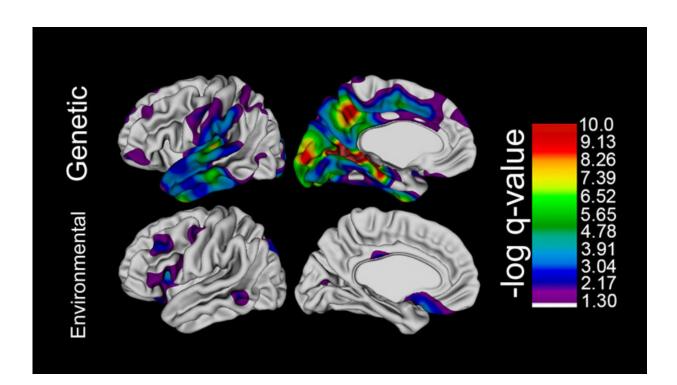


Genetic factors influence human brain expansion

March 4 2019



Interhemispheric correlations in areal expansion. Results of bivariate models examining correlations between vertex-level homologues in the contralateral cortex projected onto the left hemisphere. Credit: Schmitt et al., JNeurosci (2019)

An analysis published in *JNeurosci* of brain scans from more than 600 children and adolescents reveals genetically-mediated associations between the size of evolutionarily novel brain regions and intelligence



test scores. Genetic influences on the brain follow the patterns of evolutionary expansion of the human brain relative to nonhuman primates.

Cerebral surface area has expanded dramatically over the course of human evolution. Brain regions that have undergone evolutionary expansion tend to follow a similar pattern during individual development. Despite these trends, brain structure can vary greatly between similar people. The relative contribution of genetic and <u>environmental factors</u> to individual differences in cerebral surface area in children has been unclear.

Eric Schmitt and colleagues found that more than 85 percent of individual differences in total cerebral surface area in their sample of twins and families could be attributed to <u>genetic factors</u>. The researchers also report that modest phenotypic correlations between surface area of the brain's language centers and scores on standard intelligence tests are largely genetically-mediated. These findings suggest that evolutionary expansion of the human brain—and the cognitive abilities it supports—is largely under genetic control.

More information: A Comprehensive Quantitative Genetic Analysis of Cerebral Surface Area in Youth, *JNeurosci* (2019). <u>DOI:</u> <u>10.1523/JNEUROSCI.2248-18.2019</u>

Provided by Society for Neuroscience

Citation: Genetic factors influence human brain expansion (2019, March 4) retrieved 28 April 2024 from <u>https://medicalxpress.com/news/2019-03-genetic-factors-human-brain-expansion.html</u>



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