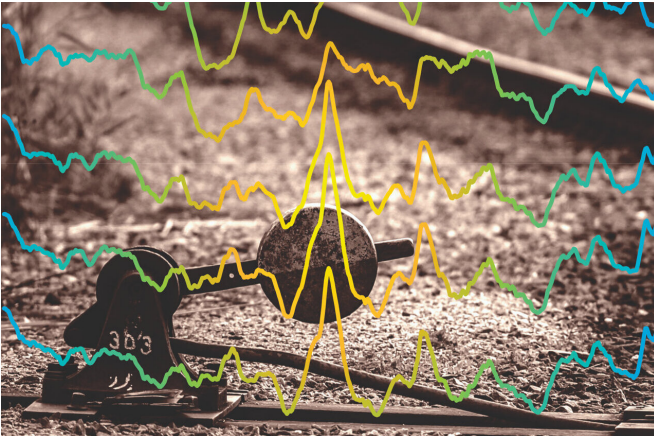


# Trains in the brain: Scientists uncover switching system used in information processing and memory

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This image superimposes hippocampal local field potentials on railway tracks controlled by a switch that is overlaid by a dentate spike colored yellow. Railway tracks provide different pathways to distinct destinations, like different hippocampal information processing modes can enable distinctive memory encoding and recollection information processing functions. Credit: André Fenton, New York University

A team of scientists has uncovered a system in the brain used in the processing of information and in the storing of memories—akin to how railroad switches control a train's destination. The findings offer new insights into how the brain functions.

"Researchers have sought to identify [neural circuits](#) that have specialized functions, but there are simply too many tasks the [brain](#) performs for each circuit to have its own purpose," explains André Fenton, a professor of neural science at New York University and the senior author of the study, which appears in the journal *Cell Reports*. "Our results reveal how the same circuit takes on more than one function. The brain diverts 'trains' of [neural activity](#) from encoding our experiences to

recalling them, showing that the same circuits have a role in both information processing and in memory."

This newly discovered dynamic shows how the brain functions more efficiently than previously realized.

"When the same circuit performs more than one function, synergistic, creative, and economic interactions become possible," Fenton adds.

To explore the role of brain circuits, the researchers examined the hippocampus—a [brain structure](#) long known to play a significant role in memory—in mice. They investigated how the mouse hippocampus switches from encoding the current location to recollecting a remote location. Here, mice navigated a surface and received a mild shock if they touched certain areas, prompting the encoding of information. When the mice subsequently returned to this surface, they avoided the area where they'd previously received the shock—evidence that memory influenced their movement.

The analysis of neural activity revealed a switching in the hippocampus. Specifically, the scientists found that a certain type of activity pattern in the population of neurons known as a dentate spike, which originates from the medial entorhinal cortex (DS<sub>M</sub>), served to coordinate changes in [brain function](#).

"Railway switches control each train's destination, whereas dentate spikes switch hippocampus [information processing](#) from encoding to recollection," observes Fenton. "Like a railway switch diverts a train, this dentate spike event diverts thoughts from the present to the past."

**More information:** Dentate spikes and external control of hippocampal function, *Cell Reports* (2021). DOI: [10.1016/j.celrep.2021.109497](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.celrep.2021.109497)

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