



## Development and Therapy of Lipid Membrane in Bioactive Lipids

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### DESCRIPTION

Membranes are primarily made up of a lipid bilayer and proteins, which act as a checkpoint for the entry and passage of signals and other substances. Aside from serving as an energy source, lipids have crucial structural and functional roles. These and other membrane lipids have very precise impacts on the lipid bilayer shape which controls how signaling proteins interact. Lipid abnormalities have been linked to serious disorders and hence normalization of these variations or regulatory actions that modulate membrane lipid composition offer therapeutic potential. Membrane lipid treatment also known as membrane lipid replacement has developed as a unique technology platform for neutral interventions and drug discovery. Based on an understanding of membrane structure and function several clinical trials and medicinal products have validated this technique. The current model explains the molecular underpinnings of the shape and how the membrane lipids affect protein-lipid interactions, cell signaling, disease and therapy.

The human body is made up of trillions of cells that act in unison. In this health problems are caused by cellular changes that disrupt physiological processes and these changes might result in malfunctions and or aberrant levels of macromolecules, metabolites, hormones and so on. Despite the fact that membrane lipid changes are important in many diseases most studies of pathophysiological processes have focused on protein function or gene expression. As a result most medicines designed to combat diseases have targeted proteins and nucleic acids based on knowledge of their structure and function.

Although cell signaling has primarily been studied from the standpoint of proteins that drive and transmit such signals as well as the resulting regulation of gene expression lipids play crucial roles in message propagation. One of membrane lipids' primary functions is to co-localize signaling partners in order to amplify incoming productive protein.

Protein interactions in specific membrane micro domains. As a result alterations in membrane lipids have an impact on critical cellular functions such as proliferation regulation. Changes in the lipid composition or structure of the membrane can substantially modify protein lipid interactions, particularly those involved in protein translocation to from the membrane to shape the signals at this cell barrier. Some reactions may include the interaction of a small number of membrane lipids and proteins, such as phosphatidylinositol, resulting in quantitatively minor alterations. The presence of lipid structures in various cellular membranes, including organelle membranes, is determined by the lipid content of the membrane. Membrane lipids are polymorphic, which means they can take on a variety of supramolecular configurations. The lamellar phase (lipid bilayer) is the most prevalent lipid structure in cells. Specific lipid species can be packed and structured in small domains that control diverse cell processes while generating lipid structures in membranes. These domains, which comprise lipid rafts and can be found in the PM and several organelles. Lipid rafts are membrane micro domains that are rich in creating conditions that promote the activity of specific proteins. Protein receptors that are important for homeostasis and the regulation of lipid metabolism are found in lipid rafts or Cho-enriched micro domains.

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**Received:** 25-Nov-2022, Manuscript No. BOM-22-19267; **Editor assigned:** 28-Nov-2022, Pre QC No. BOM-22-19267(PQ); **Reviewed:** 15-Nov-2022, QC No. BOM-22-19267; **Revised:** 22-Nov-2022, Manuscript No. BOM-22-19227(R); **Published:** 29-Dec-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2167-7956.22.11.248.

**Citation:** Tonkin R (2022) Development and Therapy of Lipid Membrane in Bioactive Lipids. J Biol Res Ther. 11:248.

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