

## Supplementary material

### **Increased excitability and reduced excitatory synaptic input into fast-spiking CA2 interneurons after enzymatic attenuation of extracellular matrix**

Hussam Hayani<sup>1,+</sup>, Inseon Song<sup>1,+</sup>, Alexander Dityatev<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Molecular Neuroplasticity, German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE), 39120 Magdeburg, Germany

<sup>2</sup>Center for Behavioral Brain Sciences (CBBS), 39120 Magdeburg, Germany

<sup>3</sup>Medical Faculty, Otto-von-Guericke University, 39120 Magdeburg, Germany

<sup>+</sup>Equally contributing authors

\*To whom correspondence should be addressed:

Prof. Alexander Dityatev, PhD

German Center for Neurodegenerative Diseases (DZNE)

Leipziger Str. 44, Haus 64

39120 Magdeburg

Germany

Tel.: +49 391 67 24526

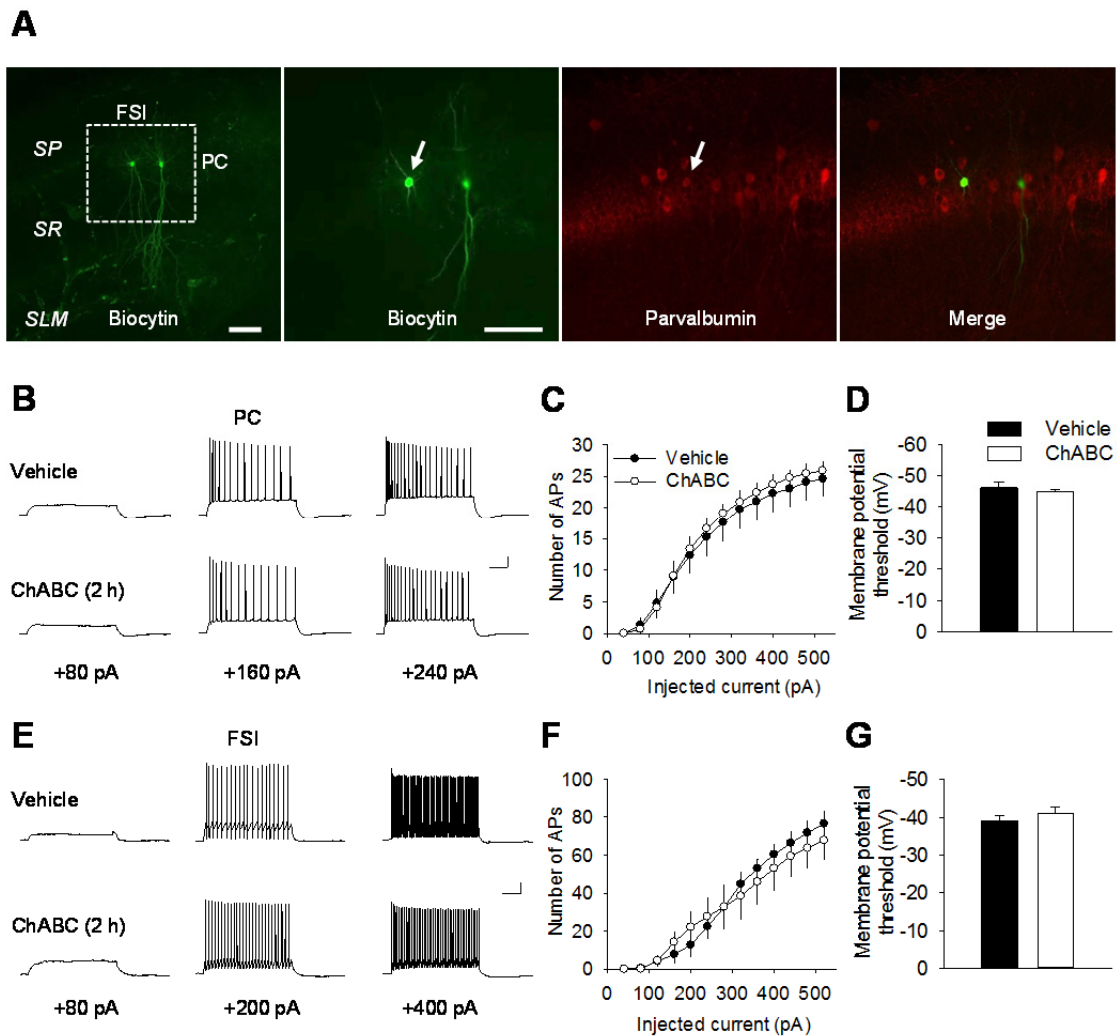
Fax: +49 391 6724530

E-mail: Alexander.Dityatev@dzne.de

**Short title:** ECM functions in CA2

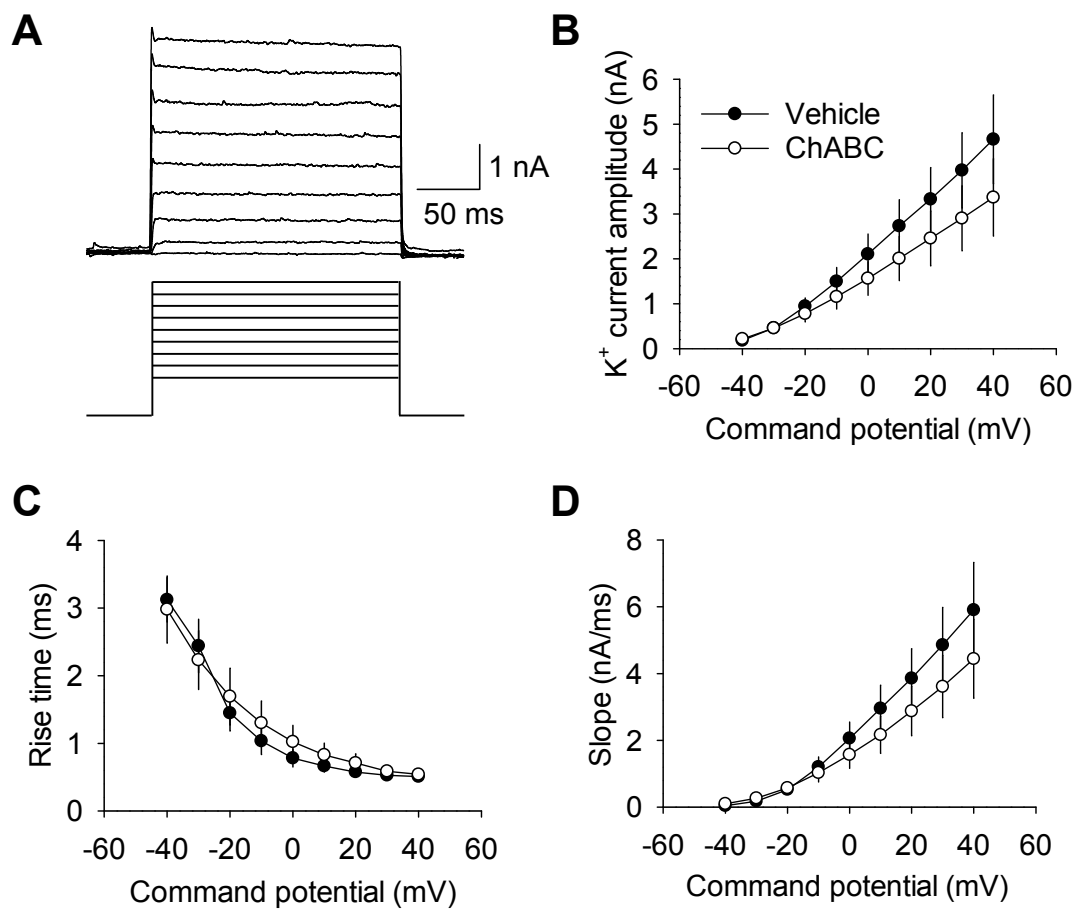
**Keywords:** hippocampus, perineuronal net, WFA, fast-spiking interneuron, excitability, excitatory input

## Supplementary figures

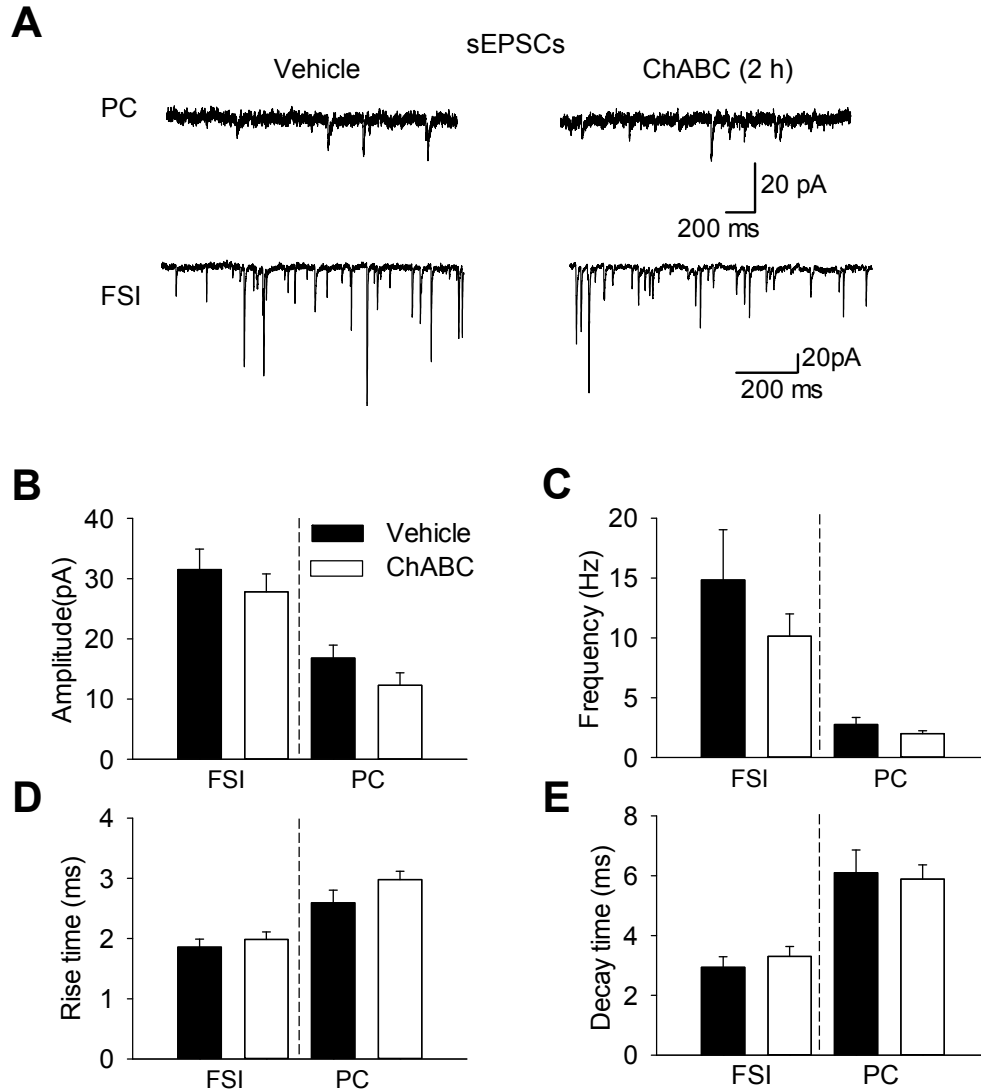


### Supplemental Figure S1. Acute ChABC treatment does not affect excitability of CA2 neurons.

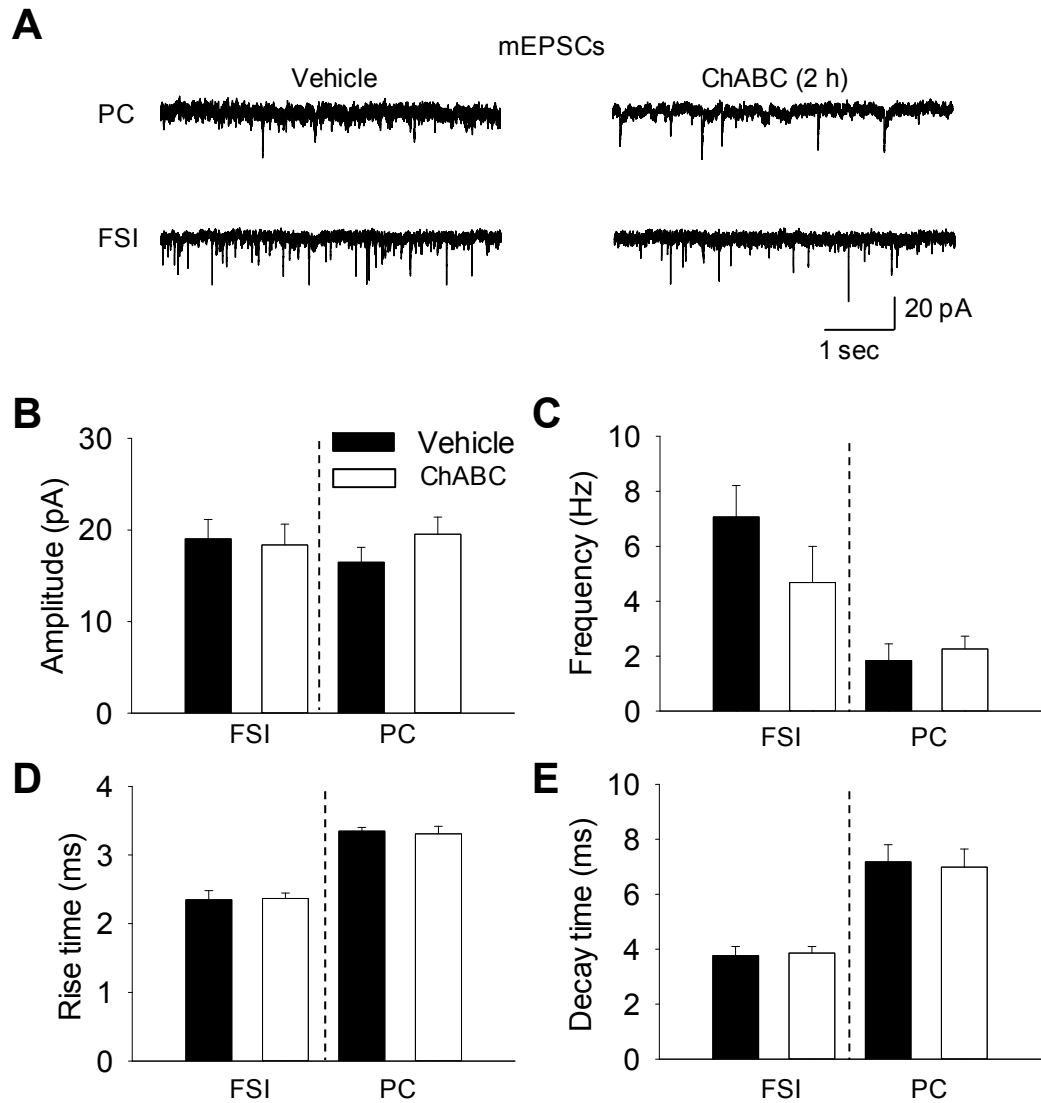
**A.** Intracellular labeling of recorded CA2 PC and FSI and parvalbumin immunostaining. An arrow points to a recorded cell with electrophysiological characteristics of FSI, which is parvalbumin-positive. Scale bar, 50  $\mu$ m. **B & E.** Sample traces depicting APs elicited in response to the depolarizing current injection in a CA2 PC (**B**) and a CA2 FSI (**E**). Scale bars: 20 mV/100 ms. **C & F.** Summary graphs with input-output curves of action potentials generation in vehicle- and ChABC-treated CA2 PCs (**C**; Vehicle: n=11, ChABC: n=6) and CA2 FSIs (**F**; Vehicle: n=7, ChABC: n=6). **D & G.** Depolarization thresholds of action potential in CA2 PCs (**D**) and CA2 FSIs (**G**).  $P > 0.05$ , t-test, compared with vehicle. No effect of ChABC was detected.



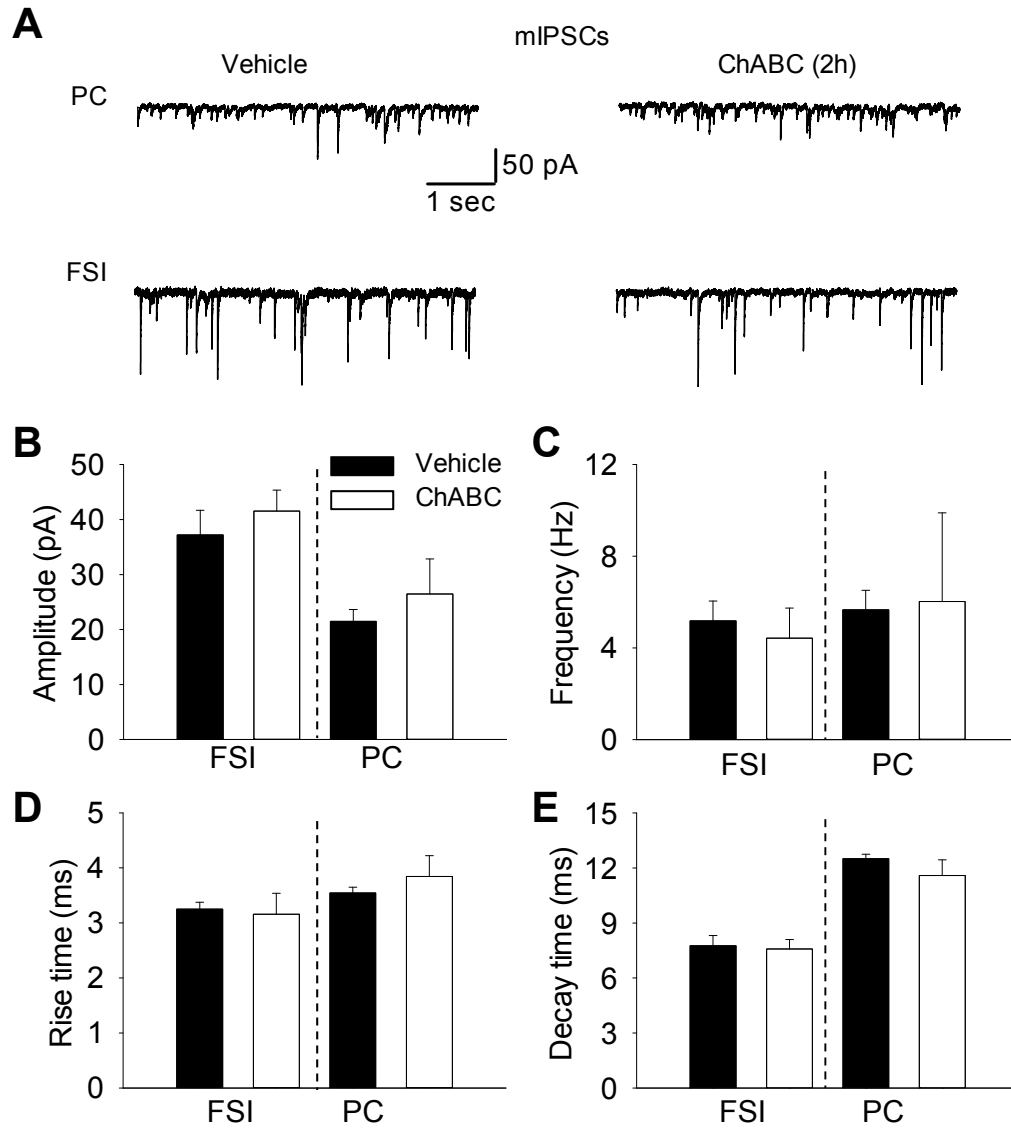
**Supplemental Figure S2. Whole-cell potassium ( $K^+$ ) current is not altered in CA2 fast-spiking interneurons seven days after injection of ChABC.** **A.** Sample traces (from vehicle treated FSI) of outward potassium currents recorded in the CA2 FSIs in response to multiple voltage steps. **B-D.** Summary graphs for the peak amplitude of potassium currents (**B**), rise time of potassium currents (**C**), rising slope of potassium currents (**D**). Shown are means  $\pm$  SEMs of the measured values. Vehicle:  $n=10$ , ChABC:  $n=10$ . No difference ( $P > 0.05$ ) was detected between vehicle and ChABC-treated groups, repeated measures two-way ANOVA.



**Supplemental Figure S3. Spontaneous excitatory synaptic transmission (sEPSCs) onto CA2 neurons is not altered after 2-hour ChABC treatment.** **A.** Representative traces of sEPSCs recorded from CA2 PCs and FSIs in vehicle- and ChABC-treated hippocampal slices. **B.** Mean amplitude of sEPSCs. **C.** Frequency of sEPSCs. **D.** Rise time of sEPSCs. **E.** Decay time of sEPSCs. PCs: vehicle n=6, ChABC n=8; FSIs: vehicle n=9, ChABC n=10;  $P > 0.05$  compared to vehicle, two-tailed t-test.



**Supplemental Figure S4. Properties of mEPSCs after 2 hr ChABC treatment in CA2 neurons.** Representative traces (A), amplitude (B), frequency (C), rise (D) and decay time (E) of mEPSCs in two different cells types after acute treatment of vehicle (PC: n=12; FSI: n=13) or ChABC (PC: n=8; FSI: n=10). Bars represent means  $\pm$  SEMs in vehicle- (black) and ChABC-injected (white) mice.  $P > 0.05$ , unpaired t-test compared with vehicle.



**Supplemental Figure S5. Action potential-independent GABAergic transmission (mIPSCs) onto CA2 neurons after acute enzymatic removal of PNNs.** Representative traces (A), amplitude (B), frequency (C), rise (D) and decay time (E) of mIPSCs in two different cells types after acute treatment with vehicle (PC: n=11; FSI: n=10) or ChABC (PC: n=5; FSI: n=6).  $P > 0.05$ , two-tailed t-test compared with vehicle.