Current Biology, Volume 32

Supplemental Information

Threat history controls flexible escape behavior in mice

Stephen C. Lenzi, Lee Cossell, Benjamin Grainger, Sarah F. Olesen, Tiago Branco, and Troy W. Margrie



Figure S1: Unreliable escape behaviour in group housed mice. Related to Figure 1. A) Schematic illustrating the large environmentally enriched pen in which mice were either individually housed or housed as a group (n = 20) for at least 28 days before testing. **B**) Top: population data showing positional traces of all trials for all group housed mice (traces are classified as escape (solid line), freezing (dashed line) or no reaction (solid grey line). Bottom: population data showing positional traces of all trials for all individually housed mice. **C**) Overall percentage of trials classified as escape according to housing condition. ** and *** indicate p-values of less than 0.01 and 0.001 respectively. **D**) Percentage of mice which escaped to 0, 1, 2 or 3 of the three test trials, shown for each experimental group. **E**) The mean peak speed for all escape trials grouped by the most recent looming spot preceding escape initiation for group housed and isolated mice (pooled with individually housed IVC conditions). *, ** and *** indicate p-values of less than 0.05, 0.01 and 0.001 respectively. Error bars indicate standard error of the mean (SEM).



Figure S2: Access to shelter during the LSE protocol does not influence its induction. Related

to Figure 2. A) Trajectory plots for four example mice during the LSE protocol when a shelter was absent (brown, top), or present (black, bottom). **B)** Positional traces for all trials from the four mice shown in **A**) (bottom) recorded during the post-LSE test trials. **C)** Bar graphs showing the percentage of trials classified as escape, grouped by most recent looming spot preceding escape initiation for each experimental group. **D)** The percentage of responses classified as freezing or as no-reaction for each experimental group.