

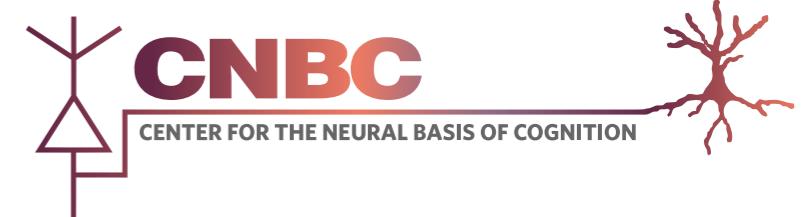
Structure of Neuronal Correlation: Distance, Dynamics and Depth

Matthew A Smith

Department of Ophthalmology &
Center for the Neural Basis of Cognition
University of Pittsburgh



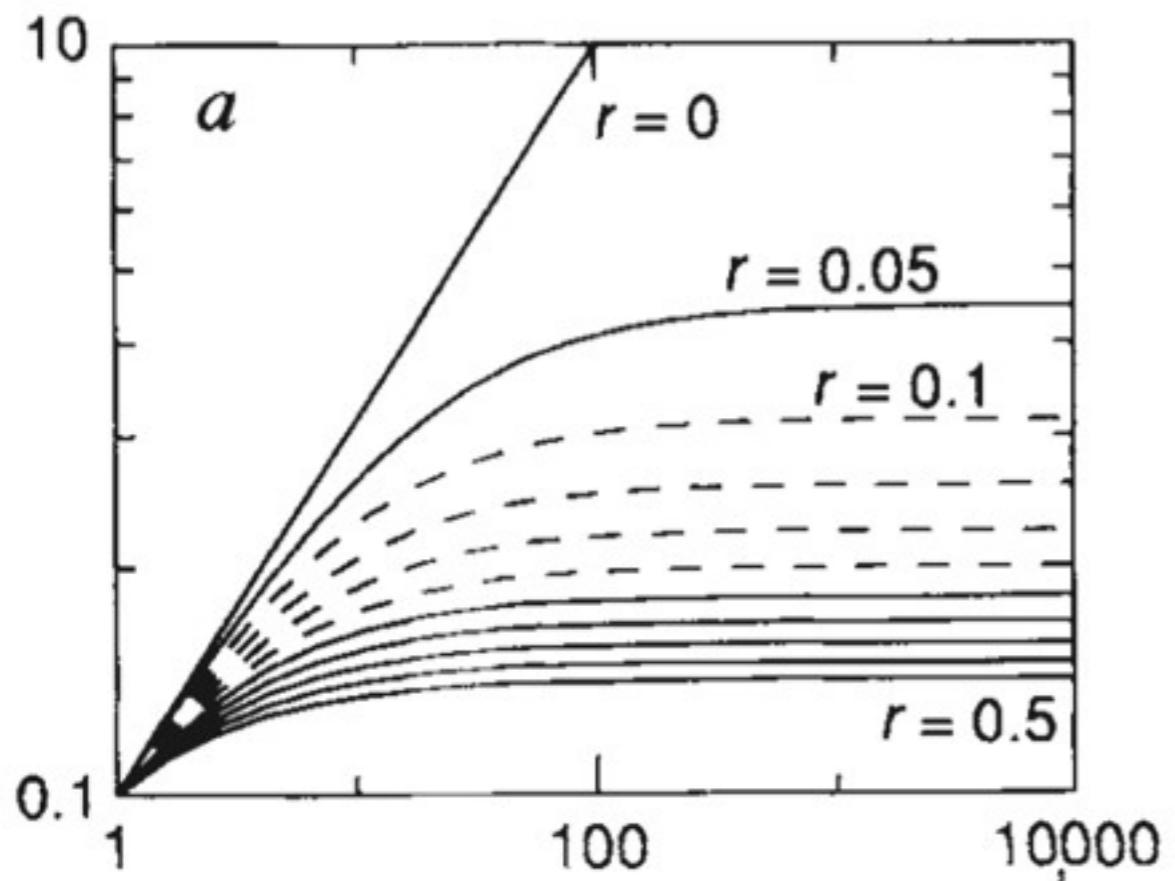
University of Pittsburgh



Acknowledgements

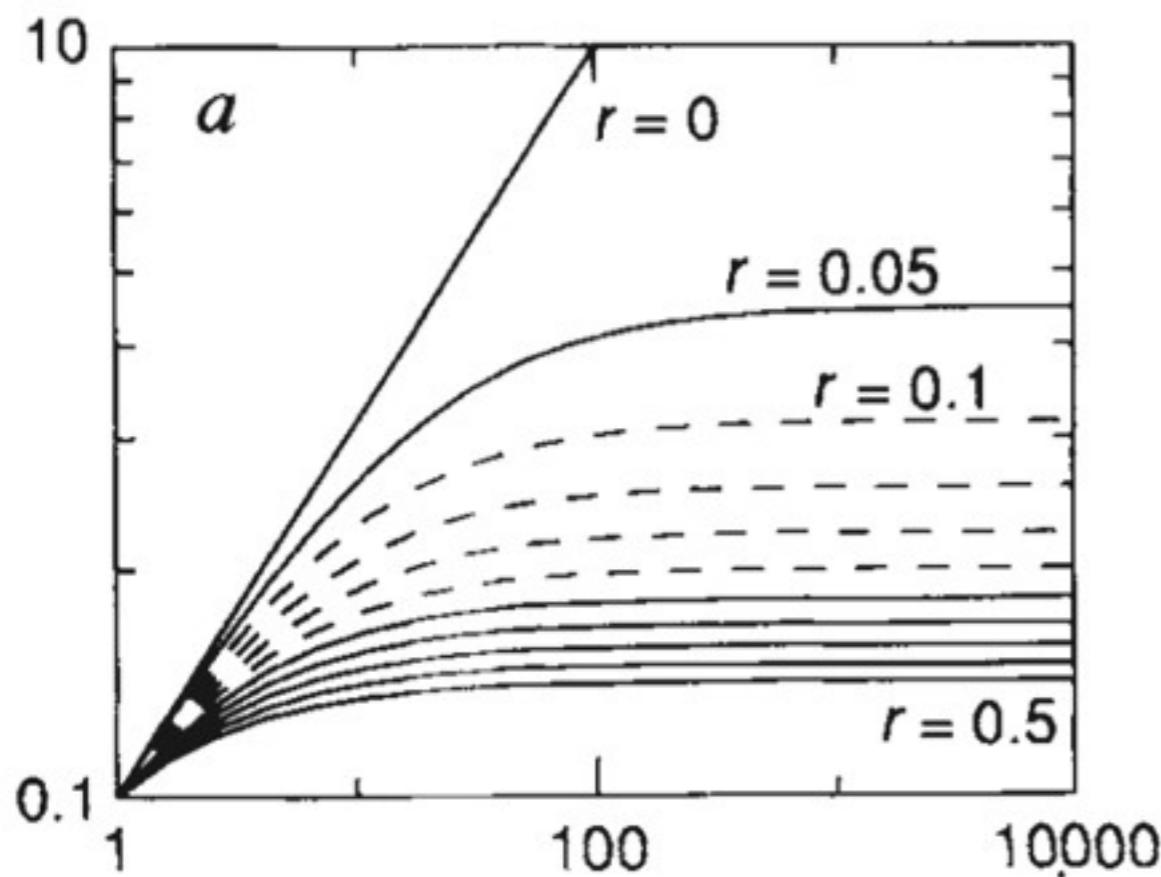
- Adam Kohn
 - Xiaoxuan Jia
 - Amin Zandvakili
 - Ryan Kelly
 - Marc Sommer
- }
- Albert Einstein
College of Medicine
- }
- Carnegie Mellon
- }
- Duke University

Signal/noise

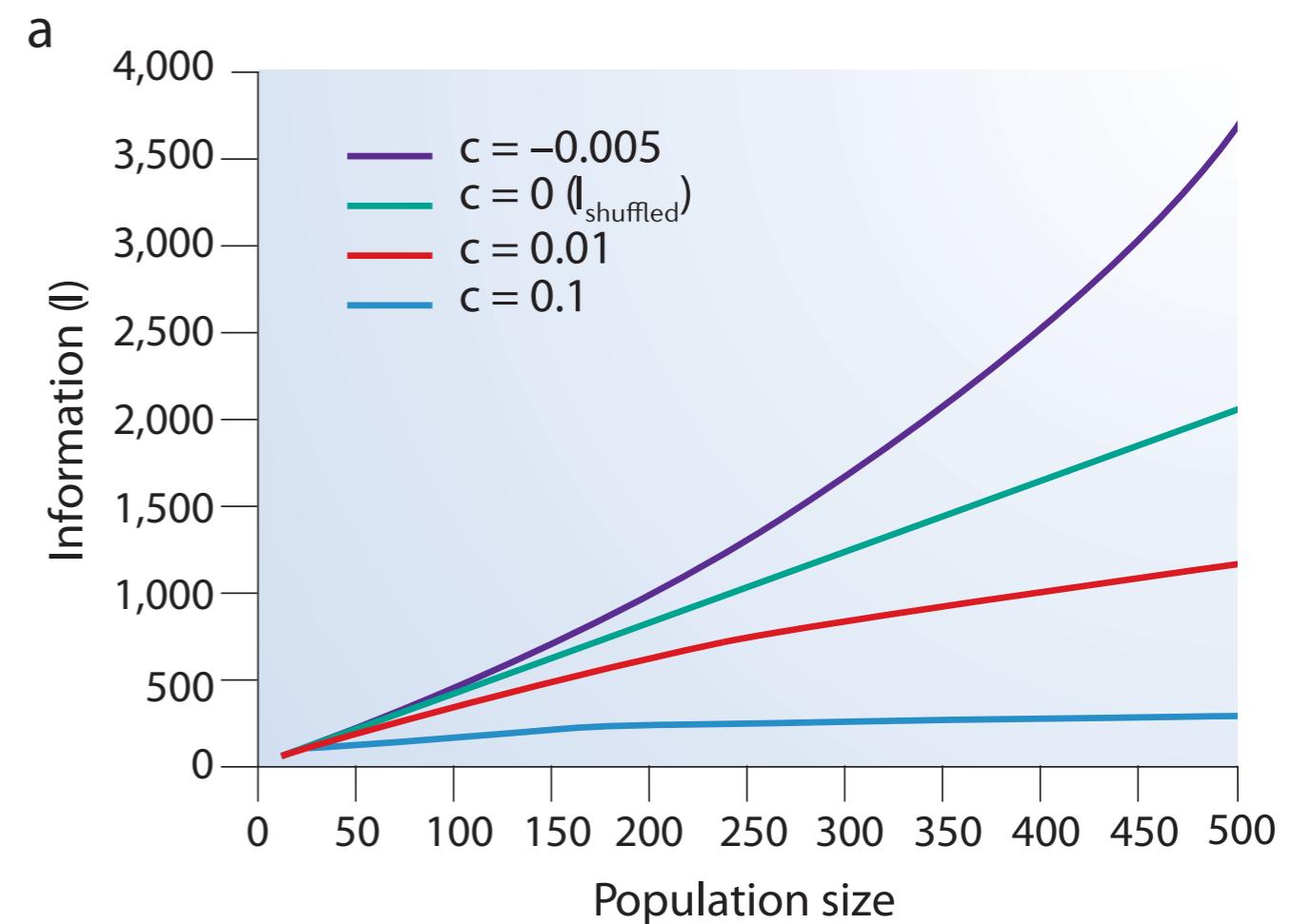


Zohary, Shadlen & Newsome (1994)

Signal/noise



Zohary, Shadlen & Newsome (1994)



Averbeck, Latham & Pouget (2006)

Structure of neuronal correlation

Structure of neuronal correlation

- Distance

Structure of neuronal correlation

- **Distance**

- Spatial extent

- Tuning similarity

Structure of neuronal correlation

- **Distance**

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- **Dynamics**

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- Spontaneous vs Evoked

- Transition between states

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- Laminar variation

- Correlation outside V1

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- Tuning similarity

- **Dynamics**

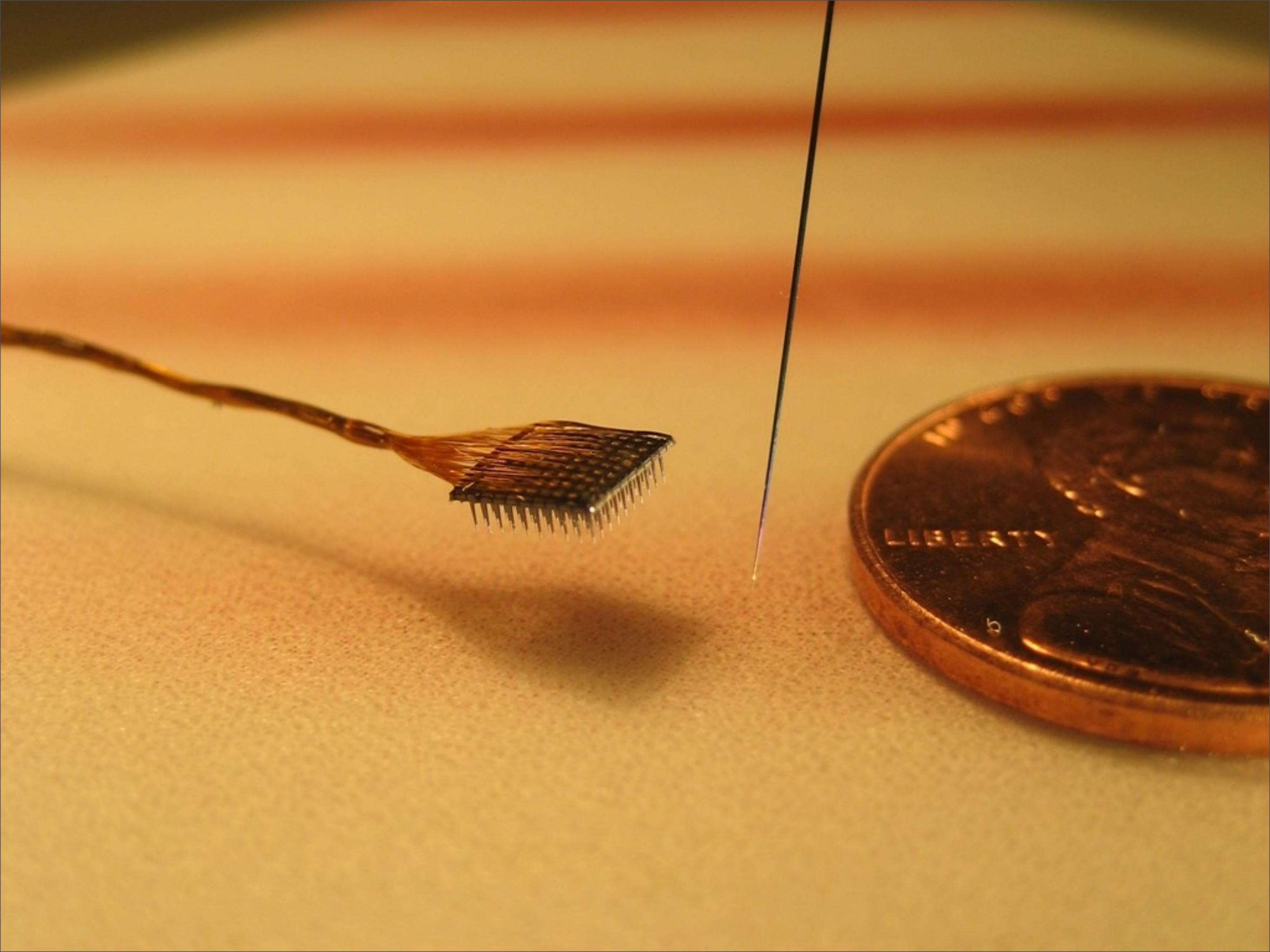
- Spontaneous vs Evoked

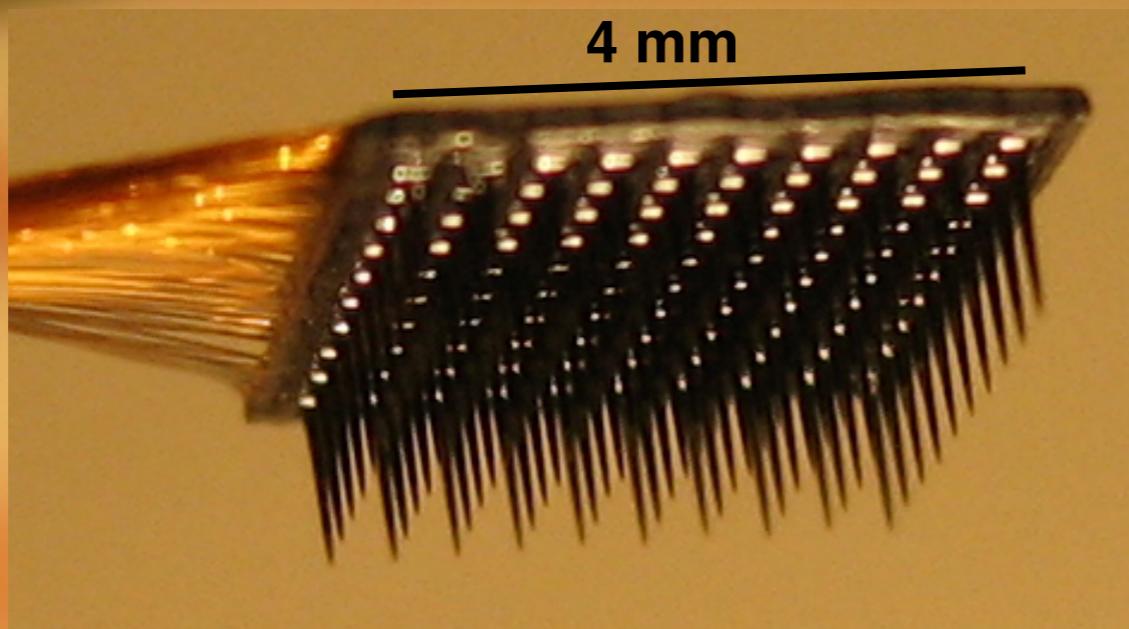
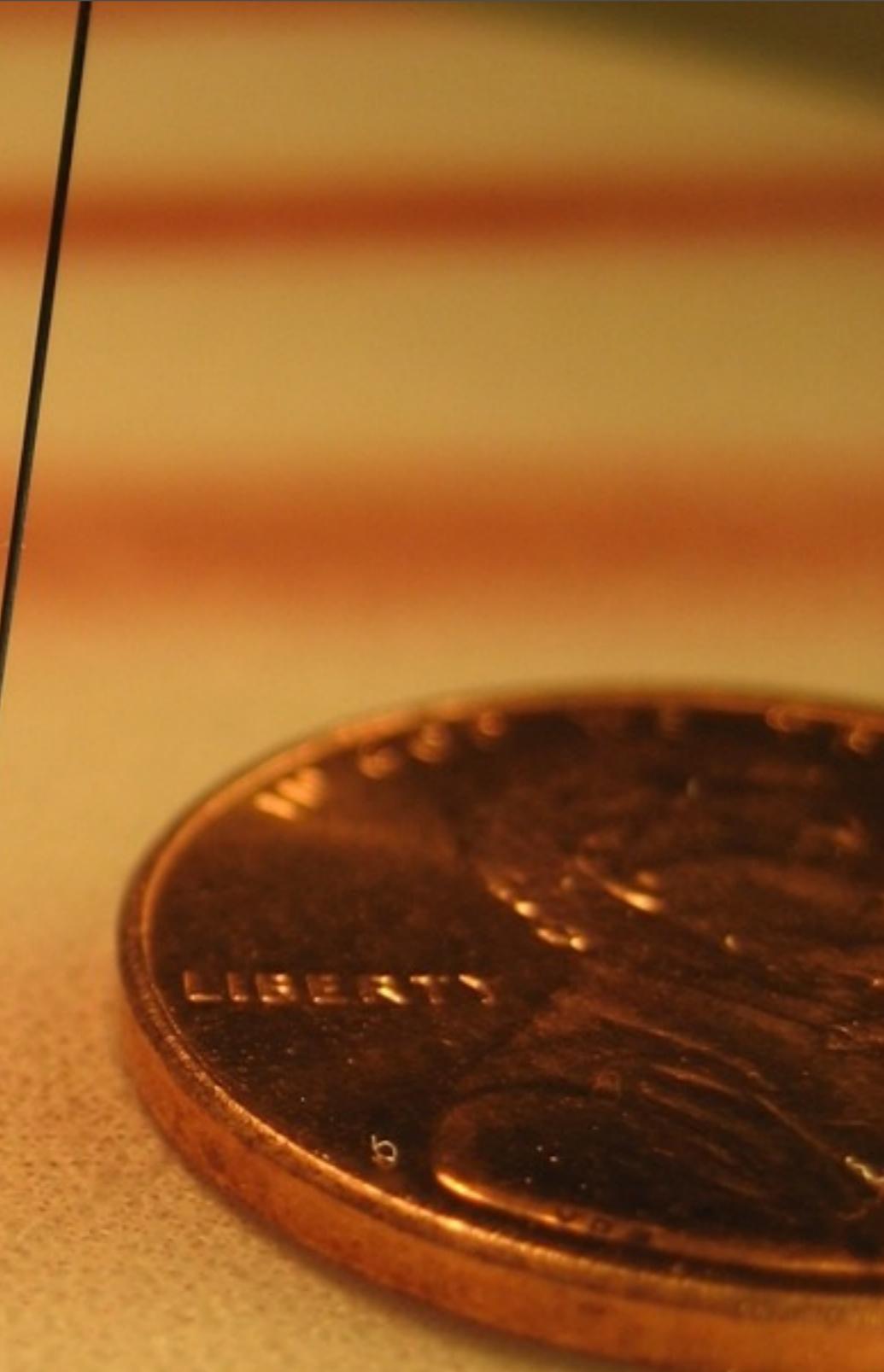
- Transition between states

- **Depth**

- Laminar variation

- Correlation outside V1





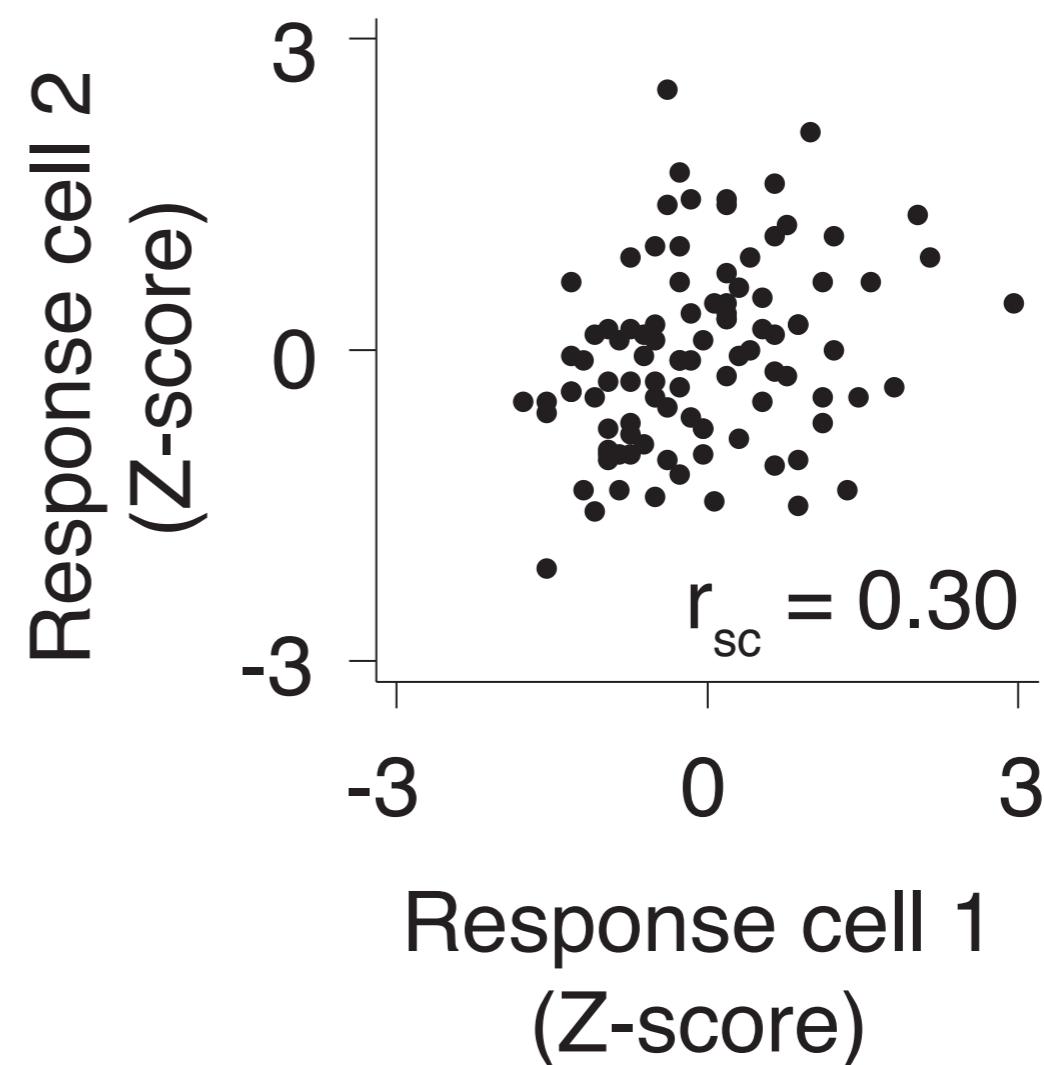
Methods



- Opiate-anesthetized, paralyzed macaque monkeys
- V1 array implants
superficial layer recordings
- Stimulus:
12 directions
spatial frequency: 1.3 cpd
temporal frequency: 6.25 Hz
size: 8-10 degrees

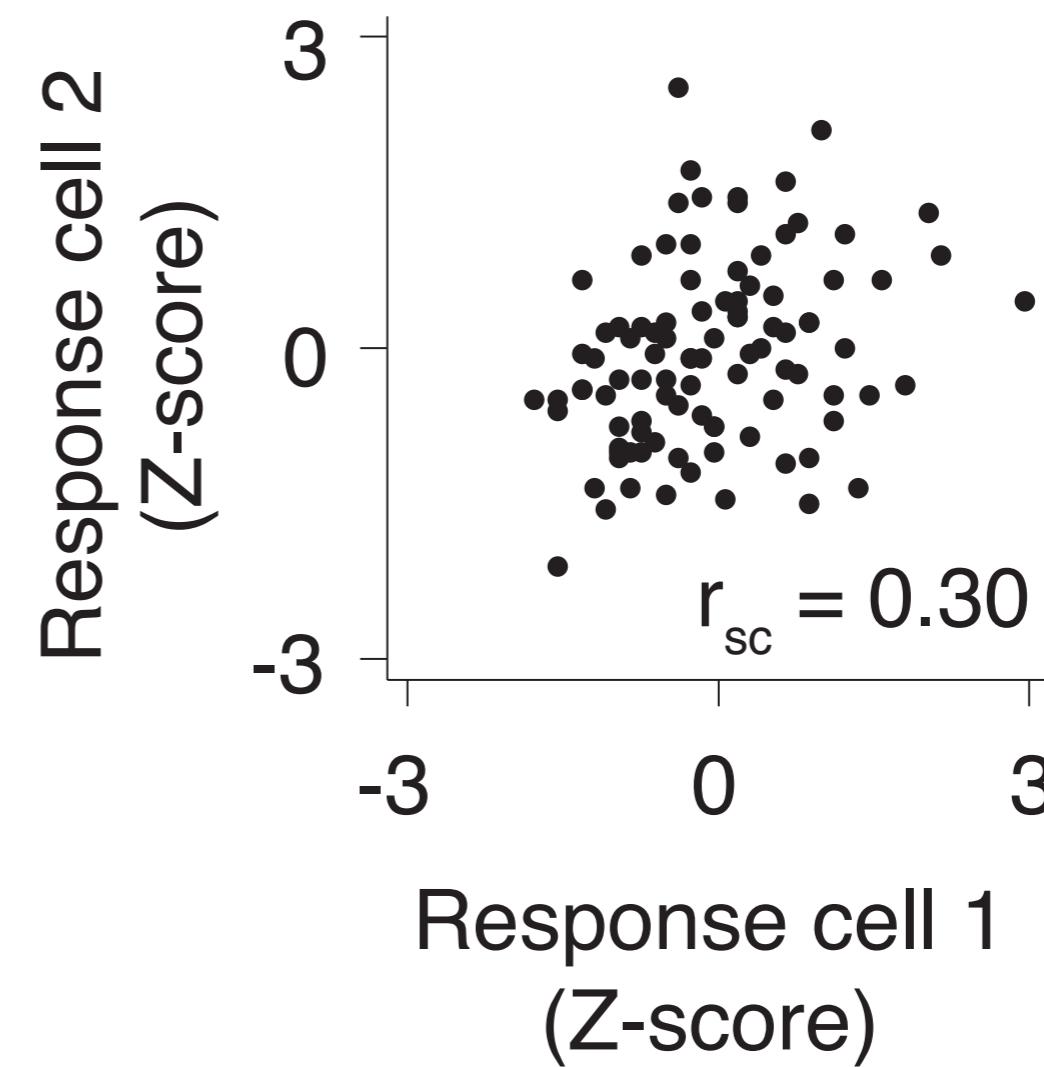
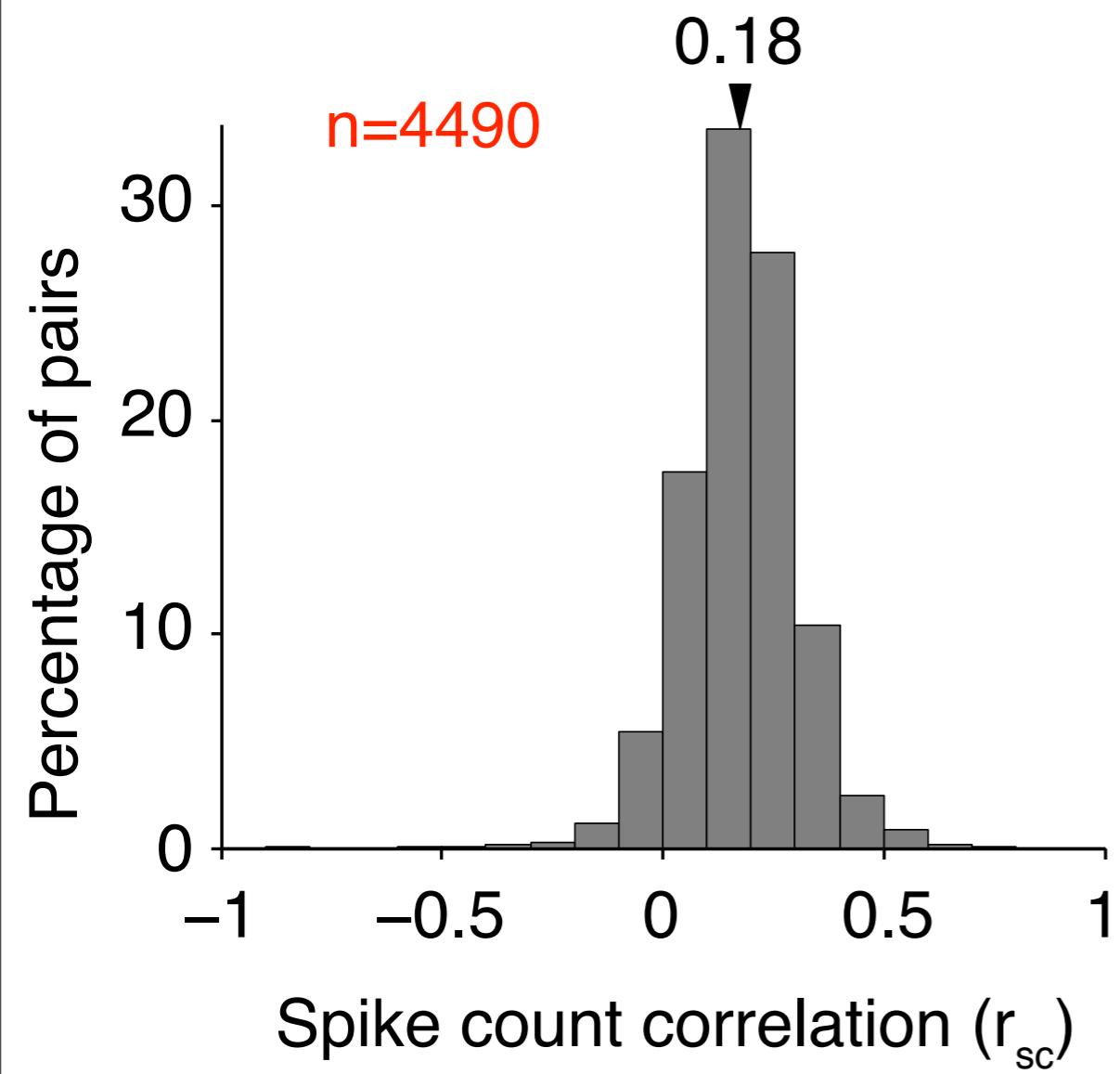
Spatial scale of functional connections

Slow timescale



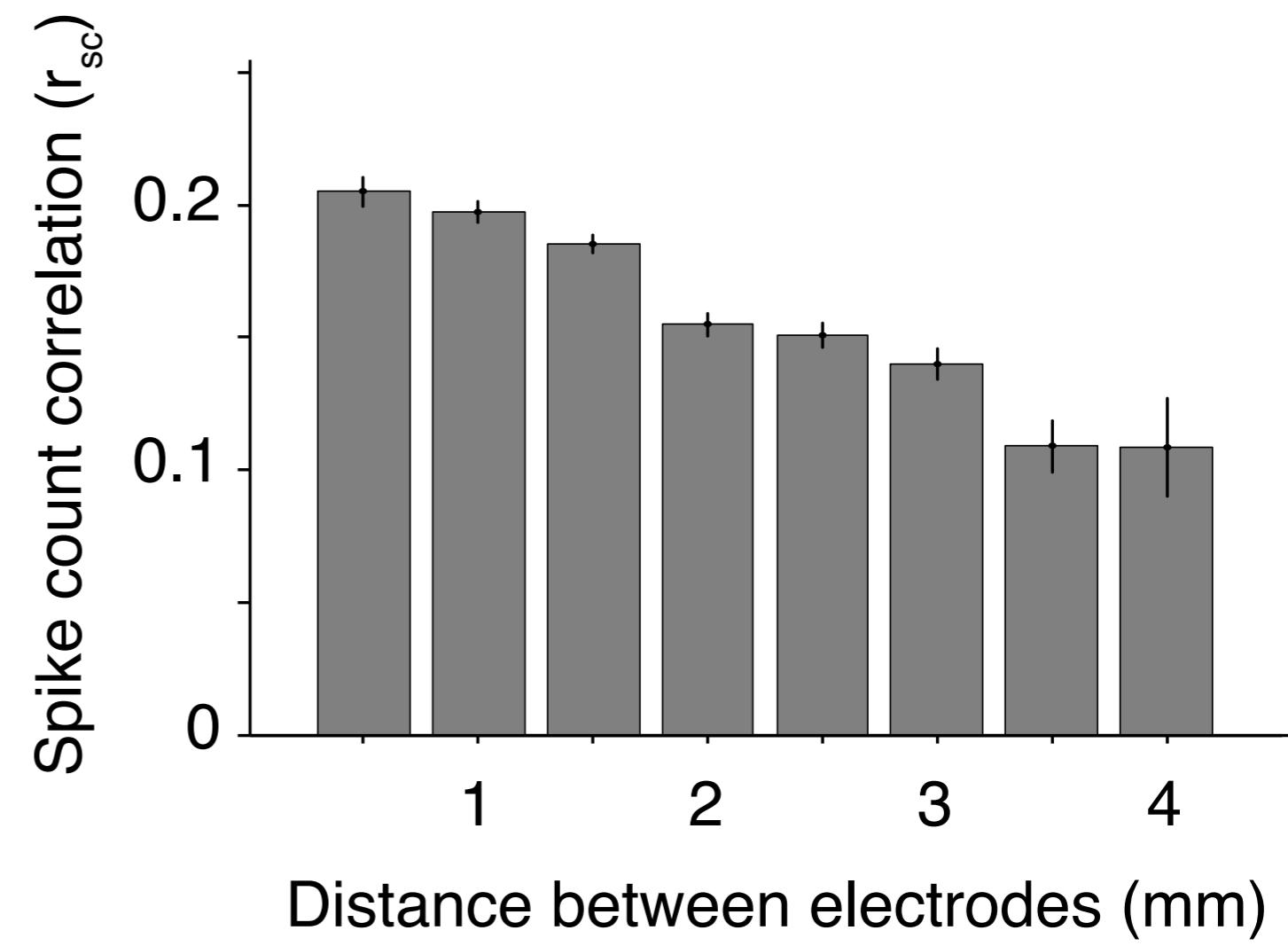
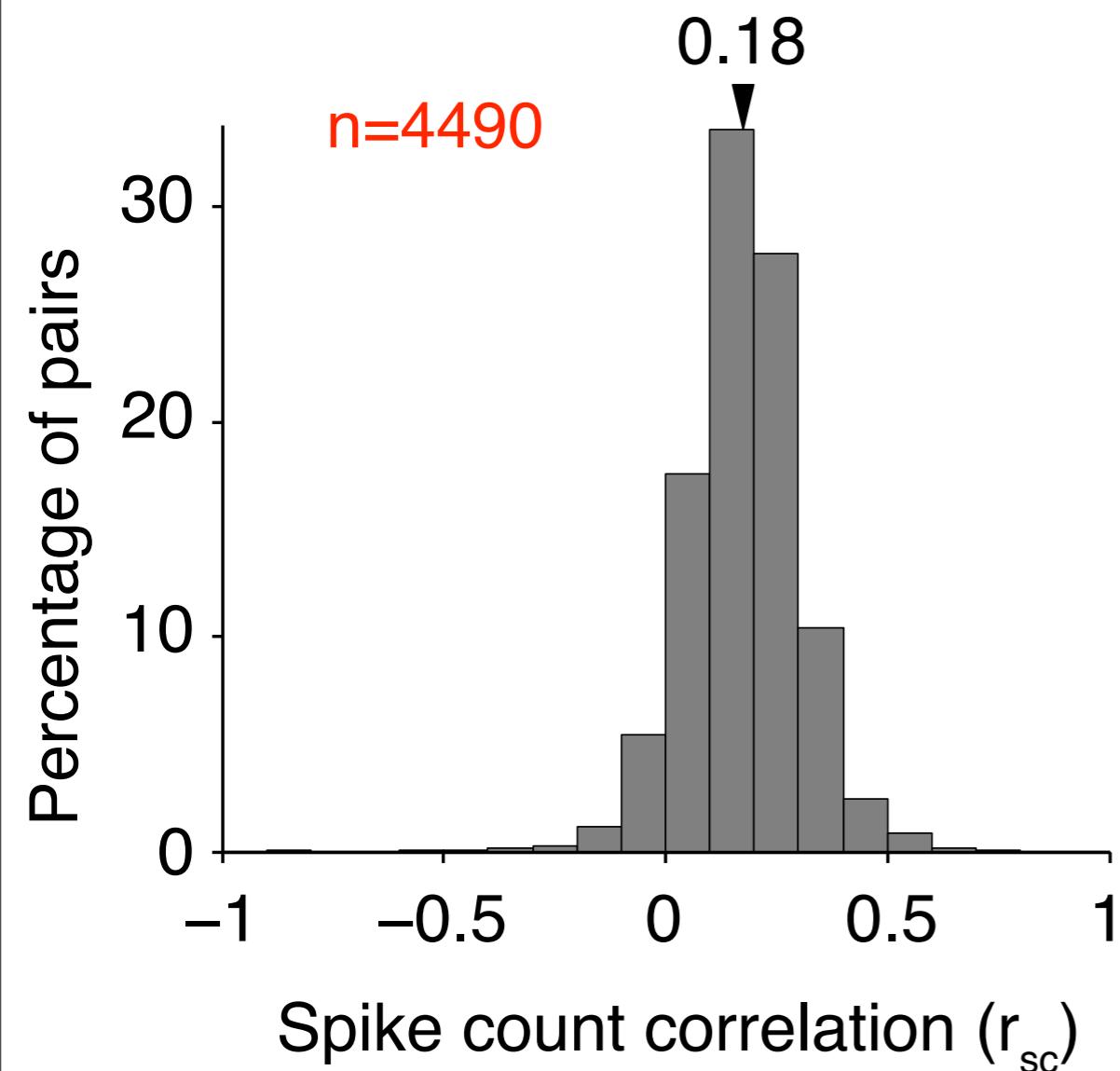
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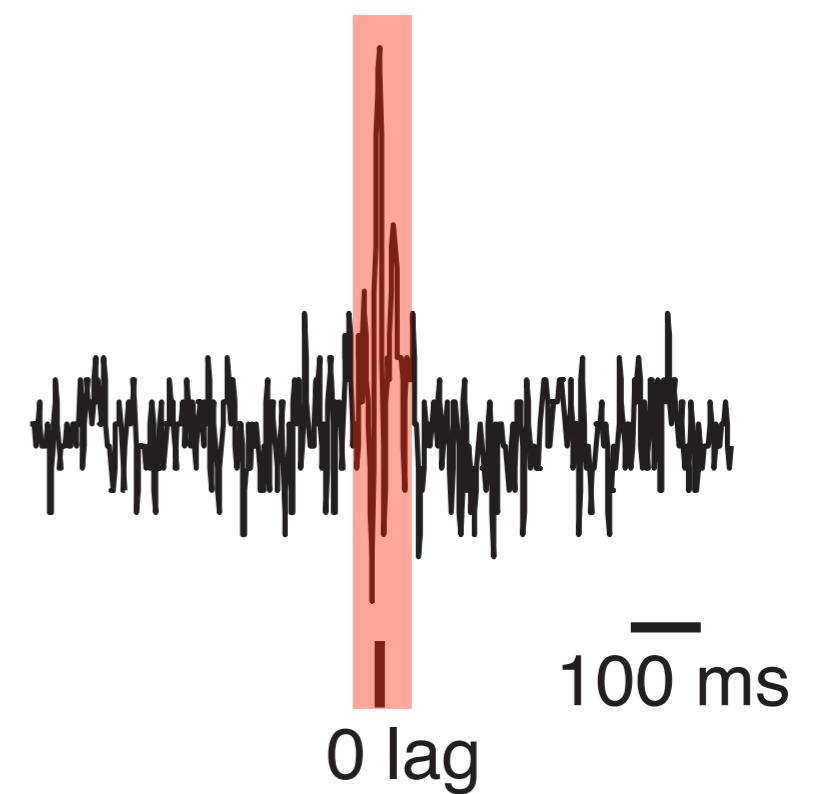
Spatial scale of functional connections

Slow timescale



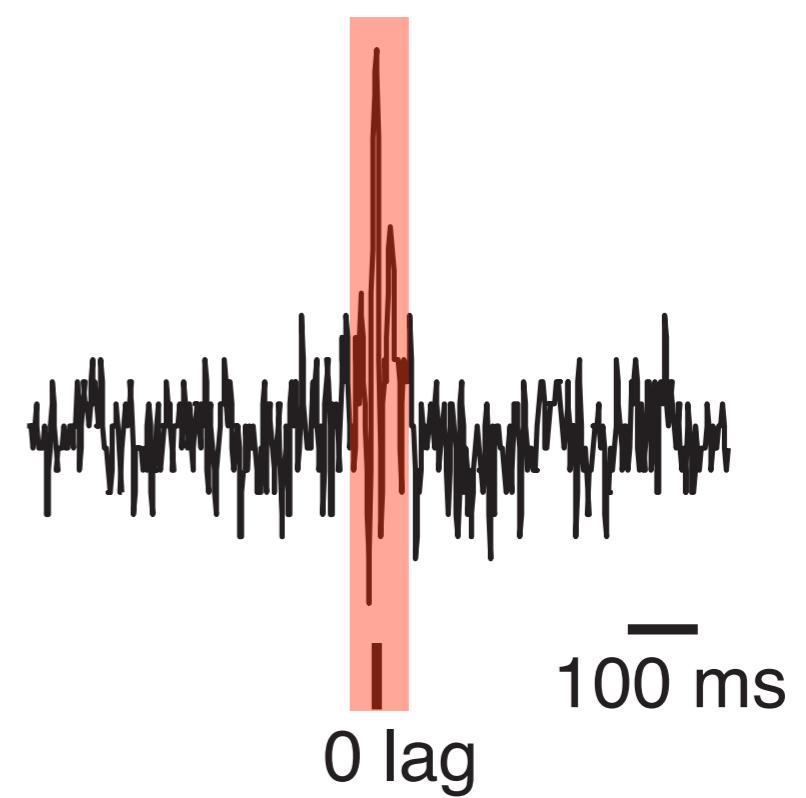
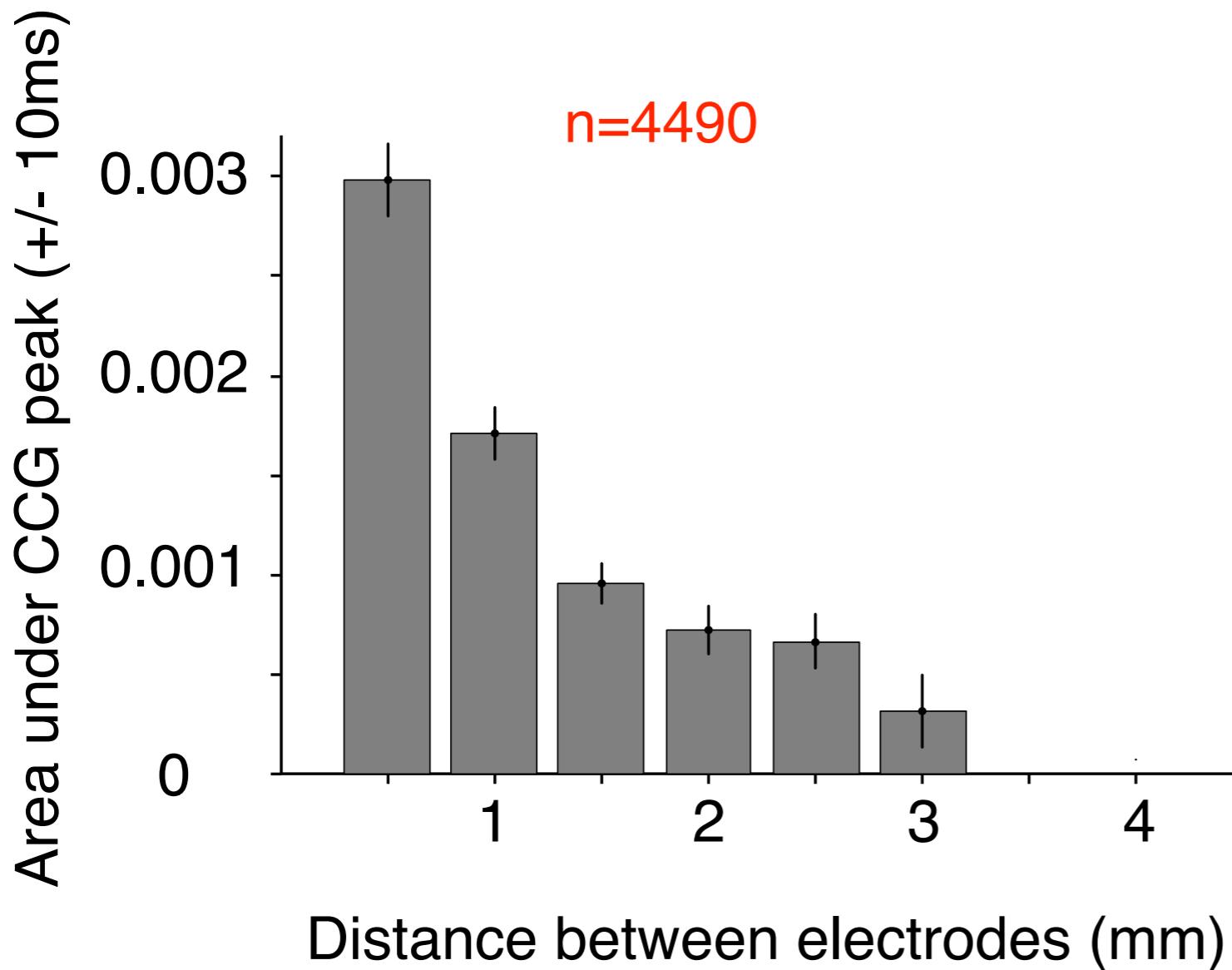
Spatial scale of functional connections

Fast timescale

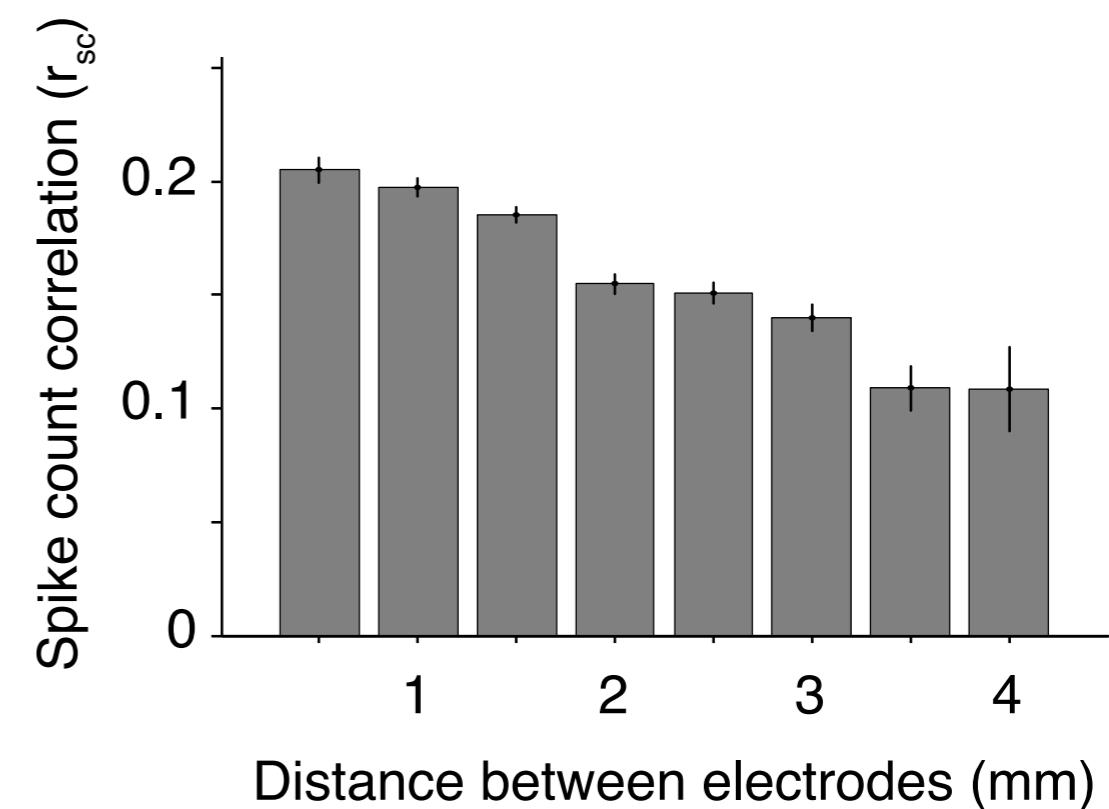
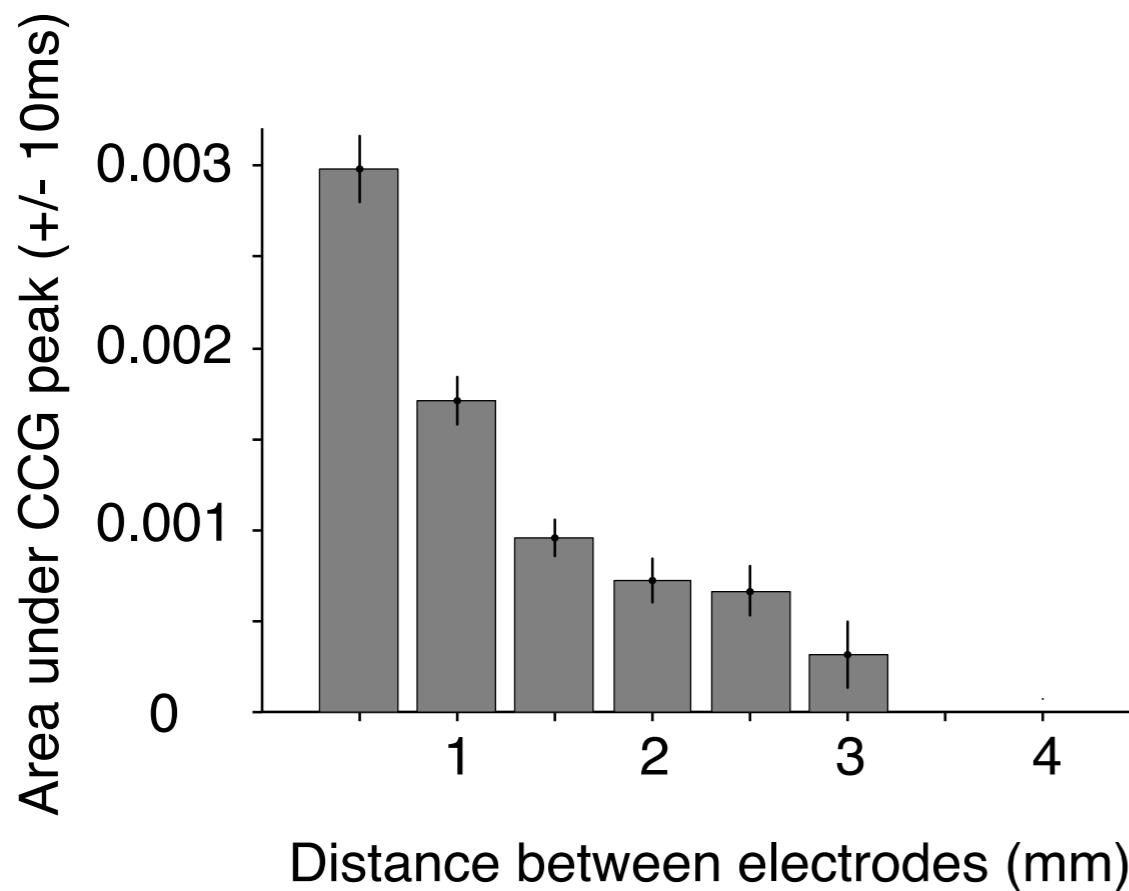


Spatial scale of functional connections

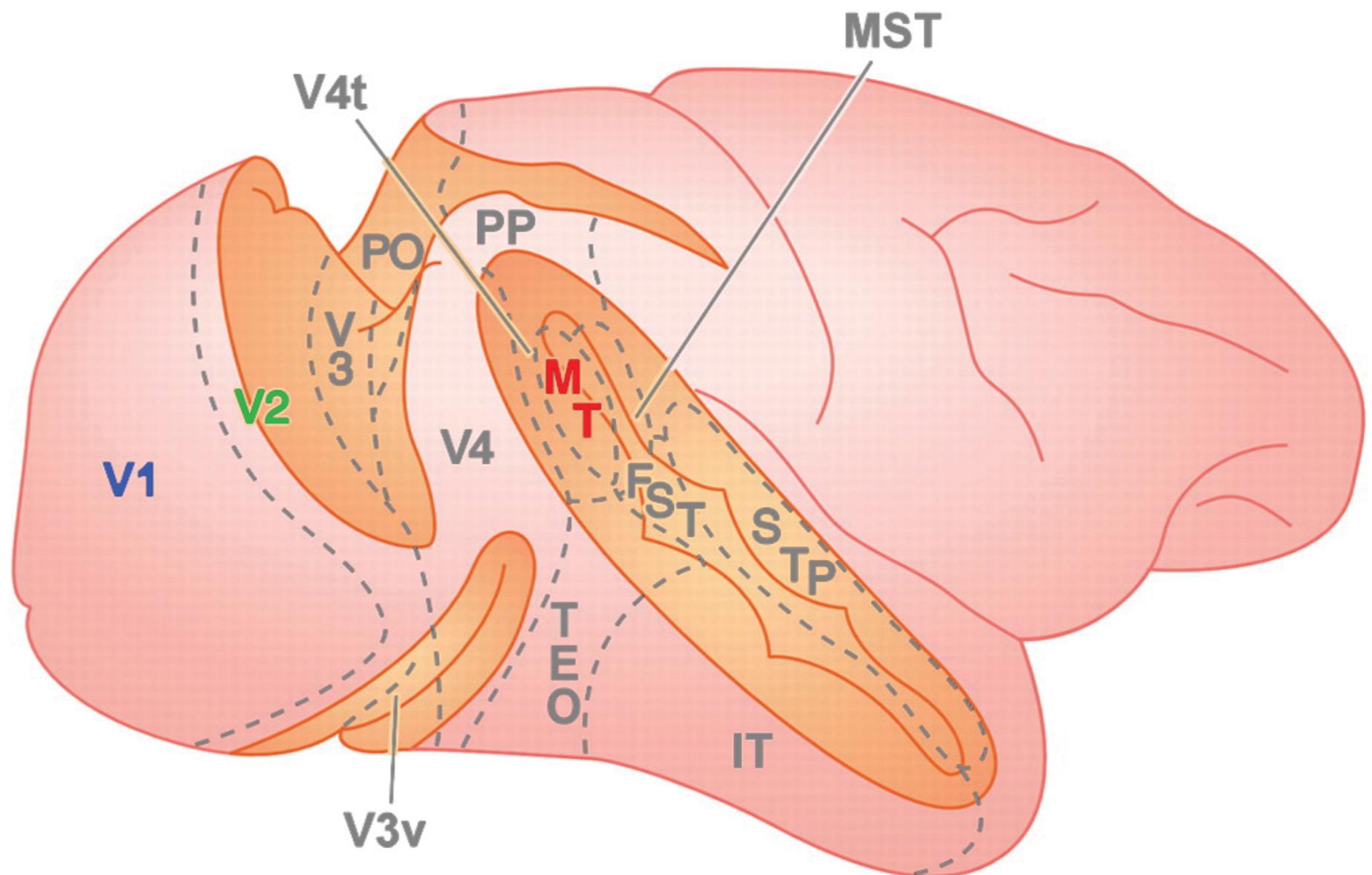
Fast timescale



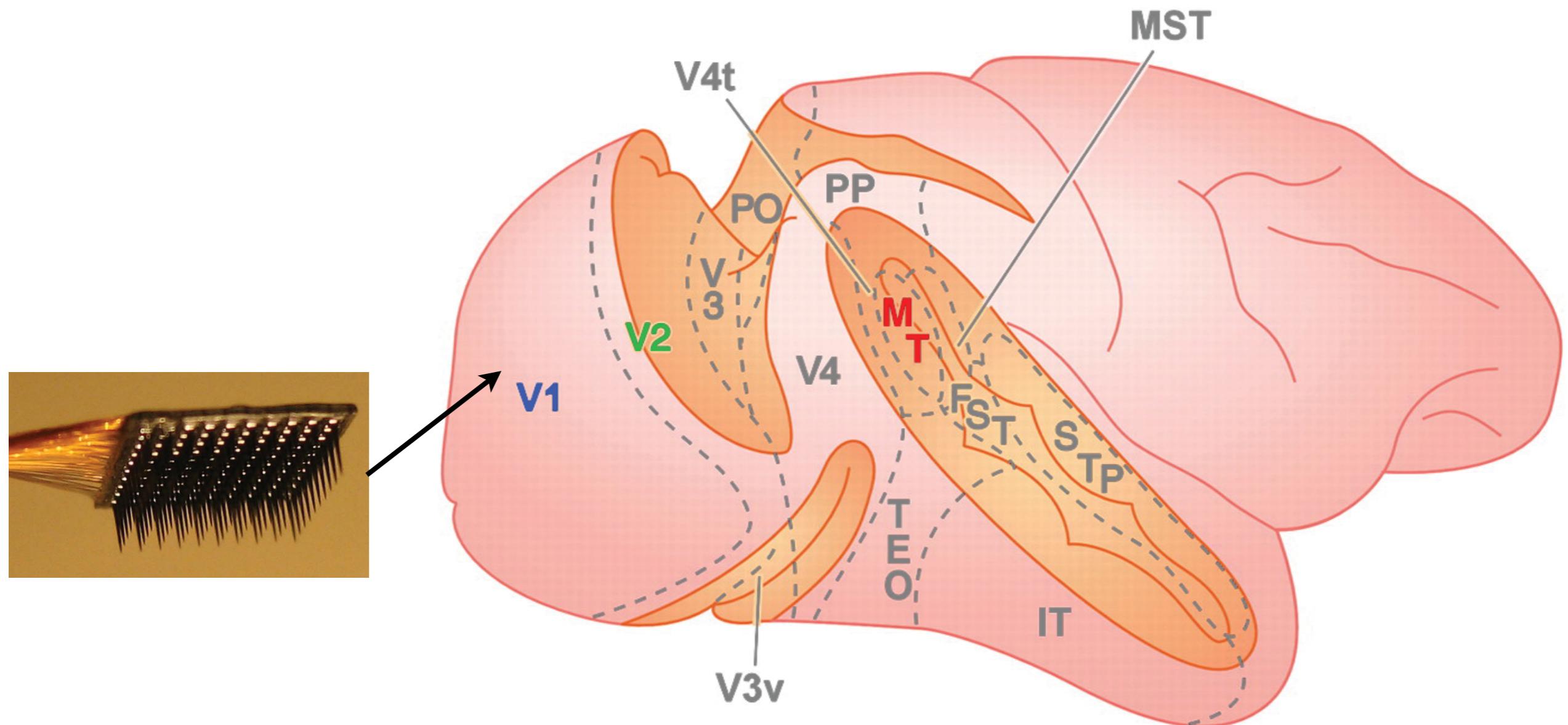
Spatial scale of functional connections



What about distances > 4 mm?

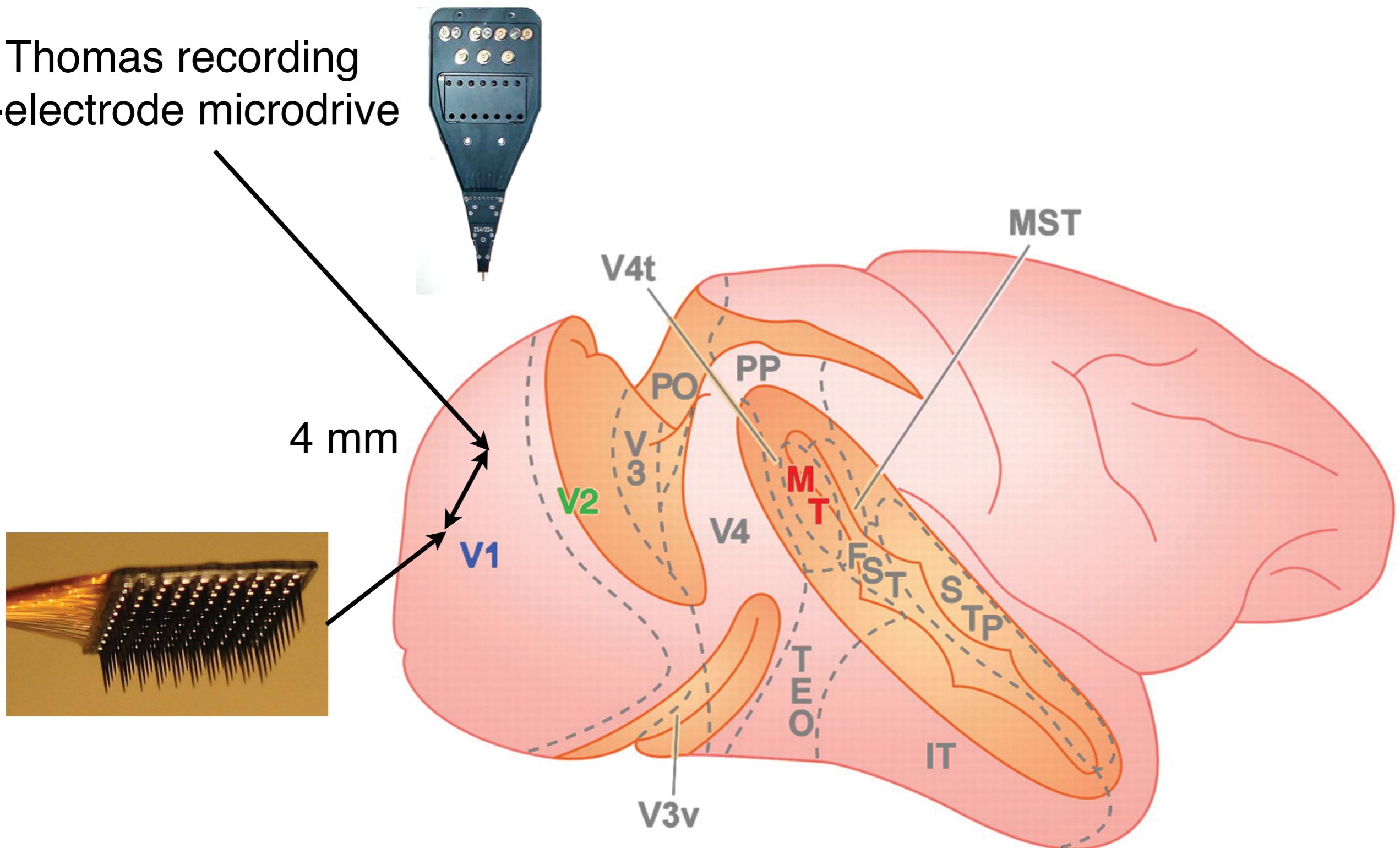


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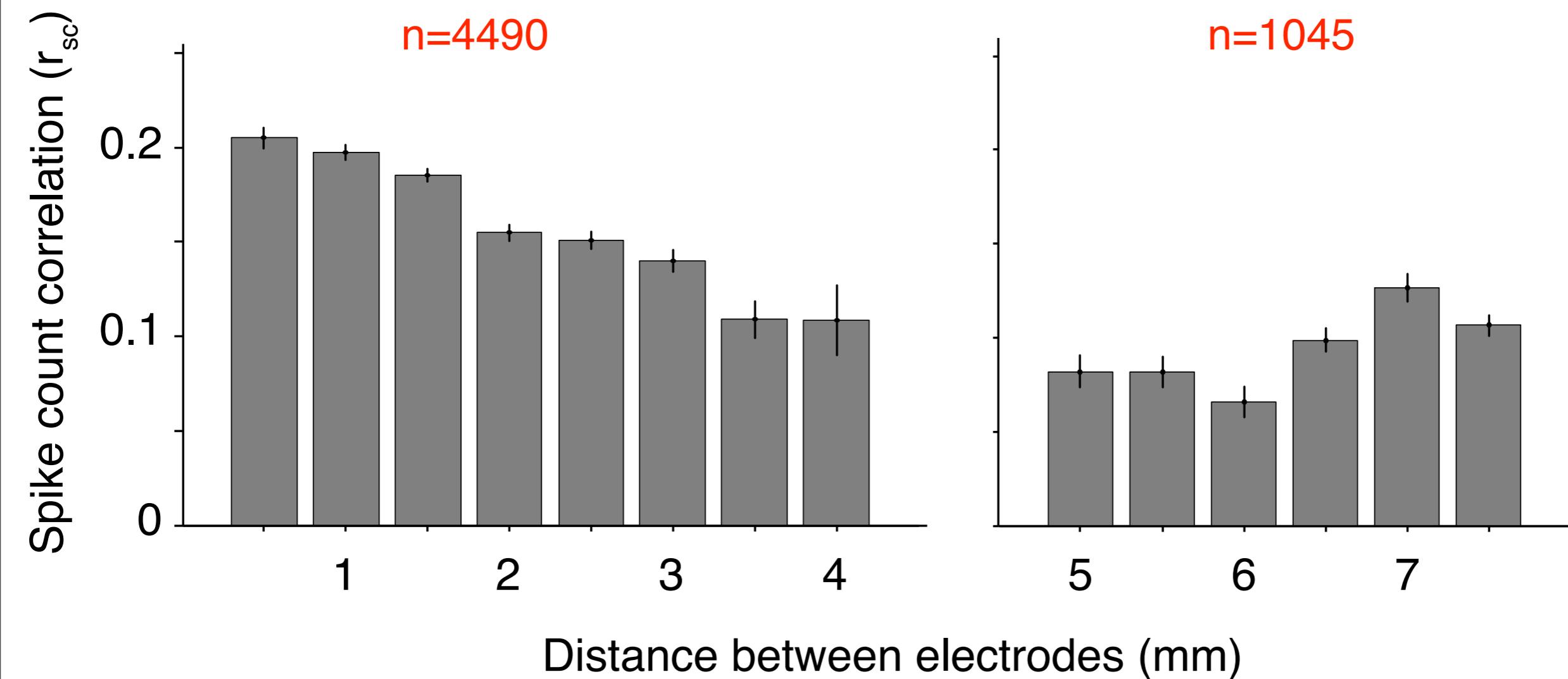
What about distances > 4 mm?

Thomas recording
7-electrode microdrive

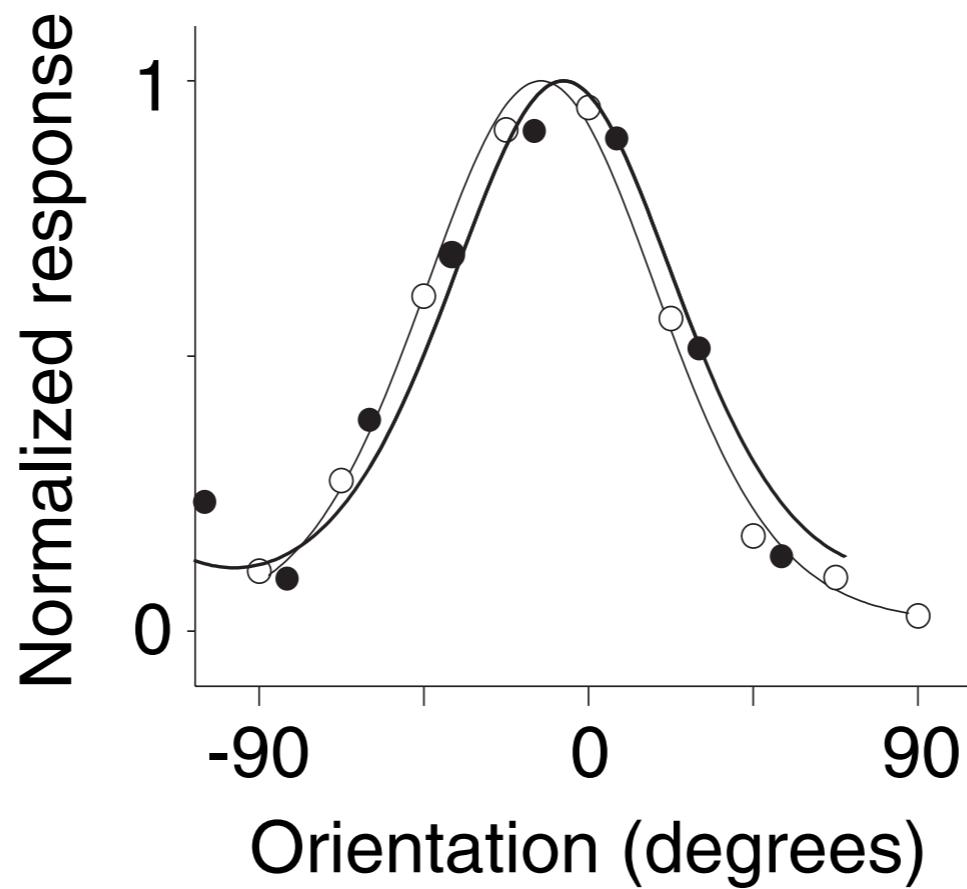


Spatial scale of functional connections

Slow timescale (long distance)



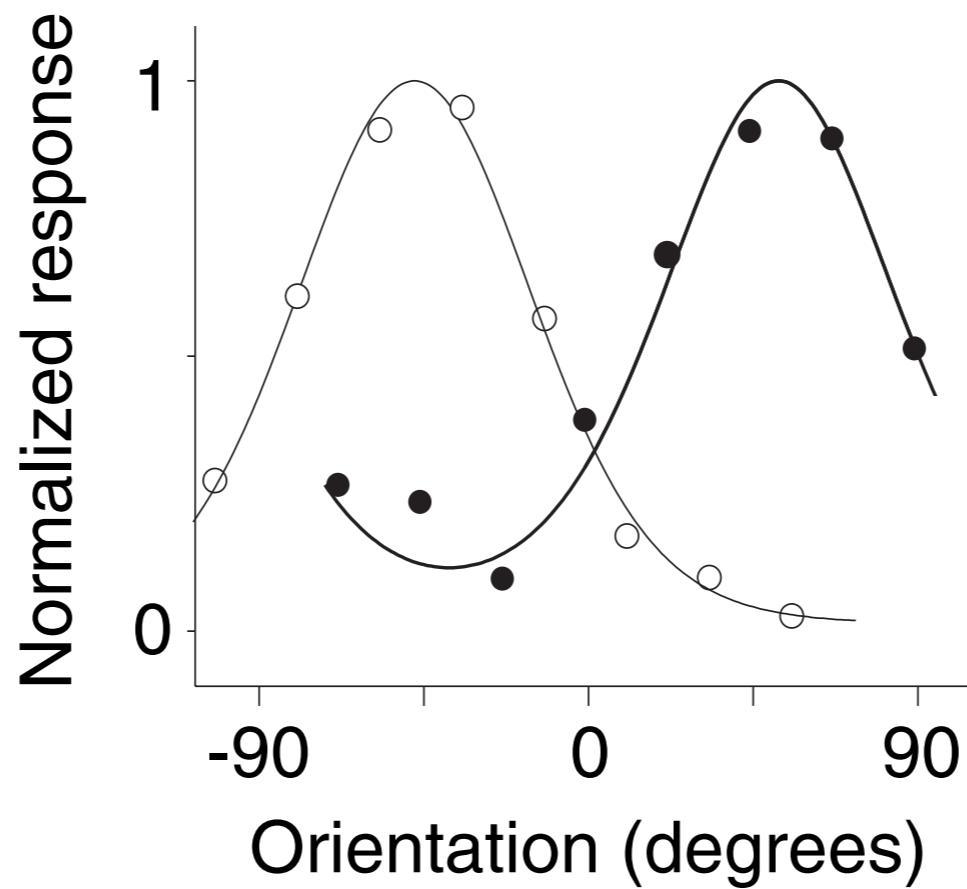
Dependence on tuning similarity (r_{signal})



$$r_{\text{signal}} \approx 1.0$$

(range from -1 to 1)

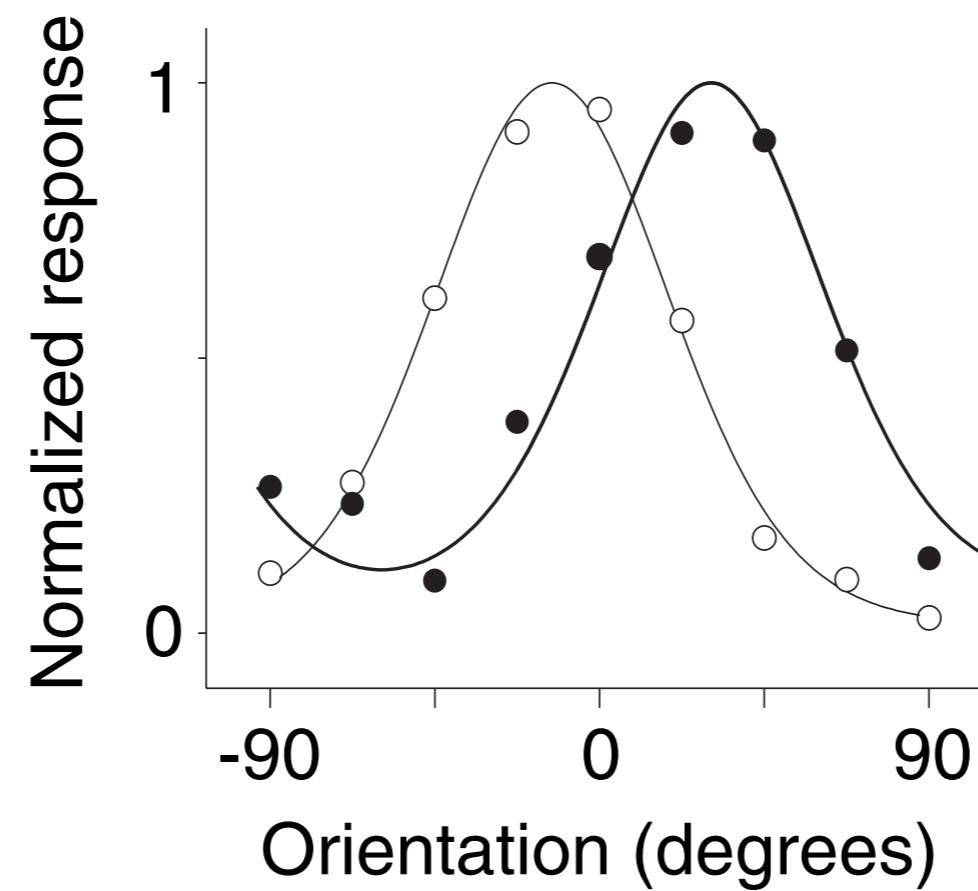
Dependence on tuning similarity (r_{signal})



$r_{\text{signal}} \approx -1.0$

(range from -1 to 1)

Dependence on tuning similarity (r_{signal})

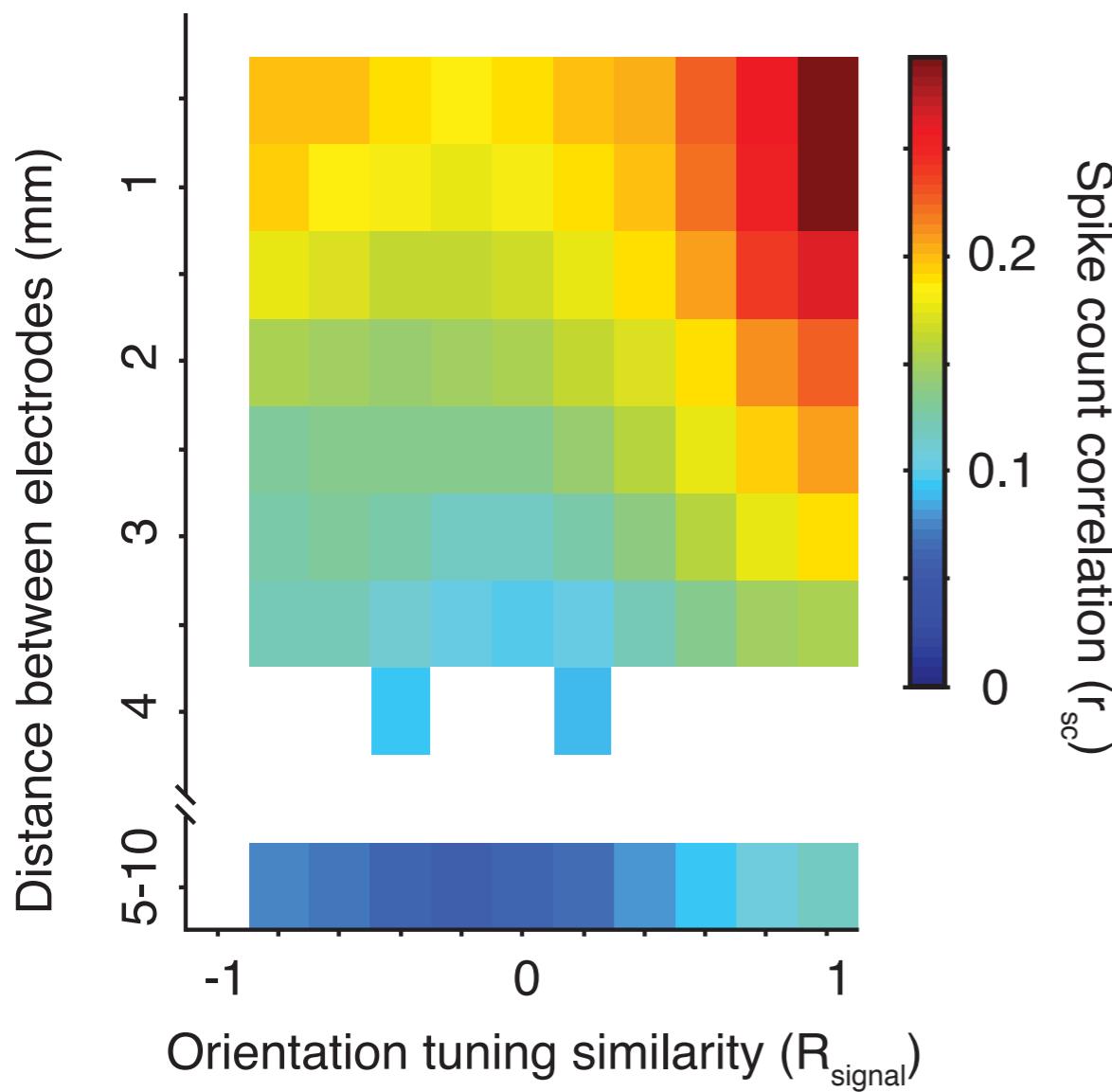


$r_{\text{signal}} \approx 0.2$

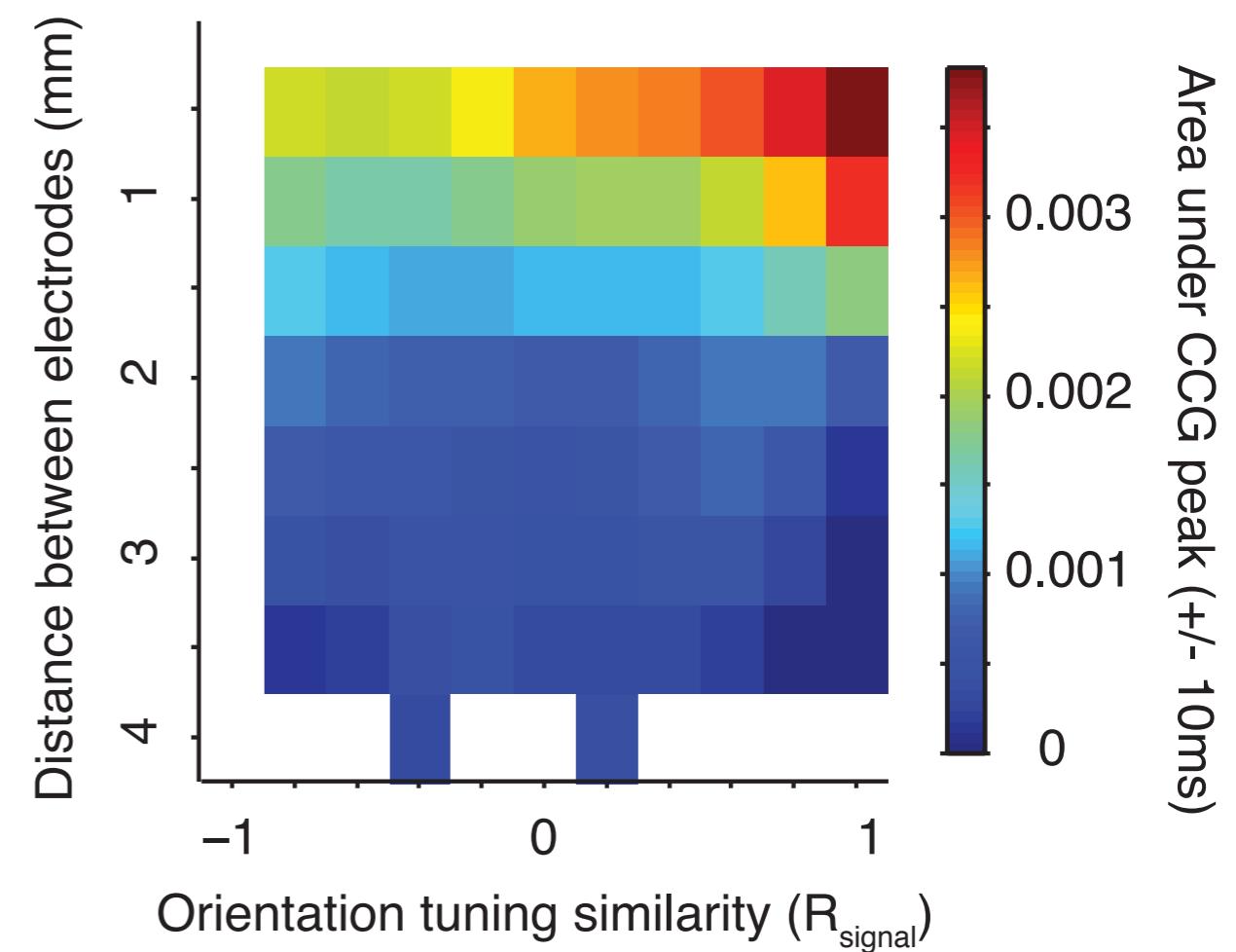
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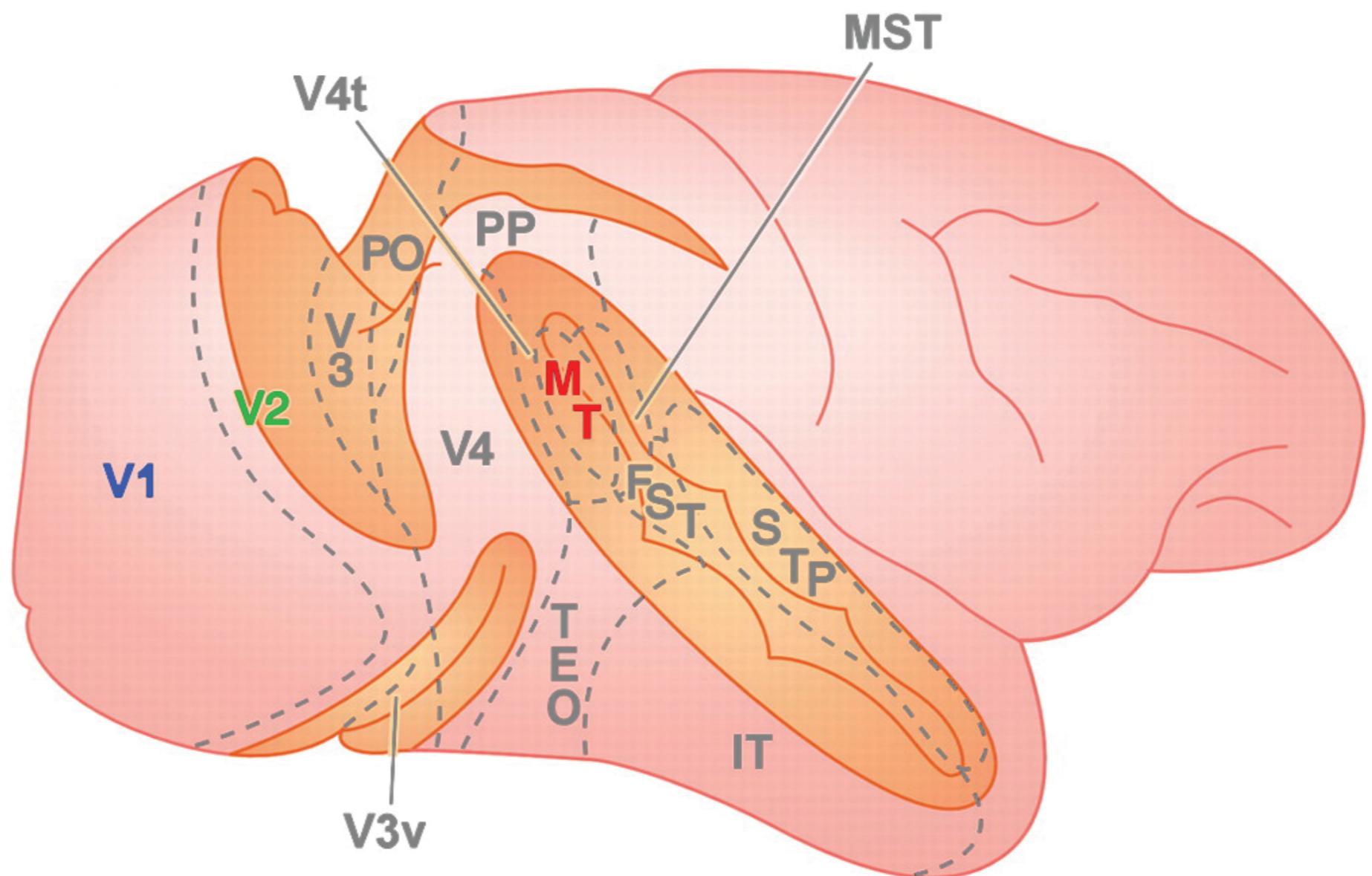
Slow timescale



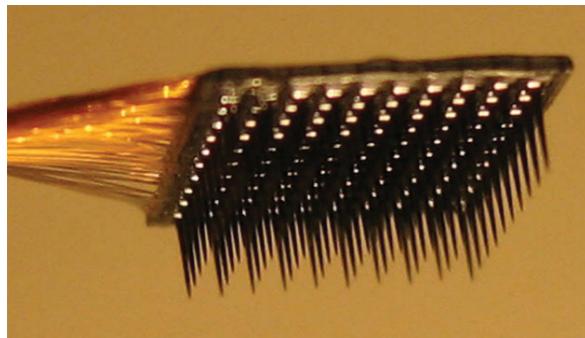
Fast timescale



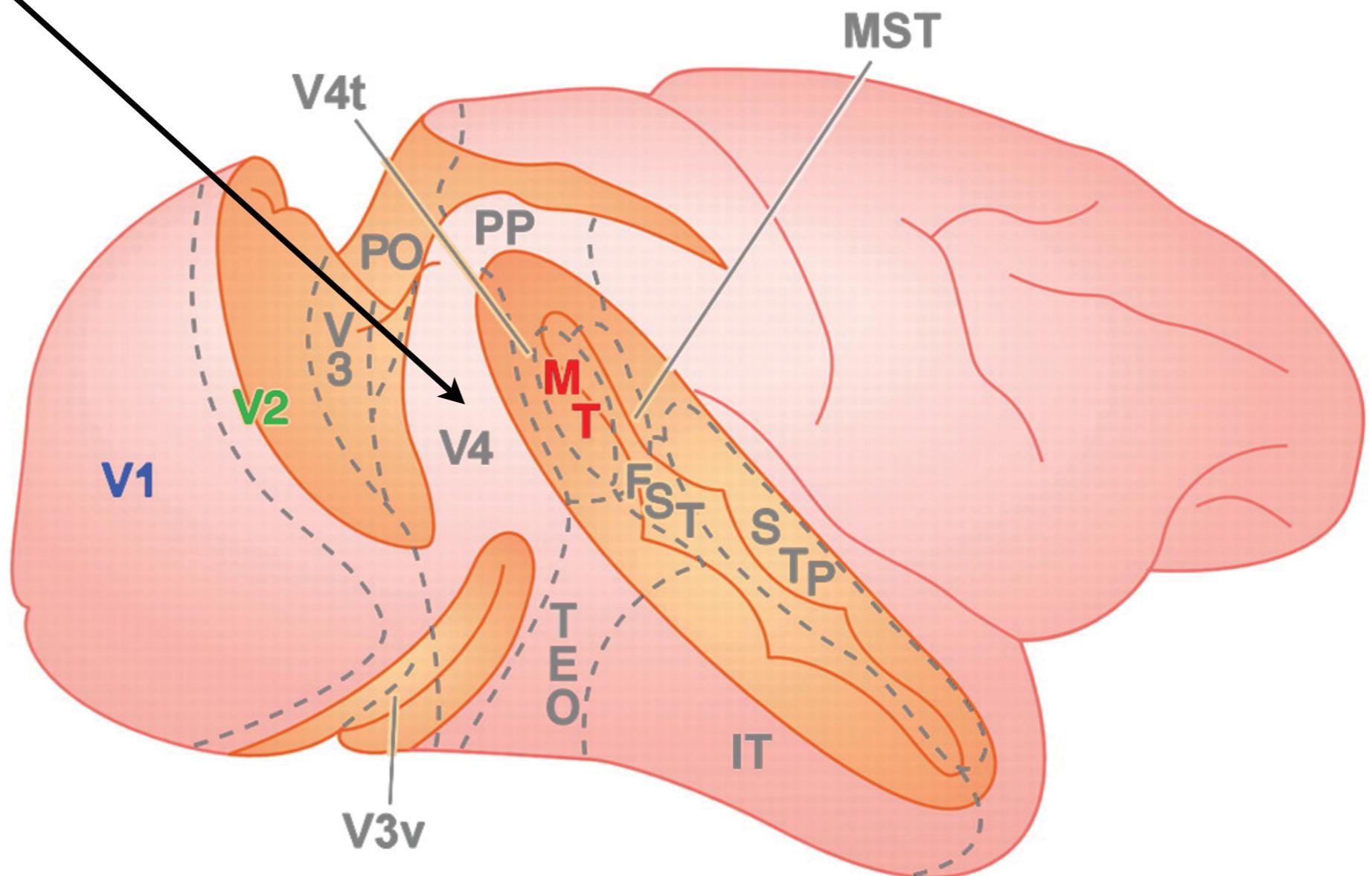
Does this structure extend outside V1?



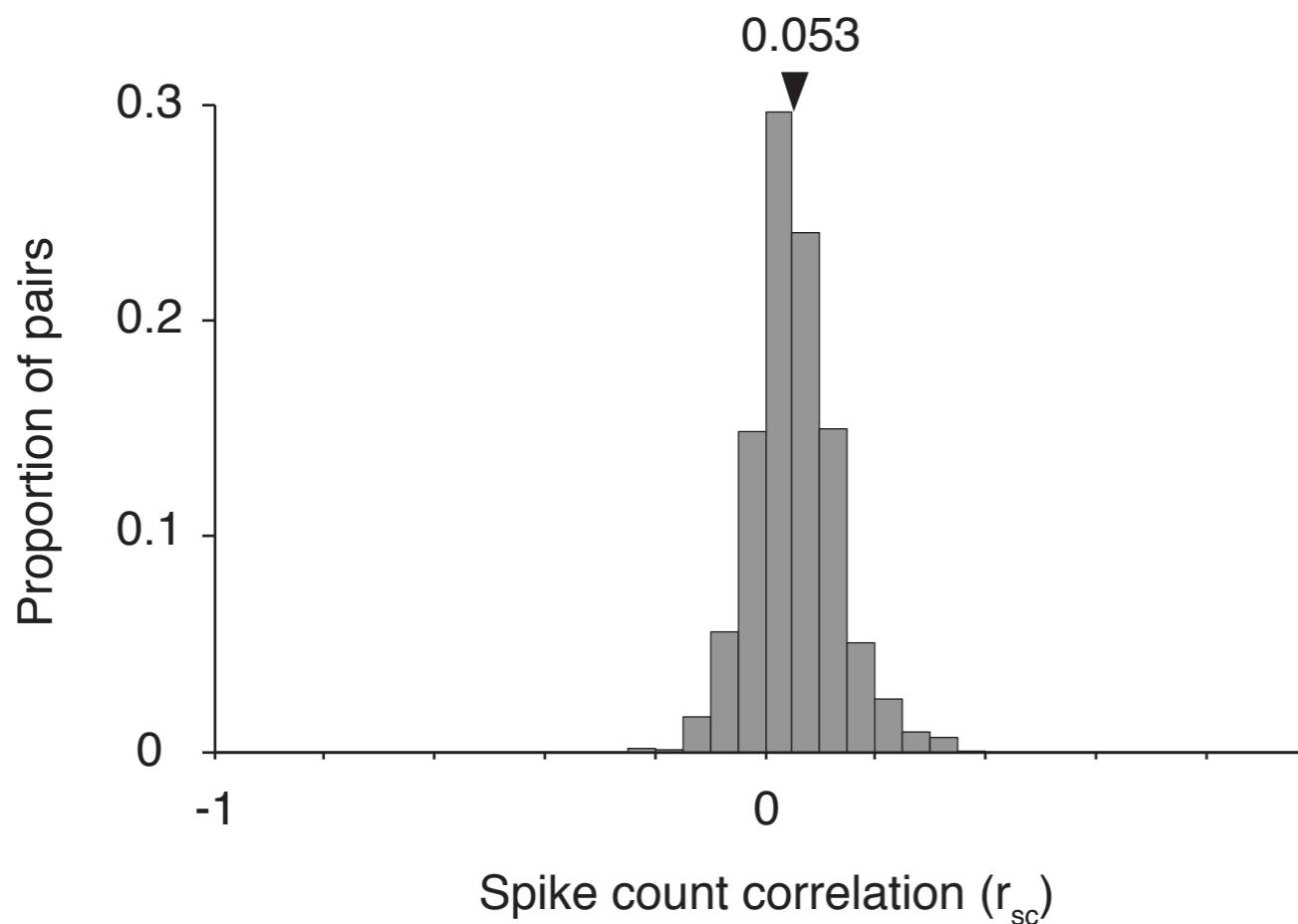
Does this structure extend outside V1?



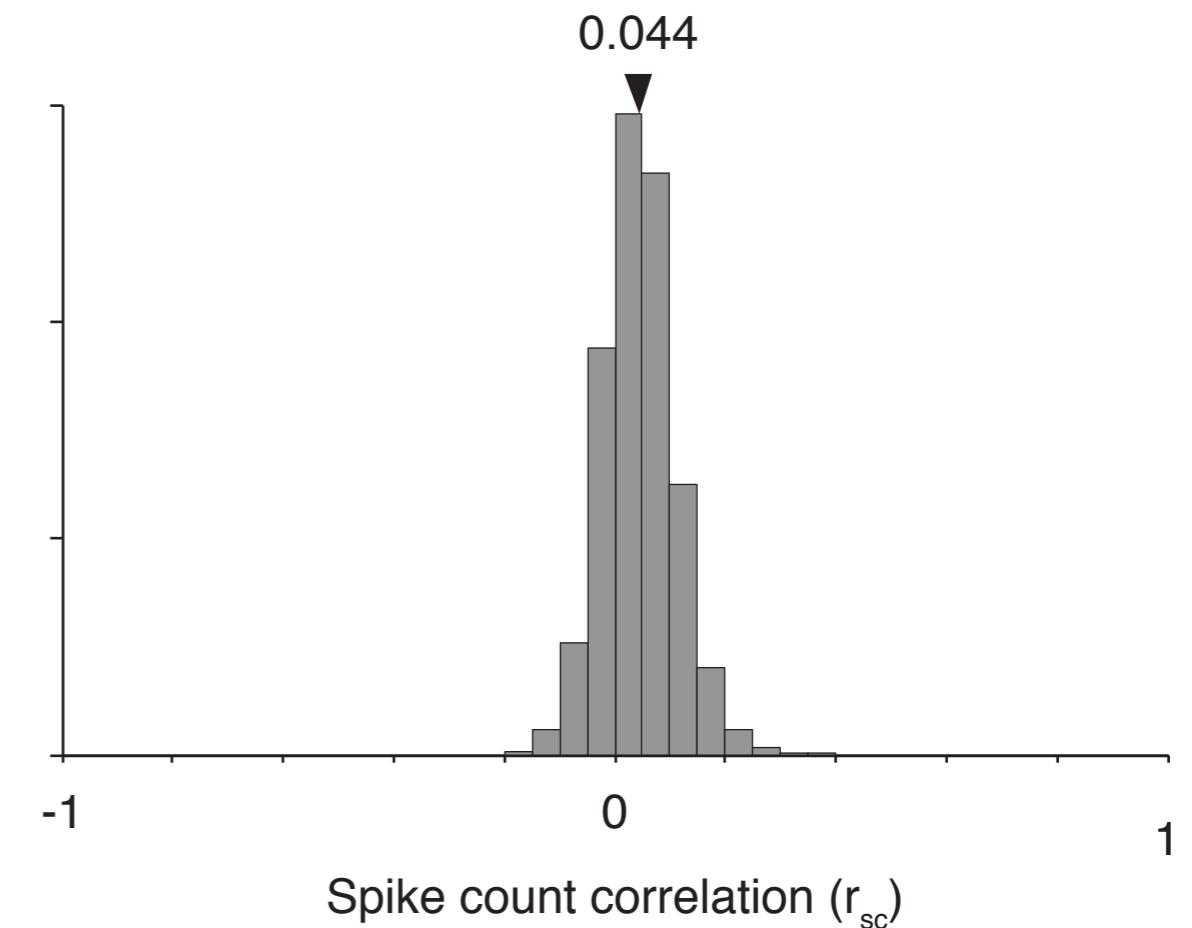
- Awake animals
- V4 array implant
- Fixation task
- Same stimulus



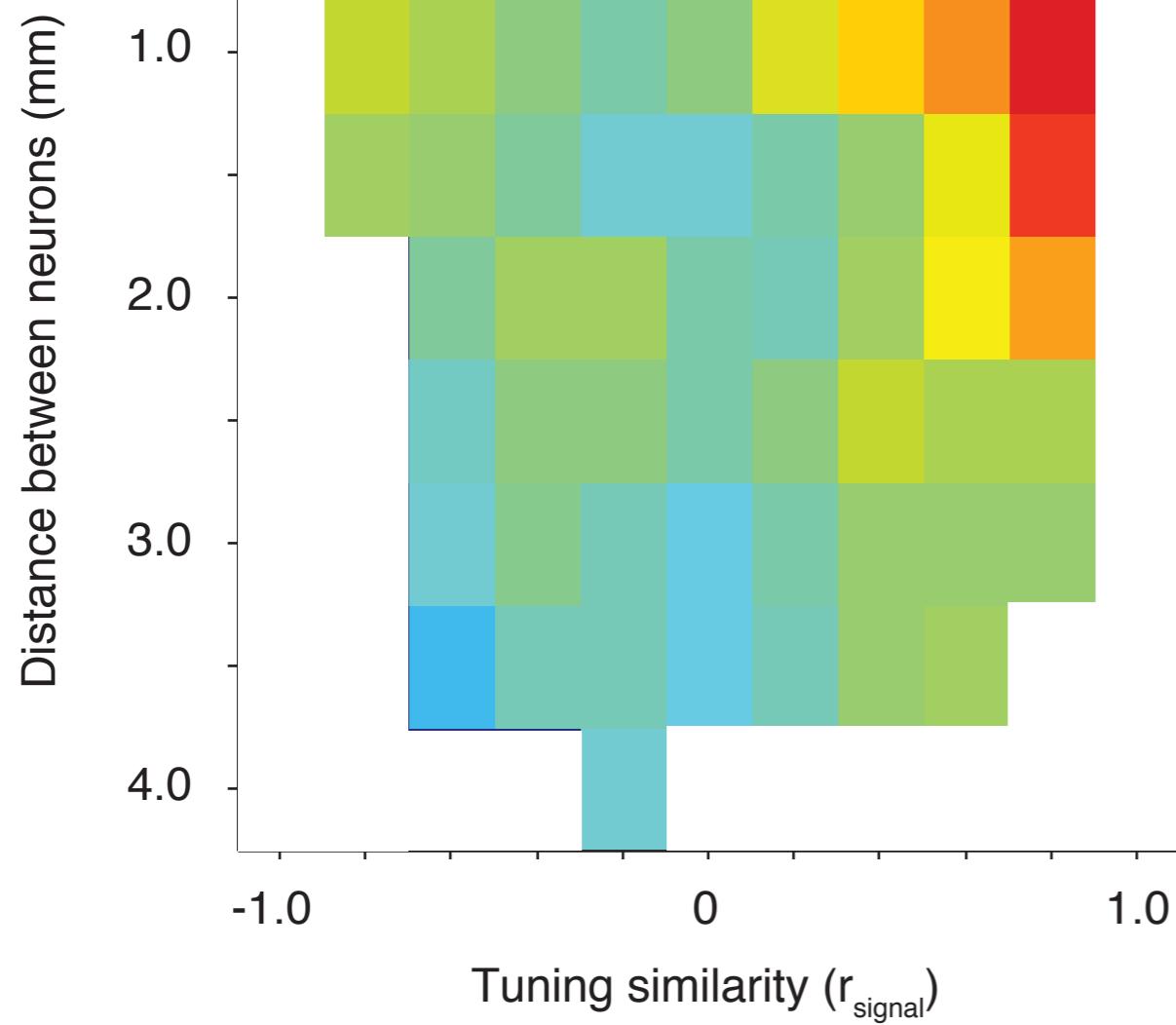
Monkey BU (1861 pairs)



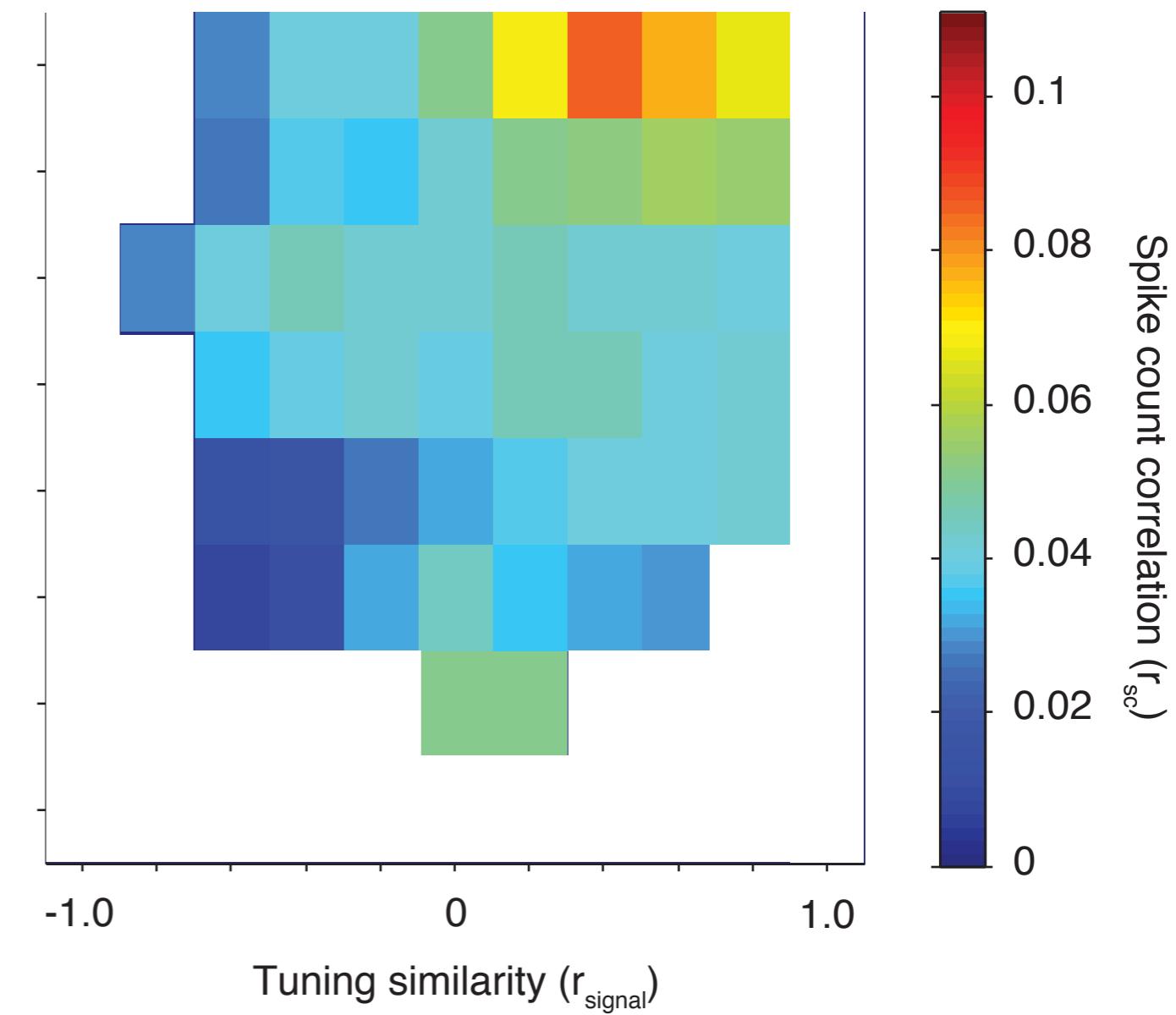
Monkey DA (1500 pairs)



Monkey BU



Monkey DA



Structure of neuronal correlation

- **Distance**

- **Dynamics**

Spontaneous vs Evoked
Transition between states

- **Depth**

Laminar variation
Correlation outside V1

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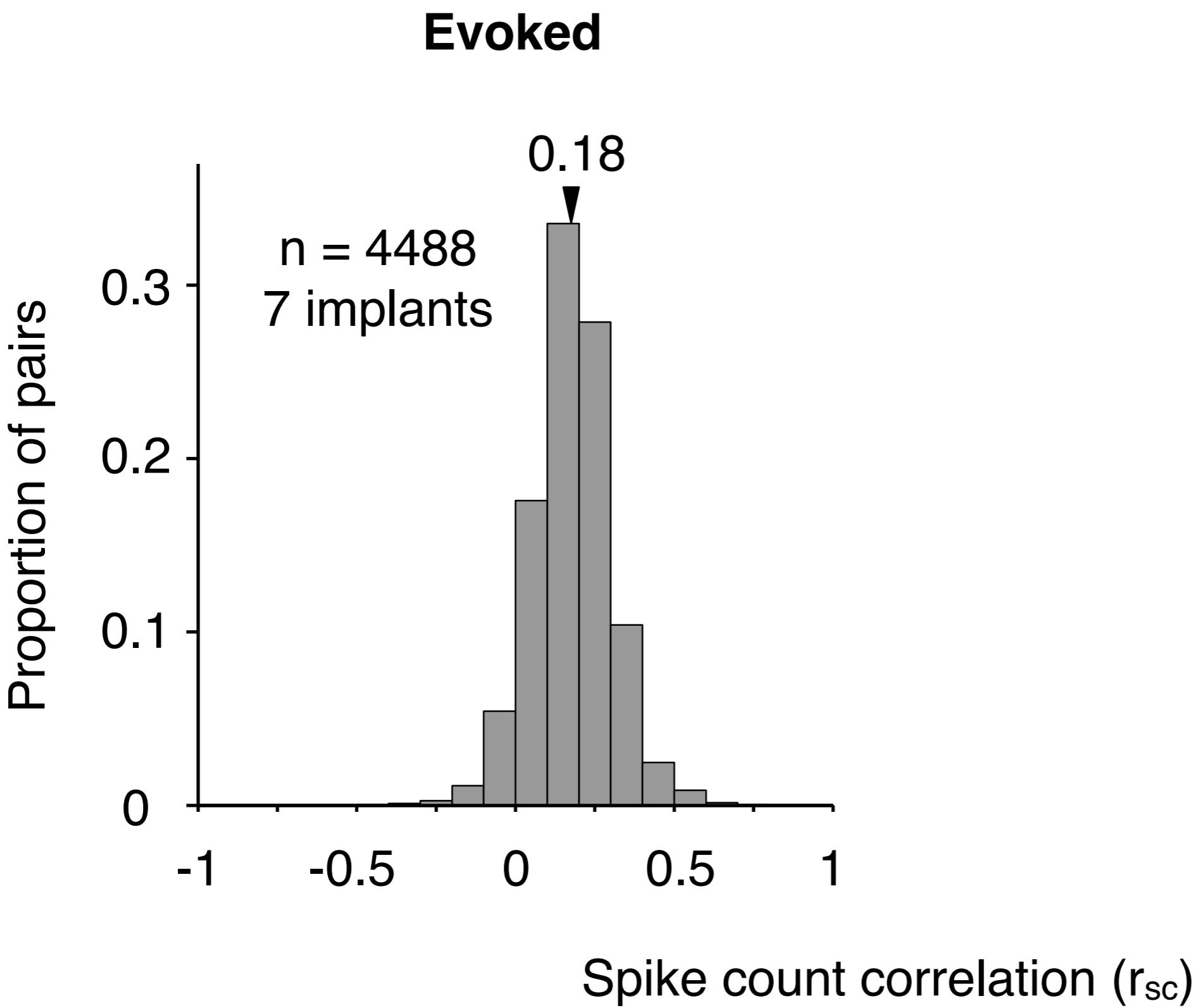
- r_{sc} extends over long distances; synchrony only short range
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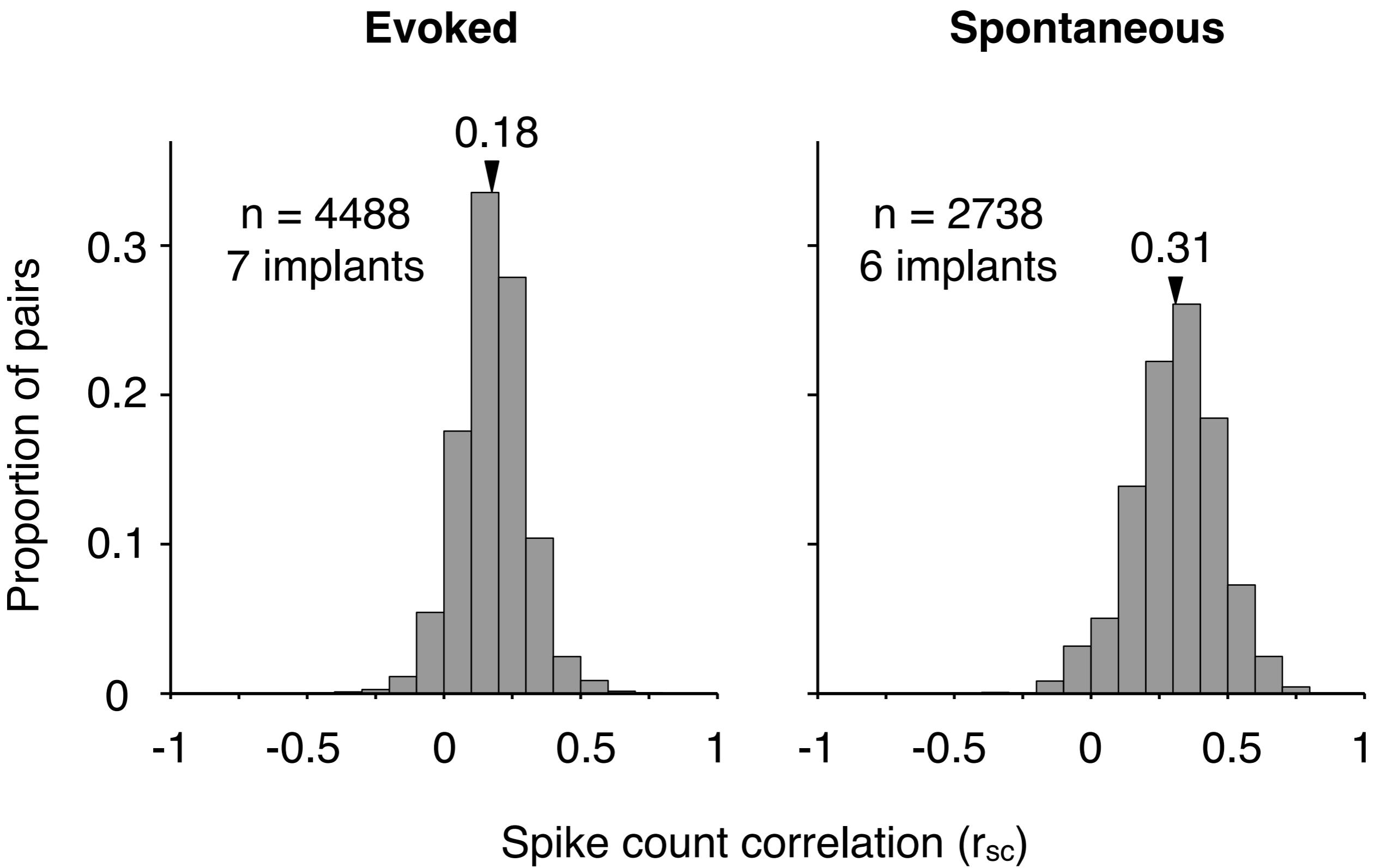
- **Dynamics**

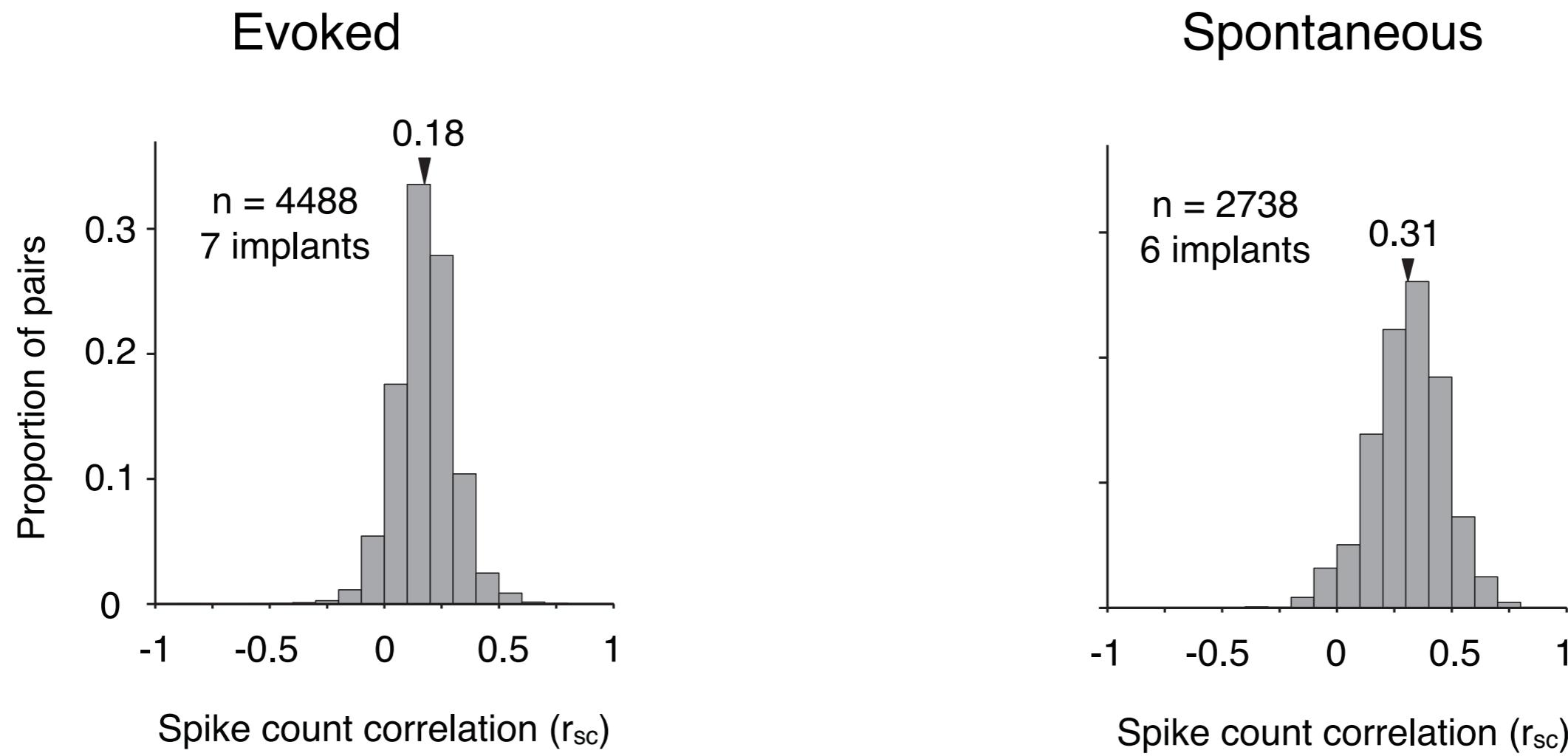
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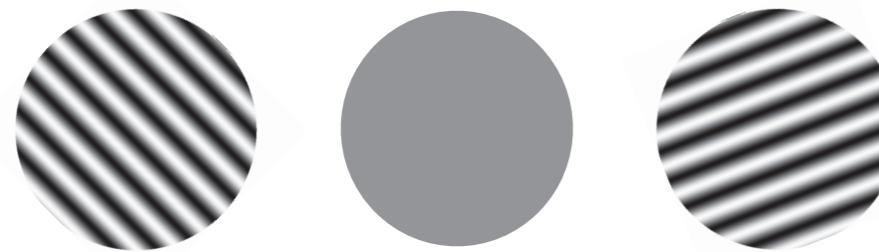
Laminar variation
Correlation outside V1



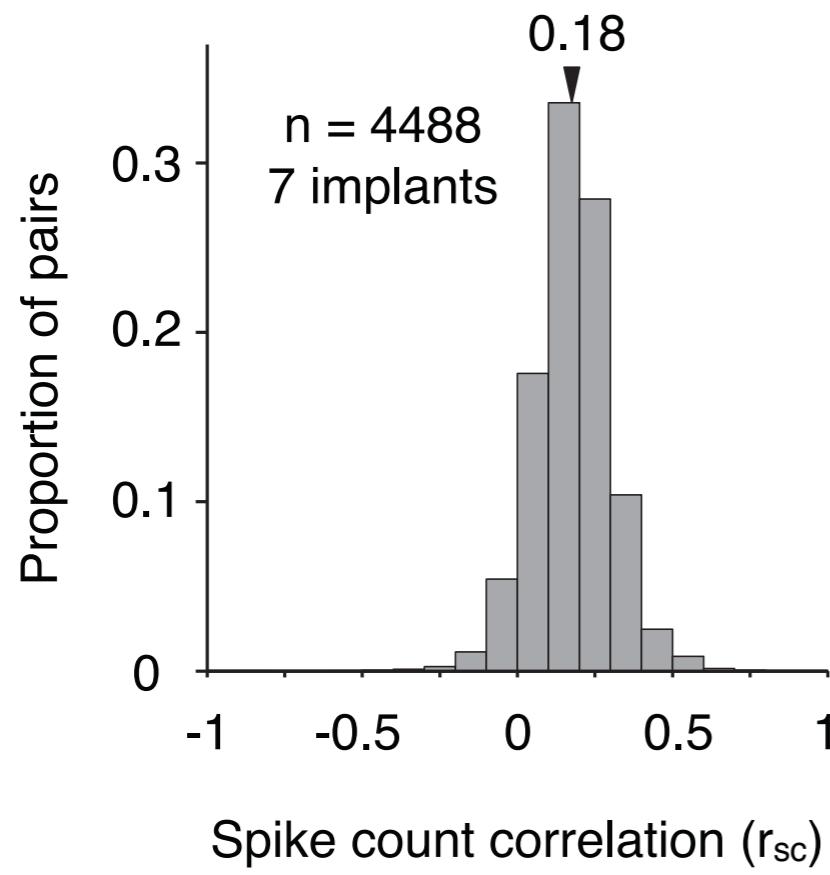
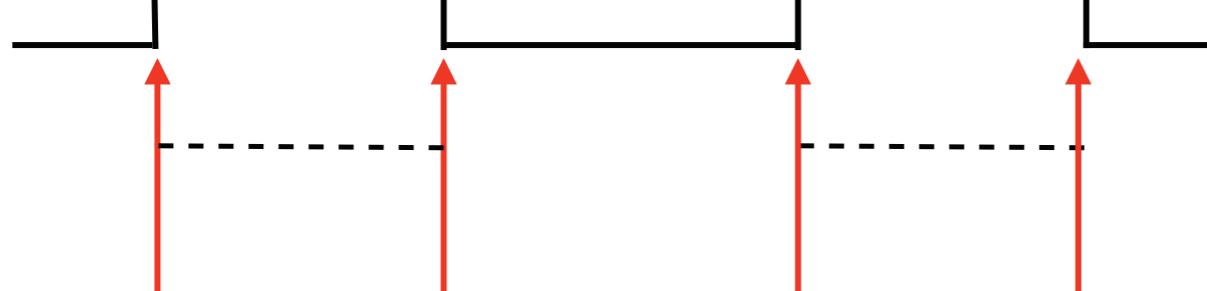




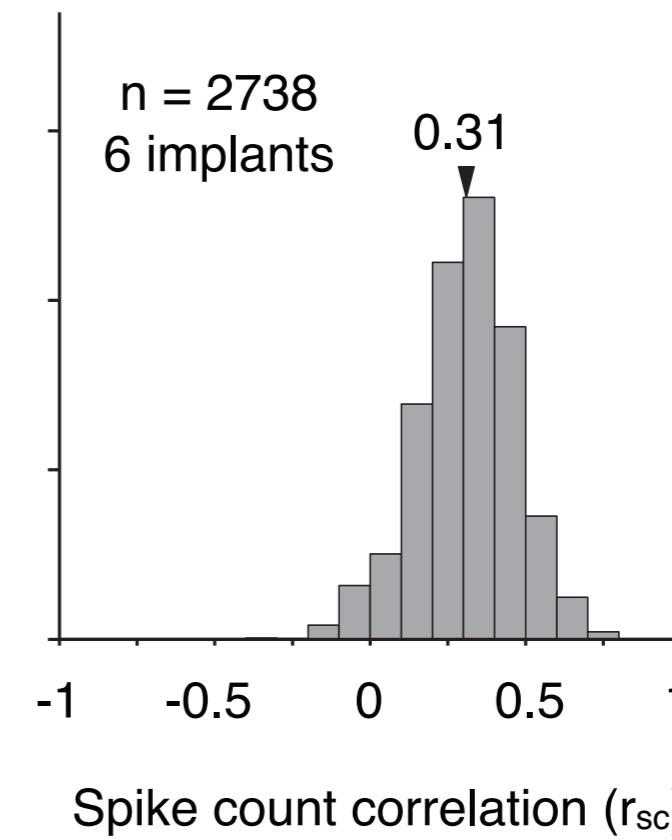
Evoked



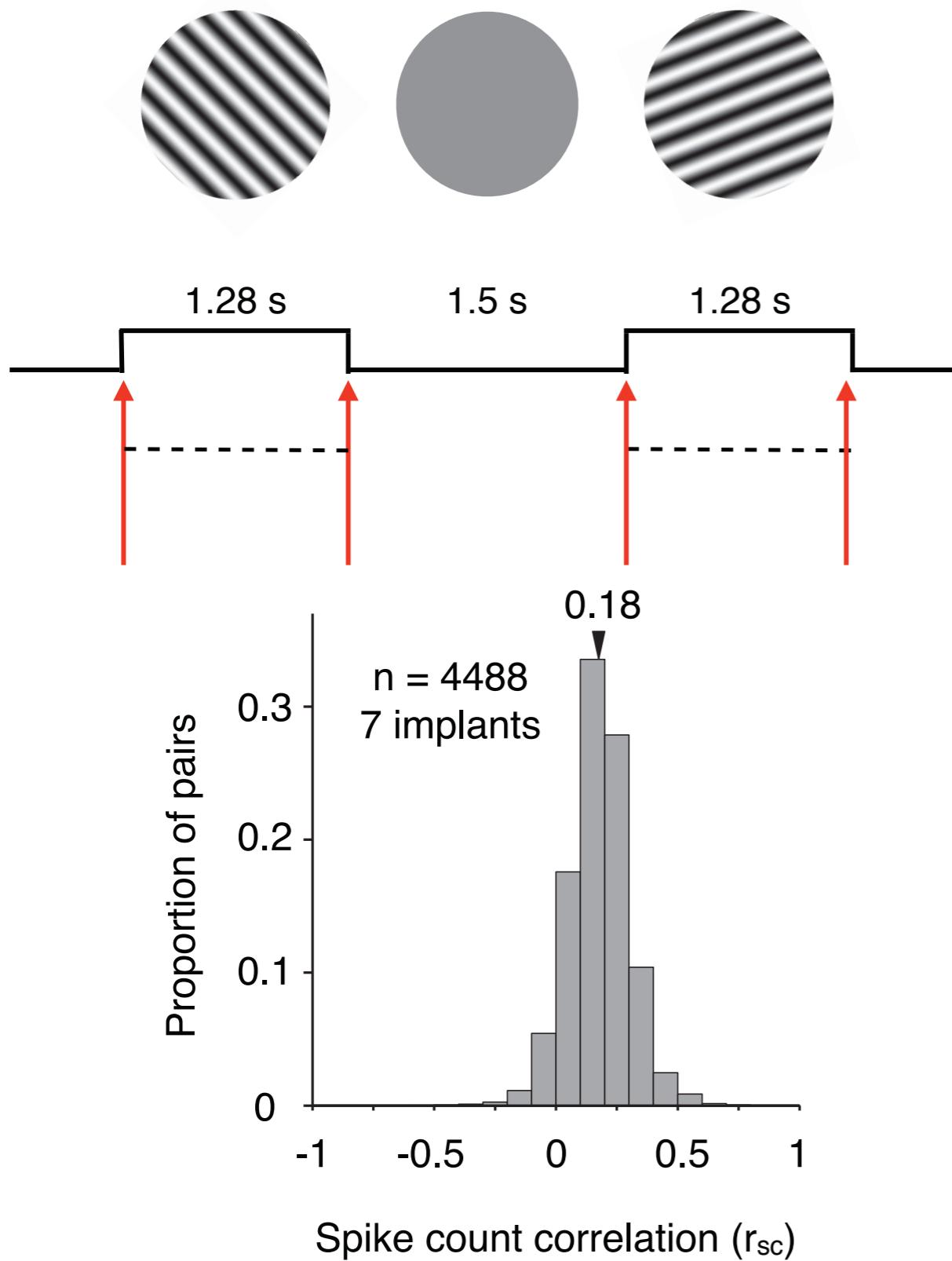
1.28 s 1.5 s 1.28 s



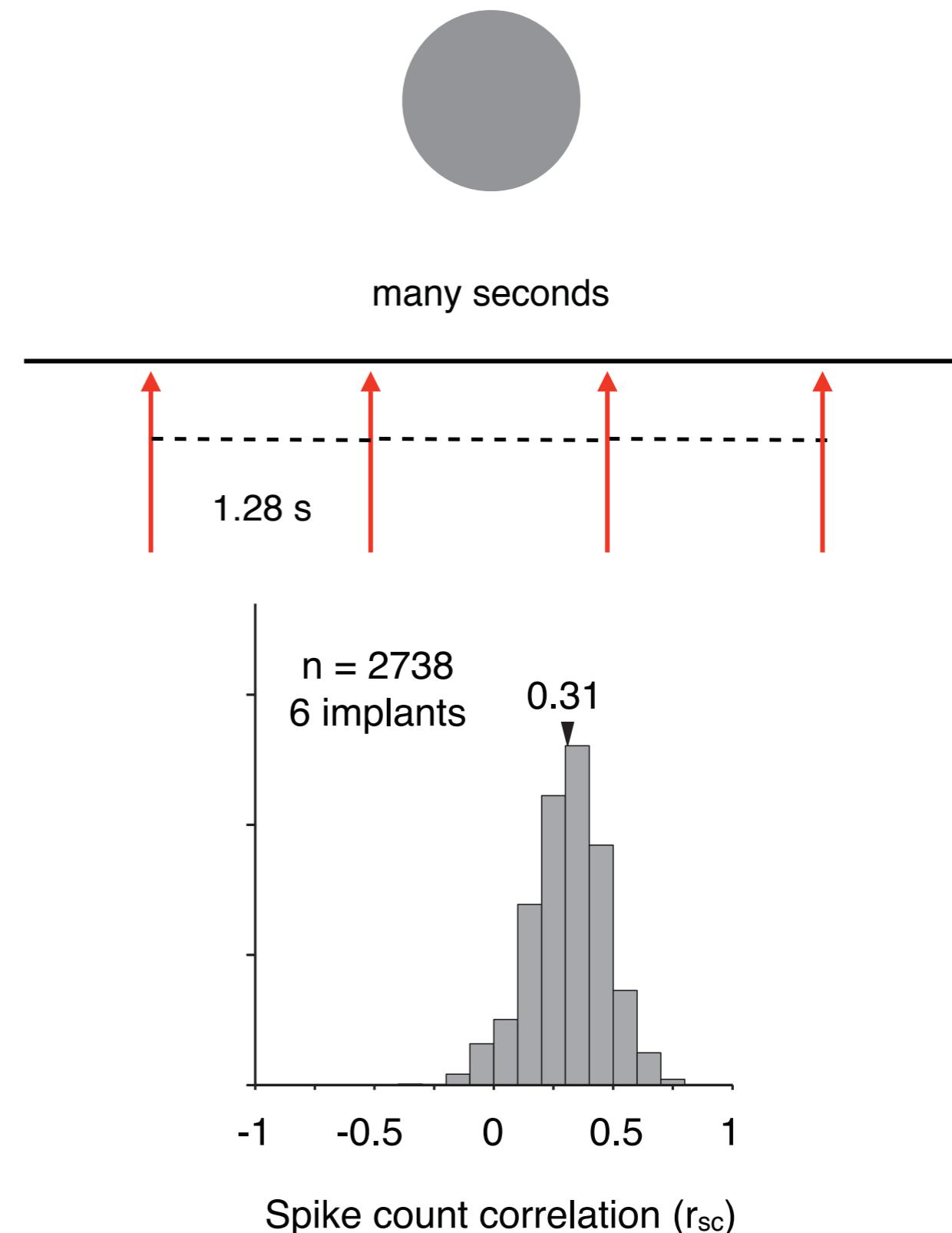
Spontaneous



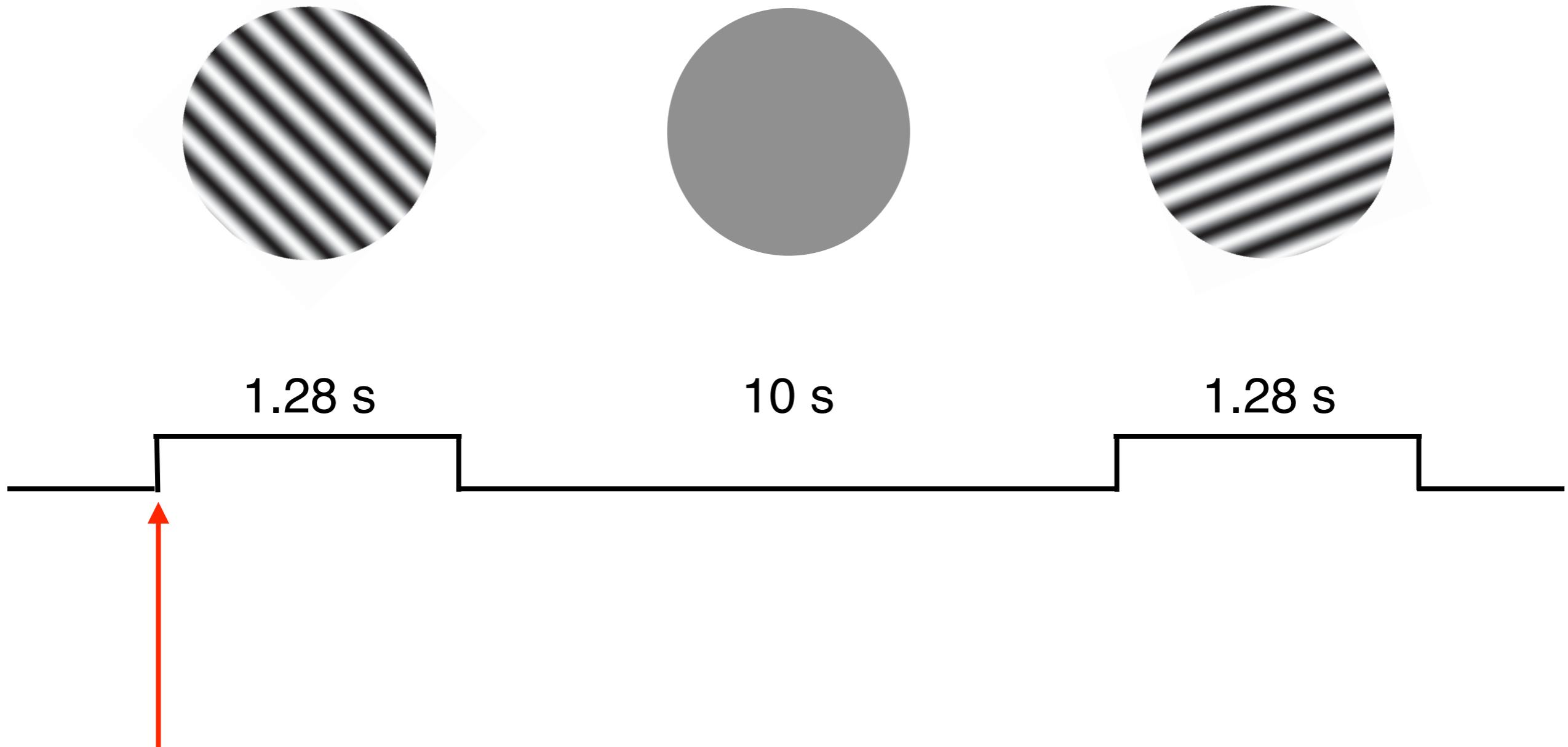
Evoked



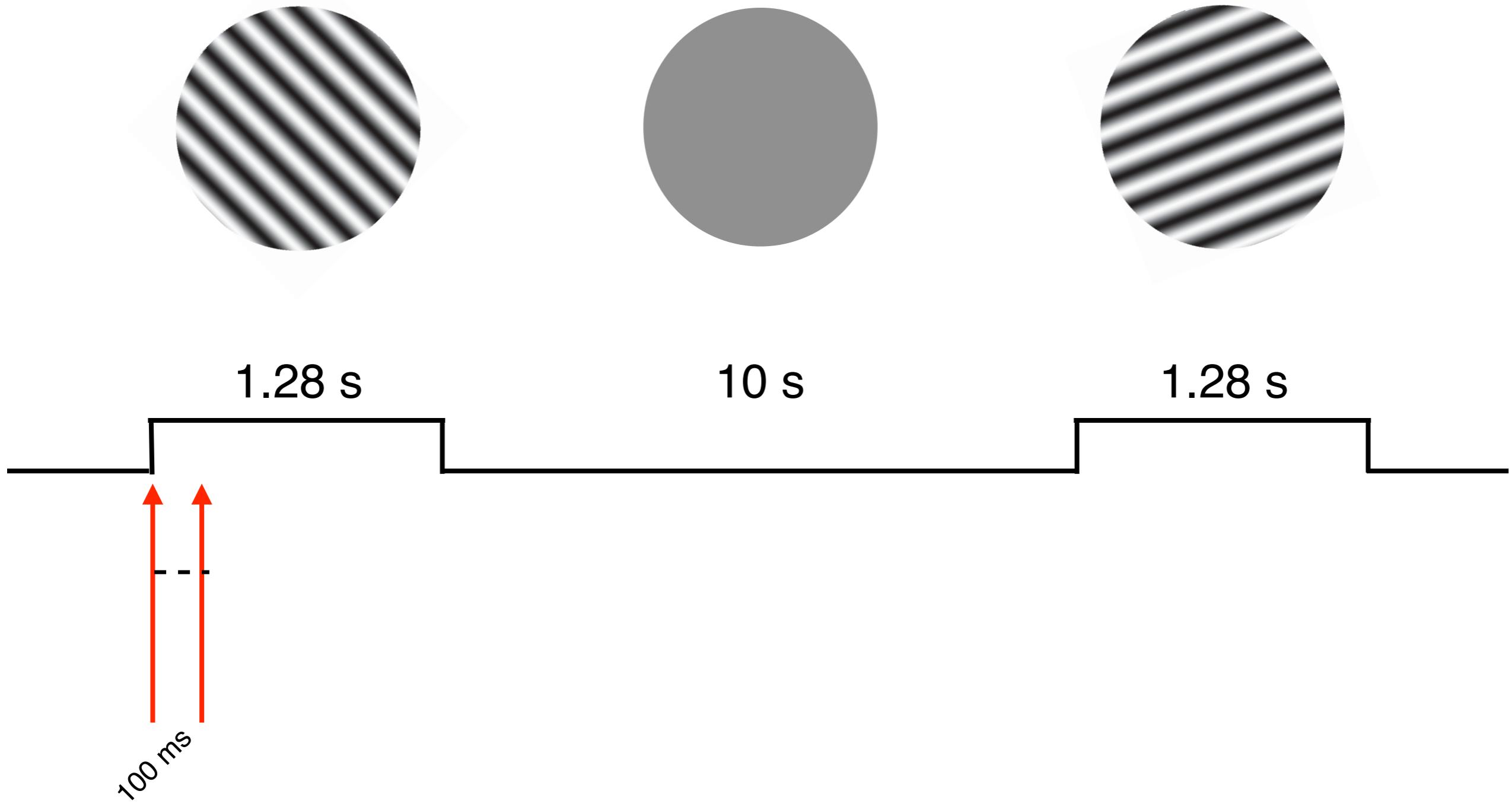
Spontaneous



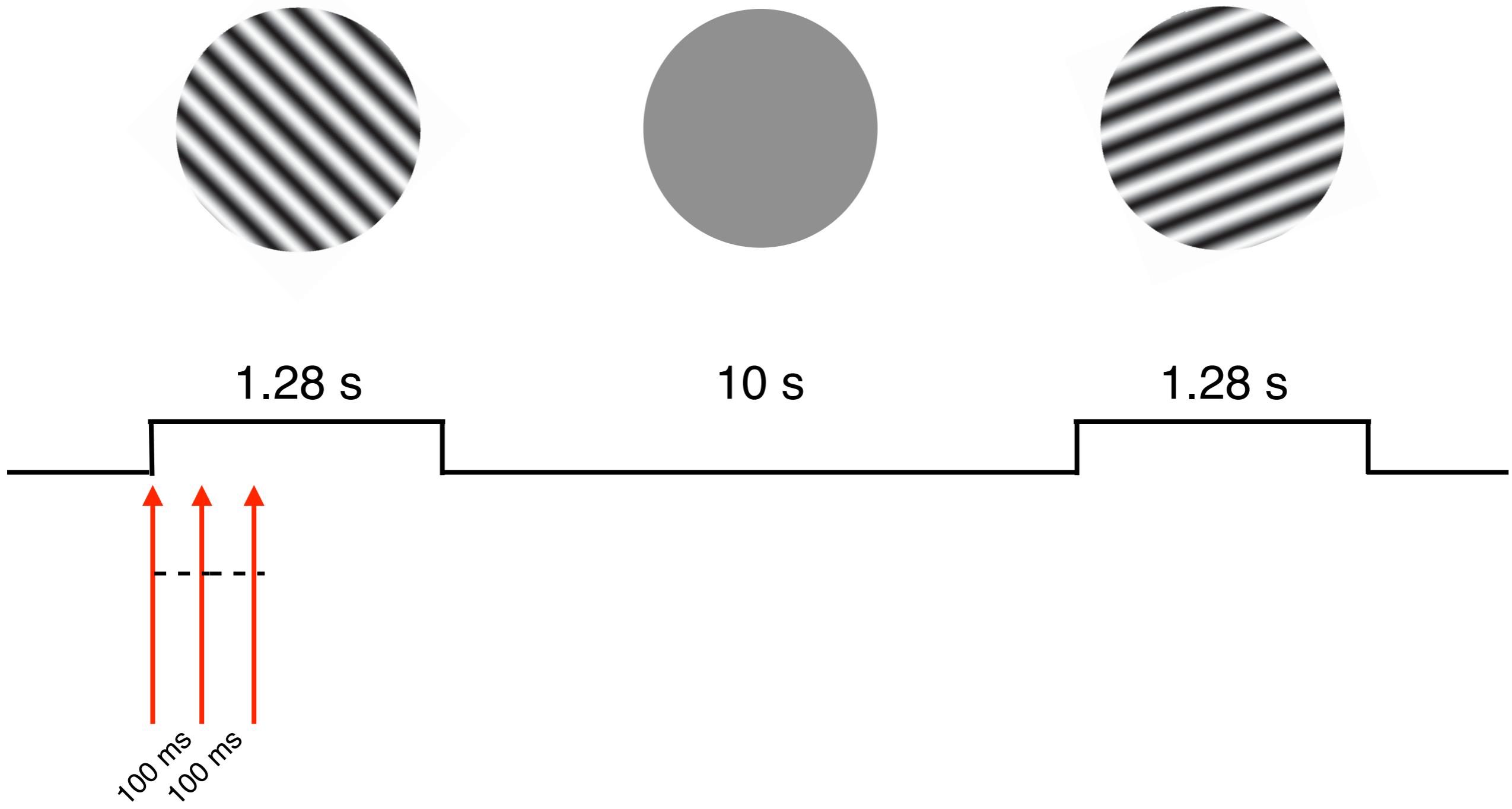
Transition from evoked to spontaneous



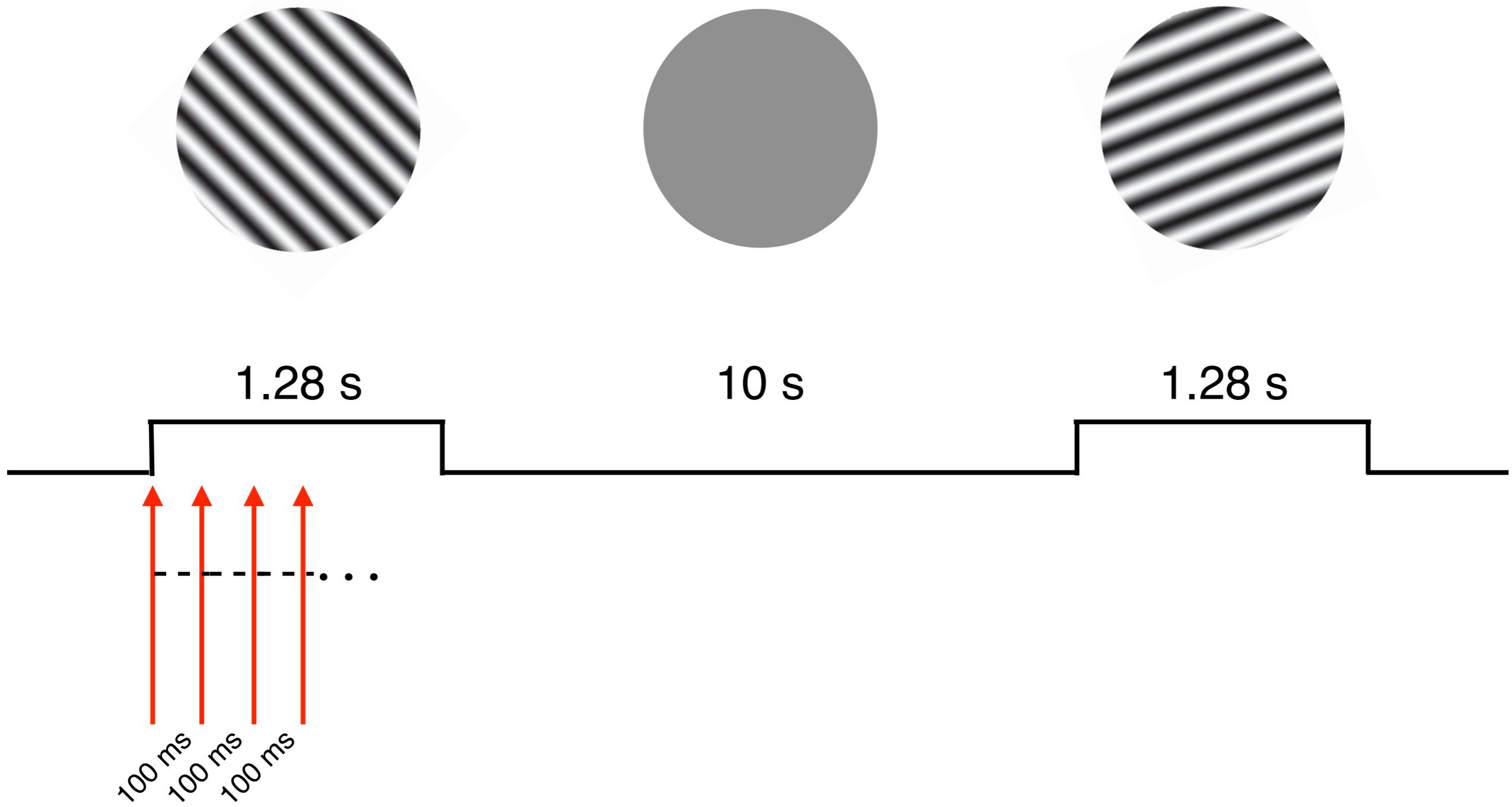
Transition from evoked to spontaneous



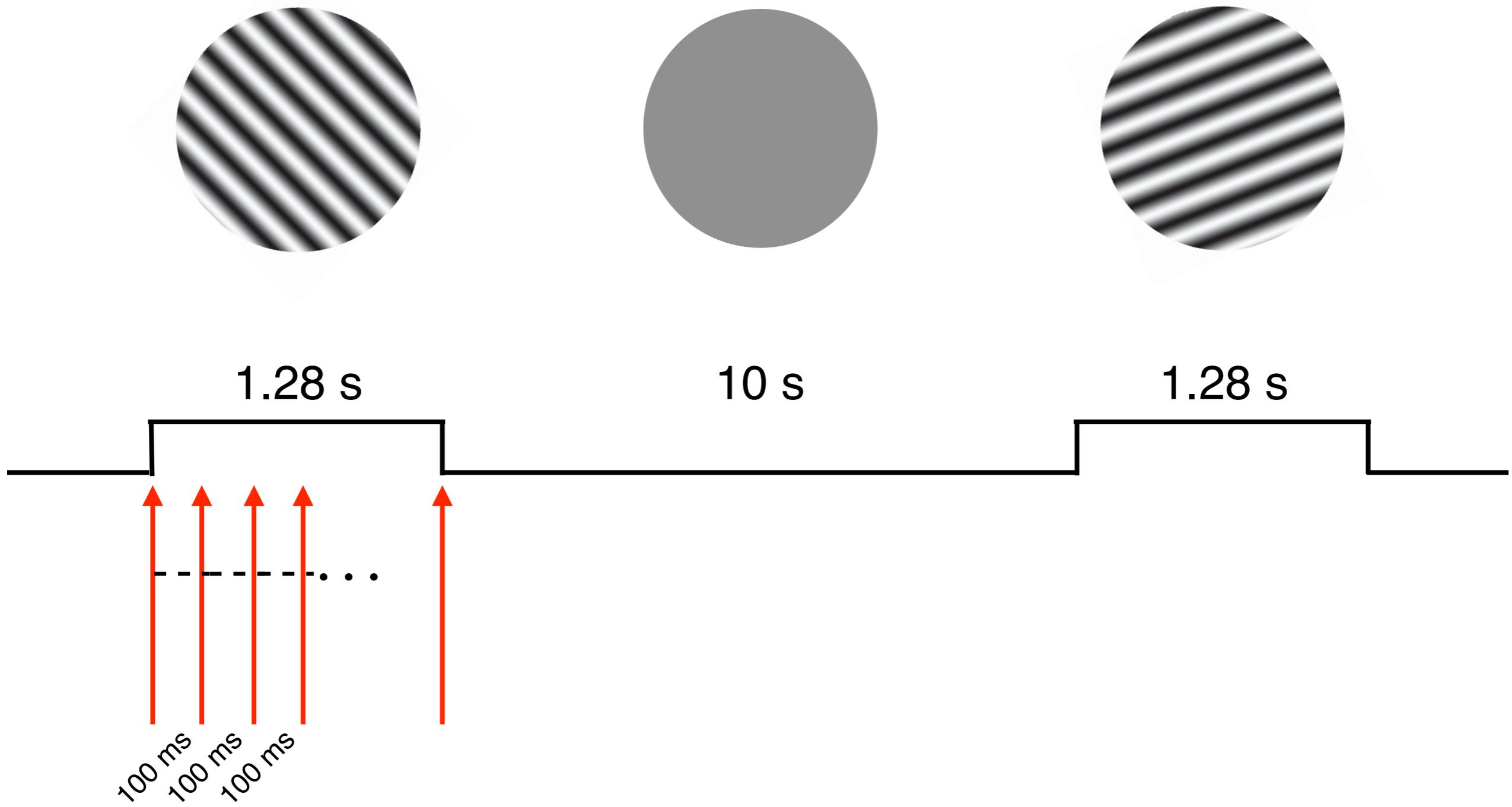
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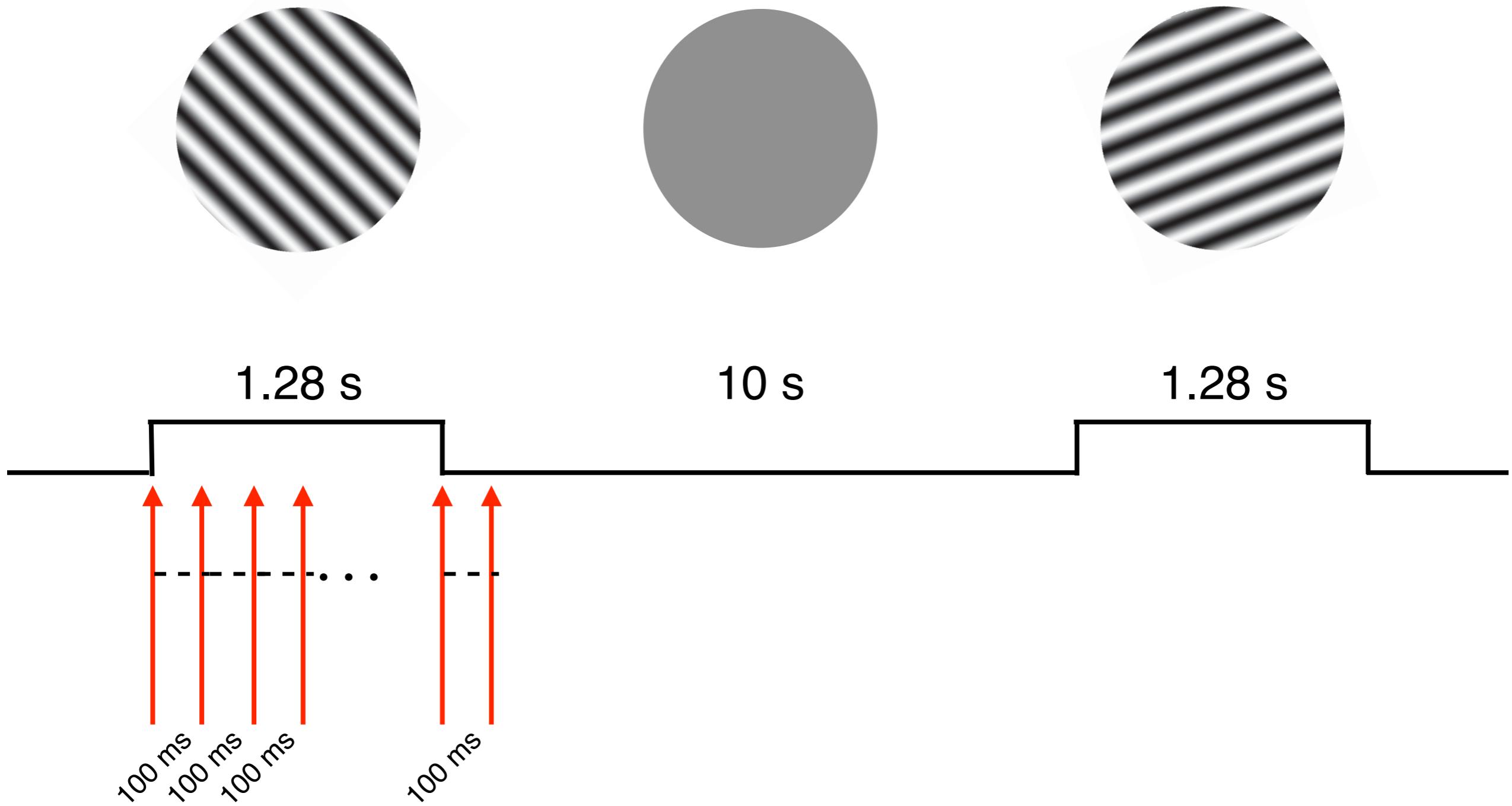
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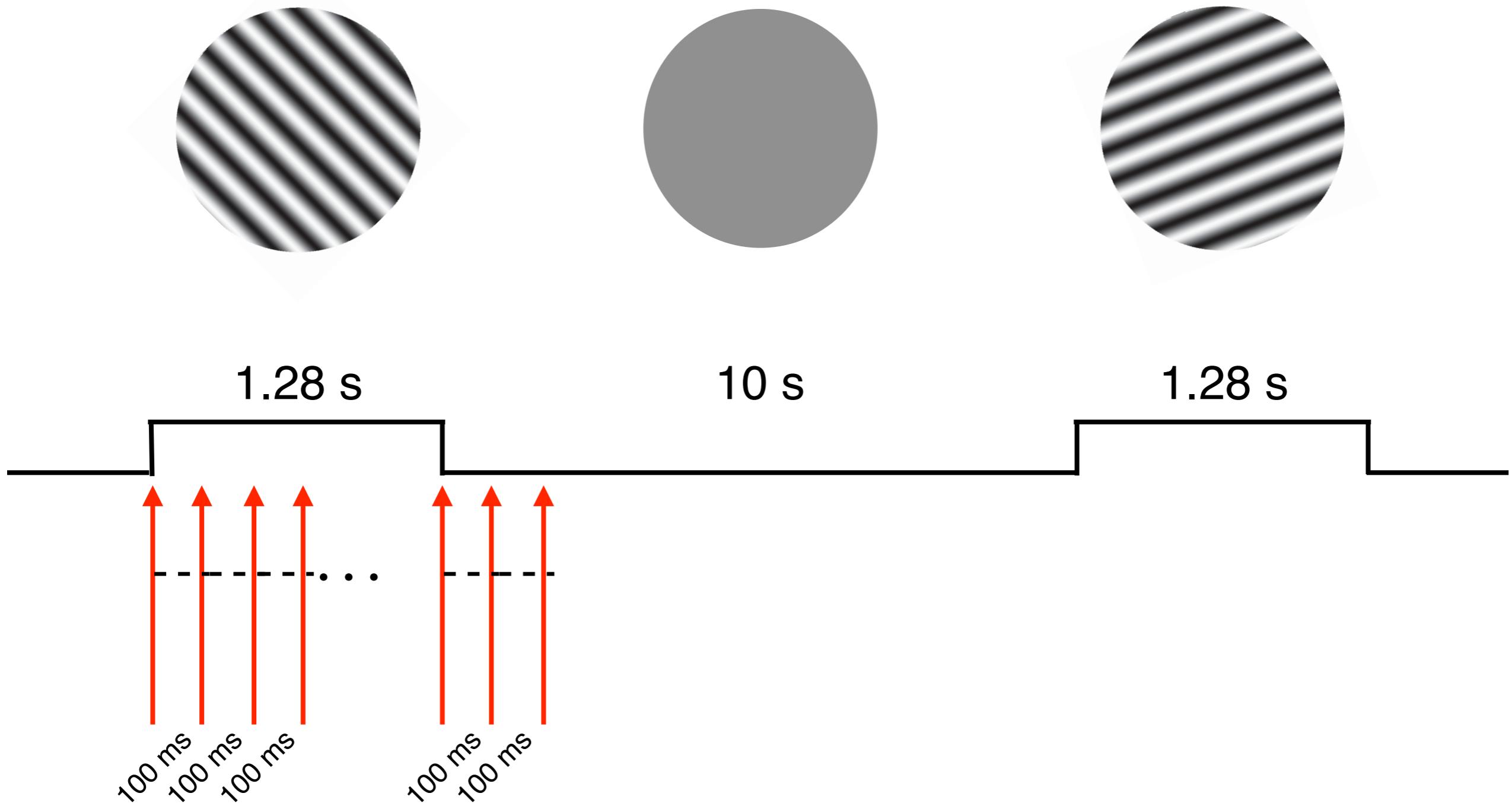
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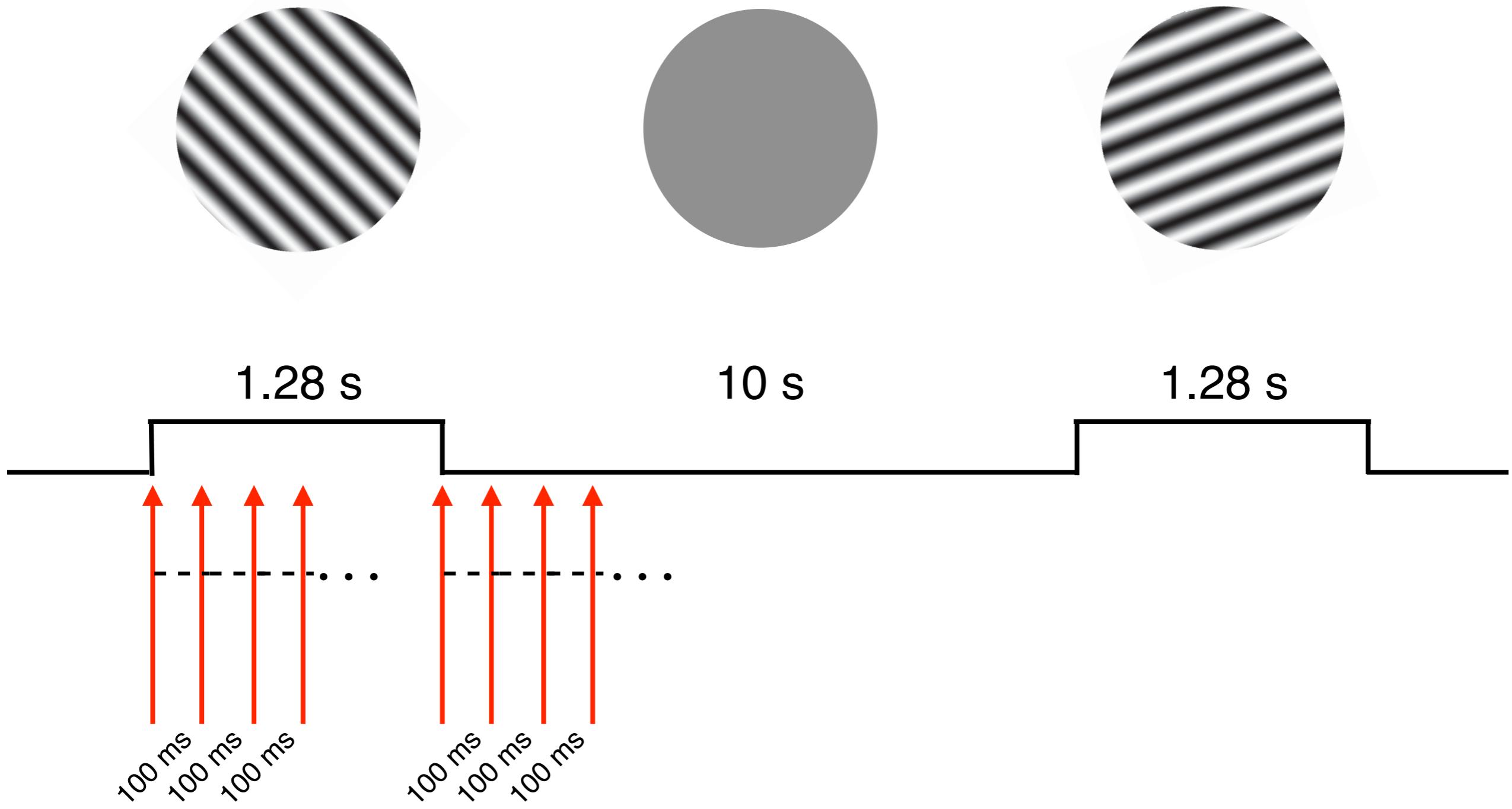
Transition from evoked to spontaneous

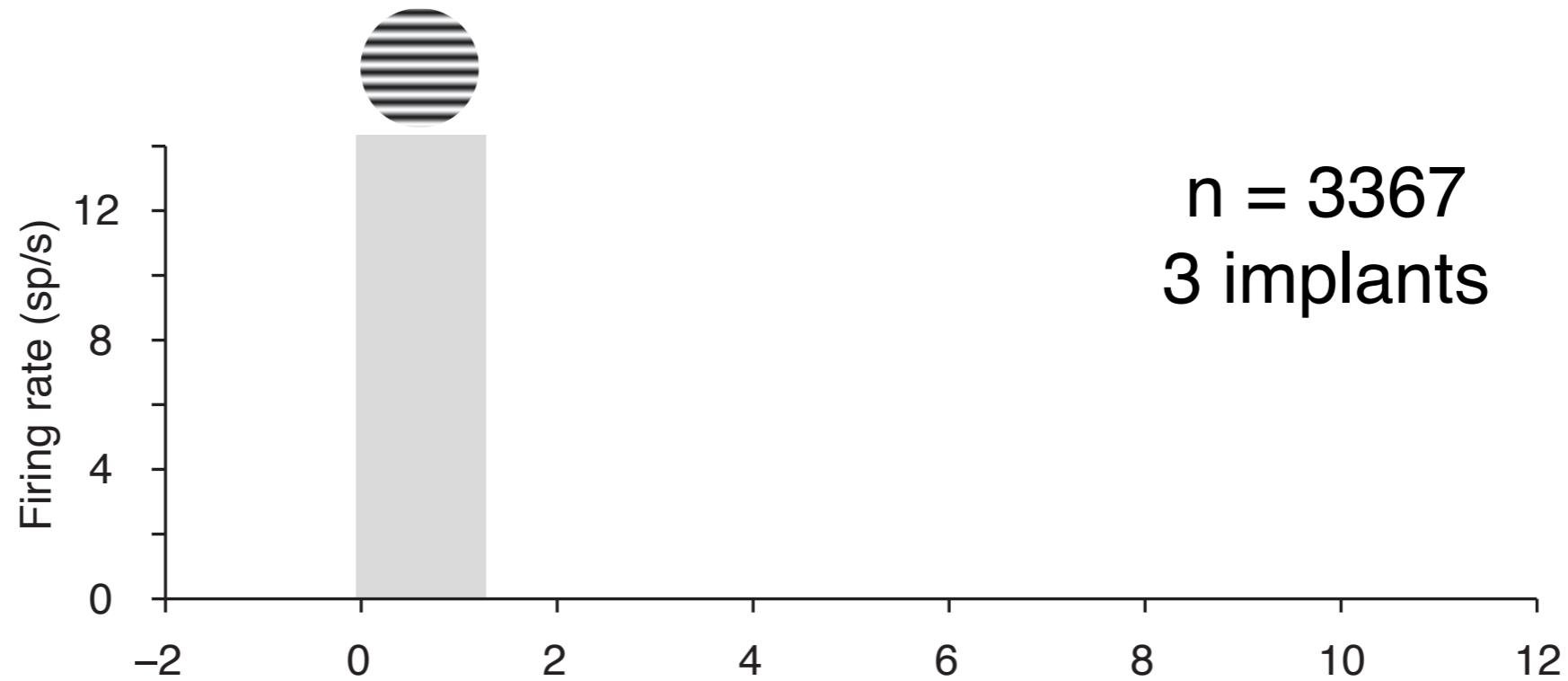


Transition from evoked to spontaneous

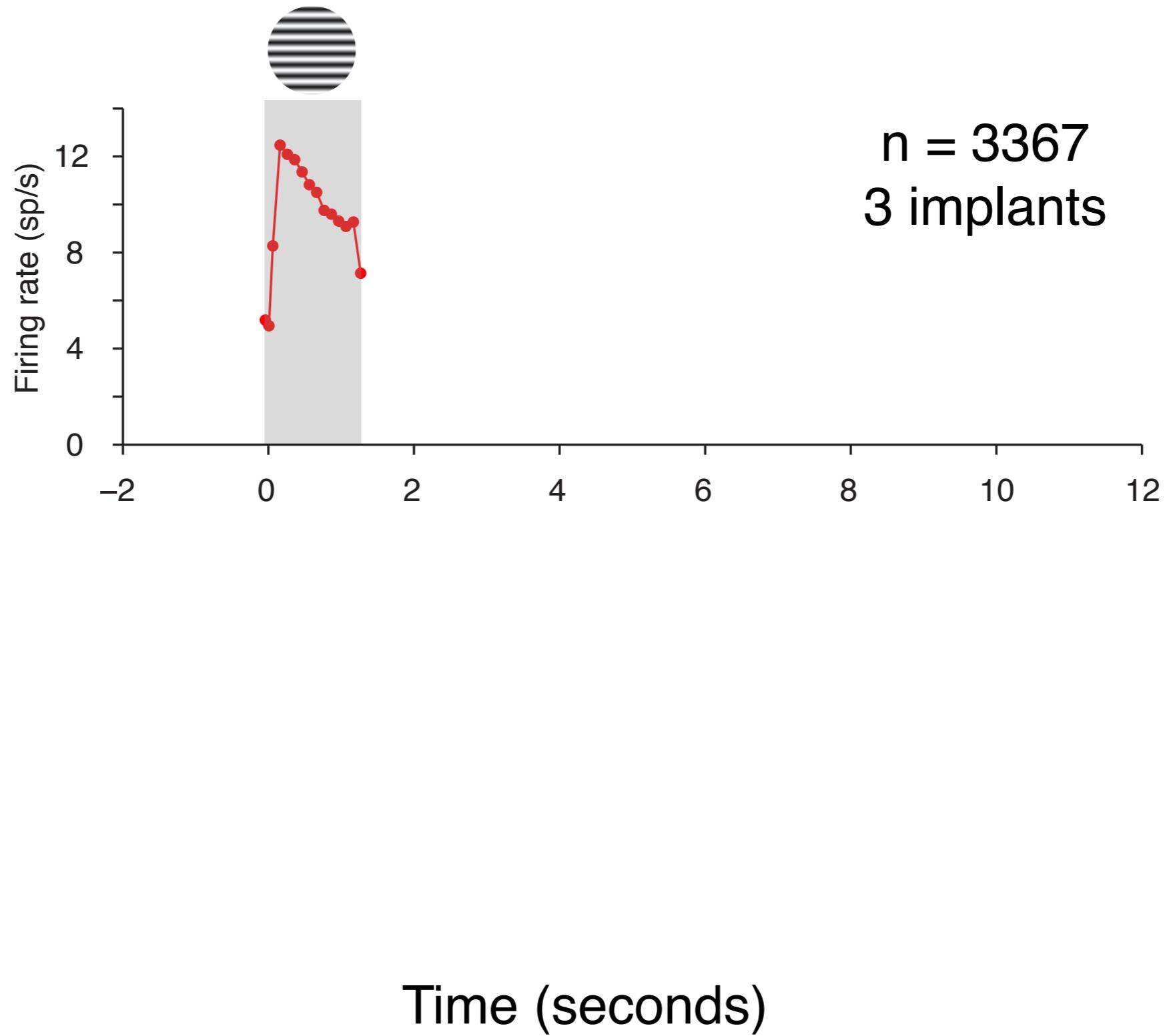


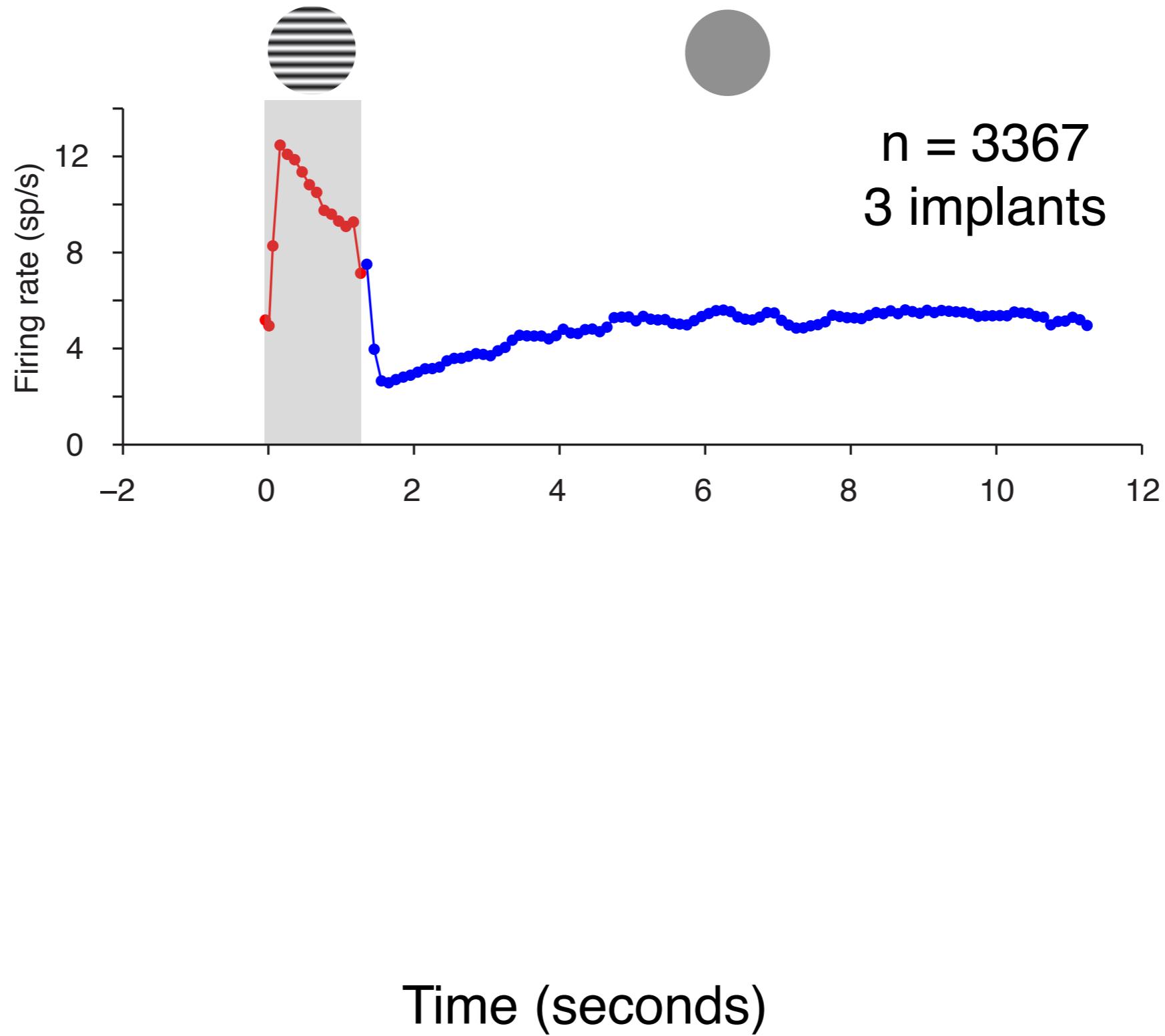
Transition from evoked to spontaneous

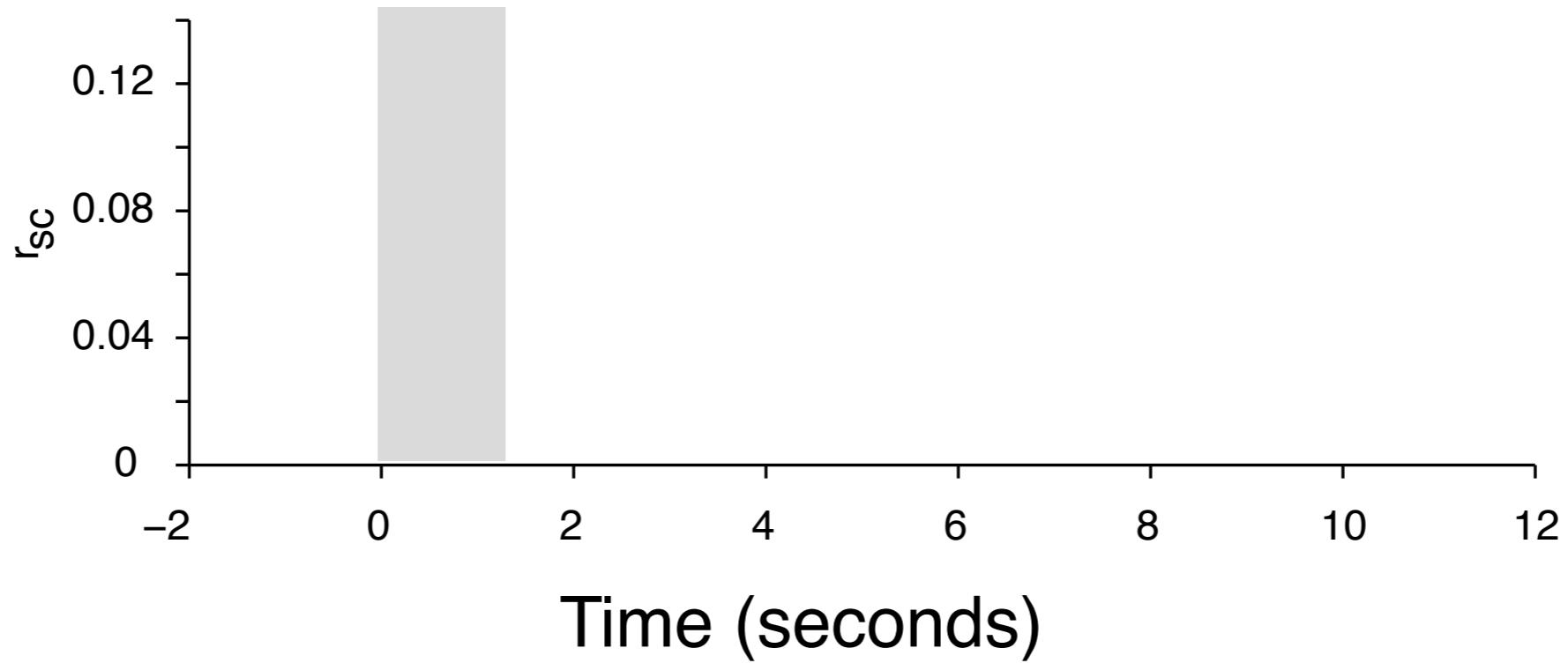
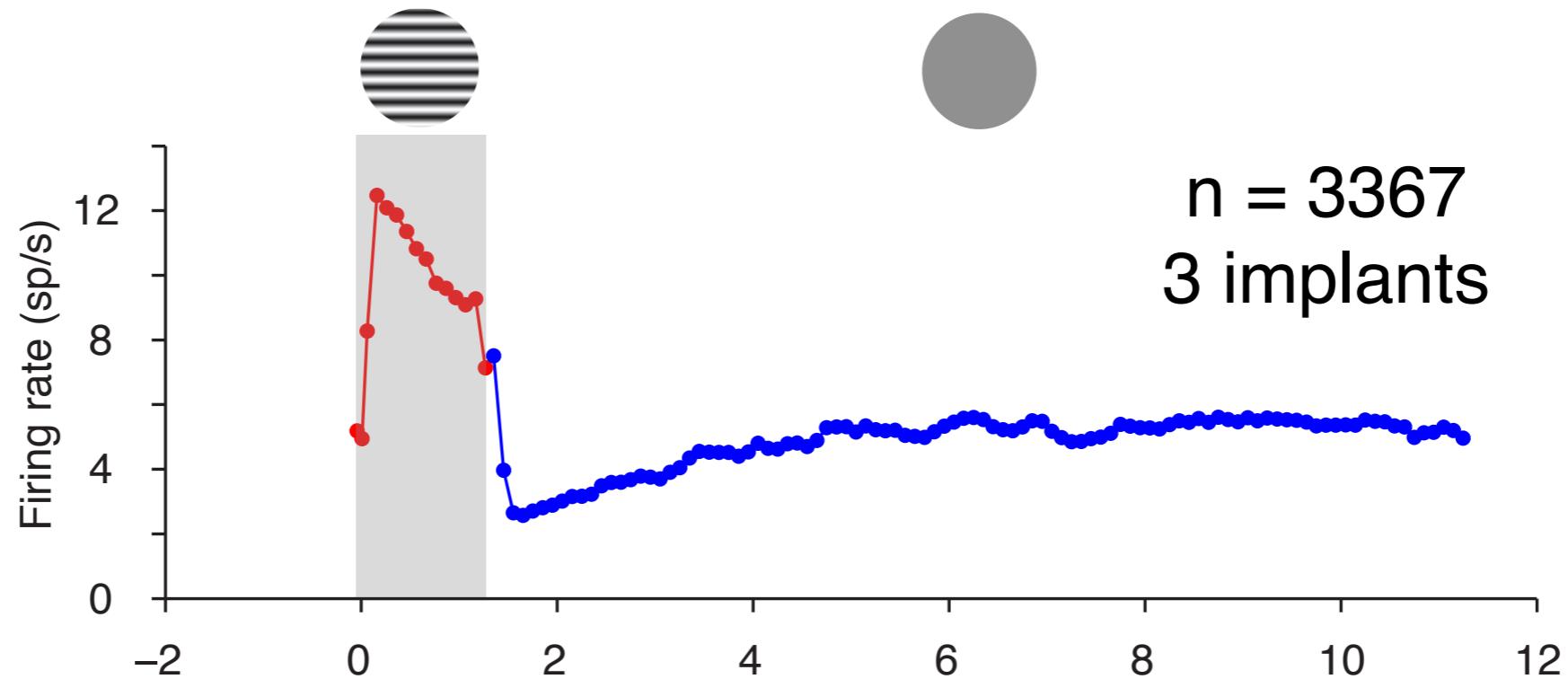


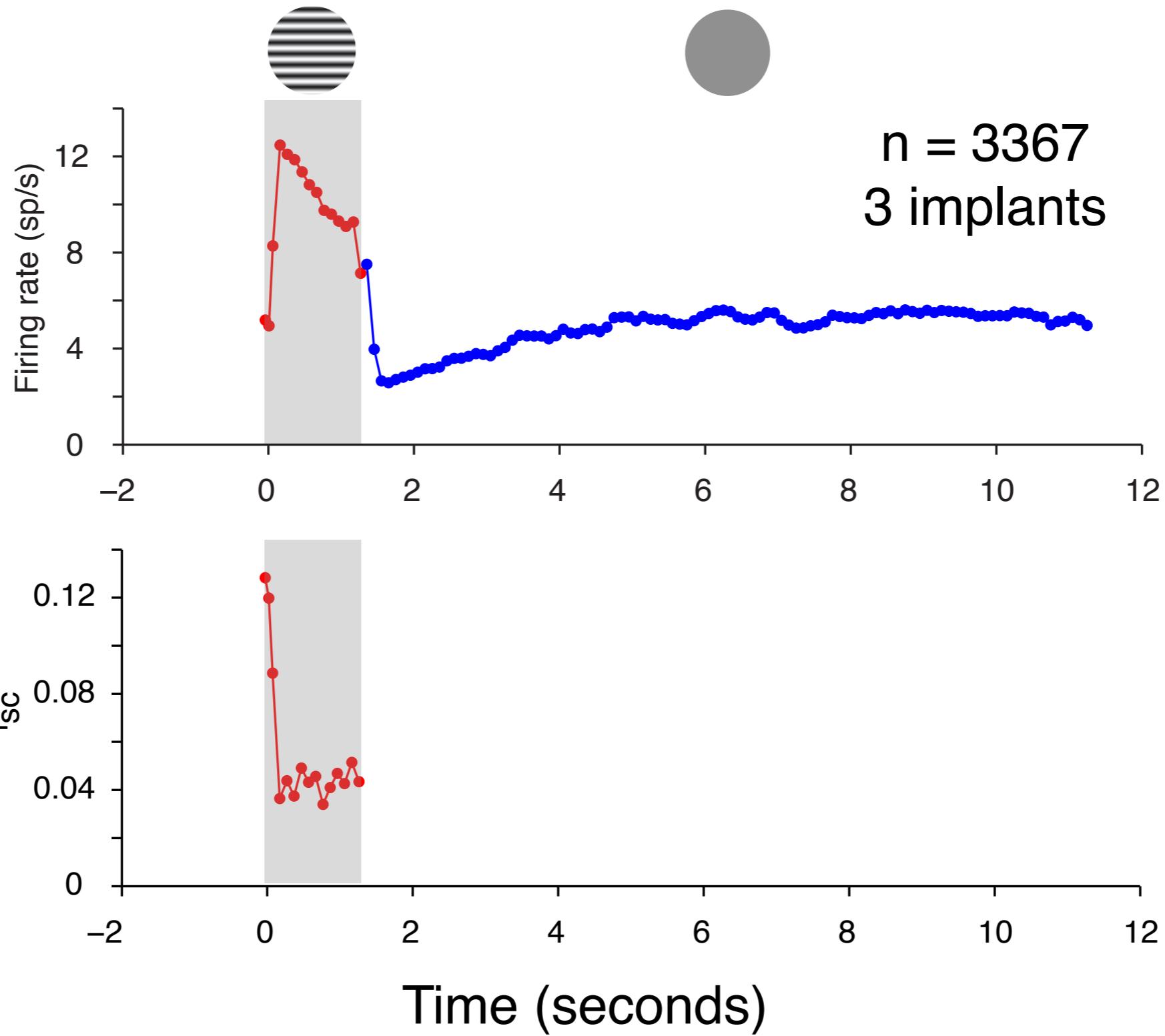


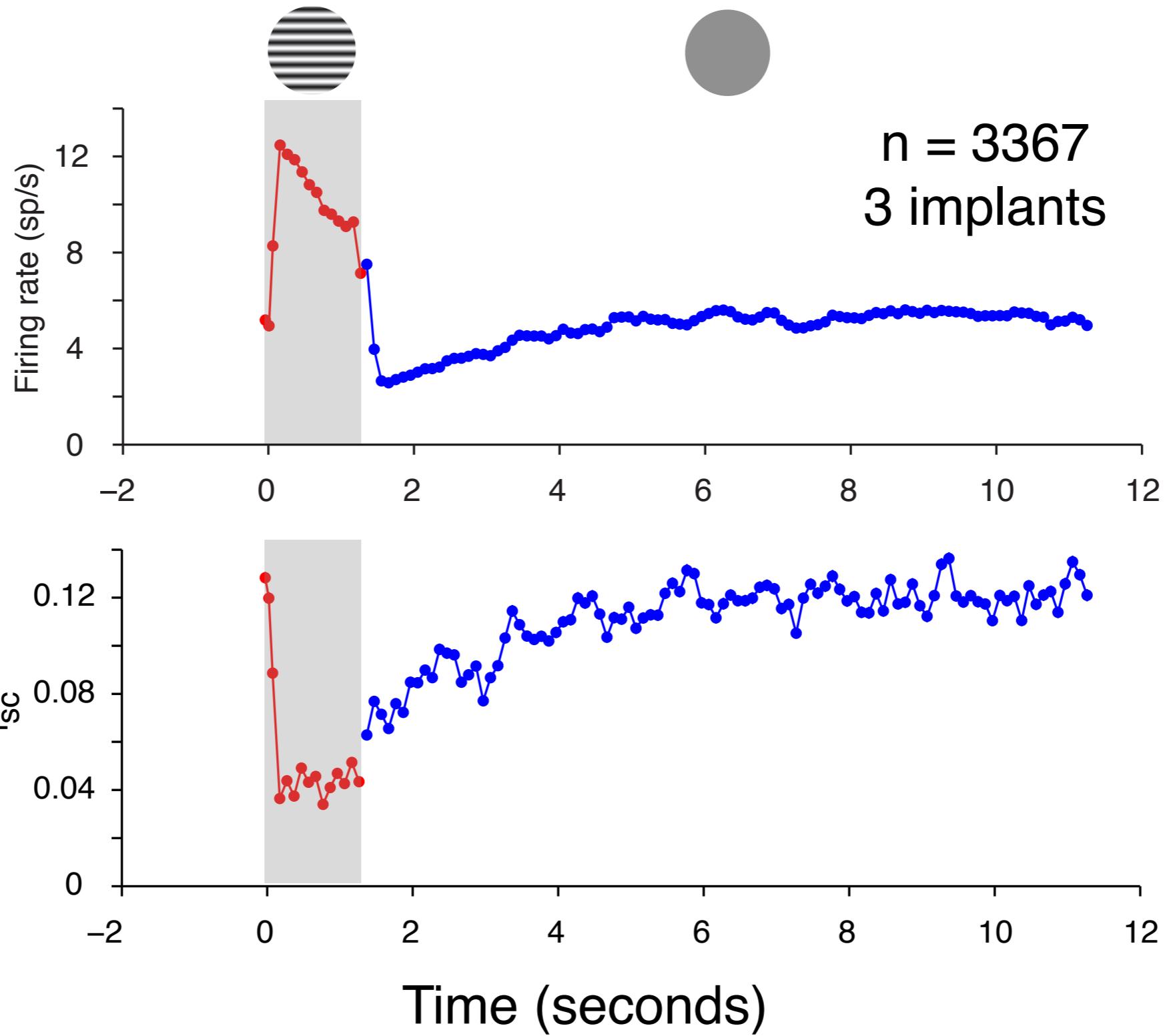
Time (seconds)



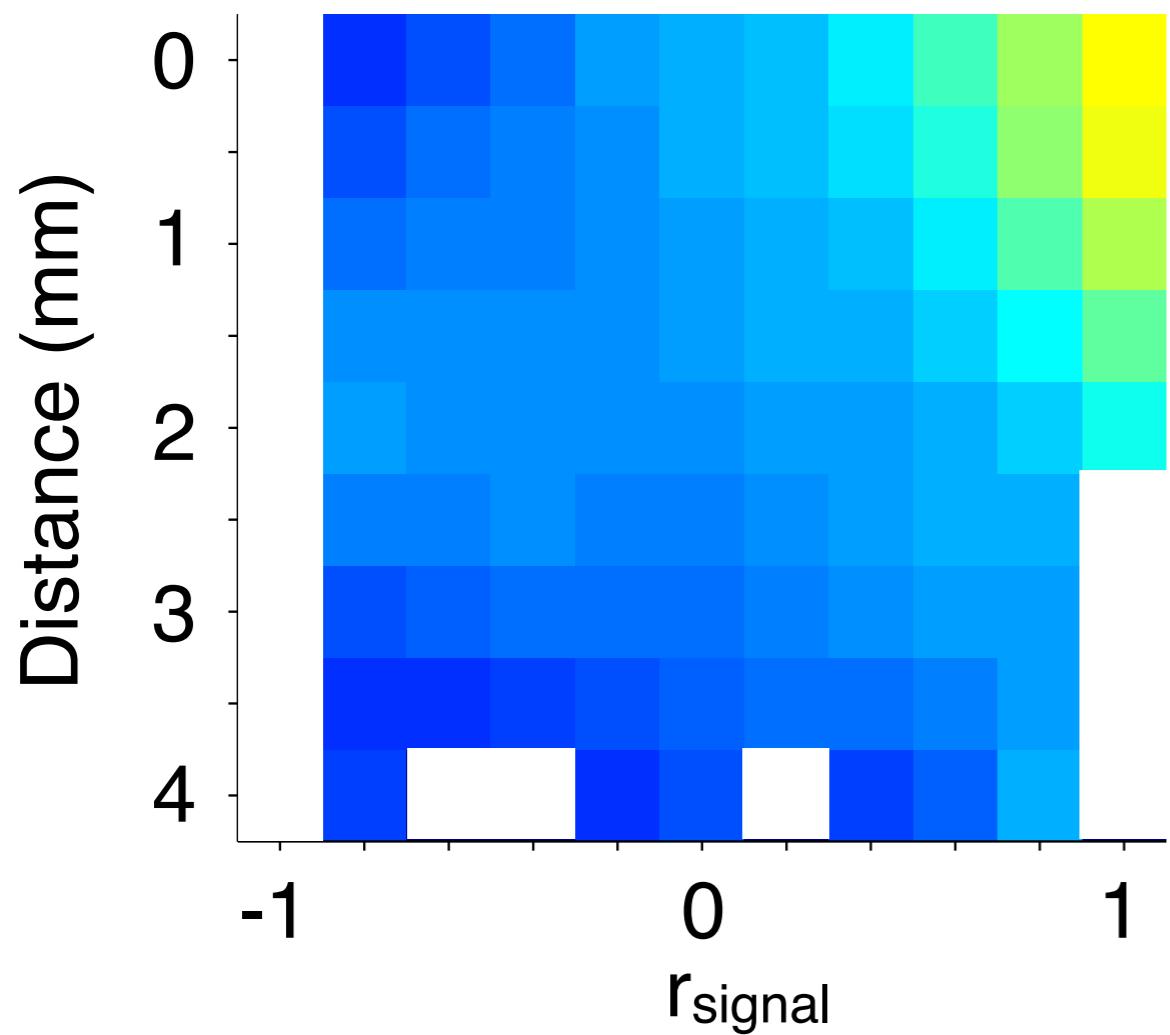




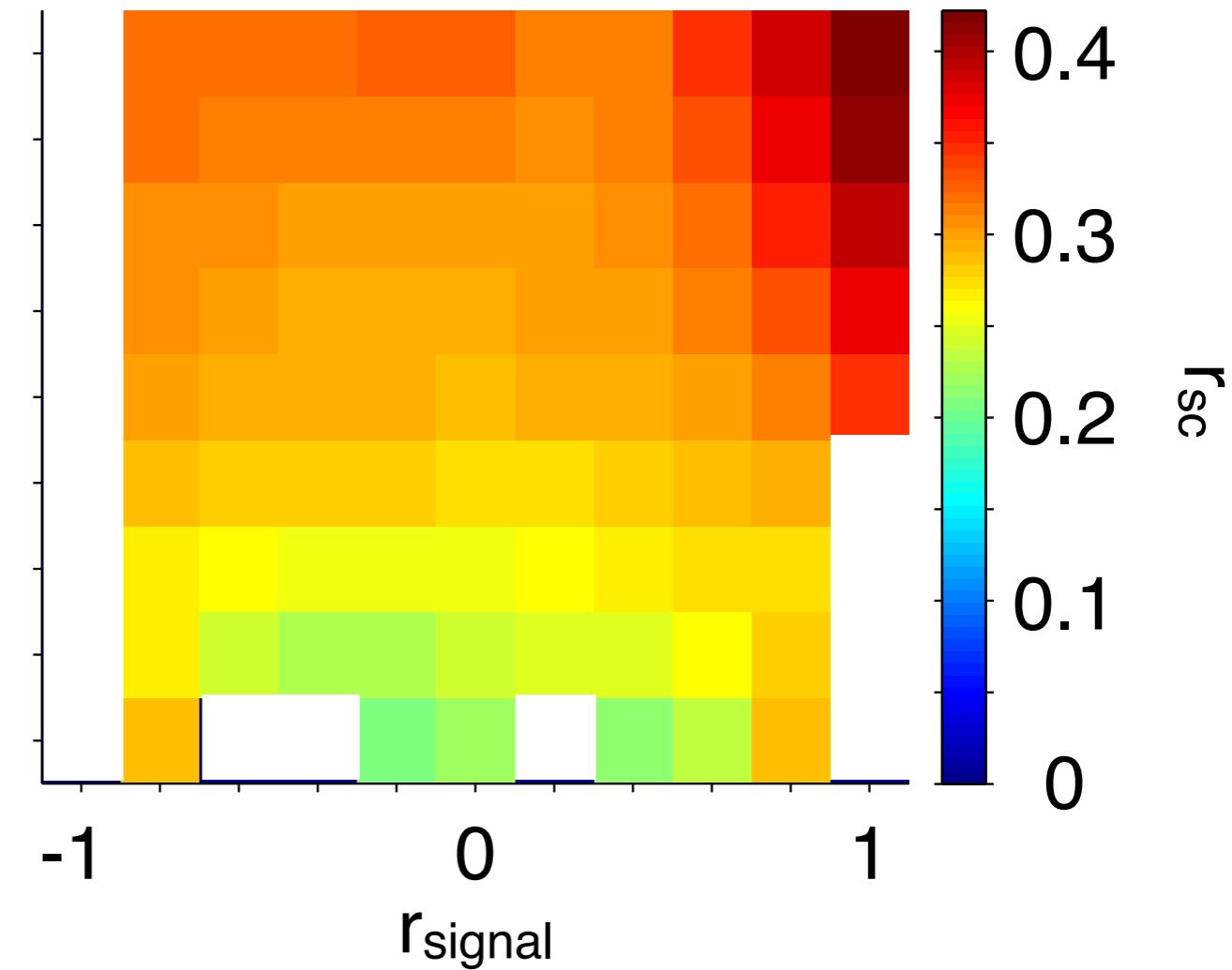




Evoked



Spontaneous



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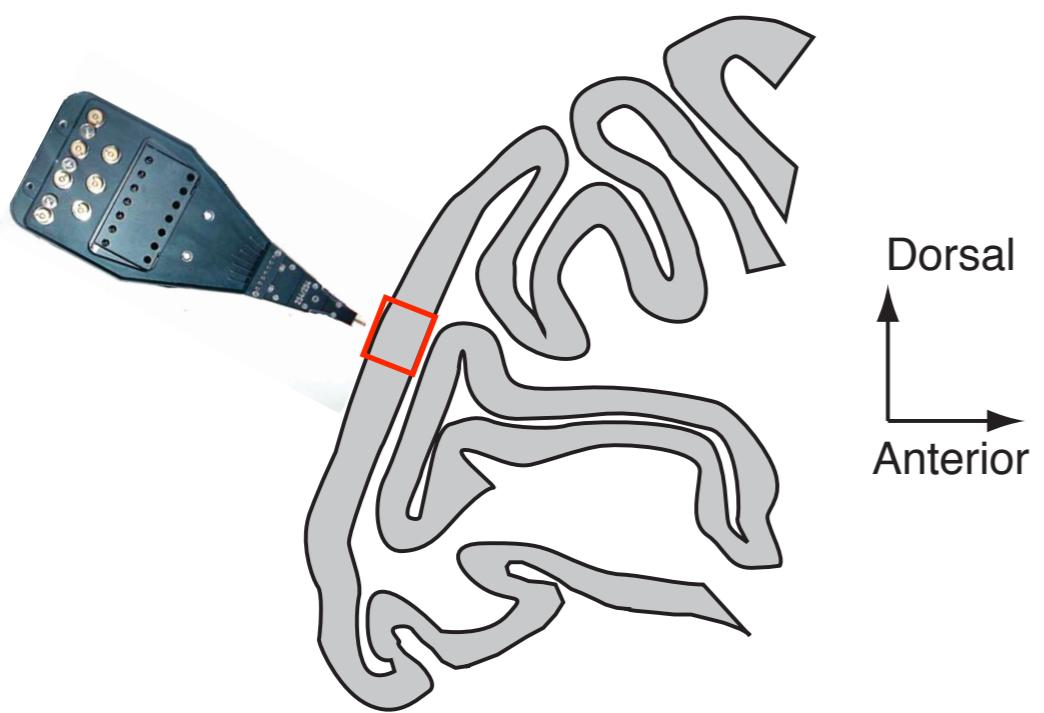
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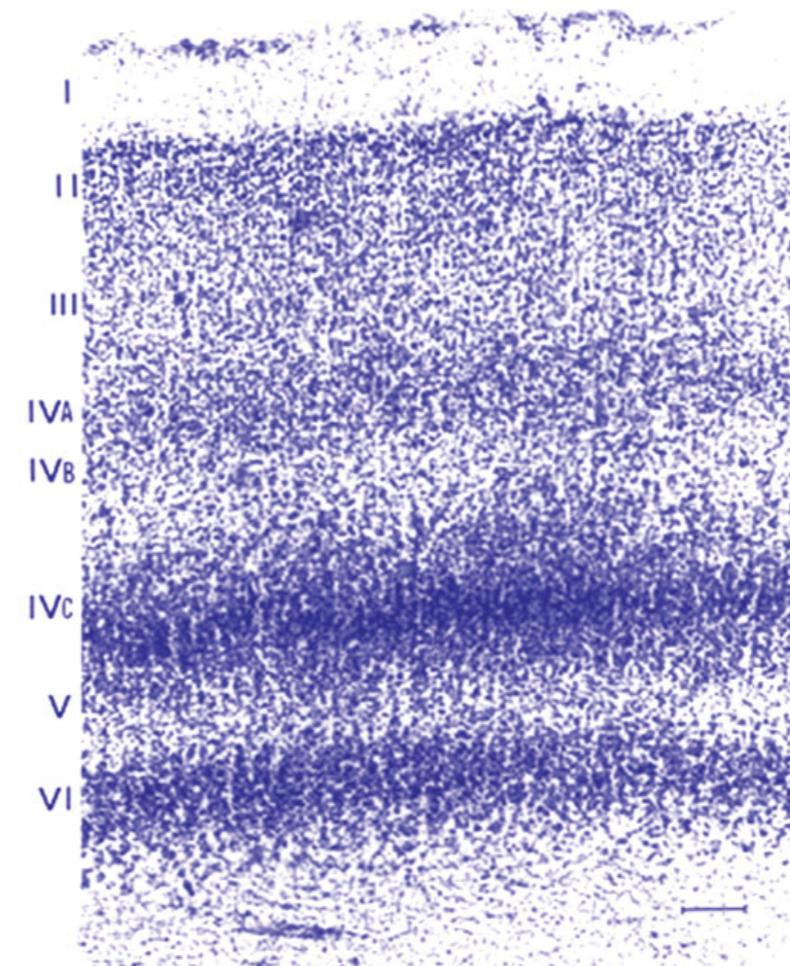
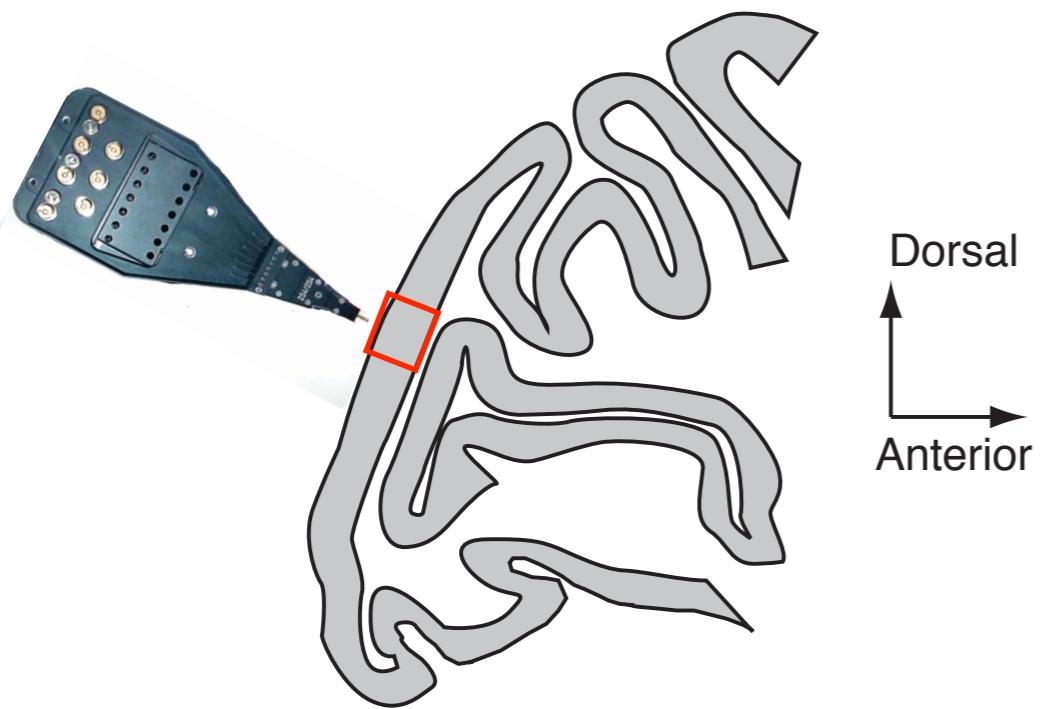


Figure 13. Nissl stain of the visual cortex reveals the different layers I through VI quite clearly.

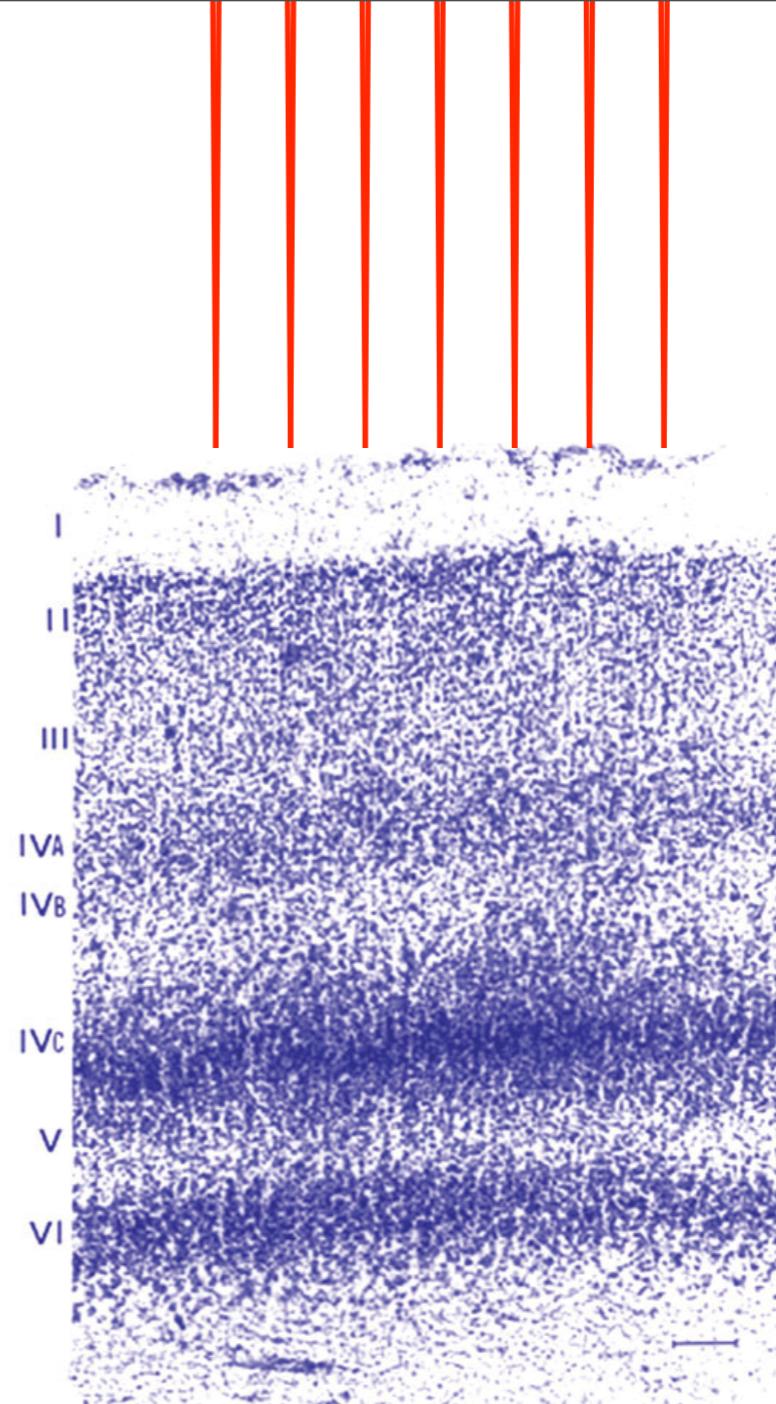
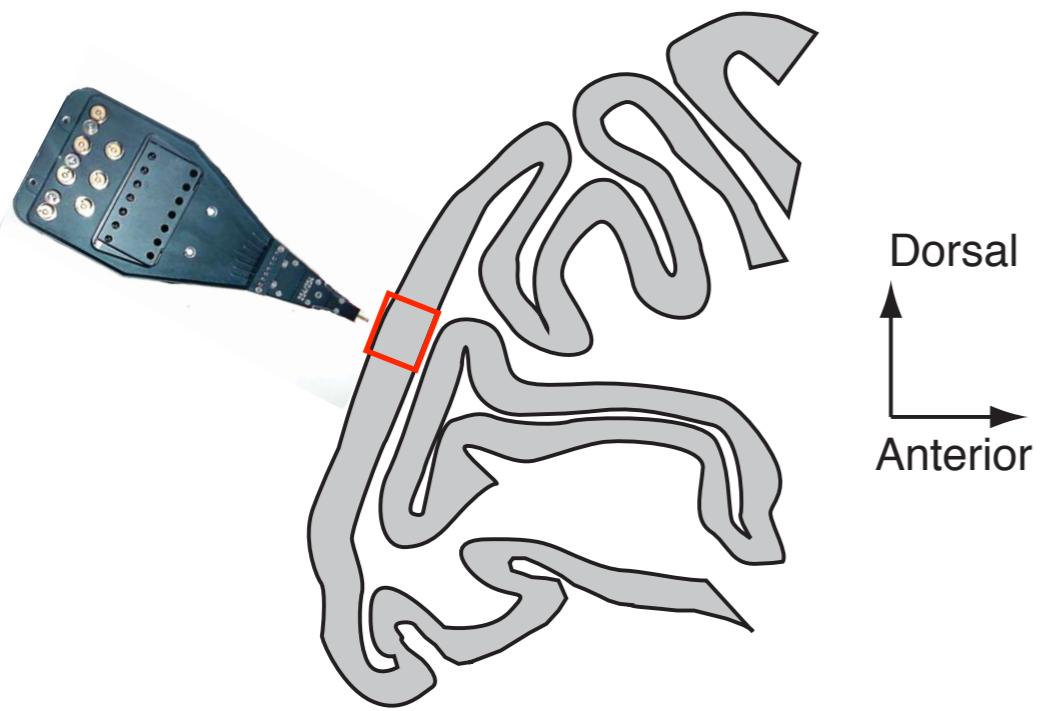


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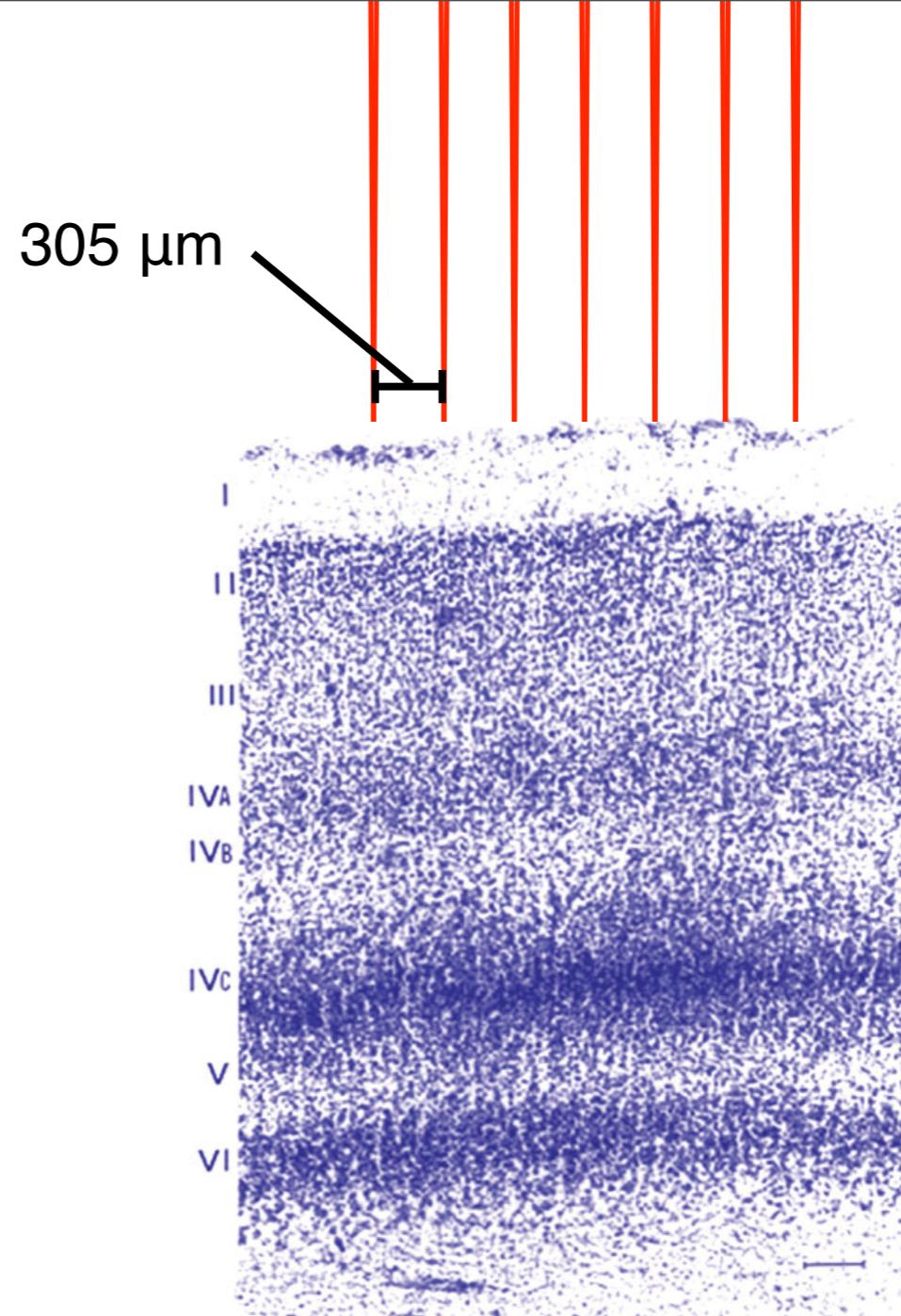
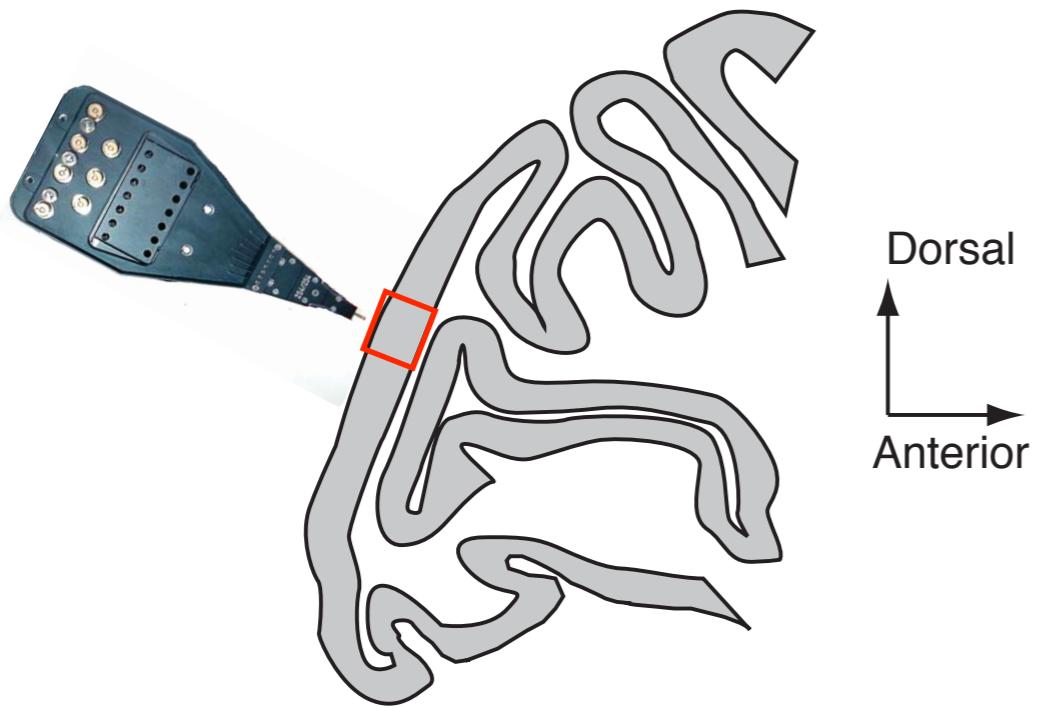


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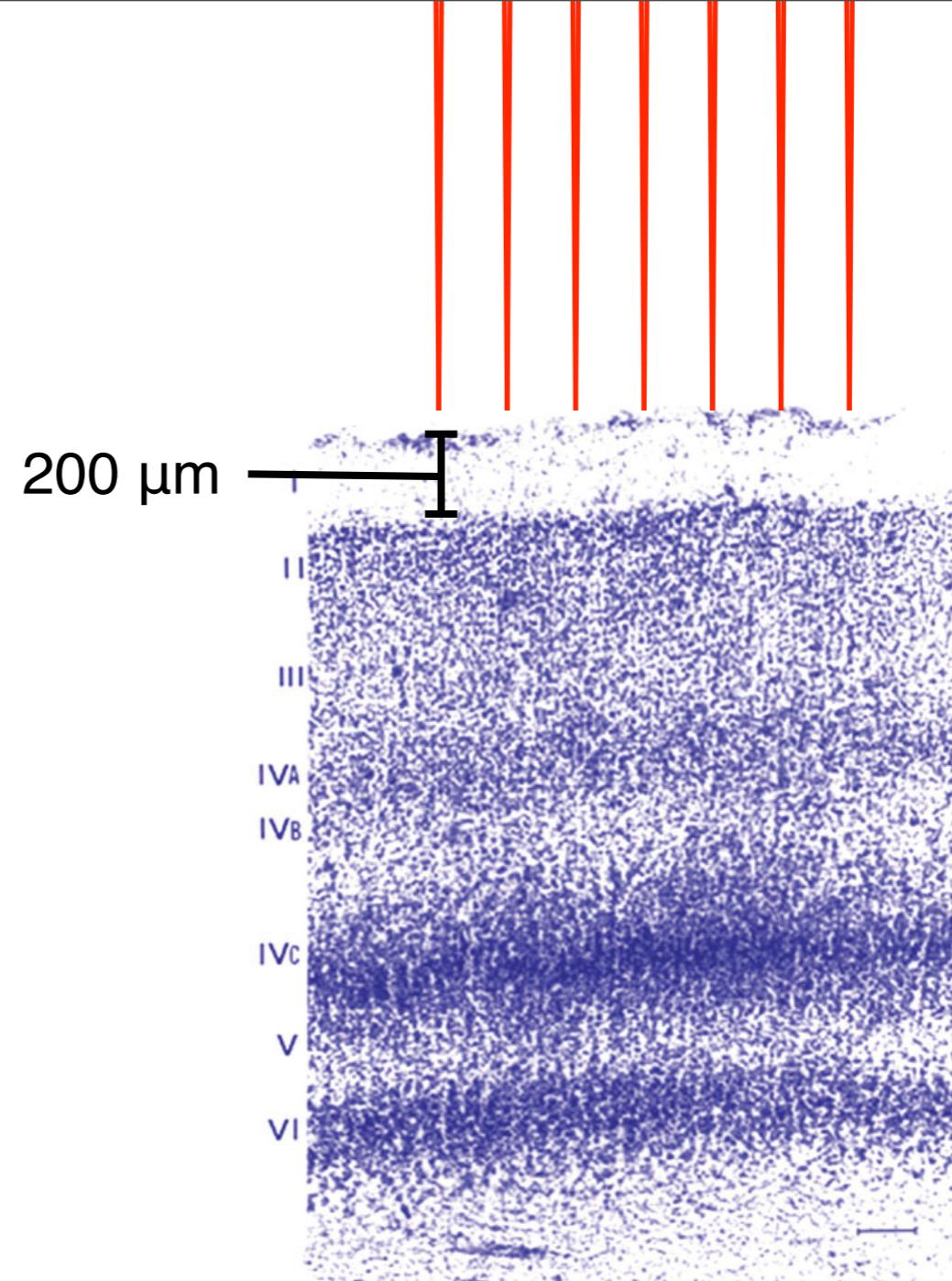
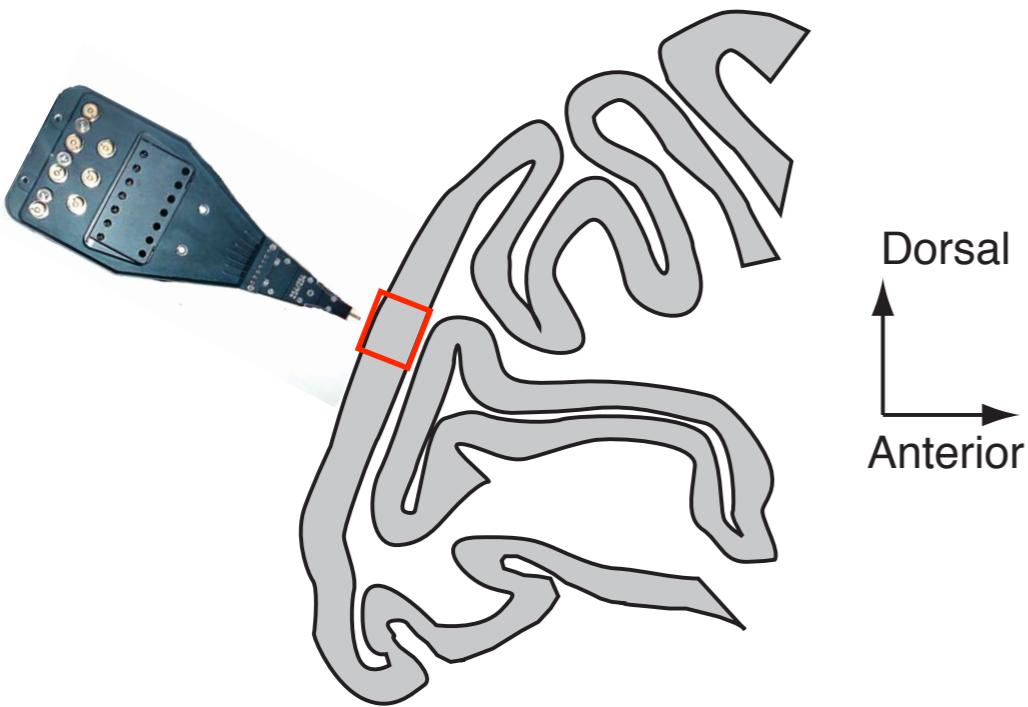


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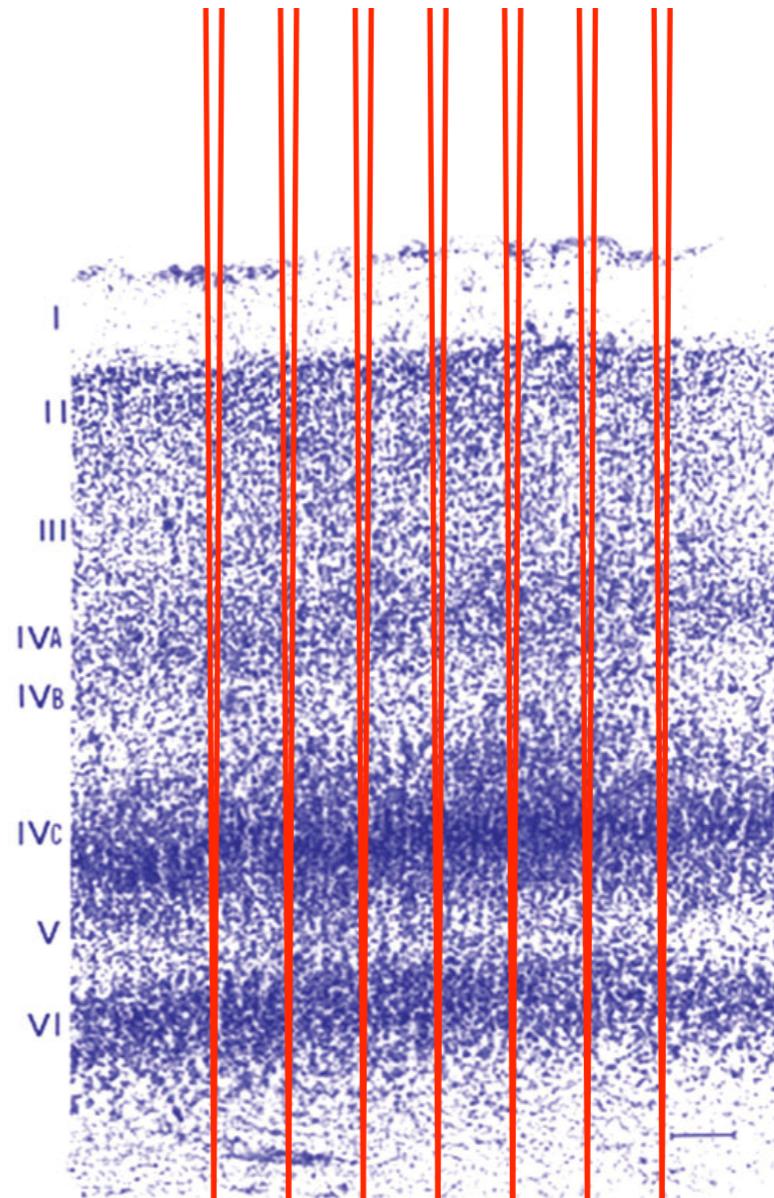
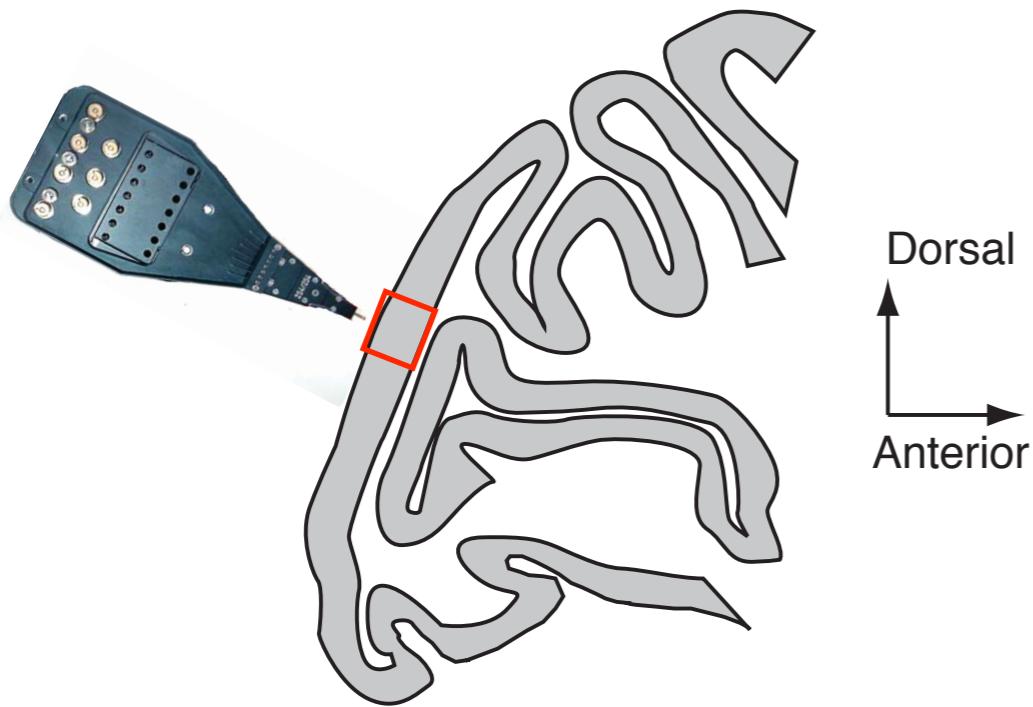


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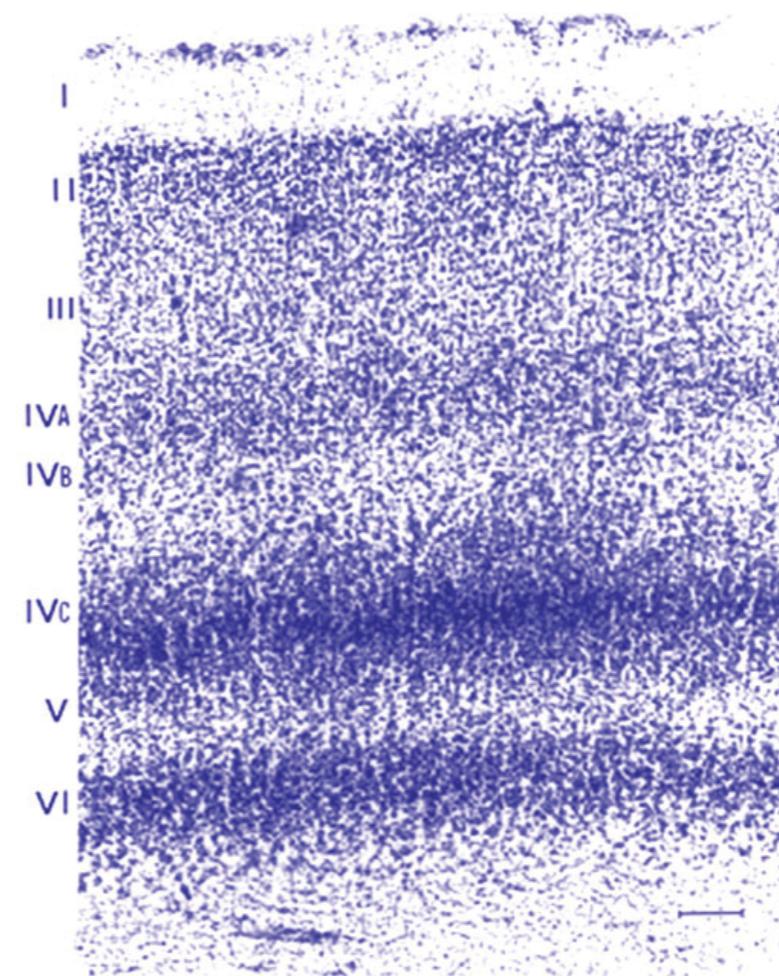
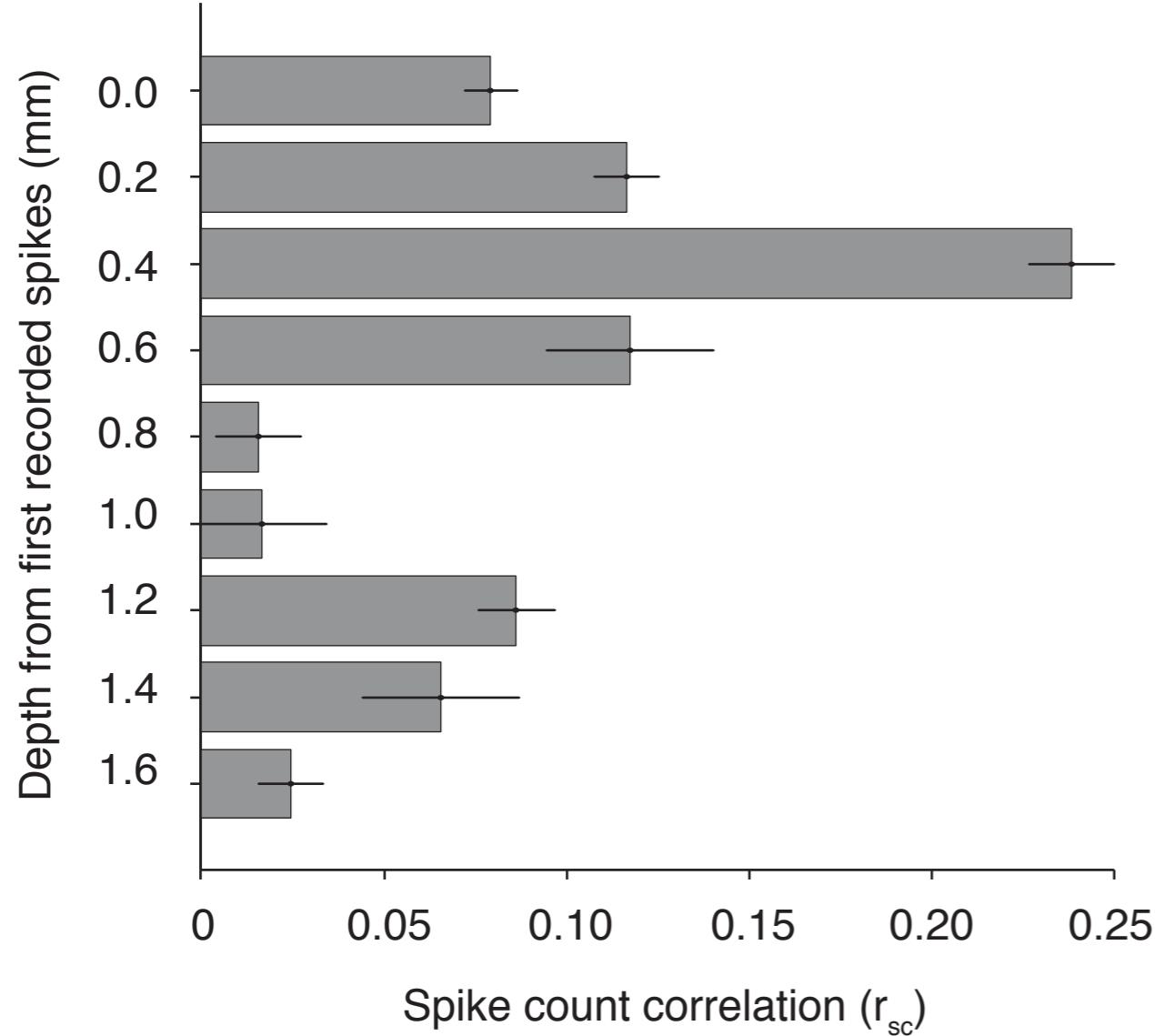
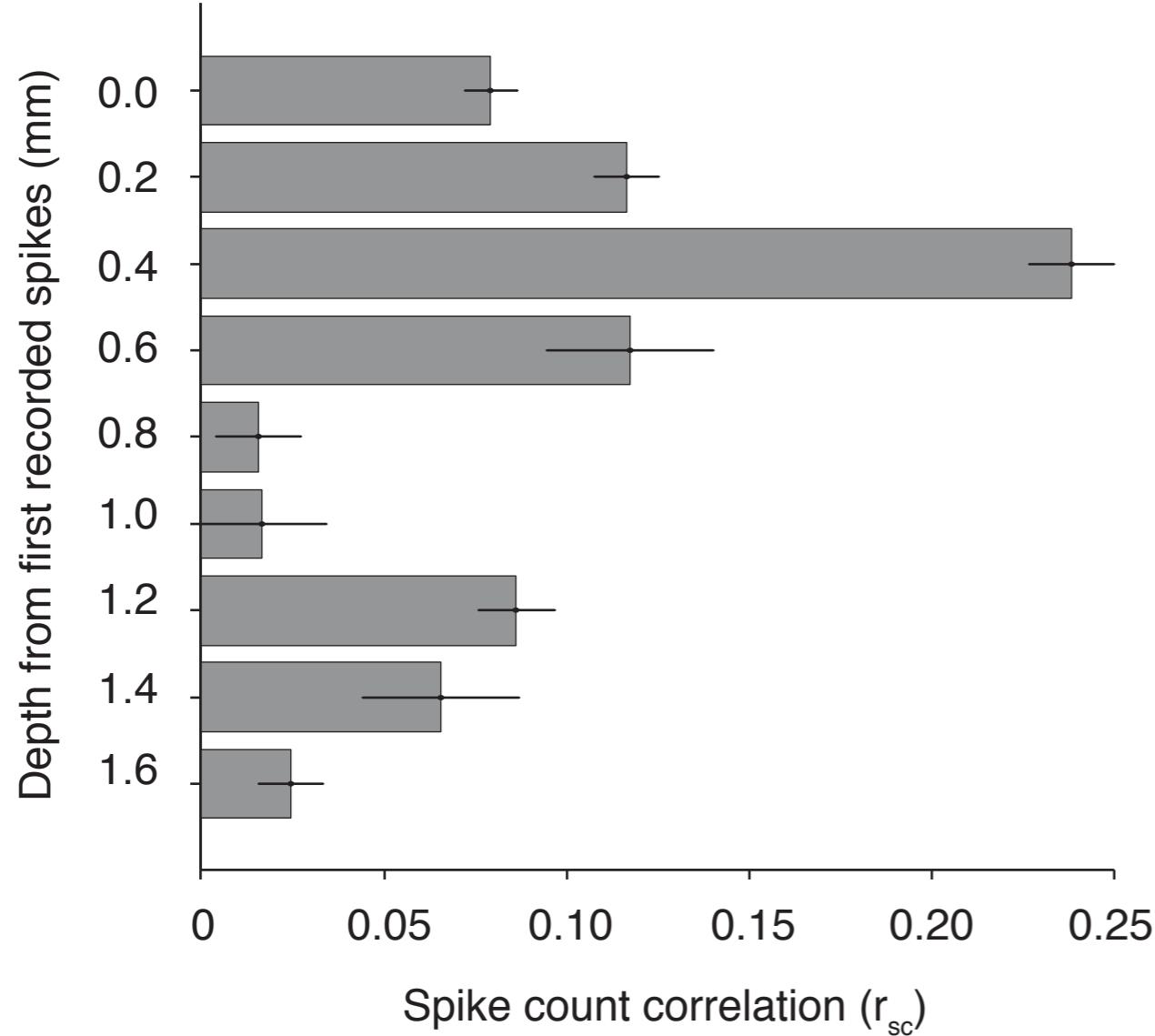
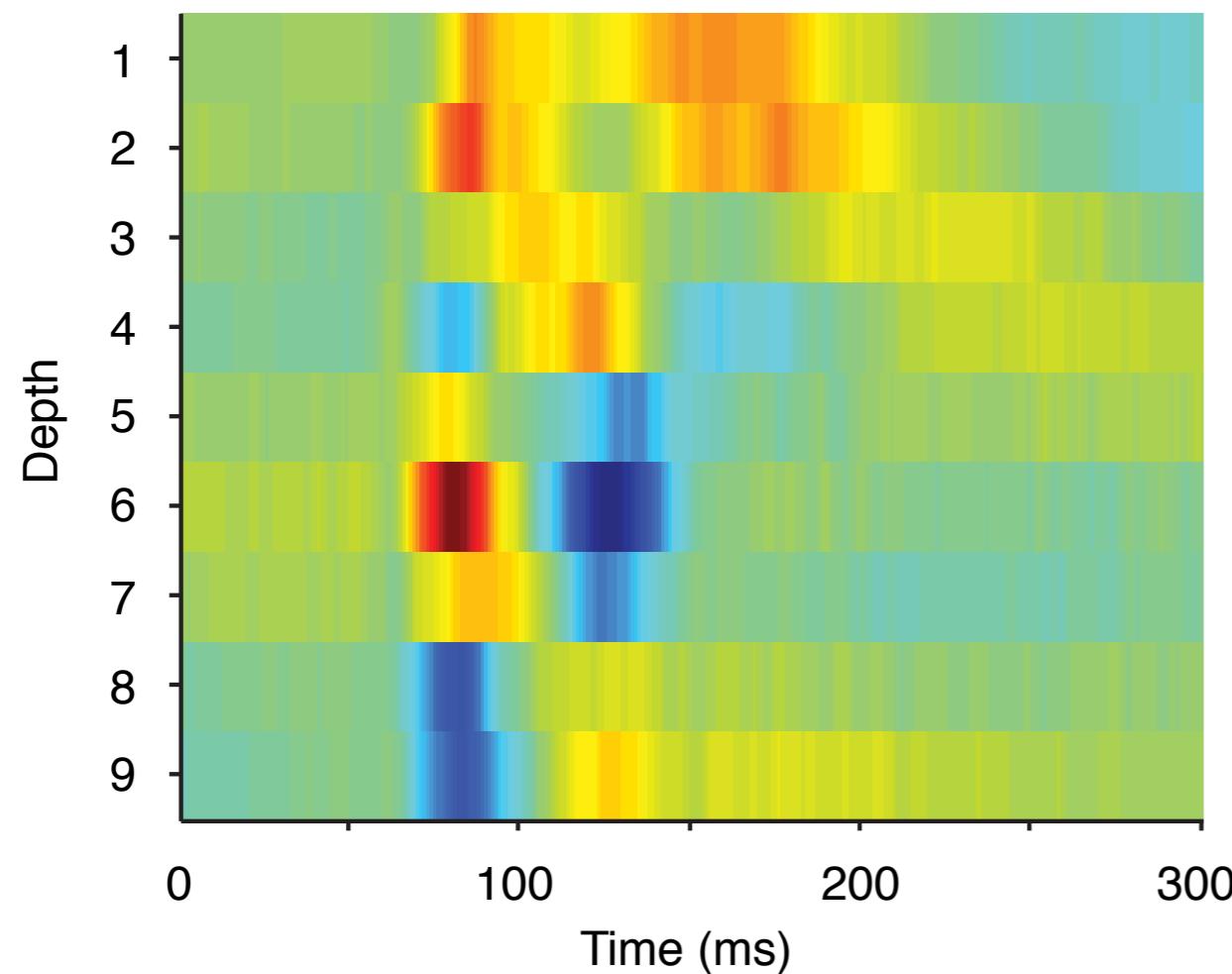


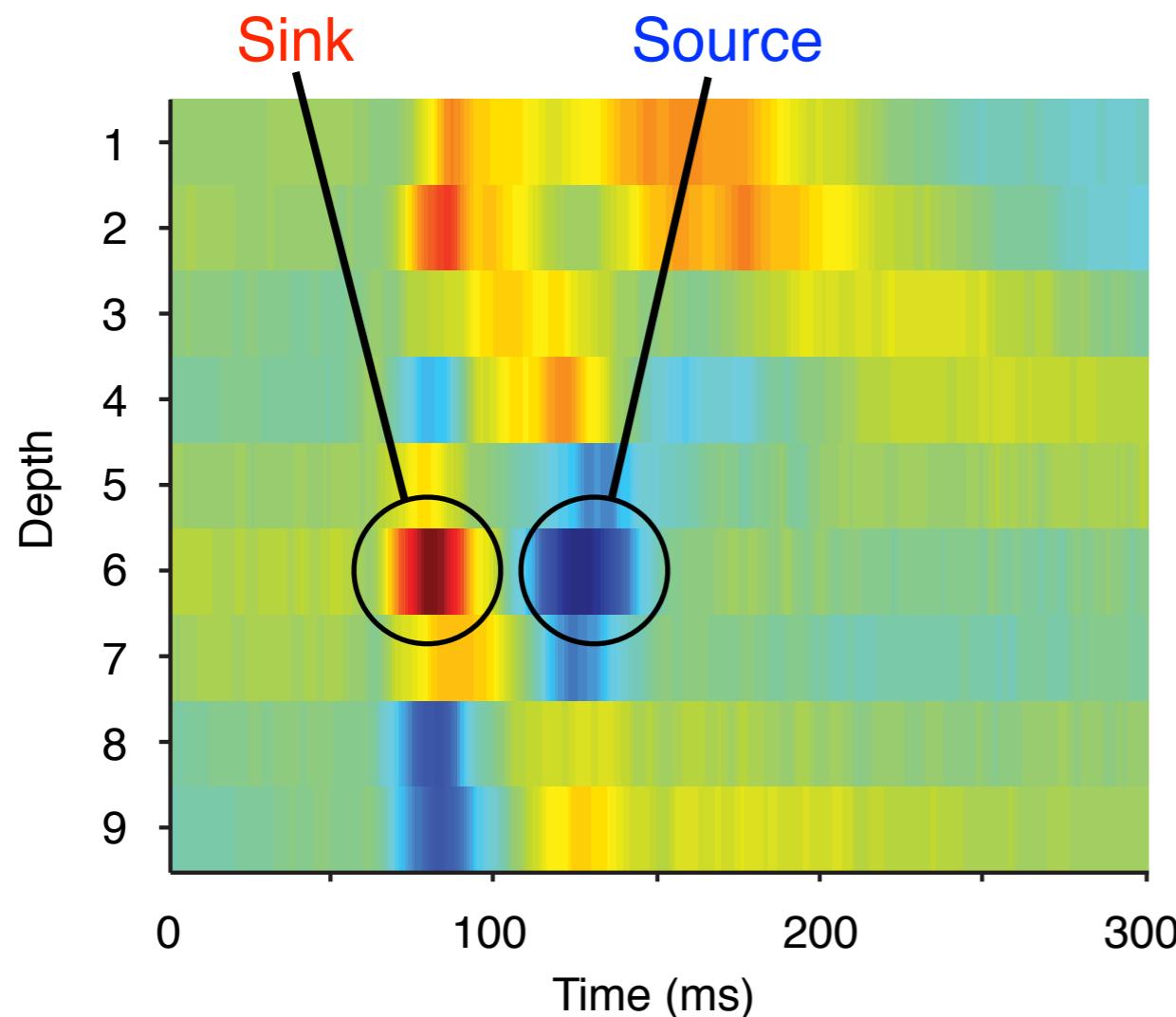
Figure 13. Nissl stain of the visual cortex reveals the different layers I through VI quite clearly.



Current Source Density

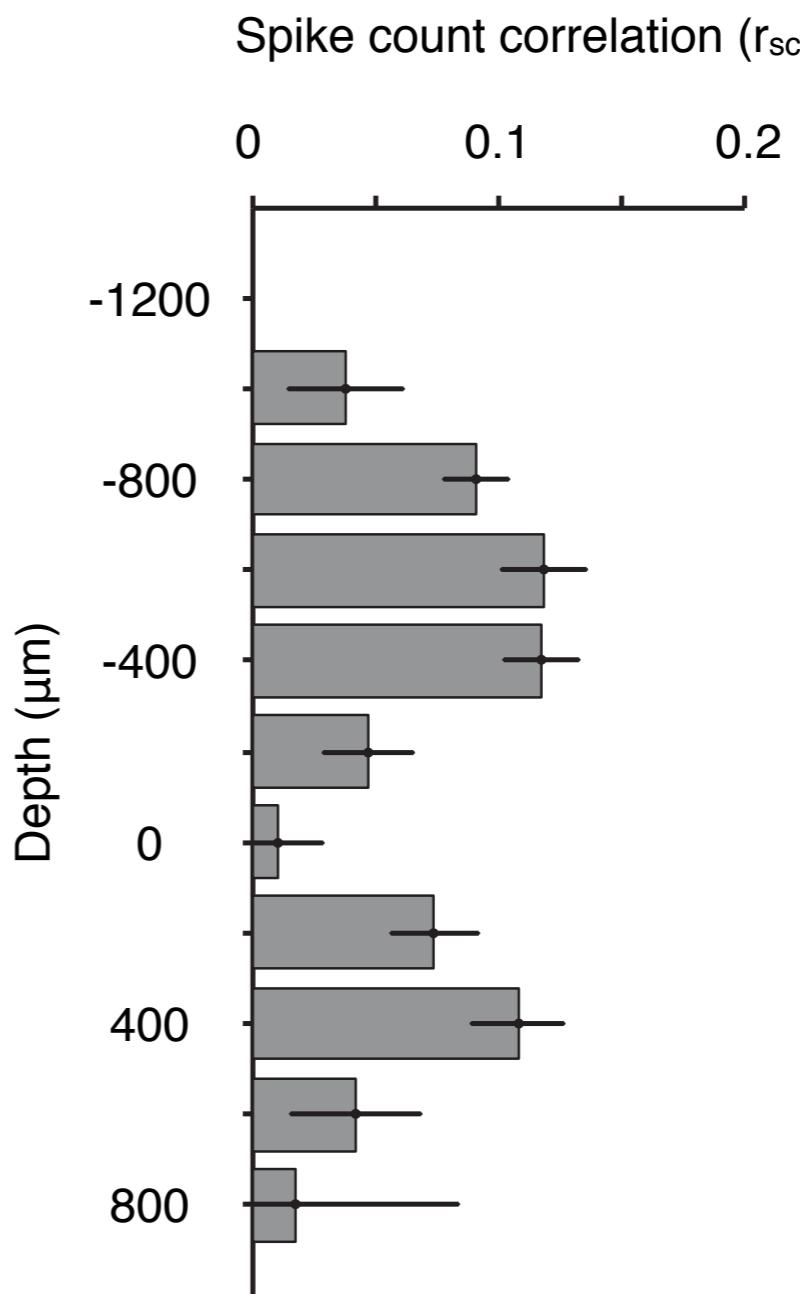
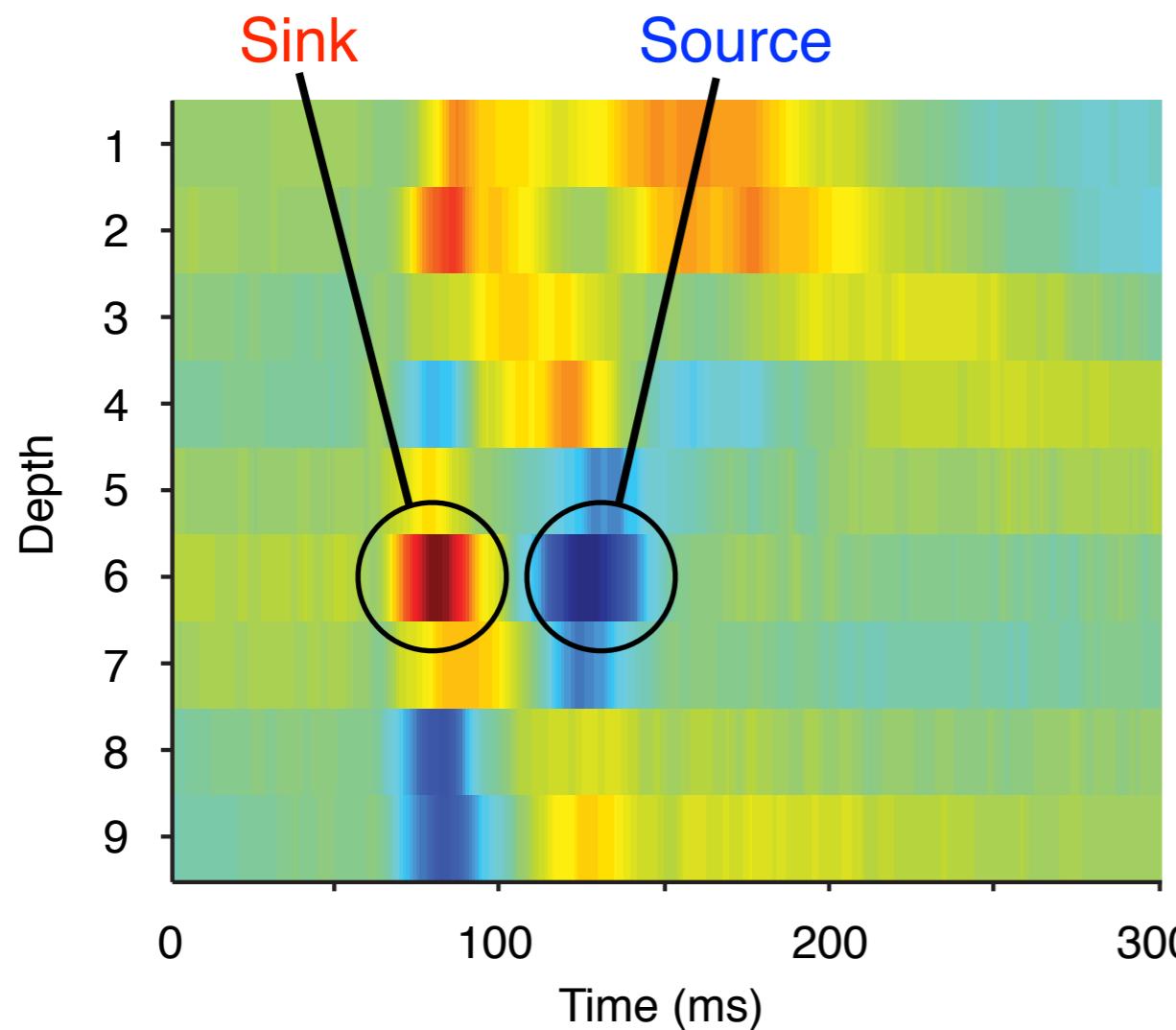


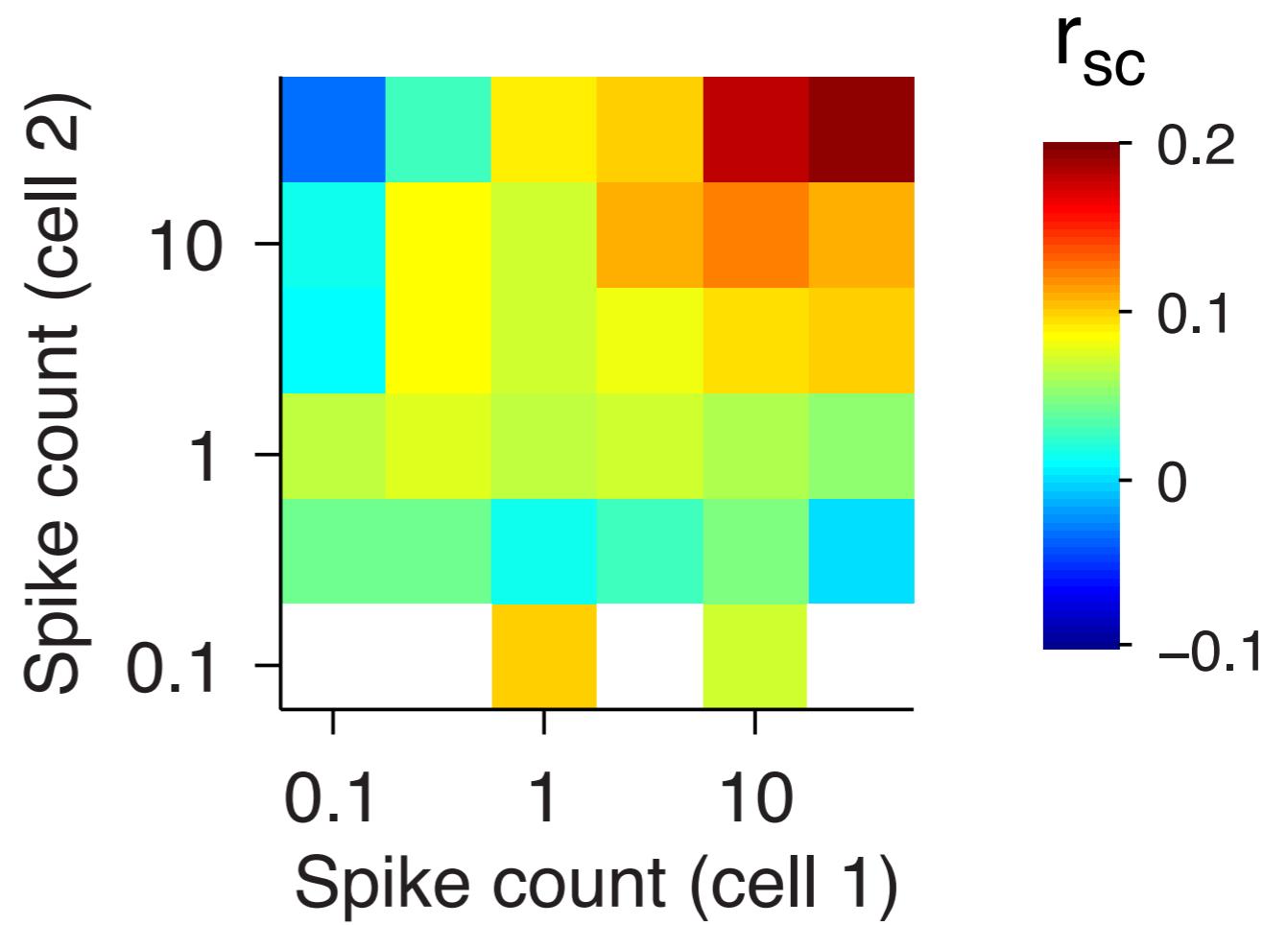
Current Source Density

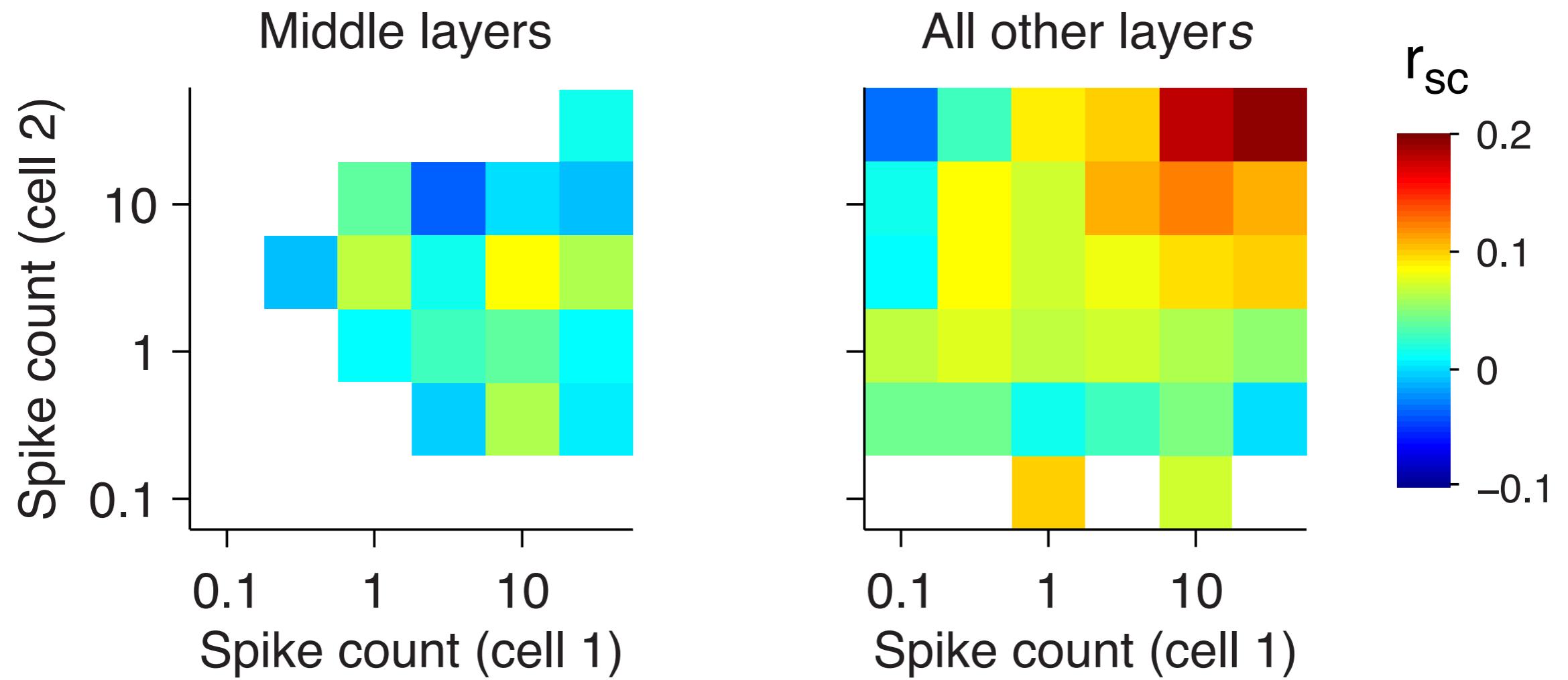


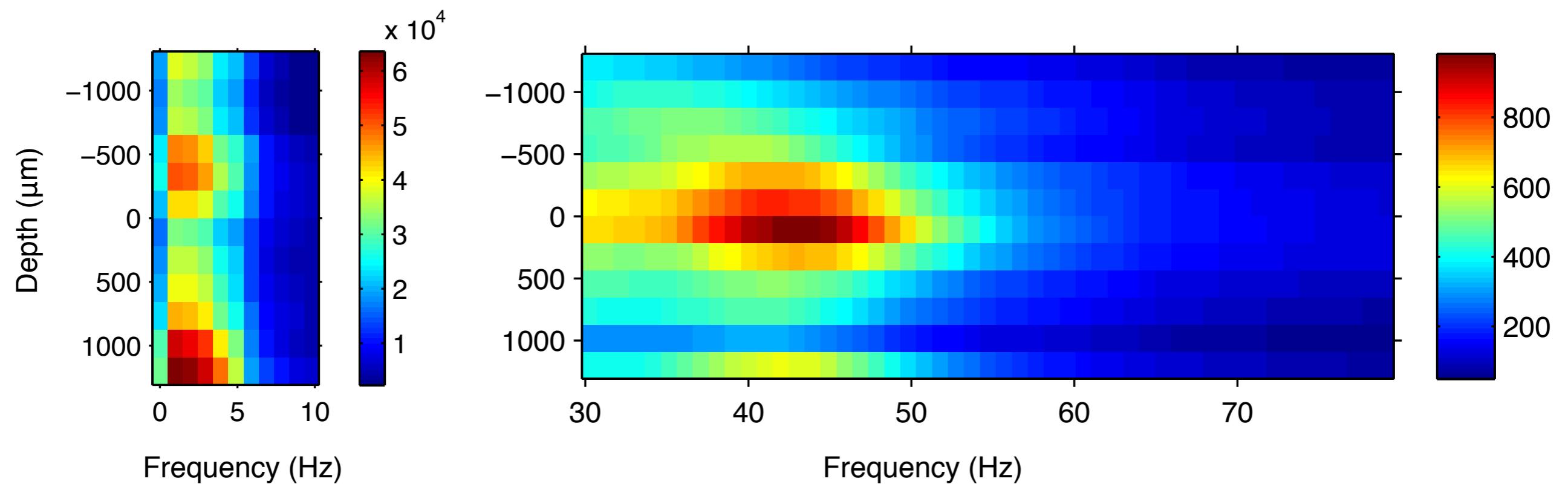
Average of 4 penetrations

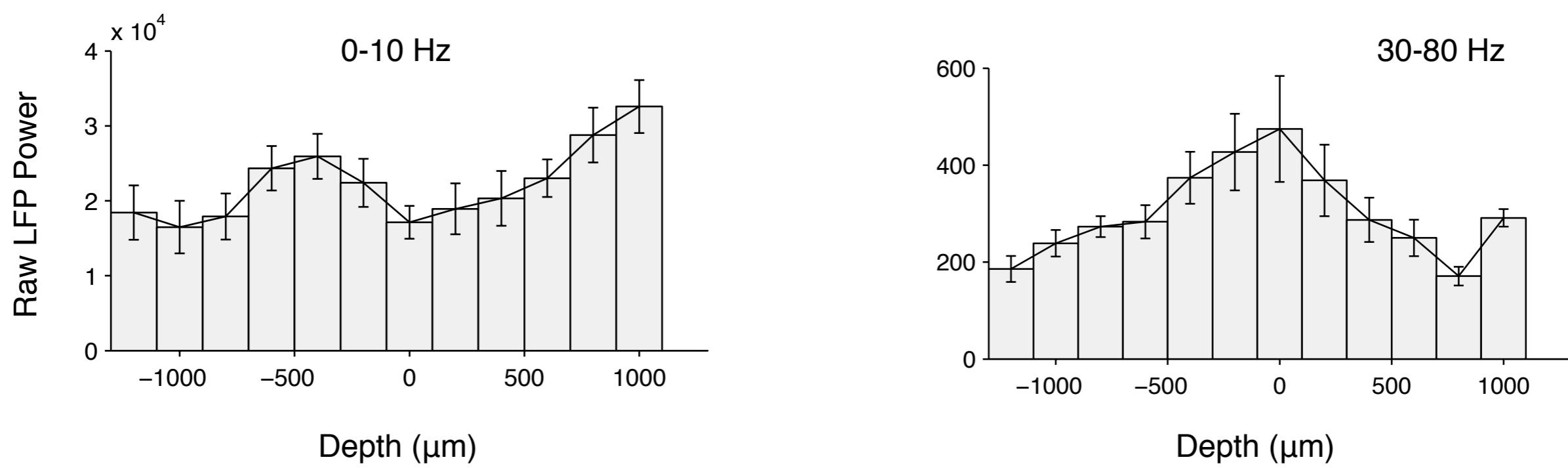
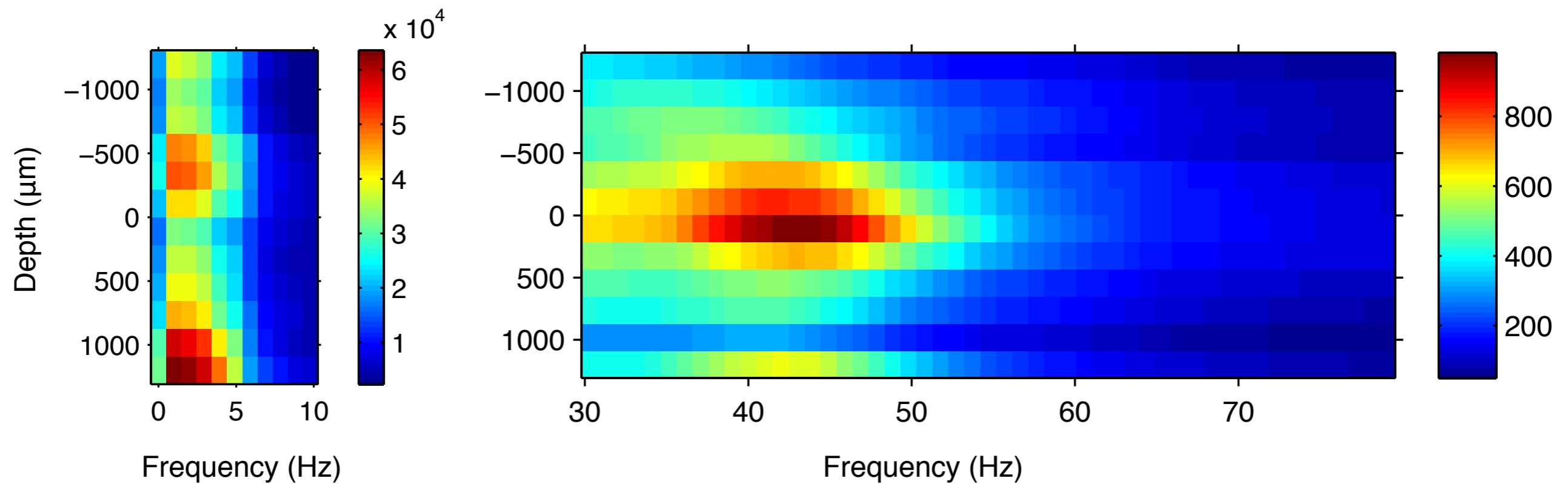
Current Source Density



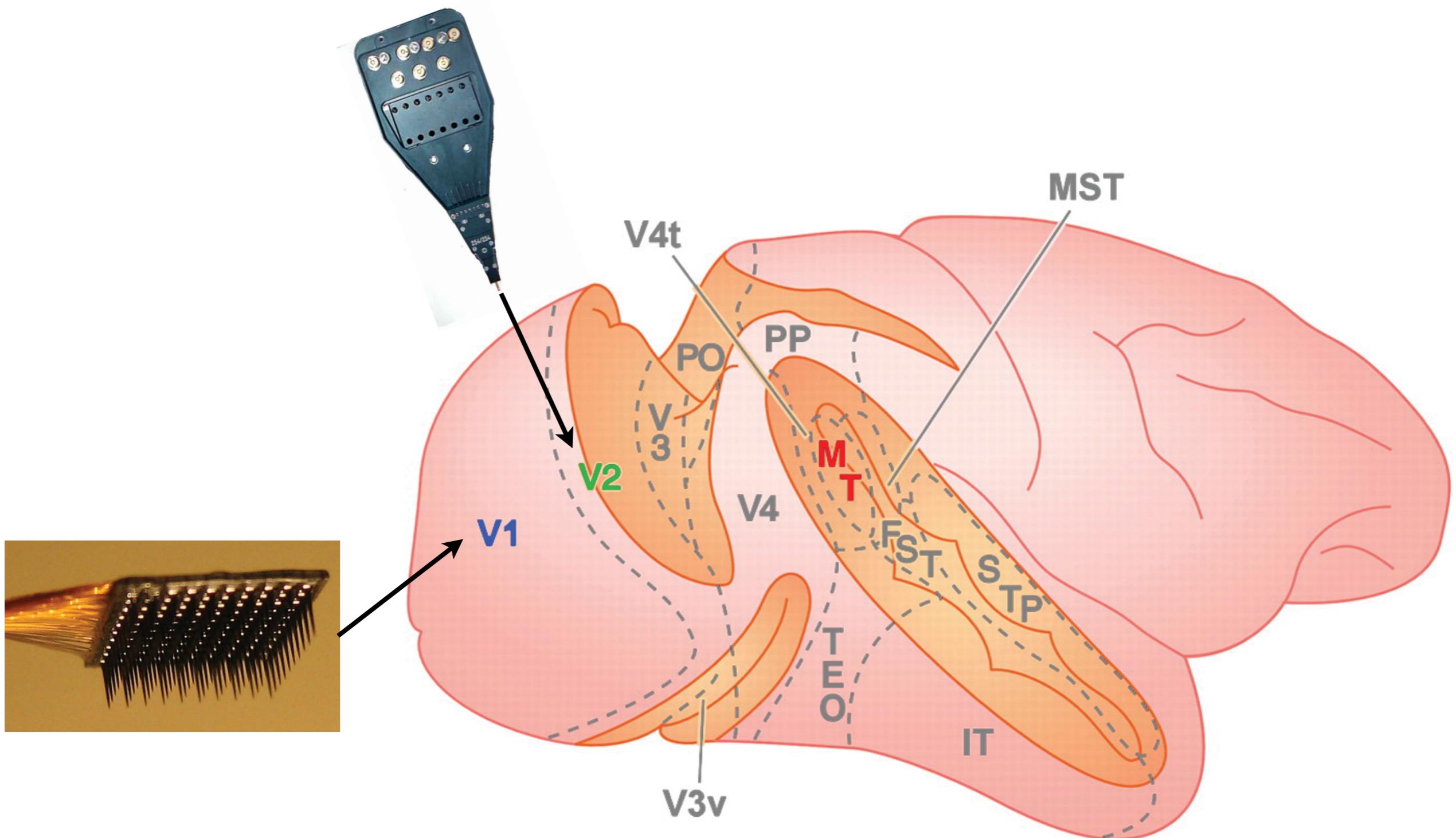




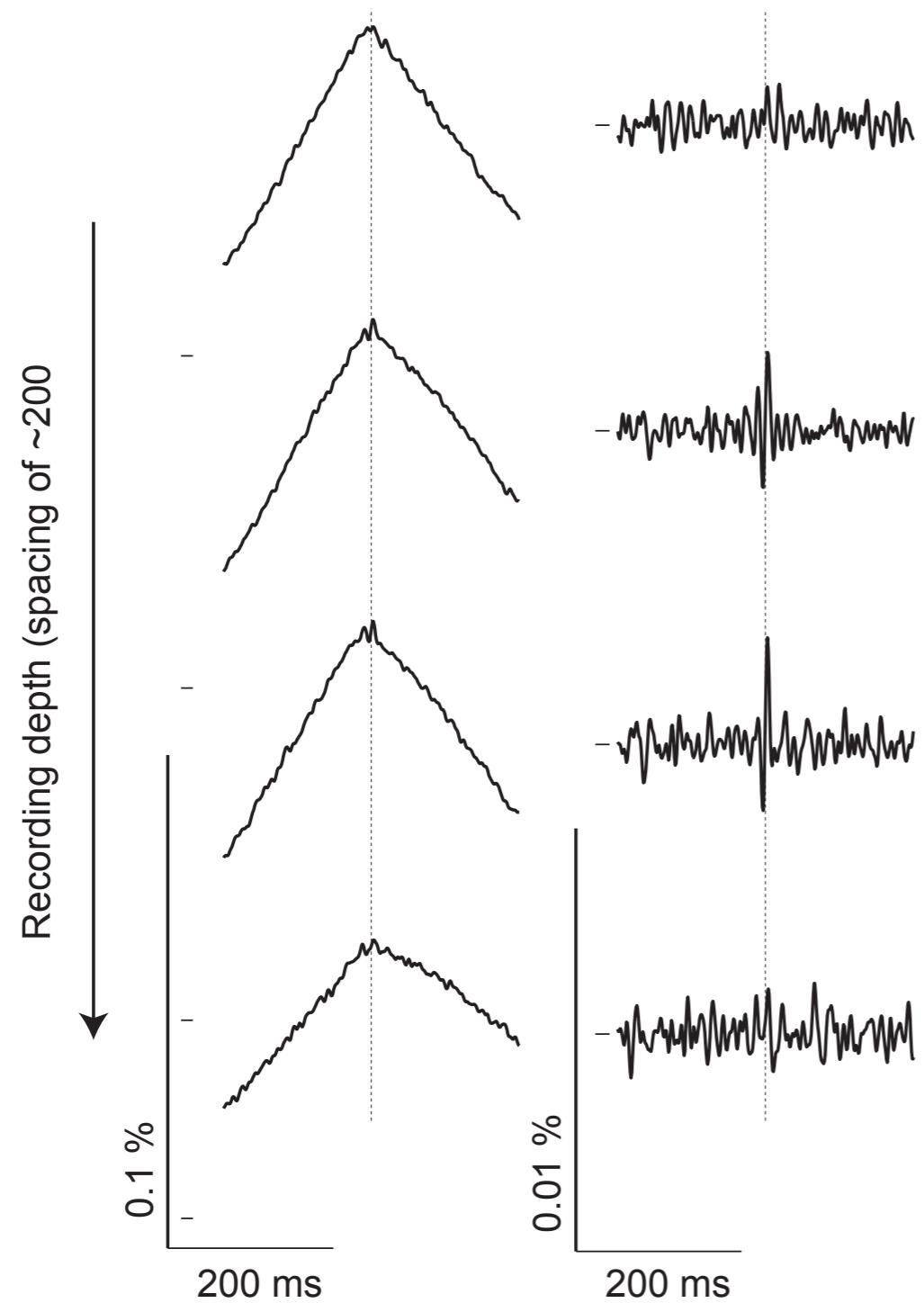


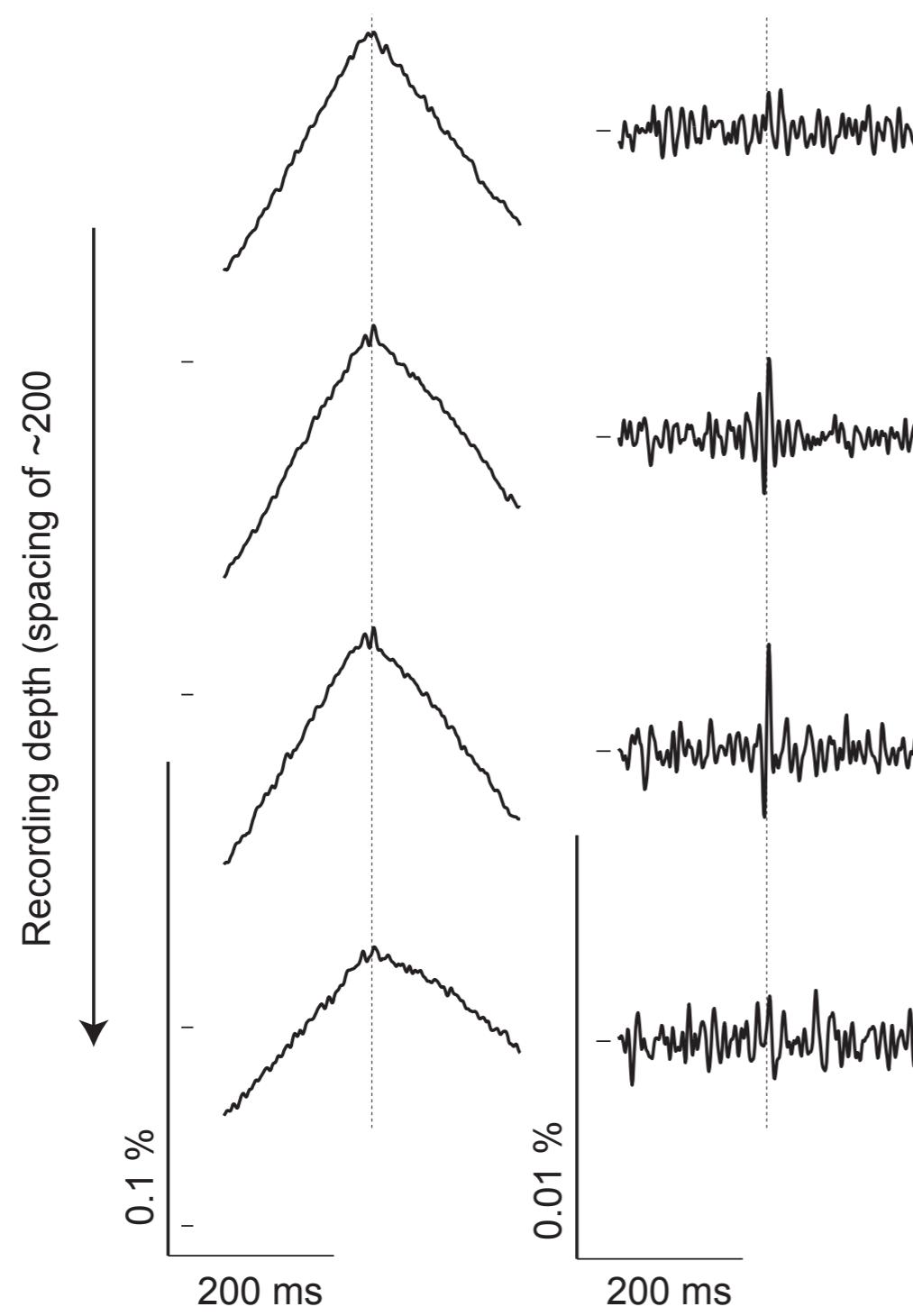


Are the input layers of V1 special?

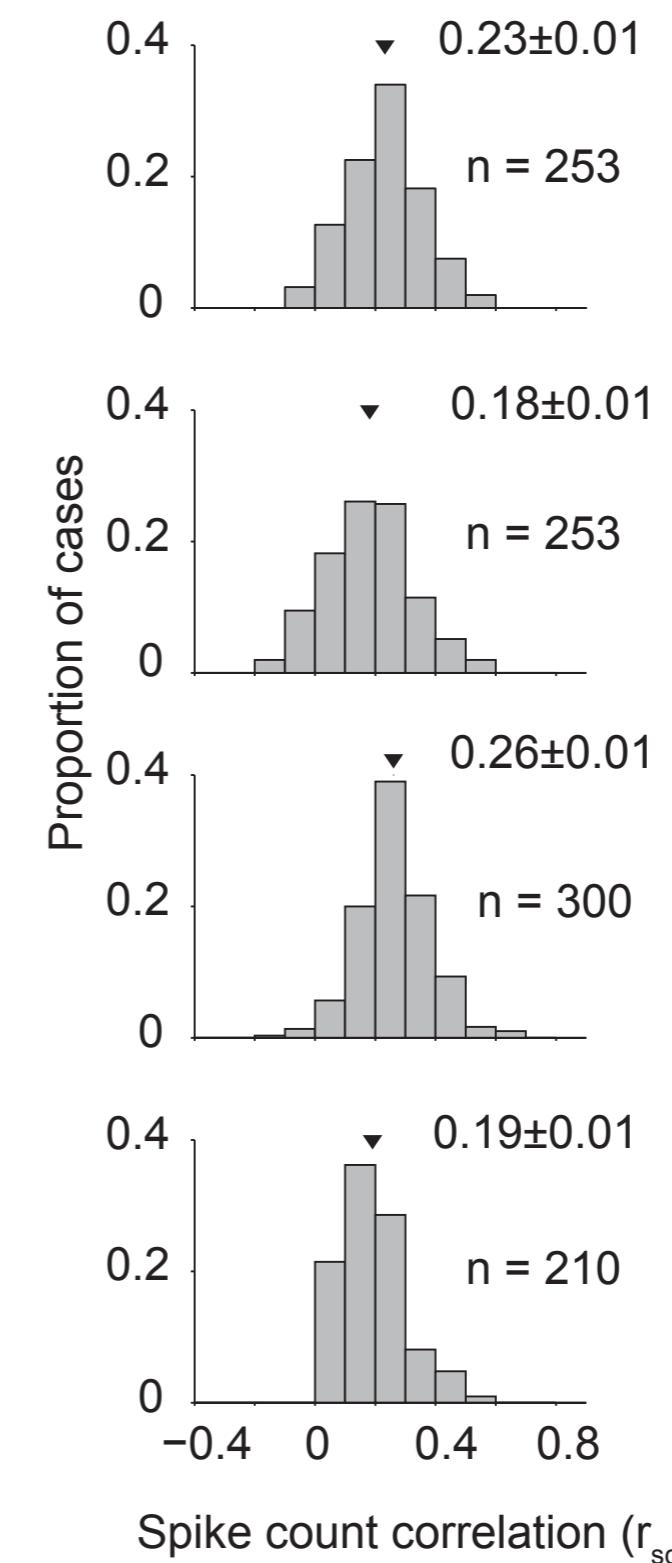


V1-V2 CCGs

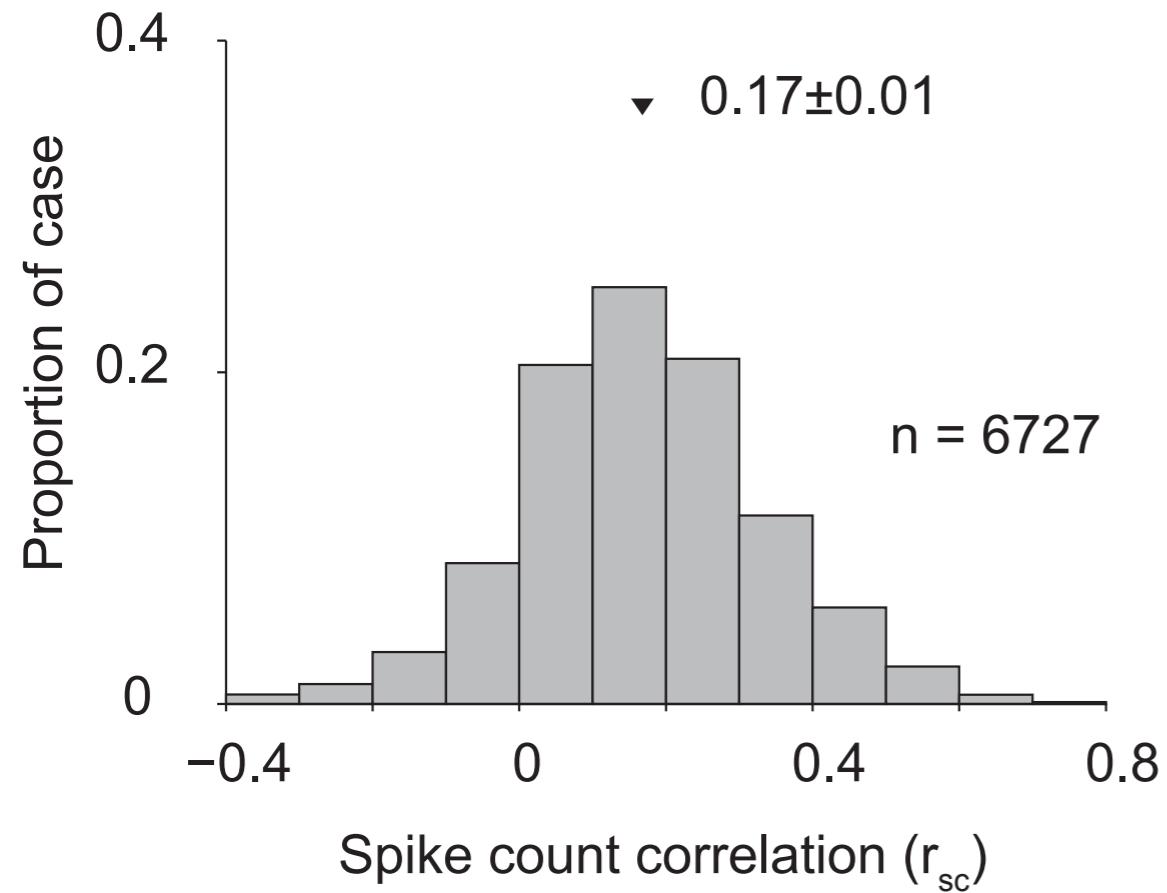




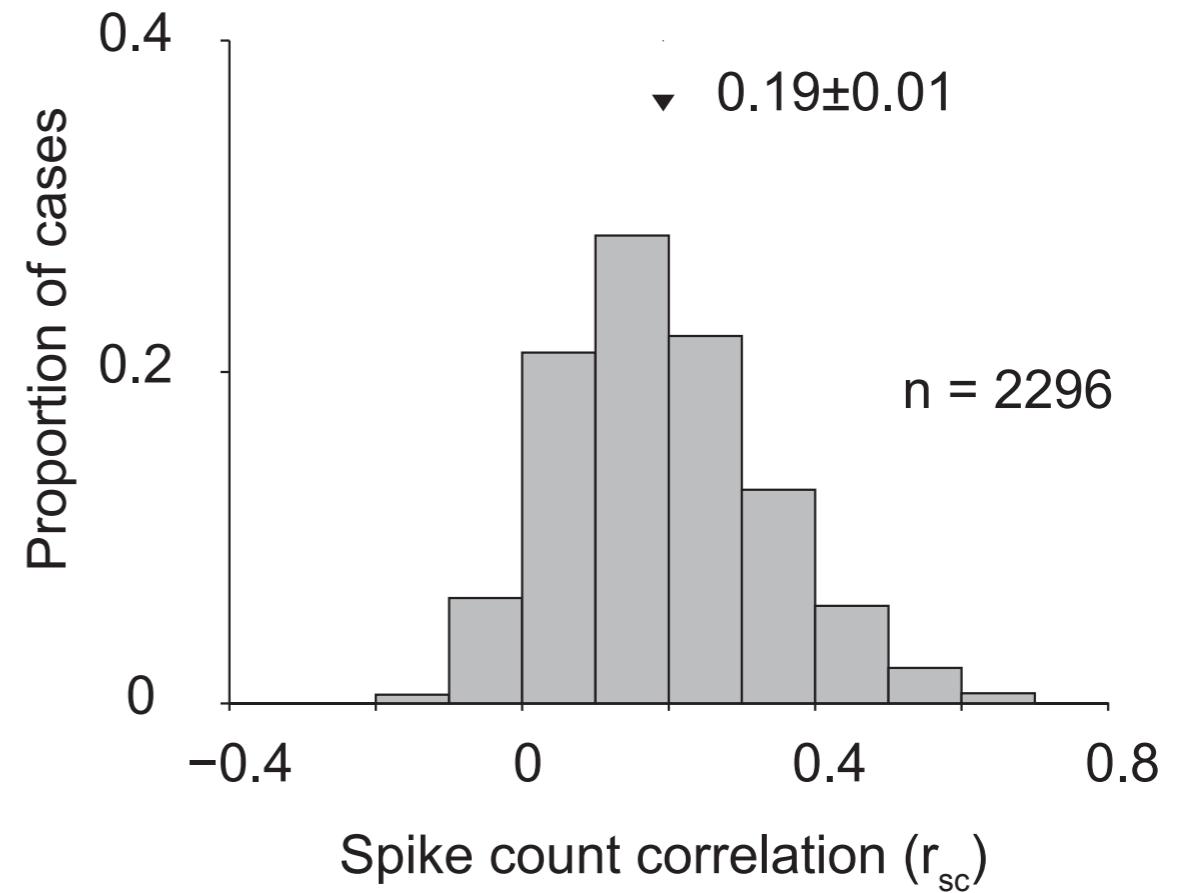
Example penetration



Layers with sharp peaks in V1–V2 CCGs

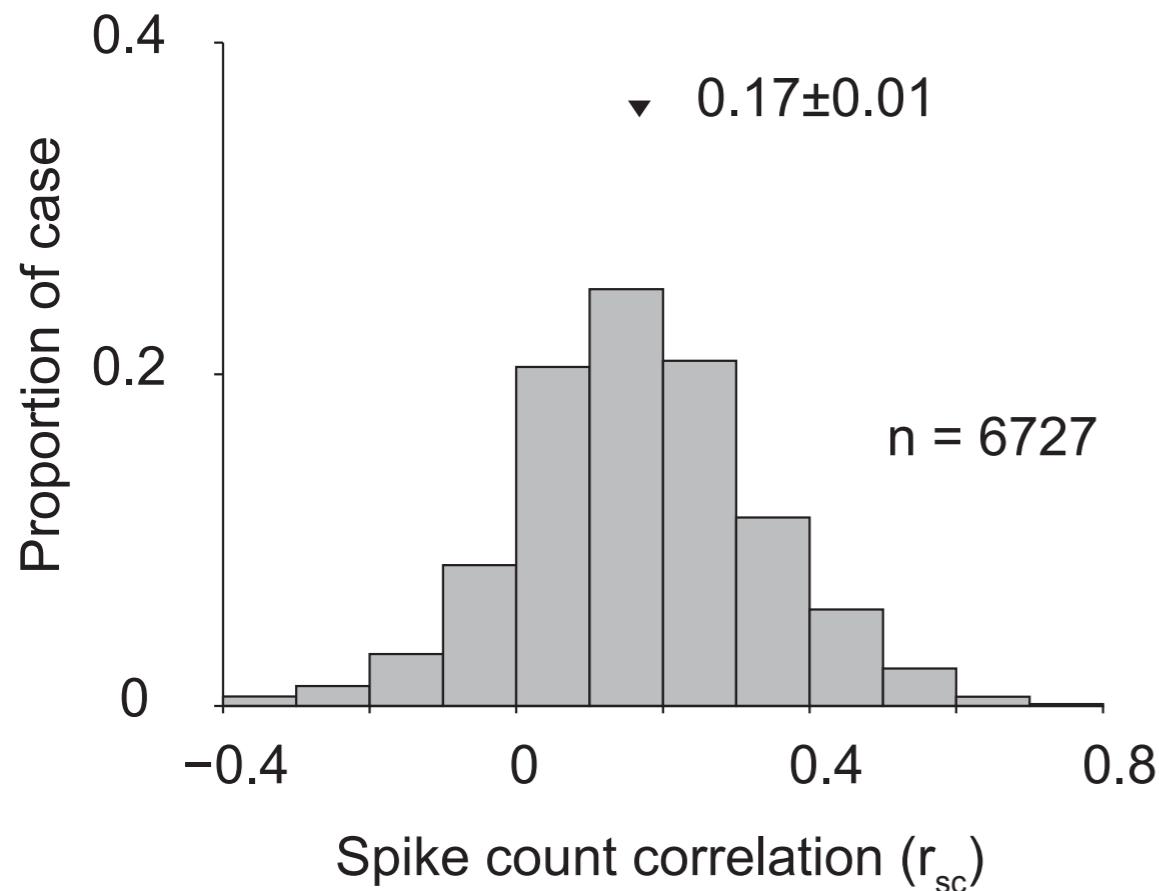


Layers without sharp peaks in V1–V2 CCGs



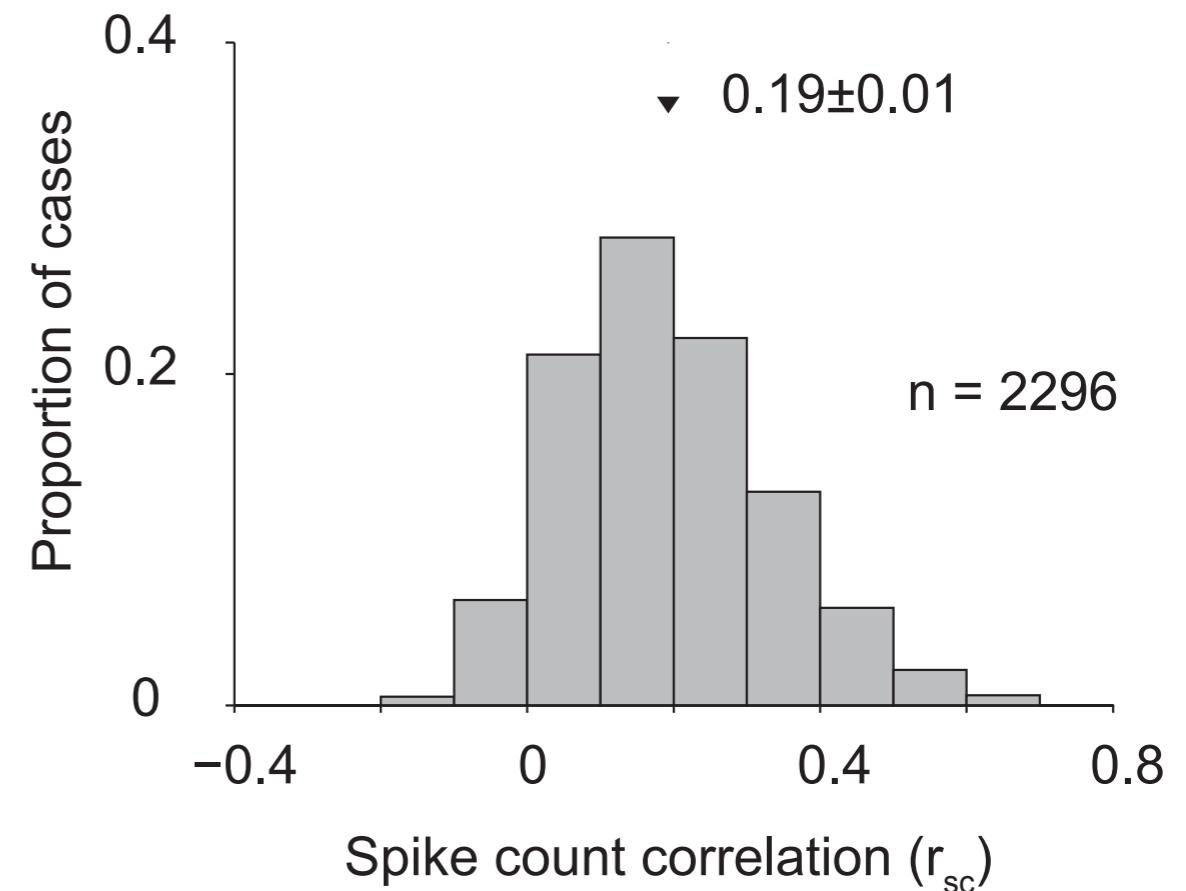
Input layers

Layers with sharp peaks in V1–V2 CCGs



Not input layers

Layers without sharp peaks in V1–V2 CCGs



Structure of neuronal correlation

- **Distance**

- r_{sc} extends over long distances; synchrony only short range
- at all distances, correlation higher with similar orientation preference

- **Dynamics**

- correlation is higher in spontaneous activity than evoked
- sharply reduced at stimulus onset, returns slowly to higher levels at stimulus offset

- **Depth**

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- Correlation high in superficial & deep layers, near zero in input layers
- No evidence for such drastic layer differences in V2

Conclusions

- Correlation has different properties on different time scales
- Correlation in spontaneous activity exceeds evoked
- Correlation varies dramatically with layer in V1, but not V2
- Similar structure exists in V4

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