# **Supporting Information**

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**Fig. S1.** The A<sub>2A</sub> antagonist ANR152 (100 nM) decreases I<sub>GABA</sub> desensitization in oocytes injected with human epileptic cortex membranes as indicated. (*A*) (*Top*) Current traces elicited by the first and sixth GABA applications to single oocytes, representative of 11 microinjected with MTLE membranes (4 frogs; patients 2 and 3). Holding potential, -60 mV. (*A*) (*Bottom*) Time courses averaged from 11 oocytes before (filled circles) and after a 1-h treatment with ANR152 (open circles). I<sub>GABA</sub> values were normalized to the first I<sub>GABA</sub> peak current, with I<sub>GABA</sub> amplitudes ranging from  $-175 \pm 11 \text{ nA}$  in untreated oocytes to  $-162 \pm 9 \text{ nA}$  after ANR152 treatment (*P* > .05); 500  $\mu$ M GABA, 10 s duration, 40 s interval. (*B*) (*Top*) Representative currents as in (*A*) in oocytes injected with AFCD membranes representative of 9 experiments (2 frogs, patients 10 and 12). (*Bottom*) Time courses averaged from 9 oocytes treated as indicated. I<sub>GABA</sub> was normalized to -81.3 ± 4 nA (filled circles) and  $-90.5 \pm 2 \text{ nA}$  (open circles) (*P* > .05). (*C*) (*Top*) Representative currents as n (*A*) in oocytes injected with PFCD membranes representative of 8 experiments (2 frogs, patients 10 and 12). (*Bottom*) Time courses averaged from 8 oocytes treated as indicated. I<sub>GABA</sub> was normalized to -81.3 ± 4 nA (filled circles) and  $-90.5 \pm 2 \text{ nA}$  (open circles) (*P* > .05). (*C*) (*Top*) Representative currents as n (*A*) in oocytes injected with PFCD membranes representative of 8 experiments (2 frogs, patient 6). (*Bottom*) Time courses averaged from 8 oocytes treated as indicated. I<sub>GABA</sub> was normalized to -169  $\pm$  10 nA (filled circles) and  $-140 \pm 9 \text{ nA}$  (open circles) (*P* > .02). Note that at a concentration of 100 nM, ANR152 interferes with A<sub>1</sub> activity (see Table 2).



**DNAS** 



**ANR 82**; R = Br **ANR 94**; R = O-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub> **ANR 152**; R = 2-furyl







a. Ph $-C\equiv$ CH, (Ph<sub>3</sub>P)<sub>2</sub>PdCl<sub>2</sub>, Cul, Et<sub>3</sub>N

Fig. S2. Adenine derivative structures and ANR 235 synthetic scheme.

#### Table S1. Clinical and neurophysiological characteristics of epileptic patients

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Patient	Sex	Age	Age at onset of epilepsy	MRI findings	Epileptogenic zone	Surgery	Histopathology
1	F	37 years	12 years	R-T-Mes	R-T-Mes-Lat	ETL	MES
2	Μ	42 years	15 years	R-T-Mes	R-T-Mes-Lat	ETL	MES
3	Μ	40 years	1 year	L-T-Mes	L-T-Mes-Lat	ETL	MES
4	F	38 years	19 years	R-T-Mes	R-T-Mes-Lat	ETL	MES
5	Μ	18 years	11 years	R-T-Mes	R-T-Mes-Lat	ETL	MES
6	F	3 months	1 month	R-T-FCD R-T-Mes-Lat	LES	FCD IIA	
7	Μ	2 years	0.5 month	R-T-FCD	R-T-Mes-Lat	LES	FCD IIB
8	Μ	5 years	4 years	R-F-FCD	R-F	LES	FCD IIA
9	F	12 years	3 years	R-T-FCD	R-T-Mes-Lat	LES	FCD IIA
10	Μ	48 years	6 years	L-T-FCD	L-T-Mes-Lat	LES	FCD IIA
11	F	38 years	19 years	R-T-FCD	R-T-Mes-Lat	ETL	FCD IA
12	F	19 years	11 years	R-T-FCD	R-T-Mes-Lat	ATL	FCD IIA
13	Μ	61 years	16 years	R-T-Ant	R-T-Mes-Ant	ATL	MES
14	F	57 years	9 years	L-T-Ant	L-T-Mes-Ant	ATL	MES
15	Μ	33 years	5 years	L-T-Mes	L-T-Mes-Lat	ETL	MES
16	F	32 years	12 years	R-T-Mes	R-T-Mes-Lat	ETL	MES
17	Μ	20 years	8 years	L-T-Mes	L-T-Mes-Lat	ETL	MES
18	F	50 years	12 years	L-T-Ant	L-T-Mes-Ant	ATL	MES
19	F	44 years	17 years	L-T-Ant	L-T-Mes-Ant	ATL	MES
20	F	25 years	11 years	R-F-FCD	R-F	LES	FCD IIB
21	F	21 years	24 years	L-T-FCD	L-T-Mes-Lat	LES	FCD IIB
22	М	22 years	5 months	L-T-Mes	L-T-Mes-Lat	LES + ETL	G
23	М	13 years	2 months	L-T-Ant	R-T-Mes-Ant	ATL	G

T, temporal; F, frontal; L, left; R, right; Lat, lateral; Mes, mesial; Ant, anterior; ETL, extensive temporal lobectomy; LES, lesionectomy; ATL anterior-temporal lobectomy; MES, hippocampal mesial sclerosis; G, ganglioglioma (grade I).

		Selectivity			
Compound	K <sub>i</sub> A <sub>1</sub>	K <sub>i</sub> A <sub>2A</sub>	K <sub>i</sub> A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>2A</sub>	A <sub>3</sub> /A <sub>2A</sub>
ANR82	280	52	27,800	5	535
	(250–320)	(24–110)	(22,300–34,700)		
ANR94	2,400	46	21,000	52	457
	(2,100–2,600)	(24–91)	(11,000–41,000)		
ANR152	24	3.7	4,700	6	1,270
	(16–34)	(3.0–4.6)	(2,900–7,600)	-	
				A <sub>1</sub> /A <sub>3</sub>	A <sub>2A</sub> /A <sub>3</sub>
ANR235	3,320	1,320	30	111	44
	(3,082–3,580)	(871–1,990)	(18–50)		

### Table S2. Affinities of 8-substituted-9-ethyladenines in radioligand binding assays to human adenosine A1, A2A, and A3 receptors

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## Table S3. The A<sub>2A</sub> antagonist ANR94 specifically modulates GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors in human patch-clamped pyramidal neurons in temporal slices obtained from patients with epileptic low-grade glioma

Drug treatment (dose)	Tested neurons [patients]	I <sub>GABA</sub> , %, before treatment ( <i>n</i> )	I <sub>GABA</sub> , %, after treatment	Р
MTLE				
ANR94 (100 nM) Epileptic periglioma tissue	10 [13–15]	72 ± 4*	69 ± 4*	>0.5
ANR94 (100 nM) ANR94 (100 nM)	3 [22] 5 [23]	46 ± 4 (3) 85 ± 4 (5)	59 ± 6 65 ± 3	<0.05 <0.05

I<sub>GABA</sub> (%) values represent the tenth I<sub>GABA</sub> amplitude normalized to the first of the rundown protocol. *n*, number of oocytes responsive to AR antagonists. Set of cells in which rundown increases and *n* are in bold. \*, Not significantly different.

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