Supporting Information

Supporting Information Corrected November 11, 2013

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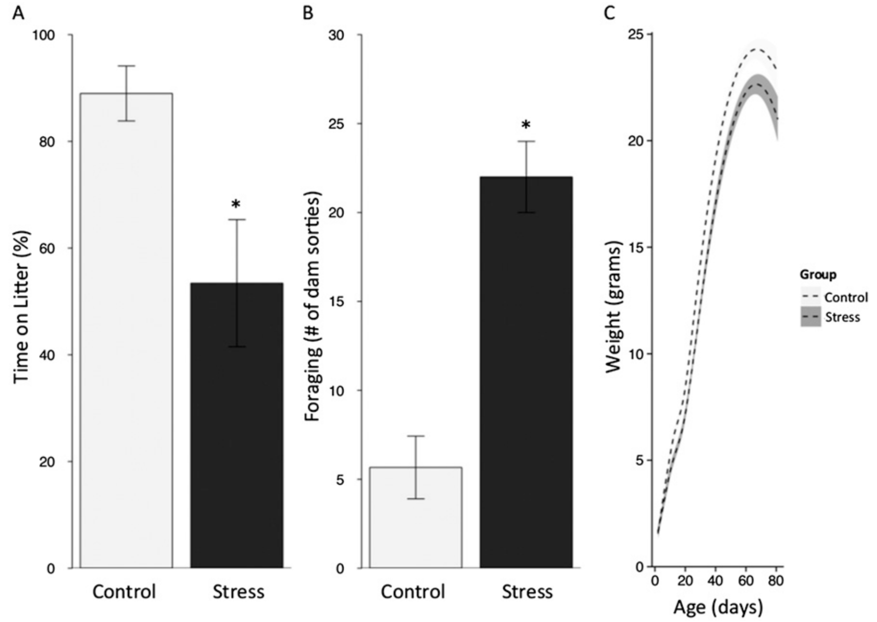

Fig. S1. Dam time on litter and pup weight gain across development. (*A*) The percentage of total time a dam spent on her litter, by experimental group [$t = 2.74$; $P < 0.05$; $n = 3$ dams per experimental group (4.5 h per dam over 3 nights)]. Data are expressed as means ± SEM. (*B*) The number of sorties made away from the nest by experimental group [$t = 5.03$; $P < 0.01$; $n = 3$ dames per experimental group (4.5 h per dam over 3 nights)]. Data are expressed as means ± SEM. (*C*) Weight gain across development by experimental group, plotted with lowess regression lines and smoothed intervals ($t = 2.21$; $P < 0.05$; $n_c = 53$; $n_{els} = 44$).

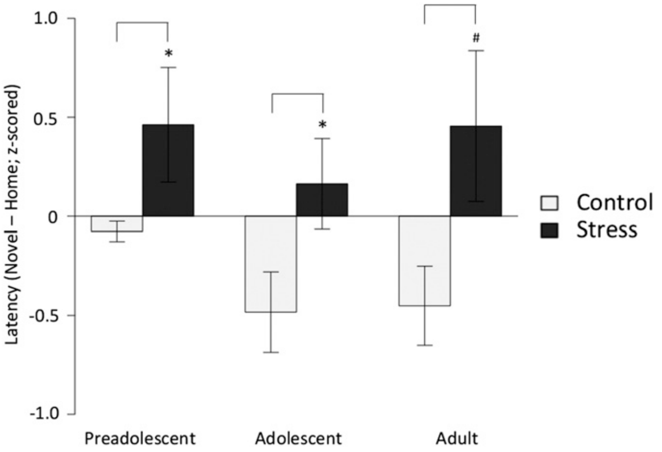

Fig. S2. Response latency in male mice across development. Response-latency differences between control and stressed mice across development to approach a cue in a novel cage compared with their home cage, for specific ages (preadolescent: $t = 2.063$, $P < 0.05$, $n_c = 18$, $n_{els} = 14$; adolescent: $t = 2.116$, $P < 0.05$, $n_c = 16$, $n_{els} = 13$; adult: $t = 1.809$, $P < 0.1$, $n_c = 15$, $n_{els} = 16$). Data are z-scored and expressed as means ± SEM. *$P < 0.05$; $^{\#}P < 0.1$.

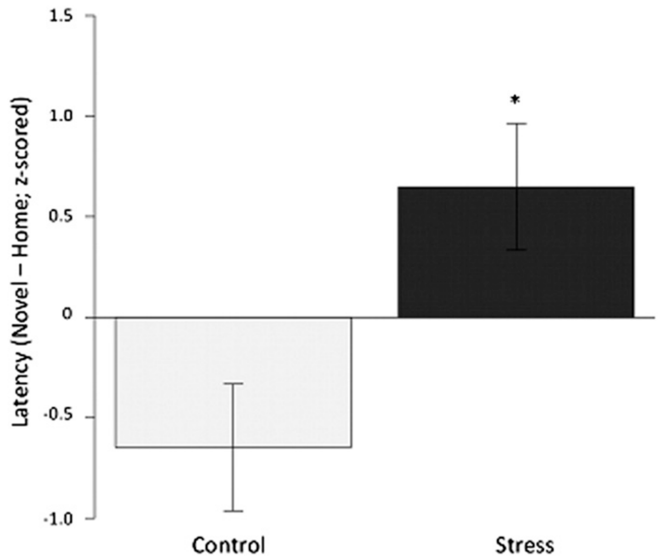

Fig. S3. Response latency in adult females. Early life-stressed female adult mice take longer than their normally reared counterparts to approach a cue in a novel cage compared with their home cage ($F = 2.902$; $P < 0.05$; $n_c = 6$; $n_{els} = 6$). Data are z-scored and expressed as means ± SEM.

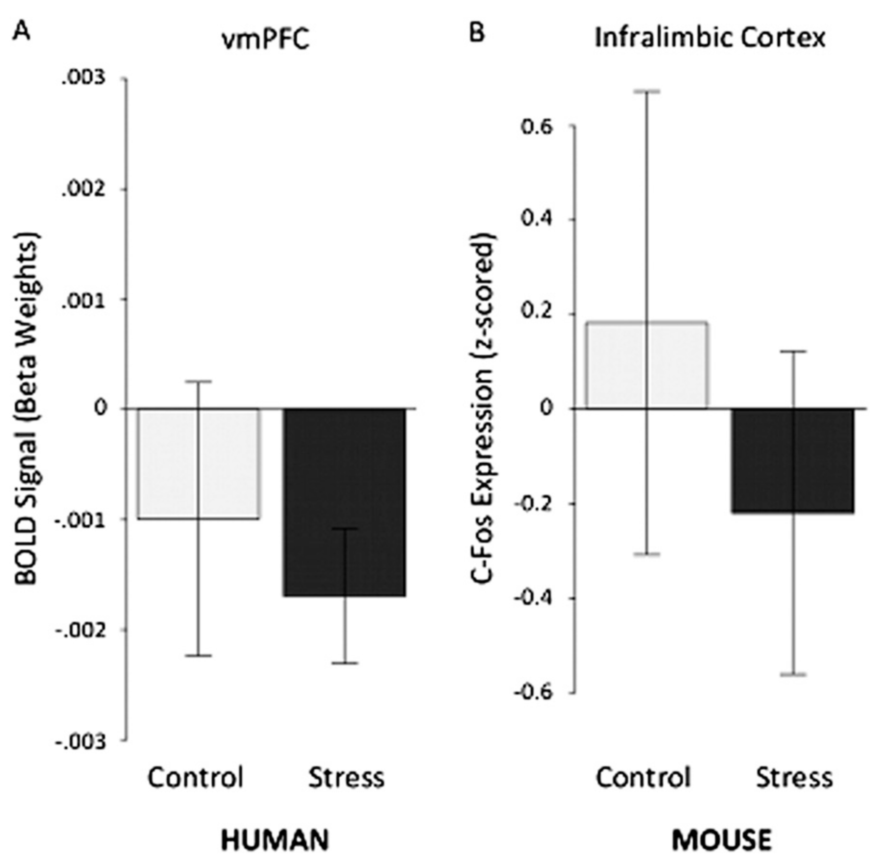

Fig. S4. Blood oxygen level-dependent (BOLD) and c-Fos activity in prefrontal cortex in humans and mice. (*A*) Parameter estimates of ventromedial prefrontal cortex activity in response to the threat cue (i.e., fearful face) were not different in stressed preadolescent humans compared with their standard-reared counterparts ($F = 0.14$; $P > 0.05$; $n_c = 10$; $n_{els} = 16$). (*B*) The density of c-Fos protein (transcribed by the immediate early gene c-fos) in the infralimbic cortex following exposure to the threatening context (i.e., novel cage) was not different in stressed preadolescent mice compared with their standard-reared counterparts [$t = 0.65$; $P > 0.05$; $n_c = 6$, $n_{els} = 5$ (10–15 slices per animal)]. Data are z-scored and expressed as means ± SEM.

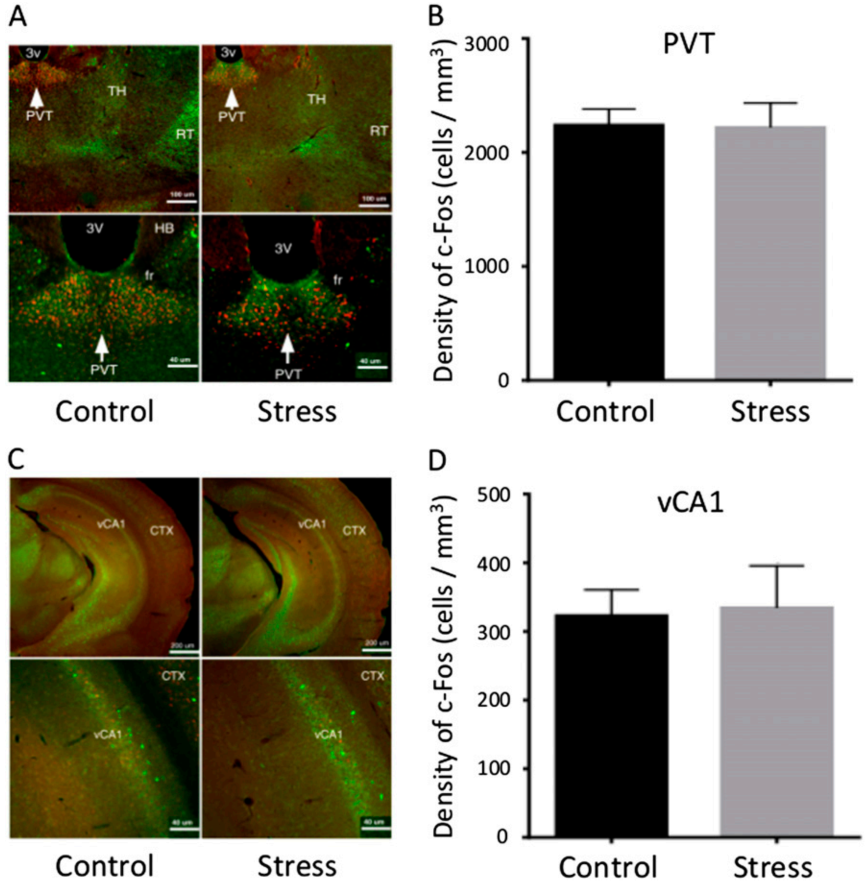

Fig. S5. c-Fos expression in paraventricular nucleus of the thalamus (PVT) and ventral hippocampus. (*A*) Fluorescent double-labeling for c-Fos and parvalbumin (PVA; in green) of a representative slice cut through the PVT of control and early stressed animals. The upper images are magnified at 4×, and the lower images are magnified at 10× . (*B*) Quantification of c-Fos labeling in the PVT is not different between experimental groups ($t = 0.21$; $P = 0.83$). (*C*) Fluorescent double-labeling for c-Fos (red) and PVA (green) of a representative slice cut through ventral cornu ammonis 1 (vCA1) of control and early stressed animals. The upper images are magnified at 2×, and the lower images are magnified at 10× . (*D*) Quantification of c-Fos labeling in vCA1 is not different between experimental groups ($t = 0.38$; $P = 0.71$). 3V, third ventricle; CA1, cornu ammonis 1; CTX, cortex; HB, habenula; RT, reticular thalamus; TH, thalamus.

Table S1. Subject demographics

Characteristics	Stress	Control
Female/male, *n*	11/5	7/3
Mean age, y (SD)	8.50 (1.71)	9.20 (1.03)
Mean IQ (SD)	103.33 (13.91)	106.75 (6.13)
CBCL internalizing subscale	50.23 (11.28)	36.43 (7.66)
Country of origin	12 China; 2 Ukraine; 1 Cambodia; 1 Russia	10 United States
Ethnic background	13 Asian-American; 3 European-American	1 Asian-American; 6 European-American; 3 Latin-American
Mean age when placed in orphanage, mo (SD)	1.03 (2.45)	
Mean age when adopted, mo (SD)	17.06 (10.50)	
Mean time with family, mo (SD)	85.75 (21.70)	
Modal family income range, US dollars	150,001–200,000	150,001–200,000

CBCL, Child Behavior Checklist; IQ, intelligence quotient.