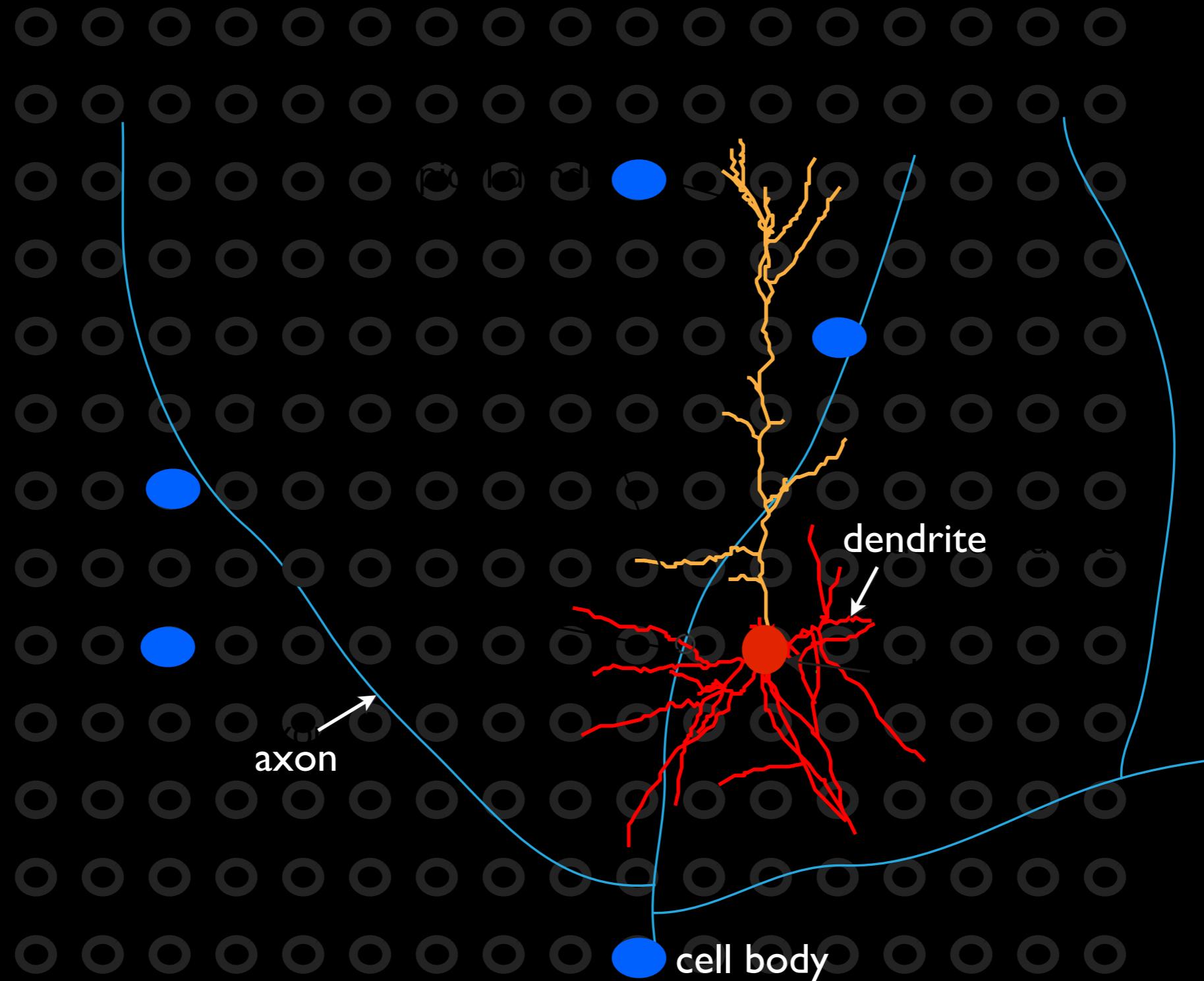
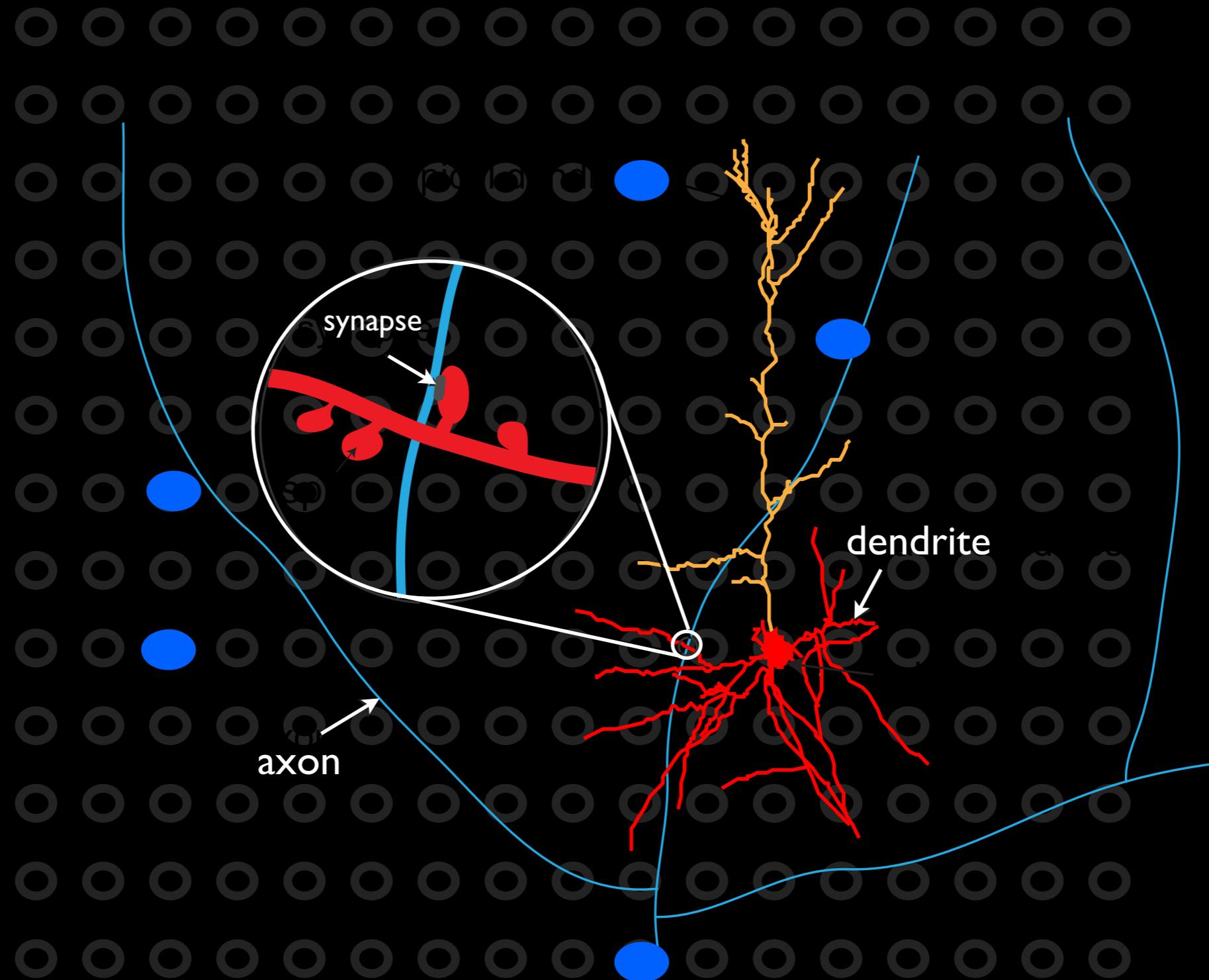


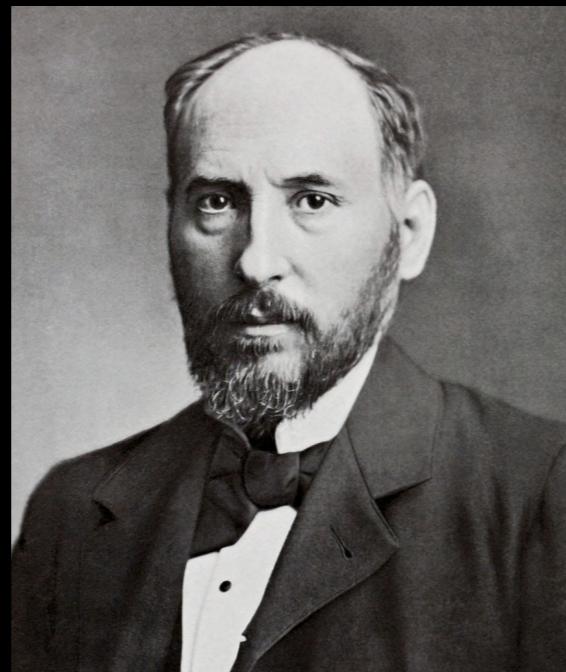
The Basic Organization of the Brain

The Neuron Doctrine

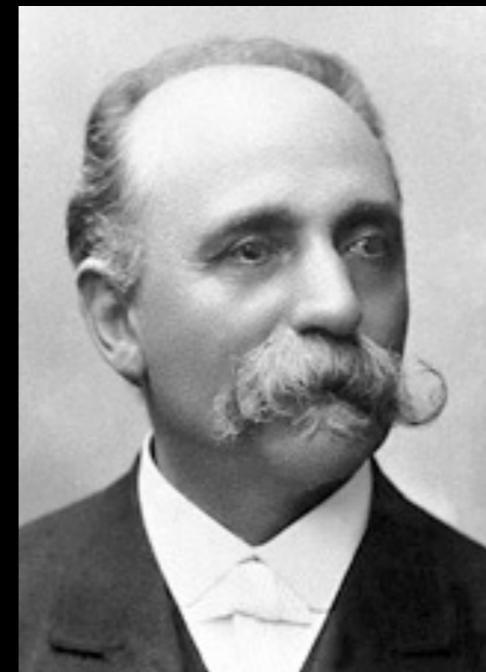




The Debate between Cajal and Golgi

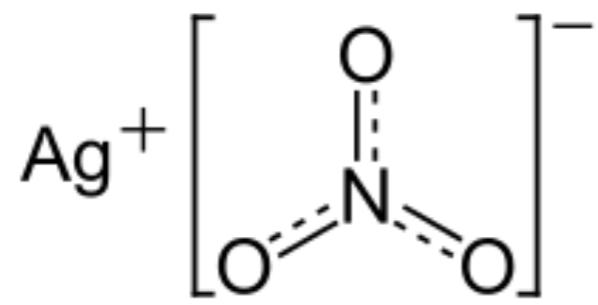


Ramon y Cajal

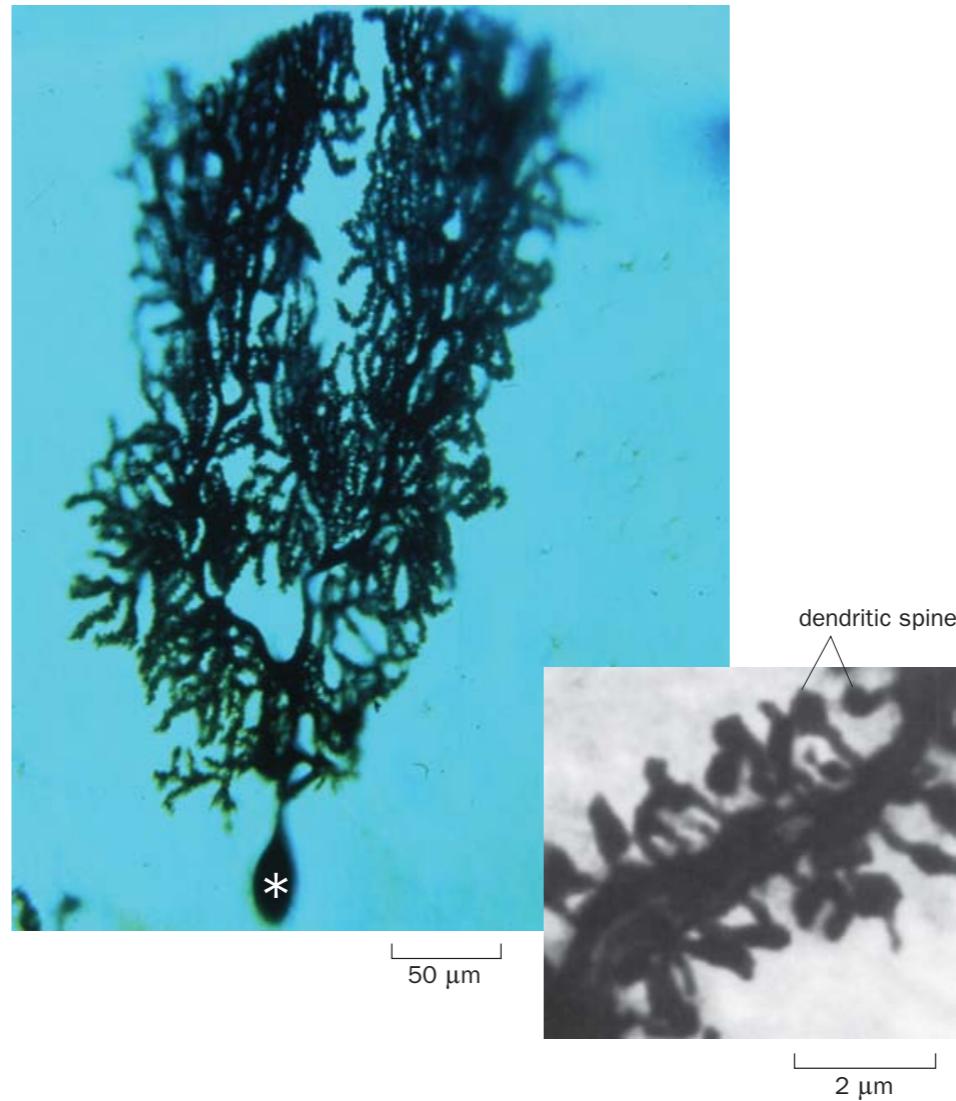


Camillo Golgi

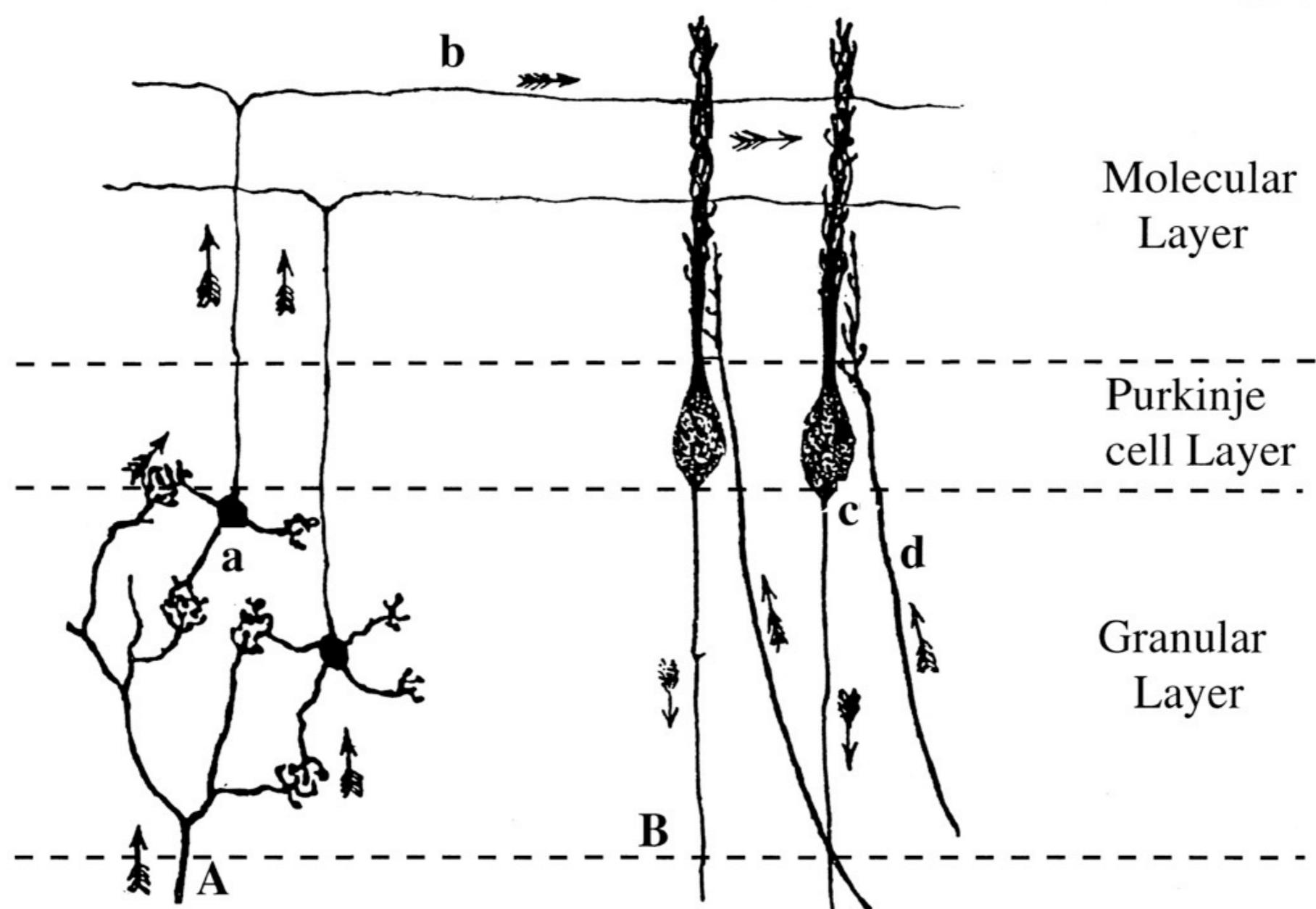
Golgi Staining method



Silver nitrate

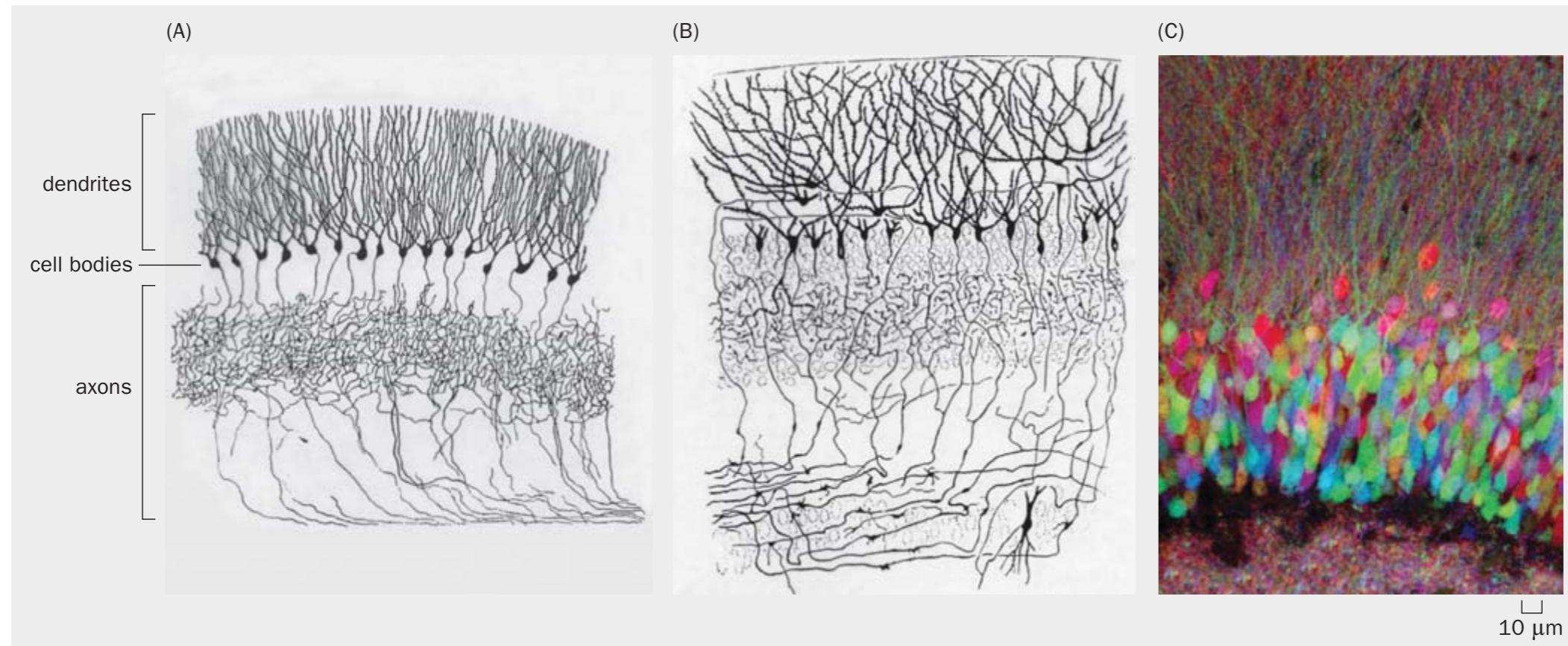


Cerebellar cortex



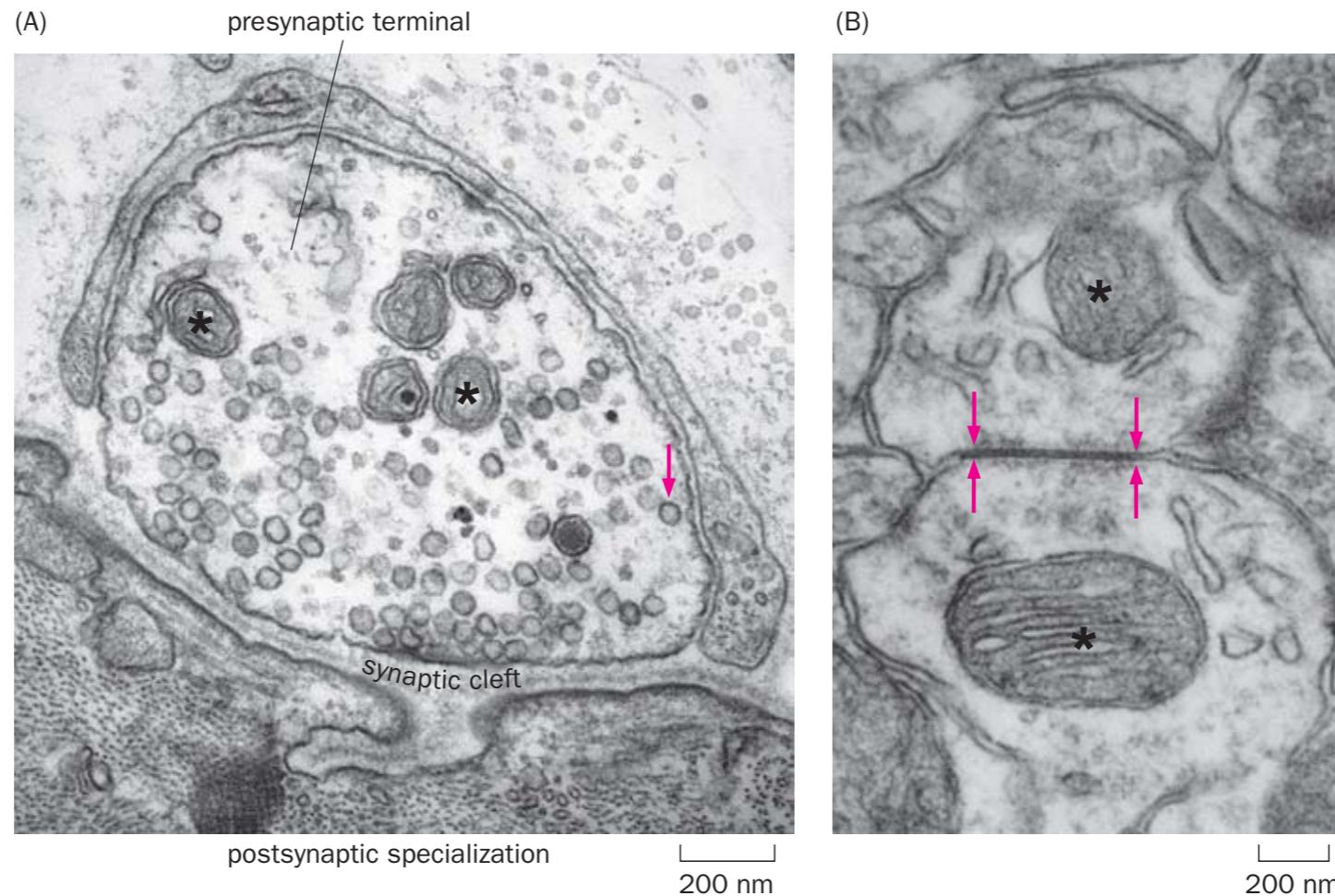
Cajal's drawing of the cerebellar cortex

Reticular Theory vs Neuron Doctrine



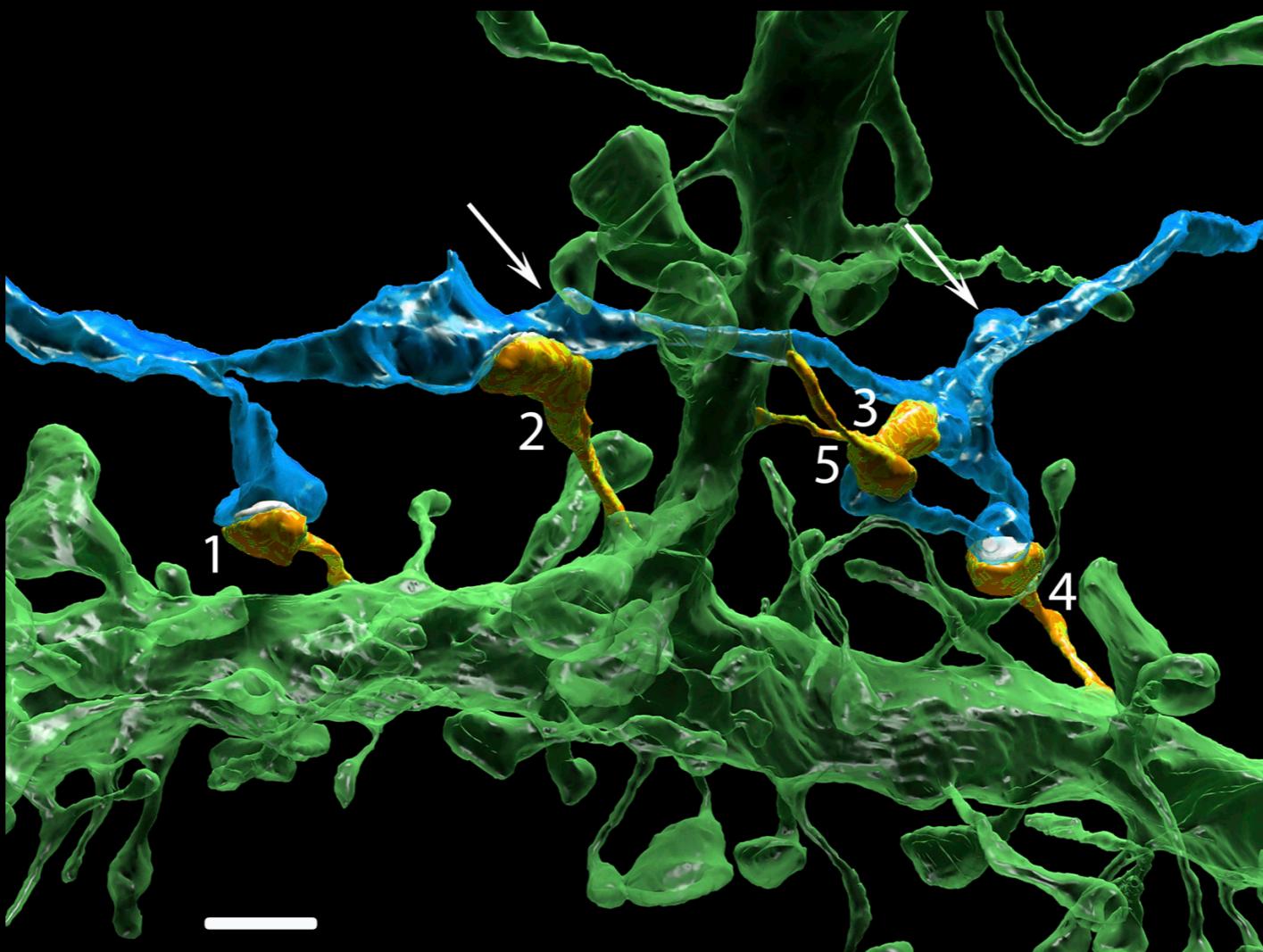
Synapse

How neurons communicate with each other?

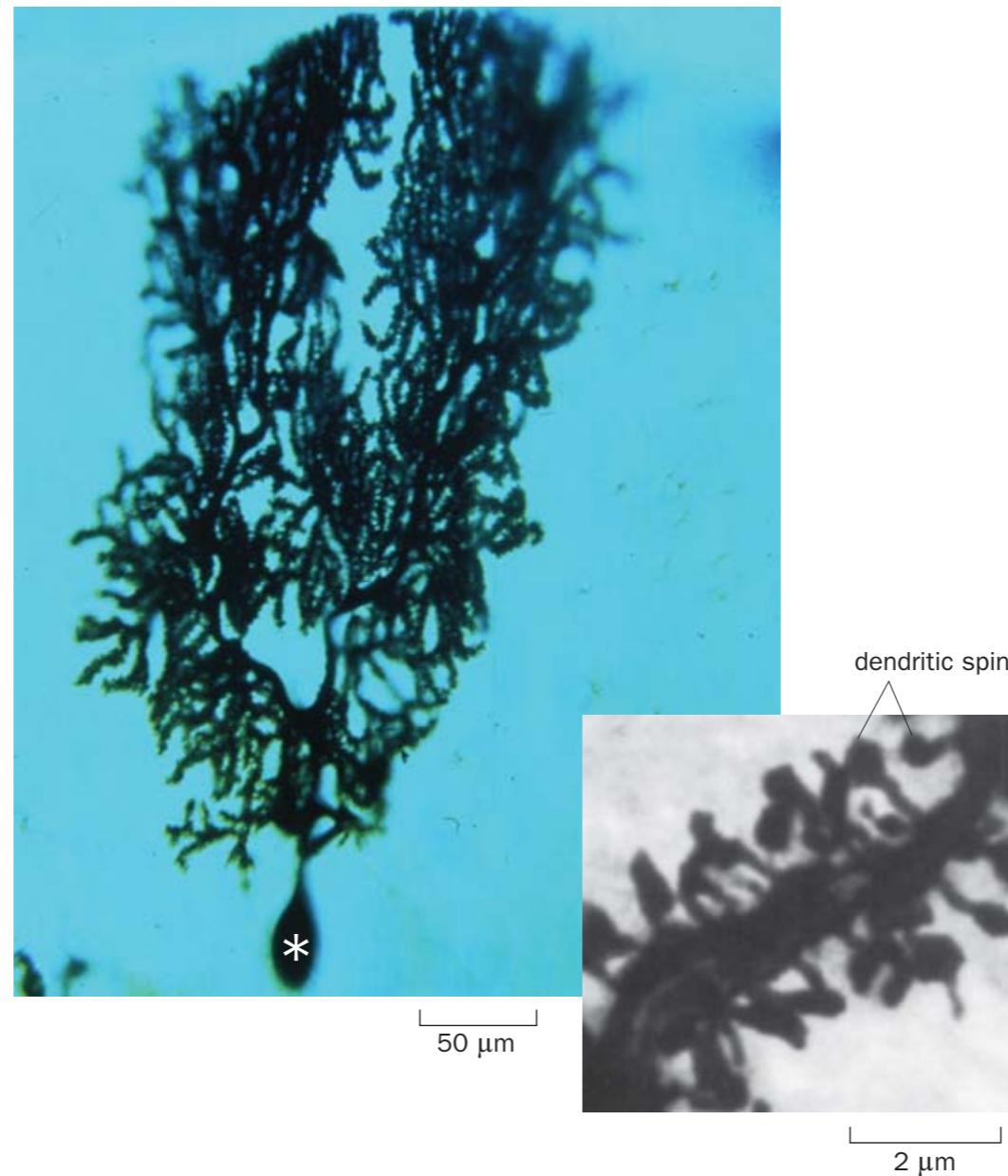


Chemical and electrical synapses

Synaptic Connectivity

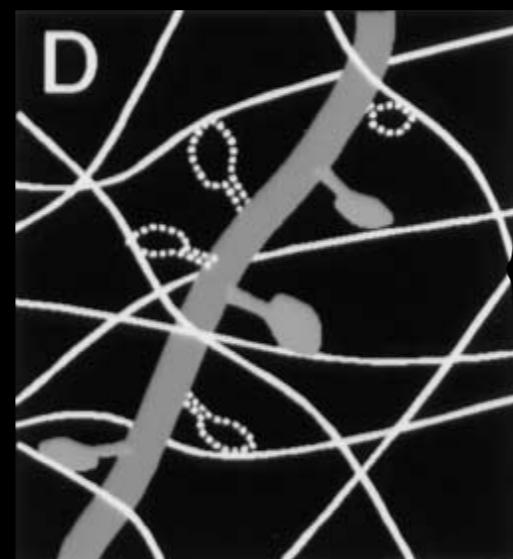
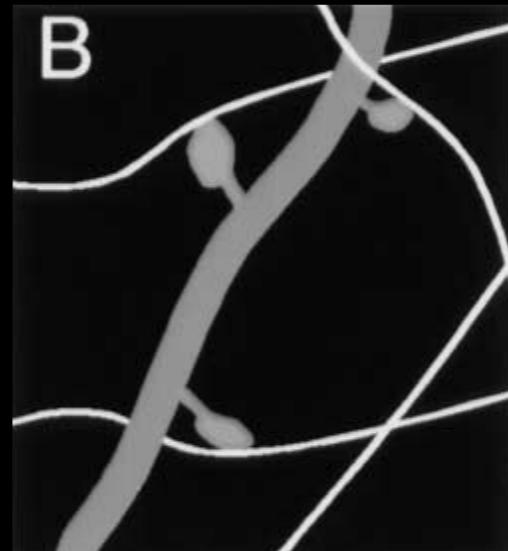
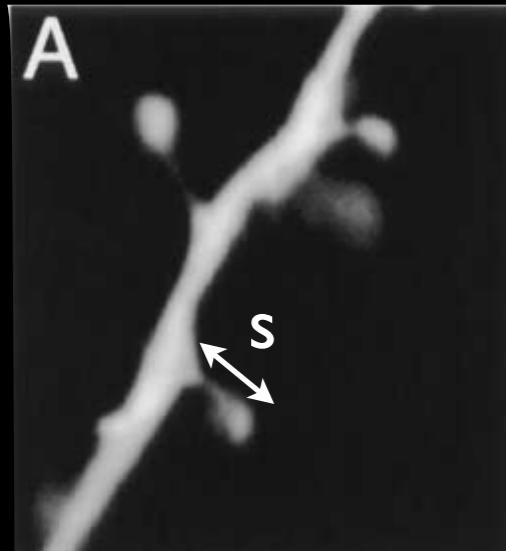


Kasthuri et. al, Cell 2015



Purkinjie cell in the cerebellum has the highest spine density in the brain

Structural Plasticity of Synaptic Connectivity



$$f = \frac{2}{\pi s L_d b n}$$

s: spine length

L_d: total dendritic length per neuron

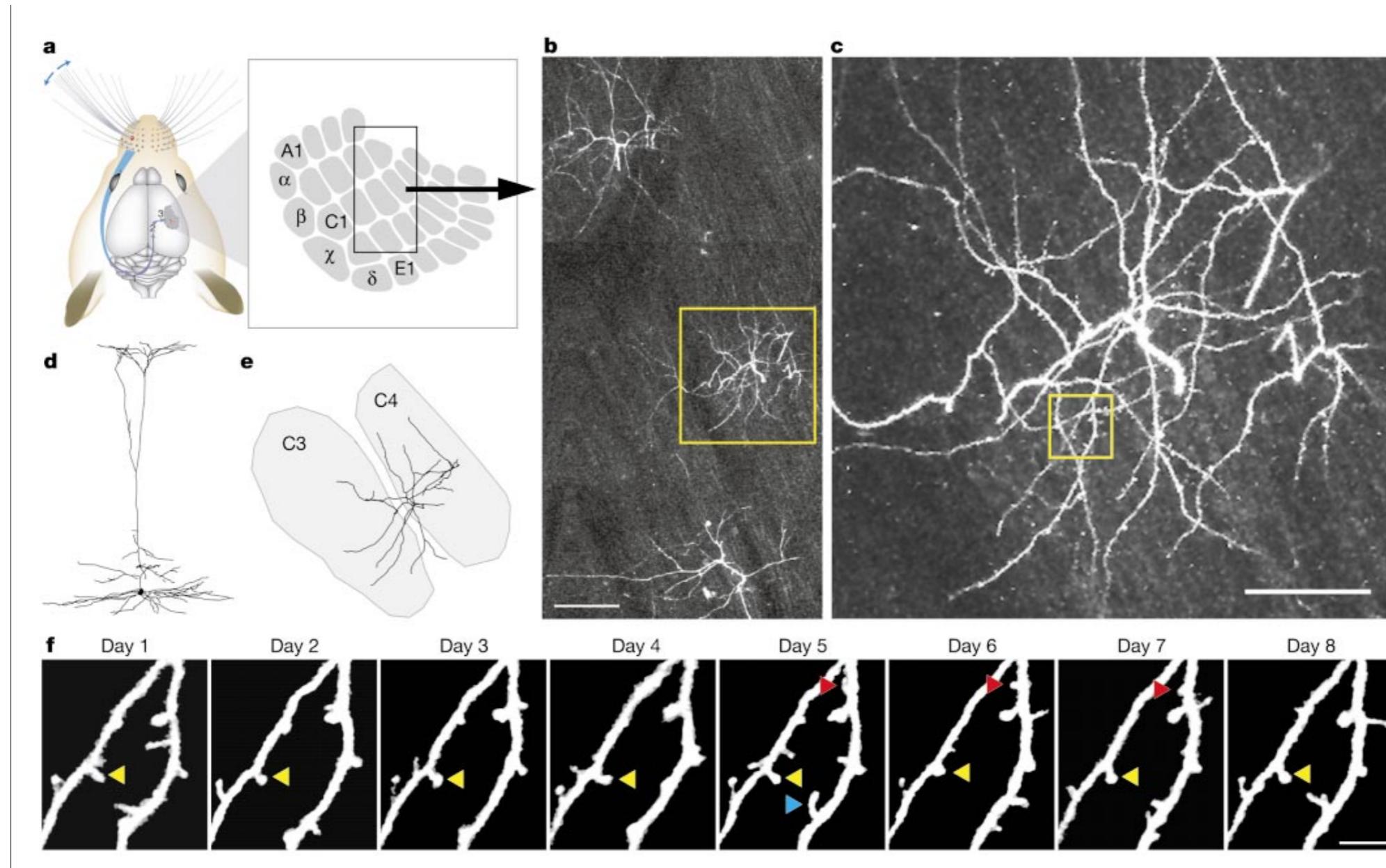
b: inter-bouton distance

n: neuronal density

filling fraction = 3/7

Stepanyants et. al., *Neuron* 2001

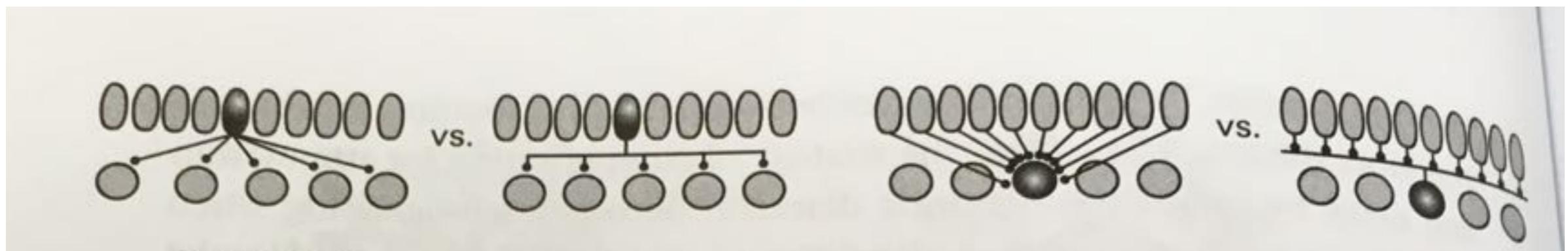
Structural Plasticity of Synaptic Connectivity



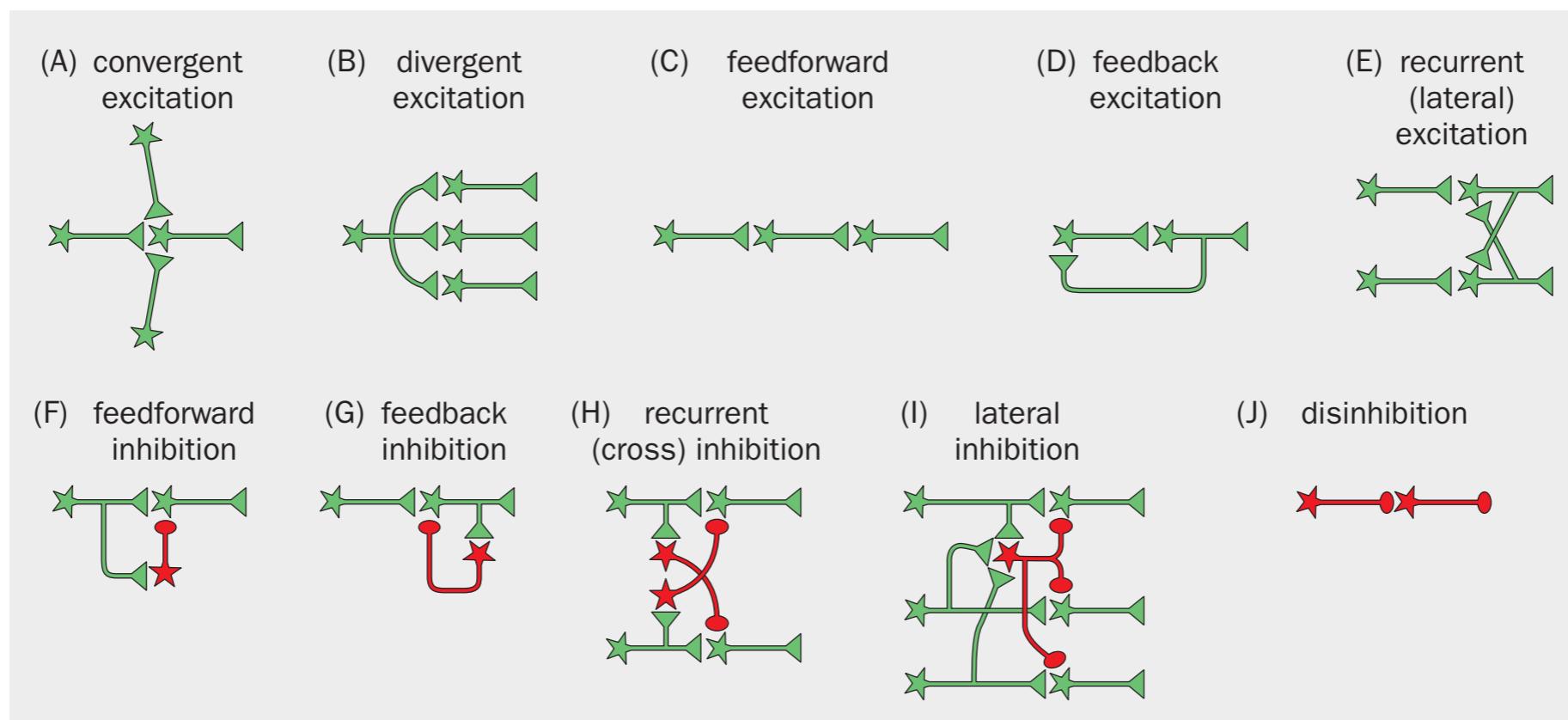
Trachtenberg et, al. *Nature* 2002

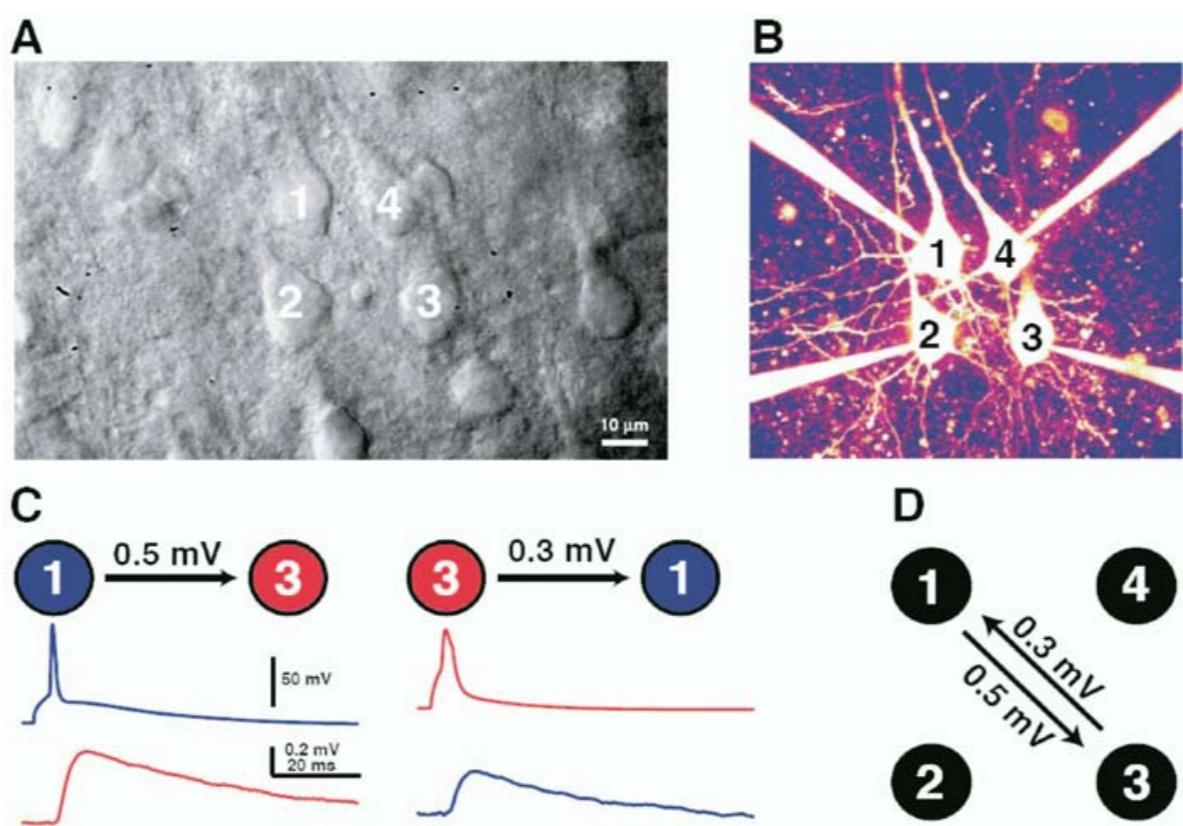
Circuit motif

Convergence and divergence

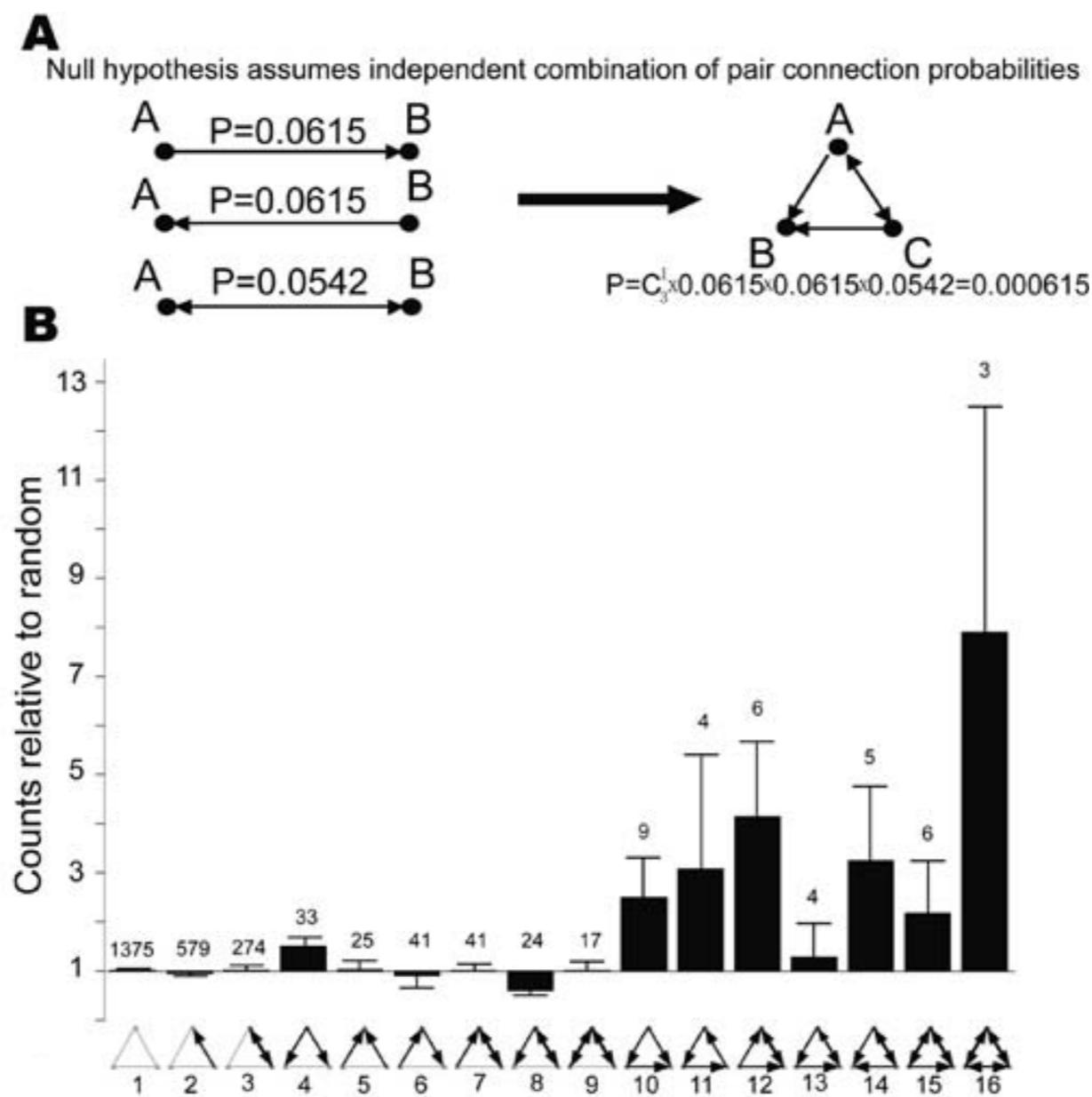


Circuit motifs



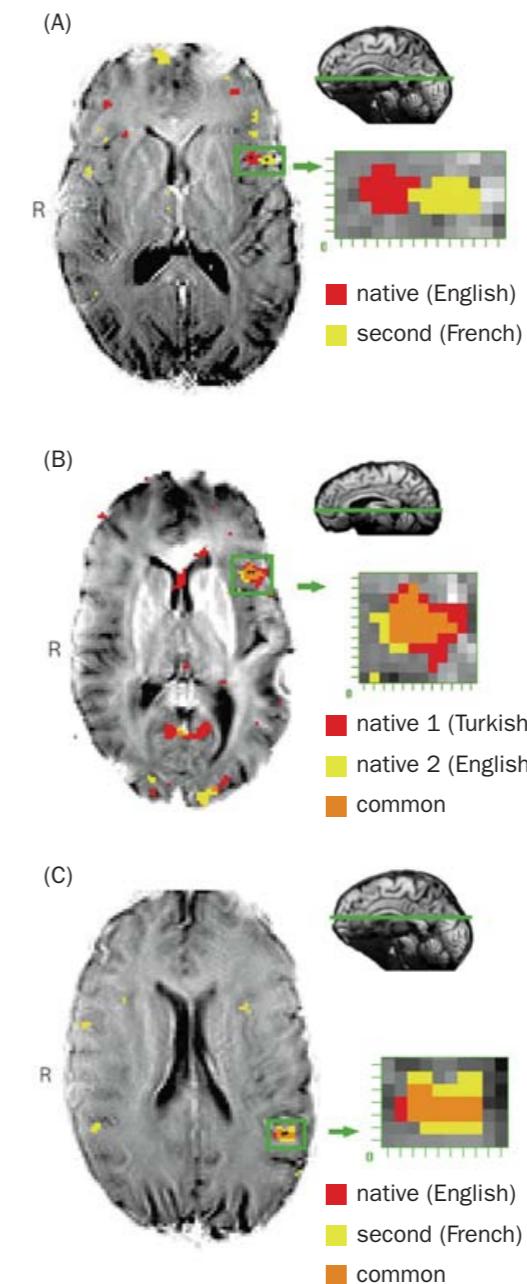
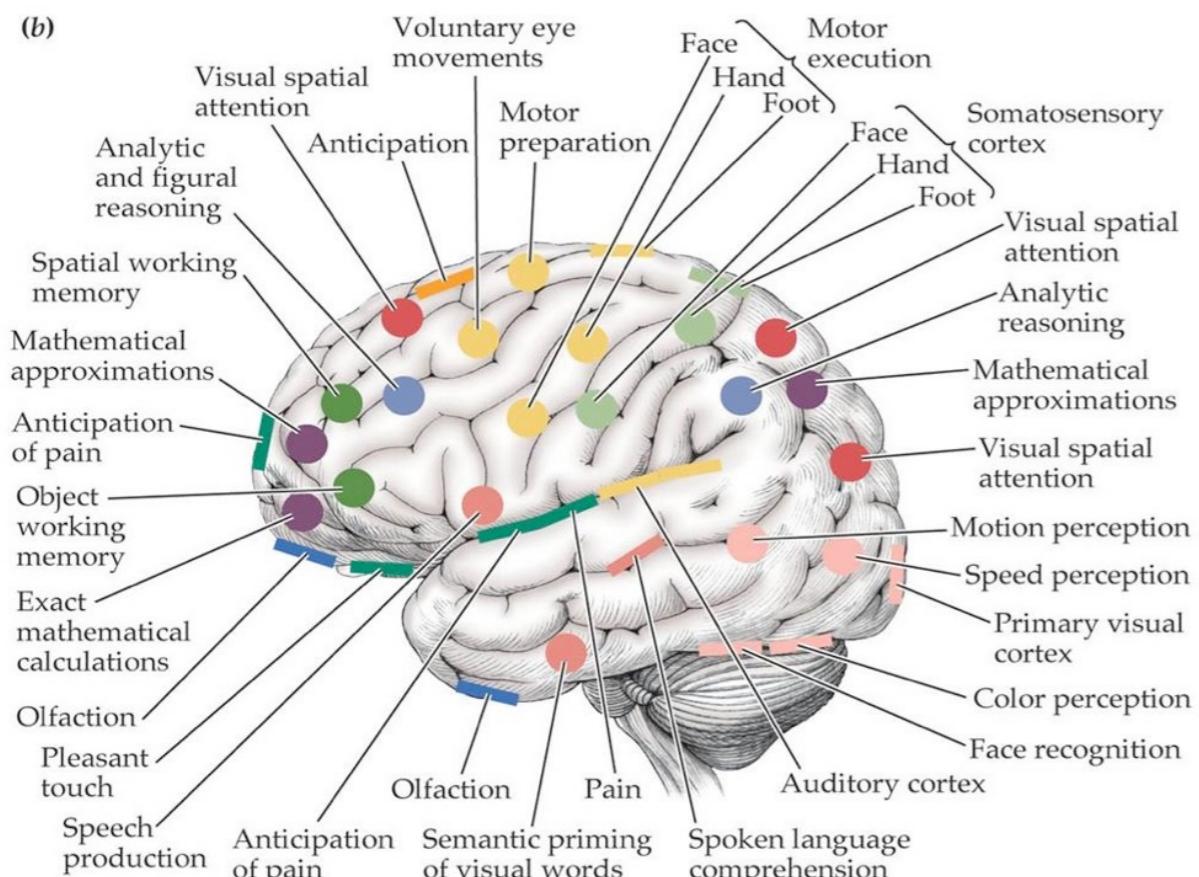


Some circuit motifs are over-represented



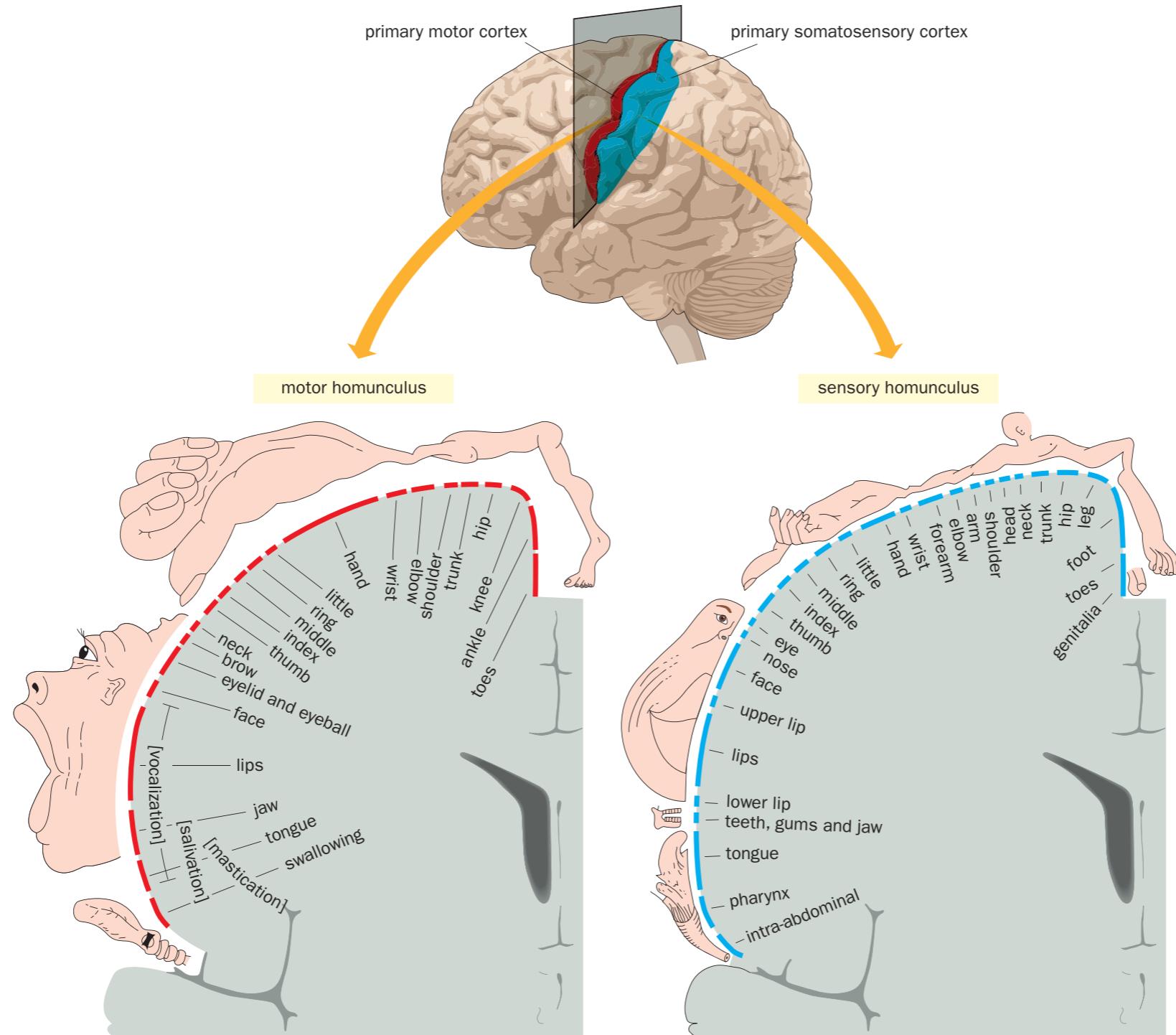
cortical map and column

Specific brain regions (columns) perform specialized brain functions

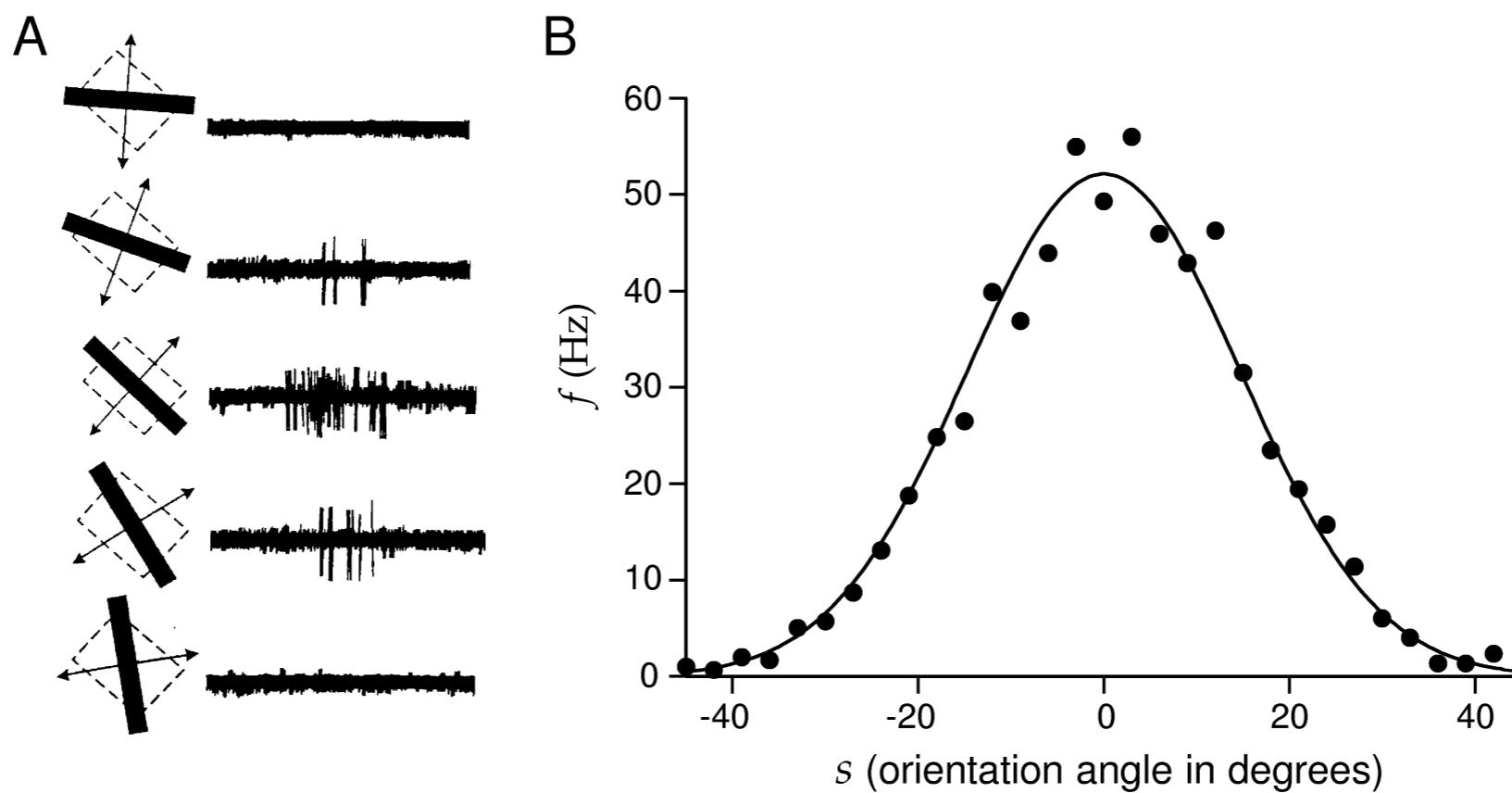


fMRI (functional magnetic resonance imaging)

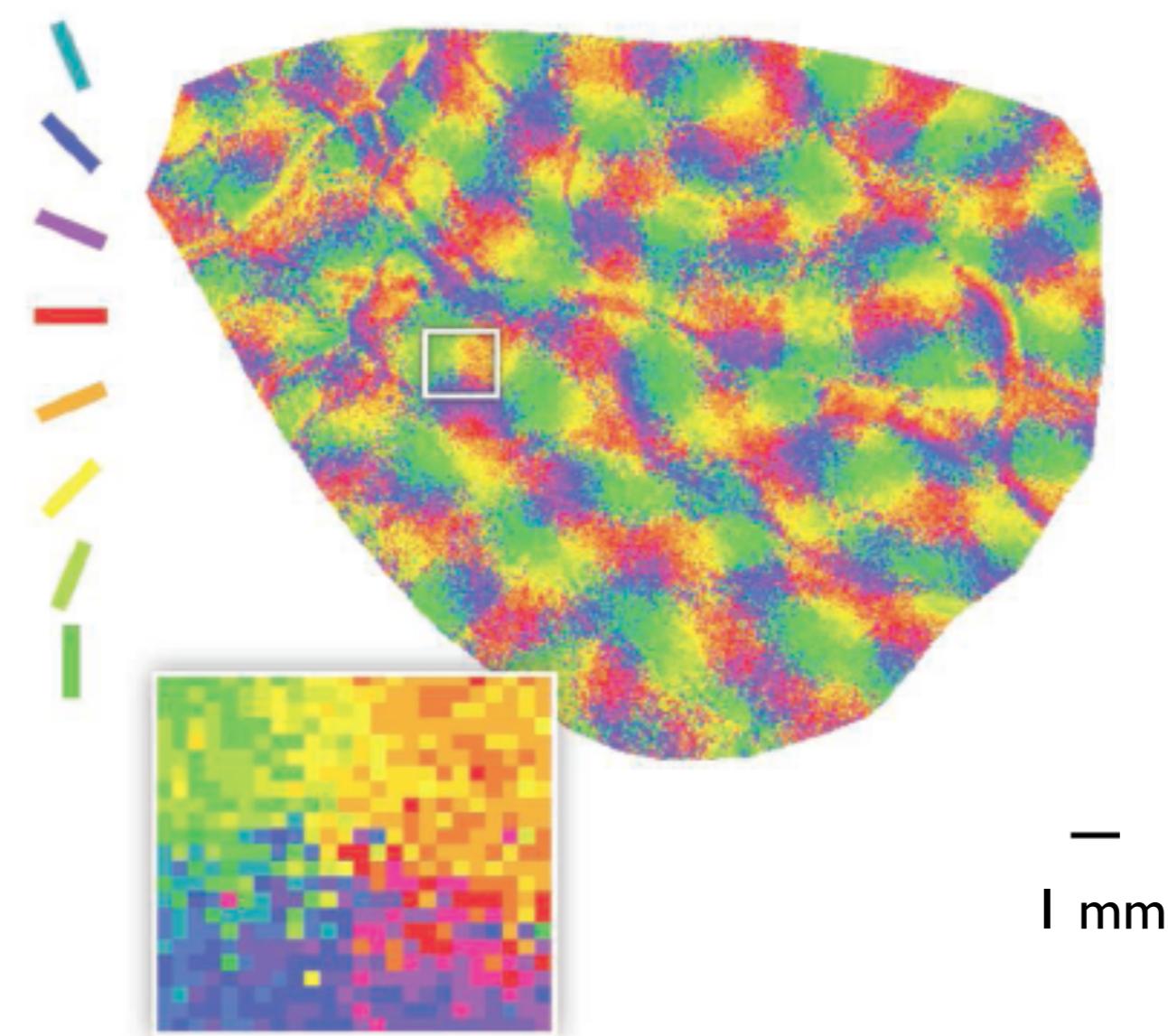
The cortex uses maps to organize information



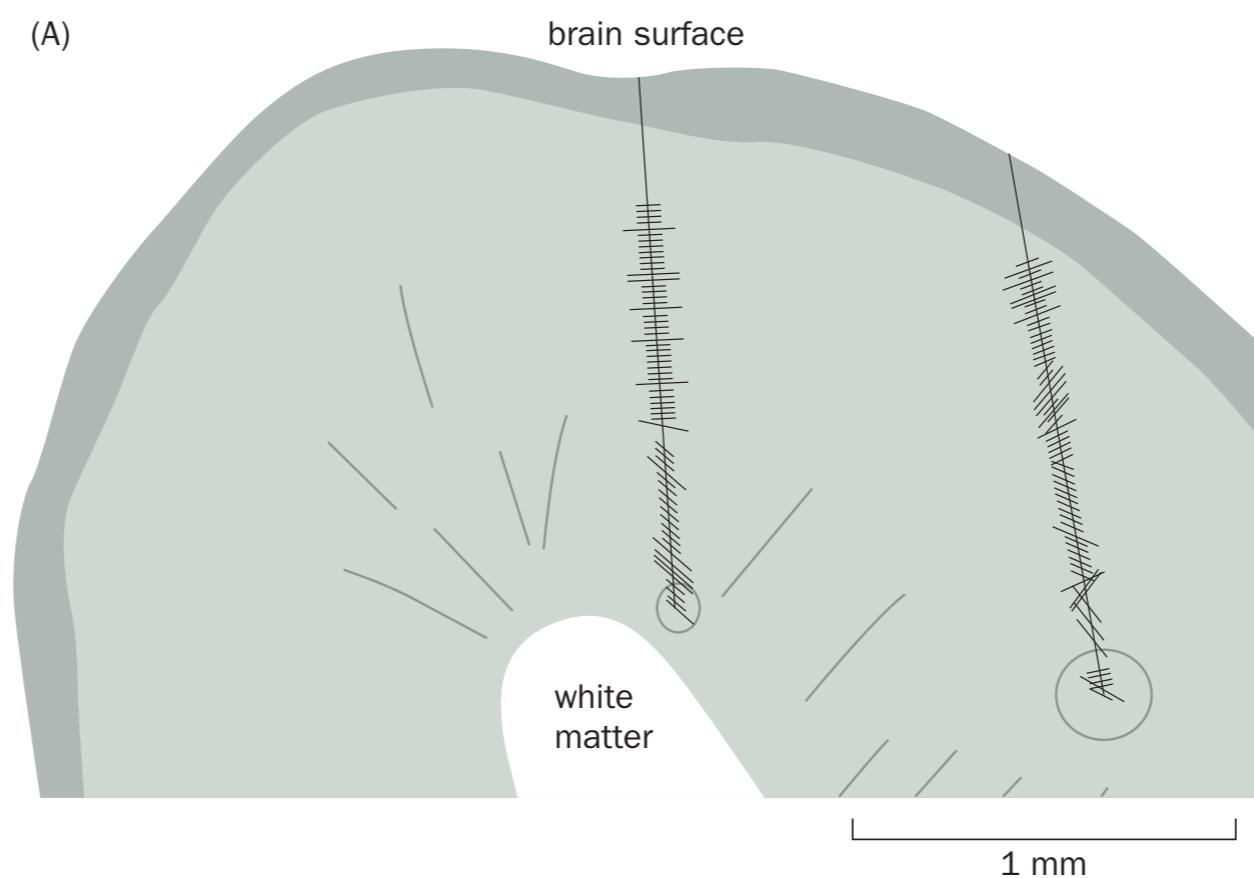
The cortex uses maps to organize information



The cortex uses maps to organize information

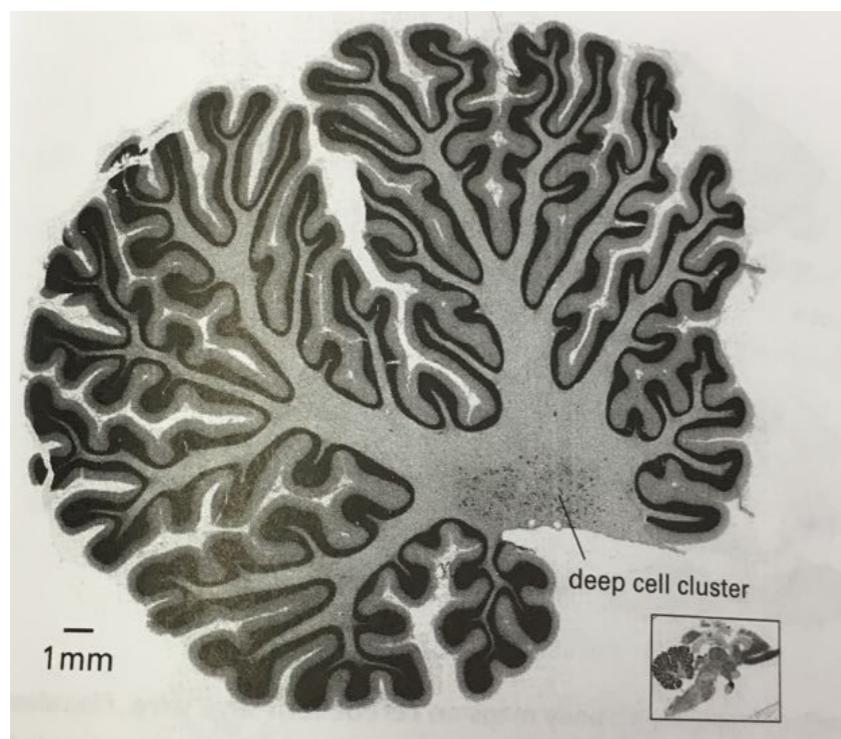


The Cortical Column

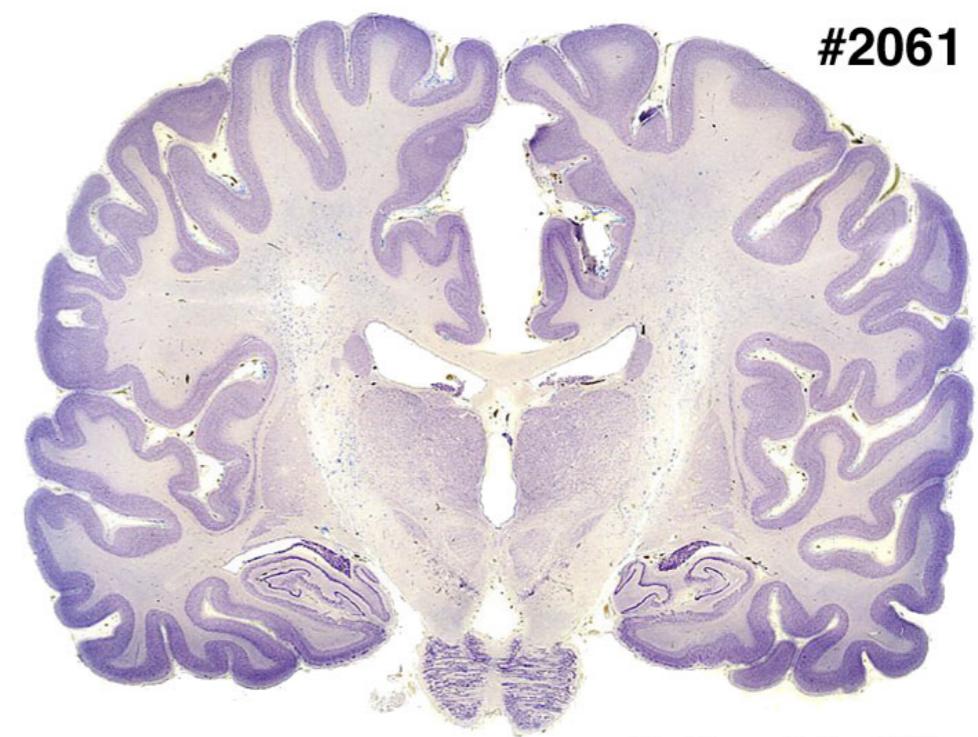


Hubel DH & Wiesel TN (1962) J Physiology 160: 106-154

cerebral cortex vs. cerebellar cortex



cerebellum

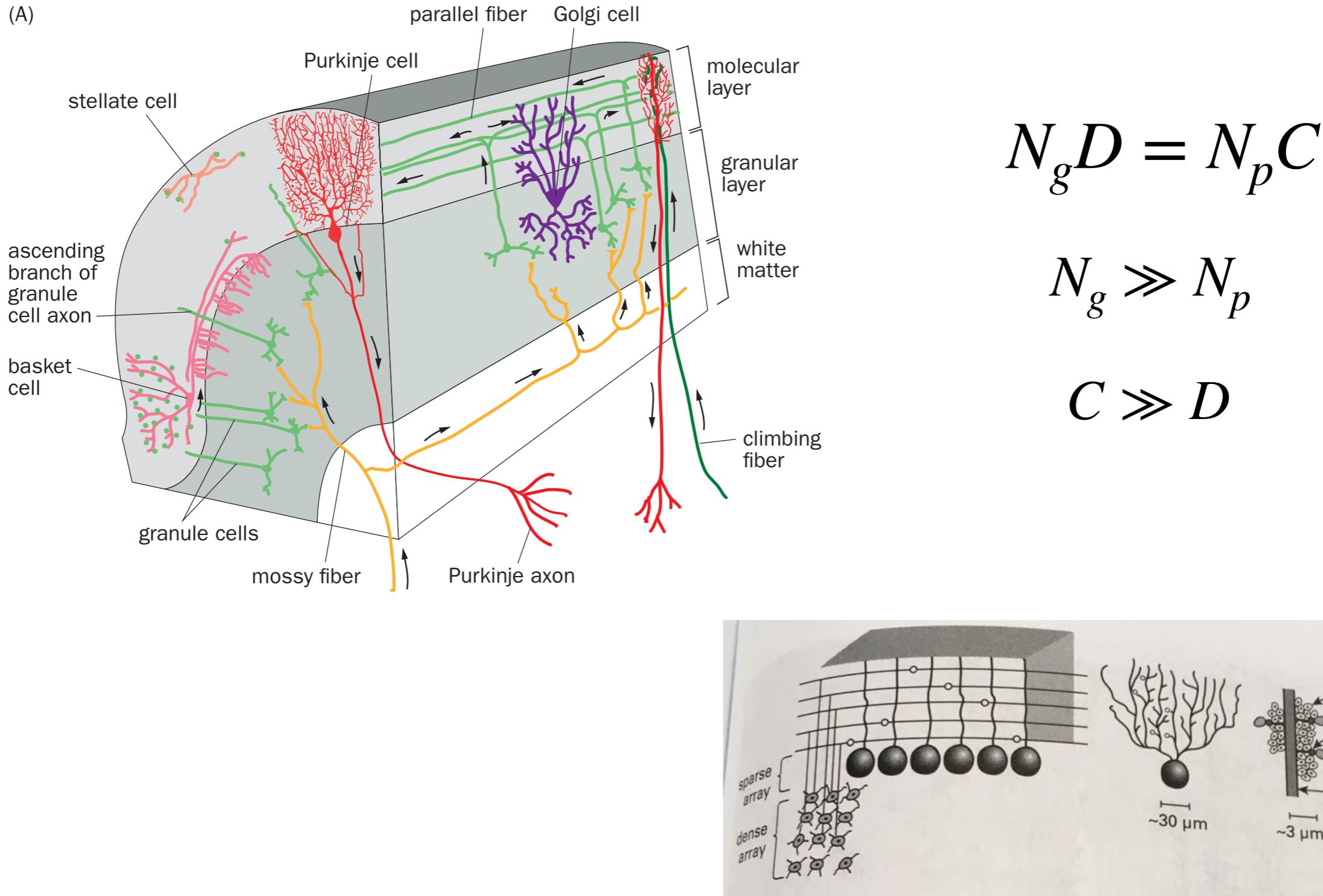


cerebral cortex

National Museum of Health and Medicine

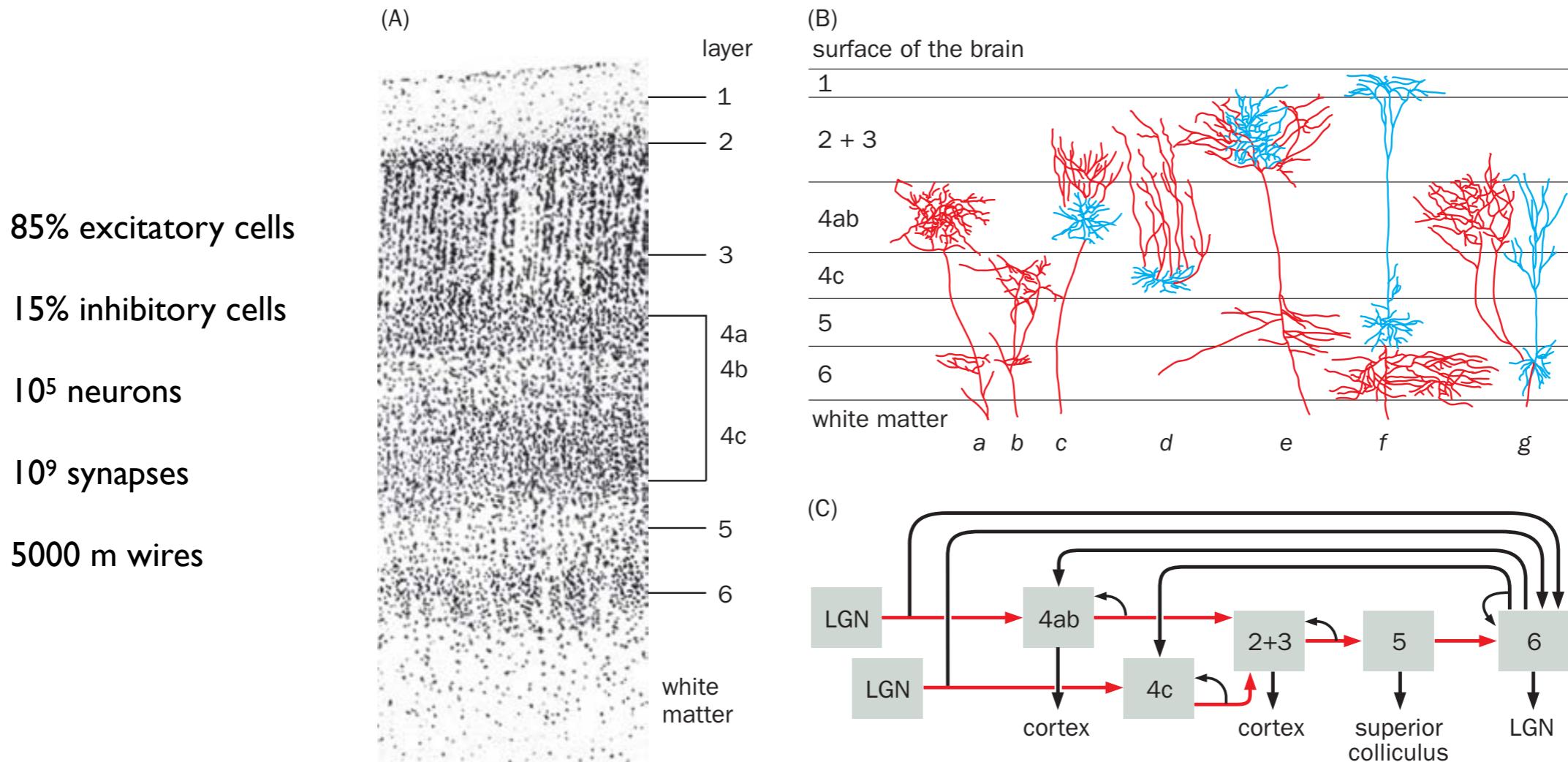
**Connecting dense array to sparse array with
extreme convergence and divergence**

The organization cerebellar cortex



Connecting many dense arrays to many other dense arrays with moderate convergence and divergence

The organization of the cortical column



Why do we need axons and dendrites?



Single Cortical Neurons as Deep Artificial Neural Networks

¹David Beniaguev, ^{1,2}Idan Segev and ^{1,2}Michael London

¹The Edmond and Lily Safra Center for Brain Sciences and ²Department of Neurobiology, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, Israel.

Communication: David Beniaguev - david.beniaguev@gmail.com

Can Single Neurons Solve MNIST? The Computational Power of Biological Dendritic Trees

Ilenna Simone Jones¹ and Konrad Kording²

¹Department of Neuroscience, University of Pennsylvania

²Departments of Neuroscience and Bioengineering, University of Pennsylvania

September 4, 2020

Occam's Razor

entities should not be multiplied without necessity.

奥卡姆剃刀定律

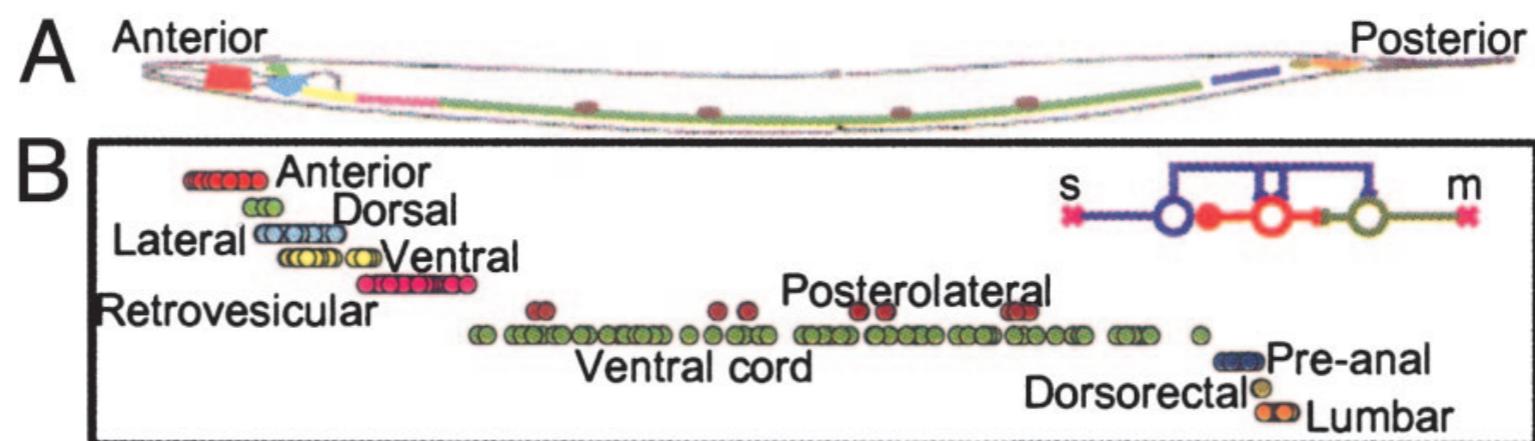
如无必要，勿增实体。简单有效原理。《箴言书注》：切勿浪费较多东西去做，用较少的东西，同样可以做好的事情。

Wiring Optimization of Neural Circuit

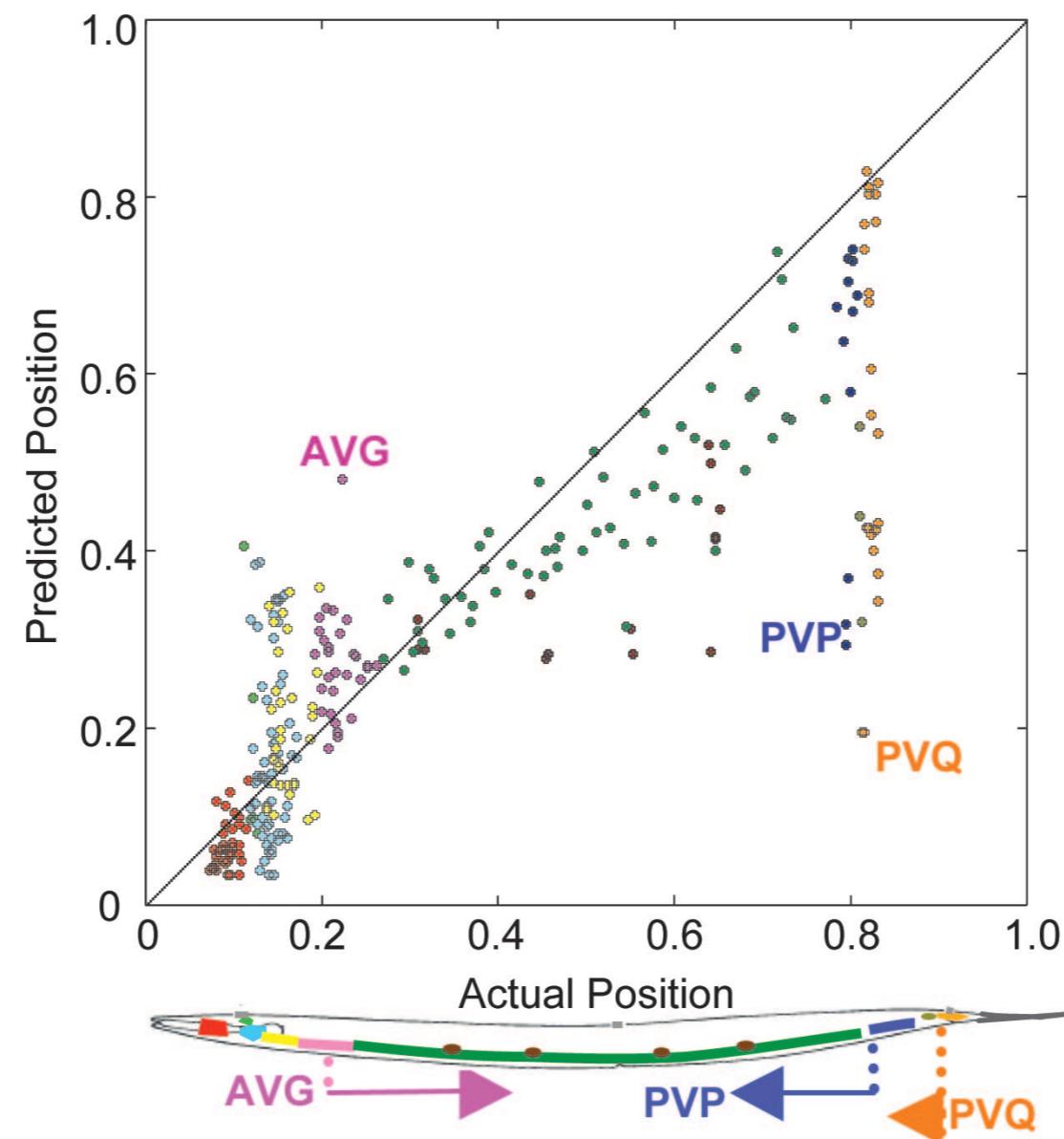
“After the many shapes assumed by neurons, we are now in a position to ask whether this diversity ... has been left to chance and is insignificant, or whether it is tightly regulated and provides an advantage to the organism. ... we realized that all of the various conformations of the neuron and its various components are simply morphological adaptations governed by laws of conservation for time, space, and material.”

Ramon y Cajal

Neuronal layout in *C. elegans*

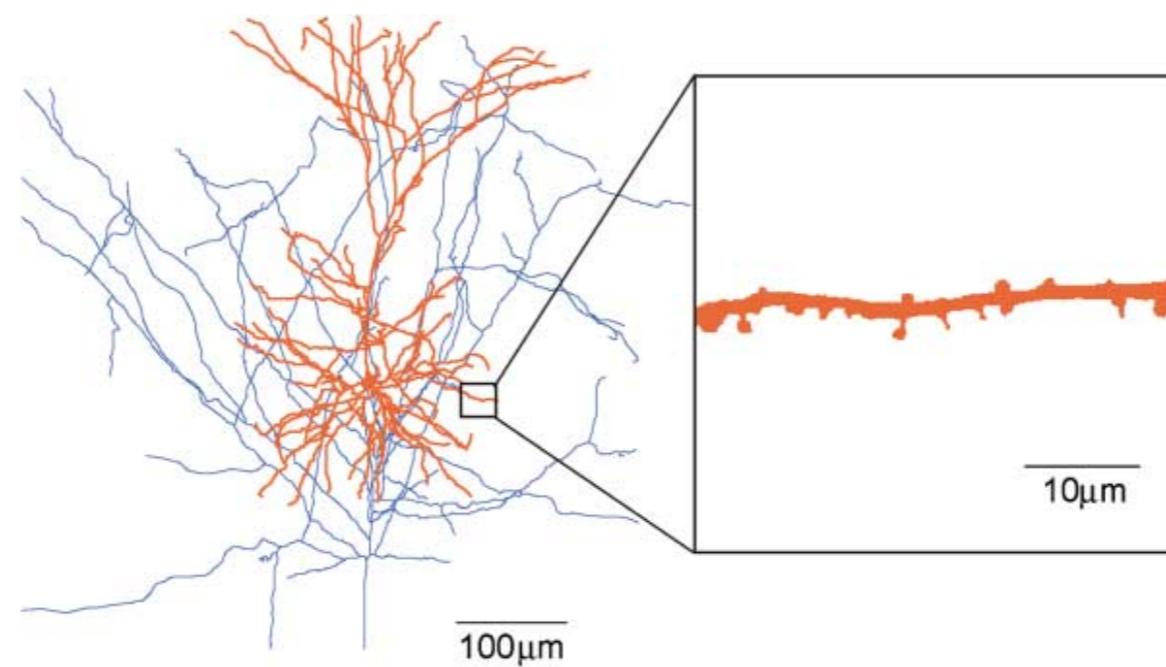


Neuronal layout in *C. elegans*

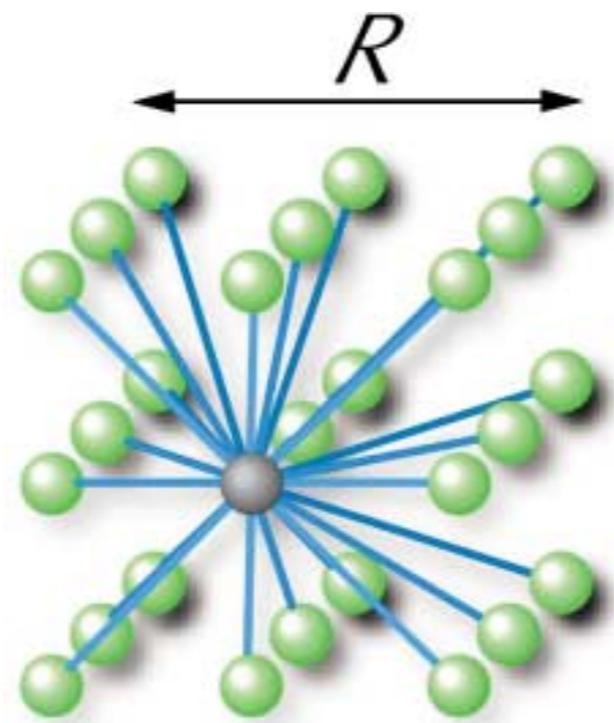


Beth Chen et. al., PNAS 2006

A toy problem: why do we need axons and dendrites?

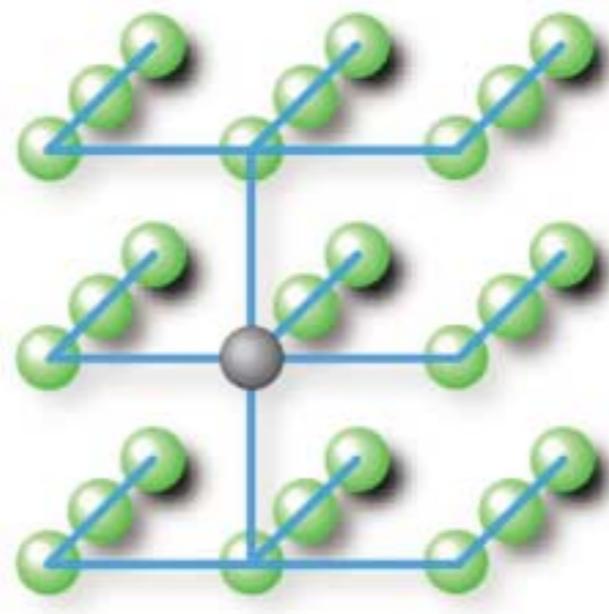


A toy problem: why do we need axons and dendrites?



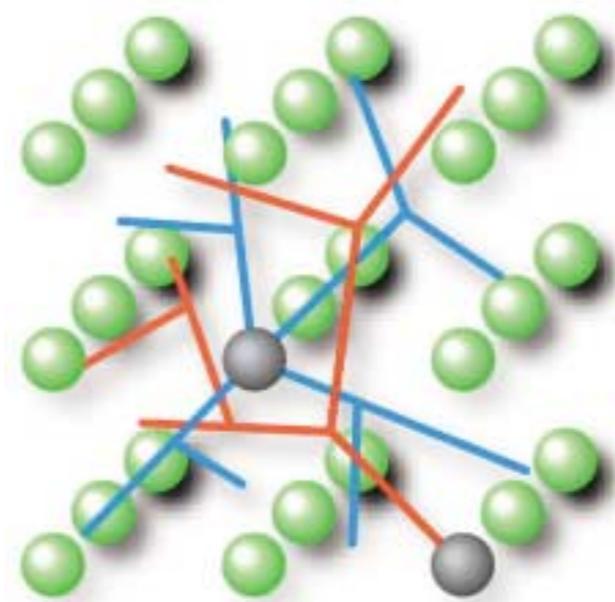
Design I

A toy problem: why do we need axons and dendrites?



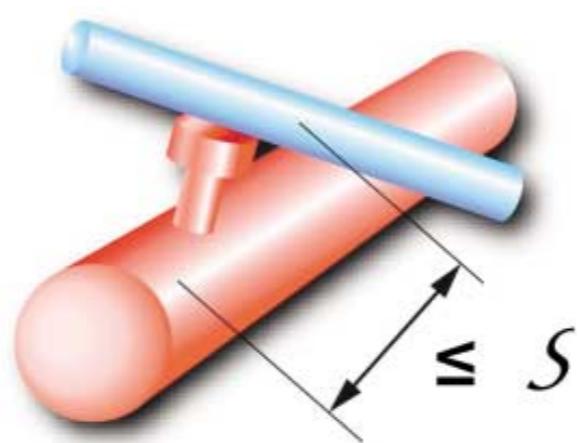
Design II

A toy problem: why do we need axons and dendrites?



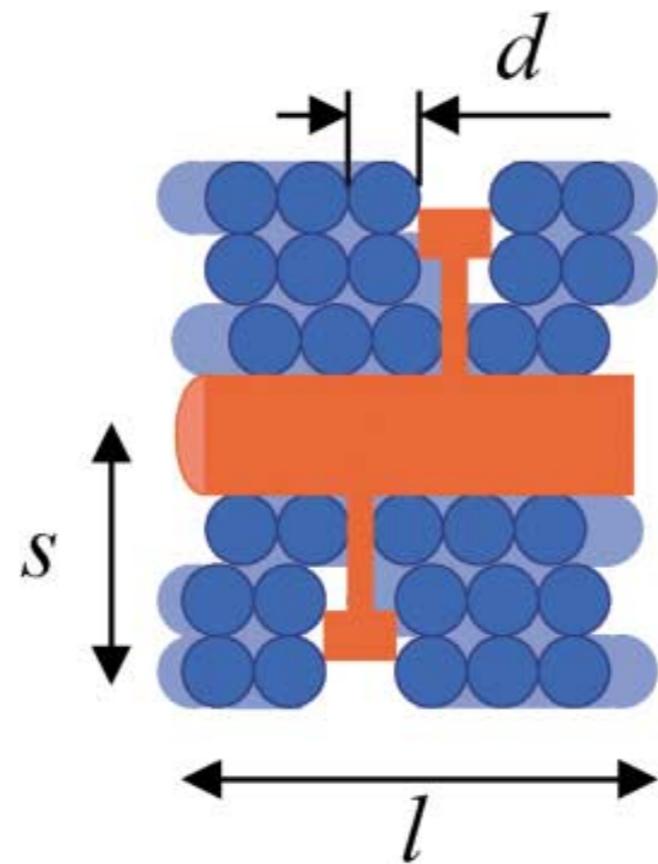
Design III

A toy problem: why do we need axons and dendrites?



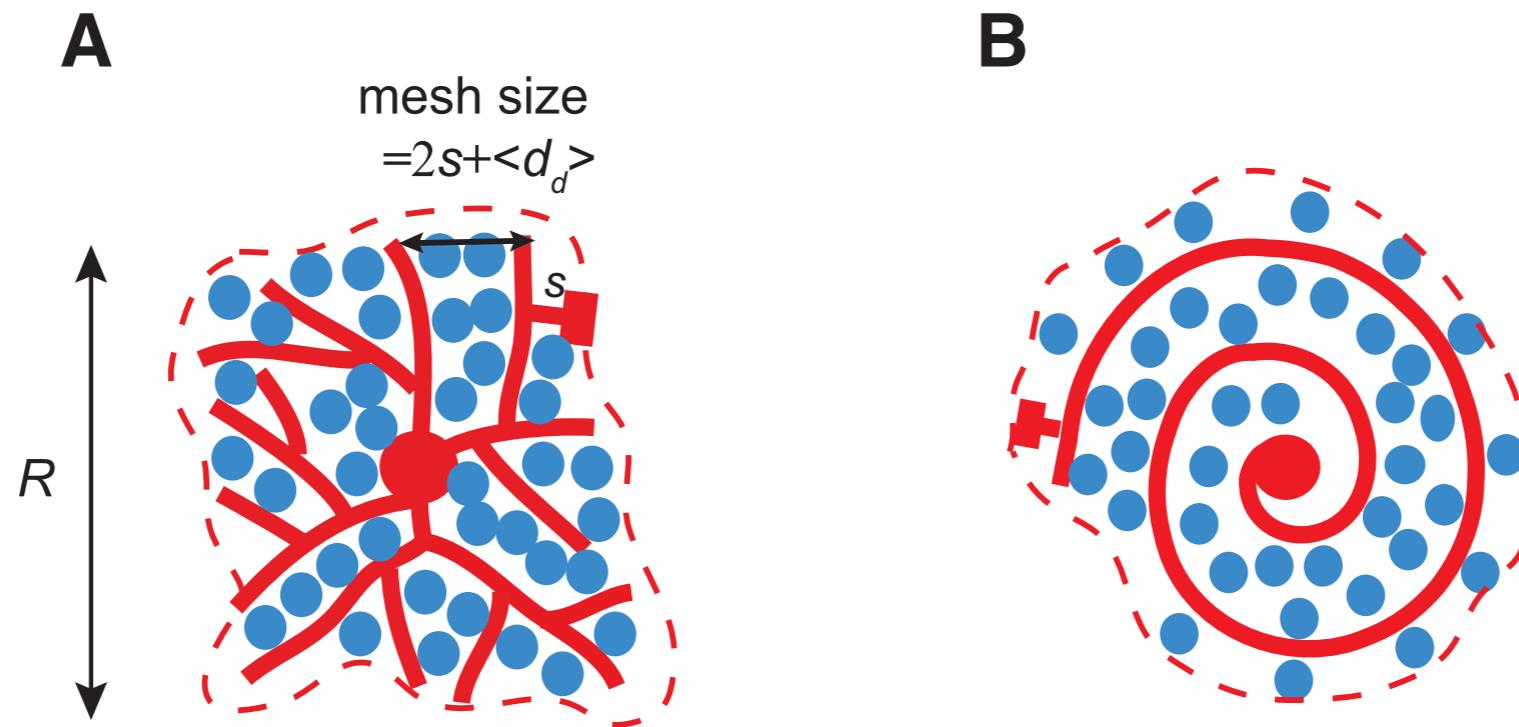
Design IV

A toy problem: why do we need axons and dendrites?



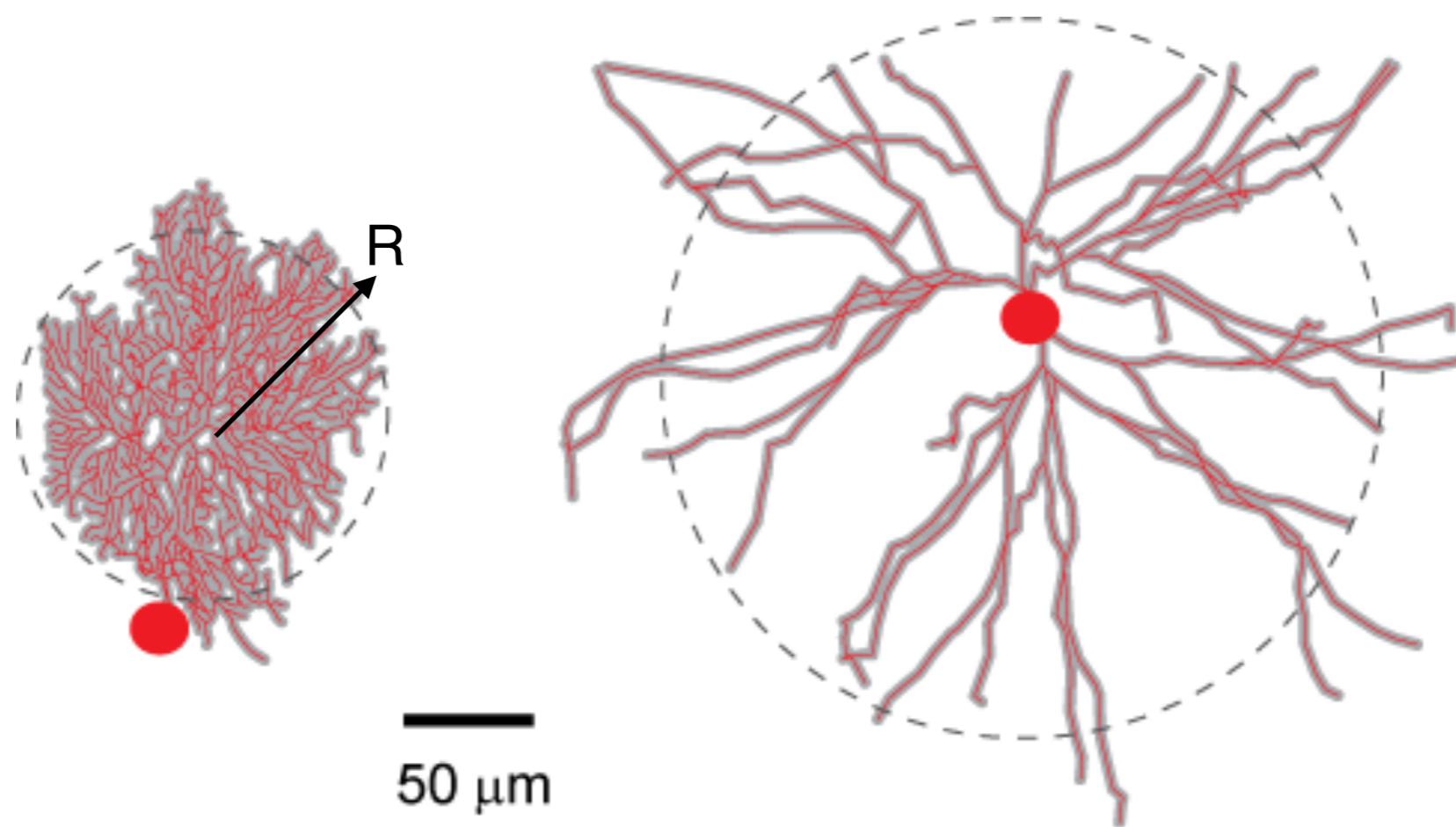
The Optimality of the design

Why do we need branching dendrites and axons?



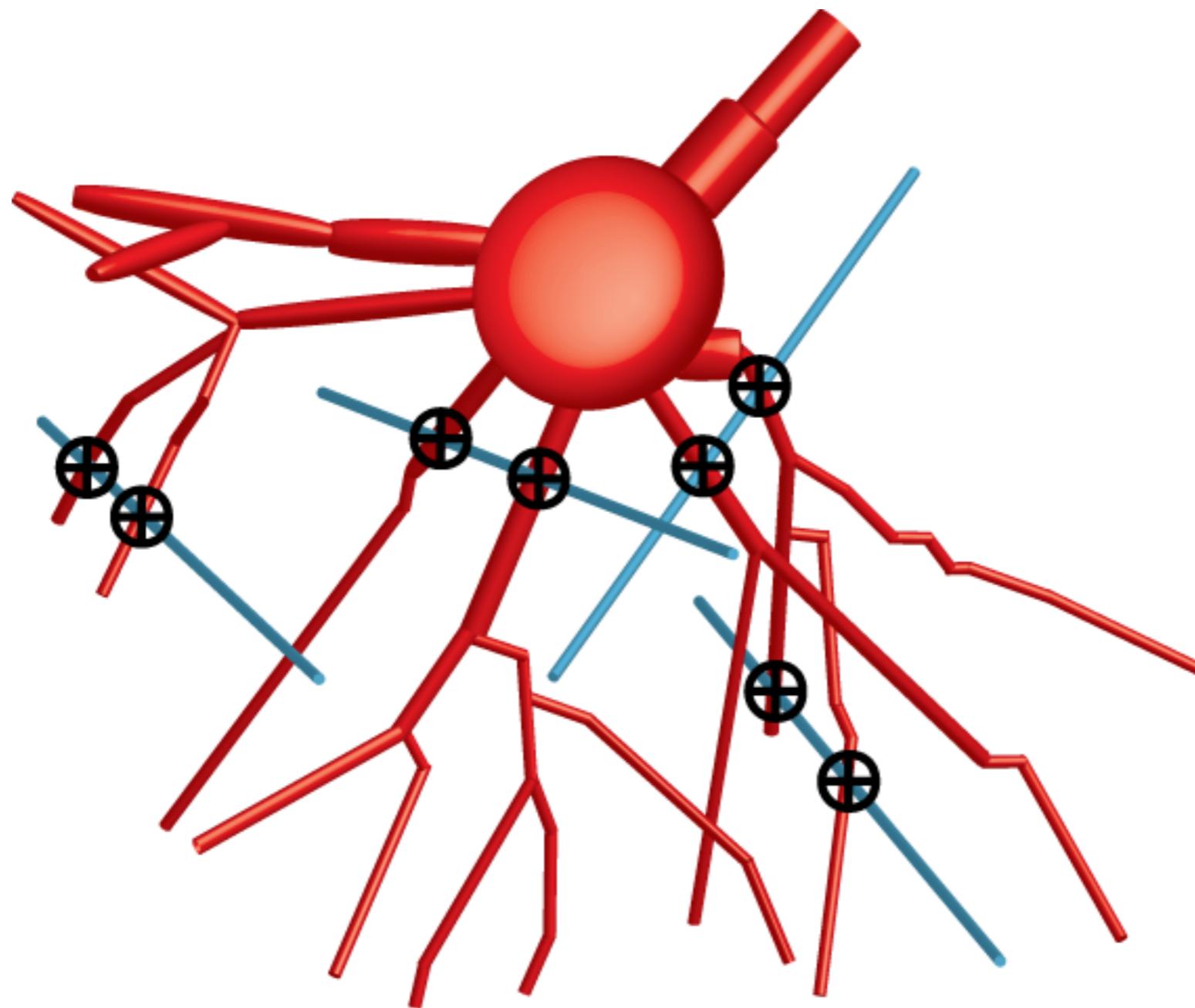
- Cost increases with the total length of a dendrite
- Cost increases with the path length from a synapse to the cell body

Why pyramidal dendrites appear much sparser than Purkinje dendrites?

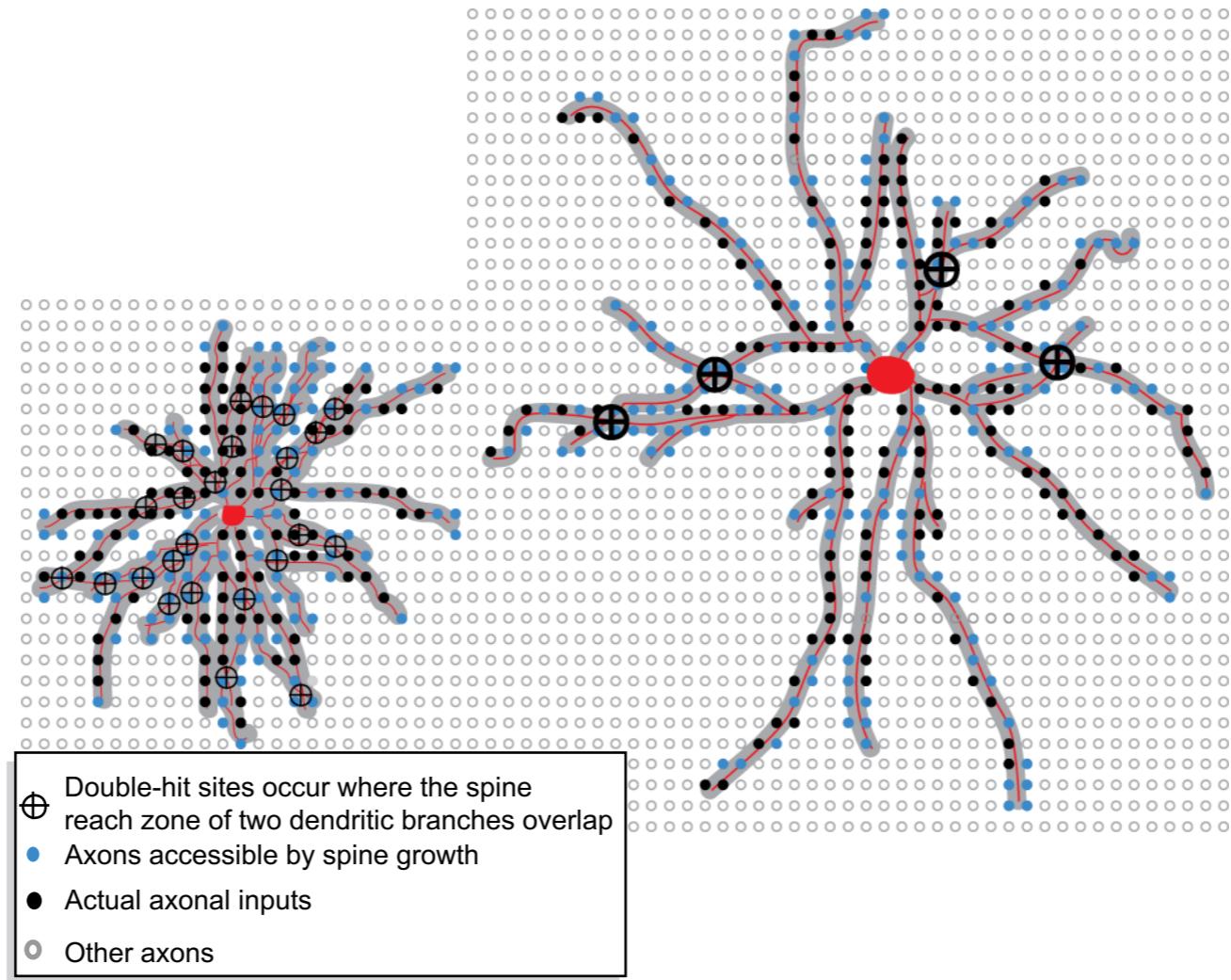


Wen et. al., PNAS 2009

Double-hits reduce the number of axons accessible to a 3D dendritic arbor



A sparse 3D dendritic arbor has fewer double-hits, and therefore, can access more axons, all other things being equal.

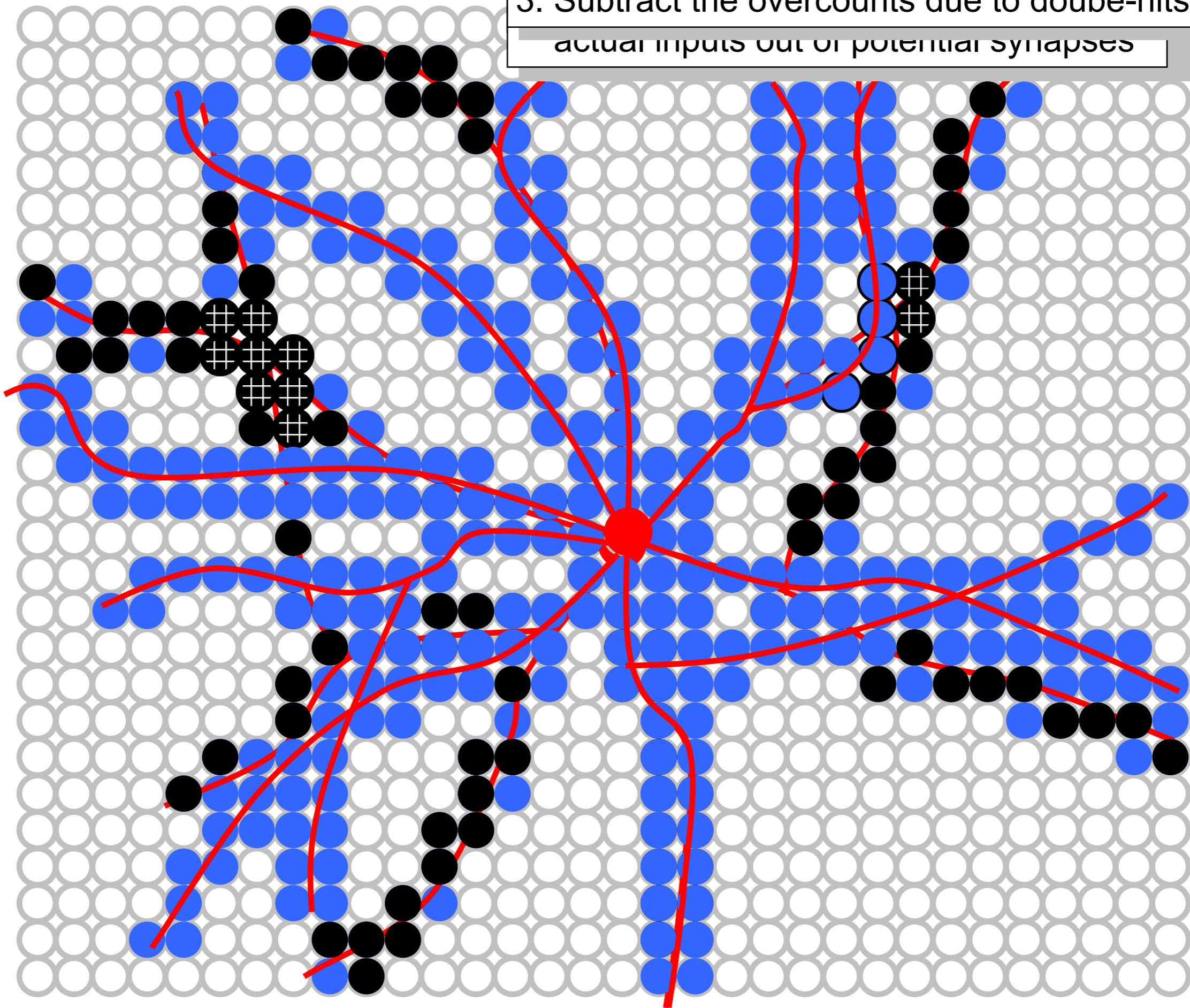


Why access a large number of axons?

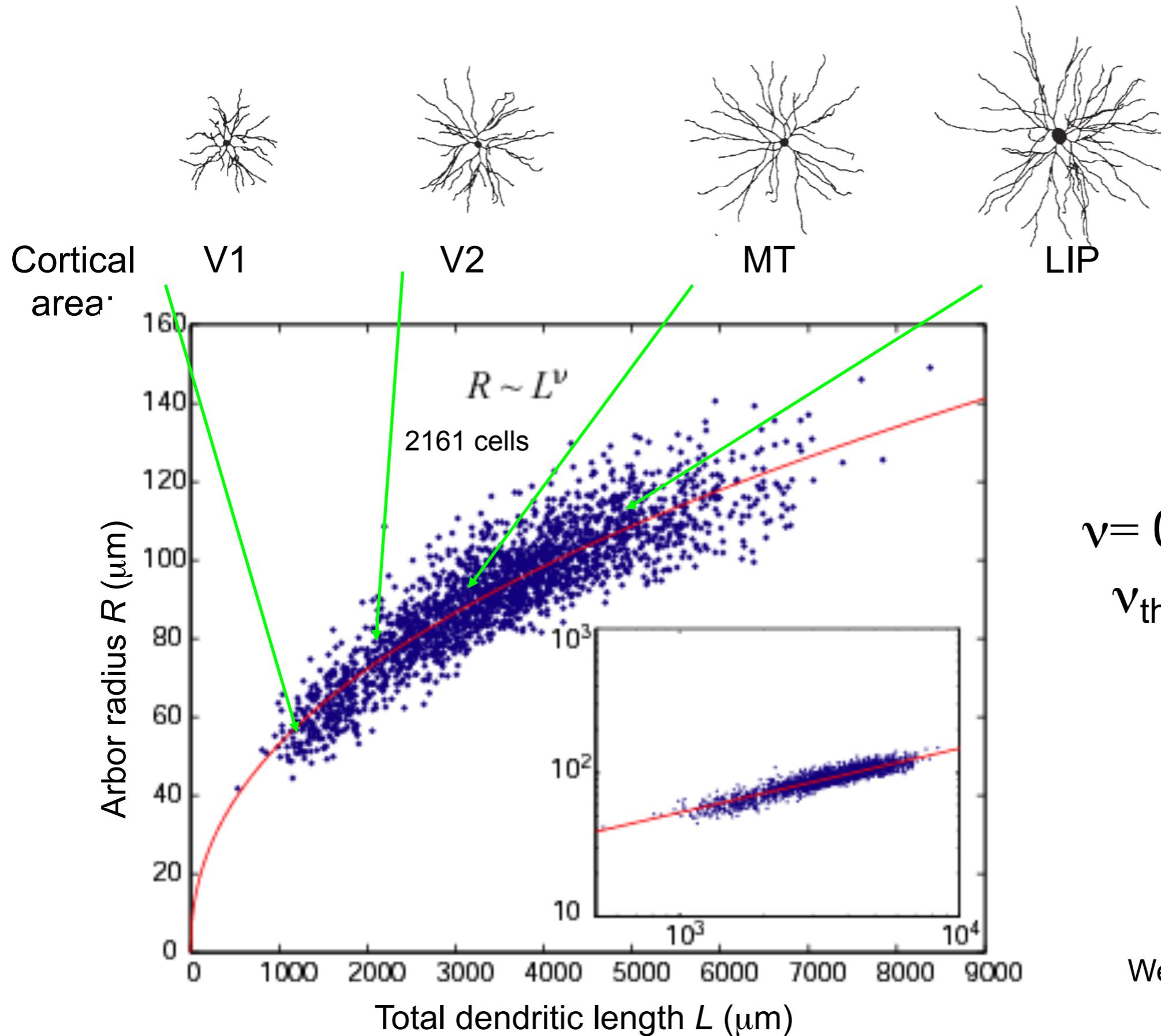
- The functionality of a dendritic arbor benefits from having a large connectivity repertoire, which is defined as the the number of combinations of axons synapsing on a dendritic arbor .
- **The shape of a dendritic arbor maximizes the connectivity repertoire while minimizing the dendritic cost.**

3. Subtract the overcounts due to double-hits

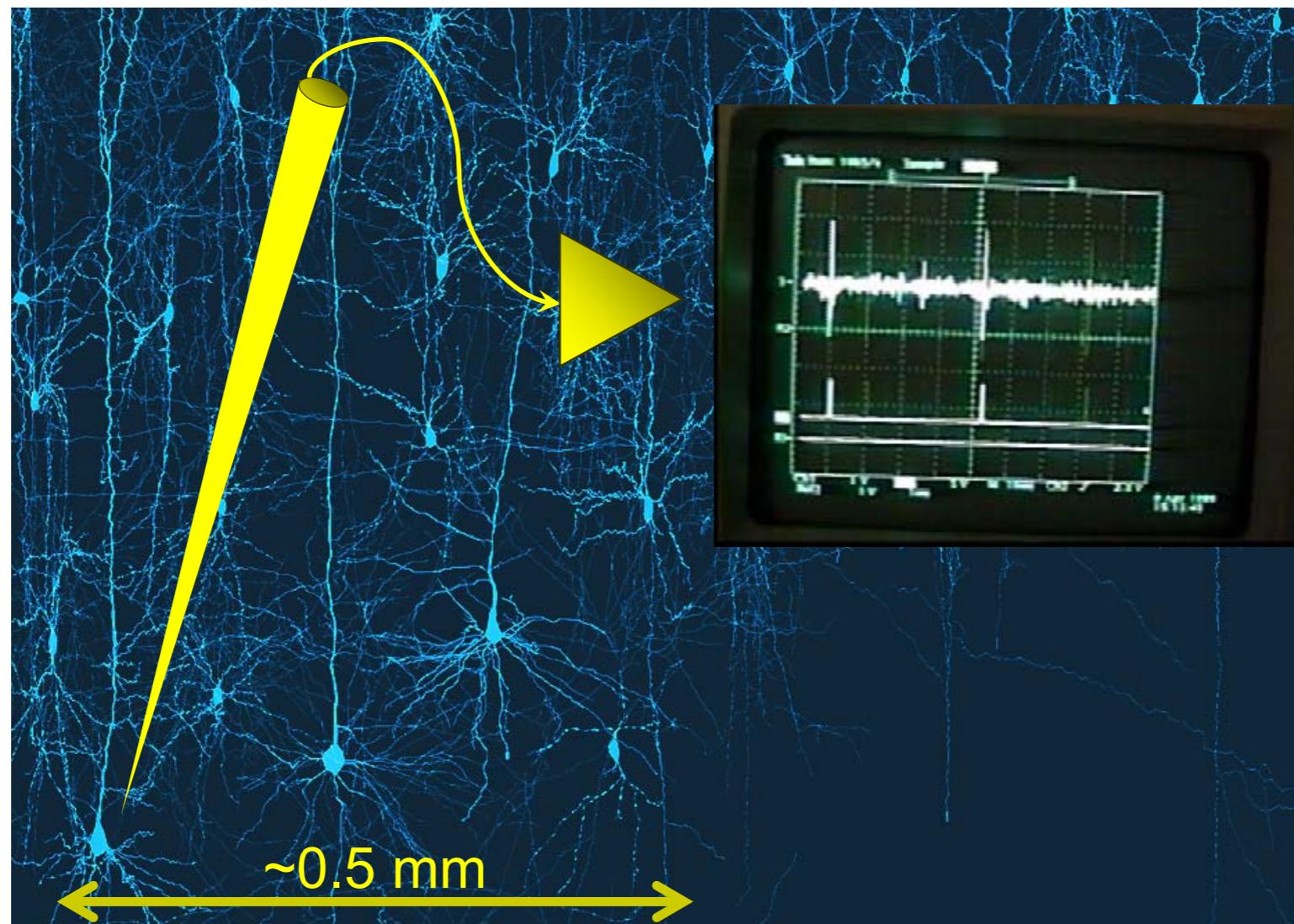
actual inputs out of potential synapses



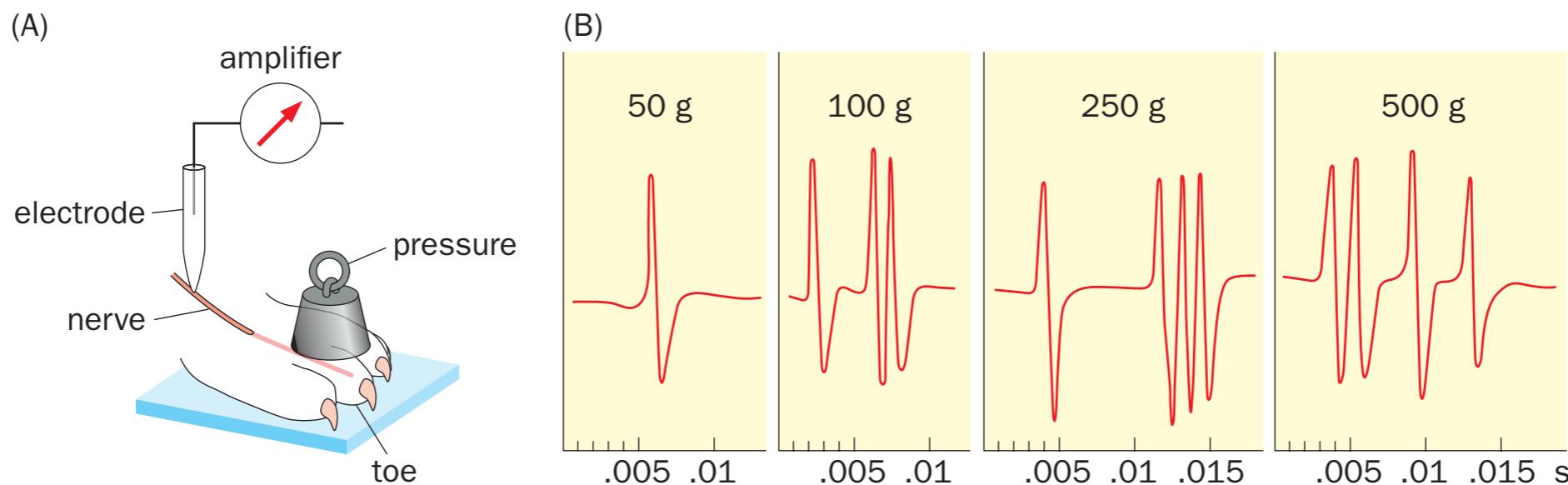
Scaling of basal pyramidal dendrites



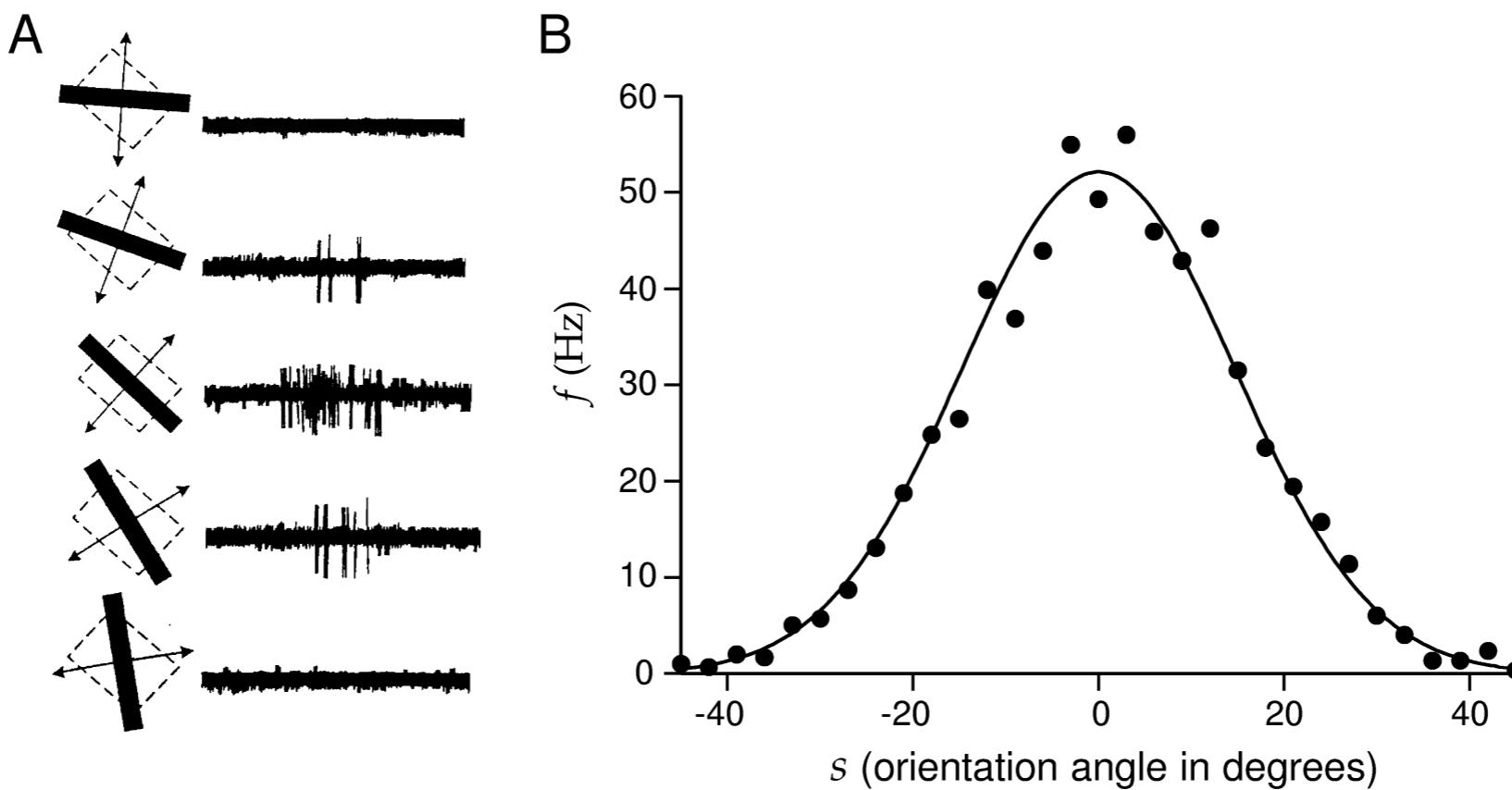
Action potential as the basic unit to transmit information between neurons



What is the neural code?

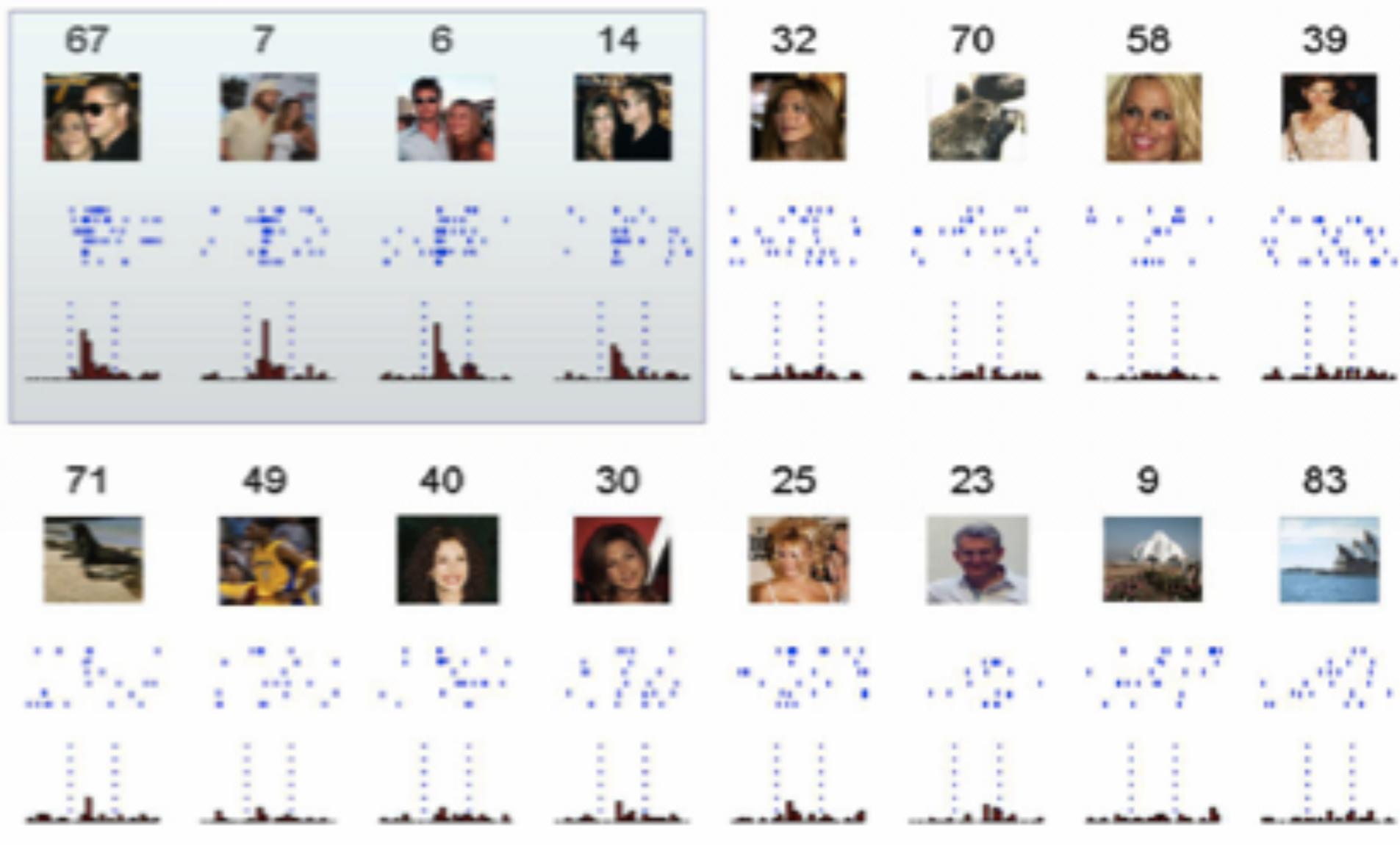


What is the neural code?



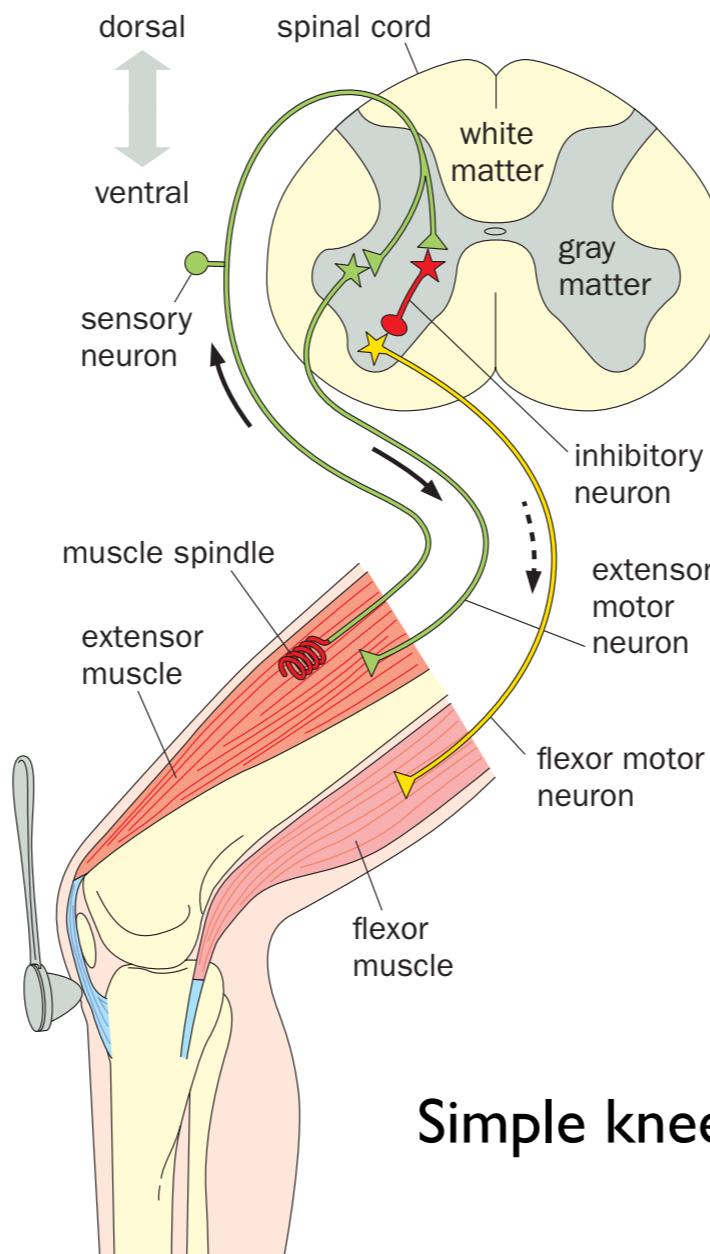
Gaussian tuning curve of a neuron in the primary visual cortex (V1)

What is the neural code?



High brain areas represent increasingly complex features

Neurons perform their functions in the context of neural circuit

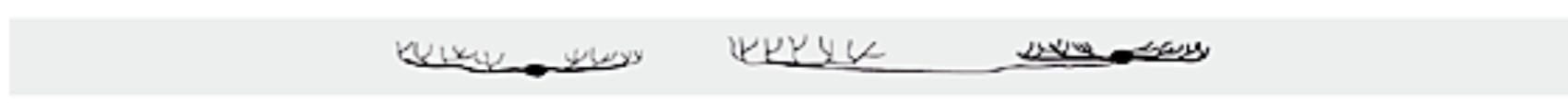


Diverse cell types in the brain

photoreceptors



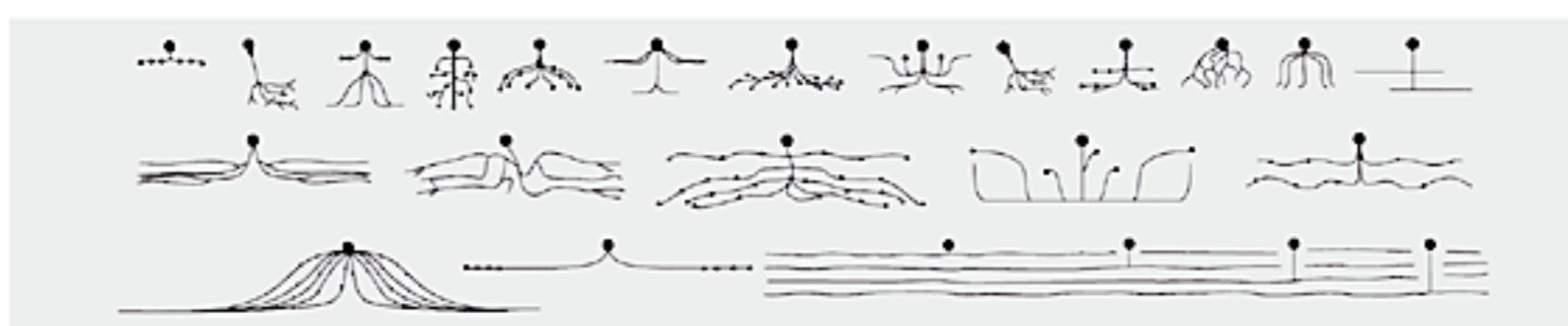
horizontal cell



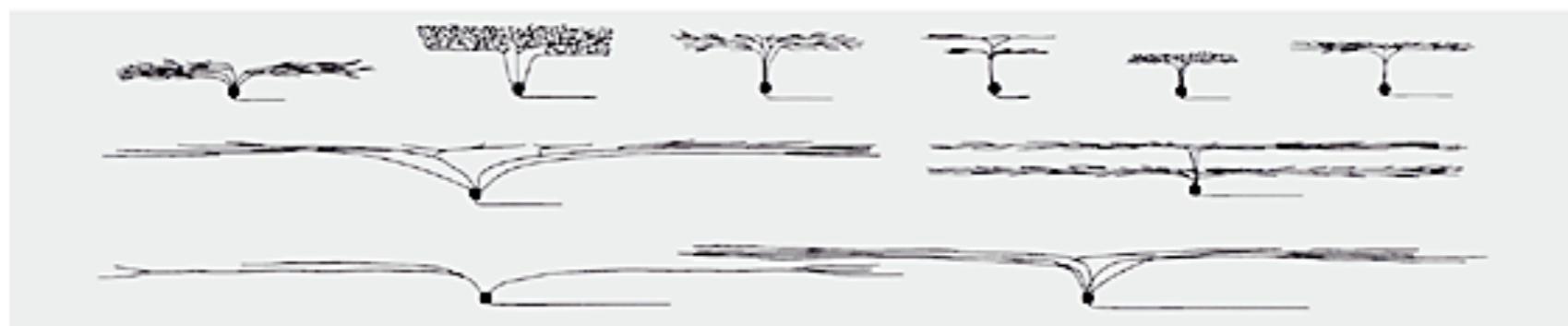
bipolar cell



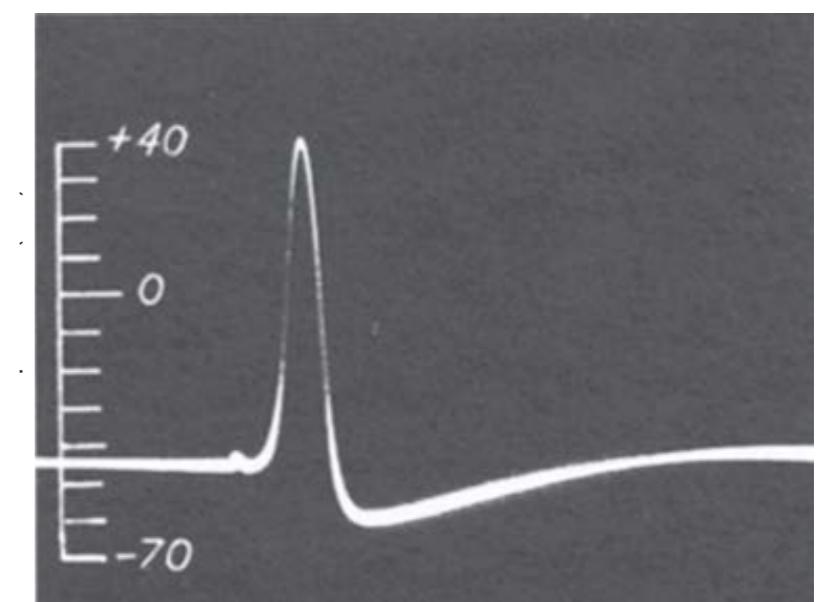
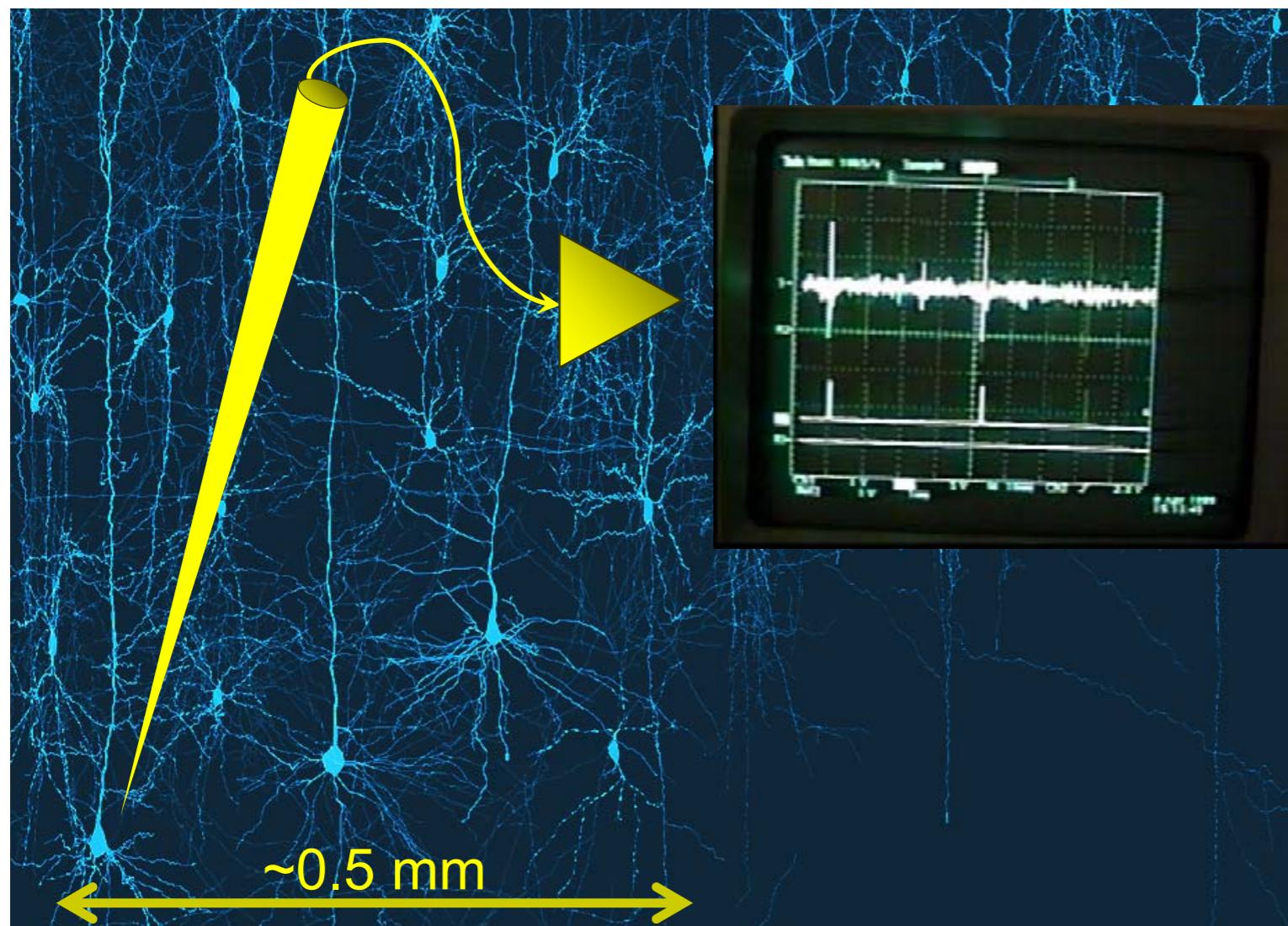
amacrine cell

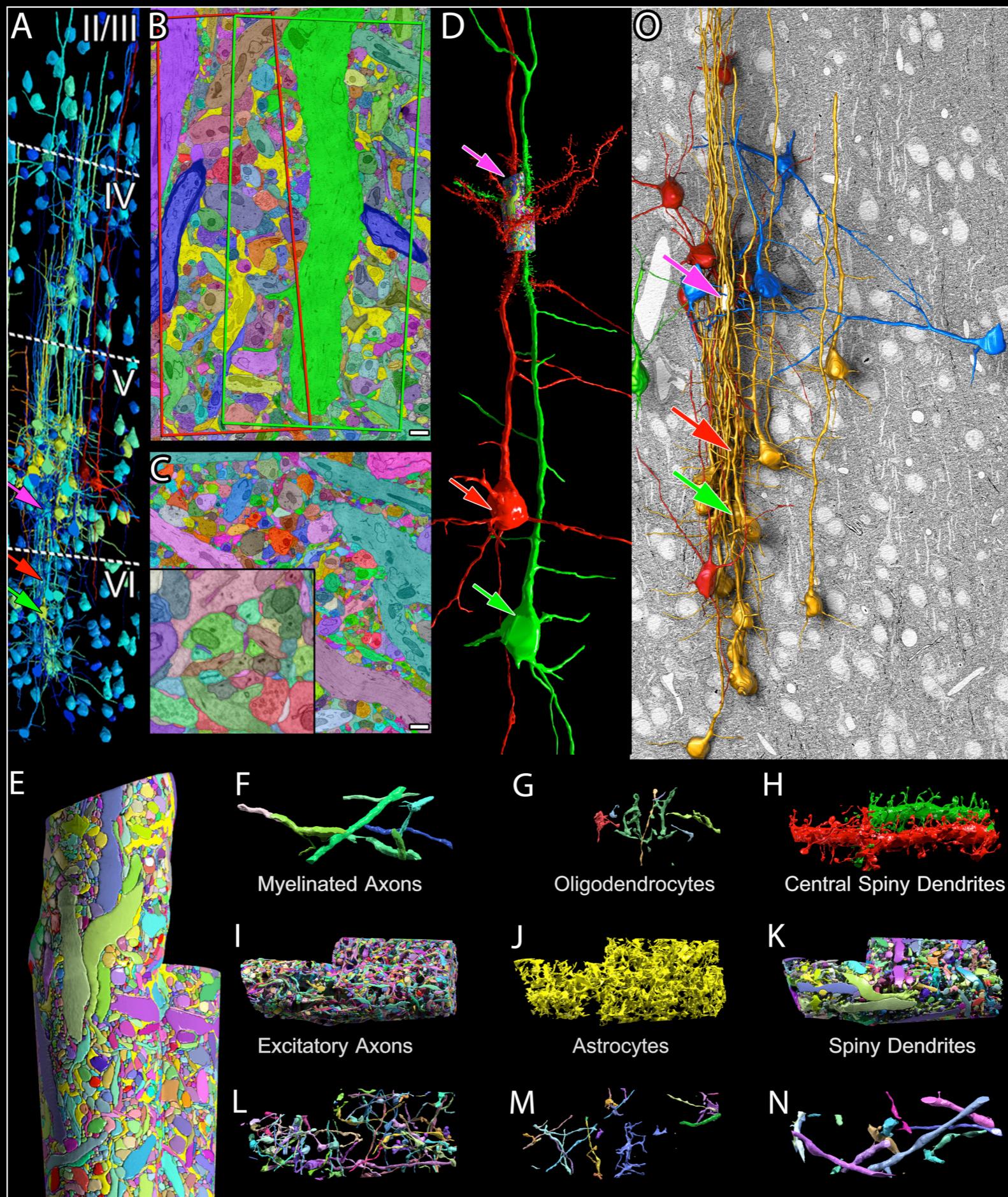


ganglion cell



How neurons communicate with each other?





Kasthuri et. al,
Cell 2015

The organization of the cortical column

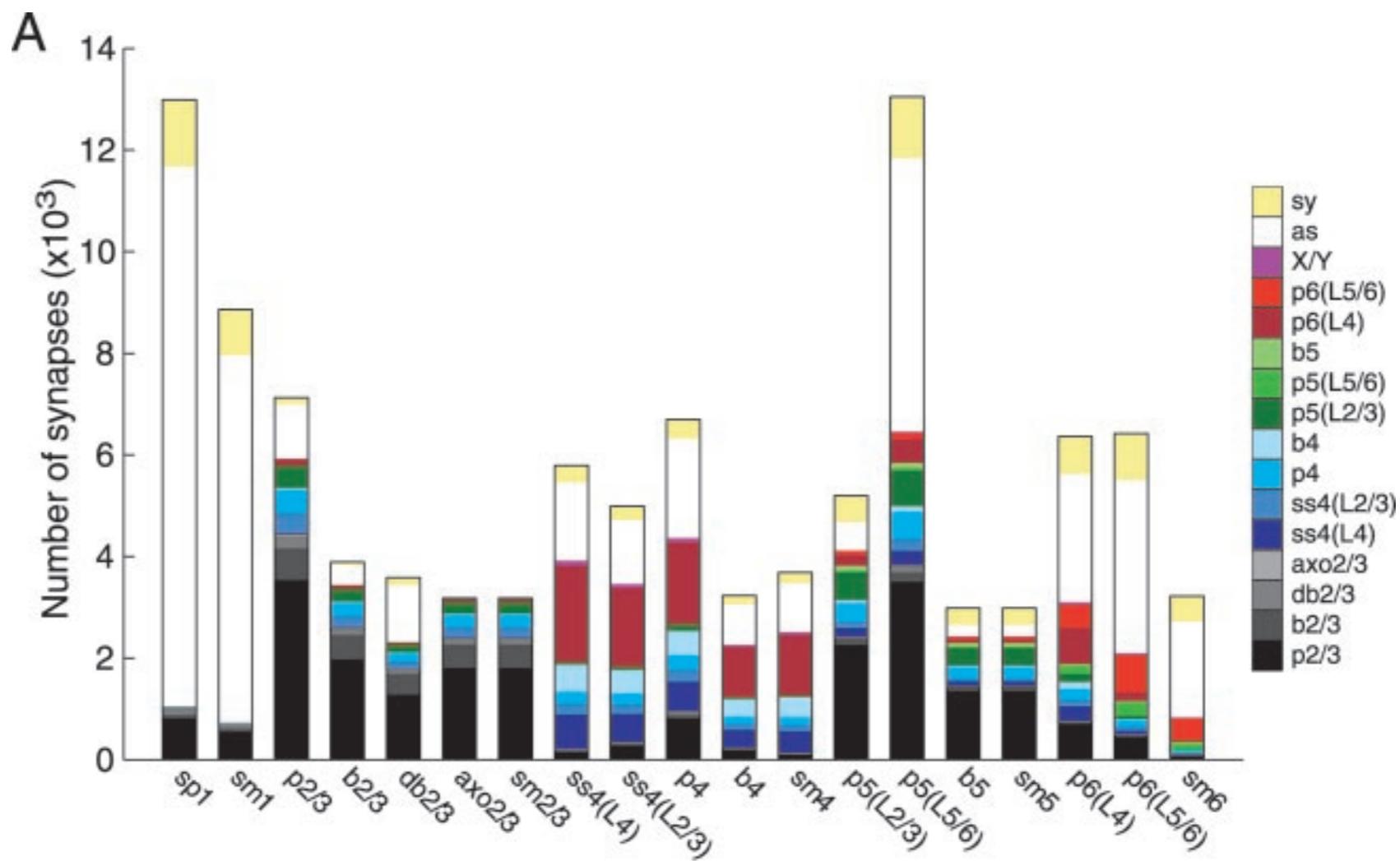
Table 1. List of reconstructed neurons

Cell type	Abbreviation	Axon	Dendrite
Pyramidal cell in layer 2/3	p2/3	6	6
Basket cell in layer 2/3	b2/3	6	4
Double bouquet cell in layer 2/3	db2/3	1	1
Spiny stellate cell with axon in layer 4	ss4(L4)	2	2
Spiny stellate cell with axon in layer 2/3	ss4(L2/3)	3	3
Pyramidal cell in layer 4	p4	3	3
Basket cell in layer 4	b4	5	3
Pyramidal cell in layer 5 with axon in layer 2 and 3	p5(L2/3)	1	1
Pyramidal cell in layer 5 with axon in layer 5 and 6	p5(L5/6)	1	1
Basket cell in layer 5	b5	1	
Pyramidal cell in layer 6 with axon in layer 4	p6(L4)	6	6
Pyramidal cell in layer 6 with axon in layer 5 and 6	p6(L5/6)	1	1
Thalamic afferent of type X or Y	X/Y	3	

Each row shows a description of the cell type (first column), its abbreviation used in this study (second column), and the number of neurons of which the axon and dendrites were reconstructed (third and fourth columns).

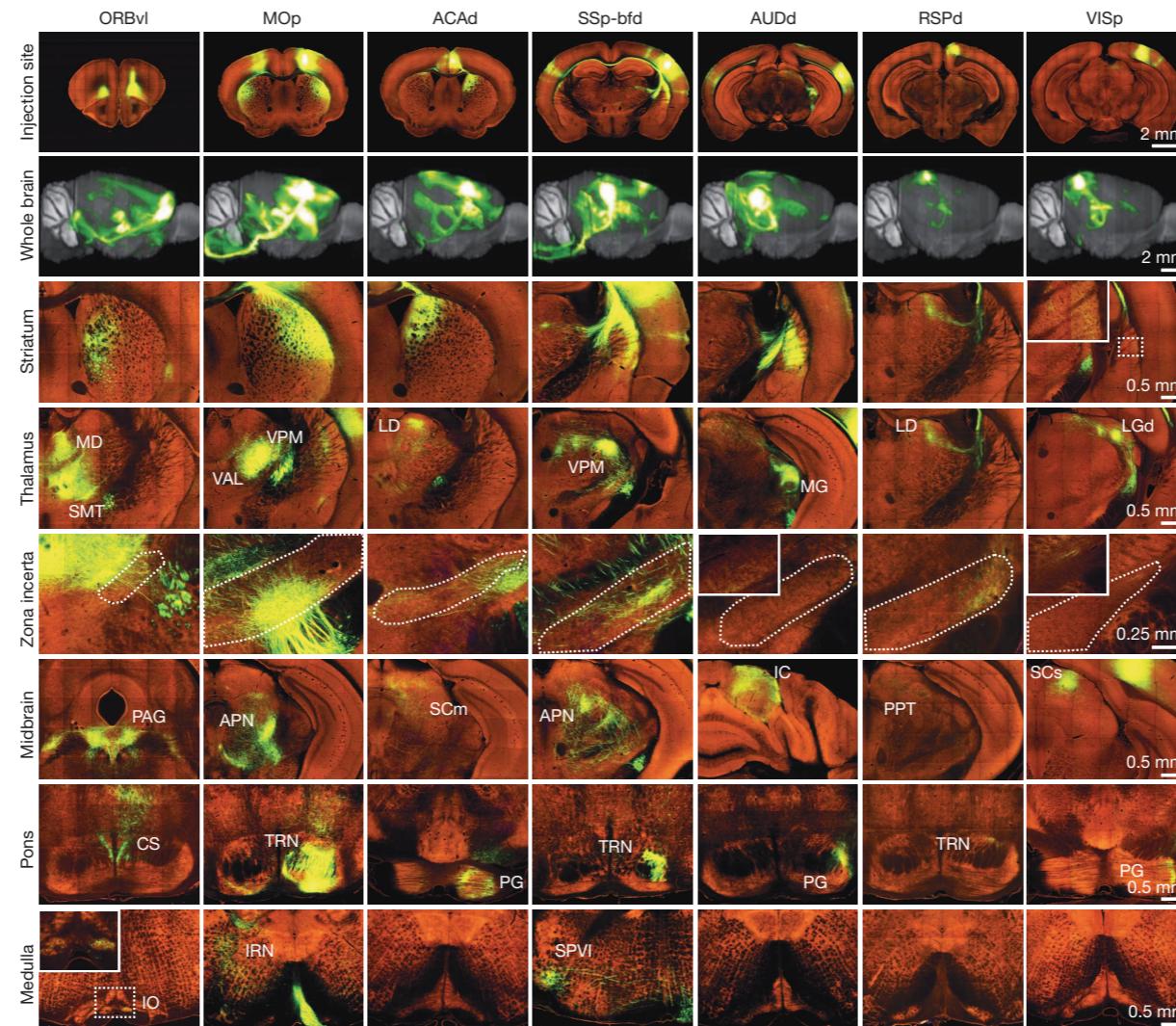
The organization of the cortical column

Binzegger T, et.al, *Journal of Neuroscience* 2004



Where is the dark matter?

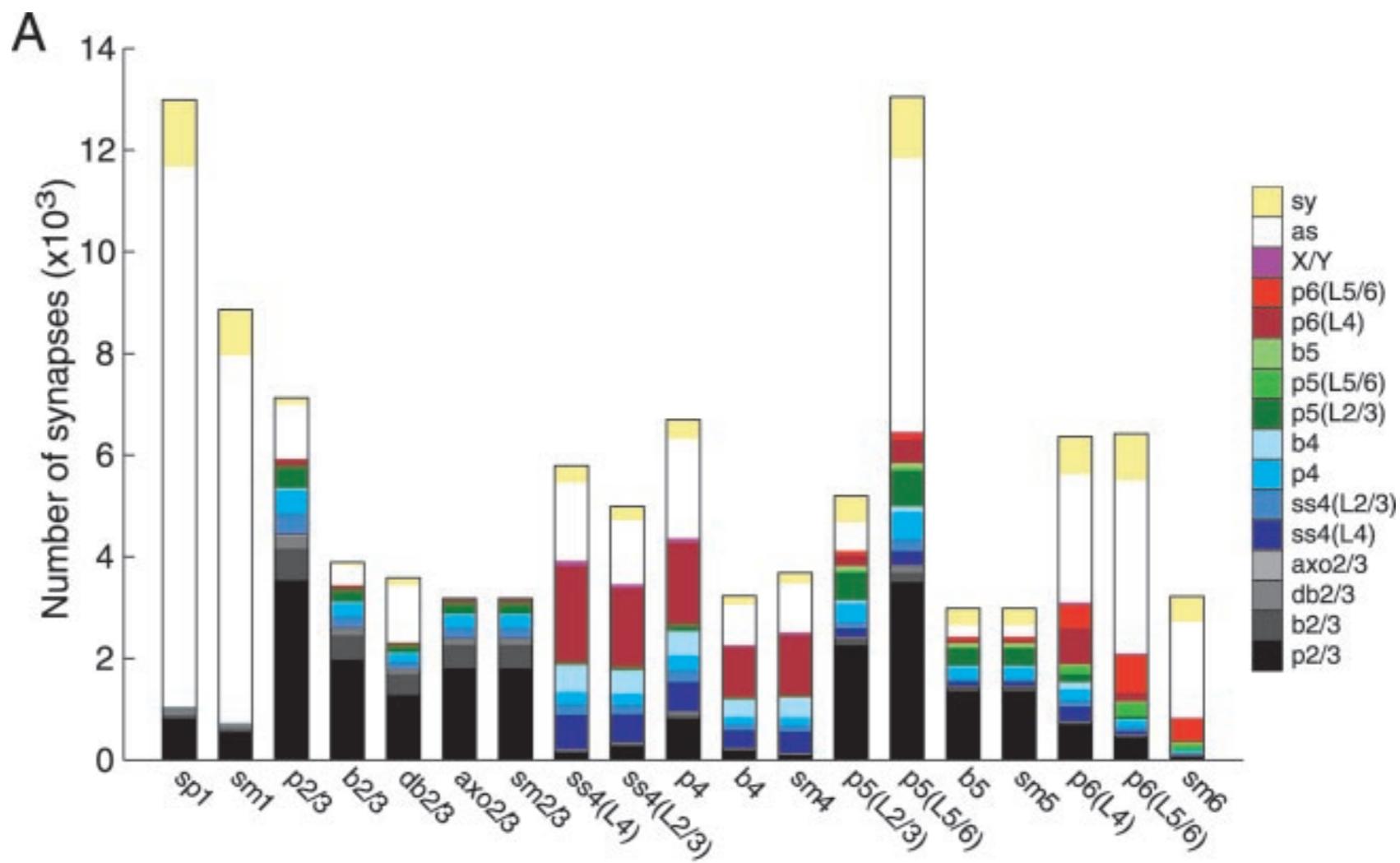
A mesoscale mouse connectome



Oh SW et. al, Nature 2014

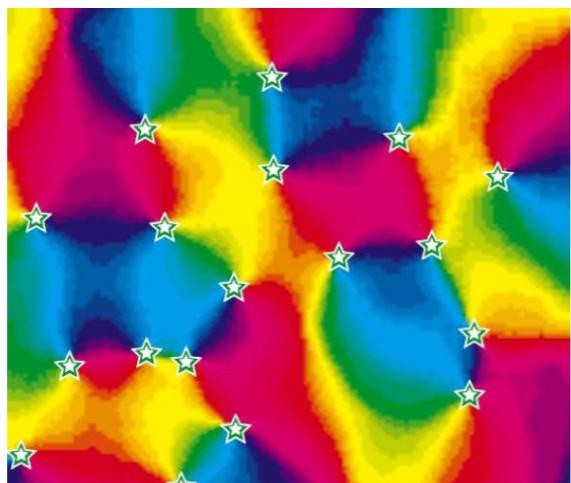
The organization of the cortical column

Binzegger T, et.al, *Journal of Neuroscience* 2004

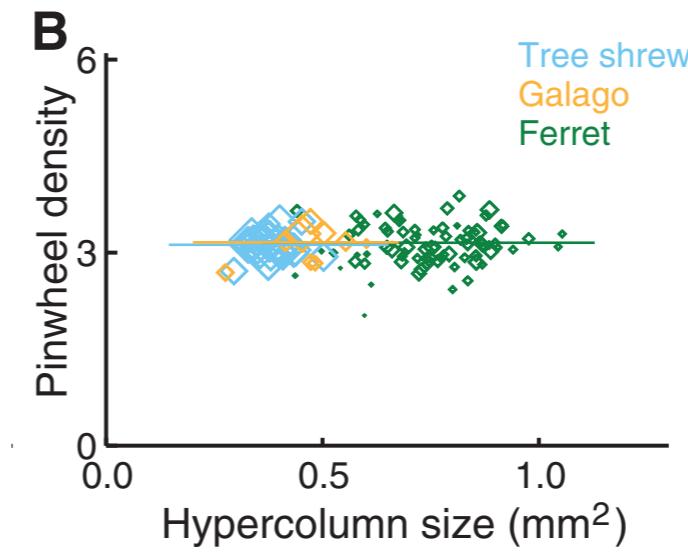
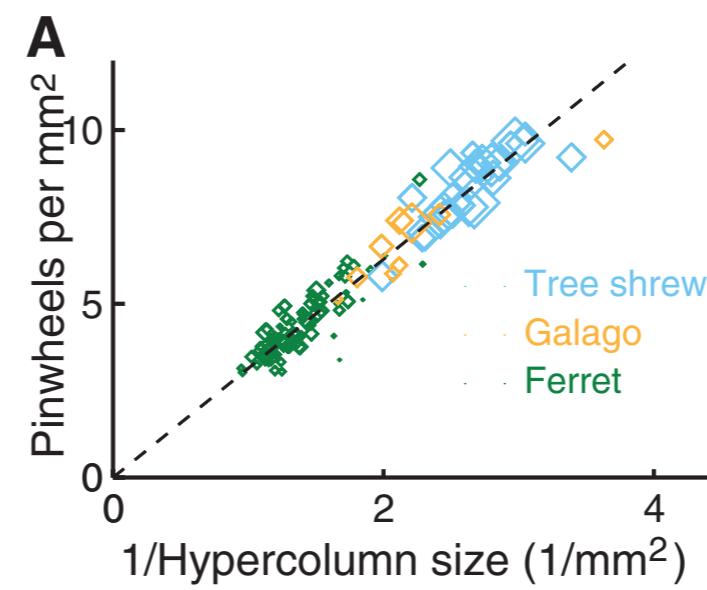


~ 80% of the synapses are inter-areal long-range connections

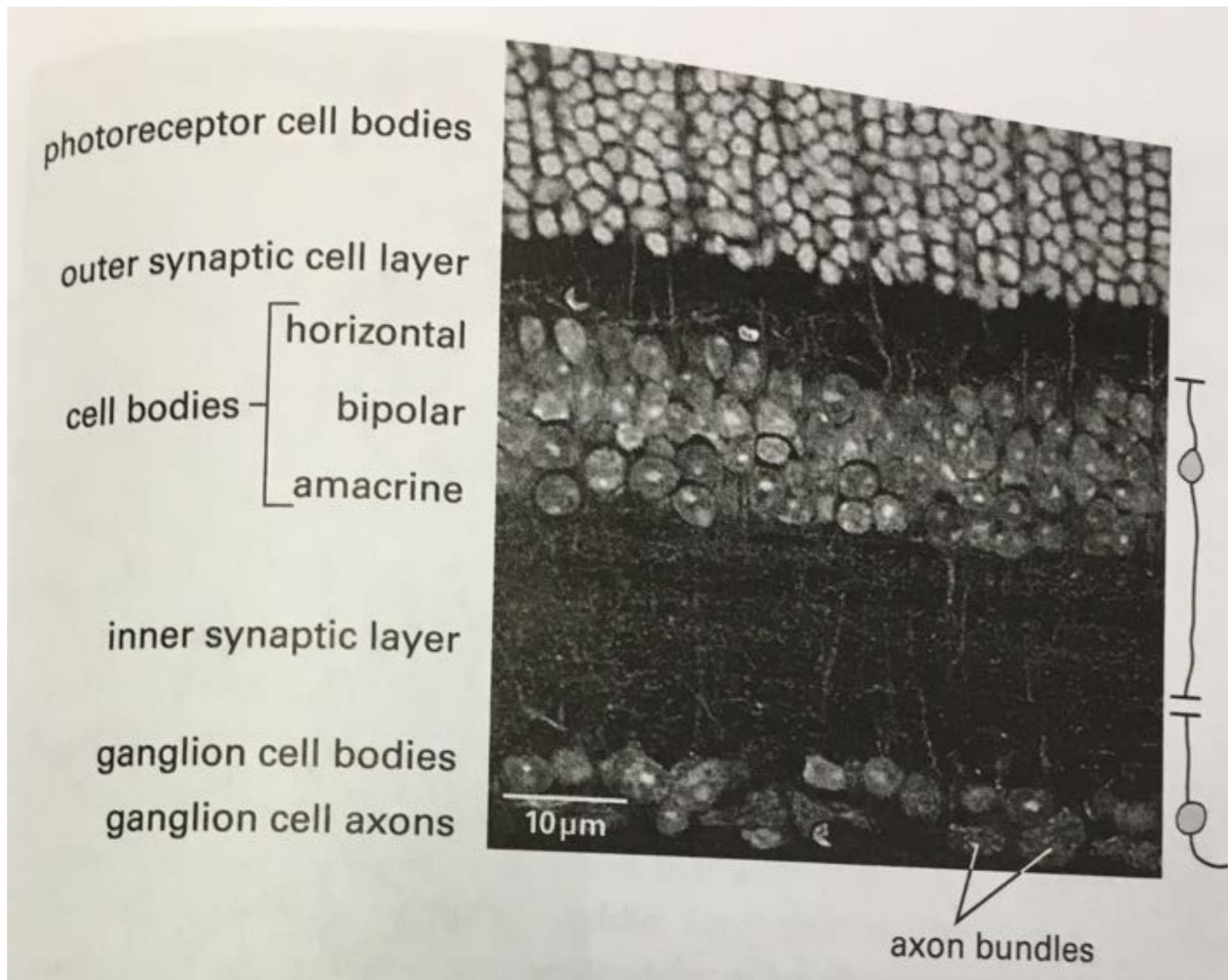
Pinwheel density approaches $\pi = 3.14$



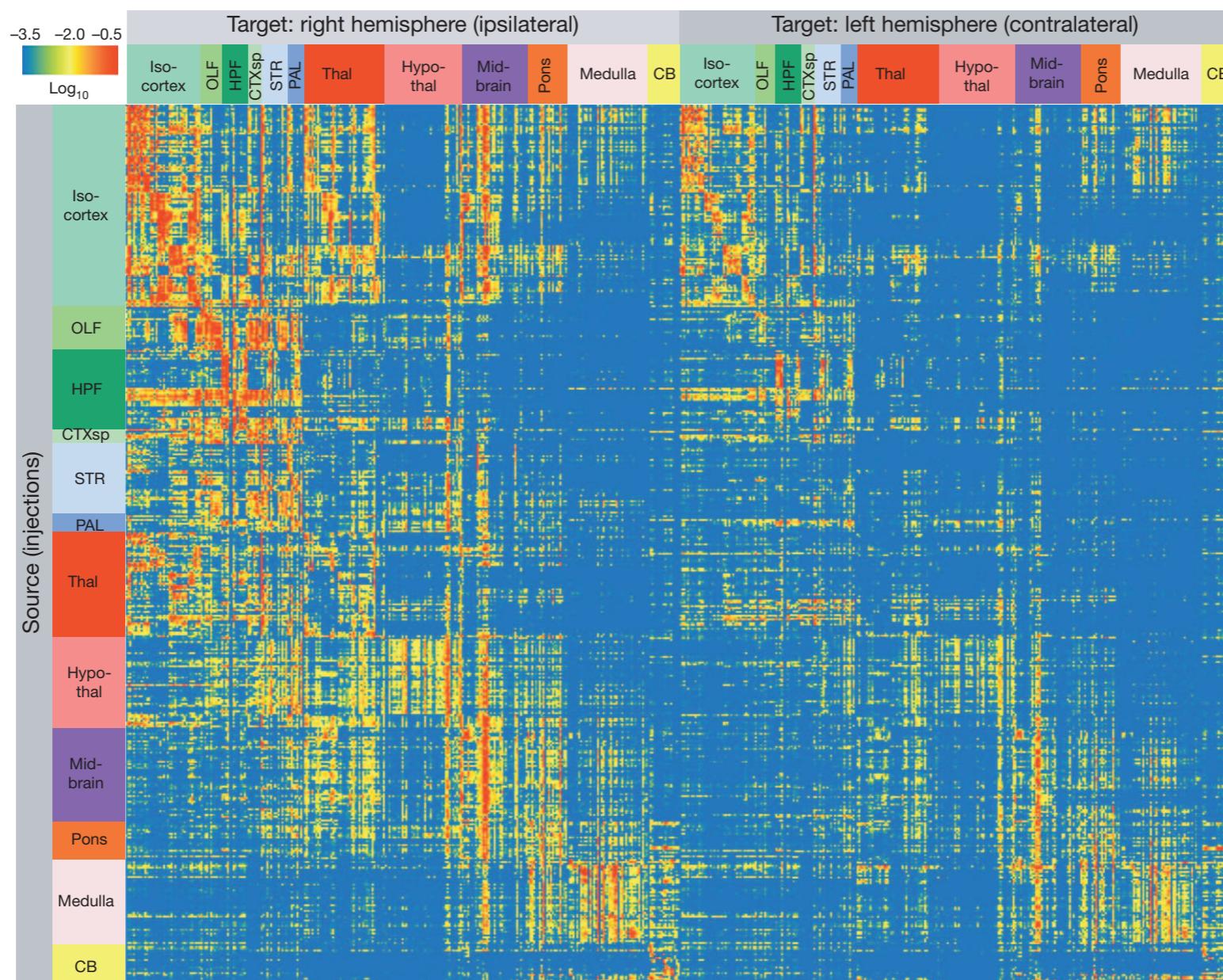
Kaschube M, et. al, Science 2010



Segregation of cell bodies and axon bundles

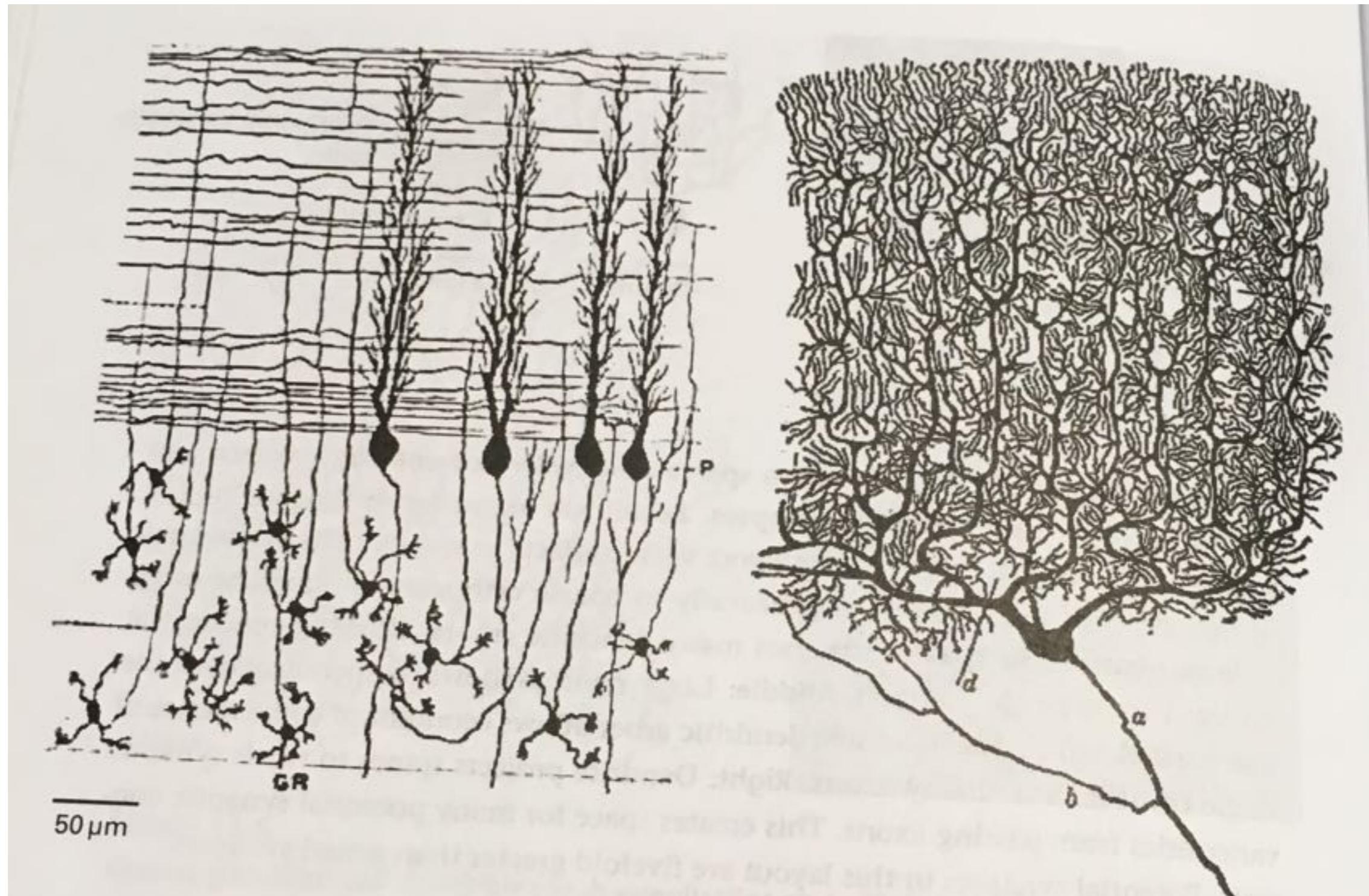


A mesoscale mouse connectome



Oh SW et. al, Nature 2014

The cerebellar cortex



Differences between a computer and a brain

- *Brain is analogue; computer is digital*
- *Brain uses content-addressable memory*
- *Brain is a massively parallel machine; computer is modular and serial*
- *Processing speed is not fixed in the brain; there is no central clock*
- *Short-term “working” memory is not like RAM*

Differences between a computer and a brain

- *Synapses are far more complex than electrical logical gate*
- *Unlike computers, processing and memory are performed by the same components in the brain*
- *The brain is a self-organizing system*
- *Brain has bodies*