

Supplementary Table. Studies Examining the Impact of Antidepressant Treatment on the Inflammatory Response

Author	Population	Treatment	Treatment Duration	Immune Biomarker	Result
Maes <i>et al.</i> 1995 (118)	Inpatient Major Depression (n=17)	Fluoxetine (n=9) TCA (n=8)	Mean ~12 weeks	Plasma IL-6, sIL-6R, sIL-2R, TFR	Antidepressant treatment had no effect on immune biomarkers.
Sluzewska <i>et al.</i> 1995 (119)	Inpatient Major Depression (n=22)	Fluoxetine	8 weeks	Serum IL-6, AGP and CRP	IL-6 decreased in those with elevated IL-6 concentrations at baseline. AGP concentrations also decreased.
Maes <i>et al.</i> 1997 (120)	Major Depression (n=25)	Trazodone alone or in combination with Pindolol or Fluoxetine	5 weeks	Serum IL-6, sIL-6R, IL-1ra, CC16, sCD8	sIL-6R significantly decreased with antidepressant treatment. No differences between responders and non-responders were found.
Sluzewska <i>et al.</i> 1997 (108)	Refractory Depression (n=32), Controls (n=20)	Lithium potentiation of antidepressant therapy	4 weeks	Plasma APPs including CRP	APP decreased in lithium-treated subjects. Baseline APPs were increased in non-responders.
Hinze-Seich <i>et al.</i> 2000 (121)	Inpatient Major Depression (n=22) and Inpatient Other Diagnoses (n=14)	TCA (n=12), paroxetine (n=10), no medication (n=14)	6 weeks	Plasma TNF-alpha and TNF soluble receptors	sTNFR2 increased with TCA therapy, and was associated with increased BMI. There was no change in TNF-alpha.
Kubera <i>et al.</i> 2000 (122)	Major depression (n=9), Controls (n=11)	Antidepressants (not specified)	6 weeks	Serum IL-6, IL-1ra and IL-10	Antidepressant treatment had no effect on serum cytokines.
Lanquillon <i>et al.</i> 2000 (107)	Inpatient Major Depression (n=24)	Amitriptyline	6 weeks	Unstimulated blood production of IL-6 and TNF-alpha, CRP	TNF-alpha decreased in responders. Non-responders exhibited increased baseline IL-6. Baseline CRP was elevated in major depression patients versus controls.
Kagaya <i>et al.</i> 2001(123)	Major Depression and Dysthymia (n=12), Controls (n=12)	Multiple Antidepressants	4 weeks	Plasma IL-1 beta, IL-6, sIL-2R, TNF-alpha	TNF-alpha increased following treatment in 8 patients.
Kraus <i>et al.</i> 2002 (124)	Major Depression (n=20)	Mirtazapine (n=11), Venlafaxine (n=9)	4 weeks	Plasma TNF-alpha and TNF soluble receptors	TNF-alpha and its soluble receptors increased with mirtazapine in association with increased BMI. Venlafaxine had no effect on immune measures.
Tuglu <i>et al.</i> 2003 (125)	Inpatient Major Depression (n=26), Controls (n=17)	Multiple SSRIs	6 weeks	Serum TNF-alpha and CRP	TNF-alpha decreased during treatment to levels comparable to controls. CRP decreased in antidepressant treated subjects.
Basterzi <i>et al.</i> 2005 (126)	Major Depression (n=23), Controls (n=23)	Multiple SSRIs	6 weeks	Serum IL-6	Antidepressants reduced IL-6 in patients below baseline levels of patients and controls. Baseline IL-6 levels were somewhat higher in patients versus controls but not significantly.
O'Brien <i>et al.</i> 2006 (127)	Major Depression with melancholic features (n=20, all women)	Multiple SSRIs	3 weeks	Serum CRP	CRP concentrations decreased following antidepressant treatment irrespective of response.
Narita <i>et al.</i> 2006 (128)	Remitted Depression (n=21), Controls (n=20)	Multiple SSRIs or SNRI	Maintenance (mean ~18 months)	Plasma TNF-alpha	TNF-alpha was lower in patients versus controls.
Himmerich <i>et al.</i> 2006 (129)	Affective Spectrum Disorder (n=70)	Multiple medications prior to and during admission	Mean ~11 weeks	Plasma TNF-alpha and TNF soluble receptors	TNF-alpha soluble receptors increased during hospitalization. No change in TNF-alpha. Patients exhibited reduced depressive symptoms upon discharge compared to admission.
Marques-Deak <i>et al.</i> 2007 (130)	Major Depression (n=27, all women)	Imipramine (n=12) or sertraline (n=15)	3 months to 1 year	LPS-stimulated IL-1 beta, IL-6 and IFN-gamma	All cytokines increased after treatment.
Kim <i>et al.</i> 2007 (131)	Inpatient Major Depression (n=32)	Multiple antidepressants	6 weeks	LPS- and PHA-stimulated IL-6, TNF-alpha, IFN-gamma, IL-2, IL-4, TGF-beta	IL-6, IL-2 and TGF-beta were decreased following treatment.
Eller <i>et al.</i> 2007 (132)	Major Depression (n=100), Controls (n=45)	Escitalopram	12 weeks	Serum TNF-alpha, sIL-2R, IL-8	sIL-2R decreased with treatment. TNF-alpha was higher in non-responders.
Sutcgil <i>et al.</i> 2007 (133)	Major Depression (n=23), Controls (n=25)	Sertraline	8 weeks	Serum IL-2, IL-4, IL-12, MCP-1, TGF-beta, TNF-alpha,	IL-2, IL-12, MCP-1 and TNF-alpha were higher and IL-4 and TGF-beta were lower in patients versus controls at baseline. IL-2, IL-12, MCP-1, and TNF-alpha decreased and IL-4 and TGF-beta increased after treatment.

Hernandez <i>et al.</i> 2008 (134)	Major Depression (n=31), Controls (n=22)	Multiple SSRIs	52 weeks	Serum IL-1 beta, IL-2, IL-4, IL-10, IL-13, IFN-gamma	IL-10 and IL-13 were higher and IL-2, IL-1 beta, and IFN-gamma were lower in depressive versus controls. IL-1 beta, IL-2, IL-4, and IFN-gamma increased and IL-10 and IL-13 decreased after 52 weeks of treatment (n=10 at the end of the study).
Eller <i>et al.</i> 2008 (135)	Major Depression (n=28 non-responders to escitalopram) Controls (n=45)	Escitalopram plus Bupropion	6 weeks	Serum TNF-alpha, sIL-2R, IL-8	IL-8 increased during adjunctive bupropion treatment in responders and non-responders.

AGP: alpha 1 acid glycoprotein; APP: acute phase proteins; BMI: body mass index; CC16: Clara cell protein; CRP: C-reactive protein; IFN: interferon; IL: interleukin; IL-1ra: IL-1 receptor antagonist; LPS: lipopolysaccharide; MCP-1: monocyte chemoattractant protein-1; PHA: phytohemagglutinin; sCD8: soluble cluster of differentiation 8; sIL-2R: soluble IL-2 receptor; sIL-6R: soluble IL-6 receptor; SNRI: serotonin norepinephrine re-uptake inhibitor; SSRI: selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor; sTNFR2: soluble TNF-alpha receptor 2; TCA: tricyclic antidepressant; TGF: transforming growth factor; TfR: transferrin receptor; TNF: tumor necrosis factor

Supplementary References

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