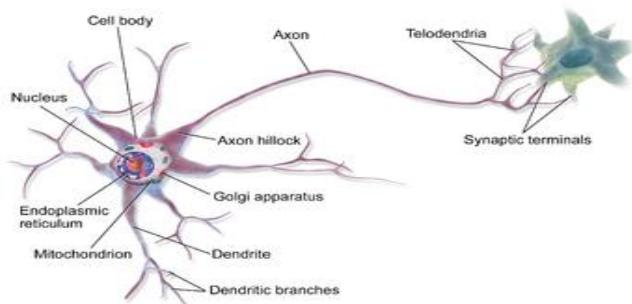


# Mouse Brain Connectivity Atlas



# ALLEN Mouse Brain Connectivity Atlas



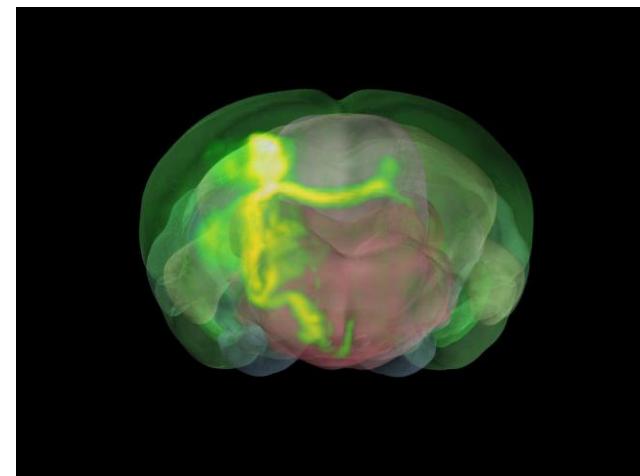
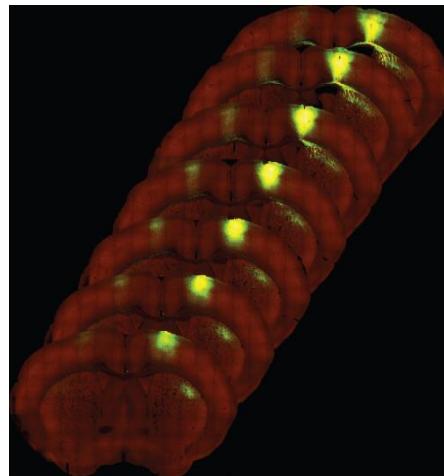
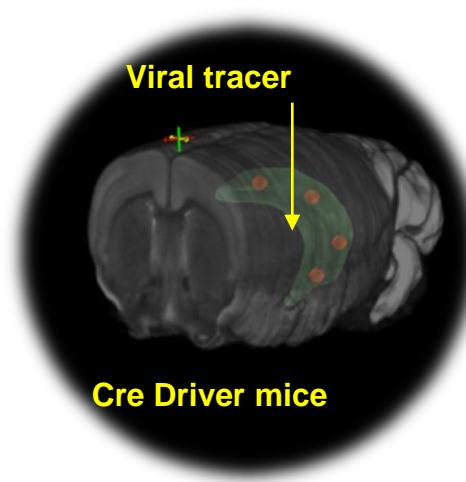
**Stereotaxic Injections**  
(300-500 brain regions, >100  
cell-type specific Cre mice)



**High-throughput  
Fluorescence Imaging**



**3D Connectivity Map &  
Model**



# Components of the Connectivity Atlas

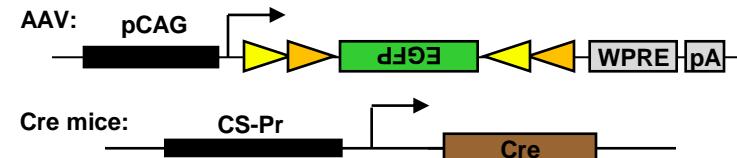
## Phase I: Regular rAAV as tract tracer (non-Cre-dependent)

- Mapping all axonal projections from injection sites (300-500 sites covering the entire brain)
- Comparison with conventional tracer BDA



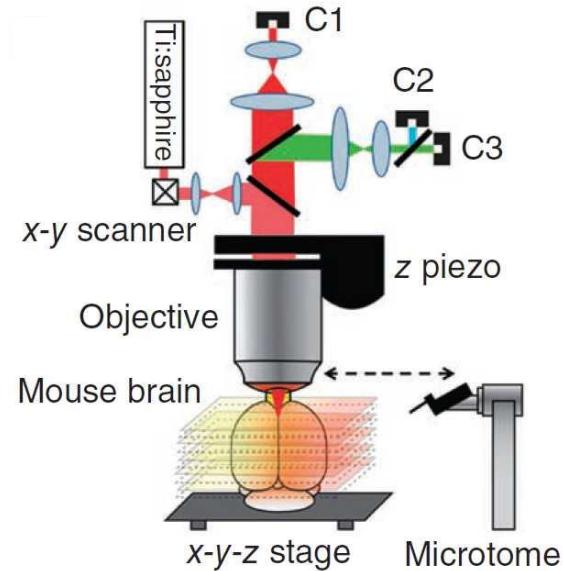
## Phase II: Cre lines + Cre-dependent rAAV

- Cell-type-specific mapping of projections from injection sites
- Use >100 Cre lines



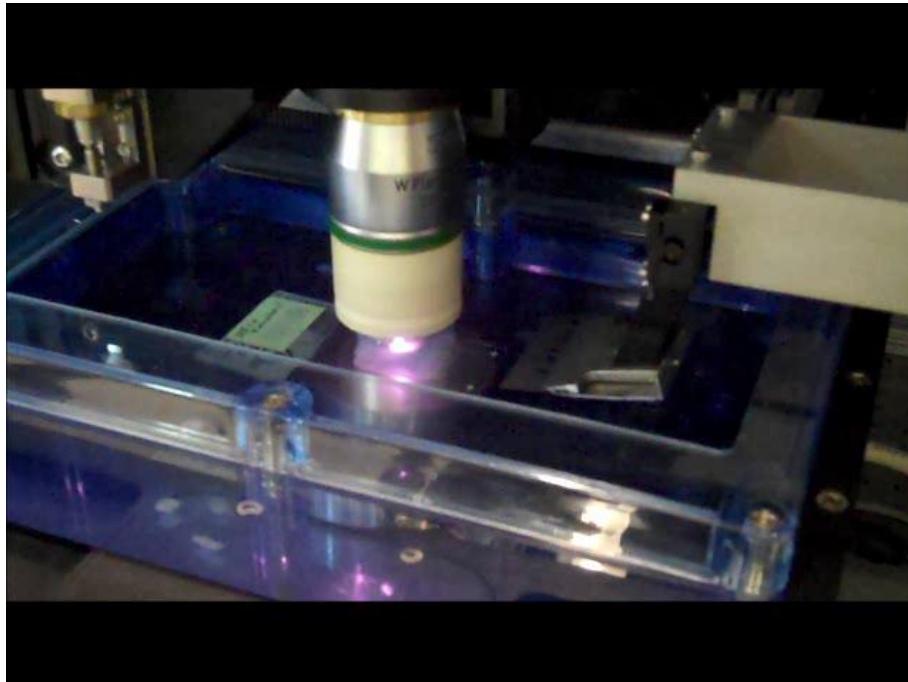
## Imaging: Serial Two-Photon (STP) Tomography

- Automated two-photon serial imaging coupled with vibratome sectioning
- Whole-brain fluorescent scanning at sub- $\mu\text{m}$  resolution of coronal cross-sections
- 100  $\mu\text{m}$  overall sampling density between sections
- Maximized signal-detection sensitivity
- Throughput: imaging 1 brain per microscope per day



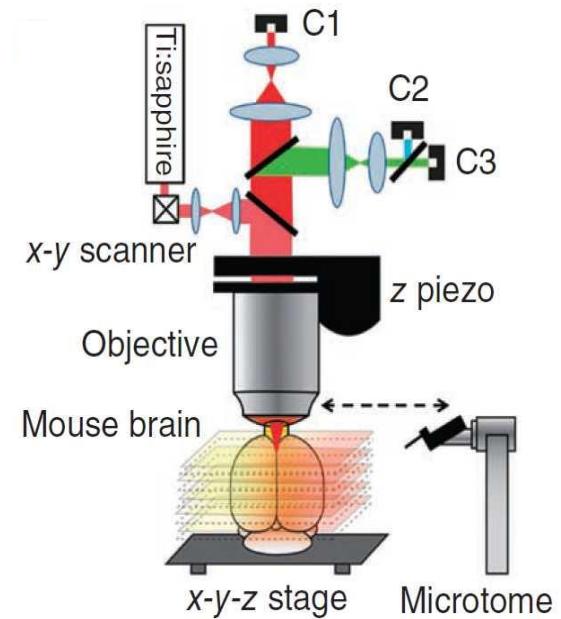
Ragan, ... Osten, 2012

# Allen Mouse Brain Connectivity Atlas



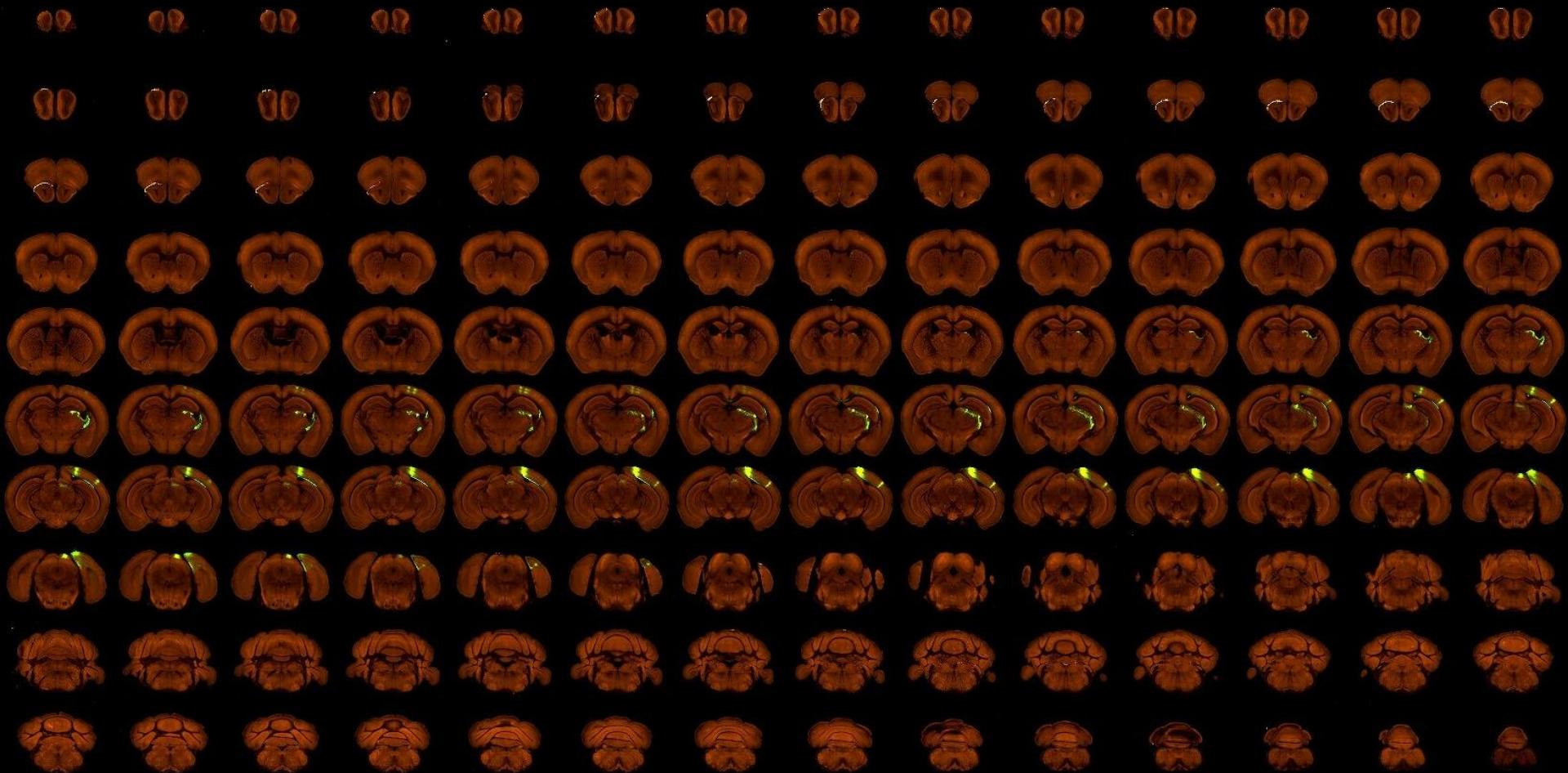
TissueCytet imaging system

Serial Two-Photon  
(STP) Tomography



Ragan, ... Osten, 2012

# A Single Connectivity Experiment



hSyn-EGFP-WPRE injection VISp, 21 day survival.  
140 serial 100  $\mu\text{m}$  vibratome sections, imaged with 2P at 20X, one  
optical section (z) per slice.  
**TissueCyt<sup>e</sup>1000, TissueVision** (Ragan et al., 2012, Nature Methods)

# Data included in the Connectivity Atlas

Experimental Image Series (140 coronal images)

- 1772 Projection experiments
- 70 BDA/rAAV double injection experiments

Manual Annotation

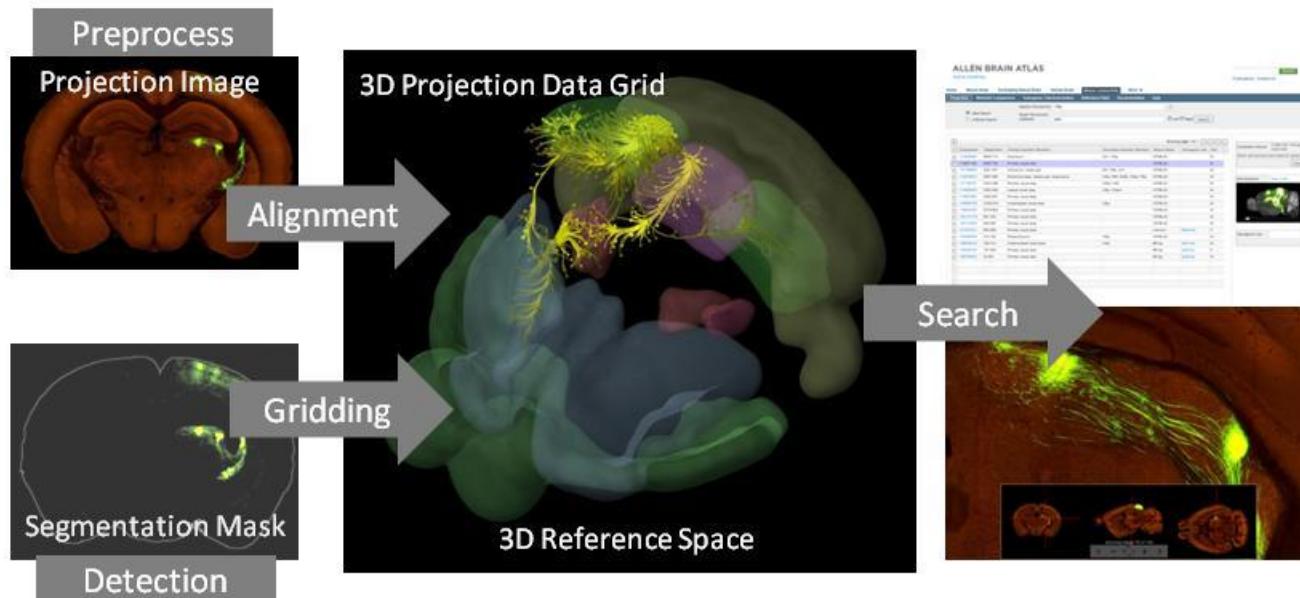
- Injection sites

Reference Datasets

	Staining Type	Stain	Target	Staining Pattern
<input type="checkbox"/>	Histological staining	Nissl	Nissl substances	Pan-cellular, cell bodies and dendrites
<input type="checkbox"/>	Histological staining	AchE	Synaptic protein Acetylcholinesterase	Axons and cell bodies of cholinergic neurons
<input type="checkbox"/>	Immunohistochemistry	Pvalb	Ca2+ binding protein Parvalbumin	Cell-type marker: a subset of GABAergic interneurons (fast-spiking)
		SMI-32	Neurofilament-H (non-phosphorylated)	Cell bodies, dendrites and thick axons
<input type="checkbox"/>	Immunohistochemistry	Calb1	Ca2+ binding protein Calbindin, 28 kDa	Cell-type marker: a subset of GABAergic Interneurons
		SMI-99	Myelin basic protein	Myelinated axons, oligodendrocytes
<input type="checkbox"/>	Immunohistochemistry	NeuN	Nuclear protein Fox3	Cell-type marker: Pan-neuronal
		NF-160	Neurofilament-M	Cell bodies, dendrites and axons

# Allen Mouse Brain Connectivity Atlas

## Registration of Fluorescent Data to a Reference Atlas



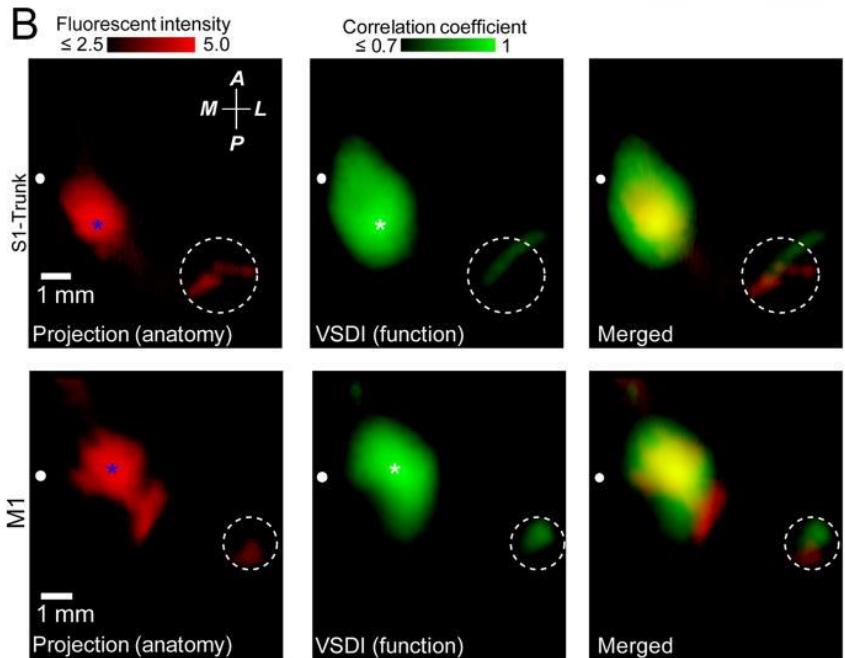
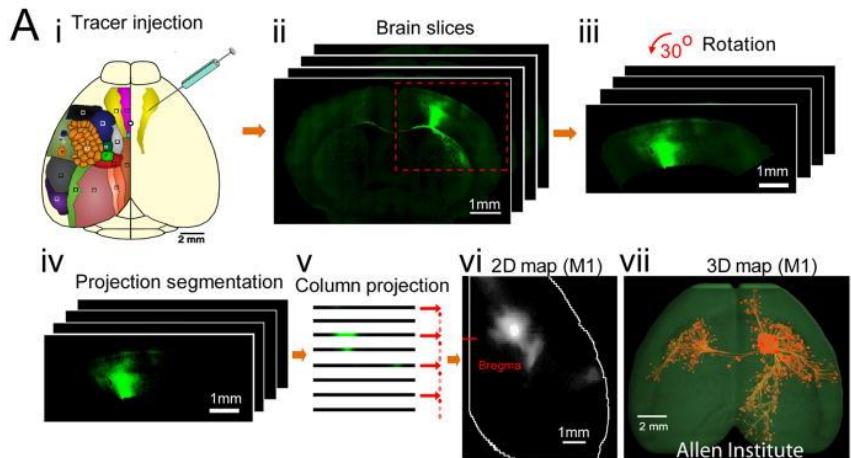
# Using the Connectivity Atlas

Inspecting specific experiments (biologists)

- Source Search – Injections by structure
- Target Search – Injections by structure AND high signal density in a target structure
- Spatial Search – Injections/Signal by voxel
- Brain Explorer
- Quantified Projection Signal Summary
- High Resolution Image Viewer
- Composite Projection Viewer

[Allen Mouse Brain Connectivity Atlas](#)

# From our users...



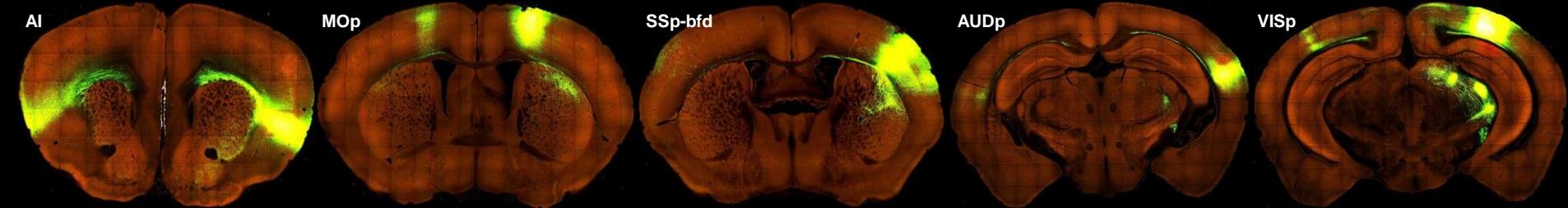
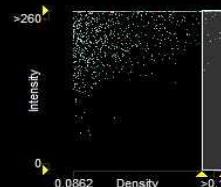
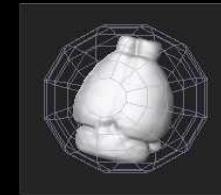
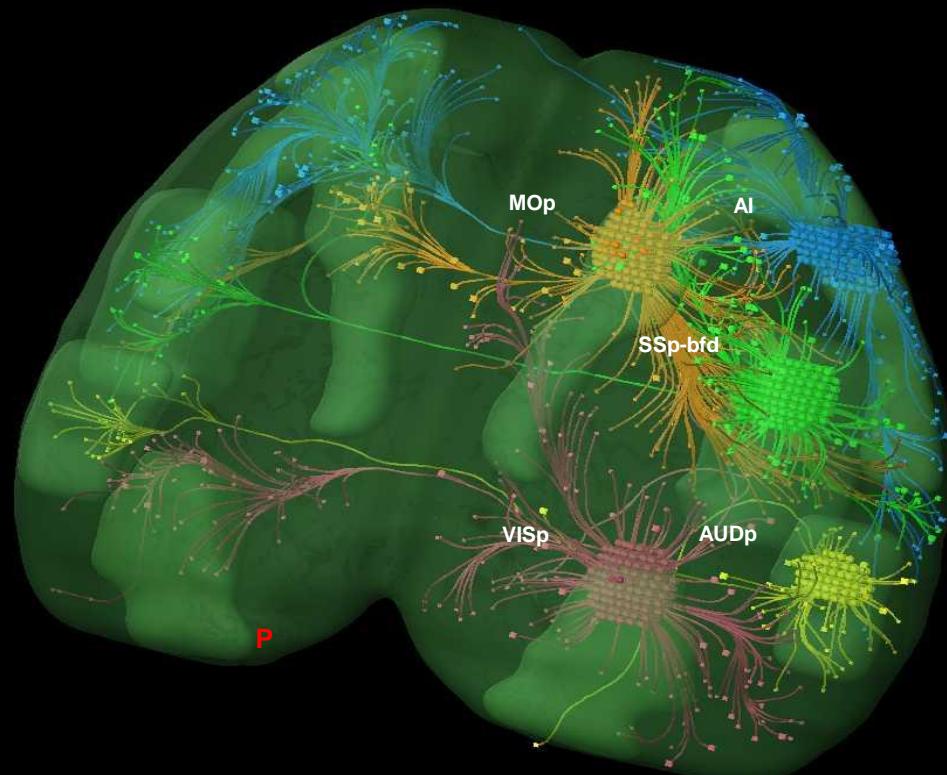
Spontaneous cortical activity alternates  
between motifs defined by regional axonal  
projections

Majid H. Mohajerani, et. al.

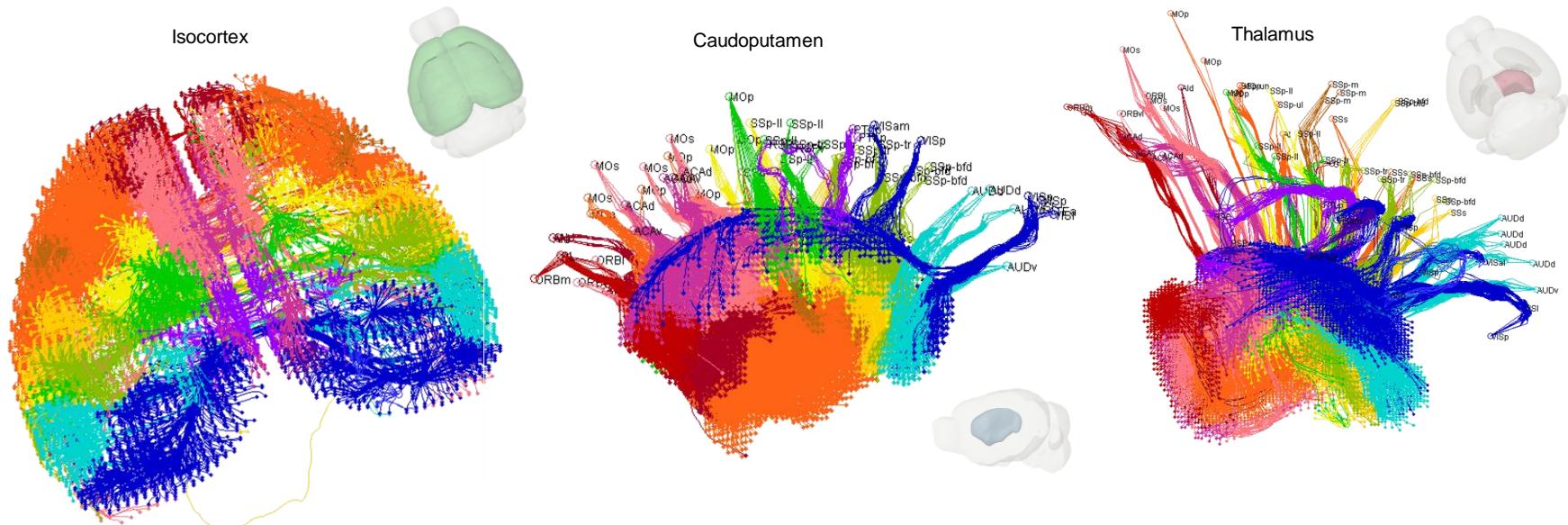
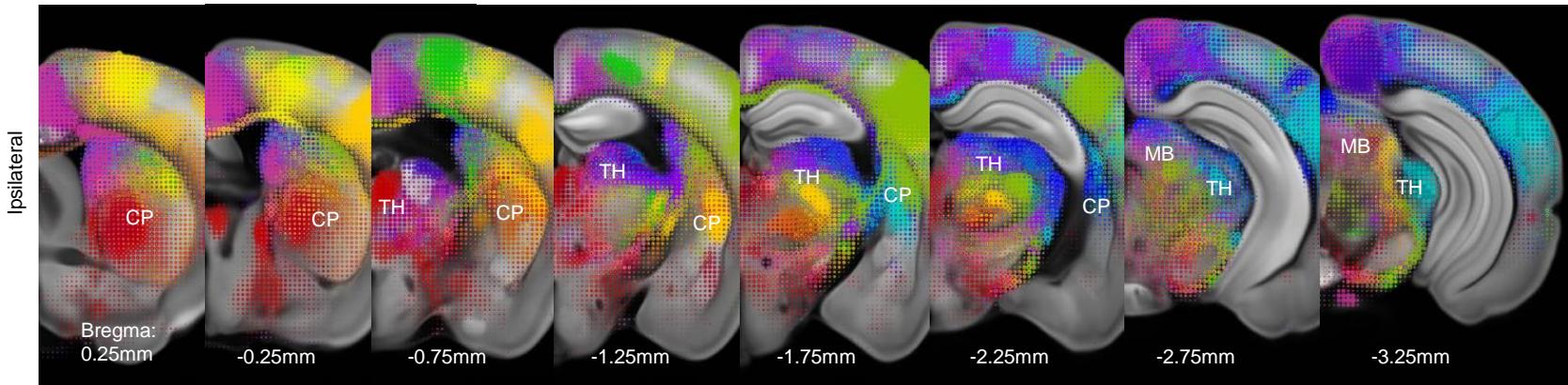
Nat Neurosci. 2013 October ; 16(10): 1426–1435.

# Cortical Projection Map

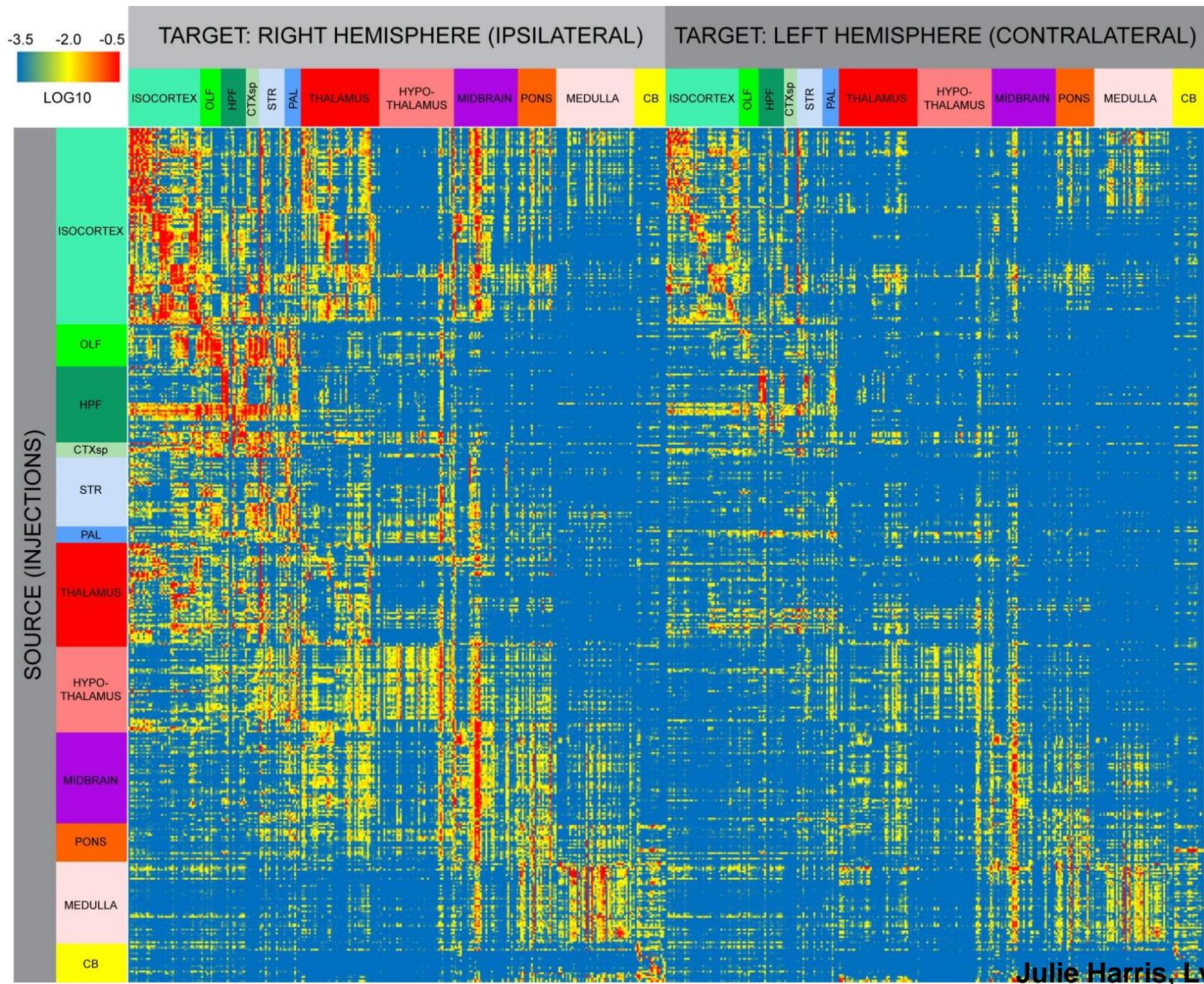
A



# Topography of Cortico-subcortical Projections



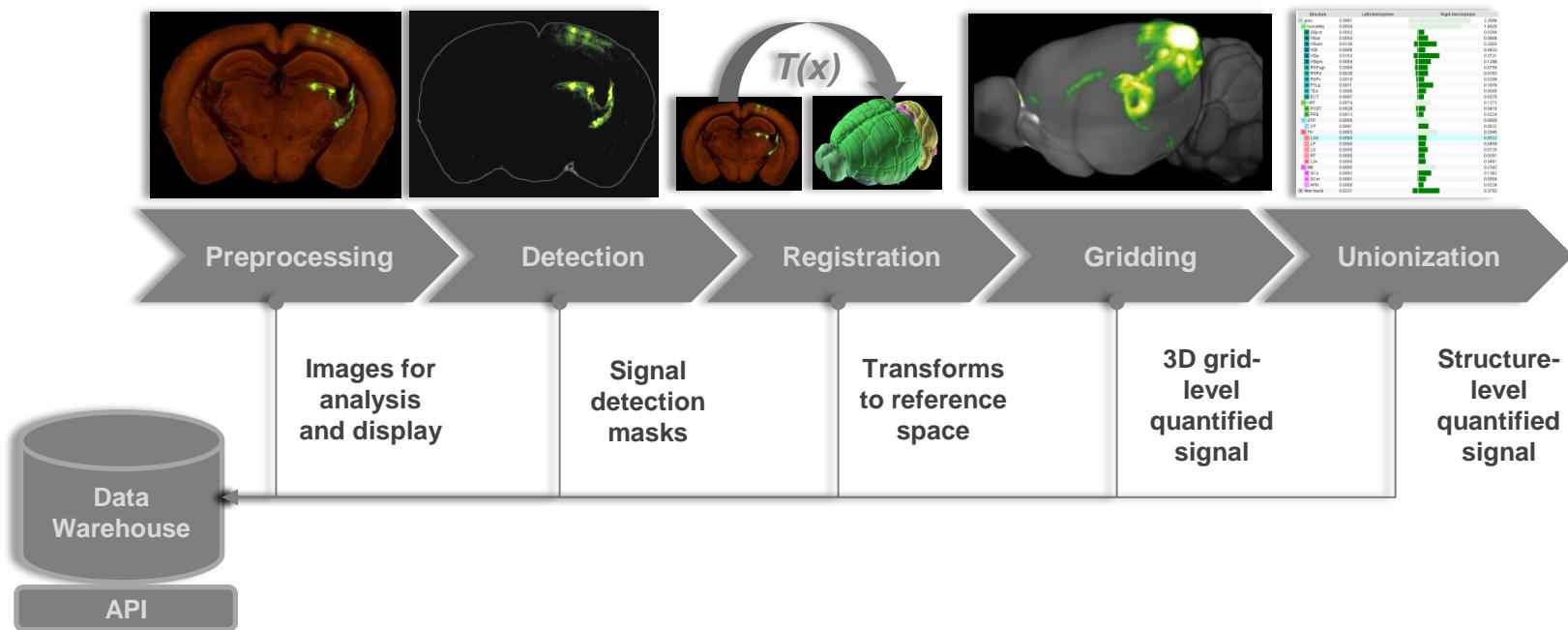
# Connectivity Matrix for the Entire Mouse Brain



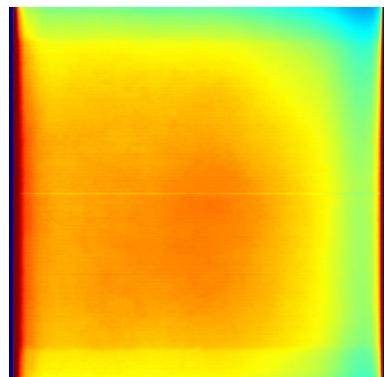
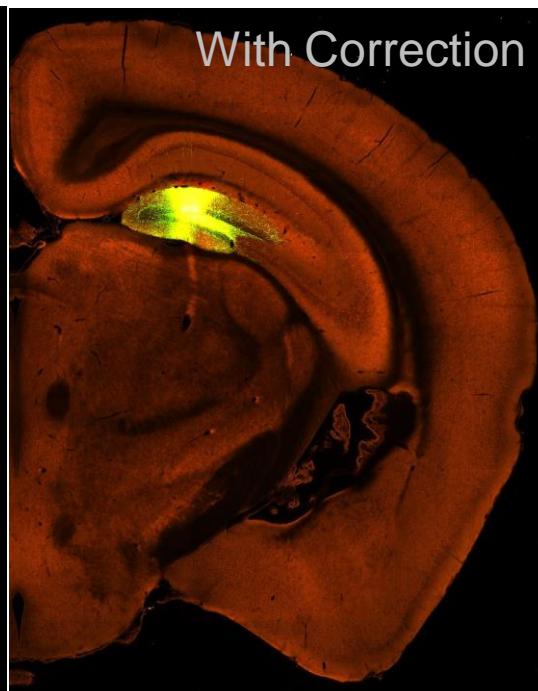
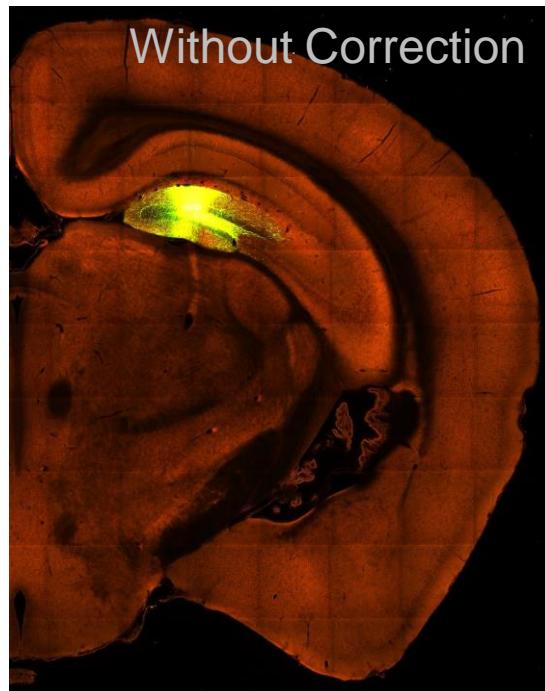
# Connectivity Informatics



# Image data is processed through an automated informatics processing pipeline



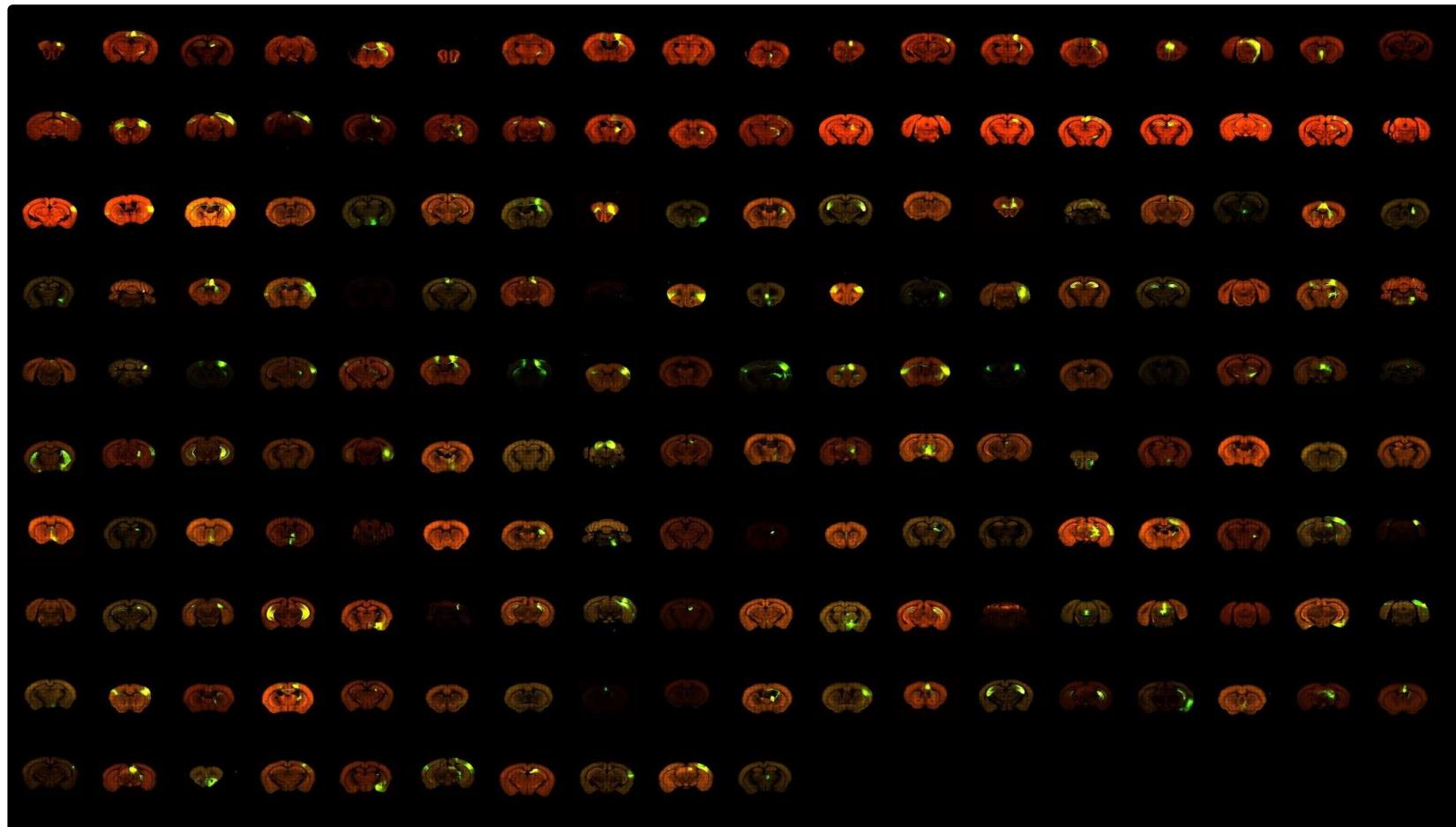
# Tile inhomogeneity correction



Averaged green channel tile  
in “rainbow” color-scale

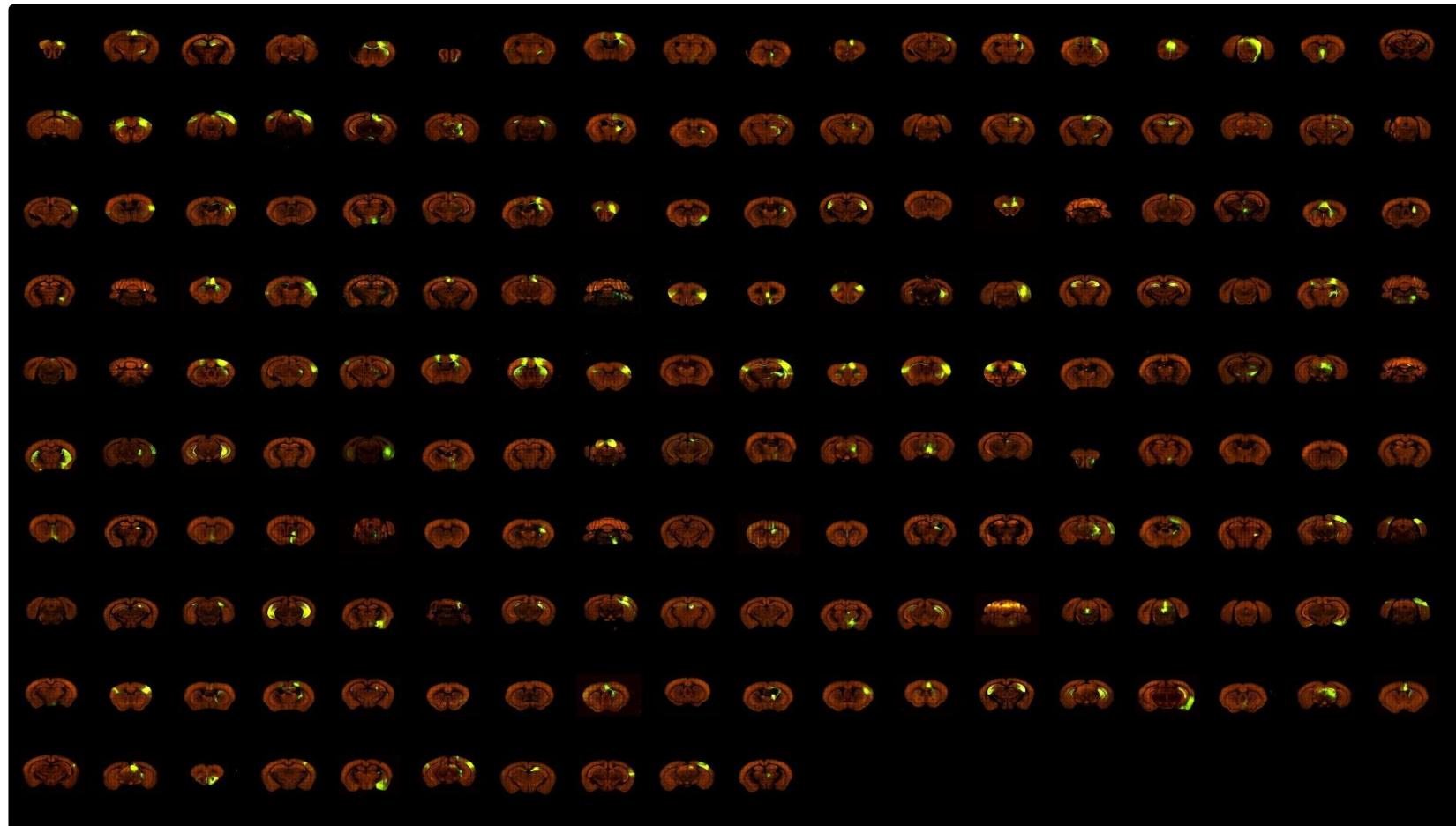
- Goal: to reduce per-tile intensity inhomogeneity
- For each brain, generate the average tile for each channel using every tile from every section
- During image stitching, divide each tile by the average tile to remove systematic intensity inhomogeneity
- Ragan et al. *Nature Methods* 2012

# Handling intensity variation



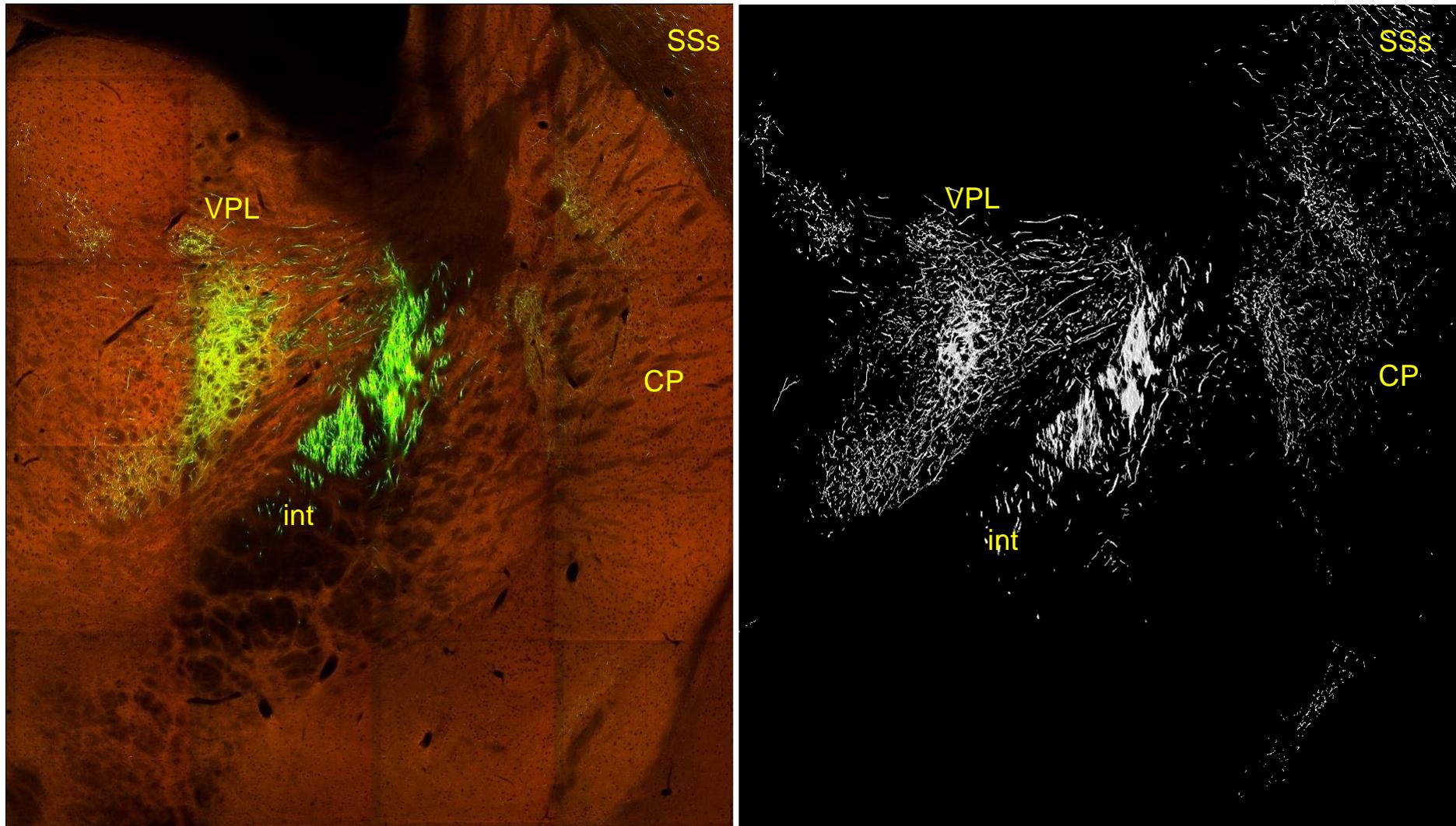
162 data sets displayed with same thresholds: (821,1280,4095)

# Threshold (window/level) computation



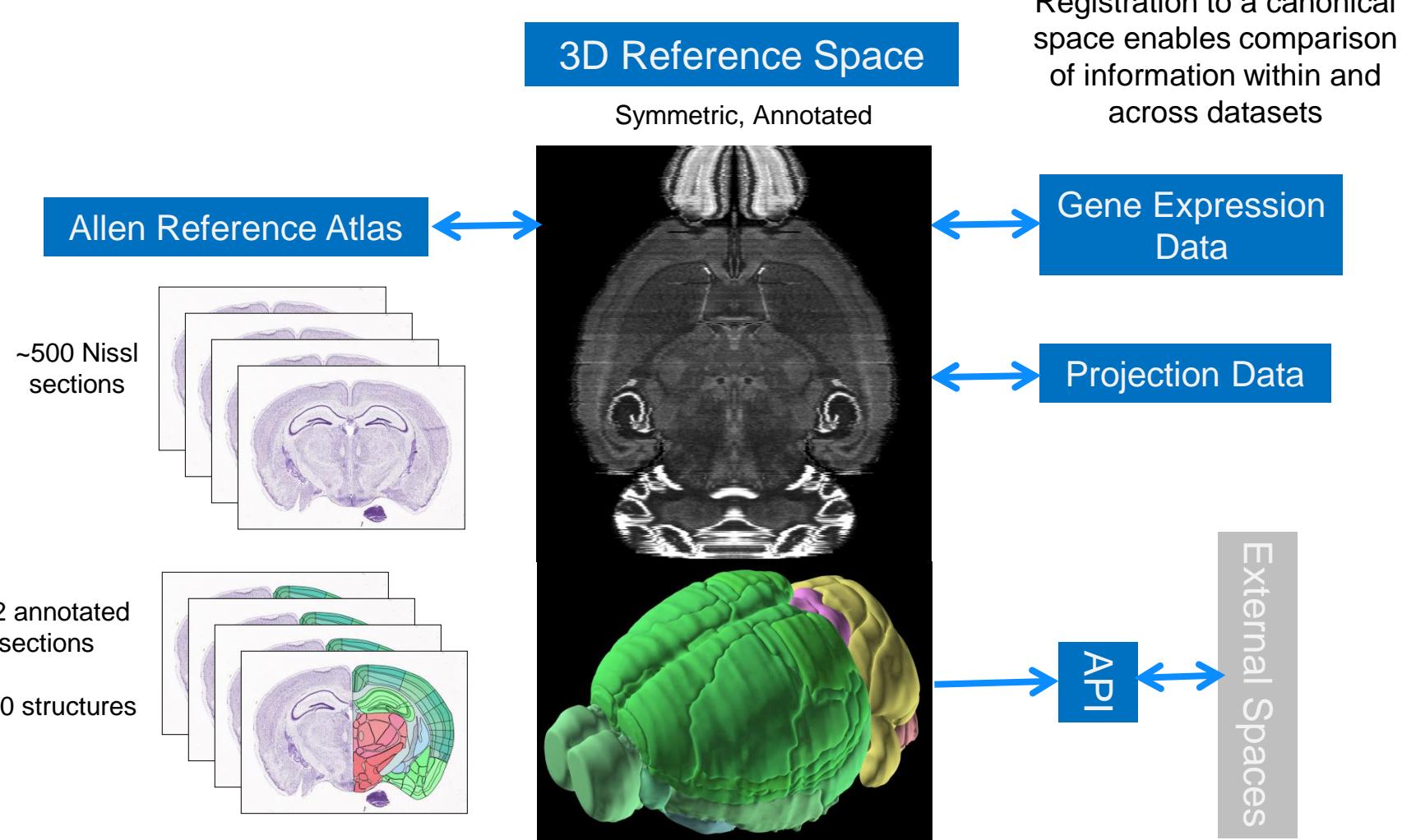
162 data sets displayed with computed thresholds  
Red threshold =  $2.33 * (95^{\text{th}} \text{ percentile red value})$   
Green threshold =  $6.33 * (95^{\text{th}} \text{ percentile green value})$

# Signal detection



Intensity scaling, noise reduction, edge and dense cloud signal detection

# Annotated 3D reference space



# Image Registration

Perfused brain

2P Tomography  
Imaging

Background  
autofluorescence

Sections 100 $\mu\text{m}$   
apart



$T(x)$



Fresh frozen brain

Reconstructed from  
Nissl sections

25 $\mu\text{m}$  thick sections

## Elements of a registration algorithm:

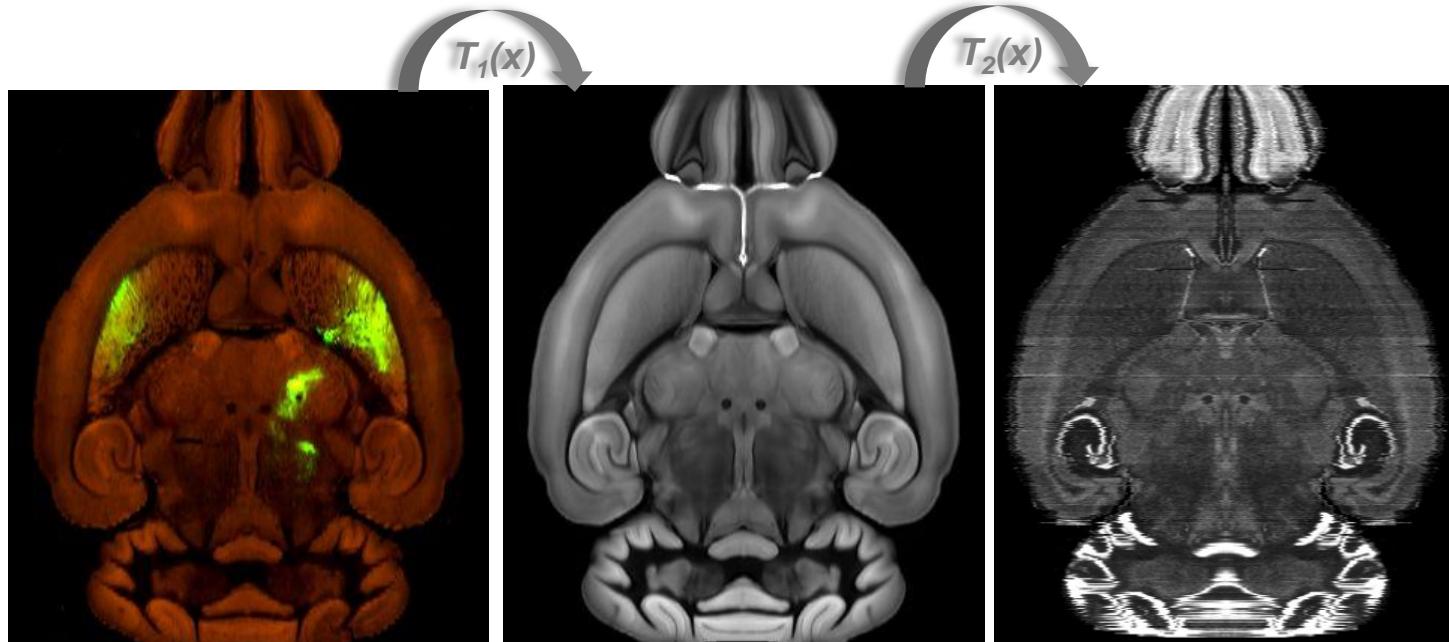
Goodness of  
fit metric

Type of  
transformation

Optimization  
method

Multiscale  
Strategy

# Averaged brain as registration template

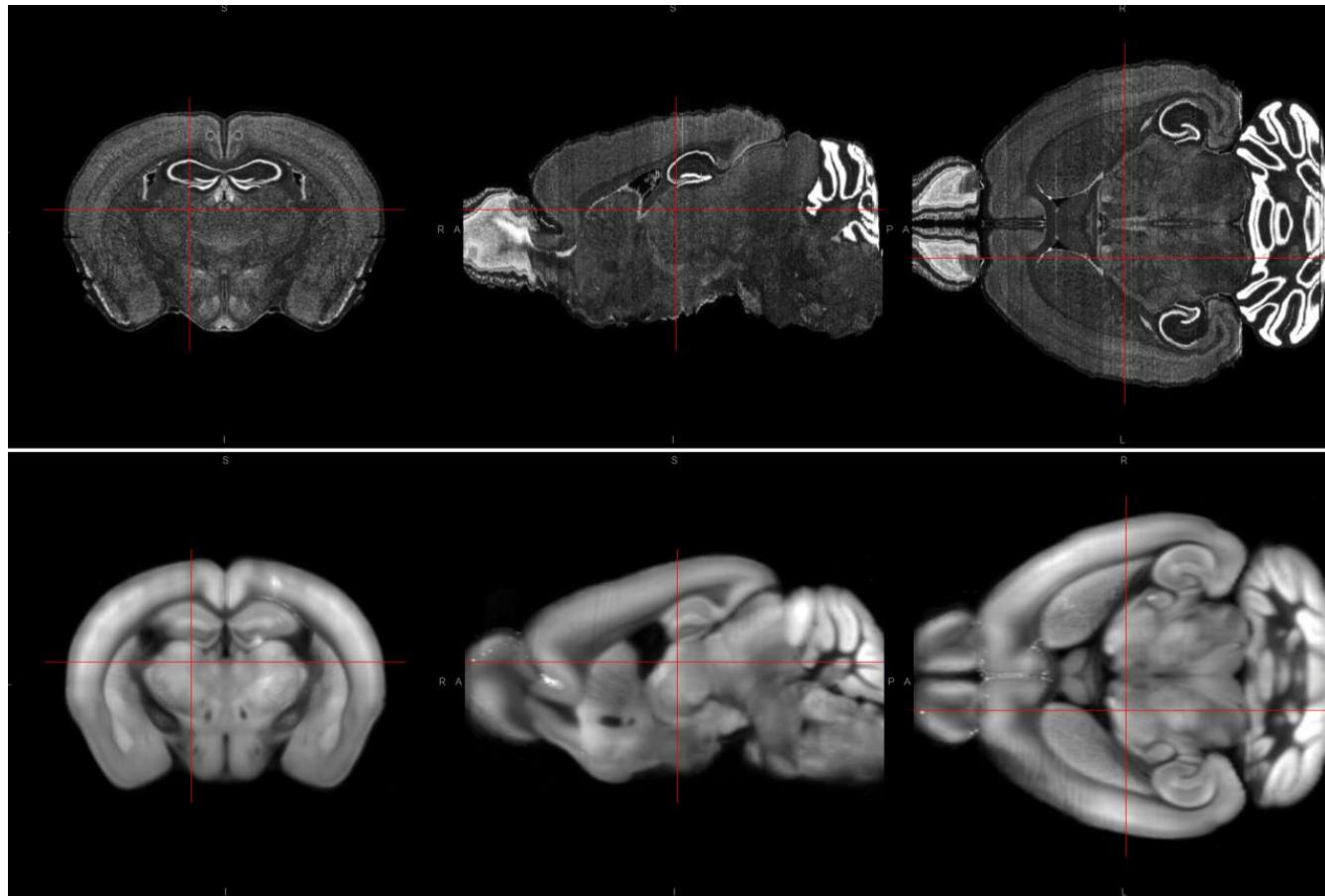


## Chicken or the egg?

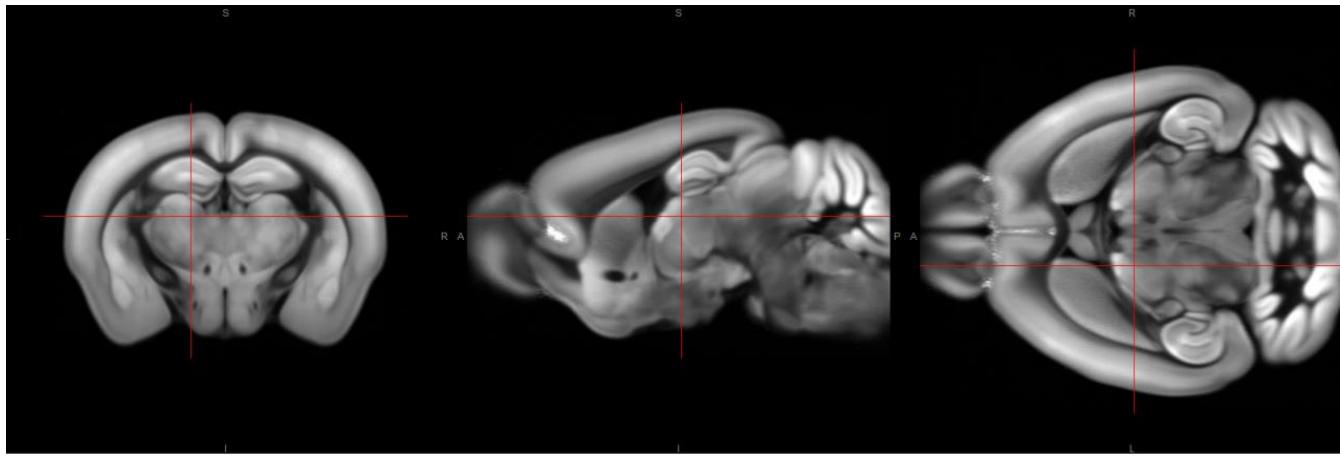
You need a good registration to get a good averaged brain  
You need a good averaged brain to get good registration

Start with a rough template and iteratively improve both

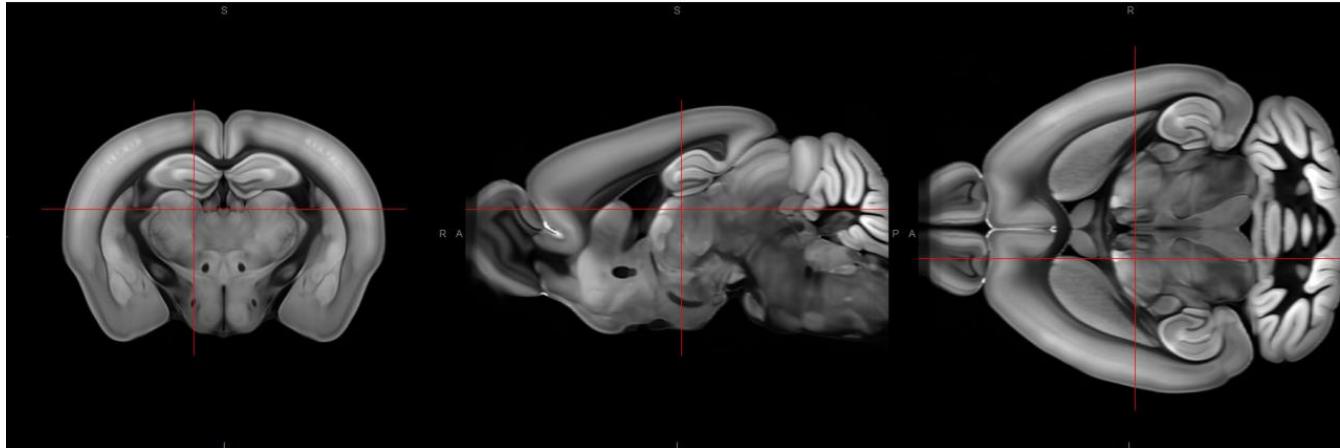
# Evolution of the average template



41 brains were  
globally (affine)  
mapped to the 3D  
Nissl and averaged to  
form the first  
registration template

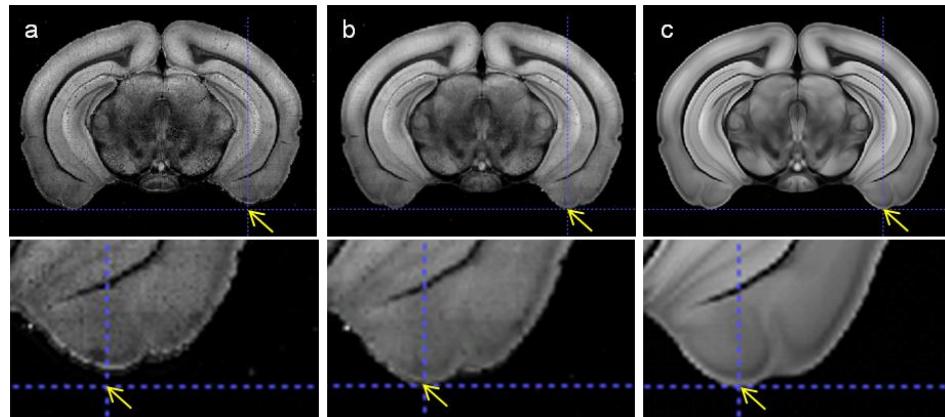


Average of 700+  
globally (affine)  
mapped brains

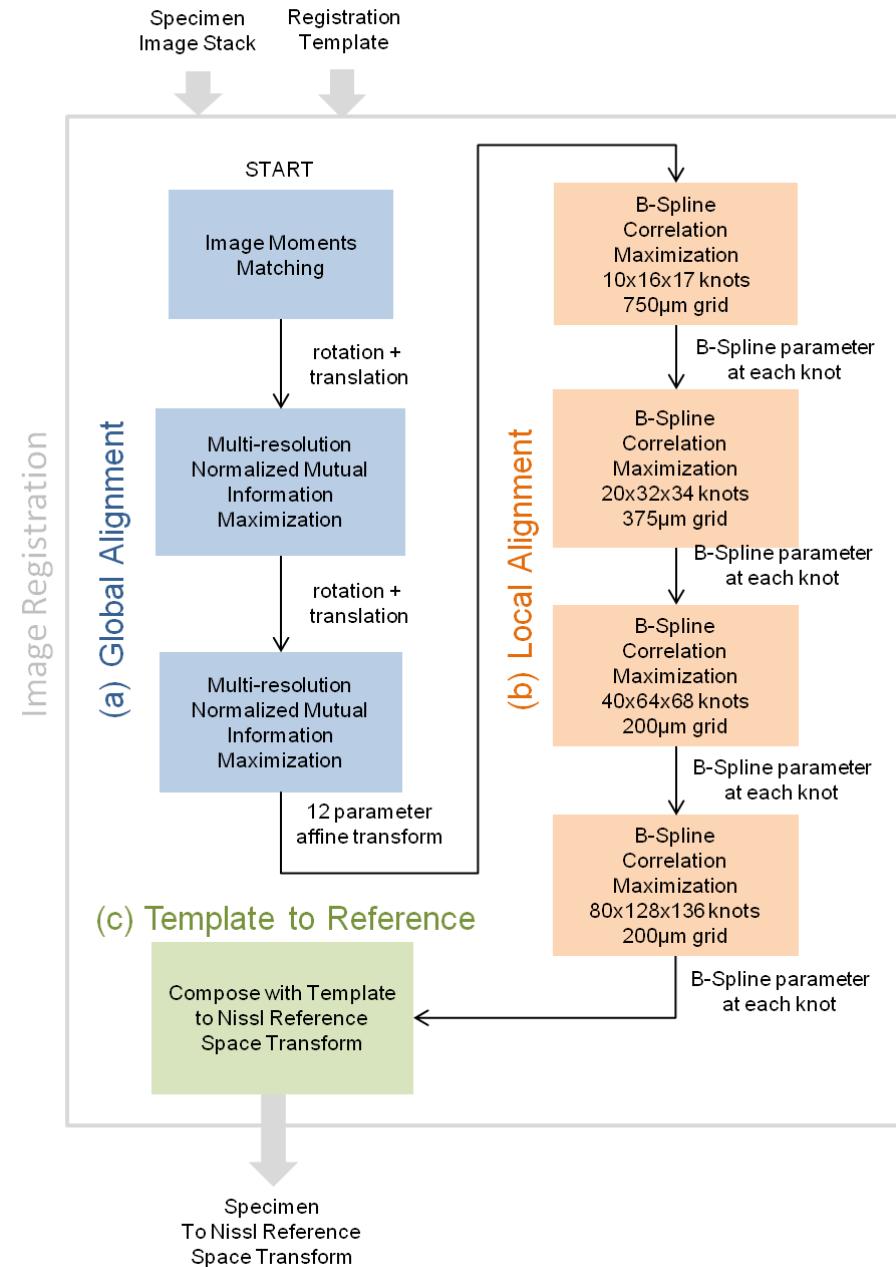
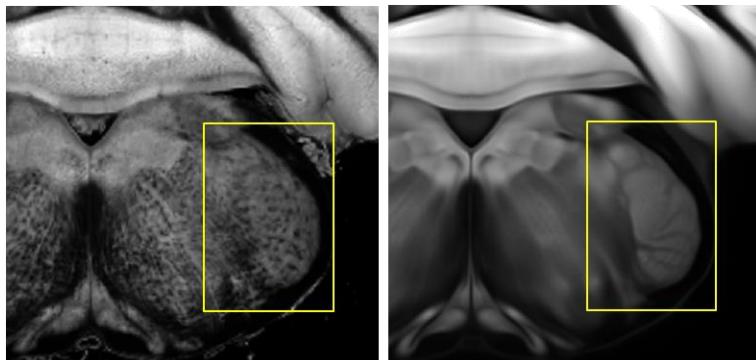


Average of 1200+  
brains locally  
(deformable)  
mapped  
after 4 generations

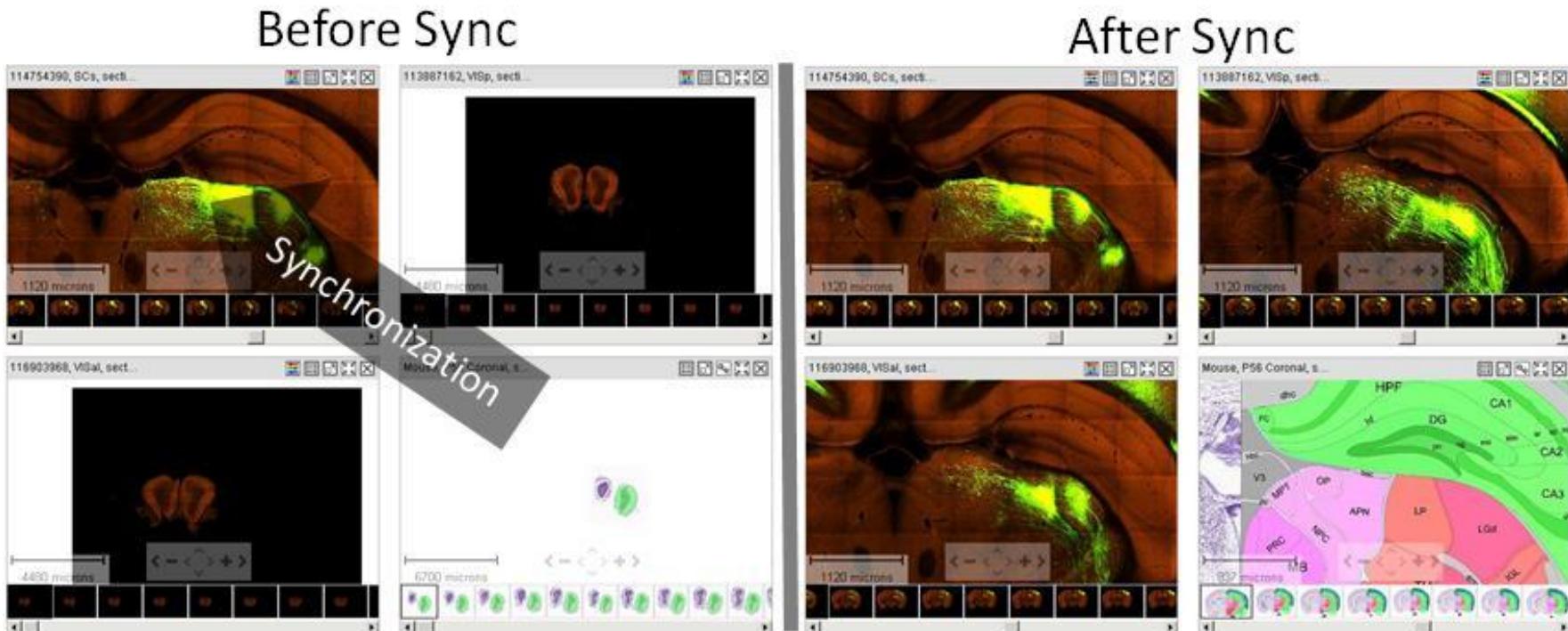
# Registration algorithm



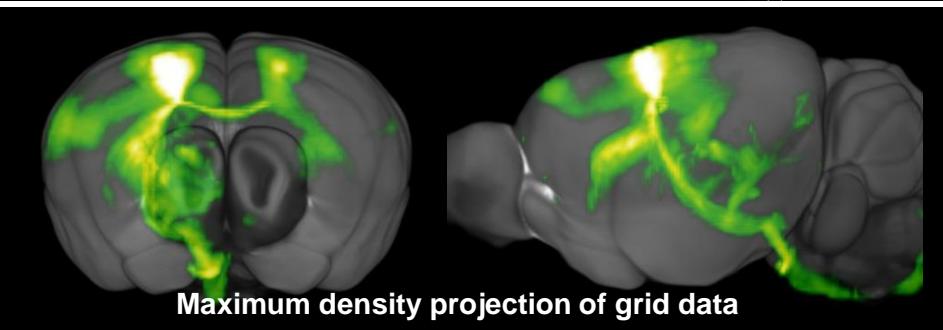
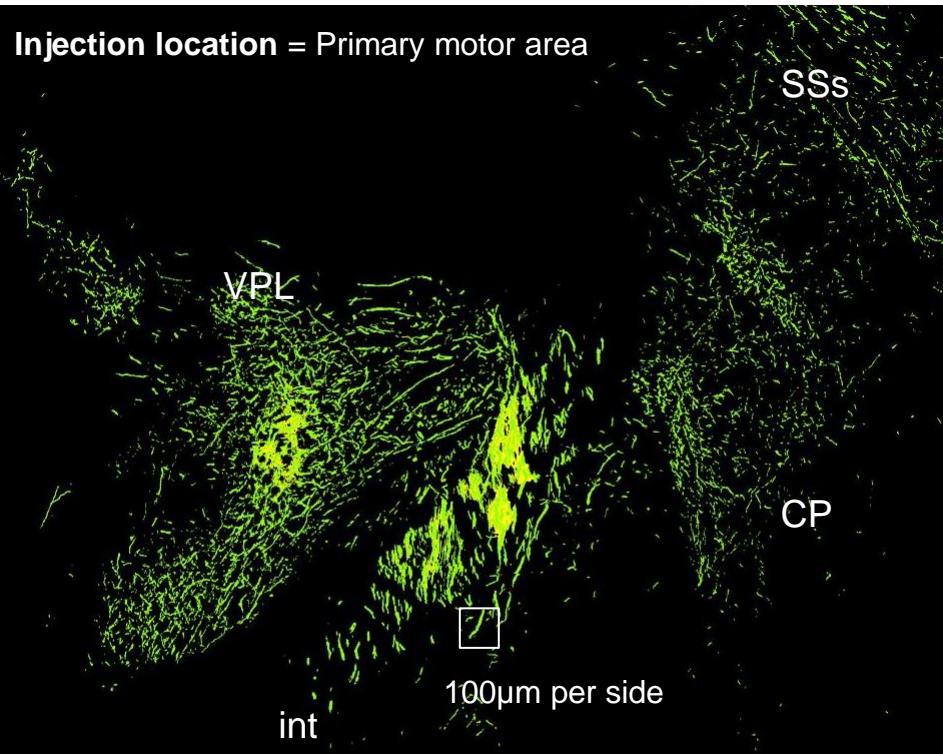
The whole is greater than the sum of its parts



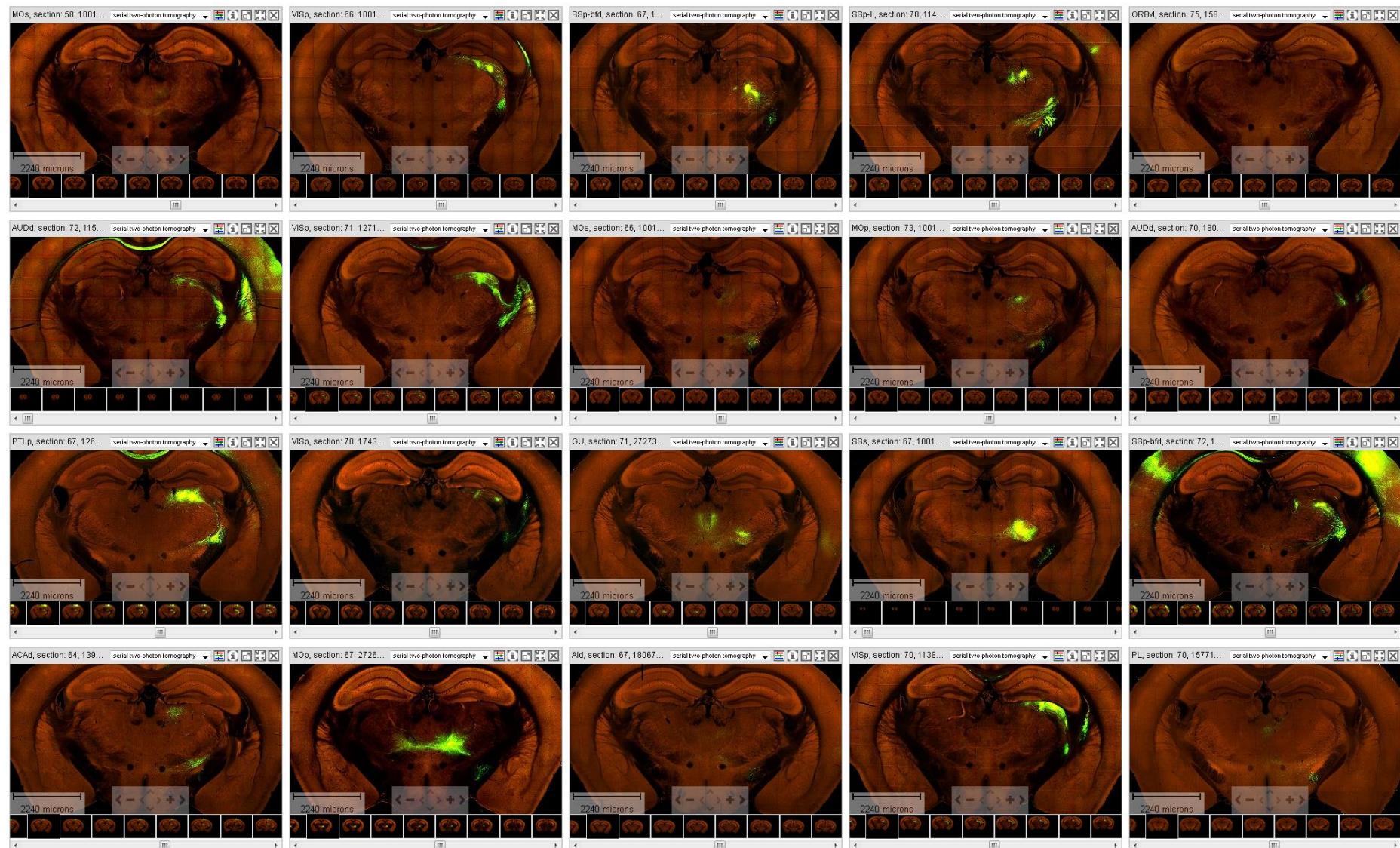
# Synchronicity!



# Voxelizing the data



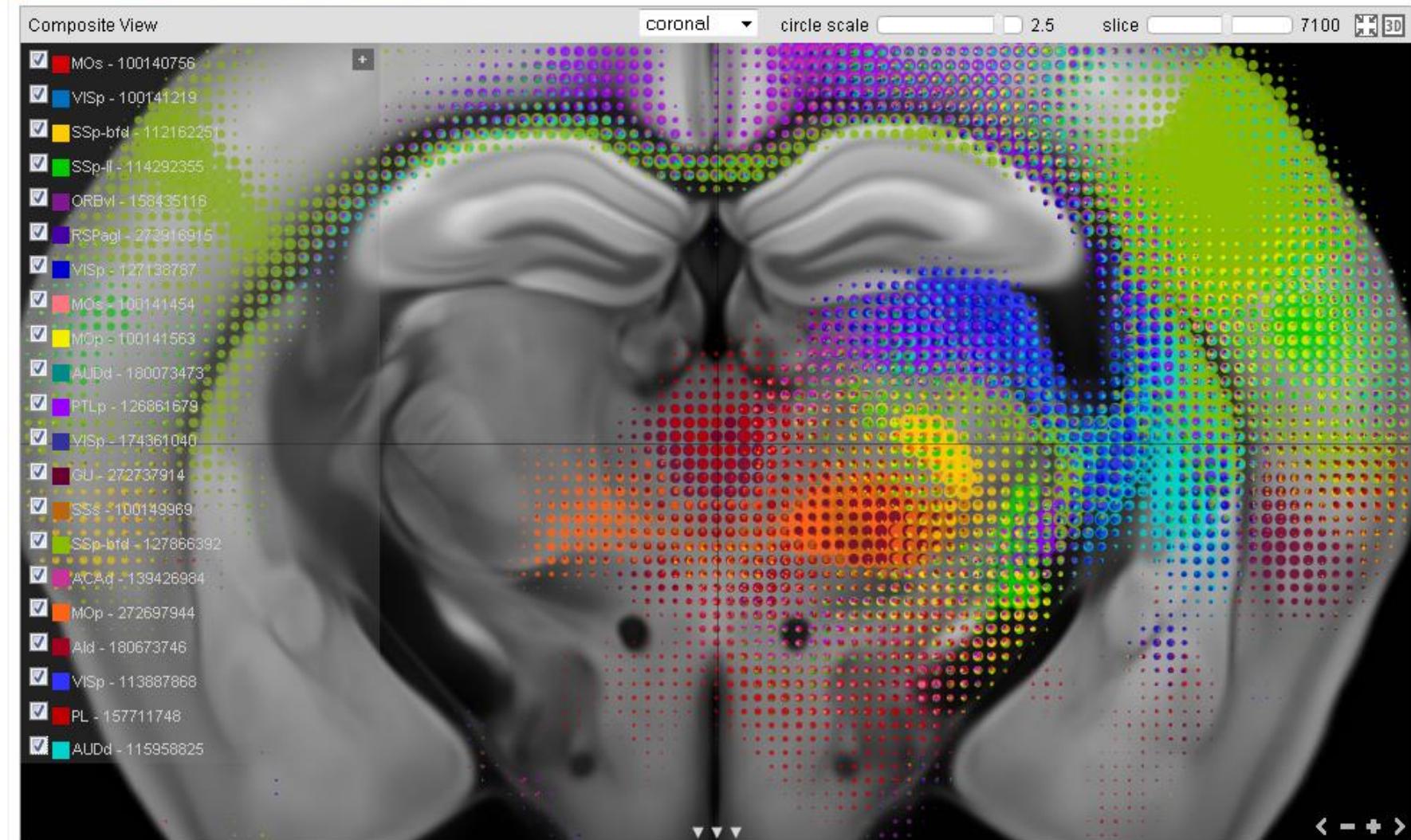
- Compute signal statistics in a 100µm per side grid voxels
- Projection density = sum of signal positive pixels / sum of pixels
- Injection site size quantification
- Resample into reference space
- Search services:
  - Correlation Search
  - Target Search
  - Spatial Search
  - Injection Search
- Analysis
  - Cortical projection topography
  - Linear model / network analysis
  - *Add yours here!*



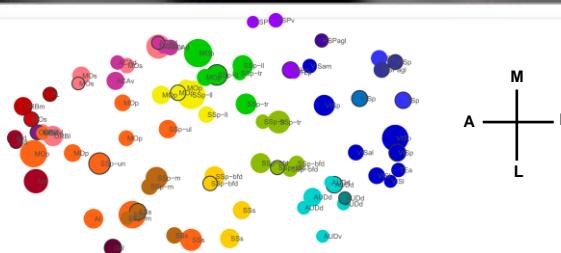
20 wild-type injections spanning the isocortex

Individual Image Viewers **Composite Projection Viewer**

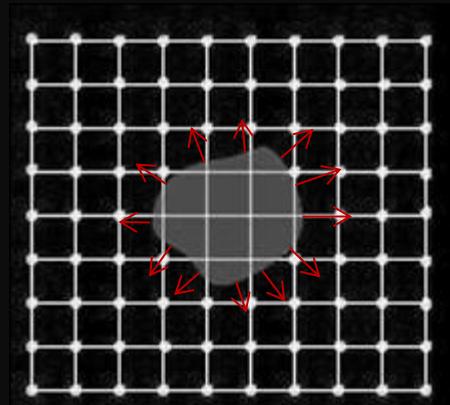
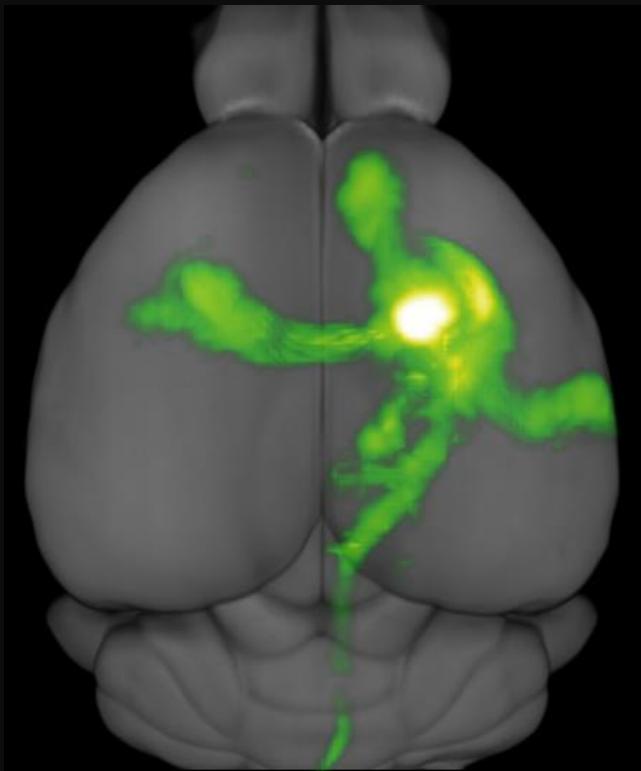
Atlases



21 wild-type injections  
spanning the cortex



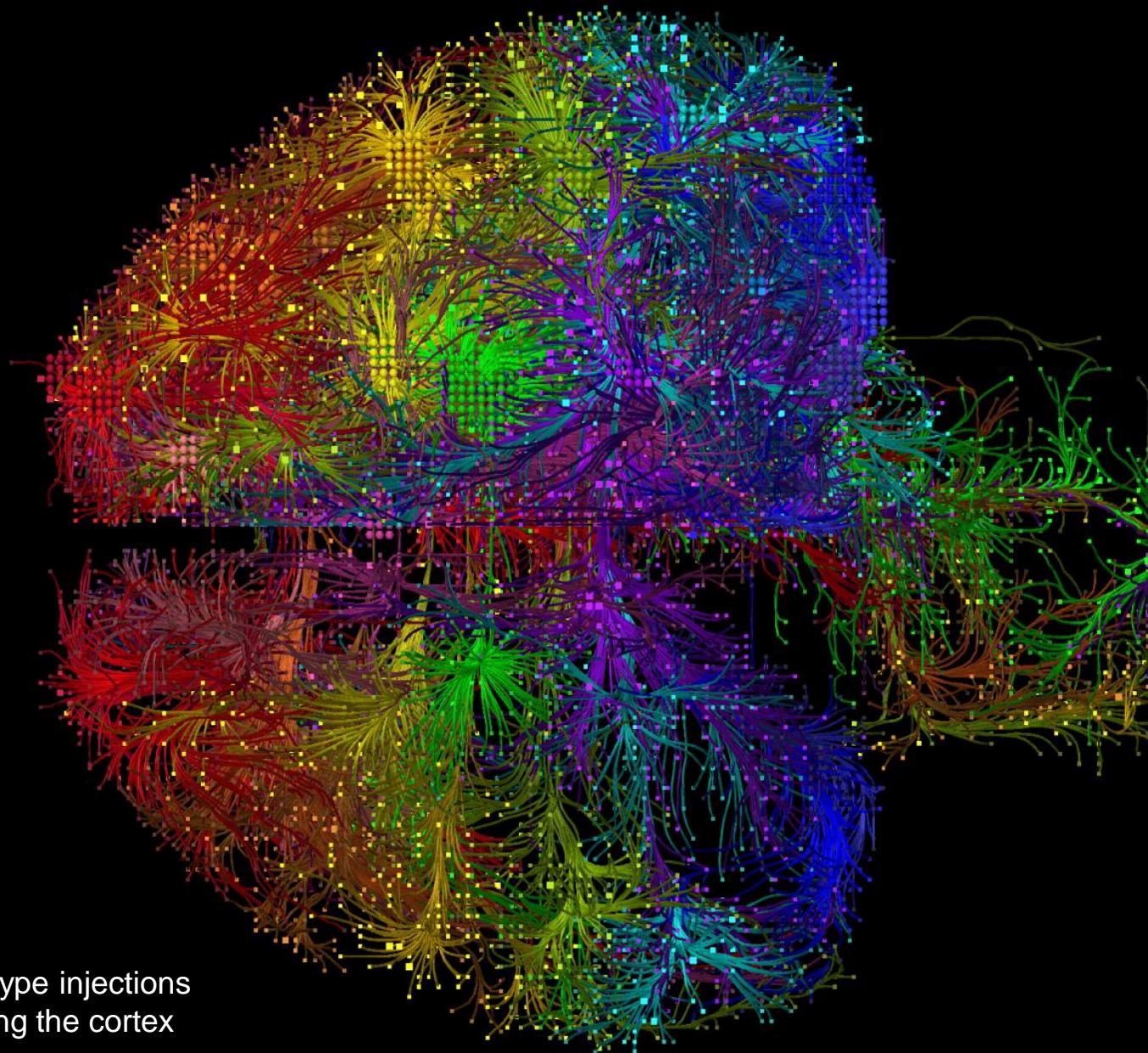
# Virtual tractography



Fast marching  
algorithm

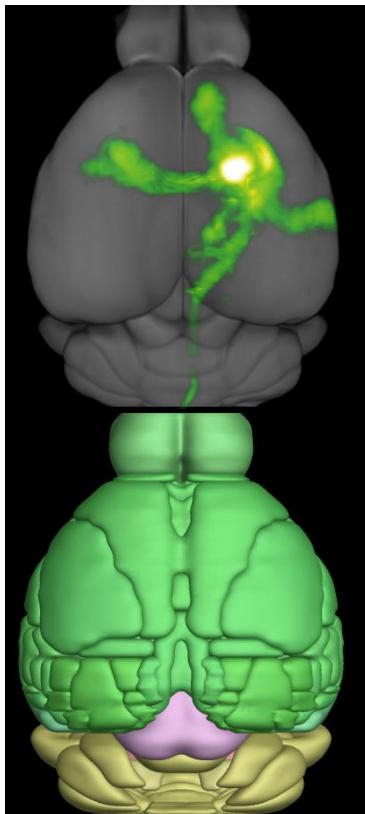


- Starting from injection site, evolve 3D surface conditioned by signal density
- Record the time it takes for the surface to cross each point on the image grid
- Upwind vectors of the arrival time form paths back to the injection site
- Brain Explorer display a sub-sample of paths for visualization
- All paths available through API

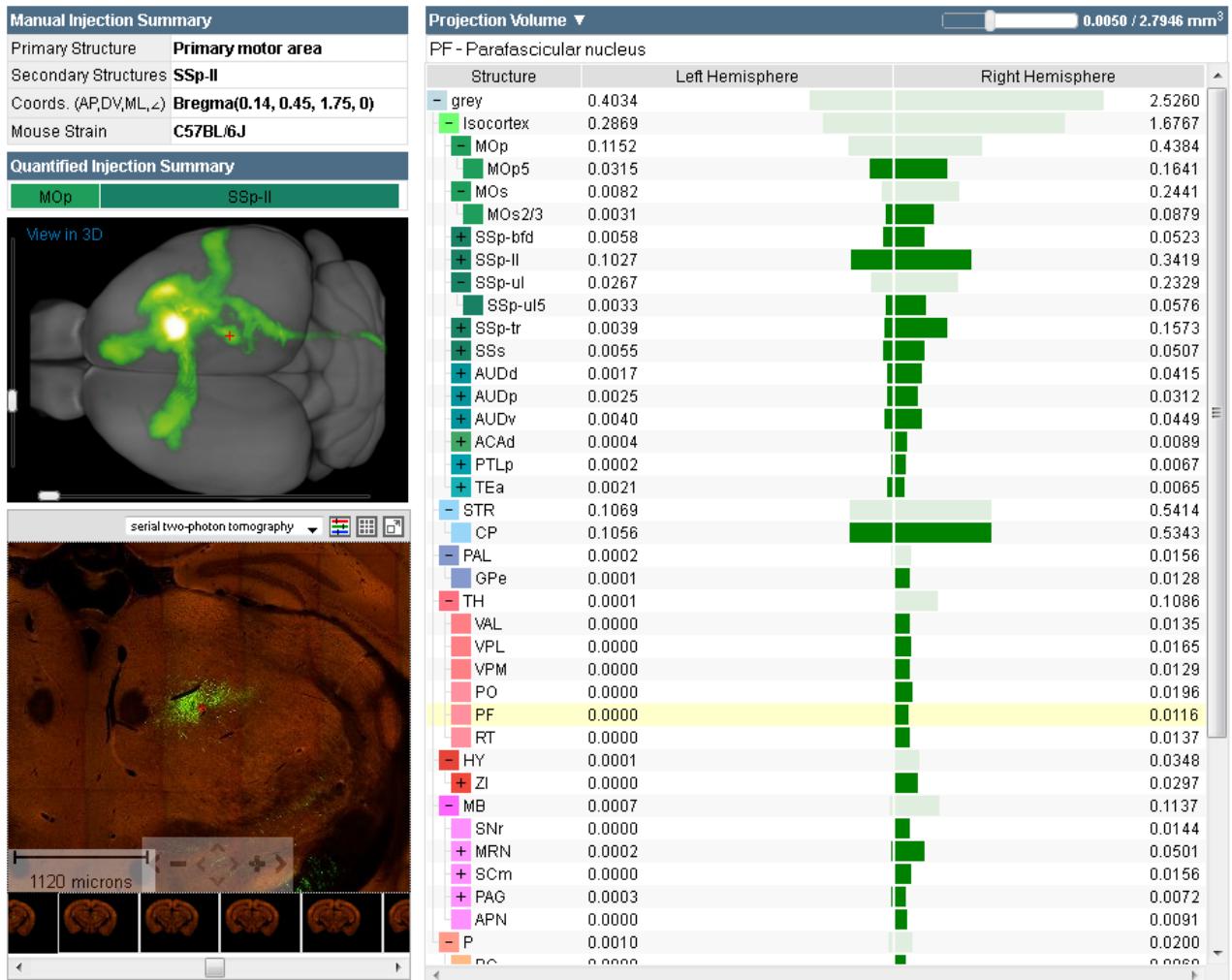


21 wild-type injections  
spanning the cortex

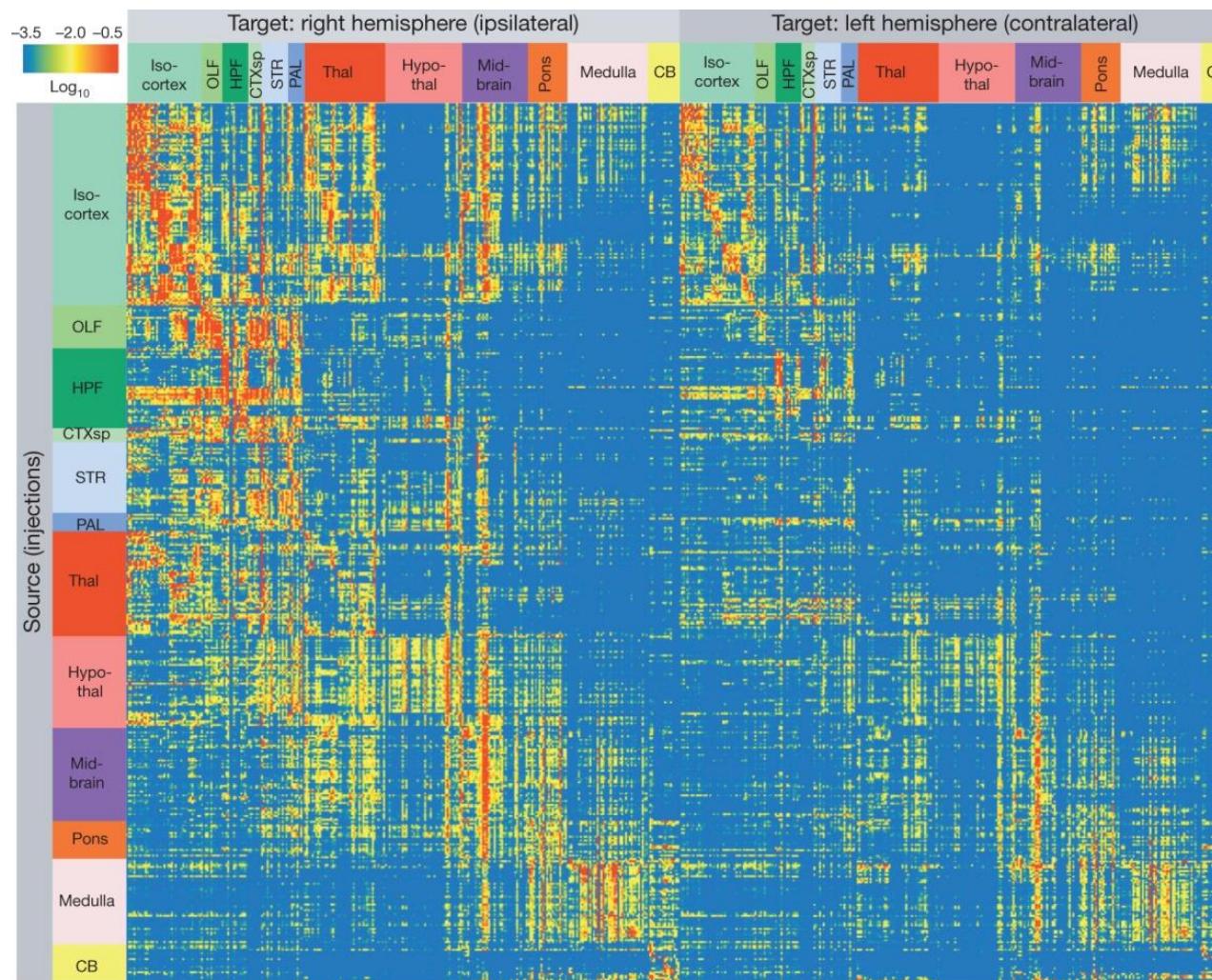
# Structural Unionization



Grid data summed up to structures using 3D reference atlas



# Adult mouse brain connectivity matrix



Each row shows the quantitative projection signals from one of the 469 injected brains to each of the 295 non-overlapping target regions (in columns) in the right (ipsilateral) and left (contralateral) hemispheres.

# The ALLEN Institute API

<http://www.brain-map.org/api/index.html>



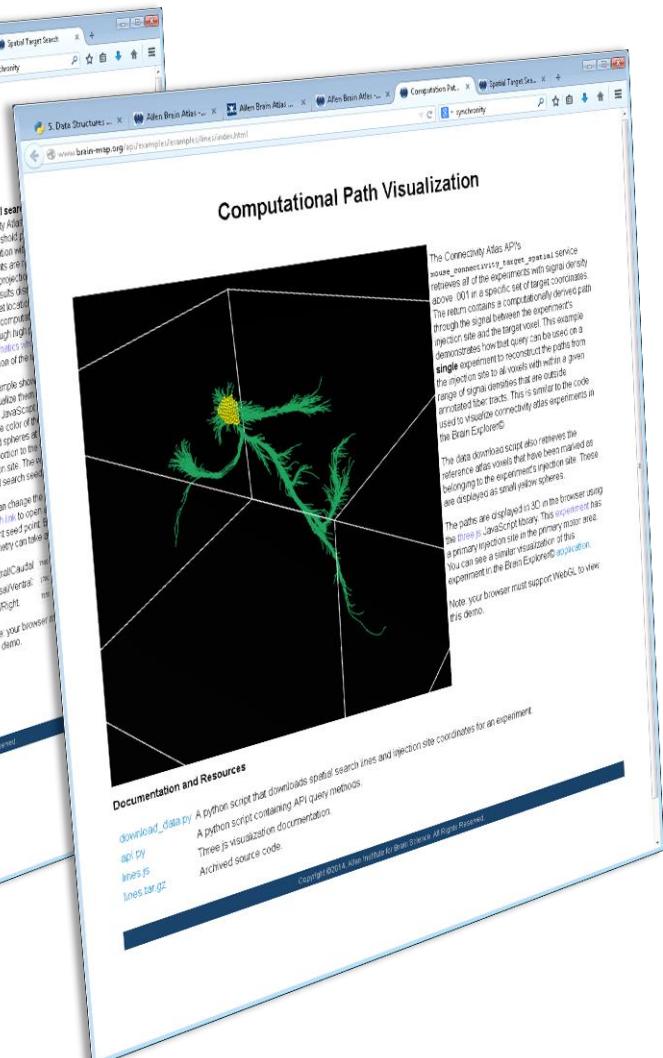
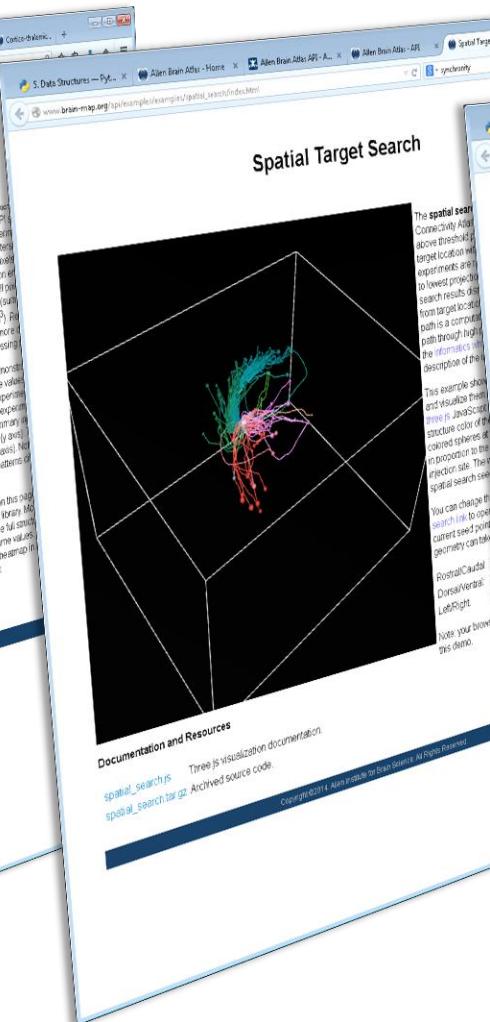
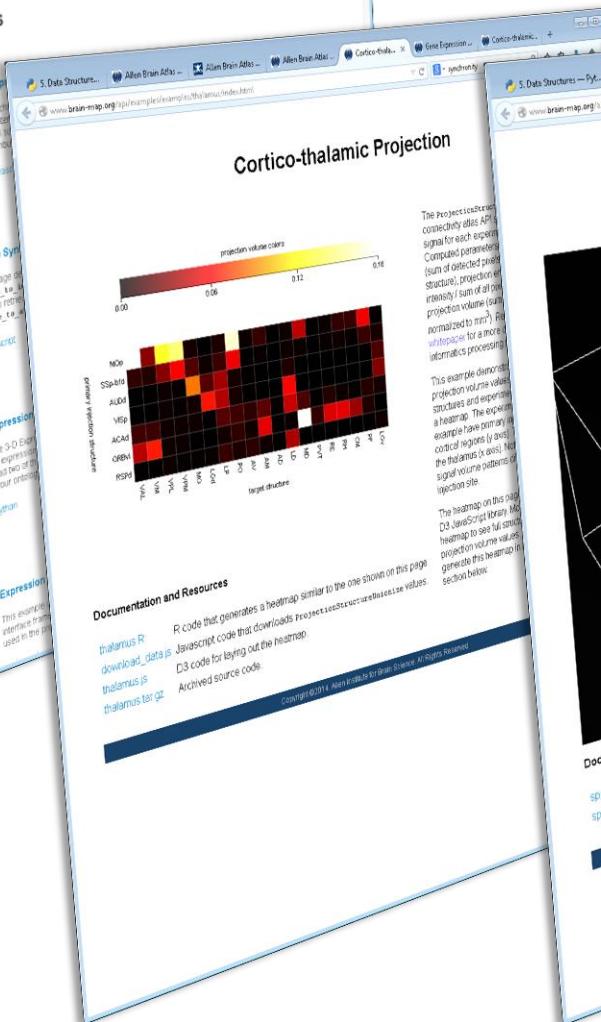
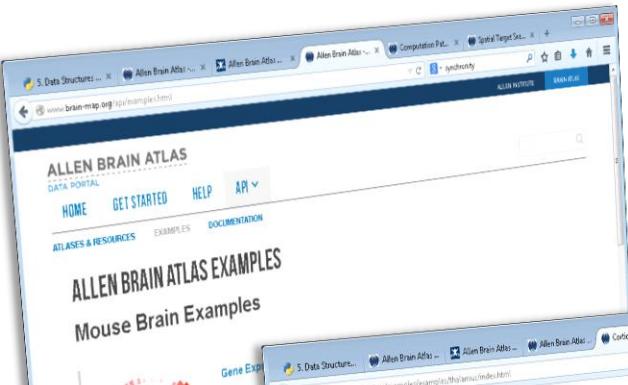
<http://help.brain-map.org/display/mouseconnectivity/API>



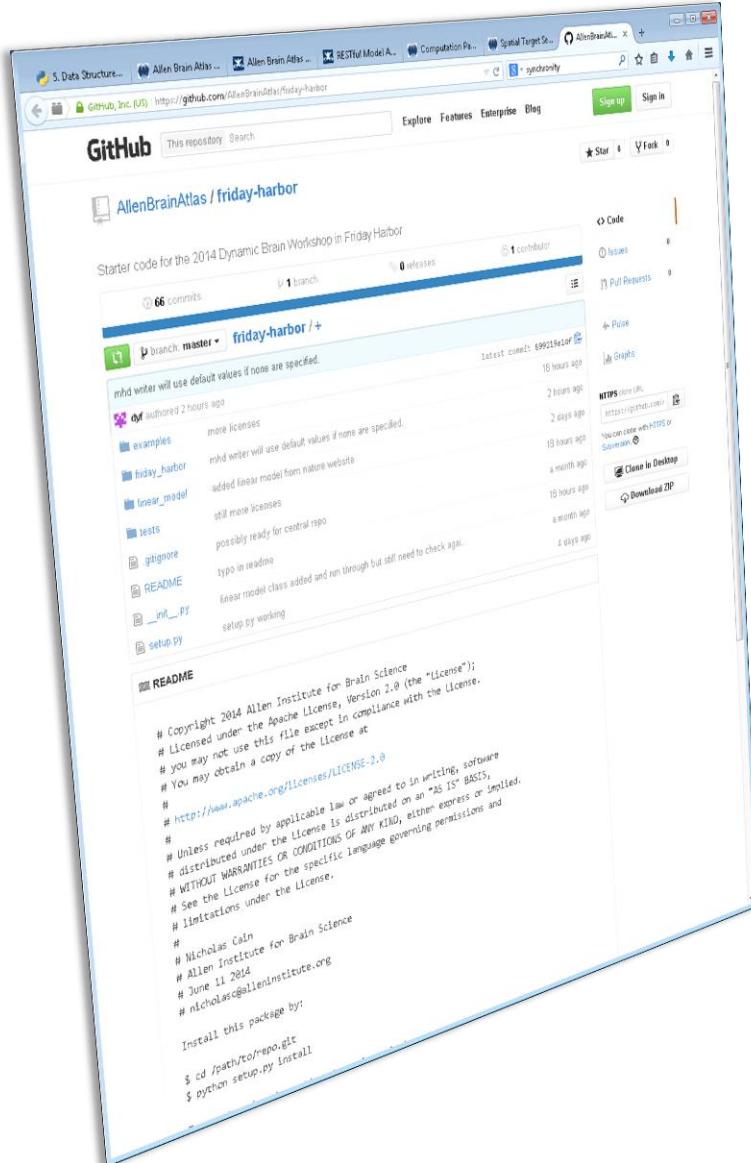
## Tutorial on how to use the API to get all things related to the Connectivity Atlas

- Download images at different resolution and for specific ROI
- Download voxelized data and 3D template and atlas
- Download quantified projection value for experiment and structure
- Download virtual tractography data
- Query the source, target, spatial and correlative search services
- Query the image synchronization service

<http://www.brain-map.org/api/examples.html>



<https://github.com/AllenBrainAtlas/friday-harbor>



## Why are we having a python bootcamp?

Nick Cain and David Feng have written a python library wrapper to the API to let you quickly get started with the data

Easy access to voxel and injection information

Voxelized and tractography data have also been pre-downloaded onto a portable drive

# Acknowledgements



We wish to thank the Allen Institute founders, Paul G. Allen and Jody Allen, for their vision, encouragement, and support.

[alleninstitute.org](http://alleninstitute.org)  
[brain-map.org](http://brain-map.org)

