

Supporting Information for:

Activation of GPR55 ameliorates maternal separation-induced learning and memory deficits by augmenting 5-HT synthesis in the dorsal raphe nucleus of juvenile mice

Ting Sun^{1†}, Ya-Ya Du^{1†}, Yong-Qiang Zhang^{4†}, Qin-Qin Tian², Xi Li¹, Jiao-Yan Yu¹, Yan-Yan Guo¹, Qing-Qing Liu¹, Le Yang¹, Yu-Mei Wu³, Qi Yang^{1*}, Ming-Gao Zhao^{1*}

¹ *Precision Pharmacy & Drug Development Center, Department of Pharmacy, The Second Affiliated Hospital of Air Force Medical University, Xi'an, China, 710038*

² *Department of Chemistry, School of Pharmacy, the Air Force Medical University, Xi'an, 710032, China.*

³ *Department of Pharmacology, School of Pharmacy, Air Force Medical University, Xi'an, China, 710032, China.*

⁴ *Department of Chinese Materia Medica and Natural Medicines, School of Pharmacy, Air Force Medical University, Xi'an 710032, China.*

†These authors contributed equally to this study

*Corresponding Author:

Associate Prof. Ming-gao Zhao

Precision Pharmacy & Drug Development Center

Department of Pharmacy, Tangdu Hospital

Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, P. R. China, 710038

E-mail: minggao@fmmu.edu.cn

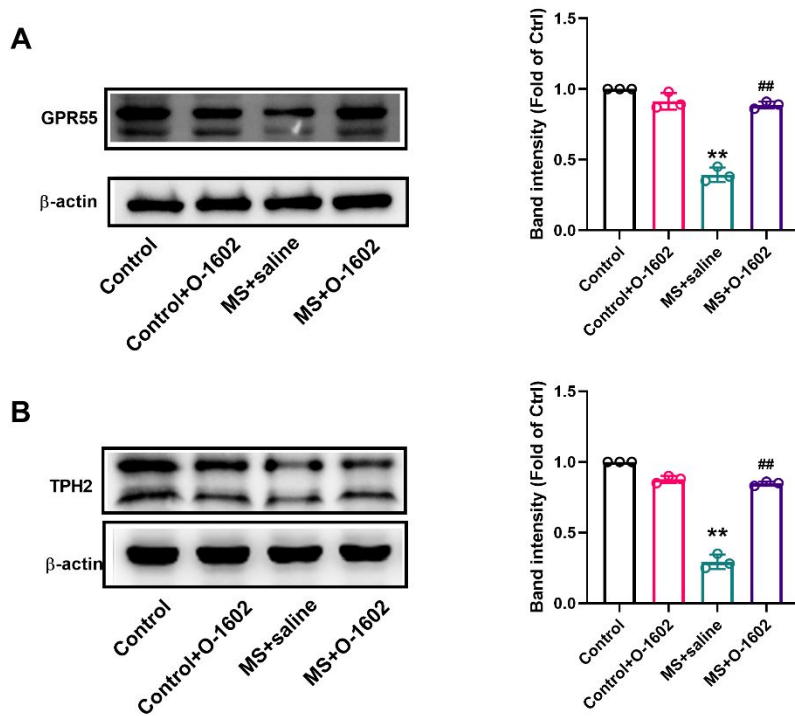


Figure S1: GPR55 agonists have no effect on the protein expression levels of GPR55 and TPH2. (A, B) Representative western blot images and densitometric analysis of GPR55 and TPH2 protein expression in the DRN (n=3 mice per group). All data are shown as mean \pm S.E.M; ** p <0.01 vs. Control group; ## p <0.01 vs. MS group.