

# Theory/modelling club!

Structural plasticity and associative memory in balanced neural networks with spike-time dependent inhibitory plasticity

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02/06/2020

## **Context: what and why?**

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## Peripheral lesions: large scale reorganisation in the brain

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- 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)
- 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)

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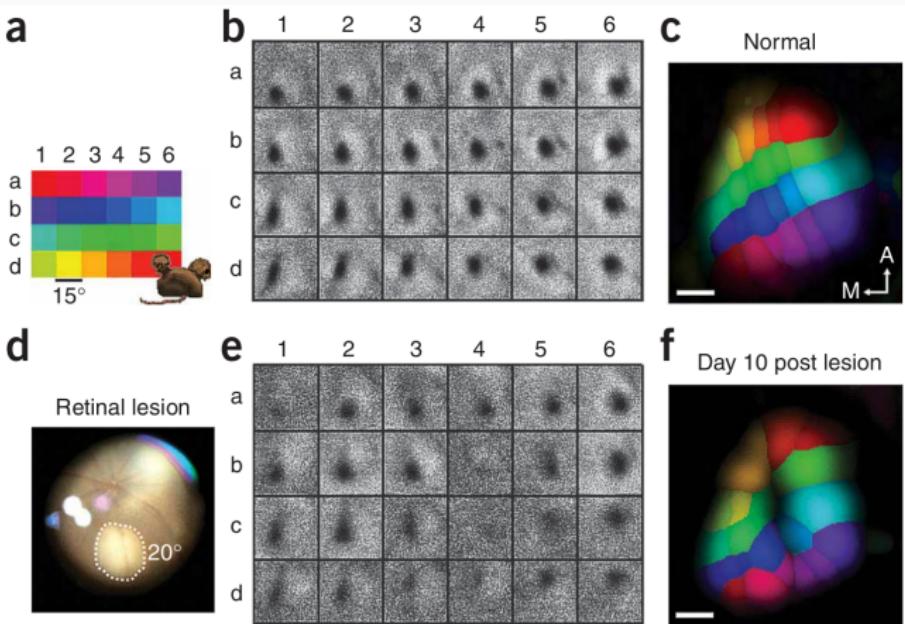
## Also confirms structural plasticity in the unlesioned adult brain

- Holtmaat, A. J. G. D. et al. Transient and Persistent Dendritic Spines in the Neocortex In Vivo. *Neuron* **45**, 279–291. ISSN: 0896-6273. <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0896627305000048> (2005)

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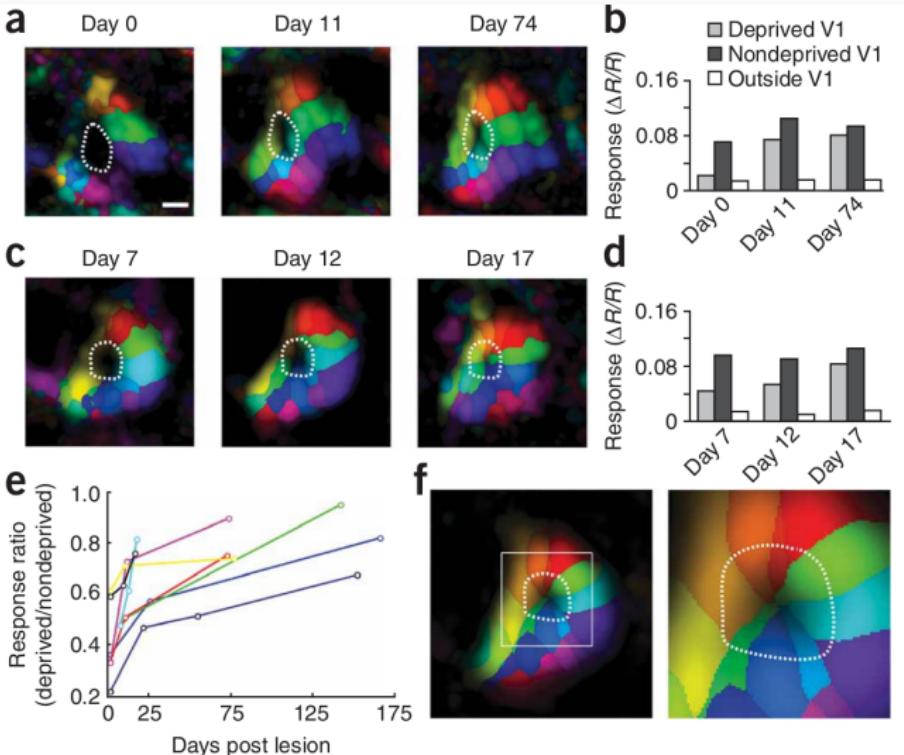
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- Chen, J. L. et al. Clustered dynamics of inhibitory synapses and dendritic spines in the adult neocortex. *Neuron* **74**, 361–373 (2012)
- Villa, K. L. et al. Inhibitory Synapses Are Repeatedly Assembled and Removed at Persistent Sites In Vivo. *Neuron* **89**, 756–769. ISSN: 1097-4199 (4 2016)

# Example: Keck et al. 2008



<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)

# Example: Keck et al. 2008: II



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# Features of repair

**Table 1:** Summary of review of literature on peripheral lesion experiments.

Observation	References
Recovery of neural response in deafferented regions. Inward restoration of activity in LPZ.	Rasmusson [1], Merzenich et al. [3], Calford & Tweedale [4], Heinen & Skavenski [5], Rajan et al. [6], Florence et al. [8], Gilbert & Wiesel [17], and Pons et al. [18].
Sprouting of axons into the LPZ.	Darian-Smith & Gilbert [7, 19].
Increase in density of dendritic spines on pyramidal cells in the LPZ.	Keck et al. [9].
Ingrowth of excitatory axonal terminals to the LPZ, resulting in increase in density of axonal terminals in the region.	Yamahachi et al. [20].
Loss in dendritic spines on inhibitory neurons receiving glutamatergic inputs in LPZ.	Keck et al. [10].
Reduction in inhibitory boutons in LPZ.	Keck et al. [10].
Disinhibition in LPZ after deafferentation.	Keck et al. [10] and Chen et al. [21].
Outgrowth of inhibitory axons from the LPZ.	Marik et al. [11, 14].

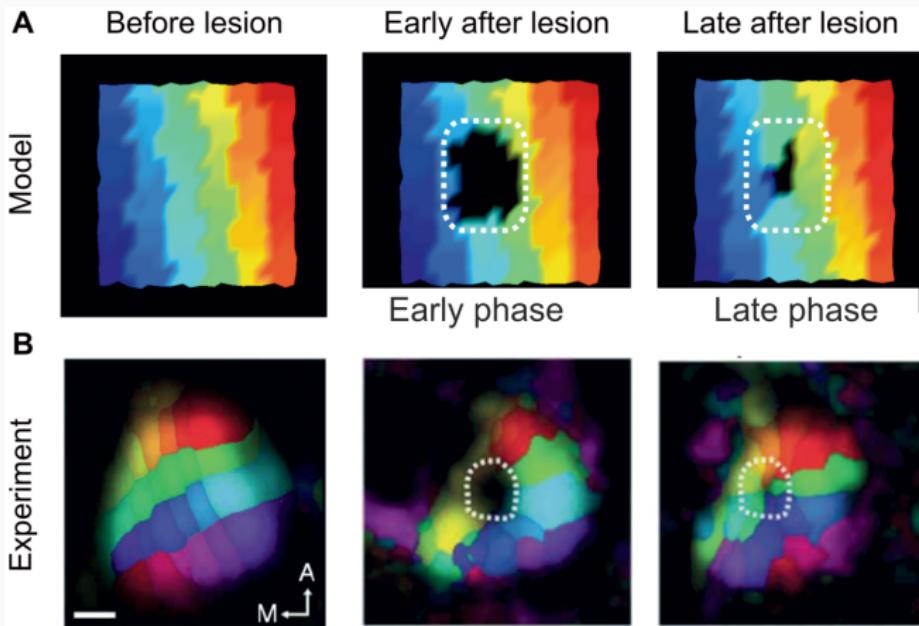
## Research question

How does repair by structural plasticity affect the function of the brain network?

**How?**

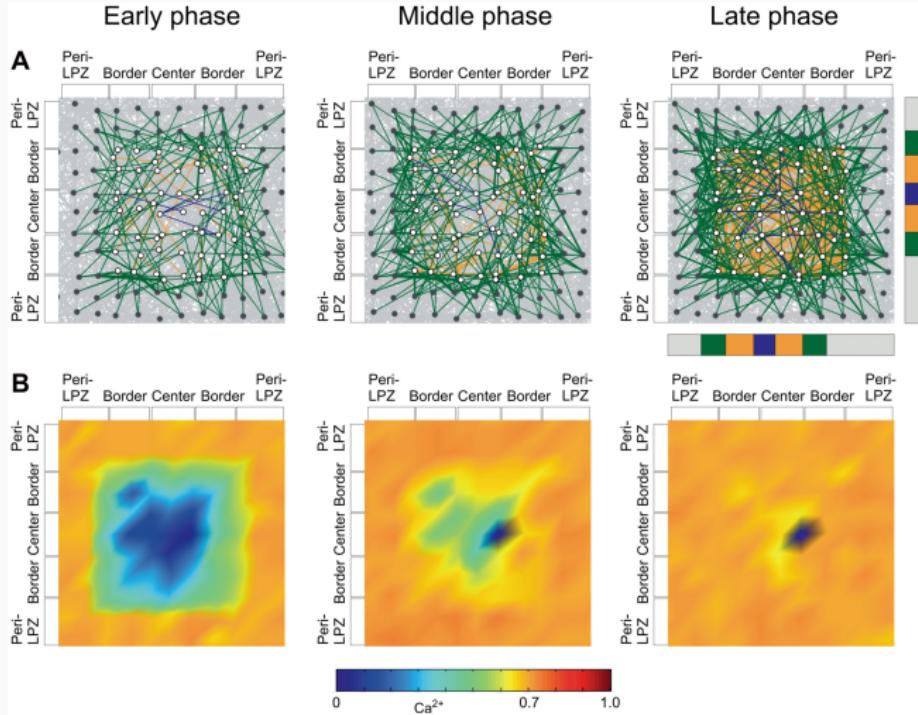
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# Network dynamics during repair: Butz et al.



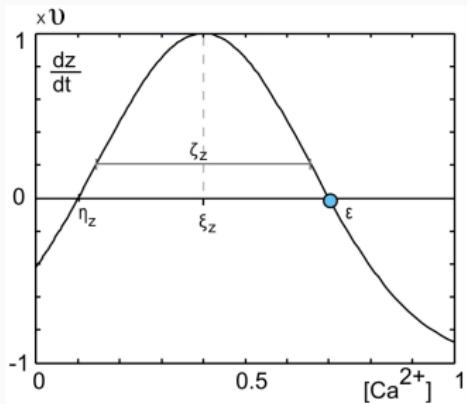
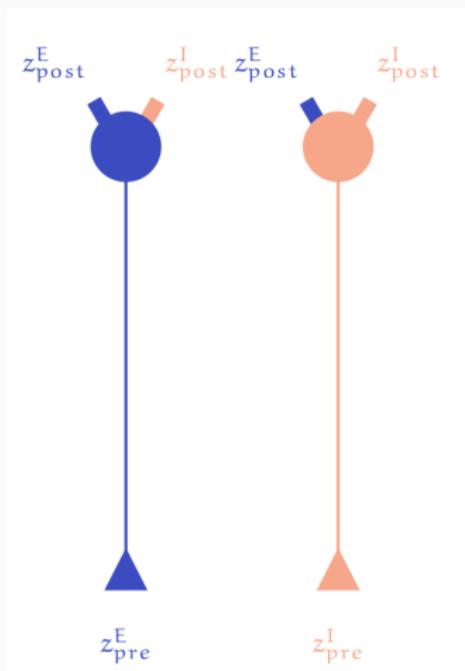
<sup>2</sup>Butz, M. & van Ooyen, A. A Simple Rule for Dendritic Spine and Axonal Bouton Formation Can Account for Cortical Reorganization after Focal Retinal Lesions. *PLoS Comput Biol* 9, e1003259 (2013)

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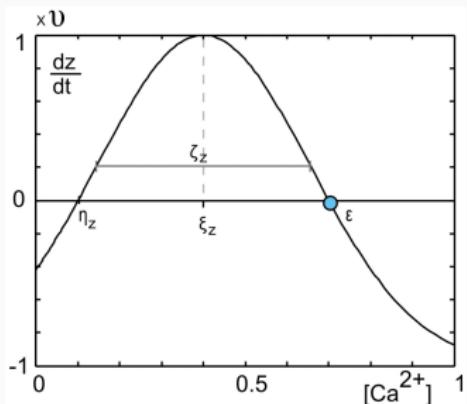
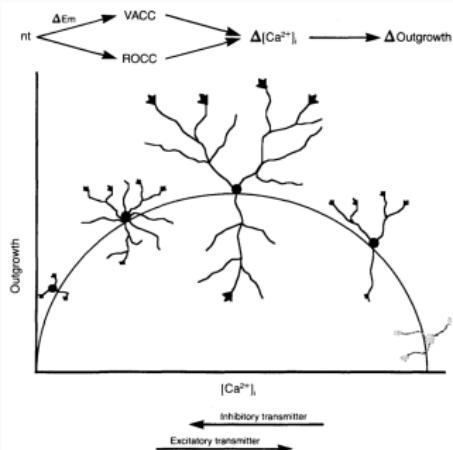
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# Butz2013: activity dependent homeostatic structural plasticity



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<sup>3</sup> Lipton, S. A. & Kater, S. B. Neurotransmitter regulation of neuronal outgrowth, plasticity and survival. *Trends in neurosciences* 12, 265–270. ISSN: 0166-2236.

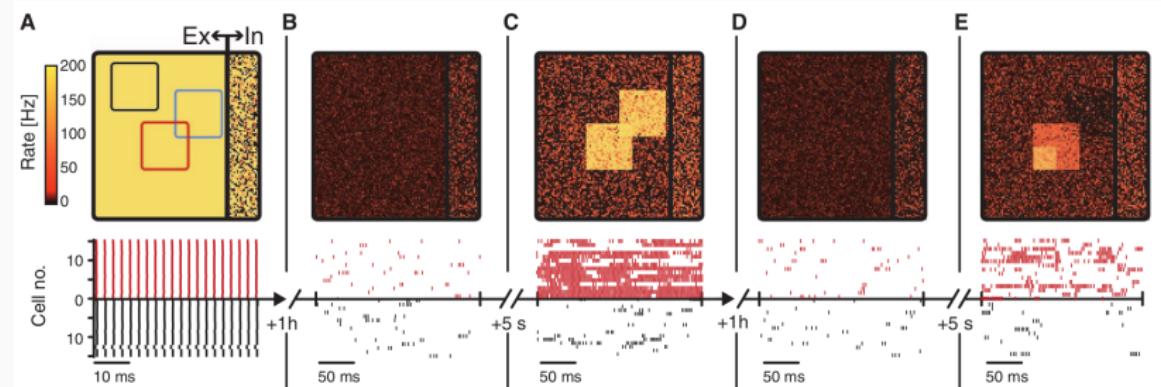
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# Re-implementation/investigation of Butz et al.'s model

**Table 2:** Summary of experimental observations reproduced in the model proposed by Butz & van Ooyen [22].

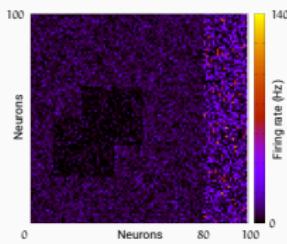
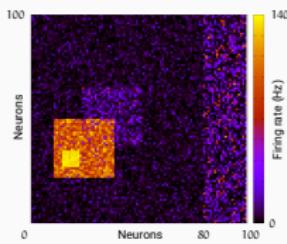
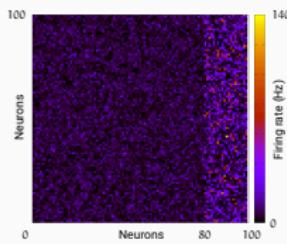
Experimental observation	Reproduced
Gradual inward restoration of activity in LPZ.	Yes.
Sprouting of axons into the LPZ.	Yes.
Increase in density of dendritic spines on pyramidal cells in the LPZ.	Yes.
Ingrowth of excitatory axonal terminals to the LPZ, resulting in increase in density of axonal terminals in the region.	Yes.
Loss in dendritic spines on inhibitory neurons receiving glutamatergic inputs in LPZ.	No—increase of all synaptic elements in neurons of LPZ.
Reduction in inhibitory boutons in LPZ.	No—increase in inhibitory axonal contacts also.
Disinhibition in LPZ after deafferentation.	No.
Outgrowth of inhibitory axons from the LPZ.	No—ingrowth of inhibitory axons also.

# Proxy for network function: associative memory storage



<sup>4</sup>Vogels, T. P. et al. Inhibitory plasticity balances excitation and inhibition in sensory pathways and memory networks. *Science* 334, 1569–1573. <http://www.sciencemag.org/content/334/6062/1569.short> (2011)

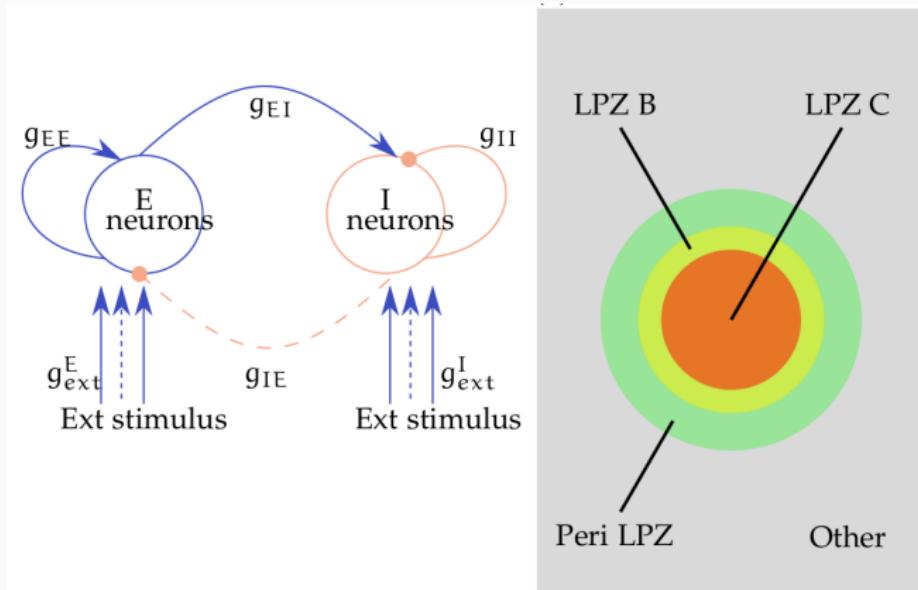
# Re-implementation/verification of associative memory model



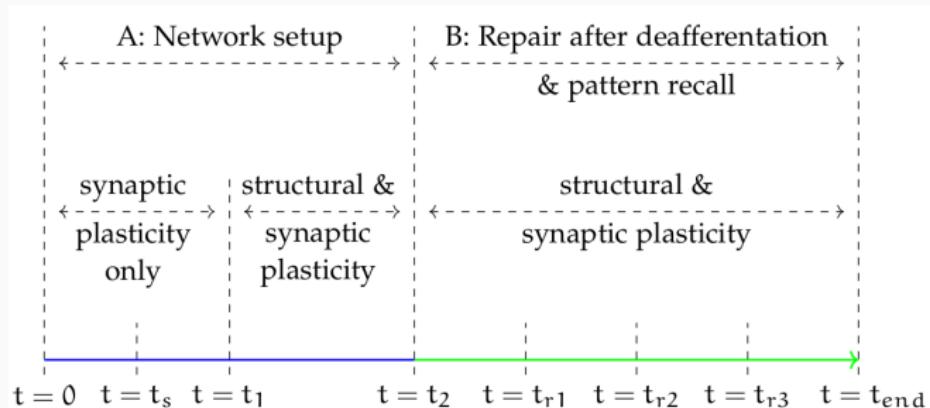
## Expected research path

Apply Butz et al.'s model of structural plasticity to the Vogels-Sprekeler's cortical model, store associative memories, measure performance before, during, after repair.

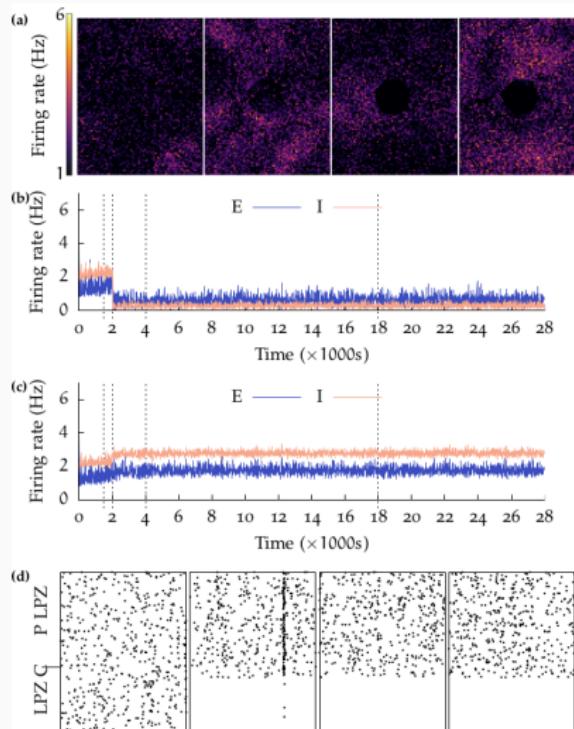
# Model schematic



# Simulation protocol



# Effect of deafferentation on cortical model



## Rejection of Butz et al.'s growth curve hypothesis

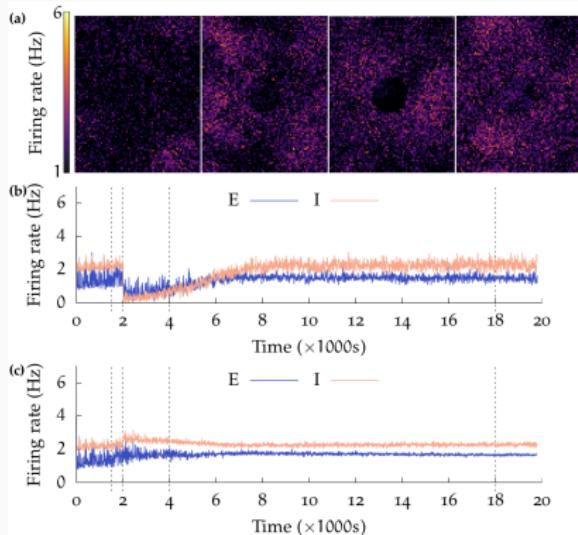
If Butz et al.'s single growth curve for all neurites is correct, the increase in activity outside the LPZ as a result of deafferentation will cause:

- retraction of excitatory pre-synaptic elements outside the LPZ,
- retraction of inhibitory post-synaptic elements outside the LPZ.

## Results

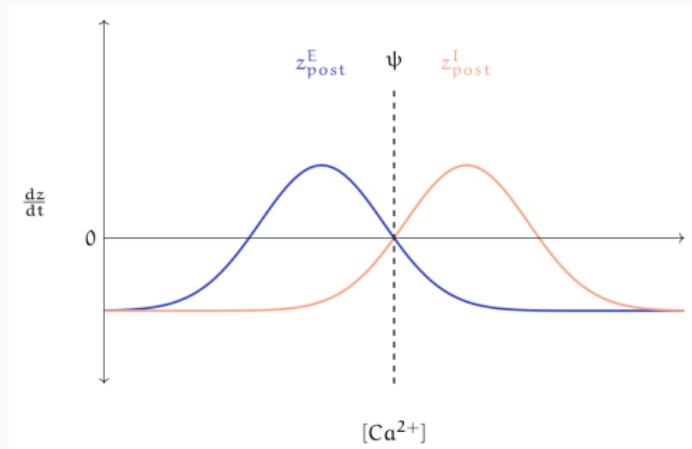
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# New model of peripheral lesioning and repair in cortical network

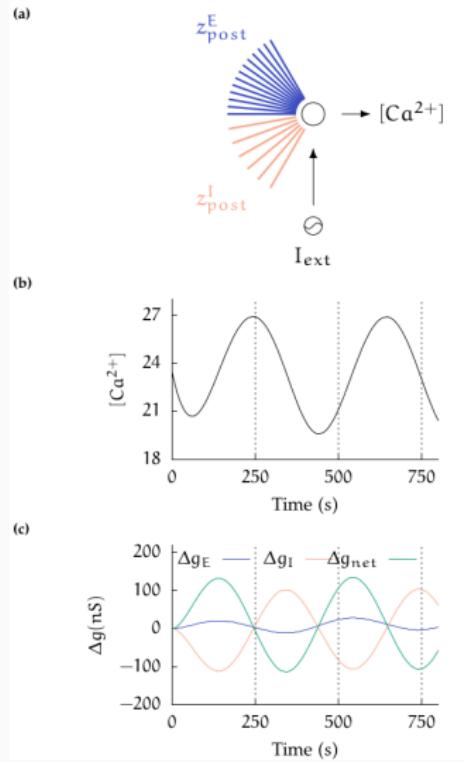


<sup>5</sup> Sinha, A. et al. Growth Rules for the Repair of Asynchronous Irregular Neuronal Networks after Peripheral Lesions. *bioRxiv*. eprint: <https://www.biorxiv.org/content/early/2019/10/21/810846.full.pdf>.  
<https://www.biorxiv.org/content/early/2019/10/21/810846> (2019)

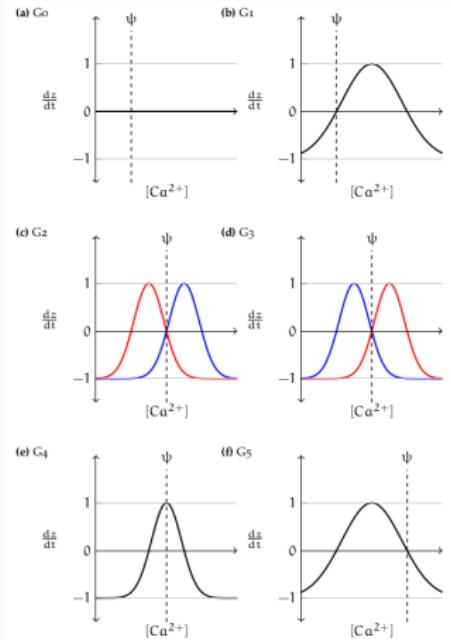
# New growth curves for post-synaptic neurites



# Stabilisation of individual neurons

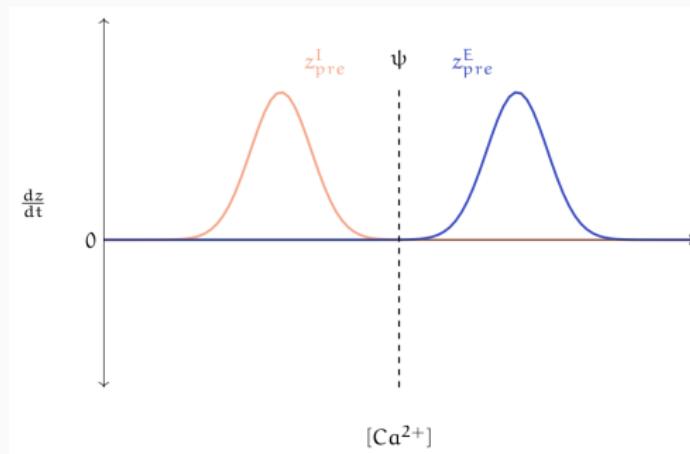


# New growth curves for pre-synaptic neurites

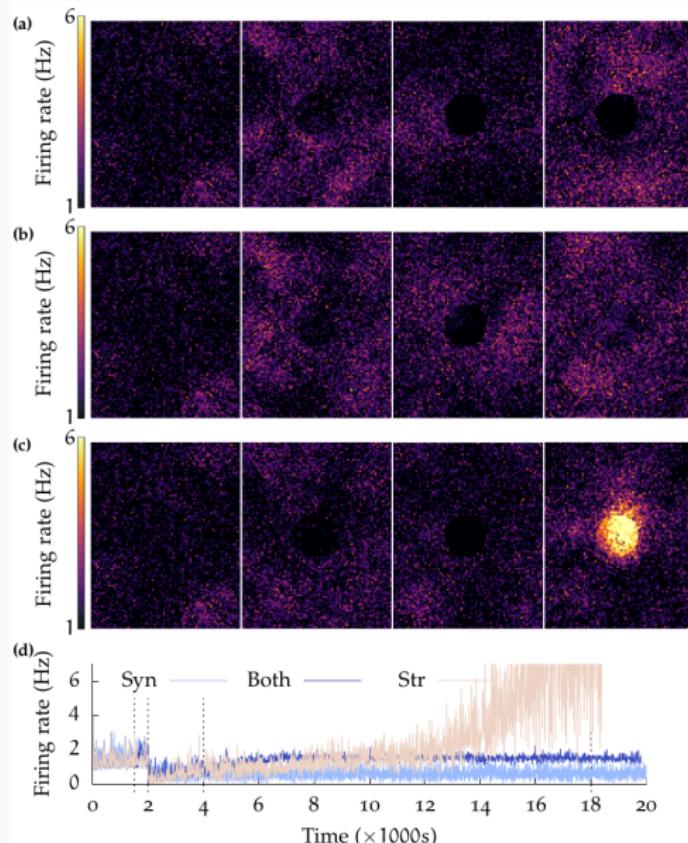


	G <sub>0</sub>	G <sub>1</sub>	G <sub>2</sub>	G <sub>3</sub>	G <sub>4</sub>	G <sub>5</sub>
Initially remains stable	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
LPZ gains activity	Y	Y	Y	N	NA	N
Outside LPZ loses activity	Y	Y	Y	NA	NA	NA
Returns to balanced state	N	N	Y	NA	NA	NA
LPZ B restores before LPZ C	NA	NA	Y	NA	NA	NA
Ingrowth of excitatory projections	NA	NA	Y	NA	NA	NA
Outgrowth of inhibitory projections	NA	NA	Y	NA	NA	NA
Disinhibition in LPZ	NA	NA	Y	NA	NA	NA

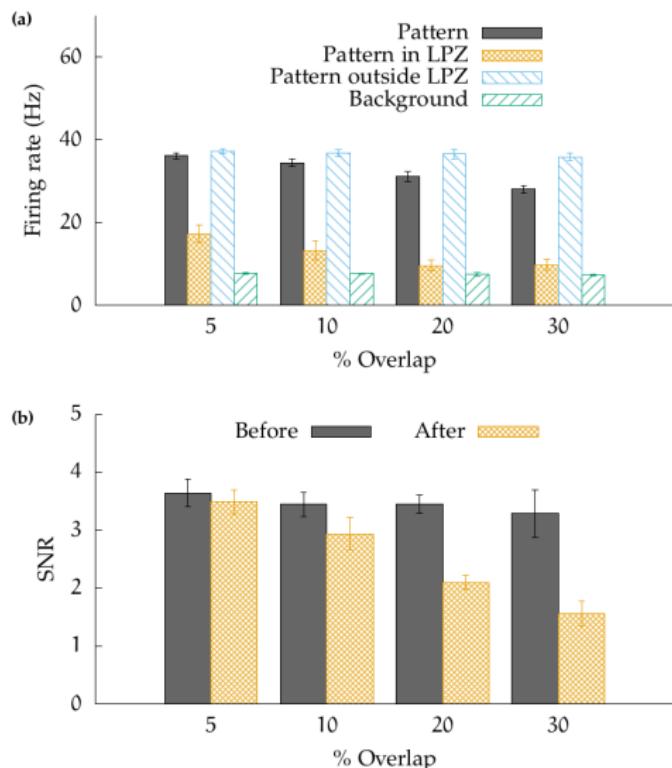
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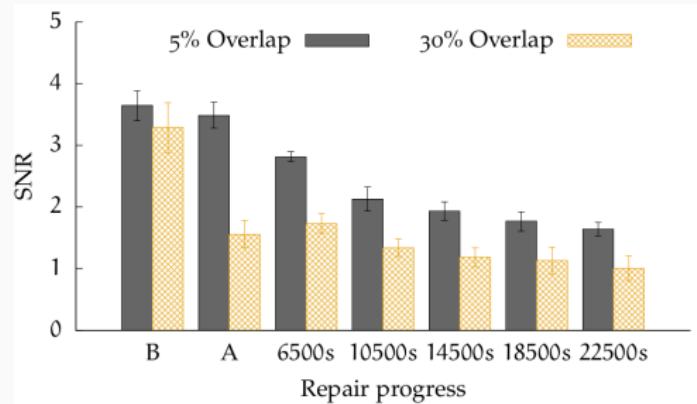
# Both synaptic and structural plasticity are necessary for repair



# Associative memory performance after deafferentation (no repair)



# Associative memory performance during repair



## Conclusions

- New model of peripheral lesioning and repair in a balanced cortical network model.
- New activity dependent growth curves for all types of neurites.
- Lack of AI firing characteristics in the LPZ post-repair.
- Deterioration in associative memory recall performance after deafferentation even with deafferentation.

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