Supplementary Material

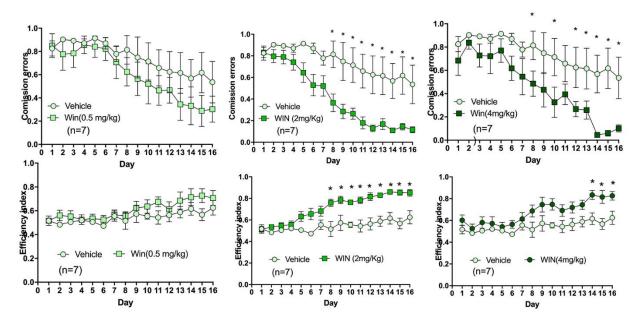
Effects of adolescent cannabinoid administration in mice on behavioural inhibition and susceptibility to stress during adulthood

Armaan Fallahi¹, Giovanni Hernandez^{2,3}, Jose-Maria Restrepo Lozano^{2,3}, Cecilia Flores^{2,3}

¹Faculty of Science, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada

²Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Montreal, QC, Canada

³Douglas Mental Health University Institute, Montreal, QC, Canada



Supplementary Material 1: Graphical representation of Go/No-Go data split by treatment group against vehicle. Data shown for proportional commission errors and pooled efficiency.

M50 ANOVA					
ANOVA table	SS	DF	MS	F (DFn, DFd)	P value
Treatment (between columns)	129.8	3	43.25	F (3, 20) = 3.950	P = 0.0231
Residual (within columns)	219.0	20	10.95		
Total	348.8	23			
Number of treatments (columns)	4				
Number of values (total)	24				
ANOVA table					
ANOVA table	SS	DF	MS	F (DFn, DFd)	P value
Treatment (between columns)	0.1827	3	MS 0.06090	F (DFn, DFd) F (3, 20) = 4.591	P value P = 0.0133
Treatment (between columns)	0.1827	3	0.06090		
Treatment (between columns) Residual (within columns)	0.1827	3	0.06090		
Treatment (between columns) Residual (within columns) Total	0.1827	3	0.06090		

Supplementary Material 2: M50 and Lower Asymptote Statistics

Deaths and exclusions

Subjects 7.1 and 10.3 died upon submandibular blood collection. Best assessment is cerebrovascular or ischaemic accident. Subjects 15.1 and 18.1 sustained wounds sufficient to meet clinical endpoint during CSDS, euthanized via CO2 asphyxiation. Subject 10.1 was excluded from all tests because the CD-1 was on its side of the partition overnight during CSDS. Subject 8.3 was excluded due to abnormal behaviour on SIT.