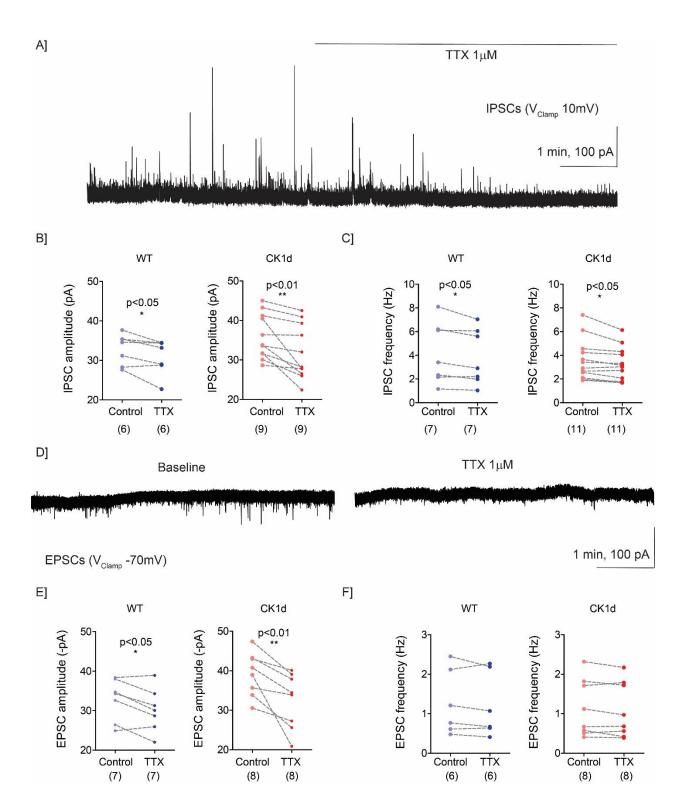


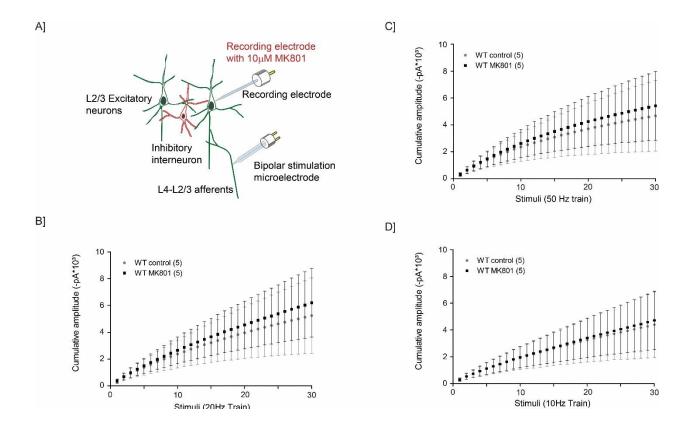
Supplementary figure 1: Increased amplitude of spontaneous EPSCs and IPSCs in CK1d_T44A neurons

A] Representative traces of spontaneous excitatory post synaptic currents (EPSC) recorded by clamping neurons at -70mV. B] Traces of individual EPSC events (gray) and average value for all events (black) for a single neuron. C] A trend towards increase in EPSC amplitude (left, p=0.09, t test, WT n=15, CK1d_{T44A} n=20), with no significant difference EPSC frequency (right, p=0.97, t test, WT n=15, CK1d_{T44A} n=20) between WT and CK1d_{T44A} neurons. D] Cumulative frequency distribution (left) as well as frequency distribution histogram (right) of EPSC amplitudes showing significantly more high amplitude events in CK1d_{T44A} neurons (p<0.0001, 2-sample KS test, WT n=15, CK1d_{T44A} n=20). E] Cumulative frequency distribution (left) as well as frequency distribution histogram (right) of EPSC inter event intervals showing no significant difference between WT and CK1d_{T44A} neurons (p>0.05, 2-sample KS test, WT n=15, CK1d_{T44A} n=20). F] Representative traces of spontaneous inhibitory post synaptic currents (IPSC) recorded by clamping neurons at 10mV. G] Traces of individual IPSC events (gray) and average value for all events (black) for a single neuron. H] Significant increase in IPSC amplitude (left, p<0.05, t test, WT n=15, CK1d_{T44A} n=22), with no significant difference EPSC frequency (right, p=0.97, t test, WT n=15, CK1d_{T44A} n=22) between WT and CK1d_{T44A} neurons. I] Cumulative frequency distribution (left) as well as frequency distribution histogram (right) of IPSC amplitudes showing significantly more high amplitude events in CK1d_{T44A} neurons (p<0.0001, 2-sample KS test, WT n=15, CK1d_{T44A} n=22). J] Cumulative frequency distribution (left) as well as frequency distribution histogram (right) of IPSC inter event intervals showing no significant difference between WT and CK1d_{T44A} neurons (p>0.05, 2-sample KS test, WT n=15, CK1d_{T44A} n=22).



Supplementary figure 2: 1 μ m TTX treatment induced decrease in IPSC and EPSC amplitude more prominent in CK1d_{T44A} neurons

A] Representative trace showing reduction in spontaneous IPSC amplitude and frequency, with 1µm TTX treatment for approximately 5 minutes. B] Decrease in IPSC amplitude after 1µm TTX treatment, in WT (p<0.05, paired t test, n=6) as well as CK1d_{T44A} neurons (p<0.01, paired t test, n=9). The p values indicate that decrease was more prominent in CK1d_{T44A} neurons compared to WT. C] Decrease in IPSC frequency after 1µm TTX treatment in WT (p<0.05, paired t test, n=7) as well as CK1d_{T44A} neurons (p<0.05, paired t test, n=7) as well as CK1d_{T44A} neurons (p<0.05, paired t test, n=11). D] Representative trace showing reduction in spontaneous EPSCs after 1µm TTX. E] Decrease in EPSC amplitude after 1µm TTX treatment, in WT (p<0.05, paired t test, n=7) as well as CK1d_{T44A} neurons (p<0.01, paired t test, n=8). The p values indicate that decrease was more prominent in CK1d_{T44A} neurons compared to WT. F] No significant change in EPSC frequency after 1µm TTX treatment in WT (p>0.05, paired t test, n=6) as well as CK1d_{T44A} neurons (p>0.05, paired t test, n=8).



Supplementary figure 3: Effect of selective post-synaptic NMDAR blockade on presynaptic adaption

A] Schematic showing strategy for selective blockade of post synaptic NMDARs with 10μ M MK801 in patch pipette. Selectively blocking post-synaptic NMDARs had no significant effect on presynaptic adaptation to either 50 Hz(B: p>0.05, two-way ANOVA, WT control vs WT MK801, n=5), 20Hz (C: p>0.05, two-way ANOVA, WT control vs WT MK801, n=5) or 10Hz train of 30 stimuli (D: p>0.05, two-way ANOVA, WT control vs WT MK801, n=5)