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## Articles

- 321 Inorganic polyphosphate is a potent activator of the mitochondrial permeability transition pore in cardiac myocytes. Lea K. Seidlmayer, Maria R. Gomez-Garcia, Lothar A. Blatter, Evgeny Pavlov, and Elena N. Dedkova
- 333 Gating properties of the P2X2a and P2X2b receptor channels: Experiments and mathematical modeling. Anmar Khadra, Zonghe Yan, Claudio Coddou, Melanija Tomić, Arthur Sherman, and Stanko S. Stojilkovic
- 349 The intrinsic energy of the gating isomerization of a neuromuscular acetylcholine receptor channel. Tapan K. Nayak, Prasad G. Purohit, and Anthony Auerbach
- 359 Identification of a novel post-hydrolytic state in CFTR gating. Kang-Yang Jih, Yoshiro Sohma, Min Li, and Tzyh-Chang Hwang

## Tutorial Research Article

- 371 Analysis of high-affinity assembly for AMPA receptor amino-terminal domains. Huaying Zhao, Anthony J. Berger, Patrick H. Brown, Janesh Kumar, Andrea Balbo, Carrie A. May, Ernesto Casillas Jr., Thomas M. Laue, George H. Patterson, Mark L. Mayer, and Peter Schuck

## Corrections

- 389 Molecular and biophysical basis of glutamate and trace metal modulation of voltage-gated Ca<sub>v</sub>2.3 calcium channels. Aleksandr Shcheglovitov, Iuliia Vitko, Roman M. Lazarenko, Peihan Orestes, Slobodan M. Todorovic, and Edward Perez-Reyes

**Cover picture:** Adenoviral expression of mitochondria-targeted inorganic polyphosphate (polyP)-hydrolyzing exopolyphosphatase (PPX) was used to reduce polyP levels (top right image) and to investigate the role of polyP for mitochondrial permeability transition pore regulation in cardiac myocytes. DAPI staining revealed mitochondrial polyP localization (bottom right image), polyP-dependent fluorescence (bottom left), and a significant reduction in polyP levels in exopolyphosphatase-expressing cells (bottom right). GFP expression served as a control to monitor the structural effects of PPX expression (see article by Seidlmayer et al., 321–331).