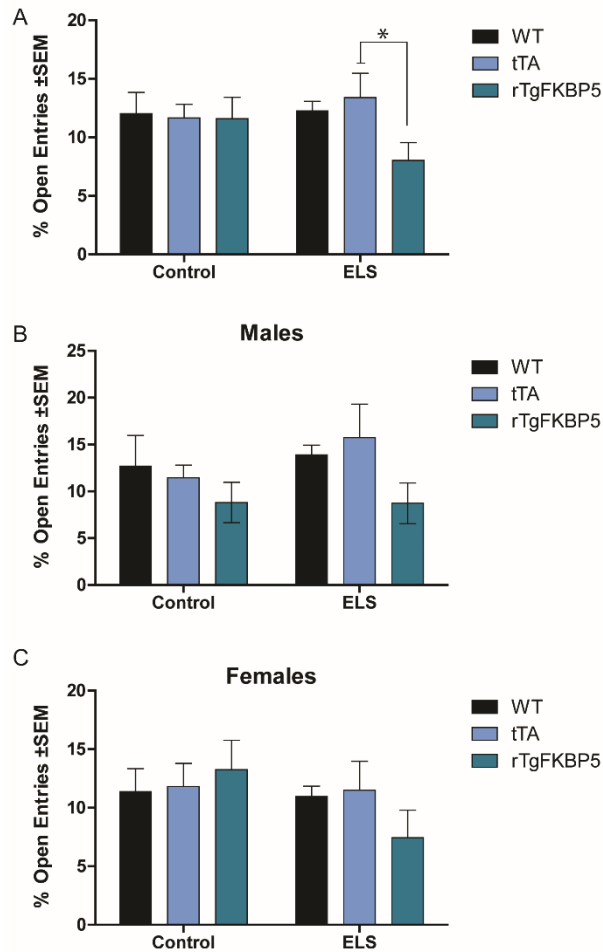
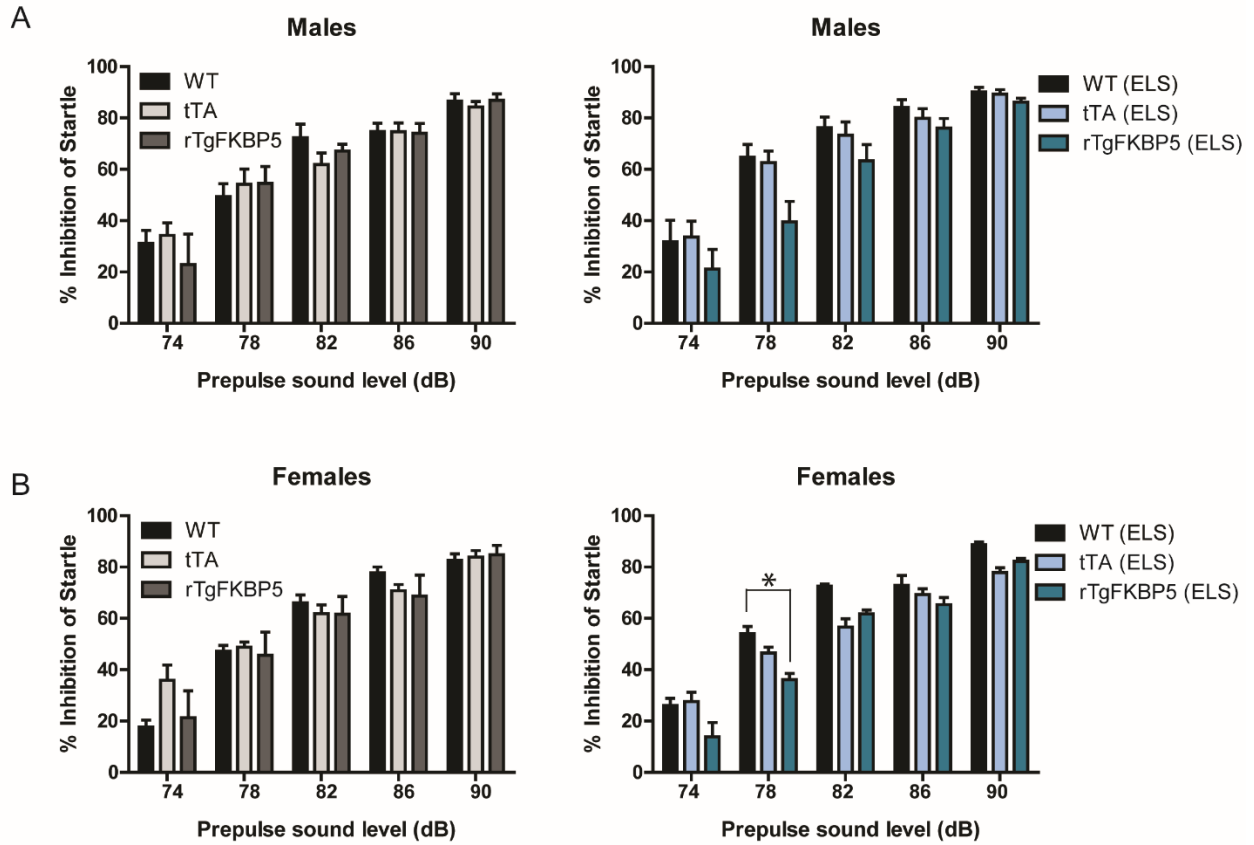


## Supplementary Material

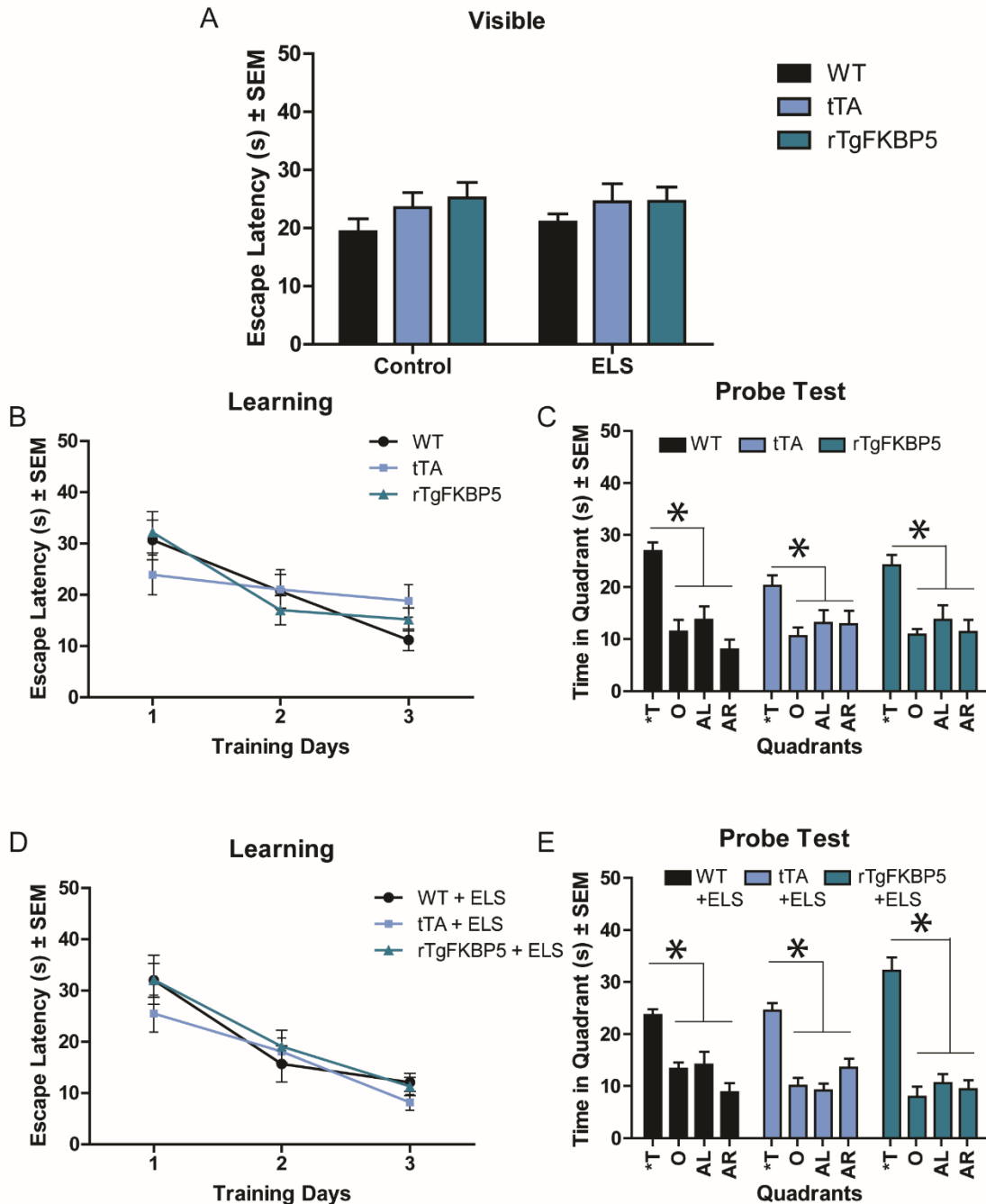
### Supplementary Figures



**Supplementary Figure S1. FKBP5 overexpression combines with ELS to increase anxiety-like behavior.** (A) Percent of open arm entries as determined by the number of open arm entries divided by the total entries into any quadrant  $\pm$  SEM. Specific data from (B) Male and (C) Female mice is shown. Significant results were considered when  $*p < 0.05$ . ELS = early life.



**Supplementary Figure S2. Sex differences did not influence prepulse inhibition in rTgFKBP5 mice exposed to stress.** Startle response as a percentage of prepulse inhibition to 74, 78, 82, 86, and 90 dB stimulus from **Figure 2** broken down into **(A)** male or **(B)** female mice. Data is represented as standard error of the mean (SEM) and analyzed by two-way ANOVA (see **Table 1** for analysis). Significant results were considered when  $*p < 0.05$ . ELS = early life.



**Supplementary Figure S3. Spatial learning is not affected by high levels of FKBP5 or stress.** (A) Escape latency for finding the visible platform on day 1. Spatial learning and memory analysis of non-stressed mice (WT= 11, tTA =10, TgFKBP5 = 9) during (B) training days and (C) probe test using the Morris Water Maze (MWM) task. Data analysis for spatial learning and memory of early stressed mice (WT= 10, tTA = 10, rTgFKBP5 = 10) during (D) training days and (E) probe test. Each training day represents a block of 4-60 seconds trials. D = day, s = seconds, ELS = early life stress; Quadrants: T = target, O = Opposite, AR = adjacent right, AL = adjacent left. SEM = standard error of the mean. Data were analyzed by two-way ANOVA where significant results are represented as \* =  $p < 0.05$ . Refer to **Figure 3** for spatial reversal learning test.