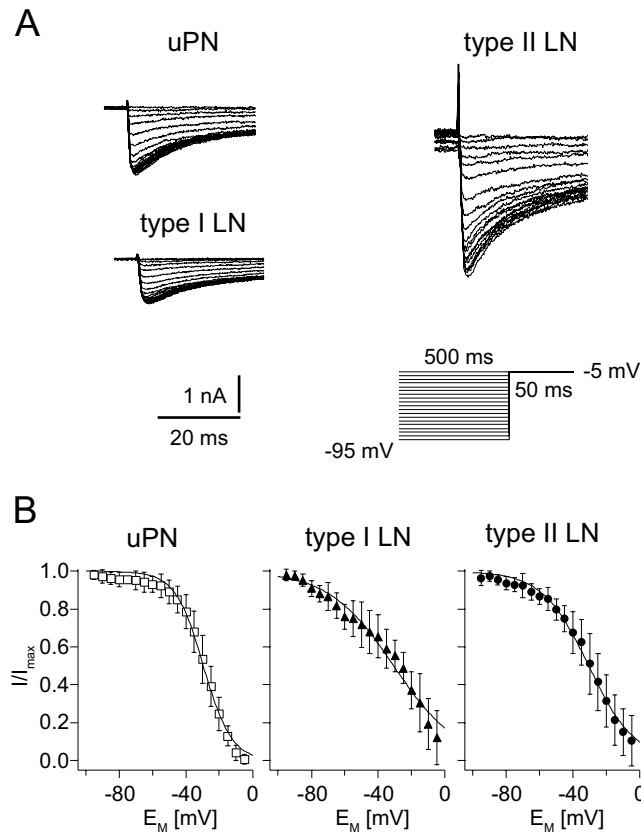
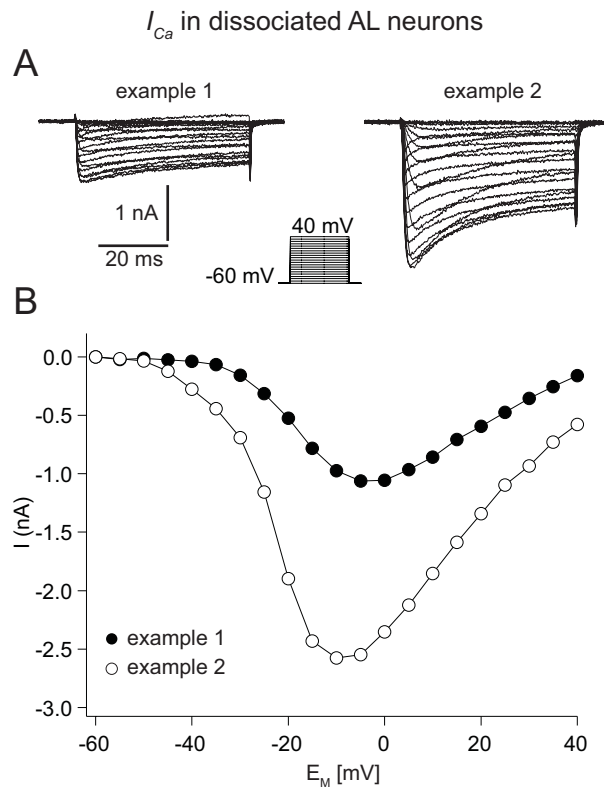


**Supplemental Figure 1.** Whole-cell recordings of voltage activated currents from uniglomerular projection neurons under different pharmacological conditions. Holding potential was -80 mV. Potential was stepped from -80 to 0 mV in 10 mV increments. **A**, Tetrodotoxin ( $10^{-7}$  -  $10^{-4}$  M, TTX) blocked transient, voltage gated Na<sup>+</sup> currents. Cd<sup>2+</sup> ( $5 \times 10^{-4}$  M) blocked Ca<sup>2+</sup> currents and accordingly Ca<sup>2+</sup> activated outward currents ( $I_{O(Ca)}$ ). 4-aminopyridine ( $4 \times 10^{-3}$  M, 4-AP) was used to block transient K<sup>+</sup> currents ( $I_A$ ) and tetraethylammonium ( $2 \times 10^{-2}$  M, TEA) blocked sustained K<sup>+</sup> currents ( $I_{K(V)}$ ) and  $I_{O(Ca)}$ . **B**, To eliminate residual K<sup>+</sup> currents K-aspartate was substituted with CsCl in the pipette solution.



**Supplemental Figure 2.** Steady state inactivation of voltage activated  $Ca^{2+}$  currents ( $I_{Ca}$ ) in uPNs, type I LNs and type II LNs. **A**, Example current traces. Test pulses to -5 mV were preceded by 500 ms pulses ranging from -95 mV to -5 mV in 5 mV increments. **B**,  $I/I_{max}$  relations of steady state inactivation of peak  $I_{Ca}$  from uPNs, type I LNs and type II LNs. The curves are fits to first-order Boltzmann relations (equation 1) with the following parameters: uPN:  $V_{0.5inact} = -29.6 \pm 4.0$  mV;  $s_{inact} = 8.4 \pm 0.5$ ;  $n = 12$ . Type I LN:  $V_{0.5inact} = -30 \pm 7.4$  mV;  $s_{inact} = 18.3 \pm 1.5$ ;  $n = 10$ . Type II LN:  $V_{0.5inact} = -30 \pm 7.2$  mV;  $s_{inact} = 13.8 \pm 0.5$ ;  $n = 12$ .



**Supplemental Figure 3.** Steady state activation of voltage activated  $Ca^{2+}$  currents in acutely dissociated antennal lobe neurons. **A**, Current traces for steady state activation of  $I_{Ca}$  from two neurons. Example 1 resembles the  $I_{Ca}$  of type I LNs. Example 2 resembles the  $I_{Ca}$  of type II LNs.  $I_{Ca}$  was evoked by 50 ms voltage steps from -60 mV to 40 mV in 5 mV increments. **B**,  $I/V$  relations of  $I_{Ca}$  recorded in example 1 and 2

	uPN	type I LN	type II LN
$E_M$ (mV)	$-61.4 \pm 9.1$ • $n = 14$	$-53.0 \pm 7.4$ • $n = 16$	$-56.9 \pm 11.3$ $n = 24$
$R_M$ (M $\Omega$ )	$89.6 \pm 39.2$ •□ $n = 11$	$50.6 \pm 22.3$ •+ $n = 13$	$37.6 \pm 14.9$ □+ $n = 22$
$C_M$ (pF)	$22.9 \pm 9.3$ •□ $n = 15$	$36.8 \pm 16.3$ •+ $n = 19$	$87.7 \pm 38.7$ □+ $n = 29$
<i>I<sub>Ca</sub> tail current</i>			
$I_{Ca,tail_{max}}$ (nA)	$2.1 \pm 0.6$ •□ $n = 12$	$1.4 \pm 0.6$ •+ $n = 10$	$3.3 \pm 1.2$ □+ $n = 12$
* $I_{Ca,tail_{max}} A_M^{-1}$ (pA $\mu\text{m}^{-1}$ )	$0.9 \pm 0.3$ • $n = 12$	$0.5 \pm 0.2$ □ $n = 10$	$0.4 \pm 0.1$ •□ $n = 12$
$G_{max}$ (nS)	$16.1 \pm 4.7$ •□ $n = 12$	$10.4 \pm 4.8$ •+ $n = 10$	$21.9 \pm 7.7$ □+ $n = 12$
* $G_{max} A_M^{-1}$ (nS $\mu\text{m}^{-1}$ )	$6.6 \pm 2.5$ • $n = 12$	$3.5 \pm 1.7$ □ $n = 10$	$2.4 \pm 0.7$ •□ $n = 12$
$V_{0.5_{act}}$ (mV)	$-10.6 \pm 3.4$ • $n = 12$	$-11.1 \pm 6.5$ □ $n = 10$	$-19.4 \pm 4.7$ •□ $n = 12$
$S_{act}$	$8.5 \pm 1.8$ • $n = 12$	$10.0 \pm 2.3$ □ $n = 10$	$6.4 \pm 2.3$ •□ $n = 12$
<i>I<sub>Ca</sub> peak current</i>			
$I_{Ca_{max}}$ (nA)	$1.4 \pm 0.4$ •□ $n = 12$	$1 \pm 0.3$ •+ $n = 10$	$3 \pm 1$ □+ $n = 12$
$E_M$ at $I_{Ca_{max}}$ (mV)	$5.8 \pm 4.9$ • $n = 12$	$9.0 \pm 6.1$ □ $n = 10$	$-7.5 \pm 7.2$ •□ $n = 12$
$V_{0.5_{inact}}$ (mV)	$-29.6 \pm 4.0$ $n = 12$	$-30 \pm 7.4$ $n = 10$	$-30 \pm 7.2$ $n = 12$
$S_{inact}$	$8.4 \pm 0.5$ •□ $n = 12$	$18.3 \pm 1.5$ • $n = 10$	$13.8 \pm 0.5$ □ $n = 12$

**Supplemental Table 1.** Electrophysiological parameters of uniglomerular projection neurons (uPNs), type I and type II local interneurons (LNs). Values labeled by the same symbol are significantly different from each other ( $P \leq 0.05$ ).

\* To calculate these values we used the values for whole-cell capacitance and -surface from measurements that were made with 'calcium' extra-/intracellular saline (see results: characteristics of  $I_{Ca}$ ).