Suppl. Fig. 1: Activation of inhibitory networks in the right hemisphere. **A.** Increased activity in inferior frontal gyrus (IFG), posterior middle frontal gyrus (post MFG), and inferior parietal lobule (IPL) was found for NOGO > GO trials in the normal state (irrespective of hands); threshold \( p < .001 \) uncorrected. **B.** No increases was found in these regions for the contrast L-GO > R-GO during hypnosis; threshold \( p < .001 \) uncorrected (see text for direct statistical analysis of corresponding ROIs). **C.** By contrast, feigned left paralysis (L-GO > R-GO in the simulation group) revealed increased activity in the right inferior frontal gyrus (IFG) and inferior parietal lobule (IPL), similar to inhibition during the normal state (see A); threshold \( p < .001 \) uncorrected.
Suppl. Fig. 2: Main effect of hypnotic state. A contrast between all conditions in hypnosis with all conditions in the normal state showed selective increases in the orbitofrontal cortex (OFC) and visual areas (threshold $p < .001$ uncorrected). The opposite contrast showed an increase in the auditory cortices bilaterally.
Suppl. Fig. 3: Overlap between regions obtained in the connectivity analysis and in the univariate analysis. Upper panel: The right premotor region showing greater connectivity with right M1 activity in the normal vs hypnotic state (blue blob, threshold p < .01 uncorrected) overlapped with a region activated in the contrast L-PREP > R-PREP during normal state (magenta blob, threshold p < .01 uncorrected). Lower panel: The precuneus region showing greater connectivity with right M1 activity in hypnotic vs normal state (red blob, threshold p < .01 uncorrected) overlapped with activation found in the contrast HYPNO > NORMAL for the L-PREP condition (yellow blob, threshold p < .01 uncorrected).