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Block of HERG Channels Expressed in *Xenopus* oocytes by External Ca²⁺

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Rapidly activating delayed K current (IKr) in cardiac muscles plays an important in repolarization. Expression of HERG cloned by the study on inherited LQT revealed that it encodes a potassium channel with biophysical properties similar to those of IKr in cardiac myocytes: outward currents activating on depolarization with large tail currents on repolarization, implying the inward rectifying property. We investigated the current of HERG expressed in Xenopus oocytes by using two microelectrode voltage clamp. Outward currents were activated by applying depolarizing step pulses from the holding potential of -60 mV. The amplitude of the outward current decreased and its activation started at more positive potential when external Ca²⁺ was increased. The activation of the tail current started at more positive potential and reached its maximum at more positive potential on increasing external Ca²⁺. The time course of deactivation represented by the decay of tail current became faster, whereas that of activation became slower, as Ca2+ was increased. However, the inward rectifying property of HERG was independent on the Ca²⁺ concentration. To test whether the effect of external Ca²⁺ on HERG resulted from the surface charge effect, the activation curve of HERG in 2 mM K⁺ Ringer was compared with that in 20 mM K⁺ Ringer. Although there was no noticeable difference between them in high Ca2+(5 mM), the shift of activation in low Ca2+ was larger in 20 mM K+ than in 2 mM K+, implying that Ca2+ competes with K+. This result contraticts to the effect predicted by surface charge screening, but conforms to the competition of blocking ions with permeating ions to the same binding site. In summary, the external Ca2+ blocks the current of HERG, molecular equivalent of IKr.