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Escape behaviour in mice

Laboratory report
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Abstract

The anterior dorsal nucleus plays a important role in relaying sensory information. Its exact function however is unclear.

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1 Introduction

Escape behaviour in mice [1] is a rapid, stereotyped and ethologically relevant defensive action that is triggered when a sensory stimulus signals imminent danger. Behaviourally, escape typically consists of a brief latency followed by an abrupt initiation of high-speed locomotion, often preceded by a short orienting or freezing phase. Once escape is initiated, mice generate a directed movement that increases distance from the perceived threat and, when available, orientation toward a place of safety. In laboratory paradigms, animals reliably reorient their body axis toward a previously learned shelter location, even when the shelter is not visible at the time of threat, indicating that spatial information is rapidly accessed at escape onset. After onset, escape is sustained until the animal reaches shelter, highlighting that escape behaviour is not a reflexive turn-and-run, but a temporally structured sequence comprising fast initiation, goal-directed re-orientation, and continued locomotion until safety is achieved.

Reorientation accuracy is measured as the difference between the head direction vector and the homing vector of the mouse after reorientation during escape.

1.1 Project description

The goal of the project is to set up a experiment measuring the underlying variables head direction and homing vector during the time course of escape trials of mice.

This task is divided into two major requirements. First, an environment has to be created, in which escape behaviour in the mice can be initiated and recorded. Second, an analysis pipeline has to be implemented, that takes these recordings as input and extracts head direction and homing vector along the time axis of individual trials. Both of these variables can be calculated from the position of both ears and the nose at each respective time point, with the exact geometry of this calculation described below. To allow scaling the analysis to extended periods of time and to multiple animals, pose tracking of these bodyparts has to be automated, to which a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for computer vision is employed.

2 Materials and Methods

2.1 Pose tracking

Pose tracking of left ear, right ear and nose was performed using the software package DeepLabCut (DLC) [3,] for Python to train a CNN for pose estimation. The first step of labeling data was performed on a desktop-PC, due to the requirement of a Graphical user interface. Subsequent steps were run on the Cluster of the Werner Reichardt Centrum für Integrative Neurowissenschaften

A training data set of 200 uncropped images, selected by DLC’s automatic k-means frames extraction method from recordings of the first three mice, was selected. Importantly, this training set does not yet include mice under the second camera lens introduced in recordings of subsequent mice.

DLC offers pretrained weight initialisations with corresponding models fitted to different scenarios of pose tracking. The weight initialisation pretrained to a overhead view of mice (SuperAnimal-TopViewMouse) was chosen, in combination with a underlying HRNet-w32 architecture. The image augmentation method albumentations [2], is the default and only augmentation method under the Python installation of DLC.

References

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