

Enhanced response inhibition and reduced midfrontal theta activity in experienced Vipassana meditators

Catherine I. Andreu^{1,2*}, Ismael Palacios^{1,3}, Cristóbal Moëne-Loccoz⁴, Vladimir López¹, Ingmar H.A. Franken⁵, Diego Cosmelli^{1, 2}, Heleen A. Slagter^{6,7,8}

¹ Escuela de Psicología, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile

² Millennium Institute for Research in Depression and Personality (MIDAP), Chile

³ Laboratorio de Neurociencia Cognitiva y Social, Facultad de Psicología, Universidad Diego Portales, Chile

⁴ Biomedical Neuroscience Institute, Facultad de Medicina, Universidad de Chile, Santiago, Chile

⁵ Department of Psychology, Education & Child Studies, Erasmus University Rotterdam, the Netherlands

⁶ Department of Psychology, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands

⁷ Amsterdam Brain and Cognition, University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands

⁸ Department of Experimental and Applied Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands

*** Corresponding Author:**

E-mail: ciandreu@uc.cl (CIA)

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS:

Fig S1. Scalp voltage maps show the spatial distribution of grand-average ERP amplitude within 250–350 ms (N2 time window), separately for correct Go and Nogo trials for negative (left), neutral (central) and positive (right) pictures, for controls and meditators.

Fig S2. Scalp voltage maps show the spatial distribution of grand-average ERP amplitude within 400–500 ms (P3 time window), separately for correct Go and Nogo trials for negative (left), neutral (central) and positive (right) pictures, for controls and meditators.

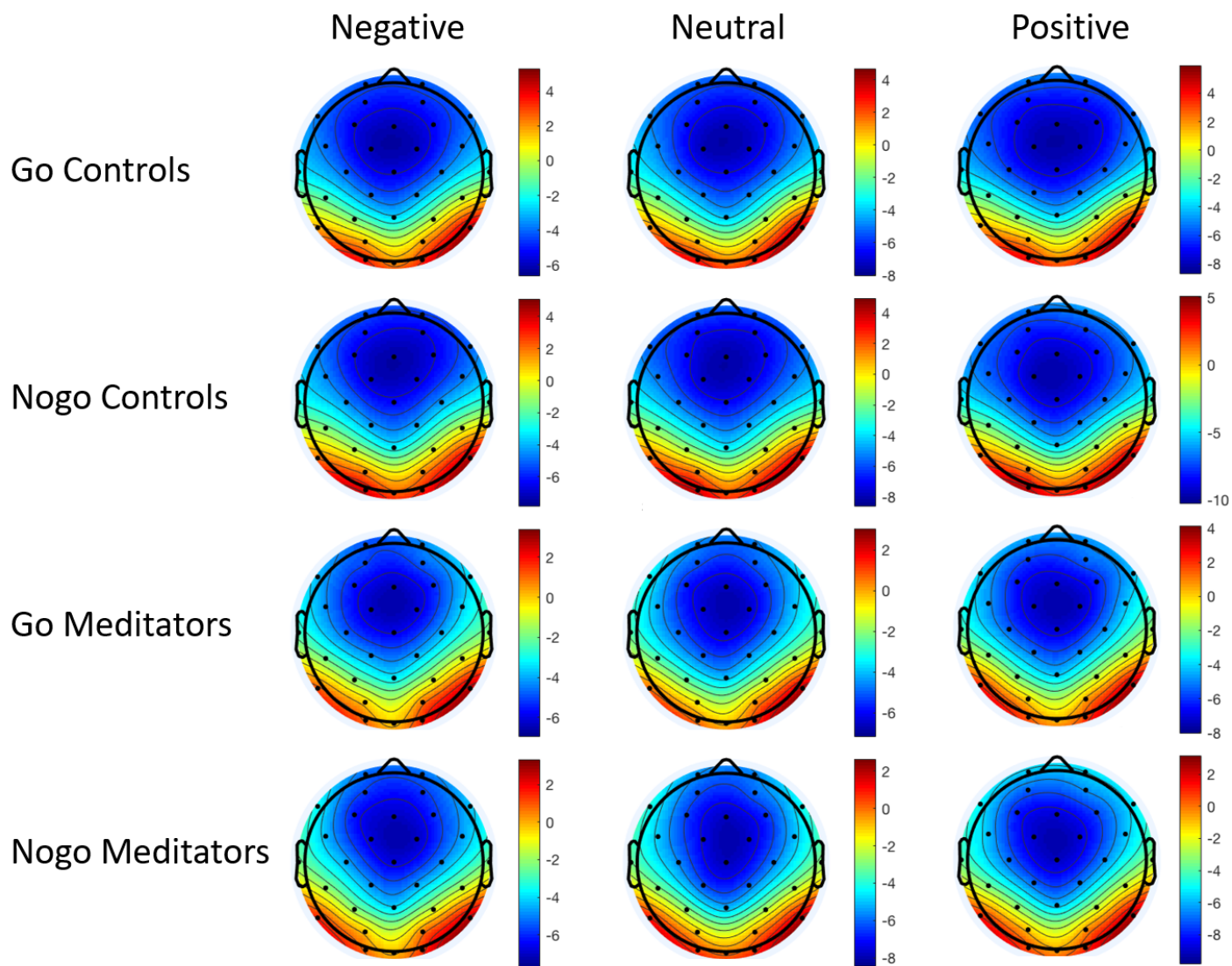


Fig S1.

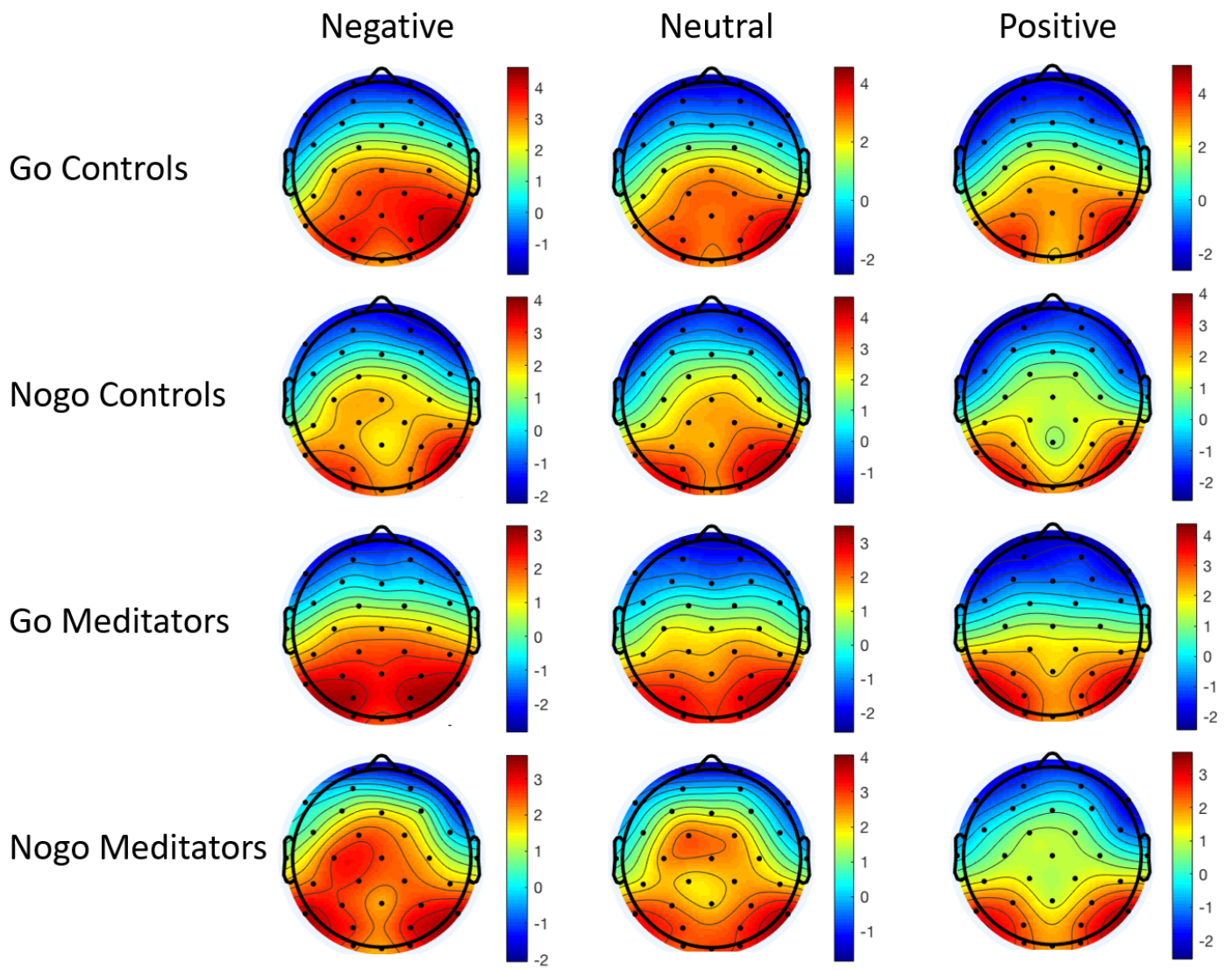


Fig S2.