

Index

Note: Page numbers followed by "b," "f," and "t" refer to boxes, figures, and tables, respectively.

A

- A-bands: muscle, 305
- ABC transporters, 174, 181, 816, 816–817
- Abdomen
 - abdominal aorta, 698, 699
 - abdominal cavity, 625
 - forceful expiration, 626
 - prevertebral ganglia, 475
- Absolute refractory periods, 268
- Accessory muscles: breathing mechanics, 626
- ACE inhibitors, 617
- Acetoacetate, 245
- Acetone, 245
- Acetyl Coenzyme A, 218, 227
- Acetylcholine, 168
 - autonomic nervous system, 479
 - degradation, 322–323
 - muscarinic receptors, 382, 479–480
 - muscle excitation, 321–322
 - nicotinic receptor binding, 382
 - pacemaker potential, 530
 - recycling, 322–323
 - stomach, 791
- Acetylcholine receptor (AChR), 331
- Acetylcholine signal
 - muscle fiber membrane, 331
- Acetylcholinesterase (AChE), 331
- Achalasia, 783b
- AChE. *See* Acetylcholinesterase (AChE)
- AchR. *See* Acetylcholine receptor (AChR)
- Acid reflux, 783
- Acid secretion, 727, 791–794, 794
- Acid–base balance, 752, 765
- Acid–base physiology, 665
- Acidemia, 665
- Acidic amino acids, 130
- Acidosis, 665, 669
 - ammonium, 762
 - hydrogen carbonate, 759
 - hyperventilation, 668
 - hypoventilation, 668
 - kidneys, 759
 - lungs, 760
 - renal tubular acidosis, 763b
 - respiratory acidosis, 668
 - ventilatory drive, 678–679
- Acids: bile, 814–816
- Acinar cells, 810
- Acinar secretion, mechanism of, 812f
- ACTH
 - pituitary–hypothalamus axis, 907–908
 - steroid secretion, 908–909
 - zona glomerulosa, 911
- Actin
 - cardiac contractility, 548
 - cell structure, 105, 107
 - myosin ATPase, 549
 - skeletal muscle, 309–310
 - smooth muscle, 356

- Action potentials, 265
 - axons, 280, 319
 - cardiac action potentials, 528
 - channels, 269–270
 - cutaneous sensory systems, 390–391
 - motor neuron synaptic inputs, 319
 - muscle fiber intracellular calcium, 324
 - muscle membranes, 323
 - origin, 319
 - problem sets, 289
 - propagation, 280
 - axons, 280
 - cable properties, 283–285
 - current, 280
 - electrotonic spread, 280–281
 - nerve cable properties, 280–281
 - nerve conduction velocity, 280
 - nodal movement, 286
 - saltatory conduction, 286
 - space constants, 283–285
 - time constants, 283–285
- Activation energies
 - enzyme effects, 64f
 - path, 70
 - rates of chemical reactions and, 64
 - transition state theory, 67–70
- Activation gates: action potentials, 270
- Active transport
 - antiports, 175–176
 - cell structure, 102
 - electrochemical potentials, 170–172
 - energetics, 170–172
 - exchangers, 170
 - ion permeation, 170–172
 - material transport, 172
 - metabolic energy, 172
 - phosphorylated intermediates, 173
 - pumps, 170
 - sodium, potassium-ATPase, 172–173
 - sodium, potassium-ATPase as electrogenic, 173–174
 - sodium–calcium exchangers, 174–175
 - symports, 176
- Active zones, 329–330
- Actomyosin cross-bridge cycling, 549
- Acyl chains, 143–145
- Adaptation to stimuli, 392
- Adaptive functions: autonomic nervous system, 473
- Addison's disease, 914b
- Adenine, 120
- Adenosine, 594
- Adenosine diphosphate (ADP): equilibrium concentrations, 92
- Adenosine triphosphate (ATP)
 - as energy currency of the cell, 218–219, 220f
 - enzymes, 108, 549, 794
 - equilibrium concentrations, 92
 - exercise duration/intensity, 334–335
 - hydrolysis, 90–92

- muscular activity, 312–313, 334
- production
 - amino acid oxidation, 241
 - fatty acid oxidation, 241
 - glycolysis, 218
 - oxidative phosphorylation, 227
 - TCA cycle, 227
 - regeneration, 336
- Adenylyl cyclase, 591
- ADH. *See* Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)
- Adherens junctions, 111, 547
- Adipocyte lipolysis, 242f
- Adipose triglyceride lipase (ATGL), 242, 242f
- Adiposity signals, 843–844
- ADP. *See* Adenosine diphosphate (ADP)
- Adrenal cortex, 702, 906
- Adrenal medulla, 475, 596, 916
- Adrenaline, 475
- Adrenergic receptors
 - catecholamine action, 919–920
 - norepinephrine release, 480–482
 - pharmacology-based classification, 383
- Adrenergic stimulation
 - smooth muscles, 358
- Afferent arterioles, 699, 700–701
 - glomerular hydrostatic pressure, 740–741
 - renin release, 701–702, 748
- Afferent fibers: gut extrinsic innervation, 799
- Afferent sensory neurons, 419
- Affinity of a chemical for electrons, 229
- Afterload: cardiovascular system, 556, 558–559, 599
- Ageusia, 437
- Agglutinins, 503
- Agglutinogens, 503
- Agouti-related protein (AgRP), 842–843
- Agranular white blood cells, 507
- Grin, 331
- AgRP. *See* Agouti-related protein (AgRP)
- A-intercalated cells, 757
 - acid secretion by, 761
- Air molecules: speed of sound, 451–452
- Air movement: lung volumes, 625
- Air pressure waves: hearing, 441–442
- Air transport: breathing, 623–624
- Airway mechanoreceptors, 679–680
- Airway resistance, 630–631, 633, 653
- Airy disk, 113–114
- Albumin, 498
- Aldosterone, 702, 912. *See also* Renin–angiotensin–aldosterone (RAA) system
 - perfusion regulation, 596–597
 - zona glomerulosa, 911
- Alkalemia, 665
- Alkaline phosphatase, 939
- Alkaline solution secretion, 811–812
- Alkaloids, 506
- Alkalosis, 665, 669
 - hydrogen carbonate, 760

- Alkalosis (*Continued*)
 hyperventilation, 668
 kidneys, 760, 761
 lungs, 760
 respiratory compensation, 668
 Alleles, 956
 Allergies, 509–510
 α dystroglycan, 314–315
 α melanocyte stimulating hormone (αMSH), 842–843
 α-actinin, 105, 310
 α-helix, 134–135, 136f
 α-Klotho (KL), 931
 α₁-antitrypsin, 496
 Alpha₂ adrenergic stimulation, 209–210
 Alveoli
 anatomic dead space, 647
 carbon dioxide production rates, 648
 duct mechanics, 624
 gas equations, 648, 651–652
 gas exchange, 645–646, 651, 653
 Law of Laplace, 627
 pressure, 627b
 surfactants, 627–628
 Amacrine cells, 463
 Ambient temperature and pressure, saturated (ATPS), 645
 Amiloride, 434–435, 733
 Amino acids
 ammonium origin, 755–756
 antidiuretic hormone, 870
 ATP production, 241
 basolateral membranes, 824–825, 825
 brush border membranes, 824–825
 insulin secretion, 898
 oxidation, 241
 oxytocin, 870
 protein structure, 139
 peptide bonds, 131–133
 primary protein structure, 134
 secondary protein structure, 134–136
 tertiary protein structure, 136–137
 proximal convoluted tubule, 725
 structure, 139
 transfer RNA, 123
 Aminocyl (A) binding sites, 123
 Aminopeptidase A, 823–824
 Aminopeptidase N, 823–824
 Aminopeptidase P, 823–824
 Aminopeptidase W, 823–824
 Ammonium, 754, 755–756, 762
 Amphipathic molecules, 147–149, 149
 lowering of the surface energy by, 150f
 AMPK (AMP-activated protein kinase), 761
 Amylase, 811
 Amylolytic enzymes, 810
 Anaerobic metabolism, 222
 lactic acid
 glycolytic flux, 338
 Anaerobic thresholds: lactic acid, 340
 Anaphase, 957–958
 Anatomic dead space, 647
 Anemias, 501, 505
 Angiotensin, 702. *See also*
 Renin–angiotensin–aldosterone (RAA) system
 effects, 911–912
 perfusion regulation, 596–597
 zona glomerulosa, 911
 Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE), 748
 Angiotensin II, 748
 Angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) 1 and 2, 823–824
 Angiotensinogen, 498–499
 Anionic amino acid system, 825
 Anions, 53
 Ankyrin, 314–315, 501f
 Annulus fibrosus, 516, 520
 ANP. *See* Atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP)
 ANS. *See* Autonomic nervous system (ANS)
 Anterior olfactory nucleus (AON), 433f
 Anterior pituitary, 857, 857, 874, 961–962, 962–963
 Anterior pyriform cortex (APC), 433f
 Anterolateral tract, 395
 Antibodies, 499, 514–515
 Anticipatory control systems, 11
 Anticoagulant therapy, 496b
 Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)
 amino acids, 870
 blood pressure, 616–617
 blood volume, 873
 collecting duct, 733
 diabetes insipidus, 739b
 distal nephron permeability, 738, 745
 feedback loops, 745–746
 hyperosmolarity, 744–745
 hypothalamus, 870
 hypovolemia, 744–745
 inner medullary collecting duct, 733
 late distal tubule, 733
 perfusion regulation, 596–597
 plasma osmolarity, 873
 urine concentration, 730
 water balance, 744
 Antigens, 499f, 503
 Antiparallel beta sheets, 135
 Antiports, 175–176
 Antithrombin III, 496
 Antithromboplastin, 496
 Antrum, 952
 AON. *See* Anterior olfactory nucleus (AON)
 Aorta, 519–520
 Aortic arch: arterial pressure regulation, 609–610
 Aortic bodies: ventilation control, 676
 Aortic regurgitation, 520, 563
 Aortic valve, 519–520
 APC. *See* Anterior pyriform cortex (APC)
 Apex beat, 516
 Apical membranes, 725, 779f
 Aplastic anemia, 506
 Apnea, 680b
 Apolipoproteins, 498, 829–831
 Aquaporins, 168, 181, 198, 727, 731, 751
 Arcuate arteries, 700–701, 700f
 Arcuate arterioles, 700–701
 Arcuate veins, 701
 Arginine vasopressin (AVP), 730. *See also*
 Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)
 Aristotle, 5
 Aromatic amino acids, 825
 Arrhythmias, 544b, 563
 Arterial tree: hemodynamics, 570, 572
 Arteries
 arcuate arteries, 699, 700–701
 circulatory system overview, 489
 compliance, 570–571
 disease, 563
 interlobar arteries, 699, 700–701
 pressure, 573–574, 608
 stroke volume, 570–571
 vascular function curves, 602–603
 ventilation control, 676
 Arterioles
 afferent arterioles, 699, 700–701, 740–741, 748
 arcuate arterioles, 700–701
 branching, 573–574
 circulatory system overview, 489
 efferent arterioles, 701, 740–741
 perfusion regulation, 589, 593
 pressure drops, 573–574
 solute exchange, 578
 terminal arterioles, 578
 vascular function, 604
 Arteriosclerosis, 571
 Aspartate, 383
 Aspiration reflexes, 680
 Association constants, 666
 Asthma, 650b, 669
 ATGL. *See* Adipose triglyceride lipase (ATGL)
 Atherosclerosis, 571
 Atomic mass, 59
 Atomic number, 46
 Atomic orbitals, 47–48
 Atoms
 electrical charges, 46
 molecule formation, 48
 movement, 56f
 ATP synthase, 233
 ATP synthetase, 108
 ATPase, 549, 550, 794
 ABC transporters, 174
 F-type ATPases, 174
 P-type ATPases, 174
 V-type ATPases, 174
 ATP-driven ion pumps, 181
 ATPS. *See* Ambient temperature and pressure, saturated (ATPS)
 Atresia, 948
 Atria, 518, 519. *See also* Sinoatrial (SA) node
 cardiac action potential, 528
 electrocardiograms, 540, 544
 vascular function curves, 603–604
 ventricular function curves, 558
 Atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP)
 blood pressure, 617
 hypovolemia, 749
 perfusion regulation, 596–597
 Atrioventricular (AV) conduction blocks, 544
 Atrioventricular (AV) impulse transmission, 523
 Atropine nerve gas antidote, 484
 Atropine poison, 485
 Auditory cortex, 446–447
 Auditory systems. *See* Hearing
 Augmented unipolar limb leads, 543
 Auscultation, 520
 Autonomic nervous system (ANS), 473
 acetylcholine, 479
 adaptive functions, 473
 cardiac action potential, 529–530
 efferent functions, 473–474, 478–479
 emotional state, 473–474
 homeostasis, 473
 micturition, 483–485
 nerve terminals, 482
 neurotransmitters, 479
 norepinephrine, 479
 reflexes, 473
 target cell receptors, 482
 Autoregulation: GFR/RGF, 742
 Autosomes, 956
 AV. *See* Atrioventricular (AV)...
 Avogadro's number, 59
 AVP. *See* Arginine vasopressin (AVP)
 Axons
 action potentials, 265, 280, 319
 cervical ganglia, 476
 neuropeptides, 384–385
 olfactory receptor cells, 427–428, 429
 Axoplasmic resistance: action potentials, 282

B

Back pressure: bleeding restriction, 494
 Balance of movement, 409
 Baroreceptors, 609–610
 Baroreflex, 610–611
 Barrett's esophagus, 783
 Barrier function, 110
 Bartter syndrome, 732
 Barttin, 732
 Basal ganglia, 372, 413–415
 Basal metabolic rate (BMR), 837–838
 Base-acid balance, 752, 765
 Base-acid physiology, 665
 Basement membranes, 708
 Basic amino acids, 130
 Basolateral membrane, 779f
 Basolateral membrane (BLM), 825
 amino acid absorption, 825
 Basolateral membranes, 725, 824–825
 Basophils, 507, 508–509
 Bellini ducts. *See* Ducts of Bellini
 Bending of light, 467–468
 Beta adrenergic stimulation, 212, 213f
 cell signaling, 209
 Beta blockers: hypertension, 617
 β dystroglycan, 314–315
 Beta oxidation: fatty acids, 243–245
 Beta sheet, 135, 136f
 β-hydroxybutyric acid, 245
 Between brain. *See* Diencephalon
 Bicarbonate absorption: acid secretion, 727
 Bicarbonate buffer systems, 665
 Bicarbonate reabsorption, 756–757
 Bile, 773, 817–819, 833
 Bile acids, 814–815, 815, 815–816
 enterohepatic circulation of, 817f
 Biliary secretion, 810
 Bilirubin, 502–503
 Biliverdin, 502–503
 B-intercalated cells, 757
 Bioassays: hormones, 861–862
 Biological membranes. *See* Membranes
 Bipolar cells, 462–463
 Bipolar electrodes, 542–543
 Bitter taste, 432, 436
 Bladder, 698
 BLM. *See* Basolateral membrane (BLM)
 Blood
 acid excretion, 753
 ATP production, 221–222
 back pressure, 494
 bleeding disorders, 496b
 blood substitutes, 663b
 blood–brain barrier, 370, 678
 carbon dioxide transport, 661
 coagulation, 494–495
 activation, 495–496
 anticoagulant therapy, 496b
 inhibition, 495–496
 concentration, 61b
 dissolved oxygen content, 656
 ejection by heart, 570
 endocrine glands, 853
 exercise intensity, 338
 gas exchange, 642, 647
 glucocorticoids, 909–910
 glucose, 895
 heart chambers, 518–520
 hemoglobin, 656–657
 hormones, 858–859
 hydrogen carbonate (HCO_3), 661–662
 inflammation, 511
 kidneys, 698
 lungs, 648
 overview, 487

oxygen
 carrying capacity, 657b
 consumption, 657
 delivery, 661
 diffusion, 659
 hemoglobin, 656–657
 plasma, 494, 498
 pressure
 arterial pressure regulation, 609, 613–615
 hormonal regulation, 615–617
 long-term blood volume regulation, 613–615
 sphygmomanometers, 572–573
 pressure-driven flow, 493
 problem sets, 525
 red cells, 498
 solute exchange, 585
 type classification, 503–504
 vasoconstriction, 494
 vessels
 branching, 573–574
 compliance, 493–494, 570–571
 disease, 563
 overview, 489
 perfusion regulation, 589–590, 592, 593, 596–597
 pressure, 572–573, 608
 solute exchange, 578, 584–585
 stroke volume, 570–571
 vascular function, 569–570, 602–603, 604
 ventilation control, 676
 volume
 anti-diuretic hormone, 873
 integrated response, 749
 long-term blood pressure regulation, 613–615
 vascular function curves, 605
 white cells, 507
 B-lymphocytes, 499–500, 510
 Body fluid compartments, 687
 Body temperature and pressure, saturated (BTSP), 644, 645, 652
 Bohr effect, 660–661
 Boltzmann's constant, 85
 Bonds
 amino acids, 123
 angles, 50
 energies, 50
 enthalpy, 50–51
 hydrogen bonds, 53–54, 54
 deoxyribonucleic acid, 121, 121
 secondary protein structure, 134–136
 water, 54
 isomerism, 51
 length, 50
 movement, 56f
 protein structure, 131–133
 rotation, 50
 unequal sharing, 51–53
 water, 53–54
 Bone
 erythrocyte formation, 502
 hormones, 935–937
 hypocalcemia, 927
 osteoblasts, 933, 934–935
 osteoclasts, 934, 935, 935
 osteocytes, 933–934
 remodeling, 934
 vitamin D mineralization, 931
 Bone cells
 fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23), 931
 Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), 139
 Bowman's capsule, 698–699, 700–701
 Bowman's glands, 428
 Bowman's space, 701, 705

Bradycardia, 610
 Bradykinin: paracrine secretions, 595
 Brain, 370
 adrenal cortex, 702, 906
 adrenal medulla, 475, 596, 916
 anterior pituitary, 857, 874, 961–962, 962–963
 auditory cortex, 446–447
 blood–brain barrier, 370, 678
 brain stem
 auditory cortex, 446–447
 function, 373
 ventilation control, 677
 cerebellum
 control of movement, 413–415
 function, 373
 movement accuracy, 415
 cerebral cortex, 372, 411
 cerebrospinal fluid, 691
 brain surface features, 367
 cushioning effect, 369–370
 ventilation control, 678
 ventricles, 369–370
 consciousness, 366
 cortex
 hearing, 446–447
 kidney function, 698–699
 olfactory output, 429–431
 taste receptors, 438
 vision, 464–465
 diencephalon function, 373
 feeding behavior, 839
 flavor in, 438
 forebrain function, 372
 gray matter organization, 371
 hearing, 442–444, 446–447
 hindbrain function, 373
 hyperosmolarity, 744–745
 hypothalamus, 870
 diabetes insipidus, 739b
 feeding behavior, 839
 function, 373
 sensory afferents, 611–612
 testicular function, 961–963
 thyroid stimulating hormone, 885
 hypovolemia, 744–745
 medulla
 adrenal medulla, 475, 596, 916
 baroreflex, 611–612
 function, 373
 kidney function, 698–699
 reticulospinal tract, 406
 salivary nuclei, 777–778
 swallowing centers, 780
 urea, 733, 736
 vestibular nuclei, 419
 motor cortex, 411
 orbitofrontal cortex, 431
 pituitary gland, 870
 pons, 373
 posterior pituitary, 857, 870
 sensory cortex, 395
 somatosensory information, 394–395
 strength gains, 343
 surface features, 367–369
 testicular function, 961–963
 thalamus
 function, 373
 olfactory output, 431
 taste receptors, 438
 ventilation control, 678
 vision, 464
 Breasts: myoepithelial cell contraction, 871
 Breathing. *See* Respiratory systems
 Bronchi, 624

- Bronchiectasis, 640
 Bronchioles, 624
 Bronchitis, 640
 Bronsted–Lowry theory, 665–666
 Brush border membranes
 amino acids, 824–825
 protein digestion, 822–824
 starch digestion, 825–826
 Bruxism, 775
 BSE. *See* Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)
 BTPS. *See* Body temperature and pressure, saturated (BTPS)
 Buffers, 500, 665, 752–753. *See also* Bicarbonate buffer systems
 Bundles of His, 523
- C**
- C peptide, 895
 CA. *See* Carbonic anhydrase
 Ca-ATPase pump, 550
 Calcitonin (CT), 935, 937f, 941–942
 Calcitropic hormones, 924
 Calcium. *See also* Calcitropic hormones
 actomyosin cross-bridge cycling, 549
 ATP production, 239
 bone mineralization, 942
 cardiac action potential, 528, 532–533
 cardiac contraction
 calsequestrin, 551–552
 glycosides, 553–554
 induced, 552–553
 cardiac relaxation, 550–551
 cell signaling, 206–207, 211
 chemical neurotransmission initiation, 379
 cross-bridge cycling, 325–326
 excitation-contraction coupling, 324
 homeostasis, 924, 933
 hypertension channel blockers, 617
 induced cardiac contraction, 552–553
 intestine, 939
 mitochondria, 551
 muscle fiber action potentials, 324
 negative feedback loops, 942–943
 $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}$ hormone, 937–939
 osteoclasts, 934
 parathyroid hormone, 941
 perfusion regulation, 591
 presynaptic cells, 322, 380
 regulation, via membrane potential, 354
 by altering BK_{Ca} channels, 354
 repetitive stimulation effects, 327
 sarcoplasmic reticulum, 324
 smooth muscle, 354–356
 contraction, 353–354
 force production, 356–357
 relaxation, 358
 urinary excretion, 940–941
 Calcium Release Unit
 multiple proteins on T-tubules and sarcoplasmic reticulum membranes, 331–333
 Calcium-induced calcium release (CICR), 549–550
 Calmodulin, 332
 Calmodulin-dependent activation of enzymes, 206
 Calmodulin-dependent protein kinase (CAM kinase II), 332
 Calorimeters, 834, 836–837, 837
 Calsequestrin (CASQ), 332, 551–552
- cAMP. *See* Cyclic AMP (cAMP)
 Cancellous bone, 933
 Capacitance, 31, 281–282
 action potential propagation, 281–282
 coaxial cables, 288
 coaxial capacitors, 287
 Gauss' law, 287
 parallel plate capacitors, 35–36
 pressure-driven flow, 18
 Capacitive current, 39–40
 Capacitors, 36, 282
 charging of, time constant, 39–40
 Capillaries
 branching, 573–574
 circulatory system overview, 489
 inflammation, 511
 perfusion regulation, vasoconstriction, 589–590
 solute exchange, 578
 bulk fluid movement, 584
 lymphatics, 585
 net filtration pressure, 584–585
 passive mechanisms, 579
 transcytosis, 584
 types, 578–579
 Carbamates, 662
 Carbaminohemoglobin, 662
 Carbohydrates
 biological membranes, 142
 dietary fiber, 825
 digestion, 825
 glucose, 220–221
 Carbon
 bond rotation, 50
 geometries, 48–49
 rotation, 50
 surface, 48–49
 Carbon dioxide (CO_2)
 acid secretion, 759
 alveolar ventilation calculations, 648
 ATP production, 227–229
 breathing mechanics, 623
 carbaminohemoglobin, 662
 hydrogen carbonate reabsorption, 757–759
 hydrogen ion secretion, 757–759
 metabolic acidosis, 760
 metabolic alkalosis, 760–761
 pH regulation, 668
 respiratory system, 623
 transport, 656
 ventilation control, 677
 Carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning, 662b
 Carbonic acid (H_2CO_3), 667–668
 Carbonic anhydrase (CA), 662, 667, 727, 752, 753
 Carbonic anhydrase on the apical membrane (CAIV), 727
 Carboxyhemoglobin, 662
 Carboxypeptidase A, 822–823
 Carboxypeptidase P, 823–824
 Cardiac action potential, 528
 Cardiac contractility, 516–518
 cardiac cycle, 520–522
 cardiac glycosides, 553–554
 cellular basis, 547
 myofibrils, 548–549
 parasympathetic stimulation, 553
 regulation, 552
 stretch-based modulation, 554–555
 Cardiac cycle
 contractile events, 520–522
 electrocardiograms, 544–545
 Cardiac function curves, 556
 cardiac output, 599
 steady-state operating points, 604, 605
- Cardiac glycosides: cardiac contraction, 553–554
 Cardiac muscle
 calcium-induced calcium release, 549–550
 contraction, 516–518
 features, 547
 Cardiac myofibrils: contractility, 548–549
 Cardiac output (CO), 556, 599
 distribution by vascular system, 568
 Fick's principle, 560–561
 indicator dilution method, 561–563
 Cardiolipin: biological membranes, 146–147
 Cardiomyocyte coupling, 547
 Cardiomyopathy, 563
 Cardiovascular system. *See also* Blood; Heart;
 Inflammation; Vascular system
 hemodynamics, 568
 overview, 487
 Carnitine carrier substances, 243
 Carotid bodies: ventilation control, 676
 Carotid chemoreceptors: ventilation control, 676
 Carotid sinus: arterial pressure regulation, 609
 Carrier classifications, 179
 CART. *See* Cocaine–amphetamine regulated transcript (CART)
 CASQ. *See* Calsequestrin (CASQ)
 Catalysts
 cell structure, 101
 posttranslational modification, 137–138
 tricarboxylic acid cycle, 230–231
 Cataracts, 466b
 Catecholamines, 382
 adrenergic receptor types, 919–920
 degradation, 918–919
 fight or flight, 920–921
 sympathetic stimulation, 916–917
 Cationic amino acid system, 825
 Cations, 53
 Caudal ventrolateral medulla (CVLM), 611–612
 Causal link, 6
 Caveolae, 153f
 and integral proteins, 153
 Caveolae vesicles, 578–579
 Caveolin, 578–579
 Cavins, 153
 CCK. *See* Cholecystokinin (CCK)
 Celiac ganglia, 475, 799
 Cell bodies: motor neurons, 265
 Cell cortex, 105
 Cells
 action potentials, 265
 blood, 494, 498, 507
 body fluid compartments, 692
 cardiac action potential, 528–529
 cardiac contractility, 528–529, 547
 cell theory, 6–7
 complement systems, 514f
 core principles, 6–7
 cell theory, 6–7
 diversity, 7
 forms, 7
 genome, 7
 cortisol, 910–911
 diffusion coefficients, 79–80
 follicular development, 949–953
 fractionation problem sets, 156
 gametes, 946, 947, 956, 958, 960–961
 glucagon release, 899–900
 glycolysis, 218, 222
 gut, 782
 insulin synthesis, 895
 membranes
 cell forms, 7

- cell structure, 101–102
 cell theory, 6–7
 smooth muscle contractile filaments, 352
 motor neurons, 265, 318, 318
 myoepithelial cells, 777, 871
 nervous system, 318, 375
 osmotic pressure, 192–193
 ovarian steroidogenesis, 953
 oxygen diffusion, 659
 red blood cells, 498
 signaling, 205
 cellular response classes, 206
 channels, 206–207, 207–209
 chemical signaling, 205, 207–209, 212
 effectors, 212
 electrical signals, 205, 206
 endocrine signals, 206
 event transduction, 205
 gene expression, 213, 215
 heterotrimeric G-protein-coupled receptors, 209
 ligand-gated ion channels, 207–209
 mechanical signals, 205
 membrane-bound enzymes, 212
 neurotransmitters, 206
 nuclear receptors, 213
 receptors, 212, 213
 gene transcription, 213
 histone acetylase, 214
 transcription factors, 214–215
 voltage-gated ion channels, 206
 skeletal muscle contractile mechanisms, 306
 smooth muscle coupling, 352–353
 solute exchange, 581–582
 structure, 99
 attachment, 110–111
 cell membranes, 101–102
 centrifugation separation analyses, 116–117
 cytoskeleton, 103
 cytosol, 103
 electron microscopy, 114
 endoplasmic reticulum, 108
 form, 101
 function, 101
 Golgi apparatus, 108
 lipid processing/synthesis, 108
 lysosomes, 109
 microscopy, 113
 mitochondria, 108–109
 nuclei, 107–108
 organelles, 101, 115
 peroxisomes, 109
 proteasomes, 110
 protein processing/synthesis, 108
 protein synthesis, 108
 ribosomes, 108
 study methods, 113
 subcellular fractionation, 115
 thyroglobulin precursor, 883, 885
 types, 7, 125–126
 Cellular pacemakers, 675
 Cellular respiration, 623
 Central chemosensors, 677–678
 Central nervous system (CNS). *See also* Brain;
 Spinal cord
 cutaneous sensory systems, 389
 depression, 669
 feeding behavior, 838–839
 integrative centers, behavioral response, 366
 major area functions, 372–373
 odor adaptation, 431
 organization, 367
 preganglionic neurons, 474
 serotonin, 384
 thoracolumbar spinal cord, 475–477
 Central pattern generator (CPG), 773–774
 Central sleep disorders, 680
 Central venous pressure. *See* Preload
 Centrifugation: cell structure, 115–116
 Centrioles, 104–105
 Centripetal acceleration, 117
 Cephalic acid secretion phases, 791–794
 Cephalic enzyme secretion phases, 812–813
 Ceramide, 146
 Cerebellum
 control of movement, 413–415
 function, 373
 movement accuracy, 415
 Cerebral cortex
 function, 372
 purposeful movement, 411
 Cerebrosides, 146, 146
 Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), 691
 brain surface features, 367
 cushioning of brain, 369–370
 ventilation control, 678
 ventricles, 369–370
 Cervical ganglia, 476
 CFTR. *See* Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR)
 Chaperones: protein structure, 137
 Chaperonins: protein structure, 137
 Charge
 action potential propagation, 282
 atoms, 46
 electrical potential, 31–32
 light, 467
 movement, 37
 pressure-driven flow, 18
 vision, 467
 Chemical potentials: osmotic pressure, 184
 Chemical reactions, rates of
 and activation energy, 64
 Chemical signals, 205
 circulatory system overview, 489–490
 ligand-gated ion channels, 207–209
 membrane-bound enzymes, 212
 smooth muscle, 354–356
 Chemical species, aggregate of, 72
 Chemical synapses. *See* Synapses
 Chemical trigger zones (CTZ), 804
 Chemiosmotic coupling, 233
 Chemokines, 512
 Chemoreceptors, 676f, 677, 791–793,
 797–798
 Chemosensors, 676, 677–678, 840–841
 Chemotoxic compounds, 513–514
 Chenodeoxycholic acid, 814–815
 Chest wall, 626, 628–630
 Chewing, 773
 Chloride ion secretion
 acid–base balance, 757
 Cholecystectomy, 819
 Cholecystokinin (CCK), 788–789, 812–813,
 841
 Cholesterol
 bile, 814, 816–817
 biological membranes, 146–147
 steroid hormones, 857, 906–907
 Cholic acid, 814–815
 Chord conductance, 259–260, 269
 Chordae tendinae, 518
 Chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), 963
 Choroid plexuses, 678
 Chromaffin cells, 475, 596
 Chromatin, 122
 Chromatography, 862
 Chromosomes, 120, 122, 956, 958–959
 Chronaxie, 268
 Chronic acidosis, 762
 Chronic bronchitis, 640
 Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration (CKD-EPI) equation, 724
 Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), 640b
 Chronotropic effects: cardiac action potential, 529–530
 Chylomicrons, 585, 829–831
 Chyme, 800–801
 Chymotrypsin, 822–823
 CICR. *See* Calcium-induced calcium release (CICR)
 Cilia. *See also* Follicles
 cell structure, 104
 Ciliary body: pupillary light reflex, 482–483
 Circular esophageal smooth muscle, 781
 Circulatory pressure, 601
 Circulatory systems. *See also* Cardiovascular system; Respiratory systems
 diapedesis, 513–514
 Circus arrhythmia, 544
 Cisternae, 108
 Citric acid cycle. *See* tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle
 CJD. *See* CREUTZFELDT–Jakob disease (CJD)
 Clathrin-coated pits, 153f
 and integral proteins, 153
 Clitoris, 946
 Clotting
 inflammation, 511
 plasmin, 495
 retraction, 495
 CO. *See* Carbon monoxide (CO)
 poisoningCardiac output (CO)
 Coagulation, 494–495
 activation, 495–496
 anticoagulant therapy, 496b
 inhibition, 495–496
 Coaxial capacitors, 287
 Cobalamin, 506
 Cocaine–amphetamine regulated transcript (CART), 842–843
 Cochlea
 cochlear microphonic, 448–450
 hair cells, 444–445
 implants, 449b
 sound frequency tonotopic mapping, 445–446
 Codons, 123
 Cold receptors, 393
 Collagen, 627, 710
 Collecting ducts
 acid–base balance, 757
 kidney function, 698–699
 urea transport, 733
 water permeability, 733
 Colligative properties
 osmotic pressure, 185
 Colloid osmotic pressure. *See* Oncotic pressure
 Colon
 content reflux, 802
 diverticular disease, 808b
 motility, 796
 Command systems, 10
 Compartmental analysis, 72–74
 chemical species, aggregate of, 72
 turnover, 72–74
 Compensatory pause, 544
 Competitive inhibition
 facilitated diffusion, 165
 ligand binding, 868–869
 Compliance
 circulatory systems, 601–602
 lung expansion, 626, 627

Compliance (*Continued*)
 pulse pressure, 570–571
 vascular function, 568, 569–570, 602–603

Compton effect, 114

Concave lenses, 468

Concentration, 59
 definition, 60
 facilitated diffusion, 164–165
 osmotic pressure, 182–184
 urine, 730

Concentric contractions, 300, 300

Conductance, 39

Conductance potentials, 258–259, 269–270, 271

Conductors, 39

Confocal microscopy, 119

Connecting ducts: salt, 732–733

Consensual pupillary light reflex, 482–483

Conservation of energy
 electrical potential, 32–33
 pressure-driven flow, 17

Conservation of matter, 17

Conservation of solute calculations, 61

Conservative forces
 electrical potential, 32–33
 work, 33

Constipation, opioid-induced, 807b

Continence, 483, 803

Continuity equations, 17, 83–84
 diffusion, 75
 pressure-driven flow, 17

Continuous capillaries, 578, 578–579

Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP), 640

Contractile behavior
 muscle fibers, 297–298

Contractile mechanisms
 airway resistance, 639
 colonic motility, 802–803
 excitation-contraction coupling, 206, 318
 frequency codes, 409
 heart, 516–518, 547
 action potentials, 528–529
 cardiac cycle, 520–522
 cardiac glycosides, 553–554
 cellular basis, 547
 cycle, 520–522
 electrical systems, 522–523
 myofibrils, 548–549
 parasympathetic stimulation, 553
 regulation, 552
 stretch-based modulation, 554–555

perfusion regulation, 592–593

phasically-based, 351

population codes, 409

skeletal muscle, 293, 300, 305

slow wave activity, 799

smooth muscle, 351, 352

stomach, 787–788

stroke volume, 556

Control systems
 cell structure, 101
 core principles, 10
 anticipatory control systems, 11
 cyclical systems, 11
 developmental control systems, 11
 feed-forward control systems, 11
 negative feedback loops, 10–11
 noncyclical systems, 11
 threshold control systems, 11
 movement, 409

Convection–diffusion equations, 81

Convergence of light, 468

Convex lenses, 468

Cooperativity of oxygen binding, 656–657

Cooperativity plots, 867–868

Coordinated command and control, 10

COPD. *See* Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

Cori cycle, 223

Coronary artery disease, 563

Coronary sinus, 518

Corpus albicans, 949

Corpus cavernosa, 965

Corpus luteum, 949, 954–955

Cortex. *See also* Cerebral cortex
 hearing, 446–447
 kidney function, 698–699
 olfactory output, 429–431
 taste receptors, 438
 vision, 464–465

Cortical masticatory area (CMA), 773–774

Cortical nephrons, 701

Cortical neurons, 396–397

Corticospinal tract, 405

Cortisol, 909–910, 911

Costameres, 314–315

Cotransporters. *See* Symports

Cough reflexes, 680

Coulomb's law, 31, 34–35

Countercurrent exchangers, 736

Counter-transporters. *See* Exchangers

Covalent bonds, 51–53, 123

COX. *See* Cyclooxygenase (COX) enzyme

CPAP. *See* Continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP)

Cranial nerve VII, 773

Cranial nerves, 373, 477–478

Creatinine, 723

Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease (CJD), 139

Cribiform areas, 427–428, 698–699

Cristae, 109f

Cross-bridge cycle, 312

Cross-bridges, 312–313, 325, 549

Crossed-extensor reflexes, 400–401

Crossing-over: genetics, 958–959

Cross-striations: muscle, 548–549

Crystallins, 466

Crystalloids, 584

CSF. *See* Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF)

CT polypeptide hormone
 hypercalcemia, 928
 plasma ion concentration, 928

CTZ. *See* Chemical trigger zones (CTZ)

Current, 31, 39
 action potentials, 265, 280, 282, 286
 ion movement, 37–38
 Ohm's law, 39
 resting membrane potential, 260–261

Current–voltage relationship, 271–272

Cushing's disease/syndrome, 913b

Cutaneous sensory systems, 389
 action potentials, 390–391
 anatomical connection, 391
 anterolateral tract, 395
 central nervous system pathways, 390
 dorsal column pathways, 394–395
 exteroceptors, 389
 interoceptors, 389
 long receptors, 390–391
 pain information, 395
 perception, 390
 receptive fields, 392, 396–397
 receptor types, 392–393
 sensation disorders, 395–396
 sense organs, 390
 sensory cortex, 395
 sensory neurons, 392
 sensory receptors, 390
 sensory stimuli, 391

short receptors, 390–391

somatosensory information, 394–395, 396–397

temperature information, 395

Weber–Fechner law of psychology, 391–392

C–X bonds: isomerism, 51

Cyclic AMP (cAMP), 529–530

Cyclooxygenase (COX) enzyme, 593, 596, 795

Cysteine aminopeptidase, 739

Cystic fibrosis, 623–624

Cystic fibrosis transmembrane conductance regulator (CFTR), 624, 812

Cytokines, 502, 510, 512

Cytoplasm
 actomyosin cross-bridge cycling, 549
 cell structure, 103

Cytosine, 120

Cytoskeletal units
 tensegrity, 106

Cytoskeleton
 cell structure, 103
 actin, 105
 intermediate filaments, 105–106
 microtubules, 103–105
 myosin, 107
 skeletal muscle contractile mechanisms, 314–315

Cytosol
 ATP production, 235–236
 cell structure, 103
 smooth muscle, 354, 358
 taste receptor cells, 435

Cytosolic carbonic anhydrase (CAII), 727

Cytotoxic T cells, 510

D

D (diffuse) subshells, 47–48

Da. *See* Dalton (Da)

Dalton (Da), 59

Darrow–Yannet diagrams, 694–696

Darwin, Charles, 8

Davenport diagrams, 669

Deamination, 247–251

Decoding, 6

Defecation, 803–804
 nervous control of, 805f

Degrees of freedom, 25

Dehydration, 740

Dehydrogenation reactions, 247

Deiodinase type I, 886–888

Delayed rectifying potassium ion channels, 532, 533

Dendrites, 265

Density gradient centrifugation, 116, 116

Deoxycholic acid, 815

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)
 cell diversity, 7
 cell signaling, 214
 genetic code, 123–125
 genomes, 120
 nucleotides, 121–122
 protein synthesis, 120
 replication, 122
 transcription regulation, 125–126

Dephosphorylation, 221–222

Depolarization
 action potentials, 269
 electrocardiograms, 541–542, 544

Depolarizing current, 265

Depolarizing stimuli, 266

Depot fat, 241–242

Desmosomes, 111, 547

Detergents, 153

Detrusor muscles, 483

- Deuterium oxide, 689
 Developmental control systems, 11
DGC. *See Dystrophin–glycoprotein complex (DGC)*
DHPR. *See Dihydropyridine receptors (DHPR)*
 Di- and tri-peptide transport systems, 825
Diabetes insipidus, 739b
Diabetes mellitus, 176, 668, 721, 904b
Diapedesis, 513–514
Diaphragm: breathing mechanics, 625
Diaphysis, 933
Diarrhea, 668
Diasteriomers, 51
Diastole relaxation, 516
Diastolic pressure, 520–522, 556–557, 570, 571–572
Diastolic volume, 556–557
Dicrotic pressure, 570
Dictyosomes, 108
Dielectric constants, 281–282
Diencephalon, 373
Dietary fiber, 825, 831b
Differential centrifugation, 115–116
Differential expression of the genome, 7
Differential interference microscopy, 119
Differentiation: cell structure, 101
Diffusion, 75, 579, 580, 645–646, 755–756
 alveolar membranes, 645–646
 electrochemical potential, 87–88
 equilibrium potentials, 255–257
 muscle, 353, 659–660
 oxygen, 659–660, 661
 problem sets, 94
 solute exchange, 581–582
Diffusional permeability
 by dissolution–diffusion mechanism, 197–198
 of microporous membranes, 195–196
Digastric muscle, 773
Digestion, 773, 821. *See also Gastrointestinal (GI) system*
 bile, 817
 chewing, 773
 exocrine pancreas, 810
 saliva, 775–776
Digoxin, 749
Digoxin drugs, 553–554
Dihydropyridine receptors (DHPR), 331, 549
Dihydroxyacetone phosphate, 242–243
Dilator muscles, 482–483
Dilution
 conservation of solute calculations, 61
 fluid volume calculations, 62
 urine, 730
Dipeptidyl peptidase 4, 823–824
Dipeptidylcarboxypeptidases, 823–824
2,3-diphosphoglycerate (DPG), 660
Dipole moment, 57–58
Dipoles
 dipole–dipole interactions, 54–55
 electrocardiograms, 537, 541
Direct pupillary reflex, 482–483
Discontinuous capillaries, 578
Dissociation constants, 666
Dissolution
 cytosol, 103
 lipid bilayers, 163–164
Dissolution–diffusion mechanism
 diffusional permeability by, 197–198
Distal nephrons
 acid–base balance, 757
 antidiuretic hormone, 738, 745
 osmotic diuresis, 738
 urinary excretion, 940–941
Distal tubules, 701, 732–733
Disulfide exchange, 137
Disulfide isomerase, 137
Diuretics, 617
Divergence of light, 468
Diverticular disease, 808b
Diving reflexes, 679
Dixon plots, 869
DNA. *See Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)*
DNA methylation, 128
DOK7, 329
Dominant ovarian follicle, 949
Donors: universal, 504
Dopamine, 382–383
Dorsal column pathway, 394–395
Dorsal motor nuclei, 612
Dorsal respiratory group (DRG), 672
Dose–response curves: hormones, 859–860
Double carbon–carbon bonds, 50
Double helical structure, 122
Double-reciprocal plots, 66
Downregulated dose–response curves:
 hormones, 860–861
DPG. *See 2,3-Diphosphoglycerate (DPG)*
Drag force, 85
DRG. *See Dorsal respiratory group (DRG)*
Duchenne muscular dystrophy, 314–315
Duct cells: pancreas, 811–812, 817–819
Ductal cells, 810
Ducts of Bellini, 698–699
Duodenum, 788, 788, 796
Duty cycle, 335
Dyads, 549
Dye: body fluid compartments, 689
Dynamic compression: lungs, 639
Dynamic pressure: breathing mechanics, 630–631
Dynamic response phenomena: arterial pressure regulation, 610
Dynamin, 153
Dystrophin, 314–315
Dystrophin–glycoprotein complex (DGC), 314–315
- E**
- E neurons*, 673–674
Ear parts. *See also Hearing*
 inner ear, 441–444
 middle ear, 441–444
 air pressure waves, 441–442
 fluid pressure waves, 441–442
 sound channeling, 441
 outer ear, 441–444
Eccentric contractions: skeletal muscle mechanics, 300
ECF. *See Extracellular fluid (ECF)*
ECG. *See Electrocardiograms (ECG)*
ECL. *See Enterochromaffin-like (ECL) cells*
Essential light chain (ECL)
Ectopic beat, 544
Ectopic focus, 544
Ectopic pregnancy, 948
Edema, 508–509
Edinger–Westphal nuclei, 482–483
EDP. *See End-diastolic pressure (EDP)*
EDV. *See End-diastolic volume (EDV)*
Effective renal plasma flow (ERPF), 707
Effectors
 behavior, 367
 cell signaling, 209, 212
Efferent arterioles, 701, 740–741
Efferent autonomic nervous system, 473–474
Efferent fibers, 367
Efferent stimulation: inner hair cell tuning, 445
Einstein’s frictional coefficient, derivation of
 from momentum transfer in solution, 82–86
Einthoven’s triangle, 537–539, 543–544
Ejaculation, 965
Ejection cardiac cycle phase, 522
Elastic fibers: lung expansion, 627
Elastin fibers, 627
Electric dipoles. *See Dipoles*
Electric fields, 34
Electrical activities: smooth muscle, 351–352
Electrical axis definition, 541–542
Electrical capacitors, 36, 282
Electrical charge. *See Charge*
Electrical force. *See Force*
Electrical polarizability, 55f
Electrical potentials, 31
 conservative forces, 32–33
 electric fields, 34
 energy, 34
 force, 34
 work per unit charge, 31–32
Electrical signals, 205, 206
 heart contraction, 522–523
 voltage-gated ion channels, 206
Electrical synapses, 378–379
Electrically coupled cardiomyocytes, 547
Electrically coupled smooth muscle cells, 352–353
Electrocardiograms (ECG), 537
Electrochemical gradients: ATP production, 234–235
Electrochemical potentials, 87–88
 active transport, 170–172
 definition, 88
 diffusive forces, 87–88
 electrical forces, 87–88
 flux, 88
 force, 88
 Gibbs free energy, 89
 negative gradients, 88
Electrodes: electrocardiograms, 542–543
Electrodiffusion equations, 257–258
Electrogenic
 sodium, potassium-ATPase as, 173–174
Electrolytes
 bile, 814
 plasma blood cells, 498–500
 problem sets, 765
Electromagnetic radiation, 467
Electromechanical coupling, 590–591
Electron transport chain (ETC), 108, 231
Electronegativity
 ionic bonds, 53
Electronic orbits, 47f
Electrons
 affinity of a chemical for, 229
 atomic structure, 46
 ATP production, 233
 electronegativity, 51, 54
 microscopy, 114
 quantized energies, 46
Electrophoretic uniport, 239, 551
Electrostatic interactions, 54
 dipole–dipole interactions, 54–55
 hydrogen bonding, 54
 induced dipoles, 55
 London dispersion forces, 55
 secondary protein structure, 136
Electrotonic spread, 280–281
Electrotonus, 284
Emesis, 804
Emotional states: autonomic nervous system, 473–474
Emphysema, 640, 669
Emulsification, 828

Enantiomers, 51
 Encoding, 6
 End-diastolic pressure (EDP), 520–522
 End-diastolic volume (EDV), 520–522
 cardiac output, 556
 pressure–volume loops, 556–557
 Endergonic reactions, 90, 91f
 Endocardium: electrocardiograms, 540–541
 Endochondral bone formation, 879f
 Endocrine and autocrine signals
 and muscle size, 345–346
 Endocrine pancreas, 810, 895
 Endocrinology, 851. *See also* Hormones
 Endocytosis, 578–579
 cell structure, 102
 proximal tubules, 728
 Endogenous creatinine clearance, 723
 Endogenous digitalis-like substances, 749
 Endogenous ligands: taste, 437b
 Endometrium, 947–948
 Endoplasmic reticulum, 116
 Endoplasmic reticulum (ER), 108, 154
 Endosteum, 933
 Endosymbiotic hypothesis, 108–109
 Endothelial cells, 510–511
 glomerular filtration, 708
 perfusion regulation, 593
 Endothelin, 593
 Endothermic reactions, 250–251
 End-systolic volume (ESV), 556, 561
 Endurance training, 343–345
 Energy. *See also* Adenosine triphosphate (ATP)
 active transport, 170–172
 antiports, 175–176
 electrochemical potentials, 170–172
 exchangers, 170
 material transport, 172
 phosphorylated intermediates, 173
 sodium, potassium-ATPase, 172–173
 sodium, potassium-ATPase as electrogenic, 173–174
 symports, 176
 balance, 834, 847
 conservation of, 17, 32–33
 core principles, 9
 electrical potential, 34
 enthalpy definition, 51
 free energy, 87
 hydrogen ion pumps, 231–232
 hydrolysis, 90–92
 kinetics, 59
 heart total work, 557–558
 Michaelis–Menten formulations, 65–66
 problem sets, 94
 muscle, 334, 349
 pressure-driven flow, conservation, 17
 transition state theory, 67–70
 Energy currency of the cell
 adenosine triphosphate (ATP) as, 218–219, 220f
 Enhancers of gene expression, 125–126
 Enteric nervous system, 473, 797, 799
 Enterochromaffin-like (ECL) cells, 791
 Enterocytes, 937
 Enteroendocrine cells (EECs), 797–798
 chemoreception by, 798f
 in gastrointestinal tract, 800t
 Enterogastric inhibitory reflex, 788, 804
 Enthalpy: definition, 51
 Environmental challenges, robustness and, 9
 Enzymes. *See also*
 Renin–angiotensin–aldosterone (RAA) system
 acetylcholine recycling, 322–323
 acid–base balance, 752, 753

activation energy, 64f
 ATP production, 222, 227, 243, 246
 biliary secretion, 810
 calmodulin-dependent activation, 206
 carbonic anhydrase, 662, 667, 752, 753
 cell signaling, 207, 212, 214
 cell structure, 109
 deoxyribonucleic acid, 120, 121–122
 diabetes insipidus, 739b
 exocrine pancreas, 810
 flippase enzymes, 152
 histone code, 126
 hormone immunosorbent assays, 863
 kidneys, 701–702
 lipid bilayers, 152–153
 lipolytic enzymes, 810, 811, 828–829
 messenger RNA, 122
 Michaelis–Menten formulations, 65–66
 pancreatic secretion, 810
 posttranslational modification, 137–138
 ribosomal RNA, 122
 single nephron GFR, 743
 speeding up reactions, 64
 starch digestion, 825–826
 stomach, 790, 794
 transfer RNA, 123
 tyrosine kinases, 212, 899
 Eosinophils, 507, 509–510
 Ependymal cells, 678
 Epicardium, 540–541
 Epinephrine, 221, 242, 242, 242f, 382, 475, 480–481
 adrenal medulla, 916
 cardiac action potential, 534
 metabolic control, 922
 perfusion regulation, 596–597
 Epiphysis, 933
 Epithelial cell attachments, 111
 EPO. *See* Erythropoietin (EPO)
 EPSP. *See* Excitatory postsynaptic potentials (EPSP)
 Equilibrium centrifugation, 116
 Equilibrium concentrations, 92
 Equilibrium constants, 63
 Equilibrium potentials, 255–257, 269–270
 Equipartition theorem, 85
 ER. *See* Endoplasmic reticulum (ER)
 Erection of penis, 964–965
 ERV. *See* Expiratory reserve volume (ERV)
 Erythroblastosis fetalis, 505b
 Erythrocytes
 abundance, 500
 cell forms, 7
 destruction of, 502–503
 formation, 502
 hemoglobin, 500
 Erythropoietin (EPO), 498–499, 502, 507, 679, 703
 Esophageal manometry, 783
 Esophagitis, 783
 Esophagus, 769
 Essential light chain (ECL), 356
 Estrogen reducing adult height, 879–880
 ESV. *See* End-systolic volume (ESV)
 ETC. *See* Electron transport chain (ETC)
 Ethane, 50
 Ethanolamine, 143
 Ethylene, 50
 Euchromatin, 214
 Evan's blue dye, 689
 Evolution
 core principles, 8–9
 cause and effect, 8
 comparative genomics, 8
 diversity, 8
 genome, 9
 phenotypes, 8
 preexisting forms, 8
 robustness, 9
 Exchangers, 736
 active transport, 170
 ATP production, 239
 cardiac action potential, 533–534
 Excitation–contraction coupling, 206, 318
 Excitatory neurotransmitters
 aspartate, 383
 glutamate, 383
 Excitatory postsynaptic potentials (EPSP), 318–319, 327–328
 Exercise, 635
 duration/intensity
 aggregate rates, 334–335
 ATP consumption, 334–335
 blood lactate levels, 338
 metabolic pathways, 336
 glucose, 340, 902
 maximum voluntary ventilation, 635
 metabolism, 838
 oxygen delivery, 660–661
 ventilation, 635, 680
 Exergonic reactions, 90
 Exhalation, 625
 Exit (E) binding sites, 125f
 Exocrine pancreas, 810, 895
 Exocytosis, 102
 Exons, 126f
 Exothermic reactions, 250–251
 Expiration, 625
 Expiration (E) neurons, 673–674
 Expiratory reserve volume (ERV), 633
 Expired air: steady-state gas exchange equations, 651
 Expired oxygen: oxygen consumption calculations, 658–659
 Exponential decay
 first-order rate equations and, 63
 External intercostal muscles, 672
 External sphincter muscles, 484
 Exteroceptors, 10, 389
 Extracellular fluid (ECF), 614–615
 body fluid compartments, 690, 694–695, 694, 695
 homeostasis, 7–8
 Extracellular resistance: action potential propagation, 282–283
 Extracellular volume: body fluid compartments, 689
 Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy, 819
 Extrasystole beat, 544
 Extravasation, 511
 Extrinsic nerves: stomach, 786
 Extrinsic nervous innervation: ileal motility, 803
 Extrinsic proteins, 151
 Exudation: inflammation, 511
 Eyes. *See also* Vision
 shape, vitreous body, 458
 structure, 456–458

F

Facial nerve, 477–478, 773
 Facilitated diffusion, 161
 competitive inhibition, 165
 membrane-bound carriers, 164
 proximal convoluted tubules, 725
 saturation, 164–165
 specificity, 165
 F-actin. *See* Filamentous actin (F-actin)
 FADH₂: ATP production, 235
 Fallopian tubes, 946, 947

- Far-sightedness, 459–460
 Fasting, 789, 801–802
 Fatigue, 303, 334, 341–343, 342, 342–343
 Fats: ATP production, 219–220, 241
 Fatty acids
 ATP production, 241
 beta oxidation, 243–245
 biological membranes, 143
 depot fat breaking down, 241–242
 mitochondria, 243
 oxidation, 241
 peroxisomes, 243
 Fatty acyl chains, 143–145
 Fatty alcohols
 plasmalipid phospholipids and plasmalipid phospholipids using, 146
 Feedback loops, 10–11
 antidiuretic hormone-renal system, 745–746
 growth hormone, 876
 plasma calcium ions, 942–943
 plasma PI, 942–943
 ventilation control, 677, 677f, 679f
 Feedforward mechanisms, 11, 680
 Feeding center, 839
 Female reproductive systems, 946
 Fence function, 110–111
 Fenestrae, 709
 Fenestrated capillaries, 578, 579
 Ferguson reflex, 871
 Ferritin, 503
 Fetus, 948
 Fiber, 825, 831b
 Fibrillation, 544
 Fibrinogen, 494–495
 Fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23)
 and hyperphosphatemia, 942
 Fick's dilution principle
 body fluid compartments, 689–690
 fluid volume calculations, 62
 Fick's law: solute exchange, 580
 Fick's law of diffusion, 75, 75
 Fick's principle: cardiac output, 560–561
 Fight or flight, 920–921
 Filamentous actin (F-actin), 105, 548–549
 Filamin, 105
 Filling pressure, 558
 Filtered loads, 719, 725
 Filtering of air: breathing, 623–624
 Filtration coefficient, 183f, 186–187
 Filtration permeability, 196
 Filtration pressure: solute exchange, 584–585
 Fimbriae, 947
 Fimbrin, 105
 First degree heart blocks, 544
 First Korotkoff sound, 572–573
 First Law of Thermodynamics, 32–33
 First pain production by nociceptors, 393
 First-order rate equations and exponential decay, 63
 FKBP-12 (FK506 binding protein), 332
 Flat bones, 933
 Flatulation, 803
 Flavor in the brain, 438
 Flippase enzymes, 152
 Flow
 arterial pressure regulation, 608–609
 pressure-driven flow, 15
 problem sets, 43
 solute exchange, 581–582
 Flow through a pipe
 Poiseuille's law, 23–24
 Flow waves: arterial tree, 572
 Flow-induced vasodilation: perfusion regulation, 593
 Flow–volume loops: airway resistance, 635–636
 Fluid balance, 740, 765
 Fluid mosaic model, 153
 Fluid pressure waves: hearing, 441–442
 Fluid volumes, 62, 715
 Fluorescence microscopy, 119
 Fluorophore, 119
 Flux
 alveolar membranes, 646
 diffusion, 80–81
 electrochemical potentials, 88
 glucose flux, 902
 pressure-driven flow, 15
 conjugate force, 16
 flow per unit area, 15
 movement, 16
 FMRI. *See* Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)
 Focal adhesion complex, 314–315
 Focal lengths: vision, 468, 469–470
 Focal points: vision, 468
 Folic acid, 506
 Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH), 948–949, 954, 961–962, 963
 Follicles
 cellular development, 949–953
 corpus luteum formation, 954–955
 hormones, 948–949, 954, 961–962, 963
 ovarian development, 949
 ovulation, 947
 thyroid gland, 883
 thyroglobulin precursor, 883, 885
 thyroxine, 883
 triiodothyronine, 883
 Food, 771, 834. *See also* Gastrointestinal (GI) system
 thermic effect of, 838, 838f
 Force
 actin/myosin interactions, 107, 356, 548–549
 cardiac contraction
 force–frequency relations, 552
 stretch-based modulation, 554–555
 sympathetic stimulation, 552–553
 conservative forces, 33–34
 diffusive flux, 80–81
 electric charge movement, 37
 electrical force, 31
 Coulomb's law, 31
 current, 37–38
 electric charge movement, 37
 electrochemical potential, 87–88
 equilibrium potentials, 255–257
 problem sets, 43
 solute flux, 37–38
 electrical potential, 34
 electrochemical potential, 88
 frequency codes, 409
 hair cells, 419
 heart beat, 552
 intermolecular forces, 46
 inverse myotatic reflexes, 403
 London dispersion forces, 55
 myosin/actin interactions, 107, 356, 548–549
 population codes, 409
 pressure-driven flow, 15–16
 repulsive force, 55
 skeletal muscle, 292, 293–295, 295–296, 296–297, 308–309
 architecture, 300–302
 eccentric contractions, 300
 fatigue, 303
 force–velocity curves, 313–314
 isometric force, 293
 motor neuron firing, 295–296
 motor unit activation, 293–295
 muscle length, 296–297
 muscle velocity, 298–299
 smooth muscle, 351–352
 actin–myosin interaction, 356
 calcium ions, 356–357
 myosin light chain phosphorylation, 356
 van der Waals force, 55
 "Force" of friction, 3
 Forced vital capacity (FVC), 635
 Force–frequency relations, 552
 Forceful expiration, 626, 639
 Forceful inspiration, 626
 Force–velocity curves, 313–314
 Forebrain, 372
 Foreign chemicals: taste, 437b
 Forward rate constants, 62–63
 Fossil genes, 8
 Fourier's law of heat transfer, 75
 Frank–Starling law, 558
 FRC. *See* Functional residual capacity (FRC)
 Free diffusion coefficients, 79–80
 Free energy, 87
 Free water clearance, 746–748
 Frequency codes, 409
 Frequency vibrations, 448–450
 Frictional coefficient, 85
 Fructose, 827
 FSH. *See* Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)
 F-type ATPases, 174
 Functional hyperemia, 594
 Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), 594
 Functional residual capacity (FRC), 630–631, 633, 649–650
 Fundamental (f) subshells, 47–48
 Fusiform muscle fibers, 301
 FVC. *See* Forced vital capacity (FVC)

G

- GABA. *See* Gamma amino butyric acid (GABA)
 G-actin. *See* Globular actin (G-actin)
 Gag reflexes, 804
 Galactose, 827
 Gallbladder, 814, 817
 Gallstones, 818b
 Gametes, 946, 947, 956, 958, 960–961
 Gamma amino butyric acid (GABA), 383–384
 Gamma motor systems, 403
 γ -tubulin ring complex (γ -TuRC), 104–105
 Ganglia
 adrenal medulla, 475
 cervix, 476
 postganglionic neurons, 474
 vision, 462–463, 464
 Ganglionic plexuses of nerve cells: gut, 782
 Gangliosides, 146, 146
 Gap junctions, 111, 534, 547
 Gases
 breathing mechanics, 624
 exchange, 623, 642, 653
 Henry's law, 644–645
 problem sets, 653, 682
 Gastric accommodation, 787
 Gastric acid secretion phases, 791–794
 Gastric emptying, 788, 804
 Gastric lipase, 790–791
 Gastric phases, 812–813, 822–824
 Gastric slow waves, 785–786
 Gastrin, 787, 789, 791, 808
 Gastrin-releasing peptide (GRP), 791
 Gastrocolic reflex, 803, 804

Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), 783b
 Gastroileal reflex, 803, 804
 Gastrointestinal (GI) system, 691, 857, 928
 biliary secretion, 810
 body fluid compartments, 697f
 colonic motility, 796
 esophagus, 769
 growth, 771
 ileum, 796, 802, 833
 intestinal motility, 796
 mouth, 769
 pancreas, 810
 small intestine, 785, 796, 825, 828–829
 stomach, 785
 Gastroparesis, 789b
 Gating. *Ligand-gated ion channels* LGICs; *See also Voltage-gated ion channels*
 Gaussian surfaces, 35f, 35f
 Gauss's law, 34–35, 287
 Genes
 definition, 956
 DNA, 120
 expression
 cell signaling, 213, 215
 thyroid hormones, 888
 genetic code, 123–125
 transcription
 cell signaling, 213
 histone code, 126–127
 Genome, 958
 aldosterone, 912
 deoxyribonucleic acid, 120
 differential expression, 7
 evolution, 9
 immune response, 511–512
 Genomics, comparative
 revealing pedigree, 8
 Genotypes, 956
 blood groups, 503
 cell diversity, 7
 DNA, 120
 Geometric isomers, 51
 GERD. *See Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)*
 Germ cells. *See Gametes*
 GFR. *See Glomeruli—filtration*
 Ghrelin, 787, 789, 842, 877
 GHRH. *See Growth hormone releasing hormone (GHRH)*
 GI. *See Gastrointestinal (GI) system*
 Gibbs free energy, 89
 Gibbs–Donnan equilibria, 692–693
 GIP. *See Glucose-dependent insulinotropic peptide (GIP)*
 Glaucoma, 457b
 Glial cells, 375–376
 Globin components: erythrocytes, 500
 Globular actin (G-actin), 309
 cardiac contractility, 548–549
 cell structure, 105
 Globulins, 496, 498–499
 Glomeruli, 429, 698–699
 blood flow, 742–743
 filtration, 705
 autoregulation, 742
 creatinine concentration, 723–724
 endogenous creatinine clearance, 723
 nephron adjustment, 743–744
 oncotic pressure, 740
 problem sets, 715
 tubuloglomerular feedback, 742
 urine output, 740–741
 hydrostatic pressure, 740, 740–741
 Glomerulotubular balance, 743–744, 758–759
 Glossopharyngeal nerve, 478, 673, 676

Glottis, 625
 GLP-1. *See Glucagon-like peptide (GLP-1)*
 Glucagon, 897
 exocrine pancreas, 810
 islets of Langerhans, 899–900
 liver glycogenolysis, 900
 metabolic control, 921
 Glucagon-like peptide (GLP-1), 842, 897
 Glucocorticoids, 909–910, 921–922
 Glucogenic amino acids, 247
 Gluconeogenesis, 221, 224, 226f, 703,
 900–902
 Glucose. *See also Adenosine triphosphate (ATP)—production*
 absorption, 827
 blood, 895
 diabetes mellitus, 721
 flux, 902
 high intensity exercise, 336–338
 kidneys, 703
 muscle sarcolemma, 340
 renal titration, 720–721
 Glucose-dependent insulinotropic peptide (GIP), 897
 Glucostatic hypothesis, 841–842
 Glucosuria, 721
 Glutamate, 383
 Glycerol
 biological membranes, 143–145
 depot fat, 241–242
 glycolysis intermediates, 242–243
 metabolism, 242–243
 phosphate shuttles, 222–223, 235
 Glycerol kinase, 242–243
 Glycerolipids, 146
 Glycerophosphates, 242–243
 Glycocalyx, 710
 Glycogen, 219–220, 338
 Glycogenolysis, 900–902
 Glycogenoses, 343
 Glycolysis, 218, 242–243
 Glycolytic flux
 lactic acid, anaerobic metabolism, 338
 Glycophorin, 501f
 Glycoproteins. *See Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)/Luteinizing hormone (LH)*
 Glycosides, 553–554
 GnRH secretion, 962–963
 Goblet cells, 623–624
 Goitrogens, 892
 Goldman–Hodgkin–Katz (GHK) equation,
 257–258, 262–264
 Golgi apparatus, 108
 Golgi stack, 108
 Gonadotropin-releasing hormone, 961–962
 Gonadotropins, 952–953, 963. *See also Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH); Luteinizing hormone (LH)*
 Gonads, 947
 GPCRs. *See G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs)*
 G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCR family),
 797–798
 G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs), 381–382
 bitter taste, 436
 cell signaling, 209
 sweet taste, 436
 umami taste, 436
 G-proteins
 ATP production, 221
 perfusion regulation, 591
 Graafian follicle, 949, 952–953
 Gradient, 41
 Granular white blood cells, 507. *See also Basophils; Eosinophils; Neutrophils*

Granule cells
 renin release, 701–702, 748
 single nephron GFR, 743
 Granulocytes, 511
 Grave's disease, 893–894
 Gravity
 hair cells, 419
 heart total work, 557–558
 lung blood flow, 649
 Gray matter, 371
 Growth
 gastrointestinal system, 771
 thyroid hormone, 888
 Growth factors: white blood cell formation, 507
 Growth hormone (GH), 875, 881b, 921
 mechanisms of action of, 878f
 Growth hormone releasing hormone (GHRH),
 875
 Growth plates, 877–879
 skeletal growth at, 877–879
 GRP. *See Gastrin-releasing peptide (GRP)*
 GS mechanisms, 591
 GTPases, 211–212
 Guanine, 120
 Guanylate cyclase, 357, 591–592
 Guanylyl cyclase receptors, 212
 Gut. *See Stomach*

H

Hair cells. *See also Follicles*
 balance, 415–419
 hearing, 444–445
 inner hair cell tuning, 445
 saccules, 419
 utricles, 419
 Haldane effect, 662
 Half-life: hormones, 861
 hCG. *See Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)*
 HCV. *See Hepatitis C virus (HCV)*
 HDL. *See High-density lipoproteins (HDL)*
 Head rotation: vestibular apparatuses, 419
 Hearing, 440
 auditory cortex, 446–447
 delay differences, 441
 ear infections, 444b
 ear parts, 441–444
 ear tubes, 444b
 intensity, 440–441
 pitch perception, 447–448
 sound physics, 451–455
 sources of noise, 441
 tests for newborns, 449b
 timbre, 440–441
 tone, 440–441
 Heart, 516
 action potential, 528
 arterial pressure, 570, 608
 attack, 563
 calcium-induced calcium release, 549–550
 cardiac cycle, 520–522, 544–545
 cardiomyocyte coupling, 547
 cardiomyopathy, 563
 chambers, 518–520
 circulatory system overview, 489
 contraction, 516–518, 547
 cardiac glycosides, 553–554
 cellular basis, 547
 cycle, 520–522
 electrical systems, 522–523
 myofibrils, 548–549
 parasympathetic stimulation, 553
 regulation, 552
 stretch-based modulation, 554–555

- coronary artery disease, 563
 coronary sinus, 518
 ejection of blood, 570
 electrocardiograms, 537
 failure, 563b
 faulty valves, 563
 force–frequency relations, 552
 function curves, 556, 599, 599–600, 604, 605
 glycosides, 553–554
 heartburn, 783
 location, 516
 murmurs, 520
 muscle features, 547
 myofibrils, 548–549
 output, 556, 599
 distribution by vascular system, 568
 Fick's principle, 560–561
 indicator dilution method, 561–563
 rate
 cardiac output, 556
 nucleus tractus solitarius, 611–612
 parasympathetic withdrawal, 612
 respiratory sinus arrhythmia, 612–613
 rostral ventrolateral medulla, 612
 total work
 gravitational terms, 557–558
 kinetic terms, 557–558
 pressure, 557–558
 valves, 520
 venous return, 599
 work problem sets, 565
- Heat**
 circulatory system overview, 489–490
 of combustion, 834–835
 diffusion, 75
 pressure-driven flow, 18
- Helper T cells**, 510
- Hematocrit**, 708
- Hematocrits**, 501, 656
- Hematopoietic growth factors**, 507
- Heme groups**, 500–501
- Heme recycling**, 503
- Hemodynamics**, 568, 619
- Hemoglobin**, 61b, 656–657
 erythrocytes, 500
 heme groups, 500–501
 oxygen delivery, 659
 oxygen dissociation curves, 659–660
 polypeptide chains, 500–501
- Hemophilia**, 496
- Hemorrhage**, 605, 610
- Hemostasis**: vascular volume, 494–495
- Henderson–Hasselbalch equations**, 666
 carbonic acid, 667–668
 isohydric principle, 667
 pH, 669, 753
- Henle loops**. *See Loops of Henle*
- Henry's law**, 644–645
- Heparin**, 496, 508–509
- Hepatitis C virus (HCV)**, 663
- Hepatocytes**, 221, 814
- Heredity spherocytosis**, 506
- Hering–Breuer inflation reflex**, 680
- Hernia**, 783b
- Heterochromatin**, 214
- Heterotrimeric G-proteins**
 ATP production, 221
 cell signaling, 209
- Hiatal hernia**, 783b
- High-density lipoproteins (HDL)**, 498
- Hill equation**, 656–657
- Hill plots**, 859, 867–868
- Hindbrain**, 373
- Hippuric acid**, 707–708
- Histamine**
 basophils, 508–509
 perfusion regulation, 595–596
 stomach, 791
- Histone acetylase**, 214
- Histone code**, 126–127
- Histones**, 122, 214
- HIV**. *See Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)*
- Hodgkin–Huxley model**, 276
- Homeostasis**, 924
 autonomic nervous system, 473
 calcium, 933
 core principles, 7–8, 13–14, 13
 extracellular fluid, 7–8
 somatic cells, 7–8
 phosphorus, 933
 weight regulation, 838
- Homologous chromosomes**, 958–959
- Horizontal cells**: vision, 463
- Hormones**. *See also Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)*
 adrenal cortex, 906
 adrenal medulla, 916
 anterior pituitary, 857, 874
 arterial pressure regulation, 609
 ATP production, 221, 242
 blood pressure, 615–617
 blood transport, 858–859
 bone, 935–937
 calcitropic hormones, 924
 cell signaling, 213
 classification, 854–857
 definitions, 853, 853
 dose–response curves, 859–860
 endocrine hormones, 796
 endocrine pancreas, 810, 895
 exocrine pancreas, 810, 895
 follicle stimulating hormone, 948–949, 954, 961–962, 963
 gastrointestinal hormones, 857
 half-life, 861
 hypothalamus, 870
 kidneys, 703
 level measurements, 861–863
 luteinizing hormone, 948–949, 954, 961–962, 963, 963
 menstrual cycle, 953–954
 metabolic clearance rates, 861
 muscle size, 343
 ovarian steroidogenesis, 953
 pancreas, 810, 895
 paracrine secretions, 595–596
 perfusion regulation, 596–597
 pituitary gland, 857, 870
 polypeptide hormones, 854, 857–858
 posterior pituitary, 857, 870
 receptors, 859
 smooth muscle, 353
 steroid hormones, 854, 857, 858
 stomach, 788–789, 791
 target cells, 859, 861
 testicles, 960–961, 961–962
 testosterone, 960–961
 thyroid gland, 883, 921, 963
 urine concentration, 730
- Hormone-sensitive lipase (HSL)**, 242, 242f
- Hot taste**, 436–437
- How? questions**, 5
- HSL**. *See Hormone-sensitive lipase (HSL)*
- HUGO**. *See Human Gene Organization (HUGO)*
- Human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG)**, 963
- Human Gene Organization (HUGO)**, 179, 179
- Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)**, 663
- Humidifying of air**: breathing, 623–624
- Hyaline membrane disease**, 630
- Hydraulic conductivity**, 183f, 186–187
- Hydraulic permeability**, 183f, 186–187
- Hydrochloric acid secretion**, 790, 794
- Hydrogen bonds**, 53, 54
 deoxyribonucleic acid, 121
 secondary protein structure, 134–136
 water, 54
- Hydrogen carbonate**, 661–662, 758–759
 acid–base balance, 753–754, 757–759
- bile duct cells**, 817–819
- exocrine pancreas**, 810
- metabolic acidosis**, 760
- metabolic alkalosis**, 760–761
- proximal tubules**, 727
- respiratory acidosis**, 759
- respiratory alkalosis**, 760
- ventilation control**, 678
- Hydrogen ions**, 757–759
 acid–base balance, 757–759
 electron transport chain, 231–232
 isohydric principle, 667
 pH definition, 665
 stomach, 791–793, 794
- Hydrogen/sodium exchangers**: ATP production, 239
- Hydrolysis**, 90–92, 108, 829–832
- Hydrophilic groups**, 136, 143–145
- Hydrophobic groups**, 136, 143
- Hydrophobic interactions**, 130–131
- Hydroxylation**, 929
- Hygiene hypothesis**, 650
- Hyperbaric oxygen**, 662
- Hypercalcemia**, 928
- Hypercapnia**, 677, 678
- Hyperemia**, 594
- Hyperosmolarity**, 744–745
- Hyperphosphatemia**
 fibroblast growth factor 23 (FGF23) and, 942
- Hyperpolarization**, 266
- Hypertension**, 563, 617b
- Hyperthyroidism**, 893–894
- Hypertonic solutions**, 191, 192f
- Hypertrophy**, 343, 542
- Hyperventilation**, 668, 760
- Hypervolemia**, 749
- Hypocalcemia**, 926–927
- Hypochromic anemias**, 502, 506
- Hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis**, 762
- Hypopnea**, 680
- Hypothalamus**, 870
 diabetes insipidus, 739b
 feeding behavior, 839
 function, 373
 sensory afferents, 611–612
 testicular function, 961–963
 thyroid stimulating hormone, 885
- Hypothesis testing**, 26–27
- Hypothyroidism**, 889–890
- Hypotonic solutions**, 191, 192f
- Hypoventilation**, 668, 760
- Hypovolemia**, 744–745
- Hypoxia**, 502, 678–679
- Hypoxic vasoconstriction**, 650
- H-zone**: muscle, 306
- I**
 neurons, 673–674
- I-bands**: muscle, 305
- IC**. *See* Inspiratory capacity (IC)
- ICCs**. *See* Interstitial cells of Cajal (ICCs)
- ICF**. *See* Intracellular fluid (ICF)
- Ideal gas equations**, 642–643
- IGF**. *See* Insulin-like growth factor (IGF)

- IGF-I. *See* Insulin-like growth factor (IGF-I)
 IgG antibodies, 514
 IgM antibodies, 514
 Ileal brake, 804
 Ileal motility, 803
 Ileocecal sphincter, 802, 803
 Ileogastric reflex, 804
 Ileum, 796, 802, 833
 Immune response. *See* Inflammation; White blood cells
 Immunoglobulins, 499
 Impermeant ions, 692–693
 Inactivation gates, 270–271, 270
 Inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH), 739b
 Incisura pressure, 570
 Incontinence, 803
 Incus, 441–442
 Indicator dilution method, 561–563
 Indigestible carbohydrates, 825
 Induced dipoles, 55
 Infant respiratory distress syndrome, 630
 Inference, 6
 Inferior cervical ganglia, 476
 Inferior mesenteric ganglia, 475, 799
 Inferior vena cava, 518, 698
 Inflammation, 507, 595–596
 Inflation reflexes, 680
 Infundibulum, 947
 Inhalation, 625
 Inhibin, 948
 Inhibitory postsynaptic potentials (IPSP), 318–319, 327–328
 Initial segment: action potential origin, 319
 Initial training gains, 343
 Inner ear, 441–444
 Inner hair cells: ear, 445, 448–450
 Inner medulla osmotic gradients, 736
 Inner medullary collecting duct, 733
 Inner mitochondrial membrane, 108
 Innervation ratio, 320
 of motor units, 298
 Inositol, 143
 Inositol triphosphate (IP₃) receptors, 354–356
 Inotropic agents: cardiac function curves, 559
 Inotropic effects: drugs, 553–554
 Inscriptions: muscle, 301
 Inspiration, 625
 Inspiration (I) neurons, 673–674
 Inspiratory capacity (IC), 633
 Inspiratory (Insp) neurons, 675
 Inspiratory motor neurons, 673
 Inspiratory reserve volume (IRV), 633
 Inspired air: steady-state gas exchange equations, 651
 Inspired oxygen: oxygen consumption calculations, 658–659
 Insulators, 39
 Insulin, 222, 242, 242
 amino acids, 898
 β cells, 895
 exocrine pancreas, 810
 glucagon-like peptide, 897
 glucose-dependent insulinotropic peptide, 897
 metabolic control, 921
 parasympathetic stimulation, 897–898
 plasma glucose, 895–897
 pulsatile release, 898–899
 somatostatin, 897
 sulfonylurease, 898
 sympathetic stimulation, 897–898
 tyrosine kinases, 899
 Insulin-like growth factor (IGF), 876–877, 877
 Insulin-like growth factor (IGF-I), 345
 Integral proteins, 151
 caveolae and clathrin-coated pits, 153
 Integrin, 314–315
 Integrins, 314–315
 Intercalated cells, 733, 757, 761
 Intercalated disks, 523, 534, 547
 Intercostal muscles, 625, 672
 Interlobar arteries, 699
 Interlobar veins, 699, 701
 Intermediate filaments, 105–106
 classification of, 107t
 structure of, 106f
 Intermolecular forces, 46
 Internal intercostal muscles, 672
 Interoreceptors, 10, 389
 Interphase, 956–957
 Interstitial cells of Cajal (ICC), 785–786, 796, 796–798. *See also* Pacemakers
 Interstitial fluid (ISF)
 body fluid compartments, 690, 692
 circulatory system overview, 489
 oxygen diffusion, 659
 solute exchange, 582–583
 Interstitial space clotting, 511
 Intestine
 acid secretion phases, 791–794
 calcium ions, 939
 colon
 content reflux, 802
 diverticular disease, 808b
 motility, 796
 lining renewal, 821
 migrating motility complex, 789
 motility, 796
 1,25(OH)₂-D hormone, 937–939
 pancreatic enzyme secretion, 813
 PI, 939
 postprandial pancreatic enzyme secretion, 812–813
 protein digestion phases, 822–824
 small intestine, 785
 carbohydrate digestion, 825
 lipolytic activity, 828–829
 stomach acid secretion, 794
 surface area, 821
 Intracellular calcium, 206–207
 action potentials, 324
 cell signaling, 211
 smooth muscle contraction, 353–354
 Intracellular fluid (ICF): body fluid compartments, 690–691, 694, 695
 Intracellular organelles: biological membranes, 142
 Intracellular protein digestion phases, 822–824
 Intrafusal fiber tension: gamma motor systems, 403
 Intraocular fluid, 691
 Intrapleural pressure: breathing mechanics, 628–630, 630
 Intrapleural space: breathing mechanics, 630
 Intrinsic factor, 506, 790–791
 Intrinsic nerves: stomach, 786
 Intrinsic proteins, 151
 Introns, 126f
 Inulin, 690, 706–707
 body fluid compartments, 689, 690
 filtered loads, 725
 renal titration curves, 719–720
 water reabsorption, 724–725
 Inverse myotatic reflexes, 403
 Involuntary ventilation control, 672
 Inward ion current, 532–533
 Inward rectifying potassium ion channels, 528–529, 532
 Iodine deficiency disorders, 893b
 Ionic bonds, 53
 Ionophores: ion transport, 166–167
 Ionotropic receptors, 381–382
 Ions, 757. *See also* Acid–base balance; Action potentials; Electrical potentials; Electrochemical potentials; Resting membrane potentials
 active transport, 170–172
 actomyosin cross-bridge cycling, 549
 aldosterone, 912
 body fluid compartments, 692–693
 bone mineralization, 942
 cardiac
 contraction, 551f
 relaxation, 550–551
 cell signaling, 206–207, 207–209
 chemical neurotransmission initiation, 379
 cross-bridge cycling, 325–326
 current, 37–38
 delayed rectifying potassium ion channels, 532, 533
 excitation-contraction coupling, 324
 hypervolemia, 749
 induced cardiac contraction, 552–553
 intestine, 939
 inward rectifying potassium ion channels, 528–529, 532
 ligand-gated channels, 167, 207–209, 381–382
 negative feedback loops, 942–943
 1,25(OH)₂-D hormone, 937–939
 osteoclasts, 934
 parathyroid hormone, 941–942
 plasma blood cells, pH, 500
 presynaptic cells, 322, 380
 relaxation, 358
 release, 324
 repetitive stimulation effects, 327
 reuptake, 324–325
 sensitization, 591
 signals, 324
 smooth muscle, 356–357
 contraction, 353–354
 solute flux, 37–38
 stomach, 791–793
 transport, 166–167
 uptake, 324, 551
 urinary excretion, 940–941
 ventricular cardiomyocyte action potential, 530–534
 voltage-gated ion channels, 167, 206
 zona glomerulosa, 911
 IP₃. *See* Inositol triphosphate (IP₃) receptors
 IPSP. *See* Inhibitory postsynaptic potentials (IPSP)
 Iris: pupillary light reflex, 482–483
 Iron: heme recycling, 503
 Iron-deficiency anemia, 506
 Irregular bones, 933
 IRV. *See* Inspiratory reserve volume (IRV)
 ISF. *See* Interstitial fluid (ISF)
 Islets of Langerhans, 810, 899–900
 Isobars, 669
 Isoforms, 111
 Isohydric principle, 667
 Isomerism, 51
 Isometric contractions, 293, 300
 Isometric force, 293
 Isosmotic solution reabsorption, 731
 Isotonic fluid, 776–777
 Isotonic muscle contractions, 298–299
 Isotonic saline infusion, 696
 Isotopes, 59
 Isovolumetric heart contraction, 522
 Isovolumetric heart relaxation, 522

J

Jejunum, 796
 JGA. *See* Juxtaglomerular apparatus (JGA)
 Juxtaglomerular apparatus (JGA), 701–703,
 743, 748
 Juxtaglomerular cells, 748
 Juxtamedullary nephrons, 701

K

Ketogenic amino acids, 247
 Ketone bodies, 245
 Ketosis, 245–246
 Kidneys, 699f, 700–701
 acid–base balance, 752
 adrenal cortex, 906
 anatomy, 698
 body fluid compartments, 696
 concentration mechanisms, 730
 deiodinase type I, 886–888
 dilution mechanisms, 730
 failure, 703b
 fluid balance regulation, 740
 free water clearance, 746–748
 function, 698
 glomerular filtration, 705
 hypocalcemia, 927
 nephrons
 acid–base balance, 757
 antidiuretic hormone, 738, 745
 glomerular filtration, 705
 osmotic diuresis, 738
 osmotic gradients, 733–736
 salt reabsorption, 743–744
 splay, 720
 tubular transport mechanisms, 731–736
 tubuloglomerular feedback, 742
 urinary excretion, 940–941
 water reabsorption, 724, 743–744
 osmotic gradients, 733–736
 pressure-driven flow, 20
 vitamin D, 929
 Kinase activation, 590
 Kinetics, 59
 heart total work, 557–558
 problem sets, 94
 Kirchhoff's Current Law, 39
 Kirchhoff's Voltage Law, 39
 Korotkoff sound, 572–573
 KREBS cycle. *See* Tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle
 Kuru disease, 139–140

L

L system, 825
 Labia majora, 946
 Labia minora, 946
 Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), 223
 Lactate shuttling
 liver, 339
 mitochondria, 339
 oxidative fibers, 339
 Lacteals, 829–831
 Lactic acid
 anaerobic metabolism
 glycolytic flux, 338
 anaerobic thresholds, 340
 NADH oxidation carrier systems,
 339
 Lactose intolerance, 830b
 Lagging DNA strands, 123f
 Lamellar bone, 934
 Laminar flow: airway resistance, 636–637, 638
 Laminin, 710
 Langmuir adsorption isotherms, 864
 Langmuir troughs, 149

Language processing, 447
 Laplace law. *See* Law of Laplace
 Large intestine. *See* Colon
 Late distal tubule, 733. *See also* Connecting
 ducts
 Late proximal tubule
 salt absorption, 728
 water absorption, 728
 Latency: action potentials, 267
 Lateral corticospinal tract, 405
 Lateral hypothalamic area (LHA), 839
 Lateral vestibulospinal tract, 405–406
 Law of Laplace, 21, 516–517, 627
 LBM. *See* Lean body mass (LBM)
 LDH. *See* Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)
 LDL. *See* Low-density lipoproteins (LDL)
 Le Chatelier's principle, 753
 Leading DNA strands, 123f
 Lean body mass (LBM), 691
 Learning: ventilation control, 680
 Least squares linear regression, 29–30
 Left electrical axis deviations, 542
 Length–tension curves, 296, 306–308
 Lennard–Jones potential, 55, 56f
 repulsive force
 van der Waals forces, 55
 Lenses
 focal lengths/object distance relationships,
 469–470
 image formation/refractive power, 468–469
 light convergence, 468
 light divergence, 468
 near object focus, 459
 thin lens formula, 467–470
 Leptin, 843
 Leukocytes. *See* White blood cells
 Level of significance of the test, 27
 Leydig cells, 961, 963
 LGICs. *See* Ligand-gated ion channels (LGICs)
 LH. *See* Luteinizing hormone (LH)
 LHA. *See* Lateral hypothalamic area (LHA)
 Ligament of Treitz, 796
 Ligand binding, 864, 967
 Ligand-gated ion channels (LGICs), 167,
 207–209, 381–382
 Ligandins, 815–816
 Light chain kinase activation, 590
 Light convergence, 468
 Light divergence, 468
 Light focus, 456–458, 467–470
 Limbic system, 372
 Liminal length, 273
 Limiting pH, 757–758
 Linear regression, 29–30
 Lineweaver–Burk plots, 66
 Lipase, 241–242
 Lipases, 242
 Lipids. Fats;. *See also* Fatty acids
 bilayers/biological membranes, 36, 142
 dynamic motion, 152–153
 extraction, 142
 lipid rafts, 153
 liposome formation, 150
 passive transport, 163–164
 structure, 36f
 cell structure, 108
 digestion, 828
 hydrolysis products, 829–832
 Lipolysis, 242
 Lipolytic enzymes, 810, 811, 828–829
 Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) receptors, 512
 Lipoproteins, 241–242, 829–832
 Liposome formation, 150
 Lipostatic hypothesis, 843
 Lithocholic acid, 815

Liver

absorption of nutrients, 773
 ATP production, 221, 247
 bile, 814, 814–816, 816
 deiodinase type I, 886–888
 digestion, 773
 glycogenolysis, 900
 lactate shuttling, 339
 substrate packaging, 245–246
 vitamin D, 929
 xenobiotics, 816
 Local nervous innervation, 803
 Local testosterone effects, 963
 Locomotor pattern generators, 404–405
 London dispersion forces, 55
 Lone electron pairs, 53
 Long bones, 933
 Long receptors, 390–391
 Longitudinal esophageal smooth muscle, 781
 Longitudinal sarcoplasmic reticulum, 306
 Loops of Henle, 701
 permeability, 730, 732
 vasa recta, 736–738
 Low-density lipoproteins (LDL), 499
 Lower esophageal sphincter (LES), 772–773,
 782, 785

Lower pons, 672
 LPS. *See* Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) receptors
 LRP4, 331

L-type enterendoctrine cells, 798
 L-type ion channels, 528–529, 532–533
 epinephrine, 534

Luminal protein digestion phases, 822–824
 Lungs

body fluid compartments, 697f
 breathing patterns, 679–680
 circulatory system overview, 491–493
 collapse, 630
 compliance, 626, 627
 gas equilibration, 649f
 gas exchange, 642
 metabolic acidosis, 760
 pleura, 626
 ventilation pressure, 628–630
 volume, 633

air movement, 625

airway resistance, 638–639

anatomic dead space, 647

body size, 634

capacity, 633–634

spirometry, 633

Lusitropic effect phenomena, 553

Luteinizing hormone (LH), 948–949, 954,
 961–962, 963, 963

Lymphatic system, 585, 585–586

Lymphedema, 585

Lymphocytes, 499–500, 507, 510

Lymphoid progenitors, 507

Lysis, 514f

Lysosomes, 109, 116

M

M2 receptors: pacemaker potential, 530
 Macrocytic anemias, 501
 Macroglobulin, 496, 498–499
 Macronutrients. *See* Nutrients
 Macrophages, 510–511
 chemokine secretion, 512f
 cytokine secretion, 512f
 erythrocyte destruction, 502
 monocytes, 508
 Macroscopic electroneutrality, 692
 Macula densa cells, 743
 MAG. *See* Monoacylglycerol (MAG)

Magnocellular pathway, 463
 Malaria, 506
 Malate/aspartate shuttles, 222–223, 235
 Male reproductive systems, 956
 Malleus, 441–442
 Mannan-binding lectin (MBL), 514
 Mannose receptors, 512
 Manometry, 783
 MAPs. *See* Microtubule-associated proteins (MAPs)
 Marker enzymes, 116
 Markers: body fluid compartments, 689, 690
 Mass spectrometry, 862
 Matrices: mitochondria, 108–109
 Maximum effort exercise, 335–336
 Maximum voluntary ventilation, 635
 MBL. *See* Mannan-binding lectin (MBL)
 McArdle's disease, 346
 MCR. *See* Metabolic clearance rates (MCR)
 Mean, 25
 standard error of, 25
 Mean arterial pressure, 571–572
 Mean circulatory pressure, 601
 Mean electrical axis definition, 541–542
 Mean systemic pressure, 601, 602, 609
 Mechanical signals, 205
 Mechanically coupled smooth muscle cells, 352–353
 Mechanoreceptors, 392–393, 679–680, 840–841
 Medial pterygoideus, 773
 Medial vestibulospinal tract, 406
 Medulla
 adrenal medulla, 475, 596, 916
 baroreflex, 611–612
 function, 373
 kidney function, 698–699
 reticulospinal tract, 406
 salivary nuclei, 777–778
 swallowing centers, 780
 urea, 733, 736
 ventilation control, 672
 vestibular nuclei, 419
 Meiosis, 956, 958
 Melanopsin photodetectors, 482–483
 Membrane potential
 problem sets, 289
 Membrane potential, calcium regulation via, 354
 by altering BK_{Ca} channels, 354
 Membrane proteins, 150–151
 Membrane surface tension
 problem sets, 156
 Membranes, 142
 action potentials, 266, 323
 chord conductance equation, 269
 depolarization, 269
 threshold, 267–268
 transmembrane resistance, 282
 active transport, 170
 amphiphatic molecules, 149
 attack complexes, 515
 cardiolipin, 146–147
 cell signaling, 213
 cell theory, 6–7
 cholesterol, 146–147
 dynamic motion, 152–153
 electrical capacitors, 36
 facilitated diffusion, 164
 fatty acyl chains, 143–145
 gas diffusion, 645–646
 glycerol, 143–145
 hydrophilic groups, 143–145
 intracellular organelles, 142
 ion transport, 166–167

lipid rafts, 153
 liposome formation, 150
 organic solvents, 142
 passive transport, 161–163
 phosphate, 143–145
 phospholipids, 142–143, 143–145, 146–147, 149–150
 plasmaly phospholipids, 146
 plasmemyl phospholipids, 146
 problem sets, 156, 199
 protein bonding affinities, 151–152
 resting potentials, 253
 secreted proteins, 154
 smooth muscle contractile filaments, 352
 sphingolipids, 146, 146–147
 surface pressure, 149
 surface tension, 149
 transport mechanisms, 161
 Menarche, 948
 Menses, 948
 Menstrual cycle, 946–947, 948–949, 953–954
 Mentalism, 5
 Mesangial cells, 740, 743
 Mesenteric ganglia, 475, 799
 Messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA), 122
 Metabolic acidosis, 678–679, 760
 Metabolic alkalosis, 760–761, 762
 Metabolic clearance rates (MCR), 861
 Metabolic control, 916
 Metabolic hyperemia: perfusion regulation, 594
 Metabolism, 336. *See also* Adenosine triphosphate (ATP)—production
 active transport, 172
 endurance training, 343–345
 energy expenditure, 837
 exercise duration/intensity, 336
 food intake, 838–839
 hormones, 861
 muscle fibers, 338
 perfusion regulation, 594–595
 thyroid hormone, 888
 Metabotropic receptors, 381–382
 Metalloproteinases, 783
 Metaphase, 957
 Metastable complexes, 68
 Methane, 48–49
 Methemoglobin, 502f
 MGL. *See* Monoacylglycerol lipase (MGL)
 Michaelis–Menten formulations, 65–66
 Microbiota, 11–13
 Microcirculation, 578, 619
 Microcytic anemias, 501, 506
 Micronutrients
 absorption, 821
 digestion, 821
 Microporous membrane
 diffusional permeability of, 195–196
 mechanism of osmosis for, 189–190
 microscopic characteristics, 188
 physical origin of osmotic pressure across, 194–195
 Micropuncture studies
 glomerular filtration, 705
 proximal tubule, 725
 ultrafiltrate reabsorption, 725
 Microscopic characteristics
 microporous membrane, 188
 Microscopy
 cell structure, 113
 problem sets, 156
 Microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTP), 829–831
 Microtubule organizing centers (MTOC), 104–105
 Microtubule-associated proteins (MAPs), 103–104
 Microtubules
 cell structure, 103–105
 motor proteins, 103–104
 Microvilli. *See* Villi
 Micturition, 483–485
 Midbrain, 373
 Middle cervical ganglia, 476
 Middle ear, 441–444
 air pressure waves, 441–442
 fluid pressure waves, 441–442
 sound channeling, 441
 Midmyocardium: electrocardiograms, 540–541
 Migrating motility complex (MMC), 789
 Migrating motor complex (MMC), 801–802
 Migrating myoelectric complex (MMC), 801–802
 Mineralization: vitamin D, 931
 Mineralocorticoids. *See* Aldosterone
 Mitochondria, 116
 calcium ion uptake, 551
 cell structure, 108–109
 fatty acid metabolism, 243
 hydrogen ion pumps, 231–232
 lactate shuttling, 339
 NADH oxidation carrier systems, 339
 oxygen diffusion, 659
 TCA cycle, 227
 transport mechanisms, 238–239
 Mitosis, 956
 Mitotic spindles, 104–105
 Mitral valve, 519
 Mixed sleep disorders, 680
 MLCK. *See* Myosin light chain kinase (MLCK)
 MLCP. *See* Myosin light chain phosphatase (MLCP)
 M-line/M-band
 myomesin joins thick filaments at, 310–311
 muscle, 306
 MMC. *See* Migrating motility complex (MMC)
 migrating motor complex (MMC)
 migrating myoelectric complex (MMC)
 Modeling relation, 6, 6f
 Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD)
 Study equation, 724
 Modified amino acids, 854
 Molecules
 atom binding, 48
 atom movement, 56f
 bond movement, 56f
 bonding of atoms, 48
 potential energy/separation graphs, 67
 size
 diffusion coefficients, 81–82
 Stokes–Einstein equation, 81–82
 Moles
 Avogadro's number, 59
 concentration calculations, 60b
 definition, 59
 electrochemical potential, 89
 gas partial pressure, 642–643
 Momentum transfer in solution
 derivation of Einstein's frictional coefficient from, 82–86
 Monoacylglycerol lipase (MGL), 242f
 Monoacylglycerol (MAG), 242, 242f
 Monocytes, 507, 510–511
 diapedesis, 513–514
 inflammation, 511
 tissue macrophages formation, 508
 Monoglycerol lipase, 242
 Monomeric GTPases: cell signaling, 211–212
 Monoxygenases, 816
 Monosynaptic reflexes, 402–403

- Mono-unsaturated fatty acid, 144f
 Motilin, 787, 789
 Motion sickness, 804
 Motoneuron activity, 409–410
 Motor activity
 premotor areas, 411–412
 sensory areas, 411–412
 Motor control
 hierarchical control, 412–413
 serial control, 412–413
 spinal reflexes, 410–411
 Motor cortex: somatotopic organization, 411
 Motor efferents: autonomic reflexes, 478–479
 Motor end plate, 320
 Motor external behavioral responses, 366–367
 Motor nerves: myotomes, 410
 Motor neurons
 action potentials, 265
 synaptic inputs, 319
 muscle excitation, 321–322
 respiratory muscle control, 672, 673
 skeletal muscle, 295–296, 318
 spinal reflexes
 descending tracks, 405–406
 integrated response, 407
 myotatic reflexes, 402–403
 ventilation control, 673
 Motor proteins: cell structure, 104f
 Motor units
 innervation ratio of, 298
 muscle fiber, 298
 Motor units: skeletal muscle mechanics, 293–295
 Mouth, 769
 Movement
 balance/control, 409
 cell structure, 101
 gastrointestinal system, 771
 mRNA. *See* Messenger ribonucleic acid (mRNA)
 MS. *See* Multiple sclerosis (MS)
 MTOC. *See* Microtubule organizing centers (MTOC)
 MTP. *See* Microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTP)
 Mucin, 814
 Mucus, 775, 790–791
 Multiple sclerosis (MS), 386b
 Munc-18, 329–330
 Muscarine poisoning, 485b
 Muscarinic receptors, 382, 479–480
 Muscle, sphincters. *See also* Heart; Skeletal muscle; Smooth muscle
 action potentials, 323, 528
 airway resistance, 639
 autonomic nervous systems, 483
 breathing mechanics, 625–626
 defecation, 803–804
 dystrophy, 316b
 endurance training, 343–345
 energetics, 334, 349
 excitation
 acetylcholine, 321–322
 contraction coupling, 318
 motor neurons, 321–322
 exercise
 duration/intensity, 336
 glucose, 336–338
 glycogen, 336–338
 fibers
 action potentials, 324
 metabolic properties, 338
 muscle spindle, 401–402
 types, 346–347
 gamma motor systems, 403
 heart, 516
 hypertrophy, 343
 inverse myotatic reflexes, 403
 micturition, 484
 myosin light chain kinase activation, 590
 of Oddi, 773
 oxygen, 659–660, 660–661
 problem sets, 349
 pupillary light reflex, 482–483
 relaxation, 803
 size, 345–346
 solute exchange, 585–586
 sphincters, 773, 802
 micturition, 484
 pupillary light reflex, 482–483
 relaxation, 804
 upper esophageal, 772–773
 spinal cord circuitry, 410
 training, 334
 twitch waveforms, 326–327
 ventilation control, 672
 Muscle fibers, 297–298
 and metabolic energy, 297–298
 motor units, 298
 Muscle size
 endocrine and autocrine signals regulating, 345–346
 Muscle spindle, 401–402
 Muscle strength
 depending on muscle size, 343
 Muscular activity, 334
 Muscular dystrophy
 clinical applications, 316b
 Music processing, 447
 MUSK (Muscle-specific kinase), 331
 Myelinated axons, 265
 Myelinated baroreceptor A fibers, 610
 Myeloid progenitors, 507
 Myenteric plexus, 782, 796–798
 Myocardial contractility, 610
 Myoepithelial cells, 777, 871
 Myofibrils, 305, 548
 Myogenic mechanisms, 592–593, 742, 742–743
 Myoglobin, 659–660
 Myomesin, 310–311
 Myoplasmic calcium ions, 325–326, 326
 Myosin
 actomyosin cross-bridge cycling, 549
 ATPase, 549
 cardiac contractility, 548
 cell structure, 105, 107
 skeletal muscle, 308–309
 smooth muscle, 356
 Myosin light chain kinase (MLCK)
 perfusion regulation, 590–591
 vascular smooth muscle, 590
 Myosin light chain phosphatase (MLCP), 356, 590–591
 Myosin light chain phosphorylation, 356
 Myostatin, 345–346
 Myotatic reflexes, 401, 402–403
 Myotomes, 410
- N**
 NAD⁺: ATP production, 222–224
 NADH. *See* Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NADH)
 NANC. *See* Nonadrenergic noncholinergic (NANC) neurons
 Narrow tubes: pressure-driven flow, 19–20
 Nasal cavities, 427
 Natriuretic peptide, 242, 242f
 Natural killer cells, 510
 Natural selection, 8
 Nausea, 804–806
 Near object focus, 459
 Near-sightedness, 459–460
 Nebulin, 309–310
 Negative feedback loops, 10–11
 antidiuretic hormone-renal system, 745–746
 growth hormone, 877
 plasma calcium ions, 942–943
 plasma PI, 942–943
 ventilation control, 677
 Negative free energies, 90–92
 Negative gradients
 electric fields, 34
 electrochemical potentials, 88
 Negative intrapleural pressure, 628–630
 Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus, 739
 Nephrons, 698–699, 699
 acid–base balance, 757
 antidiuretic hormone, 738, 745
 glomerular filtration, 706
 osmotic diuresis, 738
 osmotic gradients, 733–736
 salt reabsorption, 743–744
 splay, 720
 tubular transport mechanisms, 731–736
 tubuloglomerular feedback, 743
 urinary excretion, 940–941
 water reabsorption, 724, 743–744
 Nernst–Planck electrodiffusion equation, 257–258
 Nerve conduction
 problem sets, 289
 Nerve gases, 484b
 Nerves
 action potentials, 268, 280, 280, 280, 280–281
 autonomic nervous system, 474, 482
 gut, 782
 hearing, 442–444
 problem sets, 422
 smooth muscle, 353
 stomach, 782, 785, 788–789
 ventilation control, 672, 673
 Nervous innervation: ileal motility, 803
 Nervous system
 autonomic nervous system, 473
 balance of movement, 409
 cells, 375
 central nervous system
 cutaneous sensory systems, 389
 depression, 669
 feeding behavior, 838–839
 integrative centers, 366
 major area functions, 372–373
 odor adaptation, 431
 organization, 367
 preganglionic neurons, 474
 serotonin, 384
 thoracolumbar spinal cord, 475–477
 chemical senses, 427
 control of movement, 409
 cutaneous sensory systems, 389
 enteric, 797
 gut extrinsic innervation, 799
 neurotransmitters, 375
 organization, 363
 behavior, 365–366
 blood-brain barrier, 370
 brain internal structures, 370–371
 brain surface features, 367–369
 central nervous system divisions, 367
 cerebral spinal fluid, 369–370
 component cells, 371–372
 consciousness, 366
 external behavioral responses, 366–367

Nervous system (*Continued*)

gray matter, 371
 major area functions, 372–373
 neuroendocrine system, 365
 peripheral nervous system divisions, 367
 parasympathetic nervous system, 473
 baroreflex, 611–612
 cardiac contraction, 553
 gut extrinsic innervation, 799
 heart rate, 612
 insulin secretion, 897–898
 micturition, 484
 muscarinic receptors, 479–480
 origin, 477–478
 pacemaker potential, 530
 pupillary light reflex, 482–483
 target tissue stimulation effects, 482
 somatic nervous system, 474f
 spinal reflexes, 400
 sympathetic nervous system, 473
 adrenal medulla, 916
 baroreflex, 611–612
 calcium ion induced cardiac contraction, 552–553
 gut extrinsic innervation, 799
 insulin secretion, 897–898
 micturition, 484
 origin, 475–477
 pacemaker potential, 529–530
 rostral ventrolateral medulla, 612
 target tissue stimulation effects, 482
 vascular system control, 596
 synapses, 375
 Nervous tissue
 neurons, 375
 supporting cells, 375
 Net filtration pressure, 584–585
 Net fluxes
 unidirectional fluxes and, 70–72
 Neuroendocrine system. *See Hormones*
 Neuromuscular junction, 318
 complex array of interacting proteins, 329–331
 molecular machinery of, 329–331
 multiple enlargements connected by axon segments, 320
 muscle fiber membrane, 331
 Neuromuscular transmission problem sets, 349
 Neurons
 action potentials, 265
 autonomic nervous system, 474
 cutaneous sensory systems, 392, 396–397
 gamma amino butyric acid, 383–384
 nervous tissue, 375
 receptive fields, 396–397
 shape, 376–377
 size, 376–377
 ventilation control, 673
 vestibular nuclei, 419
 Neuropathic pain, 397
Neuropeptide Y (NPY), 842–843
 Neuropeptides, 384–385
 Neurotransmission, 320–321, 379
 Neurotransmitters, 205, 375
 acetylcholine, 168
 autonomic nervous system, 479
 degradation, 322–323
 muscarinic receptors, 382, 479–480
 muscle excitation, 321–322
 nicotinic receptor binding, 382
 pacemaker potential, 530
 recycling, 322–323
 stomach, 791

aspartate, 383

autonomic nervous system, 479
 catecholamines, 382
 cell signaling, 206
 destruction of, 380–381
 glutamate, 383
 recycling, 322–323, 381
 removal of, 380–381
 serotonin, 384, 494
 central nervous system, 384
 perfusion regulation, 595
 peripheral nervous system, 384
 smooth muscle, 353
 Neutral amino acid system, 825
 Neutrons, 46
 Neutrophils, 507, 508, 513–514
 Nicotinic receptor binding, 382
 Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NADH), 218
 ATP production, 227–229, 234–235, 235–236
 lactic acid, 339
 Nidogen, 710, 710
 Nitric oxide (NO)
 perfusion regulation, 591–592, 593
 smooth muscle relaxation, 357
 Nitrogen, 837
 NO. *See Nitric oxide (NO)*
 Noble gases, 48
 Nociceptors, 393
 Nodes of Ranvier, 265
 Nonadrenergic noncholinergic (NANC) neurons, 482
 Noncyclic control systems, 11
 Nonpolar amino acids, 130
 Nonshivering thermogenesis, 250b
 Nonspontaneous spontaneous process coupling, 90f
 Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), 596, 794
 Norepinephrine, 382, 479, 480–482
 Normal probability density function, 27–29
 Normochromic anemias, 502
 Nose
 odors
 binding proteins, 428–429
 central nervous system, 431
 detection limits, 431
 recognition, 428
 trigeminal nerve, 431–432
 olfactory bulb, 429
 olfactory epithelium, 427
 olfactory output, 431
 olfactory receptors, 427–428, 429
NPY. See Neuropeptide Y (NPY)
NSAIDs. See Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
NTS. See Nucleus tractus solitarius (NTS)
 Nuclear domain, 346
 Nuclear envelopes, 107–108
 Nuclear pores, 107–108
 Nuclear receptors, 213
 Nucleation sites, 105
 Nuclei
 atomic structure, 46
 cell structure, 107–108
 Nuclei separation, 67–68
 Nucleolus
 cell structure, 107–108
 ribosomal RNA assembly, 122–123
 Nucleolytic enzymes, 810, 811
 Nucleosomes, 126, 214
 Nucleotides, 121–122
 Nucleus ambiguus, 611–612

Nucleus tractus solitarius (NTS), 611–612, 840–841

Numerical aperture, 113–114
 Nutrients
 absorption, 772–773, 821
 catabolism, 837
 circulatory system overview, 489–490
 digestion, 821
 filtered load, 719
 gastrointestinal system, 771, 771–772
 glomerular filtration, 705
 intestine, 794
 pancreatic enzyme secretion, 813

O

Obscurin, 312
 Obstructive sleep apnea, 681, 681
 Oculomotor nerve, 477
 Odorant binding proteins, 428
 Odors
 binding proteins, 428–429
 central nervous system, 431
 detection limits, 431
 recognition, 428
 trigeminal nerve, 431–432
 Off-center bipolar cells, 462
 Off-center ganglion cells, 462–463
 $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{-D}$ hormone, 937
 $25(\text{OH})_2\text{-D}$ vitamin D, 930–931
 Ohm's law, 39
 Okazaki fragments, 123f
 Olfaction, 429
 Olfactory bulb, 429
 Olfactory epithelium, 427
 Olfactory output, 431
 Olfactory receptors, 427
 cribiform plate, 427–428
 glomeruli, 429
 second-order neurons, 429
 Olfactory sensory neurons (OSN), 427, 433f
 On-center bipolar cells, 462
 On-center ganglion cells, 462–463
 Oncotic pressure
 plasma proteins, 500
 solute exchange, 584
 One-dimensional diffusion, 79
 One-dimensional random walk, 76–79
 Onsager reciprocity, 16
 Oogenesis, 948
 Opioid-induced constipation, 807b
 Optical isomers, 51
 Orad stomach, 787
 Oral dissolution therapy, 819
 Oral rehydration therapy (ORT), 177
 Orbitals, 46, 47–48
 Orbitofrontal cortex, 431
 Organ systems of the body, 4t
 Organelles, 116. *See also Mitochondria*
 biological membranes, 142
 calcium ion uptake, 551
 cell structure, 101, 109, 115
 fatty acid metabolism, 243
 hydrogen ion pumps, 231–232
 lactate shuttling, 339
 NADH oxidation carrier systems, 339
 transport mechanisms, 238–239
 tricarboxylic acid cycle, 227
 Organic anions: sodium cotransporters, 725–727
 Organic solvents: biological membranes, 142
 ORT. *See Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)*
 Orthostasis, 610
 OSA. *See Obstructive sleep apnea*
 Osmolarity, 184
 Osmolytes, 184

Osmometers, cells behaving like, 192–193
 Osmoreceptor cells: antidiuretic hormone secretion, 744
 Osmosis, 182, 191–192, 194–198. *See also* Osmotic...
 aquaporins, 198
 dissolution–diffusion mechanism, diffusional permeability by, 197–198
 filtration permeability, 196
 for microporous membranes, 189–190
 microporous membranes, diffusional permeability of, 195–196
 physical origin of osmotic pressure across a microporous membrane, 194–195
 pressure- and osmosis-driven flow, 196–197
 Osmotic and hydrostatic pressures, equivalence of, 186–187
 Osmotic diuresis: distal nephron, 738
 Osmotic gradients
 inner medulla, 736
 urine concentration, 730–731
 Osmotic pressure, 182, 187, 191–192, 727–728
 cells, 192–193
 colligative properties, 185
 hypertonic solutions, 191, 192f
 hypotonic solutions, 191, 192f
 microporous membranes, 194–195
 mechanism of osmosis for, 189–190
 microscopic characteristics, 188
 nonideal solutions, 185
 osmometers, cells behaving like, 192–193
 osmotic and hydrostatic pressures, equivalence of, 186–187
 osmotic coefficients, 185
 permeable solutes, 187
 physical origin of, across a microporous membrane, 194–195
 rational osmotic coefficient, 186
 reflection coefficients, 187
 regulatory volume decrease (RVD), 193
 regulatory volume increase (RVI), 193
 solute exchange, 584, 584
 solutions, 185
 units for the calculation of, 187t
 van't Hoff equations, 182–184
 Osmotically inactive, 194
 OSN. *See* Olfactory sensory neurons (OSN)
 Osteoblasts, 933, 934–935
 Osteocalcin, 934
 Osteoclastic osteolysis, 935–936
 Osteoclasts, 934, 935
 Osteocytes, 933–934
 Osteocytic osteolysis, 935
 Osteoid, 933, 934–935
 Osteoprogenitor cells, 934
 Osteoprotegerin (OPG), 935
 Otitis media, 444
 Ouabain, 749
 Ouabain drugs, 553–554
 Outer ear, 441–444
 Outer hair cells: ear structure, 445
 Outer mitochondrial membrane, 109f
 Outward potassium ion current, 532
 Ova, 948, 958
 Ovaries, 946, 947, 949
 Overpressure-induced renal damage, 742–743
 Overshoot: action potentials, 268
 Oviducts. *See* Fallopian tubes
 Ovulation, 947, 948, 949, 954–955
 Oxidation
 anaerobic thresholds, 340
 ATP production, 236–238, 241
 acetyl CoA, 218
 pyruvate, 227
 carrier systems, 339

Oxidation potentials, 39
 Oxidative fibers: lactate shuttling, 339
 Oxidative muscle: oxygen storage, 659–660
 Oxidative phosphorylation: ATP production, 227
 Oxygen
 consumption, 657
 calculations, 659b
 cardiac output, 560–561
 delivery
 in exercise, 661
 to tissue, 659
 dissociation curves, 656, 656–657, 660–661
 electron transport chain, 233
 hemoglobin, 656–657
 myoglobin, 659–660
 respiratory system, 623
 saturation curves, 656
 transport, 623, 656
 ventilation control, 677
 Oxytocin, 872–873
 amino acids, 870
 hypothalamus, 870
 myoepithelial cell contraction, 871
 uterine contraction, 871

P

P (principle) subshells, 47–48
 P wave atrial depolarization, 540
 Pacemakers, 522, 528–529, 675, 675–676, 785–786
 Pain production by nociceptors, 393
 Pain receptors: taste, 436–437
 Painful stimuli, 400
 Pancreas, 810, 895
 absorption of nutrients, 773
 digestion, 773
 endocrine pancreas, 810, 895
 exocrine pancreas, 810, 895
 secretory cells, 109f
 Pancreatic acinar secretion, mechanism of, 812f
 Papillary muscles, 518
 Para-amino hippuric (PAH) acid, 707
 clearance, 723
 renal titration, 722–723
 Paracellular pathways: intestinal calcium ions, 937
 Paracrine secretions, 595–596
 Parallel beta sheets, 135
 Parallel muscle fibers, 301
 Parallel plate capacitors, 35–36
 Parasitic infections, 509–510
 Parasympathetic nervous system, 473
 baroreflex, 611–612
 cardiac contraction, 553
 gut extrinsic innervation, 799
 heart rate, 612
 insulin secretion, 897–898
 micturition, 484
 muscarinic receptors, 479–480
 origin, 477–478
 pacemaker potential, 530
 pupillary light reflex, 482–483
 target tissue stimulation effects, 482
 Parathyroid hormone (PTH), 703
 derivative control, 927
 destruction of, 927
 goals, 941–942
 hypocalcemia, 926–927
 osteoclastic osteolysis, 935–936
 osteocytic osteolysis, 937
 plasma phosphate regulation, 722
 vitamin D, 929–930

Paraventricular nuclei, 744
 Paravertebral ganglia, 475
 Parietal lobes: vision, 465
 Parietal pleura, 625f
 Parkinson's disease, 420
 Parotid glands, 775
 Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia (PSVT), 544
 Partial molar volume, 184
 Partial pressures, 642–643, 652
 alveolar air and blood, 657, 658f
 diffusing capacity, 646–647
 Partial volumes, 652
 Particle number in moles, 59
 Partition coefficients, 130–131
 Parturition, 947–948
 Parvocellular pathway, 462–463
 Passive mechanisms, 161. *See also* Diffusion
 cell structure, 102
 reabsorption of urea, 728
 resting expiration, 626
 solute exchange, 579
 water, 168
 Patch clamp experiments, 271
 Pauling units, 51
 PBC. *See* Pre-Botzinger complex (PBC)
 Peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR), 635–636
 Pedigrees: evolution, 8
 PEEP (positive end-expiratory pressure), 640
 PEFR. *See* Peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR)
 Peltier effect, 16
 Pelvic nerve, 803
 Pendred's syndrome, 892b
 Penis: erection, 964–965
 Pepsinogen secretion, 790–791
 Peptic ulcers, 794b
 Peptide bonds, 131–133
 Peptidyl (P) binding sites, 125f
 Perception, 390
 Perfusion, 589. *See also* Ventilation/perfusion ratios
 pulmonary circulation, 650
 solute exchange, 583–584
 Pericardium, 516
 Pericytes, 578–579
 Perikaryons, 265
 Perilipin, 242
 Periodic table, 47f
 Periodicity, 47–48
 Periosteum, 933
 Peripheral chemosensors, 677
 Peripheral nervous system (PNS)
 connection to CNS, 373
 organization, 367
 serotonin, 384
 Peripheral proteins, 151
 Peristalsis, 698, 780–781
 intestinal motility, 800–802
 vomiting, 809
 Peritoneum, 698
 Peritubular capillaries, 701
 Permeable solutes: osmotic pressure, 187
 Pernicious anemia, 506
 Peroxisomes, 109, 116, 243
 Perturbations
 positive feedback control systems and, 11
 pH. *See also* Acid–base balance
 chemical buffers, 665
 definition, 665
 Henderson–Hasselbach equations, 667–668
 oxygen dissociation curves, 660, 660
 plasma blood cells, 500
 problem sets, 682
 renal system, 665
 respiratory system, 665, 666

- pH (*Continued*)
 taste receptor cells, 435
 ventilation control, 676
- Phagocytes, 502–503, 508
- Phagocytosis, 102
- Pharmacomechanical coupling, 590–591
- Pharyngeal swallowing phases, 780–781
- Phase locking: pitch perception, 447–448
- Phase-contrast microscopy, 119
- Phasically-based contractile activity, 351
- Phenotypes, 956
- cell diversity, 7
 - DNA, 120
 - evolution, 8
- Phenoxybenzamine, 481
- Pheochromocytoma, 922b
- pH–hydrogen carbonate diagrams, 669–670
- Phonocardiograms, 520
- Phosphate
- biological membranes, 143–145
 - proximal convoluted tubules, 725–727
- Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI-3K), 345
- Phospholamban
- cardiac relaxation, 550
 - smooth muscle, 354
- Phospholamban (PLN), 333
- Phospholipase C, 211
- Phospholipids
- bile, 814
 - biological membranes, 142–143, 143–145, 146–147, 149–150
 - water squeezing out, 149f
- Phosphorus homeostasis, 924, 933
- Phosphorylated intermediates: active transport, 173
- Phosphorylation: smooth muscle, 354, 356
- Photoreceptor cells, 460
- Phrenic nerve, 625, 672
- Physiologic dead space, 647–648
- Physiology, 66
- Physiology, core principles of, 6
- PI
- bone mineralization, 942
 - equilibrium concentrations, 92
 - intestine, 937–939
 - negative feedback loops, 942–943
 - $1,25(\text{OH})_2\text{D}$ hormone, 937–939
 - osteoclasts, 933–934
 - urinary excretion, 940–941
- Pigments: bile, 814
- PI-3K. *See* Phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase (PI-3K)
- Pinnate muscle fibers, 301
- Pinocytosis, 102
- Pitch perception, 447–448
- Pituitary gland, 857, 870
- Pituitary–hypothalamus axis, 907–908
- PKA. *See* Protein kinase A (PKA)
- PKG. *See* Protein kinase G (PKG)
- Placenta, 948
- Planar lipid bilayer capacitance, 37b
- Plasma, 494, 498
- antidiuretic hormone, 873
 - body fluid compartments, 689, 690–691, 692, 693–694, 696
 - buffer lines, 669
 - calcitropic hormones, 924–925, 928
 - creatinine concentration, 723–724
 - dehydration, 740
 - electrolytes, 498–500
 - glomerular filtration, 707–708
 - glucose
 - absorption, 900–902
 - excretion, 720
 - glycogenolysis, 900–902
 - insulin secretion, 895–897 - hepatocytes, 814
 - kidneys, 697f, 702
 - membrane cell forms, 7
 - parathyroid hormone, 941
 - pH, 500, 665
 - phosphate, 722
 - thyroid hormone, 885–886
 - volume estimations, 62b
 - water, 498–500
- Plasma membrane, 116
- Plasmalogens, 146
- Plasmanyl glycerol phospholipids, 146, 146f
- Plasmanyl phospholipids
- using fatty alcohols, 146
- Plasmenyl glycerol phospholipids, 146, 146f
- Plasmenyl phospholipids
- using fatty alcohols, 146
- Plasmin, 495
- Plasminogen, 495
- Platelets, 507
- pluripotent stem cells, 507
 - vascular hole sealing, 494
- Pleura, 626
- PLN. *See* Phospholamban (PLN)
- Pluripotent stem cells, 502, 507–508
- Pneumothorax condition, 630
- Podocytes, 708, 709f
- Poiseuille equation, 637–638
- Poiseuille's law, 19–20, 189, 574–576
- derivation of, 22–24
 - pressure-driven flow through a cylindrical pipe, 22
 - flow through a pipe, 23–24
 - shear stress, 22–23
- Polar amino acids, 130
- Polar bonds, 53, 53–54, 57
- Polar groups, 143
- Polarizable atoms, 55
- Polycythemia, 501, 679
- Polydipsia, 721
- Polypeptide chains, 500–501
- Polypeptide hormones, 854, 857–858
- Polyuria, 721, 738
- POMC. *See* Proopiomelanocortin (POMC)
- Pons, 373, 672
- Pontine respiratory group (PRG), 672, 674f
- Pontine reticulospinal tract, 406
- Population codes: contractile force, 409
- Population variance, 25
- Positive chronotropy, 552
- Positive feedback control systems, 11
- Positive ionotropic agents, 559
- Positive pressure breathing, 640b
- Positive staircase phenomena, 552
- Posterior pituitary, 857, 870
- Postganglionic neurons, 474
- Postganglionic sympathetic nerves, 799
- Postganglionic sympathetic neurons, 480–482
- Postprandial pancreatic enzyme secretion, 812–813
- Postsynaptic potentials
- decay over time, 319
 - electrical spread, 319
 - excitory types, 318–319
 - graded, 319
 - inhibitory types, 318–319
- Posttranslational modification, 126, 137–138
- Potassium
- acid–base balance, 757, 762
 - action potentials, 269–270, 528–529, 532, 533
 - aldosterone, 749, 912
 - equilibrium potentials, 257
 - stomach, 794
 - zona glomerulosa, 911
- Potential, current and
- Ohm's law, 39
- Pre-Botzinger complex (PBC), 673
- Preganglionic axons, 477
- Preganglionic fibers, 475, 476
- Preganglionic neurons, 474
- Pregnancy, 948
- "Preinspiratory" (Pre-I) neurons, 675
- Preload: cardiovascular system, 556, 558–559, 599
- Premature depolarization, 544
- Premotor areas, 411–412
- Preosteoblasts, 934
- Pressure
- alveoli, 627b
 - arteries, 571–572, 573–574
 - blood flow, 493, 494
 - breathing mechanics, 624–625, 625, 628–630
 - circulatory, 601
 - heart
 - muscle contraction, 516–518
 - total work, 557–558
 - valve closure, 520 - mole fractions, 642–643
 - osmotic, 182, 727–728
 - partial, 642–643, 646–647, 652, 657, 658f
 - perfusion regulation, 589–590
 - pH regulation, 668
 - plasma proteins, 500
 - problem sets, 43
 - solute exchange, 584–585
 - sound, 454–455
 - systemic, 601, 602, 609
 - vapor pressure, 643, 644
 - vascular flow, 568–569
 - vascular function, 569–570, 603–604
 - ventilation control, 677, 677
- Pressure- and osmosis-driven flow, 196–197
- Pressure-driven flow, 15
- blood, 493
 - capacitance, 18
 - charge, 18
 - conservation of energy, 17
 - conservation of matter, 17
 - continuity equations, 17
 - through a cylindrical pipe
 - Poiseuille's law, 22 - force, 15–16
 - heat, 18
 - Laplace Law, 21
 - Poiseuille's law, 19–20
 - solute, 18
 - steady-state flow
 - linear gradients, 17–18
 - Poiseuille's law, 19–20 - volume, 18
- Pressure–volume (PV) loops, 556–557
- Pre-synaptic cells, 380
- calcium ion efflux mechanisms, 322
- Pre-synaptic terminals, 381
- Prevertebral ganglia, 475
- PRG. *See* Pontine respiratory group (PRG)
- Primary active transport, 172–173
- Primary auditory cortex, 447
- Primary bile acids, 814–815
- Primary motor cortex, 411
- Primary peristalsis, 780
- Primary polydipsia, 739
- Primary protein structure, 134
- Primary spermatocytes, 960–961
- Primordial follicle, 949
- Principal cells, 733
- Probability, 26
- Problem sets

acid–base balance, 765
action potential, 289
airway resistance, 653
alveolar gas exchange, 653
blood, 525
cardiac work, 565
cell fractionation, 156
clearance, 715
diffusion, 94
electrical force, 43
electrolyte balance, 765
energy balance, 847
fluid balance, 765
fluid volumes, 715
gas exchange, 653
gas transport, 682
glomerular filtration, 715
hemodynamics, 619
kinetics, 94
ligand binding, 967
membrane potential, 289
membrane structure, 156
membrane surface tension, 156
membrane transport, 199
microcirculation, 619
microscopic resolution, 156
muscle energetics, 349
muscle force, 349
nerve conduction, 289, 422
neuromuscular transmission, 349
pH, 682
pressure forces and flows, 43
sensory transduction, 471
surface tension, 156
Proliferation: cell structure, 101
Proline and glycine transport system, 825
Proline transport system, 825
Prometaphase, 957
Promoters of gene expression, 125
Proopiomelanocortin (POMC), 842–843
Propanolol, 481
Prophase, 956–957
Propulsion of stomach contents, 787–788
Prostacyclin, 593, 596
Prostaglandins, 595
Prostate specific antigen (PSA), 965
Proteasome, structure of, 110f
Proteasomes, 110
Protein. *See also* Follicle stimulating hormone (FSH); Luteinizing hormone (LH)
aquaporins, 168, 727, 731, 751
biliary secretion, 815–816
biological membranes, 154
bonding affinities, 151–152
endoplasmic reticulum, 154
lipid rafts, 153
bitter taste, 436
breathing mechanics, 624
calcium ion release/reuptake, 324
cardiac action potential, 529–530
cell signaling, 209
cell structure, 104f, 105, 110, 111
endoplasmic reticulum, 108
proteasomes, 110
ribosomes, 108
cortisol, 909–910
dietary energy content, 241
digestion, 822–824
distal nephron permeability, 745
endocytosis, 728
erythrocytes, hemoglobin, 500
folding diseases, 139b
glomerular filtration, 710
G-proteins, 209, 221, 381–382, 436, 591
mannan-binding lectin, 514

odorant response, 428–429
plasma blood cells, 498–500
oncotic pressure, 500
pH, 500
reabsorption mechanisms, 728
semen, 965
skeletal muscle contractile mechanisms, 308–309, 314–315
structure, 130
activation, 139
amino acids, 130, 134–136
four levels of structure, 134–137
hydrophobic interactions, 130–131
inactivation, 139
number of molecules, 139
partition coefficients, 130–131
peptide bonds, 131–133
posttranslational modification, 137–138
primary protein, structure, 134
quaternary protein, structure, 137
reactive surface formation, 133–134
reversible activation/inactivation, 139
secondary protein structure, 134–136
tertiary protein structure, 136–137
sweet taste, 436
synthesis
deoxyribonucleic acid, 120
messenger RNA, 122
thyroid hormones, 885–886
umami taste, 436
xenobiotics, 816
Protein kinase A (PKA), 242, 332
Protein kinase G (PKG), 332
Protein phosphatases, 332
Protein YY(3-36), 843
Proteoglycans, 710, 710
Proteolytic cleavage, 137, 514
Proteolytic enzymes, 810–811
Prothrombin, 498–499
Proton electrochemical gradients, 234–235, 234
Proton motive force, 234
Proton pumps, 233, 794
Protons, 46
Proximal tubules, 701, 725–728
acid–base balance, 753
ammonium, 755–756
endocytosis, 728
isosmotic solution reabsorption, 731
ultrafiltrate reabsorption, 725
PSA. *See* Prostate specific antigen (PSA)
P-selectin protein, 513–514
PSVT. *See* Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia (PSVT)
PTH. *See* Parathyroid hormone (PTH)
P-type ATPases, 174
Puberty, 948
Pudendal nerve, 803
Pulmonary artery, 518–519
Pulmonary chemoreflex, 680
Pulmonary surfactants, 627–628
Pulmonary valve, 518–519
Pulmonary ventilation, 623, 635. *See also* Alveoli; Respiratory systems
exercise, 635
Pulse pressure
artery compliance/stroke volume, 570–571
mean arterial pressure, 571–572
Pupillary light reflex, 482–483
Purkinje fibers, 523
Pursed-lip breathing, 639–641, 641f
PV. *See* Pressure–volume (PV) loops
Pyloric sphincter, 772–773, 785
Pyruvate, 227

Q
QRS complexes, 540
Quantized energies: electron orbitals, 46
Quaternary protein structure, 137
Quinine alkaloids, 506

R
RAA. *See* Renin–angiotensin–aldosterone (RAA) system
Radial arteries, 699, 700–701
Radial veins, 699, 701
Radioimmunoassays, 862–863
Random coils, 135
Rapsyn, 331
Rate constants: transition state theory, 68–70
Rational osmotic coefficient, 186
RBF. *See* Renal blood flow (RBF)
RDS. *See* Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS)
Reaction rates: transition state theory, 67–70
Reactive oxygen species (ROS), 508
Receptors, 859, 860
adrenergic receptors, 383
arterial pressure regulation, 609–610
autonomic nervous system, 482
baroreceptors, 609–610
catecholamine action, 919–920
cell signaling, 209, 212, 213
gene transcription, 213
histone acetylase, 214
transcription factors, 214–215
colonic contraction, 803
cutaneous sensory systems, 389, 390–391, 392–393
receptive fields, 392
types, 392–393
G-proteins, 209, 221, 381–382, 436, 591
guanylyl cyclase, 212
immune response, 511–512
metabotropic receptors, 381–382
muscarinic receptors, 382, 479–480
nicotinic receptor binding, 382
passive mechanisms
cell structure, 102
reabsorption of urea, 728
resting expiration, 626
solute exchange, 579
water, 168
smell, 427, 429
smooth muscle, 354, 358
steroid hormones, 125–126
stomach, 791–793
stretch receptors
anti-diuretic hormone secretion, 745
colonic contraction, 803
stomach, 791–793
taste, 433–434, 438
thermoreceptors, 393
tyrosine kinase, 212
warm receptors, 393
Recipients: universal, 504
Recoil tendency of lungs, 627, 630
Recruitment
muscle force, 297
and muscle force, 297
Rectoanal inhibitory reflex, 804
Red blood cells, 494, 498
Reduction potential, 229, 229–230
Reentry arrhythmia, 544
Referred pain, 478–479
Reflection coefficients, 190–191
osmotic pressure, 187
Reflexes
aspiration, 680
autonomic nervous system, 473, 478–479

Reflexes (*Continued*)
 diving, 679
 Hering–Breuer inflation, 680
 ileogastric, 804
 inflation, 680
 myotatic, 401, 402–403
 spinal, 400
 stomach distension, 803
 swallowing, 680
 ventilation control, 679–680

Reflux, 783, 802

Refraction

light focusing, 458–459
 angles of incidence, 468
 refractive indices, 468
 speed of light, 467–468
 thin lens formulae, 467–470

thin lens formulae, 467–470

Refractive index, 113–114

Refractory periods, 268

Regulatory light chain (RLC): smooth muscle, 356

Regulatory T cells, 510

Regulatory volume decrease (RVD), 193
 osmotic pressure, 193

Regulatory volume increase (RVI), 193
 osmotic pressure, 193

Relative humidity, 644

Relative refractory periods, 268

Relaxation volume–pressure curves, 628–630

Renal arteries, 698, 699, 700–701

Renal blood flow (RBF): autoregulation, 741–743

Renal capsule, 698–699

Renal compensation

acid–base balance, 759

Renal corpuscles, 705

Renal damage, 742–743

Renal function curves, 614–615

Renal plasma flow, 707–708

Renal pyramids, 698–699

Renal system. *See also* Kidneys

pH regulation, 665, 752–753

Renal titration, 719–720, 722–723

Renal tubular acidosis, 668, 763b

Renal veins, 698, 699, 701

Renin, 701–702, 743, 748

Renin–angiotensin–aldosterone (RAA) system, 749

blood volume, 749

hormonal regulation, blood pressure, 615–616

perfusion regulation, 596–597

sodium balance, 748–749

Replication forks, 123f

Repressors of gene expression, 125–126

Reproductive systems, 946, 956

Repulsive force

van der Waals forces

Lennard–Jones potential, 55

Residual volume (RV), 633, 634t

Resistive current, 39–40

Resolution: cells structure/microscopy, 113–114

Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), 630

Respiratory rate (RR), 635

exercise, 635

pulmonary ventilation, 635

Respiratory systems, 621. *See also* Alveoli; Lungs

acidosis, 669, 759

airway resistance, 630–631, 633, 653

alkalosis, 669, 760

breathing mechanics, 621

carbon dioxide transport, 656

compensation, 665

exchange ratios, 642
 gas exchange, 642
 muscle control, 672
 oxygen transport, 656
 pH regulation, 665, 668, 752–753
 quotients, 642
 sinus arrhythmia, 612–613
 ventilation control, 672

Resting expiration, 626
 Resting membrane potentials, 253
 cardiac cells, 528
 contractile cells, 528–529
 sinoatrial node, 528–529
 ventricular cardiomyocyte action potentials, 530–532

Rest time: intensity of exercise, 335–336

Reticuloendothelial system, 510–511
 erythrocyte destruction, 502–503
 monocytes, 510–511
 tissue macrophages, 510–511

Reticulospinal tract, 406, 484

Retina, 456–458, 460–462
 far-sightedness, 459–460
 near-sightedness, 459–460
 photoreceptor cells, 460
 pupillary light reflex, 482–483
 visual signal processing, 460–462

Retropulsion of stomach contents, 787–788

Reverse peristalsis, 800–802, 804–806

Reverse rate constants: chemical reactions, 62–63

Reynolds number, 637

Rheobase, 268

RhoA G-proteins, 591

Ribonucleic acid (RNA)
 cell structure, 108
 messenger RNA, 122
 ribosomal RNA, 108, 122–123
 transfer RNA, 123

Ribosomal ribonucleic acid (rRNA), 108, 122–123

Ribosomes: cell structure, 108

RNA. *See* Ribonucleic acid (RNA)

Robustness and environmental challenges, 9

ROS. *See* Reactive oxygen species (ROS)

Rostral ventrolateral medulla (RVLM), 612

Rough endoplasmic reticulum, 108

RR. *See* Respiratory rate (RR)

RRNA. *See* Ribosomal ribonucleic acid (rRNA)

Rubrospinal tract, 405

RV. *See* Residual volume (RV)

RVD. *See* Regulatory volume decrease (RVD)

RVI. *See* Regulatory volume increase (RVI)

RVLM. *See* Rostral ventrolateral medulla (RVLM)

Ryanodine receptors (RyR), 331, 332, 332, 549

RyR. *See* Ryanodine receptors

S

s (sharp) subshells, 47–48

SA. *See* Sinoatrial (SA) node

Saccules, 419

Sacral nerves, 477–478

Saliva, 775–776, 778–779

Saliva production, 779–780, 779f, 780

Salivary glands, 775

Salivary nuclei, 777–778

Salivation control, 777–778

Salt
 body fluid compartments, 696b
 distal tubule, 732–733
 late proximal tubule, 728
 loop of Henle, 731, 732
 nephron adjustment, 743–744
 taste, 432, 434–435

Saltatory conduction: action potential propagation, 286

Sample standard deviation, 25

Sample variance, 25

Sarcolemma (SL), 306, 340, 550–551, 590–591

Sarcomeres, 310, 311–312, 548

Sarcoplasmic reticulum membranes, multiple proteins on

Calcium Release Unit, 331–333

Sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR), 306

calcium ions

excitation-contraction coupling, 324
 induced cardiac contraction, 549, 550, 551f
 induced cardiac relaxation, 550–551
 release, 324
 reuptake, 324–325

phospholamban phosphorylation, 354

repetitive stimulation, 327

summation, 326

tetany, 326

Sarin nerve gas, 484

Satiety center, 839

Satiety signals, 840–843

Saturated fatty acid, 144f

Saturation

facilitated diffusion, 164–165
 glucose, 720–721

splay, 721

Scatchard plots, 859, 864–866

Scavenger receptors: immune response, 512

Schwann cells, 265

Scramblase enzymes, 152

Scrapies, 139

Scrotum, 960

Second degree heart blocks, 544

Second pain production by nociceptors, 393

Secondary active amino acid transporters, 725

Secondary active transport

antiports, 175–176
 sodium–calcium exchangers, 174–175

symports, 176

Secondary bile acids, 815

Secondary follicle, 951–952

Secondary peristalsis, 780–781

Secondary protein structure, 134–136

Secondary sex characteristics development, 948

Secondary spermatocytes, 960–961

Second-order neurons, 429

Secretin, 794, 808, 813–814

Secretory cells, 108, 221

Secretory materials: cell structure, 108

Sedimentation, 115–116

Sedimentation coefficient, 118

Segmentations: intestinal motility, 800–802

Self-identification, 5–6

Self-replication, 4

Semen, 965

Semenogelin, 965

Semi-lunar valves, 519–520

Seminiferous tubules, 960–961

Sensation disorders, 395–396

Sense organs, 390

Senses, 389, 427

environmental condition appraisal, 366

hearing, 440

smell, 427

taste, 427

vision, 456

Sensors: external behavioral responses, 366–367

Sensory afferents: nucleus tractus solitarius, 611–612

Sensory areas: motor activity, 411–412

Sensory cortex: cutaneous sensory systems, 395

- Sensory input: autonomic reflexes, 478–479
 Sensory neurons: vestibular nuclei, 419
 Sensory receptors, 390
 Sensory systems: cutaneous sensory systems, 389
 Sensory transduction: problem sets, 471
 Septicemia, 585
 Septum, 518–519
 SERCA (smooth endoplasmic reticulum Ca-ATPase), 333
 Serine, 143
 Serine/threonine receptors, 212
 Serotonin, 384, 494
 central nervous system, 384
 perfusion regulation, 595
 peripheral nervous system, 384
 Serous glands, 775
 Sertoli cells, 961, 963
 Sex hormones, 213, 963
 Sexual reproduction. *See* Reproductive systems
 SGLT. *See* Sodium–glucose linked cotransporters (SGLT)
 Shear stress
 Poiseuille's law, 22–23
 Short bones, 933
 Short receptors, 390–391
 SIADH. *See* Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH)
 Sickle cell anemia, 501
 Sickle cell disease, 506
 Sieving coefficients: glomerular filtration, 710
 Siggaard–Anderson nomograms, 669
 Sight. *See* Vision
 Signal function, 111
 Single carbon–carbon bonds, 49
 Sinoatrial (SA) node
 action potentials, 528–529, 530, 534
 heart beat, 522
 Sinus arrhythmia, 544
 Sinus bradycardia, 544
 Sinus tachycardia, 544
 Sinusoidal capillaries. *See* Discontinuous capillaries
 Sister chromatids, 956–957
 Skeletal growth at growth plates, 877–879
 Skeletal muscle, 292
 anatomical arrangement, 292–293
 architecture, 300–302
 breathing mechanics, 625–626
 classification, 292–293
 concentric contractions, 300
 contractile mechanisms, 300, 305
 ATP splitting, 312–313
 cell structure, 305–306
 cross-bridges, 312–313
 cytoskeleton, 314–315
 fiber type dependence, 313–314
 force, 308–309
 force–velocity curves, 313–314
 muscular dystrophy, 316b
 proteins, 314–315
 sliding filament hypotheses, 306–308
 thick filaments, 308–309
 thin filaments, 309–310
 transmembrane proteins, 314–315
 eccentric contractions, 300
 fine structure, 292–293
 force, 292, 293–295, 295–296, 296–297, 308–309
 eccentric contractions, 300
 fatigue, 303
 innervation ratio of motor units, 298
 muscle length, 296–297
 muscle velocity, 298–299
 recruitment, 297
 function, 292
 isometric contractions, 300
 isometric force, 293
 motor neurons, 295–296, 318
 motor units, 293–295
 neural control, 292–293
 power, 299–300
 shortening, 292
 size principles, 295
 velocity, 298–299, 300–302
 voluntary activation, 293
 Skeleton. *See also* Bone
 form/support, 933
 Skin: vitamin D, 928–929
 SL. *See* Sarcolemma (SL)
 Sleep apnea, 640, 680b
 Sleep disorders, 680b
 Sliding filament hypotheses, 306–308
 Slit diaphragms, 710
 Slit membranes, 710
 Slope conductance: resting membrane potential, 258–259
 SM proteins, 329–330
 Small intestine, 785
 carbohydrate digestion, 825
 lipolytic activity, 828–829
 Small nuclear RNAs (snRNA), 126f
 Smell. *See* Nose
 Smooth endoplasmic reticulum, 108
 Smooth muscle, 292, 351
 adrenergic stimulation, 358
 airway resistance, 639
 beta-adrenergic receptors, 358
 cell coupling, 352–353
 chemical signals, 354–356
 contractile filaments, 352
 cross-striations, 351
 cytosolic calcium ions, 354, 358
 electrical activities, 351–352
 esophagus, 780
 force, 351–352
 actin–myosin interaction, 356
 calcium ions, 356–357
 myosin light chain phosphorylation, 356
 guanylate cyclase, 357
 hormones, 353
 intestinal contraction, 799
 intracellular calcium ions, 353–354
 intrinsic activity, 353
 mechanism synopsis, 358–359
 myosin light chain phosphatase, 356
 nerves, 353
 nitric oxide, 357
 perfusion regulation, 591–592
 phasic-based contractile activity, 351
 sphincters, 772–773
 tension, 351
 tonically-based contractile activity, 351
 SNAP-25, 329–330
 SNARE proteins for SNAP receptor, 329–330
 Sneezing, 679
 Sodium
 action potentials, 269, 269–270, 532, 533–534
 aldosterone, 749, 912
 ATP production, 239
 filtered load, 720b
 hypervolemia, 749
 integrated response, 749–750
 organic anion cotransporters, 725–727
 renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system, 748–749
 Sodium, potassium-ATPase, 172–173
 as electrogenic, 173–174
 Sodium chloride. *See also* Salt
 body fluid compartments, 695
 loop of Henle, 732
 Sodium–calcium exchangers, 174–175, 533–534
 Sodium–glucose linked cotransporters (SGLT), 725
 Sodium–hydrogen carbonate cotransporters, 753–754
 Sodium–hydrogen exchangers, 239
 Solitary nuclei, 438
 Soluble adenylyl cyclase (sAC), 761
 Soluble NSF attachment protein, 329–330
 Solute carriers, 179–181
 Solute exchange, 578
 Solute flux, 37–38
 Solute loads, 738
 Solute osmotic pressure, 187
 Solute pressure-driven flow, 18
 Solutions
 dilution calculations, 61b
 making up, 60b
 osmotic pressure, 185, 191–192
 Solvents: biological membranes, 142
 Soma, 265, 384–385
 Somatic cells
 cell diversity, 7
 homeostasis, 7–8
 mitosis, 956
 Somatic nervous system, 474f
 Somatomedin. *See* Insulin-like growth factor (IGF-I)
 Somatosensory cortical neurons: receptive fields, 396–397
 Somatosensory information: dorsal column pathway, 394–395
 Somatosensory input: cutaneous sensory systems, pain reduction, 396
 Somatostatin (SST), 789, 808, 875
 exocrine pancreas, 810
 insulin secretion, 897
 stomach, 791
 Somatotopic organization/representation, 394, 411
 Sound. *See* Hearing
 Sour taste, 432, 435
 Space constants: action potential propagation, 283–285
 Specific activity, 71
 Specificity of facilitated diffusion, 165
 Spectrin, 105, 501f
 Spectrin-based filament network, 314–315
 Speed of light, 467–468
 Speed of sound, 451–452
 Sperm, 958, 960–961
 Spherical lenses, 468–469
 Sphincters, 772–773, 802
 micturition, 484
 of Oddi, 773
 pupillary light reflex, 482–483
 relaxation, 803
 upper esophageal, 772–773
 Sphingolipids, 146–147
 using sphingosine, 146
 Sphingomyelin, 146
 Sphingosine, 146
 sphingolipids using, 146
 Sphygmomanometers, 572–573
 Spinal cord
 muscle control, 410, 672
 nerve function, 373
 respiratory control, 672
 reticulospinal tract, 406, 484
 sympathetic nervous system, 475–477
 ventilation control, 673

- Spinal reflexes, 400
 crossed-extensor reflexes, 400–401
 descending tracks, 405–406
 lateral corticospinal tract, 405
 lateral vestibulospinal tract, 405–406
 medial vestibulospinal tract, 406
 medullary reticulospinal tract, 406
 pontine reticulospinal tract, 406
 rubrospinal tract, 405
 tectospinal tract, 406
 ventral corticospinal tract, 405
gamma motor systems, 403
 integrated response, 407
 intrafusal fiber tension, 403
 inverse myotatic reflexes, 403
 locomotor pattern generators, 404–405
 motor control, 410–411
 muscle spindle, 401–402
 myotatic reflexes, 402–403
 painful stimuli, 400
 reflex definition, 400
 withdrawal reflexes, 400–401
Spirometry
 airway resistance, 635–636
 lung volumes, 633
 maximum voluntary ventilation, 635–636
Splanchnic nerves, 799
Splay, 721
Spliceosomes, 126f
Spongy bone, 933
Spontaneous to nonspontaneous process coupling, 90f
SR. *See* Sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR)
SST. *See* Somatostatin (SST)
 Standard deviation, sample, 25
 Standard error of the mean, 25
 Standard Hydrogen Electrode, 229
 Standard redox potential, 229
 Standard reduction potential, 229
 Standard temperature and pressure, dry (STPD), 643t, 645, 652
 Stapes, 441–442
 Starch, 811, 825–826
 Starling forces, 585, 711–713
 Starvation and estrogen reducing adult height, 879–880
 Static forces of gravity, 419
 Static pressure: breathing mechanics, 628
 Static response phenomena, 610
 Steady-state flows: pressure-driven flow, 17–18, 19–20
 Steady-state gas exchange equations, 651–652
 Steady-state operating points, 604, 605
 Stem cells, 502, 507–508
 Stenosis, 563
 Stercobilin, 502–503
 Stereocilia, 444–445
 Stereoisomers, 51
 Sternum, 625
 Steroid hormones, 125–126, 854, 857, 858, 948
 ACTH, 908–909
 adrenal cortex, 906–907
 Steroidogenesis: ovarian, 953
 Stethoscopes, 520
 STIM1 (stromal interacting molecule), 333
 Stimuli awareness, 390
 Stimuli perception, 390
 Stimulus-secretion coupling, 206
 Stock solution dilutions, 61b
 Stoichiometry, 48–49
 Stokes equation, 119
 Stokes–Einstein equation, 81–82
 Stomach, 782, 785
 acid secretion, 790
 cephalic phases, 791
 chemoreceptors, 791–793
 colonic motility, 803
 contractions, 787–788
 emptying, 788, 804
 extrinsic innervation, 799
 food, 772–773
 gastric
 accommodation, 787
 lipase, 790–791
 motility, 785–786, 787
 phases, 791–794, 812–813, 822–824
 slow waves, 785–786
 grinding, 787–788
 hydrochloric acid secretion stomach, 790
 intestinal acid secretion phases, 791–794
 intrinsic factor secretion, 790–791
 lower esophageal sphincter, 782
 migrating motility complex, 789
 mucus secretion, 790–791
 nerve cell ganglionic plexuses, 782
 oral stomach, 787
 pacemaker cells, 785–786
 pepsinogen secretion, 790–791
 postprandial pancreatic enzyme secretion, 812–813
 protein digestion, 822–824
 regions, 785
 small intestine, 785
 stretch receptors, 791–793
 vomiting, 804
STPD. *See* Standard temperature and pressure, dry (STPD)
Streamline flow. *See* Laminar flow
Strength training, 343
Strength–duration relationship, 268
 amount of charge necessary to reach
 threshold, 274
 threshold depolarization, 273
Stressed volumes, 601–602, 608–609
Stretch receptors
 antidiuretic hormone secretion, 745
 colonic contraction, 803
 stomach, 791–793
Striated muscle, 292, 305, 548
Stroke volume (SV)
 afterload, 556, 558–559
 cardiac output, 556
 contractility, 556
 Frank–Starling law, 558
 preload, 556, 558–559
 pulse pressure, 570–571
Structural isomers, 51
Subcellular fractionation, 115
Subendocardium, 540–541
Subepicardium, 540–541
Sublingual glands, 775
Submandibular glands, 775
Submucosal plexus, 782, 796–798
Substantia nigra, 415
Sulfonylurease, 898
Superior cervical ganglia, 476
Superior mesenteric ganglia, 475, 799
Superior vena cava, 518
Supporting cells: nervous tissue, 375
Suppressor T cells, 510
Supraoptic nuclei, 744
Surface membranes: smooth muscle, 354–356
Surface pressure: biological membranes, 149
Surface recognition: cell structure, 102
Surface tension
 biological membranes, 149
 lung expansion, 627
 problem sets, 156
 pulmonary surfactants, 627–628
Svedberg units, 118
Swallowing, 680, 780
Sweet taste, 432, 436
Swelling, 508–509
Sympathetic nervous system, 473
 adrenal medulla, 916
 baroreflex, 611–612
 calcium ion induced cardiac contraction, 552–553
 gut extrinsic innervation, 799
 insulin secretion, 897–898
 micturition, 484
 origin, 475–477
 pacemaker potential, 529–530
 rostral ventrolateral medulla, 612
 target tissue stimulation effects, 482
 vascular system control, 596
Sympathetic tetralogy, 615
Symports, 176
Synapses, 318, 375
Synaptobrevin, 329–330
Synaptotagmin, 329–330
Syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH), 739b
Synovial fluid, 691
Syntaxin, 329–330
System, understanding, 6
Systemic circulation, 491–493
Systemic perfusion regulation, 592
Systemic pressure, 601
Systemic testosterone effects, 963
Systole contraction, 516
Systolic pressure, 570, 572–573
Systolic volume, 556, 561

T

- T wave subepicardium repolarization**, 540–541
TAARs. *See* Trace amine-associated receptors (TAARs)
Talin, 314–315
Target cells, 221
 autonomic nervous system, 482
 cortisol, 910–911
 hormones, 859, 861
 integrated control, 933
Taste, 427
 bitter taste, 436
 hot taste, 436–437
 pain receptors, 436–437
 salty taste, 434–435
 sour taste, 435
 sweet taste, 436
 taste buds, 433–434
 types, 432
 umami taste, 436
Taste receptor cells, 435
TBW. *See* Total body water (TBW)
TCA. *See* Tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle
Tectorial membrane, 444–445
Tectospinal tract, 406
Teleology, 5
Telophase, 958
Temperature
 cutaneous sensory systems, 395
 oxygen dissociation curves, 660, 660
 speed of sound, 452–453
Temporal lobes
 olfactory output, 429–431
 vision, 465
Temporalis muscle, 773
Temporomandibular joint syndrome, 775b
Tendon muscle force sensors, 403
Tensegrity
 cytoskeletal units, 106

- Terminal arterioles, 578
 Terminal bronchioles, 624
 Terminal cisternae, 306
 Terminal ileum, 833
 Tertiary follicle, 952
 Tertiary protein structure, 136–137
 Testicles, 960–961, 961–963
 Testosterone, 963
 Tetanus, 296
 Tetany, 326
 Tetralogy of Fallot heart defects, 523
 Thalamus
 function, 373
 olfactory output, 431
 taste receptors, 438
 Thecal layer, 951–952
 Thermal dilution method, 563
 Thermocouples, 16
 Thermodynamic derivation: van't Hoff's law, 184–185
 Thermogenesis, 250b
 Thermoreceptors, 393
 Thick filaments
 cardiac contractility, 548–549
 skeletal muscle contractility, 305, 308–309
 Thick-walled spheres: cardiac muscle contraction, 517–518
 Thin filaments
 cardiac contractility, 548–549
 skeletal muscle contractility, 305, 309–310
 Thin lens formulae, 467–470
 Thin-walled spheres: cardiac muscle contraction, 516–517
 Thiokinase, 243
 Thiolase, 246
 Third degree heart blocks, 544
 Thirst, 596–597
 Thoracic cage, 625
 Thoracic cavity, 516, 625
 Thoracic duct, 585, 829–831
 Thoracolumbar spinal cord, 475–477
 Thorax, 537–539
 Threshold depolarization
 strength–duration relationship, 273
 Thrombi, 494
 Thrombin, 494, 496
 Thrombopoietin (TPO), 507
 Thromboxane, 494, 593, 595, 596
 Thymine, 120
 Thyroglobulin, 883, 885
 Thyroid gland, 883, 921, 963
 Thyroid hormone: metabolic control, 921
 Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), 885, 963
 Thyroxine, 883, 884–885
 Tidal volume (TV), 633
 anatomic dead space, 647
 exercise, 635
 pulmonary ventilation, 635
 Timbre: hearing, 440–441
 Time constant, 40
 capacitor, charging of, 39–40
 Tissue factor pathway inhibitor (TFPI), 496
 Tissue plasminogen activator (tPA), 495
 Tissues
 cardiac output distribution, 568
 inflammation, 511
 integrated control, 933
 macrophages, 508, 510–511
 neurons, 375
 oxygen delivery, 659
 perfusion regulation, 589
 supporting cells, 375
 thyroid hormones, 886–888
 Titin filaments, 548
 Titratable acid, 754, 755
 Titration curve plots, 859, 860, 867–868
 T-lymphocytes, 510
 Tone: hearing, 440–441
 Tonically-based contractile activity, 351
 Tonicity, 191–192
 Tonotopic mapping of sound frequency, 445–446
 Total body water (TBW), 689, 691
 Total lung capacity (TLC), 634
 Total peripheral resistance (TPR), 602–603, 604, 610, 614
 Total peripheral resistance–cardiac output relationships, 614
 Toxins: action potentials, 270
 tPA. *See* Tissue plasminogen activator (tPA)
 TPO. *See* Thrombopoietin (TPO)
 TPR. *See* Total peripheral resistance (TPR)
 Trabeculae, 933
 Trace amine-associated receptors (TAARs), 428
 Trachea: breathing mechanics, 623–624
 Tracheae: breathing mechanics, 644
 Tracheobronchial tree, 624
 Training of muscle, 334
 Transamination reactions, 247
 Transcellular fluid compartments, 691
 Transcription, 123–125
 cell signaling, 213
 cortisol, 910–911
 histone code, 126–127
 Transcription factors, 125, 214–215
 Transcutaneous electrical neural stimulation, 397
 Transcytosis, 578–579, 584
 Transduction, 205
 Transfer ribonucleic acid (tRNA), 123
 Transferrin, 499
 Transient diabetes insipidus, 739
 Transition state theory, 67–70
 Translation, 122, 126f
 Translocon proteins, 108
 Transmembrane proteins, 151–152, 314–315
 Transmembrane resistance: action potential propagation, 282
 Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE), 139
 Transport mechanisms. *See also* Diffusion
 active transport
 antiports, 175–176
 cell structure, 102
 electrochemical potentials, 170–172
 energetics, 170–172
 exchangers, 170
 ion permeation, 170–172
 material transport, 172
 metabolic energy, 172
 phosphorylated intermediates, 173
 pumps, 170
 sodium, potassium-ATPase, 172–173
 sodium, potassium-ATPase as electrogenic, 173–174
 sodium–calcium exchangers, 174–175
 symports, 176
 cell structure, 101, 102
 cytosol, 103
 passive mechanisms, 161
 cell structure, 102
 reabsorption of urea, 728
 resting expiration, 626
 solute exchange, 579
 water, 168
 tubular, 731–736
 urea, 733
 Transport proteins, nomenclature of, 179
 ABC transporters, 181
 aquaporins, 181
 ATP-driven ion pumps, 181
 carrier classifications, 179
 HUGO nomenclature, 179
 solute carriers, 179–181
 Transverse (T) tubules, 306, 549, 550
 Treppen phenomena, 552
 TRIC-A (trimeric intracellular cationselective channel), 332–333
 Tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle, 227
 Tricuspid valve, 518
 Trigeminal nerve, 431–432, 773
 Triglycerides, 241–242
 Triiodothyronine, 883
 Tripalmitin, 246b
 Tropomyosin, 310, 548–549
 Troponin, 310
 TSE. *See* Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (TSE)
 TSH. *See* Thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH)
 T-tubules, multiple proteins on
 Calcium Release Unit, 331–333
 T-type calcium ion channels, 528–529
 Tubules. *See also* Nephrons
 acid excretion, 753
 acidosis, 763b
 pH, 757–759
 reabsorption/secretion, 705, 719
 transport mechanisms, 736
 Tubulin, 103f
 Tubuloglomerular feedback, 742
 Tunica intima, 590
 Tunica adventitia, 590
 Tunica media, 590
 Tuning: pitch perception, 447–448
 Turbinates, 623
 Turbulent airflow, 636–637, 638
 Turnover
 compartmental analysis, 72–74
 TV. *See* Tidal volume (TV)
 Twitch waveforms, 326–327
 TXA₂. *See* Thromboxane
 Tympanostomy, 444
 Type I error, 27, 27
 Type II error, 27, 27
 Type IV collagen, 710
 Tyrosine, 212, 382, 916
 Tyrosine kinases, 212, 899

U

- Ubiquitin, 110
 Ubiquitinylation reaction, 110f
 Ulcers, 794b
 Ultrafiltrate/ultrafiltration
 glomerular filtration, 705, 711–713
 barriers, 713
 pressure-driven flow, 20b
 proximal tubule, 725
 Umami taste, 432, 436
 Uncompensated metabolic acidosis, 670
 Uncompensated metabolic alkylosis, 670
 Understanding a system, 6
 Unidirectional fluxes, 70–72
 and net fluxes, 70–72
 Unipolar leads: electrocardiograms, 542–543
 Unitary conductances: action potentials, 271
 Universal donors/recipients, 504
 Unmyelinated axons, 265
 Unmyelinated baroreceptor C fibers, 610
 Unstressed volumes, 601–602, 608–609
 Upper esophageal sphincter, 772–773
 Upregulated dose–response curves: hormones, 860–861
 Uracil, 122

Urea
elimination, 247–251
inner medulla
collecting duct, 733
osmotic gradients, 736
loop of Henle, 732
production, 247–251
proximal convoluted tubule, 727
reabsorption mechanisms, 727
Urease, 794
Ureters, 698, 698–699
Urethra, 698
Urinary system, 698. *See also* Kidneys
concentration mechanisms, 730
dilution mechanisms, 730
excretion
calcium ions, 940–941
PI, 940–941
glomerular filtration, 740–741
limiting pH, 757–758
metabolic acidosis, 760
metabolic alkalosis, 760–761
nitrogen, 837
Urobilin, 502–503
Ursodeoxycholic acid, 815
Ussing flux ratio equation, derivation of, 178–179
Uterus, 871, 946, 947–948
Utricles, 419

V

Vagal efferents, 612
Vagina, 946
Vagovagal reflexes, 780–781, 787, 813
Vagus, 478
afferent fibers, 799
gut parasympathetic innervation, 799
pacemaker potential, 530
stomach, 791
ventilation control, 673, 675–676, 676f
Van der Waals force, 55
repulsive force
Lennard–Jones potential, 55
Van't Hoff equations, 182–184, 187
Van't Hoff's law, 182, 184–185
Vapor pressure, 643, 644
Variance, population, 25
Variance, sample, 25
Vasa recta, 701, 736
Vascular system
blood flow, 493
circulatory system overview, 489
function
arterial compliances, 602–603
arteriolar resistance, 604
blood volume, 605
cardiac function matching, 599–600
hemodynamics, 568
positive right atria pressures, 603–604
steady-state operating points, 604
venous compliances, 602–603
hemostasis, 494–495
paracrine secretions, 595–596
perfusion regulation, 590, 591–592
platelet plugs, 494
resistance, 576
sympathetic nervous system, 596
Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP), 778–779
Vasoconstriction, 650
arteriolar resistance, 604
bleeding restriction, 494
kidneys, 704
perfusion regulation, 589–590

Vasodilation
arteriolar resistance, 604
inflammation, 511
perfusion regulation, 591–592, 593, 594–595
Vasomotion phenomena, 583–584
Vasopressin. *See* Antidiuretic hormone (ADH)
VC. *See* Vital capacity (VC)
Veins
arcuate veins, 700f, 701
circulatory system overview, 489
interlobar veins, 701
Velocity centrifugation, 116
Venoconstriction, 602
Venous compliances, 602–603
Venous return, 599
Ventilation control, 623, 672
Ventilation/perfusion ratios, 649–650
Ventilatory acclimatization, 679
Ventilatory drive
carbon dioxide pressure, 678
hypercapnia, 678, 678
hypoxia, 679
metabolic acidosis, 678–679
Ventilatory response: chemoreceptor firing rates, 677
Ventral corticospinal tract, 405
Ventral respiratory group (VRG), 672, 673–674
Ventricles, 518, 519
action potentials, 528, 530–534
cerebral spinal fluid, 369–370
electrocardiograms, 540
filling, 520–522
function curves, 558
Ventromedial hypothalamus (VMH), 839
Venules, 489, 578
Very-low density lipoproteins (VLDL), 499
Vesicles
cytoskeleton, 103
fusion, 379–380
pre-synaptic terminals, 381
transcytosis, 584
Vessels. *See* Blood—vessels
Vestibular apparatuses
afferent sensory neurons, 419
balance, 415–419
head rotation, 419
Vestibular nuclei, 419
Vestibulospinal tract, 405–406
Video esophagography, 783
Villi, 105, 797
Villin, 105
Vinculin, 314–315
VIP. *See* Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP)
Visceral pleura, 625f
Viscosity, 19–20
Vision, 456
bipolar cells, 462–463
central pathway crossover, 463–464
eye shape, 458
eye structure, 456–458
far-sightedness, 459–460
ganglion cells, 462–463, 464
near-sightedness, 459–460
system overview, 456
visual cortex, 464–465
vitreous body, 458
Vital capacity (VC), 633–634
Vitalism, 5–6
Vitamin B₁₂, 506
Vitamin D
activation, 929
bone mineralization, 931, 941–942
definition, 929
forms, 930
goals, 941–942

inactivation, 929
kidneys, 703
metabolism, 929–930
25(OH)2-D, 930–931
synthesis, 928–929

Vitreous body: eye shape, 458
VLDL. *See* Very-low density lipoproteins (VLDL)
VMH. *See* Ventromedial hypothalamus (VMH)

Volatile acids, 752
Voltage-dependent changes: action potentials, 268–269

Voltage-gated ion channels, 167, 206

Volume
blood
antidiuretic hormone, 873
integrated response, 749
long-term blood pressure regulation, 613–615
vascular function curves, 605

body fluid compartments, 689, 690
concentration, 60
diastolic volume, 556–557
end-diastolic volume, 520–522, 556–557
end-systolic volume, 556, 561
expiratory reserve volume, 633
Fick dilution principle, 62
fluid problem sets, 715
integrated response, 749–750
lungs, 633

air movement, 625
airway resistance, 638–639
anatomic dead space, 647
body size, 634
capacity, 633–634
spirometry, 633
partial volumes, 652
plasma volume estimations, 62b
pressure-driven flow, 18
pressure–volume loops, 556–557
regulatory volumes, 193
residual volume, 633, 634t
spirometry, 633
stressed volumes, 601–602, 608–609
stroke

afterload, 556, 558–559
cardiac output, 556
contractility, 556
Frank–Starling law, 558
preload, 556, 558–559
pulse pressure, 570–571
systolic volume, 556, 561
tidal volume, 633, 635, 647
unstressed volumes, 601–602, 608–609
vascular function, 569–570

Volume contraction, 762
Voluntary ventilation control, 672

Vomiting, 668, 804
Von Willebrand factor (vWF), 496
VRG. *See* Ventral respiratory group (VRG)
V-type ATPases, 174
vWF. *See* von Willebrand factor (vWF)

VX nerve gas, 484

W

Warm receptors, 393
Warming of air: breathing, 623–624

Water
antidiuretic hormone, 744
aquaporins, 168, 727, 731, 751
biological membranes
amphiphatic molecules, 149
phospholipids, 146–147
surface tension, 147
body fluid compartments, 692, 694–695

- bonding of atoms, 48, 54
 collecting duct, 733
 degrees of freedom, 56f
 distal nephron permeability, 745
 filtered load, 719
 free diffusion coefficients, 79–80
 gas dissolution, 644–645
 hydrogen bonds, 54
 inulin, 725
 late distal tubule, 733
 late proximal tubule, 728
 loop of Henle, 730, 732
 nephron adjustment, 743–744
 osmotic pressure, 182, 584, 584, 727–728
 passive transport, 168
 plasma blood cells, 498–500
 polar bonds, 53–54
 protein structure, 134
 reabsorption mechanisms, 725, 727–728, 743–744
 secondary protein structure, 134–136
 structure, 54f
 urine concentration, 730–731
 vapor pressure, 643, 644
 Wave equations: propagation of sound, 454–455
 Wave summation: repetitive stimulation, 327
 Weber–Fechner law of psychology, 391–392
 Weight regulation, 838
 White blood cells, 494, 507
 White ramus communicans, 475
 Whole-cell current–voltage relationship, 275f
 Why? questions, 5
 Withdrawal reflexes, 400–401
 Womb. *See Uterus*
 Work
 conservative forces, 33–34
 electrical potential, 31–32
 fatigue, 341–343
 Wound closure, 495
 Woven bone, 934
- X**
 Xenobiotics, 816
 Xenochemicals, 814
- Y**
 Y^+L system, 825
- Z**
 Zero electrodes, 542–543
 Z-lines/disks: muscle, 306, 310
 Zona glomerulosa, 911
 Zonula adherens, 111
 Zonula occludens, 110–111
 Zwitterions, 130