Normal

0

false

false

false

**EN-US** 

X-NONE

X-NONE

MicrosoftInternetExplorer4

```
/* Style Definitions */
table.MsoNormalTable
{mso-style-name:"Table Normal";
mso-tstyle-rowband-size:0;
mso-tstyle-colband-size:0:
mso-style-noshow:yes;
mso-style-priority:99;
mso-style-gformat:yes;
mso-style-parent:"";
mso-padding-alt:0in 5.4pt 0in 5.4pt;
mso-para-margin-top:0in;
mso-para-margin-right:0in;
mso-para-margin-bottom:10.0pt;
mso-para-margin-left:0in;
line-height:115%;
mso-pagination:widow-orphan;
font-size:11.0pt;
font-family: "Calibri", "sans-serif";
mso-ascii-font-family:Calibri;
mso-ascii-theme-font:minor-latin;
mso-fareast-font-family: "Times New Roman";
mso-fareast-theme-font:minor-fareast;
mso-hansi-font-family:Calibri;
mso-hansi-theme-font:minor-latin;
mso-bidi-font-family:"Times New Roman";
mso-bidi-theme-font:minor-bidi;}
```

Soluble in this context means NOT membrane bound (free-floating, so to speak). Any protein secreted outside the cell, or any acid hydrolase working in a lysosome, would be a good example. *Membrane-bound* means that it is either a transmembrane protein (like MPR), or lipid-linked (like a GPI-anchored protein).

Unique solution ID: #2166 Author: Brad Mehrtens

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