

Fig. S1: Illustration of N2 and P3 amplitudes in a go/no-go task in individuals with addictions and healthy controls. Figure adapted from Luijten et al.¹ N2 and P3 amplitudes evoked by go and no-go trials are shown. Individuals with nicotine dependence show significantly lower N2 amplitudes for no-go trials relative to controls.

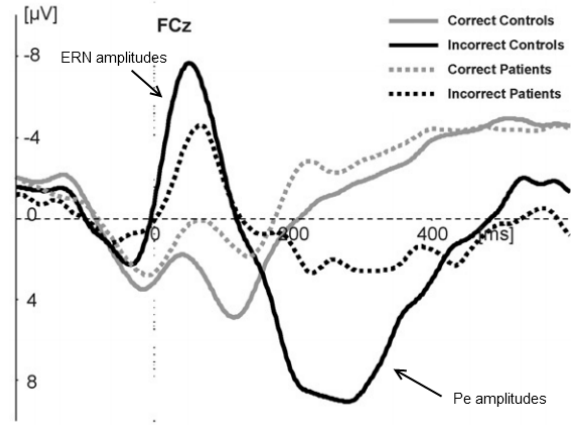


Fig. S2: Illustration of error-related negativity (ERN) and error positivity (Pe) amplitudes for correct and incorrect trials in an Eriksen Flanker task in individuals with addictions and healthy controls. Figure adapted from Franken et al.² The ERN and Pe amplitudes evoked by correct and incorrect trials are shown. Individuals with cocaine dependence show significantly lower ERN and Pe amplitudes for incorrect trials relative to controls.

References

1. Luijten M, Littel M, Franken IHA. Deficits in Inhibitory Control in Smokers During a Go/NoGo Task: An Investigation Using Event-Related Brain Potentials. *PLoS ONE* 2011;6:e18898.
2. Franken IH, Van Strien JW, Franzek EJ, et al. Error-processing deficits in patients with cocaine dependence. *Biol Psychol* 2007;75:45-51.