

Supplementary Material

Functional and pathological correlates of judgments of learning in cognitively unimpaired older adults

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TABLE S1. Brain Activity during Memory Self-Appraisal and Neocortical PiB Binding

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FIGURE S1. Design Matrix Schematic for Judgments of Learning fMRI Task

TABLE S1. Brain Activity during Memory Self-Appraisal and Neocortical PiB Binding

		<i>Dependent variable:</i>								
		ROI BOLD % change								
		L ACC	R ACC	R Prec	L PCC	L Hipp	R Hipp	L vmPFC	R Pall	R Insula
PiB FLR Binding	β	0.04	-0.03	-0.53	-0.18	0.07	0.02	-0.39	-0.35	-0.16
	SE	(0.26)	(0.20)	(0.33)	(0.39)	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.34)	(0.19)	(0.16)
	<i>p</i> -value	0.875	0.878	0.107	0.650	0.694	0.917	0.256	0.067	0.323
	Cohen's <i>f</i>	0.018	0.017	0.183	0.051	0.044	0.012	0.129	0.209	0.112
	Model	-0.012	-0.012	0.020	-0.010	-0.011	-0.013	0.004	0.030	< -0.001
	Adjusted R ²									

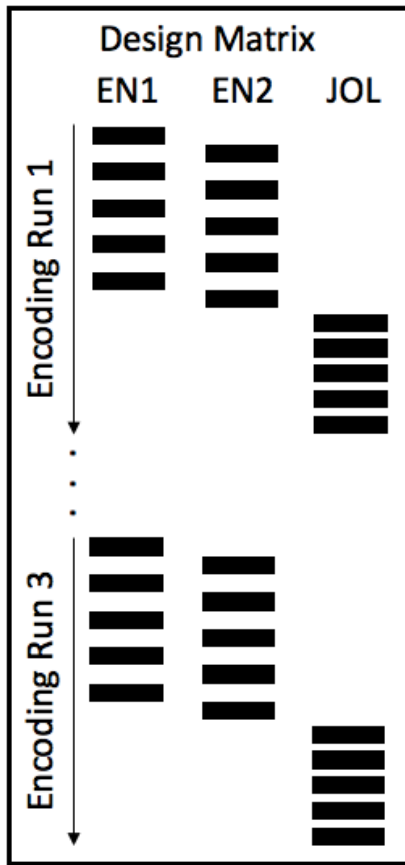
Shown are linear regression estimates for models examining the association of PiB FLR binding with BOLD signal from each separate ROI, controlling for age and sex effects. Abbreviations: PiB, Pittsburgh Compound-B; FLR, frontal, lateral, and retrosplenial cortex; ROI, region of interest; BOLD, blood oxygen level dependent signal; ACC, anterior cingulate cortex; Prec, precuneus; PCC, posterior cingulate cortex; Hipp, hippocampus; vmPFC, ventromedial prefrontal cortex; Pall, pallidum; L, left; R, right. Unadjusted statistics are reported as the estimate coefficient (β), standard error of the mean (SE), and *p*-value.

TABLE S2. Entorhinal Tau on Absolute Accuracy Memory Appraisal or ROI BOLD Signal Controlling for Neocortical PiB Binding

<i>Dependent variable:</i>		Absolute Accuracy (%)	R Precuneus ROI BOLD % Change	L vmPFC ROI BOLD % Change
Age	β	-0.18	0.02	0.004
	SE	(0.45)	(0.02)	(0.03)
	<i>p</i> -value	0.690	0.413	0.865
Sex	β	18.86	-0.02	-0.14
	SE	(5.66)	(0.30)	(0.32)
	<i>p</i> -value	0.001**	0.938	0.667
PiB FLR Binding	β	5.11	0.12	0.32
	SE	(7.28)	(0.38)	(0.40)
	<i>p</i> -value	0.484	0.748	0.424
	Cohen's <i>f</i>	0.187	0.173	0.102
EC FTP Binding	β	13.49	-1.66	-1.74
	SE	(9.77)	(0.51)	(0.54)
	<i>p</i> -value	0.171	0.002**	0.002**
	Cohen's <i>f</i>	0.153	0.392	0.385
	Model Adjusted R ²	0.130	0.107	0.095

Shown are linear regression estimates for models examining the association of EC FTP binding with Absolute Accuracy, precuneus ROI BOLD signal, or vmPFC ROI BOLD signal, controlling for PiB FLR binding, age, and sex effects. Abbreviations: EC, entorhinal cortex; FTP, flortaucipir; vmPFC, ventromedial prefrontal cortex; ROI, region of interest; BOLD, blood oxygen level dependent signal; PiB, Pittsburgh Compound-B; FLR, frontal, lateral, and retrosplenial cortex; L, left; R, right. Statistics are reported as the estimate coefficient (β), standard error of the mean (SE), and *p*-value. $p^* < 0.05$, $p^{**} < 0.01$.

FIGURE S1. Design Matrix Schematic for Judgments of Learning fMRI Task



During each run, participants viewed 25 face-name pairs of stimuli presented in a pseudorandom order in groups of 5 face-name pairs. Each of the 25 face-name pairs were presented a total of 3 times during each run. During the first 2 instances (Encoding Run #1, EN1; and EN2), participants were asked to press a button indicating a purely subjective decision about whether the name was a good “fit” for the face or not. Each of the 3 runs ended with a Judgments of Learning (JOL) phase during which participants were asked to press a button indicating how well they encoded each of the 25 face-name stimuli presented during encoding.