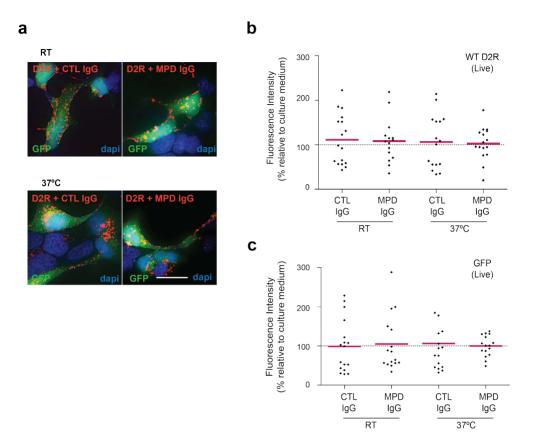
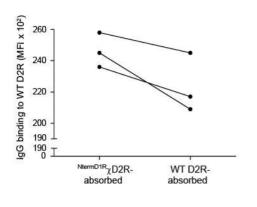
Introduction Figure S1

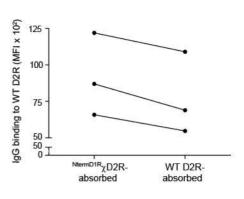
Patient anti-D2R IgG antibodies did not induce a decrease in D2R surface expression after 30 min at room temperature or 37 °C. Nuclei stained with dapi. Volume projection of entire Z-stack are shown and 1 diamond represents 1 cell. Results are expressed as fluorescence intensity relative to culture medium (100%) after normalization to GFP and red bars represent mean. Data was analyzed by Mann-Whitney U test: not significant.



Introduction Figure S2

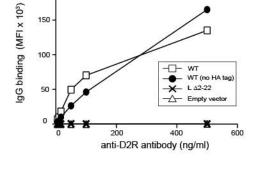
Immunoreactivity to WT D2R-transfected live HEK293 cells in WT D2R- and $^{NTermD1R}\chi$ D2R-immunoabsorbed MPD sera (n = 6) was assessed by flow cytometry live cell-based assay.





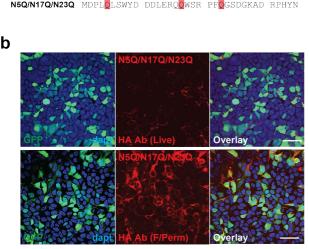
Introduction Figure S3

Commercial extracellular N-terminus-targeting anti-human D2R monoclonal antibody immunolabeled live WT D2R with and without HA tag, suggesting the epitope of lies within amino acids 2-22 and confirming that the HA tag needs to be used to ensure surface recognition of mutants.



Introduction Figure S4 Point mutations of D2R N-glycosylation sites significantly impair D2R trafficking to cell surface.

Point mutations of D2R N-glycosylation sites significantly impair D2R trafficking to cell surface. Green = putative N-glycosylation sites; Red = N to Q point mutation.



a

Introduction Figure S5

D2R extracellular N-terminal sequence alignment of different species including human (P14416), mouse (P61168), rat (P61169), chimpanzee (H2R3M5), green monkey (P52702), cow (F1N4I3), pig (F1SM69), European ferret (Q6TLI9), dog (Q9GK99), chicken (A9YZQ5), African clawed frog (P34628), and Japanese pufferfish (P52452). Netwoodstion sites are shown in green highlights.

(P24628), and Japanese pufferfish (P53453). N-glycosylation sites are shown in green highlights.

N-Glycosylation site
Mammalian Conserved sequences

D2R extracellular N-terminal domain

Homo Saplens Human

MDPLNLSWYDD-DLERQNWSRPFNGSDGKADRPHYNYY 37

MUST MISSTALL MANUAL MOUSE

1 MDPLNLSWYDD-DLERQNWSRPFNGSDGKADRPHYNYY 37

| Homo sapiens Human | 1 | MDPLNLSWYDD-DLERQNWSRPFNGSDGKADRPHYNYY | 3/ |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|----|
| Mus musculus Mouse | 1 | MDPLNLSWYDD-DLERQNWS <mark>RPFN</mark> GSEGKPDRPHYNYY | 37 |
| Rattus norvegicus Rat | 1 | MDPLNLSWYDD-DLERQNWSRPFNGSEGKADRPHYNYY | 37 |
| Pantroglodytes Chimpanzee | 1 | MDPLNLSWYDD-DLERQNWSRPFNGSDGKADRPHYNYY | 37 |
| Chlorocebus aethiops Green monkey | 1 | MDPLNLSWYDD-DLERQNWS <mark>RPF</mark> NGSDGKADRPHYNYY | 37 |
| Bos taurus Cow | 1 | MDPLNLSWYDD-DPESRNWS <mark>RPF</mark> NGSEGKADRPPYNYY | 37 |
| Sus scrofa Pig | 1 | MDPLNLSWYDD-DLESRNWS <mark>RPF</mark> NGSEGKADRPHYNYY | 37 |
| Mustela putorius furo European ferret | 1 | MDPLNLSWYDD-DPESRNWS <mark>RPFN</mark> GSEGKVGKPHYNYY | 37 |
| Canis lupus familiaris Dog | 1 | MDPLNLSWYDD-DLESQNWSRPFNGSEGKPGKPHYNYY | 37 |
| Gallus gallus Chicken | 1 | MDPLNLSWYNS-GDRNWSKPLNESSA-DQKPQYNYY | 34 |
| Xenopus laevis African clawed frog | 1 | MDPQNLSMYND-DINNGTNGTAVDQKPHYNYY | 31 |
| Takifugu rubripes Japanese pufferfish | 1 | MDVFTQYAYNDSIFDNGTWSANETTKDETHPYNYY | 35 |

Human D2R NWSRPFNGSDGKAD
unnamed protein product FLGRPFNGQDGVAT
[Penicillium roqueforti FM164]