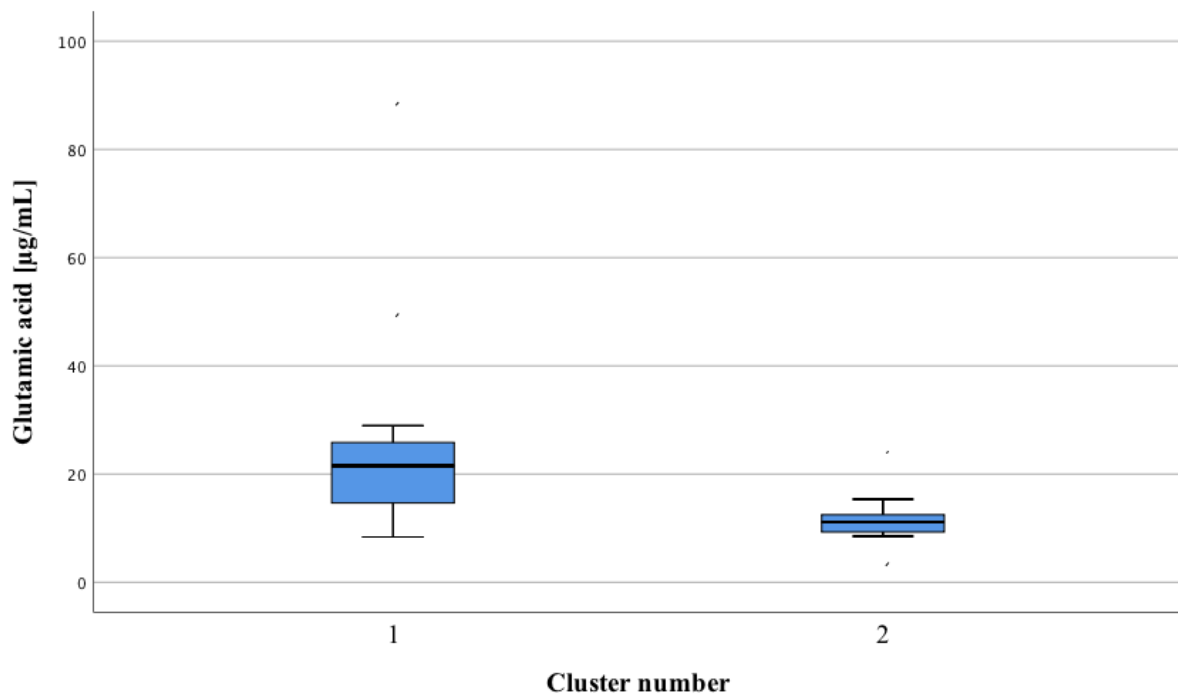


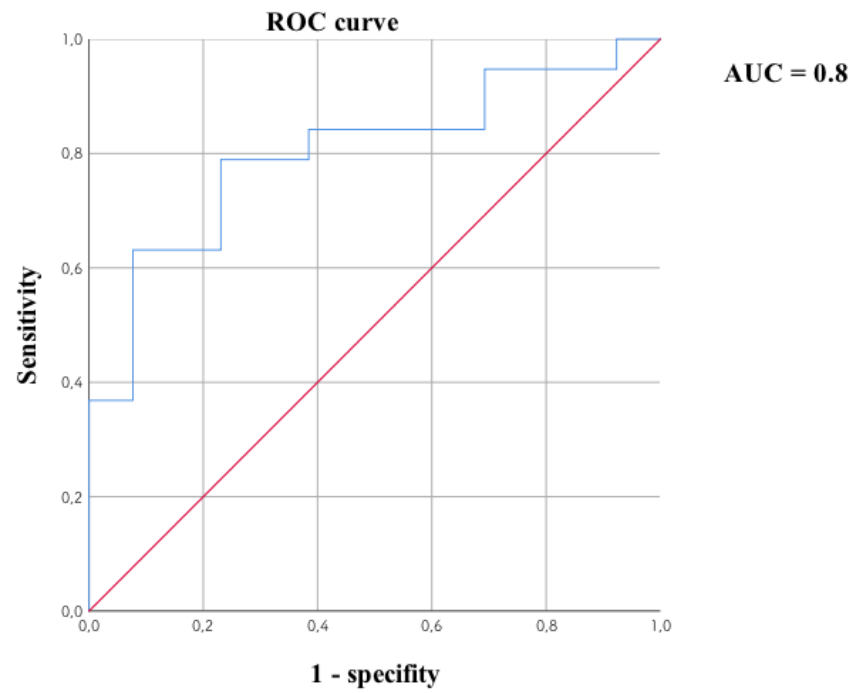
Additional analysis to the results regarding article:

Bryll, A.; Krzyściak, W.; Karcz, P.; Pilecki, M.; Śmierciak, N.; Sz wajca, M.; Skalniak, A.; Popiela, T.J. Determinants of Schizophrenia Endophenotypes Based on Neuroimaging and Biochemical Parameters. *Biomedicines* **2021**, *9*, 372. <https://doi.org/10.3390/biomedicines9040372>.

Attention was drawn to the fact that the change in the total score of the scale (T) had a strong relationship with the level of glutamic acid in the blood. The obtained results were confirmed by a cluster analysis (unpublished own results). Two clusters of people were identified, i.e. with a low change in T score ( $M = 37.75$ ;  $SD = 8.73$ ) and a high one ( $M = 64.92$ ;  $SD = 6.14$ ). In the cluster of people with a low change in T scores ( $n = 24$  - 64.9%), the level of glutamic acid turned out to be statistically significantly higher compared to people with a high change in T score,  $U = 49$ ;  $p = 0.003$  ( $n = 13$  - 35.1%).



**Figure S1.** The level of glutamic acid in isolated clusters of people based on the change in the total T score.



**Figure S2.** ROC curve for glutamic acid levels (vs change in T score).