Figure S4. Effect of 2-APB on caffeine-induced Ca$^{2+}$ increases. (A) Caffeine (10 mM) repeatedly induced a similar Ca$^{2+}$ increase, which was inhibited by the IP$_3$R inhibitor 2-APB (B) ***: $p < 0.001$; NS: $p > 0.05$. This result indicates that caffeine-induced Ca$^{2+}$ elevation arises partially from IP$_3$R-mediated Ca$^{2+}$ release.