

Figure 8—Figure Supplement 2

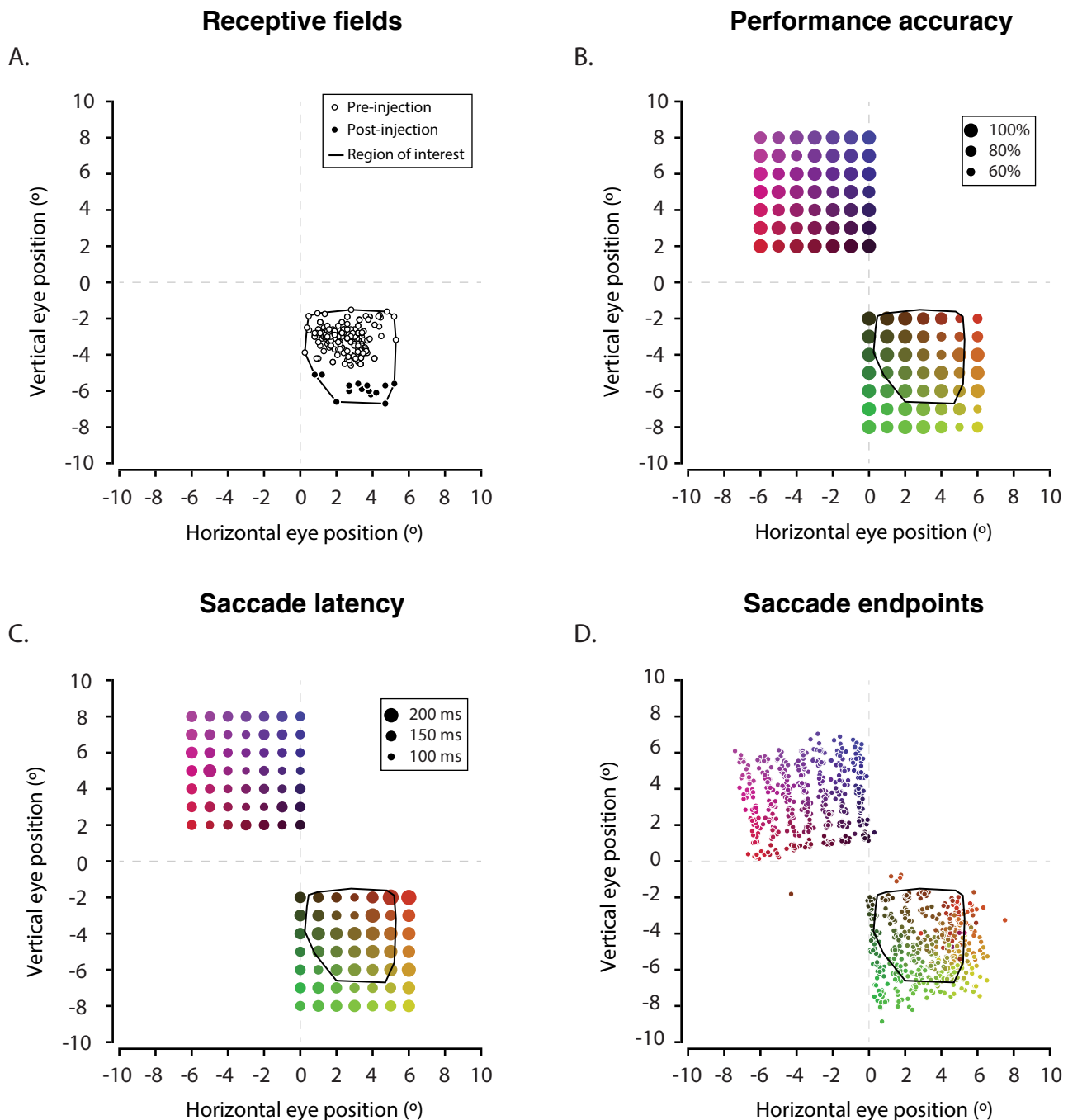


Figure 8 – Figure Supplement 2. Analysis of visual sensitivity in Monkey 2. The data in panels **B**, **C** & **D** were collected 840 days after the vector injections, and 663 days after the termination of optogenetic silencing experiments that contributed to the manuscript. **A.** V1 receptive fields (RFs) mapped in recording sessions conducted before (unfilled circles) and after (filled circles) AAV vector injections were made. The region of interest (black outline) encloses all these RFs. **B.** Saccade accuracy data from a visually guided saccade task. On each trial, a target appeared, the fixation point disappeared, and the monkey was rewarded for making a saccade to the target within ≈ 300 ms. Targets were randomly drawn from two $7 \times 7^\circ$ grids (98 locations total), one in the upper visual field and one in the lower visual field (10 repetitions at each location). The size of each disk represents the proportion of saccades made to the corresponding target (landing within a $5 \times 5^\circ$ window). Each target location tested is plotted in a unique color which is preserved across panels. The monkey's performance was $\geq 60\%$ at all the tested locations. **C.** Average saccade latencies are plotted as a function of target location. **D.** Saccade end points are plotted as a function of target location in the unique color assigned to each location. Relative to saccades up and left, saccades down and right were less likely to be correct, had longer latencies, and were less accurate. The "shearing" of the saccade end point distributions relative to the target positions is likely due to the steep angle between the monkey's line of site and the camera (SMI Inc., Hi-Speed Primate).