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Voltage- and calcium-dependent inactivation of Cav1.2, but not of Cav2.1, is suppressed in skeletal muscle

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To investigate the relationship between calcium channel and EC coupling functions of Cav1.1 in skeletal muscle, we have compared its behavior with that of Cav1.2. Using expression in tsA-201 cells, we showed that substituting Cav1.1 IQ motif residues into Cav1.2 caused a loss of calmodulin binding and calcium-dependent inactivation, raising the possibility that inactivation is maladaptive for Cav1.1 function in muscle. We thus compared inactivation of Cav1.2 in tsA-201 cells and *dysgenic* myotubes (null for Cav1.1). For Cav1.2, $\alpha_2\delta_1$ and β_2a expressed in tsA-201 cells, $I_{50\text{-ms}}/I_{\text{peak}}$ (R_{50}) at +20 mV was .69 in 10 Ca and .87 in 10 Ba, whereas R_{50} for Cav1.2 in *dysgenic* myotubes was .95 at +20 mV in 10 Ca, indicating that both voltage- and calcium-dependent inactivation were suppressed. In tsA-201 cells, co-expression of β_1a (the predominant skeletal muscle isoform) did not significantly alter R_{50} values from those with β_2a . Furthermore, R_{50} values were similar for Cav1.2 expressed in *dysgenic* myotubes and myotubes null for both Cav1.1 and RyR1, suggesting that some component of muscle triad junctions other than RyR1 is responsible for suppression of inactivation. We thus expressed Cav2.1 in *dysgenic* myotubes because this neuronal channel, unlike Cav1.2, is not targeted to triad junctions. Cav2.1 channels showed significant voltage- and calcium-dependent inactivation in *dysgenic* myotubes, which were similar to those of the channel expressed in tsA-201 cells. We are currently seeking to identify the components that suppress inactivation of Cav1.2 in myotubes. Supported by AHA0190016G to JDO and NIH/NIAMS (AR055104) and MDA4319 to KGB.