Fig S9. Role of Top-Down Input in Optimal Detection in the Presence of an Occluder.

The training stimuli were as in Fig. 5A. (A) As the top-down weight $w_{GC}$ was increased, the intra-bulbar connectivity became less selective (cf. Fig. 8). (B) For small $w_{GC}$, almost all CCs had disynaptic inhibitory projections to MCs that responded to the training stimuli. For large $w_{GC}$, only CCs driven by the training stimuli projected to the bulb, but their disynaptic inhibition was unspecific. (C) Context enhanced the detection of the stimulus for an intermediate range in $w_{GC}$ in which both the intra-bulbar and the cortico-bulbar connectivity were selective.