Scopolamine Rapidly Increases mTORC1 Signaling, Synaptogenesis, and Antidepressant Behavioral Responses

Supplemental Information

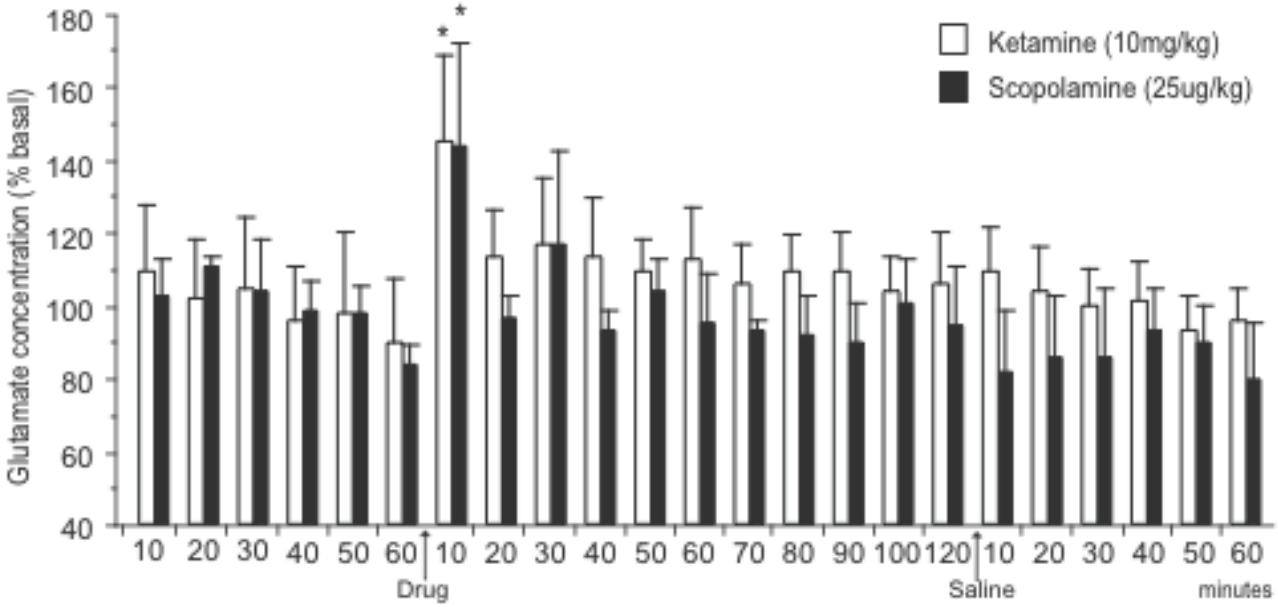

Figure S1. Scopolamine increases levels of extracellular glutamate in the prefrontal cortex (PFC). Quantitative analysis of extracellular glutamate levels demonstrating the effects of acute injection (i.p.) of scopolamine (25 μg/kg) or ketamine (10 mg/kg) during the microdialysis session. Data are the means ± SEM of extracellular glutamate concentrations in the PFC in each sample pre- and post-injection, and are expressed as percentage of the corresponding basal value (calculated as mean of the six basal samples). Repeated-measure ANOVA shows a significant effect of both scopolamine (n = 5) and ketamine (n = 4) in the 10 min sample right after drug injection. There was no significant effect of saline, administered after 120 min. *p < 0.05 compared to basal concentration of glutamate for each animal group.