**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

*Supplementary Methods*

Supplementary analyses examined the relationship between AL and MetD, in addition to their relationships with other commonly used clinical measures of cardiovascular risk/health, including high-sensitivity CRP and BMI. These analyses were conducted using Pearson’s correlations when all data met necessary test assumptions of normality and Spearman’s correlations when data did not meet assumptions of normality. See (Lindqvist et al., 2017) for details regarding assay methodology for high-sensitivity CRP.

*Supplementary Results*

Across all subjects, AL and MetD were highly intercorrelated (n=94, rho=0.645, p<0.001); this result remained largely unchanged when examined within MDD only (n=31, r=0.739, p<0.001). Further, across all subjects, AL and MetD were significantly positively related to other clinical risk factors, including hs-CRP (AL: n=93, rho=0.386, p<0.001; MetD: n=97, p=0.316, p=0.002) and BMI (AL: n=95, rho=0.434, p<0.001; MetD: n=101, p=0.512, p<0.001). Again these relationships remained largely unchanged when examined within MDD subjects only (all p<0.025).

**Supplementary References**

Lindqvist, D., Dhabhar, F. S., James, S. J., Hough, C. M., Jain, F. A., Bersani, F. S., . . . Mahan, L. (2017). Oxidative stress, inflammation and treatment response in major depression. *Psychoneuroendocrinology, 76*, 197-205.