

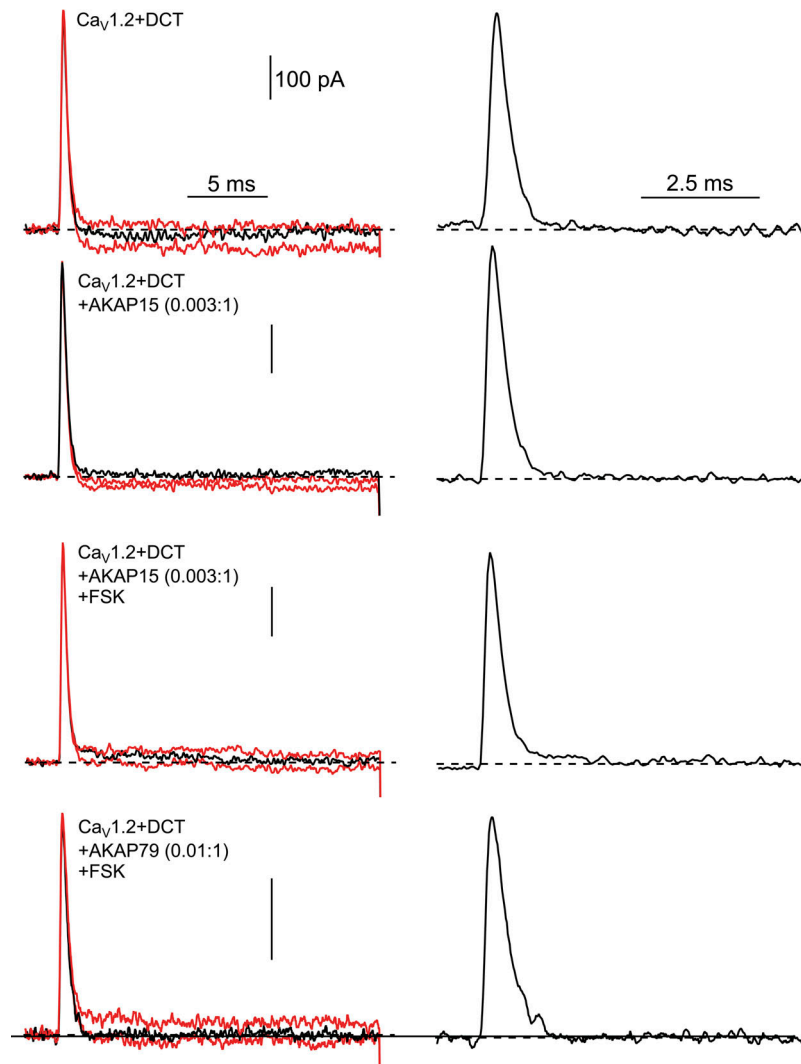
Fuller et al., <http://www.jgp.org/cgi/content/full/jgp.201311075/DC1>

Figure S1. Measurement of gating charge. Gating charge was measured after determination of the precise reversal potential in each experiment. Reversal potential was estimated using voltage steps applied in 2-mV increments from a holding potential of -80 mV. For $\text{Ca}_v1.2 + \text{DCT}$, the traces shown are at voltages of 70, 72, and 74 mV; for $\text{Ca}_v1.2 + \text{DCT} + \text{AKAP15}$ (0.003:1) at voltages of 76, 78, and 80 mV; for $\text{Ca}_v1.2 + \text{DCT} + \text{AKAP15}$ (0.003:1) + FSK at 72, 74, and 76 mV; and for $\text{Ca}_v1.2 + \text{DCT} + \text{AKAP79}$ (0.01:1) at 78, 80, and 82 mV. The records shown are traces obtained using P/-4 leak and capacity subtraction and are chosen to be near the mean charge movement for the indicated transfection condition. (left) Currents in response to three voltage steps near the reversal potential. The current trace during the step determined to be closest to the reversal potential is shown in black. Any remaining leak current was subtracted from this step. The resulting record is shown on an expanded time scale on the right. The charge movement transient was then integrated to determine the gating charge.

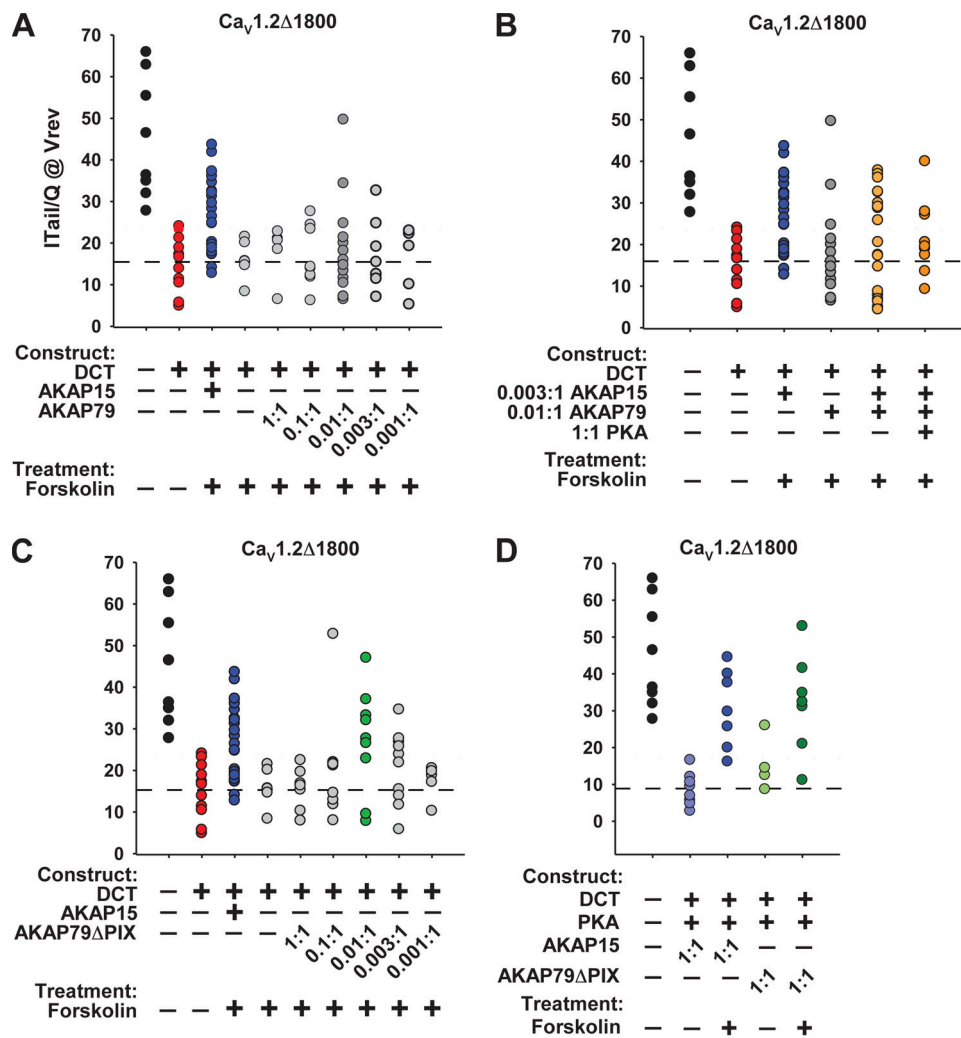


Figure S2. Coupling ratio values for individual cells in representative experiments. The individual values for each cell in which coupling ratios were measured are shown. (A) Data for Fig. 1 C. (B) Data for Fig. 2 C. (C) Data for Fig. 3 C. (D) Data for Fig. 3 E. Dashed lines indicate mean current for unstimulated $Ca_v1.2\Delta1800 + DCT$.