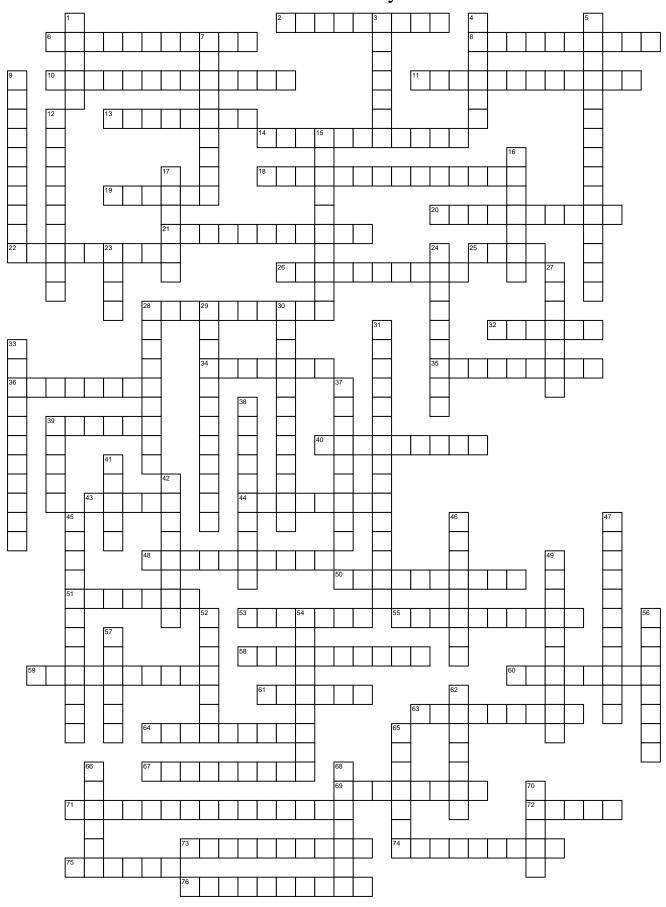
## Musculoskeletal System



## **ACROSS**

			bone.		neuron.
2	canals are a series of tubes around	53	cartilage is a type of cartilage present	17	is contractile tissue of the body and is
	narrow channels formed by lamellae in compact		in the outer ear, larynx, and epiglottis which		derived from the mesodermal layer of embryonic
	bone.		contains fibers made of elastin.		germ cells.
6	The sarcogleyans are a family of five	55	The is the cell membrane of a muscle	23	s are rigid organs that form part of the
	transmembrane proteins involved in the protein		cell.		endoskeleton of vertebrates, functioning to
	complex responsible for connecting the muscle	58	fibers are muscle fibers that comprise		move, support, and protect the various organs
	fibre cytoskeleton to the extracellular matrix.		the muscle spindle.		of the body, produce red and white blood cells
8	The is the portion of a long bone	59	is a rod-shaped cytoplasmic protein,		and store minerals.
	between the epiphyses and the diaphysis.		and a vital part of a protein complex that	24	K is a protein with the ability to
10	is a calcium-binding protein of the		connects the cytoskeleton of a muscle fiber to		catabolize elastin, collagen, and gelatin which
	sarcoplasmic reticulum.		the surrounding extracellular matrix through the		allows it to break down bone and cartilage.
11	ossification is the type of bone		cell membrane.	27	Localized to the I-band of sarcomeres in skeletal
	formation responsible for much of the bone	60	Excitation-contraction is a term which		muscle, is a very large protein,
	growth in vertebrate skeletons, especially in		describes the physiological process of		binding as many as 200 actin monomers.
	long bones.		converting an electrical stimulus to mechanical	28	The cavity is the central cavity of
13	A is a type of stem cell that exists in		response.		bone shafts where yellow marrow is stored.
	muscles which differentiate into satellite cells.	61	s are a large family of motor proteins	29	A is a cell originating from a
14	As part of the regulation of muscle contraction,		found in eukaryotic tissues which are		mesenchymal stem cell which forms
	in resting muscle fibres, the protein is		responsible for actin-based motility.		chondrocytes or cartilage cells.
	displaced from its normal binding groove by	63	The is the main or mid section shaft		An disc is an undulating double
	troponin.		of a long bone.		membrane separating adjacent cells in cardiac
18	White consists of a mixture of white	64	The a star-shaped is the most		muscle fibers.
	fibrous tissue and cartilaginous tissue in various		abundant cell found in bone, derived from	31	is a phosphorylated creatine molecule
	proportions.		osteoblasts after they become trapped within the		that is an important energy store in skeletal
19	A transverse or T is a deep		matrix they secrete.		muscle.
	invagination of the plasma membrane found in	67	is a type of dense connective tissue		Motor unit is the progressive
	skeletal and cardiac muscle cells which allows		composed of collagen fibers and/or elastin fibers		activation of a muscle by successive
	depolarization of the membrane to quickly		which can supply smooth surfaces for the		of contractile units motor units to accomplish
	penetrate to the interior of the cell.		movement of articulating bones.		increasing gradations of contractile strength.
20	In contrast to intrafusal fibers, muscle	69	muscle is a type of striated muscle,		receptors form a class of calcium
	fibers are the class of muscle fiber innervated by	74	usually attached to the skeleton ossification is the type of bone		channels which are the major cellular mediators of calcium induced calcium release in animal
	alpha motor neurons which generate tension,	71			
	perform mechanical work and allow for		formation responsible for the development of flat		cells.
24	movement by contracting.		bones, especially those found in the skull and clavicles.		An is a type of bone cell that removes
	s are the only cells found in cartilages are cylindrical organelles, found	72	A nuclear fiber is a specialized		bone tissue by removing the bone's mineralized matrix.
~~	within muscle cells, which are bundles of	12	sensory organ contained within a muscle, which,		A muscle is a single cell of a muscle.
	actomyosin filaments that run from one end of		along with nuclear bag fibers, make up the		A is a histological structure formed by
	the cell to the other, attached to the cell surface		muscle spindle responsible for the detection of		a T tubule with a sarcoplasmic reticulum
	membrane at each end.		changes in muscle length.		cisterna on either side.
25	A motor is a single alpha-motor	73	Bone is the process by which		is the point at which a tendon inserts
20	neuron and all of the corresponding muscle	,,	osteoclasts break down bone and release the		into bone, where the collagen fibers are
	fibers it innervates.		minerals, resulting in a transfer of calcium from		mineralized and integrated into bone tissue.
26	The plate, or growth plate, is the		bone fluid to the blood.		The reticulum is a special type of
	cartilage plate in the long bones of children and	74	is the name for a rounded end of a		smooth endoplasmic reticulum found in smooth
	adolescents.	, ,	long bone.		and striated muscle.
28			A or sinew is a tough band of fibrous		A is a bundle of skeletal muscle fibers
	is the muscular tissue of the heart.	75		46	surrounded by connective tissue.
	is the muscular tissue of the heart.  A is a small space containing an	/5	connective tissue that connects muscle to bone		
	A is a small space containing an	/5	connective tissue that connects muscle to bone and is built to withstand tension.		A muscle occurs when a muscle fiber
32	A is a small space containing an osteocyte in bone or chondrocyte in cartilage.		and is built to withstand tension.	47	A muscle occurs when a muscle fiber generates tension through the action of actin
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