



Supplementary Figure S6- Expression of phosphorylated cAMP response element-binding protein in medullary areas adjacent to the dorsal reticular nucleus. Representative photomicrographs of positively labelled nuclei in the cuneate nucleus and nucleus of the solitary tract (panels A, B) and in the trigeminal subnucleus caudalis (C, D) of saline- (panels A, C) and morphine-infused animals (panels B, D). Scale bar in panel D: 500 μ m (panels A-C are at the same magnification). No differences were found in the numbers of positively labelled nuclei in these medullary areas when comparing morphine- vs saline-infused animals (Cuneate nucleus: $t_{10} = 0.3$, $p = 0.795$, panel E; nucleus of the solitary tract: $t_{10} = 0.9$, $p = 0.409$, panel F; trigeminal subnucleus caudalis: $t_{10} = 2.0$, $p = 0.074$, panel G) nor after injections into the dorsal reticular nucleus of Naloxone + DAMGO vs saline + DAMGO (Cuneate nucleus: $t_{10} = 1.2$, $p = 0.262$, panel H; nucleus of the solitary tract: $t_{10} = 1.1$, $p = 0.303$, panel I; trigeminal subnucleus caudalis: $t_{10} = 1.1$, $p = 0.294$, panel J). Data are presented as mean \pm SD (saline- and morphine-infused animals ($n = 6$ /group); naloxone + DAMGO ($n = 5$), saline + DAMGO ($n = 7$)).