

**Supplementary Figure S1. Measurement of locomotor activity during exploration of home or novel cages**

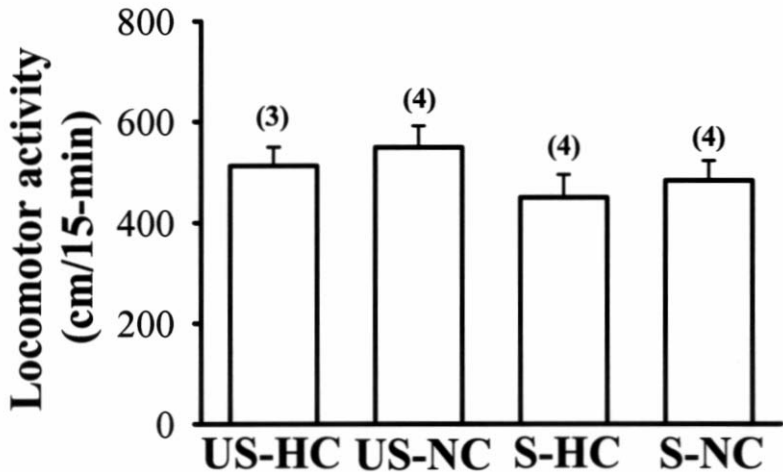
There were no significant differences in the overall locomotor activity (over the 15 min period of exploration) among unstressed and stressed rats in the HC or NC ( $P > 0.05$ ). Data are presented as means  $\pm$  SEM. Numbers of animals used are indicated in *parentheses*.

**Supplementary Figure S2. Regulation of MEK1/2 and STEP phosphorylation in the hippocampal CA1 region by stress**

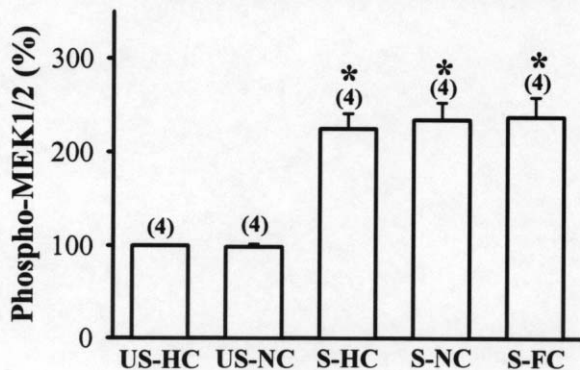
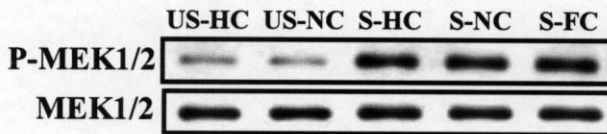
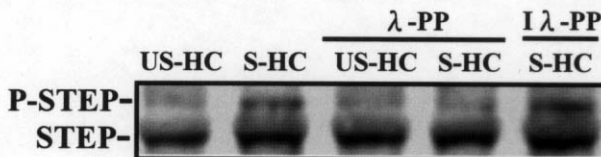
A, representative immunoblots and corresponding densitometric analysis show MEK1/2 phosphorylation in slices from unstressed-home cage (US-HC), unstressed-novel cage (US-NC), stressed-home cage (S-HC), stressed-novel cage (S-NC) and stressed-familiar cage (S-FC) rats. The number of experiments per group is indicated by n. *Asterisks* indicate significant difference. B, representative immunoblots show that levels of phosphorylated STEP (upper band) were significantly upregulated in slices from stressed (S-HC) rats. Preincubation of immunoprecipitates with  $\lambda$ -phosphatase ( $\lambda$ -PP, 1 U) but not heat-inactivated  $\lambda$ -phosphatase (I $\lambda$ -PP) for 20 min at 37°C significantly decreased the levels of upper immunolabeled band, indicating it as the phosphorylated form of STEP.

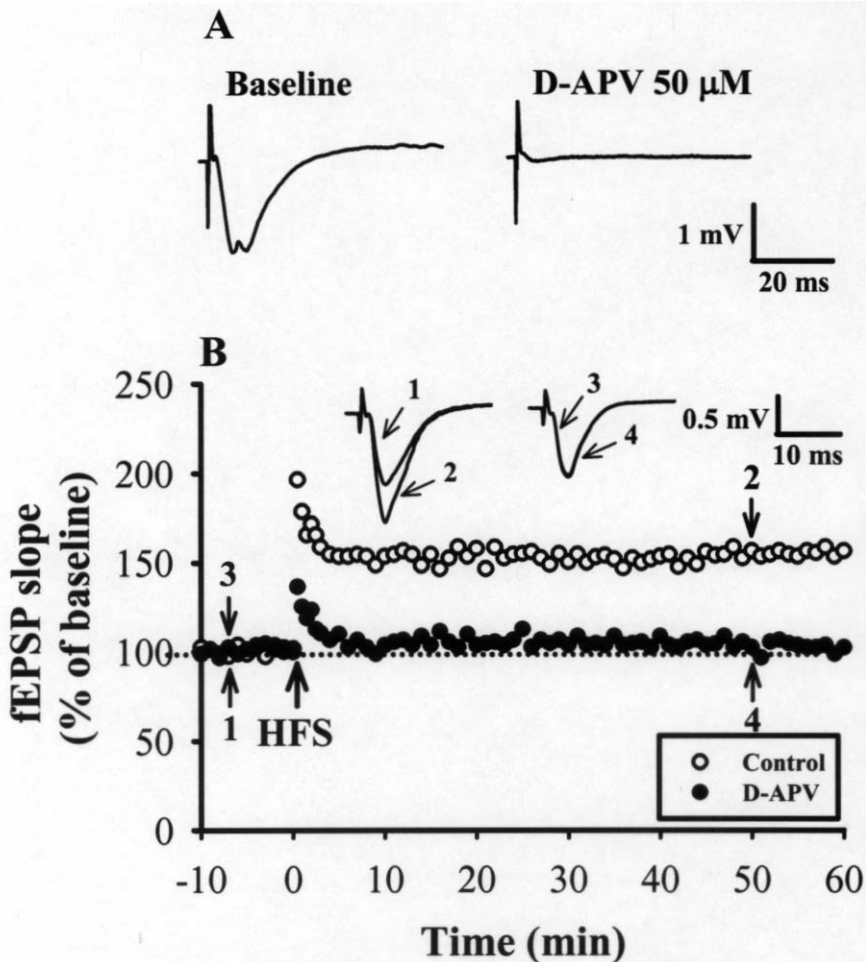
**Supplementary Figure S3. The expression of NMDA receptor-mediated fEPSP and LTP in slices obtained from rats injected with D-APV**

*A*, averaged fEPSPs (five consecutive sweeps) evoked in the hippocampal CA1 region by stimulating the Schaffer-collateral afferent inputs in the presence of bicuculline methchloride (20  $\mu\text{M}$ ), CNQX (10  $\mu\text{M}$ ), and 0.5 mM  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ . Perfusing the slices with NMDA receptor antagonist D-APV (50  $\mu\text{M}$ ) completely abolished the synaptic response. *B*, a representative experiment showing the time course of the action of D-APV (50  $\mu\text{M}$ ) on the induction of LTP following HFS. Bath application of D-APV completely blocked the induction of LTP.



**Supplementary Figure S1. Yang et al., 2006**

**A****B**



Supplementary Figure S3. Yang et al., 2006