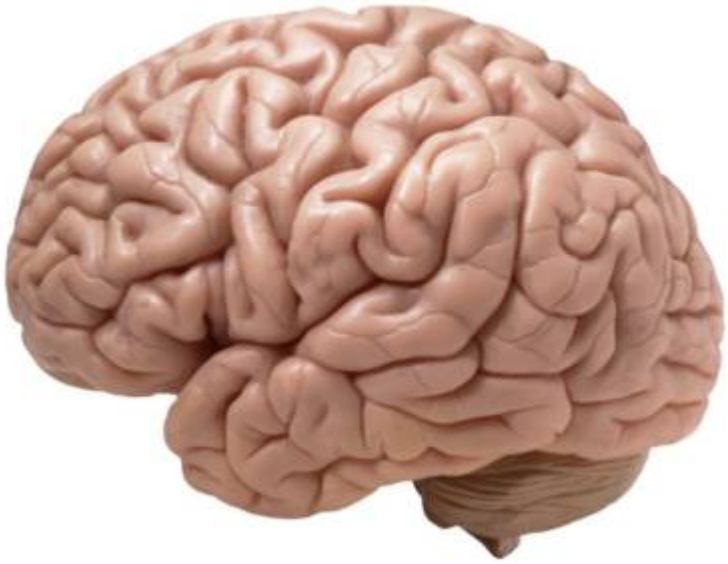
Human brain



- Author Correction: PTEN deficiency reprogrammes human neural stem cells towards a glioblastoma stem cell-like phenotype
- Formation of seeding-competent alpha-synuclein aggregates in parkin-deficient iPSC-derived human neurons
- Protecting the enteric brain (nervous system) in preterm infants: human milk oligosaccharides to the rescue
- Effective workflow from multimodal MRI data to model-based prediction
- Bioinspired morphology and task curricula for learning locomotion in bipedal muscle-actuated systems
- Ultrafast J-resolved magnetic resonance spectroscopic imaging for high-resolution metabolic brain imaging
- Single-cell profiling identifies hair cell SLC35F1 deficiency as a signature of primate cochlear aging
- Identifying brain functional subtypes and corresponding task performance profiles in autism spectrum disorder

---

The brain is the most complex organ, that serves as the center of the nervous system.

The brain is a network. It consists of spatially distributed, but functionally linked regions that continuously share information with each other. Interestingly, recent advances in the acquisition and analysis of functional neuroimaging data have catalyzed the exploration of functional connectivity in the human brain.

It is located in the head, close to the primary sensory organs for such senses as vision, hearing, balance, taste, and smell.

The brain sulci and gyri constitutes the main cortical and anatomic limits, landmarks and operative corridors.

The particular anatomy of the brain, which is enclosed and protected by a rigid skull, creates a unique pressure-volume relationship compared to the rest of the human body, as already described by Alexander Monro and Kelly.

see Brain volume

see cerebral cortex

see lobes

see sulci

see gyri

see tracts.

Regions

Brain regions.

Cortical surface anatomy

Cortical surface anatomy

Atlas

Brain atlas

Function

see Brain function.

Development

Human brain development