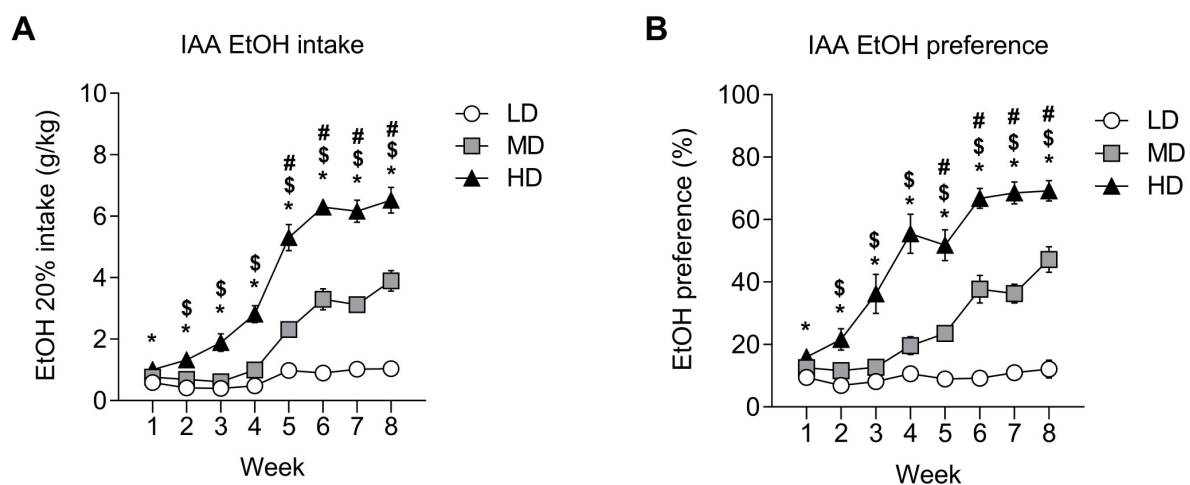


Supplementary Figure 1. Alcohol intake and preference for LD, MD, and HD during the initial 2 months of IAA, prior to pharmacological treatment. Analysis of the alcohol intake (A) and preference (B) data during the first two months of IAA confirmed overall differences in alcohol intake and preference between LD, MD and HD: intake: $F_{(2,37)\text{group}} = 110.053$, $p < 0.001$; preference: $F_{(2,37)\text{group}} = 78.305$, $p < 0.001$. Alcohol intake and preference were higher in HD ($n=12$) compared to MD ($n=16$), and LD ($n=12$), and higher in MD compared to LD. Data are presented as the mean + SEM. * significant differences between HD and LD ($p < 0.05$); \$ significant differences between HD and MD ($p < 0.01$); # significant differences between MD and LD ($p < 0.01$).



Supplementary Figure 2. The effects of baclofen, naltrexone and N-acetylcysteine on alcohol preference. Shown are the levels of alcohol preference after treatment with baclofen (A), naltrexone (B), and N-acetylcysteine (C) for the different doses, as measured at 2h, 7h and 24h after session onset. Alcohol preference was not affected by baclofen, naltrexone or N-acetylcysteine treatment in either group at any timepoint.

