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How The Cerebellum Modulates Our Ability To Socialize; A SHORT REVIEW

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ABSTRACT;

The cerebellum is not only responsible for motor and sensory functions; It has recently been shown to be involved in our social behavior as well. A study published in the journal Nature Neuroscience analyzed how this happens in mice and found that the neurotransmitter responsible for this effect is dopamine. This discovery is essential for understanding what is going on in the brains of people with illnesses such as autism, depression or schizophrenia. Through various methods such as Using methods such as histological analysis, examination of cellular RNA or observation by 3D imaging, researchers have discovered that a group of cerebellar cells called Purkinje cells express D2 receptors. To study its function, gene editing techniques were used to overexpress or suppress D2 receptors in adult mouse cerebellar Purkinje cells. Along with the cerebral cortex, unconscious learning of internal cerebellar patterns leads to better executive control in working memory in expert musical performances and scientific breakthroughs. Learning, maintaining and promoting culture is achieved primarily through the motor / cognitive functions of the newly developed cerebellum (last million years or so) and not primarily through the cerebral cortex, as was previously believed. It is suggested that the unconscious cerebellar mechanism behind the origin and learning of culture greatly extends Ito's conception of the cerebellum as "a brain for an implicit self". The cerebellum is essential for sensorimotor control, but it also contributes to higher cognitive functions, including social behavior. Researchers have discovered how dopamine in the cerebellum modulates social behavior through its action on D2 receptors (D2R). These new findings pave the way for determining whether socially related psychiatric disorders are also associated with reduced dopamine receptor expression in specific types of cerebellar cells.

INTRODUCTION

1) SOCIAL INTERACTION: BACKGROUND

In the African Bantu language, the word ubuntu means that a person becomes a person only through other people. Neuroscientists agree that people, their brains and minds are formed, and normally function, in constant interaction with other people. Not only the physical presence but also the mental image of another person can influence the state of their brain, behavior and attitude. Social interaction includes communication in all its forms, such as cooperation, competition, imitation, help, play, information, questioning, negotiation, bargaining, voting and bluffing. The interaction between two individuals is strongly influenced by each person's personality, evolutionary history, perceptual stereotypes, social patterns, attachment style, as well as constantly varying peer pressure. In addition to the universal "basic emotions", "social emotions" such as pride, envy and regret modulate and animate the interaction.

Different regions of the brain have been attributed to certain socially relevant functions. For example, the superior temporal sulcus (STS) has been linked to biological motion detection. The medial prefrontal cortex and midline cortical structures are related to perspective taking as well as autocorrelated processing and awareness, the temporal pole and amygdala to social scripts, emotions and judgments and the temporoparietal transition, together with the medial prefrontal cortex and temporal poles, to mentalization. Thus, a recent meta-analysis of more than 100 fMRI studies on social cognition highlighted the role of the temporoparietal junction for the mentalization of immediate goals and desires and the medial prefrontal cortex for inference on longer lasting traits in individuals. Furthermore, it has been suggested that motor and sensory representations shared for oneself and others involve several regions of the brain, including the inferior frontal gyrus.

DEFINITIONS & PARTS

- Culture is defined [here] as the shared patterns of behavior and interactions, cognitive constructs and affective insights learned through a process of socialization [emphasis added]. These shared patterns identify members of one cultural group and distinguish them from another.
- Socialization refers to our systematic formation in the norms of our culture. Socialization is the process of learning the meanings and practices that allow us to understand that culture and to behave appropriately.
- The cerebellum is an essential part of the human brain, as it plays a role in regulating motor movements and controlling balance.
- The cerebellum :

*Corridor coordinates

*keeps the attitude,

*Regulates muscle tone and voluntary muscle activity
*Unable to initiate muscle contraction.
*Damage to this area in humans results in a loss of the ability to control fine movements, maintain posture and motor learning.

- The computational role of the cerebellum is to learn "context-independent" internal models , in the sense that it learns internal control models that bypass the rigorous and constant re-learning of the requirements of repetitive contexts here and now of the cerebellum cerebral cortex . It does this by unconsciously learning patterns of behavior and feedforward thinking to predict, anticipate and, while correcting errors, optimally cope with those repetitive situations.
- The cerebellum is rich in neutrons and contains 80% of the neurons of the brain organized in a dense cellular layer and its surface, when expanded, is almost 75% of the surface of the brain.
- The cerebellum consists of two hemispheres connected by the worm, a narrow region of the midline. The cerebellum consists of gray matter and white matter:

Gray matter: found on the surface of the cerebellum. It is tightly folded and forms the cerebellar cortex. The gray matter of the cortex is divided into three layers: an outer one - the molecular layer; an intermediate: the cellular layer of Purkinje; and an internal one: the granular layer. The molecular layer contains two types of neurons: the outer star cell and the inner basket cell.
White substance - located under the cerebellar cortex. Embedded in the white matter are the four cerebellar nuclei (the dentate, mboliform, globular and fastigial nuclei).
There are three ways in which the cerebellum can be divided: anatomical lobes, zones and functional division.

Anatomical lobes:
Three anatomical lobes can be distinguished in the cerebellum. These lobes are divided by two fissures:

- the primary fissure and the posterolateral fissure;
- Cerebellum the anterior lobe, The posterior lobe The flocculonodular lobe.
- It is evolutionarily the oldest part of the brain (archicerebellum) and primarily plays a role in balance and spatial orientation. Its primary connections are with the vestibular nuclei, although it also receives visual and other sensory inputs.

Zones
There are three cerebellar zones. The worm is located in the midline of the cerebellum. Both sides of the worm are the intermediate zone. Lateral to the intermediate zone are the lateral hemispheres. There is no difference in the coarse structure between the lateral hemispheres and the intermediate zones
Functional departments
The cerebellum can also be classified by function. There are three functional regions of the cerebellum: the cerebellum, spinocerebellum, and vestibolocerebellum.

- Cerebrocerebellum - the largest division, formed by the lateral hemispheres. He is involved in movement planning and motor learning. It receives input from the cerebral cortex and pontine nuclei and sends the output to the thalamus and red nucleus. This area also controls the coordination of muscle activation and is important in visually guided movements.
- Spinocerebellum - consisting of the worm and the intermediate zone of the cerebellar hemispheres. It participates in the regulation of body movements by providing error correction. It also receives proprioceptive information.
- Vestibulocerebellum - the functional equivalent of the flocculonodular flap. It is involved in the control of balance and eye reflexes, mainly fixation on a target. It receives input from the vestibular system and returns output to the vestibular nuclei.

NERVES:

The cerebellum is connected to the brainstem by three groups of nerve fibers called the superior, middle, and inferior cerebellar peduncles, through which efferent and afferent fibers pass to connect to the rest of the nervous system.
The cerebellum appears to play a role in many types of behavior. Cerebellar damage not only affects movement coordination, but also disrupts some perceptual abilities, such as visual movement discrimination. The cerebellum works to make predictions for different brain regions of the brain to optimize their capabilities: it helps predict optimal motor commands for motion control and upcoming sensory events for sensory perception, potentially explaining how damage to the cerebellum affects different behaviors.

The collaborative roles of the cerebellum and the cerebral cortex in socialization toward the norms of culture

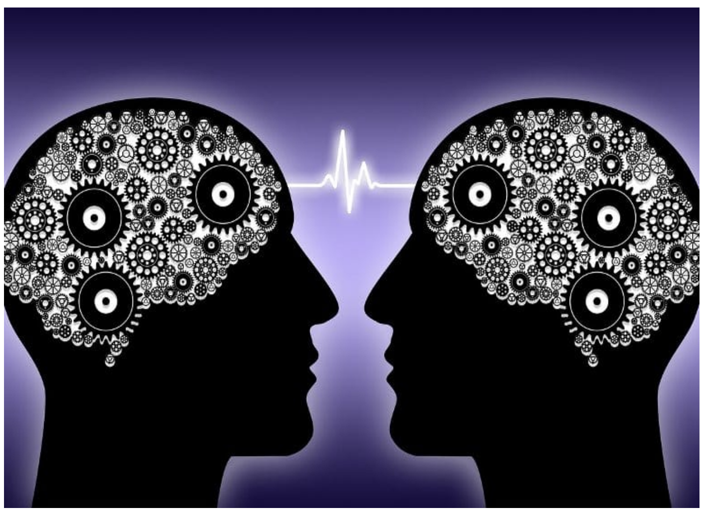
The computational role of the cerebral cortex depends on context, essentially managing survival and maintenance operations in the conscious context of the here and now, and (2) the computational role of the cerebellum, on the other hand, is "context independent," meaning, in agreement with Leggio and Molinari [4], the cerebellum teaches internal control models that circumvent the rigorous re-learning of the needs of the here-and-now contexts by setting up feedforward models of behavior and thinking to predict, anticipate, and deal with these repetitive situations. context-independent produce predictable internal patterns of the cerebellum that allow for skillful and error-corrected manipulative control in anything, for example, from skillful sports performances to expert piano performances to the creative ideas and innovations that result from repeated experiences in science , religion, math, art, music, daily routine and social relations.

The cerebellum is a master computer system that adjusts responsiveness in a variety of networks to achieve a prescribed goal. These networks include those thought to be involved in declarative memory, working memory, attention, arousal, affect, language, language, sensory homeostasis and modulation, and motor control. This may require the cerebellum to implement a sequence of precisely timed and selected changes in the pattern or level of neural activity in these various networks. The cerebellum is thought to do this by encoding ("learning") time-ordered sequences of multi-dimensional information about external and internal events (effector, sensory, affective, mental, autonomic) and unfolding similar sequences of events external and internal, they call a full sequence display appears before real-time events. This reading is sent to any motor, sensory, autonomic, attentional, memory or affective system, and modifies the state in advance, which, having previously "learned" this sequence, will soon be actively involved in current events in real time. . Unlike longer timescale conscious anticipatory processes mediated by brain systems, the instantaneous output of the cerebellum provides unconscious anticipatory information on a very short timescale.

Important implications of the prominent role of the cerebellum in the learning of culture& socializing

Summarizing at this point, it is proposed that learning the components of culture is better understood and studied as learning a general pattern of internal cerebellar models. This model of internal cerebellum models unconsciously controls the focus, shift and duration of attention in working memory, affect, and so on, as it is shared as "moment-to-moment, unconscious, time-scale anticipatory information. short ", among members of the culture. Following Baddeley [39], these attention parameters provide executive control for ongoing thoughts, including constant and continuous access to cultural information stored in long-term memory.

Since the cerebellum is critical for motor coordination and balance, the marked growth of the cerebellum can support the rapid motor development of childhood. The cerebellum is also involved in a plethora of other cognitive abilities, including planning, set-shifting, language skills, abstract reasoning, working memory and visuospatial organization. Since the "cognitive" regions of the cerebellum have reciprocal projections with the non-primary frontal, parietal and occipital associative cortex, extremely rapid growth of the cerebellum in the first year may be a prerequisite for specific aspects of subsequent cortical development. .



The cerebellum plays a well-known role in the coordination and regulation of motor activity. However, research has also suggested that this brain region contributes to numerous non-motor functions. For example, abnormalities in the cerebellum have been associated with autism, schizophrenia, and substance use disorders, and brain activation in the cerebellum has been associated with motivation, social and emotional behavior, and reward learning, each of them. which can be stopped in psychiatric disorders.

The cerebellum is essential for sensorimotor control, but it also contributes to higher cognitive functions, including social behavior.

In a recent study, an international research consortium of scientists from the Inserm - University of Montpellier (France), the Institut de Neurociències Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (INc-UAB) (Spain) and the University of Lausanne (Switzerland) discovered how dopamine in the cerebellum modulates social behavior through its action on D2 receptors (D2R).

Using different mouse models and genetic tools, the researchers' work shows that changes in D2R levels in a specific type of cerebellar cell, Purkinje cells, alter sociability and preference for social novelty without affecting motor function.

These new findings pave the way for determining whether socially related psychiatric disorders, such as autism spectrum disorders (ASD), bipolar mood disorder, or schizophrenia, are also associated with impaired dopamine receptor expression in specific types of cerebellar cells.

The cerebellum,also contributes to higher cognitive functions including reward, emotion, and social interaction. Although regulation of these behaviors has been widely attributed to the monoaminergic system in limbic regions, the contribution of cerebellar dopamine signaling in modulating these functions remains largely unknown. By combining cell type-specific transcriptomics, histological analyses, three-dimensional imaging and patch-clamp recordings, we show that mouse cerebellar D2 dopamine receptors (D2Rs) are preferentially expressed in Purkinje cells (PC) and regulate synaptic activity on PCs. Moreover, we found that changes in D2R levels in PCs of adult male mice alter sociability and preference for social novelty without affecting motor functions. Taken together, these results point to novel roles for D2R in PC function and establish a causal link between cerebellar D2R expression levels and social behavior.

CONCLUSION

In summary, in the presence of cerebellar damage, patients fail in the automatic and conceptual/abstract auxiliary components of social cognition, and it can be suggested that the cerebellar modulating function on cortical projection areas underlies these processes. These results can be explained by considering various aspects of the predictive mechanisms necessary for social interactions and by considering the connections that the cerebellum maintains with the limbic areas and certain parts of the frontal and temporo-parietal lobes involved in metallization.According to sequence detection theory, in social interactions involving sequences of events, the cerebellum helps predict the behaviors of the another intuitive way to optimize social behavior.

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