



Supplementary Figure S2 Behavioral effects of acute ketamine treatment on male and female WT and *Crtc1*^{-/-} mice. (a-b) Effects of acute ketamine treatment (3 mg/kg, IP) 30 min prior to a forced swim test (FST) during two consecutive days. In male mice (a) vehicle-treated *Crtc1*^{-/-} mice (n=6) showed higher immobility levels than vehicle-treated WT mice (n=6) on both days of test (⁺*p* < 0.05). Ketamine significantly decreased the immobility time of WT mice (^{*}*p* < 0.05, n=6) on day 1, and *Crtc1*^{-/-} mice ([#]*p* < 0.05, ^{##}*p* < 0.01, n=7) on both days of test. In female mice (b) ketamine-treated WT and *Crtc1*^{-/-} mice (n=7, n=5 respectively) showed significantly decreased immobility time (^{*}*p* < 0.05, [#]*p* < 0.05) compared to vehicle-treated WT and *Crtc1*^{-/-} mice (n=7, n=5 respectively) on both days of test. On day 2, vehicle-treated *Crtc1*^{-/-} mice also presented significantly increased immobility time (⁺⁺*p* < 0.01) than vehicle-treated WT mice. Data are mean ± SEM.