
Figure 8 was incorrectly published in grayscale. The color version appears here.

**FIG. 8.** MLCK inhibition increases the RRP of vesicles. **A1:** graph summarizing the EPSC amplitudes during trains of stimulation (100 Hz; 50 stimuli) before (control; black circles) and after (red circles) ML-9 (25 µM) application at P15–P16 (*n* = 5 cells) in 2 mM extracellular calcium ([Ca²⁺]e). **B1:** graph summarizing the EPSC amplitudes during trains of stimulation (300 Hz; 50 stimuli) before (control; black circles) and after (red circles) ML-9 (25 µM) application at P17–P18 (*n* = 5 cells) in 4 mM [Ca²⁺]e and 2 mM gamma-D-glutamylglycine. **Inset** shows enlarged first few EPSC amplitudes for clarity. The difference between the EPSC amplitudes under control and ML-9 application is shown in green circles. **A2** and **B2**: cumulative amplitudes of the EPSCs shown above under control conditions and on ML-9 application. Amplitudes of the EPSCs from 200 to 500 ms were fitted with a linear regression line and extrapolated to time 0 for estimating the RRP size. Note that the B2 regression line is significantly more shallow than for A2. **A3** and **B3**: mean number of releasable vesicles (*N*) multiplied by mean quantal size (*q*), as estimated earlier, significantly increased after ML-9 application. Values from individual cells were shown. **A4** and **B4**: the mean release probability (*P*) for individual cells, which was estimated from the ratio of the first EPSC amplitude divided by *Nq*. Note that *P* was not significantly (n.s.) increased after ML-9 application. Asterisks indicate a significant difference between the indicated pairwise comparisons (*P* < 0.05; **P* < 0.01; paired *t*-test).