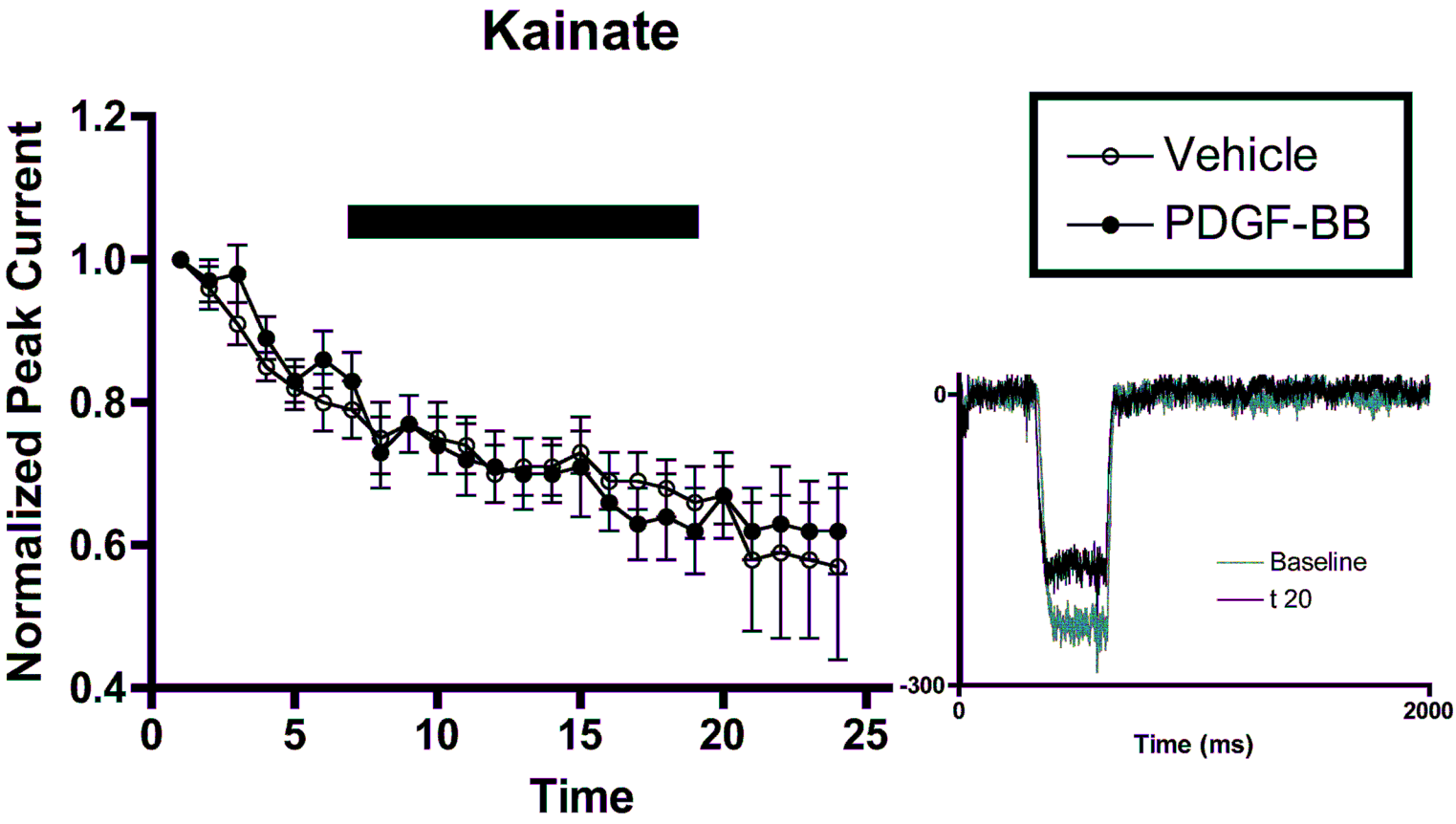
SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

Supplemental Figure 1. PDGF-BB inhibits NMDA-evoked currents in an NR2B-dependent fashion. A) Vehicle (0.0002% BSA, 8 μM HCl) or 10 ng/mL PDGF-BB was applied to isolated CA1 hippocampal neurons. Kainate-evoked currents were recorded every 60 seconds by application of 40 μM kainate for 3 seconds. The black bar indicates vehicle or PDGF-BB application. Data are representative of 6 experiments.

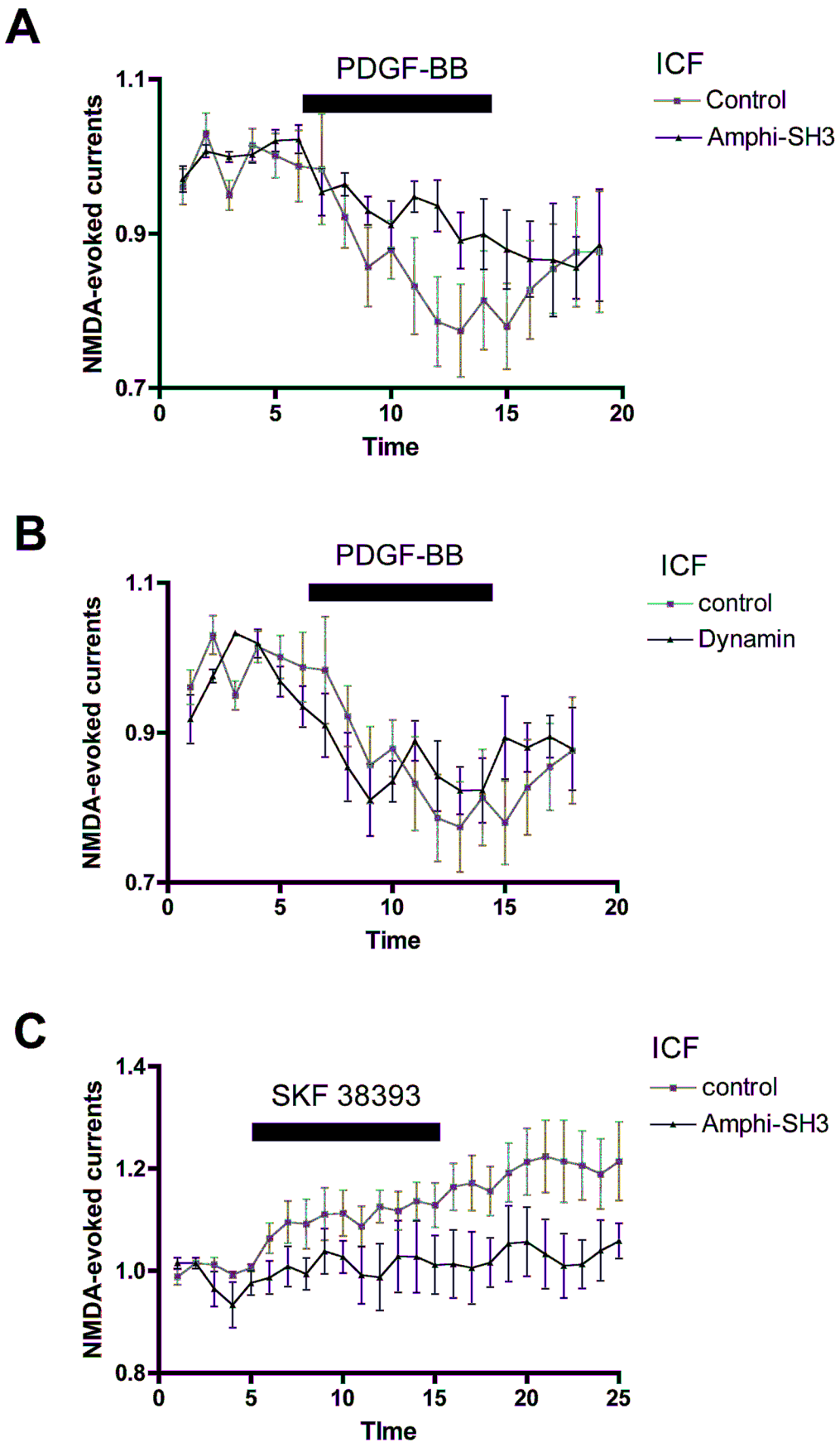
Supplemental Figure 2. Inhibition of the neuronal internalization machinery does not attenuated PDGF-BB inhibition of NMDA currents. 10 ng/mL PDGF-BB was applied to isolated CA1 hippocampal neurons in the absence (control) or the presence of peptide inhibitors of dynamin (Panel A, amphiphysin-3H3, panel B dynamin inhibitor peptide) in the ICF. NMDA-evoked currents were recorded every 60 seconds by application of 1 μM NMDA/0.5 μM glycine for 2 seconds. The black bar indicates PDGF-BB application. Data are representative of 5 or 6 experiments. C, The amphiphysin-SH3 peptide did attenuate the SKF 38393-induced increase in NMDA-evoked current, n = 5-7, indicating that the amphiphysin-SH3 is active when applied intracellularly to isolated CA1 neurons.

Supplemental Figure 3. PDGFβR and NR2B do not physically interact in hippocampal tissue. CA1 hippocampal slices were treated with vehicle or 10 μg/mL PDGF-BB for 10 minutes. Lysates were incubated with anti-PDGFβR antibodies conjugated to agarose beads and blotted using anti-PDGFβR or NR2B. Blots are representative of 4 experiments.

Supplementary Figure 1



Supplementary Figure 2



Supplementary Figure 3