SUPPORTING INFORMATION

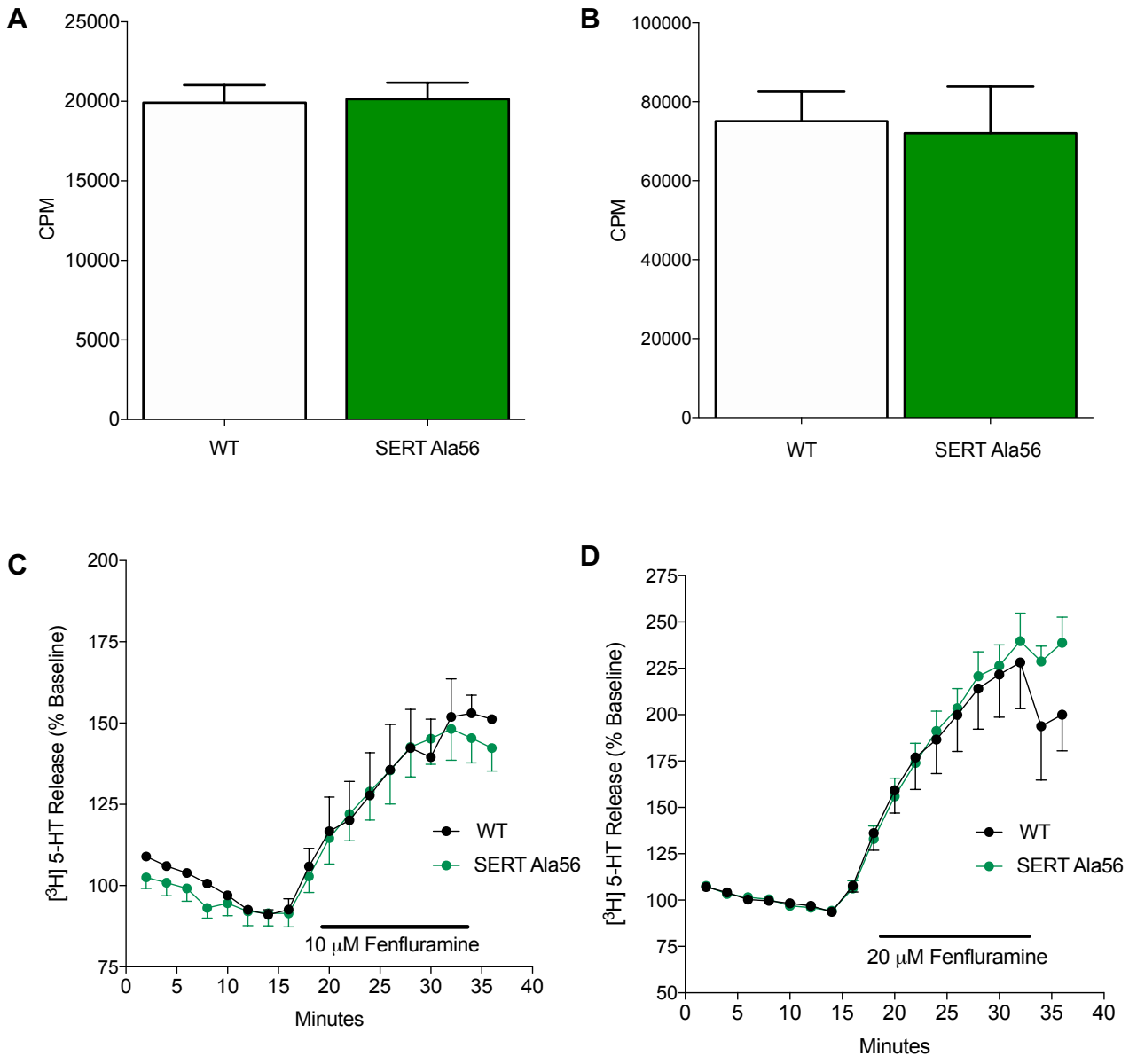

Figure S1. High concentrations of D-fenfluramine mediated [^{3}H]5-HT efflux. Equal loading of [^{3}H]5-HT in both (A) Flp-In CHO cells and (B) hippocampal slices (unpaired t-test, n.s., n=4-5). (C-D) There is also no difference in [^{3}H]5-HT efflux in response to high concentrations, 10 and 20 μM, D-fenfluramine between WT and SERT Ala56 littermate controls (two-way repeated-measures ANOVA; Bonferroni post-hoc test of genotype differences, n.s., n = 4-5).

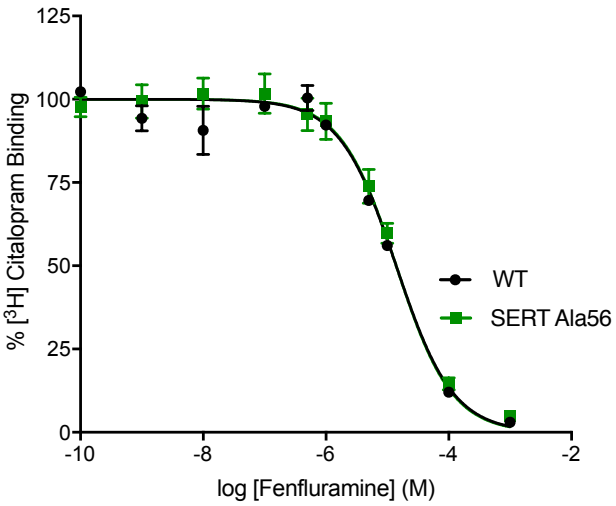

Figure S2. D-fenfluramine competition binding assay with [^{3}H]citalopram. There is no difference between SERT Ala56 and WT mice in fenfluramine (0-1mM) binding as assessed by competition with [^{3}H]citalopram (5nM) binding (two-way repeated-measures ANOVA; Bonferroni post-hoc test of genotype differences, n.s.; n=3)

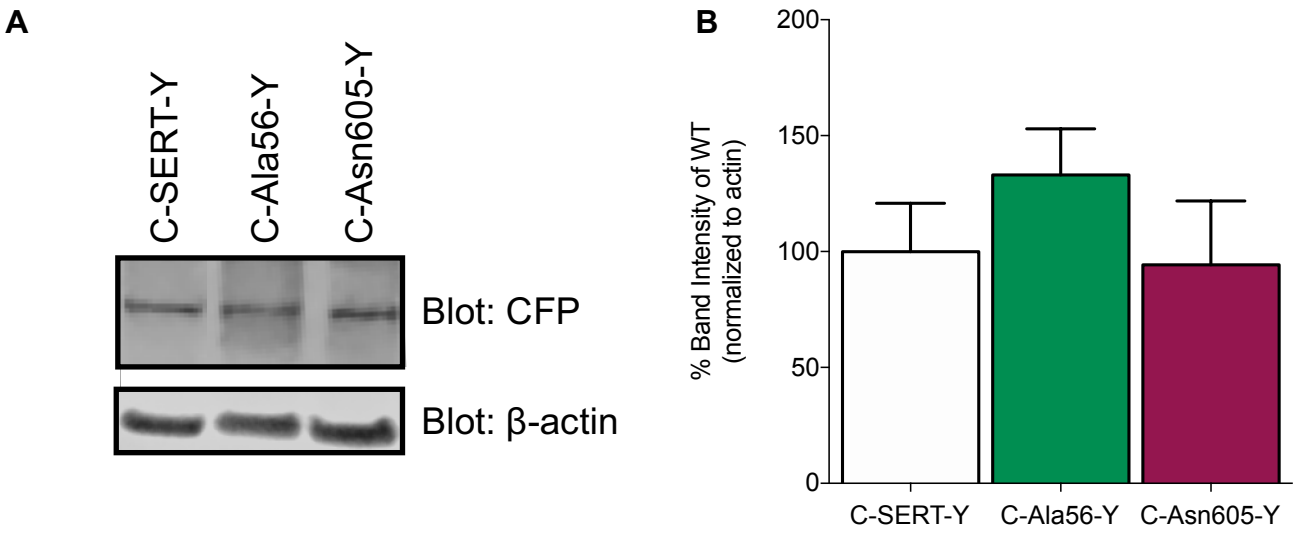

Figure S3. Western blot of total C-SERT-Y and variant constructs. (A) Representative immunoblot of C-SERT-Y constructs probed with CFP antibody. (B) No difference between C-SERT-Y, C-Ala56-Y, and C-Asn605-N total protein expression as assess by densitometry of western blot bands normalized to β-actin levels (ordinary one-way ANOVA, followed by Dunnett's post-hoc analysis, n.s., P>.05, n= 4-7)