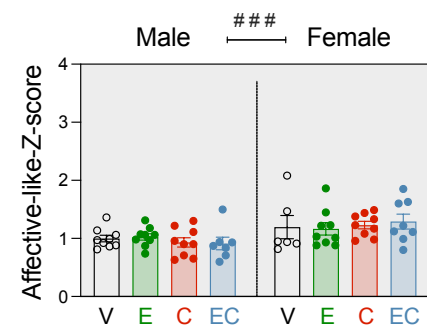


Supplementary Materials

Table. S1. This table represents the one-way ANOVAs analyses for each sex analyzed separately, as well as the two-way ANOVAs analyses, both including F (DFn,DFd) and *p* values, for data represented in Fig. 2-4. Green-shadow boxes represent statistically significant comparisons.

		One-way ANOVA: F (DFn, DFd), <i>p</i> value		Two-way ANOVA: F (DFn, DFd), <i>p</i> value		
Figure 2		Treatment - Male rats	Treatment - Female rats	Sex	Treatment	Sex x Treatment
FST	A. Immobility (s)	F(3,30)=2.30; <i>p</i> =0.097	F(3,28)=0.11; <i>p</i> =0.851	F(1,58)=1.29; <i>p</i> =0.261	F(3,58)=1.50; <i>p</i> =0.235	F(3,58)=1.83; <i>p</i> =0.152
	B. Climbing (s)	F(3,30)=1.69; <i>p</i> =0.190	F(3,28)=1.26; <i>p</i> =0.309	F(1,58)=2.46; <i>p</i> =0.122	F(3,58)=0.75; <i>p</i> =0.529	F(3,58)=2.24; <i>p</i> =0.093
	C. Swimming (s)	F(3,30)=1.97; <i>p</i> =0.141	F(3,28)=0.90; <i>p</i> =0.454	F(1,58)=0.45; <i>p</i> =0.504	F(3,58)=2.39; <i>p</i> =0.078	F(3,58)=0.18; <i>p</i> =0.912
	D. Feces (number)	F(3,30)=0.31; <i>p</i> =0.820	F(3,28)=0.58; <i>p</i> =0.634	F(1,58)=1.10; <i>p</i> =0.298	F(3,58)=0.11; <i>p</i> =0.957	F(3,58)=0.73; <i>p</i> =0.538
EPM	D. Latency to OA (s)	F(3,30)=0.52; <i>p</i> =0.671	F(3,28)=2.53; <i>p</i> =0.077	F(1,58)=0.64; <i>p</i> =0.427	F(3,58)=1.11; <i>p</i> =0.351	F(3,58)=1.40; <i>p</i> =0.252
	E. Entries to OA (%)	F(3,30)=0.55; <i>p</i> =0.655	F(3,28)=2.5; <i>p</i> =0.079	F(1,58)=4.33; <i>p</i> =0.042	F(3,58)=0.08; <i>p</i> =0.972	F(3,58)=2.03; <i>p</i> =0.120
	F. Time in OA (%)	F(3,30)=2.11; <i>p</i> =0.120	F(3,28)=1.62; <i>p</i> =0.207	F(1,58)=2.63; <i>p</i> =0.110	F(3,58)=0.17; <i>p</i> =0.916	F(3,58)=3.65; <i>p</i> =0.018
NSF	G. Latency to food (s)	F(3,30)=1.25; <i>p</i> =0.309	F(3,28)=1.67; <i>p</i> =0.197	F(1,58)=0.15; <i>p</i> =0.703	F(3,58)=0.96; <i>p</i> =0.418	F(3,58)=1.56; <i>p</i> =0.210
	H. Feeding time (s)	F(3,30)=1.35; <i>p</i> =0.278	F(3,28)=0.24; <i>p</i> =0.870	F(1,58)=12.46; <i>p</i> <0.001	F(3,58)=0.58; <i>p</i> =0.632	F(3,58)=0.28; <i>p</i> =0.841
	I. Total distance (cm)	F(3,30)=0.64; <i>p</i> =0.597	F(3,28)=0.86; <i>p</i> =0.472	F(1,58)=13.79; <i>p</i> <0.001	F(3,58)=0.28; <i>p</i> =0.841	F(3,58)=1.19; <i>p</i> =0.323
SP	J. Preference (%)	F(3,30)=1.11; <i>p</i> =0.361	F(3,28)=2.19; <i>p</i> =0.110	F(1,58)=1.29; <i>p</i> =0.260	F(3,58)=2.68; <i>p</i> =0.055	F(3,58)=0.05; <i>p</i> =0.985
	K. Sucrose intake (g/kg)	F(3,30)=0.41; <i>p</i> =0.749	F(3,28)=1.09; <i>p</i> =0.372	F(1,58)=18.59; <i>p</i> <0.001	F(3,58)=1.34; <i>p</i> =0.272	F(3,58)=0.32; <i>p</i> =0.808
Figure 3		Treatment - Male rats	Treatment - Female rats	Sex	Treatment	Sex x Treatment
TBC	A. Preference (%)	F(3,37)=5.12; <i>p</i> =0.004	F(3,30)=4.40; <i>p</i> =0.011	F(1,67)=0.09; <i>p</i> =0.771	F(3,67)=6.52; <i>p</i> <0.001	F(3,67)=1.58; <i>p</i> =0.203
	B. Water (ml/24 h)	F(3,37)=0.70; <i>p</i> =0.558	F(3,30)=3.37; <i>p</i> =0.026	F(1,67)=3.55; <i>p</i> =0.064	F(3,67)=3.11; <i>p</i> =0.032	F(3,67)=1.855; <i>p</i> =0.146
	C. Ethanol (ml/24 h)	F(3,37)=8.07; <i>p</i> <0.001	F(3,30)=11.05; <i>p</i> <0.001	F(1,67)=1.98; <i>p</i> =0.164	F(3,67)=15.16; <i>p</i> <0.001	F(3,67)=0.75; <i>p</i> =0.524
	D. Ethanol (g/kg/24 h)	F(3,37)=5.27; <i>p</i> =0.004	F(3,30)=11.05; <i>p</i> <0.001	F(1,67)=49.66; <i>p</i> <0.001	F(3,67)=16.95; <i>p</i> <0.001	F(3,67)=2.26; <i>p</i> =0.090
Figure 4		Treatment - Male rats	Treatment - Female rats	Sex	Treatment	Sex x Treatment
FST	A. Immobility (s)	F(2,24)=3.24; <i>p</i> =0.050	F(2,24)=4.00; <i>p</i> =0.032	F(1,48)=1.94; <i>p</i> =0.170	F(2,48)=0.49; <i>p</i> =0.618	F(2,48)=6.533; <i>p</i> =0.003
	B. Climbing (s)	F(2,24)=2.034; <i>p</i> =0.154	F(2,24)=5.78; <i>p</i> =0.009	F(1,48)=1.21; <i>p</i> =0.278	F(2,48)=0.02; <i>p</i> =0.984	F(2,48)=5.81; <i>p</i> =0.006
	C. Swimming (s)	F(2,24)=2.09; <i>p</i> =0.146	F(2,24)=0.55; <i>p</i> =0.582	F(1,48)=0.39; <i>p</i> =0.536	F(2,48)=2.65; <i>p</i> =0.081	F(2,48)=0.70; <i>p</i> =0.501
	D. Feces (number)	F(2,24)=2.37; <i>p</i> =0.115	F(2,24)=0.52; <i>p</i> =0.601	F(1,48)=3.29; <i>p</i> =0.008	F(2,48)=1.87; <i>p</i> =0.174	F(2,48)=1.00; <i>p</i> =0.375
TBC	A. Preference (%)	F(2,23)=3.53; <i>p</i> =0.046	F(2,25)=2.80; <i>p</i> =0.080	F(1,48)=0.85; <i>p</i> =0.360	F(2,48)=6.32; <i>p</i> =0.004	F(2,48)=0.37; <i>p</i> =0.692
	B. Water (ml/24 h)	F(2,24)=0.01; <i>p</i> =0.995	F(2,25)=0.10; <i>p</i> =0.903	F(1,49)=0.10; <i>p</i> =0.748	F(2,49)=0.03; <i>p</i> =0.974	F(2,49)=0.07; <i>p</i> =0.935
	C. Ethanol (ml/24 h)	F(2,24)=13.68; <i>p</i> <0.001	F(2,25)=22.74; <i>p</i> <0.001	F(1,49)=8.40; <i>p</i> =0.006	F(2,49)=31.37; <i>p</i> <0.001	F(2,49)=1.68; <i>p</i> =0.197
	D. Ethanol (g/kg/24 h)	F(2,24)=8.82; <i>p</i> =0.001	F(2,25)=28.97; <i>p</i> <0.001	F(1,49)=29.78; <i>p</i> <0.001	F(2,49)=30.68; <i>p</i> <0.001	F(2,49)=0.68; <i>p</i> =0.677

Fig. S1. Affective-like state in adulthood following prolonged drug withdrawal. An affective-



like state Z-score was calculated with all the individual measurements recorded from all behavioral tests (FST, EPM, NSF, SP; see von Mücke-Heim et al., 2023). The results showed a lack of significant effect of Treatment ($F_{3, 58}=0.02$, $p=0.997$), but a significant effect of Sex ($F_{1, 58}=12.77$, $###p<0.001$), in line with some of the differences already reported in Fig. 2, suggesting females showed overall better affective-like responses than males ($+0.25 \pm 0.1$ -fold-increase in affective-like-Z-score females as compared to males). This result supported a lack of a negative affective-like state induced by the adolescent drug treatment in adulthood during prolonged forced-withdrawal.