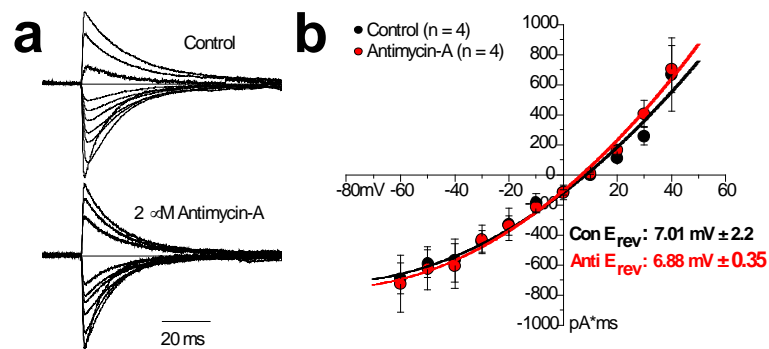
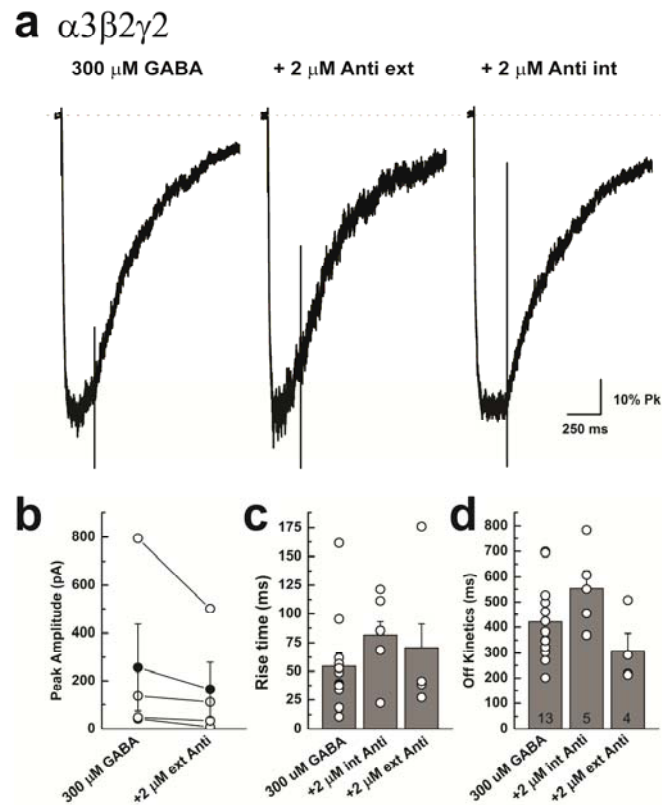


Supplementary figures

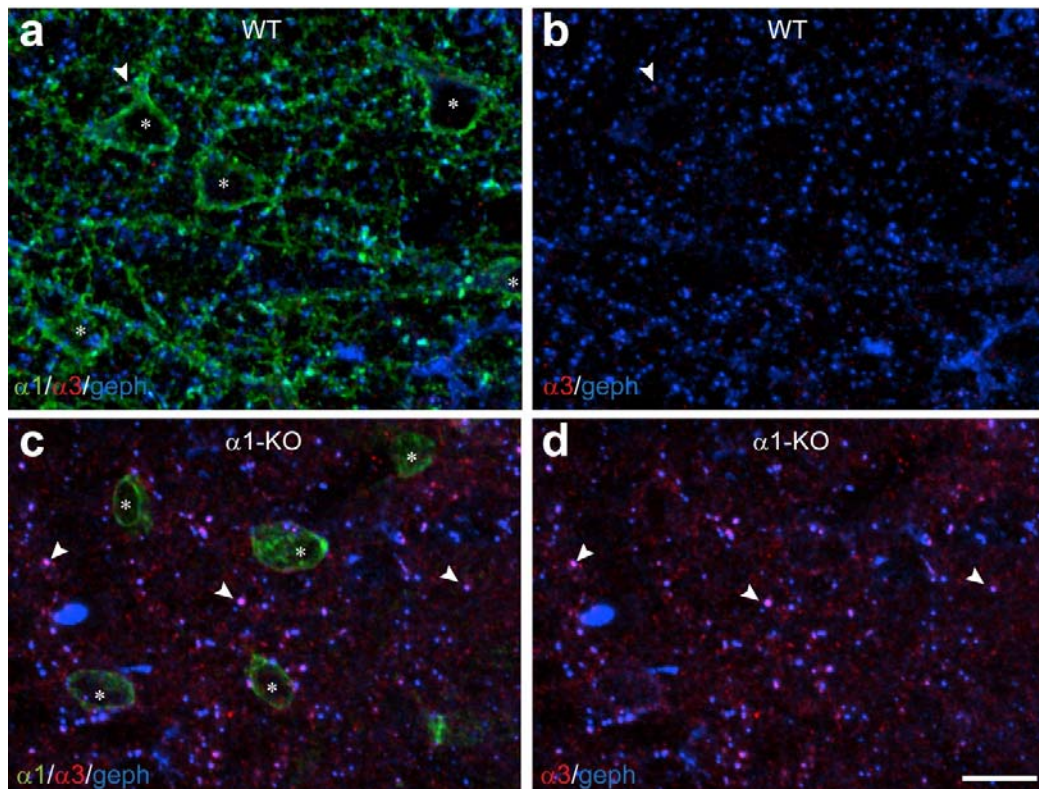


Supplementary Figure 1. Antimycin-A does not shift the chloride equilibrium potential. (a) Typical experiment showing averaged mIPSCs at a range of membrane potentials (range: -80 mV to +40 mV, 20 mV increments) in the presence (red circles, n = 4) or absence (black circles, n = 4) of 2 μ M antimycin-A. **(b)** Equilibrium potential for chloride ions (i.e. E_{Cl}) estimated by measurement of the $GABA_A$ receptor reversal potential from current-voltage relationships was similar in the presence (red circles, E_{rev} : + 6.88 \pm 0.35 mV, P = 0.96) or absence (black circles, E_{rev} : + 7.01 \pm 2.2 mV) of antimycin-A. Error bars, \pm s.e.m.

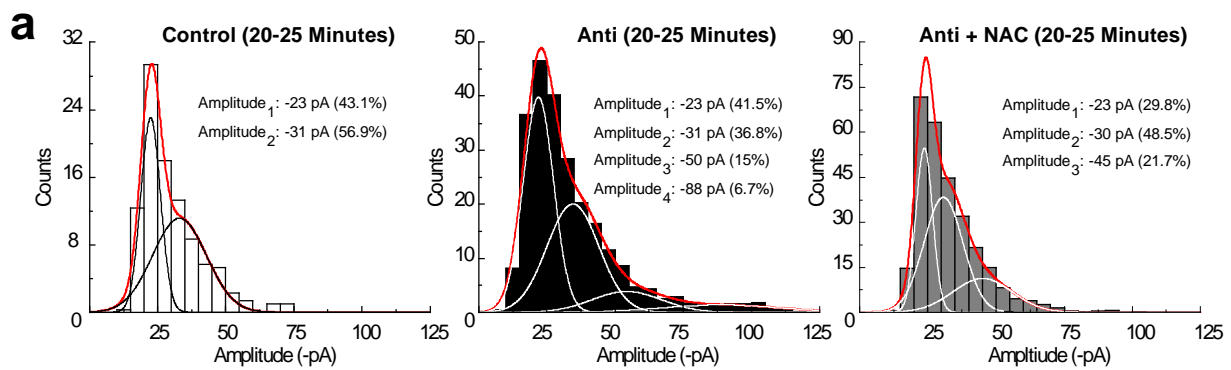


Supplementary Figure 2. Antimycin-A does not directly affect $\alpha 3\beta 2\gamma 2$ GABA_A receptors.

(a) Typical electrophysiological responses for $\alpha 3\beta 2\gamma 2$ receptors evoked by 300 μM GABA (250 ms). The left and middle panels show GABA responses before (left) and during (middle) external application of 2 μM antimycin-A (patch # 130719p2). In the right panel, 2 μM antimycin-A was included in the internal solution (patch # 130715p2). (b) Peak amplitudes for responses evoked by 300 μM GABA (250 ms) before and during external application of 2 μM antimycin-A. The slight decrease in amplitude is due to normal response rundown. Empty circles represent individual patches ($n = 4$), black circles represent the mean. Error bars, s.e.m. (c, d) Bar graphs showing rise times (c) and off-kinetics (d) of individual patches (circles, 300 μM GABA, 250 ms). Error bars, s.e.m. Numbers indicate the number of patches.



Supplementary Figure 3. $\alpha 3$ -containing GABA_A receptors are more abundant at inhibitory synapses in $\alpha 1$ -null mice. (a and b) Triple immunofluorescence staining of the $\alpha 1$ - (green) and $\alpha 3$ - (red) GABA_A receptor subunits with gephyrin (blue) in the molecular layer of the cerebellum of wild-type mice. Panels on the right show staining of the $\alpha 3$ subunit and gephyrin only. Note that the intense $\alpha 1$ subunit staining outlines the dendrites of stellate cells (*) and Purkinje cells. Gephyrin clusters are co-localized with the $\alpha 1$ subunit (cyan) with the $\alpha 3$ subunit-immunofluorescence is nearly undetectable with the exception of a single cluster (arrowhead). (c and d) In $\alpha 1$ -KO mice, loss of the $\alpha 1$ subunit is compensated for by an increase in $\alpha 3$ subunit-immunoreactivity which forms clusters with gephyrin (arrowheads). Some of these clusters are observed at the surface of stellate cell somata. Residual $\alpha 1$ subunit staining represents truncated protein that forms an N-terminal epitope that is recognized by the antibody. Note the decreased density of gephyrin clusters compared to wild-type mice. Scale bar, 10 μ m.



Supplementary Figure 4. N-acetylcysteine inhibits the antimycin-A induced increase in mIPSC response amplitudes of $\alpha 1$ -KO animals. (a) Amplitude distributions of mIPSCs observed during the last 5 minutes (i.e. 20-25 minutes) of stellate cell recordings from $\alpha 1$ -KO mice in the absence (left, $n = 5$) and presence (middle, $n = 5$) of $2 \mu\text{M}$ antimycin-A (Anti) as well as in the concomitant presence of $2 \mu\text{M}$ antimycin-A and 1mM N-acetylcysteine (NAC, right, $n = 6$). Averaged data has been fit with the sum of 2 to 4 Gaussian functions (red line) with individual Gaussians shown in either black (left) or white (middle and right panels).

Supplementary Table 1

Kinetics of $\alpha 1\beta 2\gamma 2$ and $\alpha 3\beta 2\gamma 2$ GABA_A receptors.

1 ms pulse														
$\alpha 1\beta 2\gamma 2$	Components	t1	±	s.e.m.	%A1	t2	±	s.e.m.	%A2	t3	±	s.e.m.	%A3	n
10 mM	2	2.3	±	n/a	45	55.4		n/a	55					1
	3	3.1	±	0.3	42	30.2	±	2.9	30	152.9	±	15.7	28	11
300 μ M	2	3.5	±	0.5	45	86.5		11.2	55					2
	3	2.9	±	0.2	40	29.5	±	2.2	30	153.3	±	9.5	30	14
$\alpha 3\beta 2\gamma 2$	Components	t1	±	s.e.m.	%A1	t2	±	s.e.m.	%A2	t3	±	s.e.m.	%A3	n
10 mM	2	40.2	±	n/a	23	1586	±	n/a	77					1
	3	2.9	±	0.4	23	53.3	±	13.0	23	728.1	±	252.6	54	7
300 μ M	2	6.5	±	1.7	36	258.5	±	38.6	64					7
	3	2.3	±	n/a	30	22.7	±	n/a	17	393.5	±	n/a	53	1
250 ms pulse														
$\alpha 1\beta 2\gamma 2$	Components	t1	±	s.e.m.	%A1	t2	±	s.e.m.	%A2	t3	±	s.e.m.	%A3	n
10 mM	2	3.9	±	0.7	55	154.9	±	33.5	45					4
	3	2.3	±	0.3	37	17.6	±	3.4	32	258.4	±	61.1	31	6
300 μ M	2	4.2	±	0.6	53	174.7	±	70.2	47					8
	3	2.0	±	0.3	23	15.3	±	2.3	33	317.2	±	90.1	45	9
$\alpha 3\beta 2\gamma 2$	Components	t1	±	s.e.m.	%A1	t2	±	s.e.m.	%A2	t3	±	s.e.m.	%A3	n
10 mM	1	133	±	26	100									3
	2	14.1	±	4.1	30	283.3	±	101.3	70					5