

Supplementary Information

Auditory cortical activity drives feedback-dependent vocal control in marmosets

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Supplementary Note 1

Details regarding sample sizes, p-values, and statistical tests of individual figure panels are detailed below.

Fig. 1d. All n values represent number of vocalizations. Analyses were parametric ANOVAs with Bonferroni corrections. Expected (mean) frequency changes during normal conditions were subtracted from individual samples prior to averaging.

m96z trill: n=[7513, 4074, 3976] (normal/-2/+2); means: 0 ± 36.8 , 30.2 ± 42.4 , -38.4 ± 35.0 (mean \pm sd); F=33.08, p=4.6E-15, all pairwise p < 0.001.

m96z trillphee: n=[3528, 1939, 2600]; means: 0 ± 27.9 , 84.3 ± 34.9 , $046,1 \pm 33.7$; F=95.52, p=9.99E-42, all pairwise p < 0.001.

mm058 trill: n= [1415, 1004, 504]; means: 0 ± 27.9 , 84.1 ± 30.5 , -54.3 ± 29.1 ; F=44.30, p=1.12E-19, all pairwise p < 0.001.

mm058 trillphee: n=[1389, 710, 1152]; means: 0 ± 27.6 , 63.0 ± 36.4 , -42.1 ± 34.5 ; F=23.45, p=7.78E-11, all pairwise p < 0.001 save normal vs. +2 where p=0.003.

Fig 1e. Vocal sample sizes: normal: 11,159, -2ST: 11,984, +2ST: 11,533.

Fig 2a. Firing rates -10.2 ± 6.4 spk/s (mean \pm sd, normal), -9.5 ± 6.7 (amplified), -6.5 ± 4.8 (+2ST). N=355 (vocalizations), Chi-squared=26.6, p=1.7E-6 (Kruskal-Wallis), pairwise comparisons p-values: 0.43 (normal vs. amp), <0.001 (norm vs +2), <0.001 (amp vs. +2).

Fig. 2b. Number of units +2ST: 608, -2ST: 638

Fig. 3a. Firing rates -8.8 ± 6.9 spk/s (normal), -7.8 ± 7.0 (amplified), -4.4 ± 6.2 (-2ST). N=455 (vocalizations), Chi-squared=28.0, $p=8.5E-7$ (Kruskall-Wallis), pairwise comparisons p-values: 0.63 (normal vs. amp), <0.001 (norm vs -2), <0.001 (amp vs. -2).

Fig 3c. Pearson correlation coefficient $r=0.624$, $p<0.001$ (N=28 vocalizations), Bottom:

Fig 3d. Pearson correlation coefficients, $p<0.05$ indicated (N=88 normal, 233 amplified, 136 -2ST).

Fig 4a. Indicated N values are number of units. Indicated values for $p<0.05$ (Wilcoxon signed-rank tests with FDR corrections).

Fig. 4b. Unit numbers as in Fig4a. Shaded significance ($p<0.05$) for individual units (Wilcoxon signed-rank). Mean and standard deviation are indicated.

Fig. 4c & d. Indicated values for $p<0.05$ as in Fig 4a.

Fig. 5. N=479 units (-2ST), 512 (+2ST) . Indicated values for $p<0.05$ (from Pearson correlations with FDR corrections).

Fig. 6a. +2ST RMI change: 0.24 ± 0.31 , mean \pm std; N=638, $z=23.3$, $p<0.001$, Wilcoxon signed-rank. -2ST: 0.27 ± 0.37 ; N=608, $z=23.8$, $p<0.001$. N is number of units.

Fig. 6b. Number of units as in Fig 6a. Pearson correlations: +2ST ($r=-0.53$, $p<0.001$) and -2ST ($r=-0.53$, $p<0.001$).

Fig. 6c. Number of units as in Fig 6a. Pearson correlations: +2ST ($r=-0.02$, $p=0.65$) and -2ST ($r=0$, $p=0.97$).

Fig. 6d. Pearson correlations for absolute value vocal correlation coefficients vs. RMI: $r=-0.02$ ($p=0.41$) for all data, and $r=-0.04$ ($p=0.77$) for only significant units.

Fig. 6g. Number of units as in Fig 6a. Left hemisphere change: 0.26 ± 0.40 , Right hemisphere: 0.30 ± 0.44 ($z=2.40$, $p=0.016$, Wilcoxon rank-sum).

Fig. 6h. Number of units as in Fig 6a. Left hemisphere correlation: 0.19 ± 0.17 , Right hemisphere: 0.20 ± 0.44 ($z=0.21$, $p=0.84$, Wilcoxon rank-sum).

Fig. 7b. Median 38.5ms, IQR: 29.6-51.7ms

Fig. 7f. P-values for individual plots determined using Wilcoxon signed-rank tests for each electrode comparing median frequency changes from baseline.

Fig. 8. P-values for individual plots determined using Wilcoxon signed-rank tests for each electrode comparing median frequency changes from baseline.

Fig. 9a. $N=32$ electrodes (left), 46 (right). $z=2.57$, $p=0.010$ (Wilcoxon rank-sum between hemispheres). Multivariate linear regression using factors: animal, hemisphere, row, and column showed overall $R^2=0.12$, $F=2.54$, $p=0.047$. Individual p-values were, respectively: 0.38, 0.004, 0.46, and 0.48.

Fig. 9b. N as in Fig.9a. Total: $r=0.36$, $p=0.001$ (Spearman), LH: $r=0.07$, $p=0.70$, RH: $r=0.41$, $p=0.005$.

Fig. 9c. N as in Fig.9a. Total: $r=-0.37$, $p=0.001$ (Spearman), LH: $r=-0.27$, $p=0.14$, RH: $r=-0.36$, $p=0.016$.

Fig. 9d. N as in Fig.9a. Total: $r=0.38$, $p=0.001$ (Spearman), LH: $r=0.28$, $p=0.13$, RH: $r=0.34$, $p=0.022$.

Fig. 9e. Trill mean frequency: 6.95 ± 0.80 kHz (mean \pm sd). Shaded area is 95% confidence interval for shuffled estimation of CF tuning (see Methods).