



Figure 1-figure supplement 1. Fear discrimination measured by nose poke rate. (A) Mean + SEM nose poke during baseline (open bars) and cue (filled bars) plotted for each cue, for all 88 recording sessions. Asterisks indicate a significant difference between baseline and cue (paired samples t-test, $p < 0.05$). Baseline nose poke rates did not differ between trial types and rats showed significant reductions in poking to danger and uncertainty, but not safety. (B) Relationship between suppression ratio and nose poke rate for each cue (3) and session (88) is shown. The two measures were significantly correlated, particularly for danger and uncertainty. (C) Mean \pm SEM nose poke rate shown for each trial type (4) for each trial (danger 6, uncertainty-shock 6, uncertainty-omission 10 and safety 10). Nose poke patterns were stable across a discrimination session. (D) Mean \pm SEM nose poke rate shown in 1 s bins across the cue period for each trial type (4). Overall patterns mimicked those in A, but now temporal changes were apparent. Uncertainty and danger showed similar decreases in poking at cue onset, diverged, then began to converge as shock drew nearer. Nose poking returned to base line rates within approximately 4 seconds of shock delivery.