

Intranasal 17 β -Estradiol Modulates Spatial Learning and Memory in a Rat Model of Surgical Menopause

Alesia V. Prakapenka, Veronica L. Peña, Isabel Strouse, Steven Northup-Smith, Ally Schrier, Kinza Ahmed, Heather A. Bimonte-Nelson and Rachael W. Sirianni *

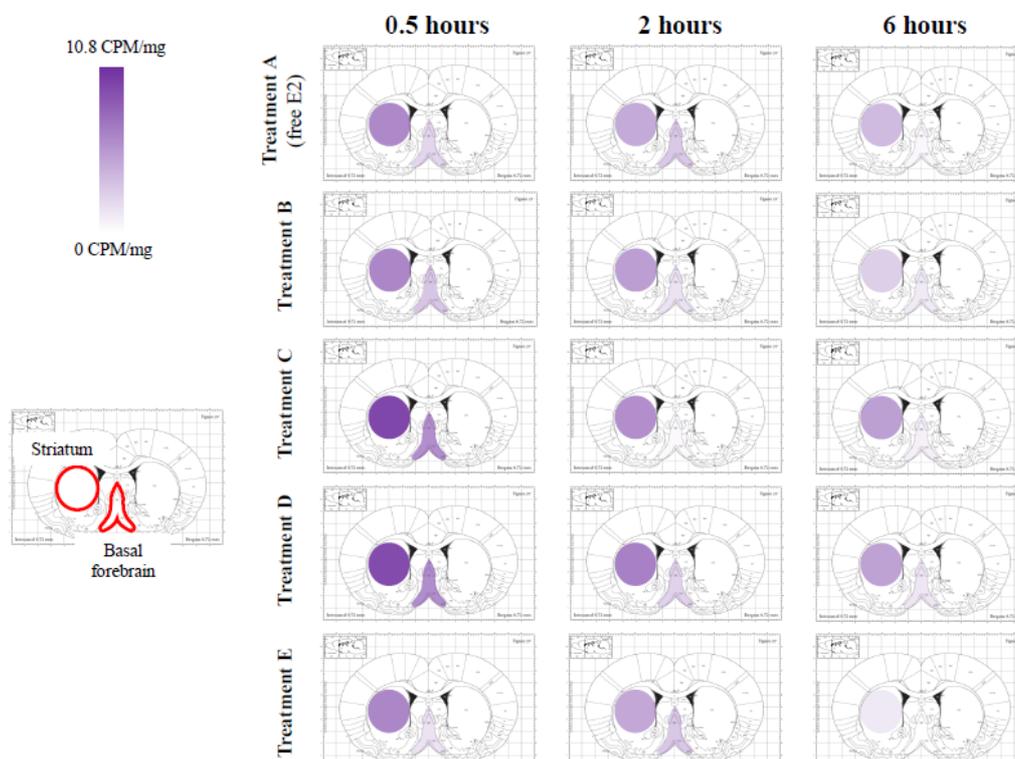


Figure S1. Tritiated E2 distribution in striatum and basal forebrain 0.5, 2, and 6 h following intranasal administration as a function of cyclodextrin type [54].

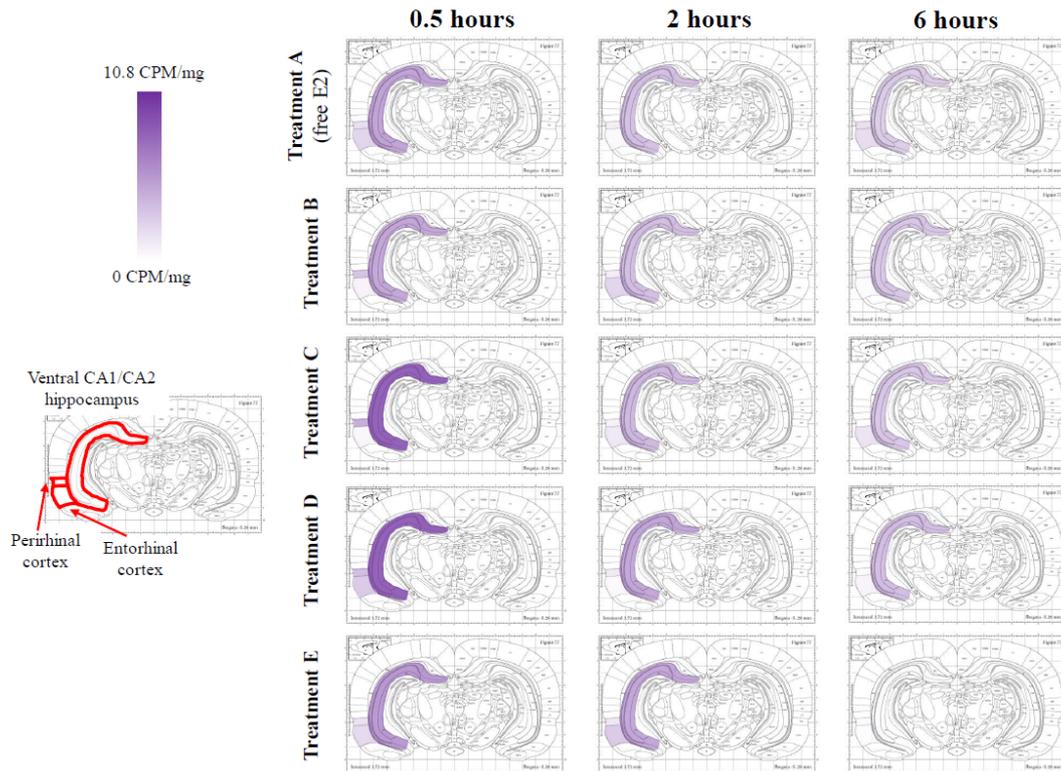


Figure S2. Tritiated E2 distribution in ventral CA1/CA2 hippocampus, entorhinal cortex, and perirhinal cortex 0.5, 2, and 6 h following intranasal administration as a function of cyclodextrin type [54].

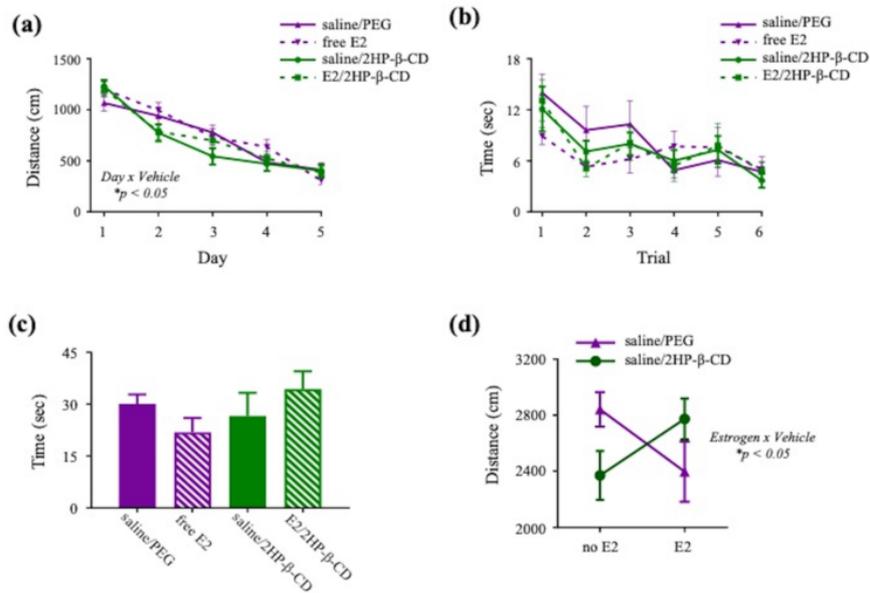


Figure S3. Performance on the MWM, visible platform task, and open field task. (a) Total distance traveled to platform across days on the MWM; (b) time to platform across trials on the visible platform task; (c) time spent in the center of the open field task; (d) Estrogen × Vehicle interaction for total distance traveled on the open field task. All data are represented as mean ± s.e.m. * $p < 0.05$.