

<b>Table 1: Location (MNI co-ordinates) of the peak voxel for each cluster that showed a significant age-activation correlation across the whole sample for the [CS+ &gt; control cue] contrast.</b>						
	<b>Number of voxels</b>	<b><i>p</i></b>	<b>Z-MAX</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b>z</b>
Right superior temporal and middle temporal gyrus, extending back to the posterior supramarginal gyrus and angular gyrus	707	0.000972	3.58	52	-28	-8
Left dlPFC extending into insula and left putamen	943	0.00000828	3.7	-32	42	34
Right dlPFC	1073	0.0000023	3.62	32	40	22
Right insula/operculum extending into putamen/caudate	1192	0.00000763	3.73	46	10	4
Precuneus Cortex, right lateral occipital cortex	1272	0.00000370	3.6	-12	-64	52
Bilaterally: middle frontal and superior frontal gyri, precentral gyri, together with cingulate and paracingulate gyri	2166	0.000000024	3.87	8	6	70

**Table 2: Location (MNI co-ordinates) of the peak voxel for each cluster that showed a significant group difference in age-activation correlation for the [CS- >control cue] contrast.**

	<b>Number of voxels</b>	<b><i>p</i></b>	<b>Z-MAX</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>y</b>	<b>z</b>
Right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex	379	0.0282	3.25	36	36	24
Right precentral and middle frontal gyrus	462	0.00873	3.75	36	8	30
Cerebellum	540	0.00306	3.4	-40	-64	-50
Left dorsal prefrontal cortex extending also into paracingulate cortex	567	0.00216	3.31	-32	-2	62
Left insula extending into left putamen and caudate	655	0.000713	3.66	-38	-4	-14
Right insula, extending forwards into the lateral OFC and frontal pole and temporal pole	801	0.000126	3.53	52	18	-10
Lateral occipital cortex	1037	0.00000942	3.57	44	-70	22
Bilateral precuneus cortex and (predominantly on the right) lateral occipital cortex extending forward into right superior parietal lobule.	2688	<0.0000001	4.11	-14	-64	60
Left amygdala (in ROI analysis only)	32	0.0429	2.9	-32	0	-16

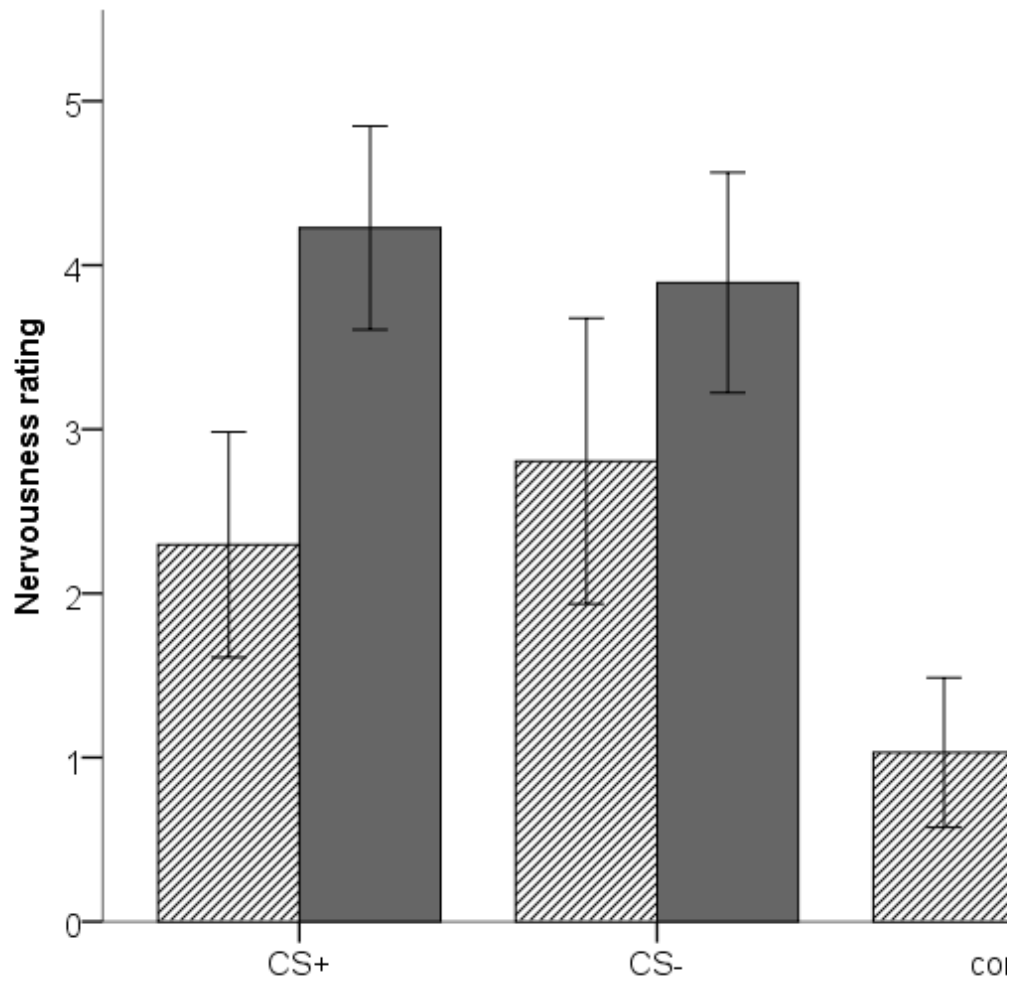


Figure 1: Nervousness ratings during the baseline phase for the CS+, CS- and COI conditions for the healthy (shaded) and anxious (solid) groups. Values represent mean  $\pm$  SEM.

ADOLESCENTS

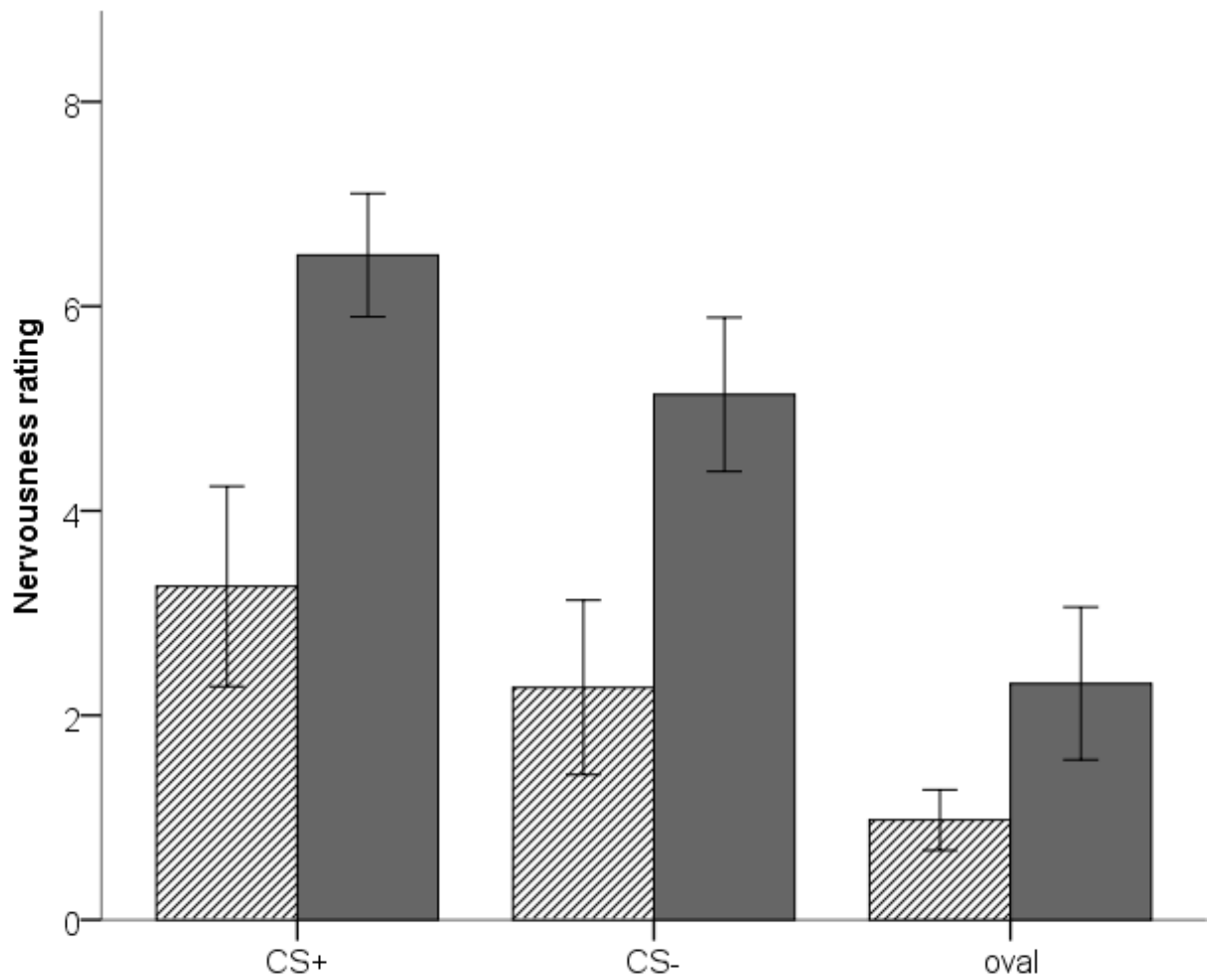


Figure 2: Nervousness ratings during the acquisition phase for the CS+, CS- and control cues in the healthy (shaded) and anxious (solid) groups. Values represent mean  $\pm$  SEM.

Running Head: FEAR RESPONSES TO SAFETY CUES IN ANXIOUS ADOLESCENTS

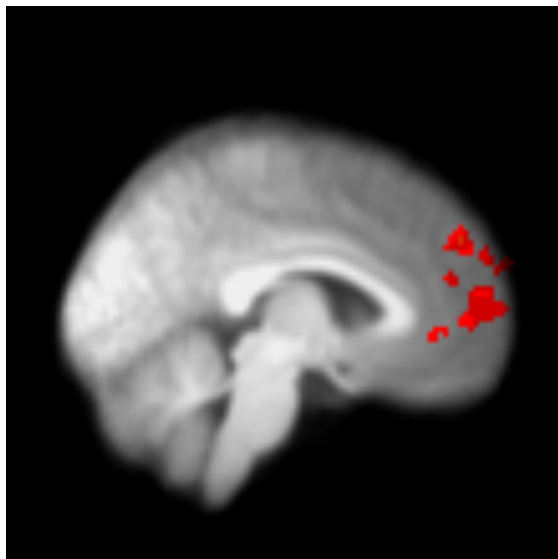


Figure 3: Medial PFC cluster which showed a significant group difference in activation (healthy controls > anxious) for the [CS+ > control cue] contrast in the whole-brain analysis. Images thresholded at  $p < 0.05$  corrected.

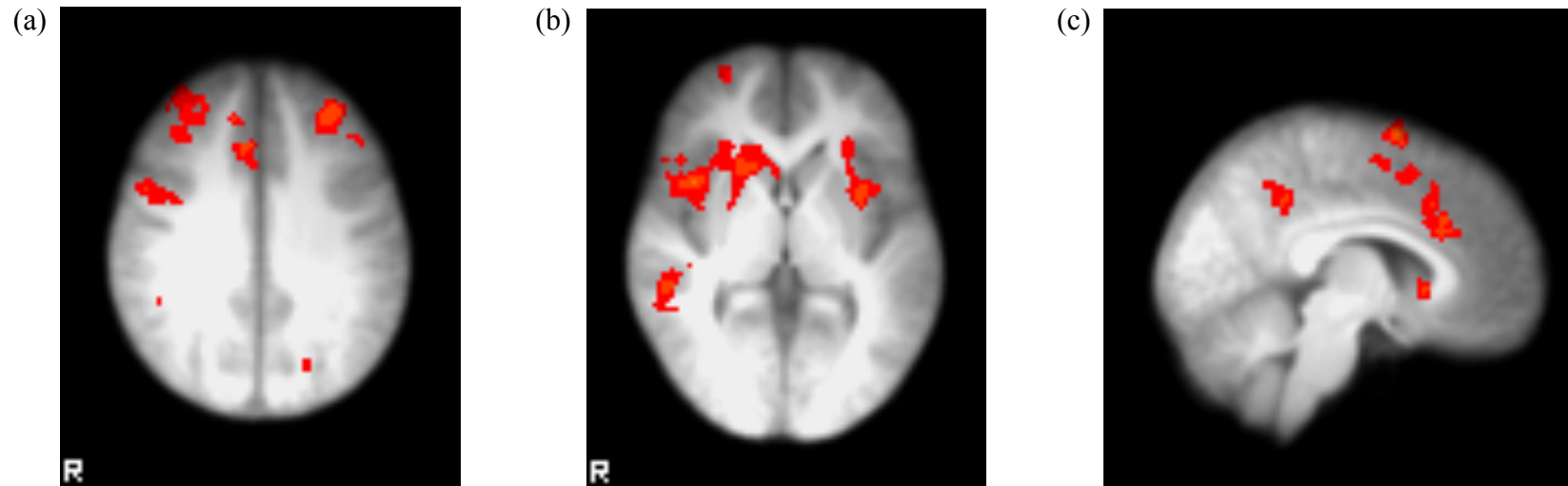


Figure 4: Selected clusters where activation for the [CS+ > control cue] contrast increased with age across the whole sample in (a) bilateral dorsolateral prefrontal cortex ( $z=32$ ); (b) bilateral insula extending on the right into the striatum ( $z=2$ ); and (c) anterior cingulate and paracingulate cortex ( $x=6$ ). Images thresholded at  $p < 0.05$  corrected.

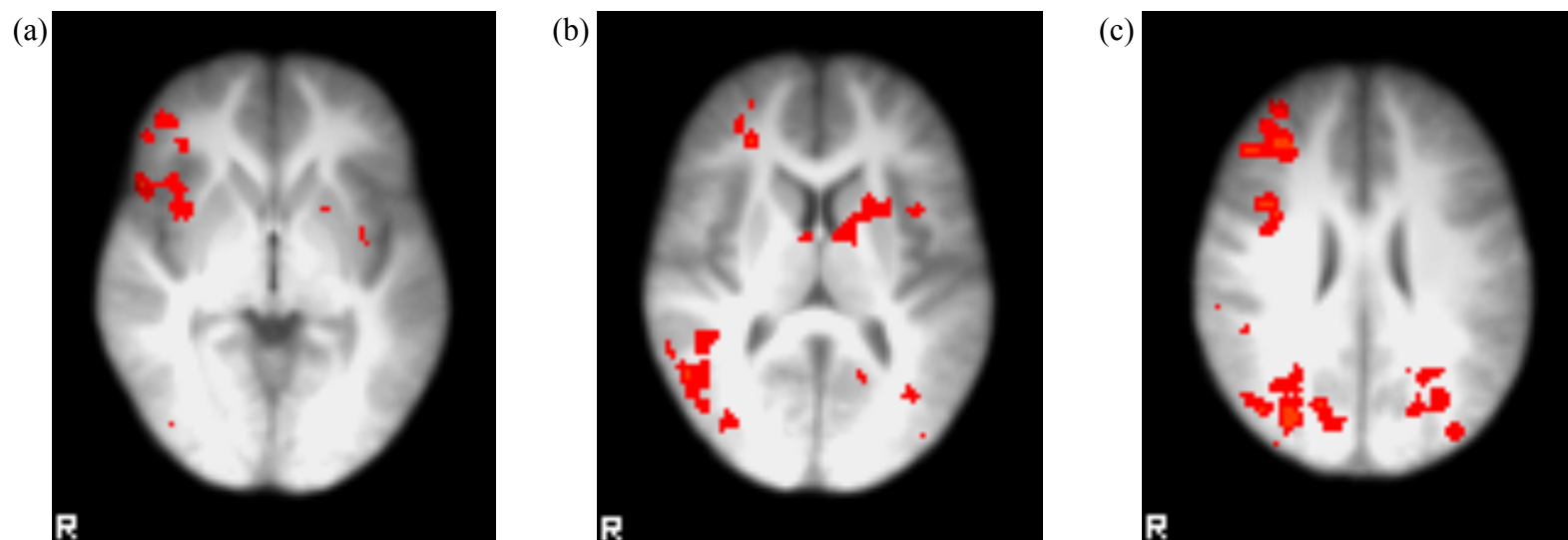


Figure 5: Selected clusters where the correlation between age and activation for the [CS- > control cue] contrast was more positive for the healthy control group than the anxious group in (a) right insula ( $z=-2$ ); (b) left striatum ( $z=10$ ); and (c) right dorsolateral prefrontal cortex ( $z=26$ ). Images thresholded at  $p < 0.05$  corrected