**Supplemental Materials**

**tDCS Compliance and potential adverse effects**

All subjects completed the entire experiment. During the first two minutes of the stimulation, irrespective of the nature of the stimulation (anodal or sham tDCS), most subjects reported the typical initial tingling and itching, predominantly under the scalp electrode. No adverse effects such as pain, skin burns, irritation, or headache were reported during or after the tDCS. Moreover, none of the participants were able to distinguish between the two stimulations and forced guessing was at chance level.

**Stimulation-order effect**

Following previous studies in the field (e.g., Fregni et al., 2005), we examined potential stimulation-order effect. To do so, we computed a 2 (Stimulation: anodal versus sham) x 2 (Order: anodal first versus sham first) ANOVA with repeated measurement on the first factor and latencies as dependent variable. Likewise, we also computed a 2 (Stimulation: anodal versus sham) x 2 (Probe Location: vicinity of threat cue versus vicinity of neutral cue) x 2 (Order: anodal first versus sham first) ANOVA with repeated measurement on the first two factors and latencies as dependent variable.

The ANOVA revealed a non-significant Order x Stimulation interaction, $F(1,17) = 1.02, p = .32, \eta^2_p = .05$. Likewise, the Order x Probe Location x Stimulation interaction was not significant, $F(1,17) = 1.02, p = .33, \eta^2_p = .06$. These results confirmed that the present findings did not mirror an order effect.
**Task-related Gender-effect**

Given that our sample only included female volunteers, we examined potential gender effect regarding the task-related material. We computed a 2 (Stimulation: anodal versus sham) x 2 (Probe Location: vicinity of threat cue versus vicinity of neutral cue) x 2 (Face-pairs gender: male versus female) ANOVA with repeated measurement on the three factors and latencies as dependent variable.

The ANOVA revealed that the 2 (Stimulation) x 2 (Probe Location) x 2 (Face-pairs Gender) was not significant, $F(1,18) = .51$, $p = .69$, implying that the gender of the face-pairs used during the probe discrimination task did not modulate the present findings.
References

Fregni, F., Boggio, P. S., Nitsche, M., Bermpohl, F., Antal, A., Feredoes, E., Marcolin, M. A.,
transcranial direct current stimulation of prefrontal cortex enhances working
memory. Experimental Brain Research, 166, 23–30.