Supporting Information

Choi and Kim 10.1073/pnas.1010079108

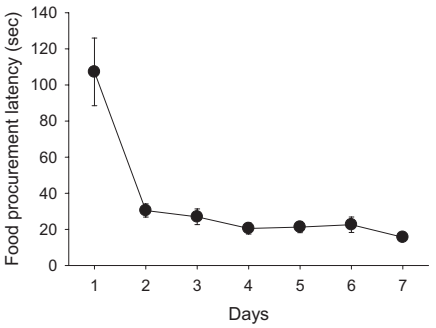

Fig. S1. Mean (± SEM) latencies to procure pellets during 5–7 baseline days for all animals. The foraging latency values (the time from the gate's opening to the rat's returning to the nest with the pellet) are significantly larger on day 1 than on other days ($F_{6,\ 21} = 27.9$, $P < 0.001$).

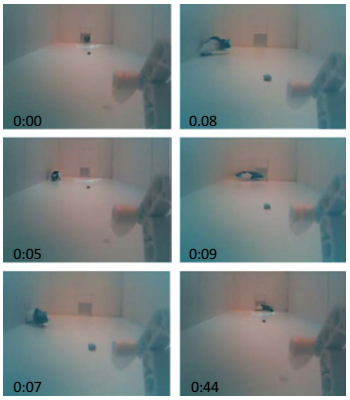

Fig. S2. Snapshots of a rat foraging for a food pellet (placed 76 cm from the nesting area) and encountering the Robogator for the first time. Photographs were taken from a wireless video camera mounted next to the Robogator's jaw. (Video clips are available at http://faculty.washington.edu/jeansokk/Robogator.html). The rat's running speed (estimated at ~88 cm/s) was computed via video tracking; the distance from the nesting area to the rat's position in the foraging area (at the onset of the Robogator's surge) was divided by the time it took the rat to enter the nesting area. Results from three rats under control condition were averaged.

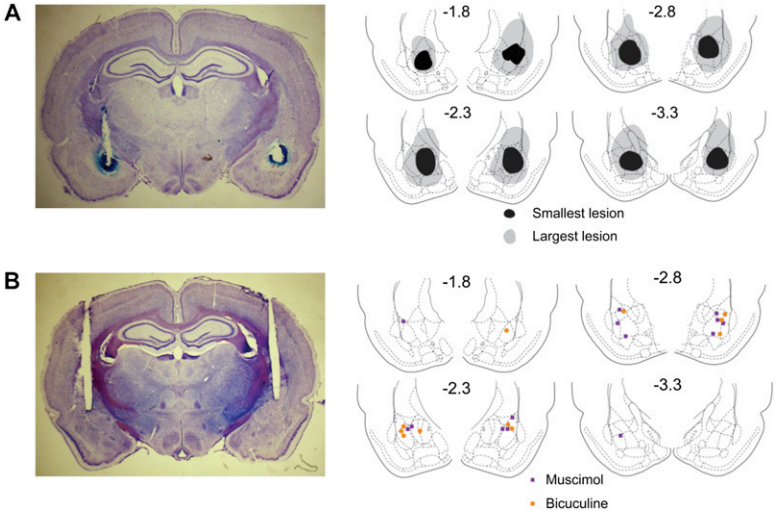

Fig. S3. (*Left*) Photomicrographs of (*A*) a transverse brain section stained with cresyl violet and Prussian blue dyes from a rat with bilateral electrolytic lesions in the amygdala, and (*B*) a transverse brain section stained with cresyl violet from a rat with bilateral guide cannulae implanted in the amygdala. (*Right*) Schematic representations of (*A*) the minimum (black) and maximum (gray) extent of damage from an electrolytic amygdala lesion and (*B*) the location of injection sites in the amygdala.

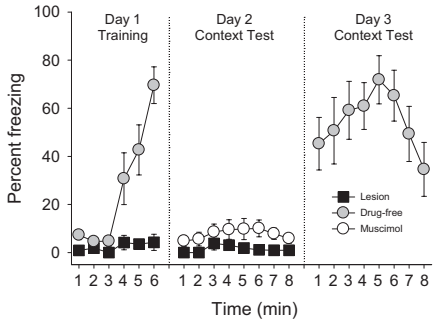

Fig. S4. Mean percentage (±SEM) of freezing during (*Left*) the training phase consisting of a 3-min baseline and three 1-min postshock periods; (*Center*) the retention test phase consisting of 8-min context re-exposure 24 h later; and (*Right*) the second retention test phase 48 h later. During training, amygdalar-lesioned rats froze significantly less than the drug-free rats ($F_{1,\ 22} = 24.01$, $P < 0.001$). During first context test, although the amygdalar-lesioned animals exhibited virtually no freezing, and the intraamygdalar muscimol animals displayed low freezing, there was a reliable group difference ($F_{1,\ 22} = 9.88$, $P < 0.01$). The cannulae-implanted animals froze significantly more during the second context (drug-free) test than during the first context (intraamygdalar muscimol) test ($F_{1,\ 24} = 46.81$, $P < 0.001$).