Grimm et al.:

A Human Population-Based Organotypic *In Vitro* Model for Cardiotoxicity Screening

Supplementary Data

Tab. S1: Instrumental parameters for chemical analysis by HPLC/MS

Chemical name	CAS #	Mode	MRM[a]	Dw[b]	F[c]	CE[d]	CAV[e]
Cisapride	260779-88-2	+	466/184	30	110	30	4
Sotalol	959-24-0	+	273/255	30	110	10	4
			273/213*	30	110	20	4
Propranolol	318-98-9	+	260/183	30	110	20	4
			260/116*	30	110	20	4
Isoproterenol	5984-95-2	+	212.1/194	30	82	9	4
			212.1/152*	30	82	17	4
			212.1/107*	30	82	33	4

[a]MRM = MS/MS ion transitions (amu); [b]Dw = Dwell (msec); [c]F = Fragmentor (Volts); [d]CE = Collision Energy (Volts); and [e]CAV = Cell Accelerator Voltage (Volts).
Additional MS parameters are as follows: Ion spray voltages were +3500 V for positive ion analysis; Gas temperature was set to 300°C; Gas flow set to 10l/min; nebulizer set to 35psi; sheath gas temperature set to 350°^{0}C with a gas flow of 11l/min; nozzle voltage set to 1000 V. Qualifier parameters for analytes marked with an *.

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Fig. S1: Scatter plot and correlation matrix for baseline cardiophysiological phenotype measurements
Data from Fig. 1 are plotted as scatter plots in the lower left, with the correlation coefficient (absolute value) shown in the upper right. BPM=beats per minute; CV = coefficient of variation.

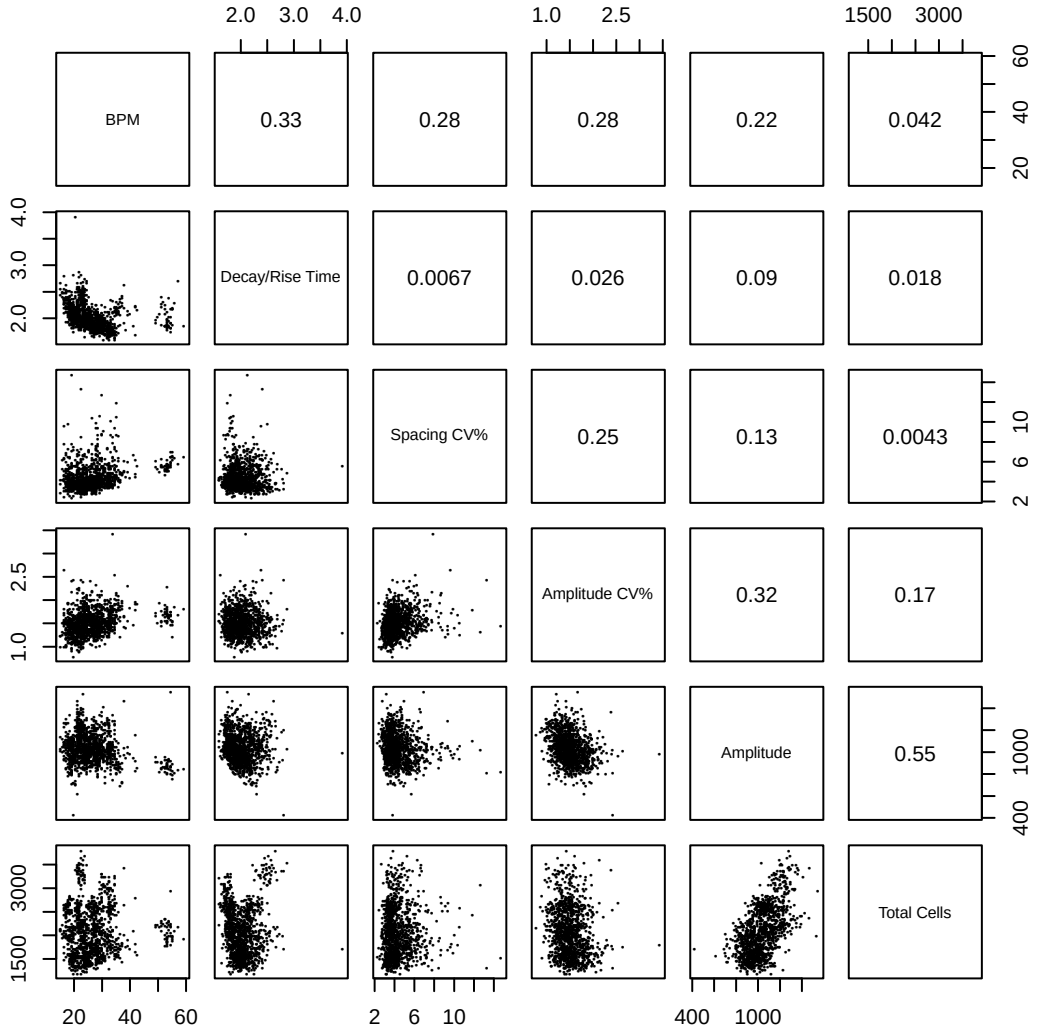

Fig. S2: Drug-induced gene expression differences between donors
Venn diagrams of overlapping differentially expressed gene sets by iPSC cardiomyocyte donor based on data shown in Fig. 7.