

Supplementary Materials for

Adding up the odds—Nitric oxide signaling underlies the decision to flee and post-conflict depression of aggression

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Published 13 March 2015, *Sci. Adv.* **1**, e1500060 (2015)

DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.1500060

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Fig. S1. Stereotyped levels of escalating aggression in male crickets.

Fig. S2. Summary of effects of nitrergic drugs on loser recovery.

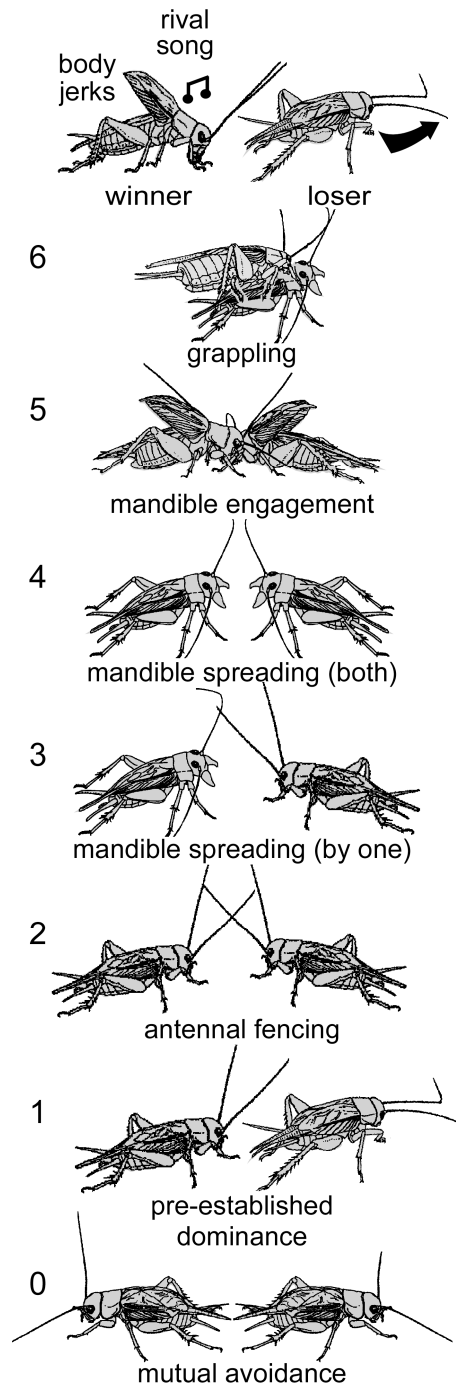


Fig. S1. Stereotyped levels of escalating aggression in male crickets. Level 0 mutual avoidance: no aggressive interaction. **Level 1** pre-established dominance: one cricket attacks, the other retreats. **Level 2** antennal fencing. **Level 3** mandible threat display by one contestant. **Level 4** mandible threat display by both contestants. **Level 5** mandible engagement. **Level 6** grappling: all out fighting with repeated disengage and

reengage to bite different body parts. A fight can be concluded at any level when one opponent retreats (the loser), upon which the established winner typically produces the rival song and body jerking movements [modified from (6)].

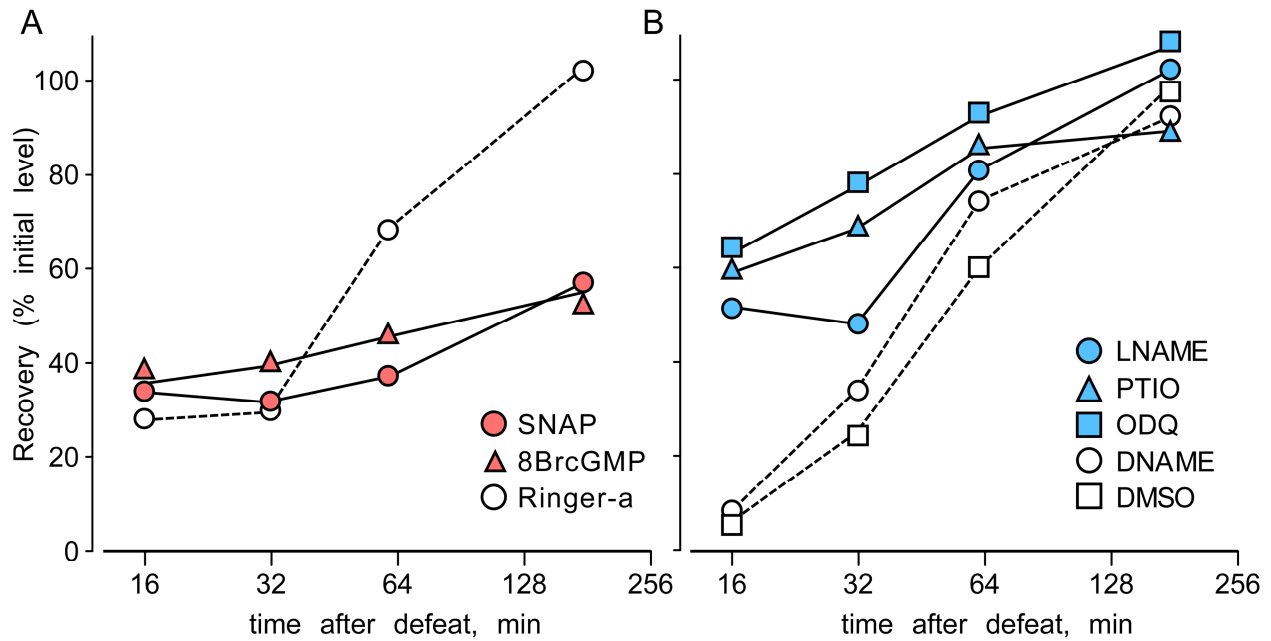


Fig. S2. Summary of effects of nitrenergic drugs on loser recovery. (A) Data for animals that received activators (red symbols): circles SNAP, triangles 8Br-cGMP compared to Ringer (white circles). **(B)** Data for animals that received inhibitors (blue symbols): circles LNAME, triangles PTIO, squares ODQ compared to controls (white circles DNAME, white squares DMSO). The charts give the mean level of aggression exhibited by losers towards their previous winners (i.e. level 1 fights scored as 0) as a percentage of the mean level at the initial fight at selected times after losing on a log2 scale (data from the same experiments depicted in Figs 1, 2).