

Intermittent Access to Ethanol Induces Escalated Alcohol Consumption in Primates

Figure S1: Intermittent Access Study Timeline. Indicated are the time points at which subjects were moved, acclimated, divided into every day and every other day groups (ED and EOD), tested and administered antalarmin or saline. Also indicated are times at which CSF and blood samples were collected for assessment of CRH and blood ethanol levels.

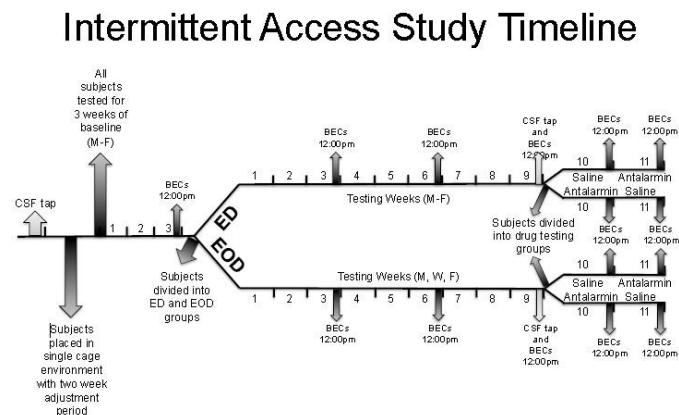


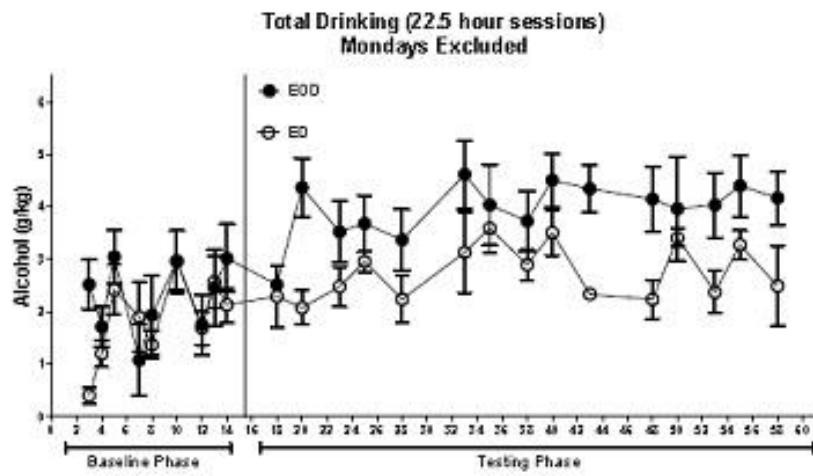
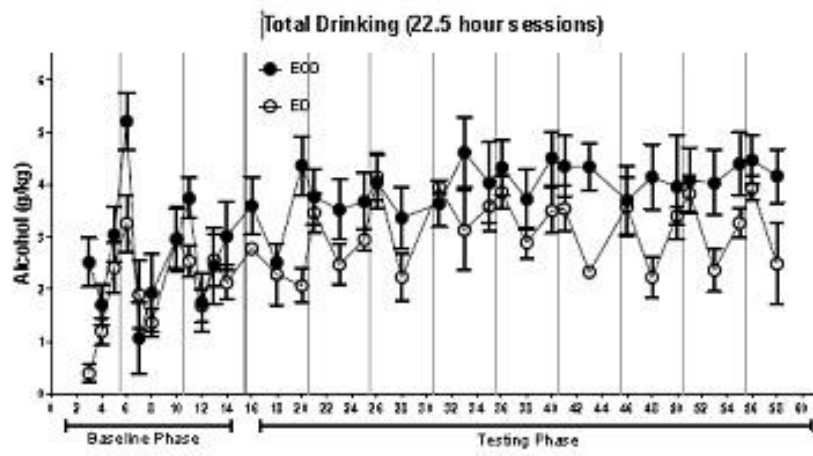
Figure S2: Alcohol consumption patterns for EOD and ED groups for days that both groups had access to alcohol. Shown are data collected on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and those collected on Wednesdays and Fridays (Mondays excluded) for ED, every day (closed holes) and EOD, every-other-day (open holes) subjects. Mondays were excluded in the analyses because of the weekend deprivation effect.

A. Total Daily consumption,

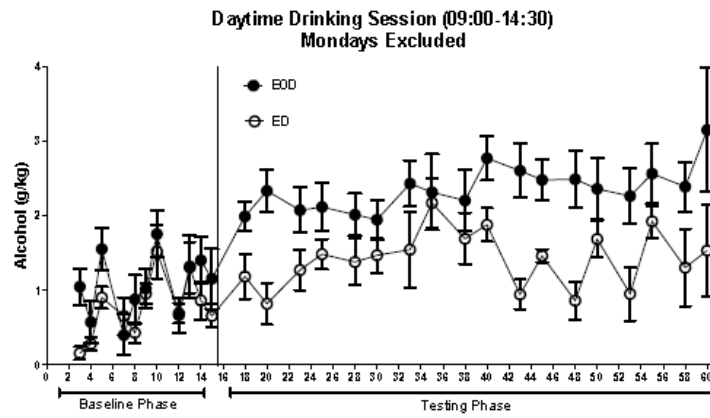
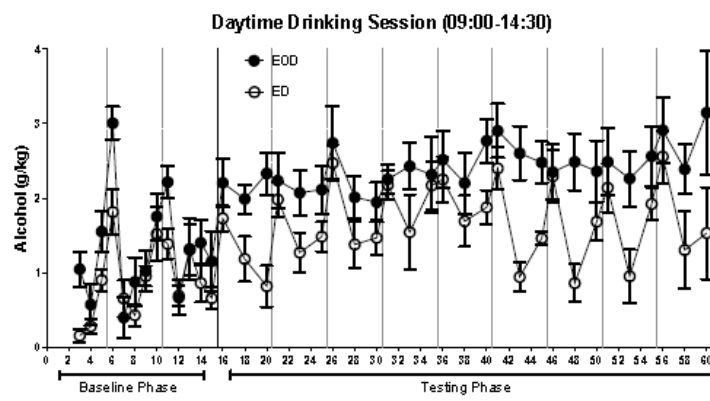
B. Daytime consumption (DAY, 9:00am to 2:30pm) and

C. Overnight consumption (NIGHT, 2:45pm to 7:45am the next day) are represented.

A



B



C

