

Supplementary Materials for
**Essential roles of AMPA receptor GluA1 phosphorylation and
presynaptic HCN channels in fast-acting antidepressant responses of
ketamine**

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Published 13 December 2016, *Sci. Signal.* **9**, ra123 (2016)
DOI: 10.1126/scisignal.aai7884

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Fig. S1. Blocking postsynaptic NMDARs does not occlude ketamine-induced potentiation of SC-CA1 synaptic transmission.

Fig. S2. HCN1 channels are expressed on presynaptic active zone in stratum radiatum of CA1.

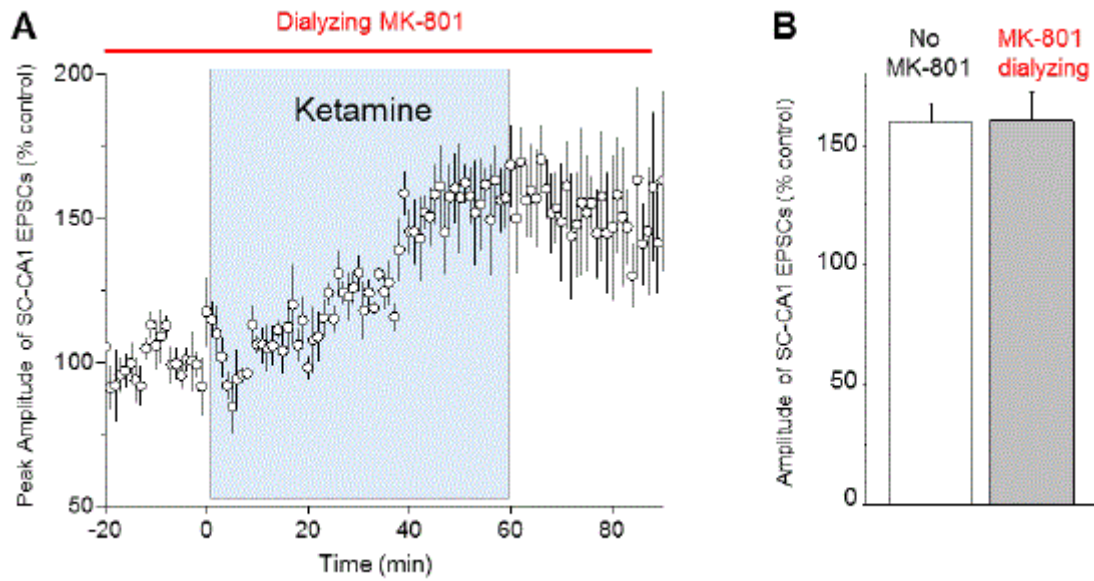


Fig. S1. Blocking postsynaptic NMDARs does not occlude ketamine-induced potentiation of SC-CA1 synaptic transmission. (A) Time course of SC-CA1 EPSCs shows that blocking NMDA receptors on postsynaptic CA1 cells by dialyzing MK-801 (1 mM) did not occlude the effect of ketamine on SC-CA1 EPSCs in hippocampal slices. (B) Data summary (MK-801 in pipette: $159.3 \pm 11.9\%$ of before ketamine, $n=4$ cells; control internal solution: $157.2 \pm 6.1\%$, $n=11$ cells).

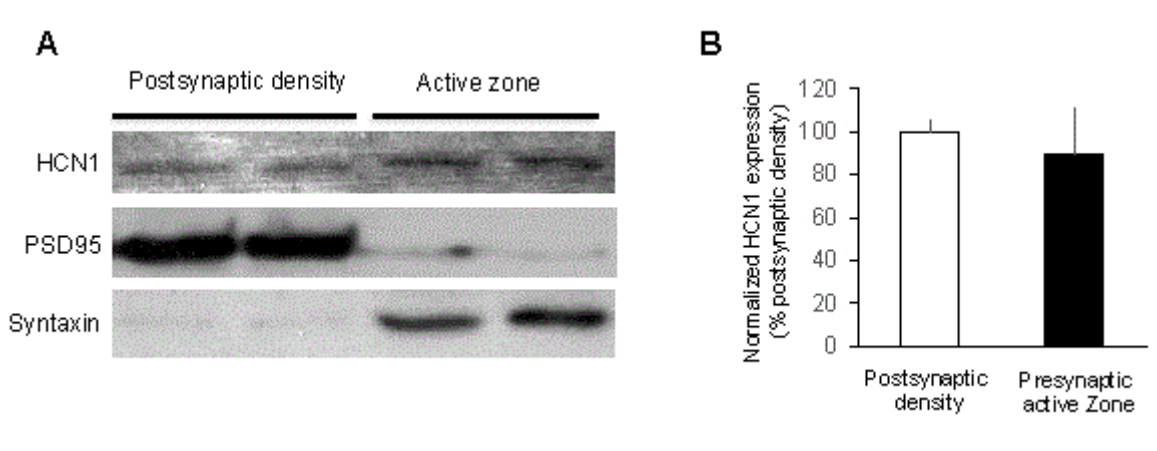


Fig. S2. HCN1 channels are expressed on presynaptic active zone in stratum radiatum of CA1. **Left:** presynaptic active zone and postsynaptic density were separated from synaptosome with solubilization buffer at pH=8.0. The representative blots from three Western blot experiments show HCN1 subunit-containing HCN channels are present both at presynaptic active zone and at postsynaptic density. **Right:** Data summary of three independent Western blot experiments.