Supplementary Figure 4 2-MeS-ATP reduces quantal size of caffeine-induced amperometric spike but has no effect on the caffeine-induced [Ca^{2+}]i signal. (a) 2-MeS-ATP inhibited caffeine-induced ASs. 2-MeS-ATP (200 nM), a specific and high-affinity agonist of the P2Y receptor, was co-puffed with caffeine for 20 s. (b) 2-MeS-ATP had no effect on caffeine-induced [Ca^{2+}]i. In the presence of 200 nM 2-MeS-ATP, the caffeine-induced [Ca^{2+}]i was 104 ± 5% of control (n = 4). (c) Quantitative analysis of ASs induced by caffeine with or without 2-MeS-ATP. Bar plots show that 2-MeS-ATP reduced HHD, quantal size, foot duration and foot charge by 43 ± 13% (6.9 ± 0.6 ms vs. 3.9 ± 0.4 ms), 43 ± 12% (0.54 ± 0.04 pC vs. 0.31 ± 0.05 pC), 55 ± 10% (5.4 ± 0.2 ms vs. 2.4 ± 0.3 ms), and 88 ± 4% (44 ± 4 fC vs. 6 ± 1 fC), respectively. ATP had no significant effect on the number of ASs (86 ± 25% of control, 18 ± 3 vs. 16 ± 4 ASs/cell). Data from 8 cells and 176 ASs.