

## Supplementary Information

### Living without DAT: Loss and compensation of the dopamine transporter gene in sauropsids (birds and reptiles).

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**Supplementary Table 1.** Primer pairs used for the amplification of TH, NAT, and DAT from cloned cDNAs derived from Nile Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*), and Green Anole (*Anolis carolinensis*). T3 or T7 RNA polymerase promoter sequences were added to gene specific primer pairs as linkers and the resulting PCR products were gel purified and used as DNA templates for DIG-labeled riboprobe synthesis (see Methods for details).

**Supplementary Figure 1.** Comparative analysis of the DAT locus in the human and chicken genome assemblies. (a) The highly conserved region on human chromosome 5 (Assembly GRCh37/hg19; UCSC browser) that contains the DAT gene (region indicated by vertical dotted lines) is flanked by CLPTM1L and LPCAT1. Ensembl transcript variants for these genes, and large intergenic non-coding RNA (RP11-325I22.2) have been removed for clarity. (b and c) The corresponding region on chromosome 2 in chicken (galgal4 2011 assembly in b, galgal3 2006 assembly in c) is flanked by CLPTM1L and LPCAT1, is devoid of genomic gaps (black bars in Gap Locations tracks in a-c), is

comprised of high quality nucleotide sequencing reads (see sequencing quality track in c), and lacks the DAT gene.

**Supplementary Figure 2.** Schematic representation of conserved chromosomal loci that contain the NAT gene in representative mammalian (a), avian (b), reptilian (c), amphibian (d), and teleost species (e). The position of the NAT gene is indicated in red, and flanking syntenic genes in black.

**Supplementary Figure 3.** Schematic representations of conserved chromosomal loci for SERT paralogs in representative vertebrate species. (a) SLC6A4A (named SLC6A4 in mammals) and (b) SLC6A4B. Note that SLC6A4B is present in metatherian, but not eutherian mammals, including humans. The position of the SERT paralogs are indicated in red, flanking syntenic genes are indicated in black; missing SERT copies are indicated by a blue “X”.

**Supplementary Figure 4.** Alignment of the predicted amino acid sequence of SERT paralogs (SLC6A4A and SLC5A4B) from representative vertebrate species. Species name abbreviations are as follows: Dr, *Danio rerio*; Oi, *Oryzia latipes*; Gg, *Gallus gallus*; Hs, *Homo sapiens*. The numbers on the left indicate the relative position of amino acid residues in the respective sequences. NCBI protein and Ensembl Gene accession IDs for the aligned sequences shown are as follows: **SLC6A4A**: Dr, NP\_001035061; Oi, ENSORLG00000013932; Gg, ENSGALG00000004246; Hs, ENSG00000108576; **SLC6A4B**: Dr, NP\_001170930; Oi, ENSORLG00000007234; Gg, ENSGALG00000005334. Note that model ENSGALG00000005334 was extended by aligning NP\_001170930 to the appropriate locus and translating the corresponding chicken genomic sequence.

**Supplementary Figure 5.** The Avian NAT gene is expressed in the ventral tegmental area (VTA). *In situ* hybridization reveals that in zebra finch NAT is a marker of the VTA, as shown by the overlapping expression of NAT (top left) with the catecholaminergic marker dopa decarboxylase (DDC; top middle), but not with the noradrenergic marker, dopamine beta-hydroxylase (DBH; top-right). In contrast, NAT expression is completely lacking in mouse VTA (bottom left), identified here by DDC expression (bottom middle) and lack of DBH expression (bottom right). The locations of photomicrographs are indicated by red rectangles within the drawings of transverse sections through the midbrain of zebra finch (top, far left) and mouse (bottom, far left). Drawings of transverse mouse brain sections were drawn based on Nissl series images available at the Allen Mouse Brain Atlas; available from: <http://mouse.brain-map.org/>. Photomicrographs showing the expression of NAT, DDC, and DBH in the mouse brain were obtained from the Allen Mouse Brain Atlas [Internet]; available from: <http://mouse.brain-map.org> (©2014 Allen Institute for Brain Science) Anatomical abbreviations: ctx, cortex; NIII, oculomotor nerve; SNc, substantia nigra pars compacta; TeO, optic tectum; thal, thalamus; VTA, ventral tegmental area. Scale bars = 500  $\mu$ m.

**Supplementary Figure 6.** The *in situ* probes used to detect the avian NAT and DBH genes in zebra finches are highly specific. NAT expression is restricted to midbrain and brainstem cell groups, including Substantia Nigra (SN; top left panel) and locus coeruleus (LoC; bottom left panel), but is completely absent in telencephalic and diencephalic regions. DBH is selectively expressed in the noradrenergic neurons in LoC (bottom right panel), but is not expressed in dopaminergic neurons of the SN, or in any telencephalic/diencephalic regions.

**Supplementary Figure 7.** Alignment of the predicted amino acid sequence of the chicken NAT gene with orthologs from other species. The numbers on the left indicate the relative position of amino acid residues in the respective sequences. For the corresponding region predicted to contain all 12 transmembrane domains and extracellular loops (i.e. human DAT amino acids 70 – 600) chicken NAT

shares 98.8%, 90.7%, and 90.5.1% amino acid identity with orthologs in zebra finch, mouse, and human. Putative membrane spanning regions (indicated with gray bars) were obtained from the PDB\_TM database<sup>1,2</sup>.

**Supplementary Figure 8.** Pairwise comparisons of amino acid identities for NAT and DAT orthologs ortholog protein sequences derived from representative teleosts, reptiles and birds (sauropsids), and mammals. Protein sequences obtained from NCBI and Ensembl were aligned via Kalign multiple alignments (in eBioX), and percent amino acid identities were calculated without gap penalties in SAIS (<http://imed.med.ucm.es/Tools/sias.html>). Note that NAT protein sequences found in sauropsids share higher amino acid identities with other orthologs of NAT, than with DAT orthologs.

## References

- 1 Kozma, D., Simon, I. & Tusnady, G. E. PDBTM: Protein Data Bank of transmembrane proteins after 8 years. *Nucleic Acids Res* **41**, D524-529, doi:10.1093/nar/gks1169 (2013).
- 2 Tusnady, G. E., Dosztanyi, Z. & Simon, I. PDB\_TM: selection and membrane localization of transmembrane proteins in the protein data bank. *Nucleic Acids Res* **33**, D275-278, doi:10.1093/nar/gki002 (2005).



**Supplementary Table 1.** Primer pairs used for the amplification of TH, NAT, and DAT from cloned cDNA's derived from Nile Tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*), and Green Anole

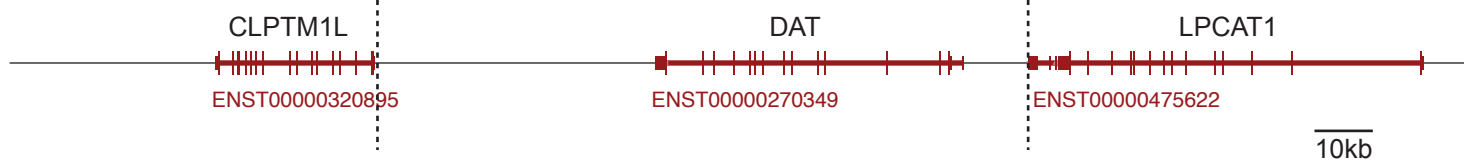
<b>Organism</b>	<b>Gene</b>	<b>GenBank ID</b>	<b>Forward (5'-3')</b>	<b>Reverse (5'-3')</b>
<b><i>Green Anole</i></b>				
	TH	FG660029	GCGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCG AAAACATTGGGACAACCTTGAGGA	GCGCAATTAACCCTCACTAAAGGGAA CTGGCAGCAATAGCAGCAATA
	NAT	FG784332	GCGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCG AACGTCGTCTTCGATGATCCTT	GCGCAATTAACCCTCACTAAAGGGAA CTGAACCACTGCAGGAAGATG
<b><i>Nile Tilapia</i></b>				
	NAT	GR666231	GCGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCG AATGATTCAAGAGTATGCCTGCTAA C	GCGCAATTAACCCTCACTAAAGGGAA CTCACACAACACAAATACAAAGCTG
	DAT	GR671131	GCGTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGCG AACGACCAATGAAAGCTCCAAG	GCGCAATTAACCCTCACTAAAGGGAA CAACTGGCGTTGAGCTCATGT

# Supplementary Figure 1

## A. GRCh37/hg19 (2009) - Chr5:1,313,301 - 1,532,300.

Gap Locations

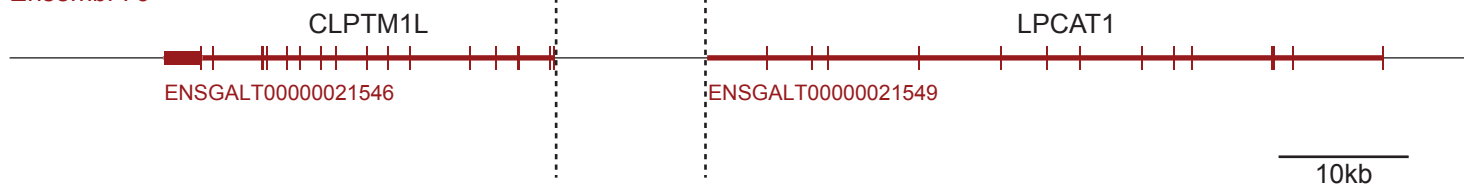
Ensembl 75 - feb2014



## B. Galgal4 (2011) - Chr2:85,800,000 - 85,900,000

Gap Locations

Ensembl 76

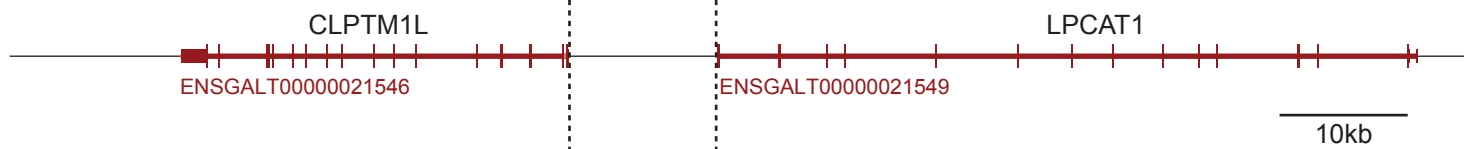


## C. Galgal3 (2006): Chr2:88,090,000 - 88,190,000

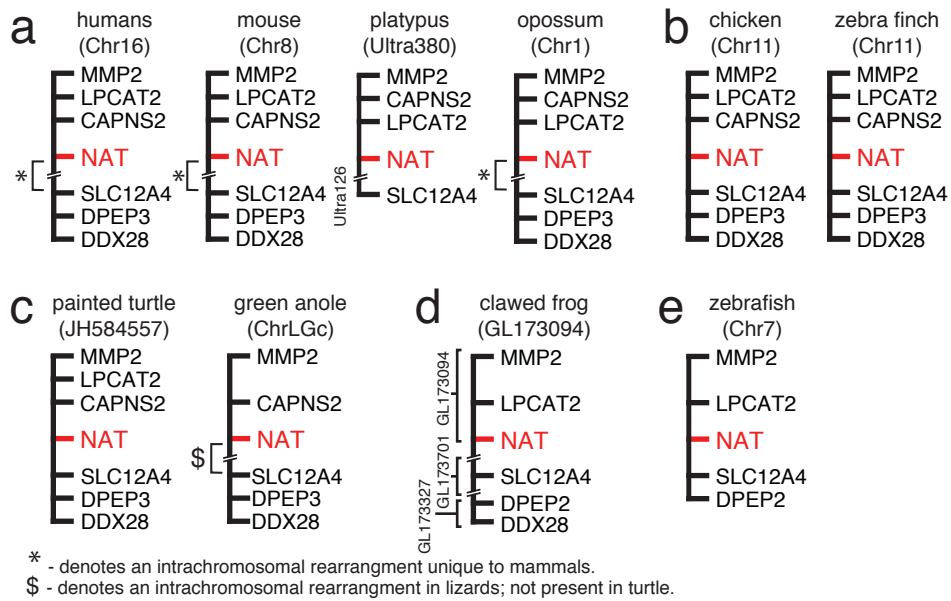
Gap Locations

Sequencing  
Quality Scores

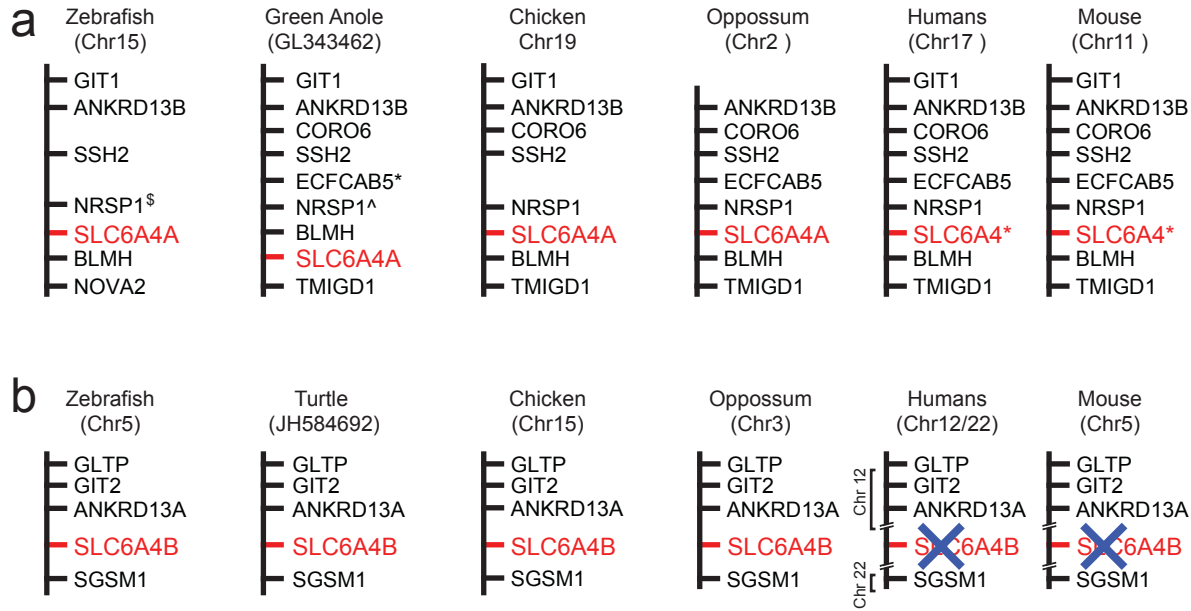
Ensembl archive 70 - jan2013



# Supplementary Figure 2



# Supplementary Figure 3



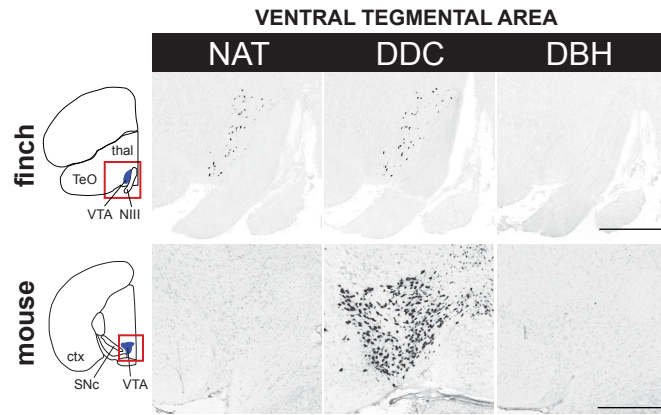
§ Placement inferred from the Nile tilapia (oreNil2)

^ Placement inferred from Painted Turtle (v3.0.1/chrPic1)

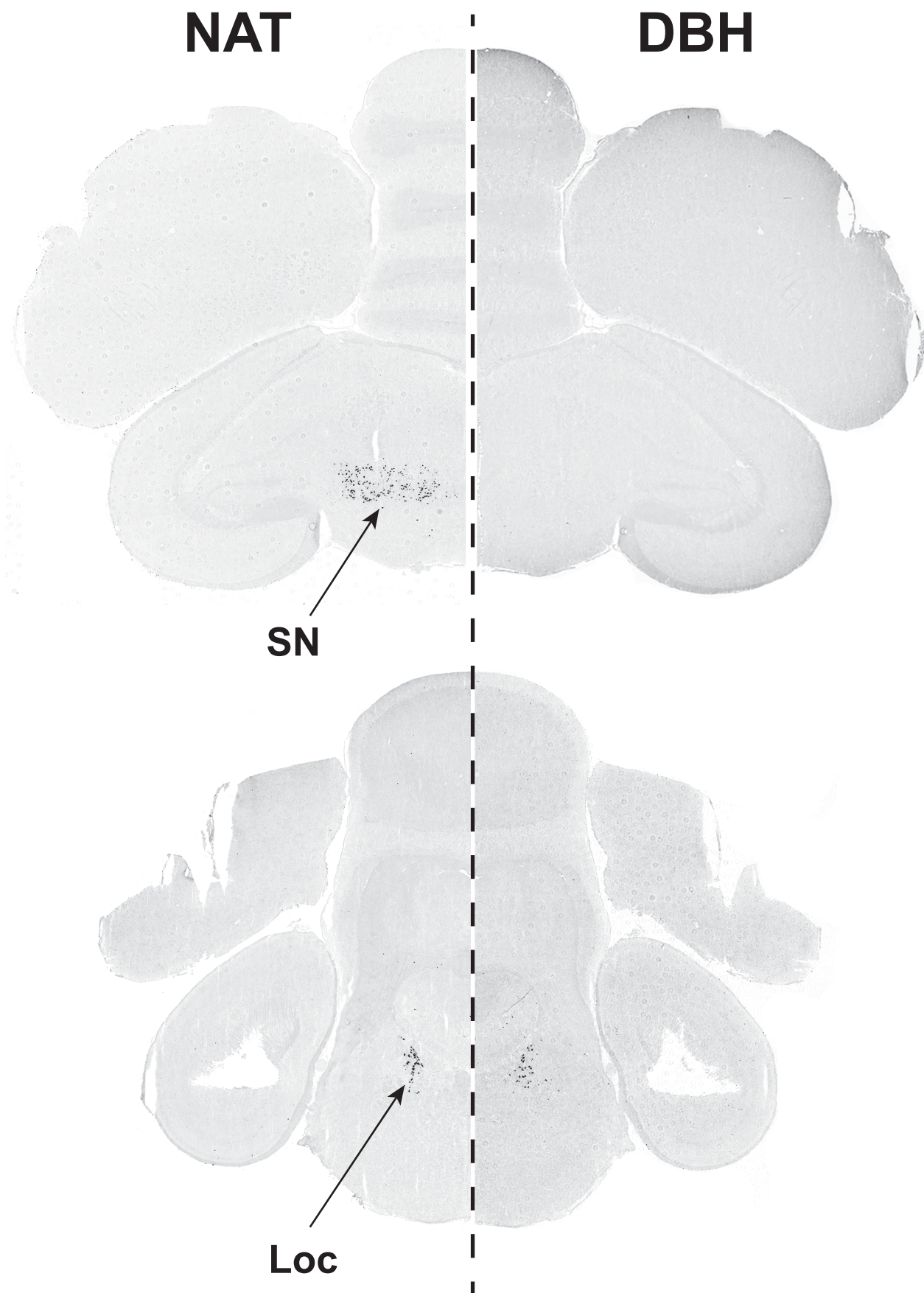
\* Ortholog of SLC6A4A found in other vertebrates



Supplementary Figure 5



Supplementary Figure 6





# Supplementary Figure 7

chicken NAT 1 **MGQRHPQCYLARMNKQIQPDRKVSVPAPLPERPGSPPRKDVELILVKEHNGVQYTTSSNLLPAAPAPRYG**  
 finch NAT 1 ~~~~~~MFKARMNKQVQPERKVSVPAPLPDRAGPPPPPKDVELILVK-----EHNGVHSLLPAAAPARG  
 mouse NAT 1 ~~~~~~MLLARMNPQVQPELGGADFLPEQPLRPCKTADLLVVKERNGVQCLLASQSD  
 human NAT 1 ~~~~~~MLLARMNPQVQPENNGADTGEQPLRARKTAEILLVVKERNVQCLLAPRDGD  
  
 human DAT 1 ~~~~~~MSKSKCSVGLMSSVVAPEKPNVAVGPKVEVELILVKEQNGVQLTSSTLTNPROSPVE  
  

TM1
TM2

 chicken NAT 71 **PODRETWGKKIDFLLSVIGFAVDLANVWRFYPYLCYKNGGGGAFLIPYILFLIITAGMPLFYMELALGOYNRE**  
 finch NAT 60 **TODRETWGKKIDFLLSVIGFAVDLANVWRFYPYLCYKNGGGGAFLIPYILFLIITAGMPLFYMELALGOYNRE**  
 mouse NAT 53 **AOPRETWGKKIDFLLSVIGFAVDLANVWRFYPYLCYKNGGGGAFLIPYTLFLIITAGMPLFYMELALGOYNRE**  
 human NAT 53 **AOPRETWGKKIDFLLSVIGFAVDLANVWRFYPYLCYKNGGGGAFLIPYTLFLIITAGMPLFYMELALGOYNRE**  
  
 human DAT 57 **AQDRETWGKKIDFLLSVIGFAVDLANVWRFYPYLCYKNGGGGAFLVPYLLFMVIITAGMPLFYMELALGOYNRE**  
  

TM3

 chicken NAT 141 **GAA TVVKICPVFKGVGYAVILIALYVGFYYNVIAWSLYYLFSSFTFELPWTNCDNSWNSPNC TDPKLFN**  
 finch NAT 130 **GAA TVVKICPVFKGVGYAVILIALYVGFYYNVIAWSLYYLFSSFTFELPWTNCHNSWNSPNC TDPKLFN**  
 mouse NAT 123 **GAA TVVKICPVFKGVGYAVILIALYVGFYYNVIAWSLYYLFASFTLNLPWTNCGHSWNSPNC TDPKLLN**  
 human NAT 123 **GAA TVVKICPVFKGVGYAVILIALYVGFYYNVIAWSLYYLFSSFTLNLPWTD CGHTWNSPNC TDPKLLN**  
  
 human DAT 127 **GAAGVVKICPIIKGVGFTVILISLYVGFYYNVIAWALHLYLFS SFTTLPWIHCNNSWNSPNCSDAHPGD**  
  

TM4

 chicken NAT 211 **ASVLGNGTKYSKYKLTAAEFYERGVHLHLESRGIHDLGLPWRWOLSLCLLVVVIILFFSLWKGVKTSGBKV**  
 finch NAT 200 **ASVLGNGTKYSKYKLTAAEFYERGVHLHLESRGIHDLGLPWRWOLALCLLVVVIILFFSLWKGVKTSGBKV**  
 mouse NAT 193 **ASVLGDHTKYSKYKLTAAEFYERGVHLHLESRGIHDLGLPWRWOLLLCLMVVIVVLYFSLWKGVKTSGBKV**  
 human NAT 193 **GSVLGNHTKYSKYKLTAAEFYERGVHLHLESRGIHDLGLPWRWOLLLCLMVVIVVLYFSLWKGVKTSGBKV**  
  
 human DAT 197 **SSGDSSGLN-DTFGTTPAAEFYERGVHLHLHSHGIHDLGLPWRWOLTAACLVLVIVVLYFSLWKGVKTSGBKV**  
  

TM5

TM6

 chicken NAT 281 **VWITATLPYVVLVFLLIHGIITLPGAYNGINAYLHIDFRRKKEATVWIDAATOIFYSLGAFGVLIASFASY**  
 finch NAT 270 **VWITATLPYVVLVFLLIHGIITLPGAYNGINAYLYIDFRRKKEATVWIDAATOIFYSLGAFGVLIASFASY**  
 mouse NAT 263 **VWITATLPYFVLVFLLVHGVITLPGASNGINAYLHIDFYRLKEATVWIDAATOIFFSLGAFGVLIASFASY**  
 human NAT 263 **VWITATLPYFVLVFLLVHGVITLPGASNGINAYLHIDFYRLKEATVWIDAATOIFFSLGAFGVLIASFASY**  
  
 human DAT 265 **VWITATMPYVVLTAALLRGTLPGAIDGIRAYLSVDFYRLCEASVWIDAATOQVCFSLGVGFGVLIASFASY**  
  

TM7

 chicken NAT 351 **NKFDNNCYRDALLTSTINCVTSTFISGFAIFSILGYMAHEHKVKIEDVATEGAGLVFILIYPEAISTLSGST**  
 finch NAT 340 **NKFDNNCYRDALLTSTINCVTSTFISGFAIFSILGYMAHEHKVKIEDVATEGAGLVFILIYPEAISTLSGST**  
 mouse NAT 333 **NKFDNNCYRDALLTSTINCVTSTFISGFAIFSILGYMAHEHKVNIEDVATEGAGLVFILIYPEAISTLSGST**  
 human NAT 333 **NKFDNNCYRDALLTSSINCITSTFISGFAIFSILGYMAHEHKVNIEDVATEGAGLVFILIYPEAISTLSGST**  
  
 human DAT 335 **NKFTNNCYRDAIVTTSINSLTSTFSSGFVVFSLGYMAQKESVPTIGDVAKDGPGLIIFIYPEAIATLPLSS**  
  

TM8

TM9

 chicken NAT 421 **FWAVVFFIMLLTLGIDSSMGMEAVITGLADDFHLLKQHRKLFTEFGVSFGTFLALFCITNGGIYVLTLL**  
 finch NAT 410 **FWAVVFFIMLLTLGIDSSMGMEAVITGLADDFHLLKQHRKLFTEFGVSFGTFLALFCITNGGIYVLTLL**  
 mouse NAT 403 **FWAVLFFLMLLALGLDSSMGMEAVITGLADDFQVLLKRRKLFTECVTISTFLALFCITRGGIYVLTLL**  
 human NAT 403 **FWAVVFFVMLLALGLDSSMGMEAVITGLADDFQVLLKRRKLFTEFGVTFSTFLALFCITRGGIYVLTLL**  
  
 human DAT 405 **AWAVVFFIMLLTLGIDSAMGMESVITGLIDDEFOLLHRHRELFTEFLIVLATFLLSLFCVTNGGIYVFTLL**  
  

TM10

TM11

 chicken NAT 491 **DTFAAGTSILFAVLM EAIGVSWFYGVDRFSEDIQOMMGFKPGLYWRLCWFVSPAFLLFVVIVSIIINFKP**  
 finch NAT 480 **DTFAAGTSILFAVLM EAIGVSWFYGVDRFSEDIQOMMGFKPGLYWRLCWFVSPAFLLFVVIVSIIINFKP**  
 mouse NAT 473 **DTFAAGTSILFAVLM EAIGVSWFYGVDRFSNDIQOMMGFKPGLYWRLCWFVSPAFLLFVVIVSIIINFKP**  
 human NAT 473 **DTFAAGTSILFAVLM EAIGVSWFYGVDRFSNDIQOMMGFKPGLYWRLCWFVSPAFLLFVVIVSIIINFKP**  
  
 human DAT 475 **DHFAAGTSILFGVLEIAIGVAWFYGVGQFSDDIQOMTGORPSLYWRLCWLKLVSPCFLLFVVIVSIVTFRP**  
  

TM12

 chicken NAT 561 **LTYYDDYTFPPWANRIGWGIALSSMILVPAYVIYKFLMNVRGTFKERLAYCITPENEHQLVAQGNVROFKLQ**  
 finch NAT 550 **LTYYDDYTFPPWANRIGWGIALSSMILVPAYVIYKFLMNVRGTFKERLAYCITPENEHQLVAQGNVROFKLQ**  
 mouse NAT 543 **LTYYDDYTFPPWANRIGWGIALSSMILVPAYVIYKFLSIRGSLWERVAYGITPENEHHLVAQRDVROFQLR**  
 human NAT 543 **LTYYDDYIFPPWANRIGWGIALSSMVLPIYVIYKFLSTQGSLEWRLAYGITPENEHHLVAQRDIRQFQLQ**  
  
 human DAT 545 **PHYGAYIFPDWANALGWVIATSSMAMVPIYAAAYKFCSLPGSFRERLAYAIAPEKDRRELVDRGEVROFTLR**  
  
 chicken NAT 631 **HWLTII**  
 finch NAT 620 **HWLAI**  
 mouse NAT 613 **HWLAI**  
 human NAT 613 **HWLAI**  
 human DAT 615 **HWLKV**



Supplementary Figure 8

<b>NAT</b>	Medaka	100.0%											
	Zebrafish	79.0%	100.0%										
	Anole	66.1%	60.4%	100.0%									
	Chicken	66.9%	63.0%	77.7%	100.0%								
	Z. finch	67.3%	63.9%	78.3%	92.0%	100.0%							
	Mouse	64.9%	62.4%	73.8%	80.3%	81.2%	100.0%						
	Human	65.2%	62.6%	73.7%	80.0%	81.0%	94.6%	100.0%					
<b>DAT</b>	Medaka	64.6%	61.6%	56.9%	60.2%	59.8%	58.6%	58.9%	100.0%				
	Zebrafish	59.0%	55.0%	60.7%	64.6%	63.5%	63.2%	63.5%	76.7%	100.0%			
	Mouse	58.4%	55.8%	61.0%	65.2%	64.3%	64.6%	65.5%	70.4%	76.3%	100.0%		
	Human	58.6%	56.2%	61.3%	65.9%	64.9%	65.3%	65.9%	71.0%	77.0%	93.8%	100%	
	Medaka	Zebrafish	Anole	Chicken	Z.finch	Mouse	Human	Medaka	Zebrafish	Mouse	Human		
	<b>NAT</b>							<b>DAT</b>					