

# New research on the brain's relay processes could guide treatment for certain brain disorders

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Vandana Sampathkumar looks at images from mice brains to study the thalamus at the center of the brain. Credit: Nidhi Sharma, University of Chicago

New research shows cells gather more data than once believed inside the thalamus, a relay station of sensory and motor abilities in the brain. That could change how medicine treats schizophrenia, epilepsy and other brain disorders.

Our brains are responsible for coordinating and interpreting many of the actions we take for granted every day, from walking and running to seeing and hearing. To coordinate the sensory and motor signals firing across the brain requires a relay station of sorts, in this case, the thalamus, two small lobes that sit approximately midbrain.

Neurons inside the thalamus have been traditionally difficult to study, but understanding how they help receive and transmit vital signals for sensory and [motor skills](#) may one day lead to new medical care for people with certain brain disorders.

"Argonne's tools helped us to discover this

convergence that we would never have seen otherwise," says Vandana Sampathkumar, an Argonne resident associate in Biosciences, Argonne National Laboratory

New work conducted by researchers from the University of Chicago and the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Argonne National Laboratory have revealed a previously undetected convergence, or a merging, of sensory and motor [information](#) in the thalamus that might lead science one step closer to such treatments.

Scientists believe the thalamus helps relay sensory and motor signals and regulate consciousness and alertness. But this new research reveals a greater complexity in how the thalamus receives different types of information and relays it to all parts of the cortex.

The team's research was published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

To develop this more inclusive picture of the role of the thalamus, the team relied on tools from a variety of scientific fields, including genetics, virology, molecular biology and microbiology, as well as various imaging techniques.

"Argonne's tools helped us to discover this convergence that we would never have seen otherwise," said Vandana Sampathkumar, a neurobiologist in Argonne's Biosciences division and postdoctoral scholar at UChicago.

The team used [electron microscopy](#) to collect thousands of images from mouse brains. Images were digitally reassembled, or stitched together, onto local desktops, and then aligned on Argonne's visualization computer, Cooley,

for 3D reconstruction.

Provided by Argonne National Laboratory

"We went in with the hypothesis that cells receive information from one place and send that information with minimal alteration to another place. But that was, in fact, not the case," said Sampathkumar. "There was a surprising number of cells receiving information from different places and integrating it before passing it on."

It has "many messy, complicated diverse inputs and outputs," added Andrew J. Miller-Hansen, a UChicago neuroscience student and a member of the team.

Through the image reconstructions, the team found that individual neurons can merge signals coming from different regions of the cortex. For example, a single neuron in a region of the thalamus called the posterior medial nucleus (Pom) could receive both sensory and motor information. They also determined that POM neurons receive similar inputs from unknown sources, "suggesting even greater integration of information than our data directly show," the paper noted.

"Our understanding of how sensory and motor information is integrated in the thalamus will be important to learning how information flows generally in the brain," said Miller-Hansen. "We want to know whether this pattern of convergence is specific to sensory and motor integration or if it's a common circuit pattern supporting other forms of integration in the brain."

By clarifying the processing and signaling capabilities of neurons in the thalamus, this new information could help find treatments for schizophrenia, some forms of epilepsy and other brain disorders, where the thalamic dysfunction seems related to the clinical problems.

**More information:** Vandana Sampathkumar et al, Integration of signals from different cortical areas in higher order thalamic neurons, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (2021). DOI: [10.1073/pnas.2104137118](https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2104137118)

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