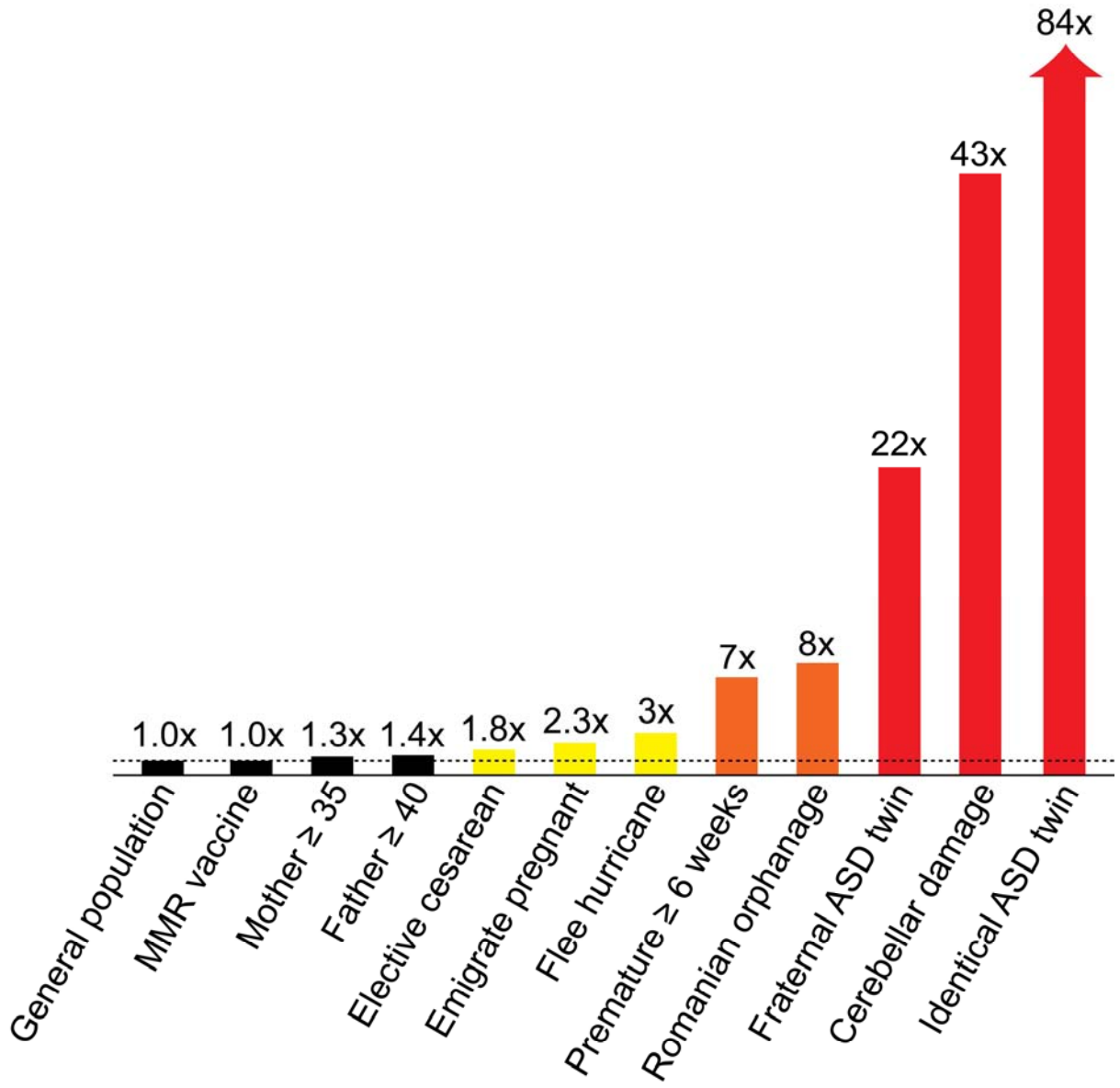
84x
43x
22x
8x
7x
3x
2.3x
1.8x
1.4x
1.3x
1.0x
1.0x
General population
MMR vaccine
Mother ≥ 35
Father ≥ 40
Elective cesarean
Emigrate pregnant
Flee hurricane
Premature ≥ 6 weeks
Romanian orphanage
Fraternal ASD twin
Cerebellar damage
Identical ASD twin

Figure 1

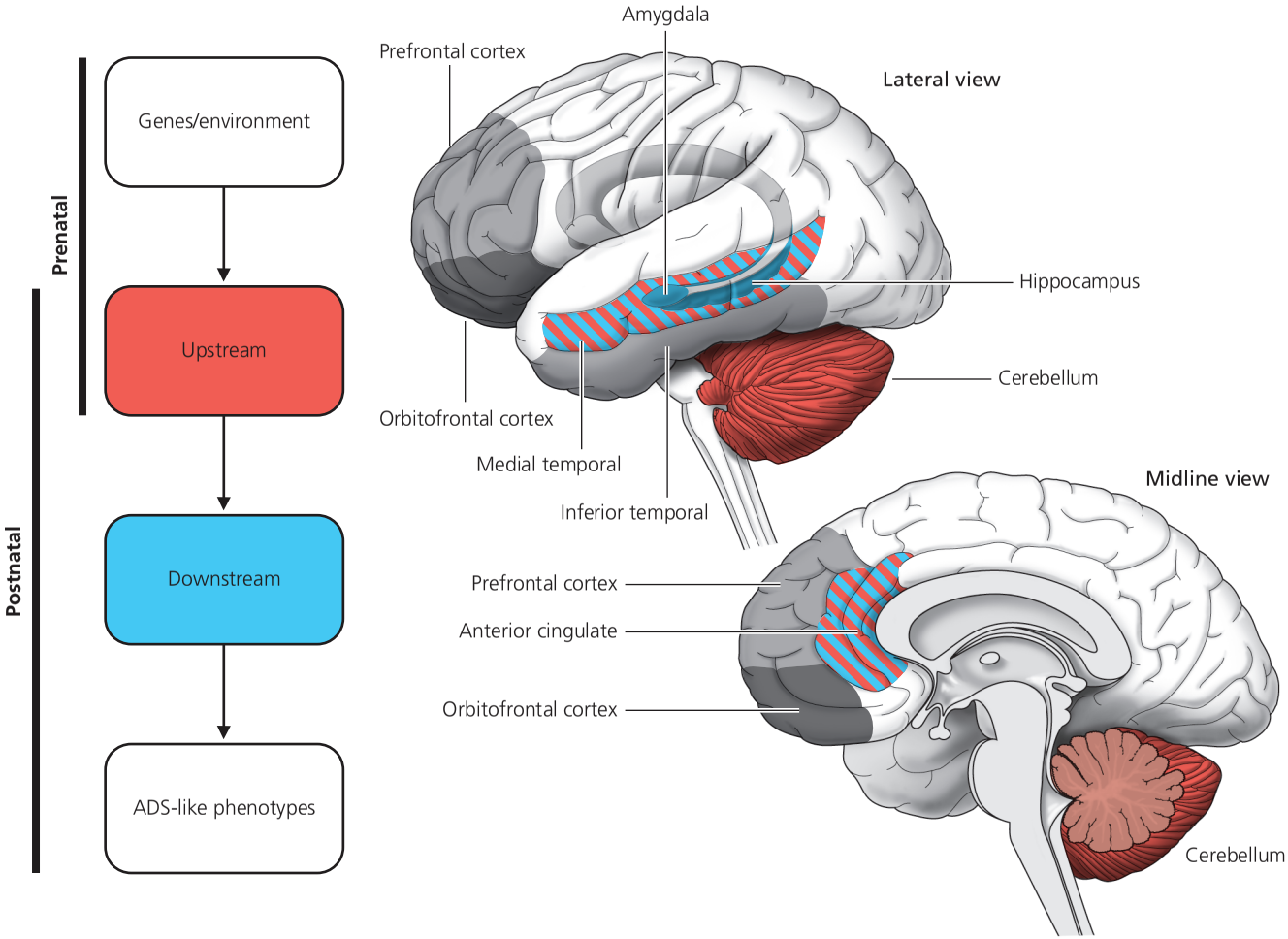
Prenatal
Postnatal
Genes/environment
Upstream
Downstream
ADS-like phenotypes
Amygdala
Prefrontal cortex
Lateral view
Hippocampus
Cerebellum
Orbitofrontal cortex
Medial temporal
Inferior temporal
Midline view
Prefrontal cortex
Anterior cingulate
Orbitofrontal cortex
Cerebellum

Figure 2

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First published July 27, 2011; doi:10.1152/jn.00339.2011.

The organization of the human cerebellum estimated by intrinsic functional connectivity

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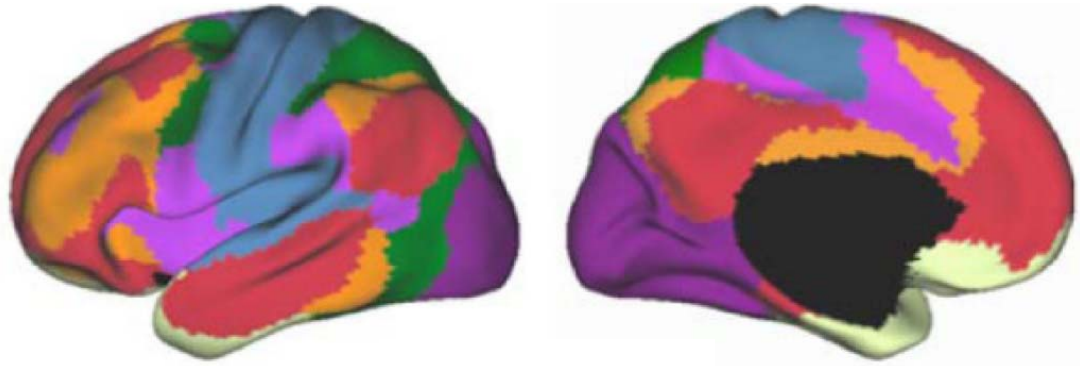


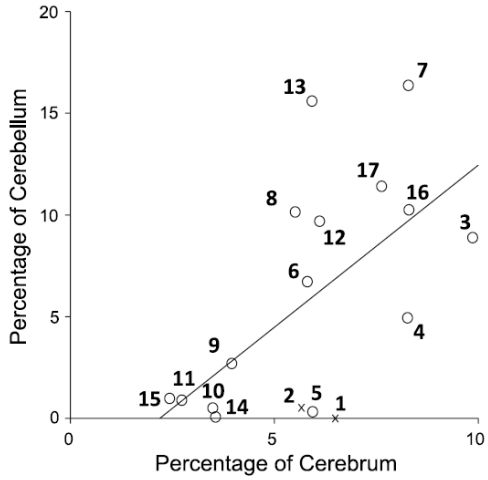


Fig. 11. Quantitative relation between the extent of cerebral and cerebellar cortices dedicated to distinct functional networks. The percentage of cerebral surface area dedicated to each network is plotted against the volumetric percentage of the cerebellar gray matter dedicated to the same network. These

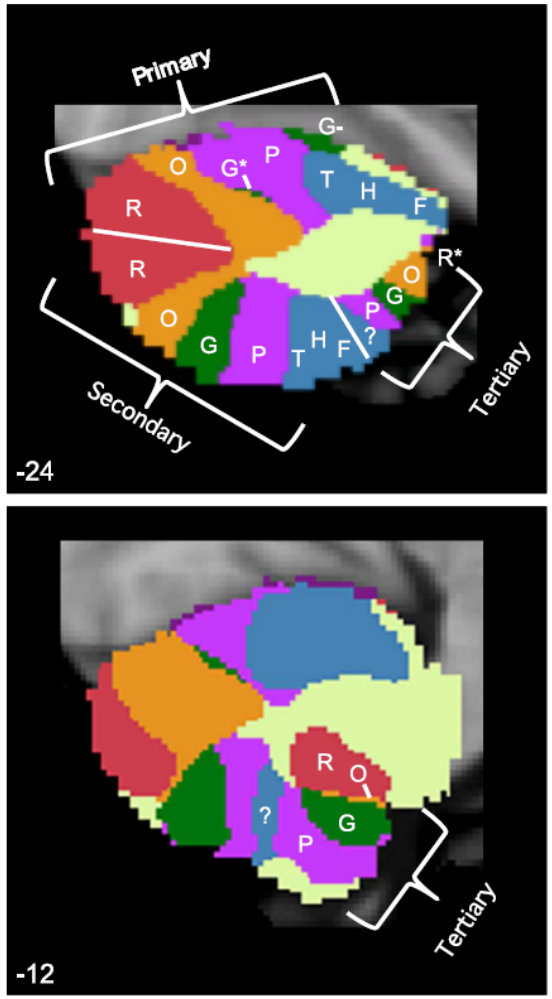


Fig. 16. The cerebellum possesses multiple representations of the cerebral cortex. The topographic orderings of the cerebral networks are illustrated for 2 sagittal sections of the left cerebellum ($x = -24$ and $x = -12$). The parcellation is derived from the full data sample ($n = 1{,}000$). Letters are displayed to aid visualization of the representation ordering. F, foot; H, hand; T, tongue; P, purple network; G, green network; O, orange network; R, red network. The colored networks refer to the 7-network parcellation (Fig. 8), and the somatomotor topography refers to the ordering as estimated in Fig. 5. G* refers to the minimal green network in the $x = -24$ section, which is better

Figure 3 (first part)

Strick, Dum, and Fiez

Figure 3 (continued)

Annu. Rev. Neurosci. 2009. 32:413–34

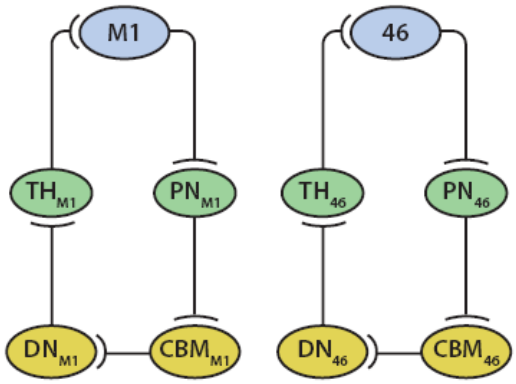
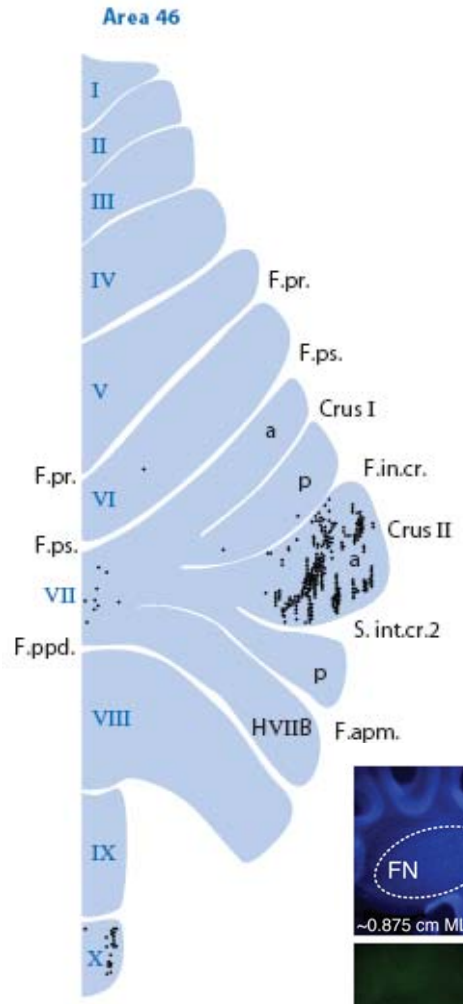


Figure 7

Closed-loop circuits link the cerebellum with the cerebral cortex. We illustrate two topographically separate closed-loop circuits. One interconnects the cerebellum with M1 and the other interconnects the cerebellum with area 46. In each loop, the cortical area projects to a specific site in the pontine nuclei (PN), which then innervates a distinct region of the cerebellar cortex (CBM). Similarly, a portion of the dentate nucleus (DN) projects to a distinct region of the thalamus, which then innervates a specific cortical area. Note that the cortical area, which is the major source of input to a circuit, is the major target of output from the circuit. CBM, cerebellar cortex; DN, dentate; PN, pontine nucleus; TH, subdivisions of the thalamus.



Arguello, Enquist, and Wang (unpublished)

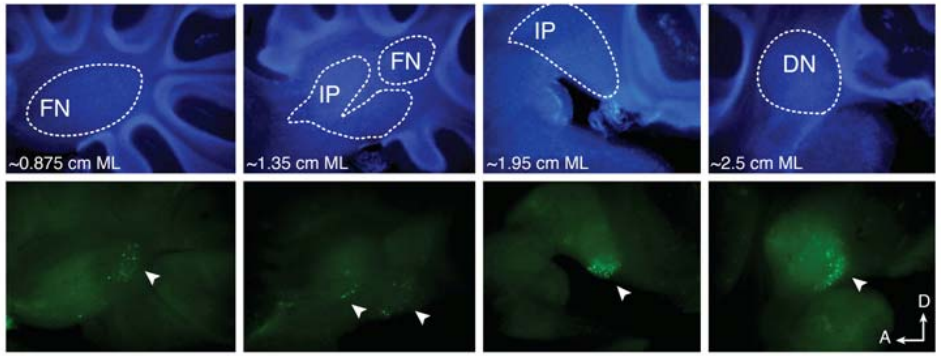


Figure 2. Areas of the mouse deep cerebellar nuclei projecting to mPFC. Sagittal sections of the cerebellum show labeled neurons throughout the posterior extent of the deep nuclei when PRV-GFP is injected in mPFC. FN, fastigial nucleus. IP, interposed nucleus. DN, dentate nucleus. ML, medial-lateral coordinates of the sections relative to midline. D, dorsal. A, anterior.