

Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning



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Olfactory system

Human

Food search



Danger avoidance



Social interactions



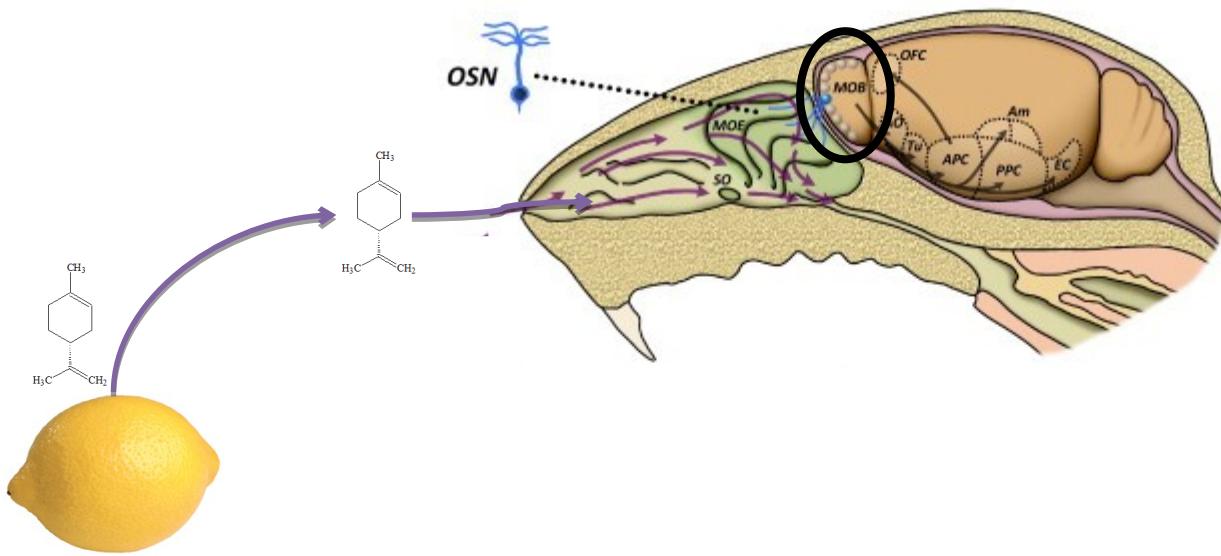
Mice



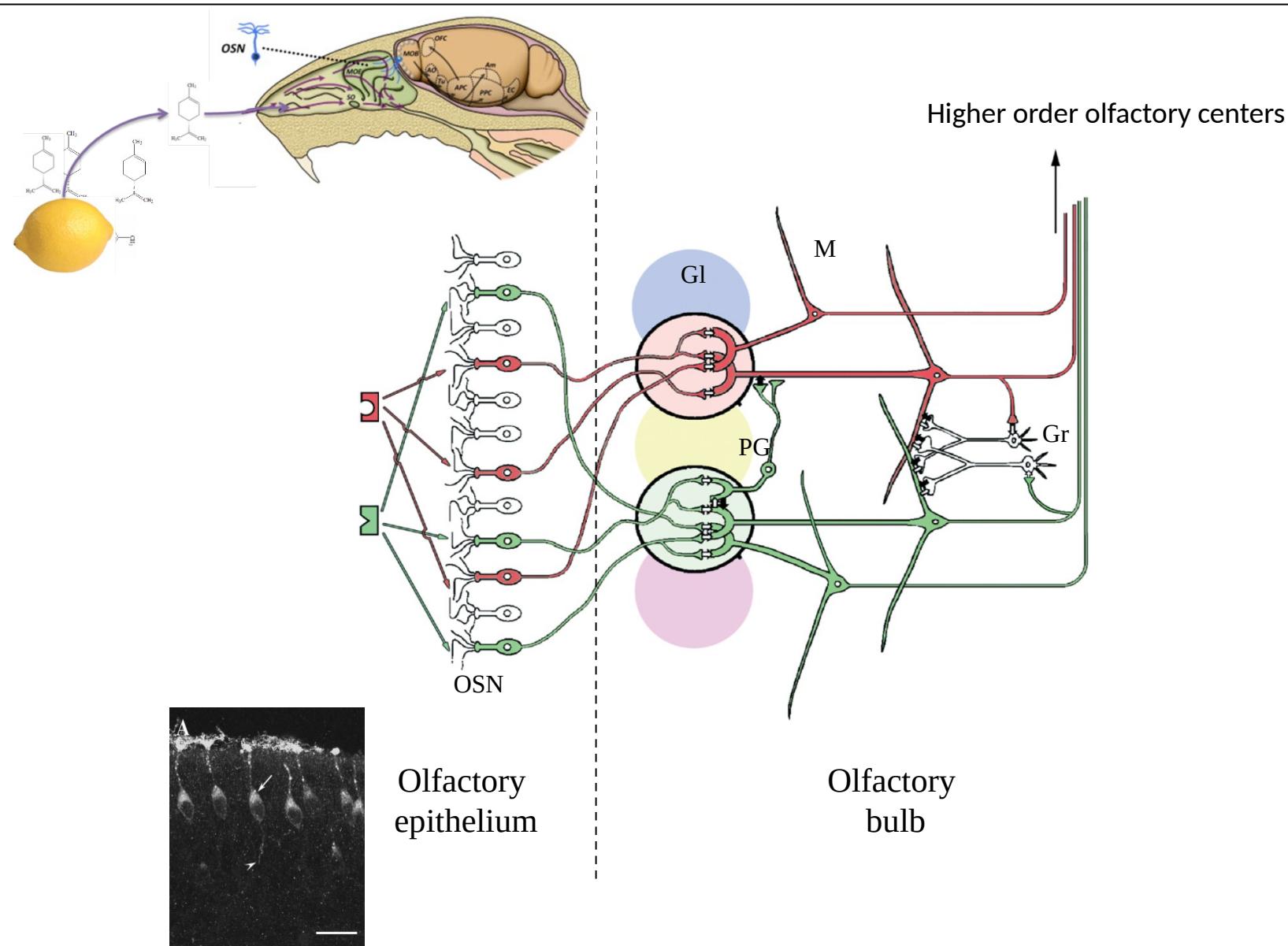
Olfactory system



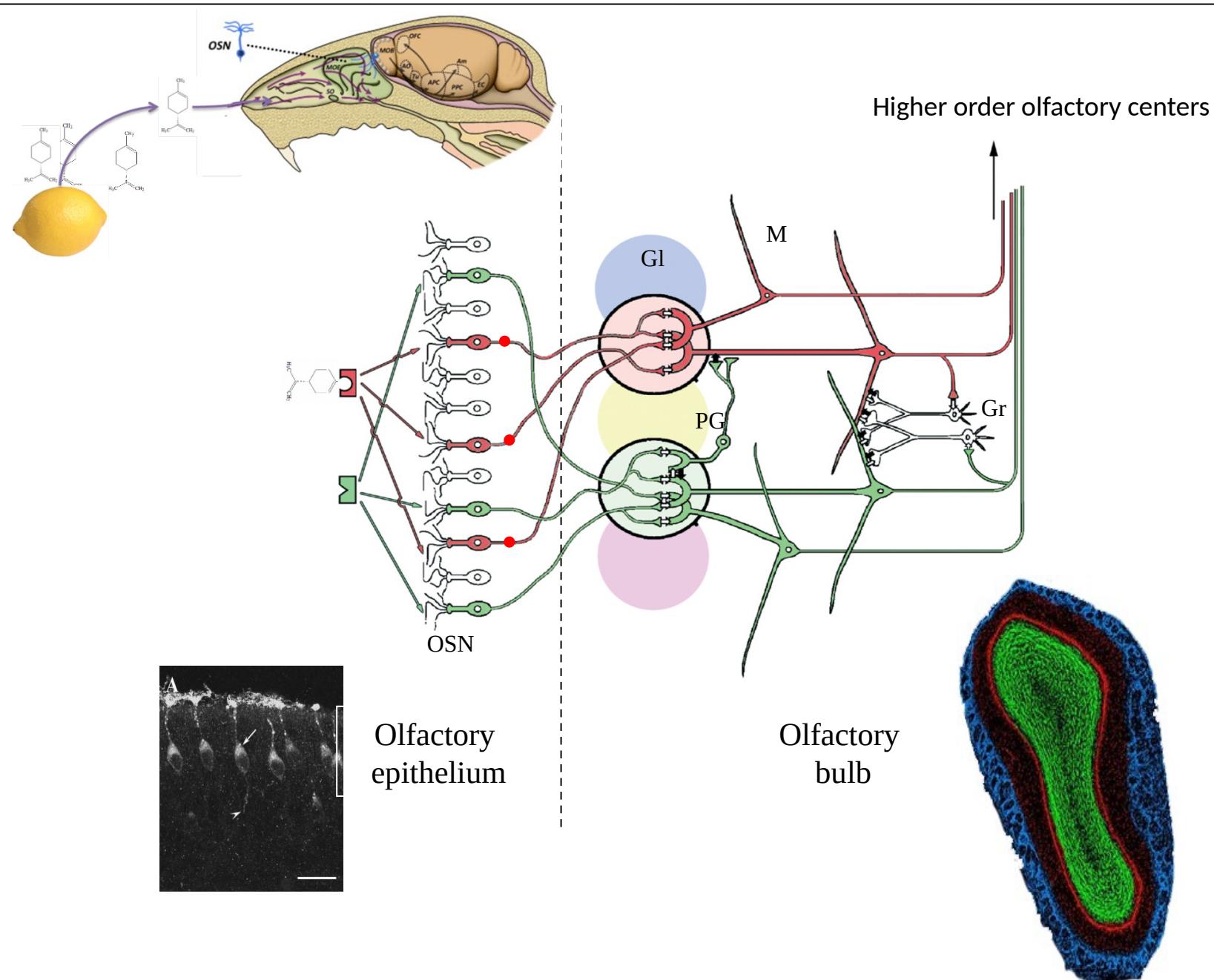
Olfactory system



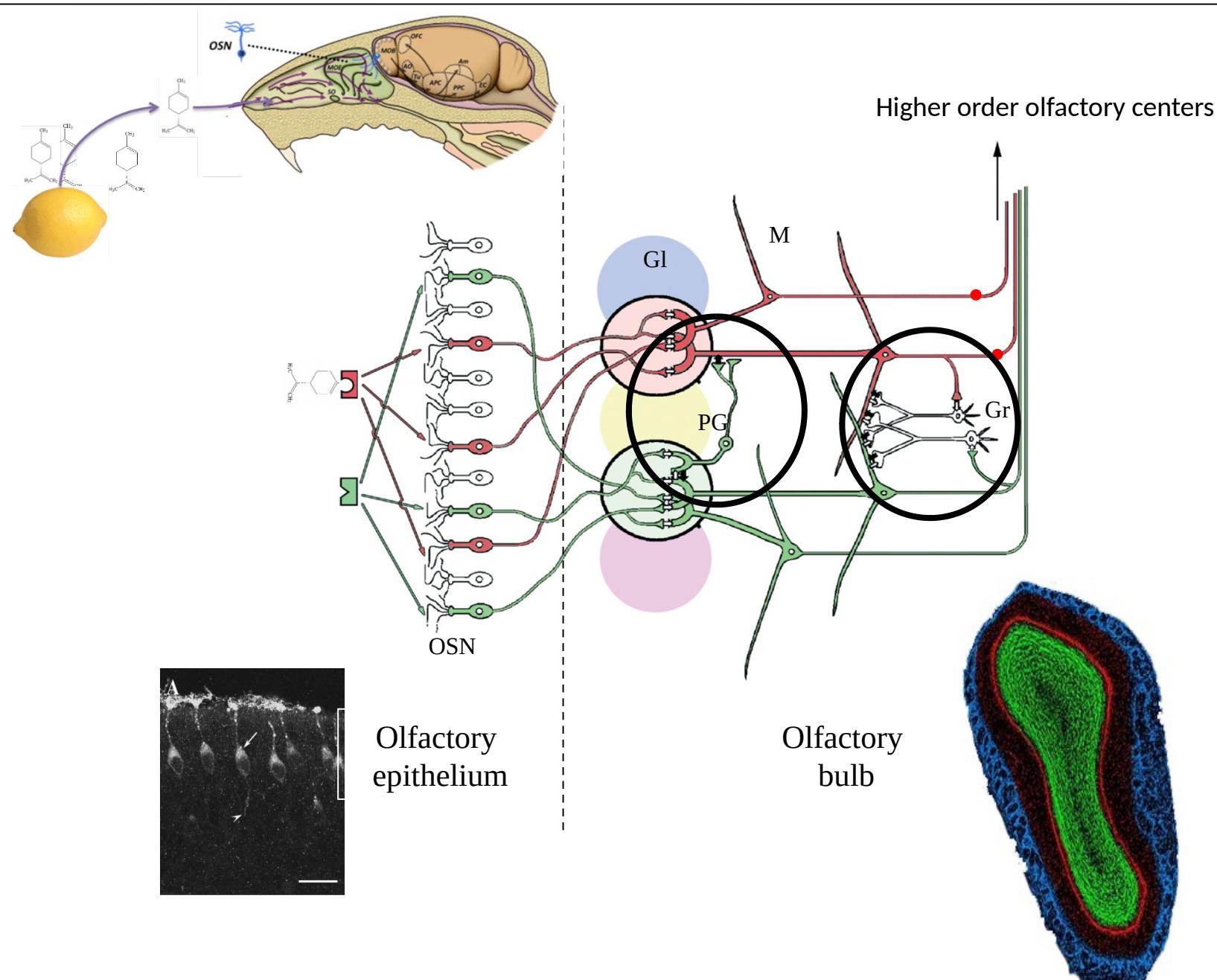
Olfactory system



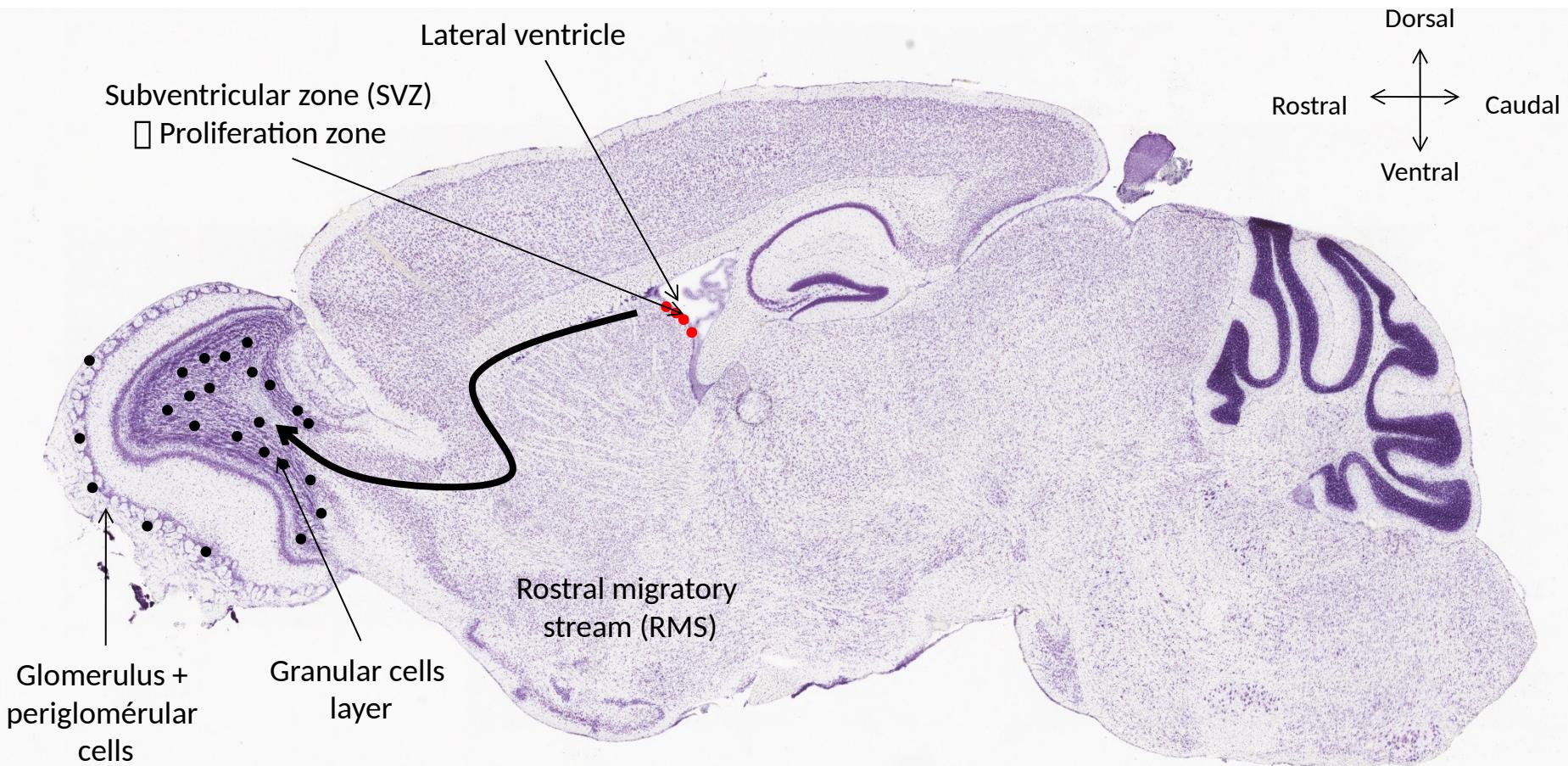
Olfactory system



Olfactory system



Adult neurogenesis

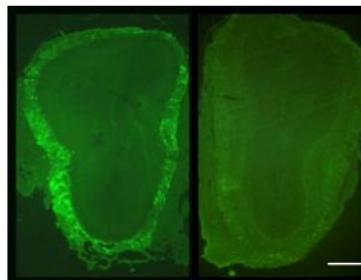


☐ Adult neurogenesis is a process dependent on sensory experiences

Adult neurogenesis

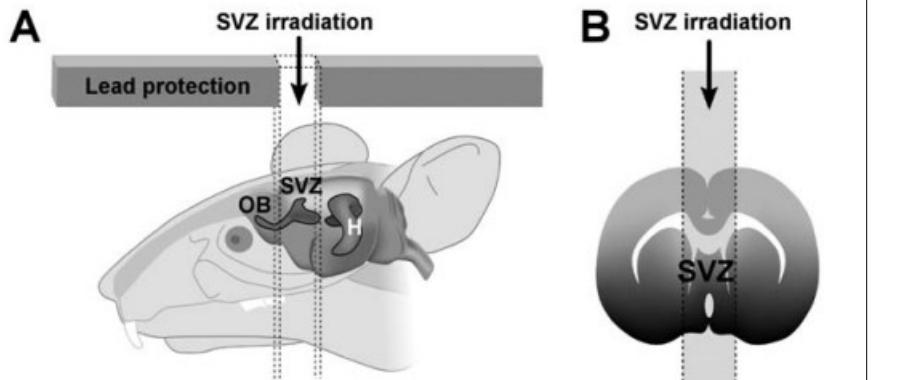
LONG-TERM FATE AND DISTRIBUTION OF NEWBORN CELLS IN THE ADULT MOUSE OLFACTORY BULB: INFLUENCES OF OLFACTORY DEPRIVATION

N. MANDAIRON,* J. SACQUET, F. JOURDAN
AND A. DIDIER



Cellular and Behavioral Effects of Cranial Irradiation of the Subventricular Zone in Adult Mice

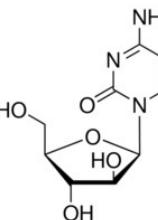
Françoise Lazarini^{1,2}, Marc-André Mouthon³, Gilles Gheusi^{1,2}, Fabrice de Chaumont⁴, Jean-Christophe Olivo-Marin⁴, Stéphanie Lamarque^{5,6}, Djoher Nora Abrous^{5,6}, François D. Boussin³, Pierre-Marie Lledo^{1,2*}



Olfactory perceptual learning requires adult neurogenesis

Mélissa M. Moreno^a, Christiane Linster^b, Olga Escanilla^b,
Joëlle Sacquet^a, Anne Didier^a, and Nathalie Mandairon^{a,1}

AraC



Enriched Odor Exposure Increases the Number of Newborn Neurons in the Adult Olfactory Bulb and Improves Odor Memory

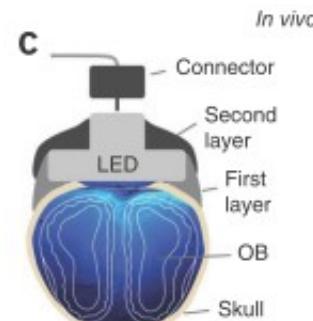
Christelle Rochefort,^{1*} Gilles Gheusi,^{1,2*} Jean-Didier Vincent,¹ and Pierre-Marie Lledo¹

Olfactory enrichment

Lavender
Garlic
Paprika
Marjoram
Curry
Rosemary
Nutmeg
Thyme
Basil leaves
Cumin
Cardamom
Tarragon
Whole cloves
Chocolate
Celery
Anise
Ginger
Lemon
Orange
Banana

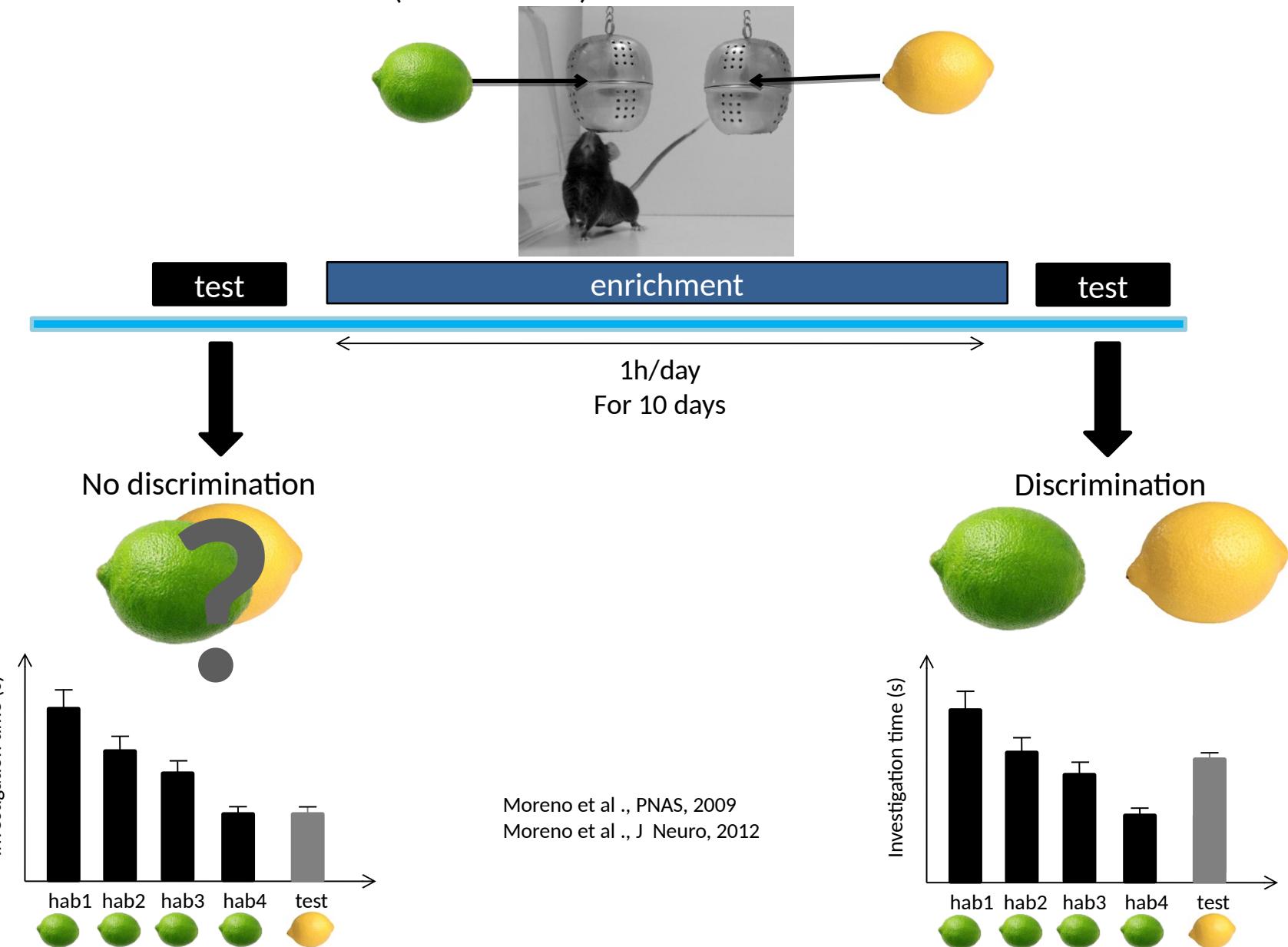
Activation of adult-born neurons facilitates learning and memory

Mariana Alonso^{1,2}, Gabriel Lepousez^{1,2}, Sébastien Wagner^{1,2,4}, Cédric Bardy^{1–4}, Marie-Madeleine Gabellec^{1,2}, Nicolas Torquet^{1,2} & Pierre-Marie Lledo^{1,2}

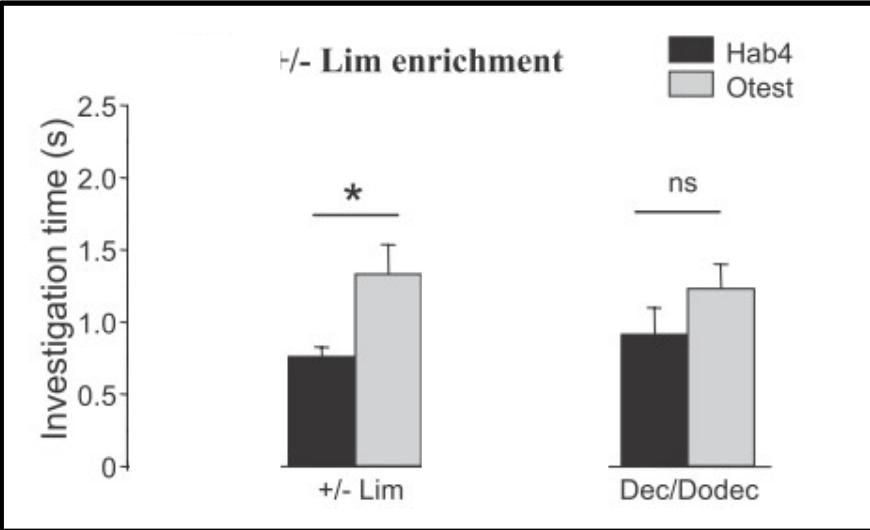


Perceptual learning

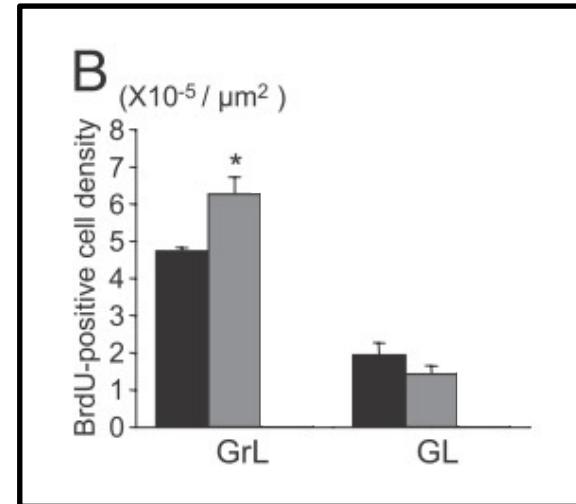
Significant improvement of the discrimination abilities of perceptually close odorants after repeated exposition to these same odorants (= enrichment).



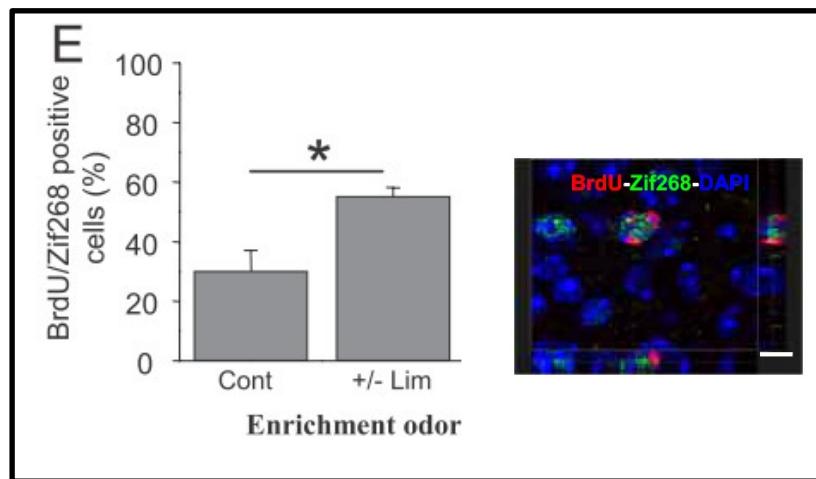
Perceptual learning ...



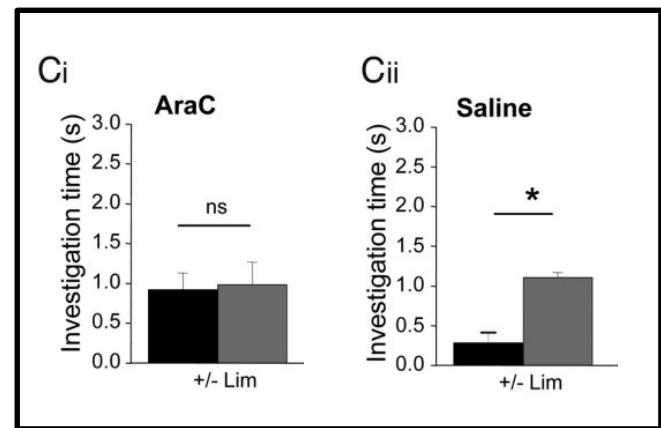
... specifically improve discrimination of learned odorants



... is associated with an increased density of newborn neurons in the granular cell layer ...



... newborn neurons whose contribution to odor processing is increased ...



... and newborn neurons who are necessary for this learning task.

Perceptual learning

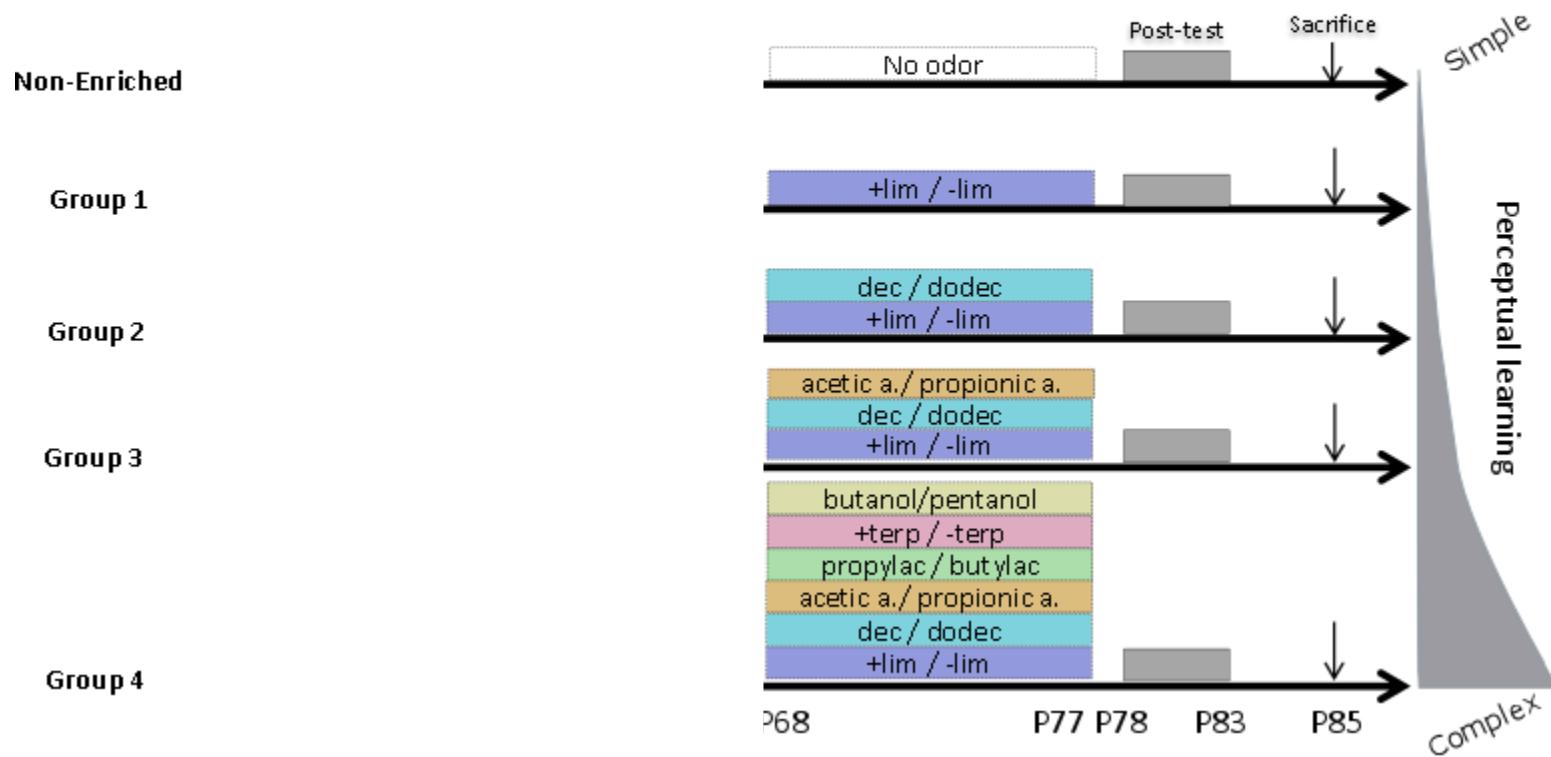
- Simple perceptual learning paradigm = 1 pair of odorants



- Real olfactory environment is more complexe = several pairs of odorants



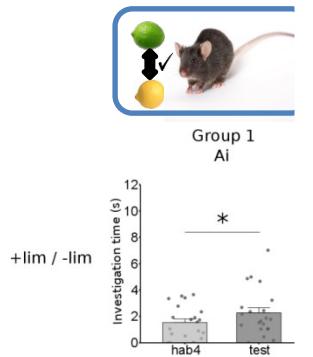
Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning



- 1 - **Discrimination performances** of every couple of odorants
- 2 - **Neurogenic correlate**: newborn neurons density (BrdU) and cellular activity in response to the learned odorants (Zif268)
- 3 - **Structural plasticity and specificity of newborn neurons**: study of newborn neurons changing morphological traits as opposed to what happens in preexisting neurons

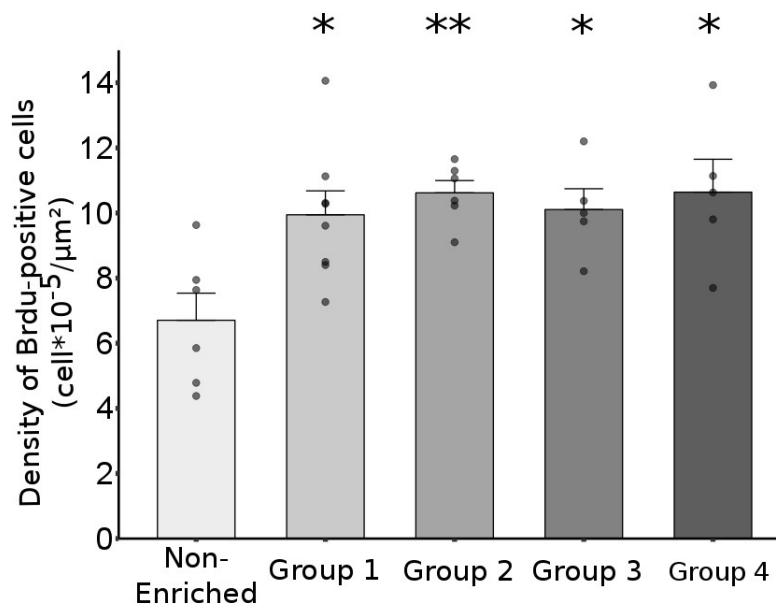
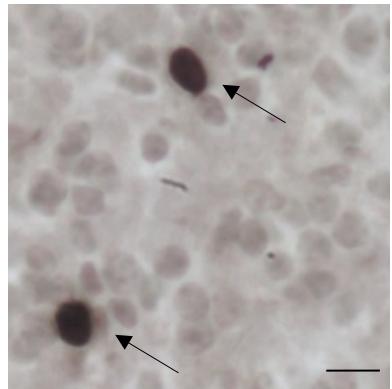
Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning

1 - Behavior:



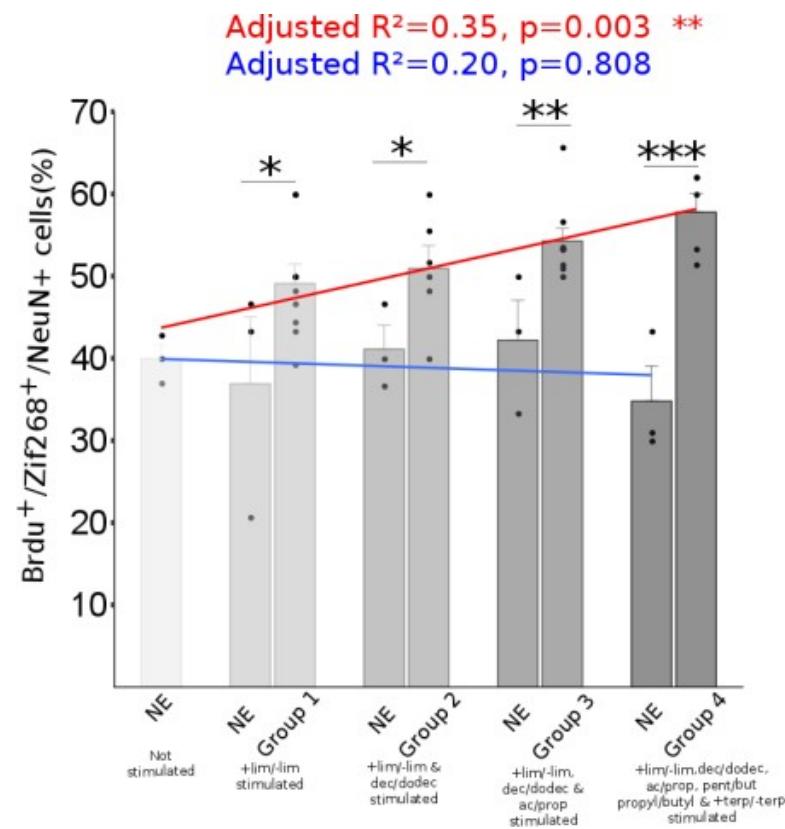
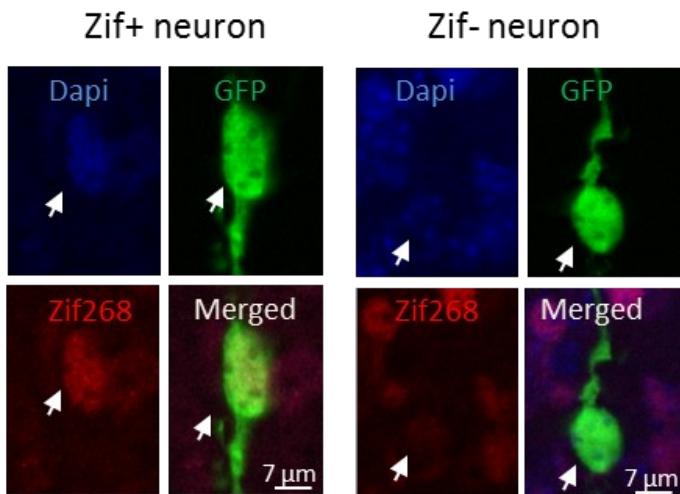
Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning

2 - Newborn neurons density:



Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning

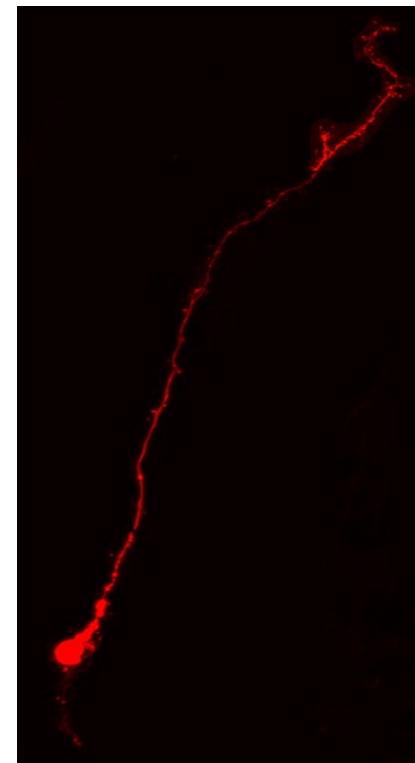
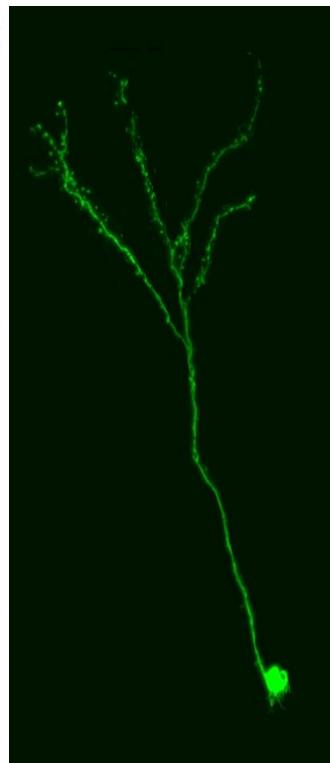
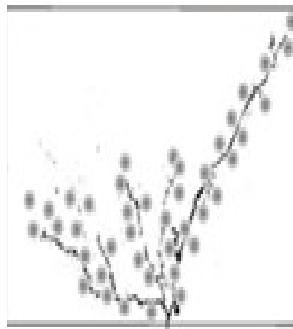
2 - Newborn neurons responsiveness:



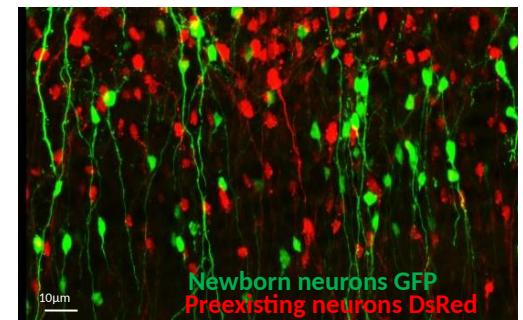
Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning

3 – Newborn neurons and preexisting neurons morphology:

Apical domain

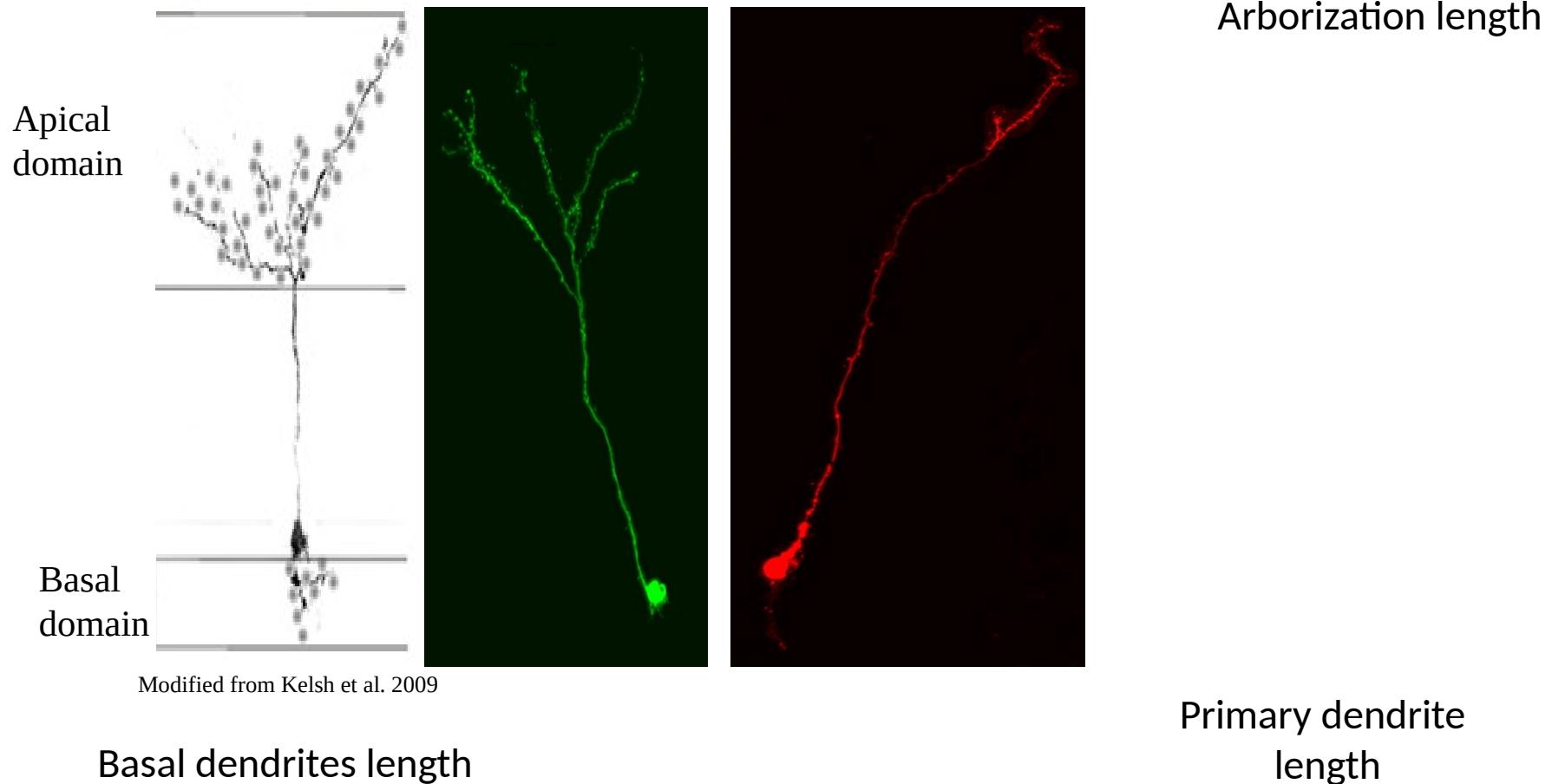


Basal domain

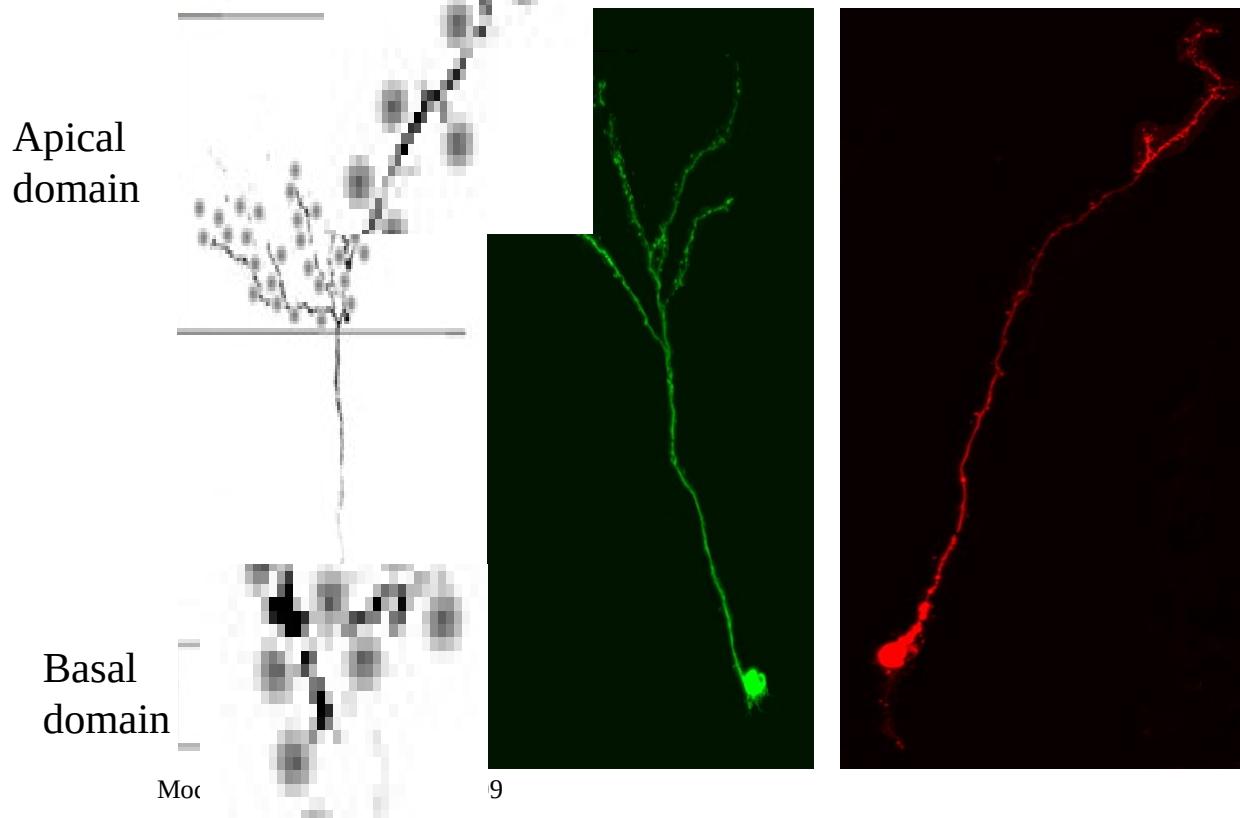


Modified from Kelsh et al. 2009

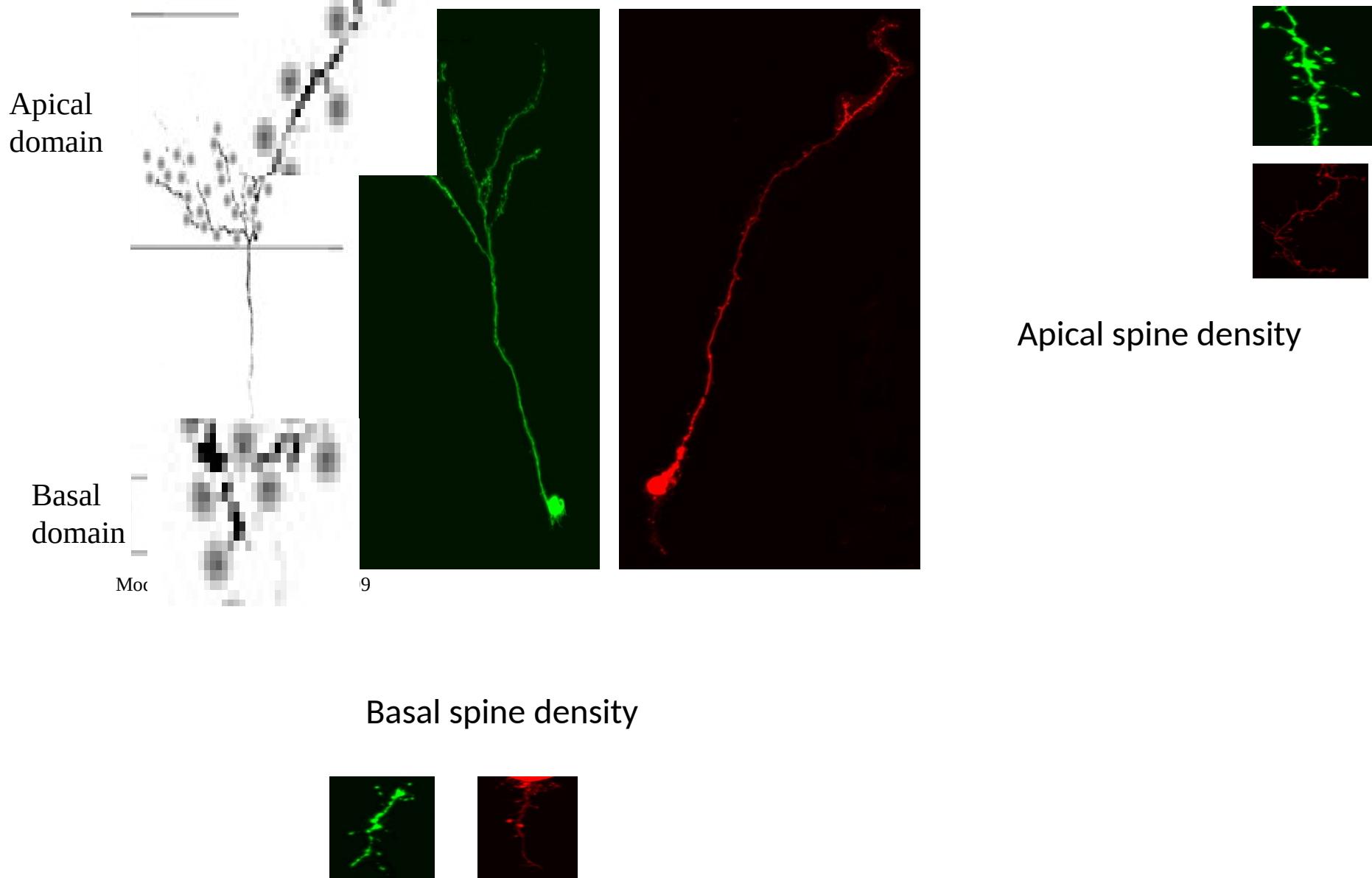
Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning



Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning



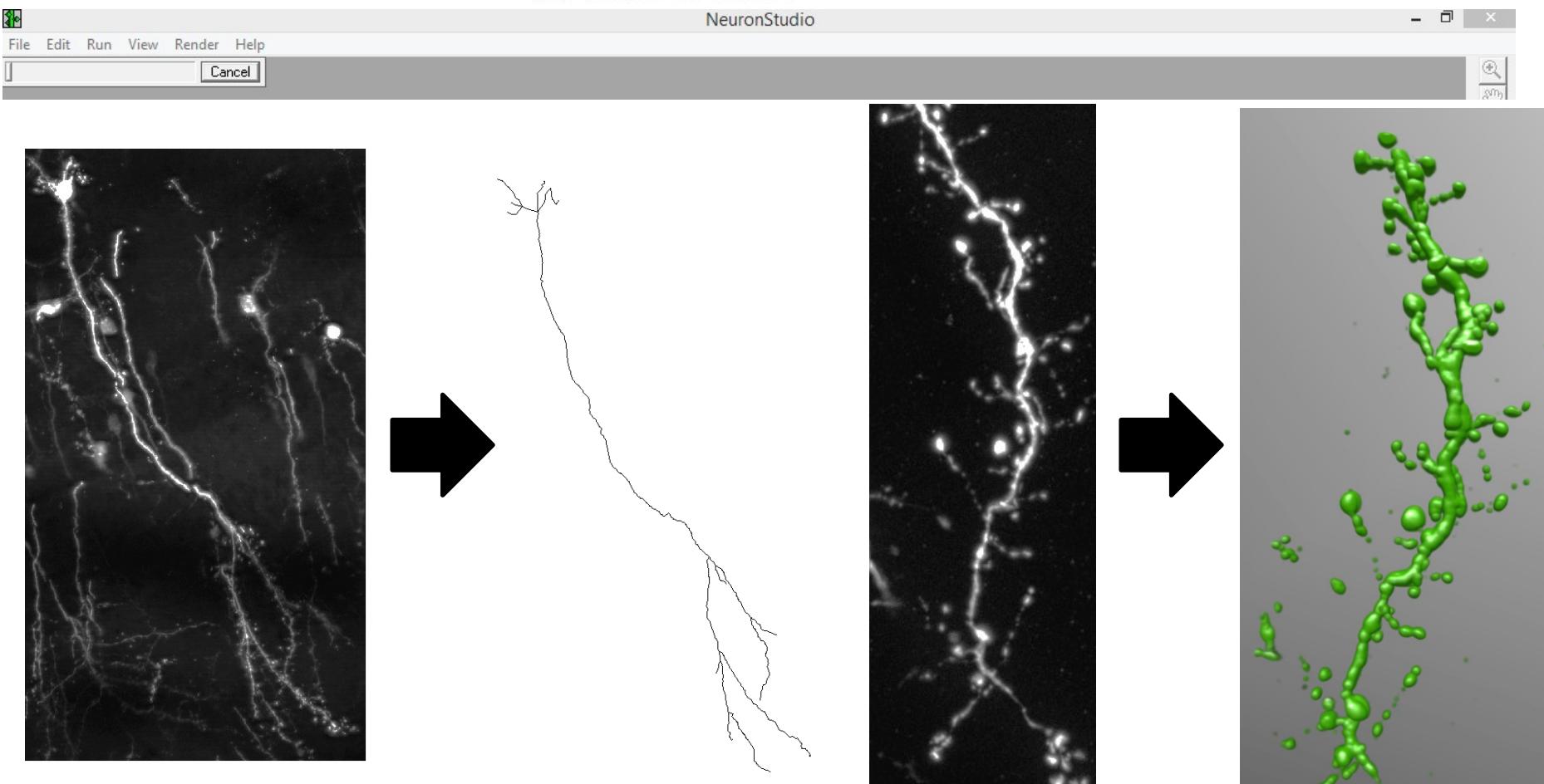
Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning

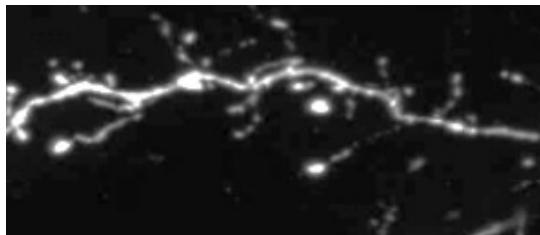
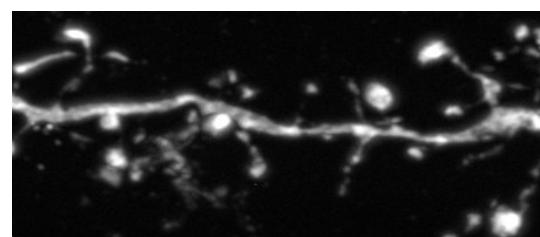
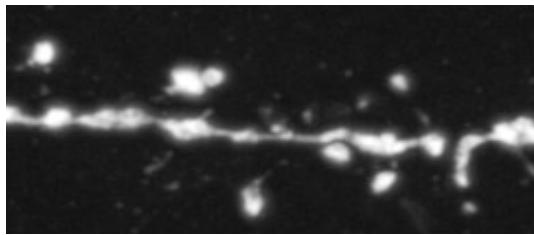
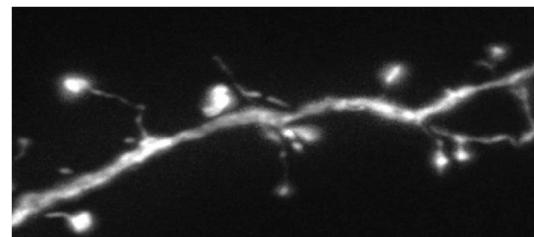
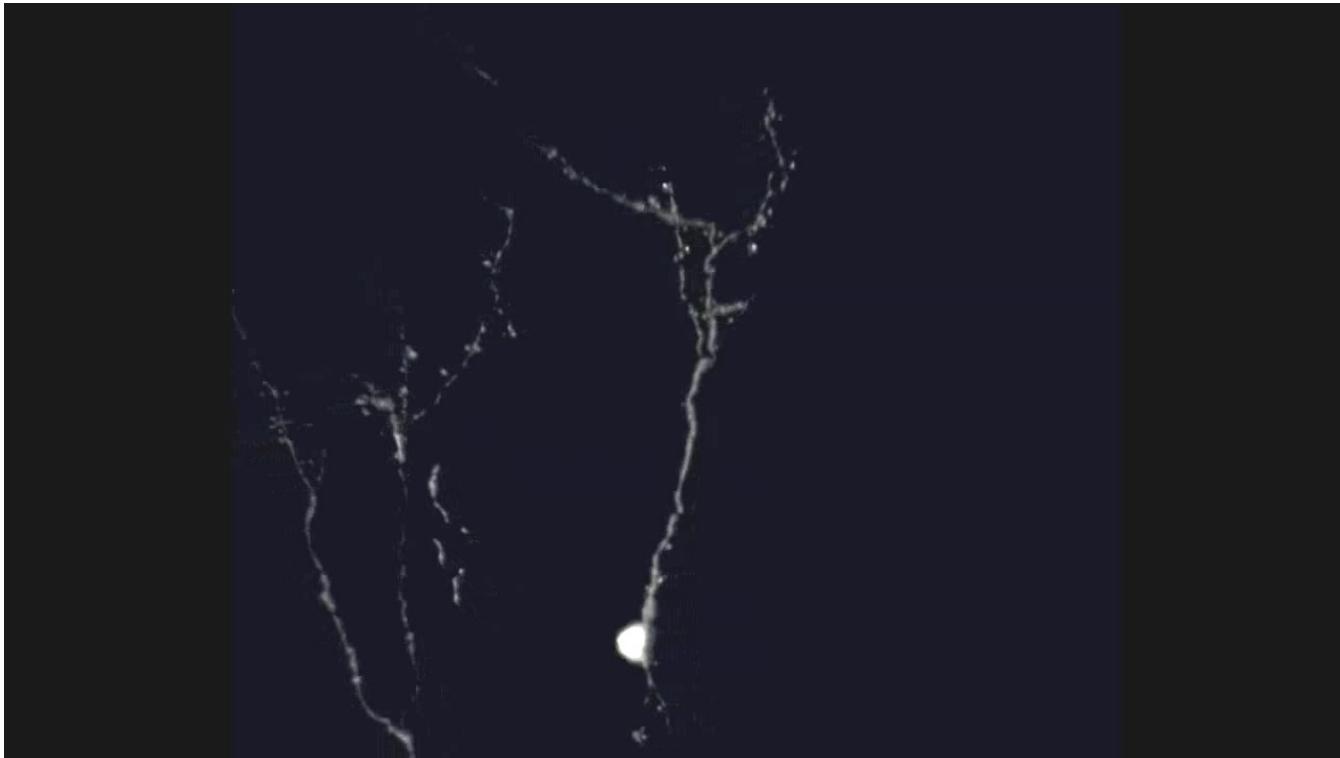


Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning

Automated reconstruction of three-dimensional neuronal morphology from laser scanning microscopy images

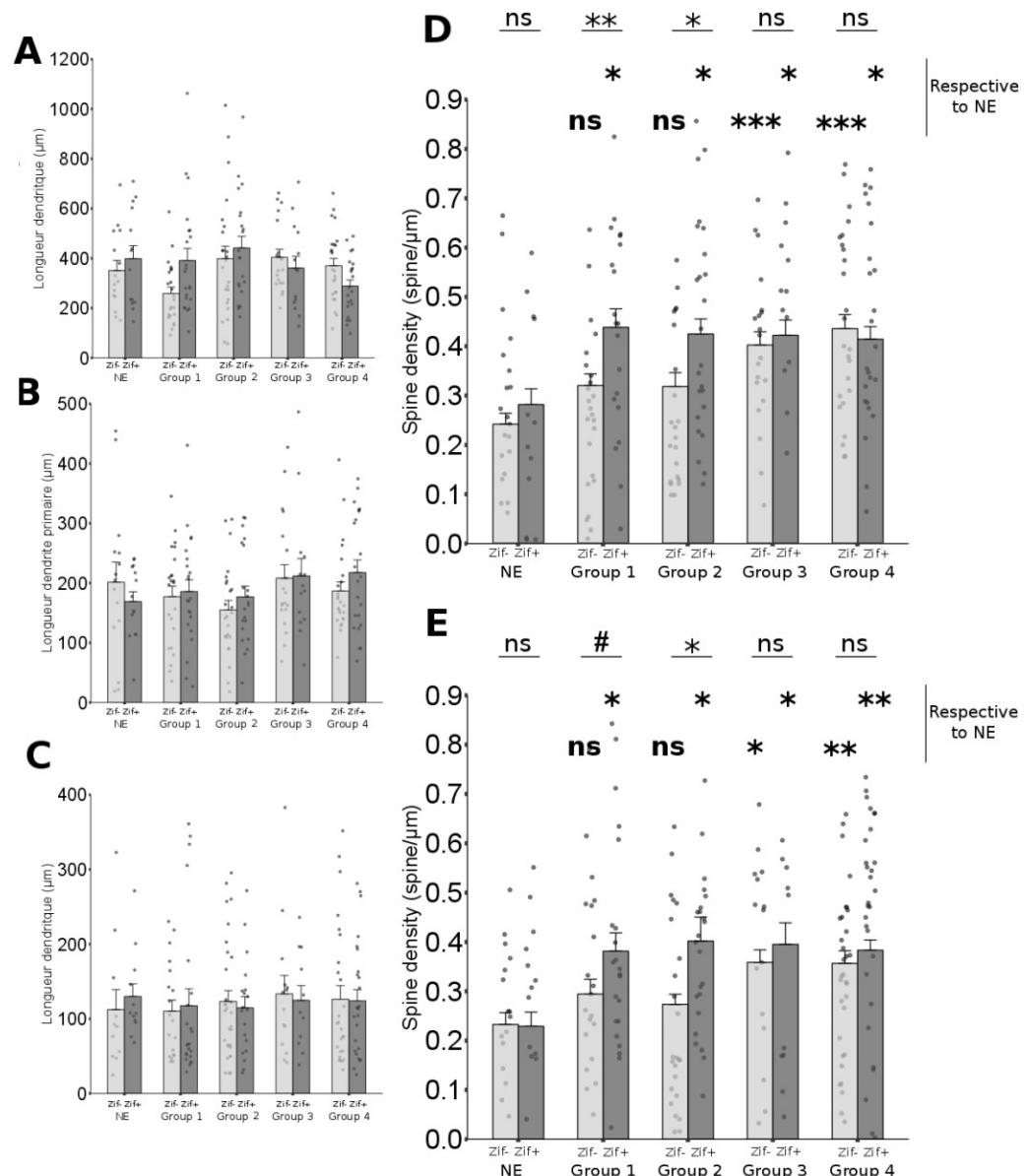
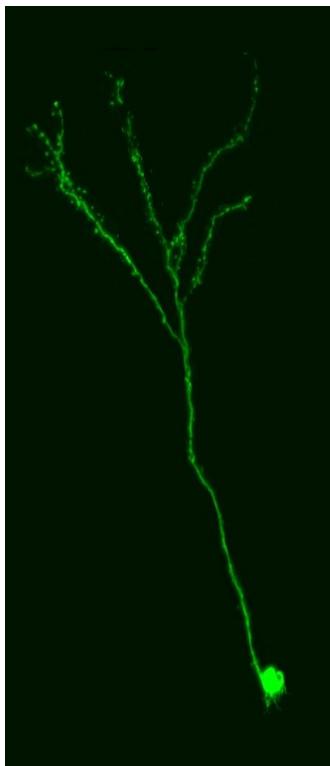
Alfredo Rodriguez,^{a,b} Douglas Ehlenberger,^{a,b} Kevin Kelliher,^{a,b} Michael Einstein,^{a,c,d}
Scott C. Henderson,^{a,e,f} John H. Morrison,^{a,c,d,f} Patrick R. Hof,^{a,c,d,f}
and Susan L. Wearne^{a,b,d,f,*}





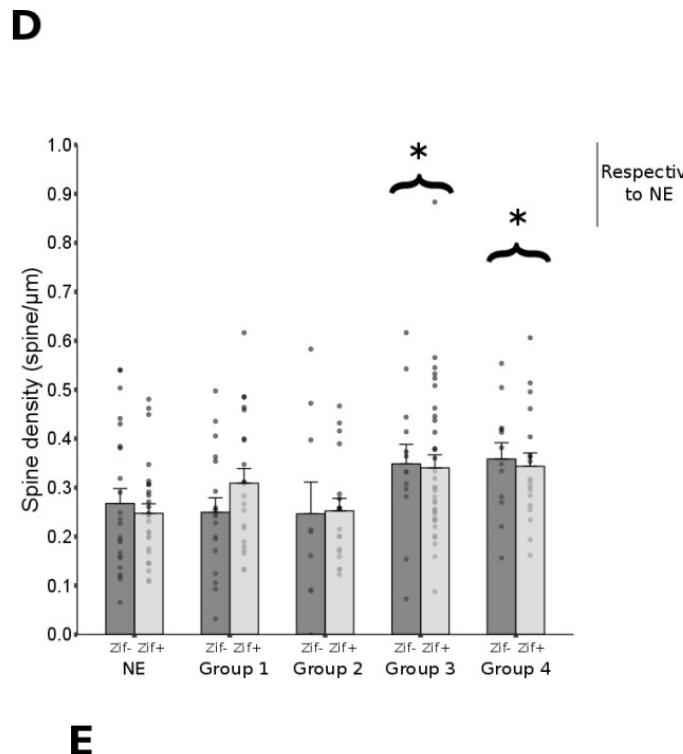
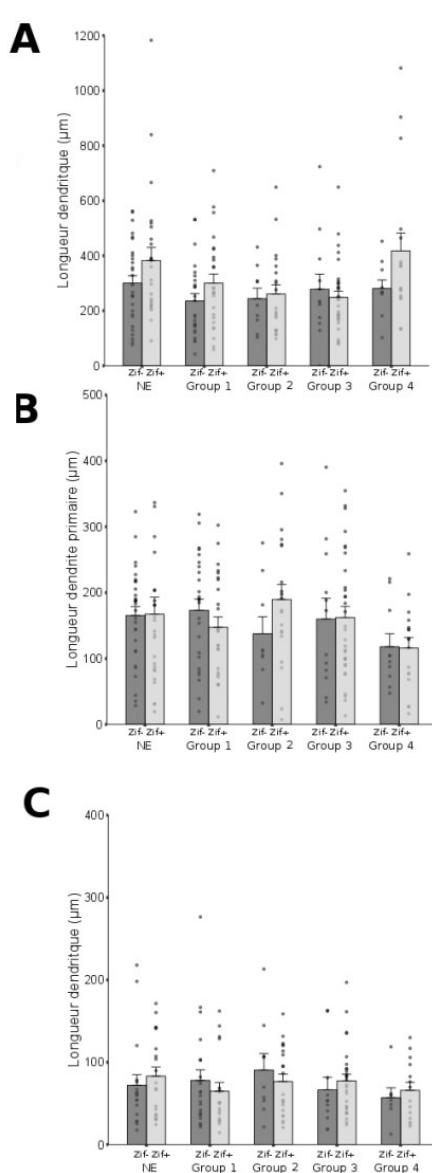
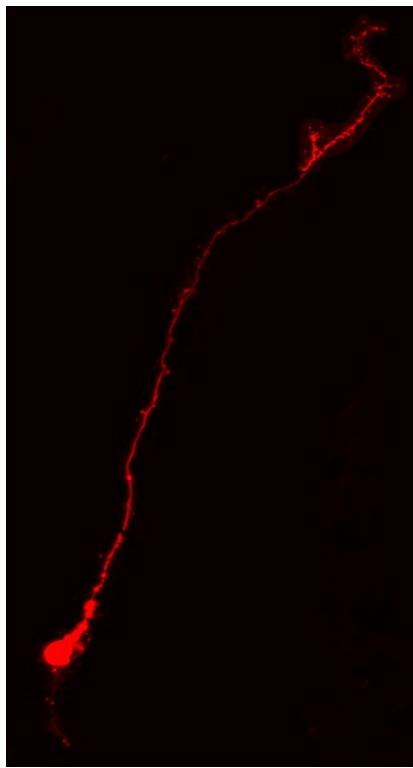
Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning

3a - Newborn neurons



Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning

3b - Preexisting neurons



Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning

Conclusion

Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning

Conclusion

Perceptual learning is associated with:

- Increased survival of newborn neurons independently of learning complexity

Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning

Conclusion

Perceptual learning is associated with:

- Increased survival of newborn neurons independently of learning complexity
- Increased recruitment of newborn neurons to the processing of the learned odorants with increased complexity

Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning

Conclusion

Perceptual learning is associated with:

- Increased survival of newborn neurons independently of learning complexity
- Increased recruitment of newborn neurons to the processing of the learned odorants with increased of complexity
- Increased spines density at the apical and basal domains of newborn neurons
 - For the simpler learning, only in Zif268-positive neurons
 - For the more complex learning, in both Zif268-positive and negative neurons

Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning

Conclusion

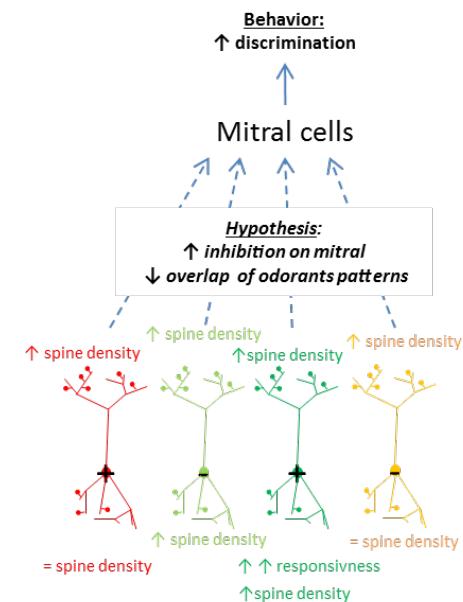
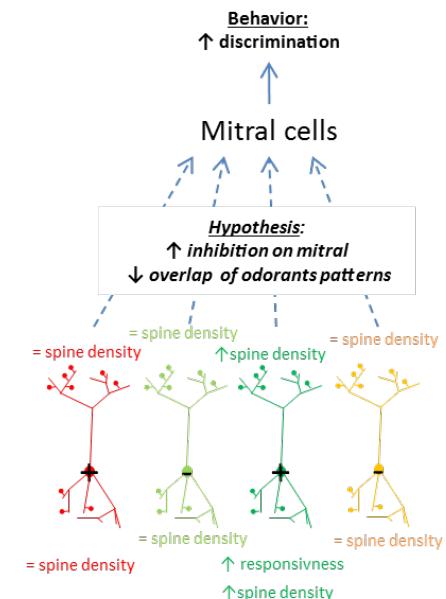
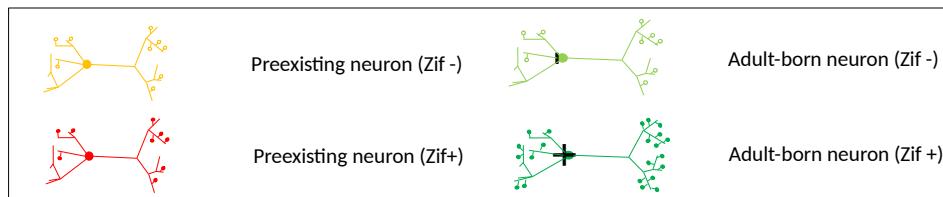
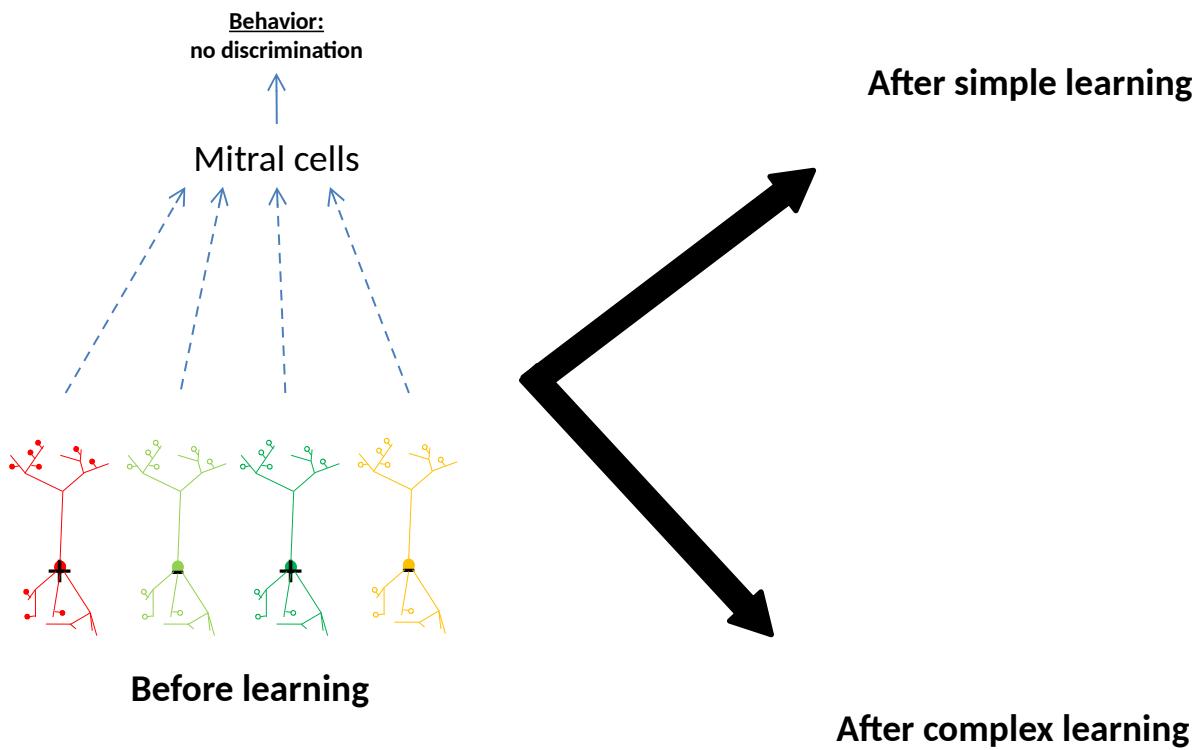
Perceptual learning is associated with:

- Increased survival of newborn neurons independently of learning complexity
- Increased recruitment of newborn neurons to the processing of the learned odorants with increased of complexity
- Increased spines density at the apical and basal domains of newborn neurons
 - For the simpler learning, only in Zif268-positive neurons
 - For the more complex learning, in both Zif268-positive and negative neurons
- Increase spines density at the apical domain of preexisting neurons
 - Only for complex learning and in both Zif268-positive and negative neurons

Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex learning

Conclusion

1



Project at Cornell

1. Use the integrate and fire model from Licurgo's papers and implement the neurogenesis aspect.
 1. Differences between preexisting and newborn granule cells
 2. Activity regulated survival (derived from Chow's 2012 paper)
2. Implement learning rules within the OB
3. Use natural stimuli (Leon's glomeruli activation maps) to see if the model is able to decorrelate the precedent stimuli and how.
4. From the new model, derive hypothesis to be tested later on (spines type, influence of centrifugal inputs, of top-down processes ...)



CRNL - Neuropop Team:

- Anne Didier
- Nathalie Mandairon
- Marion Richard
- Nicola Kuczewski
- Joelle Sacquet
- Maellie Midroit
- Xuming Yin
- Claire Terrier