

Supplementary Material

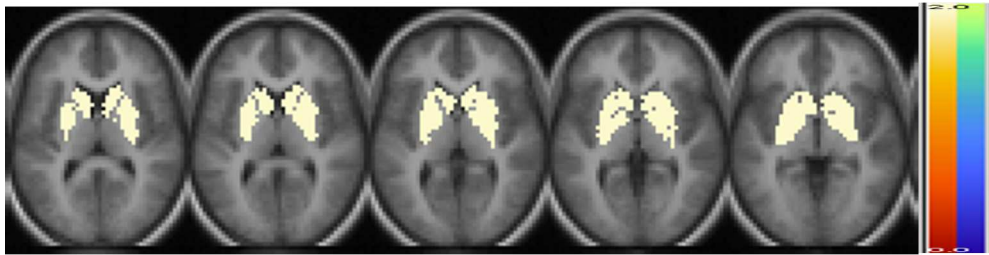
Anhedonia is associated with reduced incentive cue-related activation in the basal ganglia

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Supplementary Fig 1.
A.

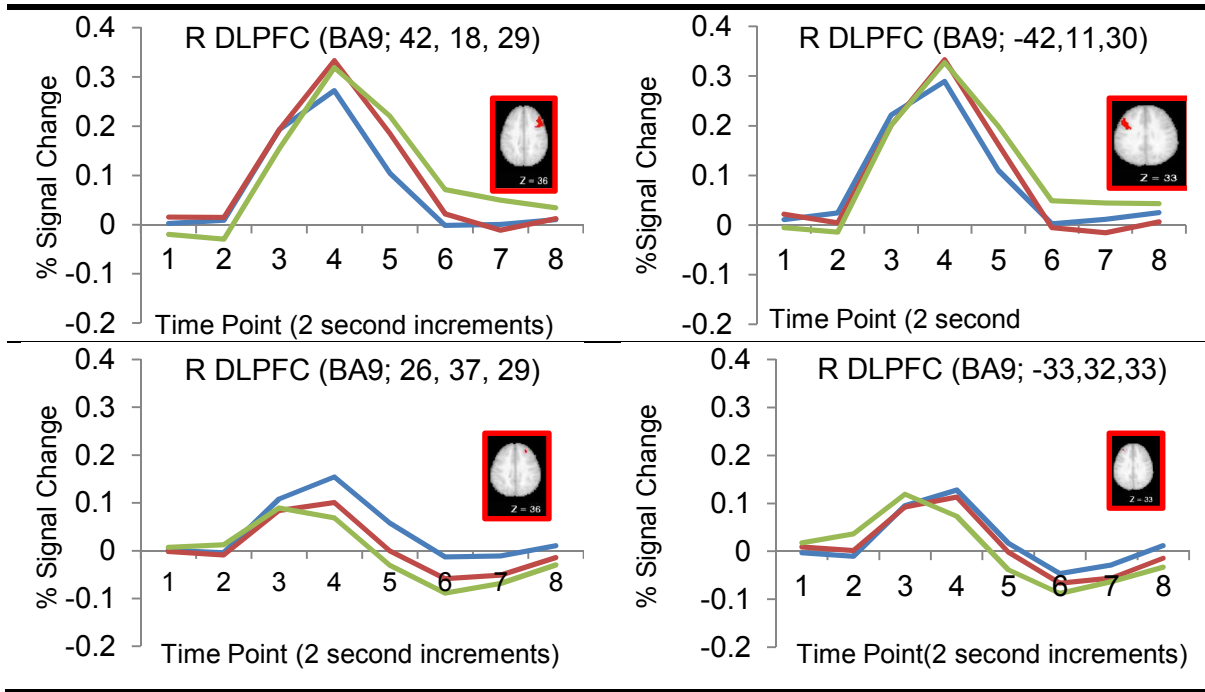


B.



Supplementary Fig 2.

— BCXT — RCXT — RC



Supplementary Table 1.

Analysis ^a	BA	Region of Activation	Cluster size (voxels)	Talairach Coordinates		
				x	y	z
DLPFC	46	Middle frontal gyrus	11	45	31	22
	9	Middle frontal gyrus	36	36	24	32
	9	Precentral gyrus	68	40	8	31
	9	Inferior frontal gyrus	33	-40	8	30
Basal Ganglia		Putamen	53	24	6	5
		Putamen	19	-23	7	5
		Putamen	19	-19	3	17

Supplementary Note

Supplementary Fig 1.

- A. Basal Ganglia Anatomical ROI Mask
- B. Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex Anatomical ROI Mask

Note.

A. The BG mask was generated based on data set from Wang et al. (2008), which combines the Caudate, Nucleus Accumbus, Putamen, and the globus pallidus together.

B. The DLPFC mask (Brodmann's areas 9 and 46) included both left and right middle and superior frontal gyri according to anatomical landmarks (Rajkowska & Goldman-Rakic, 1995). To be specific, *"area 9 is located on the dorsal, lateral, and dorsomedial surfaces of the frontal lobe extending along the middle third of the superior frontal gyrus and adjacent portions of the middle frontal gyrus"*

"Area 46 lies on the dorsolateral convexity and is either partially or completely surrounded by area 9. The superior border of area 46 with adjacent cortex is also variable within the middle and superior frontal sulci, as is the inferior border within the upper wall of the inferior frontal sulcus" (page 323 from Rajkowska & Goldman-Rakic, 1995).

Supplementary Fig 2.

Time courses of each region in the DLPFC showing effects of reward context in the target phase.

Supplementary Table 1.

Regions displaying both sustained and transient effects

Note. These regions are from overlay map created to test whether there was any regions displaying both sustained context-dependent and transient cue-related effects in each DLPFC and basal ganglia mask ROIs.

^a Each DLPFC and basal ganglia overlay maps were created by combining activation map displaying significant sustained context effect and another one showing significant transient reward cue x time point interaction in each DLPFC and basal ganglia, separately.