Supplementary Figure 1. Dietary curcumin administered after CSDS does not rescue the effect of prior stress exposure on social avoidance. (A) Schematic of behavioral procedures. Administration of dietary curcumin began after the first social interaction test (Day 11) and continued throughout the duration of the experiment. The same group of mice were exposed to each behavioral test. (B) Time spent with the empty enclosure and the enclosure containing a novel CD-1 one day after CSDS (Pre-treatment). Prior to treatment, defeated mice spent more time with the empty enclosure and less time with the CD-1 than non-defeated mice ($p < 0.0001$ for each comparison). Social avoidance was similar in defeated mice that were later allocated to curcumin and control chow conditions ($p > 0.05$ for each comparison). (C-D) Time spent with the empty enclosure and the enclosure containing a novel CD-1 after 2 weeks (C) and 3 weeks of curcumin treatment (D). Social avoidance of the CD-1 was similar in defeated mice on curcumin and defeated mice on control chow at both time points ($p > 0.05$ for each comparison). (E) Changes in the amount of time each defeated mouse on curcumin or control chow spent with the CD-1 after 3 weeks of treatment (post-treatment minus pre-treatment). Data represent mean ± SEM. No Defeat/Chow (n= 8); No Defeat/Curcumin (n= 8); Defeat/Chow (n= 14); Defeat/Curcumin (n= 14), **$p < 0.0001$.

Supplementary Figure 2. Dietary curcumin administered after CSDS does not rescue the effect of prior stress exposure on anxiety-like behavior or activation of the HPA axis. (A) Schematic of behavioral procedures. (B-C) EPM: Defeated mice spend less time in the open arms and more time in the closed arms than non-defeated mice, regardless of diet (D-E). OF: Groups did not differ in the amount of spent in the center of the open field or the number of entries into the center of the open field. No Defeat/Chow (n= 8); No Defeat/Curcumin (n= 8); Defeat/Chow (n= 12); Defeat/Curcumin (n= 12). (F) Serum corticosterone collected immediately

following 15 minutes of restraint stress (n=5-6/group). # indicates main effect of stress, $p < 0.05$.