

Supplementary Information

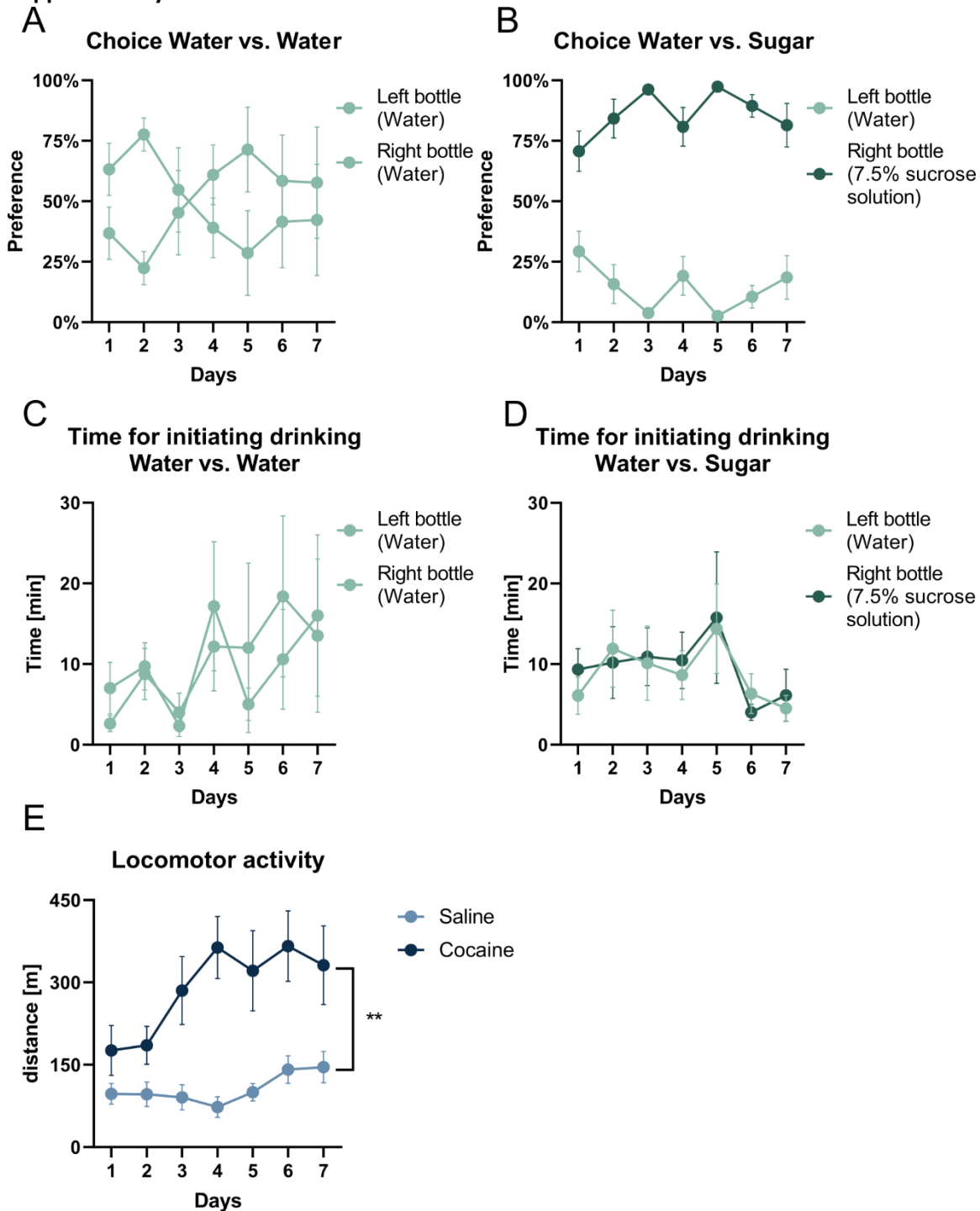


Fig. Supp. 1: Mice responses to natural (green) and addictive (blue) rewards.

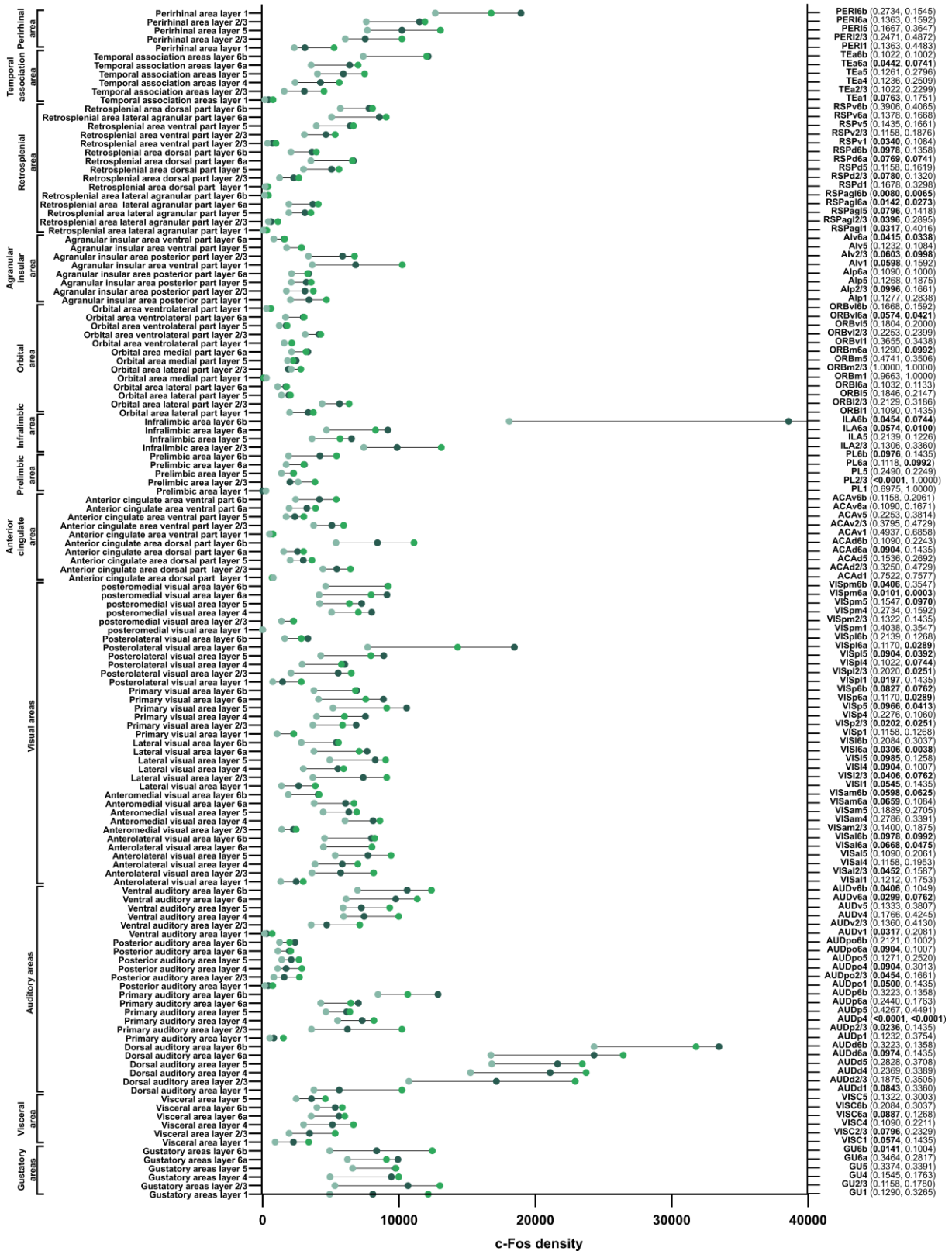
A) Percentage of mice preference of drinking from two separate bottles filled with water. **B)** Percentage of mice preference of drinking from two separate bottles filled with water (shallow green) or 7.5 % sucrose solution (dark green). **C, D)** The latency to the first lick from bottles filled with water (light green) or 7.5 % sucrose solution (dark green). Panel **C** shows the control group with two water bottles, while panel **D** shows the reward-treated group with access to normal and sweet water. **E)** Locomotor activity of mice treated with either saline or cocaine IP injections. N Water=9, N Sugar 7 d=9, N Saline=11, N Cocaine 7 d=13. **= $p < 0.001$.



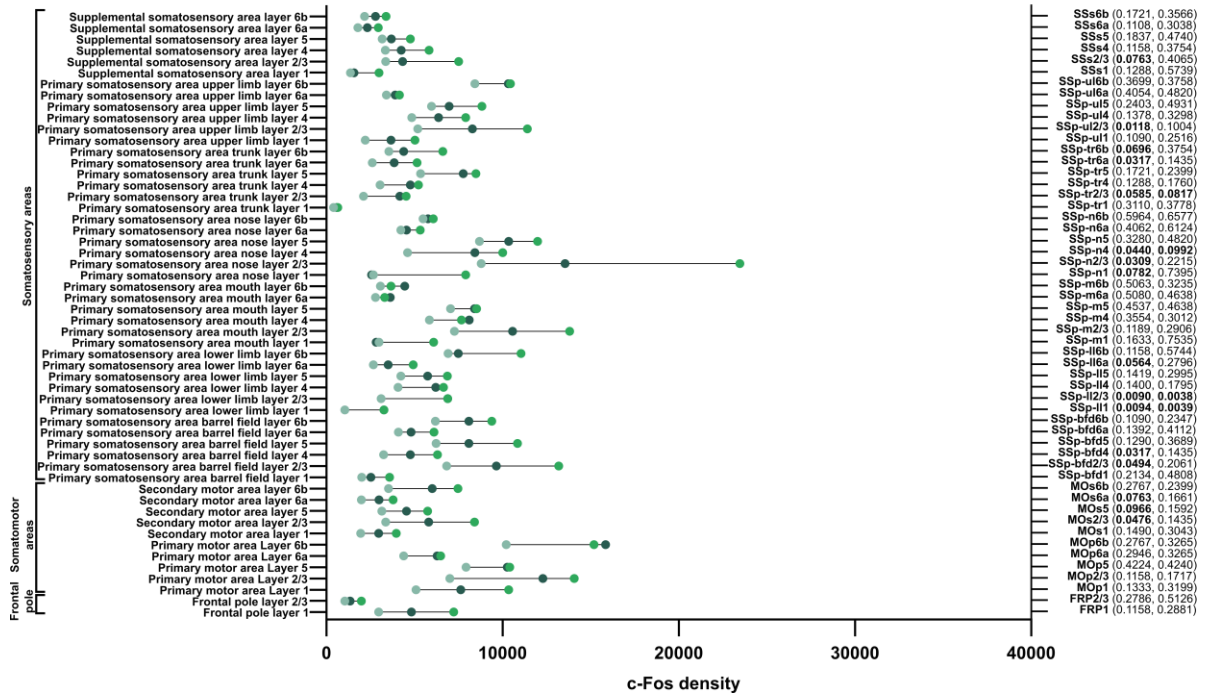
Fig. Supp. 2: Brain region correlation heatmaps organized according to the Allen Brain Atlas.

Correlation map for groups treated with natural (upper row) and pharmacological (lower row) rewards. On each heatmap's left and right edges are abbreviations of the brain structures. They were grouped into the anatomical organization, which was marked with colors. Color-coded anatomical annotations are depicted below the heatmaps. On heatmaps, the correlation strength between single structures is marked with warmer colors indicating more similar signal densities between two structures in all mice. N Water=7, N Sugar 1 d=5, N Sugar 7 d=7, N Saline=7, N Cocaine 1 d=6, N Cocaine 7 d=6.

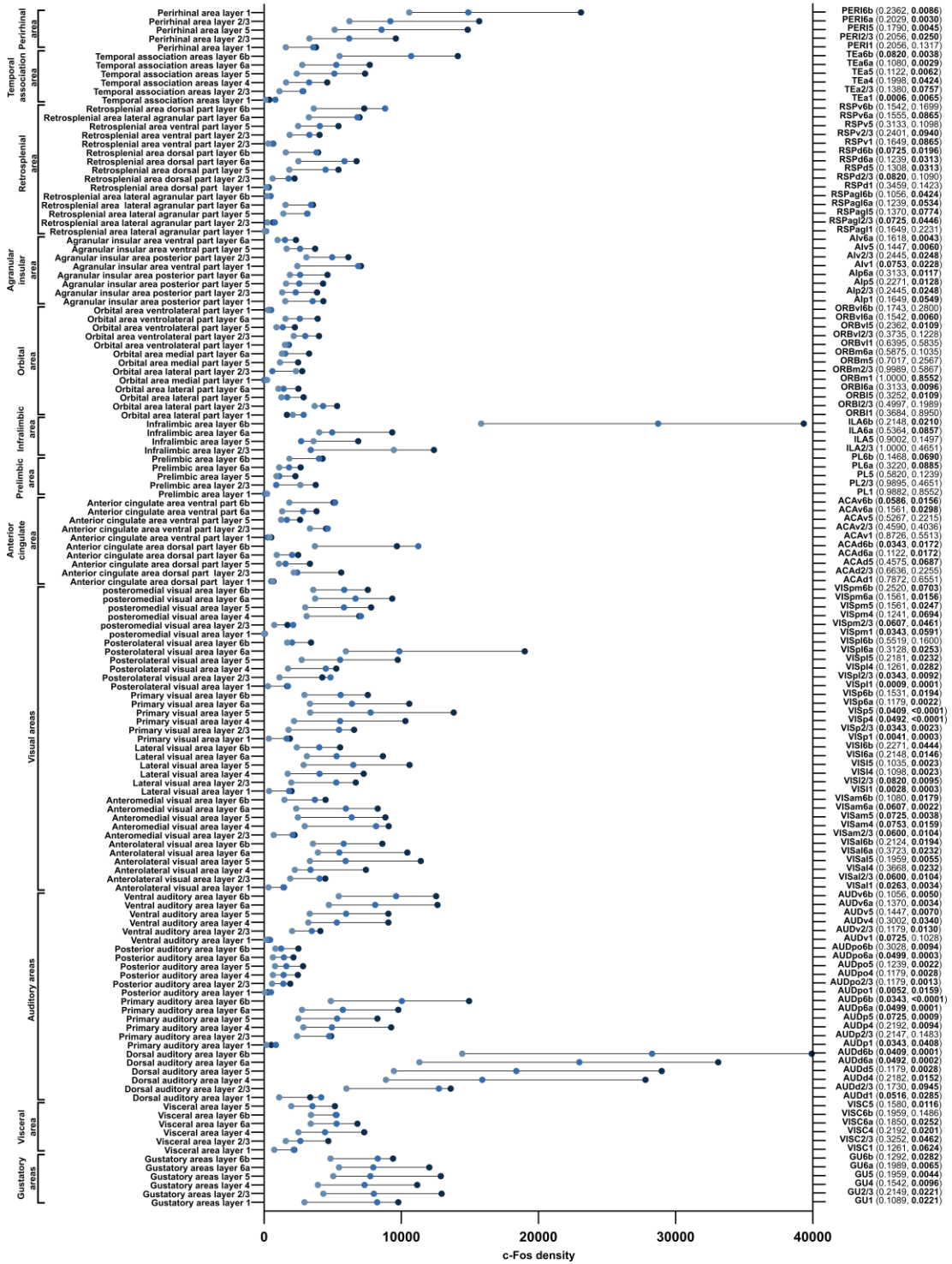
Isocortex



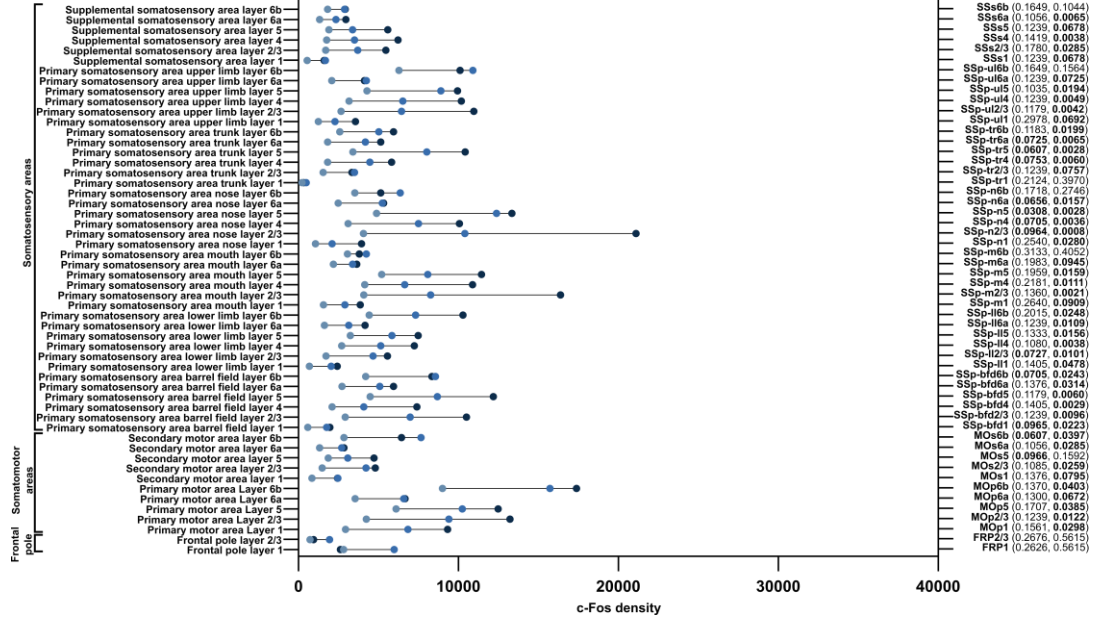
Isocortex continued



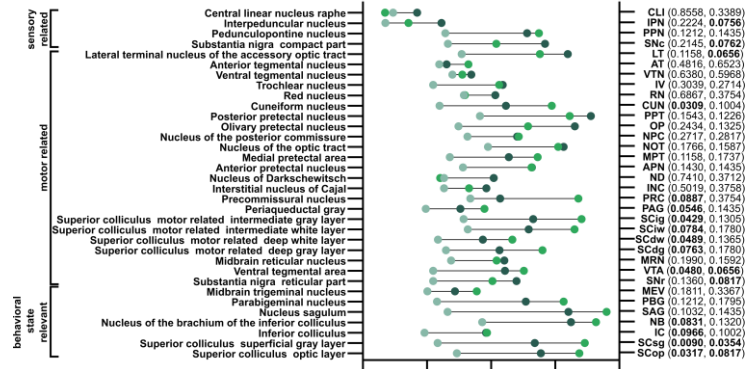
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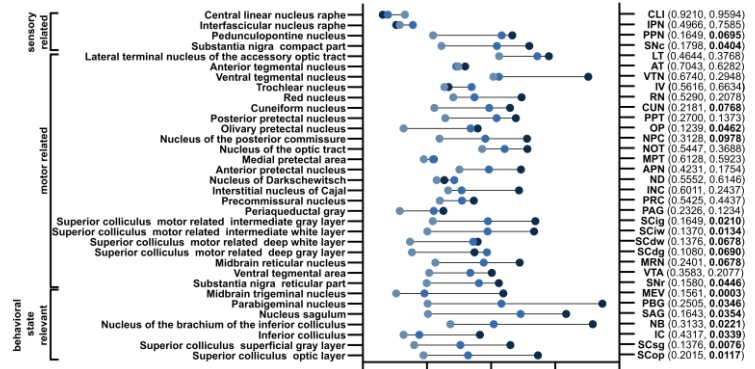
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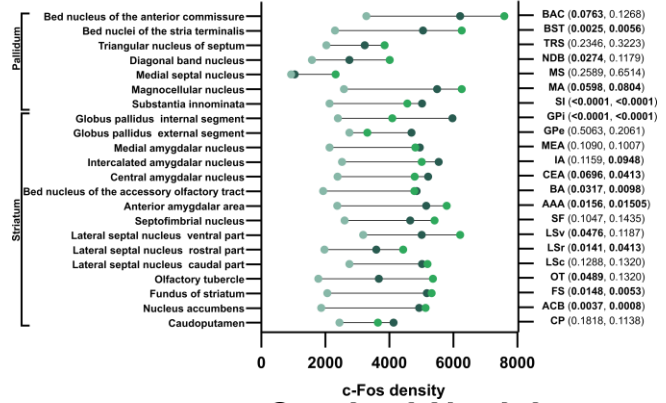
Midbrain



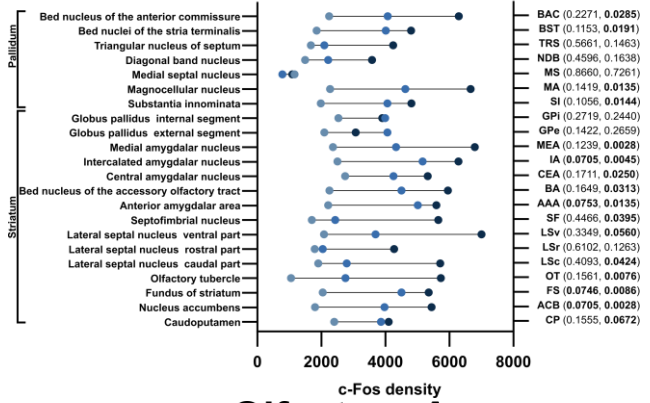
Midbrain



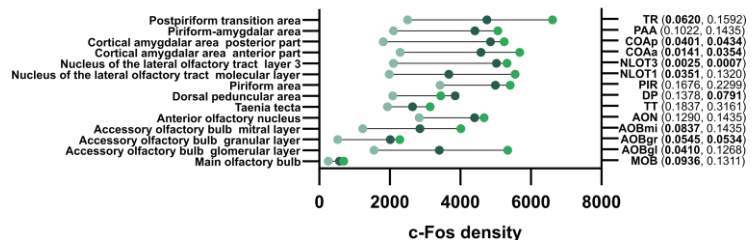
Cerebral Nuclei



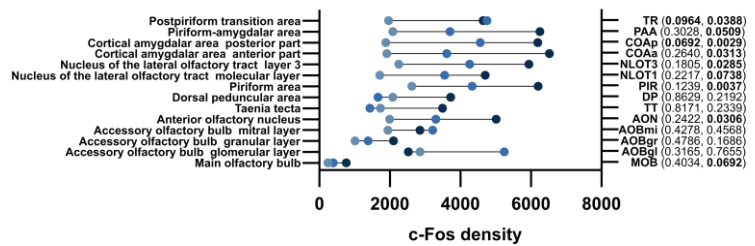
Cerebral Nuclei



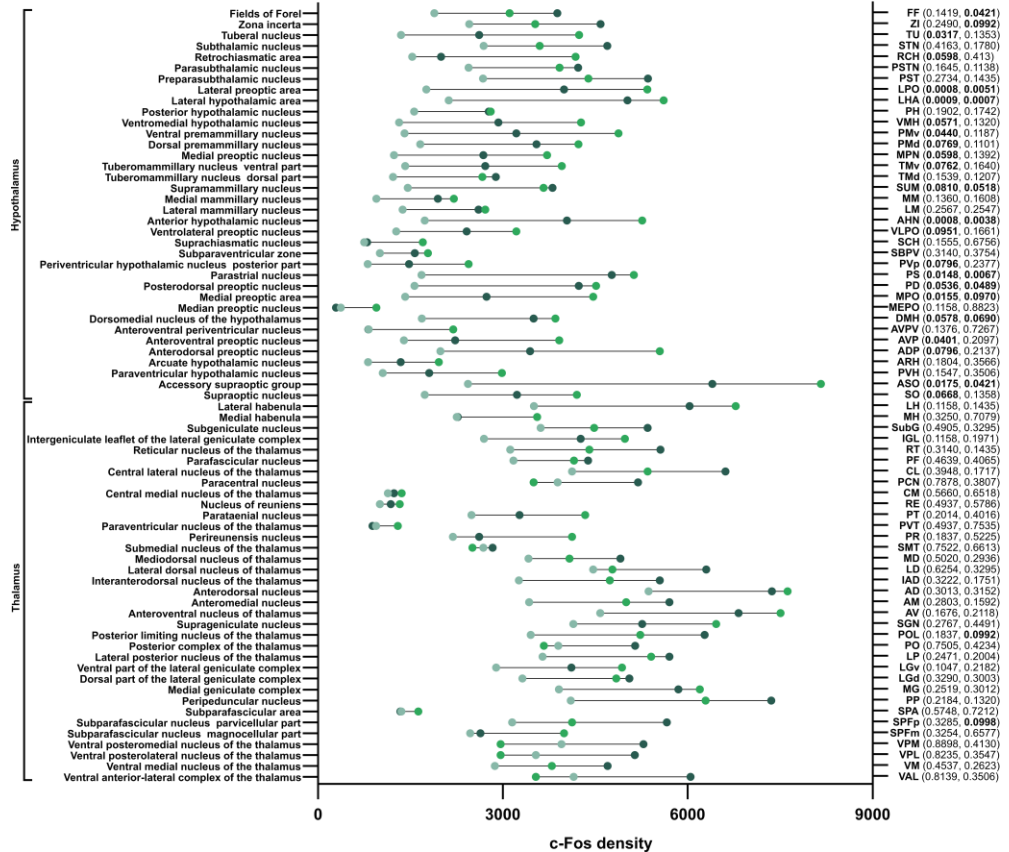
Olfactory Areas



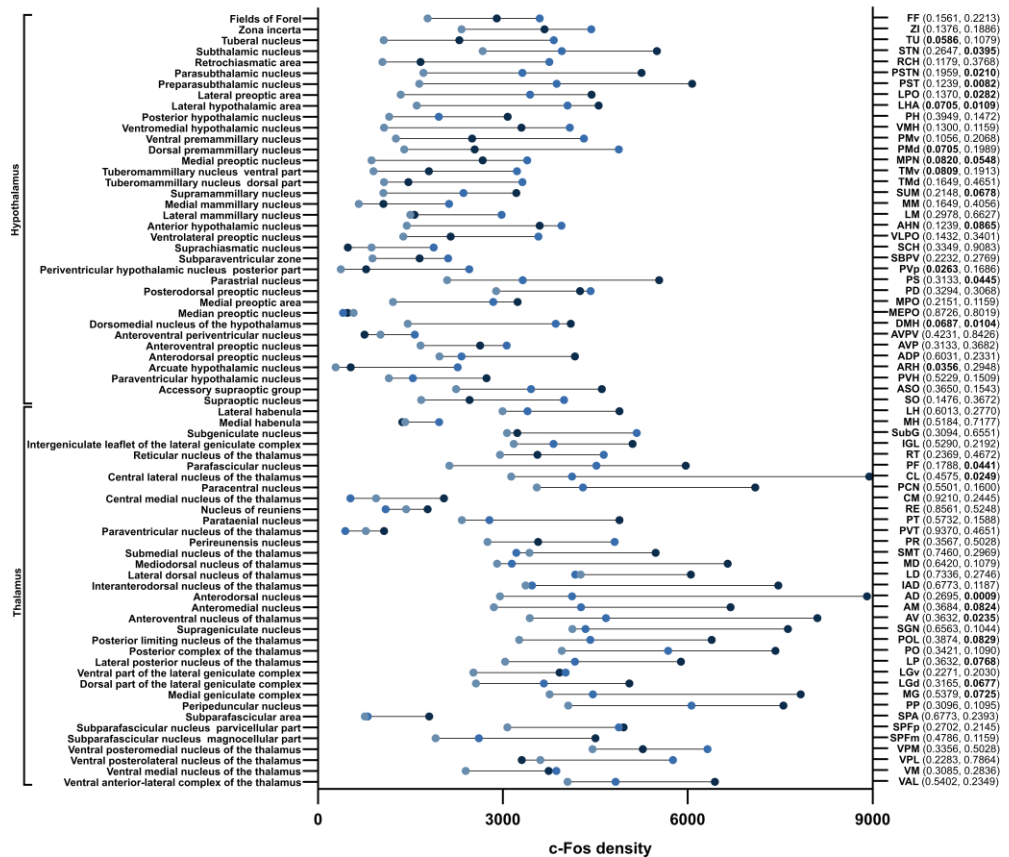
Olfactory Areas



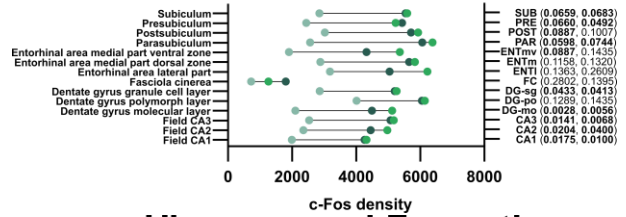
Interbrain



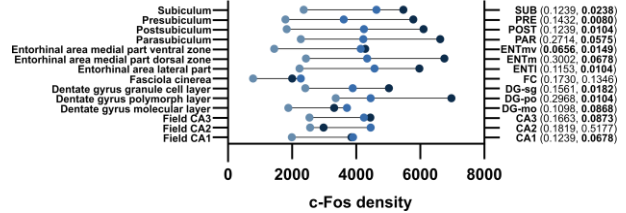
Interbrain



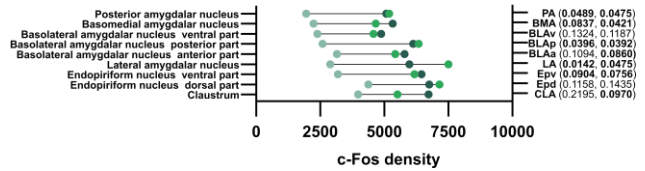
Hippocampal Formation



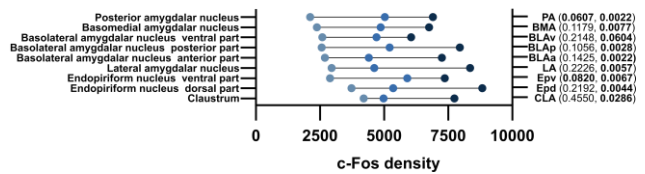
Hippocampal Formation



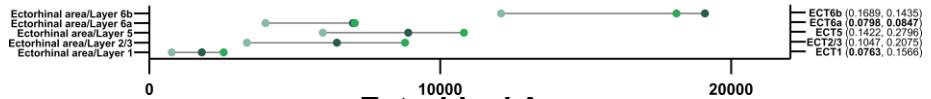
Cortical subplate



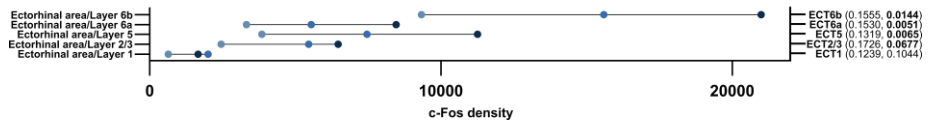
Cortical subplate



Ectorhinal Area



Ectorhinal Area



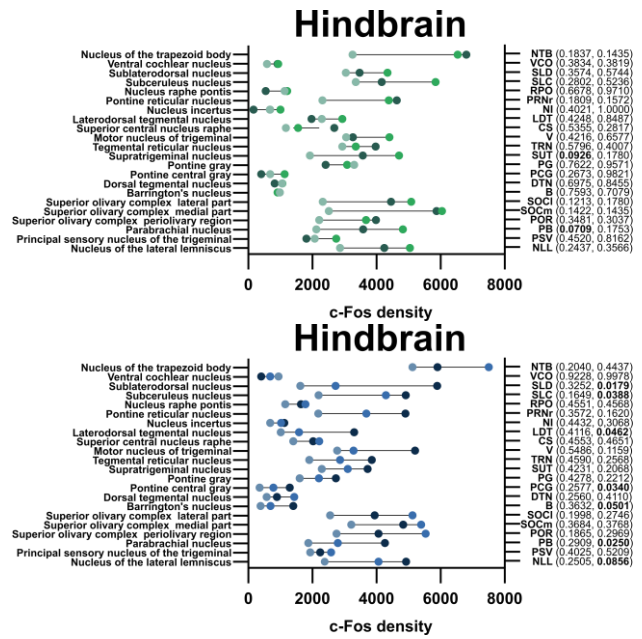


Fig. Supp. 3: c-Fos signal across the brain after sugar and cocaine exposures.

Green colors correspond to the mean signal from mice after sucrose treatment (light - Water, medium - Sugar 1 d, dark - Sugar 7 d) and blue colors correspond to cocaine treatment (light - Saline, medium - Cocaine 1 d, dark - Cocaine 7 d). On the left axis are the names of the structures and on the right are corresponding abbreviations and statistical differences among groups in brackets. In brackets for natural (Water vs. Sugar 1 d, Water vs. Sugar 7 d) and for addictive (Saline vs. Cocaine 1 d, Saline vs. Cocaine 7 d). Statistical differences of $p < 0.1$ were labeled with a bold font.

P-value was calculated for each structure in the following steps: first, a generalized linear model (GLM) was calculated. Then, for each GLM a Dunnett's test was performed. Finally, due to a large number of structures, a Benjamin-Hochberg false discovery rate correction was performed on p-values with a 0.1 cut-off. N Water=7, N Sugar 1 d=5, N Sugar 7 d=7, N Saline=7, N Cocaine 1 d=6, N Cocaine 7 d=6.

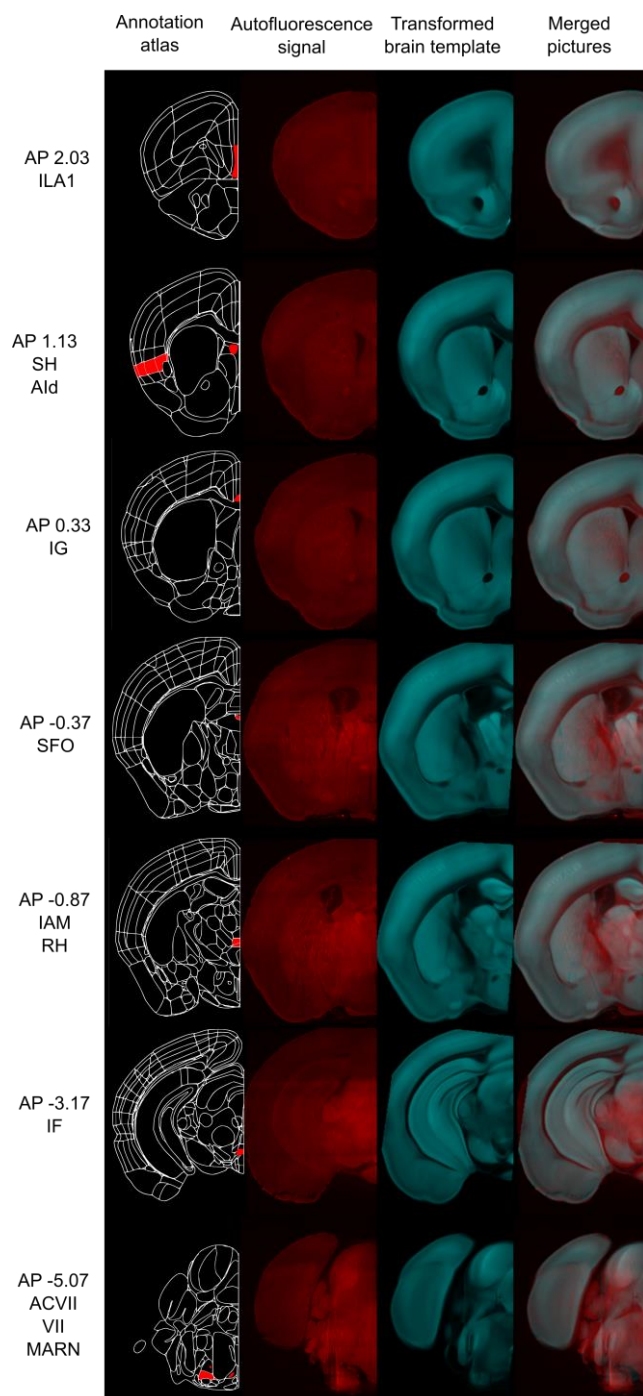


Fig. Supp. 4: Alignment of the brain template to the autofluorescence image. During the alignment process, the brain template from the Allen Brain Institute was transformed to fit the autofluorescence images of collected brains. Several brain regions (marked with red on the Annotation atlas) were not determined by the ClearMap software. Thus, these structures were excluded from further analysis. Interfascicular nucleus raphe (IF), oculomotor nucleus (III), subfornical organ (SFO), rhomboid nucleus (RH), interanteromedial nucleus of the thalamus (IAM), induseum griseum (IG), magnocellular reticular nucleus (MARN), accessory facial motor nucleus (ACVII), facial motor nucleus (VII), septohippocampal nucleus (SH), infralimbic area layer 1 (ILA1), agranular insular area, dorsal part (Ald).

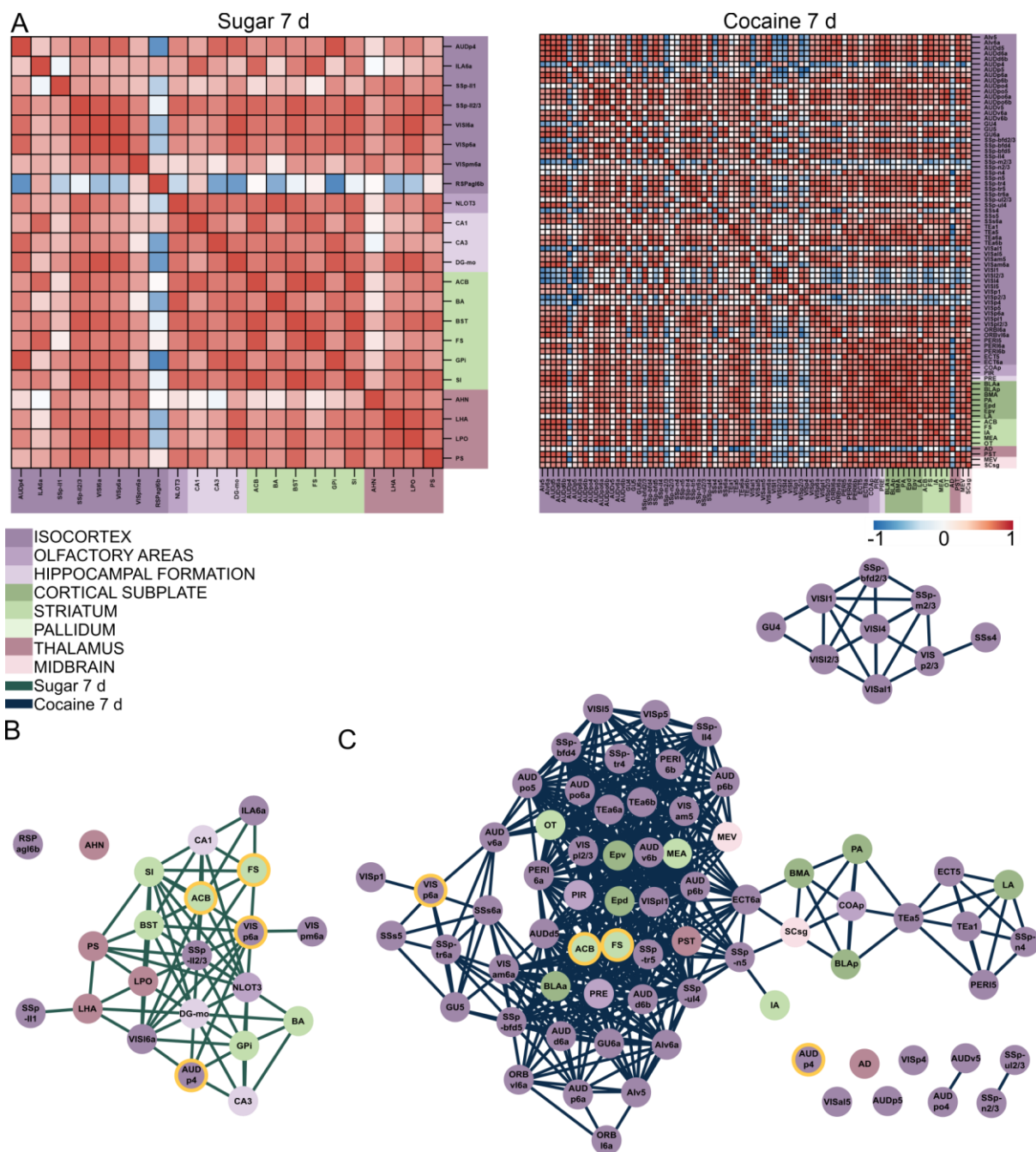


Fig. Supp. 5: Brain region correlations in structures with the highest probability of activation upon prolonged exposure to sugar or cocaine.

A) Correlation map for groups treated with natural (sugar 7 d) and pharmacological (cocaine 7 d) rewards. Color-coded anatomical annotations are depicted below the heat maps. Colors of heatmaps indicate the correlation strength between single structures, in which warmer colors indicate more similar signal densities between two structures in all mice. **B, C**) Graph Networks based on the correlation matrices of structures activated by 7 days of sugar (**B**, green) or cocaine (**C**, blue) exposure. Each dot represents a single structure and lines represent a positive correlation between two structures. Color-coded anatomical annotations correspond to these on correlation matrices on panel A. Distance and position between nodes were automatically determined by the hierarchical repulsion model. Four structures, which were activated by both rewards (the fundus of the striatum (FS), the nucleus accumbens (ACB), the primary visual area layer 6a (VISp6a), the primary auditory area layer 4

(AUDp4)) were additionally contoured with yellow color. N Water=7, N Sugar 1 d=5, N Sugar 7 d=7, N Saline=7, N Cocaine 1 d=6, N Cocaine 7 d=6. For network graph $r > 0.75$.

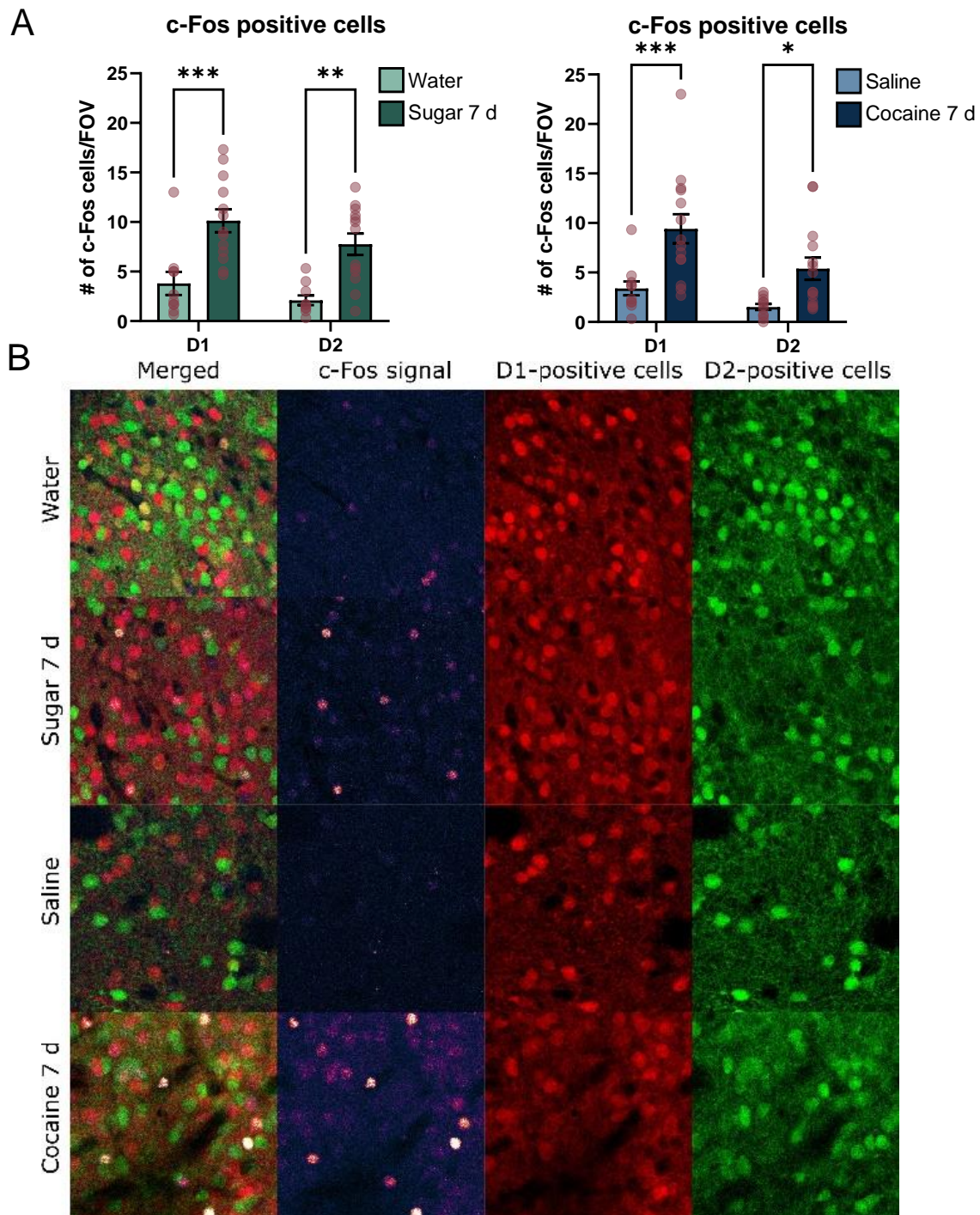


Fig. Supp. 6: c-Fos distribution in D1- and D2-positive cells in Nucleus Accumbens.

A) Number of c-Fos positive cells in D1- and D2-positive cells in Nucleus Accumbens after natural (green) and addictive treatment (blue). **B)** Exemplary images of c-Fos (HiLo) signal in D1- (red) and D2-positive (green) cells. Scale bar=40 μ m.

For c-Fos N Water=10(28); N Sugar 7 d=13(38); N Saline = 11(33), N Cocaine 7 d=14(40), where N=Number of mice

(Number of planes). P-values were determined with the Two-way ANOVA test. *=p<0.05; **=p<0.01; ***=p<0.001. For c-Fos p-value D1 Water vs. D1 Sugar 7 d=0.0003; D2 Water vs. D2 Sugar 7 d=0.001; D1 Saline vs. D1 Cocaine 7 d=0.0007; D2 Saline vs. D2 Cocaine 7 d=0.0326.