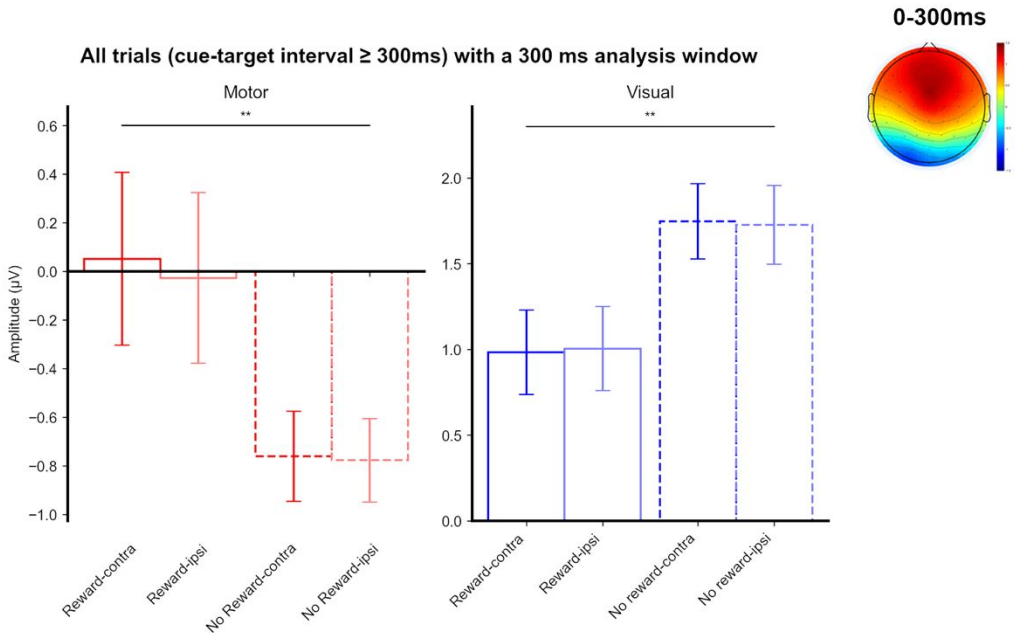

Supplementary Fig. S1 | EEG data within the 0-300ms cue-target interval. The amplitudes of the EEG signals averaged over the 0-300 ms relative to the cue onset shown as a function of reward (reward vs. no-reward) and brain hemisphere (contralateral vs. ipsilateral to the target direction) over the motor area (left) and the visual area (right). The ANOVA on the amplitudes of the motor area showed a significant main effect of reward, F (1,19) = 11.790, p = 0.003, η^2_p = 0.383. Neither the main effect of target direction, F (1, 19) = 3.270, p = 0.086, nor the interaction, F (1, 19) = 2.09, p = 0.164, reached significance. The ANOVA on the amplitudes of the visual area also showed a significant effect of reward, F (1,19) = 14.920, p = 0.001, η^2_p= 0.440. Neither the main effect of target direction nor the interaction reached significance, both F < 1. The topographical distribution of amplitude difference between reward and no-reward conditions within 0-300ms after cue onset.