

Electrophysiological recordings and analysis

Day 2

Extracellular recordings

11.10.2024

Tobias Ackels

Purpose of the course

- The principles underlying neural signals
- Electrophysiological recording methods, in particular extracellular recordings
- Enable basic comprehension of neuroscience data and results

Goals of neuroscience

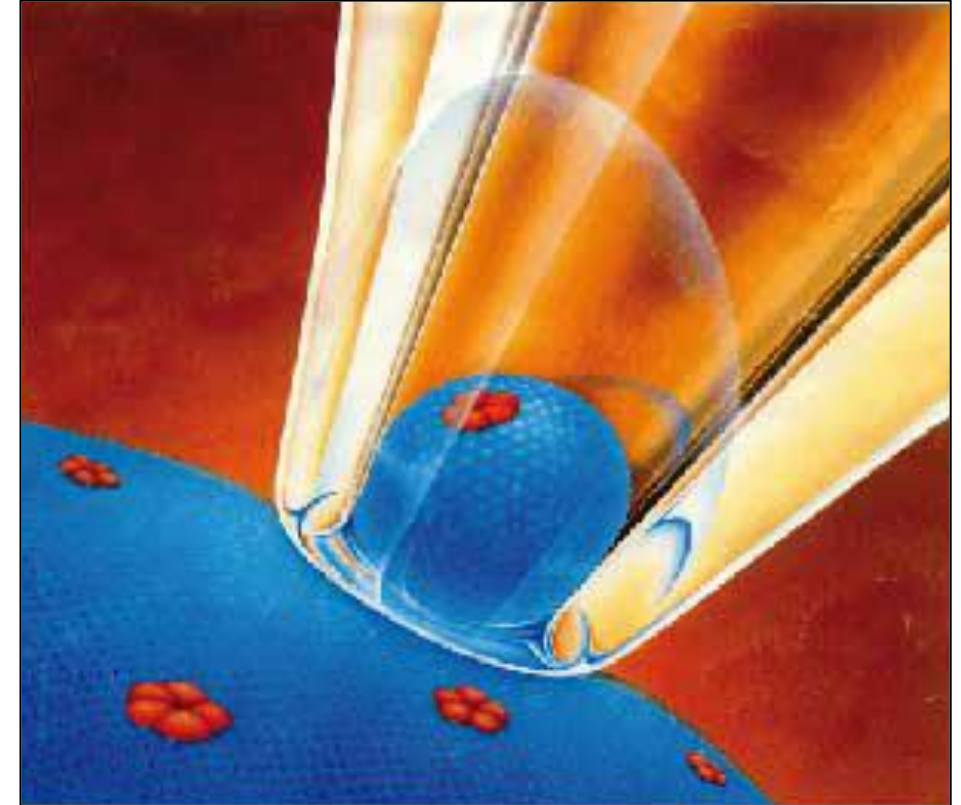
1. Understand the mechanisms by which the brain/nervous system carries out all functions (e.g. sensory processing, cognition, motor functions, etc.).
2. Understand what failures in those mechanisms lead to particular disorders of the brain.
3. Develop treatments for those disorders in order to restore function.

Neural acquisition methods: Electrophysiology

- Acquisition of electrical signals of biological origin over time
- Various spatial scales:
 - Patch-clamp
 - Intracellular electrode recordings
 - Extracellular electrode recordings
 - Electrocorticography (ECoG)
 - Electroencephalography (EEG)

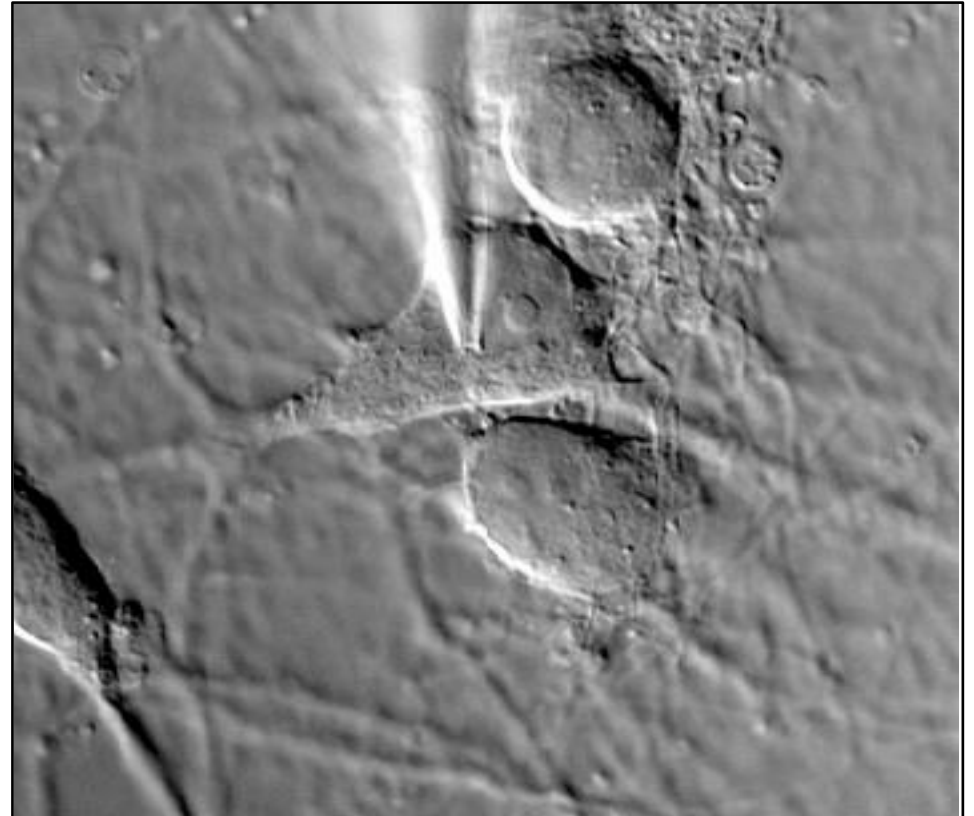
Electrophysiology: Patch-clamp

- Glass pipette seals membrane patch by suction.
- Measures voltage changes in solution inside pipette (electrolyte)
- Used to study properties of a small patch of membrane, even individual ion channels!



Electrophysiology: Intracellular recordings

- Sharp glass pipette filled with electrolyte solution
- Pipette tip penetrates cell membrane of a single neuron
- Measure ionic currents across cell membrane of the cell body (for somatic patching)
- Current clamp & voltage clamp configurations



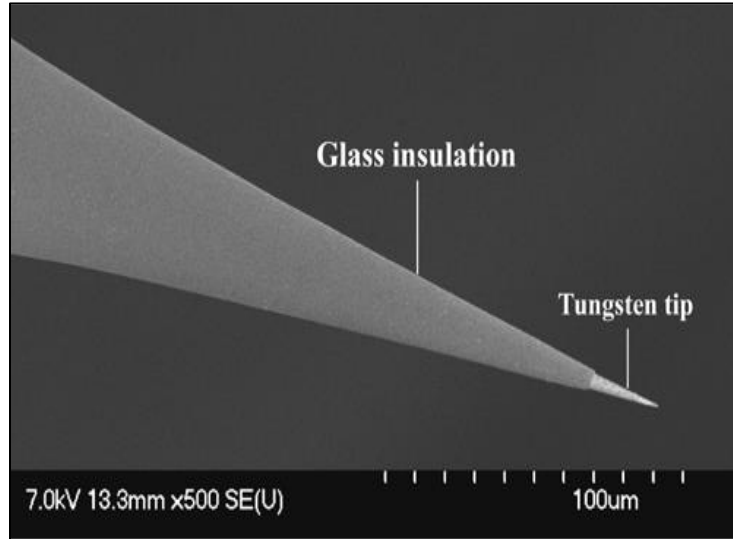
Electrophysiology: Extracellular recordings

- Microelectrode made of metal (e.g. tungsten) coated with insulating material but with an exposed tip
- Acquires voltage readings in extracellular space
- Voltage signal has several components:
 - Noise
 - LFP
 - Single-unit spiking activity
 - Multi-unit spiking activity

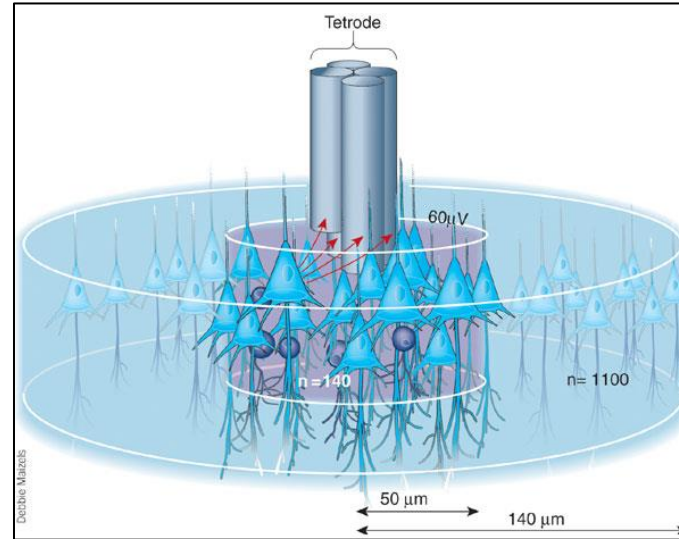


Types of microelectrodes

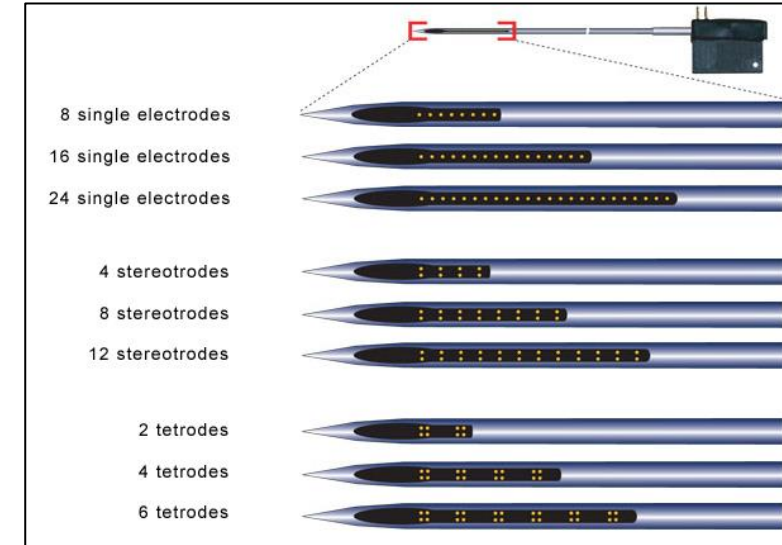
Single microelectrode



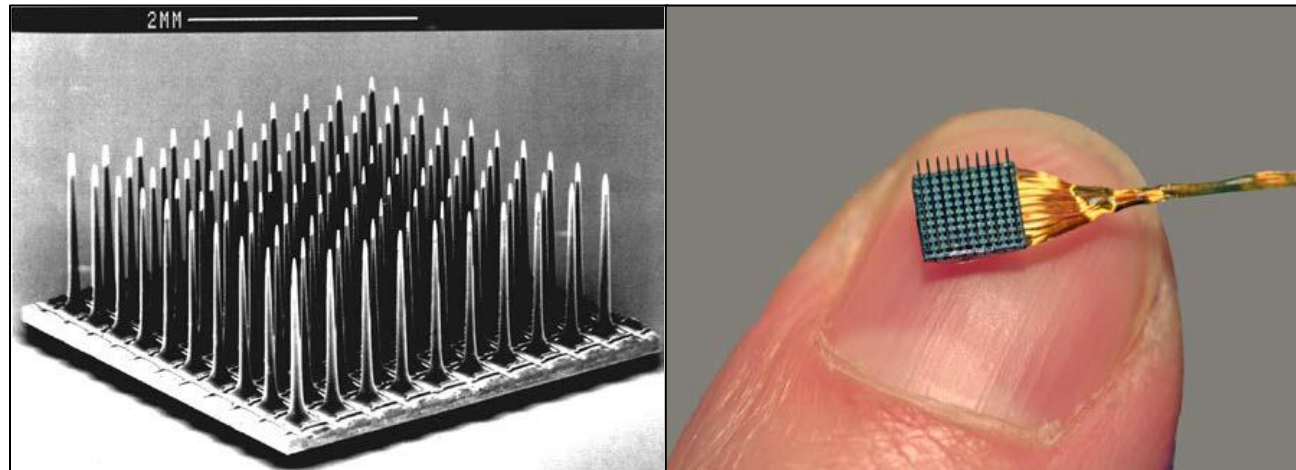
Tetrode



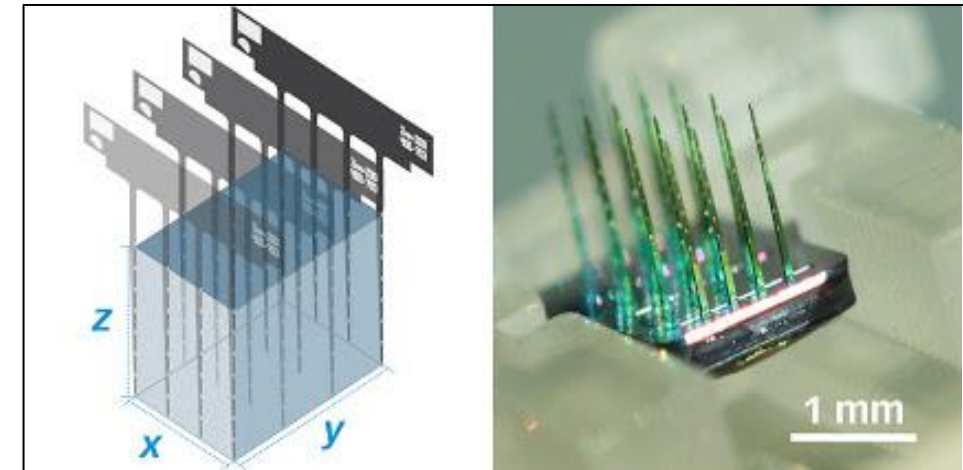
Linear electrode array



2D matrix electrode array



3D matrix electrode array



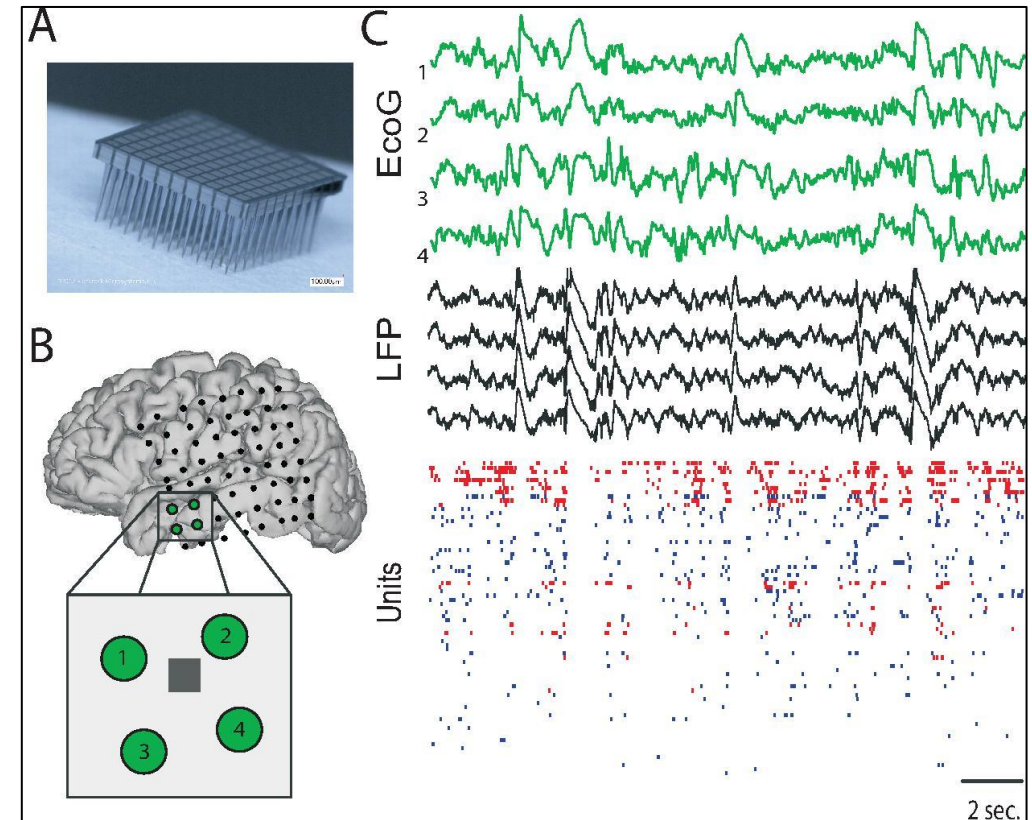
Electrophysiology: LFP

ECoG (electro-corticogram)

- Recorded from the surface of the brain using large subdural electrodes

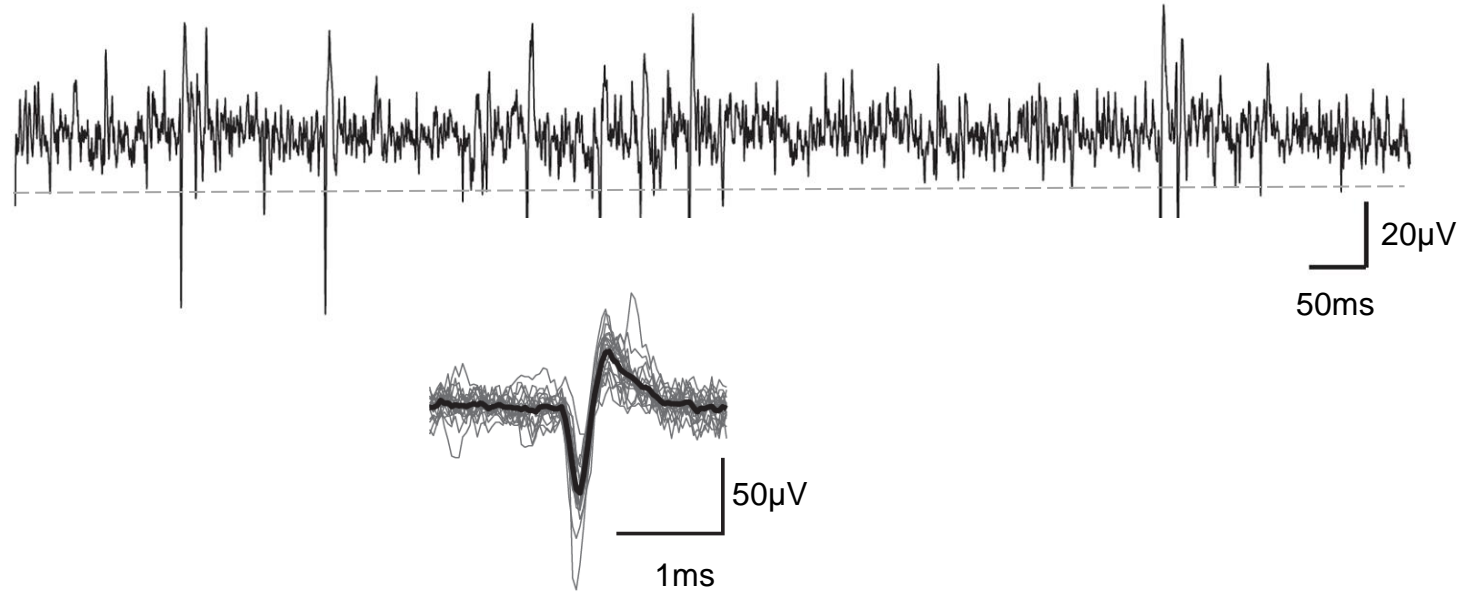
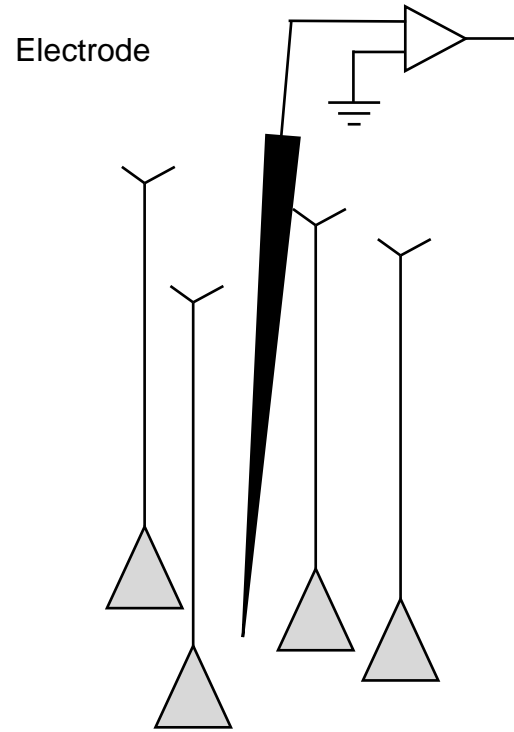
LFP (local field potential)

- Recorded in depth, from within the cortical tissue
- Electric potential in the extracellular space around neurons
- Current theory: LFPs are generated by synchronized synaptic currents arising on cortical neurons
- Filtered compound signal as electrode is separated from the sources by portions of cortical tissue
- Spatial resolution: 100s of microns



“Utah array” in human medial temporal cortex
Delta waves recorded during sleep

Extracellular recording



Source separation ("spike sorting")

Extracellular recording - Stereotrode

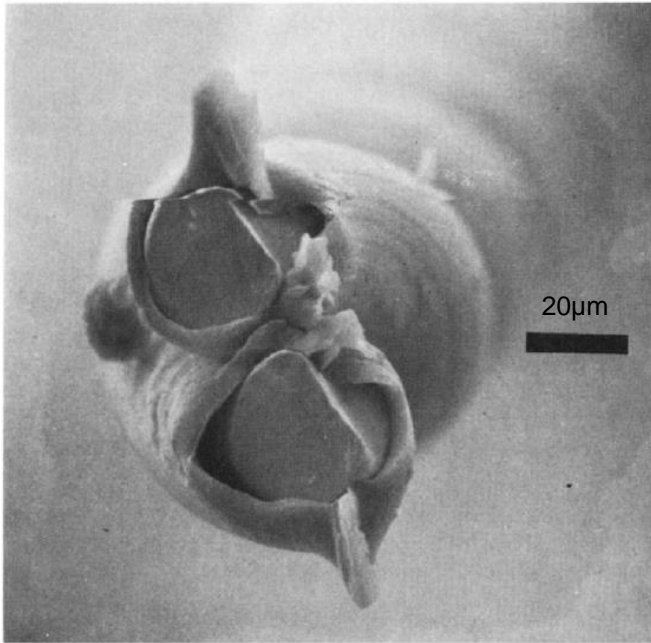
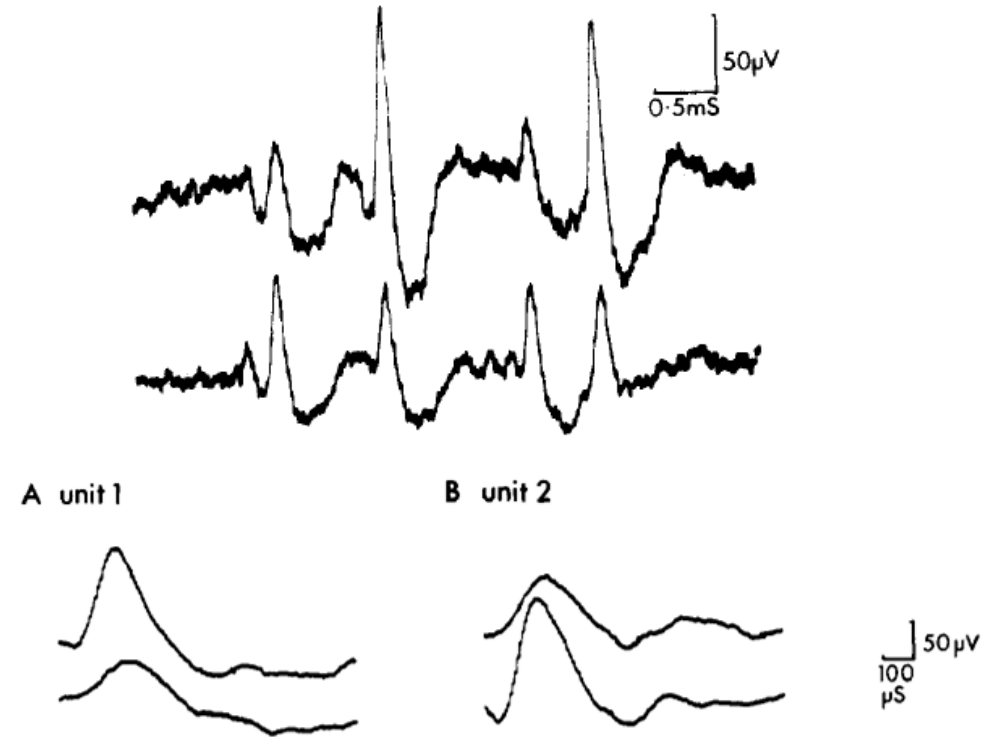
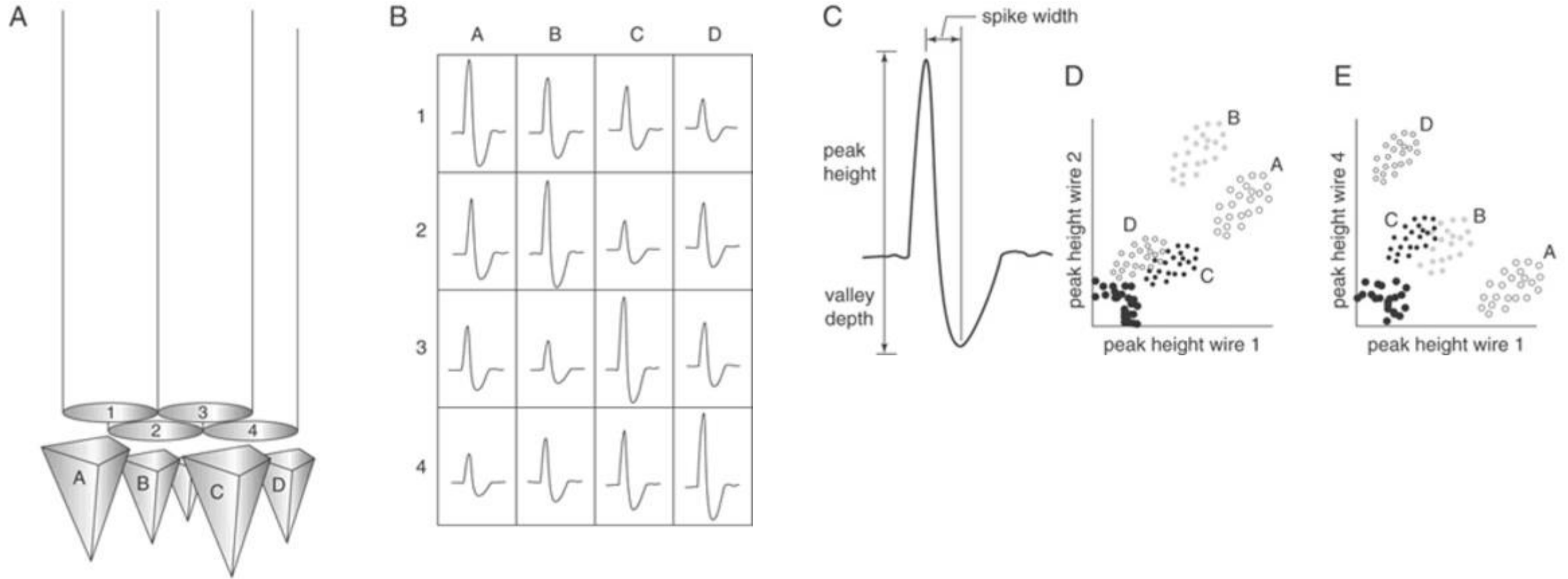


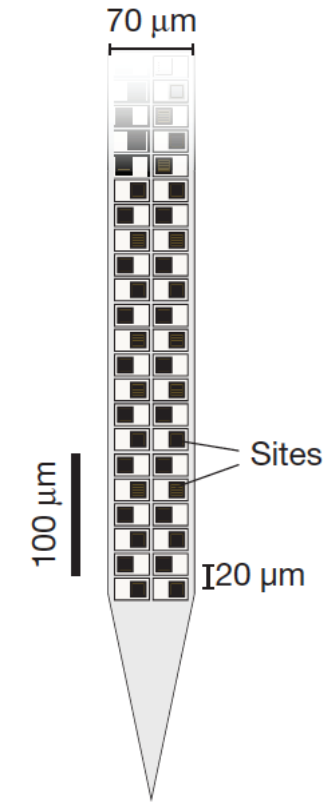
Fig. 1. Scanning electronmicrograph of a 'stereotrode' constructed by twisting together two lengths of 25 µm teflon-insulated wire, and cutting the ends with sharp scissors. Original magnification 240×. Calibration bar 20 µm.



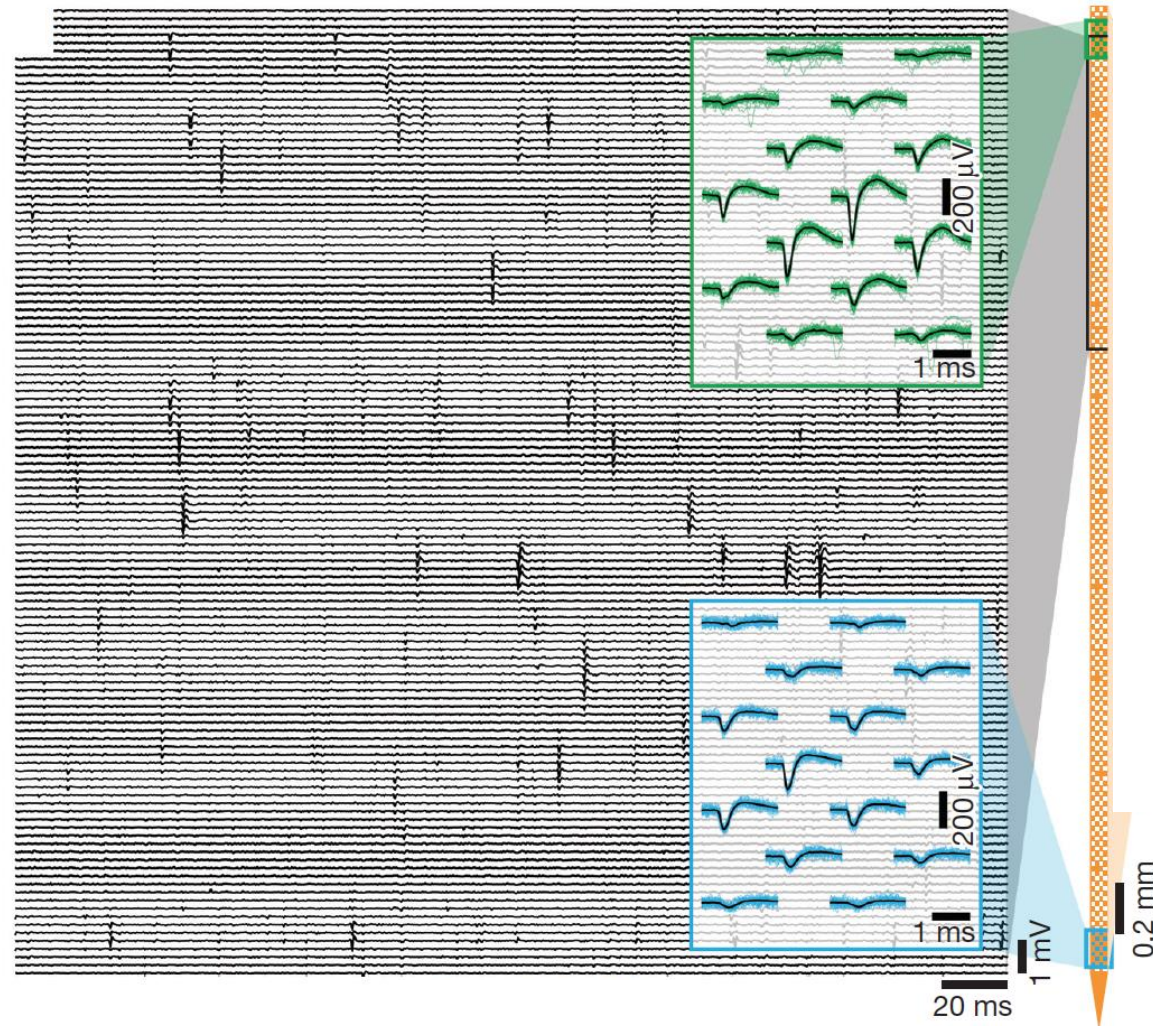
Extracellular recording - Tetrode



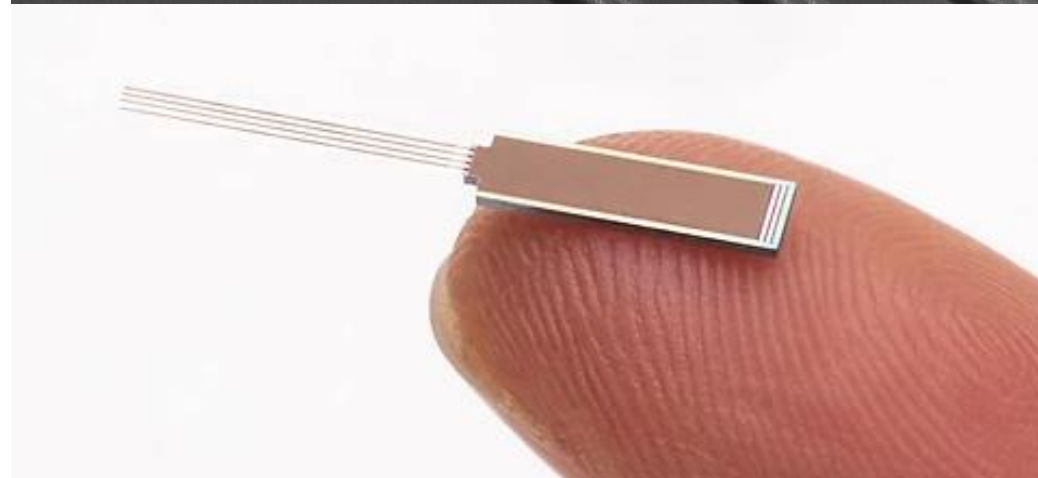
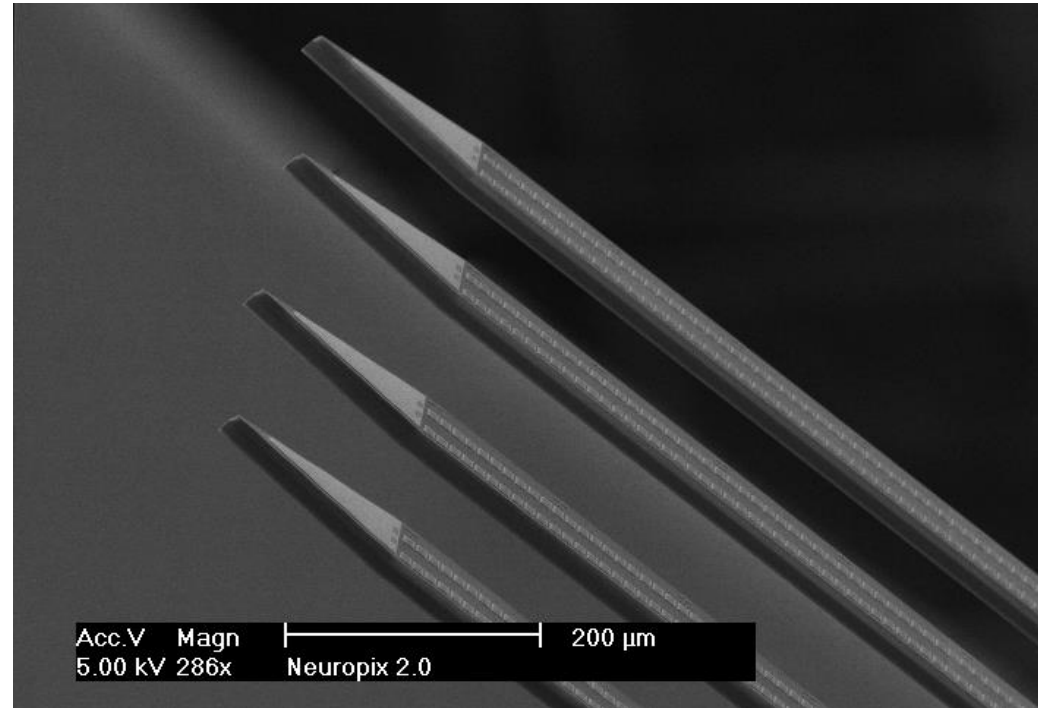
Extracellular recording – Neuropixels probe



b

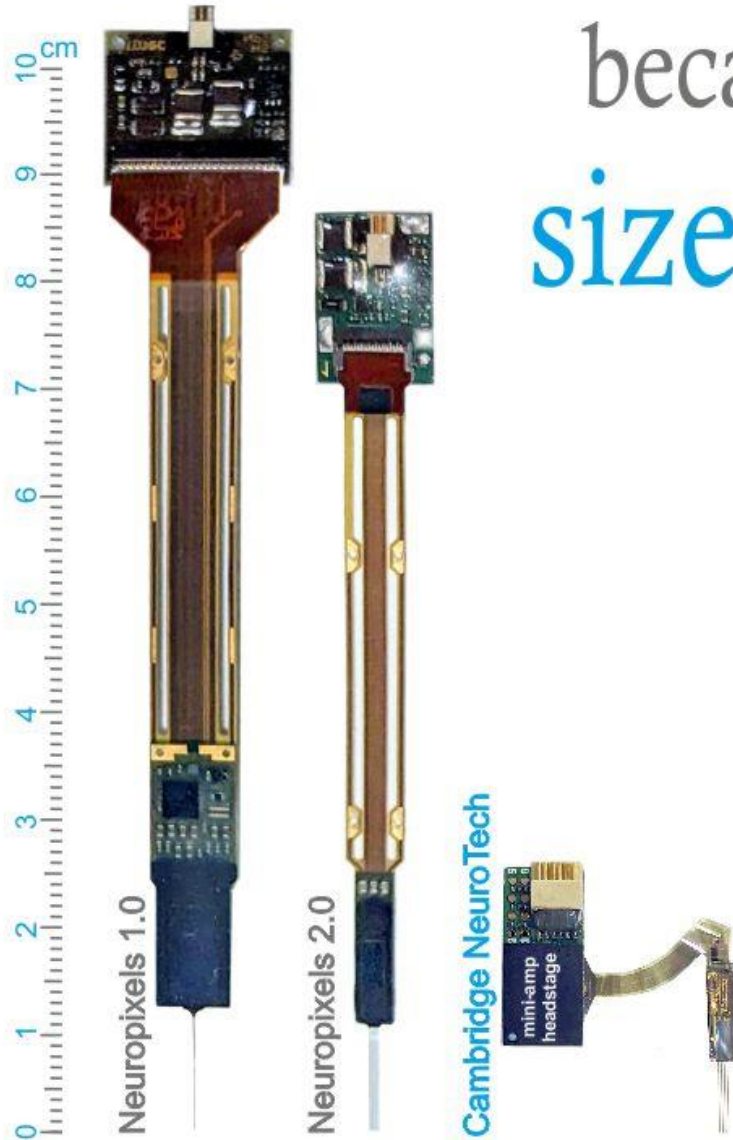


Extracellular recording – Neuropixels 2.0



Extracellular recording – Neuropixels probe

because when you're small...
size **REALLY** matters!



Neuropixels 2.0

Aery-Jones, 2023
[dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.e6nvwo87lmk/v2](https://doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.e6nvwo87lmk/v2)

- ✓ 2x independently-insertable & -movable probes
- ✓ optogenetics-compatible
- ✓ compact implants for superior behavior



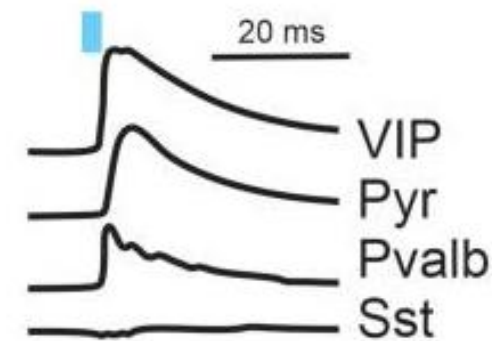
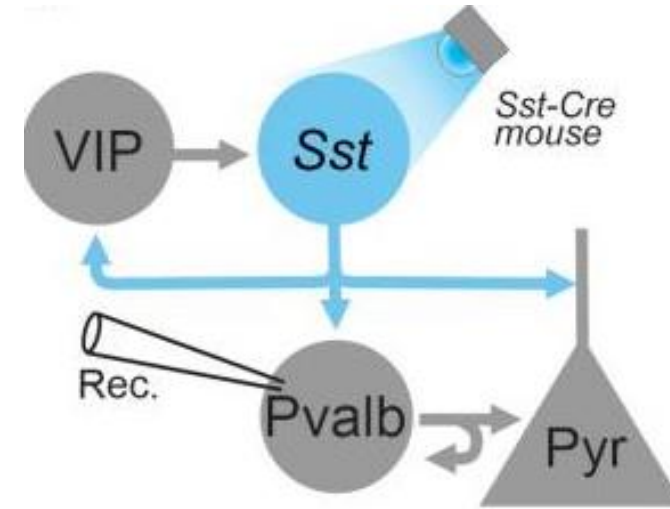
Cambridge NeuroTech

Jacobs et al, 2023
doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.pex-2188/v1

Optogenetic tagging (“opto-tagging”)

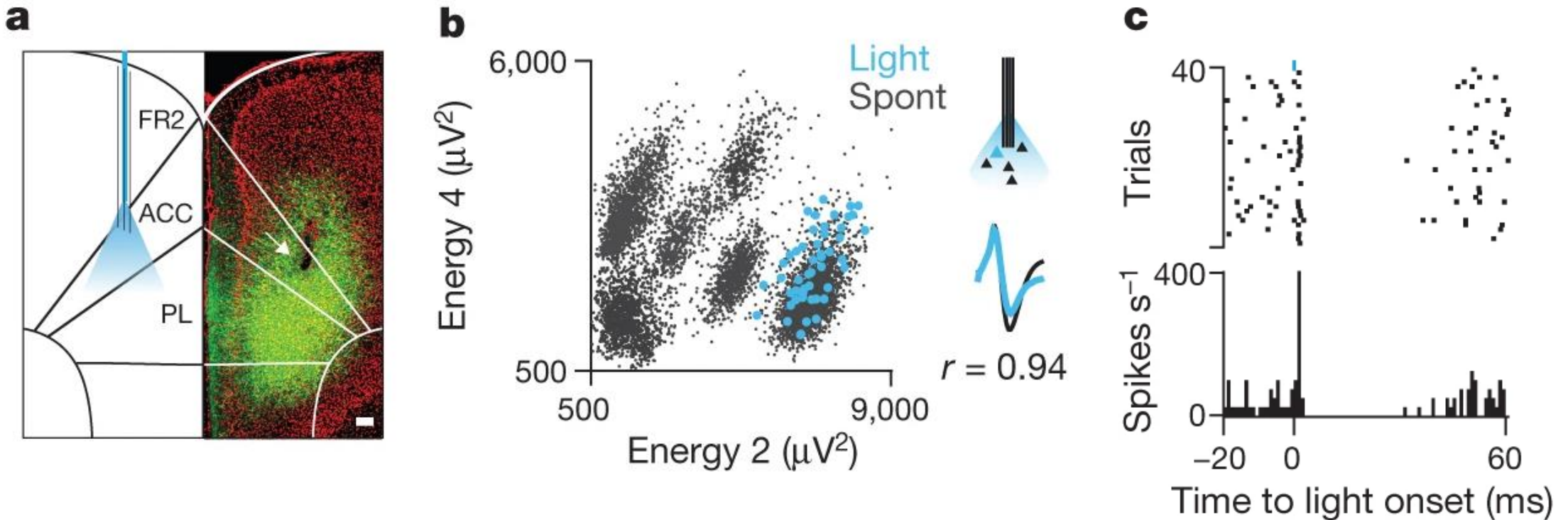
- Photostimulation-assisted identification of neuronal populations
- Combining electrophysiology with opsins targeted to defined subsets of neurons

Connectivity examination



Optogenetic tagging (“opto-tagging”)

- Light-induced activation of genetically-defined interneurons in behaving mice



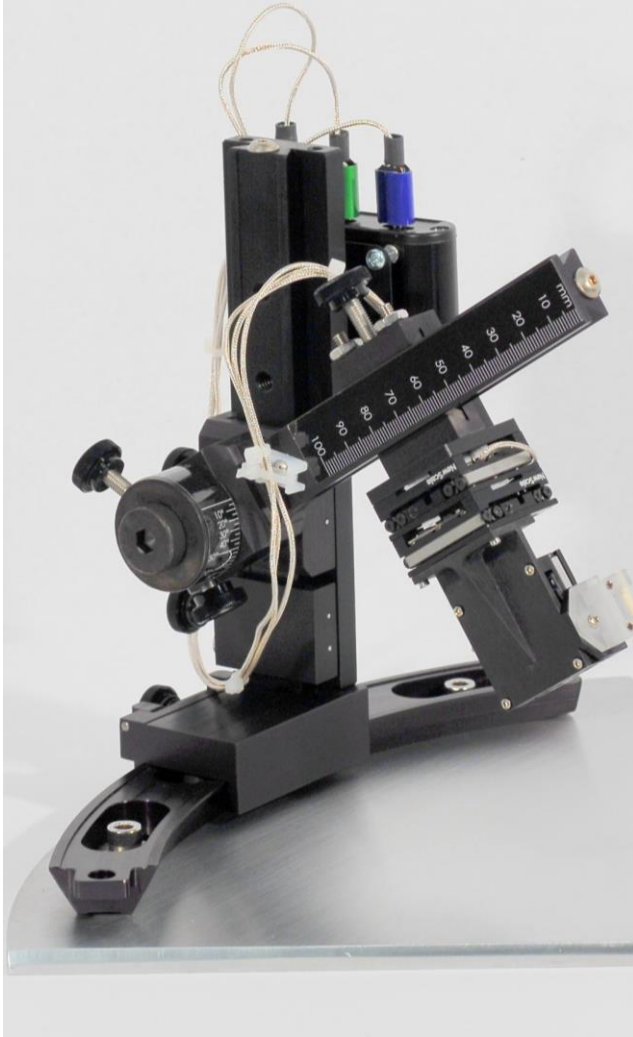
SOM-IRES-Cre mouse (green, ChR2; red, DAPI)

Spikes plotted in waveform energy space from two tetrode channels

Spike raster (top) and peri-stimulus time histogram (PSTH) (bottom) for the light-activated cell in **b**

Setup configuration

Micro manipulator



Probe



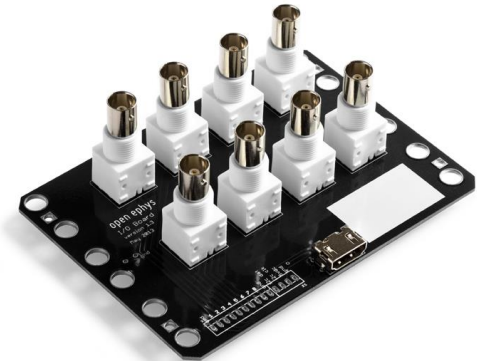
Head stage + adapter



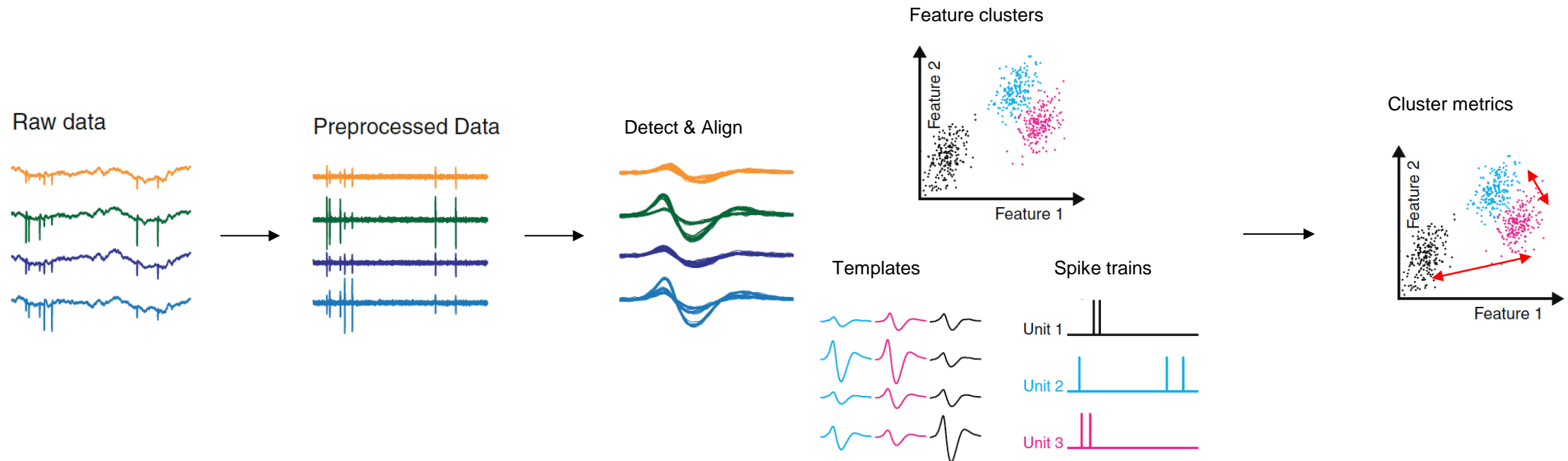
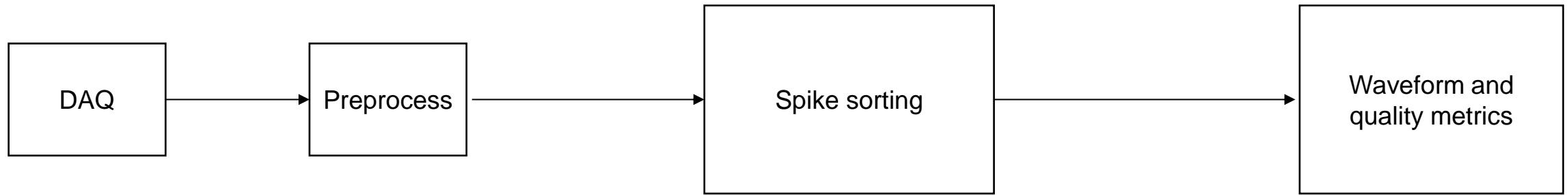
Acquisition board



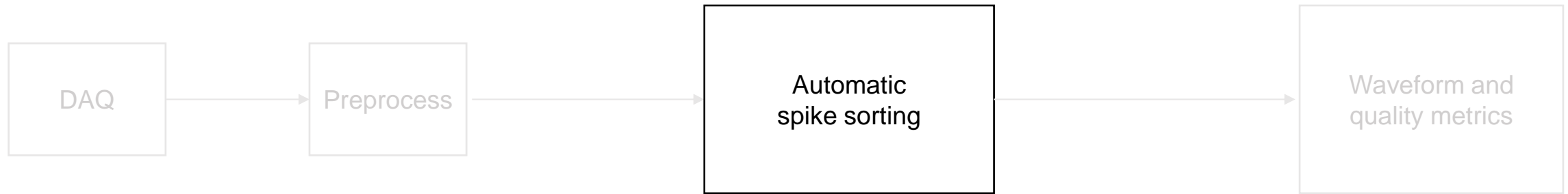
External inputs



Spike sorting pipeline



Automatic sorters



SpikeDetekt, KlustaKwik

Kilosort, (1,2,2.5,3,4)

MountainSort

YASS

SpyKING CIRCUS

Herding Spikes, Herding Spikes 2

JRCLUST, IronClust

Tridesclous

WaveClus

(Rossant, ..., K. Harris 2016 Nat Neuro)

(Pachitariu, ..., K. Harris, 2016 NIPS)

(Chung, ..., Greengard 2017 Neuron)

(Lee, ..., Paninski 2017 NIPS)

(Yger, ..., Marre 2018 eLife)

(Hilgen, ..., Hennig 2018 Cell Reports)

(Jun, ..., T. Harris, 2017 bioRxiv)


(Garcia, Pouzat)



(Chaure, ..., Quiroga 2018 J Neurophys)

Different spike sorters – different results

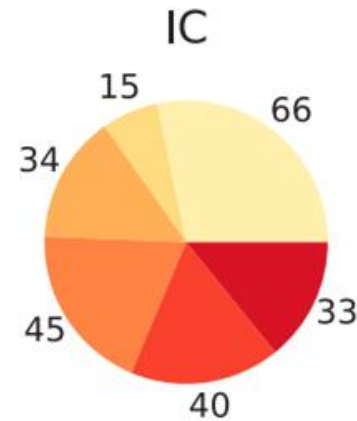
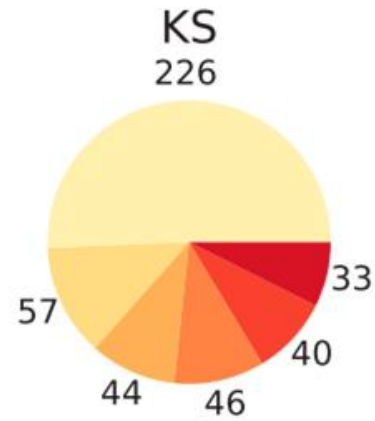
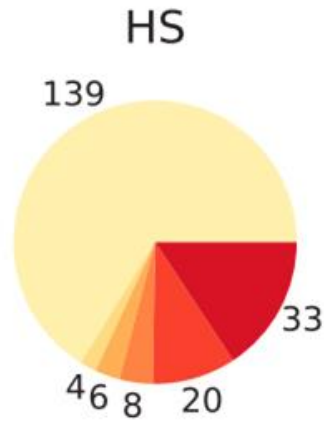
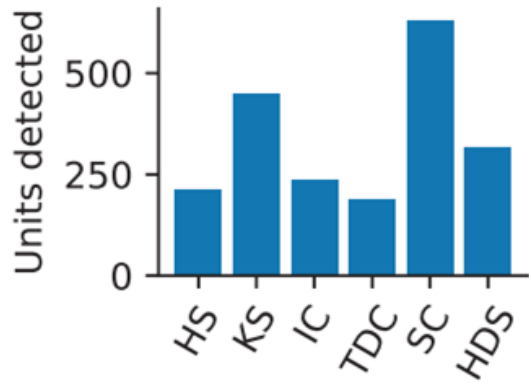
- Spike sorting outputs are variable, i.e. not perfect

SpikeInterface, a unified framework for spike sorting

Alessio P Buccino , Cole L Hurwitz, Samuel Garcia, Jeremy Magland, Joshua H Siegle, Roger Hurwitz, Matthias H Hennig

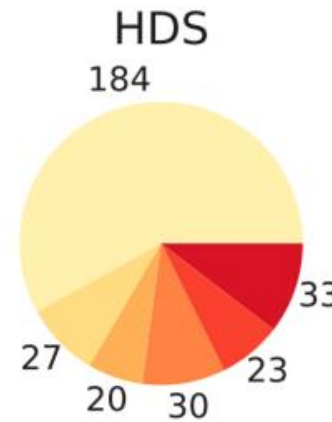
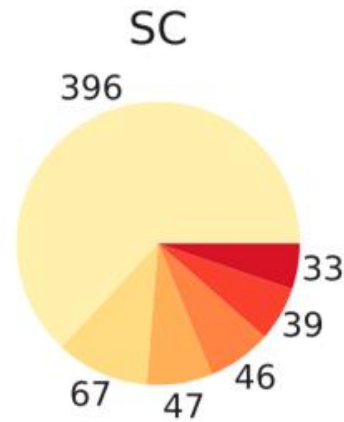
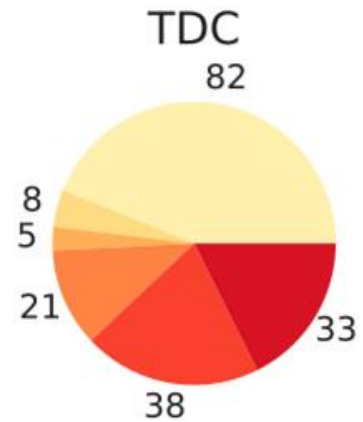
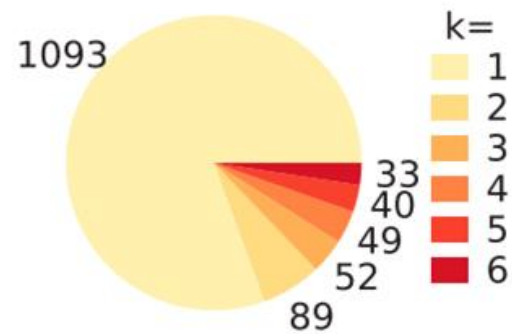
Nov 10, 2020 • <https://doi.org/10.7554/eLife.61834>  

Different spike sorters – different results

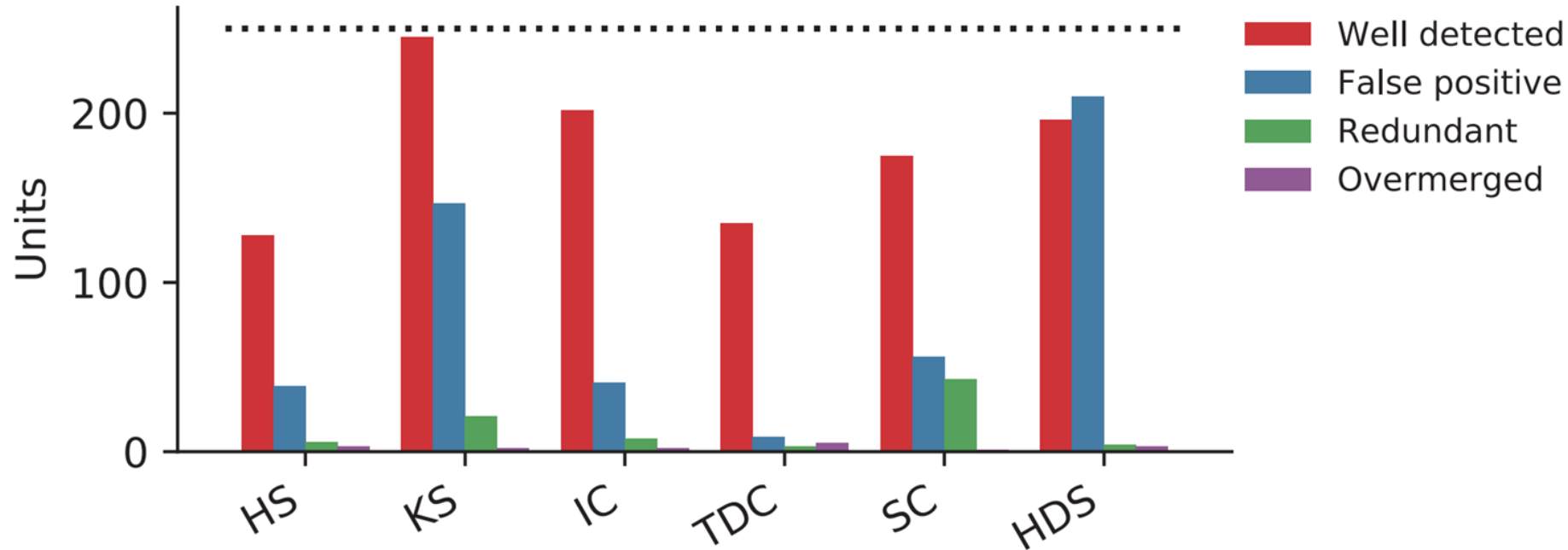


HS = HerdingSpikes2
KS = Kilosort2
IC = IronClust
TDC = Tridesclous
SC = SpyKING Circus
HDS = HDSort

Units agreed upon
by k sorters



Different spike sorters – different results

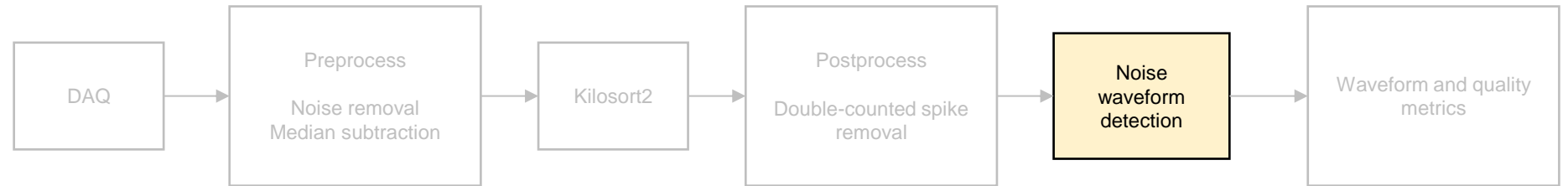


HS = HerdingSpikes2
KS = Kilosort2
IC = IronClust
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SC = SpyKING Circus
HDS = HDSort

- Spike sorting outputs are variable, i.e. not perfect
→ Curation and experimenter judgement are important!

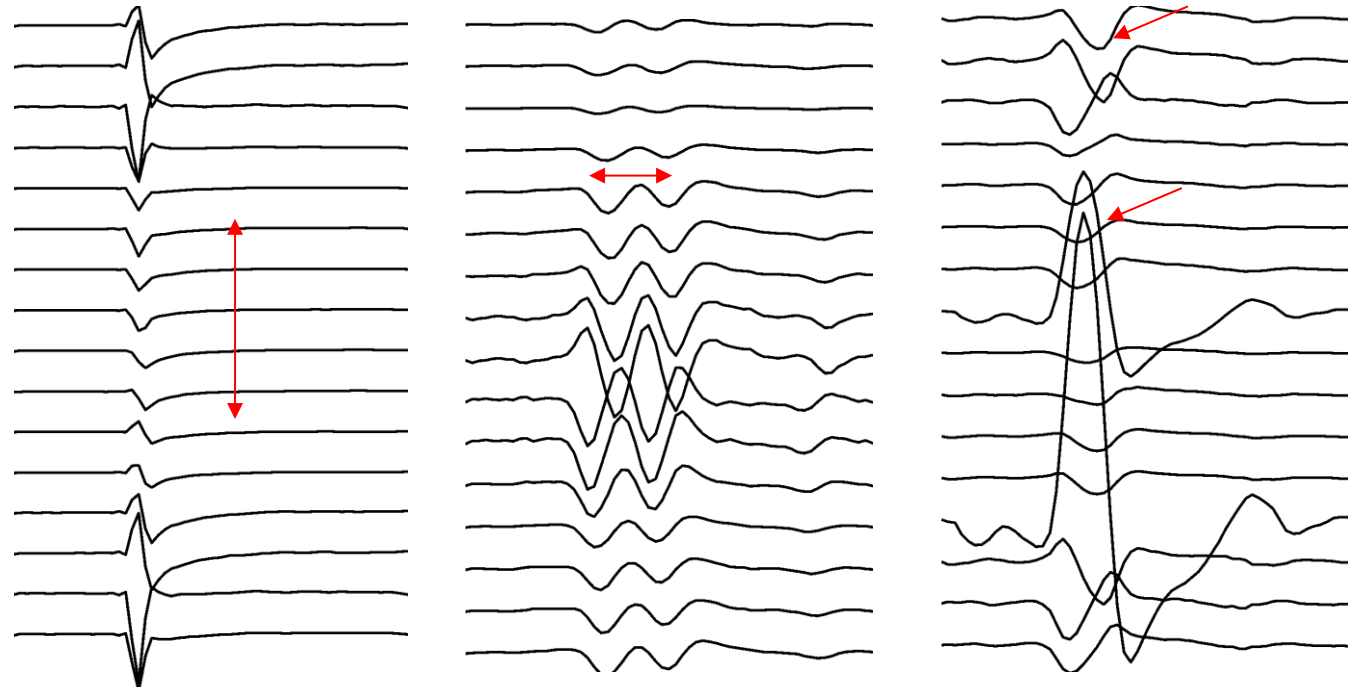
Allen Institute spike sorting pipeline

1. Preprocessing
2. Kilosort2
3. Postprocessing
4. **Noise cluster detection**
5. Waveform metrics
6. Quality metrics



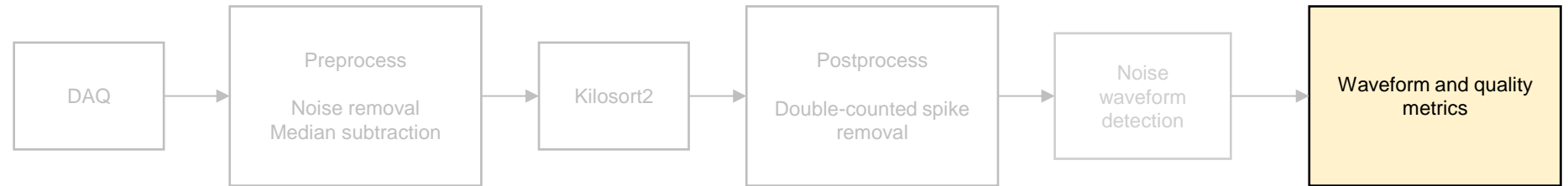
Separation of clusters “noise” clusters:

1. Spatial spread of waveform peak
2. Waveform shape
3. Multiple spatial peaks



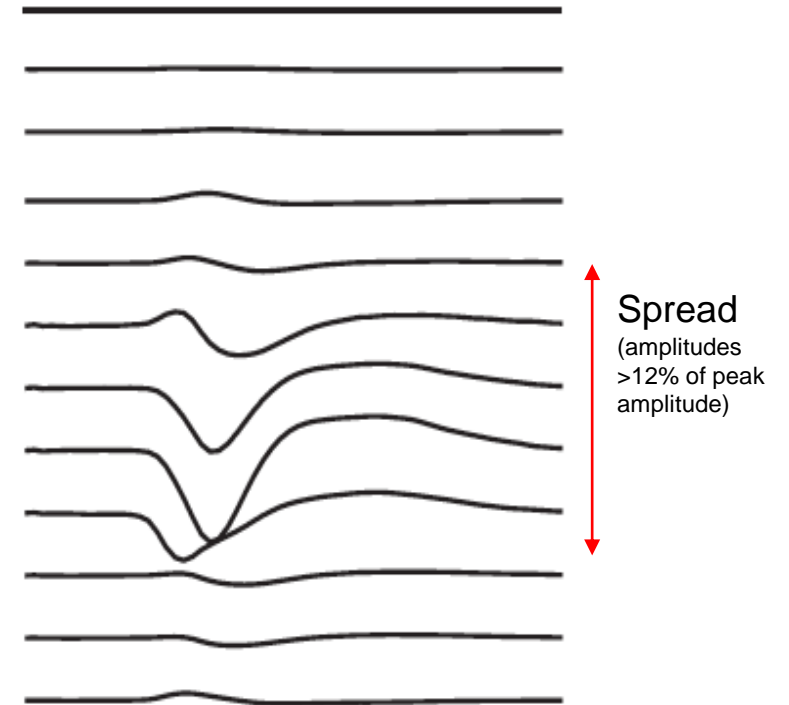
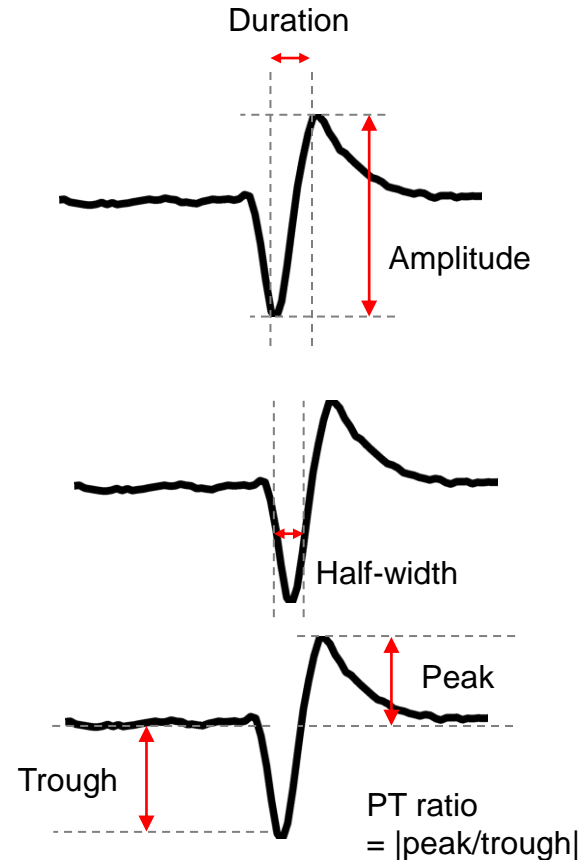
Allen Institute spike sorting pipeline

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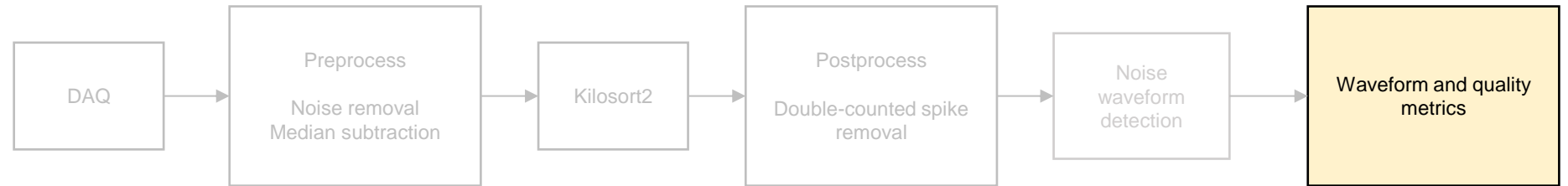
Waveform metrics:

Amplitude
Peak channel
Duration
Halfwidth
Spread (channels)
Peak-trough ratio



Allen Institute spike sorting pipeline

1. Preprocessing
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6. Quality metrics



Presence ratio

Quality metrics:

Presence ratio

Amplitude cutoff

ISI violations

Maximum drift

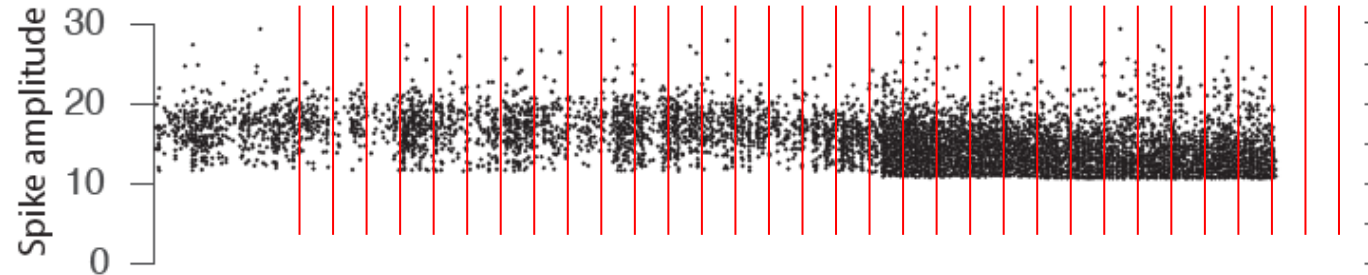
Signal-to-noise ratio

Isolation distance

L-ratio

d-prime

Nearest neighbours hit/miss rate
(Firing rate)

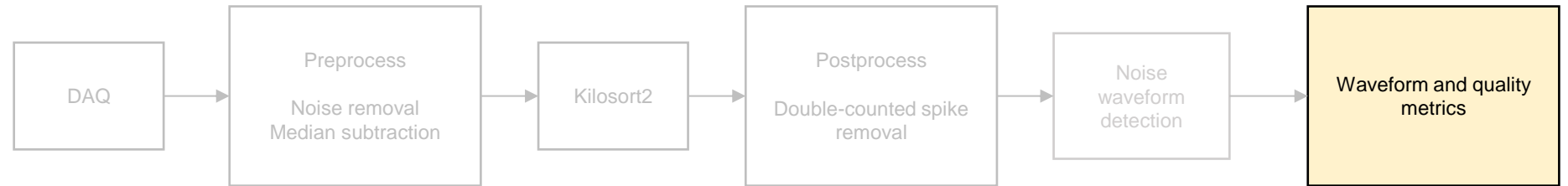


Divide recording into 100 bins

Fraction of bins in which spike occurs

Allen Institute spike sorting pipeline

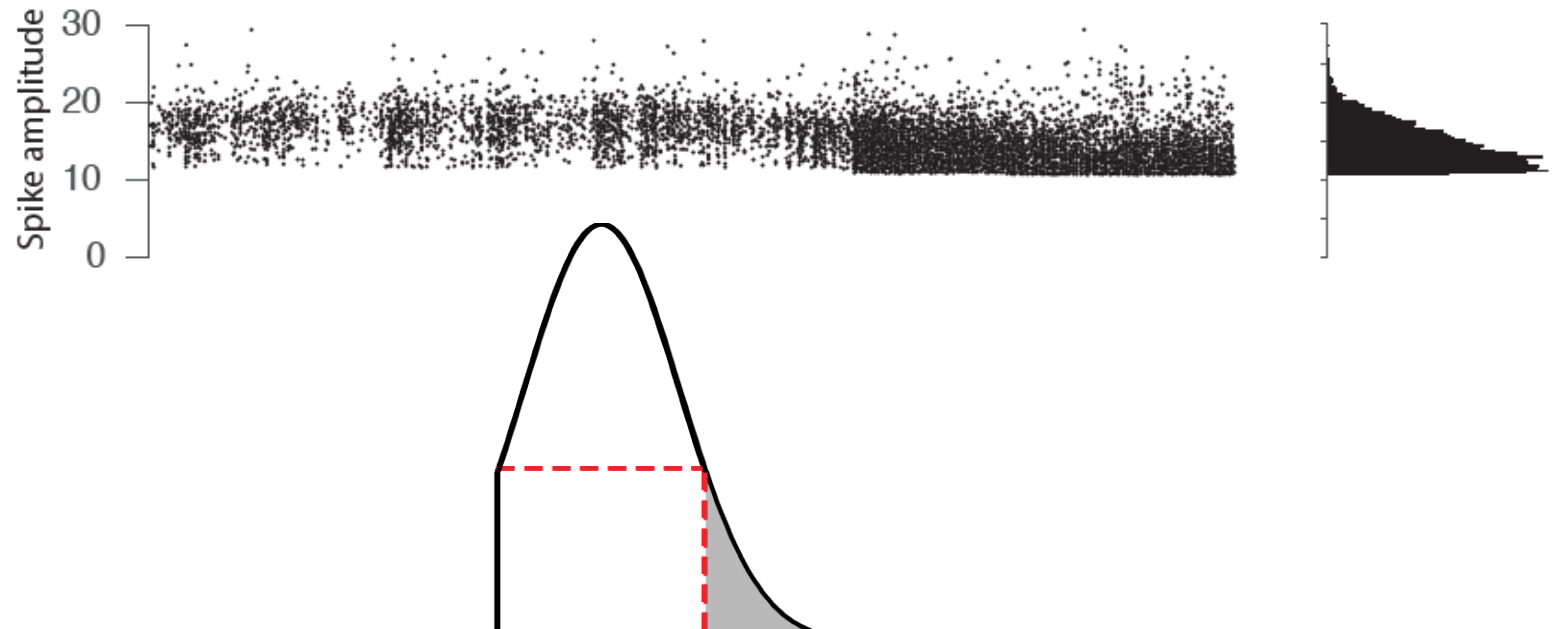
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Amplitude cutoff

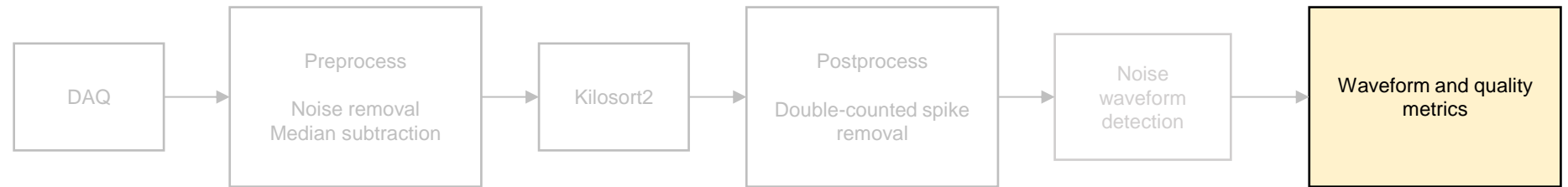
Quality metrics:

Presence ratio
Amplitude cutoff
ISI violations
Maximum drift
Signal-to-noise ratio
Isolation distance
L-ratio
d-prime
Nearest neighbours hit/miss rate
(Firing rate)



Allen Institute spike sorting pipeline

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ISI violations

Quality metrics:

“Rate of contaminating spikes as a fraction of overall rate”

Presence ratio

Amplitude cutoff

ISI violations

Maximum drift

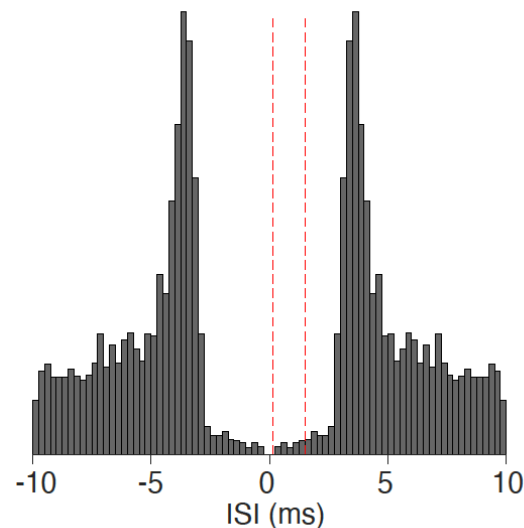
Signal-to-noise ratio

Isolation distance

L-ratio

d-prime

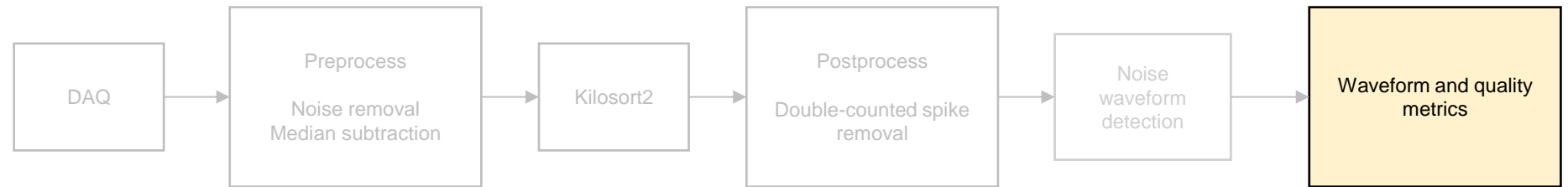
Nearest neighbours hit/miss rate
(Firing rate)



$$\frac{N_{\text{contaminated}}}{2(\tau_R - \tau_C) * N_{\text{total}} * F}$$

Allen Institute spike sorting pipeline

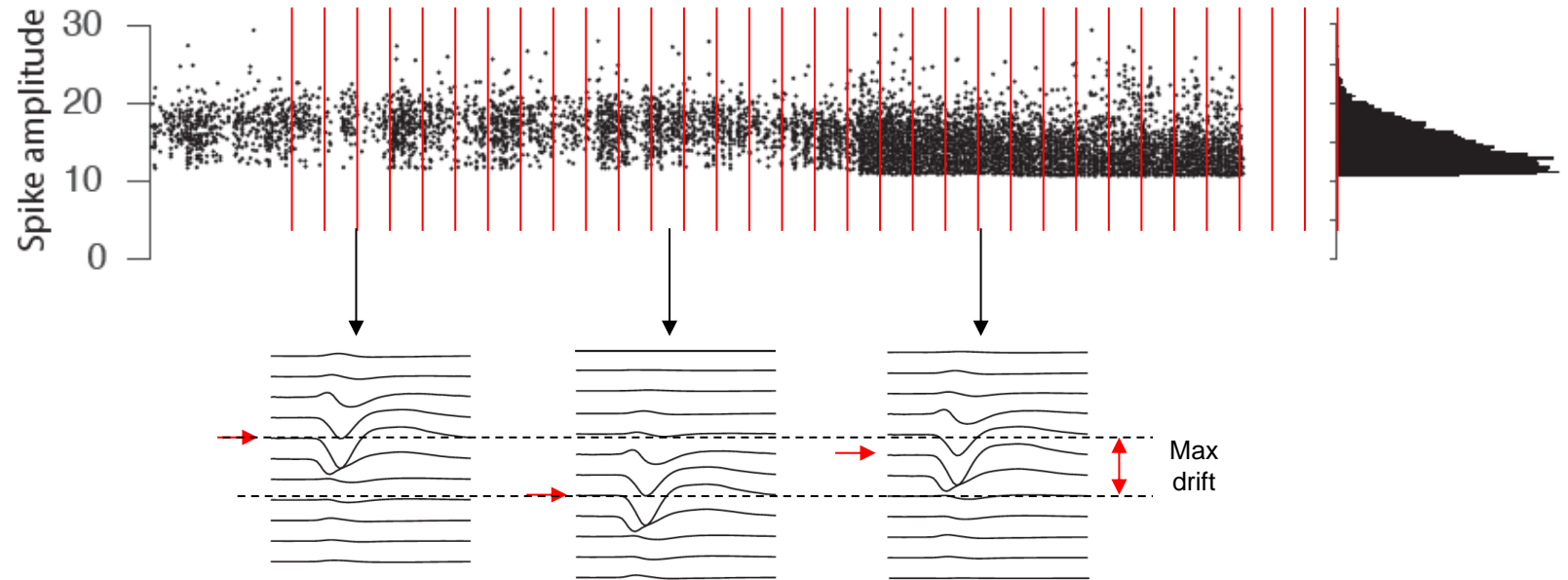
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Maximum drift

Quality metrics:

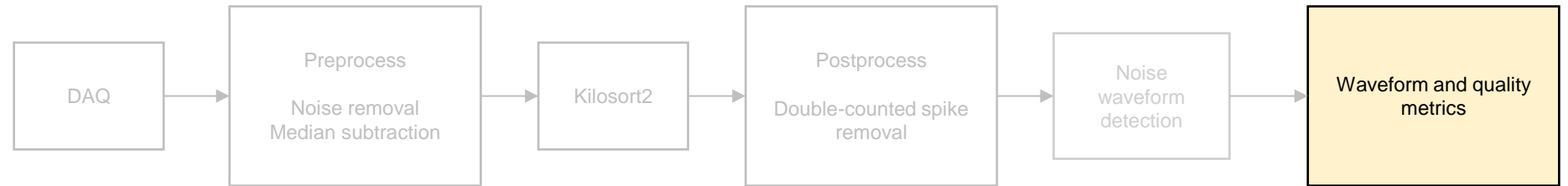
Presence ratio
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Average max drift across all clusters
if > 80 μm , discard whole recording

Allen Institute spike sorting pipeline

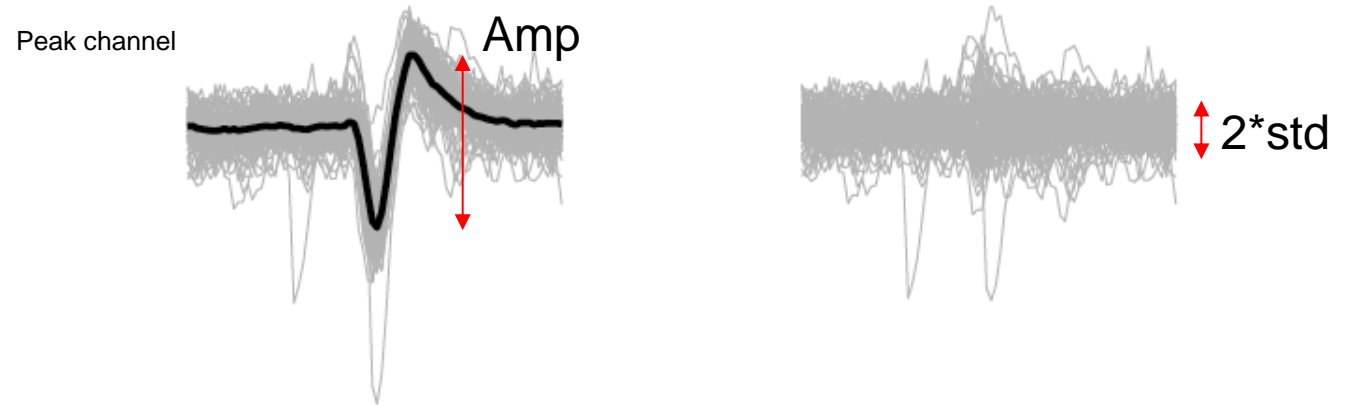
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Signal-to-noise ratio

Quality metrics:

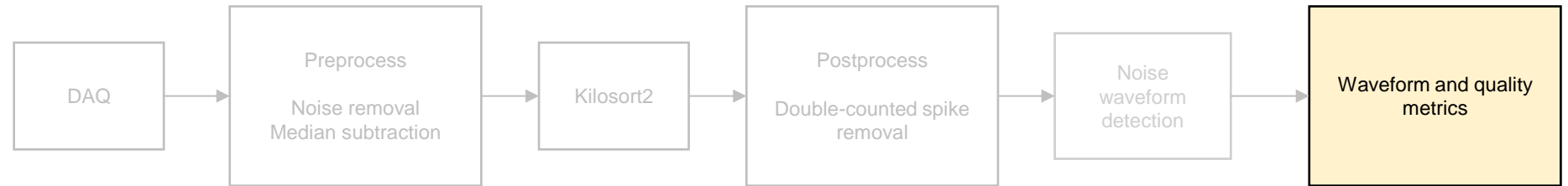
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$$\text{SNR} = \text{Amp} / 2 * \text{std}$$

Allen Institute spike sorting pipeline

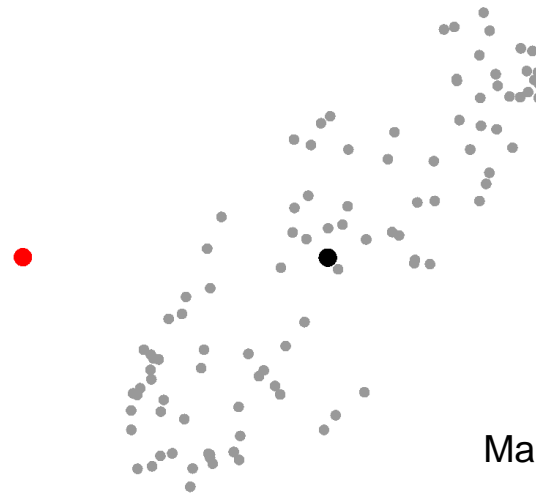
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Quality metrics:

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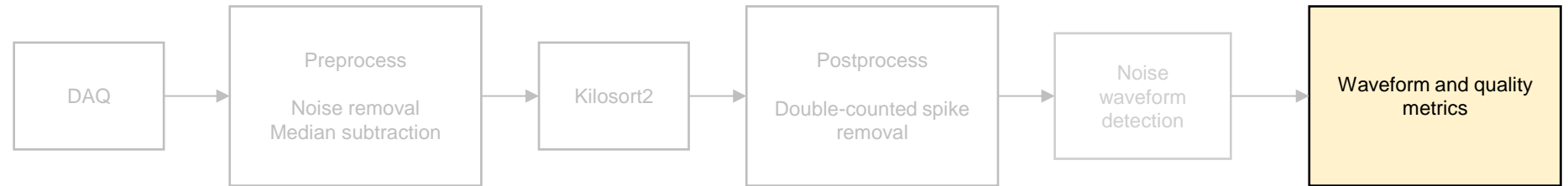
Isolation distance



Mahalanobis distance
Distance of point from a distribution

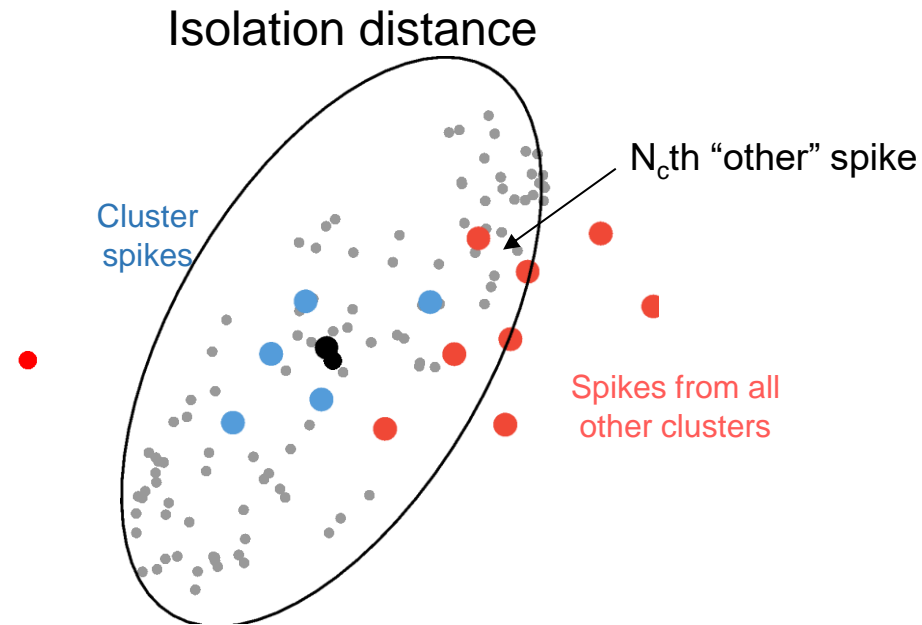
Allen Institute spike sorting pipeline

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Quality metrics:

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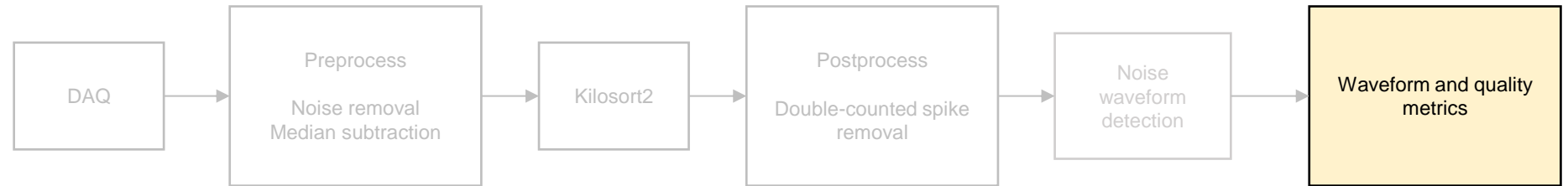


$N_c = \# \text{ spikes in cluster}$

Isolation distance = Mahalanobis distance of N_c th spike not in cluster

Allen Institute spike sorting pipeline

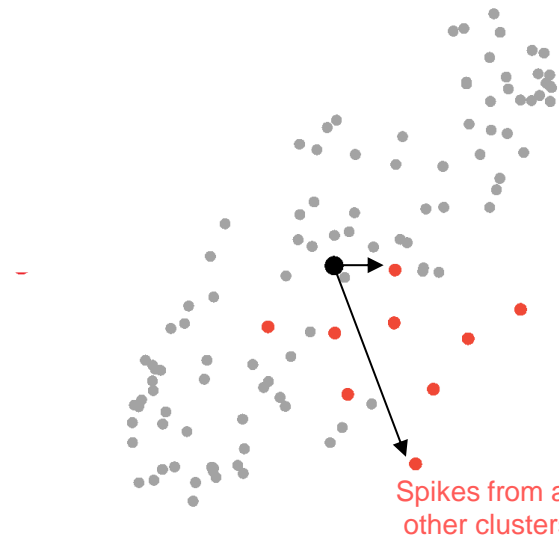
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Quality metrics:

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L-ratio

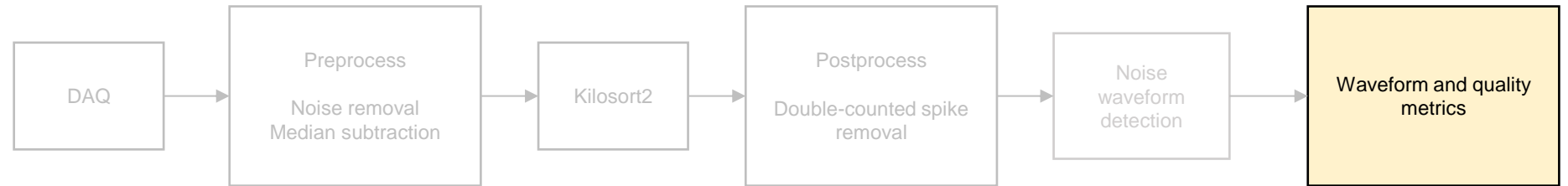


$$L_{ratio} = \frac{\sum_{i \notin C} (1 - CDF_{X_{df}^2}(D_{i,C}^2))}{N_C}$$

“In any report including these cluster quality measures, it is important to clearly describe how features were calculated, in order that results from different labs can be more directly compared.”

Allen Institute spike sorting pipeline

1. Preprocessing
2. Kilosort2
3. Postprocessing
4. Noise cluster detection
5. Waveform metrics
6. Quality metrics



d-prime

Quality metrics:

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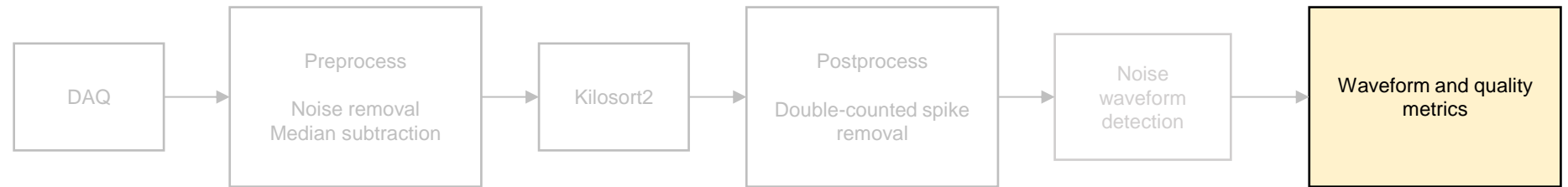
Linear discriminant analysis to project cluster spikes and noise spikes onto one dimension.

Then:

$$d' = \frac{(\mu_C - \mu_O)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(\sigma_C^2 + \sigma_O^2)}}$$

Allen Institute spike sorting pipeline

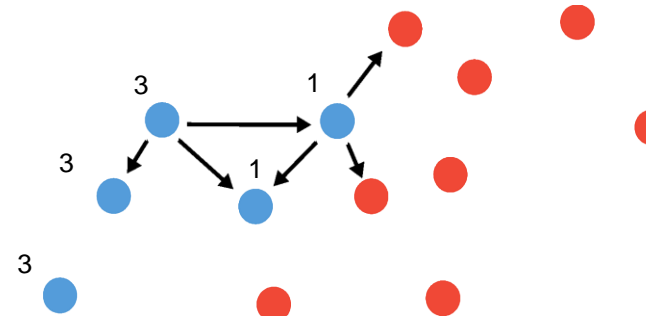
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Quality metrics:

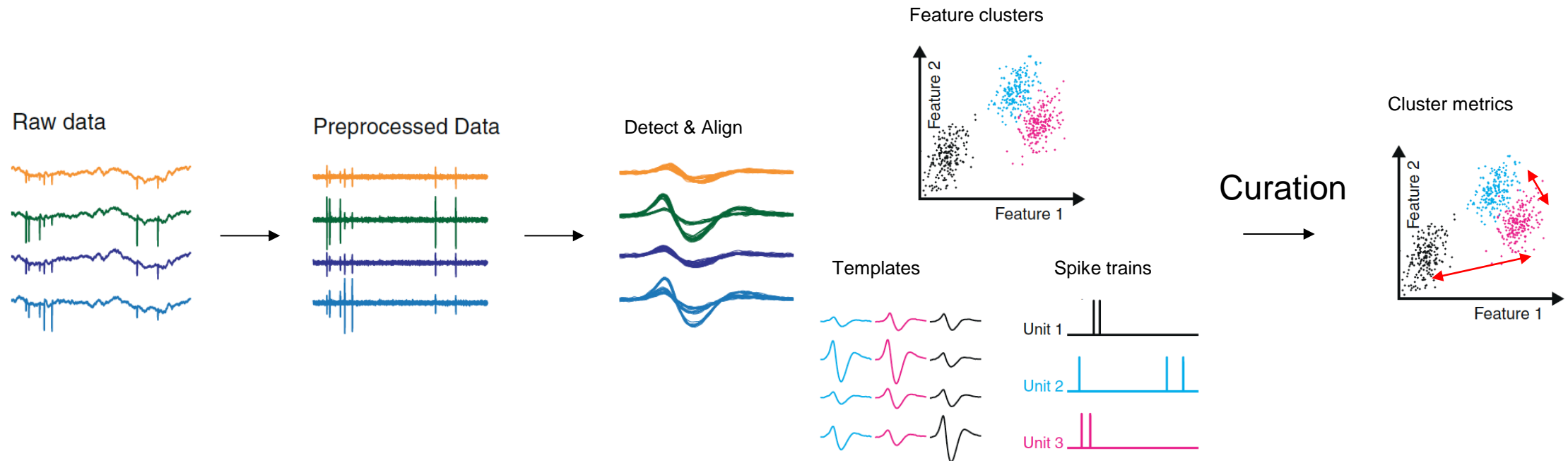
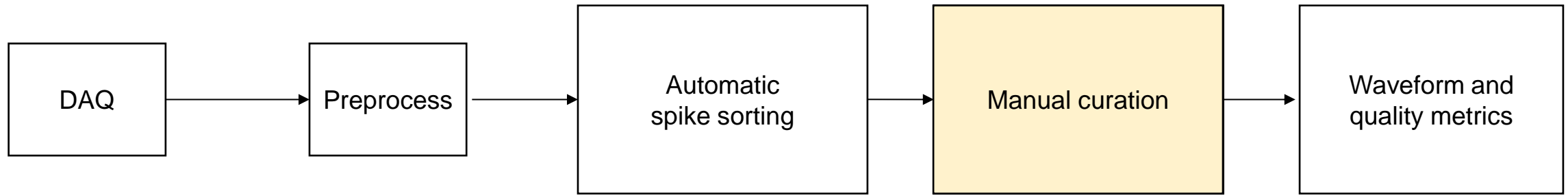
Presence ratio
Amplitude cutoff
ISI violations
Maximum drift
Signal-to-noise ratio
Isolation distance
L-ratio
d-prime
Nearest neighbours hit/miss rate
(Firing rate)

Nearest neighbours

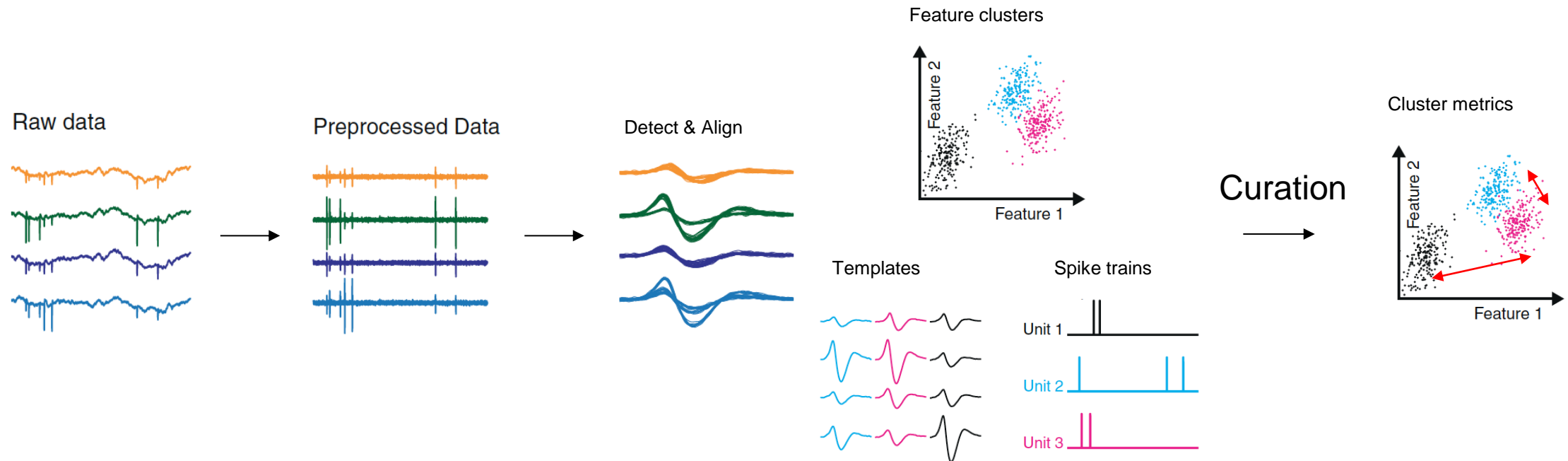
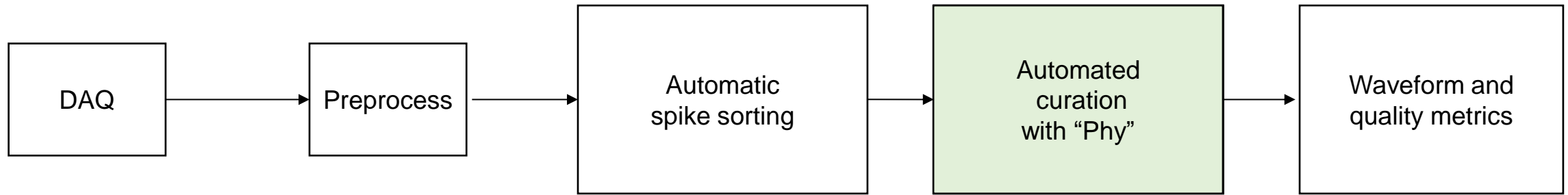


$$\text{Hit rate} = 11/15 = 0.73$$

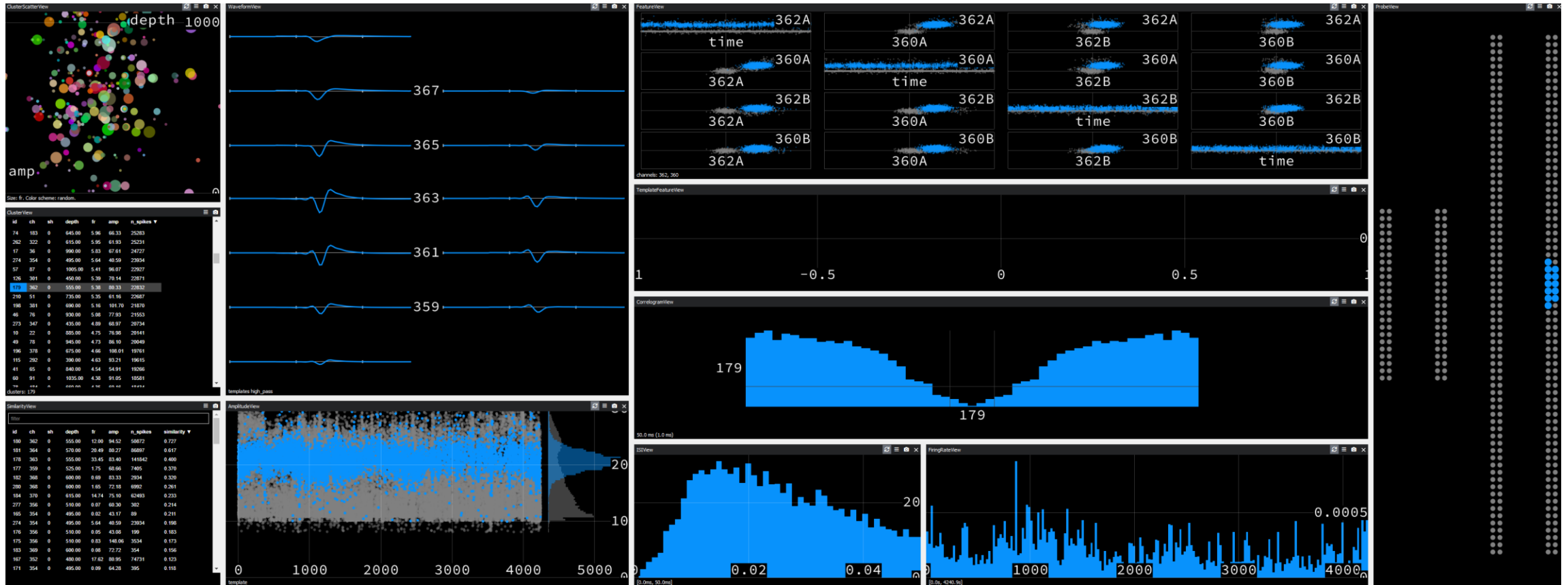
Curation



Curation



Phy – brief demonstration



Summary

- Different extracellular signals (ranging from EEG to single units)
- Rapid development of recording probes (high-density electrodes)
- Recordings can be combined with behaviour
- Target cells can be genetically defined
- Spike sorting outputs are **variable** and **need curation**

Resources

- Repository for practical part
<https://github.com/ackels-lab/BIGS-ephys2024>
- Data resource by the Allen Institute
https://allensdk.readthedocs.io/en/latest/visual_behavior_neuropixels.html
- Phy (Automated curation)
<https://phy.readthedocs.io/>
- Lecture material
<https://software-skills.neuroinformatics.dev/courses/extracellular-analysis.html>