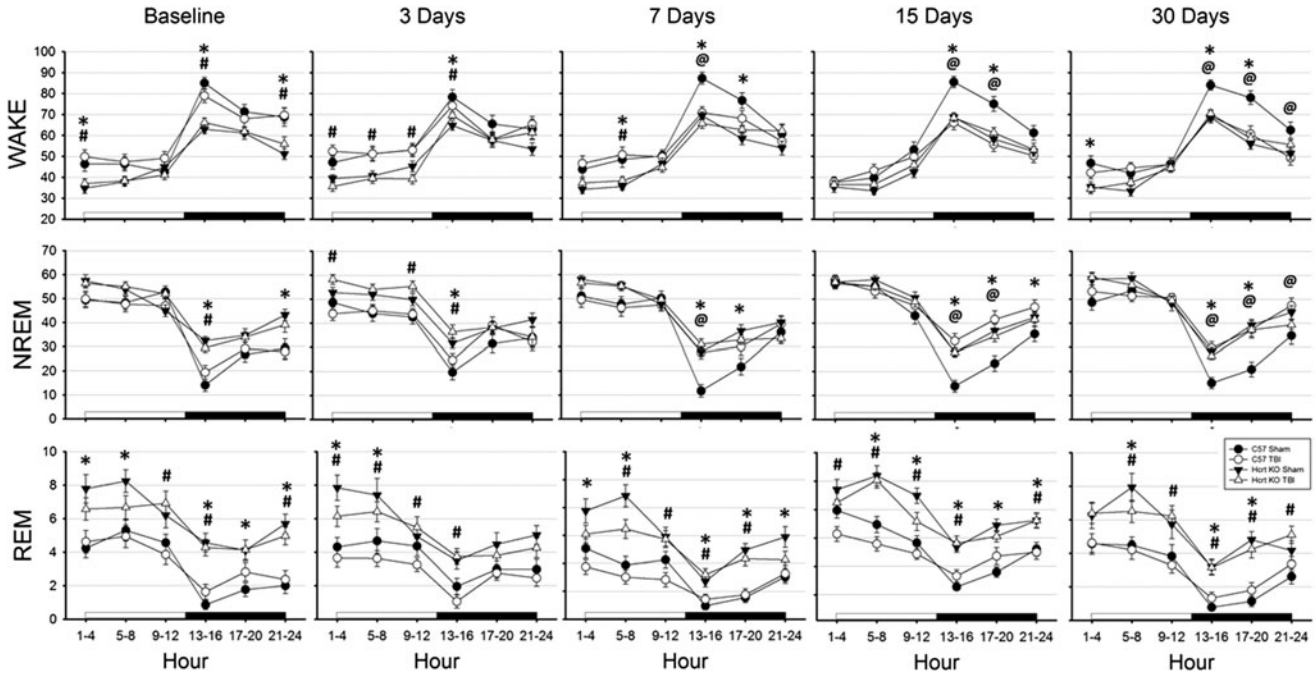
Supplementary Data



SUPPLEMENTARY FIG. S1. Temporal patterns of sleep and wake are altered by traumatic brain injury (TBI) in a genotype-dependent manner. The temporal distribution of sleep–wake behavior is presented in 4-h time blocks for visual clarity. Values are mean (± standard error of the mean) percent recording time spent in wakefulness (WAKE), non-rapid eye movement (NREM) sleep, or rapid eye movement (REM) for C57BL/6J mice subjected to sham surgery ($n=8$); C57BL/6J mice subjected to TBI ($n=9$), hypocretin knockout (HCRT KO) mice that received sham surgery ($n=8$), and HCRT KO mice in which TBI was induced ($n=8$). Baseline recordings were obtained from undisturbed animals prior to surgeries. Hours 1–12 are the light period (open bars on the x-axis) and Hours 13–24 are the dark period (filled bars on x-axis). * indicates a statistical difference ($p<0.05$) between C57BL/6J and HCRT KO mice within the sham condition, and # indicates a statistical difference between C57BL/6J and HCRT KO mice within the TBI condition. Statistical differences ($p<0.05$) between conditions (sham vs. TBI) in C57BL/6J mice are indicated by @. There were no statistically significant differences between conditions within the HCRT KO genotype at any time-point evaluated.