**M25 Probe and cluster annotation**

Clusters are mapped to x,y probe space in um (Figure 1) in spike interface and probe interface as a result of spike sorting and exporting the spike report. The task we have is mapping this onto registered probe tracks and reconstruct cluster locations in the Allen brain common coordinate framework with the corresponding annotation.

A graph of a number of dots

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**Figure 1 – All clusters from Mouse M25 plotted in x y probe space**

While spike interface expects a simple geometry, the probes might sit differently than a flat plane. Furthermore, registration to the Allen CCF means regions in the mouse brains will be compressed or expanded to accommodate the coordinates into the common framework. Therefore, we will calculate the empirically derived probe tracks by tracing the track with SHARP-Track and then extrapolating the probe tracks to the longest probe track in the brain. To extract the x displacement from the probe (ML), we can look at the shank\_id and calculate the deviation from some average x value (median even better). However, shank\_id looks misclassified for some cells (Figure 2 left). We can correct the shank\_id by partitioning the unit\_location\_x between clear probe locations 0-150 shank 0, 150-400 shank 1, 400-650 shank 2 and 650-800 shank 3 (Figure 2 right)

A graph of a graph

AI-generated content may be incorrect.A graph with lines and dots

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**Figure 2 – shank\_id versus unit\_location\_x, original (left) and corrected (right)**

We can then take the projected probe tracks and plot the clusters using the tips of the probe as our frame of reference for mapping cluster locations accurate. This produces biologically plausible cluster locations as in the example below the probe track extruding outside of the brain doesn’t have clusters mapped to there locations. This is a great sanity check to see if these methods (cluster localisation in spike interface, and probe registration in SHARP-Track) and compatible.

A drawing of a brain

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

**Figure 3 – clusters plotted in brainrender, MEC in green**

To generate the cluster annotations, we can use the border table generated with SHARP-Track or we can use the annotation volume to index each each so it is consistent with the brain render image. The latter has the benefit of extrapolating the cluster annotations past the empirically derived probe tip. This is because we can assume some times go through the dura and leave patches of no found clusters (like above). Annotations derived from each method was similar but the latter method generated less ‘out of brain [root]’ annotations.