

Supplementary Information

Supplementary Table S1. Classification of the GABA transporters.

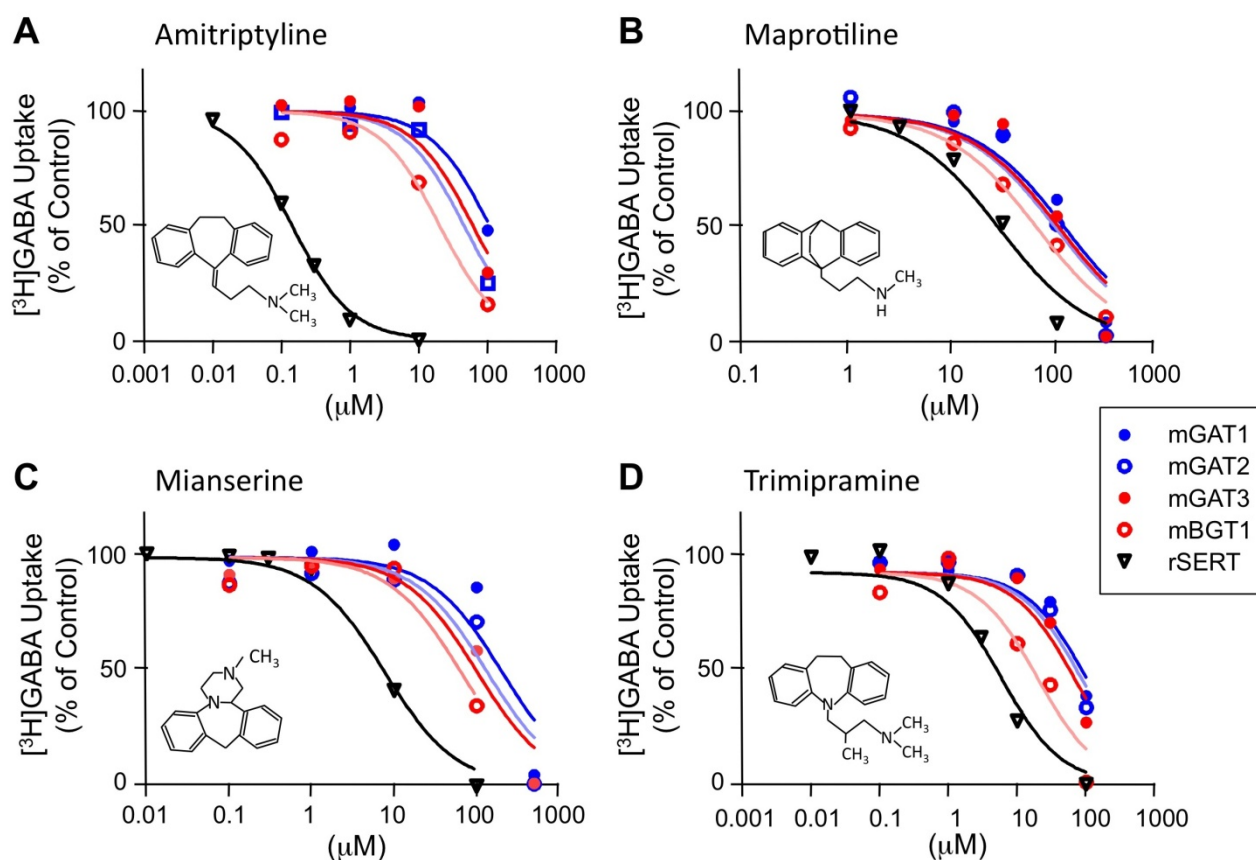
		BGT1	GAT1	GAT2	GAT3
alternate	Human	hBGT1	hGAT1	hGAT2	hGAT3
	Mouse	mGAT2	mGAT1	mGAT4	mGAT3
	Rat		rGAT-A		rGAT-B
gene ID		SLC6A12	SLC6A1	SLC6A13	SLC6A11
Accession number[#]		BC019211	BC059080	AK149557	AK140423
Substrates		GABA, Betaine	GABA, Nipecotate	GABA, β -Alanine	GABA, β -Alanine
Inhibitors		NNC05-2090, EF1502	Tiagabine, SKF89976A, EF1502, NNC05-2090	SNAP-5114	SNAP-5114, NNC05-2090

[#]Accession number for cDNA used in the present study.

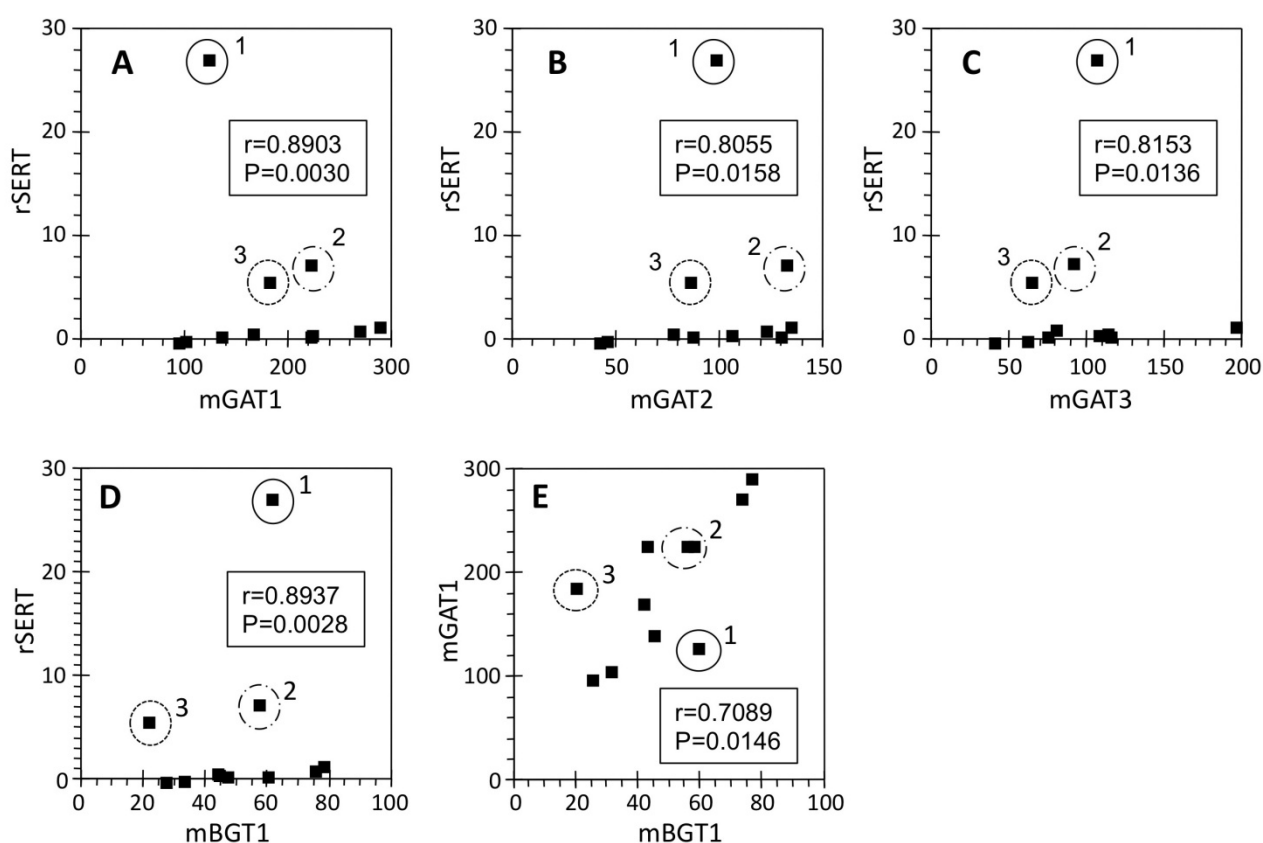
Supplementary Table S2. IC₅₀ (μ M) of the GABA uptake inhibitors (substrates) in inhibiting [³H]GABA uptake by CHO cells stably expressing mouse GABA transporter subtypes. Cells in 48-well culture plate were incubated with 10 nM [³H]GABA for 10 min in the presence or absence of inhibitors. Uptake of [³H]GABA was determined in duplicate or triplicate from single experiment, and IC₅₀ was calculated using Prism5. Specific uptake of [³H]GABA by mGAT1, mGAT2, mGAT3 and mBGT1 in the absence of inhibitors was 8992.5, 2776.5, 2594.3 and 273.0 dpm/well, respectively.

Inhibitors	mGAT1	mGAT2	mGAT3	mBGT1
GABA	6.4	13	4.6	115
Nipecotic acid	9.7	113	86	7098
β -Alanine	>300	25	18	>1000
Betaine	>10000	>10000	>10000	693

Supplementary Figure S1. Inhibition of the GABA and serotonin transporters by antidepressants. Effects of amitriptyline (A), maprotiline (B), mianserine (C) and trimipramine (D) on uptake of [3 H]GABA and [3 H]5-HT was examined in the CHO cells stably expressing mouse GAT subtypes and rat SERT. Uptake assays were performed in 48-well plates for mGATs and 24-well plates for rSERT. Each panel shows a typical result from single experiment performed in duplicate or triplicate, and data were expressed as % of control (uptake in the absence of drugs tested). Control uptake by mGAT1, mGAT2, mGAT3, mBGT1 and rSERT was 7395.4, 2933.7, 15845.9, 466.7 and 12655.4 dpm/well, respectively.



Supplementary Figure S2. Correlation analyses of the potency of antidepressants in inhibiting the GABA and serotonin transporters. IC_{50} values (μM) of the inhibitory potencies of 11 antidepressants including maprotiline (circled and numbered 1), mianserine (circled and numbered 2) and trimipramine (circled and numbered 3) were analyzed for rSERT vs. mGAT1 (A), rSERT vs. mGAT2 (B), rSERT vs. mGAT3 (C), rSERT vs. mBGT1 (D), and mGAT1 vs. mBGT1 (E). Values in each panel represent Pearson's correlation coefficient (r) and calculated P . r and P in panels A~D represent those calculated by excluding maprotiline, mianserine and trimipramine. When values for those antidepressants were included, r decreased and no significance was observed ($P > 0.05$). Correlation between GAT subtypes was significant even if values for those antidepressants were included. Values in E represent r and P when calculated by including maprotiline, mianserine and trimipramine.



Supplementary Figure S3. Comparison of the amino acid sequences between mGATs, rat SERT and LeuT at the regions predicted for antidepressant- and substrate-binding site. Candidate amino acids for extracellular vestibule (EV) tricyclic antidepressant (TCA)-binding site, central substrate-binding site (S1) and second substrate-binding site (S2) between mGAT1, mGAT2, mGAT3, mBGT1 and rSERT are aligned with those of LeuT, a bacterial homolog of Na⁺- and Cl⁻-dependent neurotransmitter transporter. Amino acid residues of mBGT1 different from mGAT1 were indicated in bold letter and highlighted.

