

Supplementary Tables

Table S1. Valence of sentences (pre-test)

Predictor	df_{Num}	df_{Den}	SS_{Num}	SS_{Den}	F	p	η^2_g
Intercept	1	18	645.56	2.68	4332.01	<0.001***	0.99
Valence	1	18	127.01	4.29	532.84	<0.001***	0.94
Info	1	18	0.10	0.90	1.98	0.176	0.01
Valence:Info	1	18	0.00	0.36	0.17	0.688	0.00

Notes. Valence refers to the valence of the information (negative vs neutral). Info refers to the artist-specificity of the information (artist-specific vs general). df_{Num} indicates degrees of freedom numerator. df_{Den} indicates degrees of freedom denominator. SS_{Num} indicates sum of squares numerator. SS_{Den} indicates sum of squares denominator. η^2_g indicates generalized eta-squared.

*** $p < .001$.

Table S2. Arousal of sentences (pre-test)

Predictor	df_{Num}	df_{Den}	SS_{Num}	SS_{Den}	F	p	η^2_g
Intercept	1	18	1030.66	28.55	649.92	<0.001***	0.94
Valence	1	18	231.00	36.25	114.69	<0.001***	0.77
Info	1	18	0.27	2.77	1.73	0.205	0.00
Valence:Info	1	18	0.07	0.69	1.93	0.181	0.00

Notes. Valence refers to the valence of the information (negative vs neutral). Info refers to the artist-specificity of the information (artist-specific vs general). df_{Num} indicates degrees of freedom numerator. df_{Den} indicates degrees of freedom denominator. SS_{Num} indicates sum of squares numerator. SS_{Den} indicates sum of squares denominator. η^2_g indicates generalized eta-squared.

*** $p < .001$.

Table S3. Perceived relatedness of the painting-information pairings (pre-test)

Predictor	df_{Num}	df_{Den}	SS_{Num}	SS_{Den}	F	p	η^2_g
Intercept	1	10	670.37	77.84	86.12	<0.001***	0.81
Relation	1	10	99.86	39.17	25.49	<0.001***	0.39
Valence	1	10	0.02	1.38	0.14	0.716	0.00
Info	1	10	5.16	31.39	1.64	0.229	0.03
Relation:Valence	1	10	0.49	1.45	3.39	0.096	0.00
Relation:Info	1	10	0.00	3.70	0.01	0.939	0.00
Valence:Info	1	10	0.38	0.37	10.18	0.010**	0.00
Relation:Valence:Info	1	10	0.01	0.31	0.36	0.561	0.00

Notes. Valence refers to the valence of the information (negative vs neutral). Info refers to the artist-specificity of the information (artist-specific vs general). Relation refers to the relatedness of information to image content (related vs unrelated). df_{Num} indicates degrees of freedom numerator. df_{Den} indicates degrees of freedom denominator. SS_{Num} indicates sum of squares numerator. SS_{Den} indicates sum of squares denominator. η^2_g indicates generalized eta-squared. *** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$.

Table S4. Descriptive statistics of additional variables measured in post-experimental survey.

	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Min</i>	<i>Max</i>	<i>SD</i>
Art Interest	3.95	4.00	1.14	6.71	1.67
Can Separate	5.03	5.00	1.00	7.00	1.54
Should separate	3.68	3.00	1.00	7.00	1.82

Notes: Art Interest represents the average score across multiple items (e.g., “I am interested in art” and “I enjoy talking to other people about art”), adapted from Leder et al. (2006). A correlation analysis revealed significant intercorrelations among all items. Can separate and Should Separate measured agreement with the statements “I believe one can separate art from the artist” and “I believe one should separate art from the artist,” respectively. All variables were measured on 7-point Likert scales, with higher values indicating greater agreement.

Table S5. Liking: Effect of valence of knowledge, artist-specificity and relatedness

Variable	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	3.67	0.11	33.86	<.001***
Learning(<i>t</i> ₁ - <i>t</i> ₀)	-0.07	0.07	-1.03	0.301
Learning(<i>t</i> ₂ - <i>t</i> ₁)	-0.03	0.07	-0.48	0.629
<i>t</i> ₀ /Valence(Neg-Neu)	0.05	0.10	0.54	0.586
<i>t</i> ₁ /Valence(Neg-Neu)	-0.18	0.10	-1.76	0.079
<i>t</i> ₂ /Valence(Neg-Neu)	-0.18	0.10	-1.79	0.074
<i>t</i> ₀ /Info(Art-Gen)	0.03	0.12	0.24	0.810
<i>t</i> ₁ /Info(Art-Gen)	-0.13	0.12	-1.08	0.282
<i>t</i> ₂ /Info(Art-Gen)	-0.23	0.12	-1.90	0.060
<i>t</i> ₀ /Relation(Rel-Unr)	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.963
<i>t</i> ₁ /Relation(Rel-Unr)	0.02	0.10	0.23	0.816
<i>t</i> ₂ /Relation(Rel-Unr)	0.04	0.10	0.39	0.697
<i>t</i> ₀ /(Valence:Info)	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.988
<i>t</i> ₁ /(Valence:Info)	-0.50	0.20	-2.50	0.012*
<i>t</i> ₂ /(Valence:Info)	-0.43	0.20	-2.16	0.031*
<i>t</i> ₀ ((Valence:Relation)	0.13	0.20	0.64	0.524
<i>t</i> ₁ /(Valence:Relation)	0.07	0.20	0.36	0.721
<i>t</i> ₂ /(Valence:Relation)	0.21	0.20	1.04	0.298
<i>t</i> ₀ /(Info:Relation)	-0.12	0.20	-0.61	0.544
<i>t</i> ₁ /(Info:Relation)	-0.02	0.20	-0.08	0.938
<i>t</i> ₂ /(Info:Relation)	0.03	0.20	0.14	0.889
<i>t</i> ₀ /(Valence:Info:Relation)	-0.13	0.40	-0.33	0.744
<i>t</i> ₁ /(Valence:Info:Relation)	0.27	0.40	0.67	0.504
<i>t</i> ₂ /(Valence:Info:Relation)	-0.11	0.40	-0.26	0.792
Random effects	Variance	SD		
Subject (Intercept)	0.44	0.66		
Info	0.20	0.45		
Residual	3.23	1.80		
Number of obs: 3840, N= 40				

Notes: Learning refers to the time of rating: *t*₀ = baseline measurement (before learning), *t*₁ = measurement after the first information repetition, *t*₂ = measurement after the second information repetition. Valence refers to the valence of the information: Neg–Neu = Negative–Neutral. Info refers to the artist-specificity of the information: Art–Gen = Artist-specific–General. Relation refers to the relatedness of information to image content: Rel–Unr = Related–Unrelated. "/" indicates nesting of fixed factors. ":" indicates interactions between factors. Maximal model specified: liking ~ time of rating/(valence*info*relation) + (valence*info*relation) | Participant) + (valence*info*relation) | Item). The optimal model which still converged was identified using backward stepwise elimination and likelihood ratio tests with the buildmer package.

****p* < .001, **p* < .05.

Table S6. Arousal: Effect of valence of knowledge, artist-specificity and relatedness

Variable	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	3.44	0.11	30.87	<.001***
Learning(<i>t</i> ₁ - <i>t</i> ₀)	0.09	0.06	1.37	0.170
Learning(<i>t</i> ₂ - <i>t</i> ₁)	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.971
<i>t</i> ₀ /Valence(Neg-Neu)	0.03	0.10	0.26	0.793
<i>t</i> ₁ /Valence(Neg-Neu)	0.31	0.10	3.08	0.002**
<i>t</i> ₂ /Valence(Neg-Neu)	0.33	0.10	3.28	0.001**
<i>t</i> ₀ /Info(Art-Gen)	-0.06	0.11	-0.54	0.593
<i>t</i> ₁ /Info(Art-Gen)	0.00	0.11	-0.01	0.989
<i>t</i> ₂ /Info(Art-Gen)	-0.05	0.11	-0.47	0.641
<i>t</i> ₀ /Relation(Rel-Unr)	-0.03	0.09	-0.33	0.742
<i>t</i> ₁ /Relation(Rel-Unr)	0.12	0.09	1.34	0.182
<i>t</i> ₂ /Relation(Rel-Unr)	0.08	0.09	0.87	0.386
<i>t</i> ₀ /(Valence:Info)	-0.21	0.18	-1.16	0.245
<i>t</i> ₁ /(Valence:Info)	-0.05	0.18	-0.26	0.795
<i>t</i> ₂ /(Valence:Info)	-0.18	0.18	-1.01	0.315
<i>t</i> ₀ ((Valence:Relation)	0.09	0.18	0.50	0.615
<i>t</i> ₁ /(Valence:Relation)	0.22	0.18	1.23	0.218
<i>t</i> ₂ /(Valence:Relation)	0.24	0.18	1.35	0.176
<i>t</i> ₀ /(Info:Relation)	0.14	0.18	0.78	0.435
<i>t</i> ₁ /(Info:Relation)	-0.07	0.18	-0.36	0.716
<i>t</i> ₂ /(Info:Relation)	0.06	0.18	0.35	0.729
<i>t</i> ₀ /(Valence:Info:Relation)	0.51	0.36	1.40	0.160
<i>t</i> ₁ /(Valence:Info:Relation)	0.41	0.36	1.13	0.260
<i>t</i> ₂ /(Valence:Info:Relation)	0.45	0.36	1.25	0.212
Random effects	Variance	SD		
Subject (Intercept)	0.47	0.68		
Valence	0.08	0.29		
Info	0.19	0.44		
Residual	2.60	1.61		
Number of obs: 3840, N= 40				

Notes: Learning refers to the time of rating: *t*₀ = baseline measurement (before learning), *t*₁ = measurement after the first information repetition, *t*₂ = measurement after the second information repetition. Valence refers to the valence of the information: Neg–Neu = Negative–Neutral. Info refers to the artist-specificity of the information: Art–Gen = Artist-specific–General. Relation refers to the relatedness of information to image content: Rel–Unr = Related–Unrelated. "/" indicates nesting of fixed factors. ":" indicates interactions between factors. Maximal model specified: arousal ~ time of rating/(valence*info*relation) + (valence*info*relation) | Participant) + (valence*info*relation) | Item). The optimal model which still converged was identified using backward stepwise elimination and likelihood ratio tests with the buildmer package. ****p* < .001, ***p* < .01.

Table S7. Quality: Effect of valence of knowledge, artist-specificity and relatedness

Variable	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	4.47	0.10	43.69	<.001***
Learning(<i>t</i> ₁ - <i>t</i> ₀)	-0.06	0.06	-1.02	0.308
Learning(<i>t</i> ₂ - <i>t</i> ₁)	-0.07	0.06	-1.23	0.220
<i>t</i> ₀ /Valence(Neg-Neu)	0.02	0.09	0.27	0.784
<i>t</i> ₁ /Valence(Neg-Neu)	-0.05	0.09	-0.55	0.584
<i>t</i> ₂ /Valence(Neg-Neu)	-0.12	0.09	-1.44	0.149
<i>t</i> ₀ /Info(Art-Gen)	-0.05	0.09	-0.60	0.547
<i>t</i> ₁ /Info(Art-Gen)	-0.14	0.09	-1.68	0.093
<i>t</i> ₂ /Info(Art-Gen)	-0.20	0.09	-2.39	0.017*
<i>t</i> ₀ /Relation(Rel-Unr)	0.04	0.09	0.46	0.648
<i>t</i> ₁ /Relation(Rel-Unr)	0.03	0.09	0.40	0.688
<i>t</i> ₂ /Relation(Rel-Unr)	0.05	0.09	0.53	0.597
<i>t</i> ₀ /(Valence:Info)	0.01	0.17	0.06	0.956
<i>t</i> ₁ /(Valence:Info)	-0.16	0.17	-0.91	0.361
<i>t</i> ₂ /(Valence:Info)	-0.17	0.17	-1.00	0.315
<i>t</i> ₀ /(Valence:Relation)	0.12	0.17	0.68	0.499
<i>t</i> ₁ /(Valence:Relation)	0.10	0.17	0.58	0.559
<i>t</i> ₂ /(Valence:Relation)	0.12	0.17	0.68	0.499
<i>t</i> ₀ /(Info:Relation)	0.18	0.17	1.04	0.298
<i>t</i> ₁ /(Info:Relation)	0.08	0.17	0.48	0.635
<i>t</i> ₂ /(Info:Relation)	0.20	0.17	1.19	0.236
<i>t</i> ₀ /(Valence:Info:Relation)	0.43	0.34	1.26	0.208
<i>t</i> ₁ /(Valence:Info:Relation)	0.75	0.34	2.19	0.029*
<i>t</i> ₂ /(Valence:Info:Relation)	0.26	0.34	0.75	0.454
Random effects	Variance	SD		
Subject (Intercept)	0.39	0.63		
Residual	2.34	1.53		

Number of obs: 3840, N= 40

Notes: Learning refers to the time of rating: *t*₀ = baseline measurement (before learning), *t*₁ = measurement after the first information repetition, *t*₂ = measurement after the second information repetition. Valence refers to the valence of the information: Neg–Neu = Negative–Neutral. Info refers to the artist-specificity of the information: Art–Gen = Artist-specific–General. Relation refers to the relatedness of information to image content: Rel–Unr = Related–Unrelated. "/" indicates nesting of fixed factors. ":" indicates interactions between factors. Maximal model specified: quality ~ time of rating/(valence*info*relation) + (valence*info*relation) | Participant) + (valence*info*relation) | Item). The optimal model which still converged was identified using backward stepwise elimination and likelihood ratio tests with the buildmer package.

****p* < .001, **p* < .05.

Table S8. Pooled liking: Effect of affective artist-specific information pooled across studies

Variable	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	3.68	0.08	46.85	<.001***
Valence(Neg-Neu)	-0.39	0.09	-4.54	<.001***
Exp(2-1)	-0.19	0.16	-1.22	0.225
Relation(Rel-Unr)	0.12	0.09	1.38	0.167
Valence:Exp	-0.07	0.17	-0.38	0.701
Valence:Relation	0.00	0.17	0.02	0.984
Exp:relation	-0.21	0.17	-1.20	0.229
Valence:Exp:Relation	0.41	0.35	1.17	0.244
Random effects	Variance	SD		
Subject (Intercept)	0.31	0.55		
Residual	2.97	1.72		

Number of obs: 1664, N= 72

Notes: Valence refers to the valence of the artist-specific information: Neg–Neu = Negative–Neutral. Relation refers to the relatedness of information to image content: Rel–Unr = Related–Unrelated. Experiment is a dichotomous contrast-coded control variable indicating which experiment the data is from, 2-1 = Experiment 2 – Experiment 1 ":" indicates interactions between factors. Maximal model specified: liking ~ valence*relation*exp + (valence*info) | Participant) + (valence*info) | Item). The optimal model which still converged was identified using backward stepwise elimination and likelihood ratio tests with the buildmer package. *** $p < .001$.

Table S9. Pooled arousal: Effect of affective artist-specific information pooled across studies

Variable	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	3.65	0.08	45.06	<.001***
Valence(Neg-Neu)	0.35	0.09	4.05	<.001***
Exp(2-1)	-0.38	0.16	-2.32	0.023
Relation(Rel-Unr)	0.13	0.09	1.53	0.126
Valence:Exp	-0.12	0.17	-0.68	0.494
Valence:Relation	0.22	0.17	1.30	0.194
Exp:relation	-0.09	0.17	-0.51	0.614
Valence:Exp:Relation	0.41	0.34	1.19	0.236
Random effects	Variance	SD		
Subject (Intercept)	0.34	0.58		
Residual	2.88	1.70		

Number of obs: 1664, N= 72

Notes: Valence refers to the valence of the artist-specific information: Neg–Neu = Negative–Neutral. Relation refers to the relatedness of information to image content: Rel–Unr = Related–Unrelated. Experiment is a dichotomous contrast-coded control variable indicating which experiment the data is from, 2-1 = Experiment 2 – Experiment 1 ":" indicates interactions between factors. Maximal model specified: arousal ~ valence*relation*exp + (valence*info) | Participant) + (valence*info) | Item). The optimal model which still converged was identified using backward stepwise elimination and likelihood ratio tests with the buildmer package. *** $p < .001$.

Table S10. Pooled quality: Effect of affective artist-specific information pooled across studies

Variable	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	4.45	0.09	52.14	<.001***
Valence(Neg-Neu)	-0.13	0.08	-1.61	0.107
Exp(2-1)	-0.10	0.17	-0.58	0.564
Relation(Rel-Unr)	0.04	0.08	0.57	0.570
Valence:Exp	0.00	0.16	0.01	0.990
Valence:Relation	0.24	0.16	1.56	0.119
Exp:relation	0.06	0.16	0.39	0.695
Valence:Exp:Relation	0.46	0.31	1.48	0.138
Random effects	Variance	SD		
Subject (Intercept)	0.41	0.64		
Residual	2.40	1.55		
Number of obs: 1664, N= 72				

Notes: Valence refers to the valence of the artist-specific information: Neg–Neu = Negative–Neutral. Relation refers to the relatedness of information to image content: Rel–Unr = Related–Unrelated. Experiment is a dichotomous contrast-coded control variable indicating which experiment the data is from, 2-1 = Experiment 2 – Experiment 1 ":" indicates interactions between factors. Maximal model specified: quality ~ valence*relation*exp + (valence*info) | Participant) + (valence*info) | Item). The optimal model which still converged was identified using backward stepwise elimination and likelihood ratio tests with the buildmer package. *** $p < .001$.

Table S11. Effect of affective artist-specific information nested in experiment and relatedness on liking (pooled data).

Variable	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	3.68	0.08	46.15	<.001***
Relation(Rel-Unr)	0.12	0.09	1.38	0.168
Unr/Exp(2-1)	-0.09	0.18	-0.48	0.630
Rel/Exp(2-1)	-0.30	0.18	-1.63	0.105
Unr/Exp1/valence(Neg-Neu)	-0.26	0.15	-1.71	0.087
Rel/Exp1/valence(Neg-Neu)	-0.46	0.15	-3.02	0.003**
Unr/Exp2/valence(Neg-Neu)	-0.53	0.19	-2.75	0.006**
Rel/Exp2/valence(Neg-Neu)	-0.33	0.19	-1.68	0.093

Notes: Valence refers to the valence of the artist-specific information: Neg–Neu = Negative–Neutral. Relation refers to the relatedness of information to image content: Rel–Unr = Related–Unrelated. Experiment is a dichotomous contrast-coded control variable indicating which experiment the data is from, 2-1 = Experiment 2 – Experiment 1 "/" indicates nesting of fixed factors. Random effects are identical to those presented in Table S8.

*** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$.

Table S12. Effect of affective artist-specific information nested in experiment and relatedness on arousal (pooled data).

Variable	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	3.65	0.08	44.40	<.001***
Relation(Rel-Unr)	0.13	0.09	1.53	0.127
Unr/Exp(2-1)	-0.33	0.19	-1.80	0.075*
Rel/Exp(2-1)	-0.42	0.19	-2.26	0.026*
Unr/Exp1/valence(Neg-Neu)	0.39	0.15	2.63	0.009**
Rel/Exp1/valence(Neg-Neu)	0.41	0.15	2.76	0.006**
Unr/Exp2/valence(Neg-Neu)	0.08	0.19	0.40	0.693
Rel/Exp2/valence(Neg-Neu)	0.50	0.19	2.63	0.009**

Notes: Valence refers to the valence of the artist-specific information: Neg–Neu = Negative–Neutral. Relation refers to the relatedness of information to image content: Rel–Unr = Related–Unrelated. Experiment is a dichotomous contrast-coded control variable indicating which experiment the data is from, 2-1 = Experiment 2 – Experiment 1 "/" indicates nesting of fixed factors. Random effects are identical to those presented in Table S9.

*** $p < .001$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$.

Table S13. Effect of affective artist-specific information nested in experiment and relatedness on quality (pooled data).

Variable	<i>b</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Intercept	4.45	0.09	51.40	<.001***
Relation(Rel-Unr)	0.04	0.08	0.57	0.571
Unr/Exp(2-1)	-0.13	0.19	-0.68	0.496
Rel/Exp(2-1)	-0.07	0.19	-0.36	0.720
Unr/Exp1/valence(Neg-Neu)	-0.13	0.14	-0.97	0.333
Rel/Exp1/valence(Neg-Neu)	-0.12	0.14	-0.88	0.378
Unr/Exp2/valence(Neg-Neu)	-0.36	0.17	-2.09	0.037*
Rel/Exp2/valence(Neg-Neu)	0.11	0.17	0.65	0.517

Notes: Valence refers to the valence of the artist-specific information: Neg–Neu = Negative–Neutral. Relation refers to the relatedness of information to image content: Rel–Unr = Related–Unrelated. Experiment is a dichotomous contrast-coded control variable indicating which experiment the data is from, 2-1 = Experiment 2 – Experiment 1 "/" indicates nesting of fixed factors. Random effects are identical to those presented in Table S10.

*** $p < .001$, * $p < .05$.