



MUSCULAR SYSTEM

LOCOMOTION AND MOVEMENT

NEET 2024

IN

3D



SEEP PAHUJA

75 HARD CHALLENGE TEST SERIES



- Breathing & Exchange of Gases
- Body Fluids & Circulation
- Excretory Products & their elimination

Date: 5th Nov
Time: 12PM

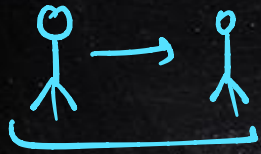
60
MINUTES



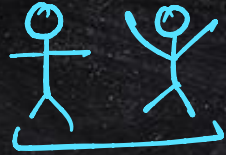
1 & 5:30

LOCOMOTION and Movement

All locomotion are type of movement
but all movements are not locomotion.



Displacement



Moving at a same place

Types of Movements

Amoeboid Movement

WBC and Macrophage

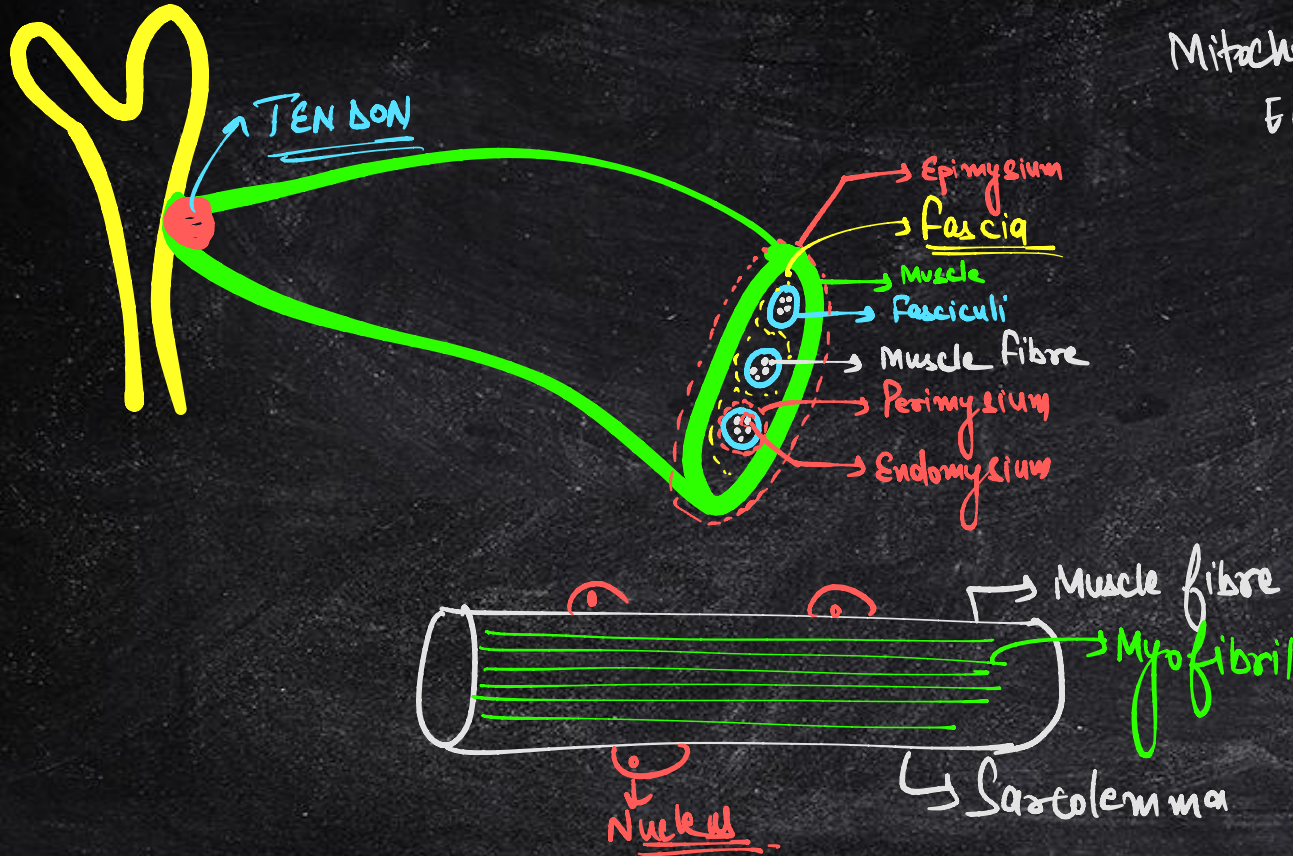
Ciliary / Flagellar Movement

- Lining of Fallopian tube
- Trachea and Bronchi
- Ventricles of brain.

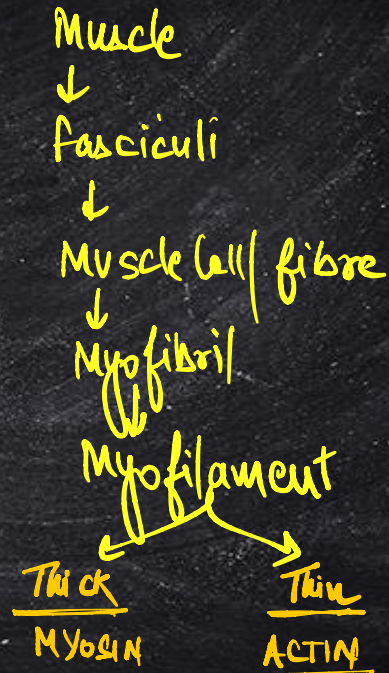
- H₂O Canal System.
(Porifera)
- Sperm

- Muscular System

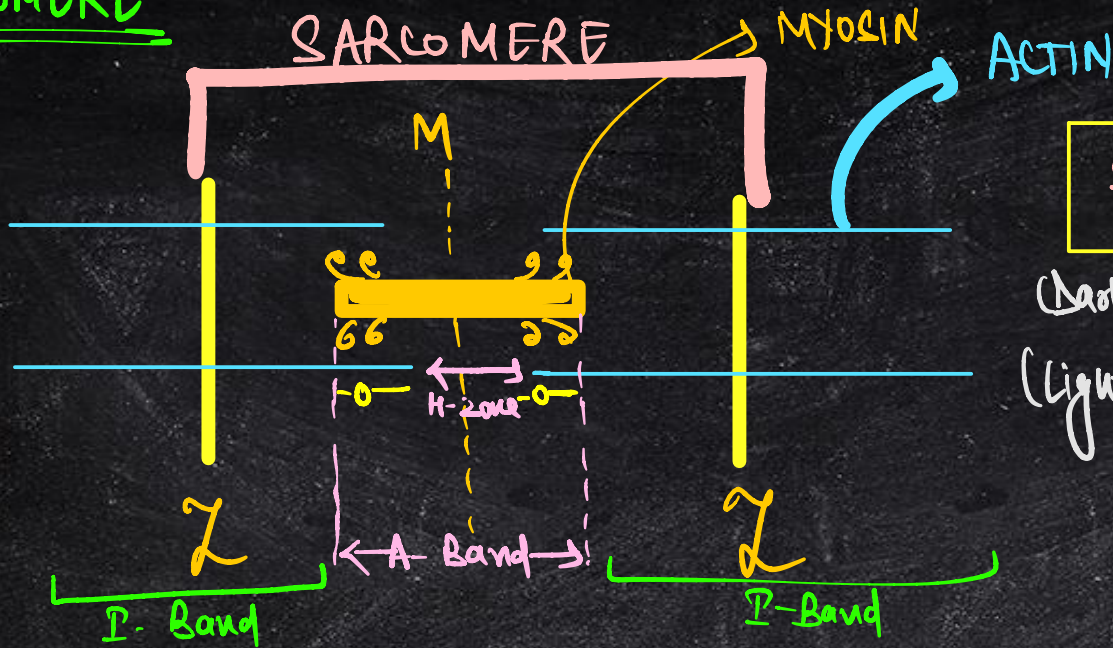
SKELETAL MUSCLES



PM → Sarcolemma
Mitochondria → Sarcosome
ER → Sarcoplasmic reticulum



SARCOMERE

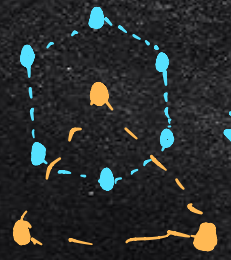


$$\text{Sarcomere} = 1 \text{ A-Band} + 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \text{ (I-Band)}$$

$$\text{Sarcomere} = 1 \text{ A} + 1 \text{ I}$$

(Dark) A-Band - Anisotropic
 (Light) I-Band - Isotropic
 H-Zone - Hensen's Zone
 O-Zone → Overlapping zone

1 thick filament surrounded by 6 thin filament
 1 thin filament surrounded by 3 thick filament.



Myosin Protein → THICK filament

Monomers → Meromyosin.

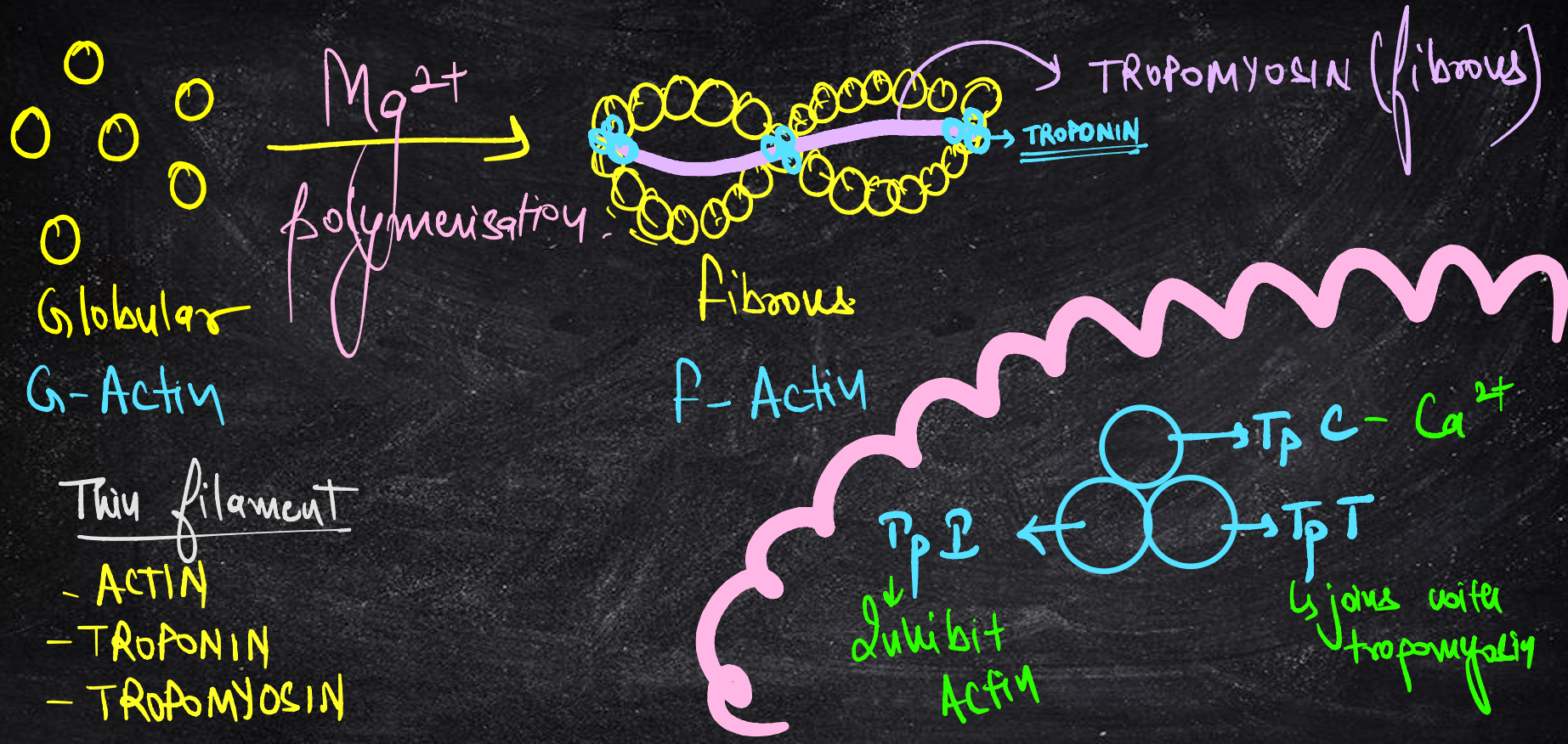
6 polypeptide chain
2-long
4-short.

HEXAMER



LMM - Light Meromyosin
HMM - Heavy Meromyosin
TAIL - fibrous
HEAD - globular

ACTIN → part of thin filament.



Globular
G-Actin

Fibrous
F-Actin

Thin filament

- ACTIN
- TROPONIN
- TROPOMYOSIN

Tp I
↳ Inhibit Actin

Tp C - Ca²⁺

Tp T
↳ joins with tropomyosin

Thick filament

Thin filament

- MYOSIN

- ACTIN

- TROPONIN

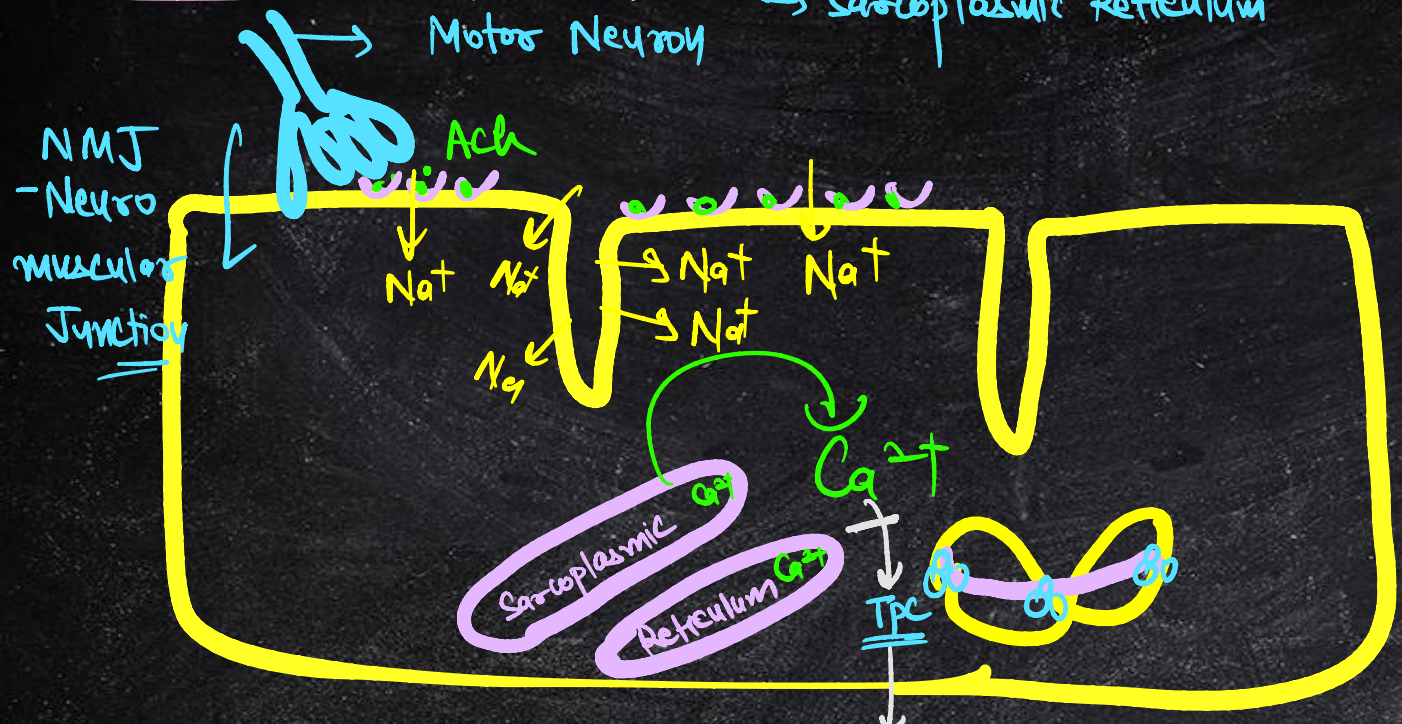
- TROPOMYOSIN

→ Contractile protein.

→ Regulatory proteins.

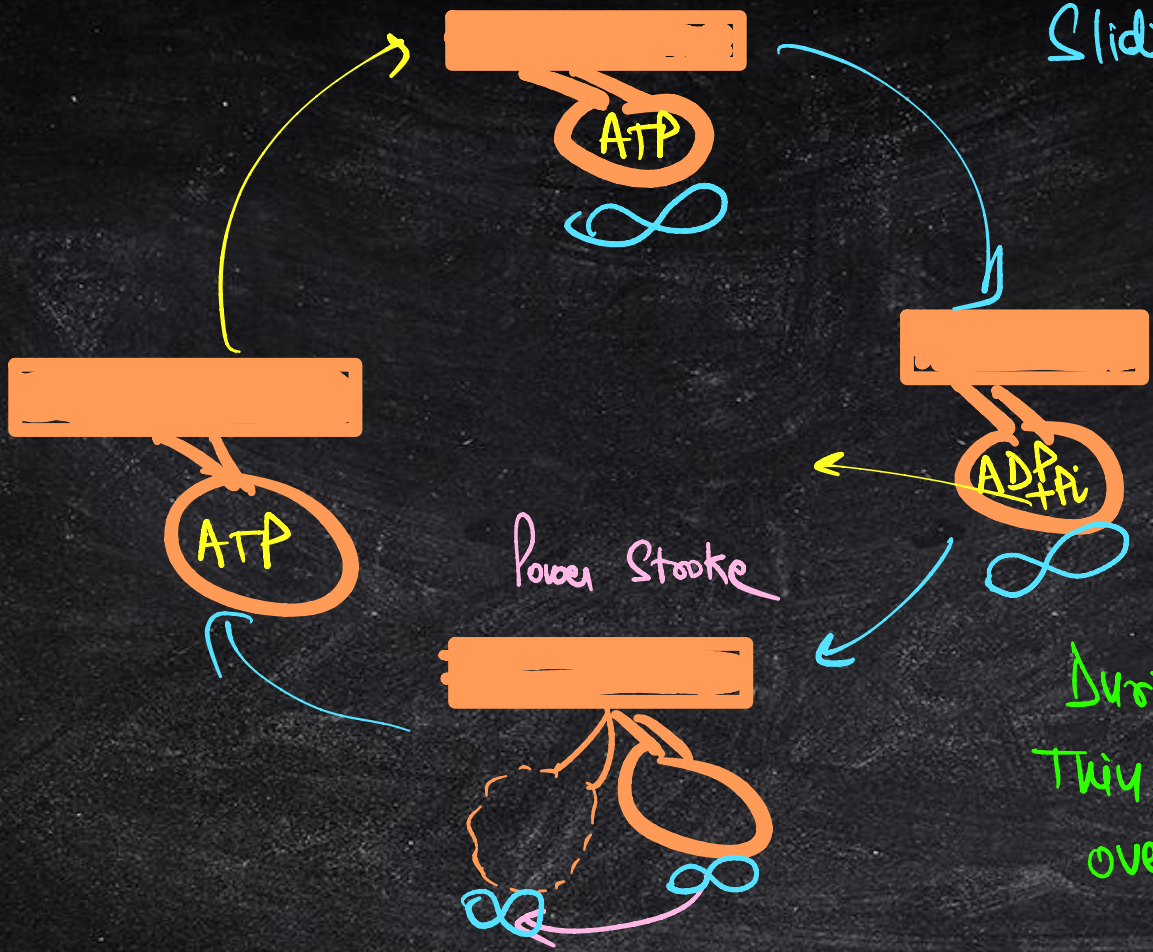
SARCO-TUBULAR SYSTEM → T-Tubule
 → Sarcoplasmic Reticulum

SR = Store House of Ca^{2+}



- conformational change
- displace Troponin & tropomyosin

Unmasking of Myosin Binding site of Actin



Sliding filament theory
- by Huxley & Huxley

CROSS BRIDGE

Power Stroke

During contraction
Thin filament slides
over thick filament

Threshold Stimulus - Minimum strength of stimulus which cause contraction

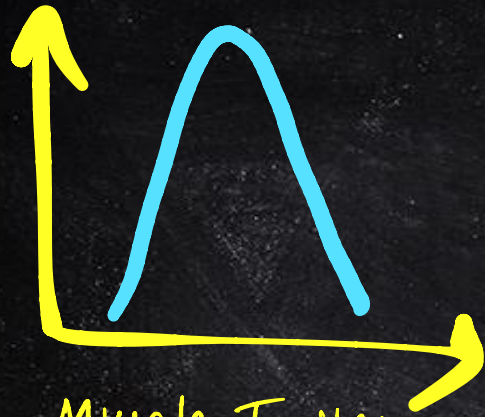
All or none phenomenon

If threshold stimulus is applied \rightarrow Complete contraction

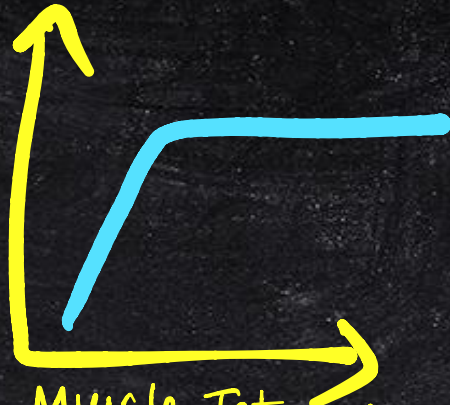
If stimulus $<$ Threshold \rightarrow No contraction

Applicable to Muscle Cell/fibre

Not Muscle

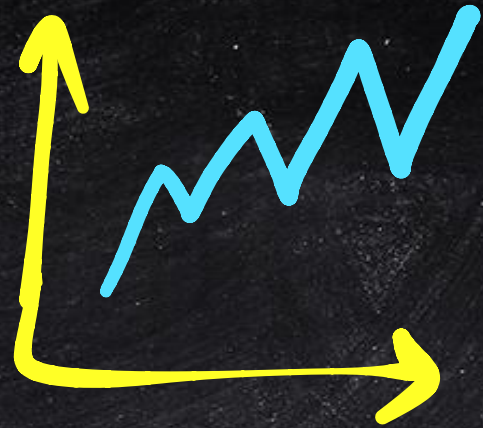


Muscle Twitch



Muscle Tetanus.

Sustained contraction



Treppe.

MUSCLE RESPONSE

Types of Skeletal Muscle

Red fibres	White fibre.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- High Myoglobin- Abundant Mitochondria- SR - less- slow to start- Lactic Acid does not Accumulate- do not fatigue easily	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- No Myoglobin- Low no. of Mitochondria- More- fast to start- LA accumulate.- <u>fatigue easily</u>

eg - Back Muscle

- flight muscle of kite

- Marathon

Runner

eg muscle of eye

- flight muscle of sparrow

- Sprinter