

Title: High intensity VNS disrupts VNS-mediated plasticity in motor cortex

Authors: Robert A. Morrison^{1,2,*}, Tanya T. Danaphongse², Stephanie T. Abe², Madison E. Stevens², Vikram Ezhil^{1,2}, Armin Seyedahmadi², Katherine S. Adcock^{1,2}, Robert L. Rennaker^{1,2}, Michael P. Kilgard^{1,2}, Seth A. Hays^{1,2,3}

Affiliations:

¹ The University of Texas at Dallas, School of Behavioral Brain Sciences, Richardson, TX.

² The University of Texas at Dallas, Texas Biomedical Device Center, Richardson, TX.

³ The University of Texas at Dallas, Erik Jonsson School of Engineering and Computer Science, Richardson, TX.

* Correspondence to: robert.morrison@utdallas.edu

Supplementary Material:

S1 – Raw maps from ICMS

(A) Sham

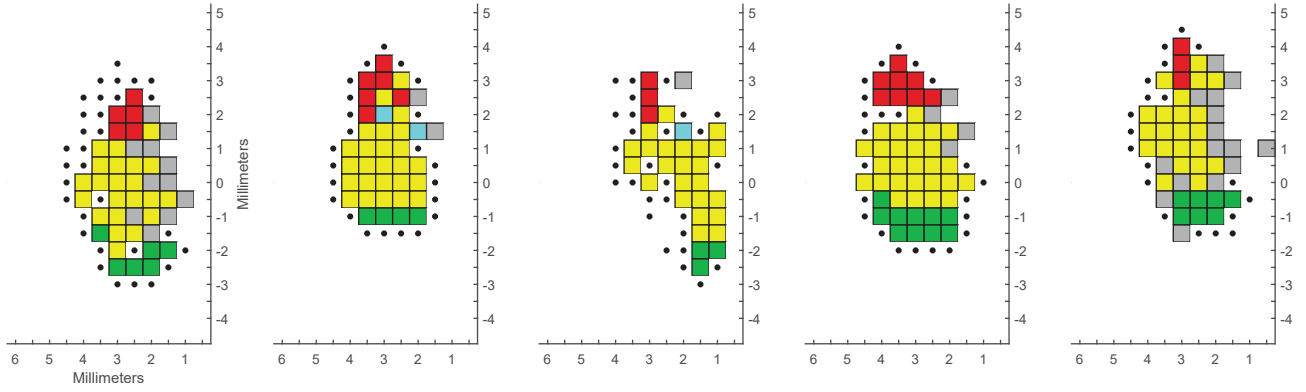
(B) Standard VNS

(C) Interleaved VNS

(D) Short VNS

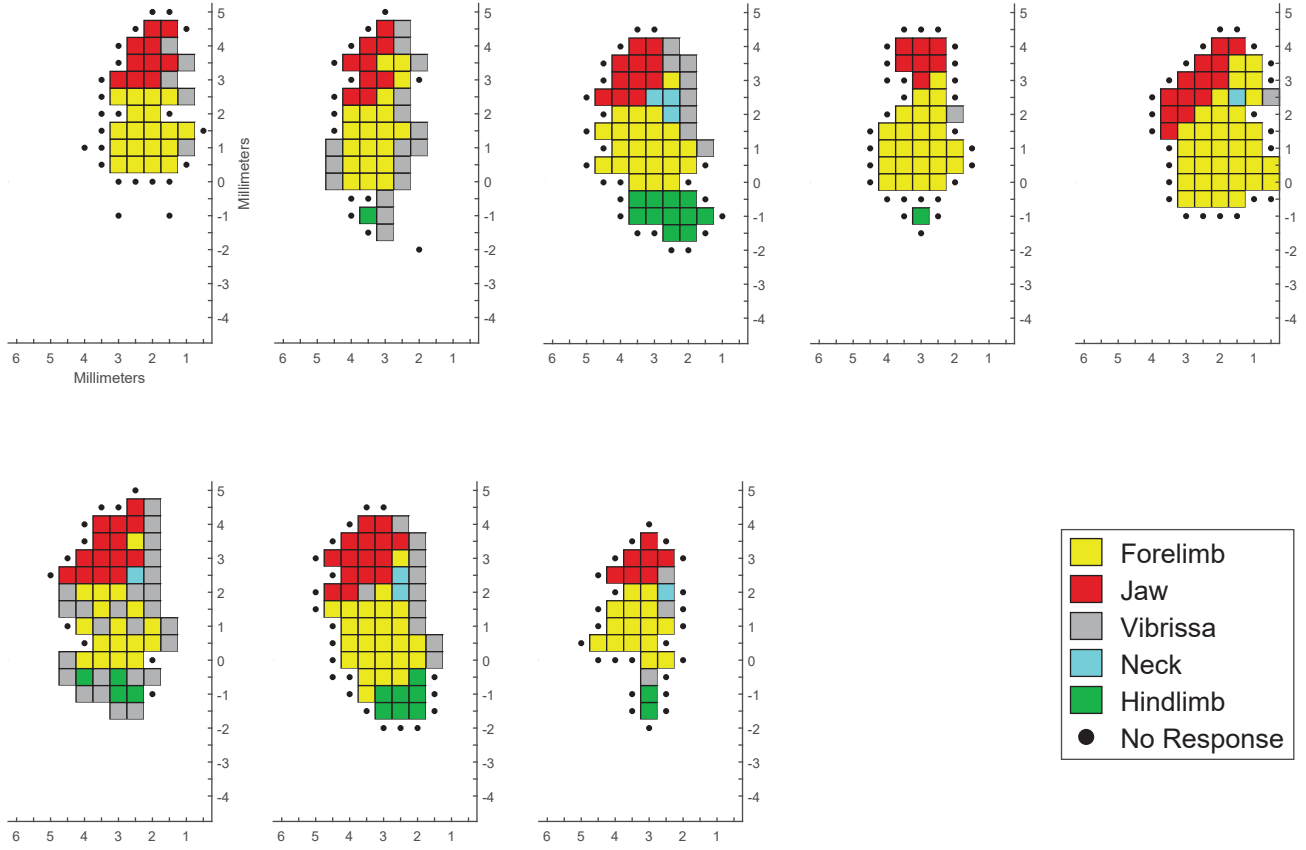
A)

Sham



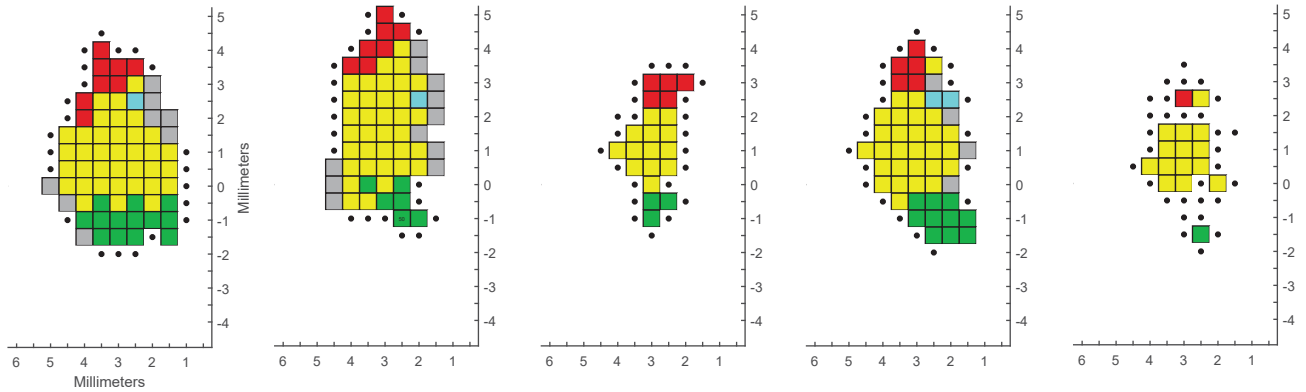
B)

Standard
VNS



C)

Interleaved
VNS



D)

Short
VNS

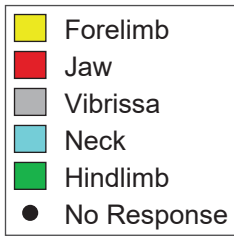
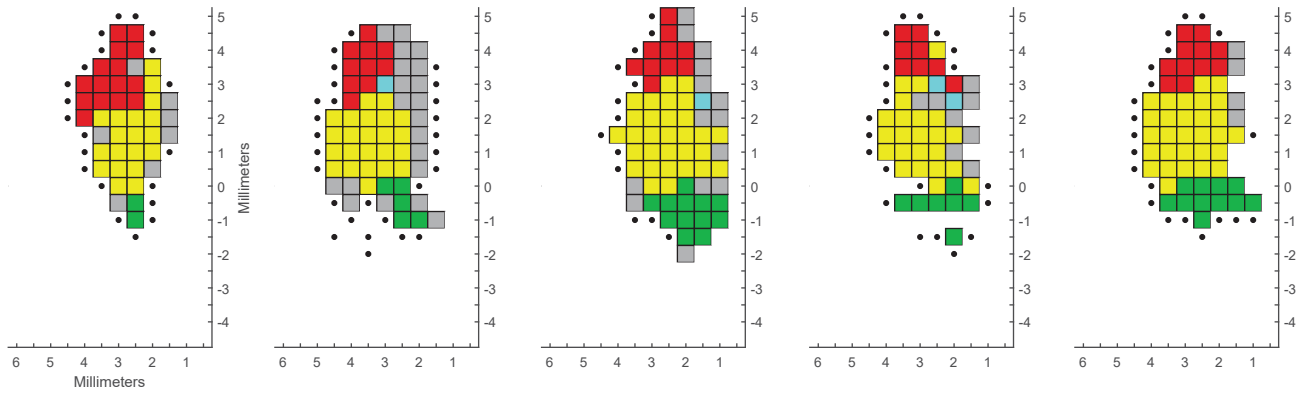


Figure S1. Raw Maps from ICMS

Axes denote stereotaxic coordinates relative to bregma with rostro-caudal directions from +5 to -4 mm and mediolateral directions from 0 to +6 mm.

- (A) Sham
- (B) Standard VNS
- (C) Interleaved VNS
- (D) Short VNS