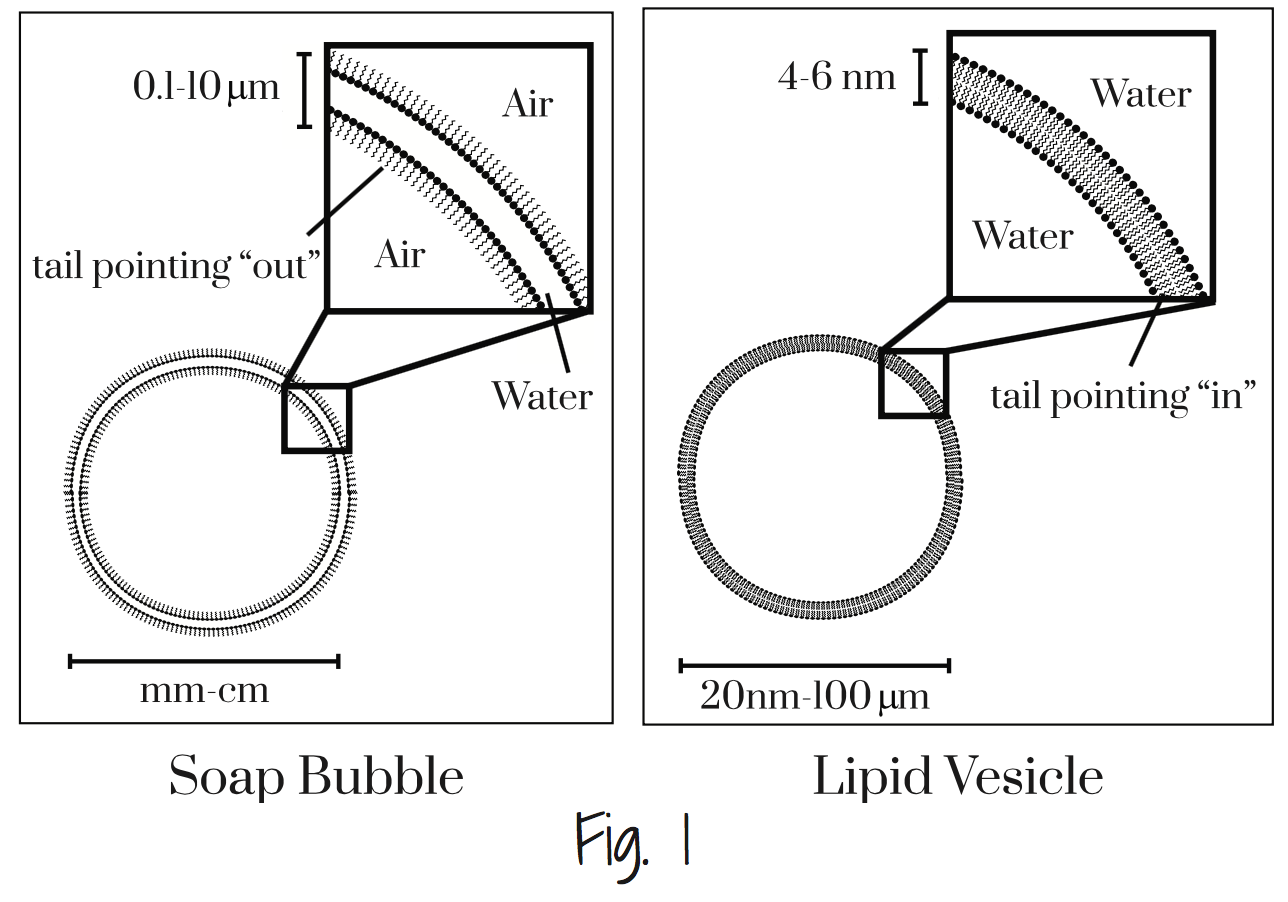
**Cell Membrane Bubble Lab**

**Background**

Bubbles make a great stand in for cell membranes. They’re fluid, flexible, and can self-repair. Bubbles and cell membranes are alike because their parts are so similar. If you could zoom down on a cell membrane, you’d see that much of the membrane is a double layer of little molecules called phospholipids. Phospholipids have a love-hate relationship with water. One end, the “head,” is attracted to water, and the other end, the “tail,” is repelled by water. This classifies phospholipids as *amphipathic* molecules. Place phospholipids in water and they quickly form a double layer with the heads facing out on both sides.

A soap molecule has the same split personality. The “head” of a soap molecule is charged and attracts to water molecules, which have regions of positive and negative charge. The hydrocarbon tail of the soap molecule is not charged and is repelled by water’s polarity (hydrophobic), just like the fatty acid tails of lipids. This explains why we use soap to clean. The hydrocarbon tail of soap mixes with and dissolves in other hydrocarbons, like oils and fats, while the head region grabs a hold of passing water molecules and follows them down the drain. The surface of a bubble has three layers. The middle layer is a thin film of water. On both sides of this film is a layer of soap molecules with hydrophilic heads oriented toward the water film and hydrophobic tails pointing away.

*The diagram below* (***Fig. 1***) *offers a nice depiction of this comparison.*

Materials:

-1000 mL beaker -900 mL water -100 mL dish soap -25 mL corn syrup -String (optional)

-4 bendable straws -Spool of thread -2 “clean” straws -Shallow tray

Procedure Part A (set up)

1. Create the bubble solution by mixing the water, soap, and corn syrup in the 1000ml beaker.
2. Create a bubble frame by using the following instructions.

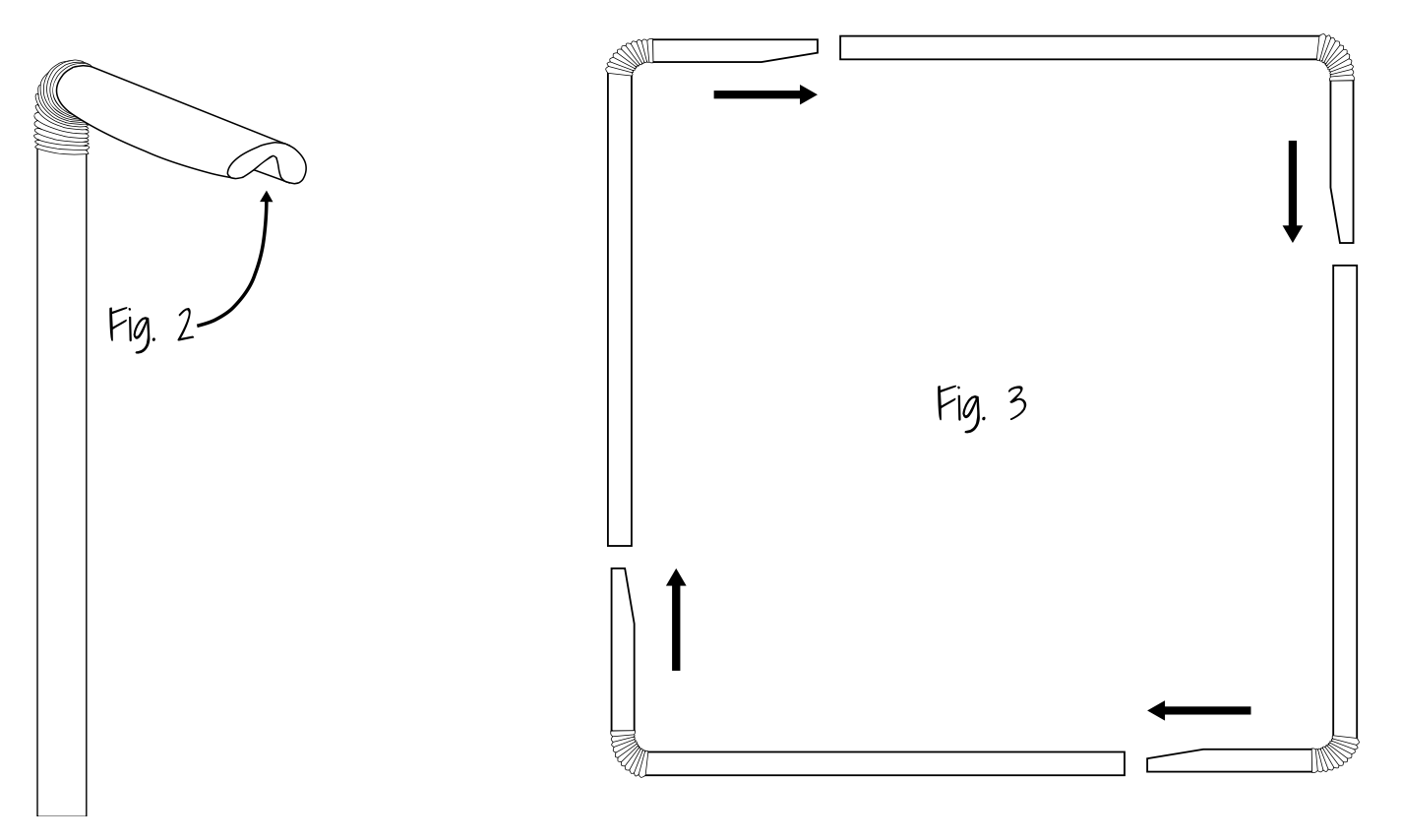
**Method**

a. Bend 4 straws at elbows.

b. Flatten the shorter ends of straws and fold flatted  surface in the middle (**See Fig. 2**).

c. Connect straws together by inserting short ends  into long ends to create a square (**See Fig. 3**).

1. Create a ring of thread by tying a loop about two fingers wide.
2. Cut off the loose ends.
3. Place bubble frame into shallow tray
4. Add bubble solution to slightly cover bubble frame.



**Cell Membranes Bubble Lab Exploration**

Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Seat: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Pre-Lab Questions:

1. The cell membrane is said to be semi-permeable. Explain what that means.
2. What causes the cell membrane to be semi permeable?

**Cell Concept 1 – Membranes are Fluid and Flexible**

*Cell membranes are not stationary, they bend and flex in order to adapt to changing conditions.*

1. Lift bubble frame out of solution so that a thin film spans across frame.

2. Tilt the frame back and forth and observe the surface of the film.

3. Notice the swirl of color as the light reflects off the film. Molecules in the cell membrane move about in a

similar fashion.

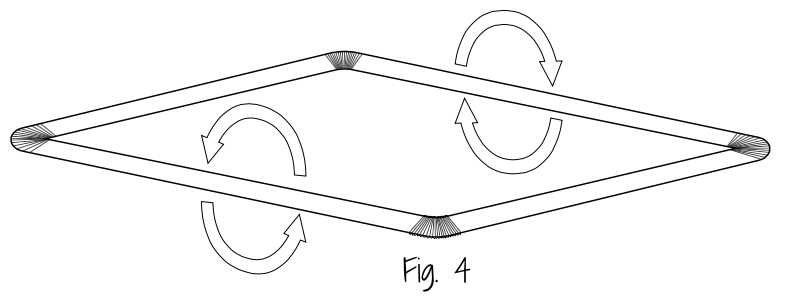
4. Hold the frame by the edges and rotate the sides in opposite directions. (**See Fig. 4**) Notice the elasticity of

the film.

5. Hold the bubble film parallel to the floor and gently move the frame up and down until the surface begins to

bounce up and down.

**6. Like the bubble film, cell membranes can flex without breaking.**



Questions:

1. What are the monomer and polymer names for lipids?

2. Why can the lipids move around so easily? (hint: it has to do with certain type of bonds)

**Cell Concept 2 – Membranes Can Self-Repair**

1. Lift bubble frame out of solution so that a thin film spans across frame.

2. Cover the surface of your finger in bubble solution.

3. Slowly push finger through film. Film should allow finger to pass without breaking.

4. Remove finger from film. Film should repair itself.

5. Try the same procedure with your entire hand.

**6. Like the bubble layer, cell membranes can spontaneously repair small tears in the lipid bilayer.**

Questions:

1. Based on what you have learned, how do you think the membrane self repairs?(think milk/soap demo)

2. Sketch a picture of a single lipid. Identify the hydrophilic end and the hydrophobic end.

3. Why was your finger/hand able to pass through the bubble without popping it?

**Cell Concept 3 – Eukaryotic Cells Feature Membrane Bound Organelles**

*The membranes surrounding the* ***membrane bound organelles*** *in Eukaryotic cells feature a phospholipid bilayer like the one found in the outer cell membrane.*

1. Place the tip of a clean straw into the bubble solution in the tray.

2. Gently blow on the other end of the straw to create a bubble.

3. Slowly lift the tip of the straw out of the liquid while continuing to fill the bubble with air.

4. Allow the bubble to grow to a size of about 6” wide.

5. Return the tip of the straw back into the bubble solution and try to create a smaller bubble inside the larger bubble.

6. Notice how the smaller bubble creates a compartment of air that is contained within but separated from the air of the larger bubble.

7. **In a similar fashion, Eukaryotic cells feature membrane bound organelles that create specialized compartments within a single cell. The primary structure of the outer cell membrane as well as the membranes that enclose organelles is a double layer of phospholipids known as a phospholipid bilayer.**

Questions:

1. Which macromolecules are used to make membranes? Sketch and label a picture below.

2. Which organelles are membrane bound organelles. (use phones to do research)

\*3. Which 2 organelles have double membranes?

**Cell Concept 4 – Membrane Proteins Perform Special Functions**

*Some specialized proteins embed within the lipid bilayer give the membrane unique properties.*

1. Lift bubble frame out of solution so that a thin film spans across frame.

2. Hold the frame parallel to the tray.

3. Gently lay loop of thread onto film surface.

4. Use a pencil or pen to break the bubble film that is inside the loop of thread.

5. Loop of thread should rapidly expand into the shape of a circle.

6. Insert pencil or finger into middle of thread loop.

7. Rock frame back and forth to see thread loop drift across film.

**8. Membrane proteins can also drift across the lipid bilayer.**

Questions:

1. Why would something need to pass through a protein instead of squeezing between the lipids?

2. If molecules move from an area of high concentration to low concentration through a protein, its called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. If it takes ATP energy to move molecules from low to high concentration using a protein its called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.