

# Network processing of taste



*The Benjamin  
& Mae  
Volen  
National  
Center for  
Complex Systems*

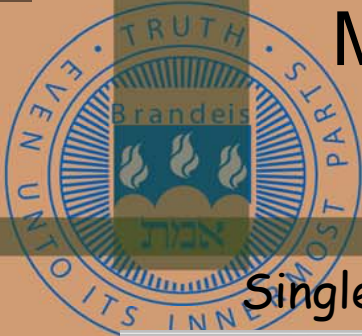
**Brandeis University**



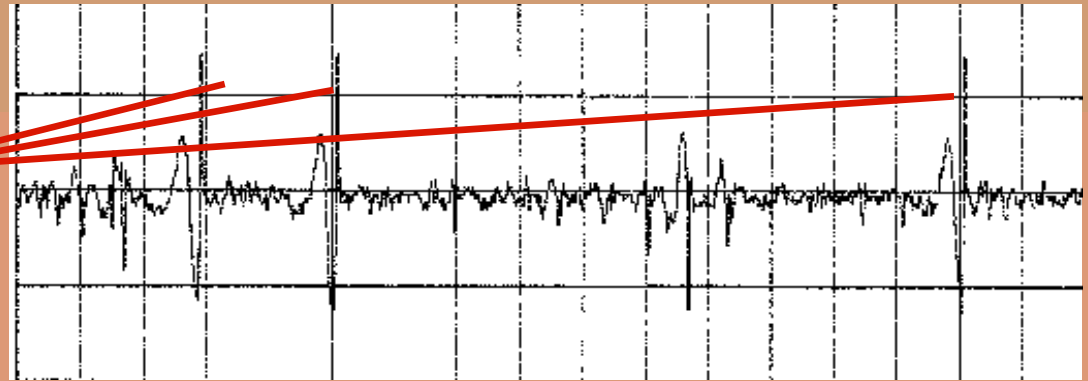
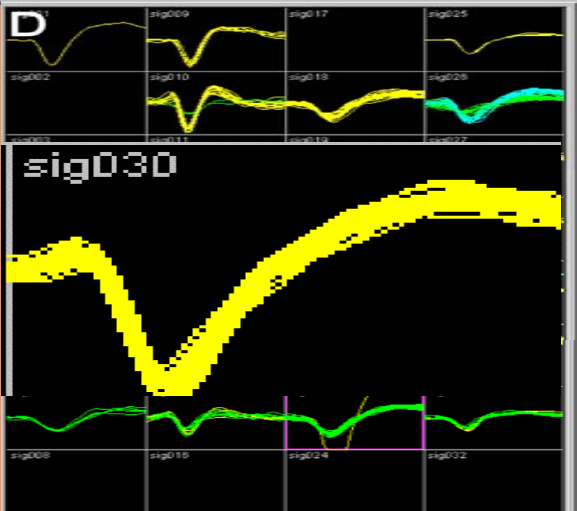
# Sequence of 3 Talks

- ▣ Framework: recap of last year—single-neuron and ensemble dynamics (**Katz**)
- ▣ Relating these to cognitive dynamics (**Fontanini**)
- ▣ Modeling ensemble dynamics (**Miller**)

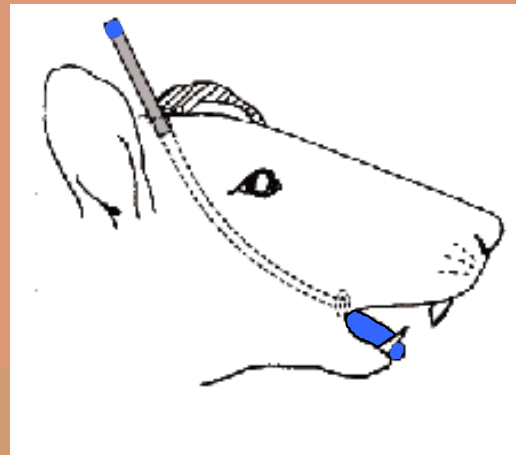
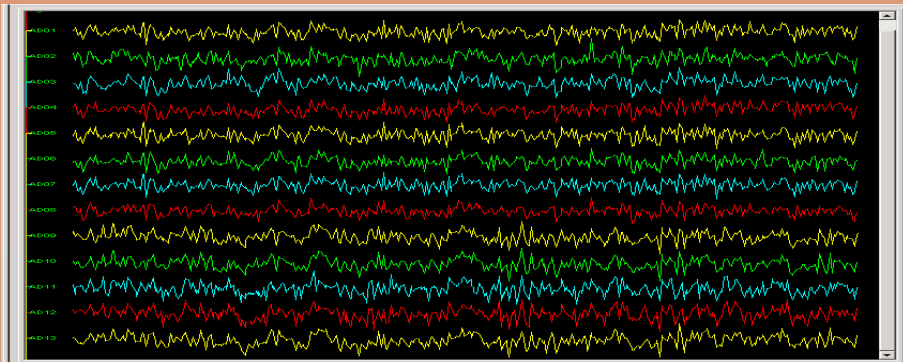
# Methods for investigating gustatory networks in actively tasting rats.



Single neurons

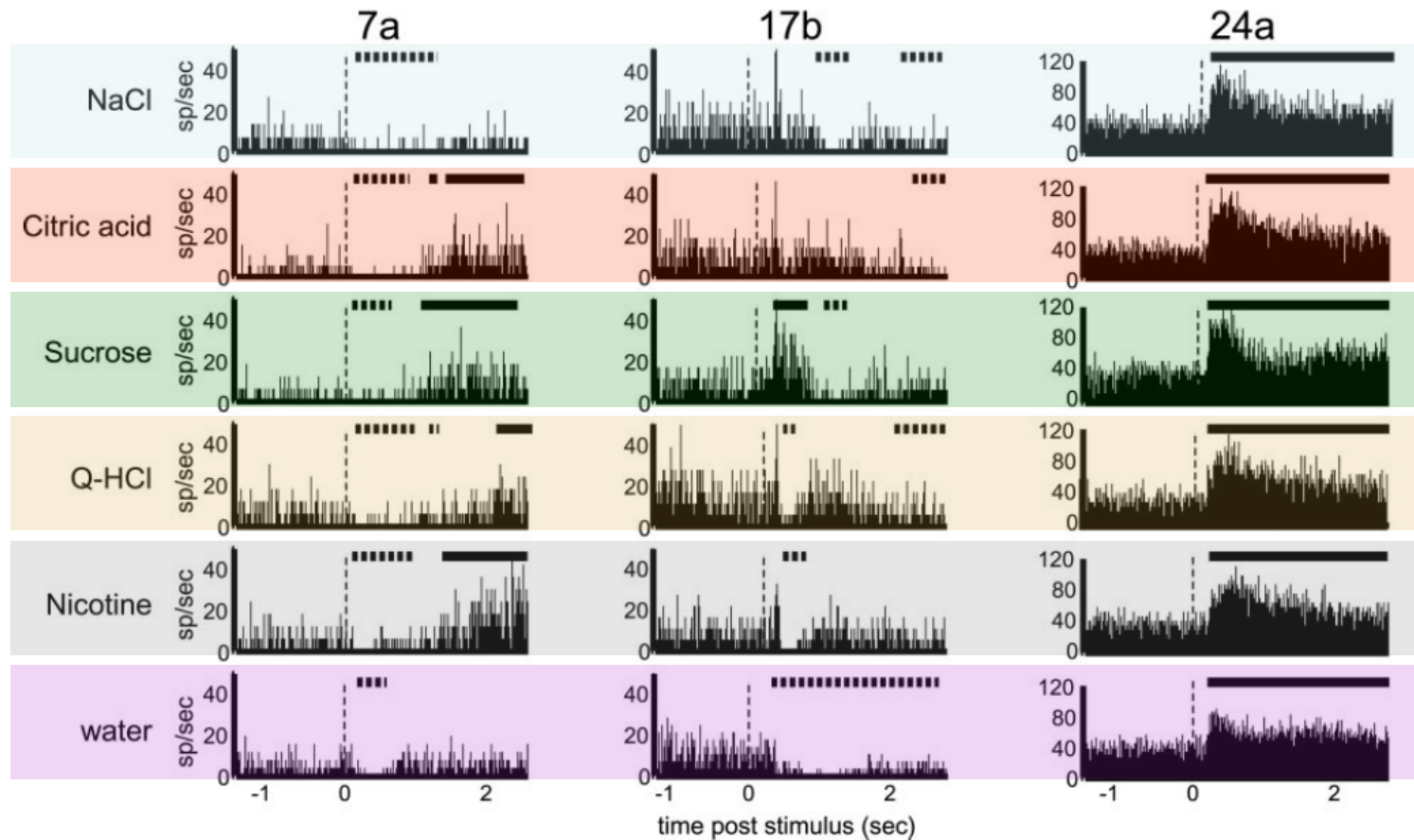


Field potentials



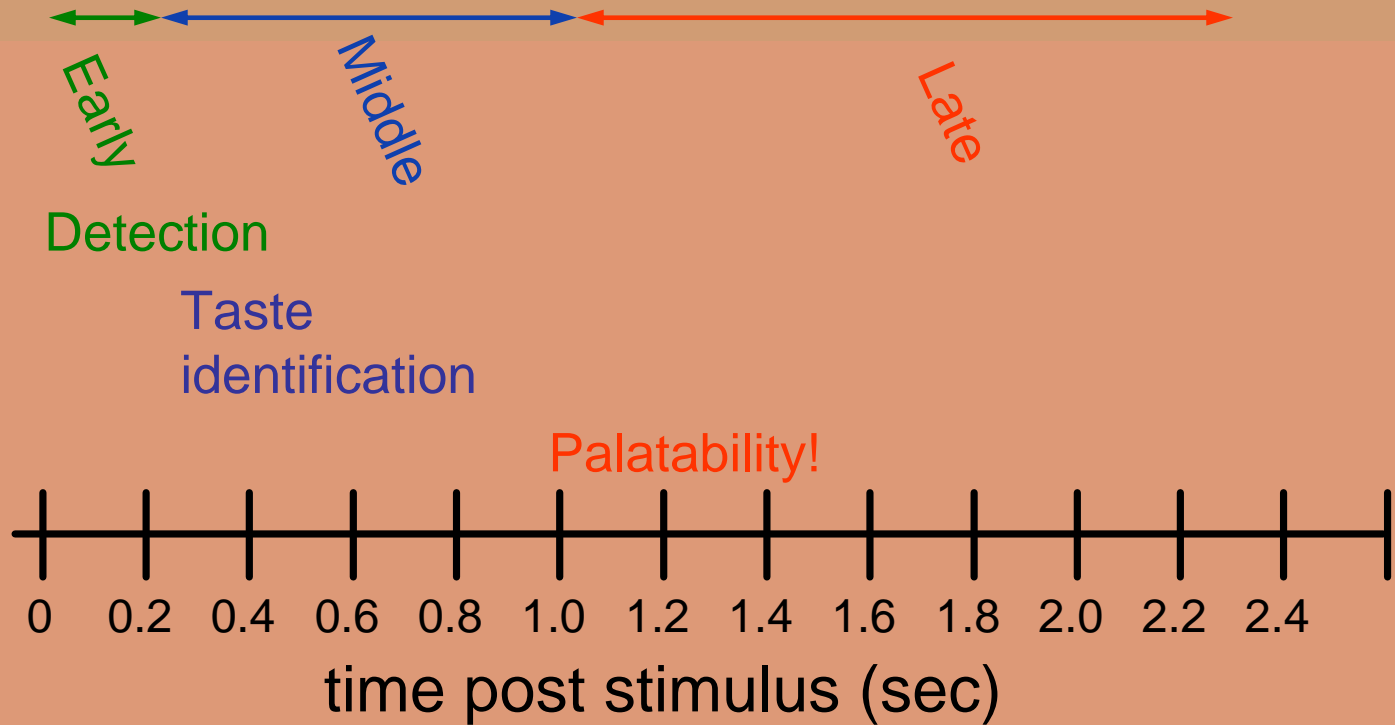


# Within-response complexity: GC temporal codes



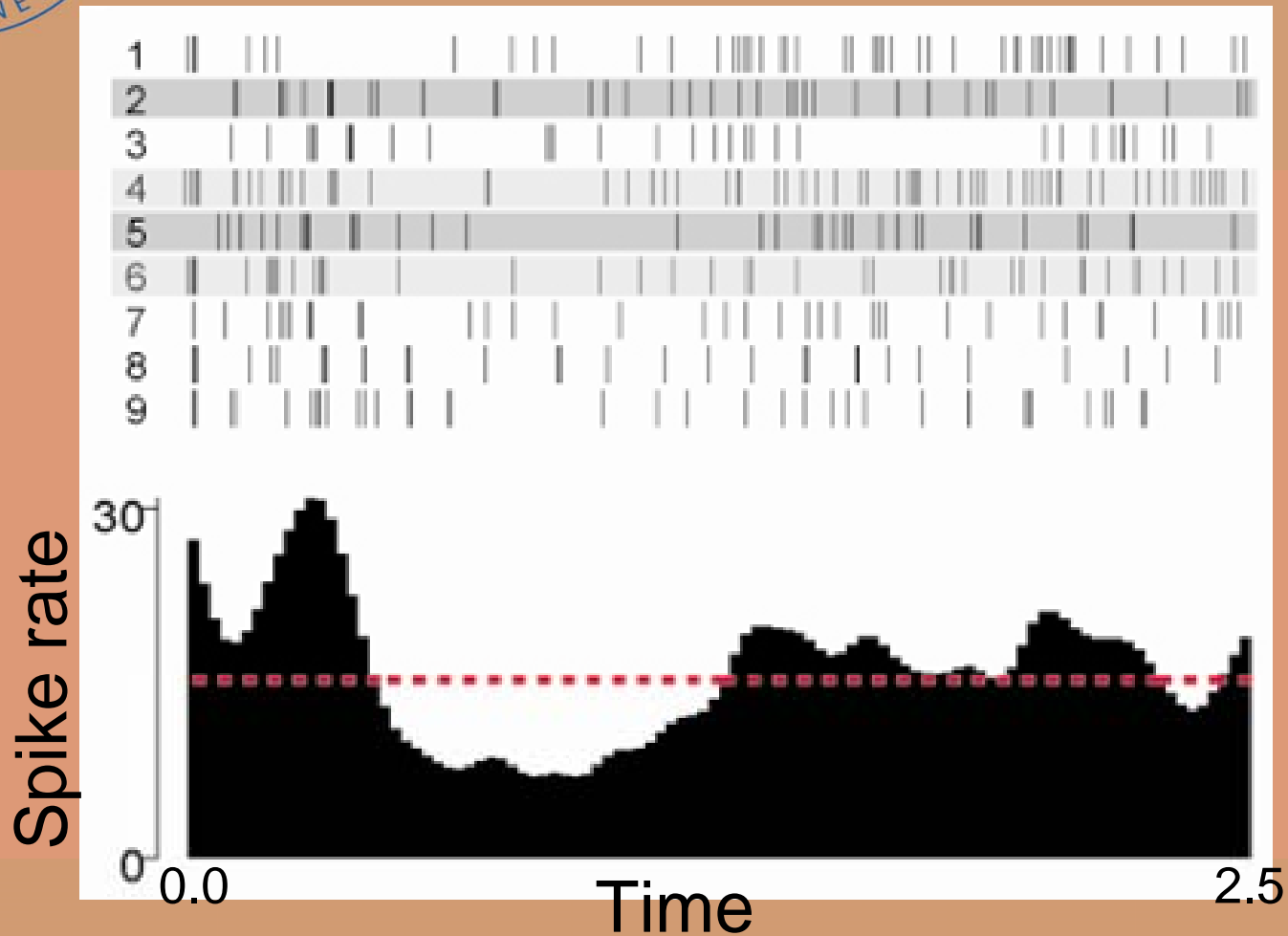


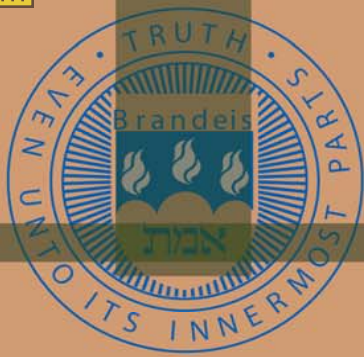
# GC temporal codes “multiplex” information about the taste stimulus



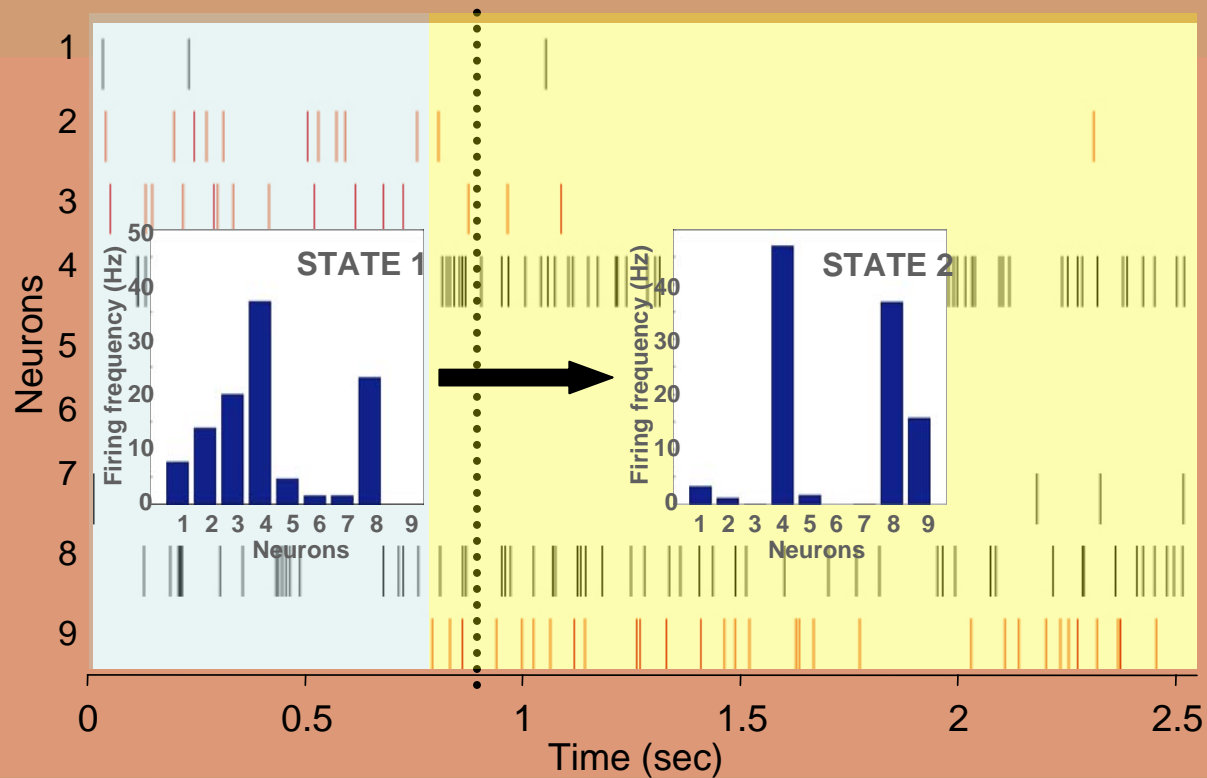


# Responses appear to change gradually in PSTHs





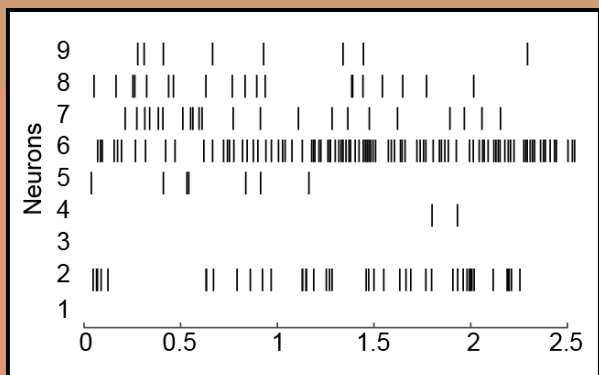
When looked at as a population, however, single trials look much more . . . orderly



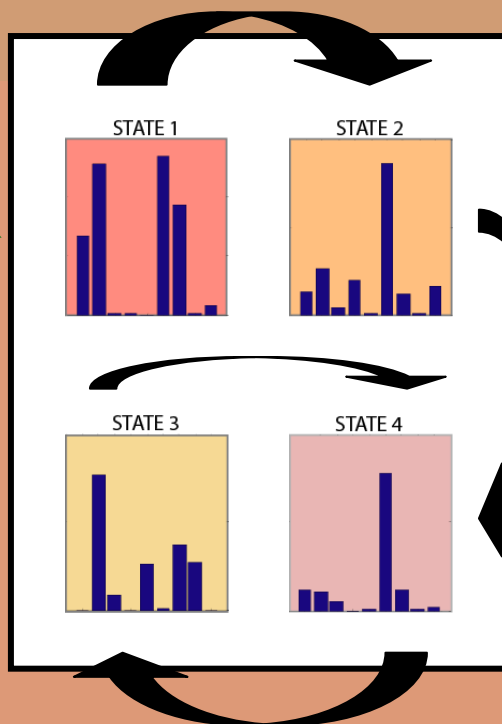


# Hidden Markov Model (HMM)—the tool for this job

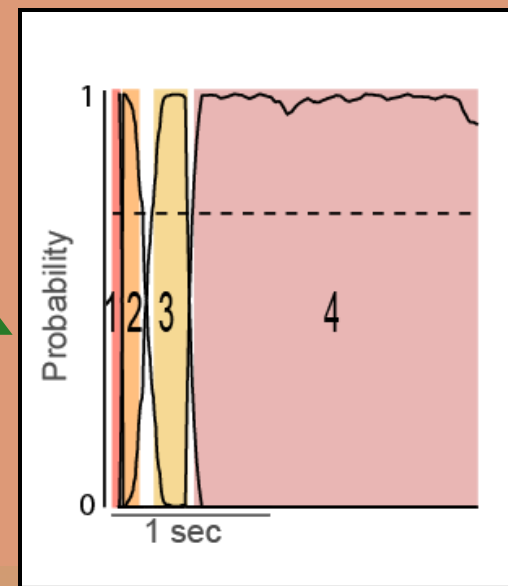
**INPUT**



**HMM**



**OUTPUT**







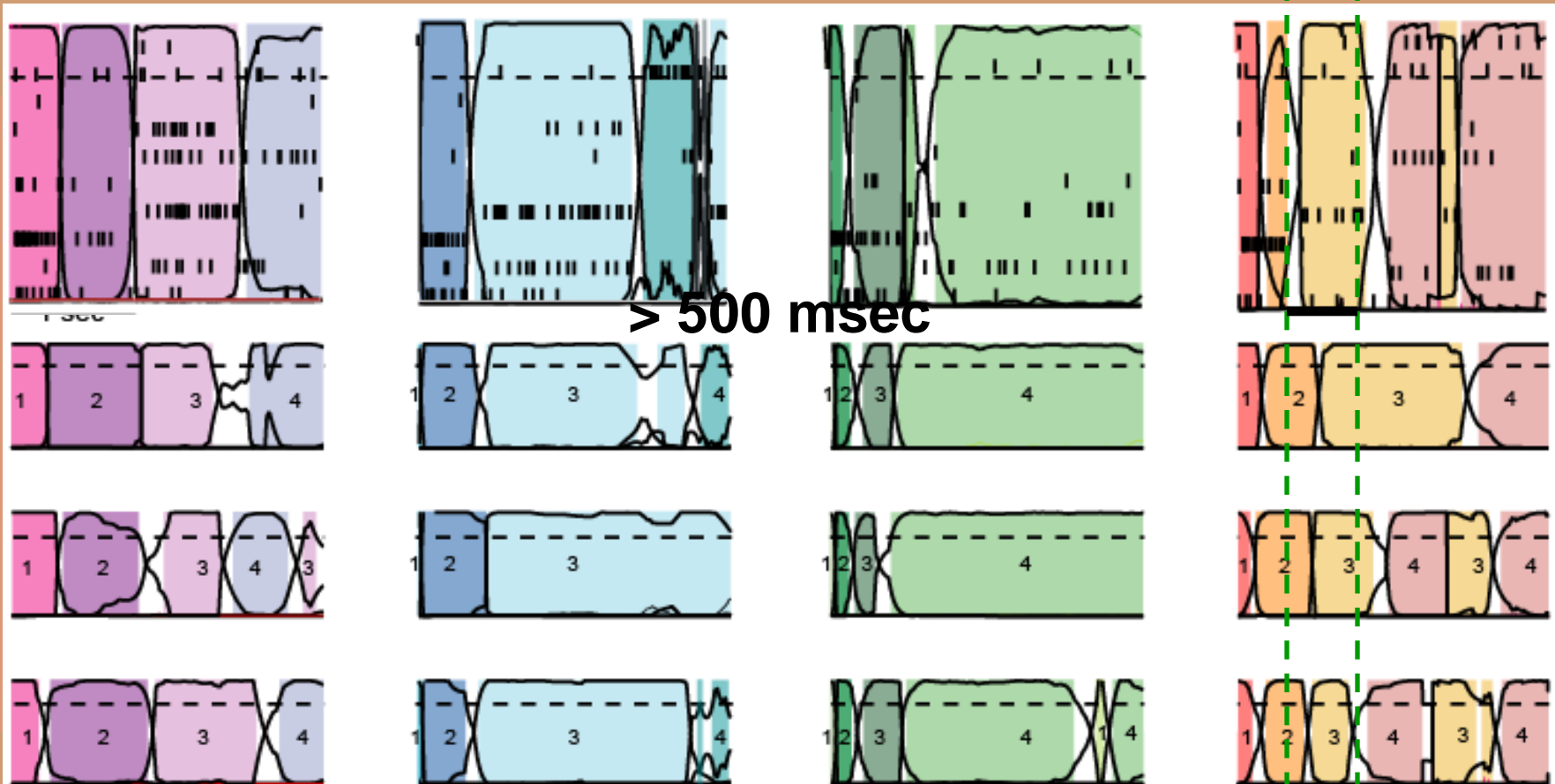
# Ensembles go through taste-specific state sequences

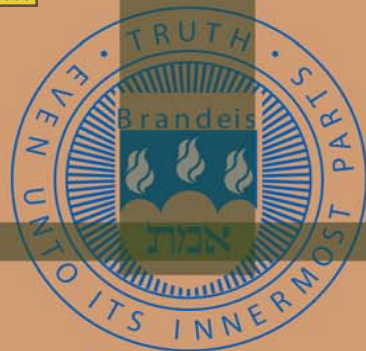
Sucrose

Quinine

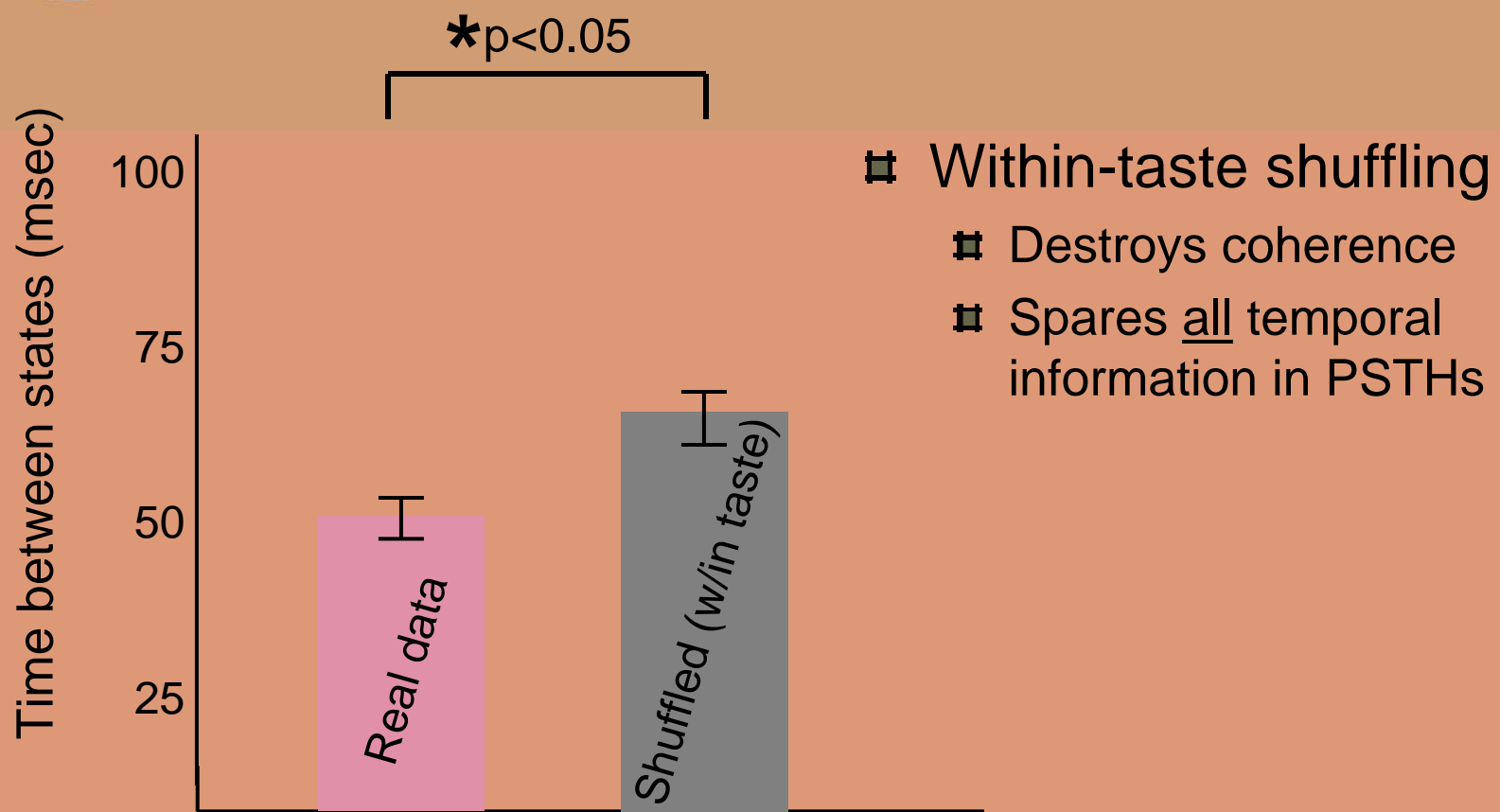
Citric Acid

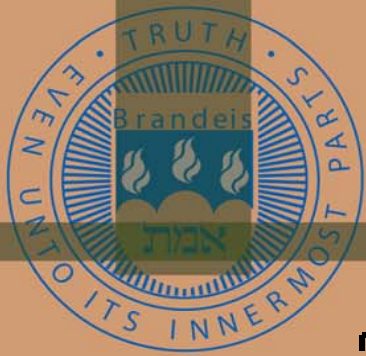
NaCl





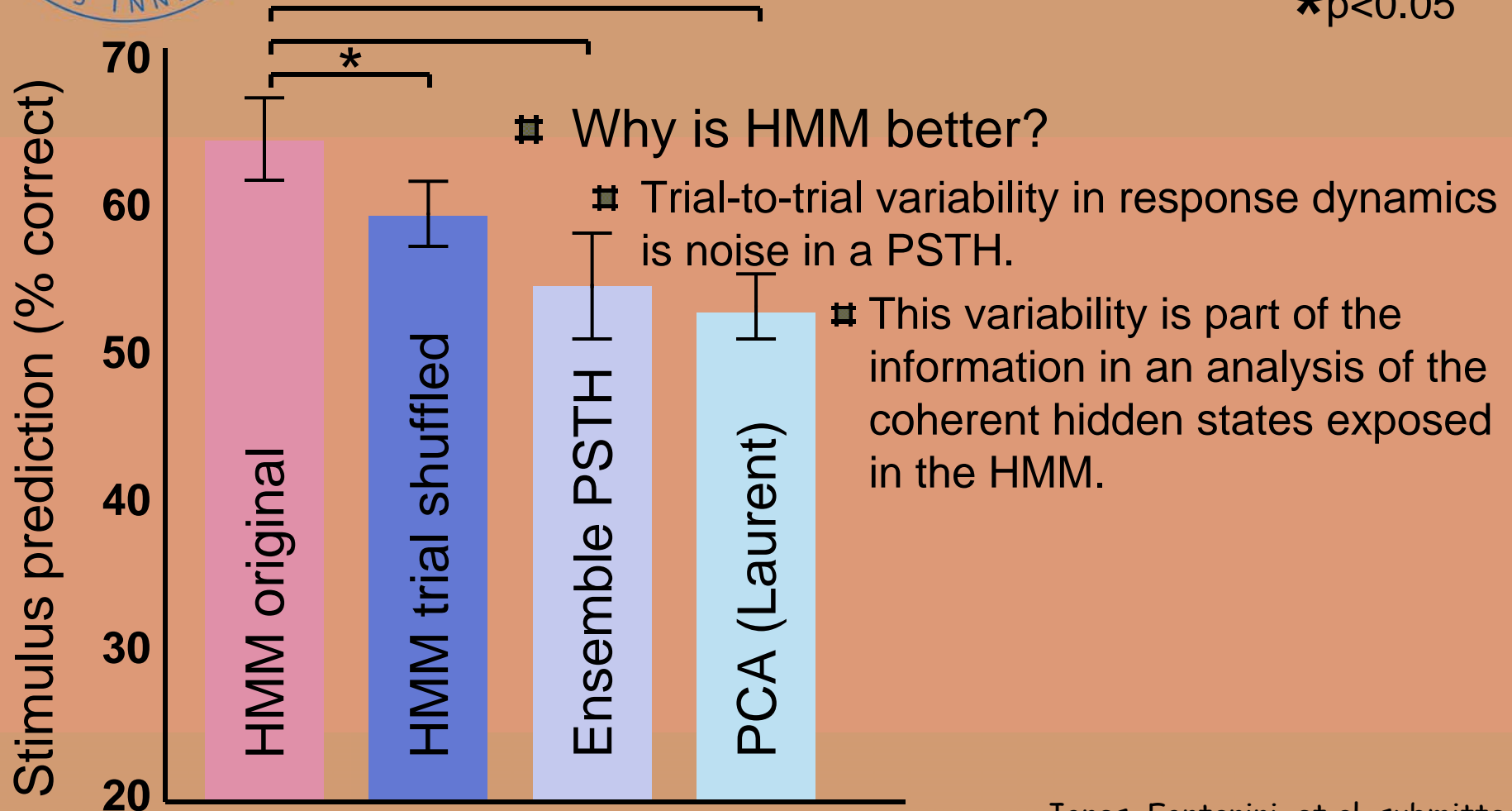
# State sequences are *bona fide*— *analysis of transitions*





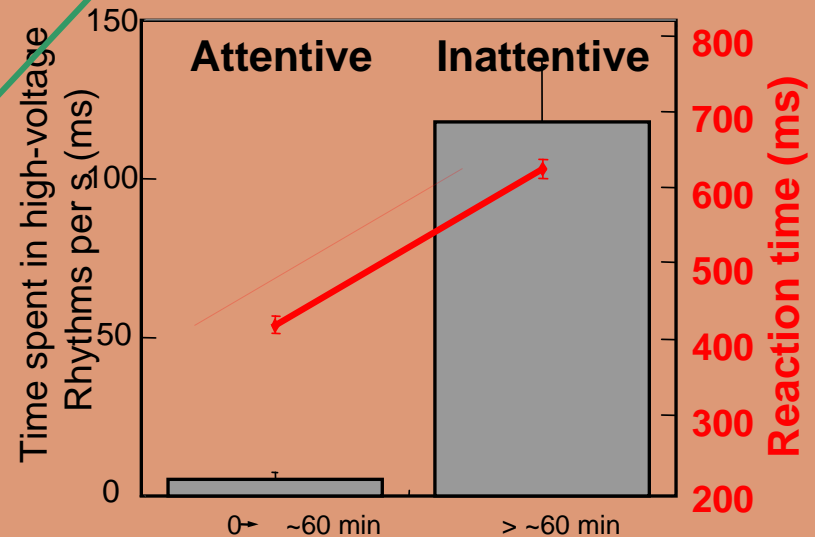
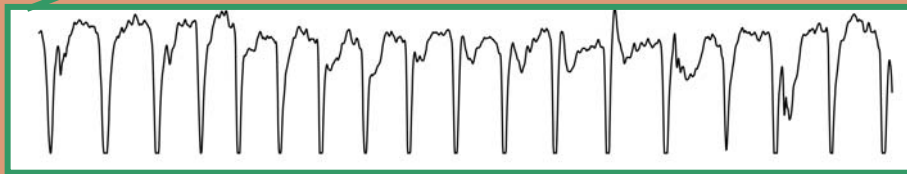
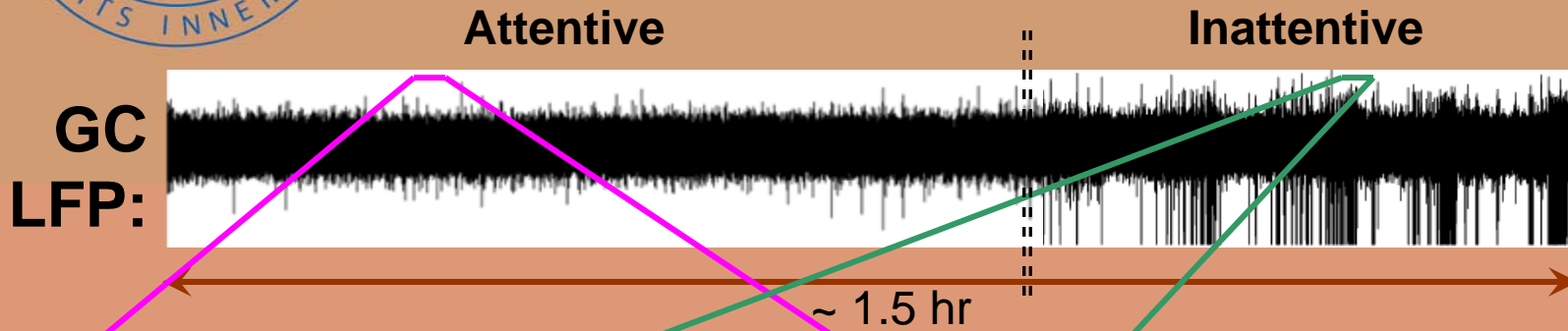
# Taste-related information is degraded by trial-averaging—*jackknife x-validation*

\* $p < 0.05$





# Cognitive dynamics, long time-scales



# What loss of attention does: changes “taste space” to maximize palatability information.



Thanks

Brandeis

**B**ehavior  
**L**earning &  
**E**lectrophysiology  
**C** of  
**H**emosensation

Funding

NIDCD

Sloan/Swartz Foundation

