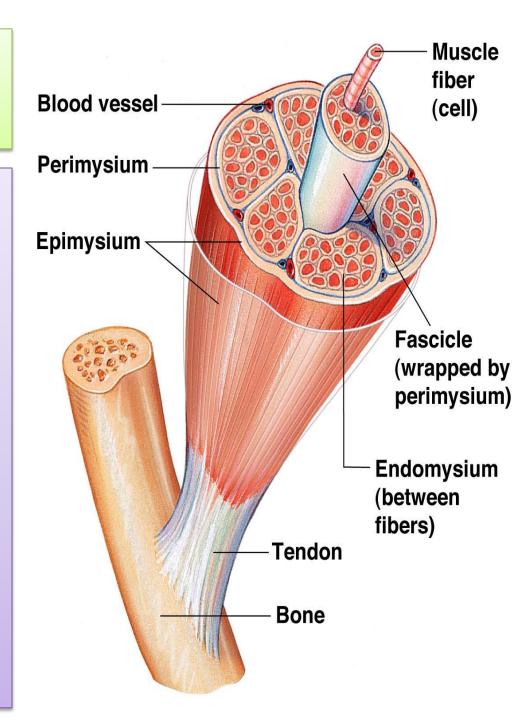
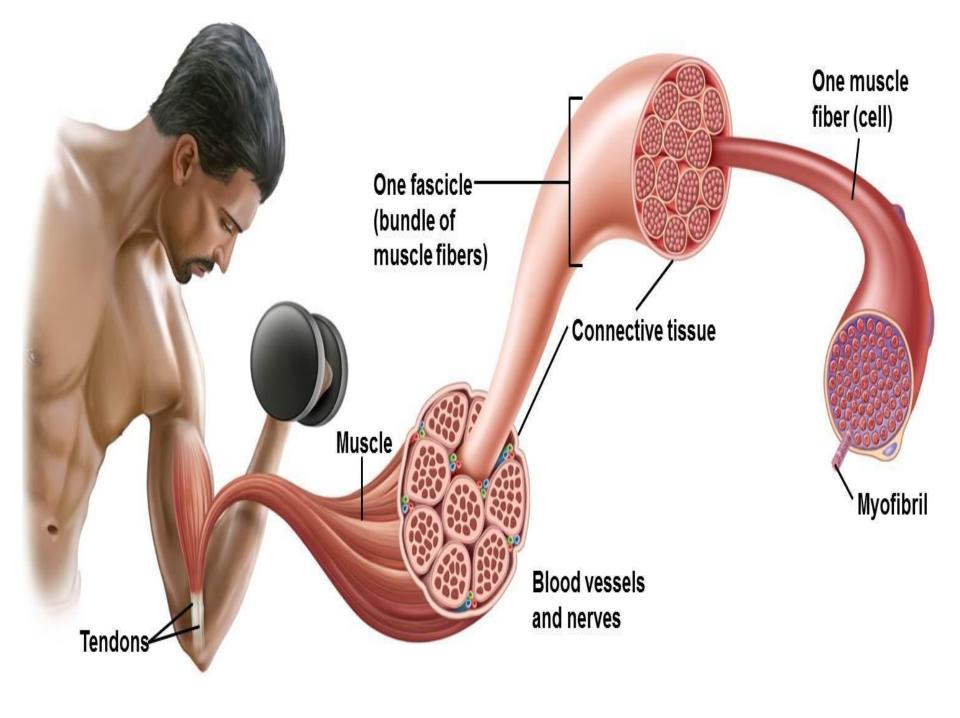
Human muscular system

Muscular system

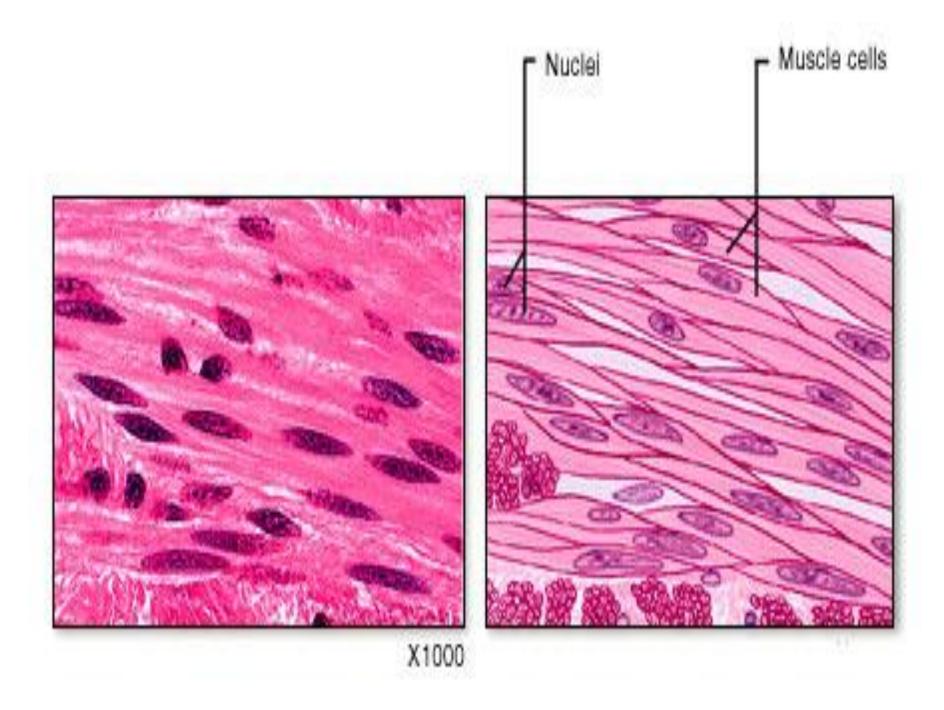
- Locomotion is provided by specialized muscle tissue
- It is composed of specialized cells, known as myocytes which have an ability to contract and relax

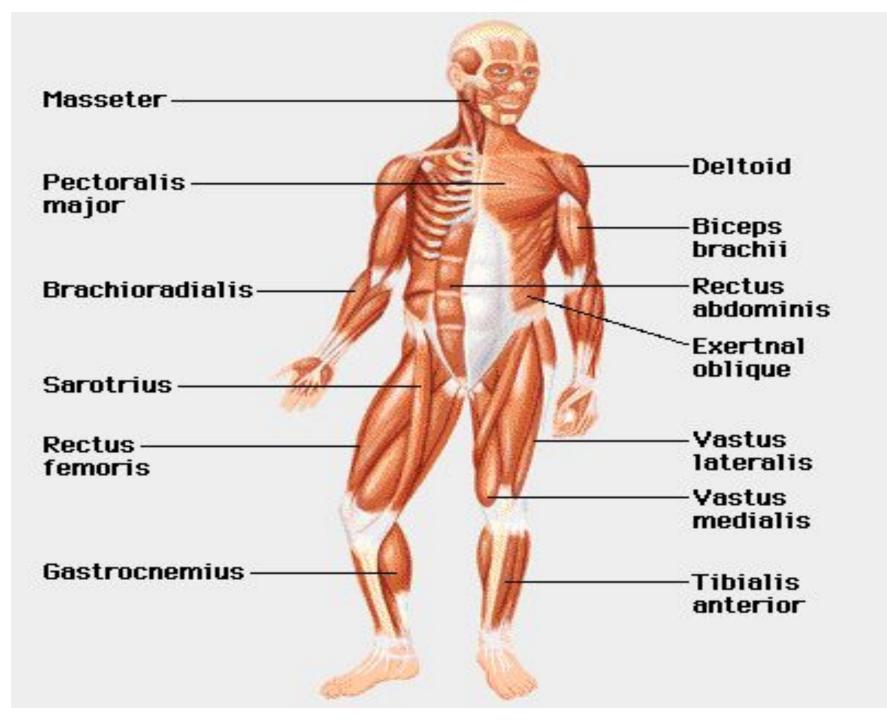


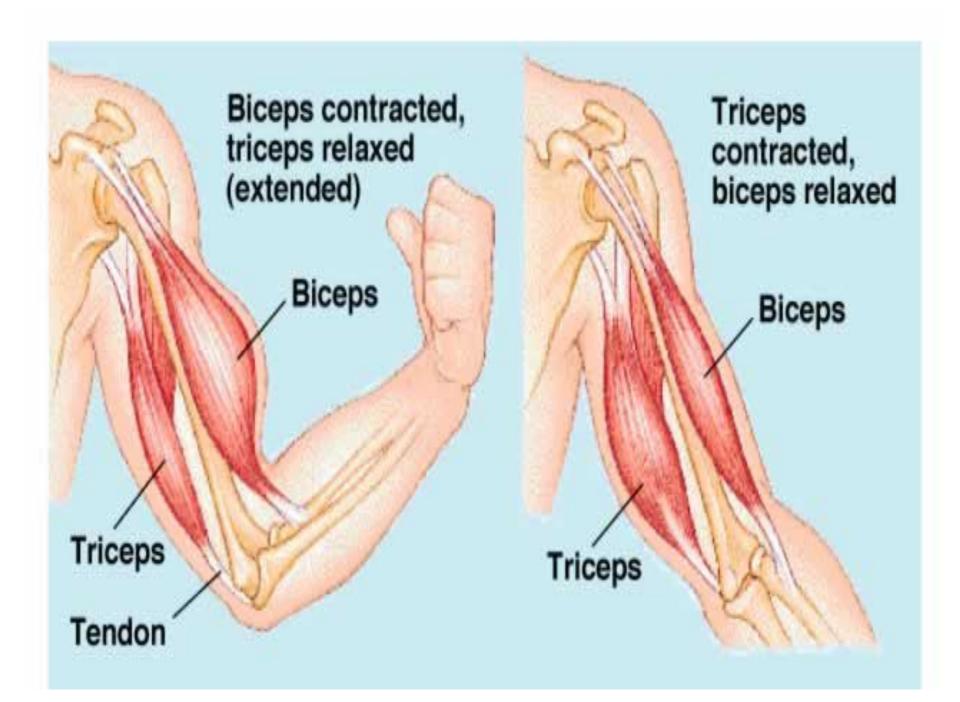


MUSCLE Nucleus Sarcolemma Sarcoplasm **Muscle** Fiber Nerve Ending

- A muscle cell consists of
- - sarcolemma
 - (membrane) –
- sarcoplasm
 (cytoplasm)
- It contains
 <u>myofibrils</u>
 (proteins)

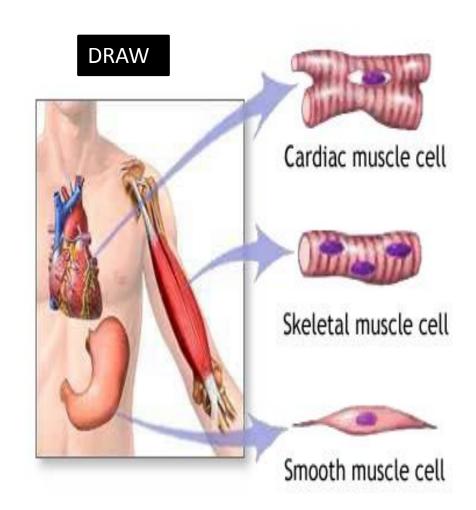




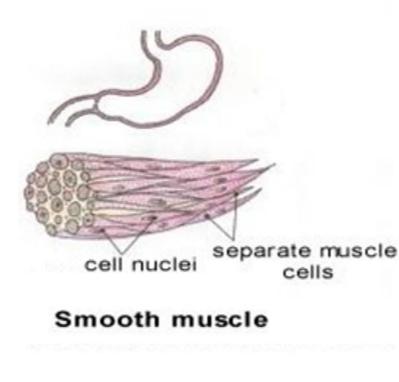


Types of muscles

- Muscle tissue is divided into three groups:
- smooth
- striated skeletal
- striated cardiac



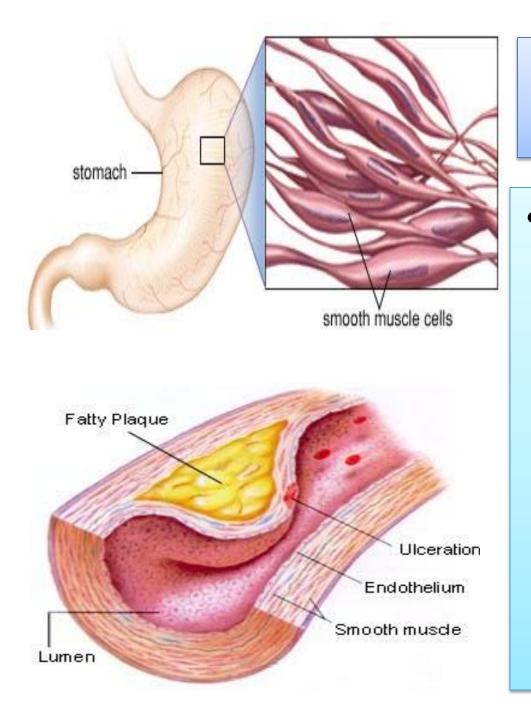
Smooth muscle





Smooth muscle cell

- Each cell is <u>long</u>, <u>fibrous</u> and <u>sharp-ended</u> with a <u>single central nucleus</u>
- They are regulated by the autonomic nervous system (ANS) since they are located in organs that function involuntarily
- Their function is generally irregular and slow



SMOOTH MUSCLE

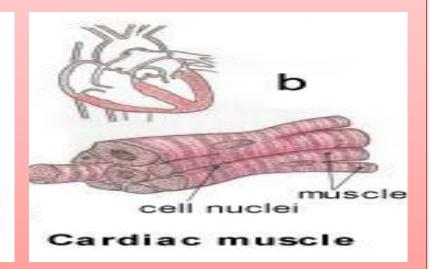
 Smooth muscle cells participate in the structure of *internal organs* (digestive organs, walls of blood vessels) of humans

Cardiac muscle

- The nucleus is located at the center of each cell
- Each cell has branch-like projections
- Each cell is rich in blood and lymph vessels.



Cardiac muscle cell



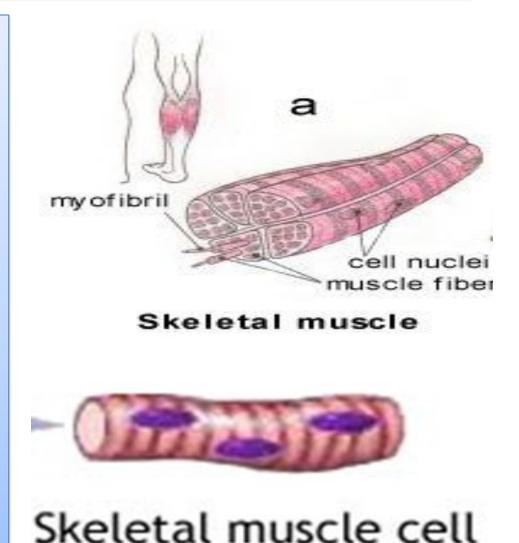
Cardiac muscle

 The cardiac muscles perform their functions *involuntarily* under the control of the autonomic nervous system



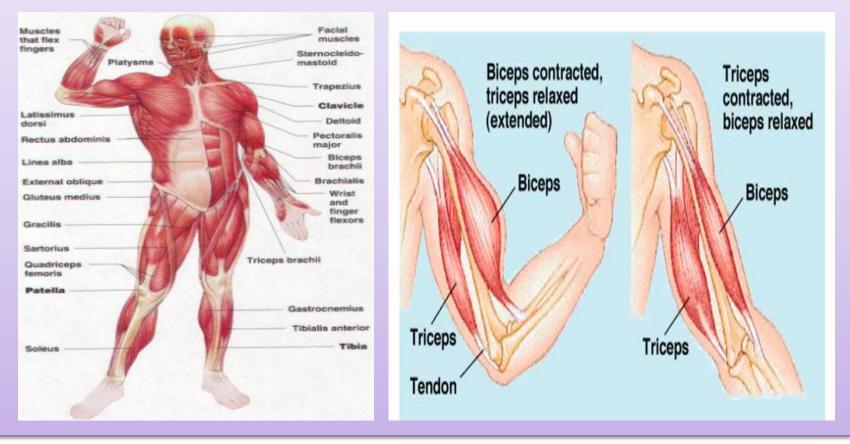
Skeletal muscle

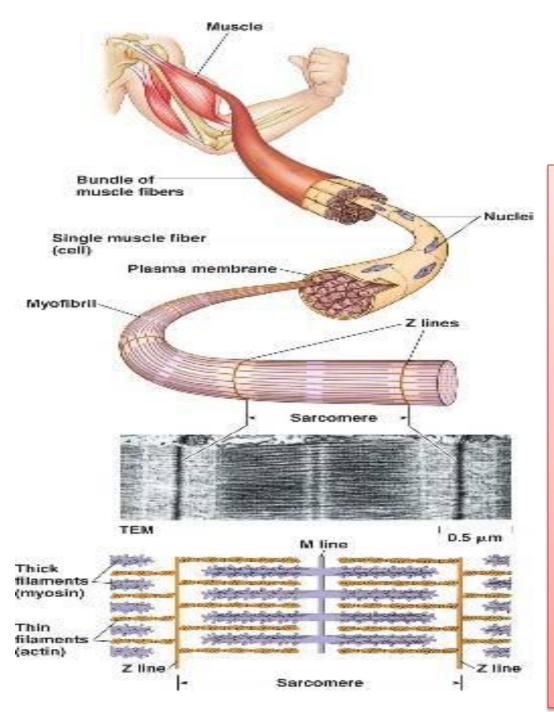
- They cover the skeleton
- They provide locomotion in cooperation with the skeletal system
- Cells of striated muscles are <u>long</u>, <u>cylindrical</u> and <u>multinucleated</u>



Skeletal muscle

They are termed *muscle fibers* due to their morphological appearance





Skeletal muscle

- The *myofibrils* composed of <u>actin</u> and <u>myosin</u> proteins
- They are arranged in parallel lines
- Striated skeletal muscle is voluntary and functions under the control of the brain
- It contracts rapidly

