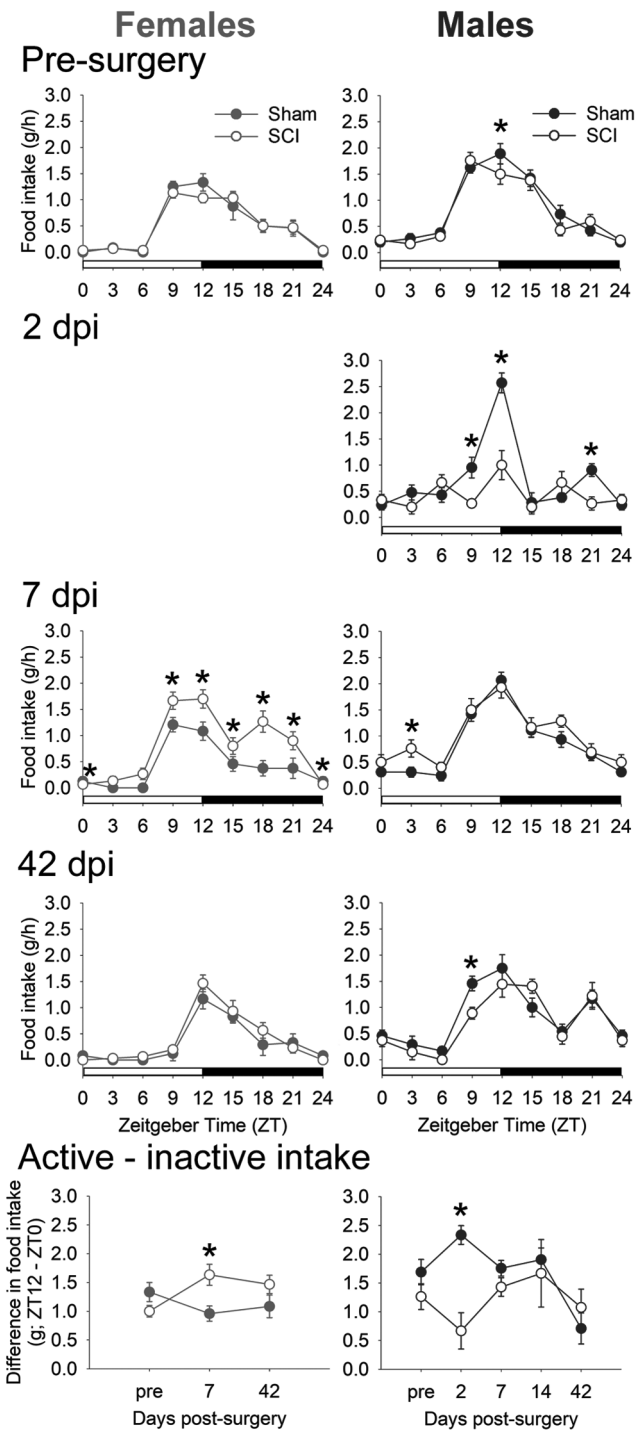

SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S4. In female and male rats, spinal cord injury (SCI) disrupted diurnal food intake. Prior to SCI, rats showed expected diurnal pattern in food intake (highest at start of active phase; no main effects between sham/SCI groups). At 2 days post-injury (dpi), male SCI rats showed dampened diurnal rhythms in food intake (main effect), with less intake than shams during key active feeding times. At 7 dpi, female and male SCI rats ate more throughout the day (main effects, sham vs. SCI). At 42 dpi, SCI rats showed similar food intake to sham rats. Bottom panel: Subtracting inactive (Zeitgeber time [ZT] 0) from active (ZT12) phase intake showed that females had a compensatory increase in food intake at 7 dpi. Males showed less active phase intake at 2 dpi, which normalized by 7 dpi. Across-day food data were not collected in the first female experiment, so there are no data for female 2 dpi and 14 dpi. $*p < 0.05$ for sham vs. SCI at that time-point.