



Supplementary figure 1. Calbindin buffers agonist induced Ca^{2+} responses without decreasing the percentage of responsive cells. Ca^{2+} release following stimulation with 0.5, 1 and 100 μM ATP was compared between control cell (black bars, $n=40$) and calbindin transfected cells (red bars, $n=47$). Calbindin transfected cells were identified by co-transfection with a YFP expression vector at a 5:1 molar ratio. A, the percentage of cells responding to each agonist concentration. B, The peak amplitude of the Ca^{2+} response. C, The integrated Ca^{2+} response (AUC) of calcium release. These data show that although calbindin decreases the amplitude and integrated Ca^{2+} signal, consistent with a simple Ca^{2+} buffer, unlike CaBP it does not decrease the percentage of responsive cells. Statistical significance is indicated by * and is accepted at $p < 0.05$.