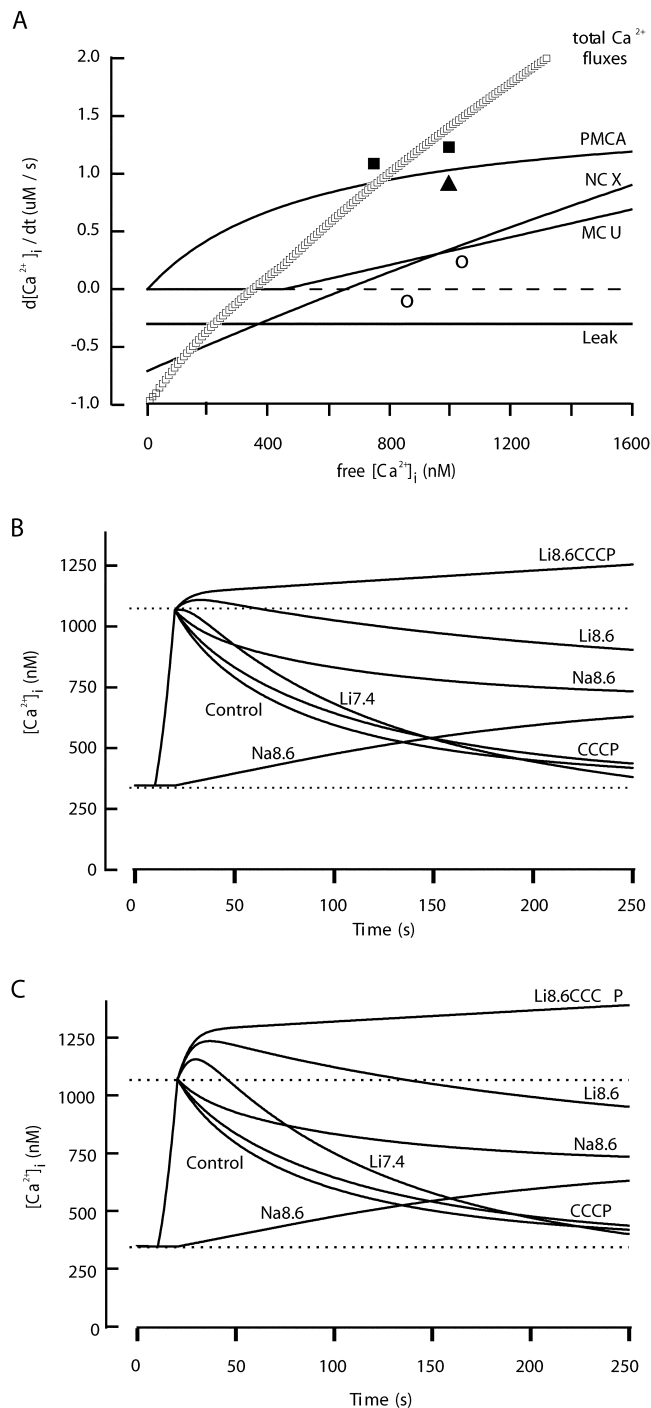Wennemuth, G., D.F. Babcock, and B. Hille
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Due to a printing error, Figure 9 was not printed in its entirety. The corrected figure appears below.

FIGURE 9. Calcium clearance calculated from a kinetic model that includes rate equations for PMCA, NCX, MCU, and $Ca^{2+}$ leak. The assumed resting conditions include a resting membrane potential of $-43$ mV and a set point for $[Na^+]_i$ of 16 mM. The equations are in the APPENDIX. (A) Dependence of flux rates on $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ for each transport mechanism. Calculations assume resting levels of $[Na^+]_i$, control Na7.4 extracellular medium, and a normal resting potential. Rates would be different if any of these conditions are changed. These fluxes represent the number of micromoles of $Ca^{2+}$ transported per second from a liter of cell water ($2.3 \times 10^{13}$ sperm). The rate of change of free $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ (Table I) would be given by the sum of these values (total) divided by the binding ratio for $Ca^{2+}$. The symbols are values estimated in Table I from our experiments (filled squares, total flux; open triangle, PMCA flux; open circles, NCX flux). (B) Calculated time courses of intracellular free $[Ca^{2+}]$ before, during, and after a simulated 10-s alkaline $K^+$ depolarization. To mimic the test conditions shown in Figs. 2–7, recovery parameters were changed as follows: the maximum velocity of the PMCA was reduced to 21% (for Na8.6), or $[Na^+]_o$ was set to zero (for Li7.4), or the MCU flux was turned off (for CCCP), or combinations of these changes were used. (C) The same calculation as in part B but with the velocity of the NCX increased three-fold during each period in a $Na^+$-free, $Li^+$ solution to mimic possible recovery from $Na^+$-induced inactivation of the NCX.