



Corticomotor excitability during observation and imagination of a work of art

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We examine the effects of the artistic representation – here exemplified by Michelangelo's *Expulsion from Paradise* – of an action on the motor system. Using single and paired-pulse transcranial magnetic stimulation we analyze corticomotor excitability during observation of an action in the painting, during imagery of the painting, and during observation of a photograph of the same pose. We also analyze the effects of observation of two further paintings, one showing the same muscles at rest, and in the other in a more overtly emotional context. Both observation of the *Expulsion* and of imagery of the painting increased cortical excitability. Neither the relaxed pose of Michelangelo's *Creation* nor the flexed posture in the highly emotional context of Bellini's *Dead Christ* increased cortical excitability. Observation of a photograph of the same extended pose did not increase cortical excitability either. Moreover, intracortical inhibition was reduced during imagery of the painting. Our results offer clear motor correlates of the relationship between the esthetic quality of a work and the perception of implied movement within it.

Keywords: art, transcranial magnetic stimulation, mental imagery, mirror neurons, motor cortex

INTRODUCTION

Works of art arouse a variety of reactions in their beholders. Among the most frequently reported responses is that of a sense that beholders seem to have of imitating the actions of figures in paintings. Several philosophers of art, notably German empathy theorists such as Robert Vischer and Theodor Lipps and the French phenomenologist Maurice Merleau-Ponty, have suggested that viewers of paintings feel bodily engaged by the movements represented within them, but no empirical research has been done on this aspect of response (Vischer, 1872; Lipps, 1906; Merleau-Ponty, 1962).

A still photograph of an action conveys dynamic information. It has been suggested that observers extract dynamic information by extrapolating future position from the motion implied by the photograph (Allison et al., 2000). The processing of such information from static images with implied motion engages brain areas activated during observation of real actions and motor imagery including cortical visual motion area (V5/MT+), extrastriate body area (EBA), superior temporal sulcus (STS; BA38), and motion-related areas (Kourtzi and Kanwisher, 2000; Proverbio et al., 2009). Given the skill of 15th and 16th century artists in representing movement, we hypothesized that observation of an action by a painter such as Michelangelo would arouse the same corticomotor responses as the observation of the same action in reality.

Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS) can be used to investigate cortico-spinal excitability. The amplitude of the motor evoked potential (MEP), obtained with single-pulse TMS, reflects the firing of cortico-spinal neurons (Hallett, 2000). Furthermore,

a TMS stimulus delivered during voluntary contraction induces a temporary pause of the target muscle contraction cortical silent period (CSP) due to activation of cortico-spinal inhibitory circuits (Cantello et al., 1992). In addition, when a test stimulus is preceded by a conditioning pulse (subthreshold) the resulting MEP can be either inhibited short-interval intracortical inhibition (SICI) or facilitated intracortical facilitation (ICF; Kujirai et al., 1993). SICI and ICF have proven to be useful parameter for probing inhibitory and facilitatory circuits within primary motor cortex (Ziemann, 2004; Fadiga et al., 2005; Battaglia et al., 2006). The technique had also been useful in elucidating the effects of observation of still photographs on motor excitability (Urgesi et al., 2006). But no study had yet been made of corticomotor excitability during the observation of an action represented in a work of art.

In this paper we use TMS to investigate (1) whether the observation of an action in an artistic representation activates the corticomotor system; (2) whether this effect is attributable to arousal as a result of the emotional context of the actions shown in the work of art or not; (3) whether the mental rehearsal of observation of a painting induces the same degree of corticomotor activation; (4) whether there is any difference between responses to the action in the work of art and a photograph of the same pose.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

SUBJECTS

We studied 10 right-handed normal volunteer (7 men, 3 women; age range 29–37 years; mean age, 33.3 ± 2.9 years). All participants gave written informed consent and all experiments conformed to the Declaration of Helsinki. The experimental protocol was approved by the local ethics committee (NYCPM).

Abbreviations: ECR, extensor carpi radialis; MEP, motor evoked potential; RMT, resting motor threshold; TMS, transcranial magnetic stimulation.

EMG RECORDING

Surface EMG was recorded with disposable adhesive disk electrodes placed in a tendon–belly arrangement over the right extensor carpi radialis (ECR) muscle. The signal was amplified, filtered (bandpass 2–5 kHz), digitized (Micro 1401, Cambridge Electronics Design, Cambridge, UK), and stored in a laboratory computer for off-line analysis. During the experiments EMG activity was continuously monitored by visual (oscilloscope) and auditory (speakers) feedback to ensure either complete relaxation at rest or a constant level of EMG activity during tonic contraction.

TMS MEASUREMENTS OF CORTICAL EXCITABILITY

We used single-pulse and paired-pulse TMS to induce MEPs and to examine cortical excitability. TMS was performed with a 7-cm figure-of-eight coil and a Magstim 200 stimulator (The Magstim Company, Dyfed, UK). The coil was placed at the optimal position for eliciting MEPs from the right ECR muscle (“hot spot”). The coil was held tangentially to the skull with the handle pointing backward and laterally at an angle of 45° to the sagittal plane. Thus, the electrical current induced in the brain was approximately perpendicular to the central sulcus. This orientation of the induced electrical field is thought to produce a predominantly trans-synaptic activation of the cortico-spinal neurons (Rothwell et al., 1999). During the experiments EMG activity was continuously monitored by either visual (oscilloscope) or auditory (speakers) feedback to ensure complete relaxation.

Resting motor threshold (RMT) was determined as the minimum stimulator intensity (to the nearest 1%) to produce an MEP of 50 μ V in five of 10 trials.

To assess MEP amplitude, we used a stimulus intensity of 120% of the RMT. Mean peak-to-peak MEP amplitudes were determined by averaging 10 monophasic magnetic stimuli delivered to the motor hot spot of the ECR muscle.

Cortical silent period was recorded while the subjects were performing about 50% of maximal voluntary contraction (EMG activity was monitored with an audio–video feedback). The CSP was evoked with single-pulse TMS with a stimulus intensity set at 130% of RMT. The duration of 15 CSPs was measured from the end of the MEP until the restart of a constant EMG activity of at least 50% of the pre-stimulus level and was expressed in ms. For CSP measurement, EMG traces were rectified but not averaged.

Short-interval intracortical inhibition and ICF were studied by means of the paired TMS paradigm described by Kujirai et al. (1993) with a subthreshold conditioning stimulation followed by a suprathreshold test stimulation. Inter-stimulus intervals (ISIs) of 2 ms (for SICI) and 10 ms (for ICF) were used. Each study consisted of 10 trials for each ISI, and the test stimuli alone were delivered in random order controlled by a laboratory computer (Signal software, Cambridge Electronics Design, Cambridge, UK). In all the paired-pulse studies, the test stimulus intensity was adjusted in order to evoke motor responses of a matched size (approximately 0.7 mV, peak-top-peak amplitude). TMS parameters were tested according to published guidelines for the use of TMS in clinical neurophysiology (Rossini et al., 1999; Rothwell et al., 1999).

EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS

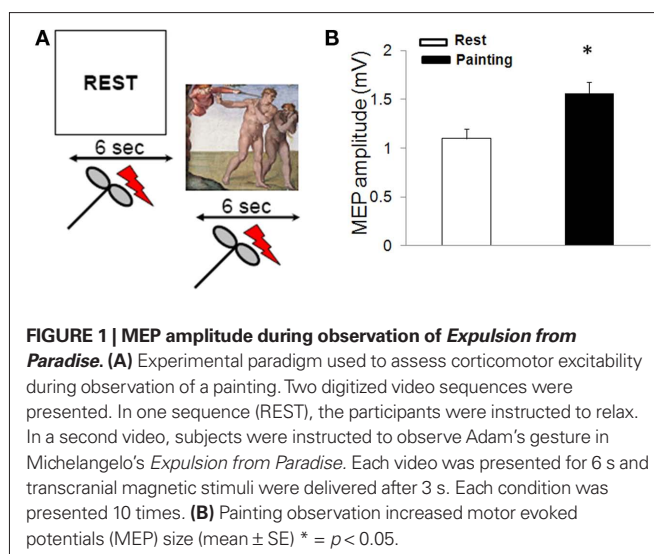
Throughout the experiment subjects were seated comfortably in front of a computer screen (20 inches) placed approximately 50 cm in front of the participant. At the beginning of each block, subjects watched the appropriate video to obtain indication about the experimental task. Each video lasted 6 s and TMS stimuli were delivered after 3 s. Visual stimuli were administered on a Pentium IV computer, using Presentation software (Neurobehavioral Systems, Inc.) to control the presentation and timing of all stimuli. Each condition was presented 20 times, following a pre-determined random order. The order of experiments (1–4) was kept constant across participants.

Experiment 1

Here we examined cortico-spinal excitability during *rest* and during *observation of a painting* (Figure 1A). The selected painting was Michelangelo’s *Expulsion from Paradise* in the Sistine Chapel (1508–1512), with its trenchant depiction of the gesture which Adam makes with his extended right hand to keep the sword-bearing angel at bay. We chose this scene for two reasons. Firstly, because Michelangelo, with his habitual skill, clearly delineates the muscles of the forearm involved in the extension of the hand; this action is unequivocally represented and easily legible. Secondly, we did so because the distal muscles involved in this action have an extensive and well defined cortical representation as tested with TMS (Chen et al., 1998). Stimulation of these cortical areas thus elicits MEPs of reliable amplitude. In addition, intracortical mechanisms for inhibition and facilitation in these muscles have been well characterized (Chen et al., 1998). The experiment consisted of eliciting MEP responses while participants observed a rest video providing a signal to relax (REST on a blank screen) or a video displaying the selected painting (*the Expulsion from Paradise*).

Experiment 2

We then studied cortico-spinal excitability during observation of hand position in three paintings: Michelangelo’s *Expulsion from Paradise*, his *Creation of Adam*, and Giovanni Bellini’s *Dead Christ*



with *Angels* (ca. 1465; Ss. Giovanni e Paolo, Venice; **Figures 2A–C**). In the *Expulsion* the ECR muscle is activated; in the *Creation*, it is at rest; in Bellini's *Dead Christ*, it is shown at rest in an overtly and highly emotional context. Subjects were asked to look at the video REST or at a video of the paintings.

Experiment 3

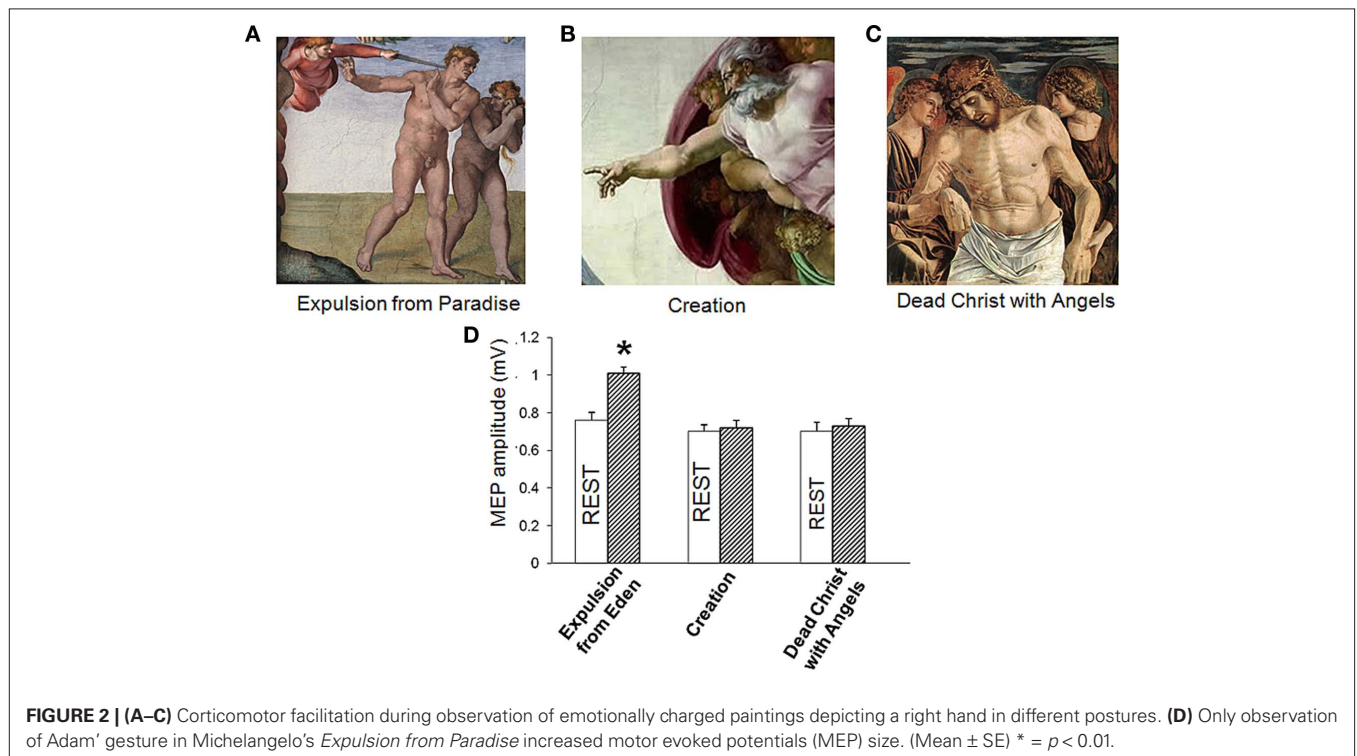
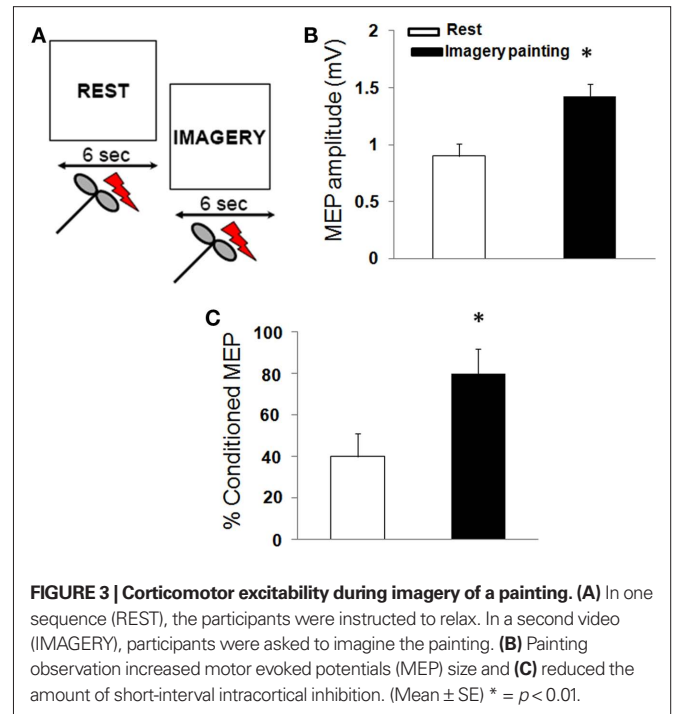
In this experiment, subjects were required to observe a REST video (signal to relax) paired with an IMAGERY video (instructing the subjects to mentally rehearse the observation of the painting; **Figure 3A**). Prior to TMS, all subjects underwent imagery training. This training protocol was performed under visual feedback of EMG recording of the right ECR muscle to ensure complete target muscle relaxation. The imagery of the painting was externally paced (green triangle on a computer monitor) at a rate of 1 every 10 s in blocks of 30 imagined sequences. At the end of each session, subjects were asked to describe the intensity of vividness of the imagined painting with an arbitrary scale ranging from 0 (no visual sensation) to 6 (perfectly clear sensation). The training was terminated when the subject reached vividness score of four in absence of any ECR muscle contraction.

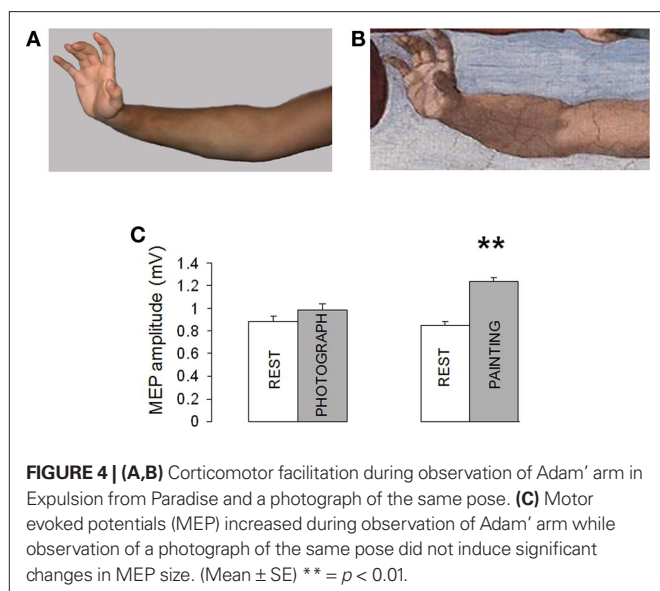
Experiment 4

Here we investigated corticomotor responses to observation of Adam's hand action in the painting of the *Expulsion* and a photograph of the same action (**Figure 4A**).

The subjects attended two paired video presentations: (1) the video REST paired with the observation of Adam's hand action; (2) the video REST paired with the observation of a poser.

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to assess differences between *paradigms* (observation of a paintings, imagery of a painting, photograph). Upon detection of significant main effects, we performed *post hoc* analysis to assess differences between *conditions* (rest vs. active observation). The statistical analysis was performed





using statistical software packages (SPSS software version 13.0 for Windows® Chicago, IL, USA). The level of significance was set at $p < 0.05$ for all tests.

RESULTS

EXPERIMENT 1

Regarding RMT, ANOVA did not disclose a significant difference between conditions [rest: $54.3 \pm 5.1\%$, painting: 52.7 ± 6.3 ; $F_{(1,18)} = 5.4$; $p = 0.1$]. On the contrary, observation of the painting increased MEP amplitude [$F_{(1,18)} = 15.2$; $p = 0.02$; **Figure 1B**]. CSP duration was found to be no different during the two conditions (rest = 134.1 ± 11.3 ms, painting = 131.8 ± 10.5 ms; $p > 0.05$). Intracortical excitability, tested by using the paired-pulse study, revealed that observation of the painting did not induce changes in the amount of SICI (rest: $52 \pm 9.1\%$, painting: $56.4 \pm 12.5\%$; $p = 0.1$) and ICF (rest: $144.7 \pm 10.03\%$, painting: $152.7 \pm 11.6\%$; $p = 0.3$).

EXPERIMENT 2

Comparison of neural response to TMS during observation of the three paintings revealed a main effect of *paradigms* [$F_{(1,54)} = 4.8$, $p = 0.01$] without main effect *condition* [$F_{(1,54)} = 1.1$, $p = 0.2$] with a significant *paradigms* \times *condition* interaction [$F_{(1,54)} = 4.4$, $p = 0.01$]. *Post hoc t*-test showed that only observation of the *Expulsion from Paradise* increased MEP ($p = 0.02$) whereas the *Creation of Adam* and the *Dead Christ with Angels* did not have effect on corticomotor excitability ($p > 0.05$; **Figure 2D**). Therefore, the increased in MEP size detected during observation of the *Expulsion from Paradise* was due to the artistic representation of an action with a minimal contribution of emotional arousal.

EXPERIMENT 3

Mental rehearsal of the painting modulated corticomotor excitability. RMT [$F_{(1,18)} = 3.2$; $p = 0.4$], CSP [$F_{(1,18)} = 7.1$; $p = 0.09$], and ICF [$F_{(1,18)} = 4.4$; $p = 0.2$] were not different between rest and imagery of the painting. Moreover, imagery of the painting increased MEP amplitude [$F_{(1,18)} = 25.1$; $p < 0.01$] and decreased the amount of SICI [$F_{(1,18)} = 18.3$; $p < 0.05$; **Figures 3B,C**].

EXPERIMENT 4

The ANOVA showed a large effect of *paradigm* on MEP amplitude. As shown in **Figures 4B,C**, observation of Adam's arm (Expulsion) increased MEP size (134.7% compared to REST). On the contrary, observation the same pose induced only a modest, non-significant, increase in MEP amplitude [111.6% compared to REST; $F_{(1,18)} = 27$, $p < 0.001$].

DISCUSSION

This is the first study to investigate the effects on motor output of observation of an action in a painting. It demonstrates that observation of an action in a painting increases cortical-spinal excitability. This effect is the same as the one we found for mental rehearsal of the painting. Observation of a photograph reproducing the same action did not increase MEP amplitude.

Since observation of the photograph did not significantly affect corticomotor excitability, we assume that this effect, in the case of the painting, must be a consequence of the artist's skill in giving the illusory impression of movement. Clearly Michelangelo successfully conveyed the kinesthetic aspects of the movement he depicted in such a way as to overcome the static nature of the image. The degree to which this impression may be due to coloristic, anatomical, and lighting skills remains to be further examined.

MEP amplitude reflects the trans-synaptic excitability of cortico-spinal neurons and spinal motor neurons, and thus provides information about the strength of cortico-spinal connections (Borojerdi et al., 2001). Given that observation of a movement could also have minor effects on spinal excitability (Baldissera et al., 2001), it is possible that the increase in MEP size we detected during observation of the *Expulsion from Paradise* might be due to both cortical and spinal effects.

Recent neuroimaging studies (Kawabata and Zeki, 2004) have found that observation of emotionally charged images induces sensory-motor activation. It is unlikely, however, that the increase in MEP size during observation of the *Expulsion from Paradise* can be attributed to a general, unspecific increase in arousal (Baumgartner et al., 2007) since the observation of a more overtly emotional scene (*Bellini's Dead Christ with Angels*) did not increase MEP size.

While a number of authors have shown that MEP size increases during motor imagery (Fourkas et al., 2006; Stinear et al., 2006), we show, for the first time that imagery of a pictorial work of art modulates cortical excitability. We speculate that since our subjects were required to imagine Adam's gesture in Michelangelo's fresco, our imagery task also involved the kind of kinesthetic information conveyed by the observation of the actual movement itself. In addition, we demonstrate that visual motor memories (imagery of the painting) exert a modulation of intracortical inhibitory circuits as demonstrated by a reduction in the amount of SICI (Di Lazzaro et al., 2007). Our results are in agreement with previous studies (Abbruzzese et al., 1999; Stinear and Byblow, 2004) that have provided evidence that SICI can be modulated in a spatially and temporally specific way during imagined motor performance. Given that our study was performed on one hemisphere we do not have information regarding the topographic specificity of motor responses to observation of a work of art. These issues need to be further investigated.

While earlier studies have suggested the involvement of a number of brain areas in esthetic judgment such as the limbic system (Di Dio et al., 2007), orbitofrontal cortex, motor (Kawabata and Zeki, 2004), visual (Zeki and Lamb, 1994), and frontal areas (Cela-Conde et al., 2004; Jacobsen et al., 2006) our results make clear that esthetic factors have a modulatory effect on motor representations in primary motor cortex. It has been demonstrated (by using both TMS and event related potentials) that static images with implied motion perception activate both motor and visual areas (Urgesi et al., 2006; Proverbio et al., 2009). Visual perception of static body parts engages the EBA (Downing et al., 2001), while ventral premotor cortex plays a critical role in the understanding of complete body postures (Urgesi et al., 2004). It is likely that the same networks are engaged during esthetic understanding (Freedberg and Gallese, 2007; Calvo-Merino et al., 2010). With regard to imagery of human body parts, it is likely that different multimodal body representations in the occipito-temporal cortex are engaged in a content-specific manner (Ishai et al., 2000; O'Craven and Kanwisher, 2000; Grossman and Blake, 2001; Costantini et al., 2011). Our results expand these findings by providing evidence of motor modulation induced by observation of an action in a work of art. It is likely that these responses are not only restricted to representational art. Recent studies have shown a similar pattern of brain activation in the case of less densely descriptive and more abstract images (Kim and Blake, 2007; Osaka et al., 2010) and during processing of human motion at a conceptual level, such as during story comprehension (Deen and McCarthy, 2010).

On the other hand, we should also consider the possibility that the motor activation we detected might be due to the specific action portrayed in the painting. In primates, electrical stimulation of the poly sensory zone in the precentral gyrus (roughly matching the dorsal part of area F4) induces a contra-lateral defensive posture

consistent with the one portrayed by Michelangelo in the *Expulsion from Paradise* (Graziano et al., 2002a,b). Neurons in the poly sensory zone have bimodal, visual-tactile modalities and represent the space immediately surrounding the body through touch, and vision (Graziano et al., 2002b). Hence, in the case of *Expulsion from Paradise*, it is likely that the artistic nature of the action induce a stronger activation in neurons that respond to visual stimuli in both primary motor (Rizzolatti et al., 1981) and premotor cortex (Graziano et al., 2002a). The modulatory effects on motor representations consistent with defending the body against nearby threatening objects might underlie to our TMS results during perception and imagination of the painting.

The present results add considerably to our knowledge of the motor networks engaged in responses to works of art, and enhance our understanding of the felt imitation not just of the actions of others but also of actions in pictorial works of art. The extent to which our findings apply to sculptures remains to be seen. So does the important question of the degree to which prior acquaintance with a work of art might affect MEP size during observation and imagery. For instance, the participants were exposed several times to the painting and were required to mentally rehearse the observation of the work of art. Given that stimulus novelty has been shown to have a significant effect on esthetic perception and judgment (Oliva and Torralba, 2007; Kirk, 2008; Kirk et al., 2009) it is possible that neural responses to the work of art were shaped by previous experience. Furthermore, future studies are needed to investigate the role of cultural, social, and psychological characteristics of the observer on art perception.

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