Bannister et al., http://www.jgp.org/cgi/content/full/jgp.200810105/DC1

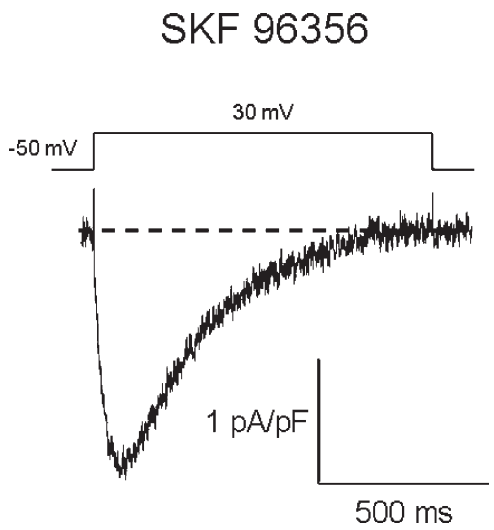

Figure S1. 1-s test potentials reveal near complete block of L-type current by 20 µM SKF 96356. L-type Ca^{2+} current was elicited by a 1-s depolarization from −50 to 30 mV after a prepulse protocol (see Materials and methods). The peak current amplitude (elicited by a 200-ms test pulse) before SKF 96356 application was 10.4 pA/pF.

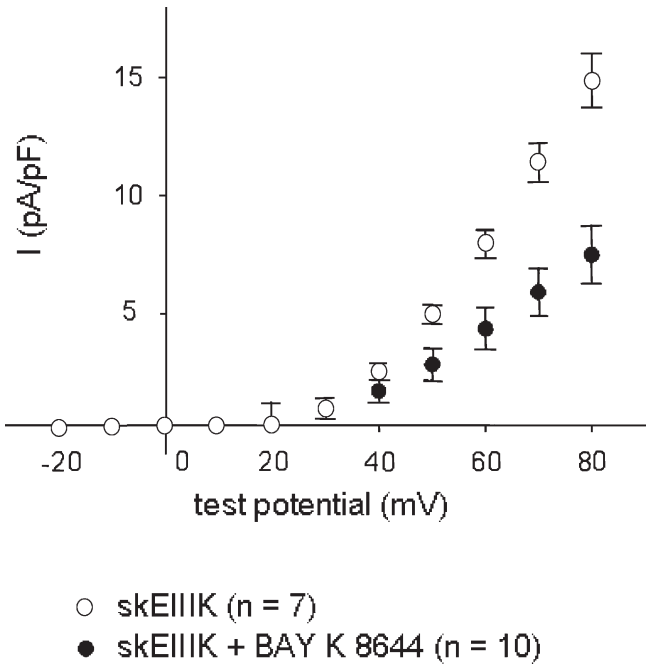

Figure S2. I-V relationships for dysgenic myotubes expressing SkEIIIK in the presence and absence of 5 µM ±Bay K 8644. Currents were elicited at 0.1 Hz by test potentials ranging from −20 through +80 mV in 10-mV increments after a prepulse protocol (see Materials and methods). The reduced outward current in the presence of ±Bay K 8644 reflects entry of L-type channels into the long-duration open state (Leuranguer, V., R.T. Dirksen, and K.G. Beam. 2003. *J. Gen. Physiol.* 121:541–550).

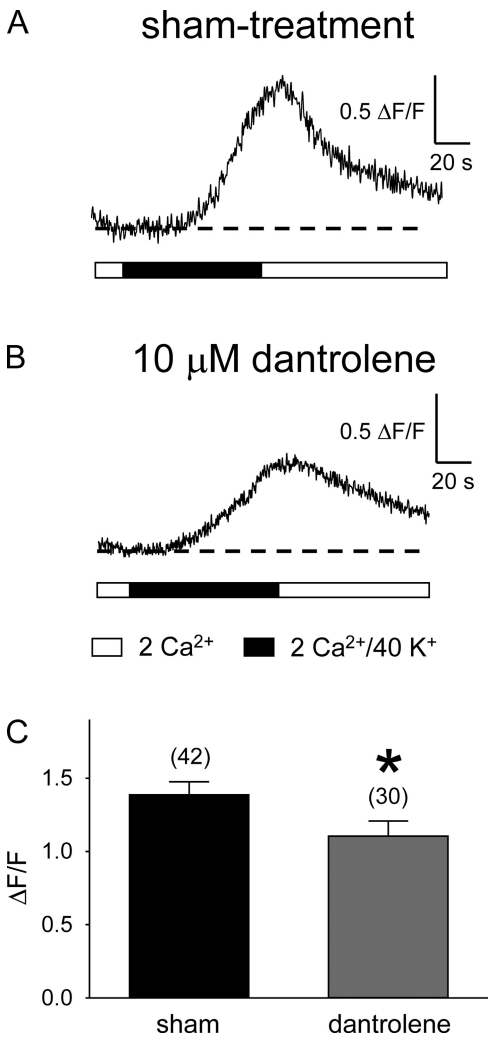

Figure S3. Dantrolene partially inhibits Ca^{2+} entry during long depolarizations. Representative Ca^{2+} transients evoked by bath perfusion of 40 mM KCl Ringer's solution for sham-incubated (20 min; ~25°C) normal myotubes (A) and normal myotubes exposed to 10 μM dantrolene for the same duration (B). In each case, myotubes were exposed to 200 μM ryanodine for >1 h at 37°C before experiments to block the contribution of RyR1 to the Ca^{2+} transient. (C) Summary. The asterisk indicates a significant difference in ΔF/F ($P < 0.05$; *t* test).