

## **Supplemental Materials and Methods**

Additional inclusion criteria for all participants included physically healthy, as confirmed by a comprehensive medical history, aged 18-55, and the ability to give written informed consent. Exclusion criteria were presence of a clinically significant medical or neurologic condition, or life history of bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, or pervasive developmental disorder.

Comorbidities within the SAD group included: 3 patients with major depressive disorder (MDD); 3 patients with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD); 1 patient with panic disorder (PD) with agoraphobia; 1 patient with agoraphobia without PD; 1 patient with MDD, PD with agoraphobia, and GAD; 1 patient with MDD and GAD; 1 patient with MDD and PD; and 1 patient with MDD and agoraphobia without PD. Comorbidities within the PTSD group included: 3 patients with MDD; 1 patient with GAD; 1 patient with MDD, GAD, and SAD; 2 patients with MDD and SAD; and 1 patient with MDD and GAD.

## **Supplemental Results**

Across all three groups, sex of the participants, ethnicity, and racial composition were similar (Sex:  $p = .65$ ; Ethnicity:  $p = .30$ ; Race:  $p = .12$ ; Fisher's exact tests), but there were more women than men within each group.

A separate one-way ANOVA for each of the additional assessment measures revealed a statistically significant difference between groups on LSAS, SIAS, CAPS, PCL-C, LSC-R, HAM-D, HAM-A, BDI-II, STAI-State, and STAI-Trait (see Supplemental Table 1). In brief, both anxiety groups (SAD and PTSD) had significantly higher scores on the LSAS, SIAS, PCL-C, HAM-D, HAM-A, BDI-II, STAI-State, and STAI-Trait compared to the HC group (Supplemental Table 1). This is not surprising and we

expected patients with SAD or PTSD would have higher anxiety and depression scores than the HC group, given that these are symptoms commonly associated with SAD and PTSD. In addition, the SAD group also had greater scores on the LSAS compared to the PTSD group (Supplemental Table 1). Not surprisingly, relative to the HC and SAD groups, the PTSD group had significantly greater CAPS scores and a greater number of life stressors (LSC-R; Supplemental Table 1). The PTSD group also had significantly greater scores on the PCL-C than the SAD group (Supplemental Table 1).

**Supplemental Table 1. Demographic and clinical characteristics of HC, SAD, and PTSD and significant between-group comparisons.**

	HC (N=15)		SAD (N=16)		PTSD (N=13)		One-Way ANOVA	
	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>F</i> (2,41)	
Age (years)	22.87	5.59	27.00	8.93	31.92	12.97	3.21*	HC < PTSD*
LSAS	14.06	11.39	77.19	17.71	48.92	33.09	31.65***	HC < SAD, PTSD* SAD < PTSD*
SIAS ( $\alpha = .96$ )	11.87	6.80	43.81	11.75	33.85	17.08	26.94***	HC < SAD, PTSD**
CAPS	.60	1.84	15.06	21.31	77.38	22.57	72.12***	HC, SAD < PTSD***
PCL-C ( $\alpha = .96$ )	18.87	2.36	32.88	13.57	45.54	15.02	18.40***	HC, SAD < PTSD* HC < SAD**
LSC-R	2.27	1.58	5.19	4.14	10.38	3.48	21.90***	HC, SAD < PTSD***
HAM-D	.67	.82	6.00	4.80	7.92	6.02	10.53***	HC < SAD, PTSD**
HAM-A	1.73	2.05	13.38	8.34	12.46	10.46	10.63***	HC < SAD, PTSD**
BDI-II ( $\alpha = .93$ )	1.93	2.63	14.63	9.80	16.85	11.98	11.88***	HC < SAD, PTSD**
STAI – State ( $\alpha = .96$ )	27.67	8.91	44.75	11.24	41.38	15.38	8.70***	HC < SAD, PTSD**
– Trait ( $\alpha = .96$ )	30.00	7.19	53.63	9.74	49.15	14.01	21.68***	HC < SAD, PTSD**

	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%	<i>N</i>	%
Gender (female)	11	73	14	88	10	77
Ethnicity (Hispanic/Latino)	0	0	0	0	1	8
Race						
– African American	5	33	1	6	3	24
– Asian	4	27	1	6	2	15
– Caucasian	5	33	11	69	5	38
–Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1	7	0	0	0	0
–More than one race	0	0	3	19	2	15
–No response	0	0	0	0	1	8

HC, healthy controls; SAD, social anxiety disorder; PTSD, posttraumatic stress disorder; LSAS = Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale; SIAS = Social Interaction Anxiety Scale; CAPS = Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale for DSM-IV; PCL-C = PTSD Checklist-Civilian; LSC-R = Life Stressor Checklist-Revised; HAM-D = Hamilton Depression Scale; HAM-A = Hamilton Anxiety Scale; BDI-II = Beck Depression Inventory;  $\alpha$  = Cronbach's alpha for self-report measures; Group comparisons were performed using one-way ANOVAs and significant results were followed up with independent *t*-tests, corrected for multiple comparisons using Bonferroni correction. Gender, ethnicity, and race were calculated using Fisher's Exact Test due to low cell count; \* $p \leq .05$  \*\* $p \leq .01$  \*\*\* $p \leq .001$ .