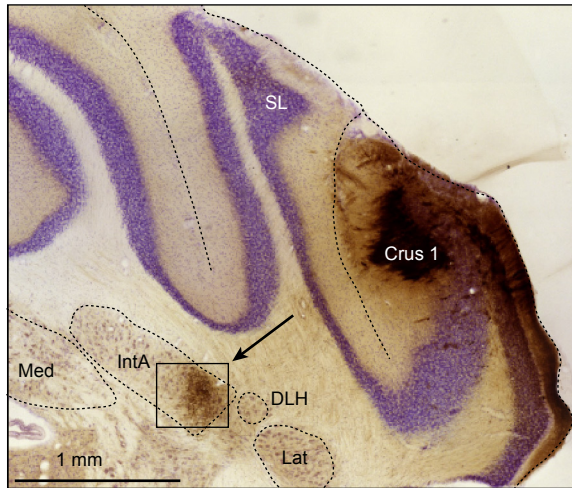
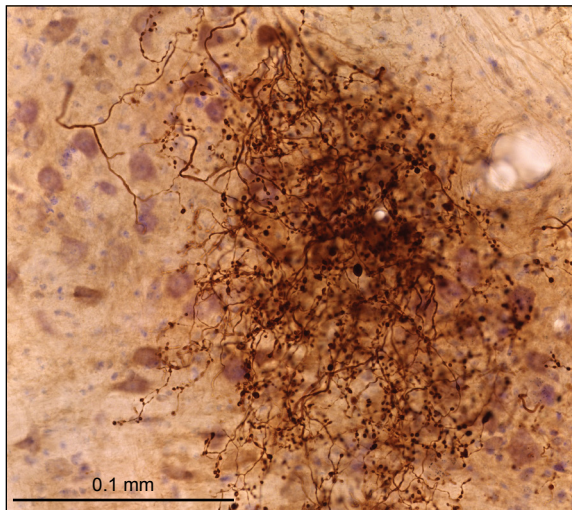


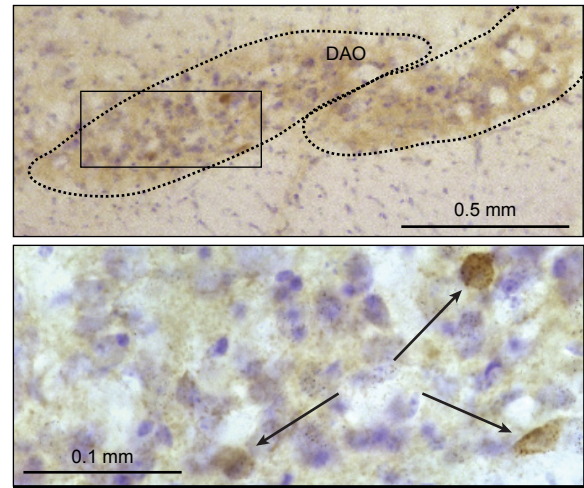
A - Cerebellar cortex (injection spot)



B - Anterior interposed nucleus (anterograde tracer)



C - Inferior olive (retrograde tracer)



D - Complex spikes

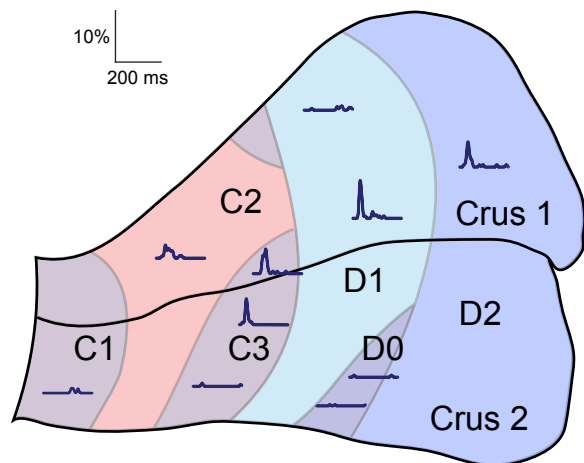


Figure 2 - figure supplement 2 | Anatomy of the whisker region in the cerebellar hemispheres

A. Purkinje cell locations could be retrieved by neural tracer injection (BDA 3000) after completion of the recording. In this example, tracer was found in the anterior interposed nucleus (IntA) (see arrow, area enlarged in **B**). SL = simple lobule; Med = medial nucleus; Lat = lateral nucleus; DLH = dorsolateral hump. Anterograde staining was observed in the cerebellar nuclei (**B**) and retrograde staining in the inferior olive (**C**) after a survival period of around 1 week. The

rectangle in the top micrograph of **C** indicates the area enlarged in the lower micrograph. **D.** A map is shown of the approximated locations of the recorded Purkinje cells. The names of the cerebellar zones are indicated. The response kinetics of complex spikes are shown as convolved peri-stimulus time histograms. In these traces, the left-most point represents the onset of the air puff. Note that strong complex spike responses were observed in C3, D1 and D2 zones. DAO = dorsal accessory olive; PO = principal olive.