Figure S1a: N1 amplitude results of the group of typically developing children

Figure S1b: N1 amplitude results of the group of children with unilateral cerebral palsy (CP)

Figure S2a: P2 amplitude results of the group of typically developing children

Figure S2b: P2 amplitude results of the group of children with unilateral cerebral palsy (CP)

Figure S3a: Rotation Related Negativity (RRN) results of the group of typically developing children

Figure S3b: Rotation Related Negativity (RRN) results of the group of children with unilateral cerebral palsy (CP)

Legends

Figure S1a: N1 amplitude results of the group of typically developing children

N1 (the mean voltage between 140–160ms after stimulus presentation) is depicted for the typically developing group. Medially rotated stimuli are depicted with white bars whereas laterally rotated stimuli are depicted by dotted bars. RRNs are depicted for ipsi- mid- and contra-lateral parietal electrodes with respect to the depicted hand stimulus. The asterisk mark the significant effect (p<0.05).

Figure S1b: N1 amplitude results of the group of children with unilateral cerebral palsy (CP)

N1 (the mean voltage between 140–160ms after stimulus presentation) is depicted for the CP group. Medially rotated stimuli are depicted with dotted bars whereas laterally rotated stimuli are depicted by black bars. RRNs are depicted for ipsi- mid- and contra-lateral parietal electrodes with respect to the depicted hand stimulus.

Figure S2a: P2 amplitude results of the group of typically developing children

P2 (the mean voltage between 200–220ms after stimulus presentation) is depicted for the typically developing group. Medially rotated stimuli are depicted with white bars whereas laterally rotated stimuli are depicted by dotted bars. RRNs are depicted for ipsi- mid- and contra-lateral parietal electrodes with respect to the depicted hand stimulus.

Figure S2b: P2 amplitude results of the group of children with unilateral cerebral palsy (CP)

P2 (the mean voltage between 200–220ms after stimulus presentation) is depicted for the CP group. Medially rotated stimuli are depicted with dotted bars whereas laterally rotated stimuli are depicted by black bars. RRNs are depicted for ipsi- mid- and contra-lateral parietal electrodes with respect to the depicted hand stimulus.

Figure S3a: Rotation Related Negativity (RRN) results of the group of typically developing children

RRN (the mean voltage between 350–400ms after stimulus presentation) is depicted for the typically developing group. Medially rotated stimuli are depicted with white bars whereas laterally rotated stimuli are depicted by dotted bars. RRNs are depicted for ipsi- mid- and contra-lateral parietal electrodes with respect to the depicted hand stimulus. Asterisks mark the significances (p<0.05).

Figure S3b: Rotation Related Negativity (RRN) results of the group of children with unilateral cerebral palsy (CP)

RRN (the mean voltage between 350–400ms after stimulus presentation) is depicted for the CP group. Medially rotated stimuli are depicted with dotted bars whereas laterally rotated stimuli are depicted by black bars. RRNs are depicted for ipsi- mid- and contra-lateral parietal electrodes with respect to the depicted hand stimulus. Asterisks mark the significances (p<0.05).