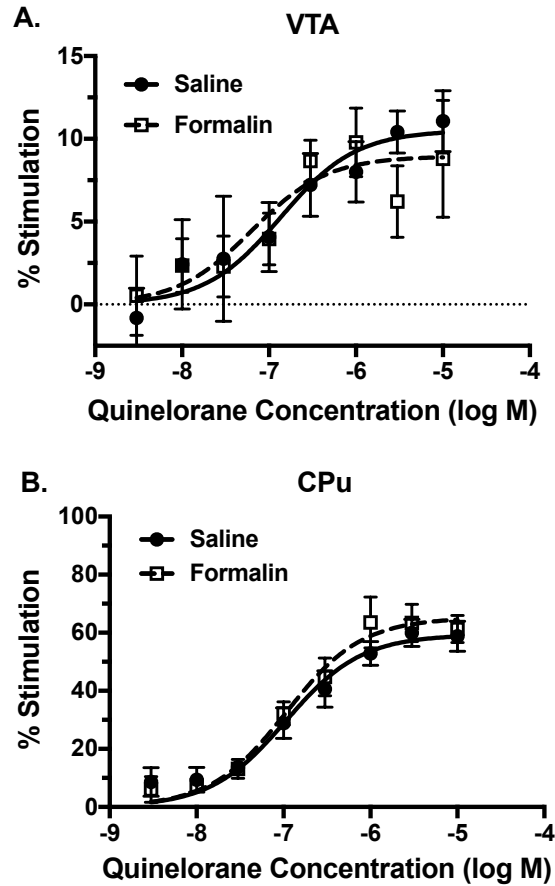
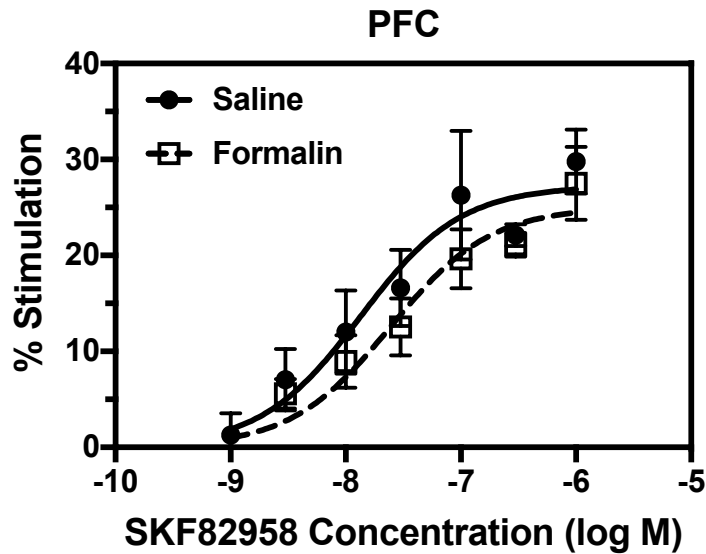


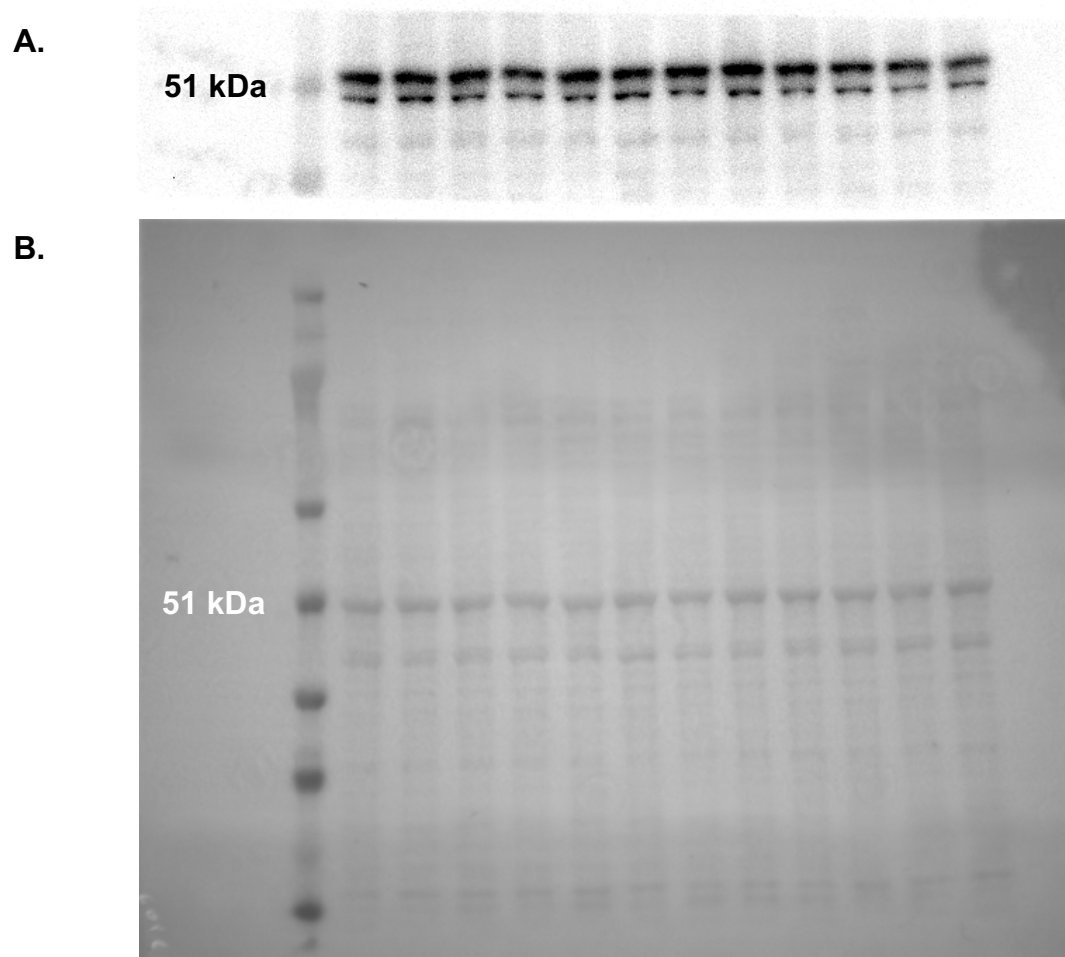
Supplemental Figure 1. Basal [³⁵S]GTP_γS binding and adenylyl cyclase (AC) activity in brain regions of rats treated with intraplantar formalin or saline. Data are mean ± SEM (n = 5-6) of basal [³⁵S]GTP_γS binding (A) and AC activity (B). Two-way ANOVA of basal [³⁵S]GTP_γS binding showed a main effect of region [F(3, 40) = 5.007, p = 0.005] but not of formalin treatment [F(1,40) = 0.001, p = 0.975], nor was there an interaction [F(3,40) = 0.011, p = 0.998]. Two-way ANOVA of basal AC activity showed a main effect of region [F(2, 27) = 38.93, p < 0.0001] but not of formalin treatment [F(1,27) = 0.055, p = 0.816], nor was there an interaction [F(2,27) = 0.442, p = 0.648].



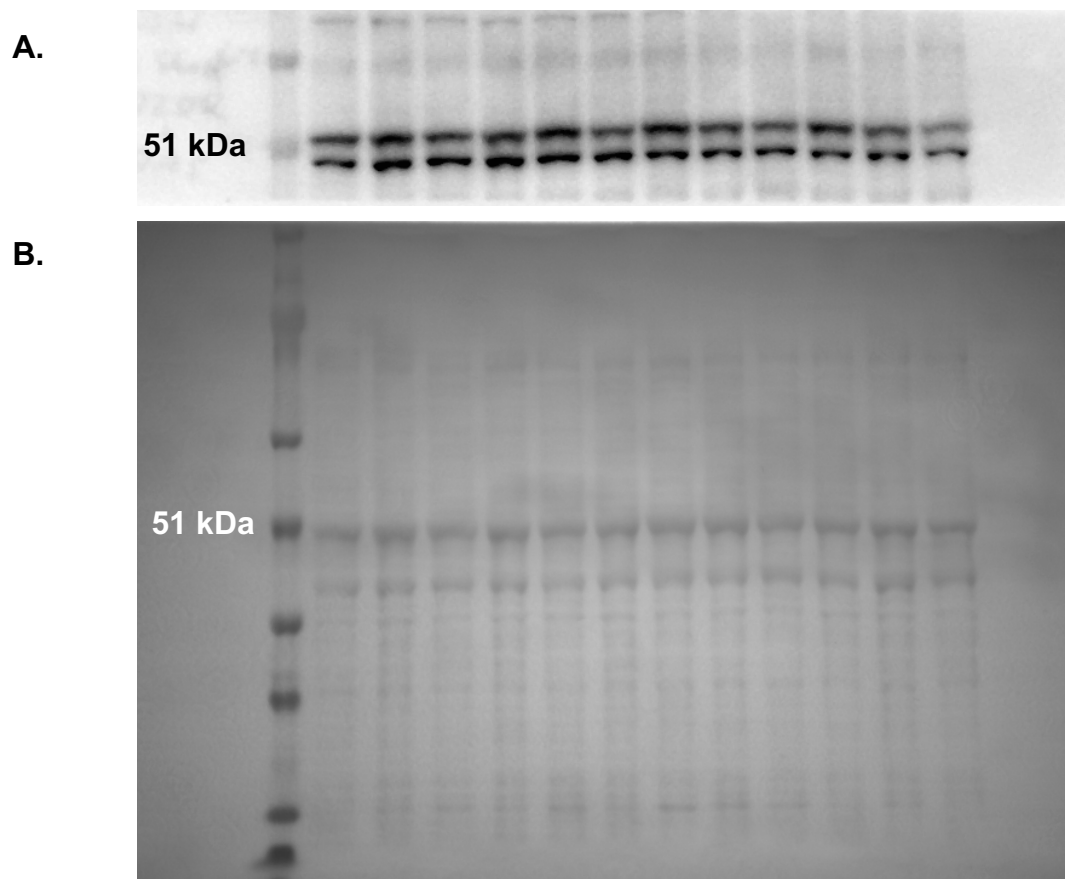
Supplemental Figure 2. D₂-like receptor-stimulated G-protein activity in ventral tegmental area (VTA) and caudate-putamen (CPu) of rats treated with intraplantar formalin or saline. Concentration-effect curves were conducted for stimulation of [³⁵S]GTP_γS binding by quinolorane in membranes from VTA (A) or CPu (B). Data are mean ± SEM of % stimulation of [³⁵S]GTP_γS binding (n = 5-6). In VTA, two-way ANOVA showed a significant main effect of quinolorane concentration [F(7,63) = 6.050, p < 0.0001], but there was no effect of formalin treatment [F(1,63) = 0.139, p = 0.710] nor an interaction [F(7,63) = 0.546, p = 0.796]. In CPu, two-way ANOVA showed a significant main effect of quinolorane concentration [F(7,29) = 60.48, p < 0.0001] but no effect of formalin treatment [F(1,29) = 2.01, p = 0.167] nor an interaction [F(7,29) = 0.593, p = 0.756].



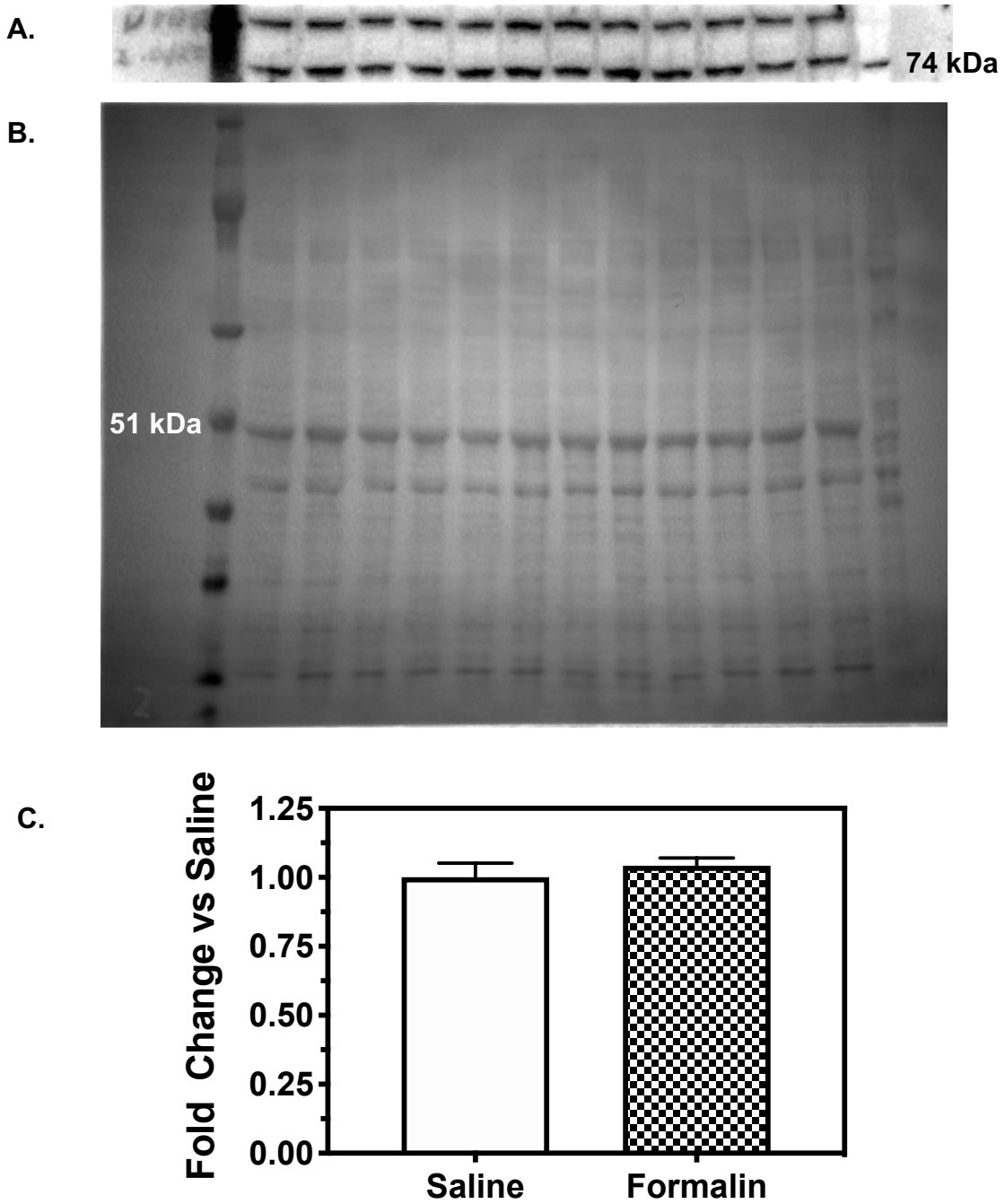
Supplemental Figure 3. D₁-like receptor-stimulated AC activity in PFC of rats treated with intraplantar formalin or saline. Concentration-effect curves were conducted for stimulation of AC activity by SKF82958. Data are mean \pm SEM of % stimulation of AC activity (n = 4-5). Two-way ANOVA showed a main effect of SKF82958 concentration [F(6,47) = 20.09, p < 0.0001] but not of formalin treatment [F(1,47) = 3.063, p = 0.087] nor an interaction [F(6,60) = 0.176, p = 0.920].



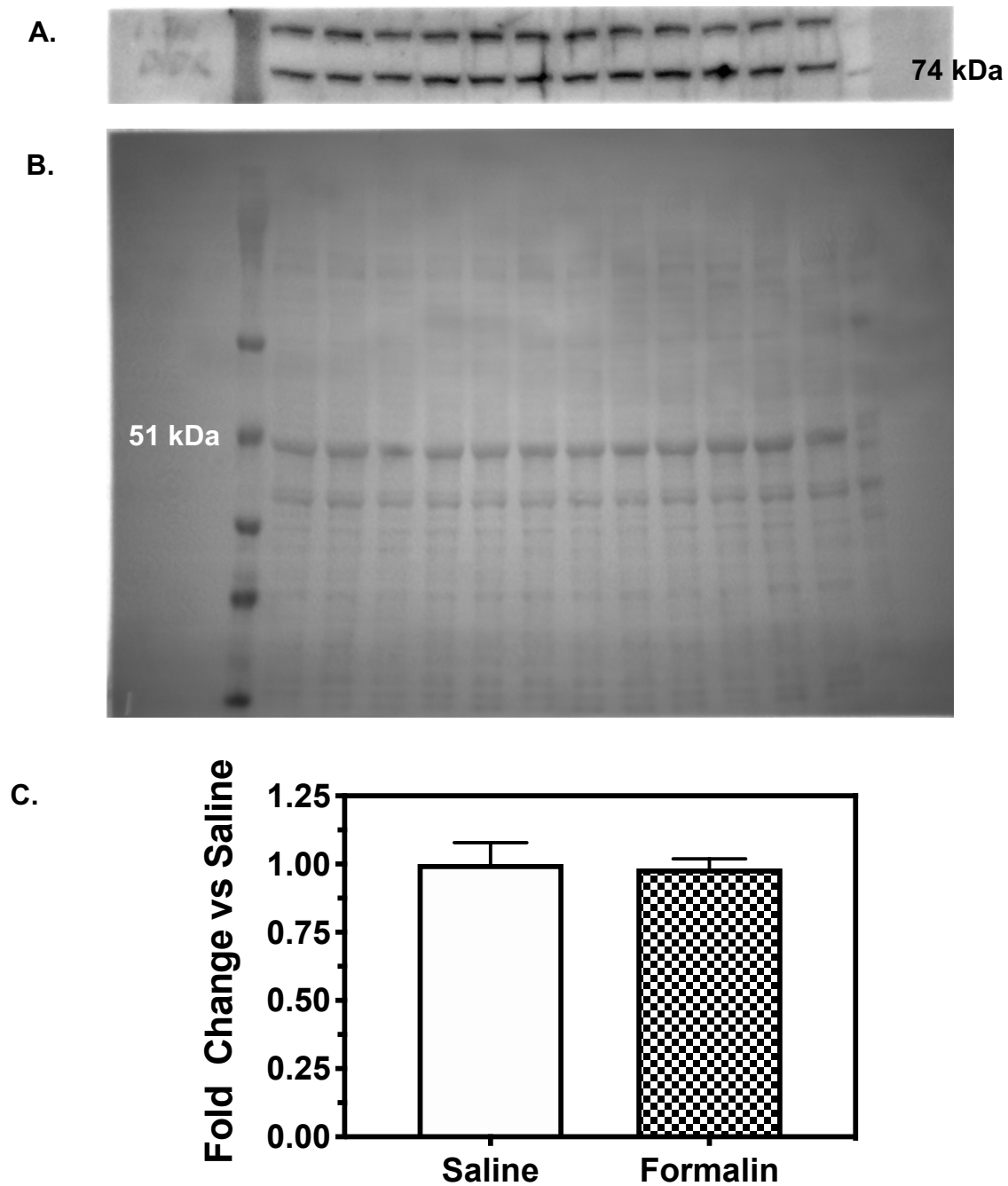
Supplemental Figure 4. D₂ receptor immunoreactivity in NAc core of rats treated with intraplantar formalin or saline. Images are D₂ receptor immunoblot (A.) and corresponding Ponceau stain (B). Lanes are: 1, M.W. marker; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, saline; and 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, formalin. Graphs of densitometry results are shown Figure 3, panels C and E.



Supplemental Figure 5. D₂ receptor immunoreactivity in NAc shell of rats treated with intraplantar formalin or saline. Images are D₂ receptor immunoblot (A.) and corresponding Ponceau stain (B). Lanes are: 1, M.W. marker; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, saline; and 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, formalin. Graphs of densitometry results are shown Figure 3, panels D and F.



Supplemental Figure 6. D₁ receptor immunoreactivity in NAc core of rats treated with intraplantar formalin or saline. Images are D₁ receptor immunoblot (A.), corresponding Ponceau stain (B) and densitometry results (C) (n = 6) (t = 0.719, p = 0.489; n = 6). Lanes are: 1, 14, M.W. marker; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, saline; and 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, formalin.



Supplemental Figure 7. D₁ receptor immunoreactivity in NAc shell of rats treated with intraplantar formalin or saline. Images are D₁ receptor immunoblot (A.), corresponding Ponceau stain (B) and densitometry results (C) ($t = 0.0164$, $p = 0.874$; $n = 4-6$). Lanes are: 1, 14, M.W. marker; 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, saline; and 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, formalin.