



A new molecule of ATP binds to the myosin head, causing it to release from the actin molecule. Partial hydrolysis of this ATP (ADP ~ Pi) will "recock" the myosin head and produce a high-affinity binding site for actin. If Ca²⁺ levels are still elevated, the cross bridge will quickly reform, causing further sliding of the actin and myosin filaments past each other. If Ca²⁺ is no longer elevated, the muscle relaxes