

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

NOP receptor antagonism reduces alcohol drinking in male and female rats through mechanisms involving the central amygdala and the ventral tegmental area.

Running title: NOP receptor antagonism and alcohol drinking.

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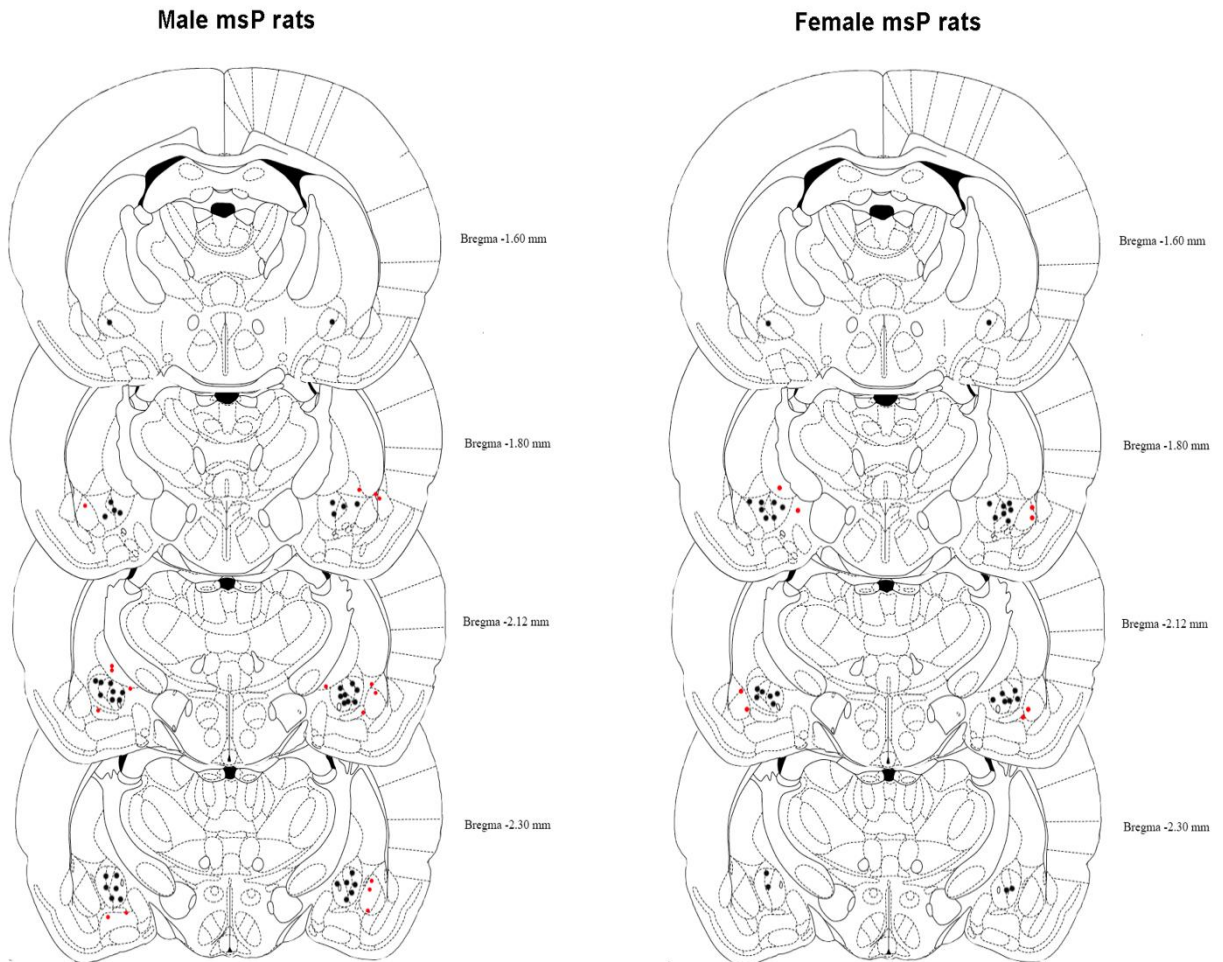
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SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE

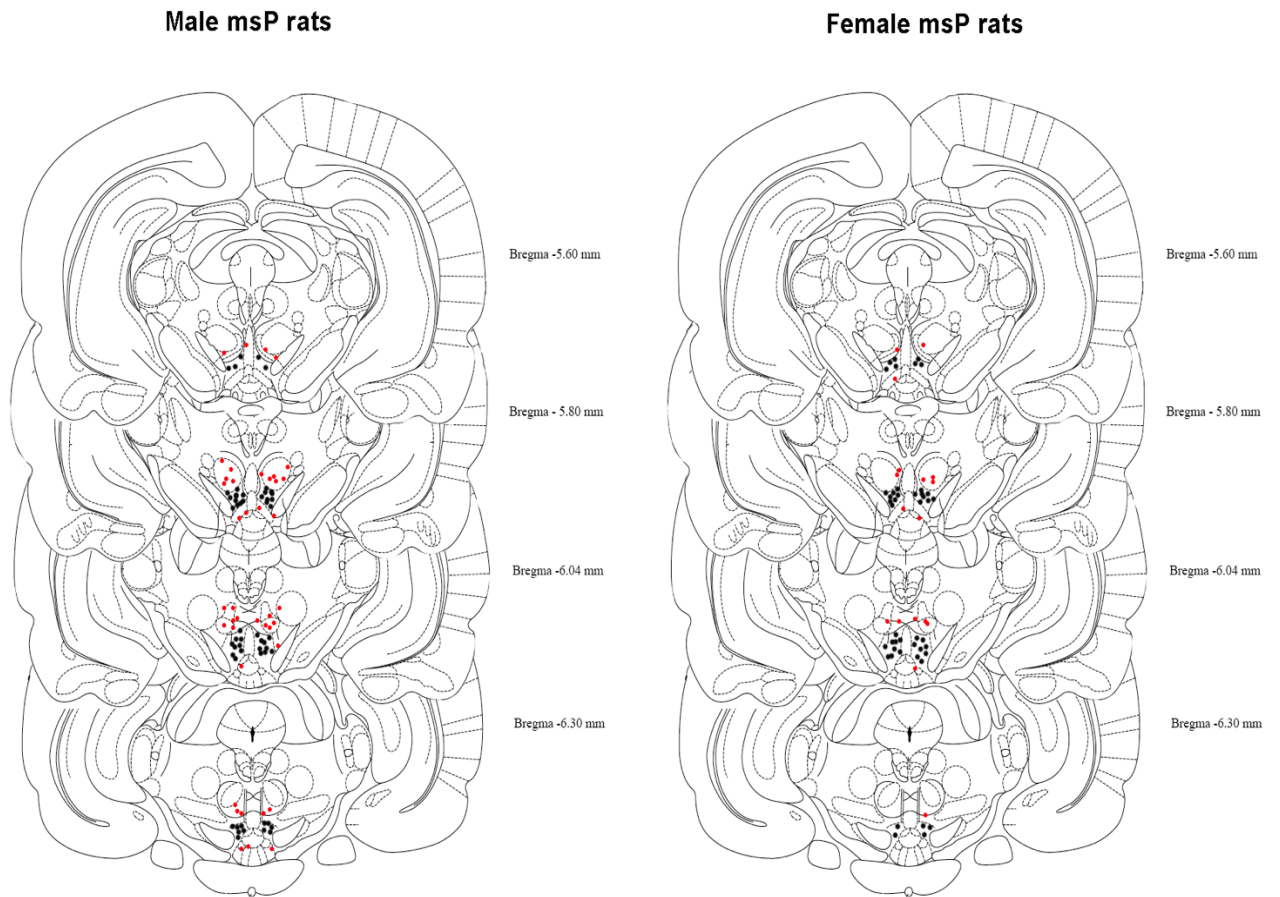
Central Nucleus of the Amygdala



Supplementary Fig. S1. Schematic representation of intra-CeA sites of injection assessed by histological analysis.

Male ($n = 13$) and female ($n = 9$) msP rats were implanted with bilateral cannulas aimed at the CeA and then subjected to a two bottle-free choice test. Black dots represent the correct cannula placement ($n = 8$ male; $n = 7$ female). Red dots indicate animals excluded for the incorrect cannula placement. Only data resulting from correct cannula placement were included in the statistical analysis.

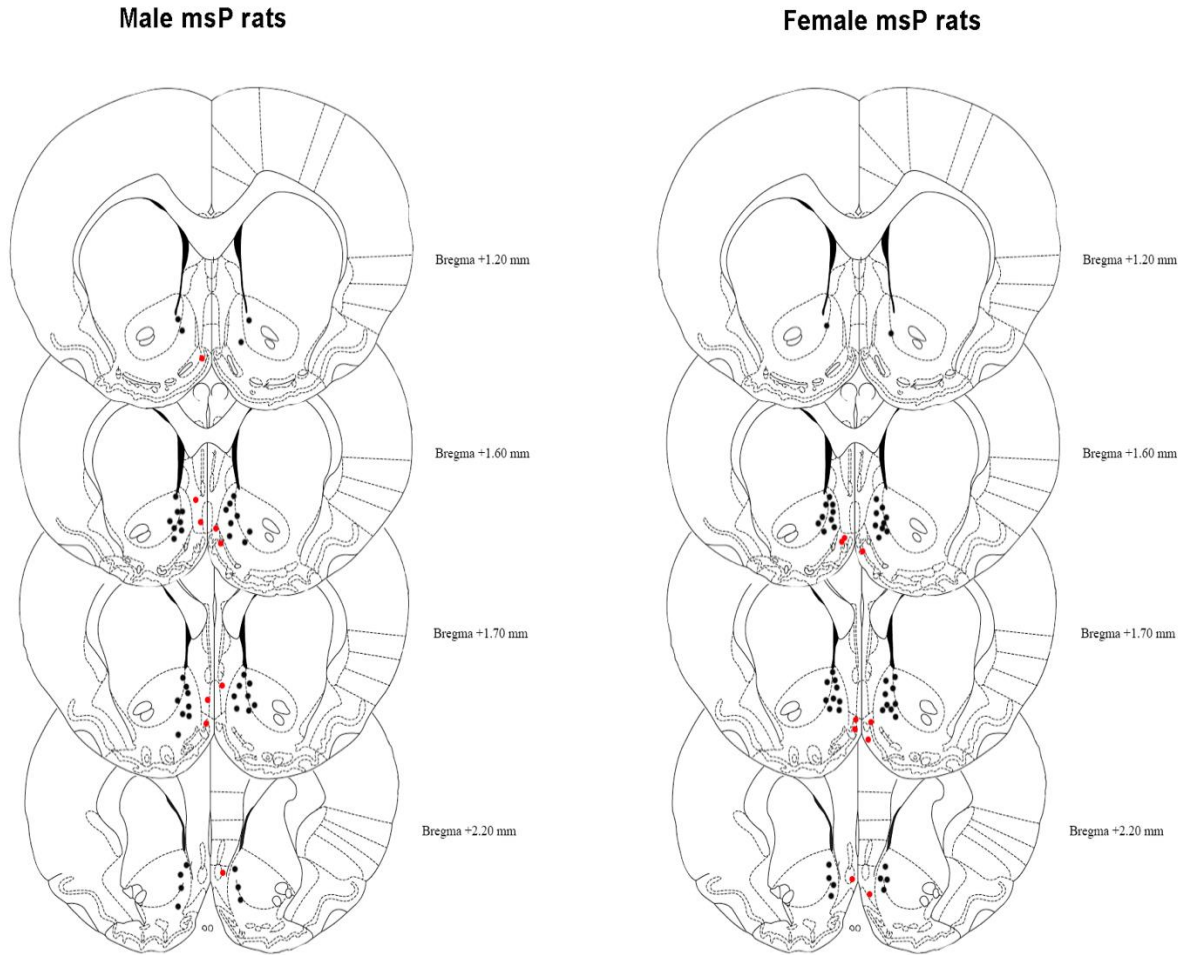
Ventral Tegmental Area



Supplementary Fig. S2. Schematic representation of intra-VTA sites of injection assessed by histological analysis.

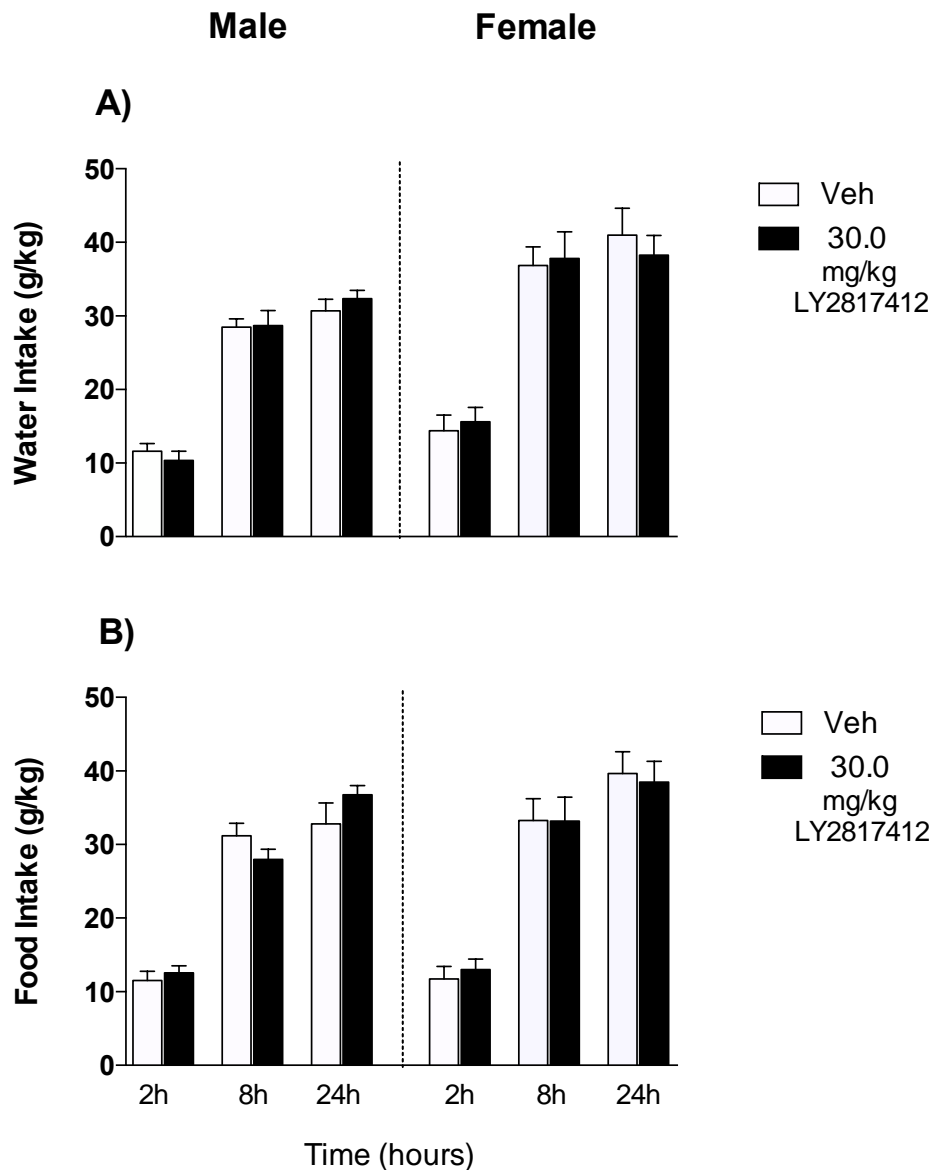
Male ($n = 17$) and female ($n = 12$) msP rats were implanted with bilateral cannulas aimed at the VTA and then subjected to a two bottle-free choice test. Black dots represent the correct cannula placement ($n = 9$ male; $n = 8$ female). Red dots indicate animals excluded for the incorrect cannula placement. Only data resulting from correct cannula placement were included in the statistical analysis.

Nucleus Accumbens



Supplementary Fig. S3. Schematic representation of intra-NAc sites of injection assessed by histological analysis.

Male ($n = 10$) and female ($n = 11$) msP rats were implanted with bilateral cannulas aimed at the NAc and then subjected to a two bottle-free choice test. Black dots represent the correct cannula placement ($n = 8$ male; $n = 9$ female). Red dots indicate animals excluded for the incorrect cannula placement. Only data resulting from correct cannula placement were included in the statistical analysis.



Supplementary Fig. S4. Effect of systemic LY2817412 administration on standard food pellet and water consumption in male and female msP rats.

Male ($n = 10$) and female ($n = 10$) msP rats were tested for home cage water drinking and food intake. Following treatment with LY2817412 (30.0 mg/kg) or vehicle, voluntary intake of: **A)** water, **B)** food was recorded at 2, 8 and 24 hours in male and in female msP rats. Values are presented as mean \pm SEM. Three-way ANOVA followed by the *post hoc* Newman-Keuls tests. Statistical difference was never significant.