

## **Supplemental Table Legends**

**Supplemental Table 1. TGF $\beta$  treatment decreased SMAD3 mRNA level across gene expression studies.** Data from the GEO database was used to determine the generality of the effect of TGF $\beta$  on SMAD gene expression. The vast majority of the studies found substantial repression of SMAD3 but not SMAD2 mRNA by TGF $\beta$ .

**Supplemental Table 2. Antipsychotics alter SMAD3 responsive genes in Mudge et al. dataset.** p-values were calculated by the Nextbio algorithm for the significance of the association between the Experimental/Random Gene list (columns) and the Biogroup gene lists (rows).

**Supplemental Table 3. Antipsychotics alter SMAD3 responsive genes in Narayan et al. dataset.** p-values were calculated by the Nextbio algorithm for the significance of the association between the Experimental/Random Gene list (columns) and the Biogroup gene lists (rows).

**Supplemental Table 4. Analysis of genes with SMAD binding sites in their promoters showing altered expression in the brains of patients with schizophrenia.**

## **Supplemental Figure Legends**

**Supplemental Figure 1. Dose-response analysis of antipsychotic-induced activation of the insulin promoter in T6PNE cells. (A)** SAR of antipsychotic effects on the endogenous insulin promoter; values listed are from Figure 1A. **(B)** Dose-response analysis of antipsychotic-induced activation of the insulin promoter in T6PNE cells. Ziprasidone was autofluorescent and therefore not included. All antipsychotics were cytotoxic at 40uM. Fluphenazine, perphenazine, and trifluoperazine were cytotoxic at 20uM (n=12), error bars are SEM.

**Supplemental Figure 2. Neurotransmitter receptors and Activin-like kinase receptor family members are expressed in T6PNE and human islets. (A-B)** Microarray analysis using Illumina BeadArrays was performed on T6PNE cells and primary human islets (GSE18821)<sup>4</sup>. The y-axis represents the level of hybridization to the oligonucleotide on the array. **(A)** Neurotransmitter receptors acted on by antipsychotics were expressed at comparable levels in the T6PNE and primary human islets. **(B)** TGF $\beta$  receptor family members were expressed at comparable levels in the T6PNE and primary human islets, with ALK4/5/7, targets of SB-505124, expressed at detectable levels in both.

**Supplemental Figure 3 SB-505124 is a dose-responsive inhibitor of the T6PNE Insulin Promoter Assay.** SB-505124 shows dose responsive inhibition in the 48

hour T6PNE Ins-GFP Assay. (n=12). Error bars are SEM, \* indicates  $p < 0.05$  relative to DMSO control.

**Supplemental Figure 4. SB-505124 and TGFb Family Members show dose-responsive inhibition in the T6PNE Insulin Promoter Assay. (A-C) TGF $\beta$ 1 (A), TGF $\beta$ 2 (B), and Activin A (C) all showed dose responsive inhibition in the 48 hour T6PNE Ins-GFP Assay. (n=12). Error bars are SEM, \* indicates  $p < 0.05$  relative to DMSO control.**

## Supplemental References

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<b>PMID/GEO Reference Series</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Species</b>	<b>SMAD3 Fold Change</b>	<b>SMAD2 Fold Change</b>
unpublished/GSE6676	TGFβ overexpression effect on the cornea	TGFβ expressed under Strong lens-specific promoter (Transgenic vs. Control)	Mouse	<b>-1.40</b>	<b>1.38</b>
19615063/GSE6653	TGFβ effect on immortalized ovarian surface epithelial cell line	IOSE cells (TGFβ1 12hr vs untreated)	Human	<b>-2.43</b>	<b>-1.00</b>
15477587/GSE1805	TGFβ effect on acute myelogenous leukemia cells	M091 Cells (200 pM TGFβ 4hr vs untreated)	Human	<b>-1.30</b>	<b>-1.14</b>
15477587/GSE1802	TGFβ effect on CD34+ hematopoietic stem cells	CB-CD34 CD34+ hematopoietic stem cells (200 pM TGFβ 4hr vs untreated)	Human	<b>-1.52</b>	<b>1.04</b>
16078232/GSE2705	GFAP-negative lamina cribrosa cell response to TGFβ	GFAP-negative lamina cribrosa glial cell (10 ng/ml TGF-beta1 24 hours vs untreated)	Human	<b>-2.07</b>	<b>1.08</b>
20197308/GSE20247	Proinsulin C-peptide and TGFβ effect on proximal tubular cell line: time course	HK2 cells (TGFβ 48hr vs untreated)	Human	<b>-1.49</b>	<b>-1.12</b>
20007254/GSE17708	TGFβ-induced epithelial-mesenchymal transition model	A549 Cells (TGFβ 72hr vs. untreated)	Human	<b>-1.51</b>	<b>1.08</b>
17178593/GSE2558	TGFβ effect on renal mesangial cells	MES-13 Cells (100ng/ml TGFβ 24hr vs untreated)	Mouse	<b>-1.23</b>	<b>-1.09</b>
15571627/GSE1724	Idiopathic and scleroderma-associated pulmonary fibrosis derived fibroblasts response-TGFβ	Adult Lung Fibroblasts, Normal Tissue (4ng/ml 4hr vs untreated)	Human	<b>-1.93</b>	<b>-1.23</b>
19701206 /GSE17518	mRNA expression profile in IMR-90 cells in response to TGFβ	IMR90 fetal lung mesenchymal cells (2ng/ml TGF-beta1 48hr vs untreated)	Human	<b>-6.82</b>	<b>-1.05</b>
Unpublished/GSE23952	Expression data from TGFβ treated Panc-1 pancreatic adenocarcinoma cell line	Panc-1 cells (serum-starved, 24 h, 5 ng/mL TGFbeta1 48hr vs untreated)	Human	<b>-1.98</b>	<b>-1.42</b>

**Supplemental Table 1. TGFβ treatment decreased SMAD3 mRNA level across gene expression studies.**

	<b>Genes Altered in AP Treated Patients (1291 genes)</b>	<b>Random Gene Lists (1291 genes)</b>	<b>Genes Altered in Patients Taking APs Most Potent in T6PNE (819 genes)</b>	<b>Random Gene Lists (819 genes)</b>
<b>Golgi Apparatus</b>	0.00037	0.19	0.11	0.25
<b>Post-Golgi Vesicle-Mediated Transport</b>	0.0089	0.38	0.03	0.79
<b>Gene Promoters with SMAD1 Binding Sites</b>	0.11	0.16	0.18	0.28
<b>Gene Promoters with SMAD3 Binding Sites</b>	0.054	0.28	0.0096	0.14

**Supplemental Table 2. Antipsychotics alter SMAD3 responsive genes in Mudge et al. dataset.**

	<b>Genes Altered in AP Treated Patients (Narayan et al., 415 genes)</b>	<b>Random Gene Lists (415 genes)</b>	<b>Genes Altered in Patients Taking APs Most Potent in T6PNE (Narayan et al., 732 genes)</b>	<b>Random Gene Lists (732 genes)</b>
<b>Gene Promoters with SMAD1 Binding Sites</b>	0.18	0.12	0.16	0.23
<b>Gene Promoters with SMAD3 Binding Sites</b>	0.071	0.26	0.043	0.30

**Supplemental Table 3. Antipsychotics alter SMAD3 responsive genes in Narayan et al. dataset.**

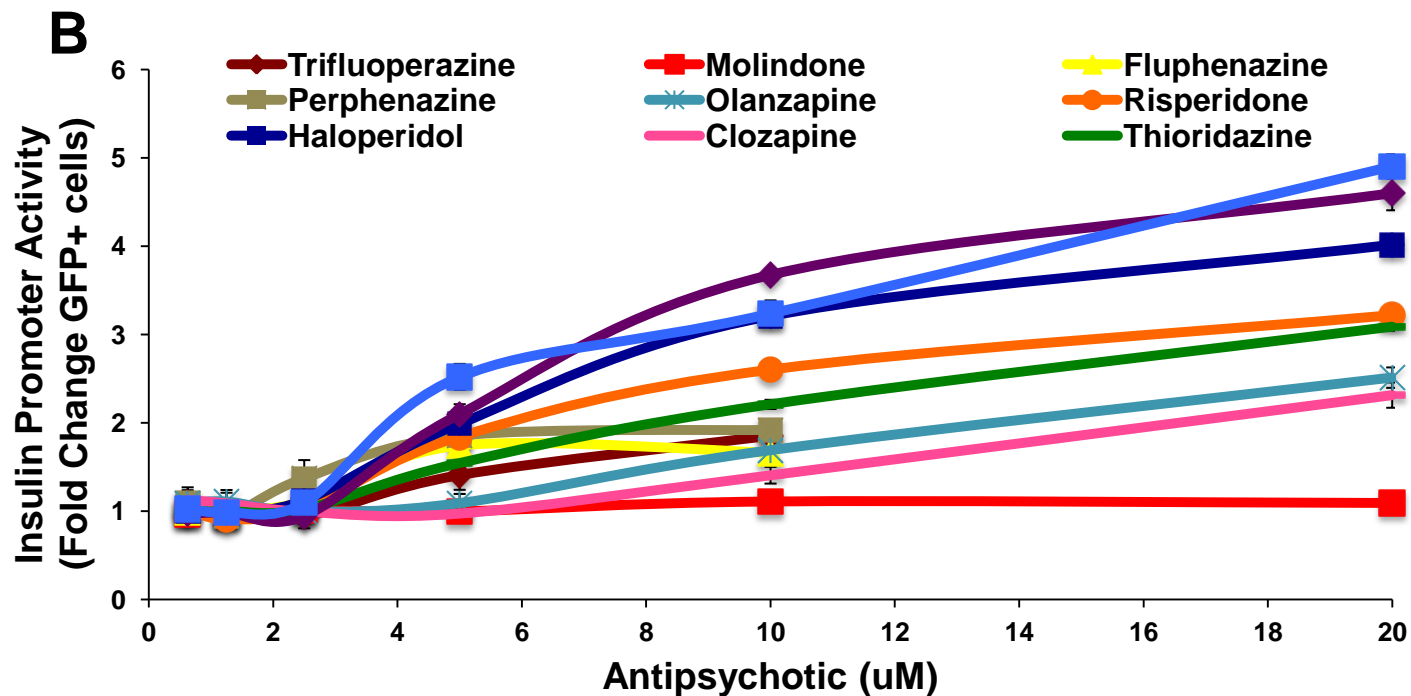
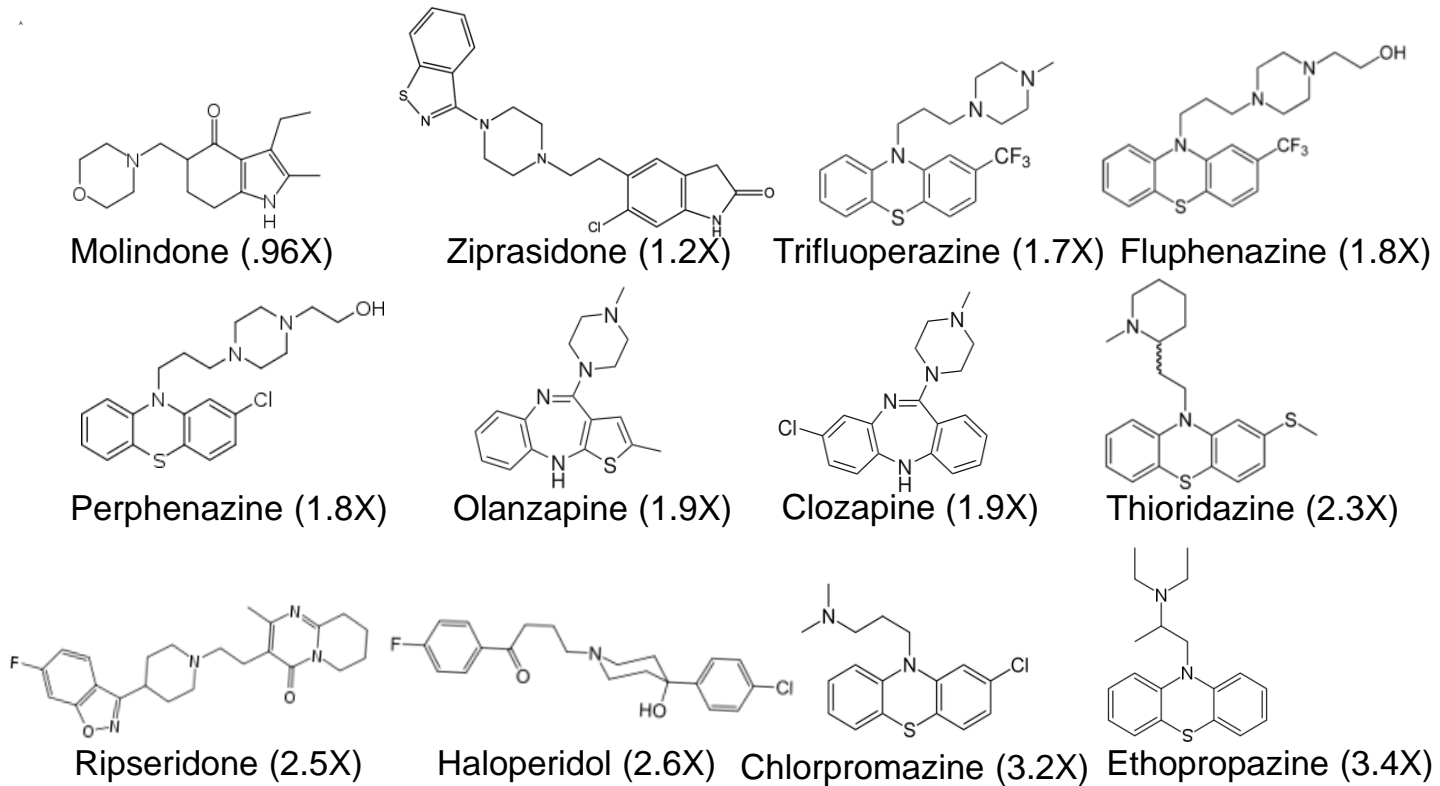




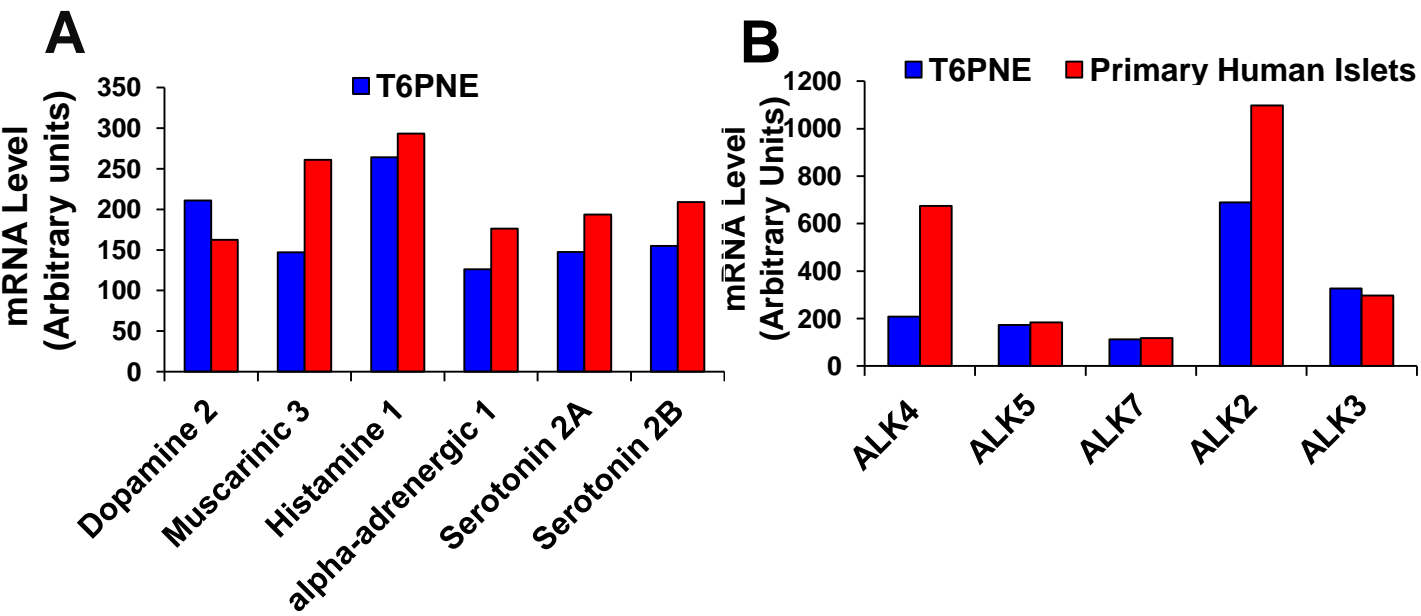
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GARNL3	ESRRG
GATA1	EYA1
GDNF	EYA4
GLRA1	FAP
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IRX2	HCRT
JAKMIP2	HES7
JMJD1C	HEXIM1
JUB	HMCN1
KCNA1	HMGB1
KCNC1	HOXB1
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KCNN4	HOXC6
KCNQ5	HS3ST2
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KIAA0913	IRX5
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OTX2	MYT1
PAFAH2	NAT8L
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RHD	PTPN7
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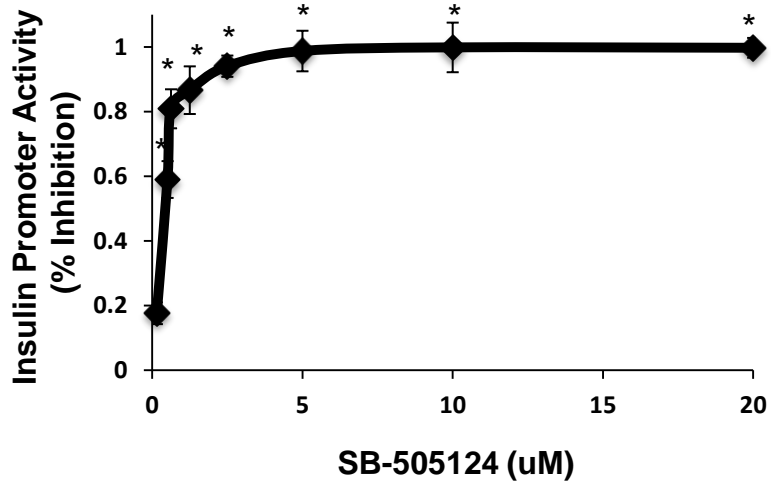
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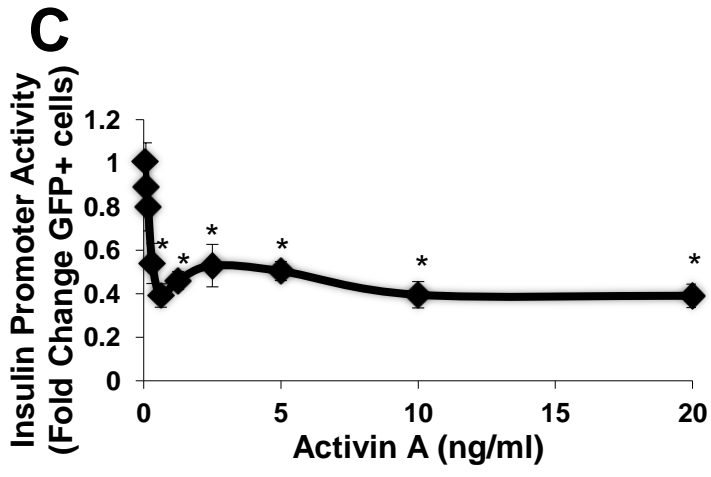
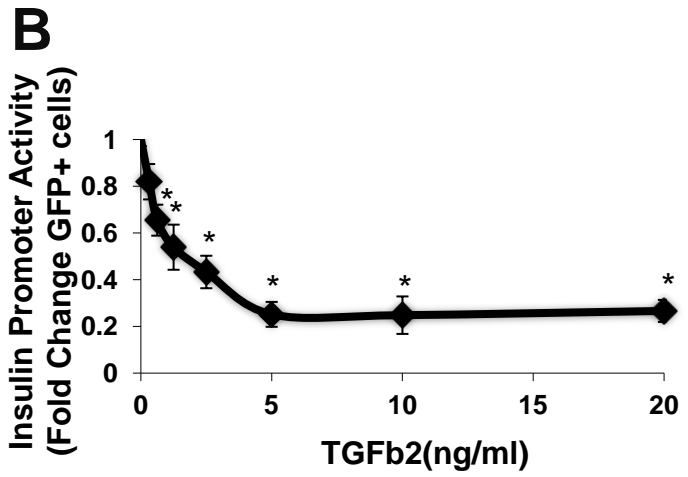
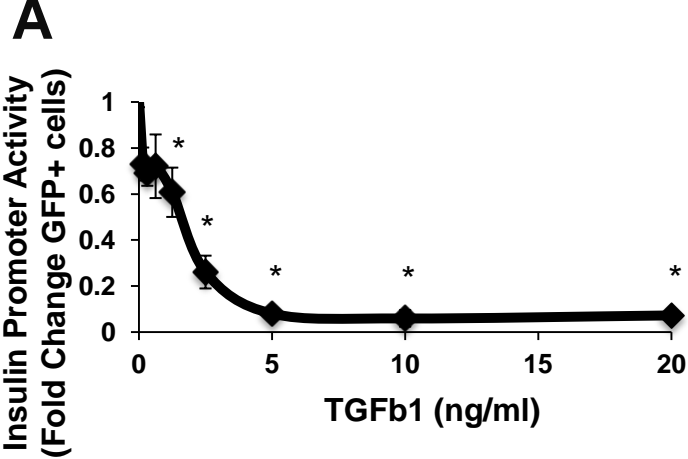
**Supplemental Figure 1. Dose-response analysis of antipsychotic-induced activation of the insulin promoter in T6PNE cells.**



**Supplemental Figure 2. Neurotransmitter receptors and Activin-like kinase receptor family members are expressed in T6PNE and human islets.**



**Supplemental Figure 3. SB-505124 is a dose-responsive inhibitor of the T6PNE Insulin Promoter Assay**



Supplemental Figure 4. TGFb Family Members show dose-responsive inhibition in the T6PNE Insulin Promoter Assay.