Supplemental Digital Content 1. Syntaxin1A-mediated Resistance and Hypersensitivity to Isoflurane in *Drosophila melanogaster*

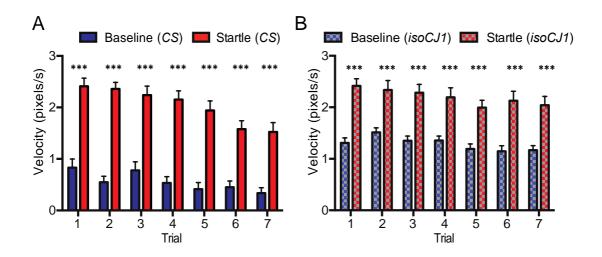
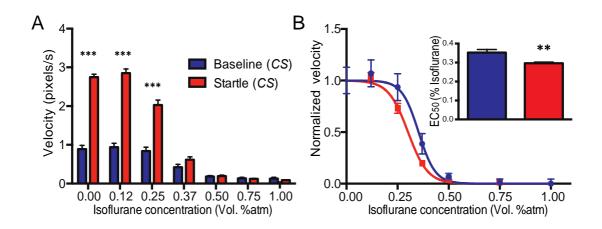
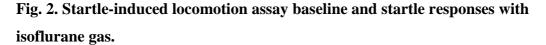


Fig. 1. Startle-induced locomotion assay baseline and startle responses without isoflurane gas.

Startle-induced locomotion in flies across seven consecutive startle stimuli, separated by 10 min; stimulus = 500ms vibration, delivered every 1s. Data displayed is mean \pm SEM. (*A*) Velocity (pixels/s) of wild-type (*Canton-S*, [*CS*]) flies for baseline (blue) and startle (red) response. (*B*) Velocity (pixels/s) of *isoCJ1* for baseline (blue, checkered) and startle (red, checkered) response. Both *CS* and *isoCJ1* show a significant increase in velocity following the startle stimulus across all seven trials. *** *P* < 0.001, *t*-test comparing means.





(*A*) Raw velocity measures for baseline (blue) and startle (red) for wild-type (*Canton-S*, [*CS*]) flies under increasing concentrations of isoflurane. Data displayed is mean \pm SEM. The significant increase in velocity for the startle is lost after 0.25vol% isoflurane. *** *P* < 0.001, *t*-test comparing means. (*B*) Nonlinear regression of normalized baseline velocity (blue) or normalized startle velocity (red) under increasing isoflurane concentrations (vol. % atm). Error bars represent SEM. Inset: estimated EC₅₀ \pm standard error of the estimate (SEE) for baseline (blue) and startle-induced velocity (red) in wild-type female flies. ** *P* < 0.01, calculated by extra sum-of-squares F test between estimated EC₅₀ (n = 60).

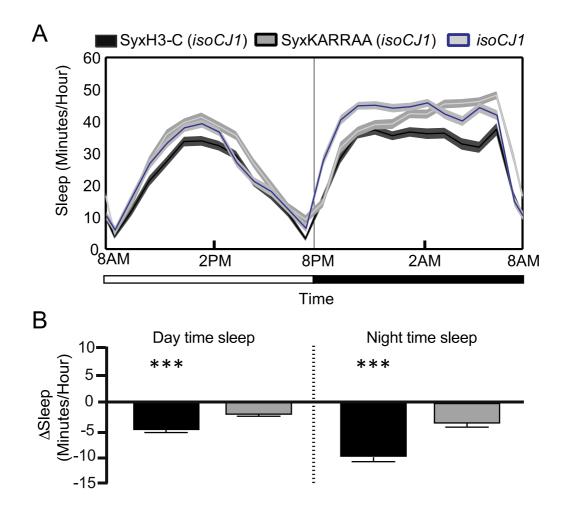


Fig. 3. Sleep duration is altered in *syxH3-C*.

(A) Average sleep (min/h) across 3 days in *isoCJ1* (blue), *syxH3-C* (black) and *syxKARRAA* (grey) with shaded area denoting error (\pm SEM) (n = 34 flies per genotype). Sleep is defined as inactivity for > 5 mins. (*B*) Difference in time spent asleep (Δ sleep min/h \pm SEM) compared to *isoCJ1* for day (left) and night (right) in *syxH3-C* (black) and *syxKARRAA* (grey) across 3 days. *** *P* < 0.001, *t*-test comparing means (n = 34 flies per genotype).

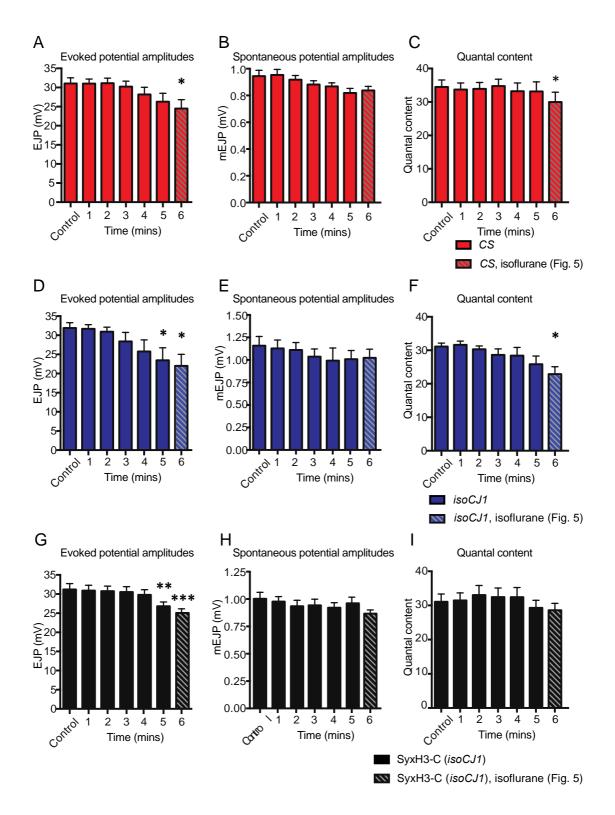


Fig. 4. Summary of evoked and spontaneous endplate potential amplitudes and quantal content before and during isoflurane perfusion.

(*A*) Excitatory junctional potential (EJP) amplitudes (mV) are shown before (control) and during isoflurane perfusion (time in min) in wild-type (*Canton-S*, [*CS*]). Red

shaded box denotes data used for figure 5E and G in article. (B) Miniature excitatory junctional potential (mEJP) amplitudes (mV) are shown before (control) and during isoflurane perfusion (time in min) in wild-type (CS). Red shaded box denotes data used for figure 5F and G in article. (C) Quantal content is shown before (control) and during isoflurane perfusion (time in min) in wild-type (CS). Red shaded box denotes data used for figure 5G in article. (D) EJP amplitudes (mV) are shown before (control) and during isoflurane perfusion (time in min) in wild-type (isoCJ1). Blue shaded box denotes data used for figure 5G in article. (E) mEJP amplitudes (mV) are shown before (control) and during isoflurane perfusion (time in min) in wild-type (*isoCJ1*). Blue shaded box denotes data used for figure 5G in article. (F) Quantal content is shown before (control) and during isoflurane perfusion (time in min) in wild-type (*isoCJ1*). Blue shaded box denotes data used for figure 5G in article. (G) EJP amplitudes (mV) are shown before (control) and during isoflurane perfusion (time in min) in syxH3-C. Black shaded box denotes data used for figure 5G in article. (H) mEJP amplitudes (mV) are shown before (control) and during isoflurane perfusion (time in min) in in syxH3-C. Black shaded box denotes data used for figure 5G in article. (I) Quantal content is shown before (control) and during isoflurane perfusion (time in min) in syxH3-C. Black shaded box denotes data used for 4G. * P <0.05, ** P < 0.01, *** P < 0.001; all statistics shown are one-way ANOVA with Dunnett's multiple comparisons test.