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## Supplementary Materials for

## Focal infrared neural stimulation with high-field functional MRI: A rapid way to map mesoscale brain connectomes

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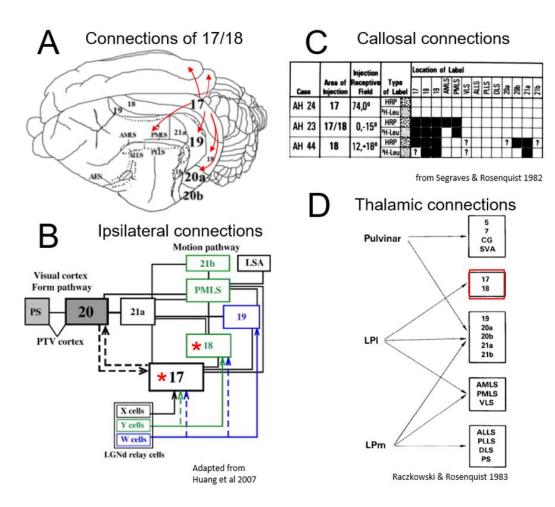
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Published 24 April 2019, *Sci. Adv.* **5**, eaau7046 (2019) DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.aau7046

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Fig. S1. Cat anatomy.

Fig. S2. All slices of significant voxels controlled at an FDR of 10% under laser stimulation of the area 17/18 border (0.7 J/cm<sup>2</sup>).



**Fig. S1. Cat anatomy.** (A) Major areas of cat visual cortex. Red arrows: major cortical targets of area 17. (B) Ipsilateral visual cortical connections (from 44). Red stars: Stimulated cortical areas from Fig. 1. Since laser tip was placed at border of area 17/18, it impinged on both area 17 and 18. (C) Callosal connections (from 25). Blackened boxes indicate presence of direct connection. White boxes: absence of connection. Callosal connections are most prominent at 17/18 border and area 18 and connect to 17, 18, 19, AMLS, PMLS, 20b and 21a. (D) Primary thalamocortical connections (from 28). Direct projections from LPI to area 17 and 18. Indirect connections to higher order areas via LP and pulvinar: areas 4 (see *31, 32*), 5, 7, cingulate cortex, and splenial visual area SVA (CG, CVA is part of CG).

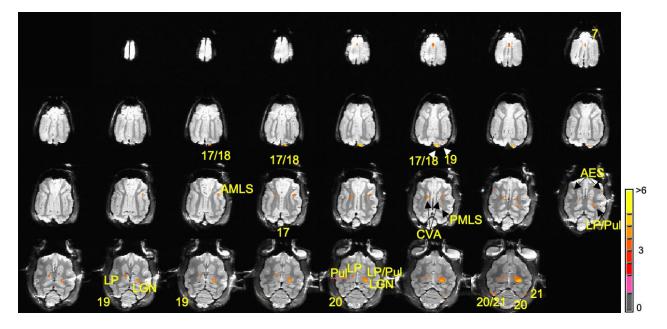


Fig. S2. All slices of significant voxels controlled at an FDR of 10% under laser stimulation of the area 17/18 border (0.7 J/cm<sup>2</sup>). Significant voxels (p<0.0025, FDR 10%) overlie locations with known anatomical connections to laser stimulation site in 17/18. These include LGN, LP/pulvinar, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and Sylvian areas (AMLS, PMLS). Polysynaptic areas include contralateral LP/pulvinar, AES (anterior ectosylvian area), CVA (cingulate visual area), and areas 4, 5, and 7 (see text). Note that LGN, which has very strong connections with area 17/18, contains some of the most significant voxels. Color bar: T-statistics of significant voxels. See Fig. 1A for list of abbreviations.