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Contributions of the medial temporal lobe to declarative memory retrieval: Manipulating the amount of contextual retrieval

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We investigated how the hippocampus and its adjacent mediotemporal structures contribute to contextual and noncontextual declarative memory retrieval by manipulating the amount of contextual information across two levels of the same contextual dimension in a source memory task. A first analysis identified medial temporal lobe (MTL) substructures mediating either contextual or noncontextual retrieval. A linearly weighted analysis elucidated which MTL substructures show a gradually increasing neural activity, depending on the amount of contextual information retrieved. A hippocampal engagement was found during both levels of source memory but not during item memory retrieval. The anterior MTL including the perirhinal cortex was only engaged during item memory retrieval by an activity decrease. Only the posterior parahippocampal cortex showed an activation increasing with the amount of contextual information retrieved. If one assumes a roughly linear relationship between the blood-oxygenation level-dependent (BOLD) signal and the associated cognitive process, our results suggest that the posterior parahippocampal cortex is involved in contextual retrieval on the basis of memory strength while the hippocampus processes representations of item-context binding. The anterior MTL including perirhinal cortex seems to be particularly engaged in familiarity-based item recognition. If one assumes departure from linearity, however, our results can also be explained by one-dimensional modulation of memory strength.

Declarative memory supports discrimination between previously encountered and novel stimuli by means of recollection and familiarity: While recollection involves recognition, including the retrieval of contextual information, familiarity refers to a feeling that a stimulus has been encountered previously without contextual retrieval (Mandler 1980).

Since Scoville and Milner (1957) reported their initial findings from patient HM, at least 50 years of converging evidence from human and animal lesion studies, as well as neuroimaging research, have identified the medial temporal lobe (MTL) as a crucial mediator of declarative memory (for recent reviews, see Diana et al. 2007; Eichenbaum et al. 2007). Based on cytoarchitecture and anatomical connectivity, MTL substructures in humans are dissociated into the hippocampus and the parahippocampal gyrus covered by the ento- and perirhinal cortex anteriorly, and the parahippocampal cortex posteriorly, which also extends into the medial regions of the fusiform gyrus (Insauti et al. 1987).

To date, the precise contribution of the hippocampus and the perirhinal and parahippocampal cortices remains a topic of debate: Based on behavioral data from patients with selective lesions of MTL substructures, one line of research proposes that the hippocampus is critical for recollection of episodic memories, whereas the perirhinal cortex supports recognition judgments based upon familiarity (e.g., Brown and Aggleton 2001; Holdstock et al. 2005; Bowles et al. 2007; Sauvage et al. 2008). Another line of research does not support dichotomies between the functions of the hippocampus and the adjacent medial temporal structures, instead suggesting a functionally unified memory system within the MTL (e.g., Manns et al. 2003; Stark and Squire 2003; Wais et al. 2006; for a review, see Squire et al. 2004).

In recent years, functional magnetic resonance neuroimaging (fMRI) studies in healthy humans have gone beyond the natural limitations of lesion studies but have also generated controversial results. For example, while several studies report no difference between brain activity related to contextual and noncontextual memory retrieval within the MTL (e.g., Stark and Squire 2003; Kirwan and Stark 2004; Squire et al. 2004), other studies have revealed a dissociation between a hippocampal contribution to recollection (e.g., Eldridge et al. 2000; Yonelinas et al. 2001, 2005; Cansino et al. 2002; Giovanello et al. 2004; Weis et al. 2004a; Daselaar et al. 2006) and anterior MTL (most likely perirhinal) contributions to noncontextual item recognition based on familiarity (Henson et al. 2003, 2005; Weis et al. 2004a; Gonsalves et al. 2005; Daselaar et al. 2006; Montaldi et al. 2006).

Recently, the available evidence has been taken to suggest a dissociation between hippocampal and perirhinal functions and also the role of posterior parahippocampal cortex in declarative memory retrieval (Diana et al. 2007; Eichenbaum et al. 2007; see also Davachi 2006). Eichenbaum and colleagues (2007; see also Diana et al. 2007) suggested that perirhinal cortex is involved in...
familiarity-based representation of item information, while the posterior parahippocampal cortex is involved in representation of context, suggesting an important role in recollection. According to this model, the hippocampus integrates or binds the item and contextual information, and this will lead to reactivation of associated information in parahippocampal cortex during memory retrieval. Another perspective (Squire et al. 2007) suggests that different medial temporal processes are distinct but do not dissociate along the line between acontextual item memory and contextual-associative memory. In contrast, this perspective discusses a one-dimensional modulation of memory strength explaining differential behavior of MTL substructures. To explain functional imaging findings that do not show a monotonic change in activity paralleling monotonic changes in memory strength, Squire and colleagues (2007) propose a departure from linearity in the relationship between the blood-oxygenation level-dependent (BOLD) signal and memory strength in these MTL substructures. Thus far, most of the studies have focused on contrasting one condition yielding contextual retrieval with another condition demanding simple recognition of item information (e.g., Eldridge et al. 2000; Cansino et al. 2002; Dobbins et al. 2003; Bunge et al. 2004; Giovanelli et al. 2004; Weis et al. 2004a; Meltzer and Constable 2005). Such an approach is useful in dissociating the specific role of hippocampus and its adjacent mediotemporal structures in contextual and noncontextual forms of declarative memory. A complementary approach varies the amount of contextual information across several levels and allows us to investigate the neural response as a function of these levels as well as the sensitivity with which the different MTL substructures react to the quantitative changes in the amount of contextual retrieval, thereby also taking into account the aspect of memory strength.

We, therefore, conducted an fMRI experiment, in which subjects were asked to remember photos of either landscapes or buildings that were dyed in different colors and different shades of these colors. In other words, the amount of contextual information was manipulated across two levels of the same contextual dimension (color) that were tested by means of a source memory task. We assumed that trials with mere item recognition reflect the least amount of contextual retrieval, trials in which retrieval of global source information (i.e., photos + color retrieval) was successful consist of an intermediate amount of contextual information, and trials in which two levels of source memory (i.e., photos + color + shade retrieval) were accomplished contain the greatest amount of contextual information. By comparing neural activity between trials reflecting successful source memory (collapsed over the two levels of contextual information) with trials reflecting simple recognition of previously presented stimuli as well as the latter ones with trials to previously presented but unrecognized stimuli (misses), we should be able to dissociate MTL activity mediating contextual and noncontextual retrieval as done previously. In particular, we were interested in whether all MTL subregions contribute equally to contextual- and noncontextual memory retrieval or not. Based on the aforementioned hypotheses (Diana et al. 2007; Eichenbaum et al. 2007), we predicted that activation of the hippocampus and the posterior parahippocampal cortex co-occur during contextual retrieval, while anterior MTL regions (most probably within the perirhinal cortex) are selectively engaged in familiarity-based recognition. Additionally, our experimental design allowed us to test how activations change depending on the retrieval of different amounts of contextual information.

In addition, by contrasting trials of old items in a linearly weighted manner (i.e., unrecognized old items < recognized items < recognized items for which one level of source was correctly recollected < recognized items for which both levels of source were correctly recollected), we aimed to elucidate which MTL substructures responded in a gradually increasing or decreasing manner. FMRI activity in these substructures might thus reflect monotonically increasing or decreasing memory strength (Squire et al. 2007).

**Results**

Overall recognition was high (80.5%). The performance rate of correct judgments for “2 source hits,” i.e., trials in which two levels of source memory (i.e., photos + color + shade retrieval) were accomplished (t_{19} = 8.68, P < 0.001), and “1 source hits,” i.e., trials in which retrieval of global source information (i.e., photos + color retrieval) was successful (t_{19} = 6.62, P < 0.001), differed significantly from chance. There was a better performance for 1 source hits in comparison with 2 source hits (t_{19} = 24.7, P < 0.001), indicating that the latter one was more difficult to retrieve. For additional information also on the reaction times, see Table 1.

The global analysis (thresholded at P = 0.001; cluster-size test statistic, corrected for multiple nonindependent comparisons) confirmed previous findings (e.g., Weis et al. 2004a,b; Hornberger et al. 2006) of a significant difference between the neural activity for all recognized items versus misses, as well as in comparison to new items in mediotemporal, parietal, and prefrontal regions (for details, see Tables 2, 3). To delineate the involvement of the MTL substructures, a subsequent region of interest (ROI) analysis was performed within the MTL, as outlined in the Materials and Methods section (cf., Tendolkar et al. 2007).

By means of t-tests, we investigated whether there were any significant differences between hits with correct retrieval of context (collapsed over 1 source hits and 2 source hits) and hits without correct retrieval of context (“item hits”), as well as significant differences between hits with correct retrieval of context (collapsed over 1 source hits and 2 source hits) and correctly classified new items (“correct rejections”). We also included an analysis of activity decreases and increases between “misses” and item hits as well as correct rejections and item hits to further dissociate neural activity related to mere item recognition (Henson et al. 2003, 2005; Weis et al. 2004a; Gonsalves et al. 2005; Dasehaar et al. 2006; Montaldi et al. 2006).

**Table 1. Behavioral results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Old items</th>
<th>New items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of trials</td>
<td>Uncertain</td>
<td>Misses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of trials</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reaction time</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Mean percentage of trials (± standard deviation).

*Mean number of trials (± standard deviation).

*Mean reaction times (± standard deviation).
Second, we conducted an analysis testing how the activation pattern of the MTL substructures changes depending on the retrieval of different amounts of contextual information. The mean activation for all old items was taken and linearly weighted depending on the amount of contextual retrieval or memory strength that was associated with each condition (i.e., 2 source hits > 1 source hits > item hits > misses).

Below we will report the results of these analyses arranged by MTL substructures.

### Hippocampus

The first analysis showed a larger hippocampal activity (cluster size: 20 voxels/860 mm³) for hits with correct contextual retrieval (collapsed over 1 source hits and 2 source hits) compared with those without (item hits) with local maxima in the middle (−28, −26, −10; P corr < 0.01) and the dorsal aspect of the left hippocampus (−30, −38, 0; P corr < 0.01) (Fig. 1A). In order to dissociate the hippocampal activity that was selectively engaged by either of the two source memory conditions, we compared directly 1 source hits and 2 source hits. While the comparison 2 source hits versus 1 source hits gave rise to a larger activation in the left middle/anterior hippocampus (cluster size: 8 voxels/344 mm³; −24, −28, −10; P corr < 0.001), 1 source hits versus 2 source hits did not reveal any significant hippocampal activation (Fig. 2). Moreover, no hippocampal activation was found for noncontextual memory when comparing item hits with either misses or correct rejections. Finally, the linearly weighted analysis did not show any significant effects within the hippocampus.

### Anterior MTL

In a region of anterior MTL (Fig. 1B), which includes the perirhinal cortex, the first analysis gave rise to a decrease of activity for item hits as opposed to misses (cluster size: 6 voxels/258 mm³; 24, −2, −30; P corr < 0.05) and opposed to correct rejections (cluster size: 5 voxels/215 mm³; 28, 0, −26; P corr < 0.05). None of the other contrasts as outlined previously showed any significant effects within this region.

### Posterior parahippocampal cortex

Analyses revealed no significant activations when contrasting hits with correct retrieval of context (collapsed over 1 source hits and 2 source hits) to those without (item hits) as well as correctly classified new items (correct rejections). There was significantly more activity for item hits compared with misses in left fusiform gyrus most probably covered by parahippocampal cortex (cluster size: 9 voxels/387 mm³; −32, −42, −20; P corr < 0.05). However, no significant difference between item hits and correct rejections were found. Finally, the linearly weighted analysis (i.e., 2 source hits > 1 source hits > item hits > misses) showed significant effects within the left (cluster size: 10 voxels/430 mm³; −20, −44, −6; P corr < 0.01) and the right posterior parahippocampal cortex (cluster size: 18 voxels/774 mm³; 24, −56, −2; P corr < 0.05). Indeed, the bar graphs in Figure 1C depicting the contrast estimates show the graded nature of this memory effect.

### Discussion

In this study, we investigated how the hippocampus and its adjacent mediotemporal cortices contribute to contextual and noncontextual forms of declarative memory retrieval. A hippocampal engagement could only be identified during contextual-memory retrieval, while activity in anterior MTL was only found in the form of an activity decrease related to noncontextual item recognition. Posterior parahippocampal cortex showed an activation gradually increasing with the amount of contextual information retrieved.

First, our results replicate earlier fMRI studies showing a selective engagement of the hippocampus in contextual memory retrieval (Eldridge et al. 2000; Cansino et al. 2002; Giovanelli et al. 2004; Weis et al. 2004a; Daseaar et al. 2006; for review, see Eichenbaum et al. 2007), thereby supporting a specific role for the hippocampus in recollective aspects of declarative memory (Brown and Aggleton 2001; Eichenbaum and Cohen 2001; O’Reilly and Norman 2002). Moreover, recollection of both levels of source memory compared with just one level resulted in a more anterior extension of the hippocampal activation. In this context, we note that the hippocampus receives input originating from diverse neocortical regions. The neocortex and the hippocampus are indirectly connected via the parahippocampal gyrus, whereby anterior neocortical regions connect to the anterior parahippocampal cortex, and whereby posterior neocortical regions connect to the posterior parahippocampal cortex (Insausti et al. 1987; Suzuki and Amaral 1994). The increase of activation pattern along the longitudinal axis of the hippocampus in our study might thus reflect an increase in hippocampal input related to the retrieval of additional contextual information from different neocortical sites. However, it is rather unlikely that color and shade of a color induce different neocortical representations. Hence, it is more likely that the extension of hippocam-

### Table 3. Brain regions showing significantly greater BOLD signal (P < 0.05, corrected at the cluster level) during the overall analysis for recognized than for correctly rejected new stimuli during retrieval

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Left/right</th>
<th>No. of voxels/mm³</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>Z</th>
<th>Z-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supplementary motor area</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>6844/294,292</td>
<td>−4</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferior parietal gyrus</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>2912/125,216</td>
<td>−28</td>
<td>−62</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precuneus</td>
<td>Left</td>
<td>921/39,603</td>
<td>−8</td>
<td>−68</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As outlined in the Materials and Methods section, source hits, item hits, misses) of previously presented stimuli differ in their amount of contextual retrieval across all four conditions (2 source hits) results from a linear trend analysis reflecting the hippocampal activation (Cpared with misses and correct rejections. Finally, the posterior parahippocampal cortex shows a significant signal decrease of merely recognized stimuli (item hits) compared with those without (item hits), while the anterior hippocampal activation (Acompared with correct contextual retrieval (collapsed over 1 source hits and 2 source hits) is shown superimposed onto selected coronal slices of the mean high-resolution T1-weighted volume supplied with SPM2. R refers to the right side of the brain. The bar graphs show the corresponding contrast estimates derived from the local maxima of the ROI analyses. The hippocampal activation (A) reflects the stepwise contrast between hits with correct contextual retrieval (collapsed over 1 source hits and 2 source hits) compared with those without (item hits), while the anterior MTL effect with a local maximum in perirhinal cortex (B) reflects the significant signal decrease of merely recognized stimuli (item hits) compared with misses and correct rejections. Finally, the posterior parahippocampal activation (C) results from a linear trend analysis reflecting the different amount of contextual retrieval across all four conditions (2 source hits, 1 source hits, item hits, misses) of previously presented stimuli as outlined in the Materials and Methods section.

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Figure 1. Specific activations from the ROI analyses within the MTL (P(corrected < 0.05, thresholded at a voxel size of 10) of the hippocampus (A), right anterior MTL (B), and left and right posterior parahippocampal cortex (C) are shown superimposed onto selected coronal slices of the mean high-resolution T1-weighted volume supplied with SPM2. R refers to the right side of the brain. The bar graphs show the corresponding contrast estimates derived from the local maxima of the ROI analyses. The hippocampal activation (A) reflects the stepwise contrast between hits with correct contextual retrieval (collapsed over 1 source hits and 2 source hits) compared with those without (item hits), while the anterior MTL effect with a local maximum in perirhinal cortex (B) reflects the significant signal decrease of merely recognized stimuli (item hits) compared with misses and correct rejections. Finally, the posterior parahippocampal activation (C) results from a linear trend analysis reflecting the different amount of contextual retrieval across all four conditions (2 source hits, 1 source hits, item hits, misses) of previously presented stimuli as outlined in the Materials and Methods section.

Figure 2. Displayed are the results from the stepwise t-tests (P(corrected < 0.05, thresholded at a voxel size of 10) for 2 source hits versus item hits (shown in yellow) and 1 source hits versus item hits (shown in red). The activations are displayed on sagittal slices of the standard T1-weighted volume supplied with SPM2. The activation shown in orange reflects the results from a conjunctional analysis (thresholded at P < 0.001 uncorrected) between the hippocampal activation for 1 source hits and 2 source hits superimposed on the aforementioned stepwise analysis.

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were required to press the button if they had not seen the photo before (new). Previously green, subjects were required to indicate, at c, in which shade the photograph had been presented during the study phase. At d, subjects previously presented in red (old, previously red) or in green (old, previously green). If the subject judged the photograph to be old, previously red or old, Tendolkar 2006).

Figure 3. Simplified depiction of study and test trials. The letters a–d indicate whenever a button press had to be made. At a, subjects were required to indicate during study which color and shade of the color the pictures were dyed in. At b, subjects judged by button presses whether the photo was previously presented in red (old, previously red) or in green (old, previously green). If the subject judged the photograph to be old, previously red or old, previously green, subjects were required to indicate, at c, in which shade the photograph had been presented during the study phase. At d, subjects were required to press the button if they had not seen the photo before (new).

Materials and Methods

After giving informed consent, 20 healthy, right-handed subjects (10 females; mean age 25 yr, range 18–36) participated in the experiment, which was performed according to the guidelines provided by the local medical ethics committee. The experiment consisted of five study-test cycles, whereby every four subjects saw the same set of five study-test cycles. As stimuli, 360 grayscale photographs of natural landscapes with or without buildings were randomly divided into five sets of pictures, 36 with and 36 without buildings. During the study, stimuli were colored in a light, lurid, and dark shade of red or green. During testing, stimuli were shown in grayscale (for an overview of the experimental set-up, see Fig. 3).

During each of the study phases, 48 photographs were displayed for 1400 msec, followed by a fixation point appearing for 2400–3700 msec. Following each photograph, a screen with the three different shades of either red or green squares (depending on the color of the antecedent picture) (Fig. 3) appeared for 1200 msec. During each of the test phases, the 48 old photographs were presented intermixed with 24 new ones, each for 1400 msec, followed by a jittered fixation period between 2400–3700 msec. To optimize the event sequence for statistical analysis, jittering of the interstimulus interval was done as indicated before, and 24 null-events (black screen with a fixation point in the middle for 2000 msec) during study and 36 null-events during tests were intermixed.

At study, subjects memorized each picture together with its color/shade by making a landscape/building (covertly) and a color/shade-decision (button press). During retrieval, the subjects were required to indicate by a button press whether the displayed photograph either was not seen before (“new”) or was seen at study and previously presented in red (“old previously red”) or green (“old previously green”). After a “new” judgment, no further action was required for this particular item. If the subject classified the photograph to be old previously red or old previously green, three color-cues with the three different shades of either red or green were shown, and subjects were required to decide in which shade the photograph had been presented during the study phase (see Fig. 3). In keeping with previous studies (Weis et al. 2004 a,b), for old/new and shade decisions, subjects could make use of an “uncertain” response in order to avoid a contamination by guesses. The use of the left or right hand for button presses was counterbalanced across subjects. Before scanning, a practice session was given to the participant to ensure that the subject was familiar with the entire procedure in the scanner.

Functional MR volumes were acquired with an ascending slice-acquisition T2*-weighted echo-planar imaging sequence.
(Sonata 1.5 T, Siemens; 33 axial slices; volume repetition time [TR] = 2.29 sec; echo time [TE] = 30 msec; 90° flip angle; slice matrix = 64 × 64; slice thickness = 3.0 mm; slice gap = 0.5 mm; isotropic voxel size = 3.5 × 3.5 × 3.5 mm²; field of view = 224 mm) during encoding and retrieval of the present experiment. A T1-weighted MP-RAGE sequence (176 sagittal slices; volume TR = 2200 msec; TE = 3.93 msec; 15° flip angle; slice matrix = 256 × 256; slice thickness = 1.0 mm; no gap; field of isotropic voxel size = 1 × 1 × 1 mm²; view = 256 mm) was acquired for anatomical localization.

Analysis was performed using SPM2 (Friston et al. 1995, 1996; www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk/spm). After discarding the first volumes in every session to allow for T1 equilibration effects, the functional EPI-BOLD images were realigned, and the subject means were coregistered with the stereotactic anatomical MNI space. Data were smoothed with an isotropic three-dimensional Gaussian kernel (8-mm FWHM). The fMRI data were analyzed statistically using the general linear model. The explanatory variables were temporally convolved with the canonical hemodynamic response function provided by SPM2. In addition, the linear model included a temporal high-pass filter to account for various low-frequency effects and realignment parameters as effects of no interest. Relevant contrast parameters were selected based on the family-wise error). We report MNI coordinates of local maxima together with the voxel and corresponding volume size of the significant cluster.

Two kinds of ROI analyses were performed within the MTL. In the first analysis, we analyzed by means of t-tests whether there were any significant differences between hits with correct retrieval of context (collapsed over 1 source hits and 2 source hits) and hits without correct retrieval of context (item hits) as well as significant differences between hits with correct retrieval of context (collapsed over 1 source hits and 2 source hits) and correctly classified new items (correct rejections). This analysis also included a comparison of activation decrease and increase between misses and item hits to further dissociate neural activity related to item recognition (Henson et al. 2003, 2005; Weis et al. 2004a; Goncharov et al. 2006).Montaldi et al. 2006; Hornberger et al. 2006).

Second, we conducted a linearly weighted analysis investigating how the activation pattern of MTL substructures changes as a function of memory strength across the different conditions of previously presented stimuli, assuming that correctly recognized items for which the two contextual details could be recalled, yielded the strongest memory while misses should yield the weakest memory.

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