Paired pulse facilitation (or depression) is a form of short-term synaptic plasticity. Two presynaptic spikes are evoked in close succession and the responses of the postsynaptic cell are measured in terms of excitatory postsynaptic potential (EPSP). The paired pulse facilitation index is the ratio of the postsynaptic response to the second presynaptic spike over the response to the first spike. Paired pulse facilitation (PPF) is a kind of presynaptic plasticity that reflects the release probability of the presynaptic cell. If the presynaptic cell has high release probability, then the first pulse will deplete the available transmitter, and the second pulse will cause less transmitter to be release, leading to a low PPF or even PPD (depression). If the presynaptic cell has a low release probability, then the first spike will cause a small postsynaptic response, but the build-up of calcium in the presynaptic terminal will lead to an increased release probability on the second spike and as a result, greater transmitter release and a greater postsynaptic response, and a higher PPF. In the Agulhon et al. paper, PPF is used as an indicator not of presynaptic release probability but of a possible change in presynaptic release probability due to astrocyte calcium signaling.