|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Frontal network | Parietal network |
|  | B1 | B2 | A1 | A2 | R1 | R2 | B1 | B2 | A1 | A2 | R1 | R2 |
| B1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | o/o | o/o |  | ·/o |
| B2 |  |  | ·/\* |  |  |  |  |  | o/o | o/o | ·/\* | o/o |
| A1 |  | ·/\* |  |  |  |  | o/o | o/o |  | o/\* | o/o | o/o |
| A2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | o/o | o/o | o/\* |  |  | \*/o |
| R1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ·/\* | o/o |  |  |  |
| R2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | ·/o | o/o | o/o | \*/o |  |  |

**Supplemental Digital Content 6:** The significance of mean difference of and **** in the frontal and parietal networks across six sub-states.

The symbols “o”, “\*”, “·” indicate the p-values p<0.01, p<0.05, p > 0.05, respectively, which are denoted in the order of and **** . Repeated one-way AVOVA and Tukey’s multi-comparison test were applied using statistical software (Prism). To compare the means of two network properties at each sub-state, a repeated two-way ANOVA and Bonferroni test were applied to these data. The test demonstrates that the parietal network properties were more significantly altered in the anesthetized state compared to the frontal network properties.