Oligonucleotide	Ref	5’	3’
NR1 PAN		CTCCTCCTCACTGTTCACCTTGAATCGGCCAAAGGGACTGAAGCGGTC	
NR1 N1 (presence of N region)	[41]	CTTGGGTCCGCGCTTGTTGTCATAGGACAGTTGGTCGAGGTTTTC	
NR1 C1 (presence of C1 region)	[41]	CGTGTCTTTGGAGGACCTACGTCTCTTGAAGCTGGAGGCCAGGGT	
NR1 C2 (presence of C2 region)	[41]	TATGACGGGAACACAGCTGCAGCTGGCCCTCCTCCCTCTCAATAG	
NR1 C2 sense	[41]	CTATTGAGAGGGAGGAGGGCCAGCTGCAGCTGTGTTCCCGTCATA	
NR1-4 (absence C1 & C2 regions)	[25]	GATATCAGTGGGATGGTACTGCTGCAGGTTCTTCCTCCAC	
NR1-b (presence of N region)	[25]	GCGCTTGTTGTCATAGGACAGTTGGTCGAGGTTTTCATAG	
NR1-1 (presence C1 & C2 regions)	[25]	TCCACCCCCGGTGCTCGTGTCTTTGGAGGACCTACGTCTC	
NR1-2 (C1 absent, C2 present)	[25]	TCCACCCCCGGTGCTCTGCAGGTTCTTCCTCCACACGTT	
NR1-3 (C1 present, C2 absent)	[25]	GATATCAGTGGGATGGTACTGCGTGTCTTTGGAGGACCTA	
AVP		GTAGACCCGGGGCTTGGCAGAATCCACGGACTCTTGTGTCCCAGCCAG	
VIP		GTGTCGTTTGACCGGCACGGGGTCTTCCGAGATGCTACTGCTGAT	

Table S1. **Oligonucleotide probes used in the Siberian hamster and rat.** The PAN probe was designed to recognize all NR1 mRNAs and to hybridize to the rat mRNA sequence encoding the region between the transmembrane domains II and III and part of domain II [80]. Splice variant probe sequences derived from rat were as described in Standaert *et al*. [41] and Laurie and Seeburg [25]. Probes were designed to detect AVP and VIP from rat mRNA sequences [42, 43].