

Figure S1

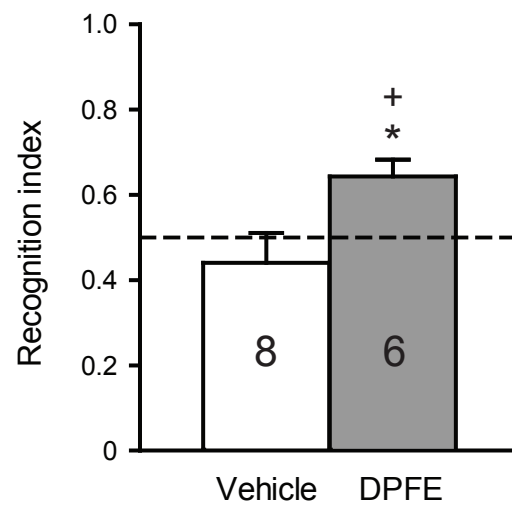


Figure S1. Systemic DPFE restores novel object recognition in meth binge rats. Novel object recognition testing from Experiment S1. * $p < 0.05$ compared to vehicle; + $p < 0.05$ compared to a hypothetical mean of 0.50.

Figure S2

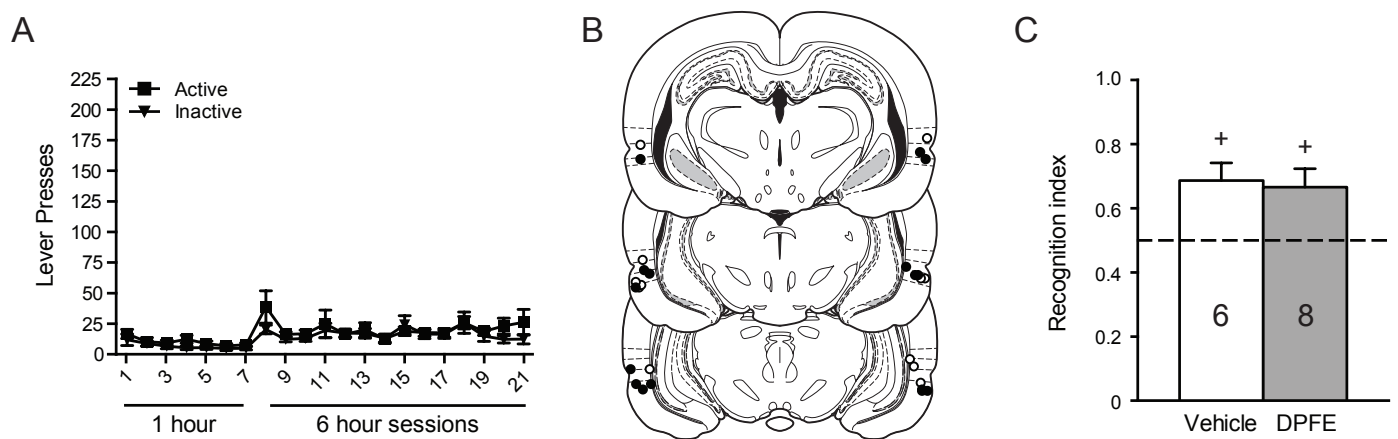


Figure S2. Intra-perirhinal DPFE does not alter novel object recognition in saline controls. (A) Lever-pressing behavior in saline controls. (B) Histological verification of microinjector needle placements within perirhinal cortex in saline controls. White dots reflect the needle tip location for vehicle infusions; black dots for DPFE infusions. Placements were located mainly in area 35, just below the rhinal fissure. (C) Novel object recognition testing from Experiment S2. + $p < 0.05$ compared to a hypothetical mean of 0.50.

Figure S3

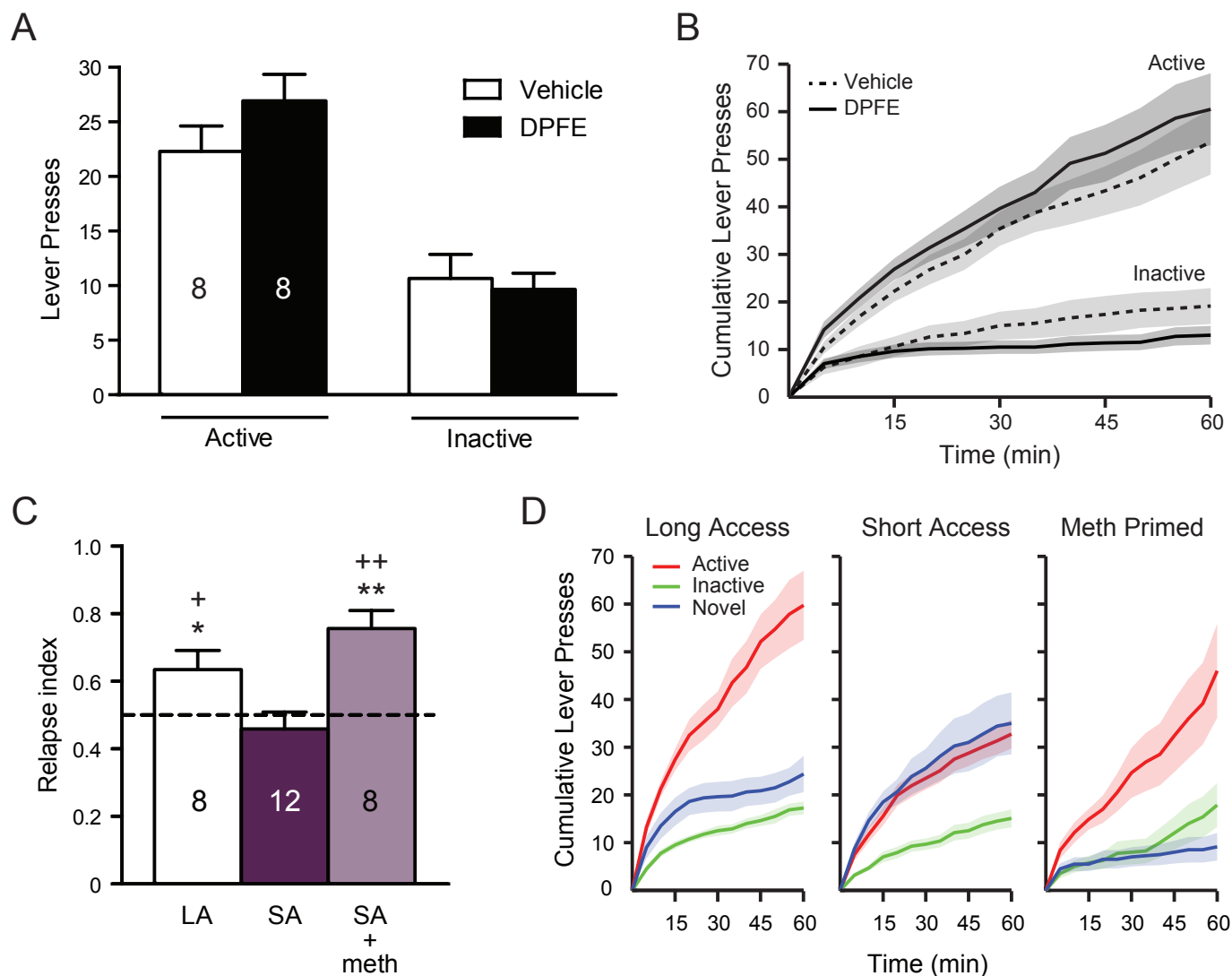


Figure S3. Re-analysis of results from Experiments 1 and 2 after restricting analysis to the first 15-min of the test, as results from Experiment 3 indicated novelty effects were more pronounced early in the session. (A) Re-analysis of the data shown in Figure 2A. Two-way ANOVA revealed a main effect of lever [$F(1,28) = 44.89, p < 0.001$], but no other significant effects. (B) Time course analysis of behavioral data shown in Figure 2A. (C) Re-analysis of the data shown in Figure 3D. One-way ANOVA [$F(2,25) = 8.44, p = 0.002$] * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.001$ compared to SA group. + $p < 0.05$, ++ $p < 0.01$ compared to hypothetical mean of 0.50. (D) Time course analysis of behavioral data shown in Figure 3D.