Table 1. Sholl analysis of astrocytes

	Calcium indicators		Morphology markers		
	Fluo-4AM	OGB-AM	GFAP	SR101	Alexa-488
Process maximum (N_m)[a]	6 ± 0.3	7 ± 1	15 ± 2	18 ± 2	36 ± 3
Critical value (r_c: μm)	13 ± 1	9 ± 1	19 ± 1	15 ± 2	19 ± 1
Maximum radius (μm)	30 ± 2	25 ± 1	45 ± 2	43 ± 3	50 ± 3
Number of primary branches (N_p)[a]	4.0 ± 0.4	4.2 ± 0.5	5.9 ± 0.6	8.3 ± 0.6	6.3 ± 0.6[b]
Integrated Sholl plot (intersection · μm)	73 ± 7	78 ± 2	288 ± 26	341 ± 25	749 ± 94
Schoenen ramification index (N_m/N_p)[a]	1.5 ± 0.1	1.6 ± 0.2	2.9 ± 0.3	2.3 ± 0.3	5.4 ± 0.6
n	19	6	16	6	6

[a]Tukey's ANOVA test ($p < 0.05$) shows that Fluo-4 loaded cells displayed significantly fewer processes as compared with GFAP, SR101, and Alexa-488 astrocytes, but that there were no significant differences between GFAP and SR101 cells. The greatest number of processes and morphological complexity was seen for the astrocytes loaded with Alexa-488.

[b]The number of primary processes is lower for the Alexa-488 cells as compared with the SR101 cells because the patch pipette obscures some primary processes (Fig 2 *A*).