Supplementary Figure 1. Aldosterone oxidizes Cys-122 results to decrease GC NO•-sensing in Cos-7 cells. (**A**) Cos-7 cells were exposed to aldosterone (ALDO)($10^{-7}$ mol/L) or vehicle control for 24 h and protein expression of the mineralocorticoid receptor and NADPH oxidase protein subunits was determined by Western immunoblotting (n=3). (**B**) The effect of ALDO on reactive oxygen species (ROS) accumulation was measured by 6-carboxy-2′,7′ dichlorodihydrofluorescein diacetate ester (DCF) fluorescence (n=3), and **(C)** $H_2O_2$ generation was evaluated by Amplex Red fluorescence assay (n=3). *p<0.02 vs. V. **(D)** COS-7 cells were transiently transfected with GC wild-type (WT) $\alpha_1$- and either $\beta_1$-subunit DNA or a mutated $\beta_1$-subunit DNA with a cysteine to alanine substitution at position 122 ($\beta_1$-C122A) (**A**) COS-7 cells expressing WT ($\alpha_1$ and $\beta_1$ subunits) or $\alpha_1/\beta_1$-C122A were stimulated with sodium nitroprusside (1mM) for 10 min, and exposed to either vehicle control (V) or aldosterone (ALDO)($10^{-7}$ mol/L) for 24 h and cGMP levels were measured (n=3). MR, mineralocorticoid receptor; GC, guanylyl cyclase. NS, not statistically significant vs. V. *p<0.05 vs. V. Data are presented as mean ± SEM. Representative blots are shown. Data are presented as mean ± SEM.

Supplemental Figure 1