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Localizing the neural basis of the self



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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 30 July 2013
Available online 4 March 2014

Keywords:

Self
Self-representation
Perception

ABSTRACT

Self-representation is a fundamental aspect of human experience. However, the neural basis of self-representation remains unclear. In this study, we used functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to investigate the neural basis of self-representation. We used a task that required participants to identify their own face in a crowd of faces. The results showed that self-representation is associated with activation in the medial prefrontal cortex (MPFC), the superior temporal sulcus (STS), and the fusiform gyrus (FG). These findings provide new insights into the neural basis of self-representation.

1. Introduction

Human self-representation is a complex phenomenon that involves the integration of information from various sources. The neural basis of self-representation has been investigated using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). Studies have shown that self-representation is associated with activation in the medial prefrontal cortex (MPFC), the superior temporal sulcus (STS), and the fusiform gyrus (FG). The MPFC is involved in self-referential processing, while the STS is involved in social perception. The FG is involved in face processing. These findings suggest that self-representation is a distributed neural process that involves multiple brain regions.

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2. Method

2.1. Participants and design

A total of 42 participants (26 females; 16 males; 22 right-handed; 22 left-handed) took part in the study. The participants were divided into two groups: 13 in the control group (7 females; 6 males; 11 right-handed; 2 left-handed) and 29 in the experimental group (16 females; 13 males; 22 right-handed; 7 left-handed). The experimental group was further divided into two subgroups: 14 in the 1PP condition (7 females; 7 males; 11 right-handed; 3 left-handed) and 15 in the 3PP condition (8 females; 7 males; 11 right-handed; 4 left-handed). The participants were randomly assigned to the control and experimental groups. The experimental group was further divided into two subgroups based on the number of participants in each condition. The control group was also divided into two subgroups based on the number of participants in each condition. The participants were randomly assigned to the control and experimental groups. The experimental group was further divided into two subgroups based on the number of participants in each condition. The control group was also divided into two subgroups based on the number of participants in each condition.

2.2. Procedure and stimulus materials

The participants were randomly assigned to the control and experimental groups. The experimental group was further divided into two subgroups based on the number of participants in each condition. The control group was also divided into two subgroups based on the number of participants in each condition. The participants were randomly assigned to the control and experimental groups. The experimental group was further divided into two subgroups based on the number of participants in each condition. The control group was also divided into two subgroups based on the number of participants in each condition.

3PP

$t(40) = -.735; p = .467$. T

1PP ($M = 23.1; SD$

$p < .01$. H M , $F(1,40) = .76, ns$, $F(1,40) = 1.28, ns$, $F(1,40) = 1.21, ns$, M M .

4. Discussion

T C $1PP$, $3PP$ (K & L, 1988; K, 2002; R, 1977; 2007), $1PP$ M , T SRE $1PP$; M .

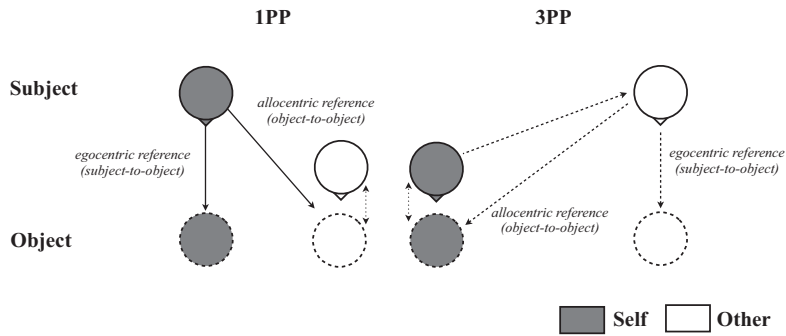


Fig. 2. A

1PP () 3PP ()

3PP T

3PP ? M (V & F., 2003; V., 2004), ? B

1PP

3PP (K., 1998; V. & F., 2003).

(F. 2). P

& F., 2012; C. & A., 2002; J., 2002). B (A. & B., 2002; C., 2002; M., 2003)

O. S. (H., 2001; M. & K., 1991). S (C., 2009; R., 2009; V., 2009; H., G., C., & S., 2008; S., 2007). F (S. & H., 2007);

B. SRE. N. F.

3PP 1PP 3PP 1PP

SRE SRE SRE

(G., 2000; V. & F., 2003).

Acknowledgments

D., P. M., P. R., D. Q. C., T. O. R. F. S.

K. L. Nelson, C. M. Nissen, L. S. Fink (CNL B1316), N. S. Fink (31371054), N. S. Fink (12A D116).

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