

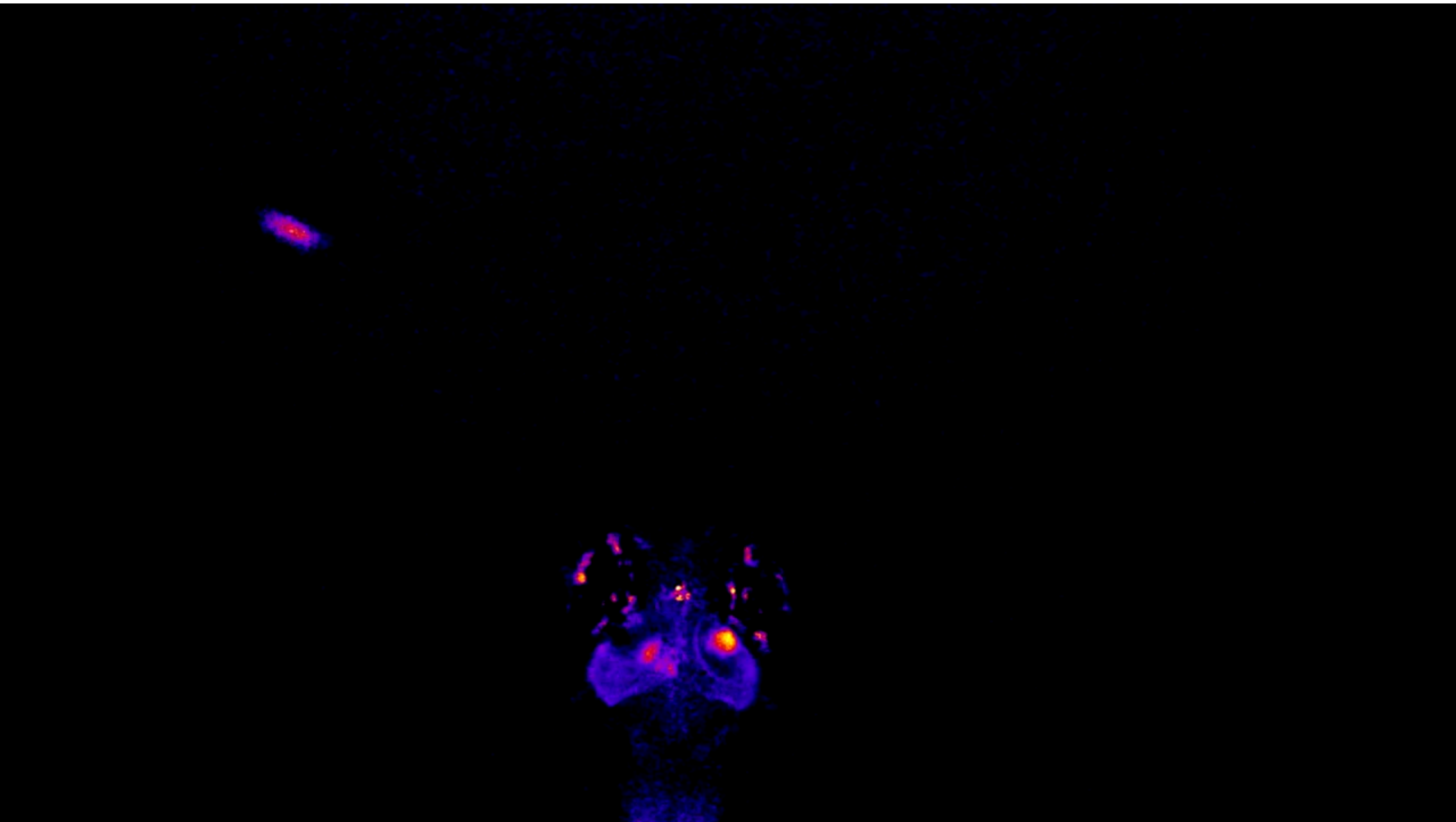
# **Functional organization of the cortex: from functional columns to cell assemblies**

Vassilis Kehayas

[vkehayas@ics.forth.gr](mailto:vkehayas@ics.forth.gr)

<https://gitlab.com/vkehayas/functional-organization-of-the-cortex>

19/03/2021



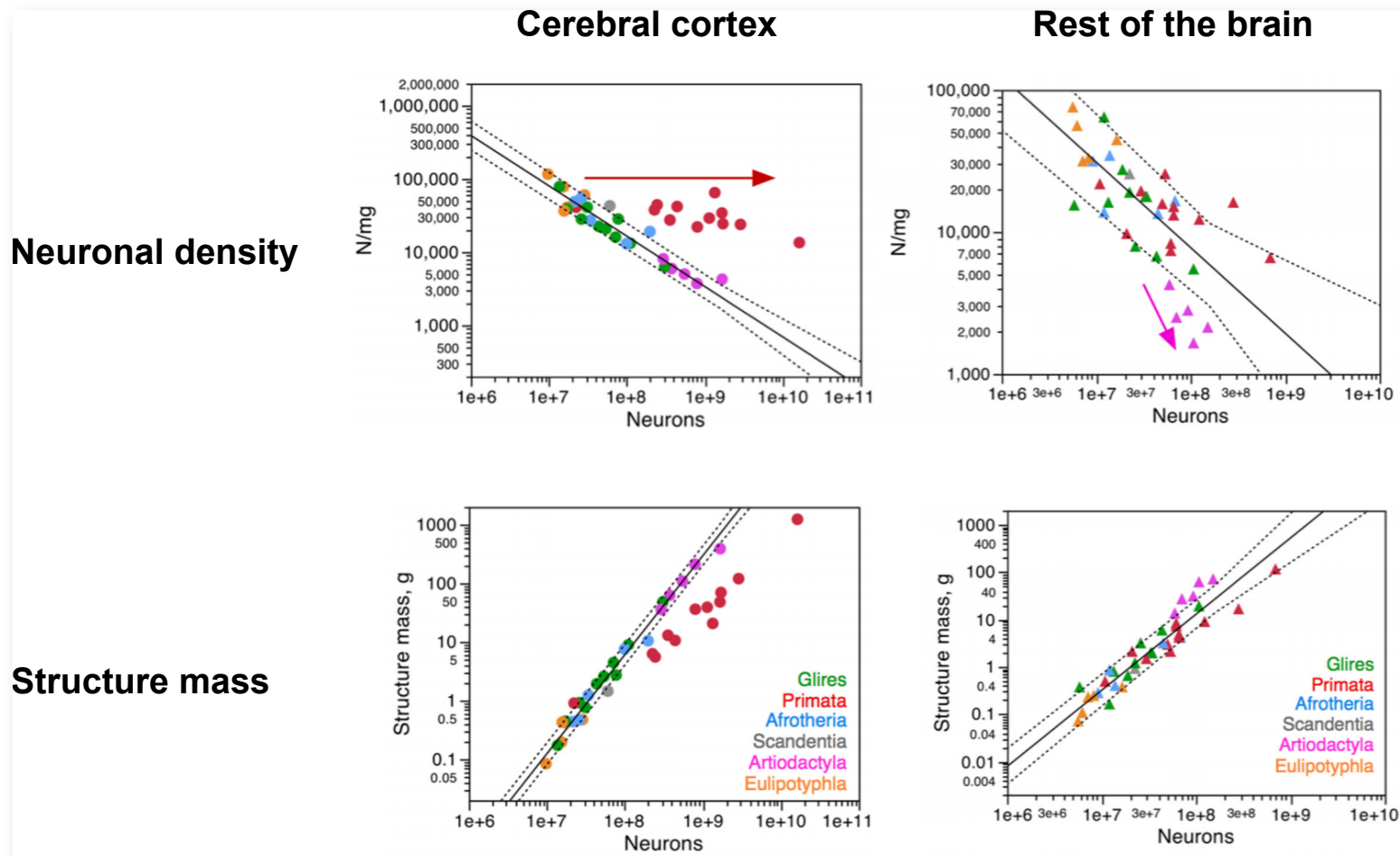
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2012.12.040>

# Enlargement of the neocortex as a primary focus of mammalian evolution



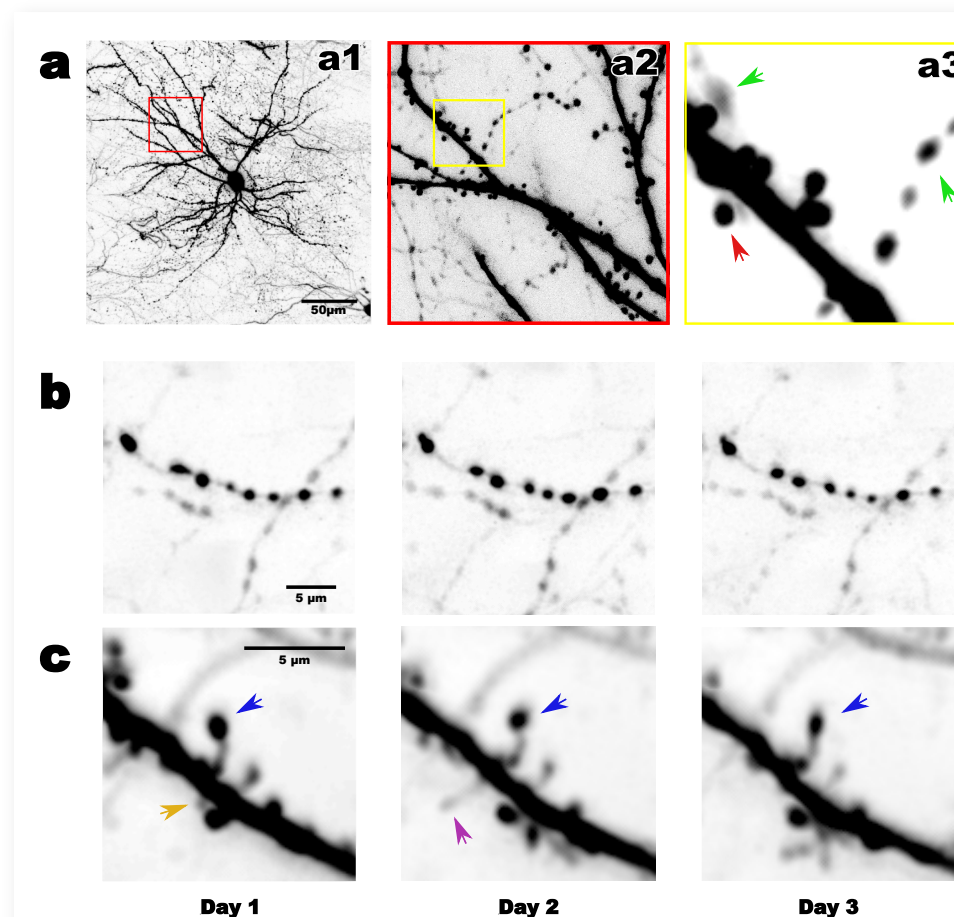
Maderspacher. *Current Biology* 26, no. 20 (2016): R945–49.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2016.09.066>.

# The neocortex of primates has larger neuronal densities



Herculano-Houzel, Manger, and Kaas. *Frontiers in Neuroanatomy* 8 (2014).  
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fnana.2014.00077>.

# Cortical pyramidal cells primarily communicate through plastic synaptic connections between axonal boutons and dendritic spines



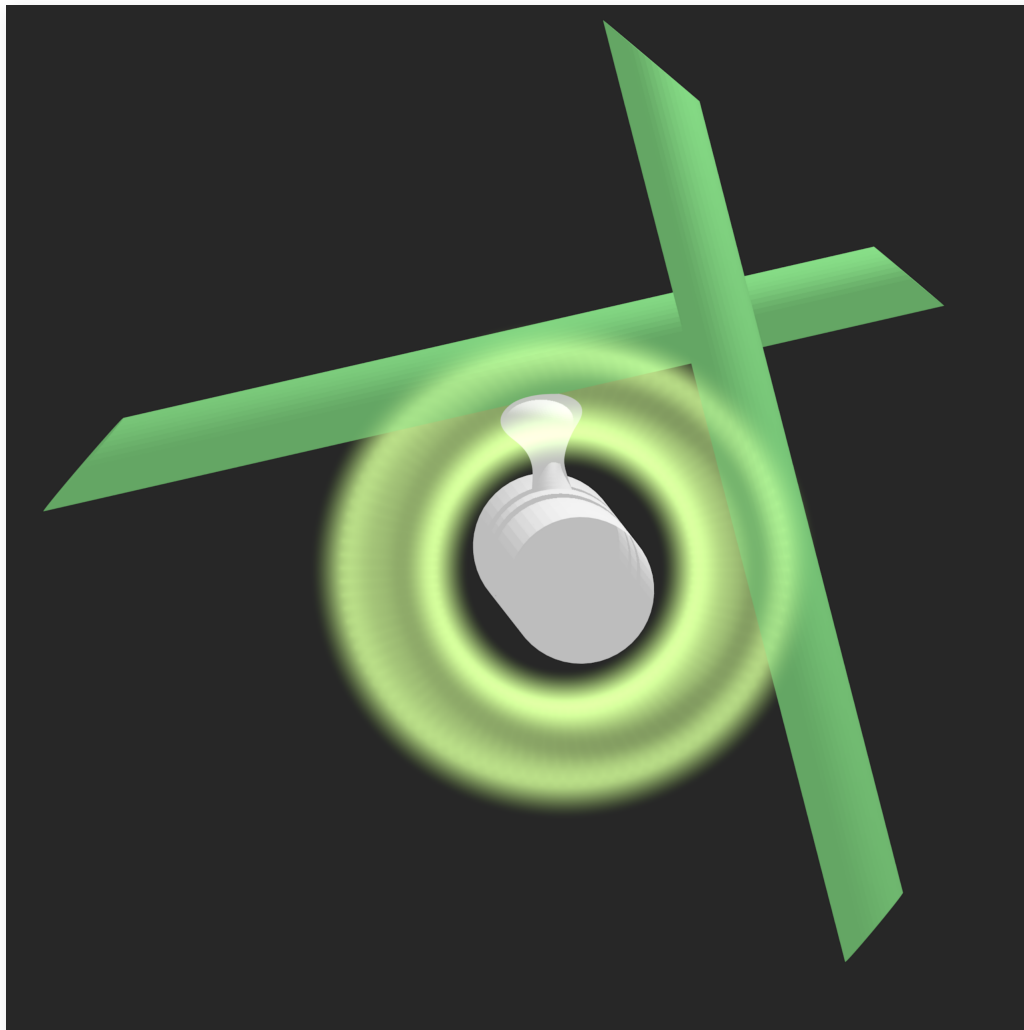
Kehayas and Holtmaat 2017,  
In: *The Rewiring Brain*. Elsevier, pp. 3–26.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-803784-3.00001-9>

Neuronal processes are tightly packed and highly inter-mixed

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cell.2015.06.054>



# Synaptic plasticity vastly expands the information storage capacity of cortical neuronal circuits



$$f = \frac{N}{N_p} = \frac{2}{\pi s L_d b n},$$

$s$ : spine length ( $\sim 2\mu\text{m}$ )

$L_d$ : length of dendrite considered

$b$ : inter-bouton distance

$n$ : neuron density

$f \approx 0.1 - 0.2$  across cortical areas and species

$\implies 3 - 4$  bits/synapse based on spine remodeling alone

Stepanyants, Hof & Chklovskii 2002.

Neuron 34, 275–288.

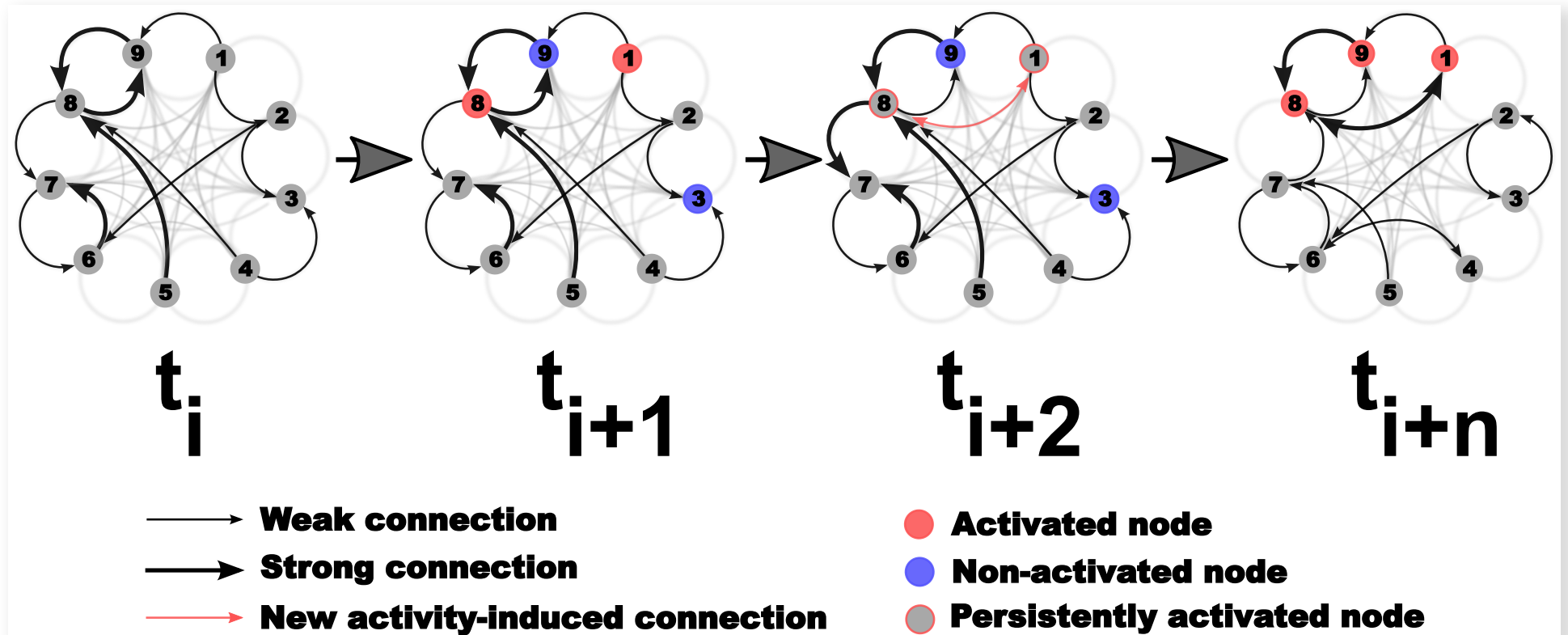
[https://doi.org/10.1016/S0896-6273\(02\)00652-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0896-6273(02)00652-9)

# Donald O. Hebb (1904-1985)



Hebb, D.O., 1949 (2002).  
The Organization of Behavior: A Neuropsychological Theory. Routledge.  
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9781410612403>

# Cell assemblies and the dual trace theory



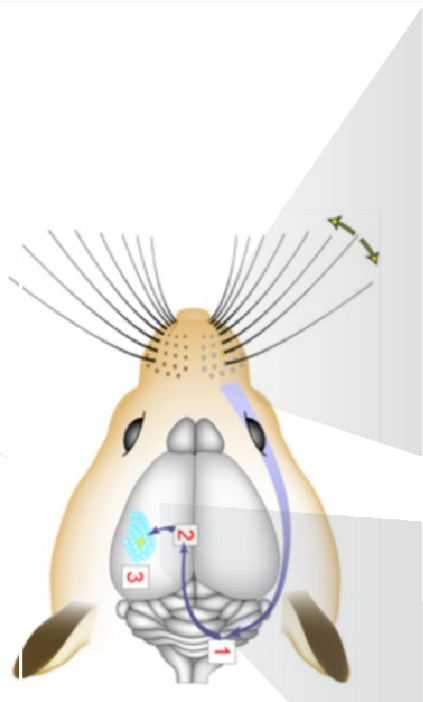
## Features/Requirements:

- Structural trace
- Persistent trace without external stimulation
- Pattern completion

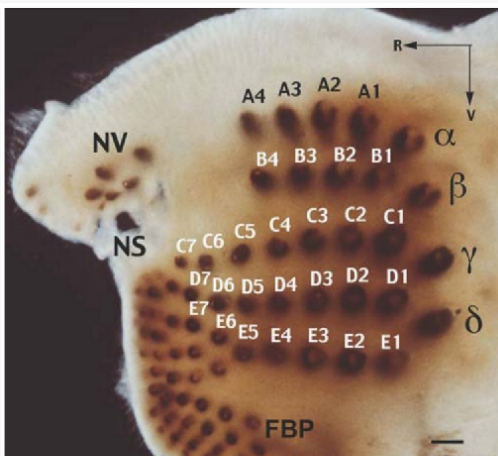
# Functional topography in the barrel cortex



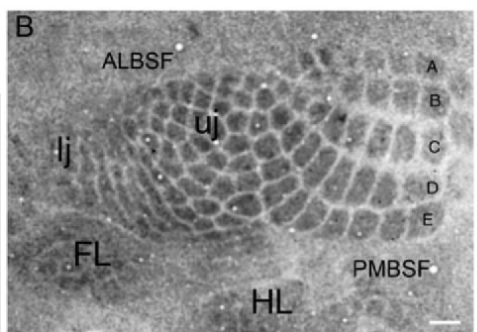
Towal R.B. et al.,  
2011. *PLoS Comput Biol*; 7:e1001120



Petersen C.C.H.  
2007. *Neuron*;  
56:339–355

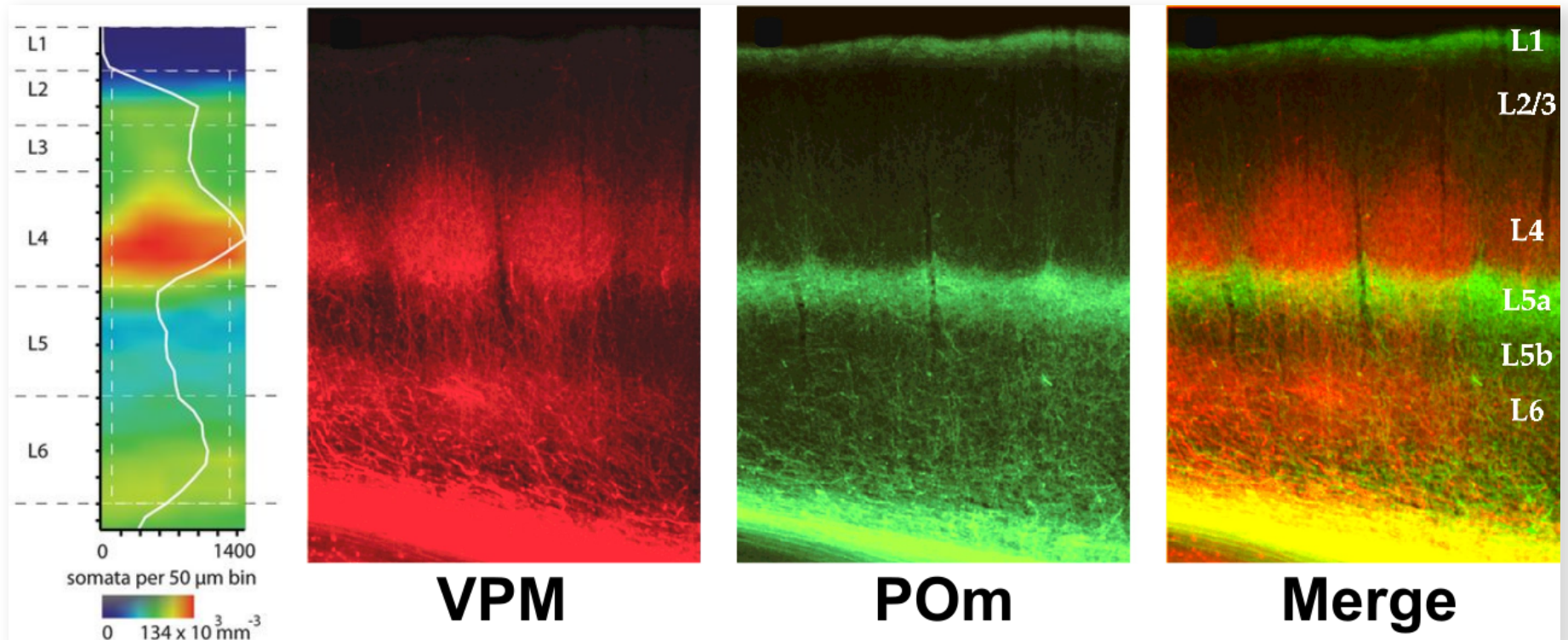


Haidarliu S. et al., 2010.  
*Anat Rec*; 293:1192–1206.



Fox K., 2008. *Barrel cortex*.  
Cambridge University Press.

# Layers of the cortical column: cell density and thalamic input



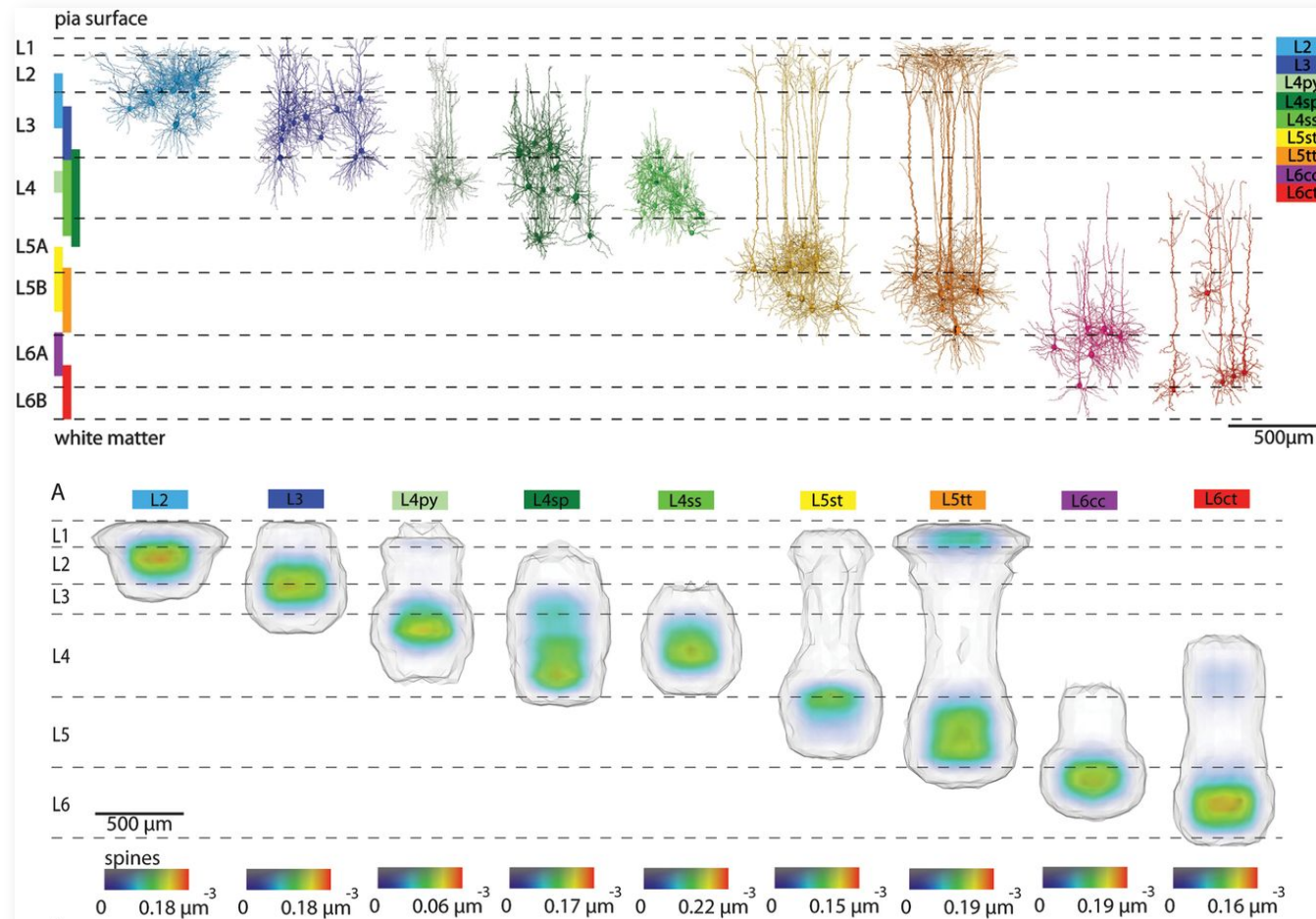
Oberlaender et al. 2012. *Cerebral Cortex* 22, 2375–2391.

<https://doi.org/10.1093/cercor/bhr317>

Wimmer et al. 2010. *Cerebral Cortex* 20, 2265–2276.

<https://doi.org/10.1093/cercor/bhq068>

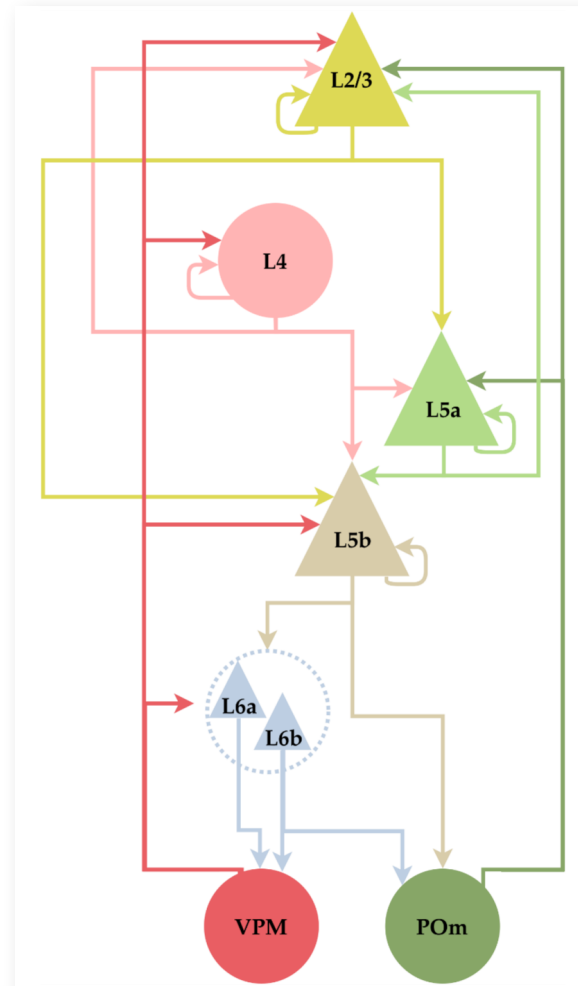
# Layers of the cortical column: synaptic fields of excitatory cell types



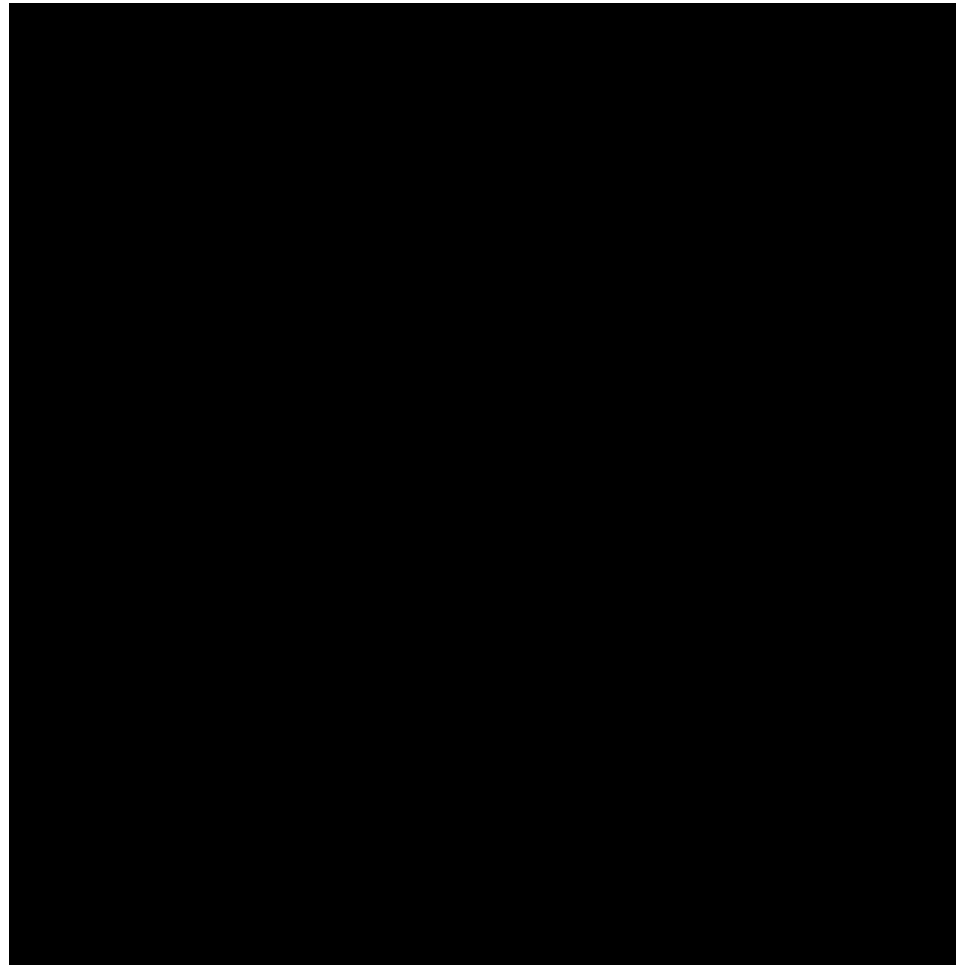
Oberlaender et al. 2012. *Cerebral Cortex* 22, 2375–2391.

<https://doi.org/10.1093/cercor/bhr317>

# Layers of the cortical column: inter-layer excitatory connectivity



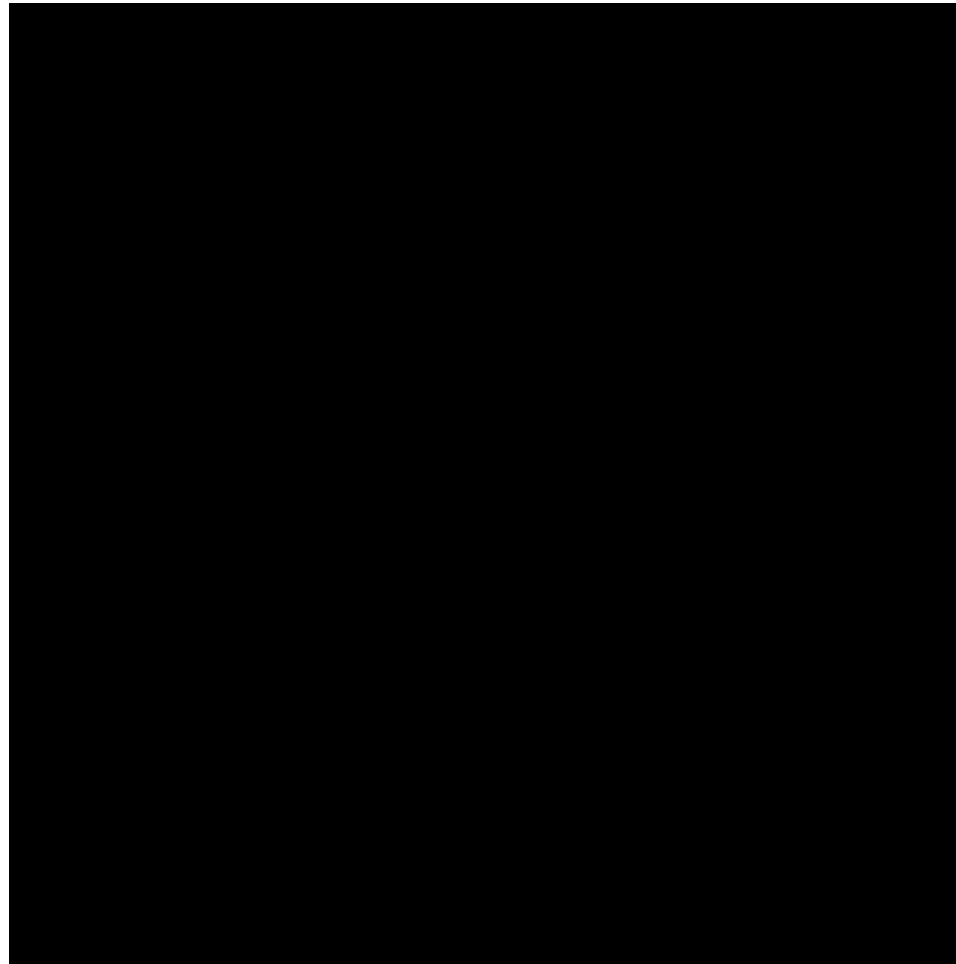
# An extended area of the cortex is activated after sensory stimulation (I)



Ferezou et al. 2007. Neuron 56, 907–923.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2007.10.007>

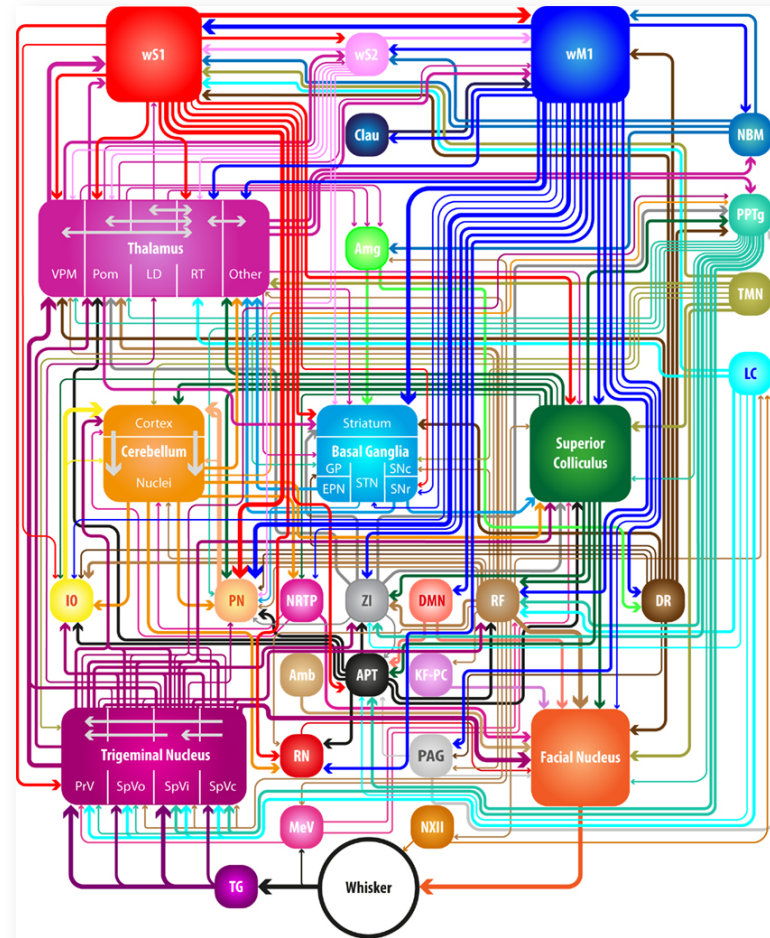


# An extended area of the cortex is activated after sensory stimulation (II)



Ferezou et al. 2007. Neuron 56, 907–923.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2007.10.007>

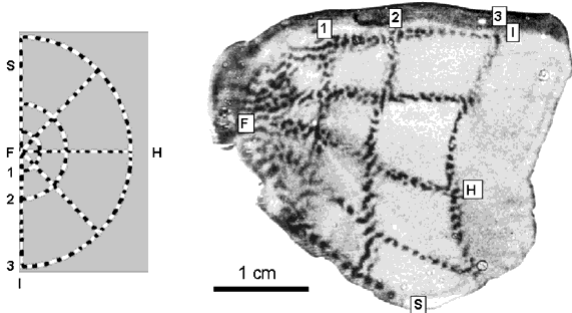
# An extended portion of the brain is related to whisker sensation and movement



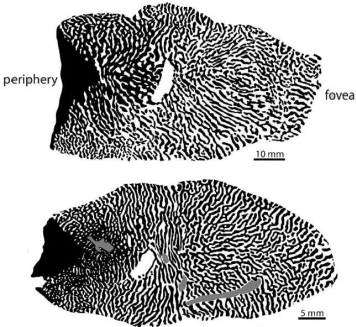
Bosman et al. 2011. *Front. Integr. Neurosci.* 5.  
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fnint.2011.00053>

# Functional topography in the primary visual cortex

## Retinotopy (Macaque)



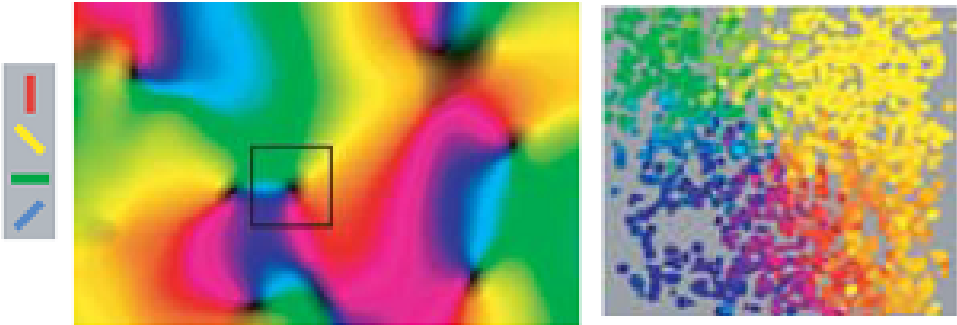
## Ocular dominance



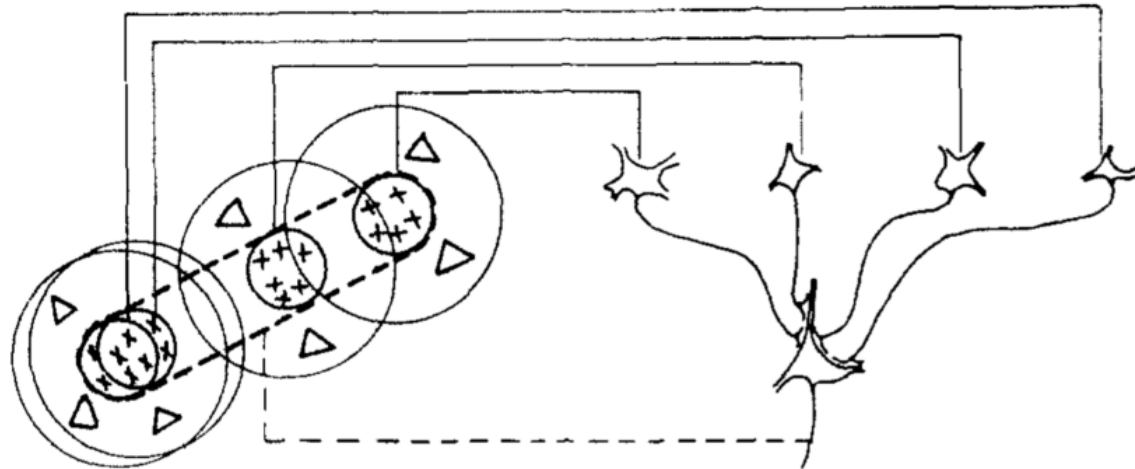
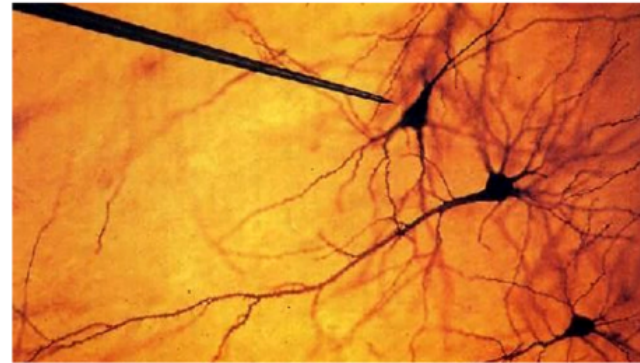
(Human)

(Macaque)

## Orientation preference (cat)

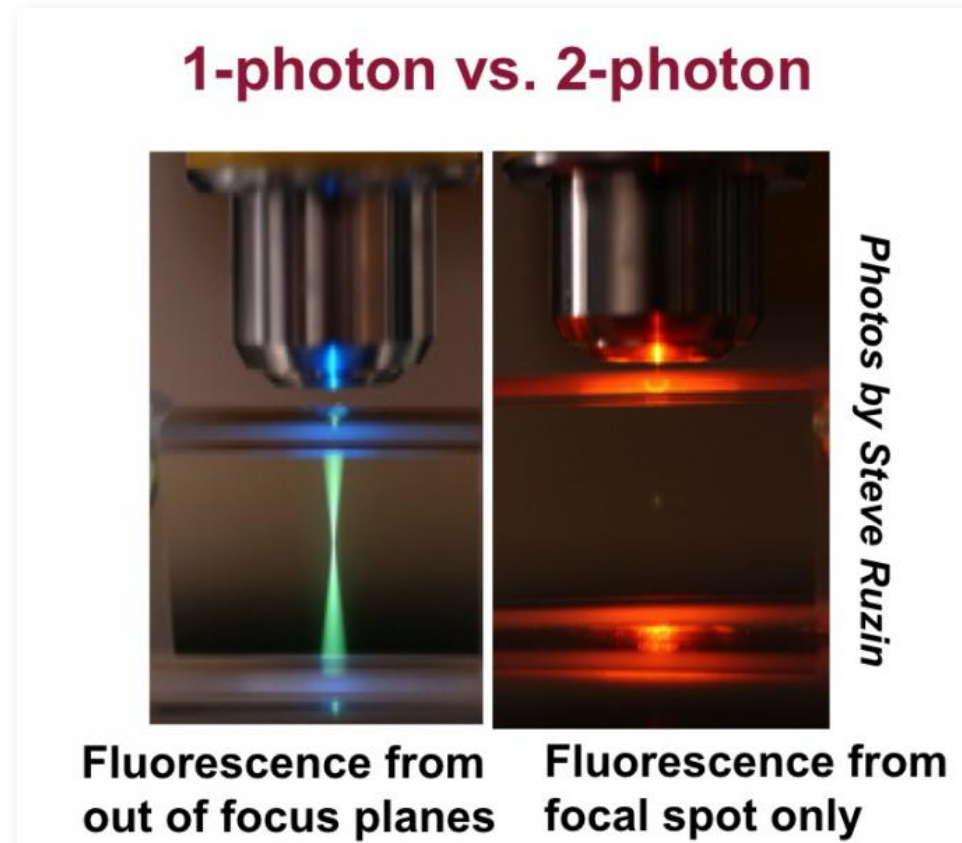


# Method note: Hubel & Wiesel



Listen to the neurons from their recordings firing here:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cw5PKV9Rj3o>

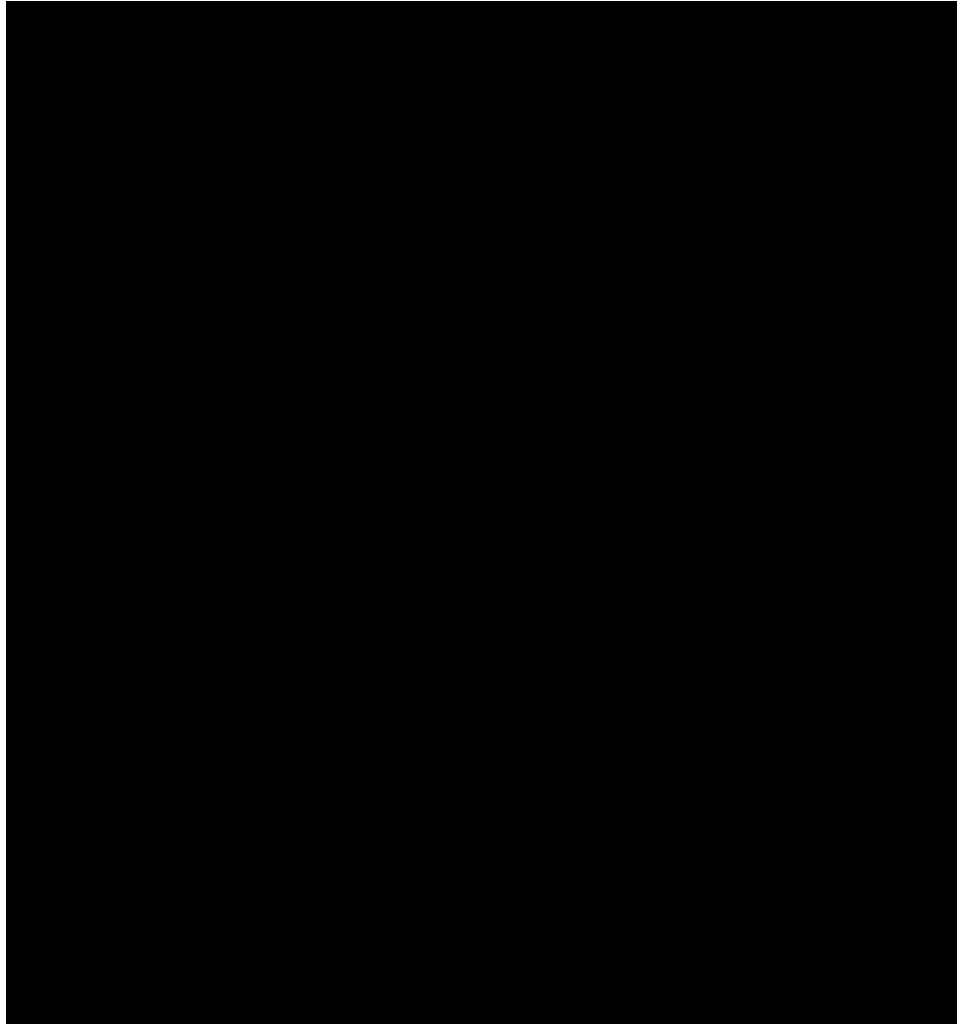
# Method note: Two-photon microscopy



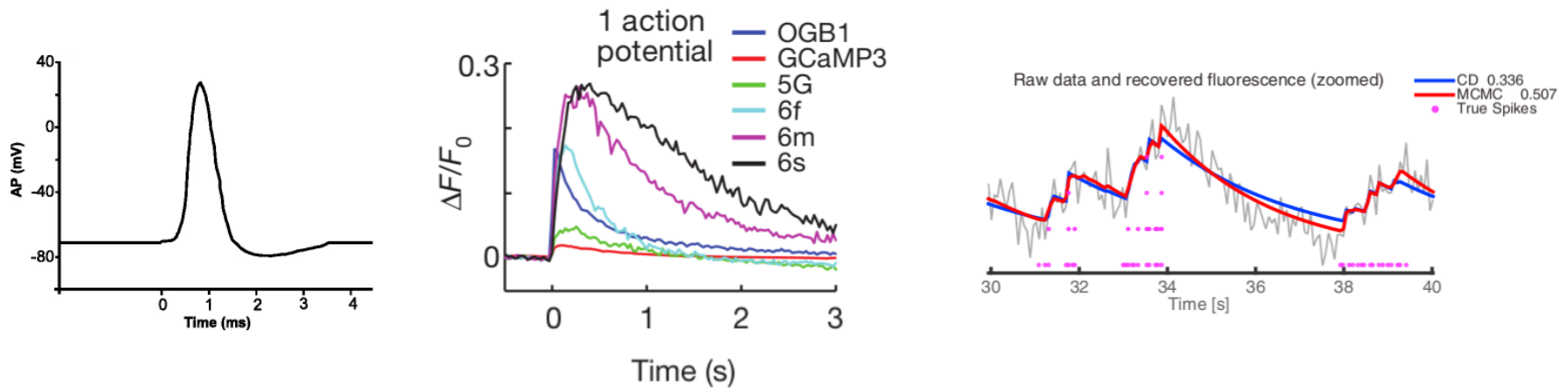
Further information: Dissecting Two-Photon Microscopy.

<http://www.signaltonoisemag.com/allarticles/2018/9/17/dissecting-two-photon-microscopy>

# Method note: Calcium imaging (I)



# Method note: Calcium imaging (II)



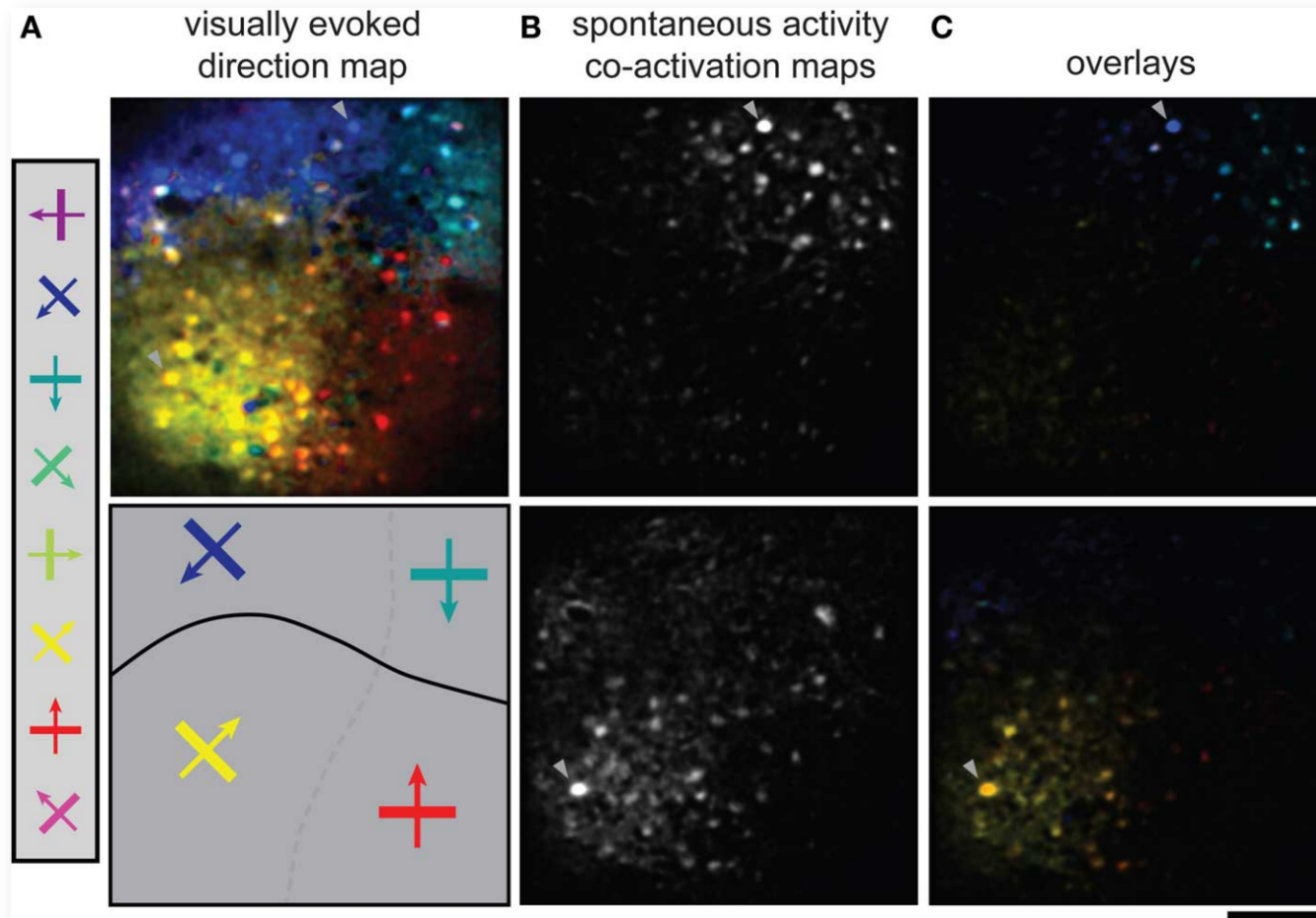
Chen et al. 2013. Nature 499, 295–300.

<https://doi.org/10.1038/nature12354>

Pnevmatikakis et al. 2016. Neuron 89, 285–299.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2015.11.037>

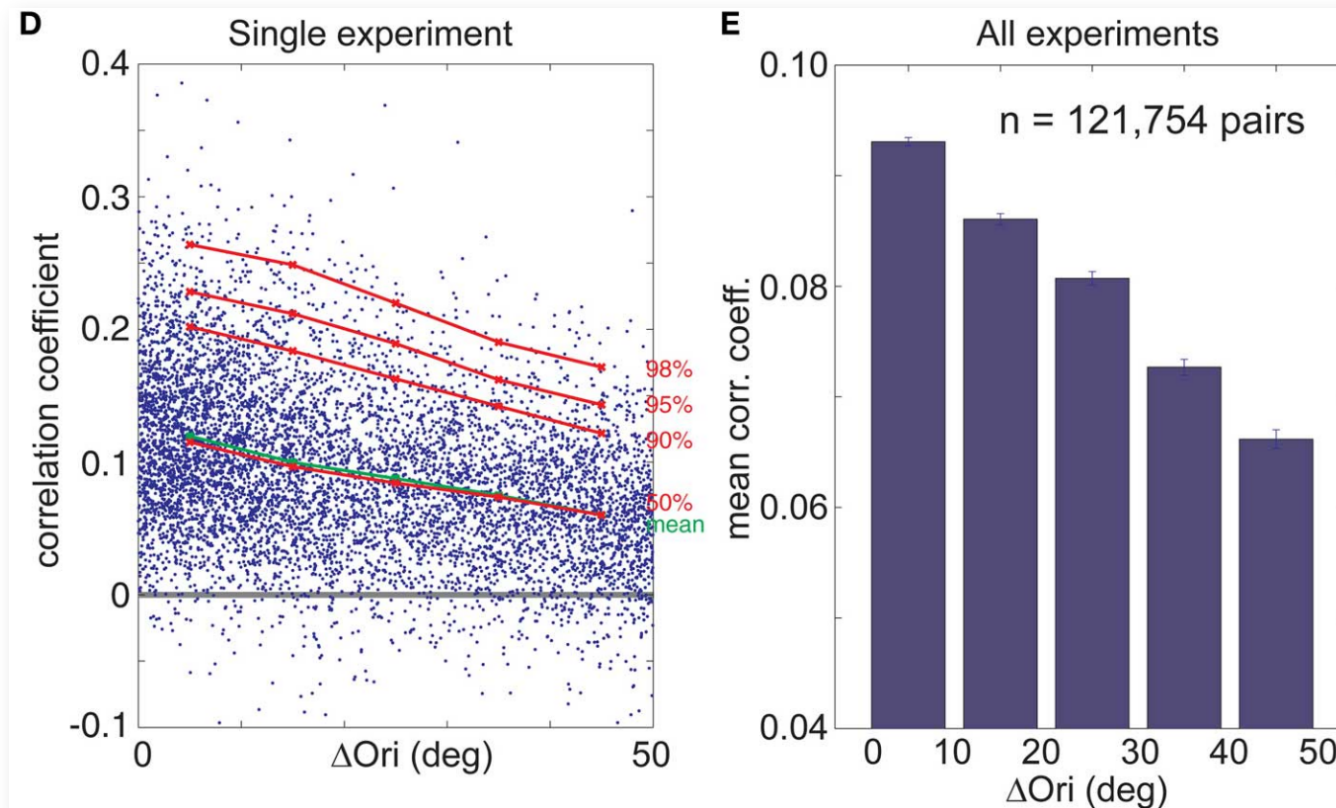
# Orientation columns in the cat primary visual cortex, revealed with calcium imaging



Ch'Ng & Reid 2010. *Front. Integr. Neurosci.* 4.  
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fnint.2010.00020>

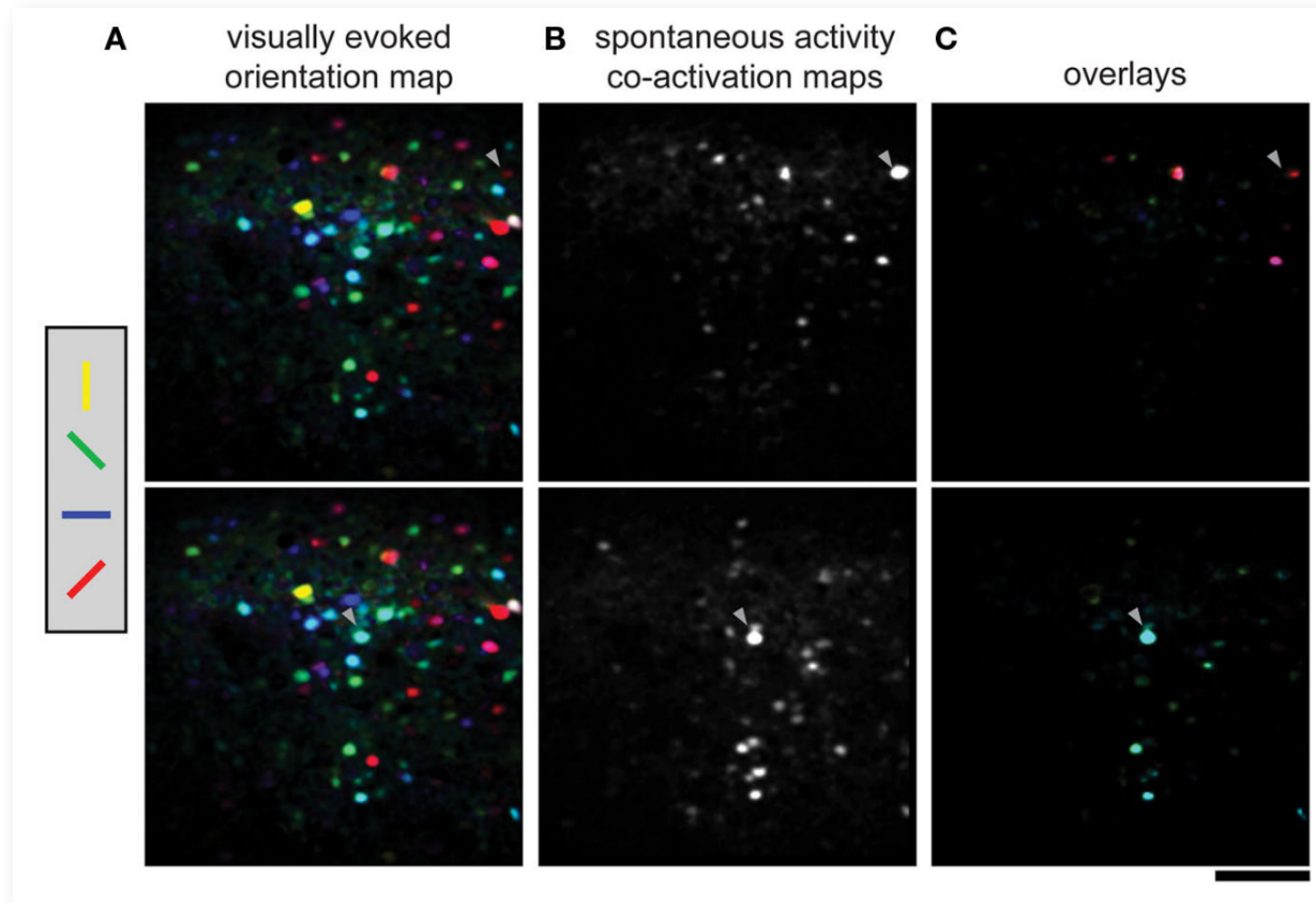


# Correlation in spontaneous activity is greatest for cells with similar orientation or direction preference in cat visual cortex



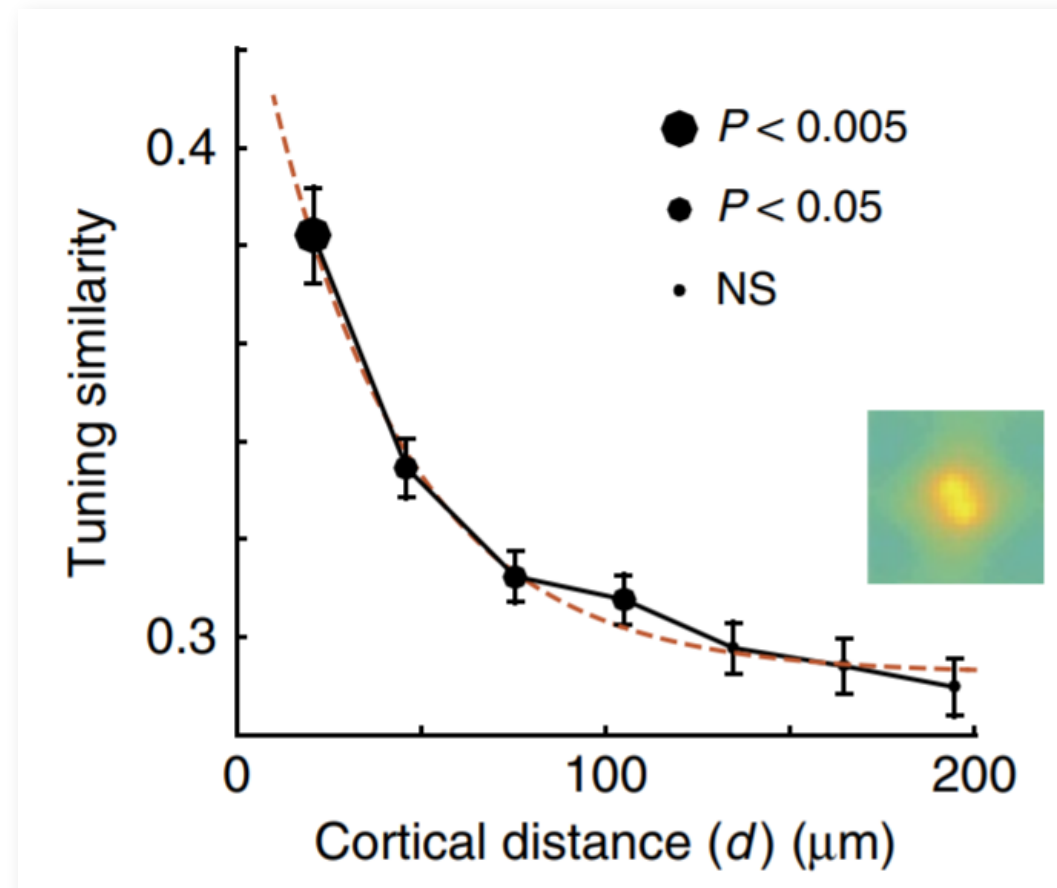
Ch'Ng & Reid 2010. Front. Integr. Neurosci. 4.  
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fnint.2010.00020>

# Orientation columns are absent in the rat visual cortex



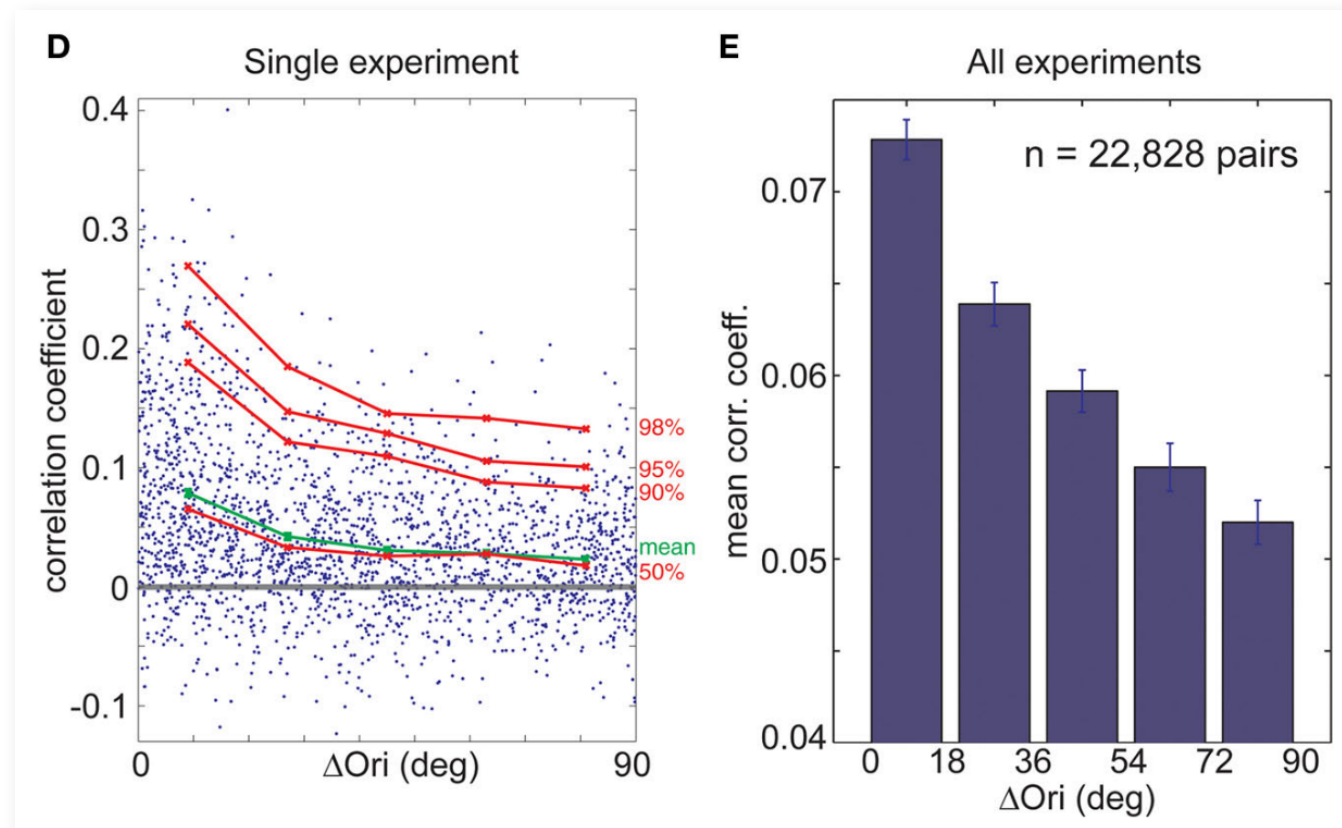
Ch'Ng & Reid 2010. *Front. Integr. Neurosci.* 4.  
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fnint.2010.00020>

# Despite absence of orientation columns, tuning similarity correlates with distance



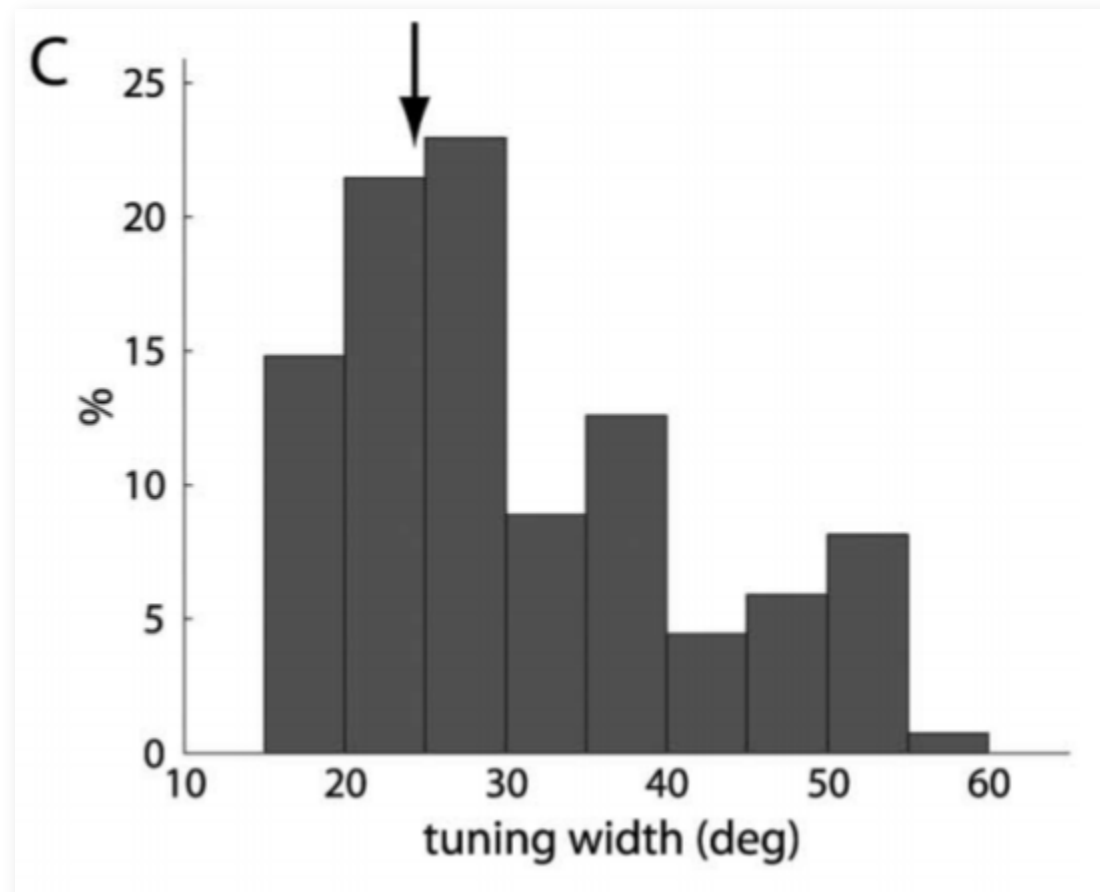
Ringach et al. 2016. Nat Commun 7, 12270.  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms12270>

# Correlation in spontaneous activity is greatest for cells with similar orientation preference in rat visual cortex



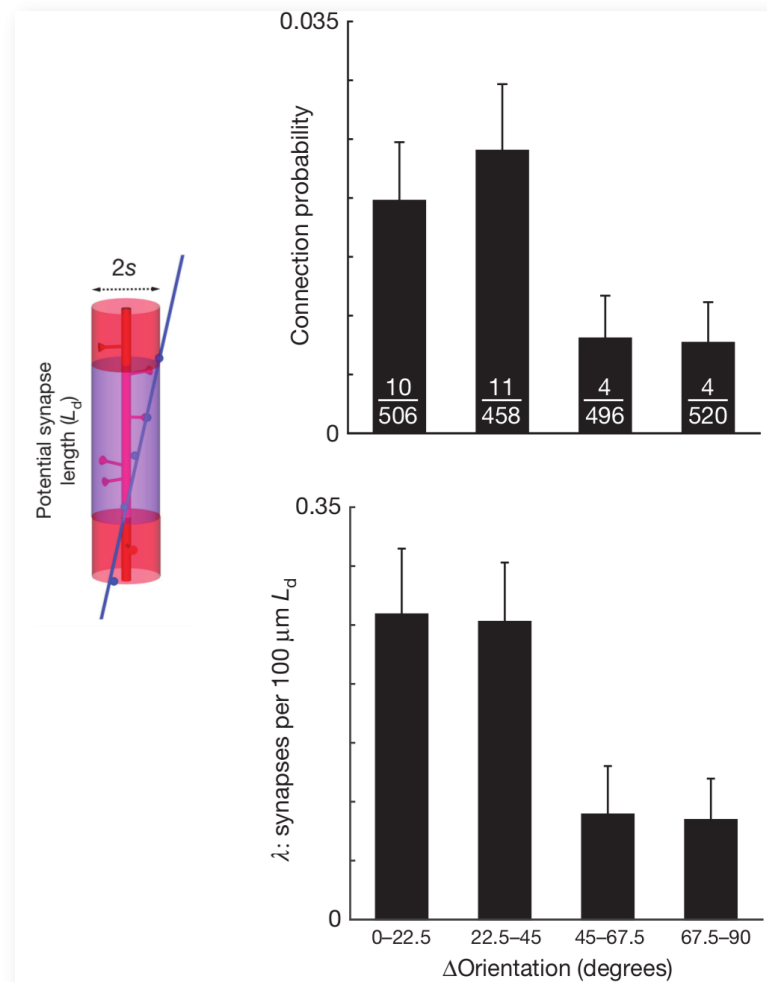
Ch'Ng & Reid 2010. Front. Integr. Neurosci. 4.  
<https://doi.org/10.3389/fnint.2010.00020>

# The tuning width of V1 cells is $\approx 30$ degrees



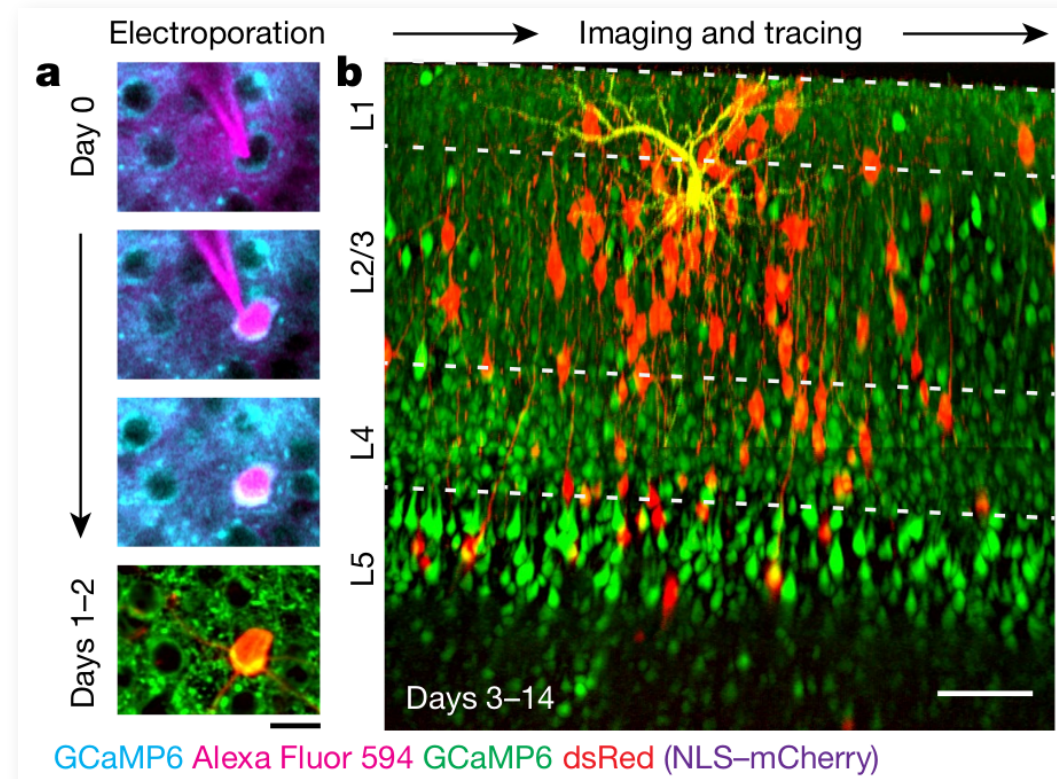
Niell & Stryker 2008. *Journal of Neuroscience* 28, 7520–7536.  
<https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.0623-08.2008>

# Structural trace: Cells with similar orientation preference are more likely to be connected



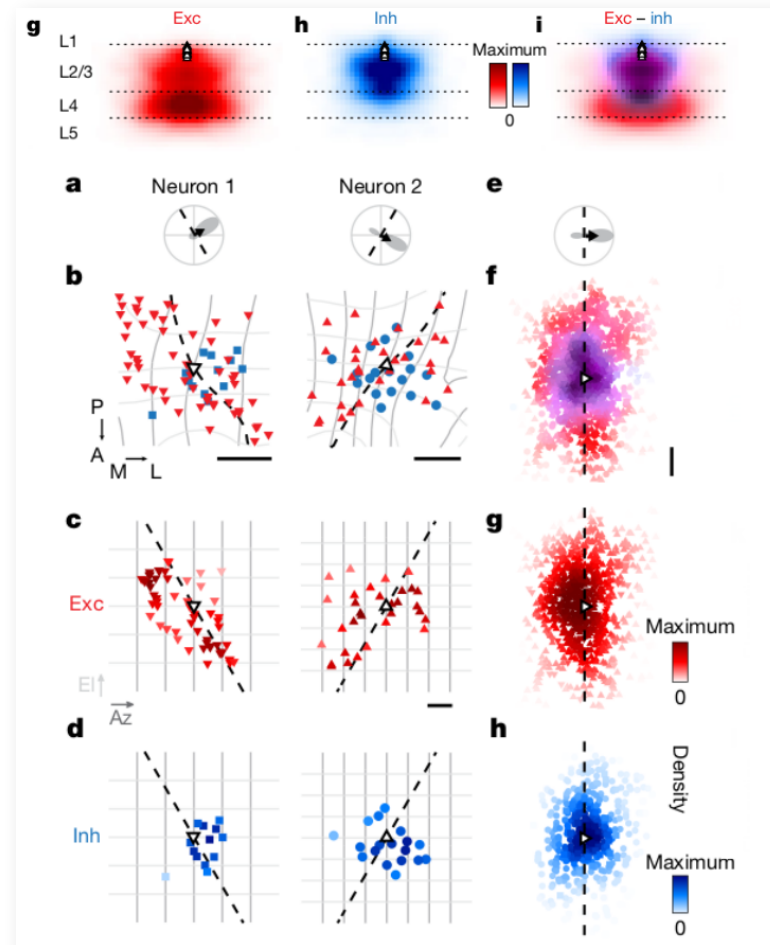
Lee et al. 2016. Nature 532, 370–374.  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/nature17192>

# Tracing the excitatory and inhibitory presynaptic inputs to an L2/3 pyramidal neuron with Rabies virus



Rossi, Harris, & Carandini 2020. Nature.  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2894-4>

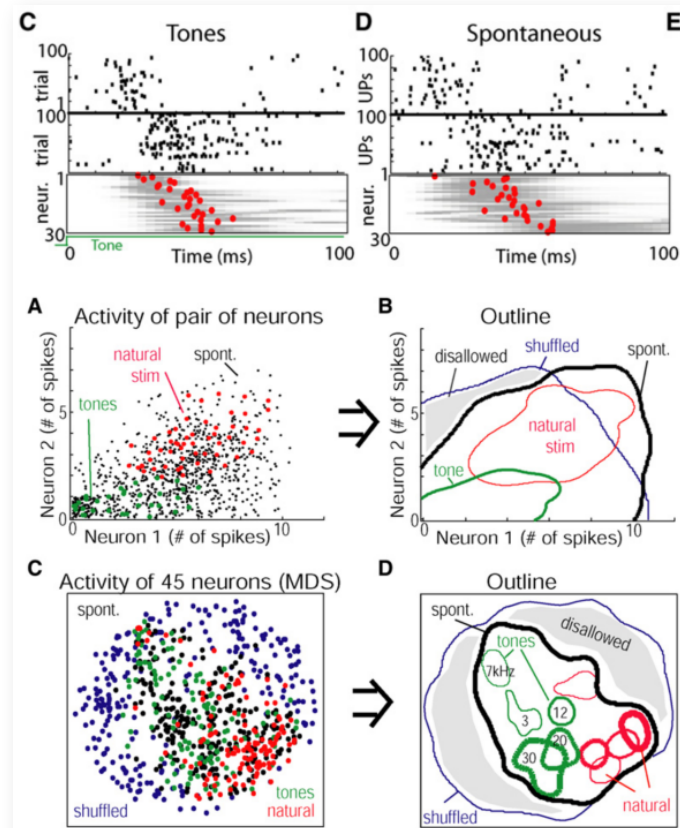
# Spatial connectivity shapes orientation and direction selectivity



Rossi, Harris, & Carandini 2020. Nature.  
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2894-4>

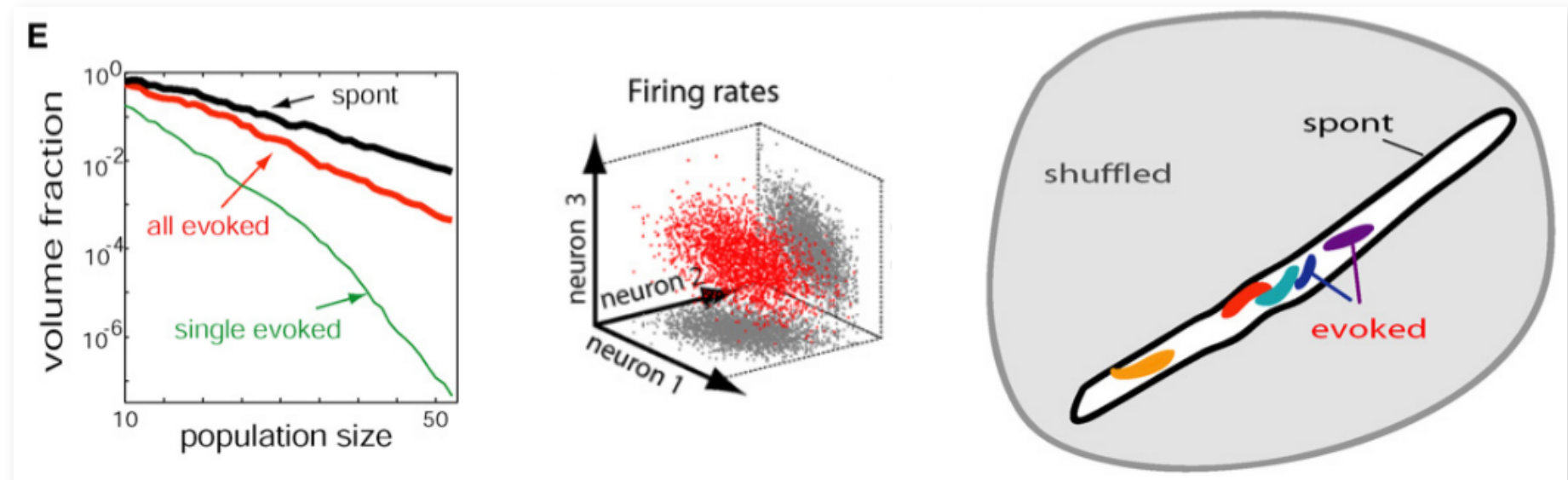


# Persistent trace: Spontaneous events outline the realm of possible sensory responses in neocortical populations (I)



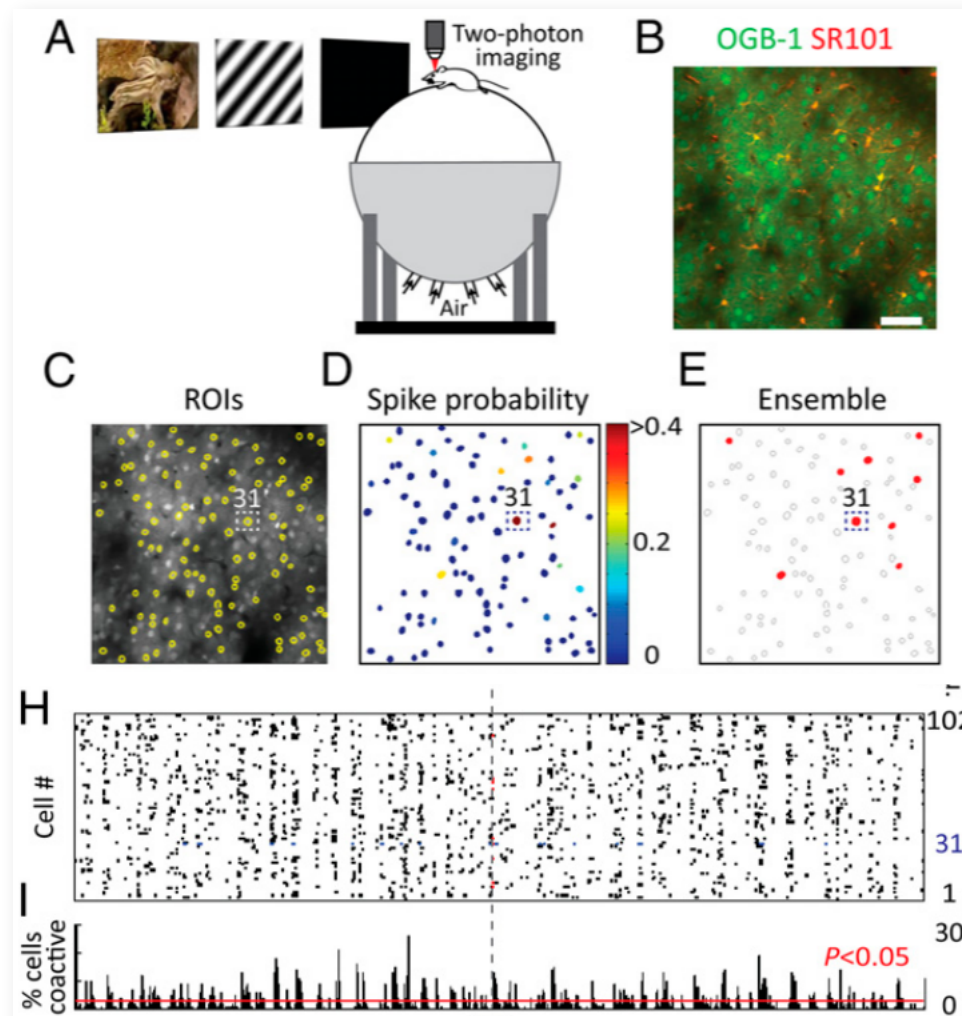
Luczak, Barthó, & Harris 2009. *Neuron* 62, 413–425.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2009.03.014>

# Persistent trace: Spontaneous events outline the realm of possible sensory responses in neocortical populations (II)



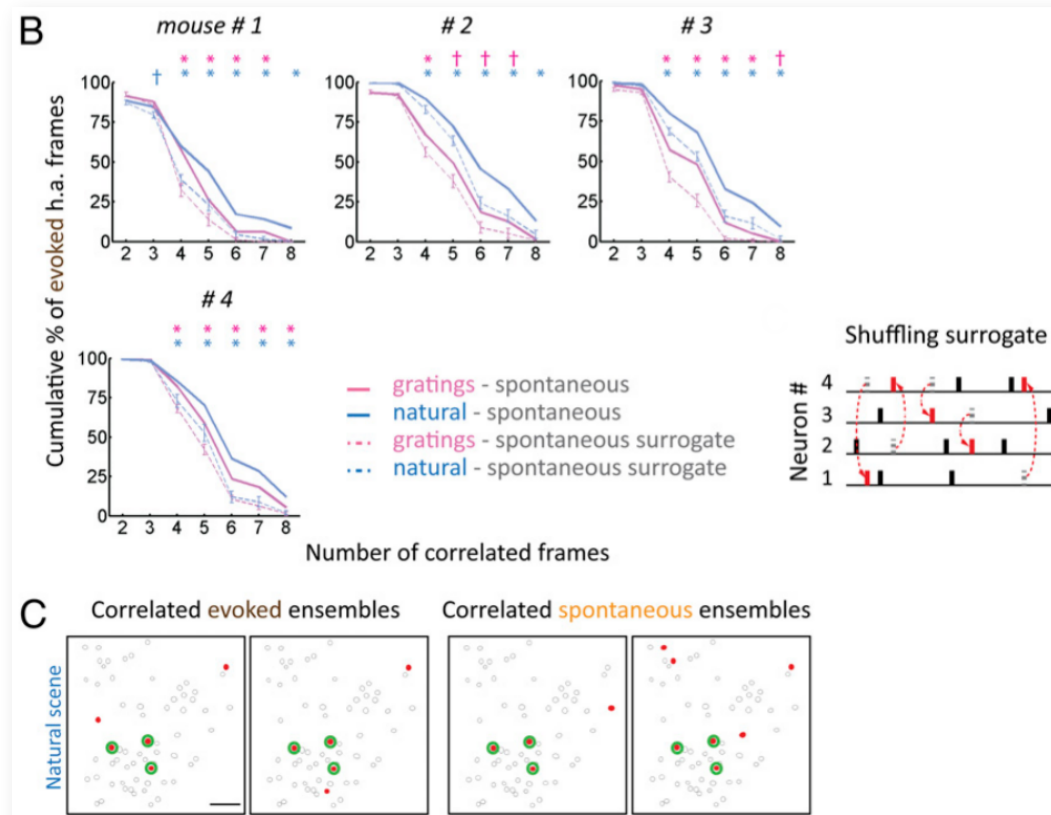
Luczak, Barthó, & Harris 2009. Neuron 62, 413–425.  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2009.03.014>

# Imaging of neuronal ensembles



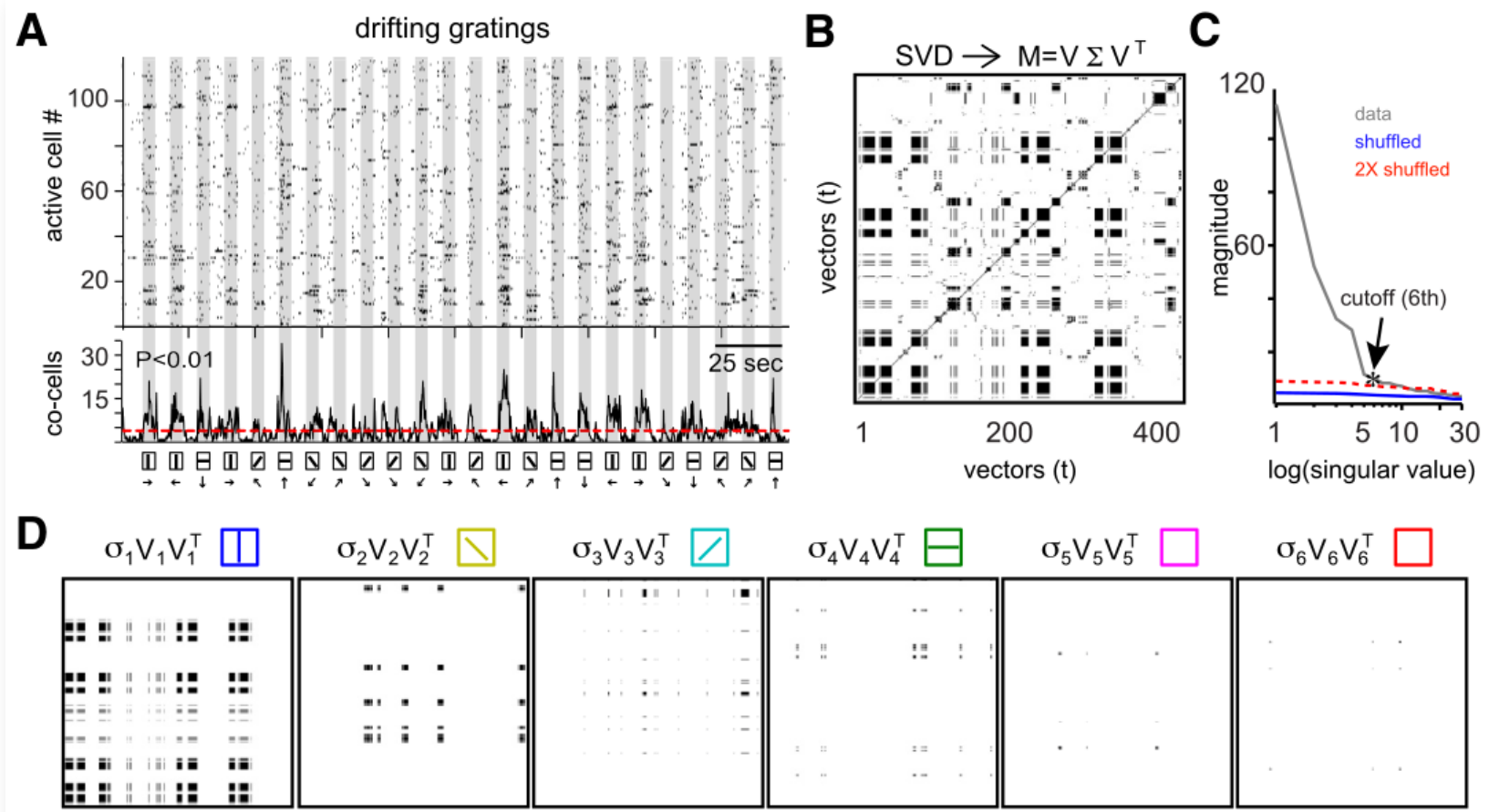
Miller et al. 2014. PNAS 111, E4053–E4061.  
<https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1406077111>

# Cortical ensembles persist in short time-frames and are similar between spontaneous and stimulus-induced conditions



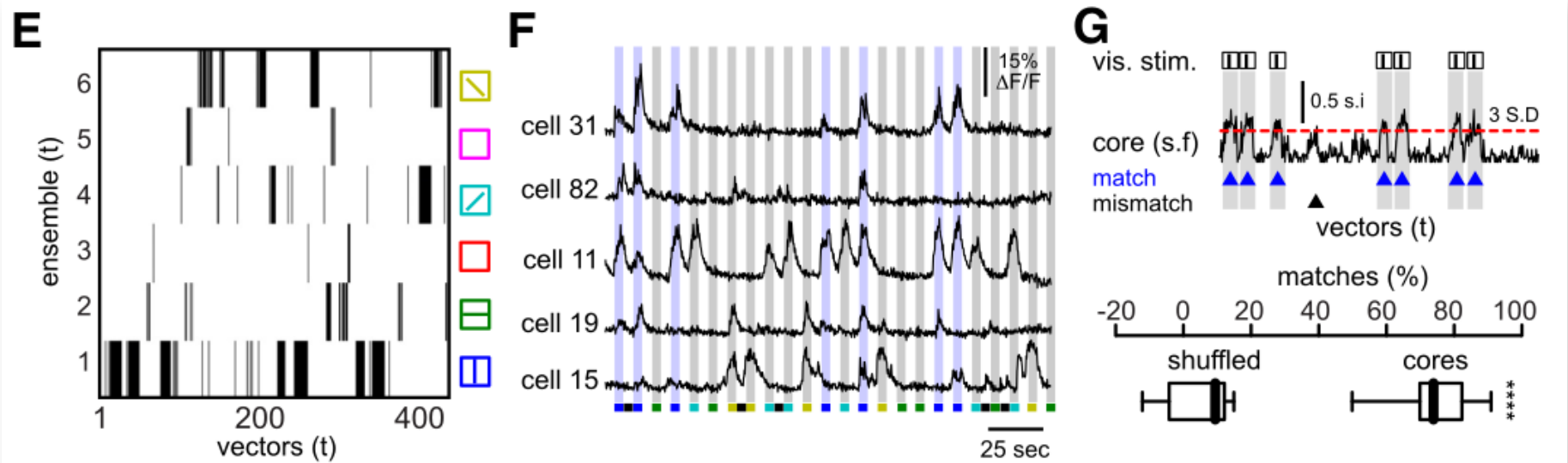
Miller et al. 2014. PNAS 111, E4053–E4061.  
<https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1406077111>

# Neuronal ensembles defined based on temporal similarity respond to specific visual stimuli (I)



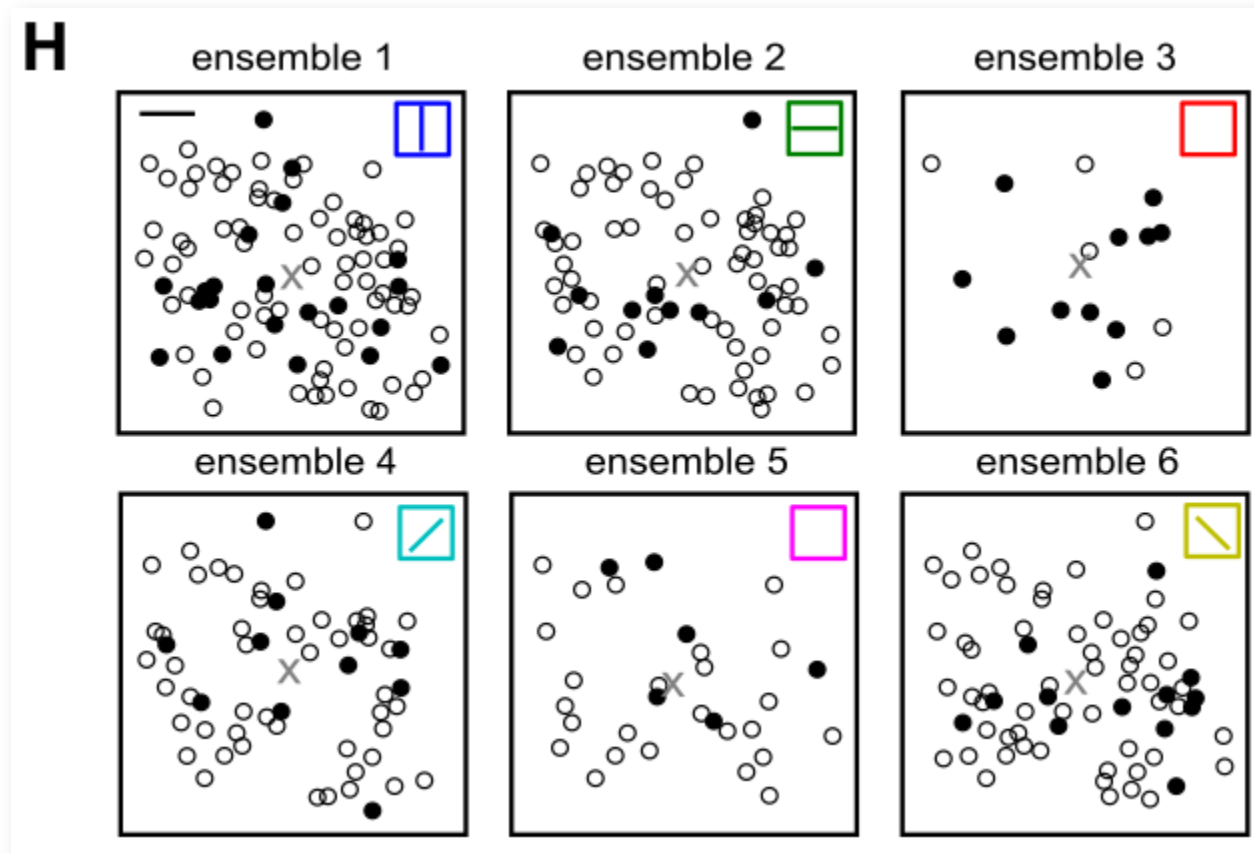
Carrillo-Reid et al. 2015. *J. Neurosci.* 35, 8813–8828.  
<https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.5214-14.2015>

# Neuronal ensembles defined based on temporal similarity respond to specific visual stimuli (II)



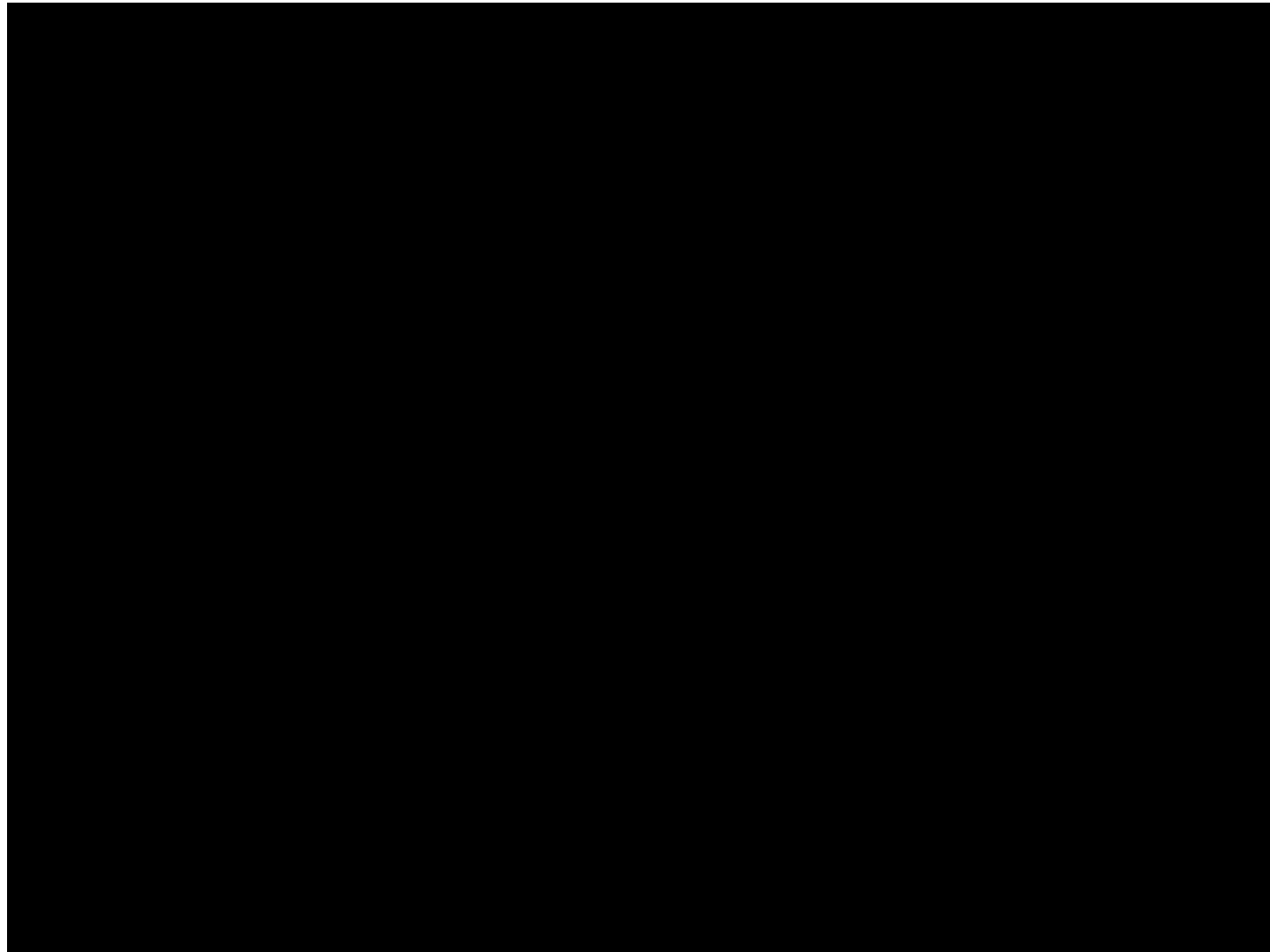
Carrillo-Reid et al. 2015. *J. Neurosci.* 35, 8813–8828.  
<https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.5214-14.2015>

# Neuronal ensembles defined based on temporal similarity respond to specific visual stimuli (III)



Carrillo-Reid et al. 2015. *J. Neurosci.* 35, 8813–8828.  
<https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.5214-14.2015>

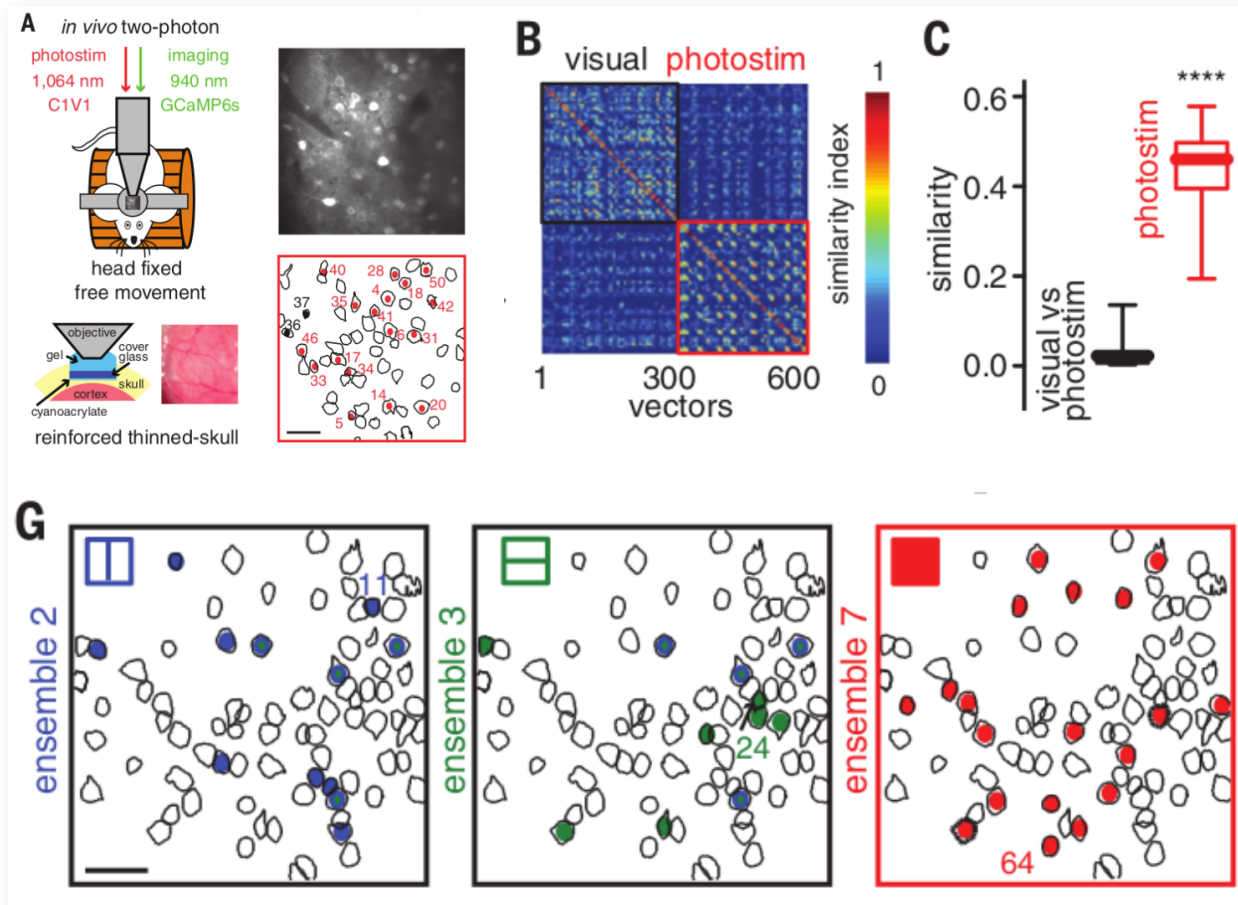
# The use of channelrhodopsin stimulation to control neuronal activity



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v7uRFVR9BPU>

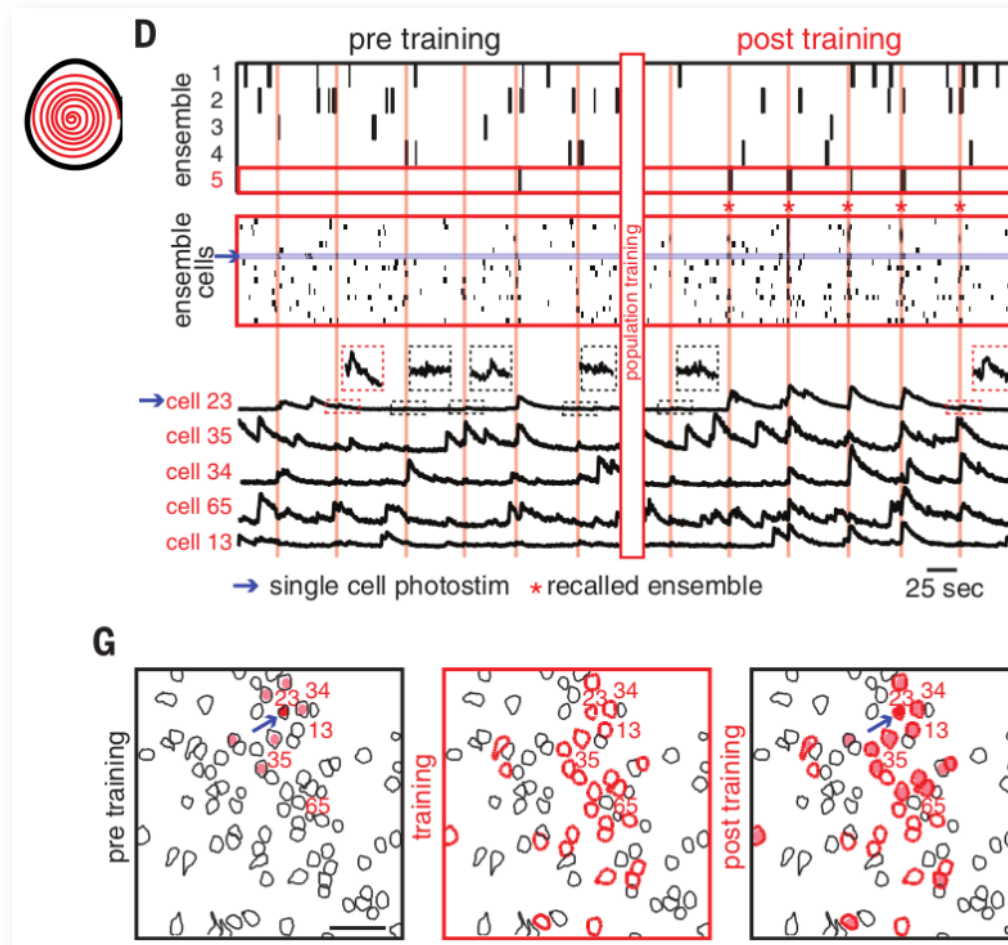


# Population photostimulation generates artificial cortical ensembles



Carrillo-Reid et al. 2016. Science 353, 691–694.  
<https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaf7560>

# Pattern completion: Single cell activation results in recall of artificial cortical ensemble



Carrillo-Reid et al. 2016. Science 353, 691–694.  
<https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaf7560>

# Conclusion & Outlook

- Hebbian cell assemblies are largely consistent with experimental evidence (structural trace, persistent trace in absence of stimulus, pattern completion)
- Refinement of findings is needed
- Support for Hebbian theory is intricately related to further understanding of cortical function