Supplementary Fig. 4  Blockade of locomotor activity by activation of hypothalamic CLC receptors does not reflect a generalized inhibition of behavior. To control for a possible general effect of hypothalamic CLC receptor activation on behavior, we simultaneously monitored running-wheel activity and drinking episodes (bottle lick events) from individual hamsters in constant darkness chronically infused (~10 days) with CNTF (34 pmol/day; CLC itself proved too unstable for chronic infusion; see R & D Systems product sheet). We performed chronic infusions because there are too few drinking episodes during the few hours when CLC acts acutely to determine if drinking behavior is affected. For each individual hamster, running-wheel activity and drinking activity during the infusion (vehicle, N = 4; CNTF, N = 7; 2.9 μM) was compared to a baseline derived from the animal’s own running-wheel or drinking activity in the absence of infusion, which was set to 100% (see Supplementary Methods). Vehicle control infusions had no effect on the amount of locomotor activity or drinking behavior. CNTF infusions strongly suppressed running-wheel activity but had very little effect on the overall amount of drinking behavior.