

Neural Representations of the Self and the Mother for Chinese Individuals

Gaowa Wuyun¹, Min Shu¹, Zhijun Cao¹, Wei Huang¹, Xin Zou¹, Sheng Li¹, Xin Zhang¹, Huan Luo², Yanhong Wu^{1,3*}

¹ Department of Psychology, Peking University, Beijing, China, ² Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China, ³ Learning and Cognition Lab, Capital Normal University, Beijing, China

Abstract

An important question in social neuroscience is the similarities and differences in the neural representations between the self and close others. Most studies examining this topic have identified the medial prefrontal cortex (MPFC) region as the primary area involved in this process. However, several studies have reported conflicting data, making further investigation of this topic very important. In this functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) study, we investigated the brain activity in the anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) when Chinese participants passively listened to their self-name (SN), their mother's name (MN), and unknown names (UN). The results showed that compared with UN recognition, SN perception was associated with a robust activation in a widely distributed bilateral network, including the cortical midline structure (the MPFC and ACC), the inferior frontal gyrus, and the middle temporal gyrus. The SN invoked the bilateral superior temporal gyrus in contrast to the MN; the MN recognition provoked a stronger activation in the central and posterior brain regions in contrast to the SN recognition. The SN and MN caused an activation of overlapping areas, namely, the ACC, MPFC, and superior frontal gyrus. These results suggest that Chinese individuals utilize certain common brain region in processing both the SN and the MN. The present findings provide evidence for the neural basis of the self and close others for Chinese individuals.

Citation: Wuyun G, Shu M, Cao Z, Huang W, Zou X, et al. (2014) Neural Representations of the Self and the Mother for Chinese Individuals. PLoS ONE 9(3): e91556. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0091556

Editor: Alessio Avenanti, University of Bologna, Italy

Received: June 25, 2013; **Accepted:** February 12, 2014; **Published:** March 10, 2014

Copyright: © 2014 Wuyun et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Funding: Work was funded by Natural Science Foundation of China <http://www.nsf.gov.cn/> (31070982, 31371054). The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Competing Interests: The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

* E-mail: wuyh@pku.edu.cn

Introduction

Self-representation is a fundamental aspect of human cognition and social interaction. The neural basis of self-representation has been extensively studied, with the medial prefrontal cortex (MPFC) and anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) being identified as key regions involved in this process [1, 2]. The ACC is particularly important for processing socially relevant information and is involved in the representation of the self and close others [3, 4].

Recent studies have shown that the ACC is activated when individuals process their own names compared to unknown names [5, 6]. This activation is thought to reflect the unique neural representation of the self. However, the neural basis of the representation of close others, such as one's mother, remains less clear [7, 8].

In this study, we investigated the neural representations of the self and the mother for Chinese individuals using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). We examined brain activity in the ACC when participants passively listened to their self-name (SN), their mother's name (MN), and unknown names (UN). The results showed that compared with UN recognition, SN perception was associated with a robust activation in a widely distributed bilateral network, including the cortical midline structure (the MPFC and ACC), the inferior frontal gyrus, and the middle temporal gyrus. The SN invoked the bilateral superior temporal gyrus in contrast to the MN; the MN recognition provoked a stronger activation in the central and posterior brain regions in contrast to the SN recognition. The SN and MN caused an activation of overlapping areas, namely, the ACC, MPFC, and superior frontal gyrus. These results suggest that Chinese individuals utilize certain common brain region in processing both the SN and the MN. The present findings provide evidence for the neural basis of the self and close others for Chinese individuals.

Introduction

The self-representation is a fundamental aspect of human cognition and social interaction. The neural basis of self-representation has been extensively studied, with the medial prefrontal cortex (MPFC) and anterior cingulate cortex (ACC) being identified as key regions involved in this process [1, 2]. The ACC is particularly important for processing socially relevant information and is involved in the representation of the self and close others [3, 4].

Recent studies have shown that the ACC is activated when individuals process their own names compared to unknown names [5, 6]. This activation is thought to reflect the unique neural representation of the self. However, the neural basis of the representation of close others, such as one's mother, remains less clear [7, 8].

In this study, we investigated the neural representations of the self and the mother for Chinese individuals using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). We examined brain activity in the ACC when participants passively listened to their self-name (SN), their mother's name (MN), and unknown names (UN). The results showed that compared with UN recognition, SN perception was associated with a robust activation in a widely distributed bilateral network, including the cortical midline structure (the MPFC and ACC), the inferior frontal gyrus, and the middle temporal gyrus. The SN invoked the bilateral superior temporal gyrus in contrast to the MN; the MN recognition provoked a stronger activation in the central and posterior brain regions in contrast to the SN recognition. The SN and MN caused an activation of overlapping areas, namely, the ACC, MPFC, and superior frontal gyrus. These results suggest that Chinese individuals utilize certain common brain region in processing both the SN and the MN. The present findings provide evidence for the neural basis of the self and close others for Chinese individuals.

4. H
 I
 2,3,5 (2012)
 (2012)
 4
 (2012)
 H
 F (2011)
 C 5,8 C
 10. I C
 E A 18,19 I
 C
 ACC C FC
 ACC

Methods

Ethics statement

H C

Participants

A 10

Stimuli and procedure

(...)
 (...)
 I
 E
 (...)
 B J " ").
 (...)
 C E
 (900)
 = -23 B).
 A (...)
 E 20 E 10.6 24
 8 E
 12 ;
 (F 1). E 24 16 A
 (...)
 B J " ").
 E 1,500 900-
 600- E
 224
 D
 21,22
 (...)
 1 $F(1, 22) = 10.41, P < 0.01$. 2
 1

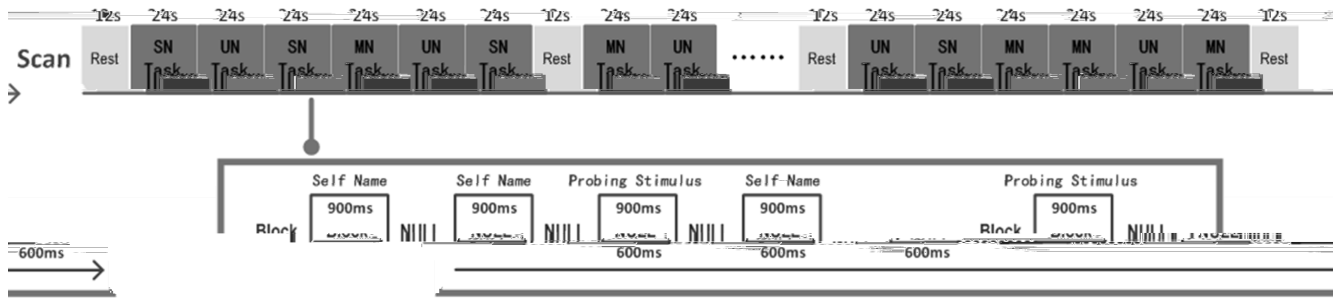


Figure 1. Schema of the design of one scan of the current study.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0091556.g001

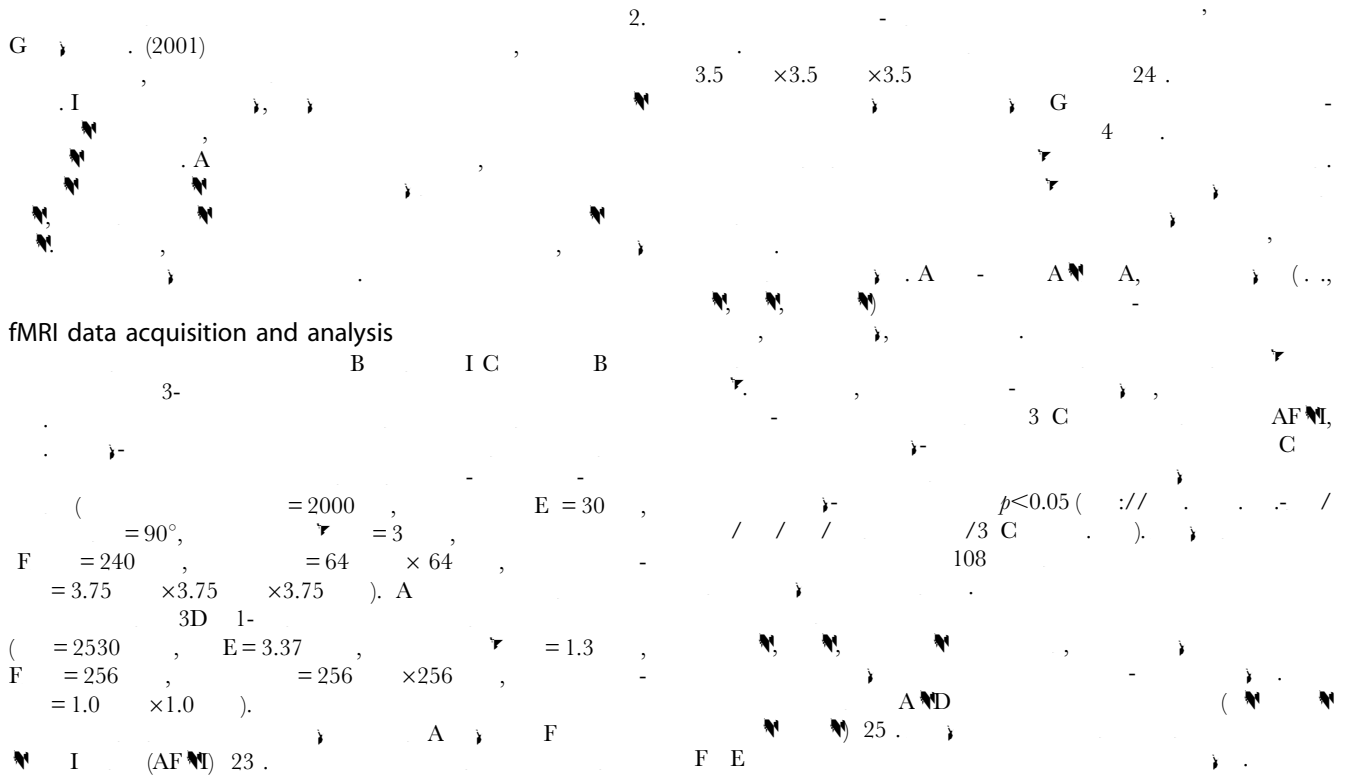


Table 1. Brain activations shown in various contrasts ($p < 0.05$, two-tail).

	Volume	BA	X	Y	Z	t value	Region
SN>UN							
	300	8,9,24,32	-5.2	48	27.5	4.68*	MPFC and ACC
	212	45	-43.8	16.5	17	4.25*	Left IFG
	115	22	-54.2	-39.5	3	3.93*	Left MTG and TPJ
MN>UN							
	827	6,8,9,24,32	-22.8	44.5	34.5	4.74*	MPFC, ACC
	201	5,6,7	8.8	-32.5	52	4.45*	Left paracentral lobe
	94	7	-15.8	-43	27.5	4.517	Left PCC
	63	40	-47.2	-46.5	34.5	4.36	Left TPJ

Note: X, Y, and Z are Talairach coordinates; MPFC = medial prefrontal cortex; ACC = anterior cingulate cortex; IFG = inferior frontal gyrus; MTG = middle temporal gyrus; TPJ = temporoparietal junction. * corrected for multiple comparisons.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0091556.t001

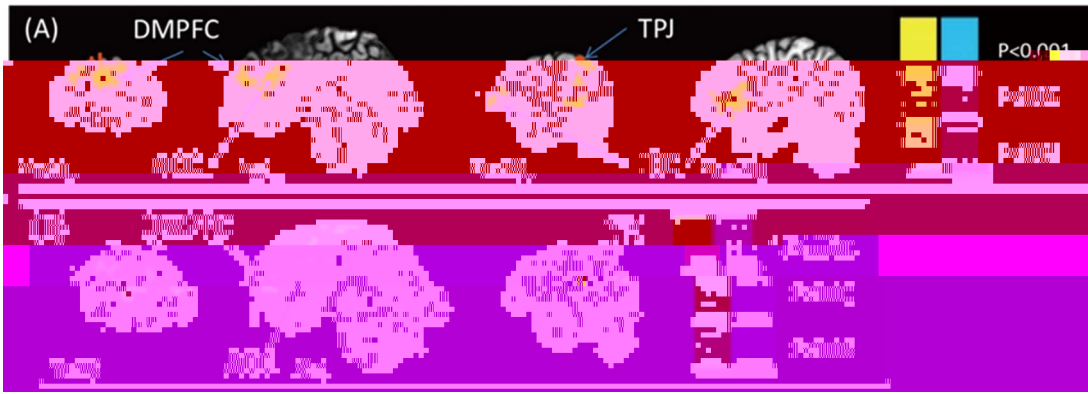


Figure 2. Contrasting brain activation patterns elicited by different name types. (A) SN>UN; (B) MN>UN. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0091556.g002

Results

A

(FC, ACC, IFG) (25 = 4.68, $p < 0.001$), ACC (25 = 3.93, $p < 0.001$), IFG (25 = 4.25, $p < 0.001$), J (25 = 3.85, $p < 0.001$) (1). C

(FC, ACC, IFG) (25 = 4.74, $p < 0.001$), ACC (25 = 2.42, $p < 0.05$), CC (25 = 4.45, $p < 0.001$), J (25 = 4.36, $p < 0.001$) (1).

(: 25 = 4.46, $p < 0.001$; : 25 = 5.26, $p < 0.001$); (25 = 5.24, $p < 0.001$), (: 25 = 3.91, $p < 0.001$; : 25 = 4.72, $p < 0.001$), (25 = 4.80, $p < 0.001$), (25 = 4.33, $p < 0.001$), CC (25 = 4.57, $p < 0.001$), (: 25 = 4.69, $p < 0.001$; : 25 = 6.28, $p < 0.001$), (25 = 5.07, $p < 0.001$).

A

FC ACC) (F 2).

FC, ACC, IFG (2, F 3).

Discussion

I

I

FC ACC), IFG, (2, F 3).

J. ACC, FC, FG, F

Differential neural representations of the self and mother

F

26,27,28

B

Table 2. Brain activations shown in the conjunction analysis (cluster level).

Volume	X	Y	Z	Region
93	-5.7	43.6	30.9	MPFC
38	0.1	19	30.3	ACC
34	-23	47.8	27.9	left SFG
16	12.7	49.1	31	right SFG

Note: X, Y, and Z are Talairach coordinates; MPFC = medial prefrontal cortex; ACC = anterior cingulate cortex; SFG = superior frontal gyrus. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0091556.t002

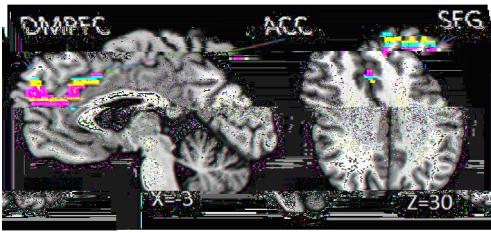
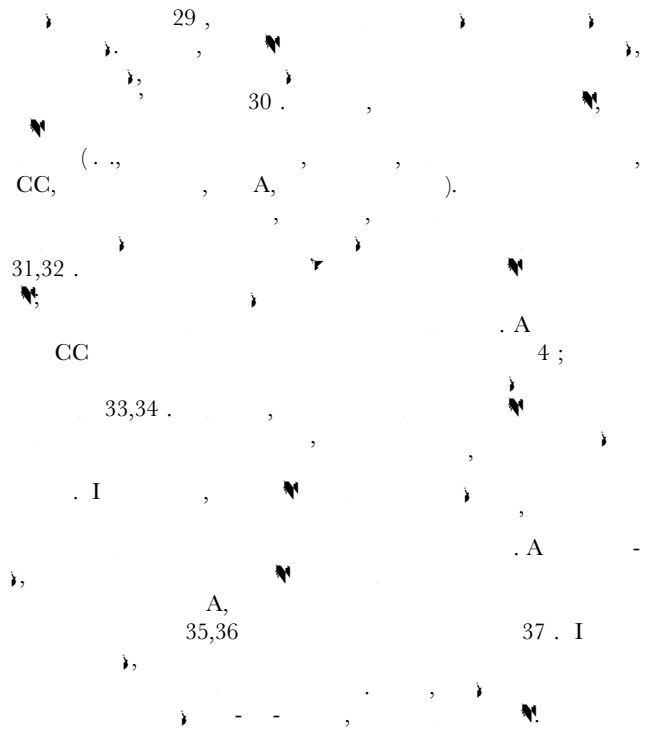
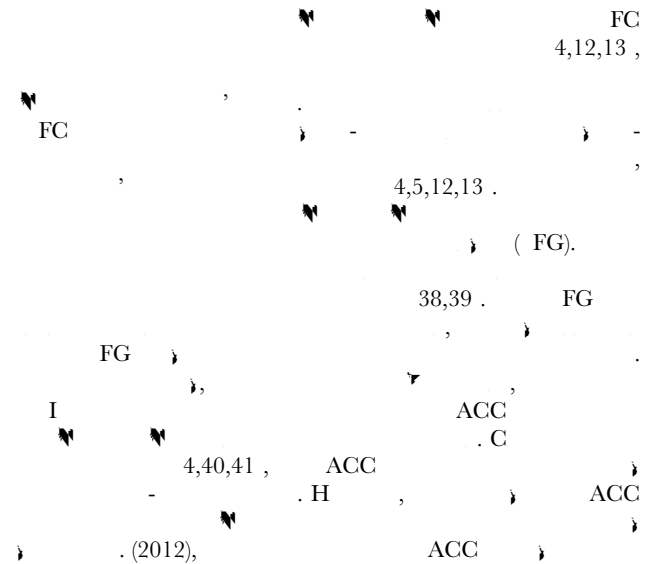


Figure 3. Conjunction analysis of the brain activation patterns of SN and MN compared with those of UN reveals that the MPFC, ACC, and SFG are activated both in SN and MN conditions.

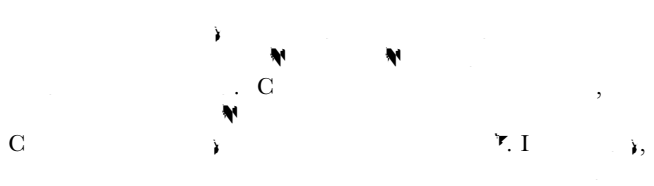
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0091556.g003



Common neural representations of the self and the mother



Conclusion



FC ACC,

Author Contributions

C : H Z H A : ZC
 C : G ZC / / : G H
 : G ZC .Z

Acknowledgments

Z

References

1. ? A - C, C, I . (2002) F 14(5): 785–794.
2. G, F E (2010) B C 20(1): 52–63.
3. G, B F (2004) C C 8(3): 102–107.
4. J, D . (2012) D A 33: 154–164.
5. Z, Z, F, J, H (2007) 34(3): 1310–1316.
6. B, J, E, C, JC, G, JD, . (2005) 28(4): 797–814.
7. CA, J (2004) C A 42: 1163–1177.
8. G, C, J, . (2011) 7: 222–229.
9. B, E, H (1998) A I : F , , G, D, G, H, . 193–281.
10. G, H A, D G , B F, D , H, . (2006) 31(1): 440–457.
11. C, H , Z (2010) C A 5(2–3): 324–331.
12. B A, A (2012) C H B 19(3): 1–9.
13. J, H, H , . (2008) F I 42(1): 414–422.
14. E, B, J A, F G , (2008) ? C C 17: 457–467.
15. D'A A, C F, , D F G, . (2005) I 25: 616–624.
16. G, J, A A (2009) A 4: 4618.
17. F (2009) F A I : E H , (1991) C 98(2): 224–253.
18. H , (2003) C I 14(3–4): 277–283.
19. A A (2002) I : , , J, H I , G . 442–461.
20. F CD, F (2003) H J : J. 23(12): 5258–5263.
21. D H, , G , (2010) A H B 31(2): 1993–2002.
22. C (1996) AF: C B 29:162–173.
23. J, (1988) C - 3- A
24. B, A J, JB (2005) *NeuroImage*, 25(3), 653–660.
25. A, D , F BB, F (2001) I B, J, J , (2002) C E I 17(1): 231–239.
26. B, A, F AD, C D (1999) C 9(4): 379–391.
27. F, , D C, . (2005) E I 43: 12–19.
28. A , D, F, C (2012) I, : A E, J. 42: 770–779.
29. B, C, C (2003) I 19: 877–883.
30. F J, A, F CD, F J (1995) A 31: 99–108.
31. G JD, A, D JE (1998) A . 95: 906–913.
32. B, A J, J , F (2003) I 1943.
33. F, J -B H, G , D J (2003) I 20: 89–100.
34. H D, C , E, F G (2006) C, B , H H-J, H JD (2008) 11: 543–545.
35. B (1996) B HE A: C 3: 149–158.
36. C , (1997) I J C 9: 1–26.
37. C AD (2009) H 10: 59–70.
38. C, J, H , F, B JF, (2004) 14(6): 647–654.
39. H J (2001) : A J. 69, 881–906.
40. H , G , G J, G, . (2009) C A 5: 332–339.
41. D, A, H NG, D, F CB, . (2009) I C A 5(2–3): 318–323.
42. H , H , E, G D, C C , (2008) I 41: 1437–1446.