

# Investigating the activity dependent dynamics of synaptic structures using biologically realistic modelling of peripheral lesion experiments

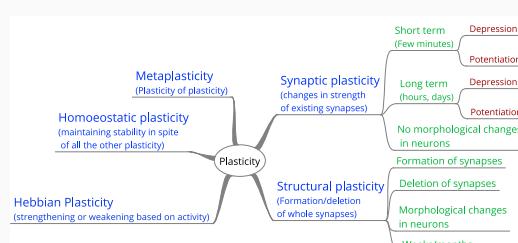
Discussion of my Ph.D. research

Ankur Sinha  
29/03/2019

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## Context

### Plasticity while maintaining stability



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### Synaptic structures are dynamic in the adult brain

- Chen, J. L. et al. Structural basis for the role of inhibition in facilitating adult brain plasticity. *Nature neuroscience* **14**, 587–594 (2011)
- Marik, S. A. et al. Axonal dynamics of excitatory and inhibitory neurons in somatosensory cortex. *PLoS Biology* **8**, e1000395 (2010)
- Marik, S. A. et al. Large-scale axonal reorganization of inhibitory neurons following retinal lesions. *Journal of Neuroscience* **34**, i625–i632 (2014)
- Stettler, D. D. et al. Axons and Synaptic Boutons Are Highly Dynamic in Adult Visual Cortex. *Neuron* **49**, 877–887, ISSN: 0896-6273 (2006)
- Gogolla, N. et al. Structural plasticity of axon terminals in the adult. *Current opinion in neurobiology* **17**, 516–524 (2007)
- Holmaat, A. J. G. D. et al. Transient and Persistent Dendritic Spines in the Neocortex In Vivo. *Neuron* **45**, 279–291, ISSN: 0896-6273 (2005)
- Chen, J. L. et al. Clustered dynamics of inhibitory synapses and dendritic spines in the adult neocortex. *Neuron* **74**, 361–373 (2012)
- Trachtenberg, J. T. et al. Long-term in vivo imaging of experience-dependent synaptic plasticity in adult cortex. *Nature* **420**, 788–794 (2002)
- Villa, K. L. et al. Inhibitory Synapses Are Repeatedly Assembled and Removed at Persistent Sites In Vivo. *Neuron* **89**, 756–769, ISSN: 1097-4199 (4 Feb. 2016)

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### Evidence of homeostatic structural plasticity: lesion studies

- Wall, J. T. & Cusick, C. G. Cutaneous responsiveness in primary somatosensory (SI) hindpaw cortex before and after partial hindpaw deafferentation in adult rats. *The journal of neuroscience* **4**, 1499–1515 (1984)
- Rasmussen, D. Reorganization of raccoon somatosensory cortex following removal of the fifth digit. *Journal of Comparative Neurology* **205**, 313–326 (1982)
- Rajan, R. et al. Effect of unilateral partial cochlear lesions in adult cats on the representation of lesioned and unlesioned cochleas in primary auditory cortex. *Journal of Comparative Neurology* **338**, 17–49 (1993)
- Pons, T. P. et al. Massive cortical reorganization after sensory deafferentation in adult macaques. *Science* **252**, 1857–1860 (1991)
- Allard, T. et al. Reorganization of somatosensory area 3b representations in adult owl monkeys after digital syndactyly. *Journal of neurophysiology* **66**, 1048–1058 (1991)
- Darian-Smith, C. & Gilbert, C. D. Axonal sprouting accompanies functional reorganization in adult cat striate cortex. *Nature* **368**, 737–740 (1994)
- Darian-Smith, C. & Gilbert, C. D. Topographic reorganization in the striate cortex of the adult cat and monkey is cortically mediated. *The journal of neuroscience* **15**, 1631–1647 (1995)
- Florence, S. L. et al. Large-scale sprouting of cortical connections after peripheral injury in adult macaque monkeys. *Science* **282**, 1117–1121 (1998)
- Heinen, S. J. & Skavenski, A. A. Recovery of visual responses in foveal V1 neurons following bilateral foveal lesions in adult monkey. *Experimental Brain Research* **83**, 670–674 (1991)

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### Detailed lesion experiments to study synaptic structures

- Chen, J. L. et al. Structural basis for the role of inhibition in facilitating adult brain plasticity. *Nature neuroscience* **14**, 587–594 (2011)
- Marik, S. A. et al. Axonal dynamics of excitatory and inhibitory neurons in somatosensory cortex. *PLoS Biology* **8**, e1000395 (2010)
- Yamahachi, H. et al. Rapid axonal sprouting and pruning accompany functional reorganization in primary visual cortex. *Neuron* **64**, 719–729 (2009)
- Hickmott, P. W. & Steen, P. A. Large-scale changes in dendritic structure during reorganization of adult somatosensory cortex. *Nature neuroscience* **8**, 140–142 (2005)
- Keck, T. et al. Massive restructuring of neuronal circuits during functional reorganization of adult visual cortex. *Nature neuroscience* **11**, 1162–1167 (2008)
- Keck, T. et al. Loss of sensory input causes rapid structural changes of inhibitory neurons in adult mouse visual cortex. *Neuron* **71**, 856–862, ISSN: 0896-6273 (2011)
- Trachtenberg, J. T. et al. Long-term in vivo imaging of experience-dependent synaptic plasticity in adult cortex. *Nature* **420**, 788–794 (2002)

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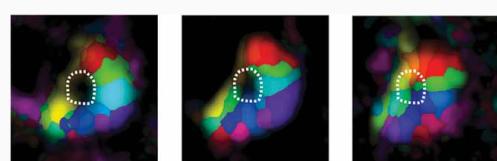
### Experimental protocol I



<sup>1</sup> Keck, T. et al. Massive restructuring of neuronal circuits during functional reorganization of adult visual cortex. *Nature neuroscience* **11**, 1162–1167 (2008)

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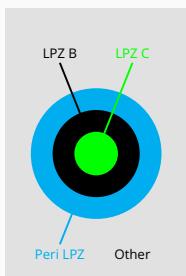
### Experimental protocol II: after peripheral lesion



<sup>1</sup> Keck, T. et al. Massive restructuring of neuronal circuits during functional reorganization of adult visual cortex. *Nature neuroscience* **11**, 1162–1167 (2008)

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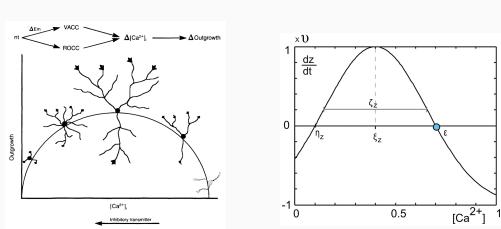
## What we know from these experiments



- Massive disinhibition in the LPZ.
- Gradual ingrowth of excitatory synapses from the peri-LPZ to the LPZ.
- Gradual outgrowth of inhibitory synapses from the LPZ to the peri-LPZ.

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## Computational modelling: MSP: growth curve



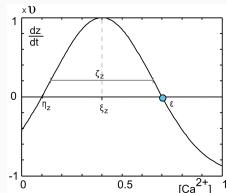
<sup>2</sup>Lipton, S. A. & Kater, S. B. Neurotransmitter regulation of neuronal outgrowth, plasticity and survival. *Trends in neurosciences* 12, 265–270. ISSN: 0166-2236 (1989)

<sup>3</sup>Butz, M. & van Ooyen, A. A Simple Rule for Dendritic Spine and Axonal Bouton Formation Can Account for Cortical Reorganization after Focal Retinal Lesions. *PLoS Comput Biol* 9, e1003259 (2013)

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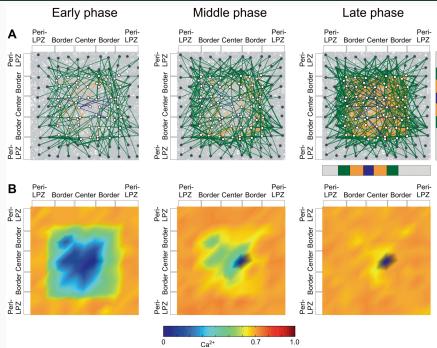
## Computational modelling: MSP: turnover

- Synaptic structures ( $z$ ): excitatory **and** inhibitory post-synaptic, excitatory **or** inhibitory pre-synaptic elements.
- New synapses form when **free** plugs are available: ( $z > z_{\text{conn}}$ )
- Synapses are deleted if: ( $z < z_{\text{conn}}$ )



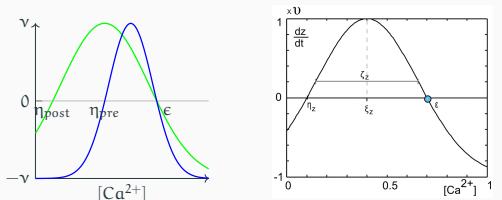
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## Computational modelling II: Butz2013 replication



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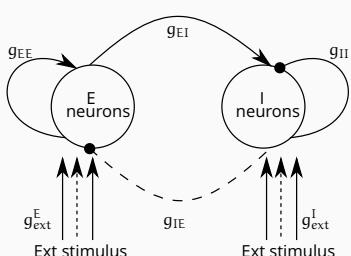
## Computational modelling II: Butz2013 results



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## Methods: our approach

## Start with a biologically realistic network model



<sup>4</sup>Vogels, T. P. et al. Inhibitory plasticity balances excitation and inhibition in sensory pathways and memory networks. *Science* 334, 1569–1573 (2011)

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## Extensions

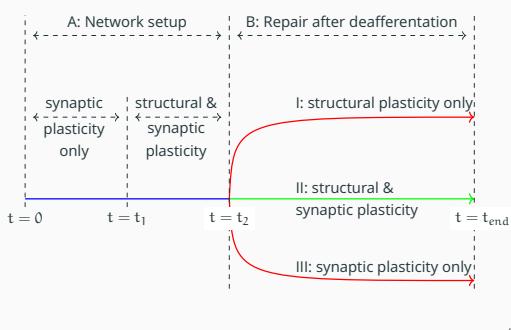
- Probabilistic formation of synapses, also: “longer” inhibitory than excitatory connections<sup>1</sup>.
- Probabilistic deletion of synapses (incorporating evidence that stronger synapses have less likelihood of removal<sup>2</sup>).
- Further generalisation of growth curves.

<sup>5</sup>Citation buried in my lab logs somewhere!

<sup>6</sup>Knott, G. W. et al. Spine growth precedes synapse formation in the adult neocortex *in vivo*. *Nature neuroscience* 9, 1117–1124 (2006)

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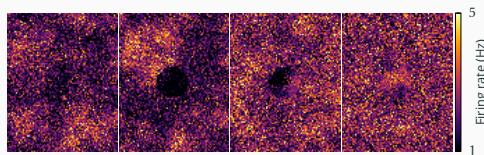
### Simulation protocol



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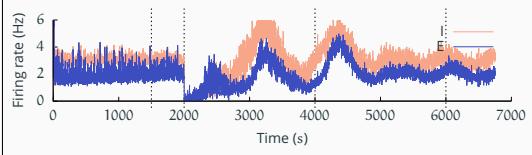
### Results and discussion

#### Deafferentation and successful repair



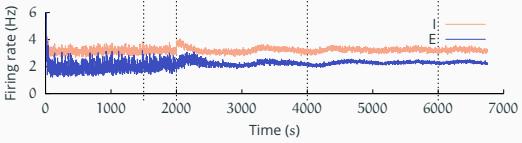
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#### Deafferentation and repair: LPZ



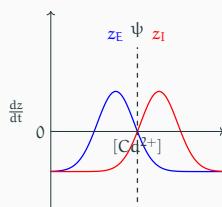
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#### Deafferentation and repair: outside the LPZ



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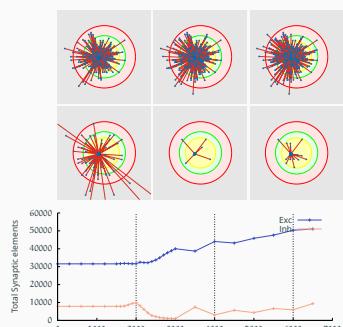
#### Post-synaptic growth dynamics



- Loss of activity: sprouting of E, retraction of I
- Extra activity: retraction of E, sprouting of I

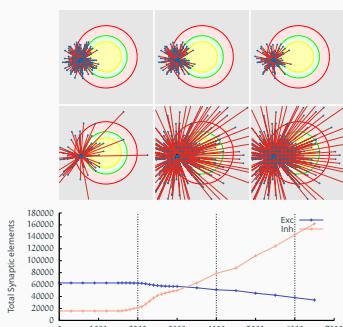
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#### Resultant turnover: LPZ



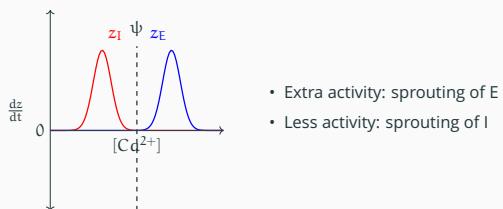
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#### Resultant turnover: outside LPZ



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### Pre-synaptic growth dynamics



- Extra activity: sprouting of E
- Less activity: sprouting of I