



Article

Mutants of the *white* ABCG Transporter in *Drosophila melanogaster* Have Deficient Olfactory Learning and Cholesterol Homeostasis

Supplementary Materials

Table S1. Odor and Shock Avoidance Controls.

Experiment	Genotype	Shock Avoidance	OCT Avoidance	MCH Avoidance
40mM 5-HTP Treatment Effects on Naïve Avoidance	Colony-S (+)	0.705 ± 0.035	0.462 ± 0.056	0.558 ± 0.062
	Colony-S (+) + 40mM 5-HTP	0.518 ± 0.050*	0.482 ± 0.098	0.514 ± 0.093
	<i>white</i> ¹¹¹⁸	0.736 ± 0.023	0.247 ± 0.086	0.633 ± 0.072
	<i>white</i> ¹¹¹⁸ + 40 mM 5-HTP	0.659 ± 0.0317	0.260 ± 0.111	0.594 ± 0.066
		n = 10	n = 12	n = 10
	Colony-S (+)	0.755 ± 0.076	0.478 ± 0.050	0.255 ± 0.055
	Colony-S (+) + 2 mg/ml L-dopa	0.743 ± 0.030	0.186 ± 0.058*	0.226 ± 0.062
	<i>white</i> ¹¹¹⁸	0.867 ± 0.046	0.415 ± 0.029	0.259 ± 0.050
	<i>white</i> ¹¹¹⁸ + 2 mg/ml L-dopa	0.855 ± 0.025	0.430 ± 0.037	0.334 ± 0.027
		n = 4	n = 8	n = 8
Naïve Avoidance of ABCG mutants	Colony-S (+)	0.751 ± 0.024	0.544 ± 0.069	0.752 ± 0.067
	<i>Atet</i> ^{MI 01881}	0.735 ± 0.040	0.329 ± 0.052	0.194 ± 0.104*
	<i>CG4822</i> ^{MI 13074}	0.824 ± 0.014	0.285 ± 0.057*	0.316 ± 0.104*
	<i>CG9663</i> ^{MI 11447}	0.852 ± 0.023	0.357 ± 0.048	0.326 ± 0.113*
	<i>CG3164</i> ^{MI 06431}	0.835 ± 0.022	0.297 ± 0.068	0.300 ± 0.101*
	<i>CG3164</i> ^{MI 10825}	0.855 ± 0.013	0.287 ± 0.067*	0.347 ± 0.136*
	<i>CG17646</i> ^{MI 04004}	0.738 ± 0.032	0.291 ± 0.095*	0.401 ± 0.131
	<i>w</i> ¹¹¹⁸	0.739 ± 0.036	0.611 ± 0.578	0.730 ± 0.065
		n = 10	n = 10	n = 10
	Colony-S (+)	N/A	0.359 ± 0.070	0.802 ± 0.076
Naïve Avoidance of <i>CG17646</i> and <i>w</i> ¹¹¹⁸ Heterozygotes	+; <i>CG17646</i> ^{MI 04004} /+	N/A	0.254 ± 0.076	0.803 ± 0.078
	<i>w</i> ¹¹¹⁸ /; +	N/A	0.399 ± 0.083	0.777 ± 0.079
	<i>w</i> ¹¹¹⁸ /; <i>CG17646</i> ^{MI 04004} /+	N/A	0.351 ± 0.083	0.743 ± 0.096
	<i>w</i> ¹¹¹⁸ ; +	N/A	0.428 ± 0.083	0.803 ± 0.062
Naïve Avoidance of <i>CG3164</i> and <i>w</i> ¹¹¹⁸ Heterozygotes			n = 8	n = 8
	Colony-S (+)	N/A	0.570 ± 0.040	0.729 ± 0.099
	+; <i>CG3164</i> ^{MI 06431} /+	N/A	0.187 ± 0.121*	0.467 ± 0.172
	<i>w</i> ¹¹¹⁸ /; +	N/A	0.377 ± 0.133	0.648 ± 0.136
	<i>w</i> ¹¹¹⁸ /; <i>CG3164</i> ^{MI 06431} /+	N/A	0.303 ± 0.107	0.475 ± 0.167
	<i>w</i> ¹¹¹⁸ ; +	N/A	0.589 ± 0.039	0.692 ± 0.112
			n = 10	n = 10

*Denotes a significance difference from wildtype Colony-S control in bold (Two-sided Dunnett Analysis of difference between Colony-S wildtype control and experimental genotype with 95% confidence interval).

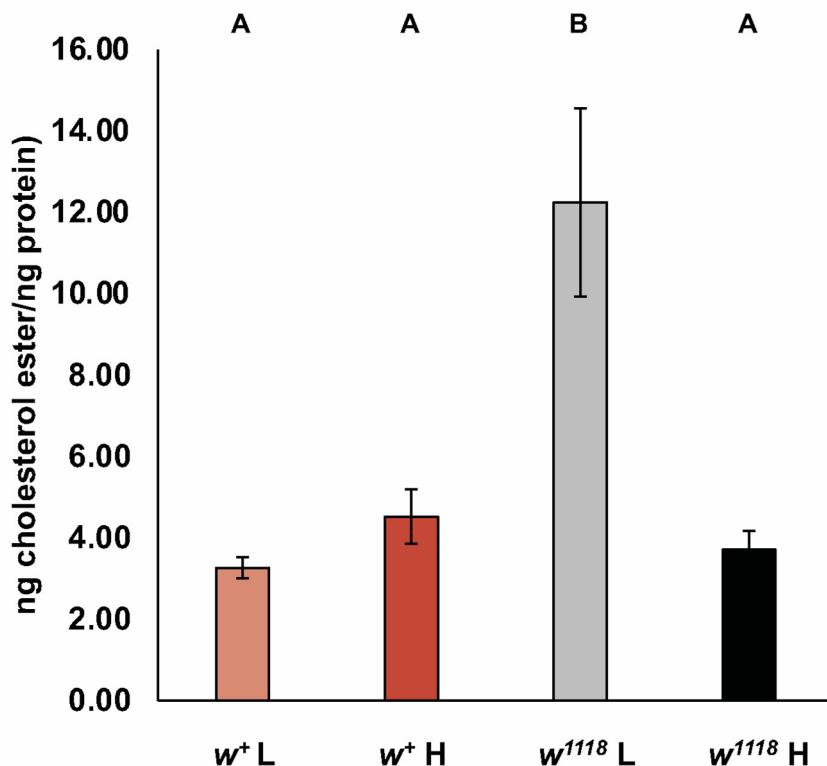


Figure S1. Cholesterol Feeding Differentially Affects Wildtype and w^{1118} Total Cholesterol Ester Levels. Canton-S (w^+) and w^{1118} flies were reared on a low or high (0.1 mg/mL added) cholesterol containing food. w^{1118} mutants raised on the low cholesterol diet have greatly increased cholesterol esters compared to wildtype controls and w^{1118} mutants raised on the high cholesterol diet (Two-way ANOVA, Adj. $R^2 = 0.747$, $F_{3,8} = 11.829$, $p < 0.003$, $n = 3$; Tukey low vs. high cholesterol, $p < 0.018$; Tukey w^+ vs. w^{1118} , $p < 0.010$). Groups that do not share letters above the columns are significantly different from each other according to the Tukey post-hoc test ($p < 0.05$).