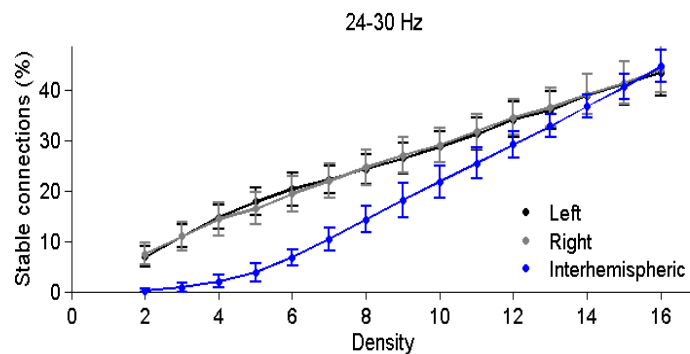
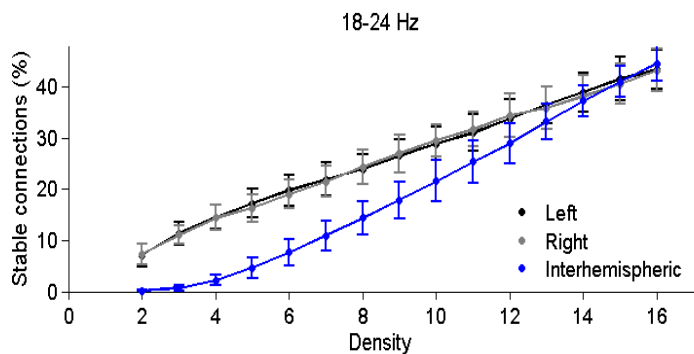
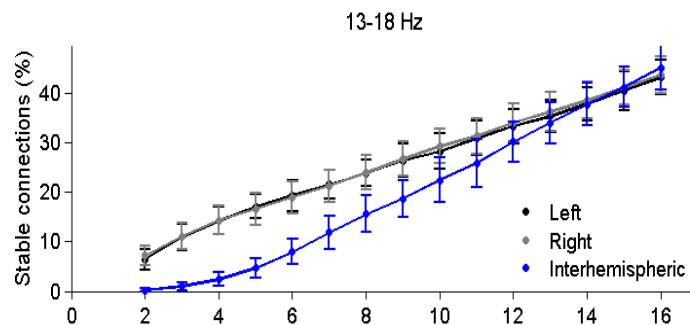
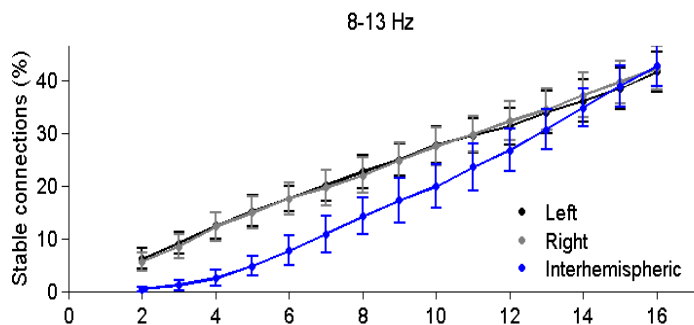
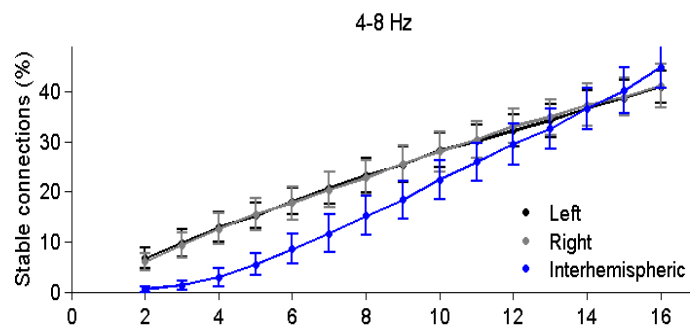
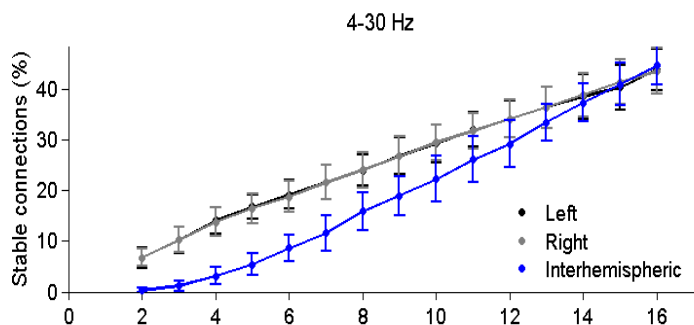


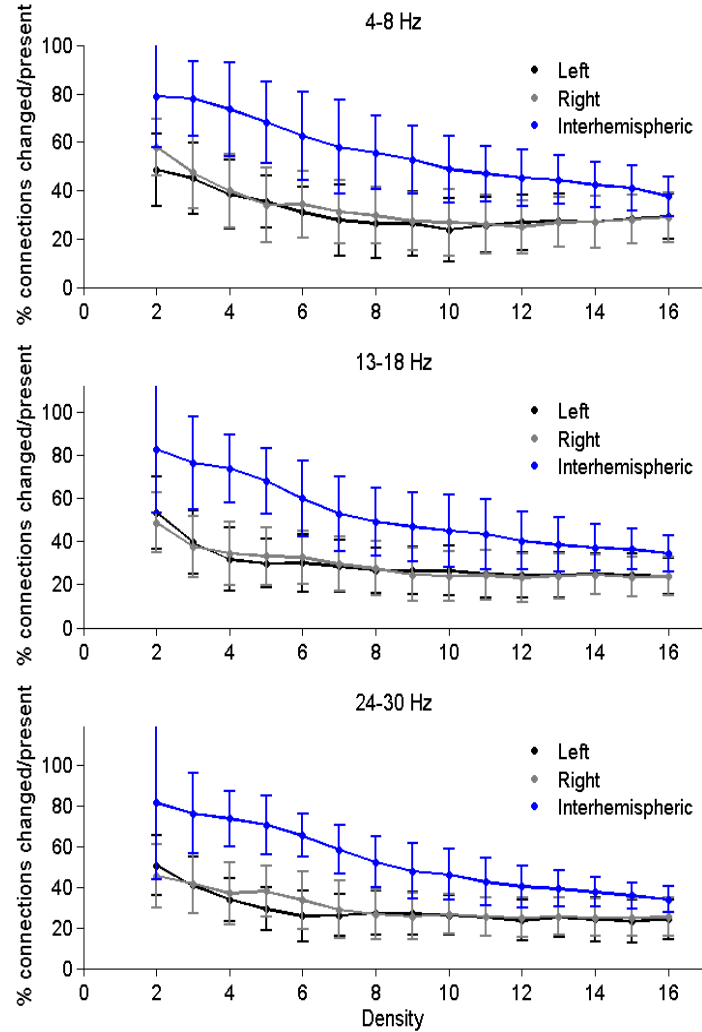
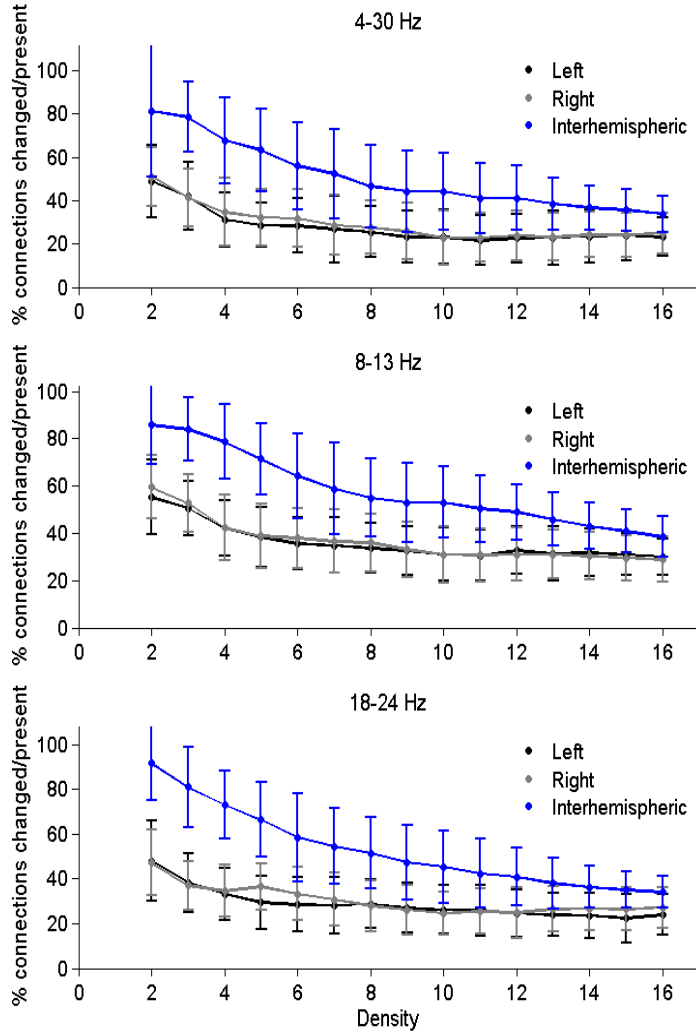
Supplemental Figure 1

Stable connections as a function of hemisphere and density



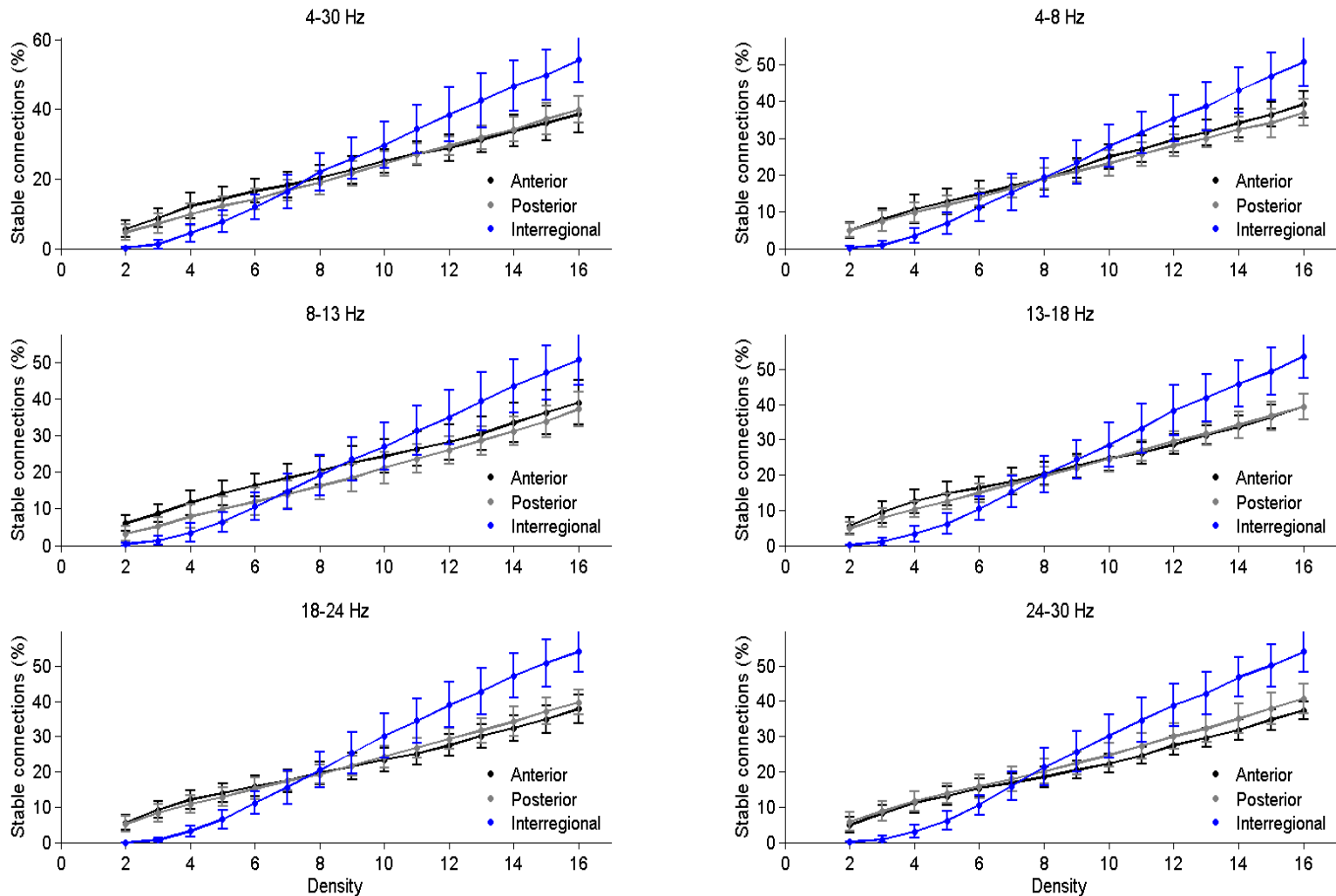
Supplemental Figure 2

Modulation Index as a function of hemisphere and density



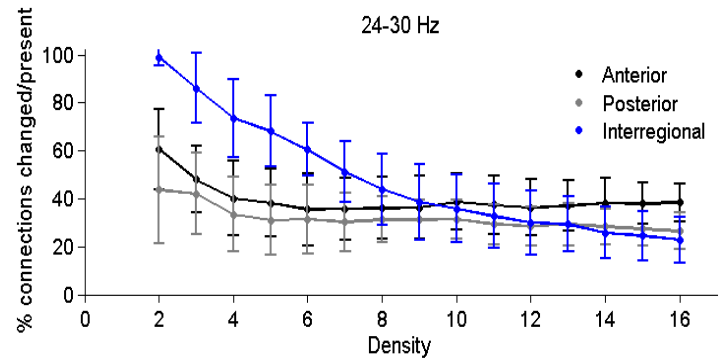
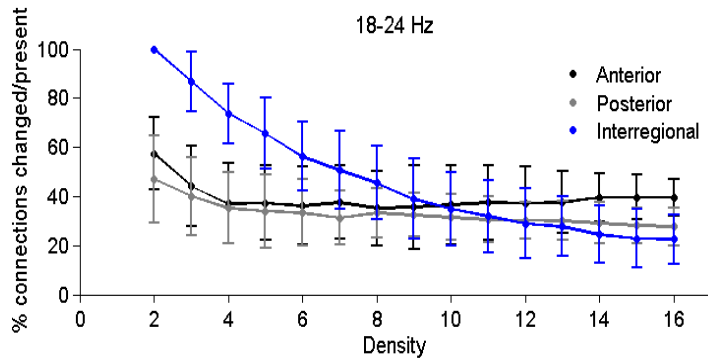
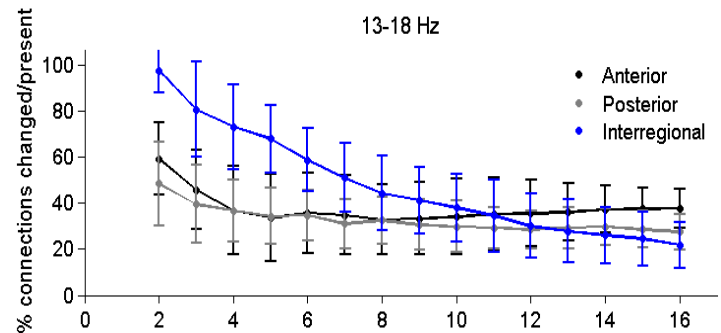
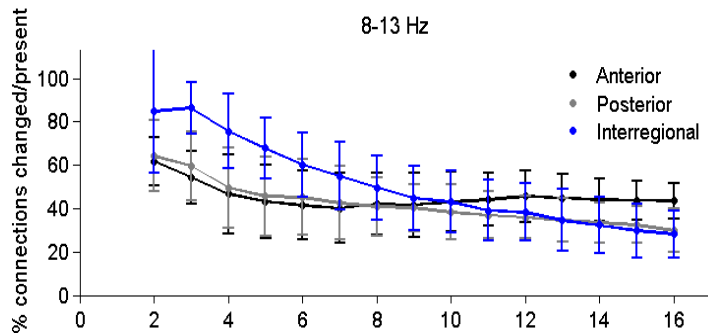
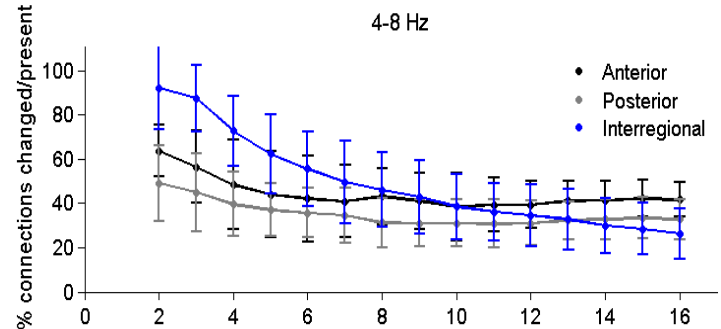
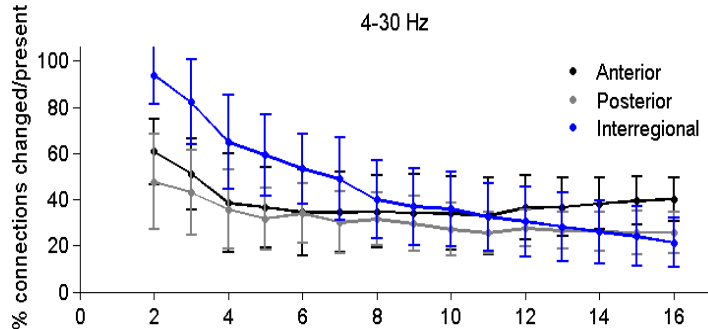
Supplemental Figure 3

Stable connections as a function of anteroposterior region and density

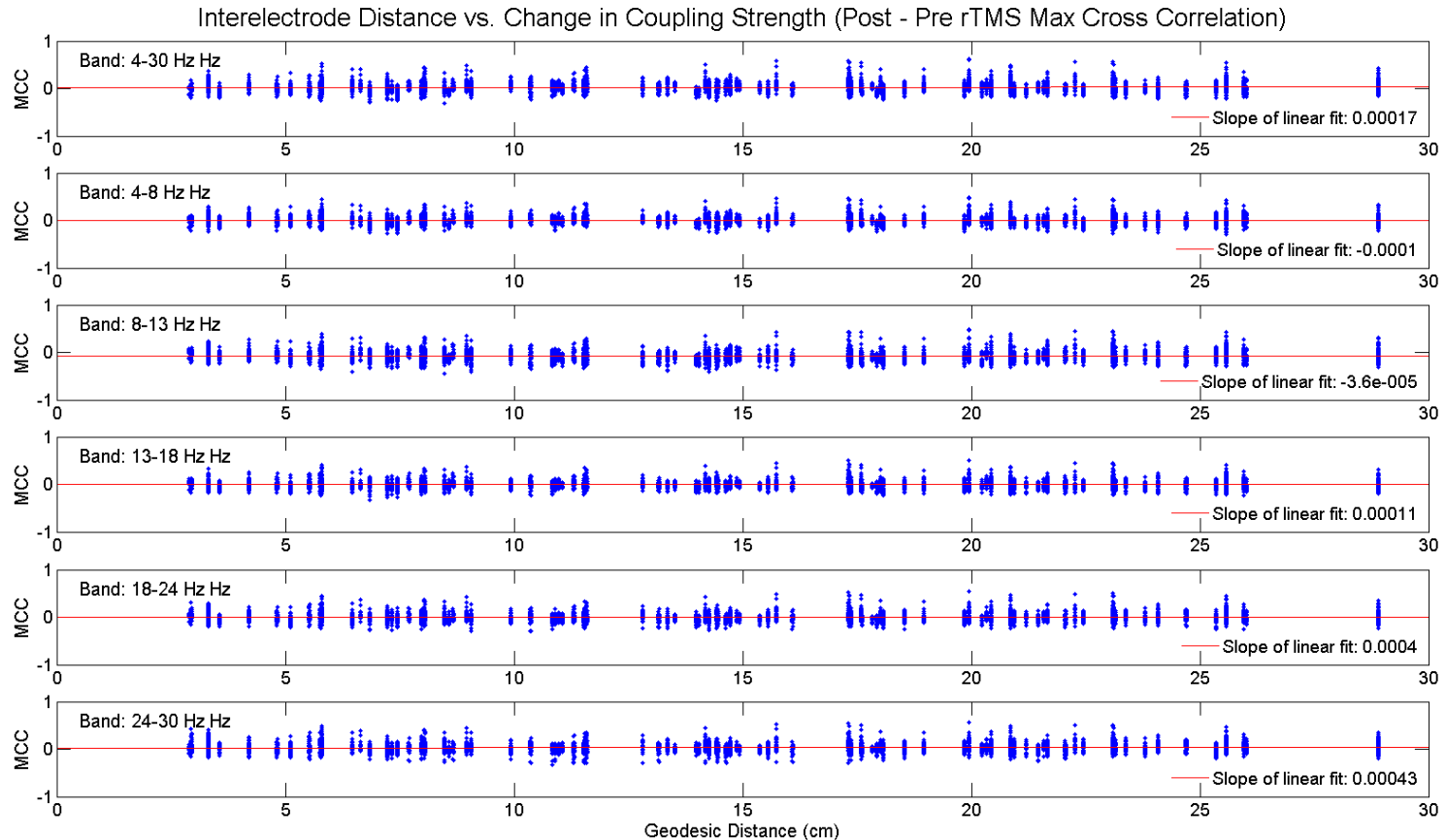


Supplemental Figure 4

Modulation Index as a function of anteroposterior region and density



Supplemental Figure 5



Change in coupling strength (Post-Pre rTMS maximum cross covariance, MCC) plotted vs inter-electrode distance (blue dots), and best linear regression fit. Each blue dot represents the MCC value between a pair of electrodes for a particular subject, and data for all subjects is included in the plot. Electrode locations are approximated using standard BESA coordinates in EEGLAB (Delorme and Makeig, 2004) projected onto a sphere of radius 9.2 cm, approximating the head size of an average adult, then using the formula for the shortest arclength between two points on a sphere. The slope of the linear regression line is included in the figure. None of the regression line slopes are statistically significantly different from zero. Consequently, the change in coupling strength induced by rTMS is not accounted for by inter-electrode distance.