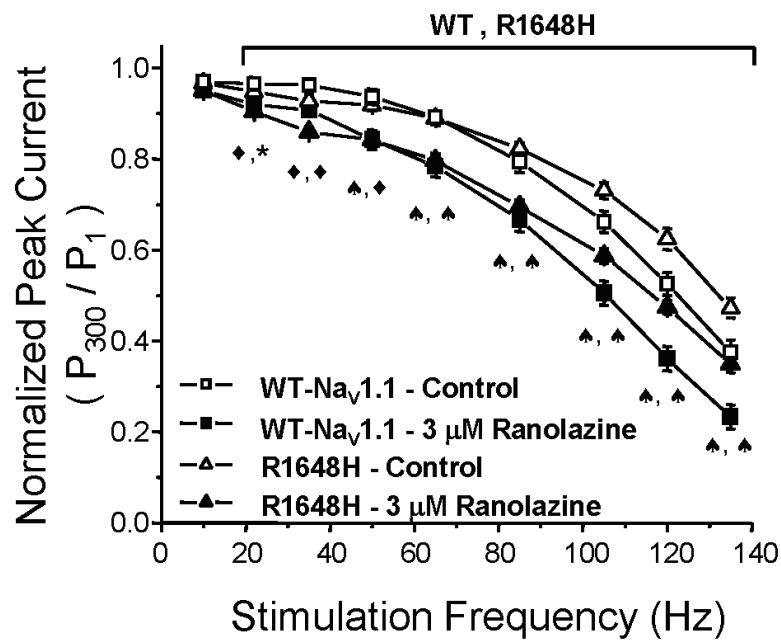


Ranolazine Selectively Blocks Persistent Current Evoked by Epilepsy-associated $\text{Na}_v1.1$ Mutations

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Supplemental Figure



Supplemental Figure 1 - Ranolazine (3 μM) inhibits use-dependent current.

WT- $\text{Na}_v1.1$ and R1648H availability during repetitive stimulation was assessed with a depolarizing pulse train (-10 mV, 5 ms, 300 pulses) at frequencies between 10 and 135 Hz during sequential superfusion of control solution followed by 3 μM ranolazine. Normalized peak current (pulse 300 / pulse 1) was plotted versus frequency for each pulse train ($n = 9$ and 8, respectively).