



MRC Cognition
and Brain
Sciences Unit



UNIVERSITY OF
CAMBRIDGE

(Modern) Brain anatomy for cognitive neuroscientists

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Research Associate

MRC Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit

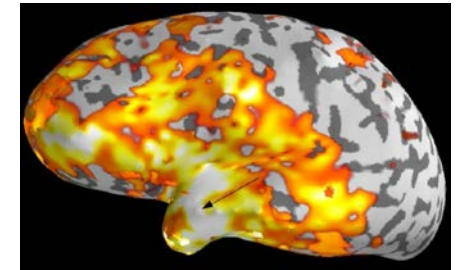
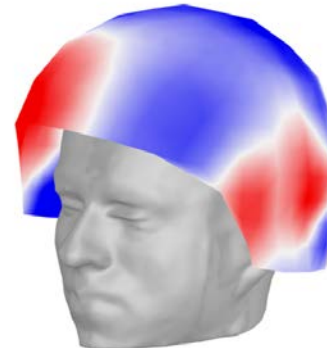
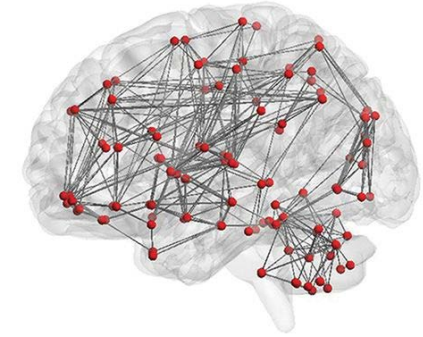
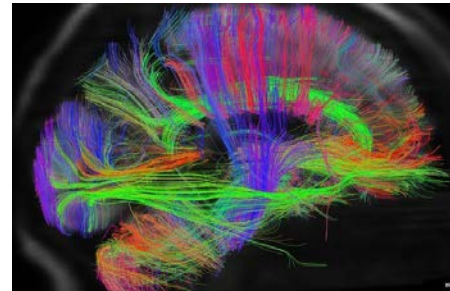
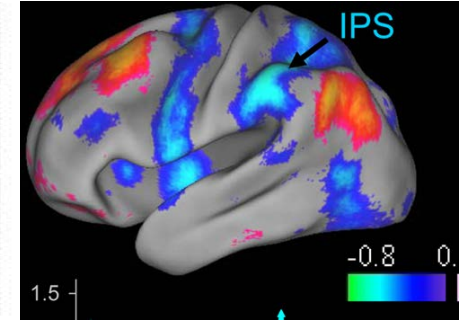
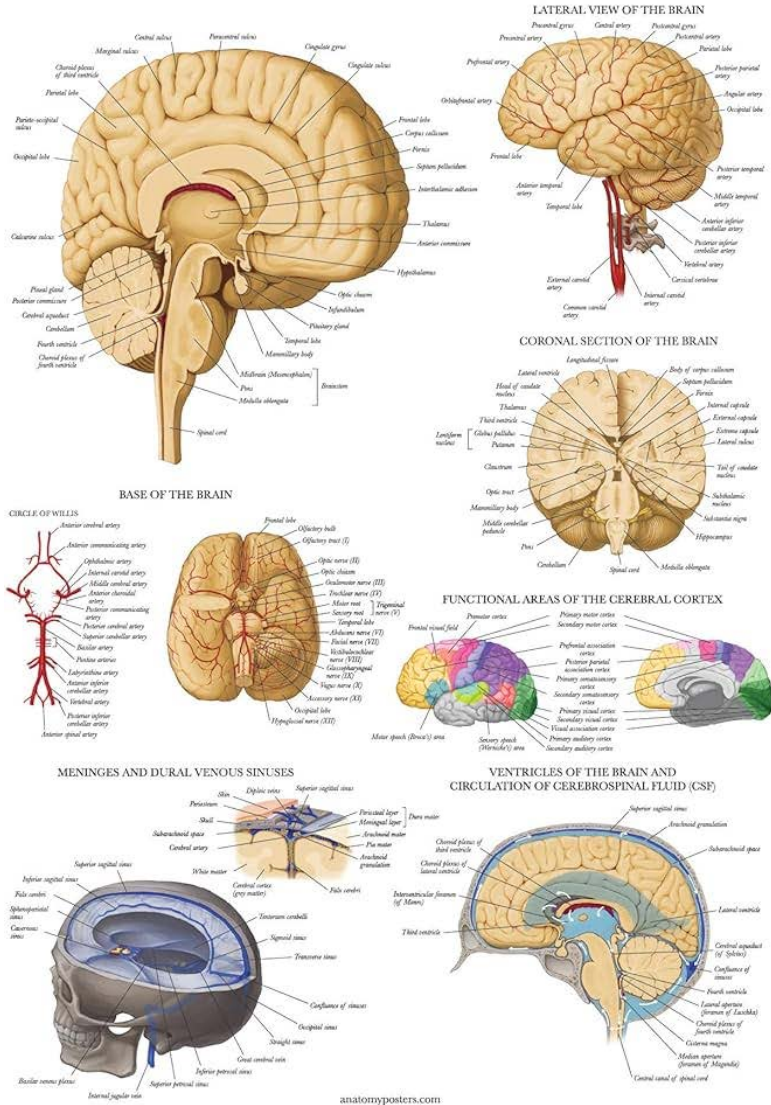
University of Cambridge

Textbook

ANATOMY OF THE BRAIN

How to link them?

Modern Brain imaging

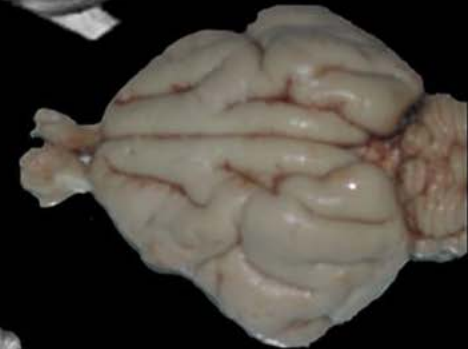
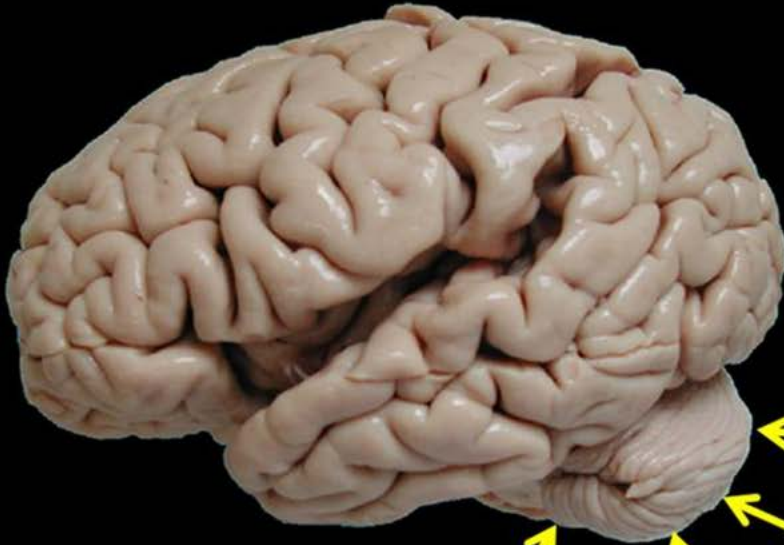


Evolutionary context

Human: 1500g, 86 billion neurons

**Chimpanzee: 380g
28 billion neurons**

Diverged
~5 - 7 MYA



**Capybara
(rodent)**

1 cm



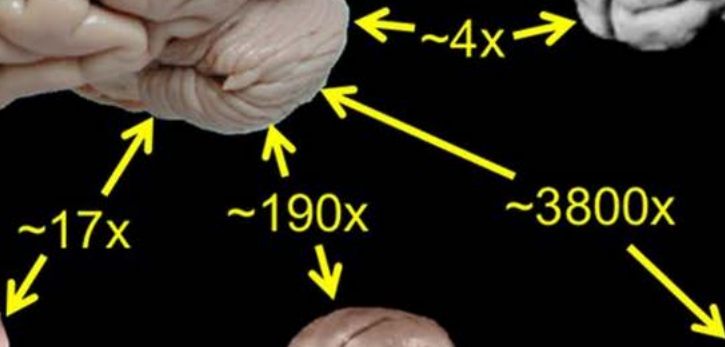
**Macaque: 87g
6 billion neurons**
Diverged
25 - 30 MYA



**Marmoset: 8g
630 million neurons**
Diverged
~35 MYA



**Mouse: 0.4g
70 million neurons**
Rodents diverged
~75 (60 - 100) MYA



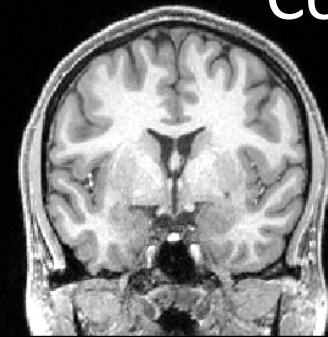
Cortex

Basic MRI landmarks

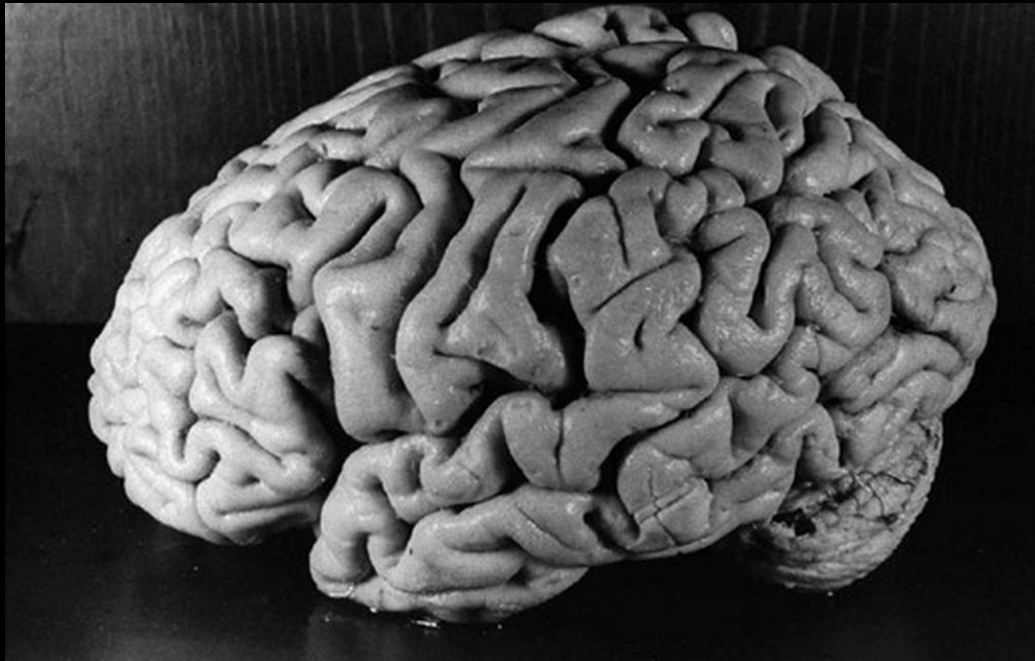
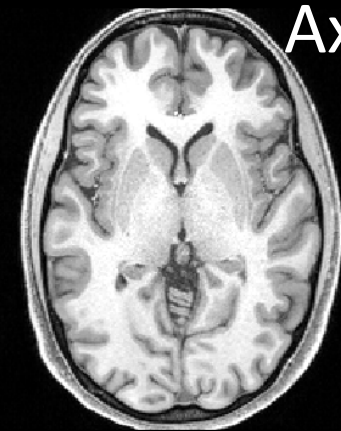
Sagittal

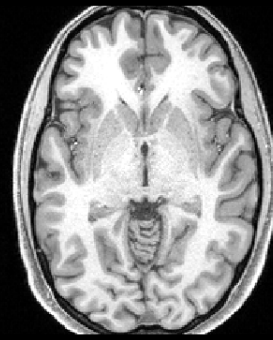
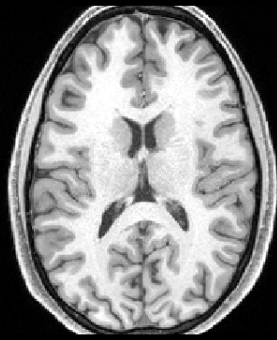
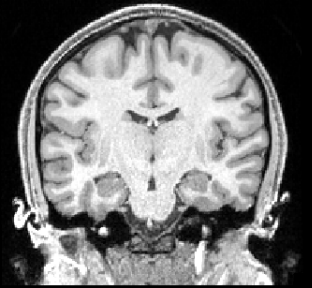
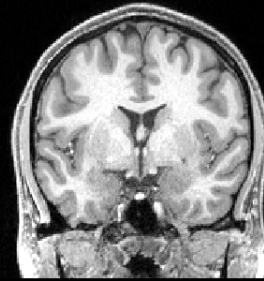
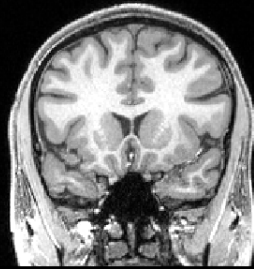
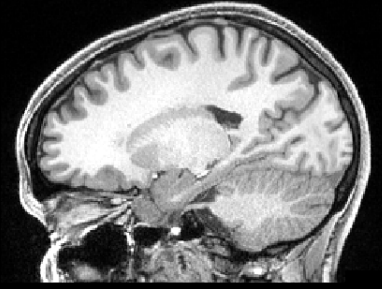
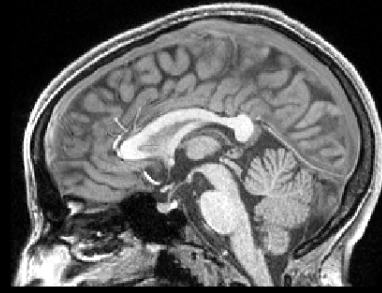
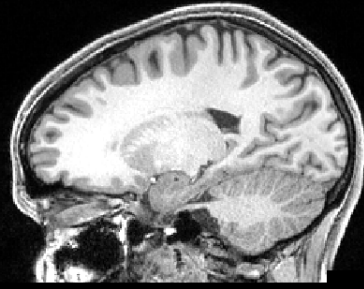


Coronal

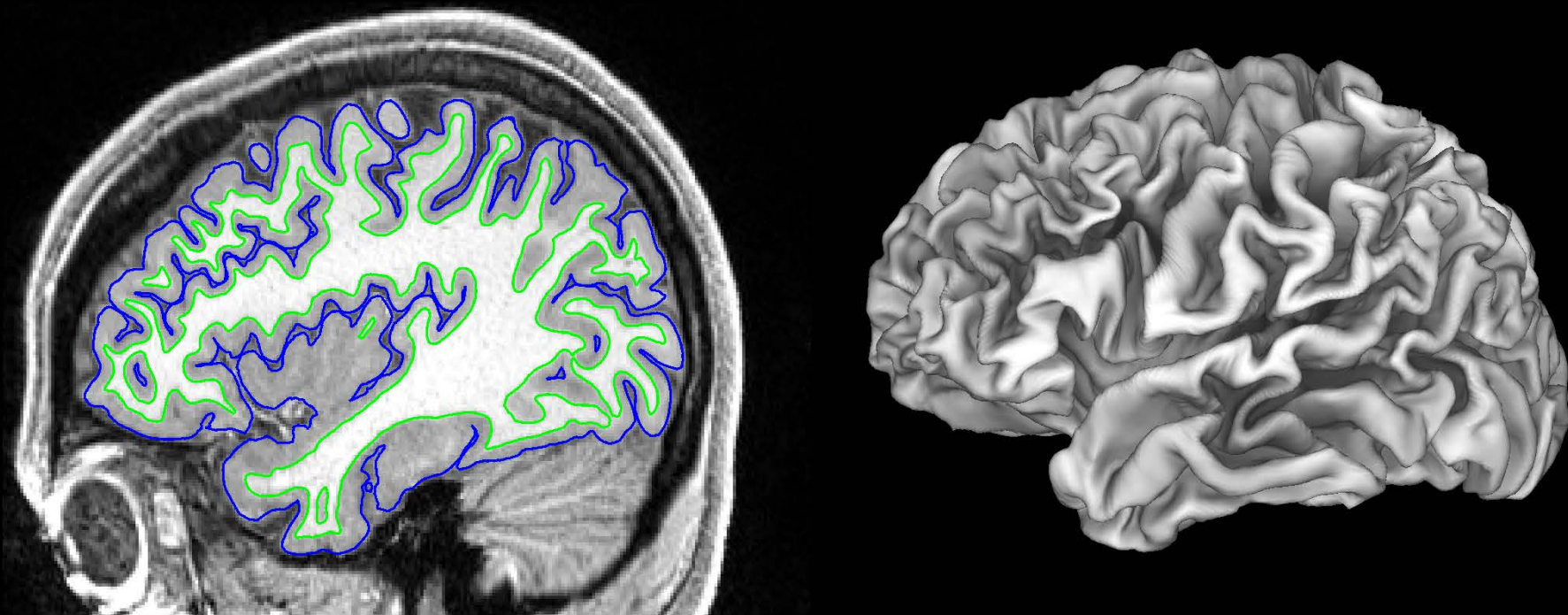


Axial



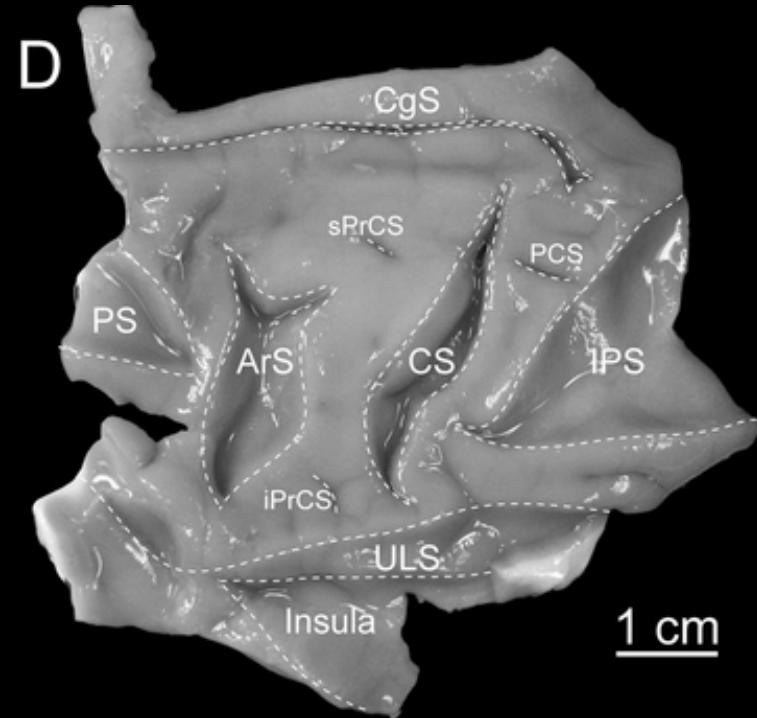
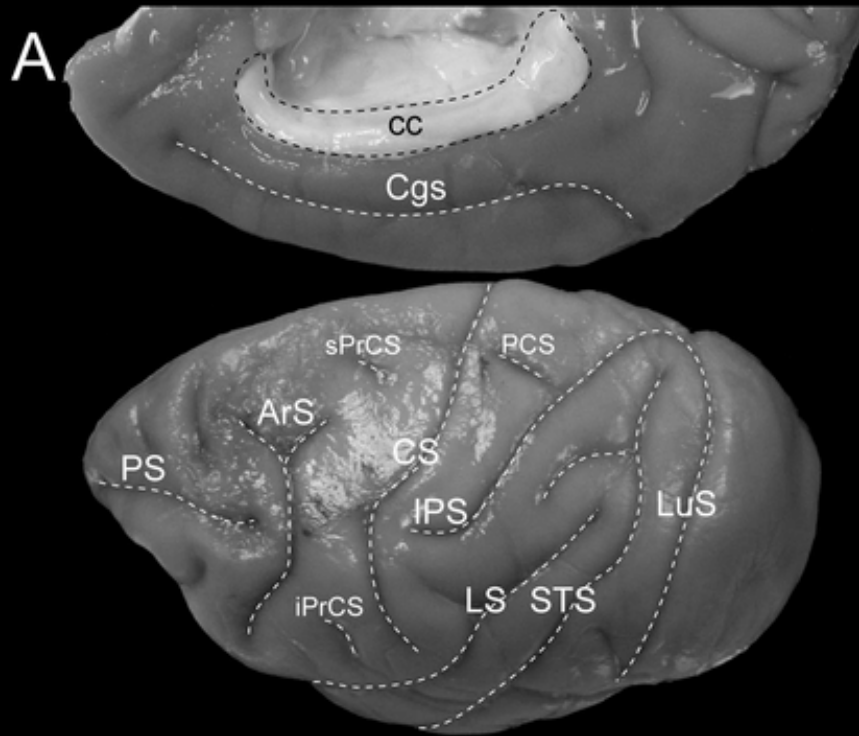


Cortical surface 3D reconstruction



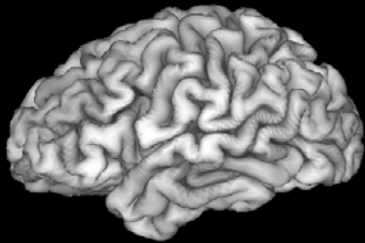
Example subject from HCP-style data scanned at CBU

Non-human primate flat cortical surface

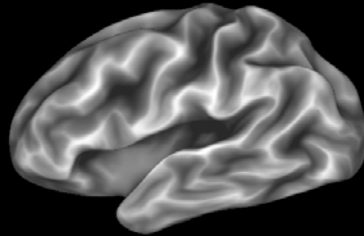


Human example

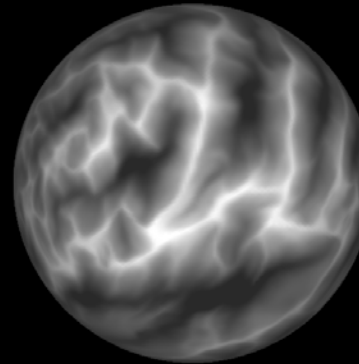
pial



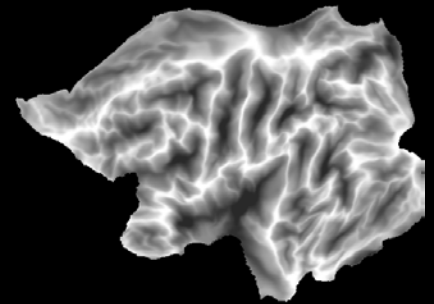
inflated



Spherical
projection



Flat
map



Cortical layers

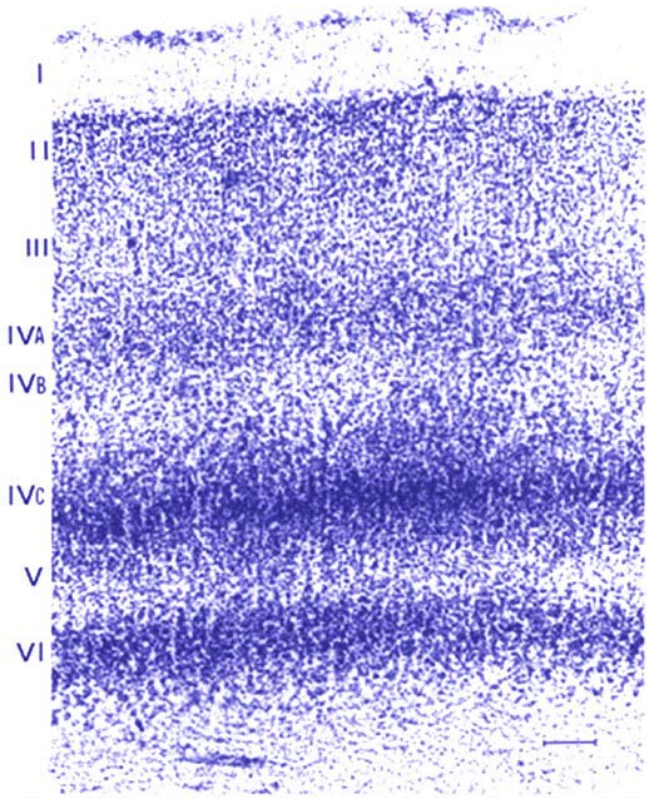
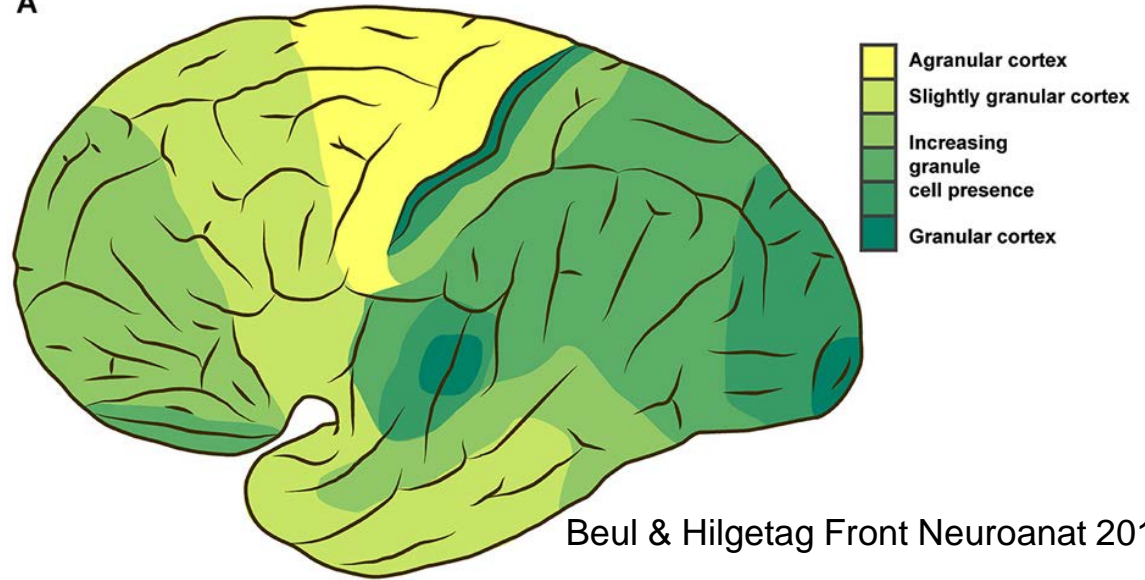


Figure 13. Nissl stain of the visual cortex reveals the different layers I through VI quite clearly.

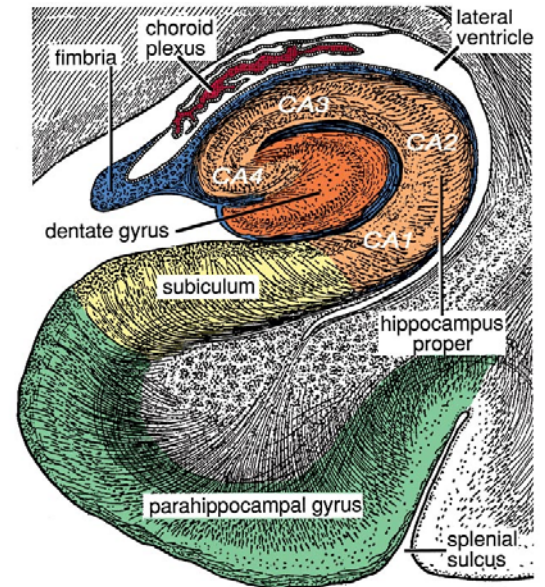
<https://webvision.med.utah.edu/>

A

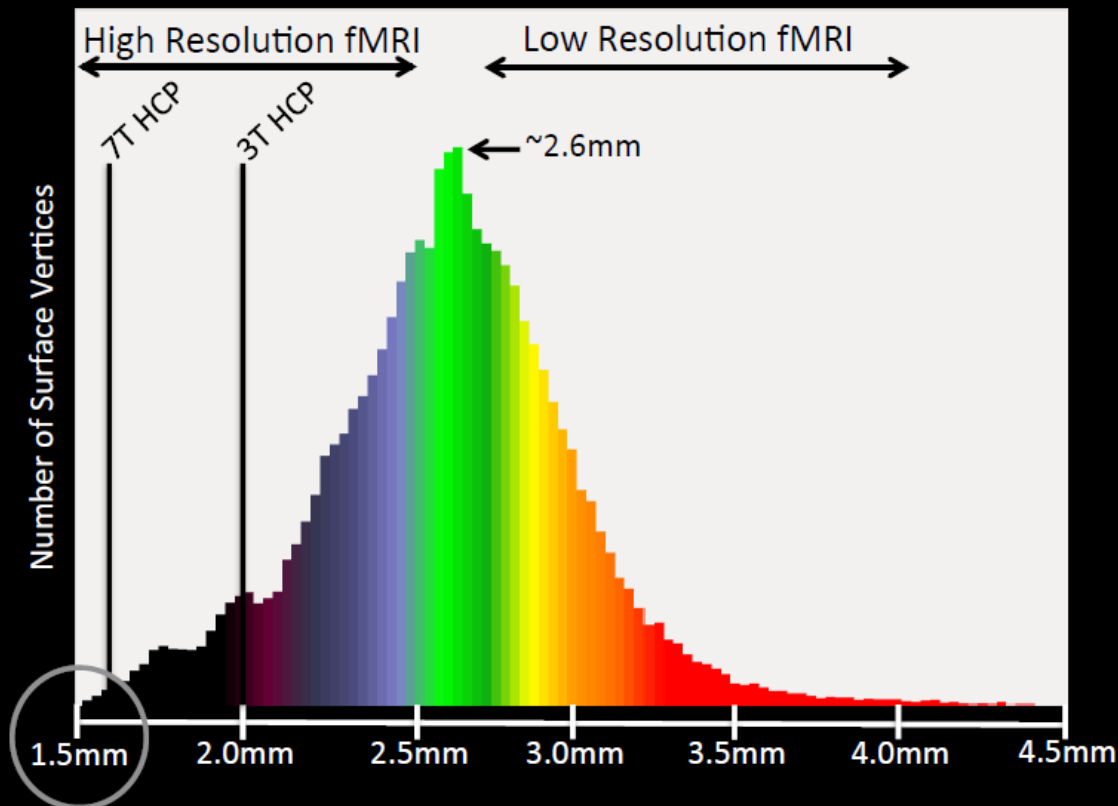
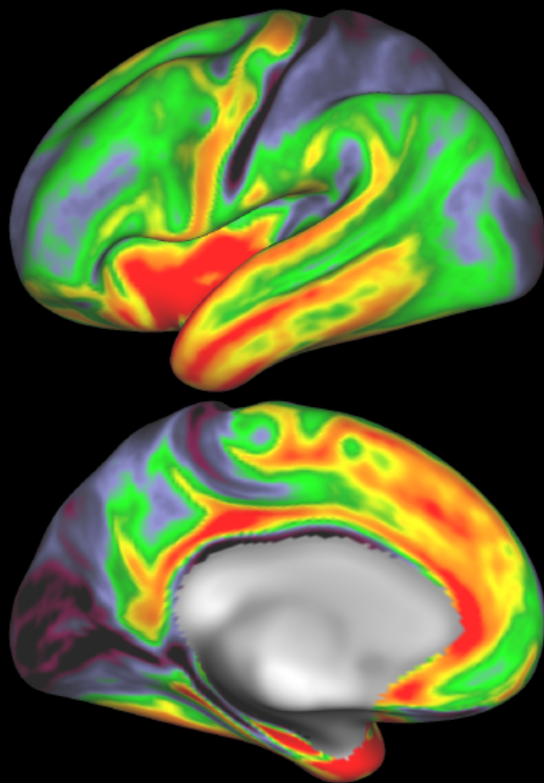


Beul & Hilgetag Front Neuroanat 2015

Hippocampus is a cortical structure

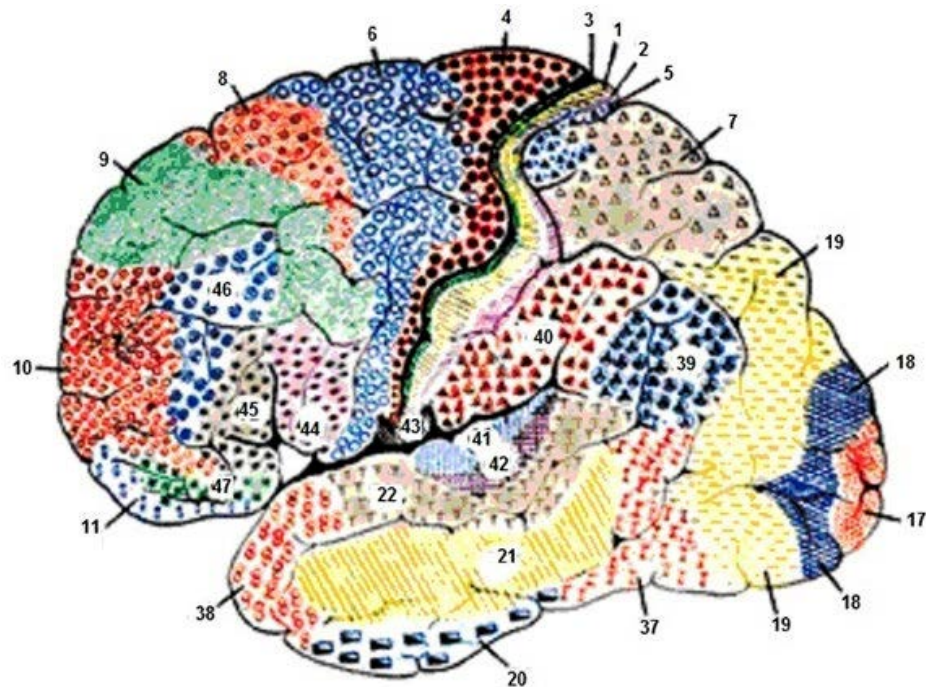


Cortical Neuroanatomy Drives Spatial Resolution Choices for Acquiring HCP-style MRI Data



- Mean thickness of cortex: ~2.6mm
- Minimum thickness of cortex: ~1.6mm
- HCP 3T: 2.0mm resolution, 1 frame / 0.72s
- HCP 7T: 1.6mm resolution, 1 frame / 1.0s
- Other Useful Reference Points
 - 1.3mm (two lamina analysis possible)
 - 0.8mm (2 voxels for all of cortex)
- High temporal resolution is ~1.0s or less

Defining a cortical area: Cytoarchitecture



Brodmann (1909)

Area V1 (17)

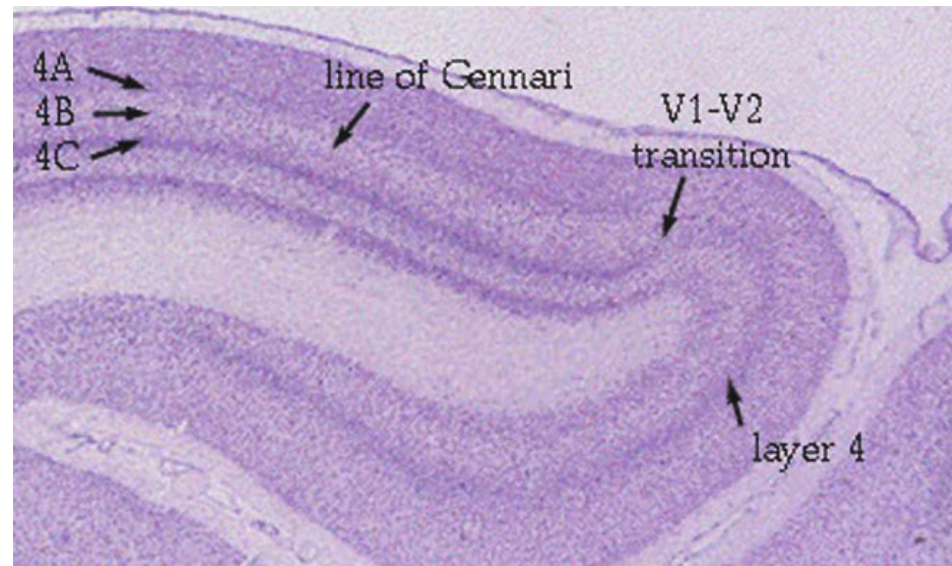
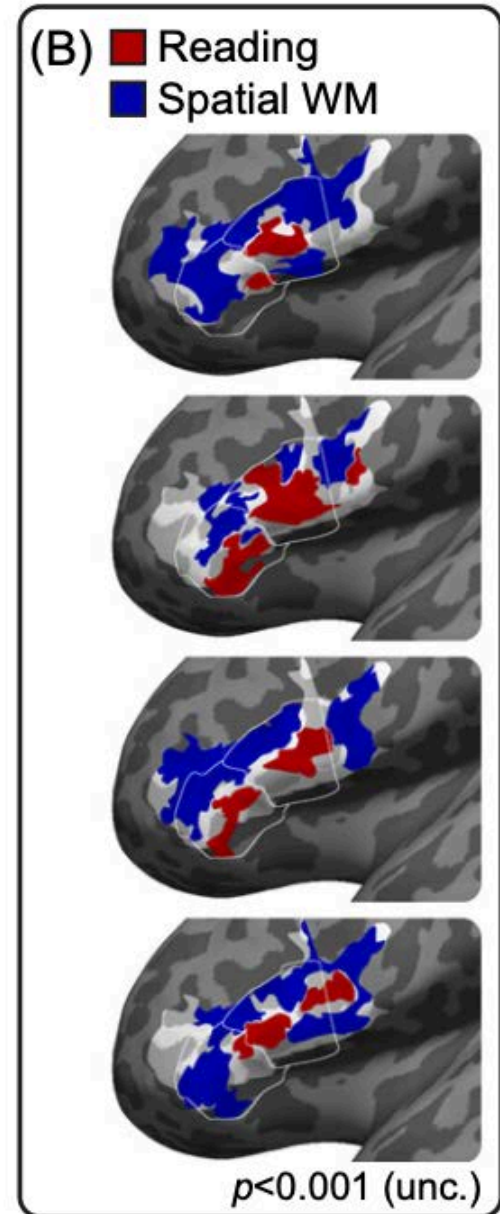
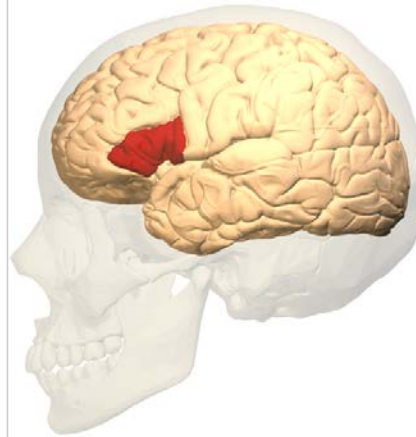
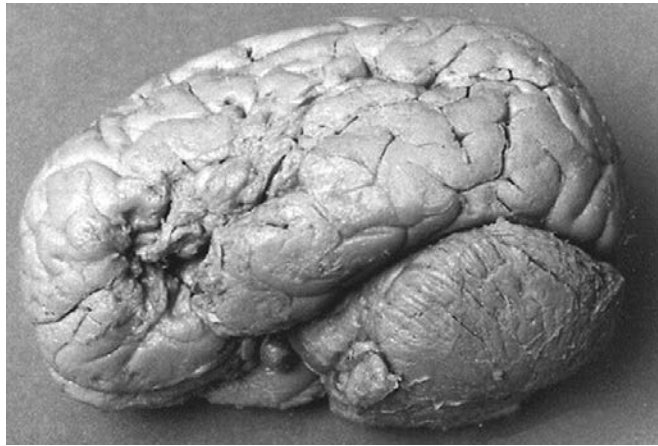


Figure 9. Nissl stained section of the visual cortex to show the border between area 17 (V1) and area 18 (V2).

Functional lesions: Broca's area



Trends in Cognitive Sciences

Opinion

Broca's Area Is Not a Natural Kind

Evelina Fedorenko^{1,*} and Idan A. Blank^{2,*}

Local

Histology-based:

- Cytoarchitecture
- Receptors
- Myelin

MRI-based:

- Myelin
- Meta-analytic activation modelling

Border detection in cortex based on cytoarchitecture

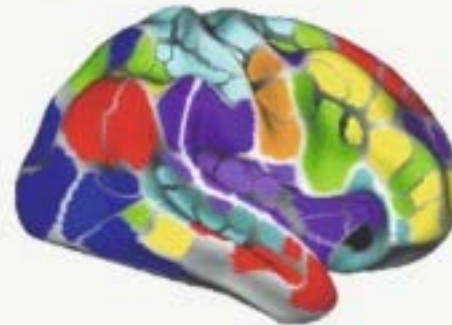


Global

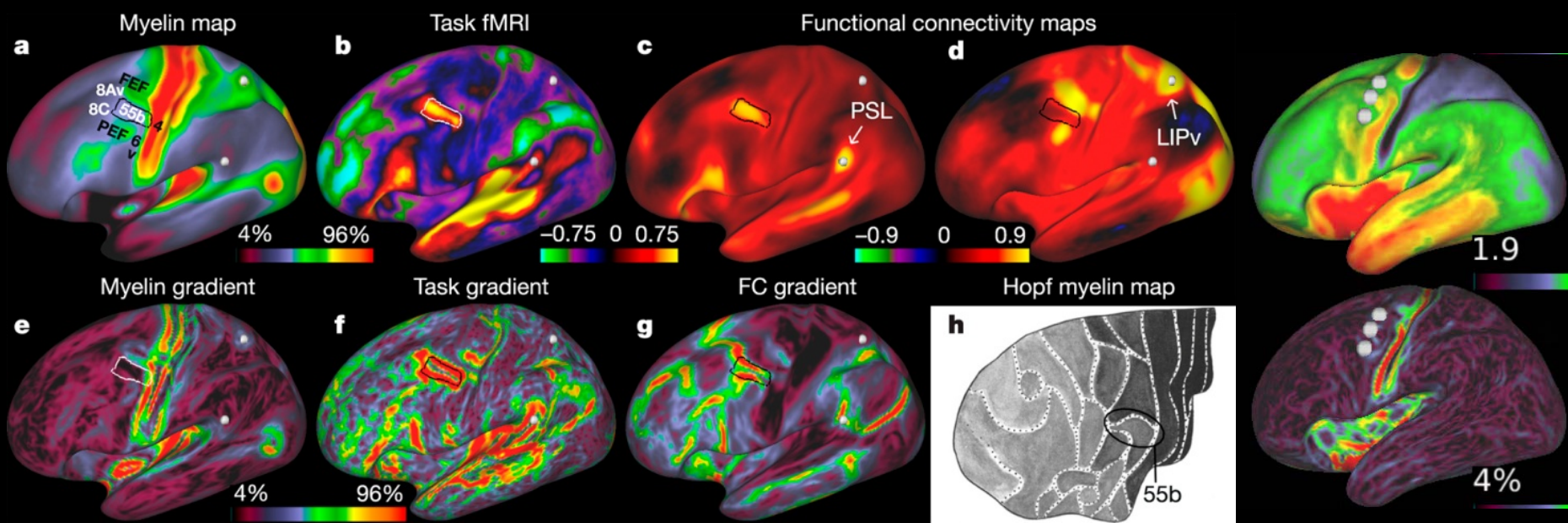
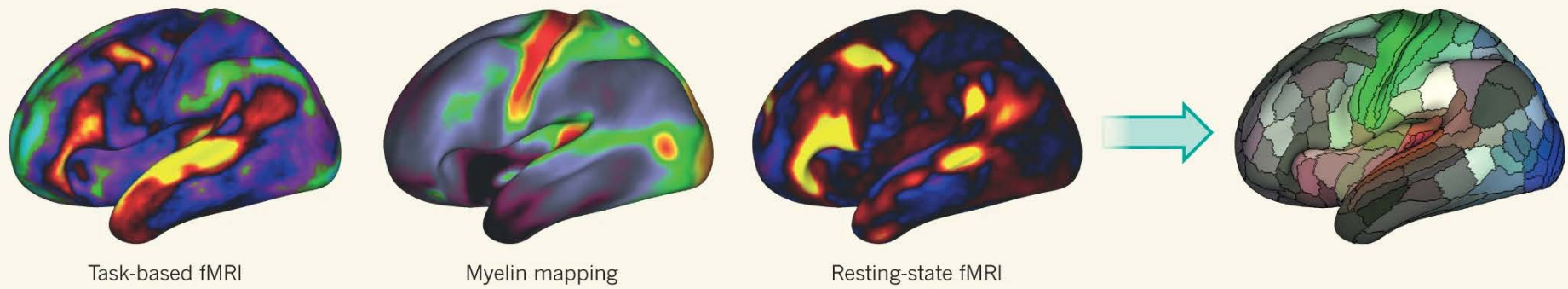
MRI-based:

- Resting-state functional connectivity
- Meta-analytic connectivity modelling
- Diffusion tractography
- Structural covariance

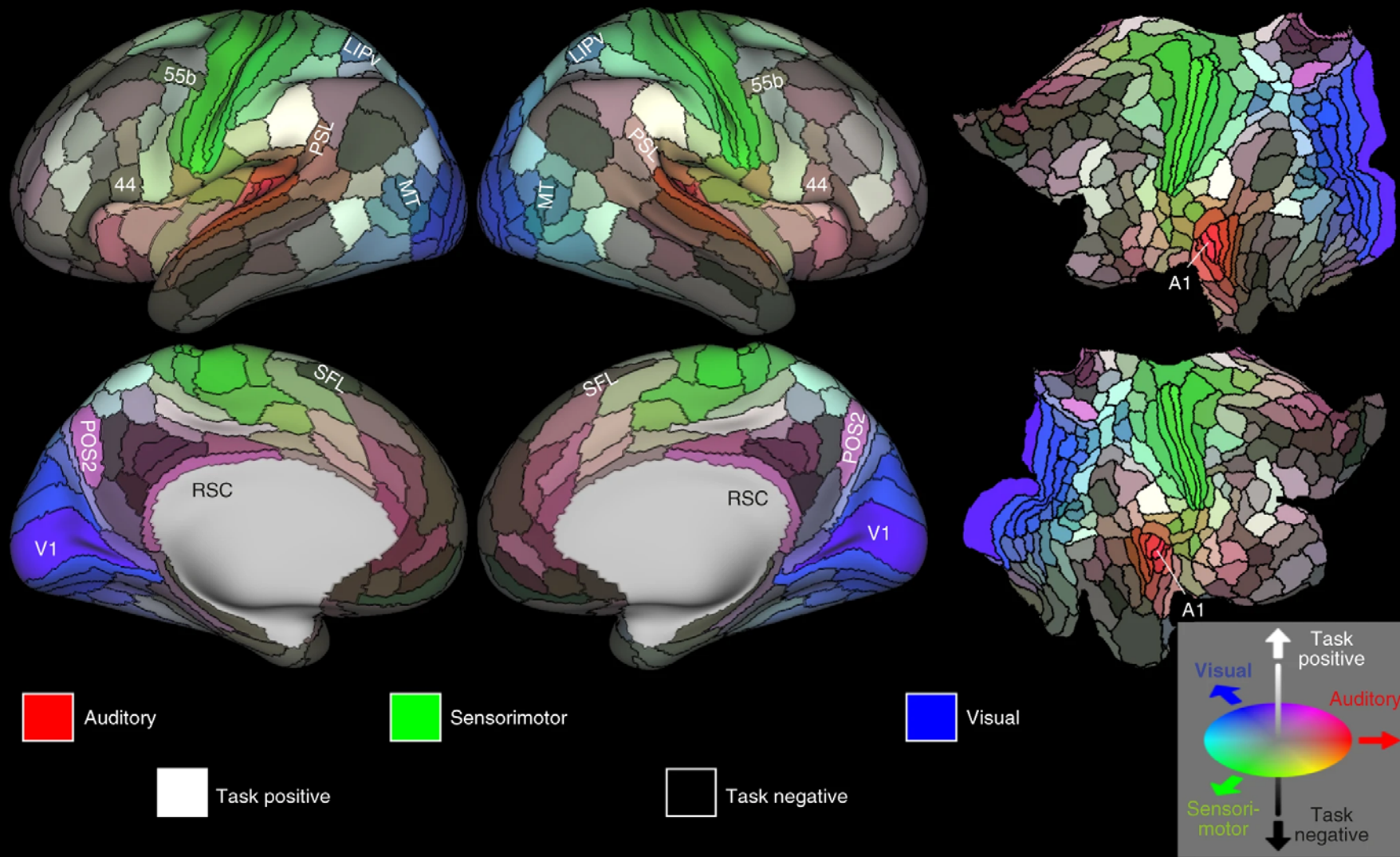
Boundary mapping of resting-state functional connectivity of cerebral cortex

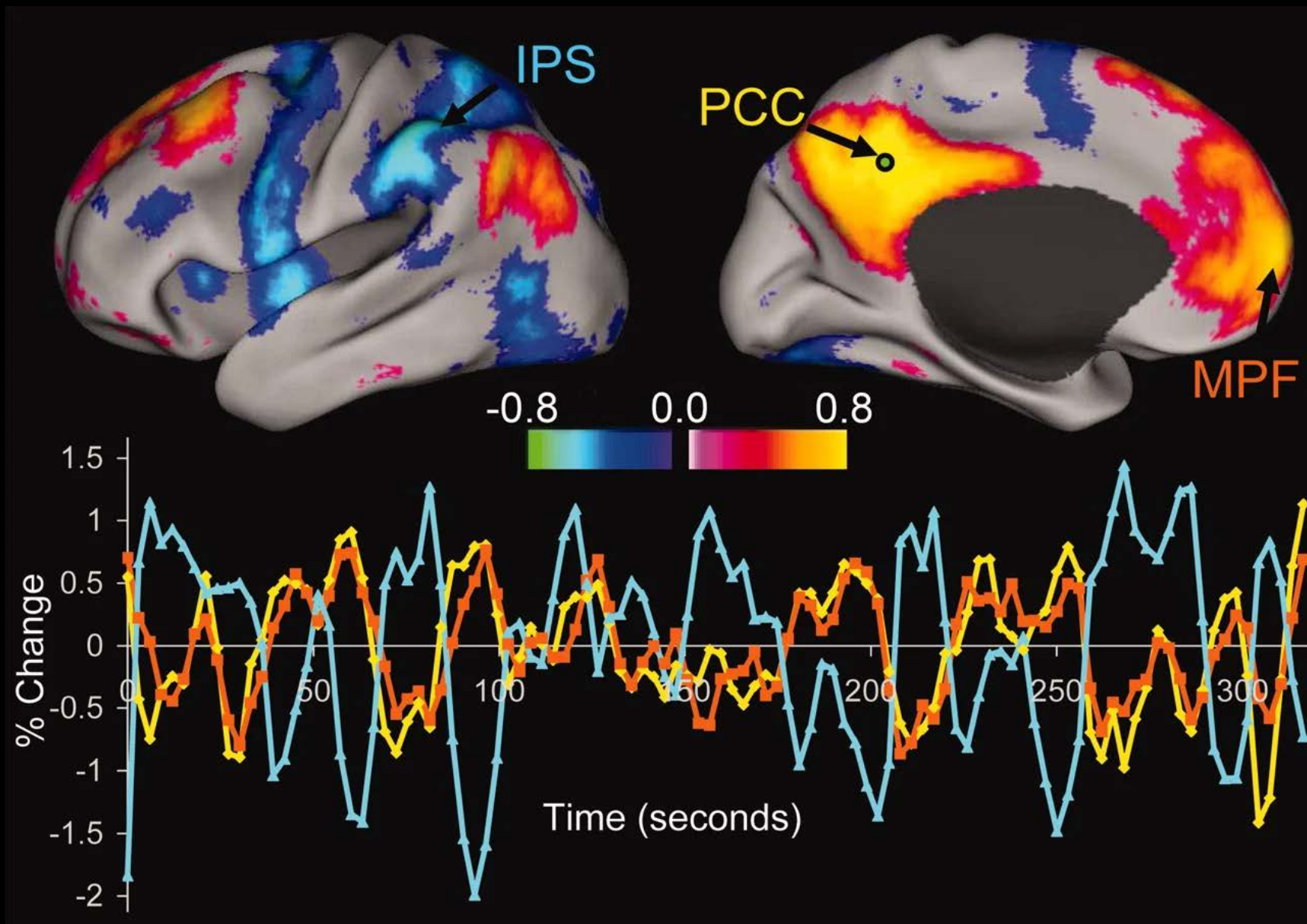


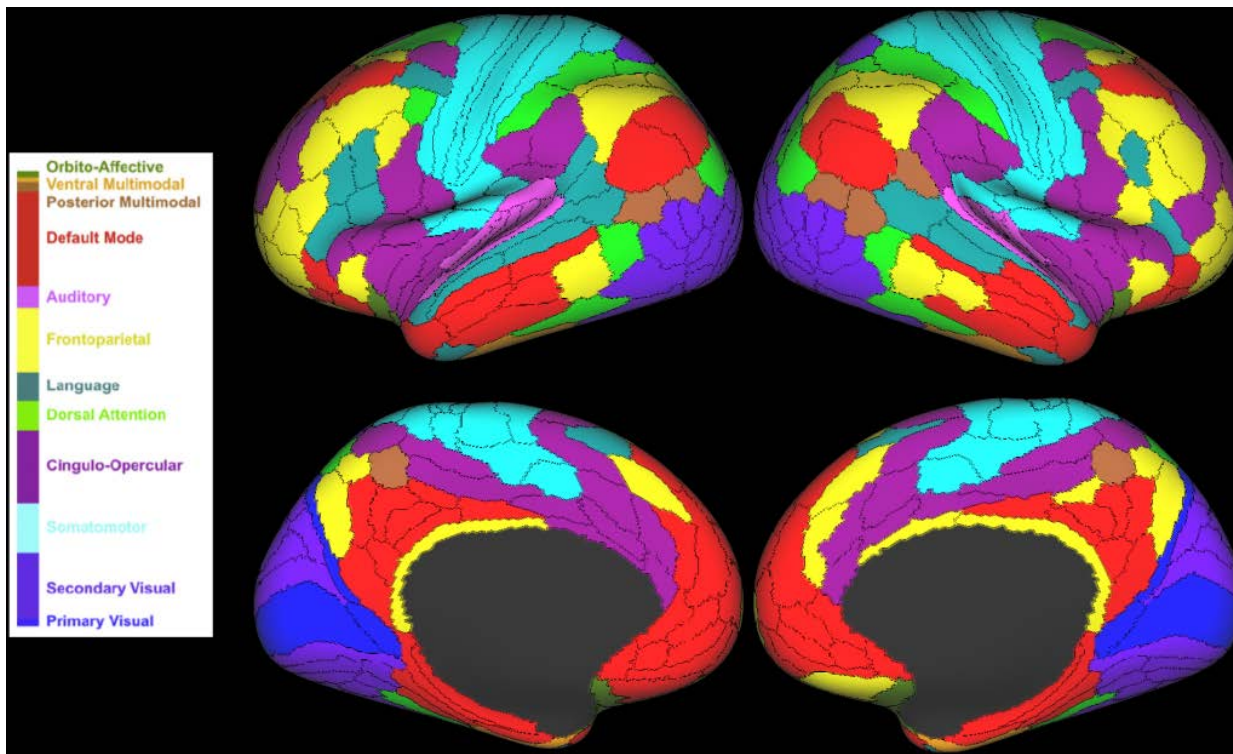
Multimodal atlases



The HCP's multimodal cortical parcellation (HCP_MMP1.0)



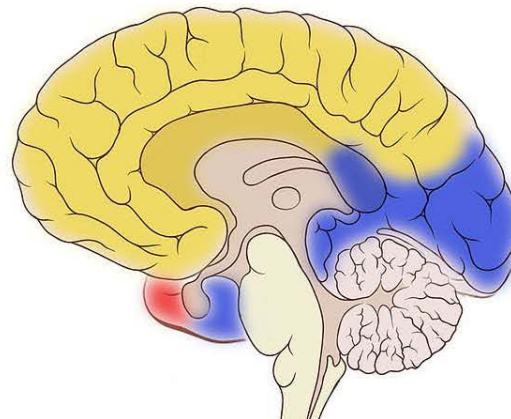
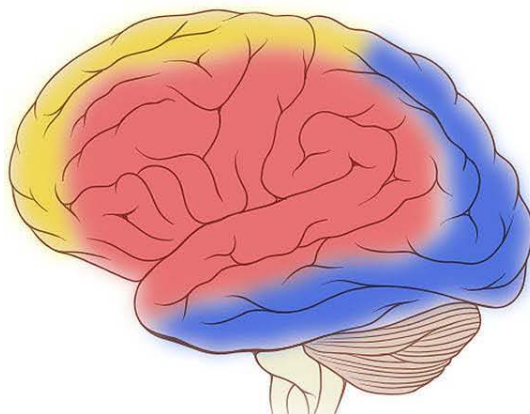




Ji et al NeuroImage
2019

Lateral Brain

Medial Brain



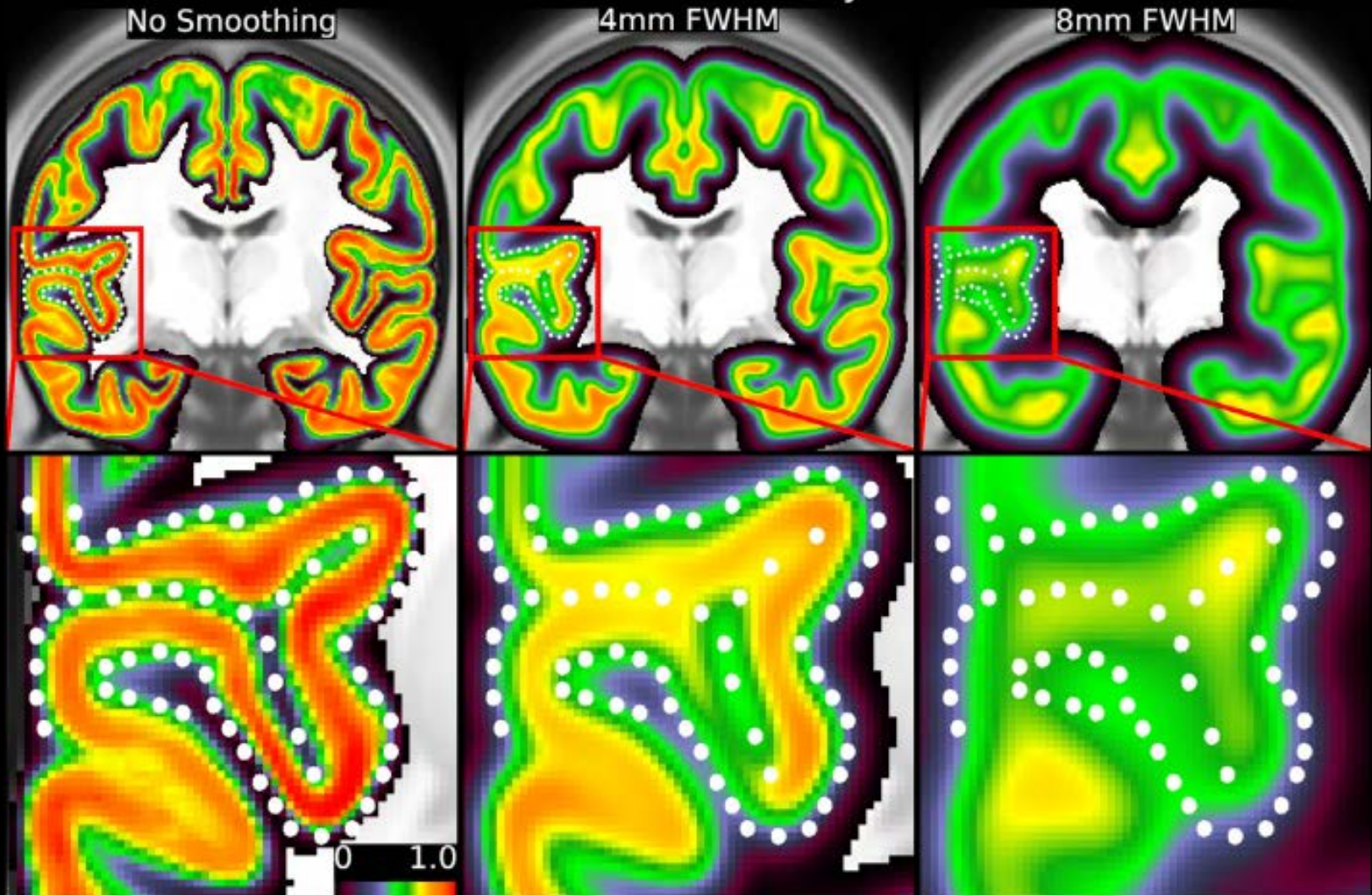
- Anterior Cerebral Artery
- Middle Cerebral Artery
- Posterior Cerebral Artery

Cortex

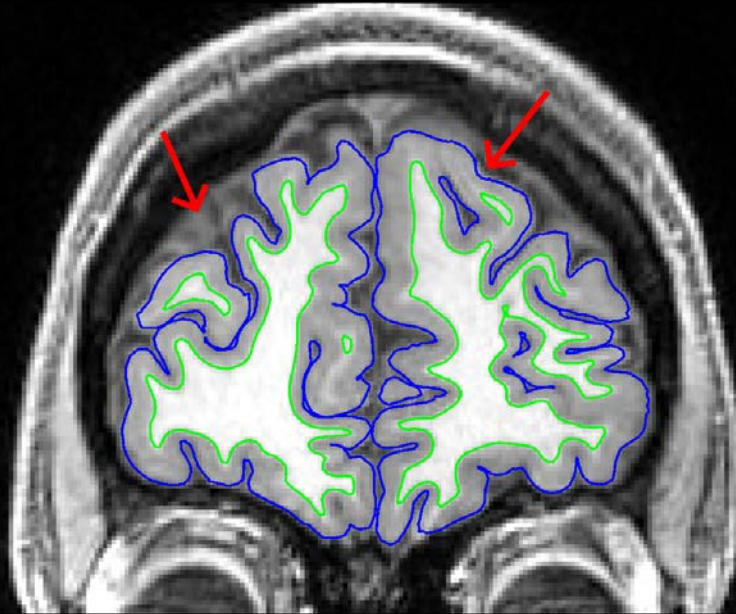
Surface vs volume analysis

Intersubject alignment

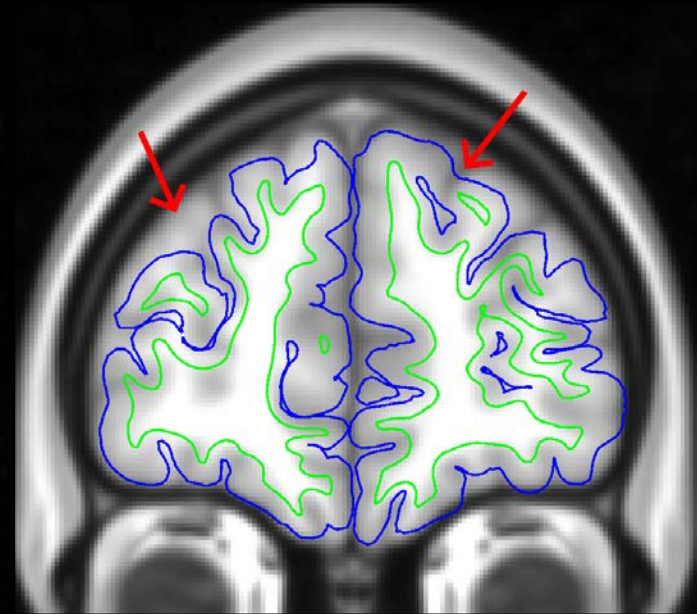
Probabilistic Cortical Gray Matter



Volumetric registration is suboptimal



Overlay individual structural scan after non-linear MNI registration

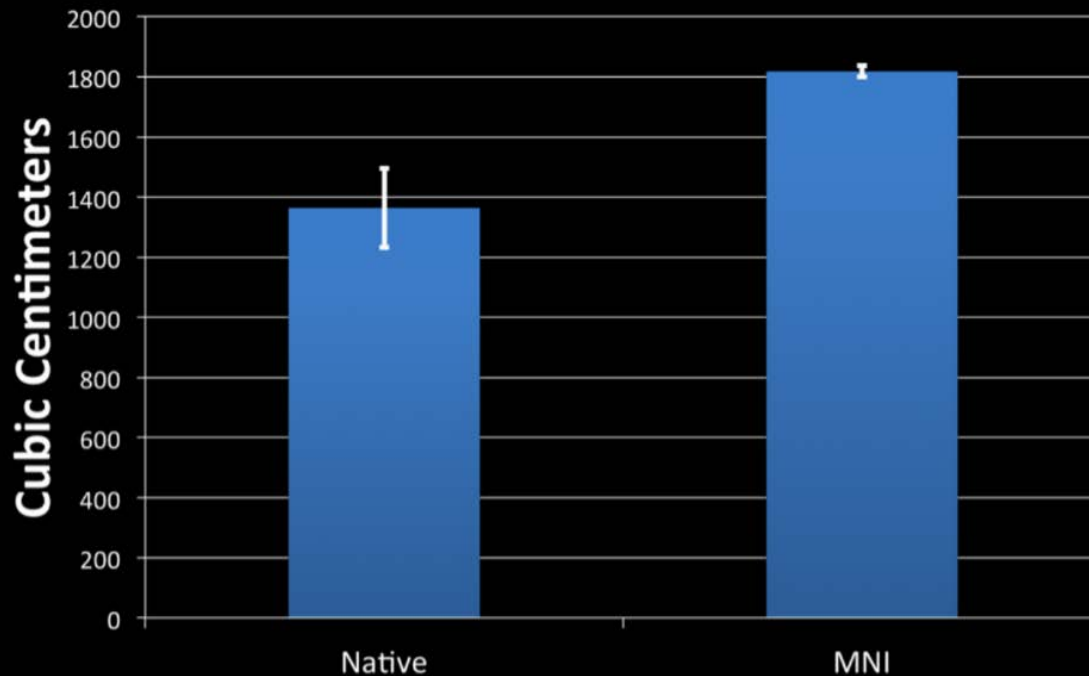


Overlay MNI template

MNI drift

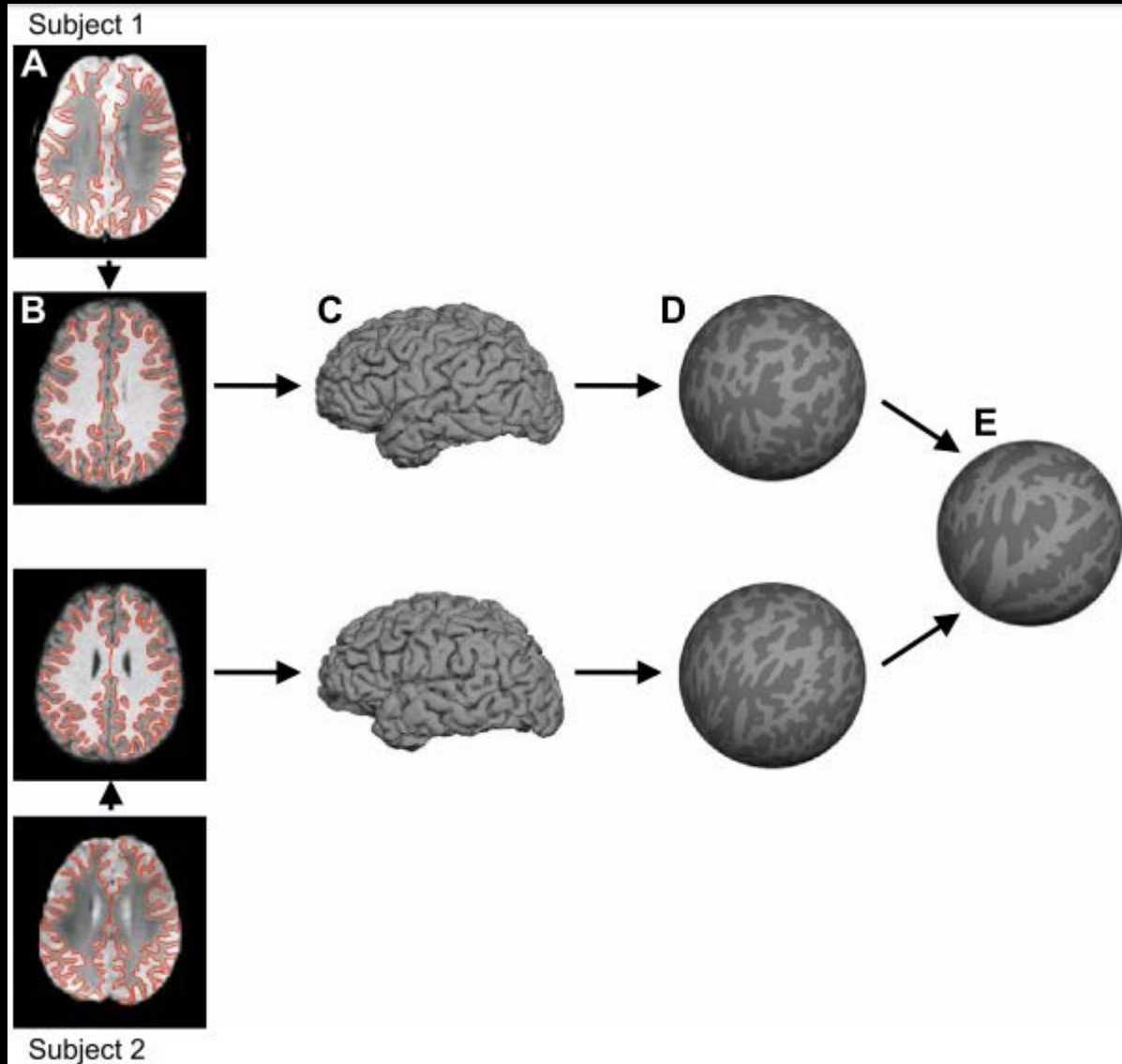
Increase brain size by 37%

HCP 196 Brain Volume



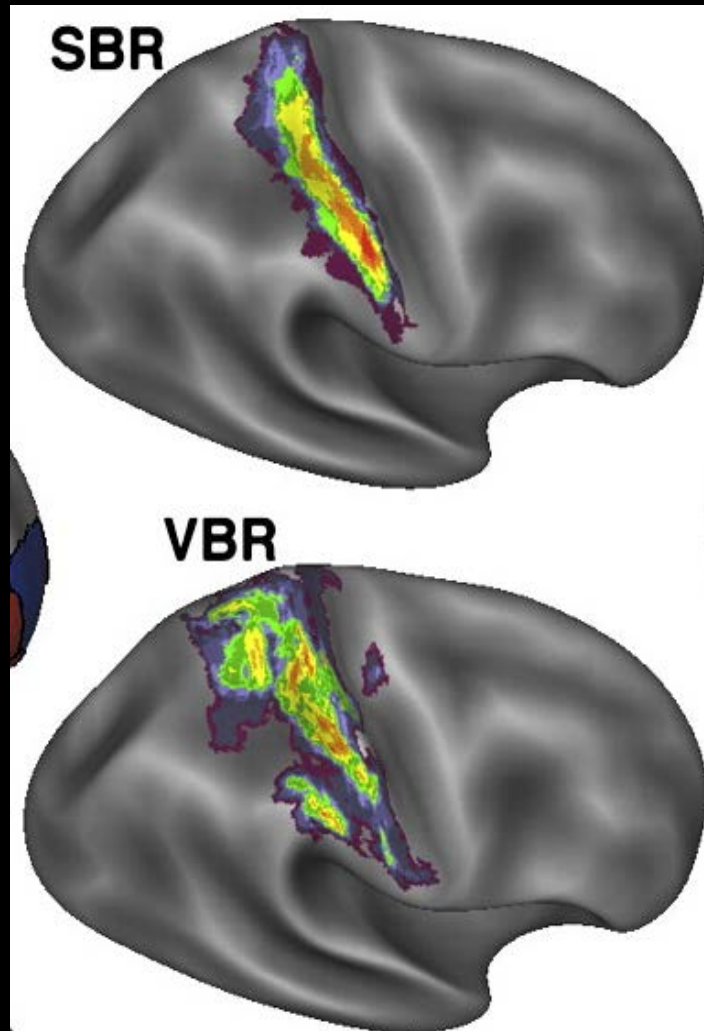
Glasser et al (2016) *Nature Neuroscience*

Surface-based approaches

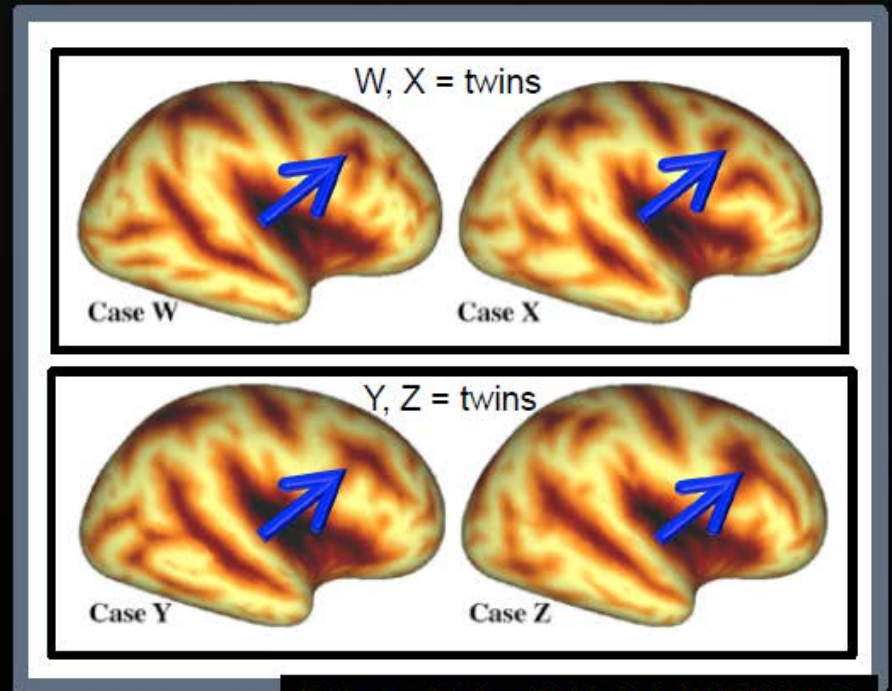
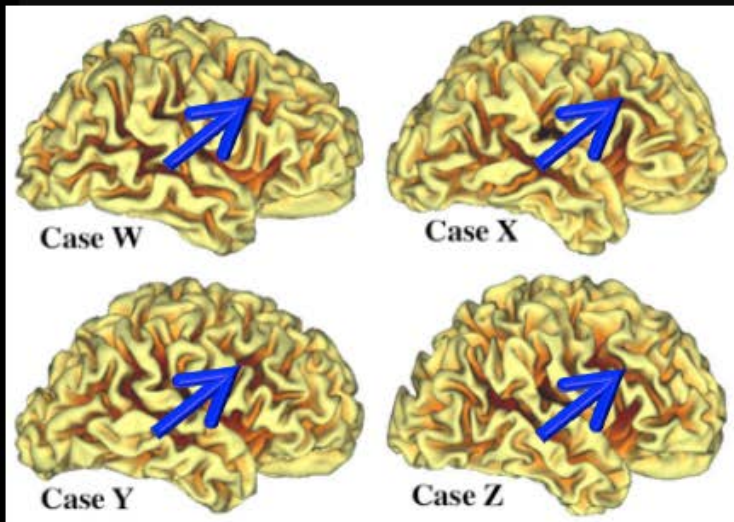


Thomas Yeo, BT. et al.
(2011) *J Neurophysiol*

Volume vs Surface



Van Essen D.C. (2012) *NeuroImage*



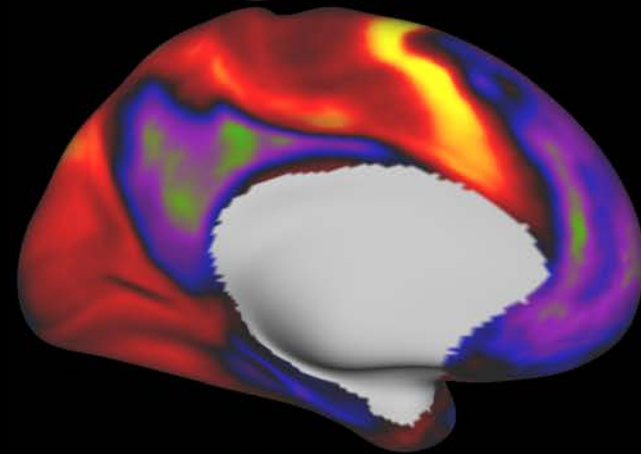
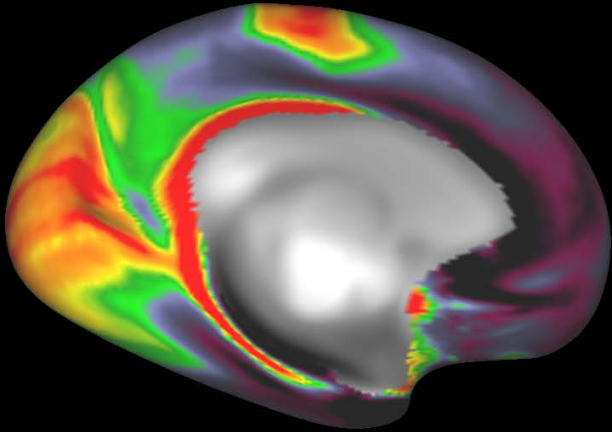
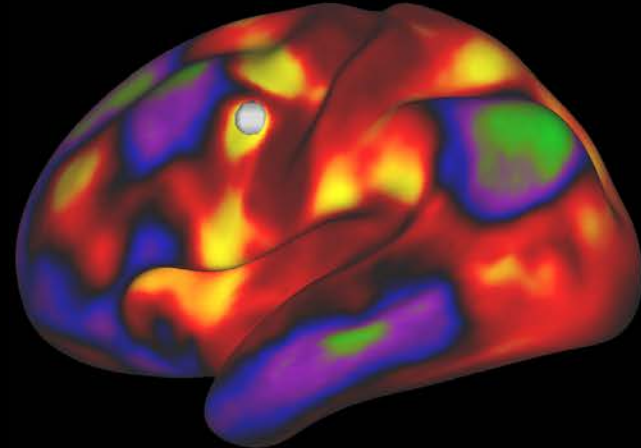
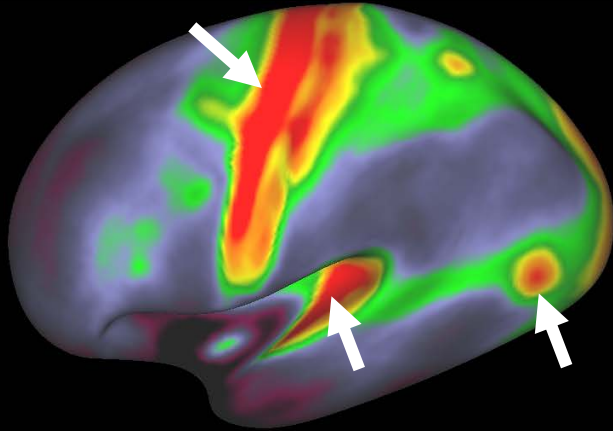
Botteron, Dierker, Todd et al. (OHBM 2008)

- Convolutions are complex!
- Highly variable across individuals
- More variable in 'higher cognitive' regions
- Variable even in identical twins, but some heritability

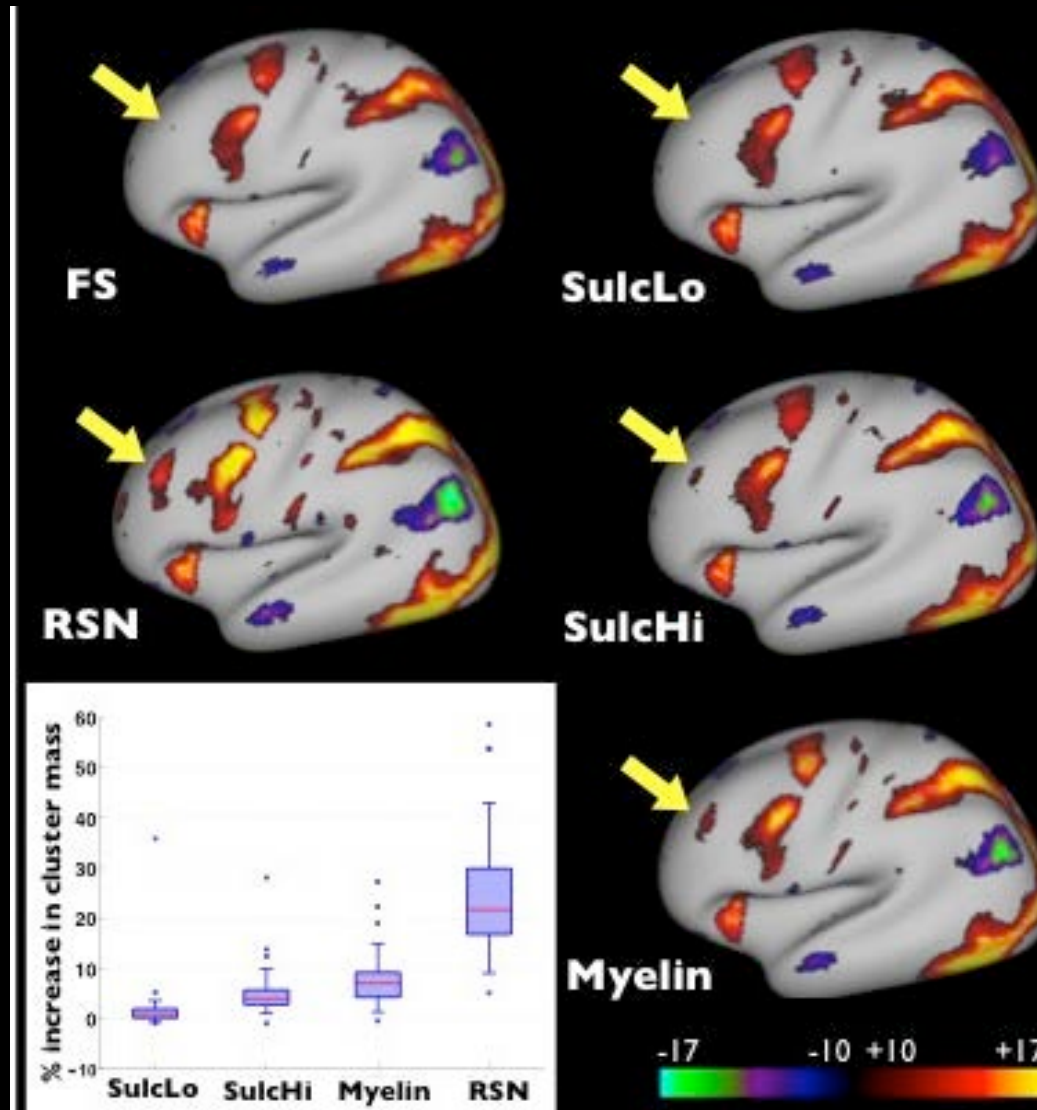
Areal feature-based surface registration

Myelin Map
T1w/T2w

rest fMRI
connectivity maps



Multimodal Surface Matching (MSM)

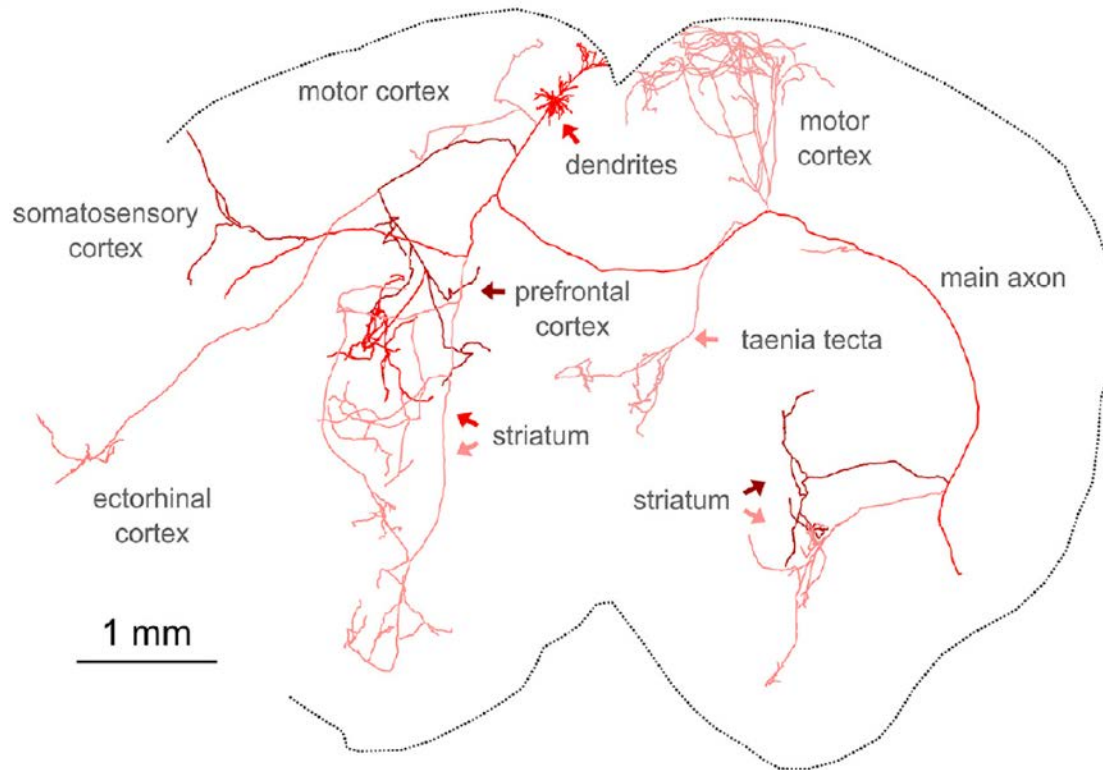


Robinson et al (2014)
NeuroImage

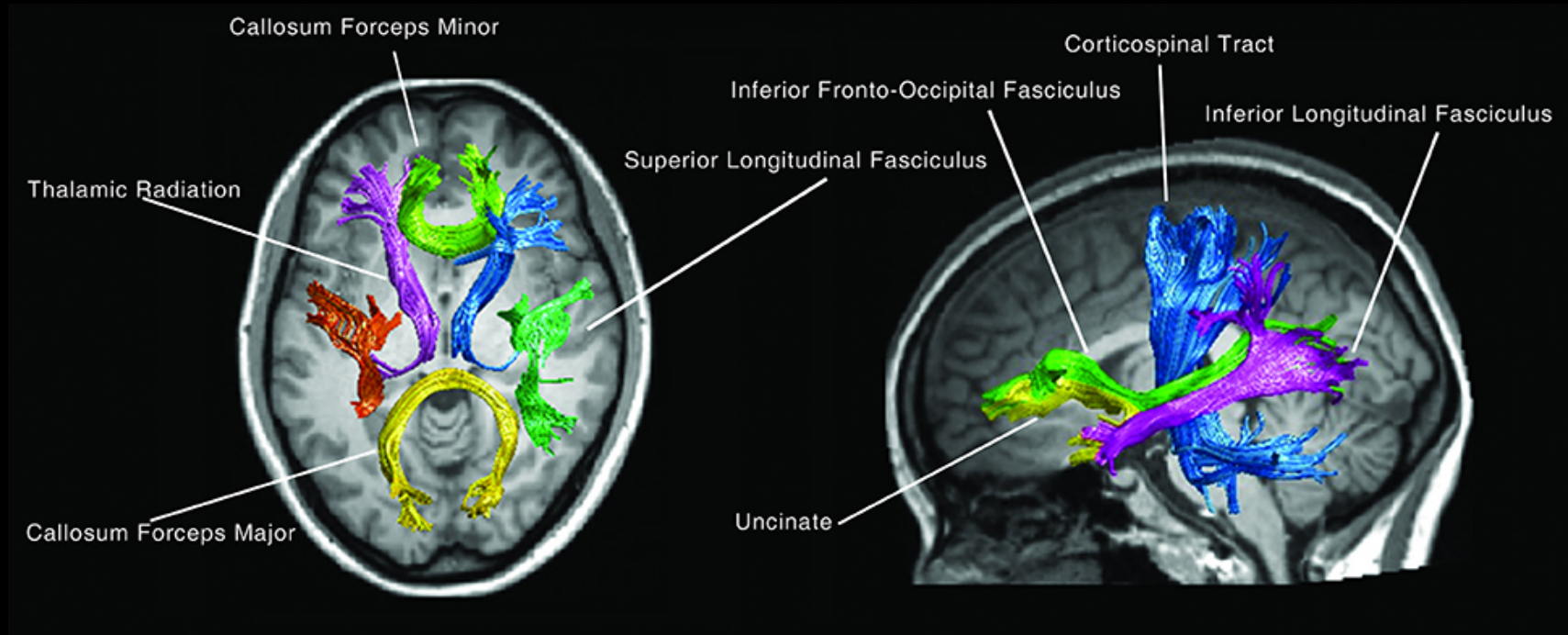
Cortex

Anatomical connections

A single neuron connections

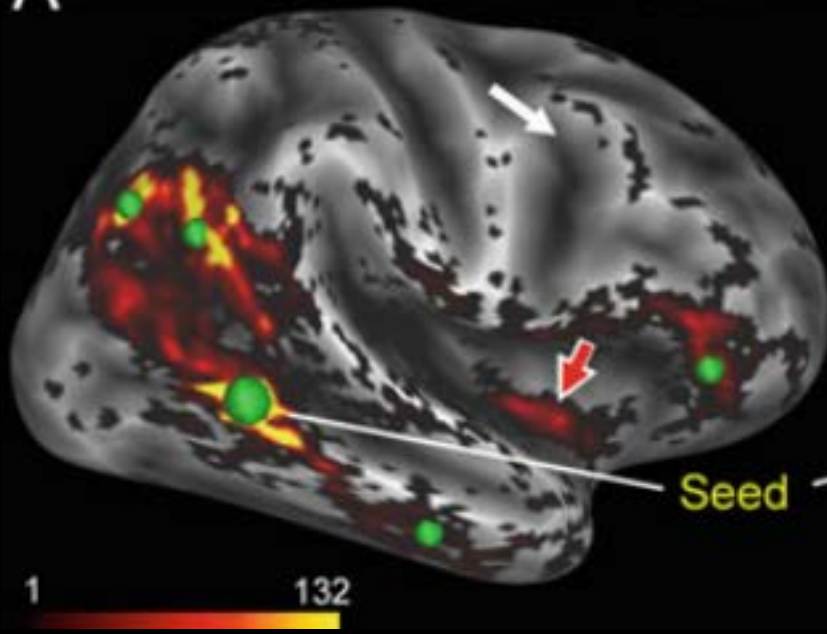


White matter bundles

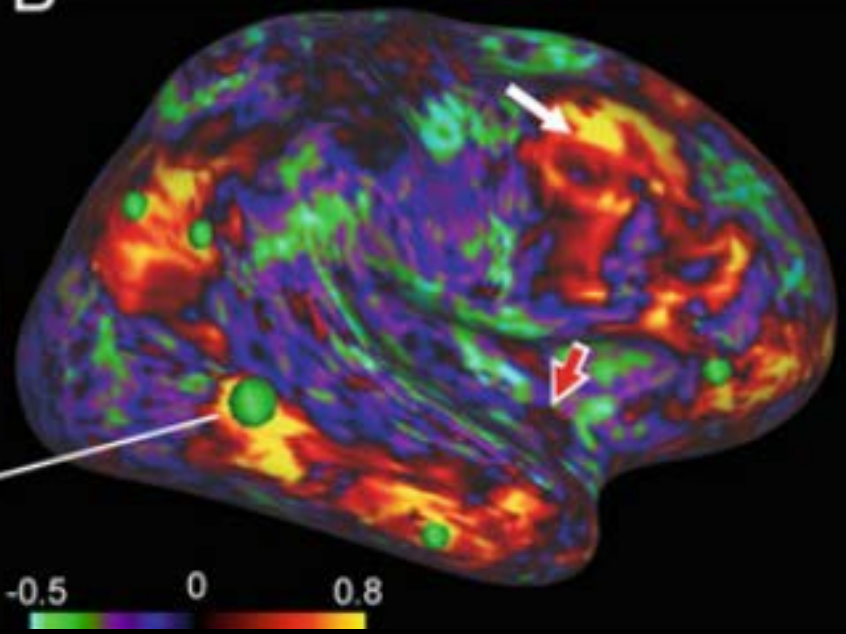


Shah et al Front Neuro 2018

A Structural connectivity (tractography)

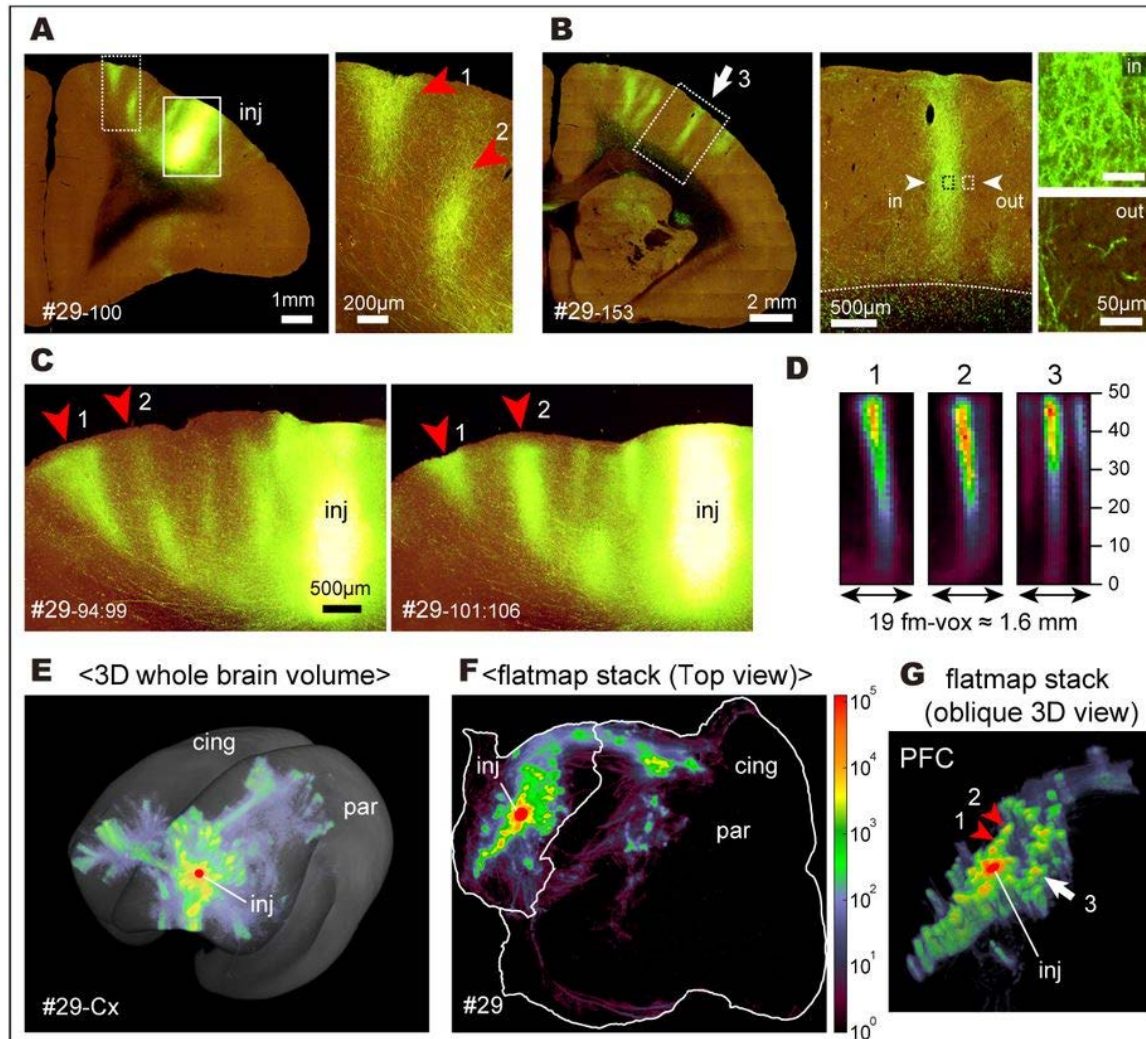


B Functional connectivity (rs-fMRI)



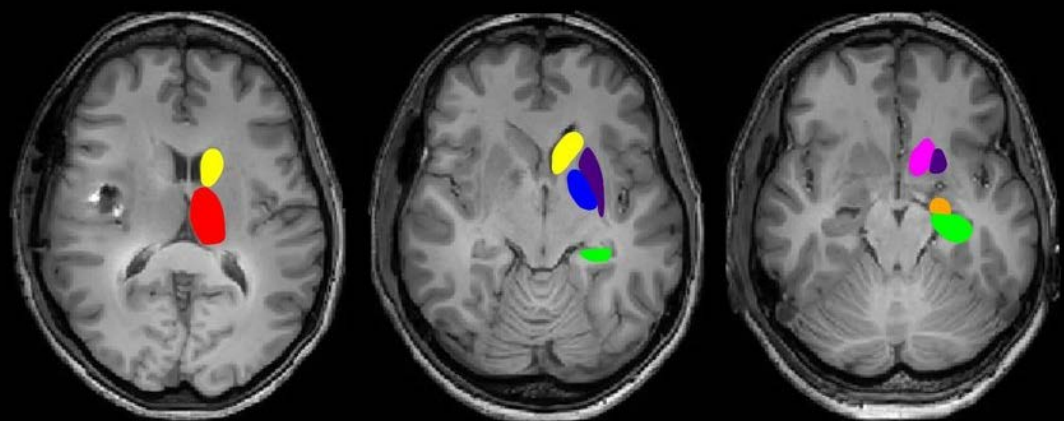
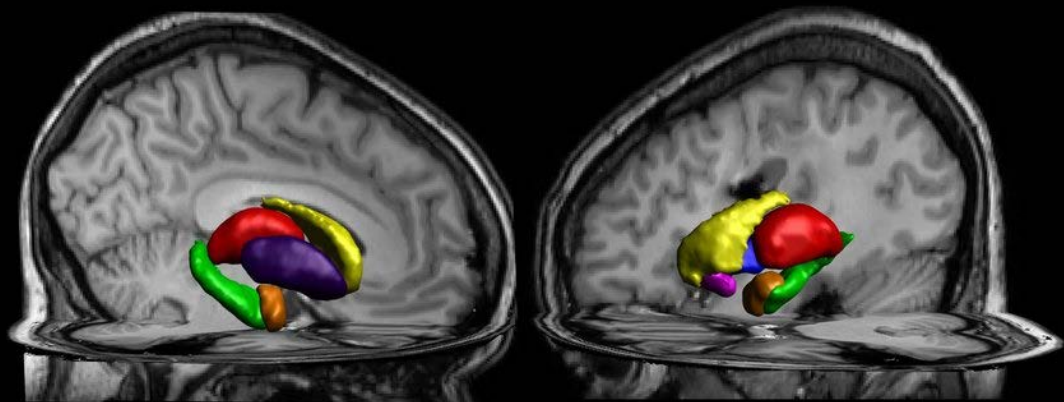
Van Essen et al. Micro-, Meso-, Macro-Connectomics of the Brain. 2016

Tract-tracing



Watakabe et al
Neuron 2023

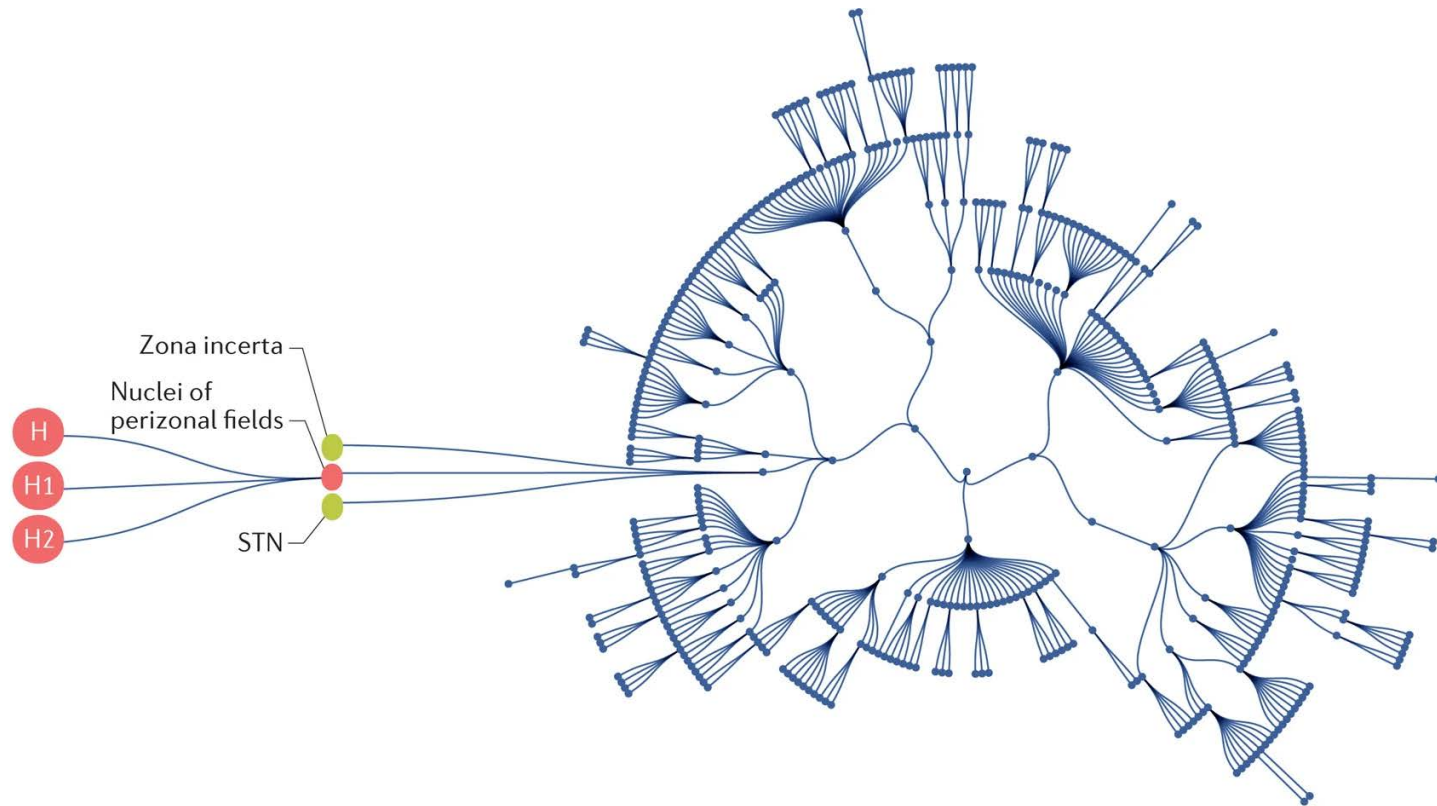
Deeper structures



- | | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| ● Amygdala | ● Thalamus |
| ● Caudate nucleus | ● Palladium |
| ● Hippocampus | ● Putamen |
| ● Nucleus accumbens | |

Nagtegaal et al *Clin & Trans Rad Onc* 2020

Subcortex: uncharted territory



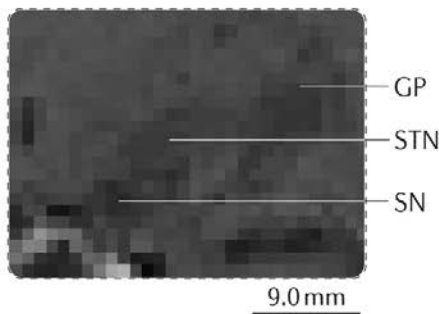
Forstmann 2017
Nature Rev Neuro

Subcortex: uncharted territory

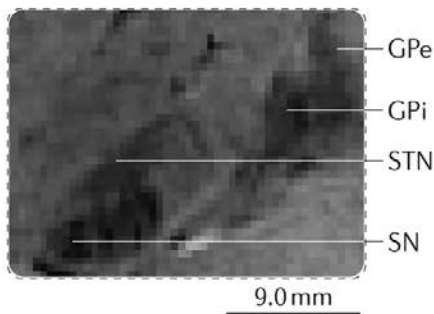
MNI152 template



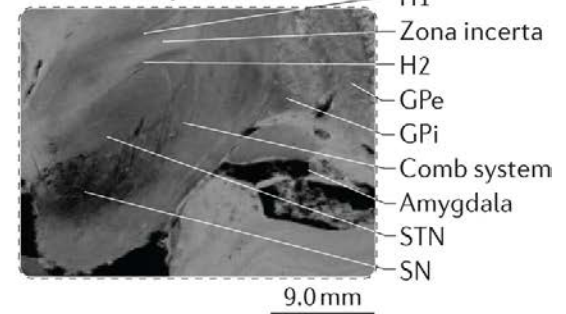
3 T 1.0 mm³ in vivo



7 T 0.5 mm³ in vivo



7 T 0.1 mm³ post-mortem

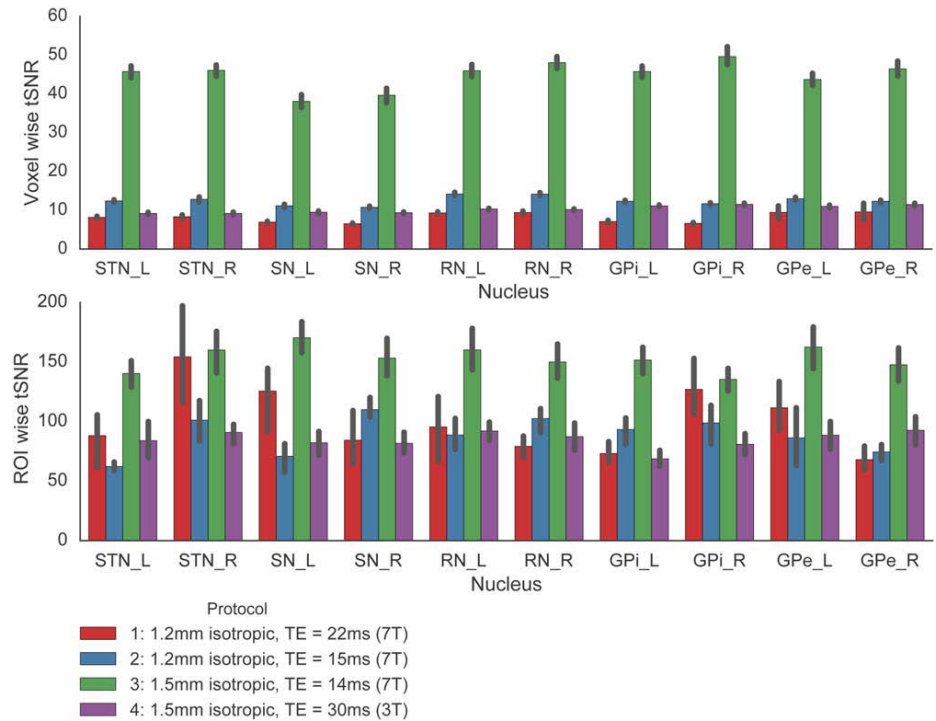
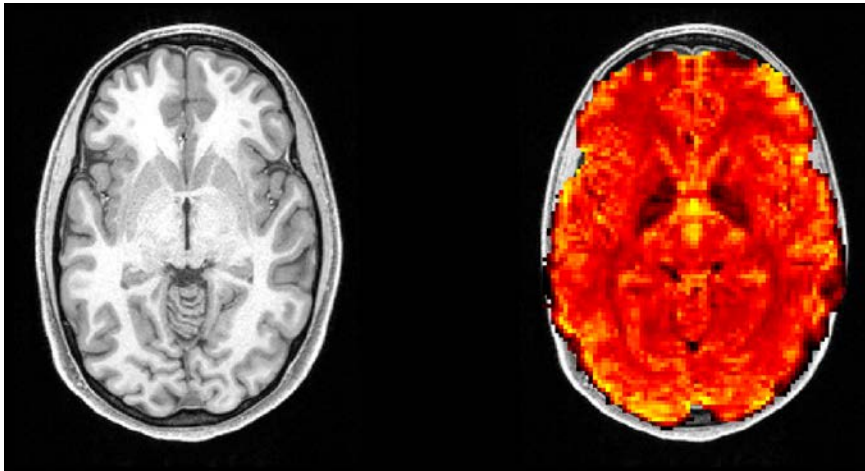


Nature Reviews | [Neuroscience](#)

Forstmann 2017
Nature Rev Neuro

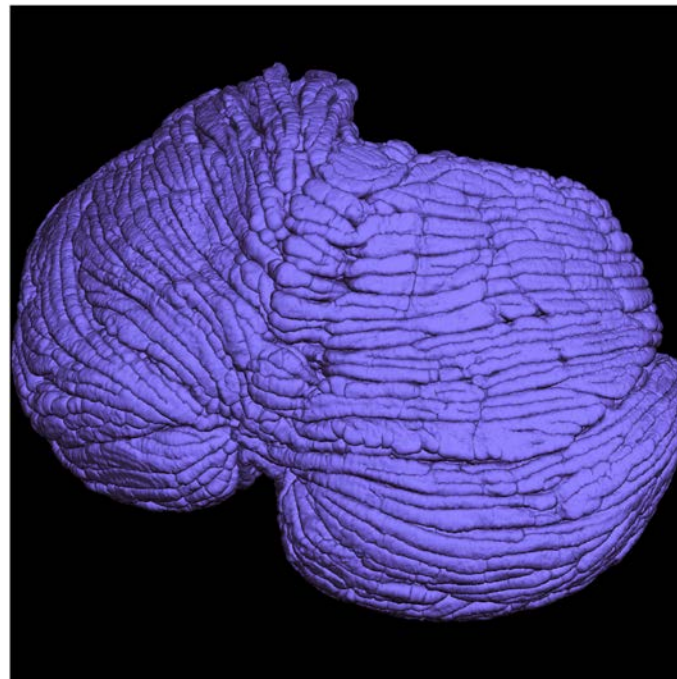
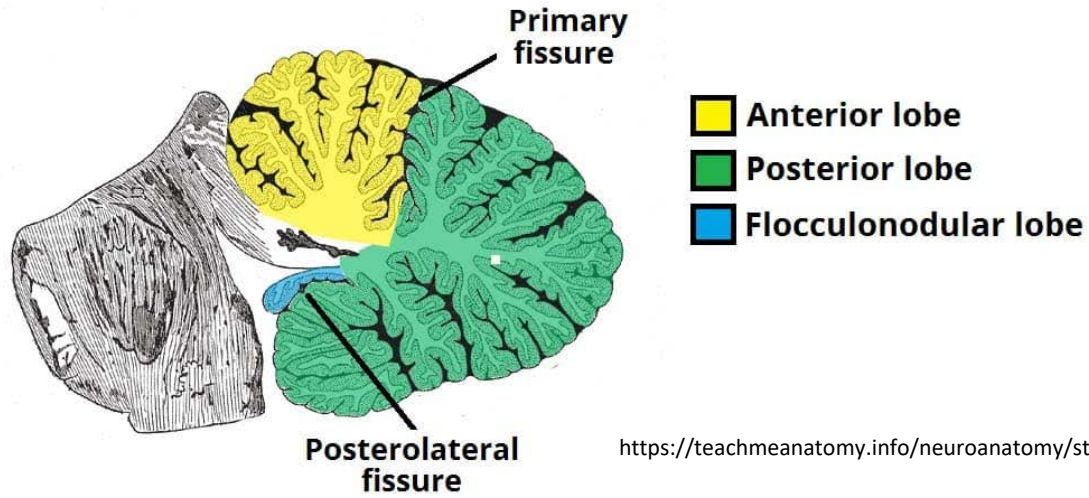
Special MRI sequences

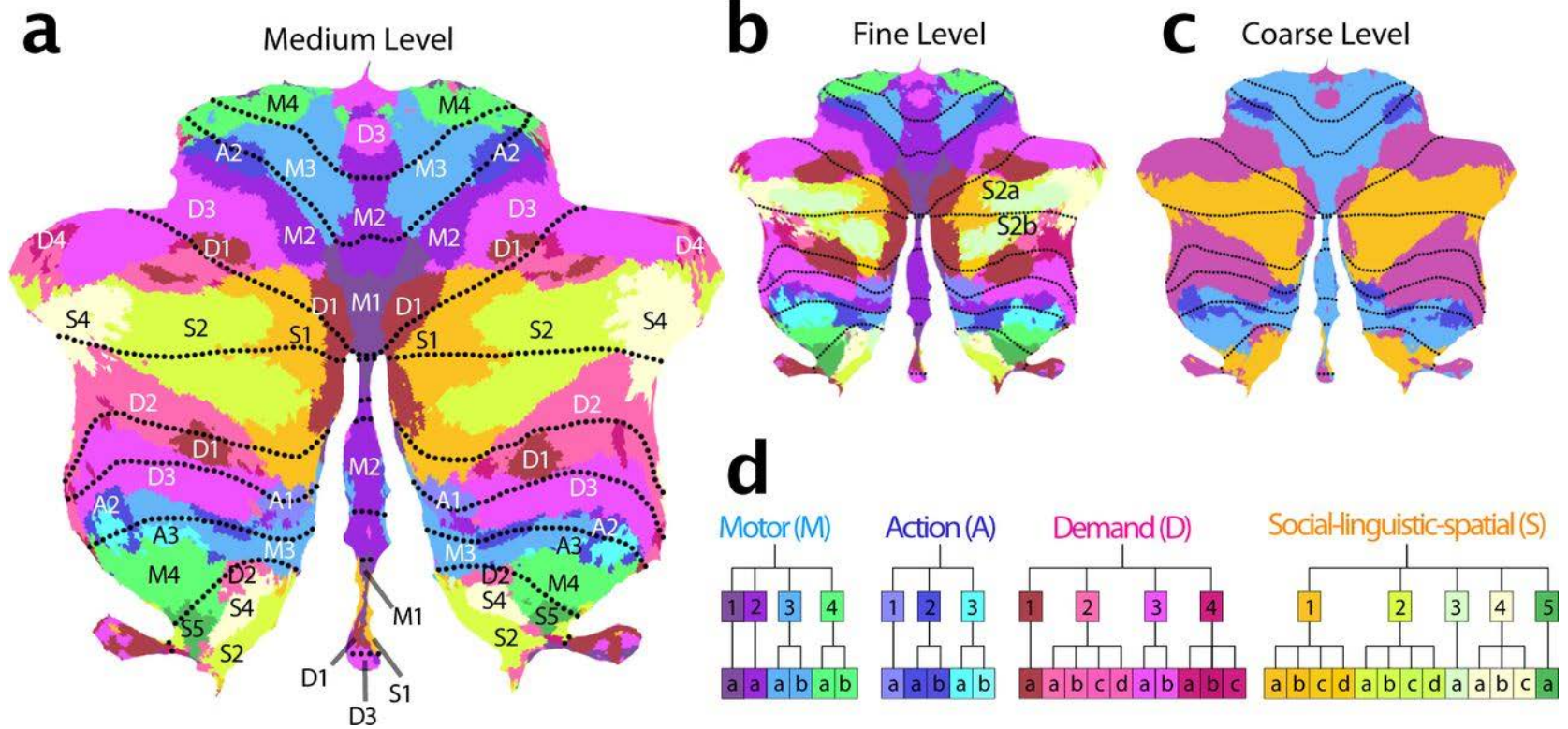
Typical sequences with echo time (TE) = ~30ms



De Hollander et al HBM 2017

Cerebellum





Nettekoven et al biorxiv 2023

Take home messages

- Understanding structure (anatomy) is key to understanding function
- Let your anatomical question guide your choice of imaging and analysis approaches