Pulmonary Function Testing today! Hooray!

BI 121 Lecture 15

I. **Announcements** Optional notebook ✓ + Lab 6
   Pulmonary Function Testing today. Q?

II. **Pulmonary Function Lab Overview**

III. **Muscle Structure & Function** LS ch 8, DC Module 12
   A. Skeletal muscle organization review LS fig 8-2, DC fig 12-2
   B. Banding pattern? LS fig 8-3, fig 8-7
   C. How do muscles contract? LS fig 8-6, 8-10
   D. What's a cross-bridge cycle? LS fig 8-11+
   E. Summary of skeletal muscle contraction
   F. Exercise adaptation variables: *mode, intensity, duration, frequency, distribution, individual & environmental char...*
   G. Endurance vs. strength training continuum? fiber types...
Respirometer → measures complete Pulmonary Function Test or PFT!

NB: Should be able to blow out ≥ 75 - 85% of VC/FVC in 1 second! That's \( \text{FEV}_{1.0}/\text{FVC} \geq 0.75 - 0.85 \). If less, may indicate asthma or other lung disease.

VC

Normal = Steep

Abnormal = Flatter Downslope (eg, Asthma)
PFT measures all lung volumes & capacities (sum of ≥ 2 volumes). Subject relaxes & breathes normally into and out of tank.
Spirogram graphing complete PFT from computer simulation.

- **TV** = Tidal volume (500 ml)
- **IRV** = Inspiratory reserve volume (3,000 ml)
- **IC** = Inspiratory capacity (3,500 ml)
- **ERV** = Expiratory reserve volume (1,000 ml)
- **RV** = Residual volume (1,200 ml)
- **FRC** = Functional residual capacity (2,200 ml)
- **VC** = Vital capacity (4,500 ml)
- **TLC** = Total lung capacity (5,700 ml)
More modern-day computerized Pulmonary Function Testing
Complete with HH!
Happy Helpers!
How to put together?
Sample subject setup
Thoughtful, identical twin, group partner with incredible quickness, speed & agility!
Q about lab?

Sample data!
Whole Muscle

Myocyte or Muscle Fiber

Myofibril

Thick & Thin Filaments

Myosin & Actin

Organ

Cell

Cytoskeleton

Molecules
Triad ≡ T tubule abutting cisternae

Mitochondria

Sarcomere

Myofibril
A Band = Dark Band
Anisotropic = Light Can’t Shine Through

I Band = Light Band
Isotropic = Light Can Shine Through
Discussion + Time for Questions!
What do we guess happens at the molecular level?
Cross-Bridge Cycle

1. Energized
2a. Binding
2b. Resting
3. Bending (power stroke)
4a. Detachment
4b. Rigor complex

- No Ca++ present (excitation)
- Ca++ present (excitation)
- ATP (Mg++)
- Fresh ATP available
- No ATP (after death)

LS 2006, cf: LS 2012 fig 8-11
(a) Relaxed

1. No excitation.

2. No cross-bridge binding because cross-bridge binding site on actin is physically covered by troponin–tropomyosin complex.

3. Muscle fiber is relaxed.
Excited: Calcium Triggers Cross-Bridge Binding

(b) Excited

1. Muscle fiber is excited and Ca\(^{2+}\) is released.

2. Released Ca\(^{2+}\) binds with troponin, pulling troponin–tropomyosin complex aside to expose cross-bridge binding site.

3. Cross-bridge binding occurs.

4. Binding of actin and myosin cross bridge triggers power stroke that pulls thin filament inward during contraction.
Rope Climb or Tug of War
Grasp, then Regrasp!
Summary
We are almost there!

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ktv-CaOt6UQ
1. Acetylcholine released by axon of motor neuron crosses cleft and binds to receptors/channels on motor end plate.

2. Action potential generated in response to binding of acetylcholine and subsequent end plate potential is propagated across surface membrane and down T tubules of muscle cell.

3. Action potential in T tubule triggers Ca^{2+} release from sarcoplasmic reticulum.

4. Calcium ions released from lateral sacs bind to troponin on actin filaments; leads to tropomyosin being physically moved aside to uncover cross-bridge binding sites on actin.

5. Myosin cross bridges attach to actin and bend, pulling actin filaments toward center of sarcomere; powered by energy provided by ATP.

6. Ca^{2+} actively taken up by sarcoplasmic reticulum when there is no longer local action potential.

7. With Ca^{2+} no longer bound to troponin, tropomyosin slips back to its blocking position over binding sites on actin; contraction ends; actin passively slides back to original resting position.

LS 2006 cf: LS 2012 fig 8-10
Adaptations to Exercise?
Mode, Intensity, Duration, Frequency, Distribution of Training Sessions? Conditions of Environment? Individual?
Adaptations to Exercise?

Body Levels of Organization?
Which Body System?
Muscle Adaptations to Exercise
As muscles tug on bones, bones get stronger, too!...many systems adapt!!
Echocardiography documents hypertrophy...
Cardiac Adaptations to Exercise: ① Endurance vs. ② Strength Training

NB: ① > ↑ LBM
Atrophy

decrease in size & strength

Hypertrophy

increase in size & strength
Skeletal Muscle

Atrophy

Hypertrophy

Hyperplasia
Women & Hypertrophy?
What happens in muscles at cellular & subcellular levels?
Hypertrophy: *Increased Number of Myofibrils*

*Thick & Thin Filaments*

*Myosin & Actin Molecules*
## Characteristics of Skeletal Muscle Fibers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Slow Oxidative (Type I)</th>
<th>Fast Oxidative (Type Ila)</th>
<th>Fast Glycolytic (Type IIb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myosin-ATPase Activity</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speed of Contraction</td>
<td>Slow</td>
<td>Fast</td>
<td>Fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resistance to Fatigue</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerobic Capacity</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anaerobic Capacity</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitochondria</td>
<td>Many</td>
<td>Many</td>
<td>Few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capillaries</td>
<td>Many</td>
<td>Many</td>
<td>Few</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myoglobin Content</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color of Fibers</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>Red</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycogen Content</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Extremes of the energy continuum!
Changes in Muscle Due to **Strength Training**

↑ Size of larger fast vs smaller slow fibers

↑ CP as well as creatine phosphokinase (CPK) which enhances short-term power output

↑ Key enzymes which help store and dissolve sugar including glycogen phosphorylase (GPP) & phosphofructokinase (PFK)

↓ Mitochondrial # relative to muscle tissue

↓ Vascularization relative to muscle tissue

↑ Splitting of fast fibers? Hyperplasia? With growth hormone (GH), androgenic-anabolic steroids (AAS)?
Changes in Muscle Due to Endurance Training

↑ Mitochondria, # & size
↑ Mitochondrial (aerobic) enzymes including those specific for fat burning
↑ Vascularization of muscles (better blood flow)
↑ Stores of fat in muscles accompanied by
↓ Triglycerides/fats in bloodstream
↑ Enzymes: activation, transport, breakdown (β-oxidation) of fatty acids
↑ Myoglobin (enhances O₂ transport)
↑ Resting energy levels which inhibit sugar breakdown
↑ Aerobic capacity of all three fiber types.
Which end of continuum? 

+ 

Which energy nutrient/s?
+ Which specific muscles?
Dancing can be super aerobic exercise, too, & you don’t have to be a star!