

Table 1 The percentage of time spent freezing across the 3 days of extinction training (For each group, $n_{\text{male}}=9$, $n_{\text{female}}=6$). A three-way ANOVA indicated that there was a significant effect of training day and music treatment on freezing time. These data indicate that music exposure in the juvenile rats facilitated conditioned fear extinction in adulthood.

			95% Confidence				Music vs. Control			
			Mean	Std. Error	Interval		Difference	t	P value	95% CI of diff.
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound				
Day 1	Male	Music	61.097	2.959	55.207	66.987	6.272	1.511	P > 0.05	-5.148 to 17.69
		Control	67.369	2.959	61.479	73.259				
	Female	Music	68.292	3.623	61.078	75.505	-17.57	3.424	P < 0.01	-30.58 to -4.558
		Control	50.723	3.623	43.510	57.937				
Day 2	Male	Music	33.520	2.959	27.630	39.410	17.86	4.304	P < 0.001	6.442 to 29.28
		Control	51.382	2.959	45.492	57.272				
	Female	Music	45.958	3.623	38.745	53.172	3.347	0.6523	P > 0.05	-9.663 to 16.36
		Control	49.308	3.623	42.095	56.522				
Day 3	Male	Music	12.717	2.959	6.827	18.607	21.86	5.268	P < 0.001	10.44 to 33.28
		Control	34.576	2.959	28.686	40.465				
	Female	Music	22.772	3.623	15.558	29.985	13.70	2.670	P < 0.05	0.6900 to 26.71
		Control	33.638	3.623	26.425	40.852				

Table 2 The Bonferroni-adjusted significance tests (corrected p-value) and uncorrected p-value by the number of comparisons made in the anxiety-like behavior testing were shown as the time spent in the open arms (A), the number of open arm entries (B) in the EPM test, and the time spent in the inner area in the open field test (C). Only pairwise comparisons of $p < 0.05$ after ANOVA analyses present a corrected p-value. When the product of the LSD p-value and the number of comparisons exceeds 1, the Bonferroni-corrected p-value reported by SPSS will be 1.000.

	A. After Shock		B. After Shock		C. After Shock	
	Uncorrected (p values)	Corrected (p values)	Uncorrected (p values)	Corrected (p values)	Uncorrected (p values)	Corrected (p values)
Male Control vs Female Control	0.021	0.126	0.116	0.696	0.403	1.000
Male Control vs Male Music	0.002	0.012	0.041	0.246	0.017	0.102
Male Control vs Female Music	0.001	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.018
Female Control vs Male Music	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.006	0.004	0.024
Female Control vs Female Music	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.006
Male Music vs Female Music	0.390	1.000	0.014	0.084	0.349	1.000

Table 3 The Bonferroni-adjusted significance tests (corrected p-value) and uncorrected p-value by the number of comparisons made in BDNF protein and mRNA levels in the ACC. Only pairwise comparisons of $p < 0.05$ after ANOVA analyses present a corrected p-value. When the product of the LSD p-value and the number of comparisons exceeds 1, the Bonferroni-corrected p-value reported by SPSS will be 1.000.

			BDNF protein after fear conditioning		BDNF mRNA after fear conditioning	
			Uncorrected (p values)	Corrected (p values)	Uncorrected (p values)	Corrected (p values)
Male	Control	vs	1.000	1.000	0.98	1.000
	Female	Control				
Male	Control	vs	0.008	0.048	0.012	0.072
	Male	Music				
Male	Control	vs	0.011	0.066	0.014	0.084
	Female	Music				
Female	Control	vs	0.011	0.066	0.011	0.066
	Male	Music				
Female	Control	vs	0.015	0.09	0.013	0.078
	Female	Music				
Male	Music	vs	1.000	1.000	0.937	1.000
	Female	Music				