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Supplemental Data

Dendritic NMDA Receptors Activate Axonal Calcium Channels Jason M. Christie and Craig E. Jahr

Figure S1. PF-evoked Ca²⁺ transients in axons are NMDAR mediated

(A) Sequence of frame scans showing the PF-evoked Ca^{2+} transient in the dendritic arbor (same cell as in Figure 7A and 7B). (B) PF-evoked Ca^{2+} transient recorded in a dendrite was blocked by (*R*)-CPP (20 μ M). (C) Similarly, (*R*)-CPP blocked the Ca²⁺ transient evoked in an axon varicosity by dendritic PF stimulation.



*Figure S2. Distance-dependence of PF-evoked Ca*²⁺ *transient in axon varicosities*

(A) Dendritic PF stimulation evoked a Ca^{2+} transient in a proximal axon varicosity. (B) A PF-evoked Ca^{2+} transient recorded from the same cell in a distal axon varicosity. Record from the same varicosity in which no stimulation occurred is shown for comparison. (C) Ca^{2+} transient amplitudes recorded in dendrites and axon varicosities to dendritic PF stimulation and somatically elicited action potentials versus distance from the axon hillock. A monoexponential curve, fitted to binned data (*binned points not shown*), is superimposed on the PF-evoked data collected from axon varicosities.



Figure S3. Action potential-evoked Ca²⁺ transients in dendrites reveal imaging sensitivity

(A) Stellate cell image shows a dendritic spicule (*inset*) and the line scan position used to record action potential-evoked Ca²⁺ transients. (B) Action potential-evoked Ca²⁺ transients (*single trials, solid lines*) recorded in the spicule and parent dendrite shown in (*A*) superimposed over the average response (*dashed lines*). (C₁) Average Ca²⁺ transients for trials in which there was rapid influx of Ca²⁺ (success) and those where it did not (failures). (C₂) Dendritic trials sorted based on spicule successes and failures.

