Supplemental methods S2

Statistical nonparametric mapping
To take advantage of the actual data distribution and account for multiple comparisons testing in high density EEG recordings, we employed a nonparametric permutation test (SnPM, Nichols 2001, Huber et al., 2004). Briefly, EEG readings at each electrode for the immobilization and control conditions were shuffled according to all possible permutations (for all subjects). Based on the statistics obtained from the permutation data, we calculated a $t$-value for each electrode, and found the maximal $t$-value over all electrodes. The $t$-value threshold was taken as the 95th percentile of the permutation-derived $t$-values, and electrodes exceeding that threshold were taken as showing a significant difference between the two conditions.