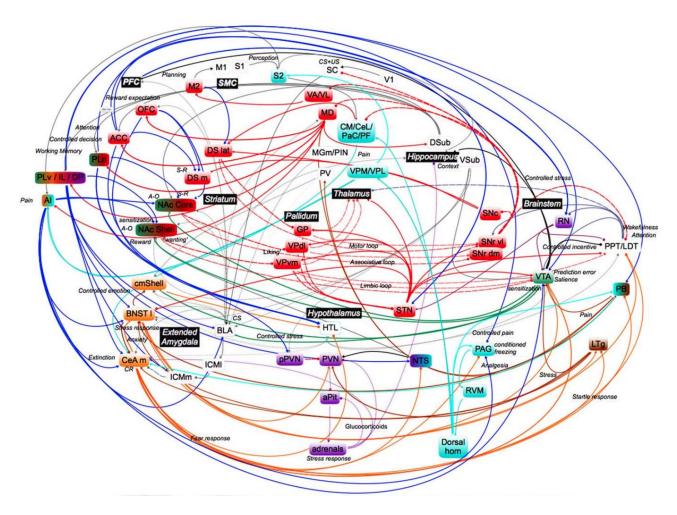
Distributed coding of vision; action, and cognition in the mouse brain

Nick Steinmetz

University of Washington, Seattle, WA

2022-10-24

Recurrent loops between structures can mix signals and create complex dynamics



What we need

- Extensive recording of neuronal activity
- With access to both *deep and superficial* structures
- At *single neuron* spatial resolution
- And *millisecond* temporal resolution

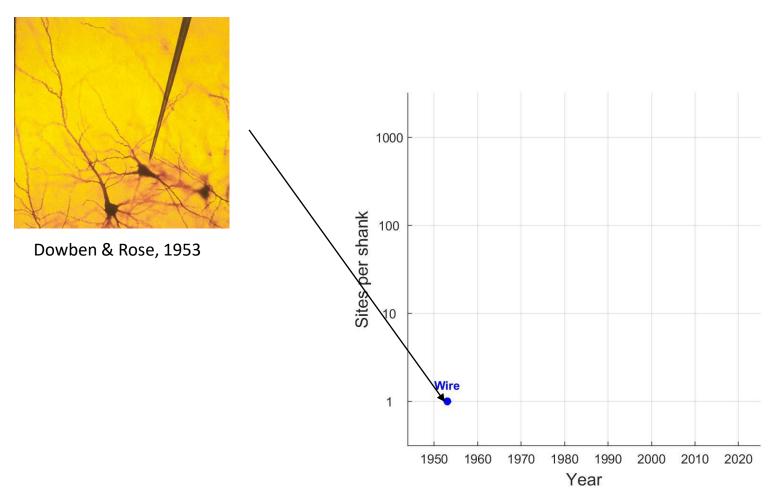
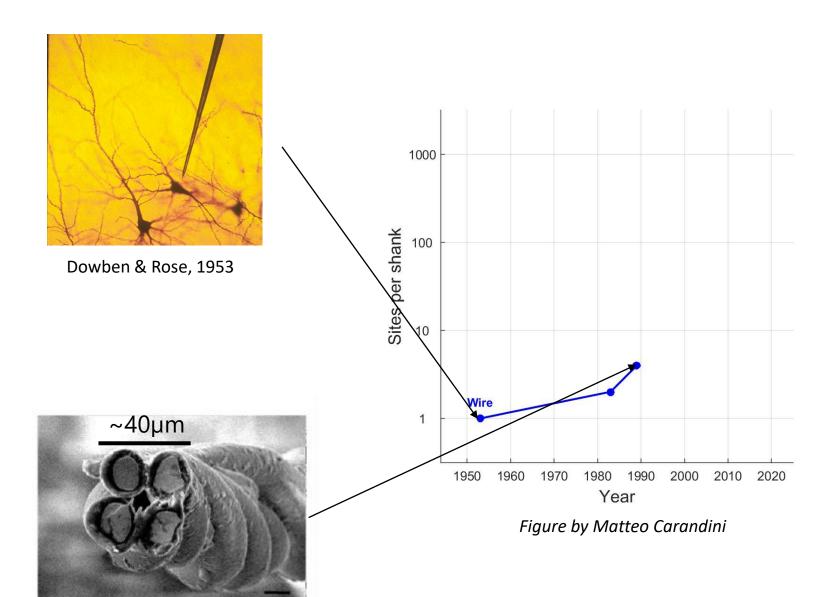
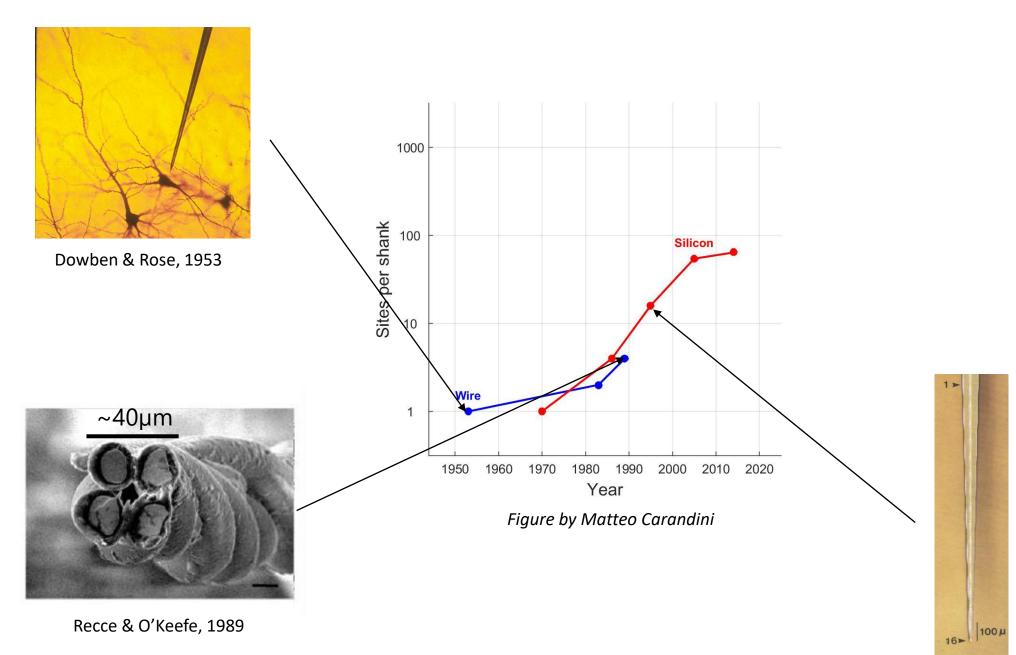


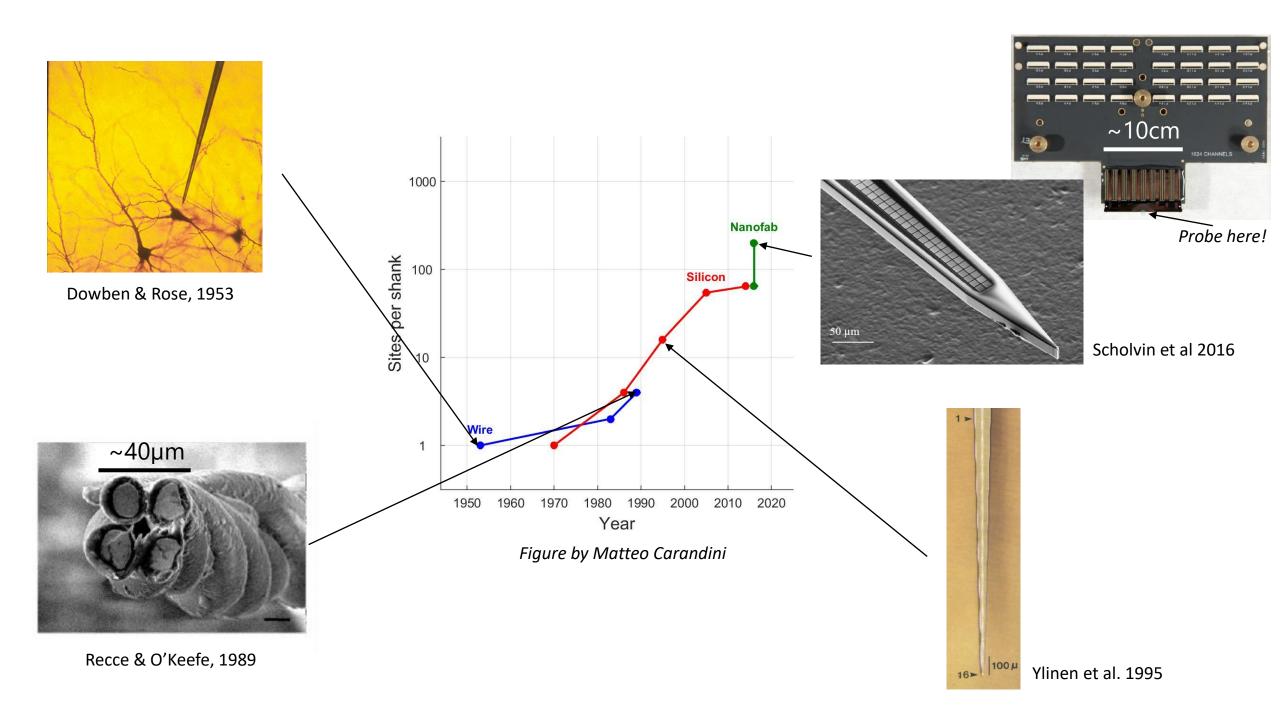
Figure by Matteo Carandini

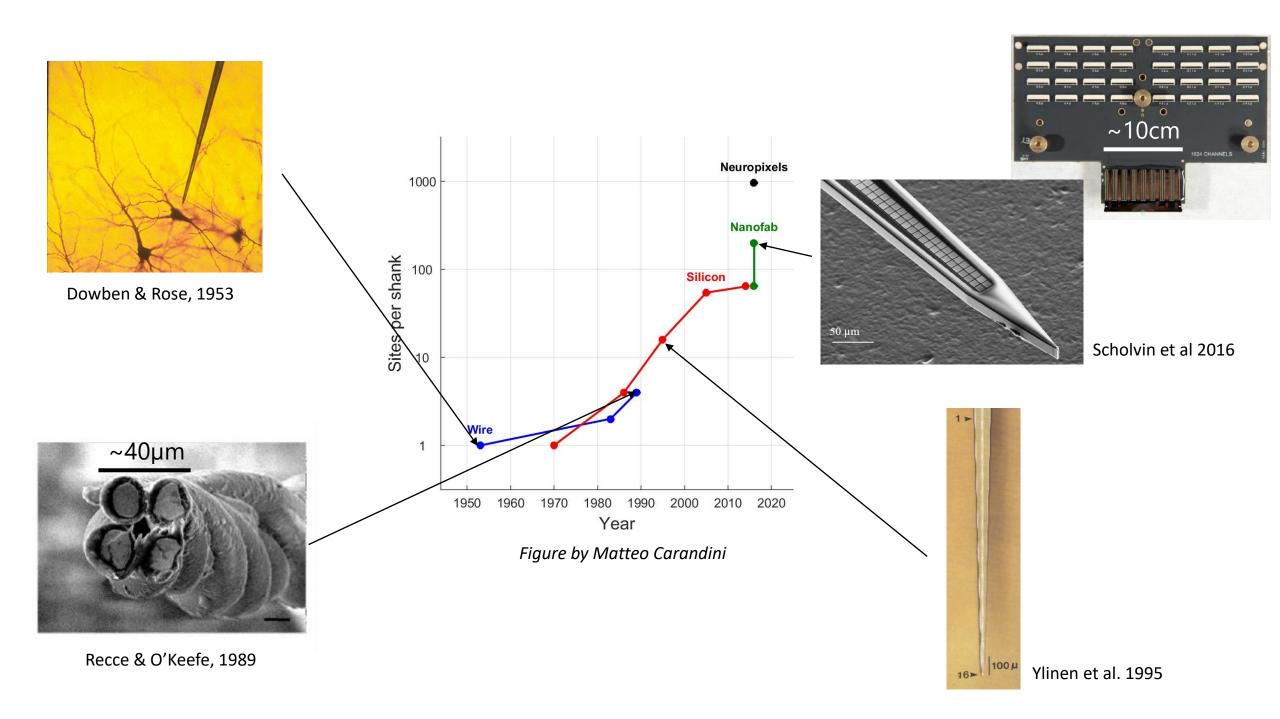


Recce & O'Keefe, 1989

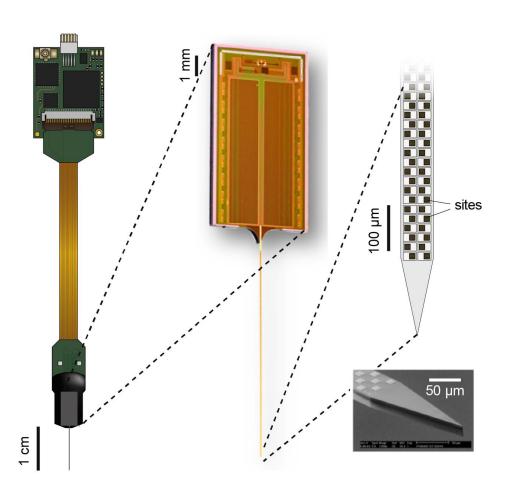


Ylinen et al. 1995





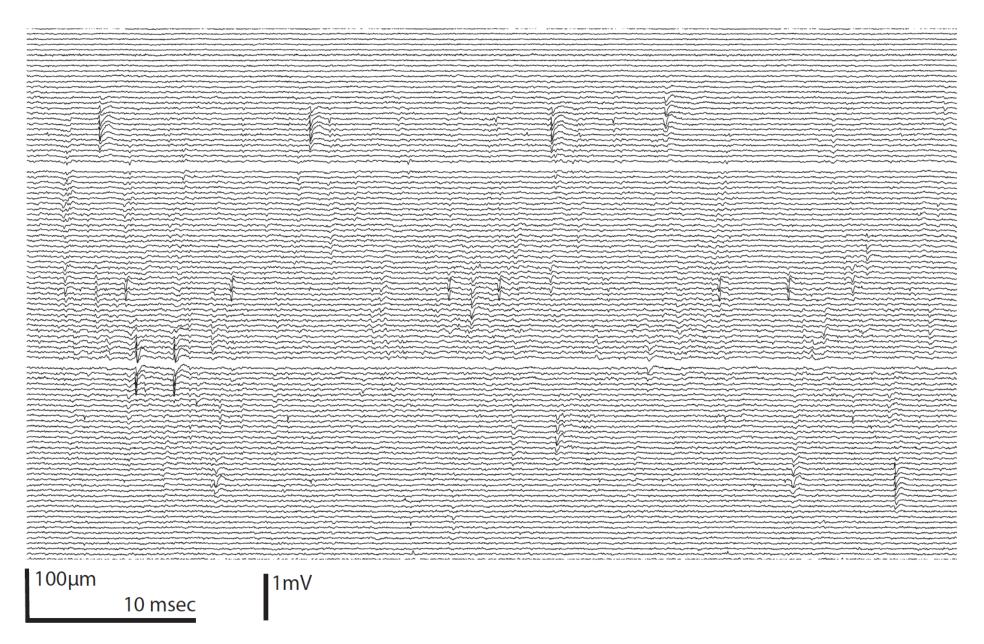
Neuropixels 1.0 probes enabled large-scale recording



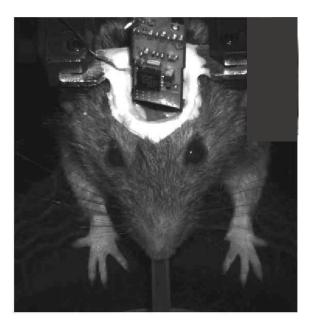
Led by Tim Harris,
Janelia Research Campus

Jun*, Steinmetz*, Siegle*, Denman*, Bauza*, Barbarits*, Lee*, et al. *Nature* 2017

Raw data is very high quality



Neuropixels recordings during a visual detection and discrimination task





Secondary Motor cortex

Anterior cingulate cortex

Prelimbic cortex

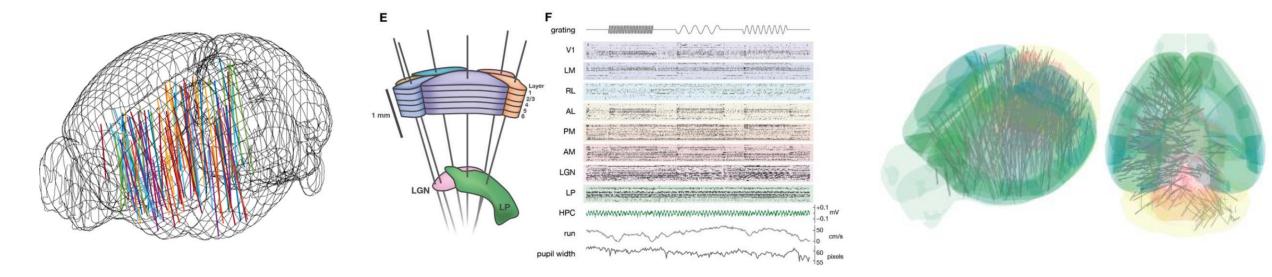
Primary visual cortex

Dorsal subiculum

Thalamus

Steinmetz, Zatka-Haas, Carandini, Harris *Nature* 2019 Data freely available, see www.steinmetzlab.net/shared

Other successful applications

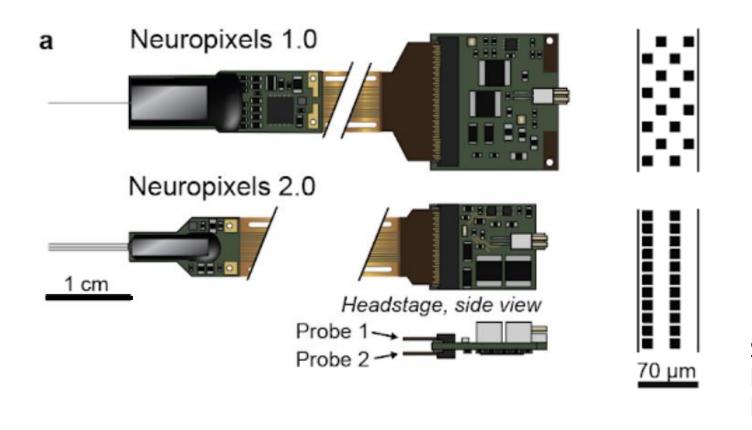


Allen et al. Science 2019

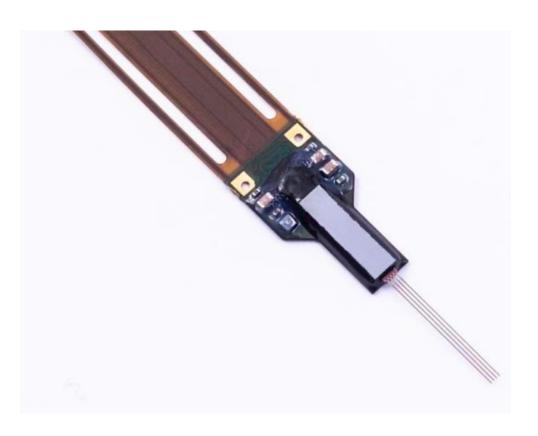
Siegle, Jia, et al. *Nature* 2020

The International Brain Lab

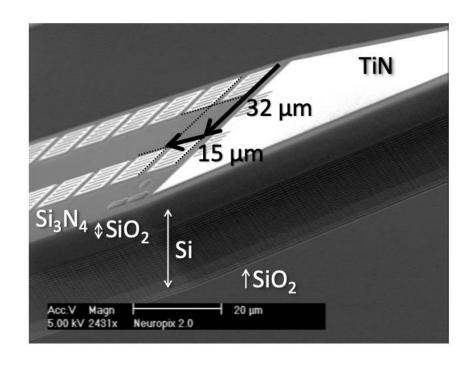
Neuropixels 2.0 probes are designed for long-term, stable recordings in mice (still large-scale)

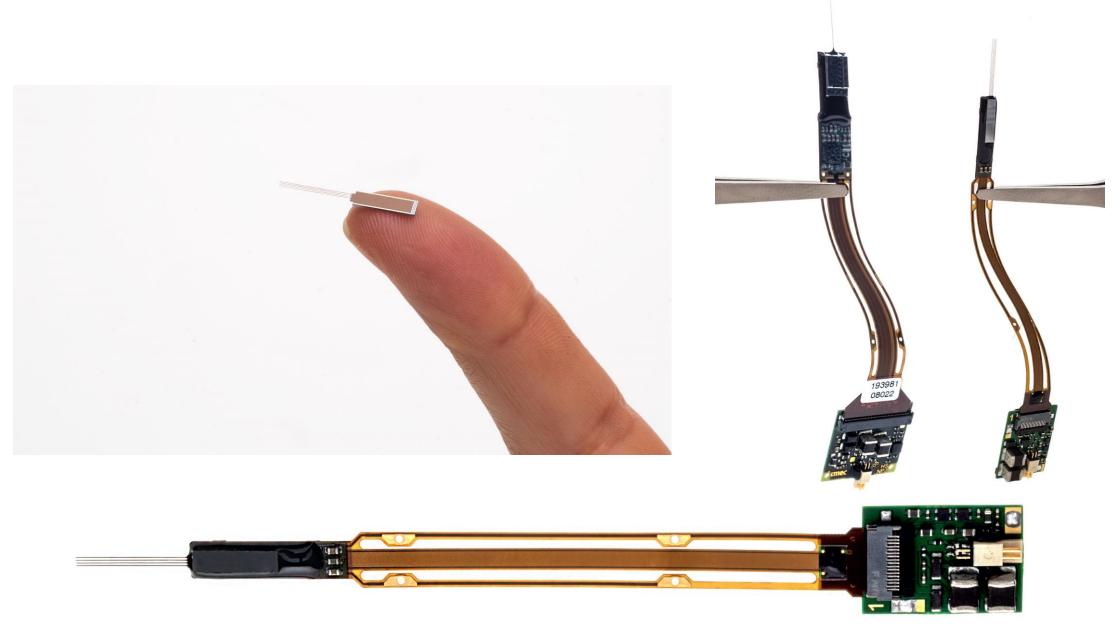


Steinmetz*, Aydin*, Lebedeva*, Okun*, Pachitariu*, et al. Science 2021

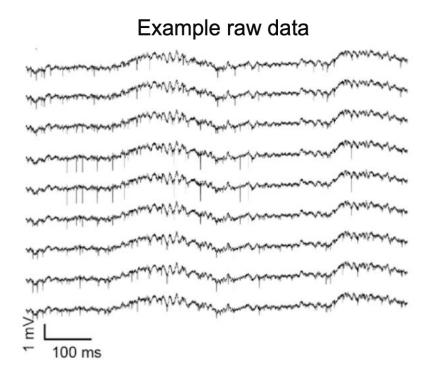


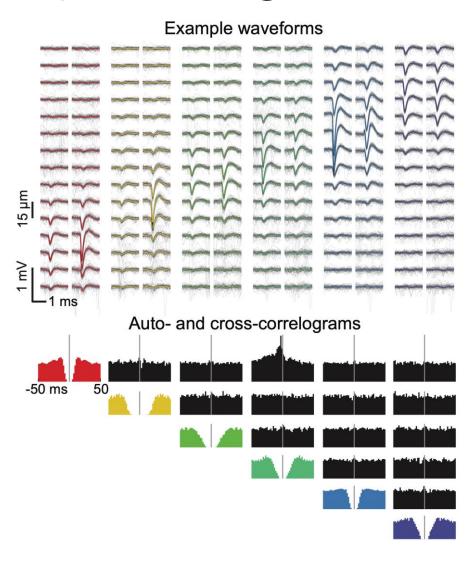




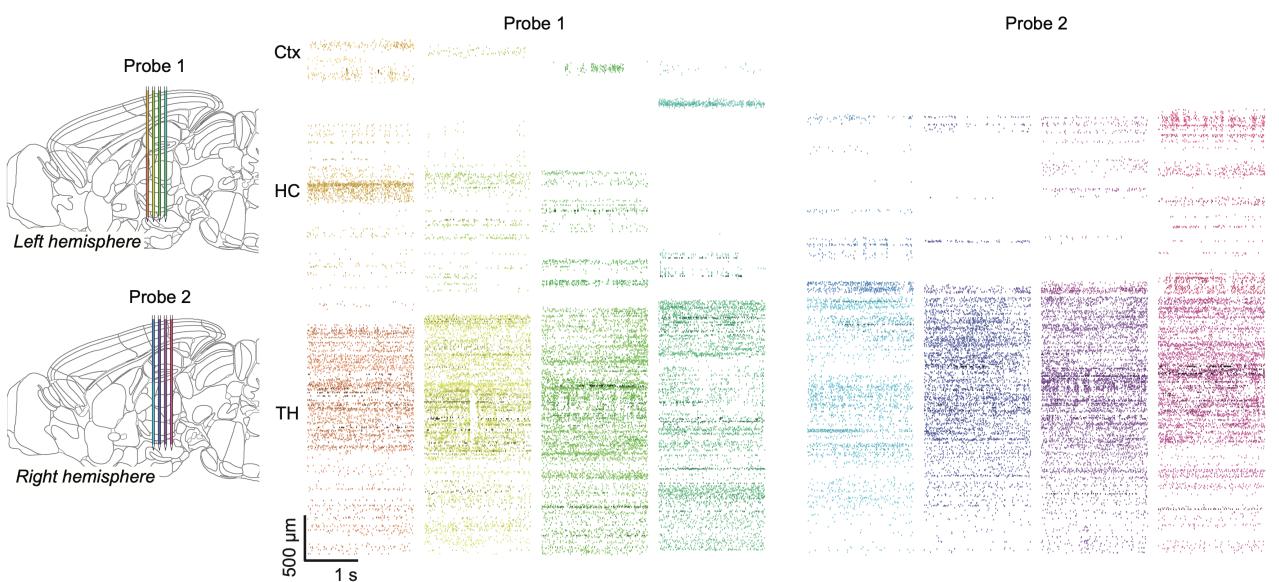


NP 2.0 data quality is still high

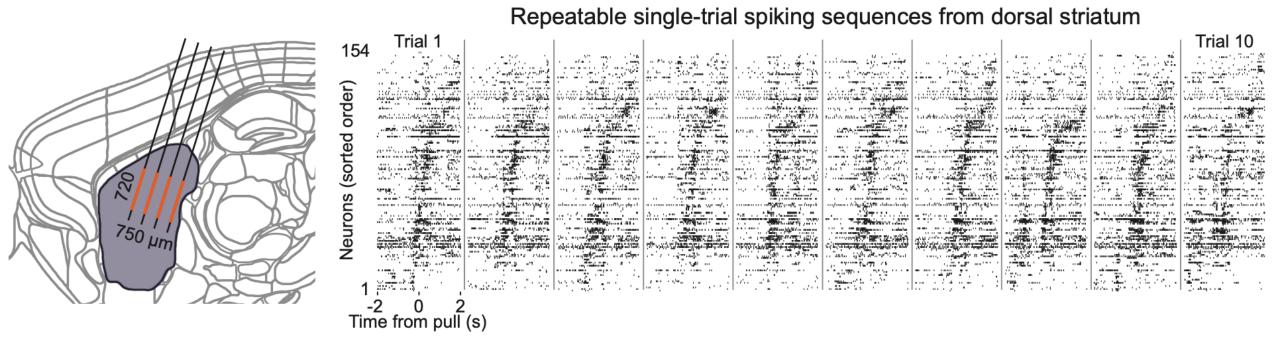




Neuronal spiking from 6144 sites (of 10,240 available) in a freely-moving mouse Recorded 768 sites at a time over 8 sequential recordings



NP 2.0 densely samples a 2D plane



Neuropixels 2.0 summary

- Neuropixels CMOS probes enable large-scale electrophysiology
- Neuropixels 2.0 are miniaturized with 5,000 sites on four shanks
- They are optimized for stable, long-term recordings
- With new algorithms, we can correct for brain movement on short and long timescales



Detection

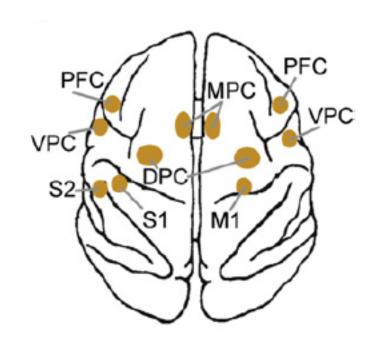
Why are some stimuli perceived and others are not?

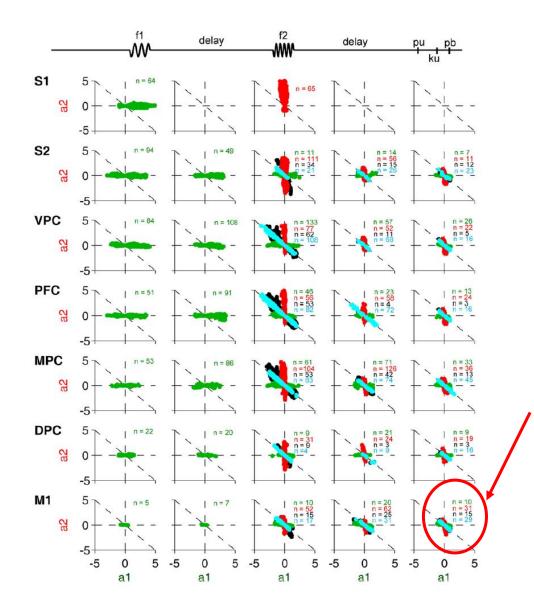
Discrimination

How are multiple pieces of sensory evidence combined to make a choice?

Are the correlates of these processes distributed or localized?

Classic work showed diverse responses across cortical areas





Even M1 has many neurons that continue to code each individual stimulus!

Hernandez ... Romo 2010

A visual contrast detection and discrimination task for mice

Peter Zatka-Haas

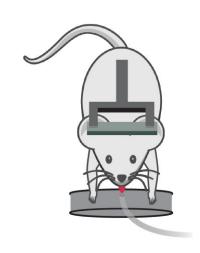


Matteo Carandini



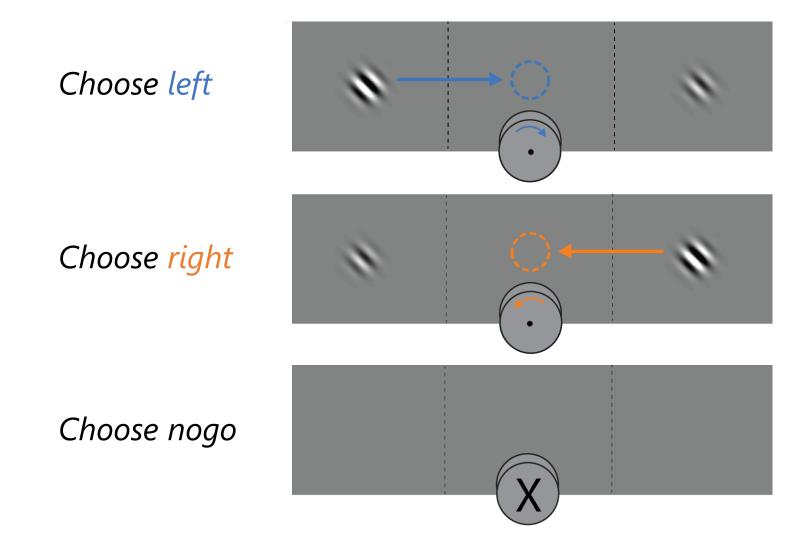
Kenneth Harris



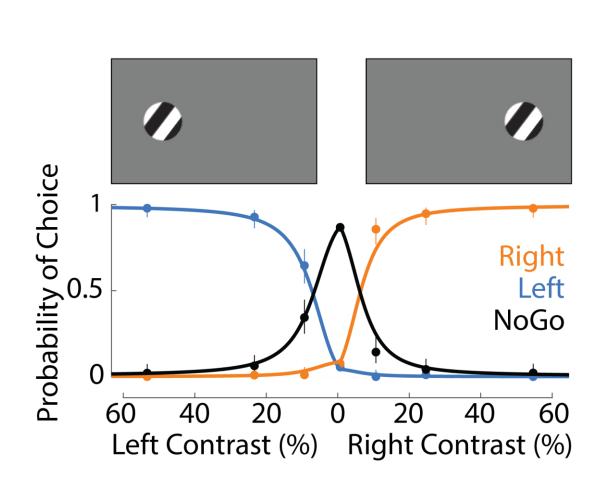


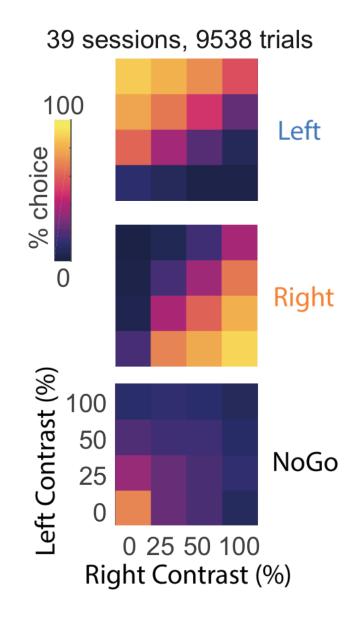
Burgess*, Lak*, Steinmetz*, Zatka-Haas* et al, Cell Reports 2017

A visual contrast detection and discrimination task for mice

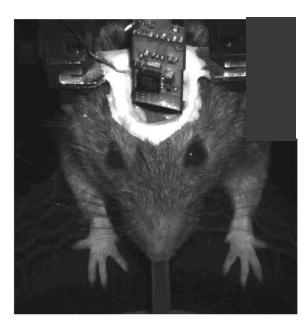


Choices depend strongly on contrast





Neuropixels recordings during a visual detection and discrimination task





Secondary Motor cortex Anterior cingulate cortex

Prelimbic cortex

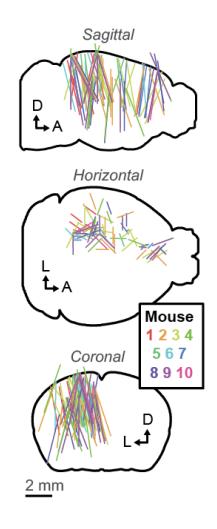
Primary visual cortex

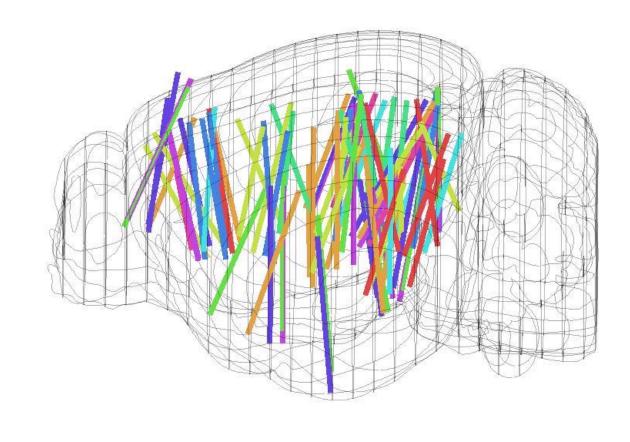
Dorsal subiculum

Thalamus

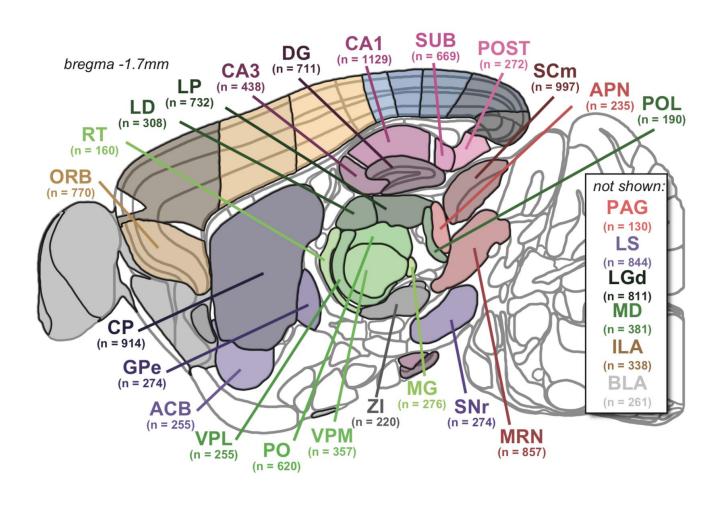
Steinmetz, Zatka-Haas, Carandini, Harris *Nature* 2019 Data freely available, see www.steinmetzlab.net/shared

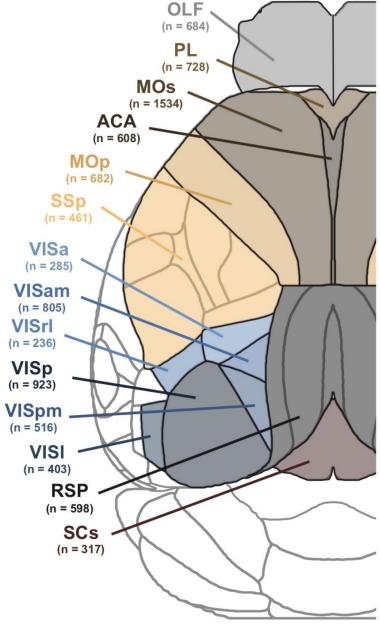
Recordings were made of 29134 neurons across 39 sessions in 10 mice



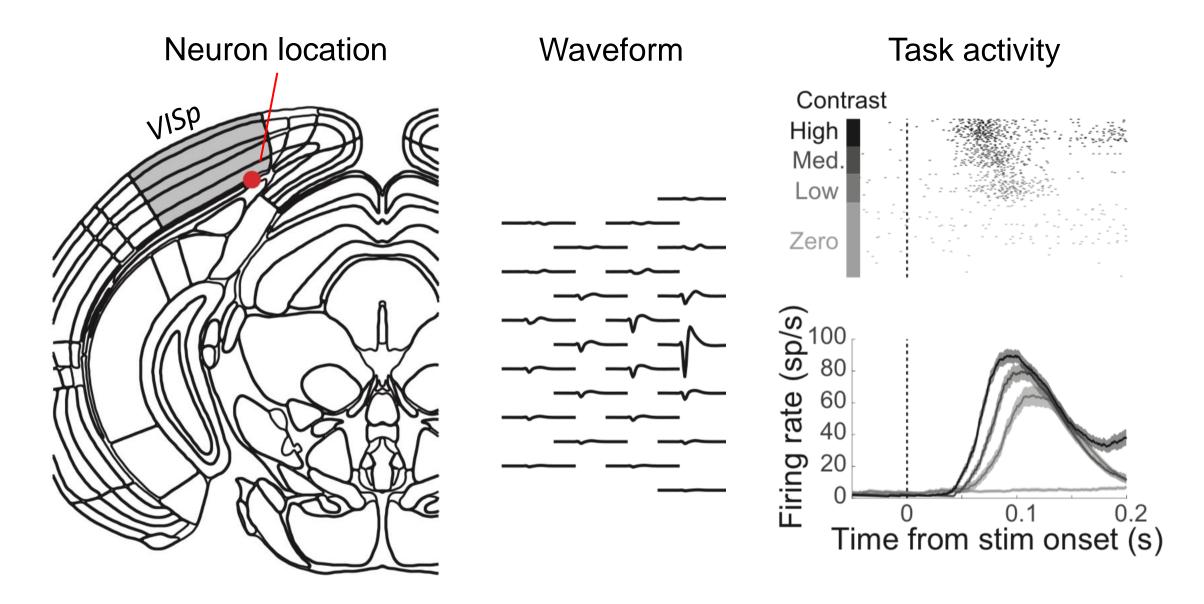


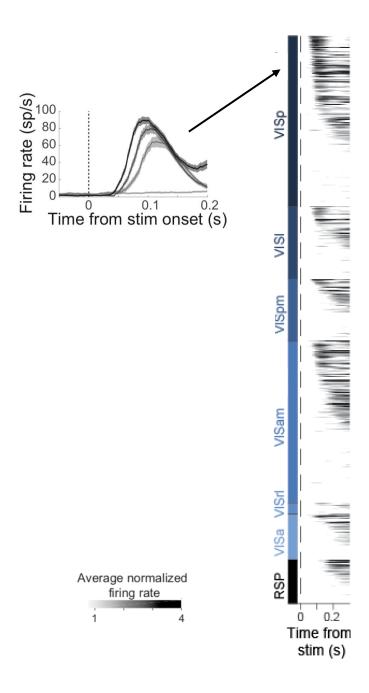
Neurons were recorded in each of 42 brain regions



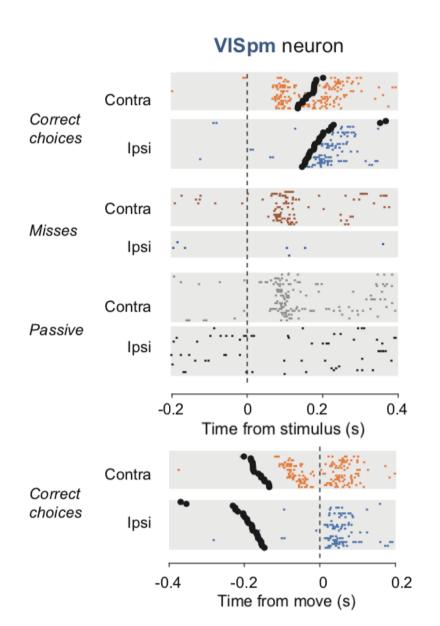


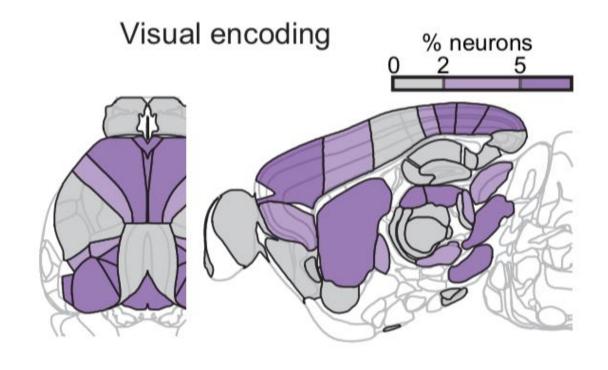
Example neuron: Primary Visual Cortex



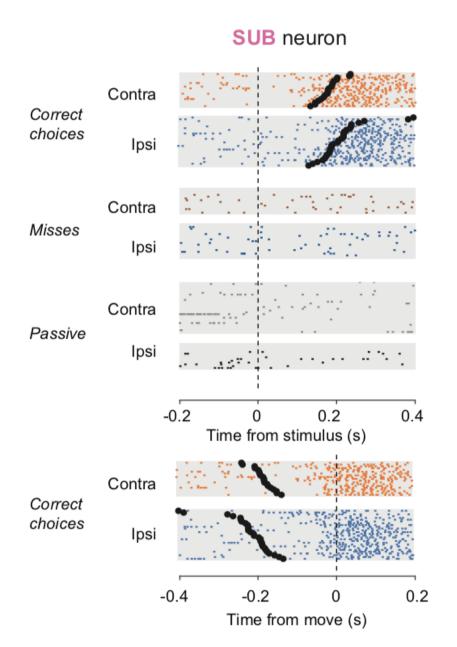


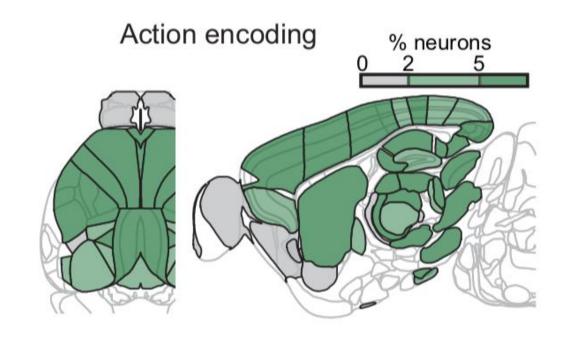
Visual encoding is largely in the classic visual pathway



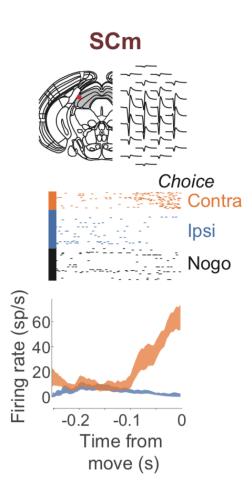


Goal-directed actions are encoded globally

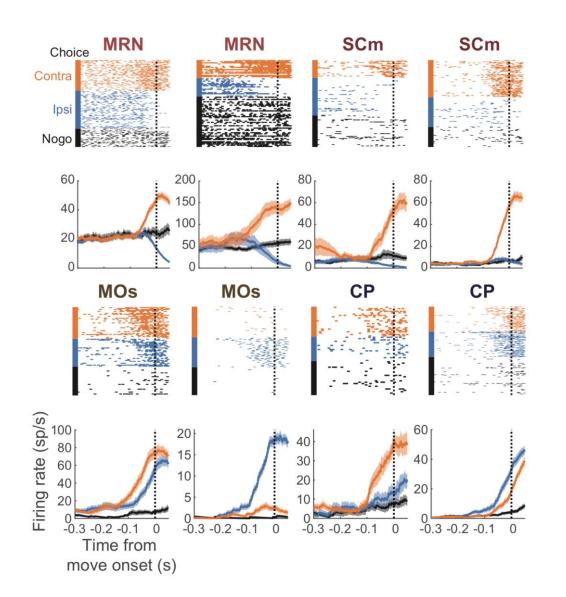


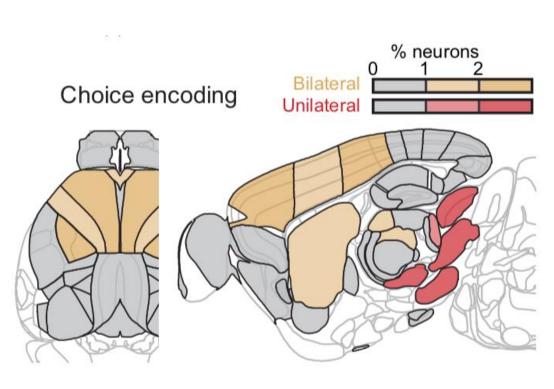


Rare cortical and subcortical neurons encode the upcoming decision



Choice is encoded bilaterally in the forebrain and unilaterally in the midbrain





Are the correlates of detection and discrimination distributed or localized?

- Distributed: choice and action are represented broadly across the brain
- What about abstract representations?

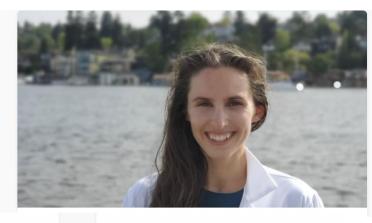
Distributed coding of value



David Ottenheimer



Madelyn Hjort

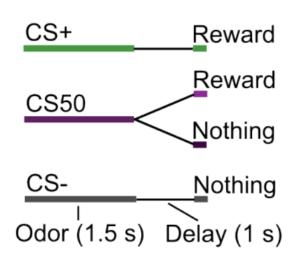


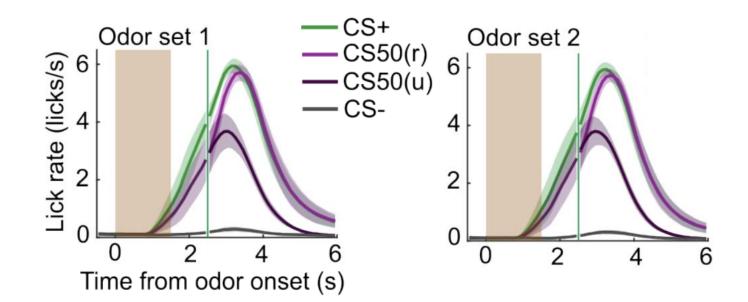
Anna Bowen



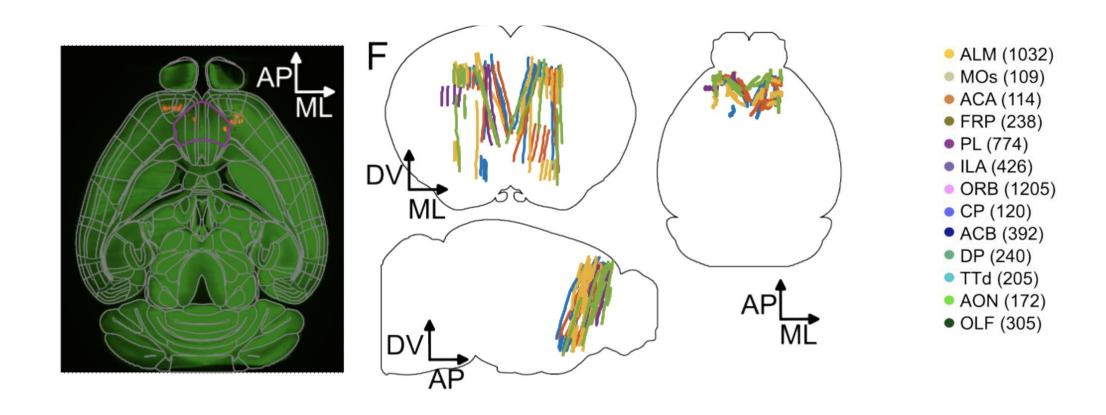
Garret Stuber

How to measure a mouse's "valuation" of a stimulus?

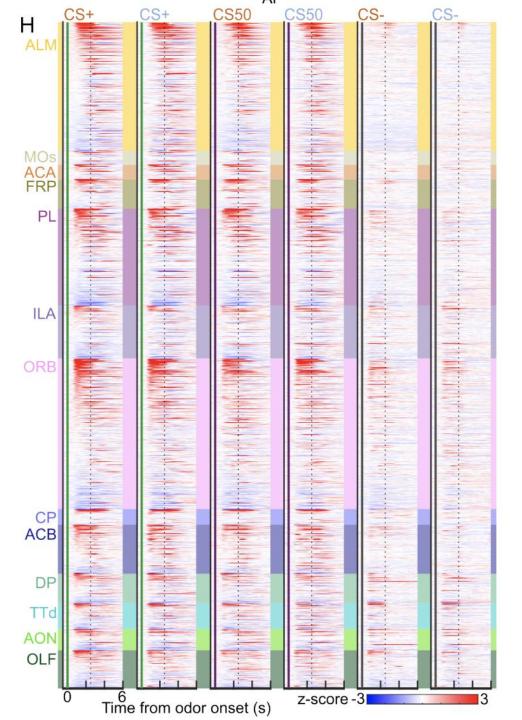




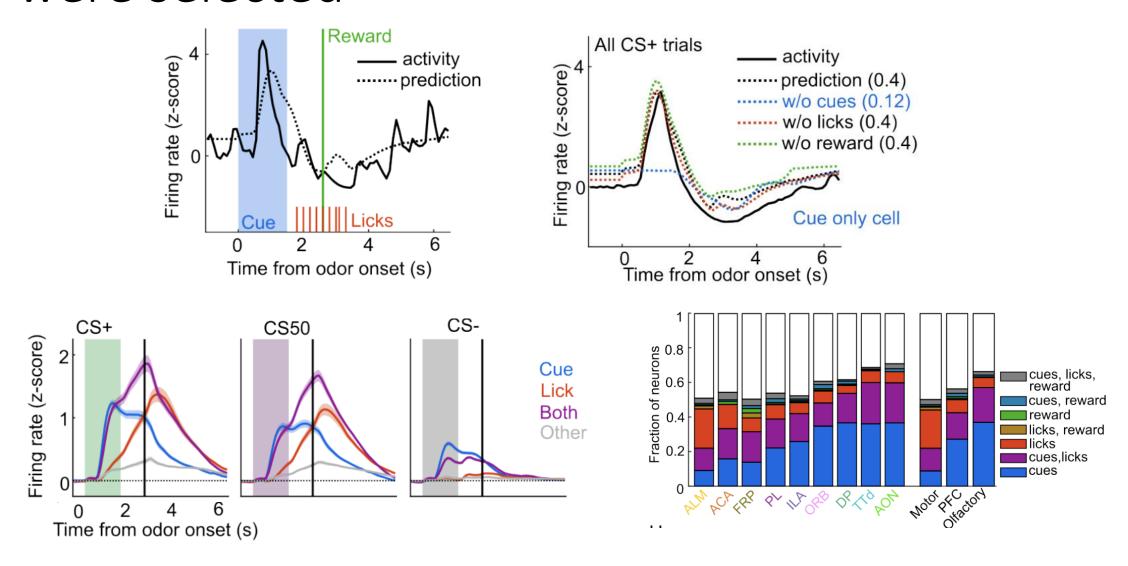
Recordings made across diverse parts of cortex and basal ganglia



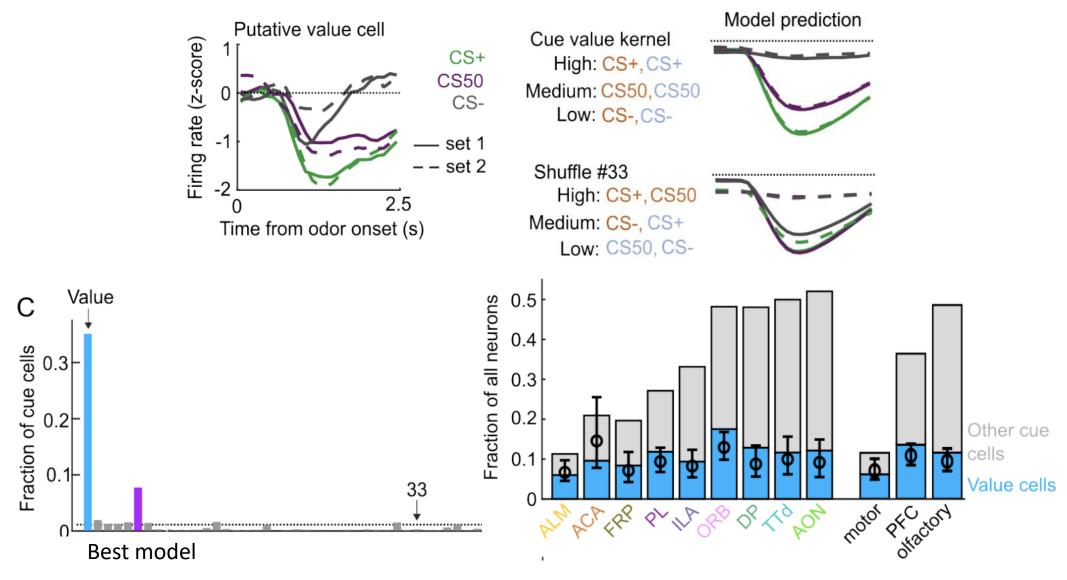
Responsive neurons found in each area



Neurons responding only to the cue (not licks) were selected

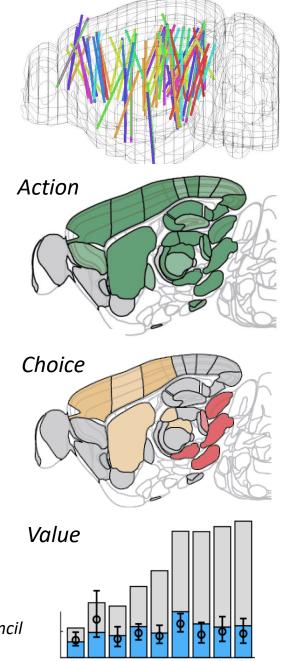


Value-encoding neurons are widely distributed



Conclusions

- Neuropixels CMOS probes have enabled unprecedented scale across the entire brain without loss of resolution
- Principles organizing behavioral coding across the brain:
 - Motor processes including action initiation and action selection are encoded broadly across the brain
 - Choice encoded in midbrain unilaterally, and in forebrain bilaterally
 - Abstract value is encoded equivalently across diverse cortical and basal ganglia regions



Thanks to funding from: Wellcome Trust | EU Horizon 2020 | Human Frontier Sciences Program | European Research Council Gatsby Charitable Foundation | Simons Foundation | Howard Hughes Medical Institute | Allen Institute for Brain Science Pew Biomedical Scholars program | National Institutes of Health | Klingenstein-Simons Foundation