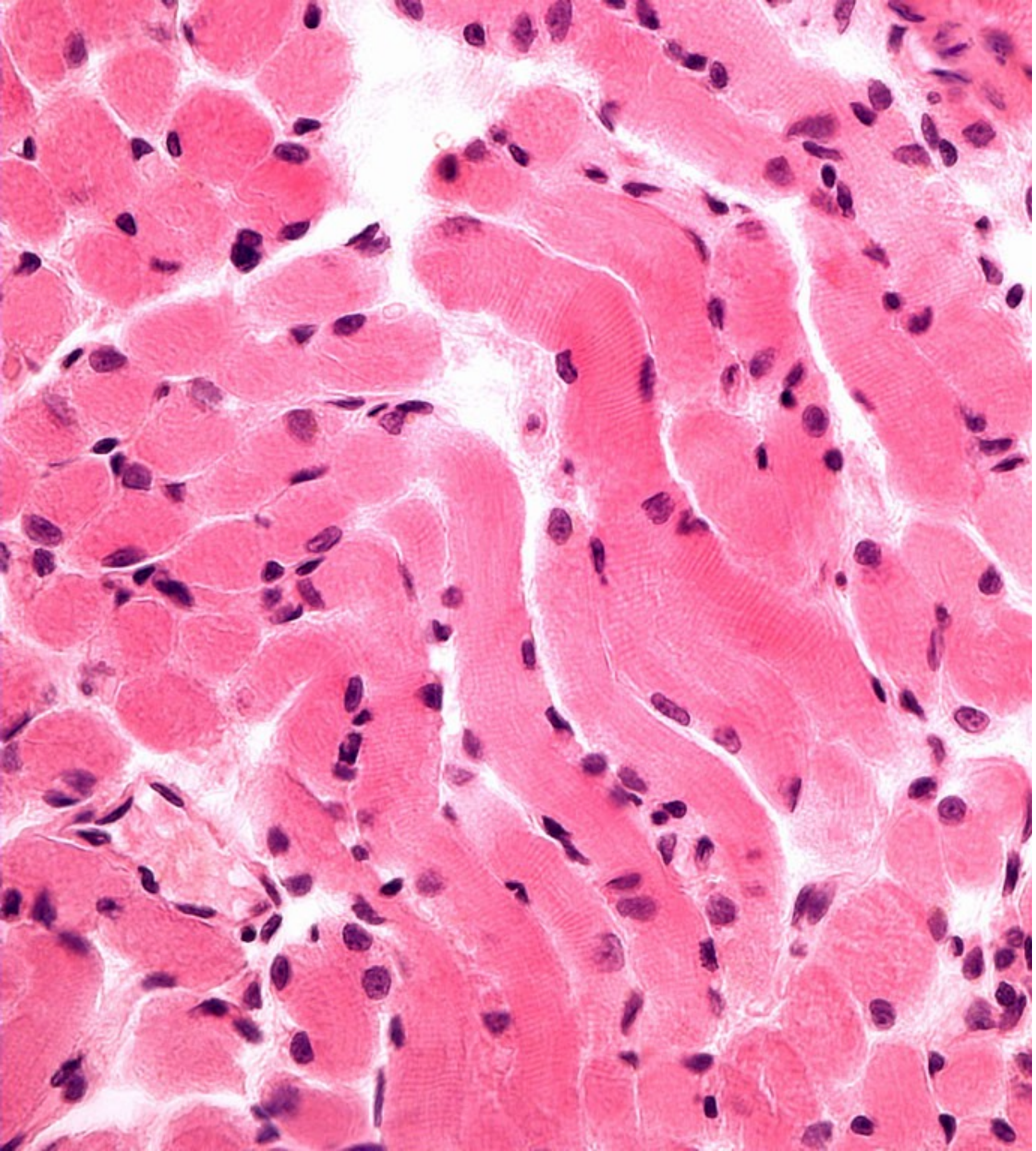

Muscle tissue

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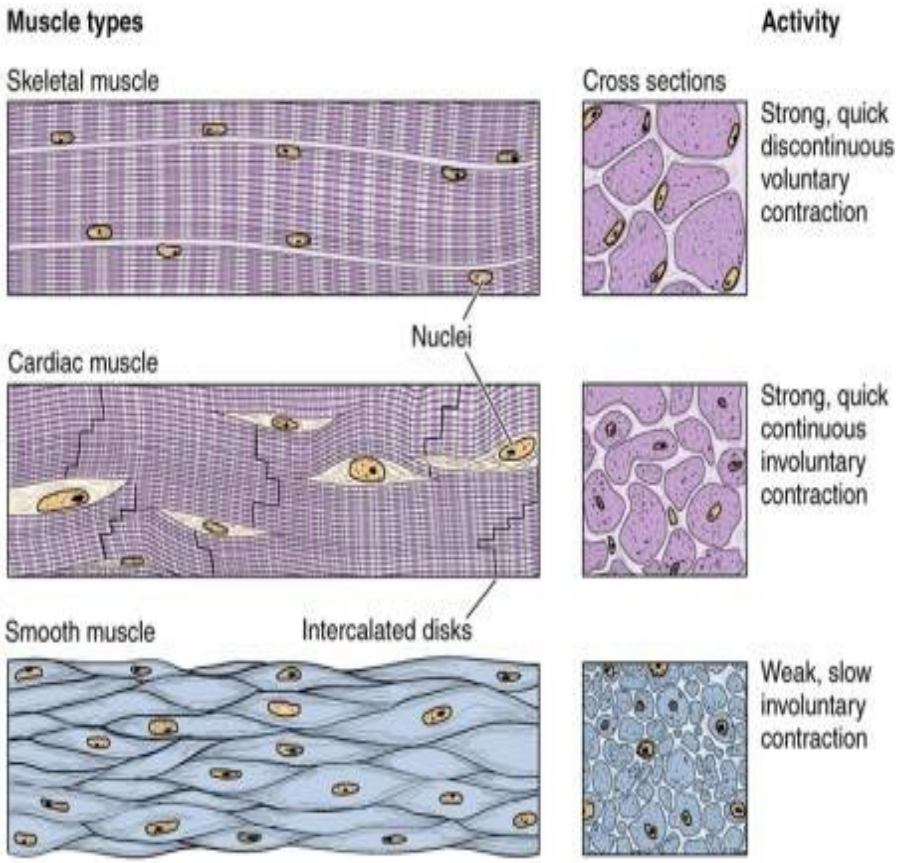
General characteristic of muscle tissue

Hallmarks

- Unique cell architecture
- Excitability and contraction
- Mesodermal origin

Muscle tissue

- Skeletal
- Cardiac
- Smooth



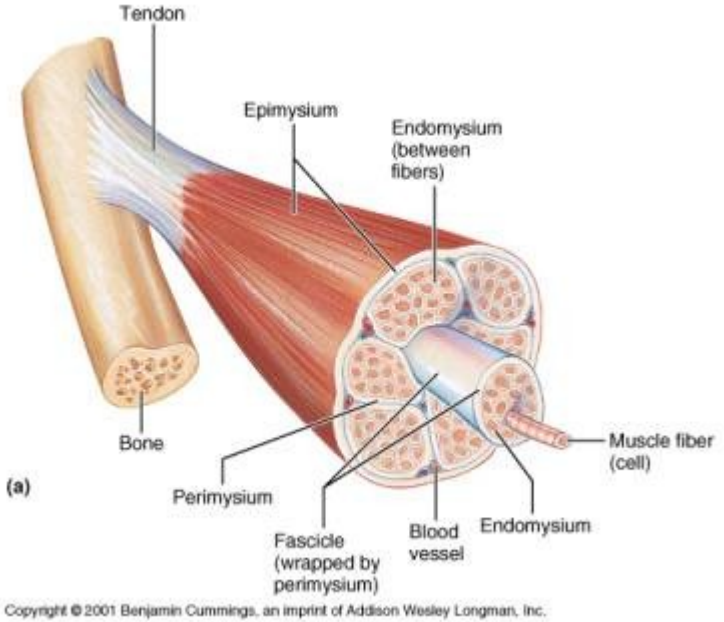
Histology of skeletal muscle tissue

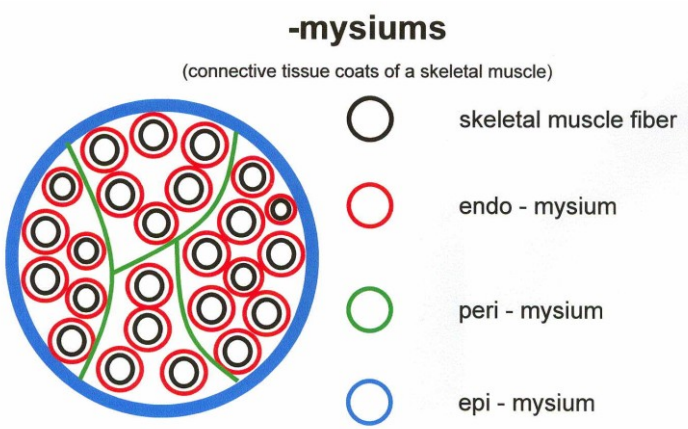
- Composition: muscle cells + connective tissue, blood vessels
- Unique cell architecture – long multinuclear cells – muscle fibers (rhabdomyocytes)
- Long axis of cells is oriented parallel with direction of contraction
- Specific terminology:
  - cell membrane = sarcolemma
  - cytoplasm = sarcoplasm
  - sER = sarcoplasmic reticulum

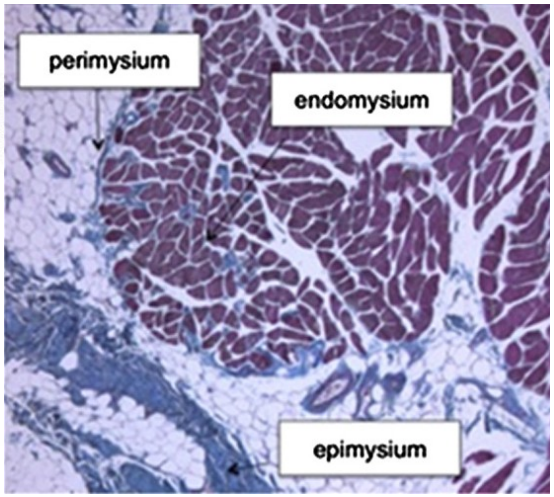
  - Muscle fiber – microscopic unit of skeletal muscle
  - Myofibril – LM unit – myofilaments – unit of muscle fibers
  - Myofilaments – filaments of actin and myosin (EM)

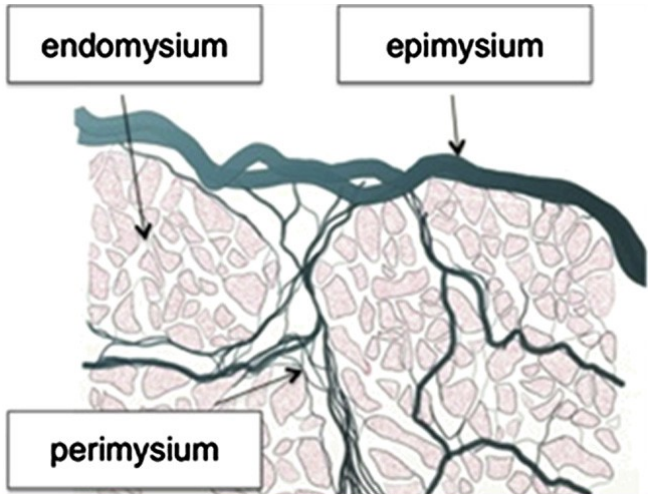
Connective tissue of skeletal muscle

- Containment
- Limit of expansion of the muscle
- Transmission of muscular forces
- **Endomysium** – around each muscle cell (fiber)
- **Perimysium** – around and among the primary bundles of muscle cells
- **Epimysium** – dense irregular collagen c.t., continuous with tendons and fascia
- Fascia – dense regular collagen c.t.

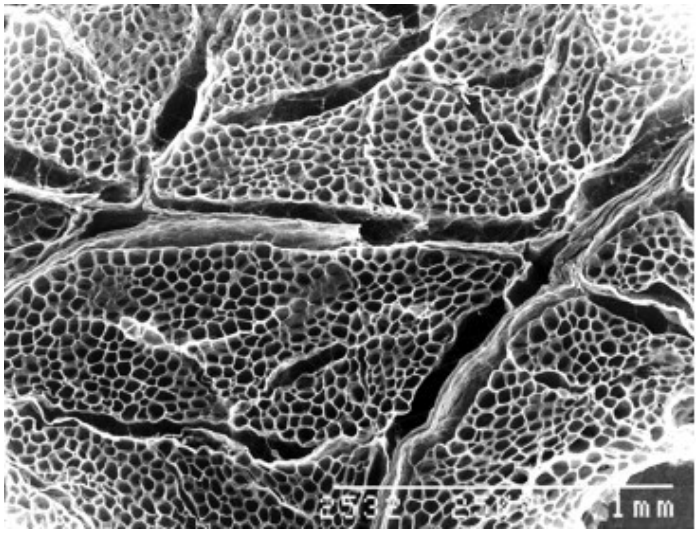


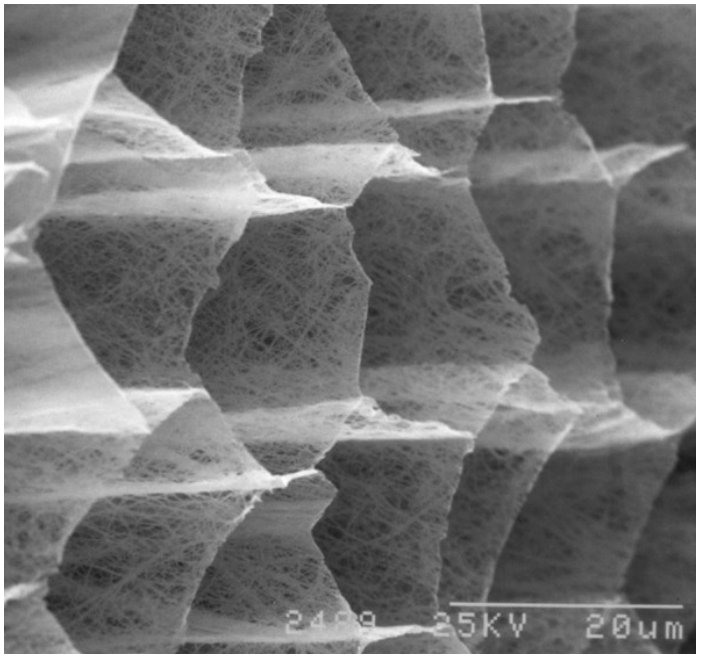


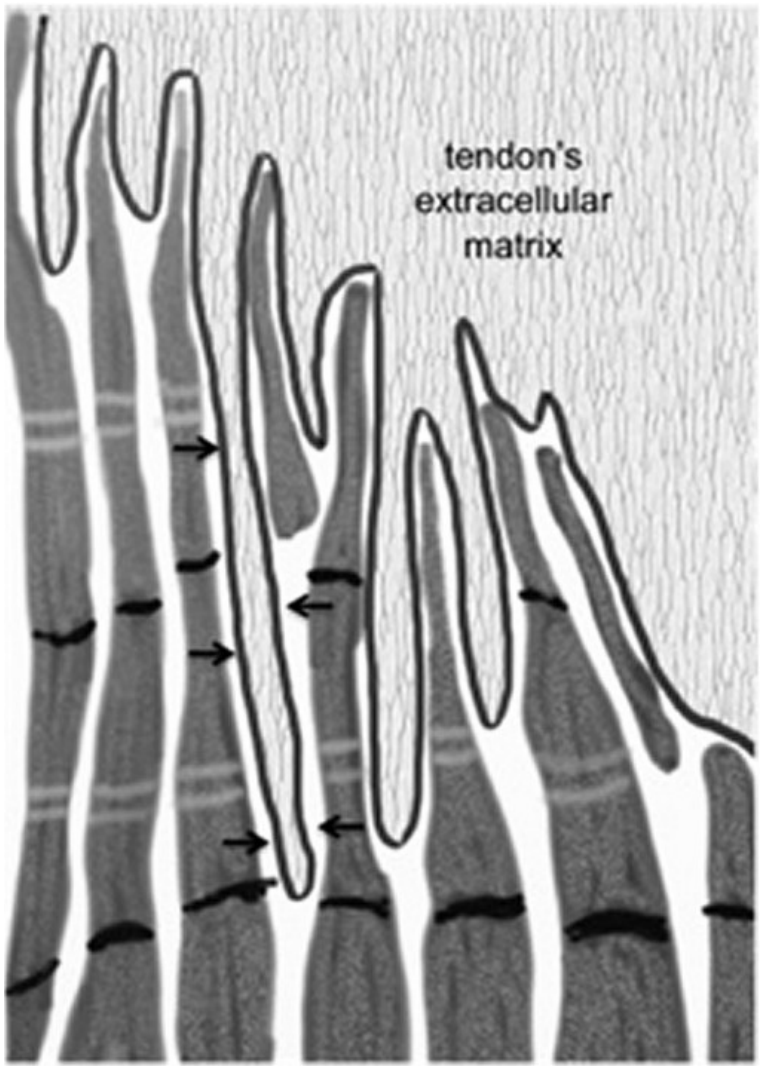


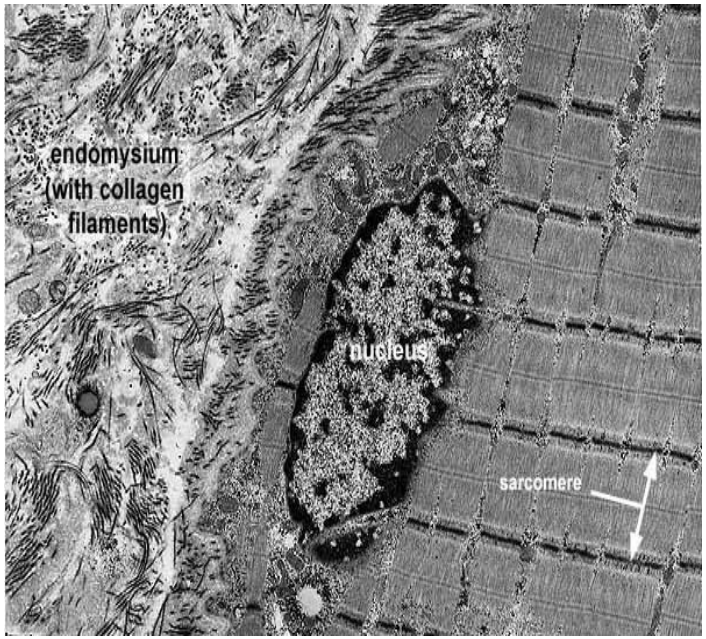


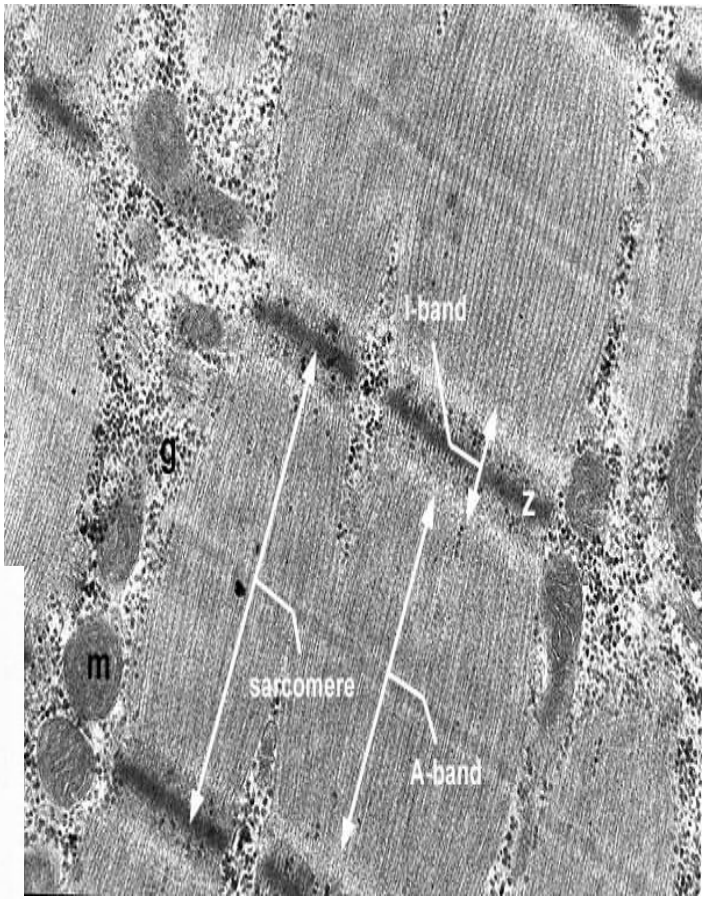
Connective tissue of skeletal muscle








endomysium
(with collagen
filaments)
nucleus
sarcomere


I-band
g
z
m
sarcomere
A-band

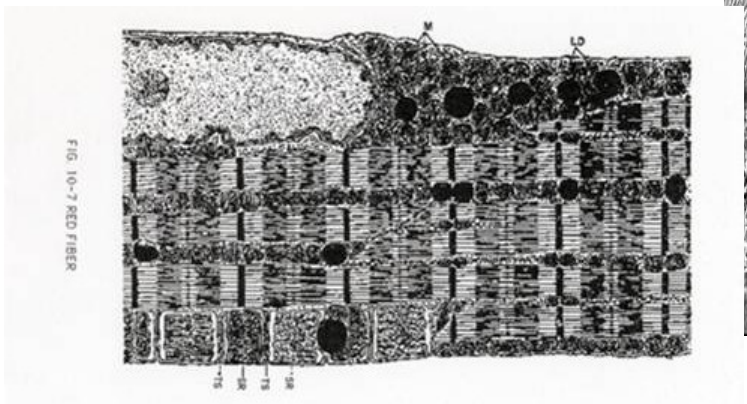
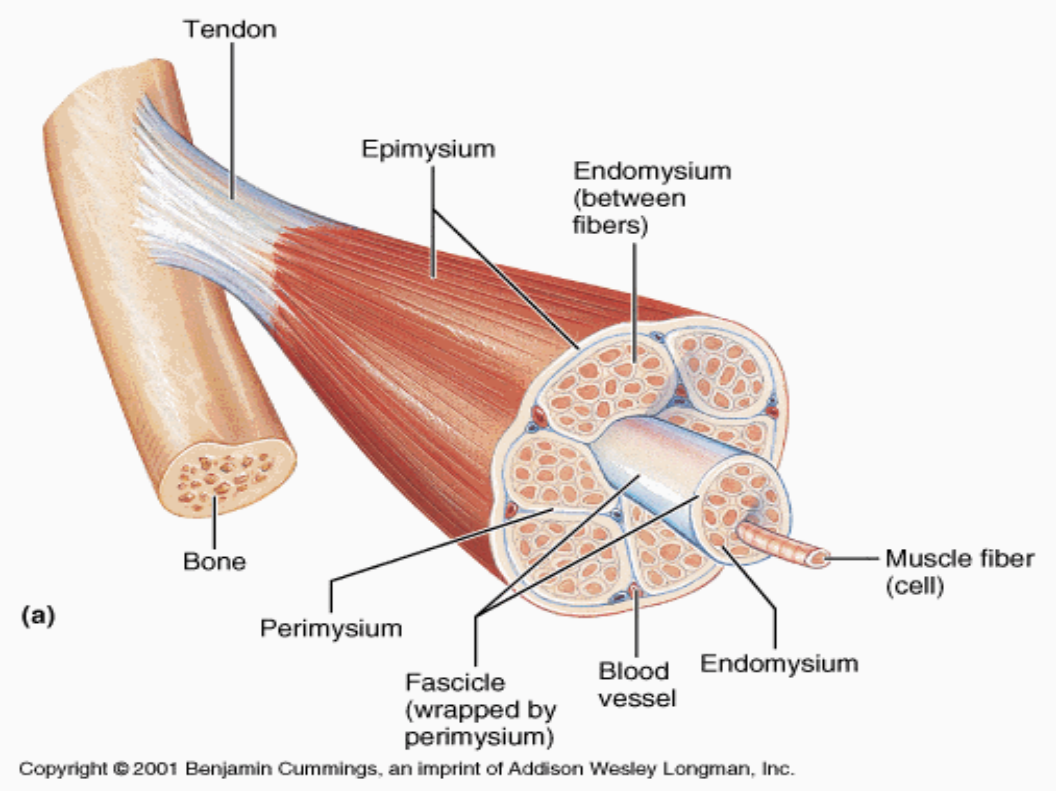
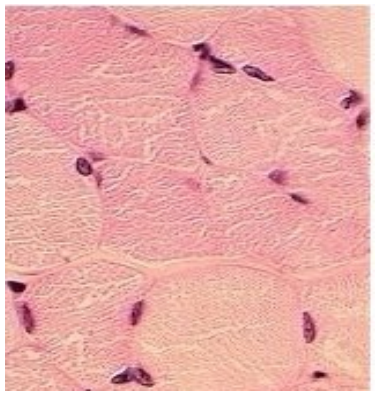
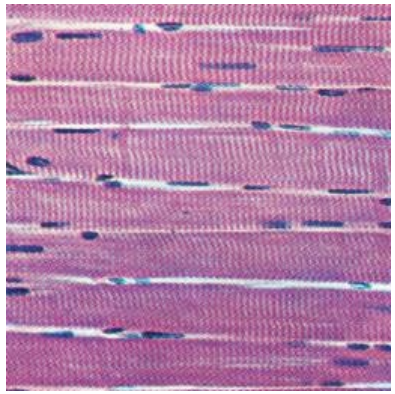


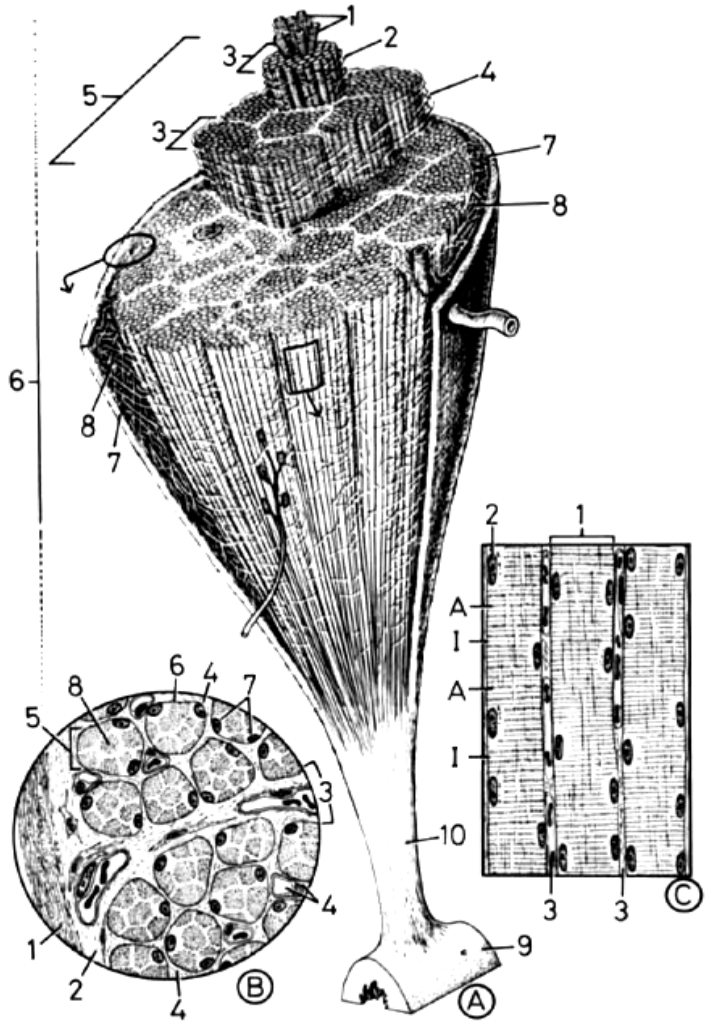
FIG. 10-7 RED FIBER

Structure of skeletal muscle



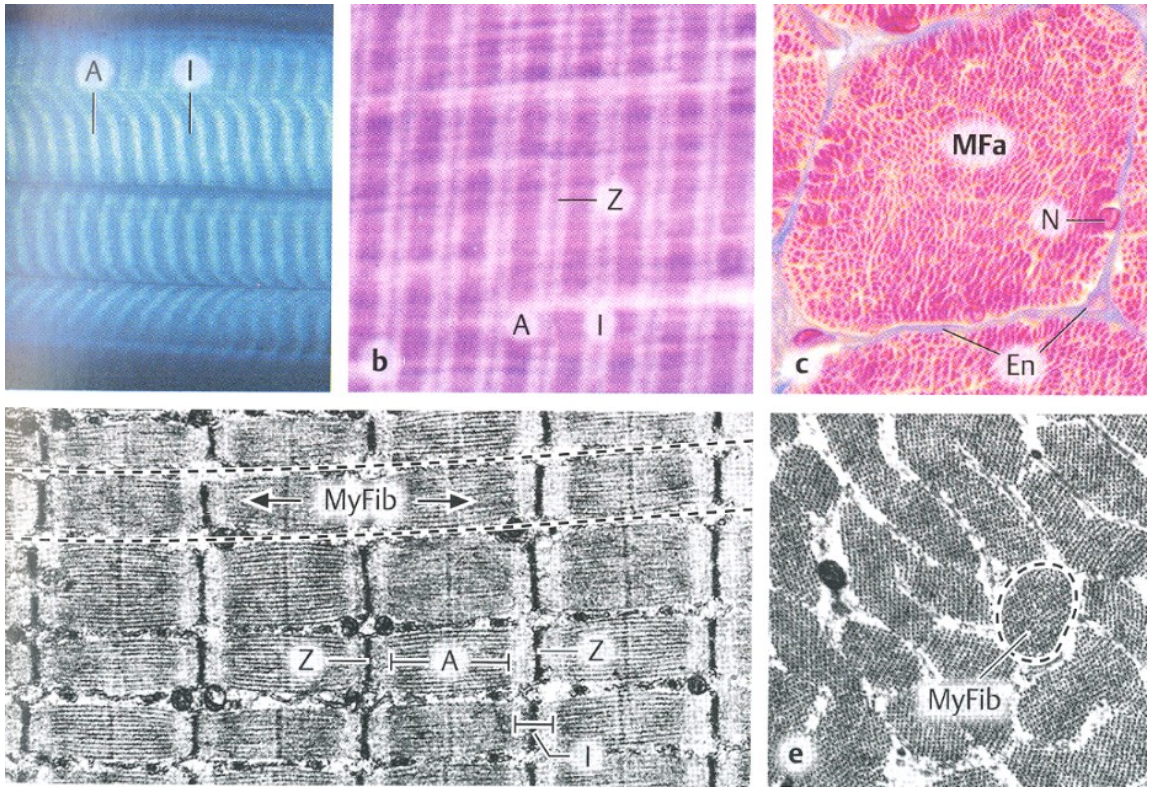






Structure of skeletal muscle

- morphological and functional unit: **muscle fiber (rhabdomyocyte)** – elongated, cylindrical-shaped, multinucleated cell (syncytium)
- nuclei are located at the periphery (under sarcolemma)
- **myofibrils** show cross striation
- diameter of muscle fiber: 25-100 μm
- length: millimeters - centimeters (up to 15)



Ultrastructure of rhabdomyocyte

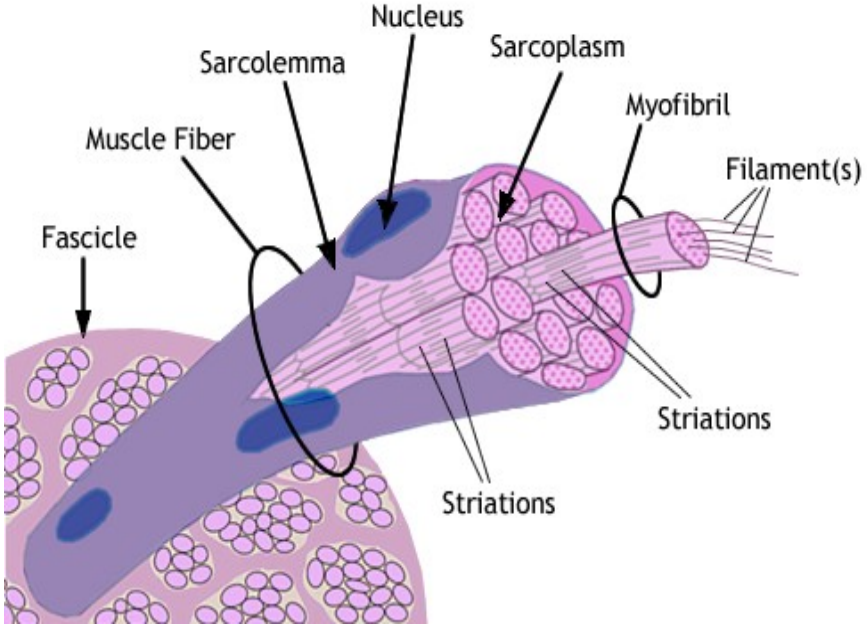
Muscle fiber = myofiber = syncitium = rhabdomyocyte

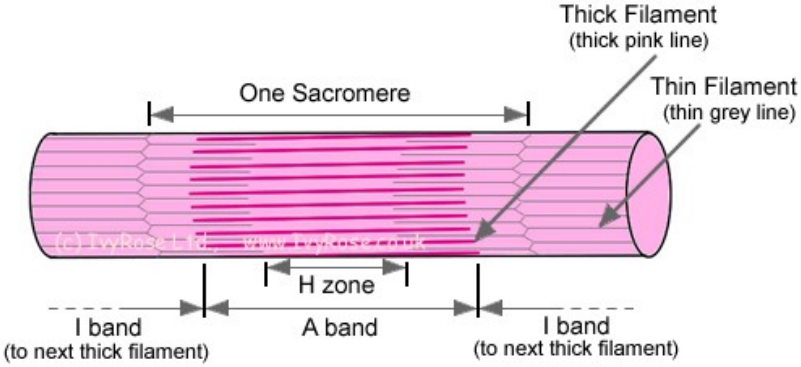
Muscle fiber – morphological and functional unit of skeletal muscle [Ø 25 – 100 μm]

Myofibrils – compartment of fiber sarcoplasm [Ø 0.5 – 1.5 μm]

Sarcomere – the smallest contractile unit [2.5 μm], serial arrangement in myofibrils

Myofilaments – actin and myosin, are organized into sarcomeres [Ø 8 and 15 nm]





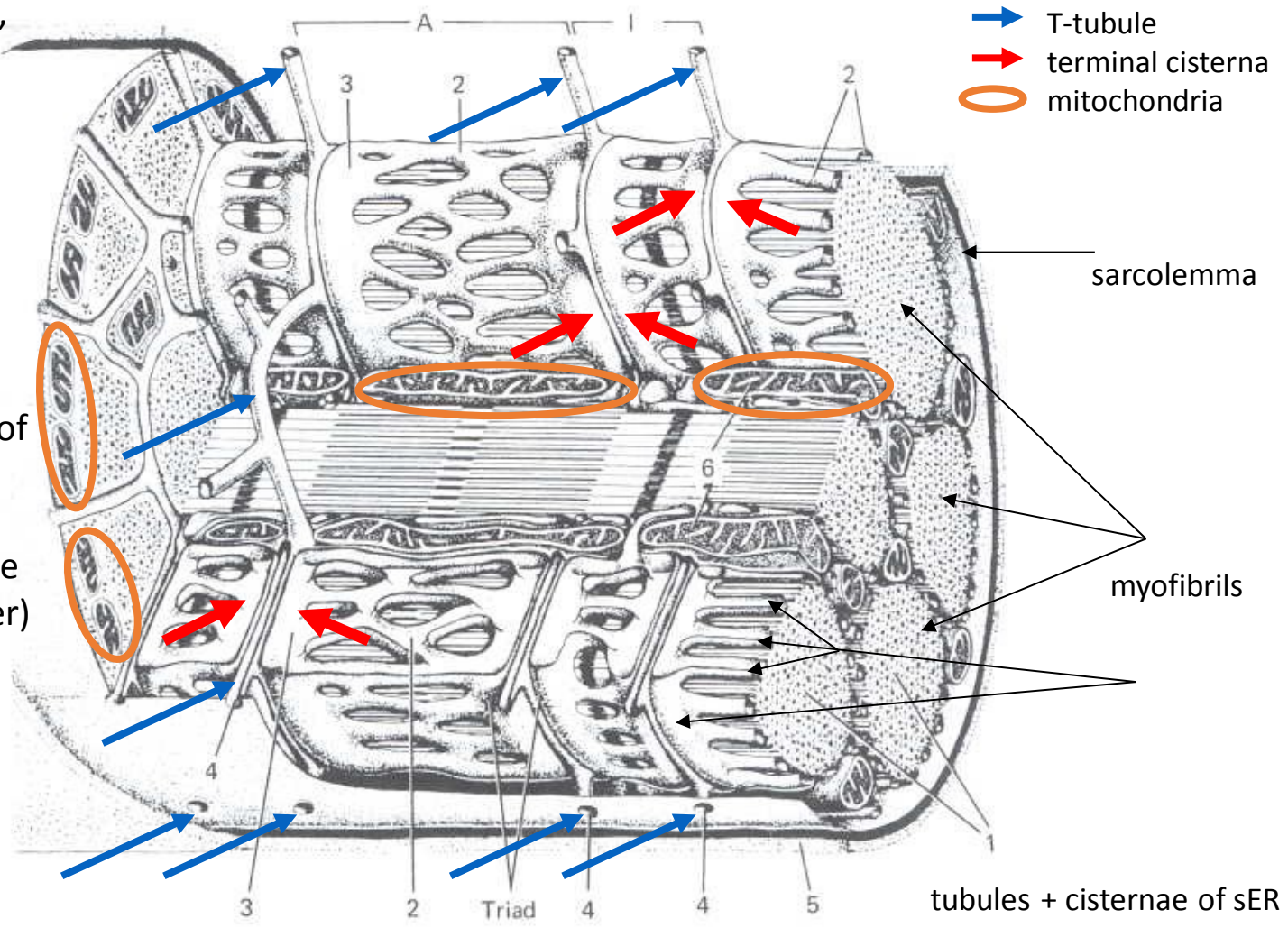
Ultrastructure of rhabdomyocyte

Sarcolemme + **t-tubules**,

Sarcoplasm:
Nuclei,
Mitochondria,
Golgi apparatus,
Glycogen (β granules)

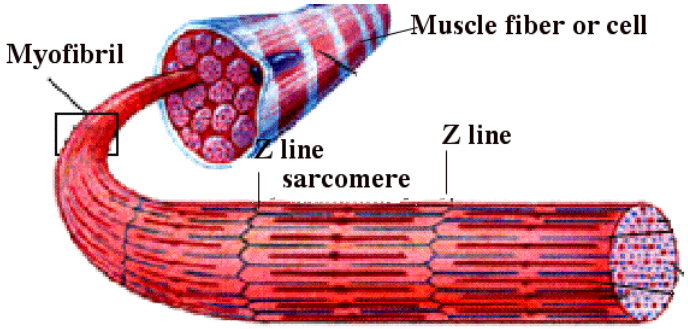
Sarcoplasmic reticulum (smooth ER) – reservoir of Ca^{2+}

Myofibrils (parallel to the length of the muscle fiber)

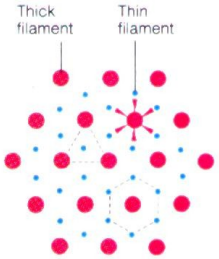


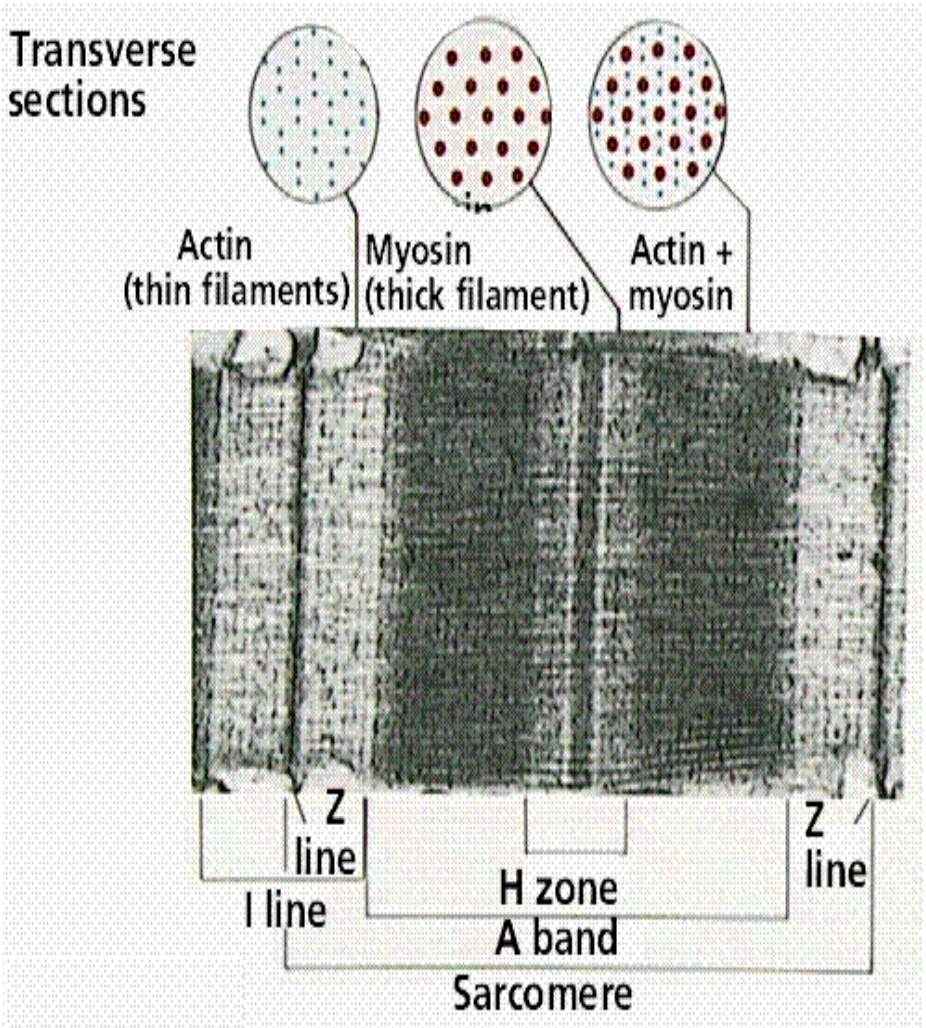
Myofibrils

- elongated structures [Ø 0.5 – 1.5 μ] in sarcoplasm of muscle fiber oriented in parallel to the length of the fiber,

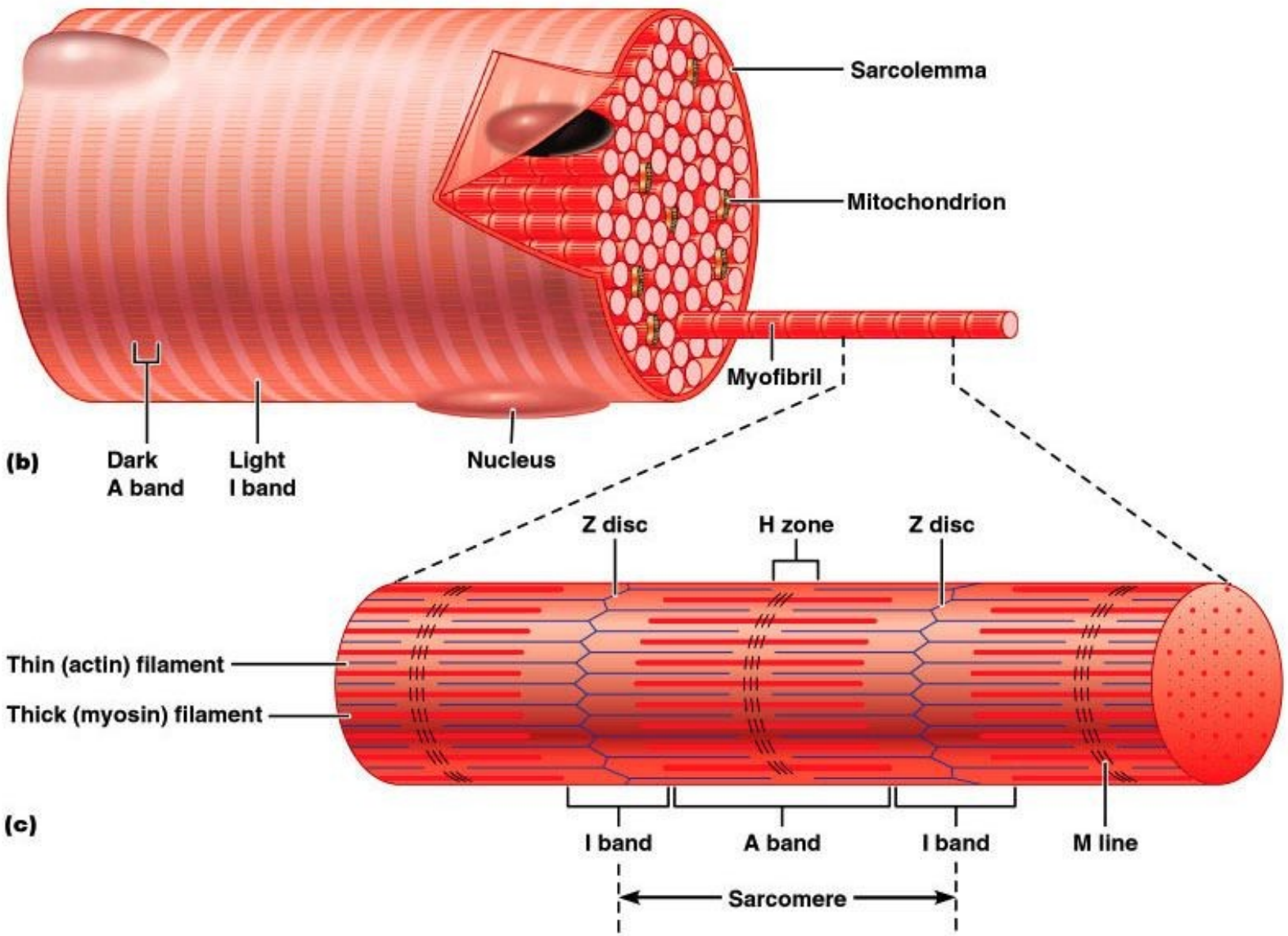


- Actin + myosin myofilaments
- Sarcomere
- Z-line
- M-line and H-zone
- I-band, A-band

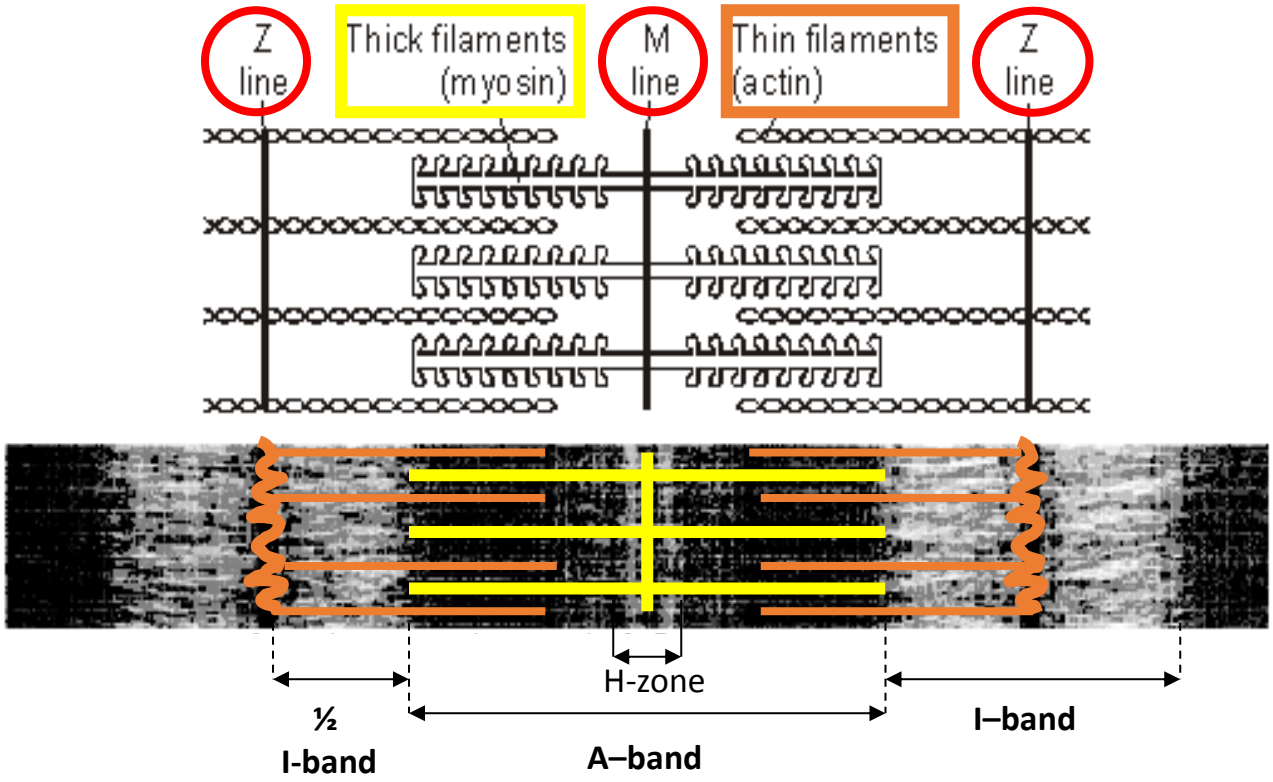




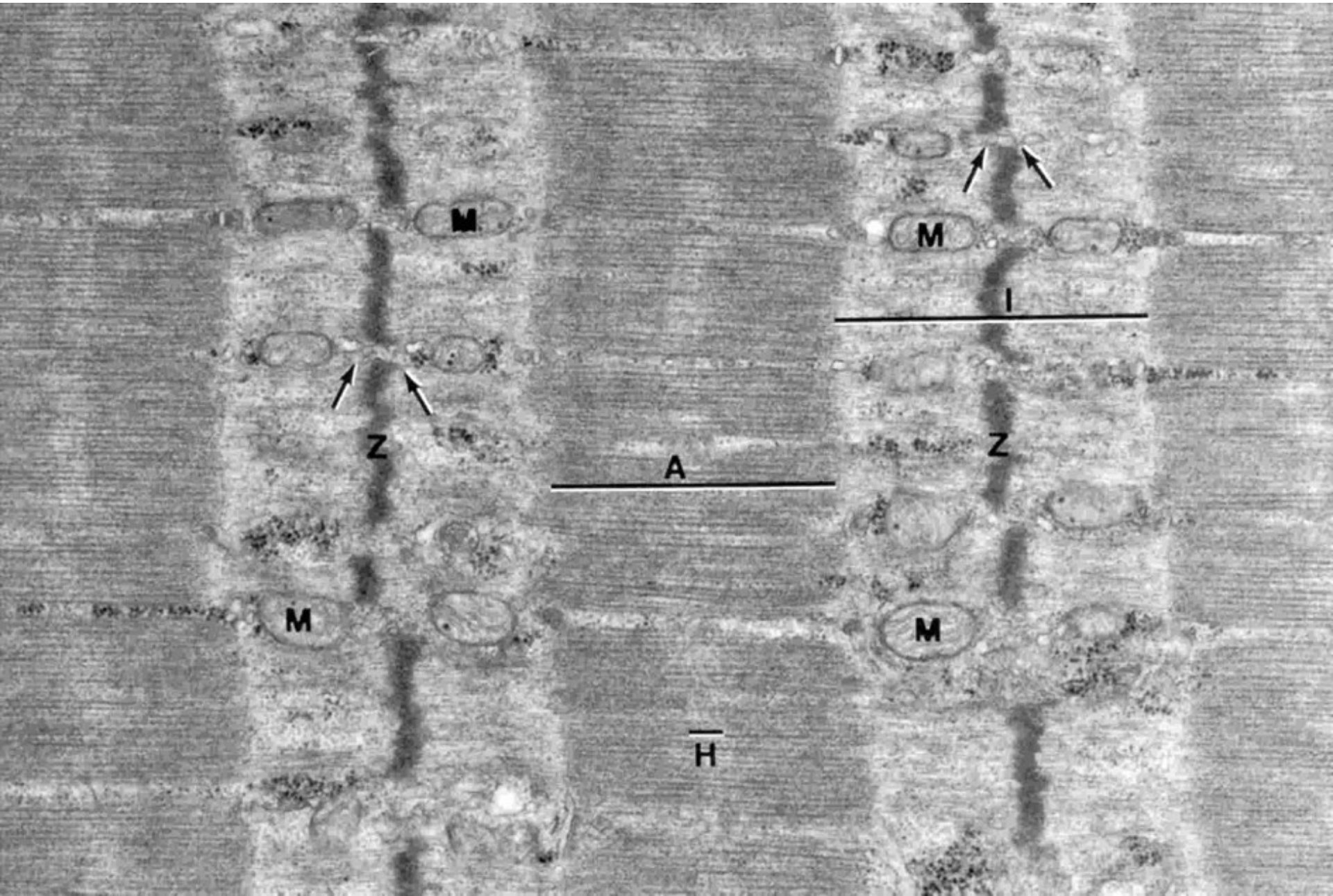
Sarcomere



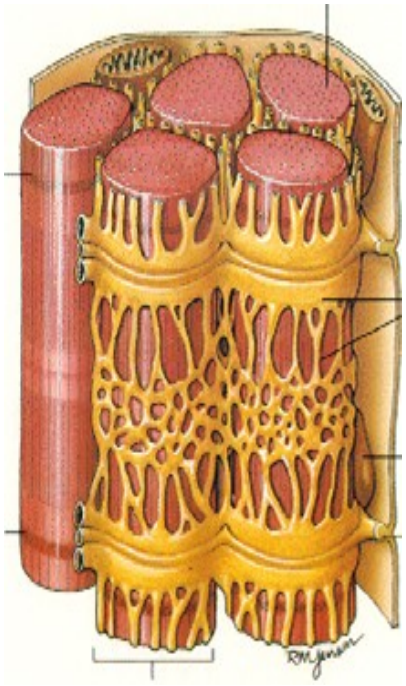
Sarcomere

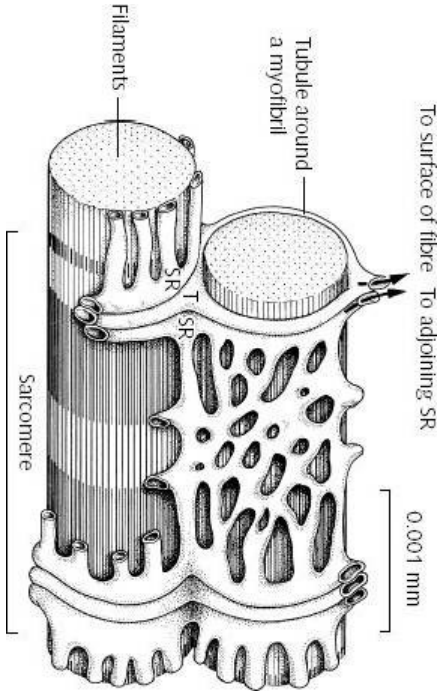

Z line
Thick filaments (myosin)
M line
Thin filaments (actin)
Z line
H-zone
½ I-band
A–band
I–band

Sarcomere



Sarcoplasmic reticulum, t-tubule



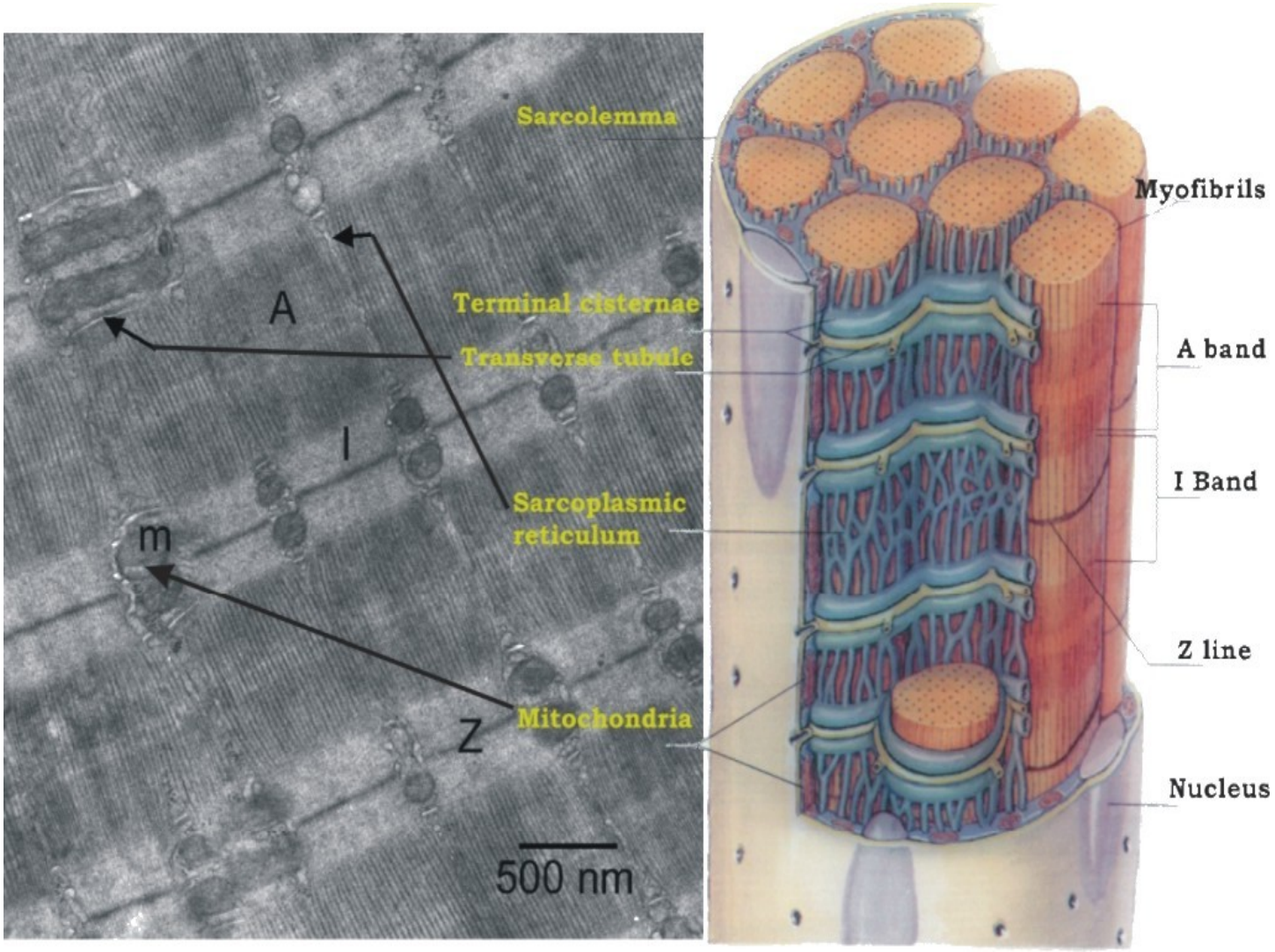


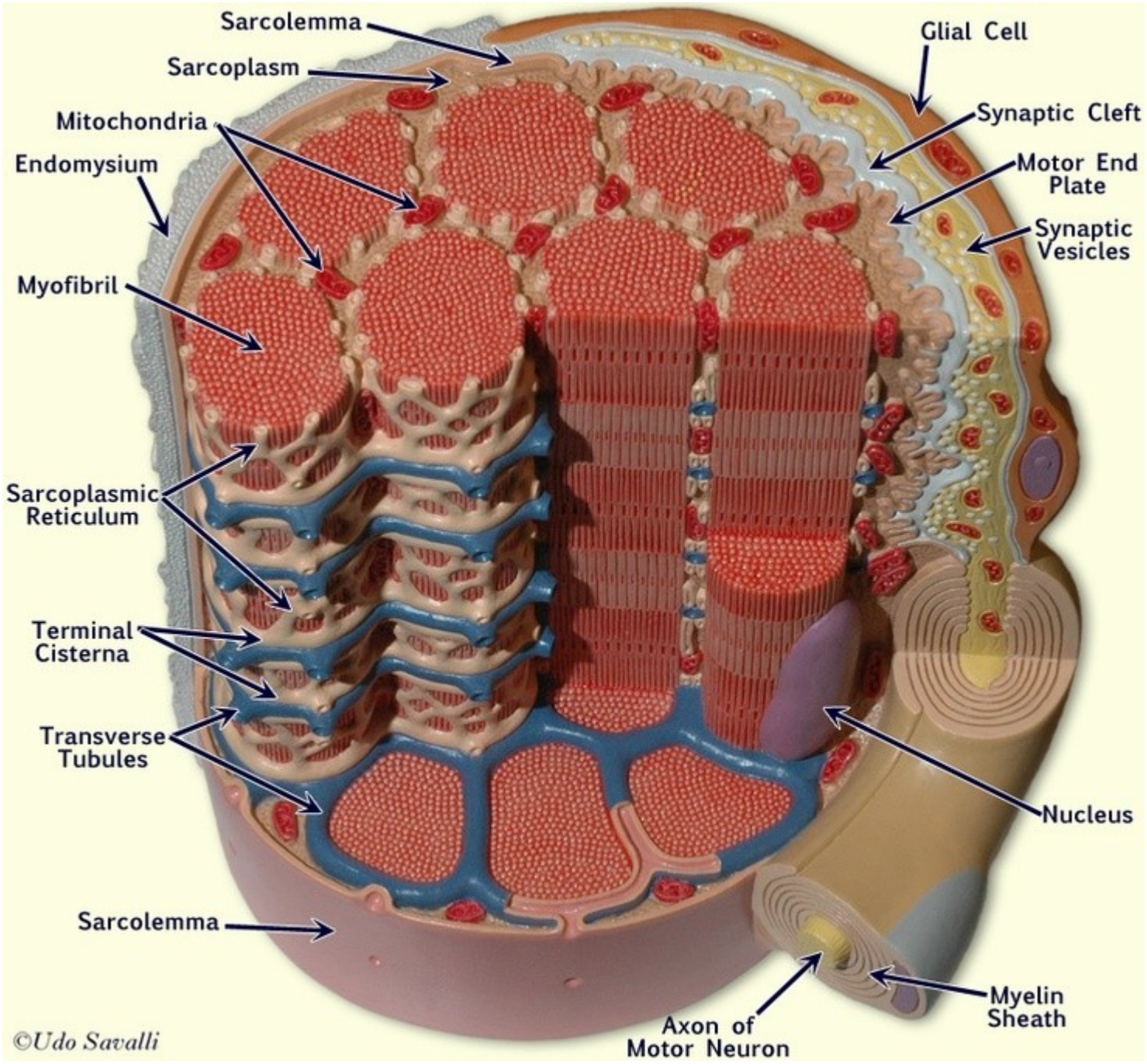
Terminal cisterna
T-tubule
Terminal cisterna
} **TRIAD**

communicating intracellular cavities around myofibrils, separated from cytosol
terminal cisternae (“junction”) and **longitudinal tubules** (“L” system).
reservoir of Ca ions

T-tubules (“T” system) are invaginations of sarcoplasm and bring action potential to terminal cisternae change permeability of membrane for Ca ions

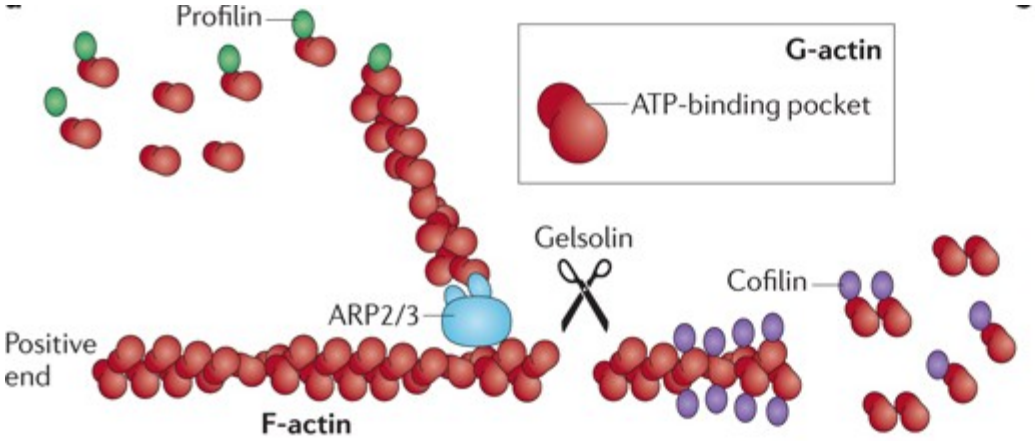
Sarcoplasmic reticulum, t-tubule

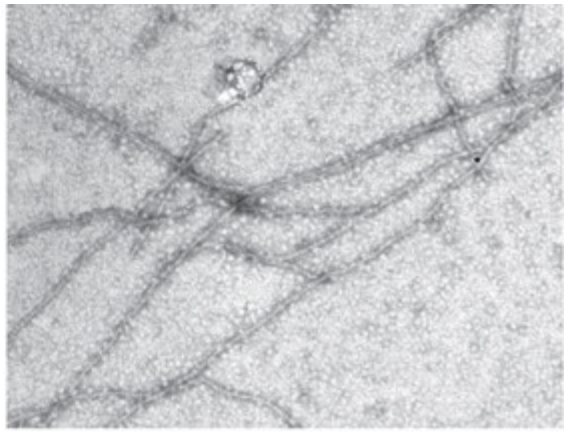



Sarcolemma
Sarcoplasm
Mitochondria
Endomysium
Myofibril
Sarcoplasmic Reticulum
Terminal Cisterna
Transverse Tubules
Sarcolemma
Glial Cell
Synaptic Cleft
Motor End Plate
Synaptic Vesicles
Nucleus
Myelin Sheath
Axon of Motor Neuron
©Udo Savalli

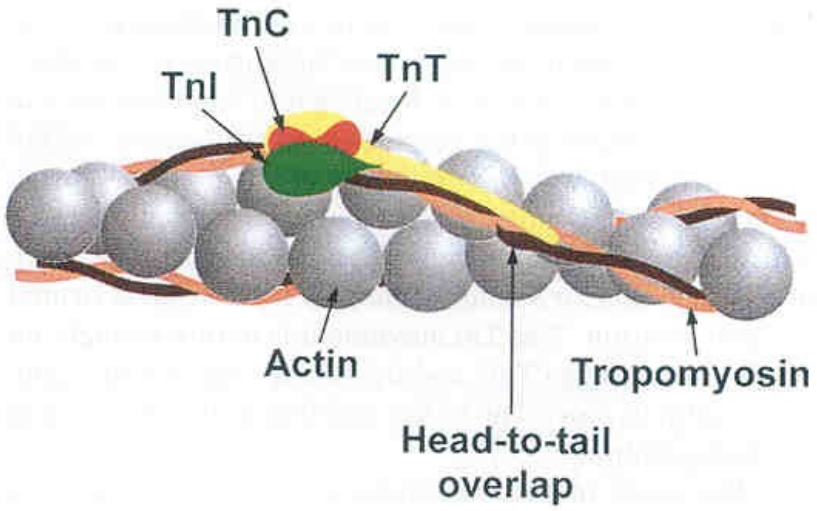
Thin myofilaments

- **Fibrilar actin (F-actin),** (∅ 7 nm, ↔1 μm)





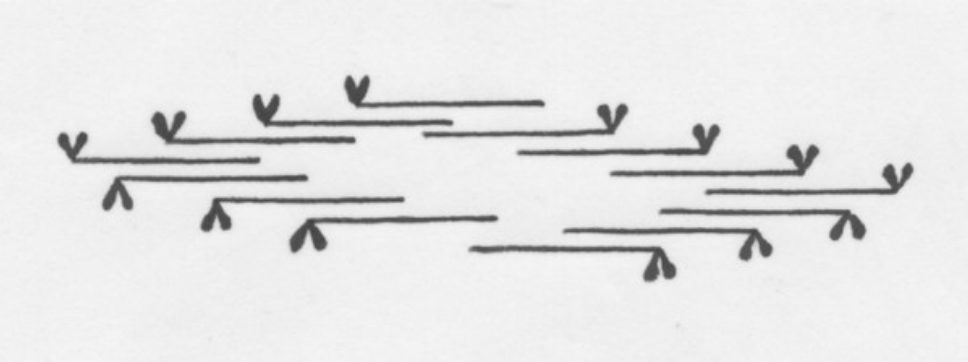
- Tropomyosin – thin double helix in groove of actin double helix, spans 7 monomers of G-actin
- Troponin – complex of 3 globular proteins
  - TnT (Troponin T) – binds tropomyosin
  - TnC (Troponin C) – binds calcium
  - TnI (Troponin I) inhibits interaction between thick and thin filaments

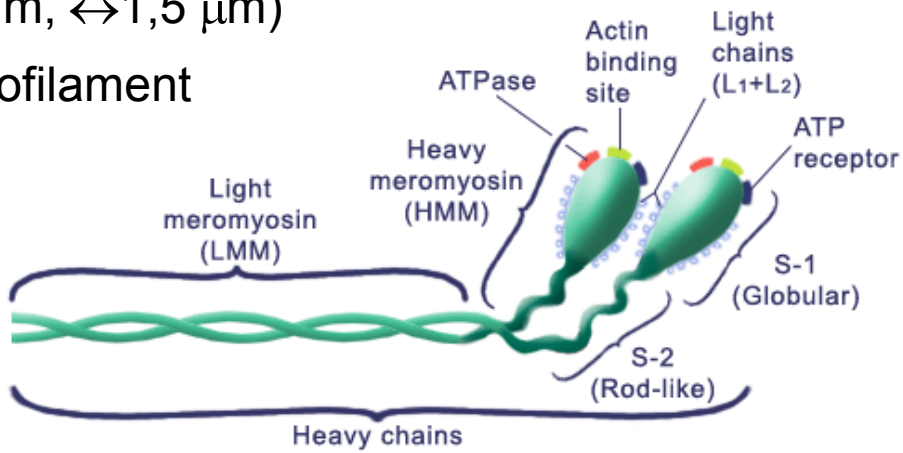


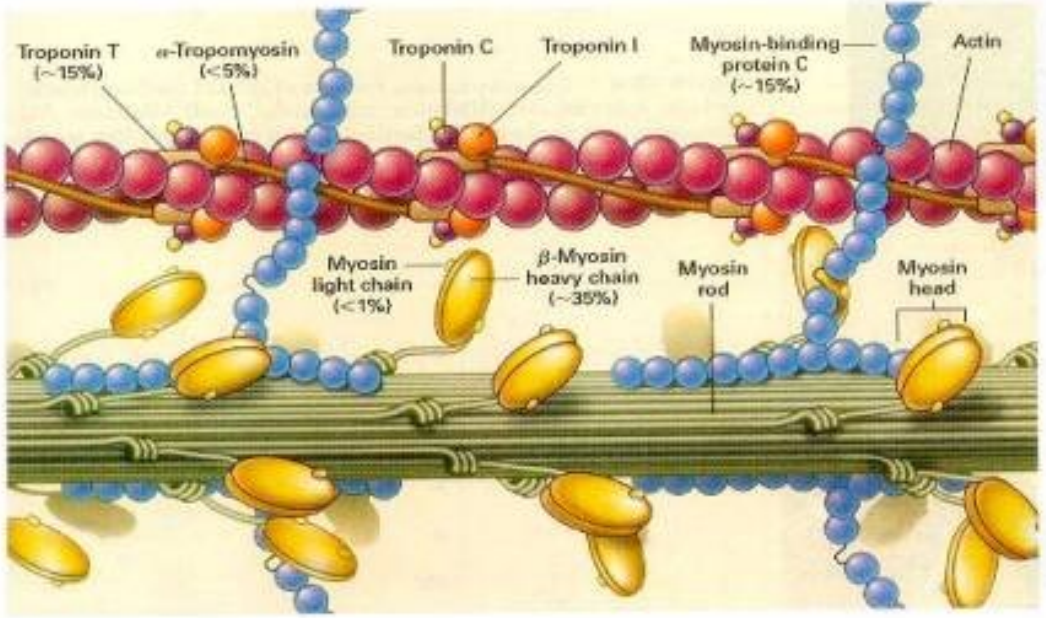
Thick myofilaments

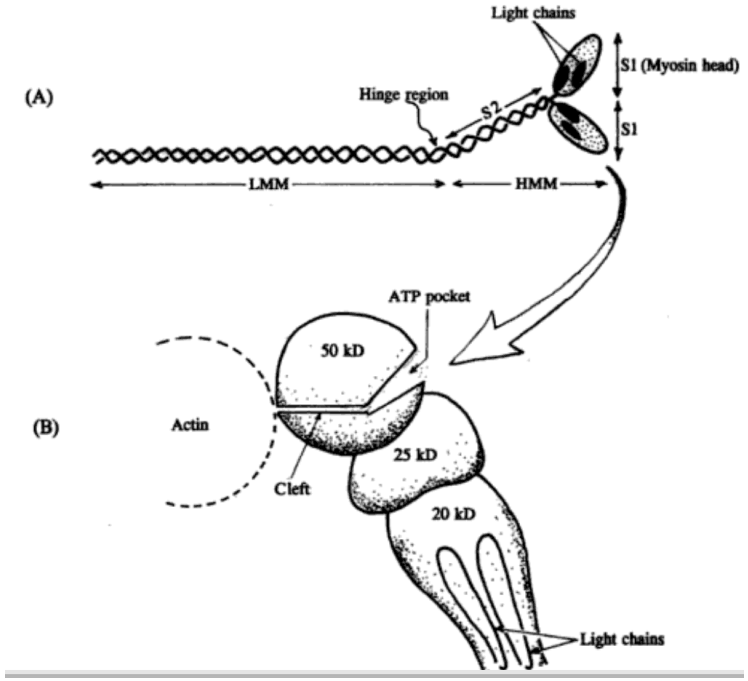
- **Myosin**

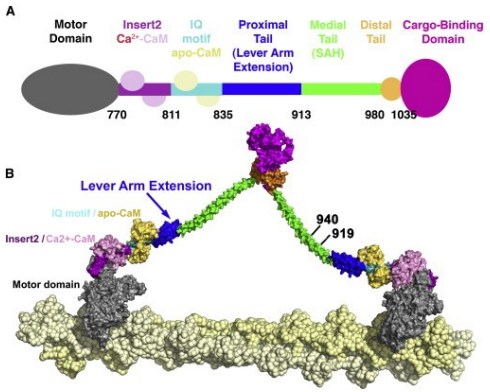
- Large polypeptide, golf stick shape, (∅ 15 nm, ↔1,5 μm)
- Bundles of myosin molecules form thick myofilament

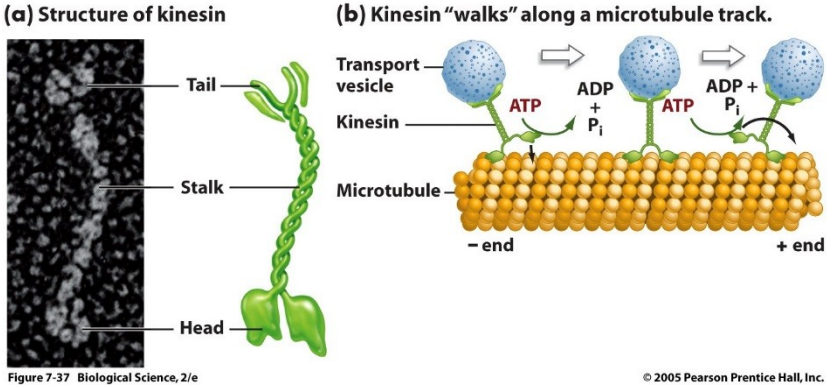


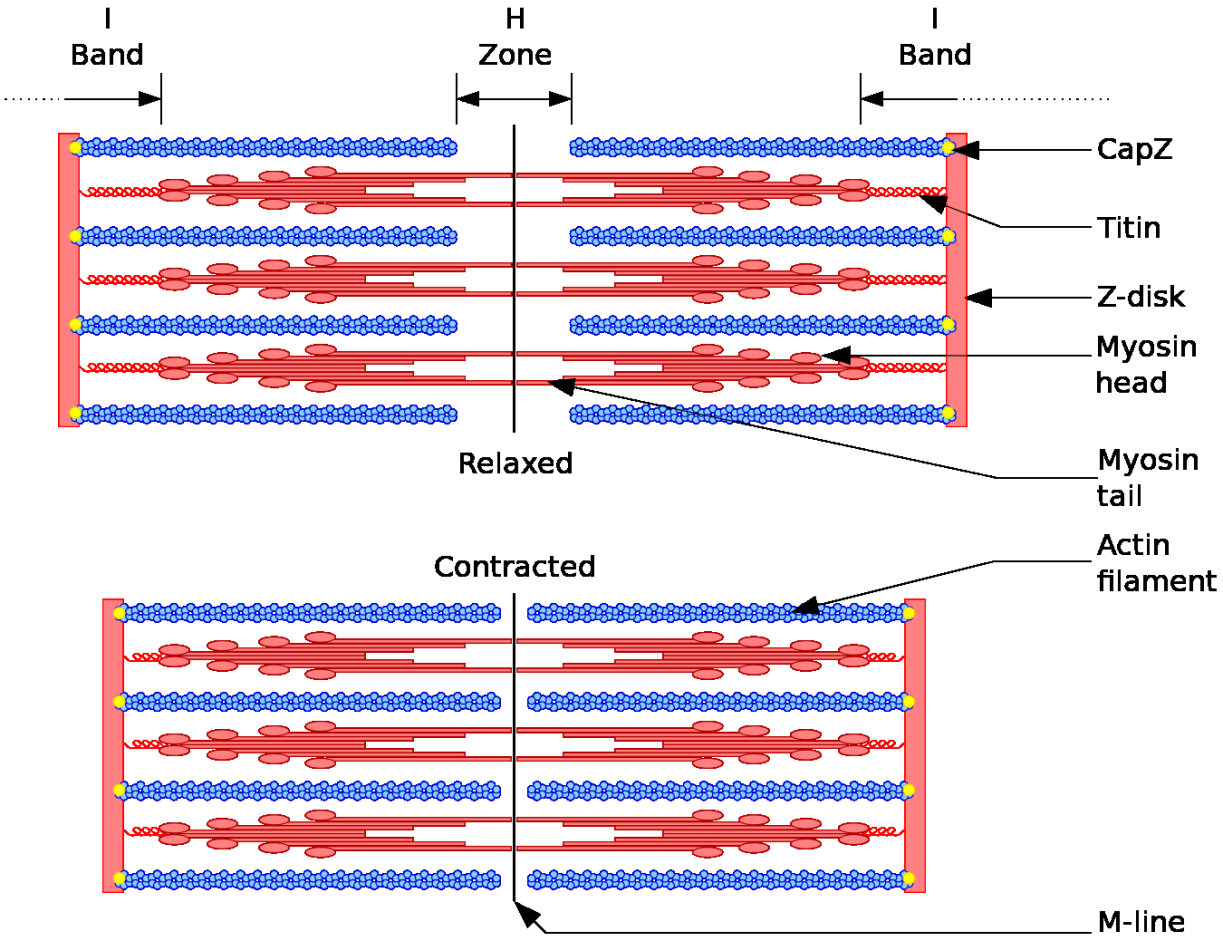






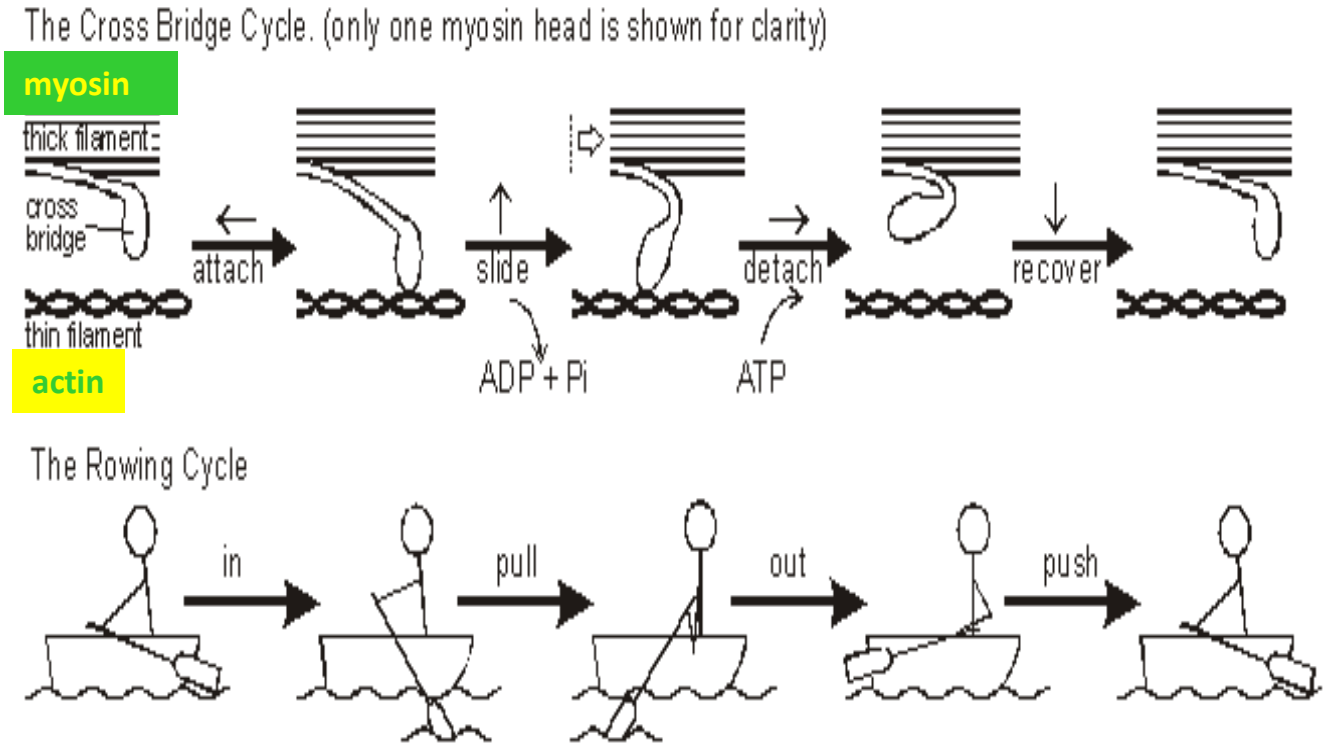

A
Motor Domain
Insert2 Ca2+-CaM
IQ motif apo-CaM
Proximal Tail (Lever Arm Extension)
Medial Tail (SAH)
Distal Tail
Cargo-Binding Domain
770
811
835
913
980
1035
B
Lever Arm Extension
IQ motif / apo-CaM
Insert2 / Ca2+-CaM
Motor domain
940
919


(a) Structure of kinesin
Tail
Stalk
Head
(b) Kinesin "walks" along a microtubule track.
Transport vesicle
Kinesin
Microtubule
ATP
ADP + Pi
ATP
ADP + Pi
– end
+ end
Figure 7-37 Biological Science, 2/e
© 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.


I Band
H Zone
I Band
CapZ
Titin
Z-disk
Myosin head
Myosin tail
Actin filament
Relaxed
Contracted
M-line

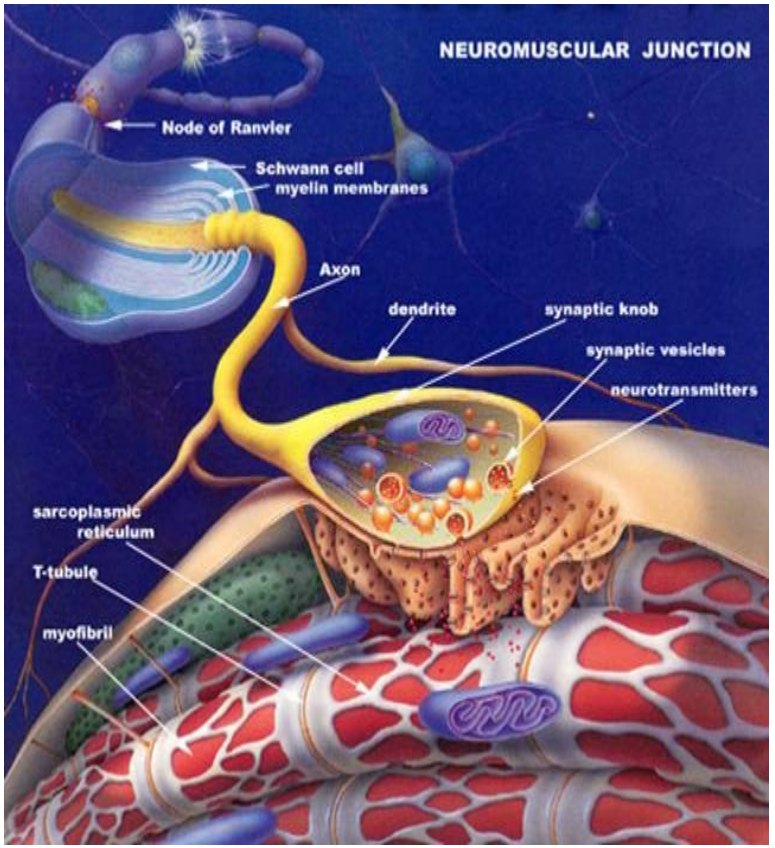
Contraction

- Propagation of action potential (depolarization) via T-tubule (= invagination of sarcolemma)
- Change of terminal cisternae permeability – releasing of Ca^{+} ions increases their concentration in sarcoplasm
- Myosin binds actin - sarcomera then shortens by sliding movement – contraction
- Relaxation: repolarization, decreasing of Ca^{2+} ions concentration, inactivation of binding sites of actin for myosin



Contraction

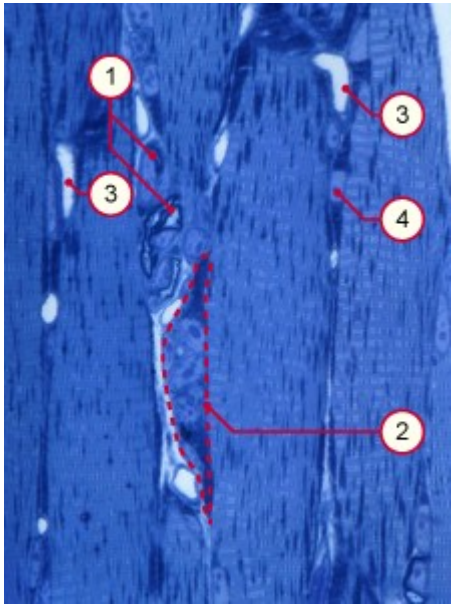
1. Impulse along motor neuron axon
2. Depolarization of presynpatic membrane (Na^+ influx)
3. Synaptic vesicles fuse with presynaptic membrane
4. Acetylcholine exocyted to synaptic cleft
5. Acetylcholine diffuses over synaptic cleft
6. Acetylcholine binds to receptors in postsynaptic membrane
7. Depolarization of presynaptic membrane and sarcolemma (Na^+ influx)
8. T-tubules depolarization
9. Depolarization of terminal cisternae of sER
10. Depolarization of complete sER
11. Release of Ca^{II+} from sER to sarcoplasm
12. Ca^{II+} binds TnC
13. Troponin complex changes configuration
14. TnI removed from actin-myosin binding sites
15. Globular parts of myosin bind to actin
16. ATPase in globular parts of myosin activated
17. Energy generated from ATP$\rightarrow$ADP + Pi
18. Movement of globular parts of myosin
19. Actin myofilament drag to the center of sarcomere
20. Sarcomeres contract (H-zone, I-band shorten)
21. Myofibrils contracted
22. Muscle fiber contracted

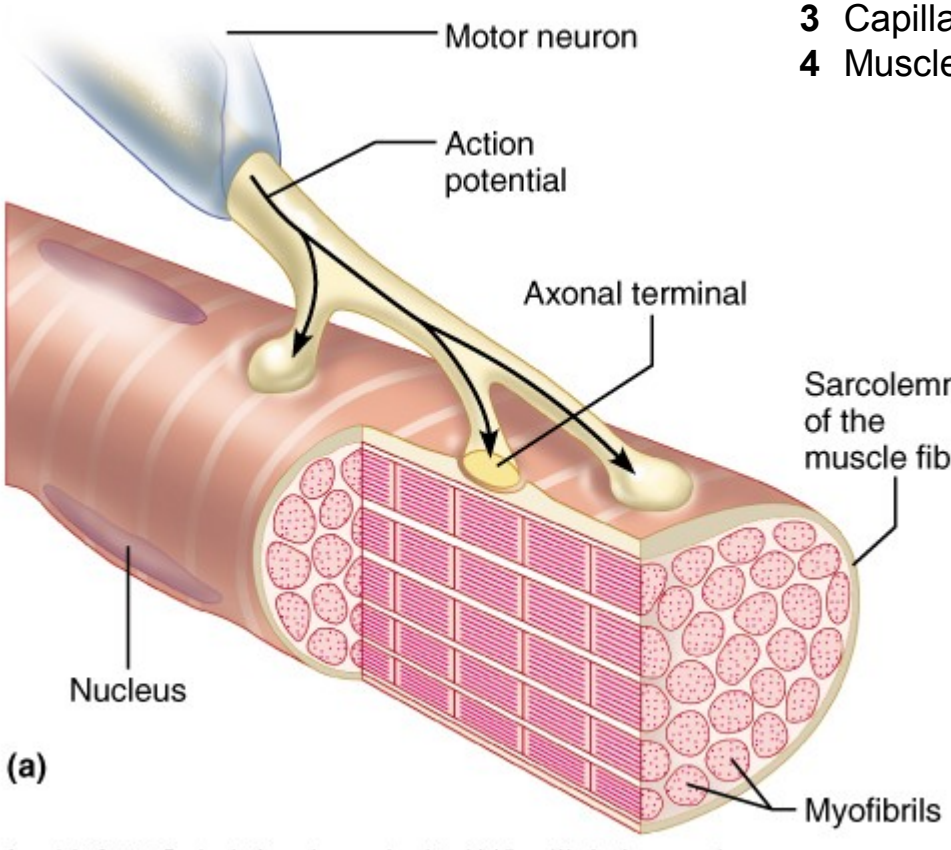


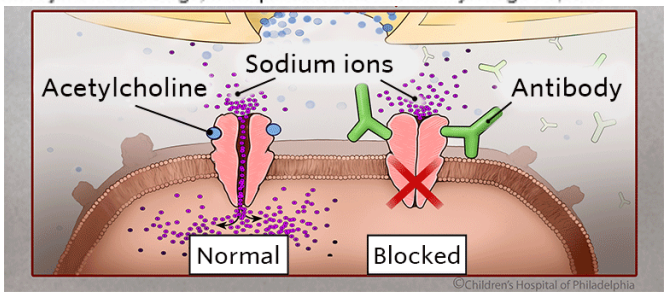
http://highered.mheducation.com/sites/0072495855/student_view0/chapter10/animation__breakdown_of_atp_and_cross-bridge_movement_during_muscle_contraction.html

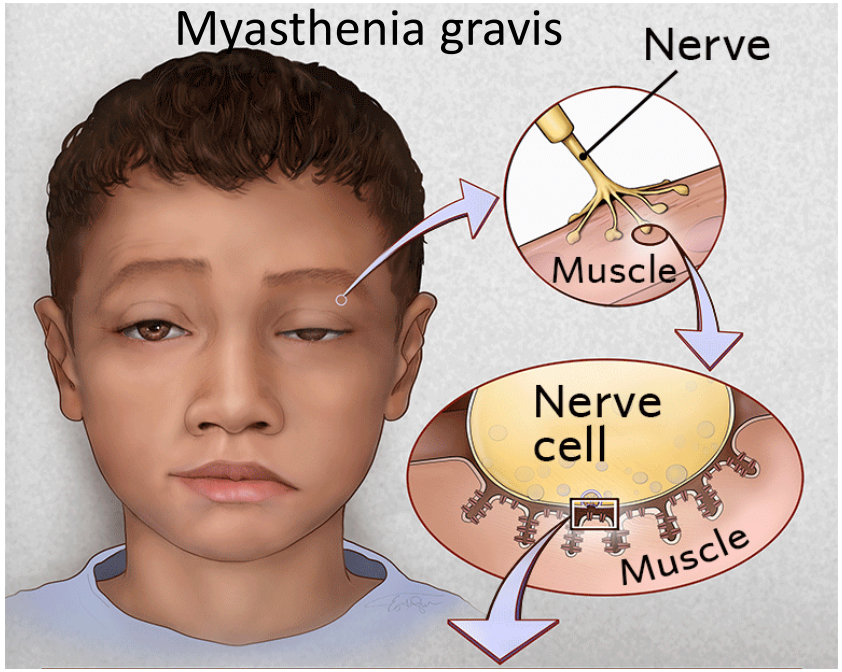
Neuromuscular junction

1. Myelinated axons
2. Neuromuscular junction
3. Capillaries
4. Muscle fiber nucleus



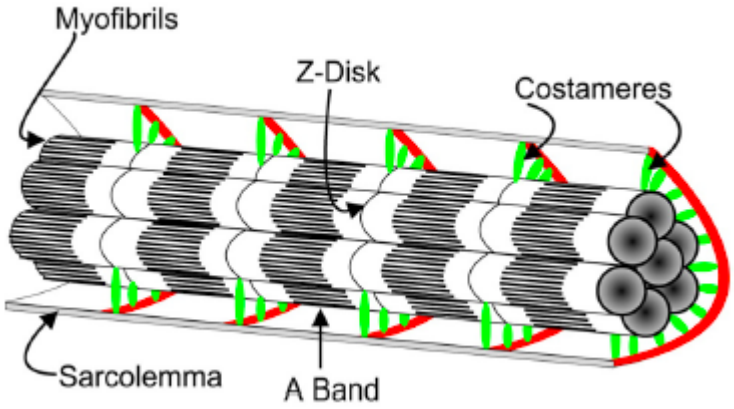


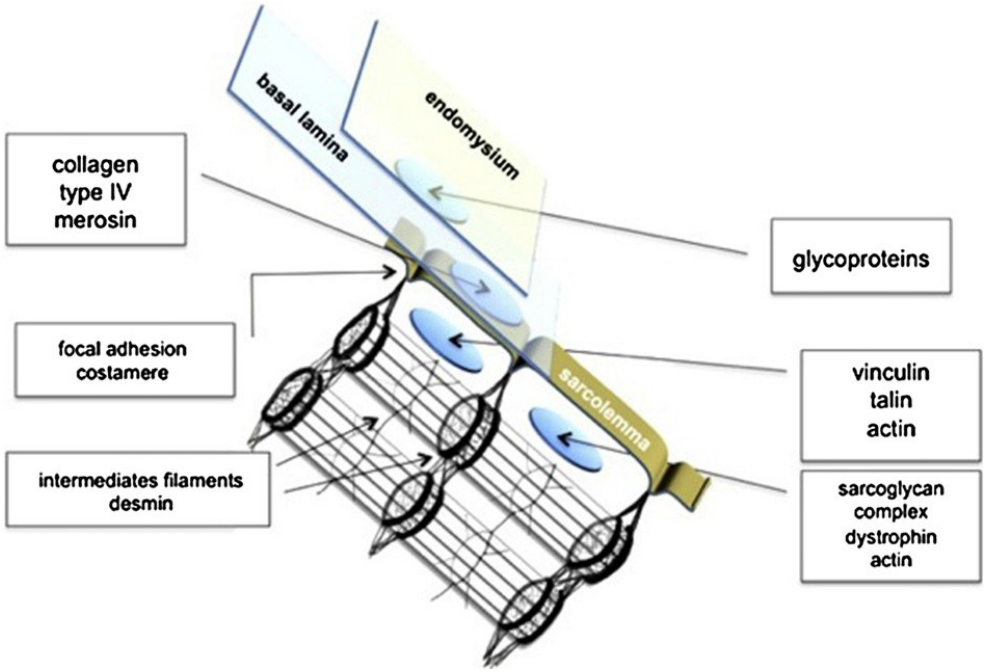




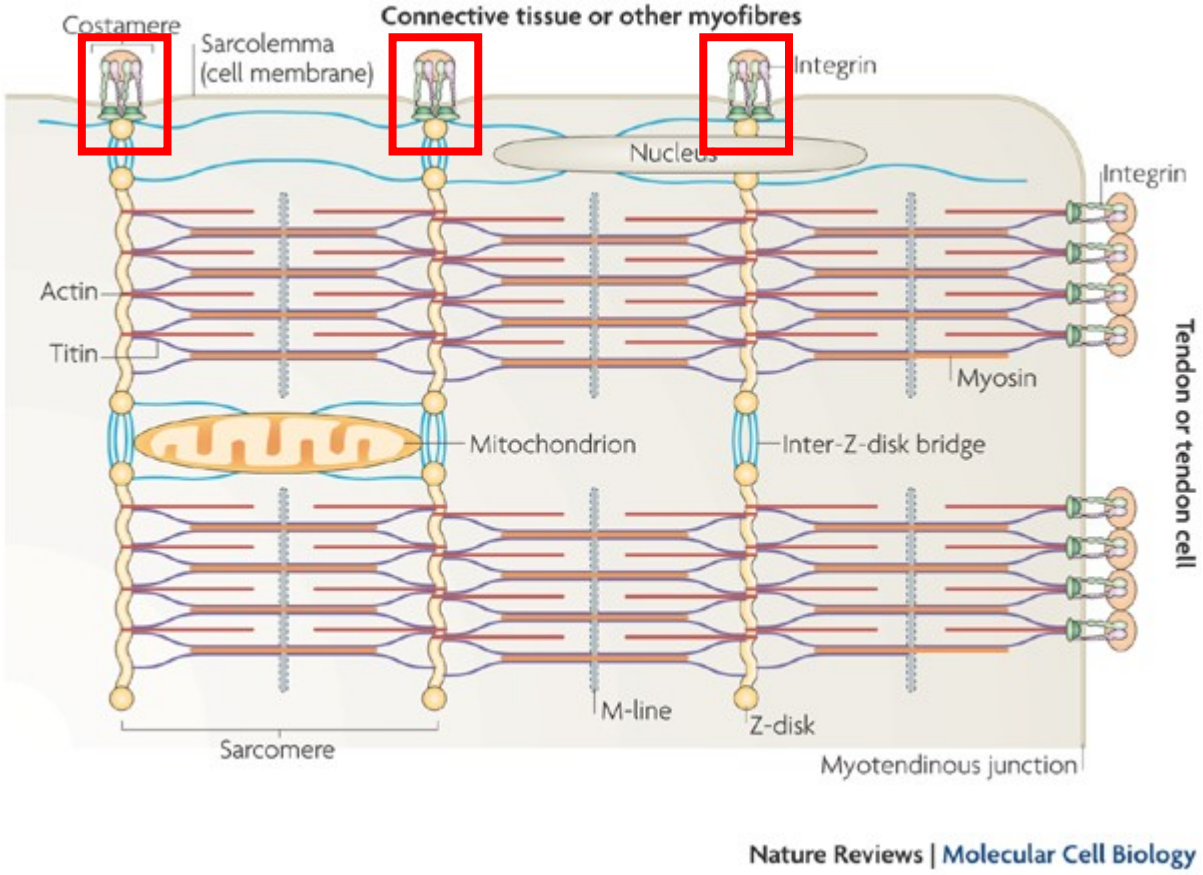
Costameres

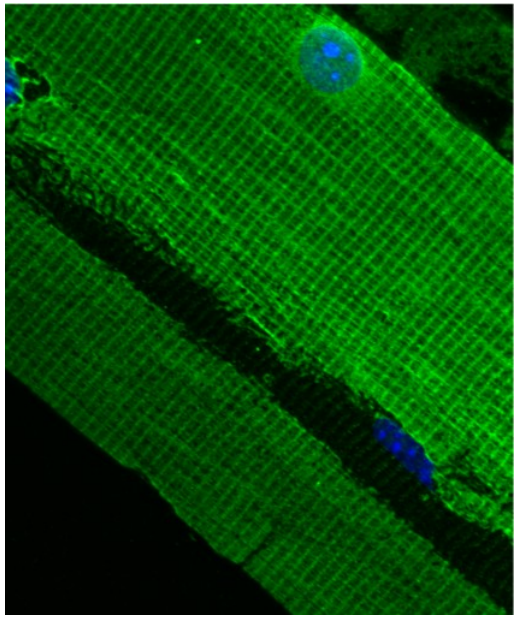
- Structural components linking myofibrils to sarcolemma
- Circumferential alignment
- **dystrophin-associated glycoprotein (DAG) complex**
  - links internal cytoskelet to ECM
  - Integrity of muscle fiber



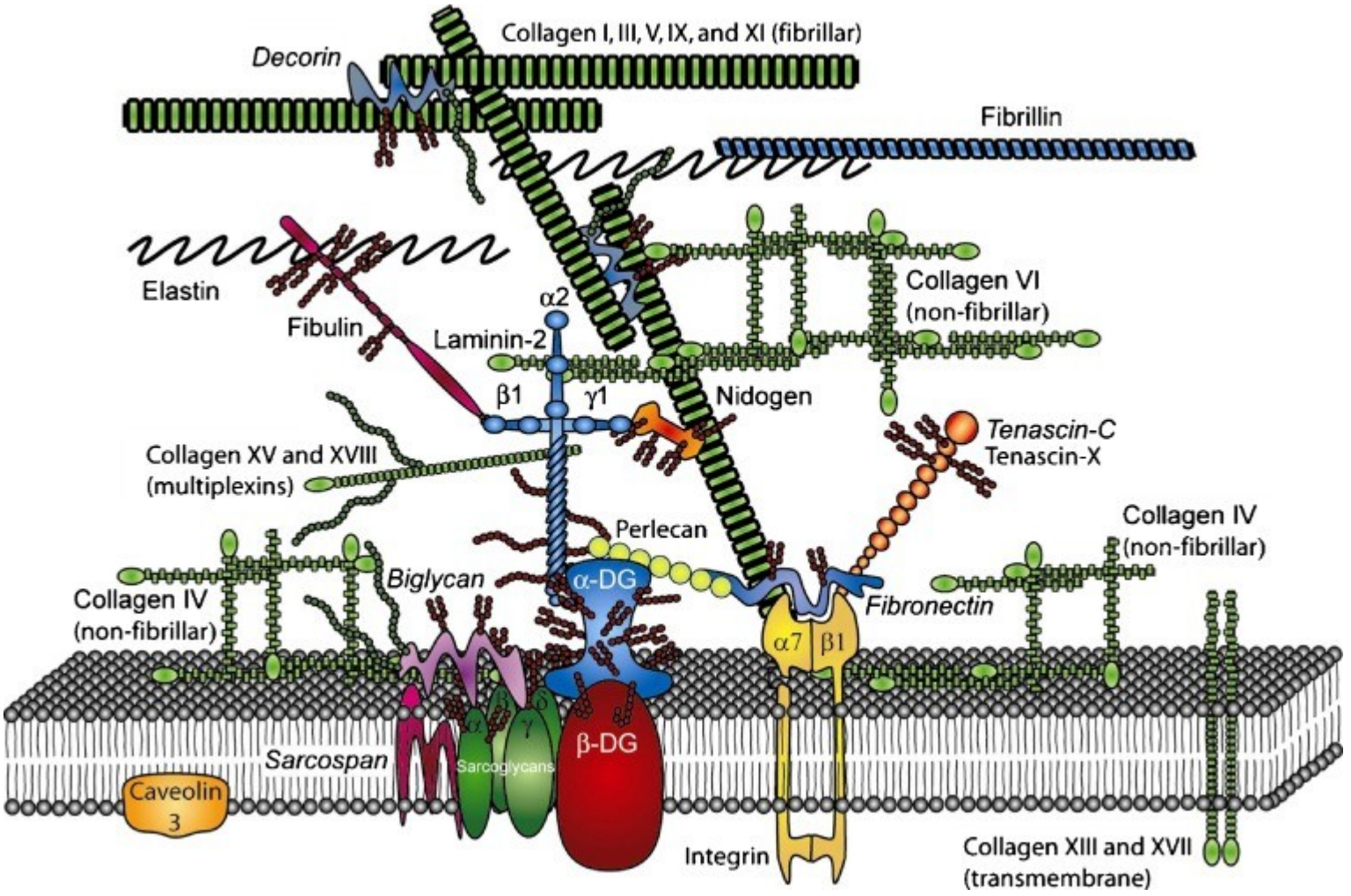


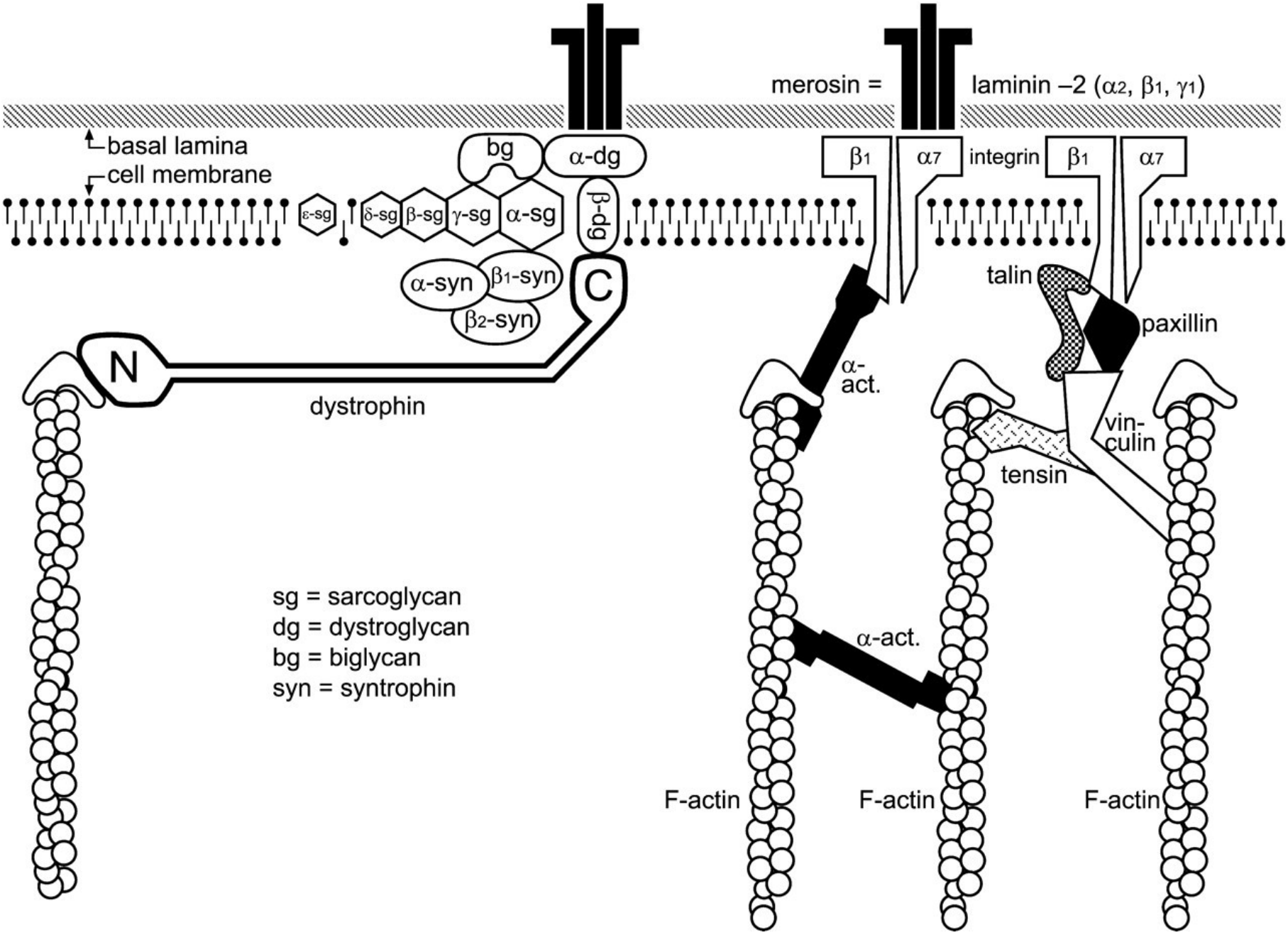
Costameres

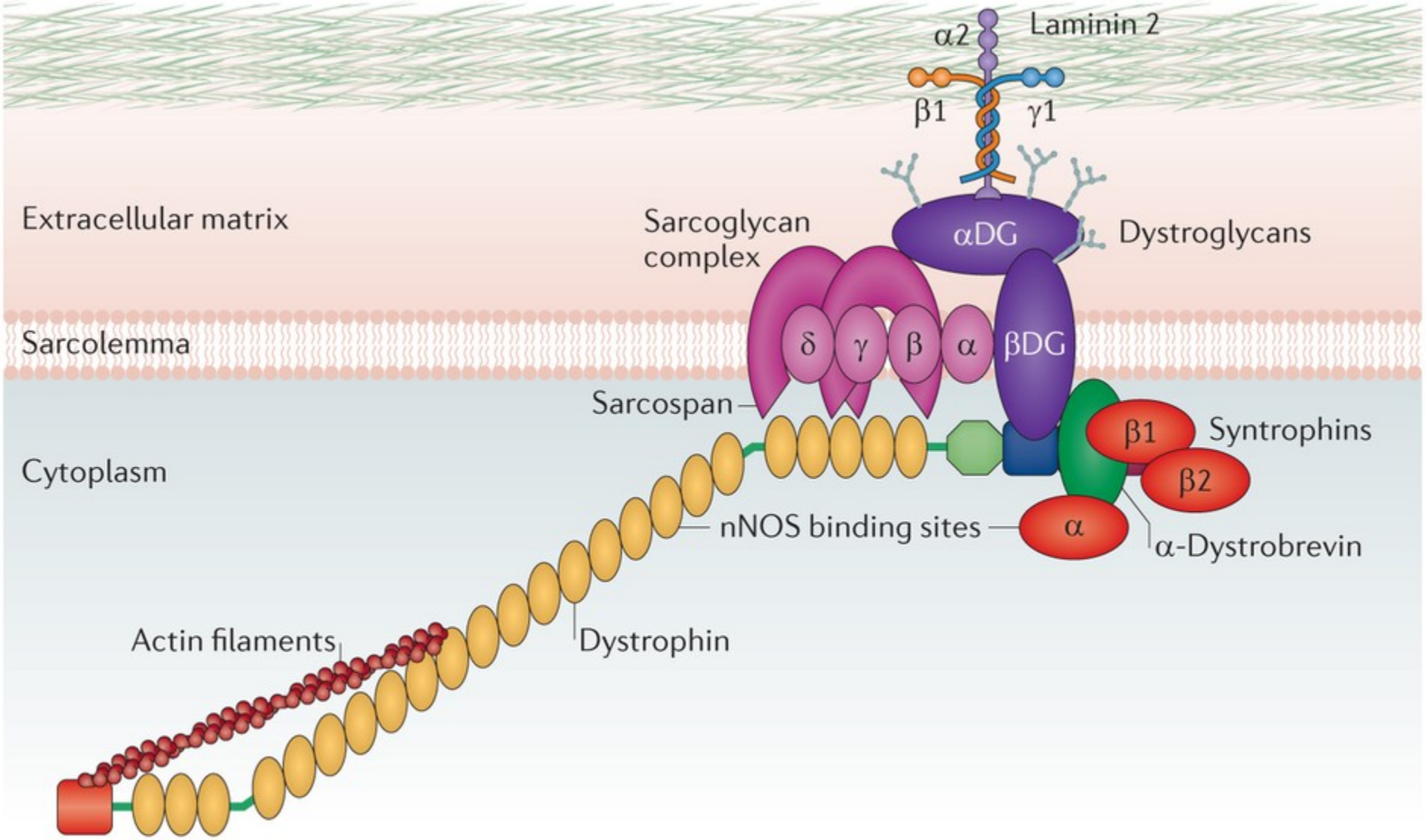

Costamere
Sarcolemma
(cell membrane)
Connective tissue or other myofibres
Integrin
Nucleus
Integrin
Actin
Titin
Myosin
Mitochondrion
Inter-Z-disk bridge
Tendon or tendon cell
M-line
Z-disk
Sarcomere
Myotendinous junction
Nature Reviews | Molecular Cell Biology



Costameres


Collagen I, III, V, IX, and XI (fibrillar)
Decorin
Fibrillin
Elastin
Fibulin
α2
Laminin-2
β1
γ1
Nidogen
Collagen VI
(non-fibrillar)
Tenascin-C
Tenascin-X
Collagen XV and XVIII
(multiplexins)
Perlecan
Collagen IV
(non-fibrillar)
Biglycan
α-DG
Collagen IV
(non-fibrillar)
Fibronectin
α7
β1
Sarcospan
Sarcoglycans
β-DG
Caveolin
3
Integrin
Collagen XIII and XVII
(transmembrane)


merosin =
laminin –2 (α2, β1, γ1)
basal lamina
cell membrane
bg
α-dg
β-dg
ε-sg
δ-sg
β-sg
γ-sg
α-sg
α-syn
β1-syn
β2-syn
C
N
dystrophin
β1
α7
integrin
β1
α7
talin
paxillin
α-
act.
vin-
culin
tensin
α-act.
F-actin
F-actin
F-actin
sg = sarcoglycan
dg = dystroglycan
bg = biglycan
syn = syntrophin



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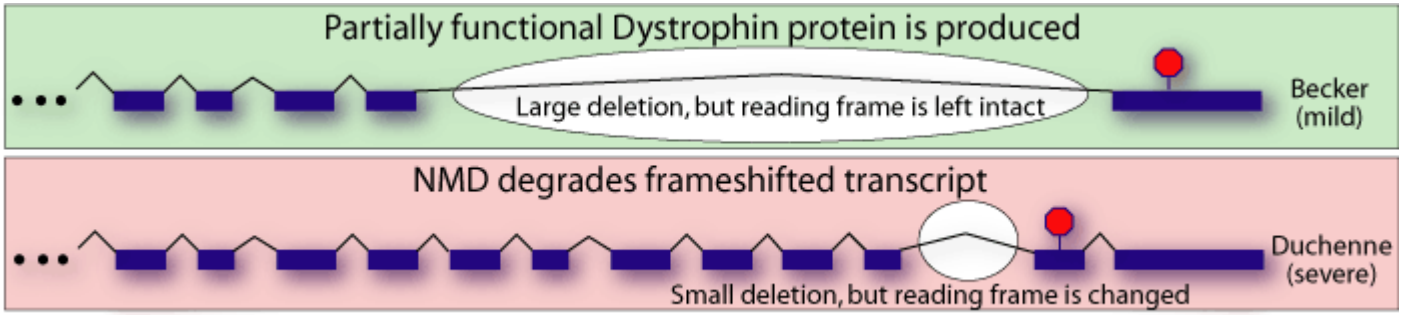
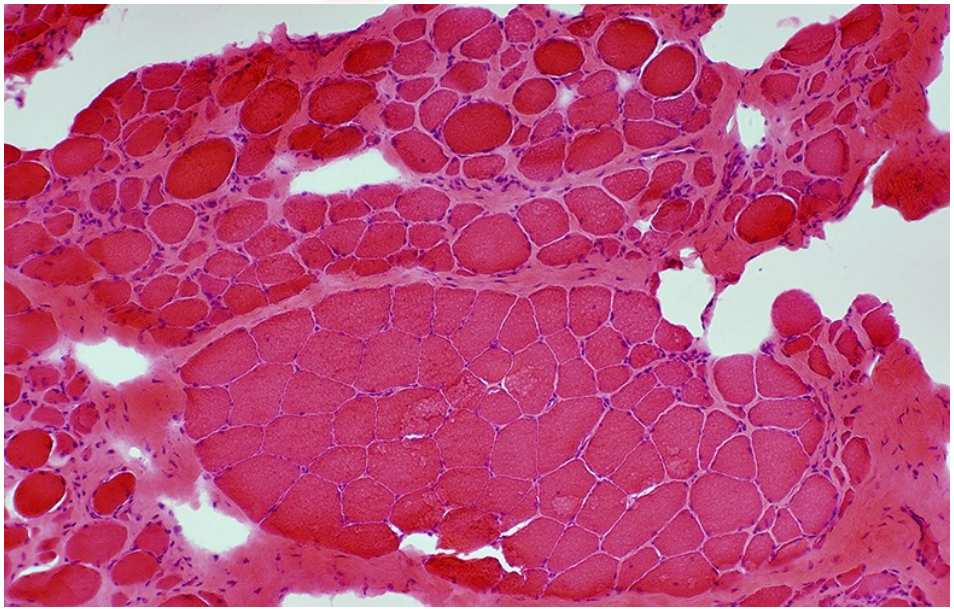
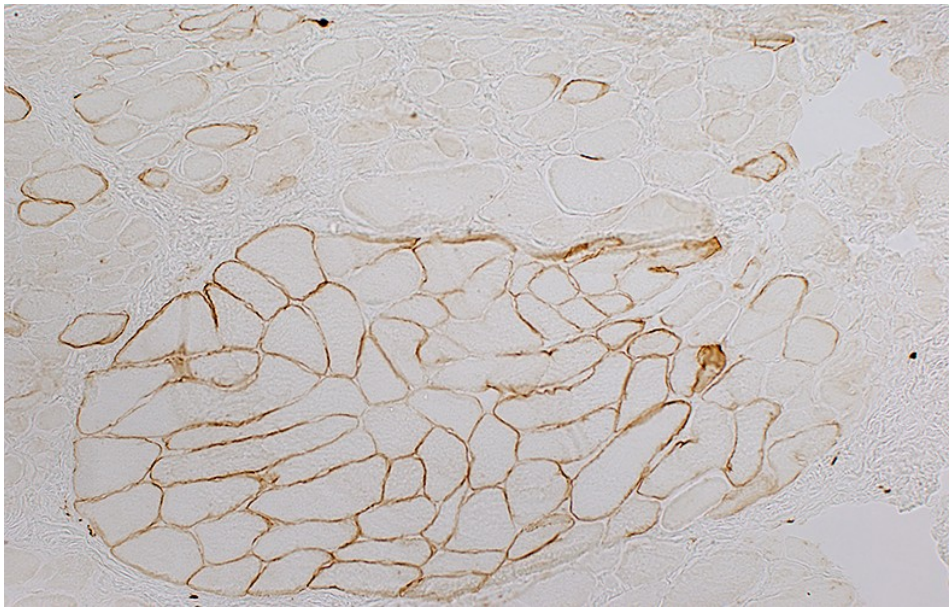
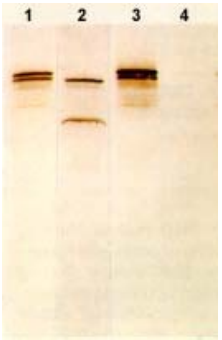
Duchenne muscular dystrophy





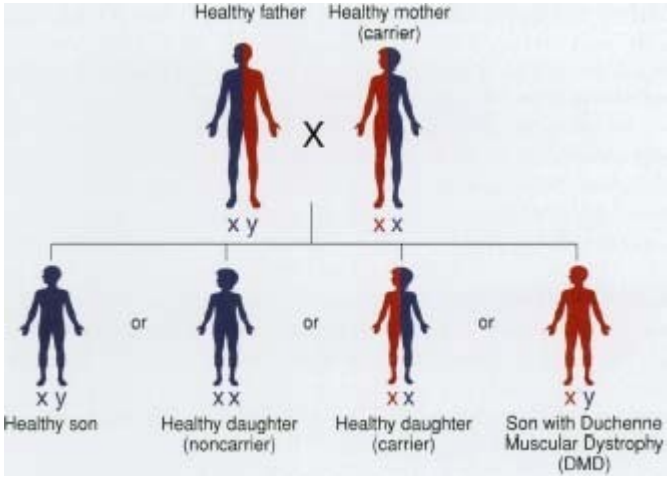


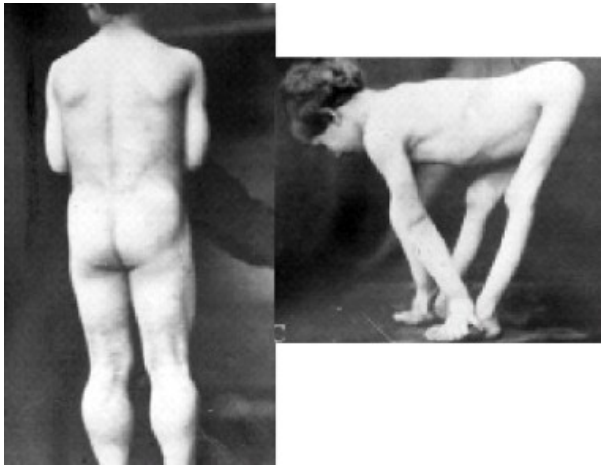


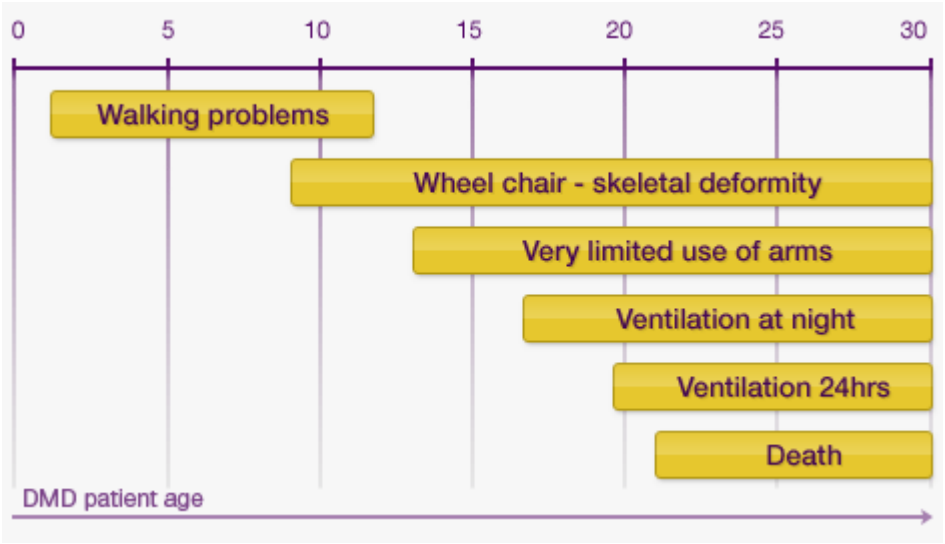
Lane 1: Becker dystrophy; Dystrophin has reduced abundance but normal size.
Lane 2: Becker dystrophy; Dystrophin has reduced size and abundance.
Lane 3: Normal; Dystrophin has normal size and amount.
Lane 4: Duchenne dystrophy; Almost no protein is present.

http://neuromuscular.wustl.edu/pathol/dmdpath.htm

Duchennoe muscular dystrophy



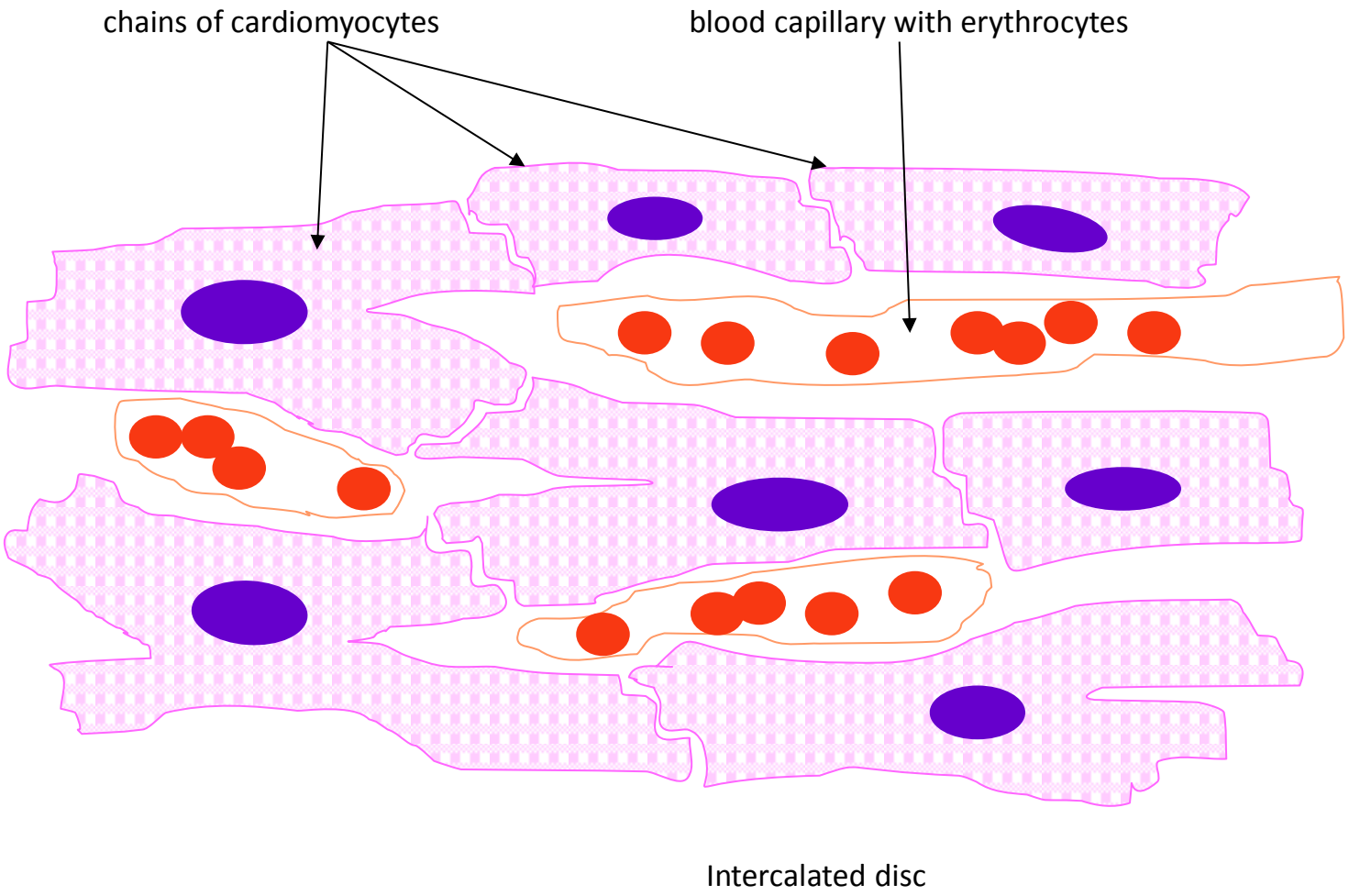


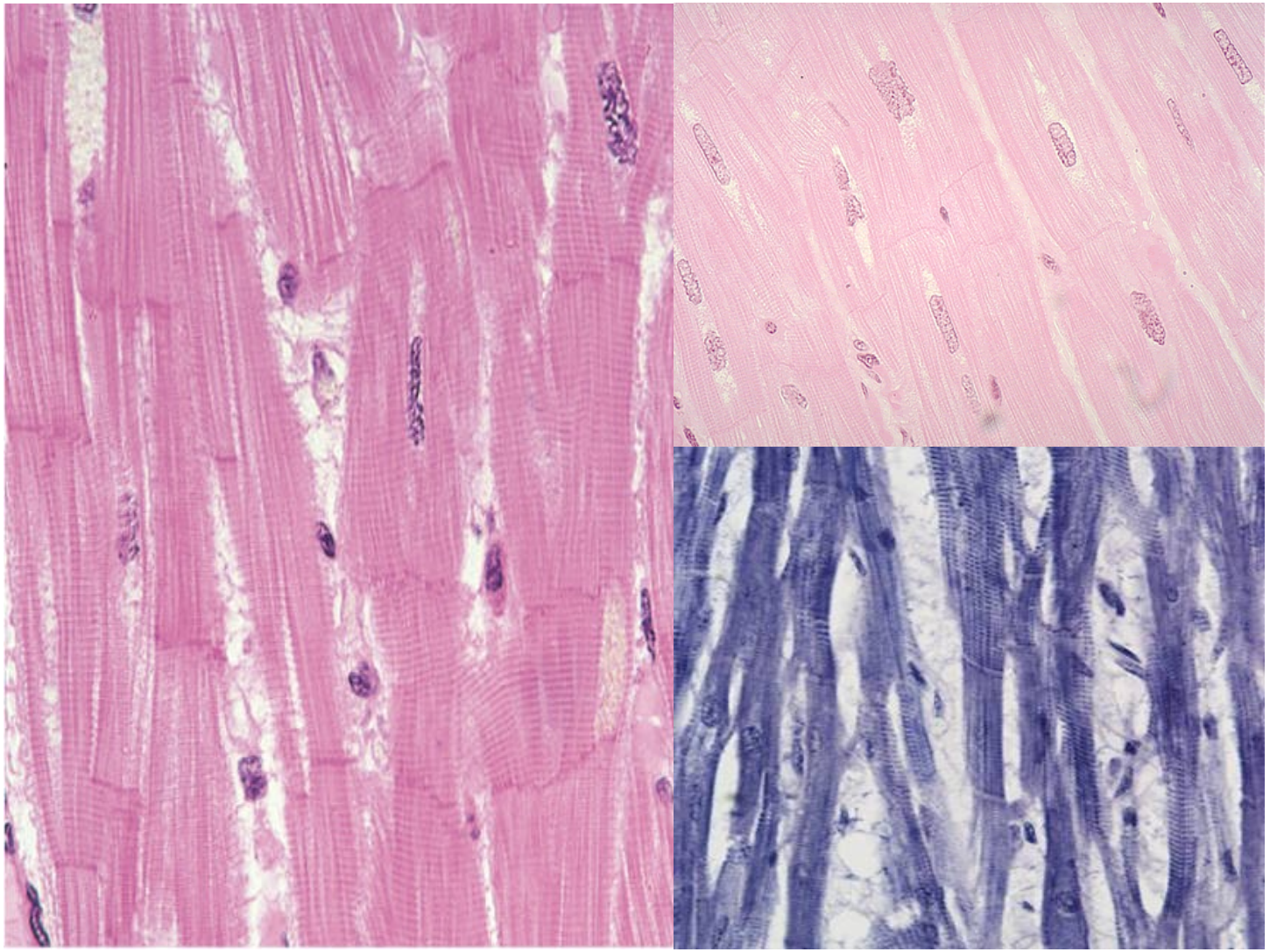


HISTOLOGY OF CARDIAC MUSCLE TISSUE

made up of long branched fiber (cells) – **cardiomyocytes**,

- cardiomyocytes are cylindrical cells, branched on one or both ends (Y, X shaped cells),
- Sarcoplasm: single nucleus in the center of cell, striated myofibrils, numerous mitochondria,
- cells are attached to one another by end-to-end junctions – intercalated discs.


chains of cardiomyocytes
blood capillary with erythrocytes
Intercalated disc



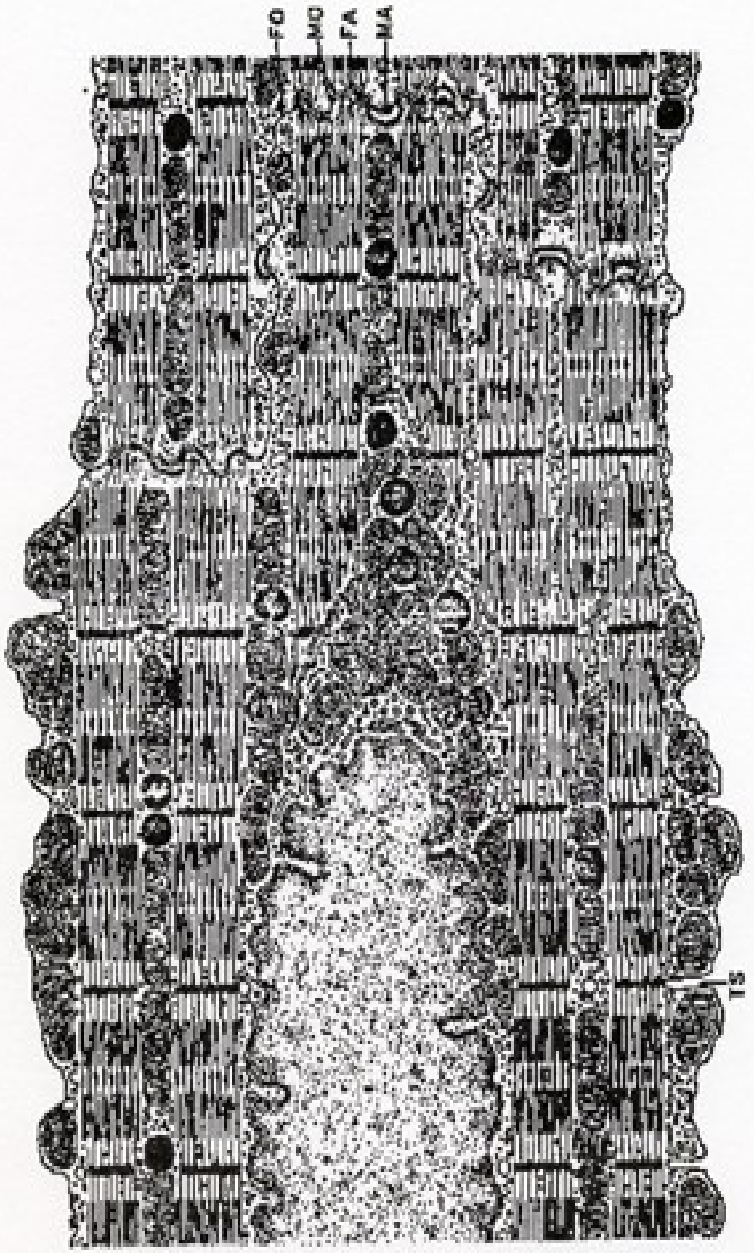
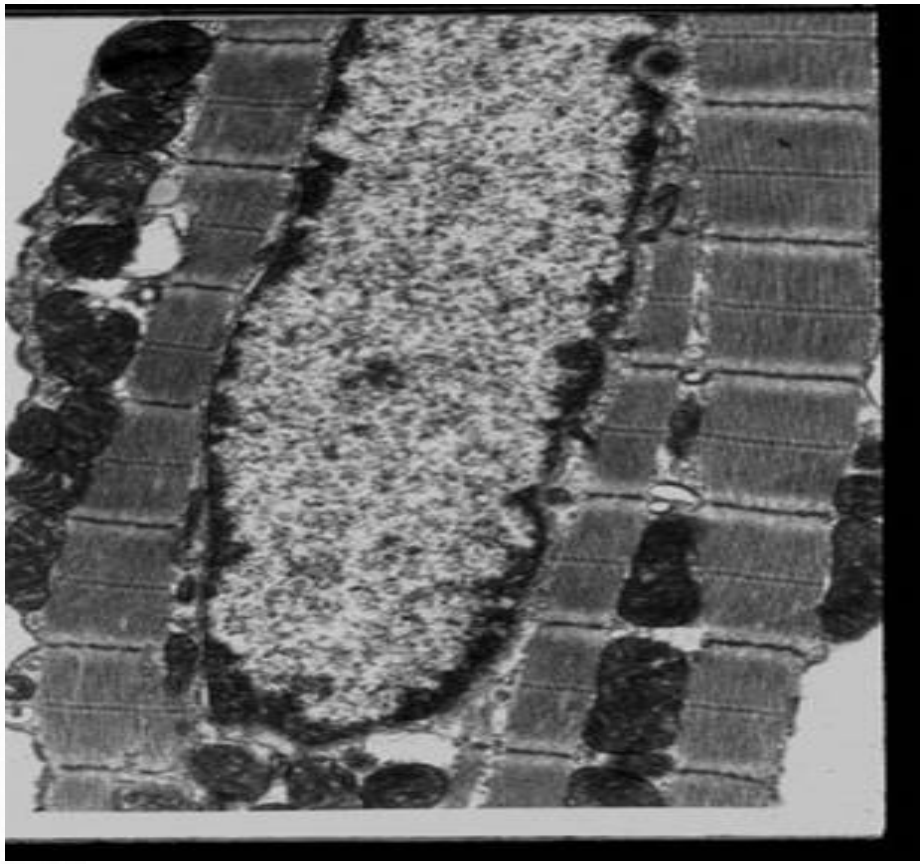
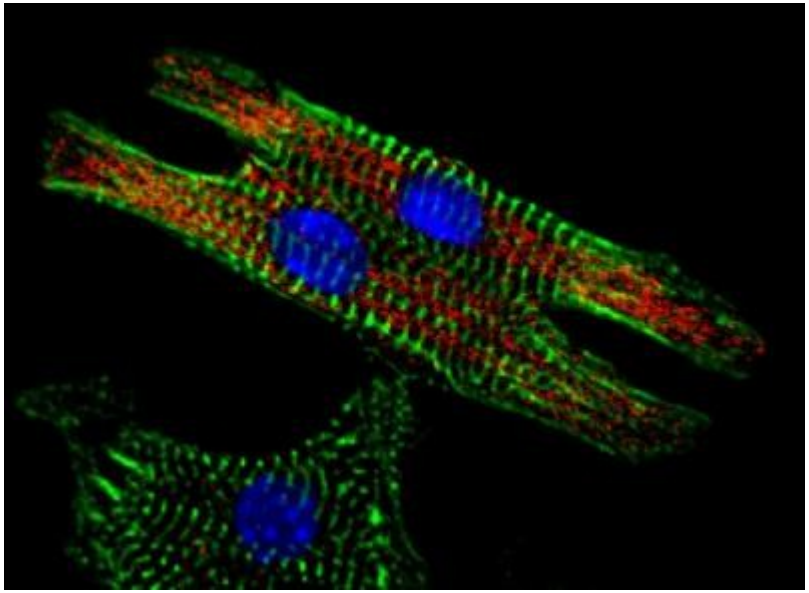


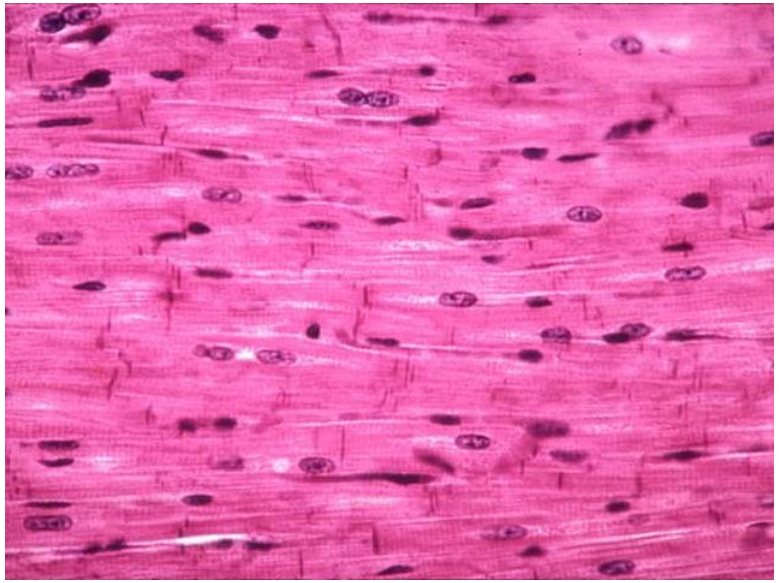
FIG. 10-10 CARDIAC MUSCLE



CARDIAC MUSCLE TISSUE COMPARED TO SKELETAL

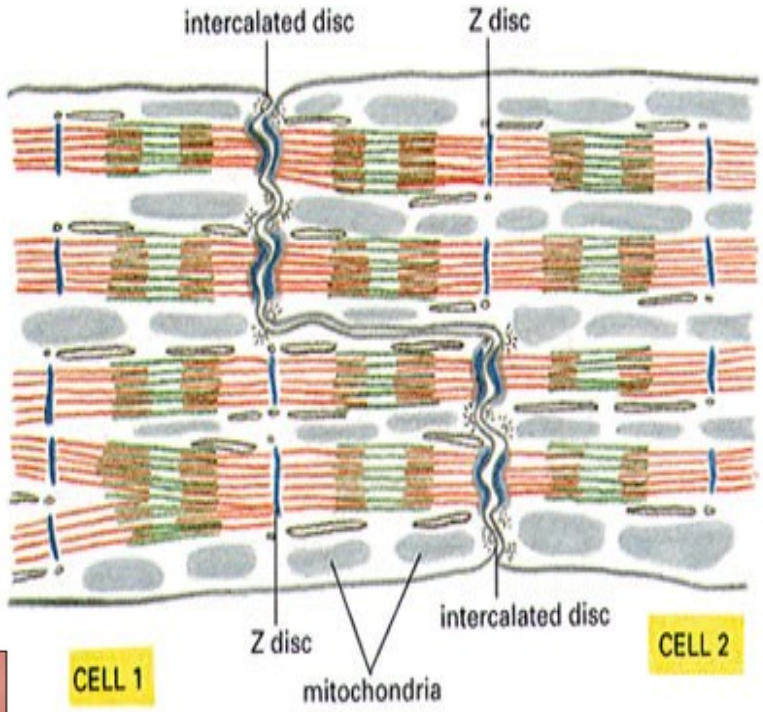
- no triads, but diads: 1 t-tubule + 1 cisterna
- t-tubules around the sarcomeres at the Z lines rather than at the zone of overlap
- sarcoplasmic reticulum via its tubules contact sarcolemma as well as the t-tubules
- cardiac muscle cells are totally dependent on aerobic metabolism to obtain the energy
- large numbers of mitochondria in sarcoplasm and abundant reserves of myoglobin (to store oxygen)
- abundant glycogen and lipid inclusions

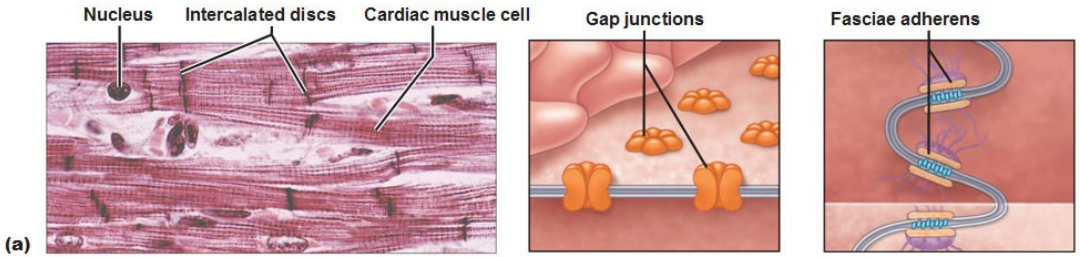


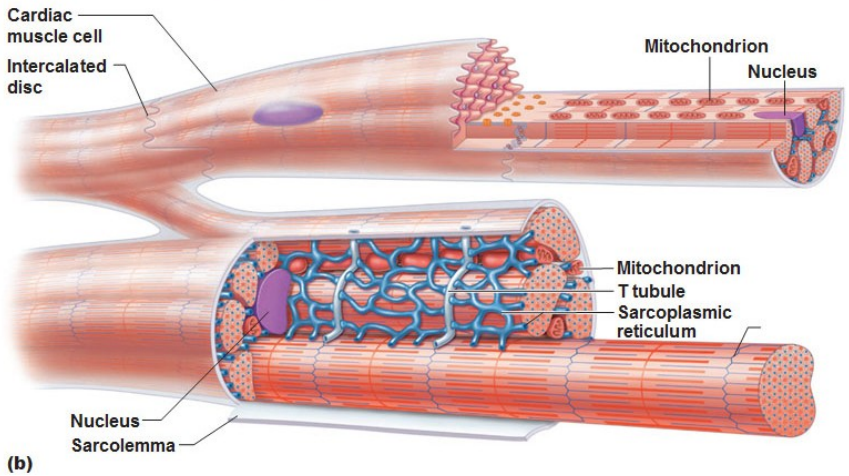


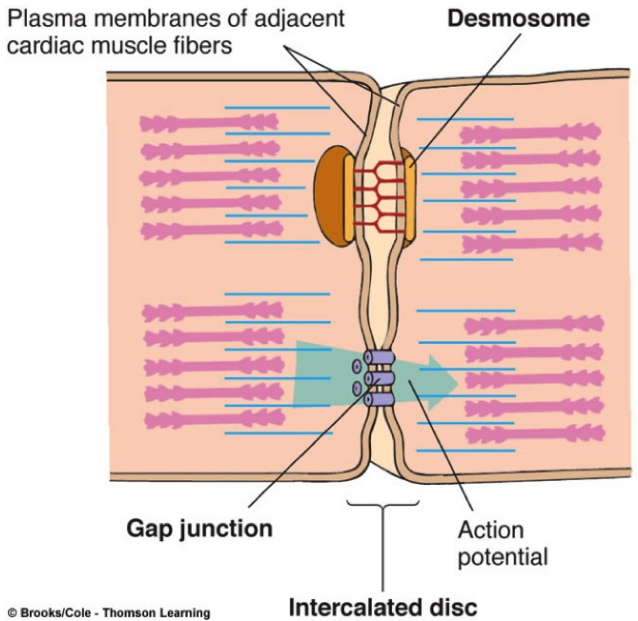
Intercalated disc

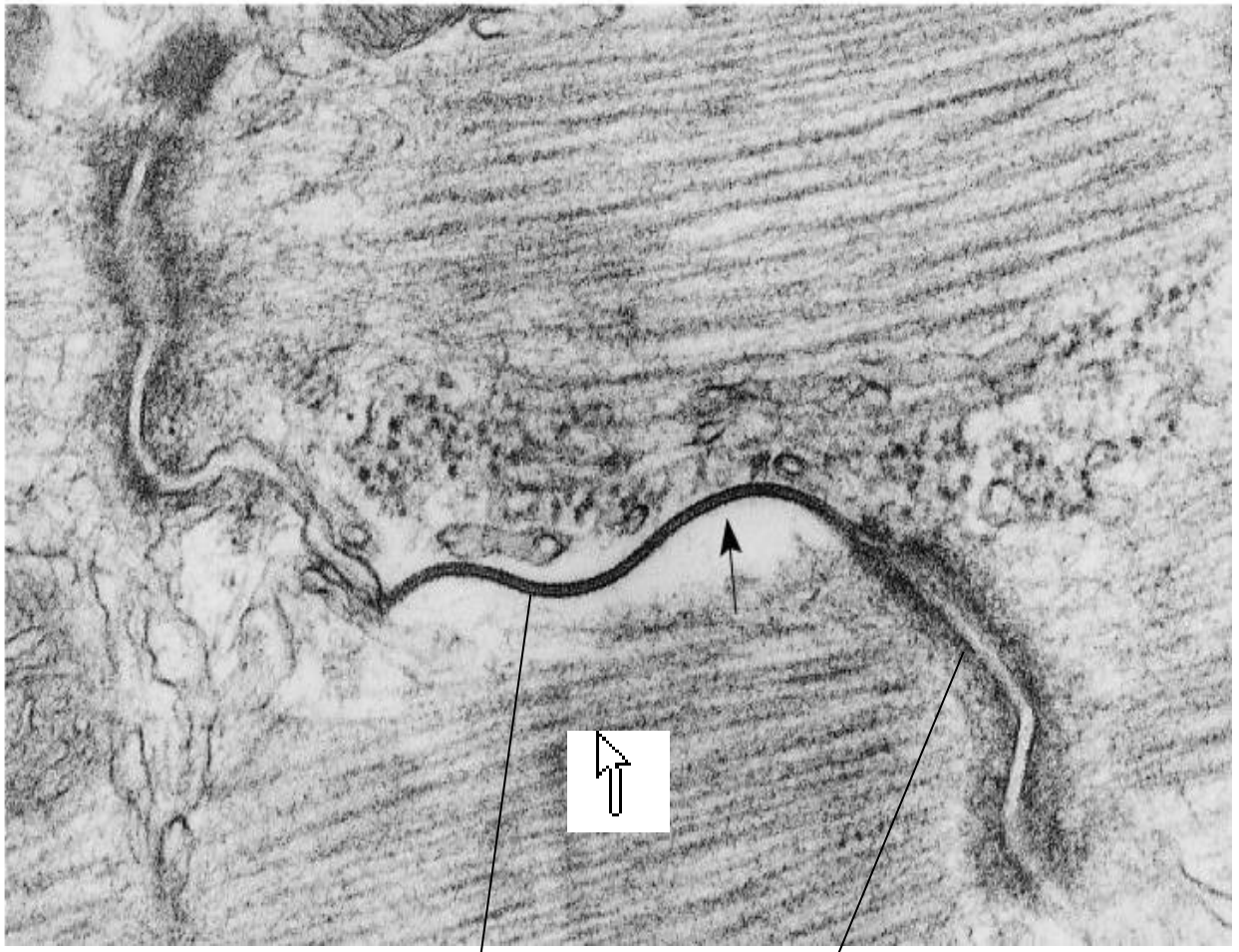
- „scalariform“ shape of cell ends
- fasciae adherentes (*adhesion of cells*)
- Nexus (quick intercellular communication – transport of ions, electric impulses, information)







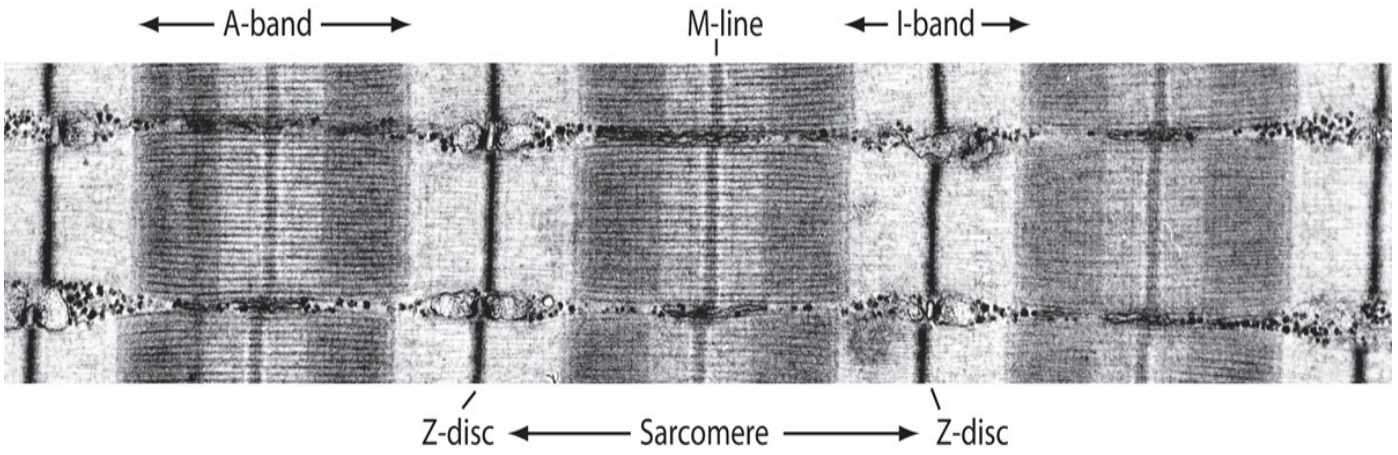


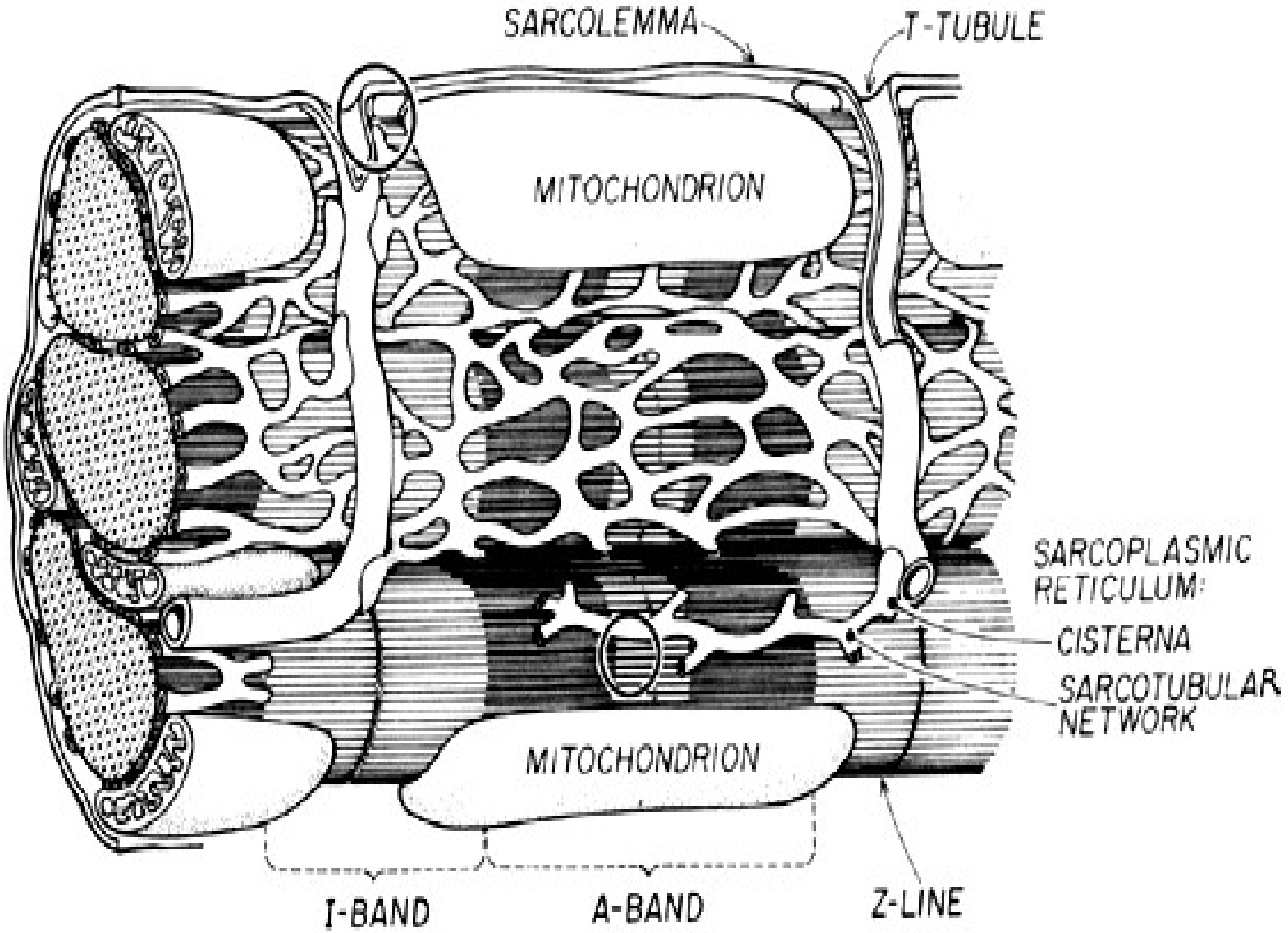


Intercalated disc: nexus fascia adherens

Myofibril of cardiomyocyte

- Actin + myosin myofilaments
- Sarcomere
- Z-line
- M-line and H-zone
- I-band, A-band
- T-tubule + 1 cisterna = diad (around Z-line)

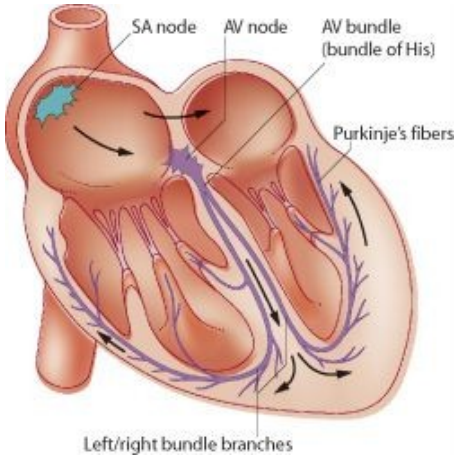


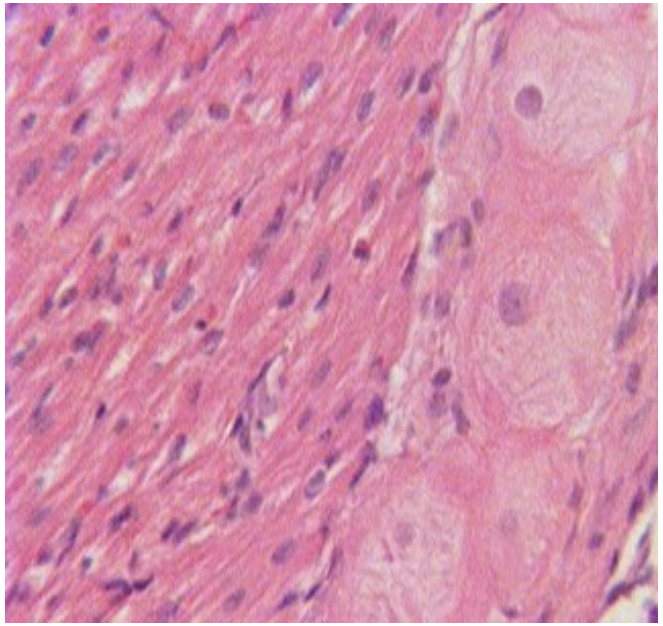

SARCOLEMMA
T-TUBULE
MITOCHONDRION
SARCOPLASMIC RETICULUM:
CISTERNA
SARCOTUBULAR NETWORK
MITOCHONDRION
I-BAND
A-BAND
Z-LINE

Purkinje fibers

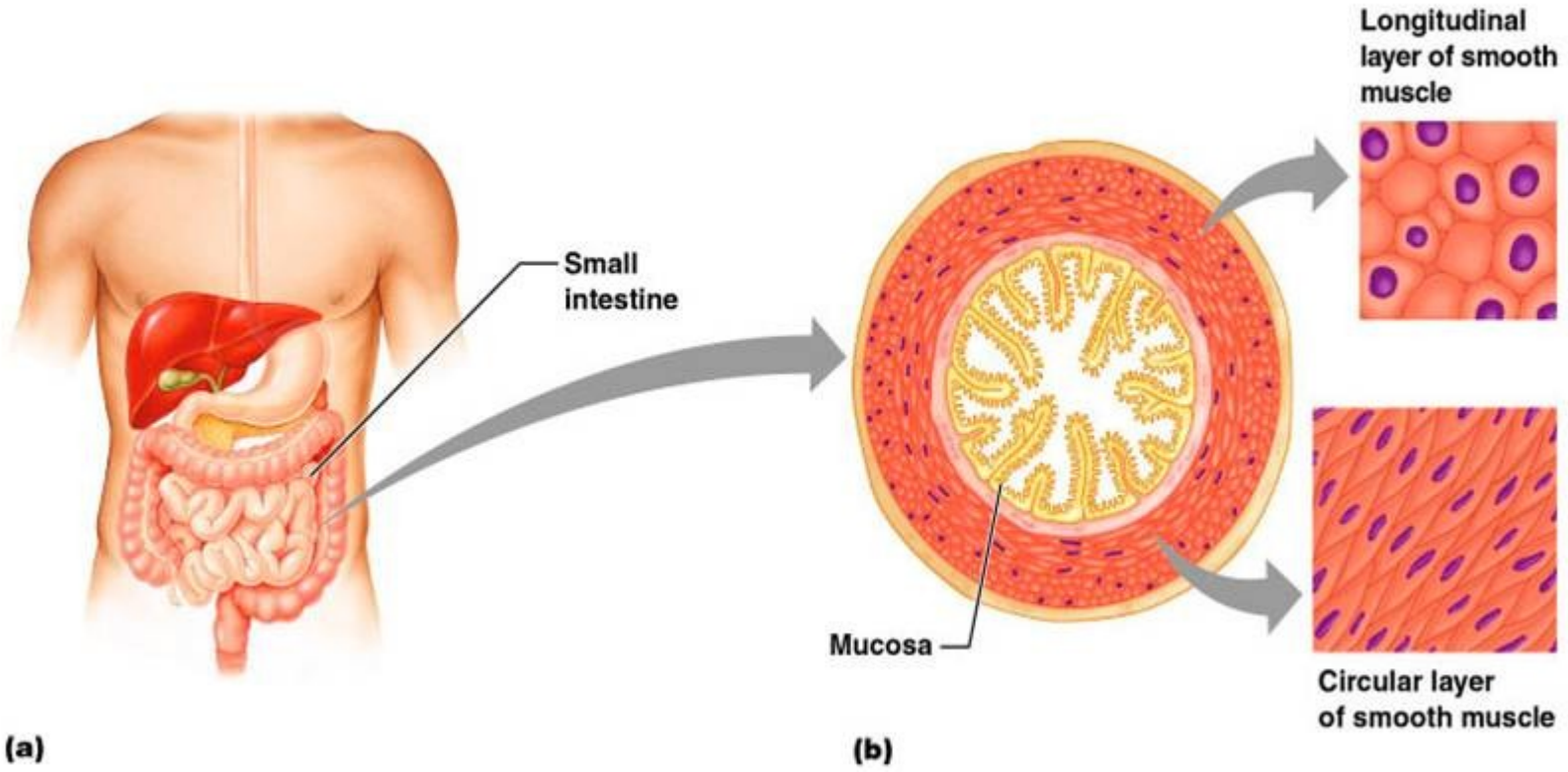
- are located in the inner layer of heart ventricle wall
- are specialized cells fibers that conduct an electrical stimuli or impulses that enables the heart to contract in a coordinated fashion
- numerous sodium ion channels and

  mitochondria, fewer myofibrils



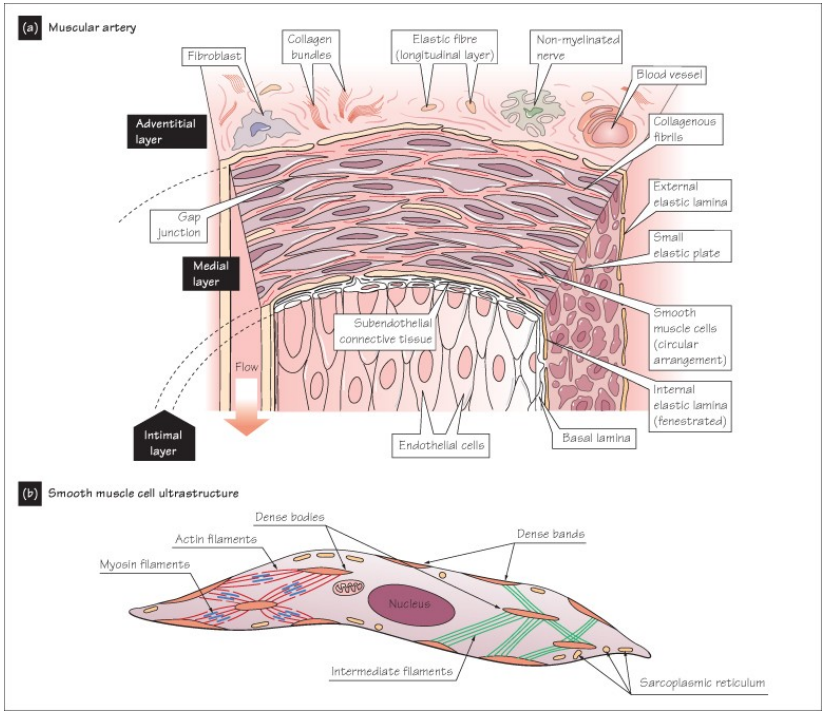


SMOOTH MUSCLE TISSUE



SMOOTH MUSCLE TISSUE

- spindle shaped cells (leiomyocytes) with myofilaments not arranged into myofibrils (no striation), 1 nucleus in the centre of the cell
- myofilaments form bands throughout the cell
- actin filaments attach to the sarcolemma by focal adhesions or to the dense bodies substituting Z-lines in sarcoplasm
- sarcoplasmic reticulum forms only tubules, Ca ions are transported to the cell via pinocytic vesicles
- zonulae occludentes and nexuses connect cells
- calmodulin



SMOOTH MUSCLE TISSUE

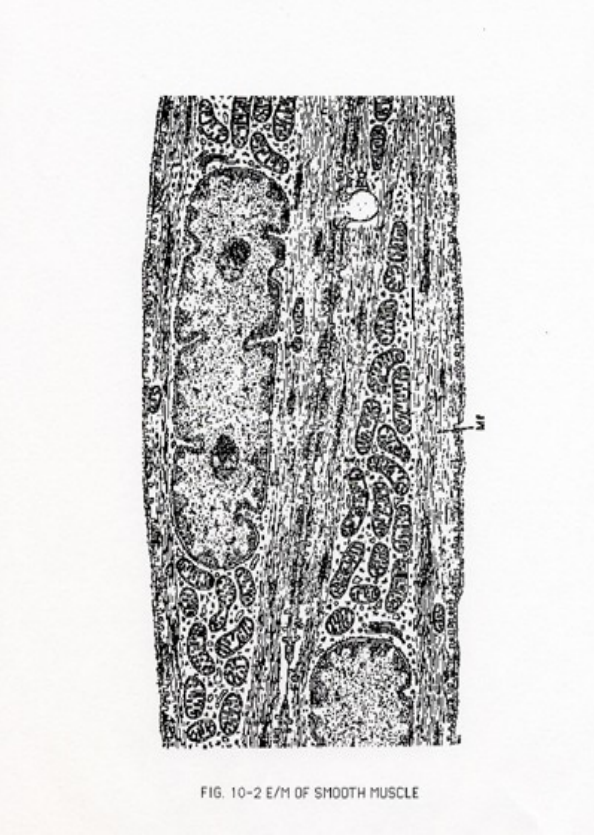
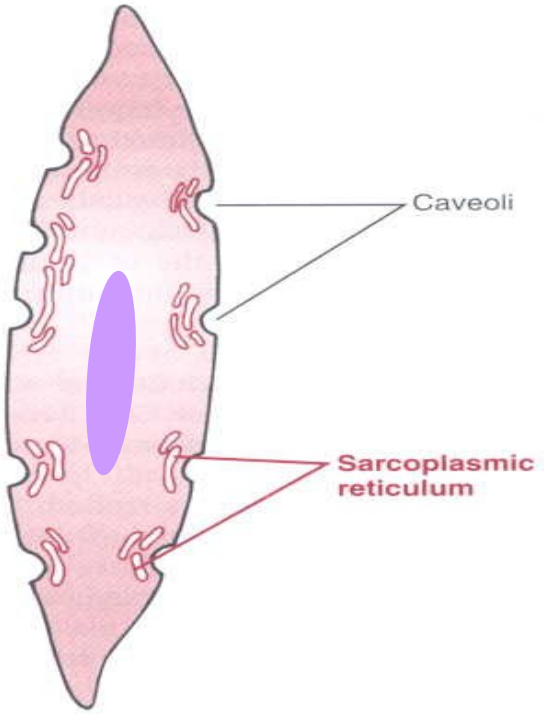
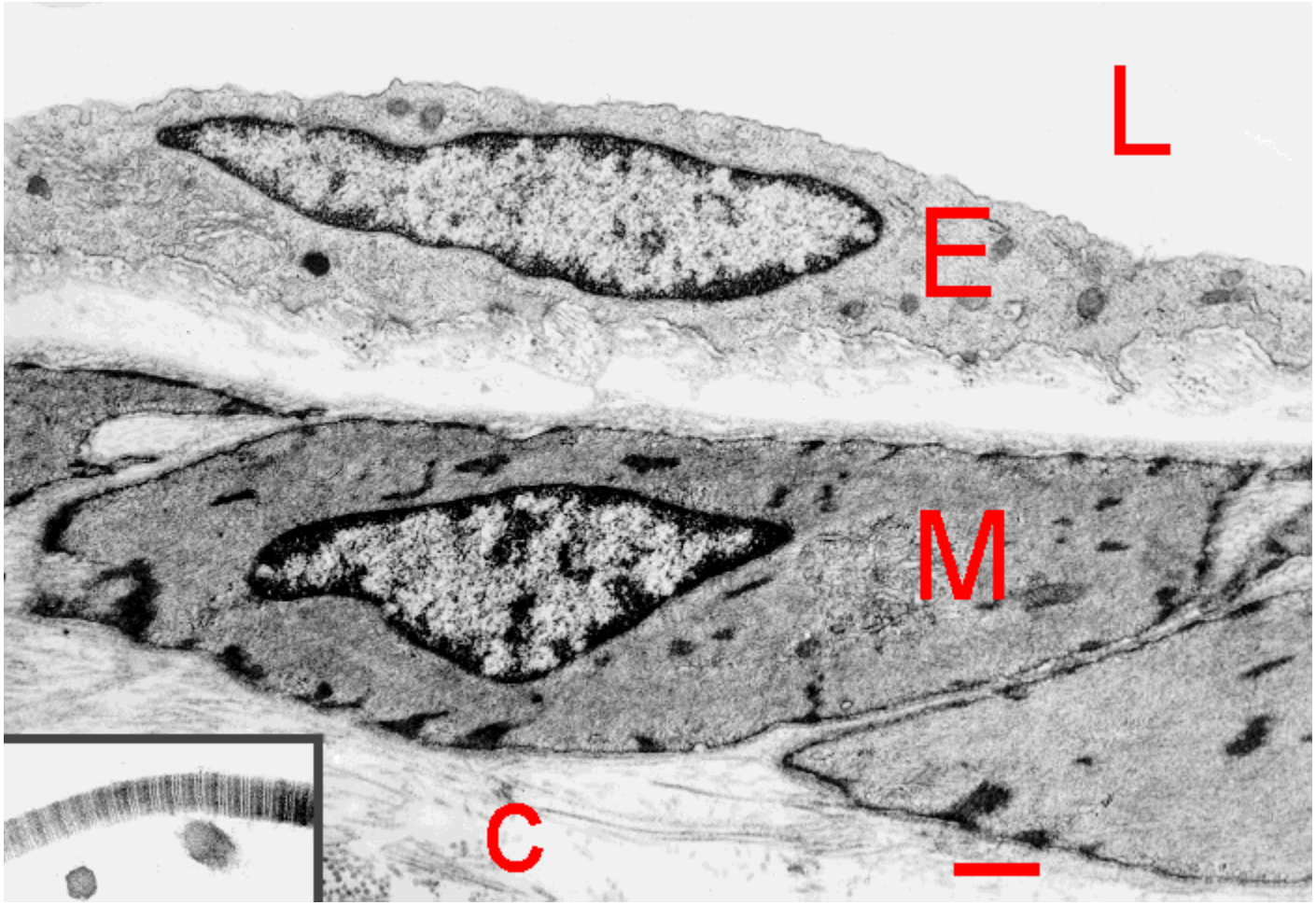


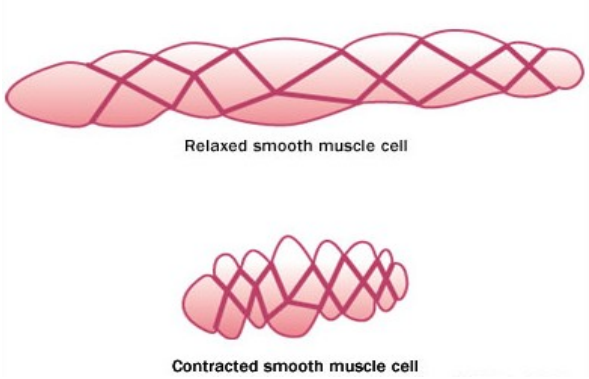
FIG. 10-2 E/M OF SMOOTH MUSCLE

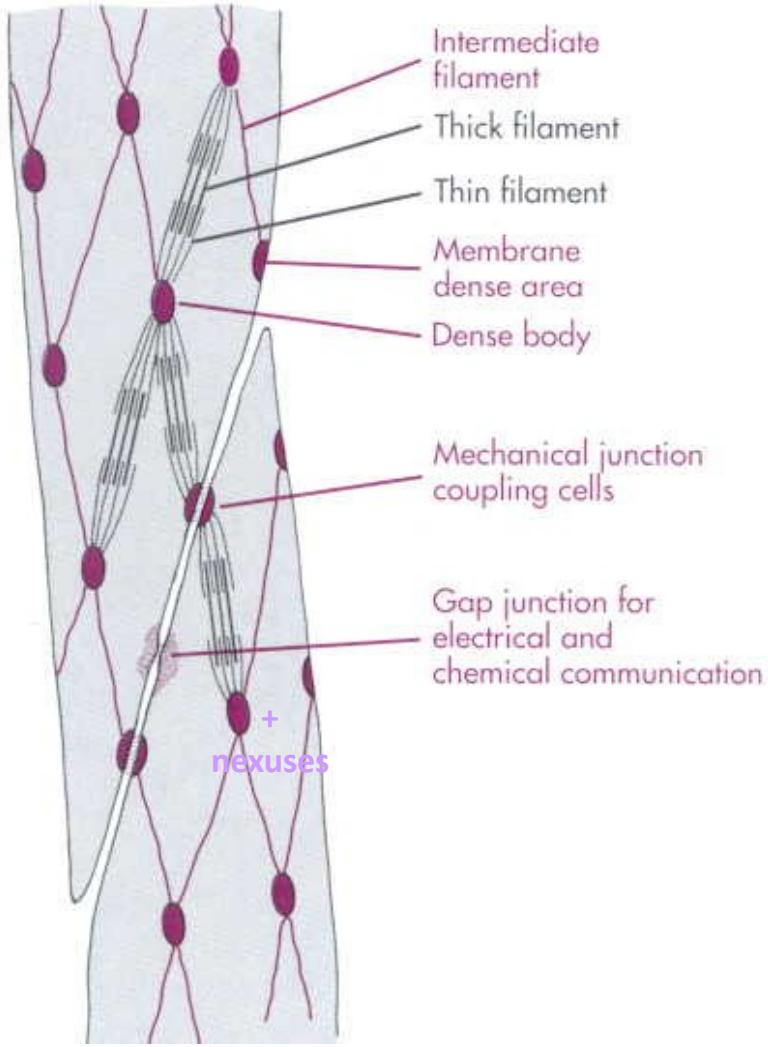
Caveolae are equivalent to t-tubule and in their membrane ions channel are present to bring Ca needed fo Contraction.
Caveolae are in contact with sarcoplasmic reticulum.



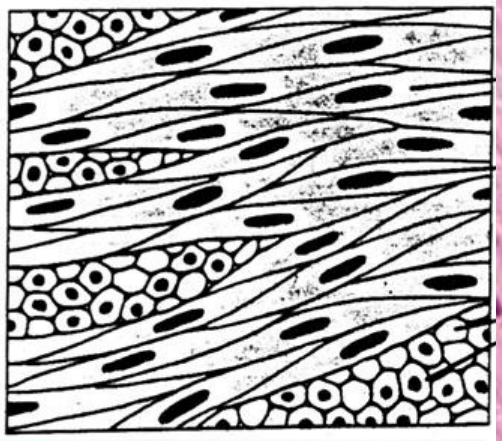

L
E
M
C

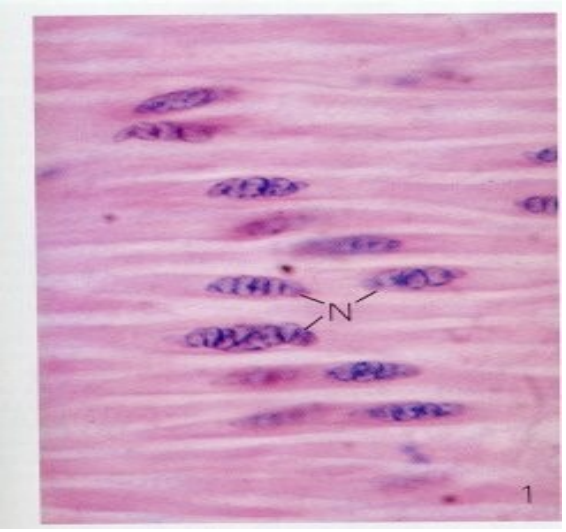
SMOOTH MUSCLE TISSUE

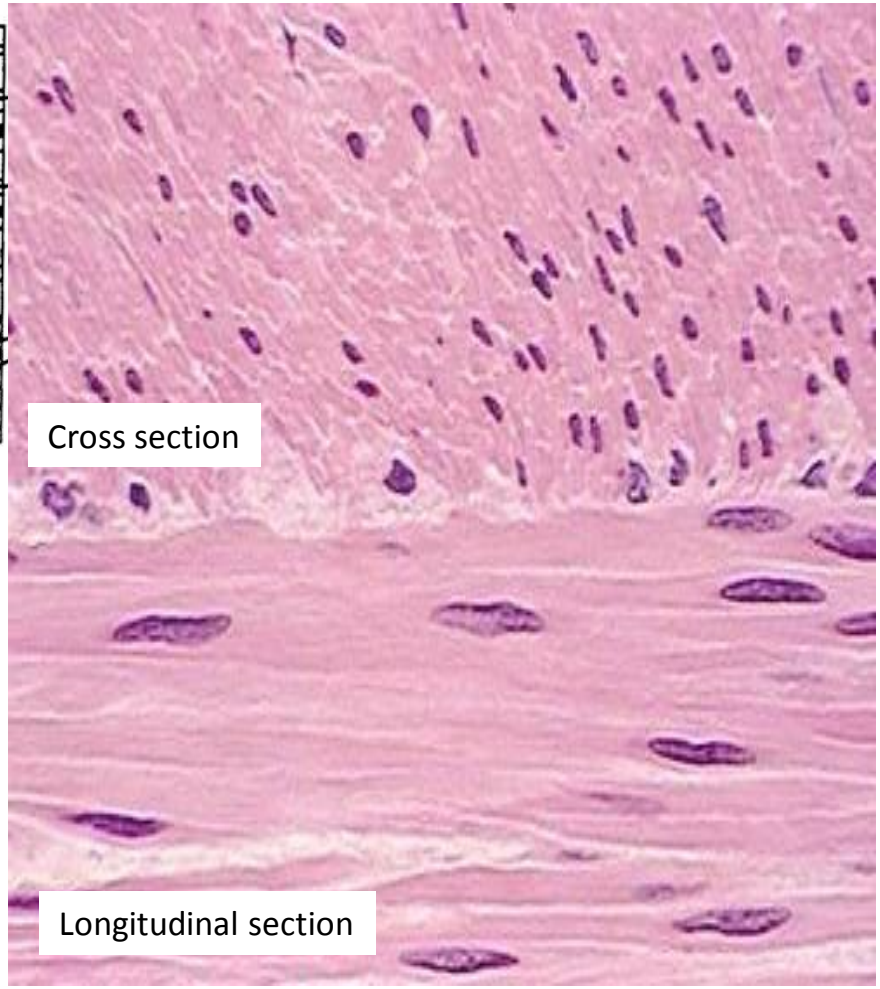


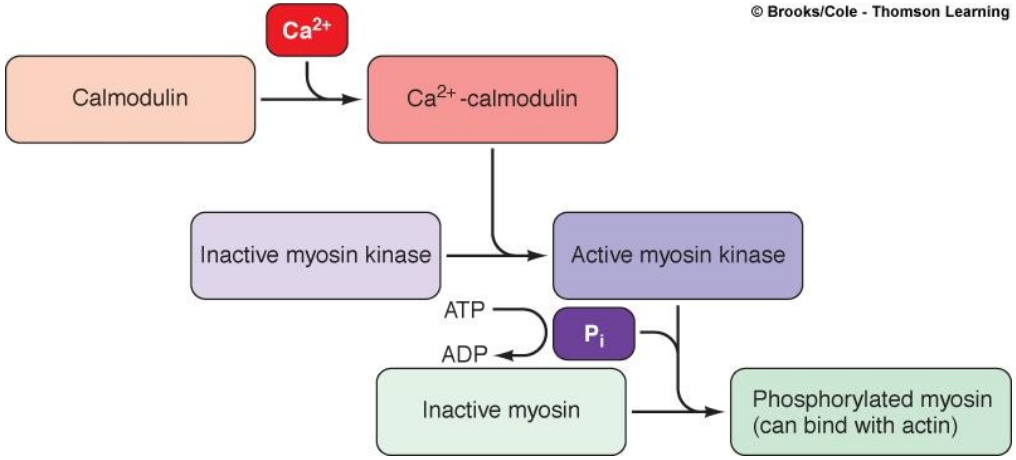


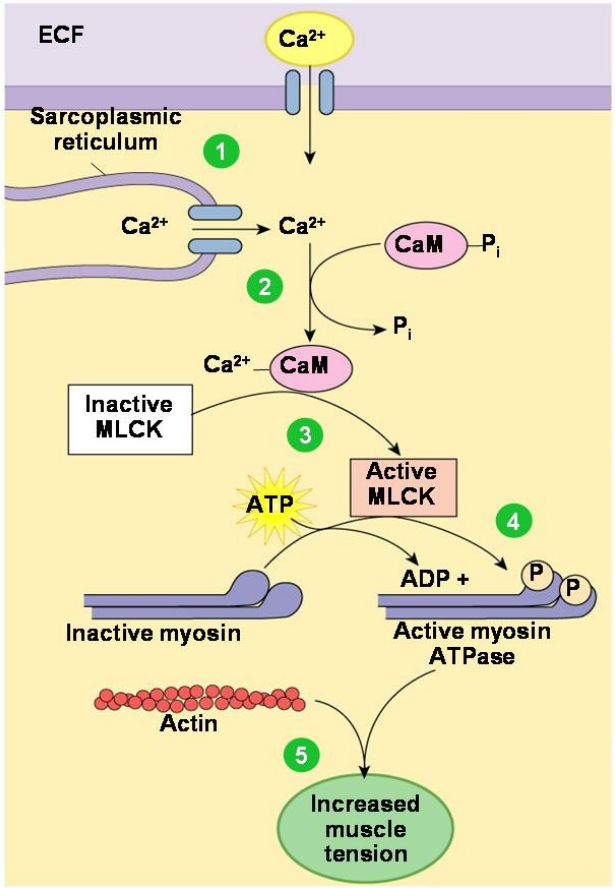
Leiomyocytes are arranged into layers in walls of hollow (usually tubular) organs



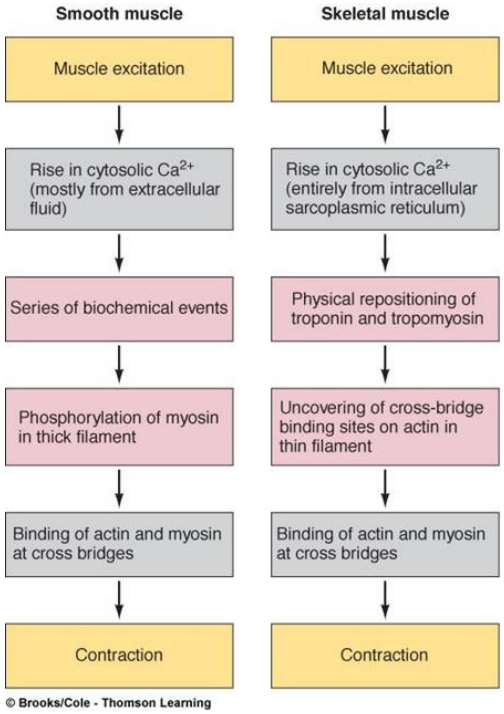








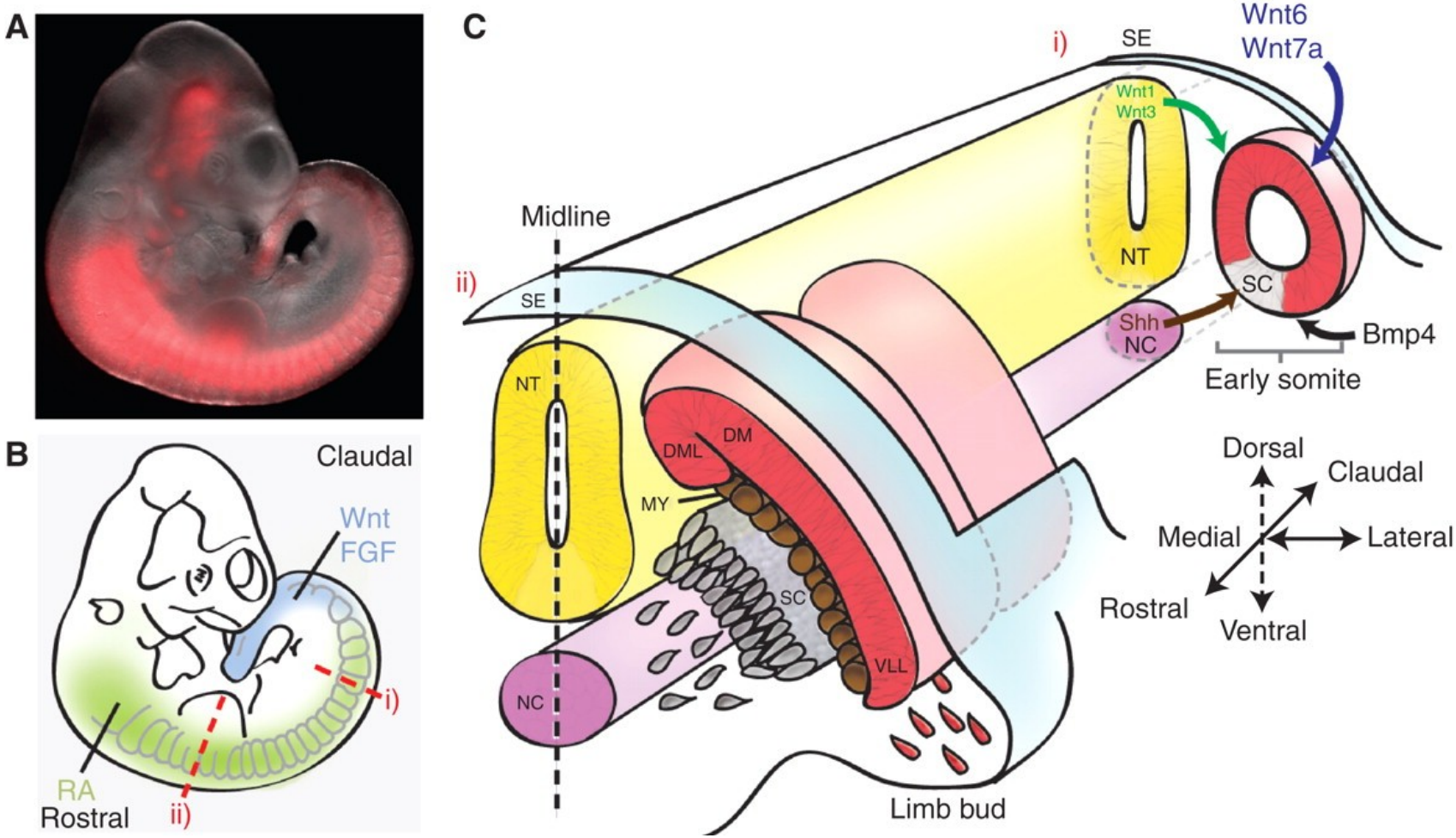
1. Intracellular Ca^{2+} concentrations increase when Ca^{2+} enters cell and is released from sarcoplasmic reticulum.
2. Ca^{2+} binds to calmodulin (CaM).
3. Ca^{2+}–calmodulin activates myosin light chain kinase (MLCK).
4. MLCK phosphorylates light chains in myosin heads and increases myosin ATPase activity.
5. Active myosin crossbridges slide along actin and create muscle tension.

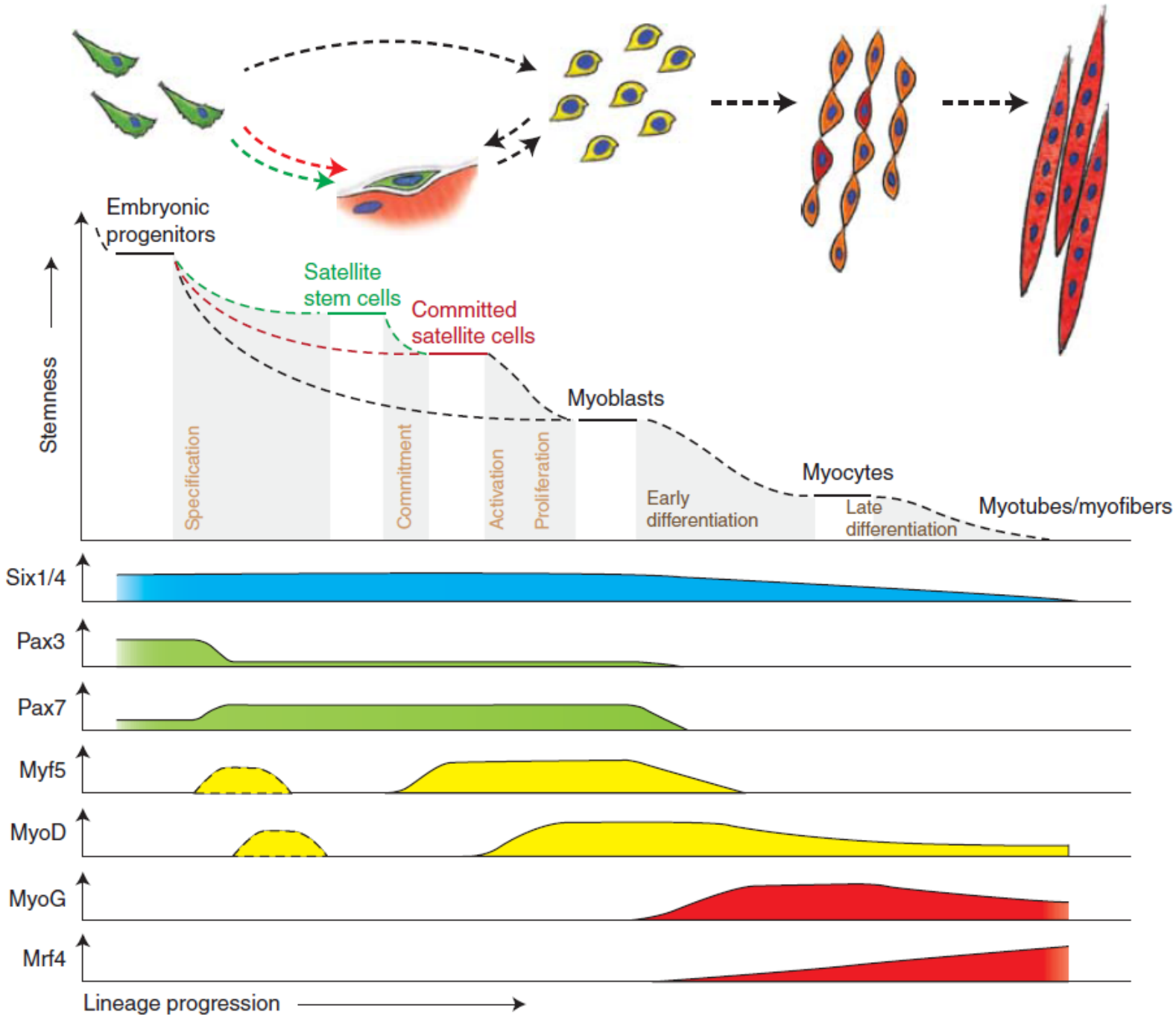


Summary

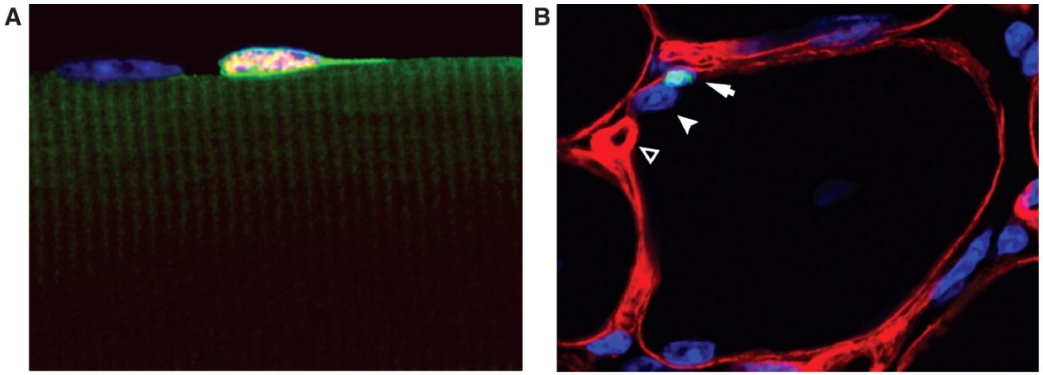
Hallmark	Skeletal muscle	Cardiac muscle	Smooth muscle
Cells	Thick, long, cylindrical, non-branched	Branched, cylindrical	Small, spindle-shaped
Nuclei	Abundant, peripherally	1-2, centrally	1, centrally
Filaments ratio (thin:thick)	6:1	6:1	12:1
sER and myofibrils	Regular sER around myofibrils	Less regular sER, myofibrils less apparent	Less regular sER, myofibrils not developed
T tubules	Between A-I band, triads	Z lines, diads	Not developed
Motor end plate	Present	Not present	Not present
Motor regulation	Voluntary control	No voluntary control	No voluntary control
Other	Bundles, c.t.	Intercalated discs	Caveoli, overlapping cells

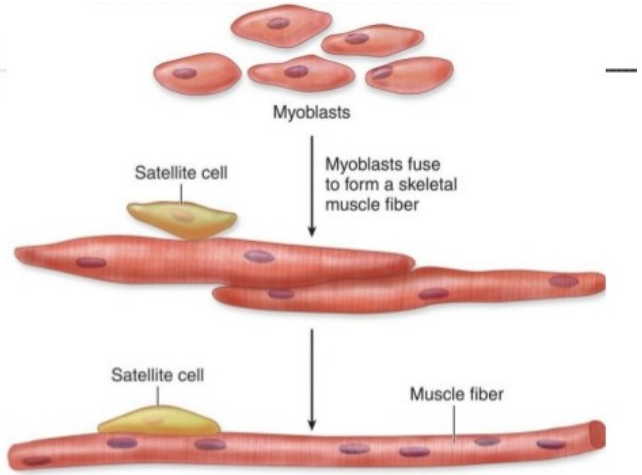
Embryonic development

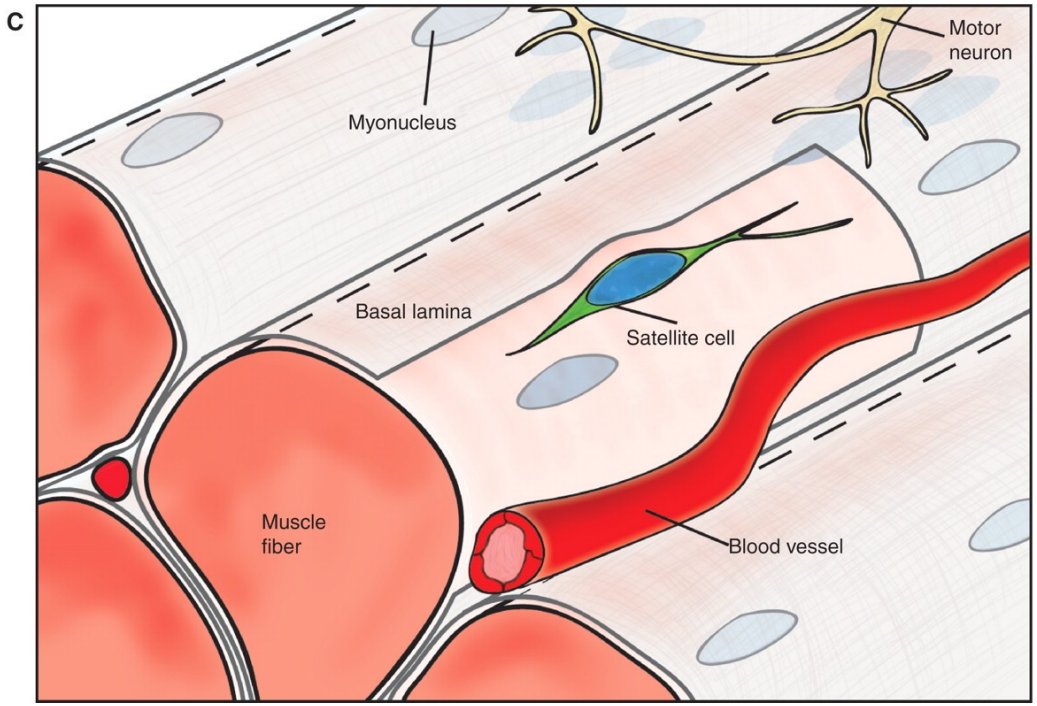


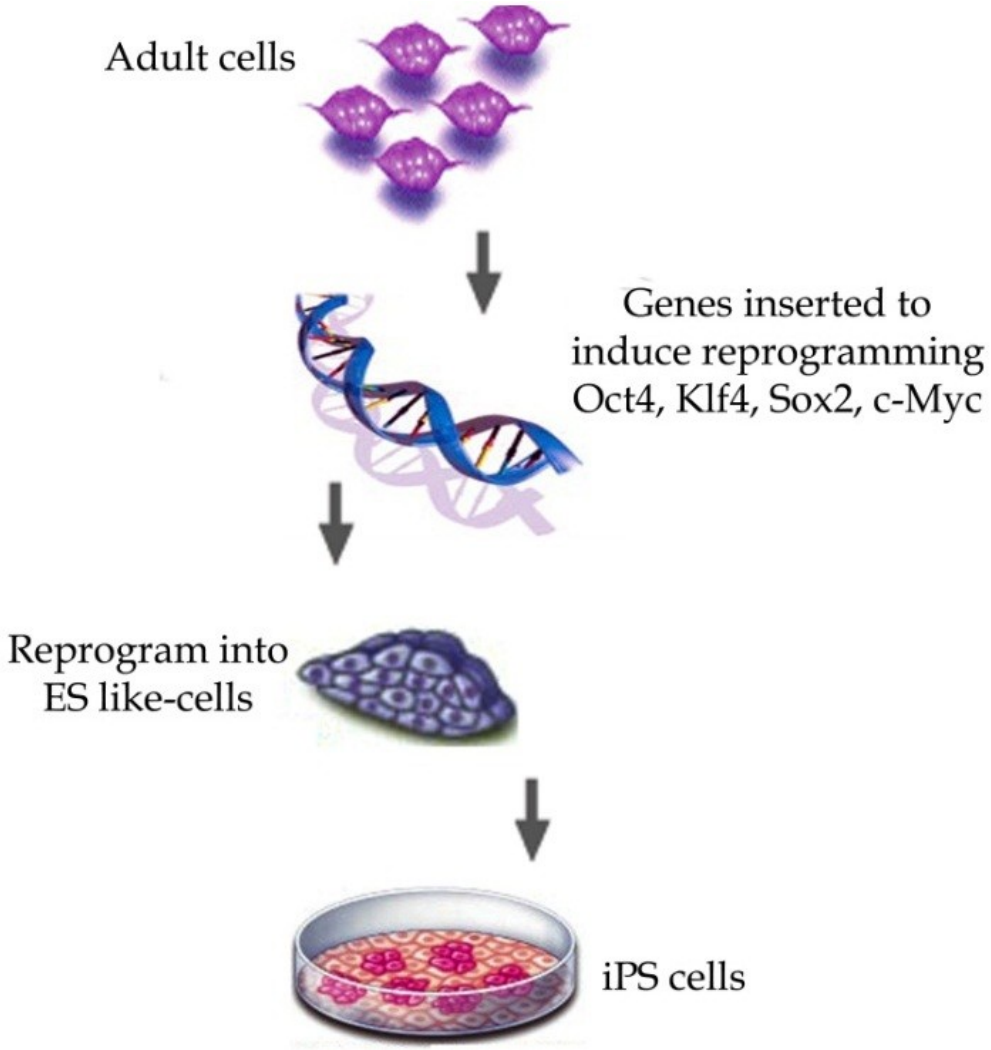

Embryonic progenitors
Satellite stem cells
Committed satellite cells
Myoblasts
Myocytes
Myotubes/myofibers
Stemness
Specification
Commitment
Activation
Proliferation
Early differentiation
Late differentiation
Six1/4
Pax3
Pax7
Myf5
MyoD
MyoG
Mrf4
Lineage progression

Regeneration









https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b1WD564sjWw

Thank you for attention

pvanhara@med.muni.cz

http://www.med.muni.cz/histology