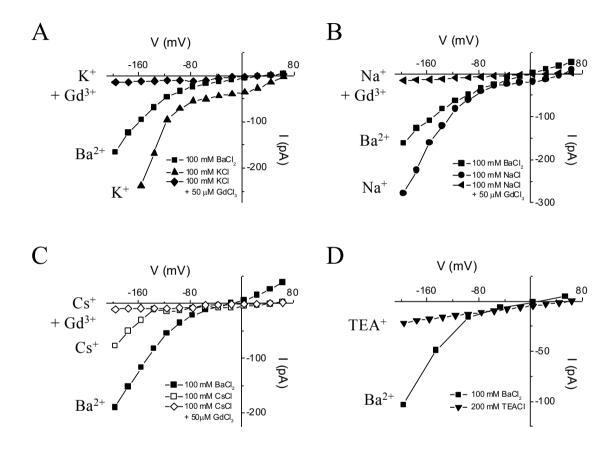
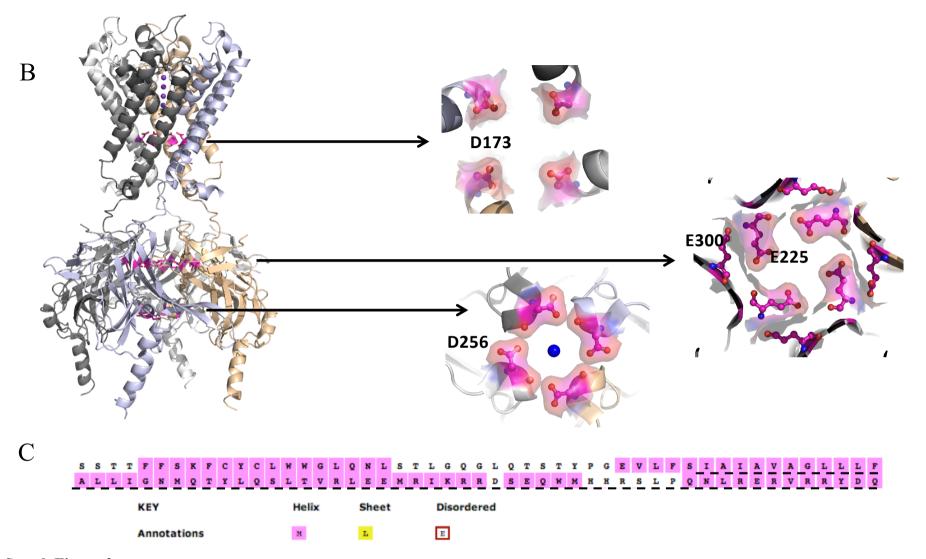
## Supplementary Figure 1



Suppl. Figure 1: In the absence of MgATP, Guard cell's HACCs are permeable to monovalent cations such as  $K^+$ ,  $Na^+$ ,  $Cs^+$  but not TEA $^+$ . All experiments were conducted in the whole cell configuration where V. faba GCPs were held at -56 mV. (A) Superimposed I-V plots in the presence of 100 mM BaCl<sub>2</sub> (■), 100 mM KCl (△) or 100 KCl + 0.05 mM GdCl<sub>3</sub>. (B) Superimposed I-V plots in the presence of 100 mM BaCl<sub>2</sub> (■) or 100 NaCl + 0.05 mM GdCl<sub>3</sub>. (C) Superimposed I-V plots in the presence of 100 mM BaCl<sub>2</sub> (■) or 100 mM BaCl<sub>2</sub> (■) or 100 TEACl (▼).

## Supplementary Figure 2

## A



Suppl. Figure 2:

- (A) Alignment of the Arabidopsis thaliana CNGC8 pore region and the Kir2.2 (PDB accession number 5u6o\_341\_471).
- **(B) Mechanism of inward rectifying by magnesium ions**. Tao *et al.* (Science 2009, 326, 1668-1674) have shown that inward rectifying through Mg<sup>2+</sup> can be explained by the ion binding to negatively charged regions in the pore (formed by D173) and in the cytoplasmic regulatory domains (D256 and E300/E225). The crystal structure of the inward rectifying potassium channel Kir2.2 (Tao, 2009; PDB entry 3JYC) is shown in ribbon presentation. The four subunits are colour-coded. Potassium ions in the channel are shown as magenta spheres. Negatively charged residues that bind the Mg<sup>2+</sup> mimic Sr<sup>2+</sup> in the crystal structure are shown in pink in their molecular surface.
- (C) Sequences of pore-forming transmembrane helix (TM) from AtCNGCs. The TM is marked with a dashed line. Models were built using Swiss-Model (Waterhouse *et al.* (Nucleic Acids Res. 2018, 46, W296-W303)).