



151x110mm (1200 x 1200 DPI)

Supplemental Figure Evidence against spread of current during ipsilateral TMS. This supplemental figure presents data from 9 participants who had stimulus intensities that were equivalent between the paretic and non-paretic limb or lower in the paretic limb. **a)** average MEP traces from one of these participants. Stimulus intensity was 38% maximal stimulator output (MSO) for the paretic limb and 47% MSO for the non-paretic limb. Despite this large difference in stimulus intensity, ipsilateral MEPs were larger than contralateral MEPs in the paretic limb, and ipsilateral MEPs were smaller than contralateral MEPs in the non-paretic limb. If ipsilateral MEPs were the result of current spread, we would expect ipsilateral MEPs to be greater (relative to contralateral MEPs) in the limb with higher stimulation intensity—the non-paretic limb. **b)** data for each of this subgroup of participants showing that for all but one, ICE ratio was smaller (greater relative ipsilateral excitability) in the paretic than the non-paretic limb, even though stimulus intensity (displayed as subgroup average) was less for the paretic limb. Gray dots and lines represent individual data, while black squares and lines represent average data.