

**CRF-CRF<sub>1</sub> receptor system in the Central and Basolateral nuclei of the Amygdala  
differentially mediates excessive eating of palatable food**

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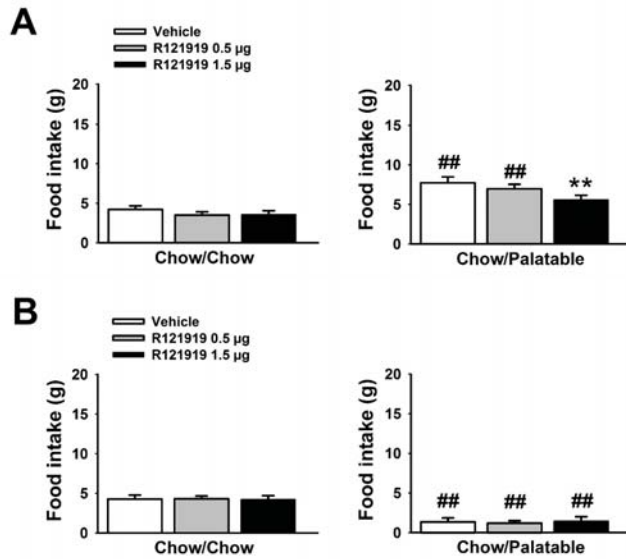
## Supplementary Tables and Figures

**Supplementary Table 1. Number of subjects used in this study**

<i>Pharmacological experiments</i>			<i>Chow/Chow</i>			<i>Chow/Palatable</i>		
			0 µg/side	0.5 µg/side	1.5 µg/side	0 µg/side	0.5 µg/side	1.5 µg/side
CeA	Food	P Phase	11*	11*	11*	8*	8*	8*
		C Phase	11*	11*	11*	7*	7*	7*
	Anxiety		8		8	6		6
BIA	Food	P Phase	10*	10*	10*	14*	14*	14*
		C Phase	11*	11*	11*	14*	14*	14*
	Anxiety		14		15	7		7
BNST	Food	P Phase	11*	11*	11*	10*	10*	10*
		C Phase	8*	8*	8*	11*	11*	11*
	Anxiety		10		8	10		9
<i>Immunohistochemistry</i>			<i>Chow/Chow</i>			<i>Chow/Palatable</i>		
CeA			7			C Phase	P Phase	
						8	7	
BIA			6			C Phase	P Phase	
						7	6	
BNST			7			C Phase	P Phase	
						8	7	

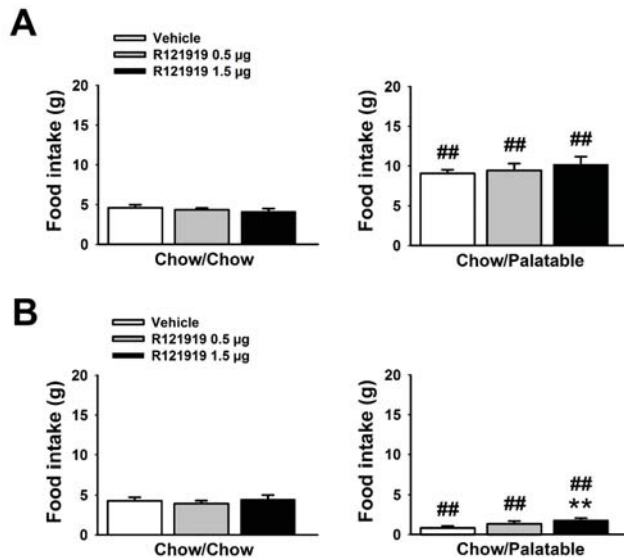
\* indicates within-subject experiment

Supplementary Figure 1



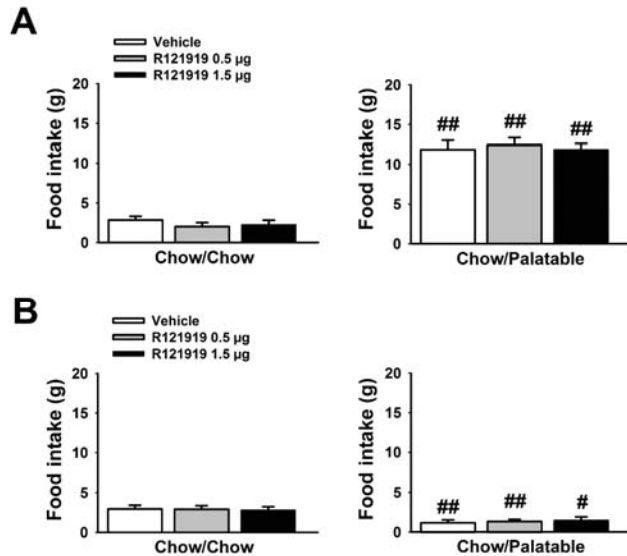
Effects of microinfusion of the selective CRF<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist R121919 (0, 0.5, 1.5 µg/side) in the central nucleus of the amygdala (CeA) on excessive eating of palatable food, and hypophagia of regular chow diet ( $n=37$ ). Rats were tested after 7 weeks of diet cycling. **(A)** Intra-CeA R121919 fully blocked the excessive eating of palatable food in *Chow/Palatable* rats (*right panel*), without affecting regular chow intake in control *Chow/Chow* rats (*left panel*); **(B)** Intra-CeA R121919 did not affect the intake of the regular chow diet in either *Chow/Chow* the (*left panel*) or *Chow/Palatable* (*right panel*) group; Panel represents  $M \pm SEM$ . Symbols denote: \* significant difference from vehicle condition  $p < 0.05$ , \*\*  $p < 0.01$ ; ## significant difference from *Chow/Chow* vehicle  $p < 0.01$ .

## Supplementary Figure 2



Effects of microinfusion of the selective CRF<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist R121919 (0, 0.5, 1.5 µg/side) in the basolateral nucleus of the amygdala (BIA) on excessive eating of palatable food and hypophagia of regular chow diet ( $n=49$ ). Rats were tested after 7 weeks of diet cycling. **(A)** Intra-BIA R121919 did not affect the intake of the regular chow diet in *Chow/Chow* (*left panel*) or the excessive eating of palatable food in *Chow/Palatable* (*right panel*); **(B)** Intra-BIA R121919 reduced the hypophagia of regular chow diet in *Chow/Palatable* rats (*right panel*), without affecting it in *Chow/Chow* rats (*left panel*); Panel represents  $M \pm SEM$ . Symbols denote: \*\* significant difference from vehicle condition  $p < 0.01$ , ## significant difference from *Chow/Chow* vehicle  $p < 0.01$ .

## Supplementary Figure 3



Effects of microinfusion of the selective CRF<sub>1</sub> receptor antagonist R121919 (0, 0.5, 1.5 µg/side) in the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis (BNST) on excessive eating of palatable food, hypophagia of regular chow diet, and anxiety-like behavior in male Wistar rats ( $n=40$ ). Rats were tested after 7 weeks of diet cycling. **(A)** Intra-BNST R121919 did not affect the intake of the regular chow diet in *Chow/Chow* (left panel) or excessive eating of palatable food in *Chow/Palatable* (right panel); **(B)** Intra-BNST R121919 did not affect the intake of the regular chow diet in either the *Chow/Chow* (left panel) or *Chow/Palatable* (right panel) group. Panel represents  $M \pm SEM$ . Symbols denote: # significant difference from *Chow/Chow* vehicle  $p < 0.05$ , ##  $p < 0.01$ .