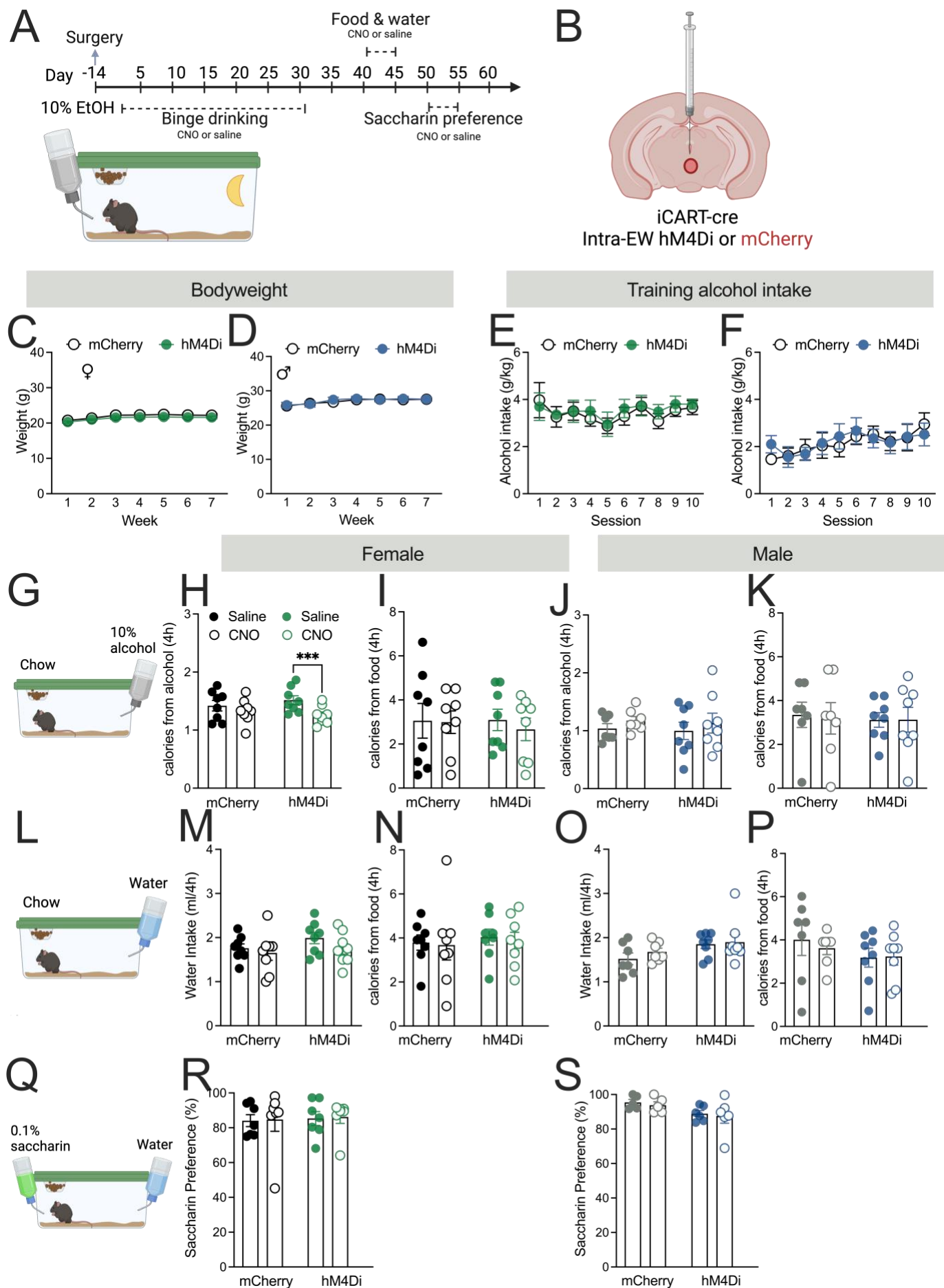
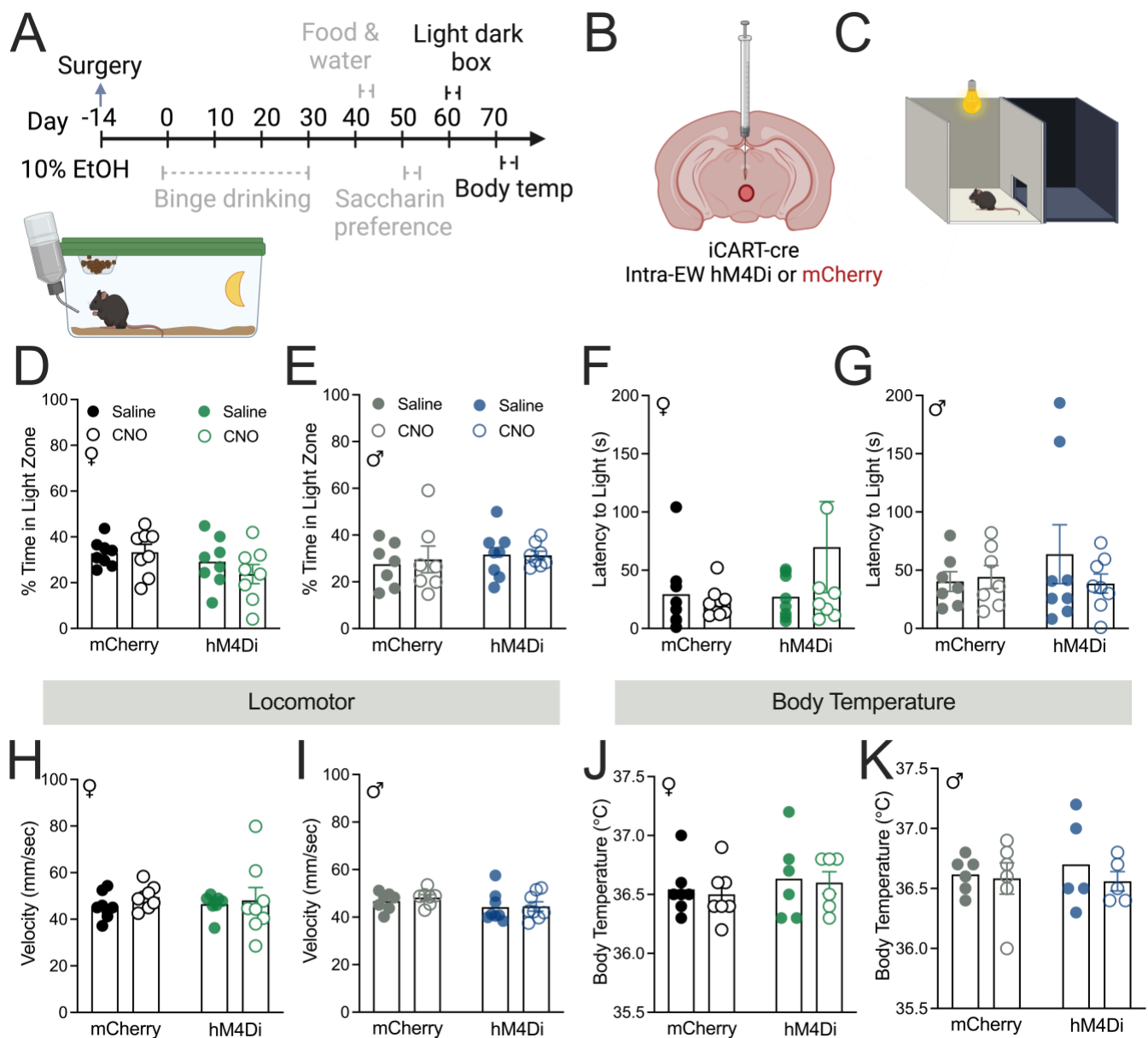


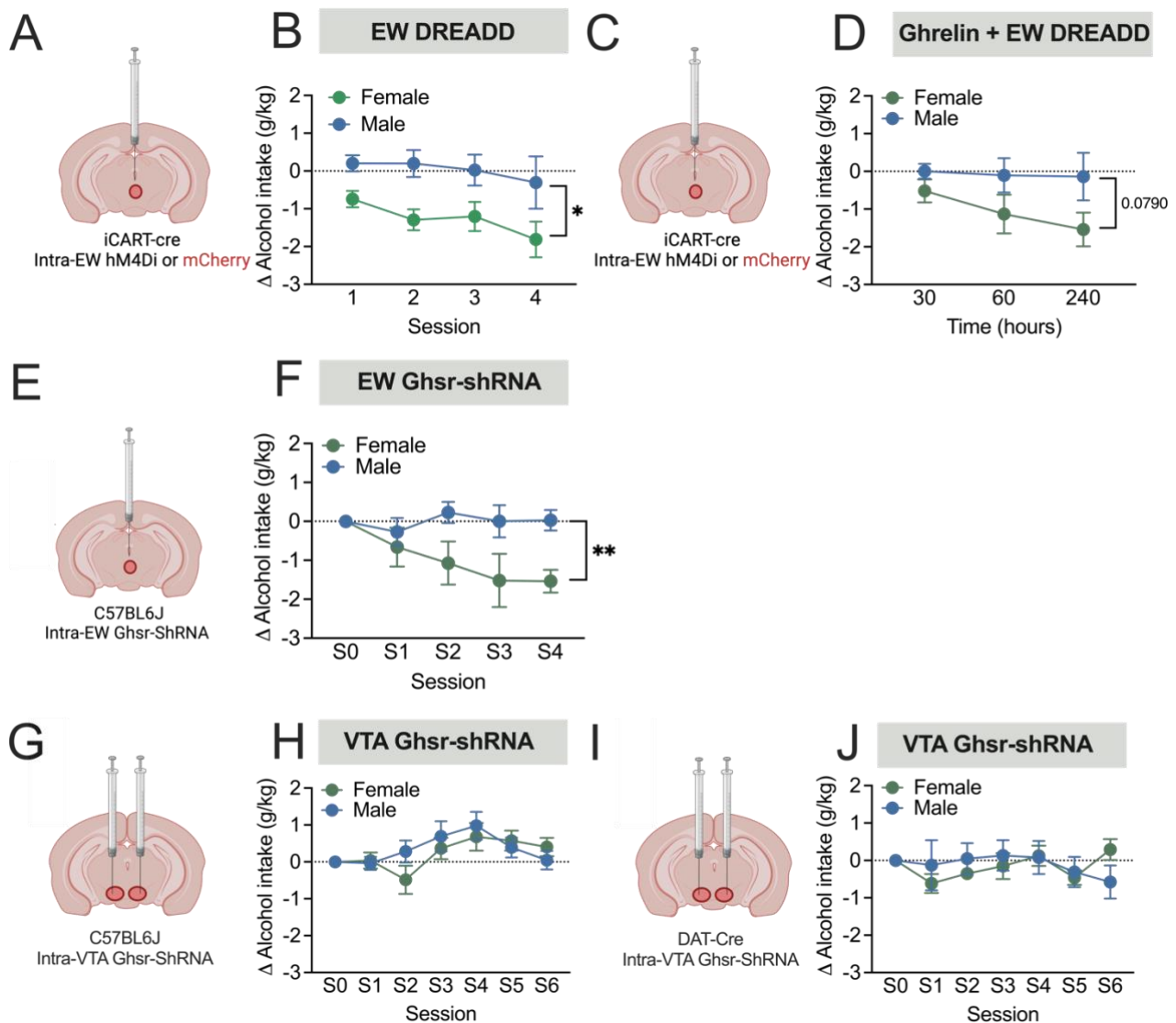
SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURES – Pearl & Maddern et al.



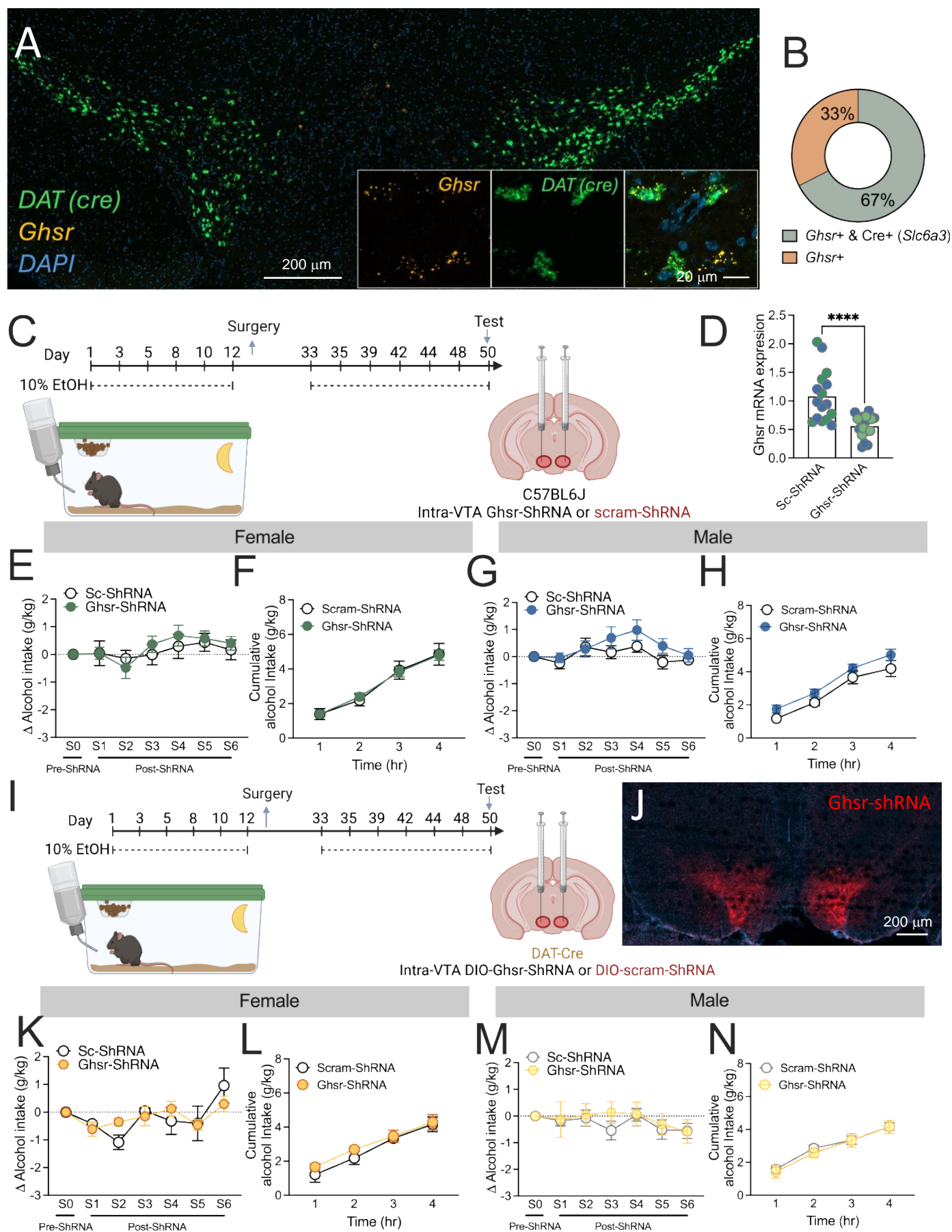
Supplementary Figure 1, related to Figure 1: Chemogenetic inhibition of EW^{CART} cells does not alter weight, water, food or saccharin intake. (A) Schematic of experimental outline and (B) viral strategy. RM two-way ANOVA showed no difference in weight of (C) female (virus F (1, 15) = 0.8869, $p=0.3612$; or interaction F (6, 90) = 0.2192, $p=0.9697$; but a main effect of time F (6, 90) = 24.09, $p<0.0001$; $n=8/\text{group}$), or (D) male mice (virus F (1, 13) = 0.04279, $p=0.8393$; or Interaction F (6, 78) = 1.094, $p=0.3736$; but a main effect of time (F (6, 78) = 26.51, $p<0.0001$; $n=7$ mCherry, 8 hM4Di) between hM4Di and control virus treated mice. Further during training no difference in alcohol consumption was observed in (E) female (RM two-way ANOVA, virus F (1, 15) = 0.1544, $p=0.6999$; interaction F (9, 135) = 0.1727, $p=0.9965$; or time F (9, 135) = 1.303, $p=0.2407$; $n=8/\text{group}$) or (F) male mice (RM two-way ANOVA, virus F (1, 13) = 0.01091, $p=0.9184$; or F (9, 117) = 1.211, $p=0.2947$; but a main effect of time F (9, 117) = 6.673, $p<0.0001$; $n=7$ mCherry, 8 hM4Di). (G) Schematic of binge drinking. (H) Female mice showed a specific reduction in Kcal intake from alcohol (RM two-way ANOVA, no effect virus F (1, 14) = 0.01532, $p=0.9033$; main effect CNO F (1, 14) = 26.96, $p=0.0001$; and interaction F (1, 14) = 6.018, $p=0.0279$; $n=8/\text{group}$). Bonferroni post-hoc between saline and CNO treated mice showed this was specific to hM4Di mice ($p=0.0002$), not mCherry ($p=0.1464$). (I) Further no differences in food intake with alcohol (RM two-way ANOVA, no effect virus F (1, 14) = 0.03906, $p=0.8462$; CNO F (1, 14) = 0.4057, $p=0.5345$; or interaction F (1, 14) = 0.2224, $p=0.6445$; $n=8/\text{group}$) were observed in female mice. (J) No difference in Kcal intake from alcohol in male mice (RM two-way ANOVA, no effect virus, F (1, 13) = 0.06261, $p=0.8063$; CNO F (1, 13) = 2.530, $p=0.1357$; or interaction F (1, 13) = 0.0005652, $p=0.9814$; $n=7$ mCherry, 8 hM4Di), or (K) food intake with alcohol (RM two-way ANOVA, virus F (1, 13) = 0.04826, $p=0.8295$; CNO F (1, 13) = 0.03520, $p=0.8541$; or interaction F (1, 13) = 0.04677, $p=0.8321$; $n=7$ mCherry, 8 hM4Di). (L) Schematic of food and water intake. No difference in (M) water intake (RM two-way ANOVA, virus F (1, 14) = 1.213, $p=0.2892$; CNO F (1, 14) = 2.395, $p=0.1440$; or interaction F (1, 14) = 0.3441, $p=0.5668$; $n=8/\text{group}$) or (N) Kcal food intake (RM two-way ANOVA, virus F (1, 14) = 0.1538, $p=0.7008$; CNO F (1, 14) = 0.1489, $p=0.7054$; or interaction F (1, 14) = 0.01001, $p=0.9217$; $n=8/\text{group}$) was observed in female mice. (O) A trend towards main effect of virus was observed in male mice on water intake (RM two-way ANOVA, virus F (1, 13) = 3.440, $p=0.0865$; no effect CNO F (1, 13) = 0.9864, $p=0.3387$; or interaction F (1, 13) = 0.2832, $p=0.6036$), but no difference between CNO and saline with Bonferroni *post hoc*, mCherry, $p=0.6307$; hM4Di, $p>0.9999$; $n=7$ mCherry, 8 hM4Di), and no effect on (P) Kcal food intake with water (RM two-way ANOVA, virus F (1, 13) = 1.017, $p=0.3317$; CNO F (1, 13) = 0.2711, $p=0.6114$; or interaction F (1, 13) = 0.4660, $p=0.5068$; $n=7$ mCherry, 8 hM4Di) was observed in male mice. (Q) Schematic of saccharin preference. No difference in 0.1% saccharin preference was observed in (R) female (RM two-way ANOVA, virus F (1, 12) = 0.06909, $p=0.7971$; CNO F (1, 12) = 0.03693, $p=0.8508$; or interaction F (1, 12) = 0.001049, $p=0.9747$; $n=7/\text{group}$) mice. (S) Male mice with hM4Di DREADD showed greater intake than mCherry mice (main effect virus F (1, 9) = 5.219, $p=0.0482$), however, there was no effect of CNO (F (1, 9) = 0.3088, $p=0.5920$; or interaction F (1, 9) = 0.003404, $p=0.9548$; $n=5$ mCherry, 6 hM4Di). Bonferroni *post hoc* showed no difference between saline and CNO for mCherry ($p>0.9999$) or hM4Di ($p>0.9999$). Data expressed as mean \pm SEM. Source data are provided as a source data file. Created in BioRender. Walker, L. (2025) <https://BioRender.com/l12b283> & <https://BioRender.com/a19p668> [Agreement #RQ27UEVW56 & NH27UEW4CZ].



Supplementary Figure 2, related to Figure 1: Chemogenetic inhibition of EW^{CART} cells does not alter anxiety-like behaviour or body temperature. (A) Experimental timeline, (B) viral strategy and (C) schematic of light-dark box. Two-way repeated measures ANOVA showed chemogenetic inhibition of EW^{CART} cells did not alter % time spent in the light zone of (D) female (virus F (1, 15) = 2.394, $p=0.1426$; CNO F (1, 15) = 0.4651, $p=0.5056$; or interaction F (1, 15) = 0.6733, $p=0.4248$; $n=8$ /group) or (E) male control or DREADD treated mice (virus F (1, 13) = 0.3790, $p=0.5488$; CNO F (1, 13) = 0.1344, $p=0.7198$; or interaction F (1, 13) = 0.2504, $p=0.6252$; $n=7$ mCherry, 8 hM4Di); latency to light in (F) female (virus F (1, 15) = 0.9889, $p=0.3358$; CNO F (1, 15) = 0.4883, $p=0.4954$; or interaction F (1, 15) = 1.025, $p=0.3273$; $n=8$ /group) or (G) male control or DREADD treated mice (virus F (1, 13) = 0.3208, $p=0.5807$; CNO F (1, 13) = 0.4987, $p=0.4926$; or interaction F (1, 13) = 0.9266, $p=0.3533$; $n=7$ mCherry, 8 hM4Di). Further RM two-way ANOVA showed no effect of CNO on velocity in (H) female (virus F (1, 15) = 0.08511, $p=0.7745$; CNO F (1, 15) = 0.4294, $p=0.5222$; or interaction F (1, 15) = 0.3438, $p=0.5664$; $n=8$ /group) or (I) but a trend towards main effect of virus was observed in male mice (virus F (1, 13) = 3.320, $p=0.0915$; CNO F (1, 13) = 0.2324, $p=0.6378$; or interaction F (1, 13) = 0.09966, $p=0.7572$). Bonferroni *post hoc* showed no difference between saline and CNO treatment for mCherry ($p=0.8353$) or hM4Di ($p=0.9910$) mice ($n=7$ mCherry, 8 hM4Di). No effect on body temperature in (J) female (RM two-way ANOVA, virus F (1, 11) = 0.5349, $p=0.4798$; CNO F (1, 11) = 0.4206, $p=0.5299$; or interaction F (1, 11) = 0.006572, $p=0.9368$; $n=7$ mCherry, 6 hM4Di) or (K) male control or DREADD treated mice (RM two-way ANOVA, virus F (1, 9) = 0.03924, $p=0.8474$; CNO F (1, 9) = 1.819, $p=0.2103$; or interaction F (1, 9) = 0.6890, $p=0.4280$; $n=6$ mCherry, 5 hM4Di). Data expressed as mean \pm SEM, $n = 6-9$ /group. Source data are provided as a source data file. Created in BioRender. Walker, L. (2025) <https://BioRender.com/p75g008> & <https://BioRender.com/v56y748> [Agreement #ZX27UEWEJG & VO27UEWR8I].

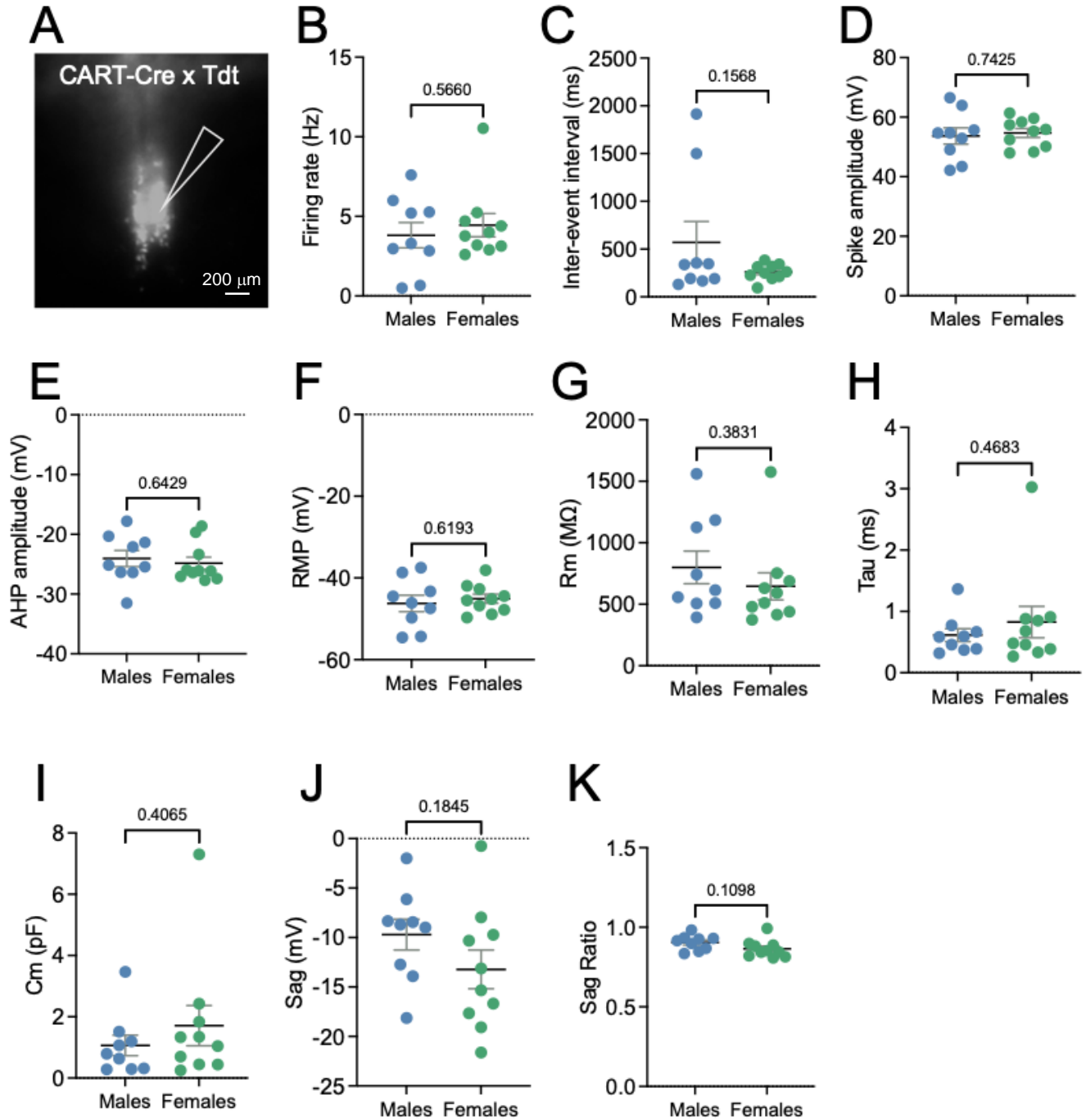


Supplementary Figure 3, related to Figure 1, 2 and Supp 3: EW inhibition specifically reduces alcohol consumption in female mice. (A) Schematic of viral strategy. **(B)** Female C57BL6J mice with hM4Di in the EW showed a specific reduction in Δ alcohol intake when treated with CNO compared to male mice (RM two way ANOVA, sex $F(1, 15) = 7.874, p = 0.0133$; time $F(3, 45) = 2.977, p = 0.0414$; no interaction $F(3, 45) = 0.4816, p = 0.6967$; Bonferroni post hoc female vs. male S1 $p = 0.3966$, S2 $p = 0.0429$, S3 $p = 0.1357$, S4 $p = 0.0399$, $n = 9F, 8M$). **(C)** Schematic of viral strategy. **(D)** Female C57BL6J mice with hM4Di in the EW showed a specific reduction in Δ ghrelin-induced alcohol intake when treated with CNO compared to male mice (RM two-way ANOVA, trend towards main effect, sex $F(1, 14) = 3.590, p = 0.0790$; no effect of session $F(1.477, 20.68) = 1.766, p = 0.1997$; or interaction $F(2, 28) = 1.003, p = 0.3797$; $n = 8/\text{sex}$). **(E)** Schematic of viral strategy. **(F)** Female mice with GhSr-ShRNA injected in the EW showed a specific reduction in Δ alcohol intake compared to male mice (RM two-way ANOVA, main effect of sex $F(1, 12) = 9.582, p = 0.0093$; no effect of session $F(2.786, 33.43) = 1.446, p = 0.2479$; or interaction $F(4, 48) = 1.908, p = 0.1244$; Bonferroni post hoc female vs. male S1 $p = 0.9788$, S2 $p = 0.2859$, S3 $p = 0.3607$, S4 $p = 0.0092$; $n = 7/\text{sex}$). **(G)** Schematic of viral strategy. **(H)** No difference in Δ alcohol intake was observed between sexes when GhSr-ShRNA was injected in the VTA of C57BL6J mice (RM two-way ANOVA, no effect sex $F(1, 16) = 0.1393, p = 0.7139$; interaction $F(6, 96) = 1.396, p = 0.2242$; main effect of session $F(6, 96) = 4.569, p = 0.0004$; $n = 11F, 7M$). **(I)** Schematic of viral strategy. **(J)** No difference in Δ alcohol intake was observed between sexes when GhSr-ShRNA was injected in the VTA of DAT-Cre mice (RM two-way ANOVA, no main effect sex, $F(1, 9) = 0.04053, p = 0.8449$; session $F(3.188, 28.69) = 0.8519, p = 0.4829$, or $F(6, 54) = 1.260, p = 0.2914$; $n = 6F, 7M$). Data expressed as mean \pm SEM. Source data are provided as a source data file. Created in BioRender. Walker, L. (2025) <https://BioRender.com/e95n462> [Agreement #RW27UEX5ES].

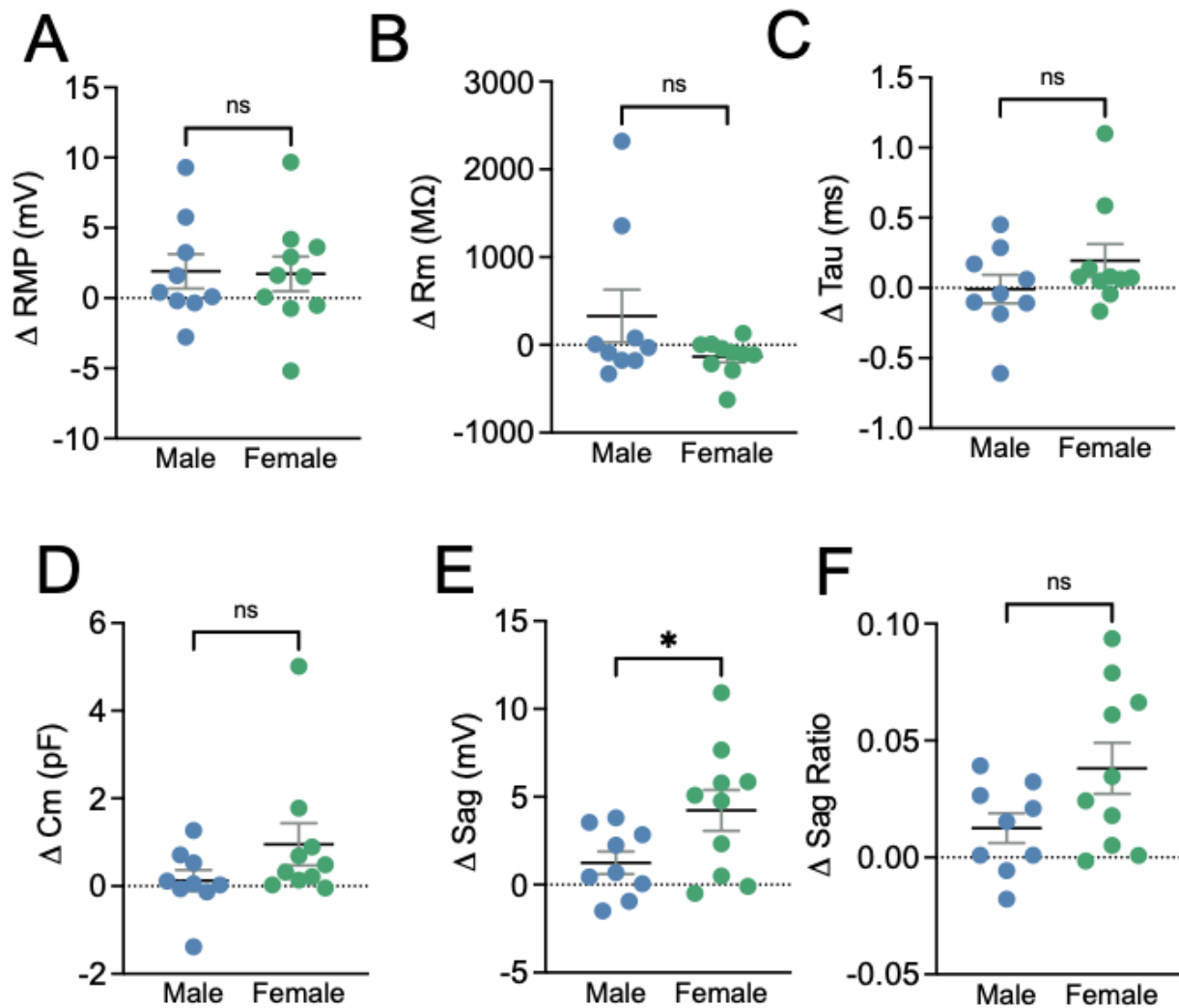


Supplementary Figure 4, VTA GHSR knockdown does not alter binge drinking in male or female mice. (A) Representative image of *Ghnr* expression with *DAT (cre)* in the VTA. (B) *Ghnr* mRNA was expressed in 67% *Cre*+ (*DAT*) cells in the VTA, but also on 33% *DAT*-negative cells. (C) Schematic of viral

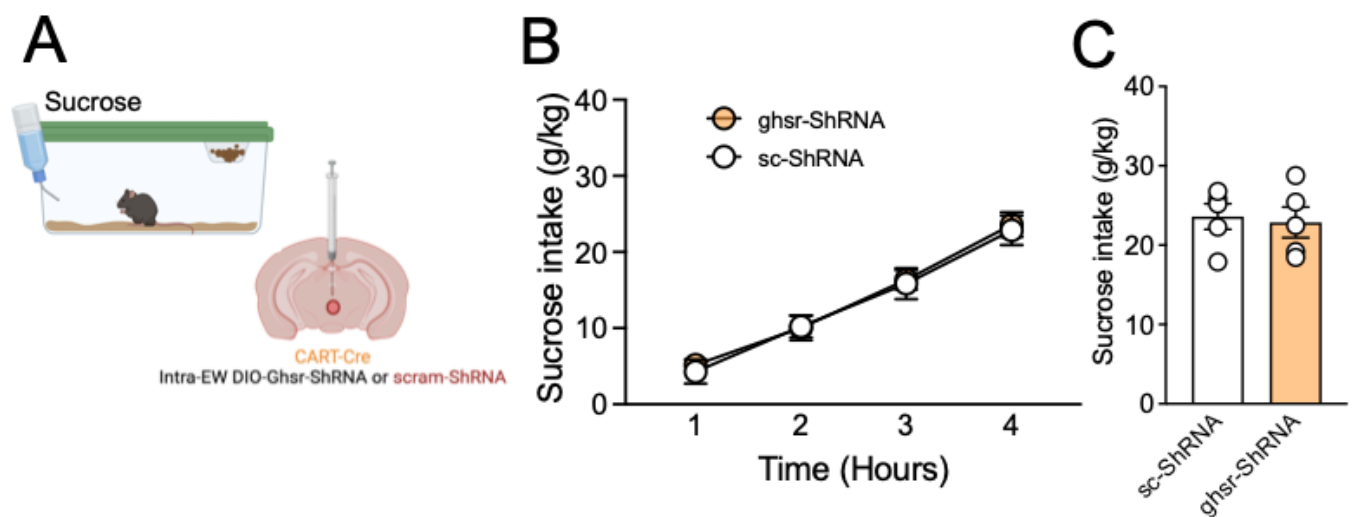
strategy. **(D)** Ghnr-ShRNA reduced *Ghnr* mRNA expression in the VTA (unpaired t-test, $t=4.450$, $df=32$, $p<0.0001$; $n=15$ sc-ShRNA [7F, 8M pooled], 18 *Ghnr*-ShRNA [11F, 7M pooled]). **(E)** No significant difference was observed in female mice post shRNA knockdown during training (Two-way ANOVA, no effect of treatment $F(1, 17) = 0.1594$, $p=0.6947$; interaction $F(11, 187) = 0.4879$, $p=0.9093$; main effect of session $F(4.962, 84.35) = 2.883$, $p=0.0191$; Bonferroni *post hoc* showed no difference to S0 in Sc-ShRNA or *Ghnr*-ShRNA, $p's>0.1$) or **(F)** cumulative intake during test (Two-way ANOVA, no effect of treatment $F(1, 17) = 0.0008908$, $p=0.9765$; interaction $F(3, 51) = 0.2372$, $p=0.8700$; main effect of time $F(3, 51) = 140.3$, $p<0.0001$). **(G)** No significant difference was observed in male mice post shRNA knockdown during training (Two-way ANOVA, no effect of treatment $F(1, 14) = 2.262$, $p=0.1548$; interaction $F(11, 154) = 1.335$, $p=0.2102$; main effect of session $F(4.523, 63.32) = 7.010$, $p<0.0001$; Bonferroni *post hoc* compared to S0, Sc-ShRNA S0 vs. S3 $p=0.0039$, S0 vs. S10 $p=0.0640$; *Ghnr*-ShRNA S0 vs S6 $p=0.0092$, S0 vs. S10 $p=0.0669$) but a trend in **(H)** cumulative intake during test (Two-way ANOVA, treatment $F(1, 13) = 3.150$, $p=0.0993$; main effect of time $F(3, 39) = 98.46$, $p<0.0001$; no interaction $F(3, 39) = 0.2024$, $p=0.8941$). **(I)** Schematic of viral strategy. **(J)** Representative image of *Ghnr*-ShRNA in the VTA of DAT-Cre mice. **(K)** No significant difference was observed in female DAT-Cre mice post shRNA knockdown during training (Two-way ANOVA, treatment $F(1, 9) = 0.001528$, $p=0.9697$; or interaction $F(6, 54) = 1.275$, $p=0.2845$; main effect of session $F(2.405, 21.65) = 4.730$, $p=0.0153$; Bonferroni *post hoc* showed no difference to S0 in Sc-ShRNA or *Ghnr*-ShRNA, $p's>0.1$) or **(L)** cumulative intake during test (Two-way ANOVA, treatment $F(1, 17) = 0.0008908$, $p=0.9765$; interaction $F(3, 51) = 0.2372$, $p=0.8700$; main effect time $F(3, 51) = 140.3$, $p<0.0001$). **(M)** No significant difference was observed in male DAT-Cre mice post shRNA knockdown during training (Two-way ANOVA, no effect treatment $F(1, 10) = 0.1883$, $p=0.6735$; session $F(3.158, 31.58) = 1.615$, $p=0.2038$; or interaction $F(6, 60) = 0.4416$, $p=0.8481$) or **(N)** cumulative intake during test (Two-way ANOVA, no effect of treatment $F(1, 10) = 0.1027$, $p=0.7552$; interaction $F(3, 30) = 0.2577$, $p=0.8552$; main effect time $F(3, 30) = 73.20$, $p<0.0001$). Data expressed as mean \pm SEM. $n = 7$ female C57BL6J Sc-ShRNA, 12 female C57BL6J *Ghnr*-ShRNA, 9 male C57BL6J Sc-ShRNA, 7 female C57BL6J *Ghnr*-ShRNA; $n = 5$ female DAT-Cre Sc-ShRNA, 6 female DAT-Cre *Ghnr*-ShRNA, 7 male DAT-Cre Sc-ShRNA, 5 male DAT-Cre *Ghnr*-ShRNA. Source data are provided as a source data file. Created in BioRender. Walker, L. (2025) <https://BioRender.com/u91y968> & <https://BioRender.com/q38o338> [Agreement # FF27UEXDWN & GX27UEXK25].



Supplementary Figure 5, related to Figure 4: No sex difference in basal electrophysiological properties of EW^{CART} cells. (A) overview of Tdtomato expression in the EW where patch clamp recording were collected. Unpaired t-test showed no sex differences were in (B) Firing rate ($t=0.5854$, $df=17$, $p=0.5660$), (C) inter-event interval ($t=1.482$, $df=17$, $p=0.1568$), (D) spike amplitude ($t=0.3339$, $df=17$, $p=0.7425$), (E) AHP amplitude ($t=0.4720$, $df=17$, $p=0.6429$), (F) resting membrane potential (RMP, $t=0.5060$, $df=17$, $p=0.6193$), (G) membrane resistance (Rm, $t=0.8953$, $df=17$, $p=0.3831$), (H) tau ($t=0.7418$, $df=17$, $p=0.4683$), (I) membrane time constant (Cm, $t=0.8511$, $df=17$, $p=0.4065$), (J) sag ($t=1.383$, $df=17$, $p=0.1845$), or (K) sag ratio ($t=1.687$, $df=17$, $p=0.1098$) when directly comparing male and female mice. Data expressed as mean \pm SEM. $n = 10$ cells from 7 female mice, 9 cells from 7 male mice. Source data are provided as a source data file.



Supplementary Figure 6, related to Figure 4: Sex differences in firing properties of EW^{CART} cells following ghrelin application. Unpaired t-test showed no sex differences in ghrelin induced changes in **(A)** resting membrane potential (RMP, $t=0.1051$, $df=17$, $p=0.9175$), **(B)** membrane resistance (Rm, $t=1.589$, $df=17$, $p=0.1305$), **(C)** tau ($t=1.297$, $df=17$, $p=0.2118$), **(D)** membrane time constant (Cm, $t=1.479$, $df=17$, $p=0.1576$), a significant difference in **(E)** sag ($t=2.179$, $df=17$, $p=0.0437$), and trend toward difference in **(F)** sag ratio ($t=1.967$, $df=17$, $p=0.0658$) following bath application of ghrelin. Data expressed as mean \pm SEM. $n = 10$ cells from 7 female mice, 9 cells from 7 male mice. Source data are provided as a source data file.



Supplementary Figure 7, related to Figure 5: GHRS knockdown from EW^{CART} cells does not alter sucrose intake. (A) Schematic of experiment outline of sucrose intake. No difference in (B) cumulative sucrose consumption over time (RM two-way ANOVA, virus F (1, 8) = 0.04907, $p=0.8302$; or interaction F (3, 24) = 0.5929, $p=0.6257$; but main effect of time F (3, 24) = 688.3, $p<0.0001$), or (C) total sucrose consumption (unpaired t-test, $t=0.2934$, $df=8$, $p=0.7767$) was observed in female mice with GHRS injected within the EW. Data expressed as mean \pm SEM, $n=5$ mice/treatment. Source data are provided as a source data file. Created in BioRender. Walker, L. (2025) <https://BioRender.com/n20k071> [Agreement # NM27UEXY8C].

SUPPLEMENTAL TABLES

Table S1: Key reagents

Viruses	Supplier		Cat #
AAV2-hsyn-DIO-hM4Di-mcherry	Addgene		44362-AAV2
AAV2-hsyn-DIO-mcherry	Addgene		50459-AAV2
AAV2-hsyn-Ghsr-ShRNA-mCherry	Vector Biolabs		This paper
AAV2-hsyn-scramble-ShRNA-mCherry	Vector Biolabs		This paper
AAV2-hSyn-DIO-Ghsr-ShRNA-mCherry	Vector Biolabs		This paper
AAV2-hSyn-DIO-scramble-ShRNA-mCherry	Vector Biolabs		This paper
Drugs	Supplier		Cat #
LEAP2 (37-76)	Phoenix pharmaceuticals		#075-58
JMV2959	MedChemExpress,		#HY-U00433A
Ghrelin (i.p)	BOC Sciences		B0084-103854
Ghrelin (bath)	BOC Sciences		B0084-103854
Antibodies	Supplier	RRID	Cat #
Rabbit anti-CART	Phoenix	AB_2313614	H-003-62
Goat-anti-CART	Pharmaceuticals	AB_2068569	#AF163
Goat anti-cFos	R&D systems	AB_2629503	SC-52-G
Chicken anti-RFP	Santa Cruz	AB_10704808	600-901-379
Donkey anti-rabbit AlexaFluor488	Rockland	AB_2535792	A-21206
Donkey anti-Goat- AlexaFluor594	Life Technologies	AB_2534105	A-11058
Donkey anti-Chicken 594	Life Technologies	AB_2340377	703-585-155
RNAscope	Supplier		Cat #
RNAscope Multiplex Fluorescent Kit (V1)	Advanced Cell Diagnostics		320850
<i>Ghsr</i>	Advanced Cell Diagnostics		426148
<i>Cartpt</i>	Advanced Cell Diagnostics		432008-C2
<i>Slc17a6 (vGlut2)</i>	Advanced Cell Diagnostics		319171-C3
<i>Cre</i>	Advanced Cell Diagnostics		#312281-C2

Table S2: Primer Sequences

	Forward	Reverse
Actin	GAACCCTAAGGCCAACCGTG	GGTACGACCAGAGGCATACA
Hprt	GCAGTACAGCCCCAAAATGG	GGTCCTTTTCACCAGCAAGCT
Ghsr	CTCAGGGACCAGAACCACAAAC	ACAAAGGACACCAGGTTGCAG
Esr1	CCTTGTCTCTTCCCTGATGTCAA	GTTCAATTGTGACTGCCCTTGATC
Esr2	CGGTCTGTCTGAATGTGGTCA	GAAGCTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTC
Parq5	GTTACCGACACCCACAGAGTT	CGTCCAGATGTTGAGGGTCTC
Parq8	GACGACTGCCATCCTAGAGC	CTGCTGCCCACTCATTGACA

Table S3: Statistical analysis

Stats for Fig .1		Main effect					
Analysis		Sex		Treatment		Interaction	
b	2-tailed unpaired t-test			t=2.607, df=13	P=0.0217		
d	Two-way ANOVA	F (1, 28) = 6.567	P=0.0161	F (1, 28) = 26.86	P<0.0001	F (1, 28) = 1.477	P=0.2344
e	linear regression			R= 0.3877	P=0.0132		
f	Two-way ANOVA	F (1, 27) = 1.162	P=0.2907	F (1, 27) = 7.420	P=0.0112	F (1, 27) = 0.6193	P=0.4382
g	Two-way ANOVA	F (1, 26) = 0.7528	P=0.3935	F (1, 26) = 3.104	P=0.0899	F (1, 26) = 0.03023	P=0.8633
		Time		Treatment		Interaction	
k	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (3, 21) = 450.9	P<0.0001	F (1, 7) = 2.116	P=0.1891	F (3, 21) = 0.5561	P=0.6498
l	2-tailed Paired t-test			t=0.9523, df=7	P=0.3727		
m	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (3, 24) = 188.1	P<0.0001	F (1, 8) = 20.38	P=0.0020	F (3, 24) = 3.171	P=0.0426
n	2-tailed Paired t-test			t=3.378, df=8	P=0.0097		
o	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (3, 18) = 150.8	P<0.0001	F (1, 6) = 0.5880	P=0.4723	F (3, 18) = 0.9155	P=0.4532
p	2-tailed Paired t-test			t=0.1980, df=6	P=0.8496		
q	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (3, 21) = 95.49	P<0.0001	F (1, 7) = 0.003947	P=0.9517	F (3, 21) = 0.5557	P=0.6500
r	2-tailed Paired t-test			t=0.3474, df=7	P=0.7385		

Stats for Fig .2		Main effect					
Analysis		Time		Treatment		Interaction	
d	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (2, 42) = 94.15	P<0.0001	F (2, 21) = 5.364	P=0.0131	F (4, 42) = 1.457	P=0.2324
e	RM One-way ANOVA			F (2, 21) = 3.512	P=0.0483		
f	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (1.385, 9.693) = 51.95	P<0.0001	F (1.825, 12.77) = 0.02530	P=0.9674	F (2.41, 16.93) = 0.1348	P=0.9076
g	RM One-way ANOVA			F (2, 21) = 0.03941	P=0.9614		
j	EW 2-tailed unpaired t-test			t=5.729, df=23	P<0.0001		
	VTA 2-tailed unpaired t-test			t=0.8112, df=23	P=0.4256		
k	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (8, 88) = 2.301	P=0.0274	F (1, 11) = 1.853	P=0.2007	F (8, 88) = 2.500	P=0.0170
l	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (1.993, 21.92) = 189.7	P<0.0001	F (1, 11) = 5.328	P=0.0414	F (3, 33) = 1.558	P=0.2181
m	2-tailed unpaired t-test			t=2.527, df=11	P=0.0281		
n	linear regression			R2 = 0.4332	P=0.0145		
o	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (4.686, 46.86) = 2.884	P=0.0261	F (1, 10) = 2.639	P=0.1353	F (8, 80) = 1.006	P=0.4380
p	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (1.367, 13.67) = 56.69	P<0.0001	F (1, 10) = 0.2224	P=0.6473	F (3, 30) = 0.3392	P=0.7971
q	2-tailed unpaired t-test			t=0.2184, df=10	P=0.8315		
r	linear regression			R2 = 0.0001	P=0.9532		

Stats for Fig .3		Main effect					
Analysis		Time		Treatment		Interaction	
c	One way-ANOVA			F (2, 23) = 7.176	P=0.0038		
d	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (6, 102) = 7.570	P<0.0001	F (1, 17) = 0.8116	P=0.3802	F (6, 102) = 0.4490	P=0.8442
e	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (3, 51) = 171.1	P<0.0001	F (1, 17) = 0.003585	P=0.9530	F (3, 51) = 0.7051	P=0.5534
f	2-tailed unpaired t-test			t=0.6164, df=17	P=0.5458		
g	2-tailed unpaired t-test			t=3.871, df=17	P=0.0012		

Stats for Fig .4			stats		p value
Analysis					
d	Ghsr	2-tailed unpaired t-test	t=1.950, df=7		P=0.0922
	Cartpt	2-tailed unpaired t-test	t=0.7822, df=7		P=0.4598
	vGlut2	2-tailed unpaired t-test	t=1.207, df=7		P=0.2668
g		2-tailed unpaired t-test	t=2.232, df=9		P=0.0525
h		2-tailed unpaired t-test	t=3.850, df=9		P=0.0039
i		2-tailed unpaired t-test	t=2.628, df=9		P=0.0274
j		2-tailed unpaired t-test	t=1.296, df=9		P=0.2273
k		2-tailed unpaired t-test	t=0.1361, df=9		P=0.8947
m		2-tailed paired t-test	t=6.452, df=9		P<0.0001
m		2-tailed paired t-test	t=5.614, df=8		P=0.0005
n		2-tailed unpaired t-test	t=2.178, df=17		P=0.0438
n		2-tailed paired t-test	t=8.425, df=9		P<0.0001
o		2-tailed paired t-test	t=8.512, df=8		P<0.0001

p		2-tailed unpaired t-test	t=0.9445, df=17	P=0.3581
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Stats for Fig .5			Main effect					
	Analysis		Time		Treatment		Interaction	
d	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (2.993, 47.88) = 4.752	P=0.0056		F (1, 16) = 9.113	P=0.0082	F (5, 80) = 0.9294	P=0.4665
e	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (1.664, 26.63) = 225.6	P<0.0001		F (1, 16) = 10.99	P=0.0044	F (3, 48) = 4.471	P=0.0076
f	2-tailed unpaired t-test				t=3.833, df=16	P=0.0015		
j	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (3.164, 53.78) = 1.317	P=0.2783		F (1, 17) = 0.002752	P=0.9588	F (5, 85) = 0.1803	P=0.9693
k	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (1.643, 27.92) = 188.0	P<0.0001		F (1, 17) = 0.8315	P=0.3746	F (3, 51) = 1.597	P=0.2015
l	2-tailed unpaired t-test				t=1.247, df=17	P=0.2293		

Stats for Fig .6			Main effect					
	Analysis		Time		Treatment		Interaction	
d	RM Mixed effects model	F (11, 109) = 1.481	P=0.1489		F (1, 10) = 0.1116	P=0.7453	F (11, 109) = 0.1950	P=0.9976
e	intra-EW 2-tailed Paired t-test				t=0.5968, df=6	P=0.5725		
	control 2-tailed Paired t-test				t=0.8929, df=4	P=0.4224		
f	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (1.471, 8.825) = 42.41	P<0.0001		F (1.431, 8.583) = 11.37	P=0.0058	F (2.760, 16.56) = 5.695	P=0.0082
g	RM One-way ANOVA				F (1.625, 9.749) = 11.60	P=0.0036		
h	RM Two-way ANOVA	F (1.270, 5.082) = 43.57	P=0.0009		F (1.748, 6.991) = 0.7170	P=0.5029	F (1.969, 7.876) = 1.674	P=0.2476
i	RM One-way ANOVA				F (1.127, 4.510) = 1.004	P=0.3797		