



Fig. S1. Effects of various drugs on spontaneous locomotor activity levels in mice. The spontaneous locomotor activity levels were measured for 30 min using an activity wheel (SW-20, Melquest Ltd, Toyama, Japan). (A) Naltrexone hydrochloride (NTL, 10 mg/kg, s.c.), (B) tranilast (TRN, 30 mg/kg, p.o.), (C) azelastine hydrochloride (AZL, 30 mg/kg, p.o.), (D) zileuton (ZIL, 100 mg/kg, p.o.), and (E) CMHVA (5-[2-(2-carboxyethyl)-3-[6-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5E-hexenyl]oxyphenoxy] valeric acid) (CMV, 100 mg/kg, p.o.) were administered 15, 30, 60, and 60 min before measuring the locomotor activity levels, respectively. (F) The sedative anti-histamine diphenhydramine hydrochloride, used as a positive control (DPH, 30 mg/kg, i.p., Wako Pure Chemical Industries Ltd, Osaka, Japan) was administered 30 min before the measurement of locomotor activity levels. Vehicle (VH)1, saline; VH2, 0.5% sodium carboxymethyl cellulose; VH3, tap water. s.c., subcutaneous administration; p.o., per oral administration; i.p., intraperitoneal administration. Data are presented as mean and standard error of the mean (SEM) ($n=4$). * $p < 0.05$ compared with that of VH1 (Student's t -test).