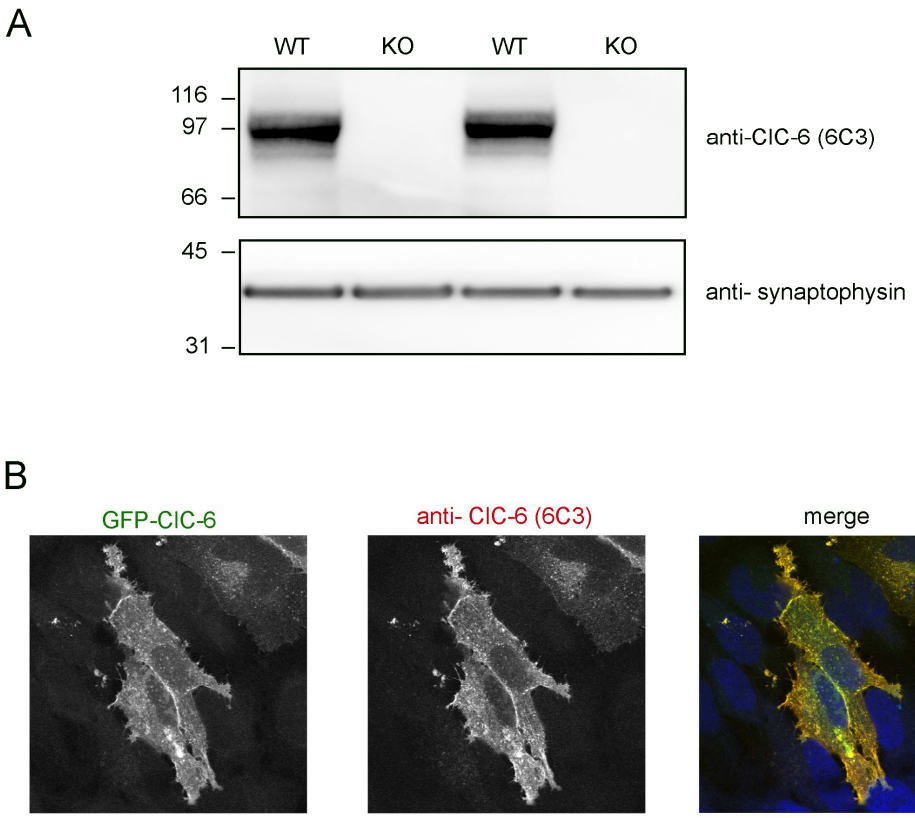
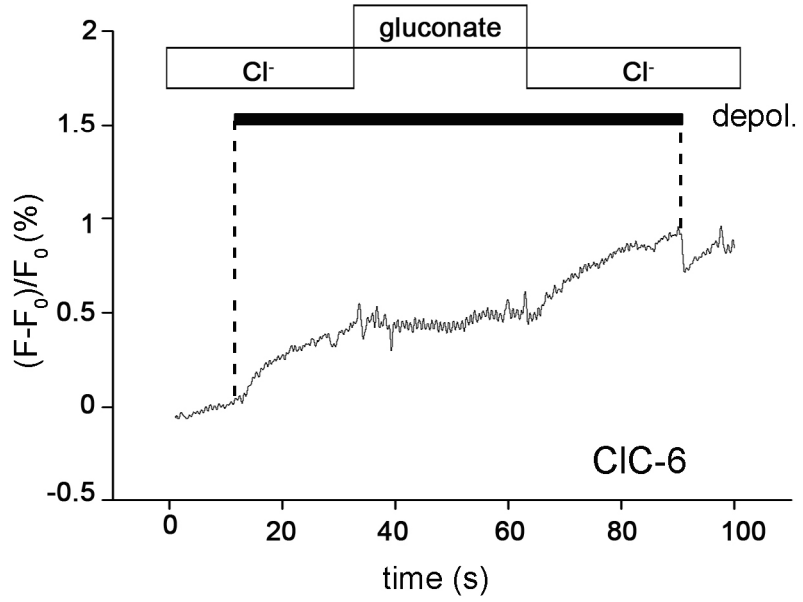
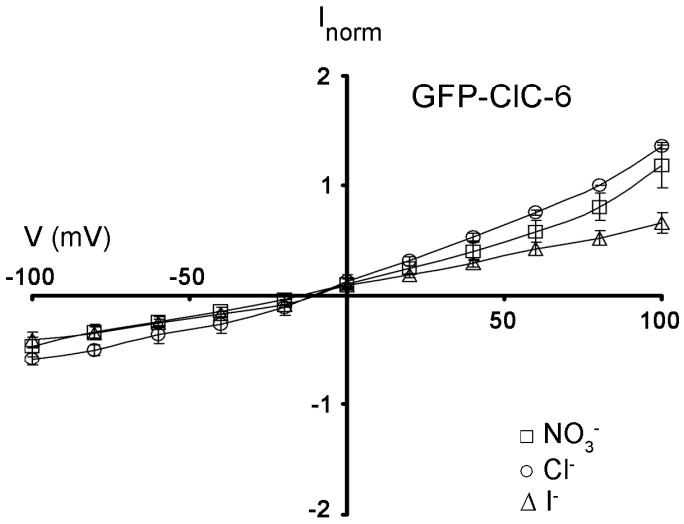
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES TO NEAGOE ET AL.



<u>Supplemental Fig. 1.</u> Characterization of a new ClC-6-specific antibody (6C3). *A*, Immunoblot of brain membranes (40 µg/lane) from two ClC-6 KO and two WT littermates probed with rabbit anti-ClC-6 (6C3; directed against the C-terminal peptide TPYPNLYPDQSPS) and mouse anti-synaptophysin (SynapticSystems) antibodies, respectively. *B*, HeLa cells PFA-fixed and immunostained with rabbit anti-ClC-6 (6C3) (red in merge) 36 h after transient transfection with GFP-ClC-6 (GFP signal, green in merge).



Supplemental Fig. 2. Voltage-driven H^+ transport in oocytes expressing ClC-6 is chloride-dependent. Replacing chloride with gluconate in the external solution abolishes alkalinization (n=2 oocytes), like in other experiments with GFP-ClC-6 (Fig. 3A).



Supplemental Fig. 3. Ion selectivity of GFP-ClC-6 in CHO cells. Normalized current of 4 cells is represented as mean ± SEM. Different extracellular anions were consecutively added on the same cell and the data were normalized to values in chloride solution at +80 mV. The normalized values at 80 mV were 0.51 ± 0.06 (p=0.0002) in the presence of extracellular iodide and 0.80 ± 0.12 in the presence of extracellular nitrate (p=0.12).