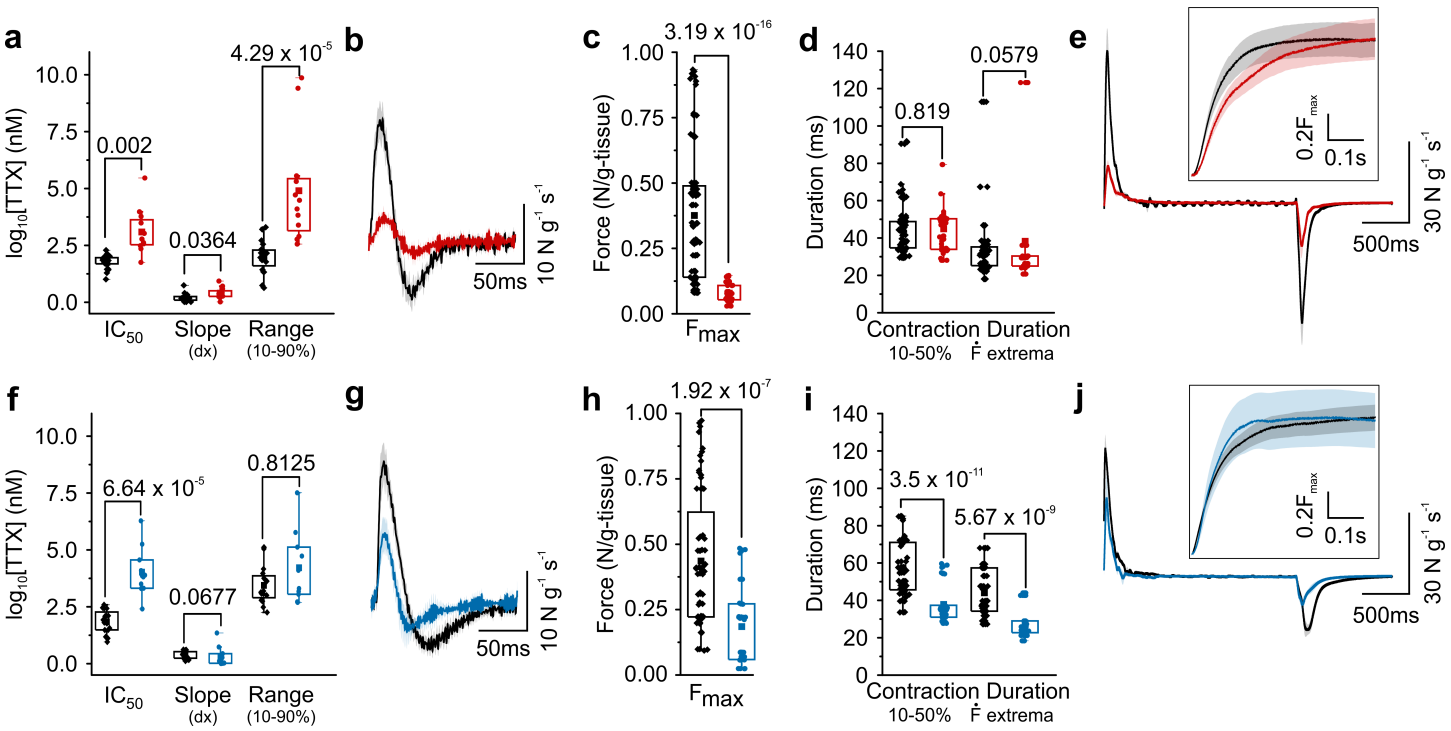
Supplementary Fig. 4. Further characterization of muscle performance is reduced in two snake species carrying independently evolved TTX-resistance mutations in $Na_V1.4$.



a,**f**, Parameters of Boltzmann sigmoidal fit to tetrodotoxin (TTX) dose-responses of snake skeletal muscle. Data are grouped by species and genotype: *Thamnophis sirtalis* (**a**) carrying TTX-sensitive **$Na_V1.4^+$** (black) and TTX-resistant **$Na_V1.4^{LVNV}$** (red) and *Thamnophis atratus* (**f**) carrying TTX-sensitive **$Na_V1.4^+$** (black) and TTX-resistant **$Na_V1.4^{EPN}$** (blue). **b**,**g**, First derivatives mean ± sem of the transient contraction, with the peak ($\dot{F}_{max}$) being indirectly but closely related to sodium channel performance in the skeletal muscle. **c**,**h**, Comparison of peak force output during phasic contraction. **d**,**i**, Statistical test on the distribution of contraction duration as defined from 10% of the peak during contraction to 50% of the peak during relaxation and as defined by the time between maximum and minimum $\dot{F}_{max}$. **e**,**j**, First derivatives of the tetanic contractions alongside an inset of the first 500ms of the raw tetanic contraction normalized to the peak force. All p-values presented calculated by Kruskal-Wallis nonparametric analysis of variance.