

Title: Robust alternative to the righting reflex to assess arousal in rodents

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Supplemental information

Figure legends

Supplementary Figures 1-5

Supplementary Figures

Supplementary Figure 1 Determination of optimal number of clusters for k-means clustering analysis. To determine the optimal number of clusters, we used the Elbow method to establish the number of clusters obtained from cortical activity of head-restrained animals emerging from (a) isoflurane and (b) sevoflurane. Inertia was computed as the sum of squared distances between samples and their closest centroids.

Supplementary Figure 2 Cortical periods and motor recovery prevail during emergence from isoflurane in head restrained mice. (a) Representative trace of LFP recorded in motor cortex while exposing a mouse to isoflurane anesthetic ramp. (b) Top: Normalized spectrogram of LFP. Medium: Cortical state after applying k-means clustering to principal frequency interval and using centroids obtained with isoflurane ramp animals. Bottom: Period segmentation and motor recovery. (c) Averaged density estimation per cortical state for each period (500 seconds interval) and the averaged percentage distribution of motor behavior while emerging from isoflurane (n=7 animals). Bottom: Averaged percentage distribution of trunk twitching ($91\% \pm 5.4\%$), trunk and limb movement ($66\% \pm 6.5\%$), weak weight-bearing (Wwb; $69\% \pm 11.6\%$), and organized movements ($83\% \pm 12.6\%$).

Supplementary Figure.3 Cortical periods follow a consistent sequence when emerging from anesthesia. Transition matrix for cortical periods during the emergence

from anesthesia during prolonged anesthetic ramps of **(a)** isoflurane (n=9), **(b)** sevoflurane (n=6). Each row in transition matrix was normalized to reach one as a total.

Supplementary Figure.4 Resemblance of cortico-motor features in unrestrained

animals emerging from isoflurane anesthesia. (a) Representative trace of LFP

recorded in motor cortex while reducing isoflurane concentration. **(b)** Top: Normalized spectrogram of LFP. Medium: Progression of cortical states (clustered dominant frequency). Bottom: Segmentation of period and motor recovery. **(c)** Averaged density

estimation per cortical state for each period (500 seconds interval) and the averaged percentage distribution of movement during anesthesia emergence in unrestrained mice (n=7 isoflurane ramp & n=4 sevoflurane ramp). Bottom:

Averaged percentage distribution of trunk twitching ($87\% \pm 7.3\%$), limb movement ($75\% \pm 3.7\%$), Wwb and quivering ($55\% \pm 6.4\%$), and organized movements ($65\% \pm 9.8\%$).

Supplementary Figure.5 Animals emerging from propofol progress through

cortical and motor arousal features similar to inhaled anesthetics. (a)

Representative trace of motor cortex LFP during propofol bolus injection (15mg/kg;

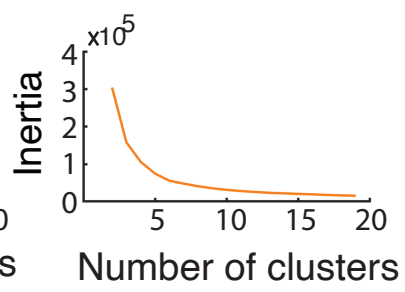
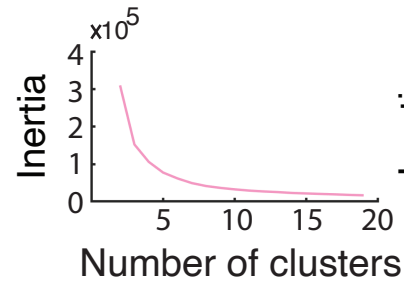
purple line) & normalized spectrogram of LFP. **(b)** Segmented cortical periods and progression of motor behavior restoration defined high and low arousal states in the subject. **(c)** Distinct RR events including I-RR (light green) and S-RR (dark green)

during emergence from propofol exposure. **(d)** Averaged spectrogram (1000 s) of motor cortical activity during a low (n=5) and high (n=5) arousal state. Color bar represents

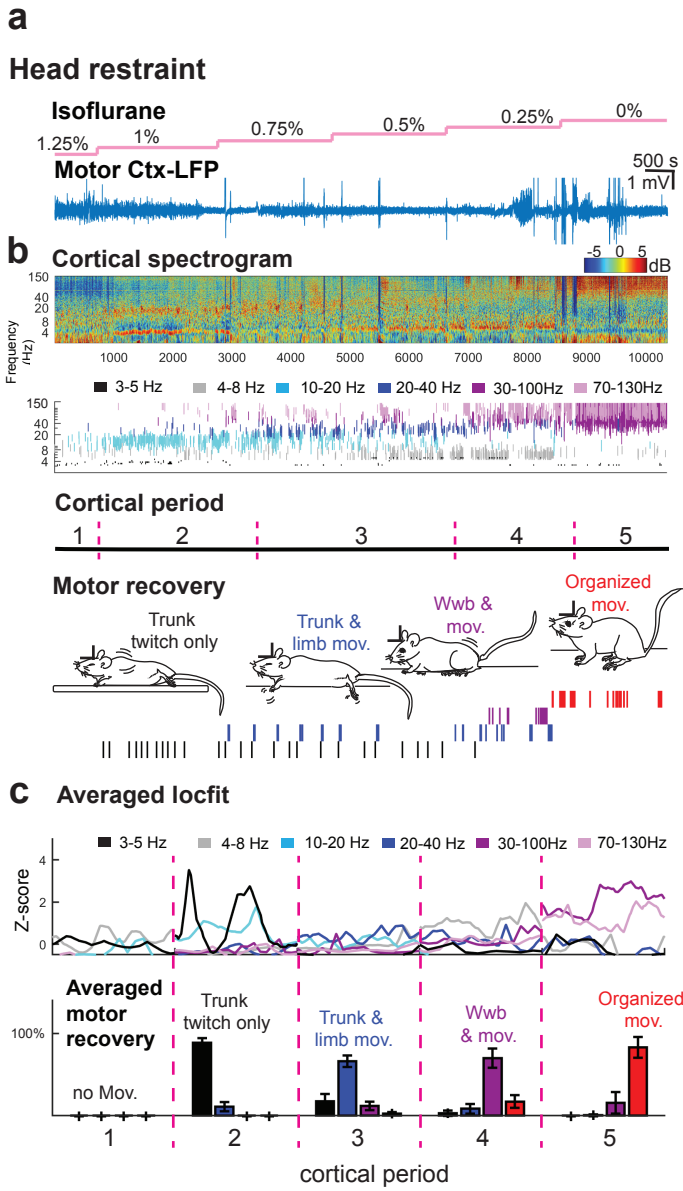
power in decibels. (e) Quantification of pelvis elevation as an indirect measure of erect posture in low and high arousal state. $**p=0.01$; Mann–Whitney U test. (f) Averaged density estimation per cortical state for each period (500 seconds interval) and the averaged percentage distribution of motor behavior while emerging from propofol (n=5 animals).

a Isoflurane

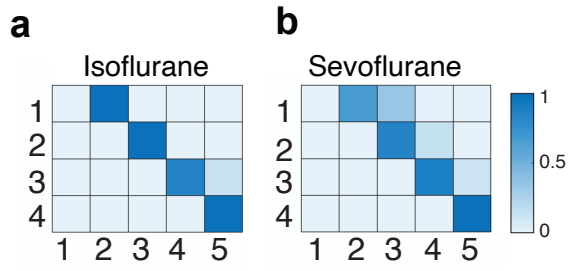
b Sevoflurane



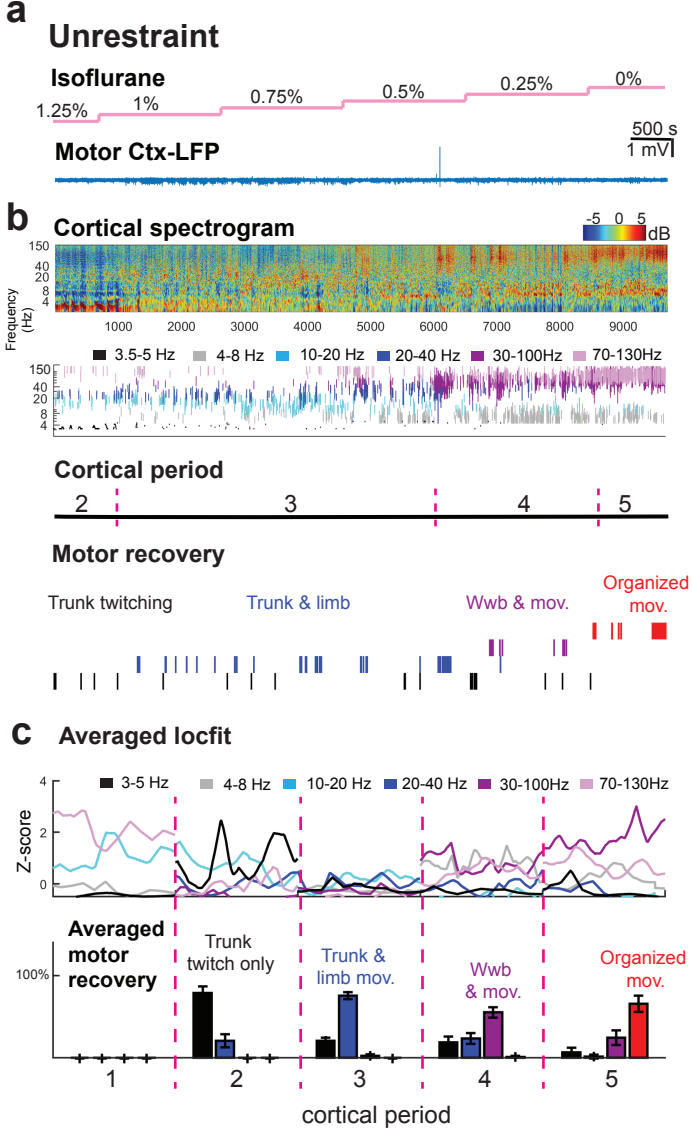
Supplementary Figure 1



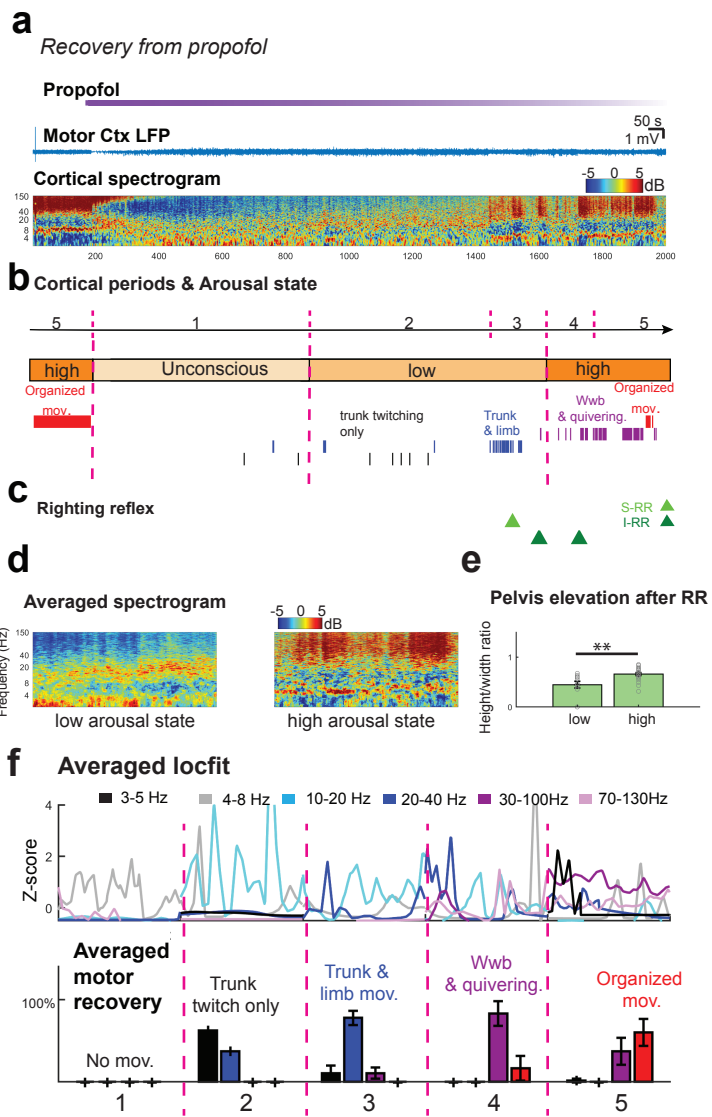
Supplementary Figure. 2



Supplementary Figure. 3



Supplementary Figure 4



Supplementary Figure 5