
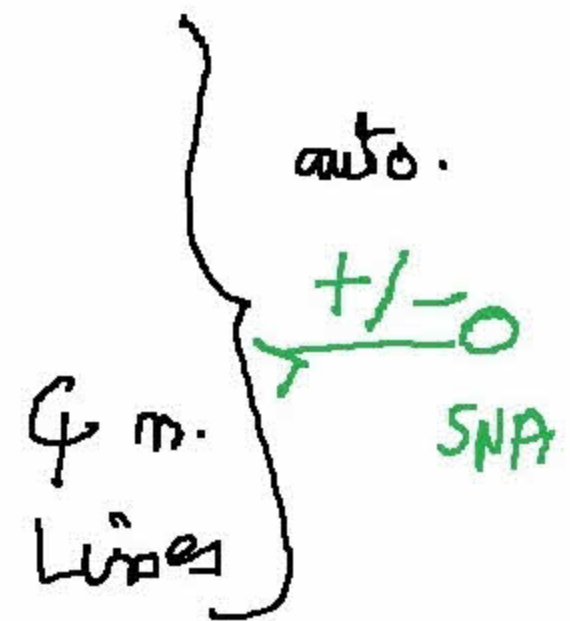
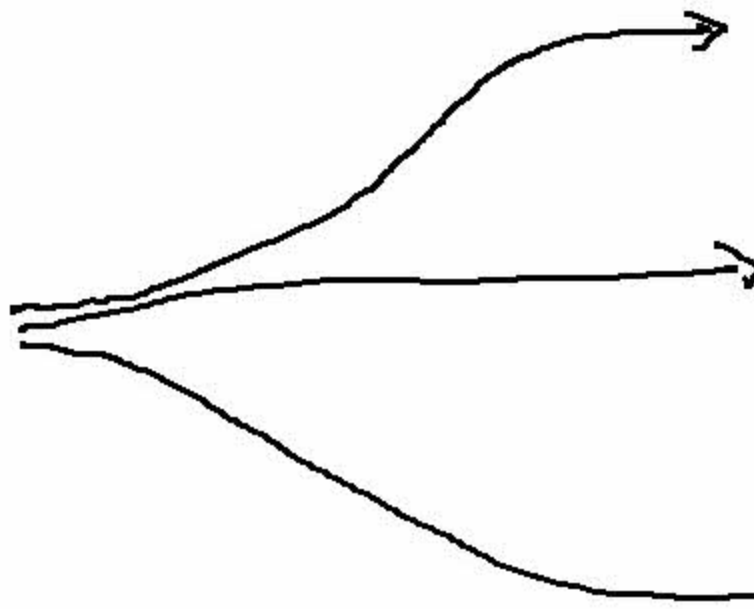


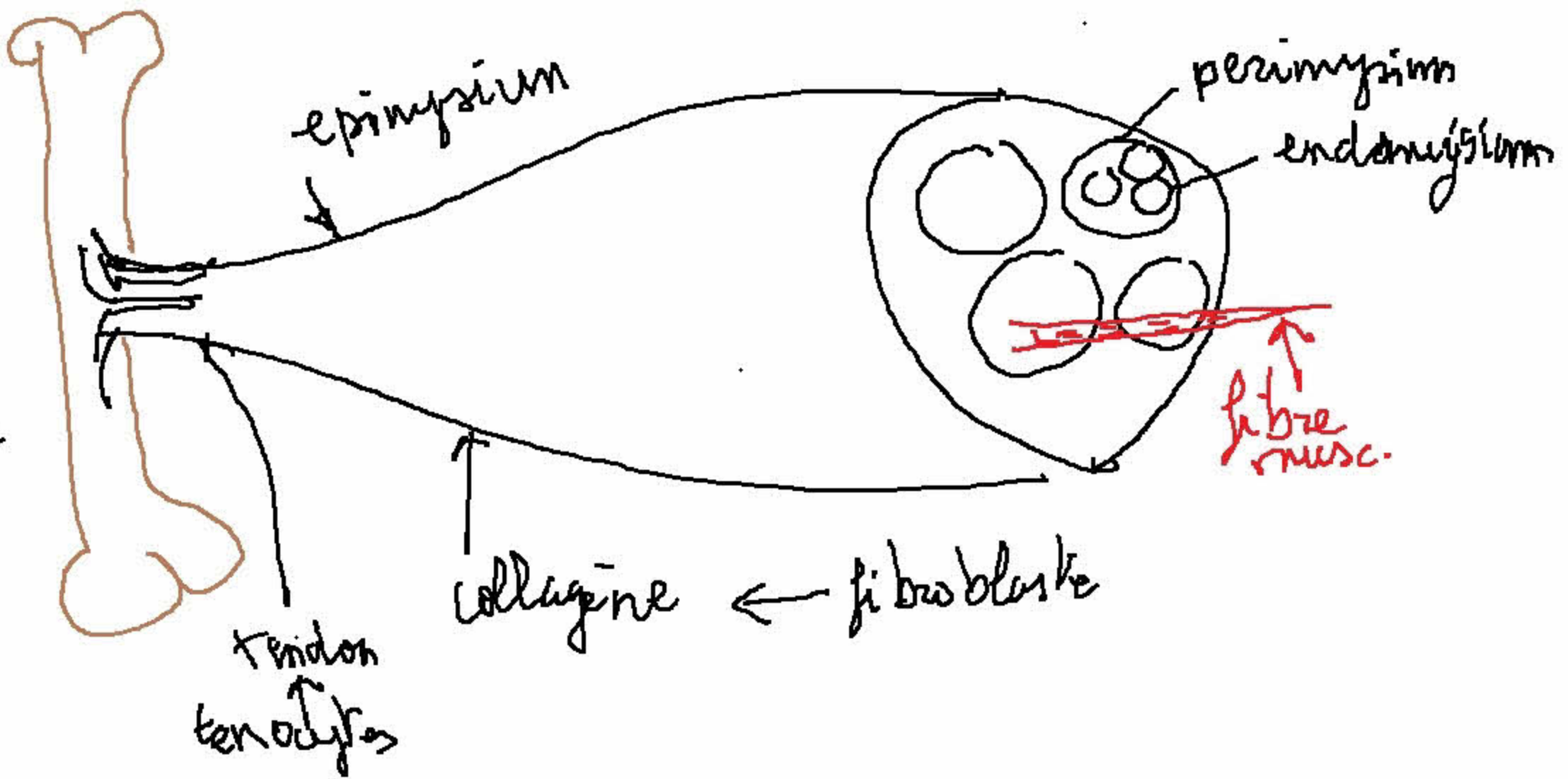
I des différents

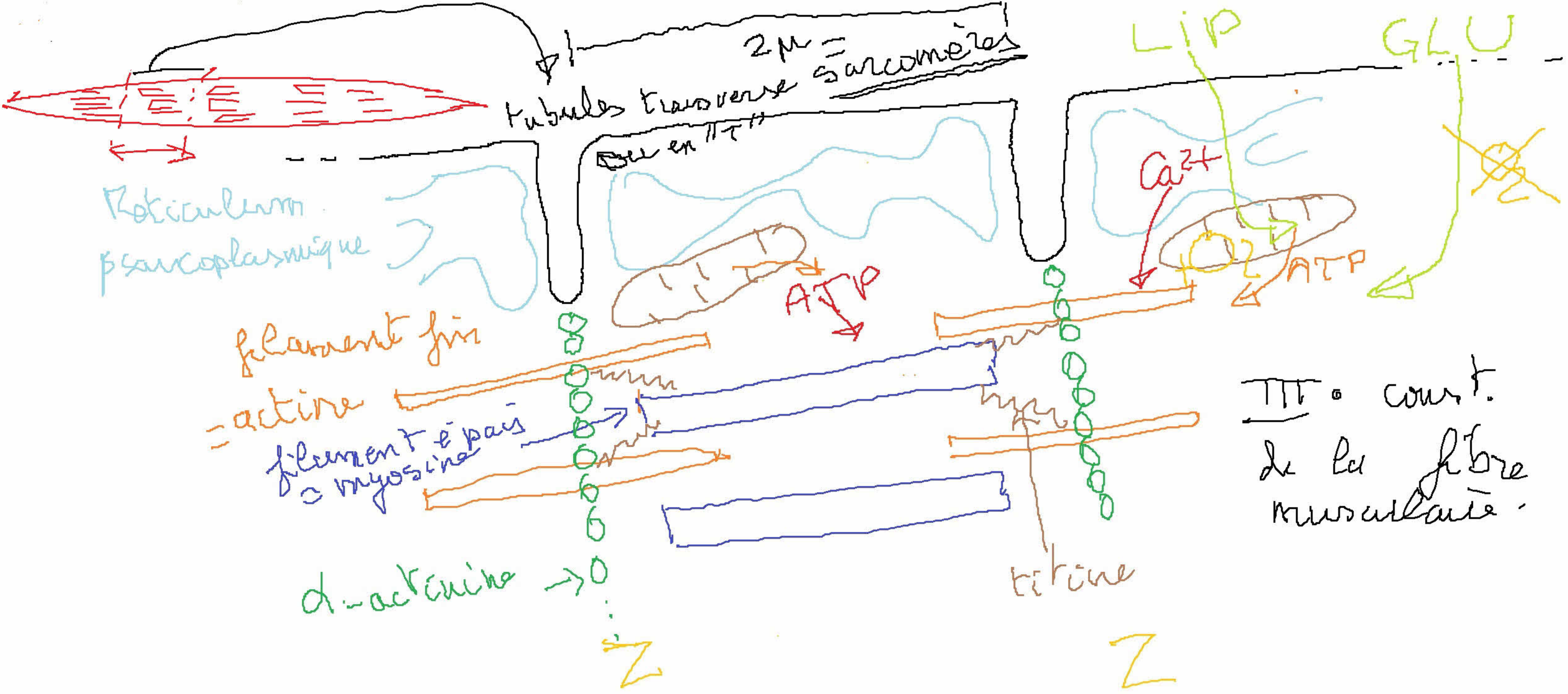
types de muscles:

0/1  SNV



II.
Constitution
du
muscle
squelettique





III • court.
 de la fibre
 musculaire.

IV. Les Cellules Musculaires

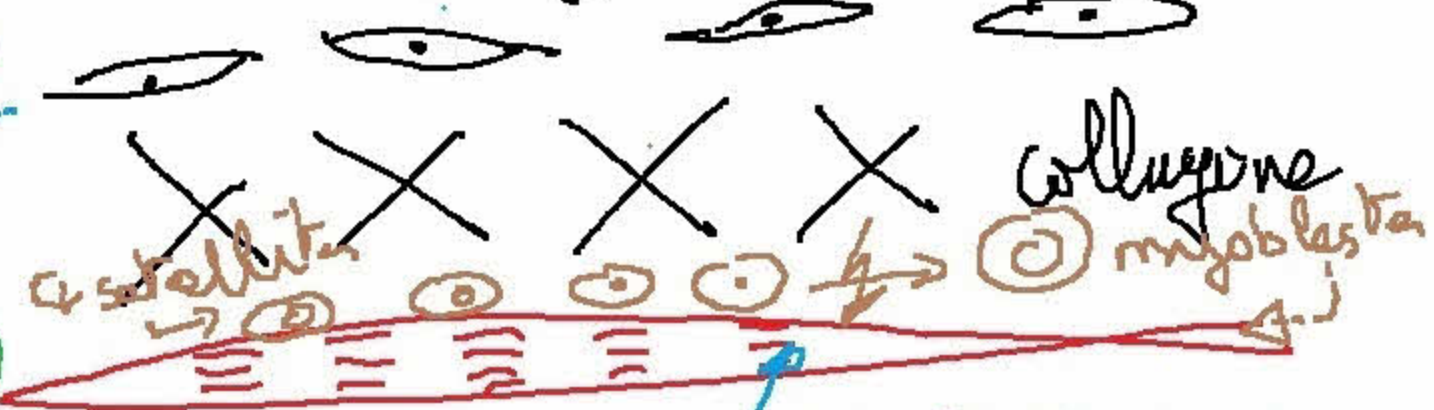
Cytokines
= growth factors

FGF →

IGF
insulina-like →

HGF

fibroblaster



NS → Pds
80% → 20%

20% → 80%

collagène

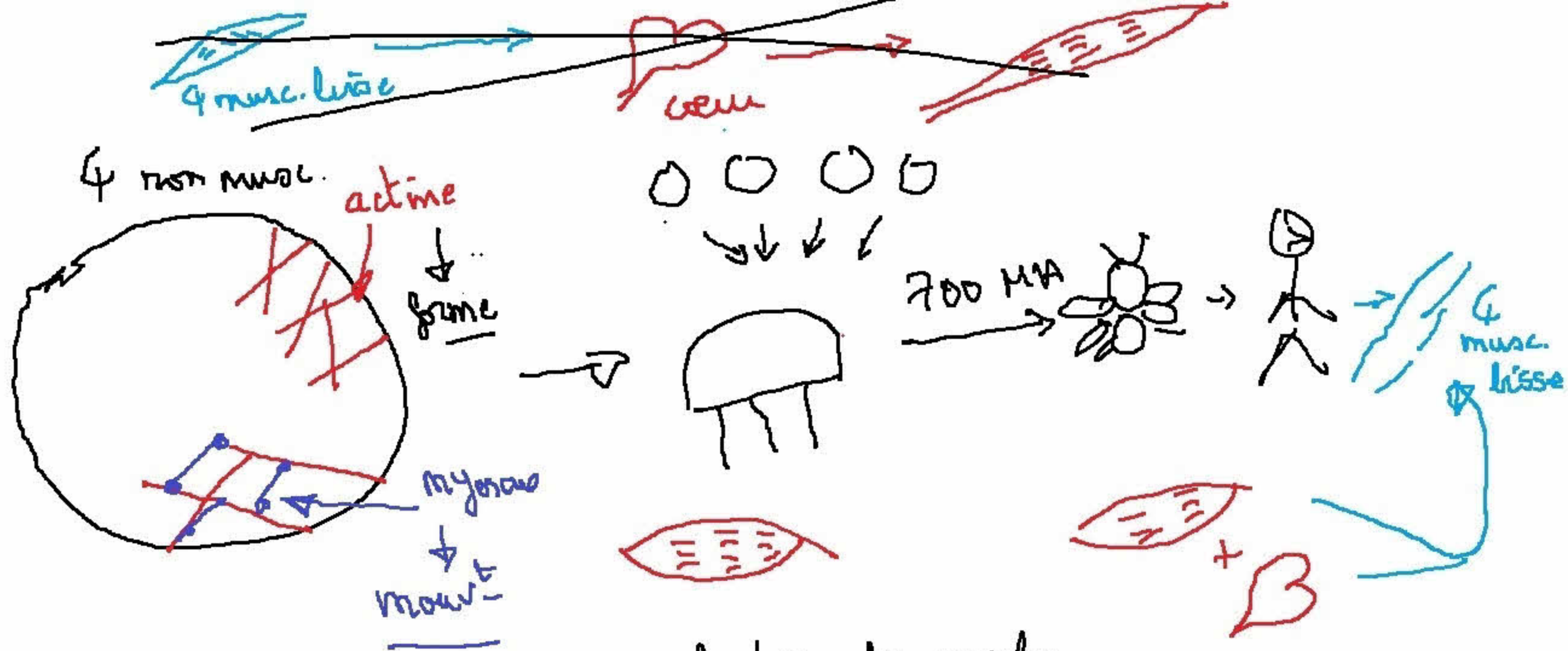
myoblasts

Lip. (Acides gras)

adipocytes

↳ musc. lisse
+ ↳ endothéliales
terminaisons nerveuses





V. Phylogénie des muscles

0 - 100 μ \rightarrow 30 cm

(fusion)

o plurinucléaire

(motoneurone)

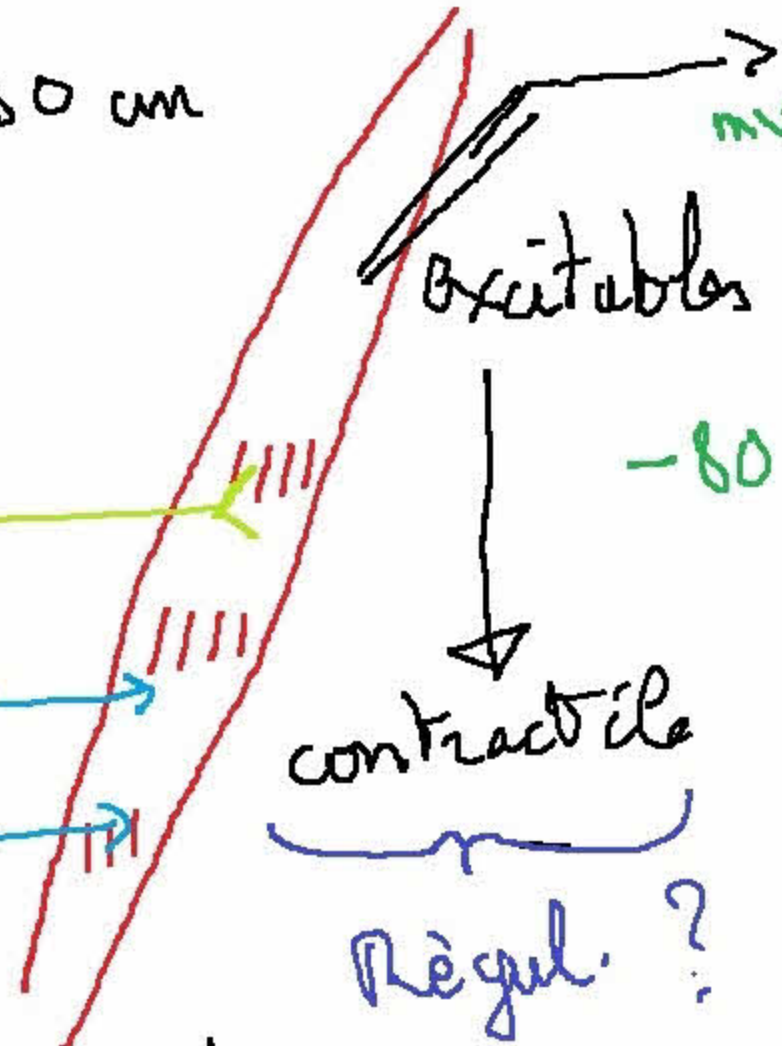


0/1

GLU



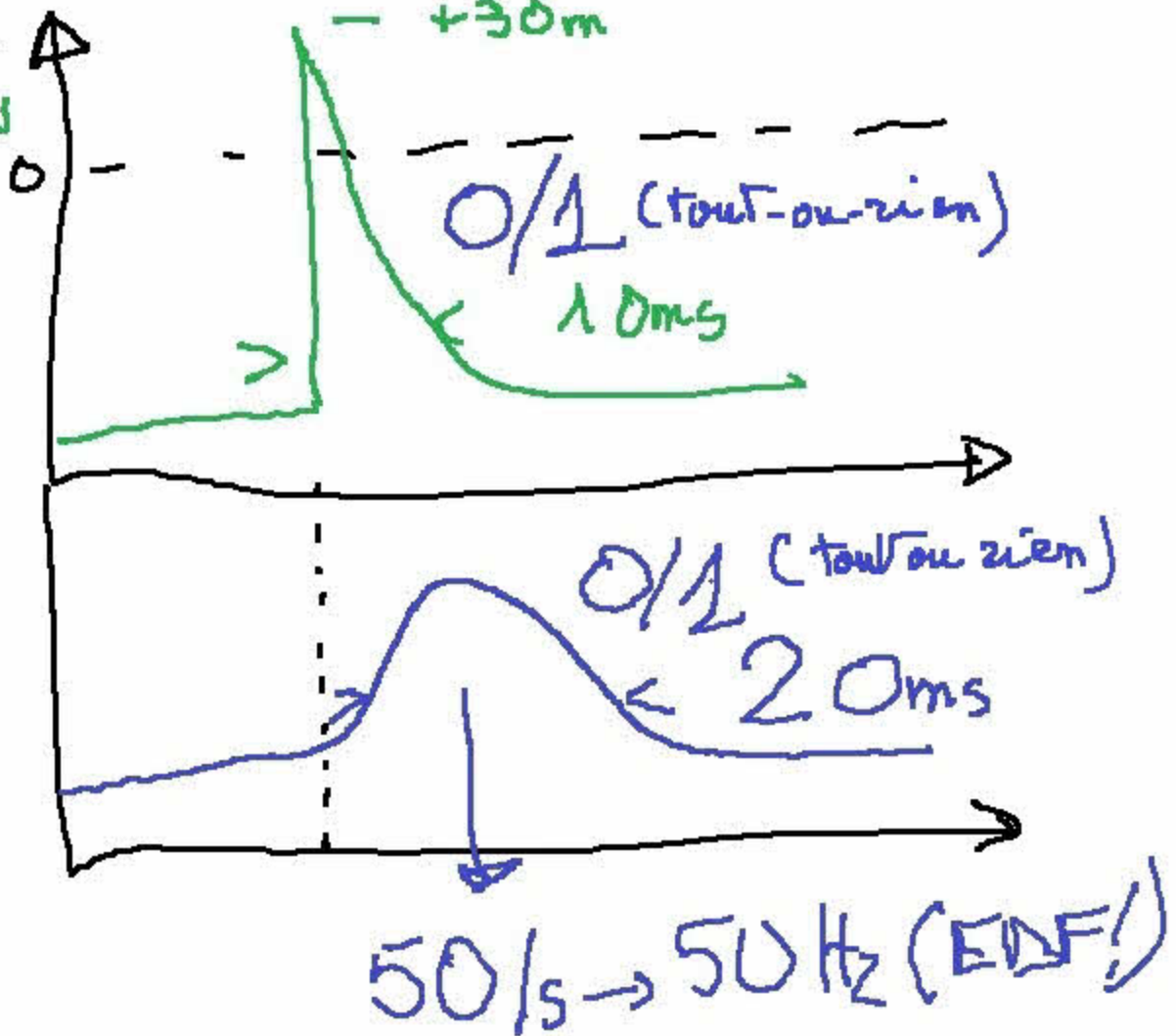
AG



-80

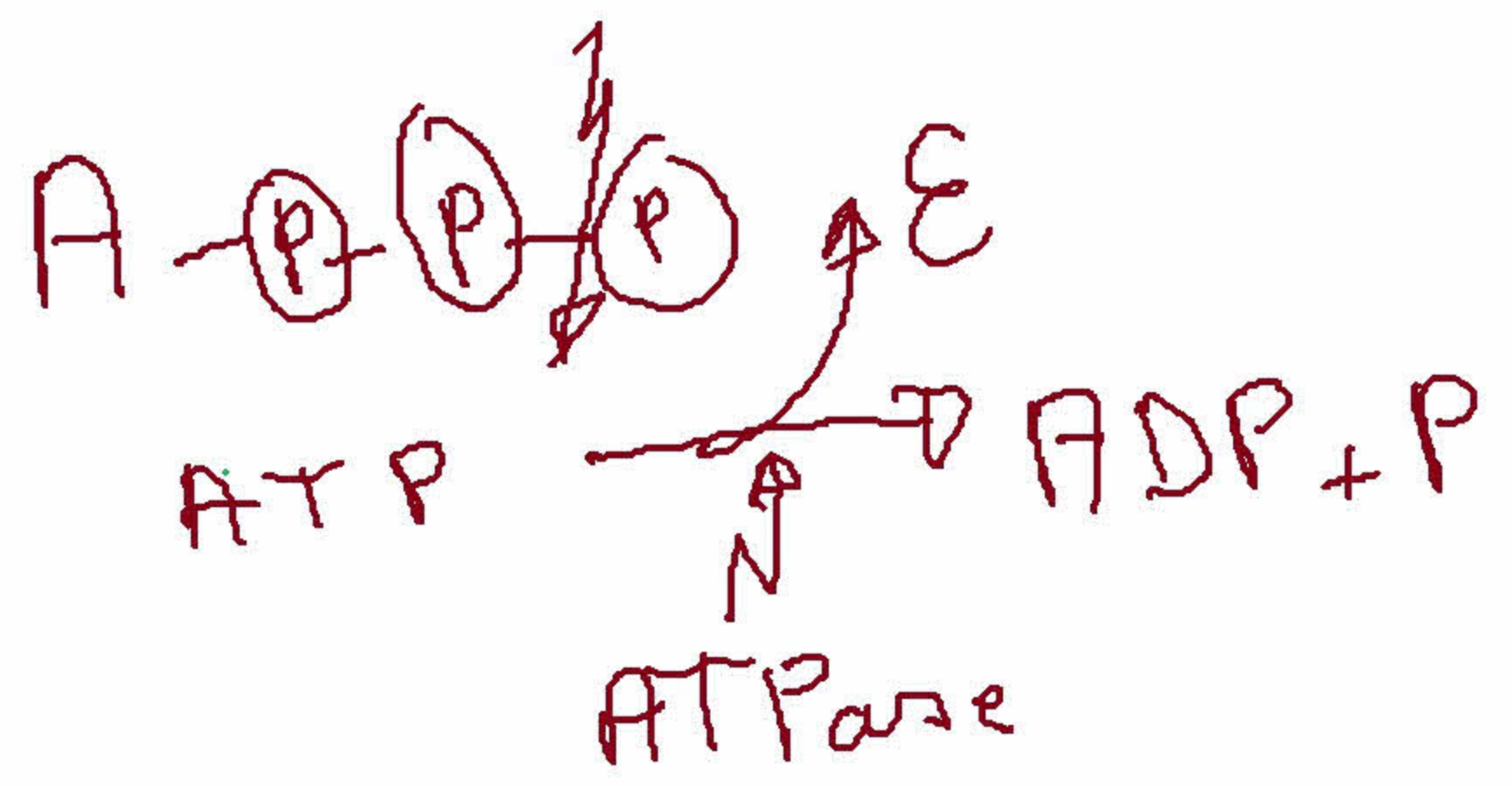
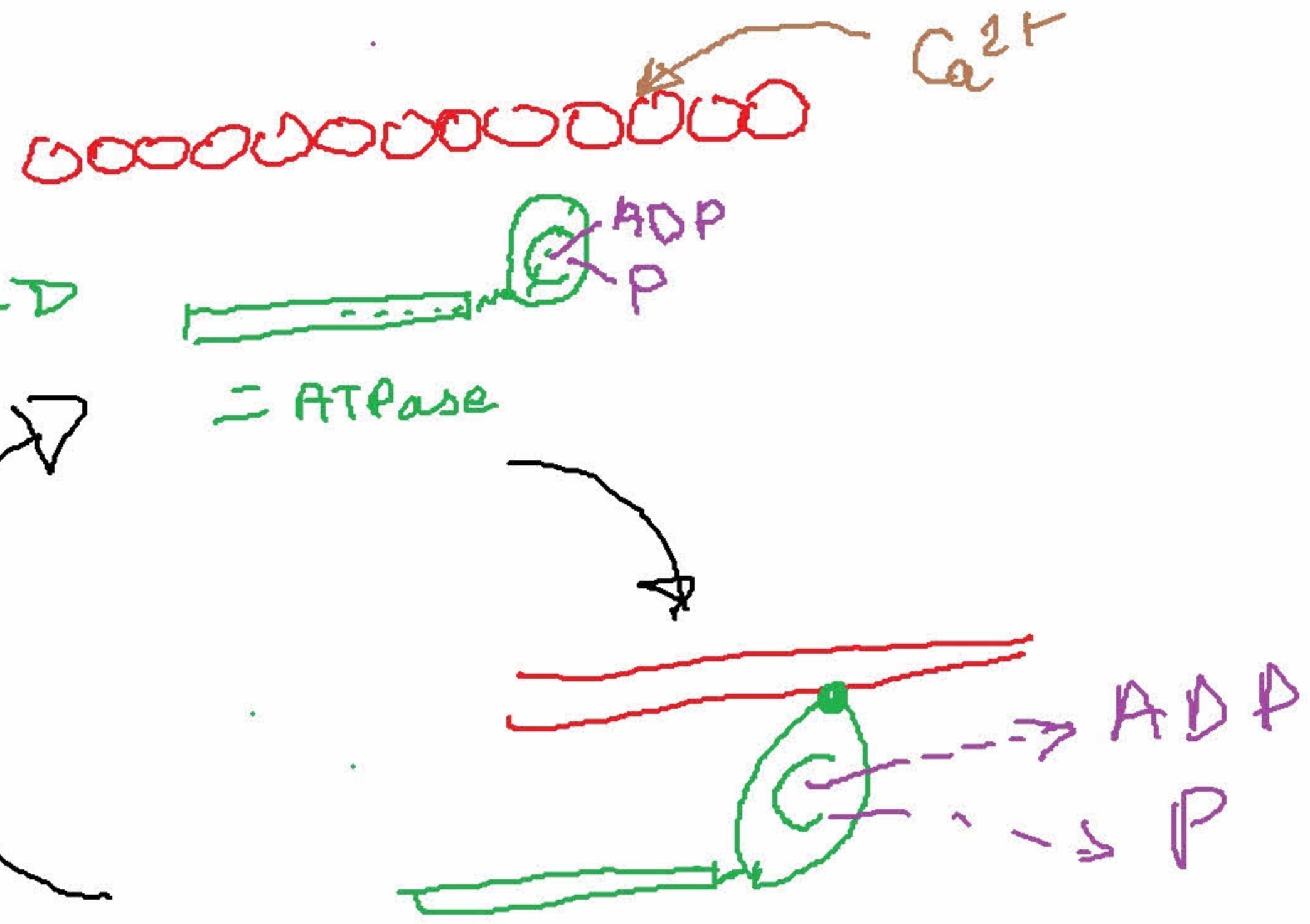
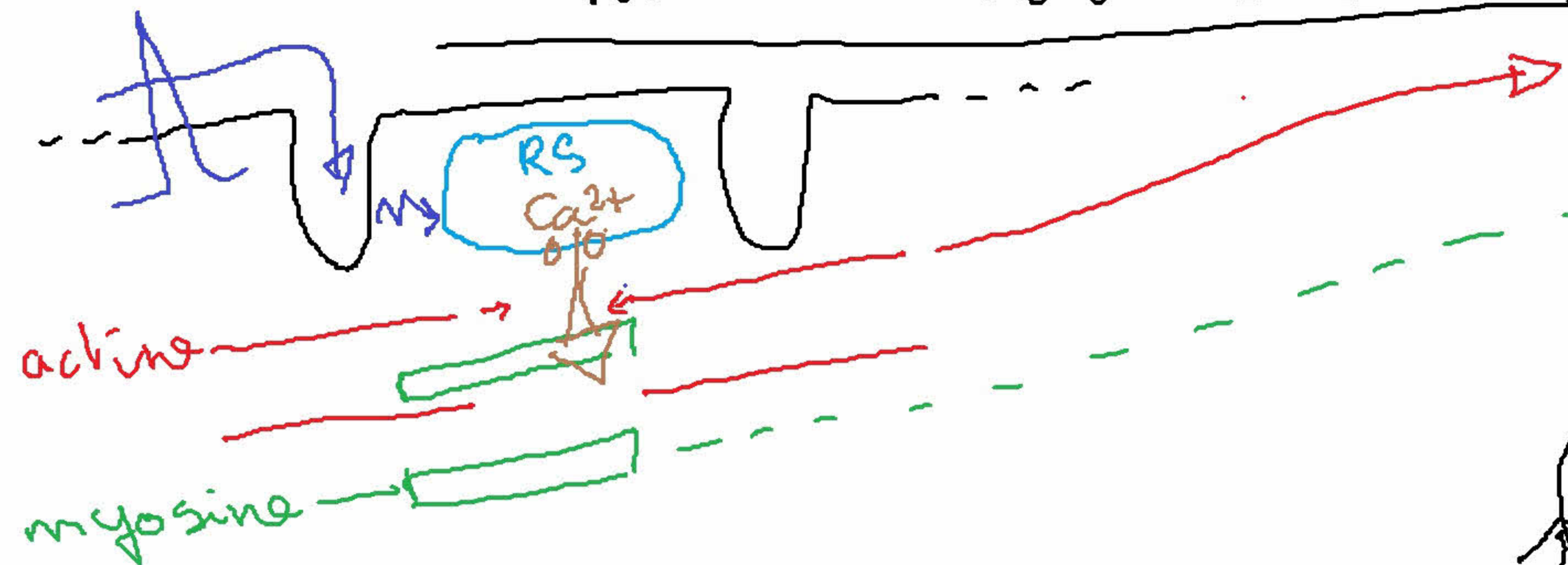
contractile

Régul. ?

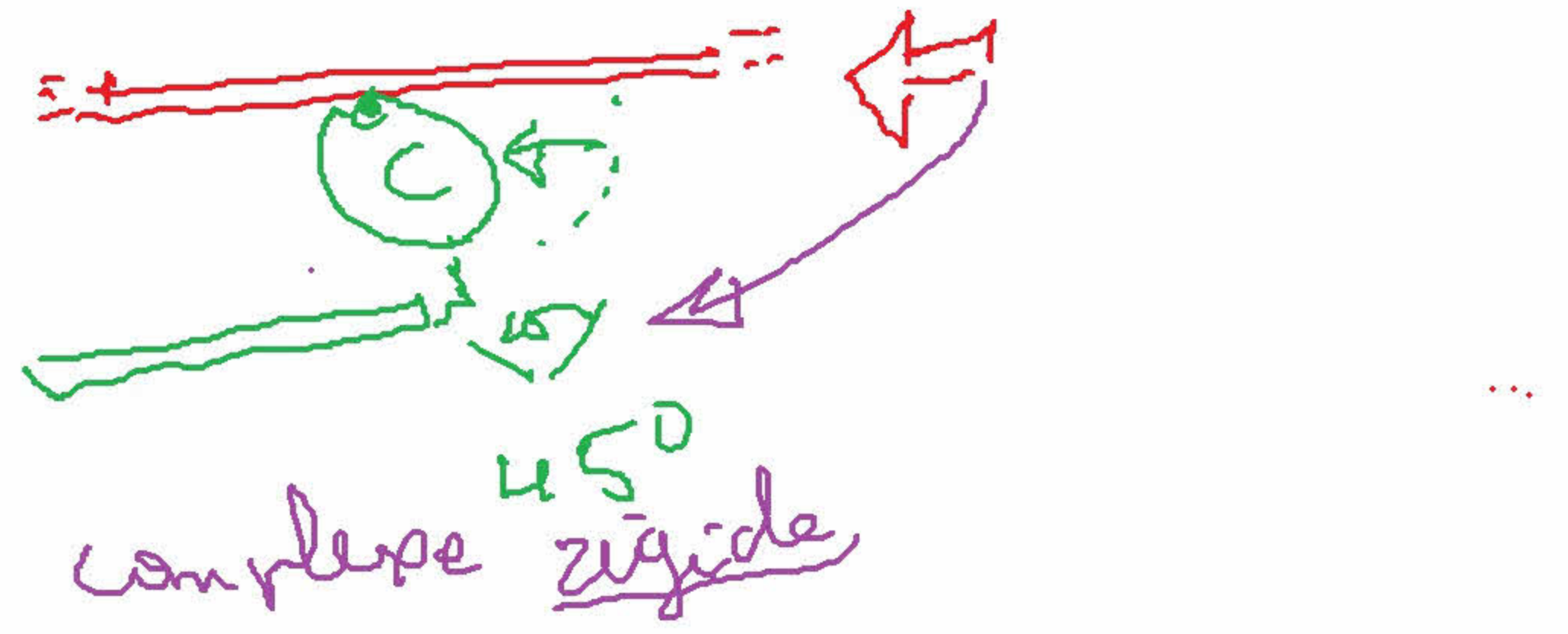


VI: Résumé des propriétés des fibres musculaires

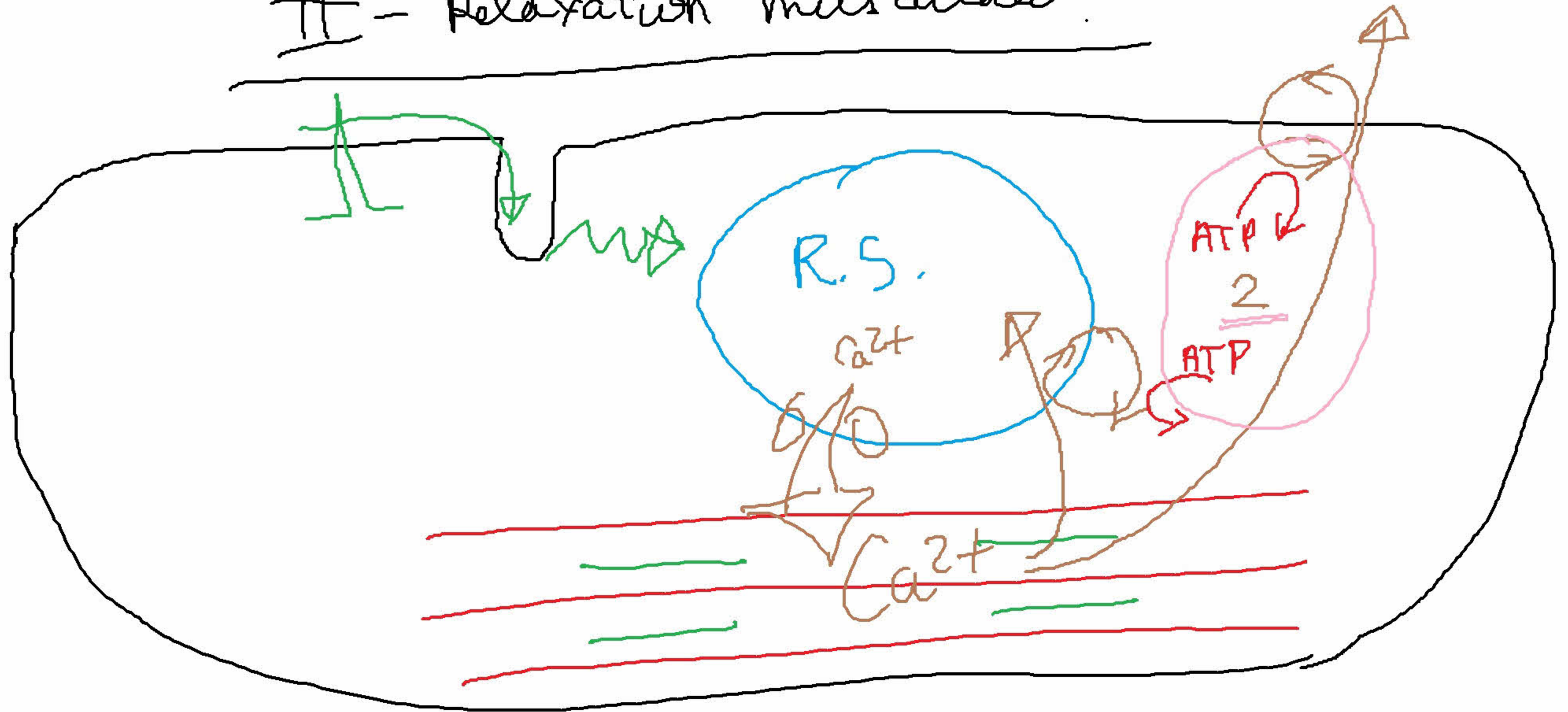
I - Mécanisme de la contraction



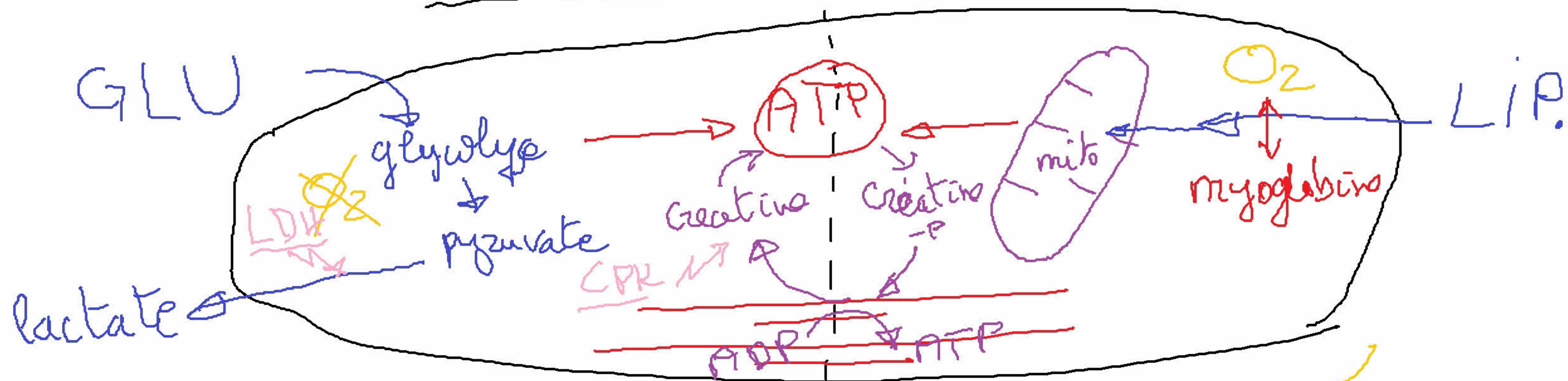
$$\text{ATP} \rightarrow \text{Relaxation}$$



II - Relaxation muscularis.



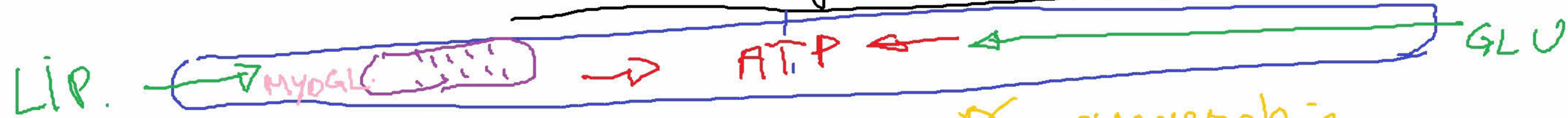
III - Mitabolismo energético de los músculos



anaerobico
LDH = lactate dehydrogenase

aerobico
CPK = creatine phospho kinase

IV: Classification des fibres musculaires



O₂
aérobie

~~anaérobie~~

Fibre I

Fibres II

myoglobine

+++

+/-

Rouge

+++

+/-

taille

S

XXL

durée

+++

+/-

vitesse

+/-

+++

Force

+/-

+++

V - Rôle & distribution des fibres musculaires

Fib. I : O_2

Fib. II : ~~O_2~~

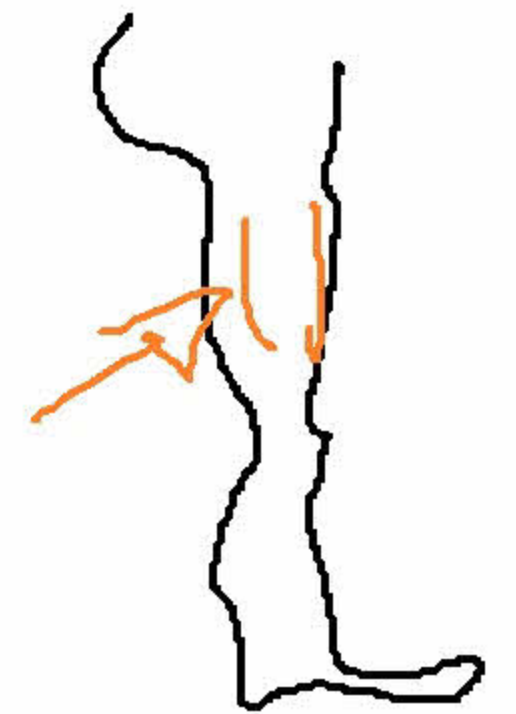
- o posture
- o tonique



- o gestes
- o phasique

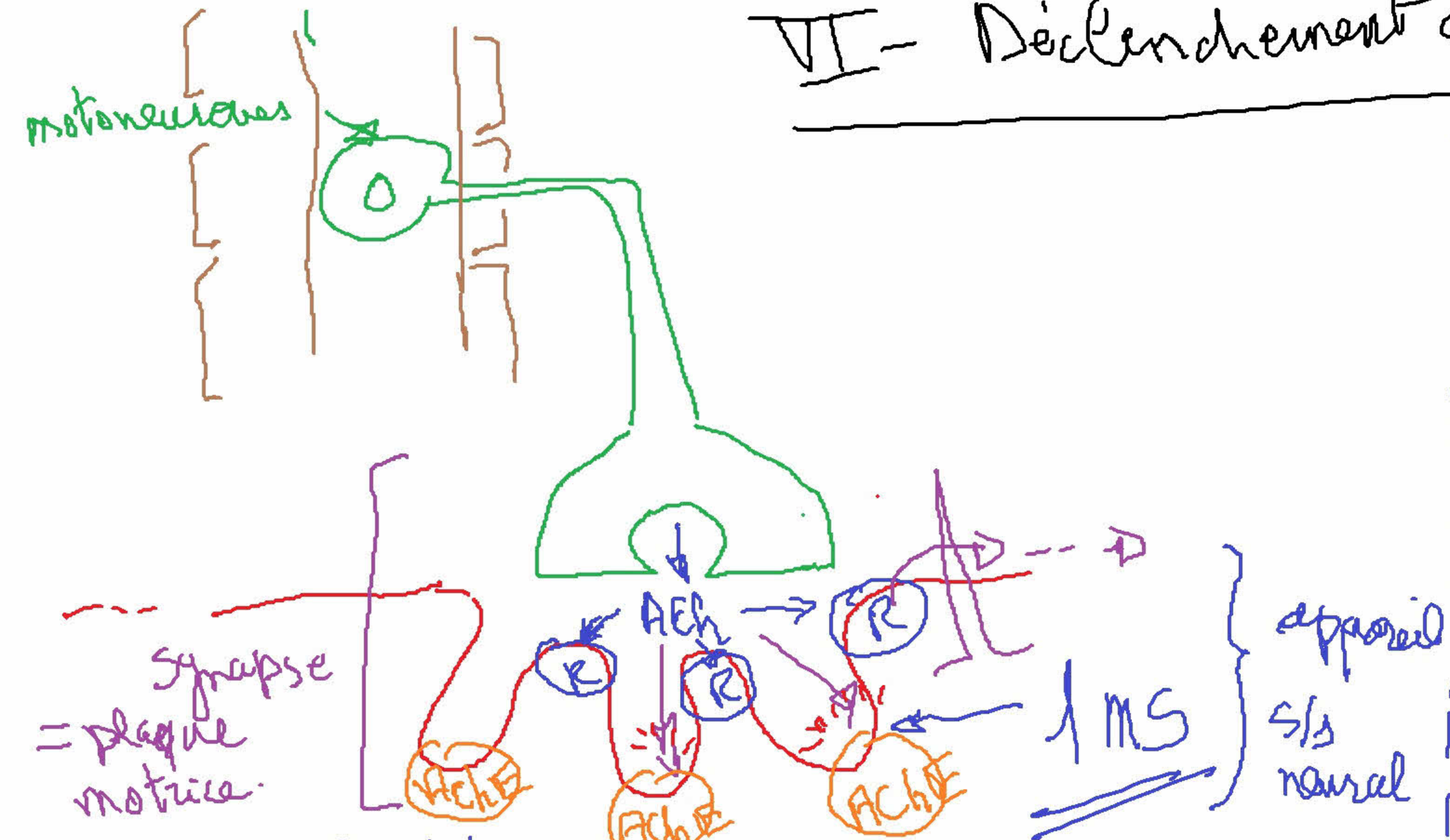


50 / 50%

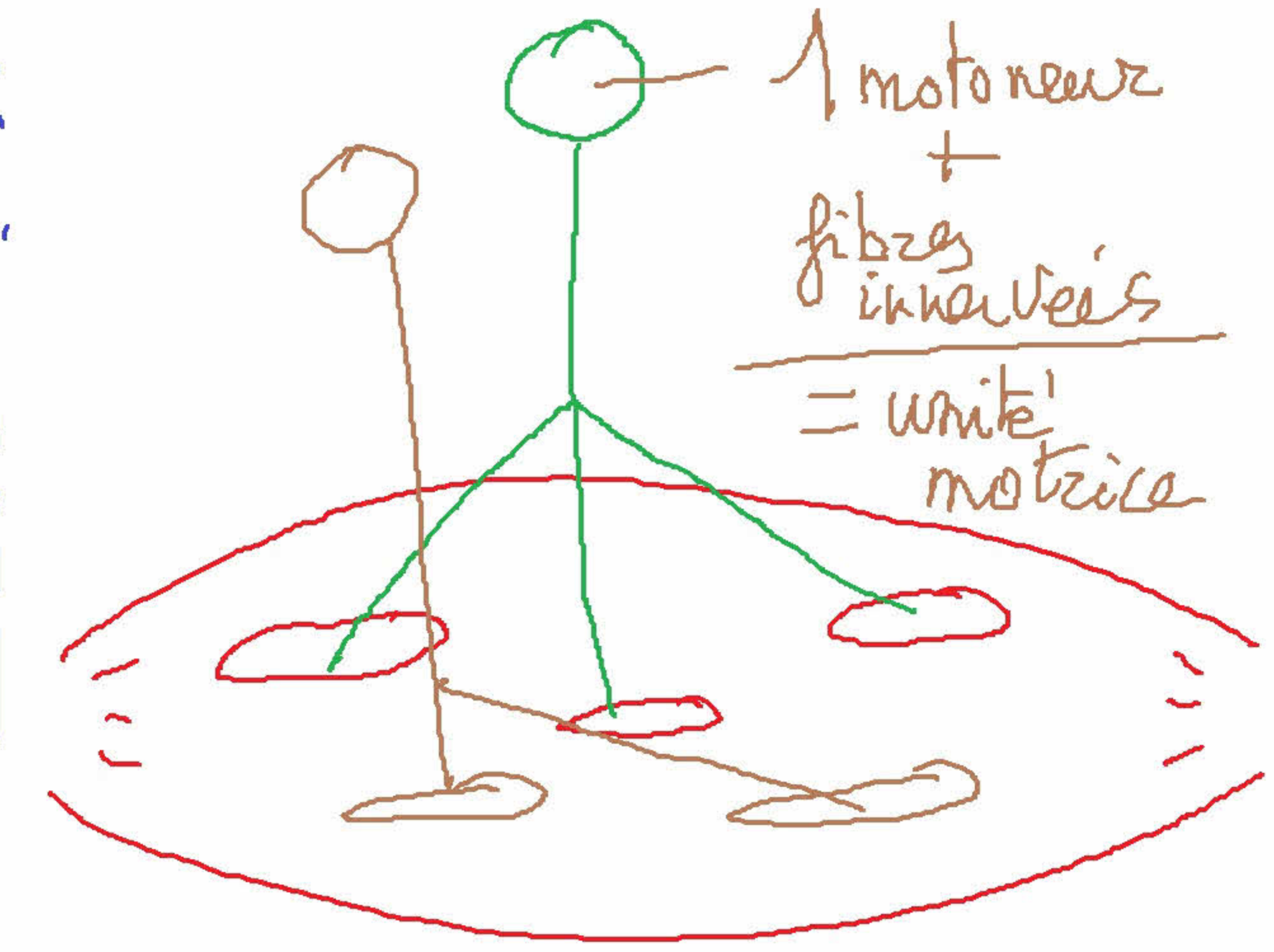


o endurance - plasticité?? o sprint

VI - Déclenchement de la contraction



- AChE : ACh estérase
- ACh : acétylcholine
- AChR : Récepteur de l'ACh



1 motoneurone → 1 → 10ⁿ fibres musc.