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Intra- and inter-hemispheric effective connectivity in the human somatosensory cortex during pressure stimulation

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Abstract

Background: Slow-adapting type I (SA-I) afferents deliver sensory signals to the somatosensory cortex during low-frequency (or static) mechanical stimulation. It has been reported that the somatosensory projection from SA-I afferents is effective and reliable for object grasping and manipulation. Despite a large number of neuroimaging studies on cortical activation responding to tactile stimuli mediated by SA-I afferents, how sensory information of such tactile stimuli flows over the somatosensory cortex remains poorly understood. In this study, we investigated tactile information processing of pressure stimuli between the primary (SI) and secondary (SII) somatosensory cortices by measuring effective connectivity using dynamic causal modeling (DCM). We applied pressure stimuli for 3 s to the right index fingertip of healthy participants and acquired functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) data using a 3T MRI system.

Results: DCM analysis revealed intra-hemispheric effective connectivity between the contralateral SI (cSI) and SII (cSII) characterized by both parallel (signal inputs to both cSI and cSII) and serial (signal transmission from cSI to cSII) pathways during pressure stimulation. DCM analysis also revealed inter-hemispheric effective connectivity among cSI, cSII, and the ipsilateral SII (iSII) characterized by serial (from cSI to cSII) and SII-level (from cSII to iSII) pathways during pressure stimulation.

Conclusions: Our results support a hierarchical somatosensory network that underlies processing of low-frequency tactile information. The network consists of parallel inputs to both cSI and cSII (intra-hemispheric), followed by serial pathways from cSI to cSII (intra-hemispheric) and from cSII to iSII (inter-hemispheric). Importantly, our results suggest that both serial and parallel processing take place in tactile information processing of static mechanical stimuli as well as highlighting the contribution of callosal transfer to bilateral neuronal interactions in SII.

Background

Four types of mechanosensitive afferents mediate the sense of touch in the human skin including slow-adapting type I (SA-I) afferents for low-frequency (static) stimuli, slow-adapting type II (SA-II) afferents for skin stretching, fast-adapting type I (FA-I) afferents for flutter, and fast-adapting type II (FA-II) afferents for high-frequency (vibratory) stimuli [1,2]. During mechanical stimulation,

they project sensory signals to the somatosensory cortical regions for tactile perception [3]. Among them, the somatosensory projection from SA-I afferents is the most effective and reliable for object grasping and manipulation [4-6] with its characteristic spatial responses [7-9].

It is of great interest to understand how tactile information is processed over somatosensory cortical networks. Hierarchical organization of tactile information processing in the primary (SI) and secondary (SII) somatosensory cortices has been documented in many anatomical [10-12] and neuroimaging studies [13-17]. However, there is ongoing debate concerning whether tactile information is processed in serial (relay of sensory signals from SI to SII) or in parallel (relay of sensory signals to both SI and SII).

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Recently, dynamic causal modeling (DCM) with functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) data has been proposed to address this issue. DCM treats the brain as a dynamic system to identify effective connectivity among brain regions, i.e. which regions cause activity in target regions based on model estimation and regional coupling parameters. In DCM, serial processing models for somatosensory cortical networks hypothesize sequential transduction of sensory inputs from SI to SII [15], whereas parallel processing models hypothesize bifurcated transduction of sensory inputs to both SI and SII [16]. A recent fMRI study by Liang et al. suggested that parallel processing models may better explain effective connectivity in SI and SII for electrical and thermal stimuli [16]. In contrast, another fMRI study by Kalberlah et al. suggested that serial processing models may better explain effective connectivity in SI and SII for vibrotactile stimuli [15]. Thus, these reports suggest that a hypothesis for sensory signal transduction between SI and SII should be evaluated depending upon the type of tactile stimuli. In this study, we focused on tactile information processing models for static (e.g. pressure) stimuli. In addition to previous studies that only examined *intra-hemispheric* networks, we further aimed to investigate *inter-hemispheric* networks across SI and the bilateral SII. To our knowledge, no human fMRI study has investigated effective connectivity *across* hemispheres for any mechanical stimulus.

In the present study, we addressed two questions regarding somatosensory networks associated with SA-I afferents: first, we addressed how intra-hemispheric effective connectivity is formed in the contralateral SI (cSI) and SII (cSII) for tactile information processing of pressure stimuli. We employed DCM to clarify whether pressure stimuli are processed in serial or in parallel with similar hypotheses to previous reports [15,16]: (1) the serial processing model hypothesis highlighting sequential inputs from cSI to cSII and (2) the parallel processing model hypothesis highlighting two-way inputs to cSI and cSII. Second, we addressed how inter-hemispheric effective connectivity is formed across cSI, cSII, and the ipsilateral SII (iSII) for tactile information processing of pressure stimuli. Consequently, we performed a second DCM analysis to assess three possible models: (1) the first model hypothesized causal activity (an information flow) from cSI to iSII; (2) the second model hypothesized causal activity from cSII to iSII; and (3) the third model hypothesized causal activity from cSI to iSII as well as from cSII to iSII. Using the human fMRI data recorded from our pressure stimulation experiment, we evaluated each hypothesis to find which sensory signal transduction model most likely explained the neural data.

Methods

Participants

Twenty-one healthy volunteers (age, 24.19 ± 2.71 years; all right-handed) with no history of neurological disorders or deficits in tactile processing gave written informed consent and participated in this study, which was approved by the Korea University Institutional Review Board (KU-IRB-11-46-A-1).

Pressure stimulation

A band-type MR-compatible stimulation device built by our group (Figure 1) [18] was used to apply a pressure stimulus of 5.98 g/mm^2 to the right index fingertip. A neonatal cuff (M1866A, Philips Healthcare, Best, The Netherlands) wrapped around the fingertip was directly connected to a rolling pump in a blood pressure monitor (BP3AG1, Microlife AG, Widnau, Switzerland) through an elastic air-tube with a length of 5 m and a diameter of 4 mm. The cuff was controlled by a pressure sensor for achieving uniform pressure; the sensor in turn was controlled by E-Prime 2.0 software (Psychology Software Tools, Inc., Sharpsburg, PA, USA) for configuring the length of stimulation. The cuff expanded at the turn-on of the pump and pressed the whole ventral surface of the fingertip (see Kim et al. for further information concerning the stimulation device [18]).

Participants were instructed to lie comfortably on the MRI table with eyes closed during the scanning in each session, to put earplugs in their ears, and to hold an emergency squeeze-ball in their left hands during the entire scanning session. Before scanning, the cuff was attached to wrap participants' right index fingertips with minimal pressure on the skin. Each participant performed four block-designed study sessions. Each session consisted of four trials. To avoid potential adaptation due to repetitive stimulus application, we designed four separate sessions instead of one session, totaling 16 trials. A single trial comprised a 21 s resting period followed by a 3 s stimulation period. During each stimulation period, a single static indentation was applied continuously to the participant's right index fingertip.

Anatomical and functional data acquisition

Anatomical and functional images were acquired using a 3T MRI system (Magnetom TrioTim, Siemens Medical Systems, Erlangen, Germany) with a standard 32-channel head coil. T_1 -weighted anatomical images were acquired using a 3D magnetization-prepared gradient echo (MPRAGE) sequence, with the imaging parameters of repetition time (TR) = 1,900 ms, echo time (TE) = 2.48 ms, flip angle = 9° , field of view (FOV) = 200 mm, and voxel size = $0.8 \times 0.8 \times 1 \text{ mm}^3$. T_2^* -weighted functional images were acquired using a gradient echo-planar imaging (EPI) sequence, with the imaging parameters of

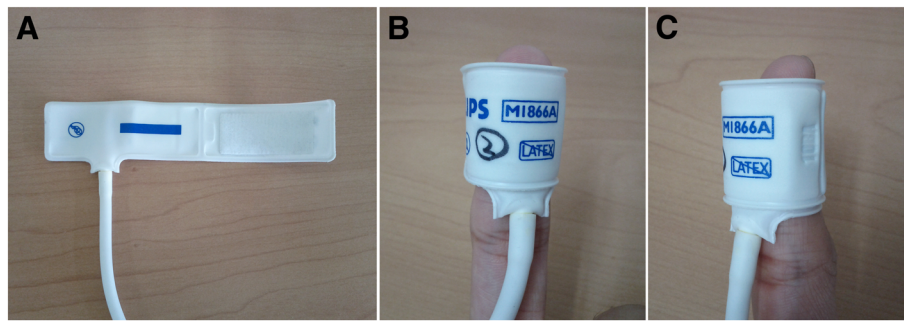


Figure 1 An MR compatible stimulation device. A neonatal cuff (A) wrapped around the right index fingertip (B: front view; C: side view) exerted a pressure stimulus of 5.98 g/mm² by expanding at the turn-on of the pump in a blood pressure monitor through an elastic air-tube. It pressed the whole ventral surface of the fingertip for 3 s in each stimulus period.

TR = 3,000 ms, TE = 30 ms, flip angle = 90°, FOV = 240 mm, slice thickness = 3 mm, and voxel size = 3 × 3 mm³.

Statistical analysis

Functional images were preprocessed using SPM8 (Wellcome Department of Imaging Neuroscience, UCL, London, UK), through a series of steps of slice-timing correction, realignment with the rigid-body transformation matrices, normalization to the Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI) template, and smoothing with an 8 mm full-width-half-maximum (FWHM) isotropic Gaussian kernel. The mean EPI image of each individual subject was directly warped into the standard EPI template in SPM8 during the normalization step. Then, the conventional general linear model (GLM) in SPM8 performed statistical analyses on blood oxygenation level-dependent (BOLD) signals with a canonical hemodynamic response function and its time and dispersion derivatives. A 128 s high-pass filter removed physiological artifacts in the BOLD signals. A full factorial design based on a random effects model performed a group analysis for the inference of statistically significant cortical activation. Cluster-level *F*-statistics ($p < 0.05$ with a family-wise-error (FWE) correction, with a minimum threshold (k) of 5 voxels for significant clusters) produced group-level statistical parametric maps (SPMs) representing significant voxel clusters. The automated anatomical labeling toolbox [19] determined anatomical cluster labels of the activation regions in the SPMs.

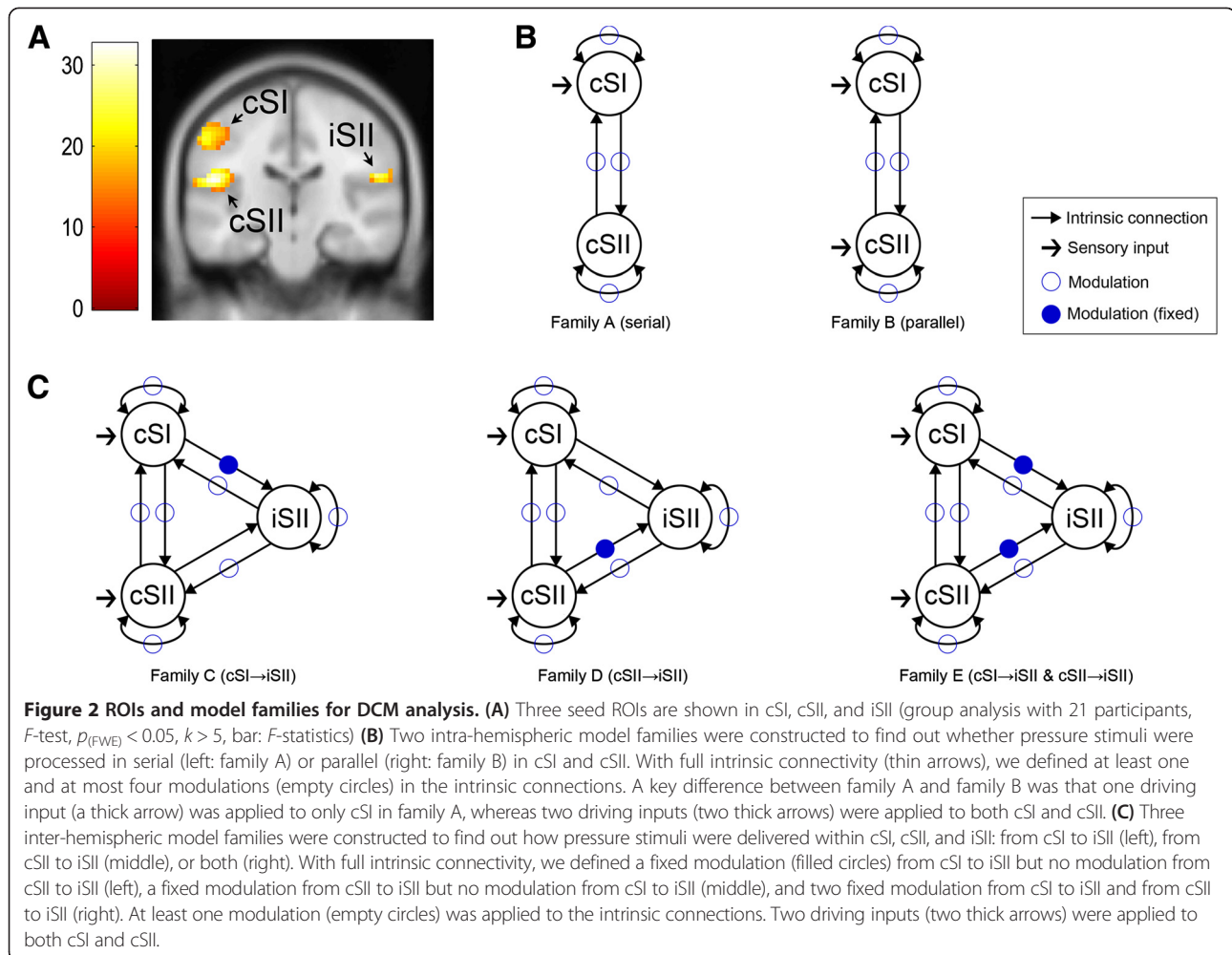
DCM analysis

We used the Anatomy toolbox [20] to generate anatomical masks for three seed regions of interests (ROIs), including cSI (Brodmann area (BA) 3a, 3b, 1, and 2) [21,22], cSII, and iSII (parietal operculum (OP) 1, 2, 3, and 4) [23,24] for DCM analysis (Figure 2A). DCM infers effective connectivity by estimating parameters of regional coupling using a Bayesian framework in dynamic systems

of neuronal populations, which are unobservable directly from BOLD signals. DCM is a hypothesis-driven approach, and finds optimal model parameters at the neuronal level to make BOLD signals generated with predefined hypotheses as close to observed BOLD signals as possible. We used a bilinear state equation with three components: (1) experimental (driving) inputs perturbing brain states, i.e., in our case, sensory signals directly projecting to the cortex; (2) intrinsic connectivity in the absence of experimental perturbations; and (3) changes (modulations) of the intrinsic connectivity induced by experimentally manipulated inputs, i.e. changes in regional couplings by sensory inputs, which provided information concerning how much activation in source regions receiving direct inputs caused an increase/decrease in activation in target regions per unit of time [25]. The resulting modulations were the components of interest in this study and were used to model the flow of tactile information among the somatosensory cortical regions. Bayesian model selection (BMS) in DCM was achieved by a free energy approximation to the log evidence of each model in terms of model fit and complexity. BMS determined which model was the most preferred among defined models [26,27].

To model intra- and inter-hemispheric effective connectivity in this study, we used DCM instead of other methods for effective connectivity such as Granger causality [28] and structural equation modeling [29] because DCM has some advantages that (1) it provides direct modeling of effective connectivity between brain regions at the hidden neural level [25]; (2) it explains the relationship between neural activity and BOLD hemodynamic responses [25,26]; (3) it is less liable to be affected by the variability of hemodynamic response functions [30,31]; and (4) it provides modeling of effective connectivity caused by experimental perturbations [25,31].

Three seed ROIs were selected in each participant from individual analyses using the anatomical masks with cluster-level *F*-statistics (uncorrected $p < 0.001$, $k > 5$). Among 21 participants, six participants who showed



no significant cluster for at least one of the three seed ROIs were excluded. Then, in each of the remaining 15 participants, we defined volumes of interests (VOIs) as spheres of 6 mm radius centered on the most significant peaks of individual ROIs. From the BOLD signals of all voxels in each VOI, the first eigenvariate was extracted as a representative time-series. Table 1 shows the average MNI coordinates and the average numbers of voxels across participants in cSI, cSII, and iSII.

We performed two DCM analyses. First, we constructed two intra-hemispheric model families corresponding to serial processing (family A) or parallel processing (family B) between cSI and cSII. We defined full intrinsic connectivity due to the fact that both cSI and cSII were fully anatomically connected [32,33]. It led to four intrinsic connections: self-connections in each of cSI and cSII, a connection from cSI to cSII, and a connection from cSII to cSI. We presumed that at least one and at most four connections could be simultaneously modulated, as tactile sensory inputs would affect the dynamics of at least one intrinsic connection. This

resulted in 15 ($2^4 - 1$) models of modulations excluding a case with no modulation. Thus, there were a total of 30 models including 15 in family A and 15 in family B. A key difference between model families was that one driving input (a pressure stimulus) was applied only to cSI in family A, whereas two driving inputs were applied both to cSI and cSII in family B. In the present study, we examined a total of 450 models (combinations of 2 families, 15 models, and 15 participants) (Figure 2B).

Table 1 The average MNI coordinates and the average number of voxels in VOIs (15 participants)

VOIs	Average MNI coordinates (mm)			Average number of voxels
	x	y	z	
cSI	-51 (± 1)	-20 (± 2)	49 (± 2)	25 (± 2)
cSII	-50 (± 2)	-15 (± 1)	17 (± 1)	27 (± 1)
iSII	52 (± 2)	-13 (± 1)	16 (± 1)	23 (± 2)

cSI: contralateral primary somatosensory cortex; cSII: contralateral secondary somatosensory cortex; iSII: ipsilateral secondary somatosensory cortex; numbers in parentheses: standard error.

Next, we constructed three inter-hemispheric model families to infer how the information of pressure stimuli was conveyed among cSI, cSII, and iSII. We again defined full intrinsic connectivity between all pairs of three VOIs due to the fact that cSI, cSII, and iSII were fully anatomically connected [34,35]. This resulted in 9 connections (3 self-connections and 6 bidirectional connections between three VOIs) with 512 ($= 2^9$) modulation models. We applied two driving inputs to both cSI and cSII. To explain tactile information flows over inter-hemispheric connections, we built three model families. Each family consisted of a set of models with specific modulations being fixed: those fixed modulations represented predetermined information pathways in accordance with our three hypotheses. We hypothesized that iSII received tactile information from cSI in family C (cSI \rightarrow iSII), from cSII in family D (cSII \rightarrow iSII), and from both cSI and cSII in family E (both cSI \rightarrow iSII and cSII \rightarrow iSII). Composition of modulation models in each family was determined as follows.

In family C, we first determined a fixed modulation in cSI \rightarrow iSII and no modulation in cSII \rightarrow iSII, which left 128 ($= 2^7$) out of 512 models to be configured. Similarly, there were also 128 configurable models by determining a fixed modulation in cSII \rightarrow iSII and no modulation in cSI \rightarrow iSII in family D, or by determining fixed modulations in both cSI \rightarrow iSII and cSII \rightarrow iSII in family E. Then, among 128 models in each family, we excluded those models that had modulation in neither cSI \rightarrow cSII nor cSI \leftarrow cSII as we avoided a case when there was no intra-hemispheric connectivity but inter-hemispheric connectivity. In other words, we considered integrating inter-hemispheric connectivity models with intra-hemispheric models by assuming that inter-hemispheric connectivity should involve intra-hemispheric connectivity. This exclusion procedure removed 32 models ($= 2^5$) from 128, resulting in 96 models for each family. Thus, in our inter-hemispheric DCM analysis, we examined a total of 4320 models (combinations of 3 families, 96 models, and 15 participants) per session (Figure 2C).

To assess the fitness of each model to our experimental data, we performed BMS based on a random effect inference assuming that model structures could vary across participants [26,27]. BMS determined the best model and the best model family by computing exceedance probabilities of all models and model families. The exceedance probability inferred the probability that a specific model (or family) described the data better than any other model (or family) being compared [36]. Finally, the influence of modulation in the best models were evaluated using *t*-tests to ascertain whether modulatory parameters were statistically significant across participants with the null hypothesis being that differences were equal to zero.

Results

As we used simple and distinct pressure stimuli with forces sufficiently higher than the absolute sensitivity threshold for the fingertips [37], all participants clearly felt the induced static indentation on their ventral surfaces of the right index fingertips for 3 s and confirmed this sensation in post-hoc interviews. Table 2 shows detailed information concerning significant clusters of activation during pressure stimulation (*F*-test, $p_{(FWE)} < 0.05$, $k > 5$). These results highlighted that cortical regions known to be related to tactile perception were activated in response to pressure stimulation during our experiment (Figure 3).

The DCM analysis for intra-hemispheric effective connectivity revealed that family B (parallel processing) was preferred to family A (serial processing). BMS resulted in exceedance probabilities for family A and B of 13.28% and 86.72%, respectively (averaged across sessions). Among 15 single models in family B, the best model showed an exceedance probability of 30.27% (averaged across sessions). This model contained one modulation in a forward connection from cSI to cSII (a serial pathway: cSI \rightarrow cSII). We confirmed the statistical significance of the modulatory parameters from cSI to cSII (*t*-test, $p < 0.0005$) across participants and sessions using the best single model (Figure 4).

DCM analysis for inter-hemispheric effective connectivity revealed that family D (cSII \rightarrow iSII) was the most preferred model family. BMS resulted in exceedance probabilities for family C, D, and E of 31.17%, 58.30%, and 10.53%, respectively (averaged across sessions). Among 96 single models in family D, we found the best model with an exceedance probability of 7.77% (averaged across sessions). This model contained two modulations, one in a forward connection from cSI to cSII (a serial pathway: cSI \rightarrow cSII) and the other in a forward connection from cSII to iSII (a serial pathway: cSII \rightarrow iSII). We tested the statistical significances of the modulatory parameters in the best single model from cSI to cSII (*t*-test, $p < 0.0005$) and those from cSII to iSII (*t*-test, $p < 0.05$) across participants and sessions (Figure 5).

Discussion

Intra-hemispheric effective connectivity

Considering the ongoing debate concerning serial and parallel processing in tactile perception, the results obtained in this study provide support for both hypotheses.

Prior evidence for the parallel processing hypothesis includes the anatomical thalamic neuronal projection from the ventroposterior thalamus (VPL) to both SI and SII in cats [38] and monkeys [39], robust activation of SII unaffected by inactivation of SI during tactile stimulation in cats [40], and simultaneous response onsets of activities in SI and SII to laser-induced nociceptive stimuli in a human magnetoencephalography (MEG) study

Table 2 Significantly activated clusters during pressure stimulation (group analysis with 21 participants, F -test, $p_{(FWE)} < 0.05$, $k > 5$)

Anatomical labels		MNI coordinates (mm)			Voxels	F	Z	$p_{(FWE)}$
		x	y	z				
Insula	R	42	3	9	116	38.41	7.43	0.000
Insula	R	39	-3	-3		23.81	6.20	0.000
Postcentral gyrus	L	-51	-21	18	527	32.57	7.00	0.000
Insula	L	-39	-3	9		30.26	6.81	0.000
Inferior parietal lobule	L	-57	-21	45		23.71	6.19	0.000
Rolandic operculum	R	54	-21	21	220	26.79	6.50	0.000
Postcentral gyrus	R	60	-18	33		19.38	5.68	0.000
Postcentral gyrus	R	51	-21	45		14.60	4.99	0.017
Precentral gyrus	R	30	-24	60	207	23.12	6.13	0.000
Precentral gyrus	R	24	-15	72		20.81	5.86	0.000
Paracentral lobule	R	12	-27	72		18.51	5.57	0.001
Median cingulate	L	-6	9	36	6	16.85	5.34	0.003
Insula	R	33	27	3	22	16.61	5.30	0.004
Insula	L	-30	21	6	8	15.61	5.15	0.008
Paracentral lobule	L	-9	-27	66	11	14.52	4.98	0.018

[41]. Conversely, prior evidence for the serial processing hypothesis includes the anatomical serial connections of neurons from SI to SII in monkeys [11,12], sequential response onsets from SI to SII with temporal differences between the regional onsets of ≤ 100 ms to electrical stimuli in a human MEG study [13,42,43], and three sequential information channels from the thalamus to cSI, from cSI to cSII, and from cSII to iSII based on response onsets in cSI, cSII, and iSII during electrical stimulation in a human electroencephalography (EEG) study [14].

A review of somatosensory evoked potentials (SEPs) highlighted that SII directly received nociceptive inputs from the thalamus, whereas it mainly received tactile inputs from SI [44]. This report hinted at the possibility of the coexistence of the two hypotheses. Additionally, two human fMRI studies using DCM supported each

hypothesis; one study reported that nociceptive (laser-induced heat) and non-nociceptive (electrical pulses) stimuli were directly delivered to both cSI and cSII through parallel processing [16], whereas the other study reported that vibrotactile stimuli were transmitted from cSI to cSII through serial processing [15]. Based on these previous studies, we anticipated the possibility of the coexistence of serial and parallel characteristics in tactile information processing for non-nociceptive mechanical stimuli. Our first DCM results are consistent with a study of Liang et al. [16] in terms of parallel inputs of sensory signals to cSI and cSII (family B), and also in agreement with a study of Kalberlah et al. [15] in terms of the serial transmission of sensory signals from cSI to cSII (the best model in family B contained a single modulation connection from cSI to cSII). However, our results do not perfectly connect

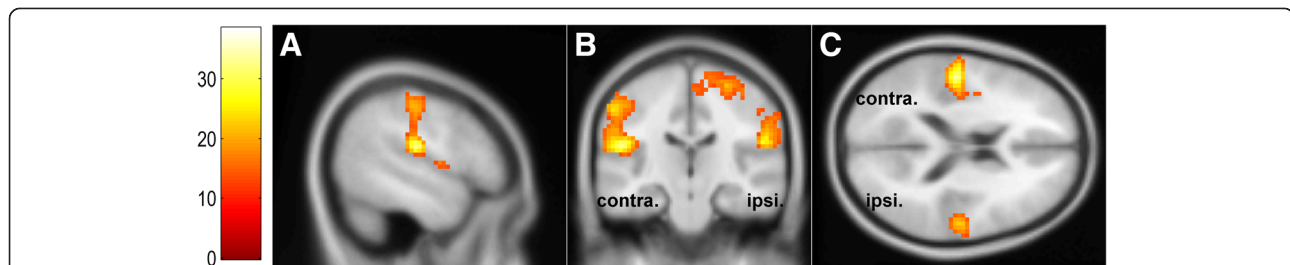
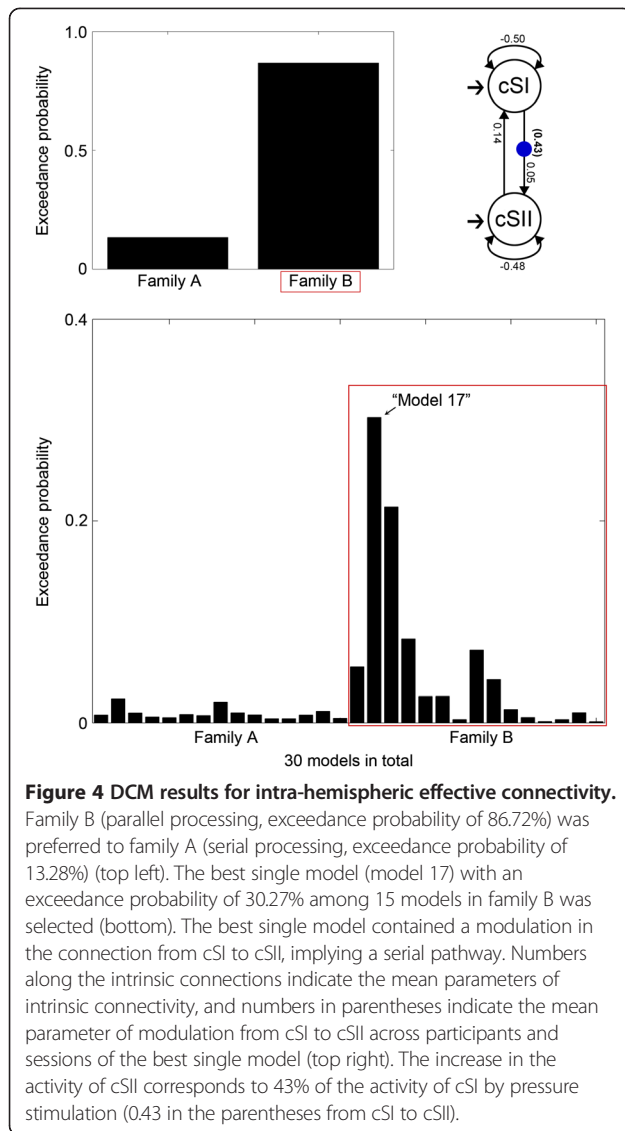
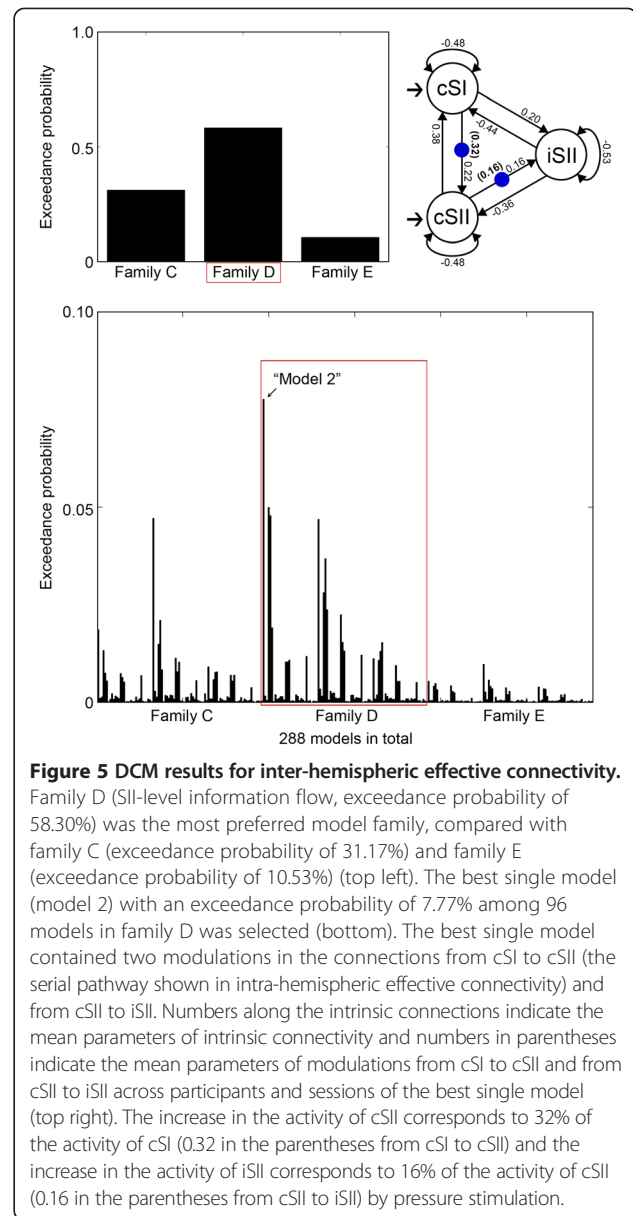


Figure 3 Cortical activation during pressure stimulation. GLM analysis revealed significantly activated clusters in the insula, postcentral gyrus, rolandic operculum, supramarginal gyrus, precentral gyrus, median cingulate, and paracentral lobule (group analysis with 21 participants, F -test, $p_{(FWE)} < 0.05$, $k > 5$, bar: F -statistics, **A**: sagittal view, **B**: coronal view, **C**: transverse view). The left side at B and the upper side at C indicate the contralateral hemisphere (contra.); the right side at B and the bottom side at C indicate the ipsilateral hemisphere (ipsi.); and activation at A indicates all suprathreshold voxels from both the contralateral and ipsilateral hemispheres.



the two previous DCM studies as Liang et al. considered models with driving inputs of electrical stimuli to the thalamus and Kalberlah et al. used vibrotactile stimuli. Thus, our study may reveal intra-hemispheric effective connectivity for another type of sensory signals from SA-I afferents characterized by: (1) the parallel processing of a bifurcated sensory input to cSI and cSII; and (2) the serial processing of sequential signal transduction from cSI to cSII. In terms of the afferent-dependency of intra-hemispheric effective connectivity based on previous and our DCM analyses, we conjecture that very high-frequency electrical stimulation (delivered by FA-II) results in parallel processing (from Liang et al. 2011 [16]), high-frequency vibrotactile stimulation (delivered by FA-I) results in serial processing (from Kalberlah et al. 2013 [15]), whereas very low-frequency vibrotactile stimulation (delivered by SA-I) recruits both processing types (from our study).



Inter-hemispheric effective connectivity

Anatomical studies in cats [45] and monkeys [46] have shown the presence of callosal projection neurons in SI and SII and postulated inter-hemispheric transfer of somatosensory information for body representation. An animal study in monkeys revealed denser callosal connections from BA 3b to 2 implying an inter-hemispheric pathway originating from cSI [47]. A human MEG study suggested almost simultaneous delivery of sensory signals of electric stimuli to cSII and iSII in a latency ≤ 4 ms [48]. However, how tactile information is delivered from one side to the other remains controversial. It has been reported that SII has sensory neurons with bilateral receptive fields and dense callosal fibers [49]. Thus, a number of studies have suggested that the corpus callosum

supports bilateral receptive fields in SII neurons for inter-hemispheric tactile information transfer. Animal studies have demonstrated decreases in the proportion of SII neurons with bilateral receptive fields in callosotomized cats with normal cats [50,51]. Human fMRI studies have demonstrated involvement of SII and the posterior parietal cortex (PPC) in inter-hemispheric tactile information transfer, by showing absence of activation responding to tactile stimuli in the ipsilateral SII and PPC in fully or partially callosotomized patients [52].

Based on these studies, we derived two hypotheses of inter-hemispheric pathways from cSI to iSII (originating from cSI) or from cSII to iSII (within SII). A recent SEP study demonstrated time-varying source connectivity during electrical stimulation such that tactile information flowed from cSI to iSII followed by information flow from cSII to iSII with a short latency of approximately 15 ms [14]. Consequently, we advanced another hypothesis of an inter-hemispheric pathway combining the other two hypotheses, both from cSI to iSII and from cSII to iSII. Among the three hypotheses, our DCM analysis results support the second hypothesis representing an SII-level inter-hemispheric pathway from cSII to iSII (family D). Additionally, the best model in family D supported serial processing as shown in the first DCM results.

The SII-level pathway for tactile information delivery we found may be attributed to the roles of SII for high-level tactile perception. Animal studies in monkeys reported the roles of SII for tactile discrimination and learning by investigating impaired task performance of monkeys after removal of the bilateral SII [53-55]. A recent human MEG-fMRI study implicated a callosal interconnection of the bilateral SII in bimanual tactile exploration of objects, revealing a significant relationship between task performance and inter-hemispheric inhibition within SII for encoding or comparing spatial features of objects [49]. Another human fMRI study suggested more complex bilateral receptive fields in SII than in SI for perceiving higher order features of tactile stimuli based on the investigation of distinct bilateral activation in SII to mechanical stimuli on fingers [56]. In addition, the role of the bilateral interaction within SII was explained by sensory-motor integration for precise control of movement executions because of multiple reciprocal connections between SII and other cortical regions (e.g. motor areas) [51].

Based on our results of two DCM analyses, we suggest that tactile information delivered through SA-I afferents by pressure stimulation is processed not only in parallel with a bifurcated input to both cSI and cSII, but also in serial with sequential sensory transmission from cSI to cSII intra-hemispherically and from cSII to iSII inter-hemispherically. These sensory information pathways are consistent with previous results that include sensory

projections from thalamus to both cSI and cSII, hierarchical sensory information processing from cSI to cSII, and bilateral interactions by bilateral receptive fields within SII. Our results of inter-hemispheric connectivity underline this bilateral interaction of SII for tactile information processing by showing that pressure stimulation information from cSI more likely flows through cSII-iSII connections, not directly to iSII. Therefore, our intra- and inter-hemispheric effective connectivity model can be considered as an integrated model, which combined the three architectural factors explained above, can be used to understand low- and high-level tactile information processing of pressure stimulation.

Limitations and future work

In our investigation of hierarchical somatosensory networks, we ruled out any temporal variation because the state equation in DCM did not consider inter-regional conduction delays [26]. We explained here only inter-regional causal activities implying information flow, not any timing issue, e.g. activation onset in cSI, cSII, and iSII. Thus, further studies are needed to investigate temporal characteristics to corroborate our effective connectivity models in view of temporal information flow during pressure stimulation.

In addition, our DCM analysis needs to be extended to other mechanical stimuli (flutter or high-frequency vibration) from FA afferents, electrical stimuli, and even nociceptive stimuli to evaluate the modality-specific consistency of our intra- and inter-hemispheric effective connectivity models. Until now, it has been reported that mechanical stimuli from FA afferents were processed in serial [15] and nociceptive stimuli were processed in parallel [16,41,57,58]. However, both serial [13,14,59] and parallel [16,39] processing modes were reported in separate studies for electrical stimulation. Our study suggests that mechanical stimuli, limited to signals from SA-I afferents (pressure stimuli), were processed both in serial and parallel. Hence, further evaluation of our models is required with other sensory stimuli from different afferents.

In terms of higher-level tactile processing, a recent neuroimaging study reported the existence of dual somatosensory pathways for the perception of texture (from SI to SII) and location (directly to SII) [60]. It therefore would be interesting to use such high-level tactile stimuli (e.g. texture or location) in addition to low-level tactile stimuli (static indentation as done here) to validate the effectiveness of our models for information processing of low-level tactile perception in the context of higher-level tasks.

Finally, causal relationships between cortical regions estimated from the fMRI data should also be examined using other assessment methods, in particular model-free methods for connectivity such as the information-

theoretic transfer entropy method [61,62] to justify model-free measures of information flow.

Conclusions

In the present study, we investigated somatosensory networks based on effective connectivity for information processing of tactile signals from SA-I afferents. Our first DCM analysis revealed that tactile signals were processed through intra-hemispheric effective connectivity characterized by parallel (sensory inputs to cSI and cSII) and serial (signal transmission from cSI to cSII) pathways, supporting *both* serial and parallel processing of tactile information. Our second DCM analysis revealed that tactile signals were transmitted serially from cSI, through cSII, to iSII over inter-hemispheric connections. Consequently, we postulate a tactile information pathway of pressure stimuli in cSI, cSII, and iSII with three components: (1) parallel processing with a bifurcated input to both cSI and cSII; (2) a serial pathway from cSI to cSII; and (3) an SII-level pathway from cSII to iSII.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

YC participated in the study design, carried out the experiments and data analysis, performed the evaluation of results, and drafted the manuscript. SH participated in the study design and carried out the experiments. HK and SC provided the stimulation device for the experiments and helped perform the experiments. JP participated in the study design and helped to MRI data collection. CW conceived of the study, participated in the evaluation of results, and helped draft the manuscript. SK conceived of the study, participated in the study design and its coordination, and helped draft the manuscript. CW and SK gave final approval of the version to be published. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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