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Nucleus subputaminalis: neglected part of the basal nucleus of Meynert

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With much pleasure we have read the article written by Stephan Teipel and collaborators (Teipel et al., 2005) entitled „Measurement of basal forebrain atrophy in Alzheimer’s disease using MRI“ published on July 13 in *Brain*. We cannot but agree that the automated technique of image regression analysis implemented to the analysis of proton density weighted structural MRI of the basal forebrain presented in the article might have excellent value for in vivo determination of the time course of basal forebrain cholinergic neuronal degeneration as well as its temporal relationship to cortical atrophy in patients with Alzheimer’s disease.

However, we would like to draw the reader’s attention to Fig. 2A in Teipel et al. (2005). In plates 103 out of 205 and 102 out of 203 in this figure, the cluster of magnocellular cholinergic neurons located in the anterior part of the basal forebrain (ventrolaterally to the anterior commissure) could not be recognized by authors and was designated as ‘Ch4 p?’. This particular cell group, which is topographically, cytochemically and cytoarchitectonically intimately related to the basal nucleus, was described in the human and anthropoid monkey brain and named as nucleus subputaminalis (NSP) by Giuseppe Ayala. He published his findings many years ago in your esteemed journal (Ayala, 1915).

Although it has been neglected in most classical (such as Kölliker, 1896 and Brockhaus, 1942) as well as more current studies (except Hedreen et al., 1984; Kostović, 1986; Kračun and Rösner, 1986; Ulfing, 1989; Halliday et al., 1993), a recent more detailed analysis of the NSP in 36 neurologically normal subjects ranging from 15 weeks of gestation to 71 years of age have revealed its precise location at all levels (Šimić et al., 1999) (Fig. 1). Moreover, at the most rostral levels we have found the previously undescribed component of the lateral subdivision of the NSP (Šimić et al., 1999). This part of the NSP has not been described in non-human primates (Gorry, 1963; Divac 1975).

The obviously larger size of NSP on the left side at the most rostral and anterointermediate levels (Halliday et al., 1993; Šimić et al., 1999), the ascension of subputaminal cholinergic fibres through the external capsule (Kostović, 1986) towards the inferior frontal gyrus (Šimić et al., 1999), its most progressive phylogenetic cytochemical properties (Šimić et al., 1999) and the most protracted development among all the magnocellular aggregations within the basal forebrain (Kračun and Rösner, 1986) strongly suggest that the NSP is human specific and connected with the cortical speech area (Šimić et al., 1999). This finding gives rise to many hypotheses about the possible role of the NSP in various neurological, neurodegenerative and psychiatric disorders, particularly primary progressive aphasia (Mesulam disease), Alzheimer’s disease and schizophrenia (Heimer, 2000).

While there is a whole body of data for pathological changes of the main part of the basal nucleus, the pathology of NSP was not studied. Since it seems today that the most consistent

determinant of pathology in Alzheimer's disease is the anatomical localization of a neuron, we are convinced that Ayala himself was far beyond his time when he believed that pathology of the NSP might differ significantly from pathology of the main part of the basal nucleus. To give honour to this remarkable author who was first to describe NSP, we suggest the eponym NSP of Ayala.

In conclusion, we recommend that the designation 'Ch4 p?' in the article by Teipel et al. (2005) should be replaced with the 'NSP' (NSP of Ayala). Future studies on the basal forebrain should more carefully investigate this potentially very important part of the basal nucleus.

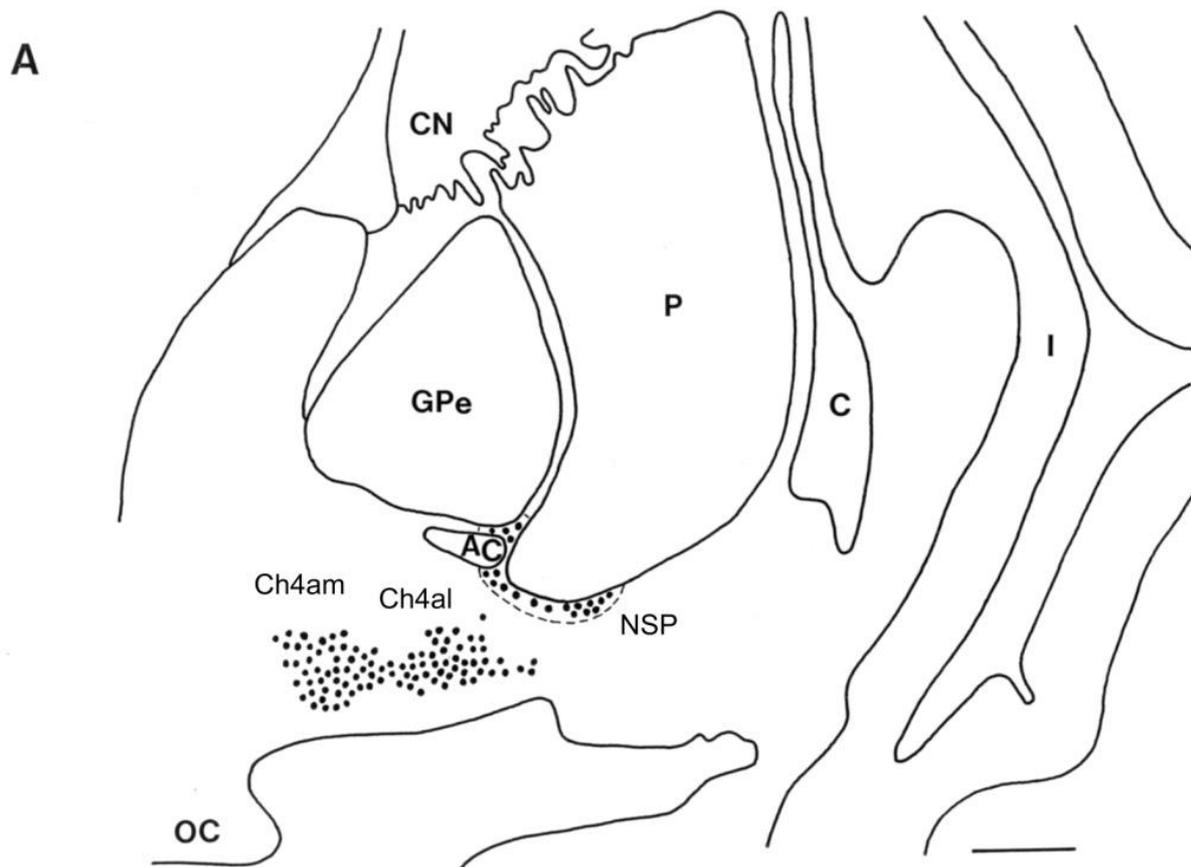
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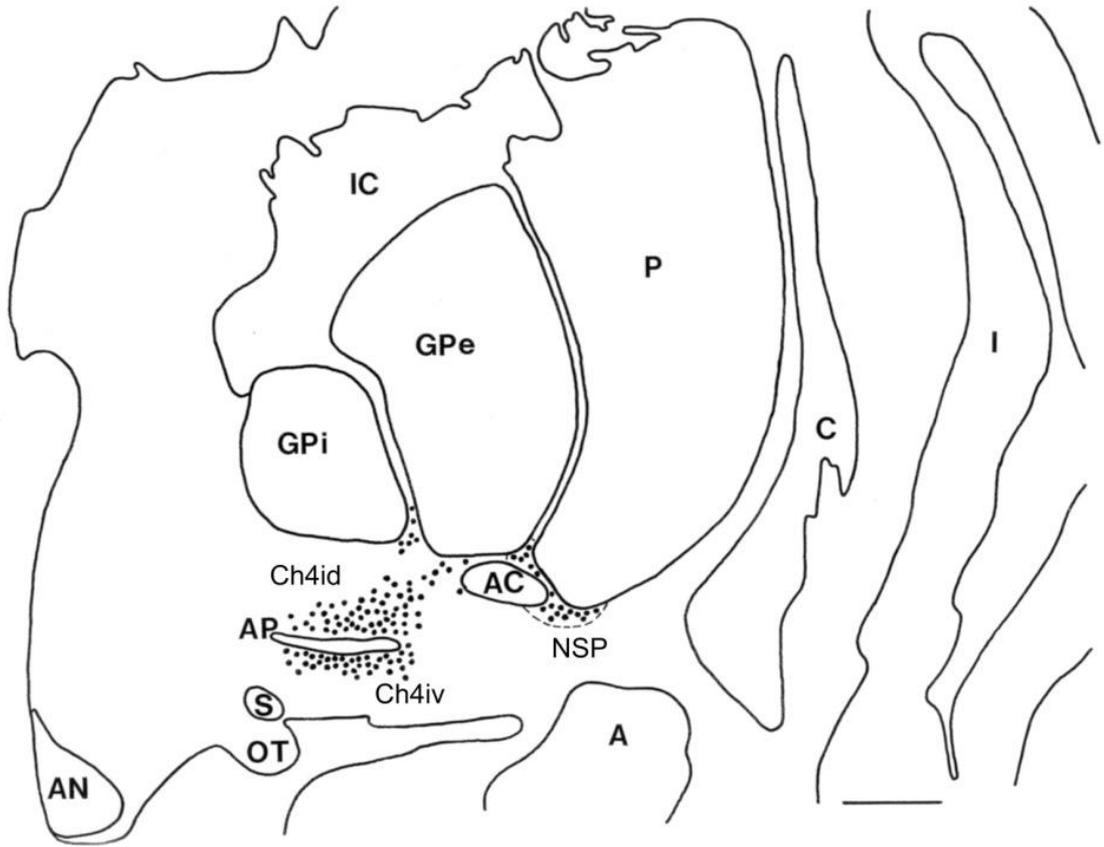
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Figure legends

Fig. 1 (A–C) Schematic representation of the subputaminal nucleus (NSP). (A) Anterior (septal-chiasmatic) level. (B) Intermediate (tubero-infundibular) level. (C) Posterior (premamillary) level. Scale bars = 5 mm.

CN = caudate nucleus; P = putamen; C = claustrum; I = insular cortex; Gpe = globus pallidus, external segment; IC = internal capsule, AC = anterior commissure; NSP = nucleus subputaminalis; Ch4am = anteromedial division of the cholinergic cell group 4; Ch4al = anterolateral division of the cholinergic cell group 4; OC = optic chiasm; Gpi = globus pallidus, internal segment; Ch4id = intermediodorsal division of the cholinergic cell group 4; Ch4iv = intermedioventral division of the cholinergic cell group 4; AP = ansa peduncularis; S = supraoptic nucleus; OT = tractus opticus; AN = anterior nucleus of hypothalamus; A = amygdala; Ch4p = posterior division of the cholinergic cell group 4; Th = thalamus; CP = cerebral peduncle; MB = mamillary body.



B**C**