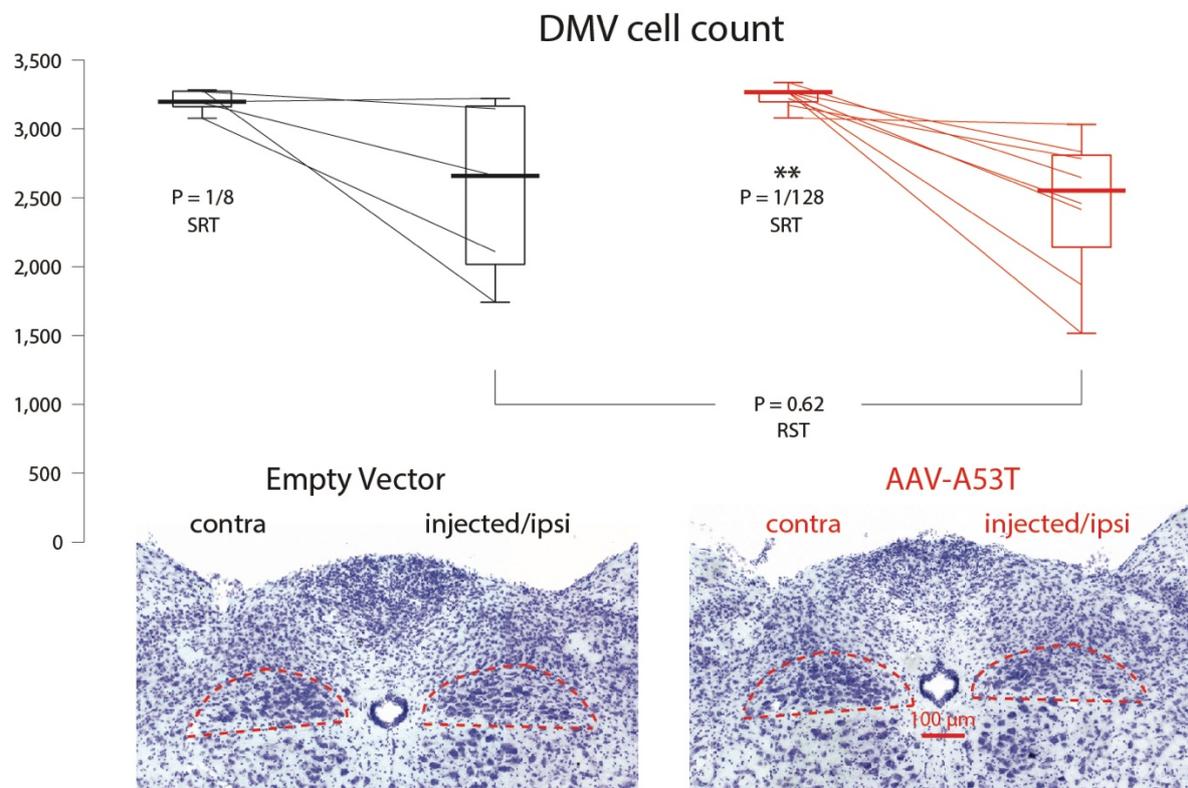
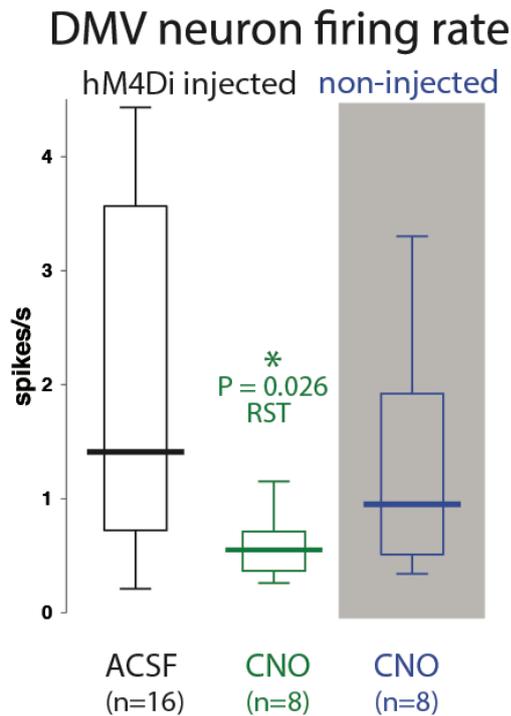
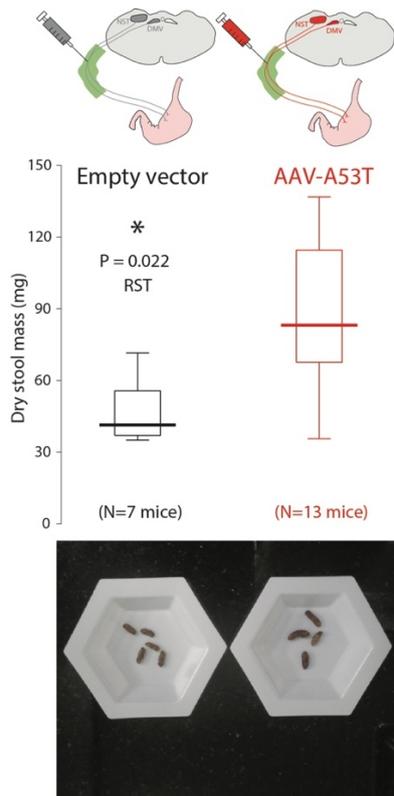
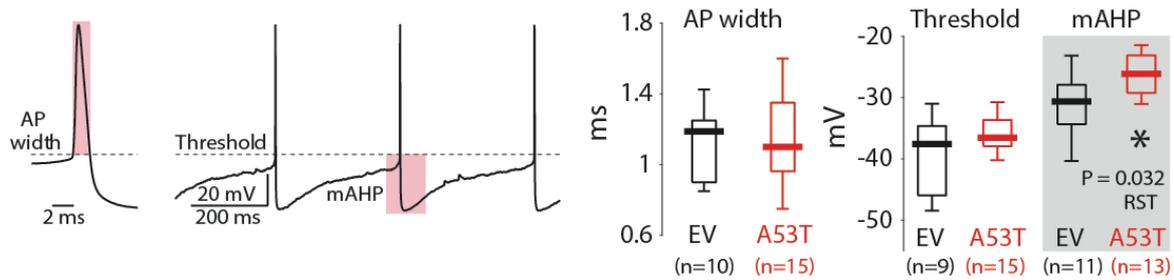


Supplementary Information



Supplementary Figure 1. Variable DMV cell loss following cervical vagal AAV injections is not attributable to the α -synucleinopathy *per se*. Box plot of the total unbiased stereological count of Nissl-stained neurons in the DMV in the noninjected (contralateral) and injected (ipsilateral) sides of mice injected with either AAV-EV (black) or AAV-A53T (red). Insets: examples of Nissl-stained slices of the dorsal medulla, with the DMV indicated by the dashed red line. RST – two-tailed Wilcoxon Rank-Sum test; SRT – Wilcoxon Signed-Rank test.





Supplementary Figure 4. Action potential properties in DMV neurons are largely unchanged in the adult onset medullary α -synucleinopathy model. Action potential (AP) width (width of pink box), threshold and afterhyperpolarization (AHP) amplitude (length of pink box, recorded as negative value relative to AP threshold) were measured and compared between mice transfected with AAV-EV (N=7 mice) and AAV-A53T (N=5 mice) (box plots). AP threshold was unchanged, ruling out changes in the persistent Na^+ current. AP width was unchanged ruling out changes in the large-conductance Ca^{2+} -activated K^+ (BK) current. AHPs were slightly reduced suggesting a possible reduction in the small conductance Ca^{2+} -activated K^+ (SK) current^{1,2}. RST – two-tailed Wilcoxon Rank-Sum test.

Reference

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