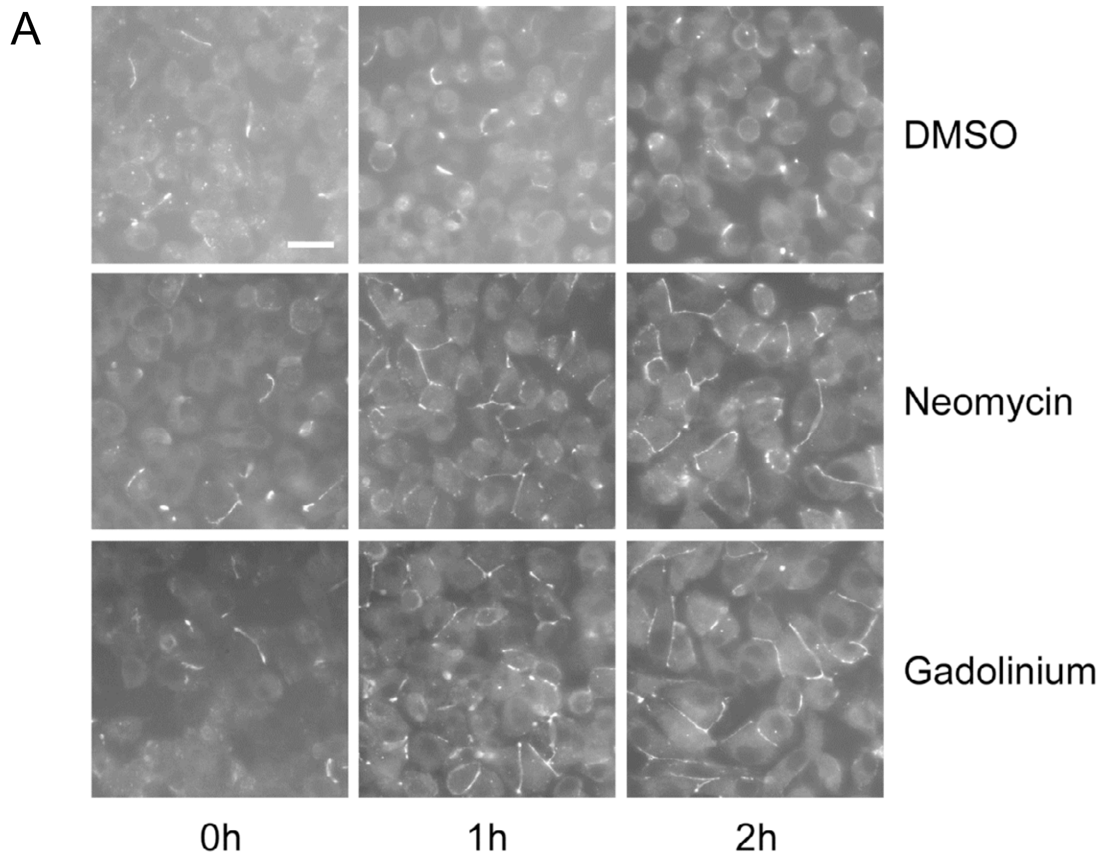

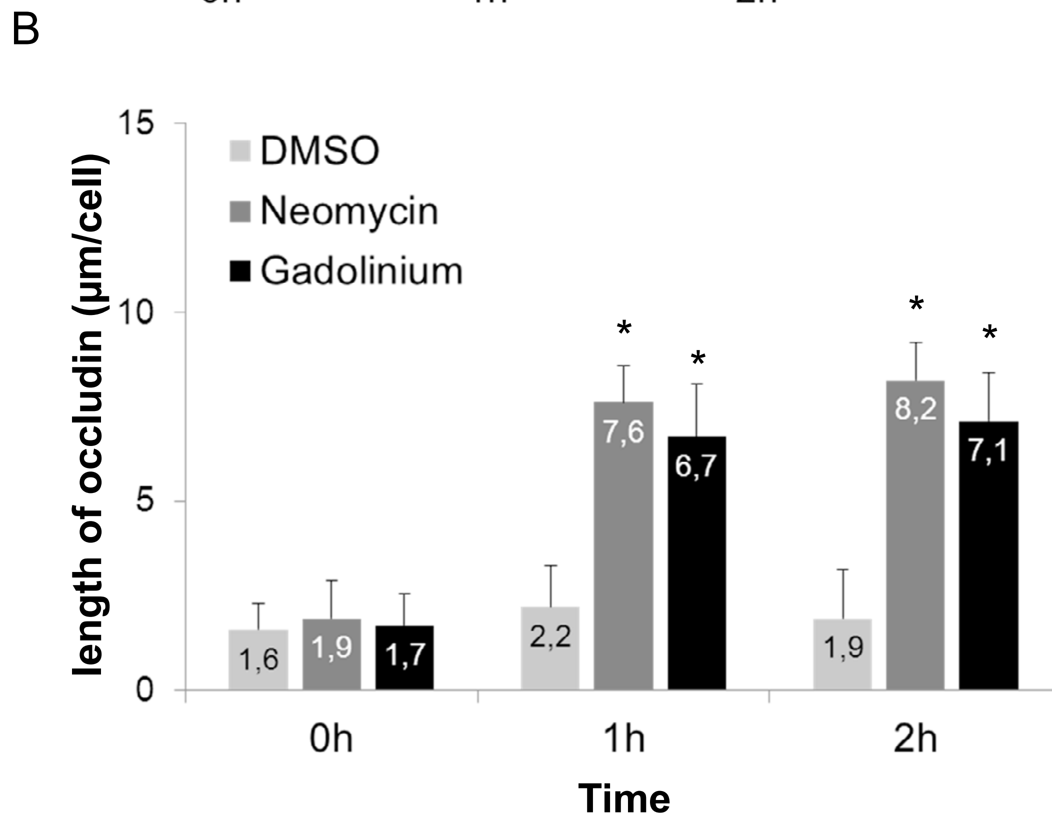

Fig. S1. Deposition of occludin at the plasma membrane following activation of the CaSR in MDCK cells. *A*, Confluent MDCK cells were incubated in low-Ca^{2+} medium (LCM) for 16 h, exposed to fresh LCM supplemented with DMSO or with the CaSR agonists neomycin [1 mM] or Gd^{3+} [100 µM] for the indicated time points, fixed in ice-cold methanol, and immunostained for occludin. *Bar,* 50 µm. *B*, quantification of occludin relocation to the cell membrane in *A*. Data represent means ± S.D., and are representative of three independent experiments. The length of occludin per cell is measured within each of 6 randomly picked fields of view. The asterisks denote significant difference versus incubation with DMSO by Student's *t* test ($P \leq 0.05$).

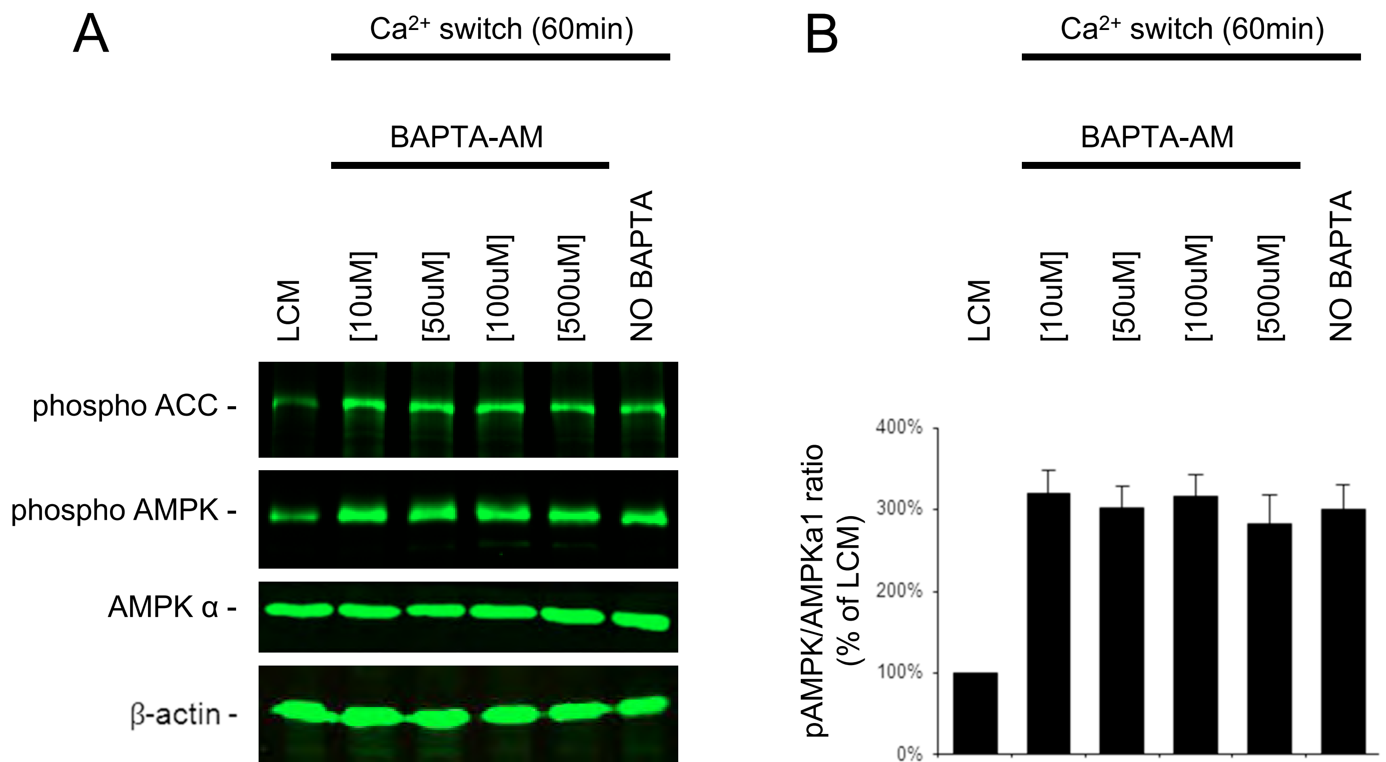

Fig. S2. Pre-exposure to BAPTA-AM does not abrogate AMPK phosphorylation and activation in MDCK cells following Ca^{2+} switch. *A*, Confluent MDCK cells were incubated in low-Ca^{2+} medium (LCM) for 16 h, incubated with fresh LCM supplemented with increasing concentrations of BAPTA-AM [from 10 to 500 μM] for 30 minutes, exposed to high-Ca^{2+} medium (HCM) for 60 minutes, lysed in the presence of protease and phosphatase inhibitors, and probed with the indicated antibodies in a Western blot analysis. *B*, The quantification of the immunoreactive signal for phospho-AMPK was performed using the Odyssey Infrared Scanner (Li-Cor Biosciences) after normalization to the AMPKα1 expression level. Data represent mean percentages ± s.d. from 3 independent experiments, with the LCM level used as reference level (100%).