

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Table S1. Number of animals (male/female) for each experiment

	SHAM	MCAO	MCAP+GBR
MRI	3/4	7/8	3/3
TUNEL	3/3	4/4	3/3
TH staining	3/3	6/5	N/A
Geotaxis	24/27	30/30	8/9
Grasp test	25/27	32/29	8/9
CRT	14/17	15/16	6/5
Tail suspension	24/25	27/28	8/8
Forced swimming test	22/25	24/23	5/5
Open field	7/9	8/8	5/6
Western blot studies	4/4	4/5	N/A
HPLC	7/8	8/8	N/A
[³⁵ S]GTPγS binding assays	4/6	5/5	N/A

CRT: cylinder rear test. GBR: GBR-12909. MCAO: middle cerebral artery occlusion. TH: thyroxin hydroxylase.

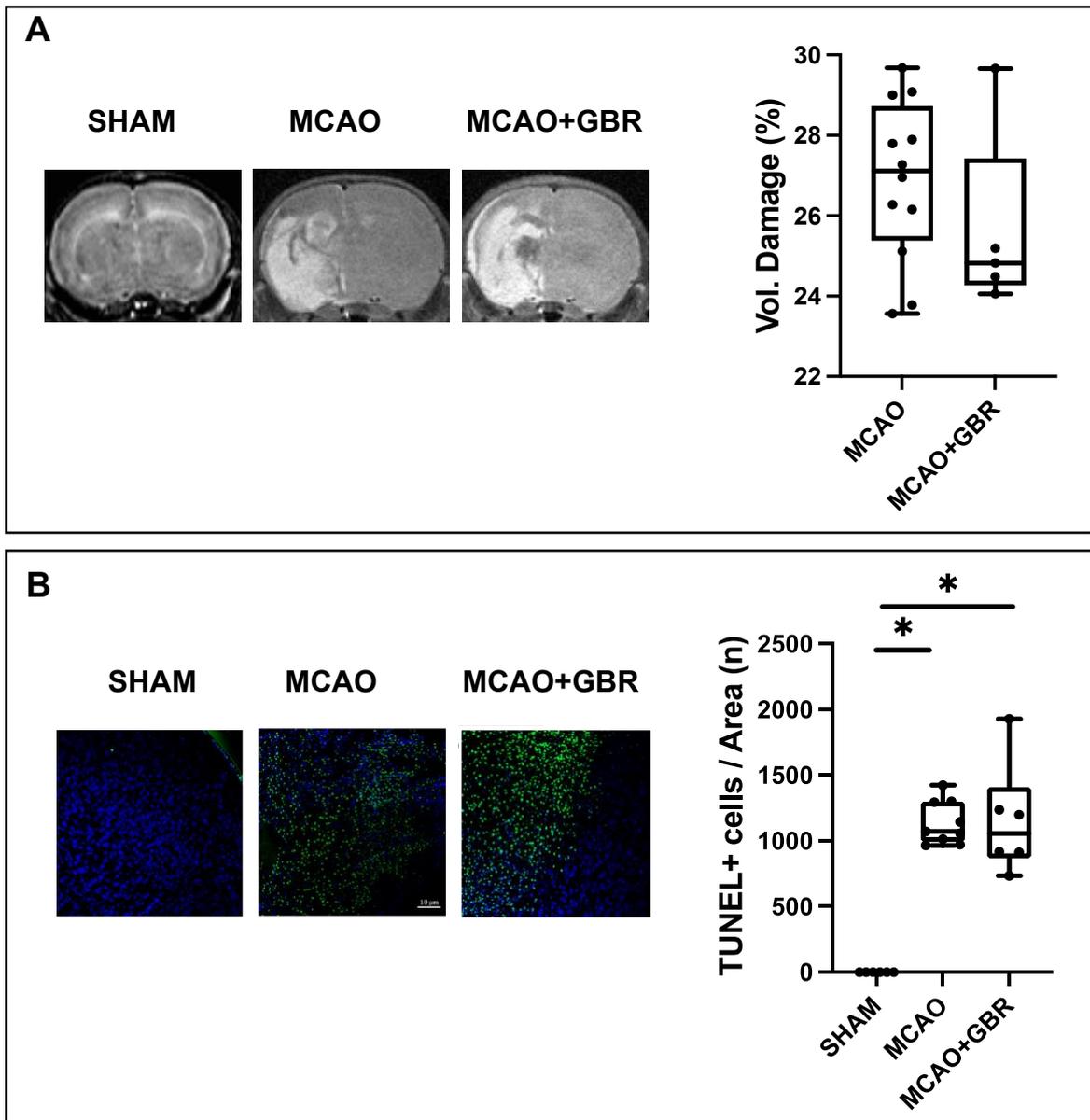


Figure S1. Effects of the treatment with the DA reuptake inhibitor GBR-12909 on brain damage in rats submitted to MCAO at 7 days of life (P7) and then treated with vehicle (MCAO) or GBR12909 (MCAO+GBR), and the corresponding healthy controls (SHAM). **A)** Representative T2-Weighted MRI scans, and quantification of lesion volume, measured at P14. **B)** Illustrative photomicrographs of TUNEL staining in brain samples obtained at P14, and their quantification. Original magnification: x20. Boxes represent the median and the interquartile range, while whiskers represent the minimum and maximum values in each group. CRT: cylinder rear test. A): Mann-Whitney test: $U=20$, $p=0.32$; B): (*) $p<0.05$ by Kruskal-Wallis test with Dunn's test for multiple comparisons: $W=12.6$, $p=0.0002$. Treatment with GBR-12909 did not reduce MCAO-induced brain damage.