Reductions in Brain 5-HT$_{1B}$ Receptor Availability in Primarily Cocaine-Dependent Humans

Supplemental Information

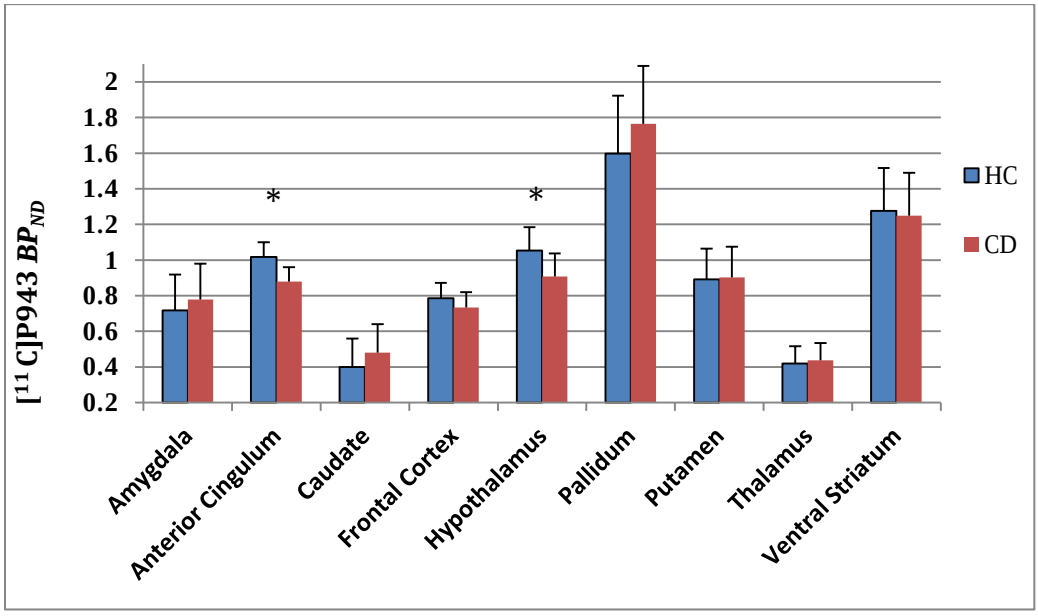

Figure S1. Initial (before gray matter masking) MRTM2 region of interest analysis depicting mean [^{11}C]P943 regional binding potential (BP_{ND}) values for healthy control (HC; blue) and cocaine-dependent (CD; red) subjects. Asterisks are significant at $p < 0.01$ for the anterior cingulate and $p = 0.03$ for the hypothalamus. The frontal cortex showed trend reductions ($p = 0.08$). Error bars denote standard deviations.

Table S1. Reductions in gray-matter volume in CD identified by voxel-based morphometry. The results shown are the *t*-test statistics for CD<HC (*t*-score > 3.0, threshold at $p = 0.05$, corrected for multiple comparisons).

Cluster Size (voxels)	Z-value	MNI Coordinate (mm)			Side	BA	Identified Brain Region
		x	y	z			
598	2.51	40	34	-4	R	47	Inferior Frontal Gyrus
89	1.91	-34	22	-10	L	47	Inferior Frontal Gyrus
58	1.94	16	60	20	R	10	Superior Frontal Gyrus

BA, Brodmann area; CD, cocaine-dependent subjects; HC, healthy control subjects; L, left; MNI, Montreal Neurological Institute; R, right.

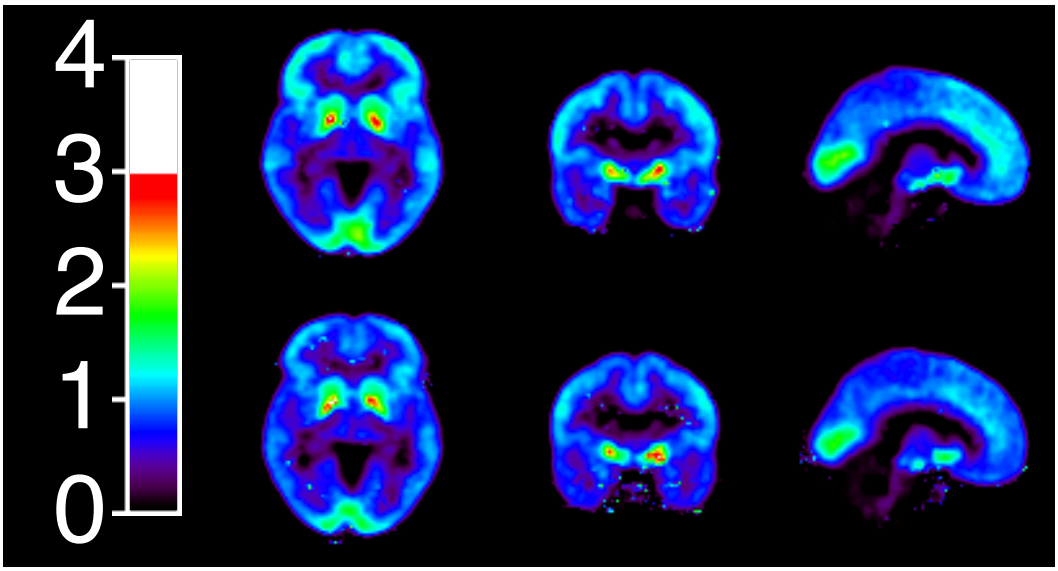

Figure S2. Averaged whole brain parametric positron emission tomography images for healthy control subjects (top row) and cocaine-dependent subjects (bottom row). Scale bar on left denotes [^{11}C]943 regional binding potential.

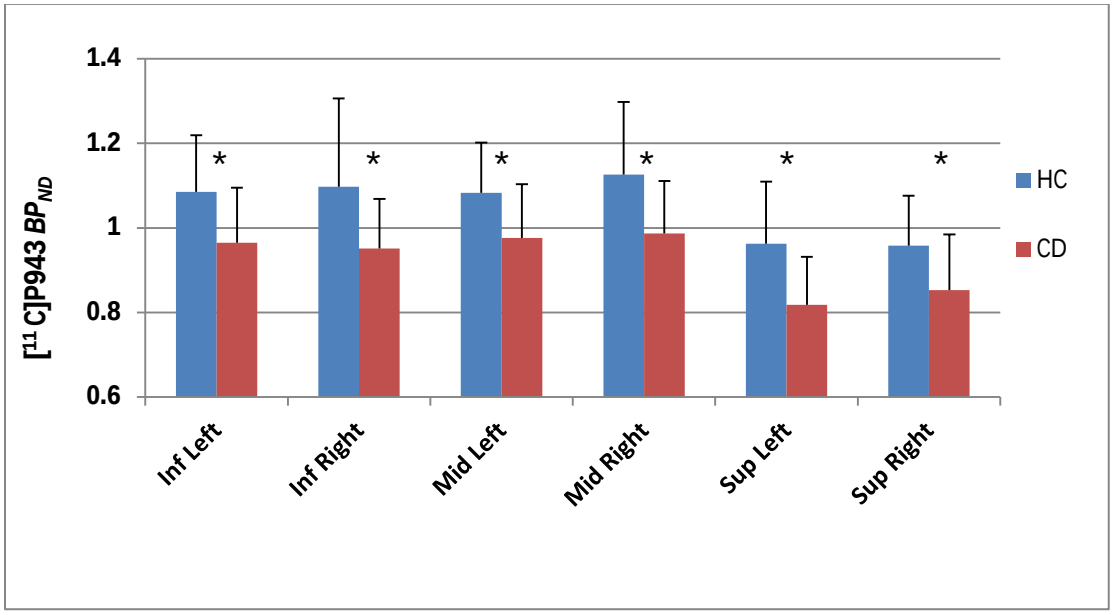

Figure S3. Gray matter masked analysis (mean [^{11}C]943 regional binding potential (BP_{ND}) values) in frontal subregions for healthy control (HC; blue) and cocaine-dependent (CD; red) subjects. Asterisks shown for all subregions were significant at p = 0.05 or better. Error bars denote standard deviations. Inf, inferior; Mid, middle; Sup, superior.