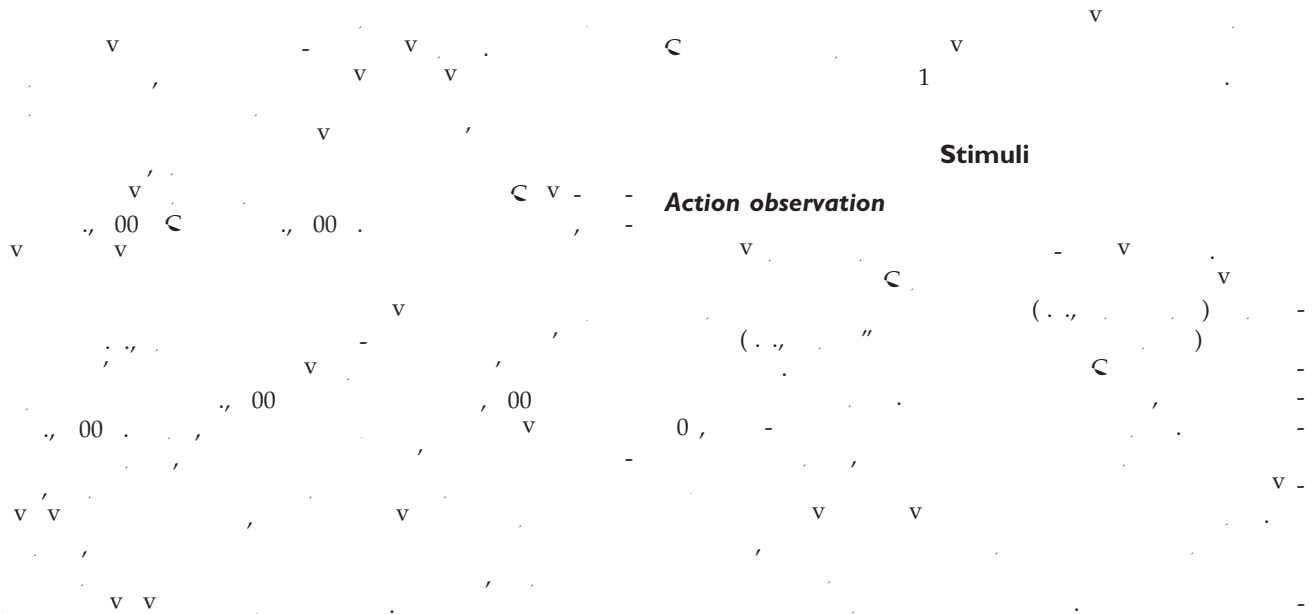




Figure 1.

Examples of still images of the stimuli. Participants observed 2-s videos of familiar gestures (left panel), unfamiliar gestures (middle panel), and control still images (right panel). Each gesture and still image was performed by an actor of the participants' own race (Chinese) and an actor of a different race (Caucasian). Original videos were presented in full color.



MATERIALS AND METHODS

Participants

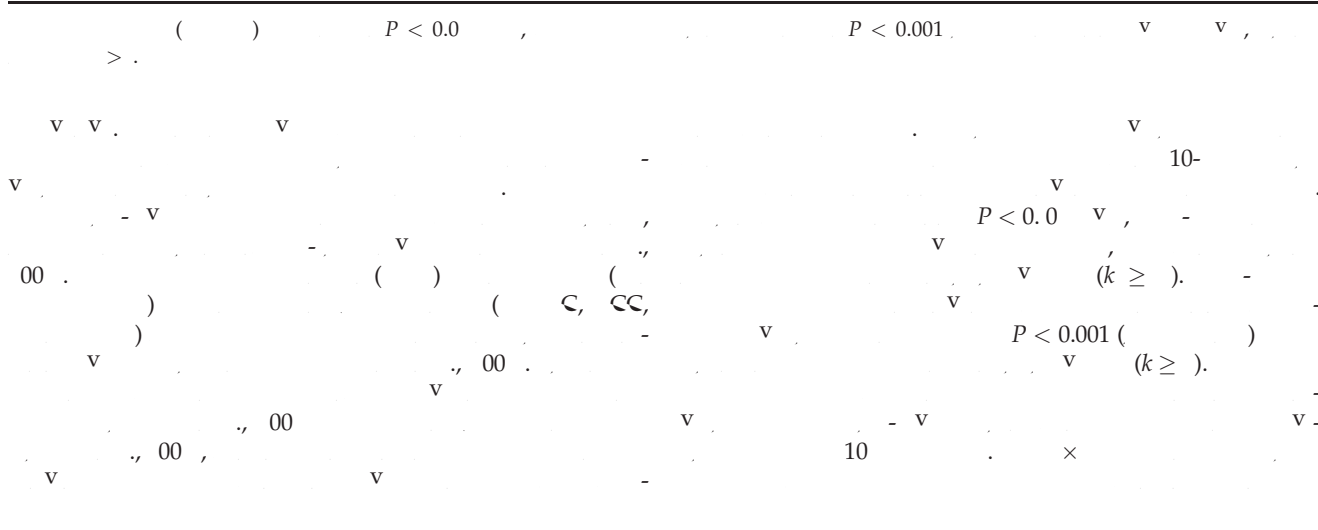
Forty participants (10 Caucasian, 30 Chinese) were recruited from a university in the United States. All participants were right-handed and had normal or corrected-to-normal vision. They were compensated for their participation. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Boards at the University of California, Berkeley and the University of Michigan. Participants were randomly assigned to one of two groups: a familiar gesture group (10 Caucasian, 20 Chinese) and an unfamiliar gesture group (10 Caucasian, 20 Chinese). Participants in the familiar gesture group observed videos of familiar gestures (pointing up) performed by either a Chinese or a Caucasian actor. Participants in the unfamiliar gesture group observed videos of unfamiliar gestures (pointing to the chin) performed by either a Chinese or a Caucasian actor. All participants also observed control still images (open hand gesture) performed by either a Chinese or a Caucasian actor. The order of the videos and still images was randomized. Participants were asked to rate their familiarity with the gestures on a scale from 1 (not familiar) to 5 (very familiar). The mean familiarity ratings for the familiar gesture group were 4.0 (SD = 0.1) for the Chinese actor and 4.0 (SD = 0.1) for the Caucasian actor. The mean familiarity ratings for the unfamiliar gesture group were 1.0 (SD = 0.1) for the Chinese actor and 1.0 (SD = 0.1) for the Caucasian actor.

Participants were then asked to observe the same gestures and still images performed by the same actor. The order of the videos and still images was randomized. Participants were asked to rate their understanding of the gestures on a scale from 1 (no understanding) to 5 (full understanding). The mean understanding ratings for the familiar gesture group were 4.0 (SD = 0.1) for the Chinese actor and 4.0 (SD = 0.1) for the Caucasian actor. The mean understanding ratings for the unfamiliar gesture group were 1.0 (SD = 0.1) for the Chinese actor and 1.0 (SD = 0.1) for the Caucasian actor. A 2 (gesture) x 2 (actor) x 2 (group) ANOVA revealed a significant main effect of gesture, $F(1, 36) = 100.0, P < 0.001, \eta^2_p = 0.73$. There was no main effect of actor, $F(1, 36) = 0.0, P = 0.96, \eta^2_p = 0.00$. There was no main effect of group, $F(1, 36) = 0.0, P = 0.96, \eta^2_p = 0.00$. There was no interaction between gesture and actor, $F(1, 36) = 0.0, P = 0.96, \eta^2_p = 0.00$. There was no interaction between gesture and group, $F(1, 36) = 0.0, P = 0.96, \eta^2_p = 0.00$. There was no interaction between actor and group, $F(1, 36) = 0.0, P = 0.96, \eta^2_p = 0.00$. There was no interaction between gesture, actor, and group, $F(1, 36) = 0.0, P = 0.96, \eta^2_p = 0.00$.

◆ Familiarity Modulates Understanding ◆

TABLE I. Localization of brain activations from random effects analysis

| | | T- | C | C | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|-----|---|----------------|
| L Inferior parietal lobule | 40 | 4.80 | 515 | | [-52, -32, 34] |
| L Inferior frontal gyrus | 44 | 4.09 | 336 | | [-48, 10, 38] |
| / | 1 | 11. | 1 | | - , - 0, 0 |
| | | . | 1 | | 0, - , -1 |
| | | . | 10 | | - , - , 0 |
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| | | .1 | | | - , - , -1 |
| | | . | 0 | | 0, - , -10 |
| | | > | | | |
| R Posterior cingulate cortex | 23 | 5.38 | 498 | | [6, -38, 32] |
| L Temporoparietal junction | 39 | 4.85 | 334 | | [-50, -66, 38] |
| L Dorsal medial prefrontal cortex | 32/9 | 4.09 | 421 | | [-4, 44, 26] |
| R Temporoparietal junction | 39 | 3.56 | 267 | | [52, -68, 40] |
| | | . | 1 | | , - , |
| | 1 /1 | .0 | 0 | | - , - , |
| | 1 | . | 11 | | - , -1 , |
| | | . | 101 | | - 0, - , |
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| | 10 | .0 | | | - , , |
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| | | .0 | | | - , , |
| C | 1 | .01 | 0 | | 1, - 0, 1 |
| | | > | | | |
| L Inferior parietal lobule | 40 | 6.90 | 515 | | [-52, -30, 36] |
| | | 10. | 1 1 | | - 0, - 0, 0 |
| / | 1 /1 | .0 | | | - , - , |
| | 1 | . | 1 | | 0, - , |
| | | .0 | 1 | | -1, - , 0 |
| | | . | | | - 0, - , |
| | | .1 | | | 1, - , 0 |



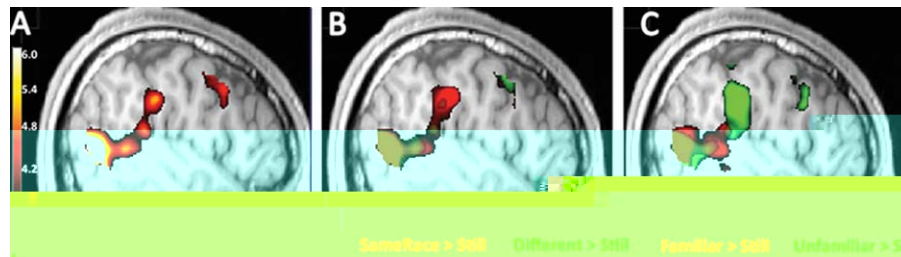


Figure 2.

Brain responses to observations of gestures versus still images (all images displayed at $P < 0.001$ uncorrected for visualization purposes; $x = -51$). **A:** Observation of all gestures across familiarity and races versus still images evoked greater activity in components of the pMNS [the left dorsal inferior frontal gyrus (IFG) and dorsal premotor cortex and inferior parietal lobule (IPL)], as well as the posterior superior temporal sulcus (pSTS) and poste-

rior cingulate cortex (PCC; not shown). **B:** Observation of the same race versus still (red) evoked activity in the left IPL and pSTS, while observation of a different race versus still (green) evoked activity in the left dorsal premotor cortex and pSTS. **C:** Observation of familiar gestures versus still images (red) evoked greater activity in the left pSTS, while unfamiliar gestures versus still images (green) evoked activity in dorsal IFG, IPL, and pSTS.

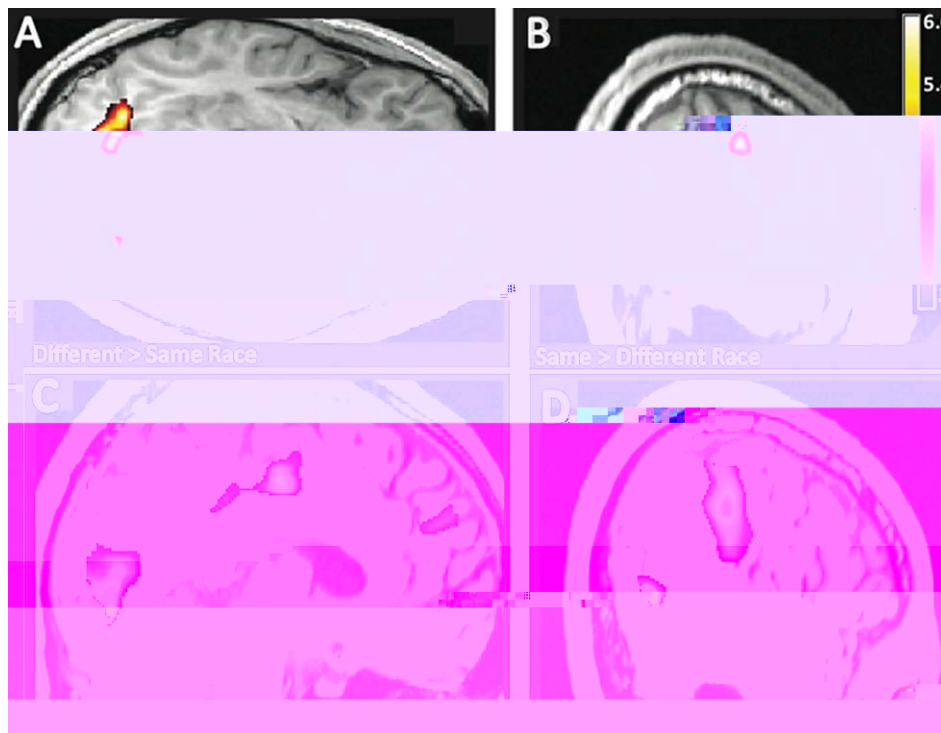


Figure 3.

Race-driven and experience-driven brain responses (all images displayed at $P < 0.001$ uncorrected for visualization purposes). **A:** Observations of another race versus one's own race (DifferentRace > SameRace) evoked greater activity in the occipital cortex bilaterally in the fusiform gyrus and middle temporal gyrus (area V5/MT; not shown; $z = -11$). **B:** Observations of one's own race versus another race (SameRace > DifferentRace) evoked greater activity in the left IPL and right posterior insula (not shown; $x = -59$). **C:** Observations of familiar ges-

tures versus unfamiliar gestures (Familiar > Unfamiliar) evoked greater activity in the dorsal medial prefrontal cortex (dMPFC), the posterior cingulate (PCC), the cuneus, and the bilateral temporoparietal junctions (not shown), regions associated with mentalizing and reasoning processes ($x = -4$). **D:** Observations of unfamiliar gestures versus familiar gestures (Unfamiliar > Familiar) evoked greater activity in the left IPL and postcentral gyrus and the bilateral middle temporal gyri (area V5/MT) in the putative extrastriate body area (EBA; $x = -53$).

, 1 ,

RESULTS

Behavioral Results

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 .1 ± 1. P < 0.001).
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 .1 ± 1. P > 0.).
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fMRI Results

All gestures versus control still images

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◆ Familiarity Modulates Understanding ◆

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