The same oculomotor vermal Purkinje cells encode the different kinematics of saccades and of smooth pursuit eye movements

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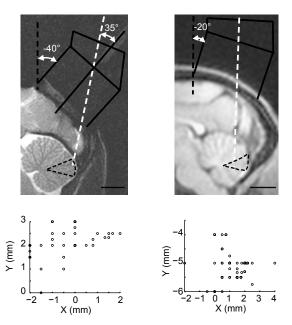
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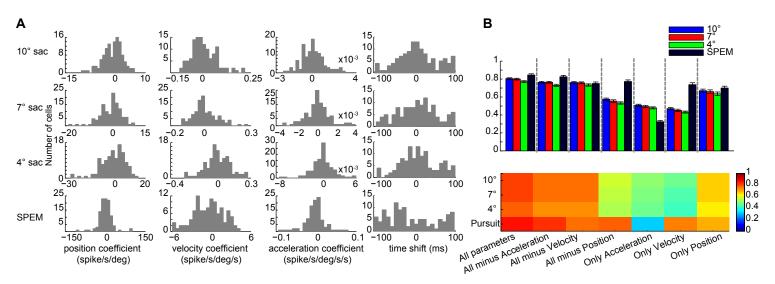
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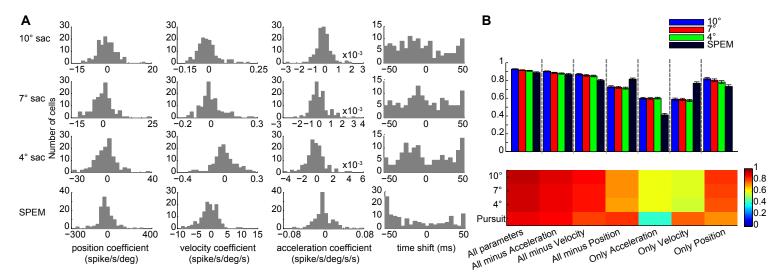
Number of supplementary figures: 4



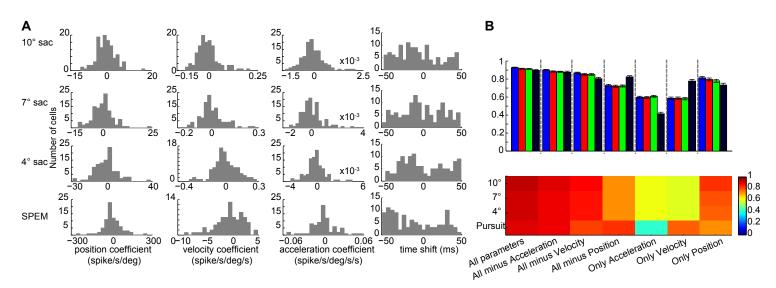
Supplementary Fig. S1: Sagittal MRI view showing the recording chamber and its orientation relative to the brainstem in monkeys I and E (left panel and right panel, respectively). The locations of recorded PC units in the OMV are shown in the scatter plots at the bottom. The dashed lines delineate the oculomotor vermis. The white dashed lines indicate the track of an electrode entering the center of the chamber. Scale bar, 10 mm.



Supplementary Fig. S2: A. Distribution of position, velocity and acceleration coefficients and distribution of time shifts based on the analysis using a shift ranging from -100 ms to 100 ms, after removal of fits that involved optimal time shifts corresponding to the extremes of the shift window. The first three rows display the plots for 10°, 7° and 4° saccades. The last row presents the plot for SPEM. The distribution of position, velocity and acceleration coefficients is shown in the first 3 columns and the distribution of time shifts in the last column. B. The upper panel is a bar chart of the mean CDs. Error bars indicate SEM. The lower panel depicts a plot of mean CDs represented by different colors for the various models.



Supplementary Fig. S3: A. Distribution of position, velocity and acceleration coefficients and distribution of time shifts based on the analysis using a shift ranging from -50 ms to 50 ms and data from 50 ms before and 100 ms after movement onset. The first three rows display the plots for 10°, 7° and 4° saccades. The last row presents the plot for SPEM. The distribution of position, velocity and acceleration coefficients is shown in the first 3 columns and the distribution of time shifts in the last column. B. The upper panel is a bar chart of the mean CDs. Error bars indicate SEM. The lower panel depicts a plot of mean CDs represented by different colors for the various models.



Supplementary Fig. S4: A. Distribution of position, velocity and acceleration coefficients and distribution of time shifts based on analysis using shift ranging from -50 ms to 50 ms and data from 50 ms before and 100 ms after movement onset, after removal of fits that involved optimal time shifts corresponding to the extremes of the shift window. The first three rows display the plots for 10°, 7° and 4° saccades. The last row presents the plot for SPEM. The distribution of position, velocity and acceleration coefficients is shown in the first 3 columns and the distribution of time shifts in the last column. B. The upper panel is a bar chart of the mean CDs. Error bars indicate SEM. The lower panel depicts a plot of mean CDs represented by different colors for the various models.