

Video	Time From Start, min:sec	Correction
1	0:03	The course numbers of EPP courses were recently changed to be consistent with the JHU course numbering system. This course was once EN 585.405, now it is EN 585.601; these videos (and the accompanying slide sets) have not yet caught up with the course numbering changes. So - same course (and content), different course number.
1	1:11	"A channel" - this Figure is a cartoon, meant to emphasize certain characteristics of a sodium channel; namely, that it has an activation gate and a (separate) inactivation gate. As the course goes forward we will see more "scientific" views of channels.
1	1:46	"Electrical gradient" - the electrical gradient favors potassium efflux only while the interior of the cell is positive WRT the outside.
1	2:14	"Potassium channel" - this is also a cartoon; see comment at 1:11, above.
1	N/A	No other known errors in Video 1 of Module 2. If you find an error please report it to the Instructor.
2	0:04	See comment for Video 1 at 0.03.
2	9:58	"Breathing passages" - this should be more specific, as should the text for this bullet point. The defective chloride channel is in the epithelium of the airways. This leads to a build-up of mucus in the airways, which both blocks the airways, making it difficult to breathe, and also allows the accumulation of, e.g., bacteria, which leads to infections in the pulmonary airways.
2	N/A	No other known errors in Video 2 of Module 2. If you find an error please report it to the Instructor.
3	0:04	See comment for Video 1 at 0.03.
3	3:00	"Over time" - not correct. the Figure shows membrane voltage vs. distance (not time) from the initial depolarization.

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3	N/A	No other known errors in Video 3 of Module 2. If you find an error please report it to the Instructor.
4	0:03	See comment for Video 1 at 0.03.
4	3:49	"Into" - not entirely correct. If the binding of a neurotransmitter to a receptor on the postsynaptic membrane opens a channel ions can flow <u>into or out of</u> the postsynaptic cell, depending on (a) the ion, (b) the selectivity of the channel and (c) the electrochemical gradient across the postsynaptic membrane.
4	3:56	"Drifts away" - not correct. Neurotransmitter remaining in the synaptic cleft can, in the general case, (a) drift away, (b) be reabsorbed (taken up) back into the presynaptic terminal or (c) degraded (broken up) by enzymes in the synaptic cleft.
4	5:15	"Combined" - not correct. Should be "confined".
4	N/A	No other known errors in Video 4 of Module 2. If you find an error please report it to the Instructor.