

Table 1. Ethogram of rat behaviours and their description

Behaviour	Description
Burrow	Digging motions directed at the bedding, may include positioning a part or all of the body underneath bedding
Climb	The rat may have fore paws and rear paw(s) on the wall, usually occurring before or after a jump.
Dart	A sudden evasive movement from a still or slow walking position to a quick run or horizontal jump
Eating	The rat consumes the sucrose pellet. Usually, the forepaws are used to hold the pellet (positive trials only).
Escape	Leaping off the arena floor, attempting to pass over the arena wall. All four paws leave the ground.
Explore	Exploration of the environment, sniffing while moving the vibrissae and/or the head (head bobbing), while walking or stationary.
Freeze	Sudden suppression of movement in response to external stimuli. Body is rigid and alert, and not resting on the ground. The eyes are open and the ears might be perked.
Groom	Cleaning the fur and tail by mouth and/or paws including scratching
Interact with object	The rat touches, grabs, manipulates, or chews on the objects in the arena (post-it notes, cables, bedding)
Non-intake	Yawning or stretching.
Other	Any other behaviour
Rear	Maintenance of an erect posture without the forepaws touching the wall, usually associated with sniffing or head bobbing. The two forepaws leave the ground.
Rest	The rat is relaxed; the body is fully on the ground. The head is also on the ground. The eyes are closed or partially closed. The ears may be in a relaxed backward position.
Stationary	The rat is awake with eyes fully open and non-active (without sniffing or head bobbing) while maintaining a fixed posture. The rat is still reactive to stimuli through slight movements but does not rest full body weight on the floor.
Walk	Walking around without sniffing or interacting with objects in the arena.
Wall grab	Rearing with one or both forepaws placed on the wall but without obvious climbing, usually associated with sniffing or head bobbing.