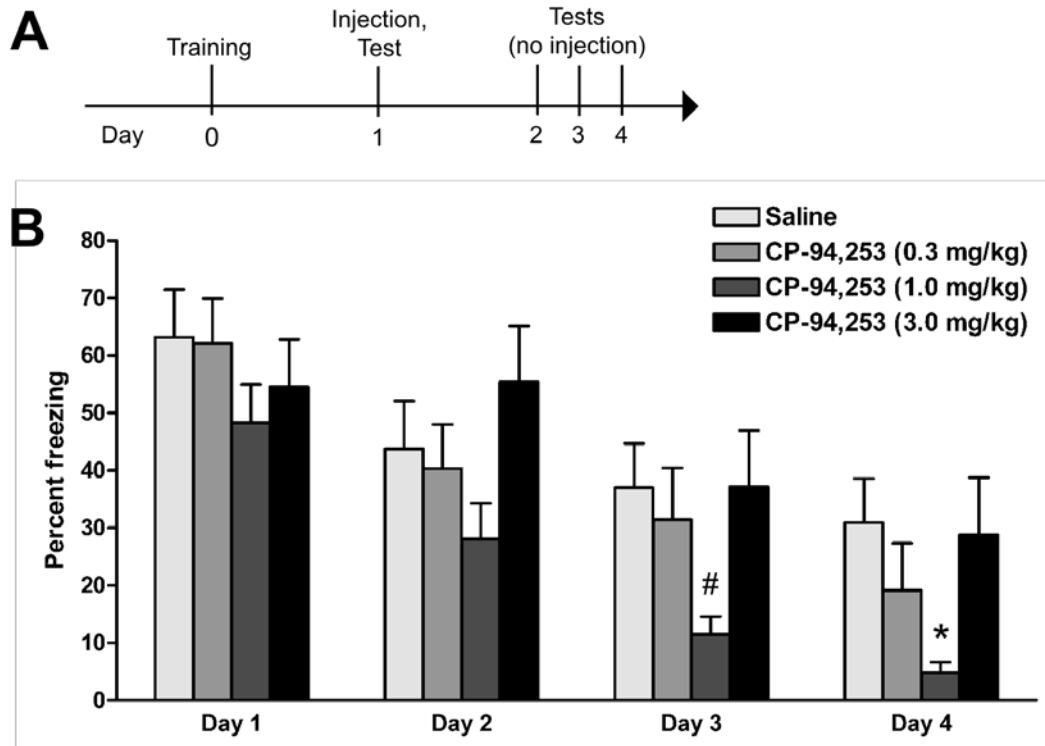


### Supplemental Information

**Table S1.** Complete data of day 1 forced swim test, binned by 5 minutes. Rats received injections of GFP ( $n = 12$ ) or 1B/GFP ( $n = 11$ ) viral vector into caudal DRN. Data indicates mean counts  $\pm$  SEM of behavior. Note: one animal in the GFP group had an unusually high number of swimming counts during minutes 11-15, which was over 3 standard deviations outside of the mean for that group. Results with and without the outlier rat are included.

	<b>GFP</b>	<b>1B/GFP</b>
Climbing, min 1-5	13.00 $\pm$ 1.05	13.18 $\pm$ 1.24
Climbing, min 6-10	1.17 $\pm$ 0.62	0.09 $\pm$ 0.09
Climbing, min 11-15	0.08 $\pm$ 0.08 (all animals) 0.00 $\pm$ 0.00 (outlier removed)	0.09 $\pm$ 0.09
Swimming, min 1-5	11.83 $\pm$ 1.36	21.91 $\pm$ 1.65
Swimming, min 6-10	4.17 $\pm$ 1.13	6.18 $\pm$ 1.17
Swimming, min 11-15	2.58 $\pm$ 1.90 (all animals) 0.73 $\pm$ 0.45 (outlier removed)	1.55 $\pm$ 0.34
Immobility, min 1-5	33.50 $\pm$ 1.72	22.91 $\pm$ 2.35
Immobility, min 6-10	54.67 $\pm$ 1.28	53.73 $\pm$ 1.18
Immobility, min 11-15	57.33 $\pm$ 1.98 (all animals) 59.27 $\pm$ 0.45 (outlier removed)	58.36 $\pm$ 0.41



**Figure S1.** CP-94,253 dose-dependently reduces conditioned fear. **(A)** Animals were trained in contextual fear conditioning with two 0.7 mA 1 sec footshocks, and assigned to groups with balanced post-shock freezing [ $F(3,46) = 0.11, p = 0.99$ ]. Twenty-four h later (Day 1), rats were injected with saline or CP-94,253 ( $n = 11-12$  per group) 30 min prior to a test of conditioned fear. For 3 subsequent days (Days 2-4), rats were retested without injection.

**(B)** Mean  $\pm$ SEM percent of observations that rats spent freezing during 8 min tests of conditioned fear. Analysis of freezing with 2-way repeated measures ANOVA revealed a significant interaction between drug and day [ $F(9,129) = 1.96, p = 0.049$ ].

#  $p = 0.062$ ; \*  $p < 0.05$  vs. saline.