MECHANISM OF ACTION:

Cardiac glycosides inhibit Na+/K+ ATPase, reducing the reuptake of Na+ and increasing Ca++ concentration. This leads to increased Ca++ from the sarcoplasmic reticulum and more Ca++ available for positive inotropic action.

Troponin C-Ca++ complex inhibits Na+/K+ ATPase, leading to accumulation of Na+ and increased Na+/Ca++ exchange by feedback inhibiting NCX.

Ryacutadieni blocks channel receptors.

Calmodulin interacts with MLCK and activated MLCK leads to phosphorylation of Myosin LC-PO4, resulting in contraction.