

Figure 1C

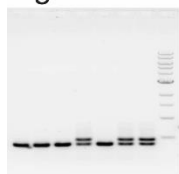


Figure 1E1



Figure 1F1: $\beta 3$

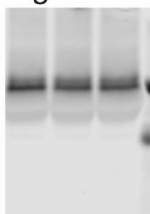


Fig1F1: GAPDH



Figure 5A: $\alpha 1$
and GAPDH

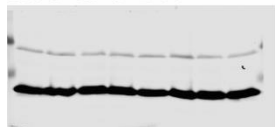


Figure 5A: $\beta 3$

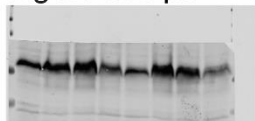


Figure 5A: $\gamma 2$

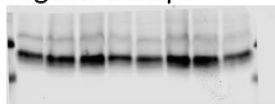


Figure 5C: $\alpha 1$
and GAPDH



Figure 5C: $\gamma 2$
and ATPase

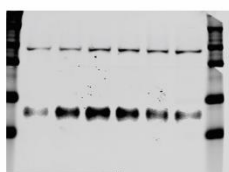


Figure 5C: $\beta 3$

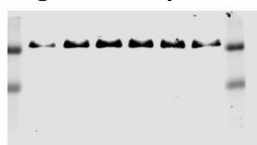


Figure 5E: $\alpha 1$
and gephyrin

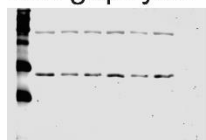


Figure 5E: $\beta 3$

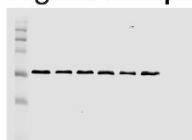
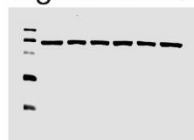


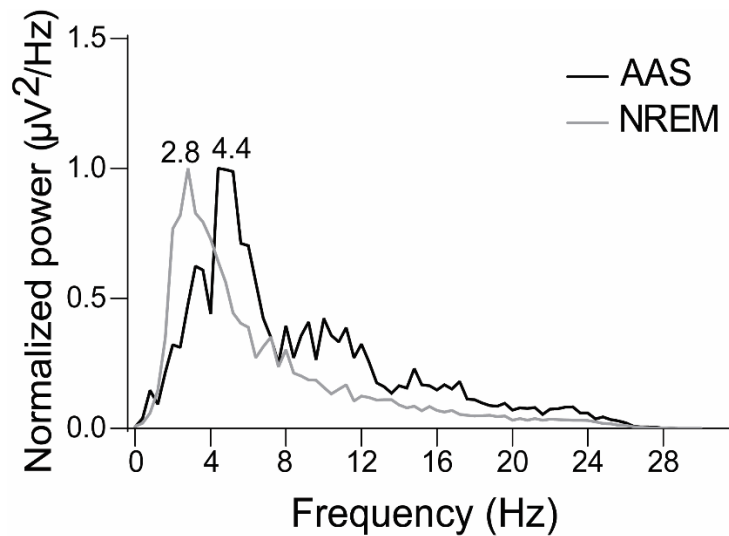
Figure 5E: $\gamma 2$



Figure 5E: ATPase



Supplementary Figure 1: All full-length blots cropped for use in the main text are shown here.



Supplementary Figure 2: EEGs during typical absence seizures can be distinguished from those during NREM sleep.

Sample power spectral densities for EEGs during atypical absence seizure and non-REM (NREM) sleep from KI mice are shown. Each trace was normalized to the peak frequency for that sample because the power (y-axis) will vary with event length. For these sample traces, the peak frequency in the atypical absence seizure was 4.4 Hz, while the peak frequency in NREM sleep was 2.8 Hz. A random sampling was also conducted on atypical absence seizures and NREM sleep yielded a peak frequency range of 3-5 Hz and 2-4 Hz, respectively. The frequency of NREM sleep in mice has been reported to fall between 0.75-4 Hz. (Vyazovski and Tobler, 2005)