

**Table 1. Components of Cholinergic Neurotransmission and Recording Methods**

	cholinergic transients	cholinergic neuromodulation
time scale	0.2–0.5 s (rise time) to 4–6 s (peak levels)	tens of seconds to minutes, not a necessary confound of analytical limits <sup>5</sup>
detected by choline-sensitive microelectrodes?	YES, because method is optimized for detecting choline spikes	probably NO, because slowly changing choline concentrations may be relatively small compared with stable extracellular choline concentrations (3–5 $\mu$ M) and/or the amperometric technique is not optimal for reliably detecting slowly changing currents
detected by microdialysis?	NO, because either below limit of detection and/or fully hydrolyzed	YES, because nonhydrolyzed “ambient” level and/or confounded by probe-evoked glia-derived diffusion barrier <sup>6</sup>
functions	reducing cue detection uncertainty	higher levels improve attentional task compliance in situations taxing attentional control (reducing opportunity costs) <sup>3</sup>