

Disrupted Decision-Making: EcoHIV Inoculation in Cocaine Dependent Rats

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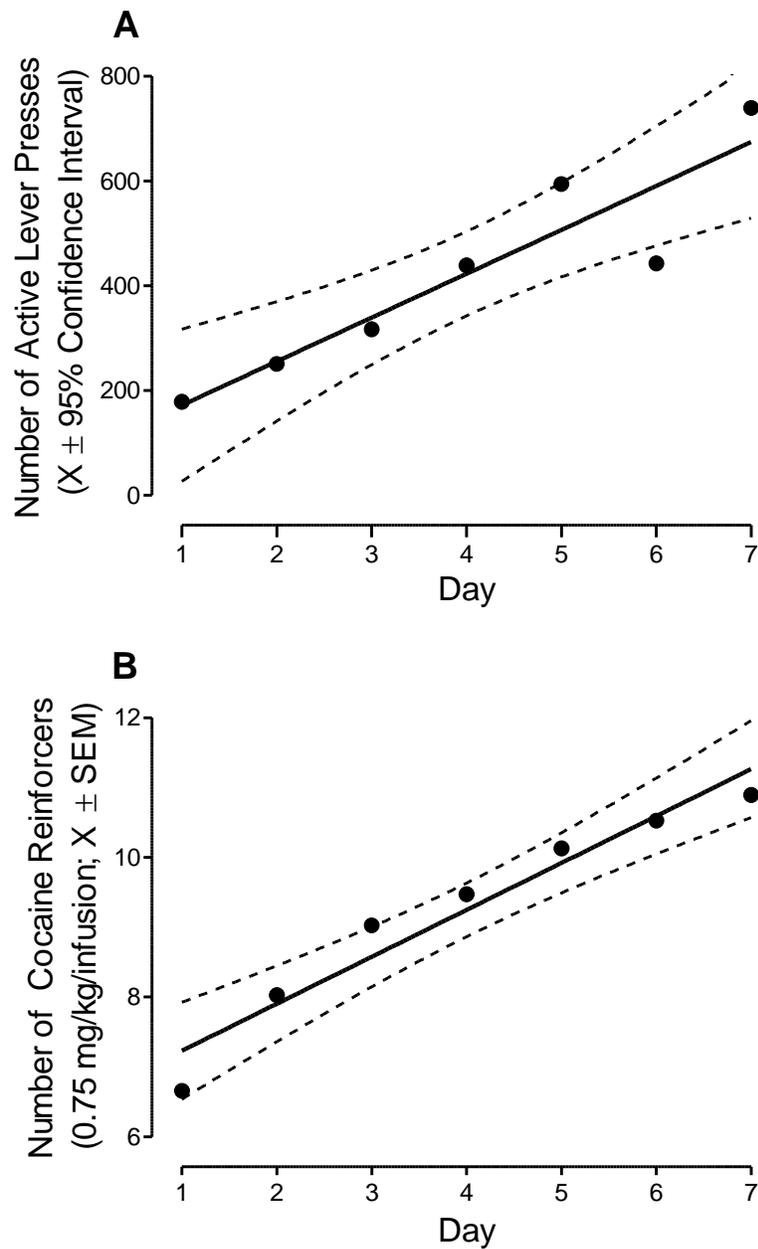


Figure S1: Cocaine Escalation. Across seven progressive ratio test sessions, animals exhibited a linear increase in the number of active lever presses (A) and the number of cocaine reinforcers (B) supporting the development of a drug dependent phenotype.

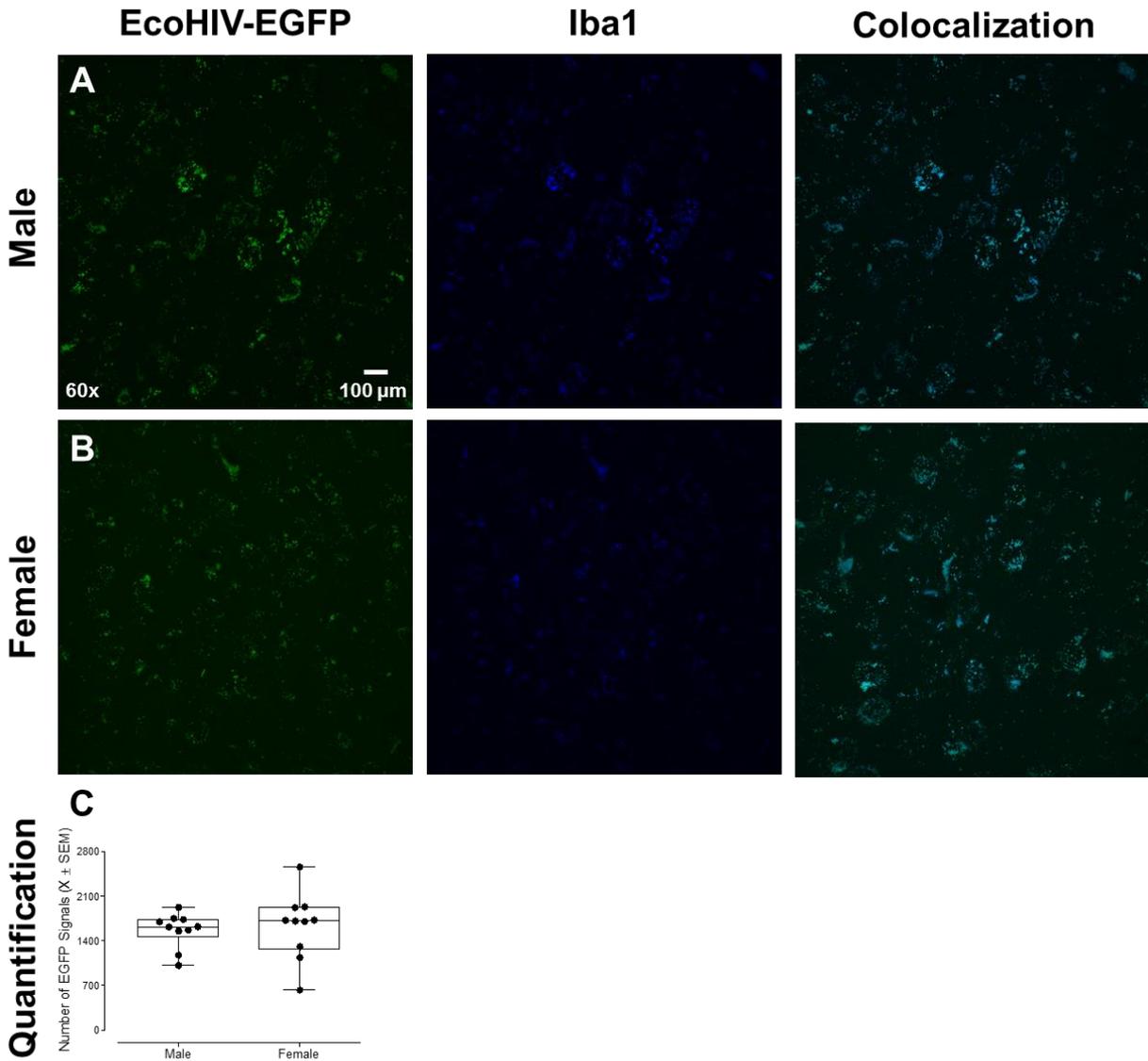


Figure S2: EcoHIV-EGFP Expression and Colocalization. Representative images of EcoHIV-EGFP, Iba1, a marker of microglia, and their co-localization in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) in male (A) and female (B) animals. The number of EcoHIV-EGFP signals were quantified; no statistically significant sex differences in the number of EcoHIV-EGFP signals were observed (C).

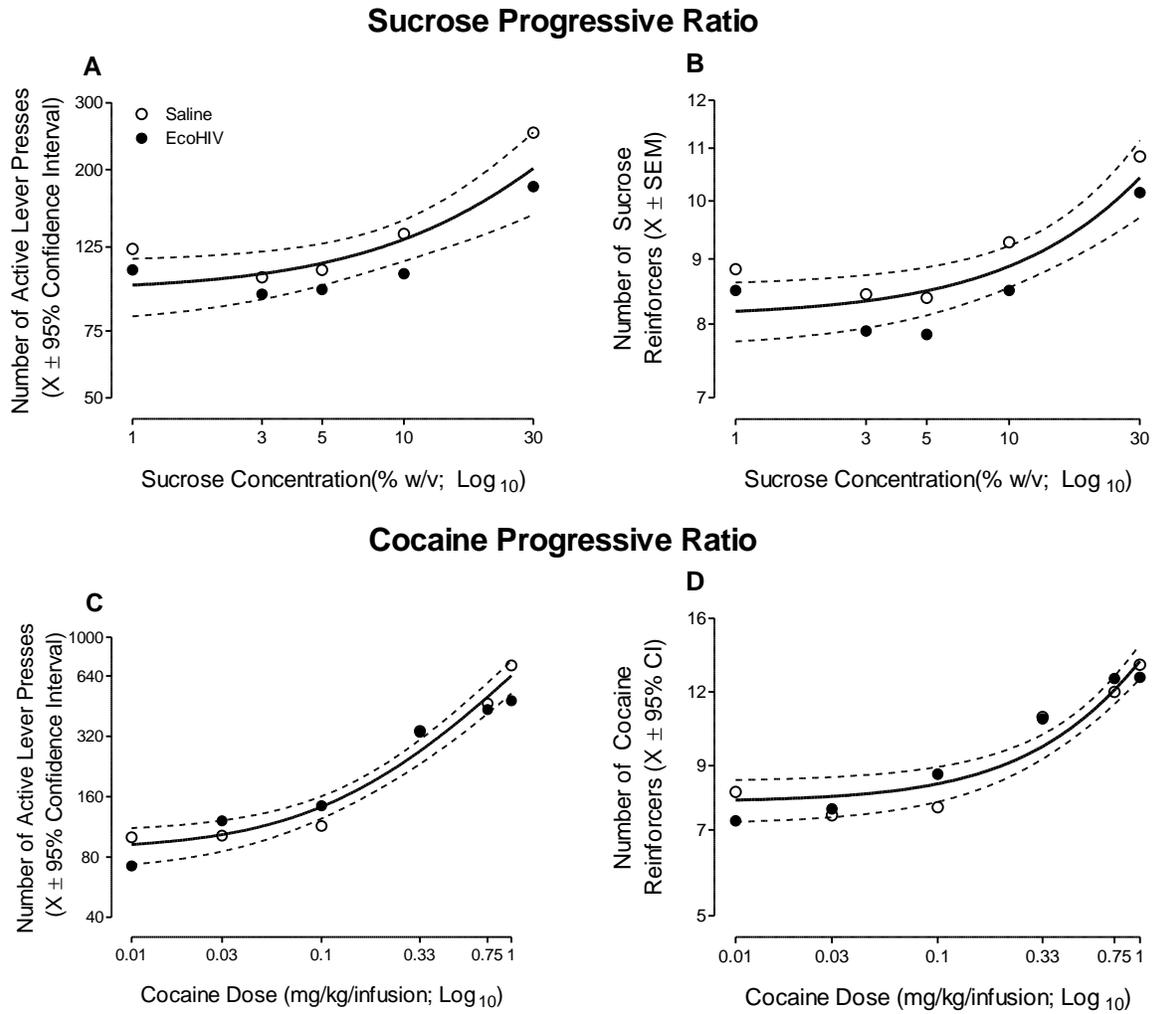


Figure S3: Reinforcing Efficacy of Sucrose and Cocaine. A progressive ratio dose-response experimental paradigm was used to evaluate the reinforcing efficacy of sucrose and cocaine in EcoHIV and saline animals. EcoHIV inoculation failed to alter the reinforcing efficacy of either sucrose (A,B) or cocaine (C,D) evidenced by global best-fit functions for both the number of active lever presses and number of reinforcers.

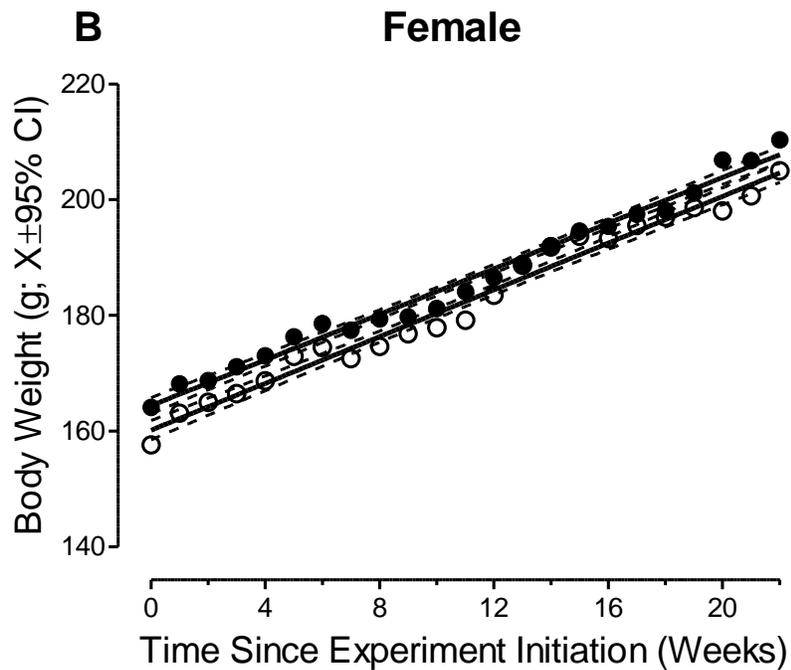
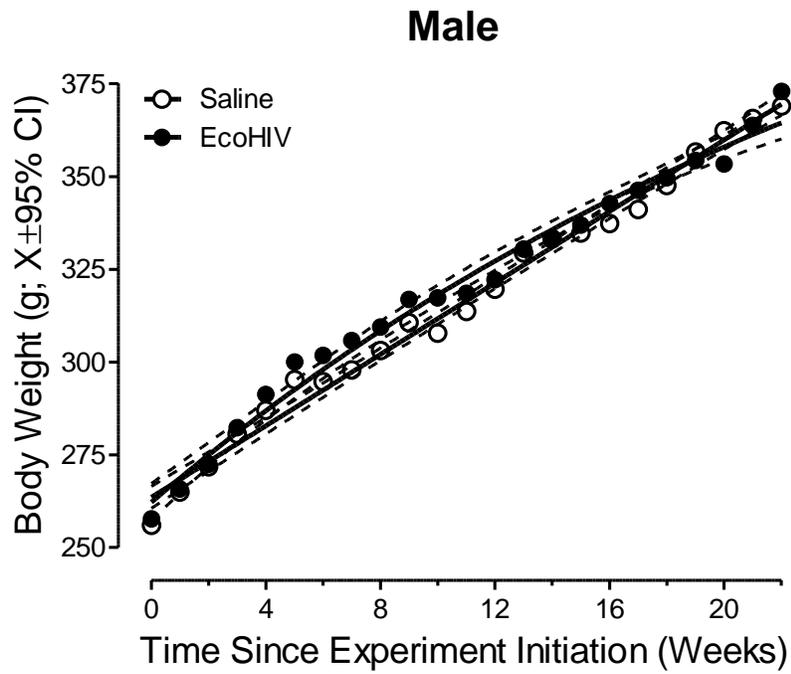


Figure S4: Body Weight. Mean body weight, a measure of somatic growth, is illustrated for male (A) and female (B) animals as a function of genotype (EcoHIV vs. Saline). All animals, independent of genotype, exhibited significant growth throughout the duration of the study. EcoHIV inoculation, therefore, had no adverse effects on somatic growth.