

# Statistical Analysis of SST-Pyramidal Post-synaptic Amplitude Distributions

Taisuke Yasuda

June 14, 2017

# Outline

## Background

- Biological Context

- Data Collection

## Applying the Compound Binomial Distribution Model

- Introducing the Model

- Application to our Data

# Outline

## Background

Biological Context

Data Collection

## Applying the Compound Binomial Distribution Model

Introducing the Model

Application to our Data

# Biology of Post-synaptic Amplitudes

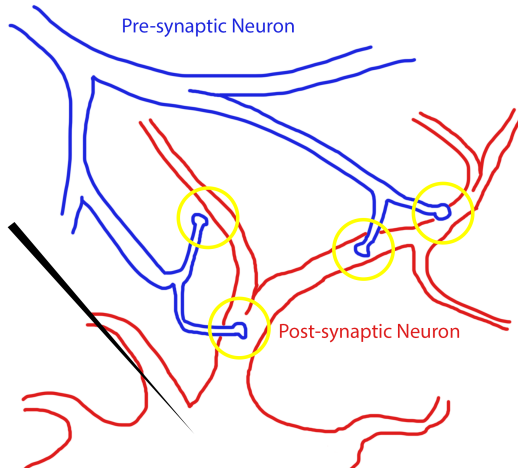


Figure: Biology of post-synaptic amplitudes

# Outline

## Background

Biological Context

Data Collection

## Applying the Compound Binomial Distribution Model

Introducing the Model

Application to our Data

# Experimental Measurements

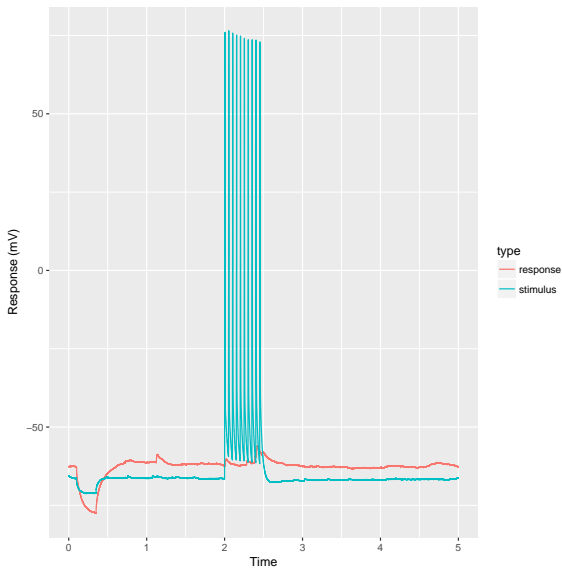


Figure: Wave files of the stimulus and response

# Extracting Post-synaptic Response Amplitudes

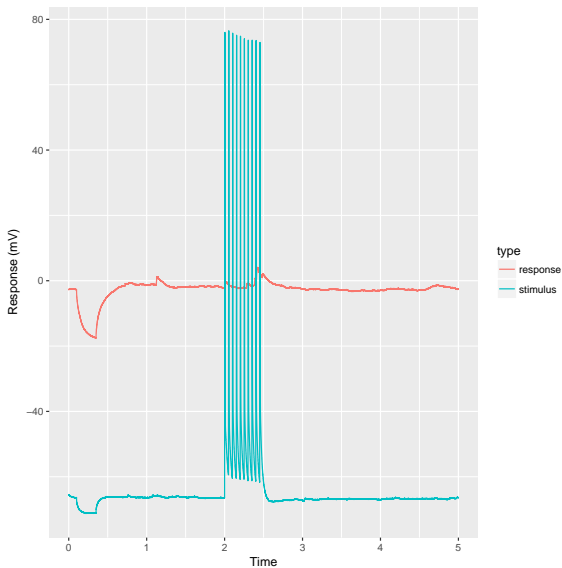


Figure: Moving the responses next to the stimuli

# Extracting Post-synaptic Response Amplitudes

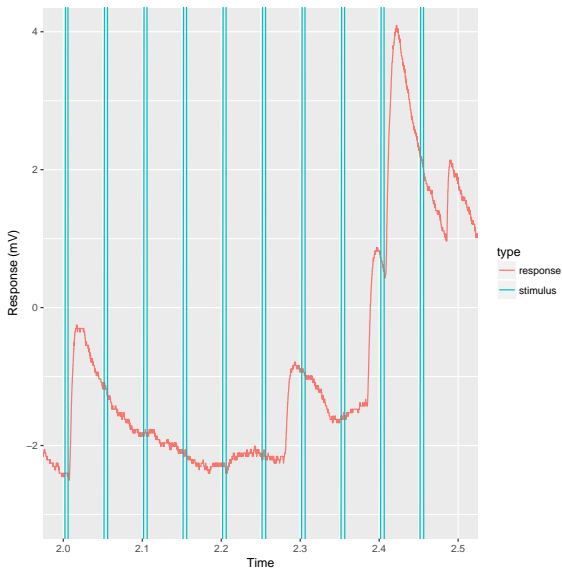


Figure: Zooming in on the stimuli and responses



# Extracting Post-synaptic Response Amplitudes

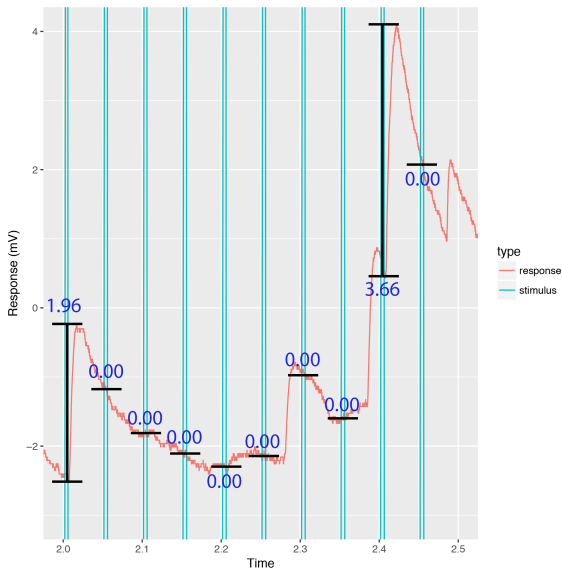


Figure: Extracting the response amplitudes

# A More Typical Wave Response

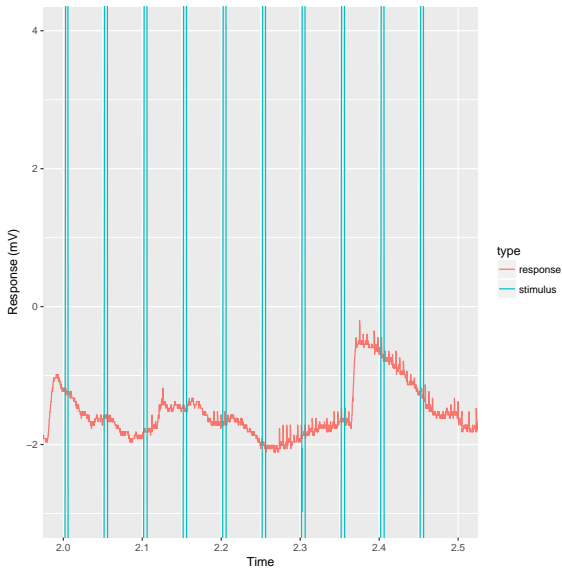


Figure: A sweep with more failures

# Outline

## Background

Biological Context

Data Collection

## Applying the Compound Binomial Distribution Model

Introducing the Model

Application to our Data

# Compound Binomial Distribution Model

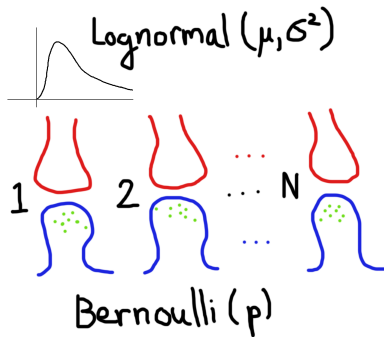


Figure: Compound binomial distribution model

# Mathematical Description

$$X = \sum_{j=1}^N X_j, Y_j \sim \text{Bernoulli}(p), \begin{cases} (X_j \mid Y_j = 1) \sim \text{Lognormal}(\mu, \sigma^2) \\ (X_j \mid Y_j = 0) \sim 0 \end{cases}$$

# Outline

## Background

Biological Context

Data Collection

## Applying the Compound Binomial Distribution Model

Introducing the Model

Application to our Data

# Post-synaptic Amplitude Distribution Over Trials

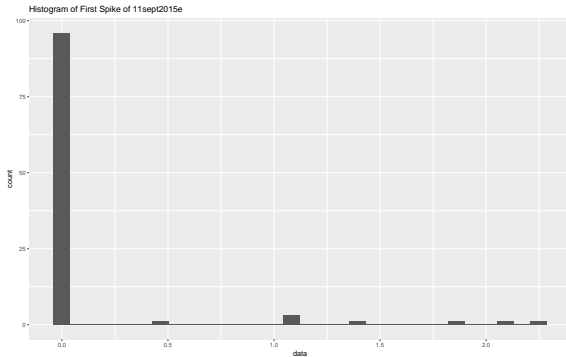


Figure: Example of observed distribution

# Inference of Parameters Assuming the Binomial Model

- ▶ Method of Moments guesses the parameters  $\mu, \sigma^2, p$  by matching sample properties to the theoretical values of the properties.
- ▶ In our case, we match the failure rate, mean value, and variance.
- ▶ If  $p_f$  is the failure rate,  $\bar{X}$  is the sample mean, and  $S^2$  is the sample variance, then

$$p = 1 - \sqrt[N]{p_f}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ \sigma \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \log \left( \frac{S^2}{Np} + \left( \frac{\bar{X}}{Np} \right)^2 \right) \\ 2 \log \left( \frac{\bar{X}}{Np} \right) \end{pmatrix}.$$



# Inference of Parameters on Simulated Data

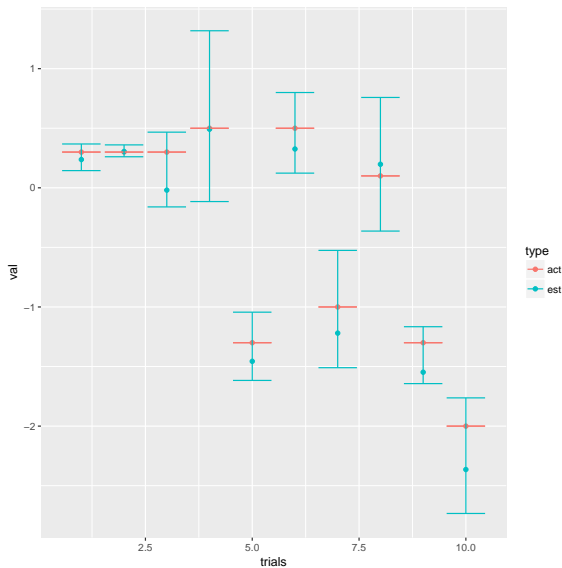


Figure: Inferring  $\mu$

# Inference of Parameters on Simulated Data

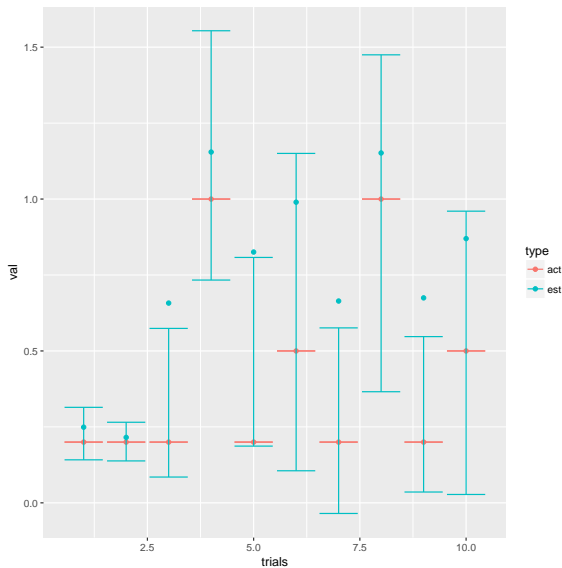


Figure: Inferring  $\sigma$

# Inference of Parameters on Simulated Data

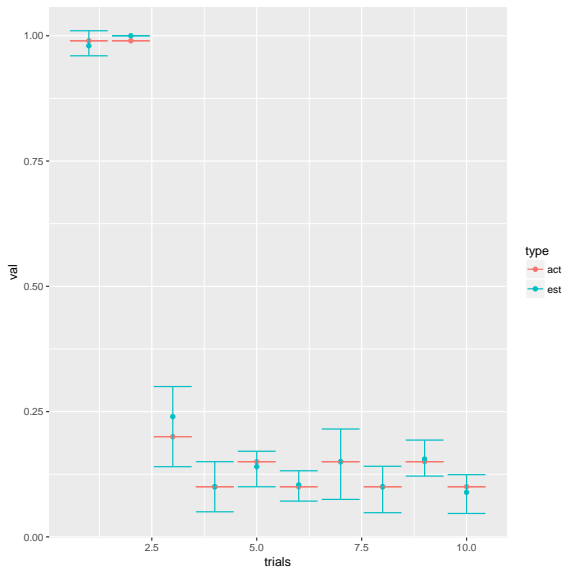


Figure: Inferring  $p$

# Comparison of Simulated Model Against the Data

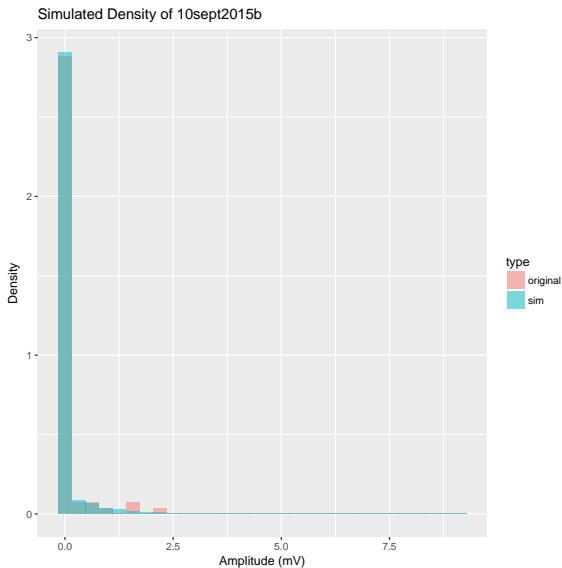


Figure: Simulating from the inferred model

# Comparison of Simulated Model Against the Data

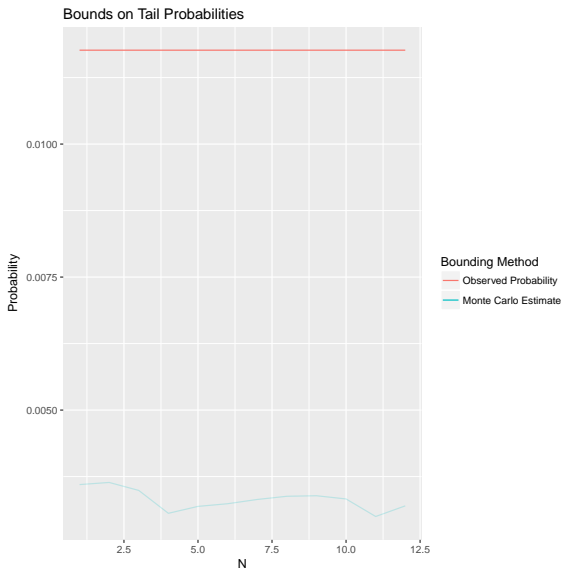


Figure: Monte Carlo estimate of tail probabilities