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Reporting Summary

Nature Research wishes to improve the reproducibility of the work that we publish. This form provides structure for consistency and transparency in reporting. For further information on Nature Research policies, see our Editorial Policies and the Editorial Policy Checklist.

Please do not complete any field with "not applicable" or n/a. Refer to the help text for what text to use if an item is not relevant to your study. For final submission: please carefully check your responses for accuracy; you will not be able to make changes later.

For all statistical analyses, confirm that the following items are present in the figure legend, table legend, main text, or Methods

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To an statistical analyses, commit that the following items are present in the figure regend, table regend, main text, or Methods
section. n/a Confirmed
The exact sample size (n) for each experimental group/condition, given as a discrete number and unit of measurement
A statement on whether measurements were taken from distinct samples or whether the same sample was measured
repeatedly The statistical test(s) used AND whether they are one- or two-sided Only common tests should be described solely by name; describe more complex techniques in the Methods section.
A description of all covariates tested
A description of any assumptions or corrections, such as tests of normality and adjustment for multiple comparisons
A full description of the statistical parameters including central tendency (e.g. means) or other basic estimates (e.g. regression coefficient) AND variation (e.g. standard deviation) or associated estimates of uncertainty (e.g. confidence intervals)
For null hypothesis testing, the test statistic (e.g. <i>F</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>r</i>) with confidence intervals, effect sizes, degrees of freedom and <i>P</i> value noted <i>Give P values as exact values whenever suitable.</i>
For Bayesian analysis, information on the choice of priors and Markov chain Monte Carlo settings
For hierarchical and complex designs, identification of the appropriate level for tests and full reporting of
outcomes Estimates of effect sizes (e.g. Cohen's d , Pearson's r), indicating how they were calculated
Our web collection on statistics for biologists contains articles on many of the points above.

Software and code

Policy information about <u>availability of computer</u>

code Data collection ATLAB R2011b or R2016a (Mathworks), Scanlmage (v3.8.1 or v5.0; Vidrio Technologies, LLC), Labview2013 (version 13.0.1f2, National Instruments), Catwalk XT 8.1 software (Noldus)

Data analysis

MATLAB R2011b or R2016a (Mathworks), custom functions are provided as compressed folder and have been deposited here: https://github.com/PaukertLab/NCOMMS-20-01106/find/main

For manuscripts utilizing custom algorithms or software that are central to the research but not yet described in published literature, software must be made available to editors and reviewers. We strongly encourage code deposition in a community repository (e.g. GitHub). See the Nature Research guidelines for submitting code & software for further information.

Data

Policy information about <u>availability of data</u>

All manuscripts must include a <u>data availability statement</u>. This statement should provide the following information, where applicable:

- Accession codes, unique identifiers, or web links for publicly available datasets
- A list of figures that have associated raw data
- A description of any restrictions on data availability

The datasets generated and/or analyzed during the current study are provided as source data file (https://datadryad.org/stash/dataset/doi:10.5061/dryad.08kprr516).

Field-sne	ecific reporting				
	ne below that is the best fit for your research. If you are not sure, read the appropriate sections before making your selection.				
Life sciences	Behavioural & social sciences Ecological, evolutionary & environmental sciences				
For a reference copy of t	the document with all sections, see <u>nature.com/documents/nr-reporting-summary-flat.pd</u> f				
Life scier	nces study design				
	sclose on these points even when the disclosure is				
negative. Sample	Sample sizes were determined based on comparable studies published previously, including ours. (PMID 24945771, 28742117)				
Data exclusions	In in vivo experiments (Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4b, 6, 7, 8, 9 and Supplementary Figs. 1, 2, 4a, 5a,b, 6, 7) a pre-established custom-written MATLAB script was used to objectively identify enforced locomotion trials that were preceded by voluntary locomotion events (criterion: three consecutive image frames exceeded 3x baseline standard deviation). Such "contaminated" trials were excluded from analysis.				
Replication	For functional experiments minimum n = 3 (Supplementary Fig. 1); usually at least n = 6 yielding successfully similar results. For descriptive immunocytochemistry all staining results were obtained three times with similar results. All replication numbers have been added to the respective figure legend.				
Randomization	The sex of the mice was distributed randomly based on availability of transgenic mice.				
Blinding	The enforced locomotion behavioral paradigm is highly automated. In addition, the analysis is run using predefined MATLAB scripts with identical scripts being applied to all experimental conditions. Therefore, due to the experimental design including data analysis, any opportunity for investigator bias was minimized.				
material, system or m response.	on from authors about some types of materials, experimental systems and methods used in many studies. Here, indicate whether each nethod listed is relevant to your study. If you are not sure if a list item applies to your research, read the appropriate section before selecting a perimental systems Methods				
n/a involved in the					
Eukaryotic					
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	gy Animals and other				
	Human research				
	es Clinical data				
Dual use re	esearch of concern				
Antibodies	The primary antibodies were used at following concentrations: chicken anti-eGFP (1:1000, # A10262, polyclonal, Thermo Fisher Scientific) (Figs. 4a and 8a) and mouse (IgG1) anti-S100β (1:500, # MA1-25005, monoclonal (SH-B4), Thermo Fisher Scientific) (Fig. 4a) or rabbit anti-DBH (1:500, # 22806, polyclonal, ImmunoStar) (Fig. 8a). Secondary antibodies (all used at 1:5000 dilution				
Antibodies used	and purchased from Jackson ImmunoResearch): Alexa Fluor® 488-conjugated AffiniPure goat anti-Chicken IgY (#103-545-155), Alexa Fluor® 647-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Mouse IgG1 (#115-605-205), Alexa Fluor® 647 AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (#111-605-144).				
Validation	Validation of primary antibodies: (1) anti-eGFP: when this antibody was used at the same dilution and staining conditions on tissue that not express GCaMP6f, the entire immunostaining looked like the granuar layer (GL) stained for GCaMP6f in Fig. 4a left bottom. Continue in Reporting Summary Extension file.				
Animals and	other organisms				
Policy information	about studies involving animals; ARRIVE guidelines recommended for reporting animal				

research Laboratory animals
This information is contained in the Reporting Summary Extension file.

Wild animals
No wild animals were used.

Field-collected samples
No field collected samples were used.

Ethics oversight
All animal procedures were conducted in accordance with guidelines and protocols of the University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio (UTHSCSA) Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

<u>Dual use research of concern</u>

Policy information about dual use research of concern

Hazards

	ld the accidental, deliberate or reckless misuse of agents or technologies generated in the work, or the application of informatio sented in the manuscript, pose a threat to:
No	Yes
\times	Public health
\times	National security
\times	Crops and/or
\times	☐ livestock Ecosystems
\times	Any other significant area
Expe	riments of concern
Doe	s the work involve any of these experiments of concern:
No	Yes

No Yes

Demonstrate how to render a vaccine ineffective

Confer resistance to therapeutically useful antibiotics or antiviral agents Enhance the virulence of a pathogen or render a nonpathogen virulent Increase transmissibility of a pathogen

Alter the host range of a pathogen

Enable evasion of diagnostic/detection modalities

Enable the weaponization of a biological agent or toxin

Any other potentially harmful combination of experiments and agents