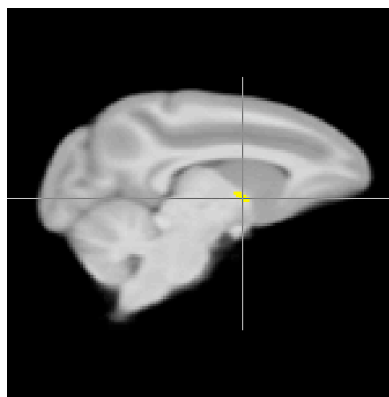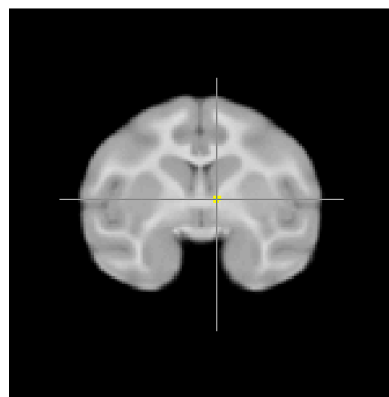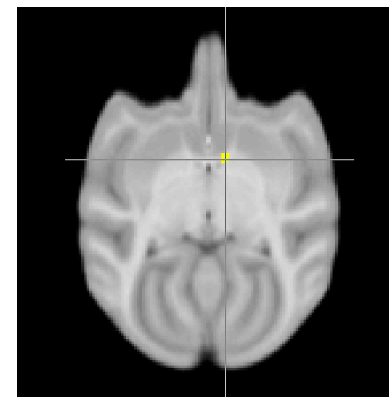Right BNST
cluster

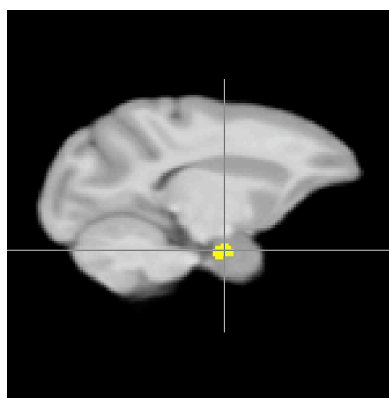x = 3.75   y = 0.625   z = 0.625
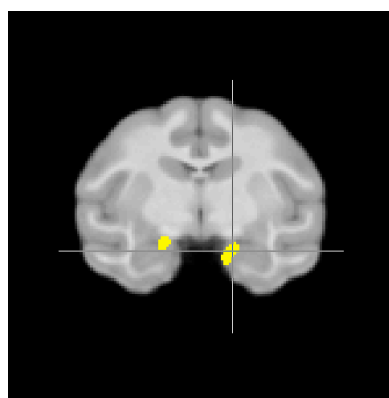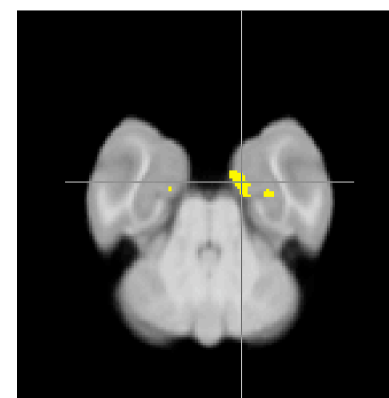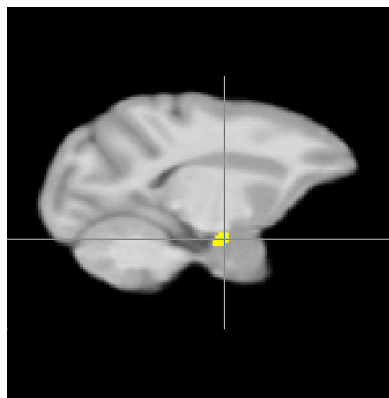
Right
amygdalohippocampal
cluster

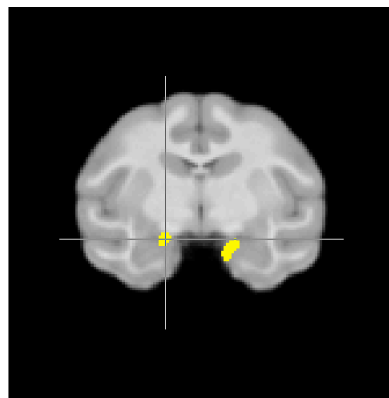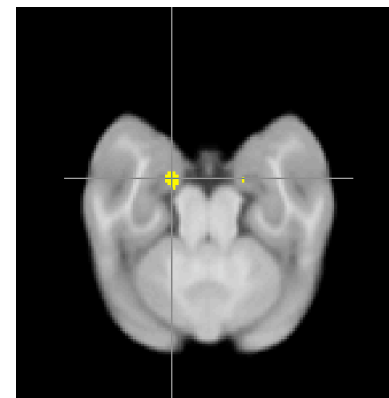x = 7.5   y = -3.75   z = -11.25

Left
amygdalohippocampal
cluster

x = -8.75   y = -3.75   z = -9.375

| | | local maxima | | | Location relative to anterior commisure (in mm) | | |
Regions within cluster	cluster volume (in mm³)	Area	Max t-value	Hemisphere	x	y	z
primary visual cortex (V1)	200.93	V1	4.40	R	1.875	-46.875	0
		V1	3.38		3.125	-43.125	11.875
post. hippocampus/ lat. ventricle/med. pulvinar/ superior colliculus	79.35	post. hipp/lat. ventricle	3.89	L	-10	-20	3.125
		superior colliculus	3.25	R	1.875	-14.375	3.125
		medial pulvinar	3.14	L	-3.75	-13.75	5.625
BNST/septum/ head of the caudate/ globus pallidus	77.64	BNST	3.33	R	3.75	0.625	3.125
		septum	3.32	L	-1.25	0.625	8.125
		caudate	3.16	R	6.25	-4.375	7.5
		globus pallidus	3.16	L	-5.625	-1.875	-0.625
post. hippocampus/ lateral ventricle	38.09	post. hipp/lat. ventricle	4.42	R	11.25	-18.75	3.125
amygdala / anterior hippocampus	32.47	amygdalohippocampal area	3.59	R	5	-2.5	-13.125
amygdala / anterior hippocampus	31.49	hippocampus/amgdalo-striatal transition zone	3.95	L	-12.5	-6.875	-8.75
caudate	17.58	caudate	3.29	L	-7.5	-5	8.75
corpus callosum	12.45	corpus callosum	3.41	L	-5	8.75	10
caudate	7.08	caudate	3.31	L	-6.875	8.125	5
hippocampus	5.13	hippocampus	3.31	R	15.625	-5	-13.75

Table S2.

5-HTT availability correlations with ALN glucose metabolism			n=34	coordinates (realtive to AC)		
Brain Region	hemisphere	Pearson's r	p (two-tailed)	x	y	z
amygdalohippocampal area	left	0.255	0.146	-8.75	-3.75	-9.375
BNST	left	0.199	0.260	-3.75	-0.625	1.875
hippocampus	left	0.219	0.213	-14.375	-7.5	-10
genu of corpus callosum	midline	0.456	0.007	0	10.625	6.875
amygdalohippocampal area	right	0.413	0.015	7.5	-3.75	-11.25
BNST	right	0.318	0.067	3.75	0.625	0.625
hippocampus	right	0.086	0.629	13.75	-6.875	-11.25

Table S3.		Total variance in anxious temperament accounted for by $FDG_{(ALN)}$ and 5-HTT			coordinates (realtive to AC)		
Brain Region	hemisphere	R^2	F	p	x	y	z
amygdalohippocampal area	left	0.377	9.390	0.001	-8.75	-3.75	-9.375
BNST	left	0.378	9.413	0.001	-3.75	-0.625	1.875
hippocampus	left	0.354	8.509	0.001	-14.375	-7.5	-10
genu of corpus callosum	midline	0.362	8.809	0.001	0	10.625	6.875
amygdalohippocampal area	right	0.395	10.103	0.0004	7.5	-3.75	-11.25
BNST	right	0.369	9.055	0.001	3.75	0.625	0.625
hippocampus	right	0.457	13.031	0.0001	13.75	-6.875	-11.25

Supplemental Figure Captions

Figure S1. Availability of 5-HTT in the amygdalohippocampal area and bed nucleus of the stria terminalis (BNST) is positively correlated with individual differences in the anxious temperament composite (yellow). The images correspond to the clusters shown in Figure 1 in the main text.

Supplemental Table Captions

Table S1.

Clusters where anxious temperament was significantly ($p = 0.005$, uncorrected) correlated with 5-HTT availability measured with DASB-PET imaging. All clusters were positively correlated with anxious temperament. Anatomical regions and local maxima within each cluster are presented. Voxelwise analyses controlled for any effects of age, gray matter probability and DASB injection mass.

Table S2. Bivariate correlations between mean 5-HTT binding and FDG-PET values. Mean 5-HTT values were extracted from each brain region of interest, and residualized for the effects of age, gray matter probability and DASB injection mass. Mean FDG values were extracted from each brain region of interest, and residualized for the effects of age and gray matter probability. The FDG values were taken from the ALN component of the behavioral paradigm, and therefore represent glucose metabolism in response to a social separation.

Table S3. Results of multiple linear regression analyses used to determine the amount of variance in anxious temperament accounted for by the mean 5-HTT availability and FDG metabolism within each cluster. The FDG values were taken from the ALN component of the

behavioral paradigm, and therefore represent glucose metabolism in response to a social

separation.