



The influence of neuromodulators on brain state transitions in larval zebrafish

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Supervision:
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Larval zebrafish brain

>100 000 neurons

Spinal cord



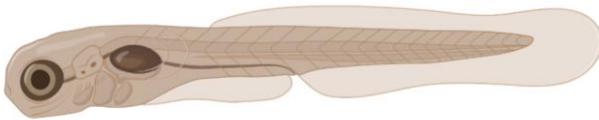
Eye

Eye

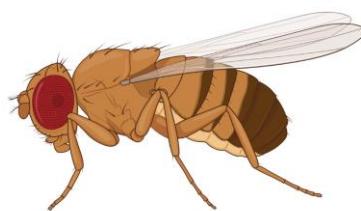
Tg(*elavl3*:H2B-GCaMP6s)

Whole-brain imaging in small animals

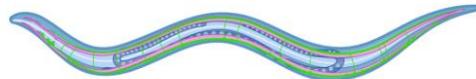
Small animal models allow us to see almost *everything*



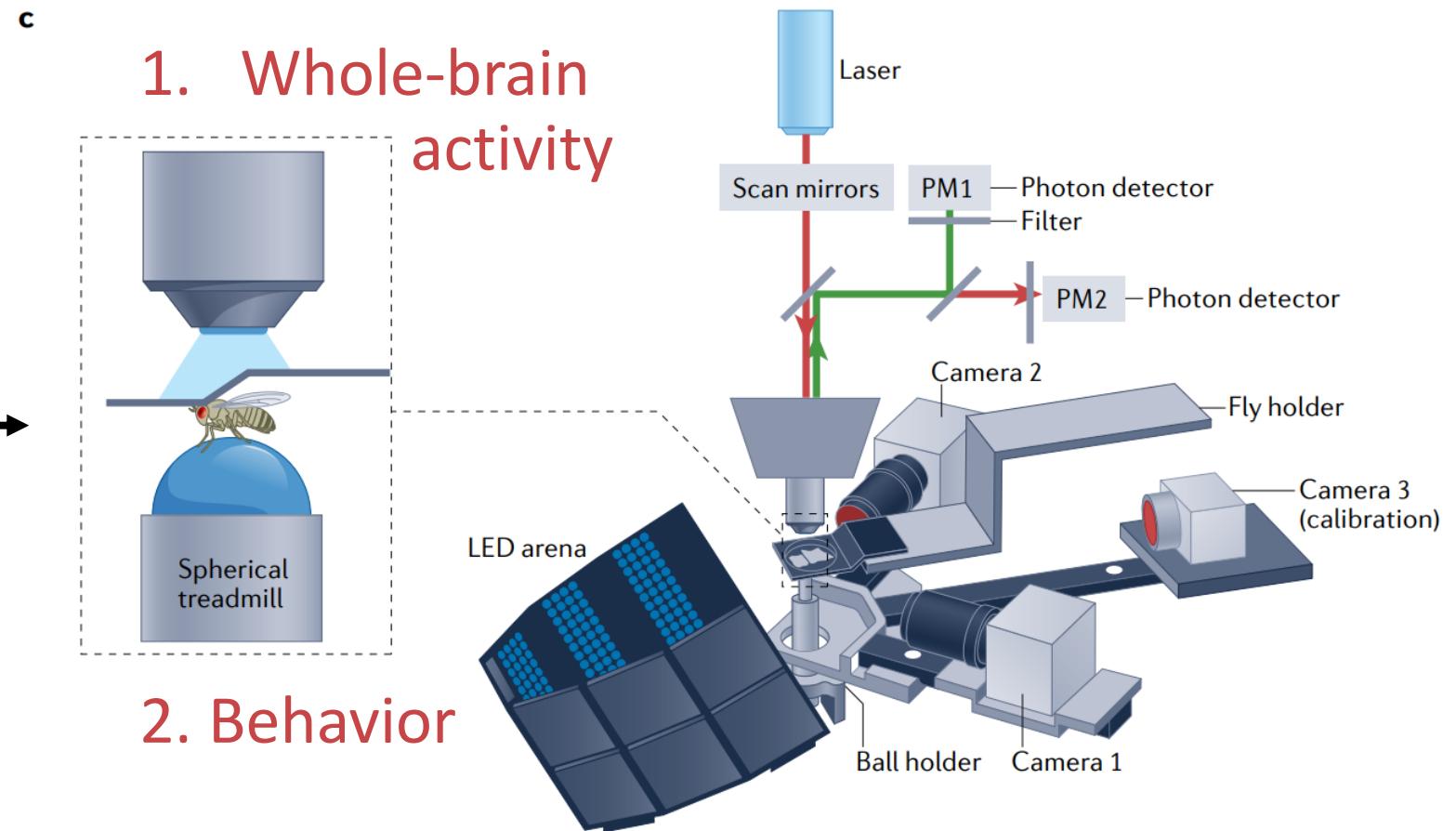
Larval zebrafish



Drosophila

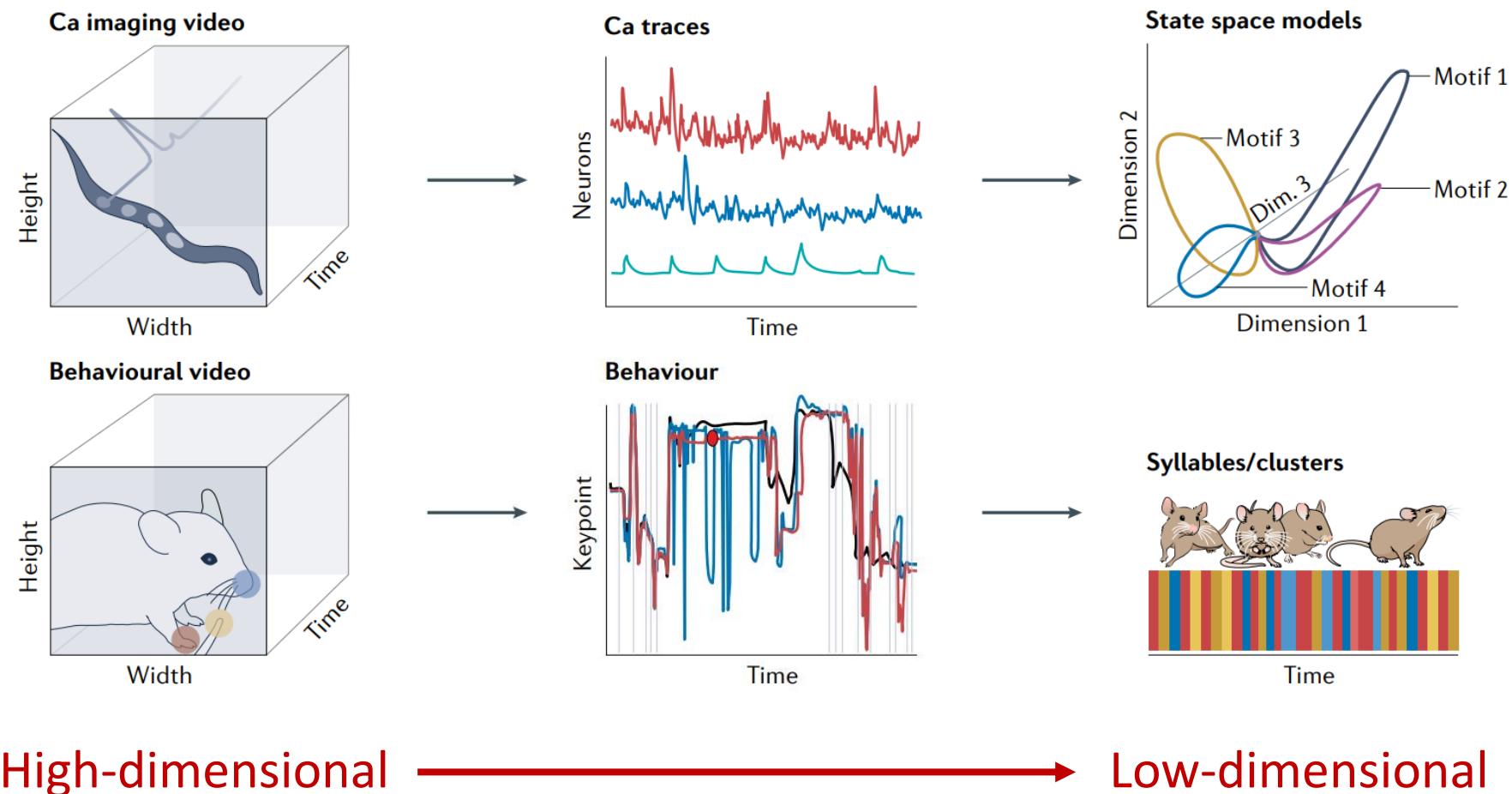


C. elegans

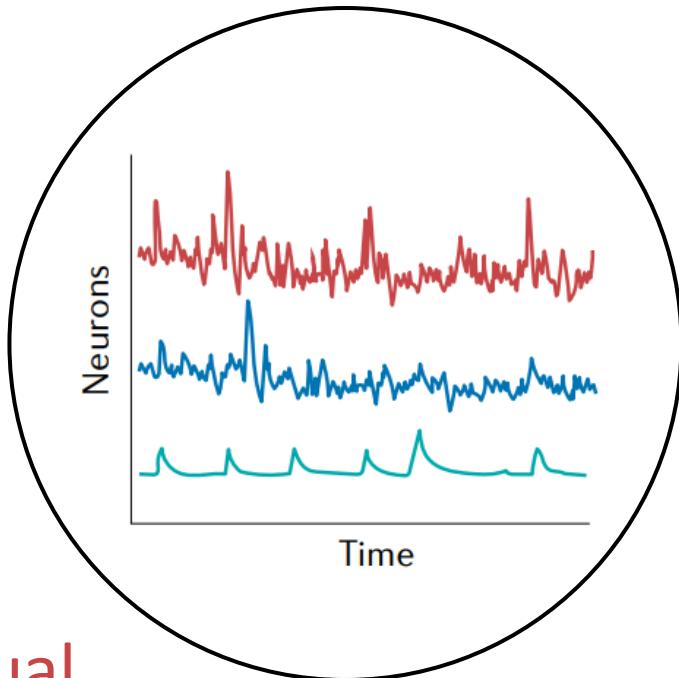


Whole-brain imaging in small animals

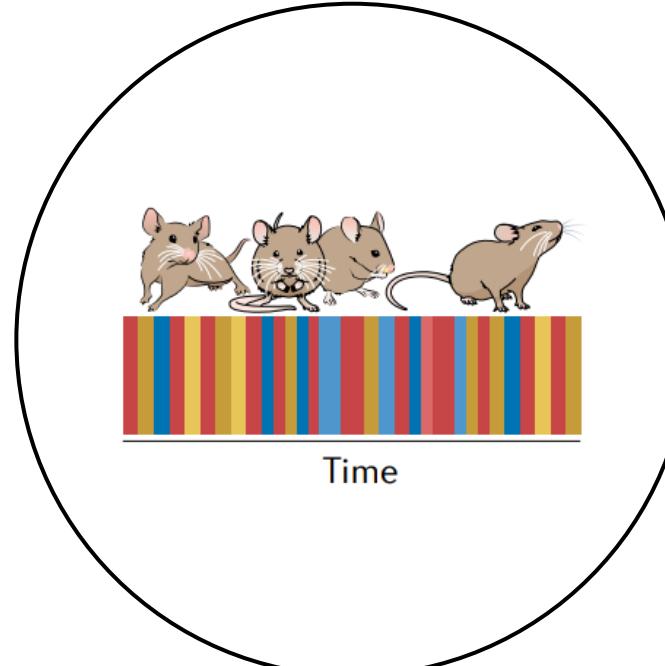
Small animal models allow us to see almost *everything*, but is it *too much*?



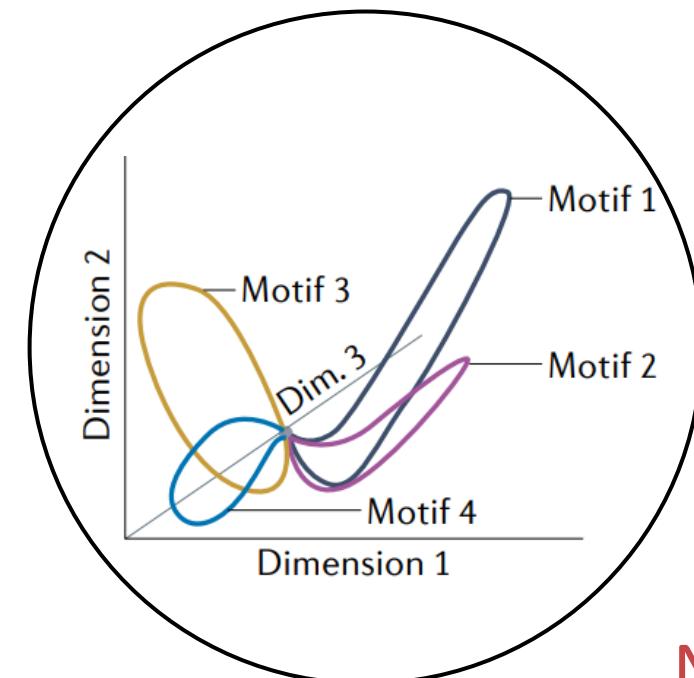
Individual
neurons



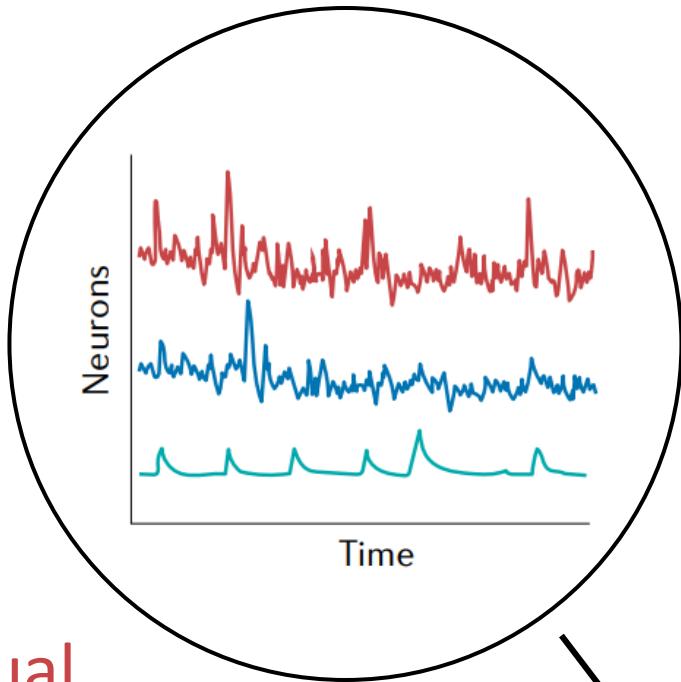
Behavior



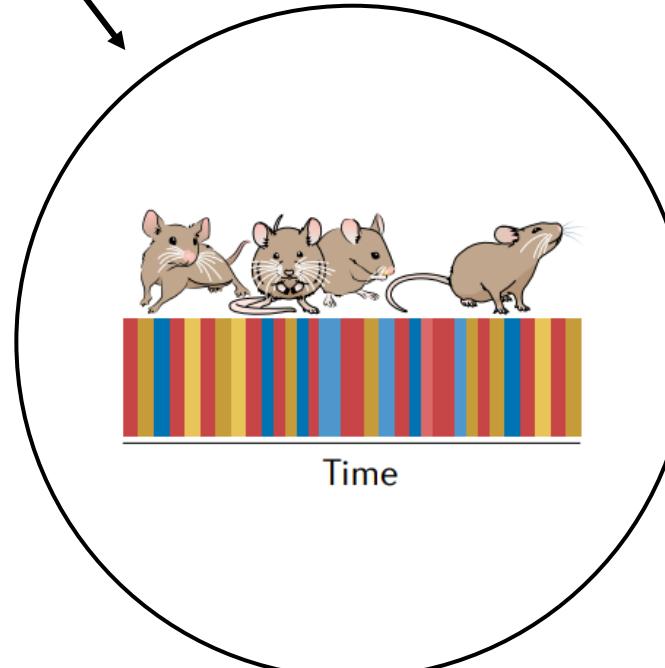
Neuronal
populations



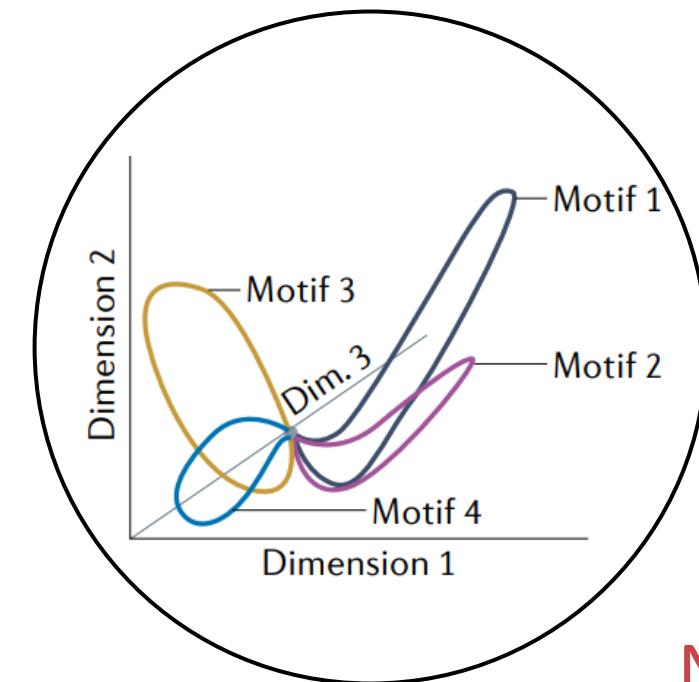
Individual
neurons



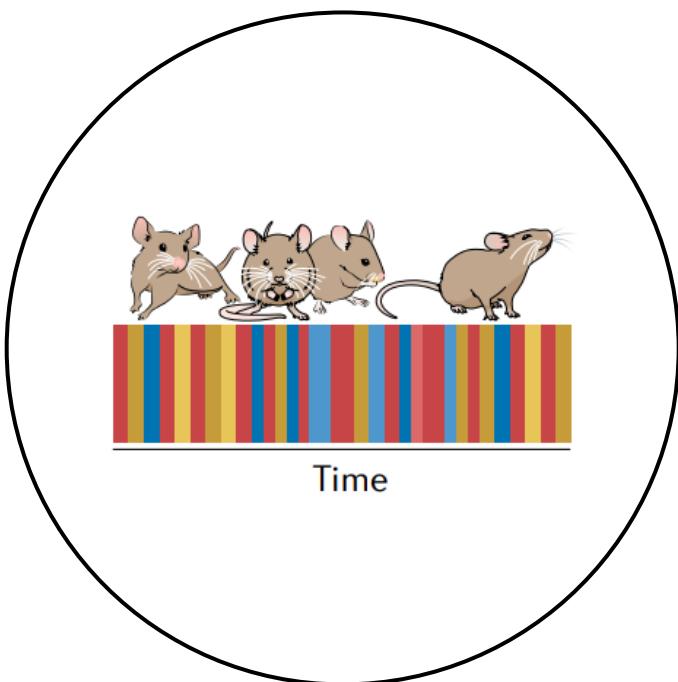
Behavior



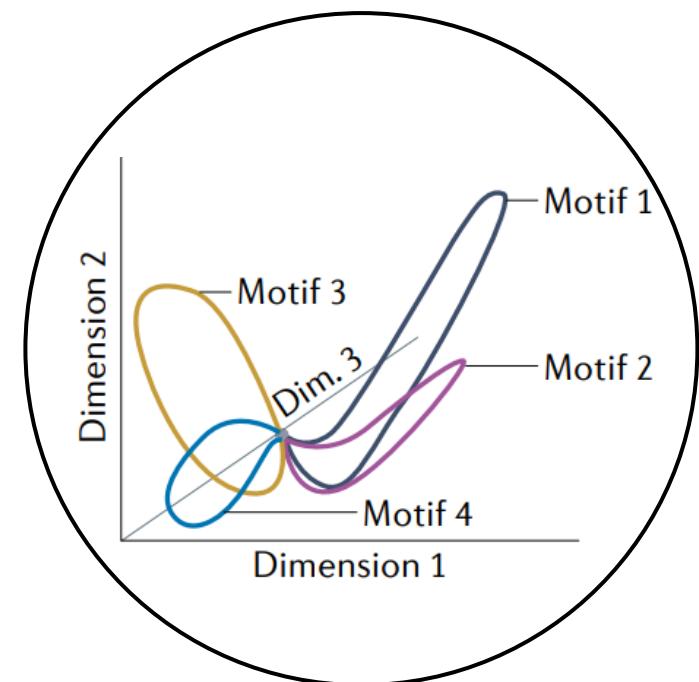
Neuronal
populations



Discrete state decomposition



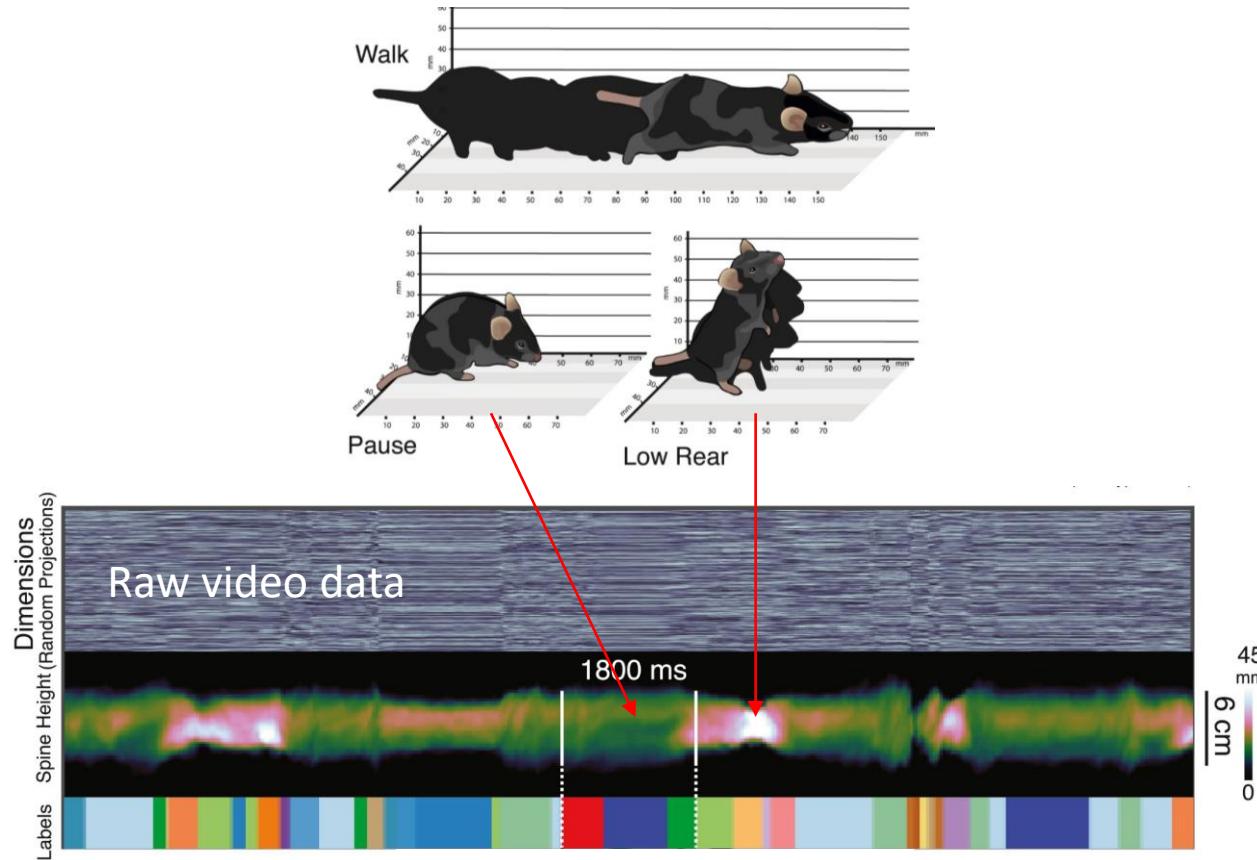
Behavior



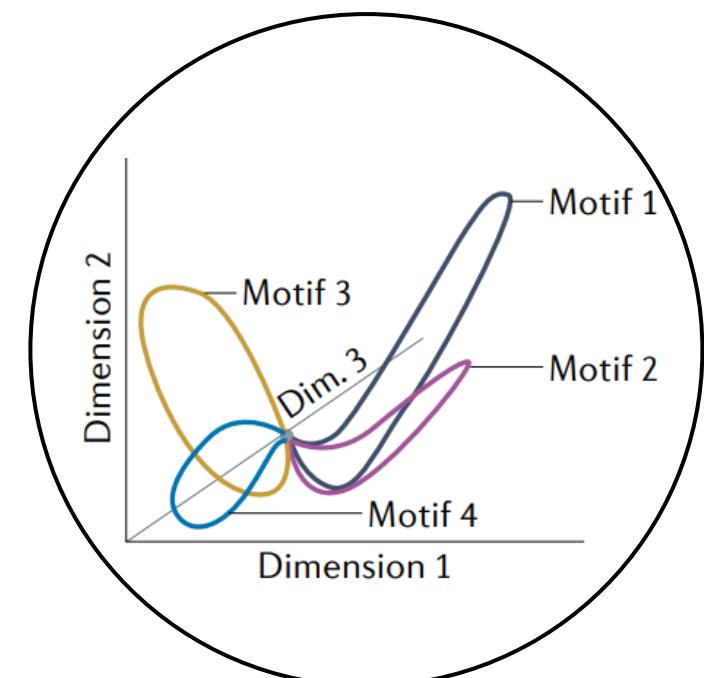
Neuronal populations

Discrete state decomposition

Markov chains have been applied to a wide array of problems in neuroscience



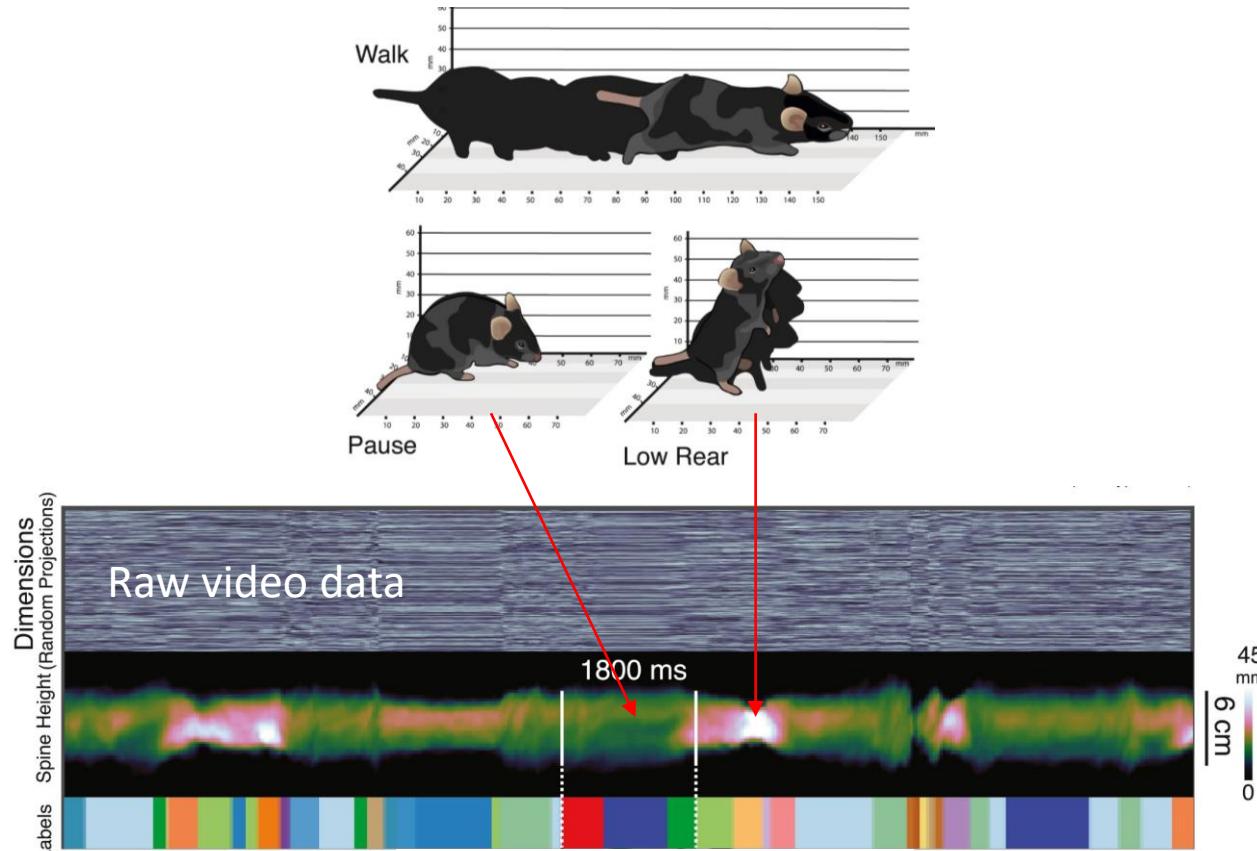
Behavioral
states



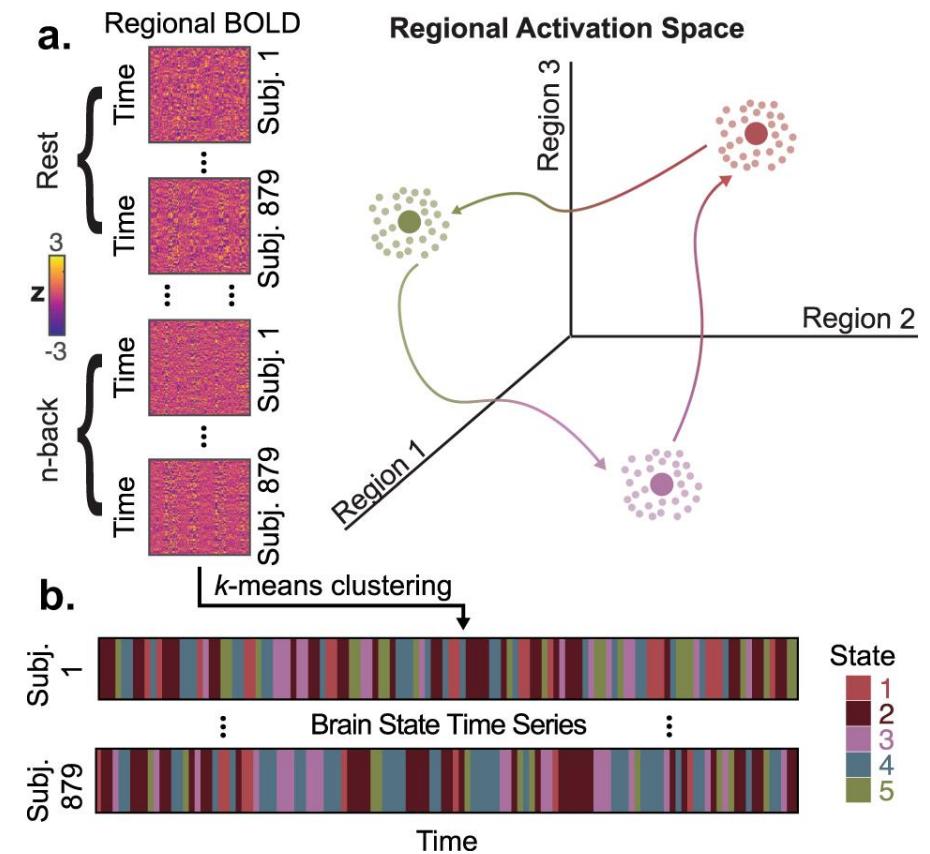
Neuronal
populations

Discrete state decomposition

Markov chains have been applied to a wide array of problems in neuroscience

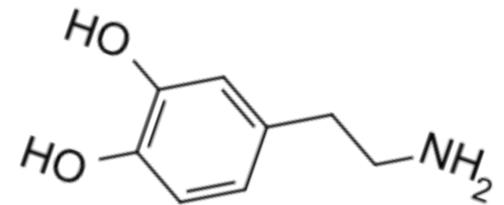
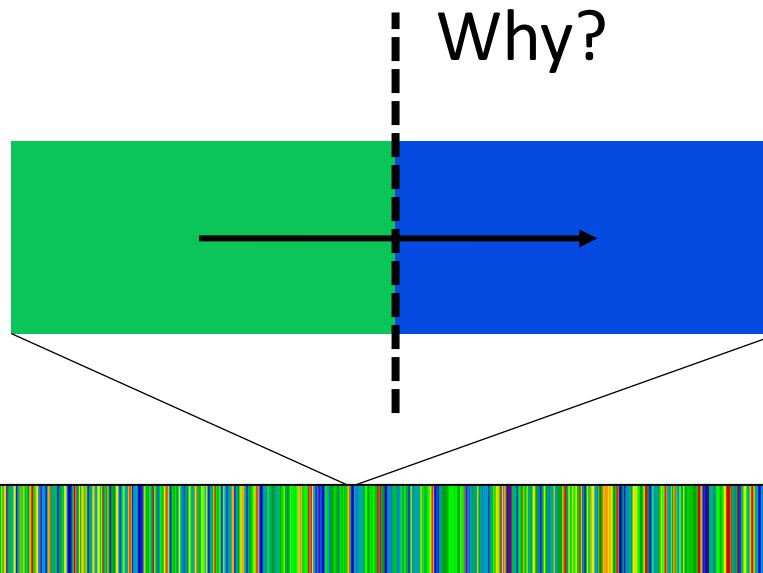
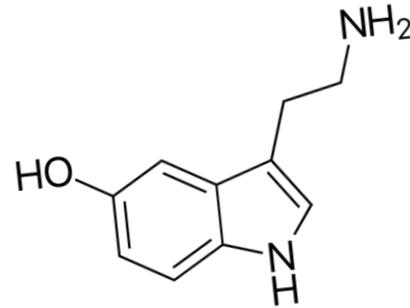


Behavioral
states

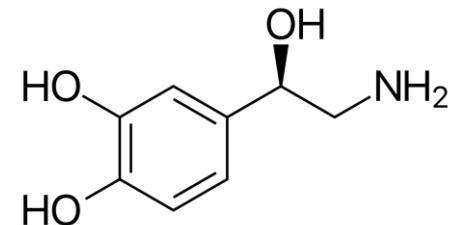
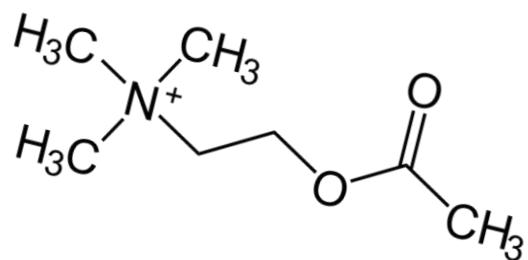


Brain
states

What happens at transitions?



Brain states



Are these state transitions the result of purely **excitatory/inhibitory** dynamics?
Or do they require a little bit more help?

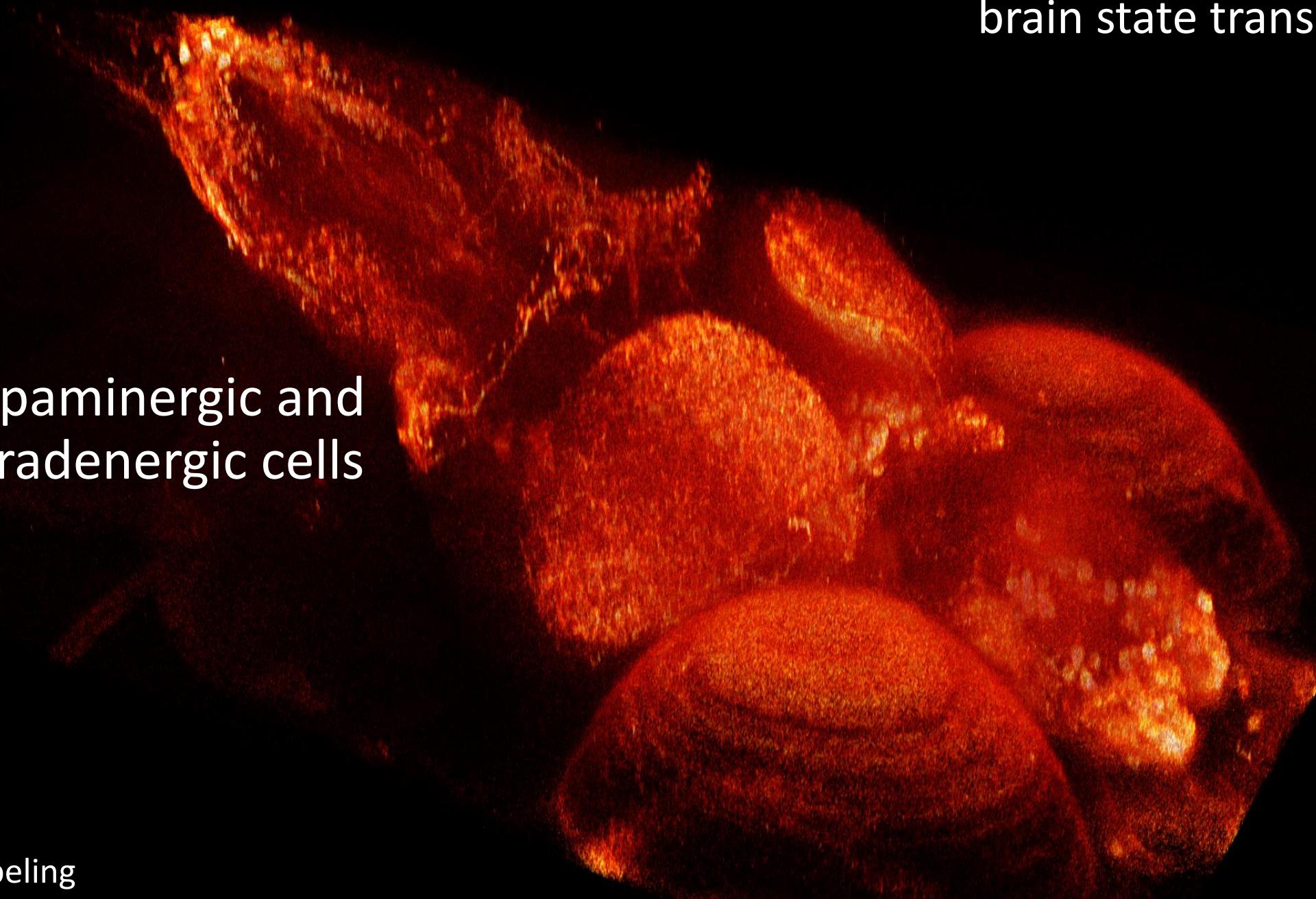


All neurons

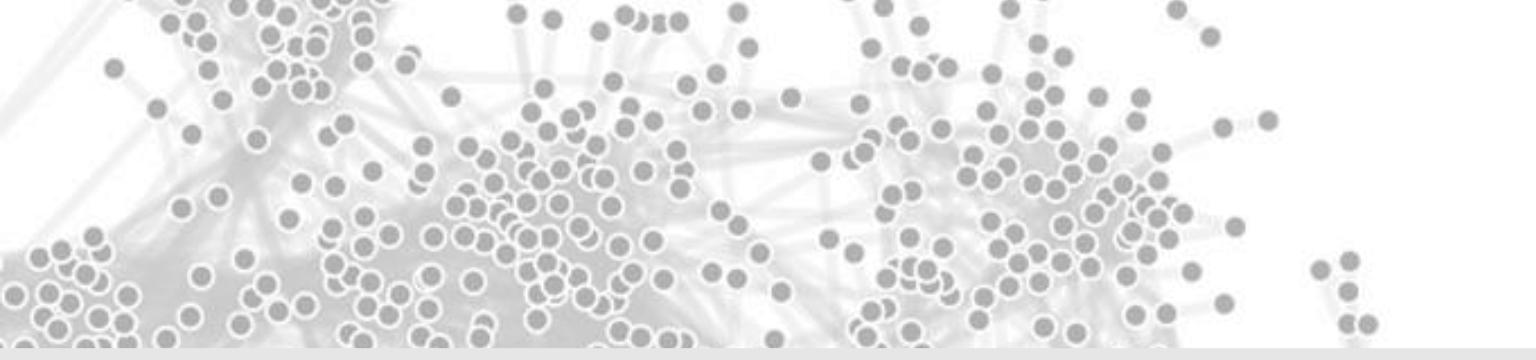
Tg(*elavl3*:H2B-GCaMP6s)

If/how neuromodulators control
brain state transitions

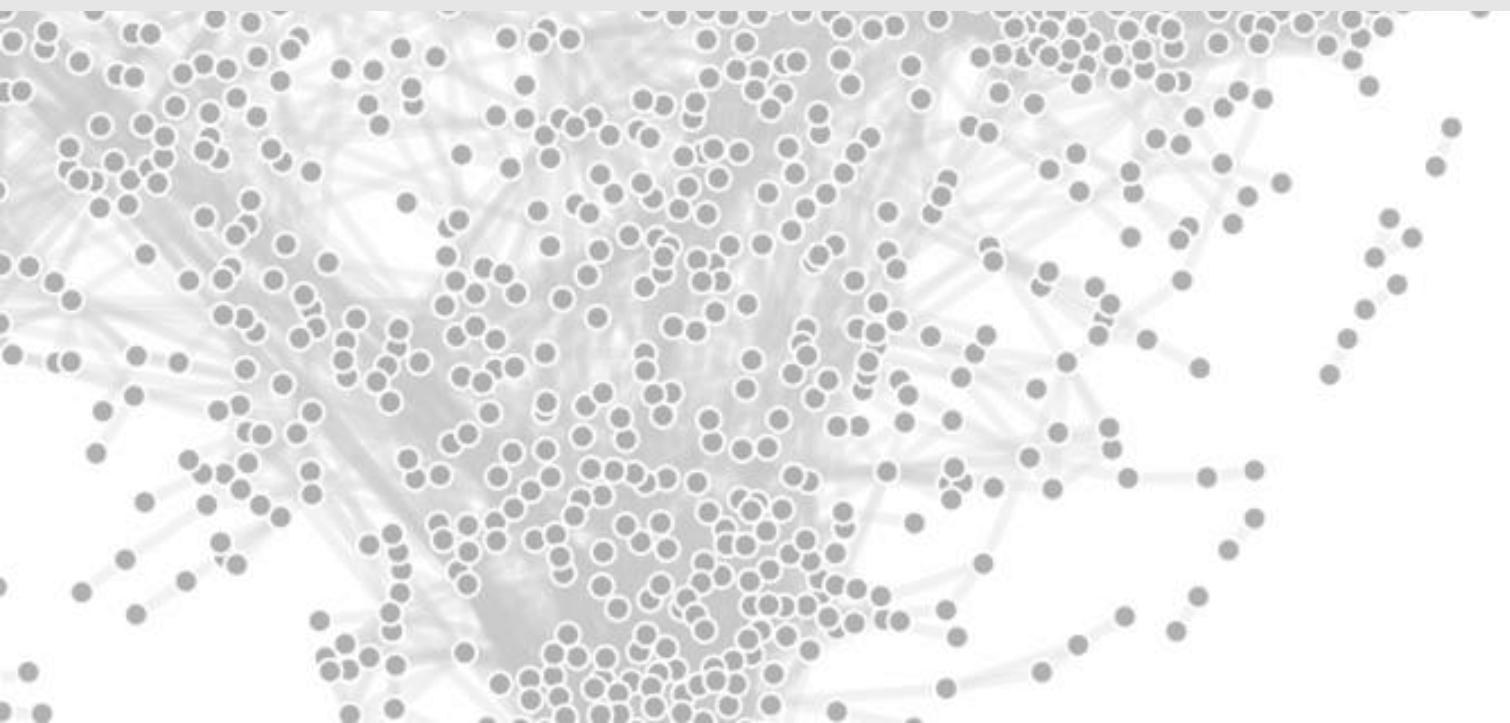
Dopaminergic and
noradenergic cells



Anti-th immunolabeling



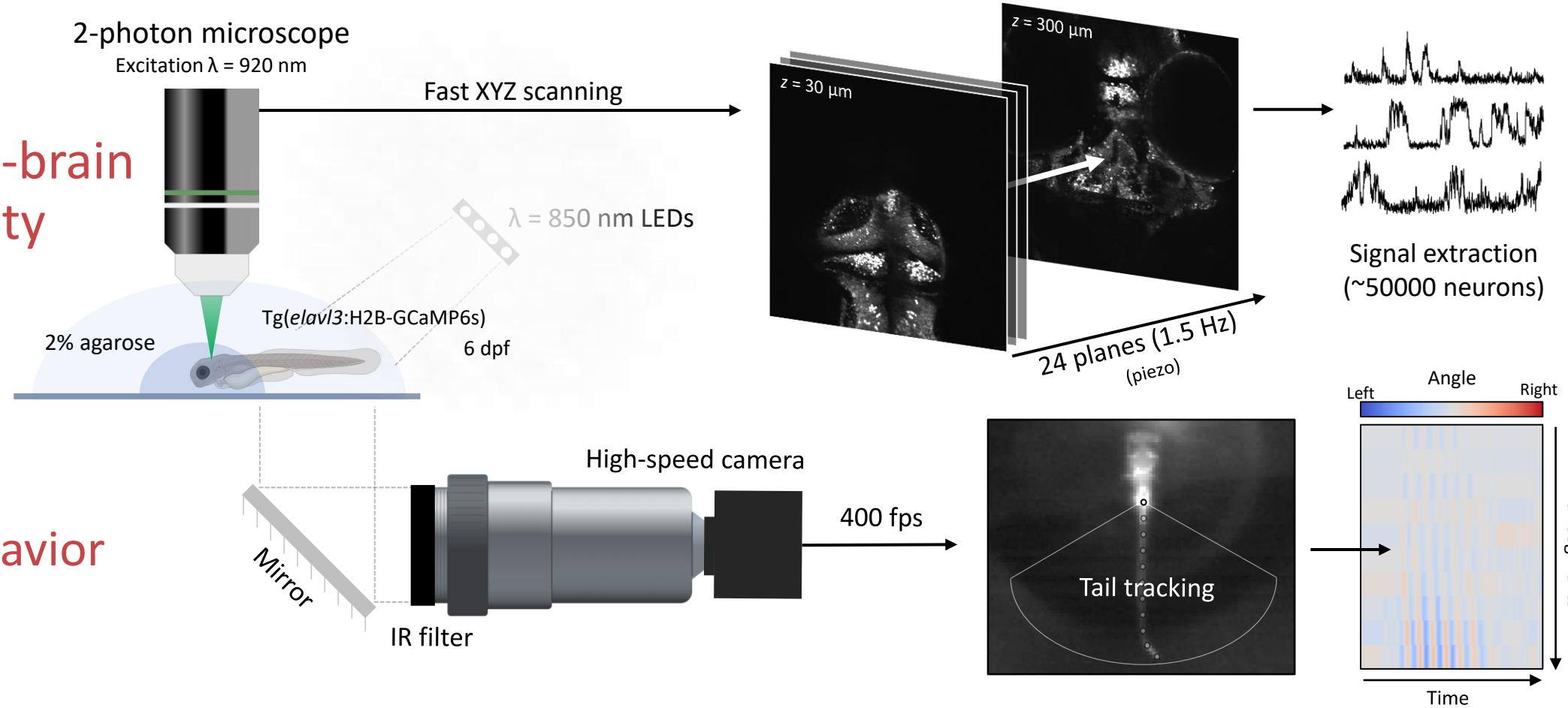
1. Measuring brain activity and behavior



Experimental setup

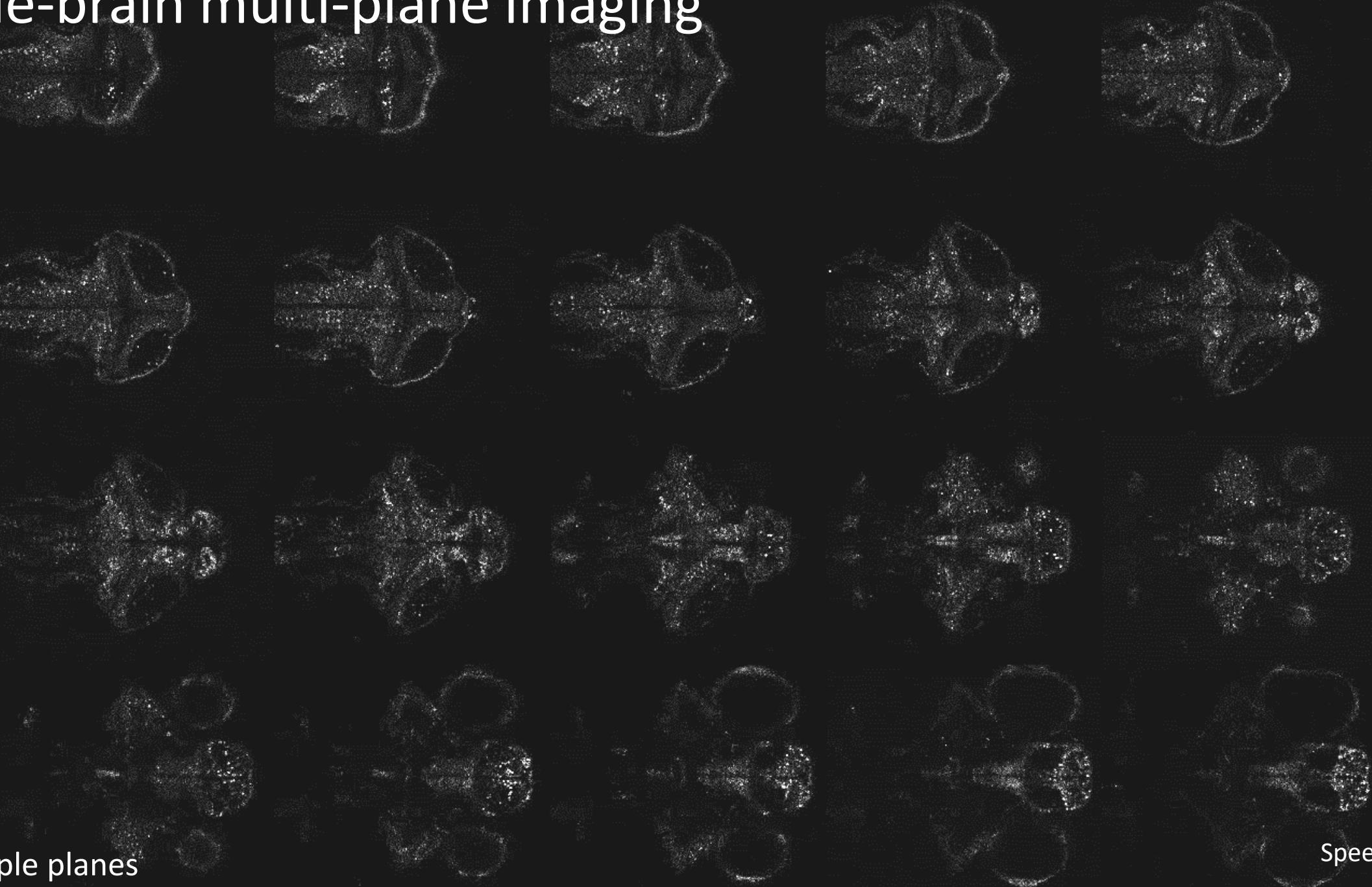
Core elements of our microscopy setup

1. Whole-brain activity



2. Behavior

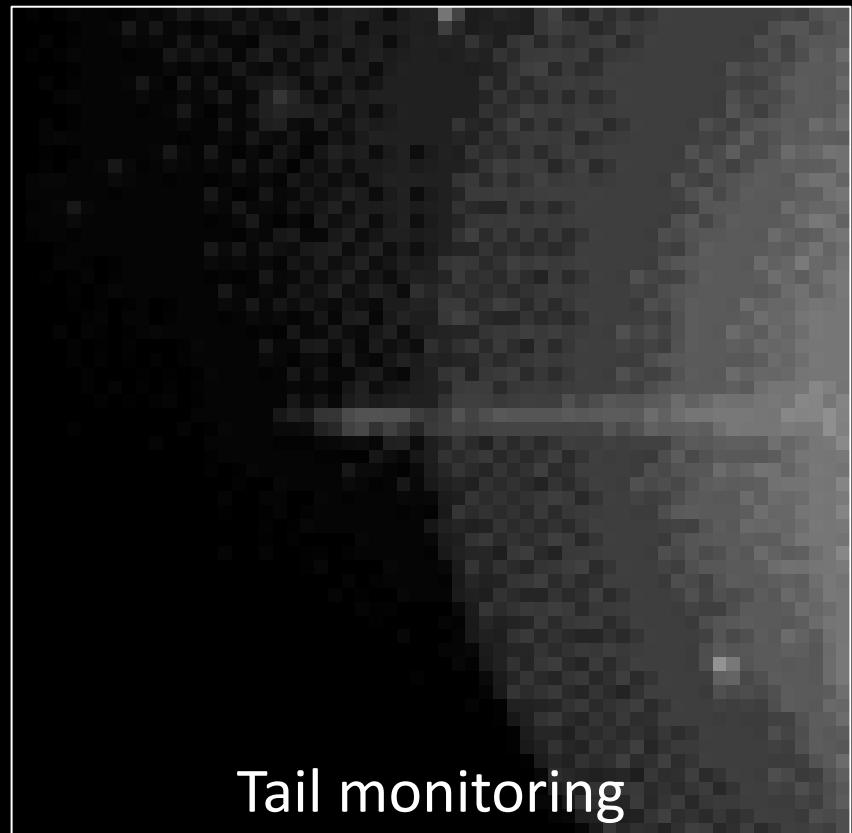
Whole-brain multi-plane imaging



20 example planes

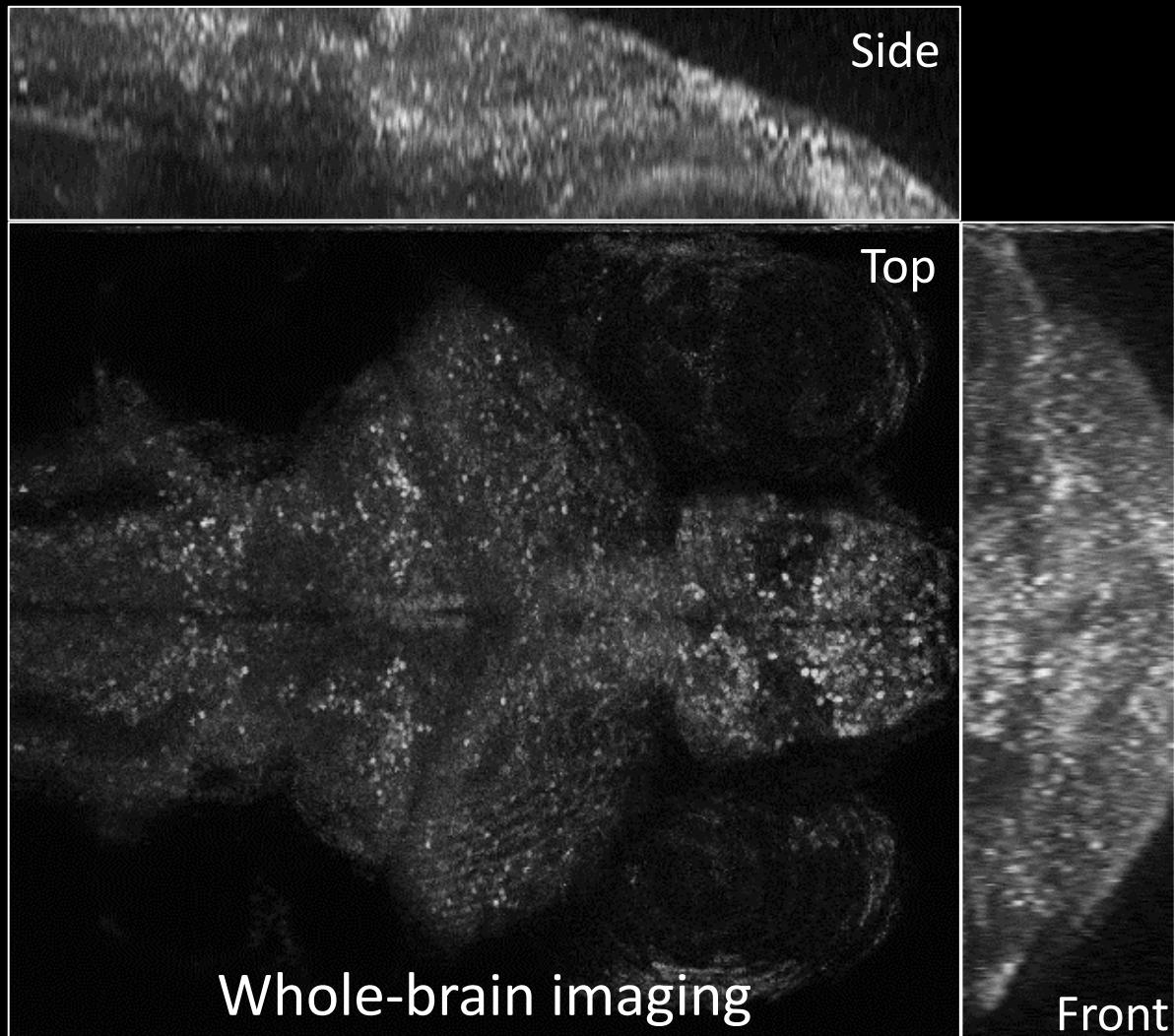
Speed 40x

Calcium imaging + Behavior



400 fps

...



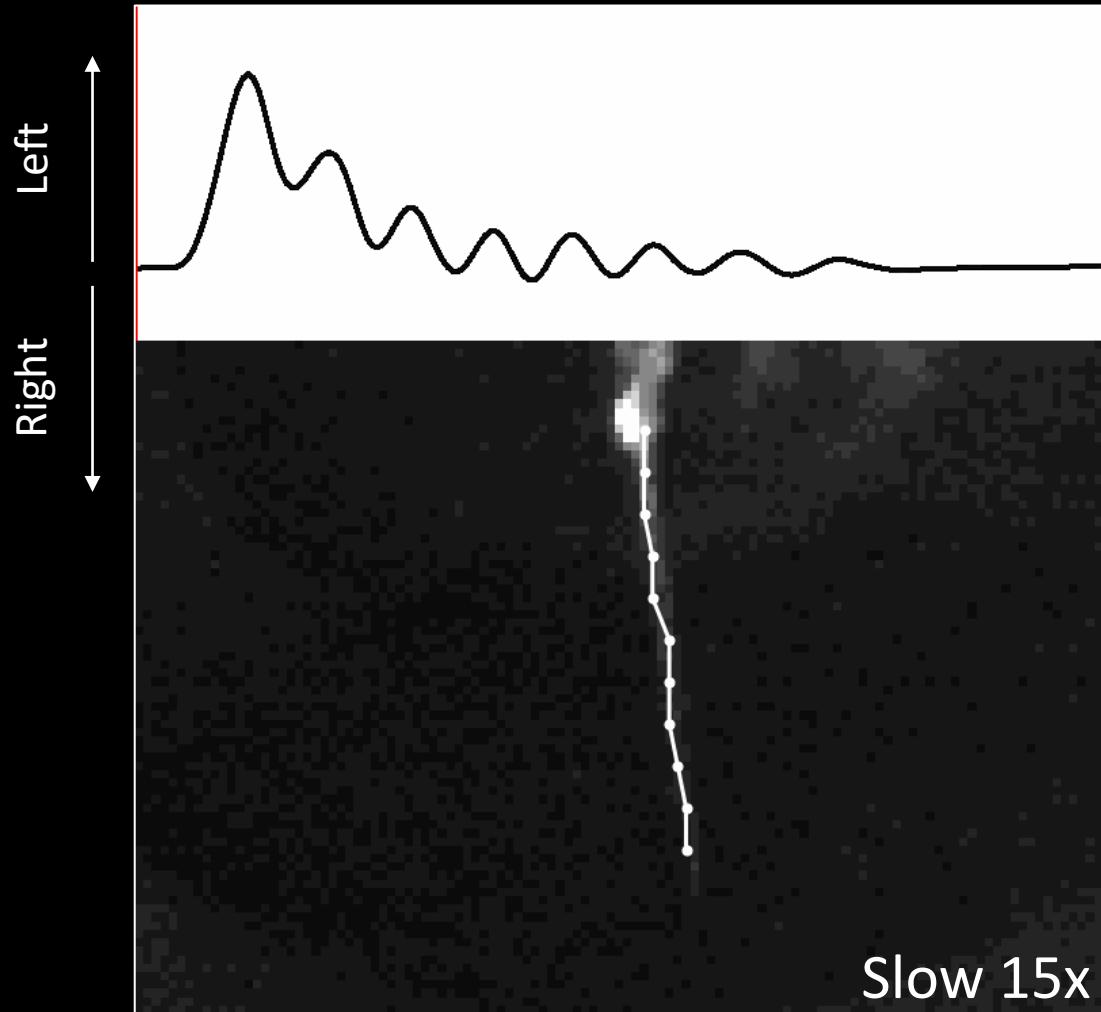
1.5 volumes/s

Speed 20x

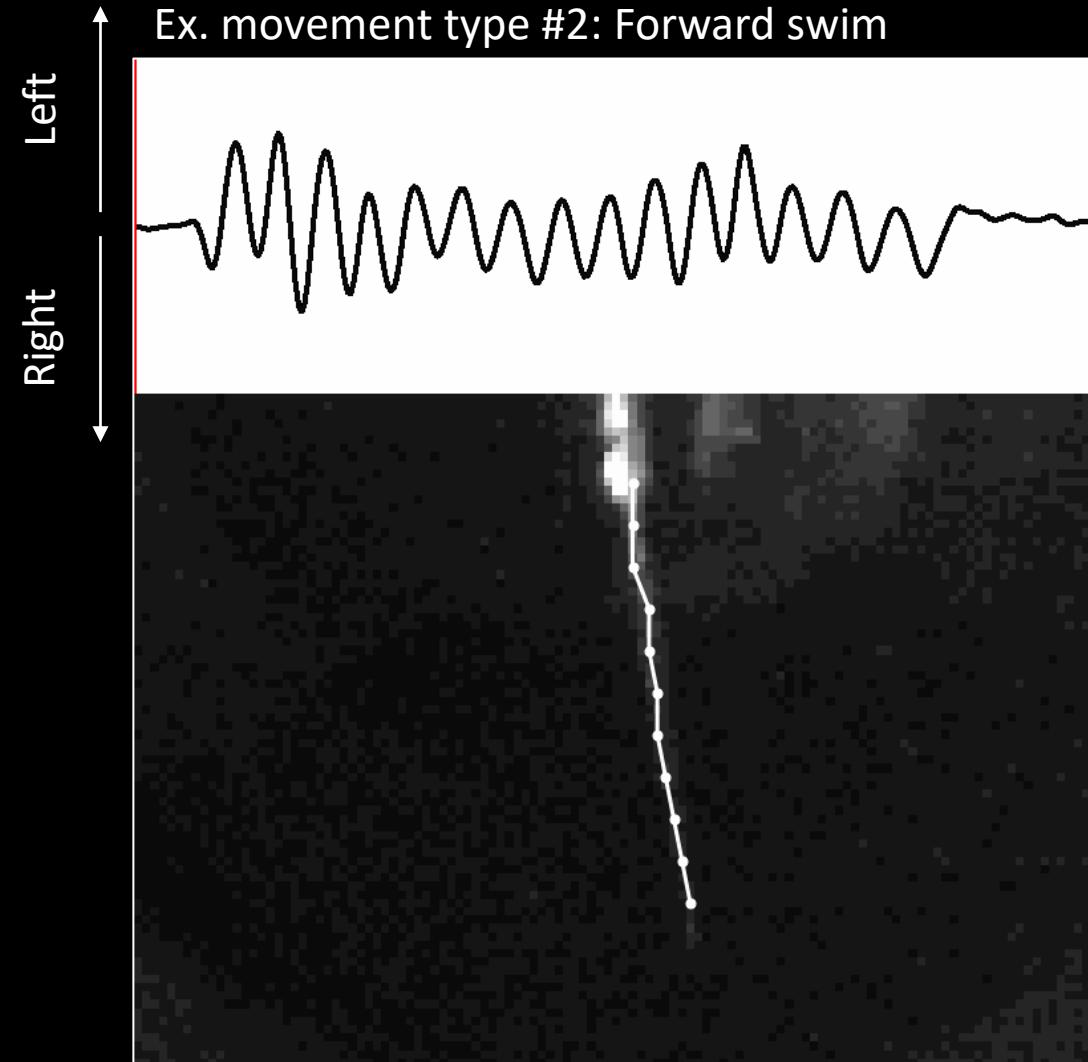
High-speed tail tracking

Fish swim at 20-50 Hz and many locomotor patterns can be distinguished

Ex. movement type #1: Large-angle turn



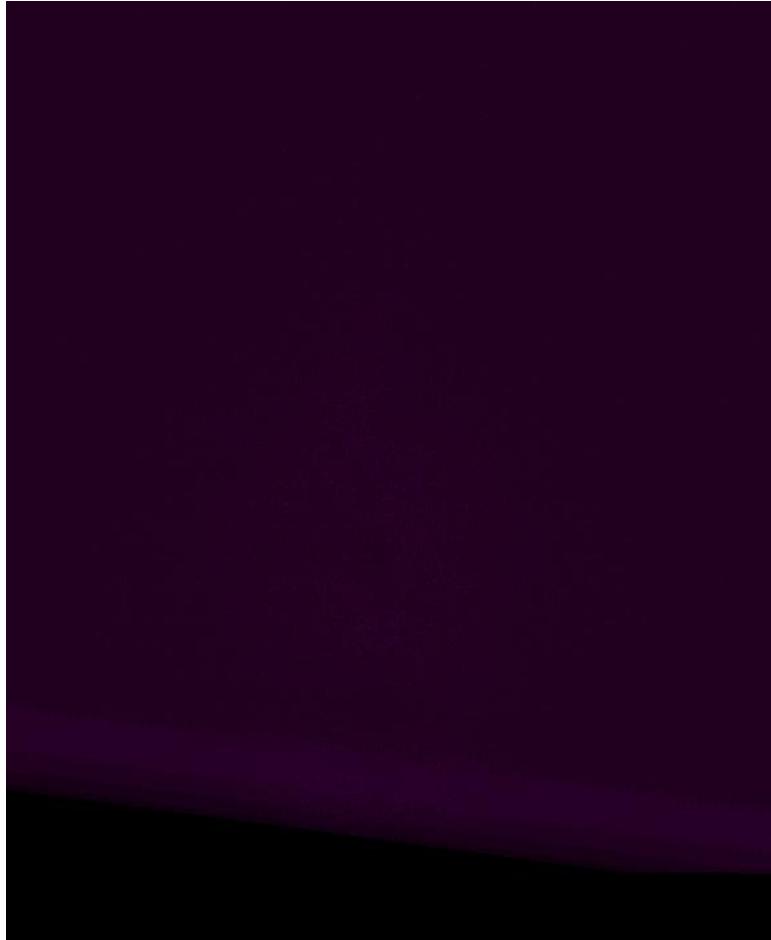
Ex. movement type #2: Forward swim



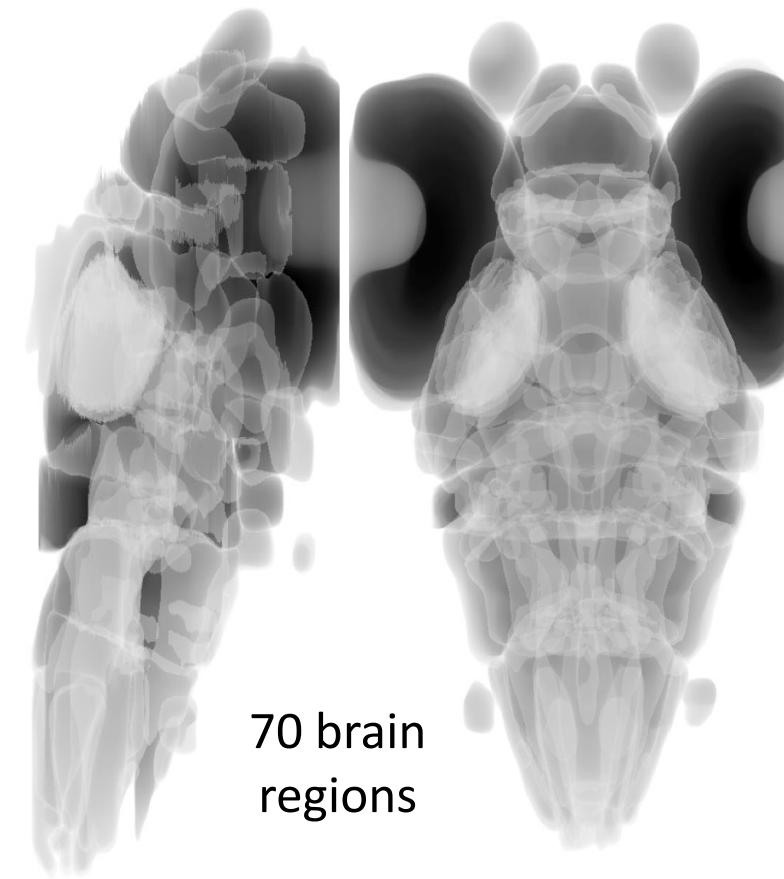
2. Extracting low-dimensional states

Brain atlas registration

1. Registration on atlas template brain
(ANTs Registration)



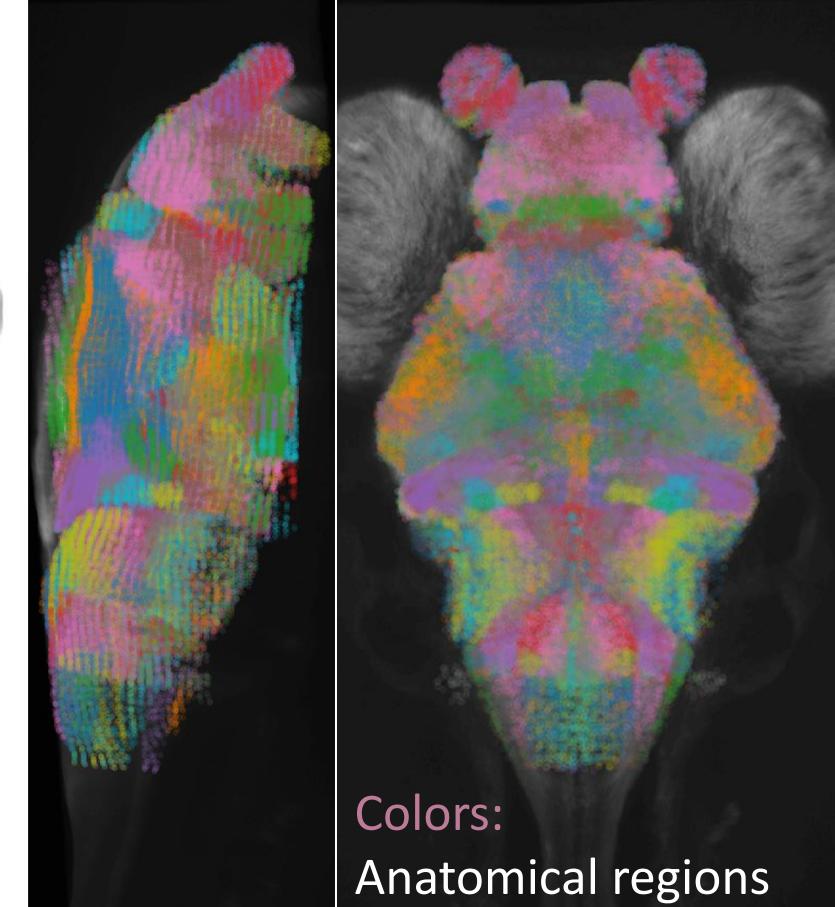
Atlas template brain



In vivo stack

Imaging volumes are registered on a brain atlas
(Mapzebrain, Herwig Baier Lab)

2. Mapping all segmented centroids into brain areas



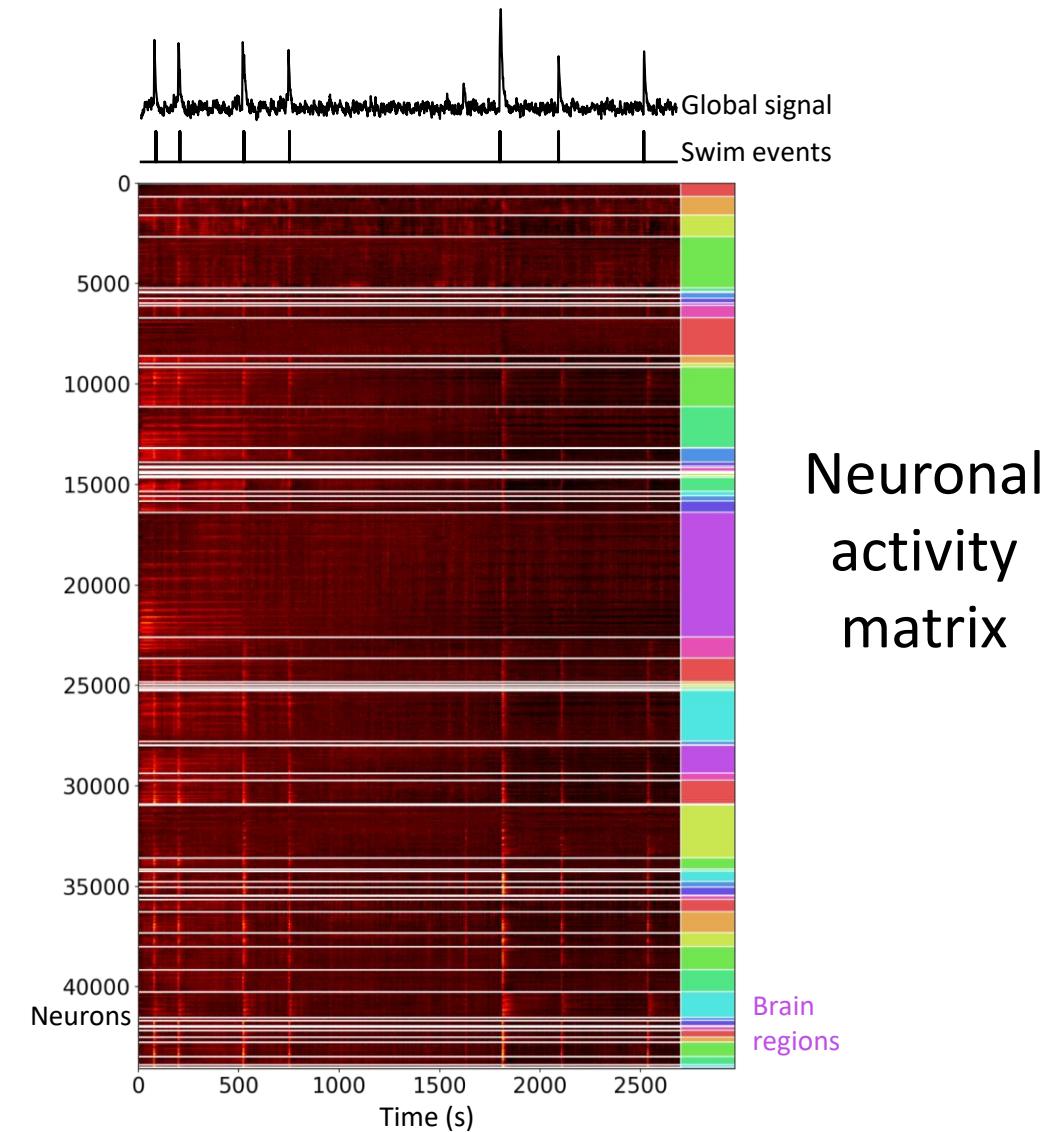
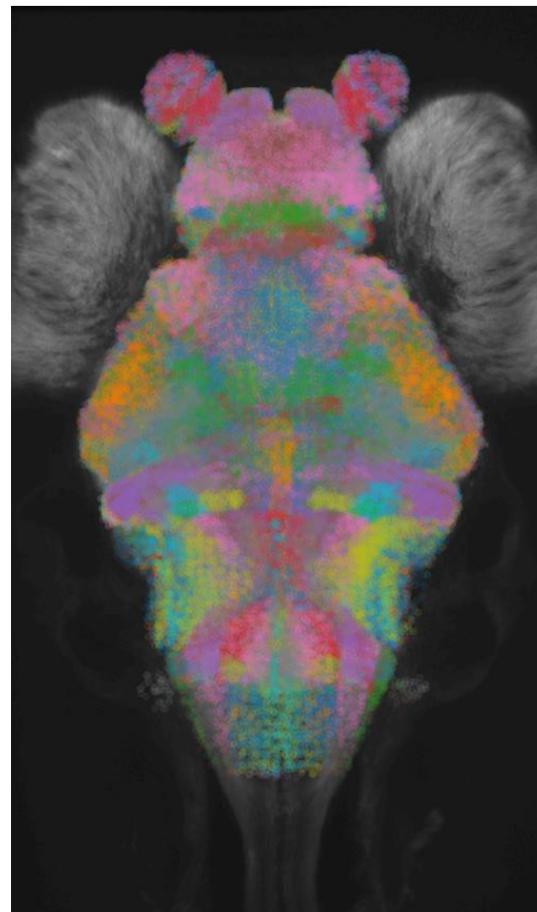
Colors:
Anatomical regions

Reference volume for multi-animal comparisons

Extracting recurrent brain states

Step 1: Extracting region-averaged neuronal activity

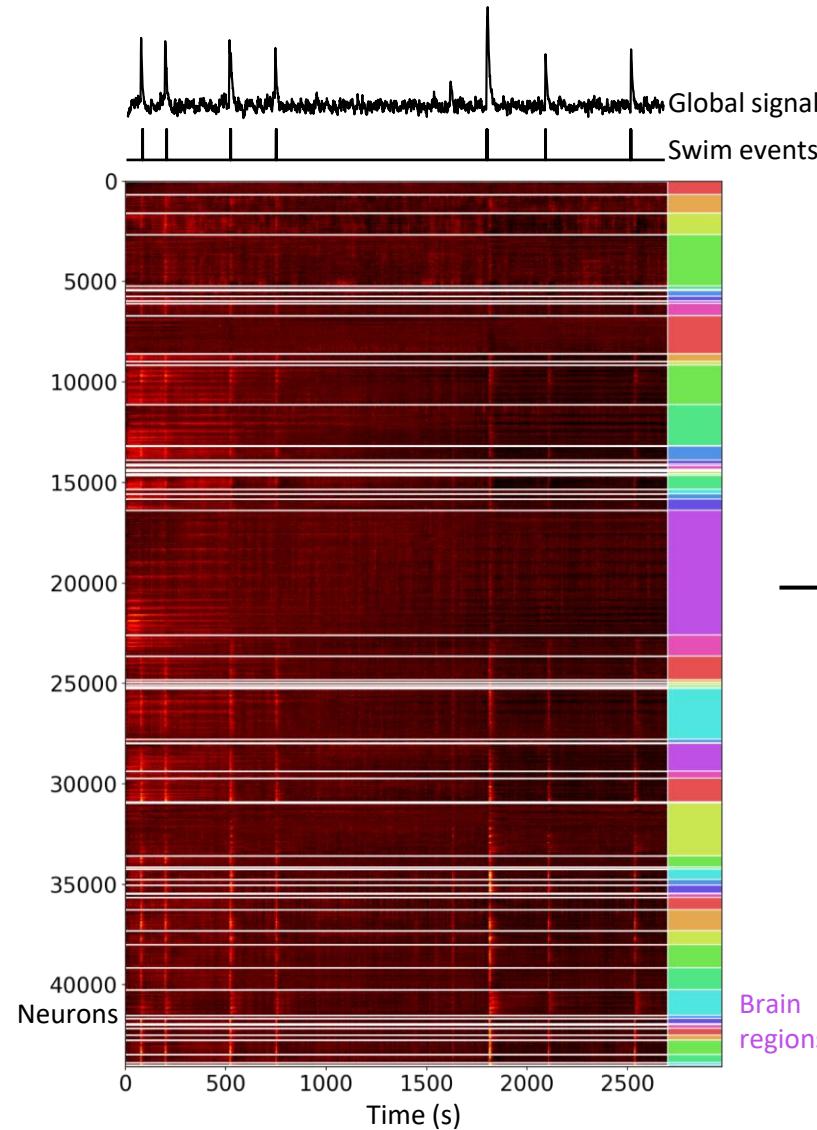
Cells
mapped in
atlas



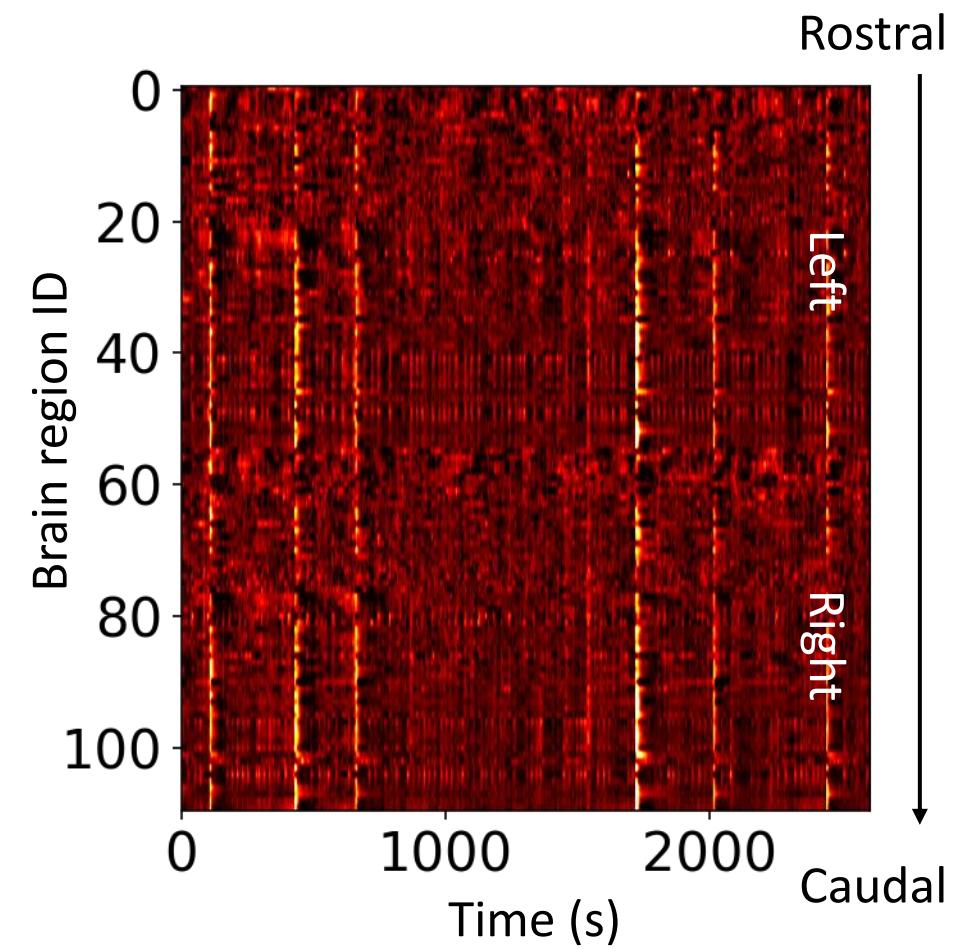
Neuronal
activity
matrix

Extracting recurrent brain states

Step 1: Extracting region-averaged neuronal activity

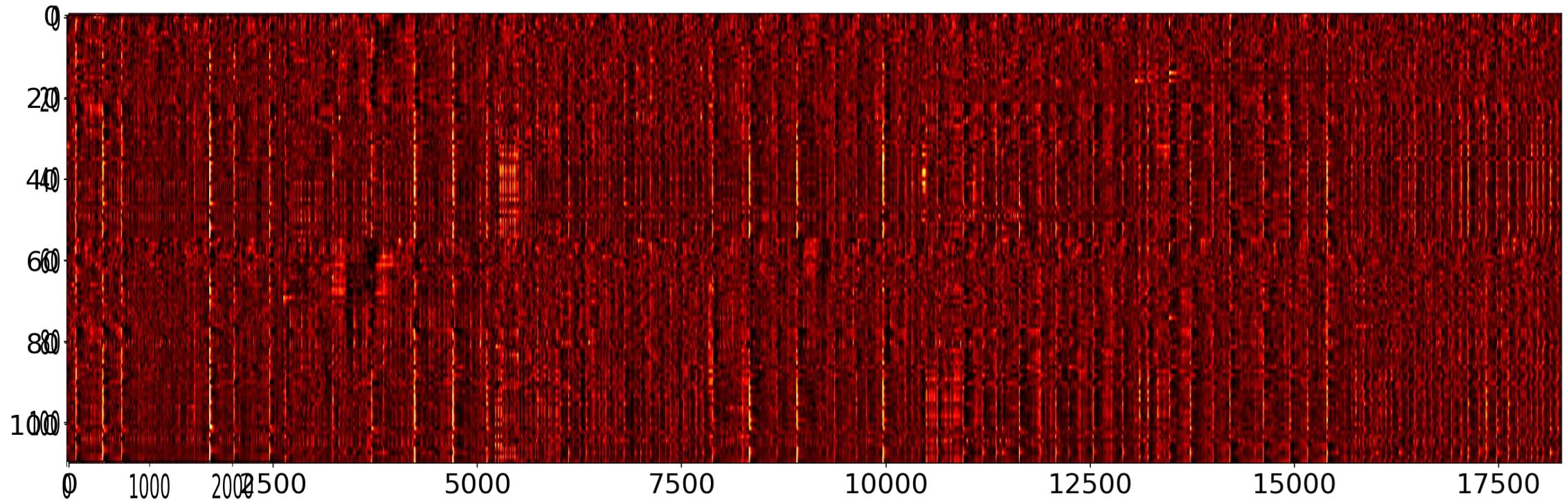


Regional
average



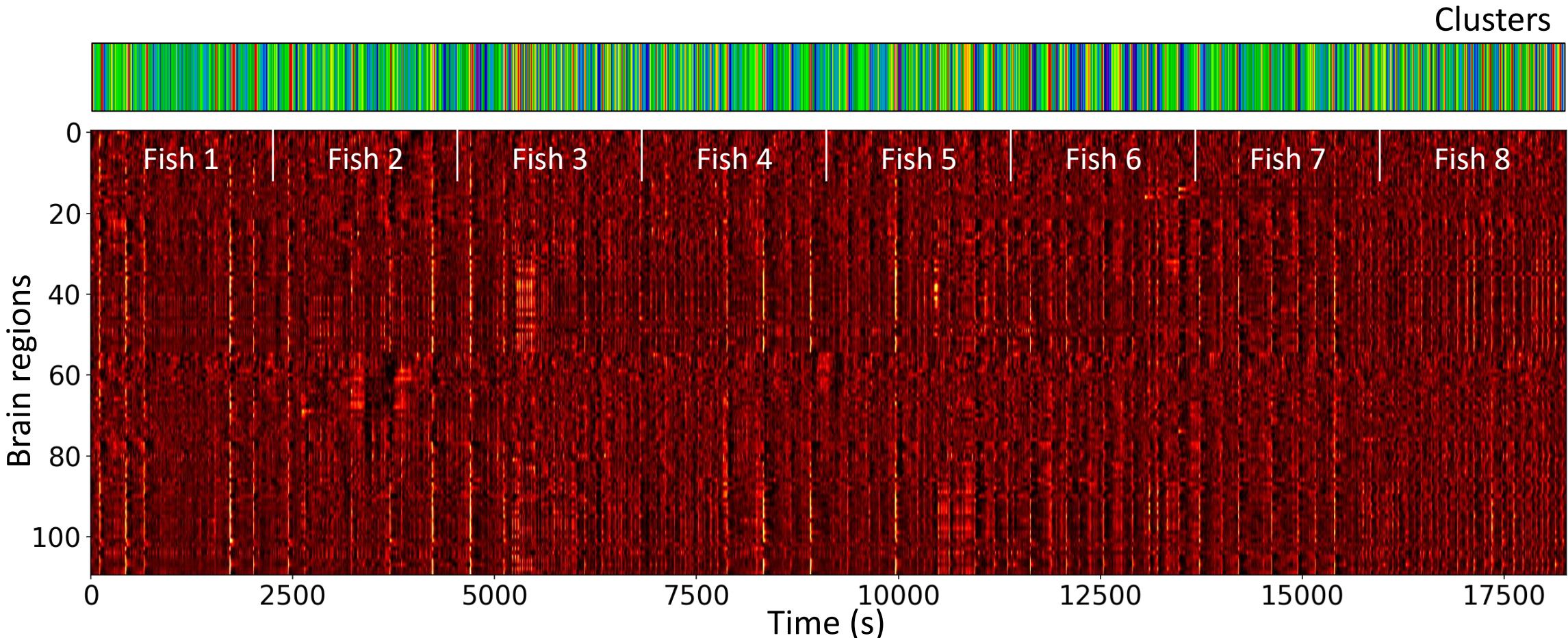
Extracting recurrent brain states

Step 2: Consensus clustering along temporal axis



Extracting recurrent brain states

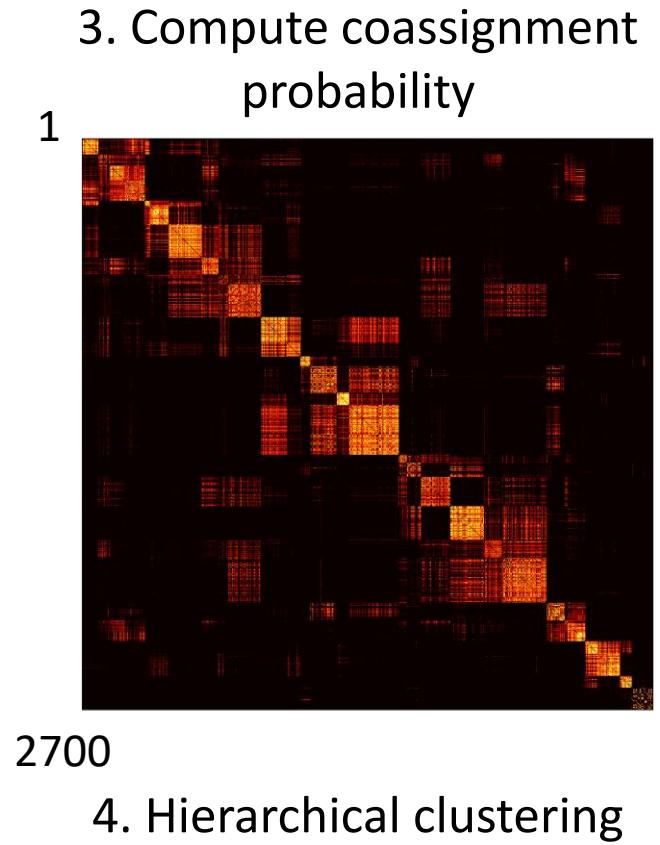
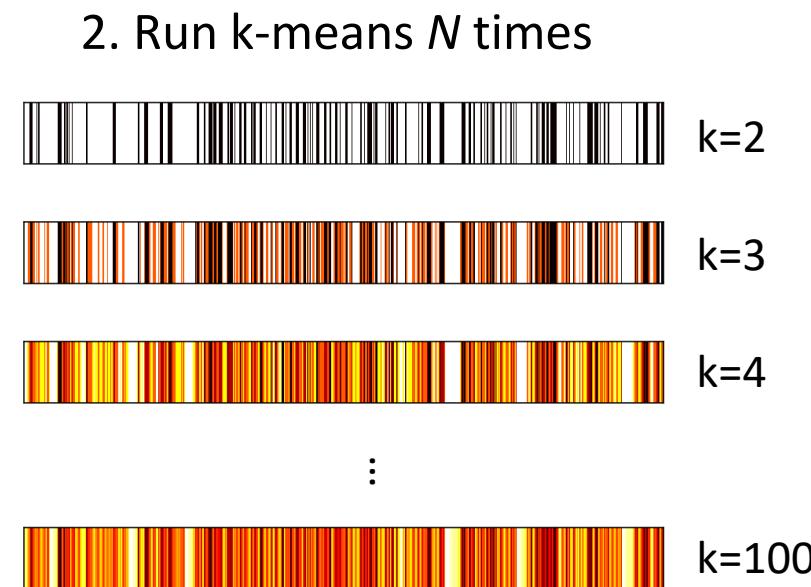
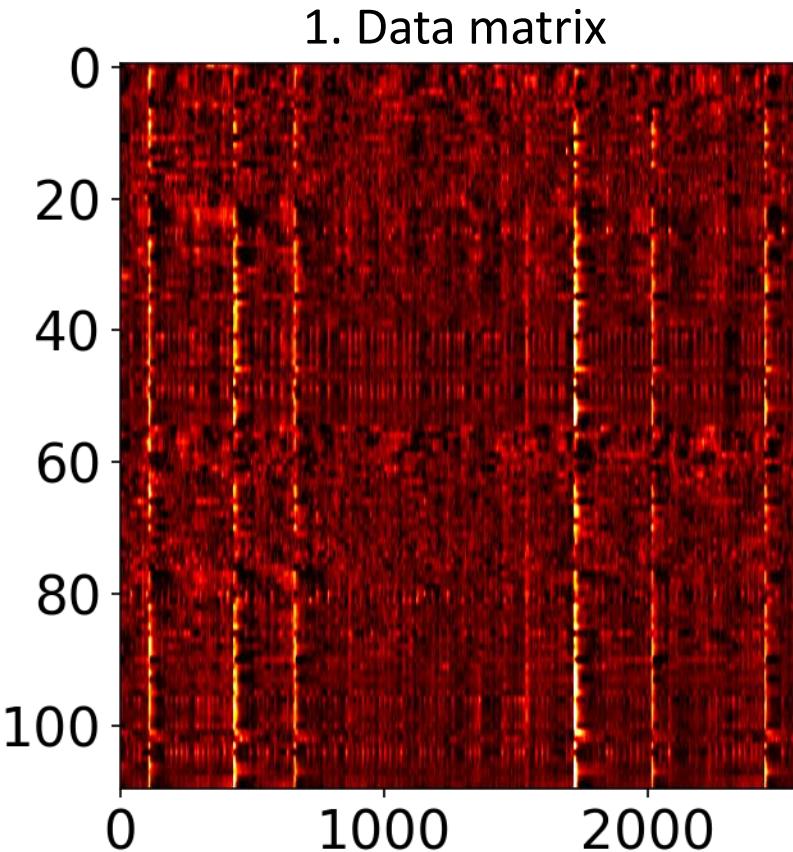
Step 2: Consensus clustering along temporal axis



Assumption: Instantaneous snapshots of regional activity are reproducible across time and individuals

Consensus clustering

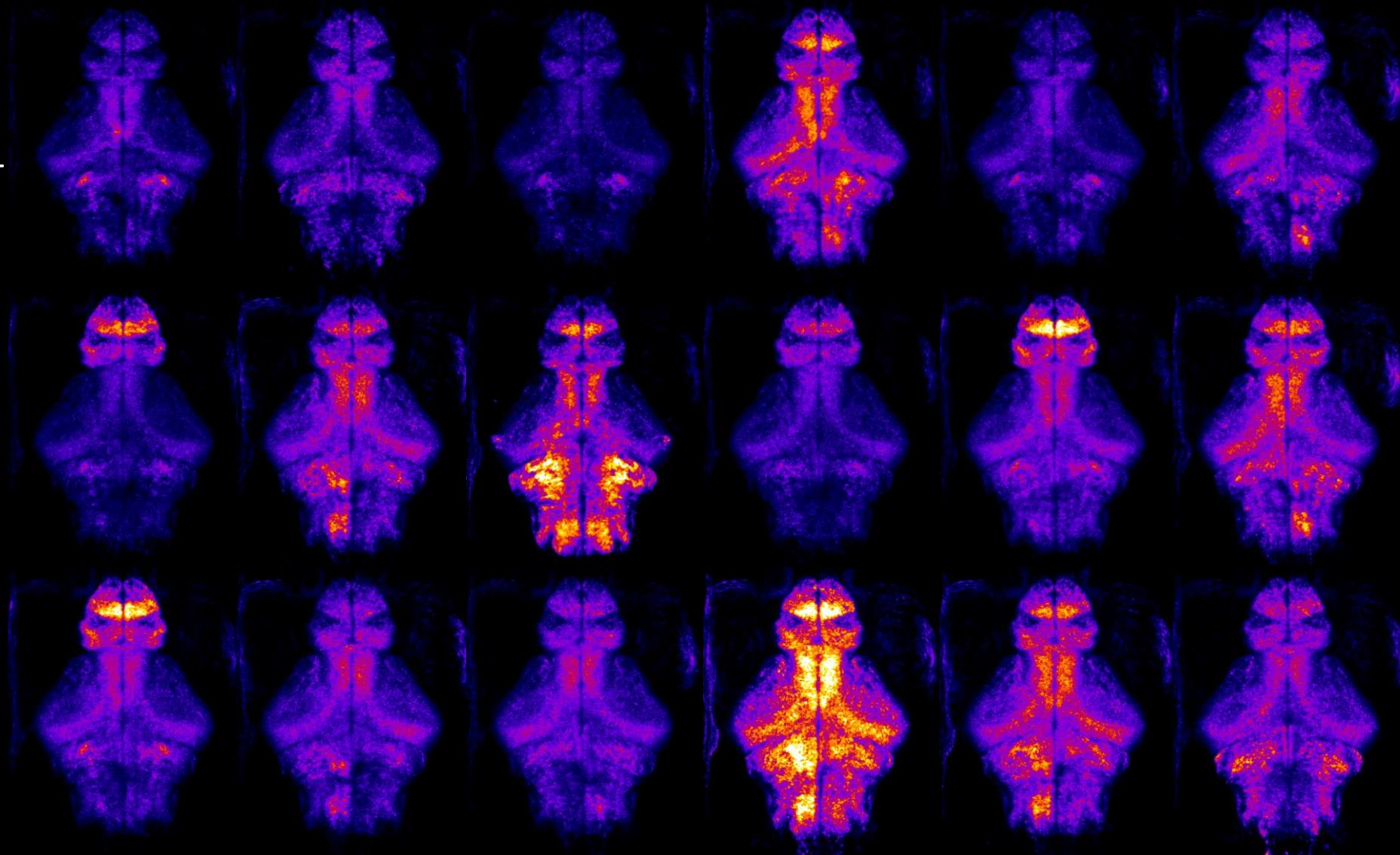
Most clustering algorithms typically yield different outputs on repeated runs
Consensus clustering **averages results** across multiple runs



What do these clusters actually look like?

Spontaneous brain states Ordered by prevalence

State 1



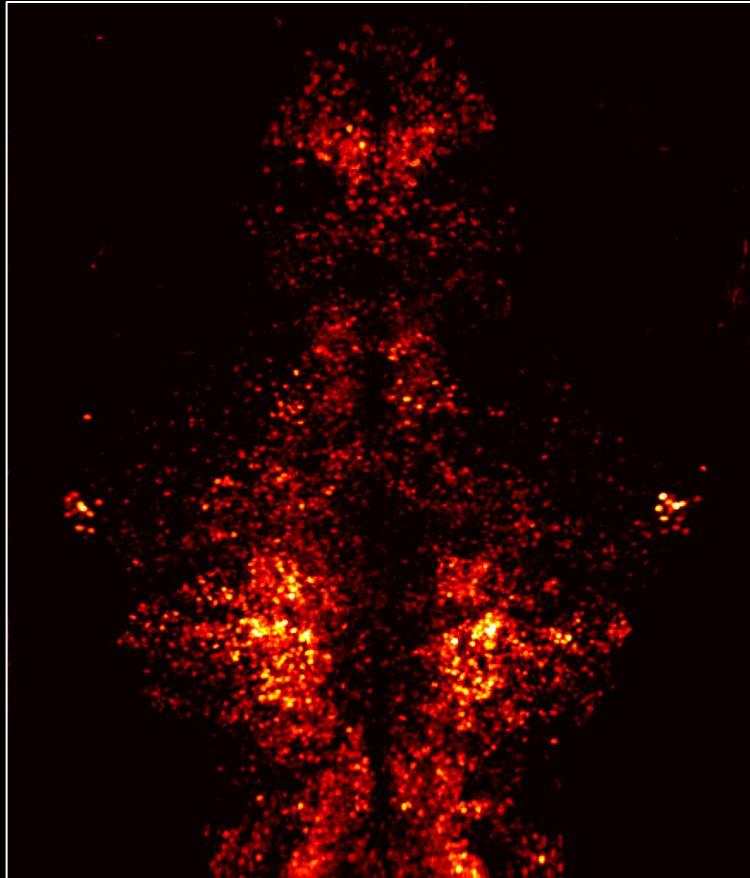
Fluorescence (zscored)

State 18

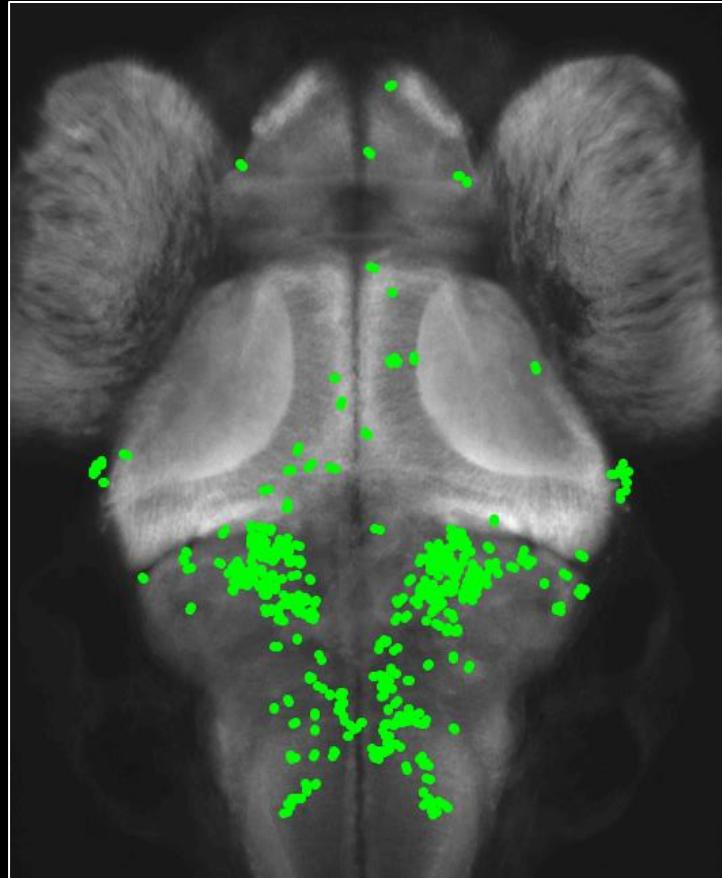
Average states projected in *Mapzebrain* atlas ($n = 7$ fish)

Motor state validation

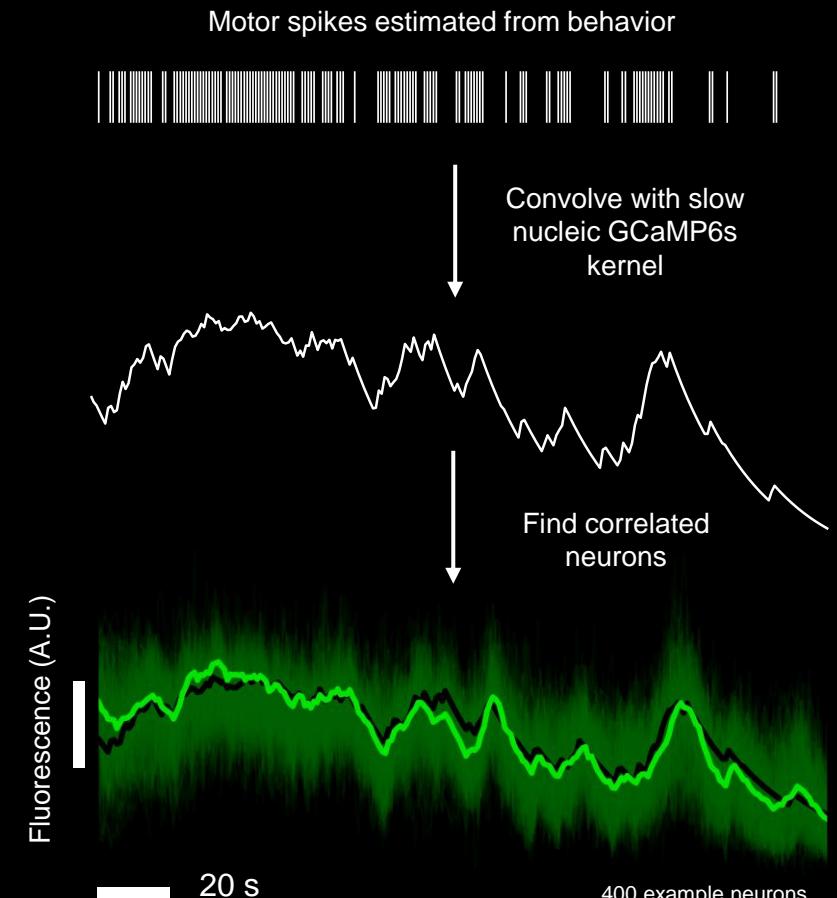
State 8 can be recovered independently through behavioral regression



State 8

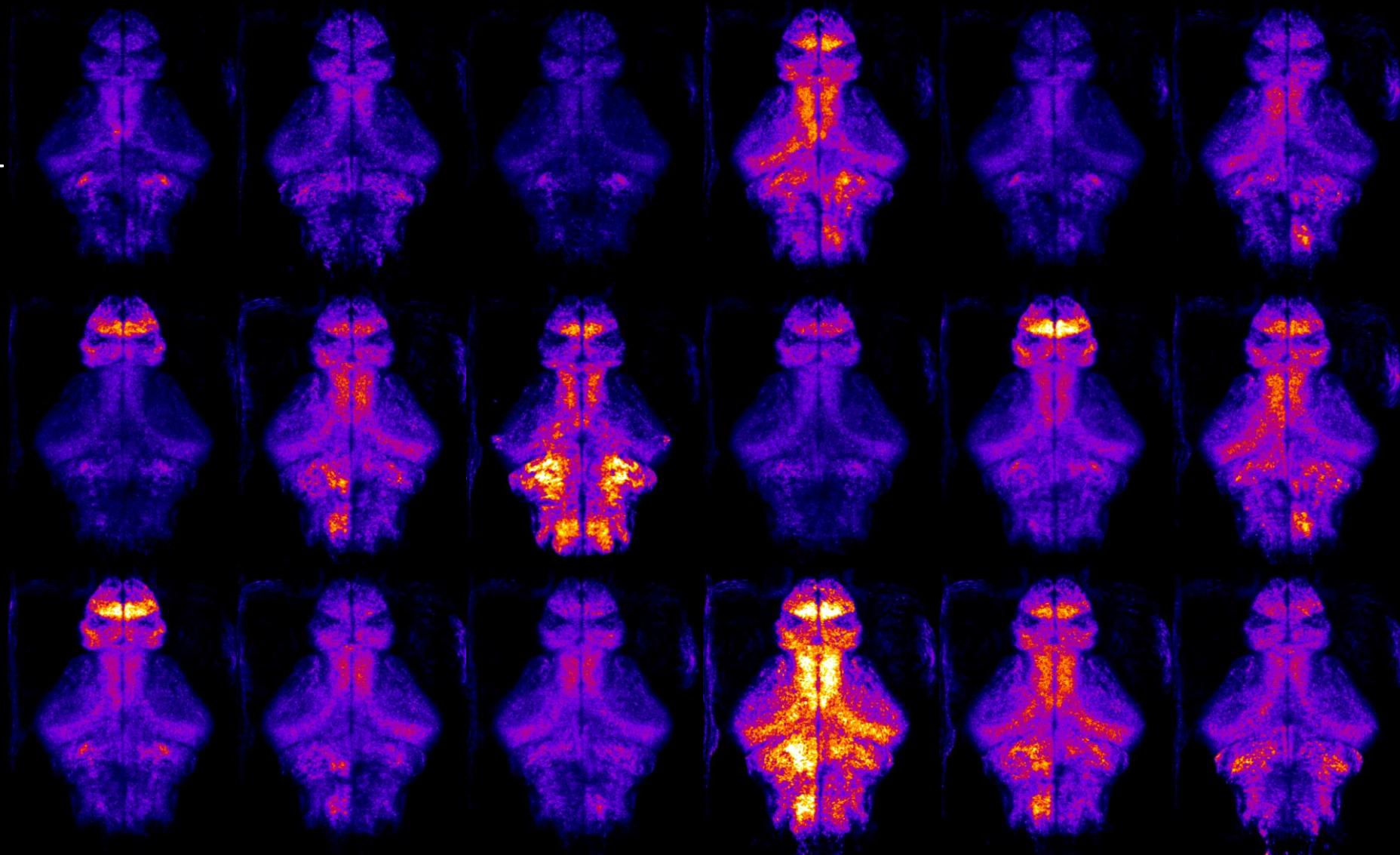


Tail-correlated neurons +
significant overlap across fish



Spontaneous brain states Ordered by prevalence

State 1



Fluorescence (zscored)

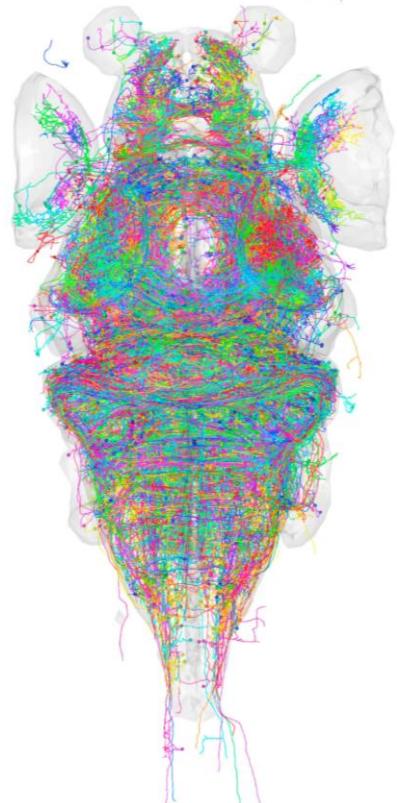
State 18

Average states projected in *Mapzebrain* atlas ($n = 7$ fish)

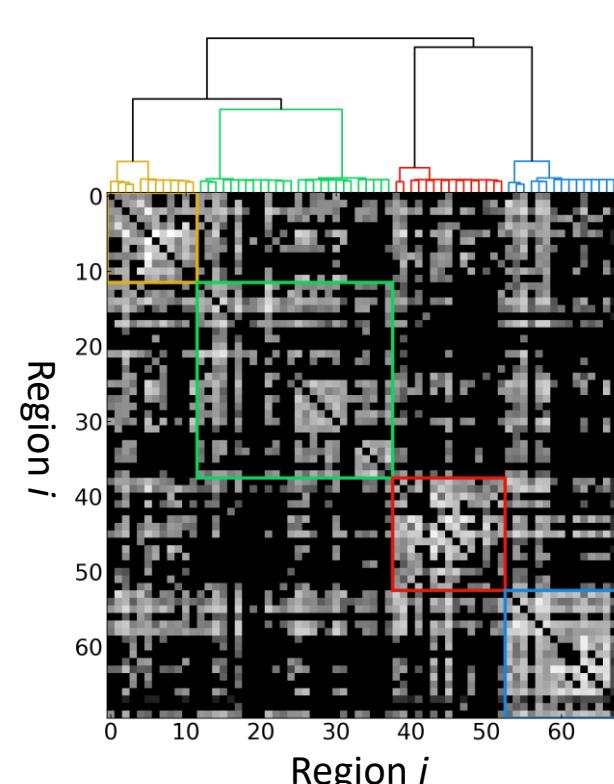
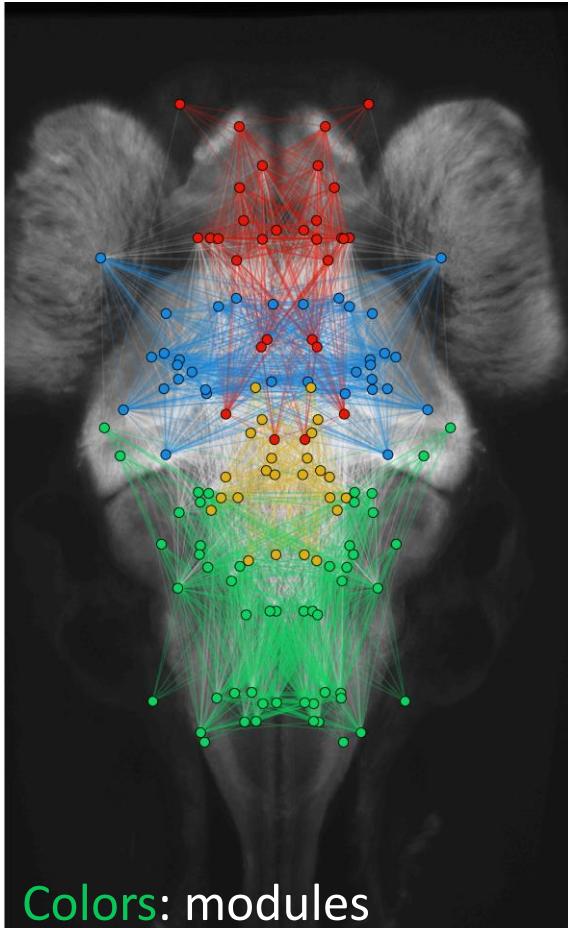
3. Properties of brain states

Spatial properties of states

Modules/communities: Groups of strongly interconnected brain regions



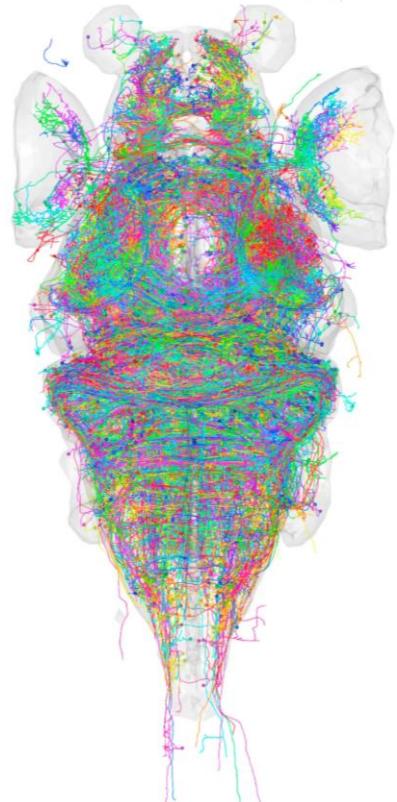
Connectome



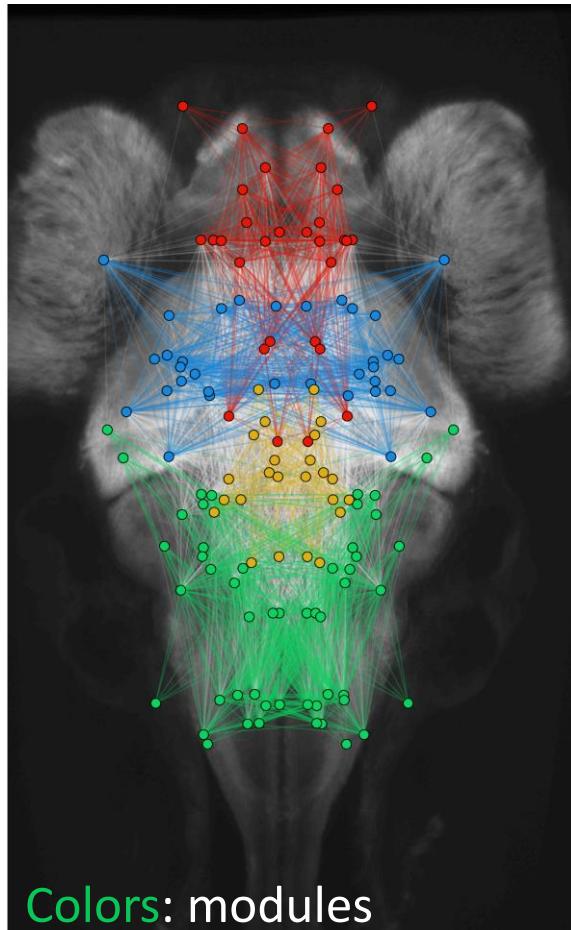
4 principal modules identified
through hierarchical
community detection

Spatial properties of states

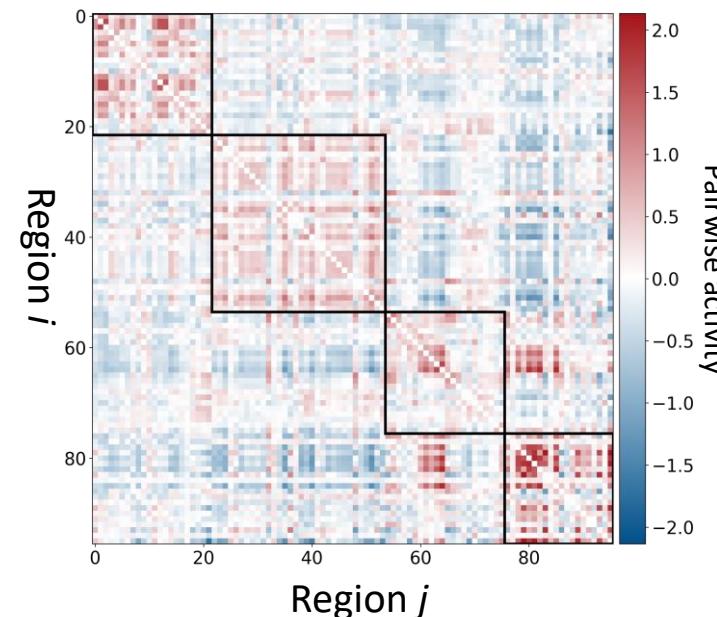
Coactivation is driven by strong recurrent connectivity



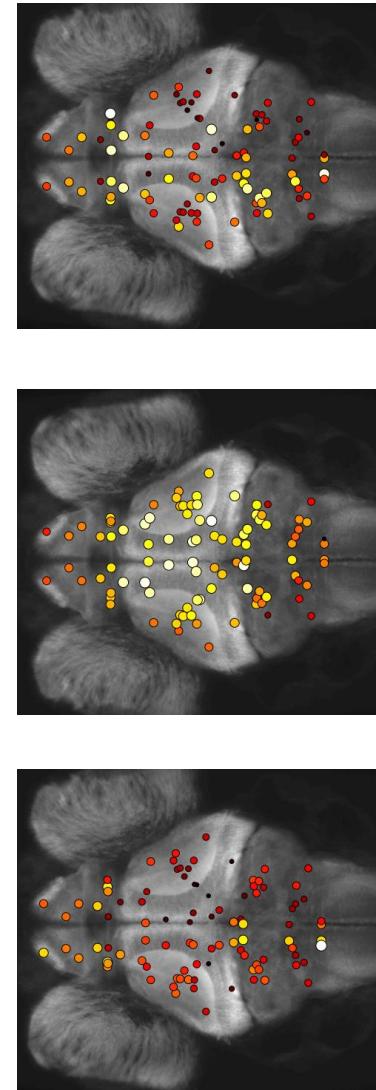
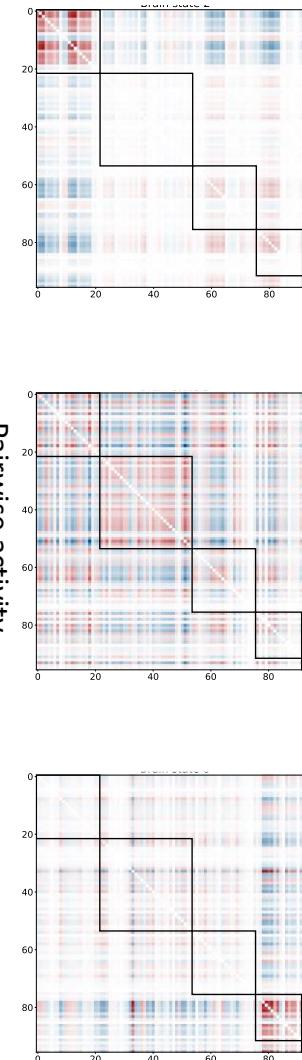
Connectome



Average state
coactivation matrix

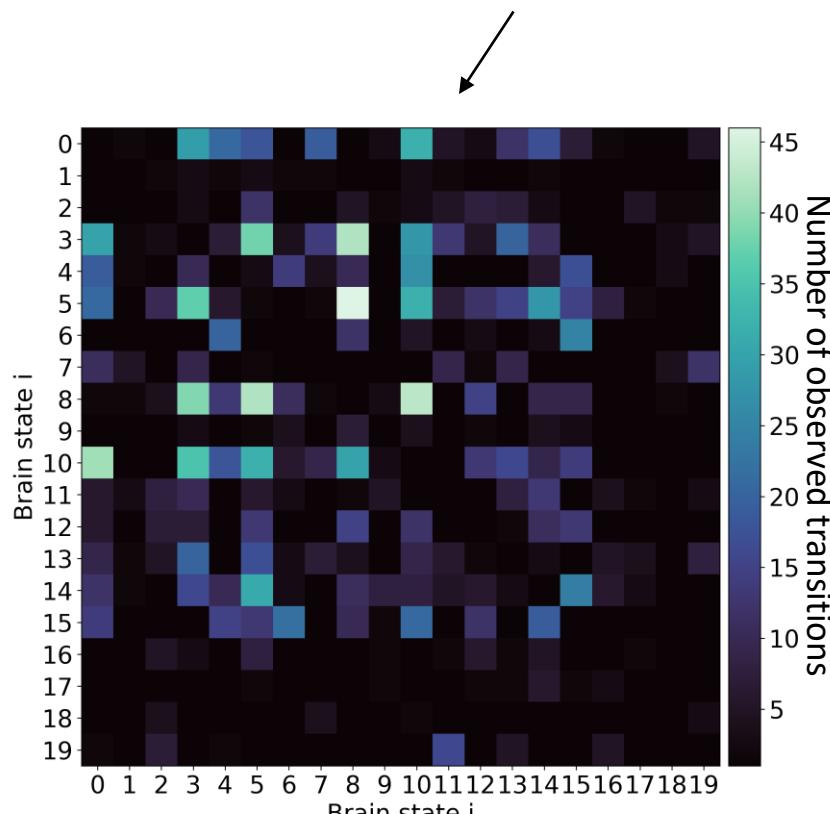


Example states

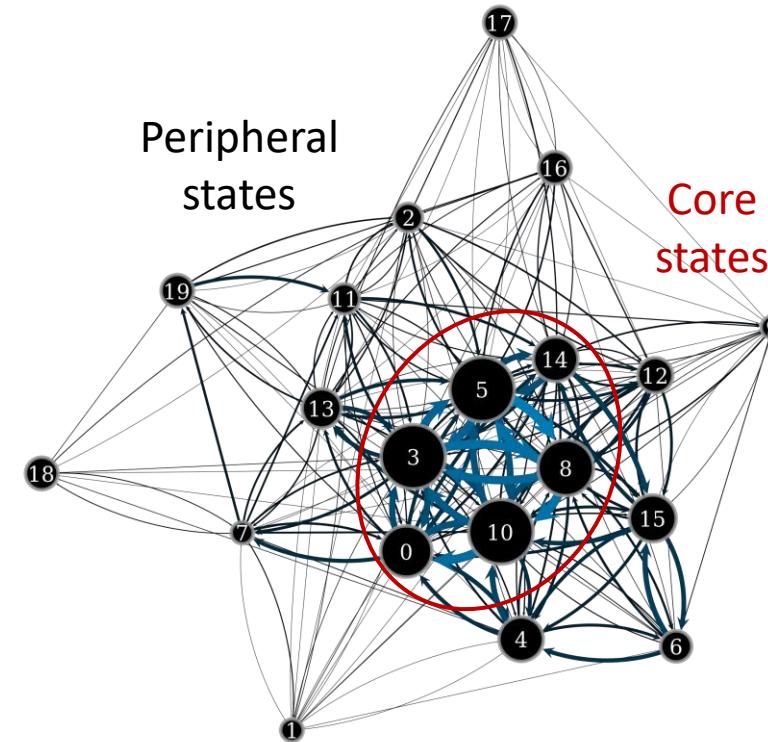


Temporal properties of states

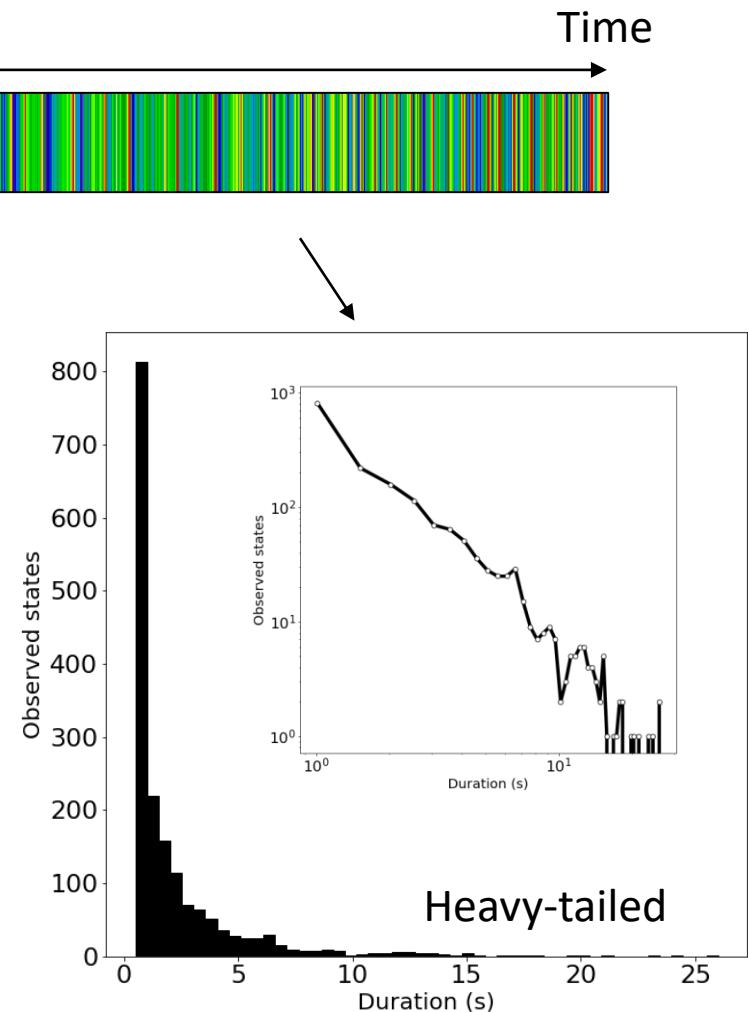
Brain state transitions are not completely random



Transition matrix



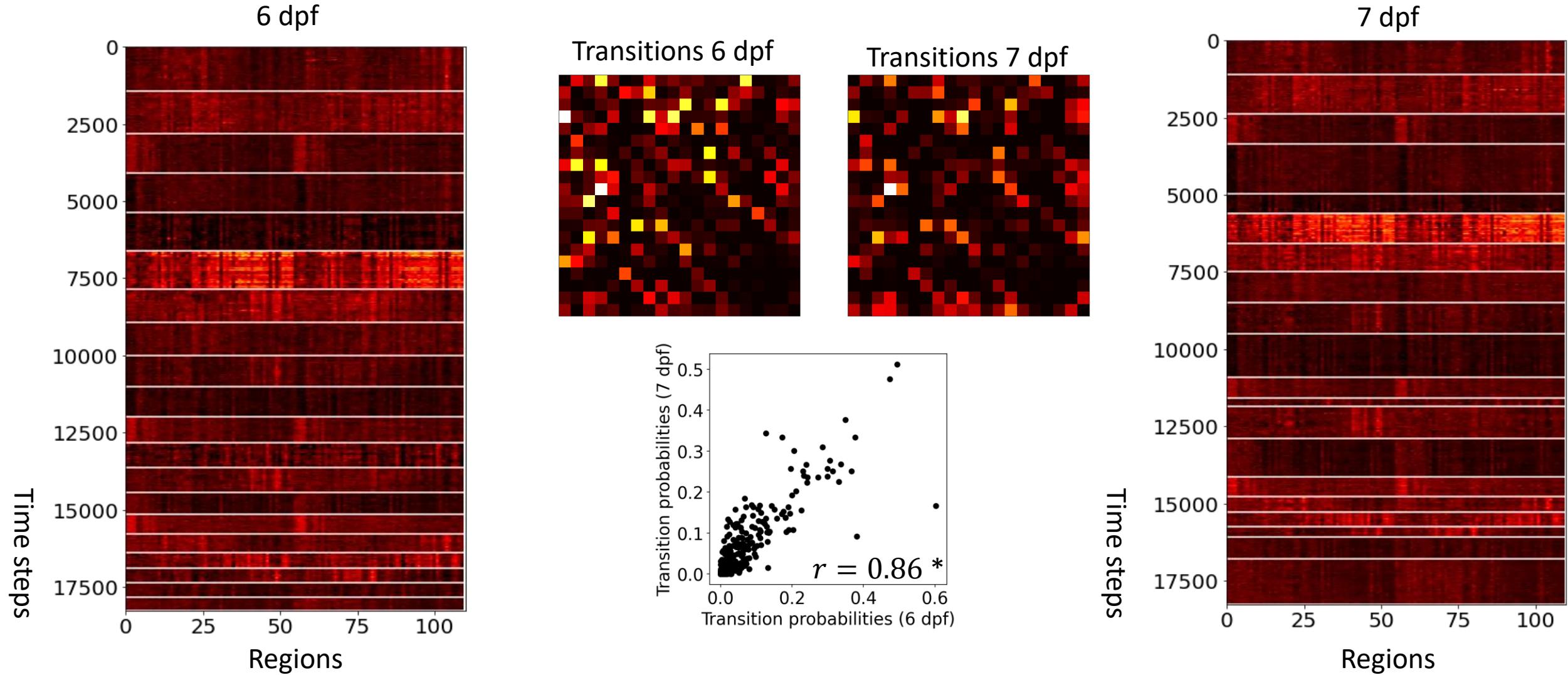
State network

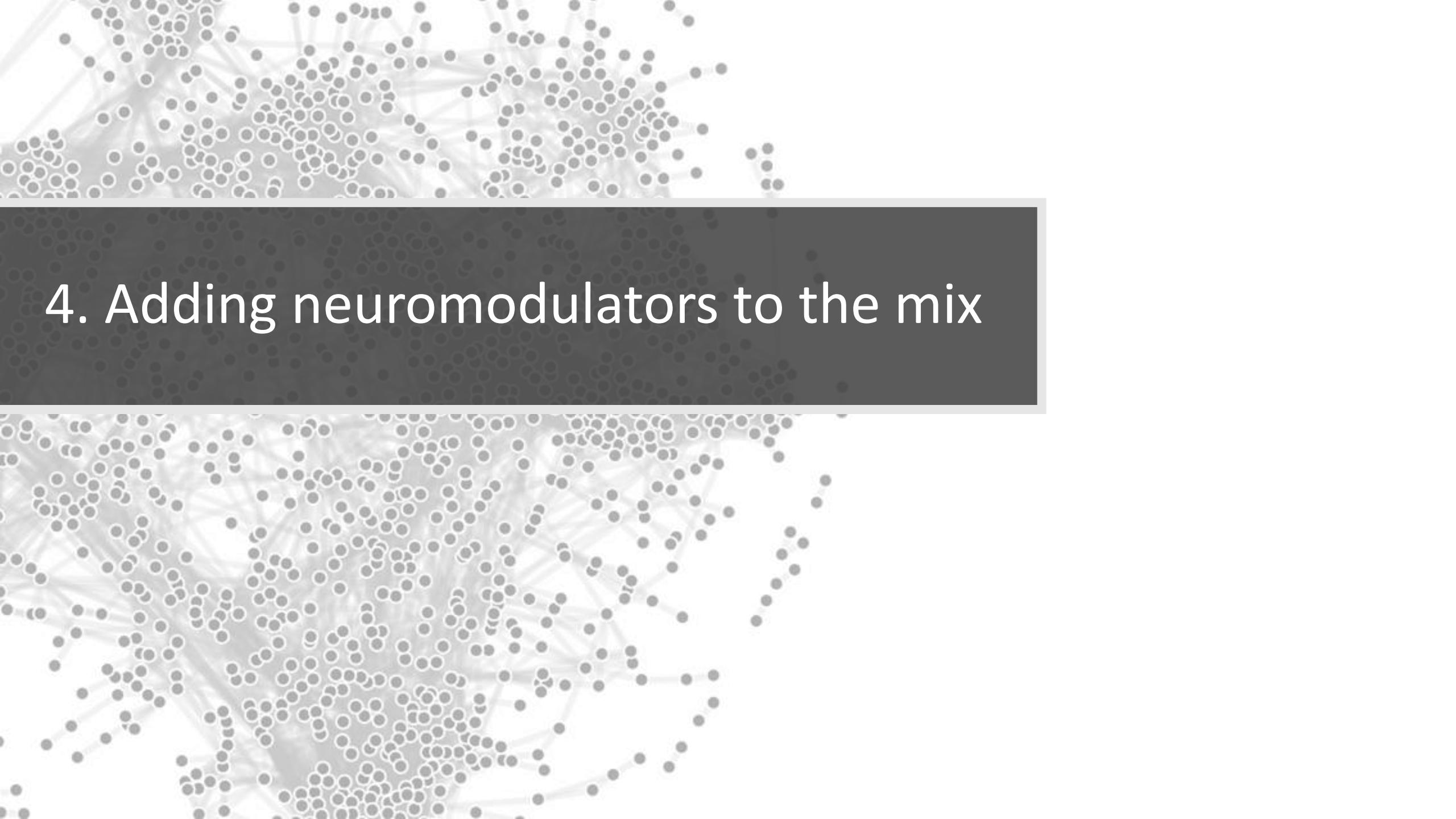


State durations

Brain states are recurrent over days

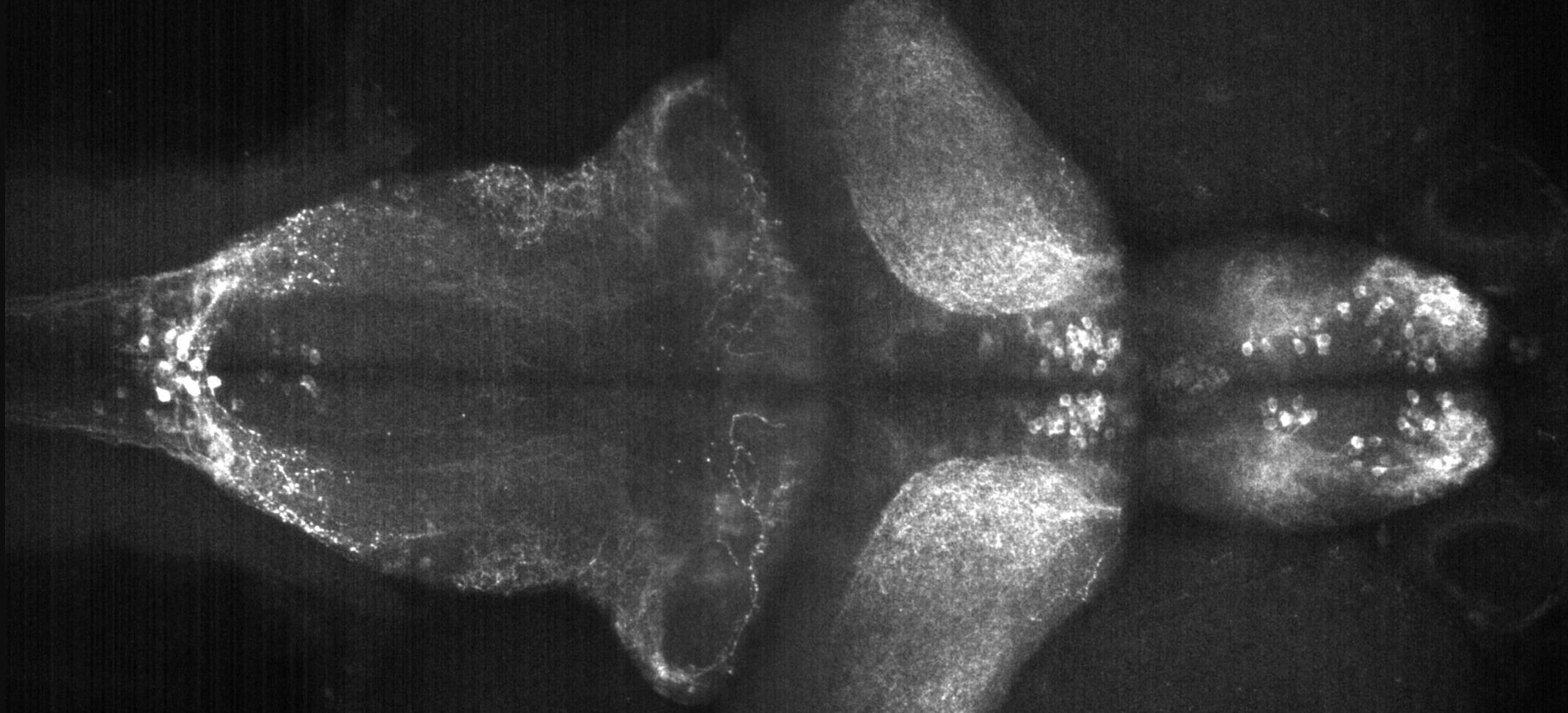
Similar states are identified in the same fish at 6 and 7 dpf



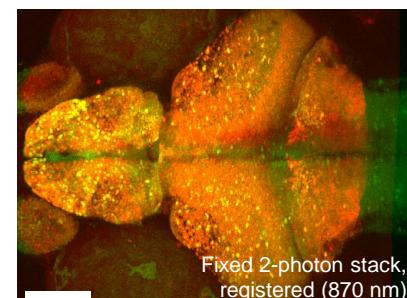
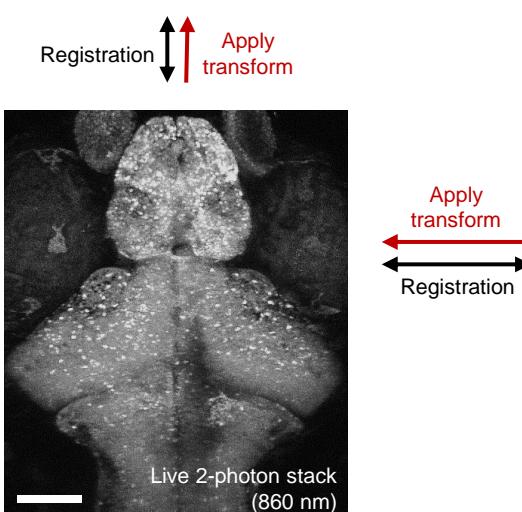
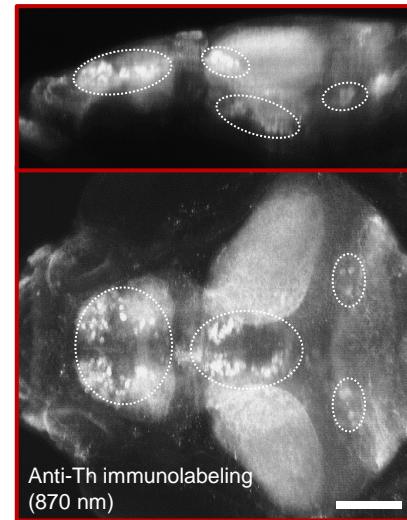
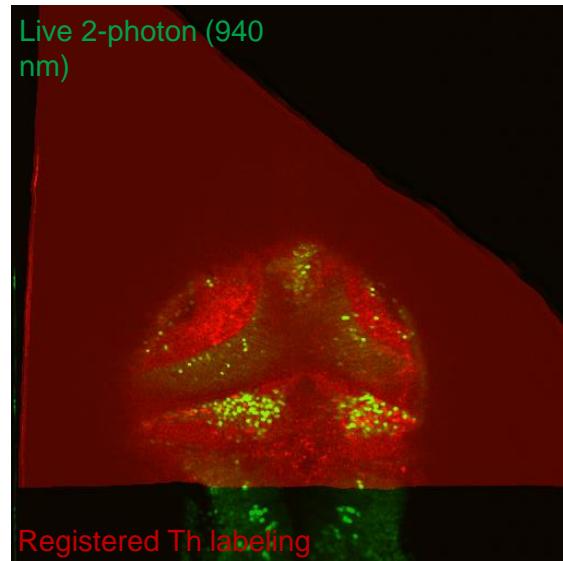


4. Adding neuromodulators to the mix

Dopaminergic & noradrenergic cells



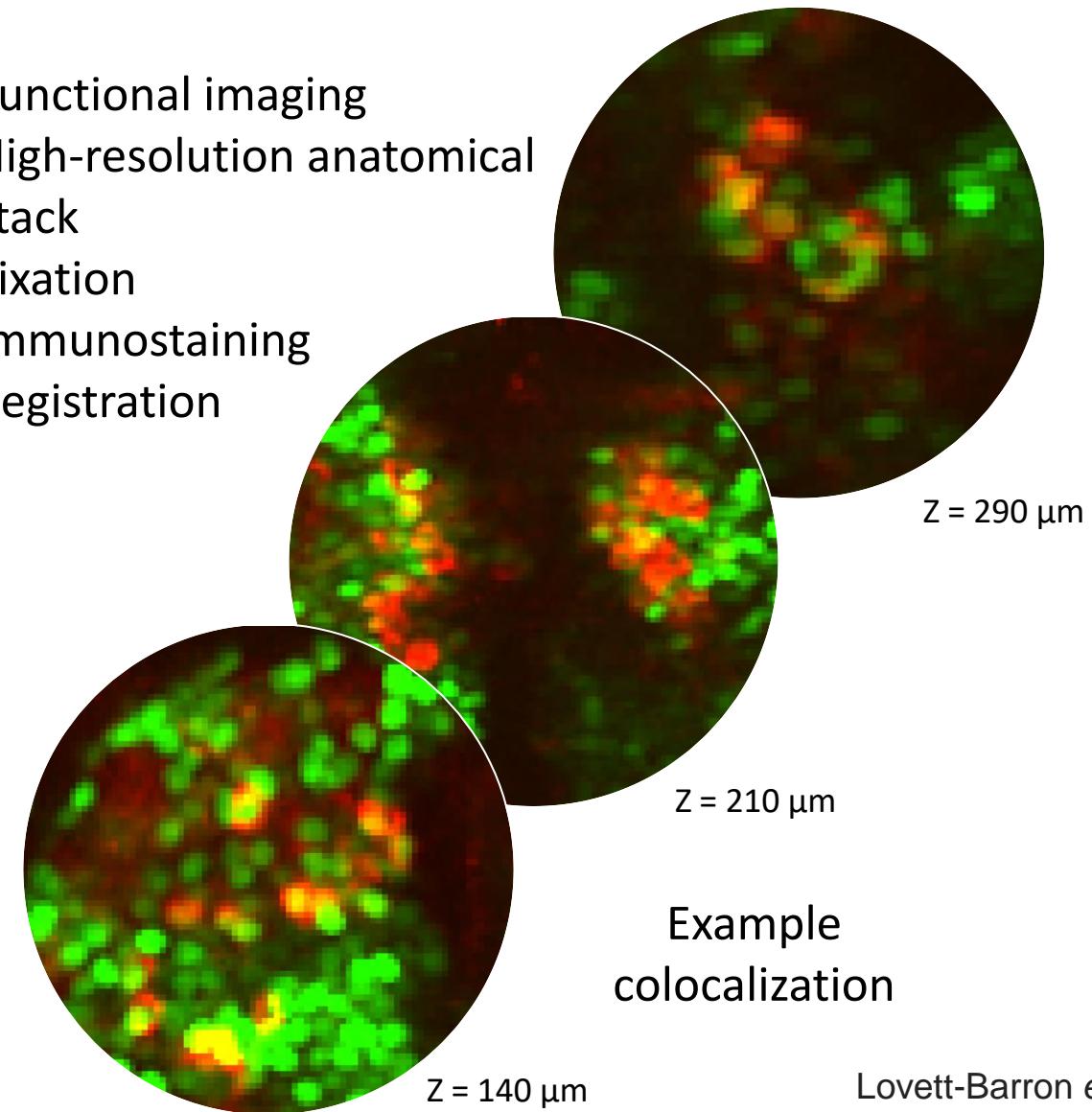
MultiMAP registration

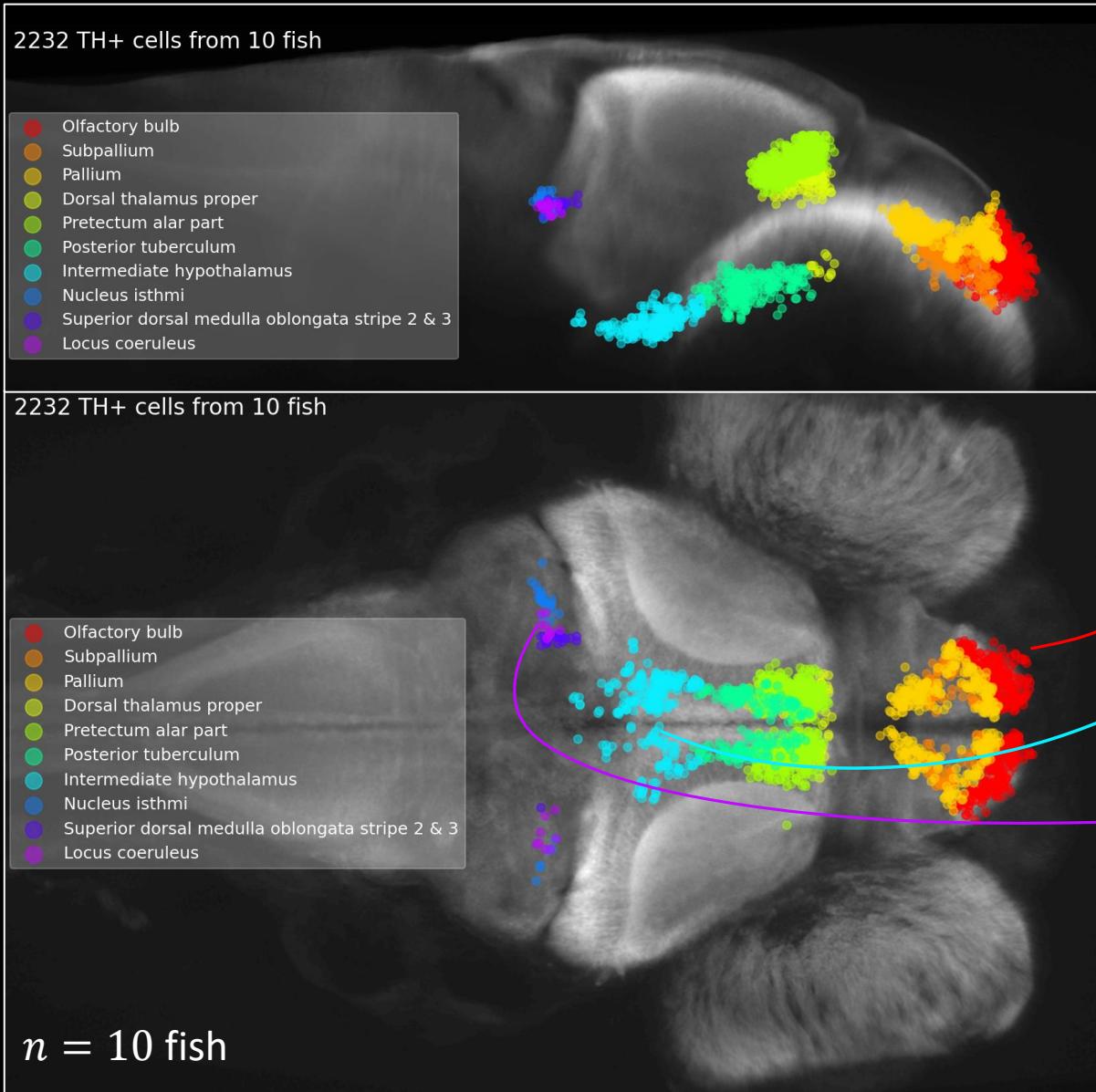


Fixed 2-photon stack, registered (870 nm)

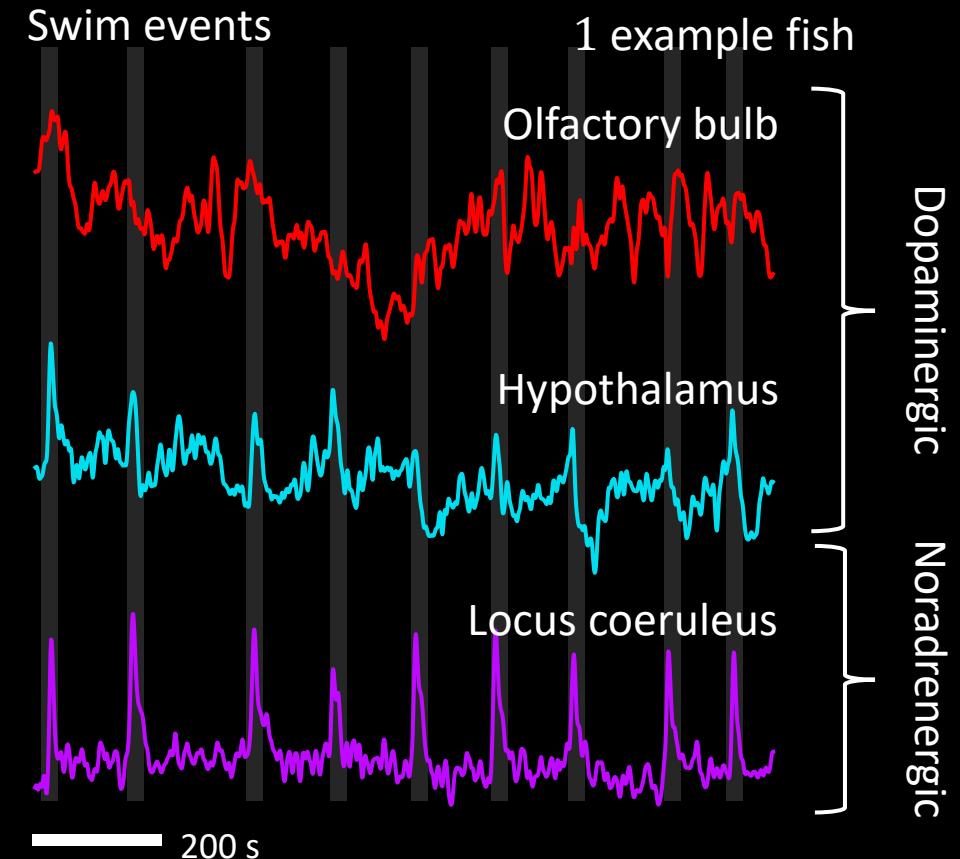
Fixed GCaMP6s

1. Functional imaging
2. High-resolution anatomical stack
3. Fixation
4. Immunostaining
5. Registration





Known role of DA in swimming is recovered

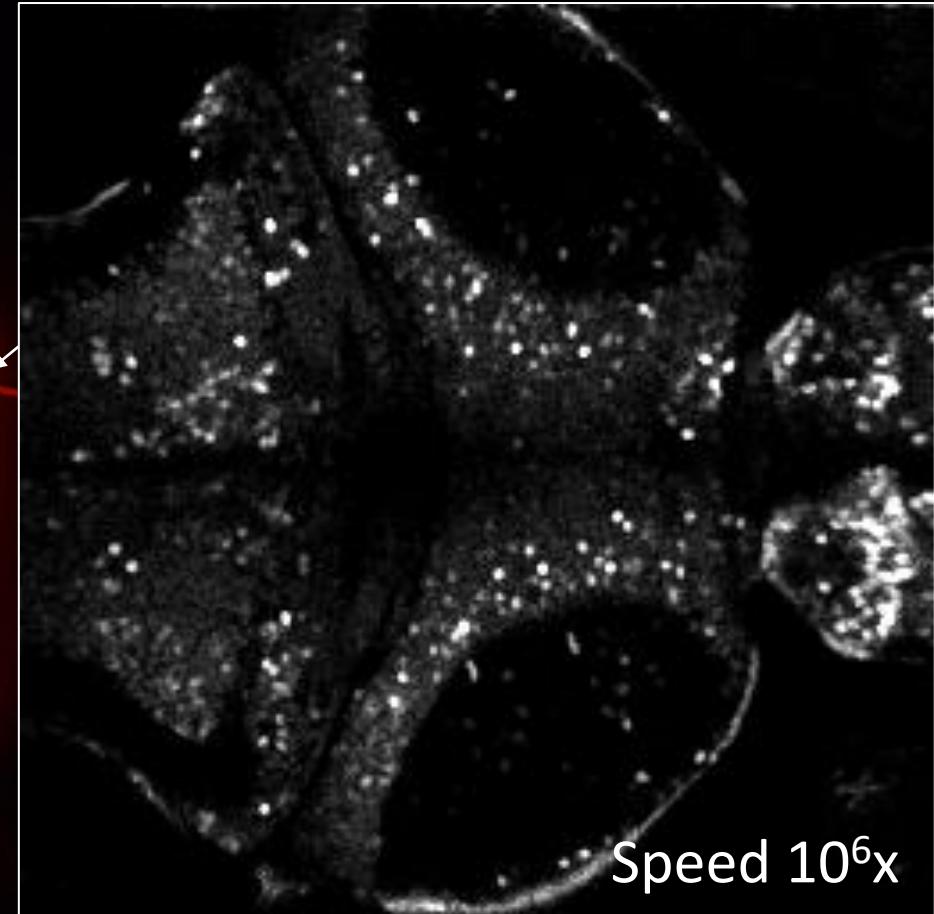
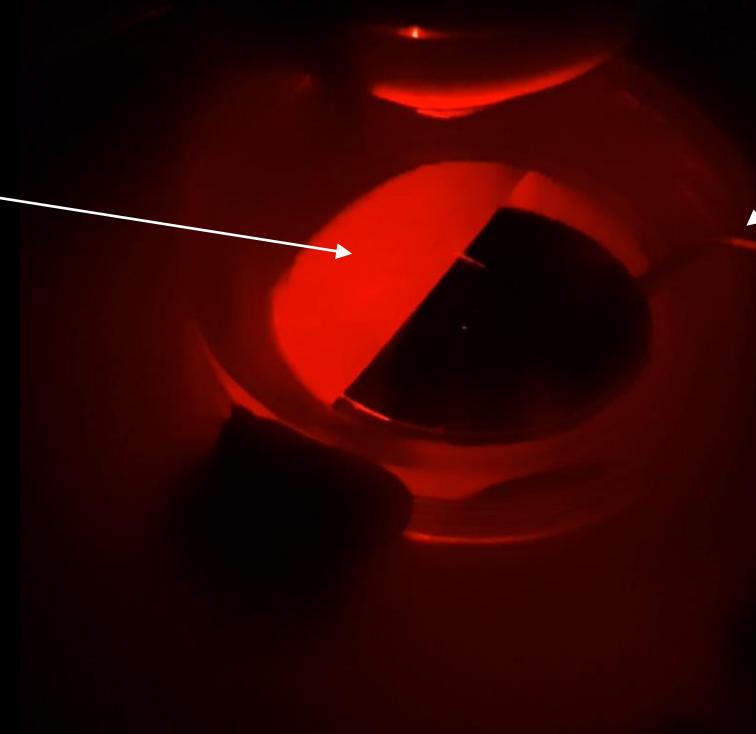


What about brains states?

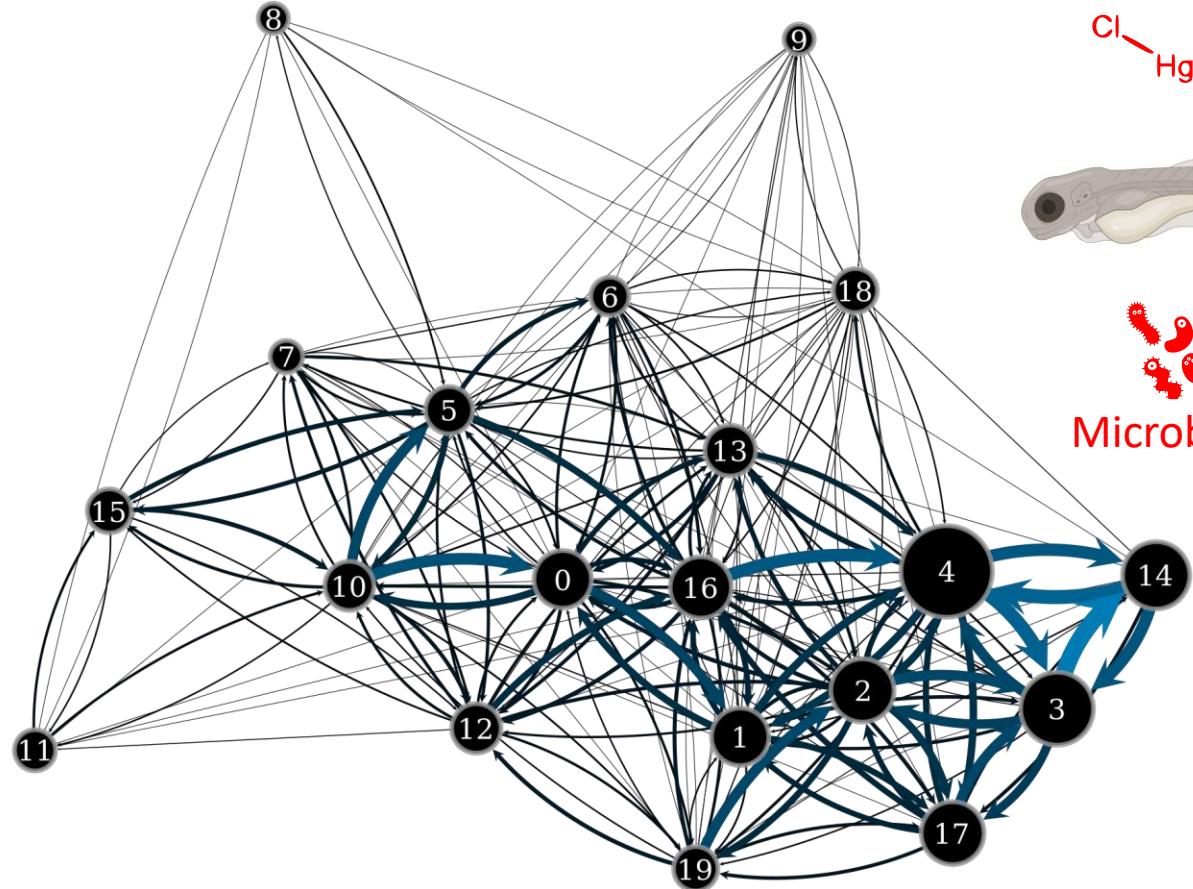
Future directions

Stim. + Yohimbine

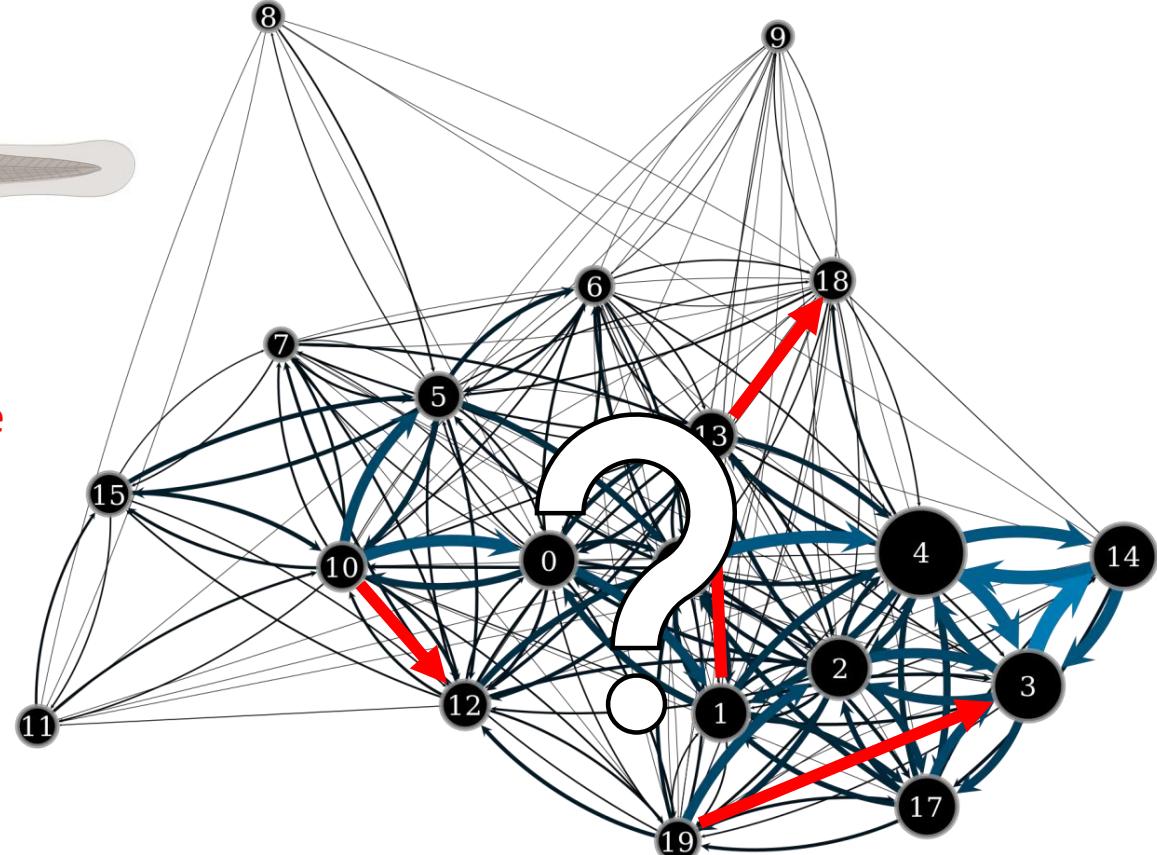
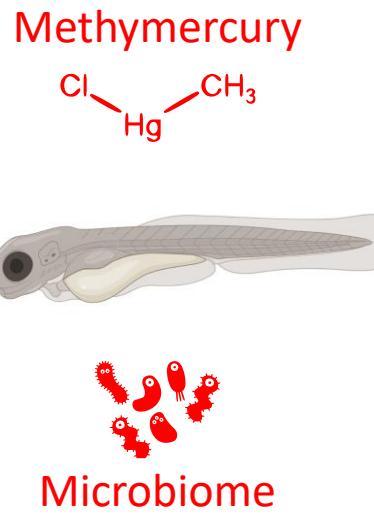
Projector



Future directions: Exposome



Healthy brain dynamics



Altered brain dynamics

Key results:

- Framework to study internal state transitions
- Neuromodulators identified in pan-neuronal data
- How are both related?



Thank you!

Danio rerio

Paul De Koninck

Patrick Desrosiers

Mado Lemieux

Vincent Boily

Sandrine Poulin

Sandra Mignault

Supp: Individuality is recovered over days

Similar states are identified in the same fish at 6 and 7 dpf

