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2 **Supplemental Fig. 1** ITI freezing as a criterion for prediction of stress susceptibility.

3 (A) A behavioral timeline. After an initial 120 s acclimation period, mice were subjected to 4
 4 trials of tone CS. CS were co-terminated with a foot shock. Each CS lasted for 30 s, and was
 5 presented in pseudorandom order with a 90 s ITI (range 60-120 s).

6 (B) Distributions of ITI freezing data from susceptible (red) and resilient (blue) mice.
 7 Distributions of freezing data during the 1st ITI (top left): resilient, $\mu = 2.1403$, $\sigma = 3.587$;
 8 susceptible, $\mu = 13.3774$, $\sigma = 16.6243$; green, 4.4324 where normalized $Z_1 = Z_2$. Distributions
 9 of freezing data during the 2nd ITI (top right): resilient, $\mu = 16.7149$, $\sigma = 18.3964$; susceptible,
 10 $\mu = 35.7977$, $\sigma = 21.6703$; green, 25.606, where normalized $Z_1 = Z_2$. Distributions of freezing
 11 data during the 3th ITI (bottom left): resilient, $\mu = 36.0558$, $\sigma = 24.4761$; susceptible, $\mu =$
 12 50.4523 , $\sigma = 24.1190$; green, 43.1805, where normalized $Z_1 = Z_2$. Distributions of freezing data
 13 during the 4th ITI (bottom right): resilient, $\mu = 26.6585$, $\sigma = 16.1910$; susceptible, $\mu = 54.9368$,
 14 $\sigma = 22.3665$; green, 38.6686, where normalized $Z_1 = Z_2$.

15 (C) Criterion for categorization of mice into susceptible and resilient groups. Black line is the

16 criterion that connects the green points in panels B.

17 Plots show means \pm SEMs.

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