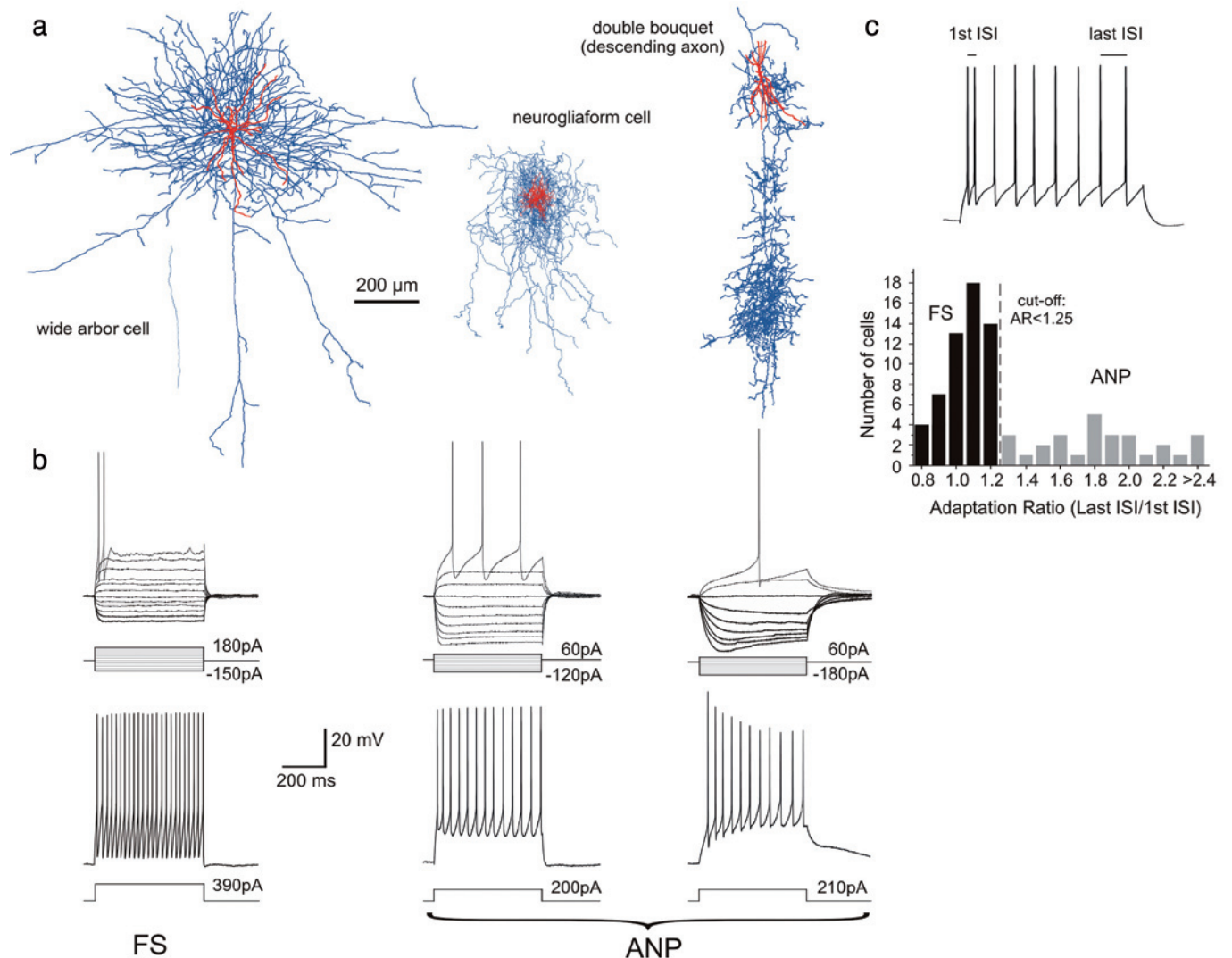


Supplementary information | S8



**Electrophysiological and morphological characteristics of primate cortical interneurons.** **a** | Anatomical reconstructions of aspy nonpyramidal cells in the monkey prefrontal cortex. Examples of cells with fast-spiking firing characteristics included arbor (or basket) cells and chandelier cells (not shown). Cells with adapting firing patterns included neurogliaform cells (center), or types of cells with predominantly vertically oriented axonal arbors, including double bouquet cells (right). Somata and dendrites, red; axons, blue. **b** | Examples of membrane responses and firing patterns in response to somatic current injections used to

distinguish two large classes of interneurons: Fast-spiking (FS) and adapting nonpyramidal neurons (ANP) showed different degrees of frequency adaptation during repetitive firing. **c** | Cells were divided into two groups based on their adaptation rate in spike firing (calculated as the ratio between the last inter-spike interval divided by the first inter-spike interval). The histogram shows the distribution of adaptation ratios in a sample of 85 nonpyramidal cells. Cells with ratios smaller than 1.25 were classified as FS cells and cells with larger ratios as adapting interneurons, respectively. Figures modified, with permission from REF. 1.

1. Kröner, S., Krimer, L. S., Lewis, D. A. & Barrionuevo, G. Dopamine increases inhibition in the monkey dorsolateral prefrontal cortex through cell type-specific modulation of interneurons. *Cereb. Cortex* **17**, 1020–1032 (2007).