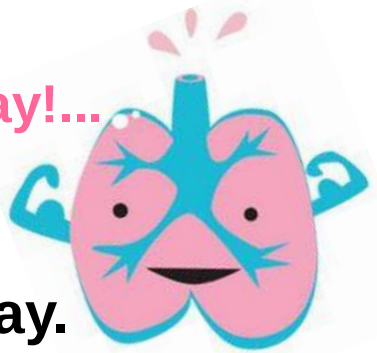
Pulmonary Function Testing today! Hooray!...



BI 121 Lecture 13

I. ***Announcements*** **Optional notebook ✓ + Lab 6 today. Pulmonary Function Testing. Final exam > your Q on Thurs. Q?**

II. ***Pulmonary Function Lab Overview***

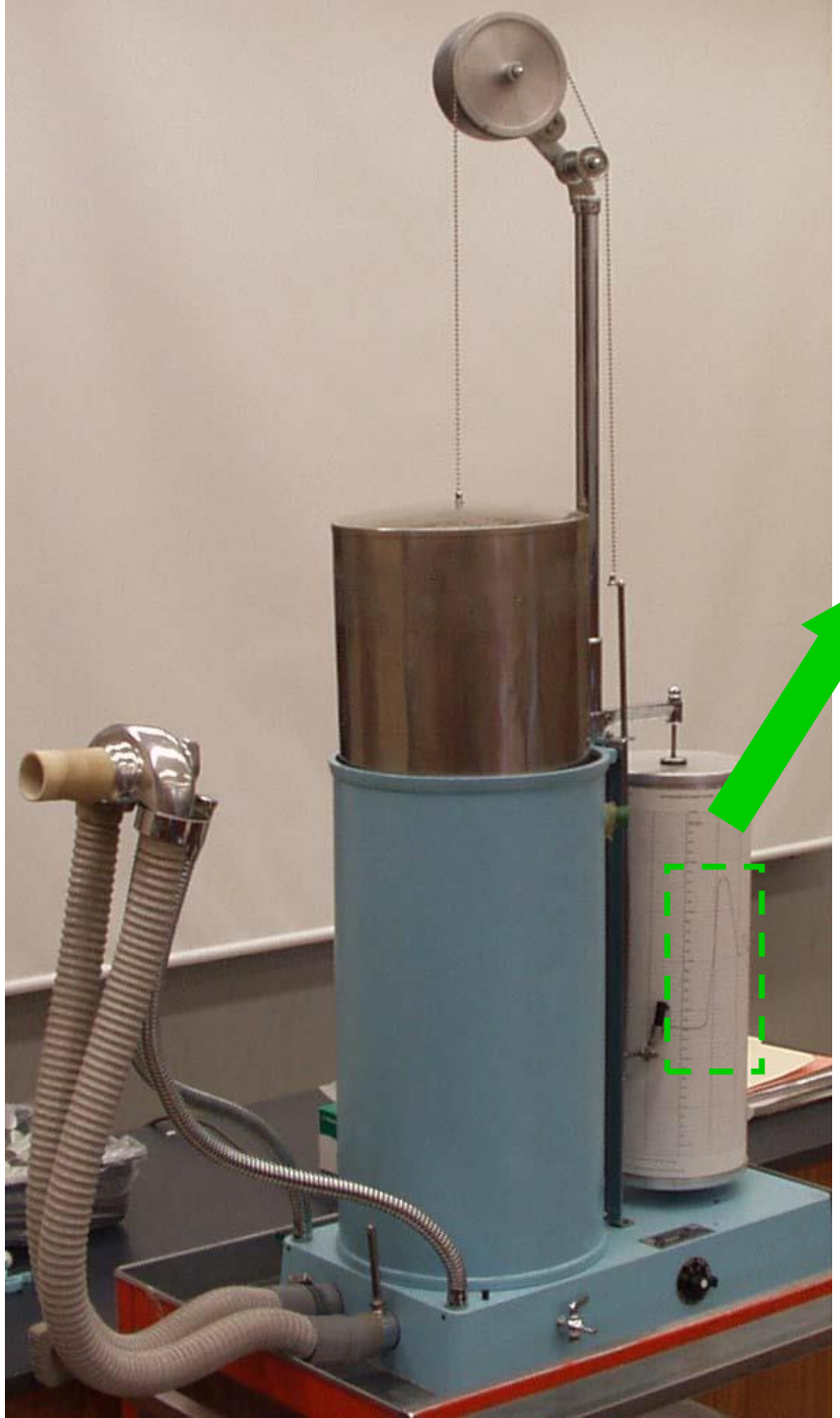
III. ***Neuromuscular Junction Overview*** **LS pp 186-92, DC pp 69-70**

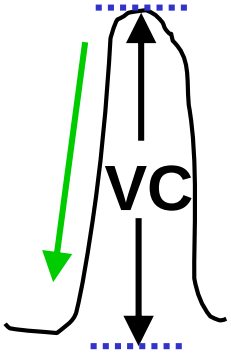
IV. ***Muscle Structure, Function & Adaptation*** **LS ch 8, DC Module 12**

- A. **Muscle types: cardiac, smooth, skeletal LS fig 8-1 p 194-6**
- B. **How is skeletal muscle organized? LS fig 8-2, DC fig 12-2**
- C. **What do thick filaments look like? LS fig 8-4, DC fig 12-4**
- D. **How about thin filaments? LS fig 8-5**
- E. **Banding pattern? LS fig 8-3, fig 8-7**
- F. **How do muscles contract? LS fig 8-6, 8-10**
- G. **What's a cross-bridge cycle? LS fig 8-11 +…**
- H. **Summary of skeletal muscle contraction**
- I. **Exercise adaptation variables: *mode*, *intensity*, *duration*, *frequency*, *distribution*, *individual* & environmental char...?**
- J. **Endurance *vs.* strength training continuum? fiber types...**

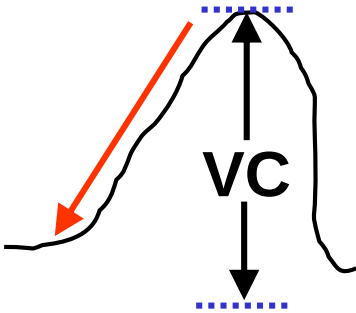
Respirometer → measures ***complete*** ***Pulmonary Function Test*** ***or PFT***!

NB: Should be able to blow out ≥ 75 - 85% of VC/FVC in 1 second! That's $FEV_{1.0}$/FVC ≥ 0.75 – 0.85. If less, may indicate asthma or other lung disease.

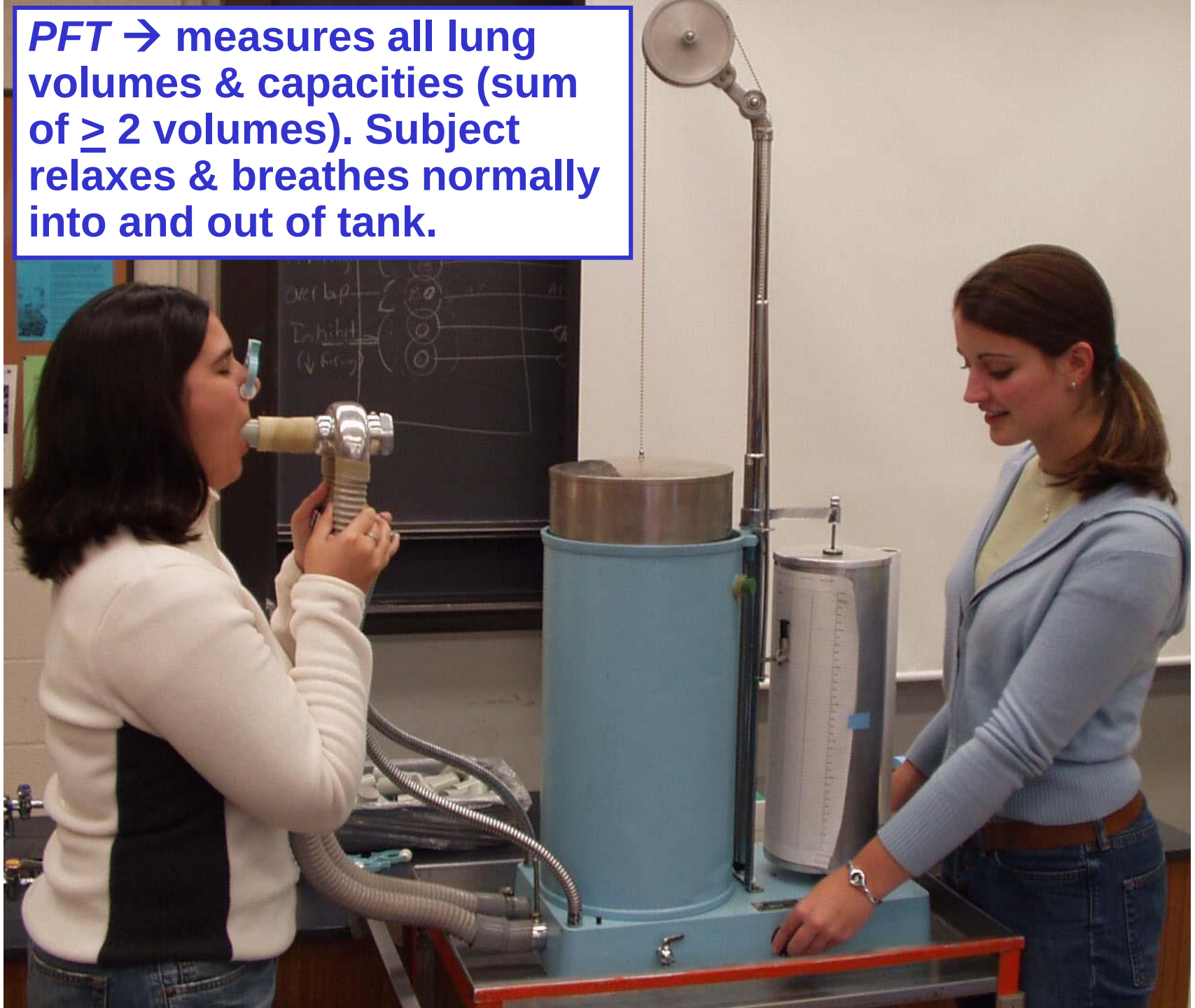


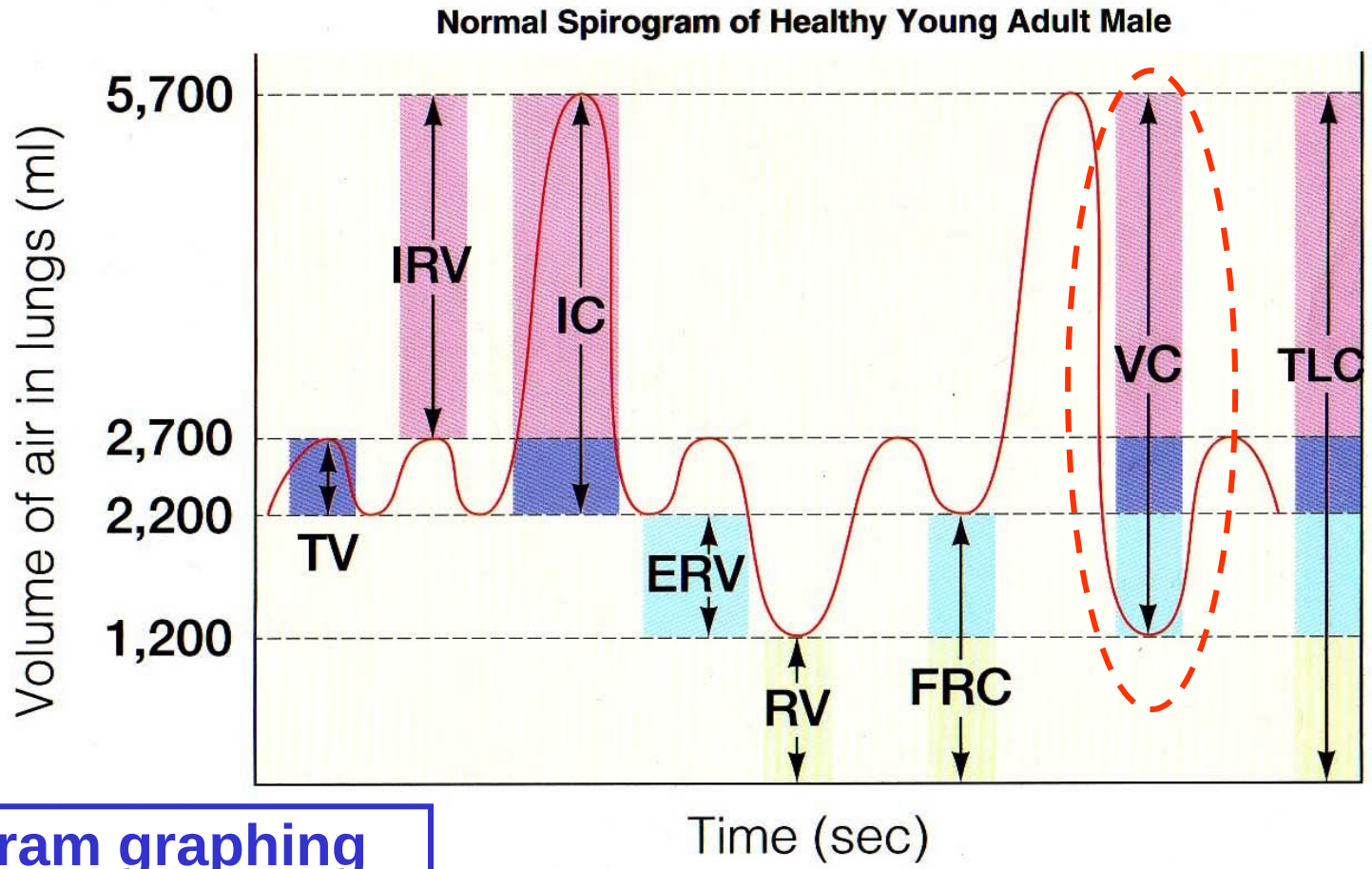


Normal = Steep



Abnormal = Flatter Downslope (eg, Asthma)

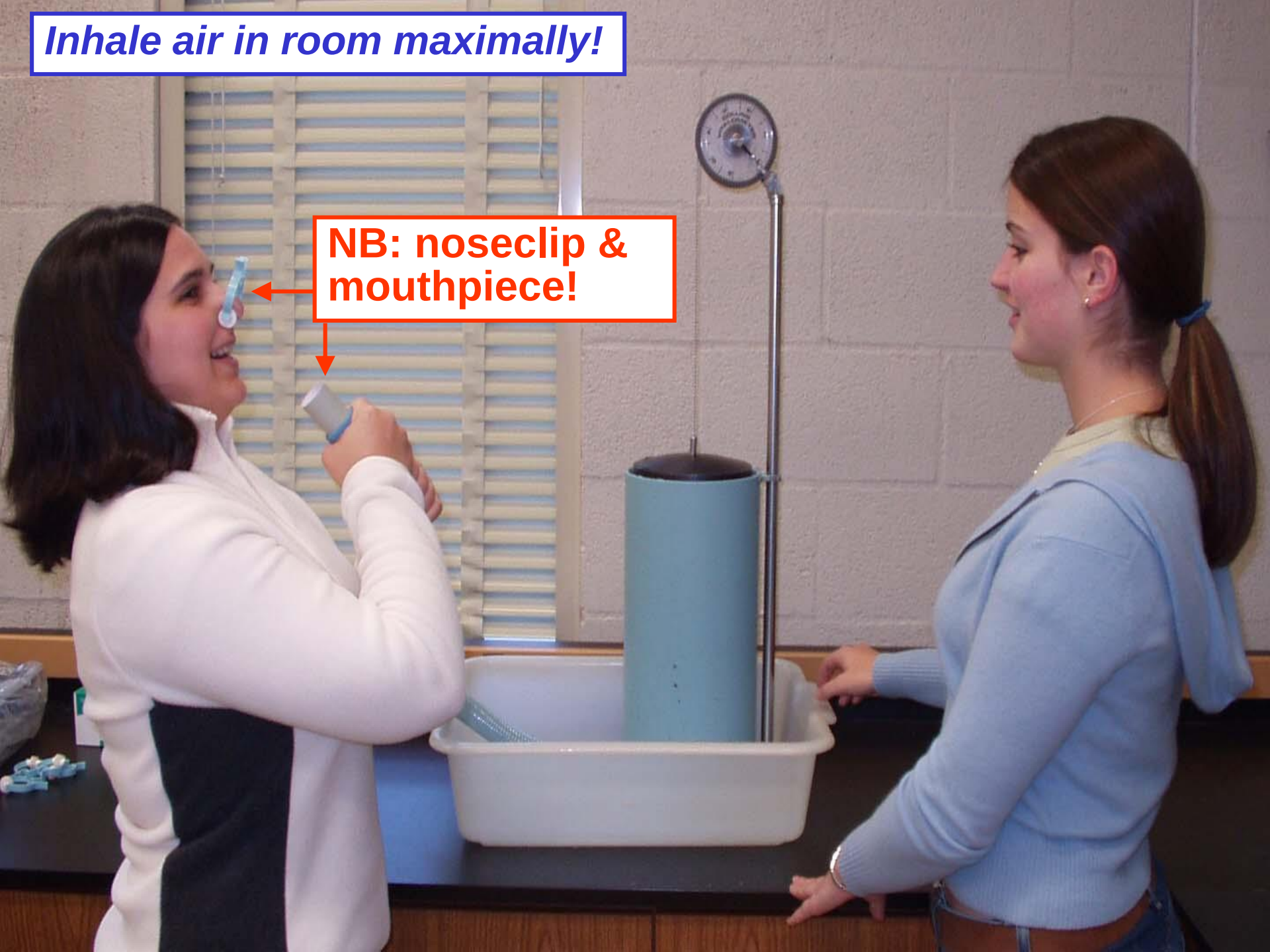

PFT → measures all lung volumes & capacities (sum of ≥ 2 volumes). Subject relaxes & breathes normally into and out of tank.



Spirogram graphing complete *PFT* from computer simulation.

TV = Tidal volume (500 ml)
IRV = Inspiratory reserve volume (3,000 ml)
IC = Inspiratory capacity (3,500 ml)
ERV = Expiratory reserve volume (1,000 ml)
RV = Residual volume (1,200 ml)
FRC = Functional residual capacity (2,200 ml)
VC = Vital capacity (4,500 ml)
TLC = Total lung capacity (5,700 ml)


Vitalometer → Can only measure Vital Capacity (VC). No graph paper, so no time component.


Inhale air in room maximally!
NB: noseclip & mouthpiece!


Exhale into tube maximally!

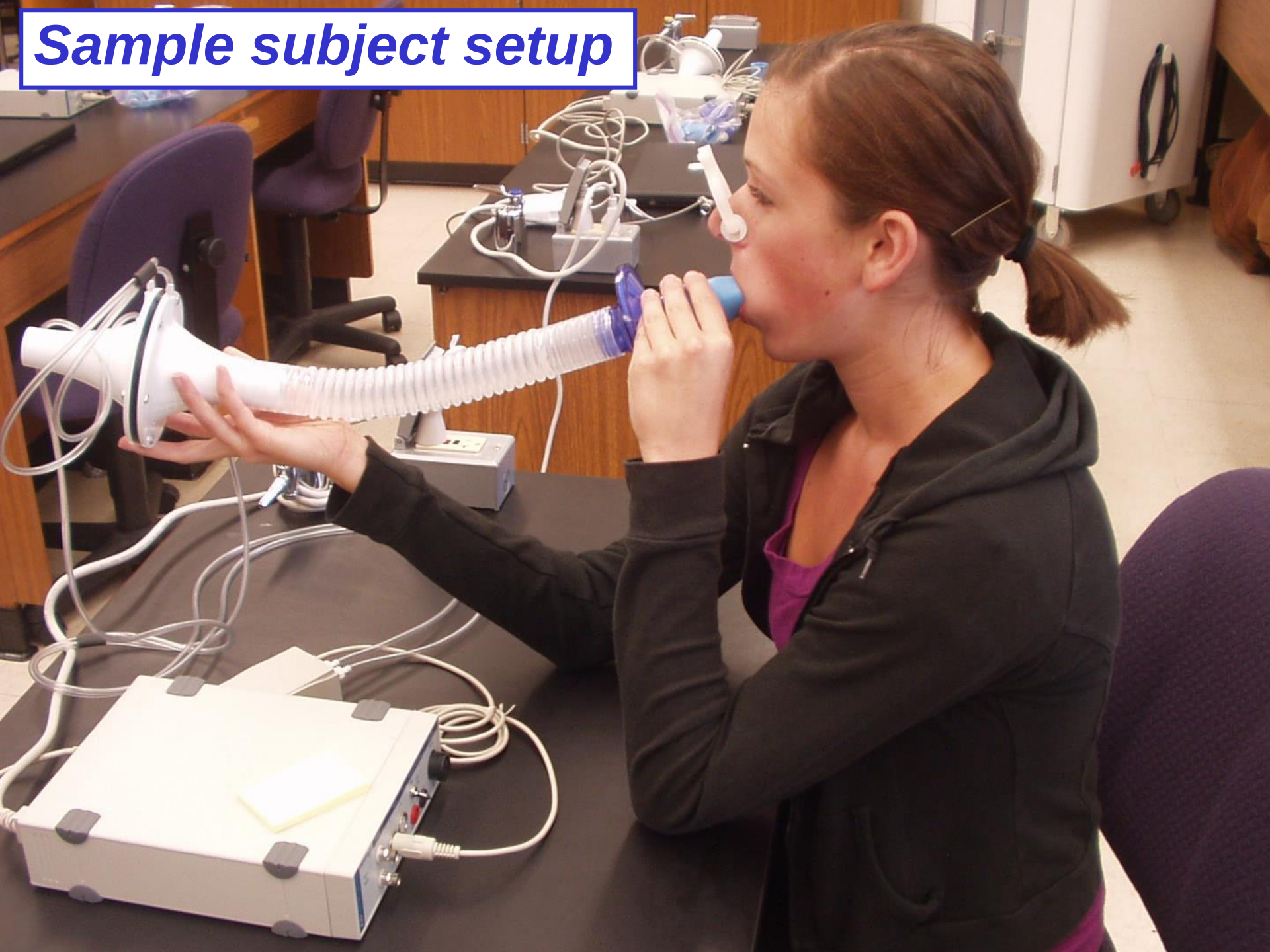
More modern-day computerized Pulmonary Function Testing

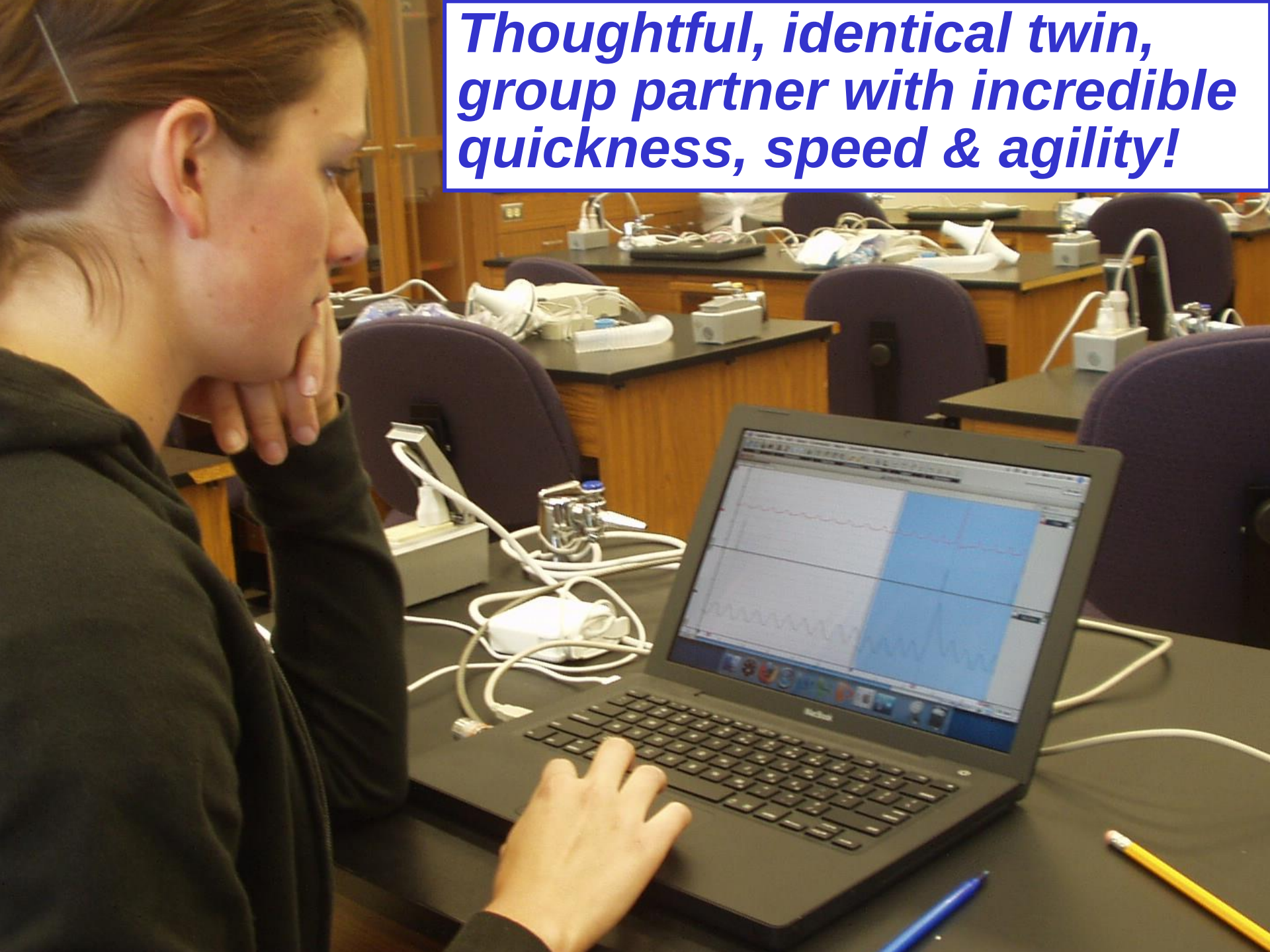
Complete with HH!
Happy Helpers!

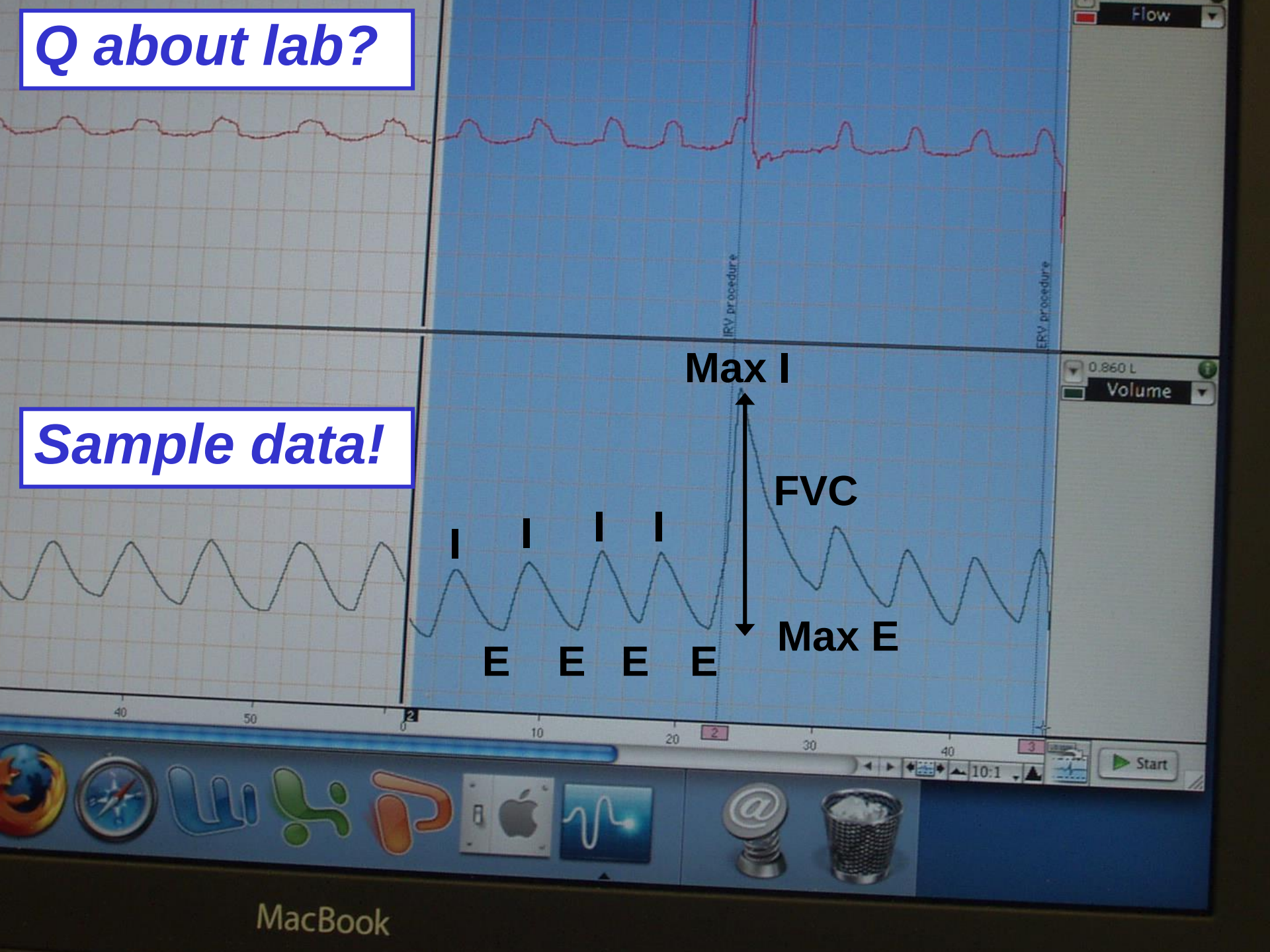
How to put together?

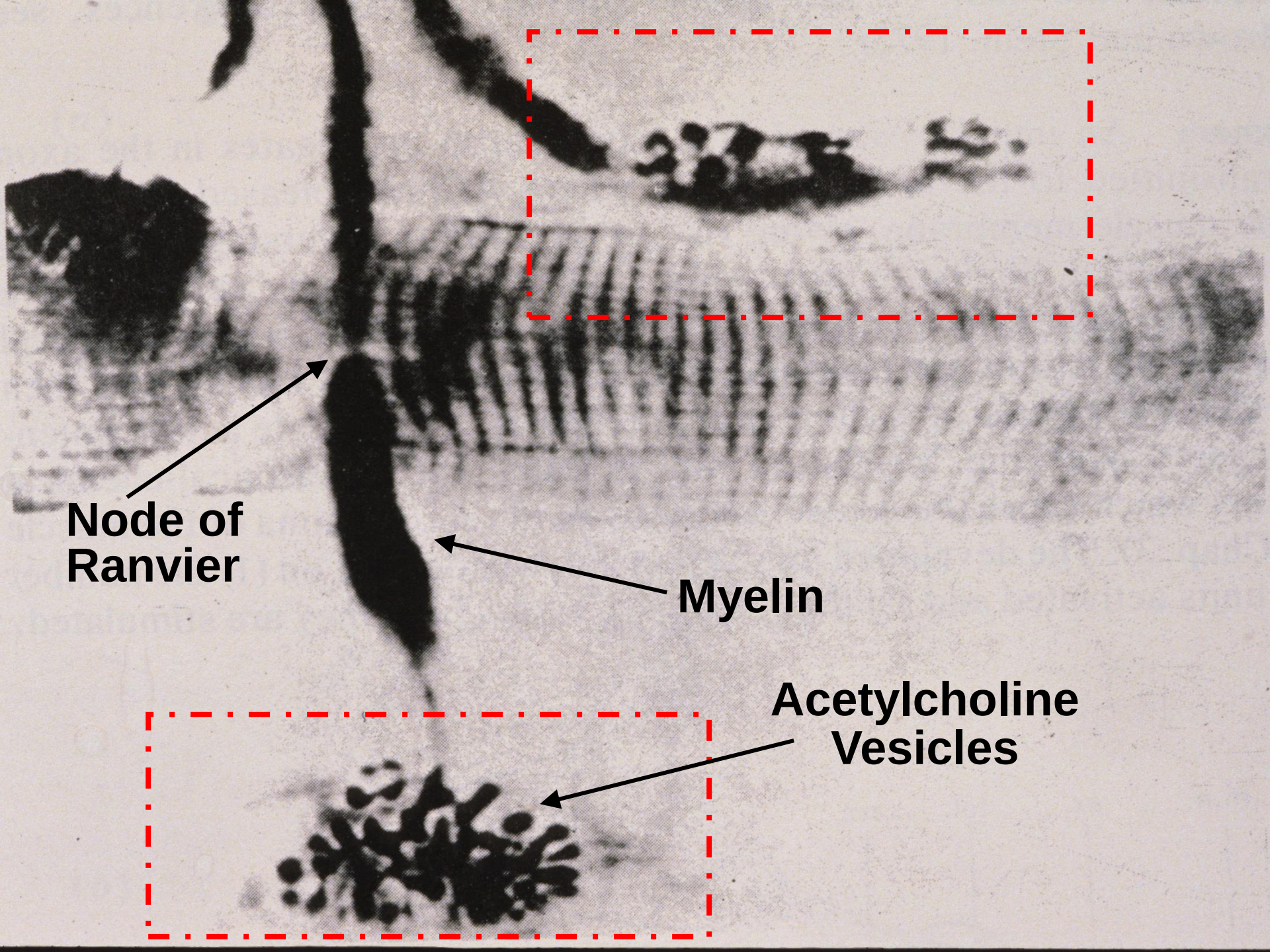

Viola!!

Sample subject setup

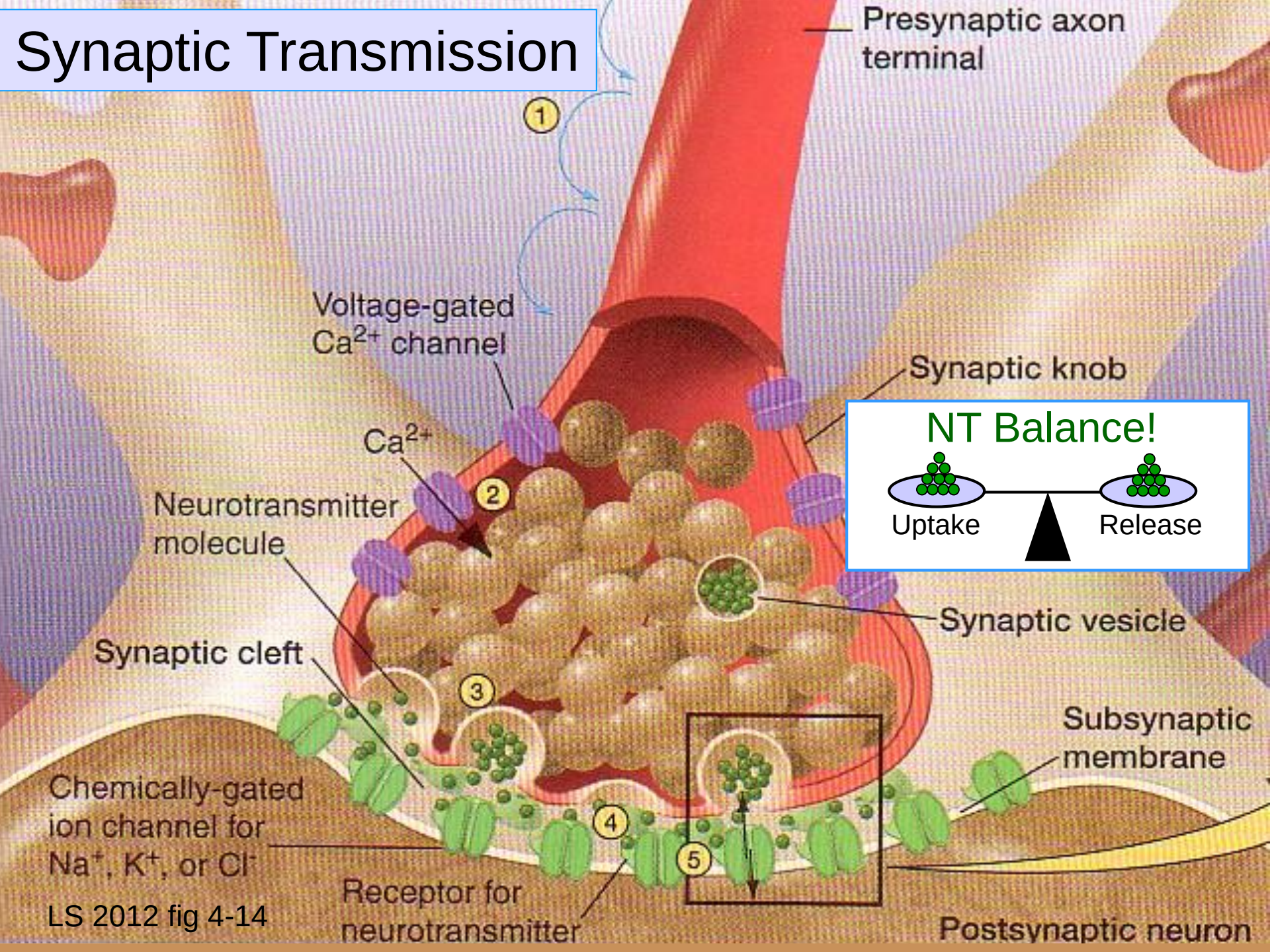



Thoughtful, identical twin, group partner with incredible quickness, speed & agility!

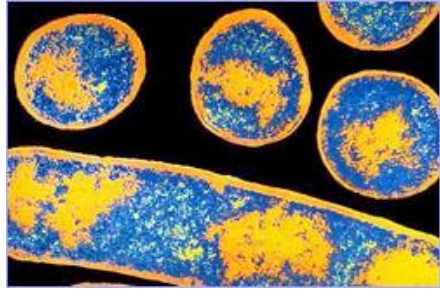

Q about lab?
Sample data!
Flow
Volume
0.860 L
IRV procedure
ERV procedure
Max I
FVC
Max E
I I I I
E E E E
Start
MacBook


Node of
Ranvier
Myelin
Acetylcholine
Vesicles

Synaptic Transmission



LS 2012 fig 4-14




Campbell's
CLASSICS
BEAN
BACON

Axon of motor neuron
Myelin sheath
Action potential propagation in motor neuron
1
Axon terminal
Terminal button
Ca2+
Calcium channel
Vesicle of acetylcholine
2
Action potential propagation in muscle fiber
6
3
Muscle fiber
Plasma membrane of muscle fiber
4
K+
Acetylcholine receptor site
5
Na+
7
Cation channel
Acetylcholinesterase
Local current flow between depolarized end plate and adjacent membrane
Motor end plate
Contractile elements within muscle fiber

Other Links That May Be Helpful!

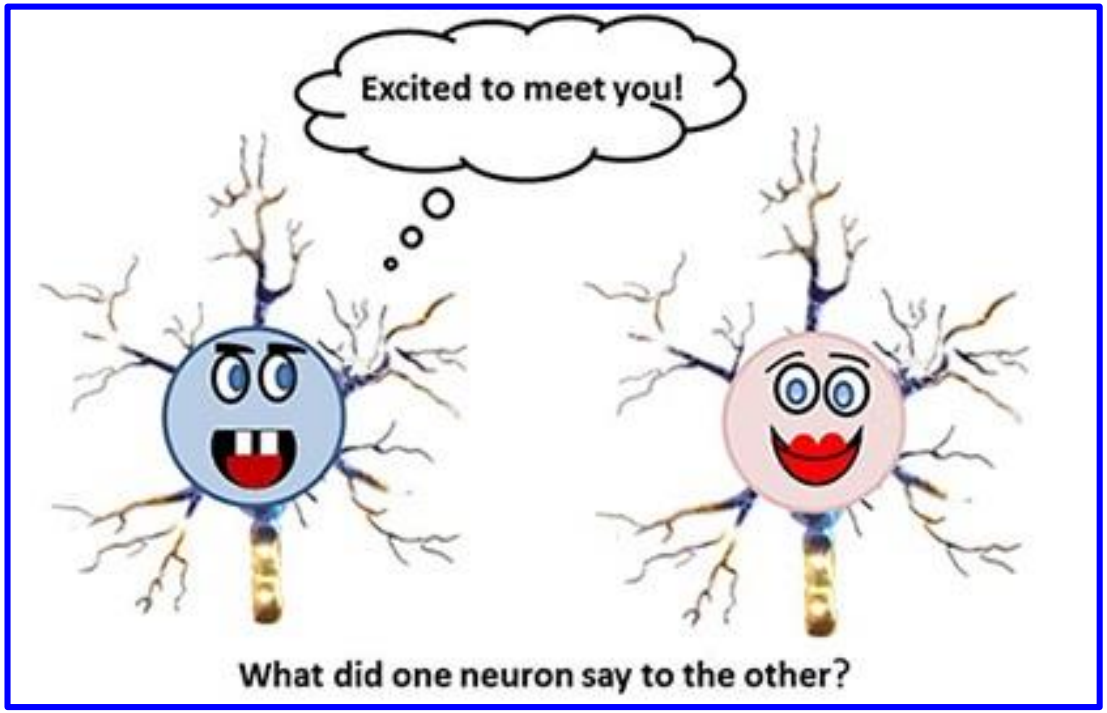
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6RbPIOq0O3w

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mItV4rC57kM

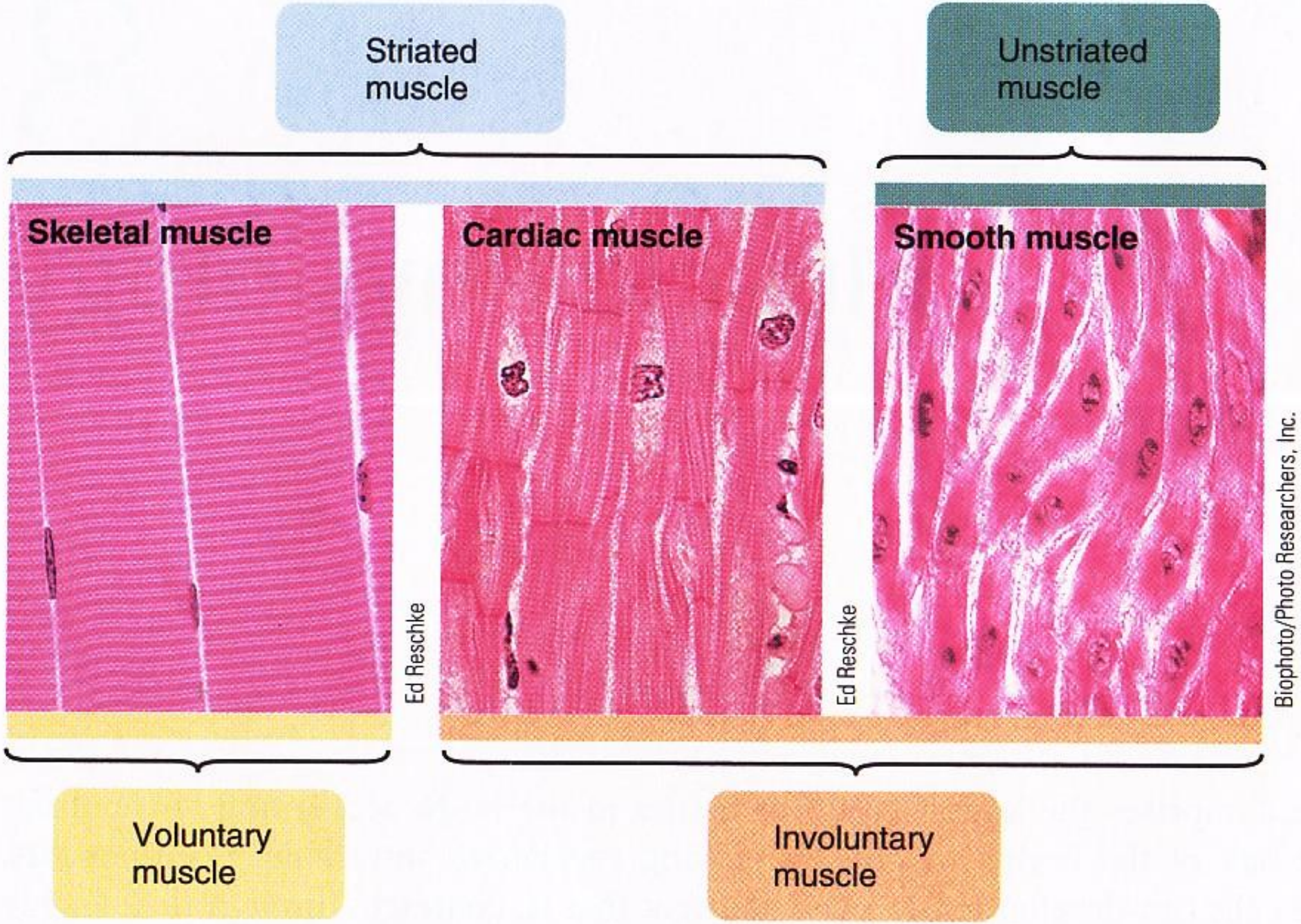
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WhowH0kb7n0

http://sites.sinauer.com/psychopharm2e/animation03.01.html

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VitFvNvRIIY



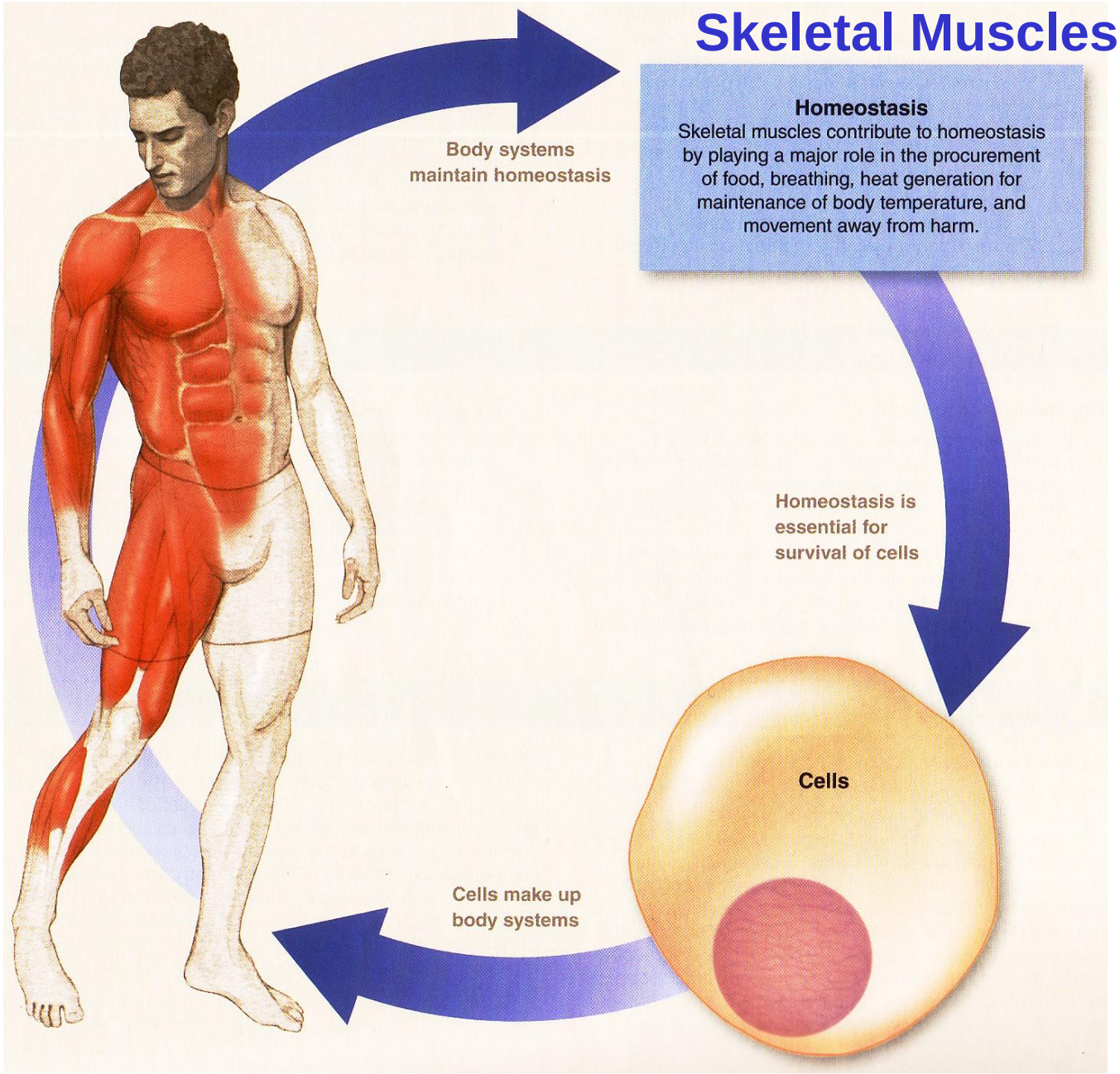
Break for discussion/questions!



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VVL-8zr2hk4

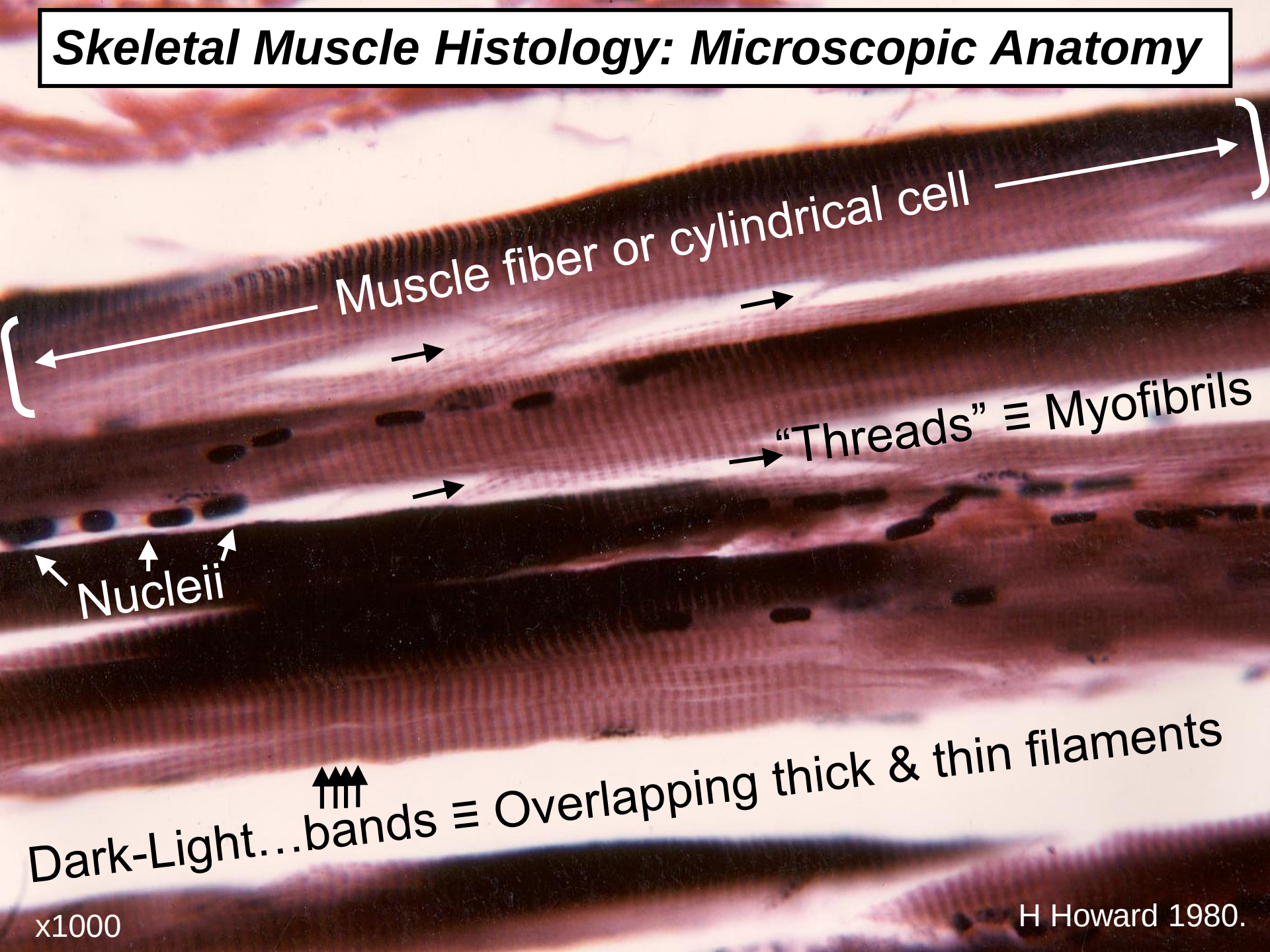
LS 2012 fig 8-1

Skeletal Muscles

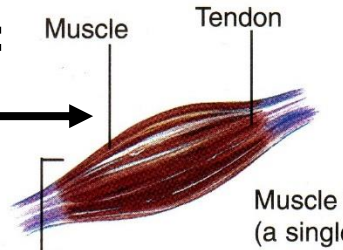


LS 2012 ch 8 vignette

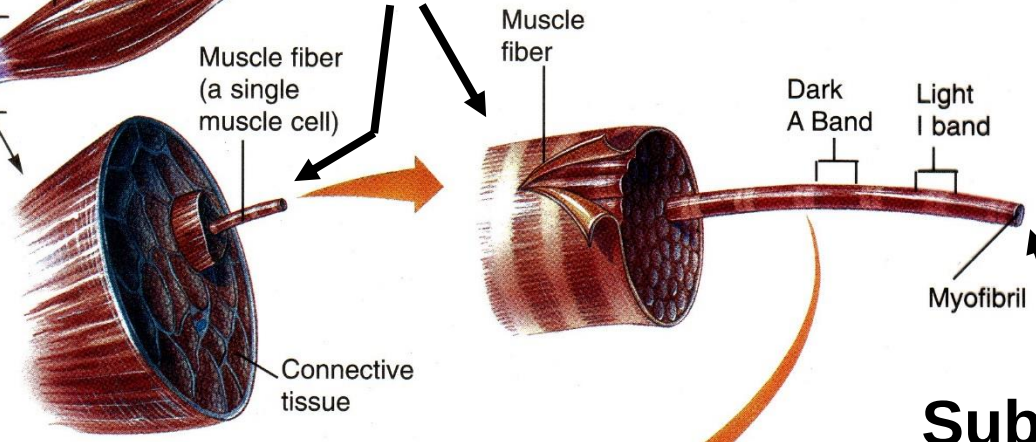
Skeletal Muscle Histology: Microscopic Anatomy



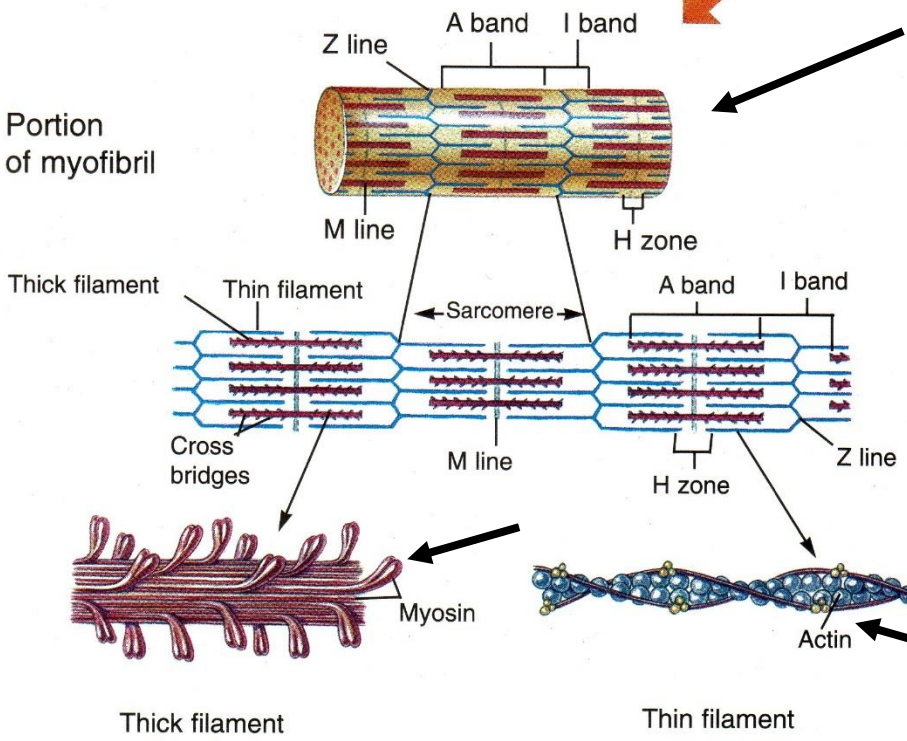
Organ = Muscle



Cell = Myocyte = Fiber



Subcellular = Cytoskeleton



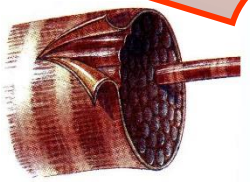
Molecules = Actin & Myosin

LS 2006, cf:
LS 2012 fig 8-2
DC 2013 fig 12-3

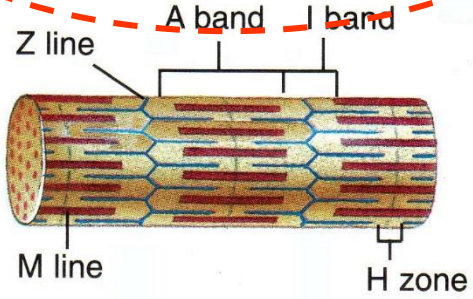
Whole Muscle

Organ

Myocyte or Muscle Fiber

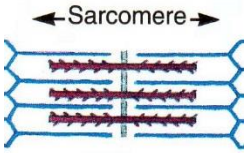


Cell

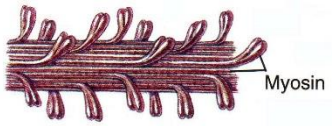


Myofibril

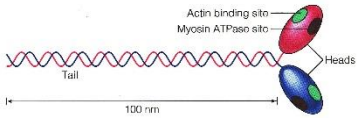
Cytoskeleton

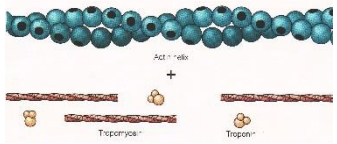


Thick & Thin Filaments

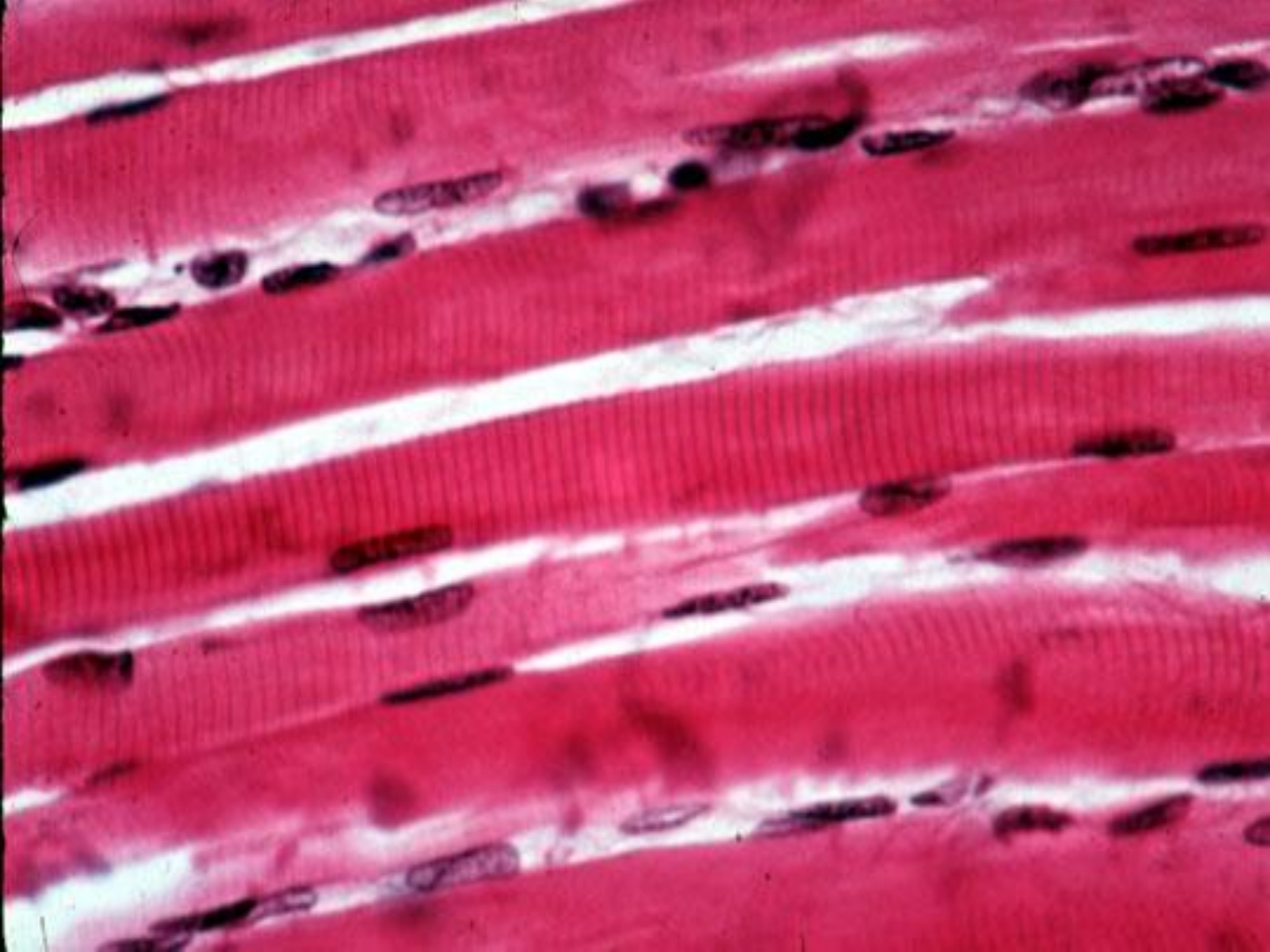


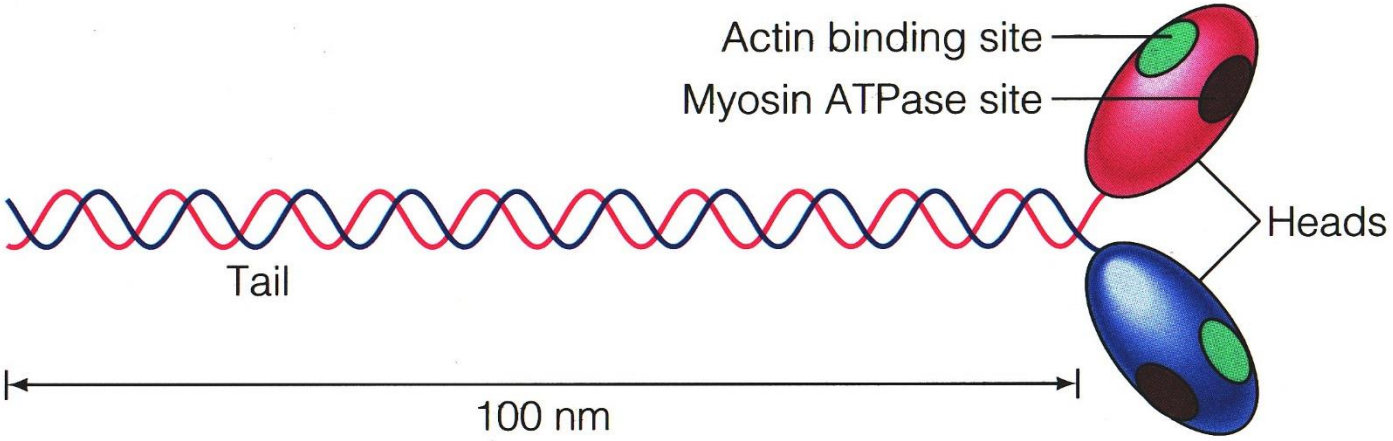
Myosin & Actin





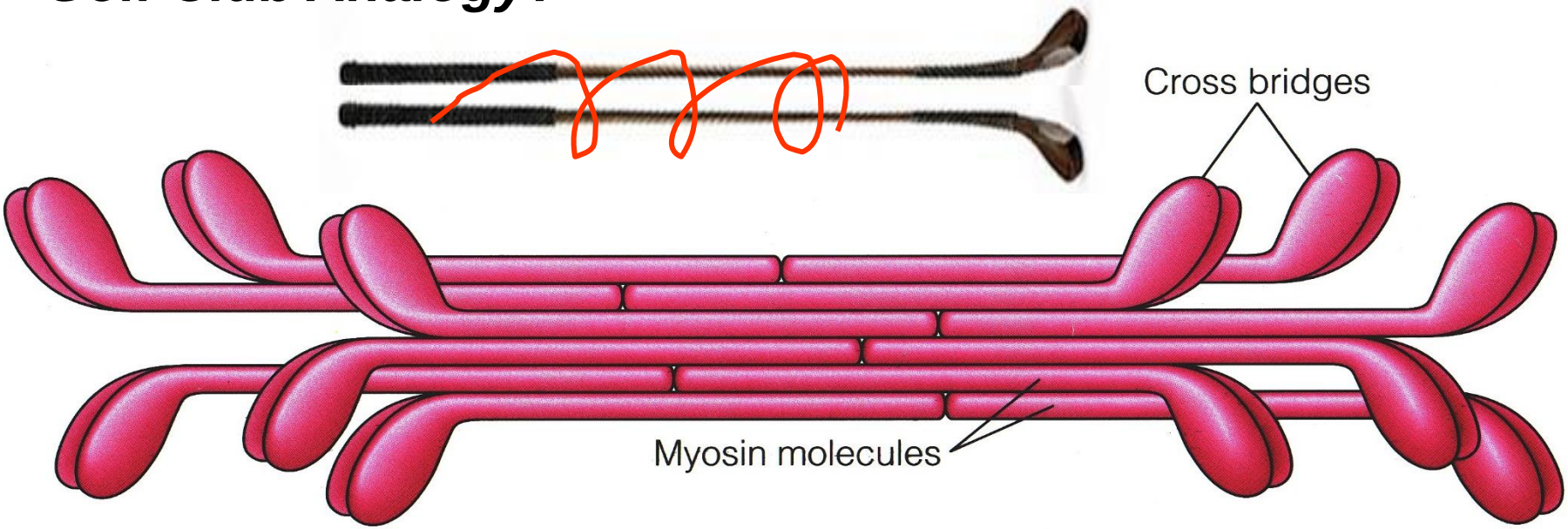
Molecules





(a)

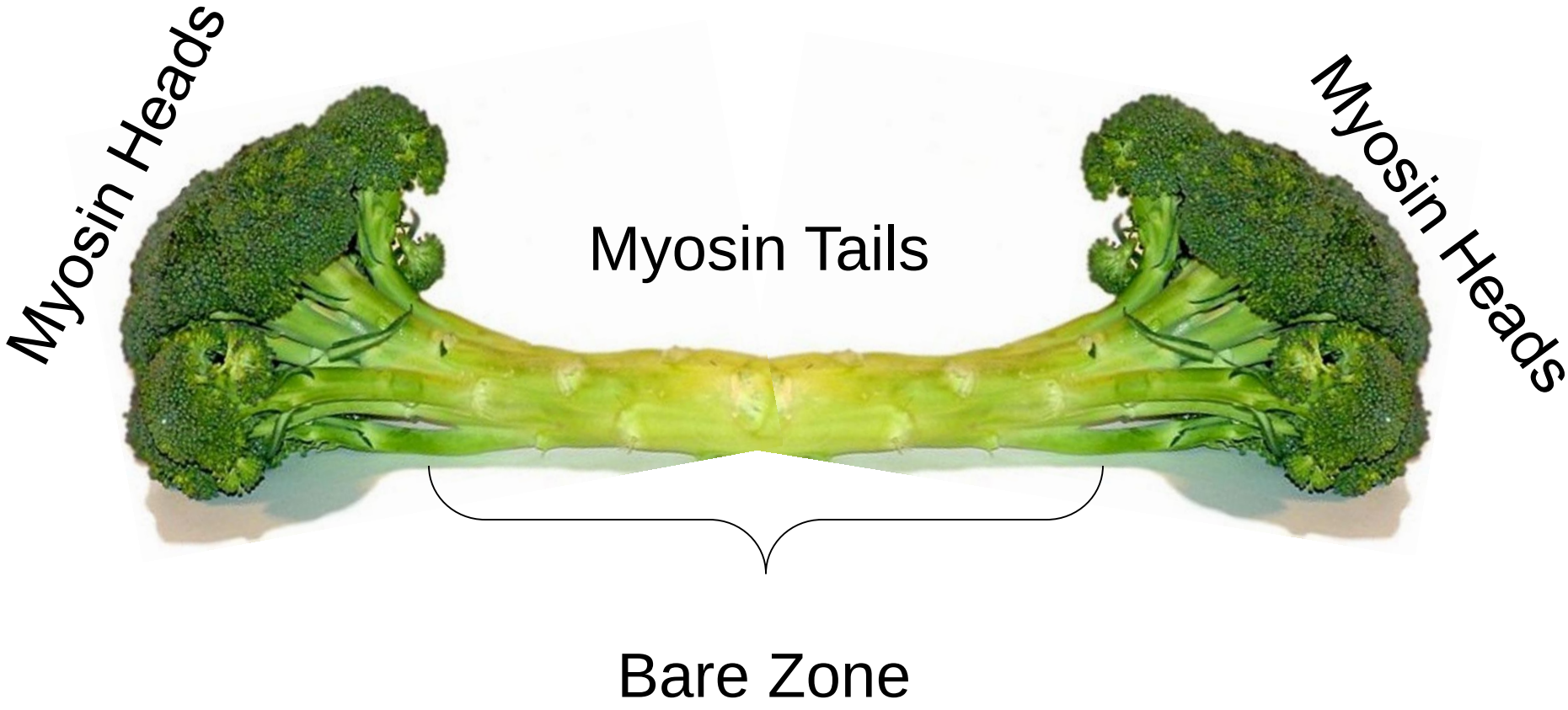
Golf Club Analogy?

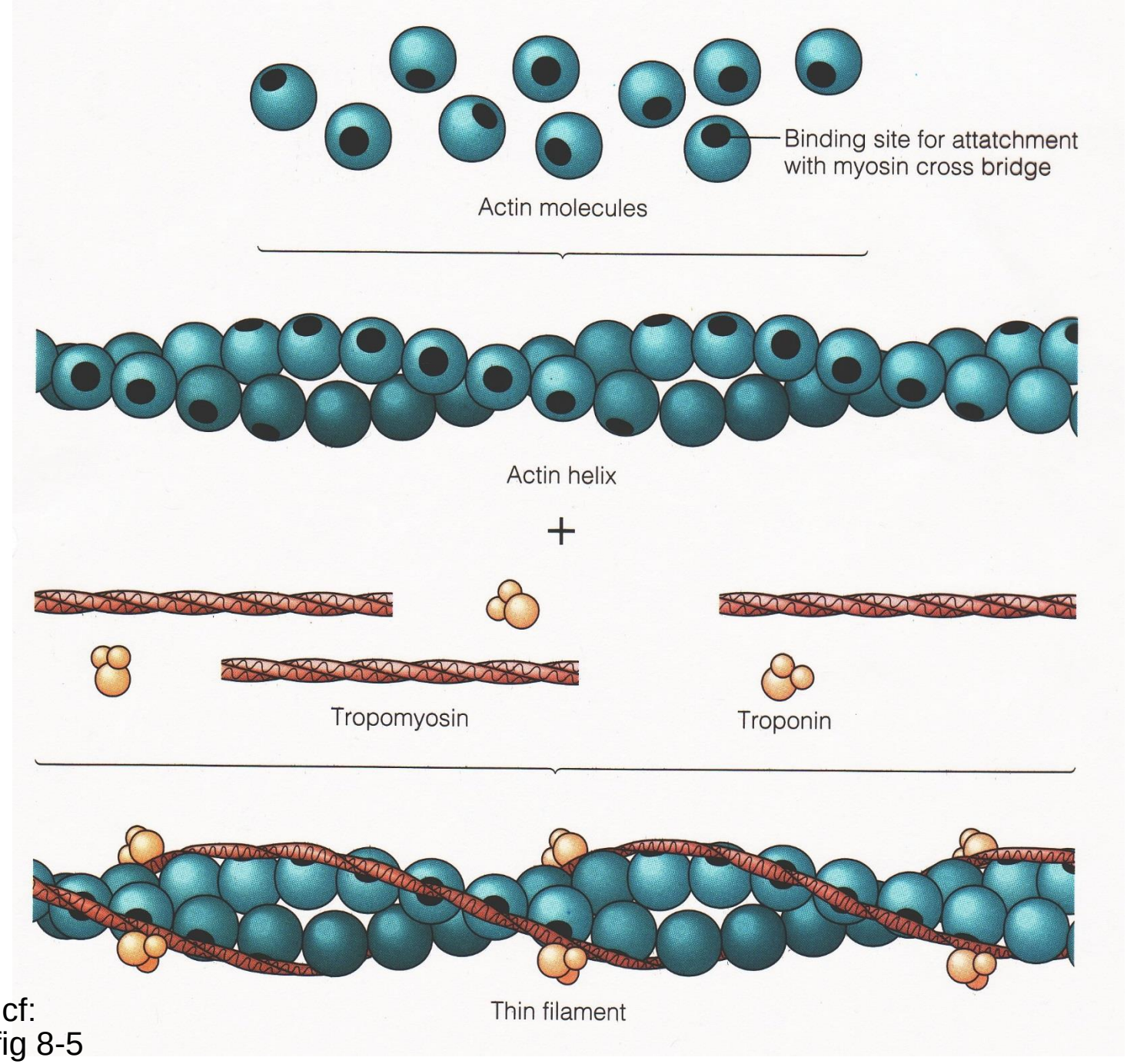


(b)

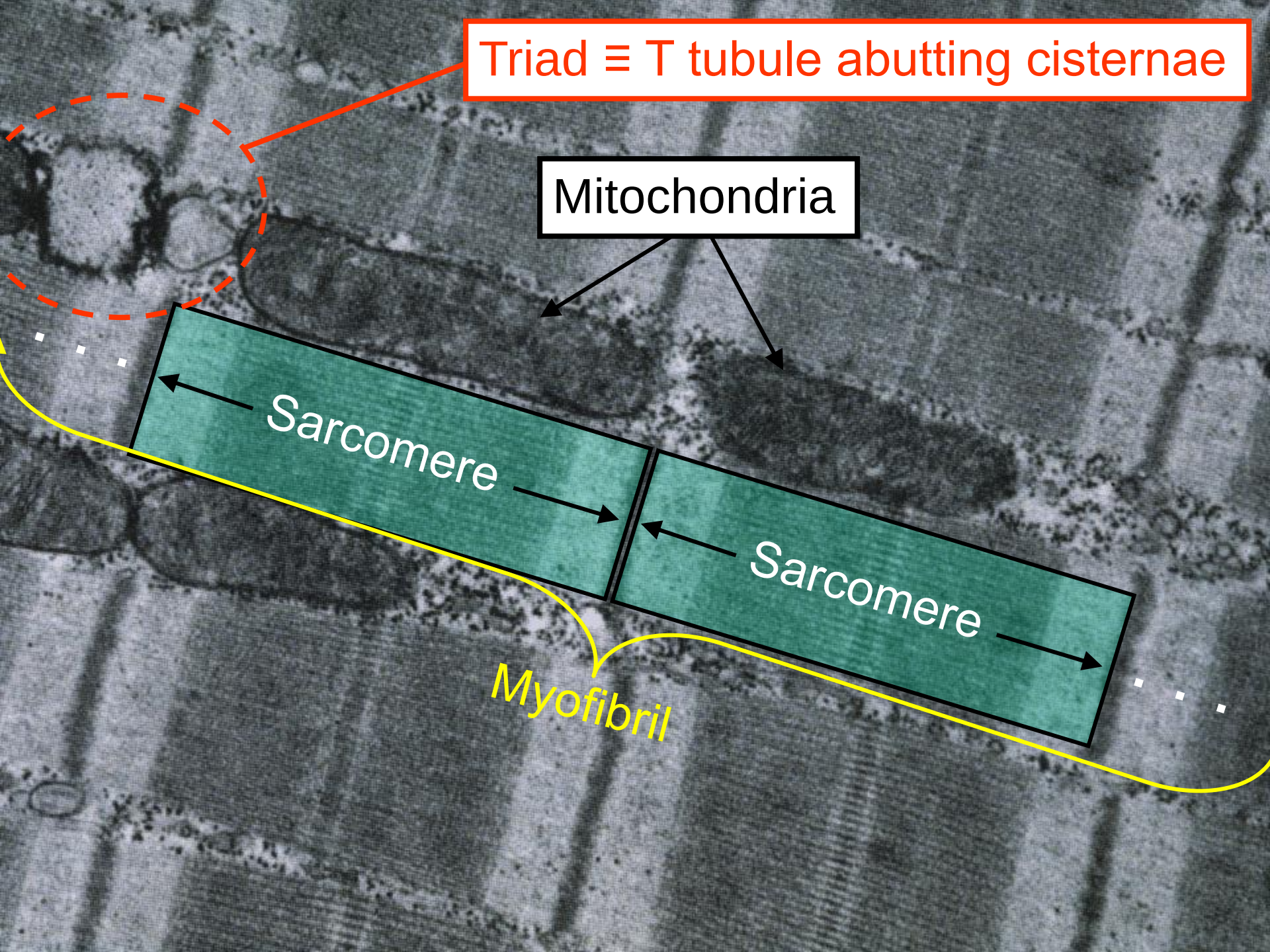
LS 2006, cf:
LS 2012 fig 8-4

Broccoli Analogy?



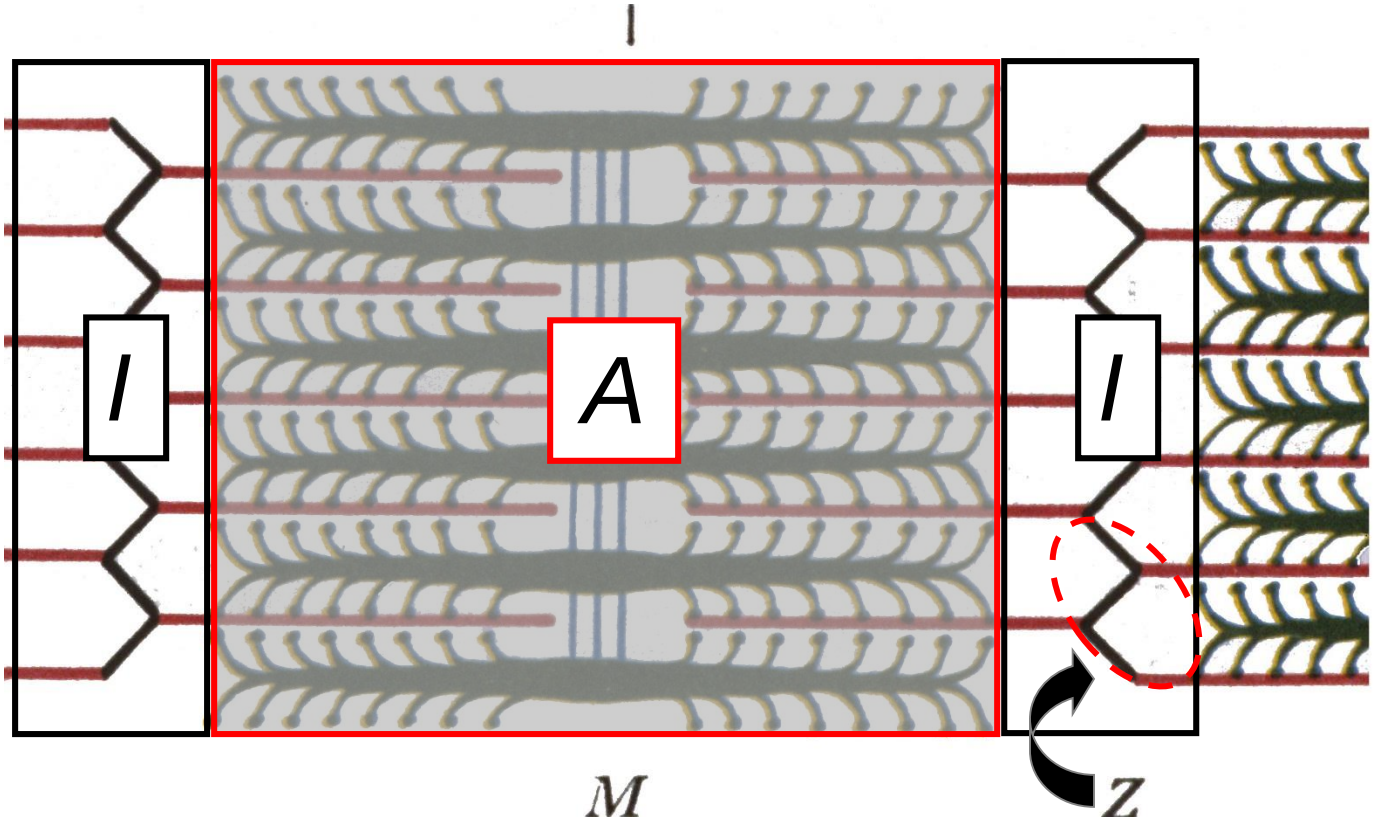


LS 2006, cf:
LS 2012 fig 8-5


Triad ≡ T tubule abutting cisternae
Mitochondria
Sarcomere
Sarcomere
Myofibril

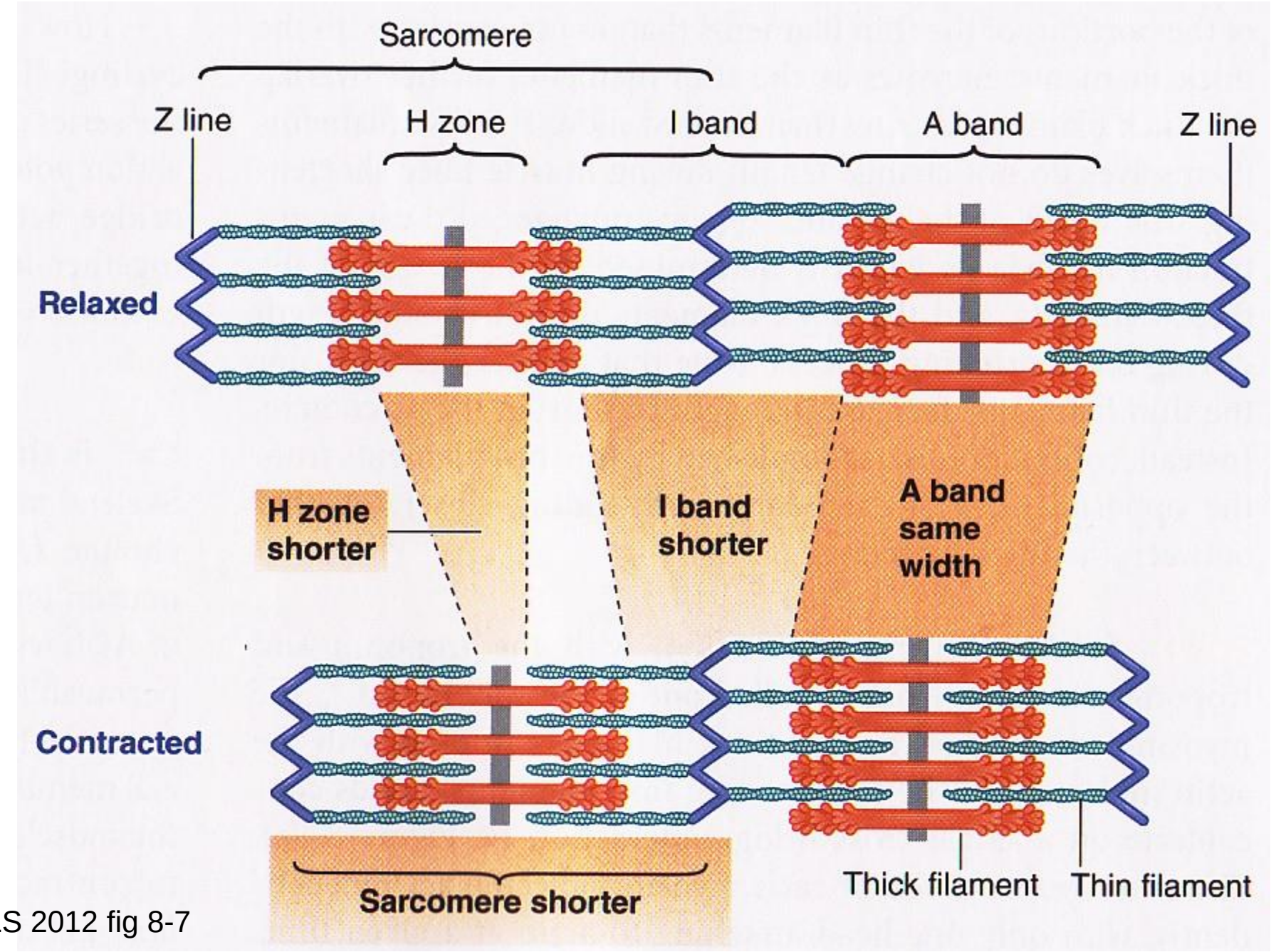
A Band = Dark Band

*A*nisotropic = Light Can't Shine Through



I Band = Light Band

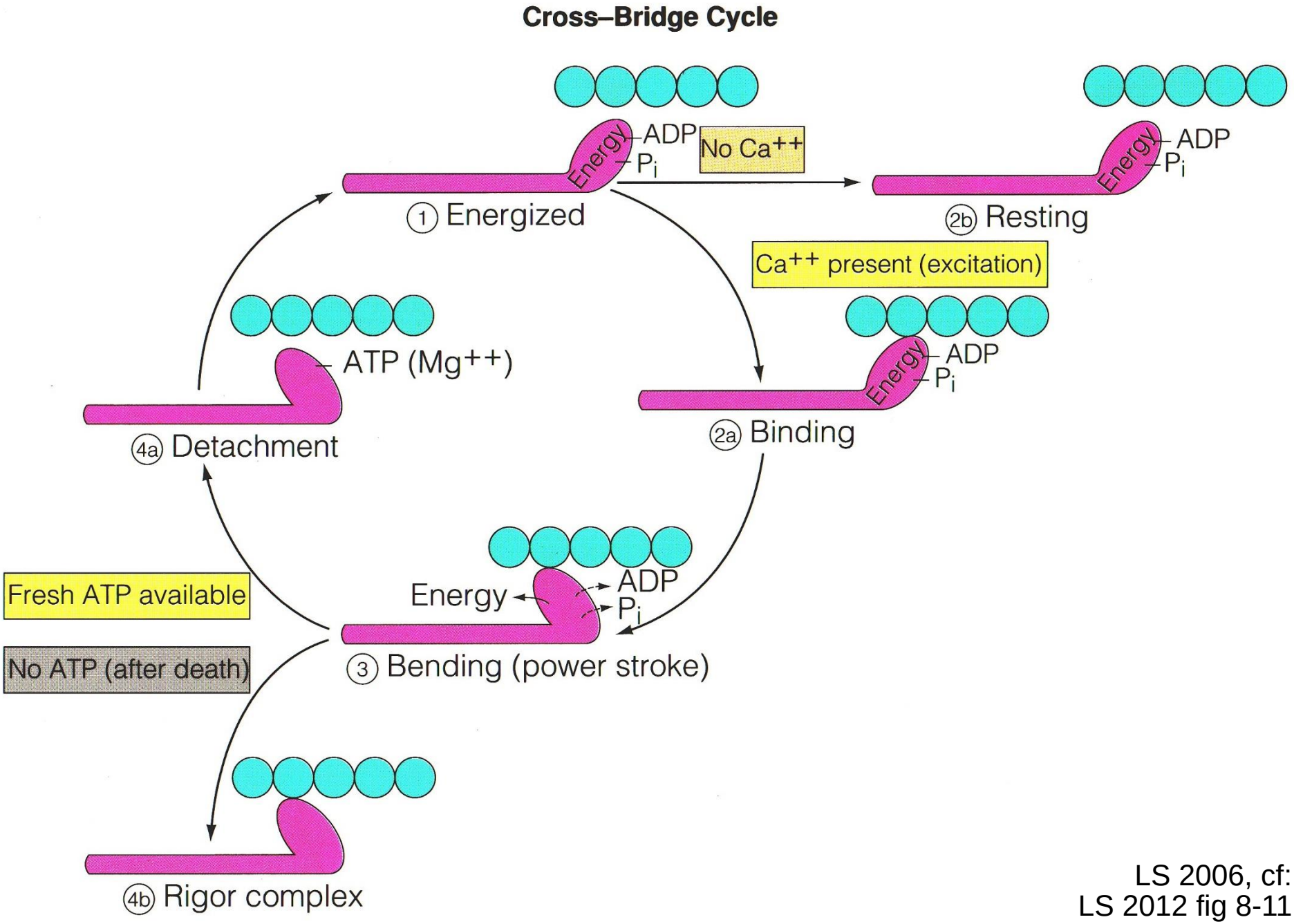
*I*sotropic = Light Can Shine Through



LS 2012 fig 8-7

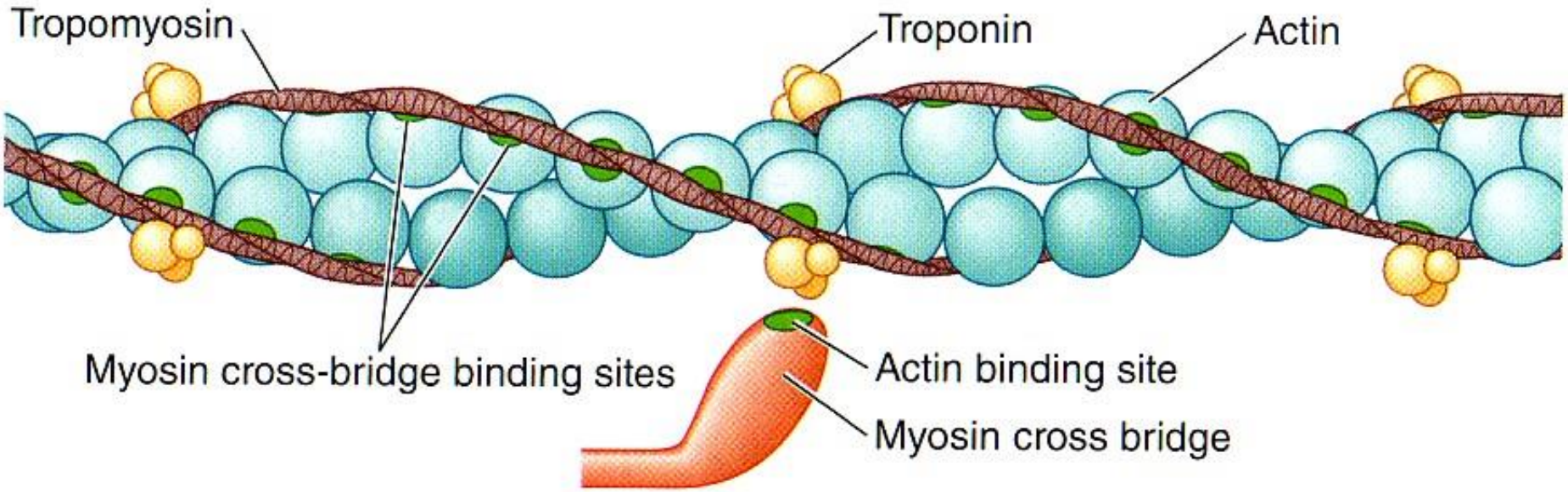
Discussion + Time for Questions!

What do we guess happens at the molecular level?



LS 2006, cf:
LS 2012 fig 8-11

Relaxed: No Cross-Bridge Binding



(a) Relaxed

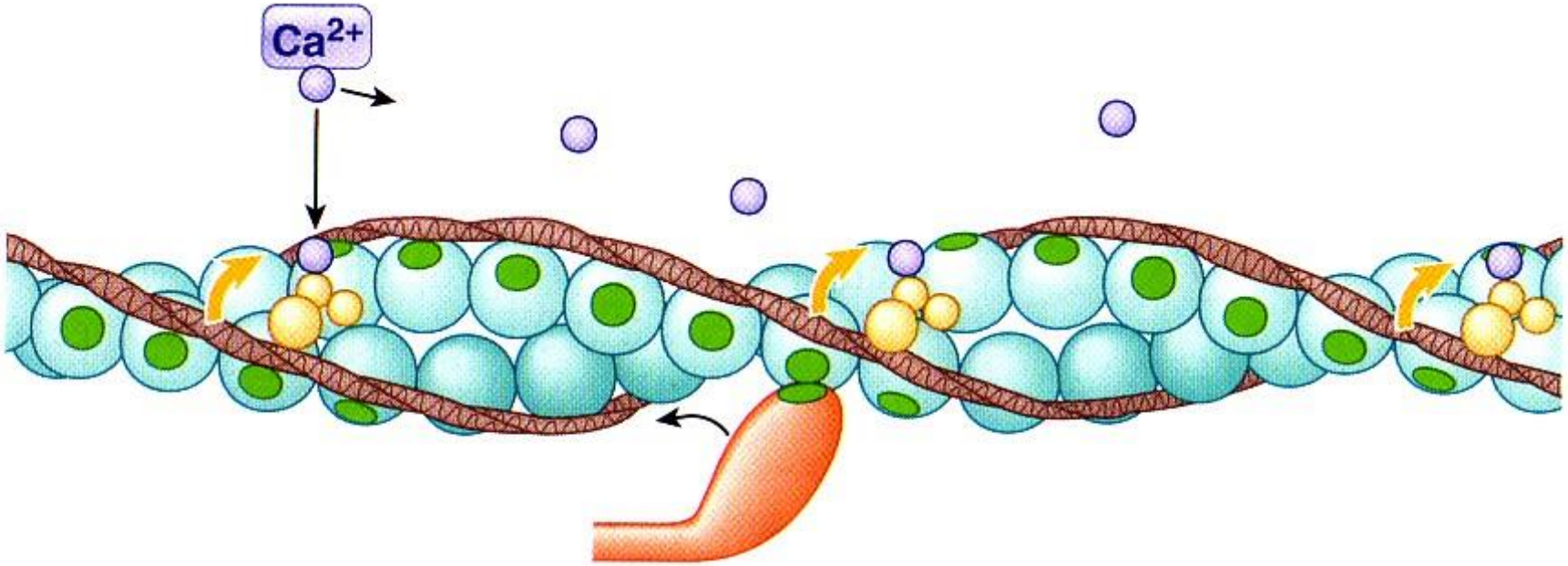
1. No excitation.

2. No cross-bridge binding because cross-bridge binding site on actin is physically covered by troponin–tropomyosin complex.

3. Muscle fiber is relaxed.

LS 2012 fig 8-6a

Excited: Calcium Triggers Cross-Bridge Binding



(b) Excited

1. Muscle fiber is excited and Ca^{2+} is released.

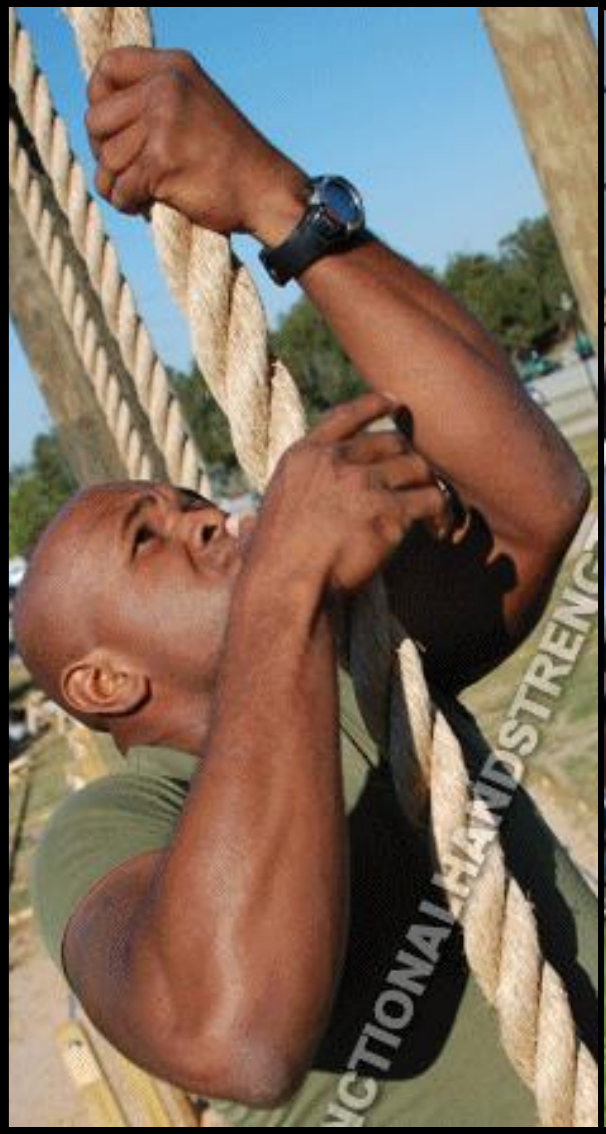
2. Released Ca^{2+} binds with troponin, pulling troponin–tropomyosin complex aside to expose cross-bridge binding site.

3. Cross-bridge binding occurs.

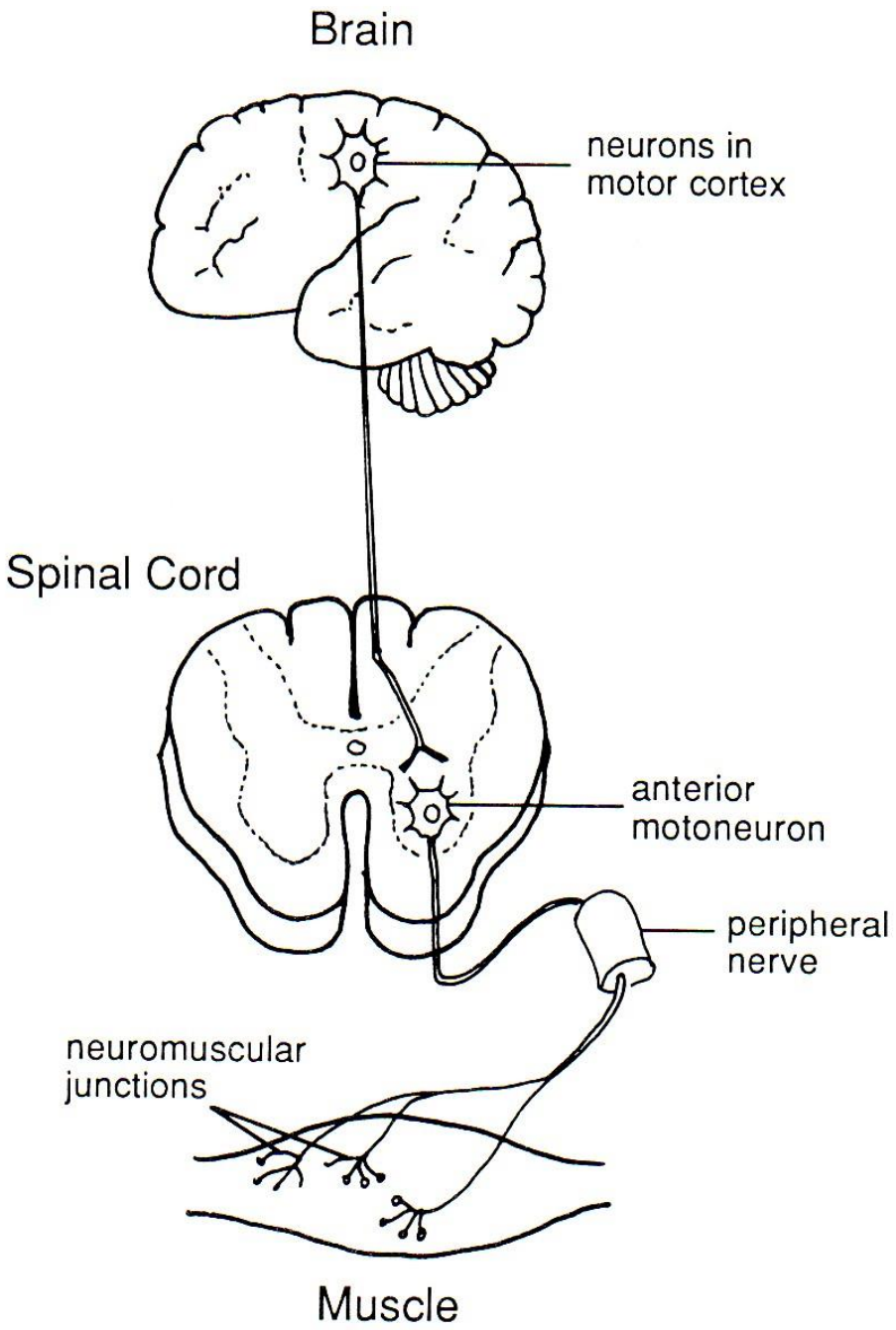
4. Binding of actin and myosin cross bridge triggers power stroke that pulls thin filament inward during contraction.

LS 2012 fig 8-6b

Rope Climb or Tug of War
Grasp, then Regrasp!

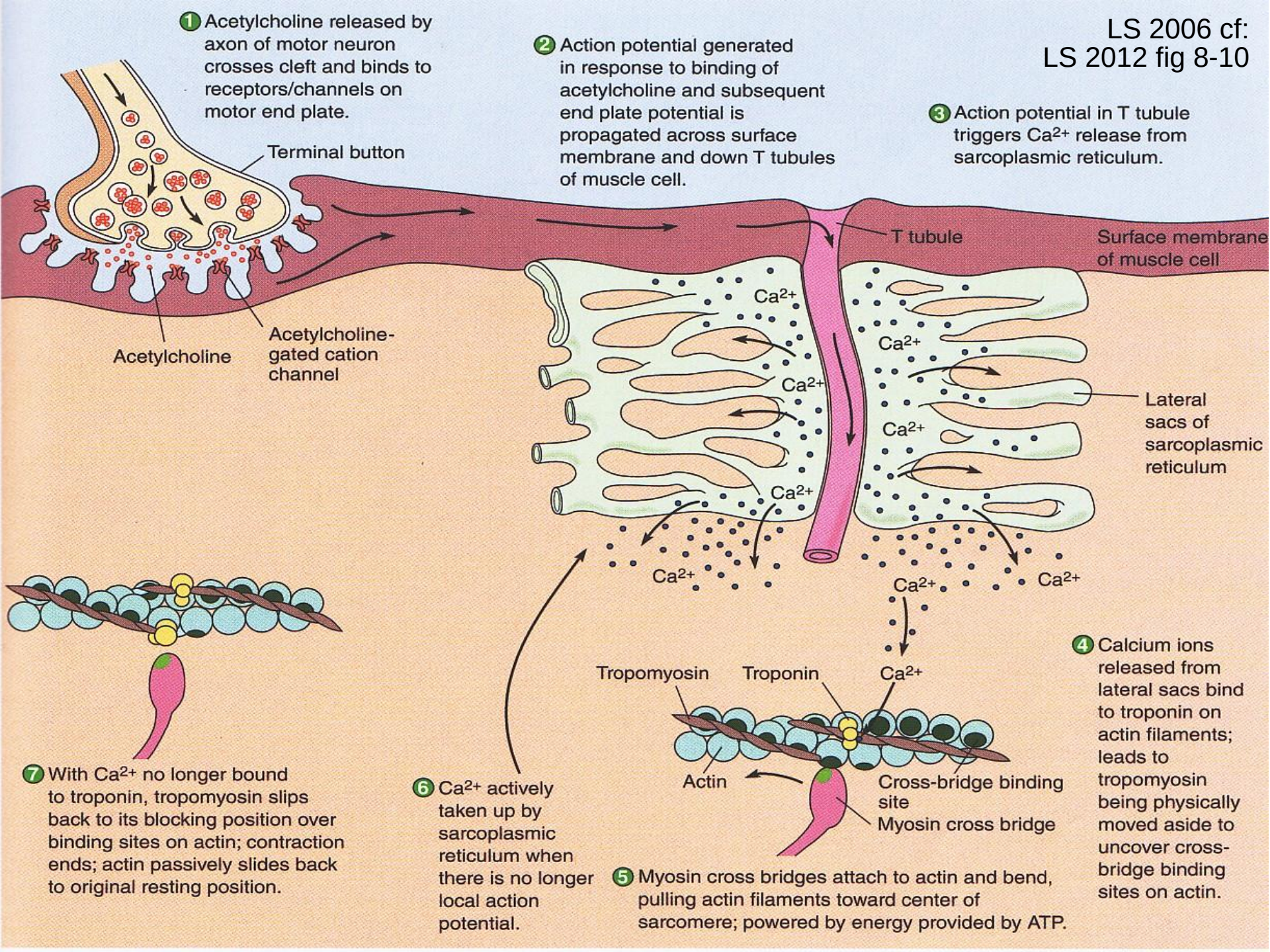


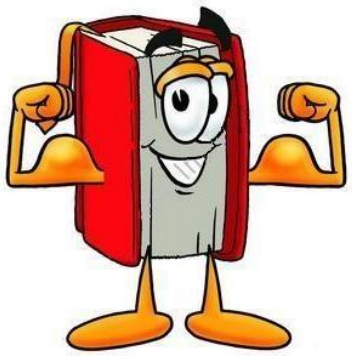

Summary
We are almost there!



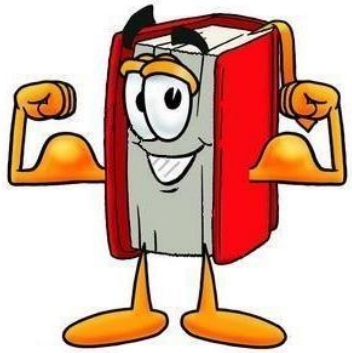
DN Laing & VP Lombardi, 1989

LS 2006 cf:
LS 2012 fig 8-10





Muscle Contraction Resources



https://ed.ted.com/lessons/how-your-muscular-system-works-emma-bryce

https://ed.ted.com/on/s3Zzdm8u

https://ed.ted.com/lessons/what-makes-muscles-grow-jeffrey-siegel

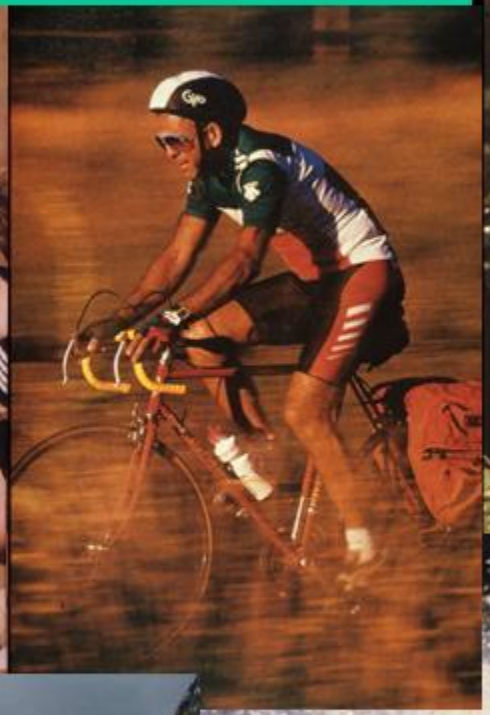
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK9961/

A. Malcolm Campbell
Davidson College, Davidson, NC
www.bio.davidson.edu/courses/movies.html

David Bolinsky, XVIVO
Rocky Hill, CT
http://www.xvivo.net/

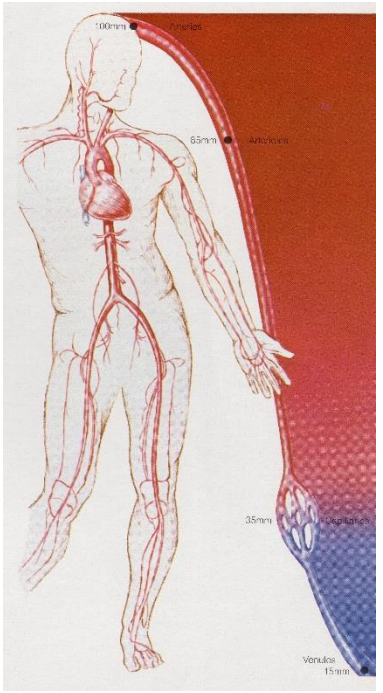
Adaptations to Exercise?

Mode, Intensity, Duration, Frequency,
Distribution of Training Sessions?
Conditions of Environment? Individual?

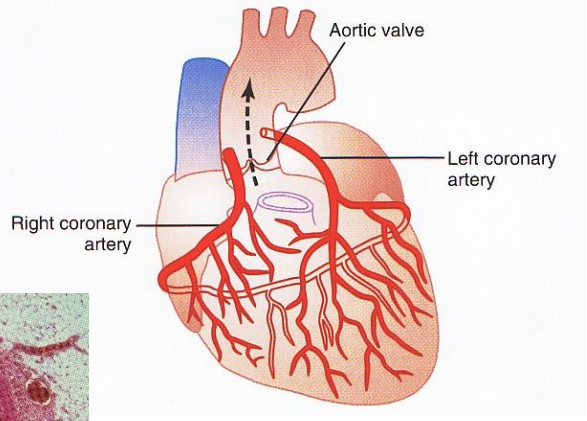


Adaptations to Exercise?

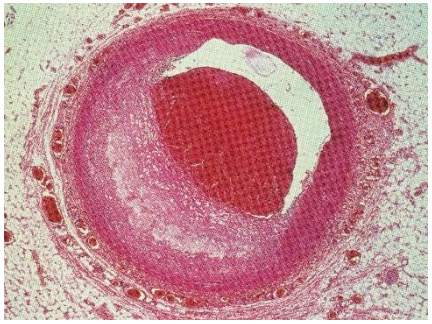
Body Levels of Organization?
Which Body System?



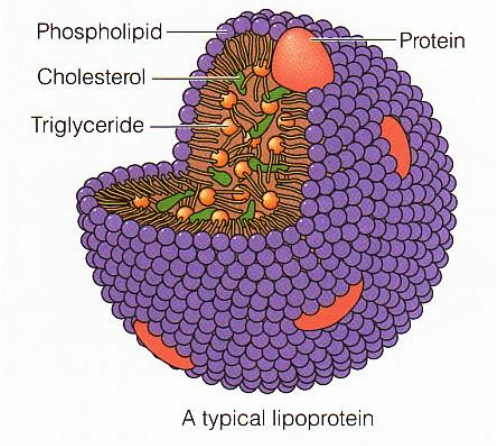
Body System



Organ

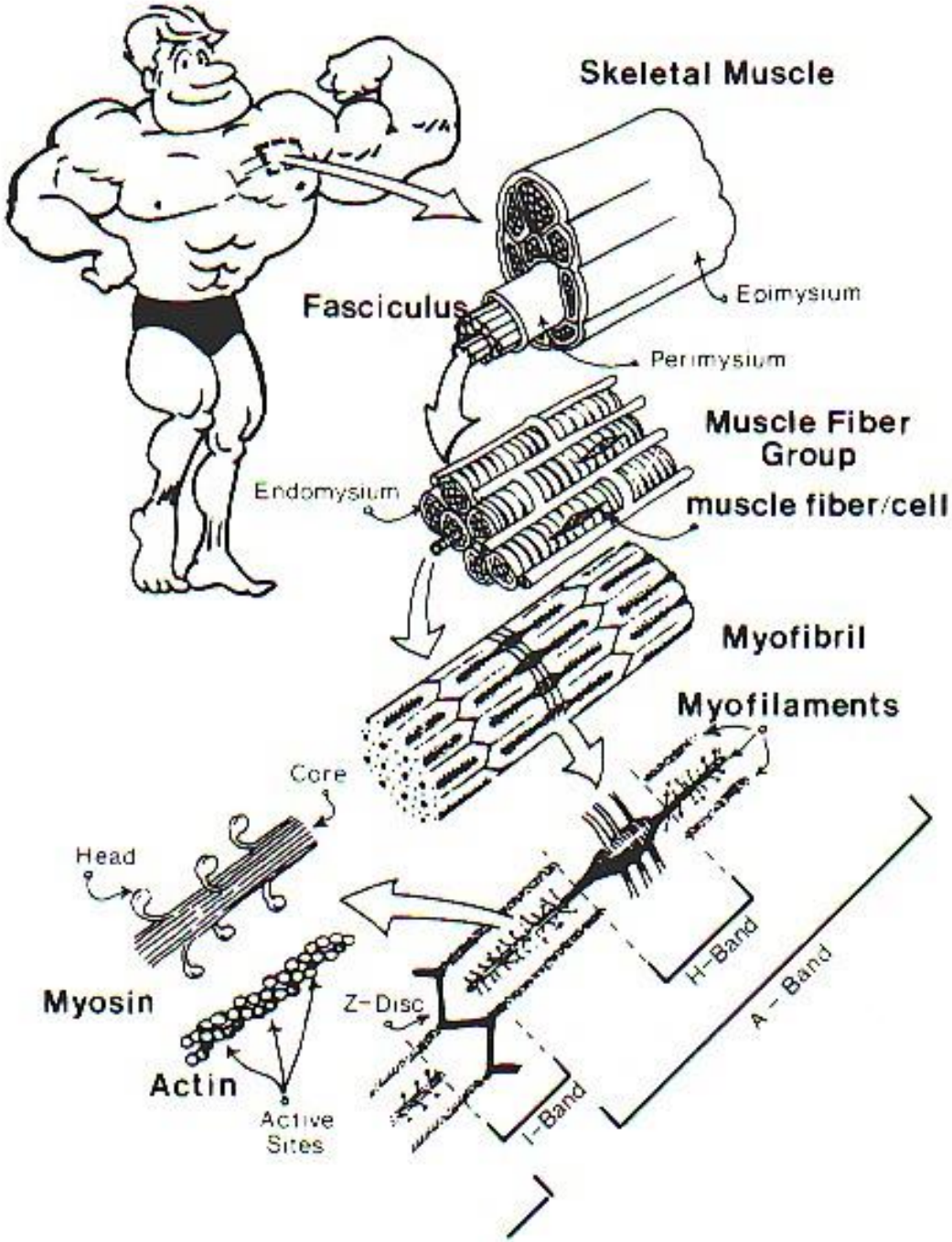


Cell/Tissue

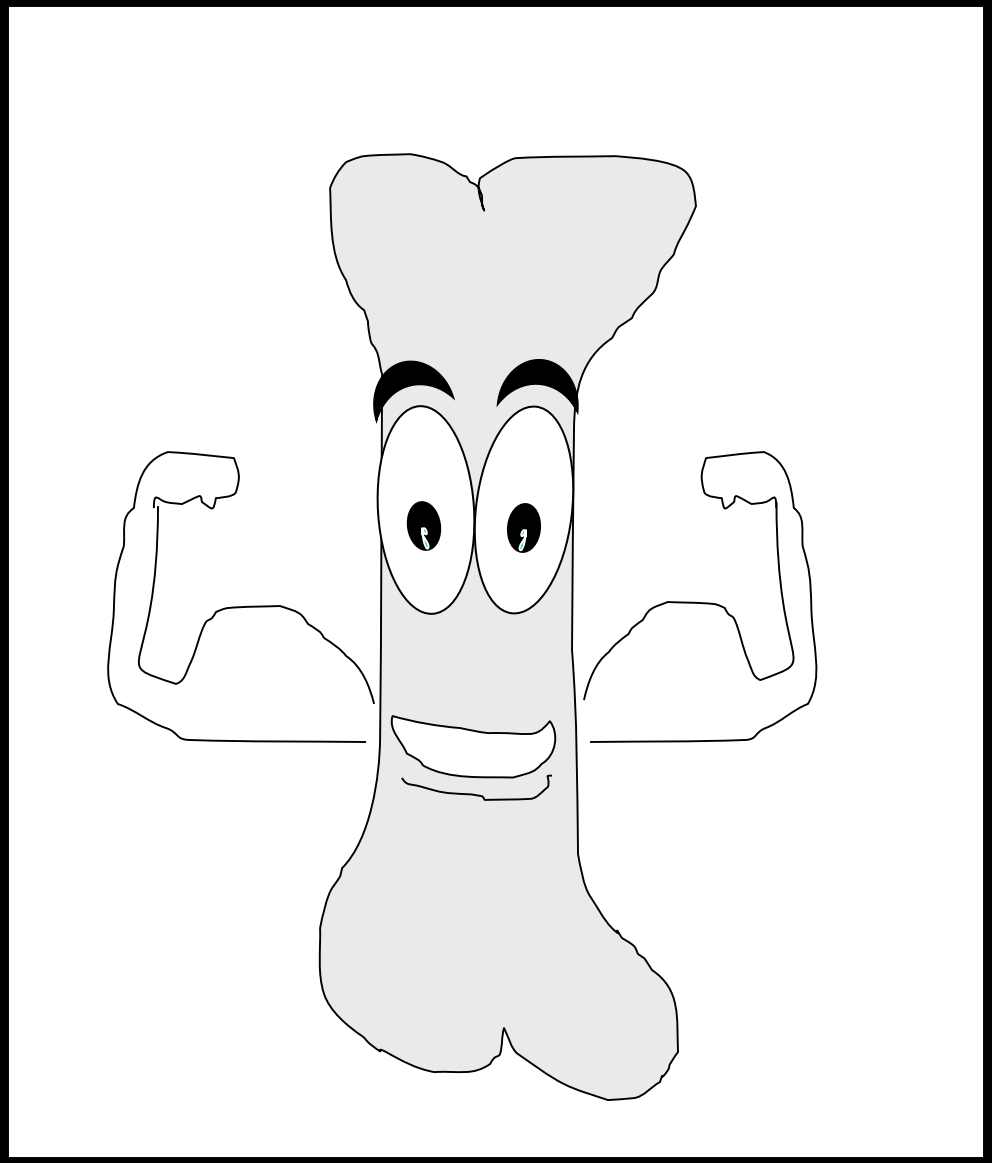


Molecular

Muscle Adaptations to Exercise



As muscles tug on bones, bones get stronger, too!...many systems adapt!!



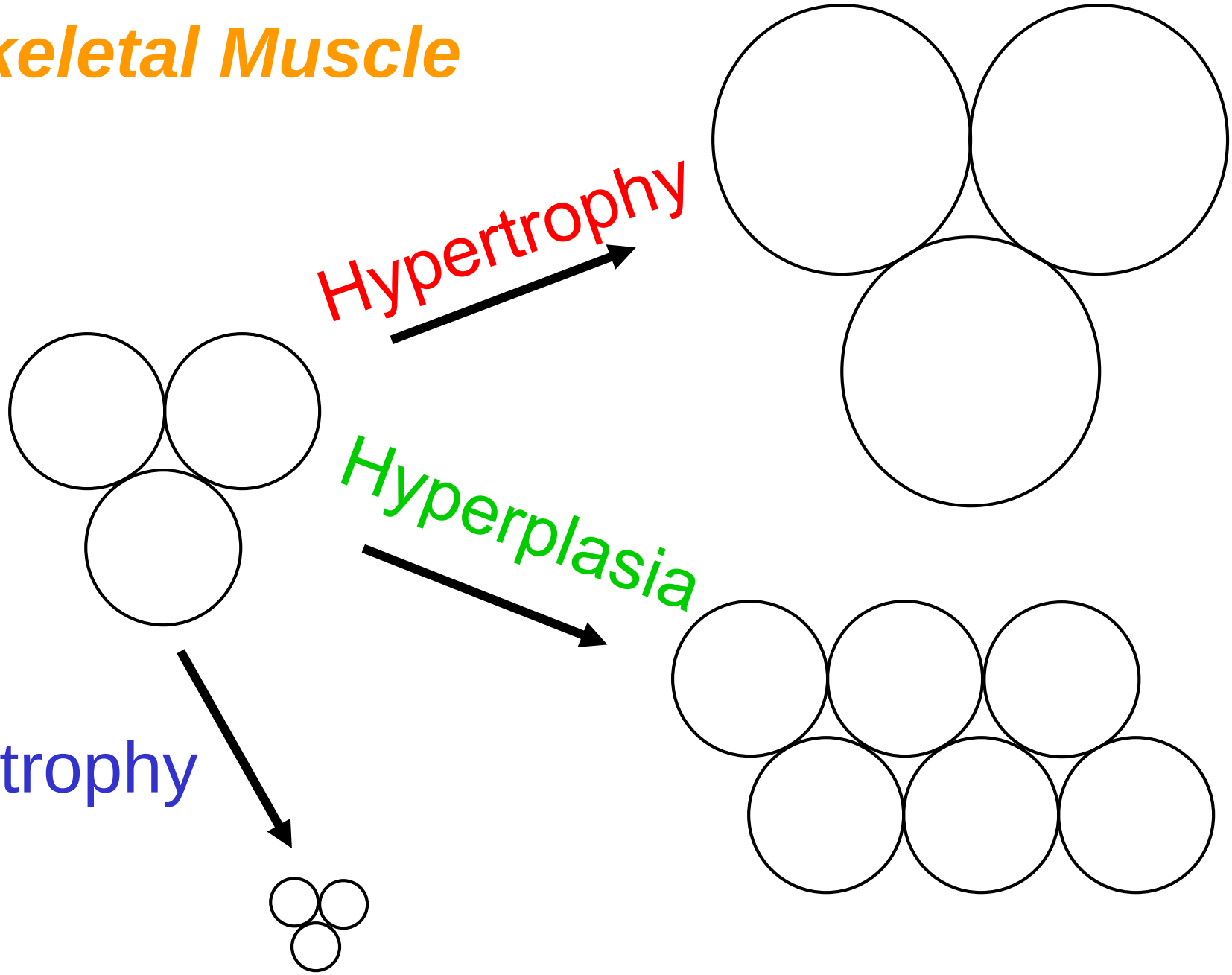
Atrophy

decrease in size & strength

Hypertrophy

increase in size & strength

Skeletal Muscle



Women & Hypertrophy?

What happens in muscles at cellular & subcellular levels?

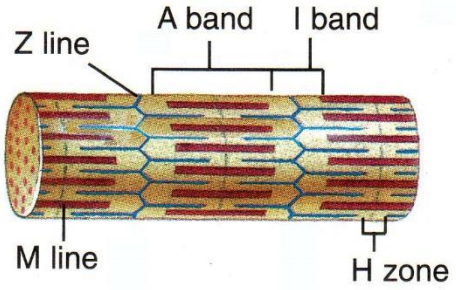
Myofibril

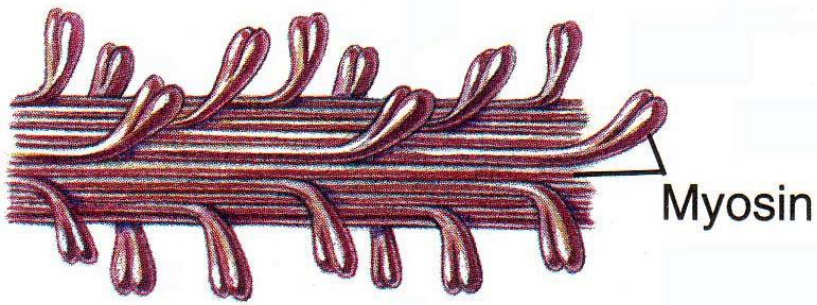
Hypertrophy: *Increased*

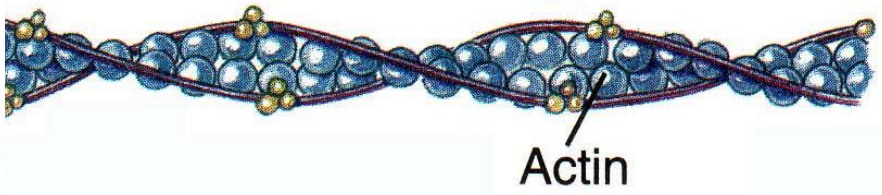
Number of Myofibrils

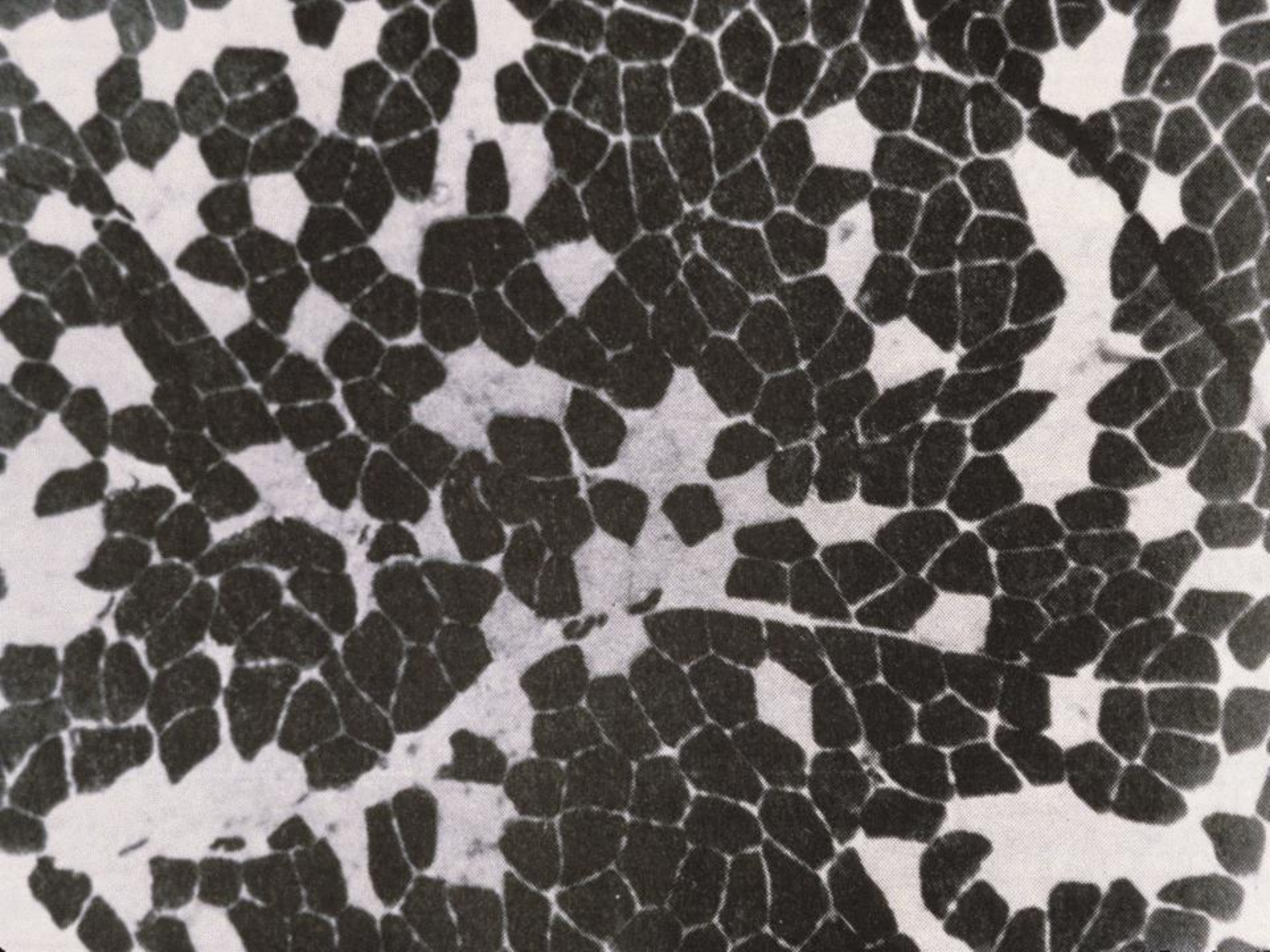
Thick & Thin Filaments

Myosin & Actin Molecules







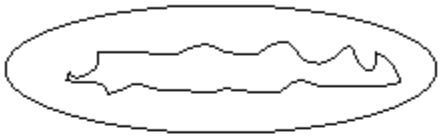


Characteristics of Skeletal Muscle Fibers

Characteristic	TYPE OF FIBER		
	Slow Oxidative (Type I)	Fast Oxidative (Type IIa)	Fast Glycolytic (Type IIb)
Myosin-ATPase Activity	Low	High	High
Speed of Contraction	Slow	Fast	Fast
Resistance to Fatigue	High	Intermediate	Low
Aerobic Capacity	High	High	Low
Anaerobic Capacity	Low	Intermediate	High
Mitochondria	Many	Many	Few
Capillaries	Many	Many	Few
Myoglobin Content	High	High	Low
Color of Fibers	Red	Red	White
Glycogen Content	Low	Intermediate	High

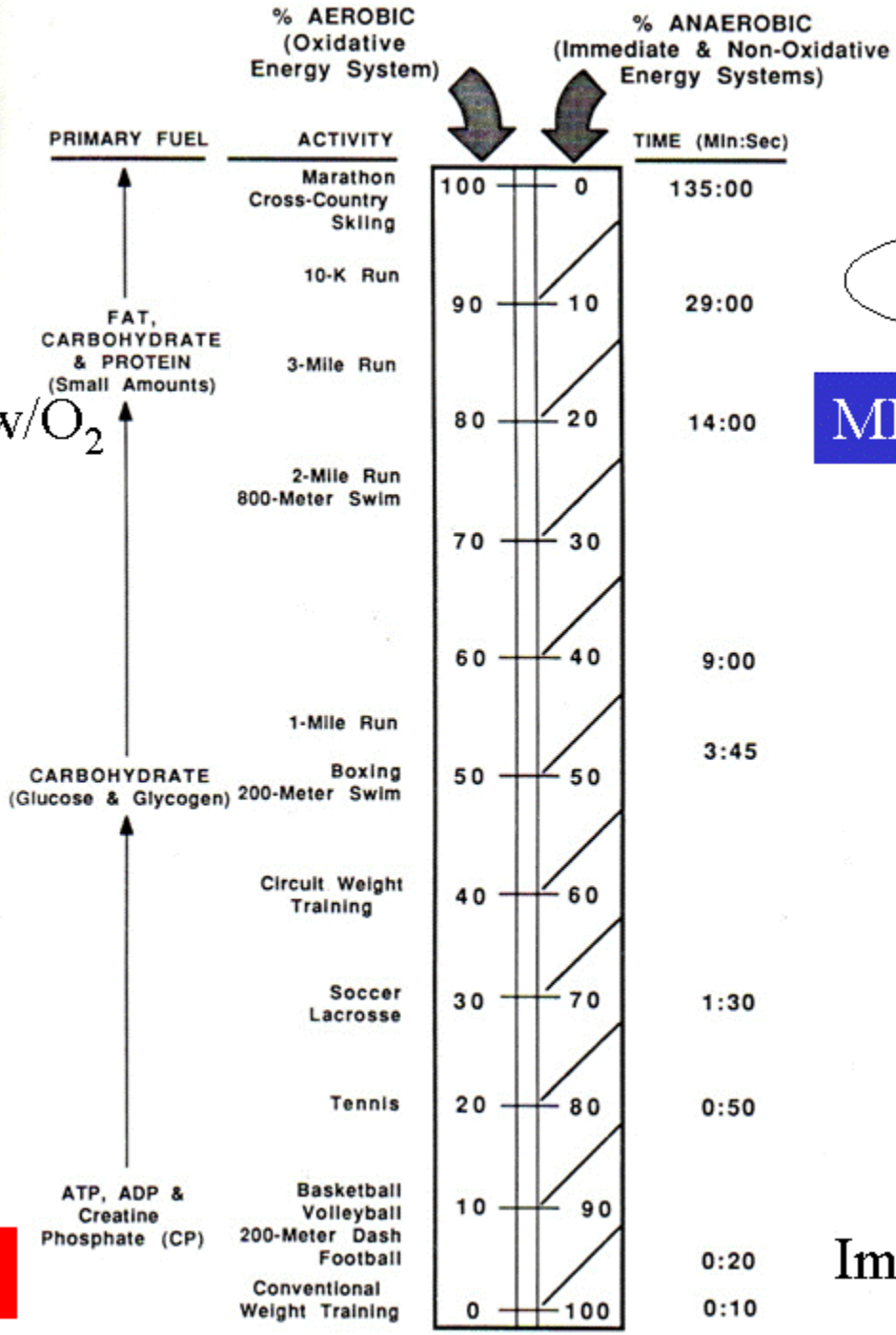
LS 2012 tab 8-1 modified
> VP Lombardi 1989

AEROBIC w/O_2



MITOCHONDRIA

ANAEROBIC



CYTOSOL

Glycolysis

Immediate/ATP-PC

Extremes of the energy continuum!

Changes in Muscle Due to Strength Training

- ↑ Size of larger fast vs smaller slow fibers
- ↑ CP as well as creatine phosphokinase (CPK) which enhances short-term power output
- ↑ Key enzymes which help store and dissolve sugar including glycogen phosphorylase (GPP) & phosphofructokinase (PFK)
- ↓ Mitochondrial # relative to muscle tissue
- ↓ Vascularization relative to muscle tissue
- ↑ Splitting of fast fibers? Hyperplasia? With growth hormone (GH), androgenic-anabolic steroids (AAS)?

Changes in Muscle Due to Endurance Training

- ↑ Mitochondria, # & size
- ↑ Mitochondrial (aerobic) enzymes including those specific for fat burning
- ↑ Vascularization of muscles (better blood flow)
- ↑ Stores of fat in muscles accompanied by
- ↓ Triglycerides/fats in bloodstream
- ↑ Enzymes: activation, transport, breakdown (β-oxidation) of fatty acids
- ↑ Myoglobin (enhances O_2 transport)
- ↑ Resting energy levels which inhibit sugar breakdown
- ↑ Aerobic capacity of all three fiber types.

Which end of continuum?

+

Which energy nutrient/s?

+ Which specific muscles?

cf:


45

Dancing can be super aerobic exercise, too, & you don't have to be a star!