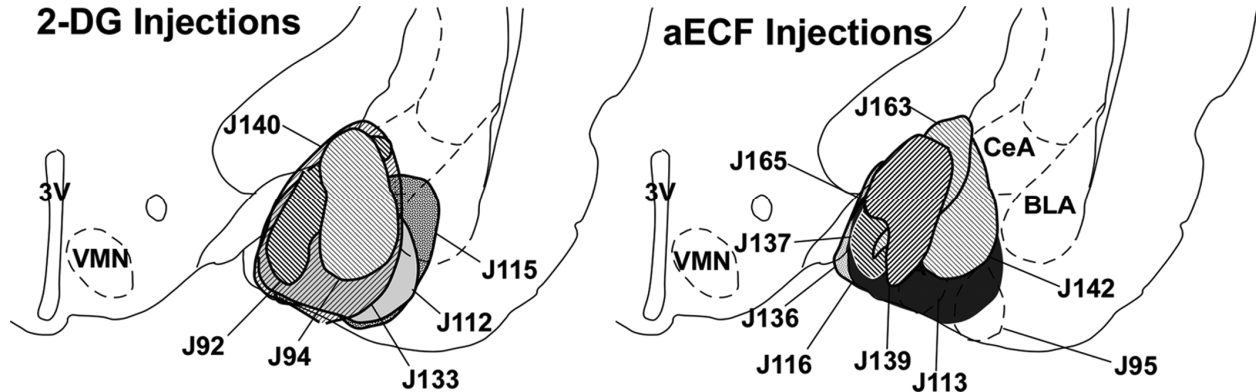
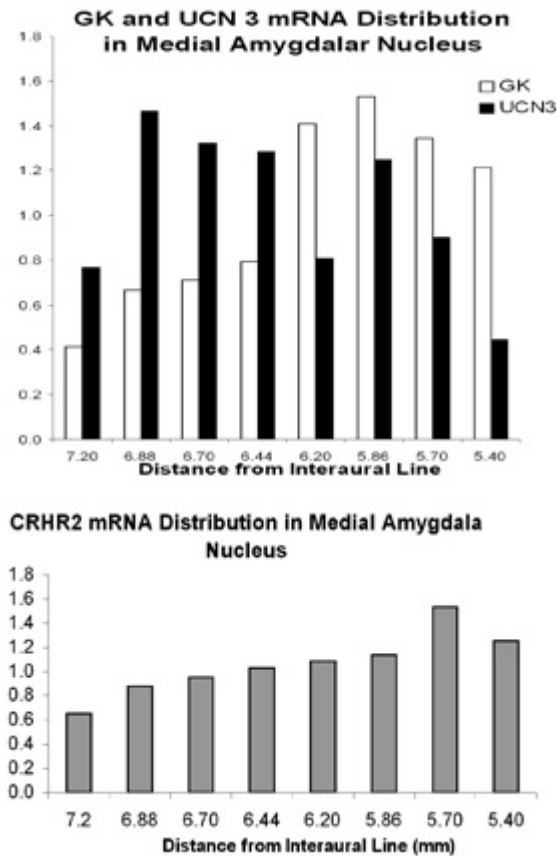


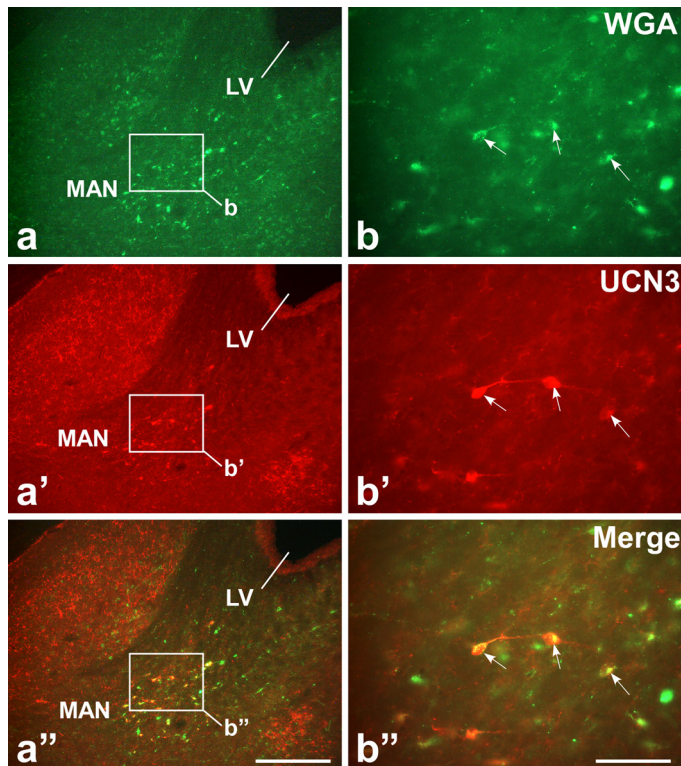
**Supplemental Figure 1.** A schematic diagram illustrating the ipsilateral microinjection sites with spread from point of microinjection following direct delivery of 2-deoxyglucose (2-DG) or artificial extracellular fluid (aECF) to the MAN. Regions were identified by immunohistochemical staining for the neuronal tracer wheat germ agglutinin (WGA).



**Supplemental Fig 2.** Rostro-caudal distribution of GK, UCN3 and CRH-R2 mRNA in the medial amygdalar nucleus (MAN). Relative expression of each gene is shown on the y-axis in both figures and distance from the interaural line on the x-axis. The top figure shows the distribution of GK (white bars) and UCN3 (black bars) while the bottom figure shows the distribution of CRH-R2 (Grey bars).



**Supplemental Figure 3.** Microphotographs revealing urocortin 3 (UCN3) neurons in the medial amygdalar nucleus (MAN) labeled by the retrograde tracer wheat germ agglutinin (WGA). WGA was microinjected into the ventromedial hypothalamus (VMH) and cells co-labeling for WGA and UCN3 identified. Figures shown at low (a, a' and a'') and the area of interest (white square) at higher (b, b', and b'') magnification. a,b Neuronal cell bodies positive for WGA (white arrows; b); b,b' Neuronal cell bodies positive for UCN3 r (white arrows; b'). c, c' Neuronal cell bodies showing dual staining (yellow) in the MAN (white arrows). The white bar in a'' = 200  $\mu$ m; Bar in b'' = 40  $\mu$ m. LV = Lateral Ventricle.



**Supplemental Figure 4.** Identification of reciprocal VMH to MAN neural pathways. A. Microinjection site of WGA to MAN. B. Subsequent identification of WGA staining in the VMH confirming presence of direct neural pathways between MAN and VMH. Arc = arcuate nucleus, opt = optic tract.

