*Supplementary Materials*

Note 7: A recovery period upon arrival to the experimental setting and after the experimental exposure is essential to establish a baseline and to mitigate the possibility of obscuring important underlying individual differences (Balodis et al., 2010). Participants can often feel nervous before participating in an experiment or might be rushing to arrive on time, so an initial period of relaxation before any experimental exposure is necessary. A recovery sample is likewise necessary to understand the effects of acute stress beyond the magnitude of a response, by providing a longitudinal dimension to the perception of the experimental treatment.

*Hormone Sample Protocol*

(1) Salivary testosterone: a 96-well microtiter plate is coated with rabbit antibodies to testosterone. Testosterone in standards and unknowns competes with testosterone linked to horseradish peroxidase for the antibody binding sites. After incubation, unbound components are washed away. Bound testosterone peroxidase is measured by the reaction of the peroxidase enzyme on the substrate tetramethylbenzidine. This reaction produces a blue color. A yellow color is formed after stopping the reaction using 2-molar sulfuric acid. Optical density is read on a standard plate reader at 450 nm. The amount of testosterone peroxidase detected by color intensity is inversely proportional to the amount of testosterone present.

Testosterone Salivary Immunoassay Kit performance characteristics: the correlation between saliva and total serum testosterone was determined by assaying 28 matched samples (15 adult males and 13 females). The saliva-serum correlation was r (26) = 0.96, p < 0.001. The saliva-serum correlation was stronger for males, r = 0.91, than for females, r = 0.61. The relationship between serum and saliva for males as determined by linear regression is y (total serum testosterone in ng/mL) = 0.2421 + 0.0496\*x (salivary testosterone in pg/mL). The linear regression equation for females is y (total serum testosterone in ng/mL) = 0.1415 + 0.0055\*x (salivary testosterone in pg/mL). The lower limit of sensitivity was determined by interpolating the mean optical density minus two standard deviations of ten sets of duplicates at the 0 pg/mL level. The minimal concentration of testosterone that can be distinguished from 0 is < 1.0 pg/mL.

(2) Salivary α-amylase: Saliva samples are to be diluted with the a α-amylase diluent to prepare a 1:10 dilution of the saliva by pipetting 10 μL of saliva into 90 μL of dilutent. This dilution is further diluted twice to a 1:200 ratio. 8 μL of pre-diluted controls and diluted saliva samples are placed into a 96-well microtiter plate. 320 μL of preheated (37ºC) α-amylase substrate solution to each well simultaneously and placed in a programmable plate reader. This is a kinetic assay that involves taking readings at two different time points to establish sAA reactivity. The enzymatic action of sAA on a chromagenic substrate, 2-chloro-p-nitrophenol linked with maltotriose, was spectrophotomet­rically measured at 405 nm as control. The amount of sAA activity present in the sample is directly proportional to the increase in absorbance at 405 nm.

α-amylase Salivary Assay Kit performance characteristics: where ΔAbs./min = Absorbance difference per minute, TV = total assay volume, DF = dilution factor, MMA = millimolar absorptivity of 2-chloro-p-nitrophenol, SV = sample volume, and LP = light path = 0.97 (specific to plate received with kit):

ΔAbs./min x TV x DF = U/mL of α-amylase activity in sample

MMA x SV x LP

This procedure is standardized using the millimolar absorptivity of 2-chloro-p-nitrophenol. The lower limit of sensitivity is governed by the change in absorbance, with a change in absorbance less than 0.01 not deemed a reliable value.

Note 8: This measure of control was designed to prevent the physical appearance of any confederate to affect the perception of any participant (especially nationality or ethnicity), which could affect the in-group/out-group dimensions, and participants demeanor or facial expressions, which could affect the perception of threat and increase both T and sAA on looks alone.