## **Supplemental Figures and Figure Legends**

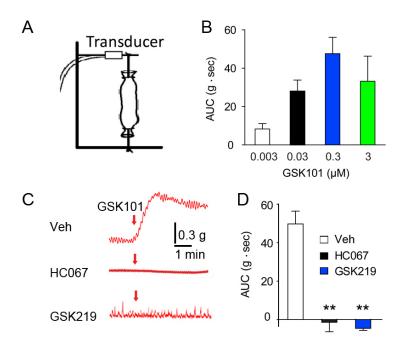


Figure S1, related to Figure 1, Selective activation of TRPV4 regulates GI motility.

- (A) Schematic of the contractility recording apparatus using colon strips.
- (B) Quantification of GSK101-elicited contractile responses in colon strips from  $Trpv4^{+/+}$  mice exposed to increasing concentrations of GSK101. n=16 segments from 4 mice per group.
- (C-D) Representative traces (C) and quantification (D) of GSK101-induced colon contraction in the presence of the TRPV4 antagonists HC067 (3  $\mu$ M) or GSK219 (0.3  $\mu$ M). n= 16 segments from 4 mice per group.

All data are pooled from two to three independent experiments. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical significance was determined using one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-test (D). \*\* p<0.01.

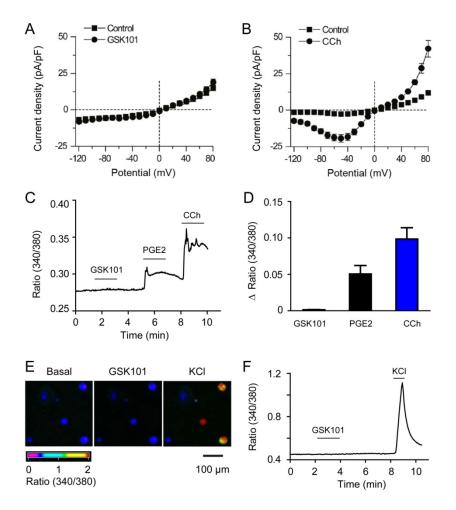


Figure S2, related to Figure 3, Enteric neurons and SMCs are unresponsive to TRPV4 stimulation.

- (A-B) Averaged membrane currents at holding potentials from -120 mV to +80 mV (10 mV steps) before and after the application of GSK101 (0.3  $\mu$ M, n=9 cells) (A) or CCh (50  $\mu$ M, n=13 cells) (B).
- (C) Averaged time lapse trace showing the  $[Ca^{2^+}]_i$  responses elicited by GSK101 (0.3  $\mu$ M), PGE2 (30  $\mu$ M), and CCh (10  $\mu$ M) in freshly isolated intestinal SMCs from one cover slip.
- (D) Quantification of changes in 340/380 ratio elicited by GSK101, PGE2, or CCh. n=5 coverslips.
- (E) Representative images showing  $[Ca^{2+}]_i$  responses in dissociated myenteric neurons elicited by GSK101 (0.2  $\mu$ M) and KCl (100 mM).
- (F) Averaged time-lapse trace showing  $[Ca^{2+}]_i$  responses of myenteric neurons in response to GSK101 (0.2  $\mu$ M) and KCl (100 mM) from one cover slip. KCl was used as a positive control. All data are pooled from three independent experiments.

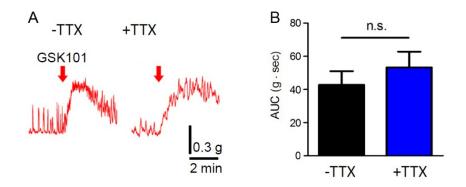


Figure S3, related to Figure 3, TRPV4-mediated colon contraction is not reduced by blocking enteric neurotransmission.

(A-B) Representative traces (A) and quantification (B) of GSK101-induced colon contractions in the absence and presence of TTX (0.3  $\mu$ M). n=12 segments from 3 mice.

All data are pooled from three independent experiments. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical significance was determined using Student's t-test (B). n.s., not significant.

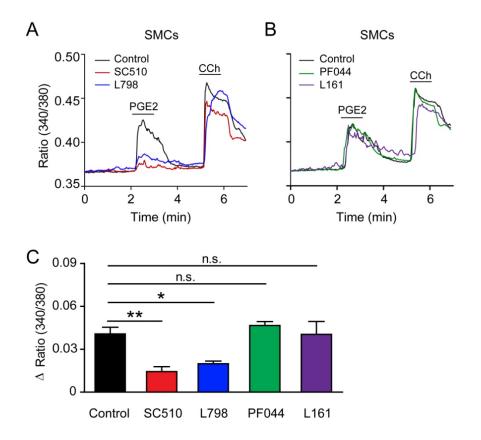


Figure S4, related to Figure 5, PGE2 evokes smooth muscle cell response via EP1/3 receptors.

- (A) Averaged  $[Ca^{2+}]_i$  response induced by PGE2 (30  $\mu$ M) in the absence and presence of the EP1 antagonist SC510 (red line, 5  $\mu$ M) or EP3 antagonist L798 (blue line, 3  $\mu$ M) in freshly isolated intestinal SMCs. CCh was used as a positive control.
- (B) Averaged  $[Ca^{2+}]_i$  response induced by PGE2 in the absence and presence of the EP2 antagonist PF044 (red line, 0.3  $\mu$ M) or EP4 antagonist L161 (blue line, 0.3  $\mu$ M) in freshly isolated intestinal SMCs. CCh was used as a positive control.
- (C) Quantification of PGE2-induced [Ca<sup>2+</sup>]<sub>i</sub> response in the absence or presence of EP1 and EP3 antagonists or EP2 and EP4 antagonists. n=5 coverslips per group.

All data are pooled from two to three independent experiments. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical significance was determined using one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-test (C). \* p<0.05, \*\* p<0.01, n.s., not significant.

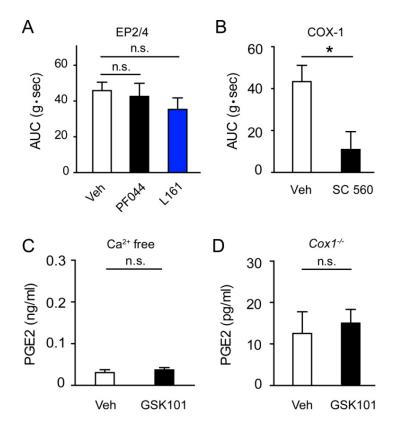


Figure S5, related to Figure 5, TRPV4-mediated colon contraction involves PGE2 signaling.

- (A) GSK101 (0.3 μM)-induced colon contraction in the presence of EP2 antagonist (PF044, 0.3 μM) and EP4 antagonist (L161, 0.3 μM). n=16 segments from 4 mice per group.
- (B) GSK101-induced colon contraction in the presence of pharmacologic COX-1 inhibition by SC 560 (0.1  $\mu$ M) in wt mice. n=12 segments form 3 mice per group.
- (C) GSK101-induced PGE2 release in a Ca<sup>2+</sup>-free extracellular buffer from MMs. n=5 mice.
- (D) GSK101-induced PGE2 release in MMs from COX-1 KO mice. n=5 mice per group.
- \* p<0.05; \*\* p<0.01; n.s., not significant.

All data are pooled from two to three independent experiments. Data are mean  $\pm$  SEM. In this figure, statistical significance was determined using one-way ANOVA with Tukey's post-test (A) and Student's t-test (B, C, and D). \* p<0.05, n.s., not significant.