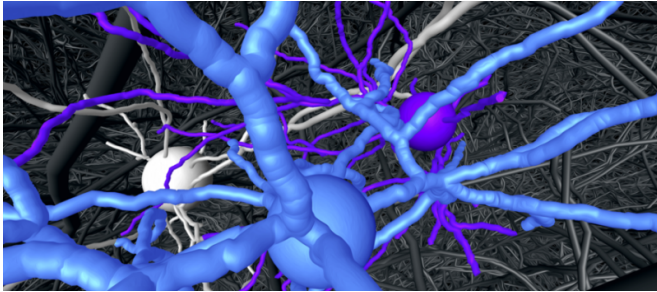


Highly precise wiring in the cerebral cortex

21 September 2017



Nerve cell "trio" (in color) found to be very specifically connected within the dense network of the brain (shown in grey). Credit: MPI for Brain Research

Our brains house extremely complex neuronal circuits whose detailed structures are still largely unknown. This is especially true for the cerebral cortex of mammals, where, among other things, vision, thoughts or spatial orientation are computed. Here, the rules by which nerve cells are connected to each other are only partly understood. A team of scientists around Moritz Helmstaedter at the Max Planck Institute for Brain Research have now discovered a surprisingly precise nerve cell connectivity pattern in the part of the cerebral cortex that is responsible for orienting the individual animal or human in space.

The researchers report online in *Nature* that synapses in this region of the brain are sorted very precisely along the electrical cables of the [nerve cells](#). The [nerve](#) cells establish an unexpectedly precise circuit motive in which inhibitory nerve cells are contacted before the activation of the next nerve cell can be executed. This motif of nerve cell "trios" is a core connectivity motif in the [cerebral cortex](#). Scientists speculate that such a highly precise circuit motive could be used for computing hypotheses about the next step in space.

Connectomics researchers have now used their repertoire of measuring and analysis techniques to study the part of the cerebral cortex in which [grid](#)

[cells](#) provide a very particular representation of the space around the individual animal or human. These grid cells are active when the animal or human is located at highly ordered grid-like locations in a room or a large space. Previously, scientists had already found a special arrangement of nerve cells in this region of the brain, and had speculated that within these special cell assemblies, particular nerve cell circuits could exist.



Precise sorting of synapses (in blue and red) within the dense network of the medial entorhinal cortex, reconstructed using connectomic techniques. Credit: MPI for Brain Research

In the current study, the scientists looked at these [circuits](#) in more detail and found that, contrary to prior belief, the synapses are exceptionally precisely positioned. Within an extremely dense network of nerve cells, the nerve cells are, in fact, arranged in orderly triplets in which a nerve cell first activates an inhibitory nerve cell. Transfer of the signal to the next excitatory nerve cell can, however, be hindered by the veto of the inhibitory nerve cell. This core circuit, more or less functioning like a cortical transistor, would be able to propagate information in a very selective way, for instance, only when additional information about

the context and the surroundings of the animal or the human is available. The nerve cells within this transistor apparently use the very precise positioning of contact sites along their electrically conducting nerve cell cables, called axons. "While many consider the cerebral cortex as a randomly assembled web of nerve [cells](#) and have already turned to simulating this random network, we now discover an extremely precise connectivity pattern. In the cerebral [cortex](#), taking a much closer look is clearly worth it," says Helmstaedter.

More information: Helene Schmidt et al. Axonal synapse sorting in medial entorhinal cortex, *Nature* (2017). [DOI: 10.1038/nature24005](https://doi.org/10.1038/nature24005)

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