A background image showing a microscopic view of muscle tissue, characterized by parallel, striated muscle fibers with visible nuclei.

# ***BIOL 2401 Unit 3 Lab Introduction to Muscle Tissue Study Guide***

***Use this study guide to review the human  
muscle tissues for Lab Exam 3***

***Information in this study guide corresponds  
to the “Introduction to Muscle Tissue” section  
on the lab-exam review***

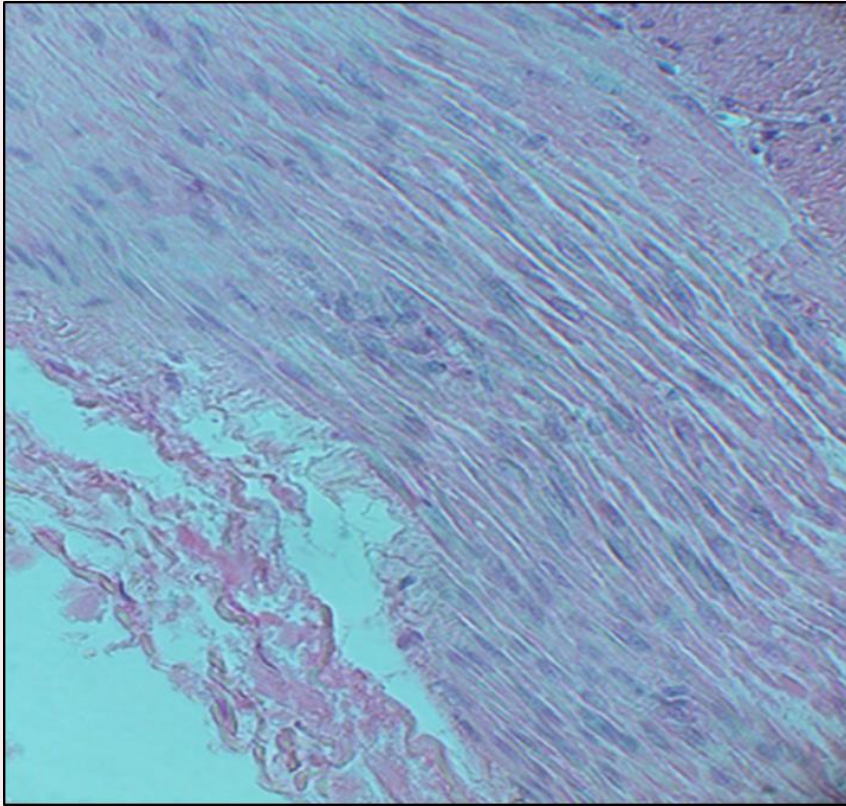
# *Overview of Human Muscle Tissues*

- *Muscle tissue types*
  - *Skeletal muscle tissue*
  - *Smooth muscle tissue*
  - *Cardiac muscle tissue*
- *Composed of elongated muscle cells called muscle fibers that specialize in contraction (movement)*
- *General functions include generating heat, generating force, and contracting to move body structures*

# **Smooth Muscle Tissue**

*Photomicrograph of smooth muscle tissue shown.*

*Involuntary (subconsciously-controlled)  
muscle tissue composed of  
non-striated muscle fibers*



## **FUNCTIONS**

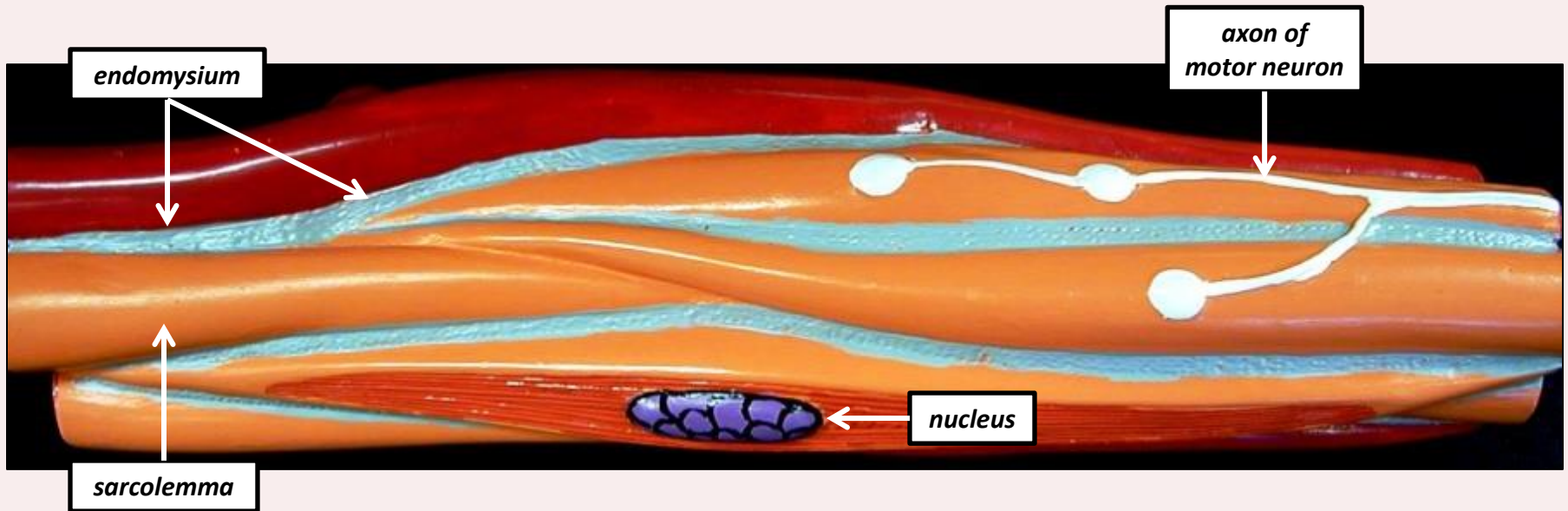
- *Contracts to move visceral organs*
- *Generates heat*
- *Generates force*

## **LOCATIONS**

- *Blood vessels*
- *Bronchial tubes*
- *Digestive organs (i.e. esophagus, stomach, small intestine, and large intestine)*
- *Urinary bladder*
- *Uterus*
- *Male reproductive tract*

# Smooth Muscle Tissue

*Smooth muscle tissue model shown.*





# **Cardiac Muscle Tissue**

*Photomicrograph of cardiac muscle tissue shown.*



*Involuntary (subconsciously-controlled)  
muscle tissue composed of  
striated muscle fibers*

## **FUNCTIONS**

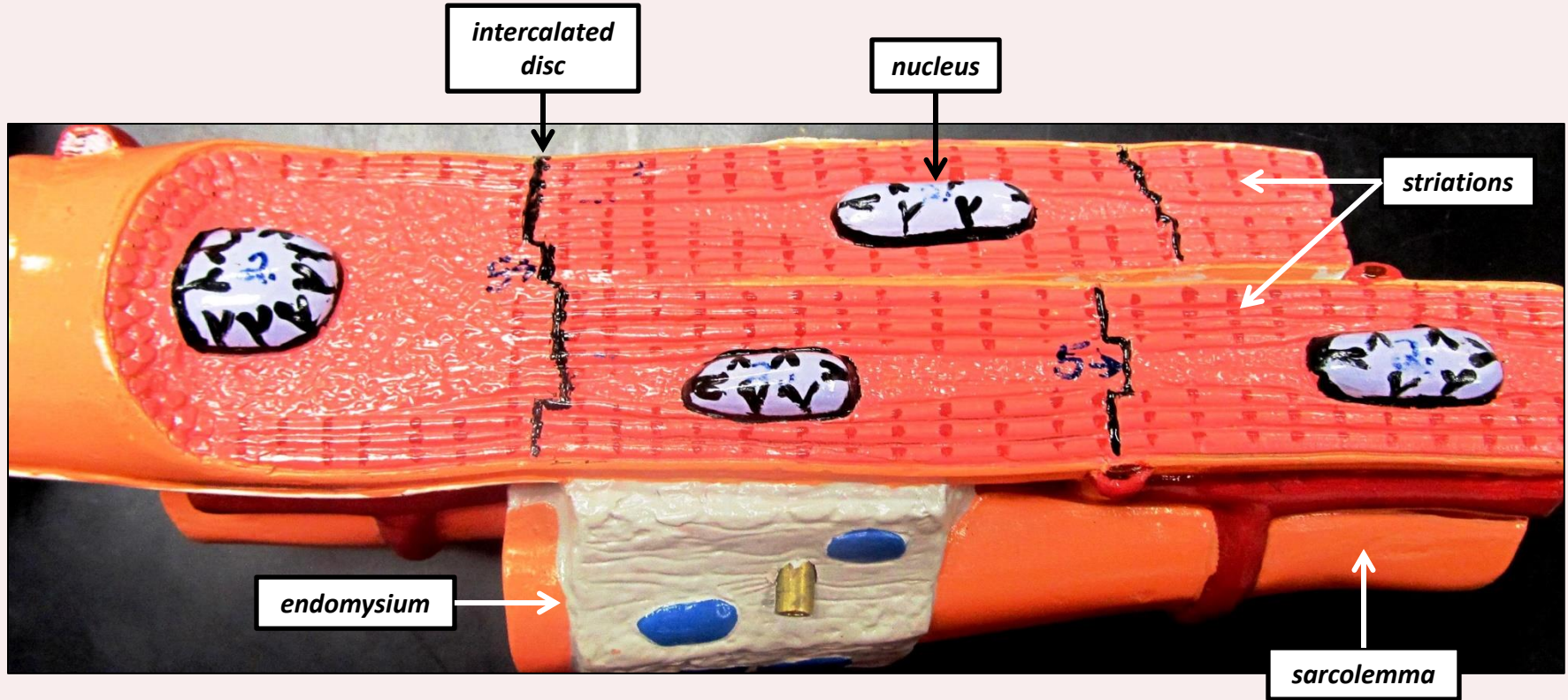
- *Contracts to allow heart to beat*
- *Generates heat*
- *Generates force*

## **LOCATION**

- *Heart wall*

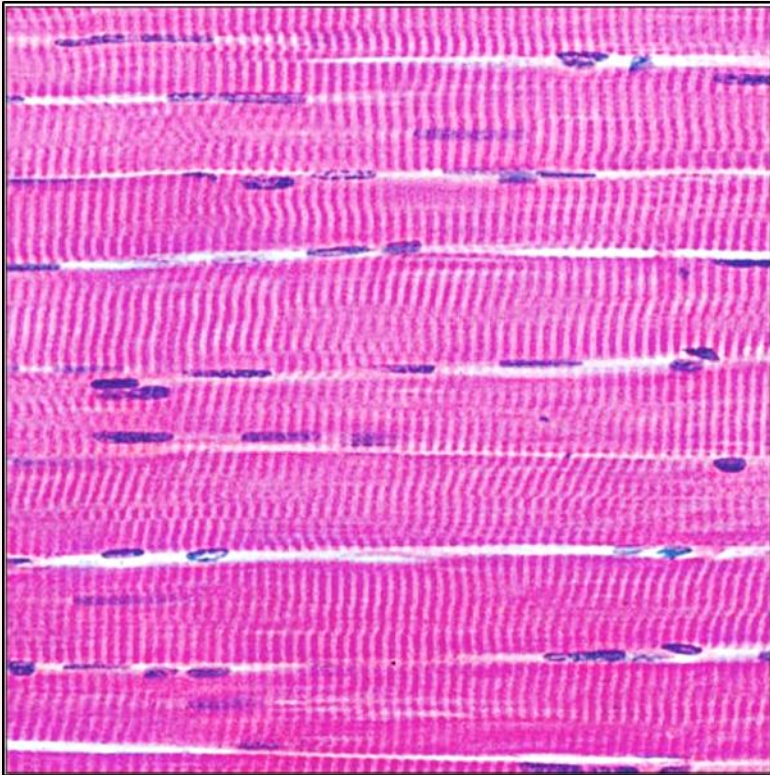
# Cardiac Muscle Tissue

*Frontal section of cardiac muscle tissue model shown.*



# **Skeletal Muscle Tissue**

*Photomicrograph of skeletal muscle tissue shown.*



*Voluntary (consciously-controlled)  
muscle tissue composed of  
striated muscle fibers*

## **FUNCTIONS**

- *Contracts to move bones of the skeleton*
- *Generates heat*
- *Generates force*

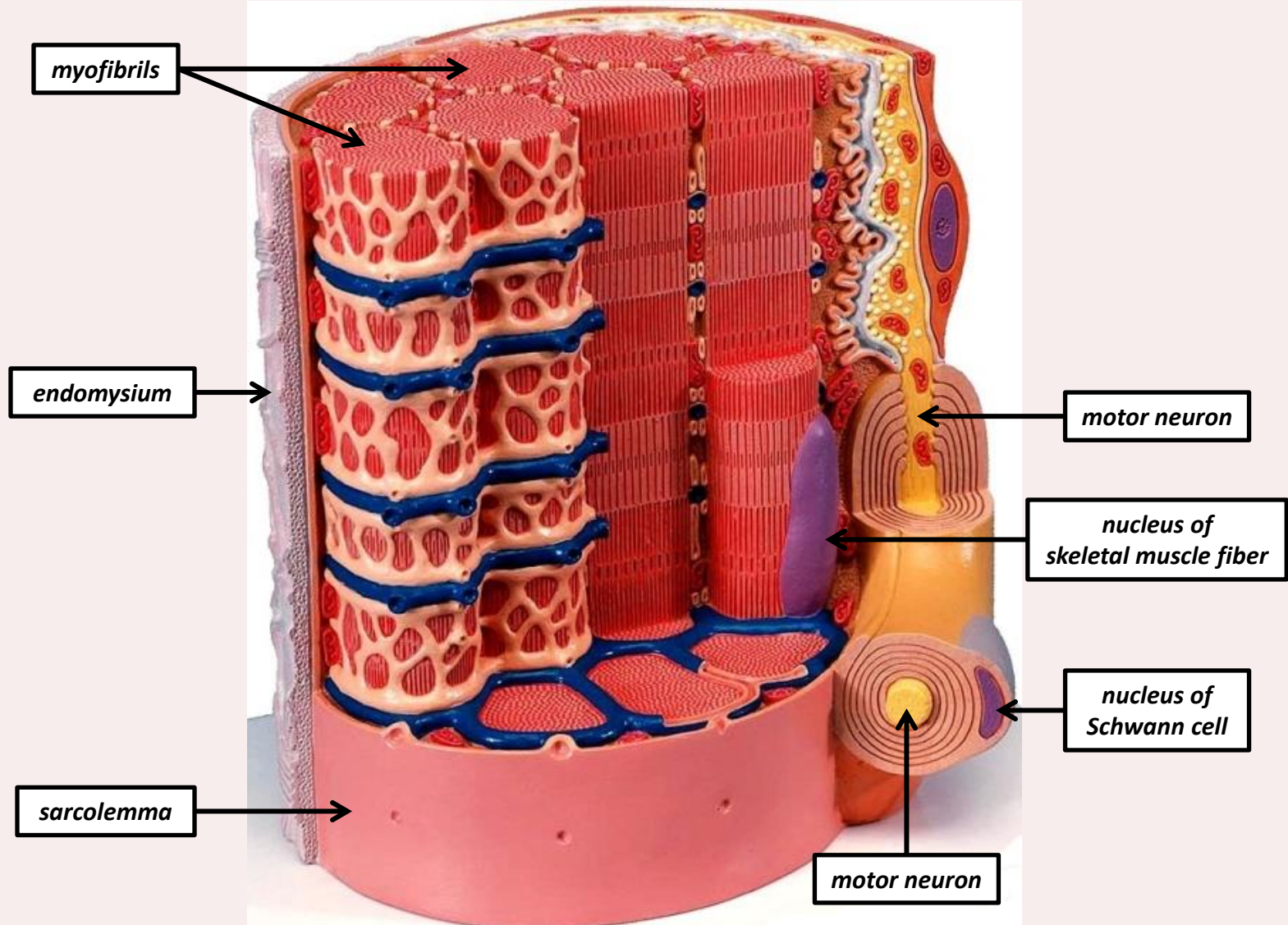
## **LOCATION**

- *Attached to bones of the skeleton*



# Neuromuscular Junction

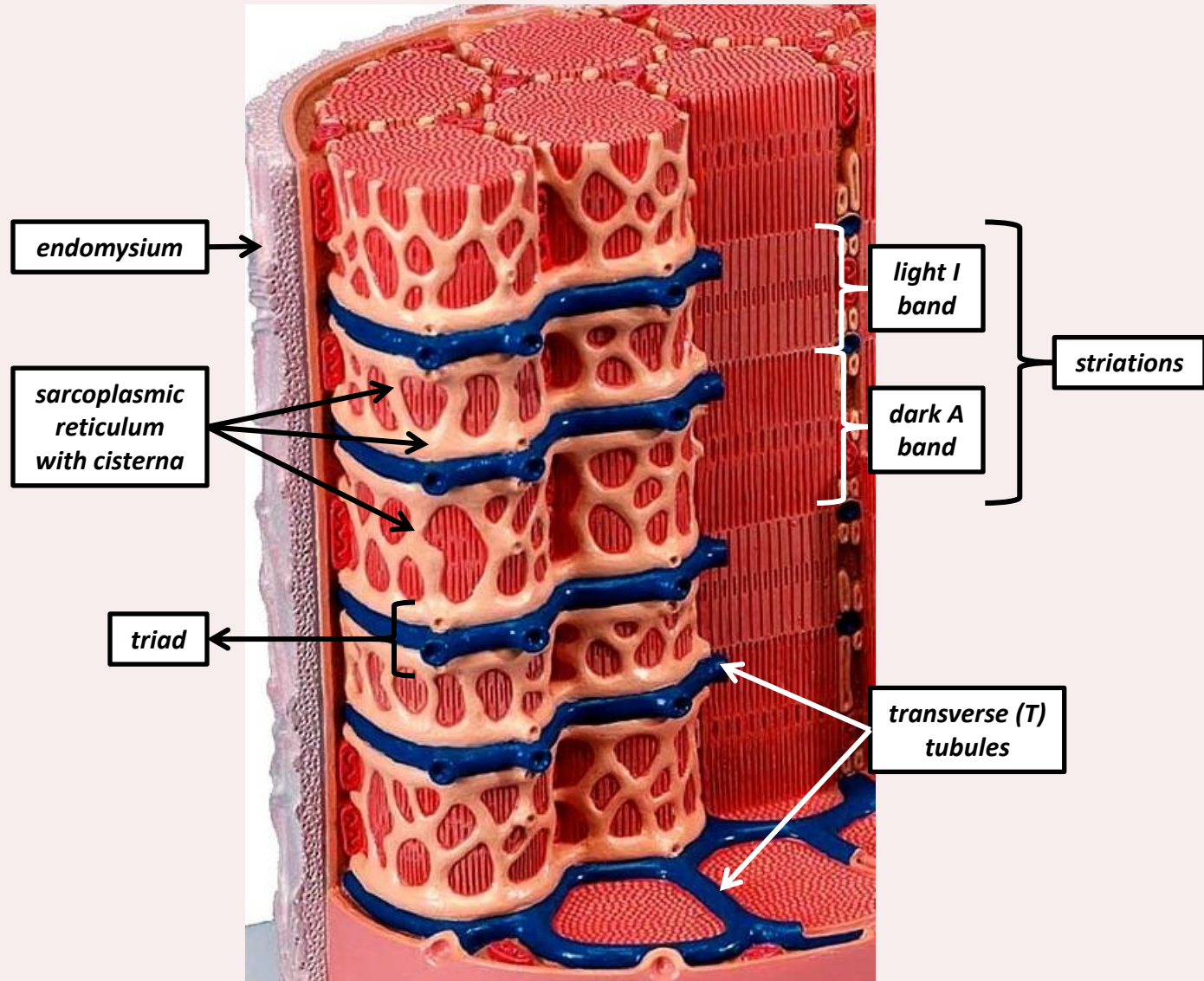
*Frontal section of neuromuscular junction model shown.*





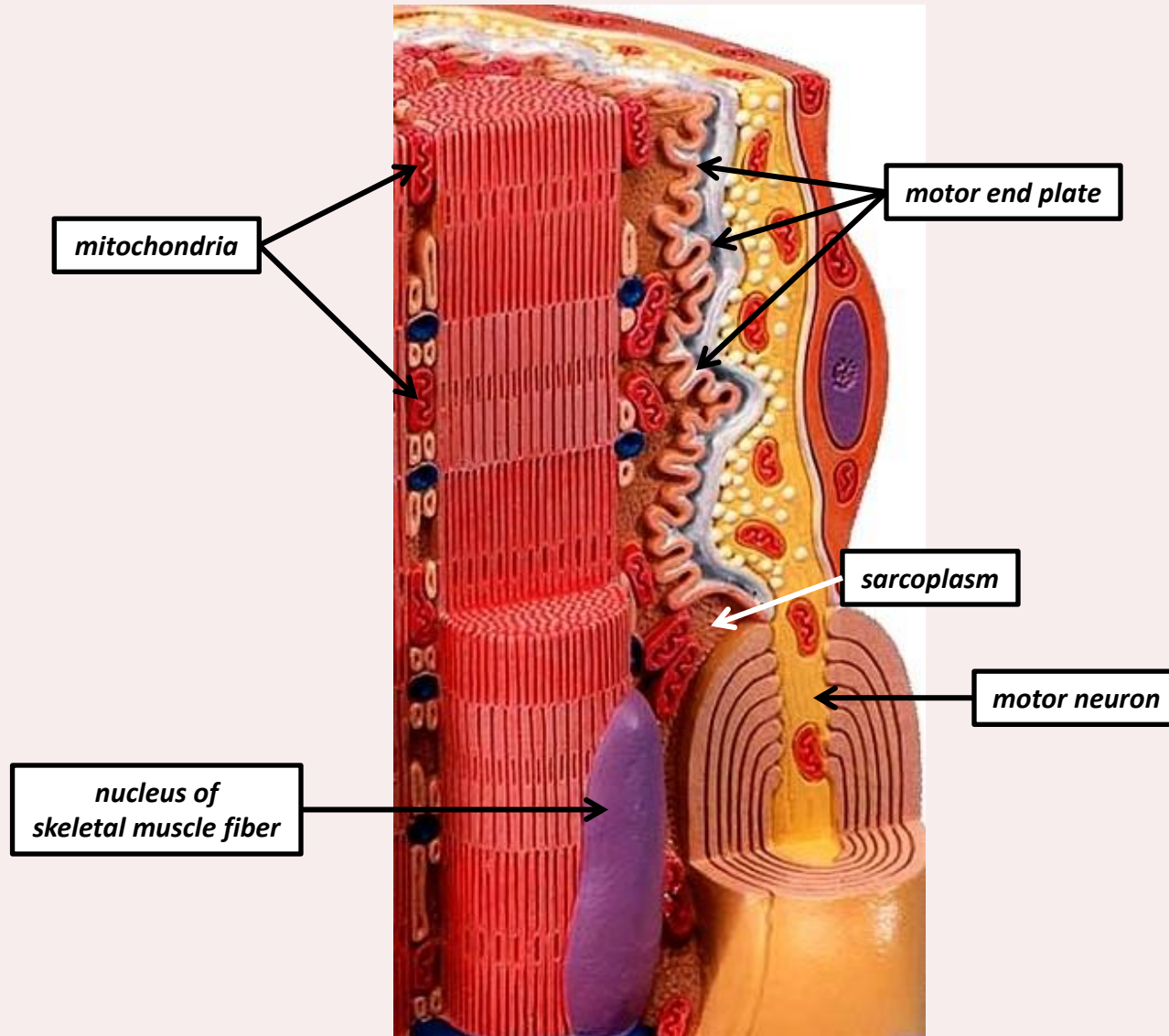
# *Neuromuscular Junction*

*Frontal section of neuromuscular junction model shown.*



# *Neuromuscular Junction*

*Frontal section of neuromuscular junction model shown.*





# *Neuromuscular Junction*

*Posterior view of neuromuscular junction model shown.*





# **Structures of Skeletal Muscle Fiber**

## **Functions**

- **Endomysium** – covers/wraps around each individual skeletal muscle fiber
- **Sarcolemma** – transports substances into and out of skeletal muscle fiber
- **Sarcoplasm** – site of metabolic reactions in the skeletal muscle fiber
- **Nucleus** – controls protein synthesis
- **Mitochondria** – synthesize ATP
- **Myofibrils** – contraction of skeletal muscle fiber
- **Triad** – conducts nerve impulses into the skeletal muscle fiber to facilitate simultaneous contraction of the fiber
  - **Sarcoplasmic reticulum with cisternae** – regulates intracellular calcium-ion levels; stores/releases calcium ions during contraction
  - **Transverse (T) tubule** – increases surface area of the sarcolemma of the skeletal muscle fiber to facilitate contraction