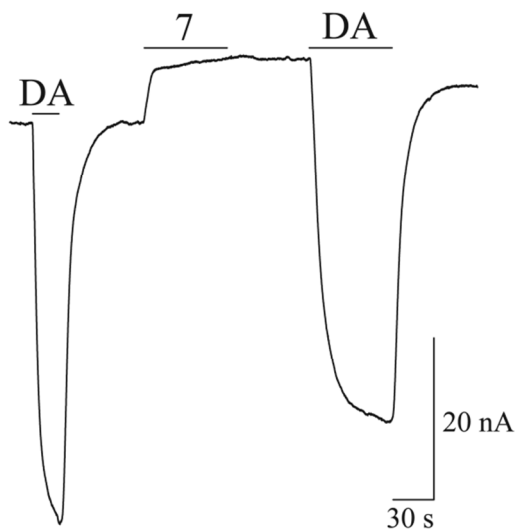


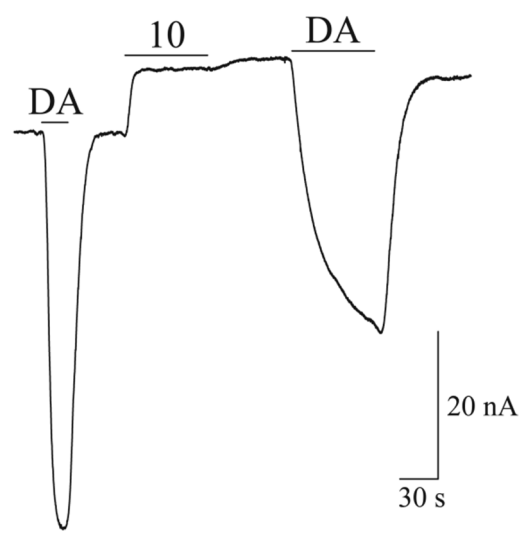
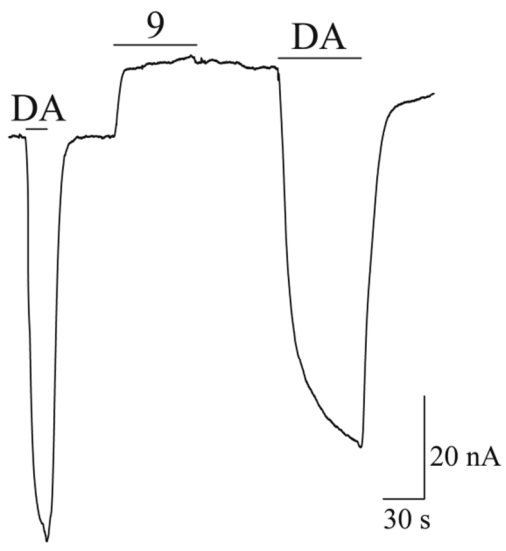
Supporting Information

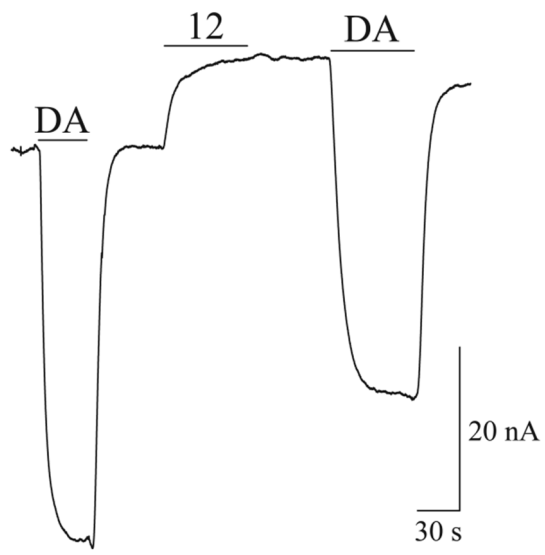
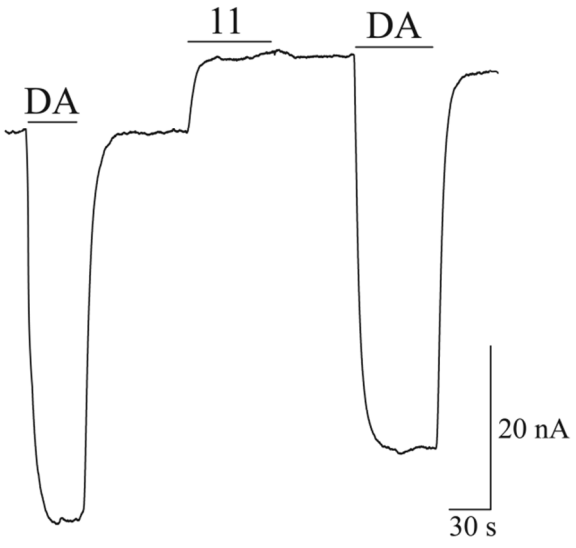
'Deconstruction' of the Abused Synthetic Cathinone Methylenedioxypropylamphetamine (MDPV) and an Examination of Effects at the Human Dopamine Transporter

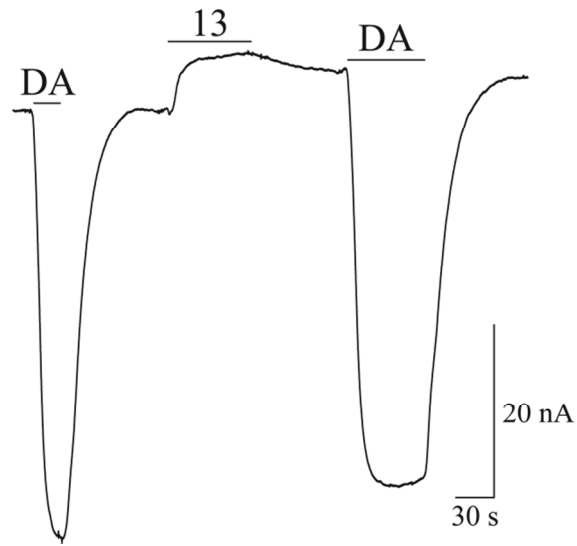
Renata Kolanos, Ernesto Solis, Jr., Farhana Sakloth, Louis J. De Felice, and Richard A. Glennon

- 1) Currents induced by MDPV and compound **8** were shown in the body of the text. For comparison, representative tracings for analogs **7** and **9-13** (obtained in the same manner as described in the text for MDPV and **8**) in voltage-clamped (-60 mV) *Xenopus laevis* oocytes expressing hDAT are shown here. Initial exposure to DA ($5 \mu\text{M}$) yielded an hDAT-mediated inward current. Subsequent exposure to the MDPV analogs ($10 \mu\text{M}$, 1 min) produced an outward hDAT-mediated current that did not return to baseline when drugs were washed out (for 1 min). Following exposure to all test compounds, a $5 \mu\text{M}$ DA application induced a diminished hDAT-mediated inward current (as compared to the current produced in response to the initial DA exposure).









2) Correlation between % DA Recovery (see Table 1) vs hDAT affinity (i.e., pIC_{50})

