Supplement to

Giant pyramidal neurons of the primary motor cortex express vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP), a known marker of cortical interneurons

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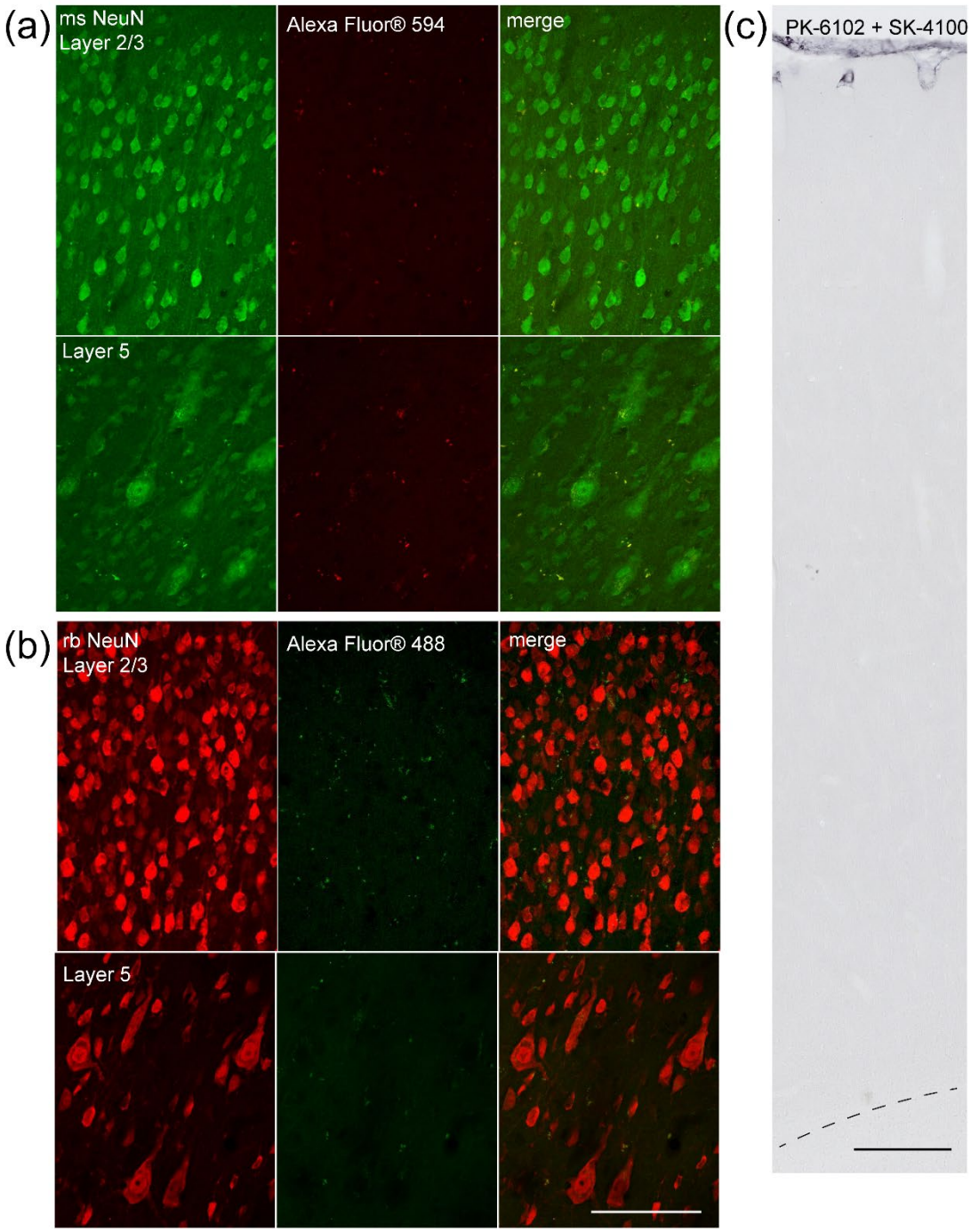
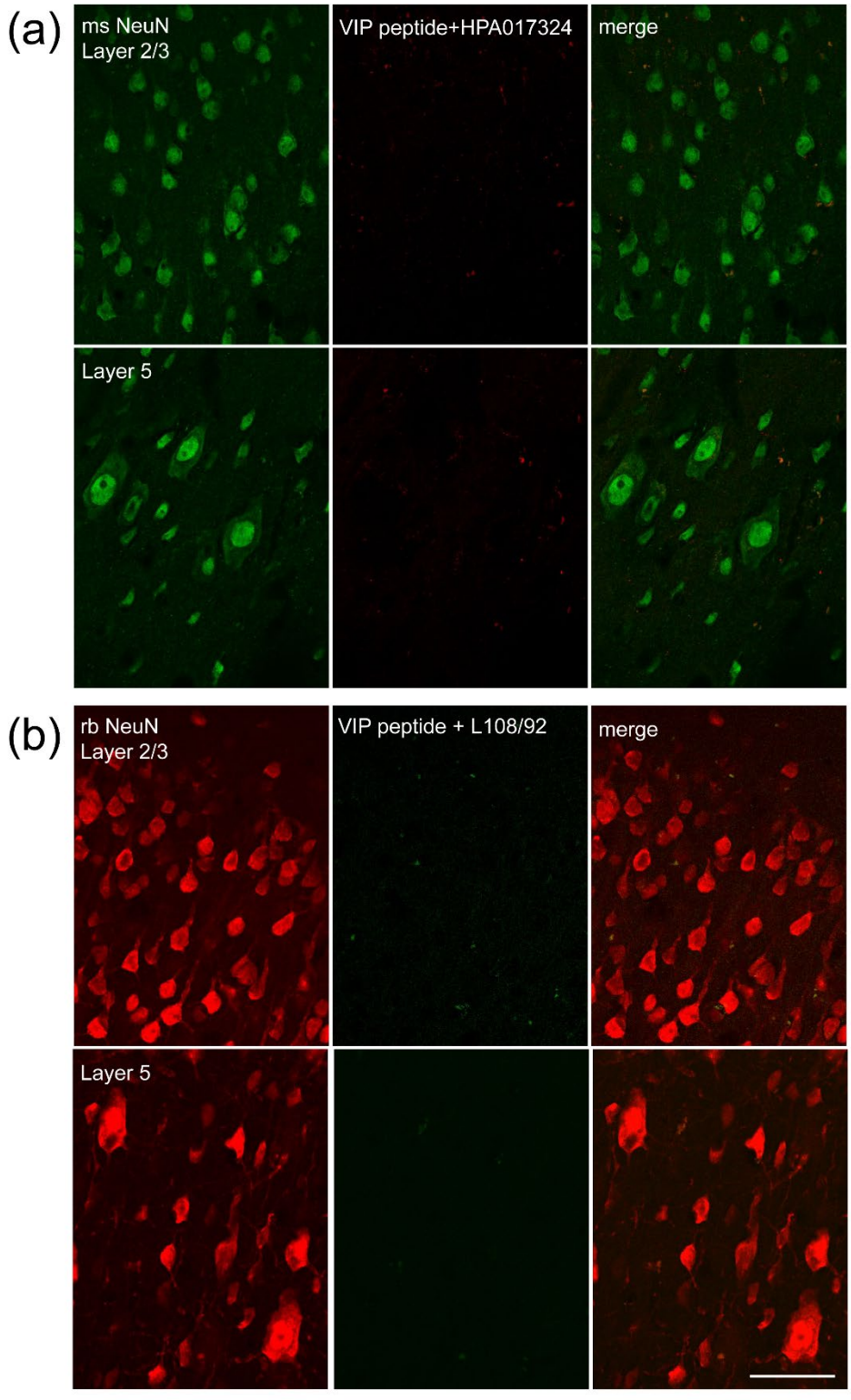


Supplemental Figure S1: Evidence of no cellular staining in the absence of primary antibody. Secondary fluorescent antibodies, Alexa Fluor® 495 (a) and Alexa Fluor® 488 (b) that were used for visualisation of vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP)-positive cells, did not produce any cellular staining when used without the application of primary VIP antibodies. Co-immunofluorescence staining using anti-NeuN antibody, raised in either mouse (ms NeuN, Cat# MAB377) or rabbit (rb NeuN, Cat# ABN78) shows locations of cells in layer 2/3 or layer 5 in (a & b). Immunohistochemistry without the primary antibody, using non-fluorescent secondary antibody (Cat# PK-6102) followed by DAB (Cat# SK-4100) also did not produce any staining as shown in (c). Dashed line shows the boundary with white matter in (c). Scale 100 µm for (a & b) and 200 µm for (c).



Supplemental Figure S2: Pre-absorption with vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP) blocks cellular staining by anti-VIP antibodies. VIP antibodies (a; Cat# HPA017324), (b; Cat# L108/92) did not produce any cellular staining in the presence of VIP peptide (Cat# ABIN2958145). Corresponding NeuN stainings using anti-NeuN antibody raised either in mouse (ms NeuN, Cat# MAB377, a) or rabbit (rb NeuN, Cat# ABN78, b) indicate location of neurons present. Scale 50 µm.