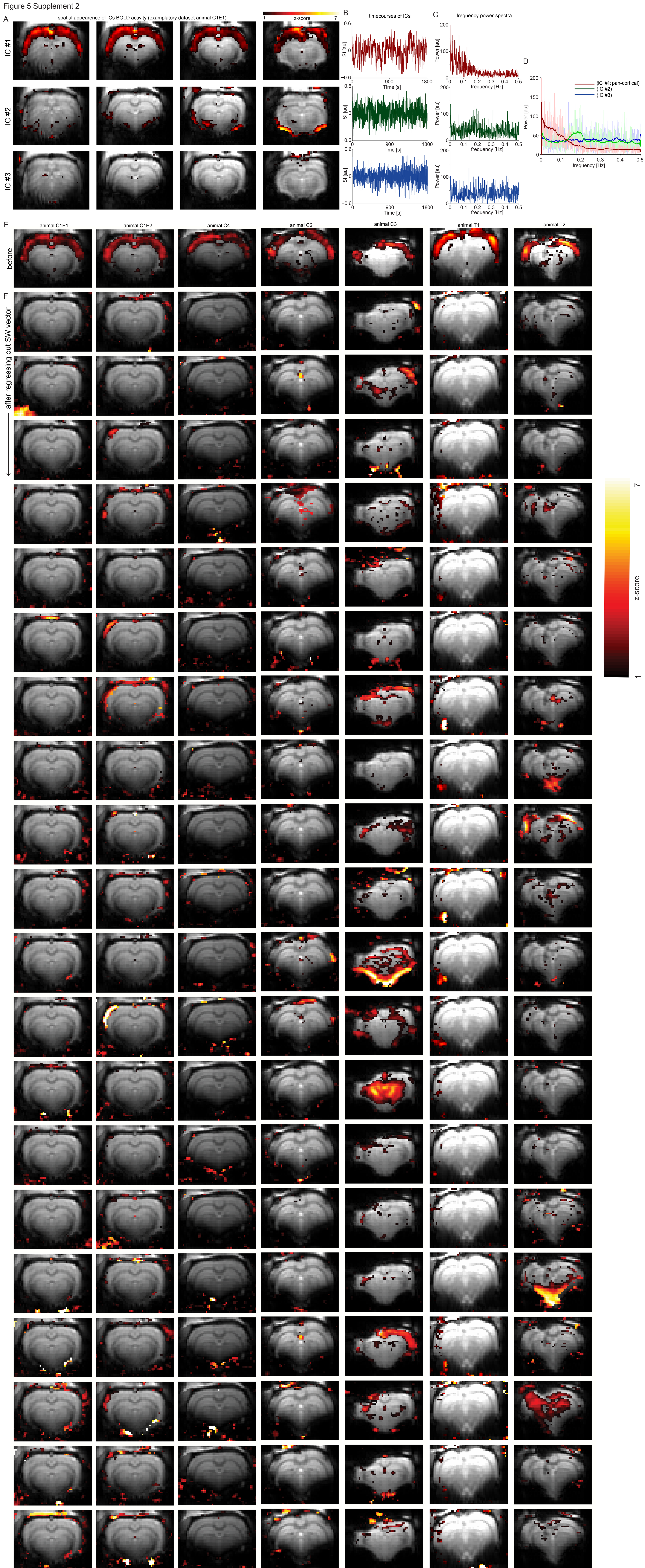


Figure 5 Supplement 2



**Figure 5 Supplement 2. Pan-cortical BOLD appears only in ICs with higher power in lower frequencies of their time courses' power spectra. Regressing out the slow calcium wave regressor before ICA leads to absence of pan-cortical activity ICs.** (A) ICs of pancortical activation (1), non-cortical activity (2) and activity outside of the brain (3). (B) Timecourses of these three ICs. (C) Power spectra derived by Fast Fourier transform of the IC time courses. (D) The three independent components are related to differences in the frequency power-spectra of their timecourses. The component revealing pan-cortical activity (1) shows a timecourse which has higher power in frequencies in the range up to 0.1 Hz, the components which are related to other types of activity show power mostly in higher frequency ranges, i.e. unspecific non-cortical activity (2) shows a peak in frequencies around 0.18-0.2 Hz, or a component showing mostly activity outside of the brain and is likely related to unspecific noise (3) does not show specific frequency peaks which could be attributed to any type of oscillatory sources. (E) ICA revealed component showing pan-cortical activation prior to regressing out the timecourse derived by the slow calcium wave vector (SW vector) of the datasets (one exemplary slice is shown each). (F) The previously present pancortical component (E) is absent in all of the 20 components in all datasets after regressing out the timecourse derived by the slow calcium wave vector previously to performing ICA.