Supplemental Material for

Generalization of contextual fear is sex-specifically affected by high salt intake

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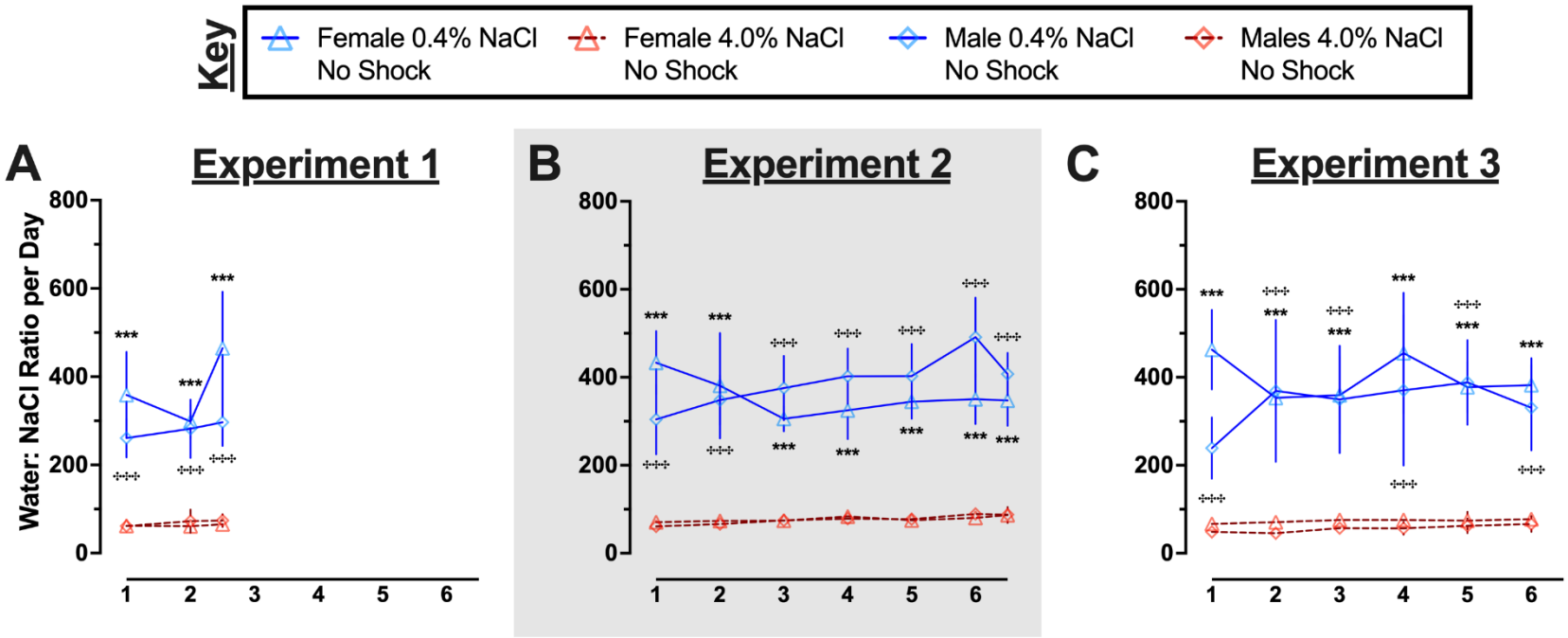
S21 Figure


Key
Female 0.4% NaCl
No Shock
Female 4.0% NaCl
No Shock
Male 0.4% NaCl
No Shock
Males 4.0% NaCl
No Shock
A
Experiment 1
B
Experiment 2
C
Experiment 3
Water: NaCl Ratio per Day
800
600
400
200
0
1
2
3
4
5
6

S21 Fig. Ratio of water to NaCl consumed by control no shock mice across Experiments. Females represented by triangles, males by diamonds; 0.4% NaCl represented by blue symbols and solid lines, 4.0% NaCl represented by red symbols and dashed lines. Water to NaCl consumption ratio was calculated for each full week, and for the partial week at the conclusion of A) Experiment 1 and B) Experiment 2 (grey shading). Some data loss occurred on the very last weighing day for a subset of animals in C) Experiment 3, thus graphs and repeated measures statistical analyses for Experiment 3 calculations cease at week 6 to maximize inclusion of mice in repeated measures analyses. Experiment 1: 0.4% NaCl females, n=9; 4.0% NaCl females, n=9; 0.4% NaCl males, n=8; 4.0% NaCl males, n=9. Experiment 2: 0.4% NaCl females, n=8; 4.0% NaCl females, n=7; 0.4% NaCl males, n=9; 4.0% NaCl males, n=9. Experiment 3: 0.4% NaCl females, n=8; 4.0% NaCl females, n=8; 0.4% NaCl males, n=8; 4.0% NaCl males, n=8. Data are graphed as mean ± 95% confidence interval. *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 indicate difference between females consuming 0.4% NaCl versus 4.0% NaCl. $^{+}$p<0.05, $^{++}$p<0.01, $^{+++}$p<0.001 indicate difference between males consuming 0.4% NaCl versus 4.0% NaCl.