Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) applied at scalp electrodes (A and A', respectively blue and red traces) evokes, in the awake brain (B), a response that travels from the premotor cortex (gray star) to other cortical areas in a complex pattern lasting for almost 300 milliseconds. By contrast, in the anesthetized brain (B') TMS evokes a stronger, but shorter response which remains localized to the premotor area. This demonstrates that under anesthesia, like during deep sleep, a breakdown of cortical connectivity occurs and the brain loses its ability to integrate information.