Supplementary information

High frequency imaging reveals delta and theta band Ca^{2+} oscillations in the astrocytic soma

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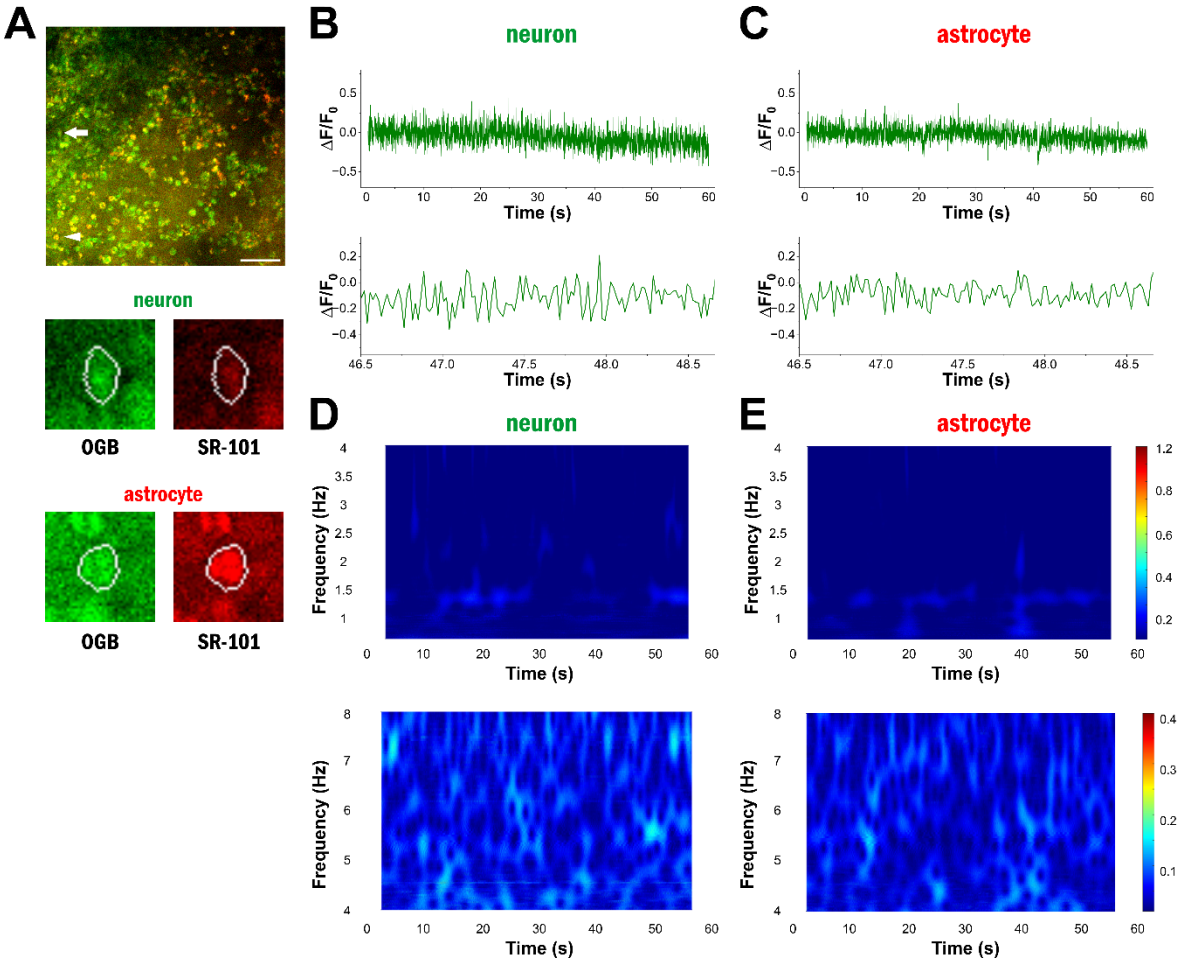

Figure S1. Non-responsive cells during ketamine/xylazine anaesthesia. (A) OGB-1 and SR-101 labelling in layer 2 of the V1 cortex in vivo during ketamine/xylazine anaesthesia. The analysed non-responsive neuron is marked by an arrow, the analysed non-responsive astrocyte is marked by an arrowhead. Boundary of the ROI in which the cell type was determined is shown in white. Scale bar: 100 µm. (B) OGB-1 fluorescence intensity changes of the selected neuron during the 60 s long imaging session (top) and a close-up view of the $\Delta F/F_0$ trace (bottom). (C) OGB-1 fluorescence intensity changes of the selected astrocyte during the 60 s long imaging session (top) and a close-up view of the $\Delta F/F_0$ trace (bottom). (D) Wavelet analysis of the selected neuron in the delta (0.5−4 Hz, top) and the theta (4−8 Hz, bottom) frequency ranges. (E) Wavelet analysis of the selected astrocyte in the delta (0.5−4 Hz, top) and the theta (4−8 Hz, bottom) frequency ranges.