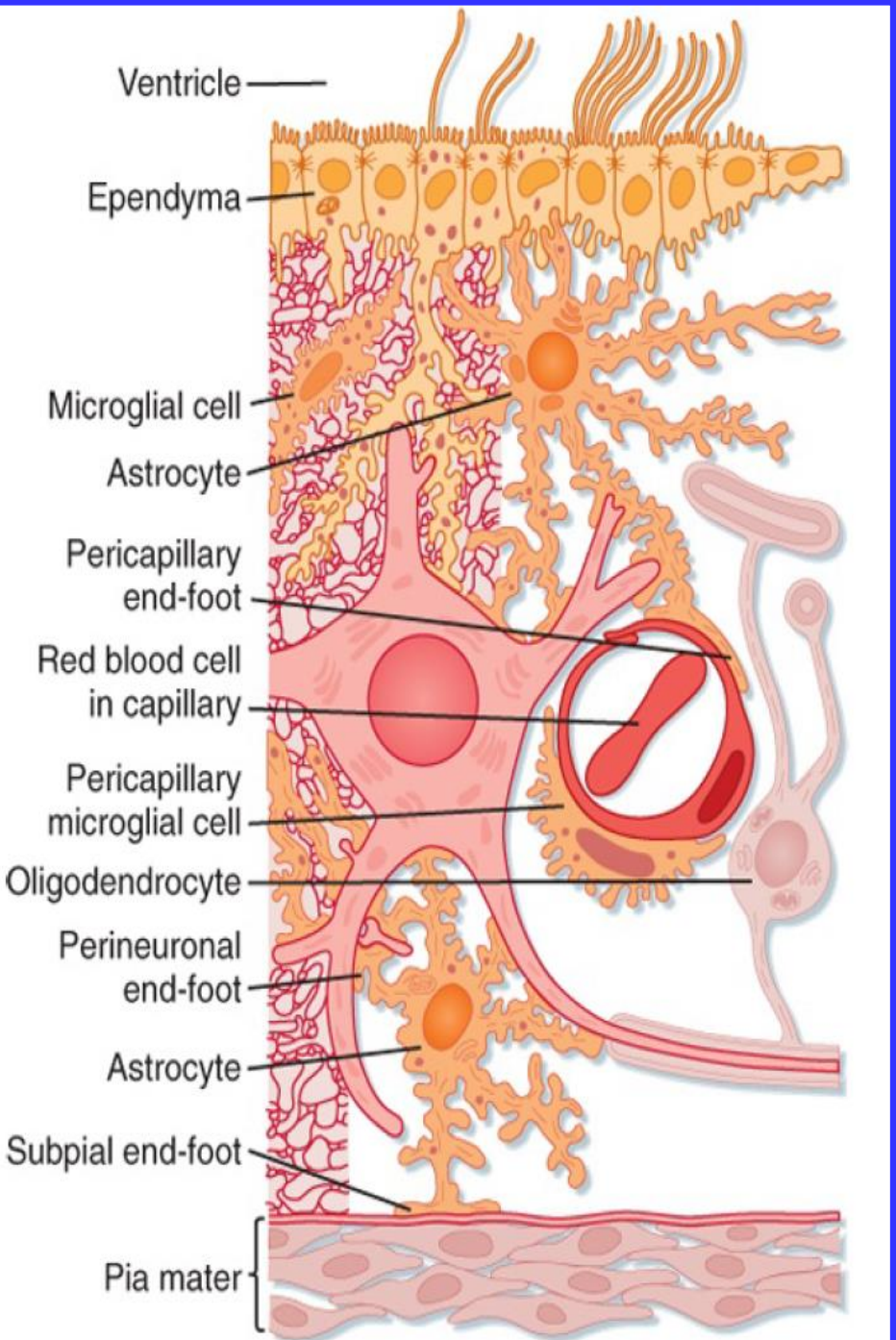
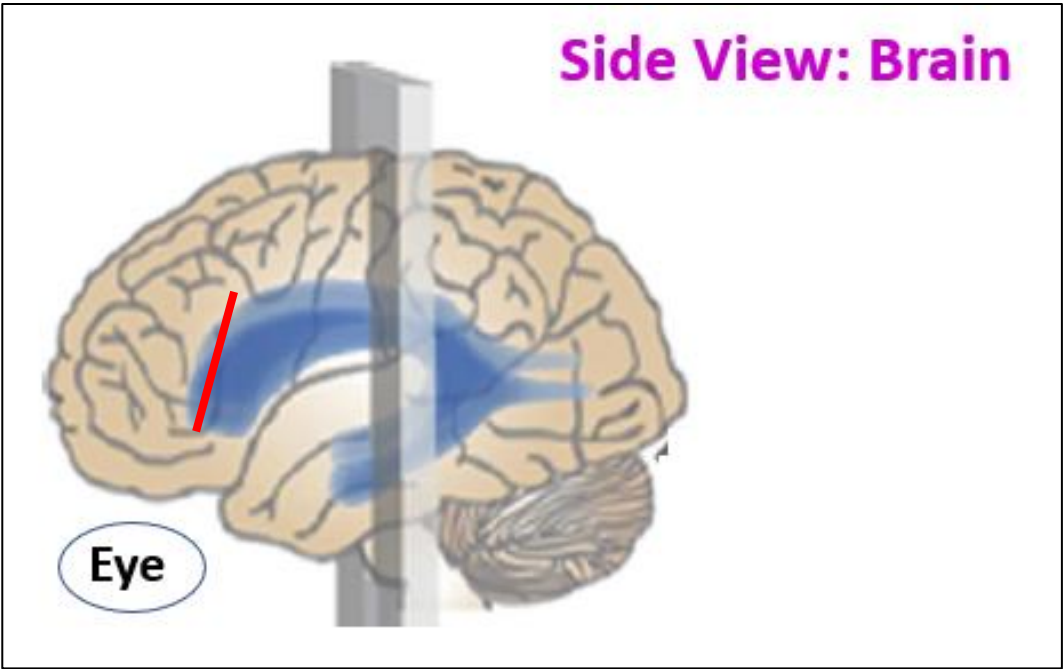
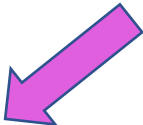
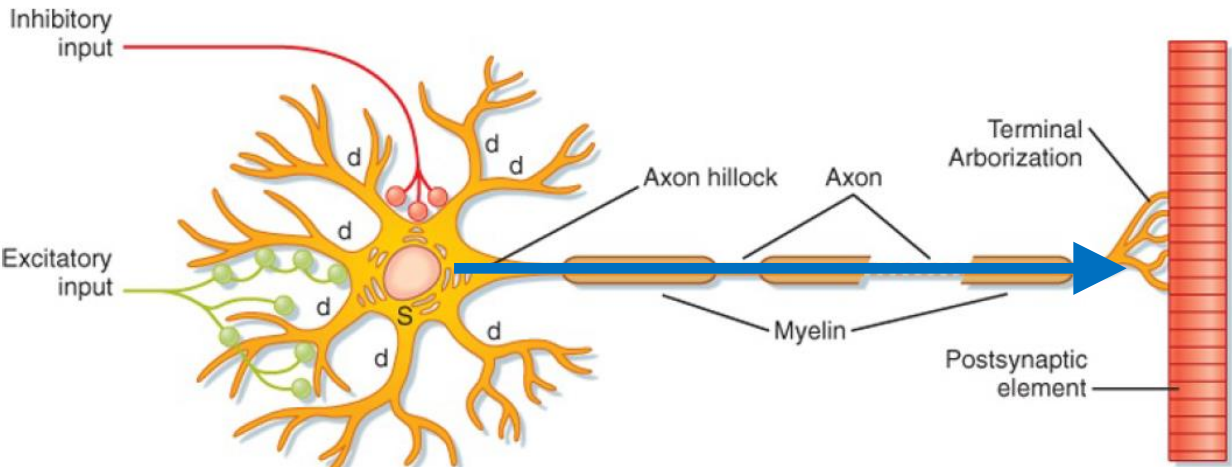


Neuron – Myo Fibril Processing

Recap.

Neuron & Other Cells in Brain Tissue

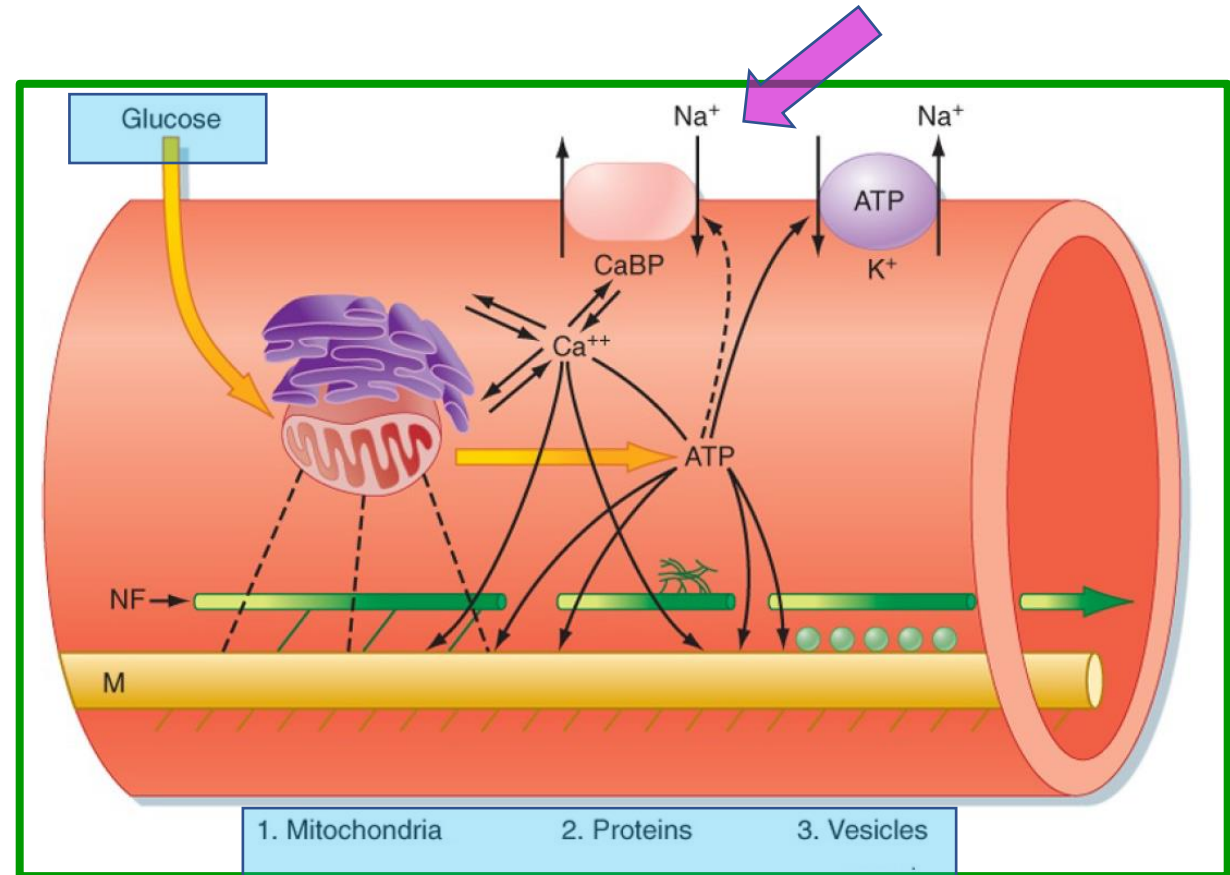
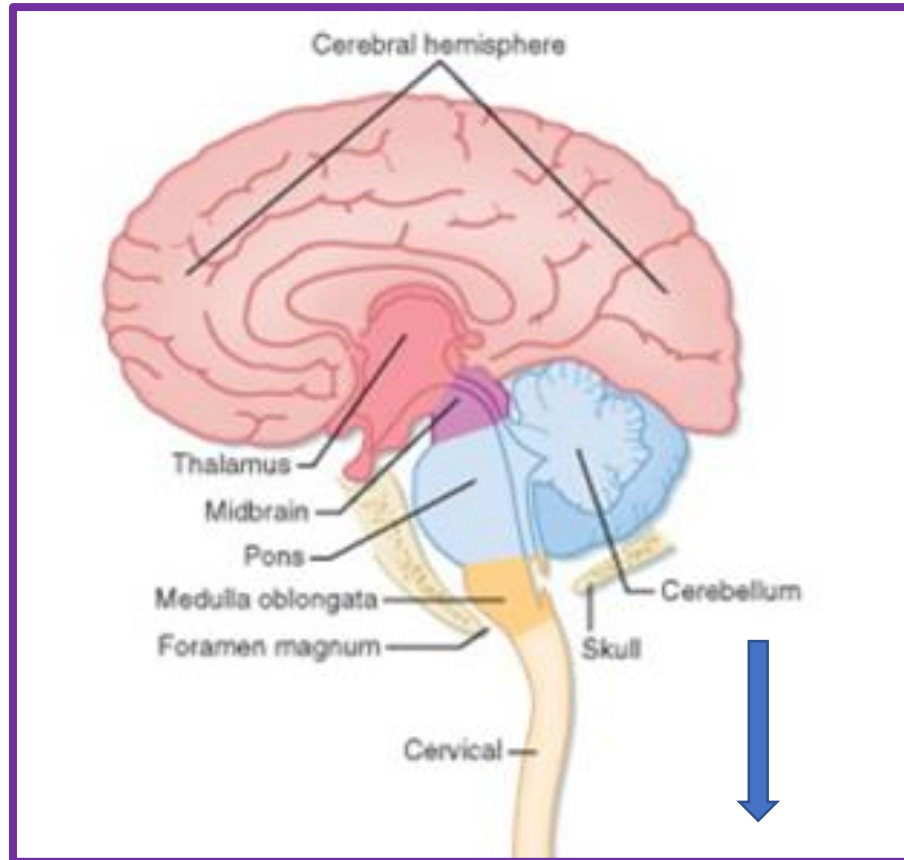


Recap.

Neuronal Transmission

M: Micro-tubules

NF: Neuro-filaments



Recap. (Myo-Fibrils)

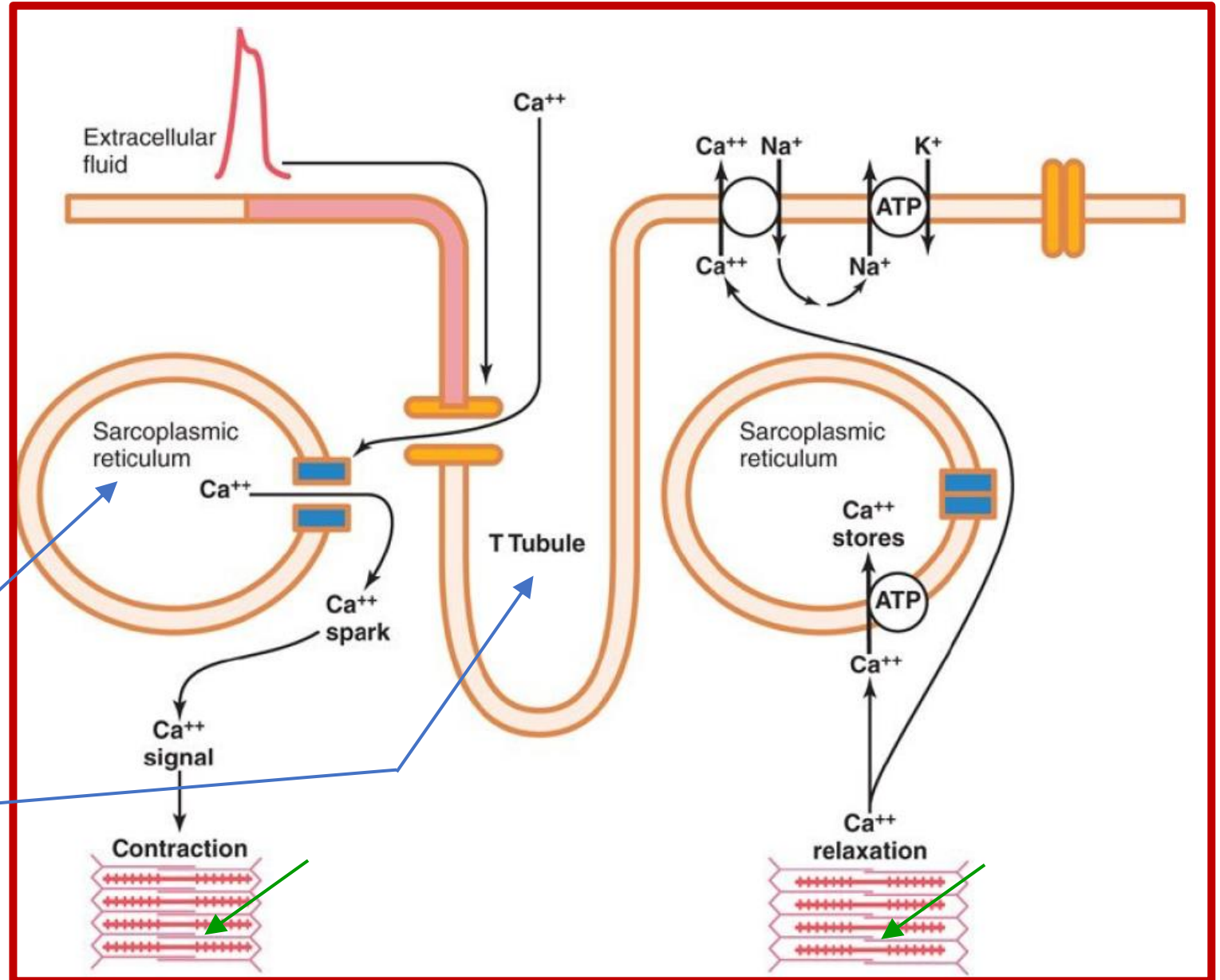
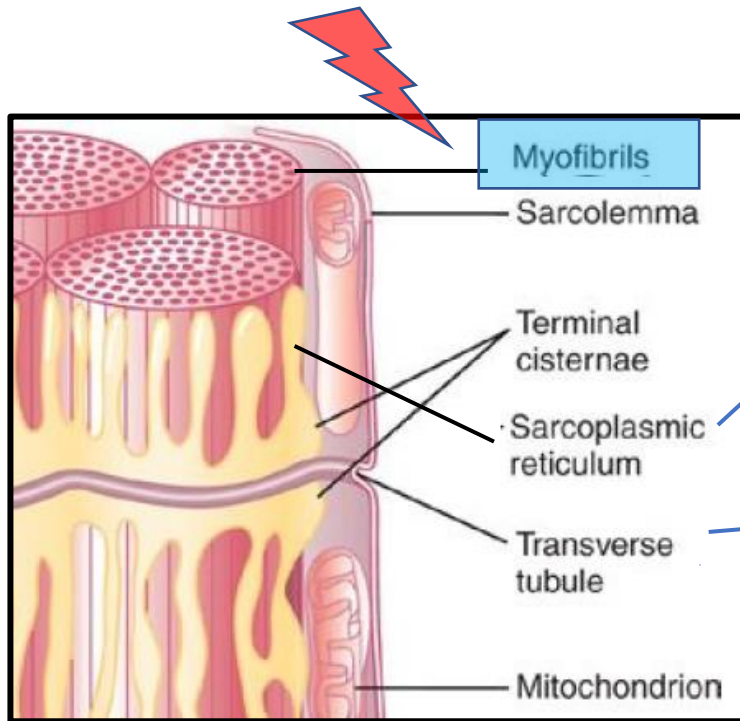
excitation-contraction coupling and relaxation

Neuron's Spike → Muscular Contraction

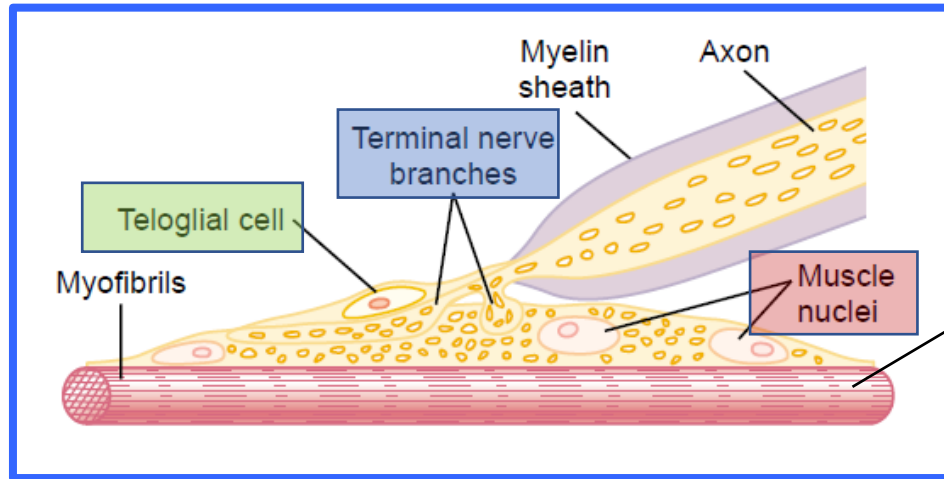
Periodic Electrical Stimulation



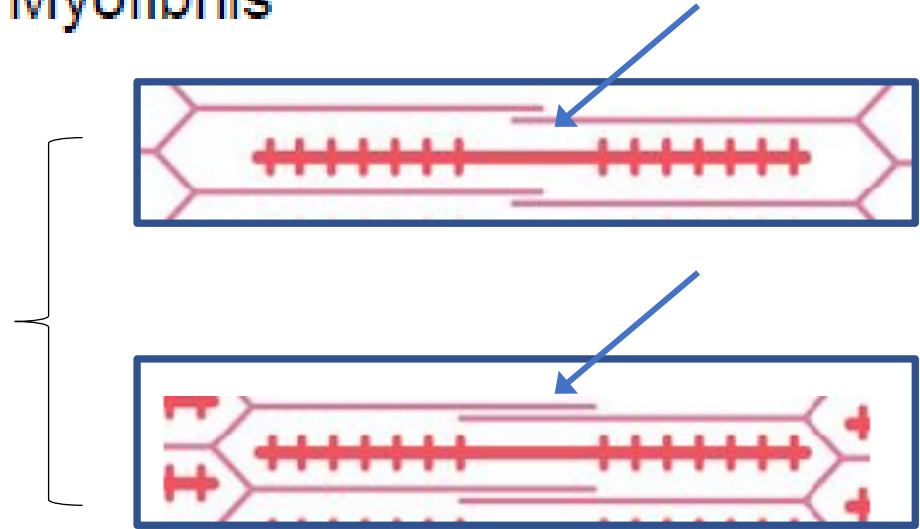
Periodic Muscular Contraction



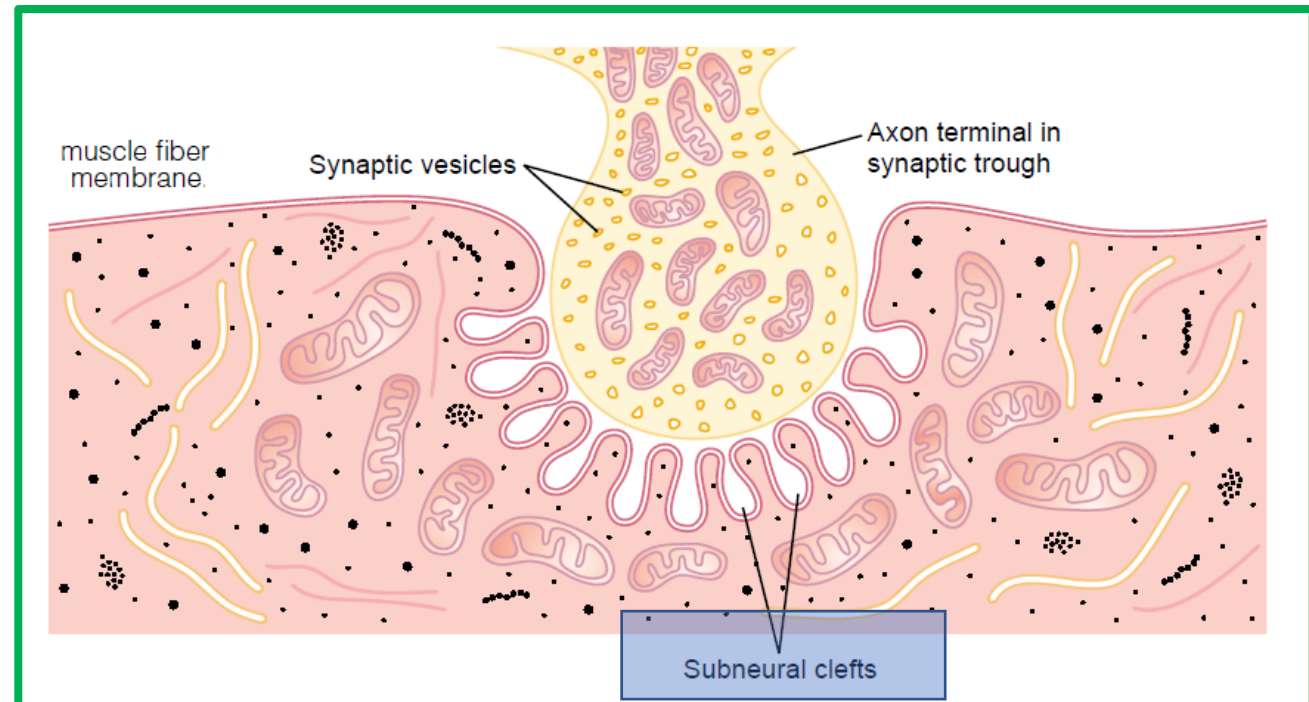
Motor End Plate



Myofibrils



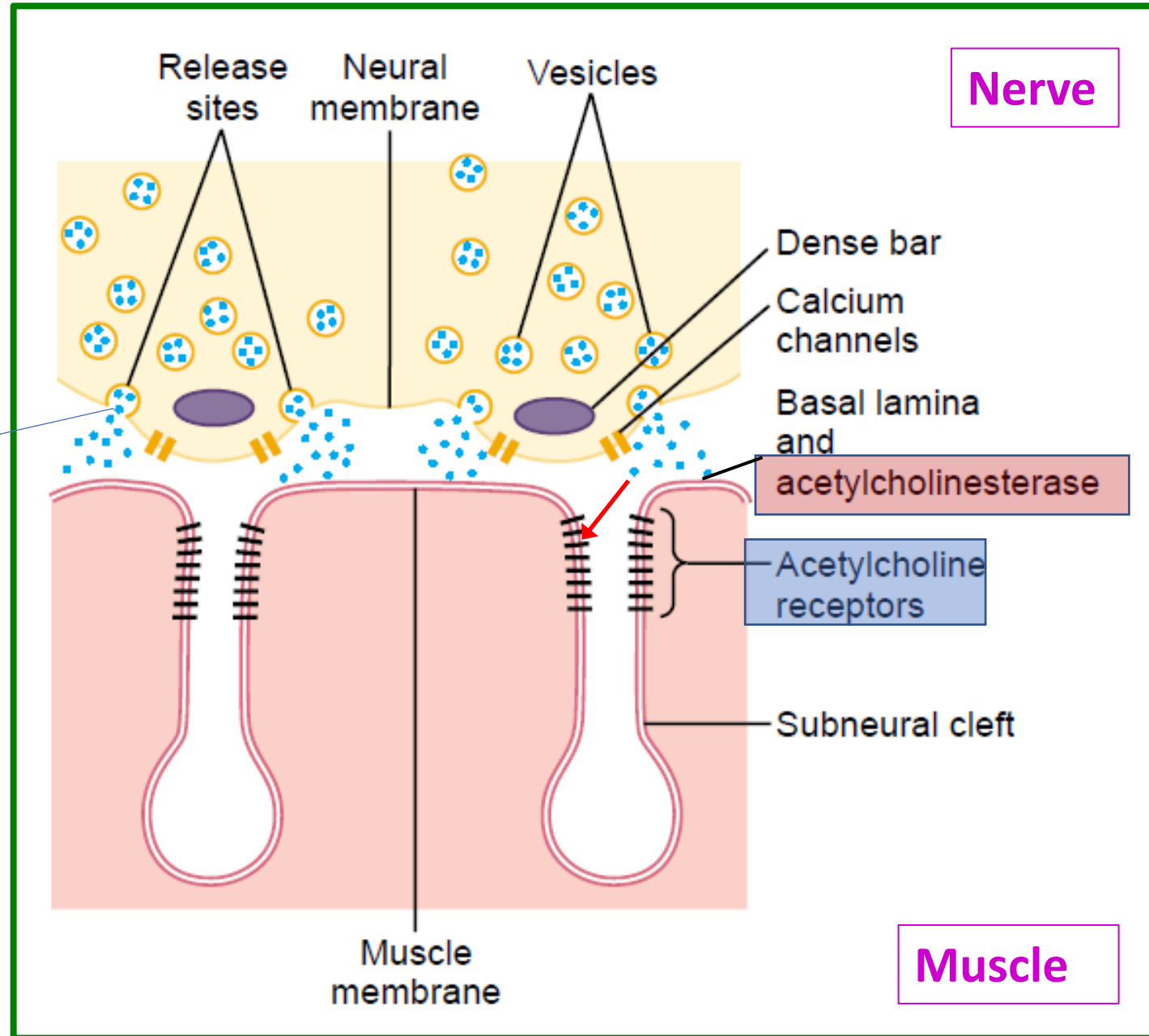
contact point between a single axon terminal and the muscle



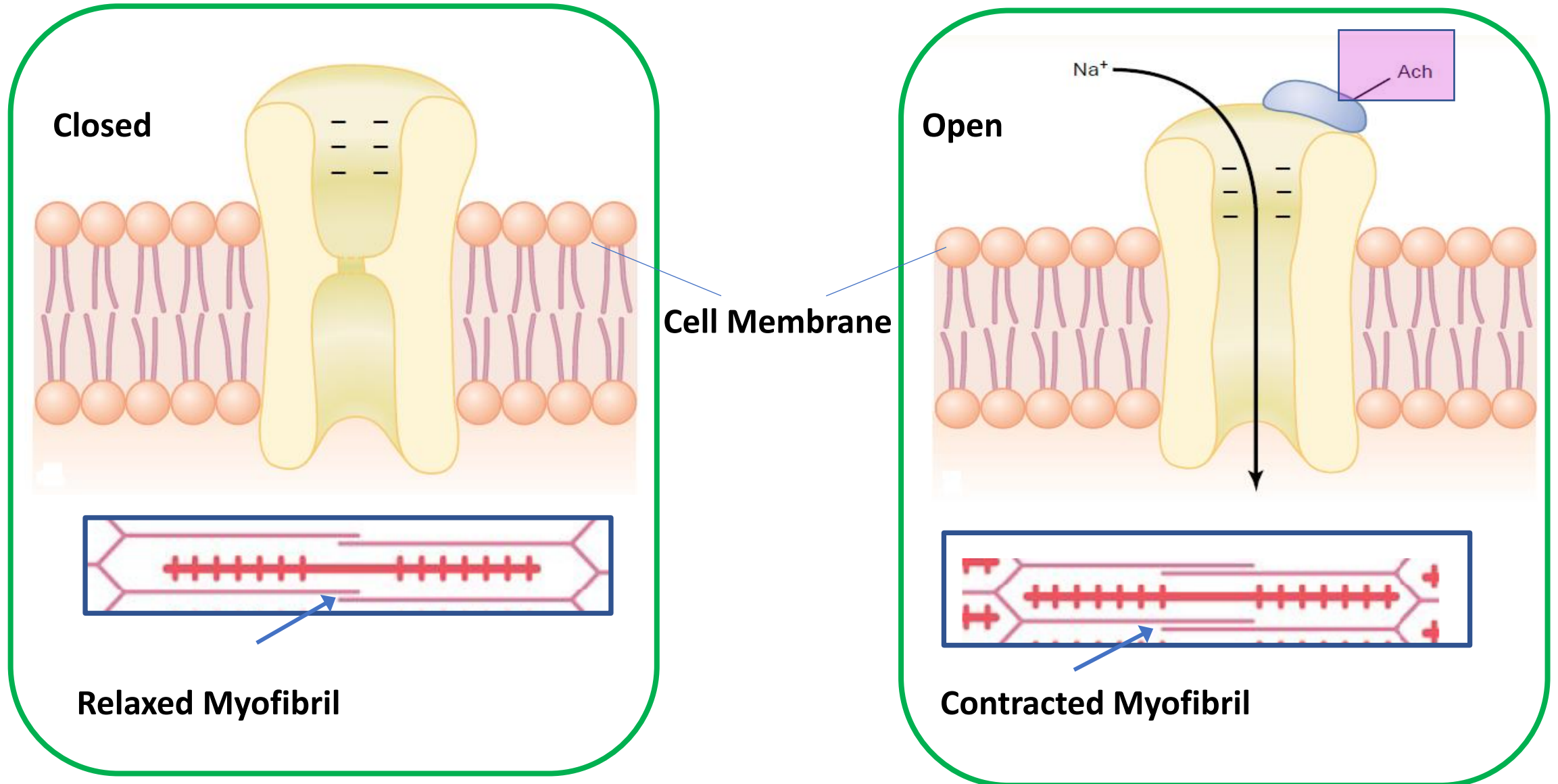
Basis of Neuromuscular Junction:

Acetylcholine from Synaptic Vesicles

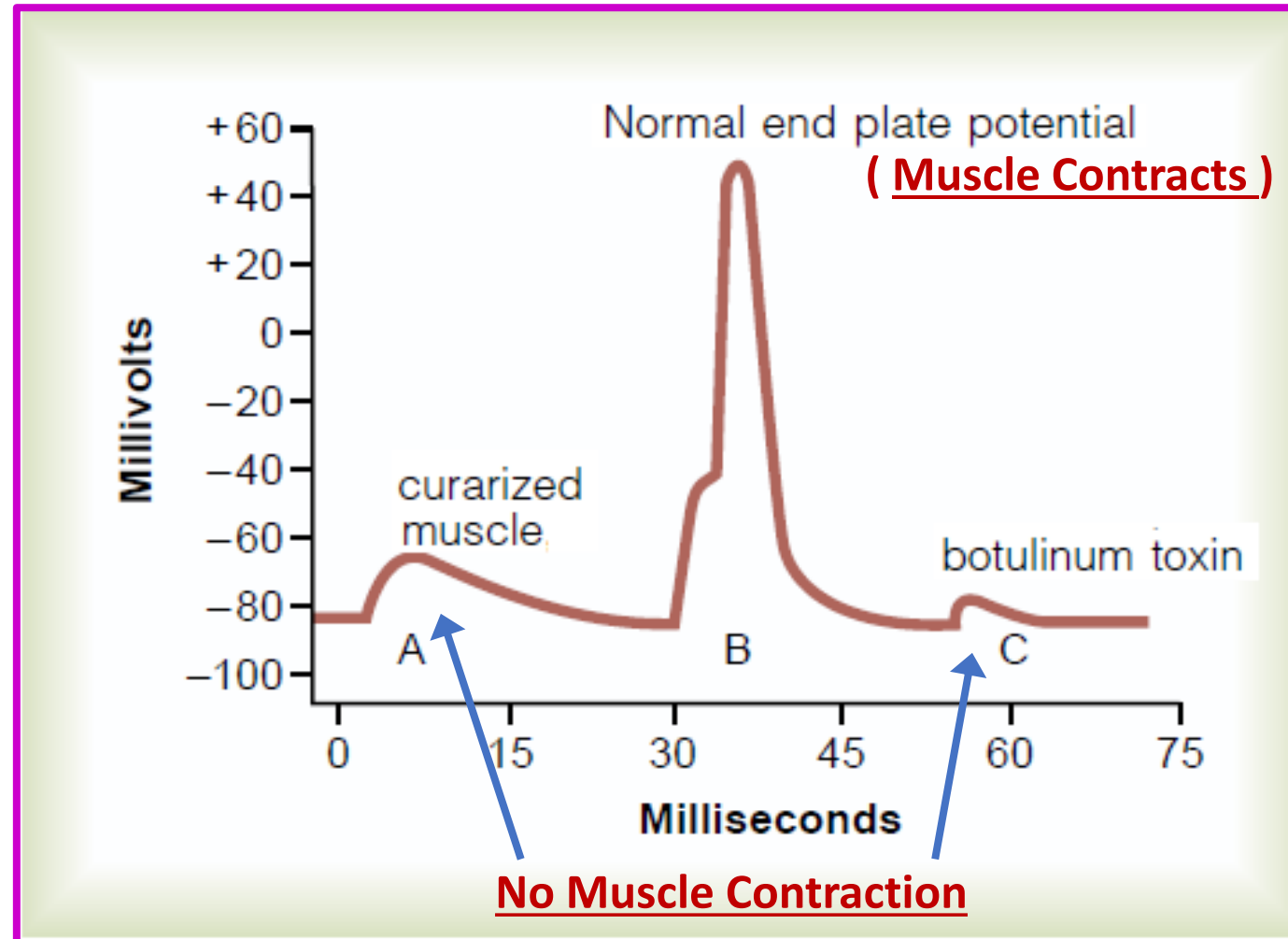
Acetylcholine



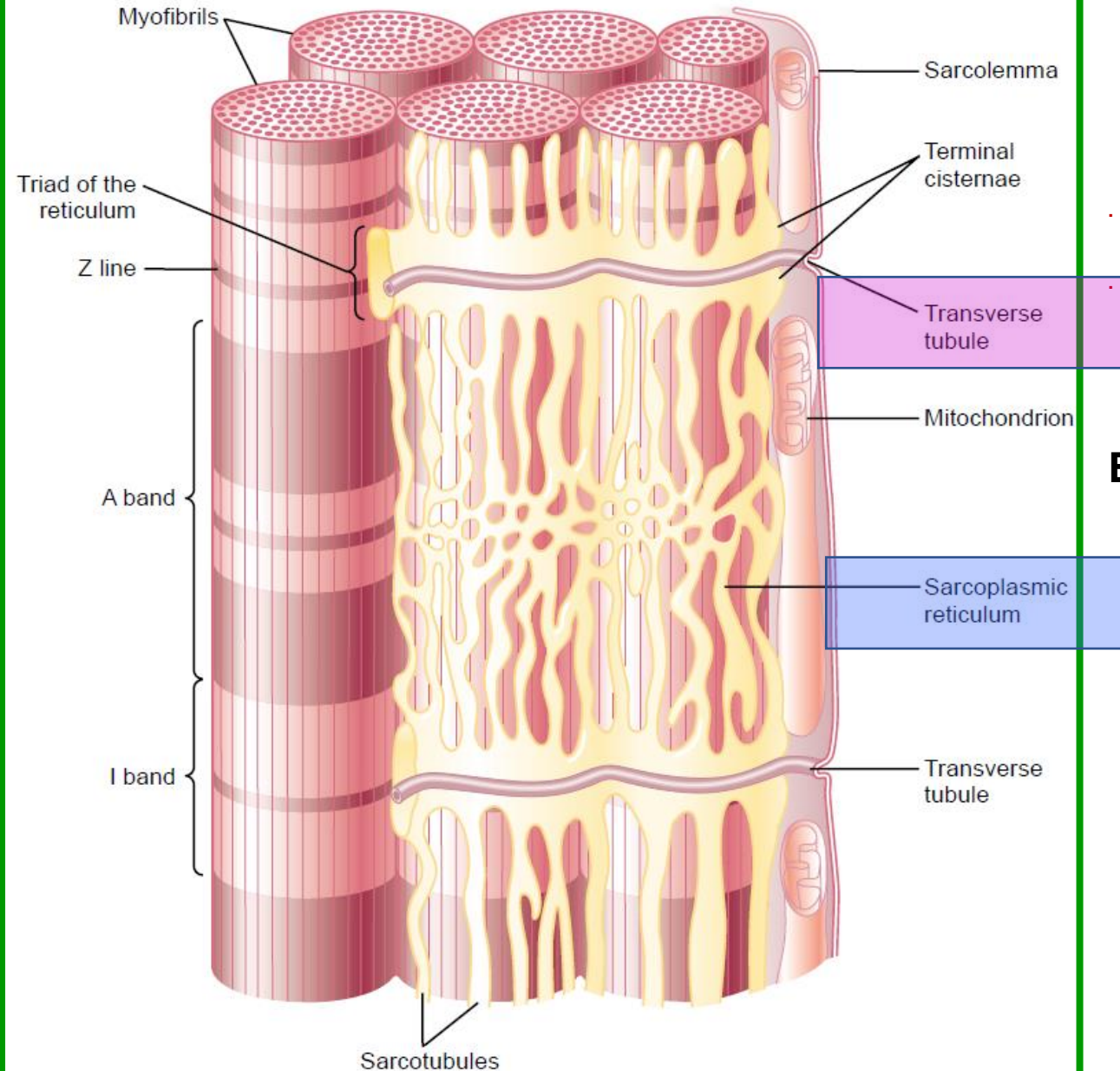
Acetyl-choline Channel (Ach)



**Only End-plate Potential having normal amplitude (+60 mV)
contracts a Muscle**



excitation-contraction coupling and relaxation



Transverse Tubule (Tubes of Extracellular Fluid) & Sarcoplasmic Reticulum Network

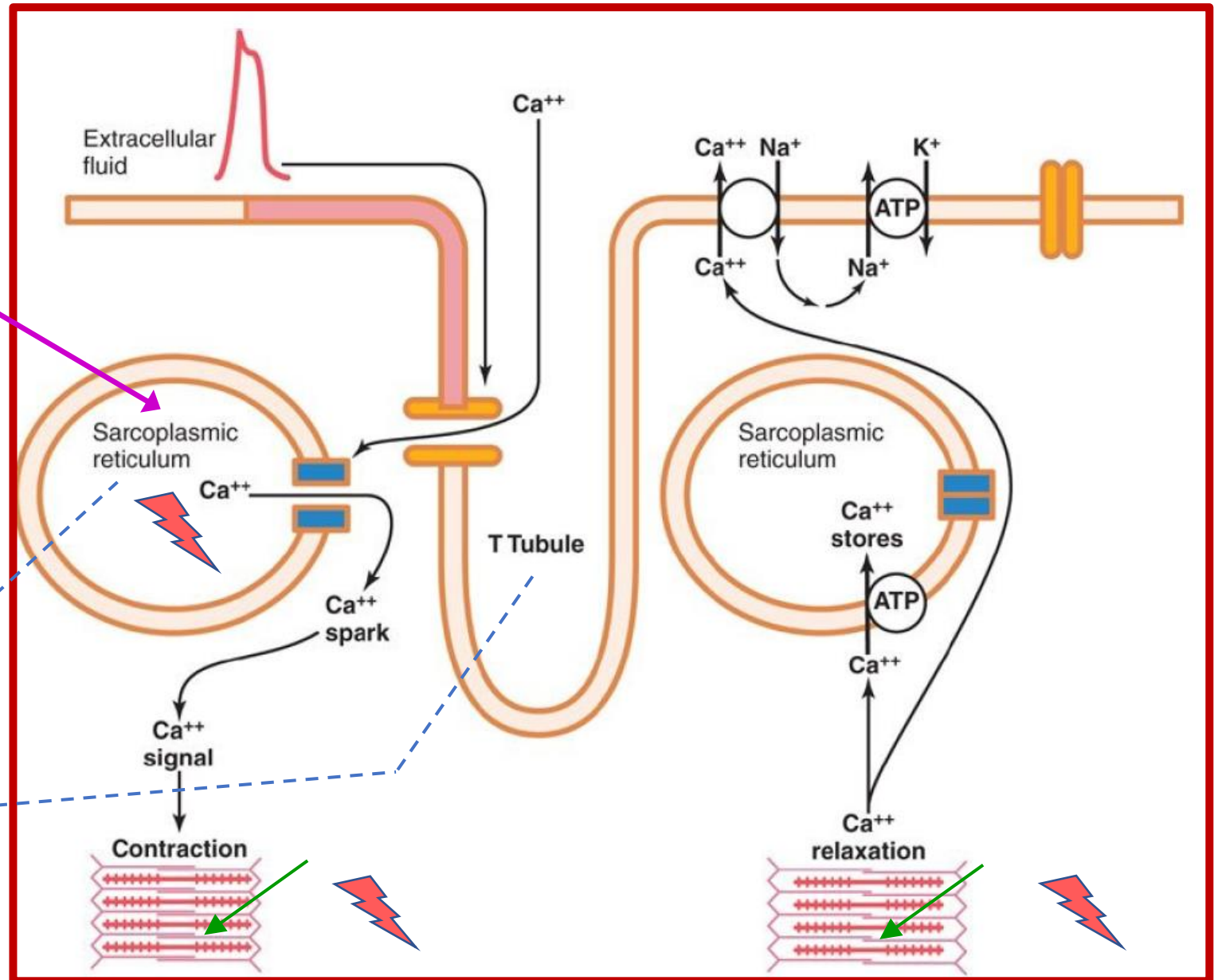
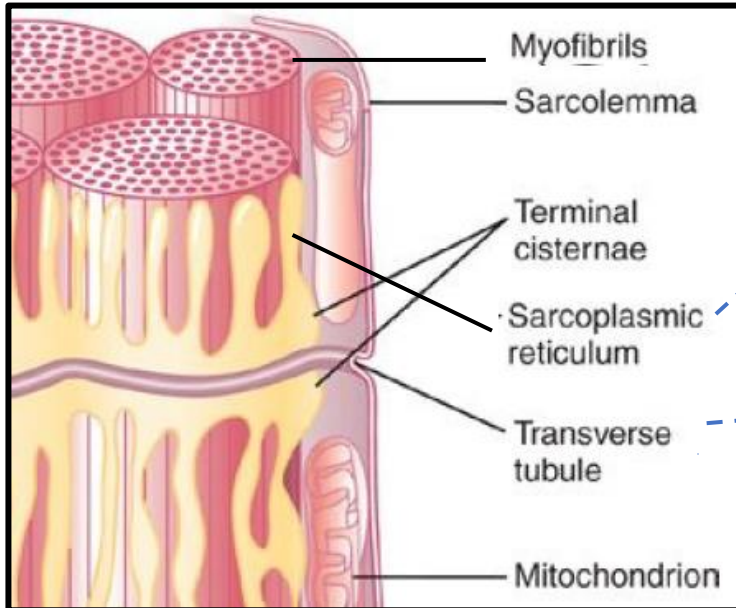
Enables Action Potential to Spread deep inside Muscle

Mechanisms of excitation-contraction coupling and relaxation

Periodic Electrical Stimulation

Ca⁺⁺ Release in Myofibril

Periodic Muscular Contraction



“Excitation – Contraction” Coupling → Neuron - Muscle Coupling

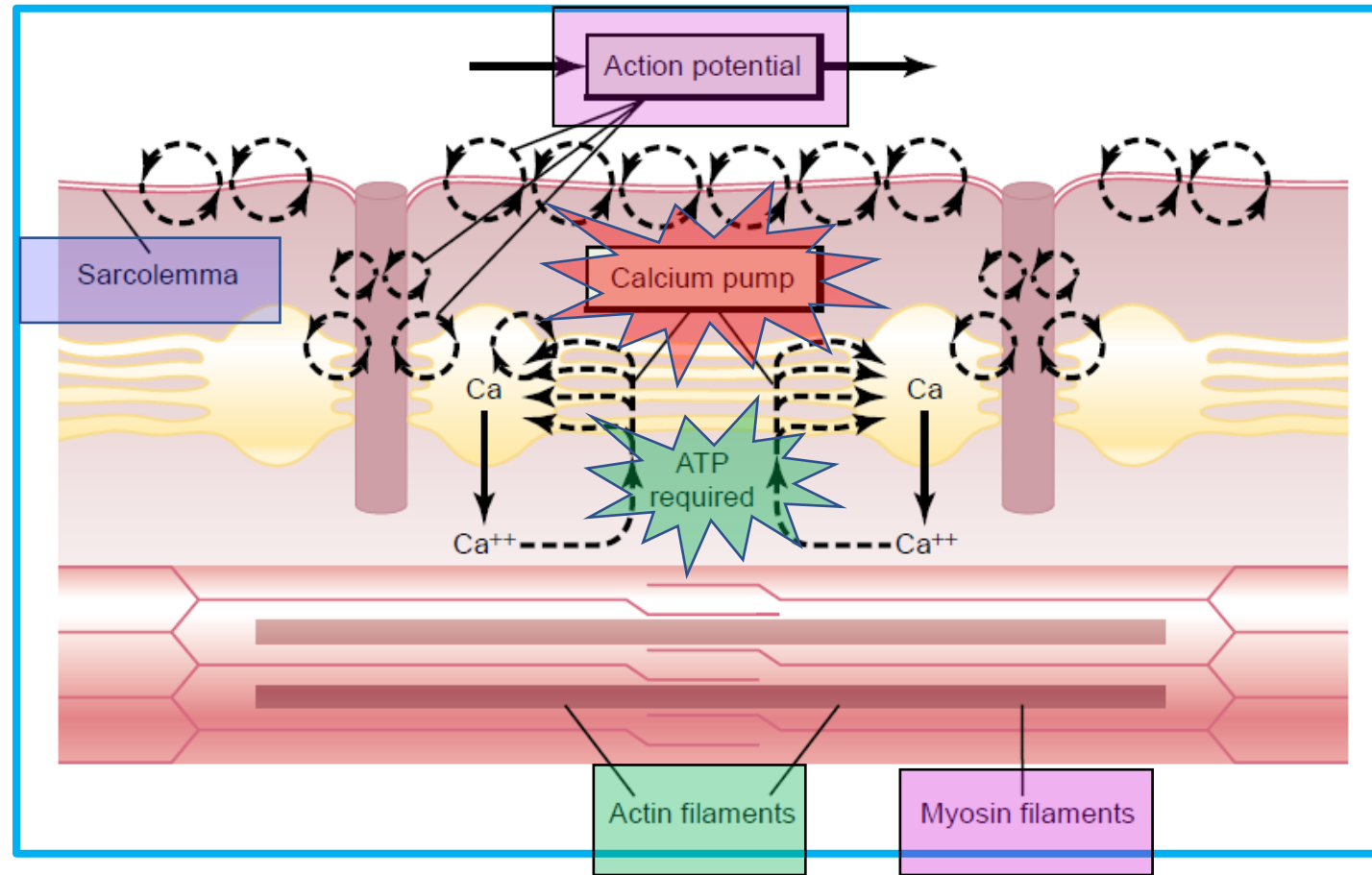
Action Potential in Sarcolemma membrane lining outside



Ca⁺⁺ Release in Sarcoplasmic Reticulum Network inside



Ca⁺⁺ Pump: Re-uptake & Recycling of ions



Comparison Between Action Potentials of Muscle Vis-a-Vis Nerve

1. Resting membrane potential: about -80 to -90 millivolts in skeletal fibers—the same as in large myelinated nerve fibers.
2. Duration of action potential: 1 to 5 milliseconds in skeletal muscle—about five times as long as in large myelinated nerves.
3. Velocity of conduction: 3 to 5 m/sec—about 1/13 the velocity of conduction in the large myelinated nerve fibers that excite skeletal muscle.