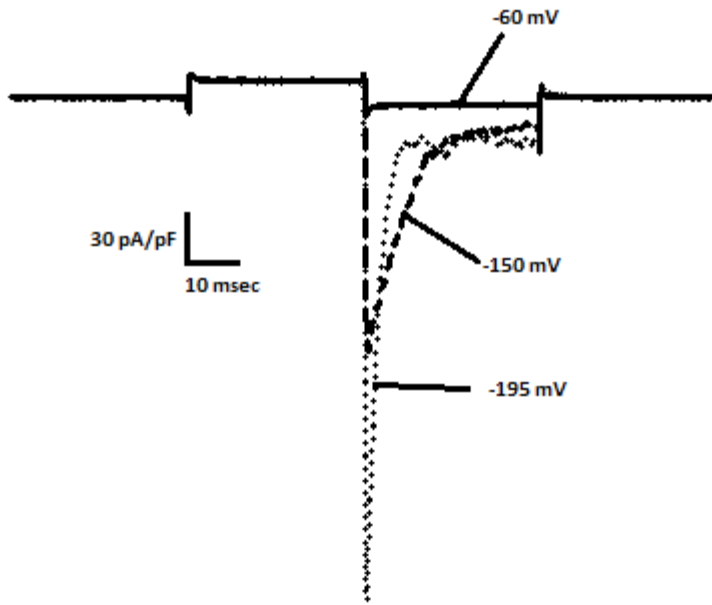


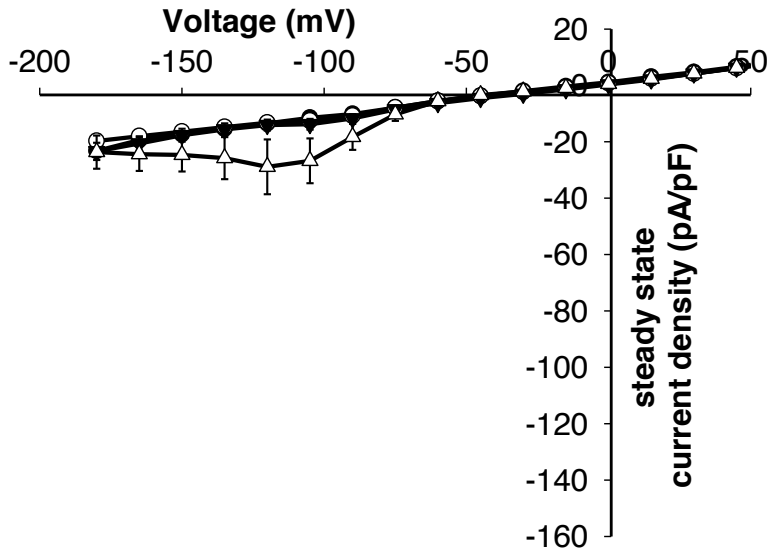
The malate-activated *Brachypodium distachyon* ALMT12 anion channel is co-activated by Ca<sup>2+</sup>/calmodulin

**Khanh Luu<sup>1</sup>, Nandhakishore Rajagopalan<sup>2</sup>,  
John C.H.Ching<sup>1</sup>, Michele C. Loewen<sup>2,3,4</sup> ¶\*,  
Matthew E. Loewen<sup>1</sup> ¶**

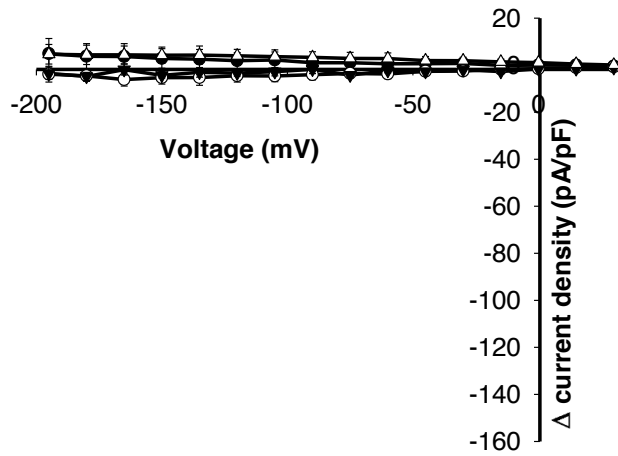
## Supplemental Figures



**Supplemental Figure 1.** Representative traces of BdALMT12 current at different voltages in the presence of 5uM free Ca<sup>2+</sup> in the pipette solution.



**Supplemental Figure 2.** Effect of Ca<sup>2+</sup> on steady-state current density of BdALMT12. Steady-state current recordings from BdALMT12-expressing HEK293 cells using different Ca<sup>2+</sup> concentration in the pipette solution including 0 μM (black circle), 0.1 μM (white circle), 0.5 μM (black triangle), 5 μM (white triangle) free Ca<sup>2+</sup>, n ≥ 8 for each concentration.



**Supplemental Figure 3.** Effect of Ca<sup>2+</sup> on eGFP-expressing HEK293 cells. This is a negative control experiment performed alongside with experiment showed in figure 2A, to show the background current of HEK293 cells. HEK cells transfected with GFP were patched using different Ca<sup>2+</sup> concentrations in the pipette solution including 0 μM (black circle), 0.1 μM (white circle), 0.5 μM (black triangle) and 1 μM (white triangle) free Ca<sup>2+</sup>, n = 3 each concentration.