

Supplementary Statistic

Effects of MDMA on GFAP immunoreactivity

Four-way ANOVA of GFAP immunoreactivity in the CTX revealed a significant effect of treatment ($F_{1,48} = 6.64, p < 0.05$) and a significant gender \times treatment interaction ($F_{1,48} = 4.26, p < 0.05$). Moreover, in the CPu a significant effect of gender ($F_{1,95} = 12.75, p < 0.001$), genotype ($F_{1,95} = 6.55, p < 0.05$) and treatment ($F_{1,95} = 358.44, p < 0.0001$) was observed. Furthermore, in the NAc a significant effect of gender ($F_{1,48} = 8.97, p < 0.005$) and a significant gender \times genotype \times age interaction ($F_{1,48} = 5.18, p < 0.05$) was observed. Finally, in the SNc, a significance of gender ($F_{1,97} = 17.22, p < 0.001$), genotype ($F_{1,97} = 11.60, p < 0.001$), age ($F_{1,97} = 30.34, p < 0.0001$), treatment ($F_{1,97} = 22.65, p < 0.001$) and a significant gender \times genotype ($F_{1,97} = 8.50, p < 0.005$) and gender \times age ($F_{1,97} = 96.79, p < 0.0001$) interactions were also observed, whereas in VTA a significant effect of gender ($F_{1,48} = 42.81, p < 0.0005$), a significant effect of age ($F_{1,48} = 5.86, p < 0.05$) and a significant gender \times age interaction ($F_{1,48} = 8.59, p < 0.05$) was observed.

Effects of MDMA on CD11b immunoreactivity

Four-way ANOVA of CD11b immunoreactivity in the CTX revealed a significant effect of gender ($F_{1,48} = 13.60, p < 0.005$), genotype ($F_{1,48} = 17.47, p < 0.0005$), age ($F_{1,48} = 26.66, p < 0.0005$), treatment ($F_{1,48} = 169.81, p < 0.0005$), and significant gender \times genotype ($F_{1,48} = 8.70, p < 0.005$), gender \times age ($F_{1,48} = 111.78, p < 0.0005$), genotype \times age ($F_{1,48} = 17.47, p < 0.005$) interactions. Moreover, in the CPu a significant effect of gender ($F_{1,90} = 33.24, p < 0.0001$), genotype ($F_{1,90} = 24.78, p < 0.001$), treatment ($F_{1,90} = 50.68, p < 0.0001$), and a significant gender \times genotype ($F_{1,90} = 7.195, p < 0.01$), age \times treatment ($F_{1,90} = 5.51, p < 0.05$) and gender \times genotype \times age ($F_{1,90} = 18.10, p < 0.001$) interactions were observed. Furthermore, in the NAc a significant effect of gender ($F_{1,48} = 9.41, p < 0.005$), age ($F_{1,48} = 60.66, p < 0.0005$), treatment ($F_{1,48} = 47.49, p < 0.0005$), and a significant gender \times age interaction ($F_{1,48} = 11.23, p < 0.005$) was observed. Finally, in the SNc a significance of gender ($F_{1,94} = 30.55, p < 0.0001$), genotype ($F_{1,94} = 9.98, p < 0.005$), treatment ($F_{1,94} = 80.58,$

$p < 0.0001$), and gender \times treatment ($F_{1,94} = 13.36$, $p < 0.001$) and gender \times genotype \times age ($F_{1,94} = 5.58$, $p < 0.05$) interactions were observed, whereas in VTA a significant effect of genotype ($F_{1,48} = 40.95$, $p < 0.0005$), age ($F_{1,48} = 12.94$, $p < 0.005$) and treatment ($F_{1,48} = 116.42$, $p < 0.0005$) were observed.

Effects of MDMA on TH immunoreactivity

Four-way ANOVA of TH immunoreactivity in the CTX revealed a significant effect of gender ($F_{1,48} = 73.61$, $p < 0.0005$) and age ($F_{1,48} = 16.27$, $p < 0.0005$). Moreover, in CPu a significant effect of gender ($F_{1,96} = 112.47$, $p < 0.0001$), genotype ($F_{1,96} = 57.80$, $p < 0.0001$), age ($F_{1,96} = 259.84$, $p < 0.0001$), treatment ($F_{1,96} = 69.36$, $p < 0.0001$), and a significant gender \times genotype ($F_{1,96} = 24.35$, $p < 0.001$), gender \times age ($F_{1,96} = 37.21$, $p < 0.0001$) and gender \times treatment ($F_{1,96} = 19$, $p < 0.001$) interactions were also observed in CPu. Furthermore, in the NAc a significant effect of gender ($F_{1,48} = 17.34$, $p < 0.0005$) and age ($F_{1,48} = 292.17$, $p < 0.0005$) was observed. Finally, in SNc a significant effect of gender ($F_{1,108} = 67.67$, $p < 0.0001$), genotype ($F_{1,108} = 51.96$, $p < 0.0001$), age ($F_{1,108} = 71.94$, $p < 0.0001$) and treatment ($F_{1,108} = 77.70$, $p < 0.0001$), and a significant gender \times age ($F_{1,108} = 144.47$, $p < 0.0001$), gender \times treatment ($F_{1,108} = 8.41$, $p < 0.005$), genotype \times treatment ($F_{1,108} = 5.79$, $p < 0.05$), age \times treatment ($F_{1,108} = 7.75$, $p < 0.01$) interactions were observed, whereas in VTA a significant effect of gender ($F_{1,60} = 10.65$, $p < 0.005$) and age ($F_{1,60} = 45.16$, $p < 0.0005$) and a significant gender \times age interaction ($F_{1,60} = 56.98$, $p < 0.0005$) was observed.