A maximum of two readily releasable vesicles per docking site at a cerebellar single active zone synapse

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Abstract

Recent research suggests that in central mammalian synapses, active zones contain several docking sites acting in parallel. Before release, one or several synaptic vesicles (SVs) are thought to bind to each docking site, forming the readily releasable pool (RRP). Determining the RRP size per docking site has important implications for short-term synaptic plasticity. Here, we take advantage of recently developed methods to count the number of released SVs at single glutamatergic synapses in response to trains of action potentials. In each recording, the number of docking sites was determined by fitting with a binomial model the number of released SVs in response to individual action potentials. After normalization with respect to the number of docking sites, the summed number of released SVs following a train of action potentials was used to estimate of the RRP size per docking site. To improve this estimate, various steps were taken to maximize the release probability of docked SVs, the occupancy of docking sites, as well as the extent of synaptic depression. Under these conditions, the RRP size reached a maximum value close to two SVs per docking site. The results indicate that each docking site contains two distinct SV binding sites that can simultaneously accommodate up to one SV each. They further suggest that under special experimental conditions, as both sites are close to full occupancy, a maximal RRP size of two SVs per docking site can be reached. More generally, the results validate a sequential two-step docking model previously proposed at this preparation.

Introduction

Before undergoing exocytosis, synaptic vesicles (SVs) interact with a number of specialized proteins in the presynaptic active zone (AZ; (Südhof, 2012)). Functional studies using variance/mean analysis of synaptic currents (Clements and Silver, 2000) or direct visualization of SV fusion (Maschi and Klyachko, 2017; Sakamoto et al., 2018) indicate that within individual AZs, exocytosis occurs at a finite number of structures called docking sites or release sites. The number of docking sites per AZ has been estimated in a wide range of preparations, with results varying over a range of 1-15, depending both on variability between synapses belonging to one class of synapses, and on variations across different synaptic types (Malagon et al., 2016; Maschi and Klyachko, 2017; Neher and Sakaba, 2008; Pulido et al., 2015; Sakamoto et al., 2018). Morphologically, each docking site has been proposed to be associated with a cluster of RIM 1/2 (Tang et al., 2016), voltage-gated calcium channels (VGCCs:(Miki et al., 2017)), and/or Unc 13/Munc13 (Reddy-Alla et al., 2017; Sakamoto et al., 2018). In each case, several clusters of the relevant protein occur inside one AZ.

As its name suggests, the readily releasable pool (RRP) contains SVs that are readily released after a short burst of presynaptic action potentials (APs). It is widely accepted that exhaustion of the RRP is a main mechanism underlying synaptic depression during high frequency neuronal activity (Betz, 1970; Elmqvist and Quastel, 1965; Schneggenburger et al., 1999; Thanawala and Regehr, 2013); review: (Zucker and Regehr, 2002)). While the size of the RRP is likely related to the number of docking sites, the exact relation between the two quantities has remained unclear. This relation ultimately depends on the specific nature of the interactions between SVs and docking sites. Under electron microscopy, filaments with various angles and lengths can be seen linking SVs to the AZ membrane, consistent with functional findings indicating RRP heterogeneity (review: (Silva et al., 2021)). Nonetheless, the spatial arrangement of docked or readily releasable SVs around individual docking sites is unknown.

The functional arrangement of SVs within the RRP is also under debate. The long-held view that all SVs inside the RRP have the same probability P_{ves} to be released in response to presynaptic stimulation has been challenged by various groups proposing that the RRP contains subclasses of SVs which are differently poised for release (Hallermann et al., 2010; Lin et al., 2022; Miki et al., 2016; Neher and Brose, 2018; Taschenberger et al., 2016). Models assuming sequential steps of SV binding have provided an explanation for different kinds of plasticity across preparations: facilitation at synapses between parallel fibers and molecular layer interneurons (PF-MLI synapses: (Miki et al., 2016)) and at fly neuromuscular junctions (Kobbersmed et al., 2020), low frequency depression and subsequent reactivation by high frequency stimulation at synapses between parallel fibers and Purkinje cells (PF-Purkinje cell synapses: (Doussau et al., 2017)), and changes of synaptic output as a function of frequency at the calyx of Held (Lin et al., 2022). A sequential model also accounts for TIRF microscopy imaging results on the tethering of single SVs at cerebellar mossy fiber synapses and their subsequent release (Miki et al., 2020). At these synapses, presynaptic long-term potentiation has been interpreted as a shift within the RRP of the proportion of SVs that are tightly bound to the docking site (Fukaya et al., 2023). Nevertheless, calcium uncaging studies at cerebellar mossy fiber synapses, while compatible with a sequential model, are

equally compatible with an alternative parallel arrangement where different classes of sites release side by side (Eshra et al., 2021; Ritzau-Jost et al., 2014). Likewise, frequency-independent synaptic output may be modeled either with a sequential model (in an intermediate range of stimulation frequencies: (Lin et al., 2022)) or a parallel release model (Turecek and Regehr, 2018).

The basis for sequential models of transmitter release came from functional and modeling studies at PF-MLI synapses and at the calyx of Held indicating calcium-dependent docking within 5 ms after an AP stimulation (Lin et al., 2022; Miki et al., 2018, 2016; Taschenberger et al., 2016). Likewise, rapid freezing electron microscopy studies in cultured hippocampal neurons show that, following an AP stimulation, SVs move rapidly (within 10 ms) to the AZ membrane in a calcium-dependent process (Chang et al., 2018; Kusick et al., 2020; Wu et al., 2022). These results suggest that the RRP comprises two classes of SVs representing the last two steps of preparation before release. As further discussed later, one variant of sequential models assumes that a docking site can accommodate only one SV of either class ('loose state/tight state (LS/TS) model': (Neher and Brose, 2018), while another variant assumes that a docking site can simultaneously accept 2 SVs, one of each class ('replacement site/docking site (RS/DS) model': (Miki et al., 2016)).

In the present work, we take advantage of favorable technical conditions at single PF-MLI synapses (Malagon et al., 2016) to estimate the maximal RRP size and to compare it with the number of docking sites. By adjusting experimental conditions, we increase docking site occupancy, release probability, and docking rate. Under these conditions, we find a ratio between RRP size and docking site number close to 2, thus strongly constraining docking site models at this synapse.

Results

The maximum RRP size in the RS/DS model

The purpose of the present work is to measure the maximum RRP size per docking site at PF-MLI synapses and to compare that maximum with the predictions of the RS/DS model (Miki et al., 2016).

The basic features of the RS/DS model are pictured in Fig. 1A. Here a single docking/replacement unit is shown for simplicity. Incoming SVs first bind to a distal 'replacement site' (upper position in Fig. 1A), then to an associated proximal 'docking site' (lower position in Fig. 1A) before being released. The distal replacement site is considered to be ~40 nm away from the plasma membrane, allowing simultaneous occupancy of both distal and proximal docking sites by SVs.

The progression of SVs along the replacement site/docking site assembly during an AP train is driven by the conditional transition probabilities s, r and p_r (Fig. 1A). Each of these probabilities refers to one AP interval during the train. Conditions for an effective transition are: for s, that the replacement site is empty; for r, that the replacement site is occupied, and that the docking site is empty; for p_r, that the docking site is occupied. Thus, if the probability of docking site occupancy before stimulation is δ, the probability that the site releases an SV after the first AP of the train is $P = \delta\, p_r$ (Scheuss and Neher, 2001).

Calcium elevation in presynaptic terminals promotes the replenishment of SVs to emptied docking sites (Chang et al., 2018; Kobbersmed et al., 2020; Kusick et al., 2020; Neher and Sakaba, 2008; Sakaba, 2008; Wang and Kaczmarek, 1998; Wu et al., 2022).

Accordingly, we assume that calcium increases not only p_r, but also r and s. As the probability of transition r increases after an AP, SVs can move from the distal to proximal site within a few ms. In the framework of the RS/DS model, due to the high speed of this transition, both replacement and docked SVs are regarded as belonging to the readily releasable pool (RRP; (Miki et al., 2018, 2016). Likewise, in the related LS/TS model, the RRP comprises the sum of SVs occupying a distal and a proximal SV binding site, which are called in this model the loosely and tightly docked state (Lin et al., 2022; Neher and Brose, 2018; Neher and Taschenberger, 2020). A key difference between these two models is that the sites in the RS/DS model can be simultaneously occupied while in the LS/TS model a docking site can only accommodate one SV in either state at a time.

Provided that release probability (p_r) and docking probability (r) are both high, the RRP size can be assessed with a small number of APs. In the extreme case where p_r and r are both equal to 1, a first AP should release all SVs that were initially in the docking site, and a second AP should release all SVs that were initially in the replacement site (Fig. 1B; (Tran et al., 2022)). The RRP size is then given by the sum of the number of released SVs for the two APs. In the more realistic case where p_r and r are large but significantly smaller than 1, the RRP size may be estimated based on a plot of the cumulative synaptic response as a function of AP number (Schneggenburger et al., 1999), as discussed in more detail below. In the context of the present work, the question is whether the maximum RRP size per docking site approaches 2, as predicted by the RS/DS model, or whether it is limited to 1, as predicted by alternative models such as the LS/TS model.

To address these questions, we used previously developed methods to record from simple synapses between cerebellar granule cells (GCs) and molecular layer interneurons (MLIs; Fig. 1C). At these synapses, it is possible to count the release of individual SVs with an effective time separation of 0.2 ms between consecutive release events (Malagon et al., 2016). It is also possible to count the number of docking sites precisely, giving an opportunity to test whether the maximum number of released SVs per site is compatible with the model of Fig. 1A.

Measurement of released SV numbers during AP trains under conditions of high release probability and high docking site occupancy

Fig. 2A illustrates responses to 8-AP trains (100 Hz within trains, 10 s intervals between trains) at a simple synapse. Raw traces are shown in the upper panels, and the numbers of released SVs obtained by deconvolution analysis (Malagon et al., 2016) are plotted as a function of stimulus number and of train number in the lower panels. In control conditions (with 3 mM calcium in the bath solution), responses to the first two stimuli were mostly comprised between 0 SV (failure) and 2 SVs (Fig. 2A left). Starting under these conditions, we next performed two modifications aiming at enhancing release probability and docking site occupancy: we applied the potassium channel blocker 4-amidopyridine (4-AP), which increases p_r, and we performed a post-tetanic potentiation (PTP) protocol, keeping 4-AP in the perfusion (see Methods). In the presence of 4-AP, the responses to the first two stimuli were clearly enhanced (now comprised between 2 and 4 SVs, with no failure: Fig. 2A, center). By contrast, responses to stimuli 6-8 were reduced with respect to the control. We then applied a series of 60 AP trains, each with 8 APs evoked at 100 Hz, with an inter-train interval of 2 s. This protocol (called 'PTP' hereafter) results in an increase in docking site occupancy lasting several minutes (Tran et al., 2023). After PTP induction, the responses to the first stimuli increased, or remained similar to those in 4-AP (as in the

experiment shown), while responses to later stimuli displayed more synaptic depression. As may be seen by inspection of the matrices in Fig. 2A, in no case did the released SV number exceed 4 in this experiment, suggesting a docking site number N = 4.

Group results are displayed as s_i, the mean released SV numbers during the first 5 ms following AP number i (synchronous release), as a function of i. They indicate markedly enhanced responses for the first two stimuli, and somewhat reduced responses for stimuli 5-8, when comparing results in 4-AP or after PTP with control (n = 8; Fig. 2B).

Simple synapses, which comprise a single presynaptic AZ and a single postsynaptic density, contain several docking sites functioning in a parallel manner (Malagon et al., 2016). Following stimulus number i, the number of released SVs, s_i, is the product of the number of docking sites, N, and of the release probability at each docking site, P_i. In the plot of Fig. 2C, s_i values have been divided by the number of docking sites in each experiment, N, to obtain the evolution during the train of the release probability per release site, P_i.

Estimating the number of docking sites, N, and the release probability, P

As our conclusions rested on the values of P_i, not s_i, we made a special effort to verify that our estimates of N did not include any systematic error.

One method to determine N is to perform a variance-mean analysis on s_i, plotted as a function of i in a given experimental condition (Malagon et al., 2016). In the case illustrated in Fig. 3A, left (in the presence of 4-AP; same experiment as in Fig. 2A), the fit indicated a value N = 3.8 ± 0.2, close to the whole number N = 4. We compared this result with that of an alternative method where the distribution of observed SV numbers at individual i values is fitted with a binomial distribution, leaving N as a free parameter (Malagon et al., 2016). When applying this method to the responses to the first two stimuli, the best fit was obtained with N = 4 (Fig. 3A, center and right). Therefore, the two methods give the same estimate for N (N = 4 in the present case). Inverting the relation $s_i = N P_i$ with the value N = 4 gives $P_1 = 0.86$ and $P_2 = 0.66$ in this example.

Across experiments, N values returned by variance-mean curves did not change when adding 4-AP or after PTP induction (Fig. 3B). Common N values across experimental conditions were consistent not only with variance-mean estimates, but also with binomial analysis of s_1, as illustrated in Fig. 3C for an example experiment, and in Fig. 3D for a group of 4 experiments with N = 4. Therefore, a single N value was adopted for each experiment. Because N is better constrained when P values are high, N was taken as the best whole value obtained from binomial analysis of s_1 and s_2 in 4-AP (see Methods). The invariable N values indicate that the addition of 4-AP and the PTP protocol do not increase the number of docking sites in the time frame of the experiments. N values determined with the binomial method in 4-AP varied among experiments from 2 to 6, with a mean value of 3.6 ± 0.3 (m. ± sem, n = 14 experiments). In the subset of experiments illustrated in Fig. 3B, the corresponding mean number was 4.2 ± 0.4 (range, 3-6), close to the mean value obtained by variance-mean analysis (4.3 ± 0.2, Fig. 3B center; n = 8 experiments).

In 4-AP and after PTP, the sum $P_1 + P_2$ is an estimate of RRP size per docking site, and is larger than 1.

Fig. 4 shows average values of P_1, P_2, and $P_1 + P_2$, across experimental conditions (in control, in 4-AP, and after PTP). P_1 significantly increased in 4-AP compared to control, and after PTP compared to the previous data in 4-AP (control: 0.39 ± 0.04; 4-AP: 0.69 ± 0.03, paired t-test $p_{pt} < 0.01$ compared to control; PTP: 0.88 ± 0.04, $p_{pt} < 0.01$ compared to 4-AP; n

= 14 for control and 4-AP, n = 8 for comparison after and before PTP protocol; p_{pt} calculated for paired results; Fig. 4, left). P_2 significantly increased in 4-AP compared to control, and it remained stable after PTP (control: 0.46 ± 0.04; 4-AP: 0.64 ± 0.03, $p_{pt} < 0.01$ compared to control; PTP: 0.67 ± 0.07, $p_{pt} > 0.05$ compared to before protocol; Fig. 4, middle).

To interpret these results, it is useful to recall that $P_i = \delta_i\, p_r$. Because δ_i and p_r are probabilities, they are smaller than 1, so that the relation $P_i = \delta_i\, p_r$ (where δ_i is noted as δ for i = 1) implies that both δ_i and p_r are larger than P_i. Since P_1 is 0.69 in 4-AP, and 0.88 in PTP, both δ and p_r are ≥ 0.69 in 4-AP, and ≥ 0.88 in PTP. These results indicate that we did reach the conditions of elevated release probability and docking site occupancy that are required for a meaningful evaluation of RRP size (see Methods).

During PTP, virtually all SVs initially bound to the proximal docking site are released by the 1st AP, making replenishment of this site necessary for release in response to the 2nd AP. P_2 then reflects the number of SVs that have moved from the distal (replacement) site to the proximal (docking) site during the time interval separating the 1st and the 2nd AP (10 ms). In the RS/DS model, this number is determined by r, the probability of transition from replacement site to docking site. As this transition is known to occur within a few milliseconds after a strong calcium entry (Miki et al., 2018, 2016), r is likely elevated (possibly close to 1) during the 10 ms interval separating the two first APs. Apart from the r transition, obtaining a release event in response to the second AP also depends on the initial occupancy of the replacement site, ρ, as well on p_r. Altogether, in this condition, P_2 can be approximated by the product $\rho\, r\, p_r$. As the experimental value of P_2 in PTP is 0.67, by the same reasoning as above, it follows that both ρ and r are larger than 0.67.

The above argument makes the assumption that SV replenishment through the combined s and r pathway (SVs upstream of the RRP) does not significantly contribute to P_2. Consistent with this assumption, the steady state response at the end of a train is low, indicating that the probability of entry into the replacement site, s, is low. Furthermore, the recruitment of upstream SVs requires an empty replacement site and will therefore be delayed until the replacement site is free. Because ρ is close to 1 initially (see below), the combined s and r pathway is unlikely to contribute significantly to P_2 (see numerical assessment of the potential error in Methods).

Provided that replenishment of the replacement site during the first inter-AP interval can be neglected, the sum $P_1 + P_2$ represents the number of SVs that were initially in the RRP and that have been released by the first two APs, per docking site. It is an underestimate of the initial size of the RRP because p_r and r are large but still smaller than 1, leading to incomplete RRP release during the first two APs. As may be seen in the right plot of Fig. 4, the sum $P_1 + P_2$ was significantly larger than 1 both in 4-AP (1.34 ± 0.05; $p_t < 0.01$; n = 14) and during PTP (1.54 ± 0.05; $p_t < 0.01$; n = 8). This indicates that the initial RRP size was larger than 1 SV per docking site in both of these experimental conditions.

<u>Increasing synaptic depression and asynchronous release in high release probability conditions</u>

To obtain more accurate estimates of the RRP size, we next adapted the classical Schneggenburger-Meyer-Neher (SMN) method of back extrapolation of cumulative EPSC amplitudes (Schneggenburger et al., 1999), using SV numbers in place of EPSC amplitudes. The SMN method is accurate only under conditions where the synapse is strongly depressing (Neher, 2015). When examining the time course of release in our control conditions (3 mM Ca_0), we found that peak release rates decreased as a function of stimulus number at the

end of AP trains, reflecting synaptic depression (Fig. 5A). The extent of this depression grew markedly in the presence of 4-AP (second row) compared to control (first row). Depression became even more prominent after PTP (third row). In several experiments, after inducing PTP in the presence of 4-AP, we changed the frequency of stimulation to 200 Hz (n = 5). Under these conditions, synaptic depression was further enhanced to such an extent that individual peak release responses could not be distinguished at the end of the train (fourth row).

Previous work suggests that following an AP, the release of docked SVs occurs within a fraction of ms, making up the bulk of synchronous release. Additionally, through a sequence of docking then release called 'two-step release', a replacement vesicle can be released within a few ms (Miki et al., 2018). Together, these two components of release constitute synchronous release. In conformity with our previous work (Miki et al., 2018), we found that two-step release became more prominent as the AP train progressed or as release probability was enhanced. It was not present for the 1st AP in any of the experimental conditions of Fig. 5, and its share of synchronous release increased from 0 % in control to 20 % in PTP for the 2nd AP.

Later release, called asynchronous release, primarily originates from SVs that did not belong to the RRP at the time of the AP (Miki et al., 2018, 2016; Sakaba, 2006; Tran et al., 2022). Such SVs can be released at low rate within the following inter-AP interval after moving through distal and proximal docking sites, provided that these sites are empty. Therefore, the proportion of asynchronous release gives an indication on the degree of filling of the RRP. This proportion is best appreciated by integrating the release rate as a function of time. Asynchronous release appears as yellow curves in Fig. 5A, with small amplitudes and slow kinetics. In control, only synchronous release was observed at the beginning of AP trains, but a significant share of asynchronous release was observed near the end of the train (top panel of Fig. 5B). In 4-AP and during PTP, the proportion of asynchronous release was initially as low as in control, but this proportion increased more rapidly as a function of stimulus number (second and third panels of Fig. 5B). Strikingly, when increasing the stimulation frequency to 200 Hz during PTP, most release events near the end of the trains were asynchronous, and synchronous release was not detectable for $i > 5$ (bottom right panel in Fig. 5B). Differences in release time courses depending on experimental conditions can be appreciated by examining superimposed cumulative release curves (Fig. 5C). Altogether, the evolution of the synchronous component of release during trains (Fig. 5A) and that of the proportion of synchronous vs. asynchronous release (Fig. 5B) both indicate that RRP depletion during trains increases markedly from one condition to the next and becomes close to complete for 200 Hz stimulation during PTP (the last row in Fig. 5A-B).

In spite of the very strong synaptic depression observed at 200 Hz during PTP, the value of P_2 remained close to that observed with 100 Hz stimulation ($P_2 = 0.62 \pm 0.07$ at 200 Hz, compared to 0.67 ± 0.07 at 100 Hz; $p = 0.97$, paired t-test, $n = 5$). This result suggests that release events for $i = 2$ largely depend on SVs belonging to the RRP, that are not recruited from upstream pools. It also suggests that the probability of transition from replacement site to docking site, r, takes similar values at 200 Hz and at 100 Hz.

According to the scheme of Fig. 1B, in the extreme case where the RRP is full and where in addition, both $p_r = 1$ and $r = 1$, the RRP should be equally distributed between s_1 and s_2, with values close to 1 per DS in both cases, while s_i should be small for $i > 2$. The bottom right panel in Fig. 5B depicts the evolution of synchronous release in the 200 Hz

condition (recorded under 4-AP and after PTP induction). Here, s_2 is only slightly smaller than s_1, and s_i falls off abruptly as a function of i for i > 2. This fall-off can be fitted by an exponential with an asymptote at 0 ordinate value, and a time constant of 1.66 inter-AP intervals (8.3 ms). These data indicate that synaptic depression is weak for i = 2, but very rapid and complete thereafter, thus approaching the predictions of the scheme of Fig. 1B. More generally, to evaluate the extent of synaptic depression in the various conditions of Fig. 5, we calculated the amount of synchronous release per AP at the end of trains from the slopes of regression lines fitted to the cumulative synchronous release of the steady state of each condition, and we divided this number by the number of SVs released by the first AP. The resulting curve steeply decreased from 0.83 in control conditions to 0.23, 0.14 and 0.10 in 4-AP, PTP, and 200 Hz, respectively (red curve in Fig. 5D, bottom). This confirms the increasing effectiveness of the various conditions chosen in the present study to enhance synaptic depression. By contrast, the paired-pulse ratio, calculated as s_2/s_1, changed much less steeply across experimental conditions, and it remained close to 1 even when s_8/s_1 had reached very low values (green curve in Fig. 5D, bottom). This indicates that the second response in a train is largely immune to synaptic depression, as predicted by the scheme in Fig. 1B.

RRP estimate obtained from summed released SV numbers

We next applied the SMN method to the synchronous release points obtained 5 ms after each AP (Neher, 2015; Schneggenburger et al., 1999; Thanawala and Regehr, 2013). Summed numbers of synchronously released SVs for stimuli 6-8 (in control conditions) or 5-8 (other conditions) were fitted to straight lines that were back-extrapolated to the time of stimulus number 1, giving a value P_{back} (Fig. 5B, grey lines and open circles). The estimated RRP was 0.85 SV per docking site in control, 1.66 SVs per docking site in 4-AP, and 1.87 SVs per docking site in PTP. Thus, both in 4-AP and during PTP, the SMN method indicates an RRP size that exceeds 1 SV per docking site. This confirms the earlier findings on the sum of $P_1 + P_2$ in the same conditions (Fig. 4). Finally, when using 200 Hz stimulation, the SMN method gave an RRP estimate of 2.09 SVs per docking site (Fig. 5B, bottom). The higher extrapolated value obtained for 200 Hz stimulation compared to 100 Hz was attributable to a more profound extent of synaptic depression, as discussed earlier. Notably, the values after PTP, both at 100 Hz and at 200 Hz, are close to the maximum value of 2 predicted by the RS/DS model (Fig. 5D, top).

Modeling

To test the ability of the RS/DS model to account for the effects of 4-AP and PTP, we next performed Monte Carlo simulations of synaptic output during trains following established procedures ((Miki et al., 2016); Fig. 6). With each AP, the replacement site/docking site assembly, as shown in Fig. 6A, evolved with transition probabilities of s (filling of empty replacement site), r (filling of empty docking site) and p_{rel} (release probability of occupied docking site). The values of s, r and p_{rel} were assumed constant throughout the AP train. The initial occupancy of the docking site, δ, was treated as a free parameter and the initial occupancy of the replacement site, ρ, was set to 1. The parameters s, r, p_{rel} and δ were determined in each experimental condition (control, 4-AP, and PTP) by fitting to the mean number of released SVs after the first 5 APs. Near the end of the train, additional phenomena introduced significant deviations from the model, as discussed later.

In Fig. 6, simulation and experimental results are compared in two different plots: the s_i plot, showing the mean number of released SVs during a train (top row), and the cov (S_i, s_{i+1}) plot, showing the covariance between the total number of released SVs up to stimulus i and the number of released SVs after the following stimulus (bottom row; (Miki et al., 2016)).

In control conditions, the model returned an initial docking site occupancy δ = 0.65. The release probability of docked SVs, p_r, was 0.6. The probability to fill an empty replacement site during one inter-stimulus interval, s, was 0.35. Finally, the transition probability from replacement site to docking site during one inter-stimulus interval, r, was 0.7. With these control values, the model was able to capture many features of the evolution of mean numbers and covariance as a function of stimulus number (Fig. 6A).

As expected, the model indicated a markedly increased probability of release of a docked SV in the presence of 4-AP, from 0.6 to 0.9. δ increased moderately (from 0.65 to 0.8), possibly because the presynaptic Ca^{2+} concentration increased in the presynaptic terminals (Malagon et al., 2020). The other two kinetic parameters r and s retained their control values (Fig. 6B). During PTP, model parameters were kept as before, except that the docking site occupancy increased from 0.8 to 0.9 (Fig. 6C).

Modeling covariance curves

The model derived from the fit of s_i curves was used without further parameter adjustment to fit covariance curves. As may be seen in the lower panels of Fig. 6, the model correctly predicted the general amplitude and the shape of the cov (S_i, s_{i+1}) plot as a function of i in the 3 experimental conditions of Fig. 3. Covariance results and simulations were rather shapeless as a function of i in control, but they displayed a marked peak for i = 2 in 4-AP and in PTP.

The initial low covariance value in 4-AP and PTP (cov (S_1, s_2) = cov (s_1, s_2)) can be explained as follows. As p_r is very high (p_r = 0.9 according to the simulation shown in Fig. 6, upper panels), successful release in response to AP #1 mainly depends on the docking site being occupied prior to that AP. Following release elicited by AP #1, almost all docking sites are empty. They refill during the first inter-AP interval with a probability r, independently of the initial state of occupancy prior to AP #1. Therefore, the variations in s_2 primarily originate in variations in the docking site occupancy prior to AP #2, and they are almost entirely independent of the variations in s_1. This results in a low amplitude negative value for the first entry in the covariance plot.

Let us now consider the second point of the covariance plot, cov (S_2, s_3) = cov ((s_1 + s_2), s_3). Following AP #2, some sites have released their entire RRP during the AP #1-2 sequence, following a successful r transition during the first inter-AP interval. These sites tend to have a high (s_1 + s_2) value and a low s_3 value. Other sites have retained their original SV on the replacement site up to AP #2, as the r transition has failed to occur during the first inter-AP interval. These other sites tend to have a low (s_1 + s_2) value and a high s_3 value. This compensatory effect between (s_1 + s_2) and s_3 results in a high amplitude negative value for the second entry in the covariance plot.

Correction for the depletion of an upstream intermediate pool

We have found recently that replacement SVs are fed by an upstream vesicular pool of small size, the intermediate pool (IP: (Tran et al., 2022). Near the end of a train, as the intermediate pool is depleted, RRP replenishment is reduced, so that the synaptic output is

also reduced. Accordingly, the deficit of synaptic output observed for i = 6 to 8 in Fig. 6 is likely explained by a depletion of the IP. To explore this possibility further, we performed additional simulations assuming an IP with an initial pool size of 10-15 SVs for an AZ of 4 docking sites, corresponding to 2.50-3.25 SVs per docking site. The IP was replenished from the recycling pool as the train progressed with a distinct transition probability of r_{IP}. Coupling between IP size and RRP was introduced by making the transition probability s proportional to the filling state of the IP. This resulted in an improvement of the fit near the end of the train (Supp. Fig. 1).

After performing the IP correction, a residual discrepancy remained between simulated and experimental data near the end of AP trains. This discrepancy can be explained on the basis that our model does not include a provision accounting for asynchronous release. At the end of AP trains, asynchronous release reflects the movement of replenishment SVs across the RRP without stopping at RS or DS sites, due to persistent elevation of the presynaptic calcium concentration (Miki et al., 2018). Our model artificially forces these SVs to stop at RS and/or DS sites and to be counted as synchronous release. This explains that synchronous release appears larger in the model than in experimental data near the end of trains, even after IP correction.

Comparison between RS/DS and LS/TS models

We next compared model predictions for the RS/DS model (without consideration of the intermediate pool) and for the LS/TS model (Supp. Fig. 2). In the LS/TS model, as in the RS/DS model, we optimized parameters to fit the first 5 s_i values. In control conditions, both RS/DS and LS/TS models gave reasonably close representations of the data (Supp. Fig. 2B). Note that the LS/TS model used very high values of r (0.95) and s (0.8).

In 4-AP, the LS/TS model could account for P_1 by increasing δ and p_r, but it displayed a value of P_2 below experimental observations (Supp. Fig. 2C, upper panel). A variation on the LS/TS model adds a transitory state, the tight labile state (TLS), which is present only at high frequencies (Lin et al., 2022). It consists of LS vesicles that tightly dock for a short time after an AP. This can be understood as a short-lived increase in r. In our model such a modification cannot increase synaptic output significantly, as r = 0.95. Introducing an IP with a size of 10 improved the fitting only marginally (upper panel in Supp. Fig. 2C).

The LS/TS model could account for cov(S_i, s_{i+1}) data in control conditions (Supp. Fig. 2B, lower panel), but it failed to do so in 4-AP (Supp. Fig. 2C, lower panel). In 4-AP, whereas data and RS/DS simulations display a peak amplitude for i =2, the LS/TS simulation displays a peak amplitude for i = 1. In the LS/TS model, release events following AP #1 come from sites initially in the TS. Such release events are unlikely to be followed by an immediate TS refilling from the LS, since LS occupancy is incompatible with TS occupancy. Conversely, most release events following AP #2 are due to sites that were in the LS state before AP #1, and were therefore unable to release in response to AP #1. This results in a large amplitude negative covariance point for i = 1. The covariance then decreases for higher i values as the RRP is depleted and release increasingly relies on replenishment through the s pathway.

These simulations suggest that the LS/TS model, which is simpler than the RS/DS model and contains less free parameters, can be considered as a good approximation for synapses where release probability and/or docking site occupancy are moderate.

Discussion

Our estimate of RRP size per docking site is 1.66 SVs in 4-AP and 1.87-2.09 SVs in 4-AP after PTP (at 100 Hz and 200 Hz stimulation rates respectively; Fig. 5D). These results suggest a maximum RRP size of 2 SVs per docking site at PF-MLI synapses, in agreement with the predictions of the RS/DS model (Fig. 1A).

Our approach to measure the maximal RRP size: Maximizing ρ, δ and p_r

While the RS/DS model had been previously proposed in this preparation based on stochastic properties of SV release numbers (using variance/mean analysis: (Miki et al., 2016)) and the pattern of release latencies after APs ((Miki et al., 2018)), the key model prediction that the RRP size per docking site could reach a value close to 2 SVs had not been tested until the present work. An early estimate based on the SMN method gave a value close to 1 SV per docking site ((Miki et al., 2016); this value was obtained in rats in a 3 mM Ca_o solution without K^+ channel blocker), leaving open the possibility for alternative models such as the LS/TS model. Likewise, in the present study the SMN method gives an estimate of 0.85 SV per docking site for mice in the same solution (Fig. 5B, top). The question remained open as to whether larger values could be obtained under certain experimental conditions.

Importantly, the SMN method actually measures the difference between the original size of the RRP and the size reached at steady state (Neher, 2015). Because RRP depletion is incomplete during sustained AP stimulation, the extrapolation measurement yields an underestimate of the RRP size (Neher, 2015). In addition, the original RRP size does not necessarily correspond to the number of available SV binding sites because at rest, a fraction of these sites is not occupied (Miki et al., 2016; Neher and Brose, 2018; Trigo et al., 2012). Altogether, because of incomplete RRP depletion and because of incomplete site filling, traditional RRP measurements return values that can be markedly smaller than the number of available binding sites in the RRP. In order to perform a meaningful RRP size measurement for the purpose of the present work, it appeared important to maximize release probability (and consequently, synaptic depression) and to maximize site occupancy.

No special step was taken to increase ρ since earlier studies in rats suggested high ρ values (0.9: (Miki et al., 2018, 2016)). Consistent with these previous studies, high ρ values were needed in the present work to explain high P_2 values under conditions of very high release probability (in 4-AP after PTP). Our simulations indicate ρ values indistinguishable from 1 in all experimental conditions (control, 4-AP, and PTP). In all three cases, ρ estimates were larger than δ estimates. These results indicate that in basal conditions, the rate constant of the undocking transition (from docking site to replacement site) is larger than that of the docking transition (from replacement site to docking site).

Previous work indicates that elevating the external calcium concentration enhances the RRP size (Thanawala and Regehr, 2013) and more specifically, increases δ (Blanchard et al., 2020; Kobbersmed et al., 2020; Malagon et al., 2020; Tanaka et al., 2021). Therefore, all experiments were carried out in 3 mM Ca_o. Under these conditions, our δ estimate is 0.7 (Fig. 6), higher than our previous estimates (0.45-0.47: (Malagon et al., 2020; Miki et al., 2016). The difference is likely due to species difference (mice in the present work, vs. rats in previous studies), since the estimate by Miki et al. ((Miki et al., 2016)) rested on a similar approach to that of the present work. Thus, selecting mice rather than rats for the present experiments, together with using a high Ca_o solution, contributed to enhancing docking site

occupancy. In addition, we were able to further increase δ (from 0.7 to 0.9 according to the analysis of Fig. 6) by applying a PTP protocol. This result is consistent with previous work at the calyx of Held (Lee et al., 2010) and at hippocampal mossy fiber synapses (Vandael et al., 2020), as well as with our recent finding that at PF-MLI synapses, PTP increases SV docking of a specific subclass of SVs originating from a local, calcium-sensitive recycling pathway (Tran et al., 2023).

Finally, to maximize p_r, we combined the effects of the potassium channel blocker 4-AP with those of the high Ca_o solution. In agreement with earlier results in rats (Malagon et al., 2020), this combination allowed us to reach p_r values close to 1 (estimated at 0.9 in 4-AP both before and after PTP induction: Fig. 6). Combining large values of δ and p_r in the present work led to a P_1 value close to 1 during PTP (P_1 = 0.88, compared to a maximum P_1 value of 0.51 in our previous work: (Malagon et al., 2020)). Obtaining a p_r value close to 1 was important here as it ensured that initially occupied docking sites would be cleared after a single AP, thus freeing the way for the docking of SVs initially in the replacement site during the following inter-stimulus interval.

Reliability of our N estimates

Our conclusions depend on the accuracy of our N estimates. N estimates in the present work are particularly reliable because (i) SV counting eliminates potential errors linked to receptor saturation or desensitization in classical EPSC studies and (ii) high P conditions make N estimates via variance-mean analysis or binomial analysis accurate (Malagon et al., 2020).

Even though high P conditions result in accurate N determination, one possible pitfall could be that under these conditions, certain SV release events could be too close in time to be distinguished, leading to s_i undercount. Undercounting should worsen as release probability or docking site number grow, and to be worst for i =1. s_i undercount could lead to left shifts of variance-mean and binomial probability plots and hence to N underevaluation. Against this possibility, our estimates of the numbers of overlapping events at short intervals indicate a small extent of undercounting even under conditions of high release probability (see Methods). Secondly, our N estimates obtained either with variance-mean analysis (Fig. 3B) or with binomial analysis (Fig. 3C-D) were independent of release probability. Finally, undercounting at high P values predicts that apparent values of s_1 should grow sublinearly as a function of the estimated N value, while apparent P_1 values should increase as a function of N. Contrary to this prediction, we found that s_1 values increased linearly as a function of N, and that our P_1 estimates were independent of N (Supp. Fig. 3). Altogether it appears that undercounting did not affect our N estimates significantly.

RRP size in various experimental conditions

Our results indicate that a single docking site can be associated with to up to 2 SVs at simple PF-MLI synapses, thus giving strong experimental support in favor of the RS/DS model. Nevertheless, it is important to stress that under physiological conditions, the actual RRP size is likely significantly less than 2 SVs per docking site. In our control conditions, with 3 mM Ca_o, we obtained an estimate of 0.85 SV per docking site with the SMN method. This value is an underestimate since the residual synaptic responses were significant near the end of the AP train for these data (Fig. 5A, top), indicating incomplete RRP depletion (Neher, 2015). A more realistic estimate based on the sum of ρ and δ values obtained in our simulations for this condition is 1.65 SVs per docking site (with estimated values of 1 and

0.65 for ρ and δ respectively: Fig. 6). After PTP induction, corresponding estimates are 2.09 SVs per docking site (SMN method: Fig. 5D, top panel) and 1.9 SVs per docking site (sum of ρ and δ in relevant simulations, see Fig. 6). Earlier studies in the rat suggested a value of 0.9 for ρ, independently of Ca_o, and a value δ = 0.2 in 1.5 Ca_o and δ = 0.5 in 3 Ca_o, suggesting RRP sizes of 1.1 SVs and 1.4 SVs per docking site respectively (Malagon et al., 2020; Miki et al., 2016). These results suggest that the RRP size varies across species and across experimental conditions. They further indicate that synapses do not operate at full RRP capacity under ordinary physiological conditions. Finally, our results together with previous work suggest that synapses modulate their RRP size during certain forms of synaptic plasticity, as discussed above for the case of PTP.

Maximum RRP size for other synaptic types

Central mammalian synapses are very diverse functionally, and this is reflected in differences in the structure and molecular composition of their active zones (Sakamoto et al., 2022). PF-MLI synapses, as well as other synapses of the cerebellar cortex involving PF signaling (including cMF-granule cell synapses and PF-Purkinje cell synapses), are characterized by a high level of synaptic facilitation as well as by fast SV replenishment (Atluri and Regehr, 1998; Bao et al., 2010; Hallermann et al., 2010; Ritzau-Jost et al., 2014; Saviane and Silver, 2006). By contrast, other synapses such as the calyx of Held display less facilitation and slower SV replenishment (Taschenberger et al., 2005; Taschenberger et al., 2010; Lin et al., 2022). At synapses between hippocampal mossy fibers and CA3 interneurons, where synaptic depression is prominent, the RRP size per docking site was recently estimated with the SMN method at 1.5 SVs in 3 mM Ca_o (Tanaka et al., 2021), compared to 0.85 SV in the present study. Future work will be needed to test if various classes of synapses accommodate a different maximal number of SVs per docking site.

Relation with EM studies

The finding of 2 SVs per docking site implies the existence of two separate SV binding sites able to accommodate two SVs simultaneously. In EM studies performed at amphibian (Szule et al., 2012) and mammalian (Nagwaney et al., 2009) neuromuscular junctions, as well as in hippocampal cultured neurons (Cole et al., 2016), two sets of SVs likely belonging to the RRP have been identified. These EM data are consistent with the suggestion that the RRP comprises two classes of SVs that bind at distinct distances from release sites, with distance differences on the order of one SV diameter. In such a situation an RRP size of 2 per release site is plausible. Other EM studies identified a separate set of SVs located at a distance of about 5-10 nm from the plasma membrane. For these SVs, docking appears to involve a short distance movement from their pre-docked resting state to a fully docked state where they are in direct contact with the plasma membrane (Chang et al., 2018). This second set of EM results is consistent with the suggestion of two mutually exclusive pre-docked and docked states {Neher and Brose.2018}. In such a situation each docking site can accommodate maximally one SV, such that the maximal RRP size is 1 per docking site (LS/TS model, Neher and Brose, 2018; Supp. Fig. 2). Altogether, some EM results appear to favor the RS/DS model (RRP size up to 2 SVs per docking site) while other EM results appear to favor the RS/DS model (RRP size up to 1 SV per docking site). It is possible that these differences reflect differences in synapse structure depending on synaptic class.

Potential functional advantages of having up to two bound SVs per docking site

Various potential functional advantages can be envisaged for having up to 2 bound SVs per docking site.

Firstly, the RRP capacity is increased, since the RRP size can reach up to 2 SVs per docking site, compared to up to 1 SV per docking site in the LS/TS model. The increased RRP capacity translates into a larger responsiveness of the synapse at the onset of AP train stimulation. This is potentially important for simple synapses, having but a few docking sites, as a larger total number of released SVs improves the reliability of synaptic output during the first APs in a train.

Secondly, a mechanism of facilitation based on a calcium-dependent increase in docking occupancy (Miki et al., 2016; Neher and Brose, 2018; Silva et al., 2021) is more feasible if each docking site can accommodate up to 2 SVs compared to 1 SV. This is because the complement of SVs available to refill the docking sites is larger in the former case than in the latter (Miki et al., 2016).

Third, doubly occupied docking sites contribute to spreading the release of the RRP over a wider range of AP numbers. For docking sites that are doubly occupied at train onset, the movement of SVs from replacement site to the docking site must await clearing of the docking site by exocytosis, thus delaying the release of the SV initially occupying the replacement site to later AP numbers in the train. This effect, together with facilitation, counterbalances the synaptic depression following release of docked SVs, and helps retaining a relatively stable synaptic output as a function of AP number during trains.

A fourth potential functional advantage of doubly occupied docking sites is that the replacement site can act as an entry gate into the RRP. A high occupancy of the replacement site may result in a reduction of the flow of SVs into the RRP, independently of the state of occupancy of the docking site. By controlling the filling state of a separate replacement site, in ways that remain to be investigated, the synapse may be able to control RRP replenishment rate.

Materials and Methods

Experimental Model

C57BL/6 mice (10-16 days old; either sex) were used for preparation of acute brain slices. Animals were housed and cared for in accordance with guidelines of Université Paris Cité (approval no. D 75-06-07).

Preparation of acute brain slices

200 µm thick sagittal slices were prepared from the cerebellar vermis as follows. Mice were decapitated and the cerebellar vermis was carefully removed. Dissections were performed in ice-cold solution containing the following (in mM): 130 NaCl, 2.5 KCl, 26 $NaHCO_3$, 1.3 NaH_2PO_4, 10 glucose, 1.5 $CaCl_2$, and 1 $MgCl_2$ (artificial cerebrospinal fluid or aCSF). After cutting with a vibratome (VT1200S; Leica), slices were incubated in aCSF at 34 °C for at least 45 min before being used for experiments.

Synaptic electrophysiology

Whole-cell patch-clamp recordings were obtained from molecular layer interneurons (MLIs; comprising both basket and stellate cells). The extracellular solution contained (in mM): 130 NaCl, 2.5 KCl, 26 $NaHCO_3$, 1.3 NaH_2PO_4, 10 glucose, 3 $CaCl_2$, and 1 $MgCl_2$ (pH adjusted to 7.4 with 95% O_2 and 5% CO_2). The internal recording solution contained (in mM): 144 K-gluconate, 6 KCl, 4.6 $MgCl_2$, 1 EGTA, 0.1 $CaCl_2$, 10 HEPES, 4 ATP-Na, 0.4 GTP-Na (pH 7.3, 300 mosm/l). All recordings were done at 32-34 °C, after adding gabazine (3 µM) to block $GABA_A$ receptors. To establish a single GC-MLI connection, puffs using a glass pipette filled with the high K^+ internal solution were applied to identify a potential presynaptic granule cell. The same pipette was then used for extracellular electrical stimulation of the granule cell, with minimal stimulation voltage (10-40 V; 150 µs duration). If the resultant EPSCs, particularly those that occurred after a short stimulation train, were homogeneous, then it was likely that only one presynaptic cell was stimulated.

Recordings were only accepted as a simple synapse recording after analysis if the following three criteria were satisfied (Malagon et al., 2016): i) the EPSC amplitude of the second release event in a pair was smaller than that of the first, reflecting activation of a common set of receptors belonging to one postsynaptic density; ii) all the EPSC amplitudes follow a Gaussian distribution with a coefficient of variation < 0.5; and iii) the number of release events during the baseline recording was stable.

A broad-spectrum blocker of voltage-dependent K^+ channels, 4-aminopyridine (4-AP), was used at a final concentration of 15 µM to enhance the release probability (see below). 4-AP was dissolved in water and stock aliquots were kept at -20 °C.

Maximizing RRP measurement at simple synapses with a combination of high external calcium concentration, potassium channel blocker, and posttetanic potentiation

It was recently shown that increasing the external calcium concentration leads both to an increase in the occupancy of docking sites at rest, δ, and to an increase of the release probability of docked SVs, p_r (Blanchard et al., 2020; Eshra et al., 2021; Kobbersmed et al., 2020; Malagon et al., 2020; Tanaka et al., 2021). Both effects should help minimizing the difference between the number of SVs released after two APs and the number of SV binding sites. Therefore, in the present work, we used an elevated external calcium concentration (3 mM). We also used the potassium channel blocker 4-AP, which is very effective in increasing

release probability at various synapses including PF-MLI synapses (Heuser et al., 1979; Ishikawa et al., 2003; Malagon et al., 2020; Tan and Llano, 1999). In addition, posttetanic potentiation (PTP) has been reported to increase the proportion of SVs in the fast releasing pool at the calyx of Held (Lee et al., 2010). At hippocampal mossy fiber synapses, PTP involves increases in the RRP size and in the number of docked SVs (Vandael et al., 2020). We likewise found an increase in SV docking during PTP at PF-MLI synapses (Tran et al., 2023). Based on these results, we used in the present work a PTP protocol to increase docking site occupancy (δ), starting in a solution containing 3 mM external calcium and 4-AP. PTP was performed by applying 60 consecutive trains of 8 APs at 100 Hz, with an inter-stimulus interval of 2 seconds (Tran et al., 2023).

Finally, we used high stimulation frequencies (100-200 Hz) to maximize synaptic depression and to separate as much as possible RRP consumption from RRP replenishment (rate s in Fig. 1A; (Schneggenburger et al., 1999)).

Quantification and statistical analysis

Offline analysis of electrophysiological data was performed using Igor Pro (WaveMetrics). Statistical analysis was conducted using Igor Pro. Data are expressed as mean ± standard error of the mean (SEM). Error bars in all graphs indicate SEM. Details of statistical tests are described in the text or figure legends. Statistical significance was accepted when $p < 0.05$. The number of cells tested is indicated by a lowercase n.

Decomposition of EPSCs

The time of occurrence and the amplitude of individual release events were determined based on deconvolution analysis, as described previously {Malagon.2016}. In brief, for each synapse, an mEPSC template was obtained and fitted with a triple-exponential function with five free parameters (rise time, peak amplitude, fast decay time constant, slow decay time constant, and amplitude fraction of slow decay). These five parameters were then used for deconvolution of the template and of individual data traces, producing a narrow spike (called spike template) and sequences of spikes, respectively. Next, each deconvolved trace was fitted with a sum of scaled versions of the spike template, yielding the timing and amplitude of each release event. The amplitude was further corrected for receptor saturation and desensitization, using the exponential relationship between individual amplitudes and the time interval since the preceding release events. Events that were at least 1.7 times larger than the average mEPSC were split into two {Malagon.2016} (see below). s_1 was determined as the number of SVs released within 5 ms after the 1st AP of a train. s_2 was the number of SVs released within 5 ms after the 2nd AP.

The mean percentage of splitted events was 4.3 % in control experiments, 2.9 % in 4-AP, and 3.7 % after PTP. In response to the 1st AP, the percentage of splitting was 10.0 % in control experiments, 10.3 % in 4-AP, and 12.3 % after PTP. These results indicate little SV undercounting linked to insufficient time separation between events.

N determination: Variance-mean and binomial analysis

Variance-mean analysis (Fig. 3A, left, Fig. 3B) was performed using Igor Pro as described previously {Miki.2016} to estimate the number of docking sites (N). Briefly, plots of var (s_i) as a function of $\langle s_i \rangle$ were fitted using a parabola with an initial slope of 1. The intersection of this parabola with the x-axis of the plot gave the maximum N value, which when approached to the closest integral, corresponds to the number of docking sites. To

obtain P_i, s_i is divided by N. In conditions of high p_r, as in the example in Fig. 3A, right, the data points approach the intersection of the parabola, as they reach the maximal output of the synapse. The group analysis presented in Fig. 3B was performed after normalising mean and variance of individual synapses to N = 4.

According to the binomial distribution, the probability that s_i, the number of SVs released after AP number i, equals k is $p(k) = P_i^k (1 - P_i)^{N-k} N! / (k! (N - k)!)$, where P_i is the release probability per docking site and N is the number of docking sites {Malagon.2016}. The values of N and P were obtained by minimizing the summed squared deviations between the binomial prediction and data (Fig. 3C-D). This fitting was carried out for s_1 and s_2 of each synapse and its values compared with the result of the variance-mean curves. This analysis is more robust under high P conditions, so the 4-AP data was used to determine N. Group average analysis was performed on synapses with the same number of docking sites (N = 4; Fig. 3D).

Covariance analysis

Covariance analysis reveals whether the fluctuations of one paramater around its mean value are linked together with the fluctuations of another parameter, either positively (positive covariance) or negatively (negative covariance). In the present work we analyse the covariance between the sum $S_i = (s_1 + s_2 + ... + s_i)$ and s_{i+1}. A negative covariance is expected if SVs compete for binding to docking sites, with an amplitude depending on the mode of occupancy of docking sites (Miki et al., 2016; Scheuss and Neher, 2001). The covariance was determined experimentally as $cov (S_i, s_{i+1}) = < S_i - < S_i >> < s_{i+1} - < s_{i+1}>>$ and was used to assess the validity of docking site models using Monte Carlo simulations.

Replenishment in Fig. 4

Here we assess the contribution of replenishment from upstream pools (s transition) to the sum ($P_1 + P_2$) using the model of Fig. 6. Because this model assumes an initial ρ value of 1, replenishment SVs (originating in the IP) cannot advance beyond the RS during the first inter-AP interval. Consequently, there is no contribution of upstream pools to P_1, and the only contribution of upstream pools to P_2 comes from RS, following partial replenishment of these sites during the first inter-AP interval. Using the model of Fig. 6 and Monte Carlo simulations, we found that in PTP, the value of ρ at the end of the first inter-AP interval was $\rho_2^{total} = 0.460$, of which the contribution coming from replenishment was $\rho_2^{replenishment} = 0.097$. Because these SVs are in replacement sites, they can contribute to P_2 release only in the form of two-step release (Miki et al., 2018). From an analysis of the time course of averaged release rate across experiments (as in Miki et al., 2018), we estimated the time course of 2-step release as an exponential with a time constant of 4 ms, and the amplitude of 2-step release at 0 % and 20 % of total synchronous release after AP number 1 and AP number 2 respectively. For AP number 2, the share of total synchronous release due to 2-step release in our 5 ms long measurement window is %2-step = 0.2 x (1 - exp (-5/4)) = 0.14. Combining this ratio with $\rho_2^{replenishment} / \rho_2^{total}$, we obtain the percentage of the P_2 response coming from replenishment:

$P_2^{replenishment}/P_2^{total} = (\rho_2^{replenishment} / \rho_2^{total})$ x %2-step = (0.097/0.460) x 0.14 = 0.03.

The corresponding ratio for P_1 is $P_1^{replenishment}/P_1^{total} = 0$ since %2-step = 0 after the 1st AP. Given the experimental values $P_1^{total} = 0.88$ and $P_2^{total} = 0.67$ (Fig. 4), it can be calculated that 1.3 % of the sum ($P_1 + P_2$) comes from replenishment SVs in PTP. Lower percentage values would apply in control or in 4-AP, which have lower %2-step values than PTP. Overall, these

calculations suggest that the contribution of replenishment SVs to the sum ($P_1 + P_2$) may be neglected.

Model and simulation of SV docking and release

Monte Carlo simulation of 2-step SV docking and release (Fig. 6) was performed using Igor Pro as described previously {Miki.2016, Tran.2022}. For Supp. Fig.1 the IP was added to the RS/DS model and transitions and replenishment conditions were adapted accordingly.

In the LS/TS model transitions are equivalent to the RS/DS model (Supp. Fig.2), however only one SV can occupy the DS at a time, being either in TS or LS. The replenishment step was adapted to fit this condition. As in the RS/DS model, the distal-proximal (TS-LS) transition is sequential and release can only happen from distally bound (TS) vesicles.

For the models, parameter values are shown in figures or figure legends and were obtained by fitting using least mean squares of free parameters. For the RS/DS model with IP, parameters were kept as in the RS/DS original fitting and a new fitting was performed for the 2 new parameters (IP size and IP replenishment probability). Calculations were done 5000 times for each condition and the averaged values are displayed.

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Figure Legends

Figure 1: Experimental approach to estimate the maximal RRP size at PF-MLI synapses
A: Two-step model of a single release site. At rest, such a site can accommodate up to 2 SVs: one SV attached to the distal replacement site (RS), and one SV attached to the proximal docking site (DS). The RRP is comprised of the SVs bound to these two sites. Red arrows depict calcium-dependent probabilities of SV movement. SV fusion occurs with a probability of P, which depends on p_r, the probability of release of a docked SV, and δ, the probability of having an SV bound to the docking site (adapted from (Miki et al., 2016)). **B**: Schematics of RS/DS at rest (left), after one AP (center), and after two APs (right). After a first AP, the SV that was initially docked (SV1) is released, and the replacement SV (SV2) moves down to the docking site (center). After a second AP, the SV initially in the replacement site (SV2) is released (right). **C**: Experimental arrangement for the recording of simple PF-MLI synapses.

Figure 2: Simple synapse responses to 8-AP trains under conditions maximizing release probability and docking site occupancy
A: Upper panels: Exemplar traces from a simple synapse recording performed in 3 mM external calcium concentration, before (left) or after (center and right) application of the potassium channel blocker 4-AP. Each trace shows a response to an 8-AP stimulation train at 100 Hz (stimulation times indicated by vertical dotted lines). In 4-AP, a PTP protocol was applied to further enhance RRP size (right). Lower panels: Tables showing in colour code the number of SV released per stimulus, as a function of stimulus number (columns) and train number (rows; traces for rows 1-4 shown in upper panels). **B-C**: Group results showing released SV numbers (m. ± sem) as a function of stimulus number, in control (3 mM external calcium, no further addition or manipulation, black), after addition of 4-AP (red), and when combining 4-AP with PTP induction (blue). SV numbers are given per synapse in **B**. In **C**, they are given per docking site, after normalization in each experiment with respect to docking site number. Number of experiments: n = 8.

Figure 3: Determination of docking site number using variance/mean analysis and binomial distribution analysis
A: Comparison of the determination of N, the docking site number, either with variance-mean analysis of released SV numbers for stimuli 1 to 8 (left; black closed circles: data; solid red trace: fit with parabola), or by fitting distributions of released SV numbers in response to the first (center) and second (right) stimulus (black closed circles: data; solid traces: fits with binomial models assuming various N values). Same experiment as in Fig. 2A, center, in the presence of 4-AP. The estimated N value with the variance-mean method was 3.8 ± 0.2 (left), and 4 with the binomial analysis (center and right, red curves). **B**: Group analysis of 8 experiments, normalized to 4 docking sites, showing variance-mean relation for stimuli 1 to 8 in control, in 4-AP and during PTP. **C**: Exemplar experiment where N was determined as 4, showing a close similarity between distributions of released SV numbers in response to 1st AP in the 3 conditions (closed circles with dotted curves) and binomial fits assuming N = 4 (solid curves). **D**: Group analysis of 4 experiments as in C (closed circles and error bars: m. ± sem; solid curves: fit of means with binomial model assuming N = 4).

Figure 4: Summary results for P_1, P_2, and $P_1 + P_2$

Summary results for P_1 (left), P_2 (center) and $P_1 + P_2$ (right) in control, in 4-AP, and during PTP. Grey closed circles and linking lines indicate individual experiments; bars and associated margins indicate m. ± sem. n = 14 experiments for control and 4-AP, and n = 8 experiments for PTP. ** labels indicate significant differences between conditions (left and center, paired t-tests), and significant differences from 1 (right), with $p < 0.01$.

Figure 5: Estimation of RRP size per docking site by back-extrapolation of cumulative release numbers

A: Release rate per docking site (from top to bottom: black, control; red, 4-AP; blue, during PTP; purple, during PTP when accelerating the stimulation rate to 200 Hz) averaged from n = 5-7 experiments with 8-AP trains. Yellow curves close to the baseline indicate estimated asynchronous release in each plot. Insets show expansions of the plots in the low amplitude range. **B**: Cumulative numbers of released SVs obtained by integration of the plots in **A** (continuous black, red, blue and purple curves: total release; dotted curves: synchronous release; continuous yellow curves: asynchronous release). Closed symbols indicate estimates of cumulative synchronous release per docking site as a function of stimulus number (i); they are placed 5 ms after each stimulus, when measurements were complete. A regression line through the dots obtained for i = 6 to 8 (black plot) or for i = 5 to 8 (red, blue and purple plots) was back extrapolated to the time of the first measurement, giving estimates of the RRP per docking site (open symbols: P_{back}). Bottom right panel: Plot of s_i (synchronous release only) in conditions of 4-AP and PTP, at a stimulation frequency of 200 Hz. An exponential fit for i > 2 displays a time constant of 8.3 ms and a 0-ordinate asymptote. **C**: Superimposition of the cumulative total release rates shown in **B**, illustrating the gradual shift from synchronous to asynchronous release as a function of stimulus number in the various conditions of panels **A-B**. **D**: Plots of RRP size per docking site (upper panel), of the paired-pulse ratio (s_2/s_1, green points in lower panel), and of synaptic depression (s_8/s_1, red points in lower panel) calculated for synchronous release in the different conditions illustrated in **A-B**. n = 7 independent experiments for 100 Hz stimulations (control, 4-AP and PTP); 5 of these experiments included also data at 200 Hz after PTP.

Figure 6: Modeling

Monte Carlo simulations of the responses to an 8-AP train at 100 Hz for a simple synapse obeying the RS/DS two-step model. Here s_i values represent numbers of released SVs per docking site after stimulus number i, uncorrected for asynchronous release. S_i values represent the sum of s_i up to stimulus number i. Experimental data (m +/- sem) are displayed as closed symbols, and model results as open symbols. **A**: Mean SV release number ($<s_i>$ vs. i: upper panel), and covariance of S_i and s_{i+1} (lower panel: covar(S_i, s_{i+1}) vs. i) in control conditions. **B**: as in **A**, in 4-AP. **C**: As in **B**, during PTP.

Figure 1

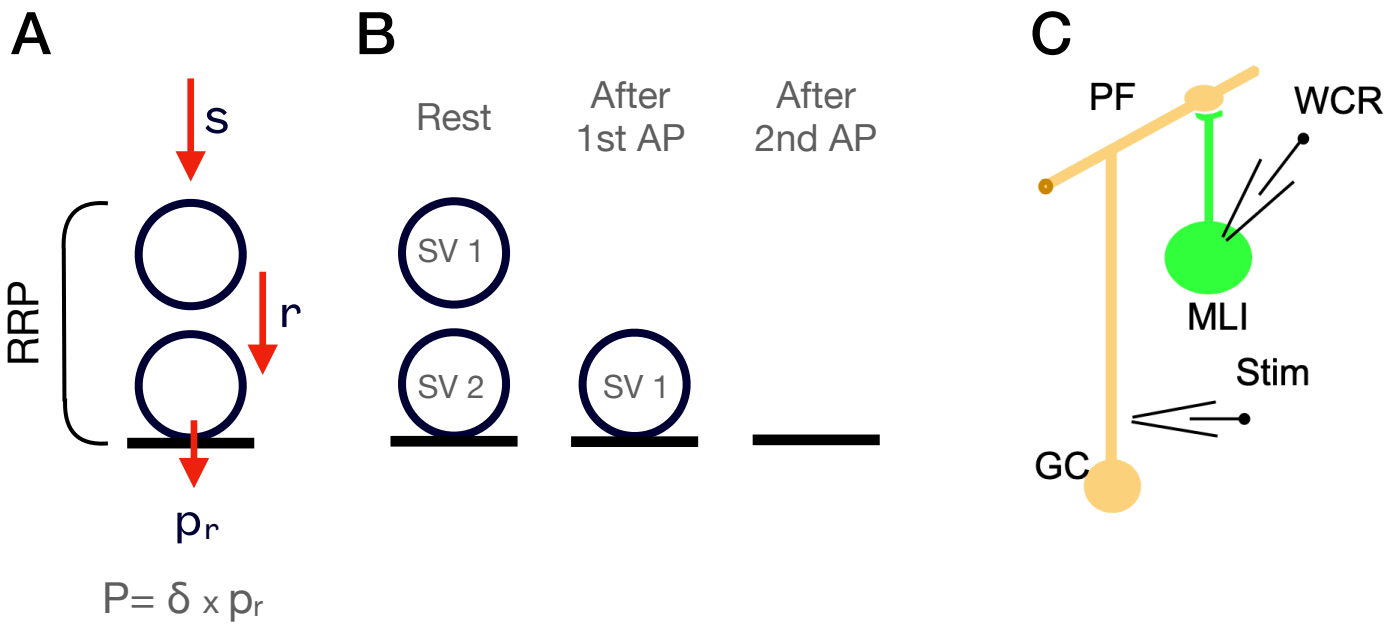

A
s
RRP
r
p_r
P= δ x p_r
B
Rest
After 1st AP
After 2nd AP
SV 1
SV 2
SV 1
C
PF
WCR
MLI
Stim
GC

Fig 2

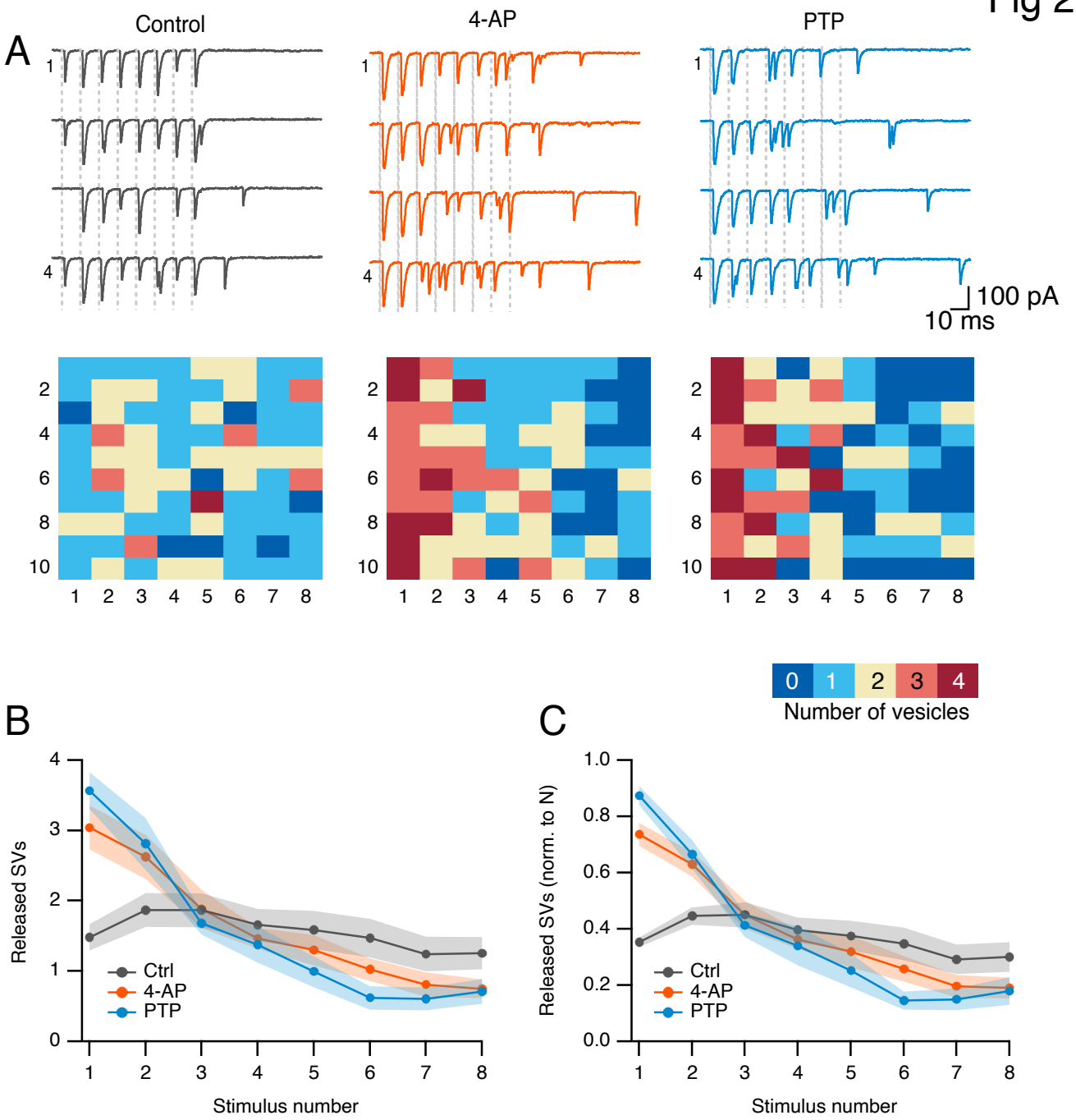

A
Control
4-AP
PTP
1
4
100 pA
10 ms
2
4
6
8
10
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
0 1 2 3 4
Number of vesicles
B
Released SVs
Ctrl
4-AP
PTP
Stimulus number
C
Released SVs (norm. to N)
Ctrl
4-AP
PTP
Stimulus number

Fig 3

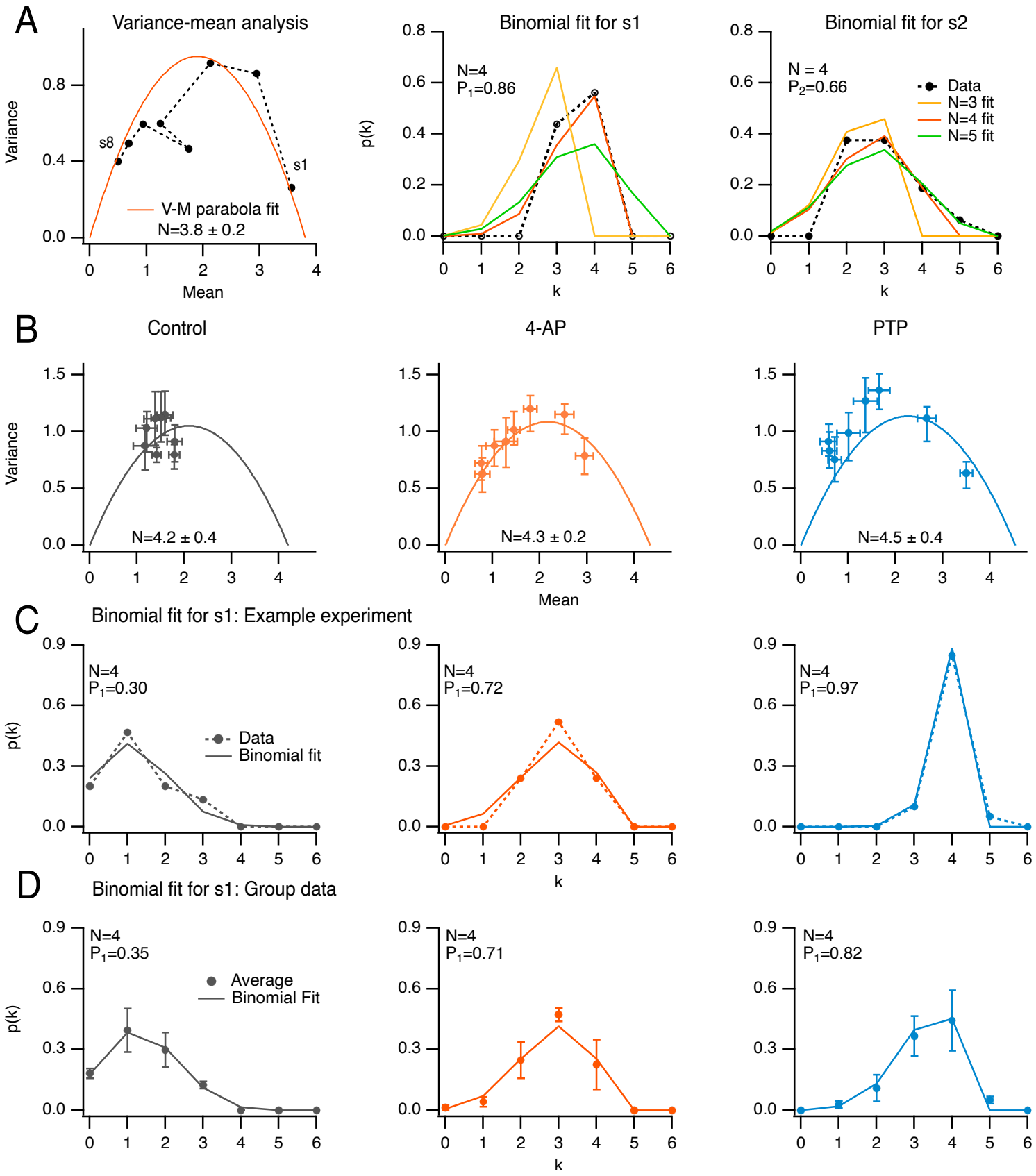
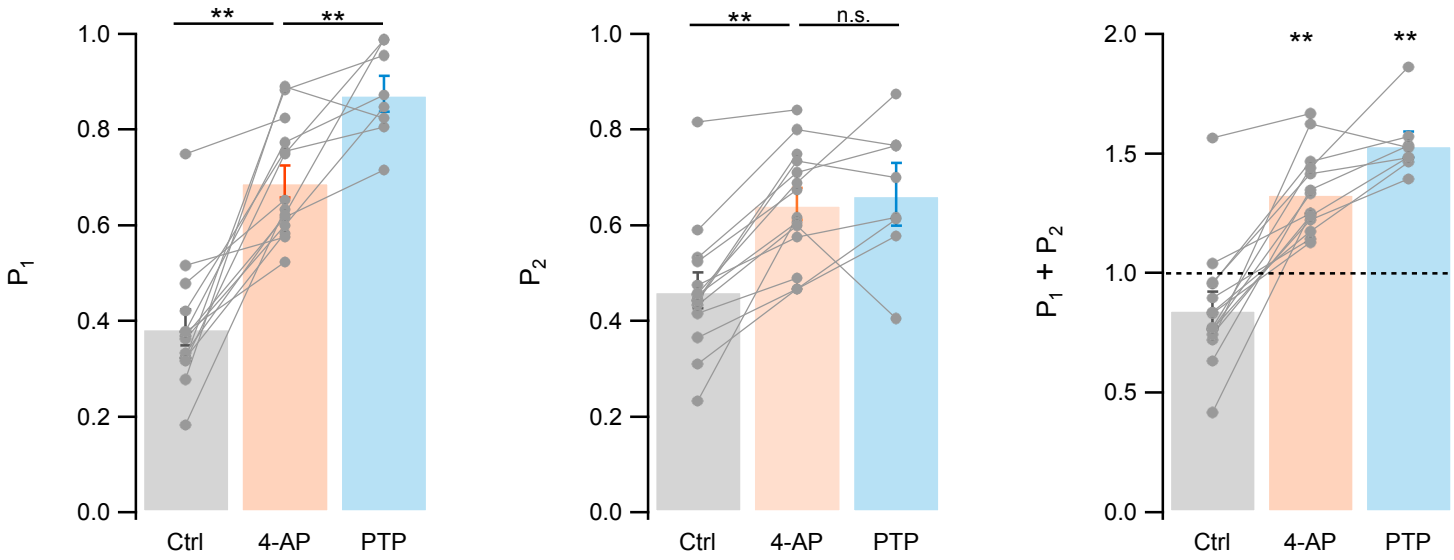

A
Variance-mean analysis
Variance
Mean
s8
s1
V-M parabola fit
N=3.8 ± 0.2
Binomial fit for s1
p(k)
k
N=4
P1=0.86
Binomial fit for s2
N = 4
P2=0.66
Data
N=3 fit
N=4 fit
N=5 fit
B
Control
4-AP
PTP
N=4.2 ± 0.4
N=4.3 ± 0.2
N=4.5 ± 0.4
C
Binomial fit for s1: Example experiment
N=4
P1=0.30
Data
Binomial fit
N=4
P1=0.72
N=4
P1=0.97
D
Binomial fit for s1: Group data
N=4
P1=0.35
Average
Binomial Fit
N=4
P1=0.71
N=4
P1=0.82

Fig 4


**
**
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
P_1
Ctrl
4-AP
PTP
**
n.s.
1.0
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
P_2
Ctrl
4-AP
PTP
**
**
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
$P_1 + P_2$
Ctrl
4-AP
PTP

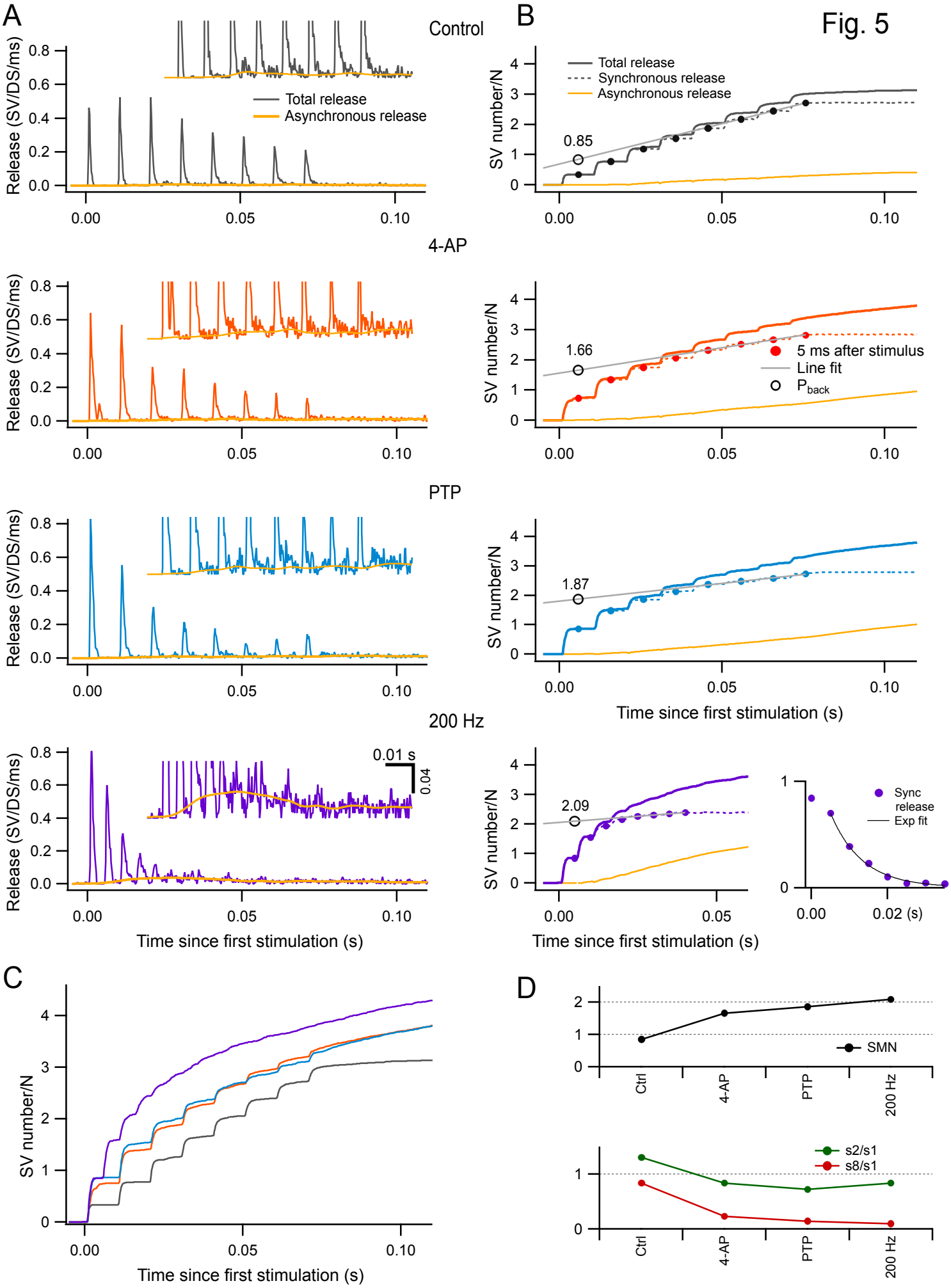
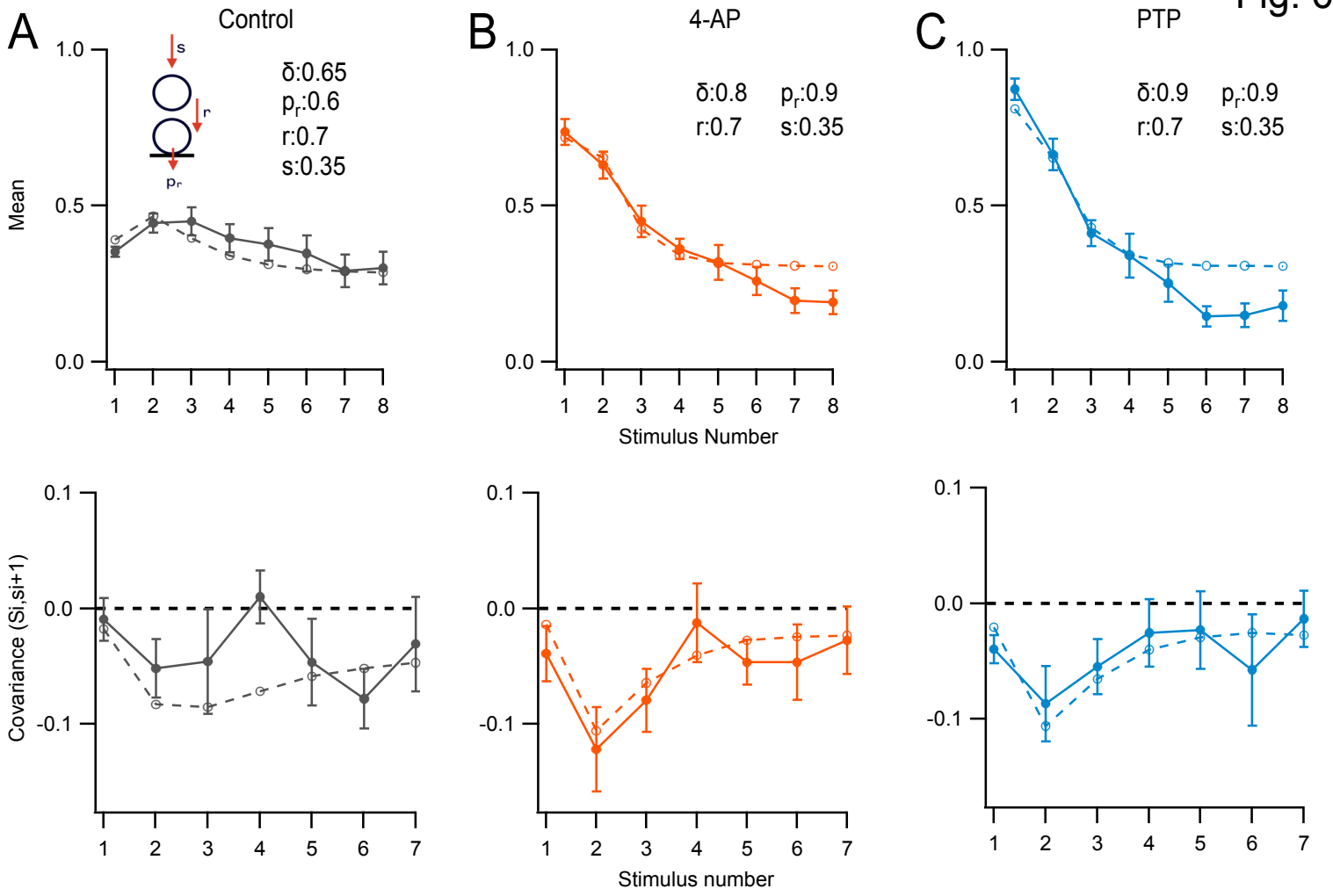


Fig. 5
A
B
C
D
Control
4-AP
PTP
200 Hz
Release (SV/DS/ms)
Total release
Asynchronous release
Synchronous release
SV number/N
0.85
1.66
1.87
2.09
5 ms after stimulus
Line fit
P_{back}
0.01 s
0.04
Time since first stimulation (s)
Sync release
Exp fit
0.02 (s)
SMN
s2/s1
s8/s1
Ctrl
4-AP
PTP
200 Hz

Fig. 6


A
Control
s
r
pr
δ:0.65
pr:0.6
r:0.7
s:0.35
Mean
1.0
0.5
0.0
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
B
4-AP
δ:0.8
pr:0.9
r:0.7
s:0.35
Stimulus Number
C
PTP
δ:0.9
pr:0.9
r:0.7
s:0.35
Covariance (Si,si+1)
0.1
0.0
-0.1
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
Stimulus number

Supplementary Material

Supplementary Figure 1: RS/DS model with finite IP

In this simulation we modified the RS/DS model in 4-AP (Fig. 6B) to incorporate an IP with finite size feeding replacement sites (Tran et al., 2022). The corrected model had the same parameter values as in Fig. 6B, plus two additional parameters characterizing the size (N_{IP}) and the replenishment rate (r_{IP}) of the IP. These parameters were set at 15 SV and 0.2 per AP respectively. In the model, coupling betwen IP size and RRP was introduced by making the transition probability s proportional to the filling state of the IP. Once corrected for the IP, the model was able to fit the s_i curve better (blue triangles, top panel). The quality of fit of the covariance curve (bottom panel) was similar before and after incorporation of the IP.

Supplementary Figure 2: RS/DS model vs. LS/TS model

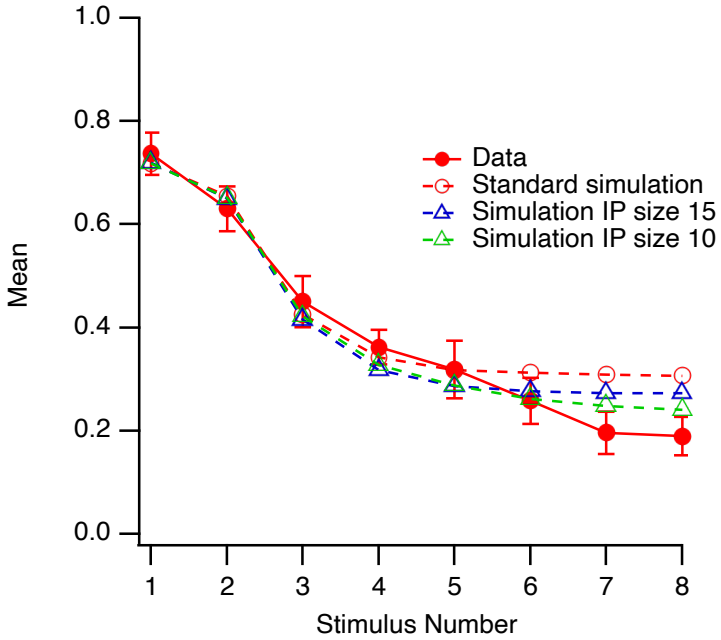
A: Comparison between RS/DS model (left) and LS/TS model (right). **B**: This simulation shows fits with the RS/DS model (black open symbols; no IP) and with the LS/TS model (green open symbols without IP; blue open symbols with an IP of 10 SVs) of control data (closed black symbols). Data and simulation values are shown for individual release units. **C**: As in **B** but for 4-AP condition. Here the predictions of the LS/TS model differ from data (red closed symbols), both for the upper plot ($<s_i>$) and for the lower plot ($cov(S_i, s_{i+1})$). By comparison, the RS/DS model comes closer to the data (open red symbols).

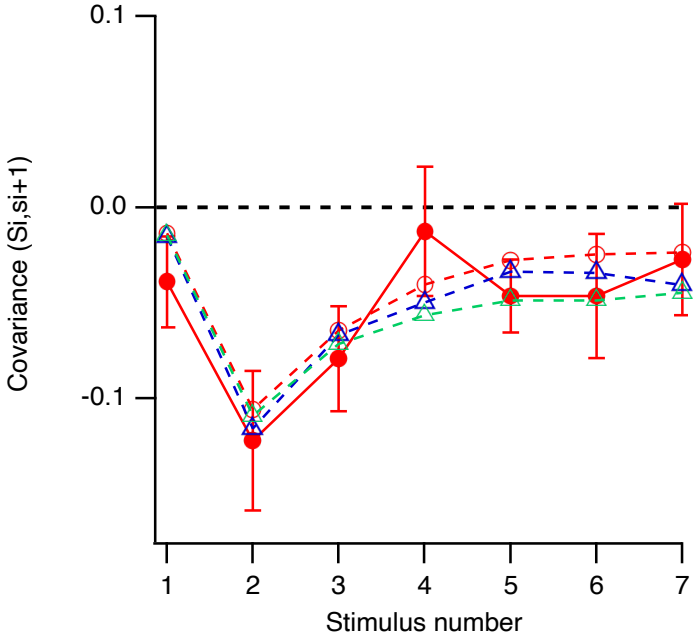
Supplementary Figure 3: Lack of correlation between P_1 and N

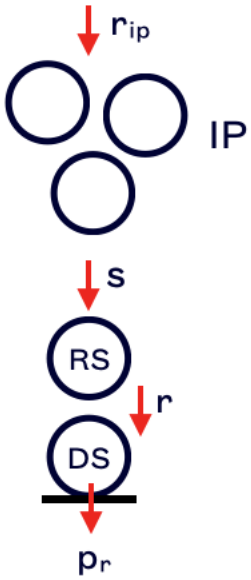
Upper panels: Plots of s_1 as a function of docking site number N across n = 14 experiments indicate a strong correlation both in control conditions (left, black data points and regression line) and in the presence of 4-AP (right, red data points and regression line), with regression lines close to proportionality in both cases.

Lower panels: Plots of P_1 as a function of N from the same experiments fail to reveal any significant correlation in control condition or after addition of 4-AP. The lack of correlation between P_1 and N argues against a significant underestimate of SV numbers due to event overlap (see Methods).

Supp Fig1



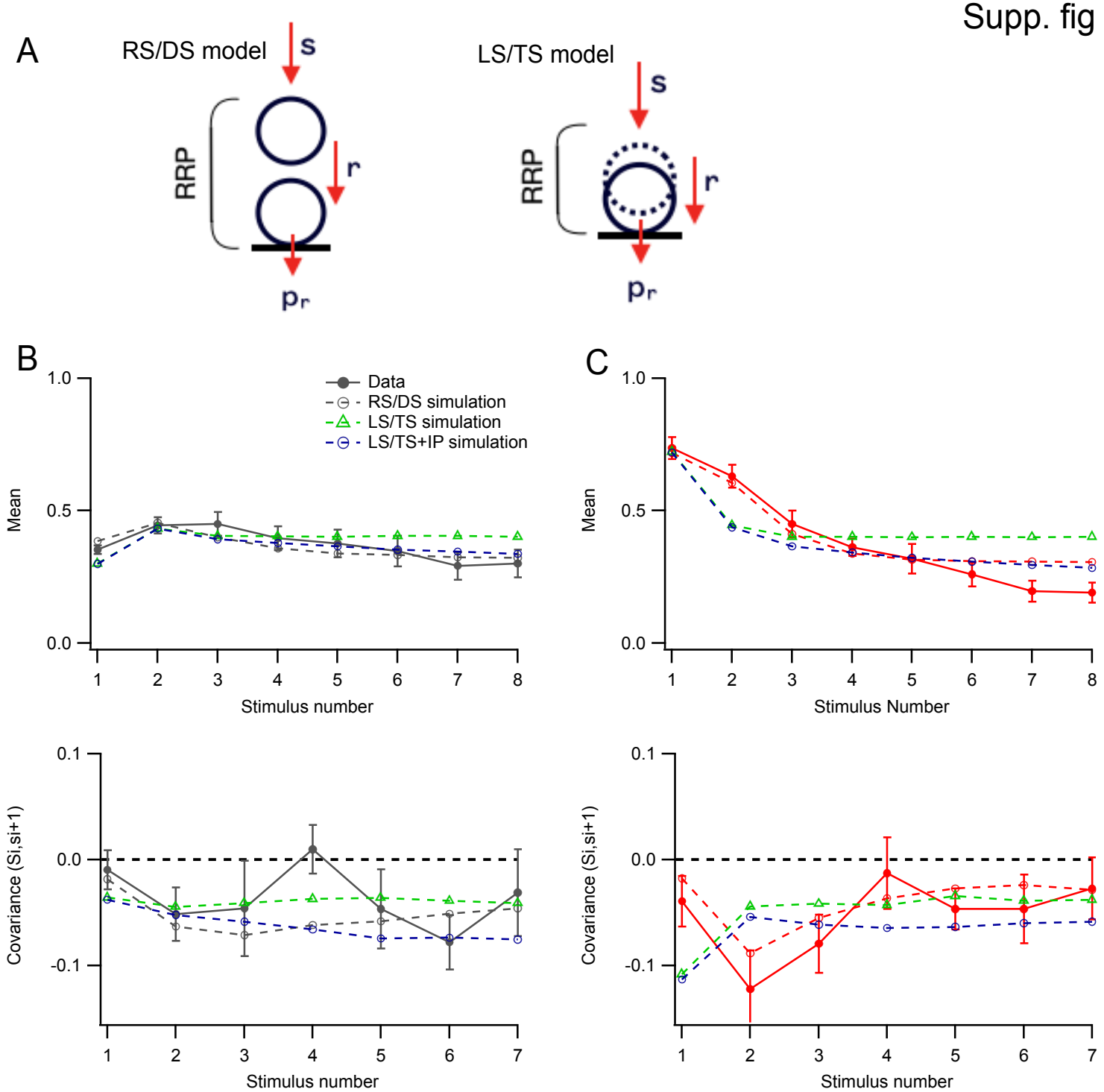




Parameters used
For RS/DS standard simulation
δ:0.8 p_r:0.9 r:0.7 s:0.35

For RS/DS + IP simulation
δ:0.8 p_r:0.9 r:0.7 s:0.35
IP size:10/15 SVs r_{IP}:0.2

Supp. fig 2



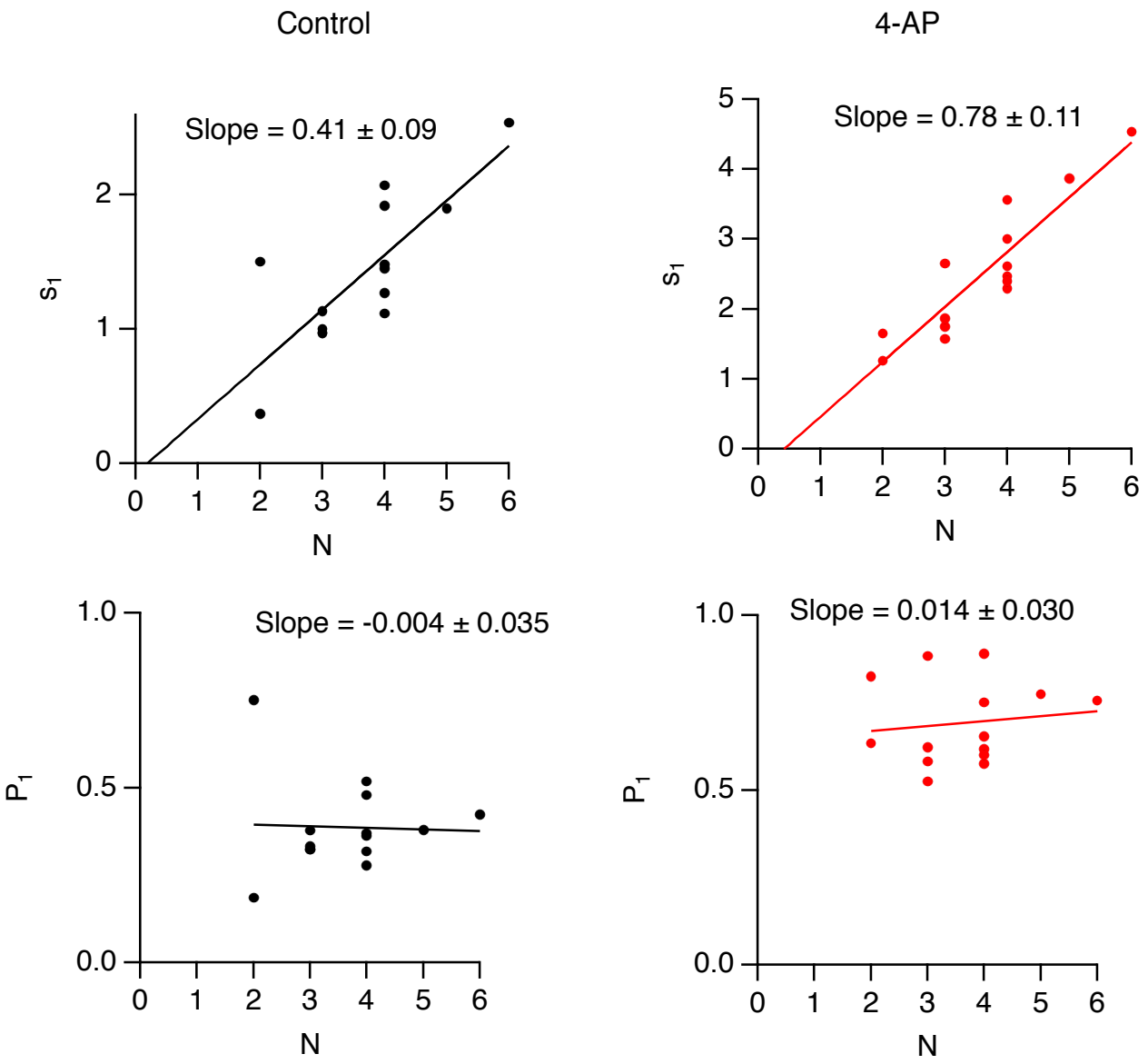
Control
Simulation parameters:
LS/TS model:
δ:0.6 p_r:0.5
r:0.95 s:0.8

RS/DS model:
δ:0.7 p_r:0.55
r:0.8 s:0.4

For LS/TS+IP simulations:
IP size: 10 r_{IP}:0.2

4-AP
Simulation parameters:
LS/TS model
δ:0.8 p_r:0.9
r:0.9 s:0.5

RS/DS model:
δ:0.8 p_r:0.9
r:0.7 s:0.35



Supplementary Figure 3