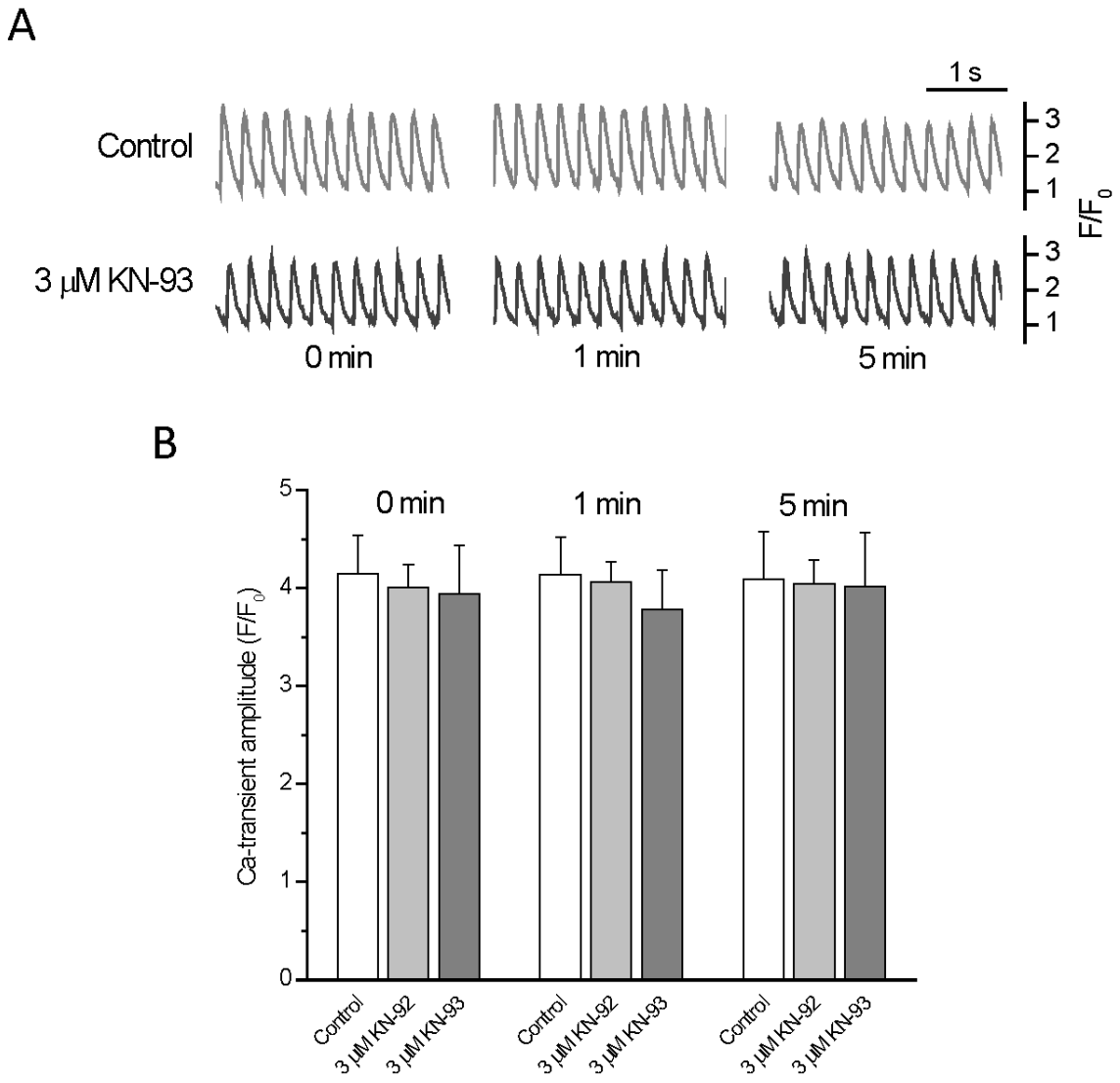
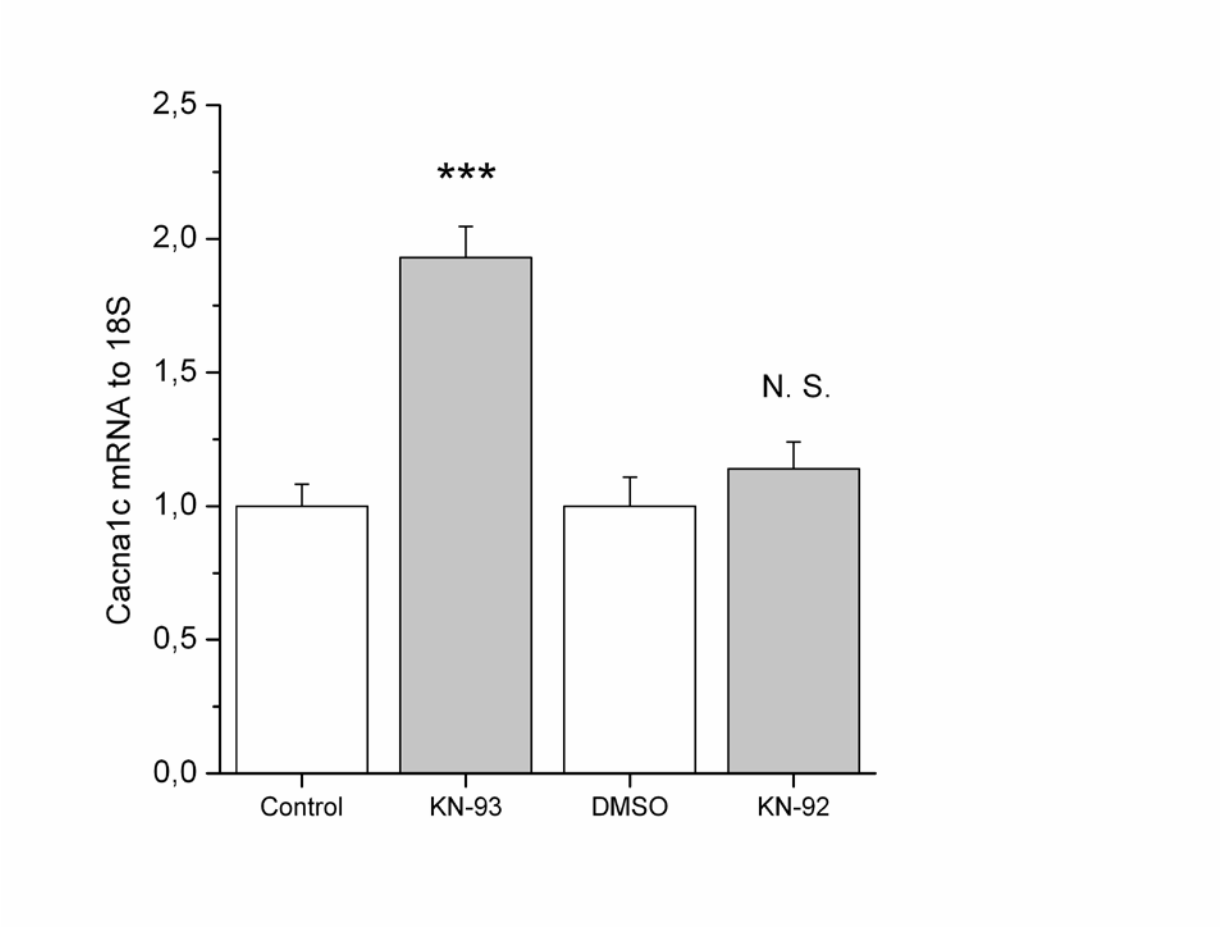
Supplementary Fig. S1.



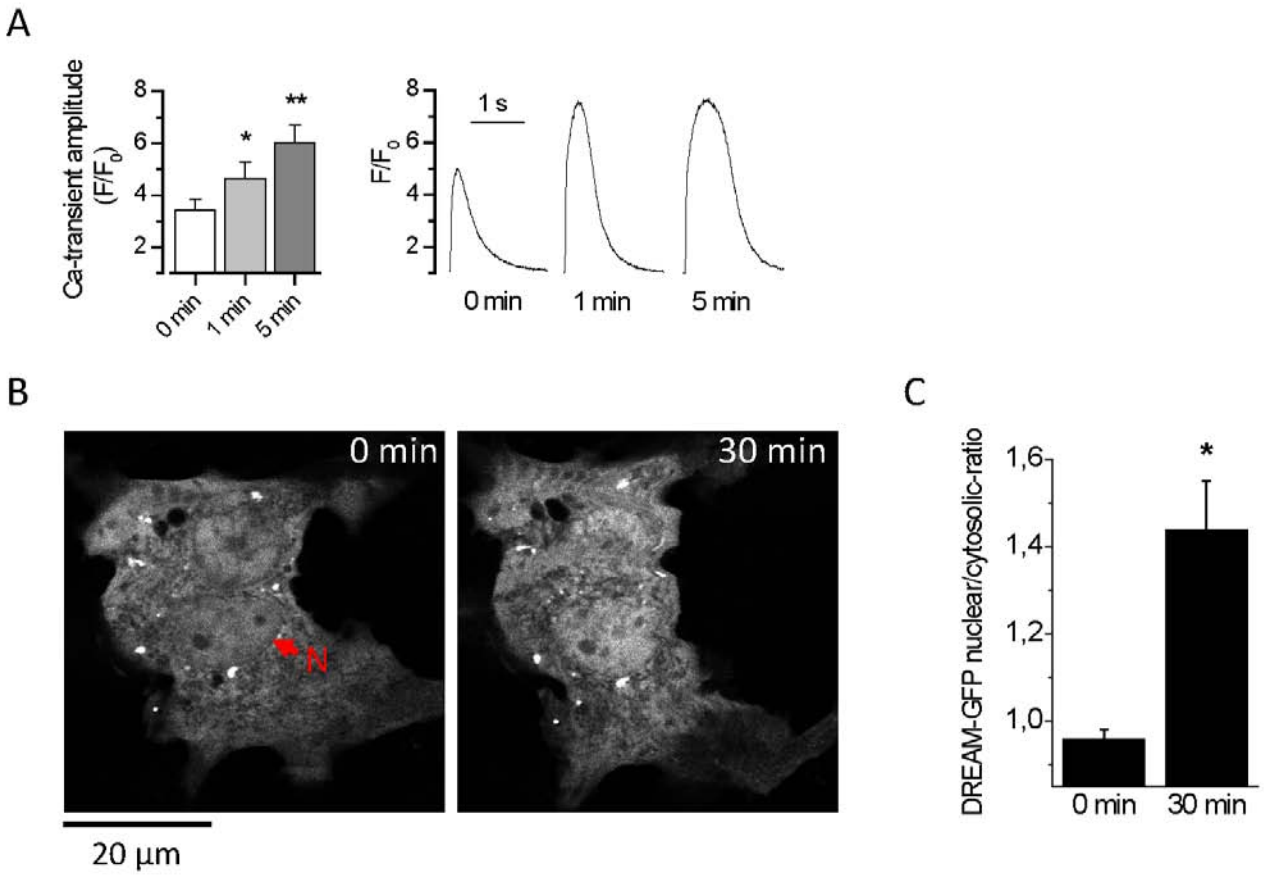
Supplementary Fig. S1. Acute effects of KN-93 (3 µM) and KN-92 (3 µM) on spontaneous $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ activity of HL-1 cardiomyocytes. **A)** Representative $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ signals from Fluo-4-loaded HL-1 cardiomyocytes before (0 min), 1 minute and 5 minutes after application of KN-93 (3 µM) (*below*) with control measurements without KN-93 at the same time points (*above*). **B)** Effects of KN-92 (3 µM, n=9) and KN-93 (3 µM, n=10) on the Ca^{2+}-transient amplitude before (0 min), at 1 minute and at 5 minutes compared to control (n=8) at the corresponding time points.

Supplementary Fig. S2.



Supplementary Fig. 2. Effects of KN-93 (3 µM) and KN-92 (3 µM) on Cacna1c expression in rat neonatal cardiomyocytes. 24 h exposure to KN-93 increased Cacna1c mRNA levels significantly (1.9-fold, $p<0.001$, n=6) compared to control. KN-92 exposure (24 h) did not affect Cacna1c mRNA levels compared to vehicle (KN-92 solvent DMSO). ***=$p<0.001$, N.S.= non-significant.

Supplementary Fig.S3.



Supplementary Fig. S3. Effects of L-type Ca-channel opener Bay K8644 on Ca^{2+}-transients and GFP-DREAM translocation in neonatal cardiomyocytes. **A)** Bay K8644 (5 µM) induces a statistically significant increase in the amplitude of the intracellular Ca^{2+}-transients (F/F_0-ratio of Fluo-4 fluorescence) 1 minute after application and the increase reaches a steady-state after 5 minutes (n=6). **B)** Bay K8644 (5 µM) induces nuclear translocation of GFP-DREAM with a statistically significant change in the nuclear to cytosolic ratio in 30 minutes (n=4). *=p<0.05, **=p<0.01 **C)**. Red arrowhead shows the localization of the nucleus.