Deep Brain Stimulation Reverses Anhedonic-Like Behavior in a Chronic Model of Depression: Role of Serotonin and Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor

Supplemental Information

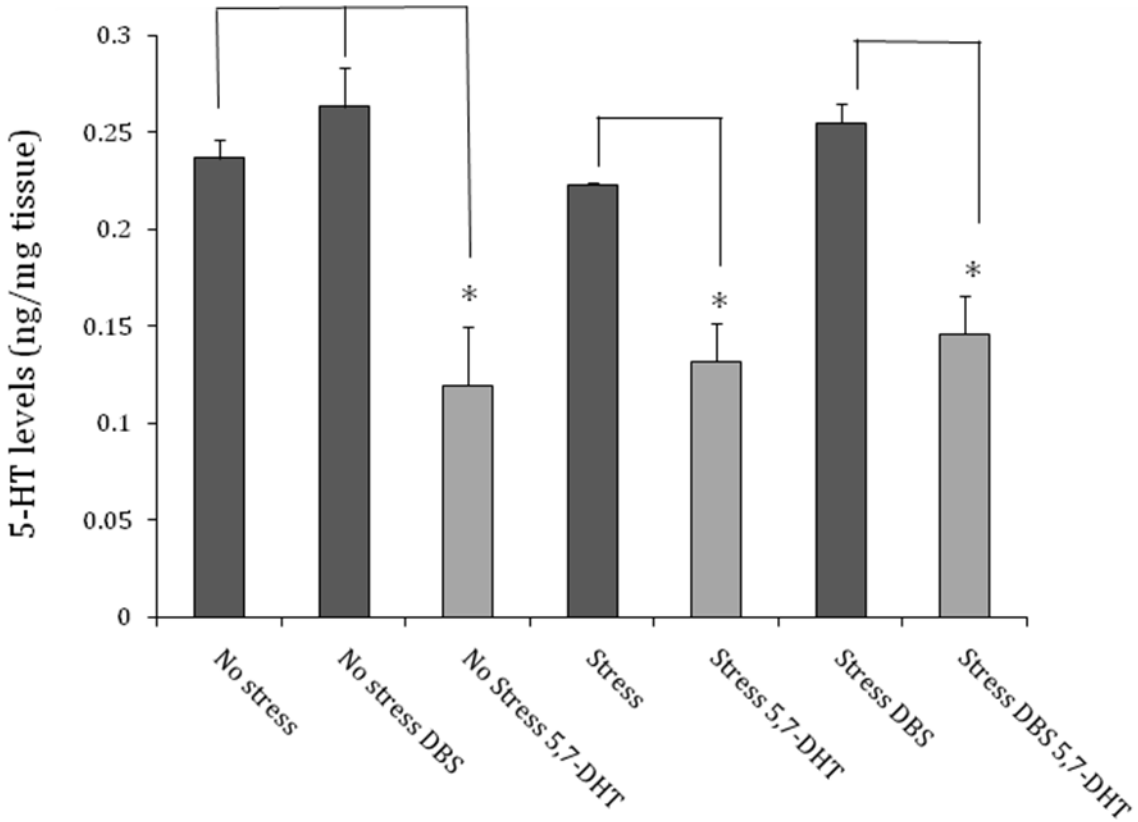

Figure S1. Levels of serotonin (5-HT) assessed with capillary electrophoresis in animals bearing 5-HT-depleting raphe lesions and their respective controls. A significant decrease in 5-HT was recorded in animals treated with raphe 5,7-dihydroxytryptamine (5,7-DHT) injections (* $p < 0.001$ for all groups). DBS, deep brain stimulation.

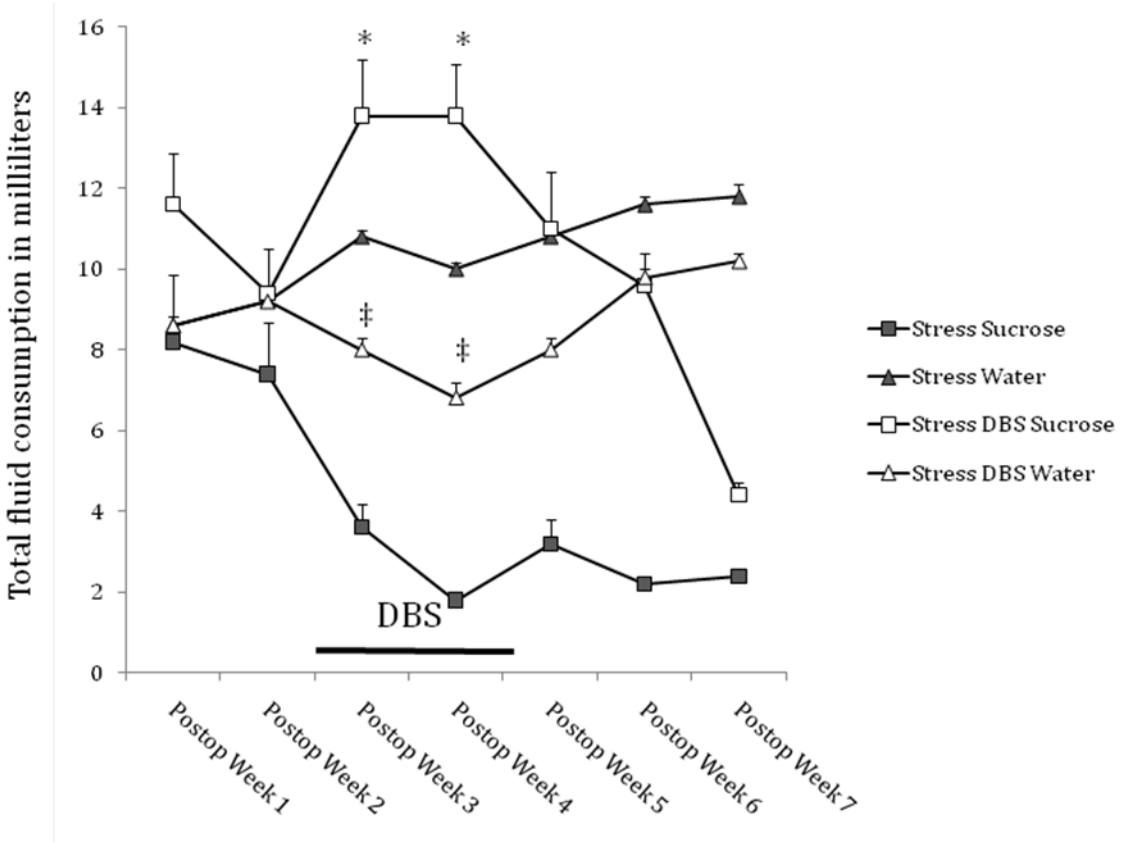

Figure S2. Postoperative changes in sucrose and water consumption in animals undergoing chronic unpredictable mild stress. During the first and second weeks of deep brain stimulation (DBS), stressed rats receiving ventromedial prefrontal cortex stimulation had a significant increase in sucrose consumption (* $p < 0.001$ for both comparisons) and a significant decrease in water intake as compared to non-stimulated stressed controls (‡ $p < 0.001$ for both comparisons). Other points in which significant differences were observed have not been depicted for the sake of clarity.