

Epigenetic Inheritance of a Cocaine Resistance Phenotype

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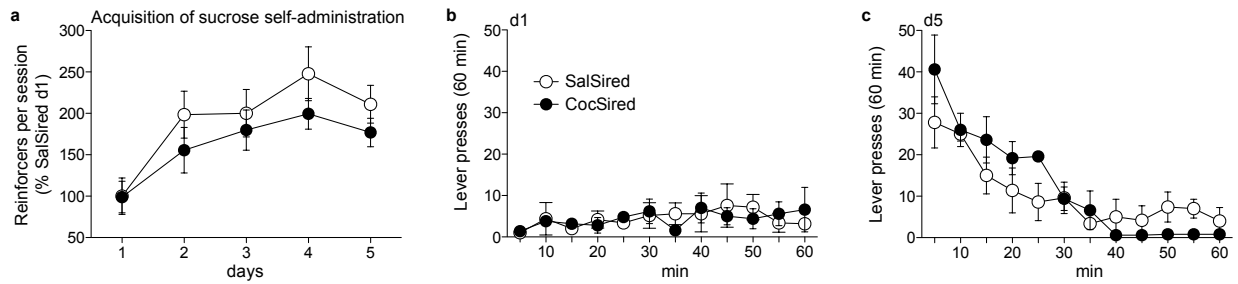


Figure S1 No difference in the acquisition of sucrose self-administration between male CocSired and SalSired rats. The data in panel **a** represent the mean (\pm s.e.m.) lever presses per session on each of the five days of acquisition of food self-administration. There were 14 SalSired and 13 CocSired animals in this experiment. Figures **b** and **c** show the time courses of operant responding for food on the first (**b**) and last (**c**) days of self-administration. These data are expressed as mean (\pm s.e.m.) lever presses per 10 min time bin.

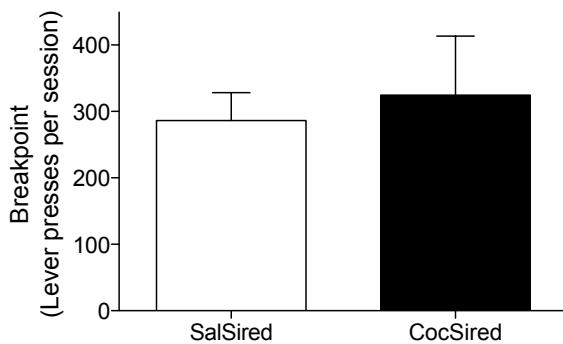


Figure S2 No difference in breakpoint for sucrose self-administration between male CocSired and SalSired rats. The data are expressed as mean (\pm s.e.m.) lever presses per session. There were 4-5 rats were group.

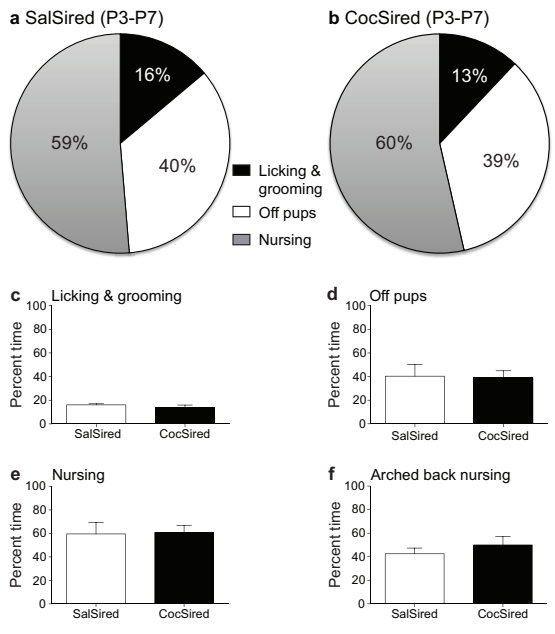


Figure S3 No differences in the maternal behavior of dams mated with cocaine- or saline-experienced sires. Data represent the percentage of time dams spent performing different maternal behaviors. The pie charts depict percentages of time spent licking and grooming pups, off pups, or nursing the pups for the saline-sired (**a**) or cocaine-sired (**b**) F1 pups. (Note: the percentages sum to greater than 100%

because the mother may be performing more than one action at the same time, such as licking and grooming the pups while nursing). Panels **c** through **f** represent the percentage of time dams spent licking and grooming, off the pups, nursing, or arched back nursing during postnatal days 3–7. There were no significant differences between groups.