Supplemental Material for

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

Jasmin N. Beaver[1,2], Brady L. Weber[1,2], Matthew T. Ford[1], Anna E. Anello[1,2], Kaden M. Ruffin[1], Sarah K. Kassis[1,2], T. Lee Gilman[1,2,3]*

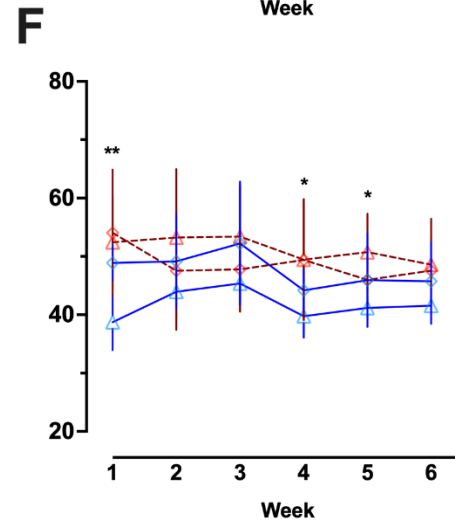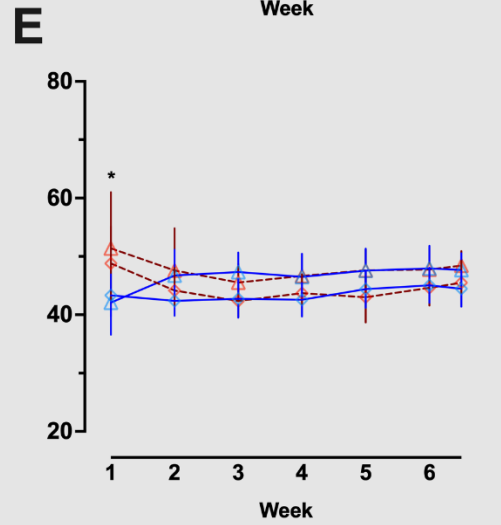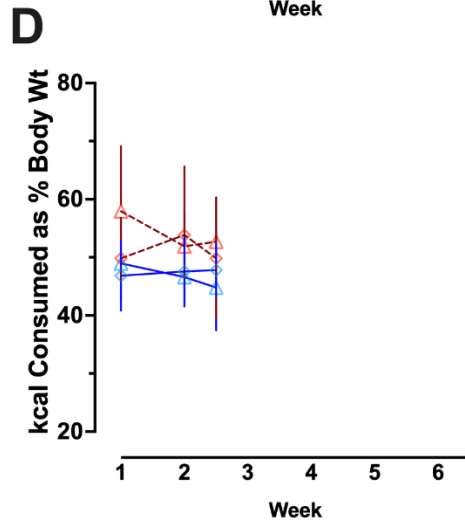[1]Department of Psychological Sciences, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, United States of America
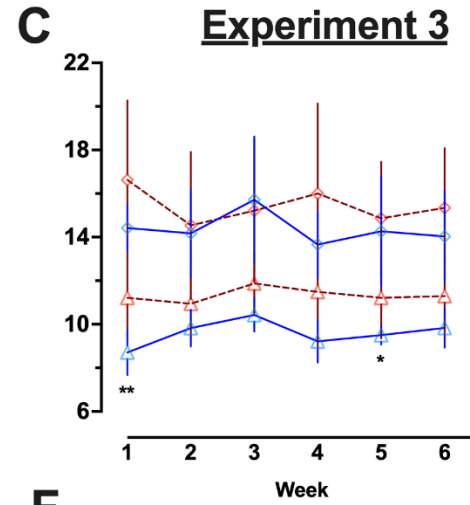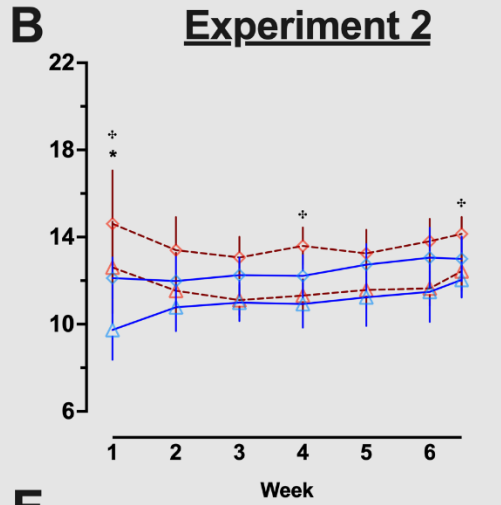
[2]Brain Health Research Institute, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, United States of America

[3]Healthy Communities Research Institute, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, United States of America

*Corresponding Author

Email: lgilman1@kent.edu (TLG)

S22 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
D
E
F
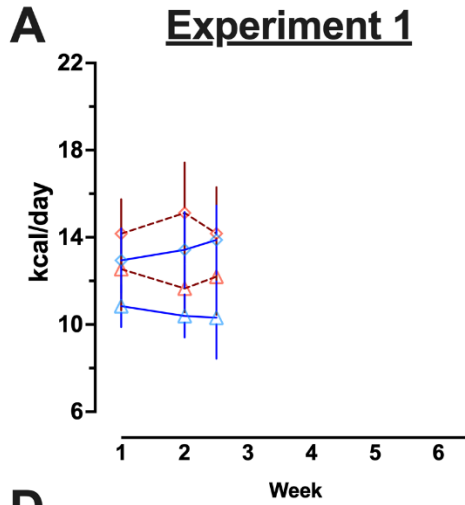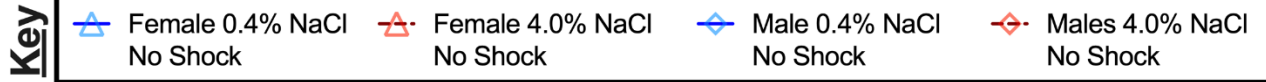
S22 Fig. Average kcal consumed per day and kcal consumed as a percentage of body weight by control no shock mice across Experiments.

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. A, B, C) Consumption of kcal per day and D, E, F) kcal consumption as a percentage of body weight were calculated for each full week, and for the partial week at the conclusion of A, D) Experiment 1 and B, E) Experiment 2 (grey shading). Some data loss occurred on the very last weighing day for a subset of animals in C, F) 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.