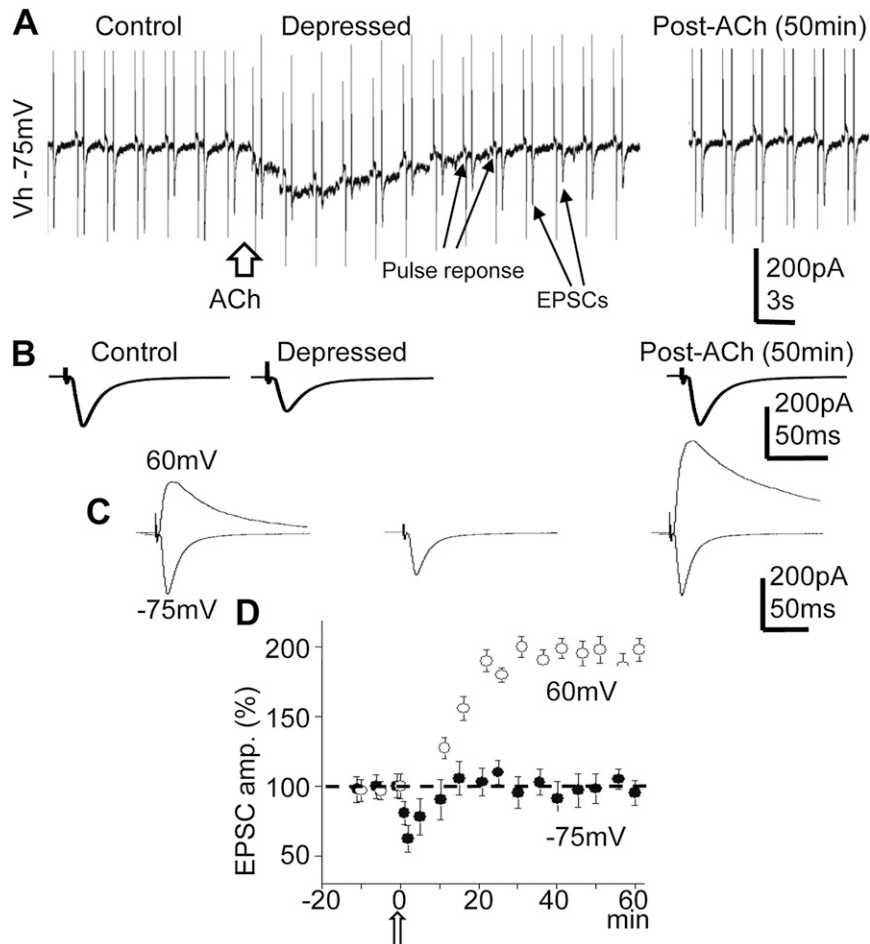


# Supporting Information

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**Fig. S1.** B-type botulinum toxin (BOTOX) loading blocked the ACh-induced LTP of excitatory synapses in CA1 PCs. (A) AMPA receptor-mediated excitatory postsynaptic currents (EPSCs) isolated under 50  $\mu$ M picrotoxin (PiTX) recorded at  $-75$  mV (downward deflections preceded by current induced by a brief hyperpolarizing pulse) with intracellular BOTOX (0.5  $\mu$ M in the pipette). EPSCs were briefly depressed following an ACh pulse and later recovered control amplitudes. (B) (Left) Average control EPSCs ( $n = 10$ ). (Center) Transient depression following ACh. (Right) Recovery of EPSC amplitude to control values 50 min after the ACh pulse. Data in B are taken from A. (C) Same as B, showing AMPA component at  $-75$  mV and NMDA component at 60 mV. (D) Plot of the average peak EPSC amplitudes vs. time, showing the peak amplitude of the AMPA component at  $-75$  mV (solid circles) and of the NMDA component at 60 mV and 50-ms delay (open circles).

