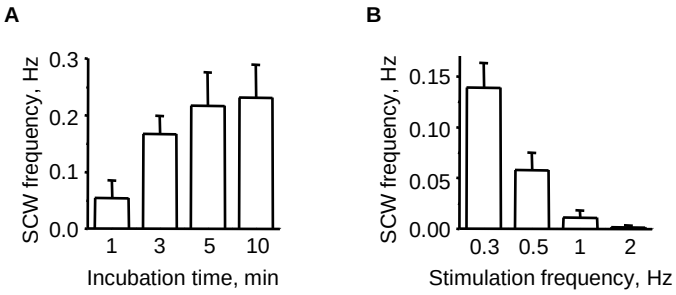
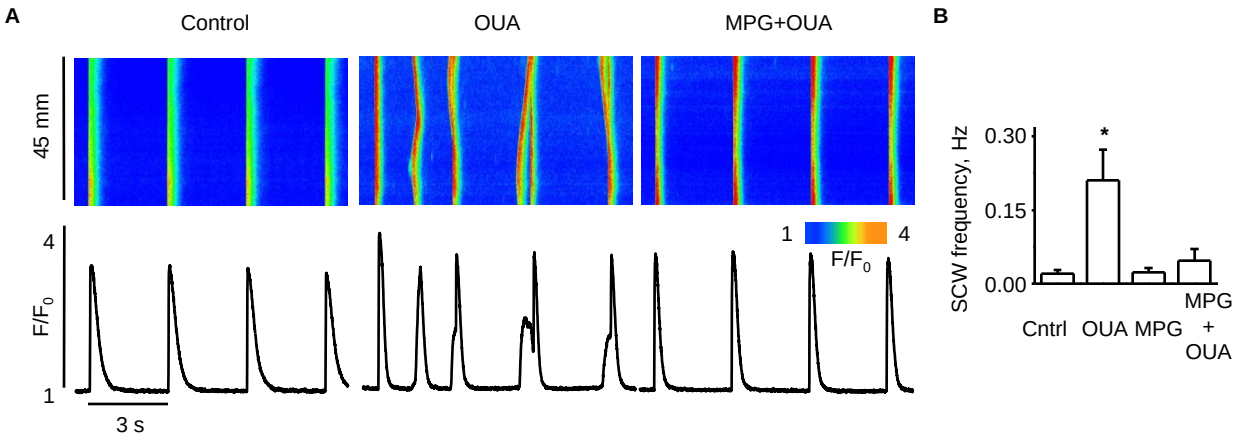
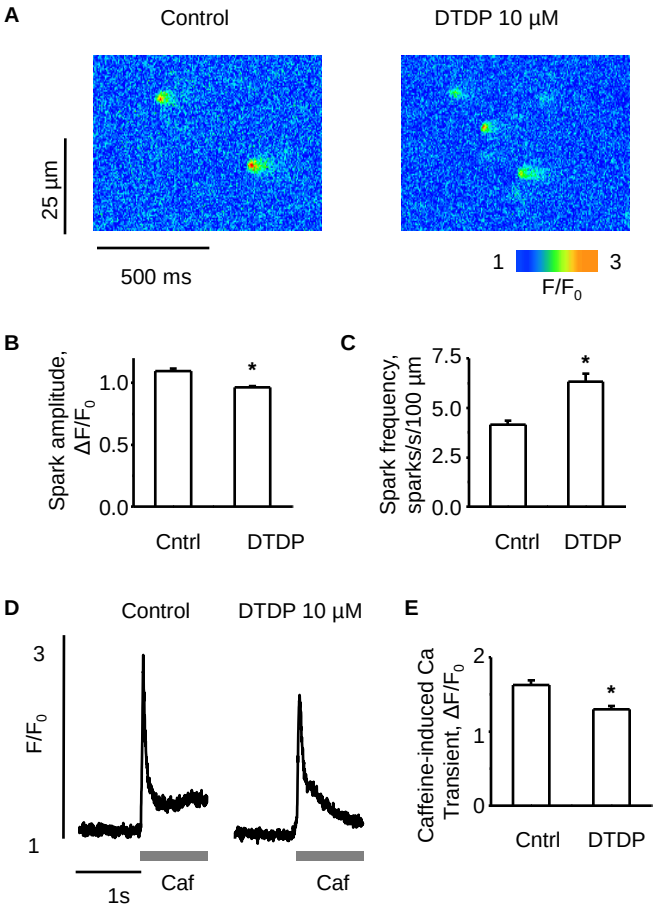


Supplemental Fig. S1 : Concentration, frequency and time dependency of digitoxin-induced proarrhythmogenic effects. A, bar graph of the frequency of SCWs in various digitoxin incubation times. **B**, pooled data for the number of SCWs at different pacing frequencies. Data are means ± SE from 5 to 48 cells from 2 to 4 heart preparations. *P<0.05 vs control.



Supplemental Fig. S2 : The ROS scavenger, MPG, reverses the alterations in myocyte Ca^{2+} handling caused by ouabain. A, representative line-scan images (top) and time-dependent profiles (bottom) of spontaneous Ca^{2+} waves (SCWs) under control condition and in the presence of 100 µM ouabain, or 100 µM ouabain + 750 µM MPG, as indicated. **B,** pooled data for frequency of SCWs. Data are means ± SE from 10 to 35 cells from 6 heart preparations. *P<0.05 vs control.



Supplemental Fig. S3 : The oxidizing agent, DTDP, mimics the effects of CGs on Ca^{2+} sparks in permeabilized myocytes. A, representative line-scan images of Ca^{2+} sparks in saponin-permeabilized myocytes under control condition and after pretreatment with 10 µM DTDP, as indicated. **B, C**, bar graphs of the average amplitude and frequency of Ca^{2+} sparks for control and DTDP. **D**, representative traces of caffeine-induced Ca^{2+} transients. **E**, averaged amplitude of caffeine-induced Ca^{2+} transients for control and DTDP. Data are means ± SE from 16 to 41 cells from 2 heart preparations. *P<0.05 vs control.