Local generation of multineuronal spike sequences in the hippocampal CA1 region

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Edited by Howard Eichenbaum, Center for Memory and Brain, Boston University, Boston, MA, and accepted by the Editorial Board July 12, 2015 (received for review May 9, 2015)

Sequential activity of multineuronal spiking can be observed during theta and high-frequency ripple oscillations in the hippocampal CA1 region and is linked to experience, but the mechanisms underlying such sequences are unknown. We compared multineuronal spiking during theta oscillations, spontaneous ripples, and focal optically induced high-frequency oscillations (“synthetic” ripples) in freely moving mice. Firing rates and rate modulations of individual neurons, and multineuronal sequences of pyramidal cell and interneuron spiking, were correlated during theta oscillations, spontaneous ripples, and synthetic ripples. Interneuron spiking was crucial for sequence consistency. These results suggest that participation of single neurons and their sequential order in population events are not strictly determined by extrinsic inputs but also influenced by local-circuit properties, including synapses between local neurons and single-neuron biophysics.

Significance

Neuronal sequences in the CA1 hippocampal region during short burst events (called sharp wave ripples) reliably reflect the slower sequential order of place activation during exploration, patterned by local-circuit interneurons. We tested the hypothesis that in addition to afferent drive, local mechanisms contribute critically to the sequential patterning of pyramidal cells and the diverse interneuron types. We show that optogenetic activation of a small group of CA1 pyramidal cells in mouse hippocampus yields consistent multineuronal spike sequences, and that their sequential firing order is similar to that observed during spontaneous “ripple” and theta oscillations. Thus, multineuronal spike sequences are not exclusively inherited from upstream sources but result from local-circuit dynamics and biophysical properties of the individual neurons.

Author contributions: E.S. and G.B. designed research; E.S., L.R., and R.E. performed research; E.S. contributed new reagents/analytic tools; E.S. analyzed data; and E.S. and G.B. wrote the paper.

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

This article is a PNAS Direct Submission. H.E. is a guest editor invited by the Editorial Board.

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This article contains supporting information online at www.pnas.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1073/pnas.1508785112/-/DCSupplemental.

www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.1508785112

PNAS | August 18, 2015 | vol. 112 | no. 33 | 10521–10526
sessions (11 of 11, 100%; Fig. 1 C–E). To compare the relationship between sequential ordering of neurons during individual ripple events and theta cycles (“cross-class consistency”), we used the spike sequences during ripple events as a template against which spiking during each theta cycle was compared. In 10 of 11 cases (91%, chance level, 5%, \( P < 0.001 \), exact Binomial test), the sequences during ripples and theta were similar (median cross-class consistency: 0.21, \( P < 0.001 \); Fig. 1 C–E). Similar results were observed when only INT (median, 4; range, 2–12) were used in comparing sequences (median cross-class consistency: 0.18, \( P = 0.03 \); 8 of 9 sessions, \( P < 0.001 \); Fig. 1F). However, when only PYR (median, 22; range, 6–51) were considered, the median cross-class consistency fell to chance level (\( P = 0.83 \); Fig. 1G). On a session-by-session basis, 6 of 11 (55%; \( P < 0.001 \)) sessions exhibited significant rank correlations, although half were consistent (3 of 11, 27%, \( P = 0.02 \); median cross-class consistency: 0.05) and half were reversed (3 of 11, 27%, \( P = 0.02 \); median, -0.04; Fig. 1G).

These correlations suggest that the same neuronal substrates are responsible for generating sequential firing of neurons during both theta and ripple states. Because layer 3 of the entorhinal input to CA1 is not active during ripples (33), it is unlikely that the entorhinal input is responsible for generating correlated sequences across different states. Sequences may be generated by the upstream CA3 region or locally in CA1 but these results alone cannot disambiguate the contributions of the two regions.

Single Neuron Spiking Modulations Are Correlated During Spontaneous and Induced Ripples. Upon recording from the CA1 pyramidal cell layer of freely moving mice, high frequency “ripple” oscillations (21) were readily observed (Fig. 2A). During spontaneous ripple events, individual neurons increased their firing rate several-fold (28): pyramidal cells (PYR) about 5.1-fold (mean over \( n = 268 \) PYR; SEM: 0.5), and interneurons 4.1-fold (SEM: 0.6; \( n = 37 \) INT recorded from four freely moving CaMKII::ChR2 mice; Fig. 2B, Inset). Units with higher baseline (non-ripple) firing rates also had higher firing rates during spontaneous ripples (rank correlation coefficient: PYR: 0.55, \( P < 0.001 \), permutation test; INT: 0.86, \( P < 0.001 \); Fig. 2B). In these same animals and brain state (Fig. S1), we also induced synthetic high-frequency oscillations (26) using focal application of blue light (estimated light intensity at the center of the CA1 pyramidal cell layer, 0.01–1 mW/mm²; Fig. 2C). Illumination of the opsin-free (control) mouse failed to induce oscillations or spikes (Fig. S2). During synthetic ripples induced at threshold intensity (the lowest intensity that generated ripples with comparable power to spontaneous ripples; ref. 26), firing rates of individual units also increased: PYR spiking increased 4.7-fold (SEM: 0.6), and INT spiking increased 1.8-fold (SEM: 0.4; Fig. 2C). The marked increase of PYR relative to INT spiking (\( P = 0.01 \), Mann–Whitney U test) is consistent with direct activation of PYR (and indirect activation of INT) in these animals during induced ripples. For both PYR and INT, the firing rates during induced ripples were correlated with the firing rates during spontaneous ripples on a neuron-by-neuron basis (rank correlations: PYR: 0.45, INT: 0.91, \( P < 0.001 \) for both; Fig. 2D). Spike gain was correlated during induced and spontaneous ripples (rank correlations: PYR: 0.24, INT: 0.74, \( P < 0.001 \) for both; Fig. 2E). Thus, firing rates and their modulations during induced ripples are not an arbitrary outcome of opsin- or optics-dependent parameters (expression level, distance from light source). Furthermore, the tendency of a given unit to modify its spike rate during CA3-driven (SPW induced) ripples is correlated with its tendency to modify spiking during locally driven (i.e., light-induced) ripples.

Correlated rate modulations are not sufficient to generate precise spike sequences. To determine the time relations between single neuron spiking and ripple cycles, we defined a phase for each spike that occurred during a ripple. Most units (224 of 268 PYR, 84%; 34 of 37 INT, 95%) exhibited consistent locking to ripple phase (\( P < 0.05 \), Rayleigh test), and phase-locked PYR spiked consistently earlier than phase-locked INT (mean ± SEM phases: PYR: 156 ± 1.7°; INT: 254 ± 6.7°; corresponding to time lag of 1.8 ± 0.2 ms; Fig. 3A; Fig. 3C, x axis). Similar results were observed during induced ripples (mean ± SEM phases: PYR: 138 ± 4.4°; INT: 288 ± 9.8°; Fig. 3B; Fig. 3C, y axis). On a neuron-by-neuron basis, the spike phases during spontaneous and induced ripples were correlated (circular–circular correlation coefficient: PYR: 0.7, \( P < 0.001 \), \( \chi^2 \) test; INT: 0.42, \( P = 0.04 \); \( n = 97 \) PYR and 26 INT phase-locked during both spontaneous and induced ripples; Fig. 3). Therefore, the precise temporal
relations between single unit spiking and ripple cycles are preserved during spontaneous and induced ripples.

**Multineuronal Spike Sequences Are Correlated During Spontaneous Oscillations and Induced Ripples.** Because both spike rates and within-ripple cycle phase preference of spiking were correlated between spontaneous and induced ripples, we next examined whether sequential order of neuronal firing within ripple events is consistent. To this end, we ranked the spikes of all pyramidal cells and interneurons that occurred in a given event (Fig. 4A), and determined the consistency of multineuronal spiking across events (Fig. 4B); because induced ripples were focal (one site was illuminated at a time; Fig. 2A), this analysis was done on a site-by-site basis. During spontaneous ripples, most multineuronal sequences were self-consistent (23 of 27 recording sites, 85%; $P < 0.001$, exact Binomial test), with a median rank correlation of 0.28 ($P < 0.001$, Wilcoxon’s signed-rank test with a zero-median null; Fig. 4C). During induced ripples, 46% (12 of 26, $P < 0.001$) of the sequences were self-consistent, with a median rank correlation of 0.21 ($P = 0.001$; 0.32 for the consistent sequences; Fig. 4D). Similar results were observed under anesthesia (separate cohort of n = 5 urethane-anesthetized mice; Fig. S3). Thus, multineuronal spike sequences during induced ripples are not random.

Sequences during spontaneous and induced ripples were not independent: 13 of 26 induced sequences (50%, $P < 0.001$) were consistent with their same-site spontaneous counterparts, with a median rank correlation of 0.13 ($P = 0.001$; 0.21 for the consistent sequences; Fig. 4D). The median rank correlation was not different for the three datasets (spontaneous-ripple self-consistency; induced-ripple self-consistency; and cross-class consistency of induced-ripple, relative to spontaneous ripple sequences; $P = 0.35$, Kruskal–Wallis test). Similar results were observed in all freely moving animals (Table S1). Although the probability to observe consistent sequences was highest during spontaneous ripples (compared with induced-ripples and cross-class sequences, $P = 0.003$ and $P = 0.006$, $\chi^2$ test; Fig. 4E), consistent sequences occurred at similar probabilities during induced ripples and across classes ($P = 0.78$, Fig. 4E). Sequences during individual theta cycles and induced ripples were also independent: 10 of 25 (40%, $P < 0.001$) sites exhibited theta vs. induced ripples cross-class consistency, with a median

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**Fig. 2.** Spike rates and their modulations are correlated during spontaneous and induced ripples. (A) Experimental configuration. (a) A four-shank diode-probe mounted on a movable microdrive is implanted in the dorsal hippocampus of a freely moving CaMKII::ChR2 mouse and lowered gradually until multiple-unit spiking and CA1 ripples are recorded. (b) Wide-band traces (1-5000 Hz) from three shanks during a spontaneous ripple. Blue ticks, INT spikes; red ticks, PYR spikes. (c). Traces from the same sites during a “synthetic ripple” induced by focal illumination (light power: 3-4 $\mu$W; estimated intensity in center of the layer: ~0.1 mW/mm$^2$). (B) Spike rates during spontaneous ripples are correlated with baseline rate; baseline periods include nonripple nontheta immobility. Each dot indicates the spike rate of a single unit ($n = 268$ PYR and $37$ INT from 11 sessions in four freely moving CaMKII::ChR2 mice), averaged over $\geq 100$ (median, $521$) spontaneous ripple events. Inset shows the distributions of spike gain; 10 equal-sized bins; scale bar, 20%. (C) Spike gain is correlated during spontaneous and induced ripples. Numbers: rank correlation coefficients; ***$P < 0.005$, permutation test.

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**Fig. 3.** Preferred spike phases are correlated during spontaneous and induced ripple cycles. (A) Example pair of CA1 units recorded by same shank (S3 in Fig. 2A) during 302 spontaneous ripple events. Raster shows spike times, aligned to ripple cycle peaks (dashed lines, zero phase); each dot indicates the time of one spike (red, PYR; blue, INT). Polar plots show the circular distribution of the same spikes (right direction, zero phase). PYR spikes precede INT spikes on each cycle. (B) Spike times of the same pair of units during 70 induced ripple events. Note similar phase preference to the spontaneous case. (C) Each dot indicates the mean ("preferred") cycle phase for spikes of one cell (red, PYR; blue, INT) during spontaneous and induced ripples. Dark large dots, units with phase locking ($P < 0.05$, Rayleigh test) during both spontaneous and induced ripples; crosshairs indicate group means (SEM). Histograms show marginal frequency distributions of the mean spike phases for all units (10 equal-sized bins; scale bar, 20%). $n = 268$ PYR and $37$ INT from 11 sessions in four freely moving CaMKII::ChR2 mice. Numbers: circular-circular correlation coefficients; *$P < 0.05$; **$P < 0.005$, $\chi^2$ test.
rank correlation of 0.17 (P < 0.001; 0.32 for the consistent sequences; Fig. S4). Thus, sequences observed during spontaneous theta or ripple oscillations and induced ripples are similar, indicating that despite being driven by very different inputs (medial septum-associated theta, CA3-associated SPW, and local optically induced ChR2 activation), spiking during these three constellations share some common generative mechanisms.

In constructing the multineuronal spike sequences, we considered spikes of all simultaneously recorded neurons, regardless of cell type. When limiting the participation to PYR, only 4 of 27 sites exhibited consistent sequences during spontaneous ripples (15%, P = 0.04, exact Binomial test) and the median rank correlation was lower (0.04, P = 0.02, signed-rank test). Similarly, only 7 of 22 (32%, P < 0.001; median rank, 0.13, P = 0.23) sequences were consistent during induced ripples, and cross-class consistency fell to chance level (3 of 22 sites, 13%; P = 0.09; median rank, 0.06, P = 0.25; Fig. 5A). Moreover, cross-class rank correlations were 3.4 times lower than when both PYR and INT were considered (P = 0.04, Wilcoxon’s paired signed-rank test; Fig. 5A, Right). When limiting participation to INT, sequences were still consistent (Fig. 5B), and cross-class consistency was 1.75 times lower than when all neurons were considered (P = 0.55, paired signed-rank test; rank correlation: 0.54, P < 0.001), suggesting that rate difference between PYR and INT and/or intrinsic PYR-INT correlations are not accountable for the observed consistency. Thus, although interneurons comprised only a small subpopulation of the participating units (12%) and were indirectly activated during optical ripple induction, they made an important contribution to the consistency of multineuronal sequences during both spontaneous and induced ripples.

We have used a cross-validated template method for determining the consistency of multineuronal sequences. Upon using an alternative “pair-wise” method, the exact values of the rank correlations were lower than those yielded by the template method (P = 0.002, signed-rank paired test; Fig. 5C). However, the numbers of consistent sequences (spontaneous ripples: 26 of 27, 96%; induced ripples: 14 of 25, 56%; cross-class consistency: 18 of 26, 69%) were similar to those detected using the template
by a limited number of pyramidal cell assemblies (35, 36) and in the neocortex (34). Single interneurons are typically controlled by the upstream CA3 neurons, and that the intrinsic properties bias the participation probability and sequential recruitment of neurons in response to optogenetic activation. In line with this reasoning, pyramidal neurons vary extensively in their responses to in vitro current injection (38, 39). Thus, even if every neuron experienced an identical ramp of input current (from the CA3 population during spontaneous ripple events or from the light stimulus during synthetic ripples), diverse spike patterns and sequential activity would still ensue due to intrinsic neuronal/circuit heterogeneity.

The similar participation probability and sequential patterning of putative interneurons during both spontaneous and induced ripples indicate that, in addition to the hypothesized biophysical heterogeneity of neurons, local synaptic interactions are also important. Sequential firing of interneuron spikes, intermingled with pyramidal neurons during spontaneous ripples, is not unexpected given the timing relations observed among the distinct interneuron classes during ripples (28–30). Although most interneurons receive predominantly local input, others also receive synaptic input from CA3 and extrahippocampal sources (40). Our findings demonstrate that similar sequential patterning of CA1 pyramidal cells and interneurons can be induced by local mechanisms and somewhat independently of the nature of triggering inputs.

We hypothesize that the intersection of three sources of mechanisms explains the observed spike correlations between spontaneous and synthetic ripples as well as their variability: sequential input drive from CA3, wide distribution of intrinsic cellular properties, and differences in local connectivity (the last two leading to unequal responses to extrinsic activation). The preexisting sequences may themselves reflect the local circuit configurations shaped by previous experiences, by the developmental genetic program, or any combination thereof. This hypothesis does not reduce the importance of spatiotemporally structured input from CA3 and experience-induced synaptic changes, yet emphasizes that intrinsic cellular properties and local synaptic interactions in the CA1 region (41) also play an important role in shaping the sequential firing of CA1 neurons. Sequentially ordered firing patterns are not unique to the hippocampus but also occur in the neocortex during the UP state of slow oscillations (34, 42), suggesting that intrinsic neuronal and local-circuit properties may play a similar role in other systems as well.

Our findings demonstrate that circuit and intrinsic channel properties of neurons – and in particular, interactions between principal cells and interneurons – play a role in determining the probability by which particular neurons are drawn for a given task (15) and may influence their sequential activation during both theta and ripple oscillations in the intact animal. Previous work already indicated that spike rates of pyramidal cells and interneurons in CA1 (37, 43), and of head direction neurons in the thalamus and postsubiculum (44), are robustly correlated across brain states. Correlated sequences and pair-wise correlations suppress the competing assemblies, which can explain their orderly presence in the sequential patterns. In turn, interneuron spiking may provide a scaffold – a temporal backbone – for pyramidal cell spiking. It may well be that many more pyramidal neurons took part in the sequential patterning of activity than those monitored here by the silicon probes; recordings of larger ensembles of pyramidal cells in future experiments are needed to address this hypothesis.

How can correlations between internally and externally driven events arise? One clue lies in the wide dynamic range of the excitability of pyramidal cells and the spike transfer between pyramidal cells and fast spiking interneurons (37). An expected outcome of such a wide distribution of intrinsic properties is that the participation probability and temporal patterning of CA1 neurons during spontaneous ripples can be only partially dictated by the upstream CA3 neurons, and that the intrinsic properties bias the participation probability and sequential recruitment of neurons in response to optogenetic activation. In line with this reasoning, pyramidal neurons vary extensively in their responses to in vitro current injection (38, 39). Thus, even if every neuron experienced an identical ramp of input current (from the CA3 population during spontaneous ripple events or from the light stimulus during synthetic ripples), diverse spike patterns and sequential activity would still ensue due to intrinsic neuronal/circuit heterogeneity.

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between waking exploration and sleep are often taken as evidence for experience-induced synaptic plasticity (13–15, 45). However, preexisting correlations have also been reported between sleep epochs that precede and follow a novel experience ("preplay," refs. 43 and 46). These observations, combined with the present findings using optical activation of hippocampal circuits, indicate that learning-induced effects should be carefully separated from preexisting conditions biased by the intrinsic properties of neurons and the local interactions between pyramidal cells and interneurons (41–43, 46, 47).

**Methods**

Ten mice were used in this study; nine expressed ChR2 in CA1 pyramidal cells under the CaMKII promoter, and one was opsin-free; all mice were implanted with multisite diode probes (48). Each probe had four or six shanks (inter-shank spacing, 200 μm) with 8 or 10 sites per shank (intersite spacing, 20 μm), and each shank was associated with an optical fiber coupled to a miniature LED or laser diode. Light stimulation (50- to 70-ms light pulses) was applied on every shank separately during spontaneous behavior in the home cage (n = 6 mice) or during urethane anesthesia (n = 6 mice; ref. 49). Offline, spikes were sorted and classified as putative PYR or INT using a Gaussian mixture model (49). Spike sequences were detected and compared using a cross-validated template method or an alternate pairwise method; statistical significance was verified by resampling (permutation test). An α level of 0.05 was used throughout. All animal handling procedures were approved by the New York University Animal Care and Committee for facility.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.** We thank Karl Deisseroth for providing adeno-associated viruses, Kamran Diba for insightful comments, and Shigeoyoshi Fujisawa for help maintaining transgenic animals. This work was supported by the Rothschild Foundation (to E.S.), Human Frontiers in Science Program LTU-000346/2009-L (to E.S.), Machiah Foundation 20090098 (to E.S.), National Institutes of Health Grants (MH54671; MH102840; N0570415), the Mathers Foundation, The Human Frontier Science Program, and the National Science Foundation (Temporal Dynamics of Learning Center Grant SBE 054213).

For offline analysis, spike (−0.2 mm; 55 nl/site; Nanoject II, 10,000 Hz, 400 μSD) for 470-nm LEDs and 0.05; ref. 49). We recorded a total of 582 well isolated cells from CA1 of four freely moving and six anesthetized mice. Of these, 496 were PYR and 86 were INT.

Ripples were detected independently at each recording site (26). Briefly, the wide-band signal was band-pass filtered (80–250 Hz), and instantaneous power was computed by clipping extreme values to 5 SD, rectifying, and low-pass filtering (52.5 Hz). The mean and SD were computed from the power of the clipped signal during slow-wave sleep (defined as nontheta, nonmovement periods) in the absence of light stimulation. Subsequently, the power of the original trace was computed, and all events exceeding 5 SD from the mean were selected. Short events (duration <15 ms) were discarded, and adjacent events (gap <15 ms) were merged. Events were then expanded until the power fell below 2 SD and aligned by the trough (of the nonrectified signal) closest to the peak power. For each shank separately, the site with the maximal ripple amplitude was determined and defined as the center of the CA1 pyramidal cell layer.

**Sequence Determination.** For the analysis of sequences, only sites in which at least 100 spontaneous ripples were observed and at least 10 optical stimuli were applied at threshold intensity were used, yielding a total of 56 distinct sites (27 in freely moving mice; 29 in urethane-anesthetized mice) recorded during 16 sessions (one to three sessions per mouse). Threshold intensity (defined as the minimal light intensity that induced synthetic ripples with amplitude not smaller than that observed during spontaneous ripples; ref. 26) was used, because at higher intensities many spikes are superimposed near the induced ripple cycle troughs and cannot be disambiguated using extracellular recording methods.

For each event class (theta cycle, spontaneous ripple, or induced ripple), all spiking units were considered, both those recorded on the same shank as the ripple and on other shanks, because interneurons on distant shanks modulate their timing during spatially confined ripple events (26). Only events with at least two spiking units were considered. For each specific event, the spiking units were ranked chronologically. For instance, if the considered units are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and during a given event units 2 and 4 spiked, 4 first, then unit 4 received rank = 1 and unit 2 received rank = 2. If a given unit spiked more than once during an event, only the first spike was considered. Two methods were used: template and pair-wise. In the cross-validated template method, a template for each specific event or theta event was constructed based on the averaged rank of all units over all other events (i.e., excluding that specific event). Then the rank correlation between each specific event and its template was computed, and averaged over all events; this includes n comparisons (n being the number of valid events). In the pair-wise method, there is no template; rather, the rank correlation is computed between each pair of events (n × (n − 1)/2 comparisons).

For comparing spike sequences during spontaneous and induced events (cross-class consistency), the same two methods were used. In the template method, the template was based on the spontaneous events, whereas the events tested were the induced events. In the pair-wise method, rank correlations were computed between all possible spontaneous and synthetic ripple events.
(i.e., spontaneous–spontaneous and induced–induced correlations were not considered). Thus, in this application, the template method is asymmetric, whereas the pair-wise method is symmetric (i.e., the null hypothesis is the same, with a different alternative).

Statistical significance of sequence consistency was determined by a permutation test, randomly shuffling the ranks of the units that participated in each event and carrying out the entire procedure, culminating in the computation of the mean rank correlation. This was repeated 1,000 times and the observed mean rank correlation was compared with the distribution of the randomly permuted mean rank correlations (Fig. 4B).

**Statistical Testing.** For a given effect size, the power of any statistical test depends on the $\alpha$ level. To increase the sensitivity of detecting effects, results are reported based on a significance threshold $\alpha = 0.05$, and all groups included enough samples to enable rejection of the null at that level. Wilcoxon’s signed-rank test was used for paired testing (or, one-sided, for a zero-median null) and Mann–Whitney $U$ test (two-sided) was used for comparing the medians of unpaired groups. For proportions, the exact Binomial test (single comparisons) and the $\chi^2$ test (pairwise or multiple groups) were used. Circular measures were tested using the $\chi^2$ or the Rayleigh test. All results were verified independently by resampling (permutation) tests.

Fig. S1. Distribution of time spent in each brain state. Four brain states were defined: RUN (theta mobility), REM (theta immobility), NTI (nontheta immobility), and MOV (nontheta mobility, e.g., grooming). (A) Distribution of time spent in each behavioral state (averaged over 11 sessions in four freely moving CaMKII::ChR2 mice; error bars, SEM). (B) Probability for an observed spontaneous ripple to occur in each of the four states. (C) Probability for a synthetically generated ripple to have been triggered in each state. Although only about half of the time was spent in NTI (55% ± 4%), both spontaneous and induced ripples occurred predominantly during that state (83% ± 4% and 75% ± 7%, respectively; $P = 0.33$, t test).

Fig. S2. Diode-probe illumination in the opsin-free mouse does not induce spiking or generate ripples. (A) Snapshot of wide-band traces (500 ms) from CA1 of a urethane-anesthetized wild-type mouse. Note spontaneous spiking (38 PYR and 9 INT) and ripples on all four shanks (S1, shank 1; S2, shank 2, and so on). (B) Snapshot of recording during sequential illumination (vertical blue bars) of the four diode-probe shanks (estimated light intensity at the center of the CA1 pyramidal layer, 0.6 mW/mm$^2$). No artifacts, induced spikes, or induced ripples can be seen. (C) Peri-stimulus time histograms (PSTHs) during diode-probe illumination. Each panel shows the PSTHs for all same-shank INT (blue) or PYR (red) during illumination of the same shank; each row shows the PSTH for one unit (white/black indicate minimal/maximal firing rates), and the plot above shows the PSTH averaged over all units. Calibration is 1 spikes/s for all plots. In contrast to the effect in opsin-expressing mice (compare to Fig. 2 in the main text; also see refs. 26, 48, and 49), note lack of consistent modulation (activation or suppression) during focal illumination, indicating that diode-probe illumination by itself does not induce thermal, optical, or electromagnetic modulation of neural activity.
Fig. S3. Spike rates, modulations, and sequences are consistent during anesthesia. (A) Comparison of spike rates during spontaneous and induced ripples during anesthesia. Data includes \( n = 190 \) PYR and 40 INT from \( n = 29 \) sites in 5 urethane-anesthetized CaMKII::ChR2 mice. Numbers, rank correlations; **\( P < 0.01 \); ***\( P < 0.005 \), permutation test. (B) Spike gain during spontaneous and induced ripples. (C) Multineuronal sequence consistency. NS: not significant; ***\( P < 0.005 \), permutation test. Spontaneous and induced (cross-class) sequences are not consistent. (D) Fraction of sites with consistent sequences. ***\( P < 0.005 \), exact Binomial test.

Fig. S4. Multineuronal spike sequences during theta and induced ripples are correlated. (A) Sequence consistency during theta, induced ripples, and induced ripples vs. theta (27 sites in 11 sessions in four freely moving CaMKII::ChR2 mice). Dots, individual sessions; bars, group means (SEM); black dots, sites with significant \( P < 0.05 \), permutation test) rank correlation (“consistent” sequences; see Fig. 4). ***\( P < 0.005 \), Wilcoxon’s signed rank test (zero median null). (B) Fraction of sessions with consistent sequences. Dashed line shows chance level; error bars, SEM; ***\( P < 0.005 \), exact Binomial test.
Table S1. Distribution of sequence consistency results between animals

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</table>

FM, freely moving; UA, urethane-anesthetized; consistent, $P < 0.05$, permutation test. All results pertain to template method, PYR+INT participation.