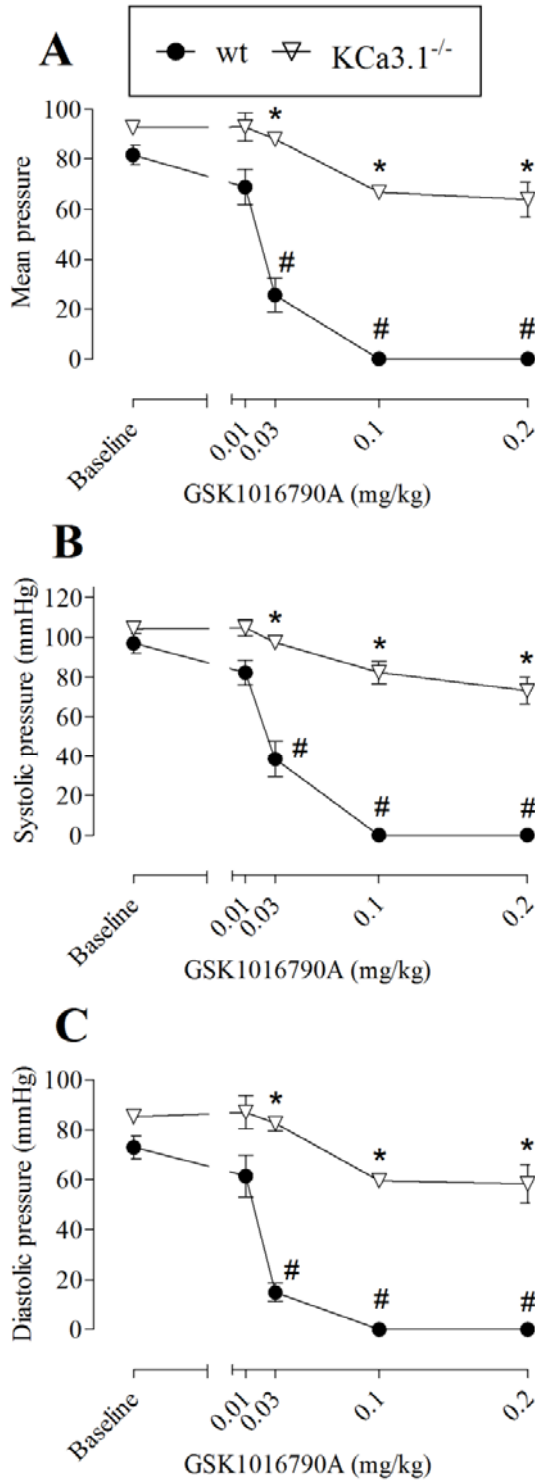


SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

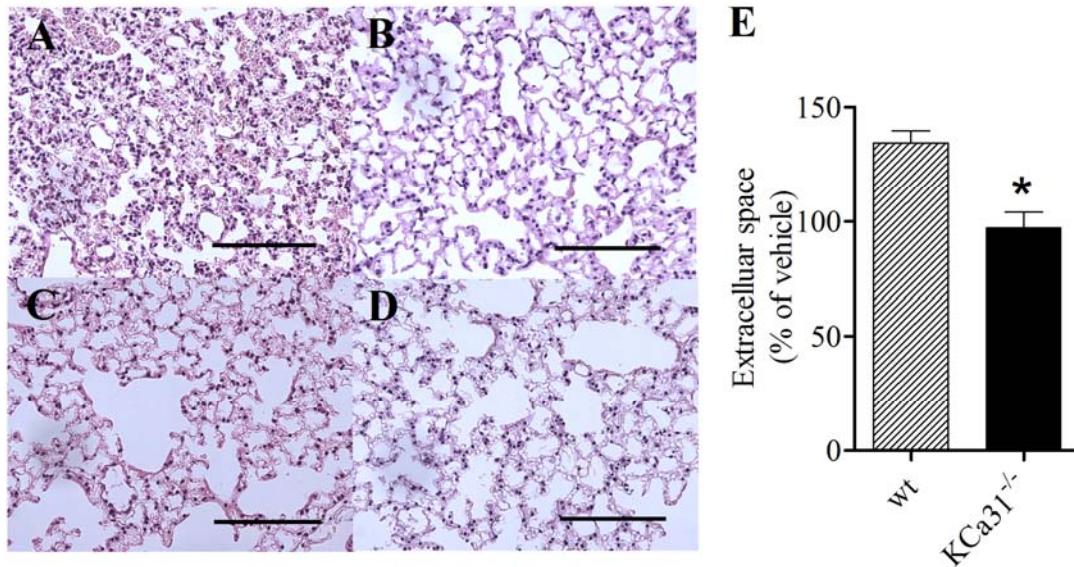
Supplemental Table 1. Heart rate after GSK1016790A infusion.

Treatment	Heart rate (HR, bpm) measured in RV					HR measured in aorta
	mg/kg	wt	KCa3.1 ^{-/-}	L-NNA	Vehicle	Wt
Baseline		395±47	387±59	387±23	431±41	382±20
L-NNA	4.0			426±52		
GSK1016790A	0.01	320±42	357±35	274±35		385±50
	0.03	137±45	366±46	90±66		237±43
	0.1	0	344±50	0		43±27
	0.2	0	242±80	0	370±43	0

Data are means±SEM.



Supplemental Figure 1. Systemic aortic mean (A), systolic (B) and diastolic (C) pressure after i.v. infusion of GSK1016790A (0.01, 0.03, 0.1, and 0.2 mg/kg) in wild-type (wt) mice (n=7) and *KCa3.1*^{-/-} mice (n=3). Results are means±S.E.M. # indicates concentration of GSK1016790A, where mice are experiencing circulatory collapse. *P<0.05 versus wt.



Supplemental Figure 2. GSK1016790A induced lung damage in wt mice and *KCa3.1*^{-/-} mice. Haematoxylin-eosin (H&E) staining in sections of lungs infused with vehicle (A, B) or GSK1016790A (C-D) from wt (A, C) and *KCa3.1*^{-/-} mice (B, D). The changes in extracellular space in the lungs were measured by superimposing a grid on randomized histological sections of the lungs. The line intersections in the extracellular space of each sections was counted and expressed relative to the number of intersections counted in vehicle infused mice lungs. Alteration in extracellular space in wt but not *KCa3.1*^{-/-} mice caused by infusion of GSK1016790A (C, D). (E) Summary data. Scale Bar = 100 μm in panels. Data points are means±SEM (n=4-6). Students t-test: * P<0.05 vs. wt mice.