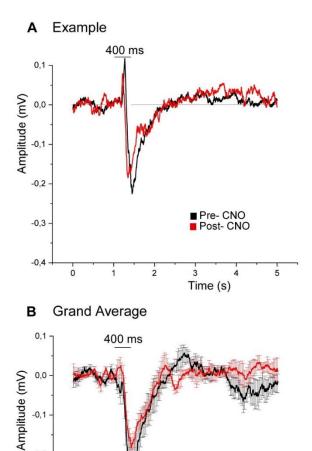
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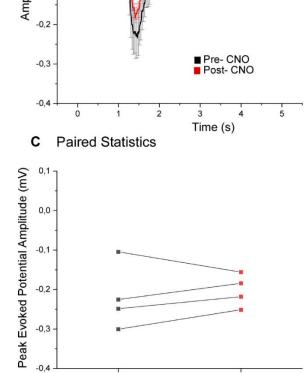
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Supplementary Figure Legends

CNO Control Animals





Pre- CNO Post- CNO

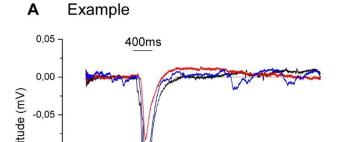
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(CNO) the Figure 1. Application of Clozapine-N-Oxide in Auditory Association Cortex of control animals does not cause significant difference in auditory evoked potentials in the **Orbitofrontal Cortex A**, Example of the change in auditory evoked potential (AEP) recorded from the OFC of a non-injected control mouse before (black) and 30min after injection of 10mM CNO in the AAC (red). Both signals are aligned to the auditory stimulus onset averaged over 50 presentations. **B**, The grand average of AEPs recorded from the OFC of 4 control mice before (black) and 30min after injection of CNO in the AAC (red). Both graphs represent the mean ± SEM. C, Line graphs indicate significant change in the peak amplitude of evoked no responses recorded from the OFC in control mice before (black) and after (red) CNO injection in the AAC (p>0,05, Paired Ttest).

Apomorphine Control (Vehicle) OFC



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Figure 2. Apomorphine vehicle, Saline has no significant effect on the auditory evoked responses in the Orbitofrontal Cortex. A, Example of an individual auditory evoked potential

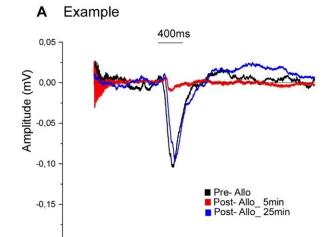
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recorded from the OFC before (black) and after 5min (AEP) (red) and 120min (blue) of saline (0,9%NaCl) injection in the OFC. All signals are aligned to the stimulus onset and averaged over 50 presentations. B, The grand average of AEPs recorded from the OFC of 4 animals for 2h before (black) and (5min-red; 120min-blue) at two time points after saline injection in the OFC. The graphs represent the mean \pm SEM. C, The line graphs indicate saline application led to no significant change in the peak evoked auditory responses recorded from the OFC during the entire duration of 120min (p>0,05; ANOVA repeated measures).

Allopregnanolone OFC



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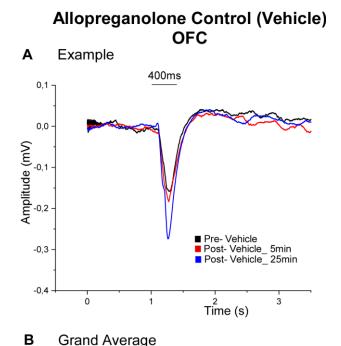
Figure 3. Decrease in auditory evoked potential after Allopregnanolone injection in the Orbitofrontal Cortex is reversed in 25min. A, Example of AEPs recorded from the OFC at time points before (black), after 5 min (red) and after 25min (blue) of injection of Allo in the OFC. All signals are

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50 aligned to the stimulus and averaged onset over presentations. B, The grand average of AEPs recorded from 5 animals in the OFC before (black) and after (5 min: red, 25 min: blue) Allo injection in the OFC. The values represent mean ± SEM. C, Line graphs indicate that there is a transient decrease in the peak amplitude of evoked response after Allo injection (p>0,05) but it is reversed and the signal returns to pre-Allo levels in the OFC in 25min (p<0,05; ANOVA repeated measures).



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Figure 4. Injection of Allopregnanolone vehicle does not cause a significant reduction in the auditory evoked potential in the Orbitofrontal Cortex. A, Example of AEPs recorded from the OFC at time points before (black), after 5min (red) and after 25min (blue) of injection of vehicle (50µM DMSO + Saline) in the OFC. All signals are aligned to the stimulus onset and averaged over 50 presentations. B, The grand average of AEPs recorded from 4 animals in the OFC before (black) and at two

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time points after (5min: red; 25min: blue) vehicle injection in the OFC. The values represent mean ± SEM. **C**, Line graphs indicate that vehicle injection within the OFC caused no significant change in the auditory evoked responses recorded from the OFC at any time point of analysis(p>0,05; ANOVA repeated measures).