Table S1. Sample characteristics, clinical variables and cortisol measures by study groups (adapted from Salvat-Pujol et al., 2017)[1].

	HC n=97	Remitted MDD n=44	Non-remitted MDD n=53	Statistics (ANOVA / T-test / χ^2)
Age (years)	56.59 (11.86)	62.09 (11.69)	57.89 (11.48)	$F_{(193)}$=3.353, p=0.037[a]
Female gender, n (%)	64 (66.0)	29 (65.9)	39 (73.6)	χ^2=1.031, p= 0.597
Education (years)	12.10 (4.06)	8.50 (4.29)	9.15 (4.04)	$F_{(193)}$=15.477, p<0.001[a,b]
BMI (kg/m2)	26.75 (4.87)	27.88 (4.28)	29.72 (5.33)	$F_{(192)}$=6.329, p=0.002[b]
PSQI	5.19 (3.31)	6.51 (3.44)	11.53 (4.70)	$F_{(167)}$=42.017, p<0.001[b,c]
Substance use				
Smoking, n (%)	16 (16.5)	11 (25.0)	14 (26.4)	χ^2=2.638, p= 0.267
Tobacco consumption (cigarettes/day)	2.35 (7.40)	3.20 (6.67)	3.96 (8.73)	$F_{(193)}$=0.788, p=0.456
Daily alcohol intake, n (%)	31 (32.0)	16 (36.4)	10 (18.9)	χ^2=4.423, p=0.110
Daily alcohol intake (g/day)	2.52 (6.10)	1.92 (3.59)	1.37 (3.92)	$F_{(173)}$=0.821, p=0.442
Clinical variables				
STAI - state	11.10 (6.69)	17.57 (10.76)	34.17 (12.91)	$F_{(193)}$=97.583, p<0.001[a,b,c]
STAI - trait	15.73 (9.08)	20.45 (11.76)	38.67 (10.33)	$F_{(178)}$=83.239, p<0.001[a,b,c]
HDRS	0.71 (1.14)	2.48 (2.32)	17.57 (6.81)	$F_{(193)}$=357.048, p<0.001[a,b,c]
Suicide attempts, n (%)	0 (0)	9 (20.5)	15 (28.3)	χ^2=28.754, p<0.001
Suicide attempts	0 (0)	0.31 (0.92)	0.45 (0.93)	$F_{(191)}$=9.156, p<0.001[a,b]
Age of onset (years)*	NA	42.38 (13.02)	41.61 (14.60)	$t_{(89)}$=0.263, p=0.793
Melancholic symptoms, n (%)*	NA	35 (79.5)	46 (86.8)	χ^2=1.699, p=0.428
Atypical symptoms, n (%)*	NA	0 (0)	3 (5.7)	χ^2=2.512, p=0.250
Number of depressive episodes*	NA	3.89 (2.89)	3.71 (2.19)	$t_{(94)}$=0.337, p=0.737
Number of hospitalizations*	NA	0.60 (1.22)	1.04 (1.97)	$t_{(88)}$=-1.237, p=0.197
Cortisol measures				
Waking cortisol (nmol/L) (T1)	16.63 (8.16)	15.83 (7.86)	17.83 (10.95)	$F_{(173)}$=0.643, p=0.527
30 min post-awakening cortisol (nmol/L) (T2)	22.90 (10.70)	22.43 (12.45)	22.00 (12.36)	$F_{(174)}$=0.266, p=0.767
60 min post-awakening cortisol (nmol/L) (T3)	17.17 (8.76)	17.22 (11.05)	19.08 (11.07)	$F_{(174)}$=0.500, p=0.607
10-h cortisol (nmol/L) (T4)	11.53 (10.72)	11.41 (8.10)	13.50 (9.74)	$F_{(174)}$=0.949, p=0.389
23-h cortisol (nmol/L) (T5)	3.07 (2.41)	3.34 (2.74)	3.89 (2.28)	$F_{(180)}$=3.344, p=0.038[b]
10-h post-DXM cortisol (nmol/L) (T6)	5.02 (5.37)	6.75 (8.04)	6.89 (7.85)	$F_{(179)}$=2.359, p=0.097
CAR†	19.67 (54.08)	28.40 (61.56)	14.08 (56.28)	$F_{(170)}$=0.656, p=0.520
DSTR‡	9.62 (19.69)	3.66 (4.13)	6.62 (10.90)	$F_{(179)}$=2.180, p=0.116
Diurnal cortisol slope	-0.15 (0.11)	-0.13 (0.14)	-0.15 (0.11)	$F_{(171)}$=0.214, p=0.808

[1]Salvat-Pujol N, et al. 2017. Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis activity and cognition in major depression: The role of remission status. Psychoneuroendocrinology 76:38–48. Abbreviations: HC, healthy controls; MDD, major depressive disorder; BMI, body mass index; PSQI, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index; STAI: State-Trait Anxiety Inventory; HDRS, Hamilton Depression Rating Scale; DXM, dexamethasone; CAR, cortisol awakening response calculated to the increase; DSTR, dexamethasone suppression test ratio.

All variables presented in mean (SD) or n (%).

Cortisol raw scores and untransformed DSTR are shown, outliers excluded. P values calculated upon transformed cortisol and DSTR values, outliers excluded.

†CAR were calculated with transformed cortisol values.

‡DSTR= 10-h cortisol/10-h post-DXM cortisol.

NA: not applicable.

* Statistical analyses performed using only Remitted MDD and Non-remitted MDD groups.

[a] Significant ANOVA post hoc analyses (comparison between groups) with Bonferroni correction: HC vs. remitted MDD.

[b] Significant ANOVA post hoc analyses (comparison between groups) with Bonferroni correction: HC vs. non-remitted MDD.

[c] Significant ANOVA post hoc analyses (comparison between groups) with Bonferroni correction: remitted MDD vs. non-remitted MDD.