Supplementary Fig. 4. Lesions in the VMHdm do not abolish food entrainment. During restricted feeding (gray traces), animals with > 75% cell loss in the VMHdm showed a clear preprandial increase in locomotor activity (a) and body temperature (b) compared to baseline ad lib feeding (black traces). In the food deprivation period that followed restricted feeding, VMHdm-lesioned animals showed an elevated number of locomotor activity counts during normally scheduled mealtime (c) and a clear phase advance in the body temperature rhythm (d). The hourly mean ± s.e.m. is shown for each trace. Rhythms during ad lib feeding and food deprivation are plotted twice to emphasize daily rhythmicity and are shown in black and gray, respectively. The light-dark cycle is indicated at the top by the white-black bars, and food availability during restricted feeding is shown by the vertical gray bars. As determined by Pearson’s correlation analysis, the percent increase in food anticipatory locomotor activity during restricted feeding correlated poorly with the number of remaining VMHdm neurons (e), as did the percent increase in daytime locomotor activity measured during the subsequent food deprivation period (f). Similarly, body temperature magnitude at mealt ime (g; degrees above the nadir) and the shift in the body temperature rhythm acrophase (h) correlated weakly with the number of remaining VMHdm neurons. Multivariate analysis demonstrated that this weak effect was due to inclusion of some DMH cells in the lesions (see text).