Hippocampal neural progenitor cells play a distinct role in fear memory retrieval in male and female CIE rats

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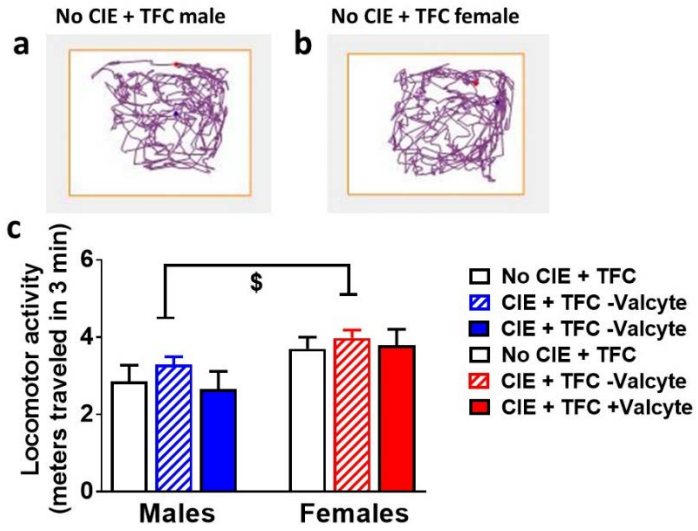
Supplementary Figure 1

Group	Males	Females
Experimentally naïve/Control	No CIE, no TFC	No CIE, no TFC
No CIE + TFC	TFC only	TFC only
CIE (72h AB)	CIE only followed by 72h abstinence	CIE only followed by 72h abstinence
CIE (96h AB)	CIE only followed by 96h abstinence	CIE only followed by 96h abstinence
CIE + TFC -Valcyte	CIE followed by TFC at 72h without Valcyte	CIE followed by TFC at 72h without Valcyte
CIE + TFC +Valcyte	CIE followed by TFC at 72h with Valcyte	CIE followed by TFC at 72h with Valcyte

Table representation of the various groups used in the present study. CIE, chronic intermittent ethanol exposure; TFC, trace fear conditioning; AB, abstinence; h, hour.

Supplementary Figure 2



The video tracking algorithm in the ANYMaze system was utilized to determine the distance travelled in all rats (measured using the center of the animal as a reference point) prior to the first CS presentation. (**a-b**) Locomotion tracks of a representative male (**a**) and female (**b**) no CIE + TFC rat during habituation. (**c**) Quantitative data of locomotor activity. Two-way ANOVA did not show a sex x treatment interaction ($F[2,72]=0.2$, $p = 0.8$), or main effect of treatment ($F[2,72]=0.8$, $p = 0.4$), however, detected a significant main effect of sex ($F[1,72]=9.5$, $^{\$}p = 0.002$). n = 16 no CIE males, n = 11 Valcyte- CIE males, n = 14 Valcyte+ CIE males; n = 13 no CIE females, n = 15 Valcyte- CIE females, n = 10 Valcyte+ CIE females. Data is expressed as Mean ± S.E.M.