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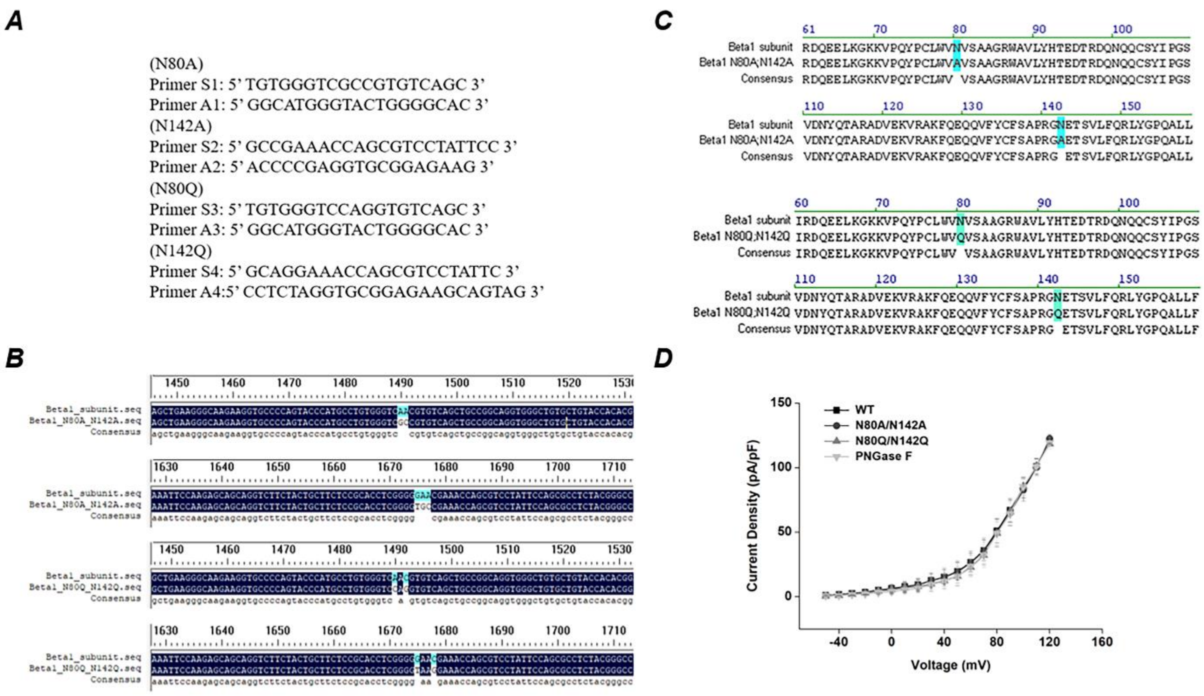
Supplementary Material to “Glycosylation of β1 subunit plays a pivotal role in the toxin sensitivity and activation of BK channels”



Additional file 1. The construction of N80A/N142A and N80Q/N142Q mutants of β1 subunit. **(A)** The complementary primer sequences were designed to construct N80A/N142A mutant and N80Q/N142Q mutant of β1 subunit. Primer 1 (S1, A1) and primer 2 (S2, A2) were used to construct N80A/N142A mutant, and primer 3 (S3, A3) and primer 4 (S4, A4) were used to construct N80Q/N142Q mutant. **(B)** Nucleic acid sequence alignment between wild-type, N80A/N142A and N80Q/N142Q mutants of β1 subunit. **(C)** Amino acid sequence alignment between wild-type, N80A/N142A and N80Q/N142Q mutants of β1 subunit. **(D)** Statistical analysis of current density of wild-type BK channels (α+β1) (n = 8) and N80A/N142A (n = 8, ns, $p > 0.05$) or wild-type BK channels (α+β1) (n = 8) and N80Q/N142Q (n = 8, ns, $p > 0.05$) or wild-type BK channels (α+β1) (n = 8) and BK (α+β1) channels pretreated with PNGase F (n = 8, ns, $p > 0.05$).