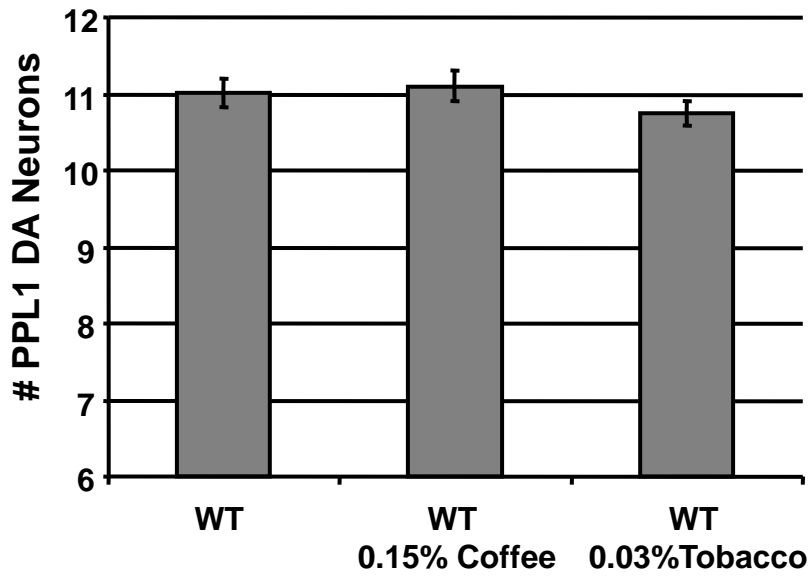
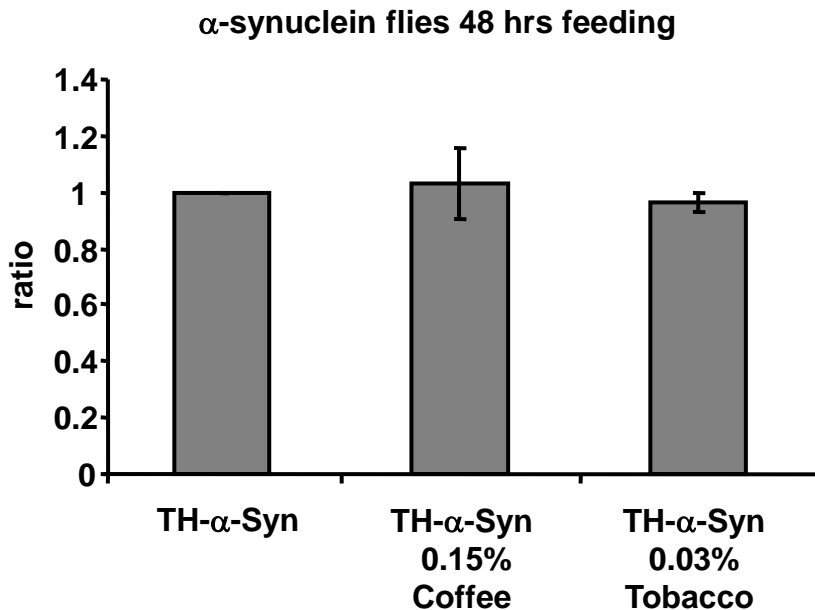


## Supplementary Figure 1



**Figure S1: Coffee and tobacco exposure does not influence the number of dopamine neurons in wild type flies.** The number of DA neurons in the PPL1 cluster of 20-day old WT flies following exposure to food containing the given concentration of coffee or tobacco extract. The experimenter was blinded to the treatment conditions. A minimum of 20 brains were analyzed for each treatment condition. The error bars indicated standard errors and statistical tests were carried out using Students t-test (\*  $p < 0.01\%$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.001\%$ ).

## Supplementary Figure 2



**Figure S2: Flies do not alter their feeding behavior when raised on coffee and tobacco supplemented food.**  $\alpha$ -synuclein expressing flies were exposed to standard cornmeal-molasses food supplemented with 1% Coomassie dye and the indicated concentrations of coffee or tobacco extract for 48 hours. Following this exposure, lysates were prepared from three flies and subjected to absorbance measurements at 595nm to measure the quantity of Coomassie dye ingested. The absorbance value of lysates from flies lacking coffee or tobacco exposure was set to 1 and the absorbance values of lysates from coffee and tobacco fed flies were normalized to this control value. Experiments were repeated three times. The error bars indicated standard errors and statistical tests were carried out using Students t-test (\*  $p < 0.01\%$ ; \*\*  $p < 0.001\%$ ).