

Supplemental Materials

Effects of endogenous testosterone on oscillatory activity during verbal working memory in youth

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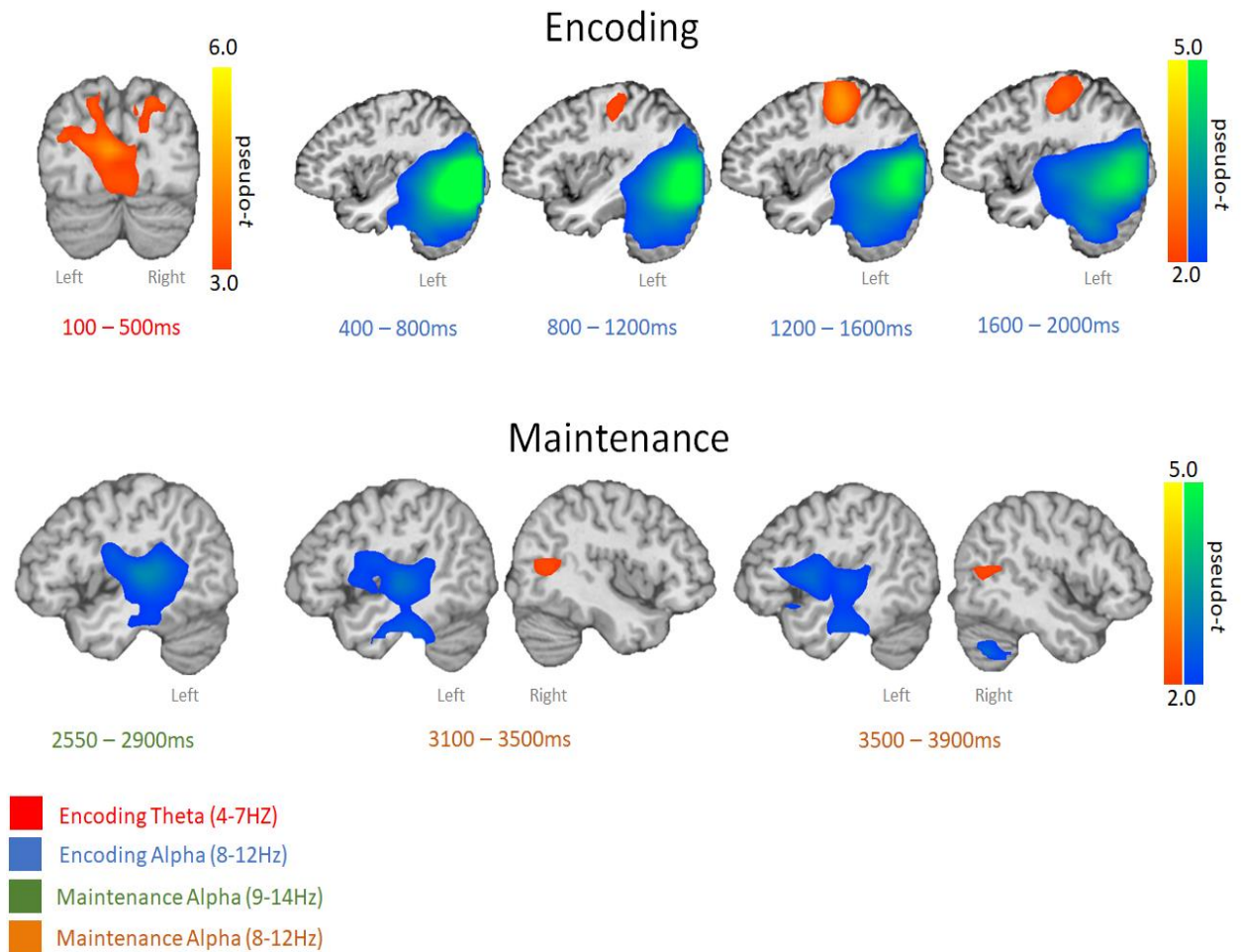
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Supplemental Figure 1: Grand averaged images per time window during encoding (red and blue time window labels under each image), early maintenance (green labels), and late maintenance (orange time labels under images) show the progression of neural oscillatory responses during task performance. At the beginning of encoding, theta power increased in occipital cortices followed by alpha oscillations (i.e., decreases in power relative to baseline) in temporal, occipital, and cerebellar cortices. Such alpha changes spread to include more anterior cortices during later encoding. Alpha oscillations during maintenance were detected in parietal, temporal, and prefrontal regions. In later maintenance, increases in alpha power relative to baseline were detected in right occipitotemporal cortices, while left temporal, left prefrontal, and right cerebellar cortices exhibited decreases in alpha power relative to baseline.