

# Aaaand Action! Is the primary motor cortex the driver of memory guided action planning?

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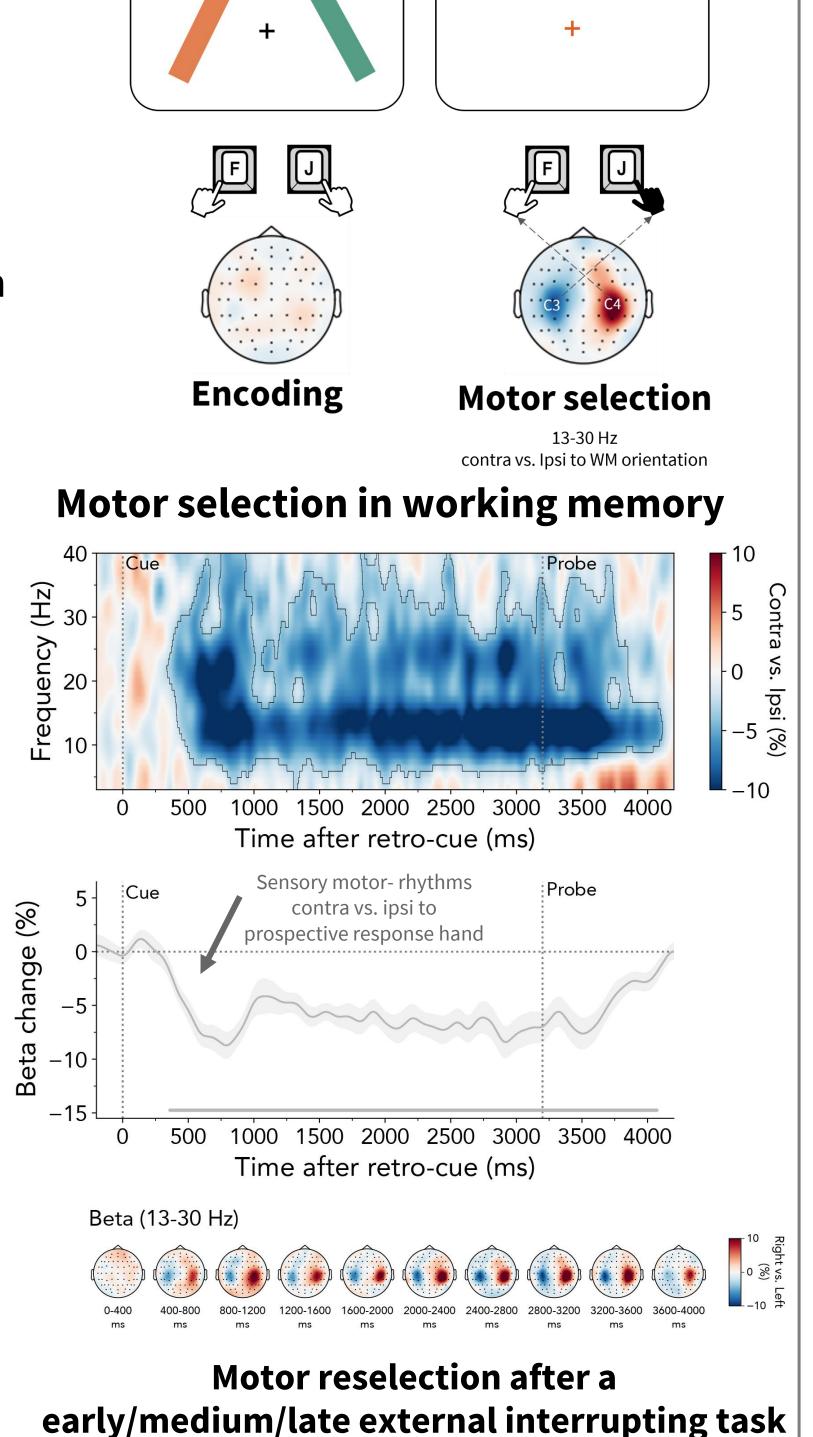
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## Background

In our daily life we constantly have to anticipate and prepare for future actions. These future demands can be extracted from memory and transformed into so called action plans before they are eventually executed.

Sensory-motor rhythms (13 – 30Hz) contralateral to the prospective response hand can track action selection and planning. They are referred to as marker of action planning <sup>1,2</sup>.

Previous results showed instant action selection after the retro-cue and reselection of motor contents immediately after completion of an external, interrupting task <sup>1,2</sup>.



1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000

adapted from Gresch, Behnke et al. 2024

Time after retro-cue (ms)

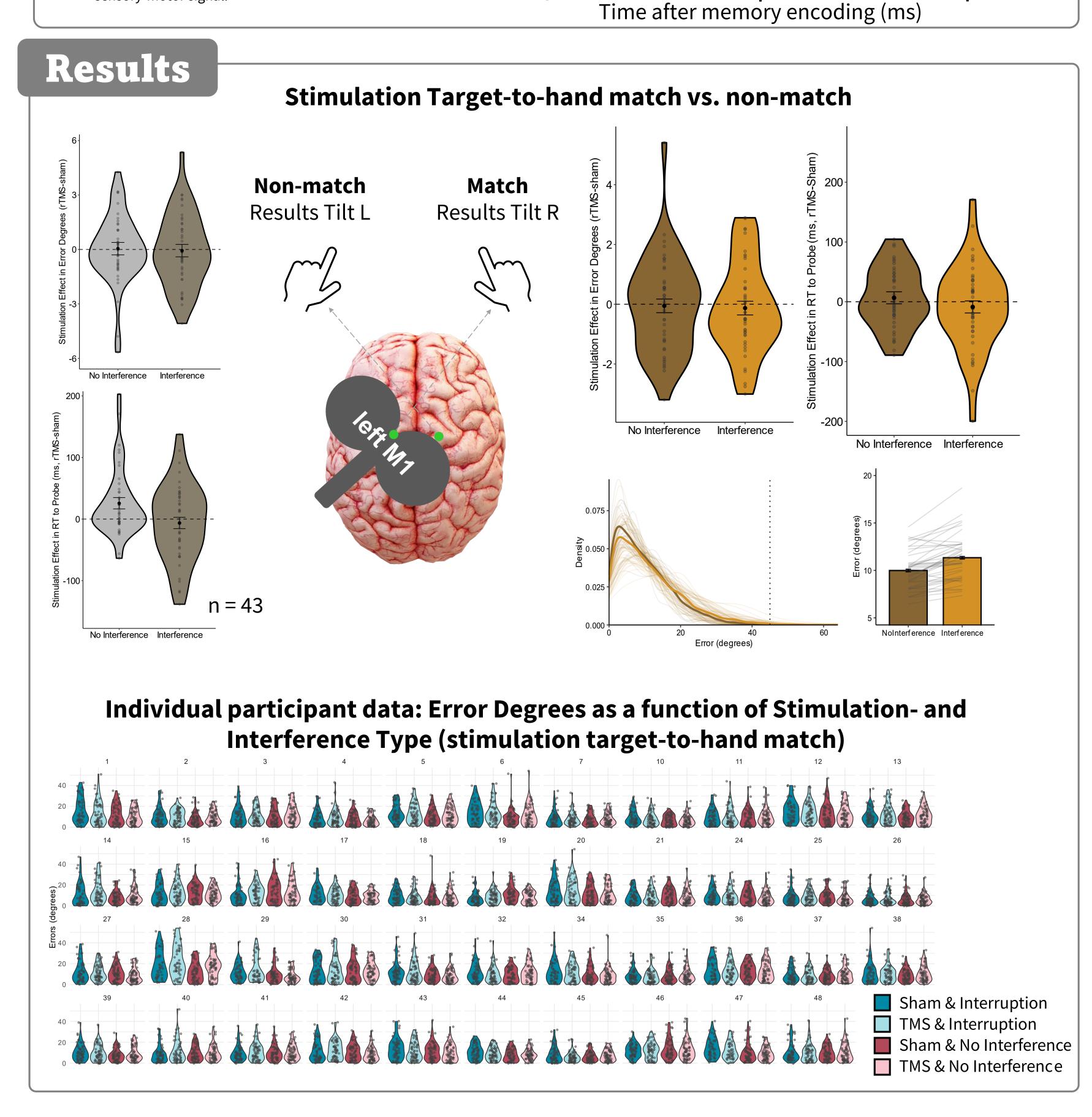
# Research Questions

Does sensory-motor rhythms over the motor cortex serve as the neurophysiological mechanism causing memory-guided action planning?

### Conclusion

- Results indicate that the neurophysiological signatures observed in the EEG may not originate from the primary motor cortex, but potentially from other motor regions such as the premotor area.
- Alternatively, the results might be explained by insufficient stimulation duration and/or incorrect timing relative to the task.
- This study suggests that the primary motor cortex might not be the neurophysiological driver of guided action planning.

#### **Experimental Design Study Design 555** rTMS or sham stimulation **555** Does rTMS at No Interference Interruption Prospective actions were sensory motor transiently planned (No rhythm over M1 Interference) or were interrupted by interfere with an external interfering task 3000ms (Interruption) during the delay of a memory guided visual-motor working memory task. action planning? 1400ms 1400ms Feedback Delay Delay Probe Report Cue Memory 750ms 3000ms unlimited prospective action planning action selection Stimulation: 13Hz rTMS vs. sham, 11111111 8 pulses, intensity: 80% resting signal % motor-threshold Target: left primary motor cortex <u>Timepoint</u>: after retro-cue off-set interruption retro-cue probe expected effect of the stimulation on the sensory-motor signal.





contents in working memory after external interference. bioRxiv 2024.12.13.628347; doi: https://doi.org/10.1101/2024.12.13.628347