

Supplemental Material for Cox and DiCarlo

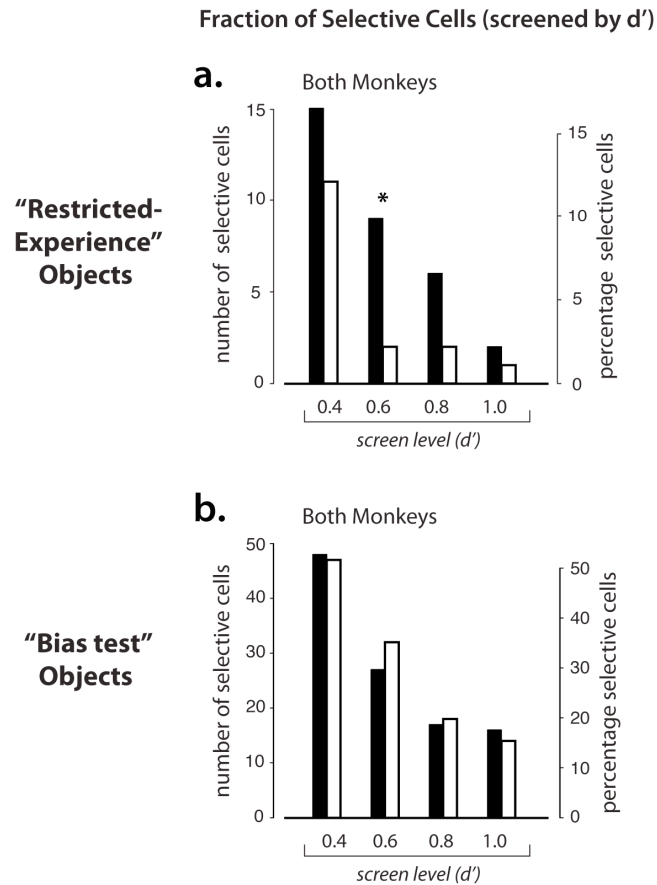


Figure S1. IT selectivity within object sets following training. This plot is analogous to Figure 4 a,d in the main text except that a standard d prime (d') measure was used to assess the magnitude of selectivity. d prime was computed as the difference in the mean responses to the “best” and “worst” objects, divided by the norm of the standard deviation of those responses (mean and standard deviation computed over stimulus repetitions, 10-30 repetitions per stimulus conditions; see Methods) The labels “best” and “worst” were chosen using independent data to insure that the selectivity measure is unbiased (see Figure 5 and main text for more detail). **a)** Fraction of IT neurons with responses that were selective among the “restricted-experience” objects when those objects were tested at the trained retinal position (black bars) and at the non-trained, equally eccentric position (white bars). Data from both monkeys have been combined. The x-axis shows a range of d prime values used for deeming a neuron to be “selective”. Asterisk indicates significant difference at the trained and non-trained positions ($p < 0.05$, chi-square test). **d)** Same as (a) for the “bias test” objects. Note that d prime is not as sensitive a measure as the ANOVA used in the main text because it only considers half the response data.