

Ethanol deprivation and central 5-HT deficiency differentially affect the mRNA editing of the 5-HT_{2C} receptor in the mouse brain

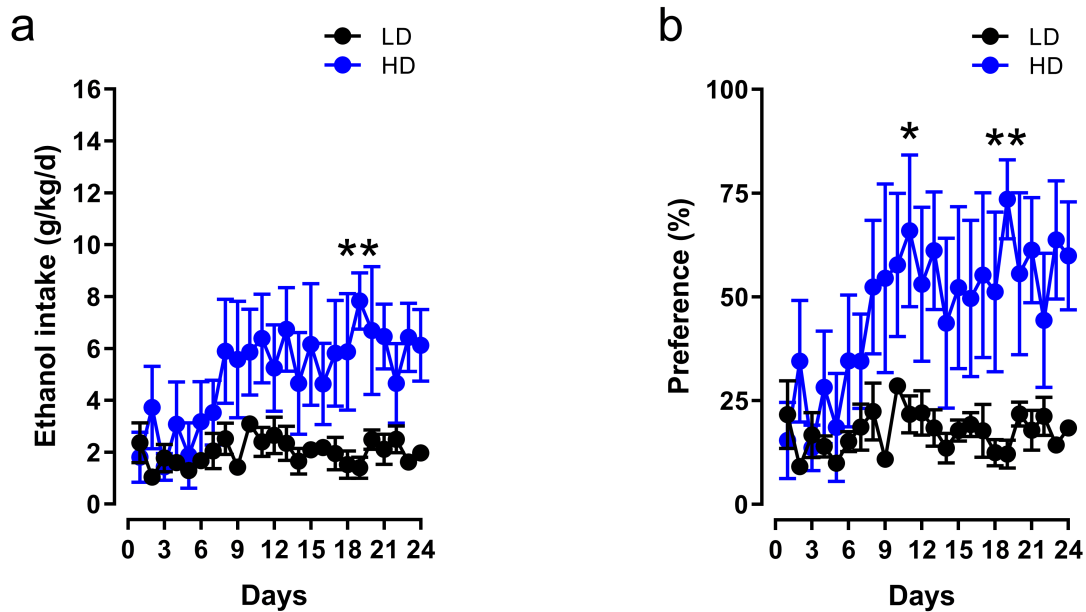
Supplementary Results

“High ethanol-drinking” mice exhibit an increased ethanol consumption and preference compared to low ethanol-drinking mice

Ethanol consumption among mice, categorized as high and low-ethanol drinkers, significantly changed over the course of 24 days (a significant ethanol group x day interaction ($F_{23,138}=1.67$, $p=0.038$, $\eta^2_p=0.22$), a significant effect for the ethanol group ($F_{1,6}=6.35$, $p=0.045$, $\eta^2_p=0.51$) and day ($F_{23,138}=2.17$, $p=0.0032$, $\eta^2_p=0.27$); Suppl. Fig. 1a). Post hoc analysis using the Tukey test revealed that high ethanol drinkers exhibited an increased ethanol intake on day 19 compared to day 1 ($p=0.004$, Suppl. Fig. 1a). Ethanol intake levels remained stable in low-ethanol drinkers throughout the 24-day period ($p>0.05$; Suppl. Fig. 1a).

Ethanol preference was altered by the duration of drinking (a significant ethanol group x day interaction ($F_{23,138}=1.64$, $p=0.042$, $\eta^2_p=0.22$), a significant effect for the ethanol group ($F_{1,6}=7.08$, $p=0.037$, $\eta^2_p=0.54$) and day ($F_{23,138}=2.05$, $p=0.006$, $\eta^2_p=0.25$); Suppl. Fig. 1b). The Tukey test demonstrated that high-ethanol drinkers displayed a higher ethanol preference on days 11 and 19 compared to day 1 ($p=0.038$, and $p=0.003$, respectively; Suppl. Fig. 1b). There was no change in ethanol preference in the “low ethanol-drinking group” over the 24-day period ($p>0.05$; Suppl. Fig. 1b).

Supplementary Figures



Suppl. Fig. 1 Ethanol consumption and preference in C57BL/6N mice categorized as high and low-ethanol drinkers. During 24 days, the animals had access to both water and 10% ethanol using a two-bottle free-choice procedure. Based on the amount of ethanol consumed during the final week of ethanol drinking, the mice were divided into “high” (HD) and “low (LD) ethanol-drinking” groups. **(a)** ethanol consumption – g of pure ethanol ingested within one day per kg of body weight, (g/kg/d); **(b)** ethanol preference – g of ethanol consumed per day as a percentage of the total liquid consumed. The data is presented as the means (\pm SEM) ($n = 4$ mice/group). **(a)** one-way repeated measures ANOVA followed by the Tukey test: ** $p < 0.01$ vs. day 1 (HD group); $p < 0.05$: main effect for the ethanol group; $p < 0.01$: main effect for the day. **(b)** one-way repeated measures ANOVA followed by the Tukey test: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ vs. day 1 (HD group); $p < 0.05$: main effect for the ethanol group; $p < 0.01$: main effect for the day.