RESEARCH ARTICLE

Tuning the electrical properties of the heart by differential trafficking of $K_{\text{ATP}}$ ion channel complexes

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ABSTRACT

The copy number of membrane proteins at the cell surface is tightly regulated. Many ion channels and receptors present retrieval motifs to COPI vesicle coats and are retained in the early secretory pathway. In some cases, the interaction with COPI is prevented by binding to 14-3-3 proteins. However, the functional significance of this antagonism between COPI and 14-3-3 in terminally differentiated cells is unknown. Here, we show that ATP-sensitive $K^+$ ($K_{\text{ATP}}$) channels, which are composed of Kir6.2 and SUR1 subunits, are stalled in the Golgi complex of ventricular, but not atrial, cardiomyocytes. Upon sustained β-adrenergic stimulation, which leads to activation of protein kinase A (PKA), SUR1-containing channels reach the plasma membrane of ventricular cells. We show that PKA-dependent phosphorylation of the C-terminus of Kir6.2 decreases binding to 14-3-3 proteins. However, the functional significance of this antagonism between COPI and 14-3-3 is prevented by binding to 14-3-3 proteins. Thus, activation of the sympathetic nervous system releases this population of $K_{\text{ATP}}$ channels from storage in the Golgi and, hence, might facilitate the adaptive response to metabolic challenges.

KEY WORDS: ATP-sensitive $K^+$ channels, COPI, $K_{\text{ATP}}$, PKA, Trafficking, Protein kinase A, Cardiomyocyte, 14-3-3, Coatamer, Arg-based retrieval signal

INTRODUCTION

Hormone signaling rapidly adapt the function of cells to the physiological requirements of the organism. Regulated translocation of ion channels and transporters to the plasma membrane is one important mechanism of the cellular response.

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Received 31 August 2013; Accepted 22 January 2014

Prominent examples include insulin-triggered GLUT4 translocation (Bogan, 2012) and growth-hormone-induced translocation of TRPC5 channels (Abe and Puertollano, 2011; Bezzerides et al., 2004). Specialized post-Golgi storage vesicles and endosomal membranes contribute to the storage, rapid exposure and recycling of such cargo proteins, but the extent of the participation of the early secretory pathway in the regulated deployment of membrane proteins is unknown. Here, we consider the metabolically-sensitive ATP-sensitive $K^+$ ($K_{\text{ATP}}$) channel as an example of a heteromultimeric cargo protein that is stored in, and released from, the Golgi compartment upon hormone-induced signal transduction.

$K_{\text{ATP}}$ channels are hetero-octameric multimers of four pore-forming Kir6.1 ($\text{KCNJ8}$) or Kir6.2 ($\text{KCNJ11}$) subunits and four sulfonylurea receptor [SUR1 ($\text{ABCC8}$) or SUR2 ($\text{ABCB9}$)] subunits (Nichols, 2006). Coexpression of the two types of subunit is necessary to achieve functional expression of $K_{\text{ATP}}$ channels (Tucker et al., 1997) through a checkpoint mechanism (Zerangue et al., 1999) – the exposure of arginine (Arg)-based ER retention and retrieval motifs by Kir6.2 and SUR1 prevents cell surface transport unless stoichiometrically assembled hetero-octamers are formed. Subsequent work has identified the COPI complex as the vesicle coat involved in the recognition of Arg-based signals (Michelsen et al., 2007) and 14-3-3 proteins as a cytosolic factor that facilitates efficient cell surface expression (Heusser et al., 2006). The latter finding coincided with the discovery that many ion channels and plasma membrane proteins strictly require 14-3-3 to reach the cell surface (Gödde et al., 2006; O’Kelly et al., 2002; Rajan et al., 2002; Smith et al., 2011). For such cargo proteins, the lack of an interaction with 14-3-3 leads to an accumulation of cargo in the Golgi compartment (Gödde et al., 2006; Zuzarte et al., 2009). Intriguingly, all cargo proteins that require 14-3-3 for cell surface expression also possess COPI-interaction motifs (Gödde et al., 2006; O’Kelly et al., 2002; O’Kelly and Goldstein, 2008; Shikano et al., 2005; Smith et al., 2011; Zuzarte et al., 2009), raising the possibility that the antagonism between COPI and 14-3-3 is a key control mechanism of Golgi trafficking. 14-3-3 proteins predominantly recognize phosphorylated client proteins and participate in signal transduction cascades (Morrison, 2009). Taken together, these facts evoke the hypothesis that cargo interactions with COPI and 14-3-3 might underlie physiologically regulated sorting events, in addition to providing a basic assembly checkpoint.

Native $K_{\text{ATP}}$ channels are highly expressed in multiple tissues. In cardiac muscle cells, they couple electrical and metabolic signals at the cell surface during adaptation to stress (Zingman et al., 2002), hyperpolarizing the cells and preventing $Ca^{2+}$ entry under conditions of energy depletion. Thus, they might offer
protection from life-threatening heart damage during ischemia or sustained \( \beta \)-adrenergic stimulation, as demonstrated previously in mice that had genetic deletions of \( K_{\text{ATP}} \) channel subunits (Miki et al., 2002; Suzuki et al., 2002; Yamada et al., 2006; Zingman et al., 2002). Human \( K_{\text{ATP}} \) mutations, many of which affect the trafficking of the channel (Yan et al., 2007), underlie different \( K_{\text{ATP}} \) channelopathies and can substantially increase the risk for heart disease (Nichols et al., 2013). All four types of \( K_{\text{ATP}} \) subunits have been identified in the heart (Philip-Couderc et al., 2008), but expression varies from region to region and can change under pathophysiological conditions (Isidoro Tavares et al., 2009; Isidoro Tavares et al., 2007; Raes-Dauvé et al., 2012). From the genetically tractable mouse heart, it is clear that SUR2A and Kir6.2 subunits are important components of ventricular \( K_{\text{ATP}} \) channels, whereas SUR1 and Kir6.2 subunits are crucial for atrial chambers (Flagg et al., 2008). Of note, these two subunits also form the pancreatic \( K_{\text{ATP}} \) channel complex, which is essential for insulin secretion and is the molecular target of common anti-diabetic sulfonylureas. The cellular processes that control the molecular diversity of \( K_{\text{ATP}} \) channels in general and, specifically, in different heart tissues – such as atria and ventricles – is currently unknown. We, therefore, assessed \( K_{\text{ATP}} \) channel complex assembly, as well as the localization and vesicular trafficking of SUR subunits in different cardiac chambers. We describe the presence of SUR1 in both chambers of the heart – calling attention to the controversial notion that sulfonylureas increase cardiovascular risk in type II diabetic patients (Garratt et al., 1999; Goldner et al., 1971; Henry, 1998).

**RESULTS**

**The assembly status and localization of \( K_{\text{ATP}} \) channels in cardiac myocytes**

We studied SUR1 and SUR2A in total membrane extracts from the dissected hearts of wild-type, \( Kcnj11^{−/−} \) (Kir6.2 knockout) and \( Abcc8^{−/−} \) (SUR1 knockout) mice (Fig. 1A; supplementary material Fig. S1A). SUR1 was expressed in both atria and ventricles, but SUR2A was absent from atria (see supplementary material Fig. S1B for quantification). Confocal image sections confirmed previous observations that had been obtained by

![Fig. 1. Biochemical analysis of \( K_{\text{ATP}} \) channel subunits in atria and ventricles.](image-url)

(A) Western blotting (see supplementary material Table S1 for antibodies) for SUR2A, SUR1, Kir6.2 and the \( \alpha \) subunit of the Na\(^{+}\)/K\(^{+}\)-ATPase (Na,K) in membranes from mouse atrial (A) and ventricular tissue (V). Filled arrowheads and asterisks indicate core- and complex-glycosylated SUR proteins, respectively. The western blot is representative of five independent experiments. (B) Confocal analysis of immunostained mouse ventricular myocytes (VM). SUR2A (red) and Kir6.2 (green) signals are shown by the region of interest (ROI) that is indicated in the merged whole cell image (dashed white box). Kir6.2 nuclear staining is unspecific (see supplementary material Fig. S2 for knockout control). PDM denotes the product of differences from the mean, indicating colocalization by intensity correlation analysis (Li et al., 2004). Values of intensity correlation quotient between 0 and 0.5 indicate co-dependent staining and were 0.16 ± 0.005 for VM (mean ± s.e.m., \( n=11 \)). Scale bars: 10 \( \mu \)m. (C) Representation of SUR1 and Kir6.2 as cargo proteins of the early secretory pathway and the rationale of glycan analysis using Endo H and PNGase F. Shapes and symbols are identified by the boxed key. (D) Western blotting for SUR1, Kir6.2 and Na,K in membranes from atrial (A) and ventricular (V) tissues from wild-type and \( Kcnj11^{−/−} \) mice. Treatment with Endo H was as indicated; open arrowhead, filled arrowhead and asterisks indicate core- and complex-glycosylated SUR proteins, respectively. The western blot is representative of nine independent experiments. (E) Western blotting for SUR1 in membranes from rat atrial (A) and ventricular (V) tissue demonstrating differing migration behaviors. The filled arrowheads indicate the core-glycosylated form of SUR1, and the asterisks denote the two complex-glycosylated forms of SUR1. The panel shows three technical replicates (the proteins were resolved on gels of increasing percentages – 6%, 7% and 8%) of two biological replicates (from two rats, \#1 and \#2). The western blot is representative of six independent experiments. (F) Western blotting for SUR1 in membranes from rat atrial (A) or ventricular (V) tissue to probe whether differences in SUR1 migratory behavior (asterisks) were caused by differential complex glycosylation. The difference in migration was lost upon deglycosylation (indicated by the open arrowhead). The filled arrowhead indicates the core-glycosylated form of SUR1, and the asterisks indicate the complex-glycosylated forms of SUR1. The western blot is representative of eleven independent experiments.
scanning ion conductance microscopy (Korchev et al., 2000) that, in ventricular myocytes, SUR2A and Kir6.2 colocalized at the cell surface and at striations where transverse (T-)tubule membrane invaginations occur (Fig. 1B). The presence of SUR1 in ventricular myocytes (Fig. 1A) questions the concept that, in the ventricle, only SUR2A is associated with Kir6.2 (Babenko et al., 1998).

Both SUR1 and SUR2A are glycoproteins; SUR1 is N-glycosylated at positions Asn10 and Asn1050 (Conti et al., 2002), and sites for N-glycosylation are predicted at Asn9 and Asn330 of SUR2. We, therefore, employed glycosylation analysis to characterize trafficking of these K\textsubscript{ATP} channel subunits within cardiac tissue (Fig. 1C). The glycosylation of secretory and membrane proteins occurs in different compartments of the secretory pathway because the modifying enzymes are confined to the endoplasmic reticulum (ER) or different regions of the Golgi (Kornfeld and Kornfeld, 1985). Hence, N-glycosylation status – i.e. the glycans and the extent of the modification – has been used to monitor the progression of such cargo proteins through the secretory pathway. Even without detailed analysis of the composition and length of the attached oligosaccharide, simple enzymatic tools can be used in combination with SDS-PAGE to assess changes in the electrophoretic mobility of cargo proteins, indicative of export from the ER and passage through the Golgi. Specifically, glycans added in the ER (core glycosylation) can be removed by Endoglycosidase H (Endo H), whereas the glycans added in the Golgi (complex glycosylation) can be removed by N-Glycosidase F (PNGase F) and can, thus, be used to demonstrate N-glycosylation per se.

In heterologous systems, cell surface expression of SUR proteins requires coexpression with Kir6.2 (or homologous Kir6.1) because COPI-dependent Arg-based ER-retrieval signals prevent the release of unassembled subunits from the early secretory pathway (Zerangue et al., 1999). Therefore, the glycosylation status reflects not only the steady-state localization of assembled complexes (the duration of passage through the Golgi, given that the degree of complex glycosylation is defined by the combined action of glycosyltransferases and glycosidases in the respective compartments) but also the assembly status of channel subunits (unassembled SUR proteins remain sensitive to Endo H).

Both SUR1 and SUR2A migrated faster and, hence, are presumably only core-glycosylated in the hearts of \textit{Kcnj11}\textsuperscript{−/−} mice (Fig. 1A), which suggests that complex-glycosylation of cardiac SUR1 and ventricular SUR2A depends on co-assembly with Kir6.2. Interestingly, in wild-type membranes, atrial and ventricular SUR1 was predominantly Endo-H-resistant and, therefore, complex-glycosylated (Fig. 1D). Concomitantly, SUR1 was sensitive to Endo H and, thus, only core-glycosylated in \textit{Kcnj11}\textsuperscript{−/−} hearts. This suggests that, in the heart, Kir6.2 is in both the atria and ventricles is the predominant assembly partner of SUR1. Co-assembly of SUR1 with Kir6.2 throughout the heart was also reflected by the decreased levels of cardiac Kir6.2 in \textit{Abcc8}\textsuperscript{−/−} mice (supplementary material Fig. S1C,D). SUR1 and Kir6.2 co-assemble in the brain, and the steady-state levels of either protein decreased upon knockout of the gene encoding the partnering subunit (supplementary material Fig. S1E). Hence, decreased levels of Kir6.2 in the absence of atrial or ventricular SUR1 (supplementary material Fig. S1C,D) is indicative of SUR1-containing K\textsubscript{ATP} channels in both chambers.

Curiously, ventricular SUR1 was, consistently, a faster migrating Endo-H-resistant electrophoretic species compared with atrial SUR1, indicative of differential complex glycosylation (Fig. 1D,E). Treatment with PNGase F confirmed that SUR1 was complex-glycosylated in both chambers (Fig. 1F). Indeed, both atrial and ventricular SUR1 migrated more quickly and identically after treatment with PNGase F, confirming that the different electrophoretic mobility of atrial and ventricular SUR1 was due to differential complex glycosylation.

Surprisingly, localization studies in isolated atrial and ventricular myocytes, using antibodies against SUR1 and Kir6.2 (the antibody specificity in the native cardiac environment using knockout controls for the respective antigen is shown in supplementary material Fig. S2A–C), revealed that SUR1-containing K\textsubscript{ATP} channels were localized differently when atrial and ventricular myocytes were compared. In atrial myocytes, SUR1 and Kir6.2 colocalized at the plasma membrane (Fig. 2A, left panel); however, in ventricular myocytes, SUR2A was visible at the cell surface (Fig. 1B), but SUR1 did not localize at either the plasma membrane or in T-tubules. Instead, SUR1 was mostly retained in intracellular structures where it colocalized with Kir6.2 (Fig. 2A, right panel). We confirmed this difference in SUR1 surface localization between atria and ventricles by using a complementary biochemical method (Fig. 2B,C) – the labeling of cell-surface-exposed SUR1 by conjugating polyethylene glycol chains to extracellular cysteines (extracellular cysteine PEGylation). Fig. 2D,E demonstrates the specific labeling of only the complex-glycosylated form of SUR1 upon coexpression with Kir6.2 in HEK293 cells. The Na\textsuperscript{+}/Ca\textsuperscript{2+} exchanger NCX1 is an established control protein for extracellular cysteine PEGylation in cardiac myocytes (Fig. 2B; Shen et al., 2007) and is present at ventricular T-tubules and the plasma membrane of atrial and ventricular myocytes (Jayasinghe et al., 2009). NCX1 was labeled with similar efficacy in both cell types, implying that all regions of the cell surface were accessible to the PEGylation reagent. By contrast, labeling of SUR1 was at least three times higher in atrial, compared with ventricular, myocytes (Fig. 2B,C), supporting the conclusion that more SUR1 is present at the plasma membrane of atrial than ventricular myocytes.

In \textit{Kcnj11}\textsuperscript{−/−} hearts, SUR1 was retained intracellularly in punctate structures throughout the cell but predominantly in a juxtanuclear compartment (inset, supplementary material Fig. S2A). Curiously, ventricular SUR1 was, consistently, a faster migrating Endo-H-resistant electrophoretic species compared with atrial SUR1, indicative of differential complex glycosylation. In \textit{Kcnj11}\textsuperscript{−/−} hearts, SUR1 was retained intracellularly in punctate structures throughout the cell but predominantly in a juxtanuclear compartment (inset, supplementary material Fig. S2A). Conversely, the cell surface of atrial \textit{Abcc8}\textsuperscript{−/−} myocytes was devoid of specific Kir6.2 staining, and all of the remaining Kir6.2 protein was detected inside of the cell (inset, supplementary material Fig. S2B). In ventricular \textit{Abcc8}\textsuperscript{−/−} myocytes, weak cell surface and striated Kir6.2 staining (presumably at T-tubules) was still visible (supplementary material Fig. S2B), which supports the hypothesis that SUR2A is the only partner subunit in the absence of SUR1 (Fig. 1A,B; supplementary material Fig. S1B). We, therefore, conclude that SUR1, which has functional properties distinct from SUR2A (Okuyama et al., 1998), assembles with Kir6.2 in atrial and ventricular myocytes; however, SUR1-containing K\textsubscript{ATP} complexes are expressed at the cell surface of atrial myocytes but are predominantly intracellular in ventricular myocytes.

The differential complex glycosylation of ventricular SUR reflect Golgi retention

Having established that the faster electrophoretic migration of ventricular SUR1 (that was lost upon treatment with PNGase F, Fig. 1), and the lack of SUR1 at the ventricular myocyte surface (Fig. 2) could be the result of differential complex glycosylation,
we assessed the electrophoretic mobility of other glycoproteins in atria and ventricles (Fig. 3A) – the cardiac Na\(^+\) channel Na\(_V\)1.5 (Stocker and Bennett, 2006), the \(\beta\)-adrenergic receptor (\(\beta\)-AR) (Rohrer et al., 1996) and \(\beta\)-dystroglycan (\(\beta\)-DG) (Holt et al., 2000) were present in both atrial and ventricular membranes. Interestingly, atrial Na\(_V\)1.5 exhibited a migratory shift similar to that of SUR1, whereas there was no observable difference in the migration of the \(\beta\)-AR and \(\beta\)-DG glycoproteins between atria and ventricles. This suggests that the tissue-specific glycosylation profiles observed for SUR1 and Na\(_V\)1.5 are restricted to only a subset of cargo proteins of the secretory pathway.

Colocalization analysis of SUR1 and the vesicle docking protein p115 (Nakamura et al., 1997), a marker of the cis-Golgi (Fig. 3B), showed that the Golgi were either juxtanuclear or scattered throughout both atrial and ventricular myocytes.
NaV1.5 might reflect different residence times in the medial and ventricular compartments (Zhao et al., 2006), ventricular SUR1-containing channels were known to contribute to the shortening of action potentials during catecholaminergic stress that is mediated by β-adrenergic receptors (Zingman et al., 2002), but the SUR composition of these channels is unknown. We applied the selective β-adrenergic agonist isoproterenol (ISO) with the cAMP-specific phosphodiesterase type 4 inhibitor rolipram (ROL) (Lehnart et al., 2005) to intact hearts for 1 h. Hence, Golgi-retained SUR1-containing channels might provide a fully assembled pool of channels that, if subsequently trafficked to the cell surface, could provide enhanced metabolism-sensing and protection from the deleterious consequences of energy depletion. Kir6.2-containing KATP channels are known to contribute to the shortening of action potentials during catecholaminergic stress that is mediated by β-adrenergic receptors (Zingman et al., 2002), but the SUR composition of these channels is unknown. We applied the selective β-adrenergic agonist isoproterenol (ISO) with the cAMP-specific phosphodiesterase type 4 inhibitor rolipram (ROL) (Lehnart et al., 2005) to intact hearts for 1 h. In ventricular myocytes isolated from hearts that had been treated with 10 μM isoproterenol and 10 μM rolipram (ISO/ROL) each for 1 h and during recordings. Imax, the maximum current under conditions lacking ATP, refers to the fraction of the current under conditions of no ATP that is activated by diazoxide or pinacidil. Individual data points are shown as circles (untreated) or squares (treated), ***P<0.0005, error bars reflect the s.e.m., n=16 or 17 cells. (E) Inside–out patch clamp recordings of mouse ventricular myocytes that were untreated or had been treated with 10 μM isoproterenol and 10 μM rolipram each for 1 h and during recordings. Relative current refers to the fraction of the current under conditions lacking ATP that is activated by diazoxide or pinacidil. Individual data points are shown as circles (untreated) or squares (treated), ***P<0.0005, error bars reflect the s.e.m., n=16 or 17 cells. (F) Inside–out patch clamp recordings of mouse ventricular myocytes that were untreated or had been treated with 10 μM isoproterenol and 10 μM rolipram each for 1 h and during recordings. Relative current refers to the fraction of the current under conditions lacking ATP that is activated by diazoxide or pinacidil. Individual data points are shown as circles (untreated) or squares (treated), ***P<0.0005, error bars reflect the s.e.m., n=16 or 17 cells. (E) Inside–out patch clamp recordings of mouse ventricular myocytes that were untreated or had been treated with 10 μM isoproterenol and 10 μM rolipram each for 1 h and during recordings. Imax, the maximum current under conditions lacking ATP, refers to the fraction of the current under conditions of no ATP that is activated by diazoxide or pinacidil. Individual data points are shown as circles (untreated) or squares (treated), ***P<0.0005, error bars reflect the s.e.m., n=16 or 17 cells. (E) Inside–out patch clamp recordings of mouse ventricular myocytes that were untreated or had been treated with 10 μM isoproterenol and 10 μM rolipram each for 1 h and during recordings. 14-3-3 proteins and GAPDH in the cytosol under conditions lacking ATP, refers to the fraction of the current under conditions of no ATP that is activated by diazoxide or pinacidil. Individual data points are shown as circles (untreated) or squares (treated), ***P<0.0005, error bars reflect the s.e.m., n=16 or 17 cells. (F) Western blotting for SUR1, Na,K, Kir6.2 and the phosphorylated form of phospholamban (phosphorylated at serine residue 16, PLN pS16) in membranes (top panel), and 14-3-3 proteins and GAPDH in the cytosol (bottom panel) from mouse ventricular myocytes (VM) that were untreated or treated as in A–E (ISO/ROL). The western blot is representative of three independent experiments.
with ISO and ROL, we observed substantial spatial reorganization of the dispersed (Fig. 2A and Fig. 4A ‘control’) SUR1 signal into regular striation-associated fluorescence (Fig. 4A–C). This raises the possibility that SUR1-containing KATP channels are inserted into the cell surface membrane, particularly into T-tubule membranes. Notably, the spatial distribution of the Na+/Ca2+ exchanger NCX1, which localizes to the plasma membrane of ventricular myocytes within, and outside of, T-tubules, was not affected by sustained β-adrenergic stimulation (supplementary material Table S1, antibodies 1b and 1c). The indicated amounts of soluble cellular lysate from rat atrial (AM) or ventricular (VM) myocytes were loaded. Varying concentrations of recombinant 14-3-3 (rec. 14-3-3 j) were used to approximate the detection threshold of the pan-reactive antibody. Glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) was detected as a loading control. *P<0.05. (C) Confocal analysis of immunostained mouse atrial (AM) or ventricular (VM) myocytes. 14-3-3 (red) and p115 (green) immunofluorescence signals are shown in the ROI indicated in the whole cell image (merge, dashed white box). Scale bars: 10 μm. Refer to Fig. 8 for an illustration of cardiac myocyte morphology. (D) Two different examples of immuno-electron microscopy that were performed on fixed cryosections from the left ventricle of mouse hearts. The upper picture indicates the inset that is shown in the lower panel. I, M and Z indicate the respective bands of the cardiac muscle. Mi, mitochondria and arrows point to the gold label (14-3-3, 6 nm and p115, 10 nm). Scale bars: 500 nm (black), 200 nm (white, the boxed inset magnification). (E) RT-PCR analysis of six 14-3-3 isoforms using mRNA from isolated rat atrial (AM) and ventricular (VM) myocytes. mRNA abundance is normalized to the message encoding GAPDH. The means were derived from three biological replicates. *P<0.05, **P<0.01, a non-significant value of P>0.07 is indicated for two isoforms.

The K+ channel opener diazoxide potently activates SUR1-containing KATP channels but not SUR2A-containing channels, whereas pinacidil activates SUR2A- but not SUR1-containing channels (Flagg et al., 2008). Consistent with the above hypothesis, treatment with ISO and ROL significantly increased the diazoxide-sensitive component, but not the pinacidil-sensitive component, of the KATP channel current in wild-type ventricular myocytes that had been treated using the same protocol (Fig. 4D). The mean total KATP current was not significantly increased (Fig. 4E), although individual myocytes exhibited larger total KATP currents. The levels of SUR1, Kir6.2 and 14-3-3, as well as the phosphorylation status of phospholamban, a well-characterized target of protein kinase A (PKA, a major effector of...
β-adrenergic signal transduction (Fig. 4F; see supplementary material Fig. S3E for quantification) confirmed the increased activation of β-adrenergic effectors and excluded increased amounts of total SUR1 or Kir6.2 as an explanation for the presence of SUR1-containing KATP channels at the ventricular myocyte surface.

The abundance of 14-3-3 correlates with channel trafficking

K_{ATP} channels belong to a group of cargo proteins that recruit 14-3-3 proteins, yet where in the cell this occurs is unknown (Heusser et al., 2006). The 14-3-3-dependent cargo proteins TASK-1 (another K⁺ channel) and ADAM22 (a catalytically inactive metalloproteinase) both accumulate in cis- and medial-, but not trans-, Golgi compartments in the absence of an interaction with 14-3-3 (Gödde et al., 2006; Zuzarte et al., 2009), and we hypothesized that ventricular SUR1–Kir6.2 K_{ATP} channels have insufficient interaction with 14-3-3 proteins during intra-Golgi trafficking, which results in constitutive Golgi localization (Fig. 2) and reduced sialylation (Fig. 3). The levels of 14-3-3 protein were markedly lower in ventricular myocytes compared with those from atria (Fig. 5A,B), raising the possibility that the reduced availability of the 14-3-3 protein limits cell surface expression of SUR1–Kir6.2 K_{ATP} channels in ventricles. Immunofluorescence staining of atrial myocytes, by using an antibody that recognizes all 14-3-3 isoforms, revealed strong labeling of juxtanuclear, submembraneous and intracellular compartments, including a weak striated pattern (Fig. 5C, AM). In ventricular myocytes, 14-3-3 immunostaining was much weaker (compare supplementary material Fig. S2D) and was primarily restricted to intracellular striations (Fig. 5C, VM), suggestive of a specific association with Z-lines and T-tubule junctions of the ER. In both atrial and ventricular myocytes, there was a substantial colocalization of 14-3-3 with p115 (Fig. 5D), suggesting that cardiac 14-3-3 proteins are present at the Golgi apparatus. This colocalization is consistent with previous observations that have shown overlapping immunofluorescence patterns for GM130, a p115-interacting
The phosphorylated proteins that were present in solubilized membranes, by using Phos-tag affinity chromatography (supplementary material Fig. S4A–C), confirmed that Kir6.2 was phosphorylated. Importantly, the antibody against PKA phosphorylated substrates blocked the binding of Kir6.2 to the Phos-tag affinity matrix from hearts that had been treated with ISO and ROL. Thus, we conclude that sustained β-adrenergic stimulation results in PKA-dependent phosphorylation of cardiac Kir6.2.

Next, we tested the possible consequences of PKA-mediated phosphorylation of Kir6.2 on channel trafficking by using an in vitro binding experiment to capture the inherently transient interaction with trafficking machinery, such as the COP1 vesicle coat. Upon exposure of a peptide comprising the C-terminal 36 amino acids of Kir6.2 to the catalytic subunit of PKA, the peptide was phosphorylated (supplementary material Fig. S4D). The same activity was confirmed for endogenous PKA in cardiac cytosol and total membranes (supplementary material Fig. S4E), demonstrating that cardiac PKA forms can target the C-terminus of Kir6.2. Interestingly, phosphorylation of the Kir6.2 C-terminal peptide strongly reduced the binding of both COP1 and 14-3-3 (Fig. 6C,D; supplementary material Fig. S5). Recombinant channel assays have shown previously that this consensus PKA phosphorylation site (serine residue 372, Fig. S4A) can be phosphorylated (Béguin et al., 1999). Béguin and colleagues reported that phosphorylation of this site underlies PKA-mediated enhanced gating, whereas Lin and colleagues (Lin et al., 2000) have reported that PKA-dependent gating was unaffected by mutation at this site. Thus, we cannot exclude an effect of such phosphorylation on gating, but the present data clearly suggest a significant effect on trafficking.

Although many 14-3-3-binding sites depend upon the phosphorylation of a serine residue that is part of the consensus binding-motif, negative effects of the phosphorylation of flanking...
serine residues on the binding to 14-3-3 have been described for
other proteins (Waterman et al., 1998). This suggests that PKA-
phosphorylated channels might be released from COPI-dependent
retrieval, no longer requiring binding to 14-3-3 for trafficking
and, hence, exiting the Golgi, irrespective of 14-3-3 availability
(Fig. 6E).

SUR1-containing K\textsubscript{ATP} channels contribute to action
potential duration during sustained \(\beta\)-adrenergic stimulation
K\textsubscript{ATP} channel activation and decreased action potential duration
(APD) can occur during sustained \(\beta\)-adrenergic stimulation
(Zingman et al., 2002), but the SUR composition of these
channels is unknown. In light of our observation that a ventricular

**Fig. 8.** See next page for legend.
Fig. 8. Model of the regulated deployment of SUR1–Kir6.2 KATP channels in ventricular myocytes. (A) Agonist (isoproterenol) binding to β-adrenergic receptors (β-AR) triggers the activation of the adenyl cyclase (AC) through a β-AR-coupled G-protein, resulting in elevation of cAMP and the activation of PKA. Attenuation of signal transduction through degradation of cAMP by phosphodiesterase (PDE) was inhibited using the PDE4-specific inhibitor rolipram. Known PKA targets include the voltage-gated Ca²⁺ channel (CaV1.2) and the Ryanodine receptor (RyR2), culminating in elevation of cytosolic Ca²⁺ [by release from the sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR) Ca²⁺ stores and by influx of extracellular Ca²⁺]. The phosphorylation of phospholamban (PLN) by PKA relieves its inhibitory effect on the SR Ca²⁺ pump (SERCA). For simplicity, the relevant PKA holozymes has been depicted as being cytosolic and not membrane associated. (B) PKA dependent phosphorylation of S372 (adjacent to the Arg-based ER retrieval signal) in Kir6.2 releases Golgi-stored SUR1–Kir6.2 KATP channels from COPII binding; thus, facilitating Golgi exit. An unknown kinase anchoring protein (AKAP), conceivably, localizes PKA to the vicinity of KATP channels. (C) Deployment of SUR1-containing KATP channels from the Golgi to the T-tubular plasma membrane. Hypothetically, signal transduction might affect the available pool of 14-3-3 proteins, in addition to direct phosphorylation of cargo proteins, by shifting the equilibrium between an engaged (substrate bound) and available (substrate free) pool, thus, overcoming the limitations of cell surface expression of 14-3-3 substrates by the limited availability of 14-3-3 proteins.

population of SUR1-containing KATP channels can translocate to the T-tubule surface upon β-adrenergic signaling, we tested whether SUR1-containing channels might play a role in shortening of the APD. To this end, we performed optical mapping of action potentials in wild-type and Abcc8⁻/⁻ hearts (Fig. 7A–C) under control conditions, after treatment with ISO and ROL, and after the same treatment in the presence of (Fig. 7A–C) under control conditions, after treatment with ISO and ROL, or ISO and ROL in combination (Fig. 7A–C). Intriguingly, the APD in Abcc8⁻/⁻ mice was unaffected upon treatment with ISO and ROL, or ISO and ROL in combination with sulfonylurea, leading to previously unrecognized role in the cAMP-dependent ‘fight-or-flight’ response of the heart (Figs 7, 8). SUR1-containing channels are very sensitive to blockade by sulfonylureas, lending additional weight to clinical recommendations that call for the re-evaluation of the cardiac risk that is associated with treatment with sulfonylurea in type II diabetes (Gore and McGuire, 2011; Schramm et al., 2011).

DISCUSSION

Our experiments provide novel insights into the cellular control of the localization and trafficking of an important ion channel complex in terminally differentiated cardiac myocytes (Fig. 8). SUR1-containing KATP channels constitutively reach the cell surface in only atrial myocytes (Fig. 2), potentially, because of the high abundance of 14-3-3 proteins (Fig. 5), which are required to overcome the COPII-dependent retrieval signals present in Kir6.2 and SUR1 (Heusser et al., 2006; Michelsen et al., 2005; Yuan et al., 2003). By contrast, SUR1-containing KATP channels are stalled in the Golgi of ventricular myocytes but are deployed to the cell surface upon sustained β-adrenergic stimulation (Figs 2–4). Interestingly, SUR2A-containing channels constitutively reach the plasma membrane in ventricular myocytes, despite the low abundance of 14-3-3 proteins (Figs 1, 5). Based on the consensus of Arg-based signals, SUR2 contains a less potent ER retrieval signal (RKQ) than SUR1 (RKR) (Konstas et al., 2002; Michelsen et al., 2005; Zerangue et al., 2001), possibly rendering SUR2A-containing KATP channels less dependent on 14-3-3. Upon phosphorylation of the C-terminus of Kir6.2, both COPI and 14-3-3 ceased to interact with the protein (Fig. 6; supplementary material Figs S4, S5), potentially, releasing the channel from COPI-and 14-3-3-dependent control of anterograde trafficking. Importantly, newly integrated SUR1-containing KATP channels in the T-tubule surface will be intrinsically more sensitive to metabolic activation than SUR2A-containing channels (Masia et al., 2005) and are, probably, highly active due to phosphorylation by PKA (Bégui et al., 1999). Here, we identify a physiological role for this SUR1-containing channel population in action potential shortening during sustained β-adrenergic stimulation (Fig. 7). Our results are consistent with previous reports that have demonstrated the contribution of KATP channels to action potential shortening under these conditions (Zingman et al., 2002) but clarify the KATP channel subunits that are involved and indicate that the phenomenon relies on PKA-regulated deployment of SUR1-containing channels to the ventricular cell surface in T-tubules.

Our results identify a novel molecular mechanism that utilizes COPII-dependent storage in the Golgi for the regulated cell surface expression of a key cargo protein. Strikingly, most of the characterized Arg-based retrieval signals are flanked by serine residues, some of which are known targets of phosphorylation (supplementary material Table S2). Thus, interaction with COPI coat proteins might – in addition to providing an assembly checkpoint – be harnessed in terminally differentiated cell types to allow regulated deployment from the Golgi to the cell surface. Therefore, COPII-dependent storage and COPII-regulated deployment might explain conflicting results that implicate the activity of Arg-based signals in retrieval, as well as exit, from the early secretory pathway (compare references in supplementary material Table S2). We suggest a mechanism as to how SUR1-containing KATP channels could be released from COPII- and 14-3-3-dependent control and, hence, play a previously unrecognized role in the cAMP-dependent ‘fight-or-flight’ response of the heart (Figs 7, 8). SUR1-containing channels are very sensitive to blockade by sulfonylureas, lending additional weight to clinical recommendations that call for the re-evaluation of the cardiac risk that is associated with treatment with sulfonylurea in type II diabetes (Gore and McGuire, 2011; Schramm et al., 2011).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Mice

Male wild-type, Kir6.2 knockout (Kcnj11⁻/⁻; described previously by Miki et al., 1998) and sulfonylurea receptor type-1 (SUR1) knockout (Abcc8⁻/⁻; described previously by Shiota et al., 2002) mice in the C57BL/6J background, aged 8–14 weeks, were used. All animal procedures were reviewed and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees of the University Medical Center Göttingen and the Washington University School of Medicine in compliance with the humane care and use of laboratory animals.

Cardiac tissue and myocyte preparation

Hearts were retrogradely perfused by a modified Langendorff solution (NaCl 120.4 mM, KCl 14.7 mM, KH₂PO₄ 0.6 mM, Na₂HPO₄ 0.6 mM, MgSO₄ 1.2 mM, Na-HEPES 10 mM, NaHCO₃ 4.6 mM, taurine 30 mM, 2,3-butanedione-monoxime 10 mM, glucose 5.5 mM, pH 7.4) for a period of 4 min at 37°C at a flow rate of 4 ml/min. For isolation of cardiomyocytes, the perfusion included collagenase type II (600 U/ml). The residual tissue was removed by using a 100-μm cell strainer (BD Falcon, 352360). Bovine calf serum (10%) and 12.5 μM CaCl₂ in perfusion buffer was used to inhibit collagenase activity. Isolated myocytes were plated on laminin-coated glass coverslips at 1500 cells/cm².
Indirect immunofluorescence microscopy

Mouse atrial or ventricular myocytes were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA), washed three times in PBS and incubated overnight in blocking buffer (10% bovine calf serum, 0.2% Triton X-100 in PBS). Primary antibodies were diluted (see supplementary material Table S1) in blocking buffer. Samples were incubated overnight at 4°C, washed three times in blocking buffer and incubated with Alexa-Fluor conjugated secondary antibodies (Invitrogen) for 2 h at room temperature.

Image acquisition and colocalization analysis

All images were acquired by using a confocal microscope (Zeiss LSM 710, Jena, Germany) with the Plan-Apochromat 63×/1.40 Oil DIC M27 objective. All images were analyzed by ImageJ software (imagej.nih.gov). Colocalization analysis was performed by applying an intensity correlation analysis (Li et al., 2004) on regions of interest (ROIs) to generate colocalization maps and the intensity correlation quotient. Positive values (0–0.5) indicated co-dependent staining.

Fourier transform analysis

Immunostaining for SUR1 was performed on 20 untreated ventricular myocytes and 18 ventricular myocytes that had been treated with isoproterenol and rolipram from four hearts. Confocal sections were selected omitting cell nuclei. The T-tubule-associated transverse striation pattern was aligned with the image y-axis by virtual image rotation. Fast Fourier transformation was performed from equally sized ROIs (~36 Z-lines) using ImageJ version 1.43u. The power of periodic frequencies along the image x-axis (longitudinal cell axis) was derived from the Fourier domain images (not shown). Binary images in Fig. 4A were obtained by using thresholding of the raw data images and visualizing the alteration in spatial signal organization upon β-adrenergic stimulation.

Immunotransmission electron microscopy

Mouse hearts were dissected and perfused for 4 min with perfusion buffer and, for fixation of cardiac tissue, followed by 5 min perfusion with 4% PFA in PBS pH 7.4. The left ventricles were fixed for an additional 2 h in 4% PFA in PBS at room temperature followed by fixation in 2% PFA in PBS overnight at 4°C. The fixed ventricles were cut into small blocks, infused with 2.3 M sucrose in PBS at 4°C overnight and mounted on metal pins in an orientation allowing sectioning in the longitudinal axes. Ultrathin (75-nm) longitudinal cryosections were prepared according to the Tokuyasu method (Tokuyasu, 1973). For immunolabeling, sections were blocked with 1% bovine serum albumin in TBS and incubated with an antibody against p115, followed by a secondary antibody against mouse IgG coupled to 10-nm gold (Aurion). Sections were contrasted with 0.4% (w/v) uranyl acetate in 2 M methylcellulose for 15 min on ice, embedded in the same solution and examined with a Phillips CM120 transmission electron microscope. Micrographs were acquired with a CCD camera (Megaview III, Olympus Soft Imaging Systems) and processed using iTEM software.

mRNA analysis

Three rat hearts were used to extract RNA from atrial and ventricular myocytes. Total RNA was extracted by using the Trizol method (Invitrogen), it was then treated with DNase I (TURBO DNase, 2 U/μl Invitrogen) and further purified by phenol, chloroform and isooamyl alcohol extraction and subsequent ethanol precipitation. cDNA was obtained by reverse transcription (qScript cDNA SuperMix, Quanta BioSciences). Quantitative real-time (RT)-PCR was performed using an iQ5 cycler (Bio-Rad) and PerfeCTa SYBR Green SuperMix (Quanta BioSciences). Primer sequences are available upon request from the corresponding author. The mRNA values were normalized to the corresponding GAPDH mRNA.

Statistics

Data are presented as mean±standard error of the mean (x±m). Differences between experimental groups were tested for statistical significance using unpaired two-tailed Student’s t-test. P-values <0.05 were considered significant.

Western blot detection

Primary antibodies were diluted (as described in supplementary material Table S1) in blocking buffer (5% w/v milk powder, 25 mM Tris HCl pH 7.4, 135 mM NaCl, 3 mM KCl, 0.02% NP-40). The blots were imaged using an Odyssey® Sa Infrared imaging system (IRDye LiCOR secondary antibody).

Crude membrane preparation

Tissues were equilibrated in ice-cold homogenization buffer (50 mM NaCl, 0.32 M sucrose, 2 mM EDTA, 20 mM HEPES pH 7.4) containing protease inhibitors and homogenized using a Microra D-1 homogenizer. The cleared supernatant was centrifuged at ~100,000 g to yield cytosol and a membrane pellet.

Membrane solubilization

Membranes were solubilized at 1 mg/ml of total protein in solubilization buffer (1.5% Triton X-100, 0.75% sodium deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS in 10 mM NaCl, 5 mM EDTA, 2.5 mM EGTA and 50 mM Tris HCl pH 7.35) containing protease inhibitors. The solubilized extracts were centrifuged at 50,000 g, the supernatants were precipitated with trichloroacetic acid and acetone washed, and the resultant pellet was resuspended in 1× SDS sample buffer. Unless stated otherwise, the SDS sample buffer contained 100 mM dithiothreitol.

Glycosidase treatment

Membranes (~100 μg of total protein) were solubilized and re-suspended in reaction buffer (G1, G5 or G7 as appropriate and supplied as 10× buffers by New England BioLabs) with 0.25% NP-40 in a final volume of 40 μl. 2.5 μl (125 U) of neuraminidase, 1 μl (500 U) of Endo H and 1 μl (500 U) of PNGaseF were used per reaction (37°C for 1 h).

Lectin binding assay

The resin (agarose-conjugated Triticum vulgaris lectin) was incubated with wash buffer (150 mM NaCl, 2 mM EDTA, 2 mM EGTA, 20 mM HEPES pH 6.8) for 5 min, washed five times in equilibration buffer (150 mM NaCl, 5 mM MnCl2, 5 mM MgCl2, 5 mM CaCl2, 20 mM Tris HCl pH 7.4) and once in solubilization buffer. Membranes that had been prepared from rat tissues were solubilized at 1 mg/ml of total protein in solubilization buffer (10 mM NaCl, 1.5% Triton X-100, 50 mM Tris HCl pH 7.35). 400 μl of solubilized membrane extract (400 μg protein) was incubated with ~50 μl of gravity-settled resin for 5 h at 4°C. The resin was washed six times in wash buffer (150 mM NaCl, 2.5 mM MnCl2, 2.5 mM MgCl2, 2.5 mM CaCl2, 50 mM Tris HCl pH 7.4). The bound proteins were eluted with 1× SDS sample buffer.

Mal-PEG cell surface labeling assay

The method established by Shen and colleagues (Shen et al., 2007) was adapted as follows: Transfected HEK293T cells were washed twice with PBS. Cell-surface-exposed cysteines were reduced using 6 mM tris(2-carboxyethyl) phosphine (TCEP) in serum-free Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s medium (pH adjusted to 7.0) and incubated at 4°C for 15 min. Cells were washed twice with serum-free DMEM. Maleimide-conjugated polyethylene glycol (Mal-PEG; molecular mass 5000 Da, Iris Biotech GmbH) was purified by gel filtration on a PD-10 column. 500 μl of 5 mM Mal-PEG solution was used per well for a 6-well multwell cell culture plate. After 30 min at 4°C, two washes in serum-free DMEM and quenching with 5 mM N-Ethylmaleimide (NEM), cells were re-suspended in solubilization buffer (500 mM 6-aminohexanoic acid, 1 mM EDTA, 50 mM imidazole HCl pH 7.0) containing 2.5% w/v digitonin and 5 mM NEM. The lysate was supplemented with 5x SDS-PAGE sample buffer (without DTT). For mouse hearts, the perfusion buffer was saturated with 100% oxygen. Following an equilibration period of 2 min at 37°C, cell-surface-exposed cysteines were reduced using 6 mM TCEP in perfusion buffer (pH adjusted to 7.4) for 6 min at...
23°C followed by a 2 min wash. The heart was subsequently perfused with 5 mM Mal-PEG in perfusion buffer for 6 min and quenched with NEM (5 mM) for 5 min.

**Recombinant expression of proteins and purification from E. coli**
The bait proteins used for binding assays were purified as described previously by Yuan and colleagues (Yuan et al., 2003).

**Binding assays**
Purified bait proteins were phosphorylated by using 5 ng of recombinant PKA per reaction in reaction buffer (150 mM KOAc, 5 mM Mg(CH3COO)2, 2% glycerol, 1 mM EDTA, 20 mM HEPES pH 7.4, and protease inhibitors) and incubating with an ATP regeneration system (10 mM phosphocreatine, 0.5 mM ATP, 0.5 mM GTP, 50 μg/ml creatine phosphokinase) for 6 h. Before the addition of PKA, 5 μM of protein kinase A inhibitor [PKI (5–24); Santa Cruz Biotechnology] was used. Cytosol or total membranes containing 65 μg of protein per reaction were added as indicated. Bait proteins (2.5 μg per reaction) were immobilized on IgG Sepharose following phosphorylation and washed five times with reaction buffer. An equimolar concentration of bait to 14-3-3 (tagged with maltose binding protein, MBP) or bait to recombinant COPI was added, incubated for 6 h, washed five times with reaction buffer and eluted with the R18 peptide (PHCVPRLDSLWLDLEANMCLP, concentration 100 μM) for 14-3-3 binding or with 1× SDS sample buffer (without DTT) for the COPI binding assay. The COPI coat was prepared as described previously (Sahmühler et al., 2011). Purification of PKA has also been described previously (Mant et al., 2011).

**Phos-tag PAGE**
Phos-tag acrylamide (NARD Institute) was used as per the manufacturer’s instructions (stock concentration 5 mM).

**In vitro phosphorylation of membranes**
Crude membranes were washed twice in stripping buffer (500 mM KCl, 5 mM EDTA, 5 mM EGTA, 50 mM Tris pH 7.4 with protease inhibitors), then resuspended in phosphorylation buffer (150 mM NaOAc, 5 mM Mg(CH3COO)2, 20 mM Tris-OAc, pH 7.4), and phosphorylated using recombinant purified PKA (5–10 ng/reaction) in the presence of an ATP regeneration system or treated with calf intestinal alkaline phosphatase (2 U) in the presence of PKI (5 μM).

**Immoblized metal affinity chromatography**
Crude membranes were solubilized at 1 mg/ml for 30 min at 4°C in Complexolyte buffer 71 (Logopham) and then centrifuged at 50,000 g. The extracts, containing ~75 μg of total protein, were diluted 1.5 in Phos-tag-agarose binding and wash buffer, and incubated with 7 μg of the indicated antibodies (catalog numbers 2729 and 9624, Cell Signaling Technology) for 30 min at 4°C before use with the Phos-tag matrix. Phos-tag-agarose (NARD Institute) was used as per manufacturer’s instructions.

**Immunoprecipitation**
10 μg of affinity purified rabbit antibodies (catalog number 2729 and 9624, Cell Signaling Technology) were immobilized on Dynabeads (Protein G) according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Life Technologies). Crude mouse heart membranes were solubilized in Complexolyte buffer 71 at 1 mg/ml for 30 min at 4°C and then centrifuged at 50,000 g for 15 min). The extracts, containing ~100 μg of total protein per reaction, were diluted 1:5 in immunoprecipitation binding and wash buffer [150 mM KCl, 5 mM MgCl2, 20 mM Tris HCl, pH 7.4, including protease inhibitors (complete EDTA free, Roche) and the PhosSTOP phosphatase inhibitor cocktail (Roche)], and incubated with the affinity matrix for 30 min at 4°C. Following four washes, the bound proteins were eluted with SDS sample buffer (without DTT).

**Electrophysiology**
Inside-out excised membrane patches were voltage-clamped at −50 mV (pipette voltage, +50 mV). Bath (intracellular) and pipette (extracellular) solution had the following composition: 140 mM KC1, 10 mM HEPES, 1 mM EGTA, pH 7.3 (Kinh solution). The working concentrations were 100 μM ATP plus 5 mM Mg2+300 μM diazoxide or pinacidil. Data are presented as stimulated Irel (relative current amplitude in diazoxide or pinacidil, normalized to maximum Kinh Current in zero ATP). Data were acquired using the pClamp 8.2 software suite (Axon Instruments) and analyzed using ClampFit and Microsoft Excel software. Data from myocytes that had been pre-treated with 10 μM isoproterenol and 10 μM rolipram for 1–2 h (ISO) were recorded in Kinh solution under the same conditions as described above.

**Optical measurements of action potential duration**
Isolated heart preparations were performed as described previously (Glukhov et al., 2010). After isolation, cannulation, motion suppression and dye staining, the preparations were equilibrated for an additional 5–10 min before imaging of control measurements during spontaneous rhythm and ventricular pacing. Hearts were paced at the lateral right ventricular epicardium, the pacing current was twice the diastolic pacing threshold. After control measurements, ISO and ROL (at a final concentration of 10 μM each) were introduced to both superfusion and perfusion lines. Sinus-driven and ventricular-paced recordings were obtained at 5 min intervals for 20 min, glibenclamide (10 μM) was then added to the Tyrode’s solution containing ISO and ROL. A customized Matlab-based computer program (Laughner et al., 2012) was used to analyze optical signals, which were filtered using a 3×3 pixel spatial filter and a 0–175 Hz finite impulse response filter. Activation times at the maximum first derivative (dV/dtmax) of optical action potentials were calculated using normalized optical signals. APD was measured as the interval from activation time to 80% repolarization (APD80%) during continuous pacing for each pixel and then averaged throughout the ventricle. Values are expressed as means±s.e.m. unless otherwise stated. Statistical analysis was performed using one-way ANOVA followed by Tukey’s post hoc comparison of means. A value of P<0.05 was considered statistically significant.

**Acknowledgements**
We thank Falko Matthes, Birgit Schumann, Brigitte Korff and Kirsten Unthan-Fechner (University Medicine Göttingen) for excellent technical support; Britta Brügger, Ingeborg Reckmann, Felix Wieland (Heidelberg University Biochemistry Center) for COP1 subunit-specific antibodies and COPI coat; Markus Kitisch, Olga Lytbochenko (University Medicine Göttingen) for purified PKA and 14-3-3, Ita O’Kelly (University of Southampton), Patrick Eyers (University of Liverpool) for a PKA expression construct; Sususmu Seino (Kobe University Graduate School of Medicine), Mark Magnuson (Vanderbilt University) for access to mouse lines; Axel Kaul (University Medicine Göttingen) and Birgit Liss (University of Ulm) for help with establishing the Kir6.2 knockout line in Göttingen; Theresa Harter (Washington University) for maintenance of animal lines in Saint Louis; Dietmar Riedel, Dirk Wenzel, Gundun Heim (Max Planck Institute for Biophysical Chemistry, Göttingen) for technical advice on electron microscopy. We thank David Attwell (University College London), Jürgen Daut (University of Marburg), Thomas Jentsch (FMP Berlin), Stephen High and Andrew Smith (University of Manchester), Detlef Doenecke, RalphKeiltenbach and Gerd Hasenfuss (University Medicine Göttingen) for extremely helpful comments.

**Competing interests**
The authors declare no competing interests.

**Author contributions**
All authors designed and analyzed experiments. E.C.A., S.B., K.U., H.Z., Y.L., T.K., B.S., M.S.S., carried out the experiments. C.G.N., S.E.L., E.C.A. and B.Schwappach wrote the manuscript. B.Schwappach supervised the project.

**Funding**
We are grateful for financial support from a Wellcome Trust Senior Research Fellowship to B. Schwappach; the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG) Sonderforschungsbereich (SFB) 1002 [sub-projects TP B01 and TP A05 to B.Schwappach and S.E.L., respectively]; the Clinical Research Unit KFO 155 sub-project 4 to S.E.L.; the National Genome Research Network (NGFN+/BMBF) sub-project 8 (to S.E.L.); and a National Institutes of Health (NIH) grant [grant number HL95010 to C.G.N.]. The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Community’s Seventh Framework Program FP7/2007–2013 under grant agreement No. HEALTH-F2-2009-241526, EUTrigTreat.
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insulin secretion despite marked impairment in their response to glucose. J. Biol. Chem. 277, 37176-37183.


Figure S2

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Figure S3

**A**

Comparison of NCX and control images, and NCX and ISO/ROL images.

**B**

Power spectra analysis showing control and ISO/ROL conditions.

**C**

Bar graph comparing ISO/ROL power values.

**D**

Image representation of Iso/Rol with NCX1 and SUR1 staining.

**E**

Normalized protein levels in Cytoplasm and Membrane for various conditions:
- 14-3-3
- PKA
- Kir6.2
- SUR1
- PLN (α5)

* indicates statistical significance.
Figure S4

A) Diagram showing the distribution of PKA-phosphorylated and unphosphorylated Kir6.2 in competitive and non-competitive binding scenarios. The diagram includes symbols for unphosphorylated (X), PKA-phosphorylated (P), phosphorylated (P), control Ab, and phospho PKA Substrate Ab.

B) Gel showing Silver staining of PLN pS16 and Kir6.2 in Bound and Unbound states. The gel includes lanes for Input and Unbound, with controls for IgG, PKA pSub Ab, PKI, and ATPy.

C) Gel showing Silver staining of Kir6.2 (Unbound) and PLN pS16 (Bound) with ISO/ROL treatment. The gel includes lanes for Input and Unbound, with controls for IgG, PKA pSub Ab.

D) Gel showing the effect of PKA and ATPy on p6.2 and phostag in the cytosol and membrane compartments. The gel includes lanes for + + and - + conditions.

E) Gel showing the effect of PKI and ATPy on p6.2 and phostag in the cytosol and membrane compartments. The gel includes lanes for + + and - + conditions.
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* Reconstituted as recommended
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

**Fig. S1.** Kir6.2 steady-state levels support co-assembly of Kir6.2 and SUR1 in both atria and ventricles. (A) Relative solubilization efficiency of SUR1 and Kir6.2. SDS PAGE analysis of solubilized mouse whole heart membrane fractions (‘S’ indicates supernatant and ‘P’ insoluble pellet) using solubilization buffers ‘BUF 1-3’ (*BUF 1*: 1.5% Triton-X100, 0.75% Na,deoxycholate, 0.1% SDS in 10 mM NaCl, 5 mM EDTA, 2.5 mM EGTA and 50 mM Tris/HCl pH 7.35; *BUF 2*: 1.5% Triton-X100 in 10 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris/Cl pH 7.35; *BUF 3*: 2.5% w/v Digitonin, 500 mM 6-aminohexanoic acid, 1 mM EDTA, 50 mM imidazole/HCl pH 7.0). Bar graph depicts relative solubilization of SUR1 and Kir6.2 in comparison to the α1 subunit of the Na,K-ATPase ‘Na,K’ based on densitometric analysis of the blot shown to the right. Signals were normalized to the signal observed in the supernatant after solubilization using BUF1. (B) Quantification of three experiments as shown in Figure 1B illustrating averaged levels of SUR2A (filled bars) and Kir6.2 (open bars) in atria ‘A’ and ventricles ‘V’. Error bars indicate S.E.M. and asterisks significantly lower levels of SUR2A in atria than in ventricles (p<0.005). (C) Western blot for the K\textsubscript{ATP} channel subunits SUR1 and Kir6.2 and α1 subunit of the Na,K-ATPase using mouse cardiac membranes of the indicated genotypes. Filled arrowhead marks the core- and asterisks the complex-glycosylated forms of SUR1. Membranes from mouse atrial ‘A’ and ventricular tissue ‘V’ were prepared separately. Blot represents one of three individual experiments. (D) Relative levels of total Kir6.2 protein in atrial and ventricular tissue. Bar graphs summarize three independent experiments performed on membranes pooled from three animals and error bars indicate S.E.M. (E) Western blot for the K\textsubscript{ATP} channel subunits SUR1 and Kir6.2 and α1 subunit of the Na,K-ATPase using mouse brain membranes of the indicated genotypes. Filled arrowhead marks the core- and asterisk the complex-glycosylated forms of SUR1. The blot is representative of three independent experiments. Membranes from total brain were analyzed because the notion that Kir6.2 and SUR1 co-assemble in neuronal K\textsubscript{ATP} channels is well established. Hence the analysis confirms reduction of Kir6.2 steady-state levels in the absence of its partner subunit suggesting that Kir6.2 is indeed the partner of SUR1 in cardiac tissue.
**Fig. S2.** Subcellular localization of SUR1 and Kir6.2 in the absence of the respective partner subunit and antibody controls. Confocal analysis of isolated, immunostained mouse atrial ‘AM’ or ventricular ‘VM’ myocytes of the indicated genotype. Anti-SUR1 (A), anti-Kir6.2 (B) and anti-SUR2A (C) immunofluorescence signals are shown. Images obtained from cardiomyocytes not expressing the target protein (abcc8-/ in (A) and kcnj11-/ in (B); labeled ‘neg. ctrl.’) demonstrate the specificity of the antibodies used in the relevant cell type by direct comparison using the same immuno-staining conditions. Weak juxtanuclear signals of SUR1/2A or Kir6.2 in cardiac myocytes genotypes lacking the respective partner subunit (knock-out genotypes as indicated) are documented by insets, which show the nucleus (‘n’ in the large image) and surrounding area as contrast-enhanced, inverted images for the boxed regions of interest. Apart from the juxtanuclear staining, the labeling of the nucleus for Kir6.2 in (B) is considered as unspecific, since it can also be found in the kcnj11-/ cells. (D) Projection image of isolated, immunostained wt mouse atrial ‘AM’ or ventricular ‘VM’ myocytes stained with an anti-p115 antibody, which labels the cis-Golgi. Nuclei were labeled using DAPI. The corresponding brightfield image of the myocyte is shown above. Projections consist of 16 slices for ‘AM’ and 15 slices for ‘VM’ at a slice interval of 0.69 µm. Scale bars 10 µm.

**Fig. S3.** β-adrenergic stimulation does not affect localization of sodium-calcium exchanger NCX1 to T-tubule membrane invaginations at striations of ventricular myocytes. (A) Confocal analysis of mouse ventricular myocytes immunostained for NCX1 in the absence or presence of stimulation (10 µM ISO and 10 µM ROL). Dashed boxes indicate the magnified (2x) intracellular region of interest showing the direct (middle) and binary inverse contrasted signal (bottom). Scale bar 10 µm. (B) Power spectrum (Fourier analysis) of 17 untreated and 17 treated myocytes; the 1st peak indicates the degree of periodicity of the striated signal (arrowhead). (C) Bar graph summarizing the average change in power at the 1st peak marked in (B); error bars show standard error of the mean (S.E.M). There is no significant difference between treated and untreated cells. (D) Ventricular myocyte co-stained for NCX1 (red) and SUR1 (green).Intensity profiles of depicted sections demonstrate colocalization of SUR1 and NCX1 at T-tubular striations. Scale bar is 10 µm. (E) Quantification of three experiments as shown in Figure 4F illustrating averaged levels.
of 14-3-3 proteins (pan-reactive antibody), protein kinase A ‘PKA’, Kir6.2, SUR1 and the serine 16-phosphoform of phospholamban ‘PLN_{pS}’ in control (open bars) and ISO/ROL-treated (filled bars) ventricular myocytes. Cytosolic proteins were normalized to GAPDH, membrane proteins to the α1 subunit of the Na,K-ATPase. Error bars indicate S.E.M. and asterisk significantly increased levels of phosphorylated phospholamban (p<0.05).

**Fig. S4.** Kir6.2 is phosphorylated upon sustained beta-adrenergic stimulation in vivo. (A) A schematic representation of the experimental setup used to probe the phosphorylation status of a given protein of interest using an Immobilised Metal Affinity Chromatography (IMAC) matrix (Phostag™ agarose). Competitive binding assays that confirm the specificity of the affinity of PKA phosphorylated substrates to the Phos-tag agarose matrix were performed by preincubating the solubilized extracts with either a control antibody (Rabbit IgG) that detects no known antigen or an antibody (PKA pSub Ab) that detects PKA-phosphorylated substrates. Both the bound (eluate) and unbound (flow-through) fractions were analyzed by Western blot detection. The site of PKA phosphorylation (S372) in Kir6.2, most likely recognized by the PKA pSub antibody, has been highlighted. (B) Membranes prepared from wildtype mouse hearts were in vitro phosphorylated using recombinantly purified PKA in the presence of an ATP regeneration system (ATPr) or treated with calf intestinal alkaline phosphatase (AP) in the presence of a PKA inhibitory peptide (PKI). Phosphorylated proteins were enriched using Phos-tag agarose. Antibody competition assays were performed as depicted in (A). The unbound fraction, depleted of phosphorylated proteins, was analyzed by Western blot detection for Kir6.2 and a phosphorylated form of phospholamban (phosphoserine 16). (C) Membranes prepared from wildtype mouse hearts perfused in the presence (+) or absence (-) of 10 µM isoproterenol and 10 µM rolipram were analyzed as depicted in (A). The unbound fraction (depleted of phosphorylated proteins) and the bound fraction (enriched in phosphorylated proteins) were analyzed by Western blot detection as indicated. Filled arrowheads indicate either the IgG or PKA pSub antibody supplementing the solubilized extracts for competitive binding assays. (D) The recombinant catalytic subunit of PKA phosphorylates the C-terminus of Kir6.2 as indicated by altered migration in Phos-tag gel electrophoresis after Coomassie
staining. ‘ATPr’ indicates the use of an ATP regeneration system. (E) Cardiac cytosol and total membranes contain PKA that phosphorylates the C-terminus of Kir6.2. Analysis as in (B), ‘PKI’ indicates protein kinase A inhibitor peptide. (D)

**Fig. S5.** Quantification of COPI binding to the Kir6.2 C-terminal peptide before and after phosphorylation by PKA. (A) Silver stain of purified recombinant COPI coat and Western blot detection of individual subunits by the indicated antibodies. (B) Schematic depiction of the COPI heptamer with trunk (CM4) and cage (CM3) subcomplexes indicated. Mapped binding sites for C-terminal di-lysine (-KXXX), Arg-based (-RXR) and Arf1 are labeled. (C) Representative blots demonstrating efficient phosphorylation of the Kir6.2 C-terminal peptide and levels of individual COPI subunits in the eluates. (D) Quantification of the fluorescence intensity obtained from Western blot signals reflecting binding of individual COPI subunits to the indicated peptides in three independent experiments. Error bars indicate S.E.M. Asterisk denotes p<0.05, non-significant value of p<0.06 is indicated for β’-COP.

**Table S1.** Antibodies used in this study.

**Table S2.** Synopsis of the characterization of Arg-based signals in membrane proteins. Effects of mutating the Arg-based signal, COPI and 14-3-3 binding or phosphorylation on the indicated cargo protein are summarized. Red line indicates a confirmed COPI binding site and green line a confirmed 14-3-3 binding site.