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| **S5 Table. Standardized Estimates of Genetic, Shared and Nonshared Environmental Contributions to the Variance of ERPs (from the Flanked CPT) using Univariate Twin Analyses without Regressing out IQ** |
|  | **Estimate (95% CI)a** |
|  | ***h2*** | ***c2*** | ***e2*** |
| **Cue-P3 amplitude** | .39 [ .00 to .61] | 0 [.00 to .34] | **.61 [.39 to .90]\*** |
| **Go-P3 latency** | **.50 [.08 to .70]\*** | 0 [.00 to .00] | **.50 [.30 to .78]\*** |
| **NoGo-P3 amplitude** | .33 [.00 to .60] | 0 [.00 to .32] | **.67 [.40 to 1]\*** |
| **NoGo-N2 amplitude** | .42 [.00 to .65] | .03 [.00 to .55] | **.55 [.35 to .81]\*** |
| **CNV amplitude** | .34 [.00 to .58] | 0 [.00 to .42] | **.66 [.42 to .96]\*** |
| ERP = event-related potential; CPT = continuous performance task; CI = confidence intervals; *h*2 = addictive genetic influences; *c2* = shared environmental influences; *e2* = nonshared environmental influences and measurement errora For parsimony and simplicity, we focused on univariate models for selected ERP measures because 1) these showed significant MZ cross-twin within-trait correlation, 2) there were no significant phenotypic associations between ADHD grouping and any of the ERP measures, and 3) there were no significant cross-twin cross-trait correlations between any ERP measures and ADHD group\**p* < .05 |