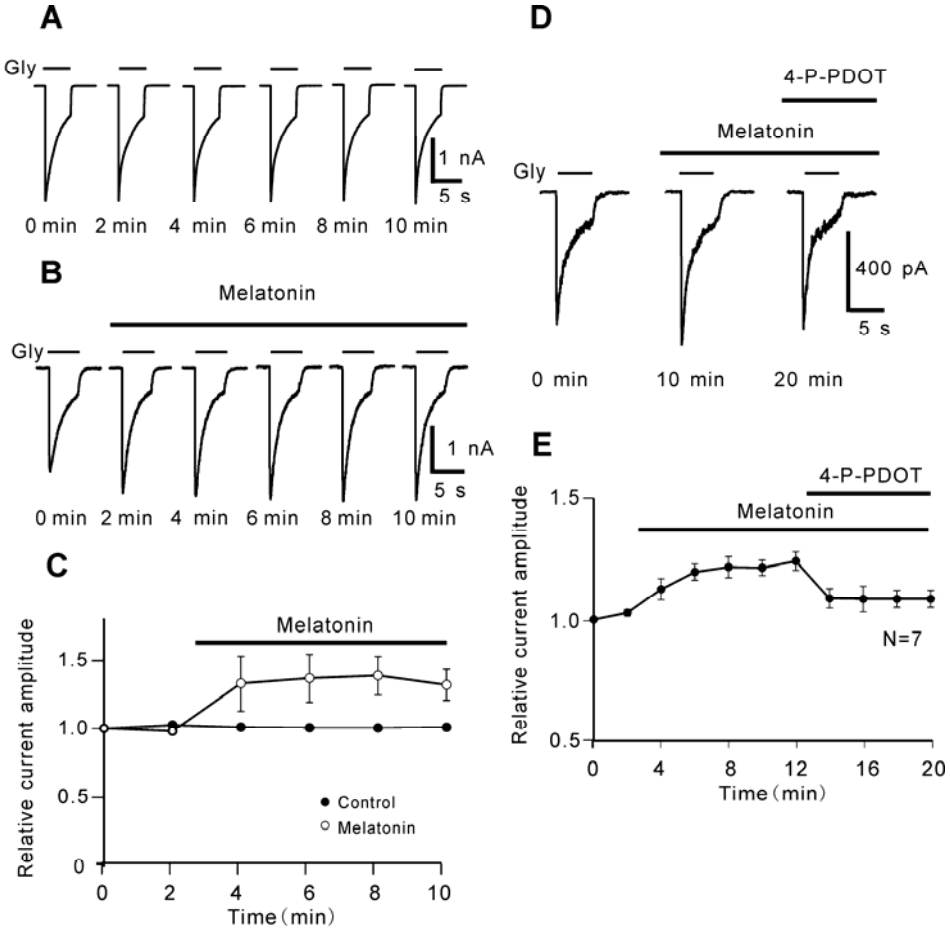

Supplemental Figure 1. Melatonin potentiates glycine currents in rat retinal ganglion cells (RGCs)

A, Glycine currents recorded from an isolated RGC at different times in normal Ringer's. Glycine (Gly) of 100 µM was applied for 5 s every 2 min. Note that the current did not show run-down and the current amplitude was almost unchanged during a period of 10 min. *B,* Glycine currents recorded from a RGC at different times during melatonin (10 nM) application, showing that melatonin application gradually increased the current amplitude. *C,* Average peak amplitudes of glycine currents recorded in Ringer's (control, n=6) and in the presence of 10 nM melatonin (n =12). *D,* Current traces recorded from a RGC, showing that 10 nM melatonin-induced potentiation of the glycine current was blocked by 100 nM 4-P-PDOT. *E,* Average peak amplitudes of glycine currents (n=7) are plotted as a function of time. Melatonin potentiated the current, which was blocked by 4-P-PDOT.