

Supplementary Figure Legend

Figure S1. Chronic treatment-induced changes in FosB-positive cells and cell types in PSD mice.

Sections were prepared from PSD mice at 4 d post-stroke (4 d) or at 6 weeks post-stroke after control (vehicle/fixed wheel, PSD/FW), fluoxetine/fixed wheel (PSD/FLX), running wheel (PSD/RW) or both (PSD/FLX-RW), timeline Figs. 1 and 2. Sections were co-stained for FosB, GAD67 and CAMKII α and total FosB-positive (FosB), FosB-positive GABAergic (FosB/GAD67) or pyramidal (FosB/CAMKII) neurons were quantified (FosB+ cells) on ipsilateral left (L) and contralateral right (R) side. Shown are cingulate gyrus (CG), pre-/infralimbic cortex (PI), nucleus accumbens (NAc), lateral habenula (LHBI), lateral septum (LSN), amygdala (Amy), hippocampal CA1, CA2, CA3 and dentate gyrus (DG). Compared to PSD/FW (at 6 weeks), at 4d post-stroke, no FosB was detected in left PI, CG consistent with absence of cells acutely following the lesion, while FosB was very low in right PI, CG and in NAc. Comparing treated to vehicle-treated PSD mice, PI-CG-NAc showed similar reductions in FosB-stained cells (FosB, FosB/CaMKII); while LSN-Amyg showed similar increases (FosB, FosB/GAD67), especially for the effective treatments (FLX and FLX-RW). Data represent mean \pm SEM in n=4/group, *p<0.05, **p<0.01, ***p<0.001 two way ANOVA Tukey's post-hoc vs. PSD/FW. ^p<0.05, ^^p<0.01, ^^p<0.001 vs. other group as indicated by bars.

Figure S1

4-d post stroke
 PSD/RW
 PSD/FLX
 PSD/FLX-RW

