
Activity in primate visual cortex is minimally driven by spontaneous movements

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Threshold (% ΔVE)	Controlled Retinal input	Uncontrolled retinal input	P-value (c ² test)
All areas			
0	549/900; 61%	768/900; 85%	< 10 ⁻¹⁶
0.05	172/900; 19%	697/900; 77%	< 10 ⁻¹⁶
0.1	48/900; 5%	606/900; 67%	< 10 ⁻¹⁶
0.5	1/900; 0.1%	252/900; 28%	< 10 ⁻¹⁶
1	0/900; 0%	125/900; 14%	< 10 ⁻¹⁶
V1			
0	159/293; 54%	281/293; 96%	< 10 ⁻¹⁶
0.05	42/293; 14%	268/293; 91%	< 10 ⁻¹⁶
0.1	15/293; 5%	246/293; 84%	< 10 ⁻¹⁶
0.5	1/293; 0.3%	132/293; 45%	< 10 ⁻¹⁶
1	0/293; 0%	67/293; 23%	< 10 ⁻¹⁶
V2			
0	160/251; 64%	168/251; 67%	0.45
0.05	59/251; 24%	145/251; 58%	10 ⁻¹⁵
0.1	16/251; 6%	131/251; 52%	< 10 ⁻¹⁶
0.5	0/251; 0%	35/251; 23%	10 ⁻⁹
1	0/251; 0%	15/251; 6%	10 ⁻⁴
V3/V3A			
0	211/312; 68%	277/312; 89%	10 ⁻¹⁰
0.05	64/312; 20%	242/312; 78%	< 10 ⁻¹⁶
0.1	13/312; 4%	191/312; 61%	< 10 ⁻¹⁶
0.5	0/312; 0%	61/312; 20%	10 ⁻¹⁶
1	0/312; 0%	28/312; 9%	10 ⁻⁹

Supplementary Table 1

Results are robust to varying thresholds of unique variance explained by movements to classify neurons as modulated by movements. Proportion of units for which the unique variance of movements (Fig 2E) exceeds different thresholds of unique variance. P-values compare the proportions between controlled and uncontrolled retinal input epochs using a two-sided chi-square test, uncorrected for multiple comparisons.