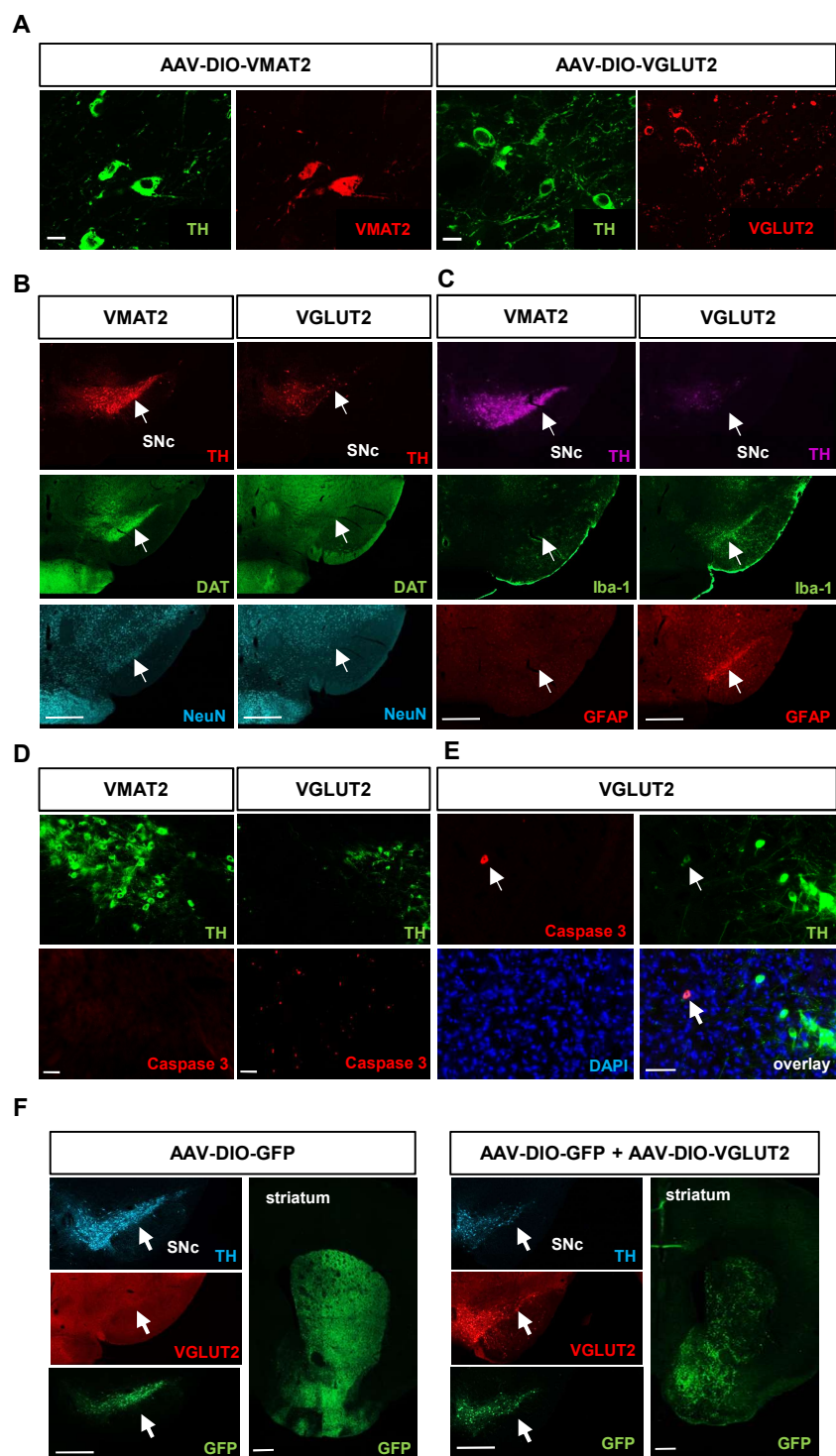
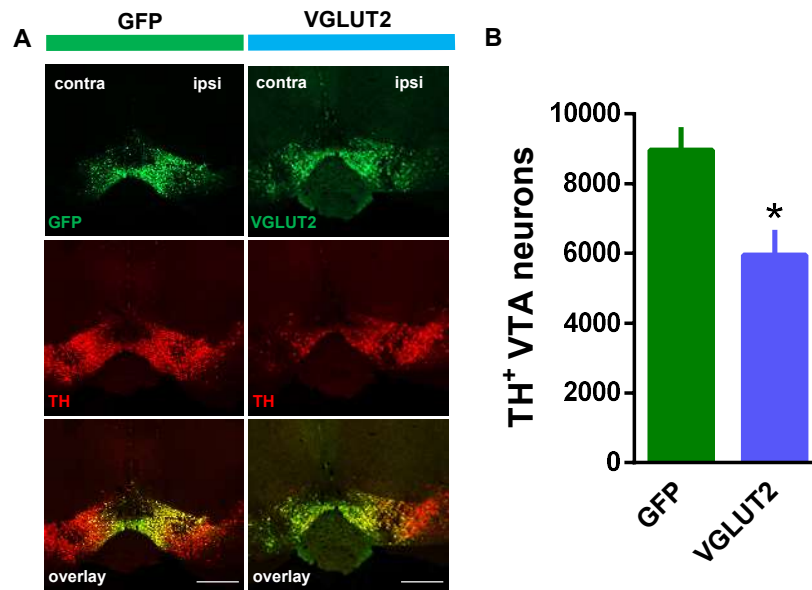




Supplemental Figure 1

Supplemental Figure 1: Heterologous expression of VGLUT2 is neurotoxic to SNc dopamine neurons: (A) Images of dopamine neurons after virally induced expression of VMAT2:pHluorin or VGLUT2:HA labeled with antibodies against TH (green) and GFP/pHluorin (red) or HA (red); scale 20 μ m. (B) Loss of NeuN (blue) and DAT (green) staining in SNc after expression of VGLUT2 (right panel), but not VMAT2 (left panel) correlates with loss of TH (red). (C) Upregulation of inflammatory markers GFAP (red) and Iba-1 (green) after VGLUT2 (right panel) but not VMAT2 (right panel) expression in DA neurons; TH (purple). (D) Induction of cleaved caspase 3 (red) in VGLUT2 (right panel) but not VMAT2 expressing TH (green) neurons; caspase 3 was detected in midbrains of 6/6 mice after VGLUT2 expression, in 0/3 mice after VMAT2 and 0/3 mice after GFP expression. scale: 50 μ m. (E) Example image of TH⁺ (green) cleaved caspase 3 (red) expressing neuron after VGLUT2 expression; scale: 50 μ m. (F) Co-injection of AAV-DIO-VGLUT2 with AAV-DIO-GFP (right panel) leads to reduced GFP signal in cell bodies and striatal terminals compared to AAV-DIO GFP injection alone (left panel); scales 500 μ m.

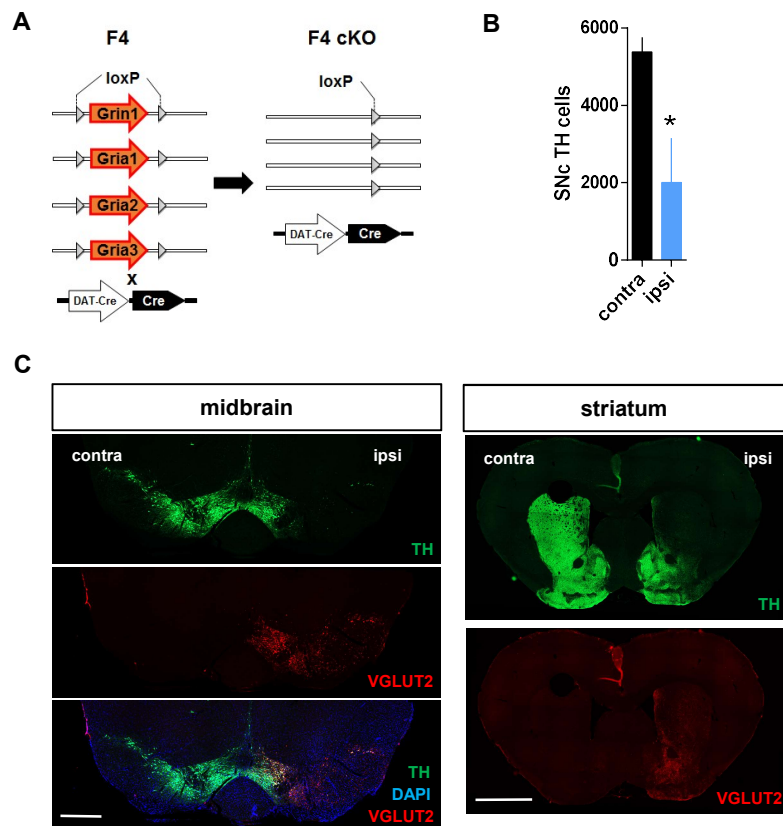
Related to Figure 3 and Table 1.



Supplemental Figure 2

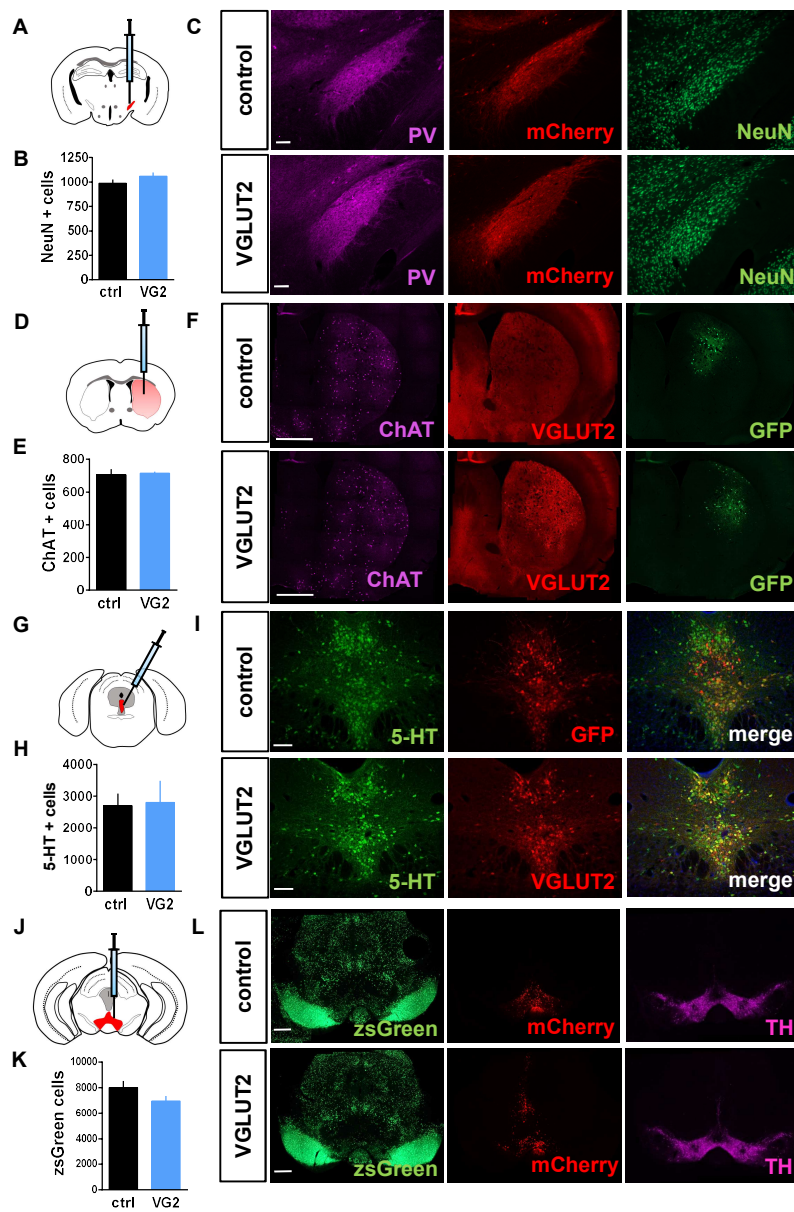
Supplemental Figure 2: More modest cell loss following heterologous expression of VGLUT2 in adult VTA dopamine neurons: DAT^{Cre} mice were unilaterally injected with AAV-DIO-VGLUT2 or AAV-DIO-GFP into the VTA and euthanized 21 days after injection. **(A)** Images of coronal sections immunostained against TH (red) and VGLUT2 (green) or GFP (green) show loss of TH⁺ neurons in VGLUT2- but not GFP-expressing VTA; scale 500 μ m. **(B)** TH-positive cell counts in the SNc assessed by unbiased stereology; unpaired t-test, $t=3.1$, $df=4$, $n=3$ /group, $*p<0.05$.

Related to Figure 3.



Supplemental Figure 3

Supplemental Figure 3: VGLUT2 driven toxicity does not require NMDA or AMPA glutamate receptors in dopamine neurons: (A) Strategy for the conditional deletion of NMDA- and AMPA-type glutamate receptor subunits in DA neurons. (B) Quantification of TH neuron number in the SNc of quadruple cKO mice after injection of AAV-DIO-VGLUT2 compared to the uninjected side. (C) Representative sections reveal loss of TH neurons in the SNc (left panel) and striatum (right panel) after injection of AAV-DIO-VGLUT2 into the SNc of quadruple cKO mice. See Table 1 for statistics; * $p < 0.05$.
Related to Figure 3 and Table 1.



Supplemental Figure 4

Supplemental Figure 4: Heterologous expression of VGLUT2 in other neuronal populations does not cause their neurodegeneration: Heterologous expression of VGLUT2 in glutamate neurons of the STN (**A-C**), cholinergic striatal interneurons (**D-F**), DRN 5-HT neurons (**G-I**), or VTA GABA neurons (**J-L**) does not cause their neurodegeneration. (**A**) VGLUT2^{Cre} mice were injected with AAV-DIO-VGLUT2 plus AAV-DIO-mCherry or AAV-DIO-mCherry only (control) into the STN, (**D**) ChAT^{Cre} mice were injected with AAV-DIO-VGLUT2 plus AAV-DIO-GFP or AAV-DIO-GFP only (control) into the dorsal striatum, (**G**) SERT^{Cre} mice were injected with AAV-DIO-VGLUT2 plus AAV-DIO-GFP or AAV-DIO-GFP only (control) into DRN, (**J**) VGAT^{Cre} x Rosa26^{floxid-STOP-zsGreen} mice were injected with AAV-DIO-VGLUT2 plus AAV-DIO-mCherry or AAV-DIO-mCherry alone; mice were sacrificed 21 days later for histology and cell counting. (**B**) Quantification of NeuN⁺ cells in the STN of VGLUT2^{Cre} mice, (**E**) ChAT⁺ cells in the dorsal striatum of ChAT^{Cre} mice, (**H**) 5-HT⁺ cells in the DRN of SERT^{Cre} mice, or (**K**) zsGreen⁺ cells in the VTA of VGAT^{Cre} x Rosa26^{floxid-STOP-zsGreen} mice. (**C, F, I, L**) Representative images of 30 μ m coronal sections through pertinent brain regions were stained with indicated antibodies; scale bar represents 100 μ m in **C** and **I**, and 1000 μ m in **F** and **L**. See Table 1 for statistics.

Related to Figure 3 and Table 1.