

Visual Behavior Dataset



Visual Behavior Project

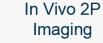
The Visual Behavior project aims to use large-scale physiology in behaving animals to characterize how sensation and behavior are encoded in activity across the thalamocortical visual system and how these representations are influenced by behavior state, expectation, and experience during an image change detection task.

Transgenic Mice













Data Processing

















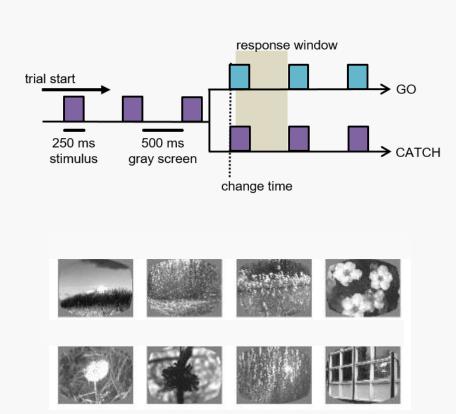


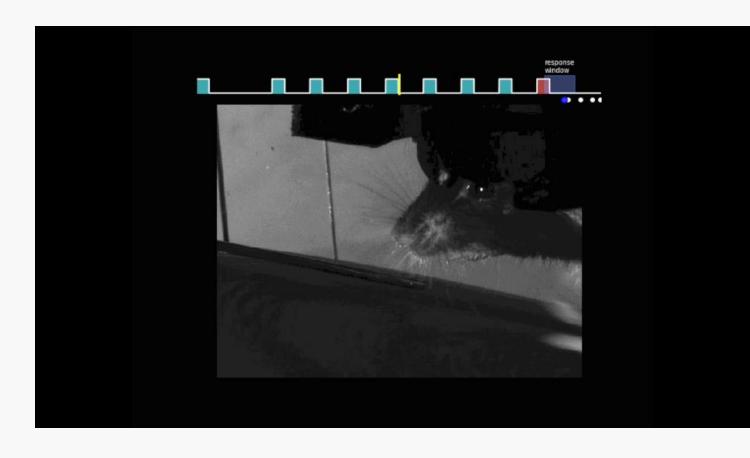






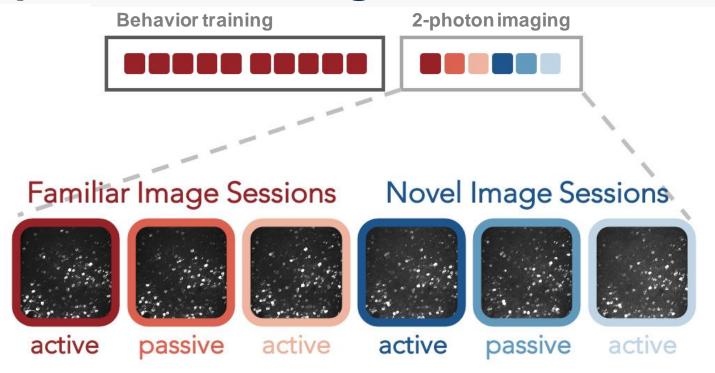
Change Detection Task



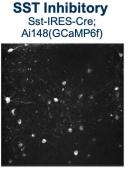


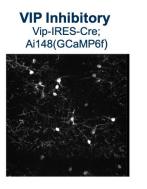


Experimental design









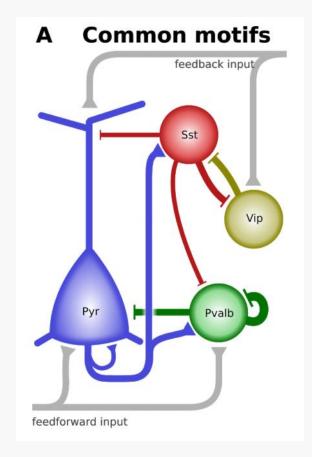


Diagram from Campagnola, biorxiv, 2021



Dataset features

Visual Change Detection Behavior

- Mice respond to changes in image identity
- 5% of images are randomly omitted
- Running, licking, and pupil diameter

Multi-day Cell tracking

- Three sessions on a familiar image set
- Three sessions on a novel image set
- Active and passive behavior sessions

Cell Type specific 2-photon calcium imaging

- Pan-Excitatory
- SST Inhibitory
- VIP Inhibitory

AllenSDK

- NWB files
- Python codebase

Data access at: https://portal.brain-map.org/explore/circuits/visual-behavior-2p



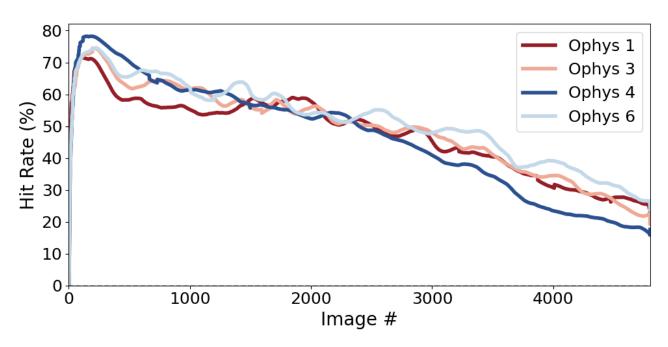
Example Findings from this dataset

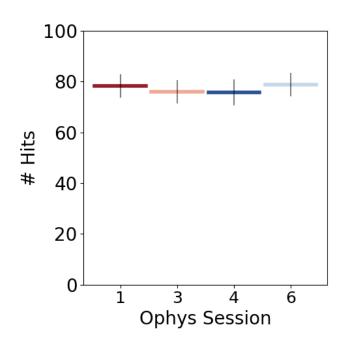
- Behavior
 - Task performance generalizes to novel images
 - Mice disengage over the course of a session
- Image novelty modulates neural responses
 - Increased activity from Excitatory and VIP neurons
- VIP neurons respond to image omissions
 - But only during familiar image sessions



Task performance generalizes with novelty



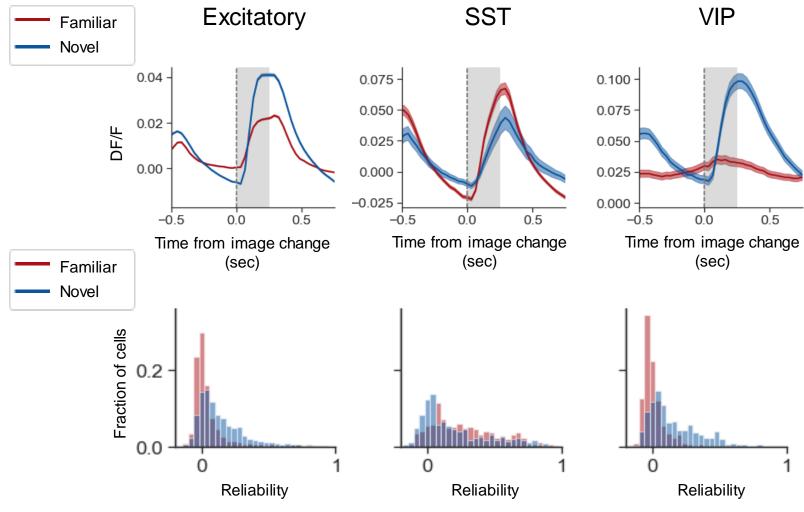




- Performance is similar across familiar and novel image sets
- Mice perform best at the start of sessions, and then disengage



Novelty increases the magnitude & reliability of imageevoked responses in Excitatory & VIP neurons





Population averages reveal strong VIP activity after omissions during <u>familiar</u> image sessions

