

Supplemental Methods

For the data shown in Supplemental Fig. 1, human Nav β 4 was transiently transfected into stable HEK293 cells lines expressing Nav1.7-WT, Nav1.7-T1464I and Nav1.7-M1627K using the calcium phosphate precipitation technique. The calcium phosphate-DNA mixture was added to the cell culture medium and left for 15–20 hr, after which time the cells were washed with fresh medium. Sodium currents were recorded 48-72 hr after transfection.

Supplemental Figures and Legends

<i>No peptide</i>				
Channel	I_{peak} (nA) ^a	Capacitance (pF)	Current density (pA/pF)	<i>n</i>
Nav1.7	2.93 ± 0.36	17.3 ± 0.7	169.6 ± 20.2	12
Nav1.7-M1627K	1.27 ± 0.30 [#]	16.9 ± 0.7	70.2 ± 16.6 [#]	9
Nav1.7-T1464I	1.28 ± 0.40 [#]	18.7 ± 1.2	74.3 ± 24.5 [#]	8
Nav1.7-V1299F	0.78 ± 0.18 [#]	16.6 ± 0.7	42.3 ± 8.5 [#]	9
Nav1.7-I848T	1.93 ± 0.64	17.9 ± 1.2	107.0 ± 38.4	8
Nav1.7-L858H	0.67 ± 0.09 [#]	17.5 ± 0.8	38.2 ± 5.3 [#]	8
<i>Navβ4 C-terminal peptide (100 μM)</i>				
Channel	I_{peak} (nA) ^a	Capacitance (pF)	Current density (pA/pF)	<i>n</i>
Nav1.7	2.10 ± 0.26	15.3 ± 0.5 [†]	134.9 ± 14.1	14
Nav1.7-M1627K	0.71 ± 0.08 [#]	16.8 ± 0.7	42.5 ± 5.2 [#]	11
Nav1.7-T1464I	1.23 ± 0.33	16.6 ± 1.1	76.9 ± 18.8*	11
Nav1.7-V1299F	0.86 ± 0.27 [#]	15.8 ± 1.2	66.1 ± 26.2*	11
Nav1.7-I848T	2.02 ± 0.44	17.5 ± 1.9	109.9 ± 23.1	10
Nav1.7-L858H	0.87 ± 0.17 [#]	20.4 ± 1.5 [#]	44.5 ± 10.2 [#]	8

Supplemental Table 1. Peak current, capacitance and current density of WT,

PEPD and IEM Nav1.7 channels. ^aThe peak current was measured with a depolarizing pulse to +20 mV from a holding potential of -80 mV. * $p < 0.05$, [#] $p < 0.01$ from Nav1.7. [†] $p < 0.05$ from no peptide by unpaired student's t-test.

Supplemental Figure 1. Co-expression with full-length Nav β 4 subunit does not induce resurgent currents with wild-type Nav1.7 or PEPD mutants. Voltage protocol and normalized resurgent current traces recorded from representative conditions, as labeled. Traces were normalized to the peak transient current evoked at +30 mV. The black traces (Nav1.7 + Nav β 4 peptide) were taken from Figure 3.

Supplemental Figure 2. Steady-state fast inactivation and activation curves for WT, PEPD and IEM Nav1.7 channels: Steady-state inactivation profiles were determined using a stepwise conditioning pulse from -120 mV to +30 mV (in 10 mV increments) for 200 ms and followed by a test pulse (+15 mV, 20 ms) and fit with a Boltzmann function. Voltage-dependent conductance properties were derived from I/V data and fitted with a Boltzmann function. The data presented are in the absence of the Nav β 4 peptide.

Supplemental Figure 3. PEPD mutations slow the rate of fast inactivation across multiple potentials. Line graph displaying the average decay time constants (τ) in the absence (A) and presence (B) of Nav β 4 peptide in the recording pipette across test potentials ranging from -20 to +40 mV ($n = 8-14$, $*p < 0.05$, $^{\#}p < 0.01$ by unpaired student's t-test different from WT).

Supplemental Figure 4. Inclusion of the Nav β 4 peptide accelerates the transition to the non-conducting state. Decay time constants (τ) with and without the Nav β 4 peptide for each individual construct as labeled at each corresponding test potential. Different scales were used for each of the plots to emphasize the differences between the decay time constants with and without the peptide ($n = 8-14$, $*p < 0.05$, $^{\#}p < 0.01$ by unpaired student's t-test different from Nav β 4).







