Supplementary Figure 1

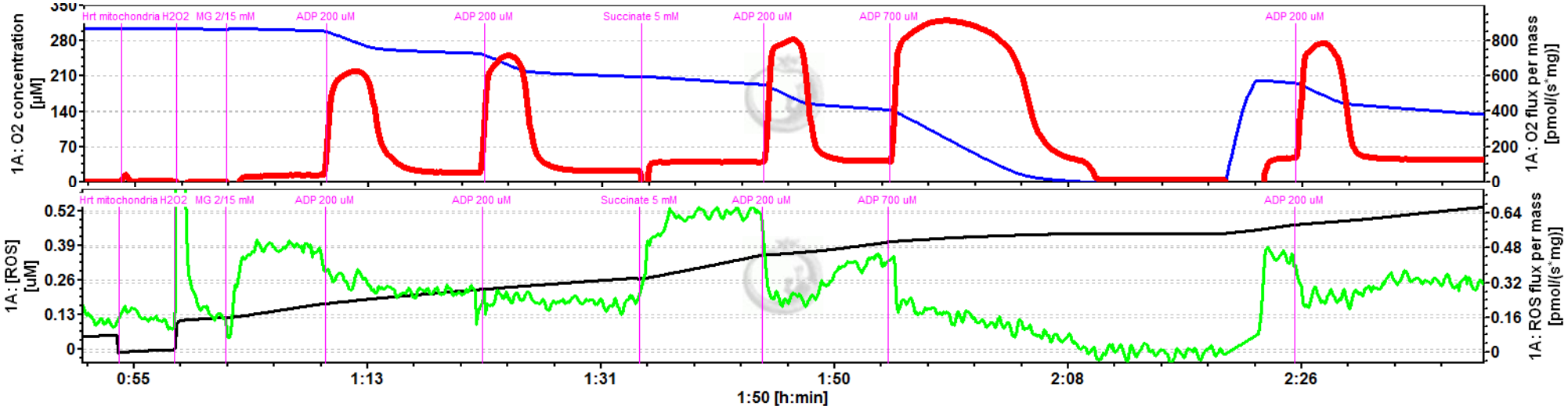

Figure S1 - Representative recording made using cardiac mitochondria (0.25 mg mL^{-1} chamber) from an Atlantic salmon acclimated at 12°C and tested at 12°C. The figure shows the simultaneous measurement of O_2 consumption and ROS release rates during OXPHOS (State 3) and Leak (State 4) respiration in the presence of substrates for complex I alone (malate and glutamate) and complexes I and II (+ succinate) before, and after, a 10 min bout of anoxia. O_2 concentration (in µmol L^{-1}) is represented by the blue line, O_2 flux [i.e., mitochondrial respiration rate (in pmol O_2 (s*mg)$^{-1}$)] by the red line, H_2O_2 concentration (in µmol L^{-1}) by the black line and H_2O_2 flux [i.e., mitochondrial ROS release rates (in pmol H_2O_2 (s*mg)$^{-1}$)] by the green line. Events and concentrations of chemicals used are labeled on the recording.

Supplementary Figure 2

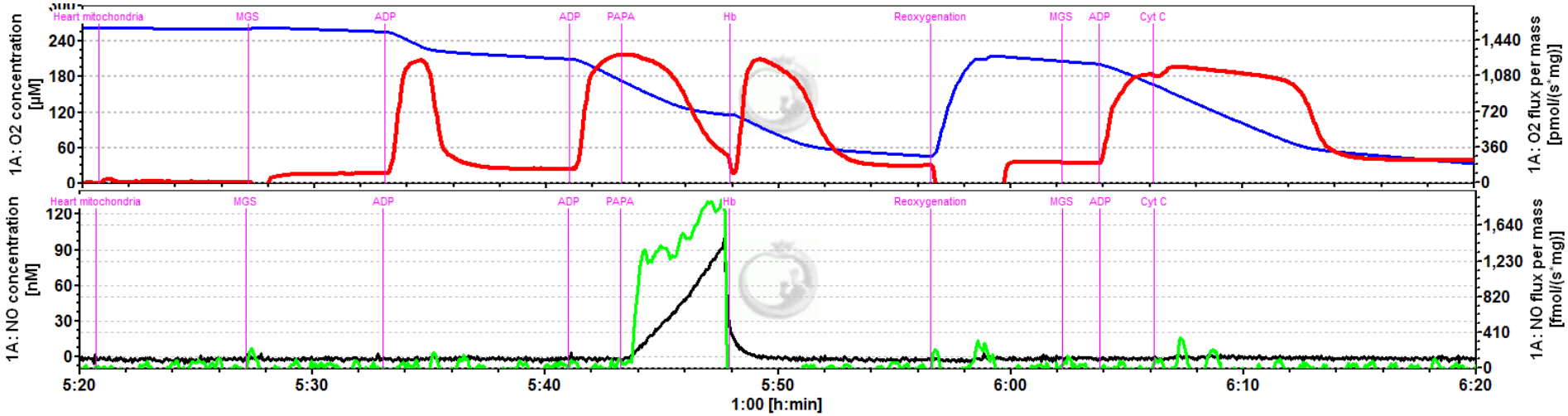

Figure S2 - Representative recording made using cardiac mitochondria (0.25 mg mL^{-1}) from Atlantic salmon acclimated at 12° C and tested at 20°C. The figure shows the measurement of mitochondrial respiration during OXPHOS (State 3) in the presence of substrates of complexes I + II (2 mmol L^{-1} malate, 15 mmol L^{-1} glutamate and 5 mmol L^{-1} succinate, MGS) and excess ADP (1 mmol L^{-1}); following the initiation of NO production (using the NO donor PAPANONOate); after haemoglobin (Hb) was added to the chamber to scavenge NO and re-establish OXPHOS respiration; and finally, after cytochrome C was added to examine mitochondrial integrity. This protocol was used to determine the sensitivity of mitochondrial respiration to NO (i.e., it's IC_{50}). O_2 concentration(in µmol L^{-1}) is represented by the blue line, O_2 flux [i.e., mitochondrial respiration rate (in pmol O_2 (s*mg)$^{-1}$)] by the red line, NO concentration (in µmol L^{-1}) by the black line and NO flux [in fmol NO (s*mg)$^{-1}$] by the green line. Events are labeled on the recording.