Supplemental Figure Legend:

Figure S1: Combined and normalized data for no stress and CORT treated *iBax* mice. This figure represents normalized and combined data from Figures 1, 3, and 4 as described in the Materials and Methods section. (a) In open field measurements, there were main effects of CORT by Two-way ANOVA on normalized total distance ($F(1,39)=4.773$; $p<0.05$), normalized center distance ($F(1,39)=4.854$, $p<0.05$), normalized center entries ($F(1,39)=7.537$, $p<0.01$) and normalized time in center($F(1,39)=9.261$, $p<0.01$), but post-hoc tests revealed no significant differences between vehicle and CORT, vehicle and TAM, or CORT and TAM+CORT groups. (b) In the elevated plus maze, two-way ANOVA revealed a CORT x TAM interaction for time spent in open arms ($F(1,54)=0.595$, $p<0.01$), and post-hoc analysis revealed significant differences between vehicle and CORT groups ($p<0.01$) and CORT and TAM+CORT groups ($p<0.05$). For open arm entries, there was also a significant CORT x TAM interaction ($F(1,54)=6.335$, $p<0.05$), as well as significant differences between vehicle and CORT groups ($p<0.05$), and CORT and TAM+CORT groups ($P<0.05$). (c) In the tail suspension test, two-way ANOVA revealed a significant main effect of TAM ($F(1,53)=4.319$, $p<0.05$), as well as a significant CORT x TAM interaction ($F(1,53)=8.896$, $p<0.001$). Post-hoc analyses revealed significant differences between vehicle and CORT groups ($p<0.01$), as well as CORT and TAM+CORT groups ($p<0.001$). (d) Two-way ANOVA revealed no significant effects in the forced swim test, (e) nor in the novelty suppressed feeding test. Survival plot displays cumulative survival. (f) Two-way ANOVA revealed main effects of both CORT ($F(1,21)=8.889$, $p<0.001$) and TAM ($F(,21)=12.972$, $p<0.001$) for total number of BrdU-positive cells in the dentate gyrus. Post-hoc analysis revealed a

significant difference between CORT and TAM+CORT groups ($p<0.001$). (h) In the dorsal hippocampus, two-way ANOVA revealed no differences between groups for the ratios of cell types colabeled with BrdU. However, in the ventral hippocampus, two-way ANOVA revealed significant main effects of CORT ($F(1,16)=4.856$, $p<0.05$) and TAM ($F(1,16)=10.254$, $p<0.01$) for the percent of BrdU-positive cells colabeled with NeuN, and post-hoc analysis revealed significant differences between vehicle and CORT ($p<0.01$), as well as between CORT and TAM+CORT groups ($p<0.01$). Error bars represent SEM. *$p<0.05$, ** $p<0.01$.