

Homework Assignment - Module 3

1. [20 points] Choose the statement about the mammalian skeletal muscle neuromuscular junction that is the most correct **AND** briefly explain why the remaining choices are not correct.
 - A. Binding of acetylcholine (ACh) to receptors on the muscle cell membrane causes a decrease in membrane sodium conductance (g_{Na}).
 - B. When an action potential reaches the motor nerve terminal bouton (swelling; this is the end of the motor nerve axon branch) the change in nerve membrane potential allows the entry of chloride ion (Cl^-) into the terminal bouton, which in turn allows the release of acetylcholine (ACh) from the nerve terminal bouton.
 - C. A drug that binds to acetylcholine (ACh) receptors on the muscle membrane but whose binding does not affect muscle membrane ion permeability can uncouple excitation-contraction coupling.
 - D. Increased entry of Ca^{2+} into the muscle cell following binding of acetylcholine (ACh) to ACh receptors on the muscle membrane initiates a muscle membrane action potential.

2. [20 points] Choose the statement about mammalian skeletal muscle that is the most correct **AND** briefly explain why the remaining choices are not correct.
 - A. Binding of Ca^{2+} to tropomyosin allows the S-1 heads of crossbridges to attach to their binding sites on the actin thin filament.
 - B. In response to an action potential in the T-tubular system Ca^{2+} is actively pumped out of the lateral cisternae (sacs) of the sarcoplasmic reticulum into the myofilament space.
 - C. The action potential in the T-tubular system is coupled to the membrane of the sarcoplasmic reticulum by gap junctions between the two membrane systems.
 - D. Relaxation requires that Ca^{2+} be removed from the myofilament space by an active, ATP-powered pump in the membrane of the sarcoplasmic reticulum.

3. [20 points] Assume the existence of a drug whose only effect is to prolong the time course of the binding of Ca^{2+} to troponin-C (TnC) in skeletal muscle by a factor of about 3. In comparison to an untreated muscle, a muscle treated with this drug will ... (choose the most correct response) **AND** briefly explain why the remaining choices are not correct.
 - A. Have an increased rate of rise of force in an isometric twitch.
 - B. Require a lower stimulus repetition rate to achieve a fused tetanus.
 - C. Have a larger velocity of unloaded shortening (V_o).
 - D. Relax more quickly.

4. [20 points] With reference to mammalian skeletal muscle, choose the equation that best describes the detachment of the “used” crossbridge from the thin filament following the power stroke **AND** briefly explain/describe the steps in the crossbridge cycle represented by the remaining choices.
- A. $A + M \cdot ATP \rightarrow A + M^* \cdot ADP \cdot P_i$
 - B. $A + M^* \cdot ADP \cdot P_i \rightarrow A \cdot M^* \cdot ADP \cdot P_i$
 - C. $A \cdot M^* \cdot ADP \cdot P_i \rightarrow A \cdot M + ADP + P_i$
 - D. $A \cdot M + ATP \rightarrow A + M \cdot ATP$
5. [20 points] Choose the statement which best describes a role of ATP in skeletal muscle relaxation **AND** briefly explain why the remaining choices are not correct.
- A. ATP binds to myosin S-2, which allows bound crossbridges to release from the thin filament.
 - B. Chemical energy from the hydrolysis of ATP is transformed into mechanical energy when bound crossbridges rotate from the 90° to the 45° configuration.
 - C. Chemical energy from the hydrolysis of ATP is needed to power the pumps in the SR that take up Ca^{2+} .
 - D. ATP binds to TnI, allowing tropomyosin to rotate into the groove of the actin helix, thus blocking attachment of crossbridges to the thin filament.