Versatile Cell and Animal Models for Advanced Investigation of Lead Poisoning

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Additional Figures.

Figure S1. Spectral analysis of the FRET pairs (ECFP and EYFP/Venus) for the considerations of related filter setup. The spectral relationship between donor (ECFP in light blue) excitation (dash line)/emission (solid line) with acceptor (EYFP/Venus in yellow) excitation (dash line)/emission (solid line) under the emission and excitation spectrum scan of these FPs. The dark blue rectangle space indicates the excitation laser source for ECFP (435 nm). The dashed rectangle spaces indicate the suggested emission ranges of ECFP (in dark cyan) and those of EYFP/Venus (in dark yellow) to prevent signal cross-over.
Figure S2. Original data for the assessment of the physiological activity and entry of Pb on iPSC-derived cardiomyocytes (Figure 2). Representative sections of control (Control; A) or in Pb buffer (Pb; B) in YFP and CFP channels are shown.
Figure S3. Original data for the assessment of the differential effects of Ca²⁺ blockers on iPSC-derived cardiomyocytes (Figure 3). Representative sections of Pb buffer with verapamil (Pb+V; A) or in Pb buffer with 2-aminoethoxydiphenyl borate (2-APB) (Pb+2APB; B) in YFP and CFP channels are shown.
Figure S4. Original data of *in vivo* Pb biosensing in the larval CNS of *Drosophila* for Figure 5. Representative sections of larval CNS in YFP and CFP channels are shown in A and B respectively. The scale bar is 100 μm.