

EEG analysis of the visual motion activated vection network in left- and right-handers

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

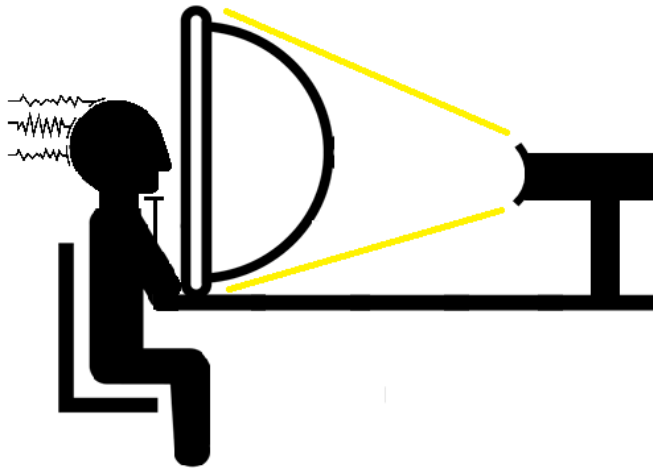


Figure S1

Schematic illustration of the experimental setup. Participants sat, with their chin on a chin rest in a dark room. The stimuli were projected onto a custom-built dome (diameter: 75 cm). The distance between the apex of the dome and the participant's nasion was 31 cm. The stimuli rotated around the line of sight, subtending a visual angle of 100°.

Coherent vs. incoherent: 160 - 220 ms

Differences in posterior insular/PIVC regions

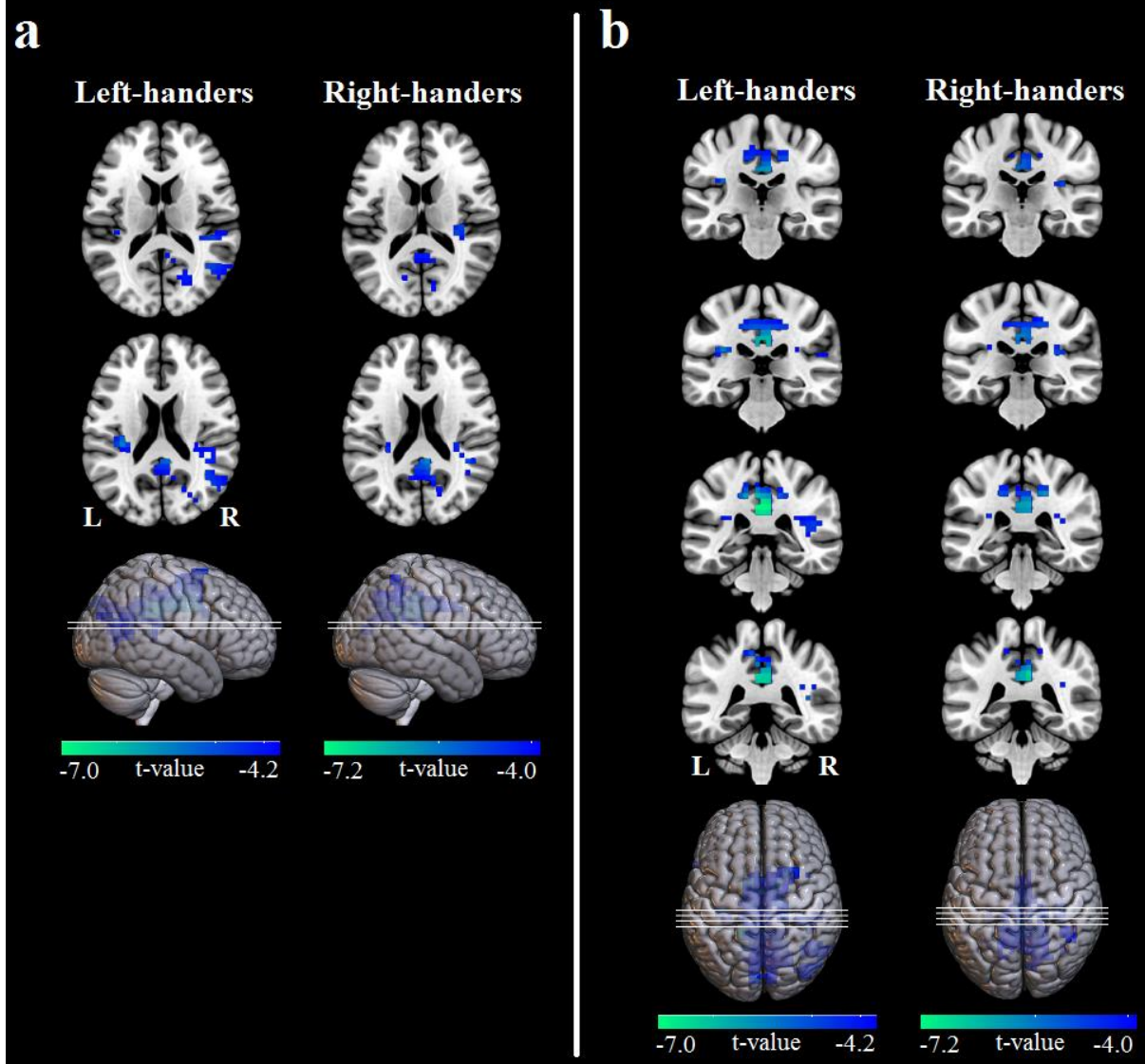


Figure S2

Visualisation of results from source localization analyses contrasting the estimated generators in the coherent versus the incoherent condition in the early (160 – 220 ms) window, focusing on the posterior insular/PIVC regions. Results are presented from an axial (Panel a) and a coronal (Panel b) view. Left-handers exhibited bilateral estimated source activity modulations in posterior insular/PIVC regions (left hemisphere: parietal operculum including OP1/OP2, planum temporale, insular cortex; right hemisphere: parietal operculum and planum temporale). In contrast, right-handers showed a modest hemispheric asymmetry towards right posterior insular/PIVC regions (left hemisphere: planum temporale and insular cortex; right hemisphere: planum temporale, insular cortex, parietal operculum, Heschel's gyrus/OP2). To quantify hemispheric differences, the number of condition modulated

voxels in the right hemisphere posterior insular/PIVC region was divided by that in the left hemisphere, for left- and right-handers respectively. This resulted in a right-to-left hemisphere ratio of 1.63 amongst left-handers and a right-to-left hemisphere ratio of 3.5 amongst right-handers.