Fig. S1. Fourier analysis of the averaged (mean of all patients) CSNB (top panel) and CPCPA (bottom panel) ERGs. The frequency spectrums are shown as amplitude spectrums. The gray arrows indicate the frequency of the maximal component that contributes to these ERGs (CSNB: 33.33 Hz; CPCPA: 20 Hz).
Fig. S2. (A and B) 20a and 40a values obtained while shifting the 0.64 log cd.s.m\(^{-2}\) ERG waveform to a given extent (20a: -8 to 8 ms; 40a: -8 to 4 ms; as reported in Table 1). Negative and positive translation values shift the ERG to the right and left direction, respectively. Values obtained without translation (i.e. Translation = 0 ms) are indicated with the blue circles (20a: 67.06; 40a: 86.64) while maximal values obtained with translation are indicated with the red circles (20a: 75.24; 40a: 107.2). (C and D) 20a and 40a values obtained while shifting the 0.64 log cd.s.m\(^{-2}\) ERG waveform to a greater extent to the left direction (20a: -8 to 16 ms; 40a: -8 to 8 ms). Overshifting the ERG to the left optimally align the b-wave onset under the 20a/40a boxes and should be avoided to prevent b-wave contamination of the a-wave measurement (sections highlighted in gray).
Fig. S3. (A and B) Mean (± 1 SD) luminance-response functions obtained by processing the DWT descriptors of the a-wave (20a + 40a) and b-wave (20b + 40b) without translation or with translations. Although the energy is considerably underestimated when assessed without translation (blue curves), the obtained luminance-dependence patterns nonetheless correlate (a-wave: r=0.9795; b-wave: r=0.9598) with those obtained with translations (red curves).