

**Title: Supplementary Movie 1.**

**Description:** Time-lapse widefield epifluorescence microscopy of live COS-7 cell expressing mFAP2a targeted to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) using a C-terminal fused sec61 $\beta$  localization sequence, labeled with 40.0  $\mu$ M DFHBI. The time-lapse movie was acquired using 200 ms exposure times every 5 s for 25 total frames. The total acquisition duration was just over 2 min, and movie playback speed is 5 frames $\cdot$ s<sup>-1</sup>. Excitation current was 100 mA.

**Title: Supplementary Movie 2.**

**Description:** Time-lapse widefield epifluorescence microscopy of live COS-7 cell expressing mFAP2b targeted to the ER using a C-terminal fused sec61 $\beta$  localization sequence, labeled with 40.0  $\mu$ M DFHBI. The time-lapse movie was acquired using 200 ms exposure times every 5 s for 25 total frames. The total acquisition duration was just over 2 min, and movie playback speed is 5 frames $\cdot$ s<sup>-1</sup>. Excitation current was 100 mA.

**Title: Supplementary Movie 3.**

**Description:** Time-lapse epifluorescence microscopy of human induced pluripotent stem cell (hiPSC)-derived cardiomyocytes (CMs) expressing sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR)-targeted EF1n\_mFAP2b labeled at 3.00  $\mu$ M DFHBI (Figure 5f). The average fluorescence pixel intensity per frame was computed, and the baseline of the average fluorescence pixel intensities approximated by iteratively fitting the baseline to a polynomial of degree 20. The approximate baseline average fluorescence pixel intensity per frame was subtracted from the average fluorescence pixel intensity per frame to compensate for photobleaching, then the baseline-subtracted average fluorescence pixel intensities were normalized across all frames scaling the

minimum peak baseline-subtracted average fluorescence pixel intensity to 1 and the maximum trough baseline-subtracted average fluorescence pixel intensity to 0. Raw fluorescence pixel intensities within each frame were normalized from 0 to 1, then re-scaled proportionally to the baseline-subtracted normalized average fluorescence pixel intensity, then pseudo-colored to show normalized fluorescence. The field of view contained 100% confluent cells, so regions without apparent hiPSC-derived CMs represent out-of-focus cellular SR fluorescence.

**Title: Supplementary Data 1.**

**Description:** mFAP, circularly permuted mFAP, split mFAP, and control amino acid sequences used in this study.

**Title: Supplementary Data 2.**

**Description:** Ca<sup>2+</sup>-responsive mFAP amino acid sequences.

**Title: Supplementary Data 3.**

**Description:** Oligonucleotides and template DNA sequences used to construct the mFAP2.1  $\beta$ -barrel site-directed mutagenesis (SDM) library.

**Title: Supplementary Data 4.**

**Description:** Oligonucleotides and template DNA sequences used to construct the mFAP2.2  $\beta$ -barrel loop7 combinatorial library.

**Title: Supplementary Data 5.**

**Description:** Oligonucleotides and template DNA sequences used to construct the mFAP2.2  $\beta$ -barrel core combinatorial library.

**Title: Supplementary Data 6.**

**Description:** Oligonucleotides and template DNA sequences used to construct the mFAP2.5  $\beta$ -barrel methyl group combinatorial library.

**Title: Supplementary Data 7.**

**Description:** Oligonucleotides and template DNA sequences used to construct the mFAP2b  $\beta$ -barrel aromatics and aliphatics combinatorial library.

**Title: Supplementary Data 8.**

**Description:** Oligonucleotides and template DNA sequences used to construct the mFAP2a  $\beta$ -barrel aromatics and glycine combinatorial library.

**Title: Supplementary Data 9.**

Oligonucleotides and template DNA sequences used to construct the mFAP2a  $\beta$ -barrel “IN2” combinatorial library.

**Title: Supplementary Data 10.**

**Description:** Circular plasmid DNA sequence, gene sequences (human codon-optimized) and protein amino acid sequences used for transfection of cultured COS-7 cells.

**Title: Supplementary Data 11.**

**Description:** Oligonucleotides and plasmid DNA sequences used to construct the extended loop library for loop1, loop3, and loop7 of mFAP2b.

**Title: Supplementary Data 12.**

**Description:** Oligonucleotides and plasmid DNA sequences used to construct the combinatorial linker library to insert one EF-hand motif into loop7 of mFAP2b.

**Title: Supplementary Data 13.**

**Description:** Oligonucleotides and plasmid DNA sequences used to construct the combinatorial linker library to insert two EF-hand motifs into loop7 of mFAP2b.

**Title: Supplementary Data 14.**

**Description:** Oligonucleotides and plasmid DNA sequences used to construct the combinatorial linker library to insert four EF-hand motifs into loop7 of mFAP2b.

**Title: Supplementary Data 15.**

**Description:** Circular plasmid DNA sequence, gene sequences (human codon-optimized) and protein amino acid sequences of Ca<sup>2+</sup>-responsive mFAP used for cell surface-displayed HEK293 cell Ca<sup>2+</sup> titrations.

**Title: Supplementary Data 16.**

**Description:** Circular plasmid DNA sequence and gene sequence (human codon-optimized) of

Ca<sup>2+</sup>-responsive mFAP used for rAAV6 production. The protein amino acid sequence expressed in human induced pluripotent stem cell-derived cardiomyocytes after viral infection is provided.

**Title: Supplementary Data 17.**

**Description:** Circular plasmid DNA sequence, gene sequence (human codon-optimized) and protein amino acid sequences of Ca<sup>2+</sup>-responsive mFAPs used for HEK293 cell acetylcholine stimulations.