SUPPLEMENTAL METHODS

Conditioned place aversion (CPA) test. We assessed whether the pairing of context CS with a LiCl injection US, using a delayed US and a single conditioning trial, can support a CPA. The place conditioning box was made of black acrylic (51 x 20 x 30 cm) with distinctive floors (grid type vs. hole type) matched with a distinctive odors (5% ammonium vs. 1% acetic acid). The grid floor was made of 2.0 mm stainless steel rods, whereas the hole floor was made of stainless steel with 13 mm diameter holes. On the first day of training, animals were placed in the CPA box; after 25 minutes, animals were given either a saline or LiCl injection and exposed to the context for an additional 5 minutes. On the second day, animals were exposed to the alternate context with the same procedure as the first day, to counterbalance odor, floor type and injection exposure. On the third (test) day, the CPA box was divided in half with both types of floorings with their respective odors. Floor type was counterbalanced left and right sides of the CPA box to eliminate potential bias. A blind experimenter placed the animal at the center of the box and the time spent in both contexts was measured using a custom-written tracking program for 15 minutes.

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Fig. S1 shows inactivity and postshock freezing profiles of C-S and T-S animals during training. The T-S animals were pre-exposed to the conditioning chamber for 30 min per day for 10 days. Consequently, they showed less activity during training than the C-S animals placed in the chamber for the first time. Both C-S and T-S animals showed robust postshock freezing after 25 min. Animals in (A) behavioral groups and
(B) catFISH groups showed similar trends and levels of inactivity and postshock freezing.

Fig. S2 displays the conditioned place aversion (CPA) results. During the first minute in the CPA chamber, rats spent significantly less time on the LiCl-paired context than the side paired with saline ($F_{(1,24)} = 6.67$, $P = .018$).
Figure S1. Inactivity and postshock freezing profiles of C-S and T-S animals during training. The T-S animals were pre-exposed to the conditioning chamber for 30 min per day for 10 days. Consequently, they showed less activity during training than the C-S animals placed in the chamber for the first time. Both C-S and T-S animals showed robust postshock freezing after 25 min. Animals in (A) behavioral groups and (B) catFISH groups showed similar trends and levels of inactivity and postshock freezing.
Figure S2. Conditioned place aversion (CPA) results. During the first minute in the CPA chamber, rats spent significant less time on the LiCl-paired context than the side paired with saline.