Organizing principles for the cerebral cortex network of commissural and association connections

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Cognition is supported by a network of axonal connections between gray matter regions within and between right and left cerebral cortex. Global organizing principles of this circuitry were examined with network analysis tools applied to monosynaptic association (within one side) and commissural (between sides) connections between all 77 cortical gray matter regions in each hemisphere of the rat brain. The analysis used 32,350 connection reports expertly collated from published pathway tracing experiments, and 5,394 connections of a possible 23,562 were identified, for a connection density of 23%—of which 20% (1,084) were commissural. Network community detection yielded a stable bihemispheric six-module solution, with an identical set in each hemisphere of three modules topographically forming a lateral core and medial shell arrangement of cortical regions. Functional correlations suggest the lateral module deals preferentially with environmental sensory-motor interactions and the ventromedial module deals preferentially with visceral control, affect, and short-term memory, whereas the dorsomedial module resembles the default mode network. Analysis of commissural connections revealed a set of unexpected rules to help generate hypotheses. Most notably, there is an order of magnitude more heterotopic than homotopic projections; all cortical regions send more association than commissural connections, and for each region, the latter are always a subset of the former; the number of association connections from each cortical region strongly correlates with the number of its commissural connections; and the module (dorsomedial) lying closest to the corpus callosum has the most complete set of commissural connections—and apparently the most complex function.

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Human cognition is supported by information processing in the cerebral cortex. The right and left sides of the cerebral cortex are functionality specialized, but normally both sides intercommunicate via three major white matter tracts that directly connect the two cerebral hemispheres—anterior commissure, corpus callosum (great cerebral commissure), and hippocampal commissure (1). Association connections enable communication between the various cortical regions on the same side, whereas commissural connections enable communication between regions on opposite sides. The precise structure–function organization of commissural connections, which have been known for over 200 y (2), has received relatively little attention, even though the corpus callosum is by far the largest white matter tract in the mammalian nervous system (3). For example, to date most cortical connectome studies based on monosynaptic (first-order) axonal pathway tracing methods in mouse (4, 5), rat (6), cat (7, 8), and monkey (9) focused primarily on association connections, and a recent review of rat cortical neuroanatomy mentioned neither corpus callosum nor commissural connections (10). In humans, traditional anatomical methods and more recent noninvasive approaches such as diffusion tensor imaging have thus far provided only incomplete information on the origin or termination of commissural connections (11).

The present study investigates the organization of cortical association and commissural connections in the rat (for which the greatest amount of relevant structural data are available) by applying network analysis methods (12, 13) to connection data obtained from experiments using monosynaptic axonal transport pathway tracing methods, and published over the past 40 y. The analysis is based on a weighted and directed macroconnectome of commissural and association connections, and uses the same basic strategy and methodology applied previously to rat cerebral cortical association connections (6) and to rat cerebral nuclei association and commissural connections (14).

A macroconnection is defined here as a monosynaptic axonal connection between one nervous system gray matter region and either a second gray matter region or another tissue such as muscle or gland (15, 16). All 77 gray matter regions of the cerebral cortex—including cortical plate (isocortex, hippocampal formation, olfactory cortex) and cortical subplate—were included in the analysis. This approach is designed to provide high-level, global organizing principles of intrinsic cerebral cortical circuitry as a framework for progressively more detailed, nested meso, micro, and nano levels of analysis (17). A long-term goal is to assemble a manually and expertly curated gold standard database of macroconnections with global coverage of the rat nervous system.

Results

Systematic review of the primary neuroanatomical literature yielded no reports of statistically significant male/female, right/left, or strain differences for any association or commissural

Significance

The cerebral cortex supports cognition and is a structure common to all mammals. The major cortical subdivisions (its gray matter regions) are connected by a complex network of axonal connections that includes connections between regions in the same hemisphere (association connections on the right or left side) and those between hemispheres (commissural connections between opposite sides). A database of over 5,000 connections in the cortical network was extracted from the literature, and network analysis revealed three identical cortical modules (neural subsystems) on each side. One appears to deal especially with the external world, one with the viscera, and one with planning, prioritization, and self-awareness. A set of general organizing principles for association and commissural connections also emerged from the analysis.

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The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Data deposition: Network analysis tools are available at the Brain Connectivity Toolbox (www.brain-connectivity-toolbox.net); all connection reports used for this study are available as a Microsoft Office Excel worksheet (Dataset S2) and have been deposited at The Neurome Project (neuromeproject.org).

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connection used in the analysis, which therefore applies simply to the adult rat; future studies should be designed to address possible differences in these variables. Current data support a model for rat consisting of two, bilaterally symmetric cortical domains with identical sets of association connections, domains that are interconnected through bilaterally symmetric (identical) sets of commissural connections. In the current analysis, each cortical domain has 5,852 ($77^2 - 77$) possible association connections (11,740 for both sides), and each cortical domain has 5,929 (77^2) possible commissural connections (11,858 for both domains).

The entire dataset of 16,175 connection reports was expertly collated by L.W.S. from 185 peer-reviewed original research publications in the neuroanatomical literature since 1974 for 11,781 possible association and commissural connections arising in one hemisphere (given no reports of statistically significant right/left differences, these numbers are doubled to give 32,350 connection reports for 23,562 possible connections arising from both hemispheres). The connection reports were from 29 journals (49.9% from the *Journal of Comparative Neurology* and 22.0% from *Brain Research*) involving about 75 laboratories; 2,051 or 12.7% of the reports for connections arising in one hemisphere were from the L.W.S. laboratory. A standard rat brain parcellation and nomenclature (Dataset S1)—based primarily on architecture, topography, and connections, and secondarily on function—was used to describe all connection reports, which in turn were based on the results of experiments using monosynaptic anterograde and retrograde axonal pathway tracing methods (17 different methods in total, identified for each connection report in Dataset S2).

Basic Connection Numbers. The collation identified 2,155 association connections as present, and 3,554 as absent, between the 77 gray matter regions comprising the entire cerebral cortex in one hemisphere; this yields a connection density of 37.7% (2,155/5,709). For a comparison of this dataset with an earlier version (6), see *Results*, *Versioning Connectomes*. In contrast, 542 commissural connections from one hemisphere to the other were identified as present, and 4,772 as absent, for a connection density of 9.7%.

No adequate published data were found for 143 (2.4%) of all 5,852 possible association macroconnections for a matrix coverage (fill ratio) of 97.6% (Fig. 1). Matrix coverage for commissural connections was 89.6% (no published data for 615 possible connections out of 5,929), indicating less attention was paid to commissural than to association connections in the rat neuroanatomical literature. Assuming the data collected from the literature representatively samples the 77-region matrix, the complete association connection dataset for one hemisphere would contain ~2,206 macroconnections (5,852 × 0.377), and the complete commissural connection dataset would contain ~575 macroconnections (5,929 × 0.097).

For network analysis, reported values of "unclear" and "no data" are assigned to and binned with reported values in the

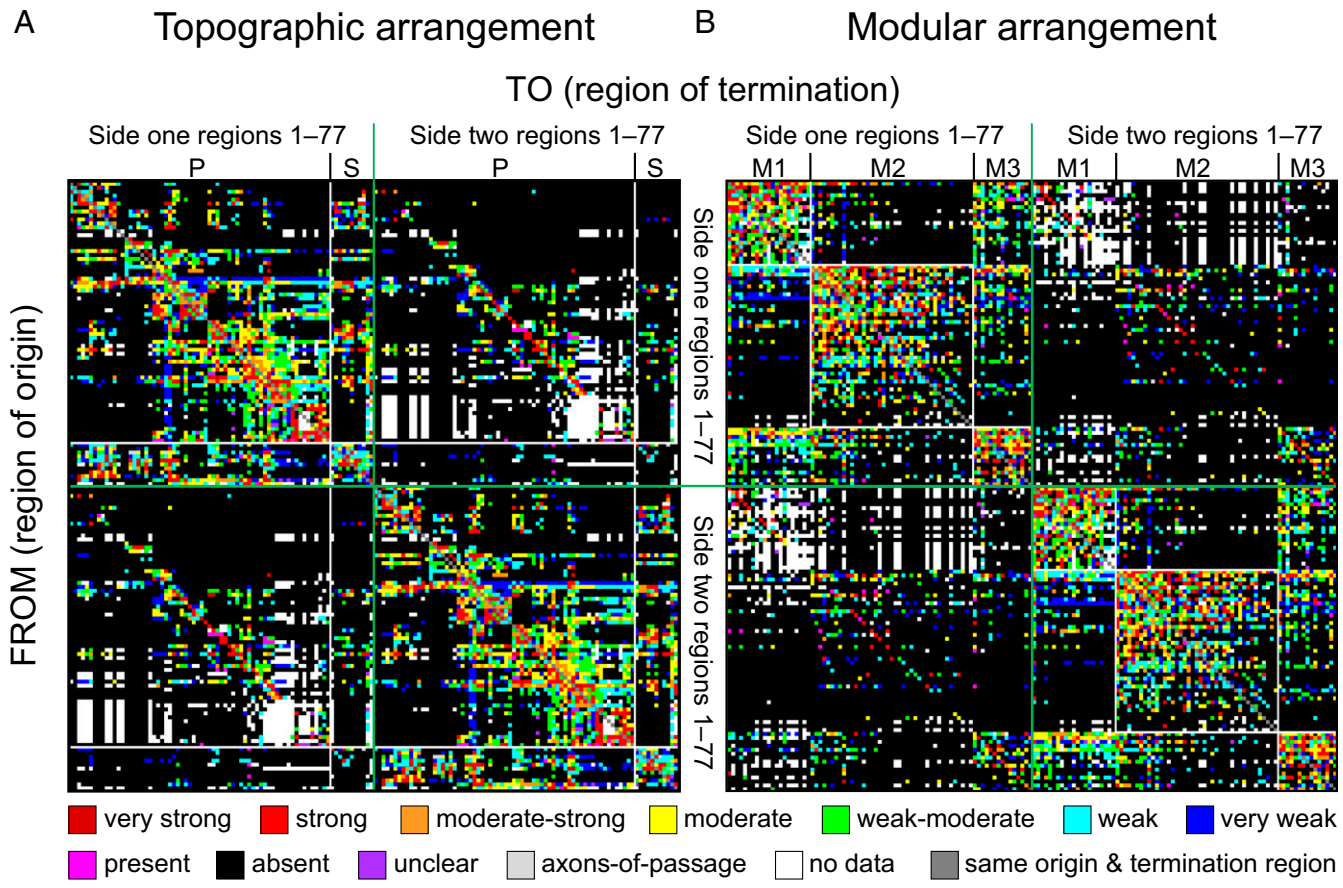

Fig. 1. (*A* and *B*) Bilateral rat cerebral cortical macroconnectome (association and commissural). Directed and weighted monosynaptic macroconnection matrix with gray matter region sequence in either (*A*) a topographic arrangement (per an ordered nomenclature hierarchy provided in Dataset S1), or (*B*) a modular arrangement derived from modularity maximization analysis (Fig. 4). By definition, connections within a region are not considered in the analysis so the 77 squares forming the main diagonal (from *Top Left* to *Bottom Right*) are dark gray. Key for color-coded scale of all connection weights and properties is at the bottom (see Datasets S2 and S3 for additional information).

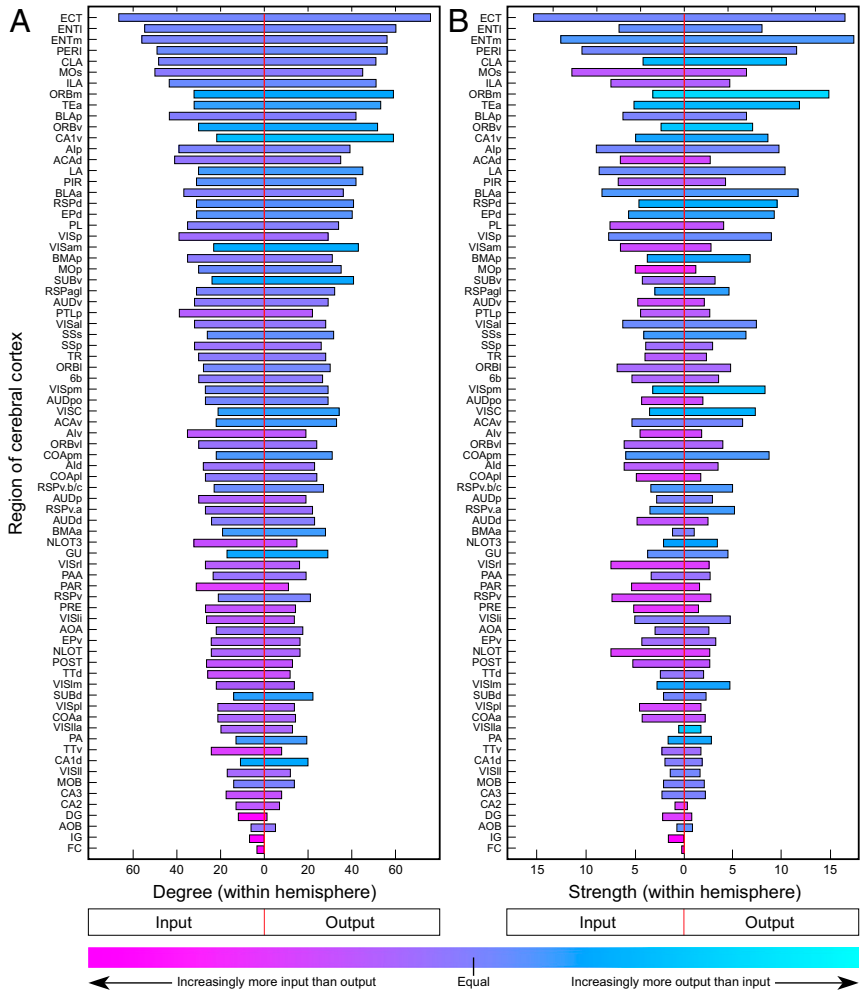

Fig. 2. Comparison of regional in/out-degree and in/out-strength for association connections of all 77 cortical regions. For ipsilateral intracortical connections of the regions, in-degree/out-degree (*A*) and in-strength/out-strength (*B*) are ranked by total degree, in descending order. Bar coloration indicates asymmetry for in/out-degree and in/out-strength, respectively, computed as (in-degree − out-degree)/(in-degree + out-degree) and (in-strength − out-strength)/(in-strength + out-strength). A value of −1 (cyan) indicates strong prevalence of out-degree/strength (the area is a "sender"), and a value of +1 (pink) indicates a strong prevalence of in-degree/strength (the area is a "receiver"). Abbreviations are defined in Datasets S1 and S3.

"absent" category (Fig. 1), resulting in connection densities of 36.8% (2,155/5,852) for association connections, 9.1% (542/5,929) for commissural connections, and 22.9% for association and commissural connections combined. Considering only connections that have been identified unambiguously yields a mean number of input or output connections per region of 28 for association connections (36.8% of possible), with significant variations for individual cerebral cortical regions (input range, 3–66; output range, 0–76). Each region displays a unique ratio of the number of distinct association inputs and outputs (their in-degree and their out-degree; Fig. 2*A*) as well as the aggregated weights (strength) of these inputs and outputs (their in-strength and their out-strength; Fig. 2*B*). An imbalance in these measures implies, in relation to its magnitude, that some regions specialize more as "receivers" of inputs and others more as "senders" of outputs. The mean number of input or output connections per region for commissural connections was 7 (9.1% of possible), with an input range of 0–26 and an output range of 0–38.

When the right and left hemispheres are considered together, the dataset for network analysis contained a grand total of 5,394 association and commissural connections between 154 regions, for a connection density of 22.9%. The mean number of association and commissural input and output pathways per region was 35 (input range, 3–80; output range, 0–97). On average, therefore, each region has 70 macroconnections.

The distribution of weight categories for association and for commissural connections reported as present is shown (respectively) in Fig. S1 *A* and *B*. For weighted network analysis, an exponential scale was applied to the ordinal weight categories (Fig. S1*C*; *SI Materials and Methods*).

Efficiency, Hubs, and Rich Club. Consistent with earlier findings (6), the connection topology of the rat cortical association macroconnectome exhibits small world attributes, characterized by high clustering with a weighted clustering coefficient of 0.0404 ($0.0267 \pm 8.26 \times 10^{-4}$; mean ± SD of a population of 10,000 networks that were randomly rewired while maintaining the degree sequence; *SI Materials and Methods*), and short path length (4.443; 4.243 ± 1.319) as well as high global efficiency (0.279; 0.279 ± 0.004).

Centrality measures (degree, strength, betweenness, closeness) based on intrahemispheric connectivity are summarized in Fig. S2. The medial and lateral entorhinal (ENTm,l), posterior agranular insular (AIp), perirhinal (PERI), and ectorhinal (ECT) areas, and the basolateral (BLA) and lateral (LA) amygdalar nuclei rank in the top 20th percentile on all four measures, thus forming putative hubs in the network topology. Association connections among these seven regions form a nearly fully connected subgraph (40/42 connections exist) with an average connection weight of 0.43 (compared with an average connection weight of 0.256 ± 0.044, $P = 10^{-4}$, for 10,000 subgraphs among these seven nodes derived from a degree sequence-preserving null model).

Rich club analysis (see *SI Materials and Methods* for detail) revealed the presence of rich club organization in the cortical association connectome (see also ref. 6). High-degree nodes exhibited significantly greater density of mutual interconnections

compared with a degree-preserving null model, assessed after correcting for multiple comparisons. A total of 15 regions form a central rich club (corrected P value = 0; comparison with 10,000-degree sequence-preserving random networks), comprising ventral field CA1 (CA1v), medial and lateral entorhinal areas (ENTm,l), infralimbic area (ILA), dorsal anterior cingulate area (ACAd), posterior agranular insular area (AIp), ventral and medial orbital areas (ORBv,m), secondary motor areas (MOs, also called premotor area), perirhinal area (PERI), ectorhinal area (ECT), temporal association areas (TEa), basolateral (BLA) and lateral (LA) amygdalar nuclei, and claustrum (CLA). This set includes all candidate hub regions derived from centrality analysis. Although comprising only about 3.6% (210/5,852) of all possible connections, rich club association connections account for 14.3%, and rich club commissural connections for 18.1%, of the total connection mass (aggregated by weight).

Network Analysis for Modules. For association connections in one hemisphere, modules were detected by modularity maximization, systematically varying the spatial resolution parameter γ to assess module stability (13, 18). Varying γ between 0.5 and 1.5 (centered on the default setting of 1) yielded a set of module partitions comprised of between two and seven modules each (Fig. 3*A*). A single three-module solution was found to be stable across the widest continuous range of γ. Multiple other solutions exhibiting five or six modules were found across a relatively wide range of γ but exhibited less stability overall. A similar analysis for the full bihemispheric matrix (association and commissural connections on both sides; Fig. 3*B*) produced solutions with two to six modules each (that is, one to three modules per hemisphere). The four- and six-module solutions were by far the most stable, and as the resolution parameter increased toward finer partitions, the former split into the latter configuration (with only 2/77 regions, dorsal field CA1 and lateral orbital area, switching their module assignment). The six-module solution (derived from association and commissural connections) exhibited module assignments within one hemisphere that were identical to those of the three-module solution derived from association connections only. The three-module (one hemisphere) and six-module solution (two hemisphere) partitions were chosen for further analysis.

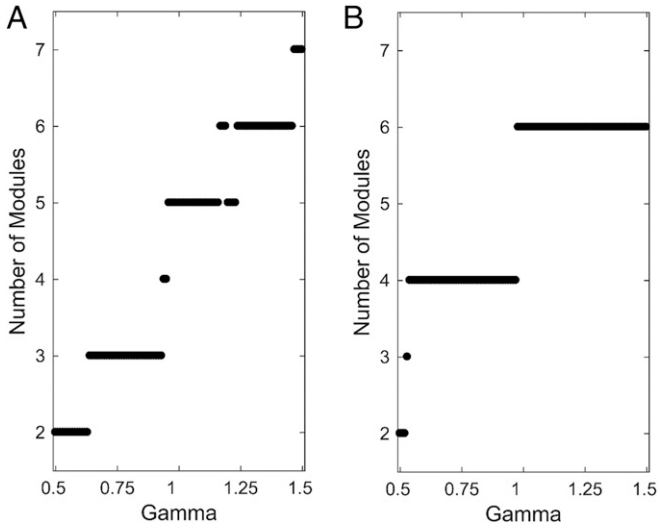

Fig. 3. Stability of module partitions under variation of spatial resolution parameter γ. Both *A* and *B* show the number of modules encountered at each level of γ in the range of 0.5–1.5 (incremented in steps of 0.01), centered around the default value of 1. (*A*) Of the six solutions encountered for association (unilateral) connections only, that with three modules was the most stable (and fully homogeneous) over the widest range of γ. *B* plots the number of modules encountered when association and commissural connections are considered together. Here, four solutions are encountered, with the most stable having six modules, three in each hemisphere. The three are identical in each hemisphere and are identical to the three modules identified in the single hemisphere analysis (*A*). The bilateral six-module solution was adopted for the remainder of the study.

The six-module solution has three identical modules in each hemisphere, and all regions and connections involved can be displayed as a weighted matrix (Fig. 4) or spring-embedded layout (Fig. 5*A*). The regional composition of each module is represented in Fig. 4, with detail provided in Dataset S3. For comparison, the raw data values for the six-module solution are shown in Fig. 1*B*, next to the same data arranged by topographic ordering (Fig. 1*A*).

Topographic Arrangement and Composition of Modules. To distinguish whether cortical module components are topographically either interdigitated or segregated, they were projected onto atlas maps of transverse histological sections (Fig. 6 *A* and *B*) and the overall pattern was displayed on a cortical flat-map representation of the adult atlas (Fig. 6*C*). Each of the three modules in one hemisphere clearly is segregated spatially, and together they form a core and shell arrangement, with a lateral core module segregated from mainly differentiated dorsomedial and ventromedial shell modules. For the cortical plate, the lateral core module (M1, blue) consists of somatosensory, auditory, and visual areas, along with posterior parietal and temporal association areas; the ventromedial shell module (M2, yellow) consists of olfactory, gustatory, and visceral areas, along with medial prefrontal and agranular insular areas, and most of the hippocampal formation; and the dorsomedial shell module (M3, green) consists of orbital and premotor areas, anterior and retrosplenial areas, and pre-, post-, and parasubiculum. For the cortical subplate, the lateral core module is associated with layer 6b/7, the ventromedial shell module is associated with the endopiriform nucleus and basolateral amygdalar complex; and the dorsomedial shell module is associated with the claustrum.

Six of the seven candidate hubs identified above (medial and lateral entorhinal, posterior agranular insular, and perirhinal areas, and basolateral and lateral amygdalar nuclei) lie in M2, with a sole hub (ectorhinal area) in M1. Of these seven candidate hubs, the ectorhinal area (part of inferior temporal cortex) is the strongest candidate for a connector hub because it places in the 10th percentile for both within-module z score and participation coefficient. The ectorhinal area connects to a total of 63 cortical regions, 20 placed within its host module M1, 29 within M2, and 14 within M3.

Intermodular Connection Patterns. A simplified way to view intermodular patterns of association and commissural connections is with a layout diagram of aggregated connection weights (Fig. 5*B*). Looking only at association connections, all three modules are mutually connected, with the strongest aggregate connection weight found between M3 and M1, the next strongest between M3 and M2, and the weakest between M1 and M2 (Fig. 3*B*, *Left*). On average, between-module association connections are relatively symmetric in both density and weight (Table S1). This degree of symmetry between modules stands in striking contrast to the highly asymmetric relations found among modules of regions in the cerebral nuclei (14). Table S2 lists counts and percentages of connection weight categories (very weak to very strong; Fig. 1) by matrix block (module).

Basic features of aggregated cortical commissural connections from the three modules in one hemisphere to the three input modules in the opposite hemisphere are shown in Fig. 5*B*, *Right*, and Table S3. Clearly, each module sends the greater part of its commissural projection to the corresponding module on the

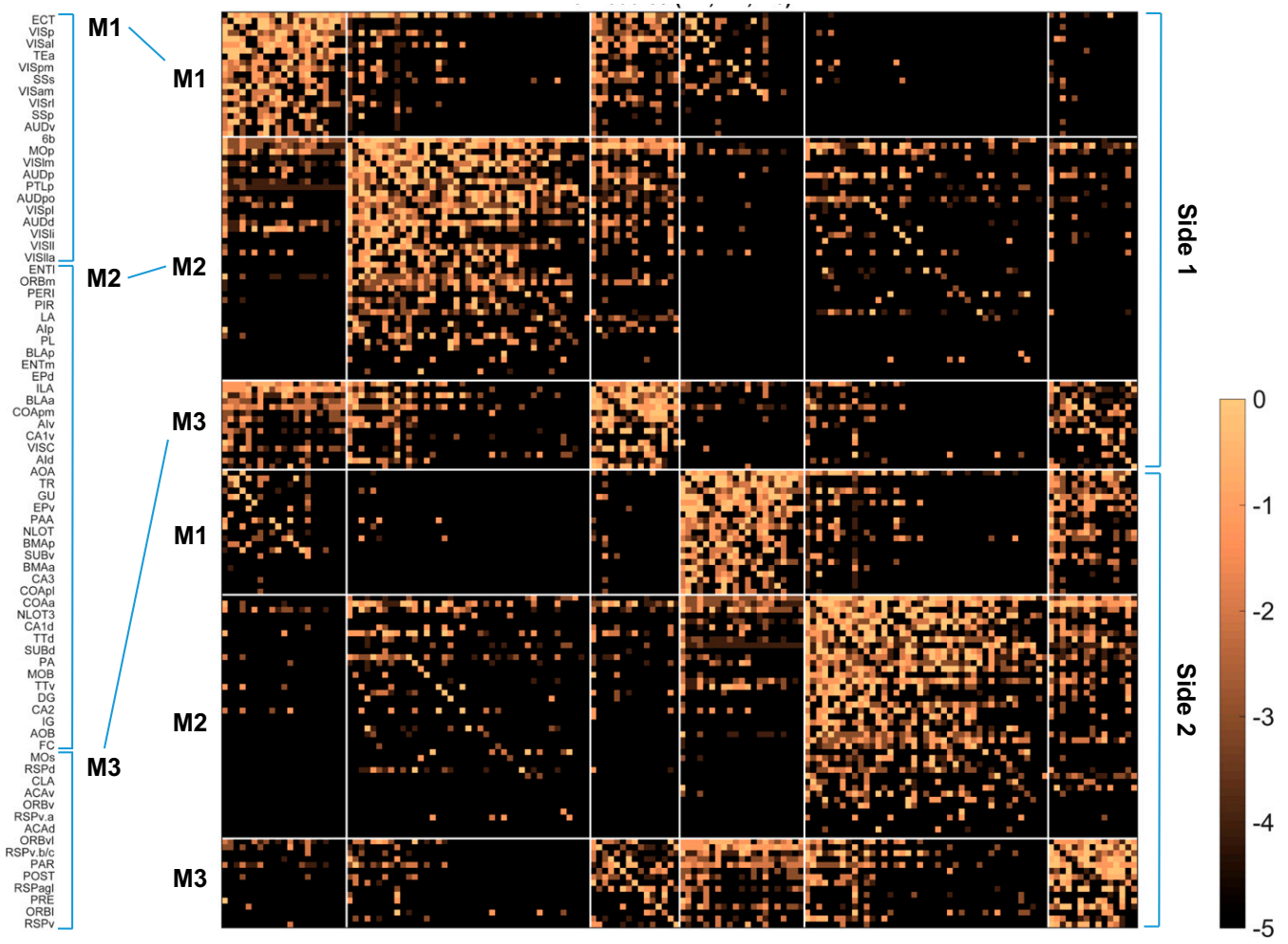

Fig. 4. Weighted connection matrix (log_{10}-scale) for 154 (77 per hemisphere) cortical regions. Ordering determined by the six-module solution (Fig. 3*B*), with regions within modules arranged by total node strength. Gray matter region abbreviations are defined in Datasets S1 and S3 (worksheet 2).

other side, both in terms of connection number (degree) and aggregated weights (strength). That is, at the modular level, homotopic connections (aggregate connection numbers and weights between corresponding modules on the two sides) predominate over heterotopic connections (aggregate numbers and weights between different modules on the two sides). In addition, M1 sends the weakest homotopic aggregate connection (0.0129), M2 sends a relatively modest homotopic aggregate connection (0.0298), and M3 sends a relatively strong homotopic aggregate connection (0.0610).

When commissural connections of dorsomedial M3 (involving premotor, orbital, anterior cingulate, retrosplenial, and subicular areas, and the claustrum) are considered at the individual, regional, level (rather than in aggregate), four other striking features emerge (Dataset S3). First, each of its 15 regions (nodes) establishes a homotopic commissural connection, whereas only about one-half of the regions in M1 (12/21) and M2 (23/41) generate such connections. Second, each region in M3 sends and receives considerably more heterotopic connections than the average for regions in M1 or M2. For M3, the average number of output heterotopic connections per region is 11 (162/15) and the average number of input heterotopic connections per region is 9.7 (145/15). For M1, the averages are as follows: output, 3.7 (78/21), and input, 5.3 (111/21); and, for M2, the averages are as follows: output, 6.1 (252/41), and input, 5.8 (236/41). Third, M3 has three of the five regions receiving the strongest commissural connections; the other two modules each have one such region. In fact, the premotor region (secondary somatomotor areas, MOs) has by far the strongest commissural input (from 26 regions in all three modules) of any cortical region. Fourth, M3 establishes a relatively strong set of heterotopic connections with M2 (aggregate weight, 0.0067, vs. 0.0038 for M1), especially with the medial and lateral entorhinal areas (Dataset S3).

Rules in Commissural Connection Patterns. Because so little systematic work has been done on cortical commissural connections, it is worth listing a set of general features ("rules") emerging from the data (Fig. 4 and Dataset S3). (*i*) All 77 cortical regions in one hemisphere have a unique set of association and commissural input and output connections. (*ii*) The number of association connections maintained by each cortical region strongly correlates with the number of its commissural connections (Fig. 7), and each region has a unique ratio of the number of association and commissural connections it receives and sends. (*iii*) All cortical regions send more association than commissural connections (Fig. 8). (*iv*) All cortical regions (but one confirmed, posterior amygdalar nucleus, and five possible with no available data) receive at least one commissural connection, whereas at least 12% of cortical regions send no documented commissural connection. (*v*) There is an order of magnitude more heterotopic than homotopic commissural connections (492 vs. 50). (*vi*) When present, the commissural

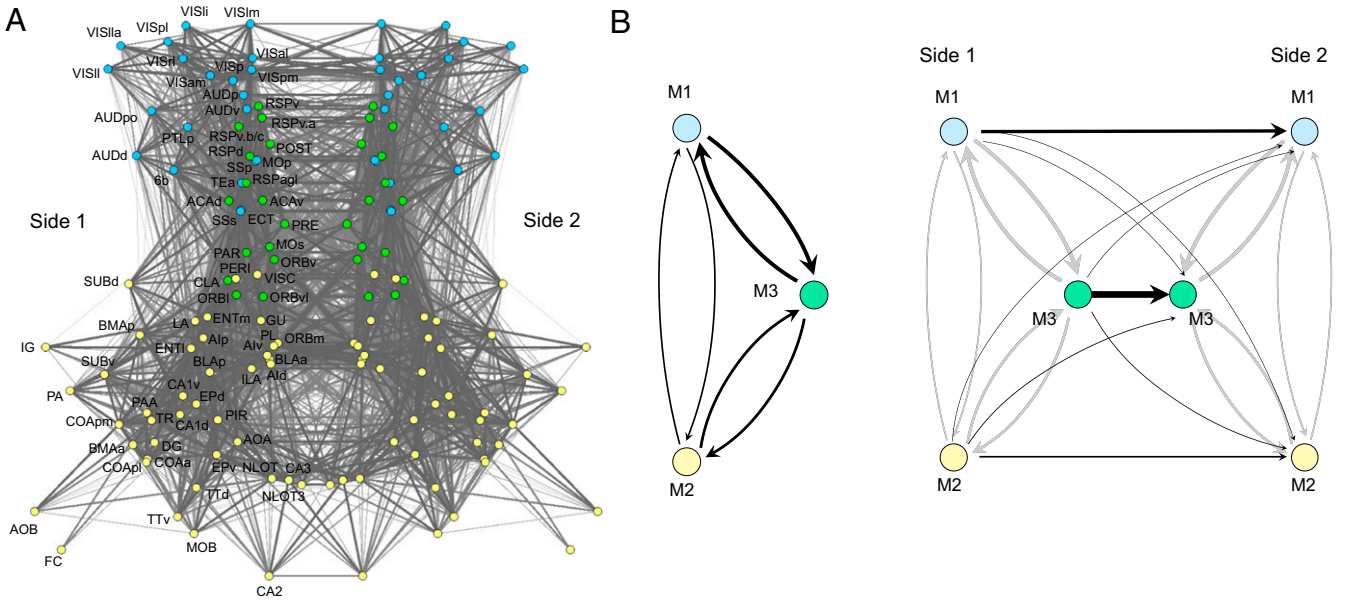

Fig. 5. Connection pattern layout diagrams. (*A*) The complete bilateral network of association and commissural connections. Nodes (regions) and edges (connections) are projected onto two dimensions, using a Fruchterman–Reingold energy minimization layout algorithm. Nodes are color-coded by module assignment (M1, blue; M2, yellow; M3, green). To simplify the plot, connections are drawn without reference to directionality (gray level and thickness of line proportional to $\log_{10}$ of connection weight). (*B*) Summary layout of aggregated connection weights between modules M1–M3 in one hemisphere (*Left*) and from modules M1–M3 on side 1 to modules M1–M3 on side 2 (*Right*). Arrows show directionality of connections, and their thickness is proportional to the average connection weights of between-module connections (Tables S1 and S3). Abbreviations are defined in Datasets S1 and S3 (worksheet 2).

connections of a cortical region are always a subset of that region's association connections. Thus, all 492 heterotopic commissural connections have a corresponding association connection. (*vii*) About two-thirds (50/77) of cortical regions send a homotopic commissural connection; all such regions (but one, dentate gyrus) also send at least one heterotopic commissural connection. Conversely, about a third (27/77) of cortical regions send no known homotopic commissural connection. (*viii*) The set of 50 cortical regions that maintain a homotopic connection tends to have higher node degree (61.24/−24.34; mean ± S.D.) than the 27 regions that do not (46.22 ± 24.48; two-sided *t* test, $P = 0.012$). (*ix*) Homotopic connections contribute disproportionally to the aggregated weight of all commissural connections: 50/542 (9.2%) of commissural connections are homotopic, yet they account for 35.6% of the aggregate weight. (*x*) An analysis of all shortest paths linking regions on one side to regions on the other side of the cortex (that is, of all shortest paths that span the two hemispheres) shows that homotopic connections make a proportionally much stronger contribution. Of 50 homotopic connections, 30 contribute to at least one shortest path, whereas, in contrast, of 493 heterotopic connections, only 40 make such a contribution. (*xi*) Comparing the weight categories for heterotopic commissural connections and their corresponding set of association connections, 124 such pairs had equal weights, and 355 pairs had a stronger association connection weight (compared with the corresponding heterotopic weight). Only 13 heterotopic connections had a stronger weight than their corresponding association weight. (*xii*) Cortical regions receiving a homotopic commissural input typically have many more heterotopic inputs than regions not receiving a homotopic input (by a factor of 4.5; median of 13.5 vs. 3 inputs). (*xiii*) Stronger association connections are more likely to have a corresponding commissural connection between the same source and target regions. For the seven ordinal weight categories (also see Fig. 1 and Fig. S1), the percentage of association connections for which a matching commissural connection exists rises: 4% (*i*) (very weak connection weight), 10% (*ii*), 22% (*iii*), 31% (*iv*), 39% (*v*), 39% (*vi*), and 51% (*vii*) (very strong connection weight). (*xiv*) A modes percentage of about 20% (87/492) of heterotopic connections form a reciprocal pair of connections; the majority of heterotopic connections do not.

Versioning Connectomes. This study complements and extends a previous network analysis of the rat cortical association macroconnectome (RCAM) (6). Here, the rat cortical commissural macroconnectome (RCCM) was assembled by a different collator (L.W.S.), and the number of cortical regions on each side was increased from 73 to 77 to include all regions of the cerebral cortex (Datasets S1 and S2). For consistency and completeness, the same collator (L.W.S.) completely recollated version 1 of the RCAM (RCAMv1), producing version 2 (RCAMv2), and produced version 1 of the RCCM (RCCMv1). Minor differences in collation methods for RCAMv1 and RCAMv2 are described in *SI Materials and Methods*, and differences in underlying connection reports and connection report statistics are provided in Fig. S3 and Dataset S2, respectively. Note that RCAMv2 had more cortical regions (77 vs. 73), a higher connection matrix fill ratio (97.6% vs. 81.1% vs.), and a higher percentage of connection reports based on what is generally considered to be the best available anterograde tracer (PHAL) used in this dataset (54% vs. 34%). The main difference between the results of network analysis on the RCAMv1 and RCAMv2 datasets was the selection of a four-module solution for RCAMv1, obtained without assessing module stability by varying γ (Fig. 3*A*). Direct comparison showed that the modules of RCAMv1 were a perfectly nested version of the three-module solution for RCAMv2.

The validity of connectional data used for network analysis is an important consideration, especially because the data are derived from 17 different experimental pathway tracing methods reported in 185 journal articles (see above). We therefore devised a seven-level ordinal validity scale (with seven being the highest) for pathway tracing methods (*SI Materials and Methods*), and the tracer validity score for each element of the six-module connection matrix (Figs. 1*B* and 4) is shown in Fig. 9. The mean

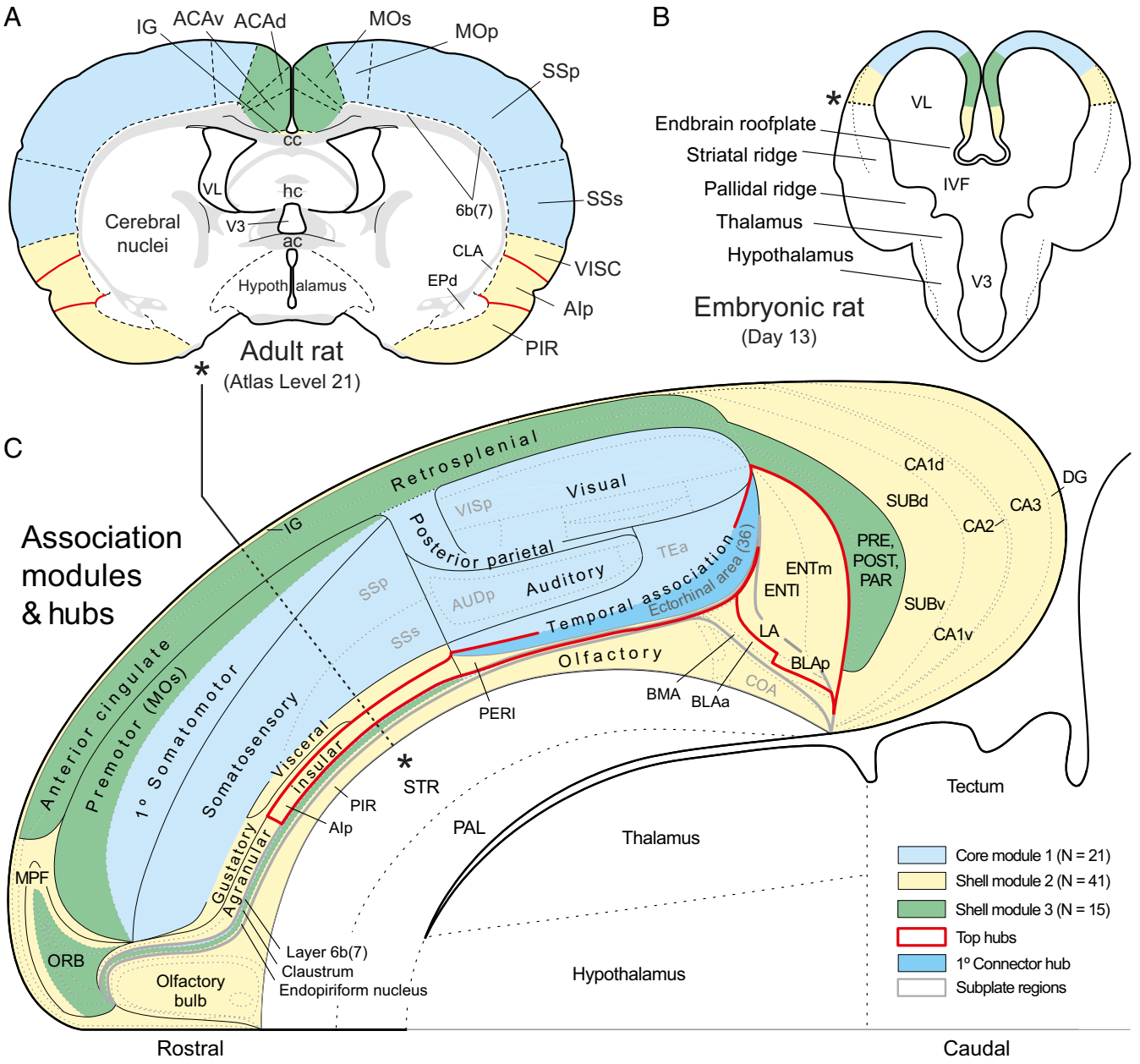

Fig. 6. Mapping the spatial distribution of modules and hubs in the rat. *A* shows the general localization of cortical regions and the cortical plate parts of M1–M3 (color coded) on a transverse section from the standard brain atlas used to create connection reports for this analysis. *B* is a fate map of presumed module localization on a transverse section of the forebrain vesicle on embryonic day 13. *C* shows the spatial extent of M1–3, the top-ranked hubs, including the primary connector hub, on a regionalized flat map of the right cerebral cortex. Note the basic core and shell arrangement of modules, with M1 (blue) forming a lateral core, and M2 (yellow) and M3 (green) forming (respectively) ventral and dorsal segments of the shell. The cortical subplate forms a deep layer 6b (or 7) of the cerebral cortex and as such is nested (gray outline) in the overall cortical plate representation (28). The topographic distributions in *A* and *B* serve primarily to help understand the flat-map topology (see the asterisk and dashed line in *C*, and the corresponding asterisks in *A* and *B*). For high-resolution details of the flat map, see ref. 28. Abbreviations are defined in Datasets S1 and S3 (worksheet 2). *A* and *C* are adapted from ref. 28, and *B* is adapted from ref. 29.

tracer validity rating for connections present in the entire matrix was 6.2. For association connections, it was 5.8 for M1, 6.4 for M2, and 6.0 for M3; for commissural connections, it was 5.5 for M1 to M1, 6.5 for M2 to M2, and 6.0 for M3 to M3.

Discussion

One basic finding presented here is that the network of macroconnections between the 77 cortical regions in each hemisphere of the adult rat brain is quite rich: there is experimental, monosynaptic, axonal transport pathway tracing evidence for 5,394 intracortical (association plus commissural) connections out of 23,562 possible connections. This evidence has accumulated since 1974 and would have been unimaginable in 1946 when the first systematic analysis concluded that there are about 50 association connections between 33 cortical regions in rat, based on the Marchi experimental degeneration method (19). Another basic finding is that only 20% of these connections are commissural, and of this 20% only about 9% are homotopic, that is, connections from a specific region in one hemisphere to the corresponding ("same") region in the other hemisphere.

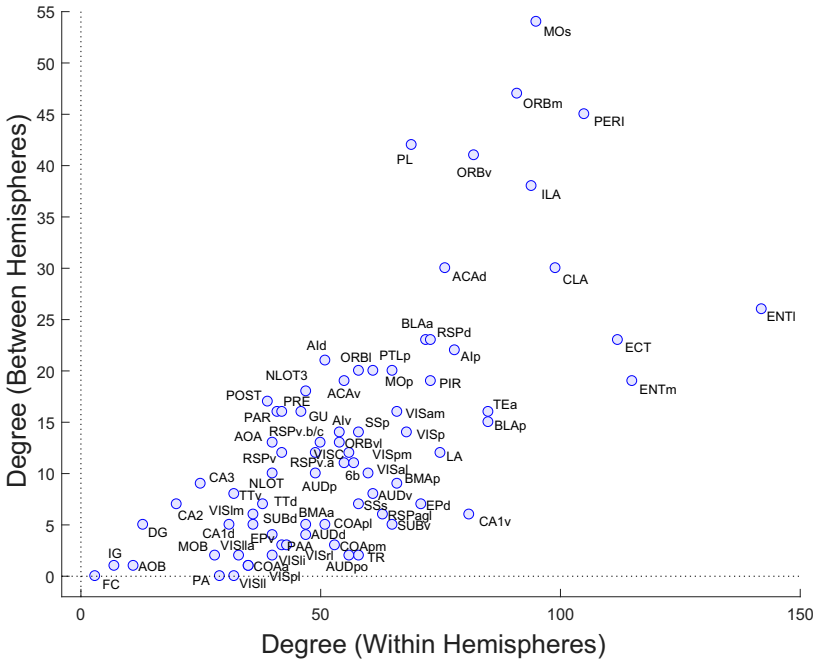

Fig. 7. Scatter plot of each cortical region's intrahemisphere degree (the number of its distinct input plus output connections, absent any commissural connections) versus the region's interhemisphere degree (the number of its distinct commissural connections, both homotopic and heterotopic inputs plus outputs, absent any association connections). The two measures are significantly correlated (Spearman's $\rho = 0.712$, $P = 3.89 \times 10^{-13}$). Abbreviations are defined in Dataset S3.

Formal network analysis is essential to begin clarifying the organizing principles of this network where the evidence indicates that about a quarter of all possible connections exist. One approach is community detection (13), for example through modularity maximization, an approach based on the weight of connections between regions. Looking across different levels of spatial resolution, we find that the most stable solution for the rat intracortical macroconnectome comprises six modules, with an identical set of three on each side of the brain. Topographic and topological mapping show that the three modules form a core and shell arrangement in the right and the left hemisphere.

While definitive interpretation of cortical module functional significance awaits network analysis of extracortical inputs and outputs, the following broad generalizations seem reasonable. First, the lateral core module (M1) consists of somatosensory, auditory, and visual areas, along with posterior parietal and temporal association areas. It contains the primary connector hub in the network (the ectorhinal area or Brodmann area 36, part of inferior temporal cortex) and plays an important role in the animal's perception of, and behavioral interactions with, the external environment. Second, the ventromedial shell module (M2) contains olfactory, gustatory, and olfactory areas, medial prefrontal and agranular insular areas, and most parts of the hippocampal formation. It accounts for over one-half of all of the regions (nodes) in the network and plays an important role in perceiving and regulating the viscera (vital functions associated with the internal environment), in supporting affect, and in short-term memory mechanisms. Third, the dorsomedial shell module (M3) contains orbital, anterior cingulate and premotor, retrosplenial, and subicular areas, as well as the claustrum. M3 functional significance is currently vague, but there is a striking correspondence between its components and areas that have been identified as possible rodent homologs of the human default mode network (20–22). This might suggest a role for M3 in executive functions such as planning, prioritization, and self-awareness. Together, the dorsomedial and ventromedial modules correspond well to the grand limbic lobe identified by Broca (23) as a general topographic feature of mammals around the medial edge of the cerebral hemisphere, although the medial "shell" modules defined by connection patterns also include the gustatory, visceral, and premotor regions.

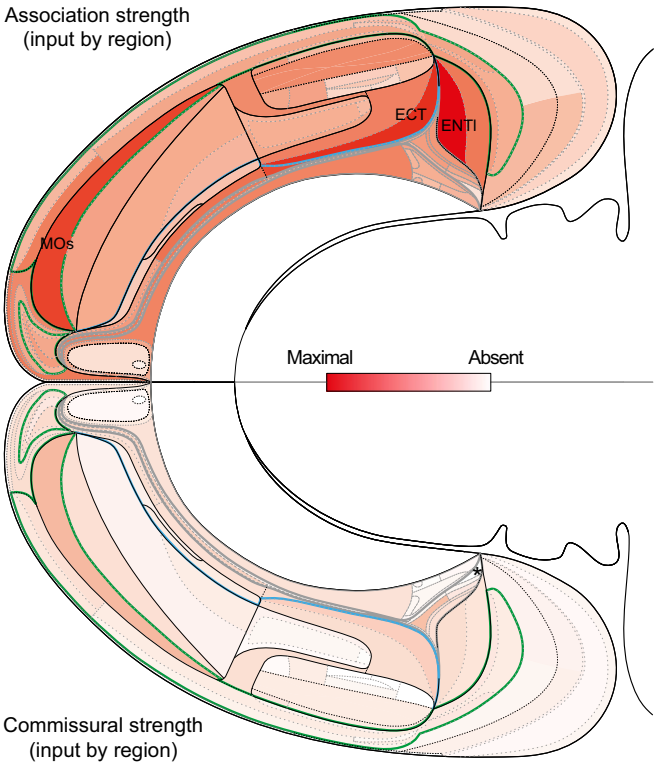

Fig. 8. Strength of association (*Top*) and commissural (*Bottom*) inputs to each cortical region. Aggregated connection weights (strength, on the ordinal scale in Fig. 1) are shown on a bilateral flat map of the rat cerebral cortex with the three modules on each side outlined as in Fig. 6 (see Fig. 6 for more details and labeling). Strengths were determined by summing the columns in Dataset S3 and setting the maximum value at 100% red (see scale). Asterisk indicates only documented region [posterior amygdalar nucleus (PA)] not receiving a commissural input.

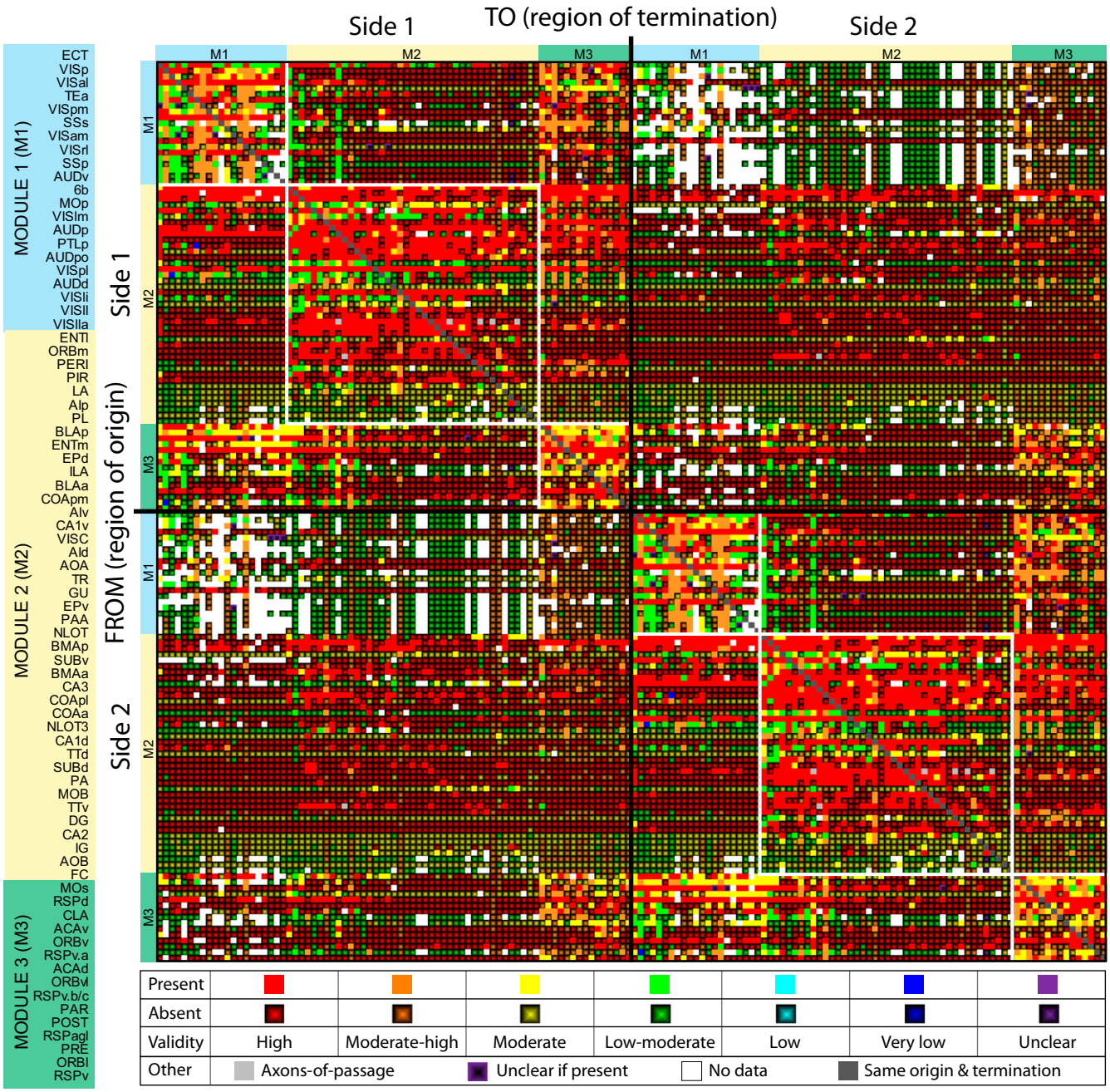

Fig. 9. Matrix combining a weighted connection matrix for cortical regions (as shown in Fig. 1*B*), with the validity of the experimental pathway tracing methods for present or absent connections, based on a seven-point scale for their validity. Note that, for connections reported as absent, a lower pathway tracer validity does not necessarily reduce the validity of the data (see *SI Materials and Methods* for further information).

In one hemisphere, where some 37% of all possible cortical association connections apparently exist, the mean number of input association connections (or output association connections) per region (node) is 28, and almost all cortical regions receive inputs from all three cortical modules. This suggests that the simple idea of unimodal sensory and motor areas is likely inaccurate, at least in rat, and that this arrangement should be adequately addressed in other species, especially primates, where more restricted structural connectivity may be present. The rat primary visual area (VISp) (Brodmann area 17), for example, receives a combination of identified association inputs from 39 cortical regions distributed through all three modules, including the primary and supplemental somatosensory areas (SSp, SSs), ventral auditory areas (AUDv), and primary and secondary somatomotor areas (MOp, MOs). A new generation of strategies and experimental tools is needed to analyze cortical structure–function relations in a manner that is more firmly rooted in connectional anatomy.

Several relationships between ipsilateral and commissural cortical connections are especially noteworthy. First, all cortical regions have a unique set of association and commissural input and output connections. Second, there are about four times more association than commissural connections, and all cortical regions send more association than commissural connections. Third, commissural links of any cortical region perfectly match corresponding association connections of that region, that is,

they are a connectional subset. Fourth, the stronger an association connection, the more likely it is that a corresponding commissural connection exists. Fifth, regions that maintain greater numbers of association connections also tend to maintain greater numbers of commissural connections. Future studies will be needed to verify whether these and other rules listed in *Results* hold across different systems and different species. However, already it has been shown that the pattern of commissural connections from a cortical area is basically an attenuated mirror version of the area's association connections, for the rhesus monkey prefrontal region (24), and for a limited set (see table S6 in ref. 6) of mouse cortical areas (25).

Finally, it is worth noting that, while network attributes such as modules, hubs, and rich club organization are investigated and evaluated separately in this study, their origin in empirically grounded generative models that include factors such as spatial embedding is not mutually independent. Instead, it seems likely that most large-scale aspects of connectivity architecture emerge jointly and are driven by a common set of developmental constraints and evolutionary pressures (26, 27).

Our analysis here shares a limitation common to any systematic "big data" project: it is based on a currently available dataset that is incomplete and subject to increased validity as better tools and the results of more analysis become available. Thus, we now have version 2.0 of the rat cortical association macroconnectome (RCAMv2), and version 1.0 of the rat cortical commissural macroconnectome (RCCMv1). The entire dataset used here is publicly available in *SI Materials and Methods*, so new versions and analysis strategies may be created at any time by the community.

Materials and Methods

Methods for the underlying network analysis are essentially the same as those described in detail elsewhere (6, 14), and in *SI Materials and Methods*. All relevant data in the primary literature were interpreted in the only available standard, hierarchically organized, annotated parcellation and nomenclature for the rat brain (Dataset S1) using descriptive nomenclature defined in the Foundational Model of Connectivity (15, 16). Association and commissural connection reports were assigned ranked qualitative connection weights based on pathway tracing methodology, injection site location and extent, and described anatomical density. All collated connection report data and annotations are provided in a Microsoft Office Excel worksheet (Dataset S2), and the data extracted from these reports to construct connection matrices are provided in an Excel workbook (Dataset S3). To facilitate access to the connection report data, it is also provided on an open access website (The Neurome Project) that serves as a web repository for these efforts.

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