Title:
Motor skill learning and reward consumption differentially affect VTA activation

Authors:
Susan Leemburg[1]
Tara Canonica[1,3]
Andreas Luft[1,2*]

[1] Division of Vascular Neurology and Rehabilitation, Department of Neurology, University Hospital Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland
[2] cereneo Center for Neurology and Rehabilitation, Vitznau, Switzerland
[3] College of Biomedical and Life Sciences, School of Psychology, Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom
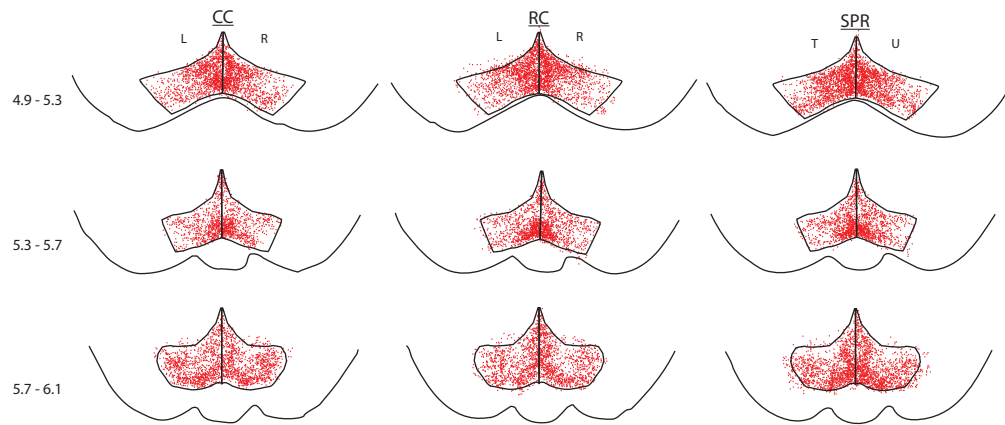*corresponding author

Fig. S1 Superposition of c-fos$^+$TH$^-$ neurons in VTA during successful acquisition (N=8 animals per group, 2 sections per animal). SPR= skilled reaching, RC= reward control, CC= cage control. T= trained, U= untrained, L= left, R= right hemisphere. Numbers indicate position caudal of bregma.
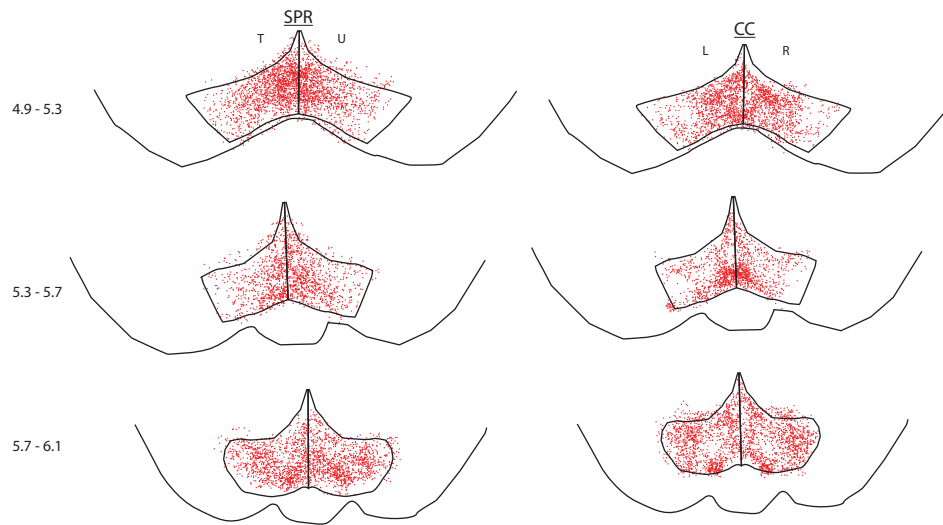
Fig. S2 Superposition of c-fos$^+$TH$^-$ neurons in VTA during unsuccessful acquisition (N=6 animals per group, 2 sections per animal). SPR= skilled reaching, RC= reward control, CC= cage control. T= trained, U= untrained, L= left, R= right hemisphere. Numbers indicate position caudal of bregma.