# **Supporting Information**

# PKC inhibition results in a $K_v1.5+K_v\beta1.3$ pharmacology closer to $K_v1.5$ channels

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**Running title**:  $K_{\nu}1.5+K_{\nu}\beta1.3$  pharmacology and PKC

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## **SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES**

**SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE 1**: IC<sub>50</sub> and  $n_H$  from the of the concentration-response curves to bupivacaine in  $K_v 1.5 + K_v \beta 1.3$  channels expressed in cells treated with hispidin and bisindolylmaleimide II in comparison with those obtained of bupivacaine on  $K_v 1.5$  and  $K_v 1.5 + K_v \beta 1.3$  channels.

	IC <sub>50</sub> (μM)	$n_{\mathrm{H}}$
K <sub>v</sub> 1.5	$13.1 \pm 0.8$ *	
$K_v 1.5 + K_v \beta 1.3$ Control	$47.5 \pm 5.1$ *	
$K_v 1.5 + K_v \beta 1.3$ Bis II	$12.4 \pm 1.8$	$0.88 \pm 0.09$
$K_v 1.5 + K_v \beta 1.3$ Hispidin	$27.3 \pm 1.3$	$1.23 \pm 0.10$

<sup>\*:</sup> Taken from (Gonzalez et al., 2002)

## **REFERENCES**

Gonzalez T, Navarro-Polanco R, Arias C, Caballero R, Moreno I, Delpon E, et al. (2002). Assembly with the  $Kv\beta1.3$  subunit modulates drug block of hKv1.5 channels. Mol Pharmacol 62: 1456-1463.

#### FIGURE LEGENDS

FIGURE S1: Concentration dependence of bupivacaine-induced blockade of hispidintreated  $K_v1.5+K_v\beta1.3$  channels. (A) The dashed and dotted lines represent the dose-response curves obtained for the bupivacaine-induced blockade of  $K_v1.5$  and  $K_v1.5+K_v\beta1.3$  channels, respectively (taken from González et al., 2002). Reduction in the current (relative to the control) at the end of depolarising steps from -80 to +60 mV was used as an index of blockade. (•): Concentration-response curves for bupivacaine in bisindolylmaleimide II-treated  $K_v1.5+K_v\beta1.3$  channels and in hispidin-treated  $K_v1.5+K_v\beta1.3$  channels (o). (B) Reduction in the current (relative to the control) at 50 ms (o) and at 250 ms (o) depolarising steps from -80 to +60 mV. Each point represents the mean±S.E.M. of three to four experiments. The lines represent the fit of the experimental data to a monophasic Hill equation.

FIGURE S2: Concentration dependence of bupivacaine- (A) and quinidine-induced (B) blockade of calphostine C-treated  $K_v1.5+K_v\beta1.3$  channels. The dashed and continuous lines represent the dose-response curves obtained for the bupivacaine- or quinidine-induced blockade at 50 ms ( $\circ$ ) and at 250 ms ( $\bullet$ ) depolarising steps from -80 to +60 mV, respectively. Each point represents the mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of three to eight experiments. The continuous line represents the fit of the experimental data to a biphasic Hill equation.

FIGURE S3: Concentration dependence of bupivacaine- (A) and quinidine-induced (B) blockade of bisindolylmaleimide II-treated  $K_v1.5+K_v\beta1.3$  channels. The dashed and continuous lines represent the dose-response curves obtained for the bupivacaine- or quinidine-induced blockade at 50 ms ( $\circ$ ) and at 250 ms ( $\bullet$ ) depolarising steps from -80 to +60 mV, respectively. Each point represents the mean $\pm$ S.E.M. of three to eight experiments. The continuous line represents the fit of the experimental data to a monophsic Hill equation.

FIGURE S4: Absolute values for bupivacaine- and quinidine- blockade of calphostin C- and bisindolylmaleimide II-treated  $K_v1.5+K_v\beta1.3$  channels. Magnitude of calphostin C-  $K_v1.5+K_v\beta1.3$  currents in the absence and in the presence of different bupivacaine (A) and quinidine (B) concentrations. Magnitude of bisindolylmaleimide II- $K_v1.5+K_v\beta1.3$  currents in the absence and in the presence of different bupivacaine (C) and quinidine (D) concentrations. Each point represents the mean±S.E.M. of three to eight experiments.







