Reorganisation of callosal connectivity of the motor cortical areas following unilateral lesion of primary motor cortex (M1) in monkeys: Influence of anti-Nogo-A antibody treatment

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Introduction

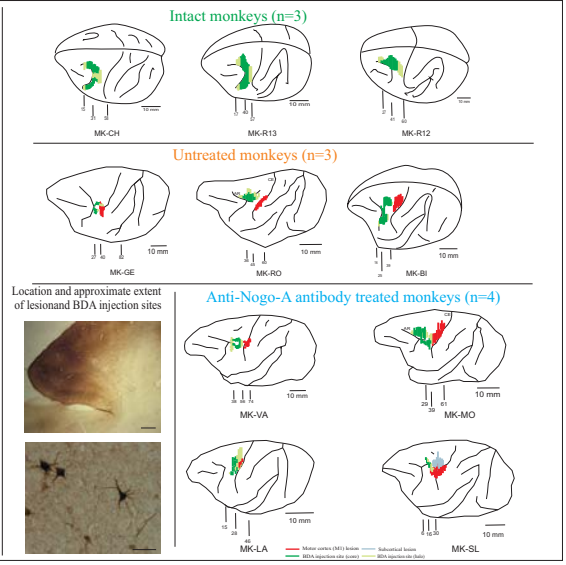
The motor cortex of macaques is divided into four main regions: the primary motor cortex (M1), the premotor cortex (PM), the supplementary motor area (SMA) and the cingulate motor area (CMA). The callosal connectivity of the motor cortical areas is well established (Jenny 1989; Rouiller et al, 1994; Boussaoud et al, 1999; Marconi et al, 2003).

It was shown that PM plays a crucial role in the spontaneous (incomplete) functional recovery after M1 lesion (Liu and Rouiller, 1999). Furthermore, after M1 lesion, the homolateral projections of PM originally aimed to M1 were re-directed onto the somatosensory cortex (Dancause et al, 2005).

The aim of this study was to investigate whether the pattern of callosal connectivity of PM is modified as a result of unilateral lesion of M1, and whether such changes may be influenced by anti-Nogo-A antibody treatment post-lesion.

Materials et Methods

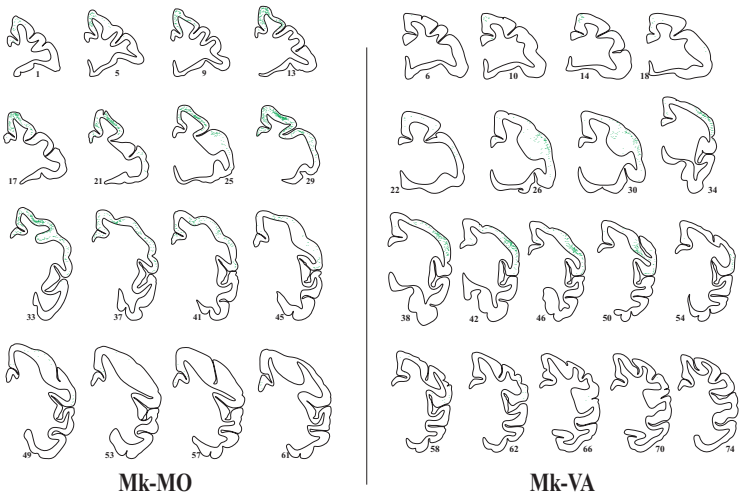
Ten adult macaque monkeys were involved in this study.Three monkeys were intact and seven monkeys were subjected to a unilateral cortical lesion produced by microinfusion of ibotenic acid in the hand area of M1. In the lesioned monkeys, four were treated with the anti-Nogo-A antibody and three were untreated.The anti-Nogo-A antibody treatment was delivered immediately after the lesion during 2-4 weeks. Following hand dexterity recovery, BDA was injected in PM on the lesioned hemisphere.The distribution of BDA-labelled neurons was established on the opposite hemisphere using Neurolucida software. To account for variability of the size of injection site and BDA uptake, the data were normalized based on the number of labelled corticospinal axons present in the pyramids.



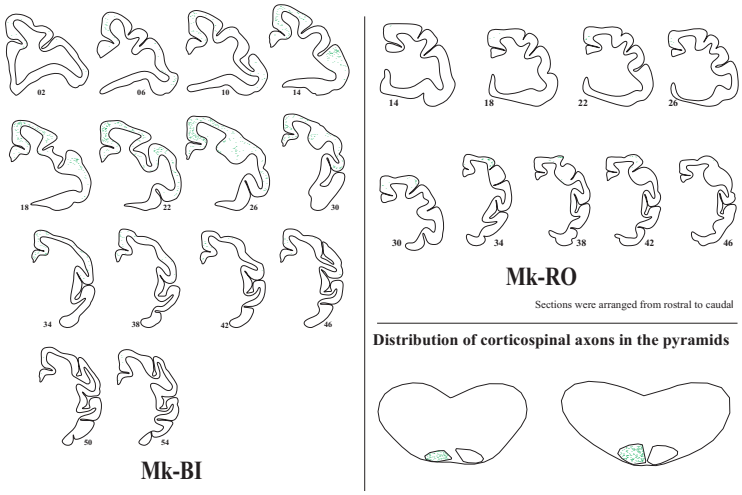
Results

Intact monkeys

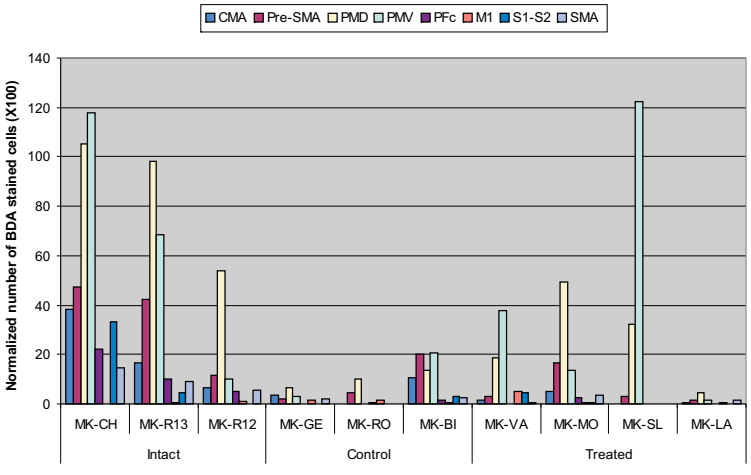
Anti-Nogo-A antibody treated monkeys



Untreated monkeys



Distribution of corticospinal axons in the pyramids



The distribution of BDA-labelled cells in the intact hemisphere was more prominent in the group of anti-Nogo-A antibody treated monkeys as compared to the untreated monkeys.

In the anti-Nogo-A antibody treated monkeys, the increased number of BDA-labelled cells was mostly confined to PMd and PMv. There was no increase of labelling in MK-LA, possibly due to a very small lesion in M1 (and no behavioral deficit).

Conclusion

- In line with a significant role of PM in the functional recovery after lesion of M1, we found an enhancement of the callosal connectivity of PM in anti-Nogo-A antibody treated monkeys.
- The re-organisation of the callosal connectivity of PM may be related to a trend towards an enhancement of functional recovery in the anti-Nogo-A antibody treated monkeys.

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