



Supplementary Figure 1

Nicotine-maintained responding in EC and IC rats. Following sucrose training, rats were allowed to self-administer nicotine (3 h/day) for 21 consecutive days. The number of active and inactive responses (mean \pm SEM) is plotted for the 21 days of self-administration with nicotine (A) or saline (B) for EC and IC rats. Nicotine (0.03 mg/kg/infusion) or saline was infused (60 μ l, 3.3 s) following a response on the active lever, while responding on the inactive lever resulted in no nicotine or saline infusion. Self-administration was conducted under a FR1 schedule of reinforcement. For the nicotine self-administration data (A), the housing \times day \times lever ANOVA (2 \times 21 \times 2) revealed a significant main effect of housing ($F_{(1,10)} = 32.4, p < 0.001$), day ($F_{(20,200)} = 11.4, p < 0.001$), lever ($F_{(1,10)} = 8.32, p < 0.05$), and a housing \times lever interaction ($F_{(1,10)} = 8.52, p < 0.05$). For the saline EC and IC controls (B), the housing \times day \times lever ANOVA (2 \times 21 \times 2) revealed significant main effects of housing ($F_{(20,100)} = 2.9, p < 0.001$) and day ($F_{(1,5)} = 18.7, p < 0.01$). There were no other significant main effects or interactions.