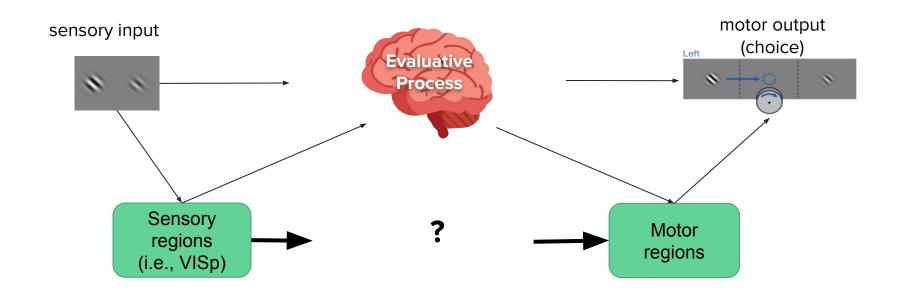
How much of the brain do we really need? Relevance of primary visual cortex representations in perceptual decision making

By: Joaquín Herrero, Katrina Lee, Shira Lupkin, Anna-Lena Schlenner Support from: Daniel Butts (mentor), Vinicius Carvalho (project TA), and Salvador Calanni (pod TA)

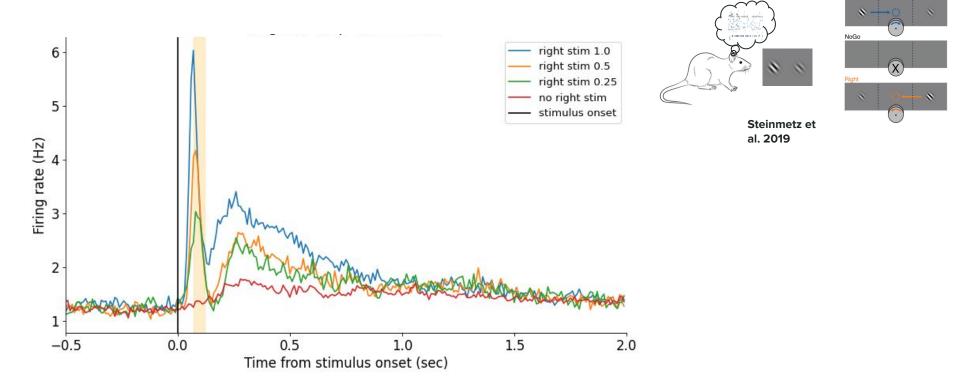


illustrious-pterodactyls

Background



Research Question



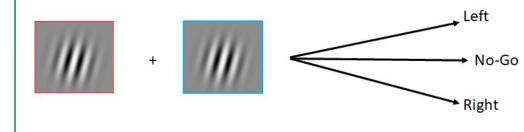
Modeling Approach

Step 1: Decode stimulus contrast levels from population level neural activity

contralateral (right) contrast level spike counts from left primary visual cortex 11111111 ipsilateral (left) contrast level

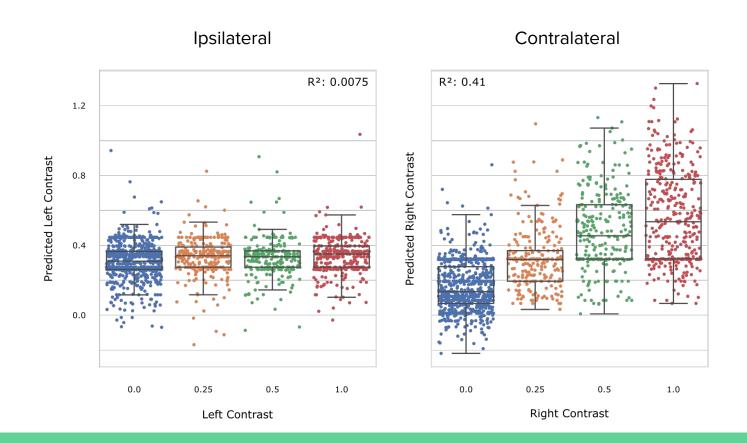
L1-Regularized (LASSO) Regression

Step 2: Classify animals' decision using the decoded contrast levels



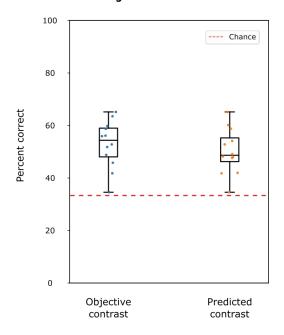
Multinomial Logistic Regression

The decoder performed better for the Contralateral stimulus

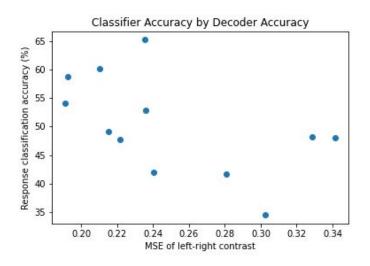


Response Classification Accuracy

The response classifier using the decoded contrasts performs nearly as well as one using the objective contrasts



Relative response classification accuracy depends on the fidelity of the decoded contrasts



Conclusion

An animal's choice can be predicted based on the sensory representations decoded from the primary visual cortex

Conclusion

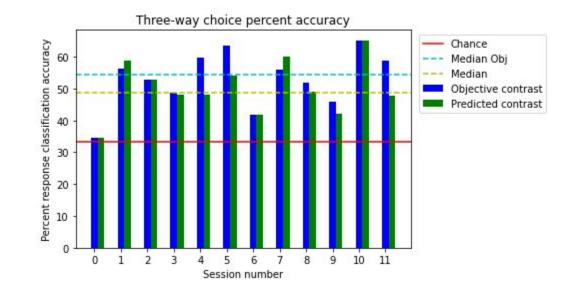
An animal's choice can be predicted based on the sensory representations decoded from the primary visual cortex

Open Questions

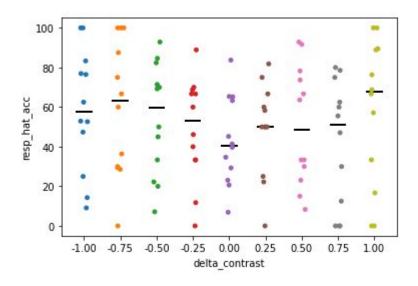
- Are the representations at this early stage necessary to make optimal decisions?
- Do we need information from both hemispheres?
- Do these results scale up to higher-order mammals (i.e., primates)?

Thanks for listening!



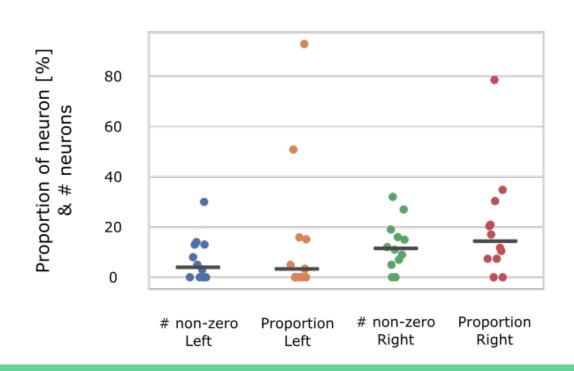


Accuracy split a few ways

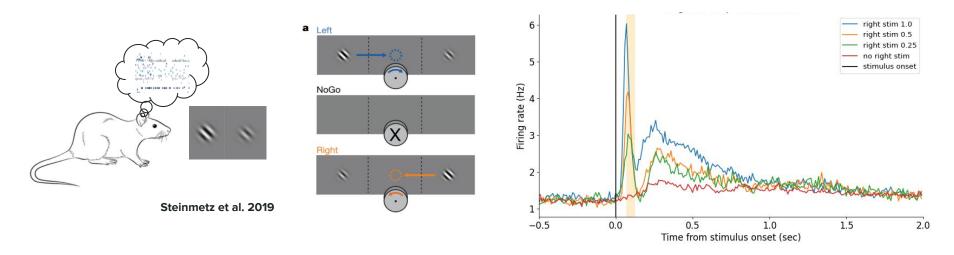


Comparison between ipsi/contralateral stimuli

Neurons with non-zero weights



Research Question



- Can we predict choice solely based on contrast values decoded from VISp?
 - a. How do these predictions compare to those made from the objective contrast values?