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Binocular disparity-based learning is retinotopically specific and independent of sleep

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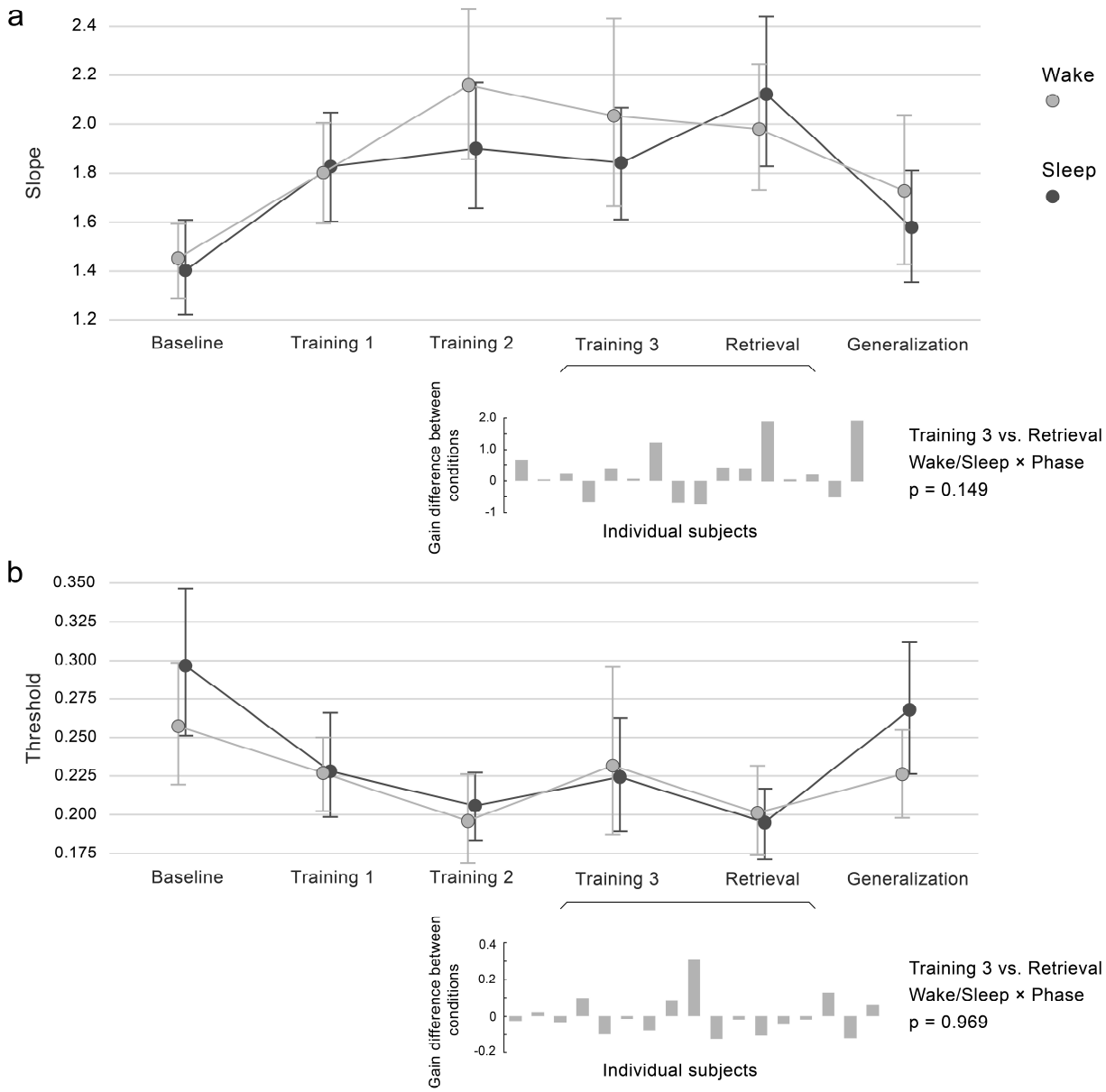

Supplementary Figure 1 Performance development over training. Performance (mean ± 95 % boot-strapped confidence interval) after splitting training trials into three blocks of equal length (Training 1-3). Data are shown for the parameters Slope (a) and Threshold (b) of the psychometric function. In none of the training blocks and for neither parameter did sleep and wake conditions differ significantly (all Holm-corrected p = 1.0). Bars in insets show the difference between conditions in gain (change over retention period; $(Retrieval_{Sleep} - Training\ 3_{Sleep}) - (Retrieval_{Wake} - Training\ 3_{Wake})$) for each subject.

Positive values thus denote higher gain on that parameter in the sleep condition, negative values higher gain in the wake condition. For the parameter Slope, only 16 bars are shown because one of the values from one subject was dropped during outlier rejection. Differential gains over the retention period were analysed directly using a Wake/Sleep × Phase ANOVA including only the last Training block and Retrieval.