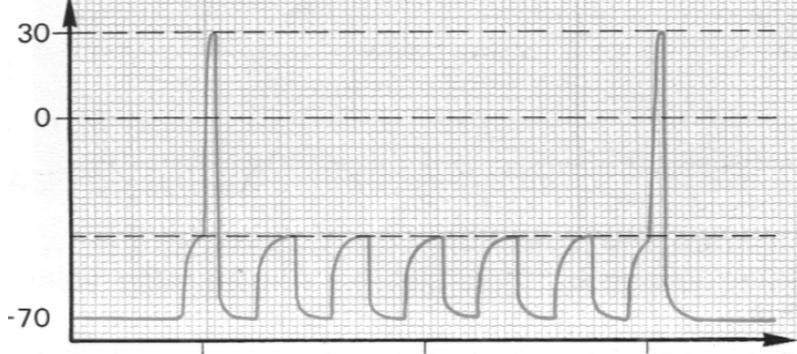
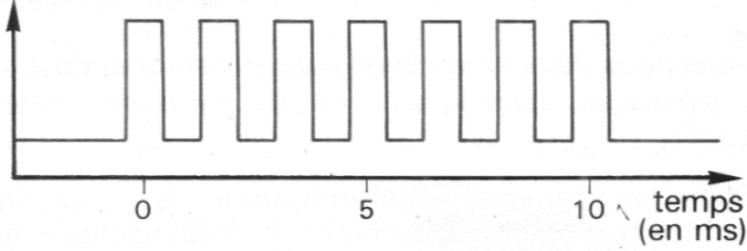
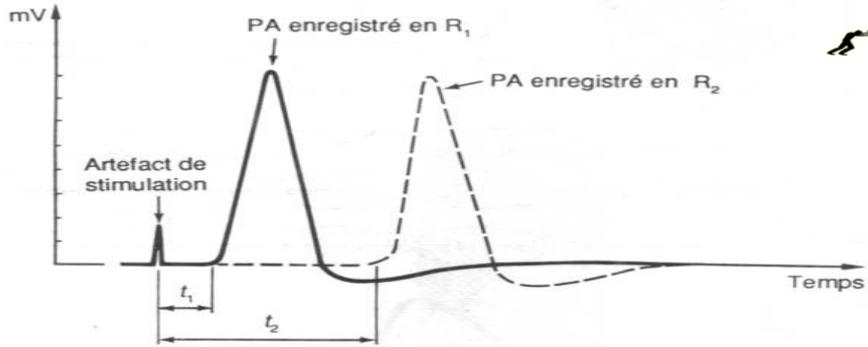
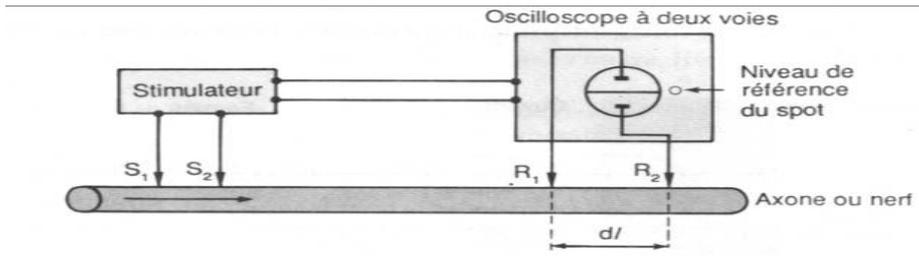


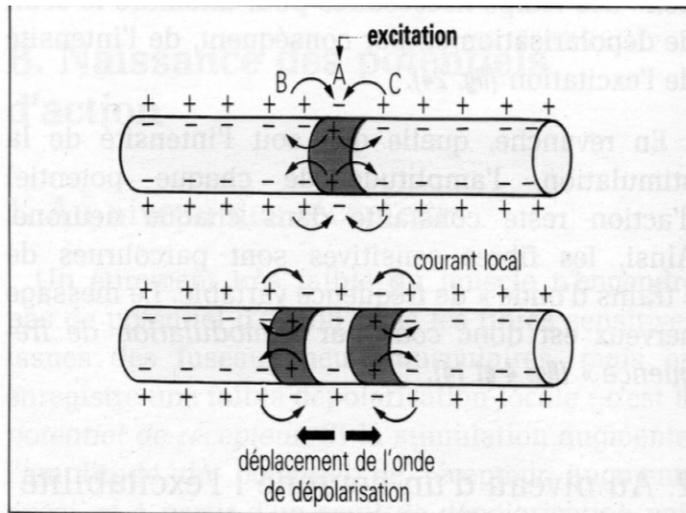
potentiel de membrane (en mV)



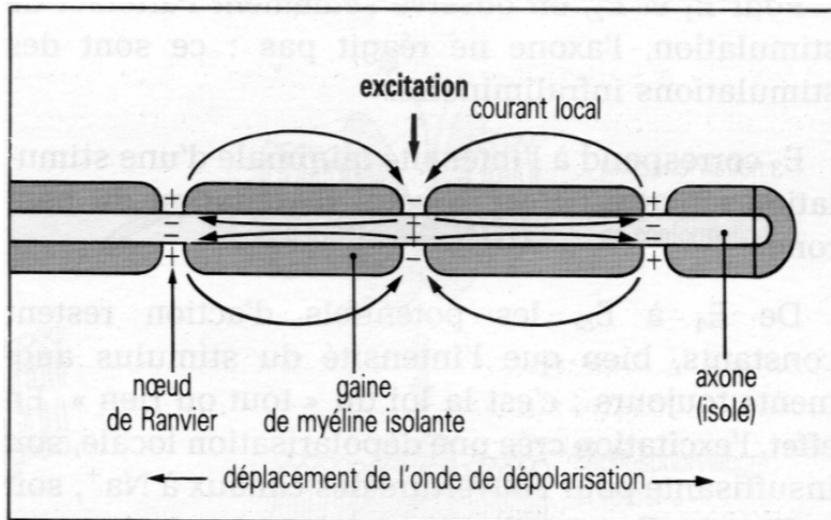
intensité du stimulus



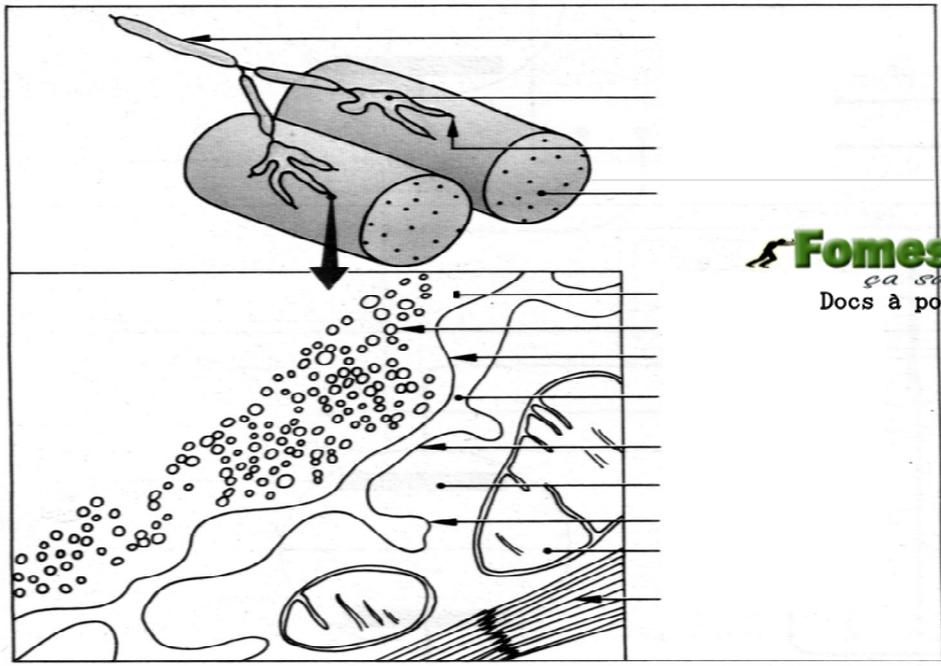
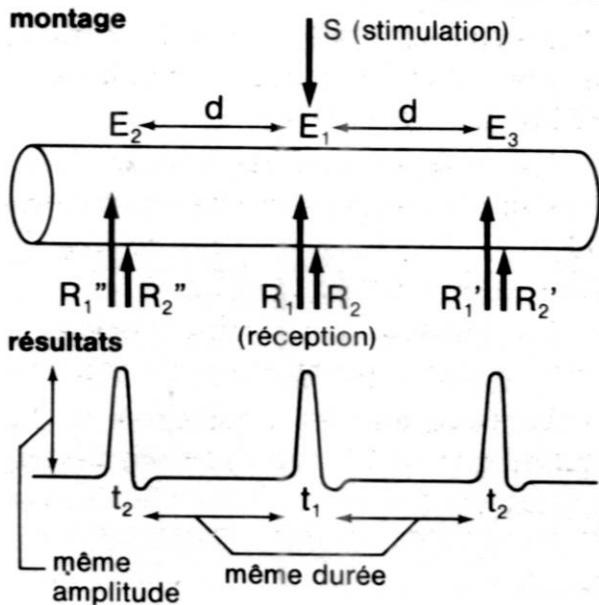




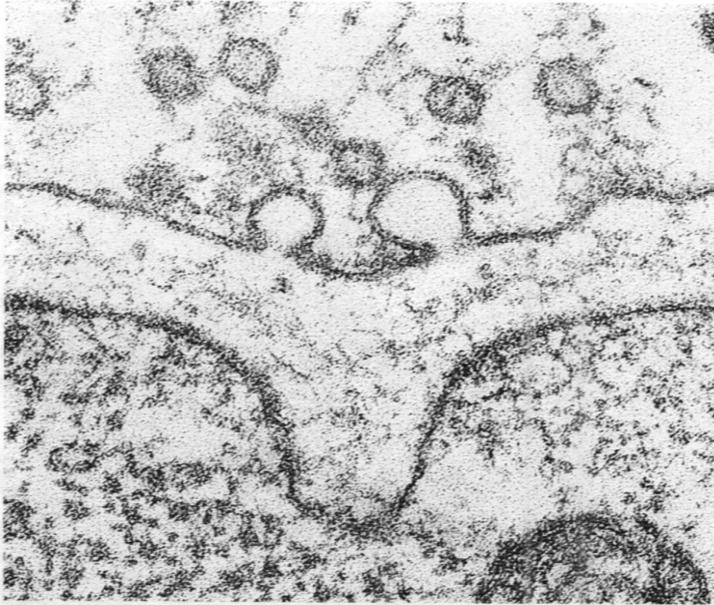
Courants locaux dans un axone amyélinique isolé.



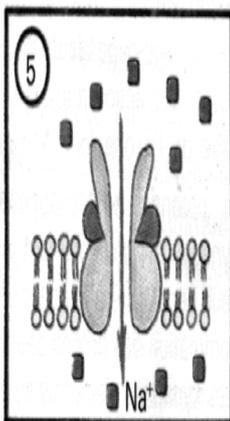
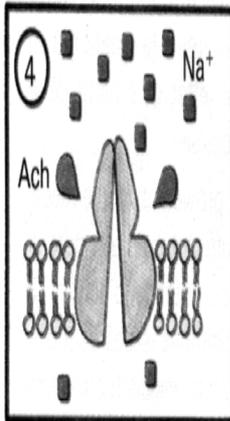
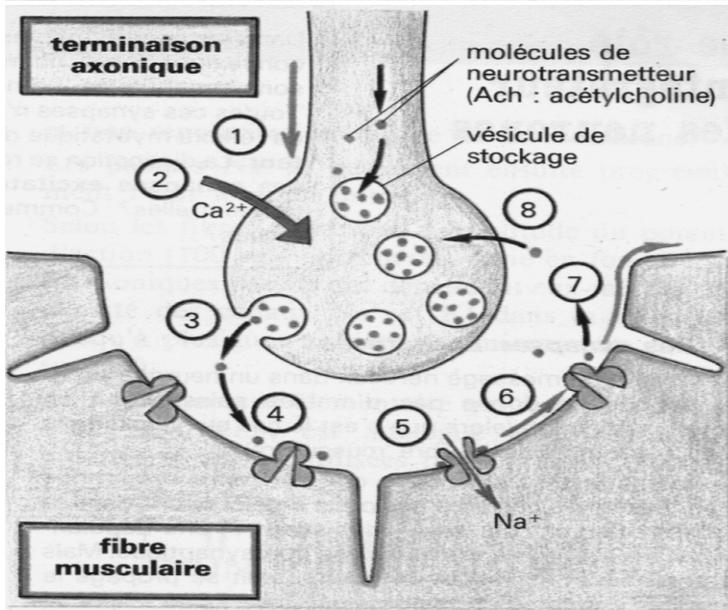
Conduction saltatoire.

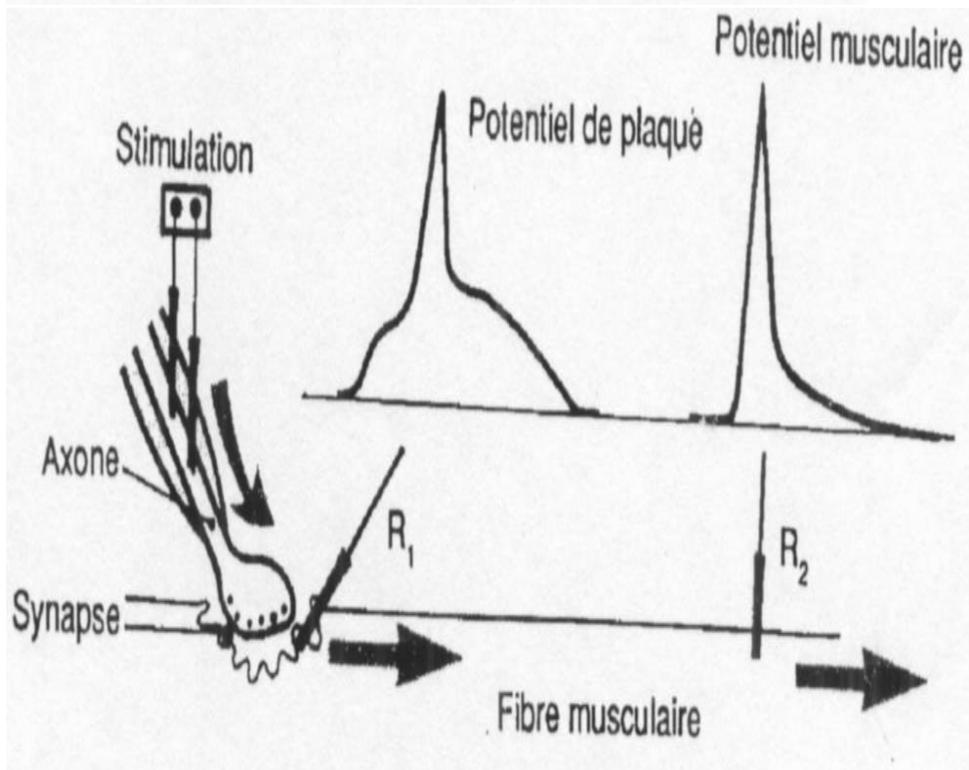
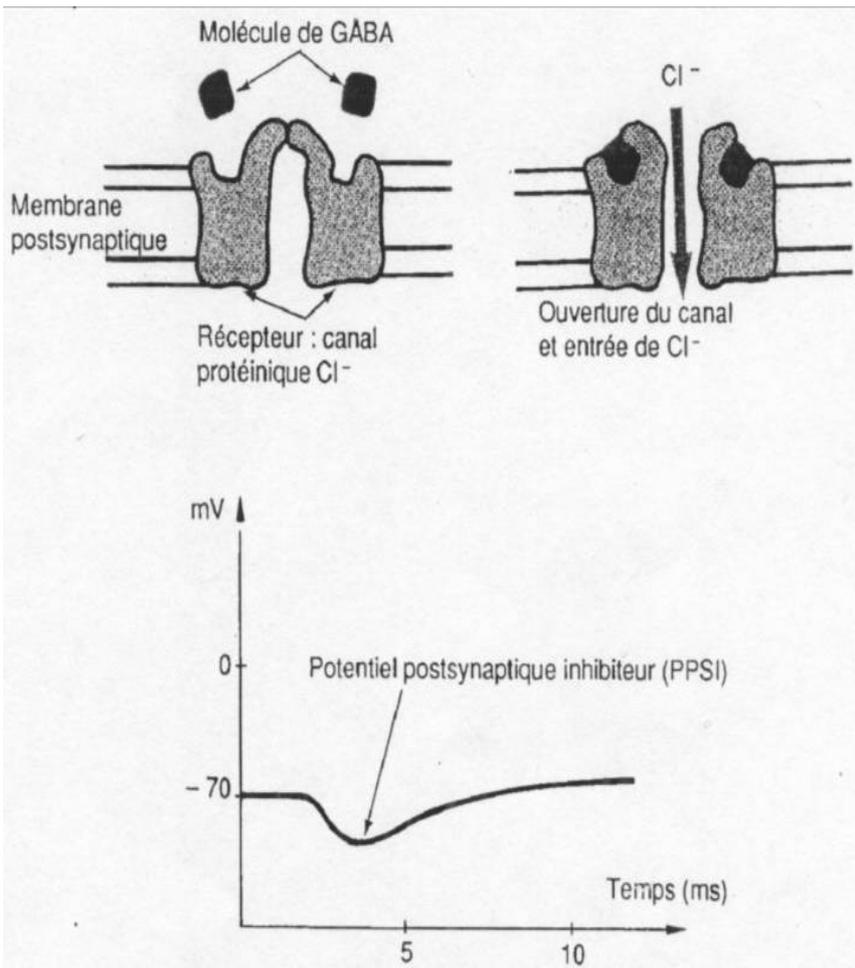


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ça suture !
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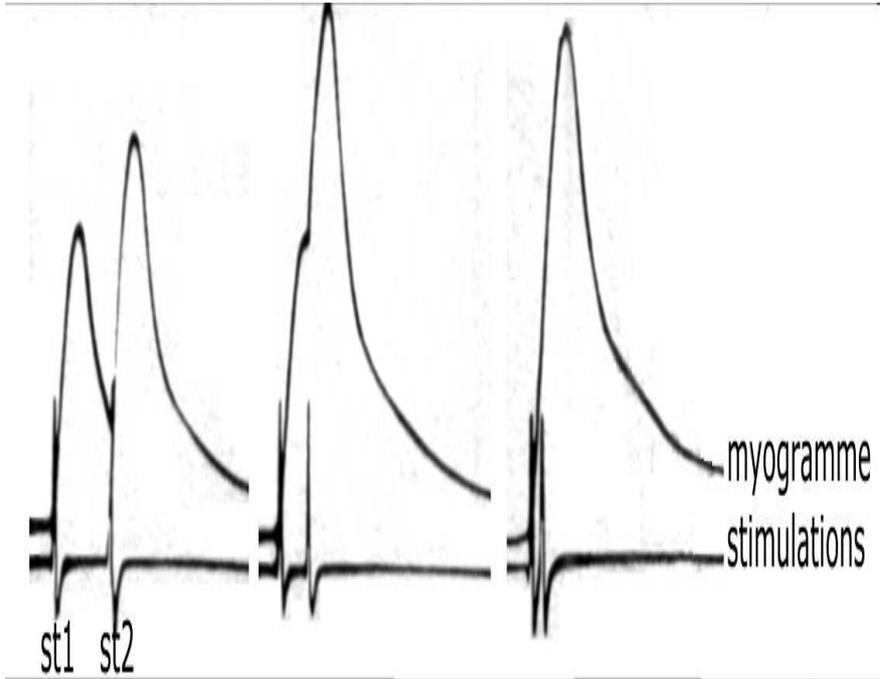
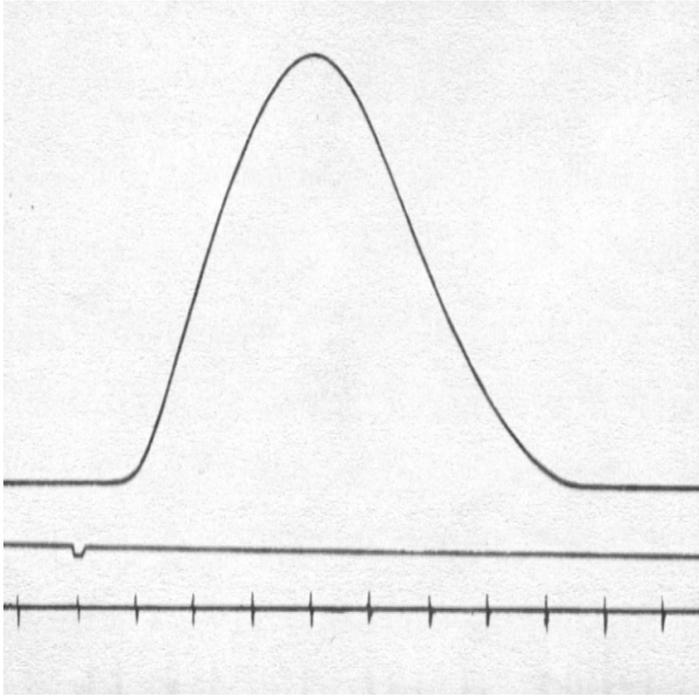


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ÉTUDE D'UN EFFECTEUR MOTEUR :
LE MUSCLE STRIÉ SQUELETTIQUE



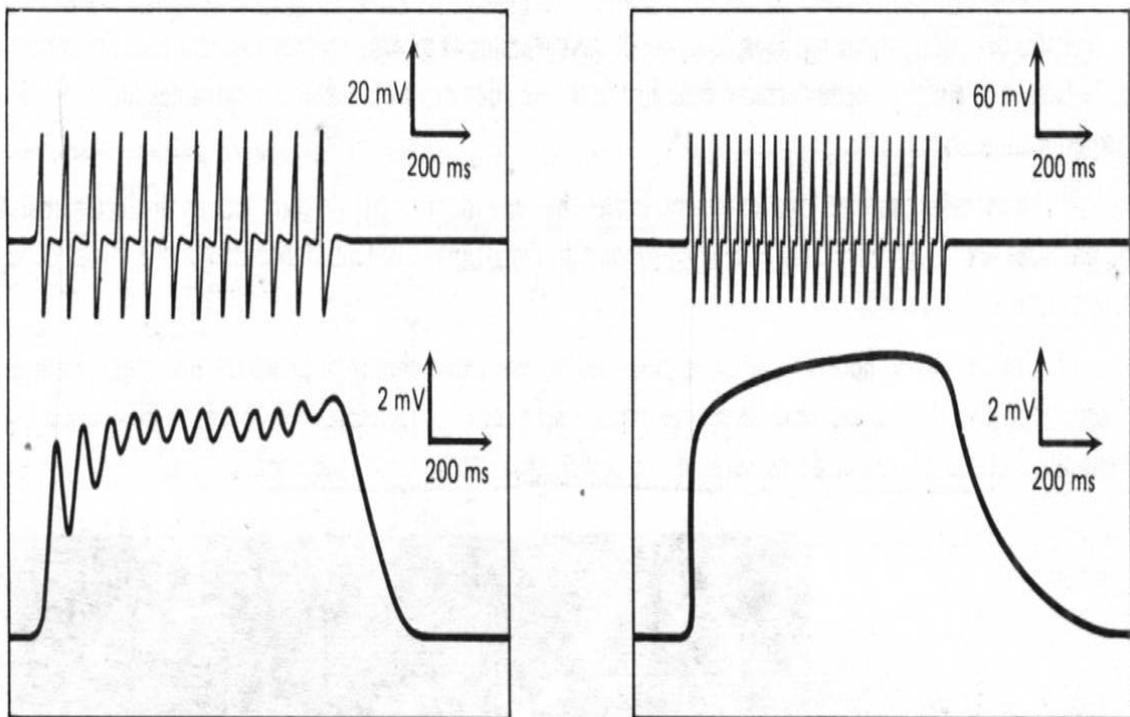
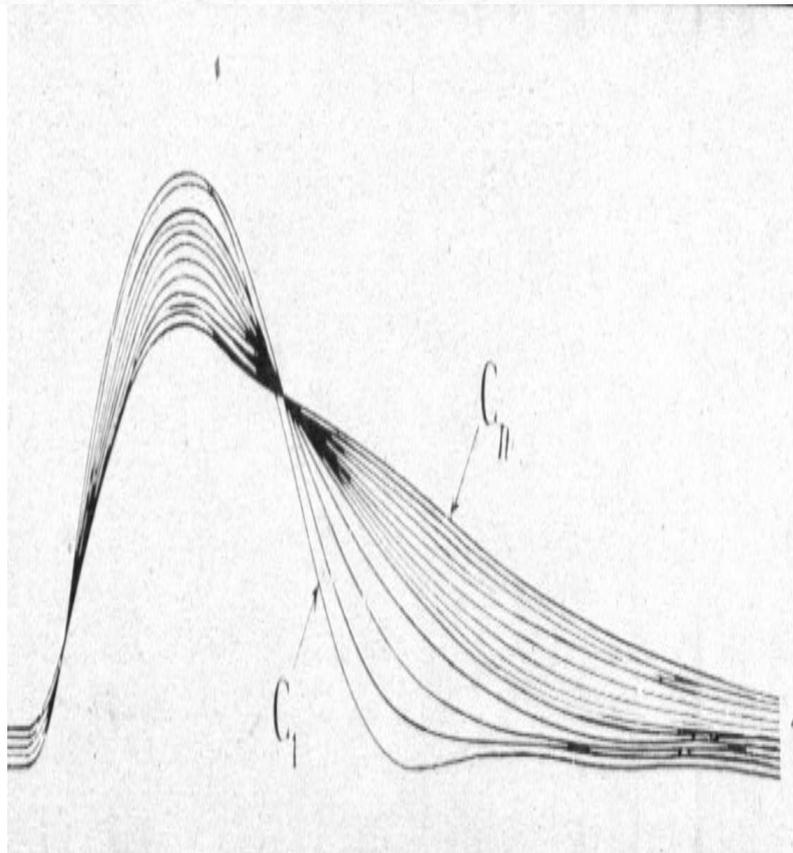
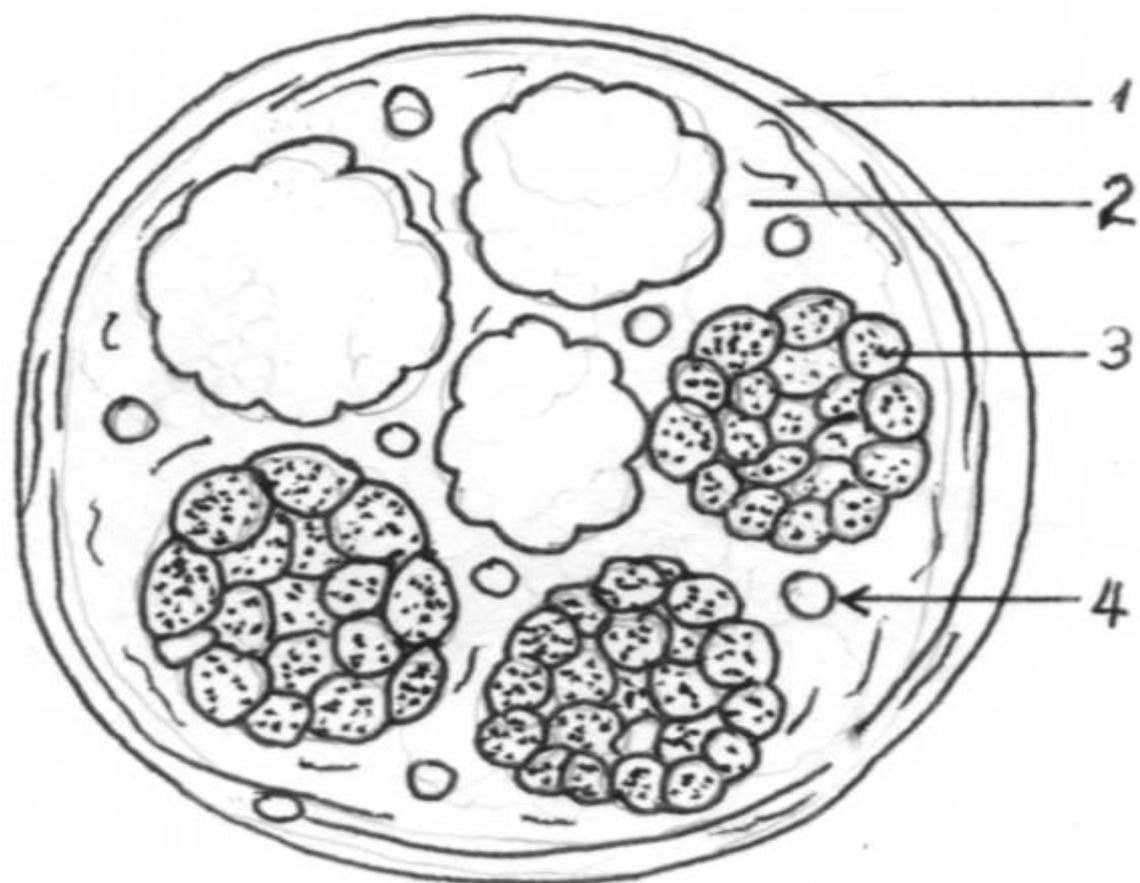
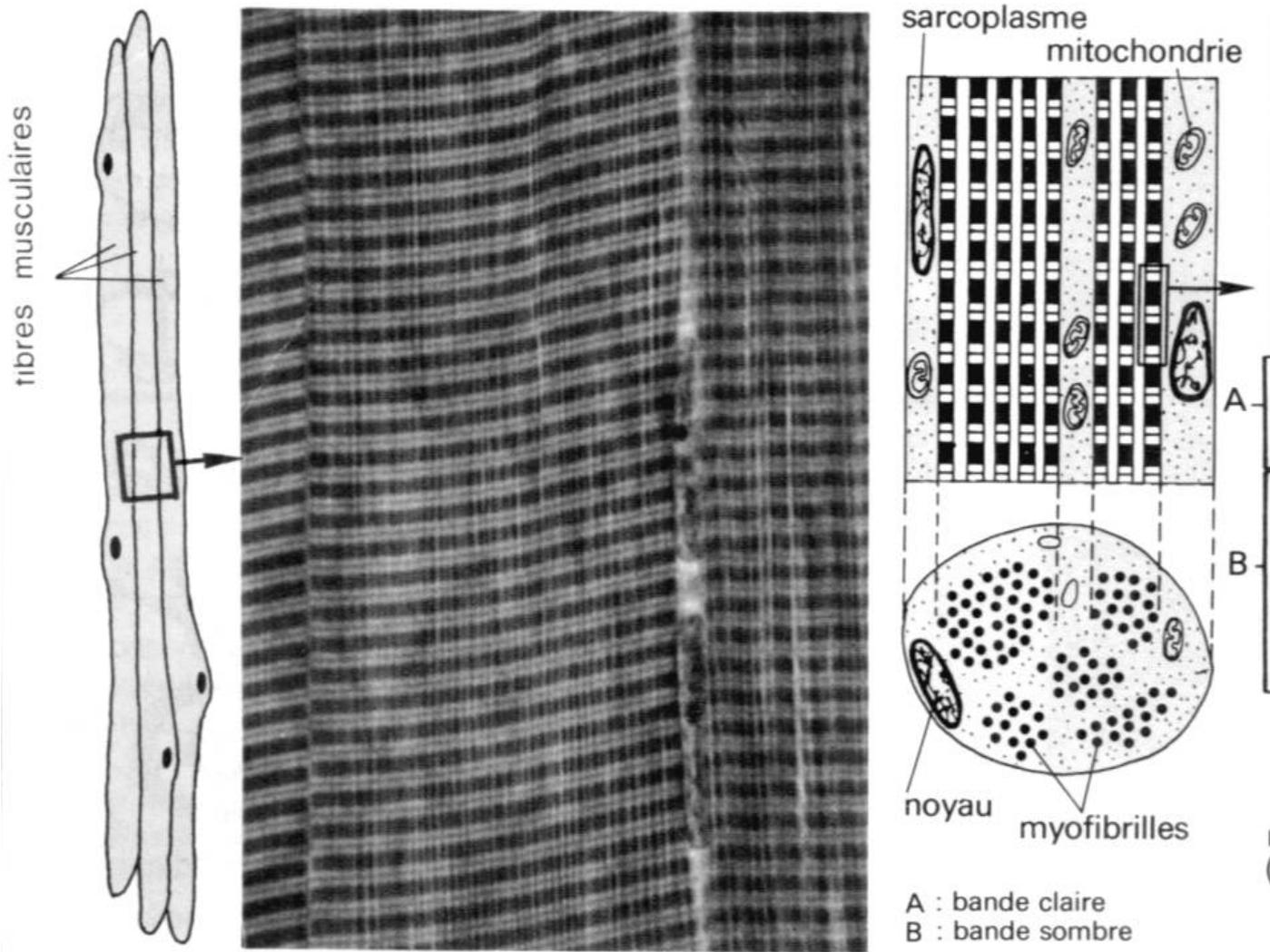


FIG. 9. — Tétanos imparfait (à gauche) et tétanos parfait : enregistrement simultané du mécanogramme et de l'électrogramme (bac. Nantes, 1975).

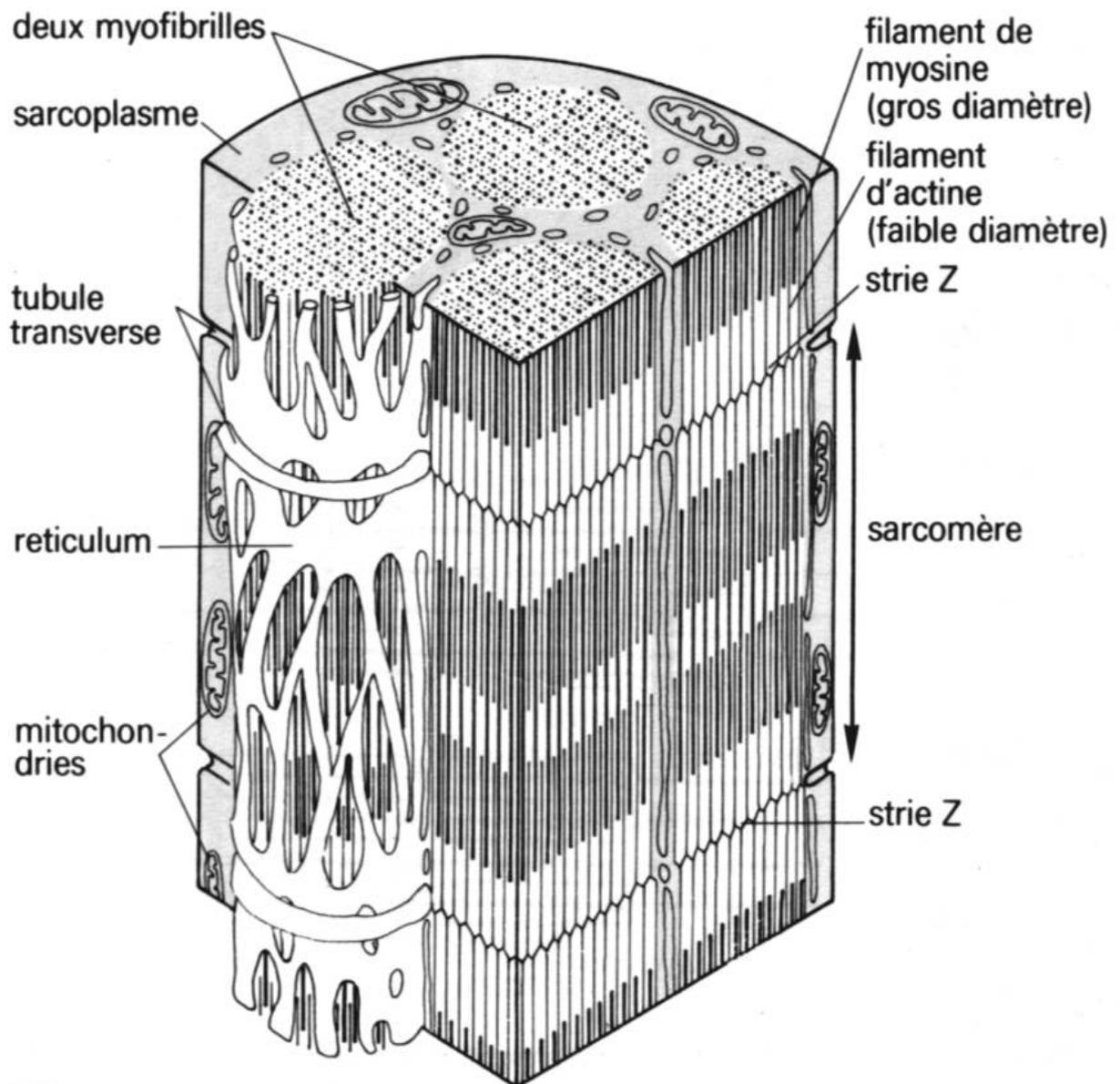




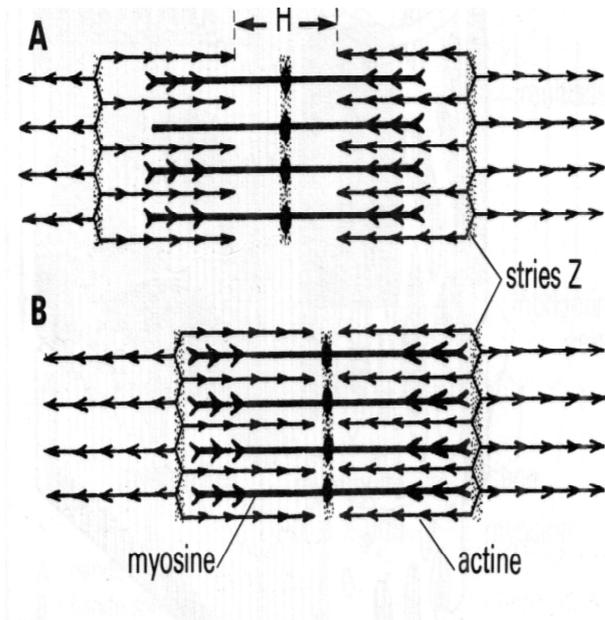
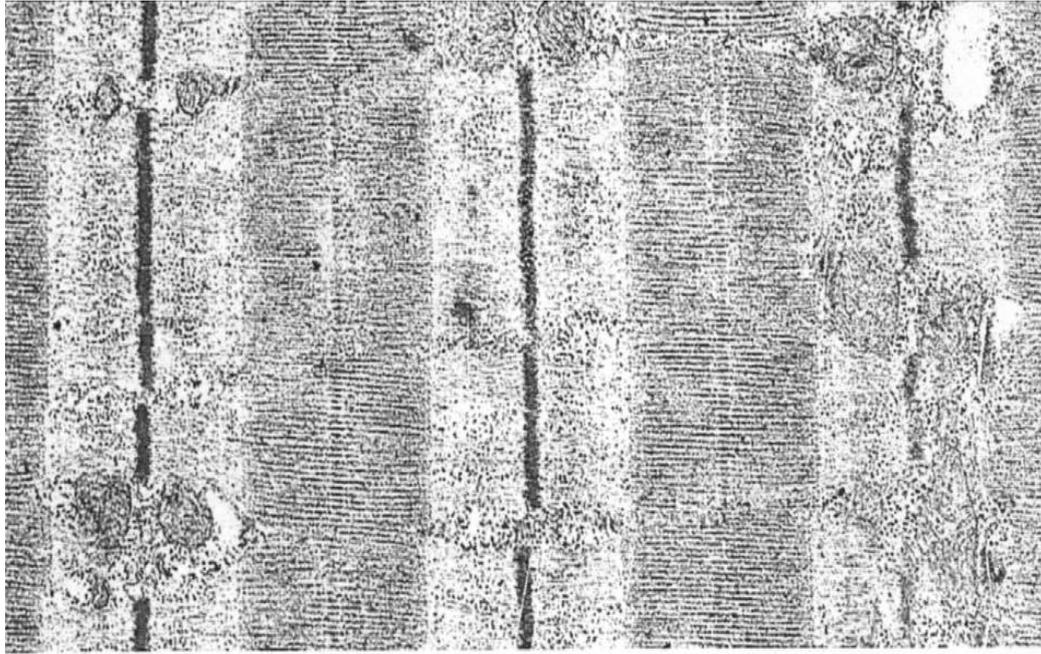
repérable sur la photographie.)

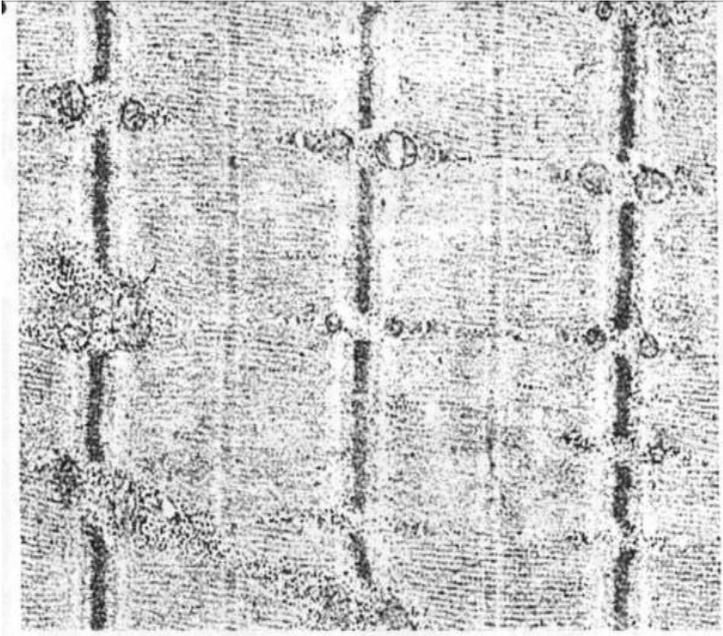


1 Le muscle est un assemblage de fibres musculaires très spécialisées.



3 Reconstitution de la structure d'une fibre musculaire striée.





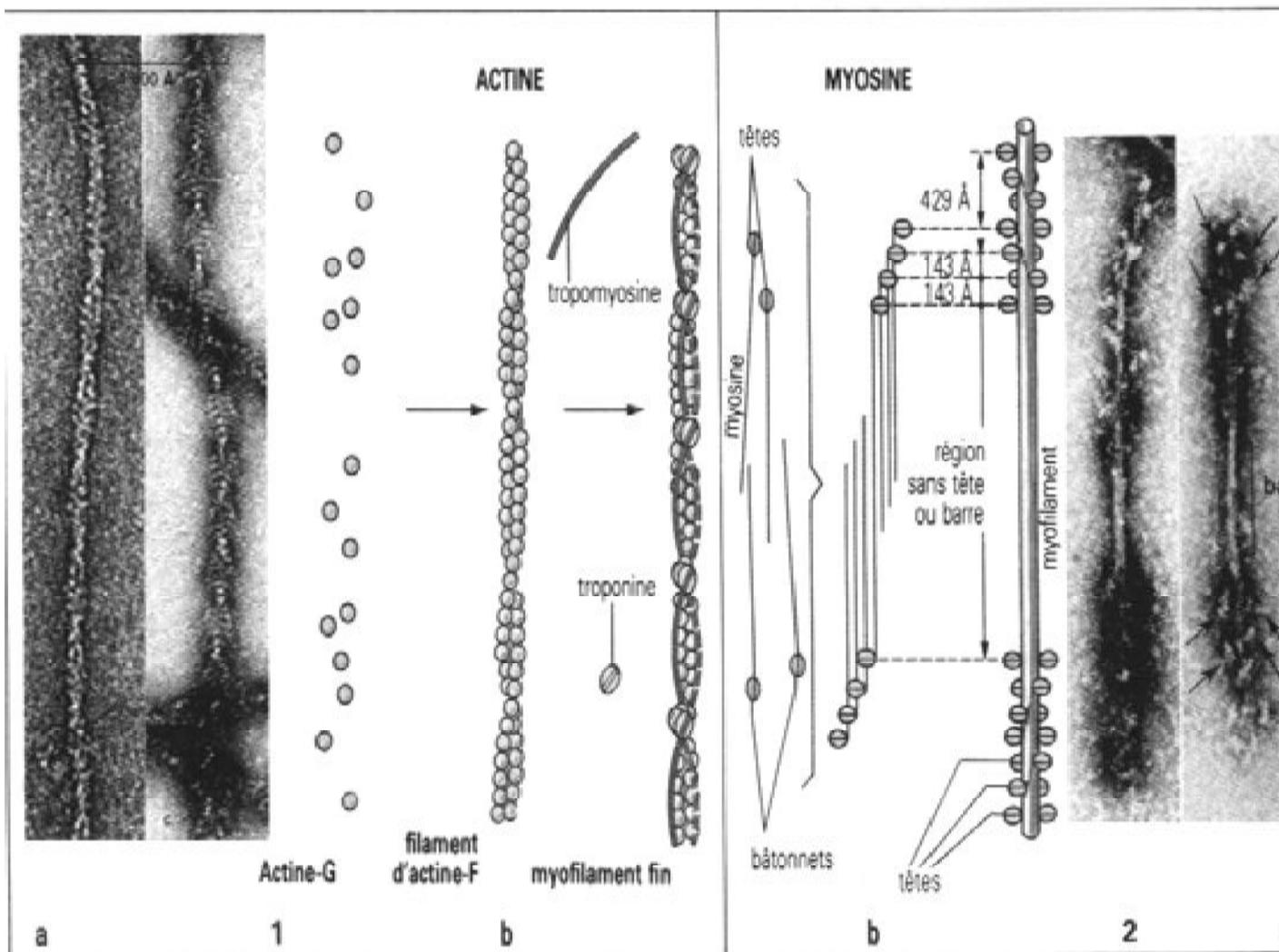
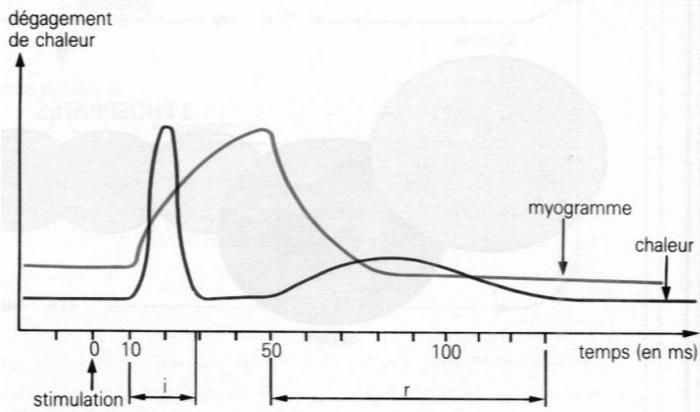
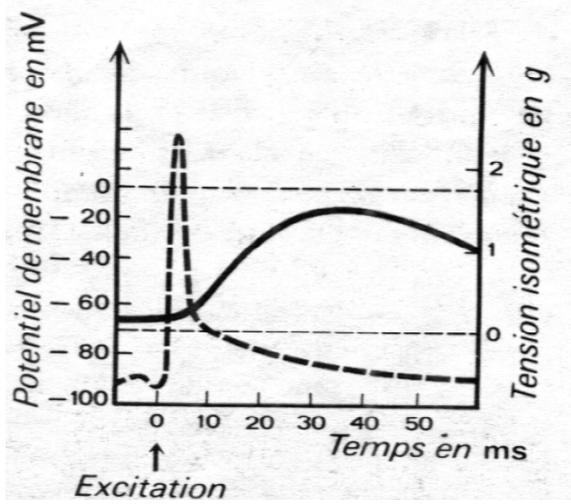


fig. 12 : Structure des myofilaments. 1) L'actine : a) électrographie ; b) reconstitution du filament d'actine en accord avec son aspect au microscope électronique et avec sa nature moléculaire. 2) La myosine : a) électrographie montrant bien les molécules de myosine disposées de part et d'autre de la base ; b) reconstitution du myofilament de myosine avec son aspect au microscope électronique et avec sa nature moléculaire.



7. 14 : Chaleur initiale (*i*) et chaleur retardée (*r*) pendant la secousse musculaire.

