

Skeletal Muscle Contraction Action

Skeletal muscle contraction action describes the process by which the muscle contracts, starting with calcium binding to troponin. The calcium enters the cell through the opening of voltage-gated calcium channels and binds to troponin within muscle cells. This causes an allosteric shift that moves tropomyosin and exposes the active binding site on actin. The myosin head binds to the active site and uses ATP hydrolysis (and phosphate release) to drive a conformational change, which results in myosin pulling on actin, an action also known as the power stroke. Finally, the release of ADP causes the myosin head to disengage from actin. This process results in large amounts of ATP consumption, so muscle cells must have many mitochondria producing ATP to adequately keep up with energy demand.



PLAY PICMONIC

Characteristics

Calcium Binds Troponin

[Cows grabbing the T-rope](#)

An action potential in a motor neuron leads to acetylcholine release. Acetylcholine binds with receptors on the muscle fibers, opening sodium channels, with release of calcium. Calcium influx from voltage-gated calcium channels results in calcium binding to troponin on the muscle fiber.

Active Site Exposed

[Revealed Action-clapperboards](#)

The calcium binding causes an allosteric change in troponin, shifting tropomyosin, which was blocking the active site. This movement exposes the binding sites on the actin filament.

Many Mitochondria Produce ATP

[Mitochondria-factory Producing ATP-batteries](#)

The power stroke of contraction requires ATP, so to keep up with muscle demands for ATP there are many mitochondria producing ATP in muscle cells.

Myosin Head Binds

[Mayo-sun Head Binds to active-site](#)

The myosin head binds to the newly available active site, initiating the power stroke. They do so by breaking down ATP to ADP and a phosphate group.

Power Stroke

[Swimming Stroke](#)

The power stroke occurs when multiple myosin molecules generate force through ATP hydrolysis, which causes a conformational shift and myosin to pull against actin.

Myosin Head Releases Active Site

[Myo-sun Head Disconnects from Action-clapper](#)

The release of the ADP allows the myosin head to unbind from the active site on actin, until more ATP hydrolysis occurs with another power stroke.

ATP Consumed

[ATP-battery Chomped Into ADP and P](#)

Many ATP are consumed for ATP hydrolysis, which allows the power stroke and muscle contraction to occur.