Tool-selective lateral temporal cortexis sensitive to event relationsAnna Leshinskaya*, Mira Bajaj & Sharon L. Thompson-Schill*alesh@sas.upenn.edu

left inferior parietal lobule (IPL) and lateral occipito-temporal cortex (LOTC) respond preferentially to images and names of tools relative to other categories of objects. Action-related knowledge is thought to explain these responses (Peelen et al 2011; Bracci et al 2017; Perini et al 2014; Valyear et al 2007; Mahon et al 2007). A less-explored but more specific property of tools is their ability to exert changes on the environment (i.e., a causal event relation). We cued causal event relations with event order using novel objects and events, and examined the responses of tool-selective regions.

conditions

Movement Type: Hand-generated vs Self-generated

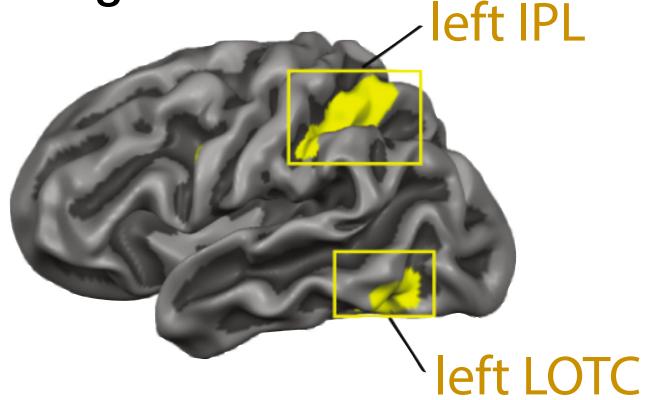
Event Relation: movement precedes (Causes) or follows (Reacts to) other

procedure

Training

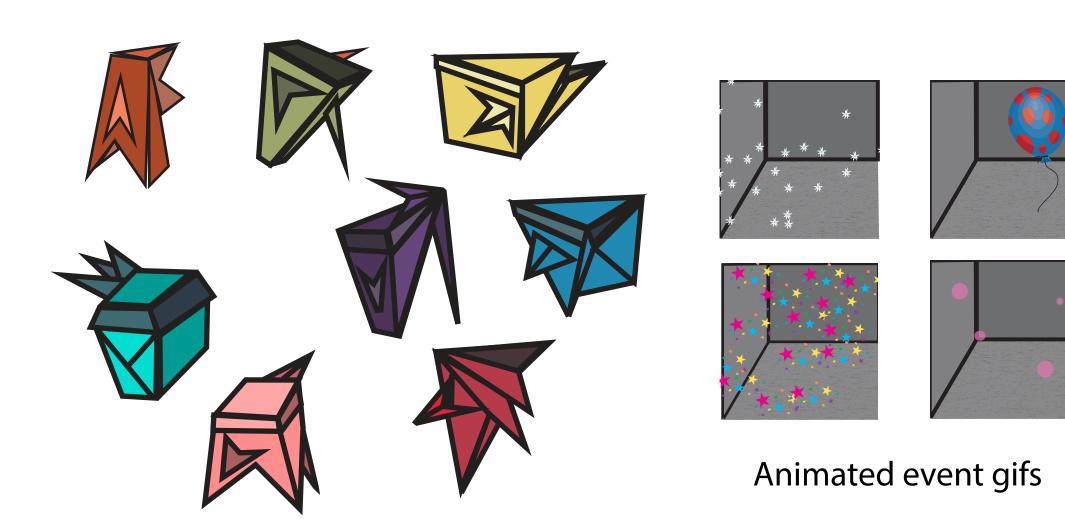
Each animation (2/condition) shown 45 times over 5 blocks Knowledge tested after each block with 12 questions probing event knowledge Participants are at ceiling prior to scan

Which objects were moved by a hand before the stars?

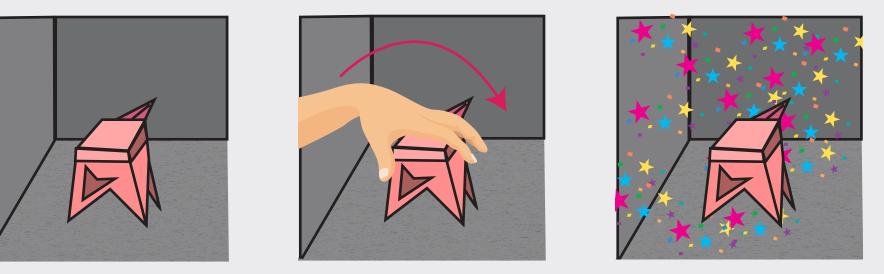


Garcea, F. E., & Mahon, B. Z. (2014). Parcellation of left parietal tool representations by functional connectivity. Neuropsychologia, 60, 131–43.

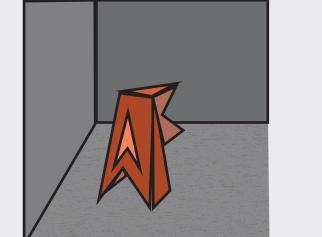
novel objects & events

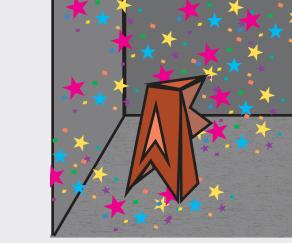


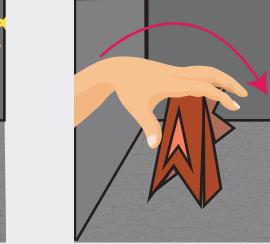




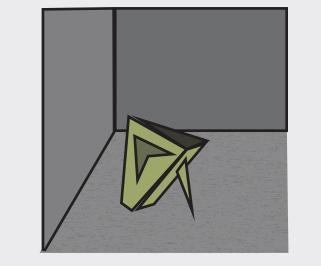
Hand-Reactor

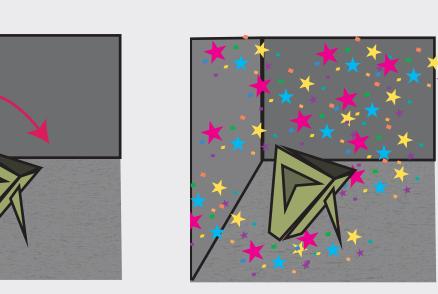


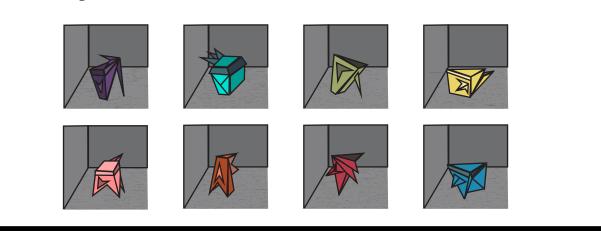




Self-Causer

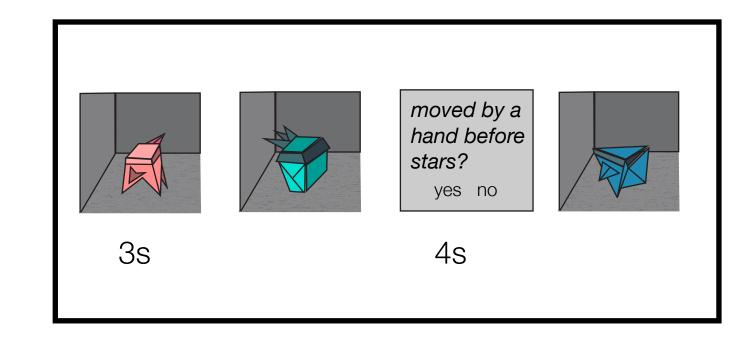






In-Scan Retrieval Task

Each object shown as static image 72 times over 8 runs 16/72 trials followed by a question probing specific and general aspects of associated event animations



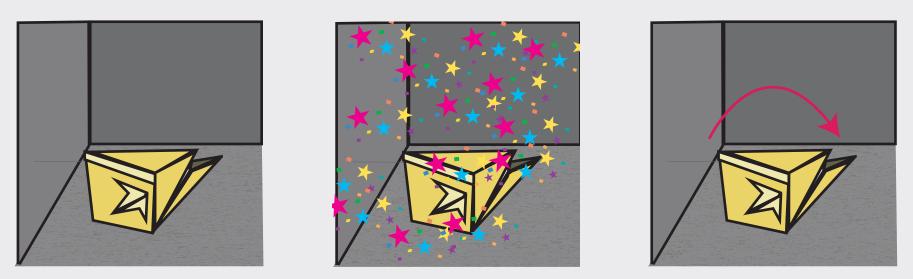
Tool Localizer

800 ms presentation + 200 ms fixation / trail; blocked design with 8 trials/block; 1-back repetition detection task; also included animals and hands

tools > non-tools

Shapes assigned in counterbalanced fashion to conditions; 2 objects/condition with one of two ambient events

Self-Reactor





causers > reactors too

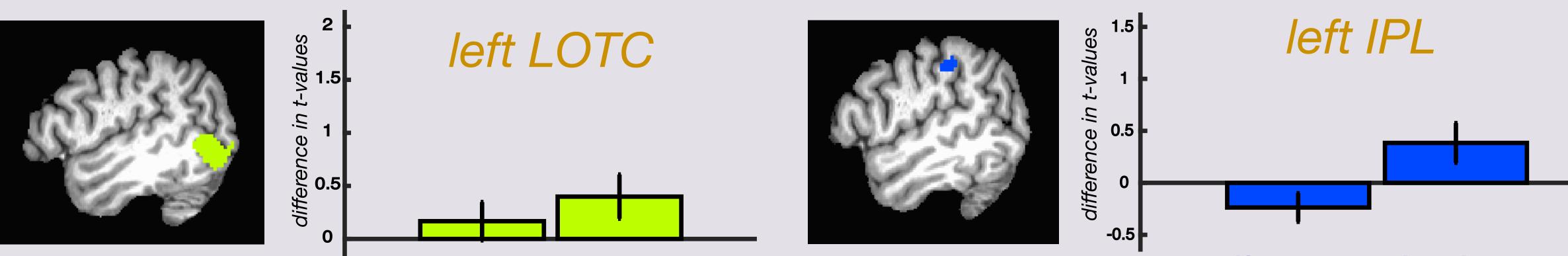
tools > non-tools



Are tool-selective areas sensitive to event relations?

Preliminary data with n = 15; pre-registered target sample size = 32

ROIs defined with tools > non-tools contrast, using intersection of group cluster, thresholded at p < .05 uncorrected and each individual's data (up to 300 maximally responsive & contigous voxels, thresholded at t>0)



t=5 t=5

LOTC responded more to objects which affected the environment than to those which reacted to it, consistent with preference to objects that have causal event relations. IPL showed an interaction: it responded most to objects which affected the environment after having been moved by a hand. Thus, both areas are sensitive to event relations, but IPL's response is additionally modulated by involvement of hand events.

self-causer - hand-causer self reactor hand reactor

self reactor hand reactor

Main effect of event relation: M = 0.28, t(14) = 2.12, p = 0.05 two participants did not have any t > 0 voxels within this group boundary self-causer - hand-causer - self reactor hand reactor

Interaction between event relation and movement type: M = 0.62, t(12) = 2.53, p = 0.03

online materials https://osf.io/wzvn2/

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EXAMPLE 1 CONTRACTOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

pdf of this poster

Bracci, S., Daniels, N., & Op de Beeck, H. (2017). Task Context Overrules Object- and Category-Related Representational Content in the Human Parietal Cortex. Cerebral Cortex, 1–12.

Mahon, B. Z., Milleville, S. C., Negri, G. a L., Rumiati, R. I., Caramazza, A., & Martin, A. (2007). Action-related properties shape object representations in the ventral stream. Neuron, 55(3), 507–20.

Peelen, M. V., Bracci, S., Lu, X., He, C., Caramazza, A., & Bi, Y. (2013). Tool selectivity in left occipitotemporal cortex develops without vision, 1–10

Perini, F., Caramazza, A., & Peelen, M. V. (2014). Left occipitotemporal cortex contributes to the discrimination of tool-associated hand actions: fMRI and TMS evidence. Frontiers in Human Neuroscience, 8(August), 1–10.

Valyear, K. F., Cavina-Pratesi, C., Stiglick, A. J., & Culham, J. C. (2007). Does tool-related fMRI activity within the intraparietal sulcus reflect the plan to grasp? NeuroImage, 36 Suppl 2, T94–T108.