

**Table 6 Varenicline-induced activation of the LOFC in the brain at rest correlate with its reductions in neural responses to smoking cues.**

	All Time 1				Varenicline Time 2				Placebo Time 2			
<b>Regional Increases</b>	X	Y	Z	T Val	X	Y	Z	T Val	X	Y	Z	T Val
Anterior Cingulate									2	38	4	4.46
Thalamus									-22	-6	-6	3.80
	-12	-4	0	4.31								
	8	-16	-6	3.03								
Parahippocampus	16	-56	-2	3.10					30	-44	-6	3.63
	-34	-64	-8	4.53								
Hippocampus									24	-14	-12	3.44
Precuneus	0	-58	16	3.92								
<b>Regional Decreases</b>	X	Y	Z	T Val	X	Y	Z	T Val	X	Y	Z	T Val
<b>VS/mOFC</b>					-6	20	-10	-3.31				
Postcentral Gyrus					4	-30	62	-4.64				
Superior Frontal Cortex					2	24	40	-4.21				
Ventral Lateral PFC									-38	44	-4	-3.23
									40	42	-10	-3.35
Amygdala					20	6	-20	-3.26				
Lingual Gyrus					8	-88	-16	-5.59				

Listed are the coordinates from the supra-threshold voxel within a cluster and T values from regions wherein resting baseline activation in LOFC correlated with activity in the brain during SC exposure. Note that in the varenicline subjects only, enhanced activation in LOFC correlated with reductions in activity in VS/mOFC.. Individual 'subject' values selected for measuring LOFC effects were acquired by calculating a mean value from a sphere with a 6 mm radius, its center located at the resting baseline 'group' data supra-threshold voxel (22 26 - 14). T values listed are from the supra-threshold voxel within the cluster. Activations are significant at  $p < 0.0001$  uncorrected at the cluster level. Left-sided brain responses are indicated by negative 'x' coordinate values. Abrev: L, lateral; m, medial; PFC, prefrontal cortex; OFC, orbitofrontal cortex; VS, ventral striatum.