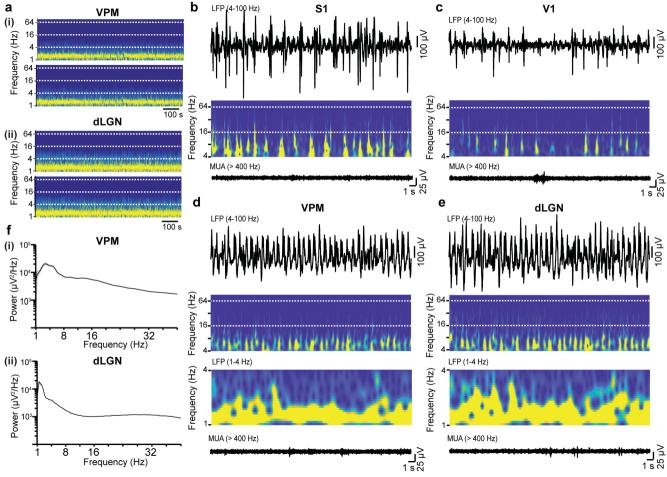
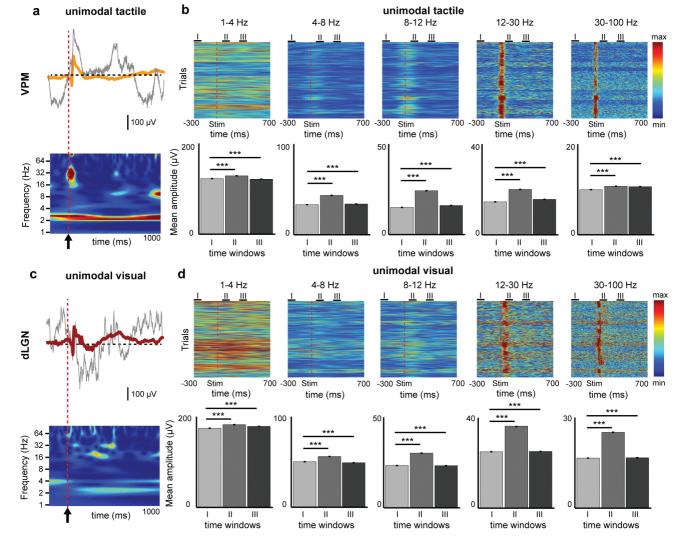
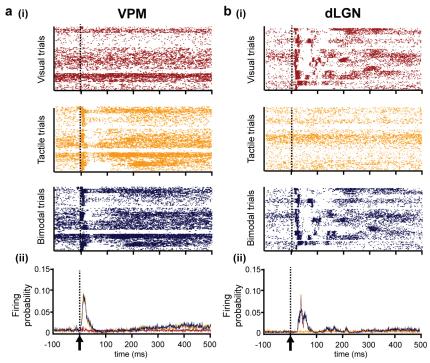
Multisensory integration in rodent tactile but not visual thalamus

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Supplementary Material







Supplementary Table S1. Amplitude (μV) of stimulus-induced oscillations in FO thalamus after unimodal stimulation.

		1-4 Hz			4-8 Hz			8-12 Hz			12-30 Hz		;	30-100 H	Z
	I	//	III	1	II	III	1	11	III	1	11	III	I	II	III
VPM	121.76 ± 0.08	128.65 ± 0.10	120.55 ± 0.10	32.73 ± 0.03	42.97 ± 0.04	33.36 ± 0.02	14.93 ± 0.02	23.95 ± 0.02	15.89 ± 0.02	14.35 ± 0.02	19.97 ± 0.02	15.48 ± 0.01	9.99 ± 0.02	10.78 ± 0.01	10.61 ± 0.01
dLGN	177.2 ± 0.12	185.4 ± 0.15	182.2 ± 0.15	50.32 ± 0.05	56.22 ± 0.05		23.27 ± 0.03		23.11 ± 0.02		37.29 ± 0.04	25.79 ± 0.03	16.52 ± 0.02	25.06 ± 0.03	16.76 ± 0.02

Supplementary Table S2. Baseline power (10 $^4~\mu v^2$) in FO thalamus and cortical layer IV

	1-4 Hz	4-12 Hz	12-30 Hz	30-100 Hz
S1_IV	18.84 ± 7.63	1.78 ± 0.53	0.36 ± 0.09	0.10 ± 0.03
VPM	6.71 ± 1.16	0. 70 ± 0.12	0.11 ± 0.03	0.04 ± 0.01
V1_IV	2.54 ± 0.46	0.95 ± 0.19	0.24 ± 0.05	0.05 ± 0.01
dLGN	13.70 ± 3.24	1.85 ± 0.45	0.42 ± 0.14	0.16 ± 0.06

Legends

Supplementary Figure S1. Patterns of spontaneous electrical activity in primary sensory cortices and corresponding first-order thalamic nuclei. (a) (i) Wavelet spectrum of oscillatory activity (1-100 Hz) recorded before (top) and after (bottom) the 65 min-long stimulation session in the VPM of a P21 rat. (ii) Same as (i) for dLGN. (b) Extracellular LFP recording of spontaneous oscillatory activity in the S1 of a P21 rat and the corresponding MUA after 400 Hz high-pass filtering displayed together with the color-coded wavelet spectrum (signal filtered at 4-100 Hz) at identical time scale. (c) Same as (b) for V1. (d) Same as (b) for VPM. (e) Same as (b) for dLGN. (f) Normalised power spectrum of spontaneous oscillatory activity recorded in VPM (i) and dLGN (ii).

Supplementary Figure S2. Unimodal induced responses in the first-order thalamic nuclei. (a) Single (grey) and averaged (orange) responses to tactile stimulation (red dotted line and black arrow) in VPM (top) accompanied by the corresponding baseline normalised Morlet wavelet spectra (bottom) of a single whisker stimulation trial. (b) Top, temporal profile of tactile-induced network oscillations in different frequency bands from all investigated rats. The color-coded plots were used to identify the time windows (I, II, III) during which the amplitude of induced oscillations is modified in all trials. Bottom, bar diagrams displaying the mean amplitude of induced oscillations during the identified time windows. (c) Same as (a) for dLGN. (d) Same as (c) for dLGN. (*p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001; Kruskal Wallis, Bonferroni-Holm corrected).

Supplementary Figure S3. Neuronal firing in first-order thalamus after visual, tactile and visual-tactile stimulation. (a) (i) Rasterplot depicting the firing of single neurons in VPM after visual (top, red), tactile (orange, middle) and bimodal visual-tactile (blue, bottom) stimulation trials. Black arrow and dotted black line mark the stimulation. (ii) Line plot

showing the firing probability of VPM neurons after visual (red), tactile (orange) and visual-tactile (blue) stimulation. **(b)** Same as (a) for dLGN.

Supplementary Table S1. Amplitude of stimulus-induced oscillations in FO thalamus after unimodal stimulation. Amplitude values (μ V) are mean \pm SEM for stimulus induced oscillations in defined frequency bands in FO thalamic nuclei. I, II, and III correspond to the following investigated time windows: 200-300 pre-stimulus, and 50-150 ms and 300-400 ms post-stimulus.

Supplementary Table S2. Baseline power ($10^4 \, \mu v^2$) in FO thalamus and cortical layer IV. Power values of oscillatory activity in FO thalamic nuclei and primary sensory cortices (n=8) displayed as mean \pm SEM.