Supplementary Figure 1: A low concentration of CRF does not affect fear conditioning, while a higher dose impairs post-shock freezing, long-term memory (LTM) and fear expression. **A:** Schematic of behavior protocol. **B:** Mean ± SE % post-shock freezing after three conditioning trials in animals given intra-BLA infusions of saline vehicle (n=12), 15 ng CRF (n=8) or 30 ng CRF (n=7) 15 min prior to training. A repeated-measures ANOVA revealed a main effect of group ($p < 0.05$) and Tukey's *post hoc t* tests revealed significant differences between vehicle and high-dose CRF animals ($p < 0.05$). **C:** Mean ± SE % freezing to the CS tone 24 hr after training. Rats previously receiving a high dose of CRF showed impaired freezing to the CS tone ($p < 0.005$). **D:** Schematic of behavior protocol. **E:** Mean ± SE % freezing to three conditioning trials. **F:** Mean ± SE % freezing to the CS tone 24 hr after training and 15 min after infusion of saline vehicle (n=11), 15 ng CRF (n=8) or 30 ng CRF (n=5). A one-way ANOVA revealed a main effect of group ($p < 0.01$) and Tukey's *post hoc t* tests revealed a significant difference between vehicle and high-dose animals ($p < 0.01$) and low- and high-dose animals ($p < 0.05$).