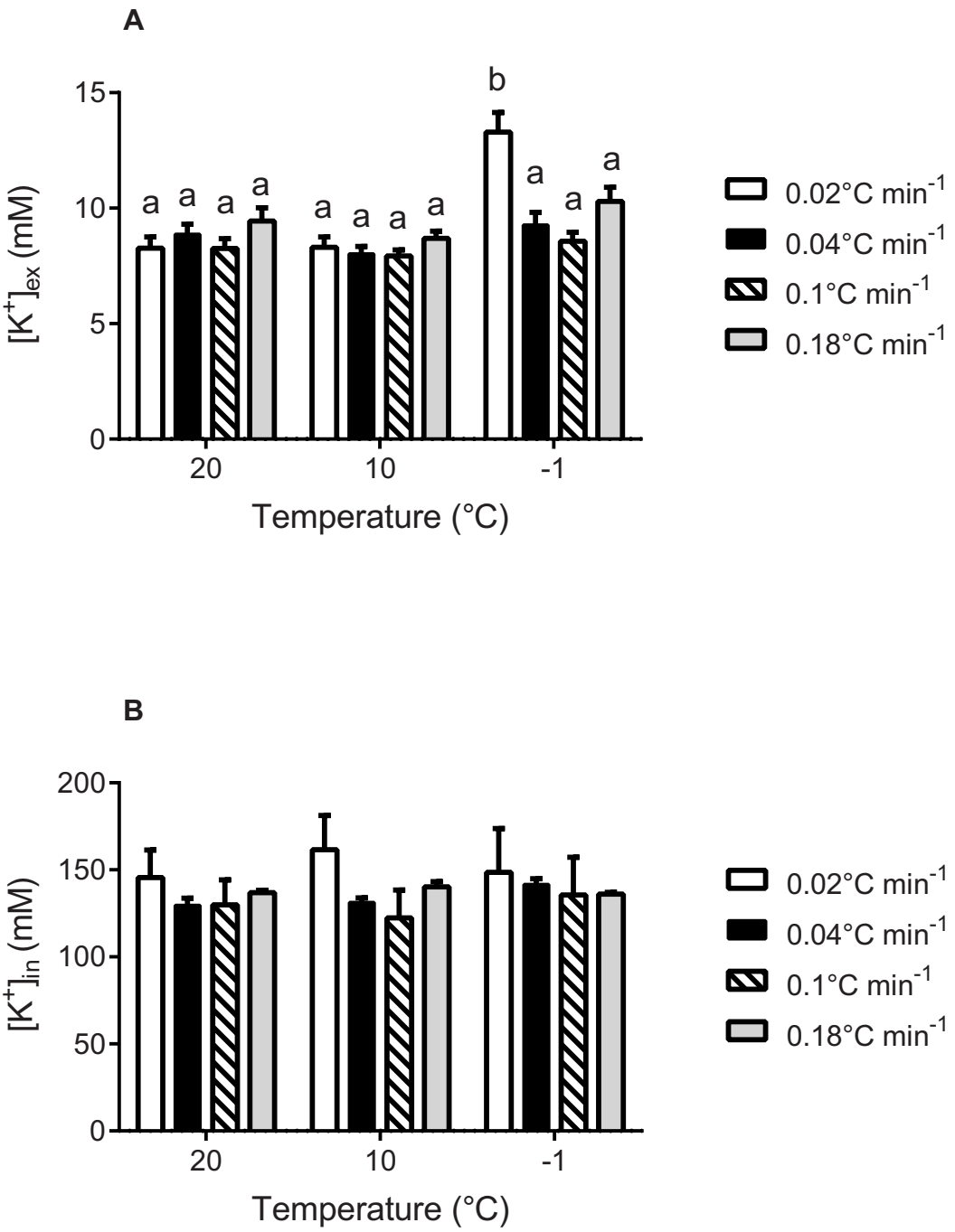

Fig. S1. Extra- and intracellular concentrations of K^+ at different temperatures and cooling rates. (A) Extracellular [K^+] measured at three temperatures during different cooling rates. Bars represent means ± s.e.m. of 8-10 samples in each treatment. A significant interaction was found between cooling rate and temperature using a Two-way ANOVA. The means flanked by different letters within a temperature group are statistically different at $P<0.05$. (B) Intracellular [K^+] measured at three temperatures during different cooling rates. Bars represent means ± s.e.m. of 8-10 samples in each treatment.

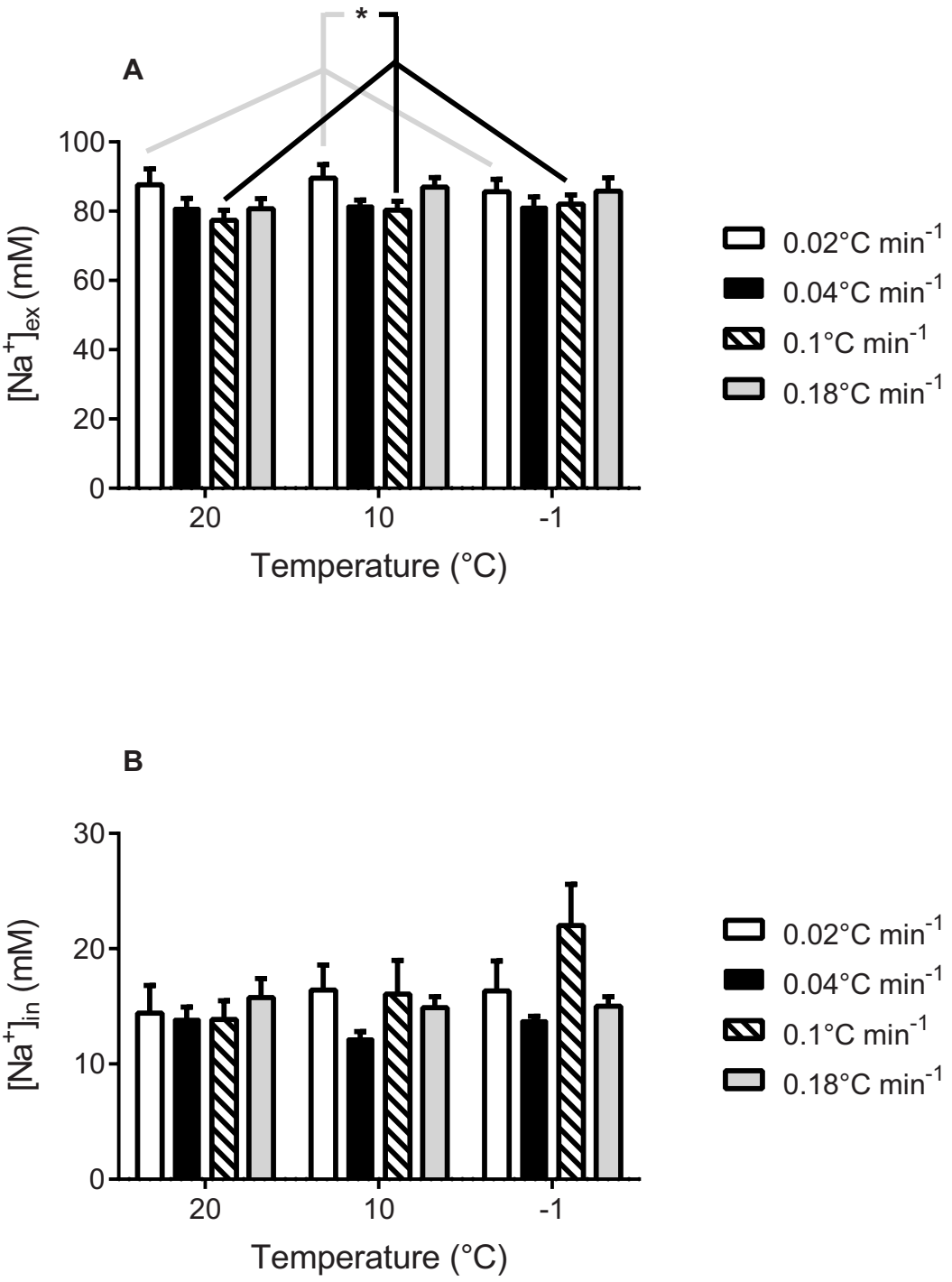

Fig. S2. Extra- and intracellular concentrations of Na^+ at different temperatures and cooling rates. (A) Extracellular [Na^+] measured at three temperatures during different cooling rates. Bars represent means ± s.e.m. of 8-10 samples in each treatment. A significant effect of cooling rate was found using a Two-Way ANOVA. Statistical differences (P<0.05) between cooling rates are indicated by *. (B) Intracellular [Na^+] measured at three temperatures during different cooling rates. Bars represent means ± s.e.m. of 8-10 samples in each treatment.

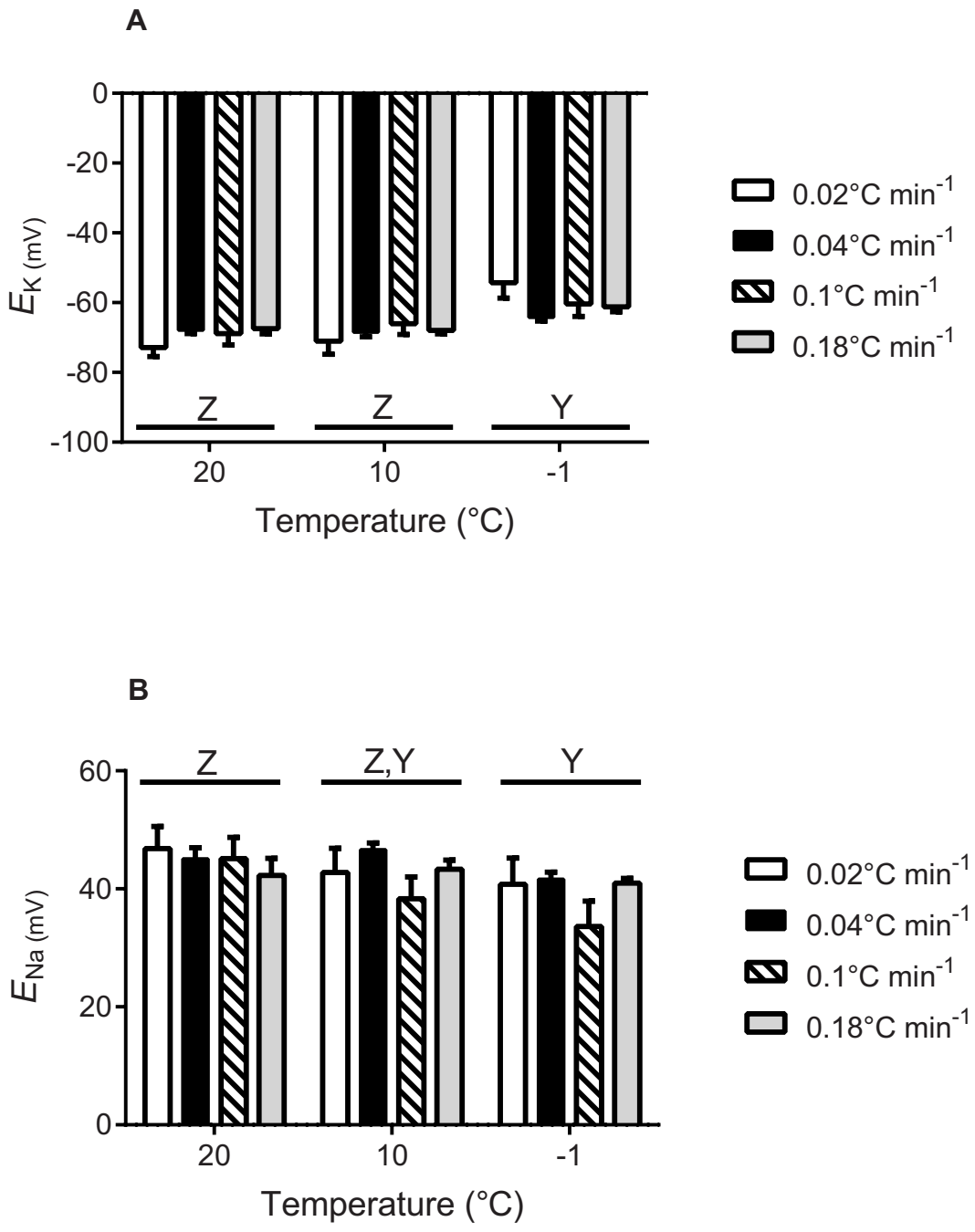

Fig. S3. Nernst potential for K^+ and Na^+ at different temperatures and cooling rates. (A) Nernst potential for K^+ (E_K) calculated from the intra- and extracellular [K^+] at three temperatures during different cooling rates. Bars represent means ± s.e.m. of 8-10 samples in each treatment. A significant effect of temperature was found using a Two-way ANOVA. Dissimilar letter indicate groups that differ significantly (P<0.05). B) Nernst potential for Na^+ (E_{Na}) calculated from the intra- and extracellular [Na^+] at three temperatures during different cooling rates. Bars represent means ± s.e.m. of 8-10 samples in each treatment. A significant effect of temperature was found using a Two-way ANOVA. Dissimilar letter indicate groups that differ significantly (P<0.05)