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Glucocorticoid enhancement of memory requires arousal-induced noradrenergic activation in the basolateral amygdala

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Supporting Tables

Table 2. Total ob	ject exploration time
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Habitation	Drug treatment	Training	Retention
No Prior Habituation	Vehicle	23.4 ± 2.0 (11)	17.6 <u>+</u> 1.6
	Cort (0.3 mg/kg)	20.7 <u>+</u> 2.1 (12)	19.1 <u>+</u> 1.4
	Cort (1.0 mg/kg)	27.5 <u>+</u> 2.6 (10)	19.9 <u>+</u> 1.6
	Cort (3.0 mg/kg)	26.9 <u>+</u> 3.0 (10)	19.1 <u>+</u> 2.3
	Propranolol (3.0 mg/kg)	27.7 <u>+</u> 2.0 (11)	18.3 <u>+</u> 1.7
	Cort (0.3 mg/kg) + propranolol	27.1 <u>+</u> 2.9 (8)	14.6 <u>+</u> 2.0
	Cort (1.0 mg/kg) + propranolol	23.2 ± 1.3 (12)	15.5 <u>+</u> 0.7
	Cort (3.0 mg/kg) + propranolol	22.7 <u>+</u> 1.4 (11)	19.2 <u>+</u> 1.8
	One-way ANOVA	$F_{7,77} = 1.62; P = 0.14$	F _{7,77} =1.26; P=0.28
Prior Habituation	Vehicle	30.5 ± 2.1 (16)	25.1 ± 3.2
	Cort (0.3 mg/kg)	33.8 <u>+</u> 4.0 (12)	24.2 <u>+</u> 2.5
	Cort (1.0 mg/kg)	31. 7 ± 2.3 (17)	21.7 <u>+</u> 1.6
	Cort (3.0 mg/kg)	33.7 ± 3.7 (12)	21.2 <u>+</u> 1.4

Yohimbine (0.3 mg/kg)	32.2 <u>+</u> 2,6 (10)	19.8 <u>+</u> 1.9
Cort (0.3 mg/kg) + yohimbine	30.2 ± 1.8 (9)	20.5 <u>+</u> 2.6
Cort (1.0 mg/kg) + yohimbine	27.4 <u>+</u> 2.6 (12)	16.6 <u>+</u> 1.5
Cort (3.0 mg/kg) + yohimbine	32.6 ± 2.0 (9)	18.5 <u>+</u> 1.3
One-way ANOVA	$F_{7,89} = 0.56; P = 0.79$	$F_{7,89}$ =1.62; P=0.14

Total time spent exploring the two objects (two identical objects for the training trial, and a familiar and novel object for the test trial), expressed as mean \pm SEM in seconds. The numbers of animals per group are shown in parentheses. Cort, corticosterone.

Table 3. T	Total object	exploration time
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Basolateral amygdala	Systemic	Training	Retention
Saline	Vehicle	19.7 <u>+</u> 2.0 (10)	17.9 <u>+</u> 1.7
Saline	Cort (0.3 mg/kg)	20.1 <u>+</u> 1.5 (10)	16.3 <u>+</u> 1.2
Saline	Cort (1.0 mg/kg)	24.3 <u>+</u> 1.7 (10)	20.8 <u>+</u> 2.4
Saline	Cort (3.0 mg/kg)	19.7 <u>+</u> 0.7 (9)	18.9 <u>+</u> 2.1
Propranolol (0.5 µg)	Vehicle	22.0 <u>+</u> 1.2 (8)	17.6 <u>+</u> 0.9
Propranolol (0.5 µg)	Cort (0.3 mg/kg)	21.3 <u>+</u> 1.6 (11)	17.6 <u>+</u> 1.6
Propranolol (0.5 µg)	Cort (1.0 mg/kg)	20.3 <u>+</u> 1.4 (11)	16.5 <u>+</u> 1.0

Propranolol (0.5 µg)	Cort (3.0 mg/kg)	21.7 <u>+</u> 1.2 (10)	18.0 <u>+</u> 2.2
	One-way ANOVA	F _{7,71} =1.08; P=0.39	F _{7,71} =0.69; P=0.68
Hippocampus	Systemic	Training	Retention
Saline	Vehicle	25.0 <u>+</u> 1.0 (10)	21.0 <u>+</u> 2.0
Saline	Cort (0.3 mg/kg)	27.1 <u>+</u> 2.4 (13)	19.9 <u>+</u> 2.3
Saline	Cort (1.0 mg/kg)	25.2 <u>+</u> 2.1 (14)	19.7 <u>+</u> 1.1
Saline	Cort (3.0 mg/kg)	25.0 <u>+</u> 1.6 (11)	18.6 <u>+</u> 2.4
Propranolol (1.25 µg)	Vehicle	26.6 <u>+</u> 1.3 (10)	19.6 <u>+</u> 1.9
Propranolol (1.25 µg)	Cort (0.3 mg/kg)	27.7 <u>+</u> 2.5 (11)	19.5 <u>+</u> 1.8
Propranolol (1.25 µg)	Cort (1.0 mg/kg)	24.7 <u>+</u> 2.3 (13)	20.5 <u>+</u> 1.5
Propranolol (1.25 µg)	Cort (3.0 mg/kg)	24.3 <u>+</u> 1.5 (12)	18.6 <u>+</u> 1.1
	One-way ANOVA	F _{7,86} =0.41; P=0.89	F _{7,86} =0.20; P=0.98

Total time spent exploring the two objects (two identical objects for the training trial, and a familiar and novel object for the test trial), expressed as mean \pm SEM in seconds. The numbers of animals per group are shown in parentheses. Cort, corticosterone.