Red fluorescent CEPIA indicators for visualization of Ca2+ dynamics in mitochondria

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Supplementary Figures

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Supplementary Figure 1: Comparison of amino acids sequence of calmodulin in CEPIAs and pH titration curve of CEPIA2

A: Comparison of amino acids sequence of calmodulin in CEPIAs.

B: pH titration curve of CEPIA2 (cfGCaMP2) in Ca²⁺-containing (1 mM, magenta) or Ca²⁺-free (1 mM EGTA, black) solution. The plots were fitted by a single Hill equation. Mean \pm SEM (n = 3).



Supplementary Figure 2: Effect of alkalization on fluorescence intensity of R-CEPIA3*mt* and R-CEPIA4*mt*

Representative time courses and summarized graphs of the peak amplitude of alkalizationinduced changes in the fluorescence intensity of mitochondrial CEPIAs. The data were obtained from HeLa cells expressing R-CEPIA3*mt* and CEPIA2*mt* (left) or R-CEPIA4*mt* and CEPIA2*mt* (right). n = 6 and 5 (cells), $*p = 6.64 \times 10^{-8}$ and 1.43×10^{-5} , for left and right graphs, respectively.

Supplementary Table

Pri	mer number	Sequence
1	(E31D)	GGGCAGAACCCCACAGAAGCAGAGCTCCAG
2	(E31D)	CAGAGACCGCATCACCGTCCCCAGATCCTT
3	(F92W)	GGGATAAGGATGGCAATGGCTACATCGGC
4	(F92W)	ACACACGGAACGCTTCGCGAATTTCCTCT
5	(D133E)	ATCGATGGAGAAGGTCAGGTAAACTACGAA
6	(D133E)	GTCTGCTACCCTGATCATTTCATCAACCTC

Supplementary Table 1: The list of primers.

The primers used in the present study were listed. For the primers used for point mutations, the target mutation sites in calmodluin domain of R-GECO1 were indicated in parentheses.