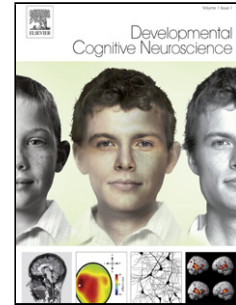


Accepted Manuscript

Title: Social Network Size Relates to Developmental Neural Sensitivity to Biological Motion

Authors: L.A. Kirby, D. Moraczewski, K. Warnell, K. Velnoskey, E. Redcay



PII: S1878-9293(17)30136-6
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dcn.2018.02.012>
Reference: DCN 547

To appear in:

Received date: 9-6-2017
Revised date: 18-12-2017
Accepted date: 27-2-2018

Please cite this article as: Kirby, L.A., Moraczewski, D., Warnell, K., Velnoskey, K., Redcay, E., Social Network Size Relates to Developmental Neural Sensitivity to Biological Motion. *Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience* <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dcn.2018.02.012>

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting proof before it is published in its final form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

Social Network Size Relates to Developmental Neural Sensitivity to Biological Motion

Kirby, L.A.^a, Moraczewski, D.^b, Warnell, K.^c, Velnoskey, K.^a, Redcay, E.^{a,b}

^aUniversity of Maryland, Department of Psychology, College Park, MD, USA

^bUniversity of Maryland, Neuroscience and Cognitive Science Program, College Park, MD, USA

^cTexas State University, Department of Psychology, San Marcos, TX, USA

Corresponding Author:

Elizabeth Redcay

University of Maryland

2147D Biology-Psychology Building

College Park, MD 20742

redcay@umd.edu

Research Highlights

- Social network size is related to neural sensitivity to biological motion
- This finding suggests a relation between brain development and real-world social experience
- This relation is only present in the posterior superior temporal sulcus (pSTS)
- No age-related changes in biological motion are found in middle childhood
- Our findings have implications for disorders of atypical social experience

Abstract

The ability to perceive others' actions and goals from human motion (i.e., biological motion perception) is a critical component of social perception and may be linked to the development of real-world social relationships. Adult research demonstrates two key nodes of the brain's biological motion perception system—amygdala and posterior superior temporal sulcus (pSTS)—are linked to variability in social network properties. The relation between social perception and social network properties, however, has not yet been investigated in middle childhood—a time when individual differences in social experiences and social perception are growing. The aims of this study were to (1) replicate past work showing amygdala and pSTS sensitivity to biological motion in

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8838293>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8838293>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)