

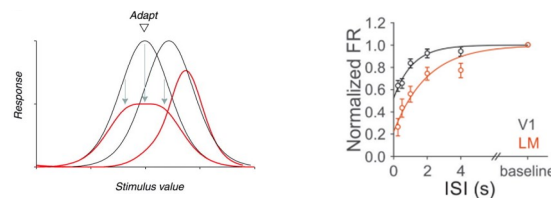
# Rapid adaptation impacts the encoding and decoding of natural stimuli

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## Background

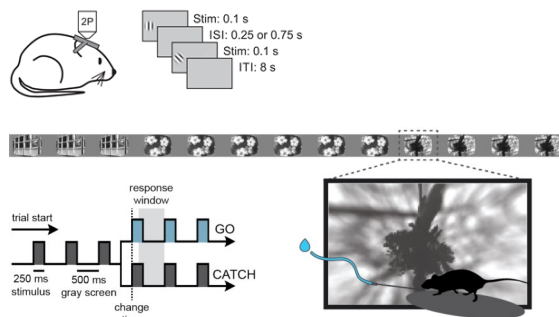
- Adaptation alters visual processing in response to input history
  - ⇒ suppression of neural response to repeated or prolonged presentation of a stimulus
- amplified in ventral visual pathway (V1 → lateromedial area LM → laterointermediate area LI), whose downstream encodes object identity
- causes neural representation to be biased away from that of frequently encountered stimuli (adapter)
  - ⇒ proposed to reduce redundancy in population activities and increase coding efficiency



? Question: How does visual adaptation transform the encoding and affect decoding of stimuli identity in a realistic setting - at rapid time-scales, with naturalistic visual input, and across stages of visual processing?

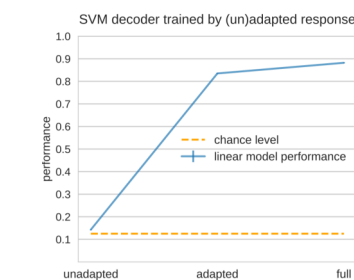
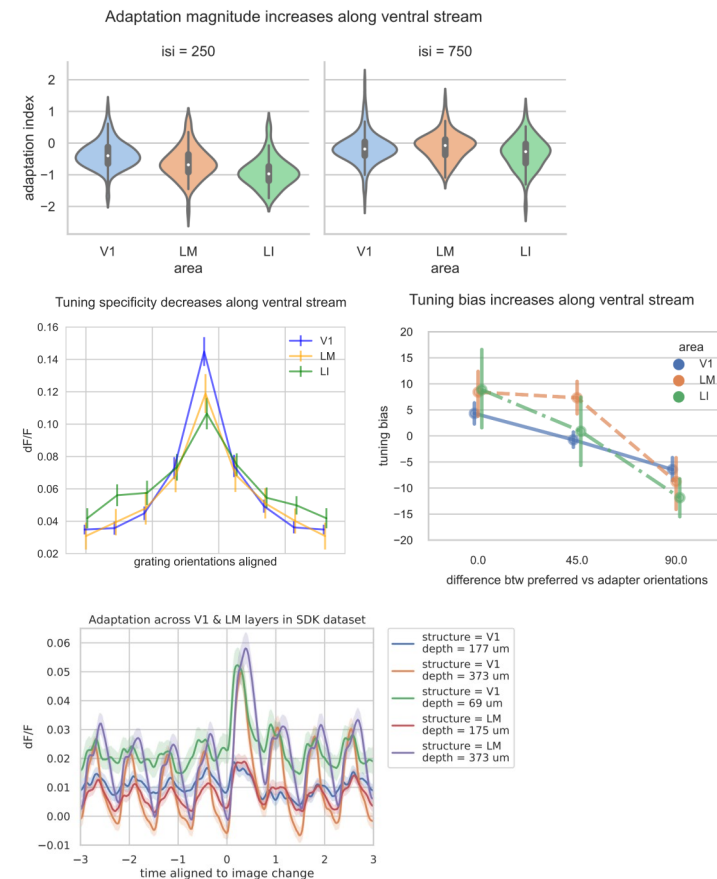
## Methods

- present to mice stationary gratings or natural images
- two-photon calcium imaging recording from V1, LM, and LI
- leverage Allen Institute visual behavior open source dataset



passive viewing  
untrained images  
excitatory neuron  
V1 & LM  
layer 1, 2/3, 3, 4

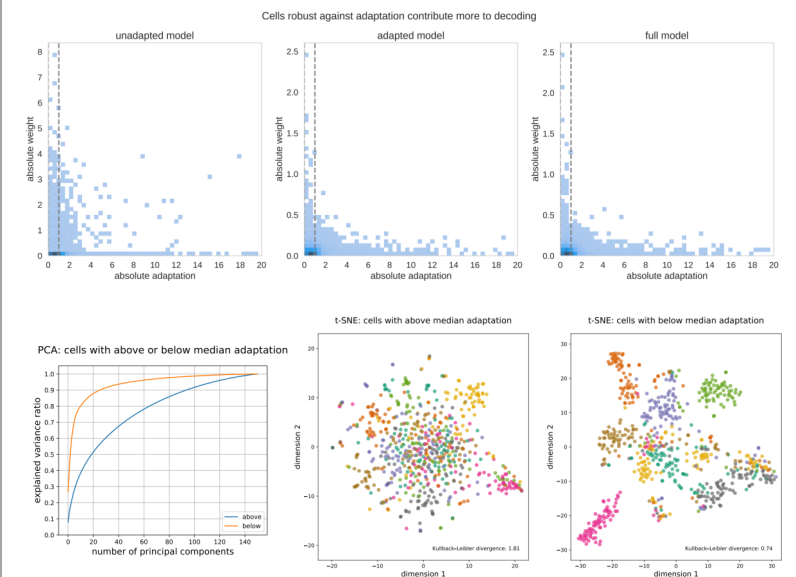
## Results



[there should be a lineplot overlaid on the left plot:

the performance of nonlinear decoder (fully connected neural net) on (un)adapted and full dataset]

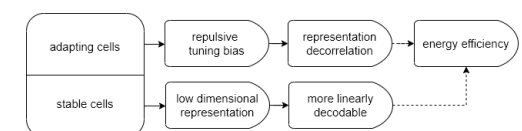
## Results



## Conclusions

- Rapid adaptation is magnified along mice ventral stream (V1-LM-LI), resulting in an increasing repulsive tuning bias away from adapter
- Neural representation post adaptation is more linearly decodable, possibly due to less adapted neurons encoding natural images in a lower dimensional space

## Future Directions



## Reference

Kohn et al. 2007  
Jin et al. 2019  
Allen Brain Observatory: Visual Behavior 2P Technical Whitepaper