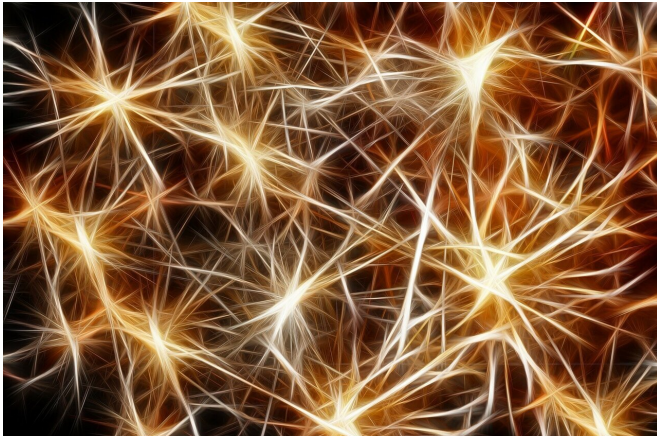


Scientists shed new light on neural processes behind learning and motor behaviours

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Researchers have provided new insight into the neural processes behind movement and learning behaviours, according to a study published today in *eLife*.

The findings in rats reveal how the cerebral cortex, which is responsible for processing information, affects the [basal ganglia](#), which controls motor behaviours and reinforcement learning. This could pave the way to better understanding why certain symptoms occur in movement and learning behavioural disorders.

Large networks of neurons make up the brain in animals and humans. When problems arise with neurons in a particular area, this can impact our movements and lead to conditions such as Parkinson's disease that affect the proper function of the basal ganglia.

"There are four regions in the basal ganglia: the striatum, globus pallidus, [subthalamic nucleus](#) and

[substantia nigra](#)," explains lead author Fuyuki Karube, Research Associate Professor at the Laboratory of Neural Circuitry, Doshisha University Graduate School of Brain Science, Japan. "While we already understand the neural circuitry between these regions, we still don't know why some symptoms occur in Parkinson's disease and other disorders that affect movement."

The globus pallidus is composed of at least two types of neurons, one of which is mainly interconnected with the striatum, and the other with the subthalamic nucleus. Both types of neurons receive inputs from the striatum and subthalamic nucleus. In this study, Karube and the team set out to understand how the activities of these neurons are controlled.

Looking at the neurons in motor-related areas of the cerebral cortex in rats, they visualised the axons—the thread-like part of the neuron which transports impulses from the cell body to other cells. They found that the primary and secondary motor areas make functional synaptic connections in the globus pallidus—a region that was not previously known as an input site of the basal ganglia.

"We saw a significant density in the cortical inputs on the globus pallidus," says senior author Fumino Fujiyama, Principal Investigator at the Laboratory of Neural Circuitry, Doshisha University Graduate School of Brain Science. "Activating the cortical axons excited some but not all neurons in this region. For example, we saw that neurons sending outputs to the striatum received cortical inputs more frequently than those that sent outputs to the subthalamic nucleus."

These findings suggest that the [cerebral cortex](#) can directly control the activities of globus pallidus

[neurons](#) in a manner that depends on the type of neuron. "Many researchers have previously revealed the importance of cortical projection to the subthalamic nucleus, called the hyperdirect pathway, in Parkinson's disease," Karube adds. "We suggest that the overlooked input from the cortex to the globus pallidus that we've identified in our study could be comparable to this pathway.

"Further work is now needed to see whether similar cortico-pallidal projections exist in larger organisms such as primates and humans. This could improve our understanding of the [neural processes](#) behind motor behaviours and how they can be affected in certain disorders."

More information: Fuyuki Karube et al, Motor cortex can directly drive the globus pallidus neurons in a projection neuron type- dependent manner in the rat, *eLife* (2019). [DOI: 10.7554/eLife.49511](#)

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