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Title:

A transcallosal fiber system between homotopic inferior frontal regions supports complex linguistic processing

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Abstract

Inferior frontal regions in the left and right hemisphere support different aspects of language processing. In the canonical model, left inferior frontal regions are mostly involved in processing based on phonological, syntactic and semantic features of language, whereas the right inferior frontal regions process paralinguistic aspects like affective prosody.

Using diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) based probabilistic fiber tracking in 20 healthy volunteers, we identify a callosal fiber system connecting left and right inferior frontal regions that are involved in linguistic processing of varying complexity. Anatomically, we show that the interhemispheric fibers are highly aligned and distributed along a rostral to caudal gradient in the body and genu of the corpus callosum to connect homotopic inferior frontal regions.

In light of converging data, taking previous DTI-based tracking studies and clinical case studies into account, our findings suggest that the right inferior frontal cortex not only processes paralinguistic aspects of language (such as affective prosody), as purported by the canonical model, but also supports the computation of linguistic aspects of varying complexity in the human brain. Our model may explain patterns of right hemispheric contribution to stroke recovery as well as disorders of prosodic processing. Beyond language-related brain function, we discuss how interspecies differences in interhemispheric connectivity and fiber density, including the system we described here, may also explain differences in transcallosal information transfer and cognitive abilities across different mammalian species.

Keywords: diffusion tensor imaging, corpus callosum, language processing, homotopy, linguistic complexity, inferior frontal cortex

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Introduction

Cumulative and converging evidence from clinical neurology, neuroanatomy, neuropsychology, and neuroimaging shows that the left and the right hemispheres support common as well as differing aspects of language processing. In this canonical model, the left perisylvian cortex mainly supports linguistic aspects of language processing like the analysis of phonological, syntactic or semantic features [Hillis, 2007; Price, 2012; Shalom and Poeppel, 2008; Vigneau et al., 2006] and the right perisylvian cortex computes predominantly paralinguistic features of language like rhythm or prosody [Blonder et al., 1991; Frühholz et al., 2015; Ross et al., 1997; Sammler et al., 2015].

Macroanatomically, the left and right inferior frontal cortex (IFC) both consist of three parts: a superior dorsal part (pars opercularis and parts of ventral premotor cortex, $IFC_{po/PMv}$), a middle part (anterior pars opercularis and posterior pars triangularis, $LIFC_{po/pt}$) and an anterior-inferior part (pars triangularis, IFC_{pt}). For cytoarchitecture, anatomists have found differences in volume and cell-packing density between left and right inferior frontal cortex for BA 44 and to a lesser extent for BA 45 [Amunts et al., 1999]. This suggests that BA 44 may be more left lateralized than BA 45 cytoarchitectonically.

For the role of left inferior frontal cortex in speech processing, aggregated evidence from twenty-five years of neuroimaging studies suggests a distinct function-anatomical organization in which the anatomical tripartition reflects a functional processing gradient [Bookheimer, 2002; Kellmeyer et al., 2013; Poeppel et al., 2012; Price, 2010; Vigneau et al., 2006]. In this model, the $LIFC_{po/PMv}$ part is preferentially involved in phonological, the $LIFC_{po/pt}$ in syntactic and the $LIFG_{pt}$ part in semantic processing [Dapretto and Bookheimer, 1999; Shalom and Poeppel, 2008]. Other neurolinguists have argued for a more supramodal view of left inferior frontal cortex in integrating syntactic and semantic features not exclusive to speech processing [Bornkessel-Schlesewsky and Schlesewsky, 2013].

The role of the homotopic right inferior frontal cortex in speech processing, however, is much less clear. In the canonical model described above, the right IFC mostly supports the analysis of paralinguistic, (specifically affective) features of prosody [Heilman et al., 1984; Ross, 1993]. Prosody, was originally proposed by the Norwegian neurologist Monrad-Krohn – the founder of the modern patholinguistic study of disorders of prosody – to be the "third element" of speech, the other elements being "grammar" (syntax) and "vocabulary" (semantics) [Monrad-Krohn, 1947; Monrad-Krohn, 1957]. In this model, prosodic information is also conveyed by so-called *intrinsic* features like stress, rhythm and pitch and these features are processed by right *and* left inferior frontal cortex [Frühholz et al., 2015; Vigneau et al., 2006; Vigneau et al., 2011]. Thus, the dynamic interaction between left and right inferior frontal cortex seems to be a necessary condition for successful language use in real-time. Psycholinguistic research with patients after corpus callostomy (usually for intractable epilepsy) in the 1970s has described processing deficits at the phonetic and semantic level, supporting this model of transcallosal integration [Levy and Trevarthen, 1977].

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These early findings, however, were not systematically explored and henceforth largely forgotten. Furthermore, it is difficult to ascertain to which degree the large-scale organization of the language system in patients with severe epilepsy differs from the healthy brain.

The left and right homotopic inferior frontal regions are connect by fibers of the corpus callosum (CC) [Hewitt, 1962]. White matter fibers of the CC are among the most aligned fibers in the brain, connecting homotopic and heterotopic regions, and show high reliability in autoradiographic or MRI-based fiber tracking procedures [Kim et al., 2008; Naets et al., 2017; Park et al., 2008].

Much of the available tracking studies with diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) investigating interhemispheric connectivity, however, are not grounded in or related to neurolinguistics research but look at more general patterns of CC connections often based on deterministic tractography. A further methodological limitation of these most commonly used DTI methods is that is that the presence of crossing fibers often prevents a detailed mapping of lateral projections, such as the corpus callosum [Tuch et al., 2002]. The aim of our DTI-study here, using a probabilistic fiber tracking method that is particularly robust against crossing fibers, is to map the interhemispheric white matter fiber network that facilitates the interaction between left and right inferior frontal cortex in the healthy brain.

To this end, we use results from an fMRI language experiment, in which the paradigm involved linguistic computations of different complexity, for mapping the interhemispheric transcallosal fiber network between left and right inferior frontal regions with probabilistic DTI-based fiber tracking. Because the seed points for the probabilistic tractography derive from a well-controlled neurolinguistic fMRI experiment, we can relate the tracking results to specific aspect of interhemispheric callosal interaction based on linguistic complexity.

We show that highly aligned transcallosal fibers connect both left and right anterior- inferior IFC (BA45, ventral BA 44) and left and right posterior superior IFC (dorsal BA 44) to facilitate the rapid and dynamic interplay between linguistic and paralinguistic features in processing language.

Methods

Selection of seed coordinates for fiber tracking

The seed coordinates for the DTI-based tractography experiment performed for the study presented here were derived from an fMRI study on phonological transformation by Peschke et al. (2012); see their paper for the full description of the study (and the fMRI paradigm). Briefly, subjects in this experiment had to overtly REPEAT or TRANSFORM particular pseudo words or pseudo noun phrases (NPs) in the MR scanner. Peschke et al. modeled the pseudo words after names of countries (e.g., “Doga” [engl. “Doga”] in analogy to “Kuba” [engl. “Cuba”]) and the pseudo NPs were modeled after monosyllabic German NPs (e.g., “der Mall” [engl. e.g. “the goll”] in analogy to “der Ball” [engl. “the ball”]).

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In the REPEAT condition, subjects had to just repeat the pseudo word or pseudo NP and in the TRANSFORM condition, the pseudo countries had to be transformed into the corresponding pseudo language (e.g. “Doga” -> “Doganisch” [engl. “Doga” -> “Dogan”]) and the pseudo NP into their corresponding diminutive form (e.g. “der Mall” -> “das Mällchen” [engl. e.g. “the goll” -> “the little goll”]). Linguistically, the transformation of the pseudo words entails mostly *prosodic* changes (PROSODIC), i.e. stress (“Dóga” -> “Dogánisch”), and transforming the pseudo NP requires more complex, *segmental* and *morphosyntactic* (SEGMENTAL), changes (e.g., in “der Ball” -> “das Bällchen” the segment “-all” is substituted with “-äll” and the pronoun changes from “der” to “das”).

The procedure for defining the seed points was the same as described in [Kellmeyer et al., 2013]. For our tracking experiment, we used the suprathreshold coordinates from the random effects group-level fMRI analysis of the contrast TRANSFORM > REPETITION in the SEGMENTAL TRANSFORMATION. We did not use the random effects analysis of REPETITION alone for tracking because previous experiments have already demonstrated the structural connectivity patterns in the context of repetition of pseudo words via dorsal and ventral temporo-frontal pathways [Saur et al., 2008; Saur et al., 2010].

In the contrast of interest, we identified the peak voxel coordinate in MNI space and then transformed it to the native space of each subjects’ DTI data and enlarged the seed coordinate to a seed sphere with a radius of 4 mm (containing 33 voxels). For better demarcation in defining the seed regions we chose a different threshold ($p<0.001$, uncorrected) for the t-maps in SPM8 on the original fMRI data from the fMRI study by [Peschke et al., 2012]. Therefore, peak coordinates, cluster size and t-values partly differ from [Peschke et al., 2012], which used a threshold of $p<0.05$, FDR-corrected for the whole brain and a cluster level of >10 voxels. We should point out, that the sphere (containing 33 voxels) from which each tracking started encompassed the coordinate voxels from the published version of the study by [Peschke et al., 2012] in each case. Thus, slight differences in the peak coordinates from our tracking experiment and the published version of [Peschke et al., 2012] should not be a major concern as the sphere (containing 33 voxels) from which the tracking was started encompasses both the original coordinates and the coordinates used here.

In the left hemisphere, we identified the two peak coordinates in the inferior frontal cortex (left inferior frontal gyrus [LIFG], pars opercularis [po], $LIFG_{po}$; LIFG, pars triangularis [pt], $LIFG_{pt}$) as seed coordinates. In the right hemisphere, we identified two frontal peaks ($RIFG_{po}$; $RIFG_{pt}$) as seed coordinates. **Table 1** and Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden. provide an overview of the fMRI results showing the seed coordinates (A1, A2, B1, B3).

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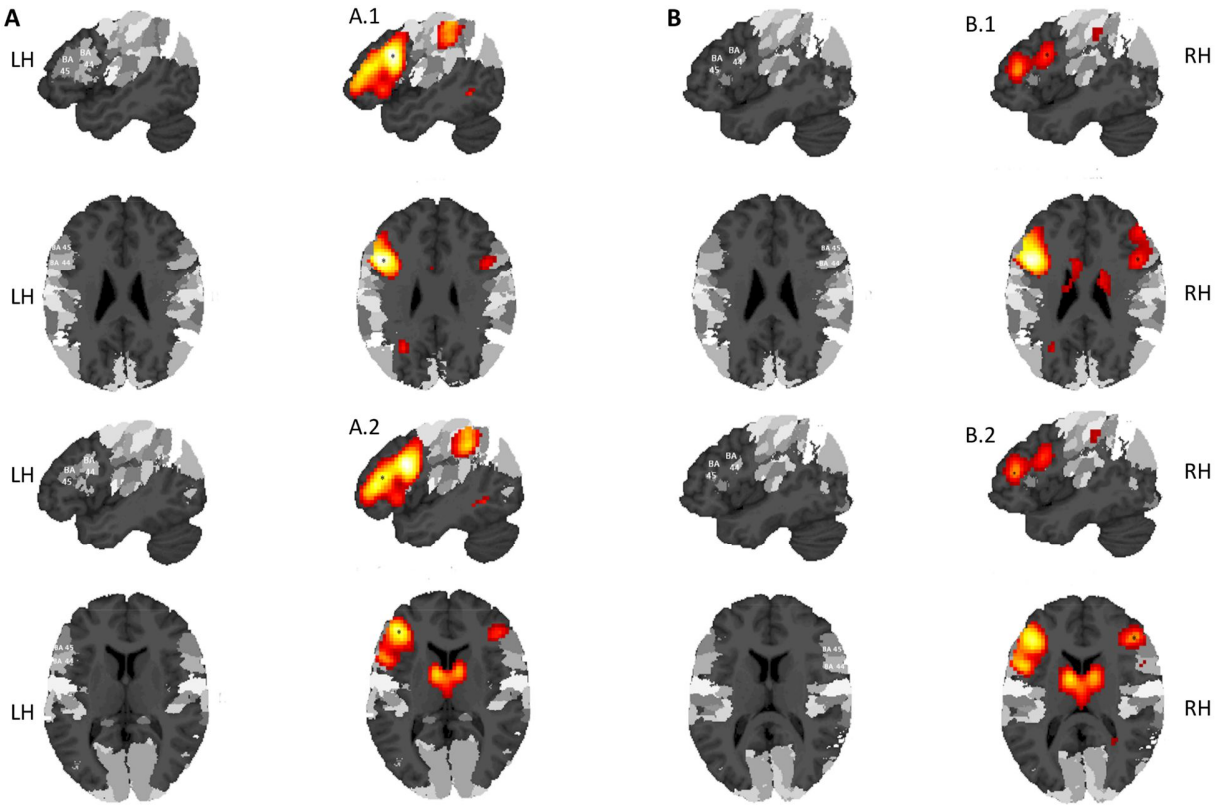

Figure 1 Suprathreshold peak coordinates (at p<0.001, uncorrected) in inferior frontal cortex that were used as seed coordinates for the interhemispheric probabilisitc DTI-based fiber tracking are marked with an *. A1 shows the peak coordinate in $LIFG_{po}$, A2 in $LIFG_{pt}$, B1 in $RIFG_{po}$, and B2 in $RIFG_{pt}$. All clusters are superimposed on the cytoarchitectonic probability atlas by [Eickhoff et al., 2005] in SPM8.

Condition / task in fMRI experiment	Region	Hemisphere	Cluster size (voxels)	Peak MNI coordinates x	y	z	t-value*
Segmental manipulation / transform > repeat	IFG, pars opercularis	L	1778	-48	12	27	9.38
	IFG, pars triangularis	L	1778	-45	39	9	8.26
	IFG, pars opercularis	R	613	45	12	24	5.12
	IFG, pars triangularis	R	613	45	36	12	6.01

Table 1 Seed coordinates for the DTI-based fiber tracking experiment. Abbreviations: IFG=inferior frontal gyrus, L=left,, R=right, MNI=Montreal Neurolotgical Institute (atlas of brain coordinates); *at p<0.001, uncorrected

Participants, group matching and methodological aspects of inter-group data analysis

The participants and the procedure for matching participants from the DTI group to the fMRI group [Peschke et al., 2012] were the same as described in [Kellmeyer et al., 2013].

In the study by [Peschke et al., 2012] , the researchers did not obtain DTI sequences from the participants in the fMRI study. For the DTI study presented here, we therefore matched twenty subjects in age, gender and handedness to the fMRI group. As in the fMRI study, all subjects were also native German speakers without any history of serious medical, neurological or psychiatric illness. Informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study and all procedures performed in studies involving human participants were in accordance with the ethical standards of the institutional and/or national research committee and with the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards. The DTI study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Medical Center - University Medical of Freiburg.

The mean age in the DTI group was 24 years, the age range 20-38 years and 8 females and 12 males participated. Hand preference was tested with the 10-item version of the Edinburgh Handedness Inventory [Oldfield, 1971], subjects were identified as having predominantly right hand preference with an average laterality quotient of 0.8 (range 0.55-1.0). This group did not differ significantly from the fMRI group in Peschke et al. [Peschke et al., 2012] in terms of age, gender or handedness.

The matching of the groups should account for the majority of gross anatomical differences between two groups of healthy individuals, see also [Kellmeyer et al., 2013; Suchan et al., 2014]. Furthermore, all subjects' anatomical scans (T1) were checked for gross anatomical anomalies (if necessary with expertise from a qualified neuroradiologist).

Methodological aspects of inter-group and inter-method data collection and analysis

We use functional coordinates from one group of participants (here, the fMRI experiment by [Peschke et al., 2012]) for a fiber tracking experiment in another group of participants – in contrast to the widespread practice to perform functional and tracking experiments on the same group. We would however argue that our approach is not only legitimate but even preferable, considering the basic tenets of group-level statistical MRI-based data analysis. Generally, group-level neuroimaging data can be analyzed using either fixed-effects (FFX) or random-effects (RFX) analysis. While FFX analysis can be used for reporting (collections of multiple) case studies, the aim of RFX is to make statistical inferences about the population from which the group is drawn [Penny et al., 2011]. Today, RFX is widely used as standard approach in functional and structural neuroimaging data analysis, including the fMRI data set of the present study and had also been typically used in the functional data sets informing fiber tracking in other published reports. If, however,

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both (RFX) functional analysis and fiber tracking are performed in the same group of subjects, it is our view that it cannot be expected anymore that the resulting connectivity findings have any significance beyond the specific group that was investigated – i.e., inferences about the population from which the group was drawn become impossible, similar to FFX. Hence we used the functional localizers in a second group from the same population.

Given the group-level focus of our study here, we would argue that measuring and analyzing salient MRI data in two (carefully matched) groups of healthy participants should, if nothing else, increase the robustness and validity of our group level findings and inferences. These aspect are commensurate, in our view, with recent discussions in the neuroimaging community around establishing best practices and promoting open and reproducible measurement and analyses protocols in neuroimaging research [Nichols et al., 2017; Poldrack et al., 2017; Smith and Nichols, 2018].

DTI image acquisition

We acquired high angular resolution diffusion imaging (HARDI) data with a 3 Tesla *Siemens MAGNETOM Trio TIM* scanner using a diffusion-sensitive spin-echo echo planar imaging sequence with suppression of the cerebrospinal fluid signal. In total, we acquired 70 scans (with 69 slices) with 61 diffusion-encoding gradient directions (b-factor = 1000 s/mm) and 9 scans without diffusion weighting (b-factor = 0). The sequence parameters were: voxel size = 2×2×2 mm^3, matrix size = 104×104 $pixel^2$, TR = 11.8 s, TE = 96 ms, TI = 2.3 s. We corrected all scans for motion and distortion artifacts based on a reference measurement during reconstruction [Zaitsev et al., 2004]. Finally, we obtained a high-resolution T1 anatomical scan (160 slices, voxel size = 1×1×1 mm^3, matrix=240×240 $pixel^2$, TR=2.2 s, TE=2.6ms) for spatial processing of the DTI data.

DTI-based probabilistic fiber tracking

We analyzed the DTI data by using the method of pathway extraction introduced by Kreher et al. (2008) which is part of the Matlab-based "DTI&Fiber toolbox" [Kreher et al., 2008]. This toolbox is available online for download (http://www.uniklinik-freiburg.de/mr/live/arbeitsgruppen/diffusion_en.html). Previously, this method has been used to identify white matter connections involved in language processing [Kellmeyer et al., 2013; Saur et al., 2008; Saur et al., 2010], attention [Umarova et al., 2010] and motor cognition [Hamzei et al., 2015; Vry et al., 2012].

For this procedure, we first computed the effective self-diffusion tensor (sDT) from the HARDI dataset [Basser et al., 1994], which was corrected for movement and distortion artifacts.

Then, we performed a Monte Carlo simulation of "random walks" to calculate the probabilistic maps for each seed region separately. This procedure is similar to the Probabilistic Index of Connectivity (PICo)

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method [Parker et al., 2003]. In extension to the PICo method, our probabilistic MCRW experiment preserves the information about the main traversing directions of the propagated fiber trajectories for each voxel. We then used this information for combining the probability maps. We extracted the orientation density function empirically from the effective diffusion tensor. The number of propagated trajectories was set to 10 and maximal fiber length was set to 150 voxels in accordance with our experience from the previous tracking studies mentioned above. We restricted the tracking area in each individual by a white matter mask to avoid tracking across anatomical borders. This mask included a small rim of grey matter to ensure that the cortical seed regions had indeed contact with the underlying white matter tracts.

To compute region-to-region anatomical connectivity between two seed spheres, we used a pairwise combination of two probability maps of interest [Kreher et al., 2008]. Computationally, this combination is a multiplication, which takes the main traversing trajectory of the random walk into account. Random walks starting from seed regions may face in either *opposing* directions (connecting fibers) or merge and face in the *same* direction (merging fibers). In a pathway connecting two seed regions, the proportion of connecting fibers should exceed the proportion of merging fibers. Using this directional information during the multiplication, merging fibers are suppressed and connecting fibers are preserved by the tracking algorithm [Kreher et al., 2008]. This procedure allows for extracting the most probable connecting pathway between two seed spheres without relying on *a priori* knowledge about the putative course of the white matter fibers. The resulting values represent a voxel-wise estimation of the probability that a particular voxel is part of the connecting fiber bundle of interest (represented by a "probability index forming part of the bundle of interest" [PIBI]). In order to extract the most probable fiber tracts connecting left and right inferior frontal regions, all left inferior frontal maps were combined permutatively with all right inferior frontal maps based on the respective linguistic context (prosodic or segmental manipulation).

Post-processing of the individual probability maps

We scaled the individual probability maps to a range between 0 and 1. Then we spatially normalized the maps into standard Montreal Neurological Institute (MNI) space and subsequently smoothed them with an isotropic Gaussian kernel (3 mm) using SPM8. We computed *group maps* for each connection between seed regions by averaging the combined probability maps from all subjects. This resulted in one *mean group map* for each connection. Thus, any voxel in these group maps represents the arithmetic mean of the PIBI across subjects. To remove random artifacts, only voxels with PIBI values of >0.0145 were displayed, which excludes 95% of the voxels with PIBI $>10^{-6}$. This cutoff value was empirically derived from the distribution observed in a large collection of preprocessed combined probability maps [Saur et al., 2008]. At the group level (n=20) we used a non-parametric statistic because PIBI values are not normally distributed [Saur et al., 2010].

Visualization and rendering of white matter fiber pathways

We visualized the resulting combined probability maps with the Matlab-based "DTI&Fiber Toolbox", *MRicroN* (http://www.sph.sc.edu/comd/rorden/mricron/) for 2D sections and rendered the fiber tracks with *OpenDX* by International Business Machines (IBM) (http://www.research.ibm.com/dx/).

Results

The transcallosal fiber pathways between different subregions of left and right inferior frontal cortex show a homotopic region-to-region pattern of connectivity and the fiber systems are clearly segregated and aligned from a ventral anterior-inferior (left↔right IFG, partes triangularis) to dorsal posterior-superior (left↔right IFG, partes opercularis) gradient in the body and genu of the corpus callosum (**Fig. 2**).

The observed pattern of clearly segregated and homotopic transcallosal pathways between L/R IFG_{op} and L/R IFG_{pt} was found in each individual participant of the studied group. The crossover tracking from left IFG_{po} to right IFG_{pt} and left IFG_{pt} to right IFG_{po}, respectively, did not yield suprathreshold group level probability maps and are thus not visualized here.

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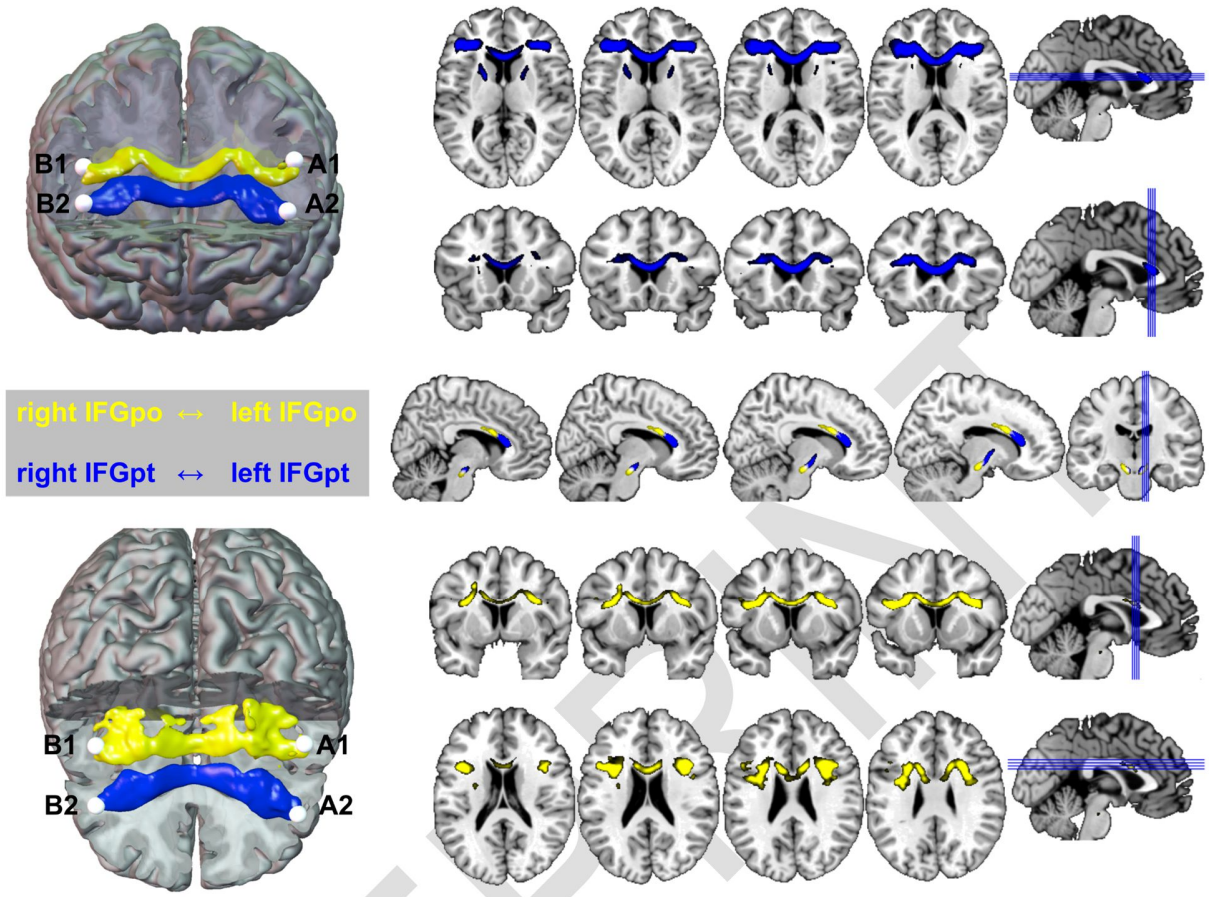

Figure 2 Mapping and rendering of the transcallosal white matter fiber tracts from left to right inferior frontal gyrus (pars opercularis, IFGpo, BA 44, in yellow) and left to right inferior frontal gyrus (pars triangularis, IFGpt, B45 and ventral BA44, in blue). Abbr.: A1, A2, B1, B2=seed coordinates from Fig.1.

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Discussion

The highly aligned transcallosal white matter pathways described here demonstrate a direct interhemispheric pathway for interaction between left and right homotopic inferior frontal cortex for language processing. The results are in agreement with previous anatomical *ex vivo* studies in humans on the topography of interhemispheric callosal fibers [Hewitt, 1962; Tomasch, 1954], as well as *in vivo* DTI-based parcellation studies [Chao et al., 2009; Fabri et al., 2014; Hofer and Frahm, 2006; Huang et al., 2005; Park et al., 2008; Teipel et al., 2009]. The results also show a close cross-species correspondence to homotopic patterns of interhemispheric fibers in non-human primates [Makris et al., 2007; Pandya et al., 1971; Phillips and Hopkins, 2012]. Next, we first discuss the putative functional role of this transcallosal pathway connecting homotopic left and inferior frontal cortex for language processing in the healthy brain.

Then, we analyze the potential role of this interhemispheric network for language reorganization and close with some remarks on comparative inter-species anatomy of the CC and its possible role for cognition.

Function of interhemispheric inferior frontal connections for language processing

In terms of functional significance, this transcallosal route may generally facilitate rapid neural processing for a variety of cognitive functions that involve homotopic inferior frontal regions in both hemispheres. In our own area of expertise - language function in the healthy and injured brain - it has long been recognized, that right and left inferior frontal cortex contribute substantially to paralinguistic aspects of language processing like prosody [Belyk and Brown, 2014; George et al., 1996; Hoekert et al., 2010] and/or speech rhythm [Geiser et al., 2007; Jungblut et al., 2012; Riecker et al., 2002]. More specifically, dysfunction of *intrinsic* (also called linguistic) features of prosody (such as stress, rhythm and pitch) seem to result from damage to *left* inferior frontal regions, whereas lesions to *right* inferior cortex often results in impaired processing of *extrinsic* features of speech like affective prosody – the tonal variation conveying emotions [Belyk and Brown, 2014; Heilman et al., 1984; Ross, 1993; Ross et al., 1997; Speedie et al., 1984].

Relating this model of prosodic processing to the functional and structural interhemispheric inferior frontal network identified here, we propose the following interpretation: The transformation of the pseudo country into the respective pseudo language most prominently entails a shift of stress ("Dóga" -> "Dogánisch")—a clear feature of linguistic prosody—but also the addition of segments and a change in grammatical category. This PROSODIC transformation condition (not shown in **Figure 1**, see Peschke et al. 2012) resulted in purely left fronto-parietal suprathreshold clusters, which is consistent with the putative role of LIFG in intrinsic / linguistic prosodic features of language in the models mentioned above. In the SEGMENTAL transformation task of the pseudo noun phrases ("Der Mall" -> "Das Mällchen")—the basis of our DTI-tracking experiment here—more complex linguistic operations occur like morphosyntactic changes and a change of the pronoun. At the level of extrinsic / affective prosody, the features most often associated with the right IFC in the classic models, it would be difficult to construe different emotional valences of the pseudo-stimuli in the prosodic vs. the segmental transformation condition. Therefore, we interpret the involvement of right inferior frontal areas to reflect the greater *linguistic complexity* of the stimuli in the SEGMENTAL transformation condition. This is in accordance with previous fMRI studies and meta-analyses that have shown a right inferior frontal involvement in the context of complex linguistic processing independent of emotional content [Price, 2010; Vigneau et al., 2006; Vigneau et al., 2011].

From a developmental perspective, the callosal transfer capabilities is also an important factor for the successful integration of linguistic and paralinguistic information in speech development. One DTI-based study, for example, showed that the macroanatomical thickness of the CC can be related to interhemispheric information transfer in a cohort of children between the age of six and eight [Westerhausen et al., 2011]

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and another study in fifty-five children between the age of five and twelve showed that the diffusivity of callosal fibers—as a putative measure of fewer but larger callosal axons—is correlated with phonological skills [Dougherty et al., 2007].

One important open question—which we cannot answer in the context of the study here—is, whether the functional role of interhemispheric callosal fibers in language processing is predominantly excitatory or inhibitory [Bloom and Hynd, 2005; van der Knaap and van der Ham, 2011; Reggia et al., 2001]. The clinical literature allows only for very limited and preliminary conclusions with regard to this question. Only very few clinical reports, let alone systematic studies, on the consequences for language processing of direct damage to callosal fibers connecting left and right inferior frontal cortex are available. Mostly, callosal dysfunction in relation to language was investigated in the context of congenital callosal disorders like agenesis or dysgenesis of the CC [Brown et al., 2005; Genç et al., 2015; Jeeves and Temple, 1987; Paul et al., 2003a; Sanders, 1989]. These studies have identified deficits in phonological and syntactic processing in relation to congenital CC dysfunction [Jeeves and Temple, 1987; Paul et al., 2003b; Sanders, 1989; Temple et al., 1989]. Direct non-developmental callosal damage is a rare clinical event, mostly as a result of ischemic stroke or cerebral vasculitis [Mahale et al., 2016]. With respect to subsequent language dysfunction, we found only one report that describes a patient with a hemorrhagic lesion of the anterior part of the corpus callosum without damage to cortical projection areas [Klouda et al., 1988]. The patient initially showed a complete aprosody, that is a lack of tonal variation and reduced speed of speech, which recovered substantially throughout the follow-up period of one year.

From this body of clinical studies too, it is difficult to infer whether callosal fibers predominantly have an inhibitory or excitatory role in the transfer of linguistic computations in the brain. Next, we therefore highlight evidence from neuroimaging and non-invasive neurostimulation studies and research on language reorganization to shed light on the putative role of callosal fibers.

The role of inferior frontal callosal connections for language reorganization

FMRI studies on the dynamics of language reorganization have shown increased activity of right-hemispheric inferior frontal region following left hemispheric stroke in homologous inferior frontal cortex with post-stroke aphasia which has been interpreted as a sign of adaptive plasticity [Saur et al., 2006; Winhuisen et al., 2007]. Importantly, the early up-regulation in the right hemisphere occurs in homotopic regions to the left hemispheric injured region which supports an important role of callosal fibers connecting homotopic regions [Staudt et al., 2002]. Further evidence corroborating the concept of right hemispheric involvement in aphasia recovery comes from research applying rTMS-based continuous theta burst stimulation (cTBS) over the left inferior frontal gyrus [Hartwigsen et al., 2013]. In this study, the virtual lesion of left inferior frontal cortex with cTBS resulted in up-regulation of the homotopic right inferior

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frontal cortex in reaction to the perturbation [Hartwigsen, 2015].The integrity of the interhemispheric white matter fiber network may therefore be critical to allow for adaptive recovery based on cross-hemispheric transfer. These studies on actual aphasia recovery and virtual lesion modelling support the concept of interhemispheric *inhibition* as the main role of homotopic inferior frontal callosal fibers [Bloom and Hynd, 2005; Kano et al., 2012]. This concept opens avenues for further exploring new concepts for stroke recovery with non-invasive and (invasive) neurostimulation as an emerging therapeutic approach [Balossier et al., 2015; Borich et al., 2016; Cherney, 2015; Hamilton et al., 2011; Otal et al., 2015].

To summarize, we interpret the homotopic interhemispheric inferior frontal white matter pathways, which we found here, as follows: Co-activation of homotopic inferior frontal regions – connected via homotopic callosal fibers - during language processing in the uninjured brain most likely supports integration of different levels of linguistic complexity. In this model, left inferior frontal regions would be sufficient to support linguistic transformations based on basic prosodic changes (like a shift of stress), whereas more complex linguistic operations, like segmental changes, additionally tap right inferior frontal regions for complementary computations. However, as real-time language comprehension and production requires fast information transfer for integration, it may be that this model of cooperative hierarchical processing of left and right IFC prefers homotopic regions. Processing of paralinguistic features like emotional prosody, which is less time-sensitive than computing linguistic features, in turn, may not depend upon strict homotopic connections. This model accounts for the hemispheric adaptive patterns in stroke recovery discussed above, as well as the neurotypology of disorders of prosodic perception and production as a result of right hemispheric inferior frontal injury [Belyk and Brown, 2014; Blonder et al., 1991; Hoekert et al., 2010]. Finally, as this study is an in-vivo anatomical study based on DTI, we want to highlight briefly some interesting inter-species features of the anatomy and function of the CC.

Some remarks on interspecies anatomy and function of the corpus callosum

From an evolutionary and mammalian inter-species perspective, the CC is a highly conserved macroanatomic structure, indicating that it is important for supporting a variety of interhemispheric computations, independent of (but in humans including) language processing [Aboitiz and Montiel, 2003; Olivares et al., 2000; Olivares et al., 2001]. A MRI tractography study in chimpanzees, the closest species related to humans which has been studied with DTI to date, shows a very similar topical pattern of interhemispheric connections and fiber alignment in the CC as human tractography studies and our results here[Phillips and Hopkins, 2012]. If we move further away back on the eutherian clade of our evolutionary ancestry, however, fine differences in CC microstructure and connectivity emerge. In the largest cross-species study to date, Olivares et al. [Olivares et al., 2001] demonstrated that the proportional numeric composition of fibers of the CC is preserved across six different species (the rat, the rabbit, the cat, the dog,

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the horse and the cow). Whereas the number of callosal fibers does not scale with increased brain size, the fiber diameter (and hence conduction velocity) does. This indicates that the type of fiber and quite likely also the pattern of connectivity might determine interhemispheric information transfer capabilities and that callosal transmission time may not be constant across species. These fine differences in interhemispheric network architecture and conduction properties, in turn, may relate to differences in the cognitive abilities of different mammalian species through processing constraints [Aboitiz et al., 2003]. For humans this structurally and functionally honed interplay and division of labor between the left and right hemisphere may indeed be the prerequisite for complex cognition and, ultimately, "the human condition" [Gazzaniga, 2000].

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