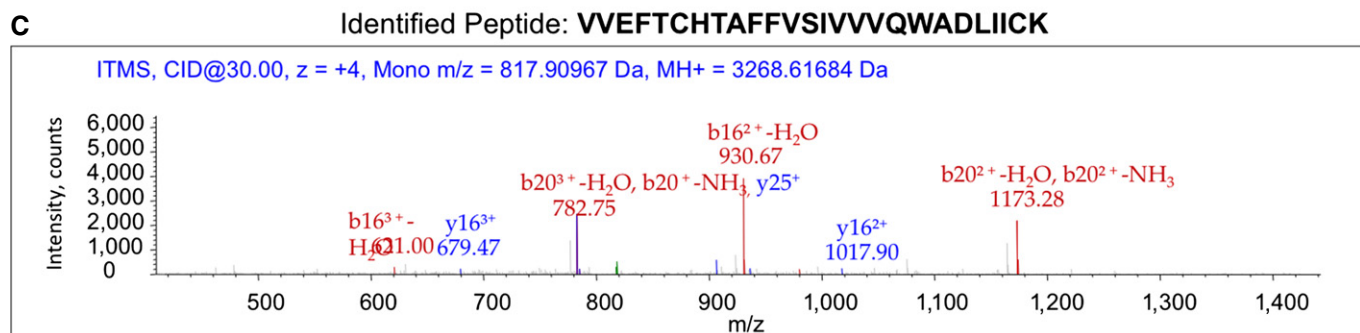
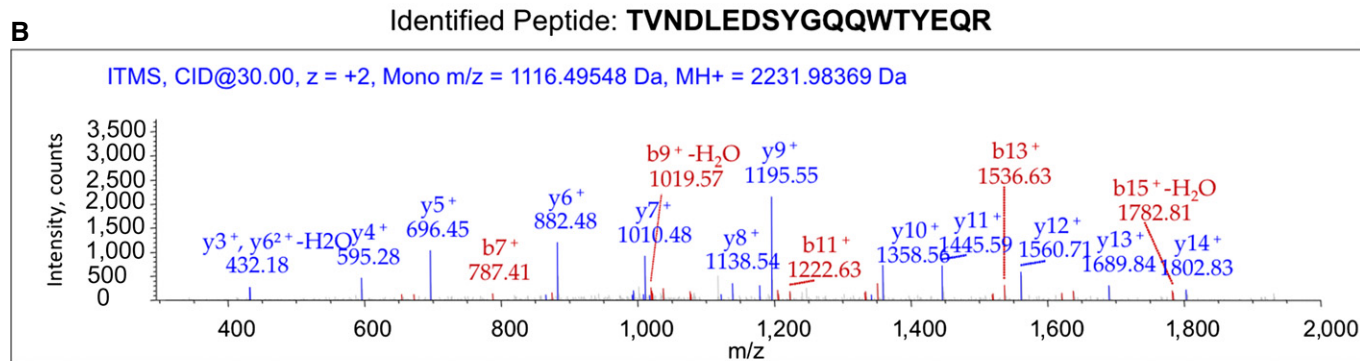


## Expanded View Figures

**A**

| Start-End | Mass       | $\Delta$ ppm | Amino acid sequence         | Modification             |
|-----------|------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 44-57     | 1649.7837  | 0.34         | KYNTDCVQGLTHSK              | CAM                      |
| 203-217   | 1618.7424  | -0.65        | VDNSSLTGESEPQTR             |                          |
| 218-230   | 1540.6576  | -0.014       | SPDCTHDNPLETR               | CAM                      |
| 436-448   | 1274.6368  | 1.11         | DVAGDASESALLK               |                          |
| 603-615   | 1380.7412  | -1.7         | VIMVTGDHPITAK               |                          |
| 620-637   | 1828.9146  | -1.1         | GVGISEGNETVEDIAR            |                          |
| 689-697   | 1086.585   | -0.47        | LIIVEGCQR                   | CAM                      |
| 884-901   | 2230.9764  | -0.13        | TVNDLEDSYGQQWTYEQR          |                          |
| 903-930   | 3337.66135 | -2.34        | VVEFTCHTAFFVSIVVQWADLIICKTR | 2 CAM                    |
| 903-928   | 3267.54015 | -1.01        | VVEFTCHTAFFVSIVVQWADLIICK   | N-Acetyl, 2 CAM, 1 DTSSP |

Identification of Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase subunit  $\alpha$ 3 specific peptides by cross-linking/MS

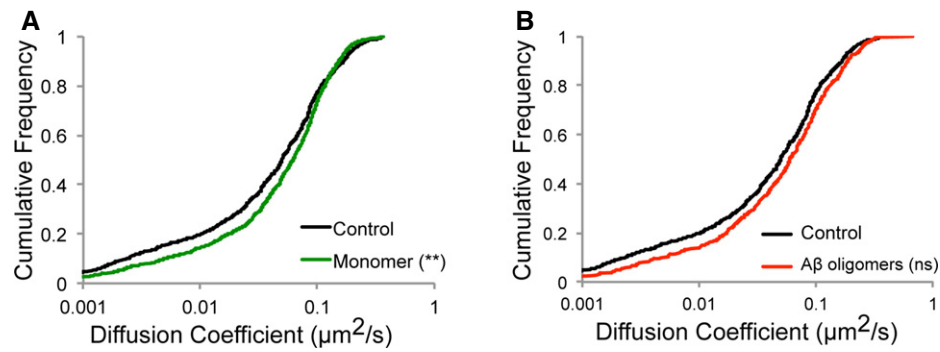


**Figure EV1. Assessment of the interaction between  $\alpha$ 3-NKA and  $\alpha$ -syn cross-linking/MS.**

A List of  $\alpha$ 3-NKA peptides identified from neurons exposed for 10 min to fibrillar  $\alpha$ -syn, cross-linked with DTSSP, pulled-down, reduced and alkylated, digested by trypsin, and analyzed by MS/MS through an  $\alpha$ 3-NKA-targeted identification with SEQUEST.

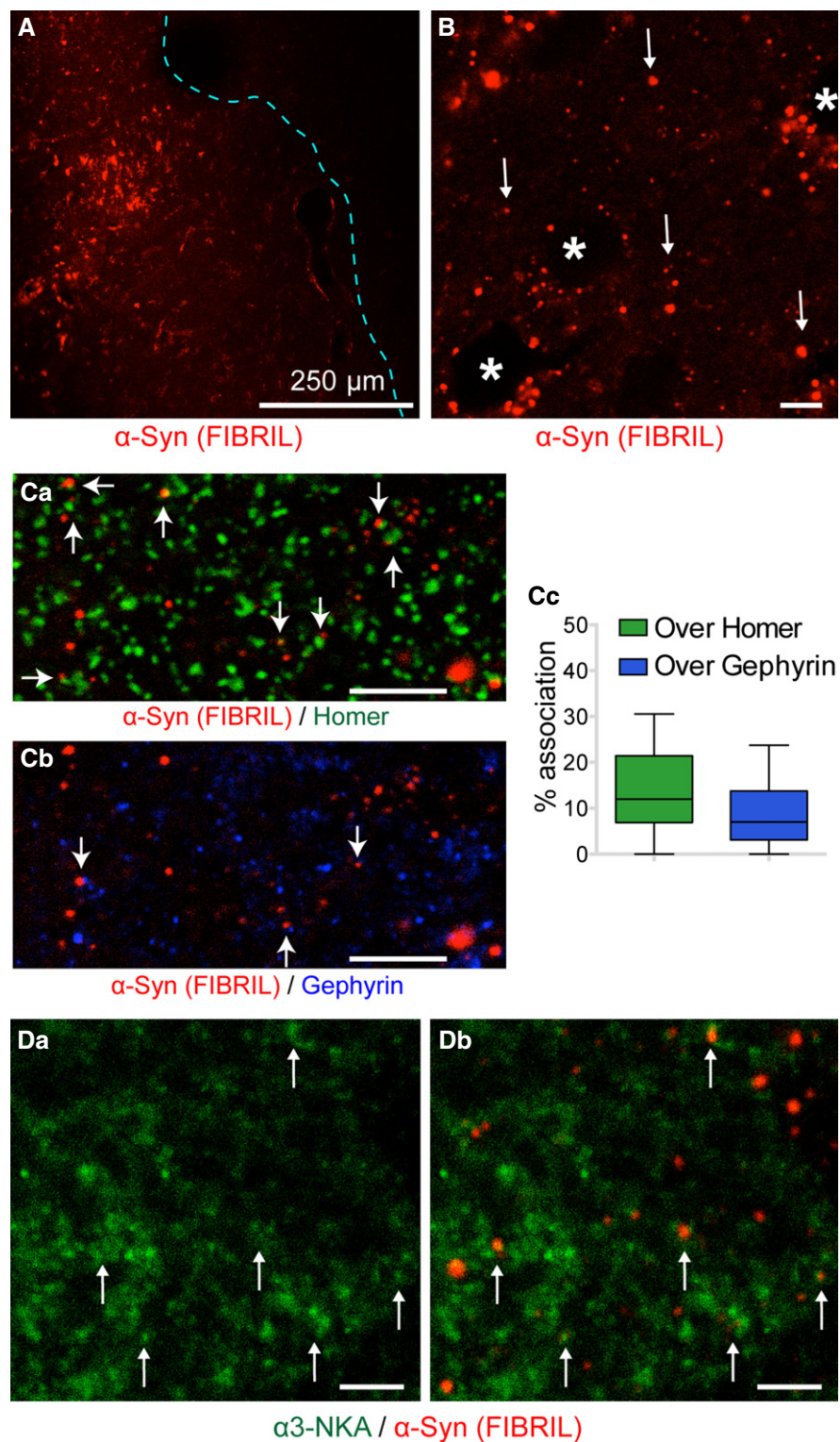
B MS/MS spectrum of  $\alpha$ 3-NKA peptide TVNDLEDSYGQQWTYEQR [884-901].

C MS/MS spectrum of  $\alpha$ 3-NKA peptide VVEFTCHTAFFVSIVVQWADLIICK [903-928] with one N-terminal acetylation (+42 Da), two carbamidomethyl cysteines (Cys908 and Cys927, +57 Da), and one DTSSP cross-linked residue (S915 or K928, +145 Da).



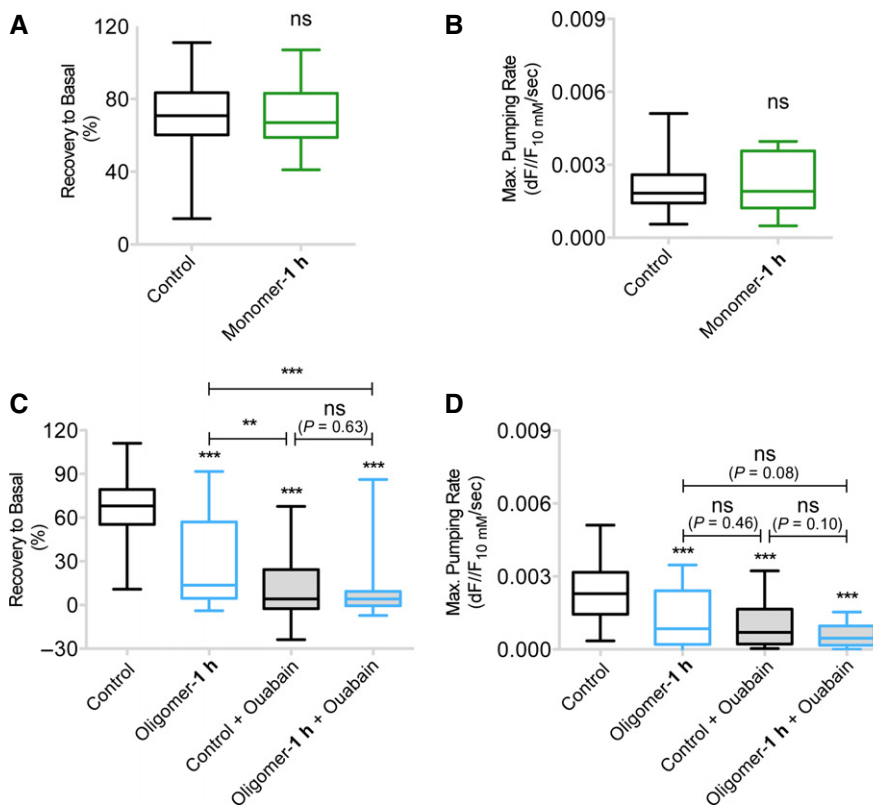
**Figure EV2.  $\alpha$ 3-NKA diffusion in the presence of monomeric  $\alpha$ -syn and A $\beta$  oligomers.**

A, B Monomeric  $\alpha$ -syn-exposed (50 nM, 60 min, green) neurons showed no slowdown in diffusion coefficient of pHluorin- $\alpha$ 3-NKA (A) (number of QDs: control, 674; monomer, 865; Kolmogorov–Smirnov test,  $**P < 0.01$ ). (B) No slowdown in the diffusion coefficient of  $\alpha$ 3-NKA following exposure (200 nM, 60 min) to A $\beta$  oligomers (number of QDs: control, 674; A $\beta$  oligomers, 450; Kolmogorov–Smirnov test, ns = non-significant).



**Figure EV3. *In vivo* synaptic clustering of fibrillar  $\alpha$ -syn and association with  $\alpha$ 3-NKA following intra-striatal injection.**

A–D Distribution of fibrillar  $\alpha$ -syn-ATTO-550 (red) 24 h after injection. (A) Limited spread (outlined by a dashed line) showing ATTO-550 signal. (B) Clusters of fibrillar  $\alpha$ -syn (arrow). Note that the clusters are excluded from striato-pallidonigral axon bundles (\*). Some of the fibrillar  $\alpha$ -syn clusters co-localized with homer (Ca, Cc green) or gephyrin (Cb, Cc, blue) (plot: median, quartile, and min. to max. distribution). (Da–Db) Association of fibrillar  $\alpha$ -syn clusters (red, Db) and  $\alpha$ 3-NKA (green, Da, Db) can be seen (arrow). Unless indicated, scale bars: 5  $\mu$ m.

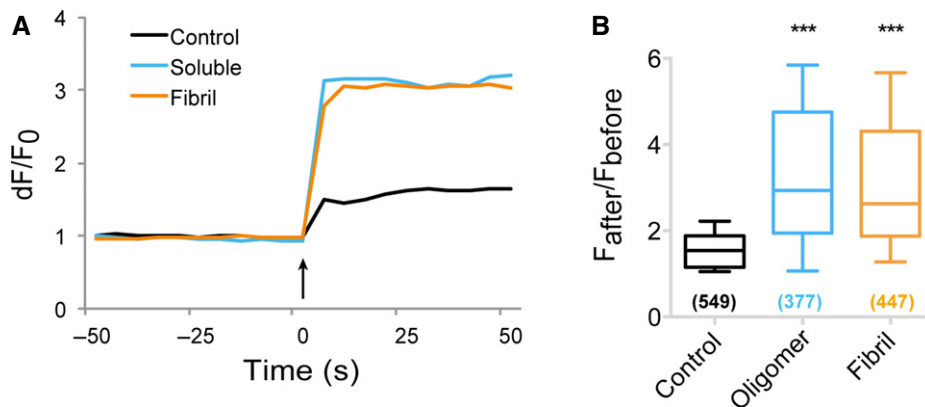


**Figure EV4.  $\alpha$ 3-NKA-dependent Na<sup>+</sup> deregulation by oligomeric but not monomeric  $\alpha$ -syn.**

A, B Neurons exposed to monomeric  $\alpha$ -syn recover to basal level (A) and exhibit no change in Na<sup>+</sup> pumping rate (B).

C, D Na<sup>+</sup> imaging in the presence of ouabain (1  $\mu$ M, 3–5 min before 0 mM K<sup>+</sup> application) on control or oligomeric  $\alpha$ -syn (25 nM) exposed cells. Both oligomeric  $\alpha$ -syn-exposed (column 2) and ouabain-treated (column 3) neurons show reduction in the recovery (C) and Na<sup>+</sup> pumping rate (D). Note no additive effect of ouabain on oligomeric  $\alpha$ -syn-exposed (column 4) compared to control (column 3) neurons.

Data information: Plots represent median, quartile, and 0–100% distribution; Mann–Whitney *U*-test: \**P* < 0.05, \*\**P* < 0.01, \*\*\**P* < 0.001; two (A, B) or three (C, D) independent experiments have been performed.



**Figure EV5. Increase in glutamate-induced Ca<sup>2+</sup> influx following  $\alpha$ -syn exposure.**

A, B DIV 16–19 striatal neurons were exposed (1 h) to oligomeric (25 nM, blue) or fibrillar (0.03 nM, orange) unlabeled  $\alpha$ -syn. Unexposed control is shown in black. Glutamate-evoked (arrow, 100  $\mu$ M, A) Ca<sup>2+</sup> rise was measured following Fluo-4-AM dye labeling. Note a larger Ca<sup>2+</sup> influx in cells exposed to  $\alpha$ -syn assemblies. Averaged normalized (dF/F<sub>0</sub>) fluorescence intensity for all cells is shown (B). Box plot in (B) shows the distribution of change in fluorescence intensity for all cells (box plot: median, quartile, and 10–90% distribution; Mann–Whitney *U*-test: \*\*\**P* < 0.001; number of cells (*n*) is shown in parentheses in B; five independent experiments).