

Figure S2

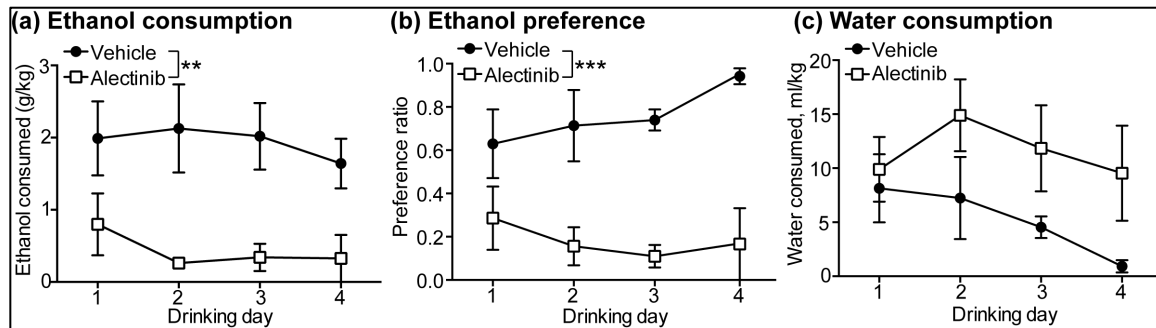


Fig. S2. The ALK inhibitor alectinib decreases ethanol consumption and preference in a two-bottle choice drinking in the dark (DID) procedure. Alectinib (60 mg/kg) was administered by oral gavage 5 hours before each drinking session. Two sipper tubes, one containing 20% ethanol in water and the other containing water, were placed on the home cages three hours into the dark cycle for 2 hours per day on Monday-Thursday. (a) Ethanol consumption, in g/kg body weight. There was a significant effect of alectinib treatment by two way repeated measures ANOVA [$F_{(1, 8)} = 20.83, P = 0.0018$]. (b) Ethanol preference, expressed as a ratio of the volume of ethanol consumed divided by the total fluid volume. There was a significant effect of alectinib treatment by two way repeated measures ANOVA [$F_{(1, 8)} = 25.64, P = 0.0010$]. (c) Water consumption, expressed as ml/kg body weight. $N = 5$ mice per group.