

Scientists demonstrate the existence of 'social neurons'

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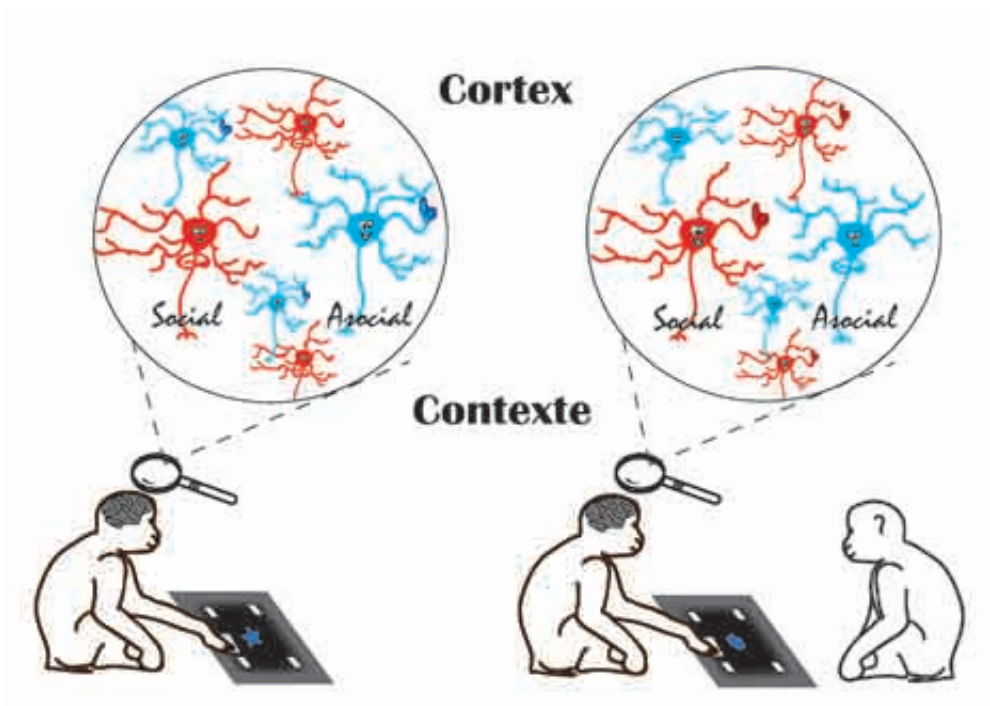


Figure 1: Differential activation of social and asocial neurons depending on whether the monkey performing the touch screen task is in the presence or absence of a conspecific. Credit: M.Demolliens

The existence of new "social" neurons has just been demonstrated by scientists from the Institut de neurosciences des systèmes (Aix-Marseille University / INSERM), the Laboratoire de psychologie sociale et cognitive (Université Clermont Auvergne / CNRS), and the Institut de neurosciences de la Timone (Aix-Marseille University / CNRS). Their

research on monkeys has shown that when these animals are made to perform a task, the presence or absence of a conspecific—that is, another monkey—determines which neurons are activated. Published in *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience*, these findings broaden our knowledge of the social brain and help us better grasp the phenomenon of social facilitation.

Understanding how the brain functions within a social context is a major challenge facing neuroscientists. Through their unique multidisciplinary collaboration, a primate neurophysiologist and an experimental social psychologist have now discovered two new classes of neurons in the [prefrontal cortex](#): social and asocial neurons.

Most areas of the brain are associated with specific tasks. Some are specialized in the processing of information related to life in society: they make up the so-called social brain. In connection with thesis research conducted by Marie Demolliens², CNRS researchers Driss Boussaoud and Pascal Huguet assigned monkeys the task of matching a picture shown on a touch screen with one of four different items displayed at the corners of the same screen. Executing such a task requires use of the prefrontal cortex but not the "social" areas of the brain. The researchers made daily recordings of neuronal electrical [activity](#) in this region of the brain while monkeys performed the task in the presence or in the absence of a conspecific.

Though the monitored neurons of the prefrontal cortex are primarily involved in execution of the visuomotor task, the study showed most of them also reacted strongly to either the presence or absence of another monkey. During the experiment, some of these neurons were only strongly activated in the presence of a conspecific. They have thus been dubbed social neurons. On the other hand, the activity levels of other, asocial neurons only spiked in the absence of a fellow monkey. Even more surprisingly, the greater the intensity of social neuron activity in

the presence of a conspecific, the better the subject performed the task. Social neurons are hence at the root of social facilitation. Likewise, the greater the activity of asocial neurons in the absence of conspecifics, the better the subject performed the task—though not as well as in the presence of another, when social neurons are stimulated. The researchers also demonstrated that in the other, rare permutations—activation of social neurons in the absence of conspecifics, or of asocial neurons in their presence—the [monkeys](#) did not perform as well.

This work reveals the important connection between [social context](#) and neuronal activity, and the consequences on behavior: which neurons the brain uses depends on whether a conspecific is present, even if the [task](#) is the same. Thus, rather than being limited to the areas of the brain principally associated with social activity, social [neurons](#) might actually be dispersed throughout the [brain](#) and play a role in various tasks—whether or not the latter are social in nature. These findings cast new light on the nature of the [social brain](#) as well as certain behavioral disorders characteristic of autism and schizophrenia.

More information: Marie Demolliens et al. Social and asocial prefrontal cortex neurons: a new look at social facilitation and the social brain, *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience* (2017). [DOI: 10.1093/scan/nsx053](#)

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