

Prediction	Paper	Experimental support
Attention can modify processes at any level where there is a many-to-one neural convergence (the cause of spatial and featural abstraction, thus information loss, and thus ambiguity)	BBS90 VACC01	Britten 1996 Kastner, De Weerd, Desimone, Ungerleider 1998 O'Connor, Fukui, Pinsk, Kastner 2002
Attentional modulation suppresses irrelevant spatial locations within a receptive field	BBS90	Caputo & Guerra 1998 Bahcall & Kowler 1999 Mounts 2000a, b Vanduffel, Tootell & Orban 2000 Smith et al. 2000 Cutzu & Tsotsos 2003 Muller & Kleinschmidt 2004 Schall, Sato, Thompson et al. 2004 Fecteau & Enns 2005 Muller, Mollenhauer, Rosler et al. 2005 Hopf, Boehler, Luck, Tsotsos, Heinze, Schoenfeld 2006 Boehler, Tsotsos, Schoenfeld, Heinze, Hopf 2008
Attentional modulation suppresses irrelevant spatial locations within a receptive field at all levels of processing	BBS90 PSY99	
Surround suppression is due to top-down (recurrent) processes	BBS90	Boehler, Tsotsos, Schoenfeld, Heinze, Hopf 2008
Selection is due to a local, top-down, max-finding process within each layer of processing	TR91 SV93	
Surround suppression applies in feature space	BBS90	Tombu & Tsotsos 2008
Spatial suppression has a Difference of Gaussians shape	BBS90	Muller & Kleinschmidt 2004 Hopf, Boehler, Luck, Tsotsos, Heinze, Schoenfeld 2006
Latency of attentive modulation is greatest in the earliest areas of the visual processing hierarchy; the temporal ordering of effects is from higher order visual areas to lower	BBS90	Mehta, Ulbert, Schroeder 2000 O'Connor, Fukui, Pinsk, Kastner 2002
Attentional modulation has a non-trivial (spotlight) spatial structure within the processing network	AIJ95 PSY99 VACC2001	
Attentive neural baseline modulation - increases for attended location, decreases elsewhere (it's a consequence of task directed, top-down, multiplicative inhibition of the task-irrelevant, everywhere in network plus the side-effect of the resulting suppressed noise within a receptive field)	BBS90	Kastner et al. 1999 Luck et al. 1998
Attentive selection has a cycle time	AIJ95	VanRullen et al. 2007
The inhibitory process within ST can lead to both enhancement and suppression of neural responses	PSY99 VACC01	
The inhibitory surround does not rely on the existence of distractors (localization of stimulus even if on a blank field requires the same full recurrent process)	AIJ95	Böhler 2006
Suppressive surround is not seen for detection	BBS90 CVIU2005	Böhler 2006