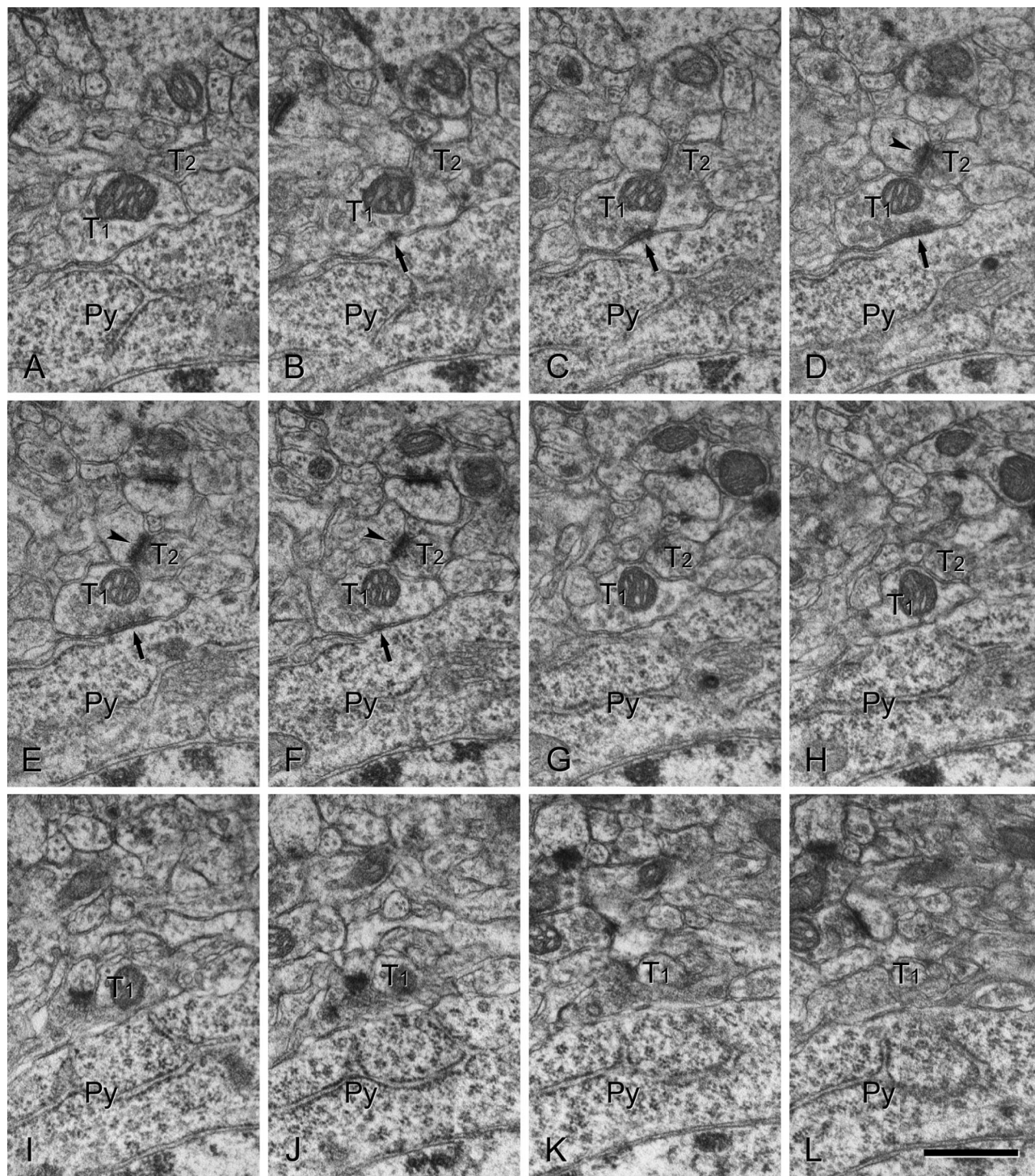
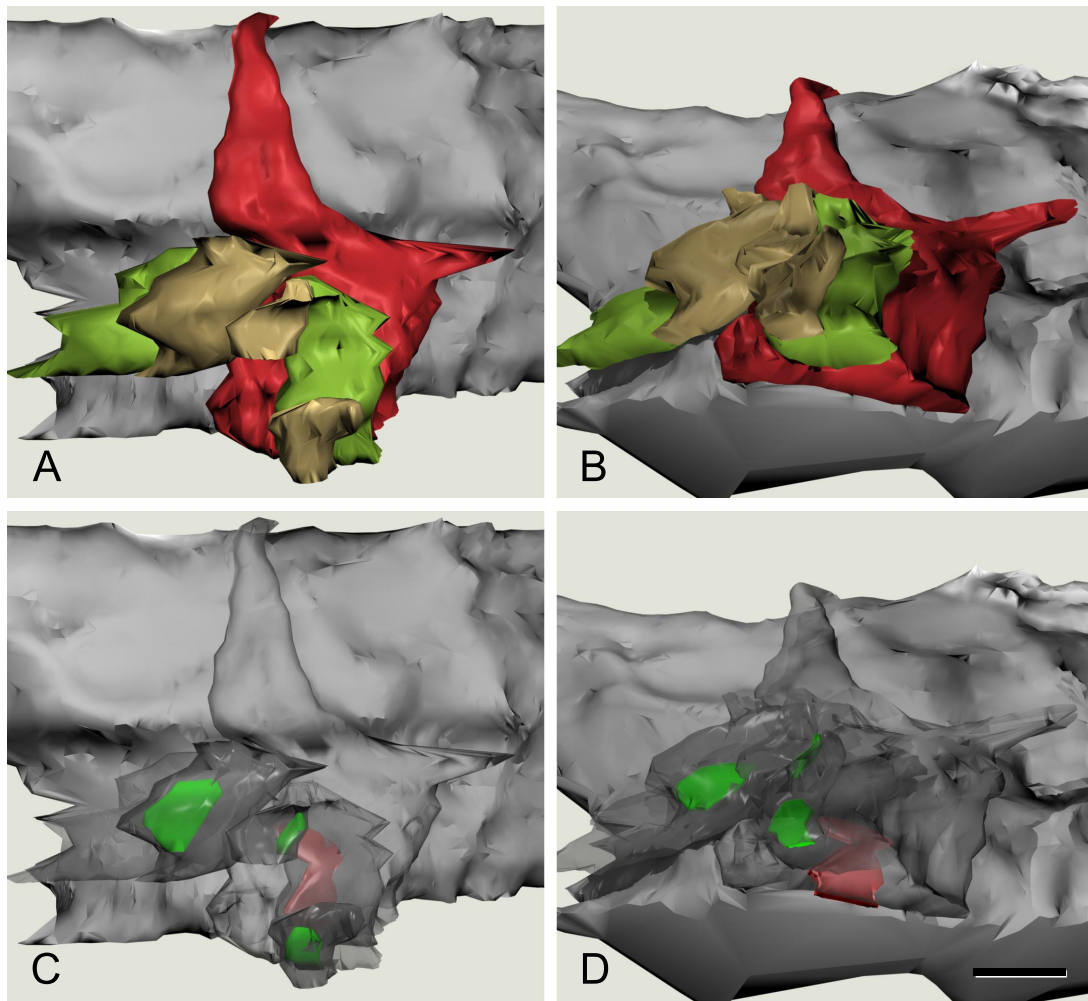


# Supporting Information

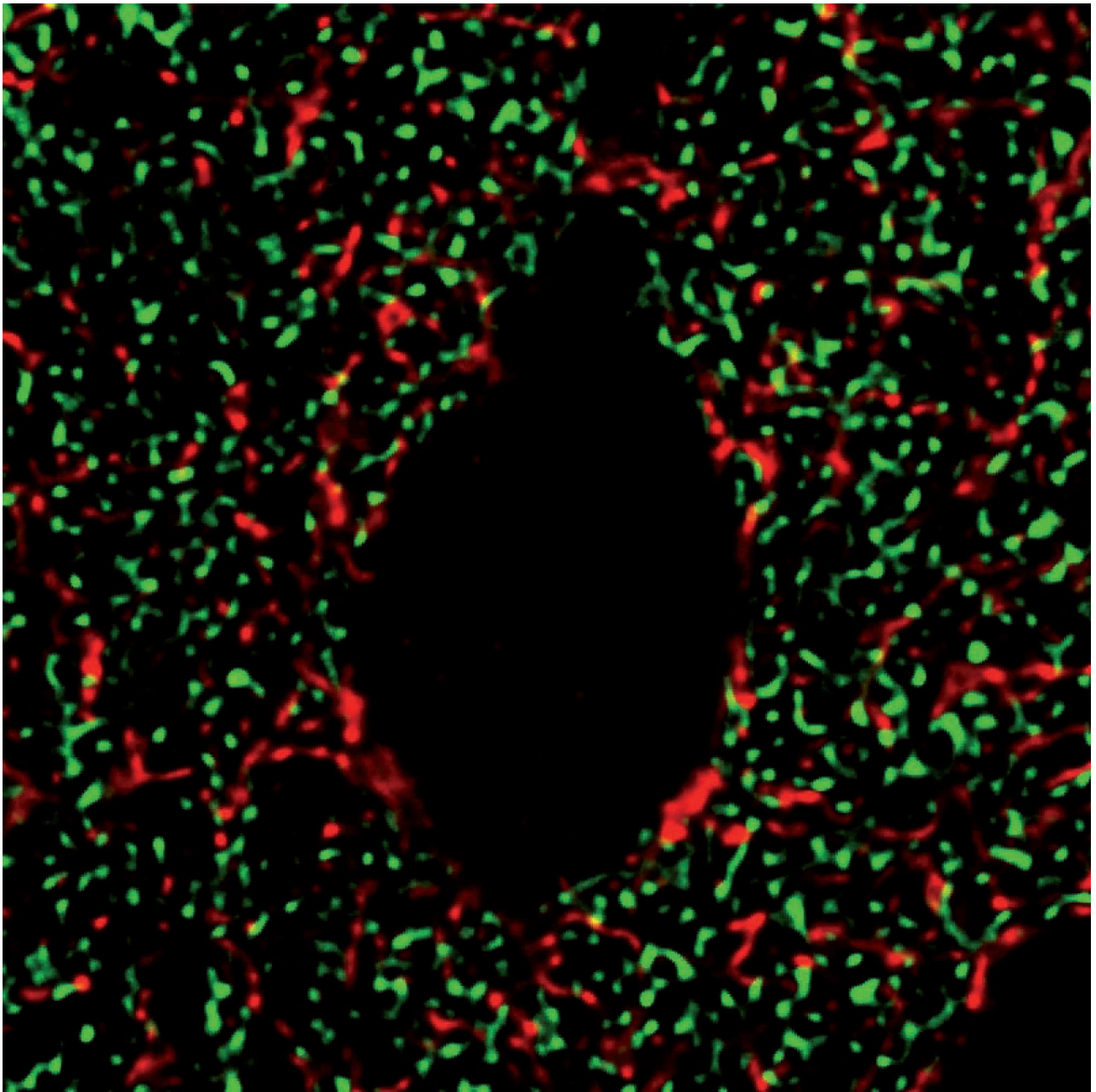
Merchán-Pérez et al. 10.1073/pnas.0900330106



**Fig. S1.** (A–L) Twelve consecutive ultrathin sections showing an axon terminal (T1) establishing an axo-somatic symmetric (inhibitory) synapse (arrows) with a pyramidal cell soma (Py), and one adjacent terminal (T2), establishing an axo-dendritic asymmetric (excitatory) synapse (arrowheads). Panels (C) to (F) are the same as those shown in Fig. 3. The terminal T2 [sections (A) to (H)] is apposed to the axo-somatic bouton. Note the close proximity between the asymmetric (excitatory) synapse and the inhibitory axosomatic terminal. (Scale bar, 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$ .)



**Fig. S2.** Three-dimensional reconstruction of an axo-somatic terminal and three neighbor axo-dendritic synapses. (A) and (B) are 2 views at different angles (a 60° rotation through the transverse axis) to show a portion of a pyramidal cell body (gray), an axo-somatic inhibitory terminal (red), 2 excitatory axon terminals (green), and 3 dendritic spine heads (pale brown). Note the close apposition between the axo-somatic terminal and the axo-dendritic terminals. (C) and (D) are paired with (A) and (B), respectively, where the axon terminals and dendritic structures have been made transparent to show the location of the postsynaptic densities (PSDs). The PSD of the inhibitory synapse (red) is located in the pyramidal cell body, in front of the axo-somatic terminal. The PSDs of the excitatory synapses (green) are located in the dendritic spine heads apposed to the excitatory axon terminals. These excitatory synapses are located at different distances from the inhibitory axo-somatic terminal. Notice that there are no axo-axonic synapses between the excitatory and inhibitory axon terminals. (Scale bar, 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$ .)



**Movie S1.** Video sequence made up of 14 consecutive confocal microscope images (z-step: 0.14  $\mu\text{m}$ ) from the pyramidal cell shown in Fig. 1G. VGLuT-ir (*green*) and GAT1 ir (*red*) are present in punctate structures in the neuropil, and around the cell body and dendritic trunks. VGLuT- and GAT1-positive profiles are frequently apposed to one another and to the cell soma. Although there is no colocalization of these markers, a yellow overlapping area is visible in some cases, when both kinds of terminals are closely apposed one on top of the other.

[Movie S1 \(AVI\)](#)