

SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE 5. Regional differences in the electromyography (EMG) activity of biceps femoris long head (BF_{lh}, normalised to maximal voluntary isometric contraction, MVIC). Panels (A)-(C) represent group mean and standard deviation (s.d.) across the stride cycle in each region for each running speed. Panels (D)-(L) show the statistical parametric maps. (D), (E) and (F) show differences between distal and middle regions; (G), (H), and (I) show differences between distal and proximal regions; (J), (K), and (L) show differences between middle and proximal regions at slow ($4.1 \pm 0.2 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$), moderate ($5.4 \pm 0.3 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$), and fast ($6.8 \pm 0.4 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$) running speeds, respectively. Thick black lines are the SPM_t test statistics representing the magnitude of the differences relative to the s.d. and sample size (N=13). Critical thresholds (t^*) were calculated for each comparison after Bonferroni correction (dashed red horizontal lines; family-wise $\alpha = 0.05$). SPM_t trajectory does not cross the t^* level in any of the comparisons, indicating no statistical differences between muscle regions. Running stride sub-phases were defined as early stance (ES_t), late stance (LS_t), early swing (ES_w), mid swing (MS_w), and late swing (LS_w).

..... BF_{lh} proximal mean --- BF_{lh} middle mean --- BF_{lh} distal mean
 BF_{lh} proximal s.d. BF_{lh} middle s.d. BF_{lh} distal s.d.

Slow running speed

Moderate running speed

Fast running speed

