

Cognitive profile glycine site agonist and reuptake inhibitors

Supplementary Information for:

Comparative pro-cognitive and neurochemical profiles of glycine modulatory site agonists and glycine reuptake inhibitors in the rat: potential relevance to cognitive dysfunction and its management

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Fig. S1.

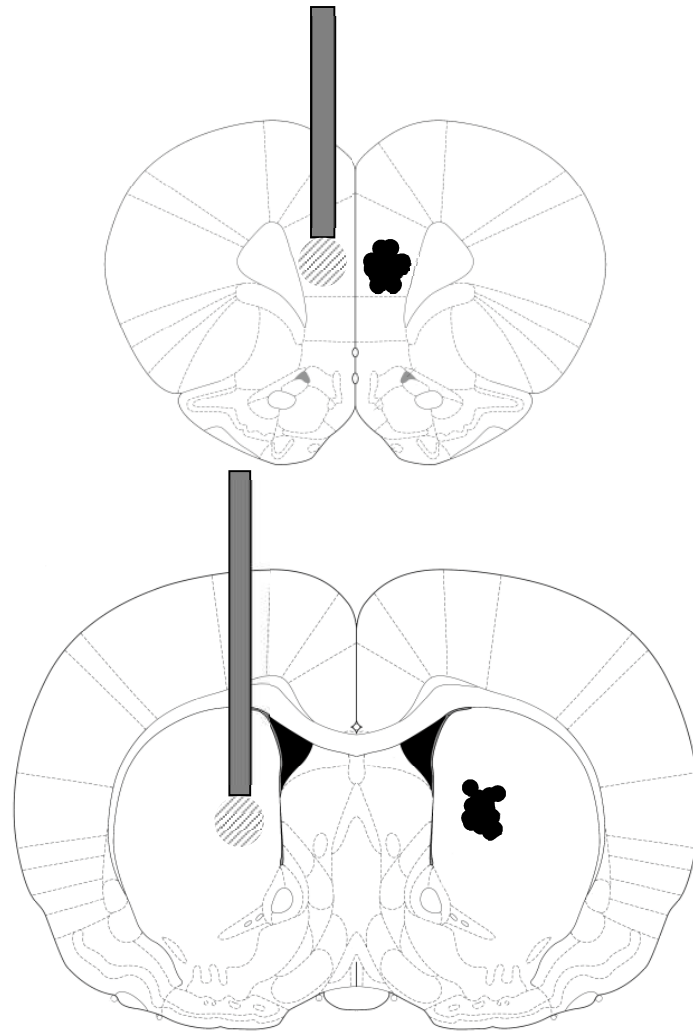


Fig. S1. Confirmation of the position of injection sites (right side) in the rat prefrontal cortex PFC (upper diagram, + 3.2mm from Bregma) and striatum (lower diagram, + 0.48mm from Bregma) from group-housed rats used for dose-response behavioral studies with the micro-injection of S18841 in novel object discrimination shown on coronal sections taken from Paxinos and Watson (1997). Left hand side shows a schematic representation of the injector.

Fig. S2.

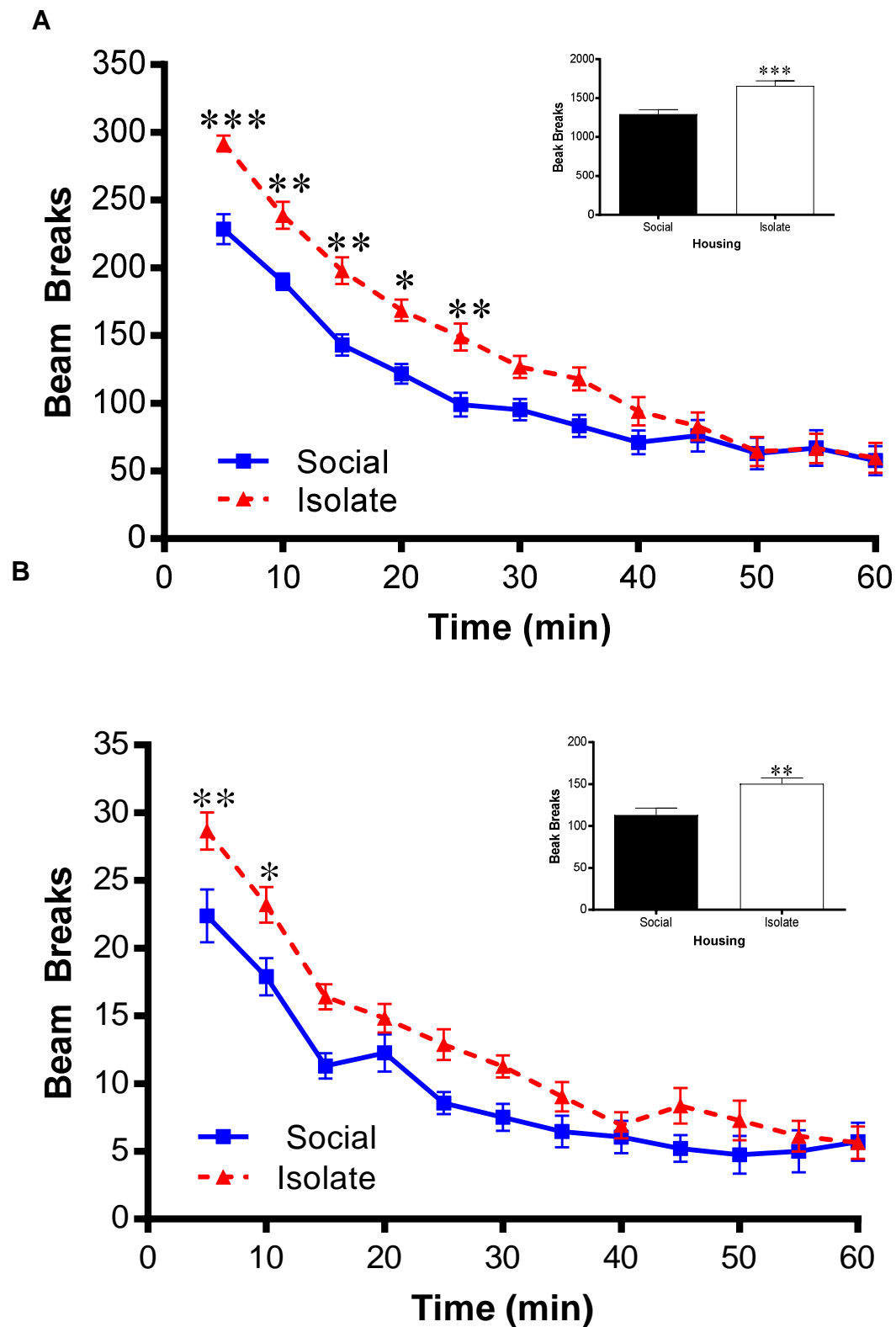


Fig. S2. Social isolation from weaning of male Lister hooded rats caused hyperlocomotor activity (A) and an increase in the number of rears (B) compared with that observed in

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littermates housed in small social groups (n=4) from weaning when they were placed in a novel arena (for 1h) 5 weeks after weaning from their dam. Main graph shows the time course of activity counts (mean±SEM, infrared beam breaks) cumulated in consecutive 5min epochs and (inset) the total activity over 1h recorded in group-housed (Social n=20) and individually housed (Isolate n=30) rats to confirm the development of the isolation syndrome prior to performing drug reversal in subsequent weeks. In **A**: RM-ANOVA showed a significant time x housing interaction ($P<0.001$) and a significant main effect of housing (ANOVA, <0.001) * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$, *** $P<0.001$ from the social rats at that time point, Bonferroni *post hoc*. In **B**: RM-ANOVA showed a significant main effects of time ($P<0.001$) and housing ($P<0.01$), * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$. Inset: There was a significant main effect of housing (ANOVA, $P<0.01$) on rears. Isolation reared rats showed the expected hyperactive syndrome compared to group-housed controls.