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Commentary

Apical Cell Membrane Growth Factor

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ABOUT THE STUDY

The apical membrane of a polarized cell is a part of the plasma membrane that forms its luminal surface, distinct from the basolateral membrane. For example epithelial cells membrane has their apical surface exposed to the body exterior, or depending on their location an internal open space like the intestinal lumen. Apical cell membranes of stereo cilia are protected with a glycocalyx composed of silica acid containing glycoproteins and glycolipids which includes gangliosides, 183 creating a dense negative charge field that generally prevents fusion of adjacent stereo cilia.

The apical pulse is a pulse site on the left side of the chest over the pointed end, of the pulse or heart. A medical doctor would possibly palpate or concentrate to the apical pulse when comparing a person's heart health. The heart rate or pulse is an important indicator of health.

In plants, an apex constitutes the top of a root. The word 'apical', means relating to located or situated at, or constituting, an apex. A 'base' is defined as the 'lowest or bottom part of an object on which it stands' or the 'main part to which other elements are added'. Apical cell theory was given by von Nayeli in 1858. This apical cell membrane says that a single apical cell constitutes the growth factor in most of the cryptogams a plant that has no real flowers or seeds. The single cell is called 'APICAL CELL'.

The function apical meristem is also called as the "growing tip," is a differentiated meristem tic tissue found in the buds and growing tips of roots in plants. Its main function is to cause the growth of new cells in young seedlings at the suggestions of roots and forming buds. A plant increase new tissue from an apical meristem. The apical meristem is a set of cells that maintain the ability to continue divisions, forming new cells continuously because the plant grows. This primary growth is responsible for increasing in height.

Apical cell membranes is made of stereo cilia are protected with a glycocalyx composed of silica acid containing glycoproteins and glycolipids such as gangliosides. The bottom edge of the epithelial tissue is next to the basement membrane is the basal surface. In contrast, the edge of the tissue facing the external environment is known as the apical surface.

The function of Microvilli on the surface of epithelial cells including those lining the intestine increase the cell's surface region and thus facilitate the absorption of ingested food and water molecules. The apical surface of epithelial tissue refers to the outward facing aspect of the tissue made up of the apical side of the epithelial cells.

Example of Epithelial cells of a polarized cell type is providing distinct 'apical', 'lateral' and 'basal' plasma membrane domains. Epithelial cells connected to each other through their lateral membranes to form epithelial sheets that line cavities and surfaces throughout the animal body. Each and every plasma membrane region has a distinct protein composition, giving them distinct properties and allowing directional transport of molecules throughout the epithelial sheet. How epithelial cells generate and maintain polarity remains unclear, but certain molecules have been observed to play a key role.

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