

Topic/Objectives: 7-2 Skeletal Muscle Contraction (Day 1); (1) Identify the major events of skeletal fiber contraction; (2) Describe the energy source for contraction, and the result in the absence of this source	Name:
	Date:
	Period:

Essential Question: How does muscle tissue contract to move the body?

Questions:	Notes: Neuromuscular Junction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The site where the motor neuron and muscle fiber meet is the _____. The muscle fiber membrane forms a _____ in which the sarcolemma is tightly folded and where nuclei and mitochondria are abundant. The cytoplasm of the motor neuron contains numerous mitochondria and _____ storing neurotransmitters. Motor Units <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A motor neuron and the muscle fibers it controls make up a _____; when stimulated to do so, the muscle fibers of the motor unit contract all at once.
Muscle _____ involves several components that result in the shortening of sarcomeres, and the pulling of the muscle against its attachments. Role of Myosin and Actin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _____ consists of two twisted strands with globular cross-bridges projected outward along the strands. _____ is a globular protein with myosin binding sites; tropomyosin and troponin are two proteins associated with the surface of the actin filaments. According to the sliding filament theory of muscle contraction, the myosin _____ - _____ attaches to the binding site on the actin filament and bends, pulling on the actin filament; it then releases and attaches to the next binding site on the actin, pulling again. Energy from the conversion of ATP to ADP is provided to the cross-bridges from the enzyme _____, causing them to be in a “cocked” position. 	

