

Table 1. Glucose consumption averaged per neuron.

Whole brain							
Species	Brain mass*	Glucose use per gram [§] ($\mu\text{mol/g}\cdot\text{min}$)	Total glucose use ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}$)	N_{brain}	Glucose use per neuron ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}$)	O/N	N/mg
mouse	0.416	0.89	0.370	70.89×10^6	5.20×10^{-9}	0.533	170,408
rat	1.802	0.68	1.225	200.13×10^6	6.10×10^{-9}	0.657	111,060
squirrel	5.548	0.60	3.329	472.44×10^6	7.05×10^{-9}	1.083	85,155
monkey	87.346	0.36	31.444	6.38×10^9	4.93×10^{-9}	1.122	73,043
baboon	148.80	0.44	65.472	10.91×10^9	6.00×10^{-9}	0.828	73,320
human	1508.91	0.31	467.762	86.06×10^9	5.44×10^{-9}	0.983	57,034
variation	$3627 \times$	$2.9 \times$	$1264 \times$	$1213 \times$	$1.4 \times$	$2.1 \times$	$3.0 \times$
Cerebral cortex							
Species	Cortical mass*	Glucose use per gram [§] ($\mu\text{mol/g}\cdot\text{min}$)	Total glucose use ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}$)	N_{cortex}	Glucose use per neuron ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}$)	O/N	N/mg
mouse	0.173	1.10	0.190	13.69×10^6	1.39×10^{-8}	0.881	79133
rat	0.769	0.95	0.730	31.02×10^6	2.35×10^{-8}	1.473	40338
monkey	42.860	0.46	19.716	1.59×10^9	1.24×10^{-8}	2.330	32110
baboon	72.668	0.46	33.427	2.84×10^9	1.18×10^{-8}	1.558	33730
human	632.520	0.34	215.057	16.34×10^9	1.32×10^{-8}	1.363	19540
variation	$3656 \times$	$3.2 \times$	$1132 \times$	$1194 \times$	$2.0 \times$	$2.6 \times$	$4.0 \times$
Cerebellum							
Species	Cerebellar mass*	Glucose use per gram [§] ($\mu\text{mol/g}\cdot\text{min}$)	Total glucose use ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}$)	$N_{\text{cerebellum}}$	Glucose use per neuron ($\mu\text{mol}/\text{min}$)	O/N	N/mg
mouse	0.056	0.98	0.055	42.22×10^6	1.30×10^{-9}	0.165	753928
rat	0.272	0.62	0.169	137.17×10^6	1.23×10^{-9}	0.211	504301
monkey	7.694	0.37	2.847	4.55×10^9	0.62×10^{-9}	0.204	591390
baboon	13.745	0.32	4.398	7.79×10^9	0.56×10^{-9}	0.067	566752
human	154.02	0.29	44.666	69.03×10^9	0.65×10^{-9}	0.232	448188
variation	$2750 \times$	$3.4 \times$	$812 \times$	$1635 \times$	$2.3 \times$	$1.4 \times$	$1.7 \times$

*Our data: references 23–27. Cortical mass refers to both hemispheres, including the hippocampal formation, and excludes subcortical white matter in primates.

[§]From [20] (references therein).

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0017514.t001

20. Karbowski J (2007) Global and regional brain metabolic scaling and its functional consequences. *BMC Biol* 5: 18.
23. Attwell D, Laughlin SB (2001) An energy budget for signaling in the grey matter of the brain. *J Cereb Blood Flow Metab* 21: 1133–1145.
24. Herculano-Houzel S, Mota B, Lent R (2006) : Cellular scaling rules for rodent brains. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 103: 12138–12143.
25. Herculano-Houzel S, Collins CE, Wong P, Kaas JH (2007) Cellular scaling rules for primate brains. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 104: 3562–3567.
26. Gabi M, Collins CE, Wong P, Torres LBP, Kaas JH, Herculano-Houzel S (2010) Cellular scaling rules for the brain of an extended number of primate species. *Brain Behav Evol* 76: 32–44.
27. Azevedo FAC, Carvalho LRB, Grinberg LT, Farfel JM, Ferretti RE, et al. (2009) Equal numbers of neuronal and nonneuronal cells make the human brain an isometrically scaled-up primate brain. *J Comp Neurol* 513: 532–541.