



Figure 1-figure supplement 5. High firing cue-responsive units. K-means cluster analysis revealed three neurons in the High Firing Rate cluster that were responsive to at least one cue during the last 1 s interval. Trial-by-trial firing (top four raster plots) and mean firing (bottom, line graphs) are shown for each neuron (**A**, **B** and **C**) and each trial type (danger, red; uncertainty shock/omission (dashed), purple; and safety, blue). Each raster tick represents a spike and each row of spikes reflects one trial [danger ($n = 6$), uncertainty shock ($n = 6$), uncertainty omission ($n = 10$) and safety ($n = 10$)]. The bottom row of spikes in each raster plot corresponds to the first cue trial, subsequent trials are above. Bottom: Mean firing rate (Hz) across all trials for each cue was constructed using 100 ms bins and smoothed, cue boundaries and shock visualization maintained from rasters above. Each neuron showed maximal firing to danger in the last 1 s cue interval. We visualized single-unit firing of the three HFR units to danger vs. uncertainty (**D**), uncertainty vs. safety (**E**) and danger first interval vs. danger last interval (**F**) as in Figure 4. We also visualized single-unit beta coefficients for total fear vs. probability (**G**) and interval fear vs. probability (**H**) as in Figure 5. HFR cue-responsive units signaled threat probability.