Brains

What are they?

Computational Neuroscience University of Bristol

M Rule

Learning outcomes:

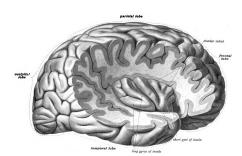
- ► Recall key facts, figures, statistics, and anatomical terms from these slides
- ► Describe some of the specialized, interacting sub-systems that constitute the brain & their function.

"Grey" matter

- Neuron cell bodies, local connections
- ► Cortex, nuclei

"White" matter

- Long-range eletrical wiring (axons)
- Meylin insulation (oligodendroglia)



Dr. Johannes Sobotta (c. 1908)

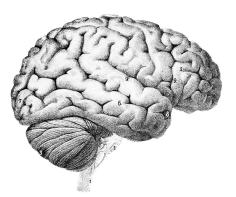
Textbook and Atlas of Human Anatomy, (via Wikimedia)

Cortex bark/shell

3–6 layers (6 layers ~ neocortex)

Larger brains

- ► More functionally specialized
- ► Folded:
 - Gyri (hills)
 - Sulci (valleys)
- ► Humans: $\approx 0.25 \text{ m}^2 \text{ total area}$



Outer surface of the human brain, Sanger Brown, c. 1894 (via Wikimedia)

Parietal Frontal Multisensory Integration Movement (language: Broca's area) Abstract workspace Somatosensation Occipital Vision Temporal Auditory, Semantic Memory

Executive Function, Planning

Emotional Regulation

Language: Wenicke's area

Parietal Multisensory Integration Abstract workspace Somatosensation

Frontal

Movement (language: Broca's area)

Executive Function, Planning

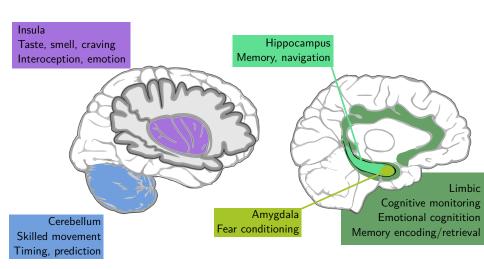
Emotional Regulation

Occipital Vision



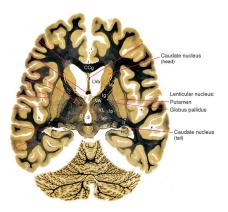
Victor "Tan" Leborgne's brain (Paul) Broca's Region Expressive aphasia

Temporal Auditory, Semantic Memory Language: Wenicke's area



Basal ganglia

- ► Deep-brain nuclei
- Choose/decide/start/stop
- Reward-based learning



Nolte & Angevine (2007)

Parkinson's Substantia nigra degeneration ► Tremor/rigidity/slowness Cognition/sleep Ventral tegmental area Substantia nigra J. Martin Neuroanatomy Text and Atlas

