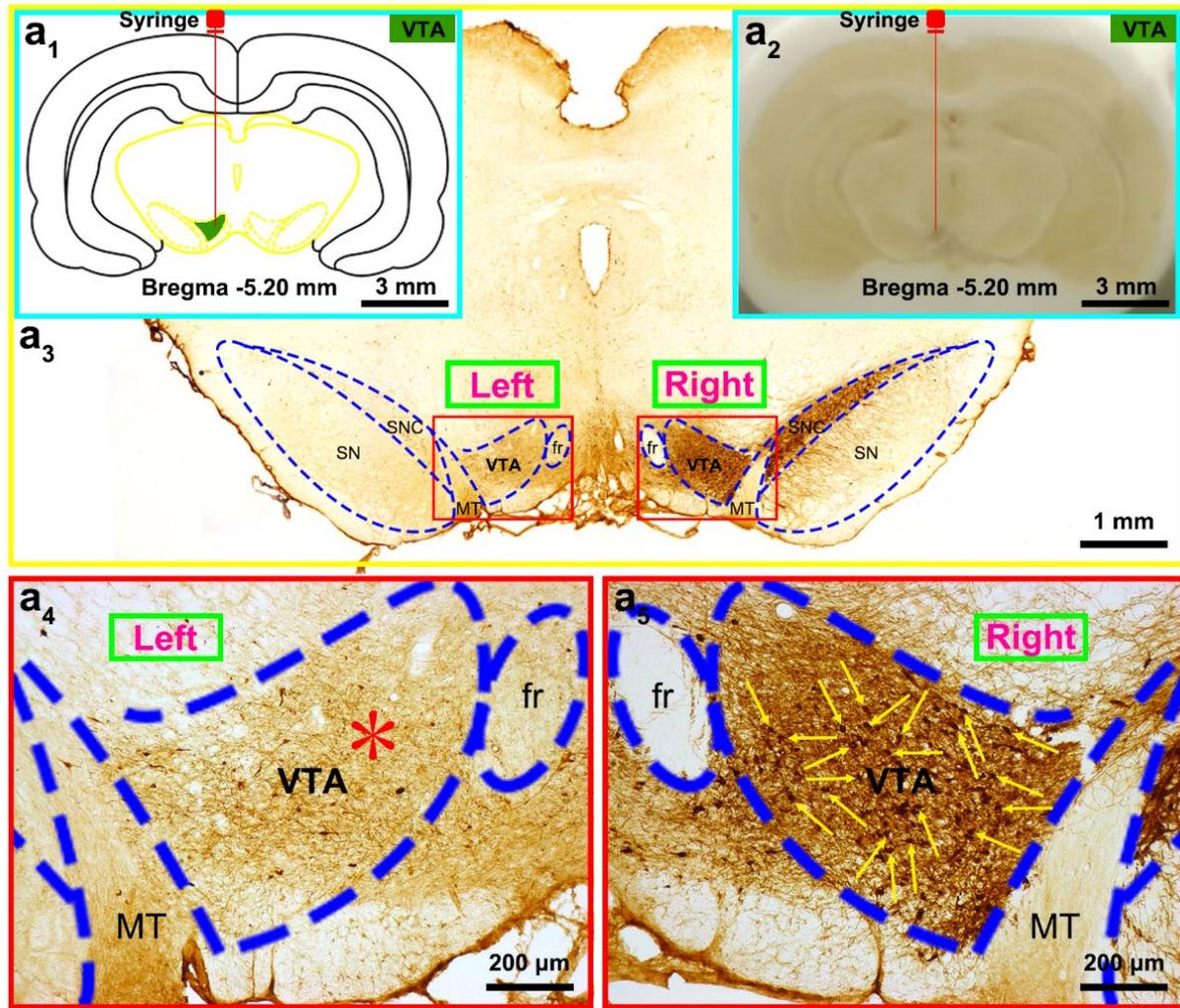


Pharmacological Interventions on the Dopamine Motivation System Effectively Disturbed Cue-induced Memory Reconsolidation Cocaine-seeking Behavior for Rats

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Supplementary materials

A



B

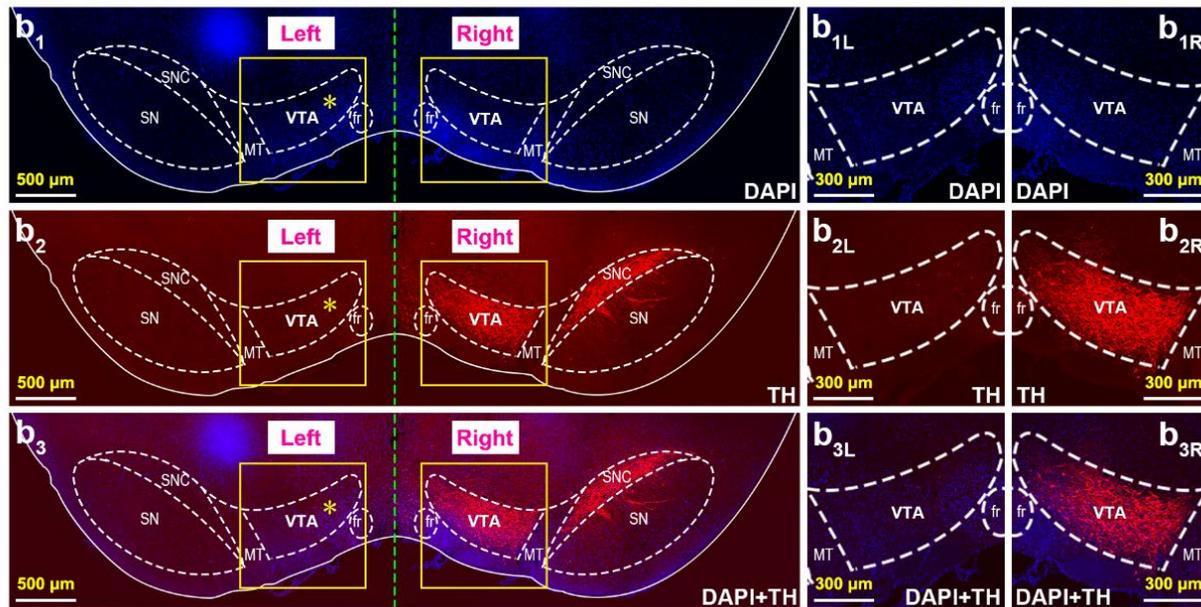


Fig. S1 The location of VTA lesion. **A.** Immunohistochemical staining. The figure “a” was a coronal schematic diagram in the VTA level (Bregma -5.20 mm). The figure “b” was a coronal real diagram in the VTA level. The figure “c” was the coronal real diagram in the VTA level by TH-immunohistochemical staining. The two framed areas in “c” were magnified in “d” and “e”, respectively. “*” in “d” presented the injection site of 6-OHDA by a 1- μ L syringe. The yellow arrows in “e” showed many dopamine neurons labelled by TH. There was almost no dopamine neuron labelled by TH on the left side, whether a lot of dopamine neurons labelled by TH existed in the right side. **B.** Immunofluorescence staining. The signals for DAPI were visualized with Ultraviolet (blue) in “a”; the signals for TH were visualized with FastRed (red) in “b”, respectively. The red signals in “b” showed many dopamine neurons labelled by TH. There was almost no dopamine neuron labelled by TH on the left side, whether a lot of dopamine neurons labelled by TH existed in the right side. The two framed areas in “a” (“b”, “c”) were magnified in “a_L” and “a_R” (“b_L” and “b_R”, “c_L” and “c_R”), respectively. “*” in “a”, “b”, “c” presented the injection site of 6-OHDA by a 1- μ L syringe. 6-OHDA: 6-hydroxydopamine; DAPI: 4, 6 -diamidino-2-phenylindole; TH: tyrosine hydroxylase; VTA: ventral tegmental area; SN: substantia nigra; SNC: substantia nigra, compact part; MT: medial terminal nucleus of the accessory optic tract; fr: fasciculus retroflexus. Scale bar could be seen in the corresponding figures, respectively.