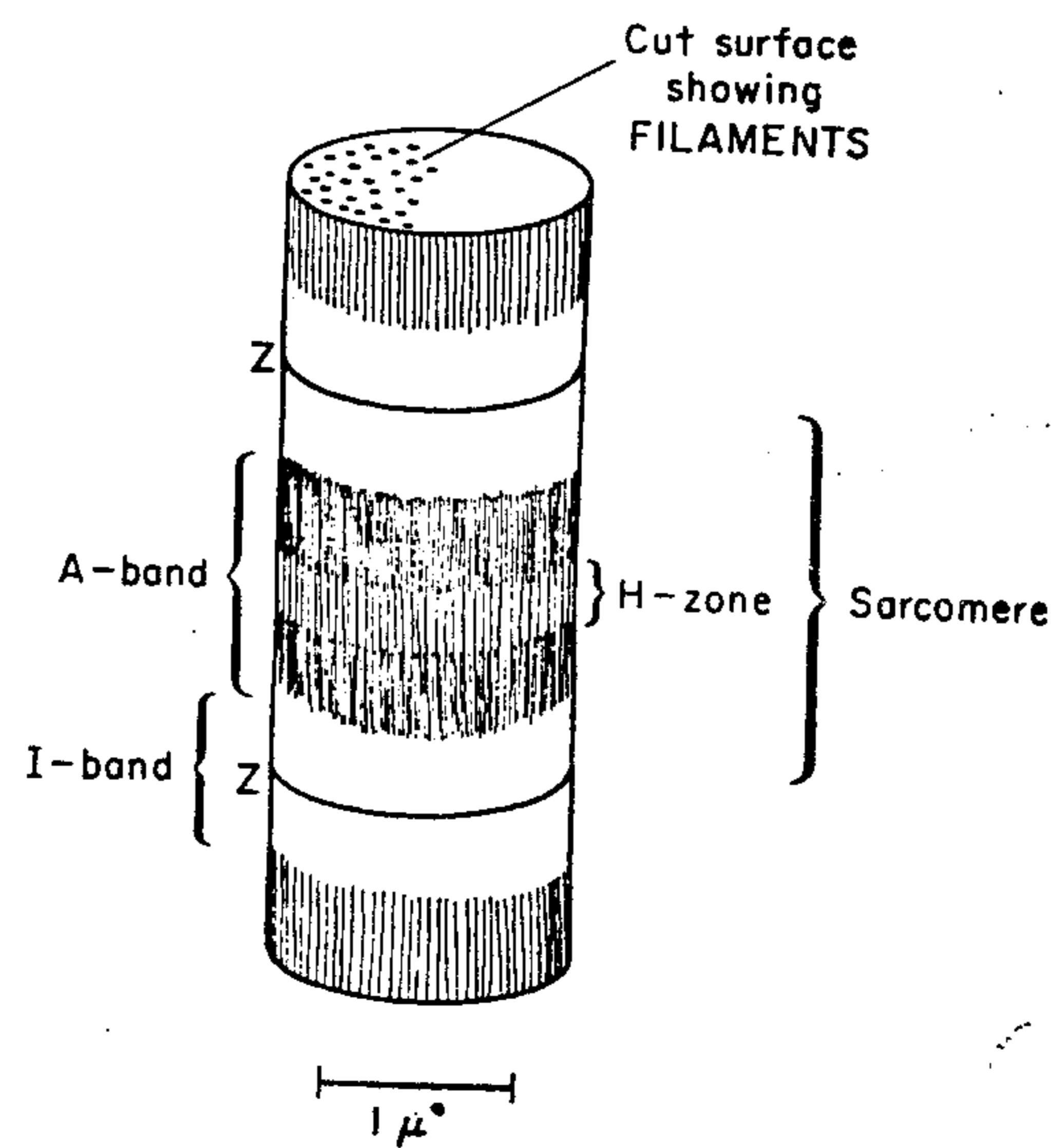
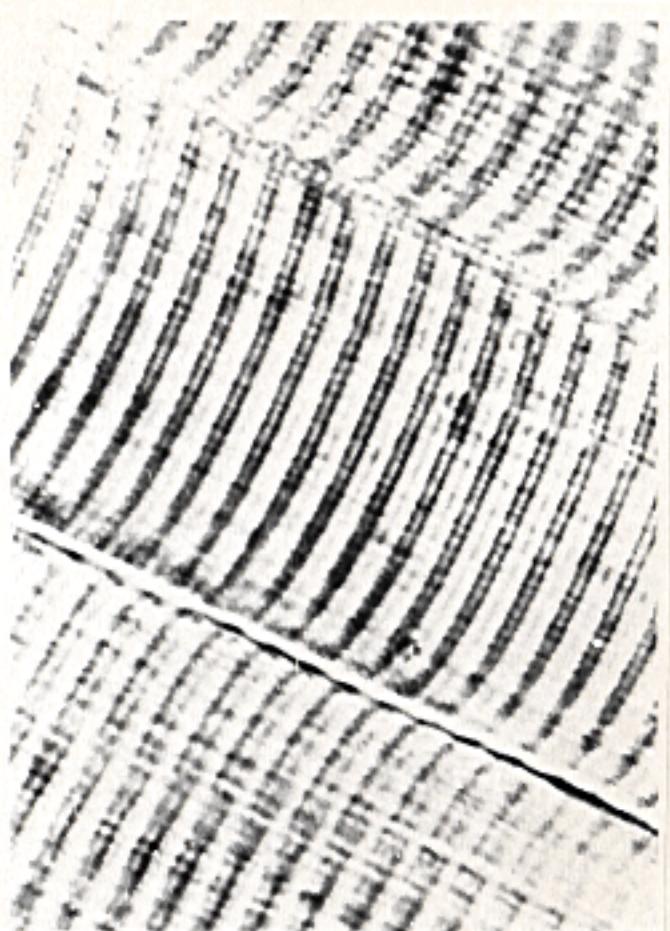
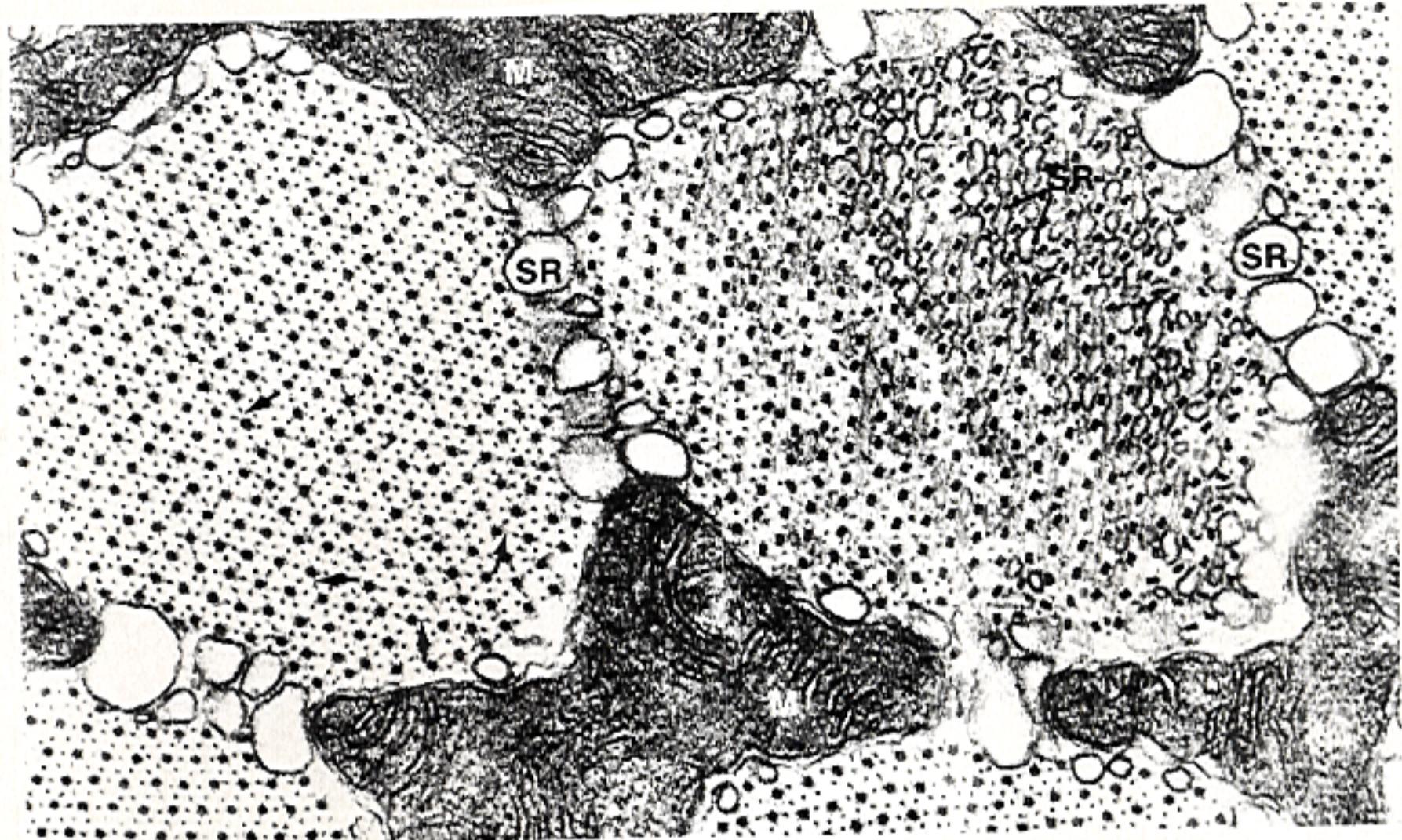


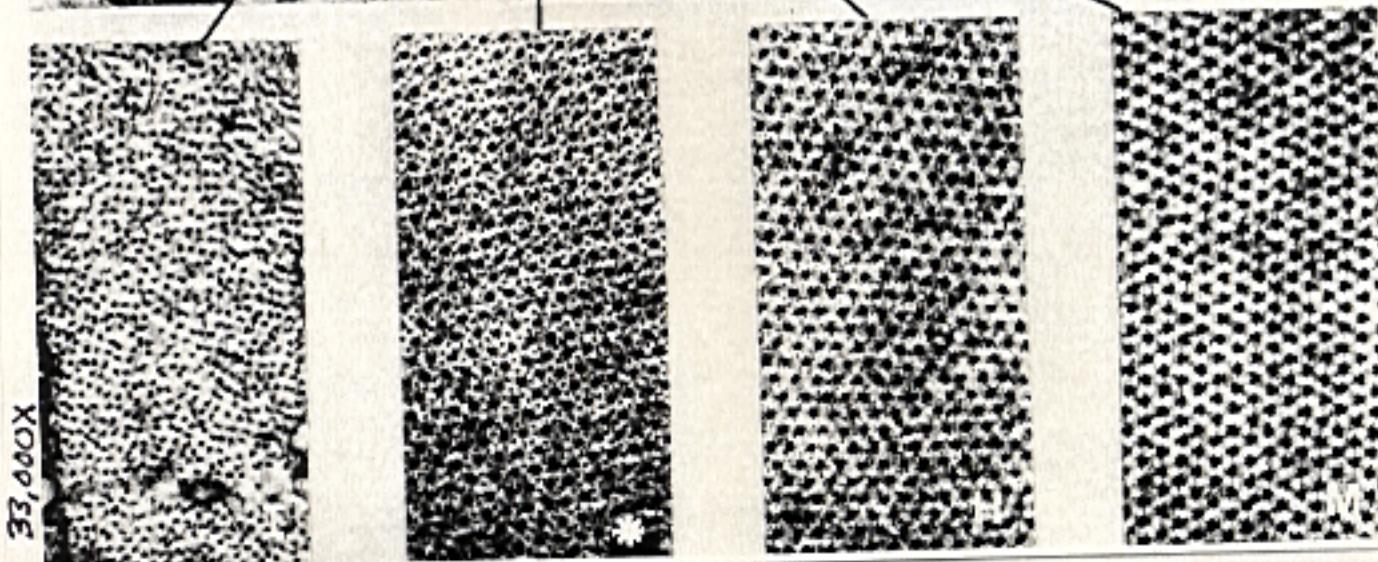
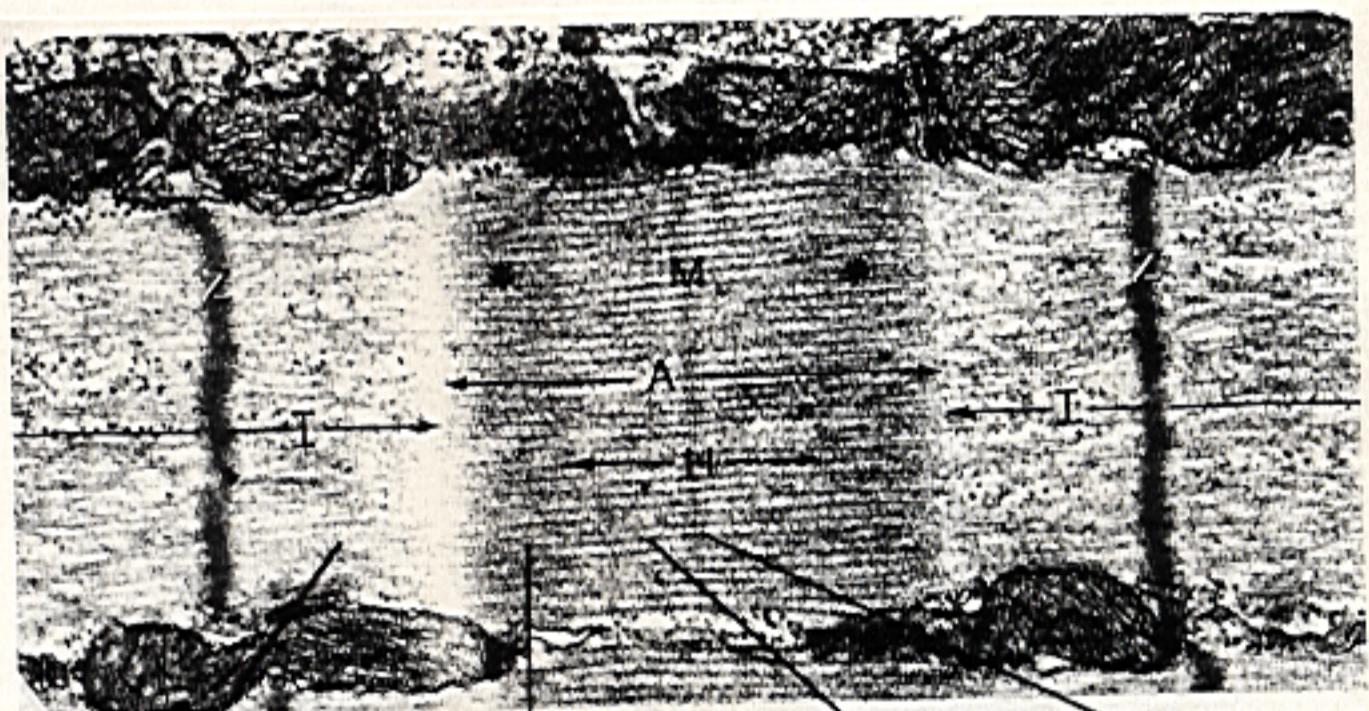
## SKELETAL MUSCLE



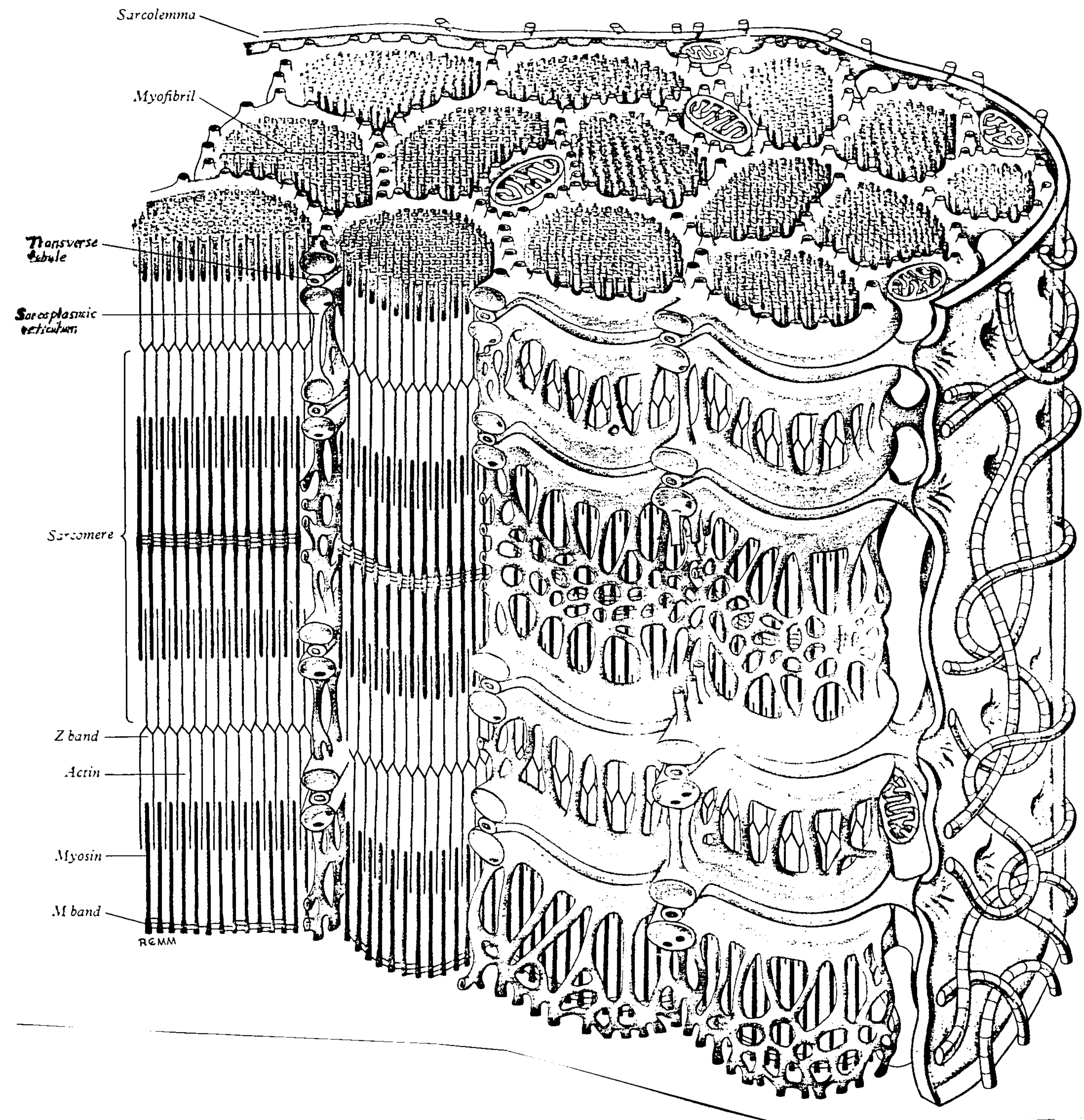


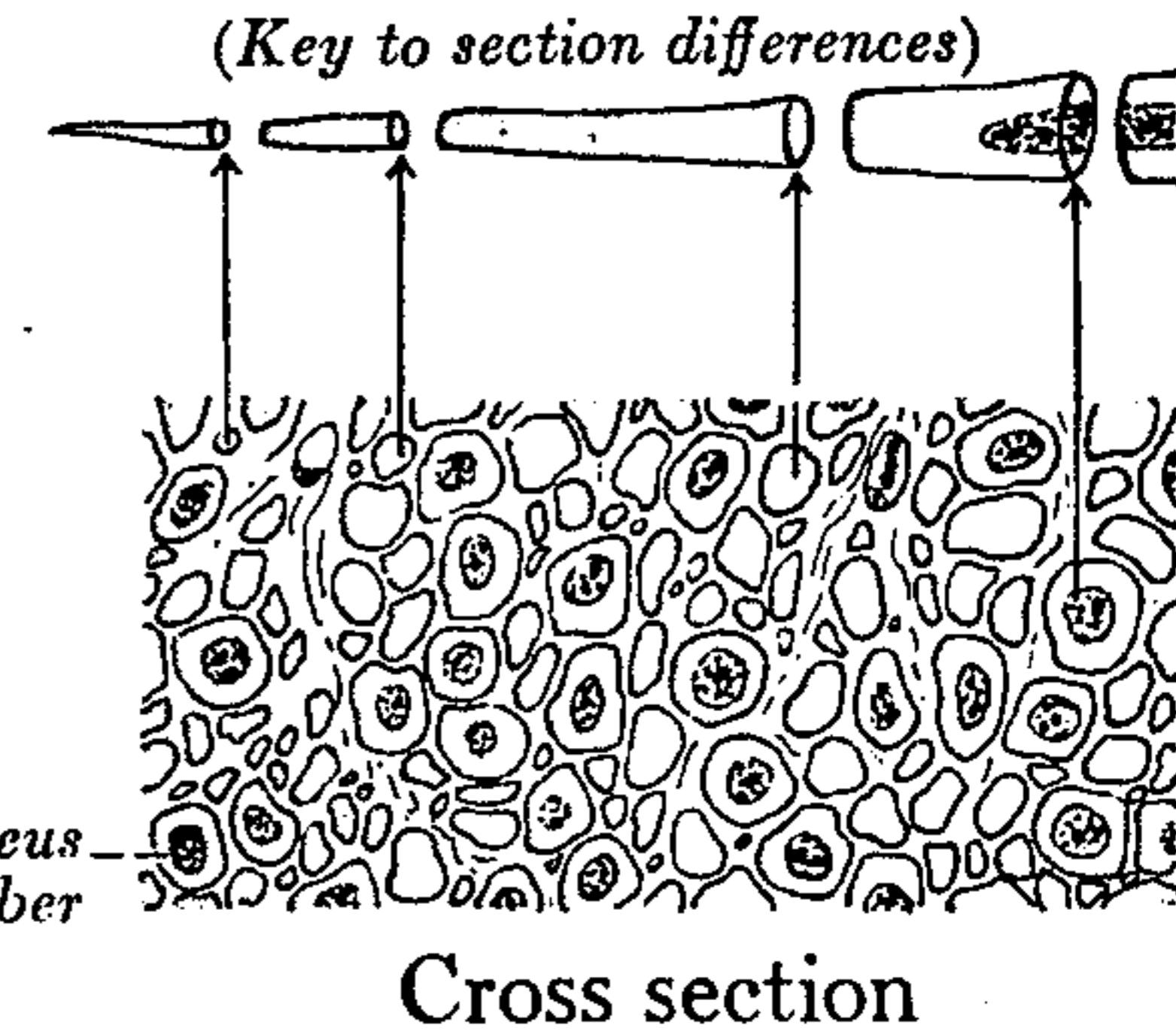
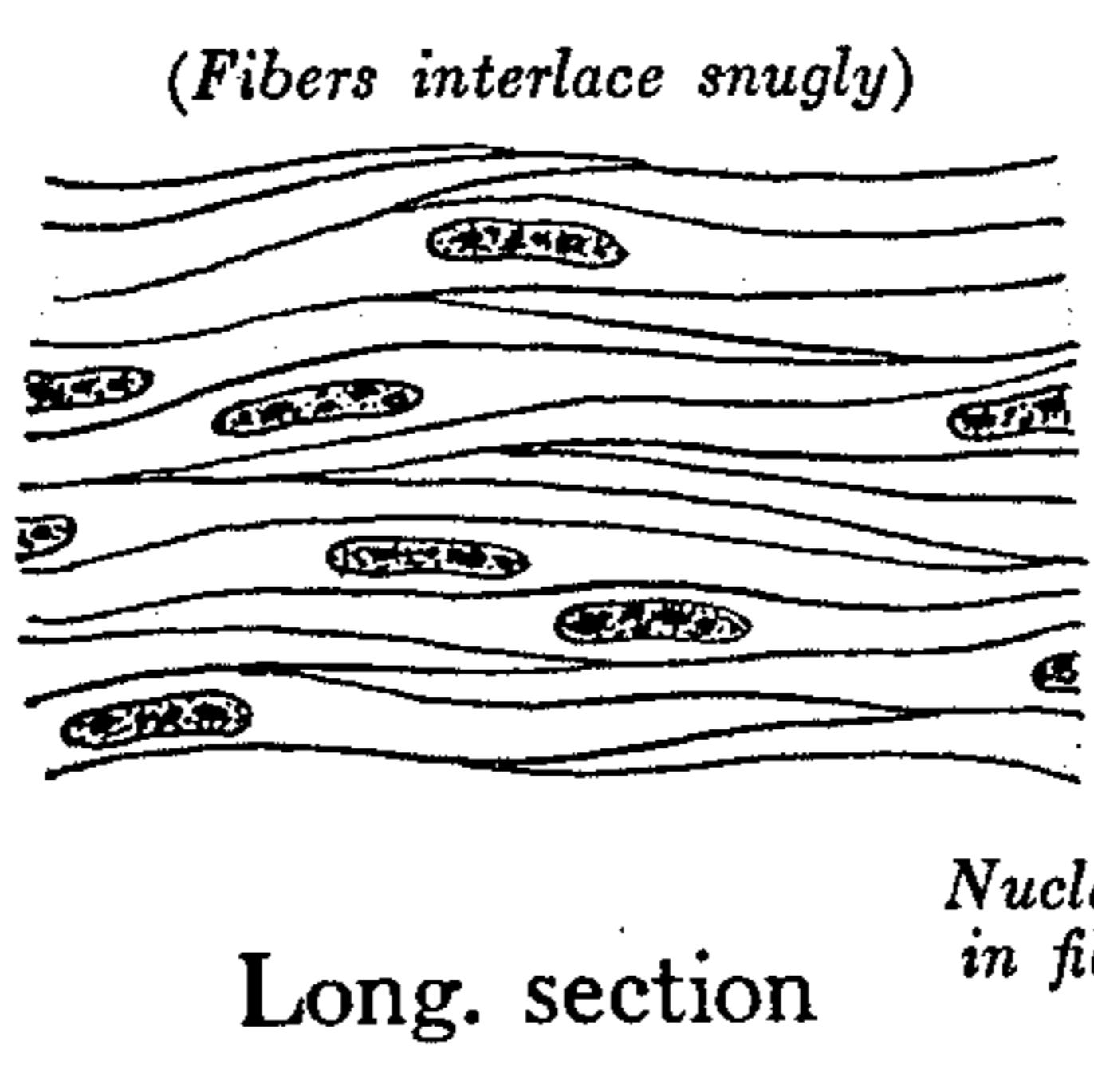
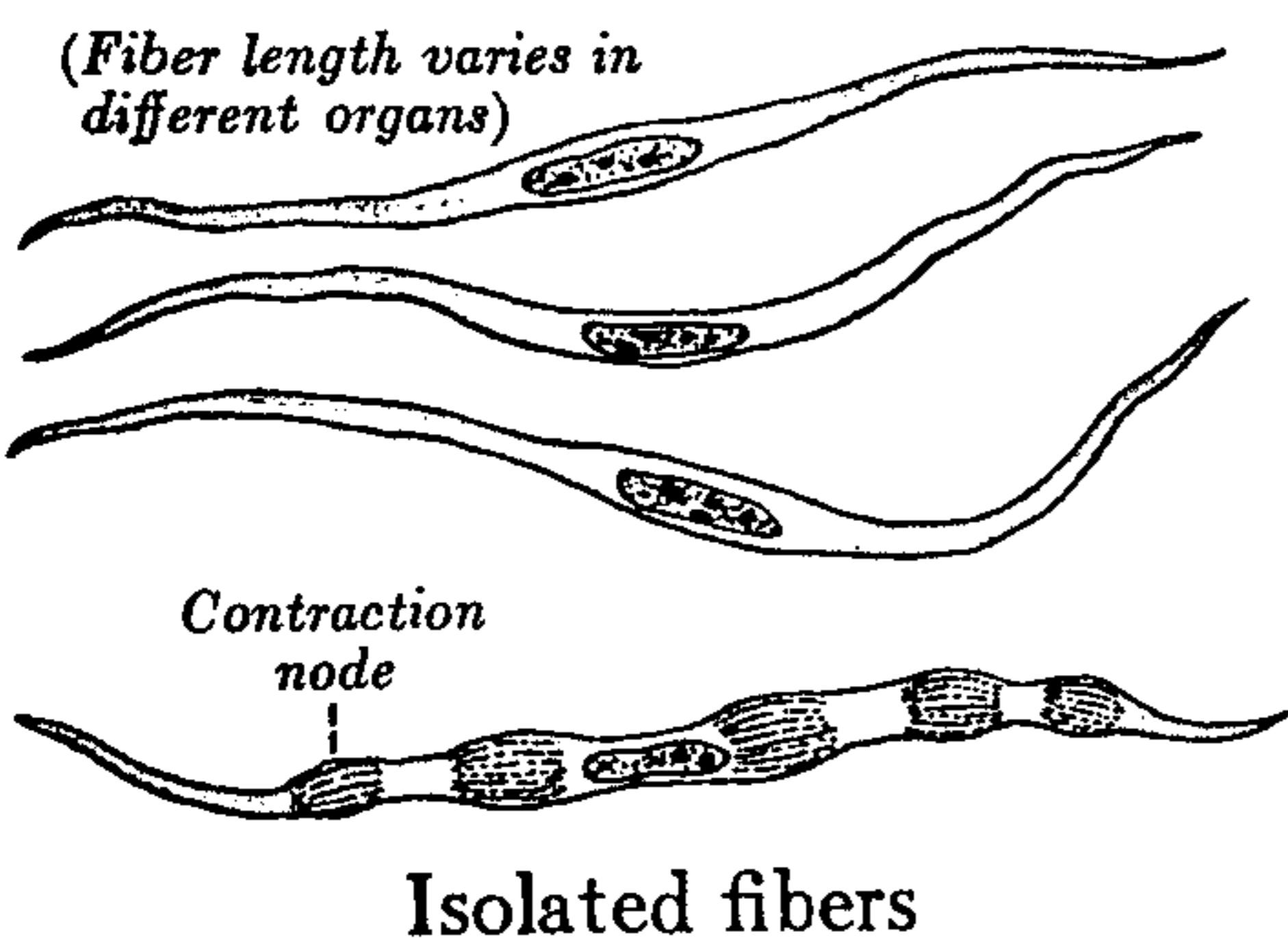


97,900X

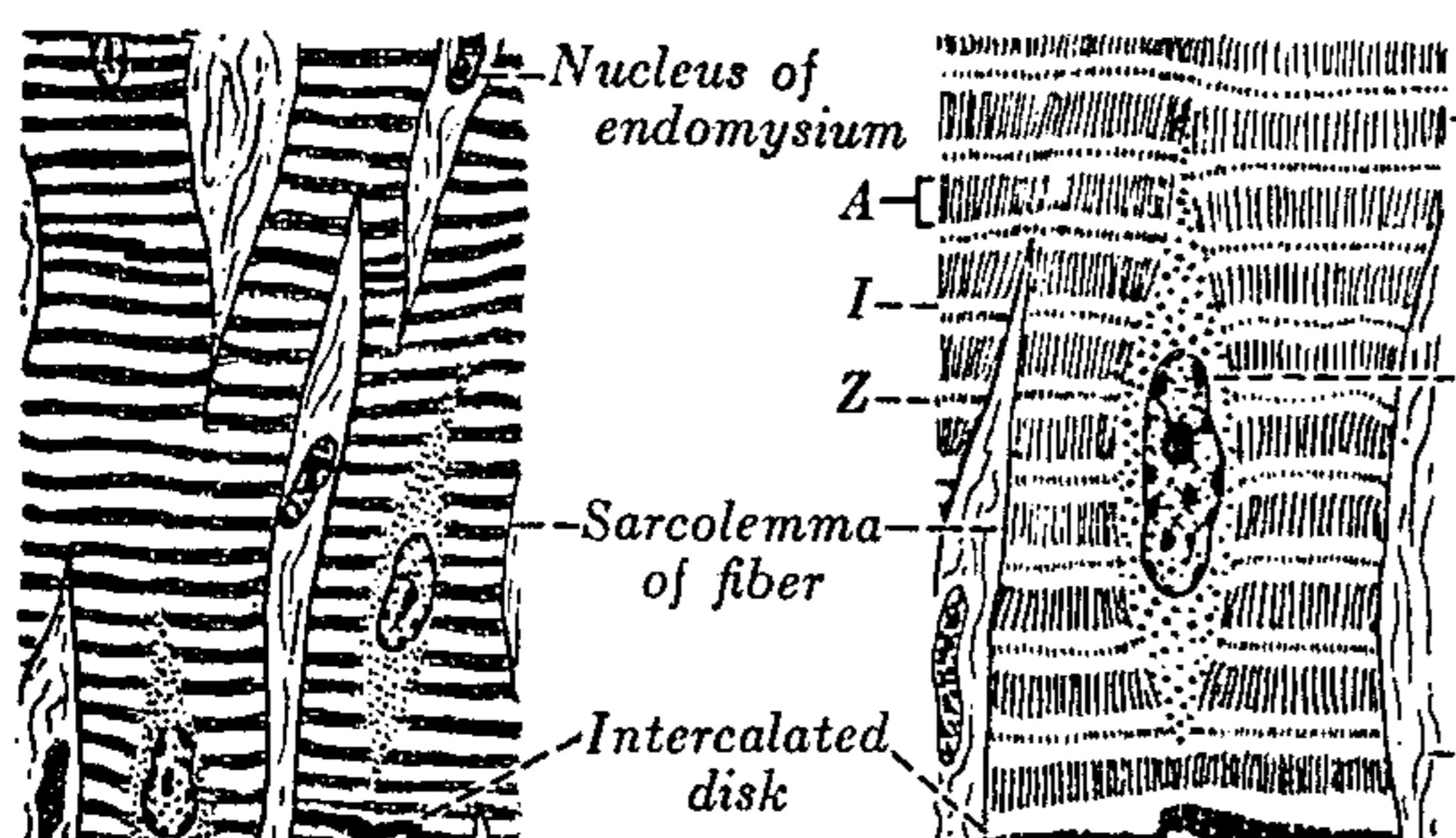


33,000X

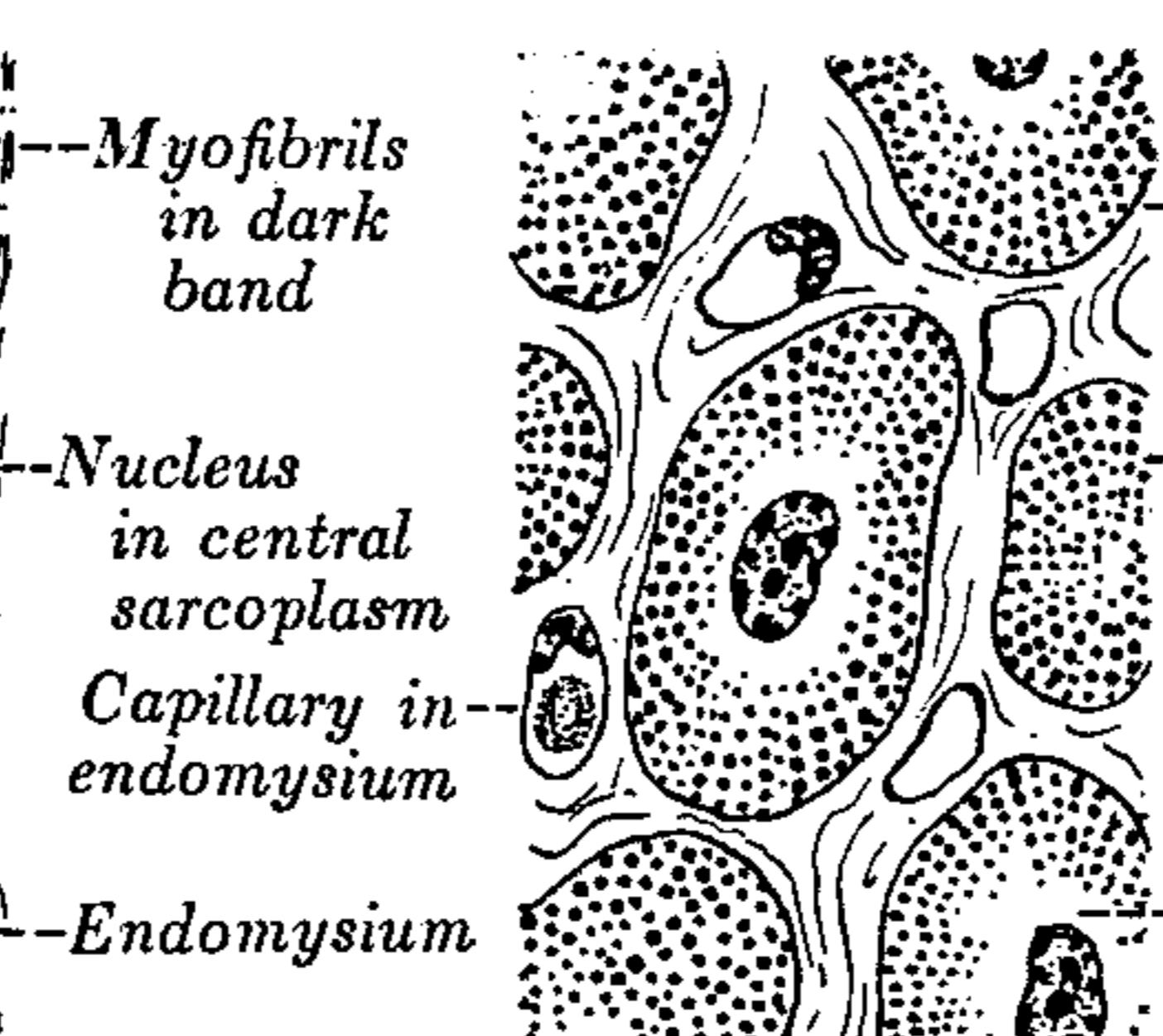




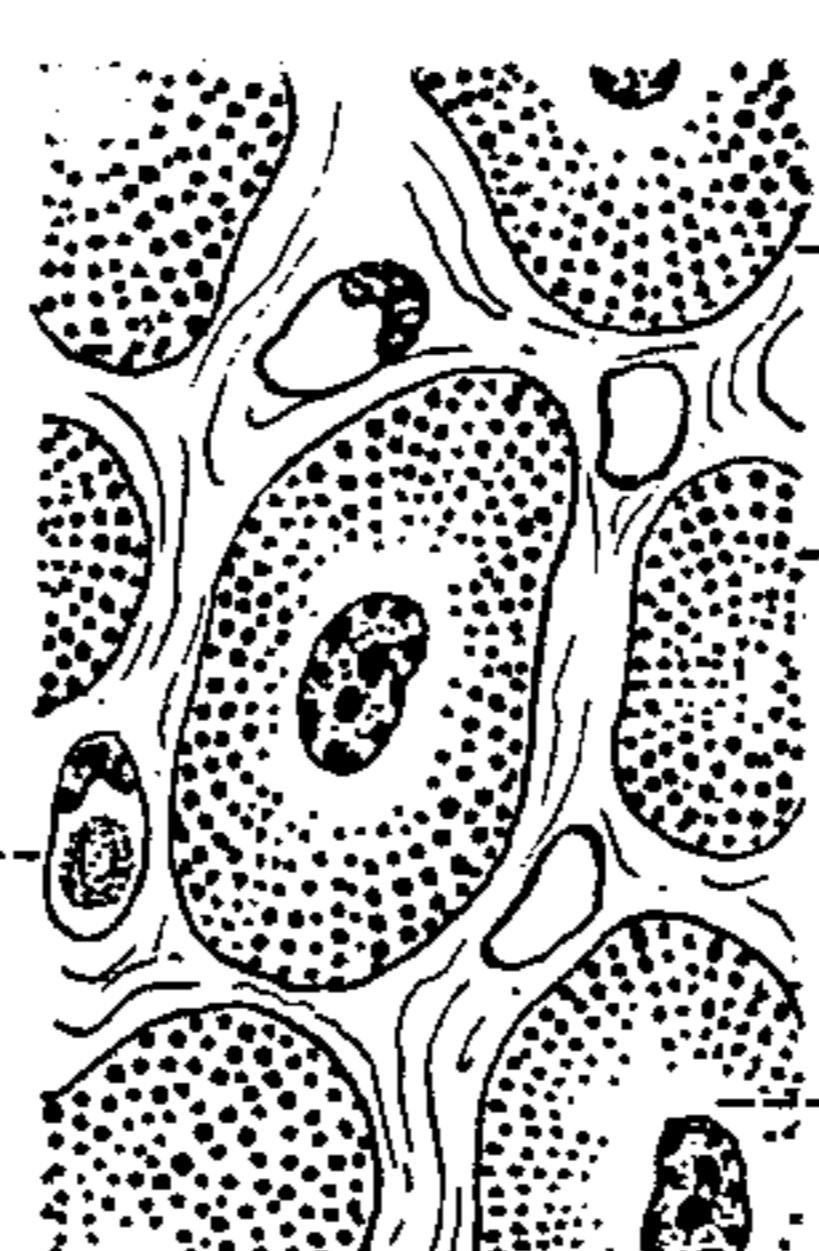
## SMOOTH MUSCLE



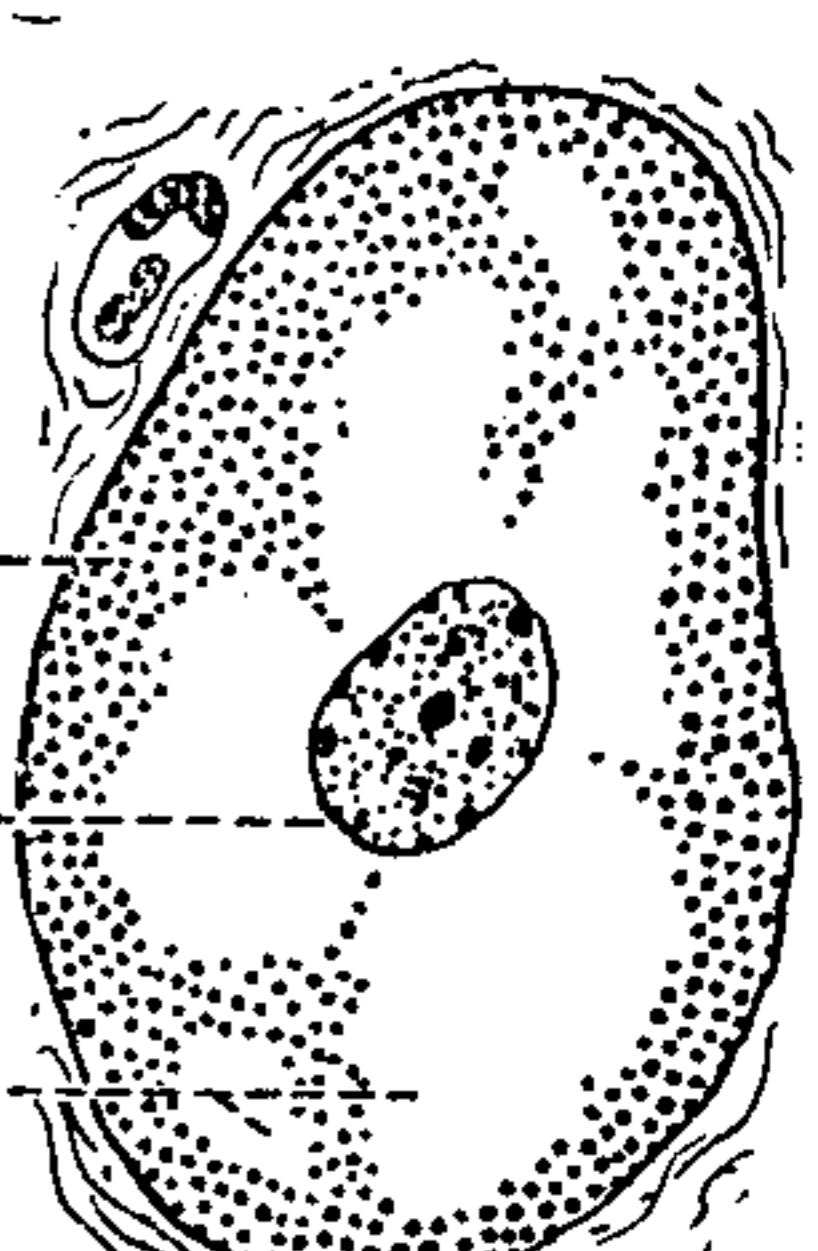
Long. section



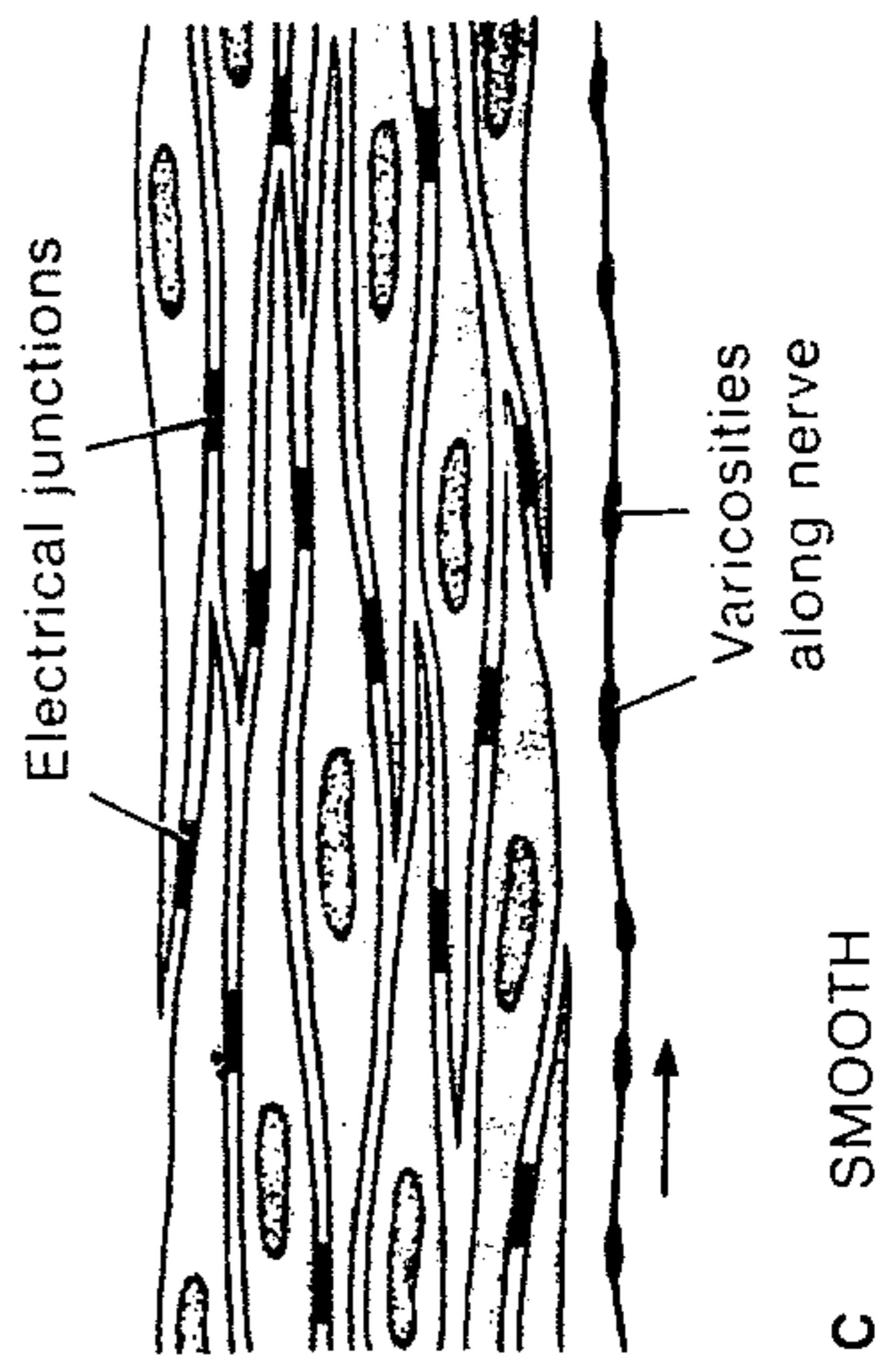
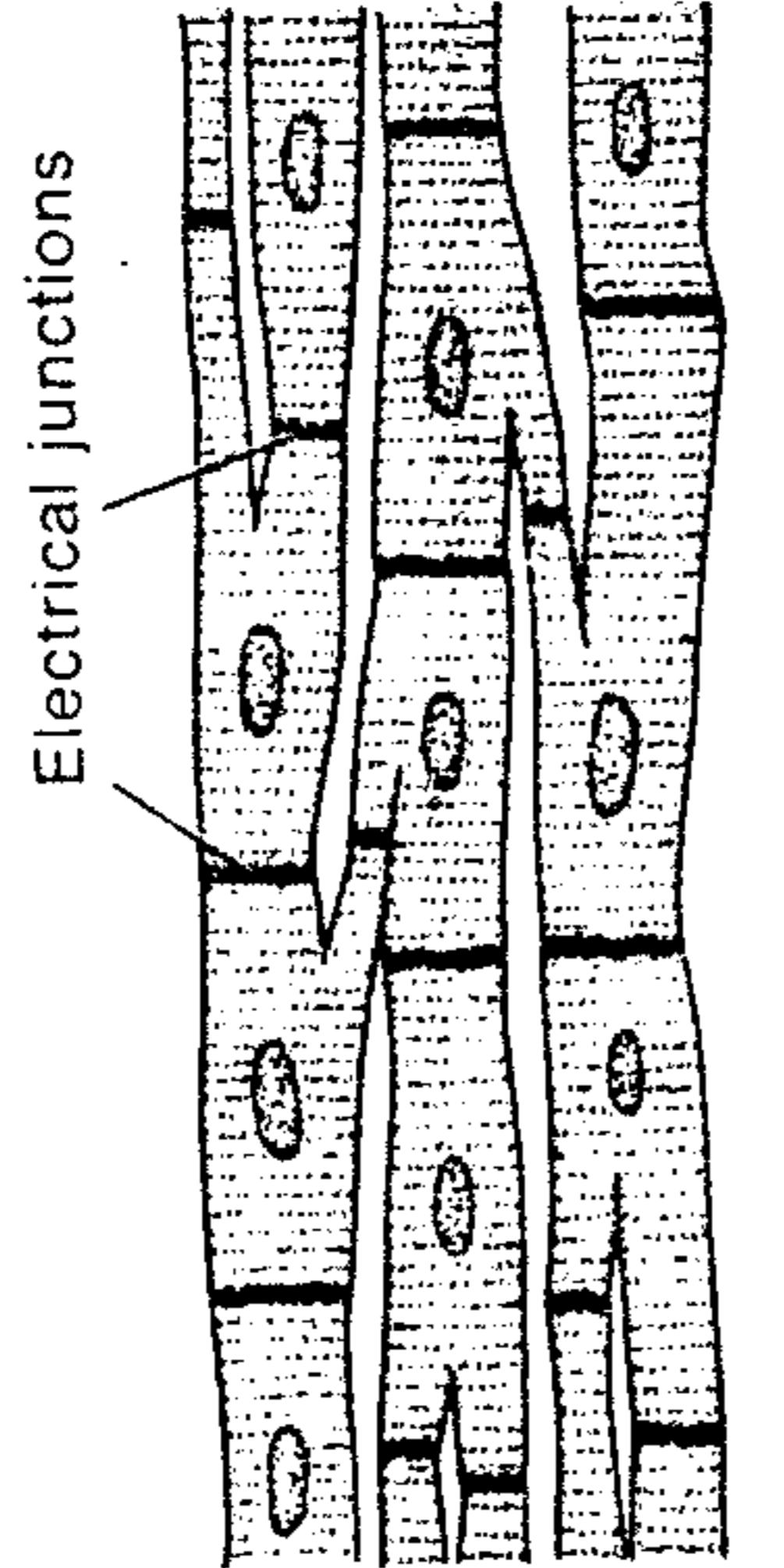
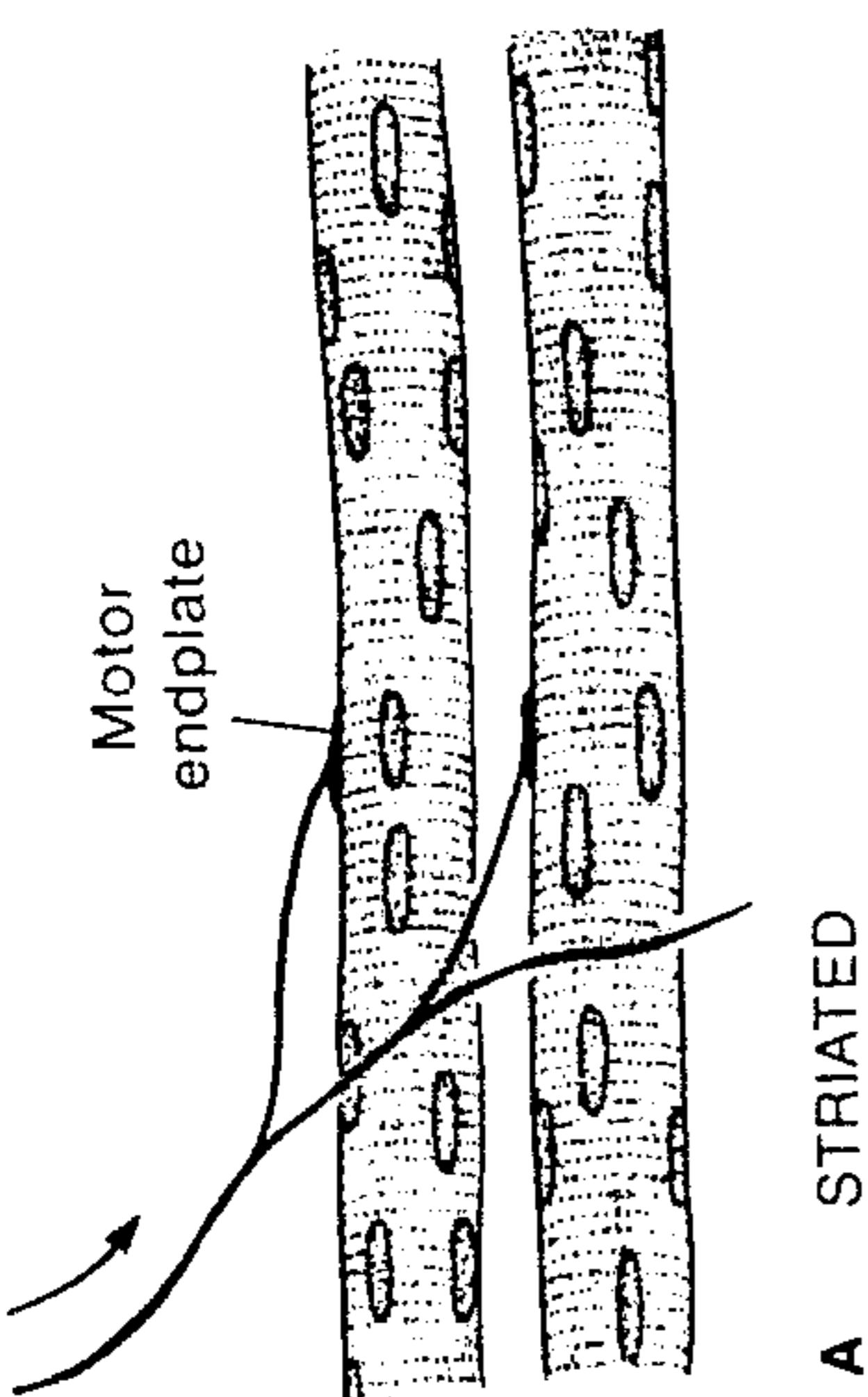
Detail (long)

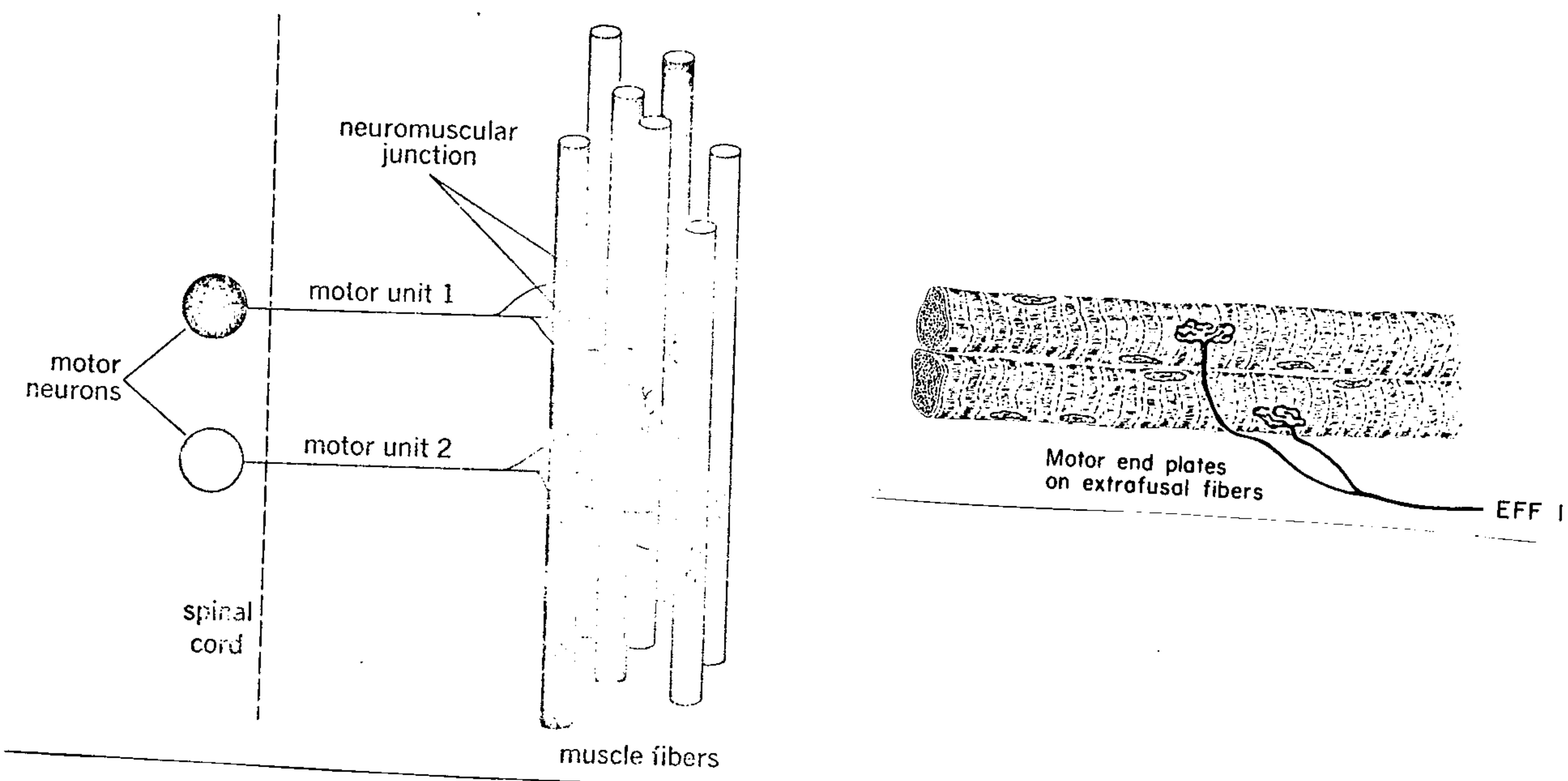
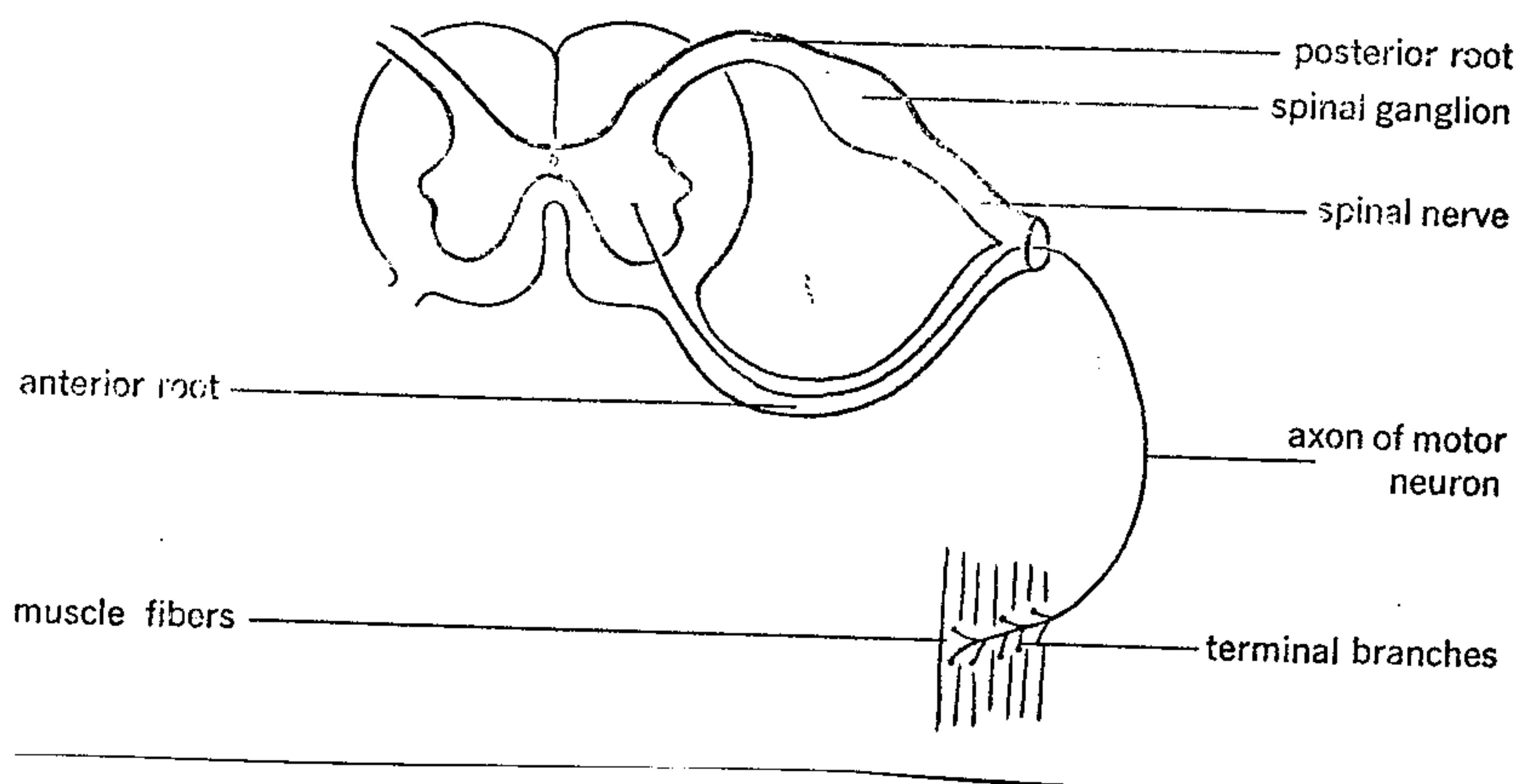
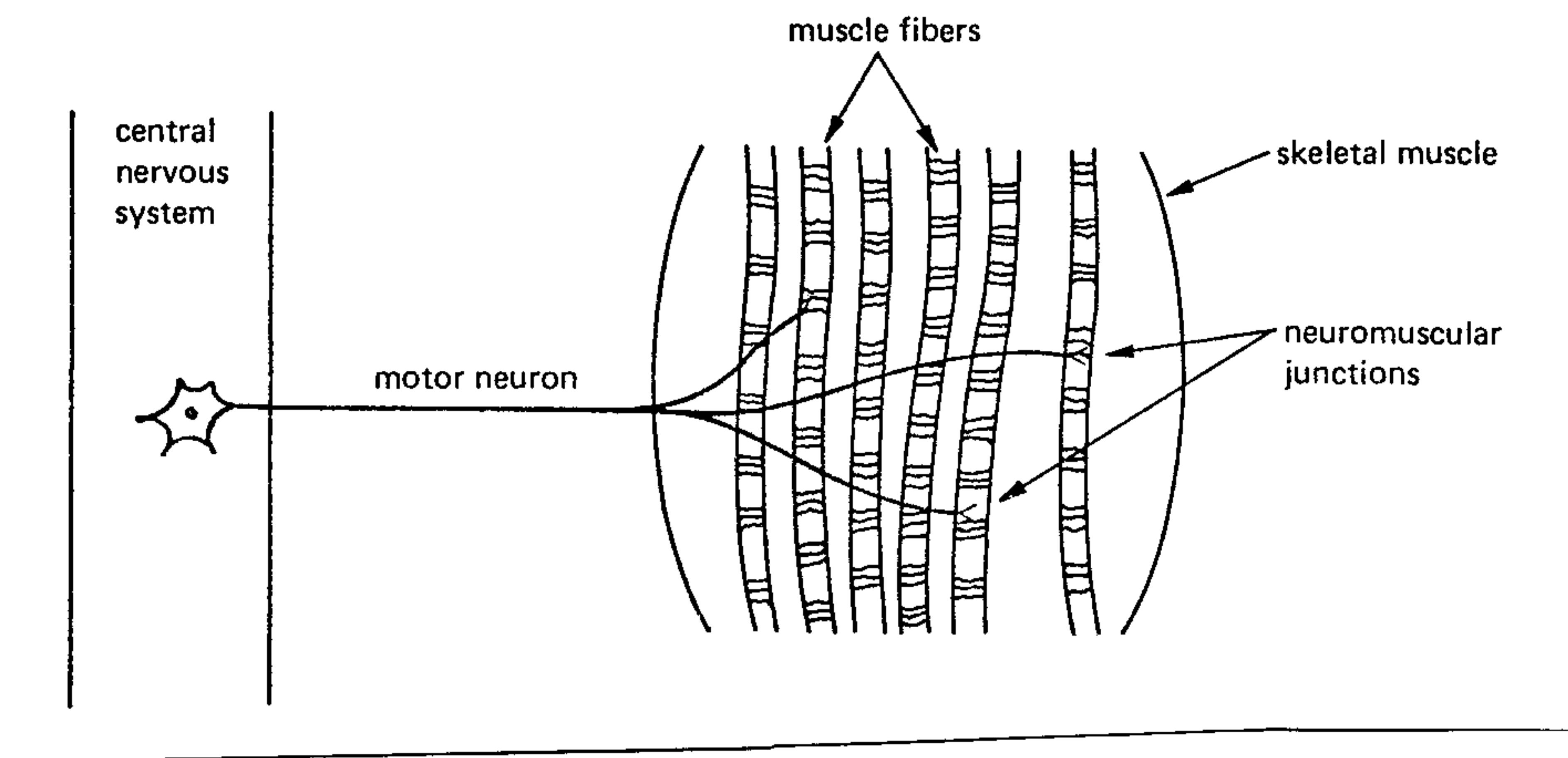


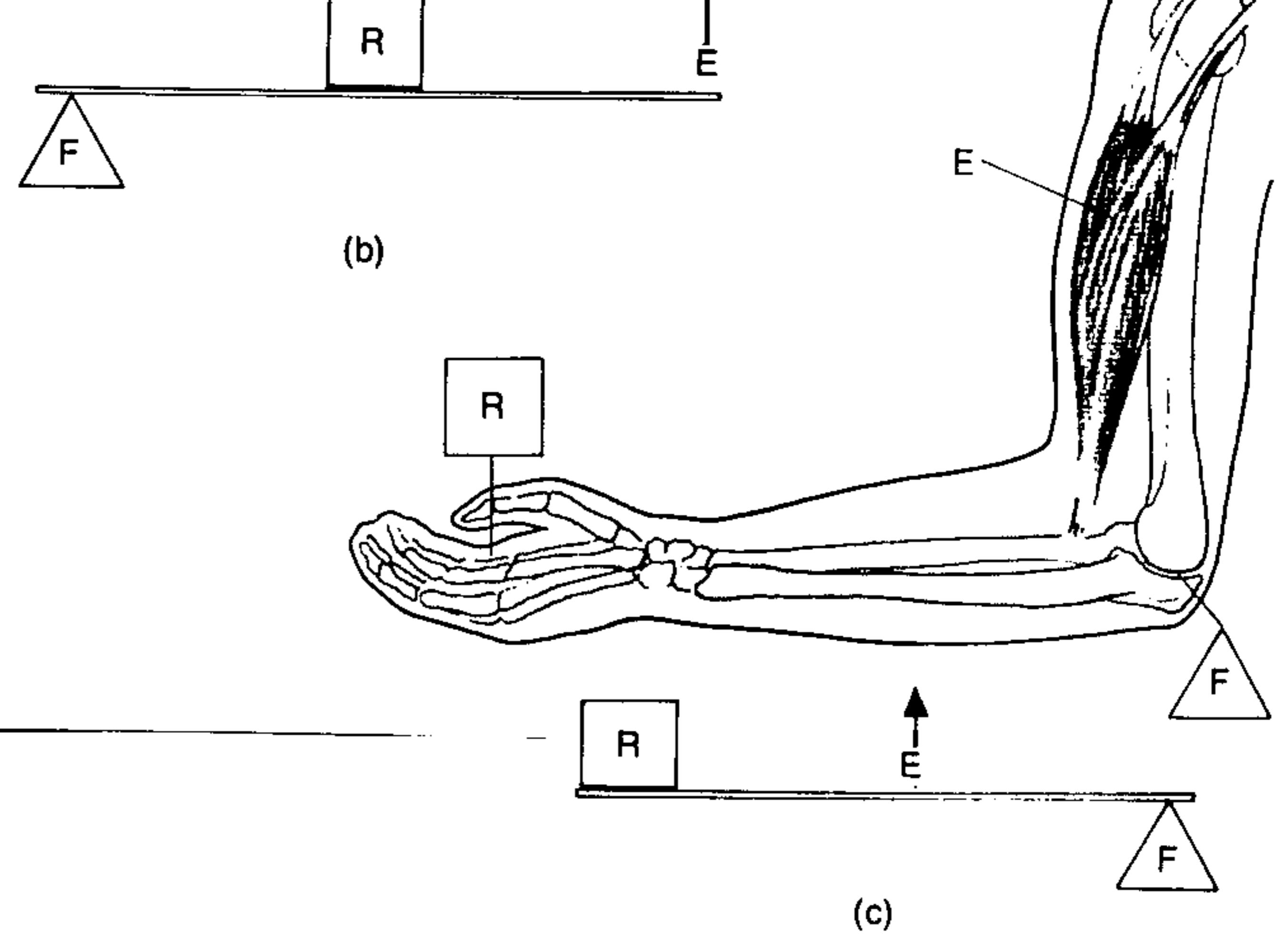
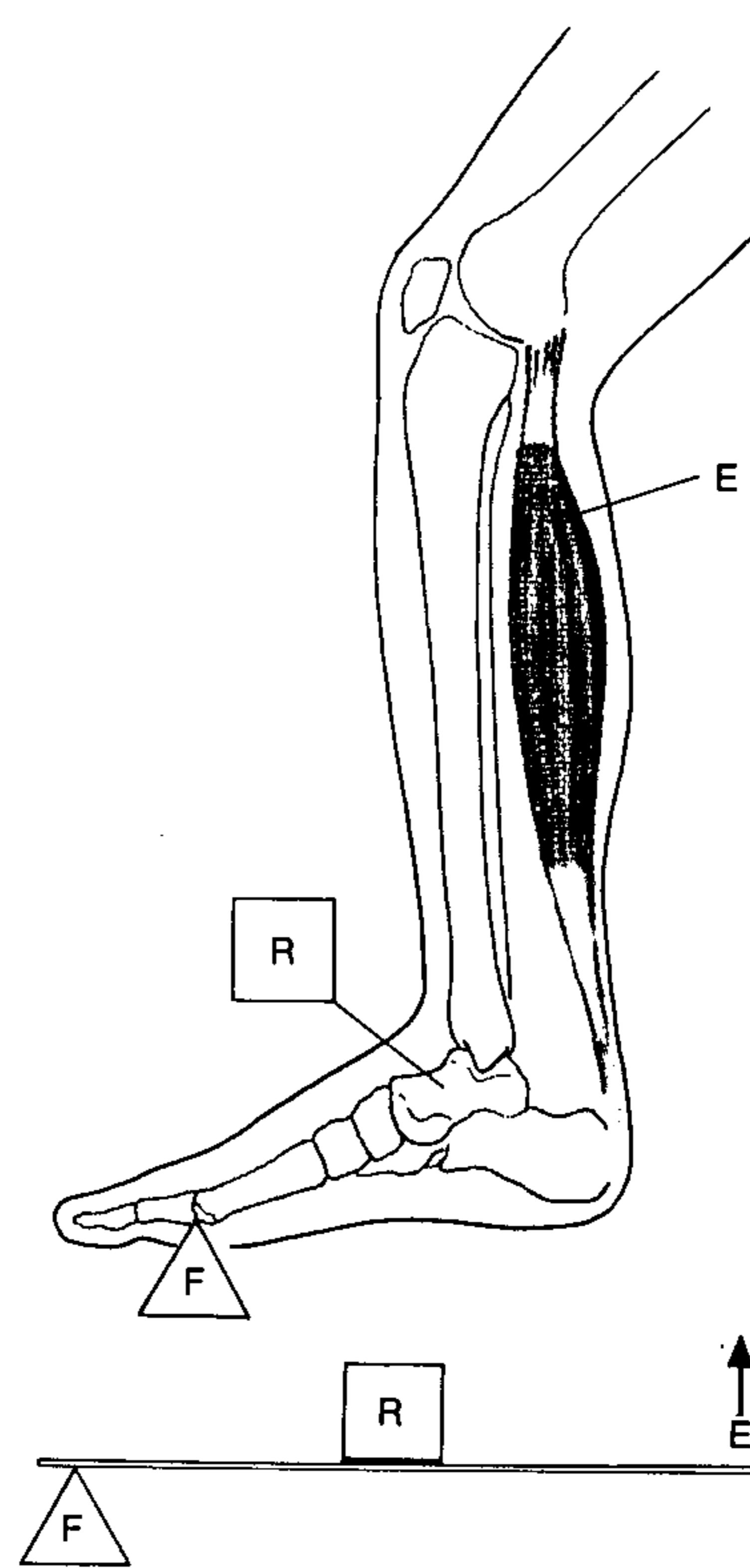
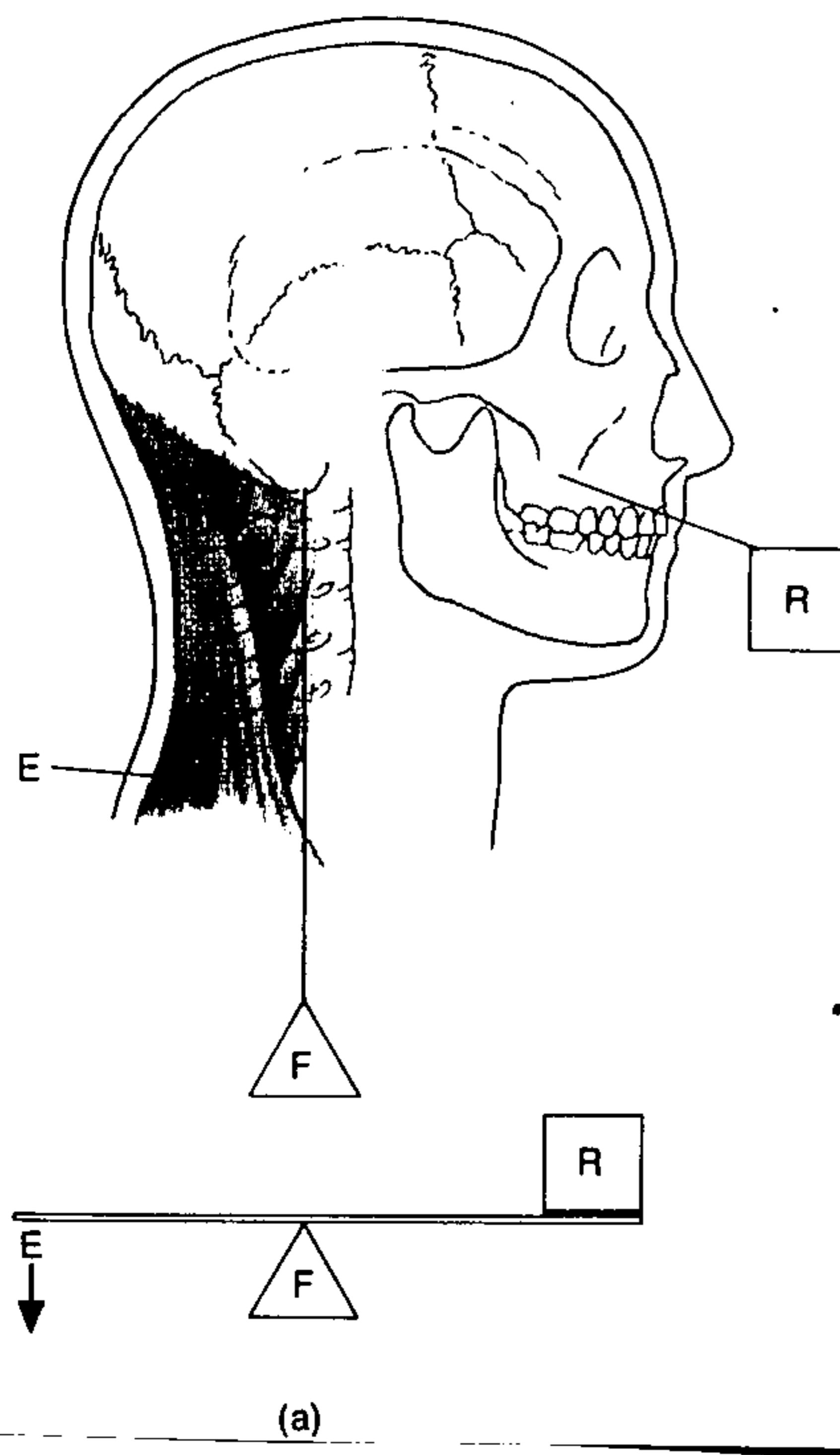
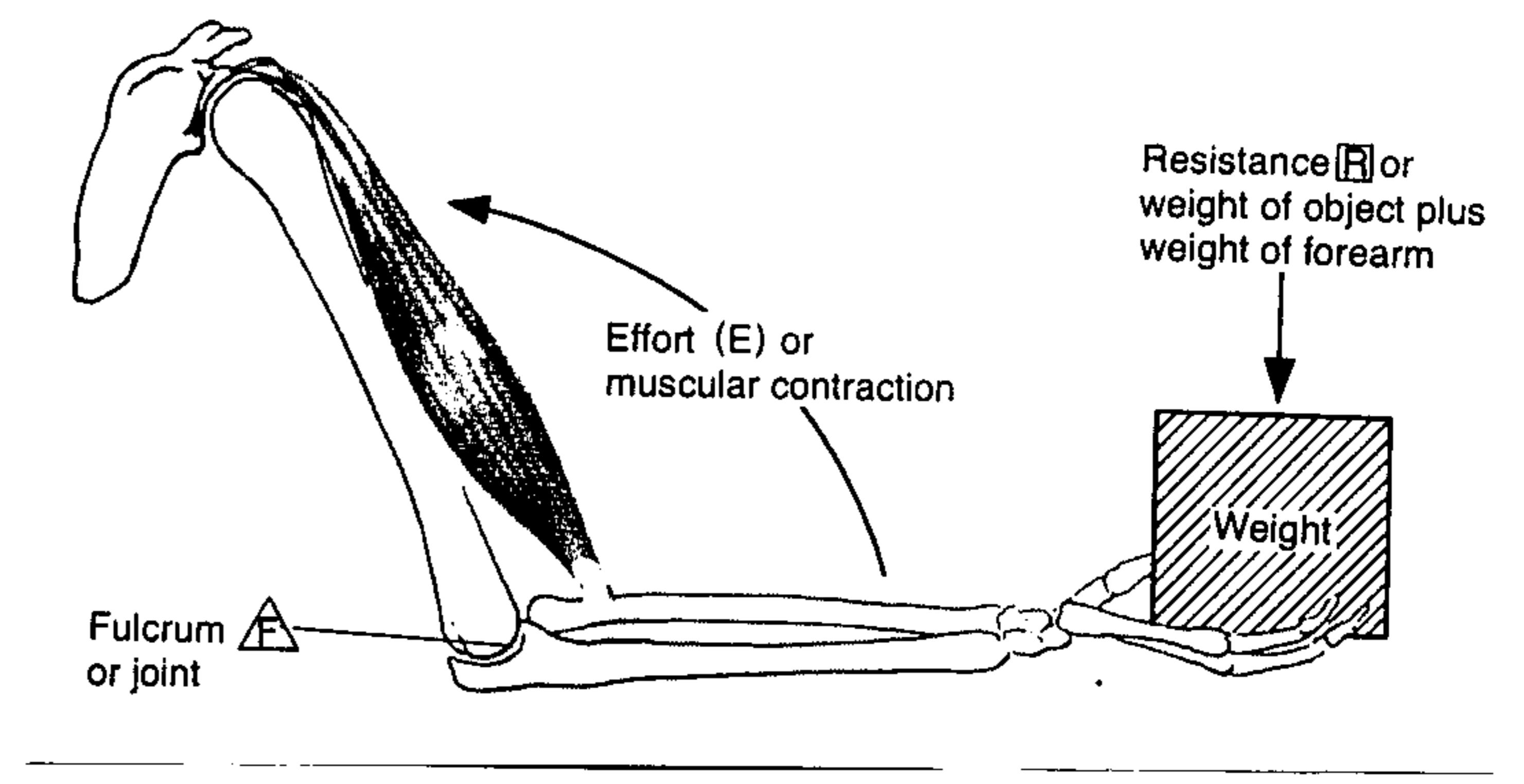
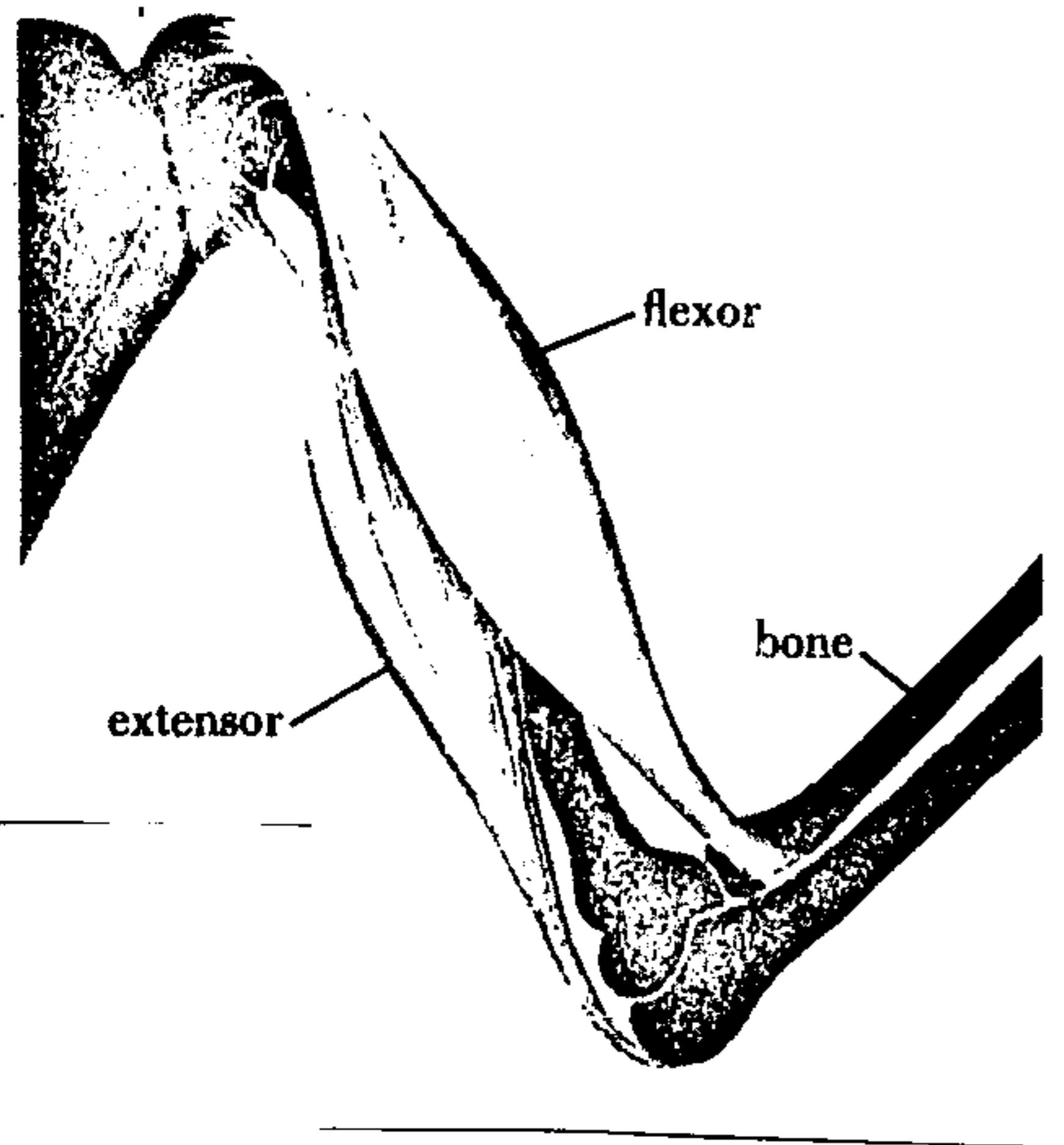
Detail (cross)

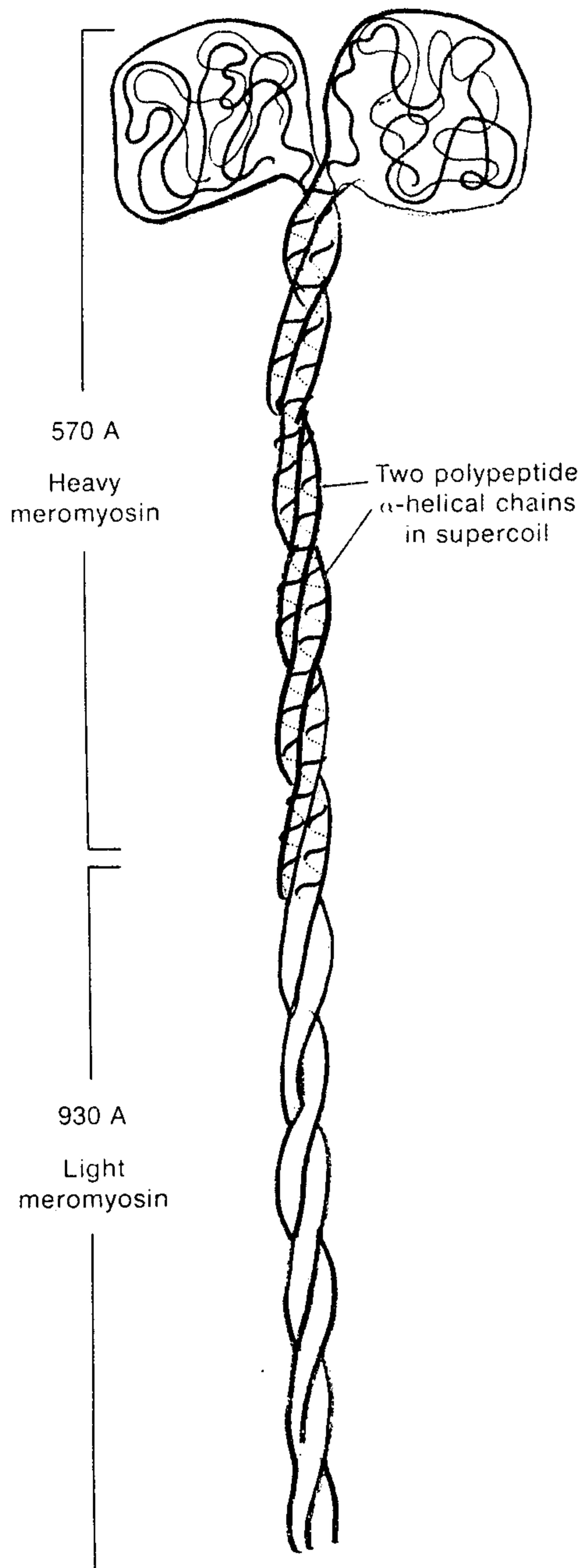


## CARDIAC MUSCLE





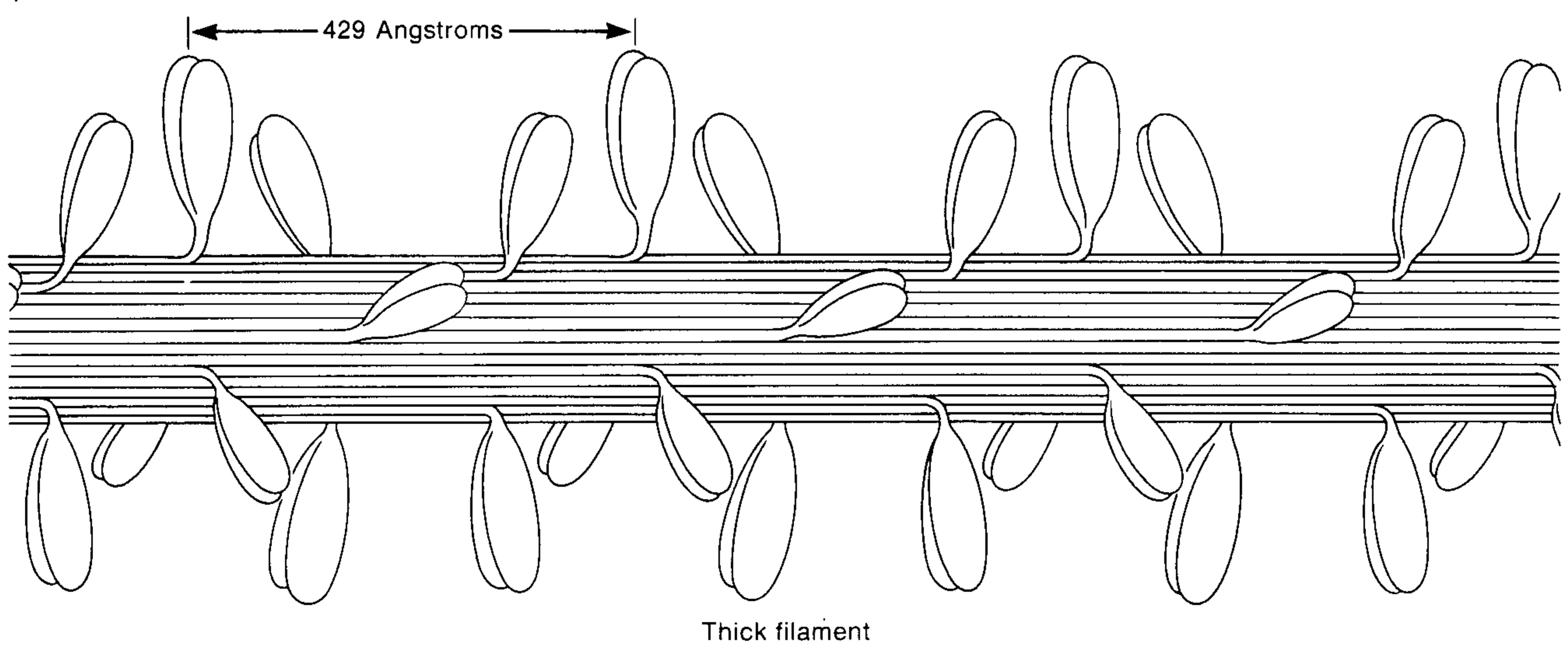
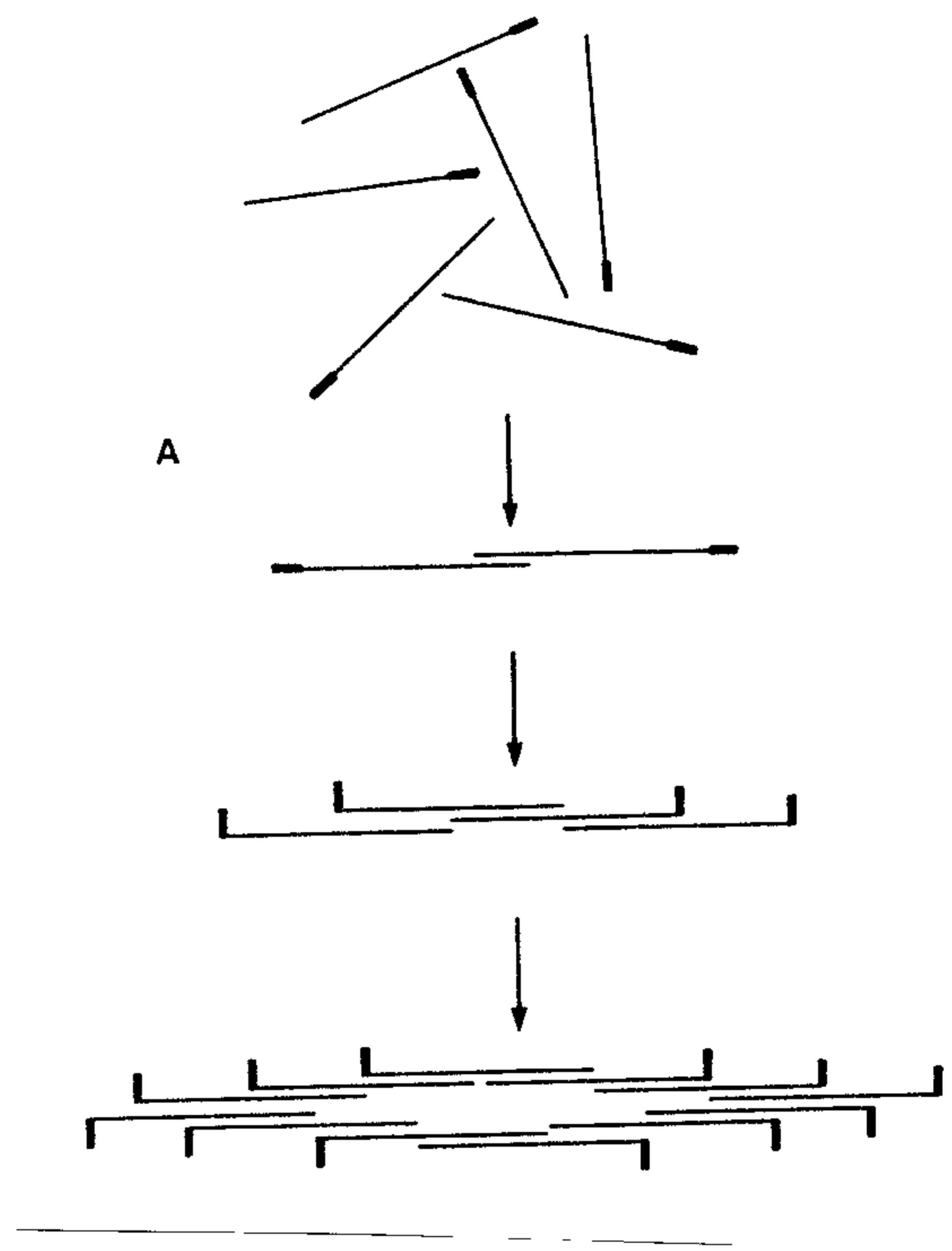


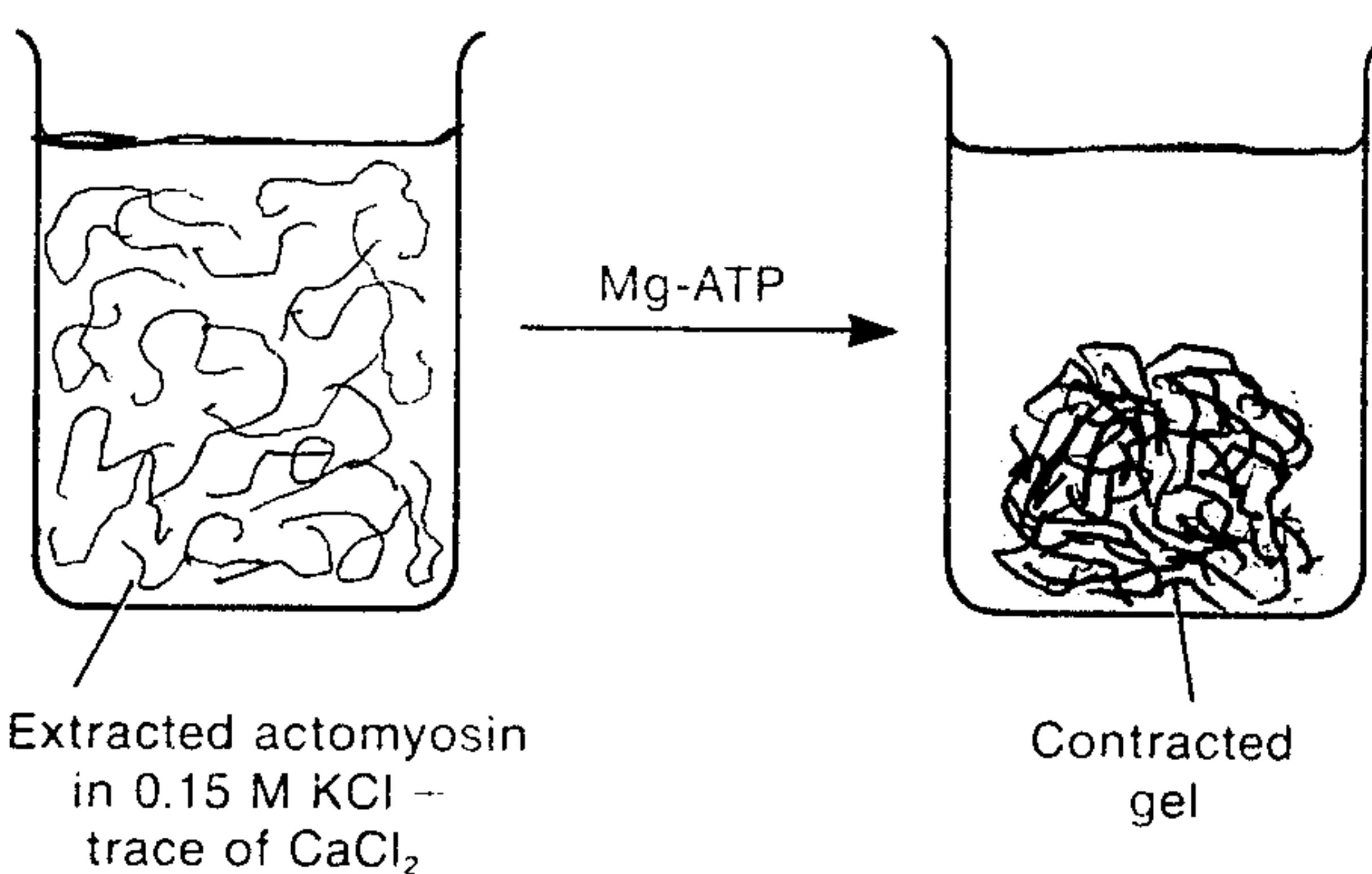
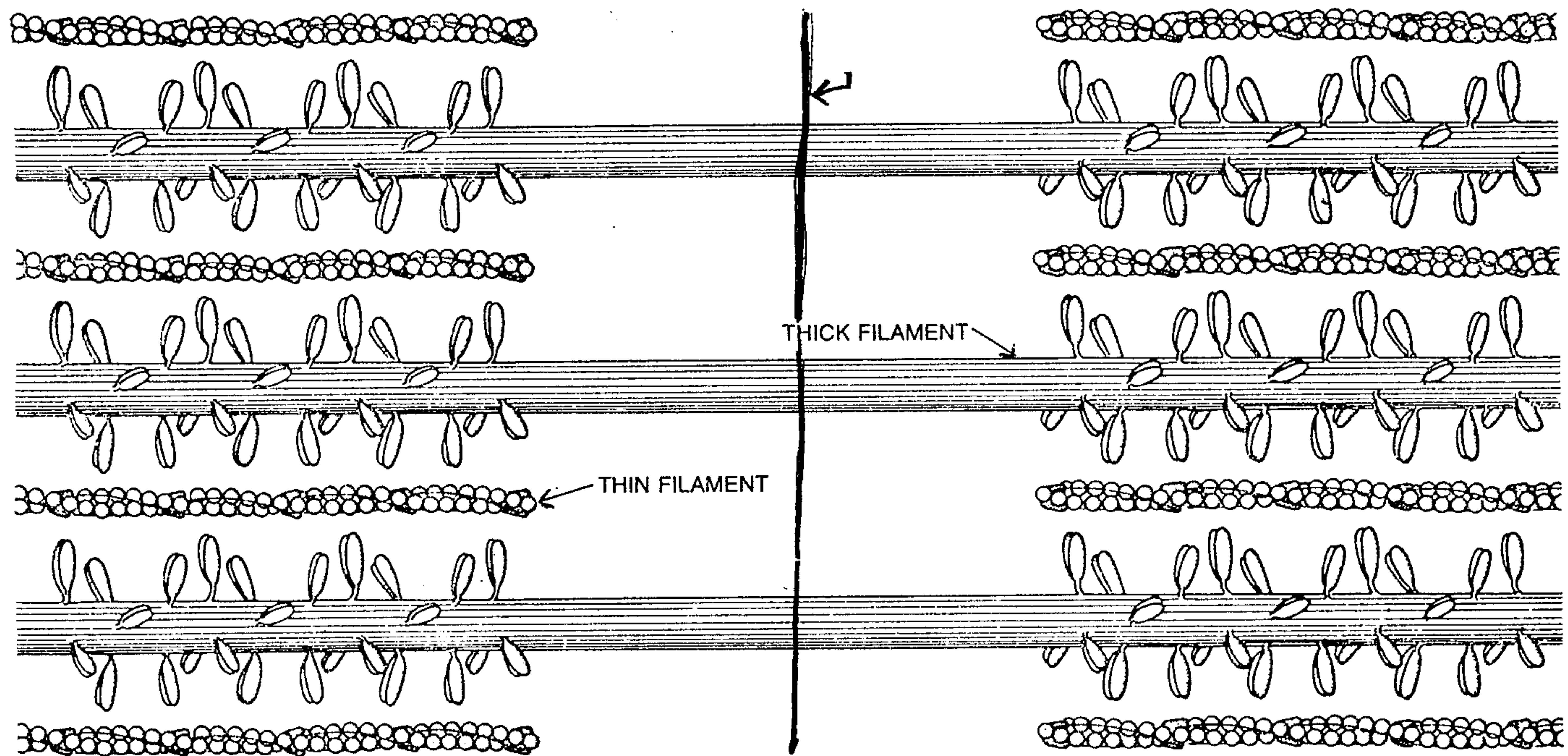
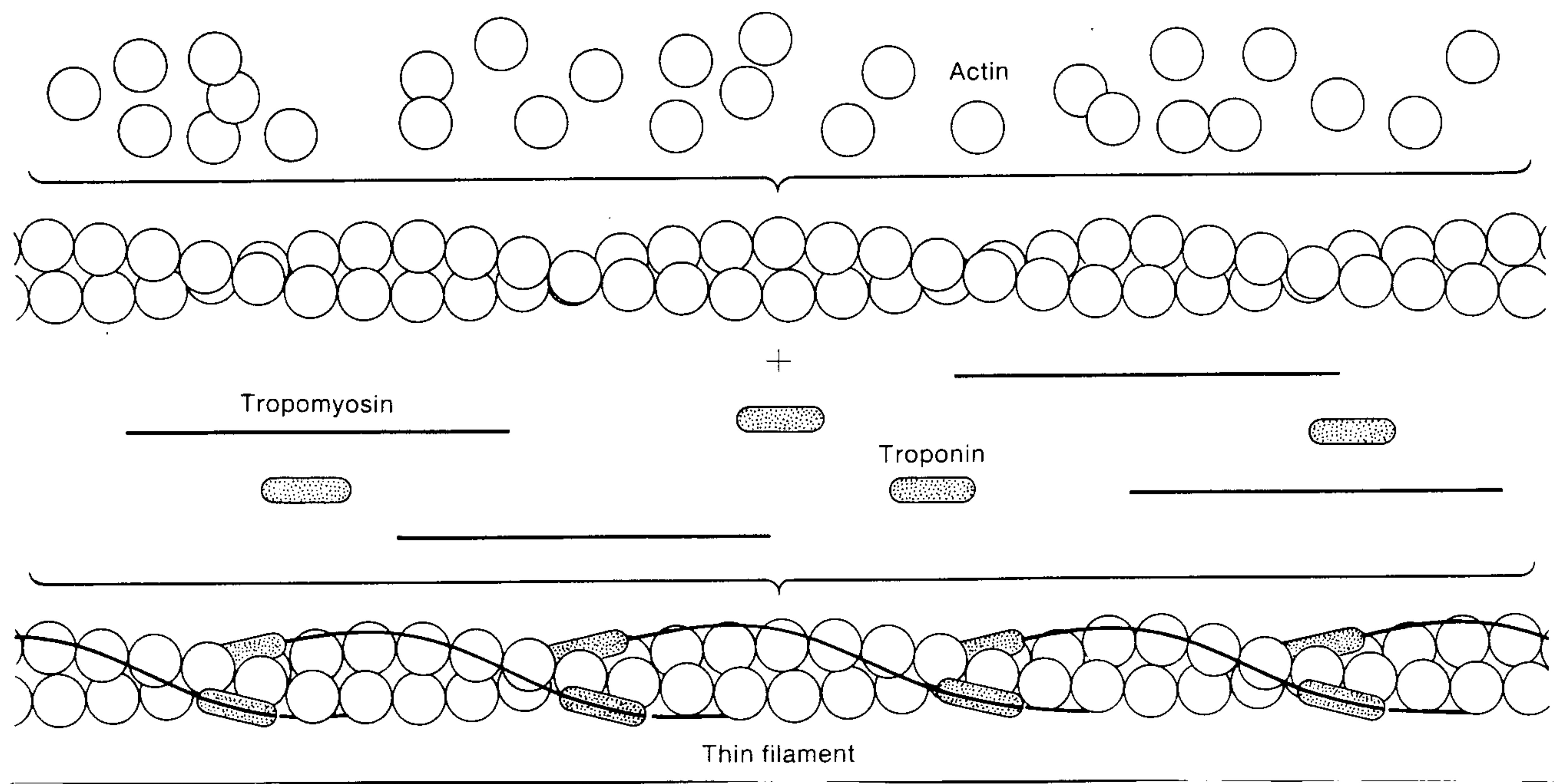


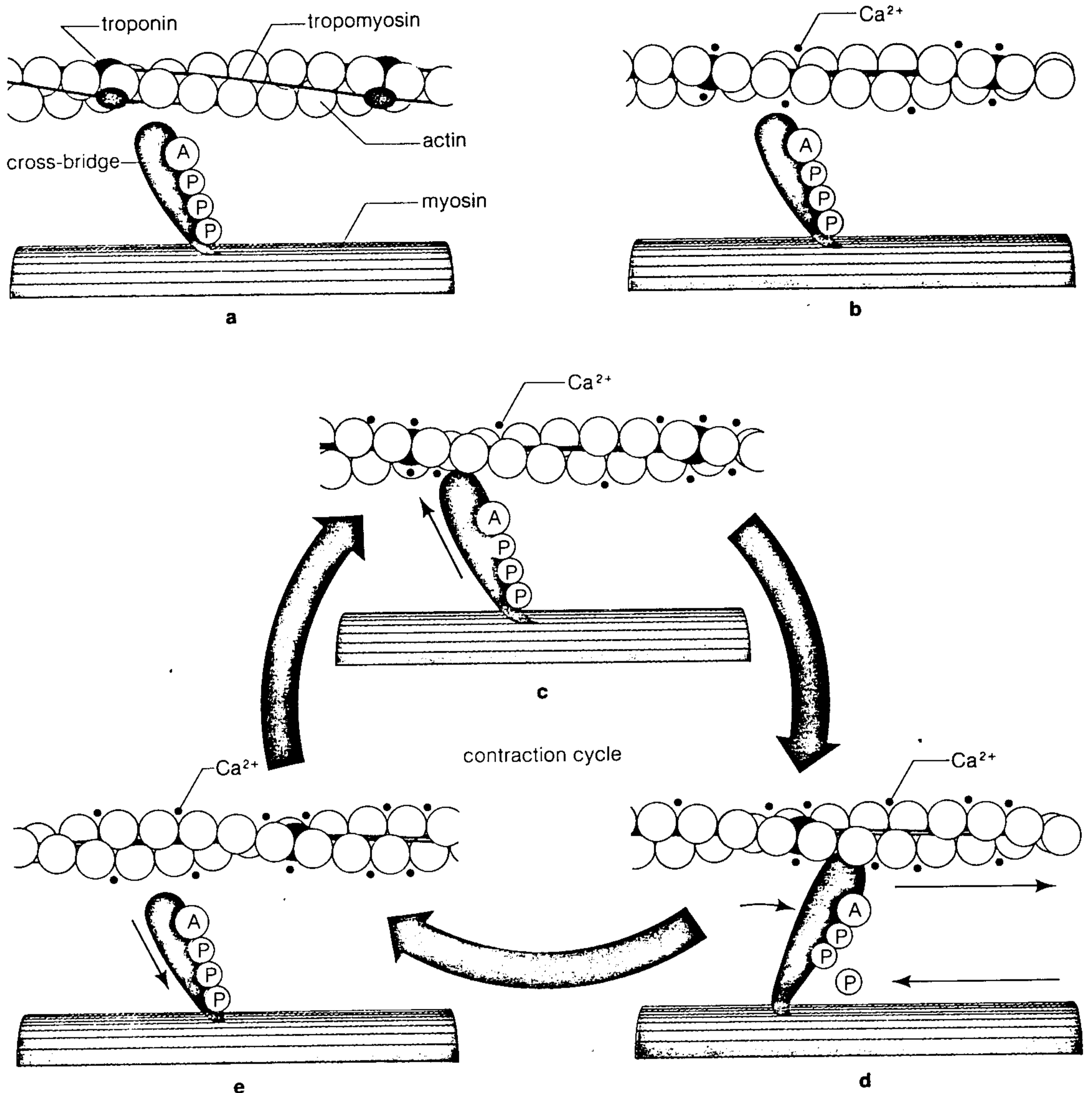
HEAD

NECK

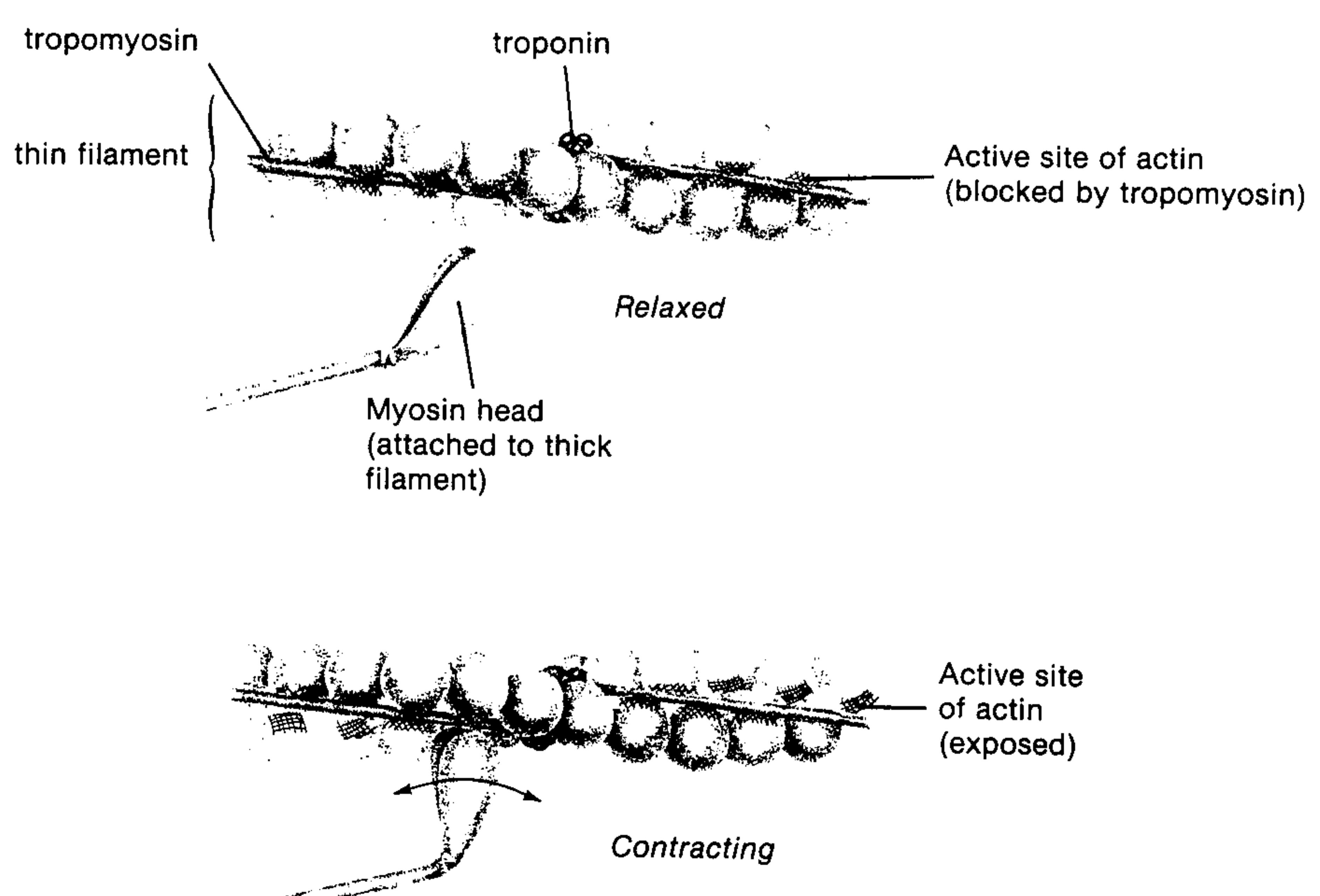
TAIL



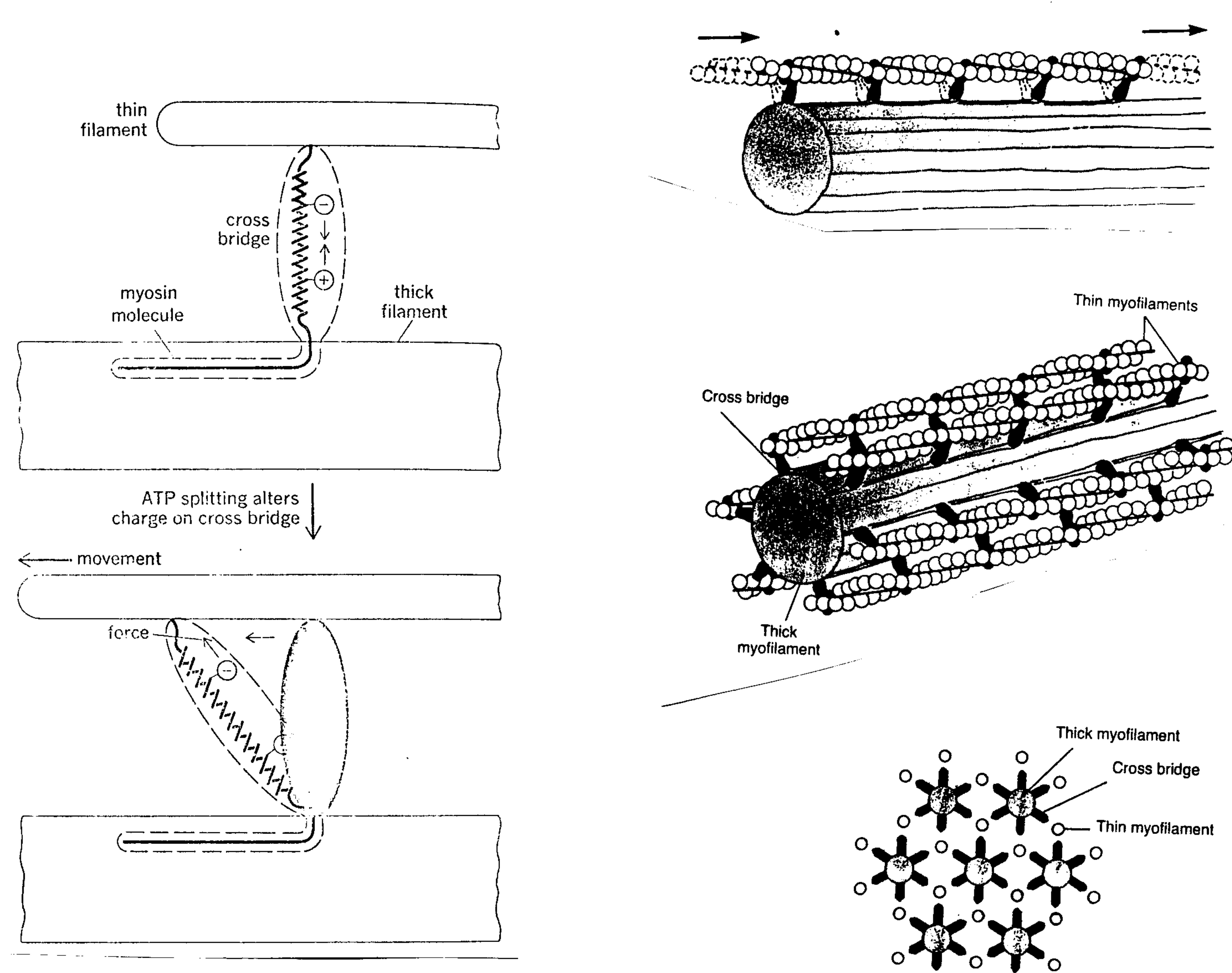
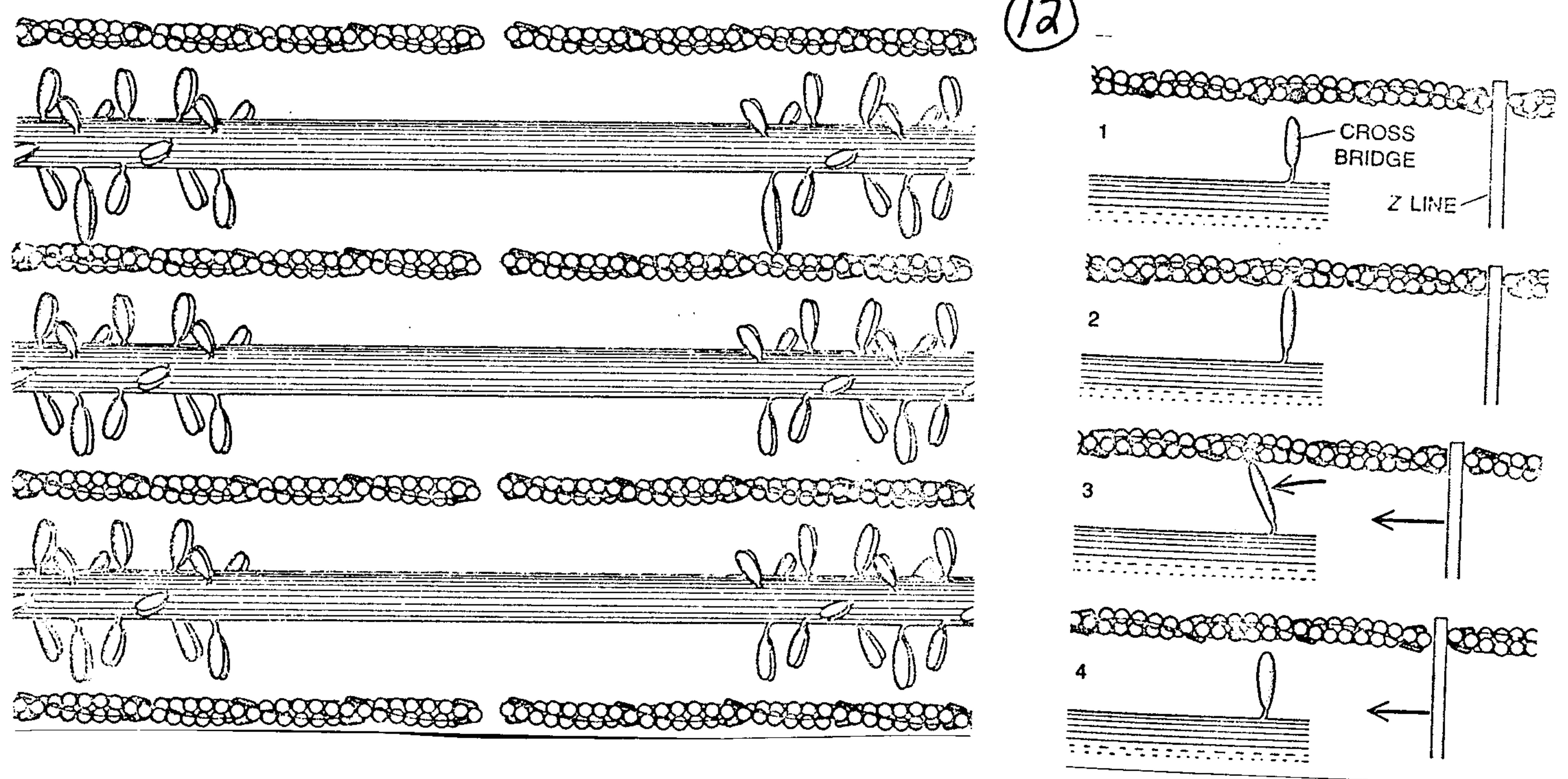


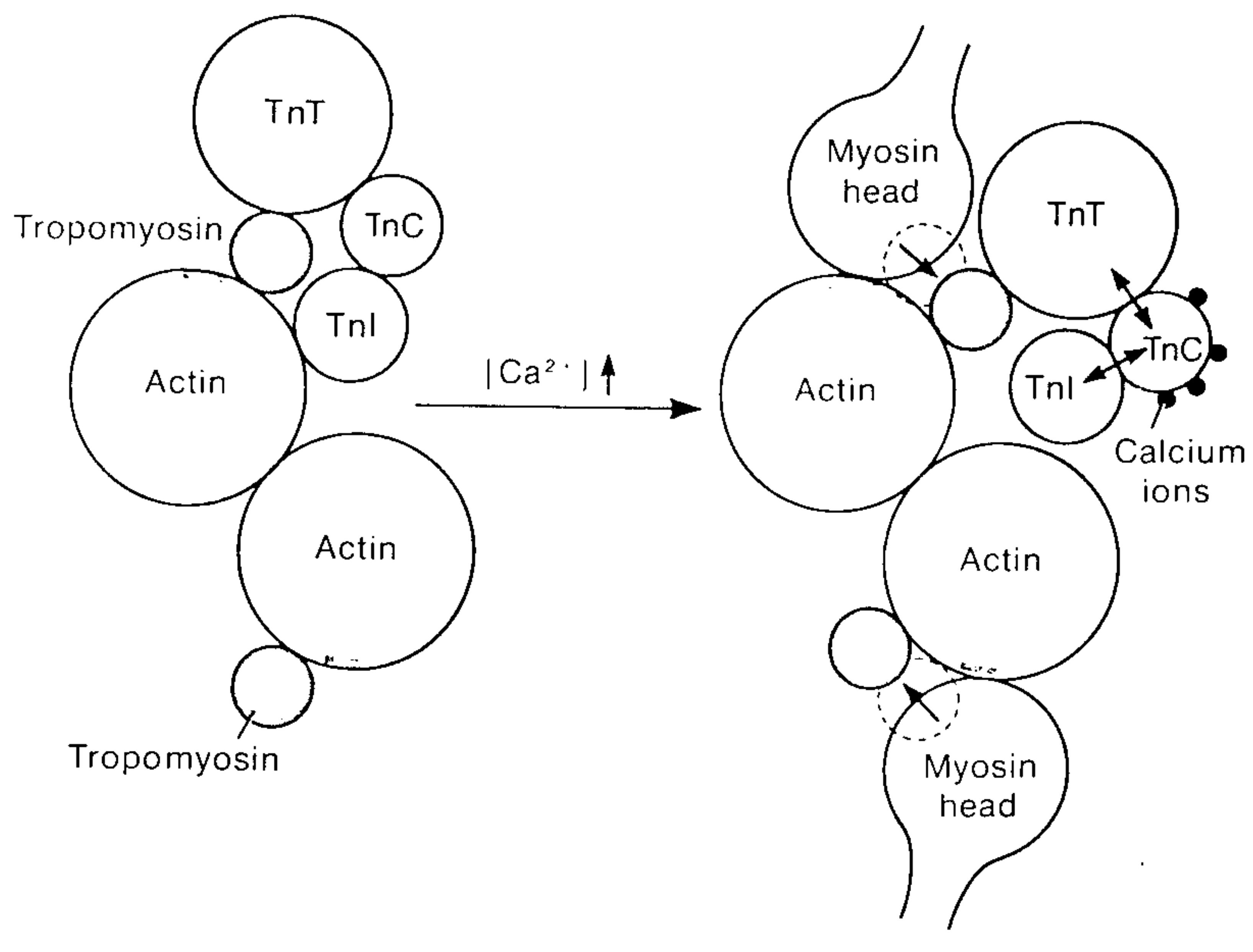


Steps in the contraction process: (a) ATP attaches to myosin. (b) Calcium ions cause the troponin-tropomyosin complex to move away from the reactive sites on actin. (c) Energized cross-bridge binds to actin. (d) The energized myosin head swivels, causing the filaments to slide past one another. (e) New ATP attaches to myosin, and the head returns to its earlier shape, ready to form another cross-bridge. Steps c, d, and e constitute the contraction cycle. These steps occur over and over again at the rate of 50 to 100 times per second as long as calcium ions are available in adequate concentration.



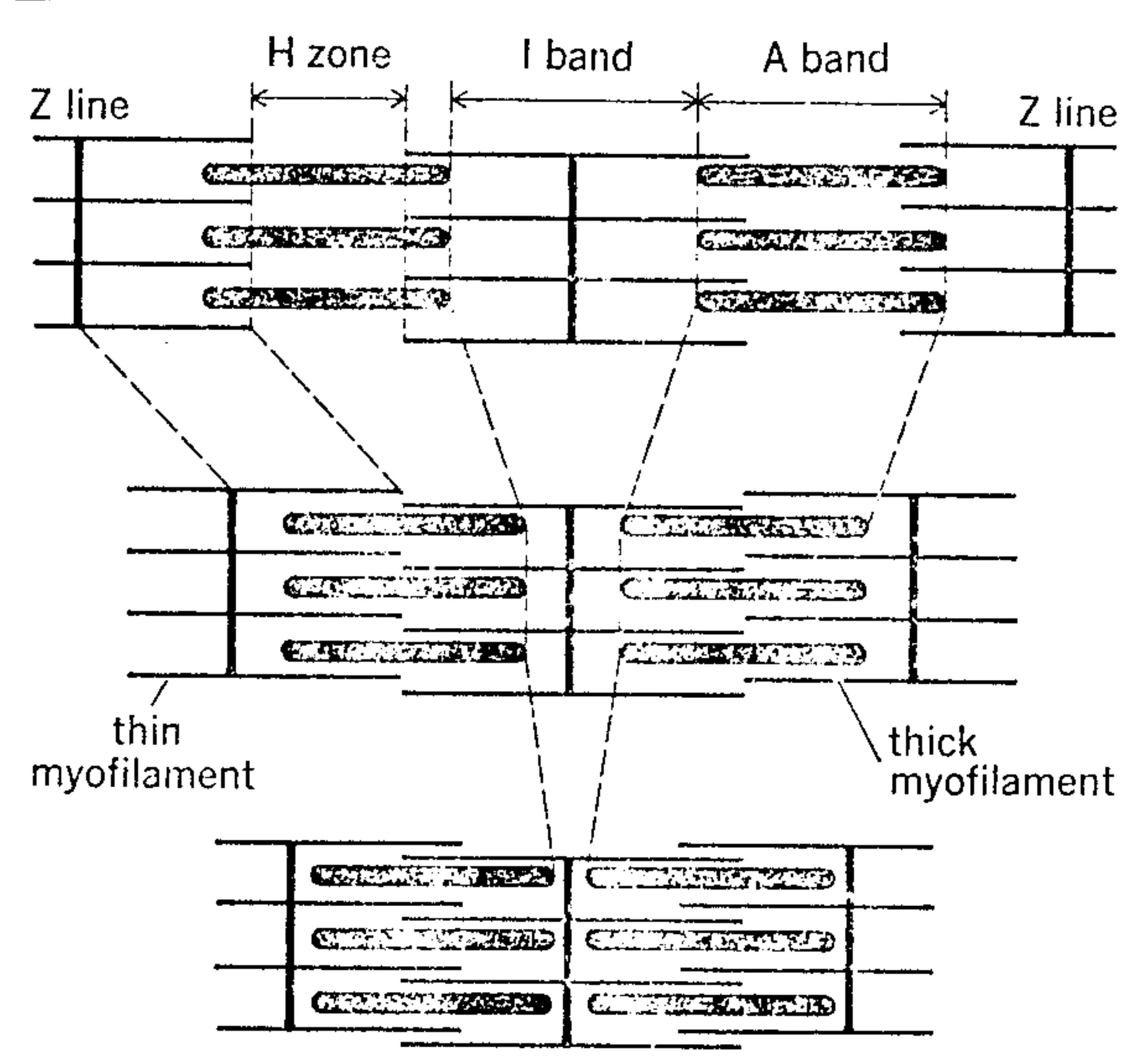
1d

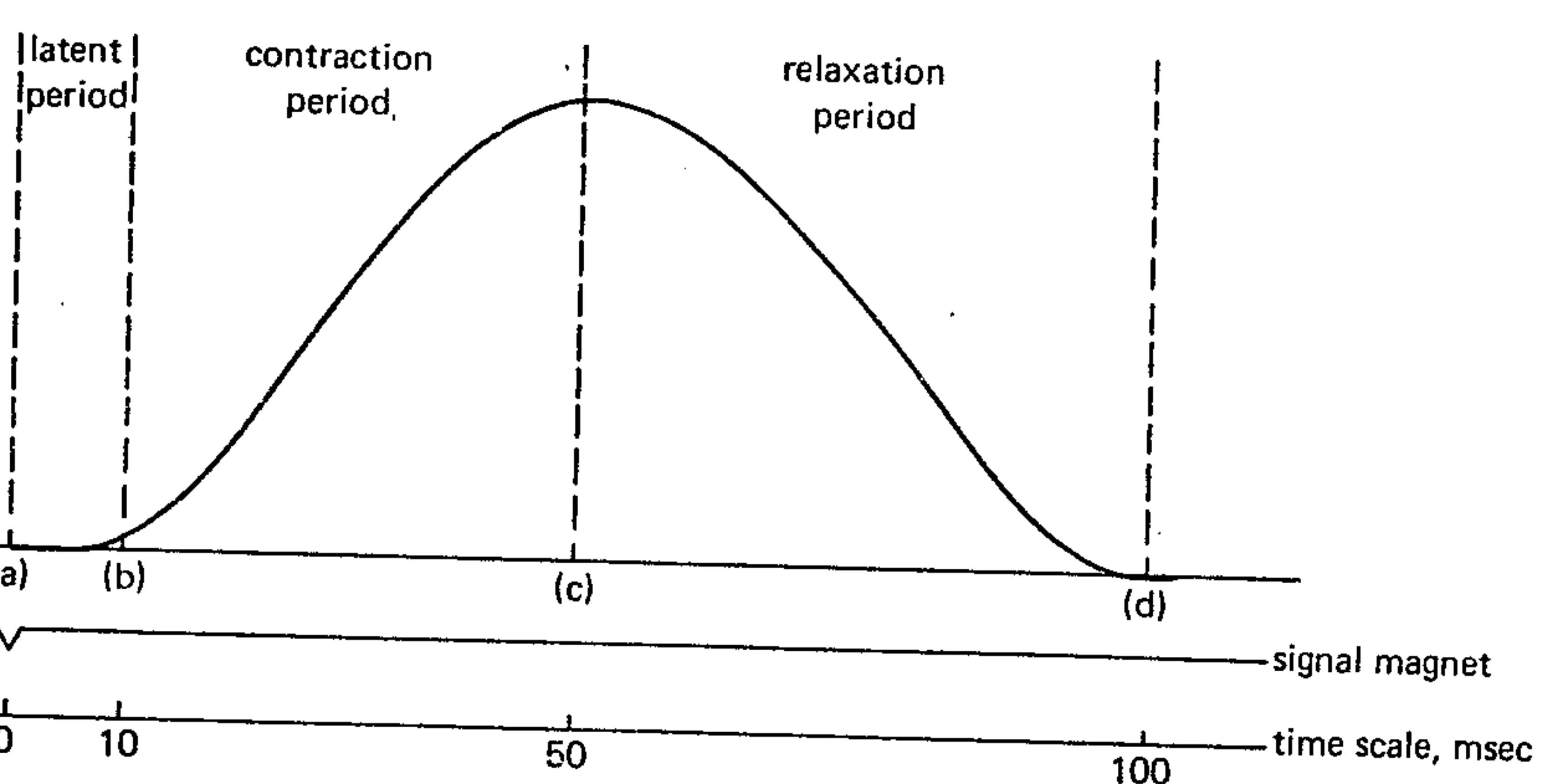
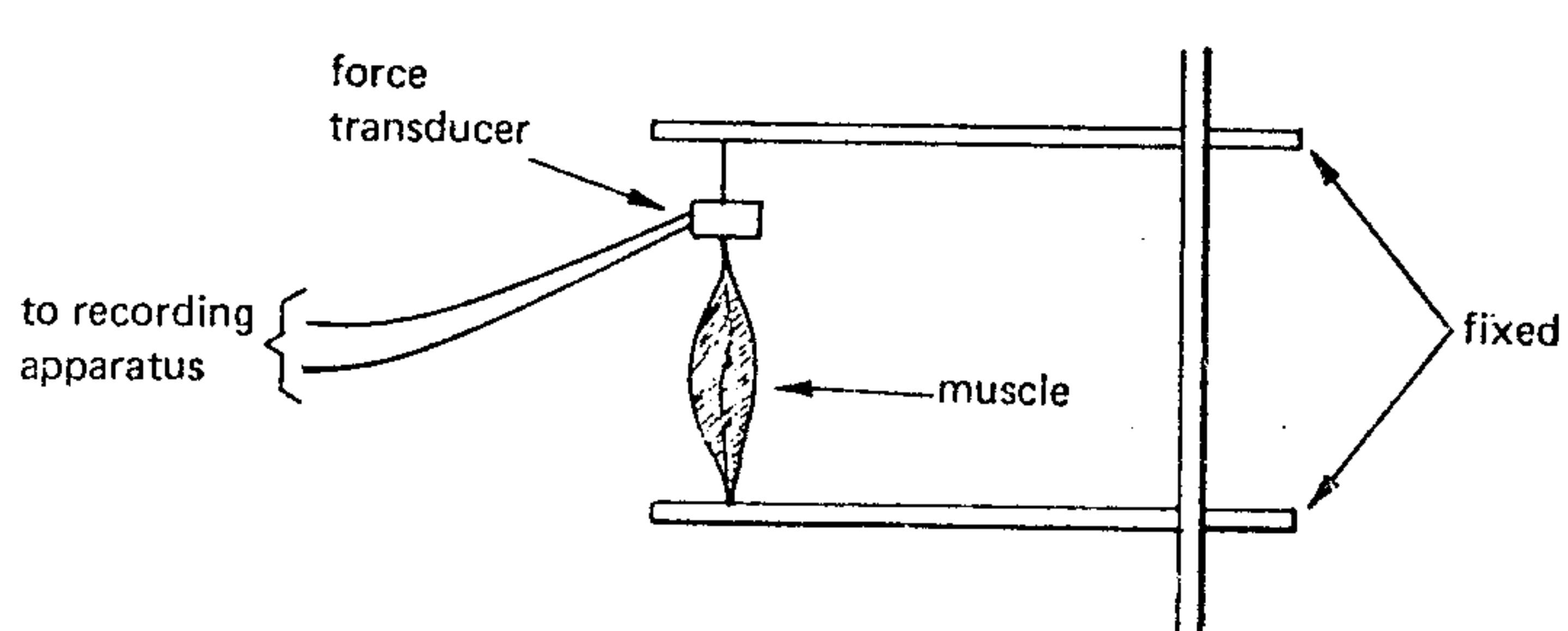
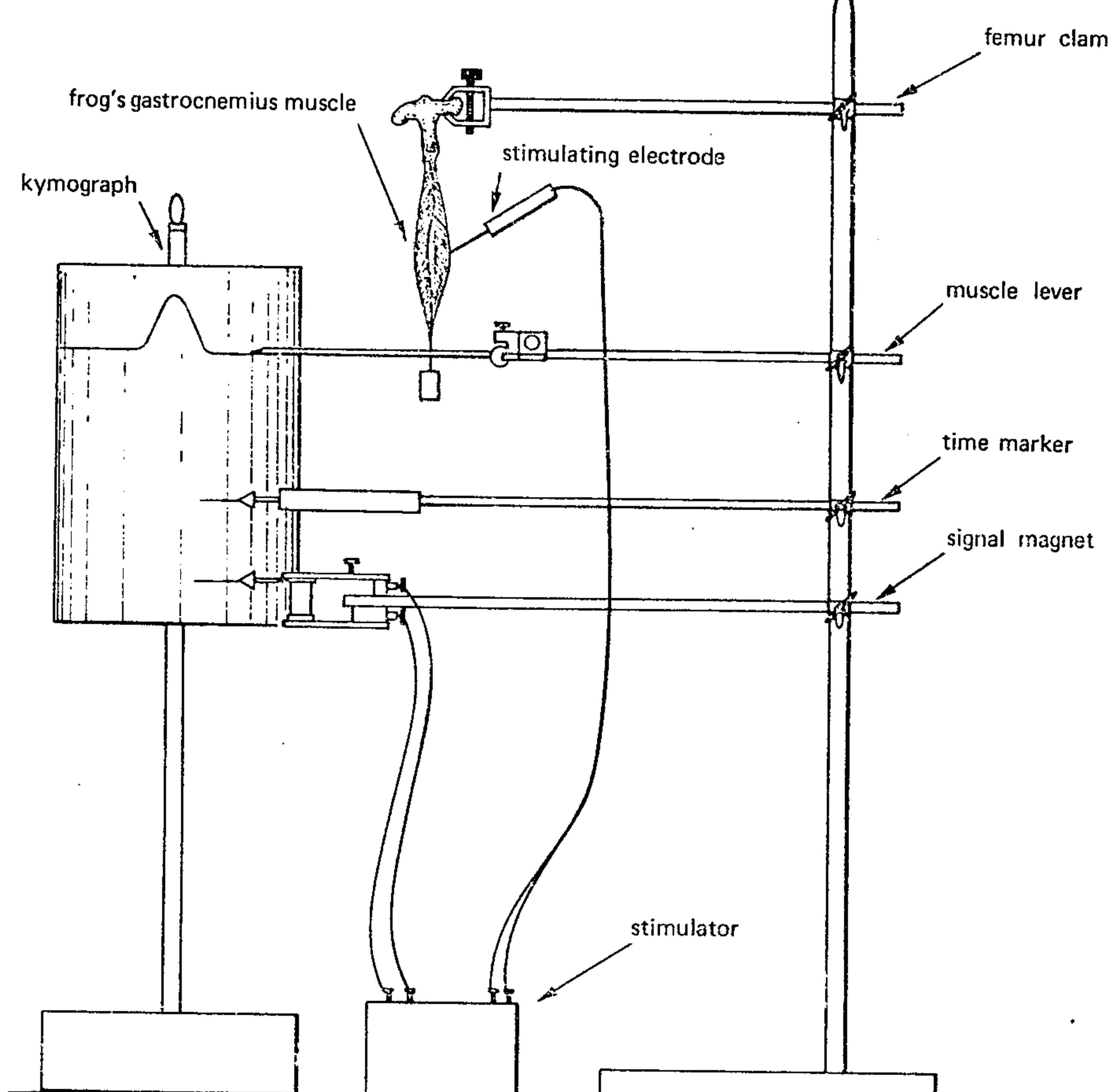


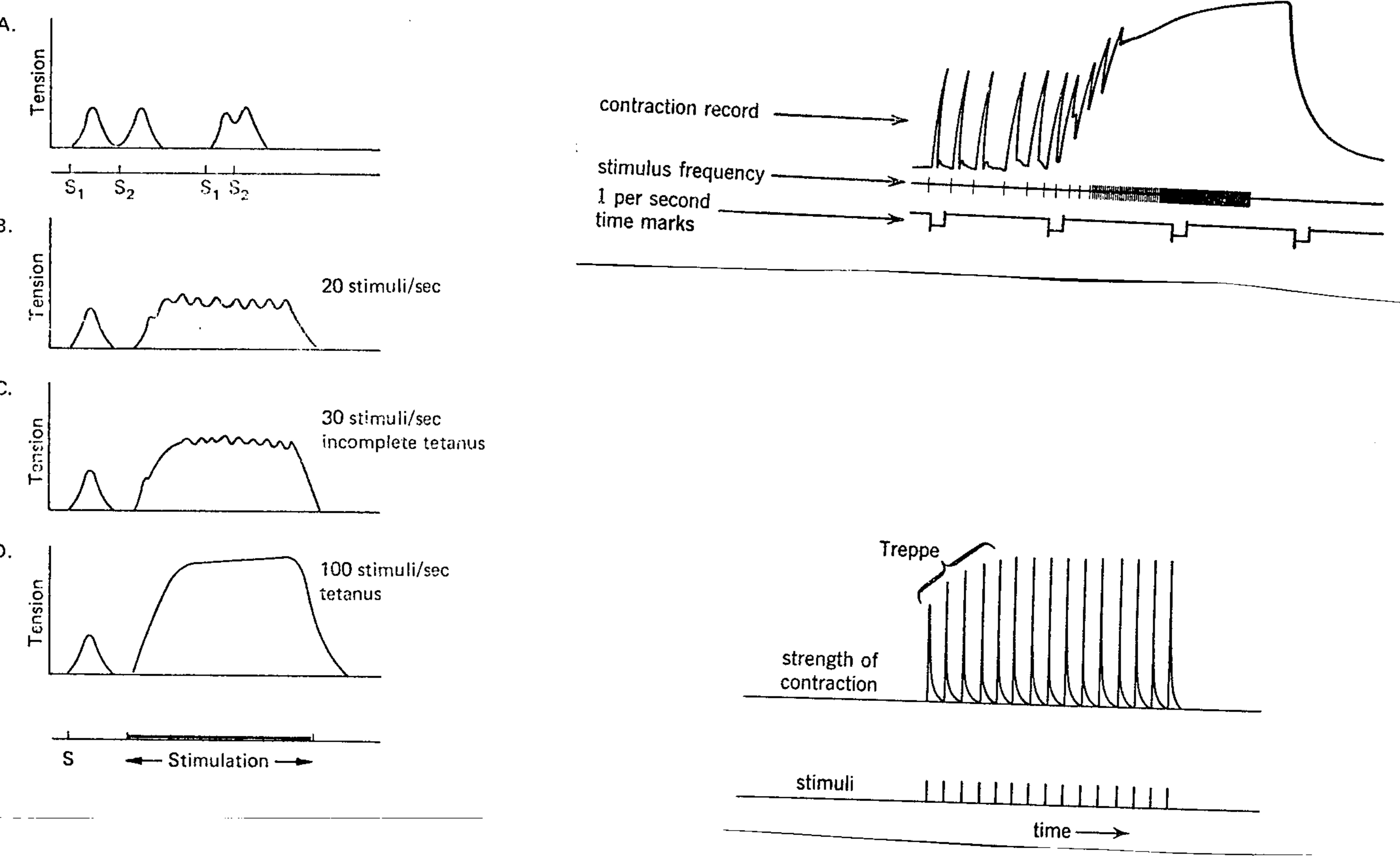
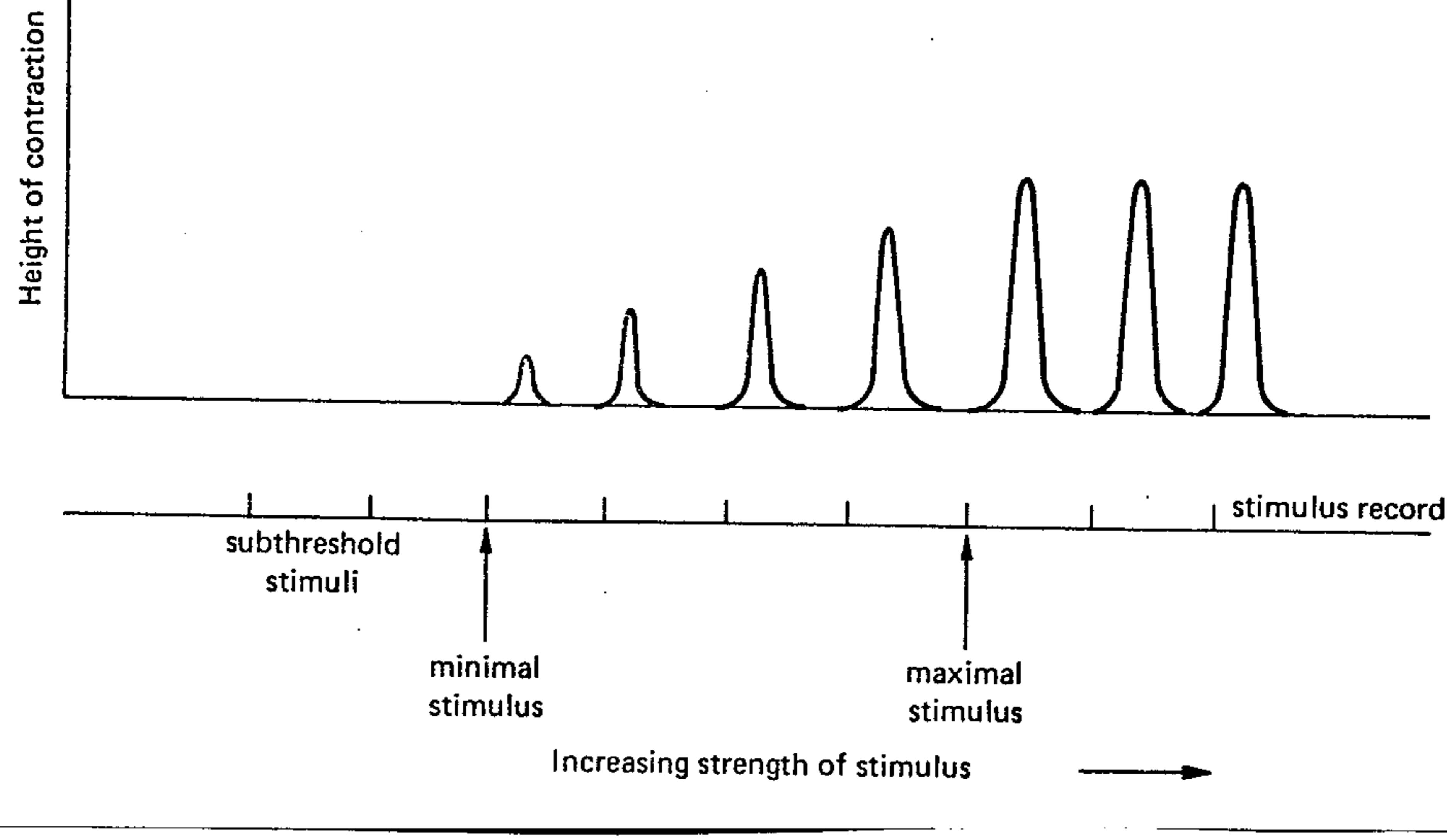


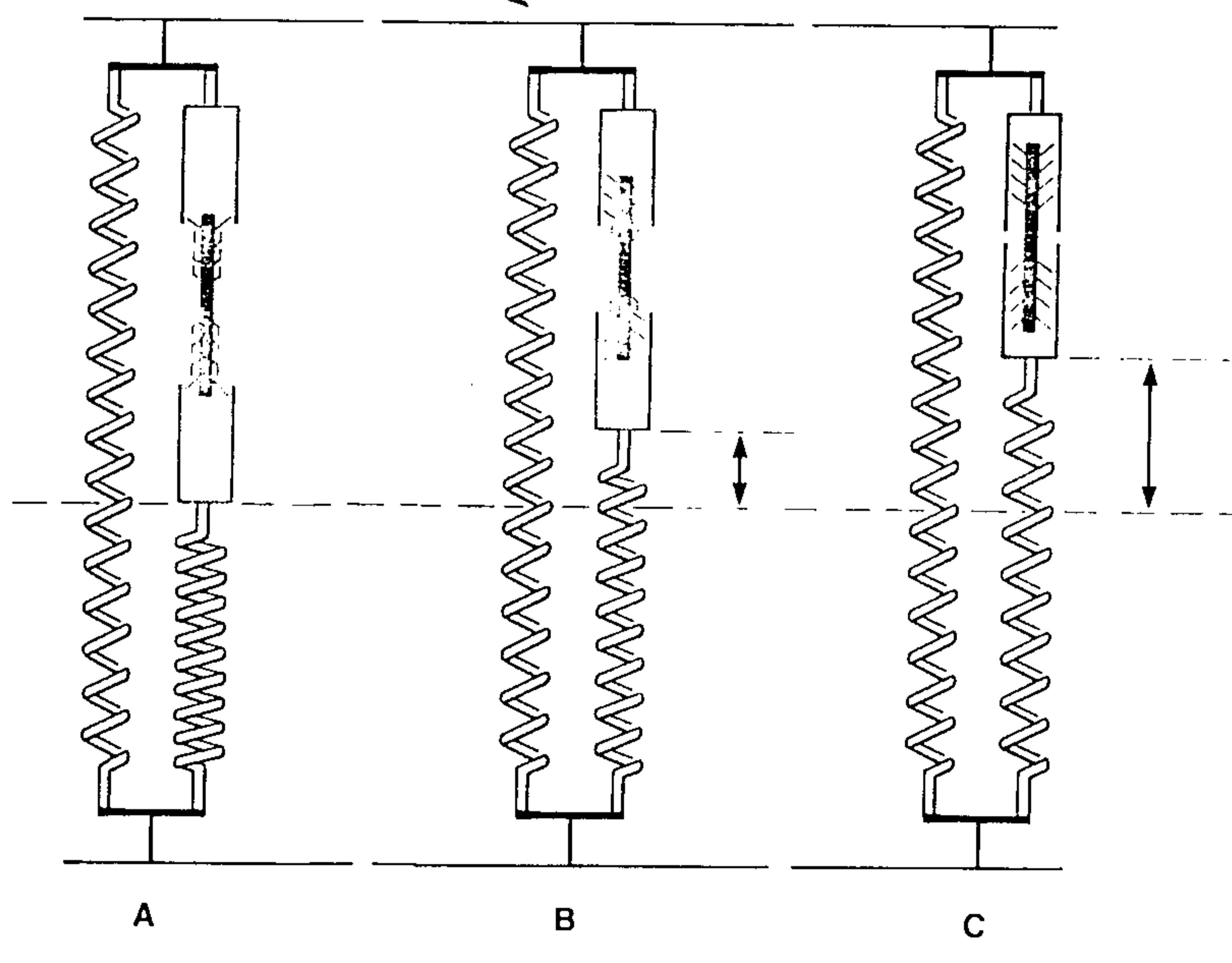
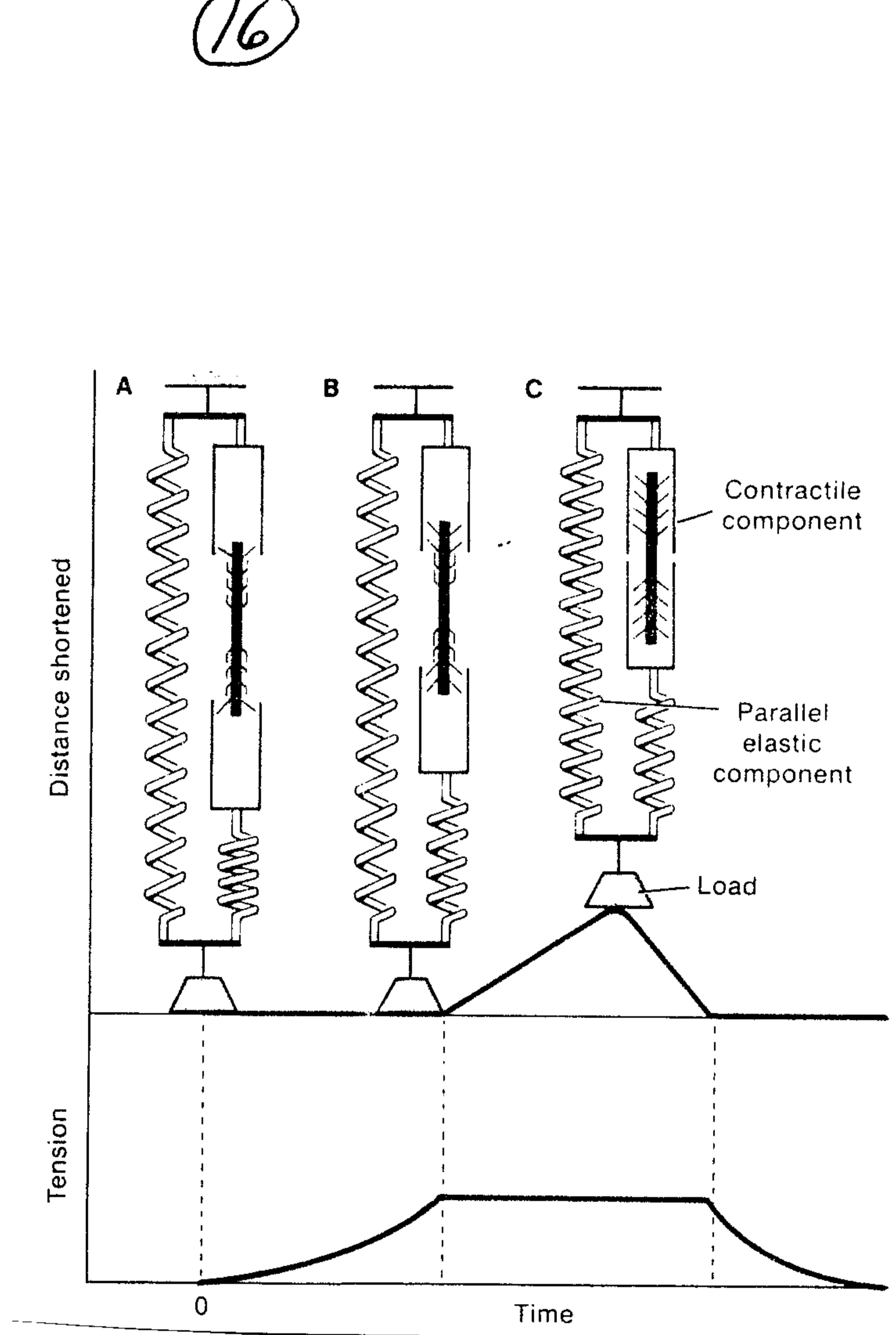
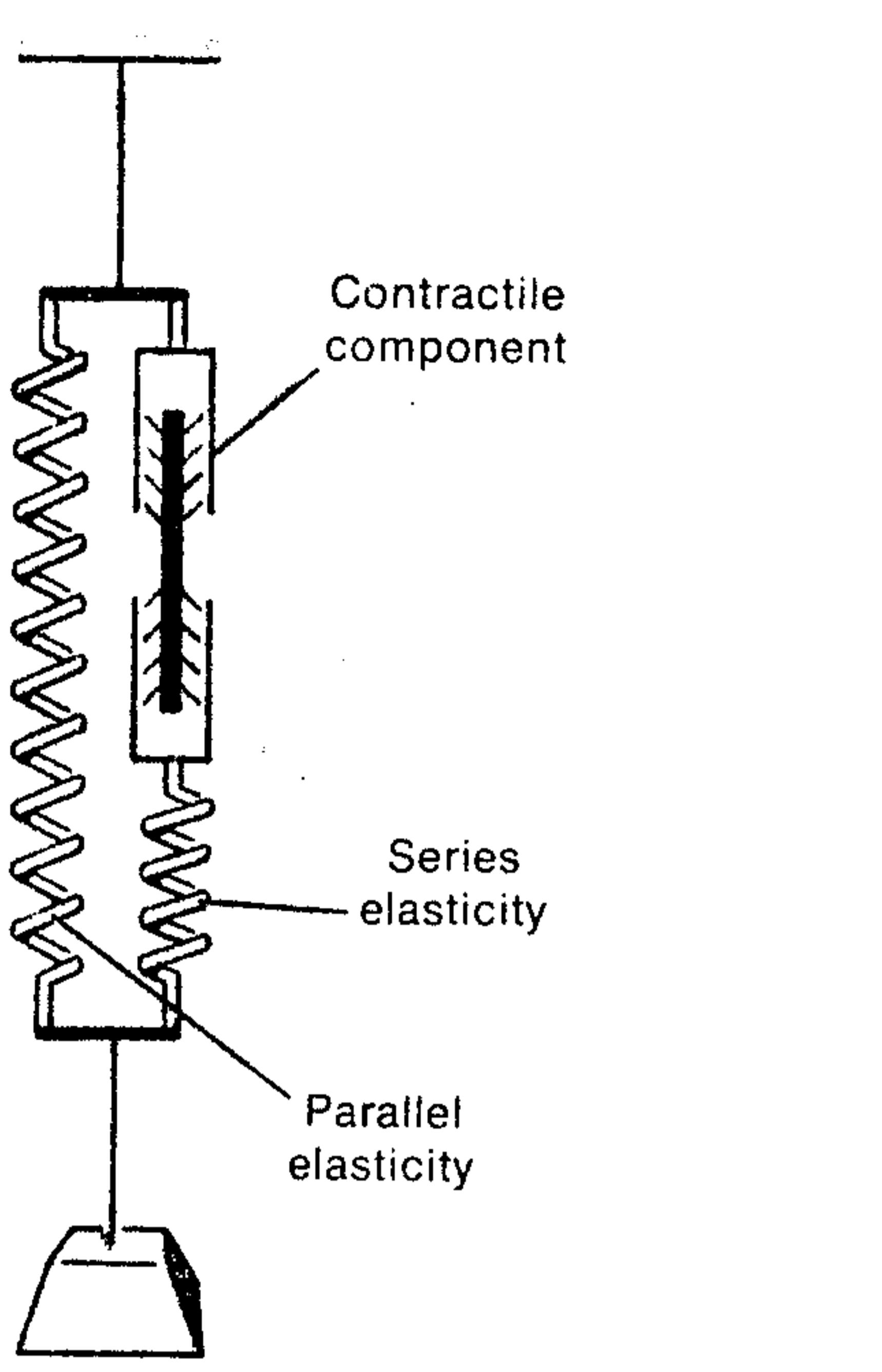
## Summary of events in contraction and relaxation

Excitation: action potential propagated along sarcolemma  
 ↓  
 Depolarization of T tubules (active or electrotonic?)  
 ↓  
 Unknown signal to terminal cisternae of SR  
 ↓  
 Ca<sup>2+</sup> released into sarcoplasm  
 ↓  
 Ca<sup>2+</sup> bound by troponin  
 ↓  
 Deformation of troponin  
 ↓  
 Cooperative configurational change in tropomyosin  
 ↓  
 Release of inhibition of actomyosin ATPase and link between actin and myosin  
 ↓  
 Configurational change in heavy meromyosin  
 ↙      ↘  
 Tension exerted      Shortening by sliding filaments  
 Ca<sup>2+</sup> bound by longitudinal SR  
 +  
 Mg-ATP bound by actomyosin?  
 ↓  
 Cross bridges disconnected  
 ↓  
 Actomyosin ATPase inhibited  
 ↓  
 Series elastic elements restore rest length; active tension disappears









# Mechanism of muscle contraction (Figure 8.11, page 206)

(17)

