

Supplementary Materials:

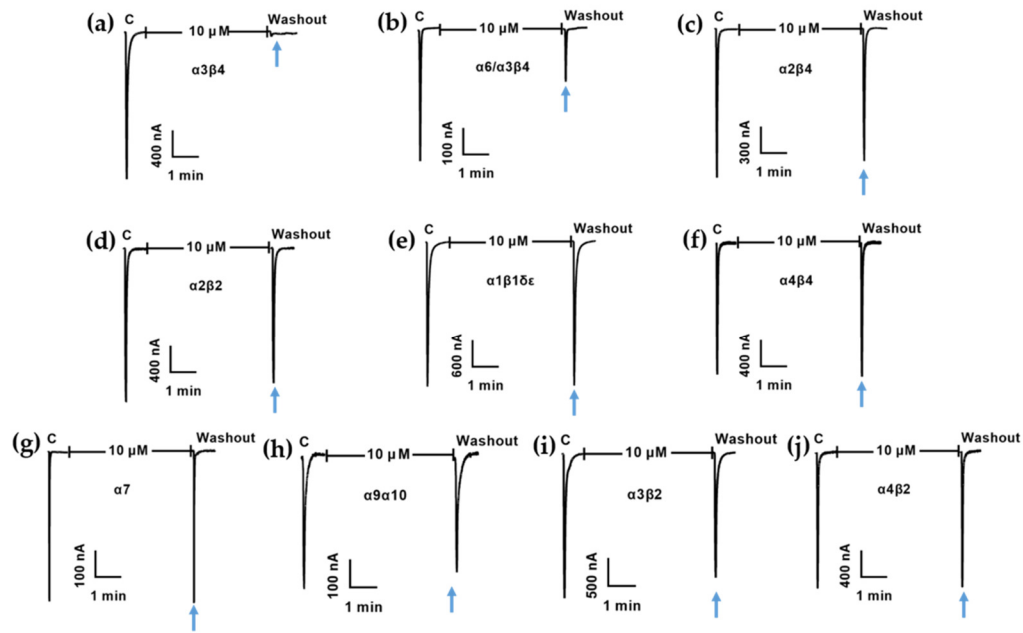


Figure S1: Electrophysiological activity of TxID-F. The potency of TxID-F on various nAChR subtypes. $\alpha 3\beta 4$ (a), $\alpha 6/\alpha 3\beta 4$ (b), $\alpha 2\beta 4$ (c), $\alpha 2\beta 2$ (d), $\alpha 1\beta 1\delta\epsilon$ (e), $\alpha 4\beta 4$ (f), $\alpha 7$ (g), $\alpha 9\beta 10$ (h), $\alpha 3\beta 2$ (i), and $\alpha 4\beta 2$ (j) nAChRs. In each panel, "C" indicates the control response to ACh. *Xenopus laevis* oocytes expressing the indicated nAChRs were voltage-clamped at a holding potential of -70 mV. representative ACh-evoked currents were obtained in the presence of $10\text{ }\mu\text{M}$ TxID-F, the oocyte was exposed to $10\text{ }\mu\text{M}$ TxID-F for 5 min (arrow) and applied 1 s pulses of ACh to the oocyte in 1 min sweep, the flow rate of ND96 solution was 2 mL/min. All receptors are of rat origin, except $\alpha 1\beta 1\delta\epsilon$ which is of mouse origin.