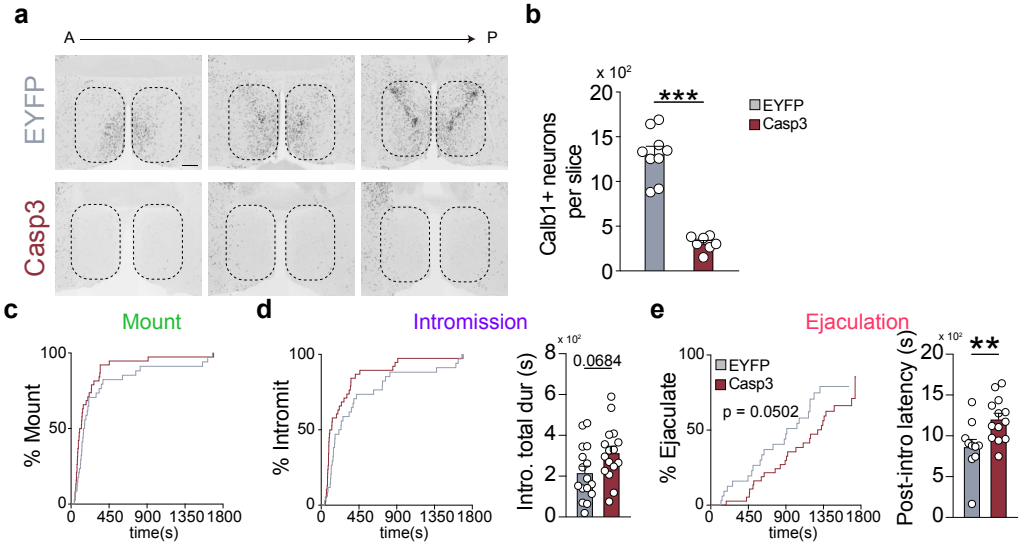

Extended Data Figure 6. Ablation of POA Calb1+ neurons delays ejaculation but does not affect the initiation of mounting or intromission during male mating

a. Serial montage of representative images from anterior (A) to posterior (P) showing the elimination of *Calb1+ in situ* signals in the POA (outlined) after AAVs encoding Cre-On Caspase3 (Casp3) were injected into the POA of *Calb1-Cre* male mice to ablate *Calb1+* neurons. Control males were injected with AAVs encoding Cre-On EYFP. Scale bar, 200 μm.

b. Quantification of the number of POA *Calb1+* neurons in control (EYFP-injected) and Casp3-injected males. n = 7 Casp3 males and 9 EYFP males.

c.-e. Casp3-injected males were comparable to control males in the initiation of mounting (**c**) and intromission (**d**) during male mating tests but the total duration of intromission was extended in the Casp3 group. Moreover, the percentage of males that ejaculated at a given time after introduction of a female (time '0') was reduced in Casp3-injected males and the latency to ejaculation following the first intromission (Post-intro latency) was significantly increased. n = 17 Casp3 and 16 EYFP males..

Values are presented as mean ± SEM. **p < 0.01, ***p < 0.001.

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