

Disrupted Decision-Making: EcoHIV Inoculation in Cocaine Dependent Rats

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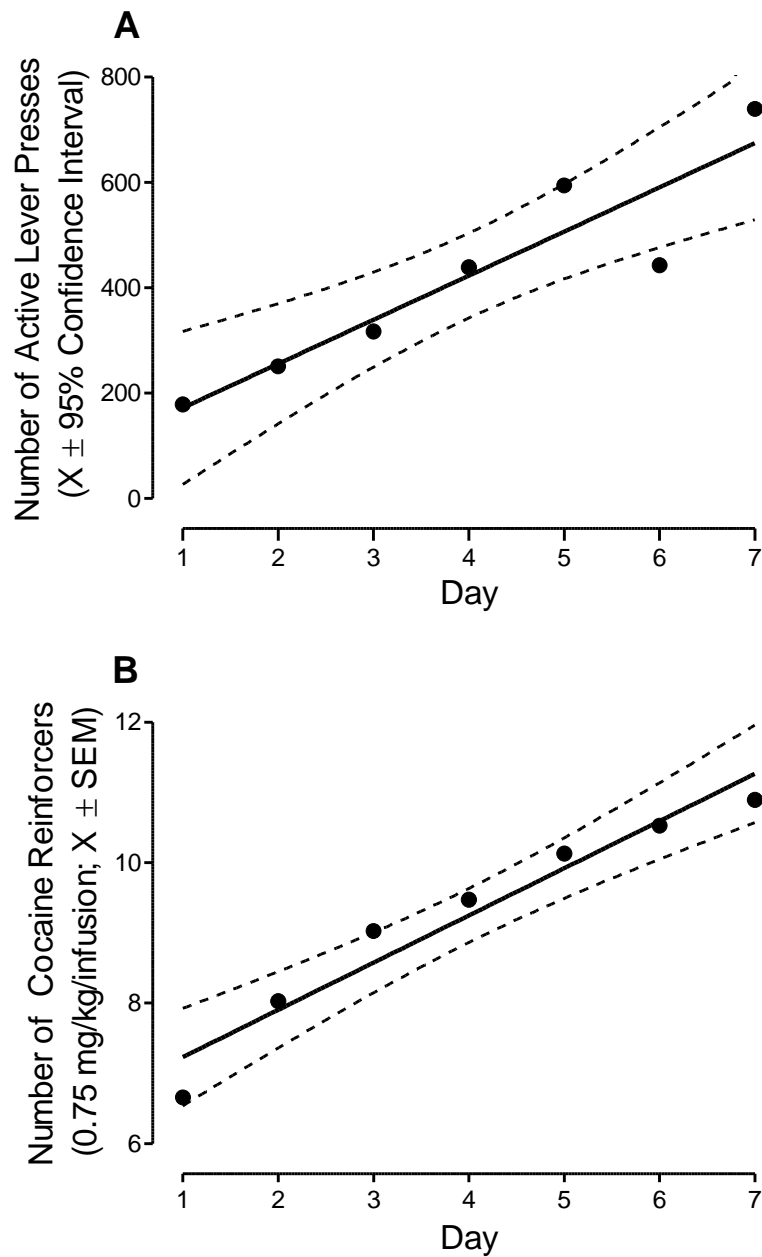


Figure S1: Cocaine Escalation. Across seven progressive ratio test sessions, animals exhibited a linear increase in the number of active lever presses (**A**) and the number of cocaine reinforcers (**B**) supporting the development of a drug dependent phenotype.

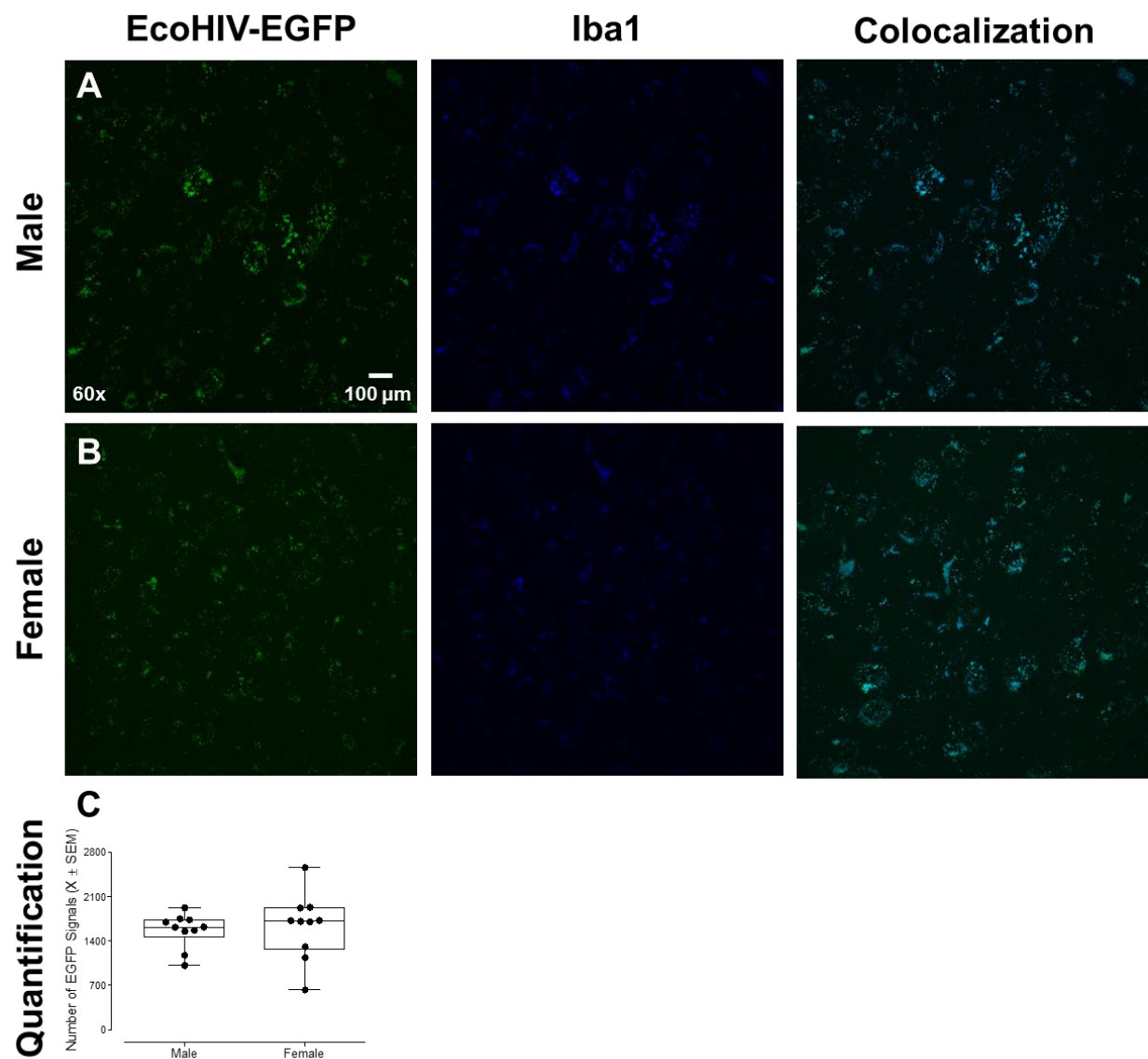


Figure S2: EcoHIV-EGFP Expression and Colocalization. Representative images of EcoHIV-EGFP, Iba1, a marker of microglia, and their co-localization in the medial prefrontal cortex (mPFC) in male (A) and female (B) animals. The number of EcoHIV-EGFP signals were quantified; no statistically significant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

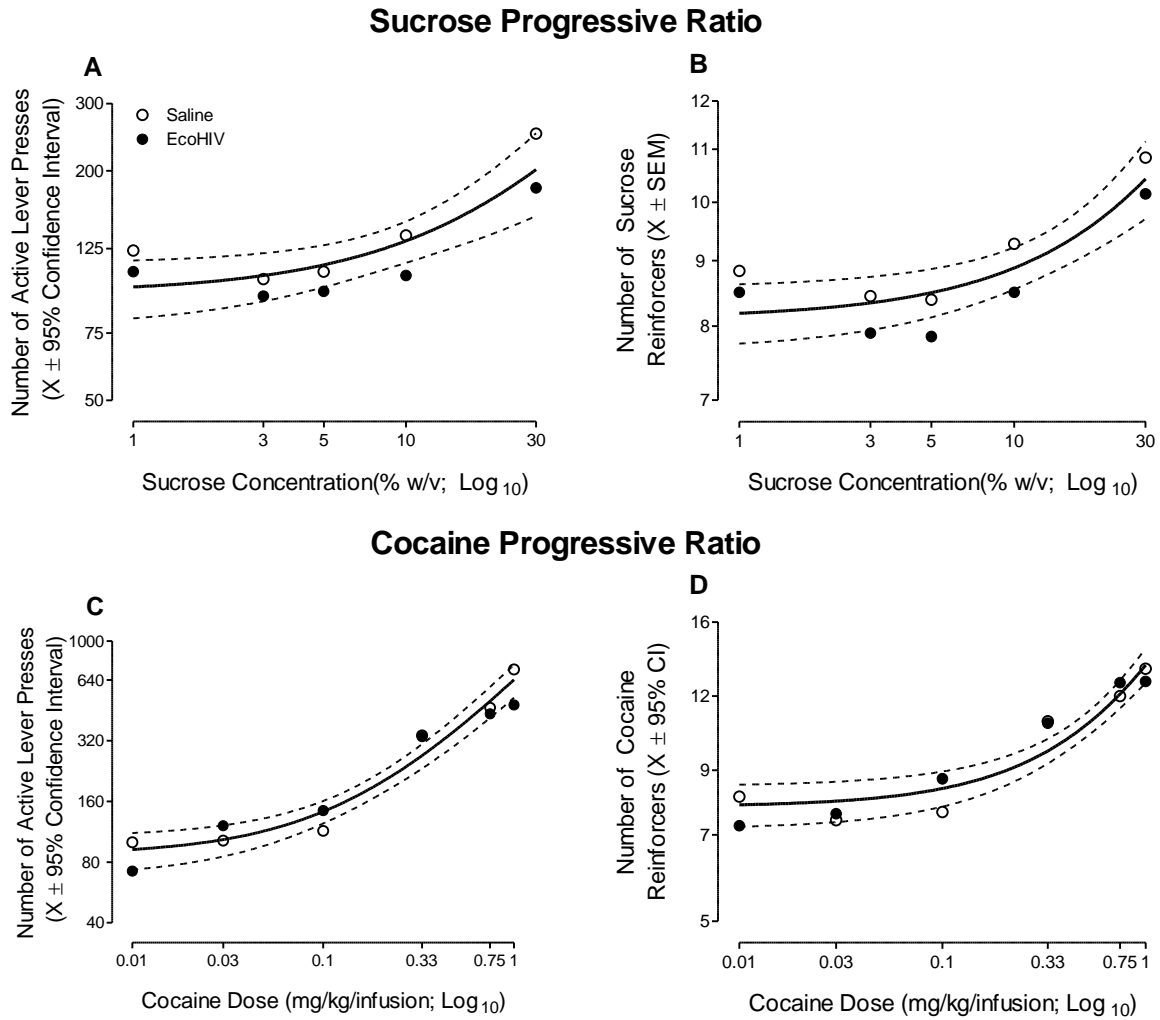


Figure S3: Reinforcing Efficacy of Sucrose and Cocaine. A progressive ratio dose-response experimental paradigm was used to evaluate the reinforcing efficacy of sucrose and cocaine in EcoHIV and saline animals. EcoHIV inoculation failed to alter the reinforcing efficacy of either sucrose (**A,B**) or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

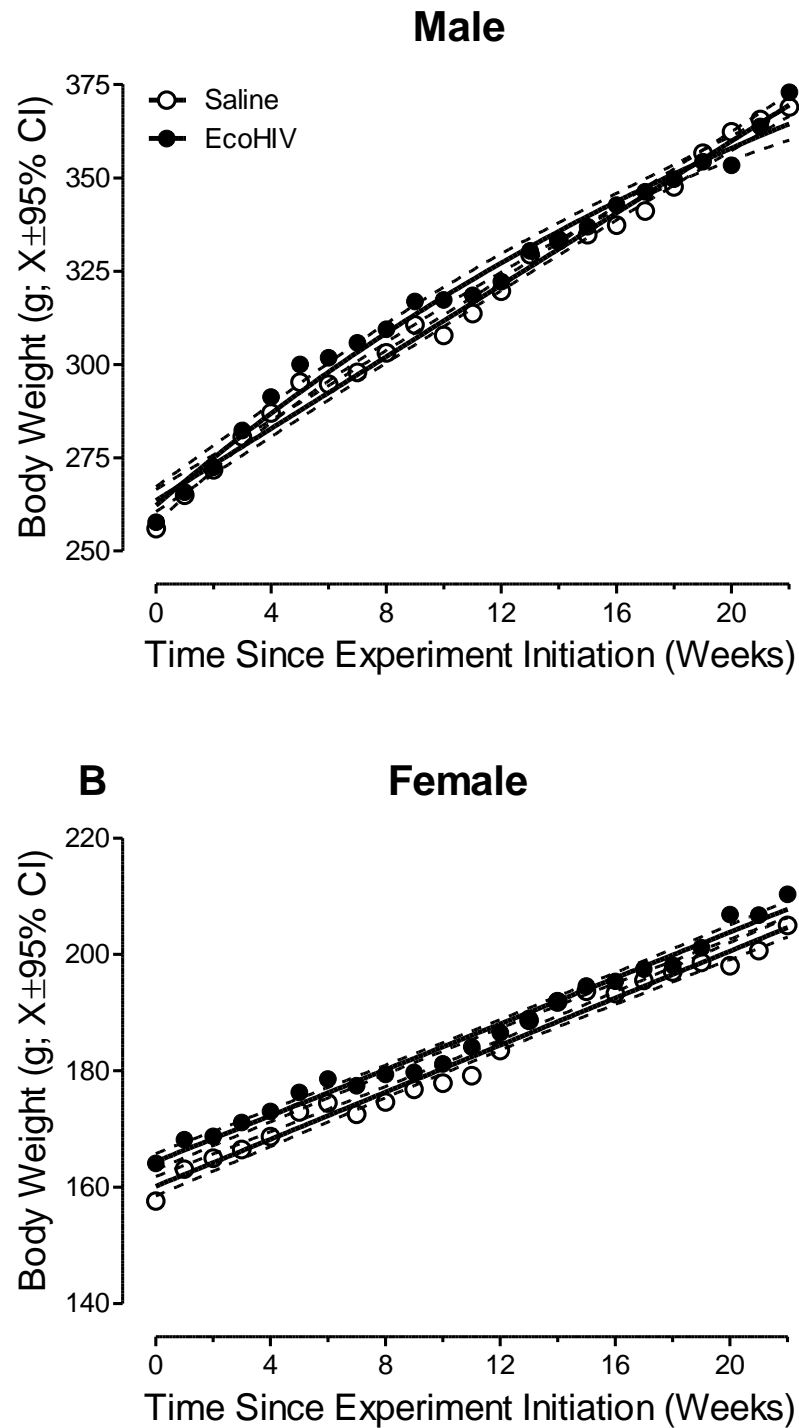


Figure S4: Body Weight. Mean body weight, a measure of somatic growth, is illustrated for male (A) and female (B) animals as a function of genotype (EcoHIV vs. Saline). All animals, independent of genotype, exhibited significant growth throughout the duration of the study. EcoHIV inoculation, therefore,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