Amygdala lecture

John O'Keefe

Amygdala interface between the external world and the autonomic nervous system. Identifies stimuli which evoke emotions. May also be the primary area where activity is the neural correlate of emotional experience.

Kluver-Bucy syndrome

disturbances in visual perception disturbances in emotional/motivational behaviour aggression sexual behaviour feeding behaviour

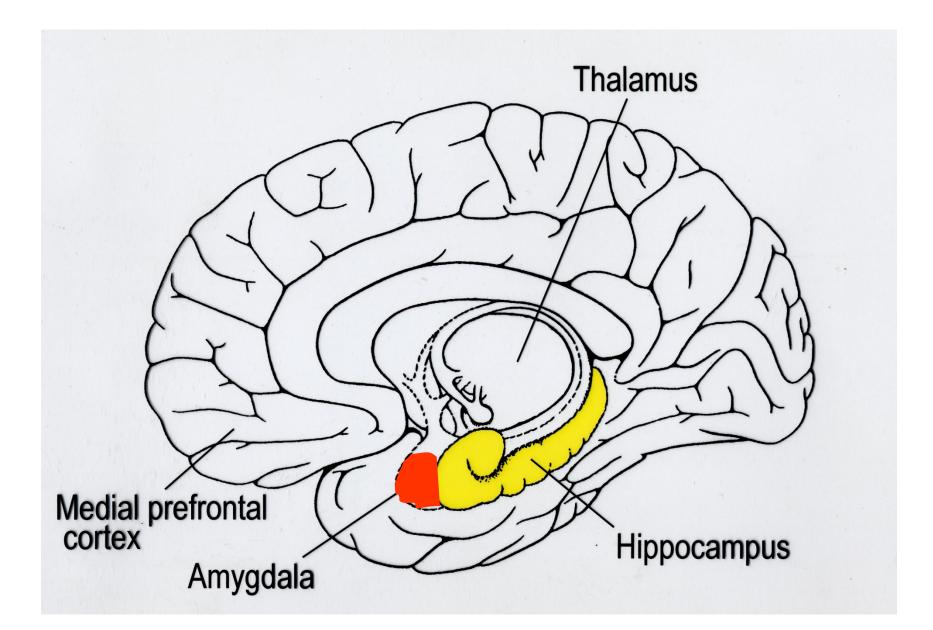
Anatomy of the Amygdala Basolateral Corticomedial Central nuclei Afferents and Efferents

Amygdala function in animals Single unit sudies Fear conditioning Social Interaction

Human lesion studies

Case of SM - Loss of ability to recognise emotional expressions using visual or auditory cues Functional imaging studies

Involvement in fear and perhaps anger and disgust

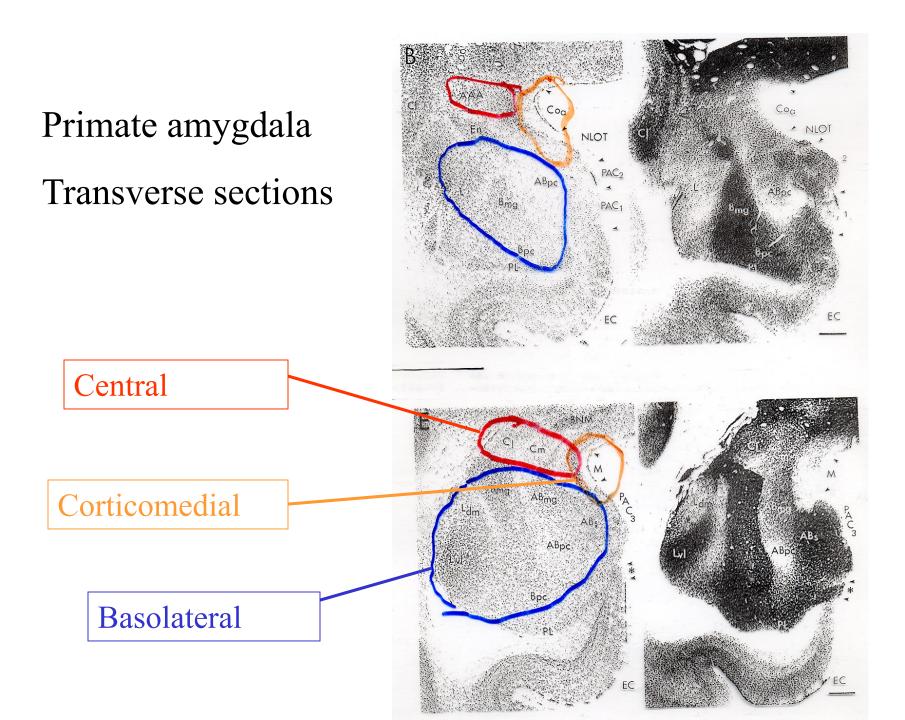


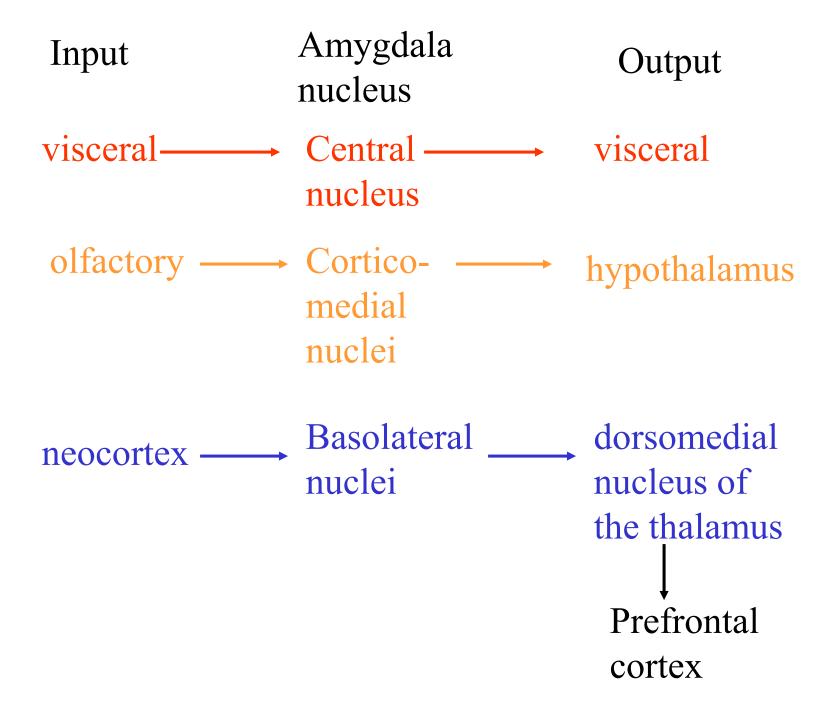
Kluver-Bucy Syndrome

following bilateral temporal lobectomy in monkeys.

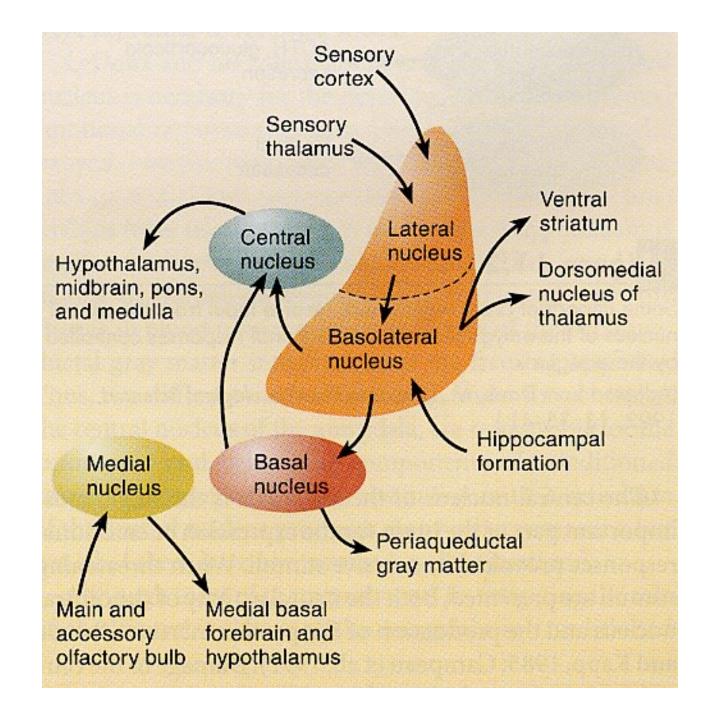
Main components are:

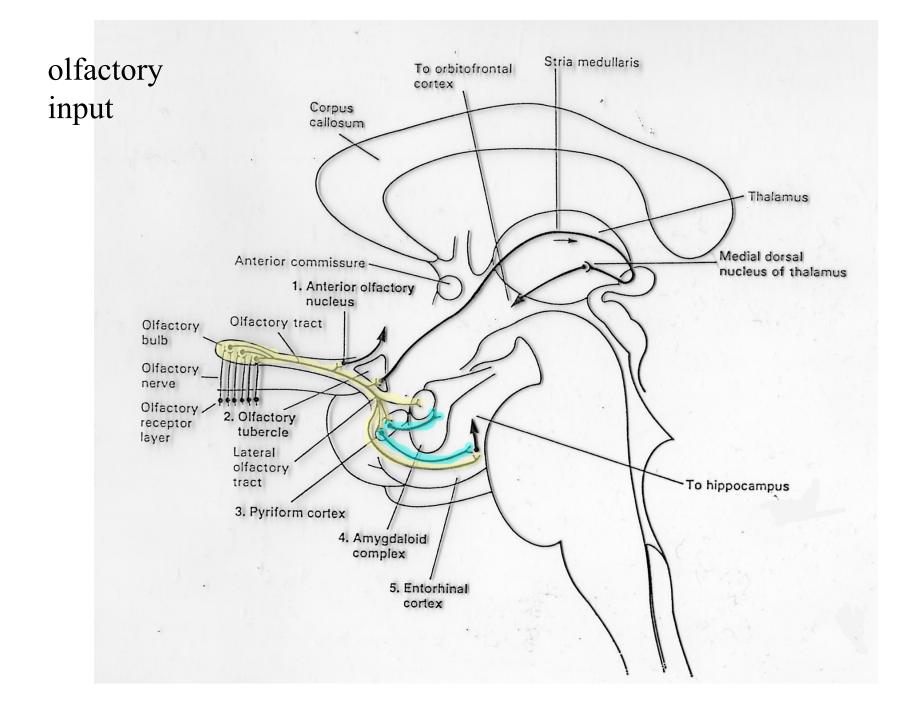
visual defects, oral tendencies, and changes in emotional behaviour (hypersexuality,hypo-emotionality)

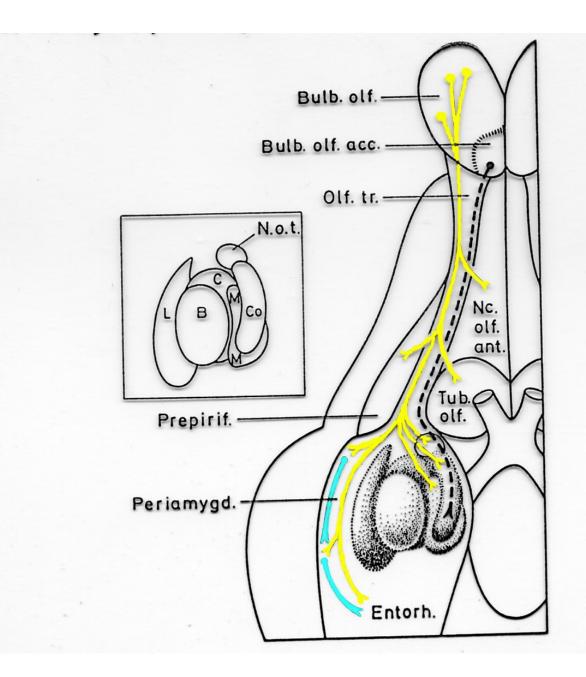


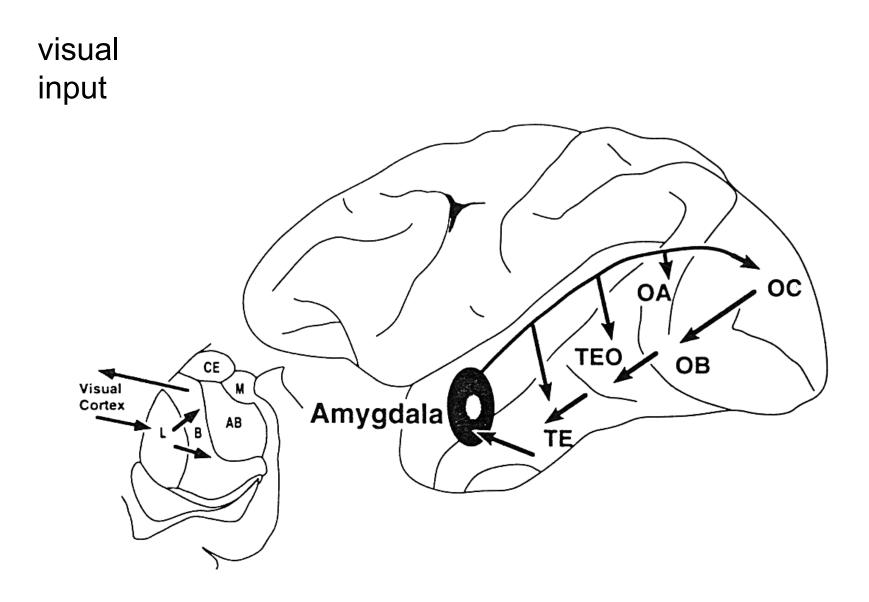


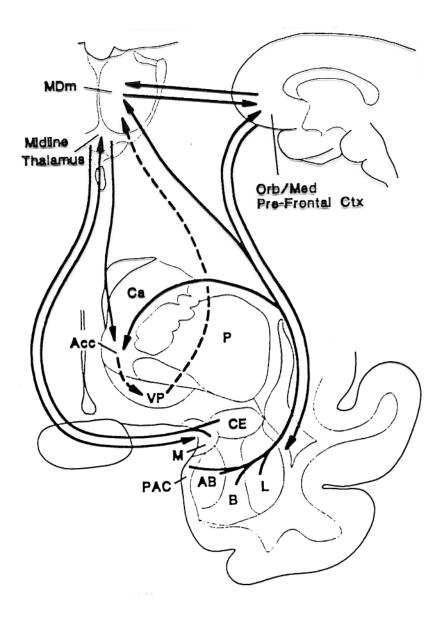
Amygdala inputs and outputs



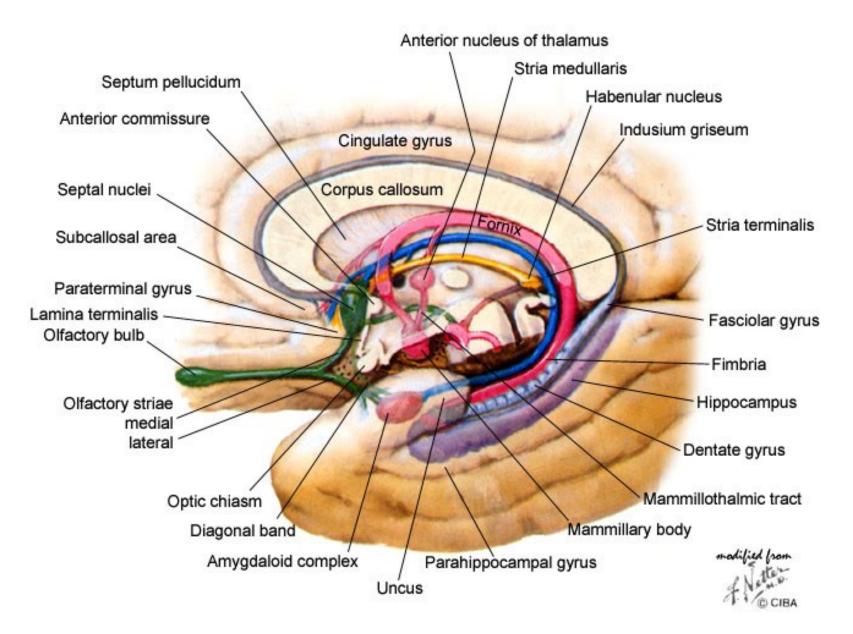


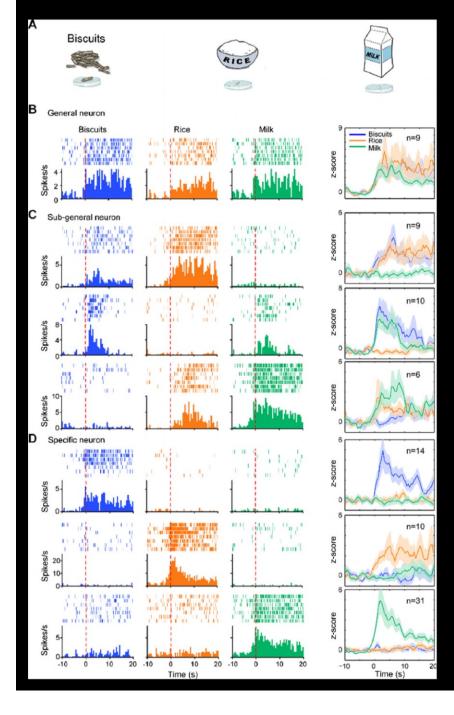




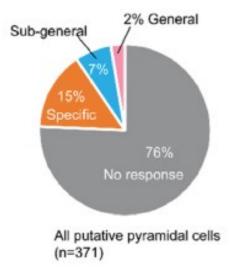


Amygdala efferent-Stria Terminalis



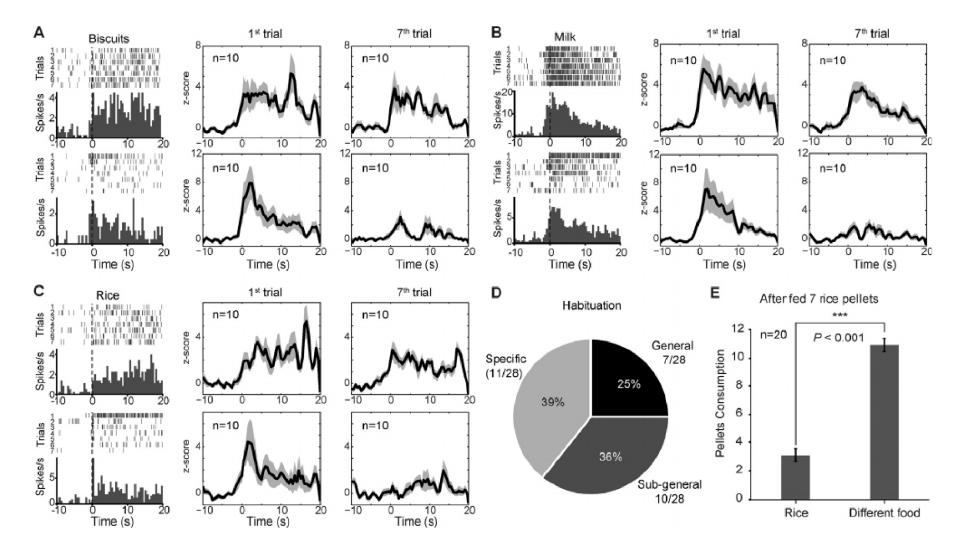


Amygala Eating Cells



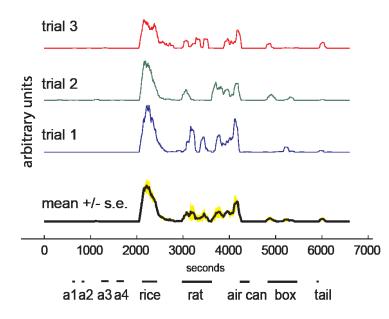
Liu et al 2018

Habituation in Eating Cells

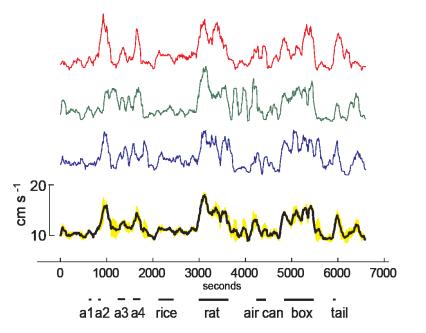


Liu et al 2018

Chew/lick artifact



Movement speed



Amygdala cells are Specific

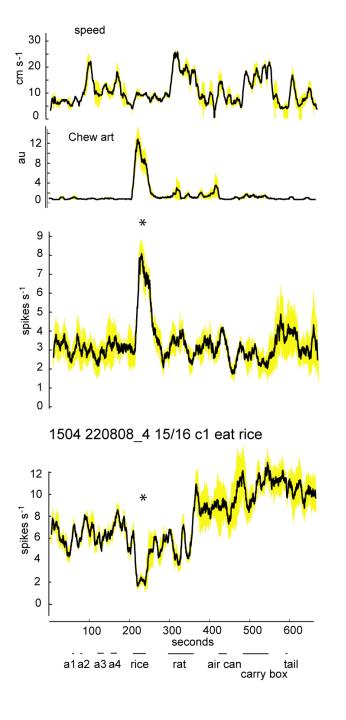
Responsive 55%

One Stimulus 61%

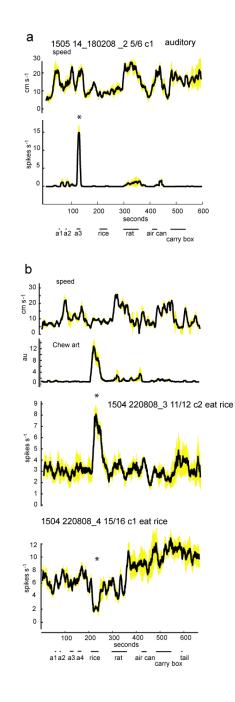
Rat 40%

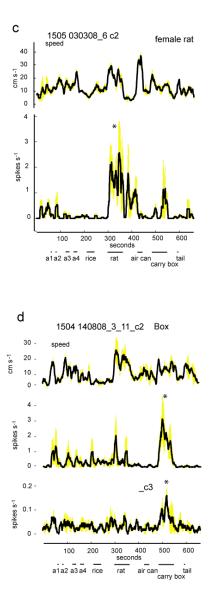
Food 35%

Transport Box 18%

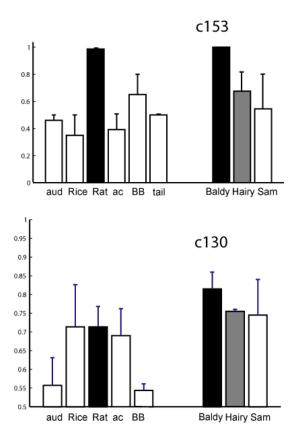


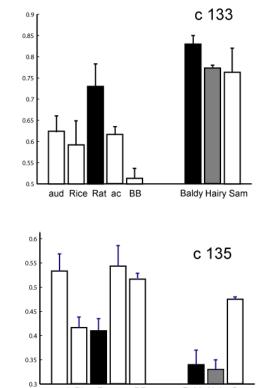
Other selective amygdala cells





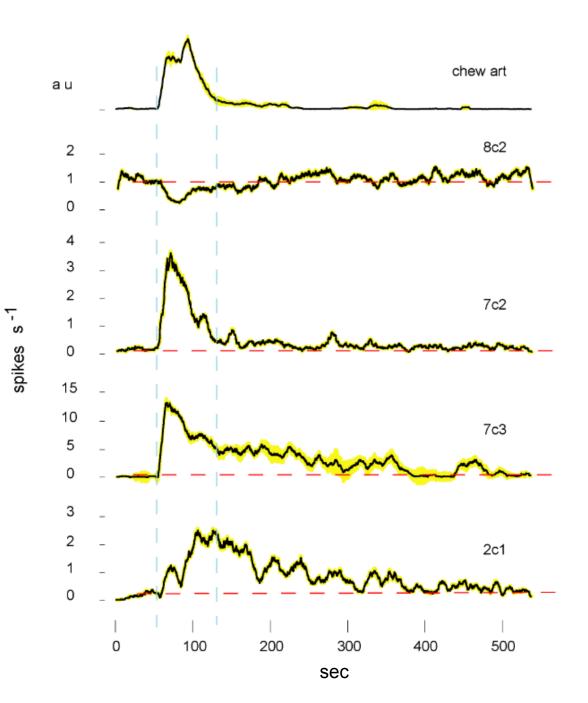
selective rat cells



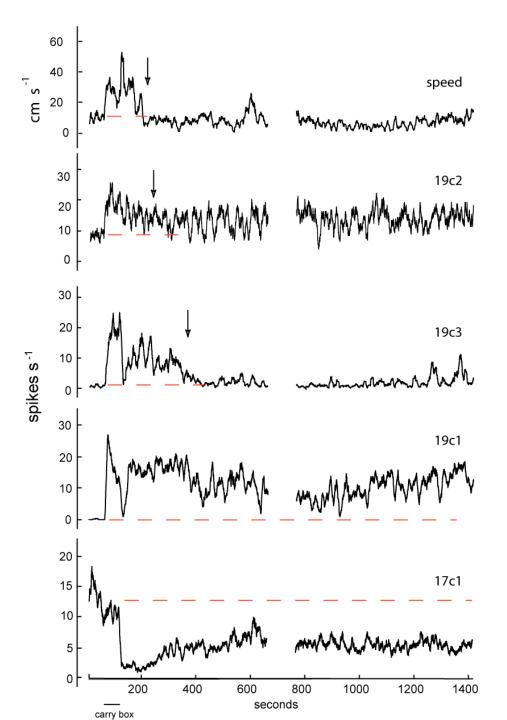


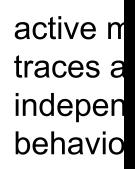
aud Rice Rat ac BB Baldy Hairy Sam

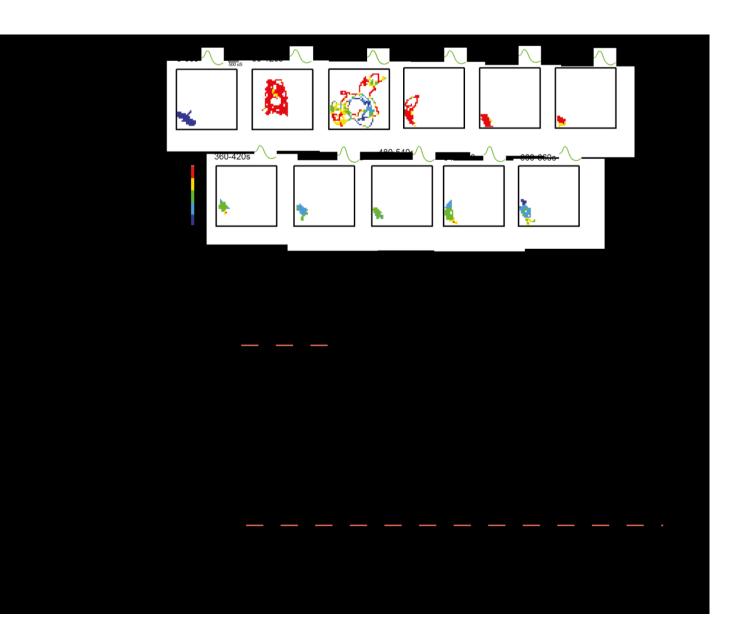
active memory traces for eating rice



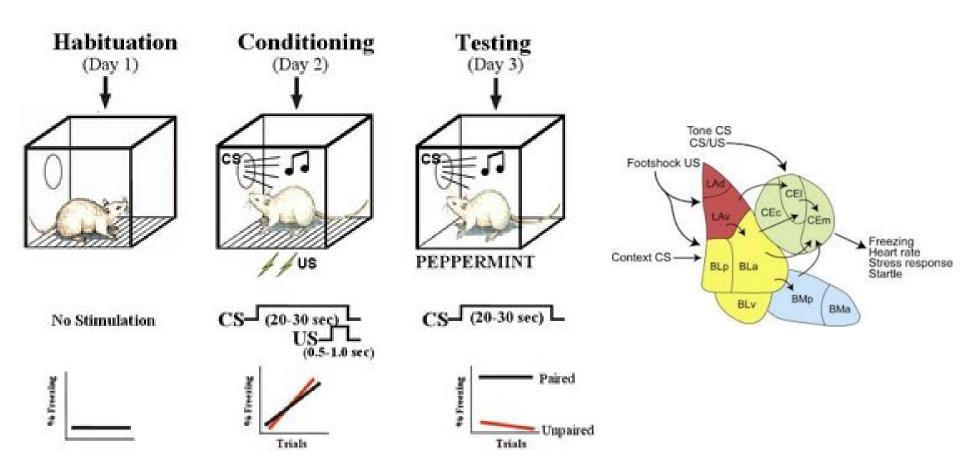
active memory traces for experience of exploring transport box



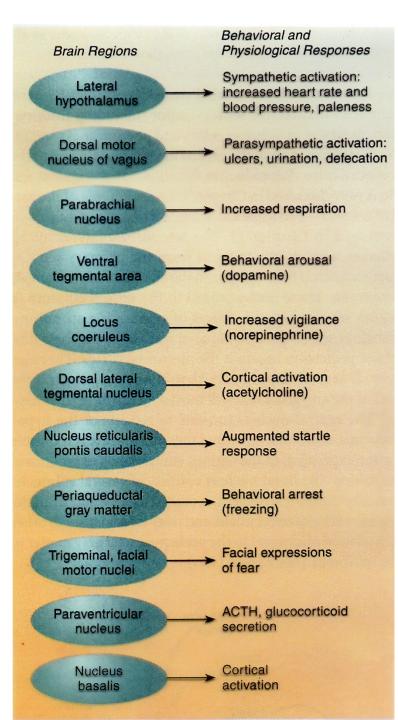




Pavlovian fear conditioning



Nuclei involved in conditioned fear and their autonomic and behavioural actions



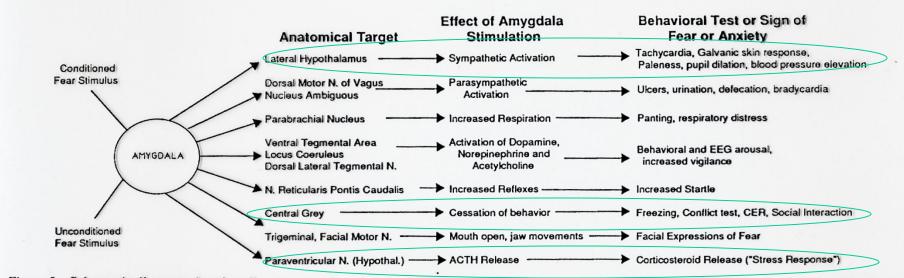


Figure 2 Schematic diagram showing direct connections between the central nucleus of the amygdala and a variety of hypothalamic and brainstem target areas that may be involved in different animal tests of fear and anxiety.

Effect of amygdala lesions on social behavior

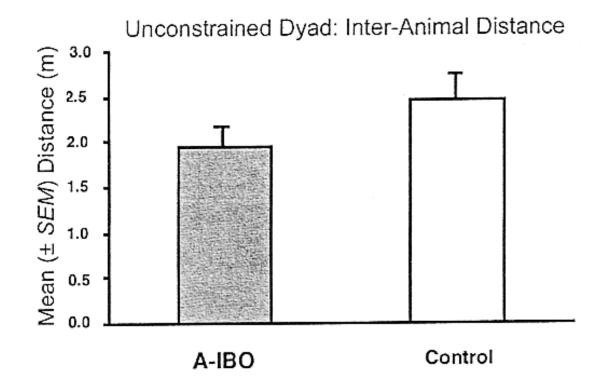
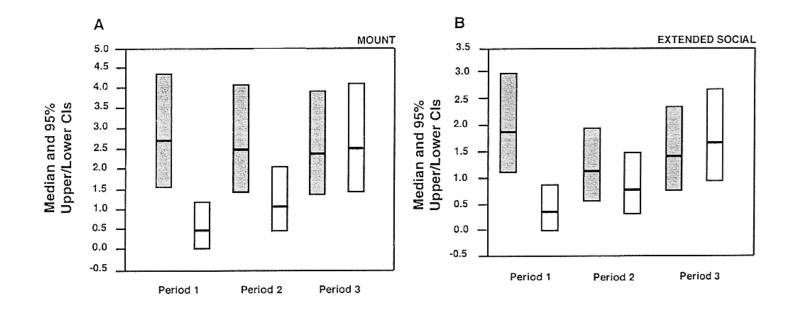
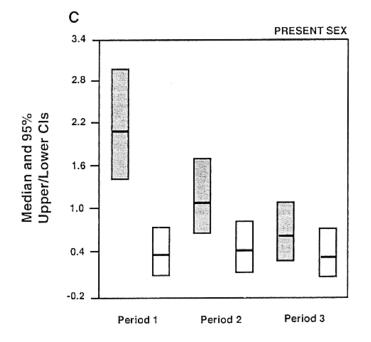
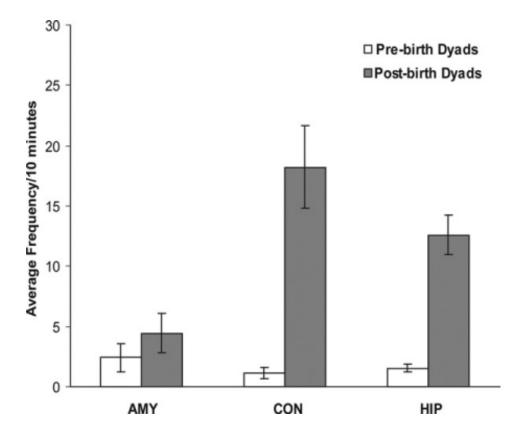


Figure 8. Spatial proximity. Mean $(\pm SEM)$ distance between subject and stimulus monkeys during the 20-min test period for unconstrained dyad (both subjects and stimulus monkeys free in the test cage). Ibotenic acid lesioned (A-IBO), n = 6; control, n = 6.





affiliative vocalizations towards mother/infant pairs are reduced by amygdala lesions



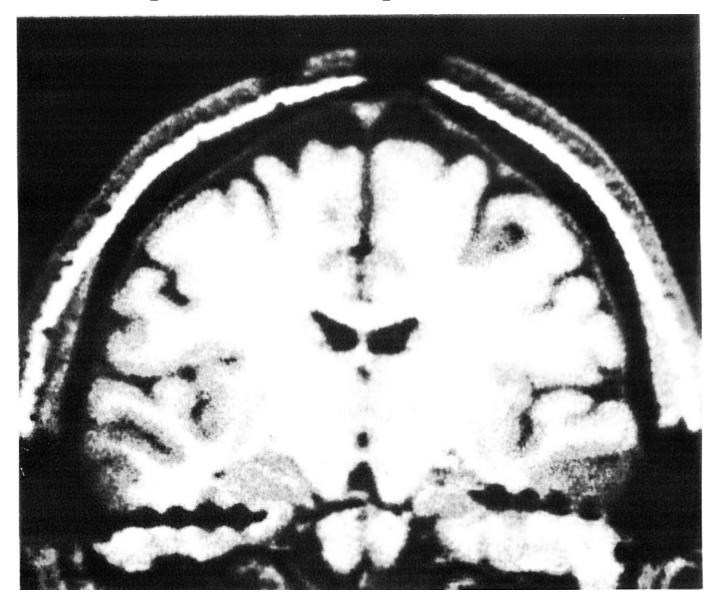
Ekman Emotional faces



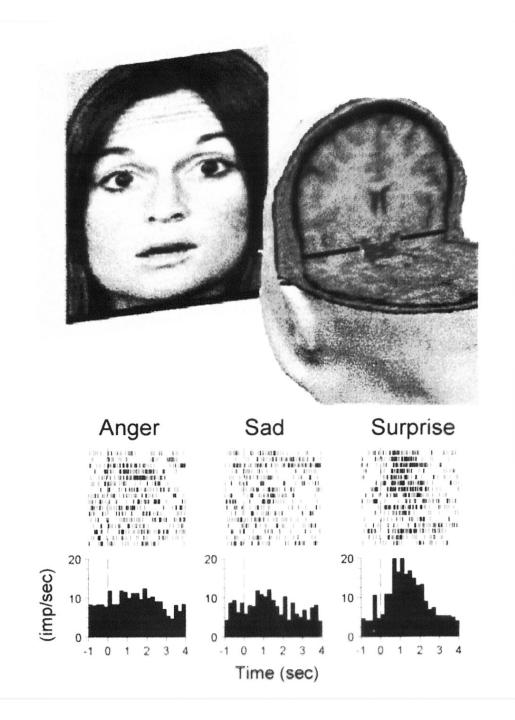
Ekman Emotional faces



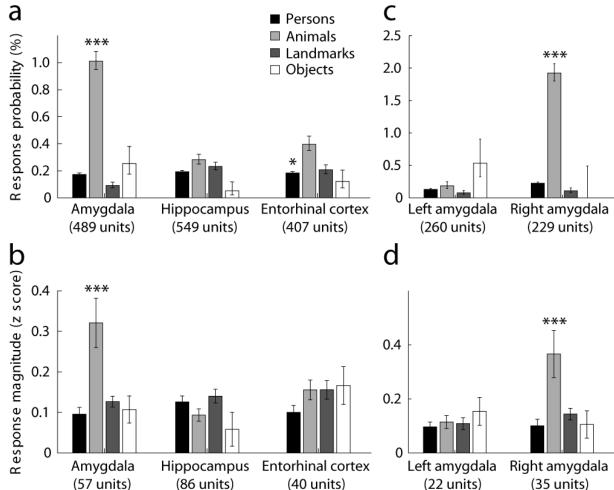
electrode placements in temporal lobe



human amygdala cell responding to emotion of surprise on faces

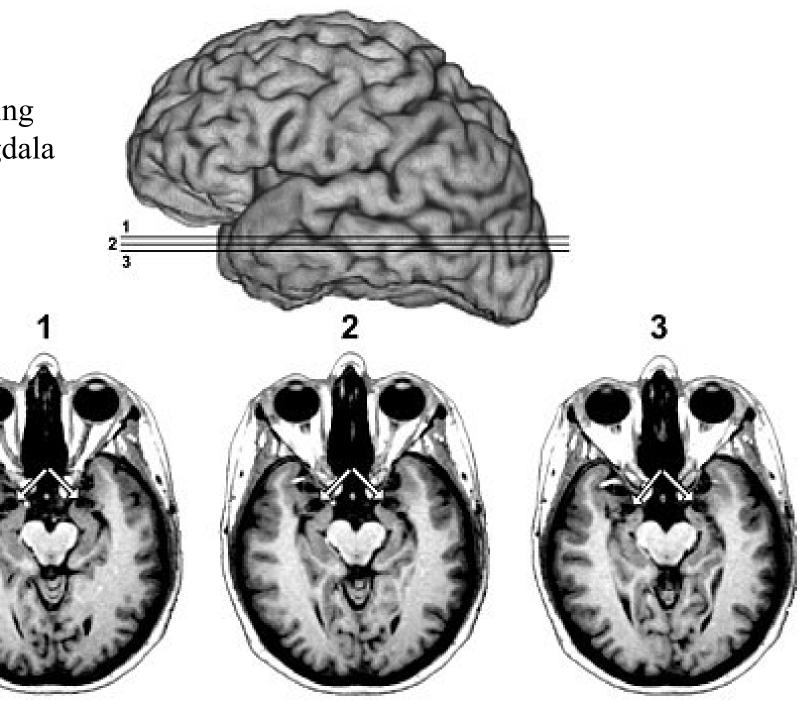


right human amygdala cells responding to pictures of animals



Mormann 2011

SM's Missing amygdala

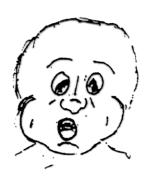


S.M's drawings of emotions





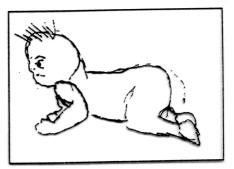
SAD



SURPRISED

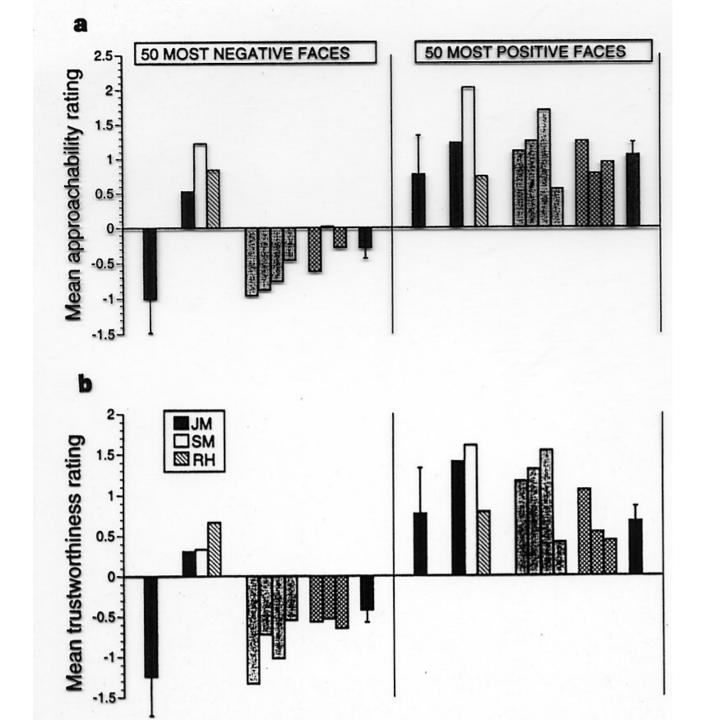


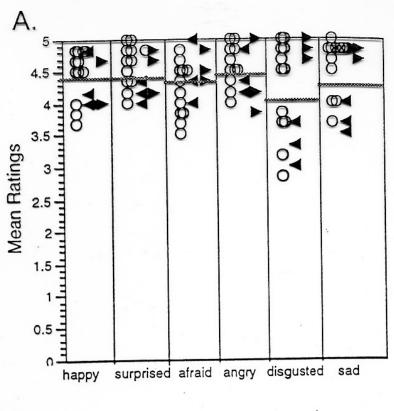




ANGRY

AFRAID





- O Brain-damaged controls
- ----- Normal controls
- Left Amygdala damage
- Right Amygdala damage

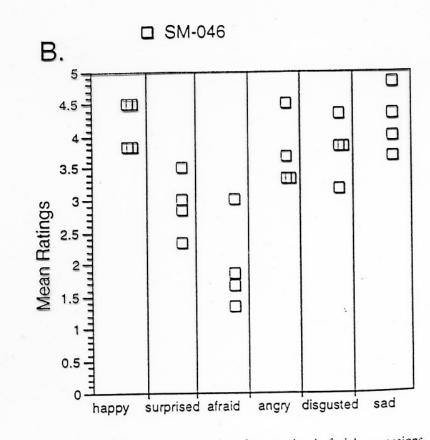


Figure 3. Ratings of the intensity of an emotion in facial expressions. Rating scores (from 0-5) on the emotional word for which the face was a typical example are shown as the mean of all faces within an emotion category. A. Data from 12 brain-damaged controls (\bigcirc). 3 subjects with left (\blacktriangleleft), and 3 with right (\triangleright) amygdala damage. B. Mean data from four experiments with SM-046 (\square). Bilateral amygdala activation from threatening words

