

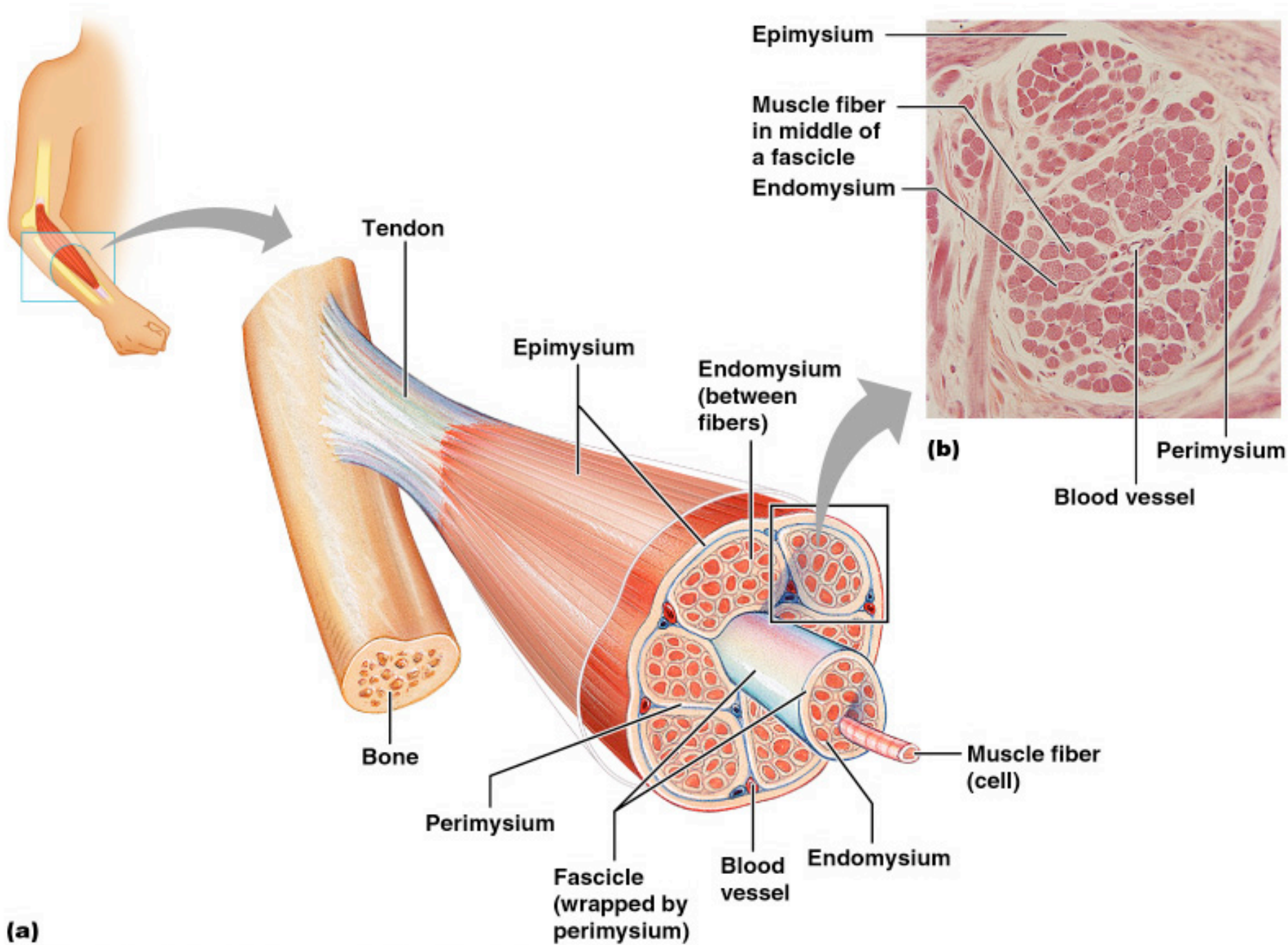
# Muscle Physiology

# Learning Targets

I can:

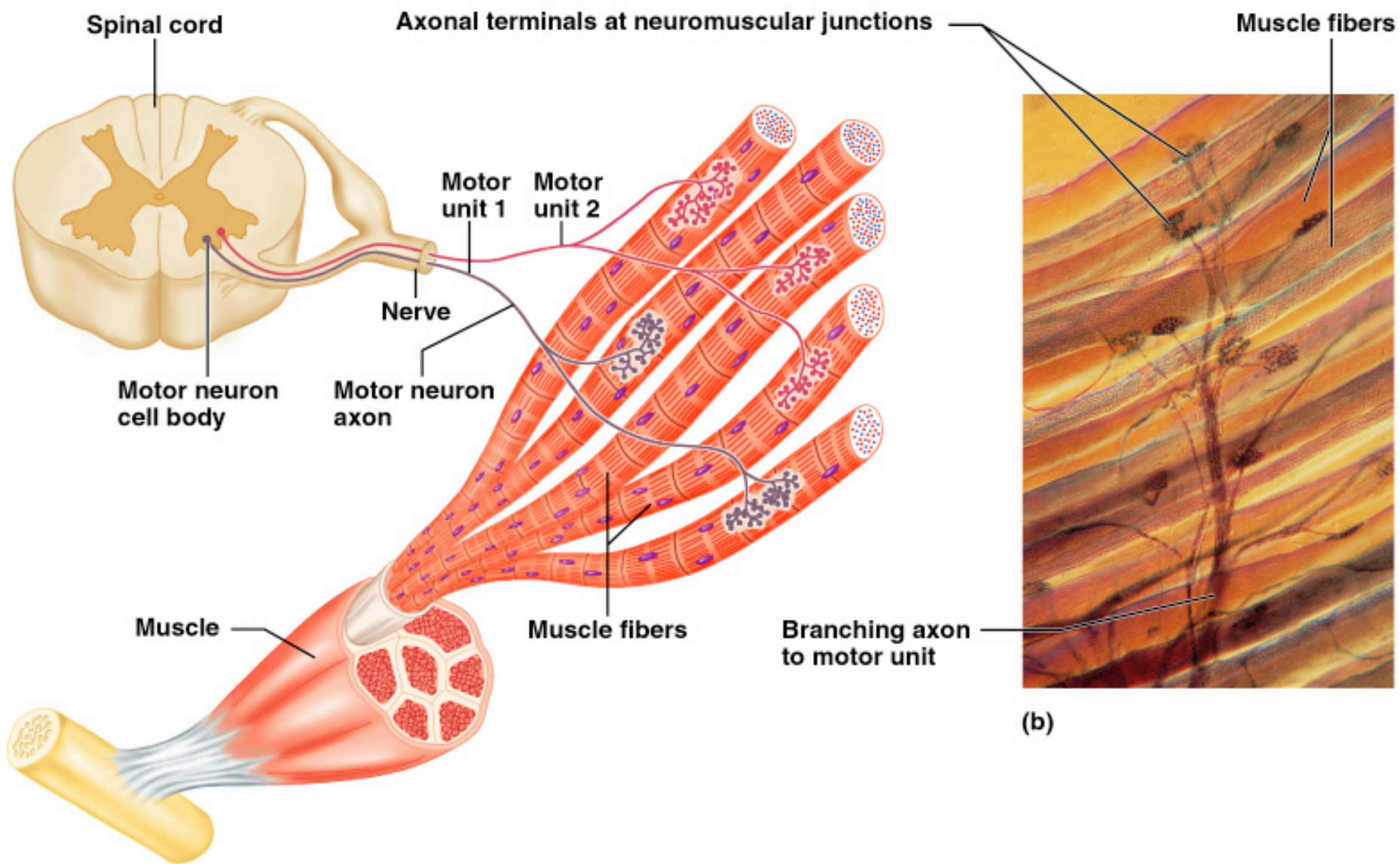
- Describe how muscle fibers contract
- Explain how toxins and drugs can influence muscle contractions
- Explain the role that calcium and protein play in muscle contraction

Setting the stage...



**(a)**

**(b)**



**(a)**

**(b)**

# Homework-Structure of a Muscle

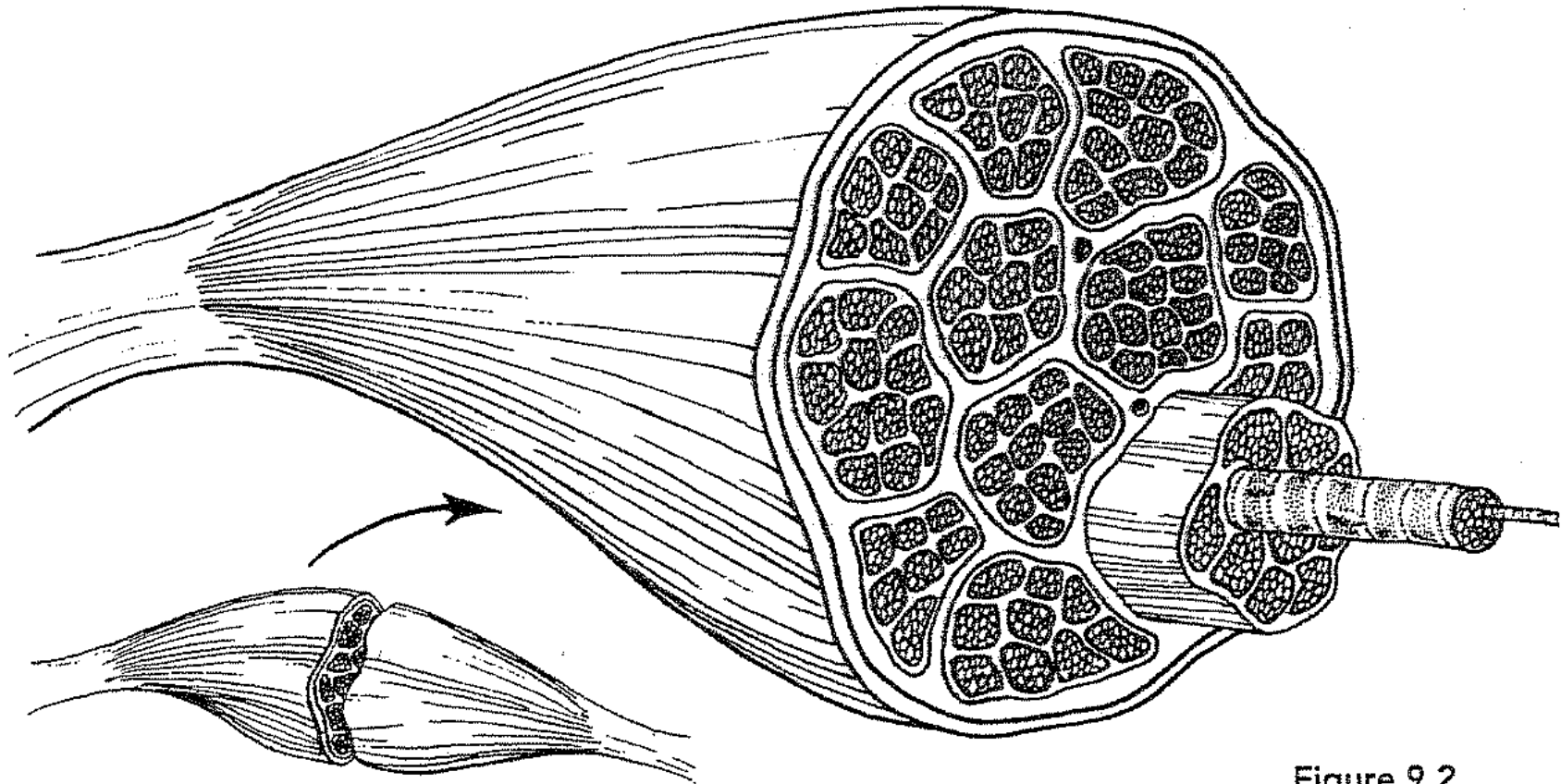
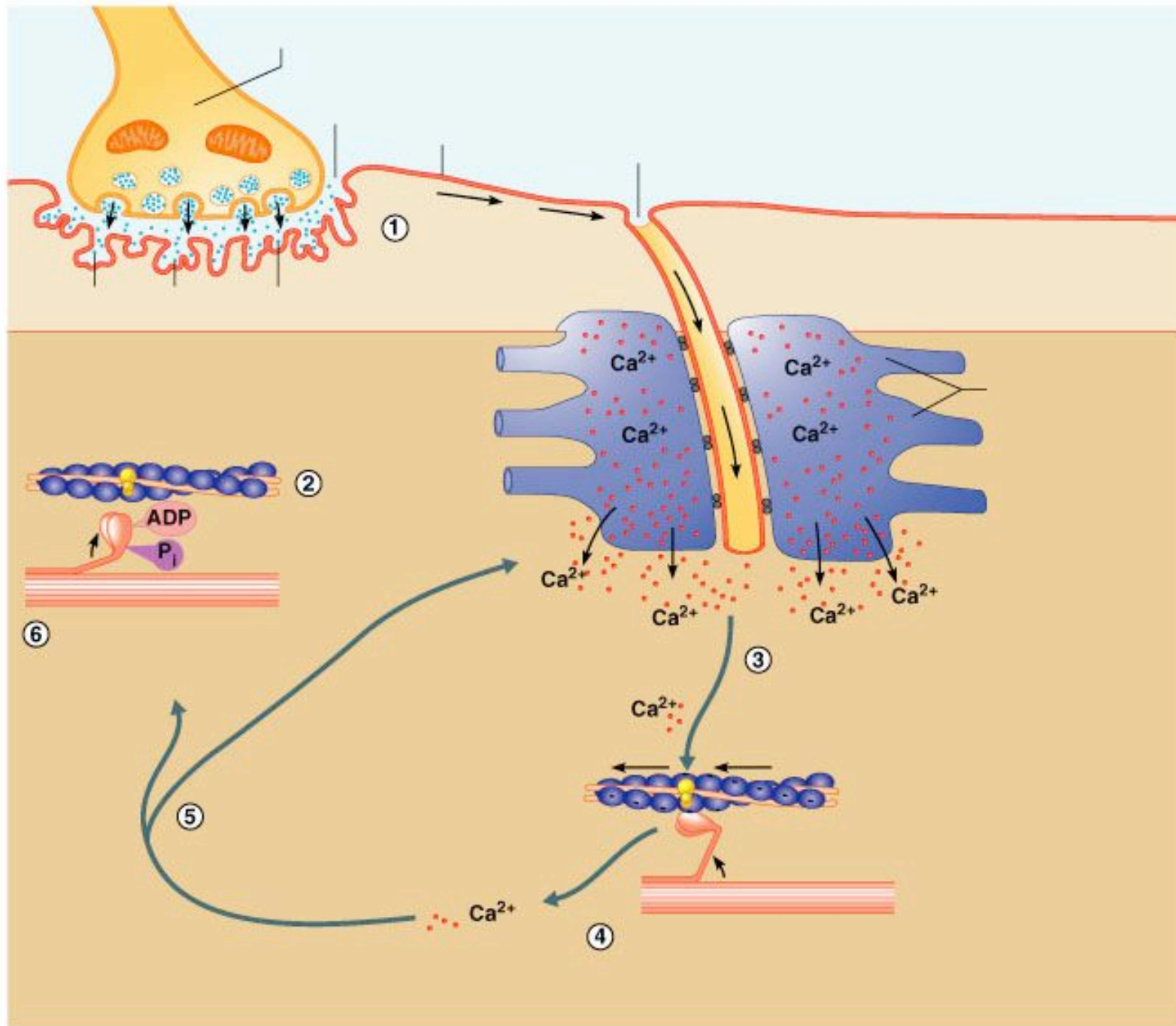
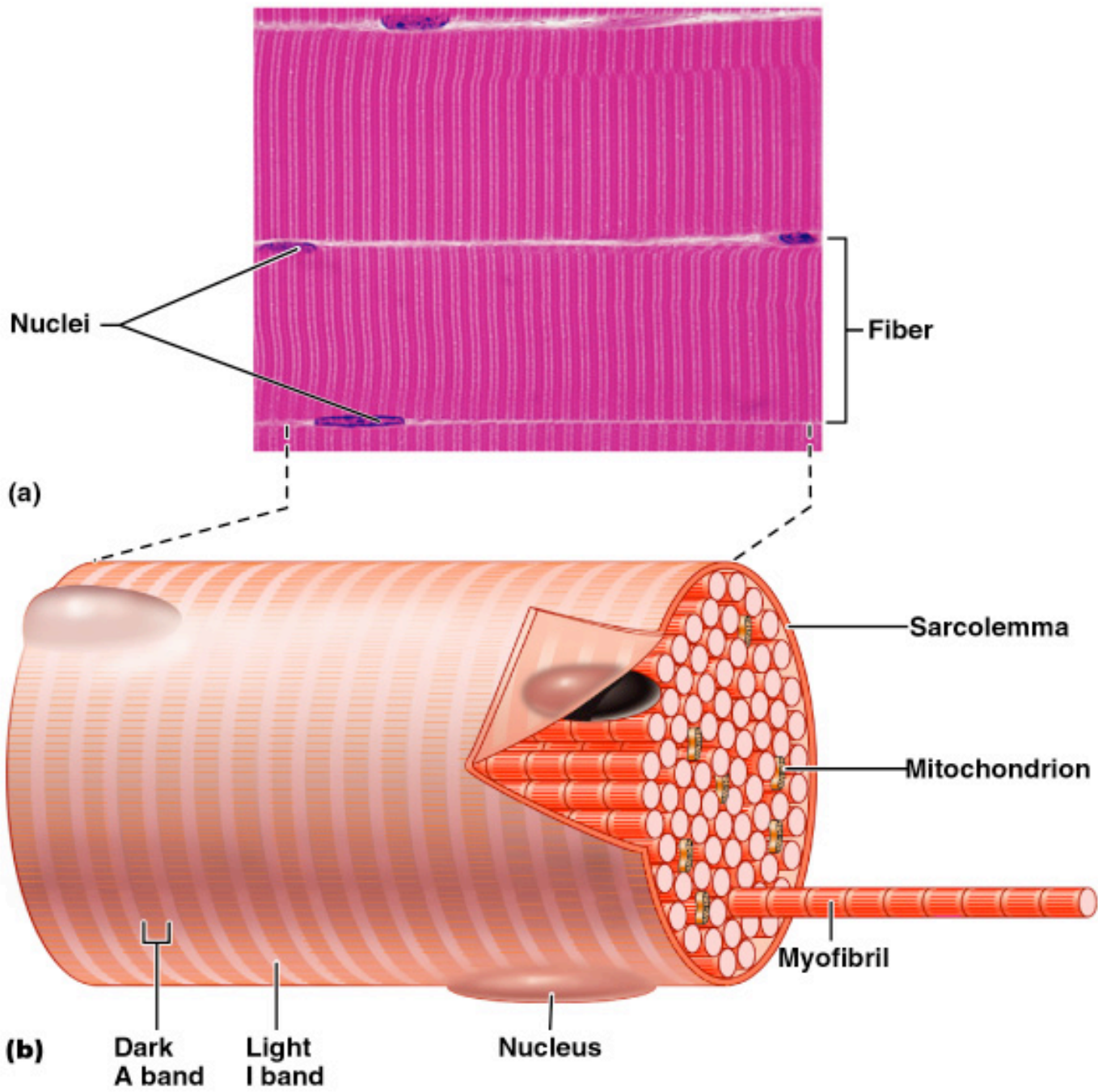


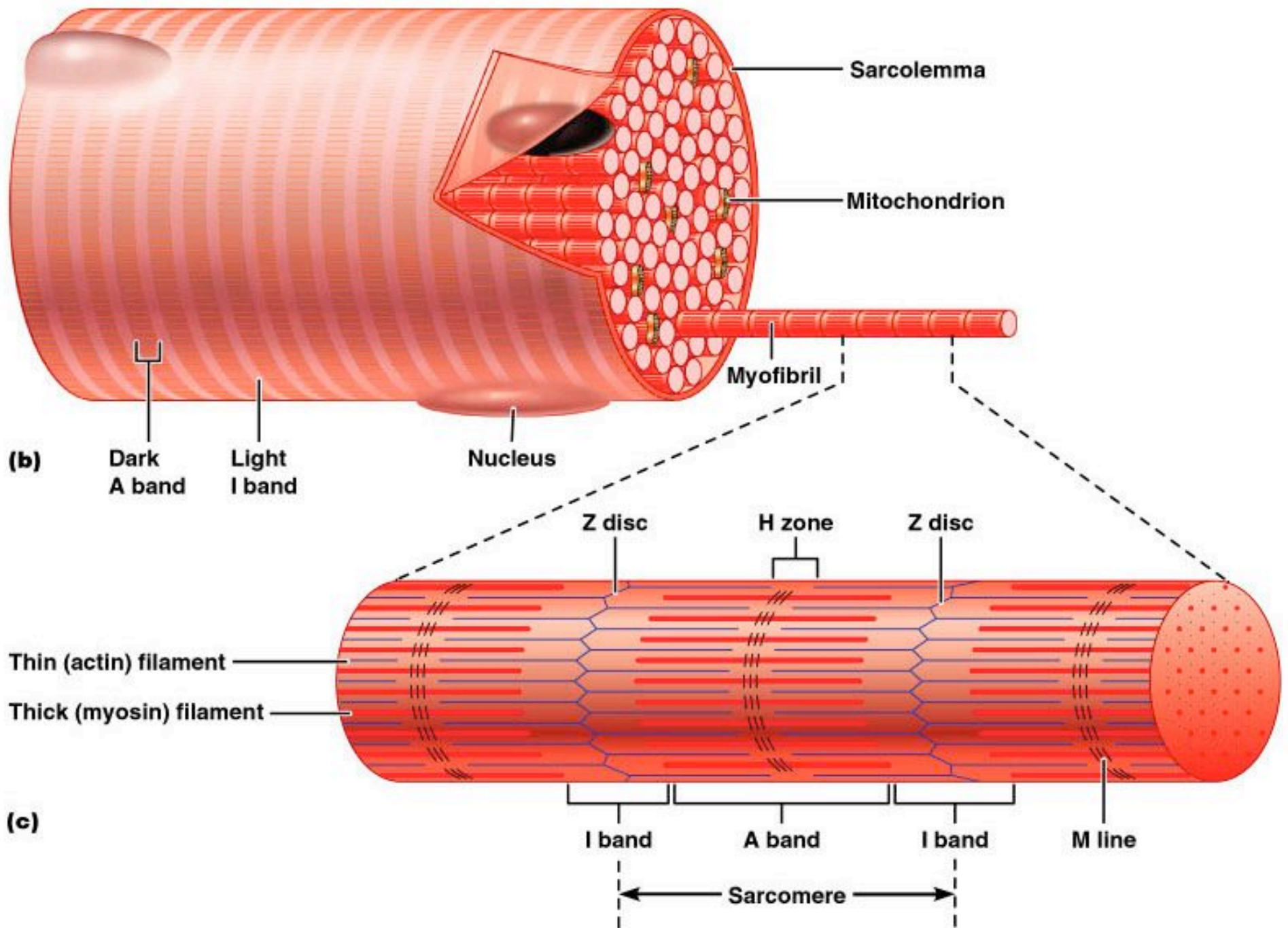
Figure 9.2

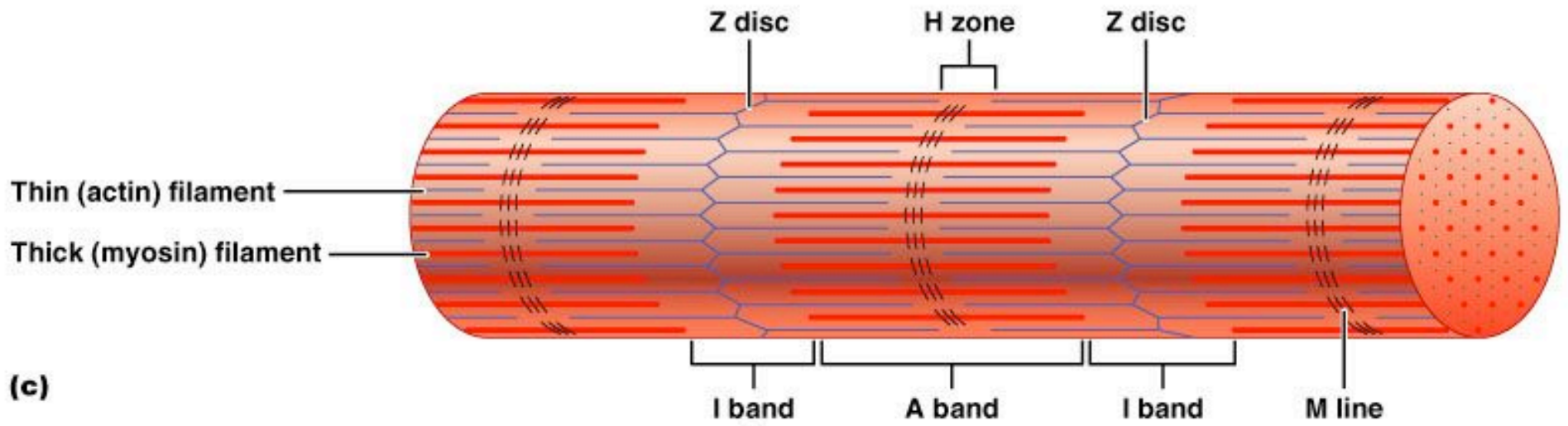
***MYSTERY TEXT!!!***



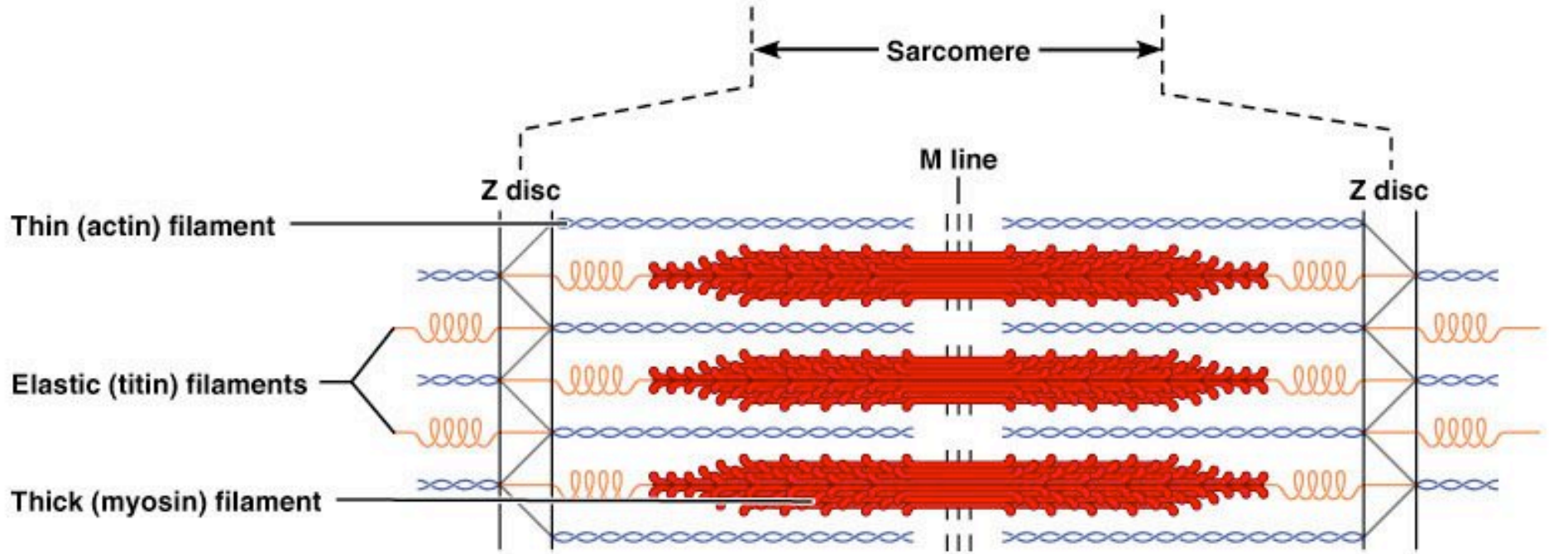
Microscopic anatomy...



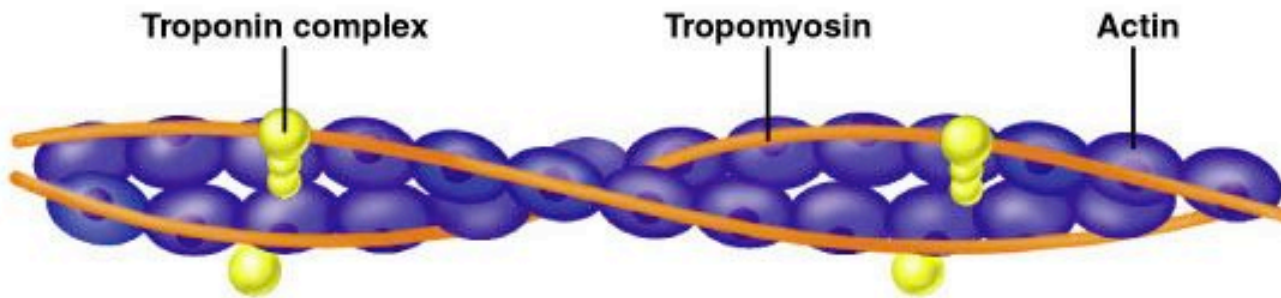




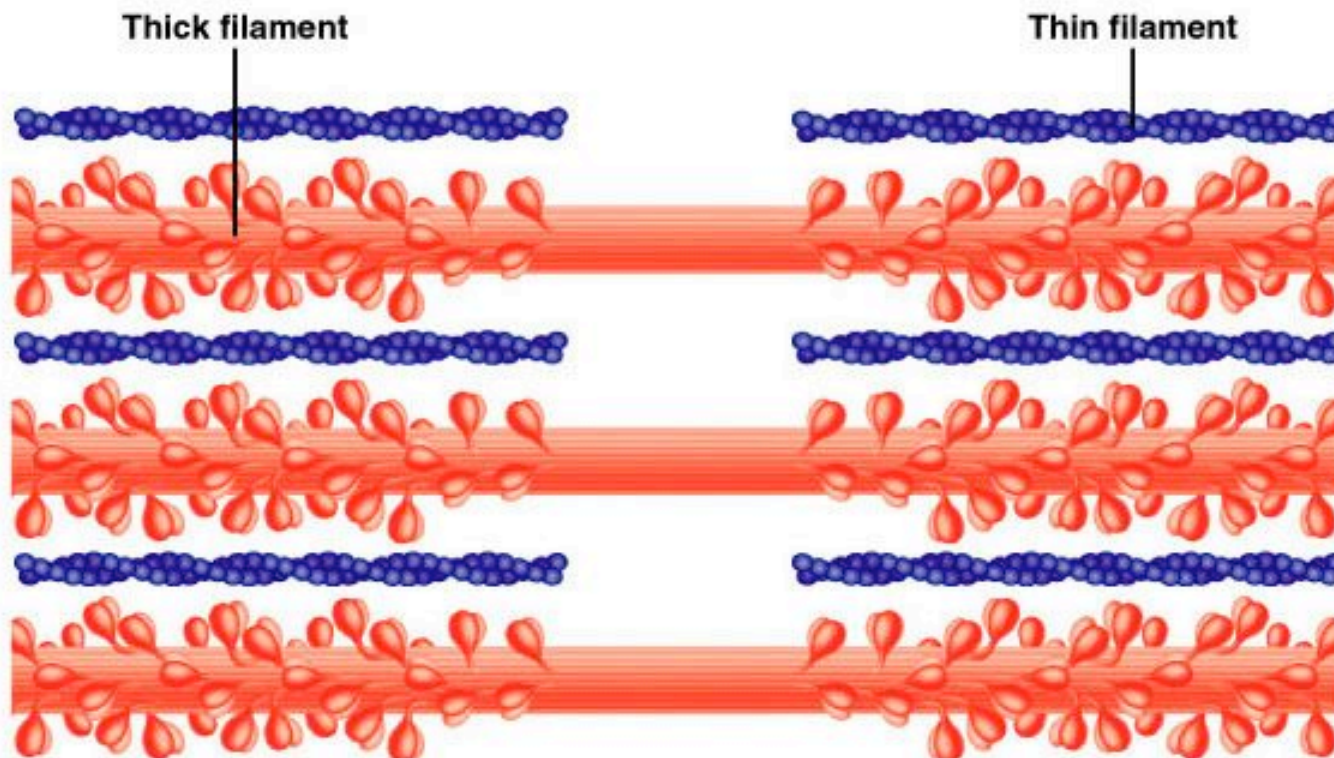
**(c)**



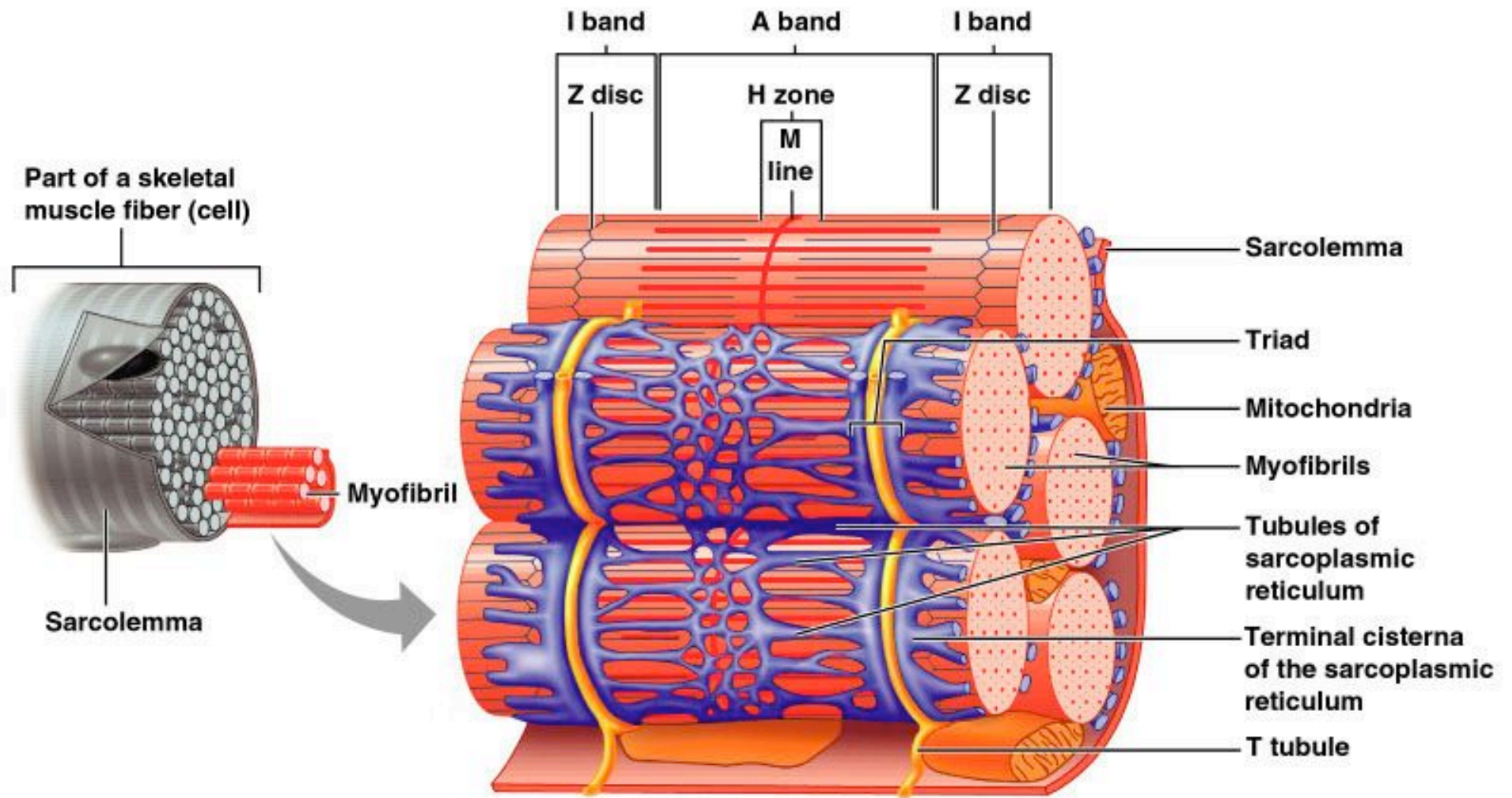
**(d)**



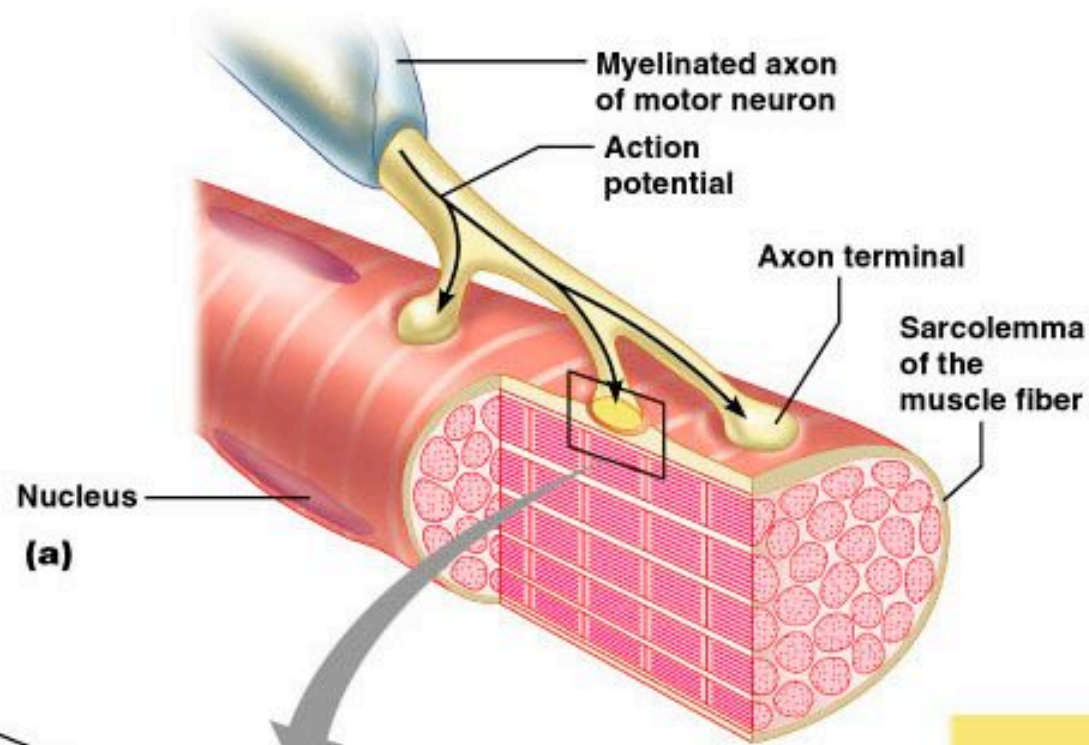
**(c) Portion of a thin filament**



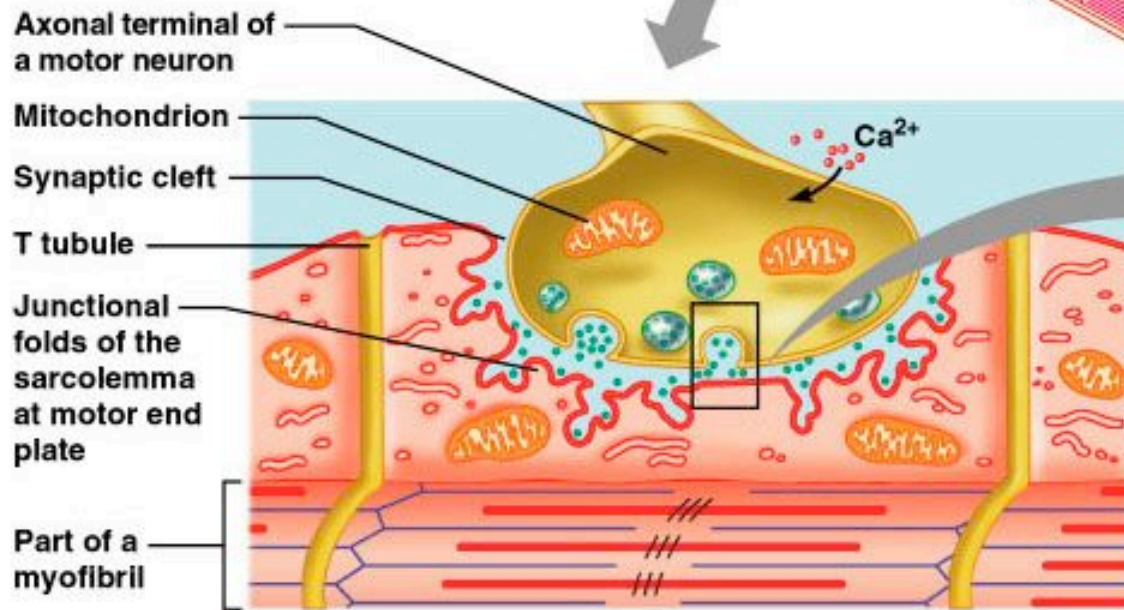
**(d) Longitudinal section of filaments within one sarcomere of a myofibril**



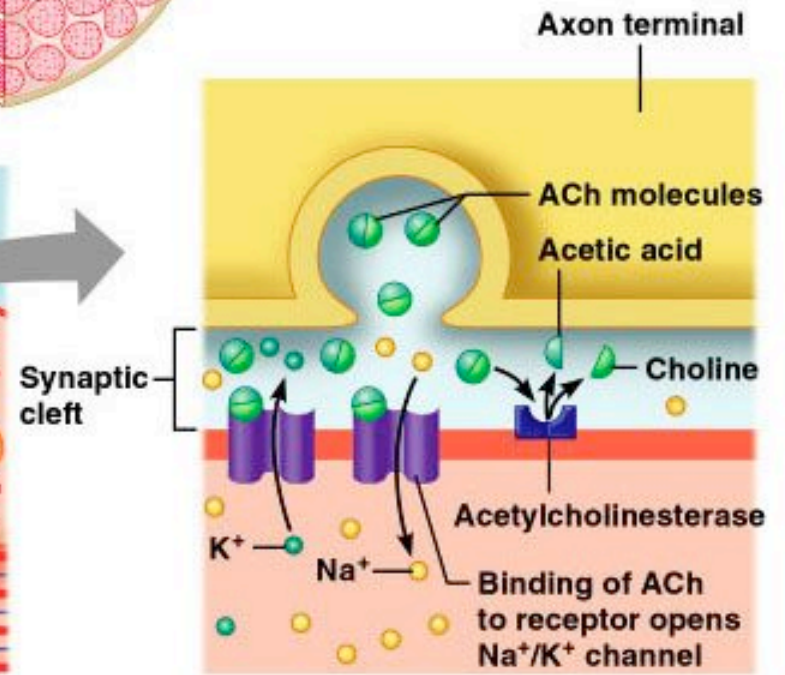
Muscle physiology:  
How it all happens...



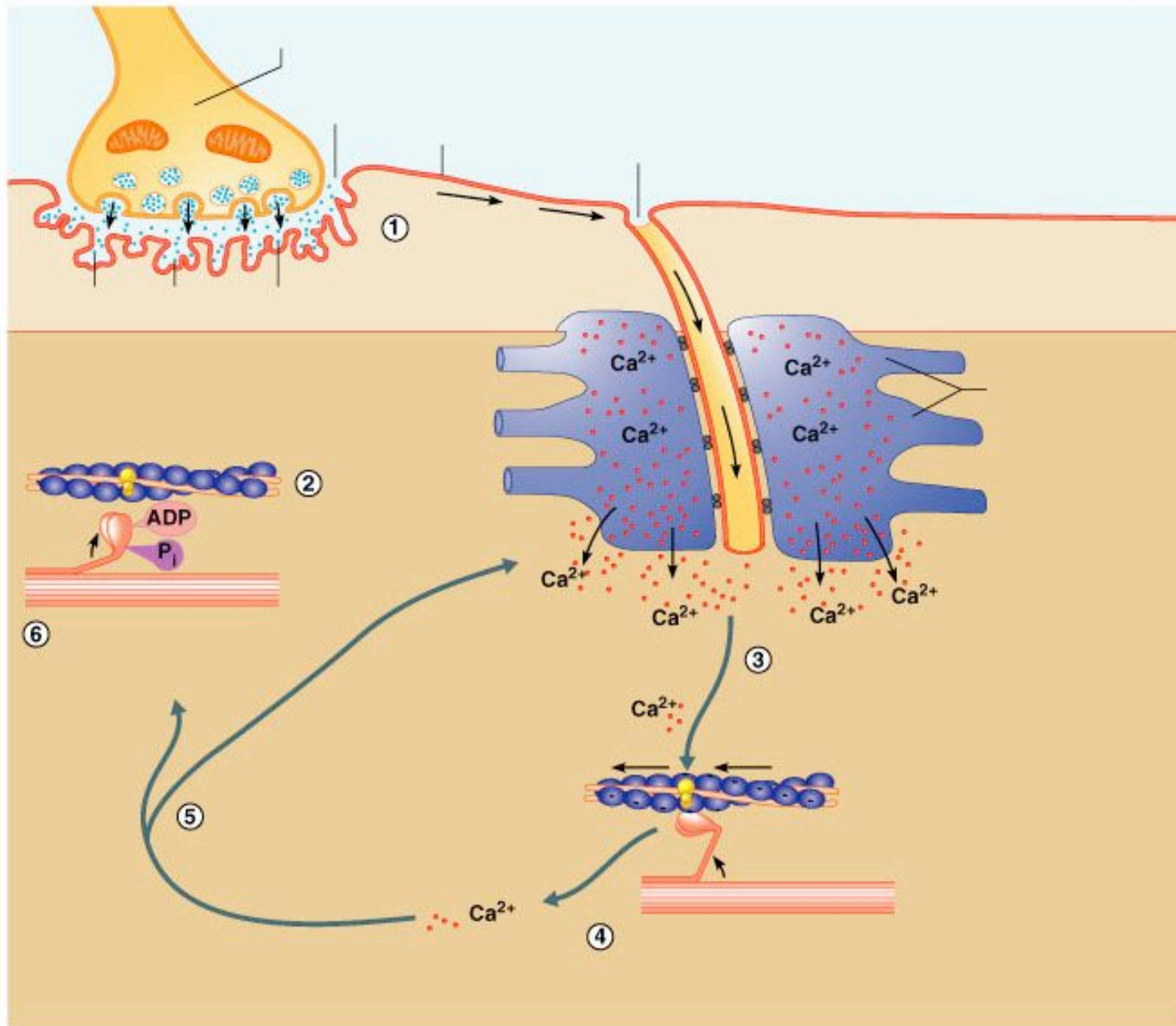
(a)

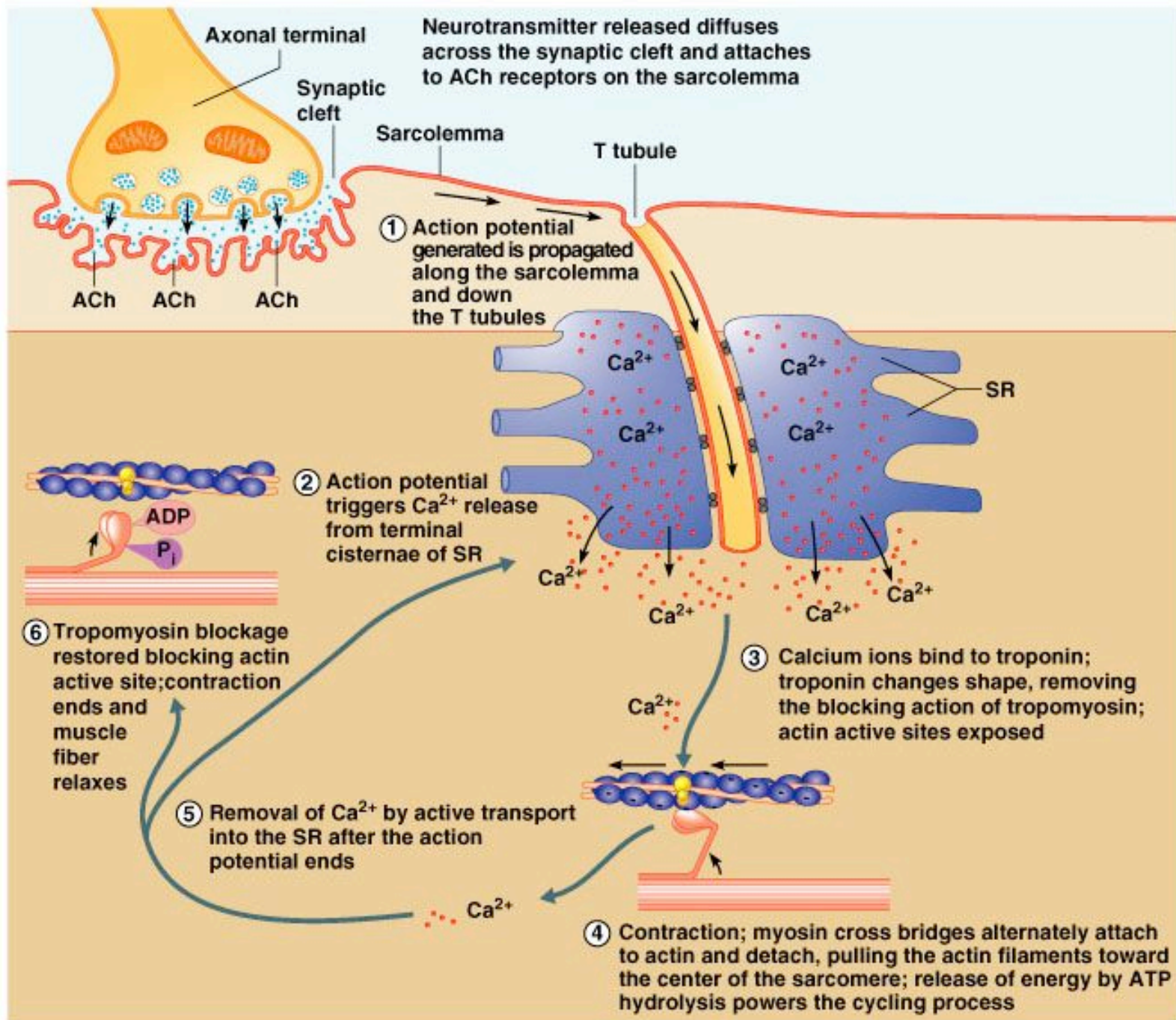


(b)



(c)

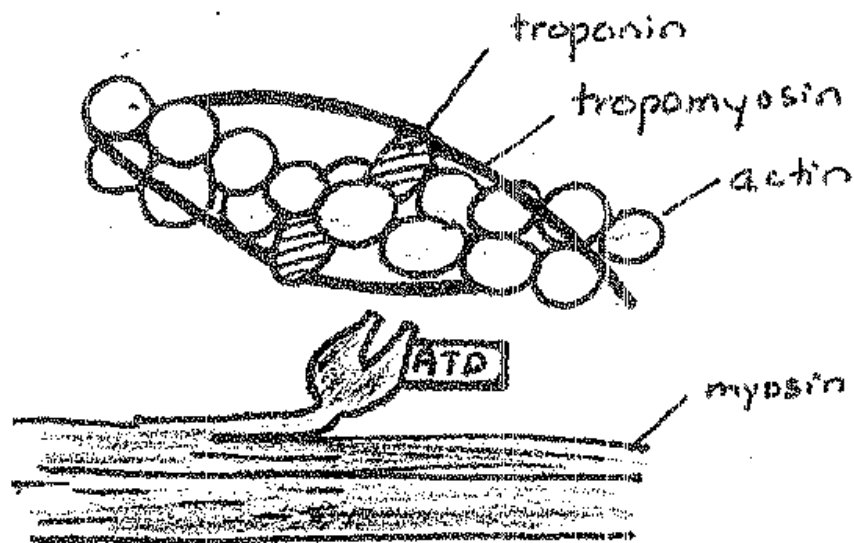




# Sliding Filament Theory

Resting:

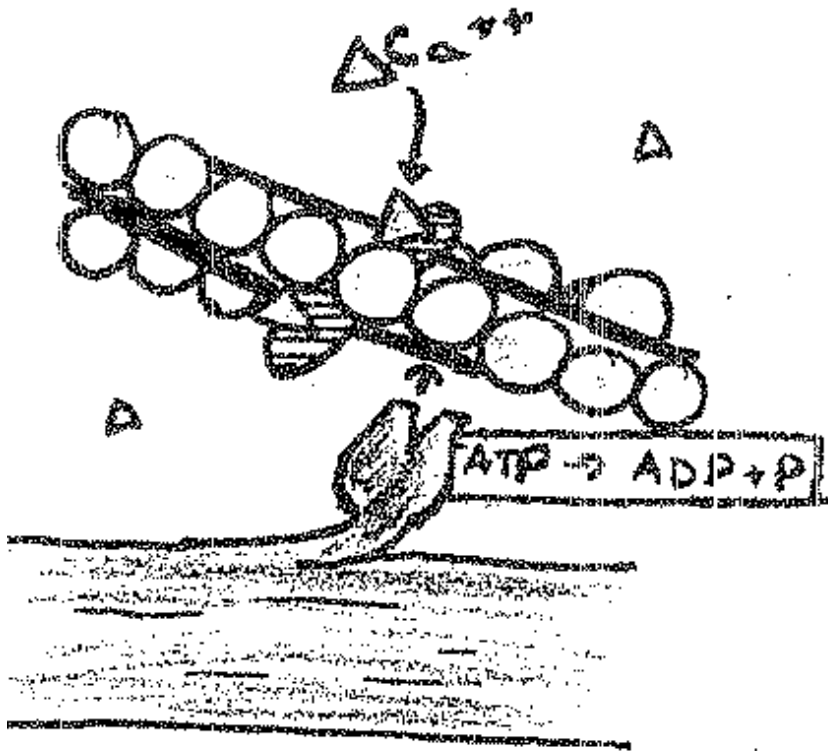
- ATP is attached to myosin cross bridge
- Actin active sites covered by tropomyosin
- Troponin holding tropomyosin in place



# Sliding Filament Theory

Stimulus causes  $\text{Ca}^{++}$  to be released.

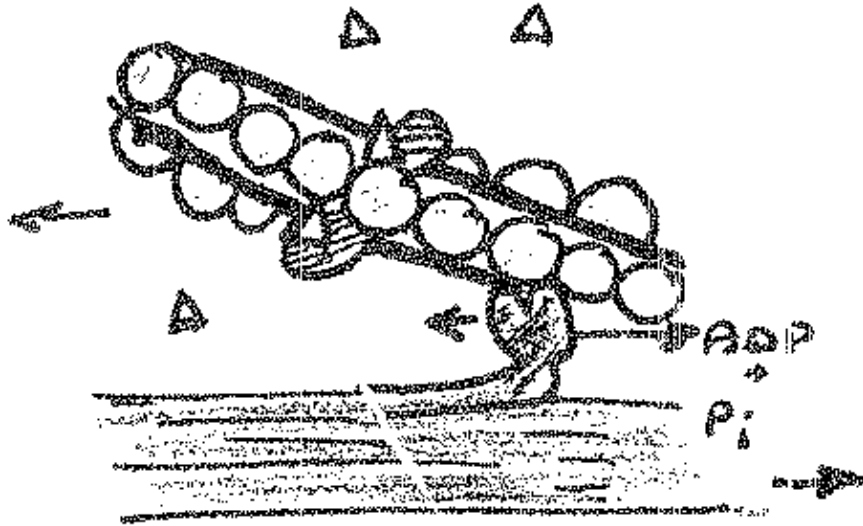
$\text{Ca}^{++}$  binds to troponin causing tropomyosin to sink move revealing active sites on actin



$\text{ATP} \rightarrow \text{ADP} \ \& \ \text{P}$  (which causes the head to change positions attaching to actin)

# Sliding Filament Theory

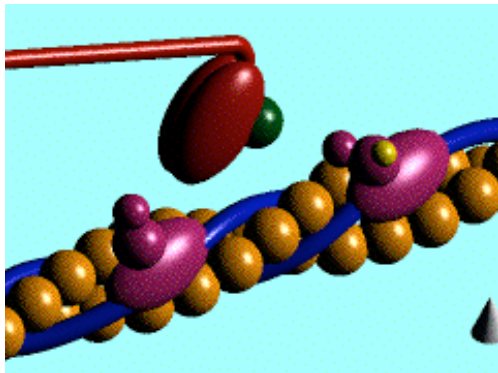
ADP & P are released.

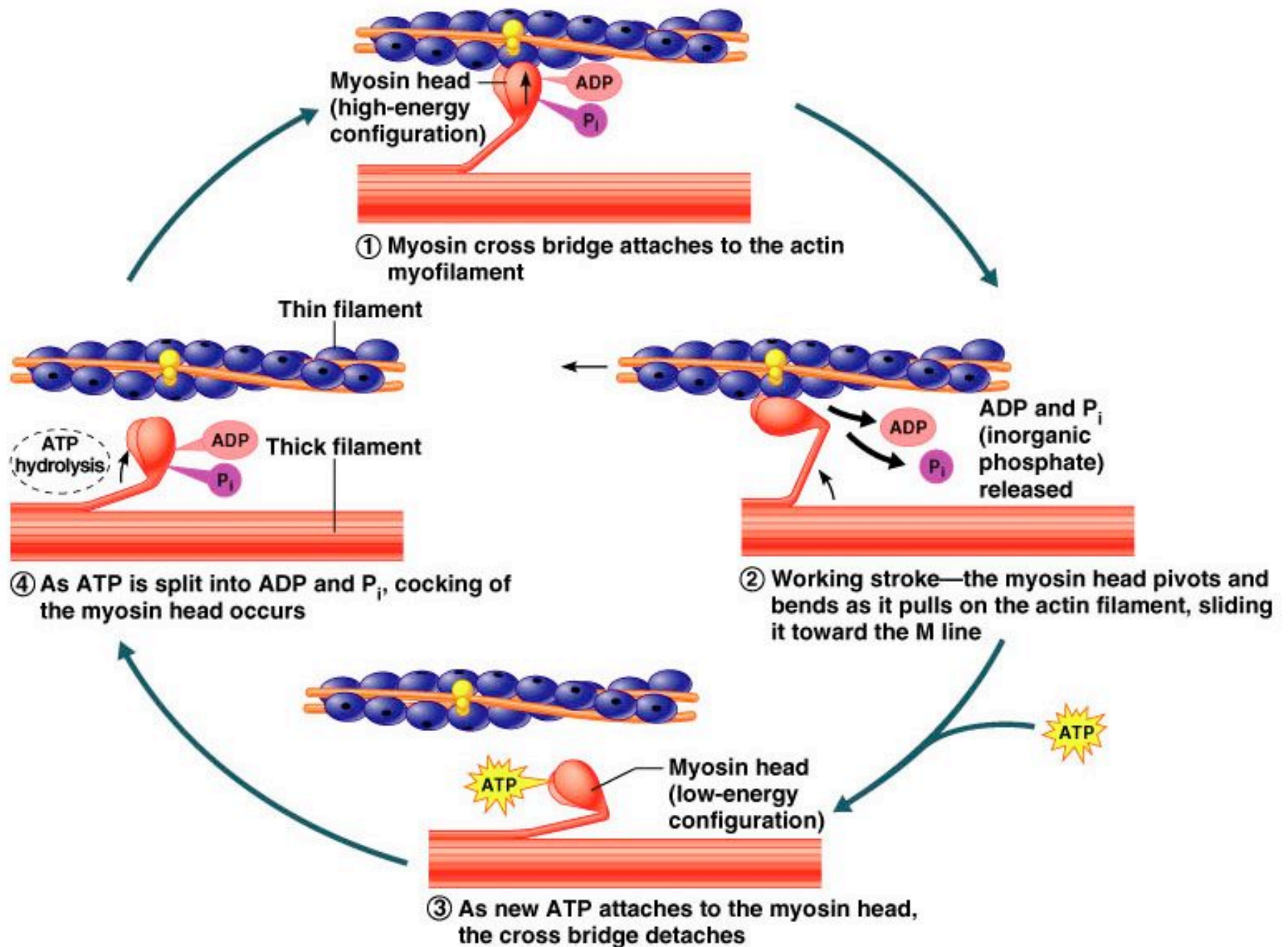


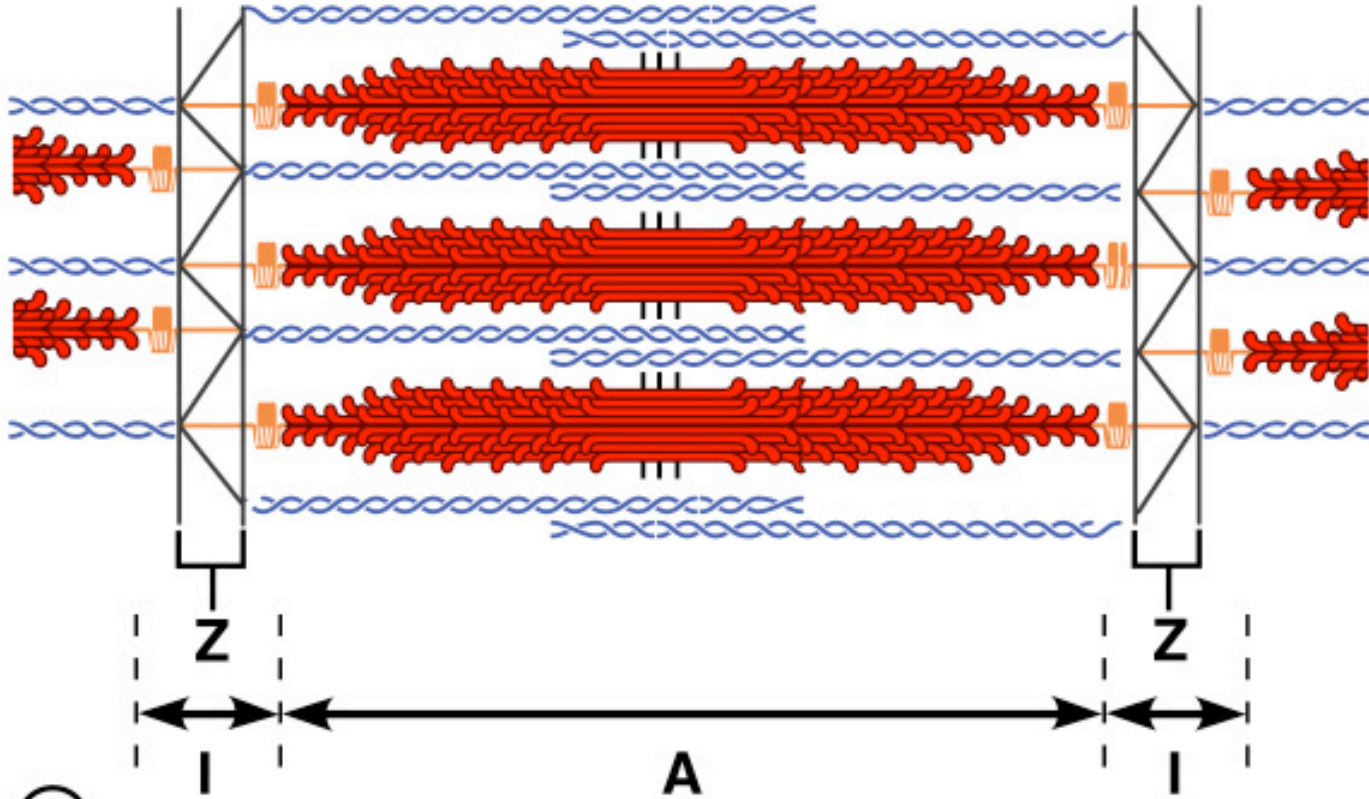
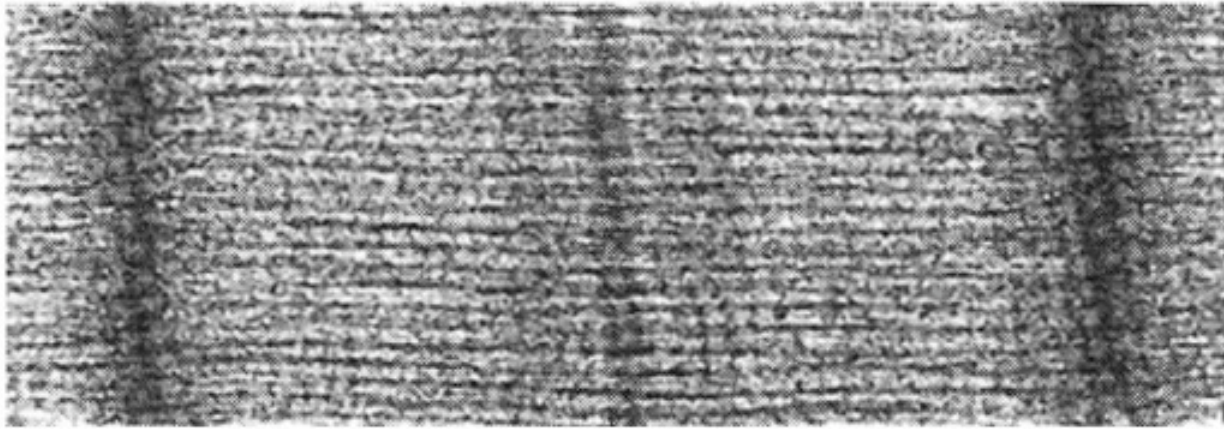
Power stroke: myosin head pivots causing the thick and thin filaments to slide past each other.

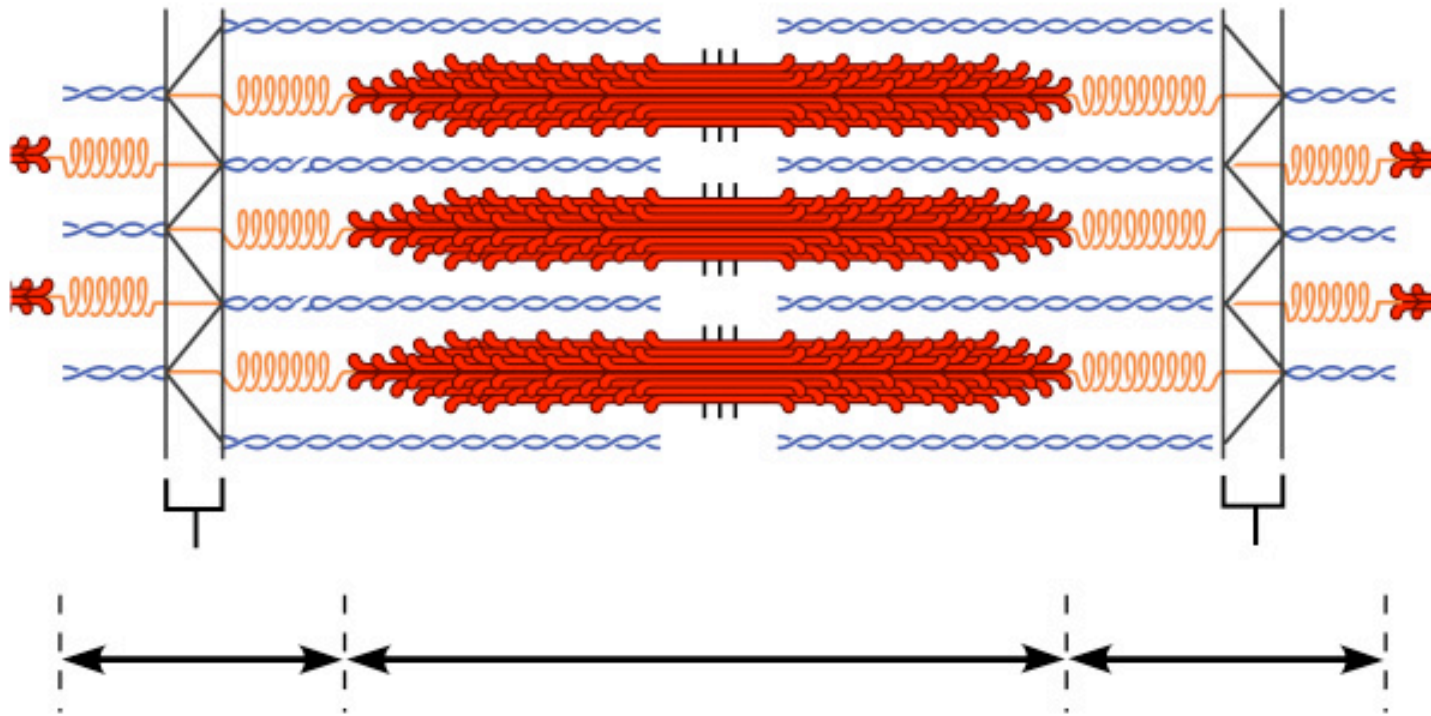
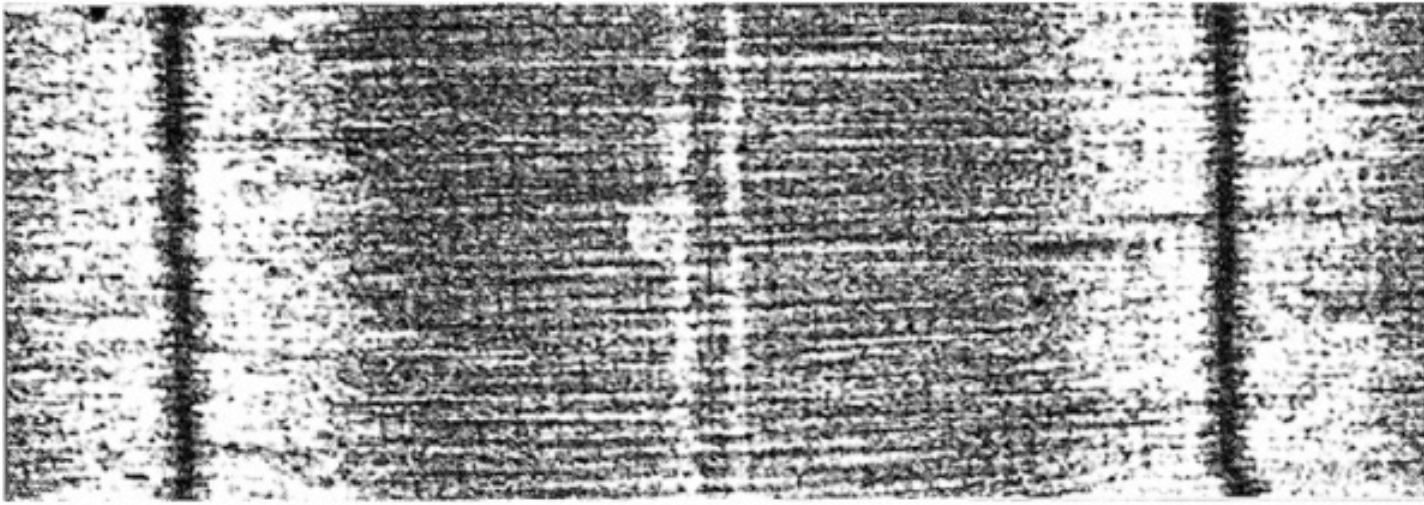
ATP attaches to myosin returning it to the resting position

# Animation with quiz









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