# Supplementary Figures

**Figure 1 - Figure supplement 1. Spatial coordinates of all recorded brain regions.**

2D histograms (upper diagonal), scatter plots (lower diagonal) and kernel density estimate plots (diagonal) of all the recorded regions color-coded according to the Allen Institute color scheme. HPF=hippocampus, TH=thalamus, HY=hypothalamus and MB=midbrain. M-L axis is zeroed at the midline.

**Figure 1 - Figure supplement 2. Correlation between ripple duration and strength per session.**

Red line represents linear regression with confidence interval of 95% estimated via bootstrap. \*\*\* means p < 0.0005.

**Figure 1 - Figure supplement 3. Comparison between correlation of ripple strength and duration with underlying spiking.**

Ripple strength correlates significantly better with the underlying ripple spiking activity. \* means p < 0.0005.

**Figure 1 - Figure supplement 4. Ripple-associated LFP responses are predominantly observed in hippocampal structures.**

(A) Rendering of probe locatiosn for session 791319847. (B) First column: Raw LFP traces color coded according to probe identity, superimposed in black the trace after high-pass filtering to show the presence of a ripple. Scale bar: 250 µV. Middle column: Ripple envelope and associated ∫Ripple in red. Last column: Raw LFP trace and associated RIVD in blue. (C) Heatmaps of ∫Ripple (left) and RIVD (right) for the entirety of session 791319847 and for each recorded area. To note the variability in ∫Ripple over time and cross different CA1 locations.(D) Kernel density estimate plot showing the relationship between ∫Ripple and RIVD. Bar plot shows the sum of the z-scored ∫Ripple and RIVD per area.for the areas showing the strongest responses in session 791319847. (E) Summary scatter plot showing the relationship between ∫Ripple and RIVD for all sessions. Bar plot shows the sum of the z-scored ∫Ripple and RIVD per area averaged across animals. Most of the activity is confined to the hippocampal formation (DG, CA1, CA2, CA3 Sub and ProS) (n=49). (F) Violin plots showing the distribution of ∫Ripple and RIVD z-scored per session, hippocampal regions (text in green) show the biggest responses.

**Figure 1 - Figure supplement 5. Hippocampal sections.**

(A) Variance explained between 3D distances and distance on each spatial axis across CA1 recording locations. (B) Histogram showing the three sections across the M-L axis, the hippocampus was divided in order to have an equal number of recordings in each section. (C) Rendering of the 3 sections and associated recording locations (black dots).

**Figure 3 - Figure supplement 1. Spatio-temporal lag maps of locally and not locally generated ripples**

Spatio-temporal profiles are symmetrical, strong indication of similar propagation speed regardless of seed position. (A) Recording locations relative to (B). Red circles represents the reference locations across all sessions (n sessions=41), black circles represents the remaining recording locations. (B) Left: Medio-lateral propagation of locally generated ripples (generated in the reference section), each line represents the average of one session. Middle: Medio-lateral propagation of non-locally generated ripples, each line represents the average of one session. Right: Average propagation map across sessions of strong and common ripples. Reference locations are the most lateral per session. (C) Same as A. (D) Same as B. Reference locations are the most lateral per session. (E) Same as A. (F) Same as B. Reference locations are the most central per session.

**Figure 3 - Figure supplement 2. Strength conservation in medially and laterally generated ripples.**

(A) Strength conservation index in strong ripples grouped by reference location. Ripples generated in the lateral section showsignificantly lower strength conservation (p=7e-09, Student's t-test). (B) Strength conservation index in common ripples grouped by reference location.

**Figure 3 - Figure supplement 3. Spatial location does not influence ∫Ripple.**

Relationship between Z-scored ∫Ripple (top row) or ∫Ripple (bottom row) and each spatial axis (M-L, A-P or D-V). Spatial location has a negligible effect on ∫Ripple.

**Figure 3 - Figure supplement 4. Spatial location does not influence ripple amplitude.**

Relationship between Z-scored amplitude (top row) or amplitude (bottom row) and each spatial axis (M-L, A-P or D-V). Spatial location has a negligible effect on ripple amplitude.

**Figure 4 - Figure supplement 1. Differential spiking of hippocampal neurons between different conditions.**

(A) Grand average of the differences between medial and lateral ripples induced spiking activity in putative excitatory (left) and inhibitory neurons (right). Putative excitatory and inhibitory neurons show similiar spiking patterns in lateral and medial ripples. (B) Grand average of the differences between common and strong ripples induced spiking activity in medial (left) and lateral ripples (right). Strong ripples are not associated with more spiking activity in the early phase post ripple start (0-50 ms).(C) Grand average of the differences between medial and lateral ripples induced spiking activity in common (left) and strong ripples (right). Strong ripples are associated with considerable differences between medial and lateral ripples.

**Figure 4 - Figure supplement 2. Spiking rate and fraction of active neurons are significantly higher in medial ripples.**

(A) Fraction of active neurons per ripple grouped by ripple seed location. (Medial seed=40.0±1.0%, lateral seed=39.0±1.0%, p-value=9.52e-05, Student's t-test). (B) Average spiking rate grouped per ripple grouped by ripple seed location (Medial seed=9.0±0.0%, lateral seed=8.0±0.0%, p-value=5.20e-10, Student's t-test). Asterisks mean p < 0.05, Student's t-test.

**Figure 4 - Figure supplement 3. Spiking rate and fraction of active neurons are increased in the late phase post-ripple.start in medial ripples both in putative excitatory and inhibitory neurons.**

(A) Average spiking rate in early (left) and late (right) phase post-ripple start grouped by ripple seed location and putative neuron identity. Asterisks mean p < 0.05, ANOVA with pairwise Tukey post-hoc test. (B) Fraction of active neurons per ripple in early (left) and late (right) phase post-ripple start grouped by ripple seed location and putative neuron identity. Asterisks mean p < 0.05, ANOVA with pairwise Tukey post-hoc test.

**Figure 4 - Figure supplement 4. Units features in medial and lateral sections.**

(A) Kernel density estimate plot of waveform duration (p-value=5.50e-05), firing rate (p-value=6.17e-18), waveform amplitude (p-value=1.69e-02), waveform repolarization slope (p-value=6.71e-02), waveform recovery slope (p-value=1.77e-02) and waveform peak-through ratio (p-value=1.89e-01) grouped by hippocampal section.Asterisks mean p<0.05, Mann-Whitney U test. (B) Cumulative distribution plot of waveform duration (p-value=4.37e-04), firing rate (p-value=5.25e-14), waveform amplitude (p-value=1.26e-01), waveform repolarization slope (p-value=1.27e-01), waveform recovery slope (p-value=1.73e-02) and waveform peak-through ratio (p-value=1.66e-01) grouped by hippocampal section.Asterisks mean p < 0.05, Kolgomorov-Smirnov test.(C) Kernel density estimate plot of waveform duration (p-value=8.18e-78), firing rate (p-value=1.29e-09), waveform amplitude (p-value=2.91e-02), waveform repolarization slope (p-value=1.95e-01), waveform recovery slope (p-value=1.51e-16) and waveform peak-through ratio (p-value=1.18e-08) grouped by hippocampal section.Asterisks mean p<0.05, Mann-Whitney U test. (D) Cumulative distribution plot of waveform duration (p-value=5.92e-100), firing rate (p-value=1.74e-06), waveform amplitude (p-value=1.61e-03), waveform repolarization slope (p-value=1.44e-02), waveform recovery slope (p-value=1.19e-14) and waveform peak-through ratio (p-value=2.10e-08) grouped by hippocampal section.Asterisks mean p < 0.05, Kolgomorov-Smirnov test.

**Figure 5 - Figure supplement 1. Spiking rate modulation in medial and lateral ripples across brain regions.**

(A) Relationship between baseline (120 ms before ripple start) and medial ripple (0-50 ms) firing rate for clusters recorded in HPF, Isocortex, MB and TH. In the Isocortex and MB plot we excluded the minority of clusters showing modulation >50% in response to either lateral or medial ripples(grey dots). Dashed black line represents absence of any influence, dashed red line represents a 50% increased spiking rate. (B) Relationship between baseline (120 ms before ripple start) and lateral ripple (0-50 ms) firing rate for clusters recorded in HPF, Isocortex, MB and TH. In the Isocortex and MB plot we excluded the minority of clusters showing modulation >50% in response to either lateral or medial ripples (grey dots). Dashed black line represents absence of any influence, dashed red line represents a 50% increased spiking rate.

**Figure 5 - Figure supplement 2. Ripple modulation density histograms.**

(A) Left: Early (0-50 ms) ripple modulation of hippocampal clusters in response to lateral and medial ripples. Dashed black line represents absence of any influence, dashed red line represents a 50% increased spiking rate. Wilcoxon signed-rank test. Right: Late (50-120 ms) ripple modulation of hippocampal clusters in response to lateral and medial ripples. Dashed black line represents absence of any influence, dashed red line represents a 50% increased spiking rate. Wilcoxon signed-rank test. (B) Ripple modulation of cortical (left), MB (middle) and TH (right) clusters in response to lateral and medial ripples. Dashed black line represents absence of any influence, dashed red line represents a 50% increased spiking rate. Wilcoxon signed-rank test

**Figure 5 - Figure supplement 3. Cortical clusters showing ripple engagement.**

In pink clusters showing medial ripples engagement (at least 25%), in purple clusters showing lateral ripples engagement (at least 25%) and in red clusters showing engagement (at least 25%) both in medial and lateral ripples.

**Figure 5 - Figure supplement 4. Ripple modulation across HPF, Isocortex, MB and TH.**

(A) Ripple modulation in response to lateral and medial ripples during the early ripple phase in cortical (top), MB (middle) and TH (bottom) clusters. Wilcoxon signed-rank test or Student's t-test (if normality established). (B) Ripple modulation in response to lateral and medial ripples during the late ripple phase in cortical (top), MB (middle) and TH (bottom) clusters. Wilcoxon signed-rank test or Student's t-test (if normality established).

**Figure 5 - Figure supplement 5. Pre-ripple modulation across HPF, Isocortex, MB and TH.**

(A) Pre-ripple modulation in response to lateral and medial ripples during the early ripple phase in cortical clusters. Wilcoxon signed-rank test or Student's t-test (if normality established). (B) Ripple modulation in response to lateral and medial ripples during the late ripple phase in MB clusters. Wilcoxon signed-rank test or Student's t-test (if normality established). (C) Ripple modulation in response to lateral and medial ripples during the late ripple phase in TH clusters. Wilcoxon signed-rank test or Student's t-test (if normality established).

**Figure 5 - Figure supplement 6. Clusters preference in ripple engagement by hippocampal subfields.**

Preference in ripple engagement in CA1, CA3, DG, ProS and SUB.