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Supplementary Materials for

Propofol-induced deep sedation reduces emotional episodic memory reconsolidation in humans

Ana Galarza Vallejo, Marijn C. W. Kroes, Enrique Rey, Maria Victoria Acedo, Stephan Moratti, Guillén Fernández, Bryan A. Strange*

*Corresponding author. Email: bryan.strange@upm.es

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This PDF file includes:

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIALS

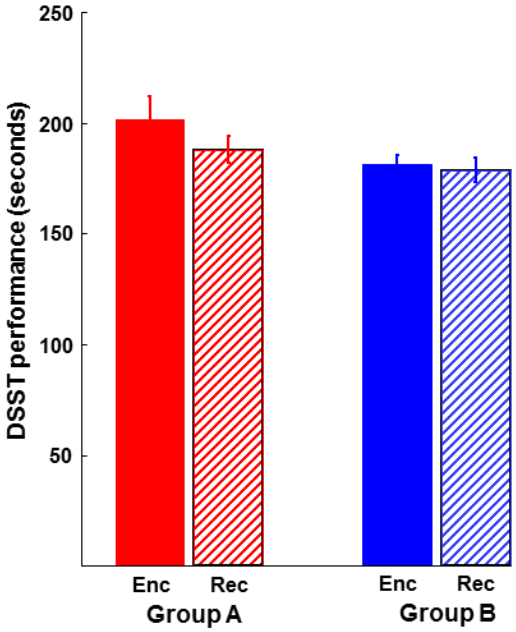

Fig. S1. DSST performance for groups A and B. The DSST was administered twice, before encoding of both stories and before recognition memory testing. Group A (*n* = 25 subjects) encoding mean (s.e.m.): 201.92 (9.81), recognition 188.08 (6.09); Group B (*n* = 24 subjects) encoding mean (s.e.m.): 181.71 (3.99), recognition 178.83 (5.65).

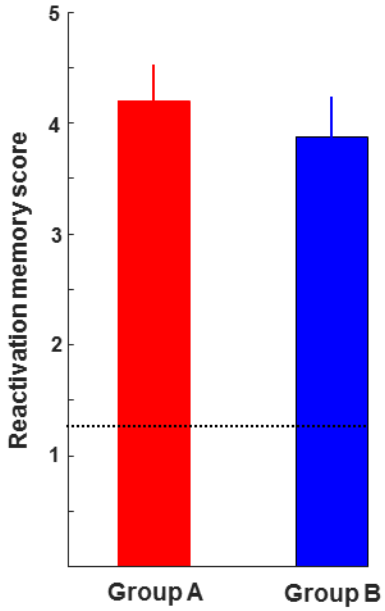

Fig. S2. Memory reactivation scores. Both groups show comparable memory reactivation performance (maximum score of 6; chance level 1.25, dashed line). Group A (n = 25 subjects) mean (s.e.m.): 4.20 (0.30); Group B (n = 24 subjects) mean: 3.87 (0.34).

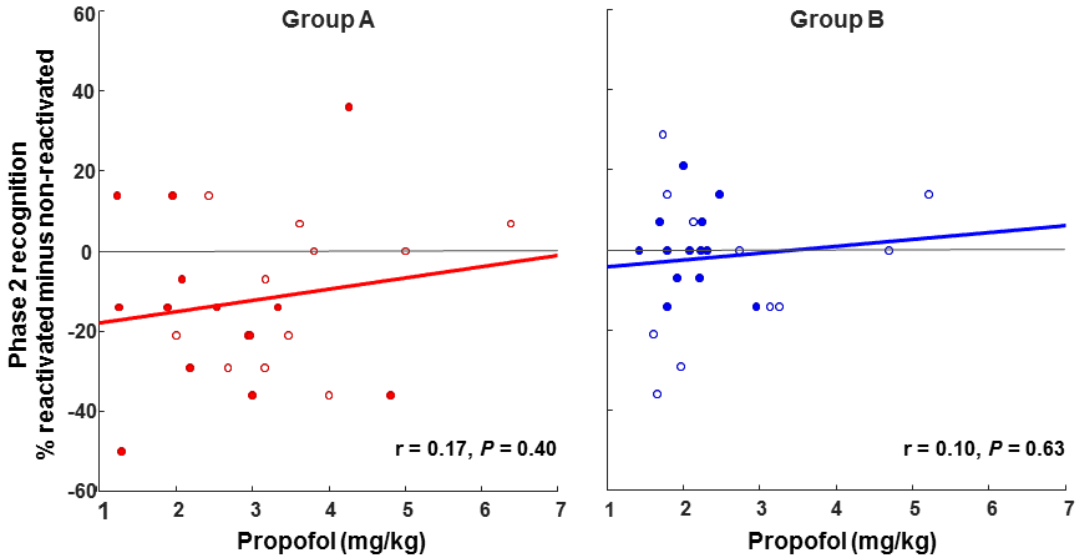

Fig. S3. Reconsolidation impairment is not correlated with propofol dose. The difference in memory score for the arousing phase 2 of the reactivated *vs*. non-reactivated story was not correlated with total propofol dose in either group A or B. Participant only receiving propofol (○) or receiving other pharmacological agent(s) in addition to propofol (●) are plotted.