

## **SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION**

### **Intracellular Determinants of Hippocampal CA1 Place and Silent Cell Activity in a Novel Environment**

Neuron (2011), doi:10.1016/j.neuron.2011.03.006

Jérôme Epsztein, Michael Brecht, and Albert K. Lee

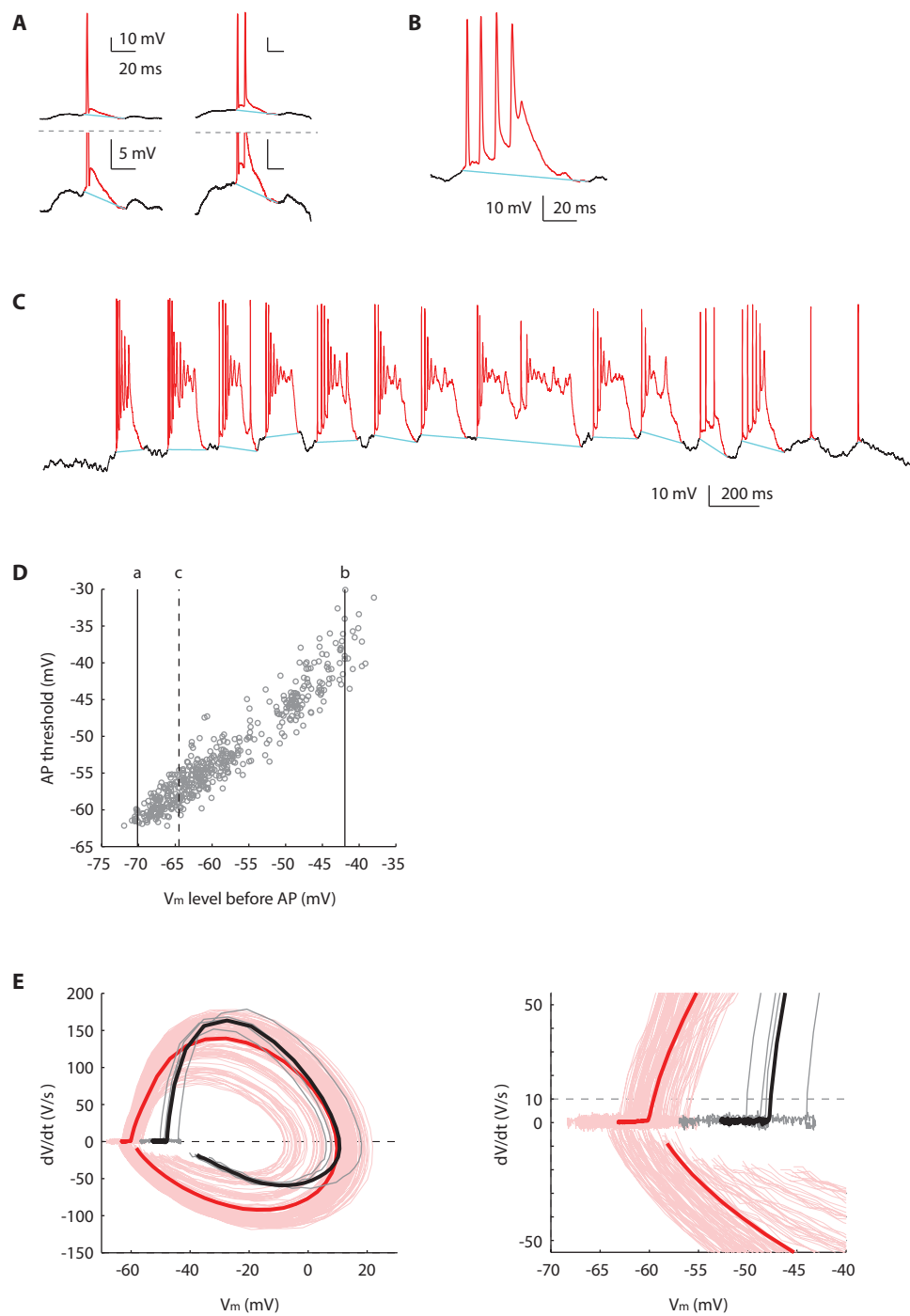
#### **Contents**

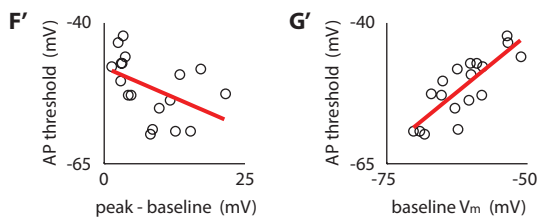
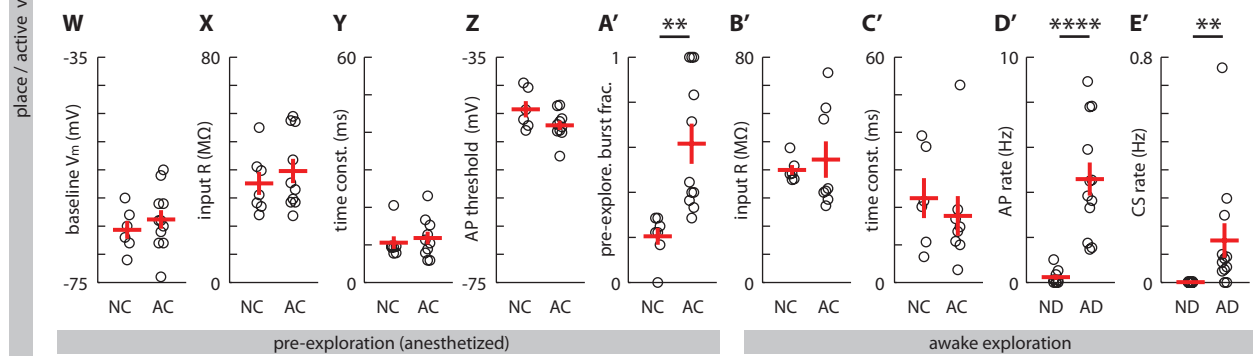
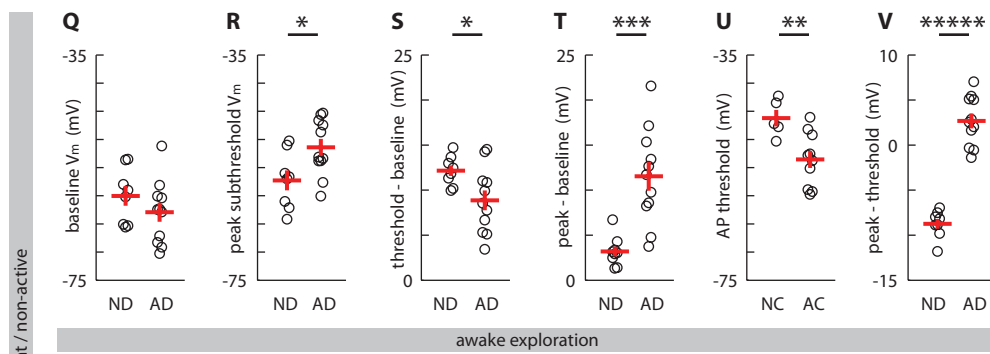
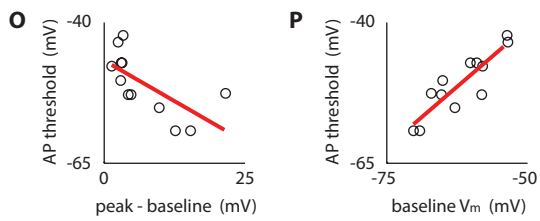
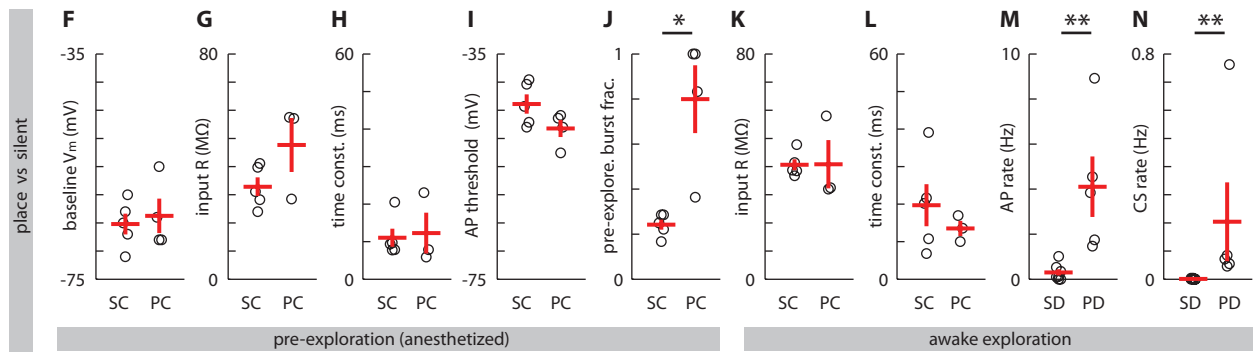
Figure S1 (related to Figure 4)

Figure S2 (related to Figure 6)

Supplemental Experimental Procedures

Supplemental References





## Figure S1 (related to Figure 4)

### *Subthreshold $V_m$ trace*

(A)-(C) Determination of subthreshold  $V_m$  trace used to compute mean subthreshold field. The trace was created by removing APs, bursts, and their associated ADPs ((A) and (B)), as well as the entirety of the large, slow depolarizations that sometimes follow APs (C), then linearly interpolating (blue) across the resulting gaps (see Experimental Procedures).

### *AP threshold*

(D) Threshold for individual APs as a function of immediately preceding subthreshold  $V_m$  level for the place cell in Figure 2. Vertical lines (a) and (b) mark  $V_m$  below which 2.5% and 97.5% of preceding subthreshold levels lie, and line (c) marks the  $V_m$  value 20% of the way from (a) to (b). The AP threshold for this cell was set as the mean threshold of APs between vertical lines (a) and (c), i.e. those APs triggered from less-depolarized  $V_m$  levels. Only APs meeting certain criteria were considered and are plotted here (Experimental Procedures).

(E) Phase plots of the first derivative of  $V_m$  with respect to time ( $dV/dt$ ) versus  $V_m$  for individual APs. Trajectories start 10 ms before and end 1.2 ms after the peak  $V_m$  of each AP. Phase plots for the APs used to determine the threshold for the place cell in Figure 2 (i.e. the APs between vertical lines (a) and (c) in (D)) (pink: individual APs, red: mean) and the silent cell in Figure 3 (gray: individual APs, black: mean). Close-up (right) showing “take-off” of  $V_m$  for each AP and intersection of trajectory with 10 V/s value used to determine individual AP thresholds.

### *Place and silent cell properties*

(F)-(P) Additional properties of place cells (PC,  $n=4$ ), silent cells (SC,  $n=5$ ), directions with a place field (PD,  $n=5$ ), and silent directions (SD,  $n=7$ ) for cells and directions in Figure 4. For the pre-exploration period when the animal was anesthetized, we used values obtained immediately after achieving the whole-cell configuration. For the awake exploration period, we used values averaged over the entire awake recording session. Values and significance for (F) initial anesthetized baseline  $V_m$  (place:  $-63.8 \pm 3.1$  mV versus silent:  $-65.2 \pm 1.9$  mV;  $p=0.70$ ), (G) initial anesthetized input resistance ( $R_N$ ) ( $47.7 \pm 9.6$  versus  $32.9 \pm 3.3$  M $\Omega$ ;  $p=0.26$ ), (H) initial anesthetized membrane time constant ( $\tau_m$ ) ( $12.3 \pm 5.4$  versus  $11.1 \pm 2.4$  ms;  $p=0.85$ ), (I) initial anesthetized AP threshold ( $-48.2 \pm 1.5$  versus  $-43.9 \pm 1.7$  mV;  $p=0.10$ ), (J) initial anesthetized fraction of APs in bursts in response to depolarizing current step ( $0.80 \pm 0.15$  versus  $0.24 \pm 0.02$ ,  $p=0.033$ ), (K) awake  $R_N$  ( $40.8 \pm 8.6$  versus  $40.6 \pm 2.0$  M $\Omega$ ;  $p=0.98$ ), (L) awake  $\tau_m$  ( $13.5 \pm 2.0$  versus  $19.7 \pm 5.6$  ms;  $p=0.34$ ), (M) awake mean AP rate ( $4.1 \pm 1.3$  versus  $0.30 \pm 0.14$  Hz;  $p=0.0025$ , Mann-Whitney), (N) awake mean CS rate ( $0.20 \pm 0.14$  versus  $0.0011 \pm 0.0007$  Hz;  $p=0.0025$ , Mann-Whitney). For one place cell, the initial anesthetized  $R_N$  and  $\tau_m$  could not be measured, and, for a different place cell, the awake  $R_N$  and  $\tau_m$  could not be measured. (O) Scatterplot of AP threshold versus “peak – baseline” for all place field and silent directions together ( $\rho = -0.67$ ;  $p=0.018$ ; regression line: AP threshold =  $-0.58 \times$  “peak – baseline” – 46.8 mV). (P) Scatterplot of AP threshold versus baseline  $V_m$  for all place field and silent directions together ( $\rho = 0.88$ ;  $p=0.00013$ ; regression line: AP threshold =  $0.86 \times$  baseline + 2.4 mV).

(F)-(N) Mean  $\pm$  SEM (red). Horizontal jitter added to individual values for visibility. \*, \*\* correspond to  $p < 0.05$ , 0.005 differences.

### *Active and nonactive cell properties*

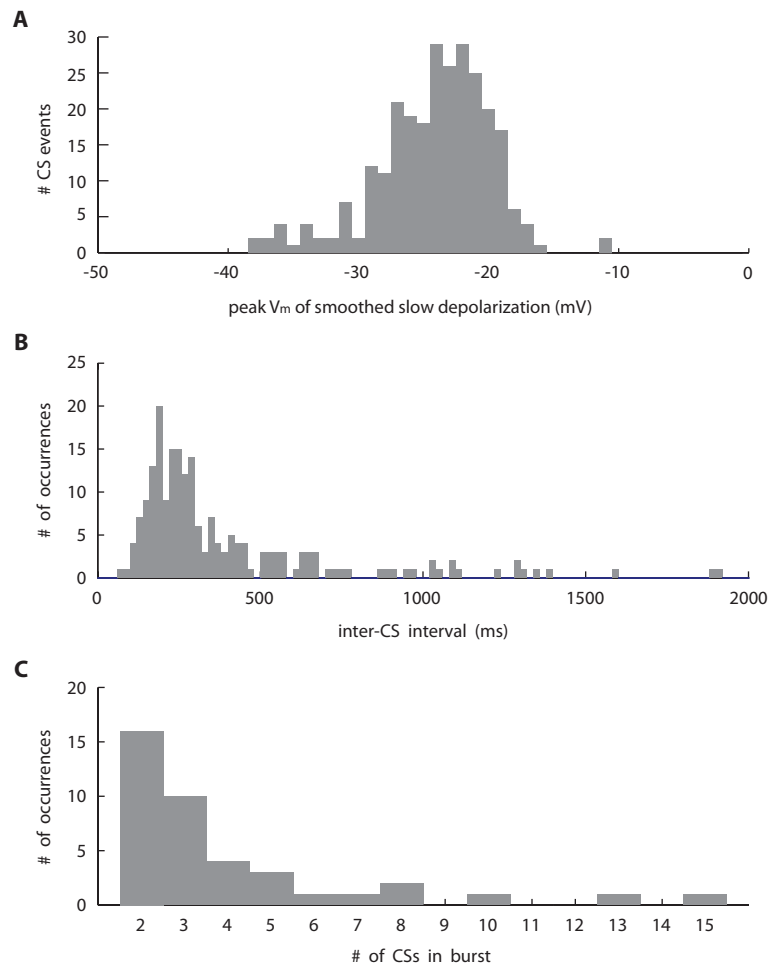
(Q)-(G') Properties of active cells (AC,  $n=11$ ), nonactive cells (NC,  $n=7$ ), active directions (AD,  $n=12$ ), and nonactive directions (ND,  $n=9$ ). These groups consisted of place and silent cells and directions from

Figures 4 and S1F-S1P combined with 9 additional cells in which animal sampled the maze  $\leq 1$  time (Experimental Procedures).

(Q)-(V) Same properties of active and nonactive cells and directions as those displayed for place and silent cells and directions in Figures 4B-4G. Values and significance for (Q) awake baseline  $V_m$  (active:  $-62.9 \pm 1.7$  mV versus nonactive:  $-60.0 \pm 1.8$  mV;  $p=0.25$ ), (R) peak subthreshold  $V_m$  ( $-51.4 \pm 1.5$  versus  $-57.3 \pm 1.8$  mV;  $p=0.023$ ), (S) "threshold – baseline" ( $8.9 \pm 1.1$  versus  $12.2 \pm 0.6$  mV;  $p=0.019$ ), (T) "peak – baseline" ( $11.5 \pm 1.6$  versus  $3.2 \pm 0.5$  mV;  $p=0.00032$ ), (U) awake AP threshold ( $-53.6 \pm 1.5$  versus  $-46.2 \pm 1.5$  mV;  $p=0.0049$ ), (V) "peak – threshold" ( $2.7 \pm 0.8$  versus  $-8.7 \pm 0.5$  mV;  $p=3.3 \times 10^{-9}$ ). Threshold could not be measured for 2 of the nonactive cells because one fired no APs during exploration, and the other had an unknown  $V_m$  offset for technical reasons. The unknown offset also prevented measurement of baseline and peak for that nonactive cell / direction. Measurements could not be made for 1 active cell / direction because the holding current was not recorded thus preventing any potential bridge correction.

(W)-(G') Same properties of active and nonactive cells and directions as those displayed for place and silent cells and directions in Figures S1F-S1P. Values and significance for (W) initial anesthetized baseline  $V_m$  (active:  $-63.8 \pm 1.7$  mV versus nonactive:  $-65.7 \pm 1.6$  mV;  $p=0.43$ ), (X) initial anesthetized  $R_N$  ( $39.6 \pm 4.3$  versus  $35.2 \pm 4.1$  M $\Omega$ ;  $p=0.47$ ), (Y) initial anesthetized membrane  $\tau_m$  ( $11.8 \pm 1.7$  versus  $10.6 \pm 1.7$  ms;  $p=0.62$ ), (Z) initial anesthetized AP threshold ( $-47.1 \pm 0.8$  versus  $-44.3 \pm 1.4$  mV;  $p=0.12$ ), (A') initial anesthetized fraction of APs in bursts in response to depolarizing current step ( $0.62 \pm 0.09$  versus  $0.20 \pm 0.04$ ,  $p=0.00092$ ), (B') awake  $R_N$  ( $43.6 \pm 6.5$  versus  $39.9 \pm 1.7$  M $\Omega$ ;  $p=0.60$ ), (C') awake  $\tau_m$  ( $17.7 \pm 5.3$  versus  $22.5 \pm 5.3$  ms;  $p=0.54$ ), (D') awake mean AP rate ( $4.6 \pm 0.7$  versus  $0.24 \pm 0.11$  Hz;  $p=6.8 \times 10^{-6}$ , Mann-Whitney) (though note that the AP rate was used to split the data into active and nonactive groups in the first place), (E') awake mean CS rate ( $0.15 \pm 0.06$  versus  $0.00089 \pm 0.00059$  Hz;  $p=0.00068$ , Mann-Whitney). For one active cell, the initial anesthetized  $R_N$  and  $\tau_m$  could not be measured, and, for a different active cell, the initial anesthetized threshold could not be measured. For one nonactive cell, the initial anesthetized baseline and threshold could not be measured. For 3 active cells and one nonactive cell, the awake  $R_N$  and  $\tau_m$  could not be measured. (F') Scatterplot of AP threshold versus "peak – baseline" for all active and nonactive directions together ( $\rho = -0.47$ ;  $p=0.050$ ; regression line: AP threshold =  $-0.43 \times$  "peak – baseline" – 47.9 mV). (G') Scatterplot of AP threshold versus baseline  $V_m$  for all active and nonactive directions together ( $\rho = 0.81$ ;  $p=0.000039$ ; regression line: AP threshold =  $0.82 \times$  baseline – 1.3 mV).

(Q)-(E') Mean  $\pm$  SEM (red). Horizontal jitter added to individual values for visibility. \*, \*\*, \*\*\*, \*\*\*\*, \*\*\*\*\* correspond to  $p < 0.05, 0.005, 0.0005, 0.00005, 5 \times 10^{-9}$  differences.



**Figure S2 (related to Figure 6)**

(A) Distribution of  $V_m$  values reached by the slow, large depolarization of CSs across all place and silent cells. Mean  $\pm$  SD =  $-24.2 \pm 4.4$  mV.

(B)-(C) Bursts of successive CSs. Both plots include all CSs from all place and silent cells.

(B) Inter-CS interval histogram peaks between 160-300 ms, corresponding to a frequency of  $\sim 4$ -5 Hz.

(C) Histogram of lengths of bursts of CSs in which successive CSs have inter-CS interval  $\leq 300$  ms.

## SUPPLEMENTAL EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

### Determination of Input Resistance and Membrane Time Constant

Immediately upon breaking into the neuron and achieving the whole-cell recording configuration, while the animal was anesthetized, we injected a series of 300-ms-long hyperpolarizing current steps of -0.6 to -0.1 nA. During awake exploration, we injected a 500-ms-long hyperpolarizing current step of -0.3 or -0.06 nA every 1 minute (marked by \*'s in Figures 2E and 3E). To calculate  $R_N$  and  $\tau_m$ , we eliminated any  $V_m$  responses to the current steps that were masked by large spontaneous fluctuations, averaged the remaining responses, then applied a previously described procedure (Crochet and Petersen, 2006) to the average response. Briefly, we automatically fit a single exponential to the  $V_m$  response starting ~5 ms (to minimize the effect of the series resistance ( $R_s$ ) plus pipette capacitance) and ending ~100 ms (to minimize the effect of the activation of  $I_h$  current) after the onset of the current step. The difference between the pre-step baseline  $V_m$  and the intersection of this fitted curve with the step onset time corresponded to the voltage drop across  $R_s$  due to the current step and was subtracted off. This revealed the cell's average asymptotic  $V_m$  response to the current step, which, divided by the average magnitude of the current, yielded  $R_N$ . The time constant of the fitted curve yielded  $\tau_m$ .

## SUPPLEMENTAL REFERENCES

Crochet, S., and Petersen, C.C. (2006). Correlating whisker behavior with membrane potential in barrel cortex of awake mice. *Nat. Neurosci.* 9, 608-610.