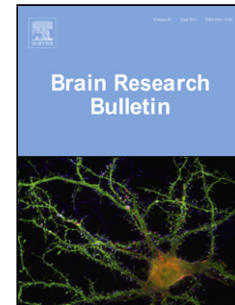


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Reserpine-induced depression is associated in female, but not in male, adolescent rats with heightened, fluoxetine-sensitive, ethanol consumption

Running Head: Sex-related effects of reserpine on alcohol intake

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Research Highlights

- Reserpine and fluoxetine treatment were given to adolescent Wistar rats.
- Reserpine reduced brain dopamine and distance travelled in an open field.
- Reserpine heightened ethanol intake in female, but not in male, adolescents.
- Reserpine heightened risk-taking behaviors in females, but not in males.
- Fluoxetine inhibited the effects of reserpine on ethanol intake and risk-taking.

Abstract

Depression usually emerges during adolescence, is significantly more frequent in women, and exhibits comorbidity with alcohol (ethanol) use disorders. Most of the pre-

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