-Search-



Search

All News | Health | Biological Sciences | Physical Sciences | Environment | Space | Technology & Internet | Politics | Misc

Featured Article



Like this article? Check out the rest of our News Stories.

Like the site? Help spread the word: Facebook del.icio.us StumbleUpon Technorati Ma.gnolia Furl



Password:

Forgot password? Log in

<u>Advertisements</u>

Scientists solve 200-year-old scientific debate involving visual illusions

Rate Article



Total votes: 0

More Biological Science

Secreted protein sends signal that fat is on the way

It takes 2 to tango

Scholar identifies genetic patterning in fruit fly development

Innovative technique to record human impact on coastal waters

Fruit fly research may lead to better understanding of human heart disease

Imitation is not just flattery for Amazon butterfly species

Evidence from dirty teeth: Ancient Peruvians ate well

New theory for how salmon, sea turtles find their birthplace Thursday, November 20, 2008

Neuroscientists at Barrow Neurological Institute at St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center have discovered a direct link between eye motions and the perception of illusory motion that solves a 200-year-old debate.

Stephen Macknik, PhD, director of the Laboratory of Behavioral Neurophysiology; Susana Martinez-Conde, PhD, director of the Laboratory of Visual Neuroscience; Xoana G. Troncoso, PhD; and Jorge Otero-Millan; conducted a study based on the Enigma painting,



(Photo: Agostino MartinelliSTOCK.XCHNG)

a visual illusion in which rotational motion is seen within a stationary image. The artwork has been at the center of a debate over whether the brain or the eye is behind the perception of illusory motion.

Dr. Martinez-Conde's laboratory recently discovered that microsaccades, a small, unconscious eye movement that occurs when humans fixate their eyes, are critical to normal vision. The team of scientists conducted the Enigma study to see if microsaccades are also behind the perception of this illusion. Based on their study, the hypothesis suggesting the illusion originates solely in the brain was ruled out.

Participants in the study observed the Enigma illusion while their eye movements were simultaneously recorded with high precision cameras. Microsaccade rates increased before the illusionary motion sped up and decreased before the motion slowed, revealing a direct link between the eye movements and the illusion.

"We have discovered that this illusion originates with eye movements and not solely the brain as previously thought," says Dr. Martinez-Conde. "The findings from the study could help design future prosthetics for patients with brain damage or brain lesions that affect the perception of motion."

St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center: http://www.stjosephs-phx.org/

Preclinical ADME Tox Research

APREDICA

Fast Turnaround

- CaCO-2 permeability
- protein binding
- CYP inhibition & induction
- metabolite ID
- hERG
- **DMPK**
- in vivo bioanalysis
- cell-based toxicity



www.Apredica.com Ads by Google

LabSpaces' Friends



Facebook

Thanks to St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center for this article.