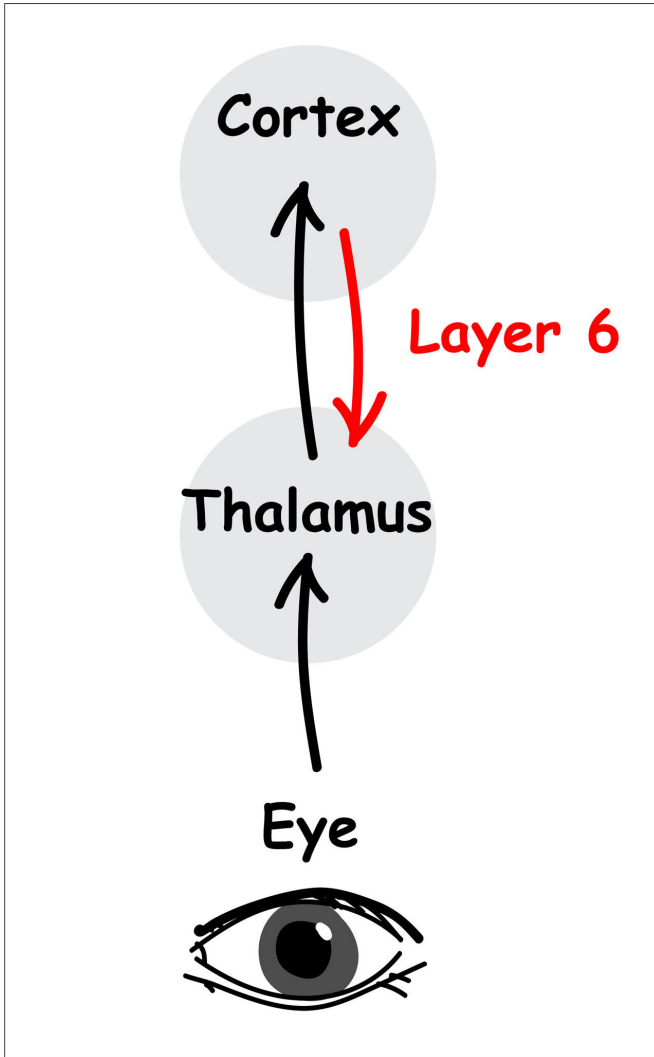


Researchers study brain activity in stages of alertness at the neuronal level

20 August 2020



Visual information detected in the eye, is passed to the visual thalamus - a complex sub-cortical structure that regulates information transmission from the sensory organs to sensory areas of the cortex - and on to the primary visual cortex. Researchers know that layer 6, the deepest cortical layer, is involved in regulating this information flow. Credit: OIST

It's probably quite easy to relate to. You're in a lecture or meeting, avidly taking notes and

engaged in the topic. You're alert and aware of what's being discussed, keen to absorb as much as you can. And then, suddenly, your thoughts drift away. You stop hearing what's being said or seeing what's being shown. You become drowsy, your eyelids start to droop, and your mind switches off.

Although this scenario is familiar to many people, the reason behind why our brains do this is not properly understood. This is mainly because many brain structures regulate the [attention span](#), and one of them is in [layer six](#)—the deepest layer in the [cortex](#). The cortex, or [cerebral cortex](#), is the outermost part of the brain in humans and other mammals. It is composed of functionally specialized and highly interconnected sensory, motor and association areas. Abstract thinking, the internal model of the outside world, and conscious perception all arise from this part of the brain.

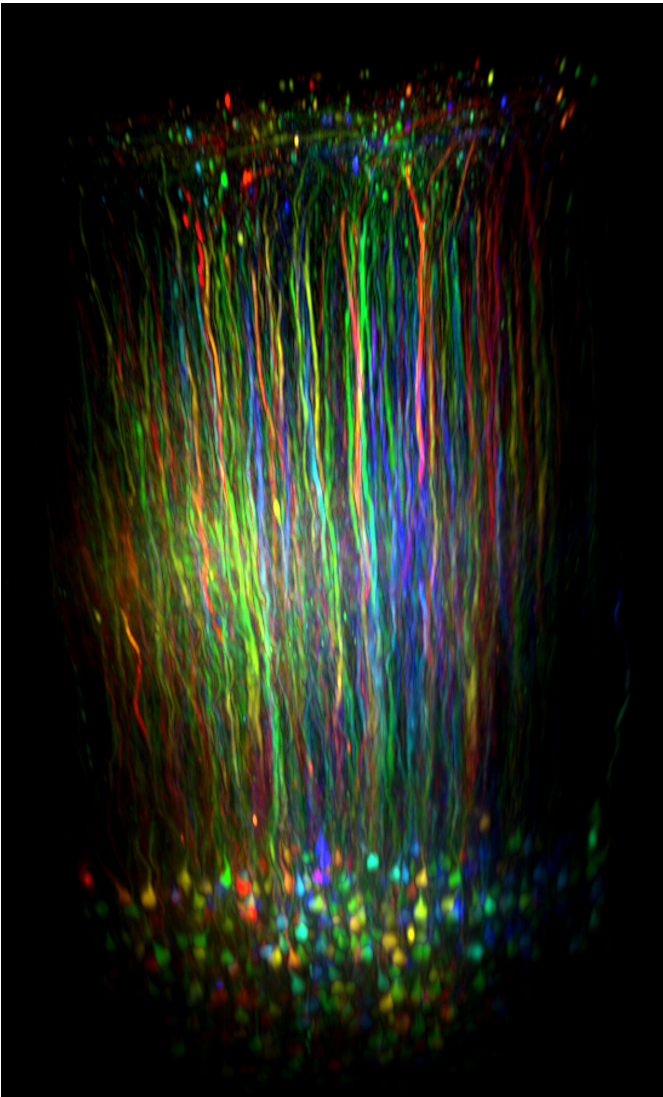
"We know layer six of the cortex regulates how we are connected to the external world in a behavior state-related manner. It's involved in why we are fully aware in some situations and why our attention suddenly goes when we become drowsy," explained Dr. Sigita Augustinaite from the [Optical Neuroimaging Unit](#) at the Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology Graduate University (OIST). "But it's a very difficult area of the brain to study."

For this research, which was published in *Current Biology*, Dr. Augustinaite worked with Professor Bernd Kuhn, who leads the unit. They used two-photon imaging, a powerful microscopy technique, to examine the neuronal [activity](#) of visual cortex layer six in mice. This was the first time that layer six [neurons](#) had been studied with subjects that were awake and active.

Neurons are specialized cells that transmit information to other nerve cells and muscles around the body. Within the brain, they form networks and communicate with each other via

electrochemical signals. Given their importance, finding out more about their activity is vital for understanding how our brains work.

In each experiment, the mouse was placed in a fixed yet comfortable position and periodically shown different kinds of visual stimuli. Mice had the freedom to run, sit, groom themselves and even sleep, while hours of recordings were taken from deep within their brains with cellular resolution. To determine alertness, the researchers also recorded the [electrical activity](#)—or electroencephalogram—in the brains of the mice, as well as running speed and pupil size. The result was the ability to observe the activity of hundreds of [individual neurons](#) at once in response to different sensory conditions while the mouse was in different behavioral states.



The cell bodies of the neurons of layer 6 are shown at the bottom of this image. Neurons have dendrites, which pass through other layers of the cortex and collect information from these layers. The dendrites of layer 6 neurons can span the full length of the cortex. They are almost 1 mm long. Credit: OIST

The researchers found three distinct populations of neurons that reacted differently to the visual stimulation. Around one-third of the neurons were classed as visual stimulus activated (VSA) neurons. These were inactive when there were no [visual stimuli](#) but were activated when the mouse was shown a stimulus. Other neurons had the opposite reaction. They were spontaneously active without a visual stimulus but, once a stimulus was shown, the activity dropped away. These were classed as visual stimulus suppressed (VSS) neurons.

There was also a population of quiet neurons. These were neurons that didn't show any activity during this experiment. But, as Dr. Augustinaite explained, they might simply have shown no activity because the right kind of stimuli wasn't being presented to activate them. "There's a possibility that if the right stimuli were shown, then these so-called quiet neurons would have started acting as VSA neurons."

The majority of VSA and VSS neurons were most active when the mouse was most alert, and their activity gradually decreased as the mouse became sleepier. However, this was not always the case. Some neurons, especially among the VSS population, were most active during low alertness—when the mouse was drowsy or asleep. And interestingly, while many neurons did not discriminate between locomotion and stationary states, others did. Some neurons were only active during locomotion, whilst others were only active during stationary periods. In fact, if there's one thing this research has shown, it's that there's no constant. Rather, the neurons in layer six are diverse and dynamic.

"This is how we think layer six regulates what's happening," Dr. Augustinaite said. "The activity of these different populations of neurons

complements each other."

For example, if there's a flow of visual information, VSA neurons send information outside of the cortex to other parts of the [brain](#). But if it's dark, these sub-cortical areas still need to know what's happening in the cortex. So, the VSS neurons take over. This activity of layer six neurons regulates the information flow from the sensory organs to the cortex and is therefore one of the key factors that makes one pay attention or lose focus.

There's still a lot of research to be done in layer six to determine exactly how this circuit contributes to our attention spans and to different disorders, such as attention deficit, autism or schizophrenia, but Dr. Augustinaite emphasized that if we want to understand what's happening in our mind, then we must work with awake and behaving subjects. "This is the first-time layer six was investigated with this method."

More information: *Current Biology* (2020). [DOI: 10.1016/j.cub.2020.07.069](#)

Provided by Okinawa Institute of Science and Technology

APA citation: Researchers study brain activity in stages of alertness at the neuronal level (2020, August 20) retrieved 26 October 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-08-brain-stages-neuronal.html>

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