

Figure S1. Controls for autodigestion and linearity of the trypsin digestion rates. (a) Autodigestion by trypsin at 0.1 mg/ml is minimal over a 6 hour period. Solutions of 0.1 mg/ml trypsin were incubated at room temperature for various times and then tested for ability to remove inactivation. Patches were exposed to trypsin within 15 minutes of the nominal time of trypsin incubation. Curves reflect fits of Eq. 1 to the recovery time course. **(b)**, Dependence of digestion time constant from **(a)** is plotted as a function of trypsin preincubation time. The points under each condition indicate the mean and SEM for a set of 3-4 patches. The open circle represents recovery time course determined at 0.1 mg/ml in a separate set of patches. **(c)** The dependence of removal of inactivation is plotted as a function of trypsin concentration. The removal of inactivation by trypsin was examined at three different trypsin concentrations (3 patches: 0.02 mg/ml; 7 patches: 0.1 mg/ml; 5 patches: 0.5 mg/ml). Lines represent fits of Eq. 1. **(d)**, Digestion time constants from **(c)** are plotted as a function of [trypsin].

Supplementary Figure 2.

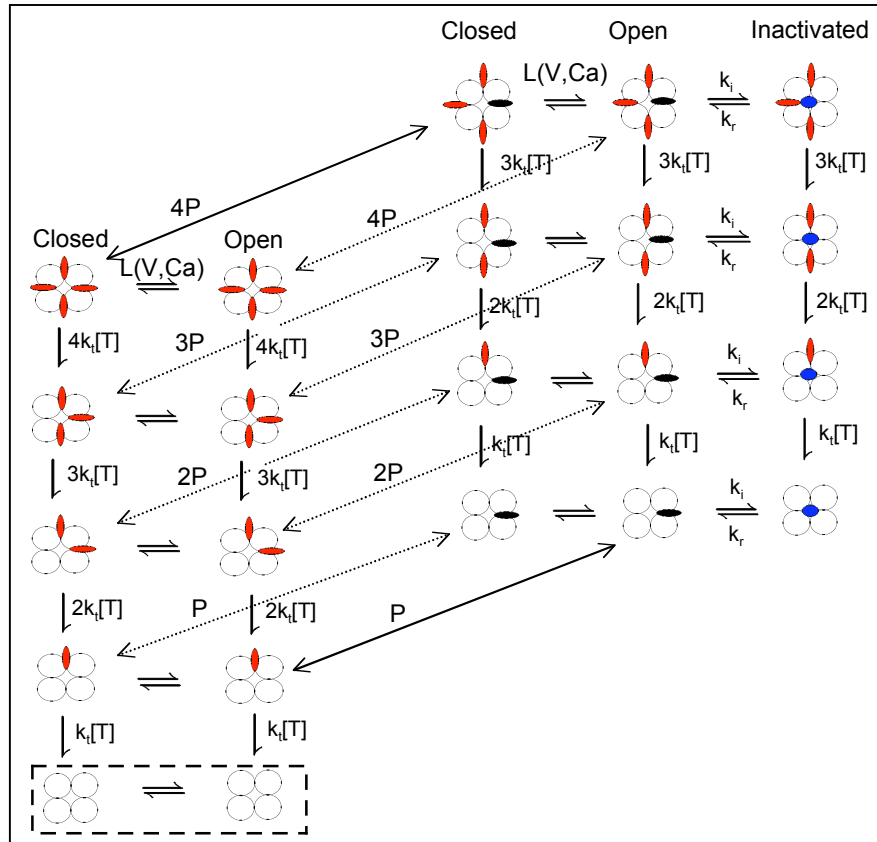


Figure S2. A complete model of protection against trypsin digestion of $\beta 2$ -subunit inactivation domains during resting conditions and during inactivation. The model incorporates both of the inactivation-dependent protection and resting potential models given in the main text. The entry of channels into the states within the dotted box describes the time course of removal of inactivation by trypsin digestion. Inactivation domains in red are considered accessible to trypsin, in black are protected with the antechamber, and, in blue, are inactivated (and protected). All terms are identical to those given for Fig. 4 and 6 in the main paper. Simulations based on this full model using the same parameters as those used in Fig. 4 and Fig. 6 to define resting and inactivated conditions yielded results identical to those in the main text paper.