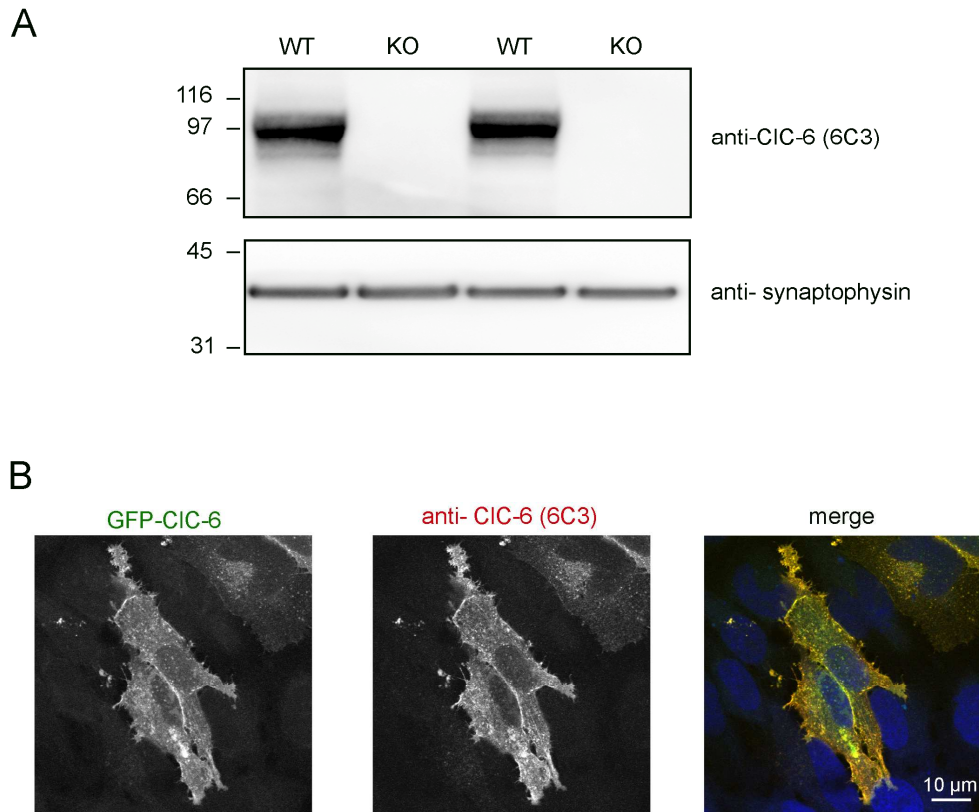
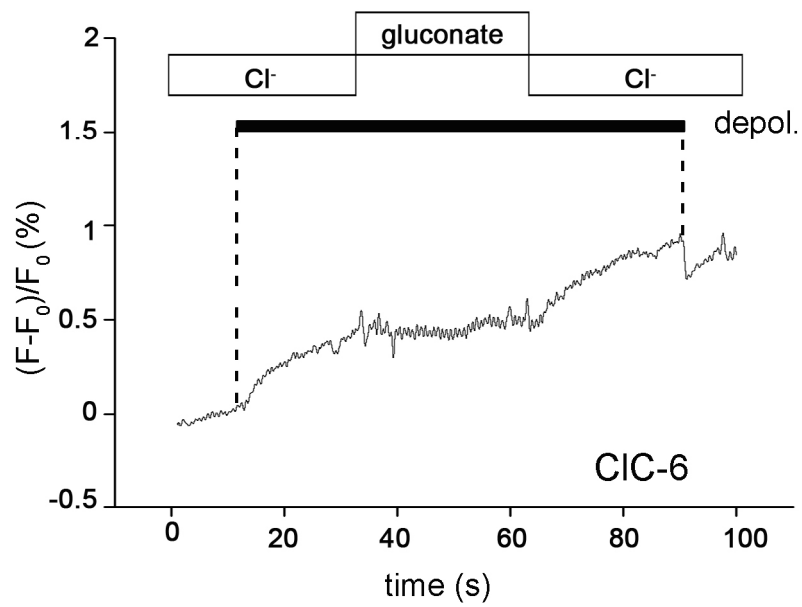


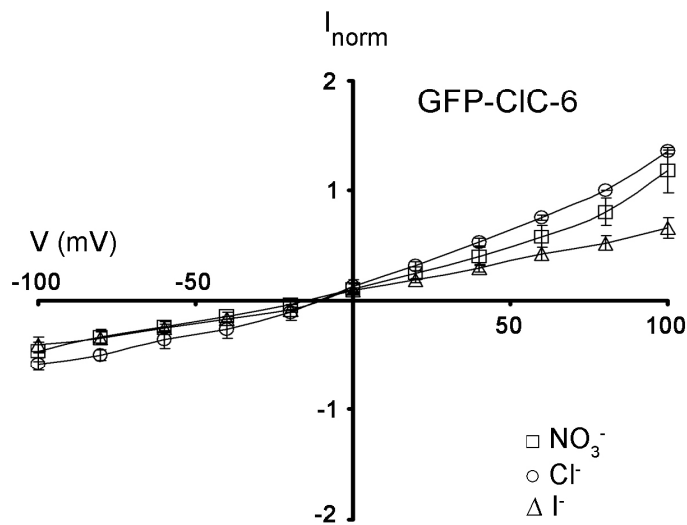
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES TO NEAGOE ET AL.



Supplemental Fig. 1. Characterization of a new CIC-6-specific antibody (6C3). *A*, Immunoblot of brain membranes (40 µg/lane) from two CIC-6 KO and two WT littermates probed with rabbit anti-CIC-6 (6C3; directed against the C-terminal peptide TPYPNLYPDQSPS) and mouse anti-synaptophysin (SynapticSystems) antibodies, respectively. *B*, HeLa cells PFA-fixed and immunostained with rabbit anti-CIC-6 (6C3) (red in merge) 36 h after transient transfection with GFP-CIC-6 (GFP signal, green in merge).



Supplemental Fig. 2. Voltage-driven H⁺ transport in oocytes expressing CIC-6 is chloride-dependent. Replacing chloride with gluconate in the external solution abolishes alkalinization (n=2 oocytes), like in other experiments with GFP-CIC-6 (Fig. 3A).



Supplemental Fig. 3. Ion selectivity of GFP-CIC-6 in CHO cells. Normalized current of 4 cells is represented as mean \pm SEM. Different extracellular anions were consecutively added on the same cell and the data were normalized to values in chloride solution at +80 mV. The normalized values at 80 mV were 0.51 ± 0.06 ($p=0.0002$) in the presence of extracellular iodide and 0.80 ± 0.12 in the presence of extracellular nitrate ($p=0.12$).