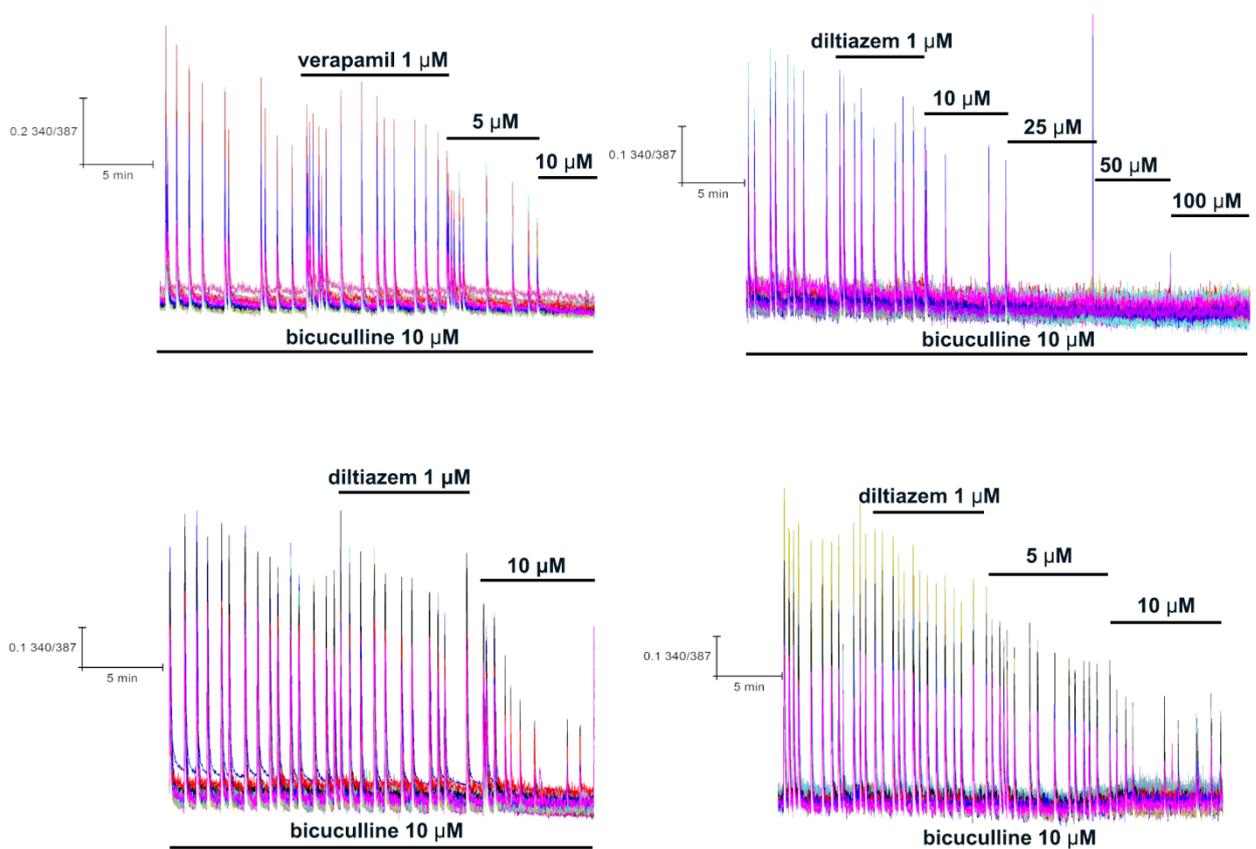
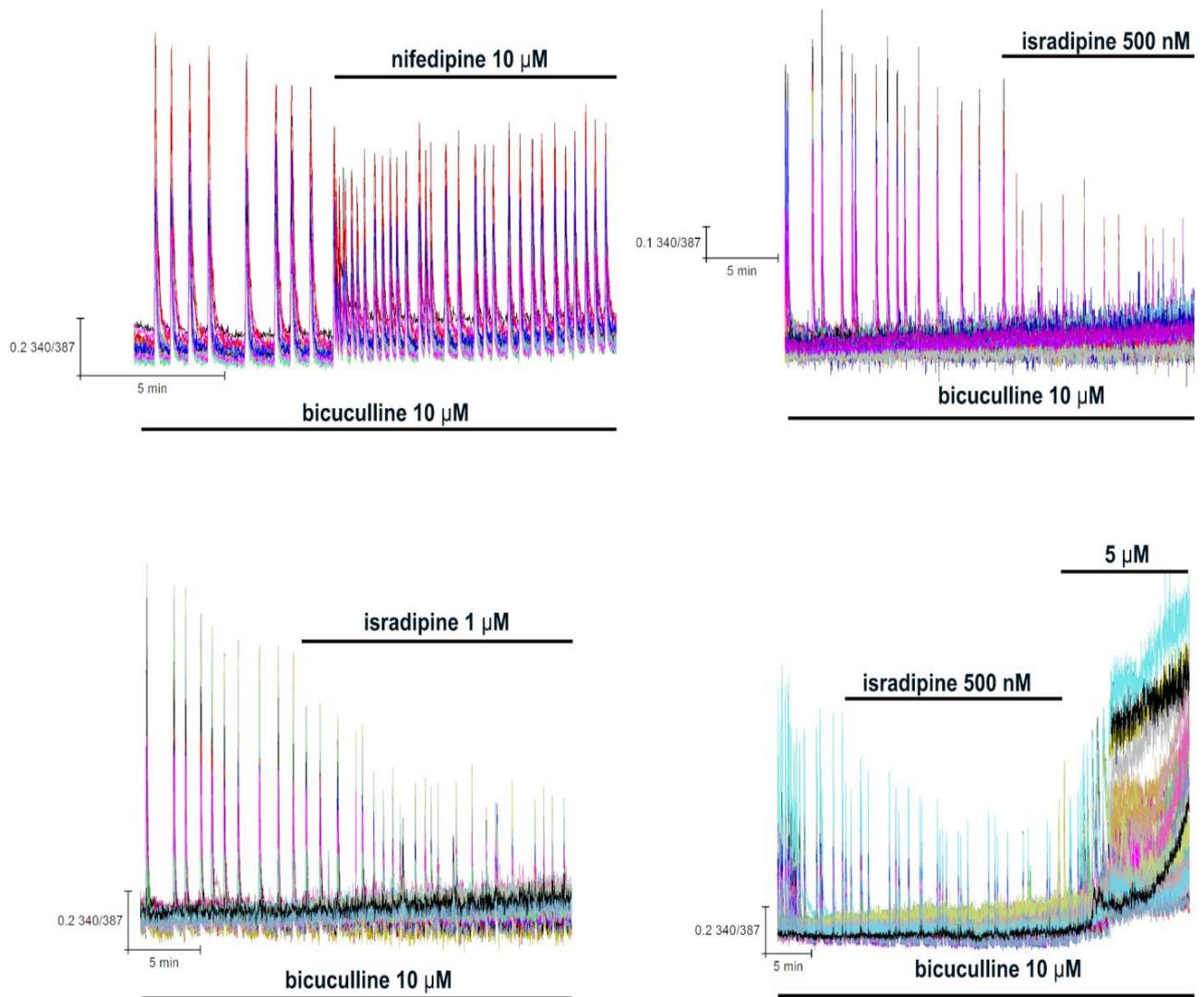


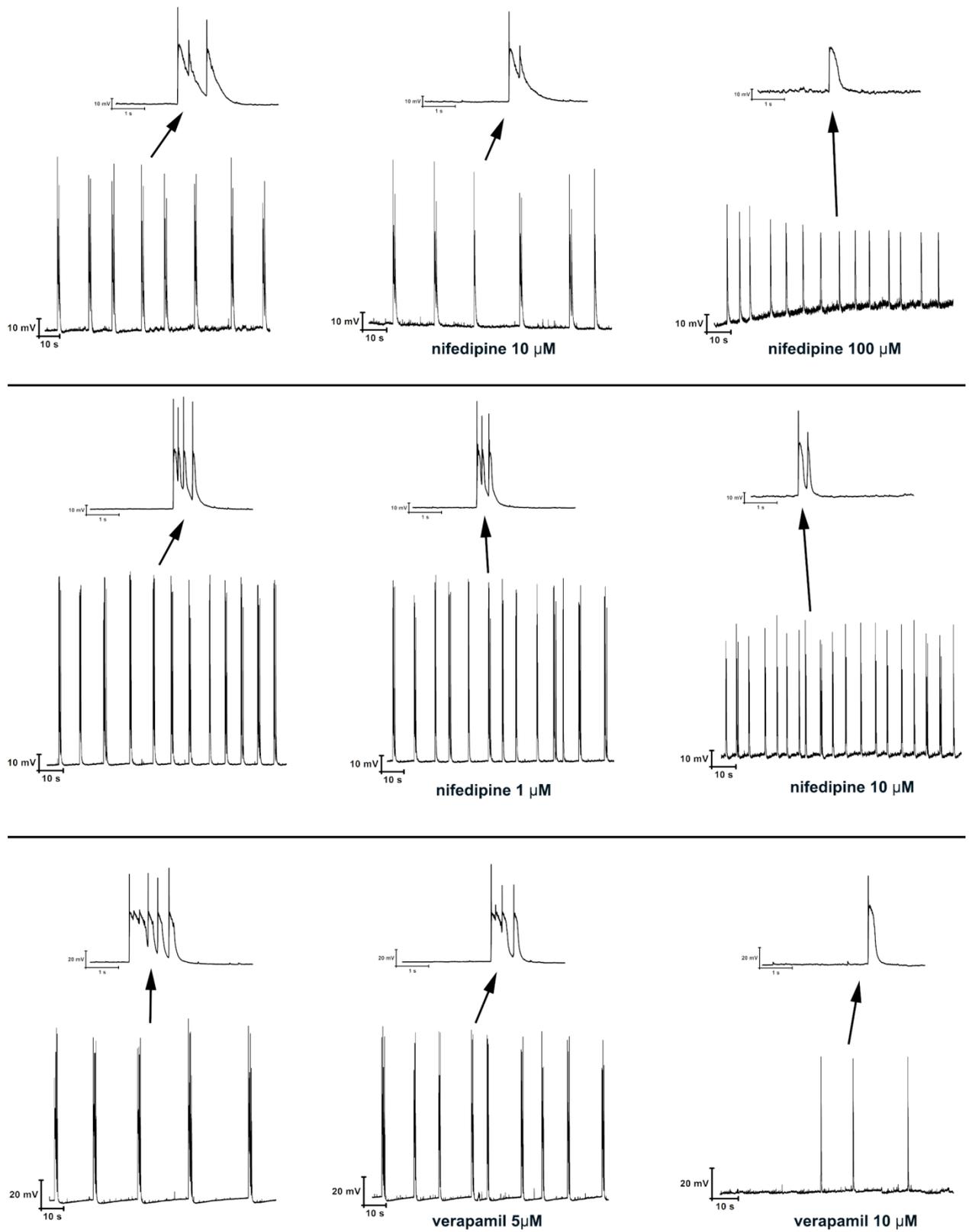
**Figure S1.** The response of neurons to depolarization induced by 35 mM KCl in the presence of different doses of diltiazem and isradipine. The experiments were performed in the presence of AMPAR/KAR and NMDAR antagonists, NBQX (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and D-AP5 (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ), respectively.



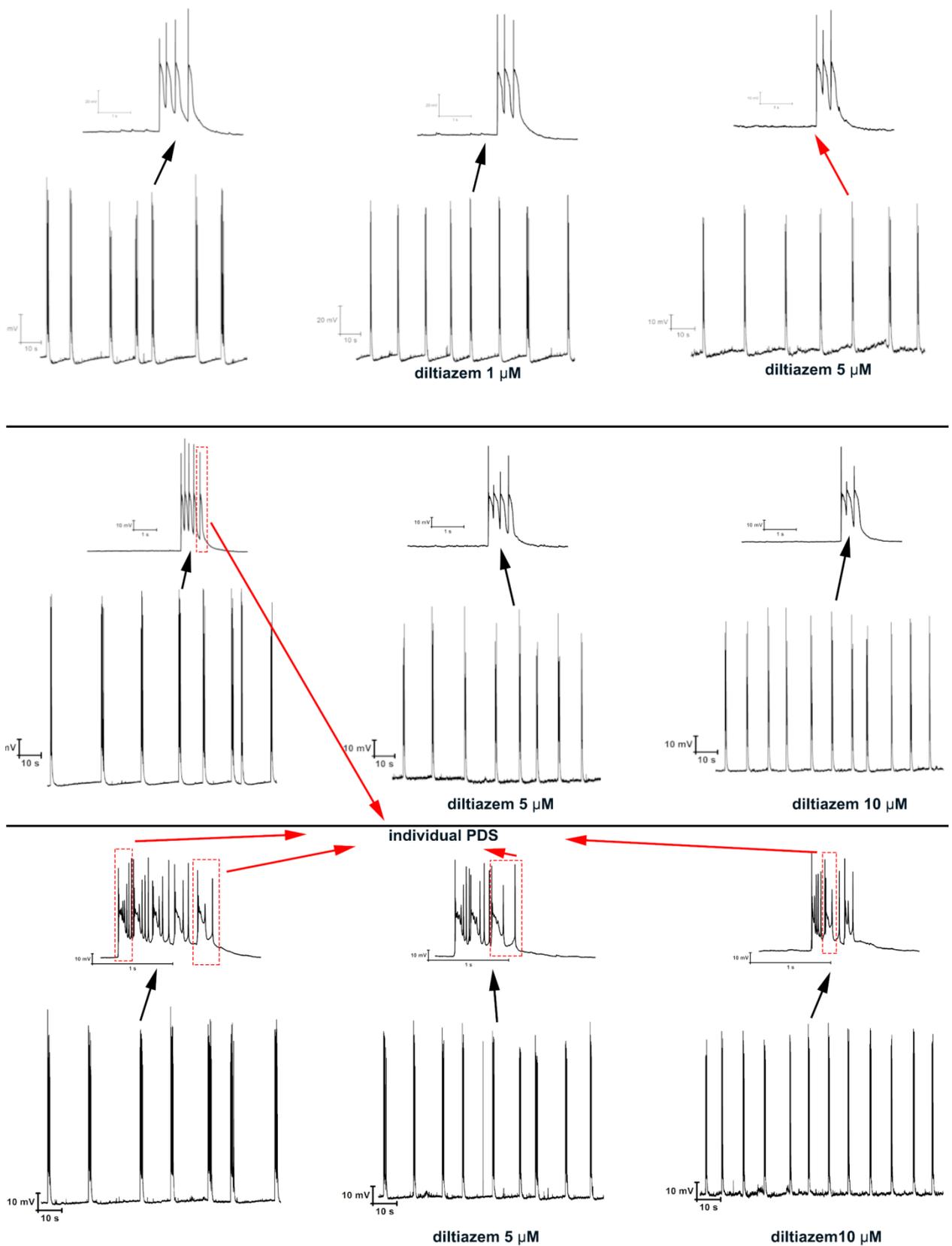
**Figure S2.** The effects of different concentrations of verapamil and diltiazem on bicuculline-induced (10  $\mu\text{M}$ )  $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_i$  oscillations in neurons.



**Figure S3.** The effects of different concentrations of nifedipine and isradipine on bicuculline-induced ( $10 \mu\text{M}$ )  $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_i$  oscillations in neurons.



**Figure S4.** The effects of different doses of nifedipine and verapamil on bicuculline-induced PDSs. Black arrows indicate individual PDS clusters. All recordings were performed in whole-cell configuration.



**Figure S5.** The effects of different doses of diltiazem on bicuculline-induced PDSs. Black arrows indicate individual PDS clusters. All recordings were performed in whole-cell configuration.