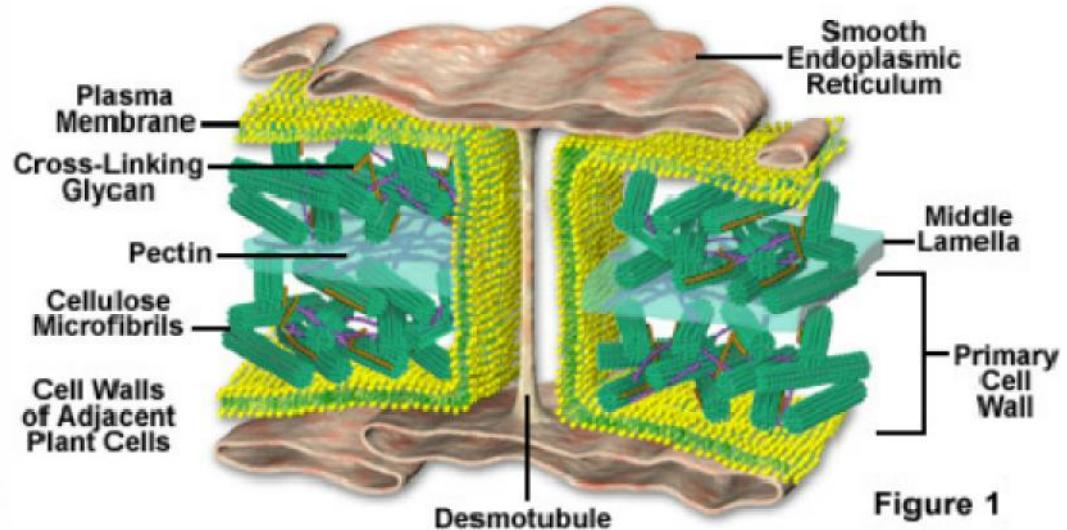
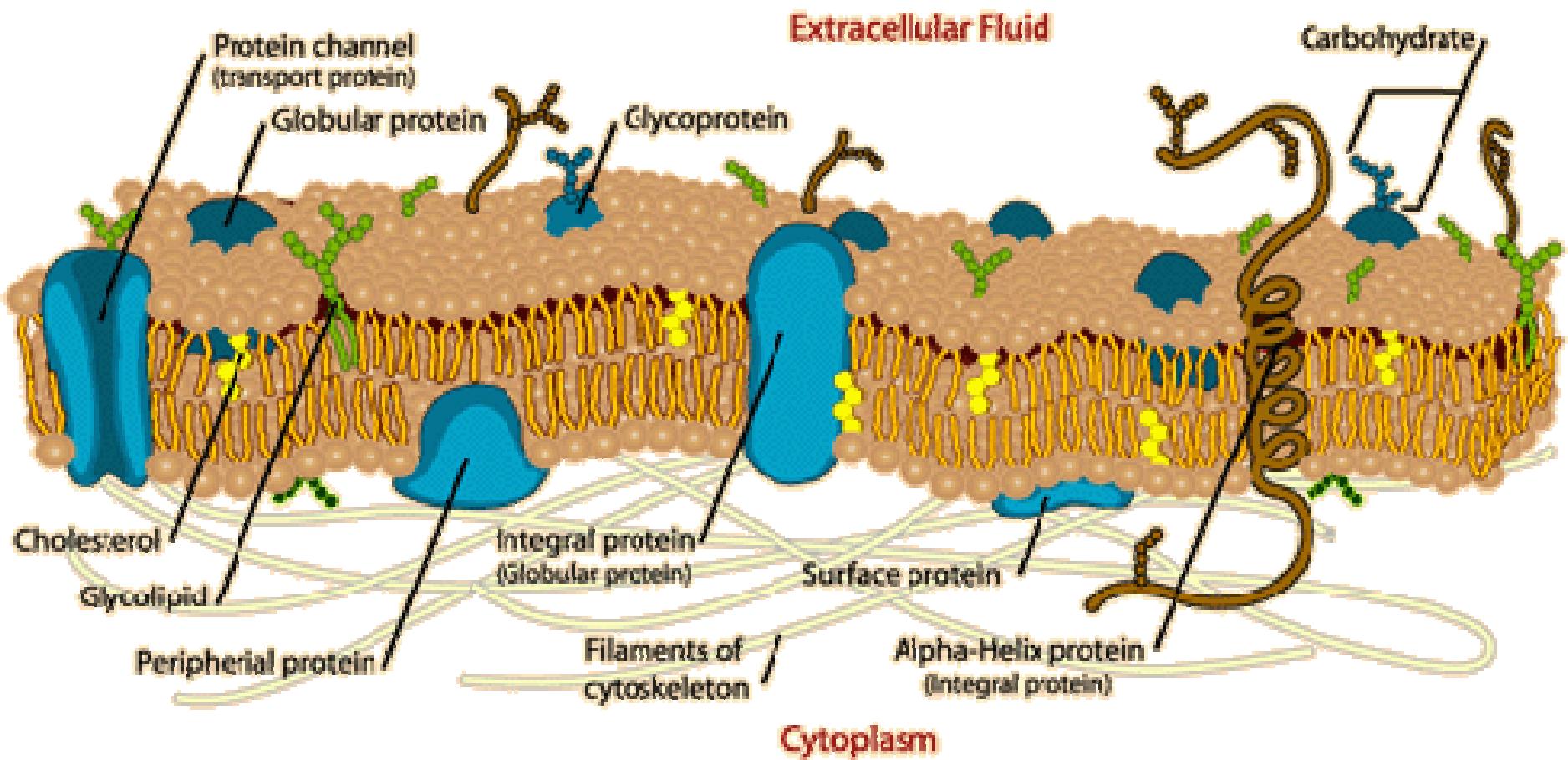
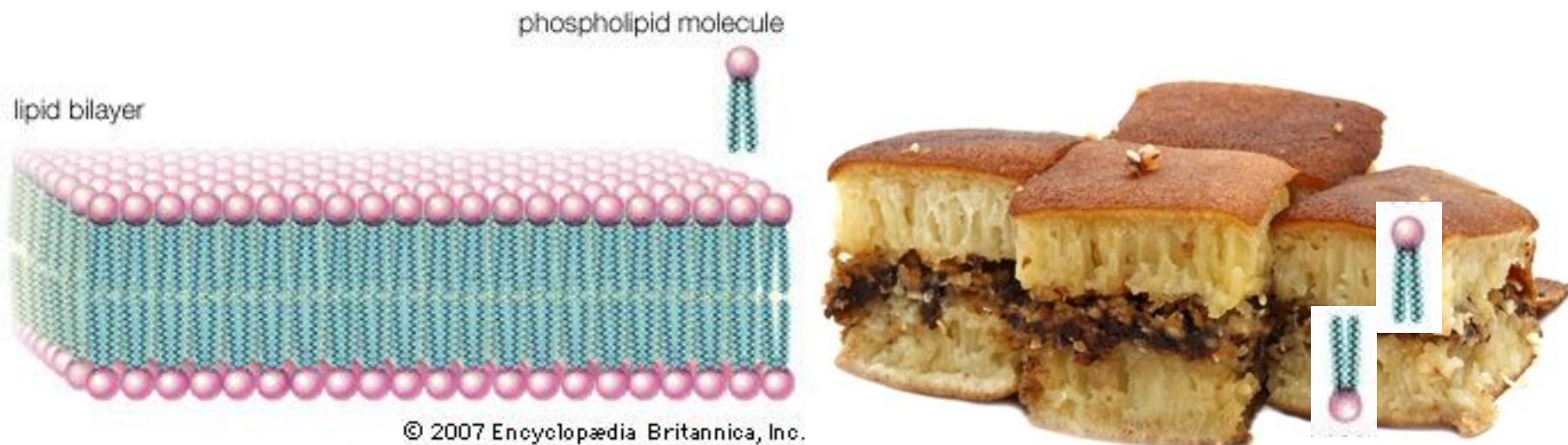


Figure 1

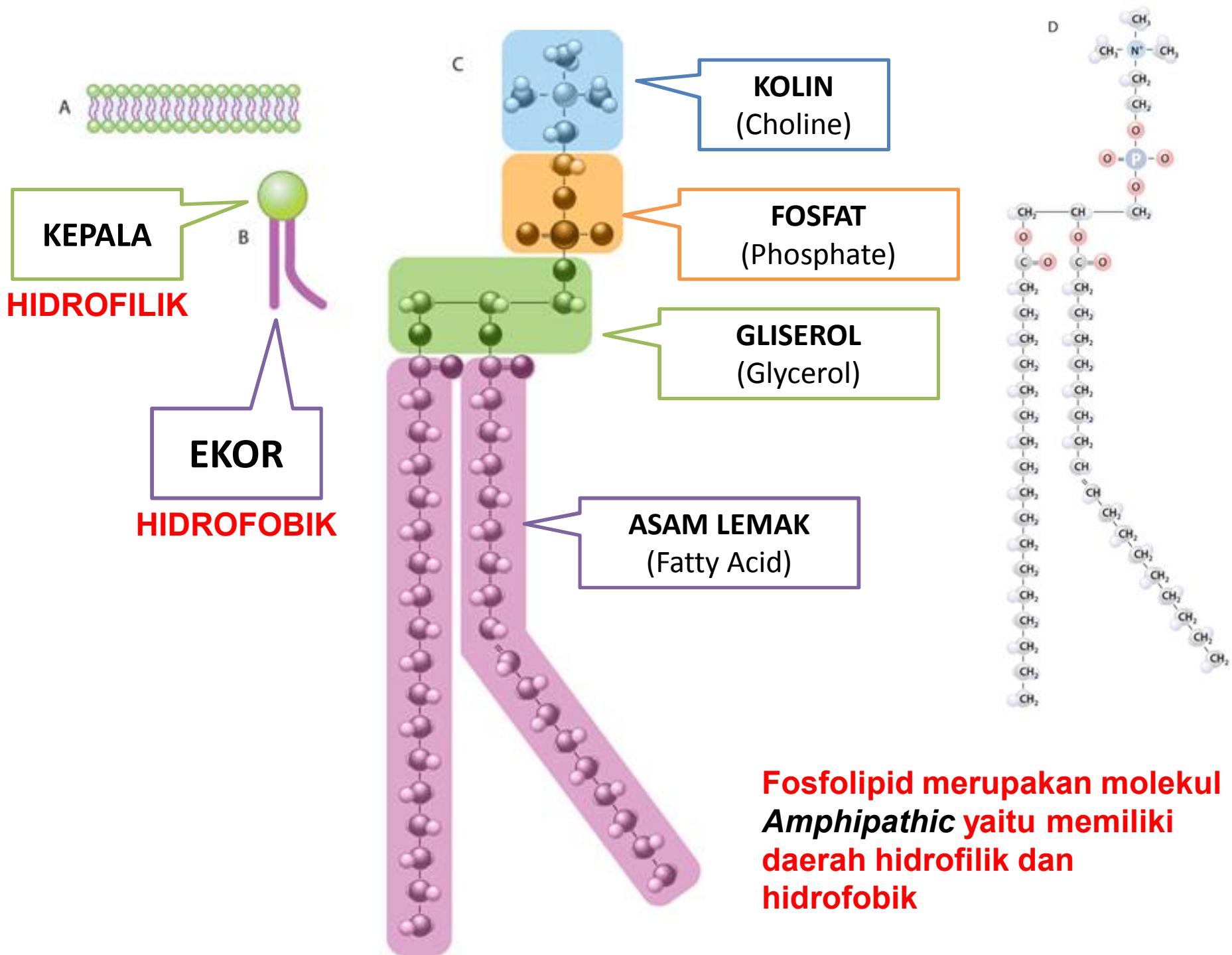
Membran Sel



Glycerophospholipids/ Fosfolipid Bilayer

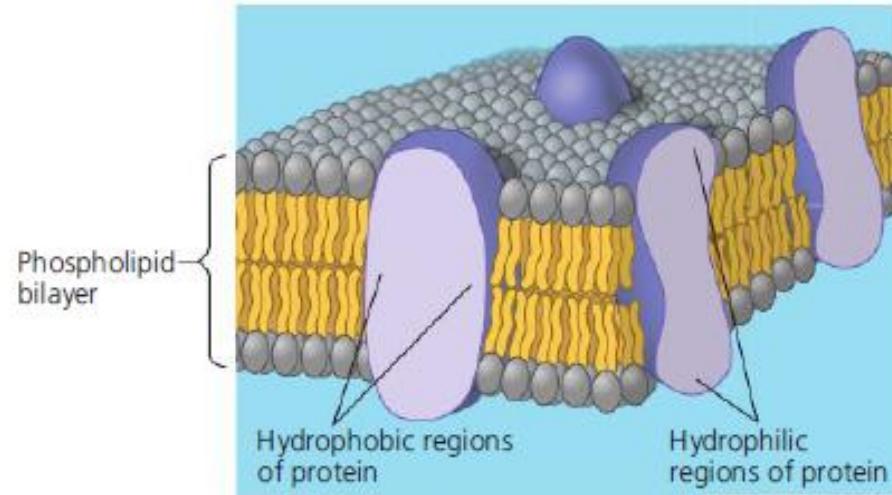


Glycerophospholipids Bilayer adalah dua-lapisan yang tersusun oleh Gliserol (glycerol), kelompok fosfat (phosphate group), dan dua rantai asam lemak (fatty acid)



Fluid-Mosaic Model

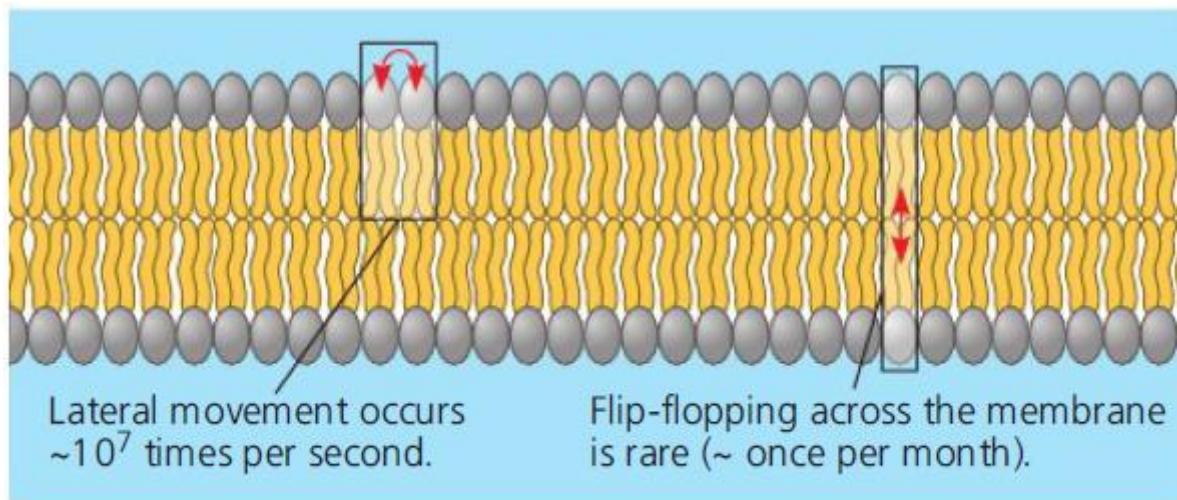
- Fluid-Mosaic Model adalah struktur membran yang terdiri dari Fosfolipid, Kolesterol, beragam Protein dan Karbohidrat yang tersusun seperti mozaik
- Pada temperatur fisiologis (normal) membran sel berbentuk Cairan (**Fluid**)
- Pada temperatur yang lebih dingin membran sel berbentuk seperti Gel (**Gel-Like**)



▲ Figure 7.3 The original fluid mosaic model for membranes.

Transmembrane proteins can move laterally in the lipid bilayer

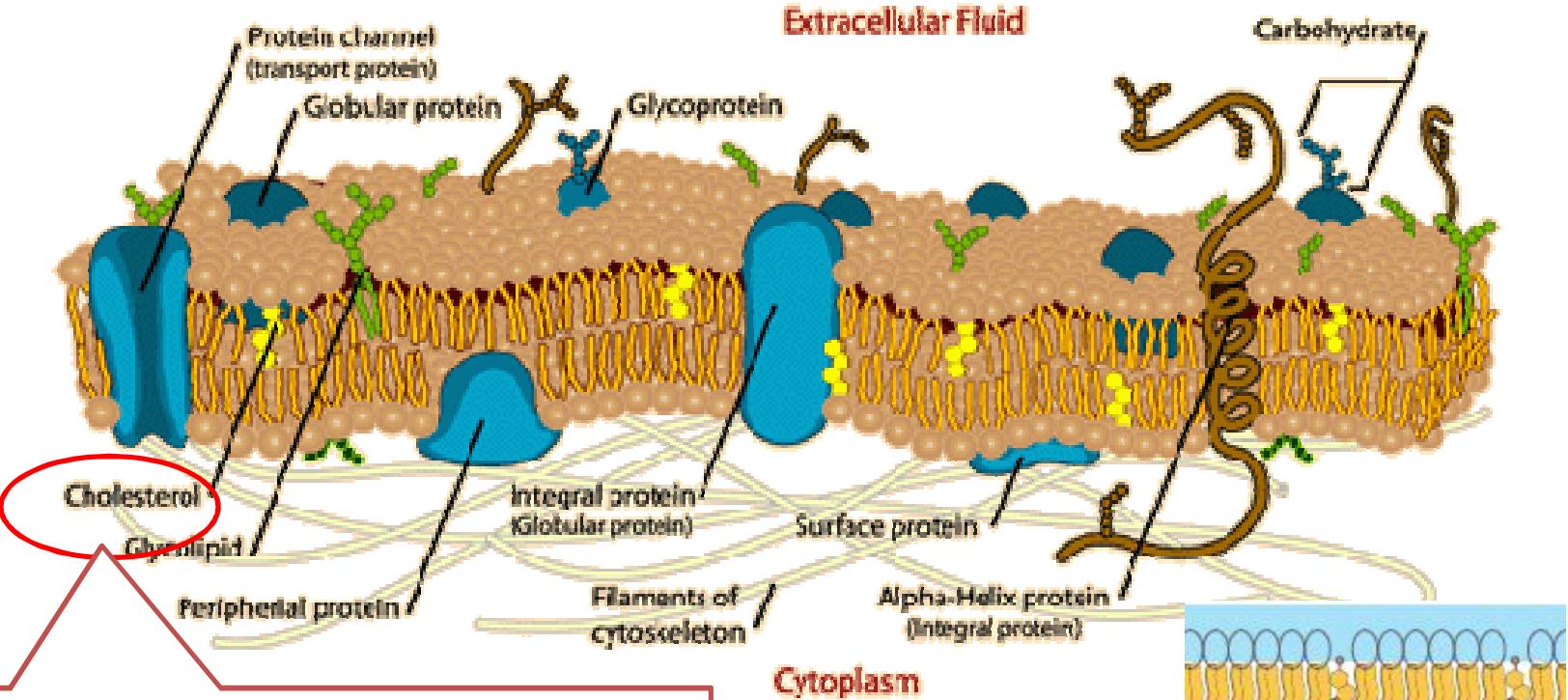
Ternyata Fosfolipid Bergerak !!!



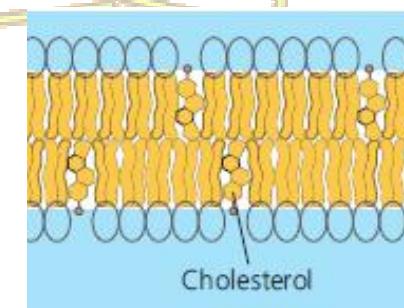
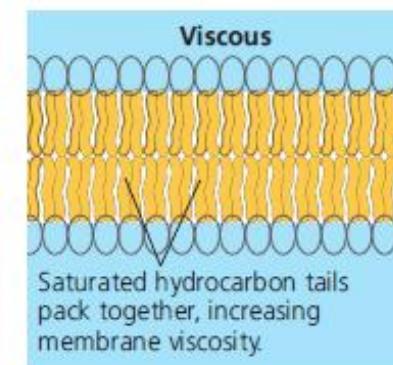
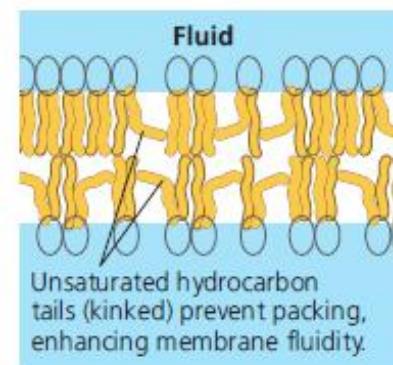
▲ **Figure 7.6 The movement of phospholipids.**

- Fosfolipid dapat bergerak sangat cepat, sebanyak 10^7 kali per detik secara lateral
- Gerak Flip-Flop sangat jarang (sekali sebulan)
- Protein bergerak lebih lambat, karena ukurannya yg lebih besar





- Menstabilkan membran
- Menghambat penyusunan-rapat fosfolipid
- Menurunkan suhu membran jika suhu sekitar naik
(membran membeku → permeabilitasnya berubah → protein enzimatik inaktif)



The diagram illustrates a phospholipid bilayer membrane with the following components:

- Extracellular Fluid** at the top.
- Cytoplasm** at the bottom.
- Phospholipids** forming the bilayer, with their hydrophilic heads facing the fluid and their hydrophobic tails pointing inward.
- Cholesterol** molecules interspersed between the phospholipids.
- Glycolipid** molecules where a long hydrocarbon chain is attached to a glucose molecule, located on the extracellular side.
- Peripheral protein** molecules attached to the outer surface of the membrane.
- Integral protein (Globular protein)** molecules embedded in the bilayer.
- Protein channel (transport protein)** molecules forming a pore across the membrane.
- Glycoprotein** molecules where multiple glucose molecules are attached to a protein chain, protruding from the membrane.
- Alpha-Helix protein (Integral protein)** molecules forming a helical structure embedded in the bilayer.
- Filaments of cytoskeleton** extending from the membrane into the cytoplasm.
- Surface protein** molecules attached to the inner surface of the membrane.
- Carbohydrate** chains attached to proteins or lipids on the extracellular side.

A red circle highlights a specific area of the membrane, and a red bracket on the left groups the first two points. A purple bracket on the right groups the last two points.

- Menentukan sebagian besar fungsi spesifik membran
- Berperan dalam transportasi zat, sampai komunikasi sel
- Protein Integral** → protein transmembran yg daerah hidrofobik membentang sepanjang interior hidrofobik membran
- Protein Periferal** tidak tertanam dalam *bilayer* lipid → terikat longgar pada permukaan membran
- Daerah **hidrofobik** **protein integral** terdiri atas satu atau lebih rentangan asam amino nonpolar

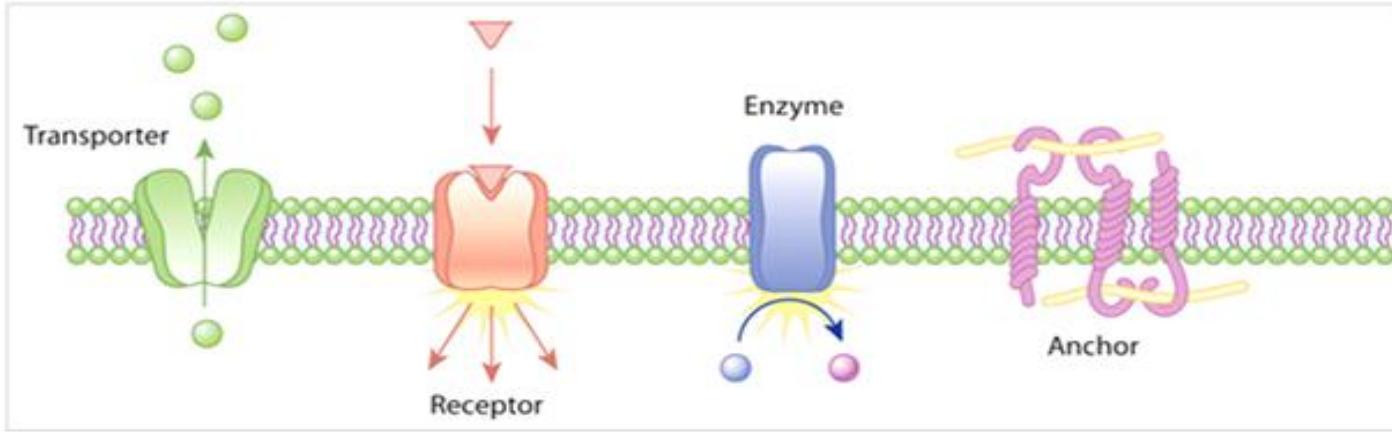


Figure 4: Examples of the action of transmembrane proteins

Transporters carry a molecule (such as glucose) from one side of the plasma membrane to the other. Receptors can bind an extracellular molecule (triangle), and this activates an intracellular process. Enzymes in the membrane can do the same thing they do in the cytoplasm of a cell: transform a molecule into another form. Anchor proteins can physically link intracellular structures with extracellular structures.

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- **Protein Integral**

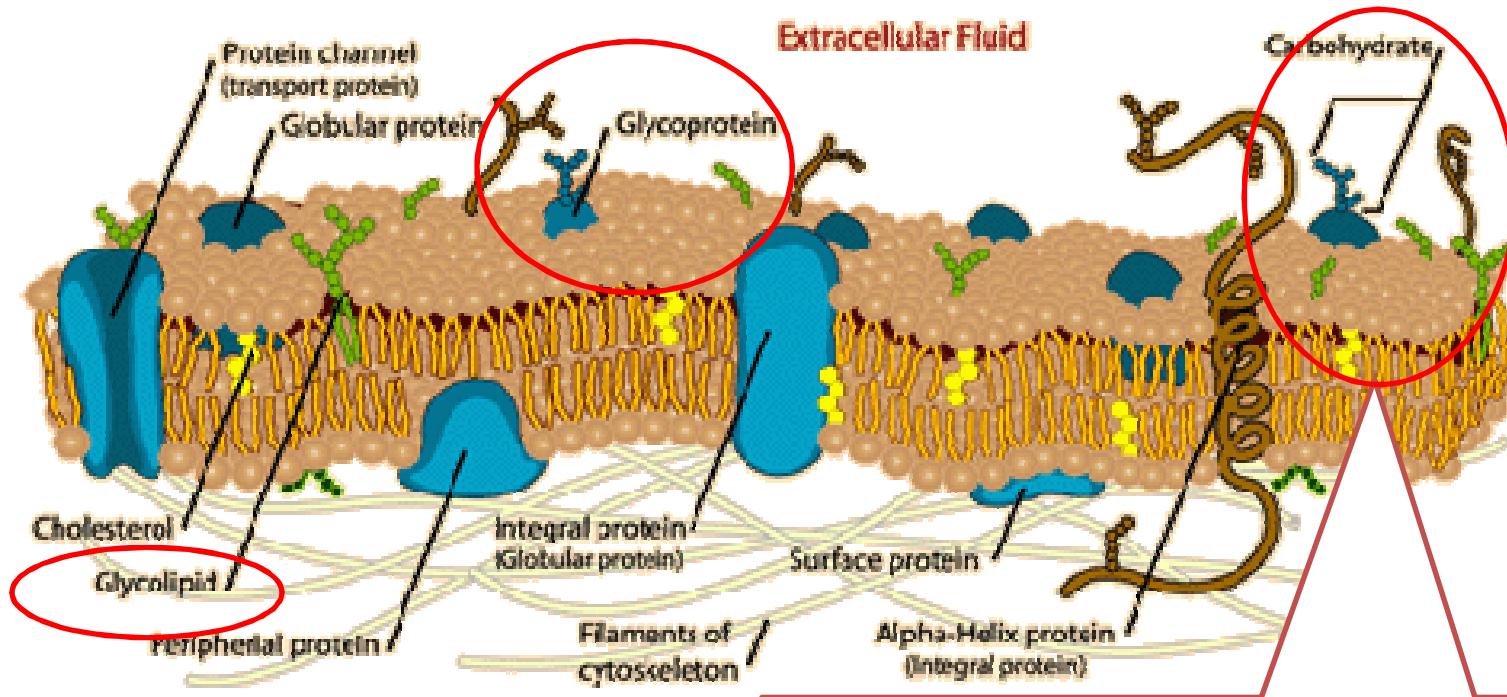
Transpor molekul keluar dan masuk sel, *Gate/ Channel*

- **Protein Periferal**

Biasanya terikat dgn protein lain → membentuk situs penempelan protein transmembran (integral)

Beberapa membentuk matriks ekstraseluler → agar sel dapat dikenali

Hormon atau enzim yang menempel sementara di membran



Glikolipid → molekul karbohidrat yang menempel pada lemak
Fungsi: *help the cell to recognize other cells of the body*

Untuk mengenali satu jenis sel tetangga/ Tanda Pengenal → Dasar penolakan terhadap sel asing

Karbohidrat pada membran biasanya berbentuk **Oligosakarida**

Glikoprotein → molekul karbohidrat yang menempel pada molekul protein
Fungsi: *Help in cell to cell communications and molecule transport across the membrane*

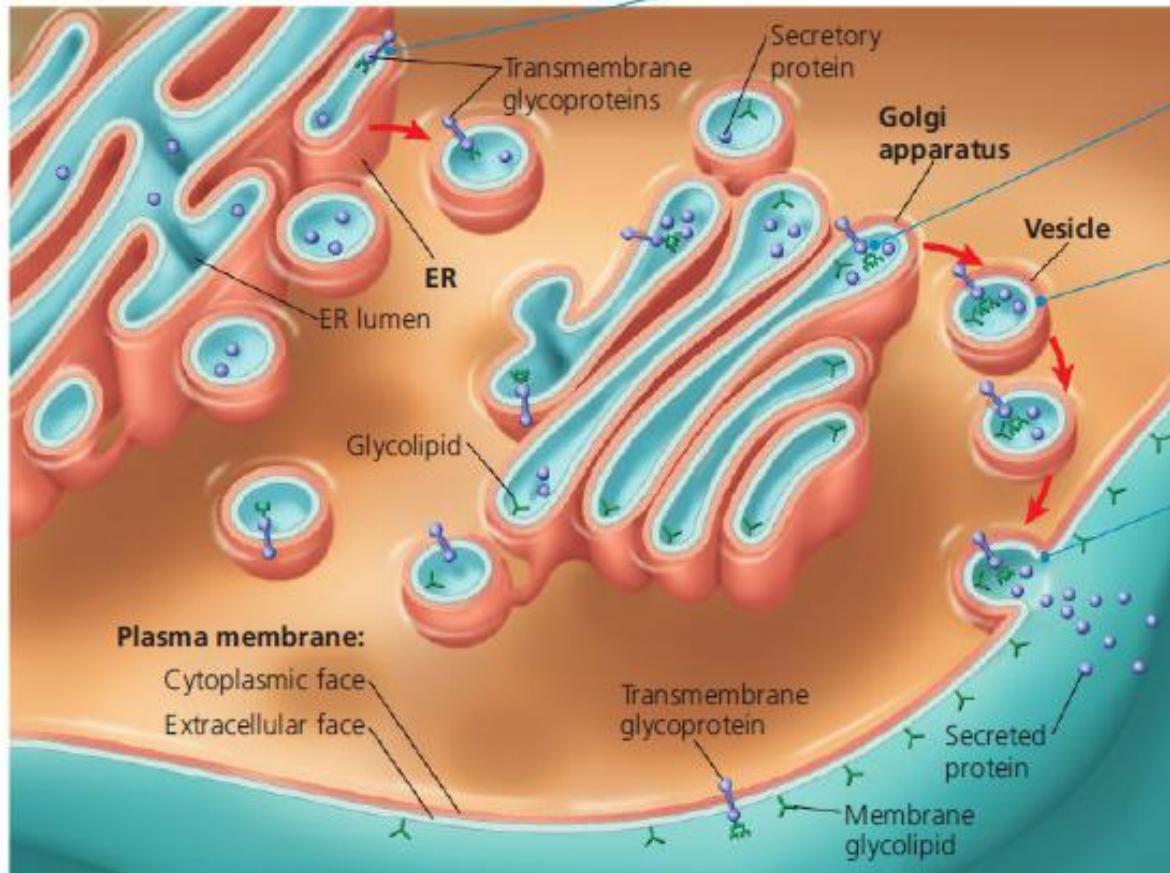
Fungsi Membran Sel

- Pembatas (*Barrier*) antara lingkungan luar dan dalam sel
- Melindungi isi sel (mempertahankan isi sel)
- Mengatur keluar masuknya molekul-molekul
(Sifat semipermeabel / selektif permeabel; berarti hanya zat2 tertentu yang dapat melewati membran)
- Sebagai reseptor (penerima) rangsangan dari luar sel
(Rangsang kimia, ex: hormon, Racun, Listrik, Mekanik)
- Media komunikasi antar sel

Thinking Scientifically

1. Fungsi Kolesterol pada membran sel tumbuhan digantikan oleh **Sterol** (Steroid alkohol, adalah sub kelompok steroid dan merupakan kelompok penting molekul organik)
2. Menghancurkan/ Melisis dinding/ membran sel dengan cara:
Mekanik : Digerus/ Diblender/ Dibekukan Nitrogen Cair – Gerus
Kimia : Larutan deterjen kationik yaitu CTAB (Tris-Cl, EDTA, NaCl, CTAB, PVP, dan merkaptoetanol)
3. **Dinding Sel** : Penyusun utama yaitu Selulosa → Disentesis di membran sel → Kompleks Enzim → 3 Protein CesA (*cellulose synthase*) yang berbeda
Membran Sel Eukariot: Komponen penyusun membran disintesis di Ribosom, RE, dan Badan Golgi
Membran Sel Prokariot: Komponen membran disintesis di permukaan dalam (*Inner Surface*) membran plasma

▼ Figure 7.12 Synthesis of membrane components and their orientation in the membrane. The cytoplasmic (orange) face of the plasma membrane differs from the extracellular (aqua) face. The latter arises from the inside face of ER, Golgi, and vesicle membranes.



1 Membrane proteins and lipids are synthesized in the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). Carbohydrates (green) are added to the transmembrane proteins (purple dumbbells), making them glycoproteins. The carbohydrate portions may then be modified.

2 Inside the Golgi apparatus, the glycoproteins undergo further carbohydrate modification, and lipids acquire carbohydrates, becoming glycolipids.

3 The glycoproteins, glycolipids, and secretory proteins (purple spheres) are transported in vesicles to the plasma membrane.

4 As vesicles fuse with the plasma membrane, the outside face of the vesicle becomes continuous with the inside (cytoplasmic) face of the plasma membrane. This releases the secretory proteins from the cell, a process called exocytosis, and positions the carbohydrates of membrane glycoproteins and glycolipids on the outside (extracellular) face of the plasma membrane.

DRAW IT Draw an integral membrane protein extending from partway through the ER membrane into the ER lumen. Next, draw the protein where it would be located in a series of numbered steps ending at the plasma membrane. Would the protein contact the cytoplasm or the extracellular fluid?

4. Dengan mengidentifikasi struktur Glikolipid dan Glikoprotein
5. *Glycerol based glycolipids are the primary form in plants and bacteria*
Glikolipid pada sel daun (*leaf cells*) ada pada Lamella Kloroplas



Soft Skill

**“Sel memiliki membran untuk melindungi dirinya
(*Gate*) dengan lingkungan luar;
Seyogyanya manusia sama, harus memiliki pelindung
(*Gate*) untuk berinteraksi dengan Lingkungan”**

Kira2 apa *Gate* itu??

