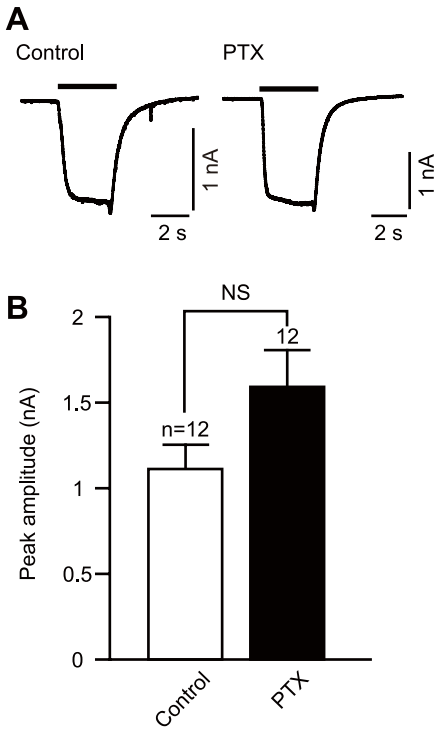

Kamikubo et al. Supplemental Fig. 1
Direct effect of PTX on glutamate-evoked currents.

We measured inward currents evoked by locally applied L-glutamate (10 μM, 3 s) in untreated ("Control") and PTX-pretreated (500 ng ml^{-1}, > 18 hr) Purkinje cells (Supplemental Fig. 1A). The membrane potential was held at -65 mV in a ruptured-patch whole-cell mode. The pipette solution contained (in mM): 130 CsCl, 10 NaCl, 10 Hepes, 0.5 EGTA, 4 Mg-ATP, 0.4 Na_2-GTP (pH 7.35). The cells were perfused with a saline contained (in mM): 147 NaCl, 3 KCl, 10 Hepes, 10 D-glucose, 2 $CaCl_2$, 1 $MgCl_2$, 1 μM tetrodotoxin, 10 μM 3-((R)-2-Carboxypiperazin-4-yl)-propyl-1-phosphonic acid, and 10 μM (-)-bicuculline methochloride (pH 7.3, ~25 °C). The amplitude of the glutamate-evoked currents was not smaller in the PTX-pretreated cells (1.59 ± 0.22 nA, n = 12) than in the untreated cells (1.12 ± 0.13 nA, n = 12)($p > 0.05$, unpaired Student's *t*-test; Supplemental Fig. 1B) Thus, PTX does not reduce glutamate-evoked currents as its direct effect.