



Figure S1. The majority of parvalbumin-positive spinal intermediate zone interneurons are glycinergic.

Low and high magnification confocal fluorescent image showing green fluorescent protein (GFP) signal and parvalbumin immunoreactivity in a lumbar L4 section of a bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) transgenic mouse which specifically express GFP under the control of the promotor of GlyT2 gene, resulting in intense GFP signal in glycinergic neurons (Zeilhofer et al., 2005, *J Comp Neurol.* 482:123-141). The far majority of parvalbumin-positive intermediate zone neurons were GFP-positive (e.g arrow in B), indicating that they are glycinergic. Of 500 randomly selected parvalbumin-positive intermediate zone interneurons 468 (= 94%) were GFP-positive. Vice-versa many GFP-positive cells are parvalbumin negative or very weakly parvalbumin positive (arrow head in B). This indicates that parvalbumin-immunoreactivity outlines only a subset of glycinergic neurons in spinal cord.

Scale bar, 200 μ m.