Supplementary Figures

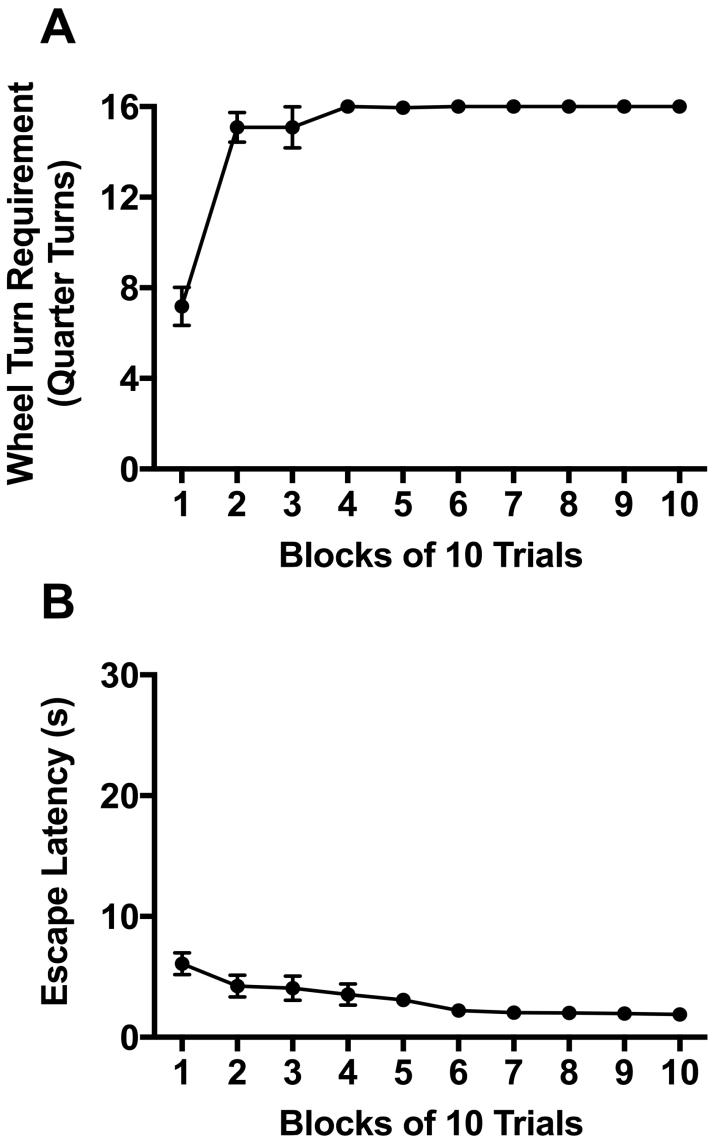

Fig. S1. Female rats rapidly acquire the controlling wheel-turn response. (A) Number of quarter turns of the wheel attained as the escape requirement on each trial and (B) the time (s) to reach escape criterion per trial. Data are expressed as the mean (± SEM).

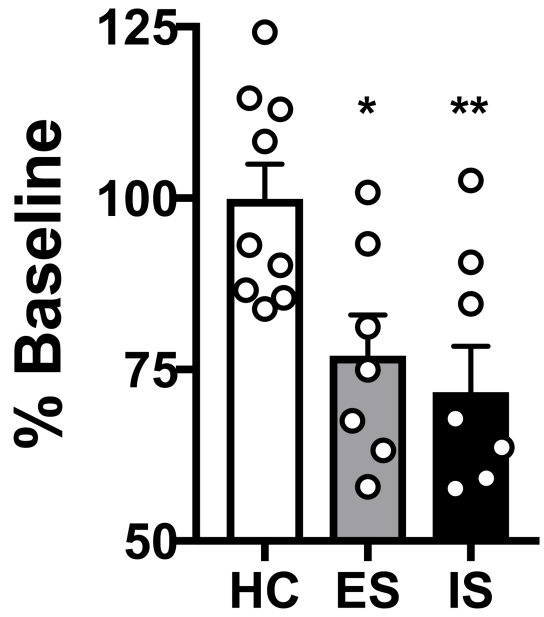

Fig. S2. At reduced tail shock intensities, controllable stress does not prevent stress-induced reduction of juvenile social exploration. A 3 min juvenile social exploration test was given 24 h after escapable shock (ES, n = 7), inescapable shock (IS, n = 8), or home cage control (HC, n = 9). Data for HC group is the same as in Figure 2. Bar graphs represent mean (± SEM) social exploration expressed as the percentage of baseline exploration, *$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.01$ compared to HC.

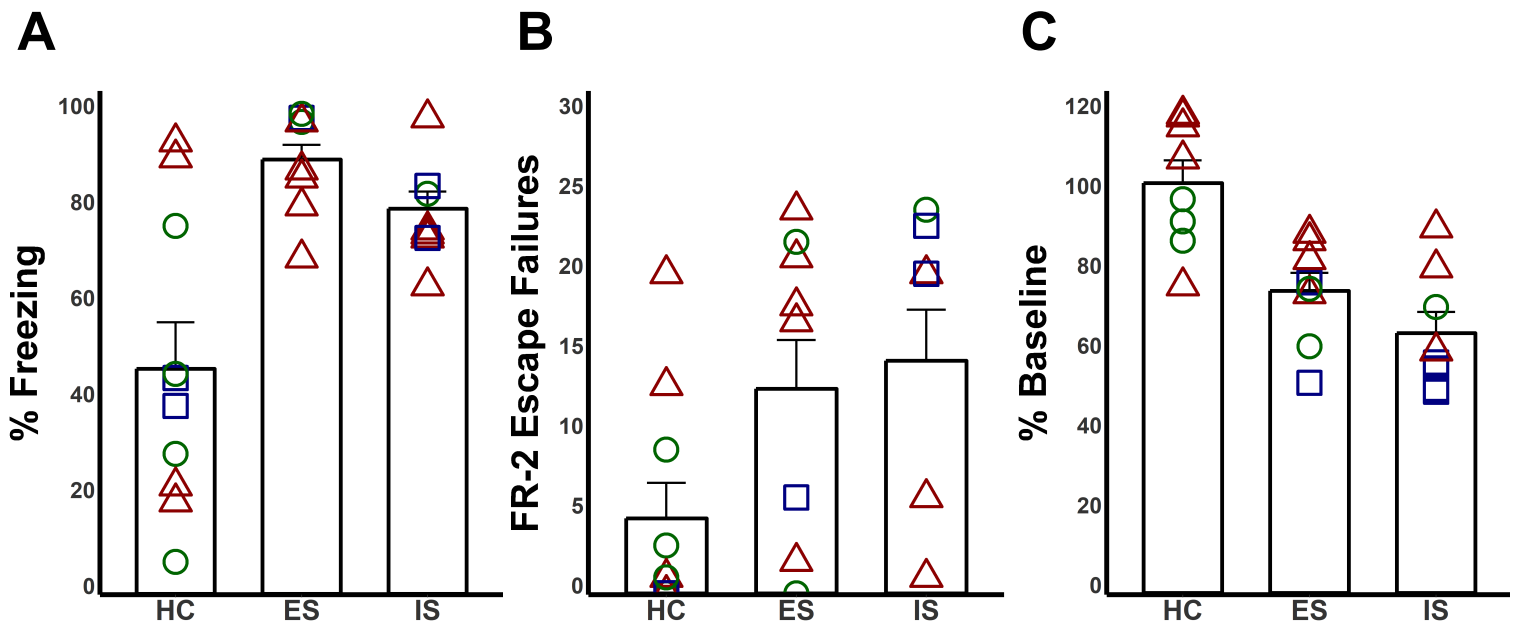

Fig. S3. Phase of estrous cycle for subjects immediately prior to stress treatment and 24 h prior to behavioral testing. (A) Percent freezing levels adapted from Figure 1A, (B) total number of FR-2 escape failures adapted from Figure 1C, and (C) juvenile social exploration expressed as a percent of baseline exploration adapted from vehicle-treated groups in Figure 5B. Red triangles = diestrus (I/II), blue squares = proestrus, and green circles = estrus. Symbols represent individual values; bars represent the group means (± SEM).

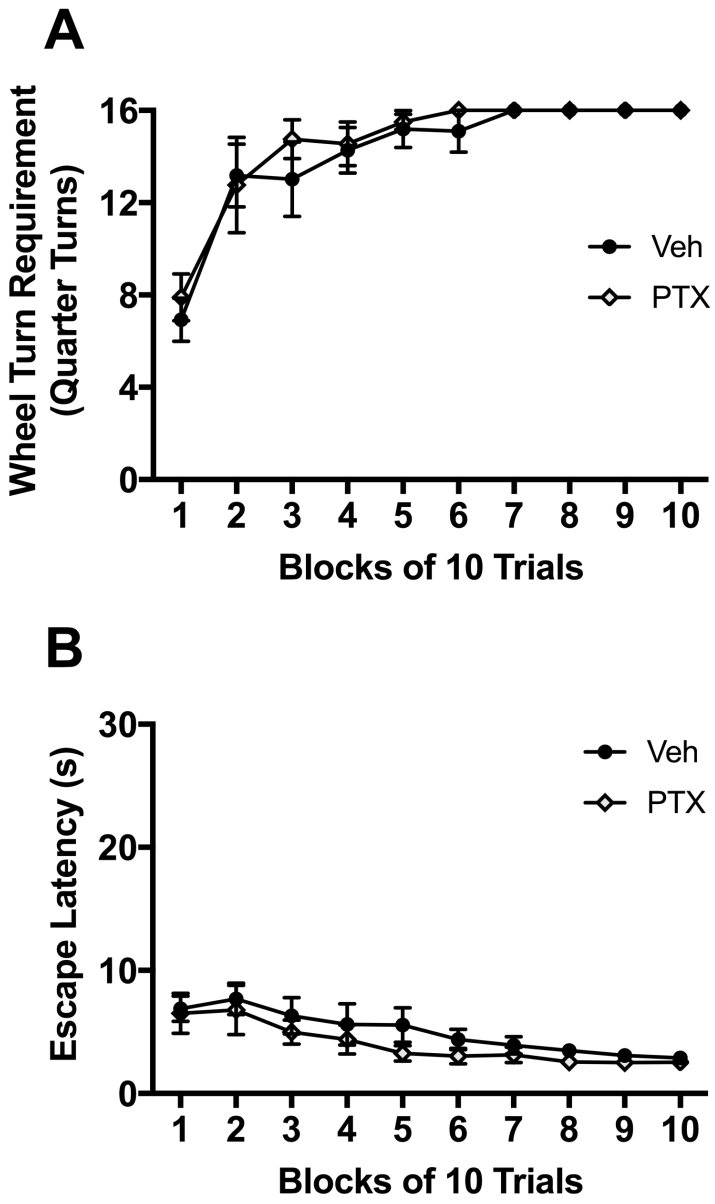

Fig. S4. Microinfusion of picrotoxin in the prelimbic cortex does not interfere with acquisition of the controlling wheel-turn response. (A) Number of quarter turns of the wheel attained as the escape requirement on each trial and (B) the time (s) to reach escape criterion per trial. Data are expressed as the mean (± SEM).