

Supplementary Materials & Results

Title: Apremilast reduces co-occurring alcohol drinking and mechanical allodynia and regulates central amygdala GABAergic transmission

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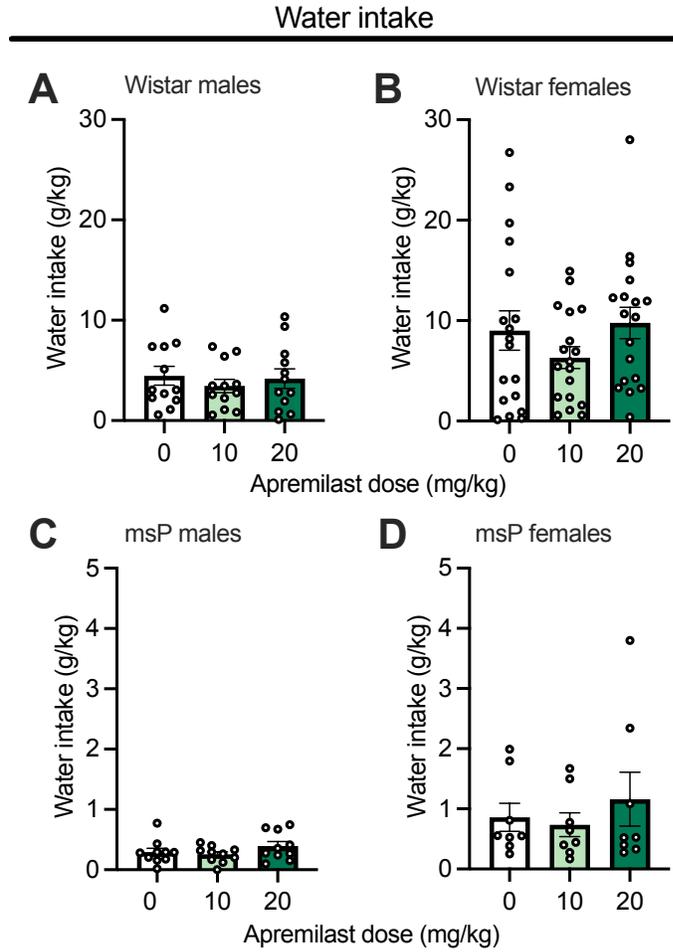


Figure S1. Effect of apremilast (10 or 20 mg/kg) on water intake in the 2-BC drinking procedure (10% v/v alcohol) in Wistar (**A,B**: top row) and msP (**C,D**: bottom row) rats. (**A**) Wistar male water intake, $F_{2,33} = 0.36$, $P = 0.69$, (**B**) Wistar female water intake, $F_{2,51} = 1.31$, $P = 0.27$, (**C**) msP male water intake, $F_{2,27} = 1.33$, $P = 0.27$, and (**D**) msP female water intake, $F_{2,21} = 0.48$, $P = 0.62$. Results are expressed as mean \pm SEM and analyzed as one-way ANOVA.

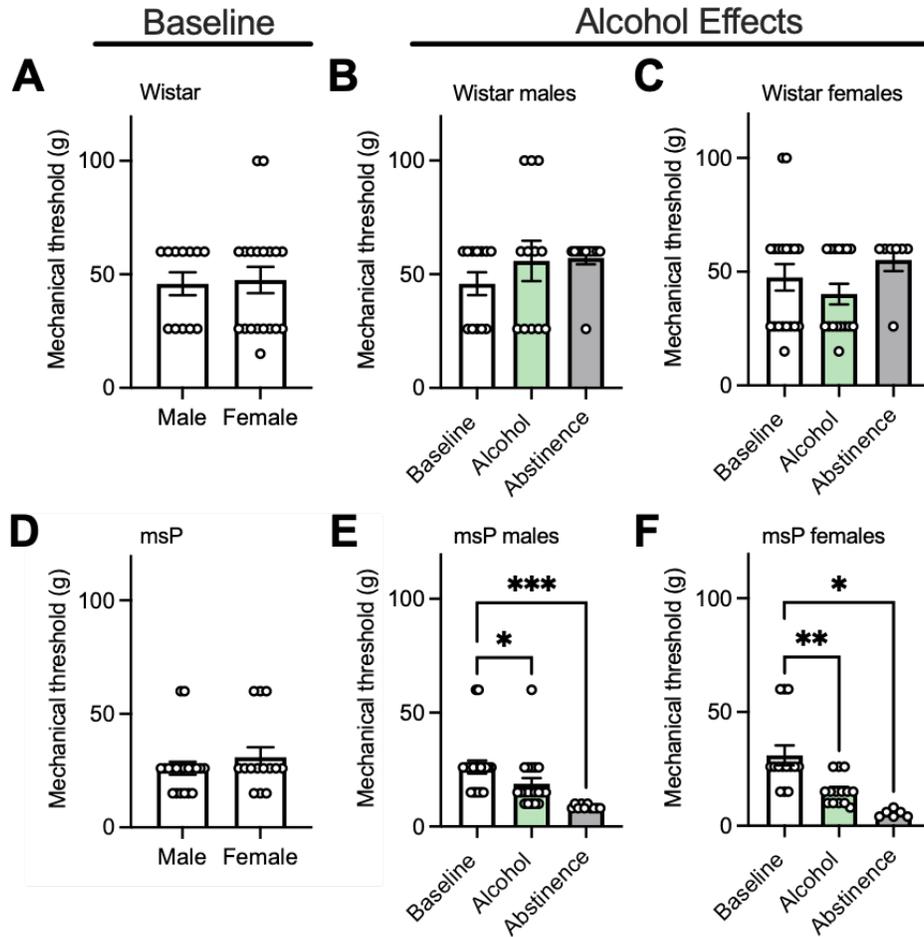


Figure S2. Baseline and alcohol effects on mechanical allodynia in Wistar and msP rats before starting 2BC (Baseline), immediately after 2BC (Alcohol; 2 weeks of 24h/2BC) and after long abstinence (Abstinence; 4 weeks from alcohol-removal). **(A)** Baseline mechanical threshold between Wistar male and female, $U = 112$, $P > 0.999$. **(B)** Alcohol effects on mechanical threshold in Wistar males, $F_{1.526,16.78} = 0.91$, $P = 0.393$. **(C)** Alcohol effects on mechanical threshold in Wistar females, $F_{1.656,17.39} = 1.08$, $P = 0.347$. **(D)** Baseline mechanical threshold between Wistar male and female, $U = 118$, $P = 0.405$. **(E)** Alcohol effects on mechanical threshold in msP males, $F_{1.970,27.58} = 14.11$, $P < 0.0001$. **(F)** Alcohol effects on mechanical threshold in msP females, $F_{1.179,10.61} = 14.44$, $P = 0.0024$. Results are expressed as mean \pm SEM and analyzed as a repeated measures one-way ANOVA or mixed-effects analysis as appropriate with Geisser-Greenhouse correction followed by Dunnett's multiple-comparison *post hoc* test. Significant difference relative to vehicle controls is denoted by * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$ and *** $p < 0.001$.

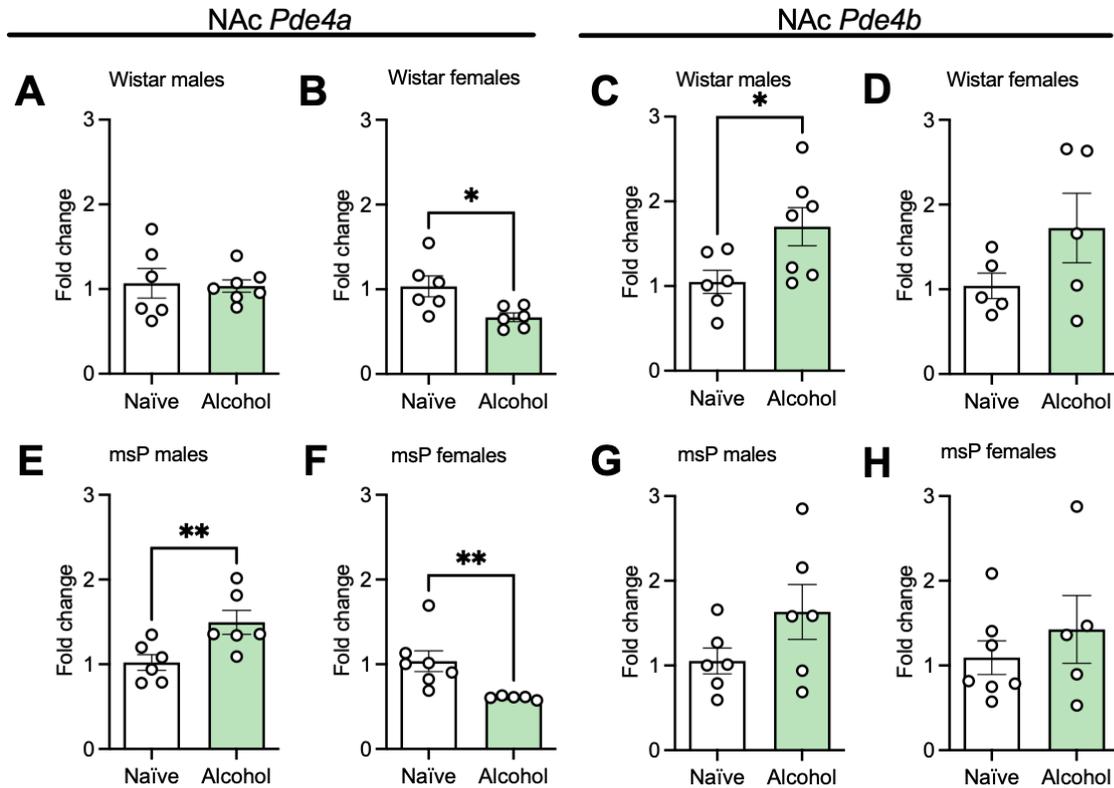


Figure S3. NAc *Pde4* subtype *a* and *b* transcript levels are altered by chronic alcohol exposure. Effect of chronic alcohol exposure (7 weeks) in NAc *Pde4* subtypes *a* and *b* in Wistar and msP rats. NAc *Pde4a* (left panels) and *Pde4b* (right panels) in male and female Wistar (**A-D**: top row) and msP rats (**E-H**: bottom row). (**A**) NAc *Pde4a* male Wistar, $t_{11} = 0.17$, $P = 0.431$, (**B**) NAc *Pde4a* female Wistar, $t_{10} = 2.73$, $P = 0.011$, (**C**) NAc *Pde4b* male Wistar, $t_{11} = 2.37$, $P = 0.018$, (**D**) NAc *Pde4b* female Wistar, $t_8 = 1.56$, $P = 0.078$, (**E**) NAc *Pde4a* male msP $t_{10} = 2.80$, $P = 0.009$, (**F**) NAc *Pde4a* female msP, $t_{10} = 2.92$, $P = 0.008$, (**G**) NAc *Pde4b* male msP, $t_{10} = 1.62$, $P = 0.068$, and (**H**) NAc *Pde4b* female msP, $t_{10} = 0.81$, $P = 0.217$. All results are shown as mean \pm SEM as well as individual values and analyzed as unpaired t-tests. Significant difference relative to naïve controls is denoted by * defined as $p < 0.05$ and ** defined as $p < 0.01$.

Table S1. Full Factorial ANOVA Models

Figure	Dependent Variable	ANOVA Model	Effect Size
2	Alcohol Intake	3-Way	*Drug: $F_{2,131} = 3.57$, $p < 0.001$ *Sex: $F_{1,131} = 3.99$, $p = 0.048$ *Strain: $F_{1,131} = 348.18$, $p < 0.001$ Drug \times Sex \times Strain: $F_{2,131} = 0.85$, $p = 0.428$
2	Alcohol Preference	3-Way	*Drug: $F_{2,131} = 4.23$, $p = 0.017$ *Sex: $F_{1,131} = 7.24$, $p = 0.008$ *Strain: $F_{1,131} = 218.22$, $p < 0.001$ Drug \times Sex \times Strain: $F_{2,131} = 0.56$, $p = 0.568$
3	Mechanical Threshold: Immediately After Alcohol	3-Way	*Drug: $F_{2,131} = 5.11$, $p = 0.007$ Sex: $F_{1,131} = 0.20$, $p = 0.650$ * Strain: $F_{1,131} = 18.37$, $p < 0.001$ Drug \times Sex \times Strain: $F_{2,131} = 2.08$, $p = 0.128$
3	Mechanical Threshold: Early abstinence	3-Way	*Drug: $F_{1,85} = 11.31$, $p = 0.001$ Sex: $F_{1,85} = 0.20$, $p = 0.651$ *Strain: $F_{1,85} = 16.28$, $p < 0.001$ Drug \times Sex \times Strain: $F_{1,85} = 0.70$, $p = 0.402$
4	Mechanical Threshold: Protracted abstinence	3-Way	*Drug: $F_{1,28} = 7.20$, $p = 0.012$ Sex: $F_{1,85} = 0.588$, $p = 0.450$ *Test Timepoint: $F_{2,56} = 6.40$, $p = 0.003$ Test Timepoint \times Drug \times Sex: $F_{2,56} = 1.74$, $p = 0.184$
5 & 6	Baseline: sIPSC Frequency	2-Way	Sex: $F_{1,46} = 2.04$, $p = 0.160$ Strain: $F_{1,46} = 0.74$, $p = 0.391$ *Sex \times Strain: $F_{1,46} = 10.33$, $p = 0.002$
5 & 6	Baseline: sIPSC Amplitude	2-Way	Sex: $F_{1,46} = 3.00$, $p = 0.090$ Strain: $F_{1,46} = 0.00$, $p = 0.987$ Sex \times Strain: $F_{1,46} = 0.01$, $p = 0.918$
5 & 6	Baseline: sIPSC Rise	2-Way	*Sex: $F_{1,46} = 8.30$, $p = 0.006$ *Strain: $F_{1,46} = 5.33$, $p = 0.025$ Sex \times Strain: $F_{1,46} = 1.12$, $p = 0.294$
5 & 6	Baseline: sIPSC Decay	2-Way	Sex: $F_{1,46} = 2.56$, $p = 0.116$ Strain: $F_{1,46} = 1.95$, $p = 0.169$ Sex \times Strain: $F_{1,46} = 0.006$, $p = 0.938$
5 & 6	Apremilast: sIPSC Frequency	2-Way	Sex: $F_{1,40} = 0.50$, $p = 0.483$ Strain: $F_{1,40} = 0.64$, $p = 0.426$ Sex \times Strain: $F_{1,40} = 1.82$, $p = 0.184$
5 & 6	Apremilast: sIPSC Amplitude	2-Way	Sex: $F_{1,40} = 0.52$, $p = 0.474$ Strain: $F_{1,40} = 1.69$, $p = 0.200$ Sex \times Strain: $F_{1,40} = 0.491$, $p = 0.487$

5 & 6	Apremilast: sIPSC Rise	2-Way	Sex: $F_{1,40} = 0.14$, $p = 0.703$ Strain: $F_{1,40} = 0.84$, $p = 0.363$ Sex \times Strain: $F_{1,40} = 3.04$, $p = 0.089$
5 & 6	Apremilast: sIPSC Decay	2-Way	Sex: $F_{1,40} = 0.02$, $p = 0.889$ Strain: $F_{1,40} = 1.20$, $p = 0.278$ Sex \times Strain: $F_{1,40} = 0.28$, $p = 0.595$
7	CeA <i>Pde4a</i> : Fold Change	3-Way	Sex: $F_{1,40} = 0.86$, $p = 0.358$ Strain: $F_{1,40} = 1.29$, $p = 0.262$ *Alcohol: $F_{1,40} = 17.34$, $p < 0.001$ Sex \times Strain \times Alcohol: $F_{1,40} = 0.50$, $p = 0.483$
7	CeA <i>Pde4b</i> : Fold Change	3-Way	Sex: $F_{1,40} = 1.89$, $p = 0.177$ Strain: $F_{1,40} = 0.38$, $p = 0.539$ *Alcohol: $F_{1,40} = 28.91$, $p < 0.001$ Sex \times Strain \times Alcohol: $F_{1,40} = 0.06$, $p = 0.794$
S1	Water Intake	3-Way	Drug: $F_{2,132} = 17.57$, $p = 0.415$ *Sex: $F_{1,132} = 10.14$, $p = 0.002$ *Strain: $F_{1,132} = 51.88$, $p < 0.001$ Drug \times Sex \times Strain: $F_{2,132} = 0.21$, $p = 0.810$
S2	Baseline Difference: Mechanical Threshold	2-Way	Sex: $F_{1,61} = 0.47$, $p = 0.495$ *Strain: $F_{1,61} = 14.60$, $p < 0.001$ Sex \times Strain: $F_{1,61} = 0.10$, $p = 0.743$
S2	Alcohol Differences: Mechanical Threshold	2-Way	Sex: $F_{1,150} = 1.10$, $p = 0.294$ *Strain: $F_{1,150} = 136.12$, $p < 0.001$ Alcohol: $F_{2,150} = 1.97$, $p = 0.142$ Sex \times Strain \times Alcohol: $F_{1,150} = 0.51$, $p = 0.598$
S3	NAc <i>Pde4a</i> : Fold Change	3-Way	*Sex: $F_{1,41} = 15.91$, $p < 0.001$ Strain: $F_{1,41} = 1.21$, $p = 0.276$ Alcohol: $F_{1,42} = 1.22$, $p = 0.275$ Sex \times Strain \times Alcohol: $F_{1,41} = 3.19$, $p = 0.081$
S3	NAc <i>Pde4b</i> : Fold Change	3-Way	Sex: $F_{1,39} = 0.43$, $p = 0.837$ Strain: $F_{1,39} = 0.17$, $p = 0.675$ *Alcohol: $F_{1,39} = 9.34$, $p = 0.004$ Sex \times Strain \times Alcohol: $F_{1,39} = 0.14$, $p = 0.707$