

CHAPTER OVERVIEW

2: Membranes - Aggregated Lipids

Biological membranes consist of a phospholipid bilayer with embedded, integral and peripheral proteins used in communication and transportation of chemicals and ions. The bulk of lipid in a cell membrane provides a fluid matrix for proteins to rotate and laterally diffuse for physiological functioning. Proteins are adapted to high membrane fluidity environment of lipid bilayer with the presence of an annular lipid shell, consisting of lipid molecules bound tightly to surface of integral membrane proteins.

[2.1: Membrane Fluctuations](#)

[2.2: Membrane Asymmetry](#)

[2.3: Membrane Curvature](#)

[2.4: Membrane Compressibility](#)

[2.5: Surface Tension and Line Tension](#)

[2.6: Vesicles](#)

[2.7: Diffusion in Membranes](#)

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