**Supplemental Material**

**Analyte Associations with Memory by Condition**

We chose to examine associations across all participants (i.e., across both the stress and control conditions) in our primary analyses. However, we recognize that readers would benefit from seeing the correlations within each condition individually. Therefore, we present the results of analyses examining associations within each condition below.

In the stress condition, like analyses including all participants, changes in sIL-1β were significantly associated with recollection of negative images, $r(38) = -.421$, $p = .007$. This association held when controlling for covariates listed in the main text, $β = -.444$, $p = .011$. Unlike in analyses including all participants, changes in sAA were not significantly associated with recollection of negative images $r(38) = -.183$, $p = .257$, and this did not change when covariates were included, $β = -.248$, $p = .282$. Similarly, changes in cortisol, progesterone, and estradiol were not significantly associated with recollection of negative images, $|r|s < .094$, $ps > .568$, and these associations did not change when covariates were included, $|β|s < .173$, $ps > .409$.

In the control condition, similar to analyses including all participants, changes in sIL-1β were marginally associated with recollection of negative images, $r(34) = -.304$, $p = .072$. This marginal association held when controlling for covariates listed in the main text, $β = -.386$, $p = .088$. Unlike in analyses including all participants, changes in sAA were not significantly associated with recollection of negative images $r(36) = -.165$, $p = .322$, and this did not change when covariates were included, $β = -.163$, $p = .507$. Similarly, changes in cortisol, progesterone, and estradiol were not significantly associated with recollection of negative images, $|r|s < .155$, $ps > .367$, and these associations did not change when covariates were included, $|β|s < .139$, $ps > .524$.