Time-dependent Outward Currents through the Inward Rectifier Potassium Channel IRK1

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Abstract

Outward currents through the inward rectifier K⁺ channel contribute to repolarization of the cardiac action potential. The properties of the IRK1 channel expressed in murine fibroblast (L) cells closely resemble those of the native cardiac inward rectifier. In this study, we added Mg²⁺ (0.44–1.1 mM) or putrescine (≈0.4 mM) to the intracellular milieu where endogenous polyamines remained, and then examined outward IRK1 currents using the whole-cell patch-clamp method at 5.4 mM external K⁺. Without internal Mg²⁺, small outward currents flowed only at potentials between −80 (the reversal potential) and −40 mV during voltage steps applied from −110 mV. The strong inward rectification was mainly caused by the closed state of the activation gating, which was recently reinterpreted as the endogenous-spermine blocked state. With internal Mg²⁺, small outward currents flowed over a wider range of potentials during the voltage steps. The outward currents at potentials between −40 and 0 mV were concurrent with the contribution of Mg²⁺ to blocking channels at these potentials, judging from instantaneous inward currents in the following hyperpolarization. Furthermore, when the membrane was repolarized to −50 mV after short depolarizing steps (>0 mV), a transient increase appeared in outward currents at −50 mV. Since the peak amplitude depended on the fraction of Mg²⁺-blocked channels in the preceding depolarization, the transient increase was attributed to the relief of Mg²⁺ block, followed by a re-block of channels by spermine. Shift in the holding potential (−110 to −80 mV), or prolongation of depolarization, increased the number of spermine-blocked channels and decreased that of Mg²⁺-blocked channels in depolarization, which in turn decreased outward currents in the subsequent repolarization. Putrescine caused the same effects as Mg²⁺. When both spermine (1 μM, an estimated free spermine level during whole-cell recordings) and putrescine (300 μM) were applied to the inside-out patch membrane, the findings in whole-cell IRK1 were reproduced. Our study indicates that blockage of IRK1 by molecules with distinct affinities, spermine and Mg²⁺ (putrescine), elicits a transient increase in the outward IRK1, which may contribute to repolarization of the cardiac action potential.

Key words: inward rectification • Mg²⁺ • spermine • repolarization • putrescine

Introduction

In the heart, large K⁺ conductance mediated by the inward rectifier K⁺ channel, $i_{ki}$, maintains the high negative value of the resting potential of ventricular cells and Purkinje fibers (Noble, 1984; Noma et al., 1984; Sakmann and Trube, 1984; Hume and Uehara, 1985). The property of this channel that strongly impedes the flow of outward currents (rectification) is important for the long plateau phase of the cardiac action potential (Hutter and Noble, 1960; Sakmann and Trube, 1984). It has also been suggested that the small outward $i_{ki}$ currents that flow at potentials near the reversal potential ($E_{rev}$) contribute to the final repolarization of the action potential (Giles and Imaizumi, 1988; Ibarra et al., 1991; Shimoni et al., 1992). Interferences by other currents, however, have hampered the analysis of outward currents through $i_{ki}$ channels (Shimoni et al., 1992).

Mechanisms underlying the strong inward rectification of $i_{ki}$ have been studied extensively. A voltage-dependent gating has been shown to cause the rectification of $i_{ki}$ currents at potentials around $E_{rev}$ (for review, see Vandenberg, 1994). With physiological concentrations of internal free Mg²⁺ (0.5–1.2 mM in cardiac myocytes, Murphy et al., 1991), blockage of the channel by Mg²⁺ (Matsuda et al., 1987; Vandenberg, 1987) also contributes to the rectification mainly at depolarized levels far from $E_{rev}$ (Ishihara et al., 1989). Recently, studies on channels exogenously expressed from cloned inward rectifier K⁺ channel genes, IRK1 (Kir 2.1, Kubo et al., 1993) and HRK1 (Kir 2.3, Makhina et al., 1994), have revealed that the channels are also blocked by internal cationic polyamines, spermine (Spm), spermidine (Spd), and putrescine (Put) (Fakler et al., 1994; Ficker et al., 1994; Lopatin et al., 1994; Fakler et al., 1995). Furthermore, these studies have strongly suggested that the gating of the strong inward rectifiers is caused by

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Abbreviations used in this paper: $E_{rev}$, the reversal potential; $K_o$, extracellular K⁺ concentration; $Mg_o$, intracellular Mg²⁺ concentration; $P_{i,ch}$, the proportion of the channels in the open state; $P_{b,put}$, the proportion of the channels blocked by putrescine; $P_{b,sps}$, the proportion of the channels blocked by spermidine; Put, putrescine; Spd, spermidine; Spm, spermine.

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the blockage of the channels by endogenous Spm and Spd (Ficker et al., 1994; Lopatin et al., 1994, 1995). Among cations known to block strong inward rectifiers, Spm, which can possess four protonated sites at a physiological pH, shows the highest affinity with the channels, being about a 10-fold more potent blocker than Spd (Lopatin et al., 1994; Yang et al., 1995). The potency of Mg\(^{2+}\) for blocking IK1 and HRK1 was shown to be similar to that for blocking \(i_{\text{Ks}}\) channels (Matsuda, 1988; Lopatin et al., 1994; Tagliatela et al., 1994). However, Spm is more potent than Mg\(^{2+}\) or Put (di-amine with two protonation sites) in blocking IK1 and HRK1, by a factor of about 10,000 and 100, respectively (Lopatin et al., 1994; Yang et al., 1995).

When the IK1 gene is expressed in murine fibroblast cells (L strain), the macroscopic currents well reconstitute the gating properties of \(i_{\text{Ks}}\), including the slowing of the gating observed at depolarized levels in the presence of intracellular Mg\(^{2+}\), due to competitive blocking of the channel by Mg\(^{2+}\) (Ishihara et al., 1989; Stanfield et al., 1994; Ishihara et al., 1996). Therefore, it was worthwhile to use this channel to investigate in detail the kinetics of the outward component of the inward rectifier K\(^{+}\) current at a physiological low concentration of extracellular K\(^{+}\) without any necessity to isolate it from other ionic current systems. In this study, we show a novel time-dependent change of outward currents through the inward rectifier K\(^{+}\) channel observed in the presence of internal Mg\(^{2+}\) or Put. When the membrane potential is repolarized from depolarized levels to a level near \(E_{\text{rev}}\), where currents still flow in the outward direction, we find that outward currents show a transient increase, which can be attributed to relief of Mg\(^{2+}\) (Put) block followed by re-block of channels by Spm. The blockage of the channels by Mg\(^{2+}\) at membrane potentials in the plateau range is thus suggested to be important for generating outward currents that repolarize the membrane during the cardiac action potential.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**IRK1-expressing L Cells**

L cell lines stably expressing the IRK1 gene (a gift from Dr. L.Y. Jan, University of California, San Francisco, CA) were established (Ishihara et al., 1996). IRK1-expressing L cells were grown in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium supplemented with 5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum. Before experiments, cells were dispersed from the culture dish by treating them with a PBS containing 0.5 mM EDTA. The spherical cells in suspension were then stored in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium at room temperature until they were used within 3 h.

**Measurements of Currents from IRK1-expressing L Cells**

Macroscopic currents were measured from whole-cell and inside-out patch membranes using the patch-clamp technique (Hamill et al., 1981) using an EPC-7 amplifier (List Electronics, Darmstadt, Germany). Patch electrodes were pulled from a Pyrex glass tube (o.d. 1.5 mm, i.d. 1.0 mm; Narishige, Tokyo, Japan) on a horizontal puller (Sutter Instruments Co., Novato, CA). The resistance of pipettes used for whole-cell recordings was 1.8–2.5 M\(\Omega\) when filled with pipette solutions (see below). For recording currents from patch membranes, pipettes with large-diameter tip openings (7–10 \(\mu\)m) were prepared (Hilgeman, 1995), and the open-cell attached inside-out patch technique was used (Horie et al., 1987). Briefly, after a gigahm seal was established using the large patch pipette, the cell membrane was torn using another thin glass pipette in order to expose the intracellular side of the patch membrane to the bath solution. Usually, the tip of the thin pipette was broken by crushing it against the bottom of the recording chamber, and then a large opening of cell membranes (~5 \(\mu\)m in distance) was achieved by scratching the cell membrane with the broken pipette. Voltage stimulation and data acquisition were performed using pCLAMP software (ver. 6.02; Axon Instruments, Foster City, CA) on a 486 DOS/V computer (Compaq, Prolinea 4/33) through Digidata 1200A AD converter (Axon Instruments). Membrane potentials indicate transmembrane potentials at the inside of the cell membrane. Whole-cell current measurements, the liquid junction potential in pipettes was measured to be ~10 mV relative to the extracellular solution, and all membrane potentials were corrected for this value.

All experiments were conducted at room temperature (20–22°C).

**Solutions**

In whole-cell experiments, the extracellular solution perfused in the bath contained (in mM), 140.0 NaCl, 5.4 KCl, 1.8 CaCl\(_2\), 0.33 Na\(_2\)HPO\(_4\), 5.0 HEPES (pH 7.4 with NaOH). When extracellular K\(^{+}\) concentration (\(K_o\)) increased to 15.4 mM, 10.0 mM NaCl was replaced with KCl. Unless otherwise stated, whole-cell currents were recorded at 5.4 mM \(K_o\). The Mg\(^{2+}\)-free pipette solution contained (in mM): 20.0 KCl, 90.0 Kaspargate, 10.0 KH\(_2\)PO\(_4\), 5.0 EDTA, 1.9 K\(_2\)ATP, 5.0 HEPES (pH 7.2 with KOH). Using this solution containing EDTA, intracellular free Mg\(^{2+}\) concentration (Mg\(_z\)) is expected to be less than 10\(^{-8}\) M, even if the deionized water contained 10 \(\mu\)M of Mg\(^{2+}\) (Fabiato and Fabiato, 1979). To prepare pipette solutions containing either 1.1 mM or 440 \(\mu\)M free Mg\(^{2+}\), 7.9 or 7 mM MgCl\(_2\) were added to the Mg\(^{2+}\)-free pipette solution, respectively (Fabiato and Fabiato, 1979). Put (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO) was added to the Mg\(^{2+}\)-free pipette solution containing 1.9 mM ATP, at 300 \(\mu\)M. The concentration of free Put buffered by ATP at a physiological concentration (2–3 mM, Watanabe et al., 1991) is estimated to be 330–470 \(\mu\)M in distance. Mg\(_z\) concentration in pipette solutions was ~150 mM.

For the open-cell attached inside-out patch experiments, the pipette solution facing the extracellular side of patch membranes contained (in mM): 145.0 KCl, 1.0 CaCl\(_2\), 5.0 HEPES (pH 7.4 with KOH). To increase the current amplitude, K\(_i\) was replaced with KCl. The Mg\(^{2+}\)-free bath solution contained (in mM) 120.0 KCl, 10.0 KH\(_2\)PO\(_4\), 4.0 EDTA, 5.0 HEPES (pH 7.2 with KOH). Spm (Sigma Chemical Co.) and Put were added to this solution before use.

**Data Analysis**

Currents were plotted and analyzed using pCLAMP software. The horizontal dashed lines superimposed on current traces indicate the zero current level. In the present study, distribution of channels in the open state, the Spm-blocked state and the Mg\(^{2+}\)- or the Put-blocked state was estimated based on macroscopic-current changes. Since the chord conductance of whole-cell and patch-membrane (with 1 or 10 \(\mu\)M internal Spm) currents reached
a maximum value at a membrane potential of about 40 mV negative to 
E_{rev} (E_{rev} - 40 mV), and since the maximum conductance did 
not notably change subsequent to making the whole-cell patch using 
pipette solutions containing either Mg^{2+} or Put, the proportions 
of the channels in the individual states were estimated as a value 
relative to the amount of the channels maximally opened at E_{rev} 
- 40 mV (-120 and -90 mV at 5.4 and 15.4 mM K_\text{ext} respectively).
The proportion of the channels in the open state (P_o) was esti-
mated from the chord conductance by assuming that the unitary 
conductance of the channel is independent of the membrane po-
tential. The chord conductance g was calculated by dividing the 
current level I with the deviation of the membrane potential V 
from E_{rev}, and then it was normalized with its maximum value 
g_{max} obtained at E_{rev} - 40 mV.

\[
g = \frac{I}{(V - E_{rev})},
\]

\[
P_o = \frac{g}{g_{max}}.
\]

To obtain the proportion of channels blocked by Spm (P_{spm}), 
Mg^{2+} (P_{Mg}), and Put (P_{Put}), inward currents were recorded by 
hyperpolarizing the membrane potential from various levels to 
E_{rev} - 40 mV (for patch-currents E_{rev} - 30 mV was also used). 
The single exponential increase of inward currents was attrib-
uted to the relief of Spm block, based on the previous study (Ish-
ihara et al., 1996) and the results shown in Fig. 2. The theoretical 
curve -A \exp(-(t - k)/τ + C was fitted to time-dependent cur-
rents using the Simplex least squares fitting method, and the cur-
rent levels at the onset of the voltage change, I(0), was obtained 
from the curve. The amplitude of the current component show-
ing a single exponential increase, C - I(0), was used to obtain 
P_{spm} at the membrane potential that preceded hyperpolarization,

\[
P_{spm} = \frac{(C - I(0))}{C}.
\]

In the experiments performed with pipette solutions containing 
Mg^{2+} or Put, the fraction of instantaneous inward currents, 
which was not attributable to the opened channels in the preced-
ing membrane potential, was assigned to the instantaneous un-
block of these molecules (see DISCUSSION). As a result, P_{Mg} and 
P_{Put} were estimated as:

\[
P_{Mg} (P_{Put}) = \frac{I(0)}{C - P_o}.
\]

When we recorded the single-channel currents of IRK1 from L 
cells in the cell-attached mode, the open probability of the chan-
nels generally showed a value larger than 0.9 at 30–40 mV nega-
tive to E_{rev}. We therefore consider that P_{G0}, (P_{spm}, P_{Mg}, and P_{Put}, 
which were all obtained as above, are close to the probability 
of the channel in each state.

\[\text{RESULTS}\]

**Inward Rectification of Whole-cell IRK1 Without 
Intracellular Mg^{2+}\]**

We studied the inward rectifier K^+ currents through 
IRK1 exogenously expressed in L cells which show no 
measurable endogenous currents under our experimental 
condition (Ishihara et al., 1996). The input capac-
tance of the cells employed for whole-cell recordings 
was 26.9 ± 6.0 pF (mean ± SD, n = 27), and the steady-
state current density, measured at -120 mV, 5.4 mM 
K_\text{ext} was 43.2 ± 14.9 pA · pF^{-1} (n = 27). The currents 
shown in Fig. 1 A were recorded using the Mg^{2+}-free pi-
pette solution containing 5 mM EDTA, at a time 32 min 
after making the whole-cell patch. When the membrane 
was depolarized from -110 mV where an inward cur-
rent flowed, outward currents were rapidly suppressed 
both at -60 and 10 mV, indicating the strong inward 
rectification of the current without Mg^{2+}. Subsequent 
hyperpolarization to -120 mV activated an inward cur-
rent with a single exponential time course. This time-
dependent increase of inward currents has been attrib-
uted to the activation kinetics of the inward rectifier K^+ 
currents (Hagiwara et al., 1976; Leech and Stanfield 
1981). Recently, internal polyamines were shown to 
block outward currents through strong inward rectifi-
cers, and the activation of inward currents was reinter-
preted as the relief of polyamine block from the chan-
nels (Ficker et al., 1994; Lopatin et al., 1994; Lopatin et 
al., 1995). We found that an increase in the internal 
Spm concentration changes the activation of whole-cell 
IRK1 currents in L cells, which was explicable by an in-
crease in the closing rate of the activation gating, and 
this observation was considered to be evidence indicat-
ing that the “closed state” of the activation gating is the 
blocked state of the channel by endogenous Spm, a tet-
vivalent polyamine (Ishihara et al., 1996). The theore-
tical curves superimposed on the current traces in Fig. 1 
A show that the increase in inward currents started 
from approximately a 25% level of the maximum in-
ward current level. According to the above notion, this 
observation infers that ~75% of the channels that 
opened at -120 mV were in the Spm-blocked state, 
both at -60 and 10 mV. When the relationship be-
tween the membrane potential and P_{spm} was estimated 
from currents recorded at 8 and 32 min after starting the 
experiment (Fig. 1 B), the relation at 32 min was 
shifted in a depolarizing direction compared to that at 
8 min, which most likely reflects the decrease in the in-
ternal Spm level due to washout of endogenous Spm 
from the cell. Even after the intracellular milieu had 
been exposed to the pipette solution for >30 min, how-
ever, a large fraction of channels were still blocked by 
Spm at potentials positive to E_{rev} (-80 mV). In I-V rela-
ship, outward currents are in evidence at potentials 
positive to -50 mV, thus showing only a hump of outward 
currents (Fig. 1 C). The inward rectification of whole-
cell IRK1 currents mainly caused by Spm block was gen-
erally so strong that no measurable outward currents 
flowed at potentials positive to -30 mV.

**Endogenous Spm Level during Whole-cell Current Recordings**

The currents shown in Fig. 2 A were recorded from a patch membrane after opening the cell to expose the in-
tracellular side of the patch membrane to the Mg^{2+}-free 
bath solution containing 4 mM EDTA. At 3 min after 
opening the cell (Fig. 2 Aa), outward currents decreased
rapidly on voltage steps to potentials positive to $E_{\text{rev}}$ (0 mV), and inward currents increased with an exponential time course during steps to potentials negative to $E_{\text{rev}}$, similar to the whole-cell currents at Mg$^{2+}$ free (Fig. 1 A). Although the decrease in outward currents became progressively slower after opening the cell as previously shown using excised patch membranes (Ficker et al., 1994; Lopatin et al., 1994), the time course of inward currents did not change (Figs. 2 Ab and B). When 1 mM Spm was added to the bath solution after the decrease in outward currents had obviously slowed, the decrease became rapid without affecting the time course of inward currents (Fig. 2 Ac and B). These observations show that the “closing process” of the activation gating slows after opening the cell, and that the increase in the internal Spm concentration restores the speed of the closing process, supporting that Spm block “closes” the activation gate, and that the time-dependent increase of inward currents under the whole-cell voltage clamp condition (Fig. 1 A) reflects the relief of Spm block (see discussion).

With 1 μM internal Spm, $P_{\text{Spm}}$, estimated from the amplitude of time-dependent inward currents, steeply increased at potentials around $E_{\text{rev}}$ (Fig. 2 C). With 10 μM Spm, the increase in $P_{\text{Spm}}$ occurred at more negative membrane potentials (Fig. 2 C). When the voltage dependence of $P_{\text{Spm}}$ obtained from whole-cell currents (Fig. 1 B) was plotted against the deviation of the membrane potential from $E_{\text{rev}}$, these relationships were found to be similar to those of the patch currents (Fig. 2 C). We thus speculate the concentration of endogenous free Spm left in cells during whole-cell recordings to be around 1–10 μM.

**Inward Rectification of Whole-cell IRK1 with Internal Divalent Cations**

In the following sections, we show the results obtained from whole-cell currents recorded in the presence of internal Mg$^{2+}$ or Put. When the membrane was depolarized in the presence of 1.1 mM Mg$^{2+}$, outward currents were rapidly suppressed, and remaining current
components further decayed with a slow time course (Fig. 3 A, top). Although the outward-current levels at the end of 20-ms depolarizing steps to −60 and 10 mV were small (as they were in the absence of Mg, Fig. 1 A), currents in the subsequent hyperpolarization to −120 mV were different: exponential increase in the inward current started from 24% of the maximum inward current on hyperpolarization from −60 mV, whereas the current increased exponentially from 67% of the maximum with the same time constant on hyperpolarization from 10 mV. As an increase in Mg increases the fraction of nonconductive channels which instantaneously activates on hyperpolarization, these observations infer that the number of Spm-blocked channels decreased, while the number of Mg\(^{2+}\)-blocked channels increased, by depolarizing to 10 mV, rather than to

Figure 2. IRK1 currents measured from inside-out patch membranes with internal Spm. (A) Currents recorded from an open cell-attached inside-out patch membrane at ~3 (a) and 11 min (b) after opening the cell to expose the intracellular side of the patch to the Mg\(^{2+}\)-free bath solution, and at about 4 min after switching the bath solution to that containing 1 μM Spm (c). In the upper panel, voltage steps were applied from a holding potential of −40 mV (E\(_{rev}\) = −40 mV at 150 mM K\(_o\)) to voltages between −50 and 90 mV in 20 mV increments. In the lower panel, voltage steps were applied from 40 mV (E\(_{rev}\) + 40 mV) to voltages between −35 and −5 mV in 5 mV increments. Single exponential curves are superimposed on the currents in the lower panel. (b) Voltage dependence of the time constant of IRK1 relaxation (○, open cell 3 min; △, open cell 6 min; ■, 1 μM Spm). (C) Voltage dependence of P\(_{Spm}\), with 1 (●) or 10 μM (▲) internal Spm. P\(_{Spm}\) was obtained at the end of 15-ms voltage steps applied from −40 mV. Mean values from two to three experiments are plotted against the deviation of the membrane potential from E\(_{rev}\). For comparison, P\(_{Spm}\) estimated at 8 (△) and 32 (○) min after starting the whole-cell recording (Fig. 1 B) is also plotted.
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Figure 3. Inward rectification of whole-cell IRK1 in the presence of internal Mg$^{2+}$ (1.1 mM; top) or Put (500 μM; bottom). (A) Representative currents recorded as those in Fig. 1 A. Note that the currents observed on hyperpolarization from −60 mV (■) and 10 mV (□) are different. The time constant of the exponential curves superimposed on the time-dependent inward currents was 1.5 and 1.7 ms in the upper and the lower panel, respectively. (B) Isochronal I-V relations obtained at the end of 20-ms voltage steps applied from −110 and −80 mV at 5.4 mM (●) and 15.4 mM K_o (○), respectively. Currents measured with 0.5 mM BaCl$\text{2}$ in the external solution (▲) are also plotted in the lower panel.

From families of currents recorded together with those shown in Fig. 3 A, I-V relations at the end of voltage steps were obtained (Fig. 3 B). With either internal Mg$^{2+}$ or Put, outward currents flowed over a wider range of potentials compared with those measured in the absence of these cations (Fig. 1 C), and a second hump in the outward I-V relations is apparent at potentials between −40 and 0 mV. Outward currents were suppressed by application of 0.5 mM BaCl$\text{2}$ to the extracellular solution (Fig. 3 B, bottom). When K_o was increased to 15.4 mM, outward I-V relations showing two humps shifted in a depolarizing direction according to the shift in E_rev (Fig. 3 B), and the relations obtained at two different K_o showed a “cross-over” that is known to be characteristic of the inward rectifier K$^+$ current, which results from the apparent dependence of rectification on the electrochemical potential gradient of K$^+$ (Noble, 1965). These findings indicate that the outward currents flow through the inward rectifier IRK1. The presence of either internal Mg$^{2+}$ or Put appeared to increase the flow of outward currents.

Distribution of Channels in the Mg$^{2+}$-blocked State Increases Amplitude of Outward Currents

From I-V relations obtained with Mg$^{2+}$ (Fig. 3 B, top), the voltage dependence of P_o at the end of 20-ms voltage steps was obtained (Fig. 4 A). P_{spm} and P_{Mg} at the end of the voltage steps, estimated based on the currents in the following hyperpolarization, are shown in Fig. 4, B and C, respectively. P_{spm} steeply increased at potentials around E_rev (−82 and −54 mV at 5.4 and 15.4 mM K_o, respectively), but decreased at more depolarized potentials. P_{Mg} increased in a voltage-dependent manner at potentials positive to E_rev + 20 mV at both K_o, as denoted by continuous curves. These plots indicate that distribution of channels in the individual states apparently depends on K_o. From these plots, it is suggested that the increase in the fraction of channels blocked by Mg$^{2+}$ (Fig. 4 C) increases the amplitude of outward currents at positive membrane potentials (Fig. 3 B).
The voltage-dependent distribution of channels in the Spm- and the Mg$^{2+}$-blocked states (Fig. 4, B and C) can be explained by the following simplified kinetic model based on the study of $i_{K1}$ (Ishihara et al., 1989), by replacing the closed state of $i_{K1}$ channel with the Spm-blocked state:

$$
\text{Spm Block} \rightleftharpoons \text{Open} \rightleftharpoons \text{Mg}^{2+} \text{Block},
$$

where $\beta$ and $\mu$ are the block rates ($M^{-1} \cdot S^{-1}$) that are the function of the concentration of Spm and Mg$^{2+}$, respectively, and $\alpha$ and $\lambda$ are the unblock rates ($S^{-1}$). It is inferred from the plots that channels were distributed from the open state to the Mg$^{2+}$-blocked state at potentials far positive to $E_{\text{rev}}$ by the larger $\mu$ compared with $\beta$. We previously showed, however, that Mg$^{2+}$ block and Put block are replaced by Spm block during extended depolarization (Ishihara et al., 1996). The simulation of the same phenomenon, i.e., redistribution of the Mg$^{2+}$ blocked state to the closed state of $i_{K1}$ channel (Ishihara et al., 1989) suggests that the channels transiting frequently between the Mg$^{2+}$-blocked state and the open state are gradually trapped in the Spm-blocked state because of the small $\alpha$ that gives Spm a high affinity with the channel. Fig. 4 D shows $P_{\text{Spm}}$ obtained at the end of 500-ms voltage steps. The amount of $P_{\text{Spm}}$ that increased at each membrane potential by extending voltage steps from 20 to 500 ms is plotted in Fig. 4 E. For example, at 15.4 mM $K_o$, the increase in $P_{\text{Spm}}$ is conspicuous at potentials between −20 and 20 mV. Concomitantly, outward currents at corresponding potentials decreased by extending voltage steps from 20 to 500 ms (Fig. 5 A), which resulted in a disappearance of the second hump in the outward $I-V$ relation. These observations show that replacement of Mg$^{2+}$ block by Spm block during extended depolarization decreases the amplitude of outward currents, and indicate that blockage of channels by Mg$^{2+}$ facilitates the flow of outward currents. In the experiment performed with internal Put, outward currents generating the second hump in the outward $I-V$ relation (Fig. 3 B, bottom) were also decreased by extending depolarizing steps (Fig. 5 B) due to the replacement of Put block by Spm block (data not shown).

### Increase in Spm-blocked Channels at the Holding Potential Decreases Mg$^{2+}$-blocked Channels during Depolarization

If Mg$^{2+}$ block is to be replaced by Spm block during depolarization, a shift of the holding potential in a depolarizing direction, which increases $P_{\text{Spm}}$, at the onset of depolarization, should decrease the channels to be blocked by Mg$^{2+}$ on depolarization. Fig. 6 shows such an experiment conducted at 440 $\mu$M Mg$_{\text{i}}$; the membrane potential preceding voltage steps was shifted from −110 to −80 mV, a level near $E_{\text{rev}}$, where approximately half of channels resided in the Spm-blocked
state (Fig. 6 A). Confirming the above notion, $P_{\text{Spm}}$ increased (Fig. 6 A) and $P_{\text{Mg}}$ decreased (Fig. 6 B) at potentials positive to $-60$ mV. Consequently, outward currents decreased at potentials between $-40$ and $0$ mV (Fig. 6 C). This finding indicates that a change in the number of the Spm-blocked channels at the resting potential will alter the number of channels blocked by weak blocking molecules upon depolarization.

**Transient Increase in Outward Currents Observed on Repolarization**

With Mg$^{2+}$, as the membrane potential in voltage steps was more depolarized, the number of Mg$^{2+}$-blocked channels at the beginning of the steps became larger, and thereafter the speed of replacement became slower, both in IRK1 and $i_{K1}$ (Ishihara et al., 1989, 1996). Therefore, $P_{\text{Mg}}$ remains large during depolarization at potentials positive to $0$ mV, near the action potential plateau (e.g., Fig. 4). We next show the influence of Mg$^{2+}$-blocked channels at depolarized potentials on outward currents which flow upon repolarization. Fig. 7 A shows a representative current observed in response to repolarization at $440 \, \mu M \, \text{Mg}$. When the membrane potential was stepped from $10$ to $-50$ mV, a transient outward current was elicited after the inward capacitive current: the outward current increased rapidly, and then decreased with a slower time course. Before repolarization, the membrane was briefly depolarized from $-120$ to $10$ mV, and $P_{\text{Mg}}$ estimated at the end of the step at $10$ mV was $0.7$. Since the relative potency of Spm block versus Mg$^{2+}$ block is stronger at $-50$ mV
than at 10 mV (Fig. 4), Mg$^{2+}$ block is expected to be substituted with Spm block during the repolarizing step at −50 mV. If this kinetic occurs through the open state, then the larger the number of Mg$^{2+}$-blocked channels are, the more channels will reside in the open state before passing into the Spm-blocked state, thereby transiently increasing the outward-current amplitude.

As the membrane potential in the preceding depolarization was made more negative, the peak amplitude of the outward current at −50 mV became smaller (Fig. 7 B). In Fig. 7 C, the peak-current amplitude at −50 mV, expressed as $P_{O}$, is plotted against the membrane potential in the preceding steps. For comparison, $P_{Mg}$ at the end of the preceding steps is also plotted. When
the relationship between these two values was examined (Fig. 7 D), they were well fitted by a straight line, indicating that the amplitude of the transient outward current is closely related to the number of Mg$^{2+}$-blocked channels at the preceding potential. We therefore consider that fast relief of Mg$^{2+}$ block increases outward currents, while subsequent block by Spm reduces the currents.

Factors that Change the Amplitude of Transient Outward Currents

Transient increase in outward currents also appeared when the pipette solution contained 500 μM Put. Fig. 8 illustrates the factors that affected the amplitude of transient outward currents. In Fig. 8 A, currents were recorded by depolarizing the membrane from −120 to 0 mV for various durations (100–500 ms), followed by repolarization to −50 mV. Upon repolarization to −50 mV, outward currents increased rapidly after inward ca-
caused by Put block, correlating to the number of protonated sites in each polyamine (Lopatin et al., 1995). It is noticed from these relations that PO with 300 μM Put was significantly larger than that with 1 μM Spm at potentials between 0 and 40 mV.

When both 1 μM Spm and 300 μM Put were applied together, outward currents were mostly blocked by Put at 100 mV, but by Spm at 20 mV, judging from the time course of inward currents during the following steps to <0 mV (Fig. 10, Ac and Ad). The voltage dependence of PSpm (Fig. 10 C) indicates that the contribution of Put block increased at potentials positive to 40 mV at the expense of PSpm, similar to the observation in whole-cell currents (Fig. 4). When a negative step pulse was applied from 80 to 30 mV (Fig. 10 D), a transient component was present in the outward current at 30 mV, which was not observed with Spm alone. This phenomenon might be explained as indicated by the arrows in Fig. 10 B; it is expected that a fraction of channels blocked by Put at 80 mV will decrease in size at 30 mV to a level determined by the kinetics of Put block, and thereby increase PO. Thereafter PO will decrease to a level determined by the kinetics of Spm block. Since the peak outward-current at 30 mV observed with both

Figure 10. IRK1 currents measured from an inside-out patch membrane with internal Spm and Put. (A) Families of currents recorded with 1 μM Spm (a), 300 μM Put (b), or both (c and d). The membrane potential was stepped from –40 mV (Erev = –40 mV at 150 mM K+ to a level indicated in each panel for 17 ms, and then stepped to voltages between –40 and 0 mV in 10-mV increments. (B) Voltage dependence of PO with 1 μM Spm (●) or 300 μM Put (▲). PO was estimated at the end of 15-ms voltage steps applied from –40 mV. Data are fitted with the Boltzmann equation using PO = 1 / (1 + exp(–Vh – V) / s), where Vh (the membrane potential at PO decreases to its half-maximal value) was –11.3 and 9.5 mV, s was –7.2 and –13.0 mV with Spm and Put, respectively. (C) Voltage dependence of PSpm in the presence of 1 μM Spm (●) or 1 μM Spm and 300 μM Put (▲). The decrease in PSpm in the presence of Put is designated by a dashed curve. (D) Currents recorded using the pulse protocol at the top. Currents were recorded in the presence of 1 μM Spm, 300 μM Put, or both.
Spm and Put was smaller than the current level with Put alone, the fast occurrence of Spm re-block probably decreases the maximum-current level (Fig. 10 D).

**I-V Relationships Obtained with a Repolarizing Ramp in the Presence of Mg**

In the repolarizing phase of the action potential, the membrane potential successively changes while the net current flows in the outward direction. Thus, we obtained the outward I-V relation from whole cells using a repolarizing ramp pulse. As shown in Fig. 11 A, the outward current measured with 440 μM Mg, was significantly larger than that measured at Mg free. With Mg^{2+}, the outward current was prominent at potentials around −50 mV. Without Mg^{2+}, only a small outward current flowed at potentials negative to −40 mV, which was comparable to the levels measured using depolarizing steps (Fig. 1). At 440 μM Mg, a shift in the holding potential from −120 to −80 mV reduced the outward current at potentials around −50 mV (Fig. 11 B), and the prolongation of the preceding depolarization further reduced it (Fig. 11 C).

**DISCUSSION**

In the present study, we added Mg^{2+} or Put, the relatively weak blocking molecules of the strong inward rectifier IK1, to the intracellular milieu where endogenous Spm remained, and then studied outward currents through IK1 at 5.4 mM K, Mg^{2+} (440 μM or 1.1 mM) or Put (∼400 μM in free form), used within physiological Mg, (Murphy et al., 1991), contributed to blocking IK1 during large depolarizing steps. Subsequent repolarizing steps to a level where currents still flow in the outward direction elicited a transient increase in outward currents, which was attributed to the relief of Mg^{2+} or Put block followed by a re-block of channels by Spm. When 300 μM Put was applied to the intracellular side of the patch membrane with 1 μM Spm (an estimated endogenous free Spm level during whole-cell recordings), the results obtained from whole-cell currents were reproduced. The findings in the present study indicate that blockage of the inward rectifier K^+ channel by molecules with distinct affinities, i.e., Spm and Mg^{2+} (or Put), can elicit a time-dependent change in outward currents.

**Inward Rectification of Whole-cell IK1 Caused by Endogenous Polyamines**

Without Mg^{2+}, the strong inward rectification of whole-cell IK1 in L cells was mainly determined by the closed state that shows an exponential activation on hyperpolarization (Fig. 1), similar to native strong inward...
rectifiers (Ishihara et al., 1989; Silver and DeCoursey, 1990). In the previous study (Ishihara et al., 1996), we attributed this closed state to the state of the channel blocked by endogenous Spm according to the findings that (a) an increase in the internal Spm concentration shifted the voltage dependence of the activation curve in a hyperpolarizing direction and changed the time constant of the activation process, which were both explained by an increase in the closing rate of the activation gating, and (b) an increase in the concentration of other naturally occurring polyamines (Spd and Put) increased the fraction of nonconductive channels which open faster than the activation process on hyperpolarization. In this study, the results obtained from inside-out patch-currents (Fig. 2, A and B) were also compatible with the idea that closed state is caused by Spm block of the channel. That is, when we consider the following simple kinetic model,

$$
\frac{X}{k} \text{open channel} \quad \frac{1}{k} \text{blocked channel},
$$

where \( k \) (M\(^{-1}\)·S\(^{-1}\)) and \( k\) (S\(^{-1}\)) are the voltage-dependent block and unblock rates of molecule X, the slowing of relaxation, \( 1/(k+k\)\) at potentials positive to \( E_{rev} \) after opening the cell (Fig. 2 Ab) can be explained by a decrease in the concentration-dependent \( k \) due to the washout of molecule X. In this case, relaxation is not necessarily affected at potentials negative to \( E_{rev} \) where \( k\) is significantly larger than \( k \) (Ishihara et al., 1996). The currents recorded with 1 \( \mu \)M Spm (Fig. 2Ac) infer that unblock rate from the Spm-blocked state is the same as \( k\), strongly suggesting that Spm is the molecule X that acts as a gating charge to cause the closed state of the activation gating (Lopatin et al., 1995).

Even when the pipette solution contained EDTA to eliminate Mg, \( \sim 20\% \) of the channels apparently showed an instantaneous activation on hyperpolarization (e.g., Fig. 1), similar to the observation in native inward rectifier channels (e.g., Silver and DeCoursey, 1990). Since the concentration of total Put has been reported to be much lower than that of Spm or Spd in mammalian tissues (Pegg and McCann, 1982), this component may reflect rapid relief of endogenous Spd block (with much higher affinity for IRK1 than Mg\(^{2+}\) or Put; Yang et al., 1995) rather than that of endogenous-Put block. In fact, it was shown for the HRK1 channel expressed in Xenopus oocytes (stages V-VI) that Spd contributes to blocking the channel together with Spm (Lopatin et al., 1995). In experiments performed with either internal Mg\(^{2+}\) or Put, we obtained \( P_{Mg} \) or \( P_{Put} \) from the fraction of channels that open instantaneously on hyperpolarization. For the above reason, however, it is possible that the fraction of channels blocked by endogenous Spd contaminated the values \( P_{Mg} \) and \( P_{Put} \) by less than 0.2. However, outward currents at potentials \( > -40 \) mV (Fig. 3 B), and transient outward currents during repolarizing steps (Figs. 7 and 8), appeared only when \( P_{Mg} \) or \( P_{Put} \) substantially increased at depolarized levels by adding Mg\(^{2+}\) or Put to pipette solutions, respectively (Figs. 4, 7, and 9), indicating that these current changes were caused by the effects of internal Mg\(^{2+}\) and Put (cf., Figs. 1 and 8 C).

**Blockage of IRK1 by Mg\(^{2+}\) or Put in the Presence of Spm**

During prolonged whole-cell experiments, the current changes caused by the effects of internal Mg\(^{2+}\) and Put became more prominent as \( P_{Mg} \) or \( P_{Put} \) gradually increased (data not shown). Since we always analyzed currents recorded within a short period of time (1–3 min), the influence of this time course on our findings appeared to be minimal. As a decrease in the endogenous Spm level was implied from the shift in the voltage dependence of \( P_{Spm} \) during experiments (Fig. 1 B), the above observation is consistent with the kinetic scheme that Spm and Mg\(^{2+}\) (Put) compete to block IRK1. The currents recorded from cell-attached inside-out patch membranes (Fig. 2 C) suggested that the concentration of endogenous free Spm decreased from \( \sim 10 \) \( \mu \)M to \( \sim 1 \) \( \mu \)M during whole-cell recordings. When both 1 \( \mu \)M Spm and 300 \( \mu \)M Put (an amount close to what we used in whole-cell experiments) were added to the solution facing the intracellular side of patch membranes, Put contributed to blocking channels at positive potentials, and the findings in whole-cell currents were reproduced (Fig. 10). When a combination of 10 \( \mu \)M Spm and 300 \( \mu \)M Put was tested, outward currents were negligible due to Spm block (Fig. 2 C), and the contribution of Put block was insignificant (data not shown), which is also compatible with the competitive access of Spm and Put to IRK1.

Although the internal free Spm levels at 1–10 \( \mu \)M is similar to those reported in mammalian cells (Watanabe et al., 1991), our whole-cell data were obtained after part of the endogenous Spm had been washed out from L cells. However, we speculate such a Spm level might be close to that found in cardiac myocytes, since the outward \( k_{i1} \) currents are usually prominent (e.g., Shimoni et al., 1992). Polyamine levels vary among different cell types since it is related to cell growth (Pegg and McCann, 1982). Thus, it may be necessary to examine the content of polyamines in the cells expressing the inward rectifiers to determine the function of the channel. In the following sections we discuss the effects of Mg\(^{2+}\) block of the inward rectifier K\(^{+}\) channel on the cardiac action potential based on our results, as they were observed at physiological Mg.
Paradoxical Increase in the Outward-current Amplitude due to Mg\textsuperscript{2+} Block

Mg\textsuperscript{2+} at 0.44-1.1 mM blocked IRK\textsubscript{1} in the presence of endogenous Spm, when large depolarizing steps were applied from a hyperpolarized level where most of the channels are in the open state (Fig. 1), same as the observation in \textsubscript{K\textsubscript{i}} currents (Ishihara et al., 1989). We showed in this paper that the contribution of Mg\textsuperscript{2+} to blocking IRK\textsubscript{1} facilitated the flow of outward currents (Figs. 3-5). This is an interesting phenomenon since endogenous-Spm block can cause a stronger rectification of currents when there is less contribution of Mg\textsuperscript{2+} block (Figs. 1 and 5). The increase in open probability caused by Mg\textsuperscript{2+} block might be explained by the finding that \textsubscript{K\textsubscript{i}} channels can be trapped frequently in partially conducting states by Mg\textsuperscript{2+} block, which interferes with the long closure of the channel (Matsuda, 1988). The outward-current component with two humps (Fig. 3B) was also noticed in I-V relations of \textsubscript{K\textsubscript{i}} in guinea-pig ventricular cells at 0.5-3 mM Mg\textsuperscript{2+} (unpublished observation), and this kind of I-V relation is predicted by a kinetic model with partially conducting states (Ishihara et al., 1989; Oliva et al., 1990). We still do not know whether Mg\textsuperscript{2+} block induces subconductance levels in IRK\textsubscript{1} or not, and this point needs to be further clarified. The outward currents increased by Mg\textsuperscript{2+} block may be important not only for the repolarization phase but also in respect to the influence on the plateau phase of the cardiac action potential. For example, the increase in \textsubscript{K\textsubscript{o}} to 15.4 mM, which shifts I-V relation in a depolarizing direction by about 30 mV, readily increases outward currents during short voltage steps to >0 mV (Fig. 3B). Outward \textsubscript{K\textsubscript{i}} currents mediated by Mg\textsuperscript{2+} block may contribute to shortening the action potential at an elevated \textsubscript{K\textsubscript{o}} (Noble, 1965).

Outward Currents during Repolarization Increased by Relief of Mg\textsuperscript{2+} Block

We found that transient increase appears in outward IRK\textsubscript{1} currents during a repolarizing step pulse in the presence of Mg\textsuperscript{2+} (Fig. 7). This current change was attributed to the rapid relief of Mg\textsuperscript{2+} block, followed by a re-block of channels by Spm. The relatively slow decrease of outward currents infers that the remaining Mg\textsuperscript{2+} block interfered with the time course of Spm block at the repolarized level, the same as the currents in depolarization (Fig. 3A). The current change is similar to the rapidly activating delayed rectifier K\textsuperscript{+} current, \textsubscript{iKr}, in pace-maker and ventricular cells, as fast recovery from inactivation instantaneously increases outward \textsubscript{iKr} on repolarization, and then proceeds to time-dependent deactivation (Shibasaki, 1987; Sanguinetti and Jurkiewicz, 1990; Ito and Ono, 1995; Smith et al., 1996). Outward \textsubscript{iKr} currents increased by the relief of Mg\textsuperscript{2+} block (Fig. 11) may contribute to repolarization of the cardiac action potential together with \textsubscript{iKr}.

The replacement of Mg\textsuperscript{2+} block by Spm block, which gradually occurs during depolarization (Ishihara et al., 1989, 1996), decreased the flow of outward IRK\textsubscript{1} currents during repolarization (Figs. 8 and 11). An increase in the number of Spm-blocked channels at the holding level also decreased the number of Mg\textsuperscript{2+}-blocked channels in depolarization (Fig. 6), which in turn decreased the outward IRK\textsubscript{1} during repolarization (Figs. 8 and 11). These results suggest that a prolongation of the action potential or a small depolarization in the resting potential may affect the repolarization phase of the cardiac action potential by reducing the fraction of the Mg\textsuperscript{2+}-blocked inward rectifier K\textsuperscript{+} channels during the action potential plateau. As repolarization of the cardiac action potential occurs by a small net outward current, the relevance of this phenomenon to the early after-depolarization needs to be further investigated.

Our study suggests that a change in the concentration intracellular polyamines and Mg\textsuperscript{2+} affects the cardiac action potential by changing \textsubscript{iKr} currents (see also Nichols et al., 1996). Therefore, regulating mechanisms of intracellular Mg\textsuperscript{2+} (Murphy et al., 1991) and polyamines (Pegg and McCann, 1982) may play an important role in cardiac function.

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