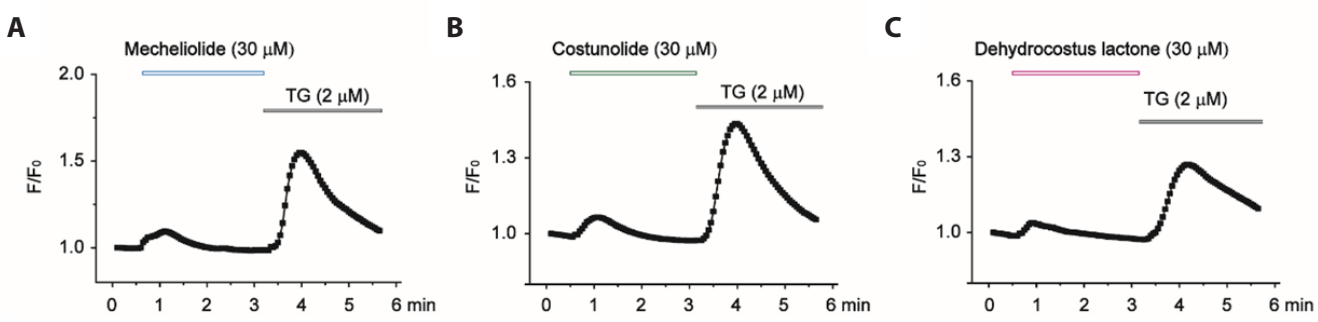
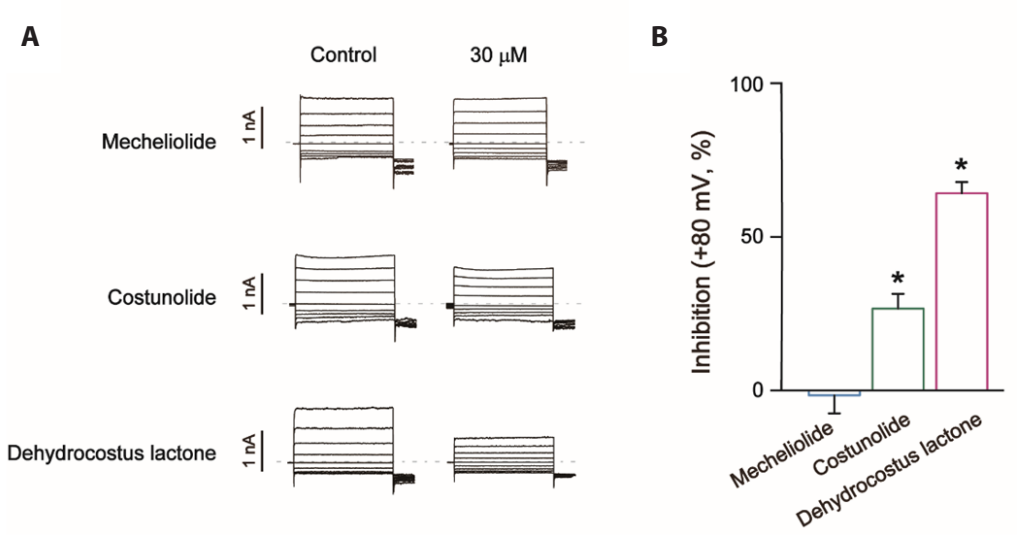


Supplementary Fig. 1. Typical curve of intracellular Ca^{2+} fluorescence level after addition of 30 μM mecheliolide (A), costunolide (B) and dehydrocostus lactone (C), positive control tharpsigargin (TG, 2 μM, a blocker of sarco-ER Ca^{2+}-ATPase) in TMEM16A transfected CHO cells. CHO, Chinese hamster ovary.



Supplementary Fig. 2. The inhibitory effects of mecheliolide, costunolide and dehydrocostus lactone on recombinant TMEM16B-medicated CaCC currents in CHO cells. (A) Representative patch-clamp recordings of whole-cell TMEM16B-mediated CaCC currents evoked by 300 nM Ca^{2+} in the absence (control) or presence of 30 μM mecheliolide, costunolide and dehydrocostus lactone in the bath medium. (B) Bar graph showing the inhibitory effects of mecheliolide, costunolide, and dehydrocostus lactone on TMEM16B-medicated CaCCs at +80 mV. The values between groups were statistically compared using the paired Student's t-test. CaCC, Ca^{2+}-activated Cl^- channel; CHO, Chinese hamster ovary. *$p < 0.05$, *vs*. the current amplitudes in the absence of drugs.