



Nervous System: Part V

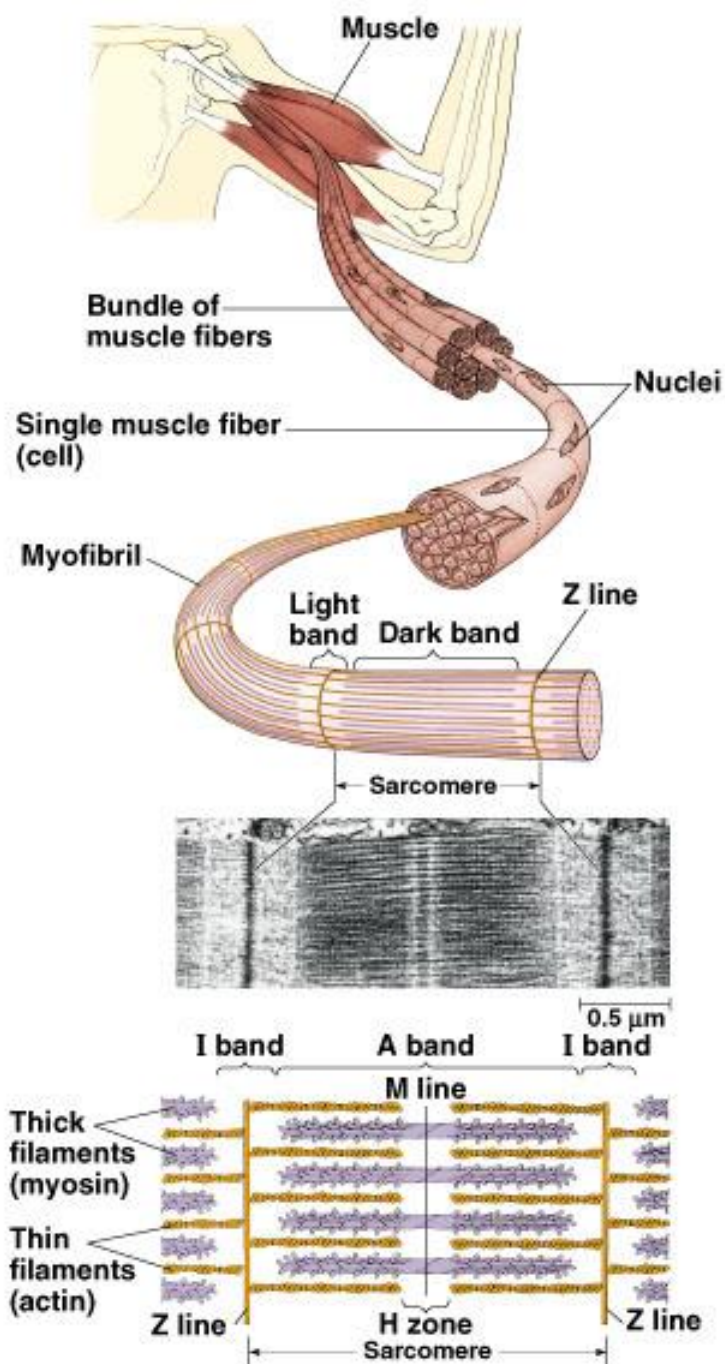
Interactions With The Muscular System

Enduring Understanding 4.A.4.b

Interactions among systems

- Interactions and coordination between systems provide essential biological activities
 - Illustrative example:
 - Nervous and muscular





- The contraction of a muscle is a typical response generated by the nervous system.
- Muscle contraction demonstrates the *interdependence* of the nervous and muscle systems.



organ

**Bundle of
muscle fibers**

tissue

**Single muscle fiber
(cell)**

Nuclei

cell



Myofibril

Light
band

Dark band

Z line

Sarcomere



0.5 μm

I band

A band

I band

M line

Thick
filaments
(myosin)

Thin
filaments
(actin)

Z line

H zone
Sarcomere

Z line

Arrange These In A Decreasing Hierarchy:

- Muscle
- Muscle fiber cell
- Actin
- Myofibril
- Muscle fibers in bundle
- Sarcomere
- Myosin

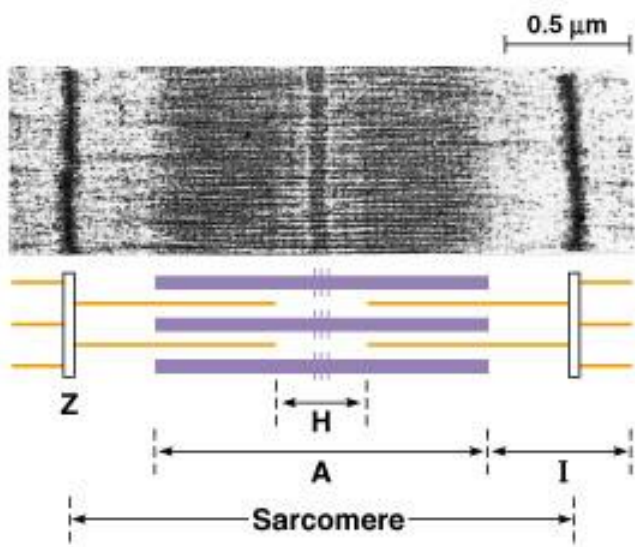


CORRECTLY Arranged Into a Hierarchy:

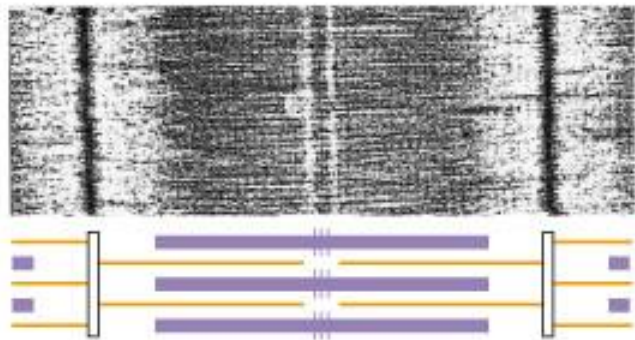
- Muscle
- Muscle fibers in bundle
- Muscle fiber cell
- Myofibril
- Sarcomere
- Myosin
- Actin



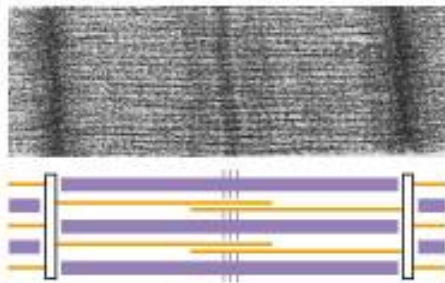
$$x^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \quad \sin \theta$$



(a) Muscle relaxed (extended)

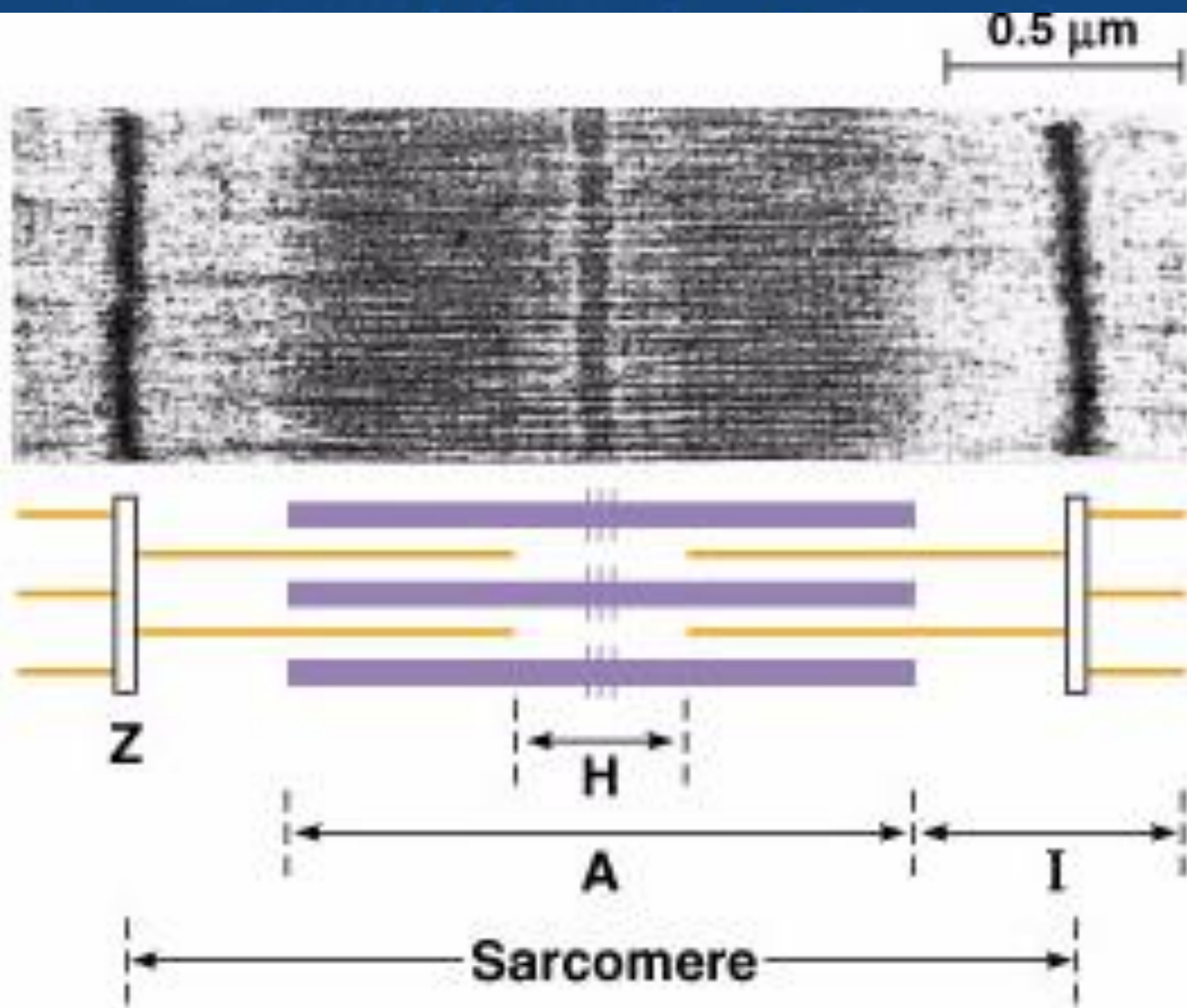


(b) Muscle contracting



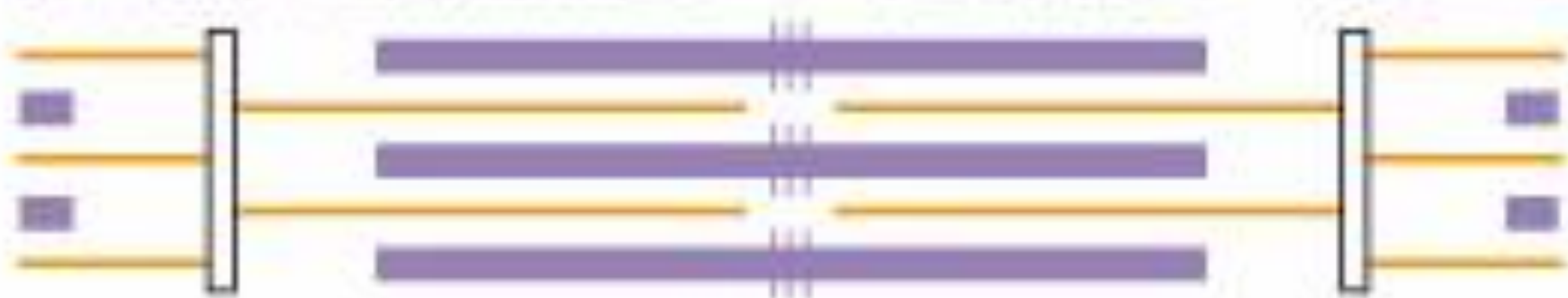
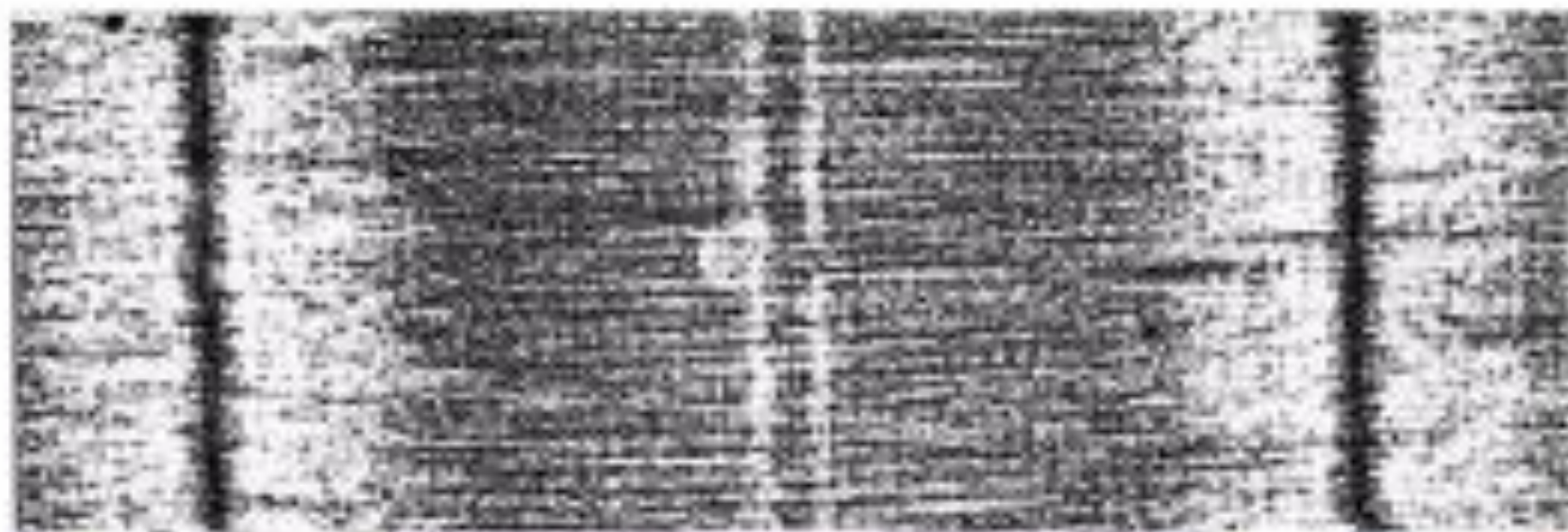
(c) Muscle contracted

- What noticeable difference do you see in the relaxed and contracted sarcomere?

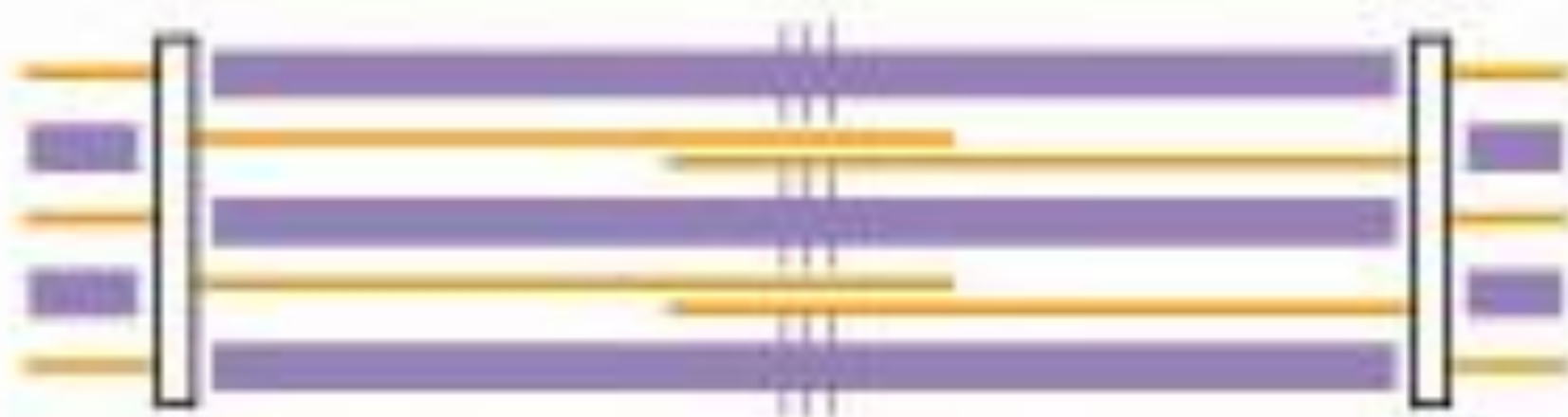


(a) Muscle relaxed (extended)

$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

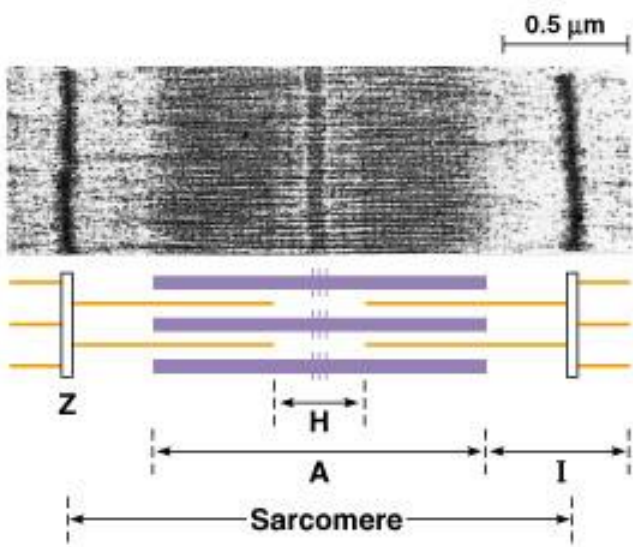


(b) Muscle contracting

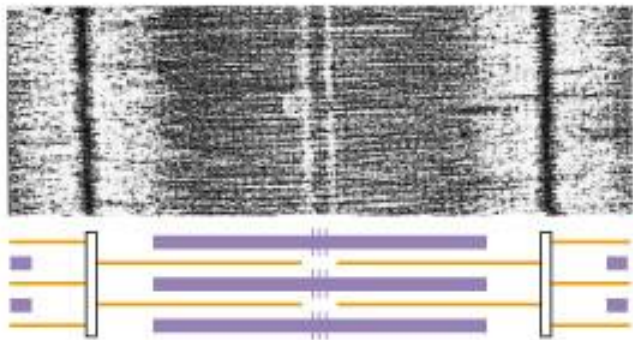


(c) Muscle contracted

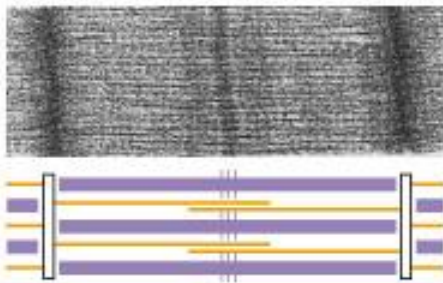
$$c^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \quad \sin C = \frac{c}{a} \quad \cos A = \frac{b}{a}$$



(a) Muscle relaxed (extended)



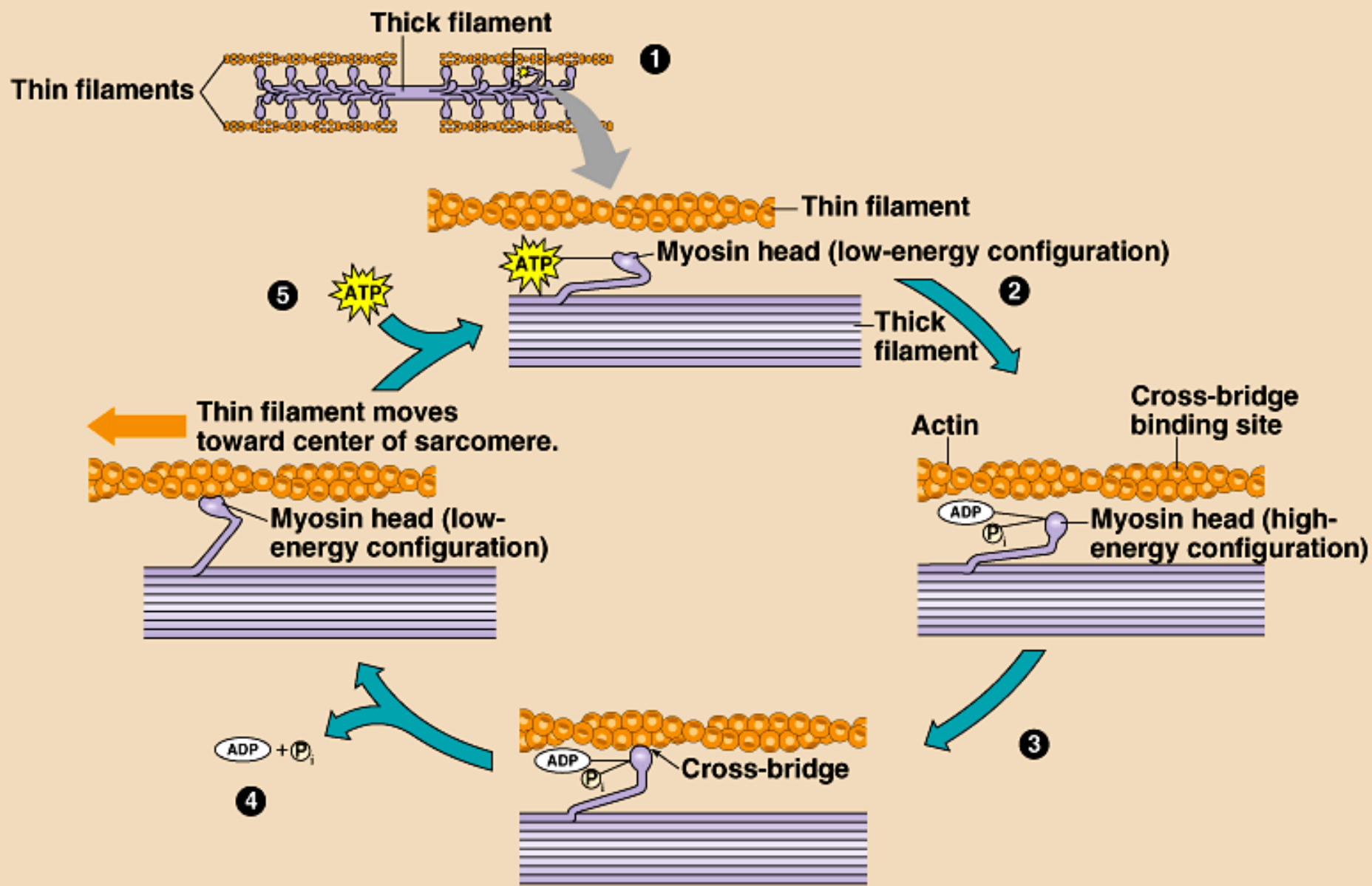
(b) Muscle contracting



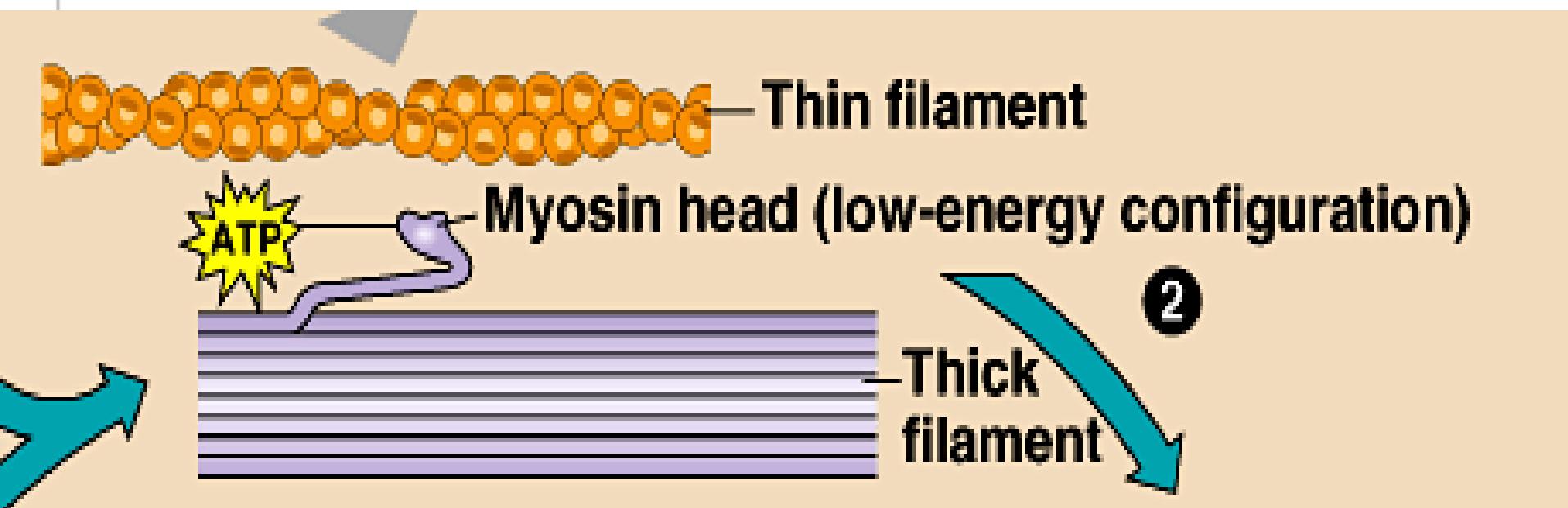
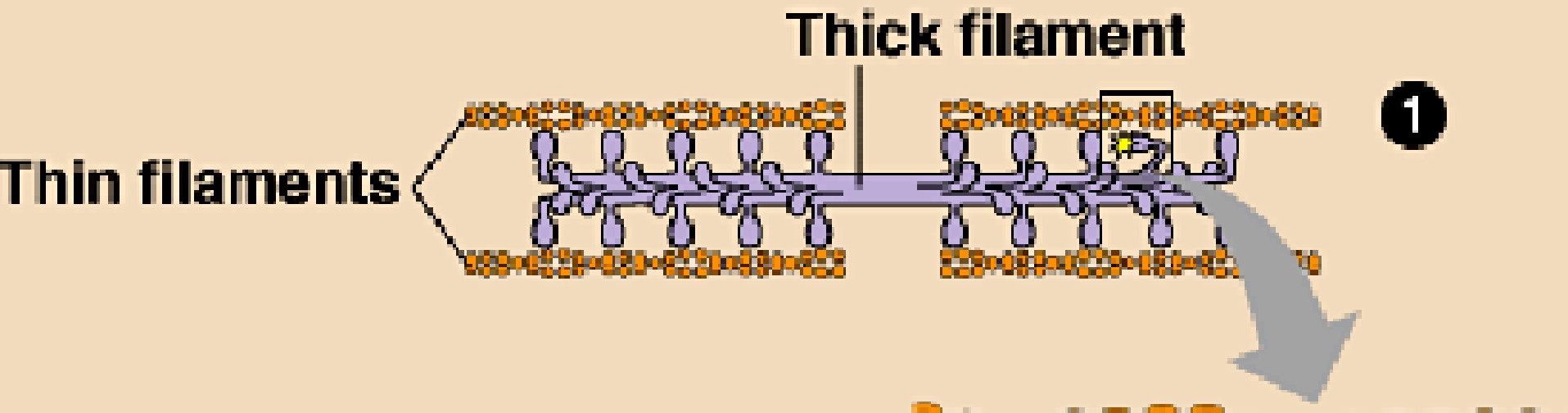
(c) Muscle contracted

Now lets examine contraction on a molecular level.





$$(a-b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \quad \text{---} \text{FOIL}$$



+

Actin

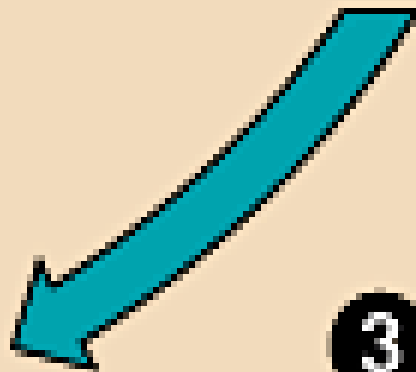
**Cross-bridge
binding site**



ADP

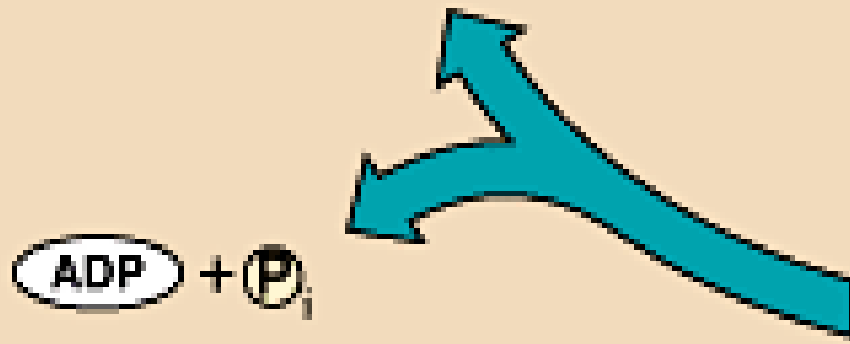
P_i

**Myosin head (high-
energy configuration)**

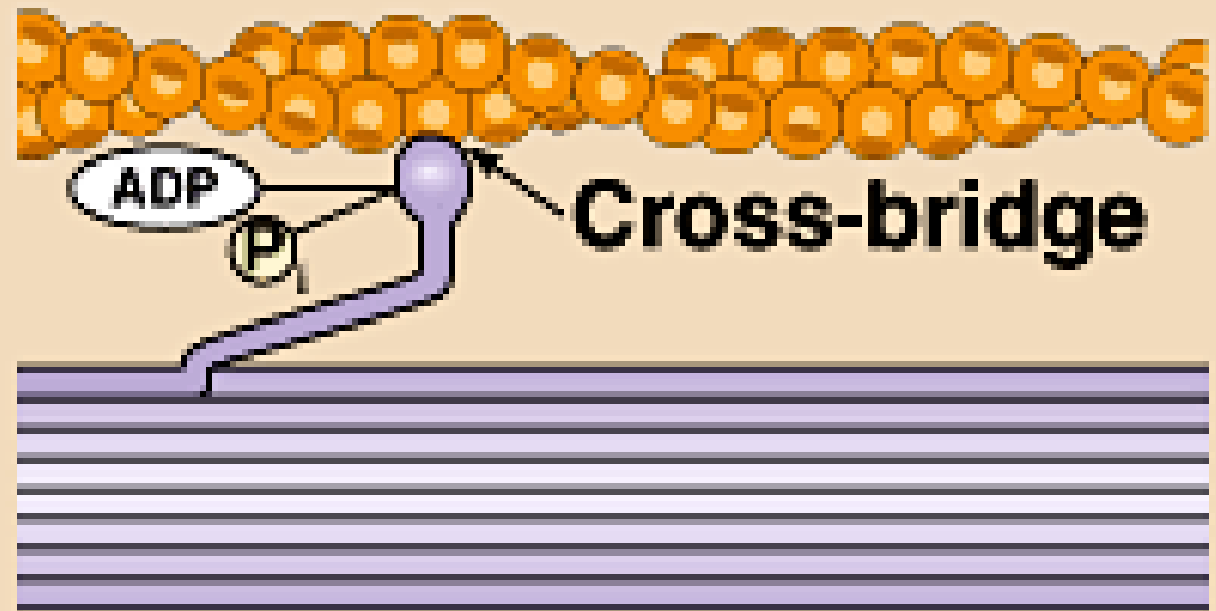


3

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2 \quad \sin \alpha$$
$$\cos \alpha$$

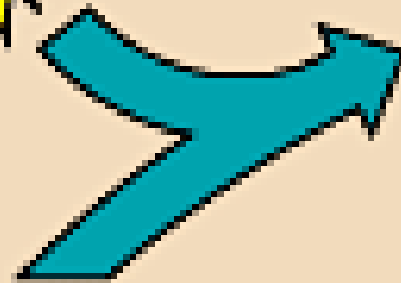


4

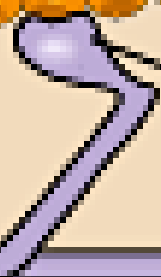


5

ATP

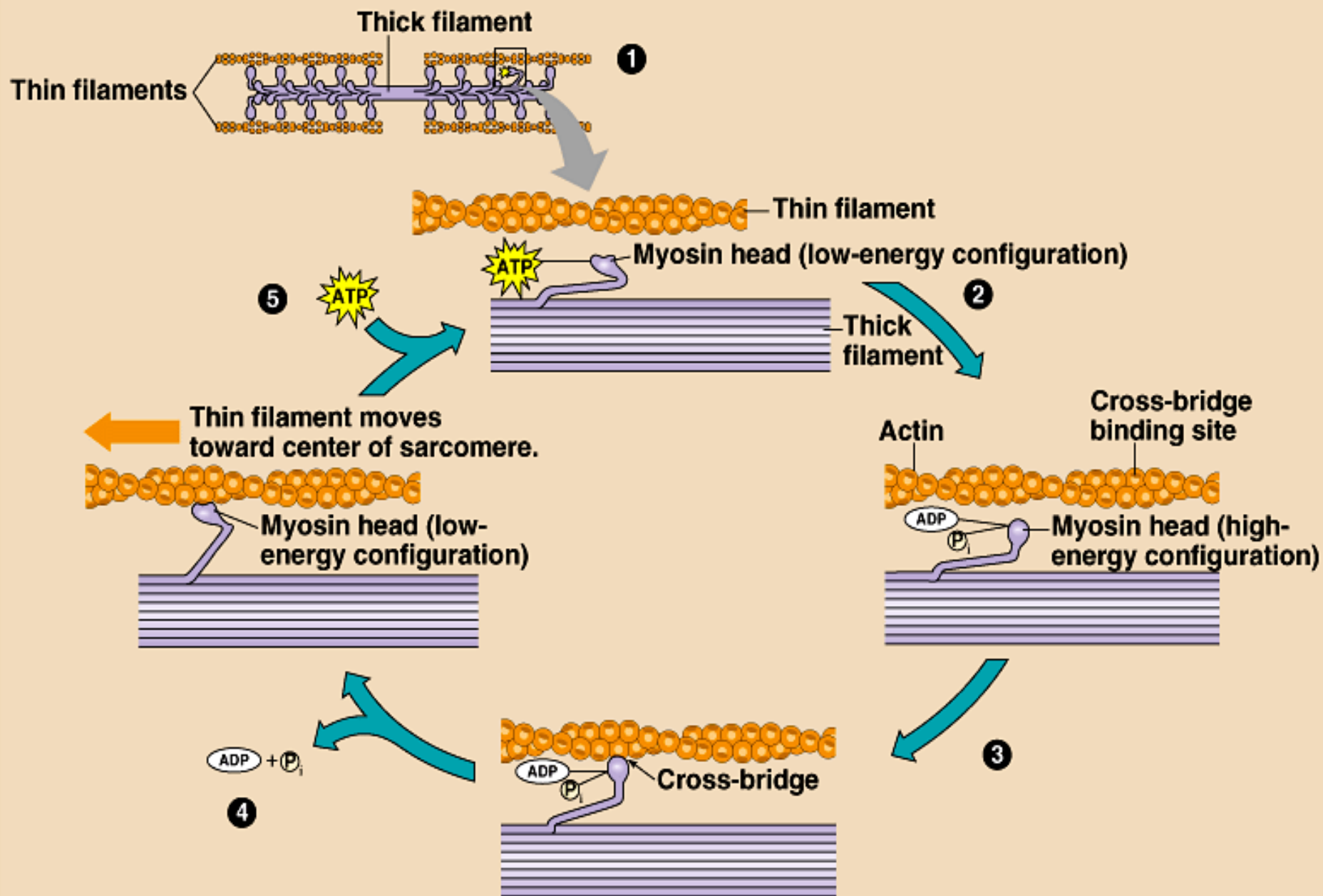


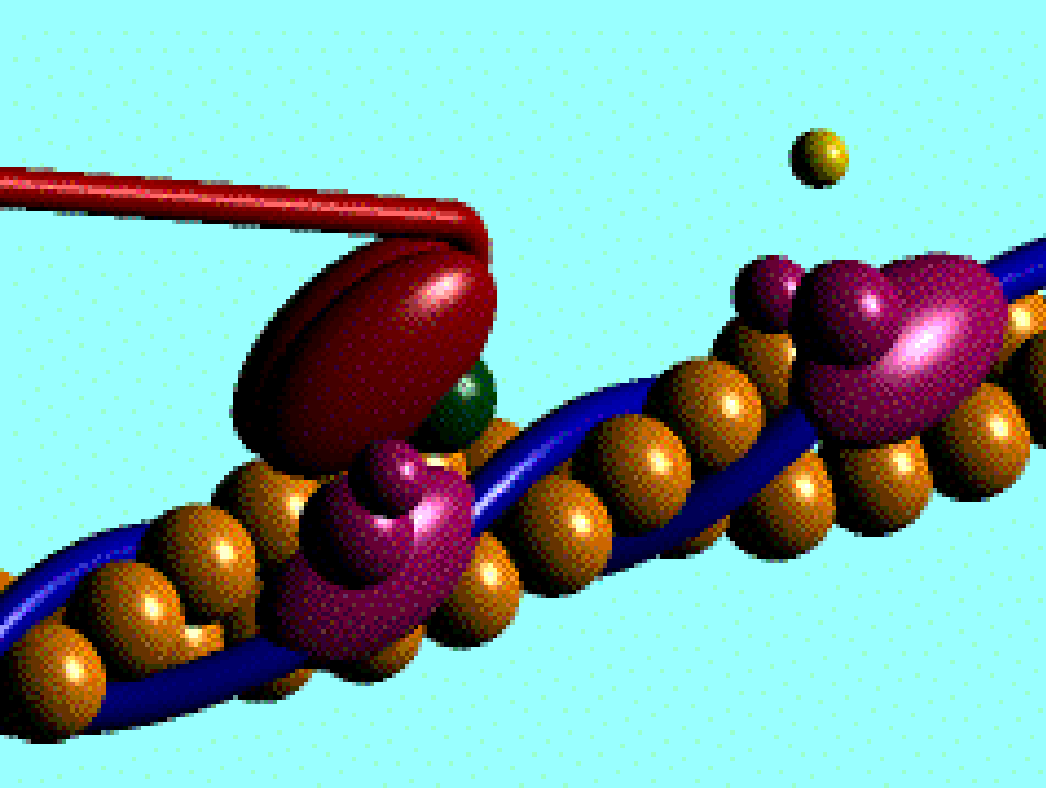
Thin filament moves toward center of sarcomere.



Myosin head (low-energy configuration)

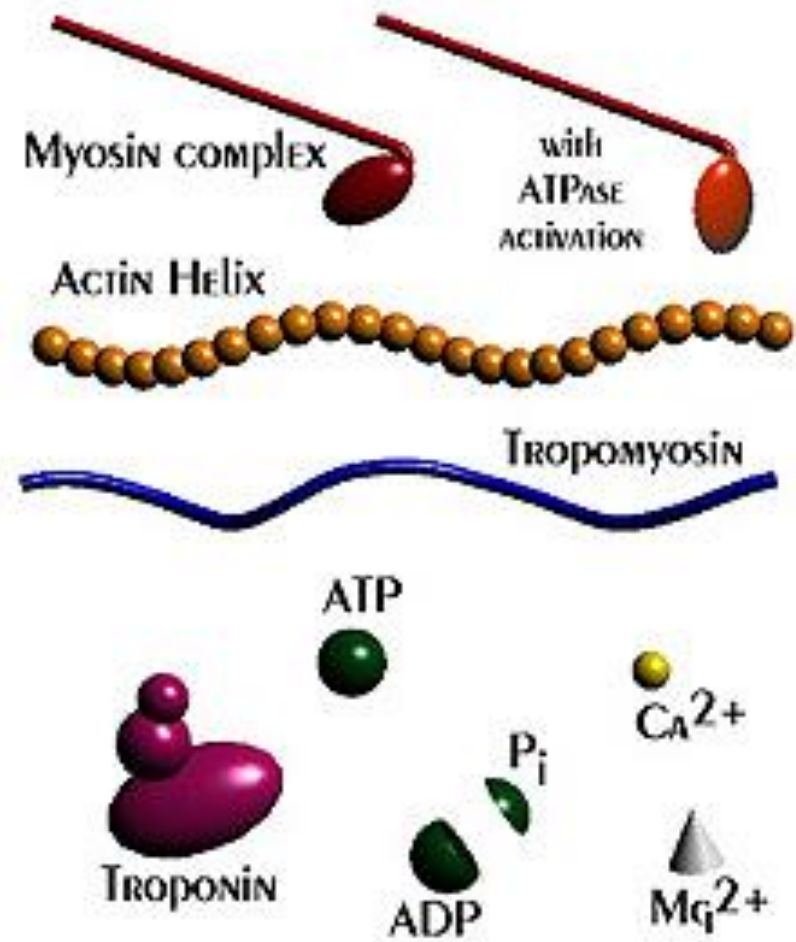


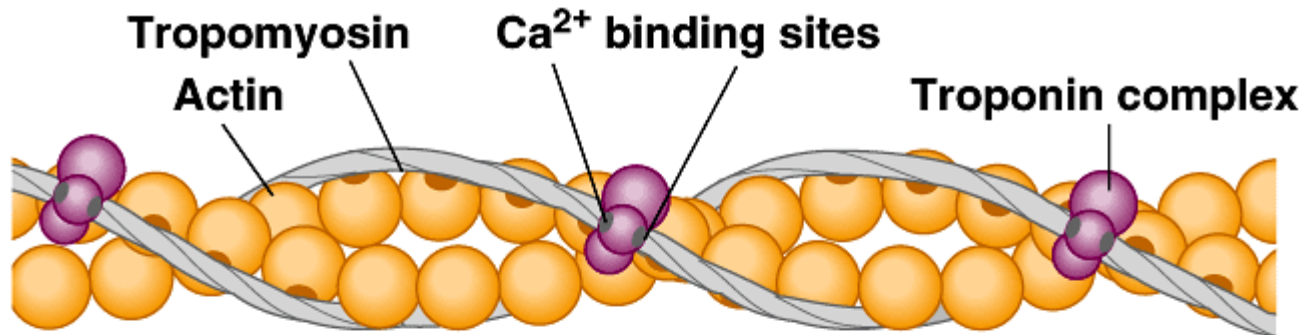




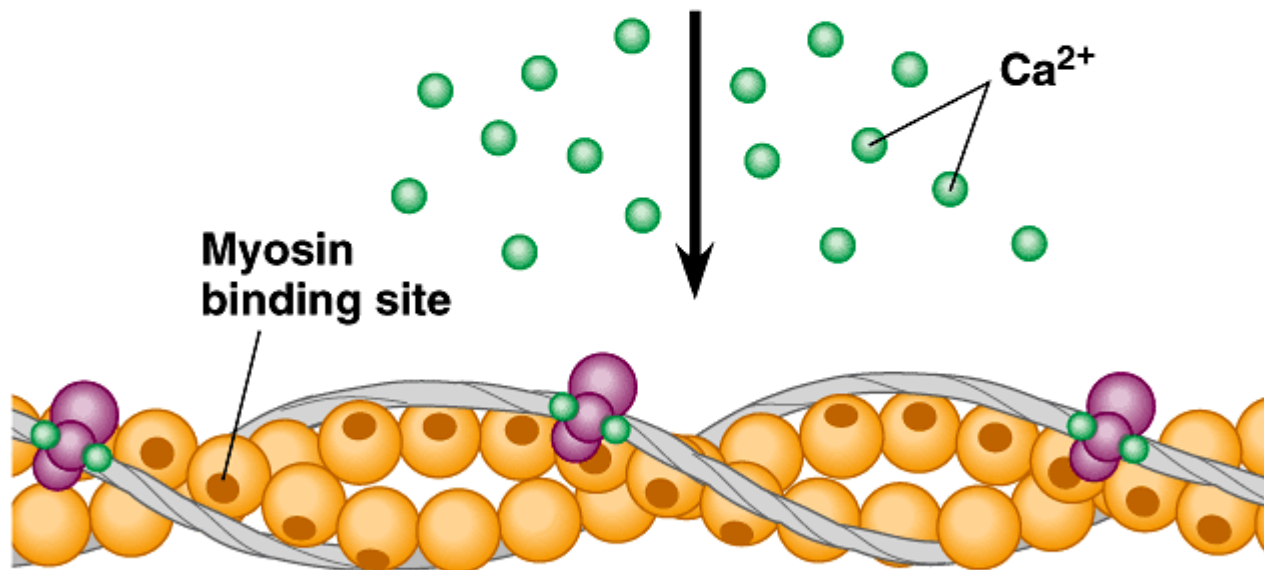
$$-2ab + b^2 \rightarrow 0$$

$$-2ab + b^2 = 0$$





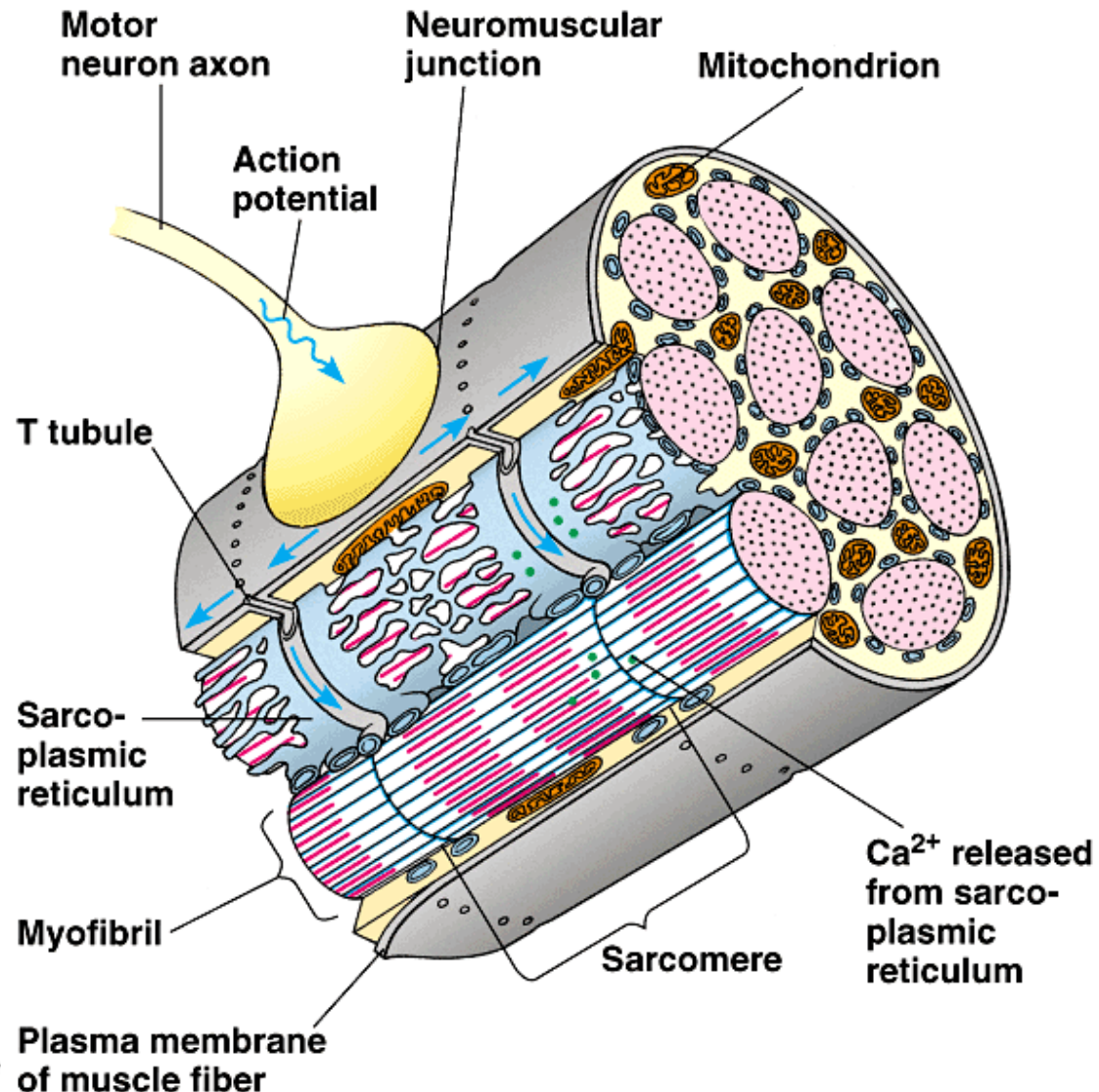
(a) Myosin binding sites blocked; muscle cannot contract

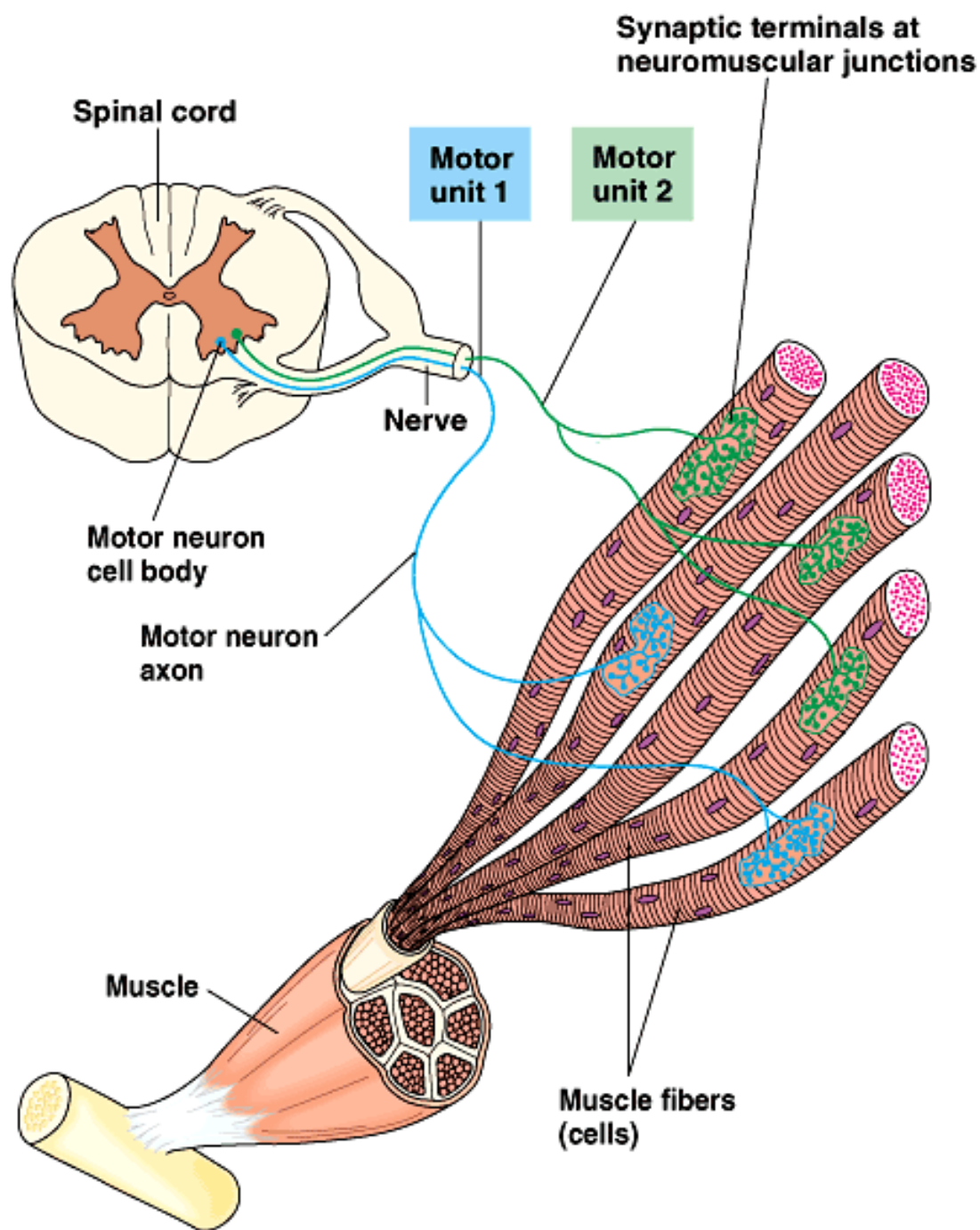


(b) Myosin binding sites exposed; muscle can contract

$$(a - b)^2 = a^2 - 2ab + b^2$$

- The arrival of the action potential causes the sarcoplasmic reticulum to release calcium







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