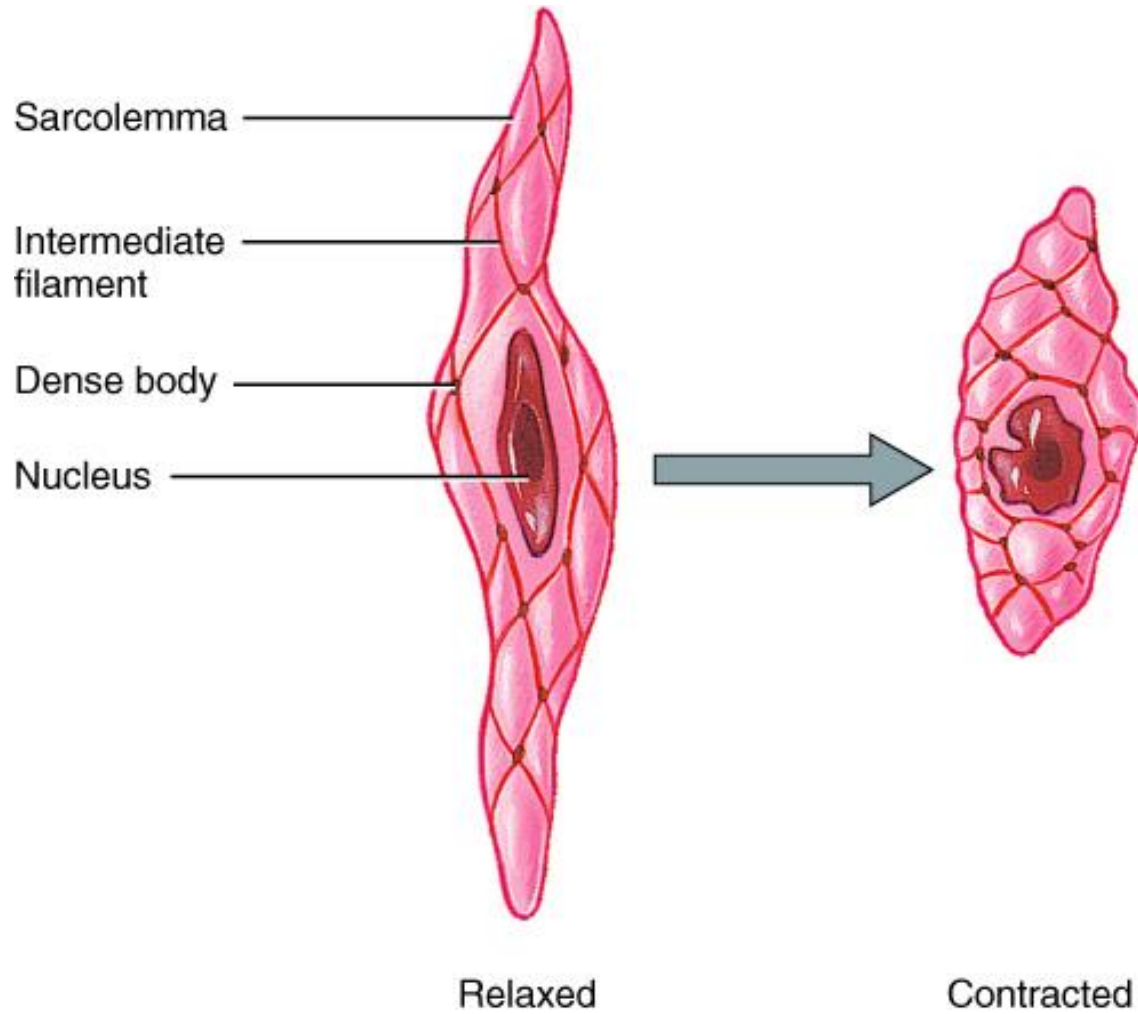
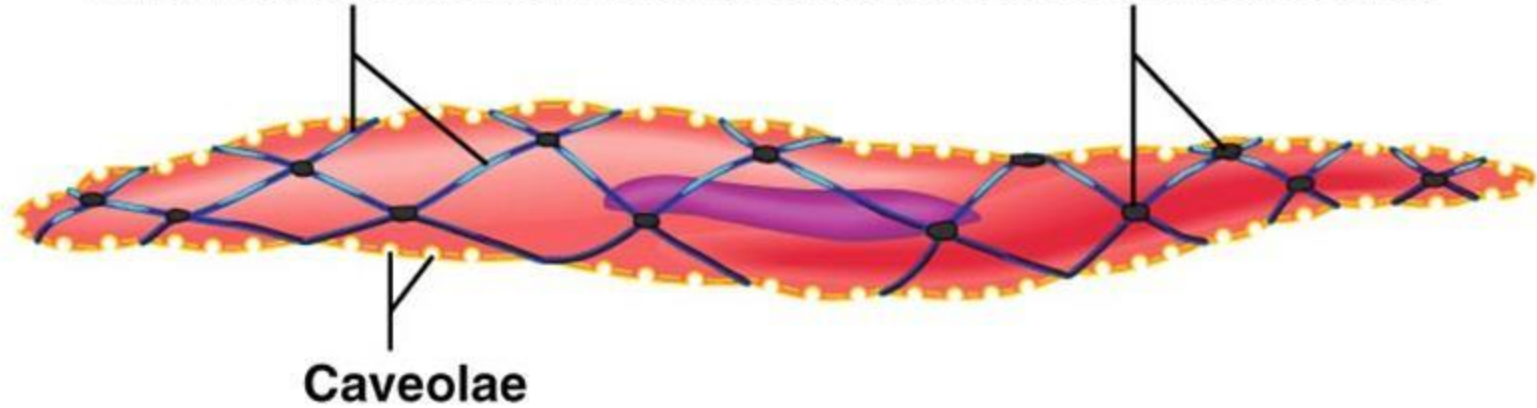


# **SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS**

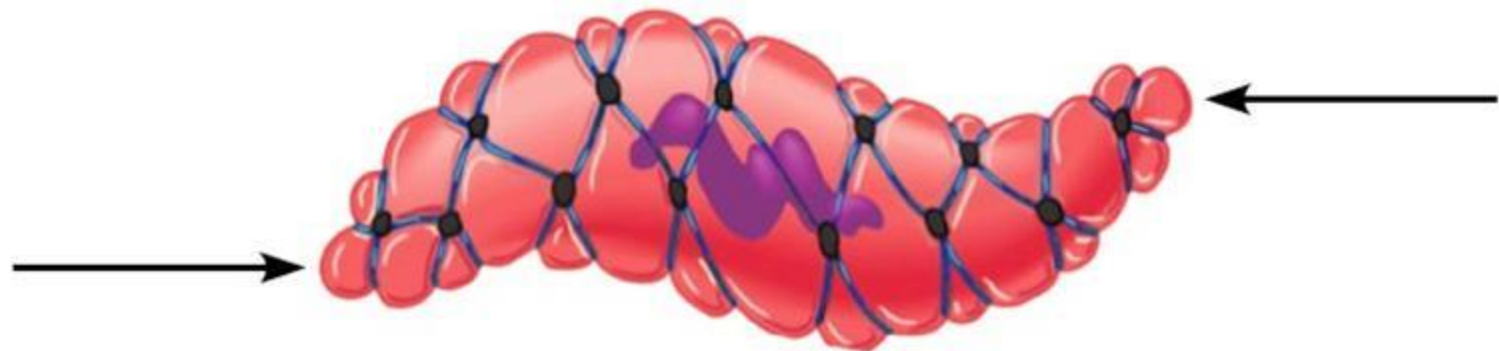
Fig. 10.19



Intermediate filament bundles attached to dense bodies

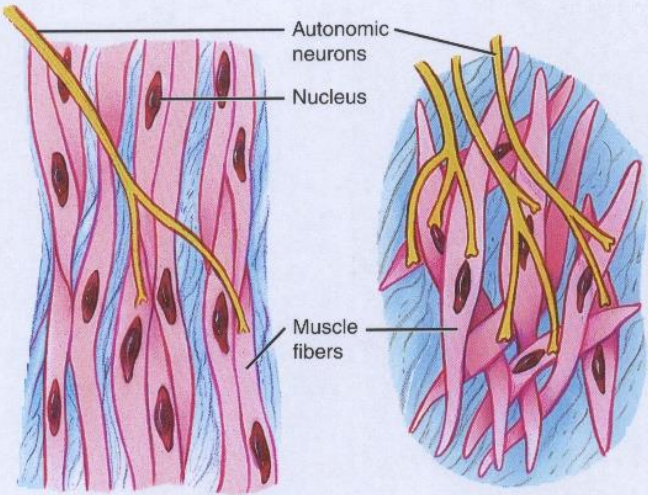


**(a) Relaxed smooth muscle cell**



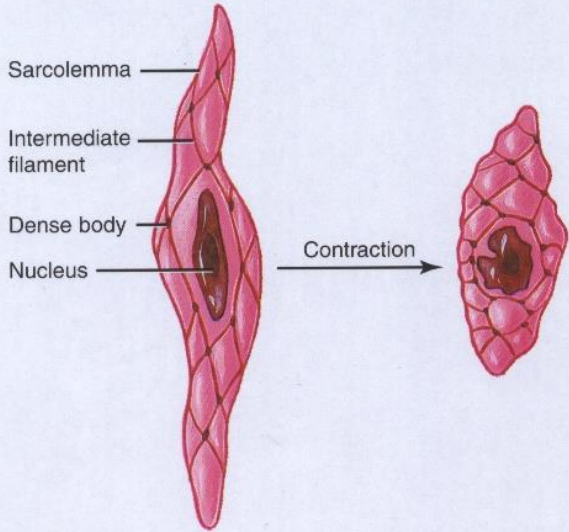
**(b) Contracted smooth muscle cell**

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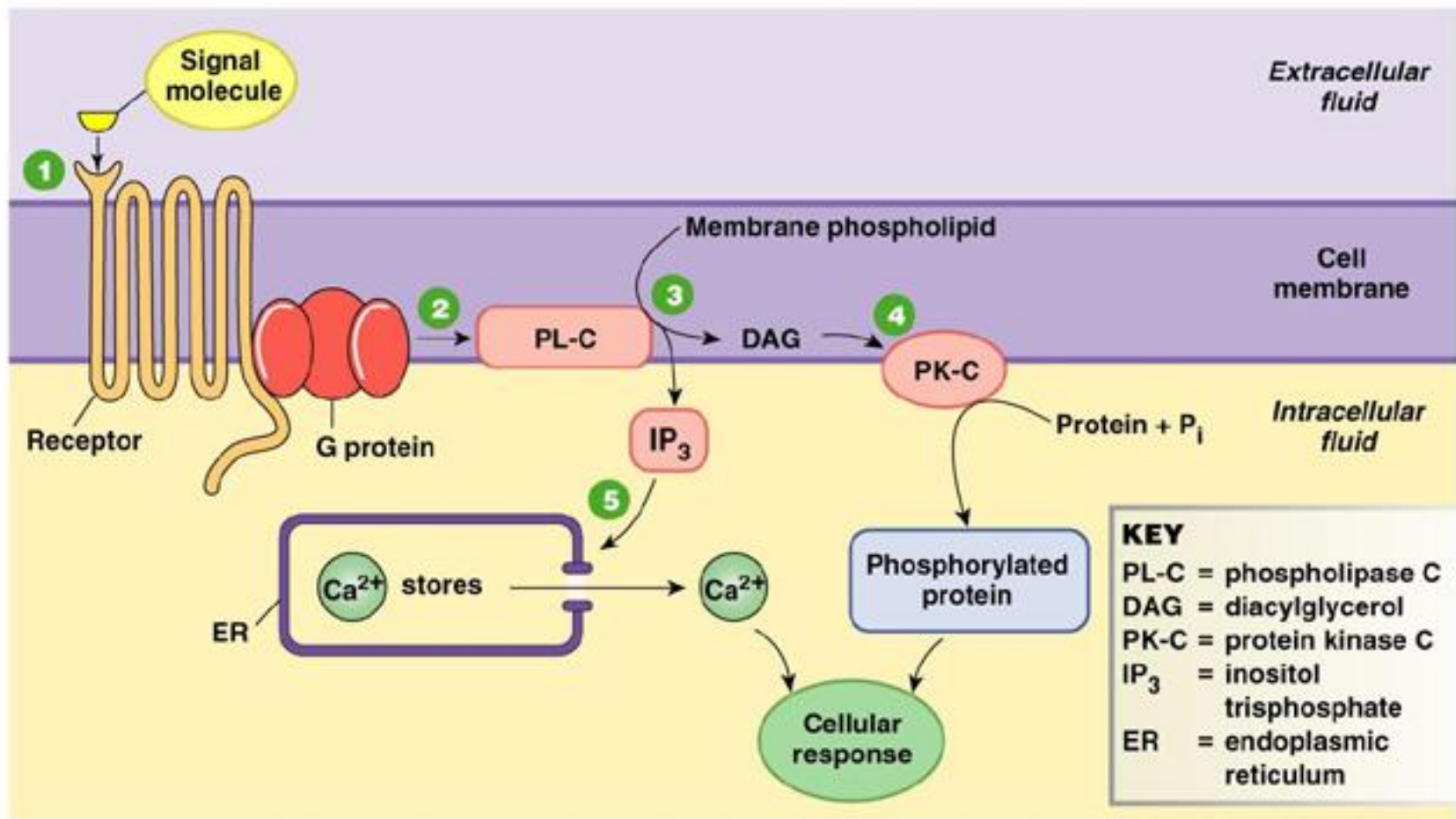


(a) Visceral (single-unit) smooth muscle tissue

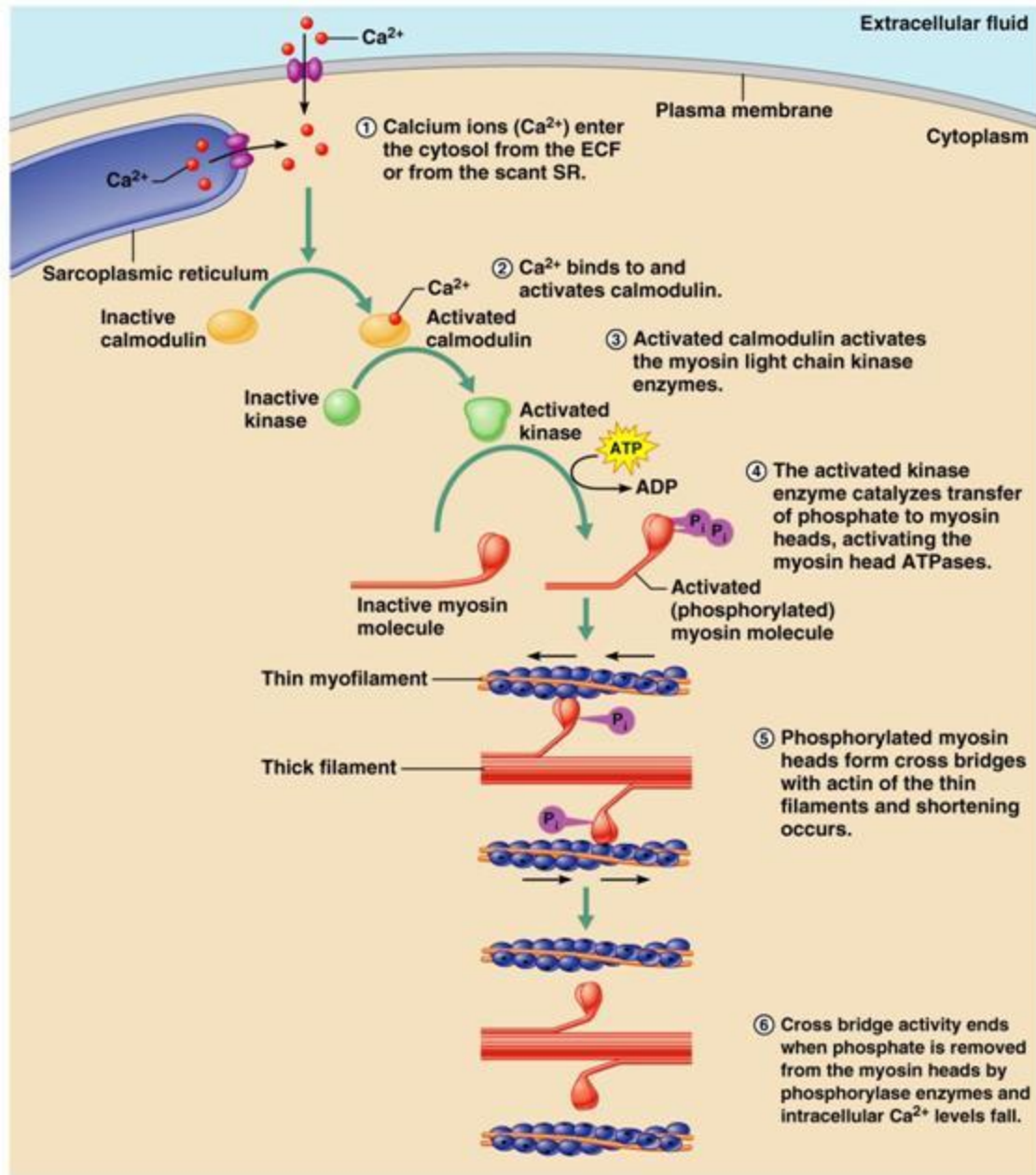
(b) Multiunit smooth muscle tissue

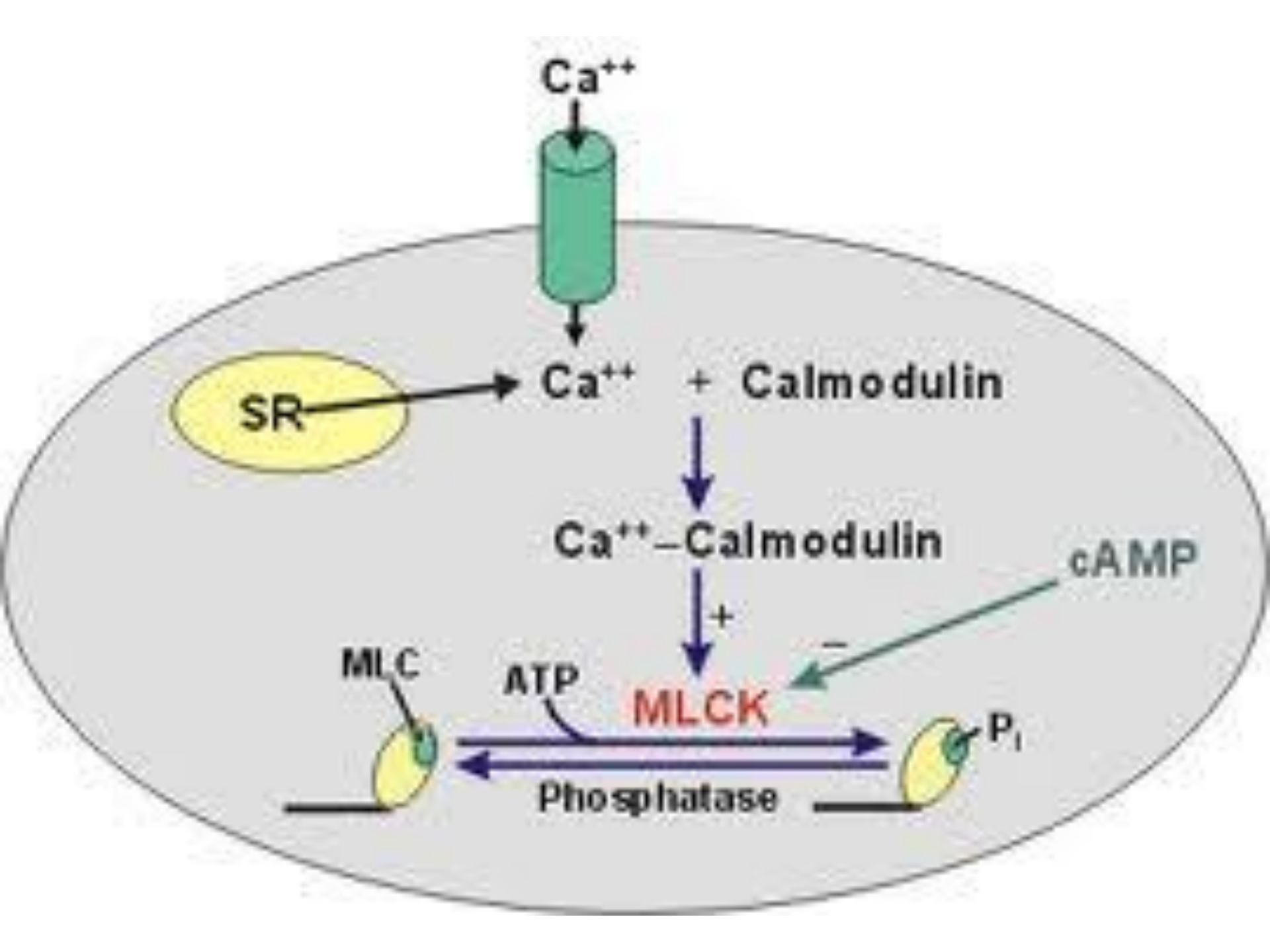


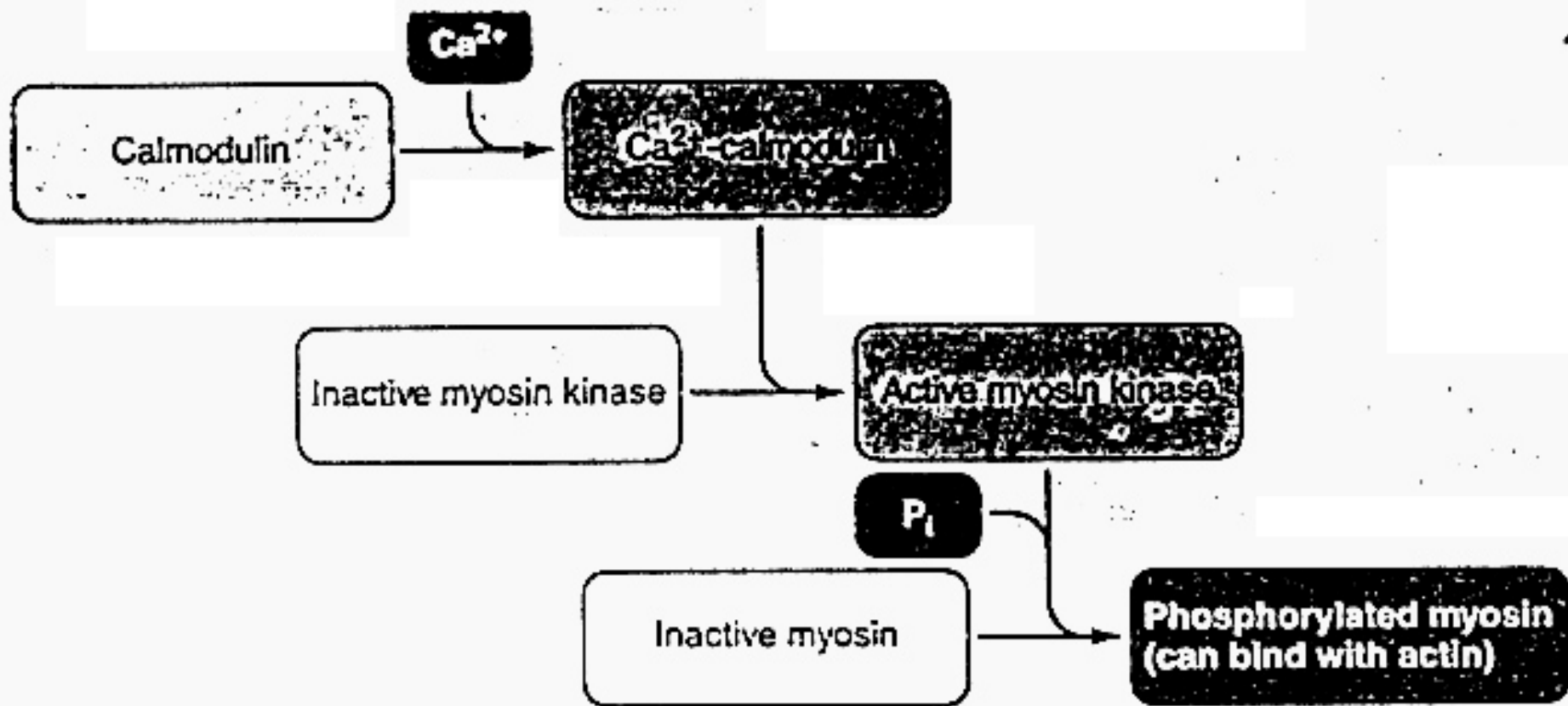
(c) Details of a smooth muscle fiber



- 1** Signal molecule activates receptor and associated G protein.
- 2** G protein activates phospholipase C (PL-C), an amplifier enzyme.
- 3** PL-C converts membrane phospholipids into diacylglycerol (DAG), which remains in the membrane, and IP<sub>3</sub>, which diffuses into the cytoplasm.
- 4** DAG activates protein kinase C (PK-C), which phosphorylates proteins.
- 5** IP<sub>3</sub> causes release of Ca<sup>2+</sup> from organelles, creating a Ca<sup>2+</sup> signal.







**Table 12.8 | Comparison of Skeletal, Cardiac, and Smooth Muscle**

<b>Skeletal Muscle</b>	<b>Cardiac Muscle</b>	<b>Smooth Muscle</b>
Striated; actin and myosin arranged in sarcomeres	Striated; actin and myosin arranged in sarcomeres	Not striated; more actin than myosin; actin inserts into dense bodies and cell membrane
Well-developed sarcoplasmic reticulum and transverse tubules	Moderately developed sarcoplasmic reticulum and transverse tubules	Poorly developed sarcoplasmic reticulum; no transverse tubules
Contains troponin in the thin filaments	Contains troponin in the thin filaments	Contains calmodulin, a protein that, when bound to $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , activates the enzyme myosin light-chain kinase
$\text{Ca}^{2+}$ released into cytoplasm from sarcoplasmic reticulum	$\text{Ca}^{2+}$ enters cytoplasm from sarcoplasmic reticulum and extracellular fluid	$\text{Ca}^{2+}$ enters cytoplasm from extracellular fluid, sarcoplasmic reticulum, and perhaps mitochondria
Cannot contract without nerve stimulation; denervation results in muscle atrophy	Can contract without nerve stimulation; action potentials originate in pacemaker cells of heart	Maintains tone in absence of nerve stimulation; visceral smooth muscle produces pacemaker potentials; denervation results in hypersensitivity to stimulation
Muscle fibers stimulated independently; no gap junctions	Gap junctions present as intercalated discs	Gap junctions generally present