

Supplementary Figure 1: LHb GAD2 neurons are not involved in palatable food reward. a, Surgical manipulations and representative viral infection image for LHb GAD2 neuron palatable food reward photometry experiments, scale bar = 400 μ m. **b**, Peri-event plot of LHb GAD2 activity 2s before and after biting palatable food in a fasted state in the home cage. Black line denotes mean signal for all animals while pink shading denotes SEM, n=4 biologically independent mice. **c**, Average LHb GAD2 neuron activity was not different before and after the bite (two-tailed paired t-test, n=4 biologically independent mice, t(3)=1.077, p=0.3603). **d**, Representative trace of LHb GAD2 neuron activity during exposure to palatable food CPP optogenetics (ChR2) experiments, scale bar =200 μ m. **f**, ChR2-mediated optogenetic stimulation of LHb GAD2 neurons during the palatable food CPP test did not alter the amount of time spent in the palatable food-paired context (two-tailed student's t-test, n=10 biologically independent YFP mice and n=9 biologically independent ChR2 mice, t(17)=0.3572, p=0.7253). All data are expressed as mean + SEM.



Supplementary Figure 2: **Pre-surgery attack latency, locomotor behavior, and anxiety-related behavior for GAD2-cre mice treated with miR-scrambled or miR-OxR2 viruses. a**, miR-scrambled and miR-OxR2 mice did not display differences in attack latency before surgery (two-tailed student's t-test, n=12 biologically independent mice per group, t(22)=0.0693, p=0.946). b, Following surgery, miR-OxR2 mice did not display differences in total distance traveled in the open field compared to miR-scrambled mice (two-tailed student's t-test, n=12 biologically independent mice per group, t(22)=0.1639, p=0.8713). **c**, miR-OxR2 mice did not display any differences in anxiety-related behavior in the open field compared to miR-scrambled mice (two-tailed student's t-test, n=12 biologically independent mice per group, t(22)=1.012, p=0.3224. All data are expressed as mean + SEM.