

The Blavatnik School of
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Second Option : Detecting Autism Patterns in Brain Signals

Beyond Static Averages: Quantifying Temporal Dynamics in Calcium Imaging

Background & Topic



The Biological Problem

- Context:** Shank3 mutation cause Autism.
- Discovery:** Recent reveals this mutation affects OPC cells.
- The Phenomenon:** Mutant cells exhibit a "Fading Phenotype"

The Task

Supervised Binary Classification: Predict **WT** vs. **Mutant**.

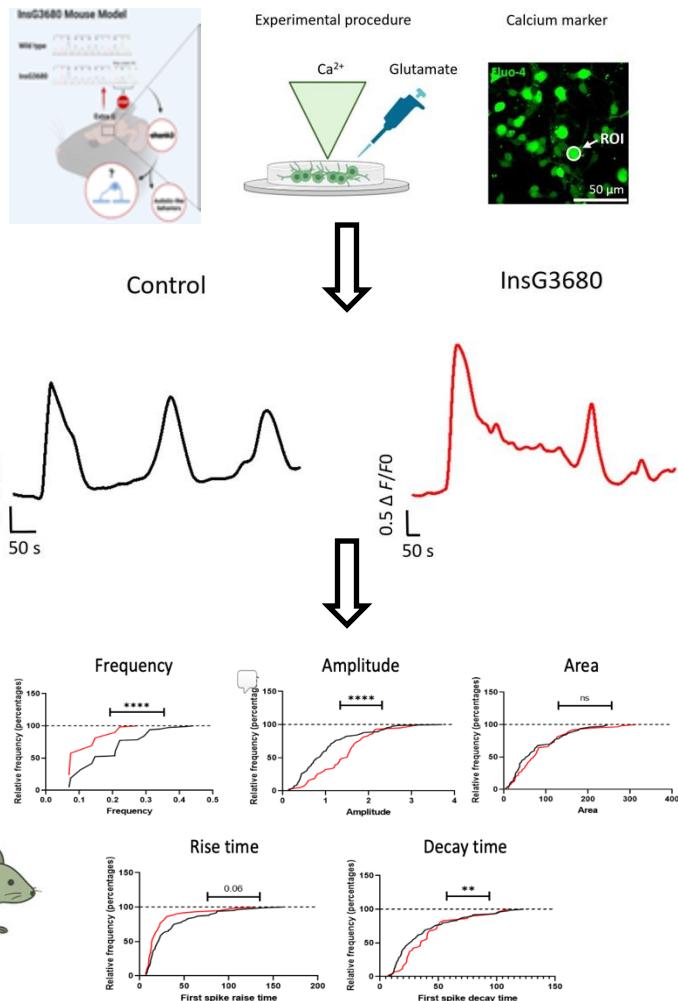
Source
Boaz Barak's Lab

Data Type
Time-Series (Calcium Traces)

Dimensions
810 Frames (15 min) x 1000 ROIs

The Baseline

- Existing analysis:** relies on static averages
- The Current Limitation:** High information loss.





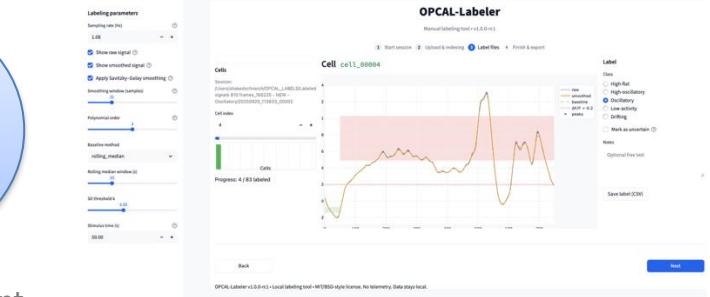
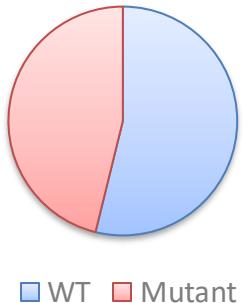
Feasibility Analysis

Curation Pipeline:



Initial Data Exploration

- **Total Samples (ROIs):** N = 4,600
- **Time Series Length:** 810 frames (15 mins) @ 1.1s interval.
- **Key Event:** Glutamate Injection at frame ~102.



Our DS Innovation: Temporal Feature Engineering

- **Proposed Features:** Decay Slope (rate of decline), Early-vs-Late activity ratio, Stability across time.
- **Group-level split** by animal to prevent data leakage.

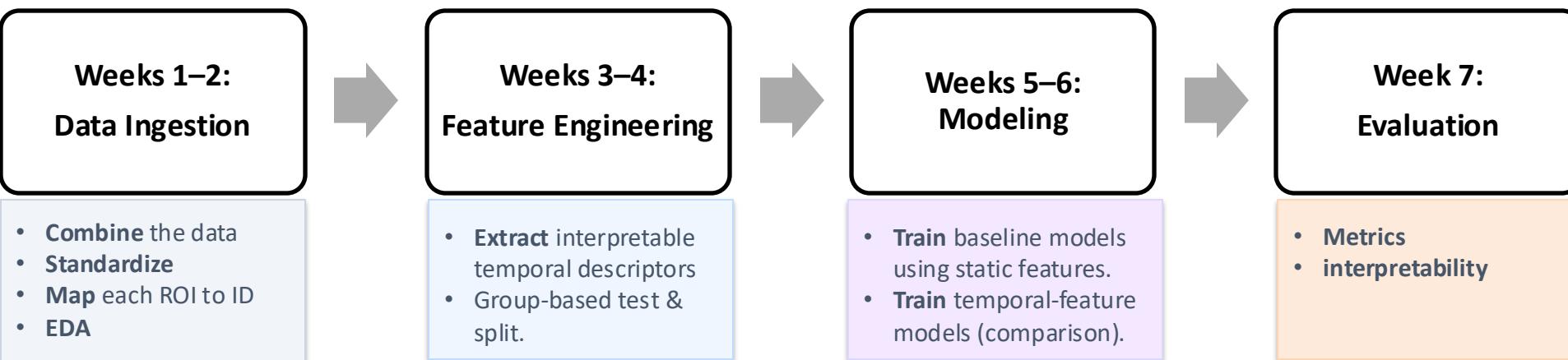
Why is this Feasible?

- **Scientific Validity:** The "Fading" effect is a documented biological mechanism.
- **Baseline Evidence:** Baseline showed that even simple features achieve partial separation.

Methodology



Project Work Plan



Success Criteria

- **Quantitative:** Improvement over the static baseline.
Better generalization across animals in group-based test splits.
- **Qualitative :** Identification of **new** temporal features that capture the fading signature.