

## Supplementary Figure 1 legend

The presence of the anaesthetic drug lidocaine did not prevent the DA-induced inward current. While still in cell-attached, before gaining a whole-cell access, the cell was exposed to lidocaine 500  $\mu\text{M}$ , in order to ensure the disappearance of spontaneous extracellularly recorded action potentials, thereby confirming the efficacy of the drug. (A) The outward current induced by the GABA<sub>B</sub> receptor agonist baclofen (2  $\mu\text{M}$ ), in the presence of 10  $\mu\text{M}$  sulpiride and 500  $\mu\text{M}$  lidocaine, was attenuated by DA (100  $\mu\text{M}$ ; n = 9, from 3 animals). (B) Box-and-whisker plots of the DA-induced inward current in control conditions, in lidocaine and in cocaine. The center lines denote medians, edges are upper and lower quartiles, whiskers show minimum and maximum values. As shown by the plots, the DA-induced current was significantly reduced in the presence of cocaine, while not in lidocaine. \* P < 0.05,  $F_{(2,32)} = 16.86$ , One-Way ANOVA with Boferroni's *post hoc* test.