

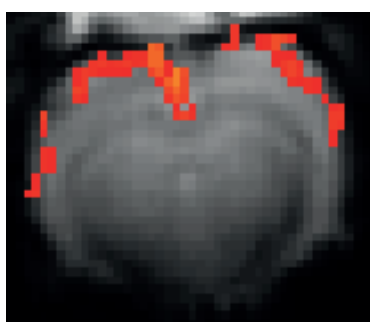
Figure 3 Supplement 2

A

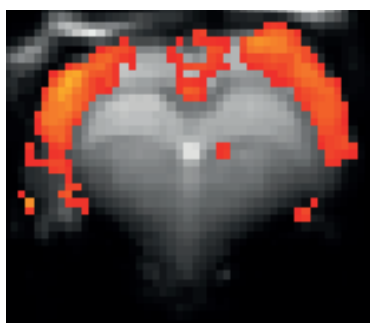
experimental HRF



animal C1
experiment 1



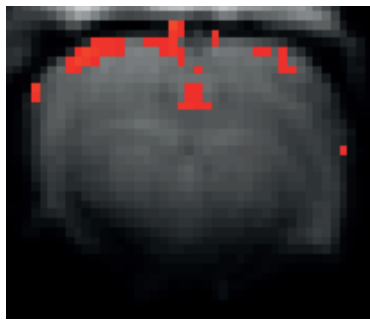
animal C1
experiment 2



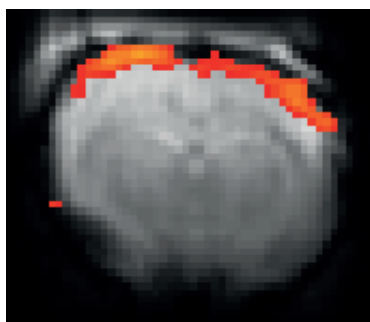
animal C2



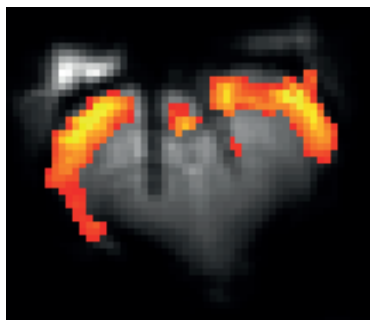
animal C3



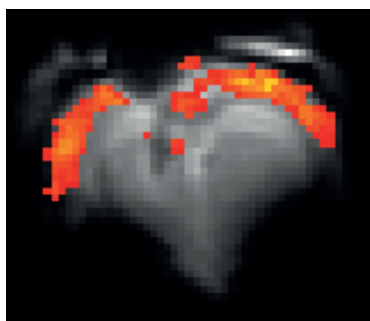
animal C4



animal C5



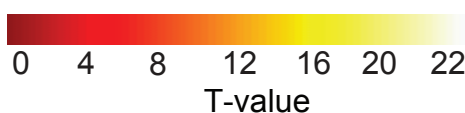
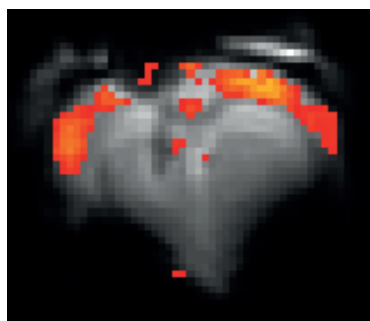
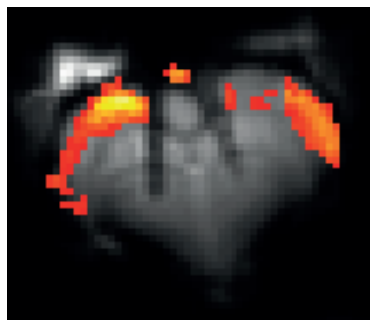
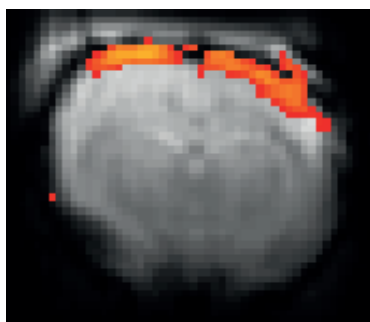
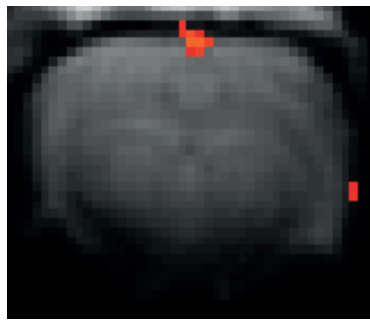
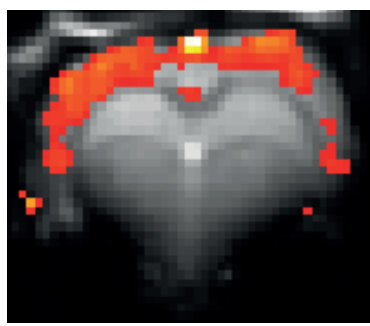
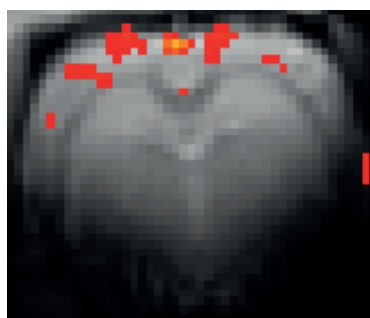
animal T1



animal T2

B

canonical HRF



T-value

Figure 3 Supplement 2. Similar activity patterns upon employing HRFs extracted from datasets based on FIR approach and classical canonical HRF model. All activation maps were scaled to the overall maximum detected T-value (note that this maximum T-value in animal C2 (B) is only achieved because of spurious activity in the sinus vein detected by the canonical HRF approach). (A) Activation maps resulting from FIR-based event-related fMRI analysis of datasets shown in Figure 4, Figure 4 Supplement 1 and Figure 5. (B) Activation maps resulting from event-related fMRI analysis of the same datasets while using the standard canonical HRF implemented in SPM, which is modelled by two gamma functions.