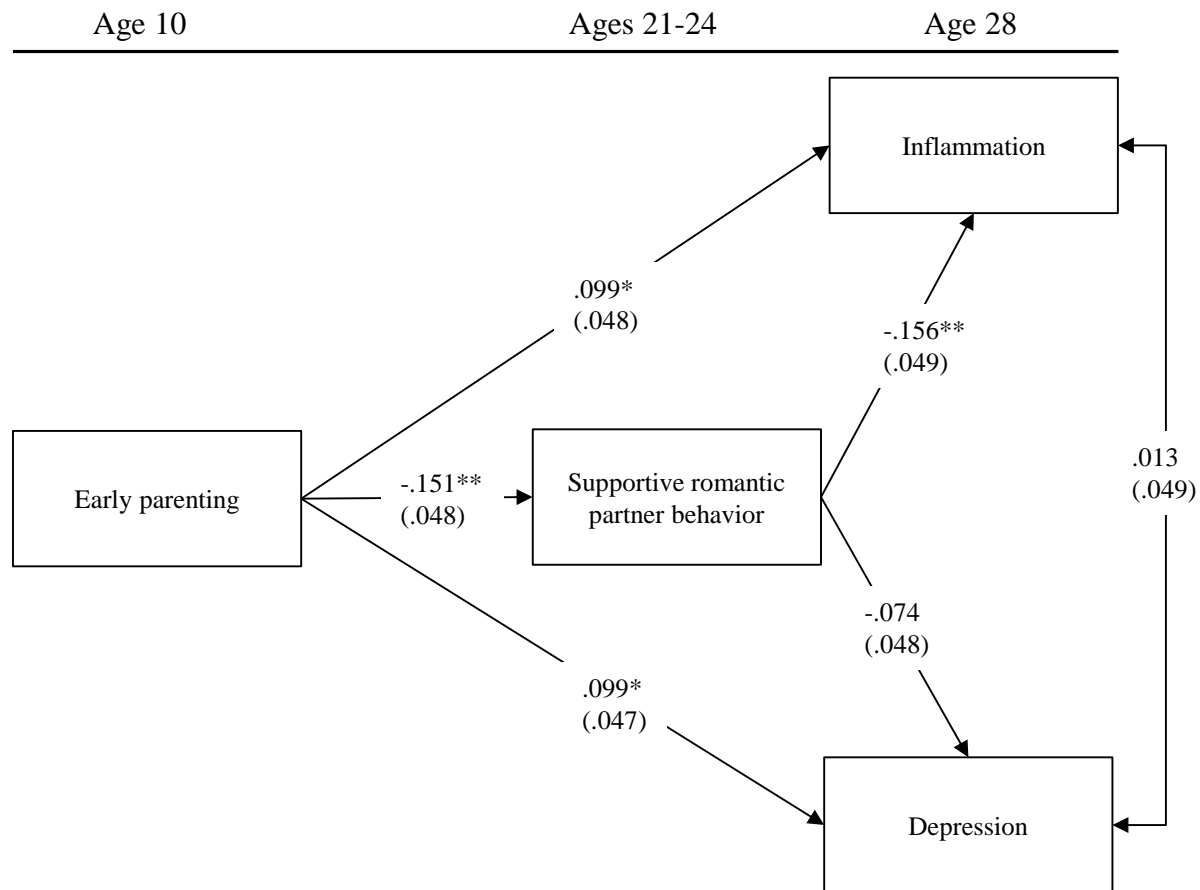


Table S1. Correlation matrix with means and SDs for 14 cytokines used to create the inflammatory index

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. IL-1 $\beta$ (Interleukin 1 beta)	—													
2. IL-4 (Interleukin 4)	.301**	—												
3. IL-5 (Interleukin 5)	-.096†	.081	—											
4. IL-6 (Interleukin 6)	.113*	.073	.106*	—										
5. IL-7 (Interleukin 7)	.045	.004	.065	.136**	—									
6. IL-8 (Interleukin 8)	.043	.026	-.006	.089†	.184**	—								
7. IL-10 (Interleukin 10)	.070	.061	.266**	.228**	.073	.064	—							
8. IL-12 (Interleukin 12)	.196**	.163**	.101*	.422**	.196**	.125*	.460**	—						
9. IL-13 (Interleukin 13)	.355**	.170**	.084†	.223**	.214**	.008	.310**	.456**	—					
10. IL-17 (Interleukin 17)	.143**	.240**	.099*	.192**	.125*	.148**	.224**	.494**	.349**	—				
11. G-CSF	.078	.161**	.198**	.185**	.200**	.148**	.146**	.320**	.285**	.462**	—			
12. IFN- $\gamma$ (Interferon gamma)	.277**	.182**	.060	.296**	.141**	.053	.078	.212**	.263**	.078	.185**	—		
13. MIP-1 $\beta$	.064	.005	.064	.057	.092†	.233**	.174**	.103*	.110*	.111*	.140**	.002	—	
14. TNF- $\alpha$	.200**	.141**	.093†	.294**	.118*	-.001	.401**	.348**	.317**	.276**	.227**	.298**	.001	—
Mean	1.525	1.090	1.245	1.213	1.990	2.136	2.017	1.354	1.656	1.162	1.380	1.102	2.235	1.823
SD	.677	.340	.527	.501	.638	.550	.629	.608	.702	.446	.618	.361	.452	.686

\*\* $p \leq .01$ ; \* $p \leq .05$ ; † $p < .10$  (two-tailed tests);  $N = 413$ . G-CSF: Granulocyte-colony stimulating factor; MIP-1 $\beta$ : Macrophage inflammatory protein 1 beta; TNF- $\alpha$ : Tumor necrosis factor alpha

Figure S2: Effect of the Parent-child relationship through Romantic Partner Support Alone



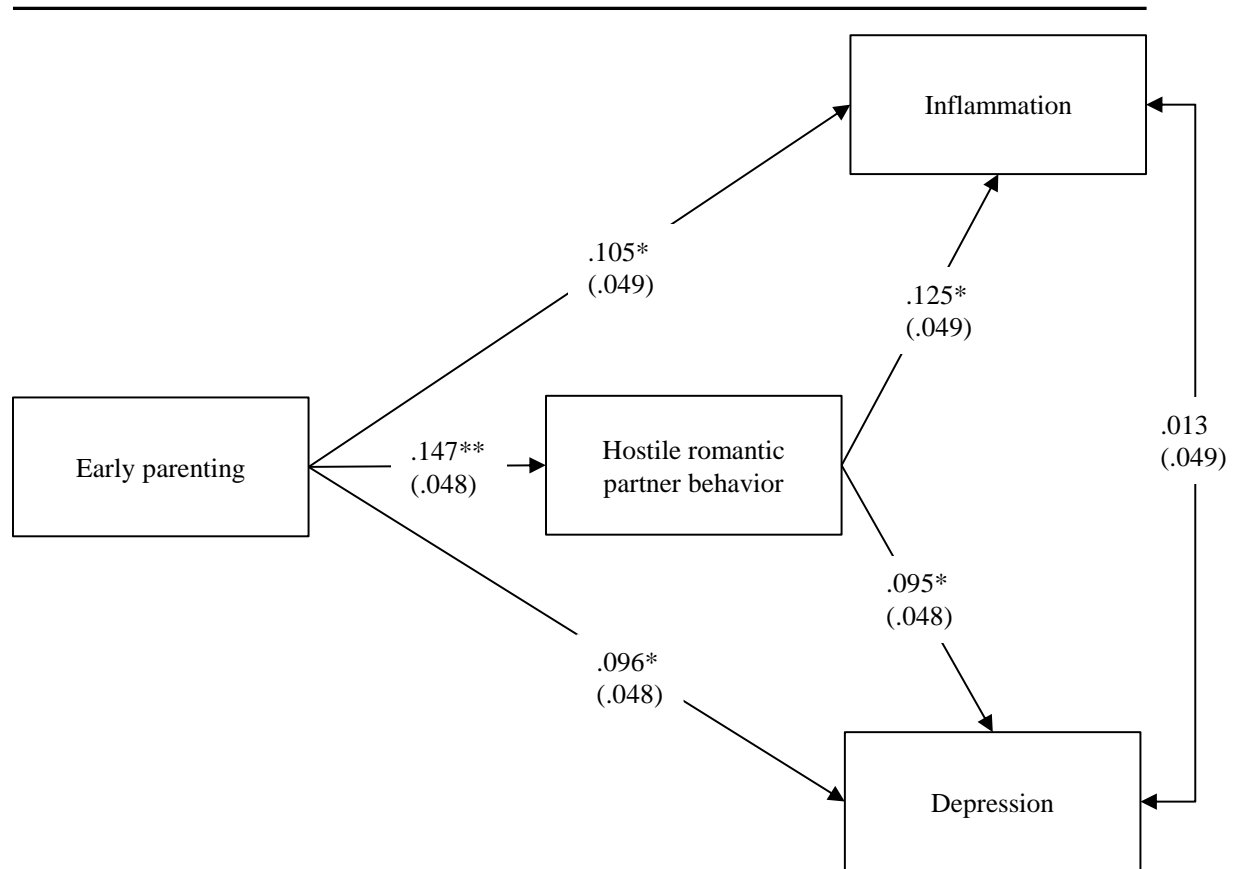
Chi-square = .000,  $df = 0$ ,  $p = .000$ ; CFI = 1.000. Values are standardized parameter estimates and standard errors are in parentheses. Gender, insurance, diet, exercise, binge drinking, cigarette use, high school, and married or cohabited are controlled in these analyses.  $N = 413$ .

Using bootstrap methods with 1,000 replications, the test of the indirect effect of early parenting on INF through supportive romantic partner relationship is significant [indirect effect = .024, 95% CI (.006, .059), 19.512% of the total variance],  $p < .05$ ].

Using bootstrap methods with 1,000 replications, the test of the indirect effect of parent-child relationship on depression through supportive romantic partner relationship is not significant [indirect effect = .011, 95% CI (-.004, .030)].

\*\* $p \leq .01$ ; \* $p \leq .05$ ; † $p < .10$  (two-tailed tests).

Figure S3: Effect of Parent-child relationship through Romantic Partner Hostility Alone



Chi-square = .000,  $df = 0$ ,  $p = .000$ ; CFI = 1.000. Values are standardized parameter estimates and standard errors are in parentheses. Gender, insurance, diet, exercise, binge drinking, cigarette use, high school, and married or cohabited are controlled in these analyses.  $N = 413$ .

Using bootstrap methods with 1,000 replications, the test of the indirect effect of parent-child relationship on INF through hostile romantic partner relationship is significant [indirect effect = .018, 95% CI (.003, .062), 14.634% of the total variance],  $p < .05$ ].

Using bootstrap methods with 1,000 replications, the test of the indirect effect of parent-child relationship on depression through hostile romantic partner relationship is not significant [indirect effect = .014, 95% CI (.000, .041)].

\*\* $p \leq .01$ ; \* $p \leq .05$ ; † $p < .10$  (two-tailed tests).