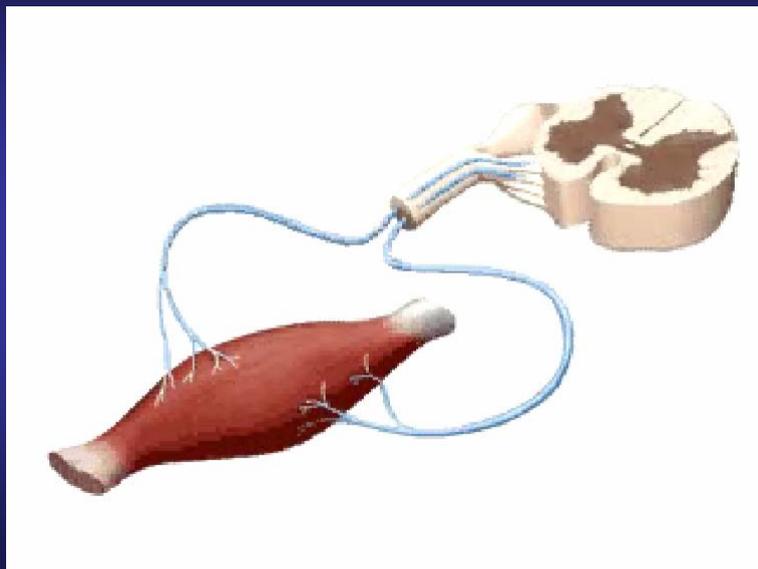


La ghigliottina neurofisiologica

- Depolarizzazione
- Rilascio
- Protein-chinasi
- Apprendimento
- Contrazione

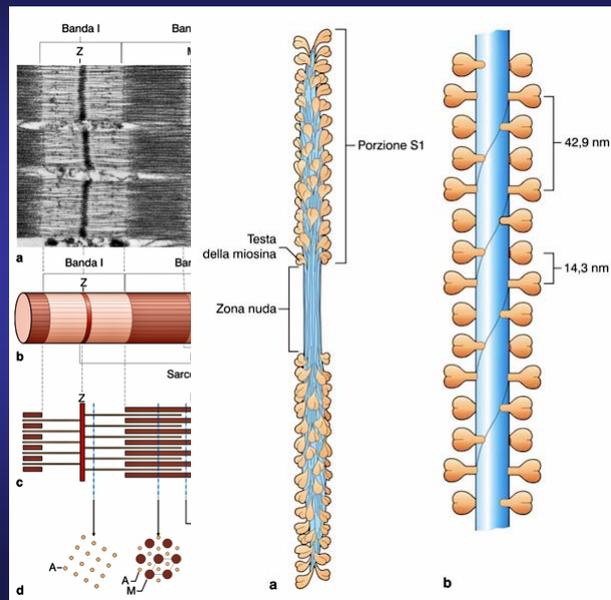
Giunzione neuro-muscolare



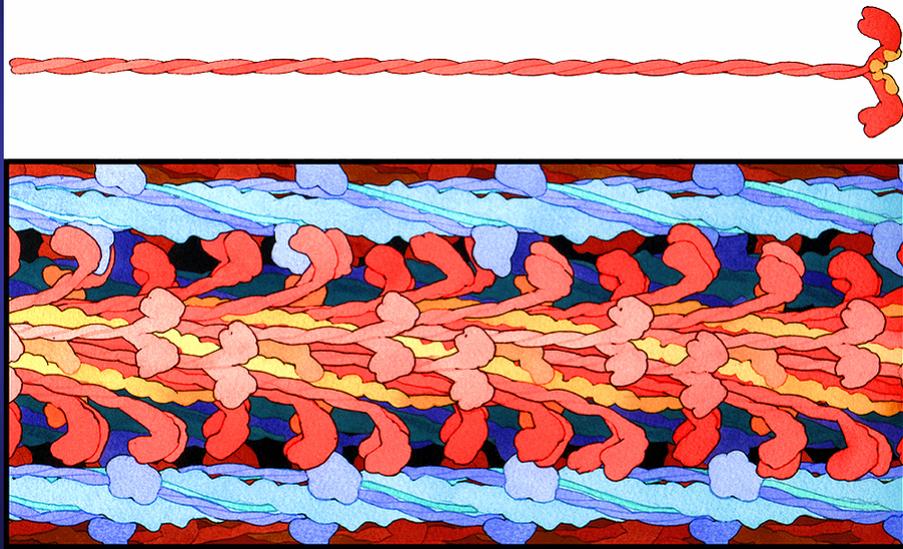
Struttura del muscolo scheletrico



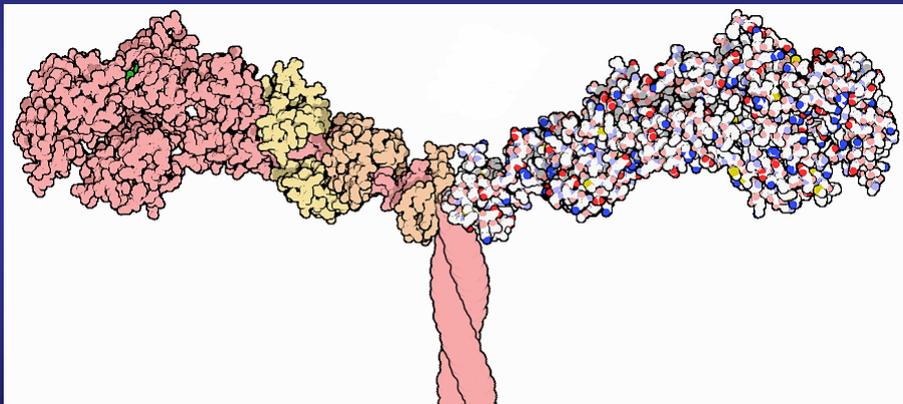
Microstruttura



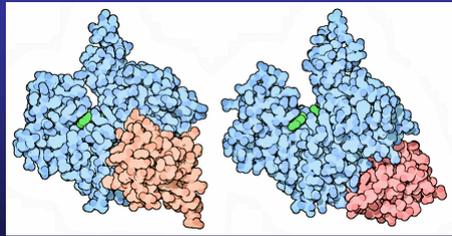
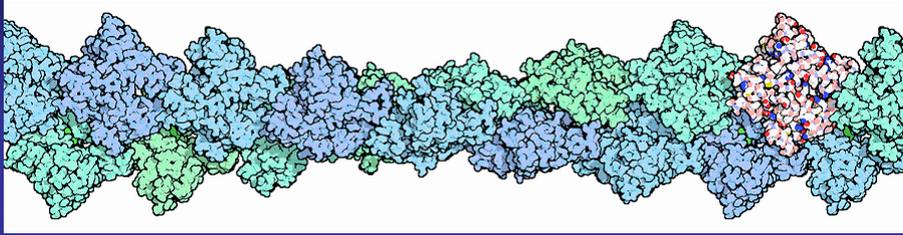
Actina e miosina



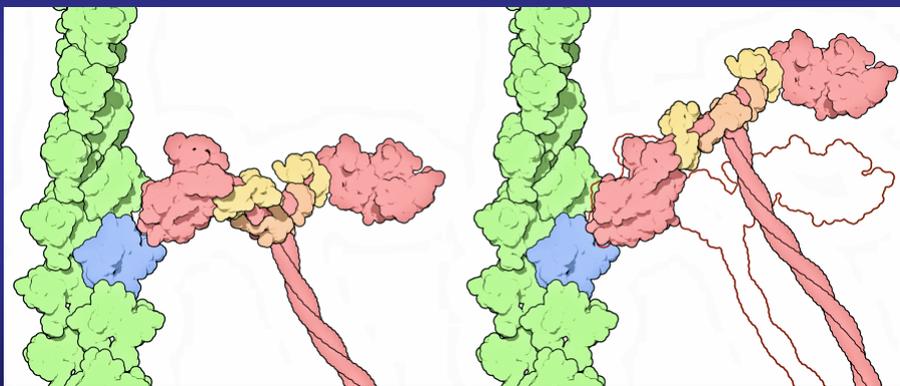
Miosina



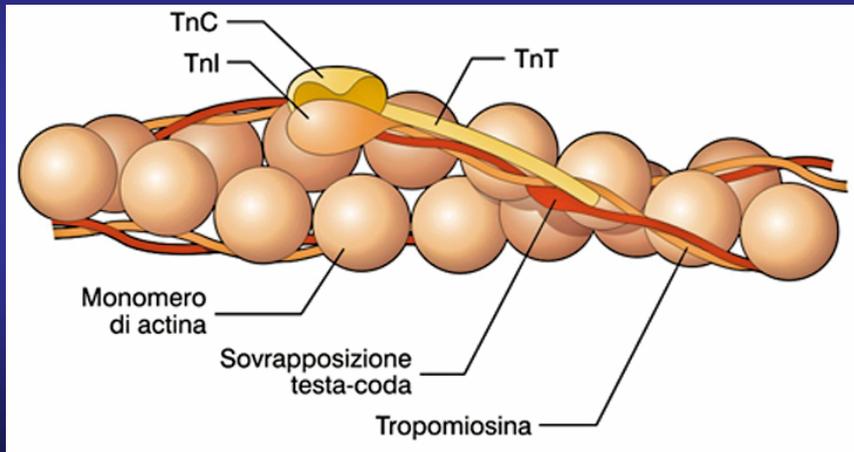
Actina



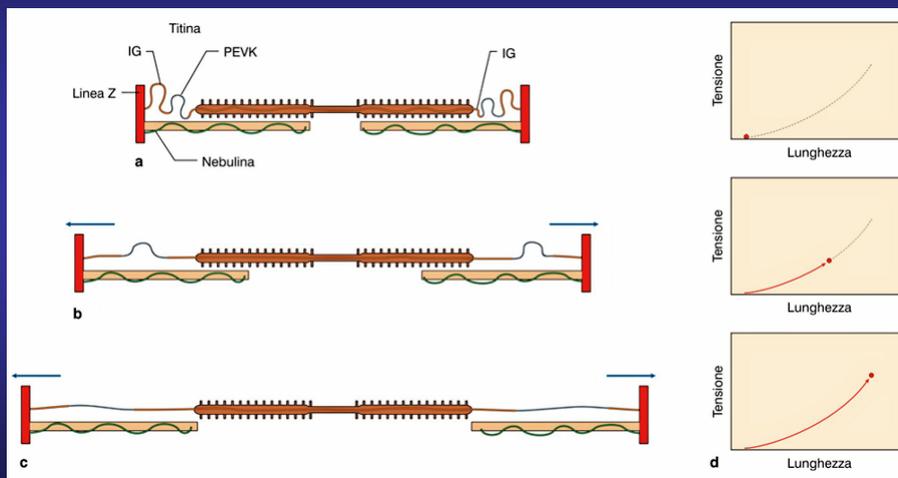
Interazione actina-miosina



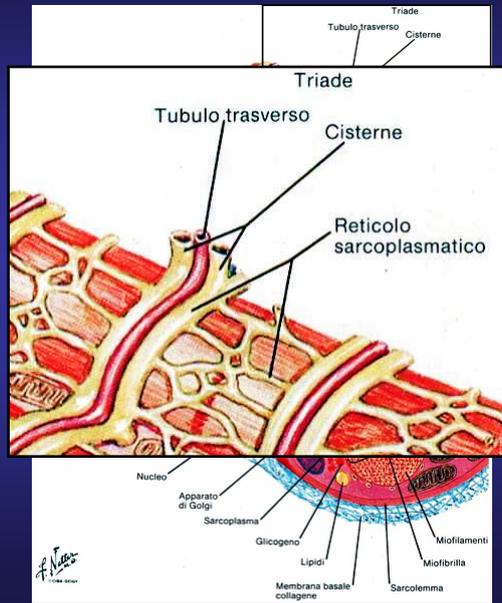
Troponina e tropomiosina



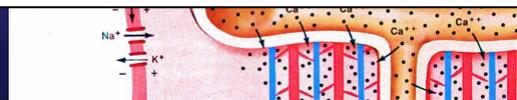
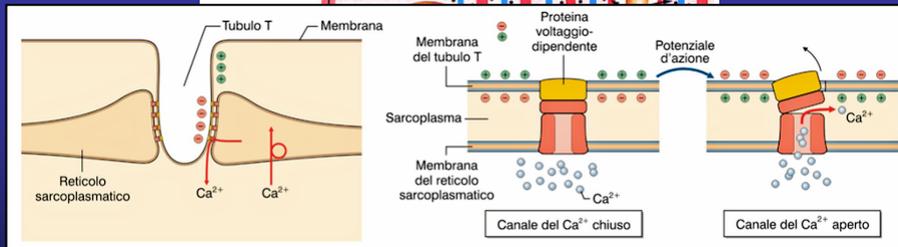
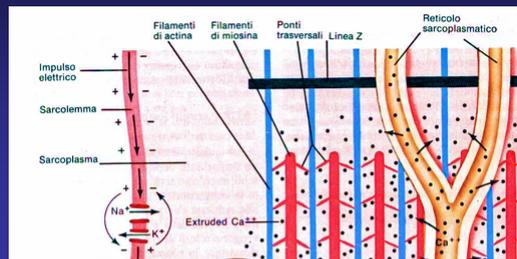
Altre molecole



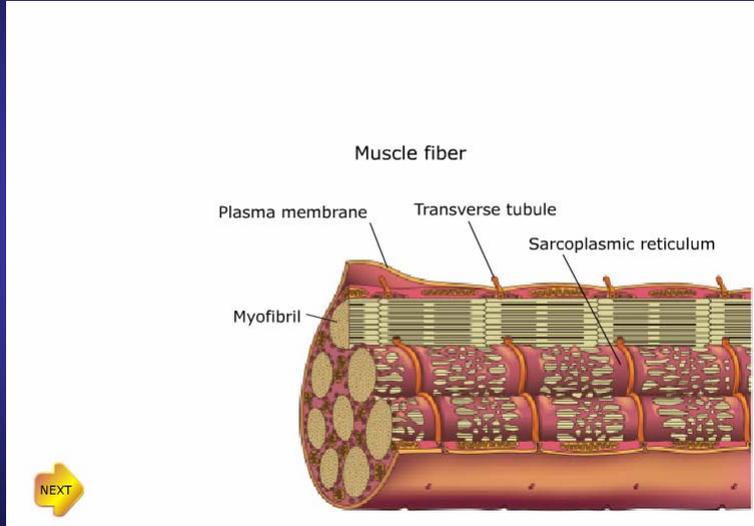
Le triadi



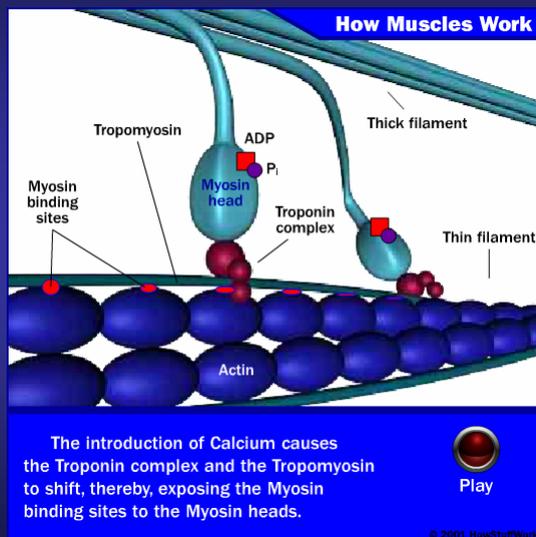
Liberazione del Ca^{2+}



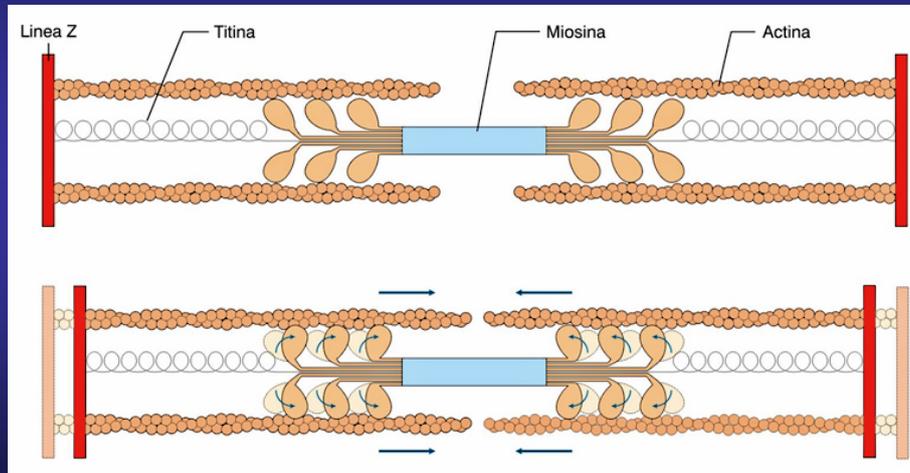
Contrazione muscolare



Contrazione muscolare



Accorciamento del sarcomero



Ruolo dell'ATP

L'ATP svolge tre ruoli importanti nella contrazione muscolare:

1. Distacco della miosina dall'actina
2. Trasferimento di energia alla testa della miosina
3. Trasporto attivo del calcio nel reticolo sarcoplasmatico