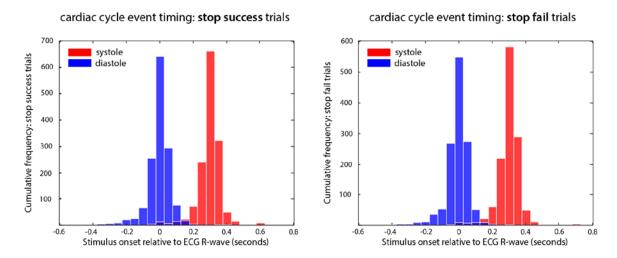
Response inhibition on the stop signal task improves during cardiac contraction

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Charlotte L Rae*1,2, Vanessa E Botan^{1,3}, Cassandra D Gould van Praag^{1,2}, Aleksandra M Herman³, Jasmina A K Nyyssönen³, David R Watson², Theodora Duka³, Sarah N Garfinkel^{1,2,4}, Hugo D Critchley^{1,2,4}



Supplementary Fig. 1 Cardiac cycle event timing on stop trials. Left: stop success (response withheld) trials; right: stop fail (button pressed) trials. Trial event timing within the cardiac cycle shown relative to the R-wave peak, in 50ms time bins: for both stop success and stop fail trials, >90% of trials were within 200ms of the intended timing for diastole trials at 10ms prior to the R-wave, and for systole trials at 290ms following R-wave. Dark blue indicates overlap of diastole and systole trial timings (minimal for trials of both stop outcomes).

¹ Sackler Centre for Consciousness Science, University of Sussex, UK

² Department of Neuroscience, Brighton & Sussex Medical School, UK

³ School of Psychology, University of Sussex, UK

⁴ Sussex Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, UK