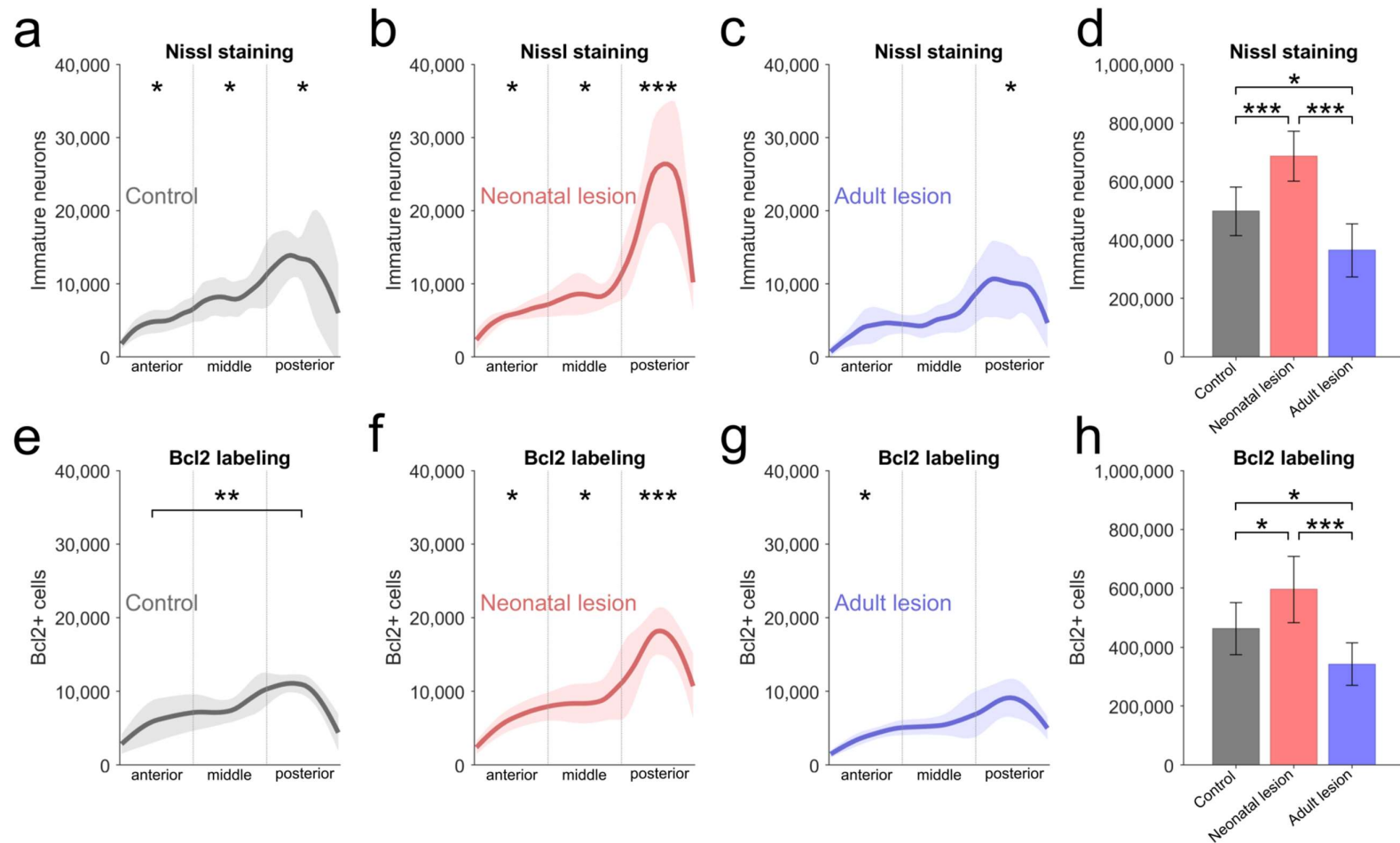




**Table S1.** Neuron numbers and volumes of the main amygdala nuclei in rhesus monkeys: juvenile controls, adult controls, and adults subjected to early or late hippocampus lesion (mean  $\pm$  SD).

	Immature neurons	Mature neurons			Volume (mm <sup>3</sup> )		
	Paralaminar	Paralaminar	Lateral	Basal	Paralaminar	Lateral	Basal
Juvenile control ( $n = 20$ )	1,000,953 $\pm$ 202,326	61,275 $\pm$ 22,351	1,742,168 $\pm$ 249,743	1,286,503 $\pm$ 143,988	4.0 $\pm$ 1.3	32.3 $\pm$ 5.1	34.3 $\pm$ 6.7
Adult control ( $n = 7$ )	498,210 $\pm$ 82,884	407,123 $\pm$ 37,270	1,706,444 $\pm$ 178,120	1,573,016 $\pm$ 212,939	7.9 $\pm$ 0.8	35.6 $\pm$ 5.0	43.7 $\pm$ 5.2
Adult late-lesioned ( $n = 6$ )	364,684 $\pm$ 91,012	670,142 $\pm$ 69,897	1,847,354 $\pm$ 340,830	1,470,181 $\pm$ 353,532	10.0 $\pm$ 0.9	37.9 $\pm$ 6.2	44.1 $\pm$ 8.9
Adult early-lesioned ( $n = 8$ )	686,313 $\pm$ 85,446	700,264 $\pm$ 27,369	2,454,814 $\pm$ 247,625	2,125,273 $\pm$ 395,511	9.9 $\pm$ 0.7	38.6 $\pm$ 5.4	48.2 $\pm$ 7.6



**Figure S1.** Anteroposterior distributions and numbers of immature neurons and Bcl2+ cells in the paralamina nucleus of the adult monkey. Stereological estimates of the number of immature neurons based on Nissl-stained (a–d) or Bcl2-immunolabeled (e–h) brain sections. Unoperated control ( $n = 7$ ; grey; a, e), neonatal hippocampus-lesioned ( $n = 8$ ; red; b, f), and adult hippocampus-lesioned ( $n = 6$ ; blue; c, g). Comparison of the number of cells between the three anteroposterior segments (a–c, e–g) (asterisk positioned above a single segment means that this set of values is significantly different from the other two segments). Comparison of the number of cells between experimental groups (d, h). Average  $\pm$  SD; \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ ; \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ .