Gastric Bypass Surgery Attenuates Ethanol Consumption in Ethanol Preferring Rats

Supplemental Information

**Figure S1.** RYGB modulates acute ethanol consumption in P rats. Figure represents ethanol intake in P rats following sham or RYGB surgery. Upon initial exposure to ethanol both sham and RYGB rats consume equivalent volumes of ethanol. Subsequently, RYGB treated rats display attenuated ethanol consumption at each 24 hour time point for a period of seven days. These data support the contention that RYGB surgery induces aversion in P rats. Error bars represent +/- SEM. BW, body weight; P, ethanol preferring; RYGB, Roux en Y.
Figure S2. Pharmacological GLP-1 does not induce sustained aversion to ethanol. Figure represents ethanol intake in P-Sham rats both prior to (pre) and 24 h following (post) administration of the GLP-1 agonist exendin-4. Peripheral treatment with 4 μg/kg dose of exendin-4 attenuated 24 h ethanol consumption in sham treated P rats. Subsequently, sham treated rats displayed equivalent ethanol intakes to that recorded prior to treatment with exendin-4. These data support the contention that acute pharmacological treatment with GLP-1 agonists is incapable of inducing sustained aversion to ethanol. Error bars represent +/- SEM. BW, body weight; GLP-1, glucagon like peptide-1; P, ethanol preferring.