Note to readers with disabilities: EHP strives to ensure that all journal content is accessible to all readers. However, some figures and Supplemental Material published in EHP articles may not conform to 508 standards due to the complexity of the information being presented. If you need assistance accessing journal content, please contact ehp508@niehs.nih.gov. Our staff will work with you to assess and meet your accessibility needs within 3 working days.

**Supplemental Material**

**The Association of Prenatal Exposure to Perfluorinated Chemicals with Glucocorticoid and Androgenic Hormones in Cord Blood Samples: The Hokkaido Study**

Houman Goudarzi, Atsuko Araki, Sachiko Itoh, Seiko Sasaki, Chihiro Miyashita, Takahiko Mitsui, Hiroyuki Nakazawa, Katsuya Nonomura, and Reiko Kishi

**Table of Contents**

Table S1. Correlations between cord blood glucocorticoid and androgenic hormones (n=185)
Table S2. Association of prenatal PFC levels and cord blood cortisol and cortisone by sex stratification.
Table S3. Association of prenatal PFC levels with cord blood DHEA, and androstenedione by sex stratification.
Table S4. Adjusted least square means (LSM) and regression coefficients (β) for glucocorticoid and androgenic hormones in cord blood samples by quartiles of PFCs (n=185).
Table S5. Characteristics of mother-infant pairs in current analysis (n=185) compare with non-participants in this analysis (n=244) and participants in original cohort (n=429).