Cancer Cell, Volume *28*

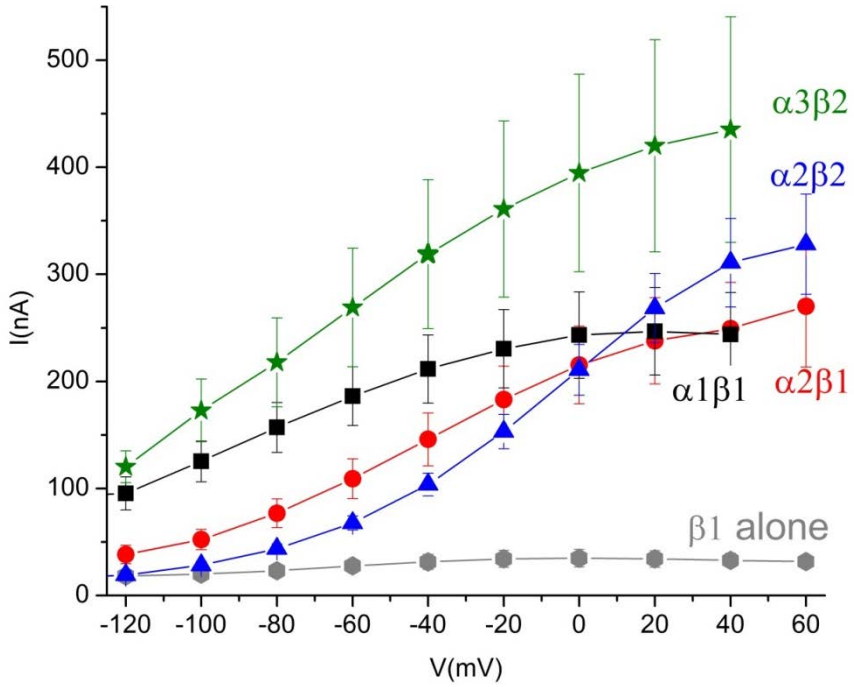
Supplemental Information

Importance of the Voltage Dependence of Cardiac Na/K ATPase Isozymes

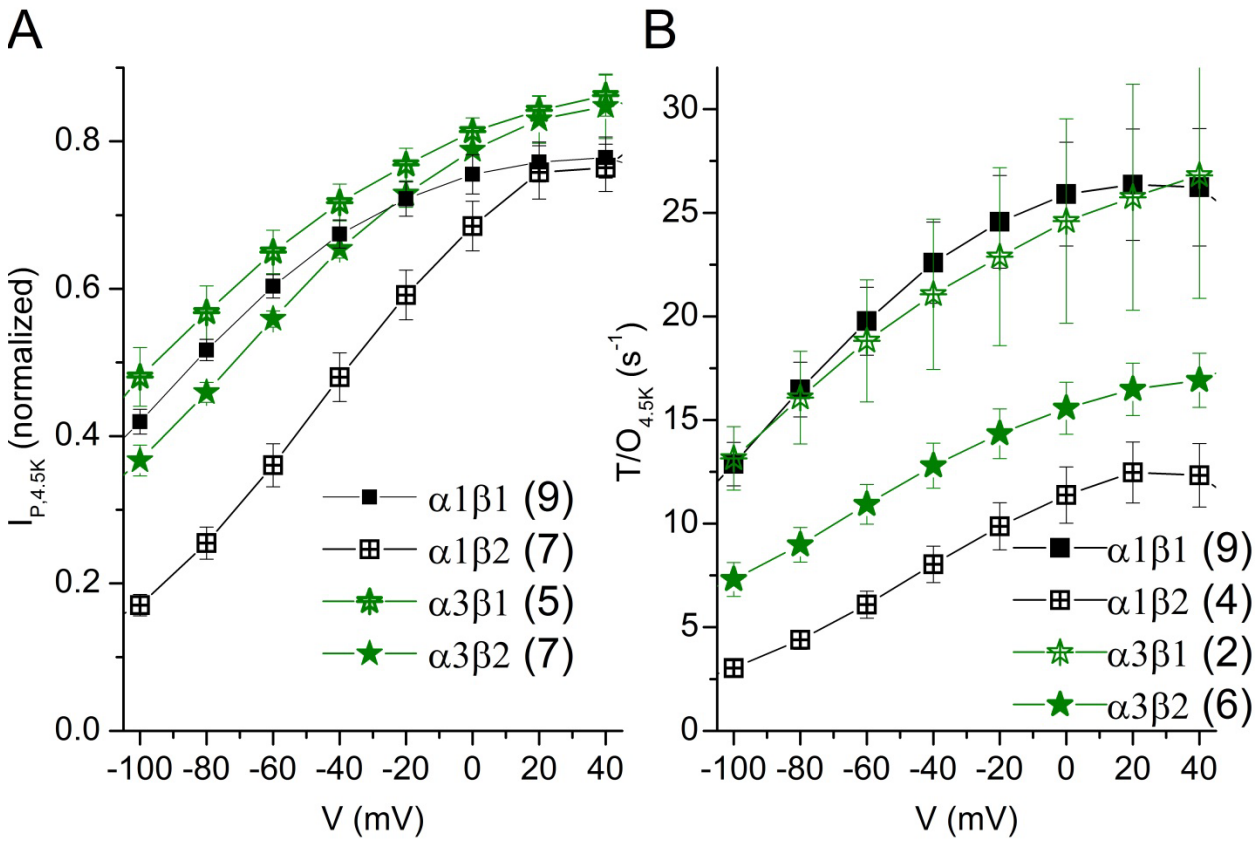
Christopher M. Stanley,[1] Dominique G. Gagnon,[1,2] Adam Bernal,[1] Dylan J. Meyer,[1] Joshua J. Rosenthal,[3] and Pablo Artigas[1,*]

[1]Department of Cell Physiology and Molecular Biophysics, Center for Membrane Protein Research, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, Texas; [2]Department of Physics, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas; and [3]Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Ciencias Médicas, Instituto de Neurobiología, San Juan, Puerto Rico

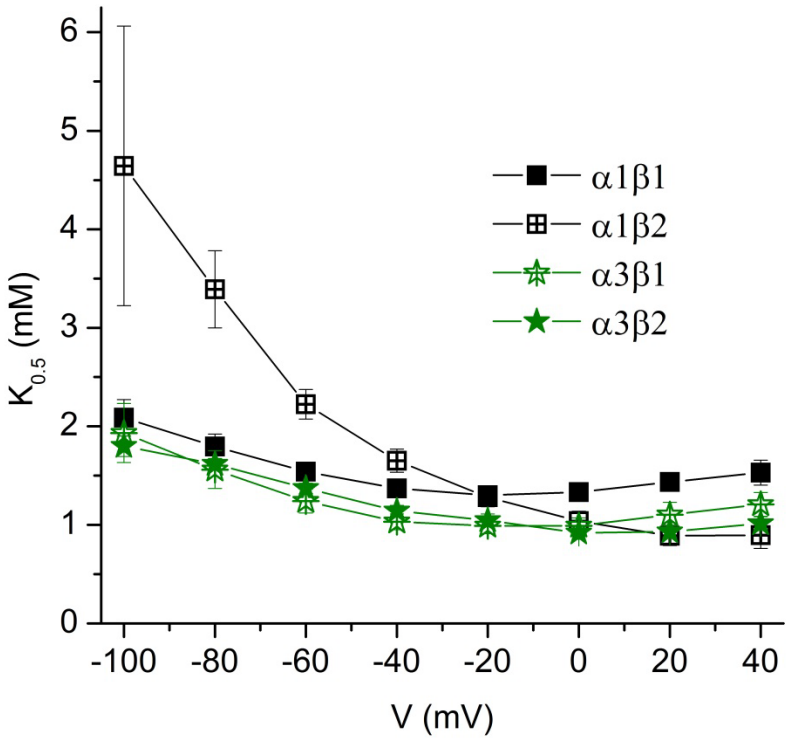
Supplementary Information



Supplementary Figure 1. Mean current induced by 4.5 K^+ in all oocytes shown in Fig. 1 injected with the human cardiac isozymes or with human β1 alone. Uninjected oocytes produced identical signals to β1 injected oocytes (not shown).



Supplementary Figure 2. Voltage dependencies of the two isozymes not shown in Fig. 2 at 4.5 mM K^+, together with α1β1 and α3β2 for comparison **A)** Voltage dependence of 4.5 mM K^+ induced I_P normalized to the value at +40 mV in 90 mM Na^+ to illustrate the effect of 150 mm Na^+, for α1β1 (black solid squares), α1β2 (black crossed squares) α3β1 (green crossed stars) and α3β2 (green solid stars). **B)** T/O rate for the same isozymes. The number of experiments are given in parenthesis.



Supplementary figure 3. Voltage dependence of apparent affinity for K^+ of the isozymes not shown in Fig. 4A. **A)** $K_{0.5}$ as a function of voltage at 150 mM Na^+. α1β1 (black solid squares); α1β2 (black crossed squares), α3β1 (crossed green stars), α3β2 (solid green stars).