

# Exploring the relationship between cerebellar asymmetry and handedness in chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) and capuchins (*Cebus apella*)

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## Abstract

A comparative study of chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) and capuchin monkey (*Cebus apella*) cerebellar asymmetry and its relationship to handedness was conducted. Magnetic resonance images of the brain and behavioral data on a coordinated bimanual task were obtained from 16 chimpanzees and 11 capuchins. Chimpanzees displayed a greater rightward bias of the posterior cerebellum and capuchins displayed a greater leftward bias of the anterior cerebellum. Cerebellar asymmetries were significantly associated with handedness in capuchins but not chimpanzees, and this effect was most pronounced in right-handed capuchins.

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## 1. Introduction

Most studies on the neurobiology of handedness have focused on areas of the neocortex, including the planum temporale (Beaton, 1997; Moffat, Hampson, & Lee, 1998; Shapleske, Rossell, Woodruff, & David, 1999), precentral gyrus (Amunts et al., 1996; Foundas, Leonard, & Heilman, 1995; Hammond, 2002), and inferior frontal gyrus (Foundas, Hong, Leonard, & Heilman, 1998; Taglialetela, Cantalupo, & Hopkins, 2006). The role of structures in the metencephalon, particularly the cerebellum, has received considerably less attention. Snyder, Bilder, Wu, Bogerts, and Lieberman (1995) reported dextral humans had greater cerebellar torque (a right anterior, left posterior bias of the cerebellum) than did nondextrals (left-handed and ambidextrous) and the pattern of cerebellar torque matched the pattern of developmental torque seen in the neocortex. Functional magnetic resonance imaging studies have demonstrated cerebellar activation during unimanual and bimanual actions of the hand (Nair, Purcott, Fuchs, Steinberg, & Kelso, 2003;

Nitschke, Kleinschmidt, Wessel, & Frahm, 1996). Given the role of the cerebellum in coordinated motor tasks, it is likely that asymmetries associated with hand preference are present in nonhuman primates, but this has yet to be investigated.

Despite a plethora of studies on handedness in nonhuman primates (see Hook-Costigan & Rogers, 1996; Hopkins, 2006; MacNeilage, Studdert-Kennedy, & Lindblom, 1987; McGrew & Marchant, 1997; Ward & Hopkins, 1993 for reviews), our understanding of the neurobiological substrates of handedness in nonhuman primates remains poorly understood. A few studies have reported neural correlates associated with hand preference in nonhuman primates. For example, evidence from chimpanzees indicates that hand preferences for non-communicative actions are correlated with asymmetries of the KNOB, a region of the precentral gyrus, but not language area homologues (Dadda, Cantalupo, & Hopkins, 2006; Hopkins & Cantalupo, 2004). Similarly, asymmetries of the dorsal portion of the precentral gyrus are associated with hand preference in capuchin monkeys (Phillips & Sherwood, 2005). In squirrel monkeys, single cell recording studies have shown greater activity in the dorsal portion of the motor cortex in the hemisphere contralateral to the preferred hand (Nudo, Jenkins, Merzenich, Prejean, & Grenda, 1992).

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Here we examine whether cerebellar asymmetries are associated with handedness in two nonhuman primate species, chimpanzees and capuchin monkeys. While there is increasing evidence that captive and wild chimpanzees are similar to humans in expressing a tendency towards population-level right-handedness (Hopkins, Stoinski, Lucas, Ross, & Wesley, 2003; Hopkins, Wesley, Izard, Hook, & Schapiro, 2004; Lonsdorf & Hopkins, 2005) albeit to a lesser degree, the data for capuchins are less clear, with some research groups reporting population-level preferences (e.g., Spinozzi, Castorina, & Truppa, 1998) and others not (e.g., Frigaszy, Visalberghi, & Fedigan, 2004; Westergaard & Suomi, 1996). Individual capuchins do, however, express strong and consistent hand preferences during tasks that require complex bimanual coordination (Westergaard & Suomi, 1993a, 1993b, 1996). Chimpanzees and capuchins share similar characteristics regarding hand morphology and use (Spinozzi, Truppa, & Lagana, 2004), making them ideal species for comparison in brain–behavior relationships. Therefore, these two species provide an interesting opportunity to investigate the relationship between variation in handedness and cerebellar asymmetry.

The cerebellum was selected as a region of interest because it plays an important role in both the coordination of motor actions and the processing of cognitive information via indirect projections to cortical motor areas and prefrontal cortex (Ramnani, 2006). Cerebellar loops with motor and prefrontal areas are distinct and separate, providing differential functional circuitry for motor and cognitive operations (Kelly & Strick, 2003). Moreover, recent comparative studies have shown that apes have a larger cerebellum than would be predicted for an anthropoid primate of the same brain size (Rilling & Insel, 1998), suggesting evolutionary selection for increasing motor planning and coordination. Thus, it might be argued that changes in cerebellar size or connectivity to cortical areas may have been associated with the evolution of population-level handedness. If this hypothesis is correct, then associations between handedness and cerebellar asymmetry would be present in apes but not capuchin monkeys, based on the extant behavioral data. In contrast, if neural correlates of handedness are highly conserved in primates, as suggested by the previous findings of an association between handedness and asymmetries in the dorsal portion of the precentral gyrus, then significant associations should be evident in both capuchin monkeys and chimpanzees. Lastly, it is possible that the evolution of cerebellar asymmetries are unrelated to handedness in primates, in which case, no associations should be found in either species.

## 2. Method

### 2.1. Subjects

Magnetic resonance images and behavioral data were collected from 16 chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*) and 11 capuchin monkeys (*Cebus apella*). All of the chimpanzees were members of a captive colony at the Yerkes National Primate Research Center (YNPRC) in Atlanta, Georgia. Nine capuchin monkeys were housed at the Laboratory for Neurobehavioral Investigations in Hiram, Ohio and two were housed at the Northeastern Ohio Universities College of Medicine (NEOUCOM) in Rootstown, Ohio. All subjects were mother-reared

and socially housed. Chimpanzees ranged in age from 6 to 44 years ( $M = 21.13$ ,  $SD = 12.53$ ); capuchins ranged in age from 1 to 18 years ( $M = 7.00$ ,  $SD = 6.03$ ).

### 2.2. Behavioral measures

Studies across several primate taxa provide support for the notion that more complex tasks elicit a greater consistency and strength of hand preference than do more simple tasks such as reaching (Cebus: Anderson, Degiorgio, Lamarque, & Fagot, 1996; Spinozzi et al., 1998; *Cercocebus*: Blois-Heulin, Guitton, Nedellec-Bienvenue, Ropars, & Vallet, 2006; *Pan*: Hopkins & Rabinowitz, 1997; *Papio*: Vauclair, Meguerditchian, & Hopkins, 2005). The TUBE task (Hopkins, 1995) is one measure of complex bimanual coordination that has been tested in several primate species, including chimpanzees and capuchins. We chose to use this task as our measure of handedness for several reasons. First, the TUBE task shows good test–retest correlation, even after as many as 6 years separating tests, in different species (Hopkins & Cantalupo, 2003; Vauclair et al., 2005). Second, the tube task elicits consistent and significant hand preferences in the majority of subjects tested with a given species (see Vauclair et al., 2005). Lastly, recent studies in capuchin monkeys and chimpanzees have shown that handedness for this task correlates with neuroanatomical structures associated with cortical motor areas representing hand (chimpanzees: Hopkins & Cantalupo, 2004; capuchins: Phillips & Sherwood, 2005). Therefore, in the present study, hand preference for chimpanzees and capuchins was determined for each subject using this coordinated bimanual task. Subjects were individually presented with a piece of poly-vinyl-chloride (PVC) tube with peanut butter smeared inside (chimpanzee TUBE dimensions: 15 cm in length and 2.5 cm in diameter; capuchin TUBE dimensions: 6 cm in length and 1.5 cm in diameter). To remove the food, subjects had to hold the tube in one hand and use the other hand to retrieve the peanut butter. The holding, stabilizing hand is regarded as subordinate while the active, reaching hand is considered dominant and was the hand we considered to be the preferred hand for this task. Thus, the hand used to retrieve the food from inside the tube was recorded as left or right for each individual response. Chimpanzees were tested two times with the TUBE task, or more if fewer than 30 responses were produced. Capuchins received four sessions with the task.

### 2.3. MRI procedure and image quantification method

#### 2.3.1. Chimpanzees

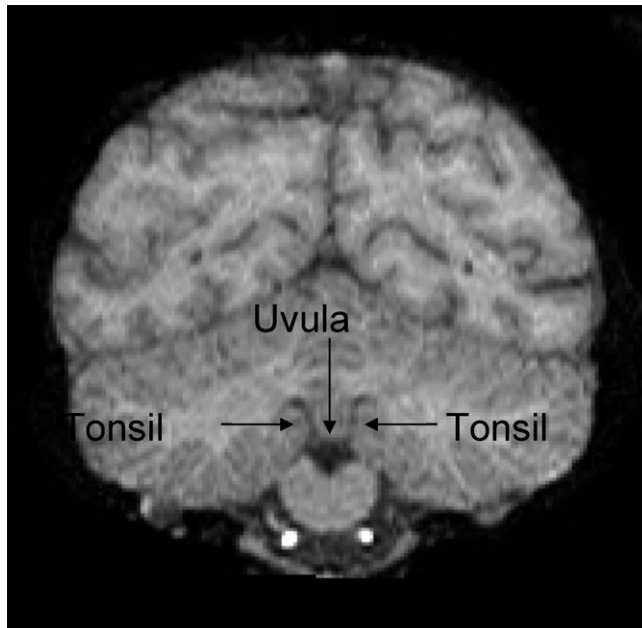
Magnetic resonance images (MRI) were obtained in vivo using either a 1.5 or 3T scanner. For all scans, subjects were first immobilized by ketamine injection (10 mg/kg) and subsequently anaesthetized with propofol (40–60 mg/(kg h)) following standard procedures at the YNPRC. Subjects were then transported to the MRI facility. The subjects remained anaesthetized for the duration of the scans as well as the time needed to transport them between their home cage and the imaging facility (total time  $\sim 2$  h). Subjects were placed in the scanner chamber in a supine position with their head fitted inside the human-head coil. Scan duration ranged between 40 and 80 min as a function of brain size. The majority of the subjects ( $n = 13$ ) were scanned using a 1.5T scanner (Phillips, Model 51). The remaining chimpanzees ( $n = 3$ ) were scanned using a 3.0T scanner (Siemens Trio, Siemens Medical Solutions USA, Inc., Malvern, PA, USA) at the YNPRC. Although images acquired on the 3T machine did have a higher resolution, for the measurements of the cerebellum this difference was slight and did not impact measures of the anterior and posterior subregions.

For all chimpanzees scanned in vivo using the 1.5T machine, T1-weighted images were collected in the transverse plane using a gradient echo protocol (pulse repetition = 19.0 ms, echo time = 8.5 ms, number of signals averaged = 8, and a  $256 \times 256$  matrix). For the chimpanzees scanned using a 3.0T scanner (Siemens Trio), T1-weighted images were collected using a three-dimensional gradient echo sequence (pulse repetition = 2300 ms, echo time = 4.4 ms, number of signals averaged = 3, matrix size =  $320 \times 320$ ). After completing MRI procedures, the subjects were returned to the YNPRC and temporarily housed in a single cage for 6–12 h to allow the effects of the anesthesia to wear off, after which they were returned to their home cage.

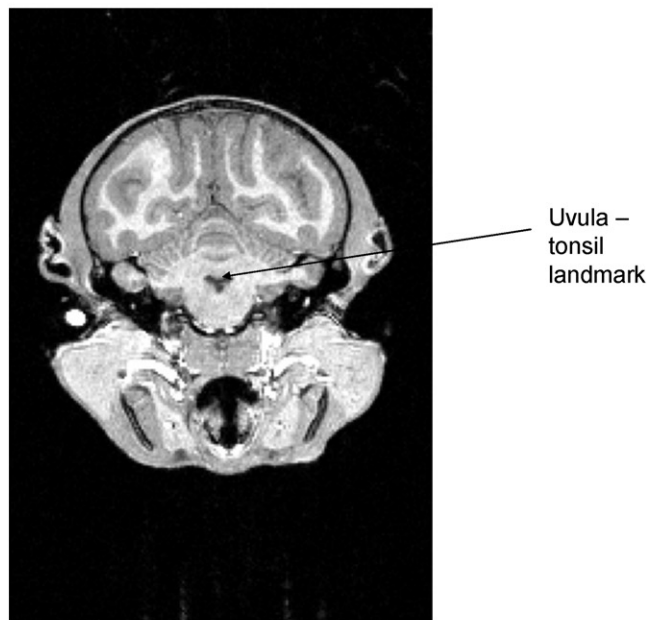
#### 2.3.2. Capuchins

Capuchins were transported to the Brain Imaging Research Center in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania for the MR procedure. Once at the facility, subjects were

immobilized with ketamine (25 mg/kg) and acetylpromazine (1 mg/kg) injection intramuscularly; atropine (.05 mg/kg) was given subcutaneously. A constant intravenous drip of 160–330  $\mu\text{g}/(\text{kg min})$  of propofol was administered via intravenous catheter in the saphenous vein to maintain anesthesia. Subjects were placed into the scanner chamber and their heads were fitted inside a 16 cm head coil. Subjects remained anesthetized throughout the MR procedure (approximately 50 min). While under sedation, respiration rate, heart rate, and oxygen consumption were continually monitored. For the capuchins, T1-weighted images were acquired on a 3.0T scanner (Siemens Allegra). Images were collected in sagittal plane using a gradient echo protocol (pulse repetition = 1500 ms, echo time = 3.04 ms, number of signals averaged 25, and a  $256 \times 256$  matrix). Subjects were allowed to completely recover from the effects of the anesthesia before transport back to Hiram College or NEOUCOM.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 1. Uvula-tonsils landmark in coronal view from (a) chimpanzee and (b) capuchin.

## 2.4. Data analysis

Handedness index (HI) scores were determined for each subject by using the formula  $(\#R - \#L)/(\#R + \#L)$ , where  $\#R$  is the number of instances in which the right hand was used and  $\#L$  equals the number of instances in which the left hand was used. The HI produces scores ranging from  $-1.0$  to  $+1.0$ , with negative scores indicating a preference for the left hand and positive scores indicating a preference for the right hand. More extreme absolute scores reflect a stronger preference for a preferred hand. A mean handedness index (MHI) was calculated for each individual by taking the average HI across all trials for the TUBE task. To determine if the hand preference of an individual was significantly different from chance,  $z$ -scores were calculated based on the total frequency in left and right hand use. Subjects with  $z$ -scores greater than 1.96 were classified as right-handed. Subjects with  $z$ -scores less than 1.96 were classified as non-right-handed.

To measure cerebellar asymmetry, raw images were reformatted into the ANALYZE 3D volume file format to facilitate re-slicing into orthogonal planes prior to morphometric analysis. Volumetric measurements were performed using either ANALYZE 6.0 for chimpanzees (Mayo Clinic, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, MN, USA) or MRIcro 1.39 for capuchins (Rorden & Brett, 2000). For each subject, measures were taken from coronal view from two cerebellar subregions, anterior and posterior, and an asymmetry quotient calculated ( $AQ = R - L / [(R + L) \times .5]$ ) for each subregion. Positive asymmetry quotients represent a right-side bias, whereas negative asymmetry quotients represent a left-side bias. Anterior and posterior portions of the cerebellum were determined by the uvula-tonsils landmark (see Fig. 1) (Snyder et al., 1995). Although this approach of bisecting the cerebellum into anterior and posterior subregions does not necessarily reflect functional distinctions, we took this approach so that our results would be comparable to data of cerebellar asymmetries and handedness in humans (Snyder et al., 1995).

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Descriptive information

Individual MHI and absolute MHI (ABS-MHI) values for the TUBE task, classification into dextral group, cerebellar volume, and anterior and posterior AQ values are presented in Table 1. Data were initially analyzed by sex for each species. No differences in cerebellar asymmetry for males or females were found in chimpanzees or capuchins; subsequent analyses thus pooled male and female data for each species. We compared the MHI and ABS-MHI scores on the TUBE task between species. No significant differences in MHI scores were found but capuchin monkeys (ABS- $M = .75$ ,  $SD = .27$ ) were significantly more lateralized on the TUBE task than chimpanzees (ABS- $M = .35$ ,  $SD = .29$ ),  $t(25) = 3.59$ ,  $p < .001$ .

In terms of the cerebellum asymmetries, the mean AQ values for the anterior and posterior regions are shown in Fig. 2. Cerebellar AQ values were examined for population-level asymmetry by using a single sample  $t$  test (tested against a population mean of zero). Chimpanzees displayed no population-level asymmetry for the anterior but showed a significant rightward bias for the posterior cerebellum (anterior cerebellum:  $t(15) = 1.31$ ,  $p > .05$ ; posterior cerebellum:  $t(15) = 2.73$ ,  $p < .05$ ). In contrast to chimpanzees, capuchin anterior cerebellum AQ values showed population-level leftward asymmetry ( $t(10) = -2.82$ ,  $p < .05$ ), but the posterior cerebellum did not ( $t(10) = .00$ ,  $p > .05$ ). Chimpanzees and capuchins differed in the magnitude of cerebellar asymmetry for the anterior subregion ( $t(25) = -2.10$ ,  $p < .05$ ) but not the posterior subregion of the cerebellum: ( $t(25) = -.84$ ,  $p > .05$ ).

Table 1  
Mean handedness indices (MHI), classification into dextral group, cerebellar volume, and anterior and posterior cerebellar asymmetry quotients (AQ) for chimpanzees and capuchins

	MHI	Dextral group	Whole cerebellar volume (cm <sup>3</sup> )	Anterior cerebellar AQ	Posterior cerebellum AQ
<b>Chimpanzees</b>					
Agatha	.52	R	46.23	-.14	.14
Beleka	-.05	NR	48.64	-.24	.18
Bo	.47	R	49.08	-.13	.09
Brandy	-.19	NR	56.60	.08	-.01
Cheeta	.85	R	44.47	.01	.06
Christa	-.13	NR	61.40	-.07	.03
Dara	-.20	NR	50.17	0	0
Elvira	-.09	NR	45.53	-.08	.12
Jacqueline	-.26	NR	40.12	-.04	-.03
Jolson	.17	NR	46.82	-.06	.02
Lulu	-.91	NR	27.37	.03	0
Melissa	.67	R	41.56	.21	-.03
Rogger	-.10	NR	57.57	-.15	.14
Rowena	.69	R	46.60	-.04	.09
Suwanee	.32	R	48.05	.07	-.05
Sylvia	.05	NR	46.53	-.01	.02
<b>Capuchins</b>					
Alou	.81	R	7.77	-.18	-.11
Carlos	-.95	NR	8.89	.08	-.02
DC	.96	R	7.28	-.26	.04
DiMaggio	.39	R	7.16	-.30	.13
Georgia	-.75	NR	6.80	-.17	0
LC	.85	R	6.50	-.16	-.29
Miro	1.00	R	7.12	-.38	-.05
Noel	-.82	NR	6.25	-.12	.02
Shoeless	-.14	NR	8.68	.02	.11
Sosa	-.62	NR	7.67	-.01	.07
Vincent	-1.00	NR	8.70	.06	.1

### 3.2. Cerebellar torque

To determine whether the cerebellum of chimpanzees or capuchins displayed torque, a Pearson correlation coefficient

was conducted between the anterior and posterior AQ values. In chimpanzees, leftward bias of the anterior cerebellum was associated with rightward bias of the posterior cerebellum ( $r = -.83$ ,  $p < .001$ ), indicating significant torquing. In contrast, capuchins showed no significant association between anterior and posterior cerebellar AQ values ( $r = .22$ ,  $p > .05$ ).

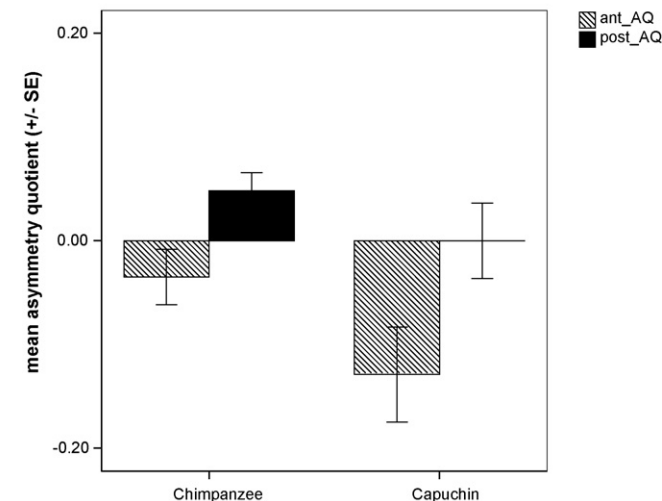


Fig. 2. Mean ( $\pm$ SE) anterior and posterior cerebellar asymmetry quotients (AQ) for chimpanzees and capuchins. Chimpanzees showed a significant rightward bias for the posterior cerebellum; capuchins displayed a significant leftward bias for the anterior cerebellum.

### 3.3. Hand and species effects

To evaluate the relationships between species, handedness and cerebellar asymmetry, an analysis of variance was conducted with species and handedness on the TUBE task as between-subjects factors and anterior and posterior cerebellar Aqs as the within-subject factor. A significant interaction was found between species and handedness ( $F(1, 23) = 27.84$ ,  $p < .001$ ). Post hoc analysis showed that right-handed capuchins showed the most pronounced leftward cerebellar asymmetry compared to non-right-handed capuchins ( $F(2, 35) = 17.54$ ,  $p < .01$ ; see Fig. 3). Right- and non-right-handed chimpanzees did not differ significantly in cerebellar asymmetry.

A Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated relating AQ of both cerebellar subregions to the MHI on the TUBE task for each species. Chimpanzees showed no correlation between MHI and anterior cerebellar AQ ( $r = .10$ ,  $p > .05$ ) or posterior cerebellar AQ ( $r = .17$ ,  $p > .05$ ). In capuchins, anterior cerebellar

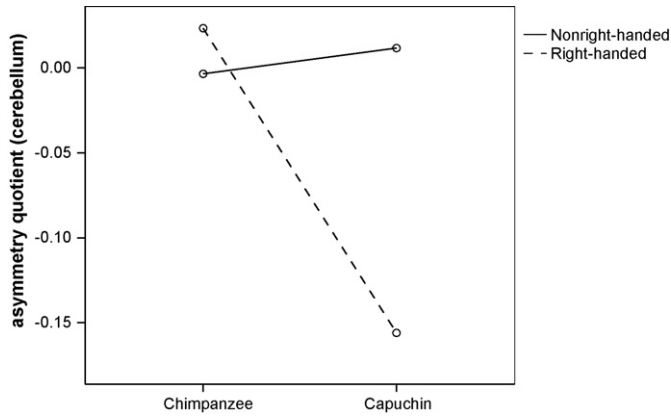


Fig. 3. Interaction of hand preference (right, non-right-handed) on the TUBE task and species (*Pan*, *Cebus*) with mean cerebellar asymmetry quotient. Right-handed capuchins displayed a leftward cerebellar bias, whereas right-handed chimpanzees displayed a rightward cerebellar bias.

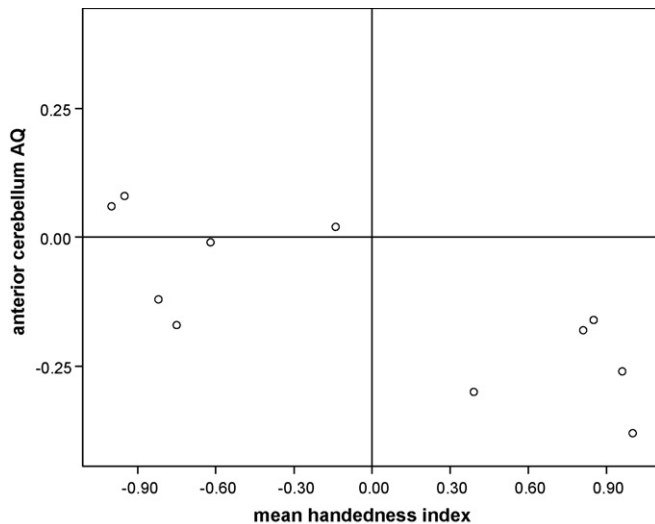


Fig. 4. Capuchin anterior cerebellum asymmetry quotient (AQ) correlated with mean handedness index on the TUBE task. Right-handed individuals displayed a greater leftward bias of the anterior cerebellum.

AQ was significantly correlated with MHI ( $r = -.76, p < .01$ ; see Fig. 4) but posterior cerebellar AQ and MHI were not correlated ( $r = -.45, p > .05$ ).

#### 4. Discussion

Although incongruent with our hypotheses, our results do indicate that cerebellar asymmetry is significantly associated with handedness in capuchins and not in chimpanzees. This effect was most pronounced in capuchins that displayed a right-hand preference on the TUBE task. Chimpanzees and capuchins differed with respect to patterns of cerebellar asymmetry, with chimpanzees having a greater rightward bias of the posterior cerebellum and capuchins having a greater leftward bias of the anterior cerebellum. Additionally, cerebellar torque was present in chimpanzees and not in capuchins. In humans, right-frontal and left-occipital petalias are more prominent in right-handed

individuals and cerebellar asymmetry follows a similar pattern, displaying a right anterior, left posterior bias (Snyder et al., 1995). Chimpanzees show a similar pattern of cortical petalias (Hopkins & Marino, 2000; Pilcher, Hammock, & Hopkins, 2001), but cerebellar torque obtained in the present study showed an opposite pattern. Capuchins display a leftward anterior frontal petalia and no occipital petalia (Phillips and Sherwood, 2007). The functional significance of this pattern of cerebellar torque (or lack thereof, in the case of capuchins) and its relationship to cerebellar asymmetry is unclear.

Given that the left cerebellar cortex projects to motor areas of the right cerebral hemisphere and the right cerebral hemisphere controls the left hand, the pattern of association between cerebellar asymmetry and handedness we found in capuchins was unexpected. Ipsilateral cerebellar activity is typically associated with hand movements. However, contralateral cerebellar activity is higher in sequential finger movements than simple finger movements (Solodkin, Hlustik, Noll, & Small, 2001). Thus, certain motor areas, including ipsilateral and contralateral cerebellum, are more sensitive to task complexity than others. Our results may reflect the differences in structural and functional organization of motor areas as a function of species, hand preference, and motor task complexity.

While these results are seemingly unrelated to the evolution of population-level handedness, as chimpanzees display population-level handedness on the TUBE task (Hopkins, 2006) and capuchins do not (but see Spinozzi et al., 1998), they may shed light on how the cerebellum connects with cortical motor and prefrontal areas for each species, and how these projections are involved in hand movement for specific tasks. The fact that capuchins displayed a greater absolute strength of handedness on the TUBE task compared to chimpanzees suggests the degree of complexity of the TUBE task differs across species. In macaques, cortico-pontine projections from the primary motor cortex and premotor cortex are denser than the projections from prefrontal cortex (Ramnani, 2006). While similar data in great apes are not available, recent evidence indicates a major connection from the prefrontal cortex to the cortico-ponto-cerebellar system in humans, a pattern not seen in monkeys (Ramnani et al., 2006). The “mosaic hypothesis” of brain evolution proposes that distinct brain areas did not evolve in isolation, but rather functional circuitry systems evolved together (Barton & Harvey, 2000). Cerebellum size correlates with neocortex size in primates (Barton & Harvey, 2000) and as the neocortical loops with the cerebellum become more developed control of handedness may be delegated outside of the cerebellum. Functional MRI or lesion data are necessary to evaluate this hypothesis that complexity of the TUBE task (and resulting handedness) is related to the amount of prefrontal input to the pons.

The TUBE task was the only behavior we considered in evaluating handedness in the two species and additional studies using additional and arguably more complex measures, such as tool use, might be of interest. This seems particularly relevant in light of the finding that the TUBE task elicited a more pronounced manifestation of hand use in the capuchins compared to the chimpanzees. Capuchins and chimpanzees are well known for their tool using abilities in captivity and the wild (Fragaszy et

al., 2004; Goodall, 1986) and, at least in chimpanzees, hand use for tool use correlates with asymmetries in the inferior frontal gyrus and planum temporale (Hopkins, Russell, & Cantalupo, *in press*). Thus, whether asymmetries in handedness for tool use correlate with lateralization in the cerebellum would be of great interest.

In conclusion, the results of the study provide evidence of a relationship between cerebellar asymmetry and handedness in capuchins but not chimpanzees. Together with recent studies on the relationship between handedness and areas of the primary motor cortex in chimpanzees (Dadda et al., 2006; Hopkins & Cantalupo, 2004) and capuchins (Phillips & Sherwood, 2005), these results contribute to the growing body of literature on the neurobiology of handedness. However, much remains to be addressed concerning the evolution of cerebellar specialization and its relationship to handedness. Further research, collecting combined behavioral and brain data on additional chimpanzees and capuchins, as well as broader array of primate species, is necessary to elucidate cerebellar contributions to handedness.

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