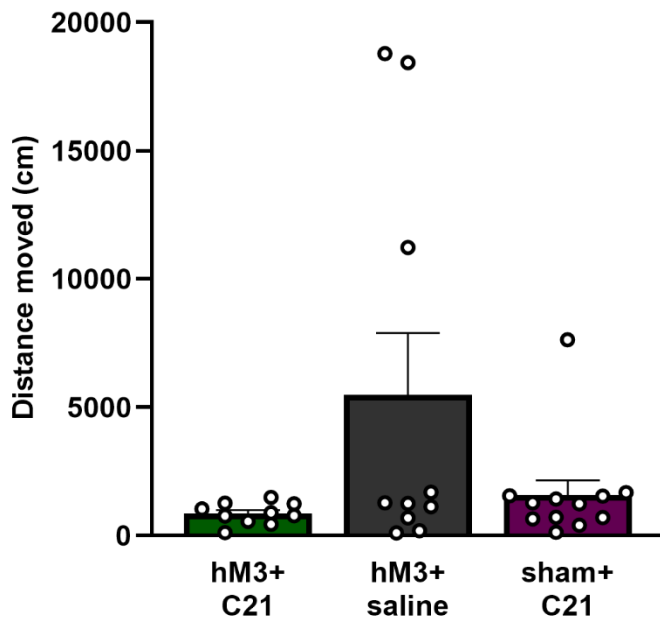


Supplementary Information for

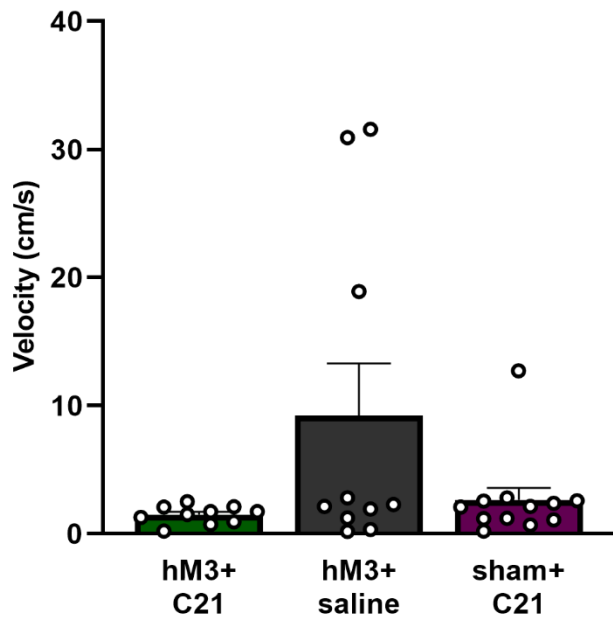
Lateral septum DREADD activation alters male prairie vole prosocial and antisocial behaviors, not partner preferences

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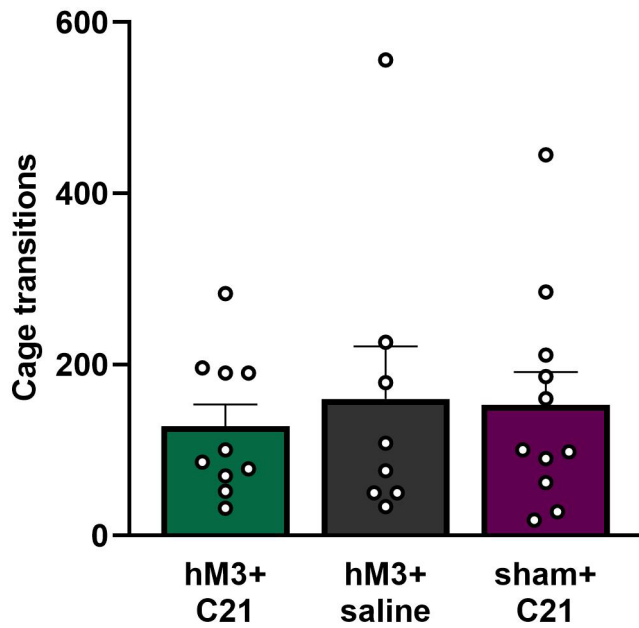


Supplementary Figure 1 | LS activation does not affect distance moved. Distance moved (centimeters; cm) by the hM3+C21 (green bars), hM3+saline (grey bars), and sham+C21 (purple bars) subjects during the social approach test. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. Dots represent individual data for hM3+C21 ($n = 10$), hM3+saline ($n = 10$), and sham+C21 ($n = 12$) subjects. (LMM, treatment effect: $F_{(2,29)} = 3.19$, $p = 0.06$).



Supplementary Figure 2 | LS activation does not affect velocity. Velocity

(centimeters/second; cm/s) of the hM3+C21 (green bars), hM3+saline (grey bars), and sham+C21 (purple bars) subjects during the social approach test. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. Dots represent individual data for hM3+C21 ($n = 10$), hM3+saline ($n = 10$), and sham+C21 ($n = 12$) subjects. (LMM, treatment effect: $F_{(2,29)} = 3.21, p = 0.06$).



Supplementary Figure 3 | LS activation does not affect cage transitions. Cage transitions of the hM3+C21 (green bars), hM3+saline (grey bars), and sham+C21 (purple bars) subjects during the partner preference test. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM. Dots represent individual data for hM3+C21 ($n = 10$), hM3+saline ($n = 8$), and sham+C21 ($n = 11$) subjects.