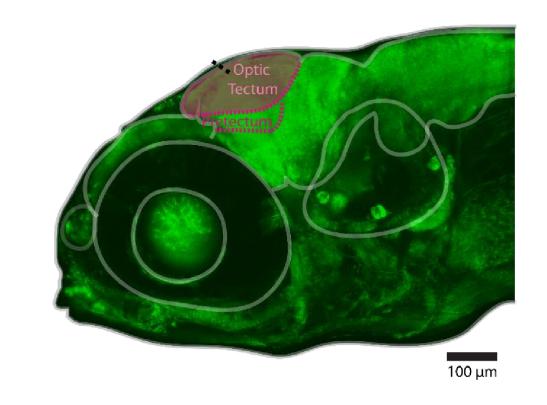
Color-blindness of direction-selective units in the zebrafish optic tectum

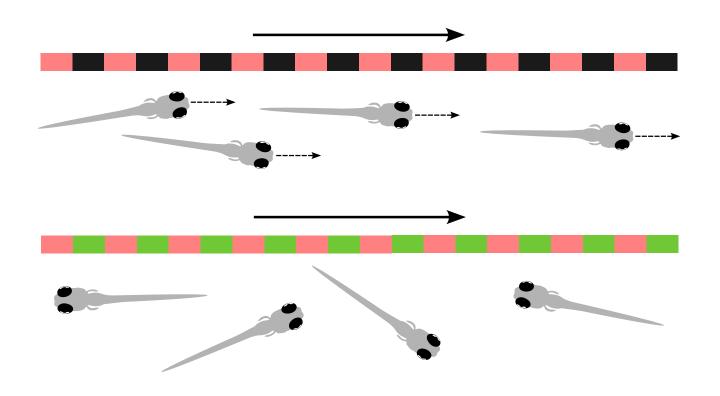
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Introduction

Chromaticity has a big influence on motion vision in zebrafish. Orger and Baier (2004) used the optomotor response to show that combinations of green and red can be used to null the motion perception.



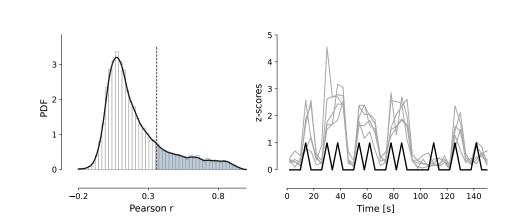
But little is known about the midbrain structures conveing the "color-motion" perception. We investigated the activity of direction-selective units in the optic tectum of zebrafish in response to gratings of various color contrasts using a combination of two-photon microscopy and calcium imaging.

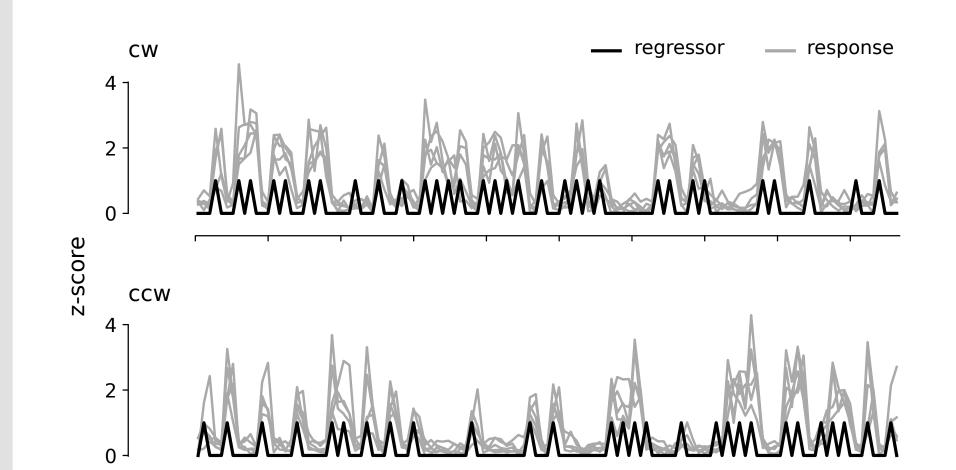
Preprocessing:

- 1. Registration and Segmentation
- 2. Region of Interests (ROI): corresponds to neurons with genetically encoded calcium indicators. The fluorescence F of the calcium imaging is calculated from the change of luminance normalized to the average luminance $F = \frac{\Delta F}{\langle F \rangle}$.

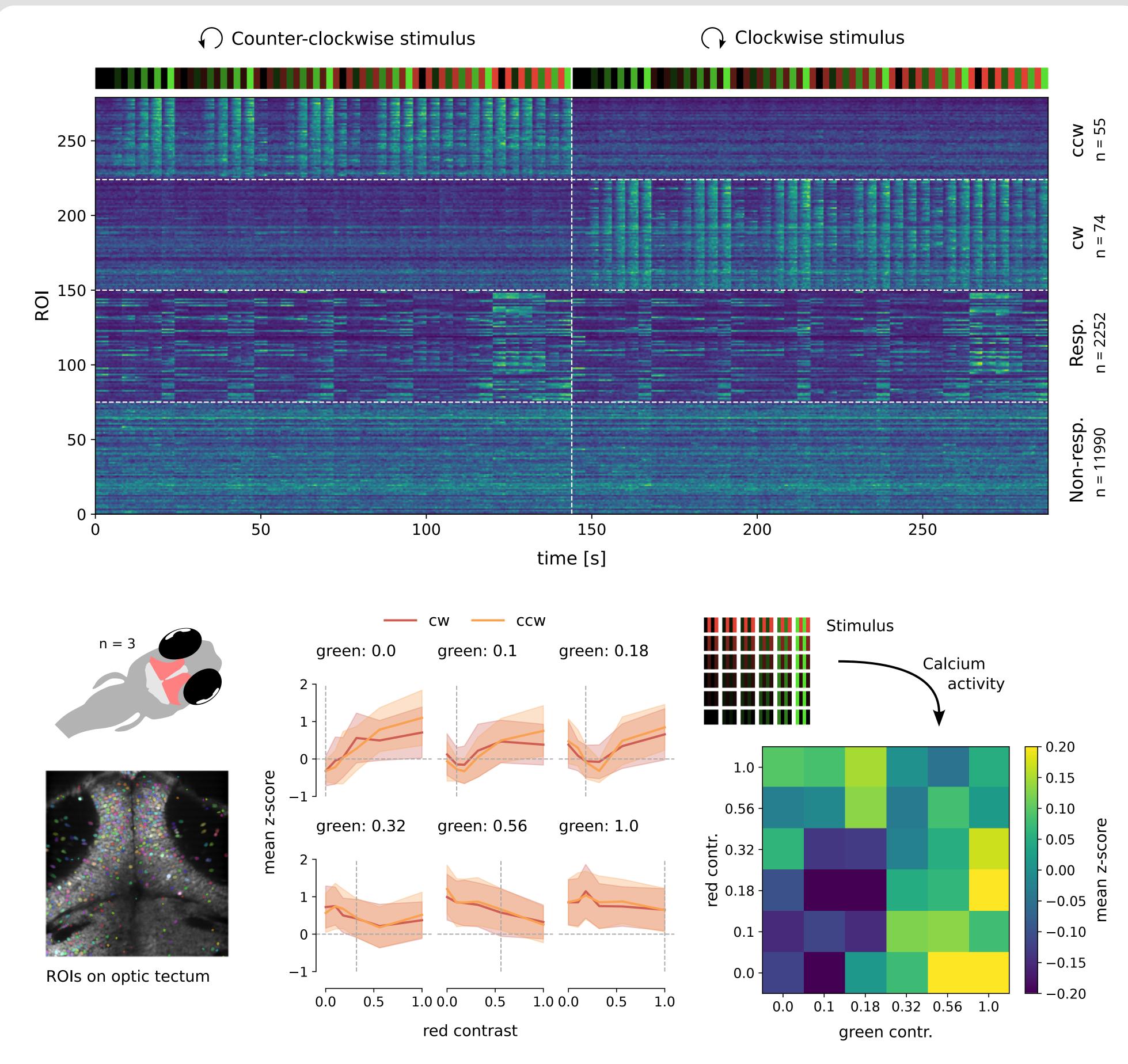
figs/autocorrelation.pdf

3. Active and direction-selective ROIs: Strongly autocorrelated ROIs across stimulus repeats are "responding", and ROIs that correlated with a direction regressor (clockwise (CW) or counterclockwise (CCW)) are direction selective.



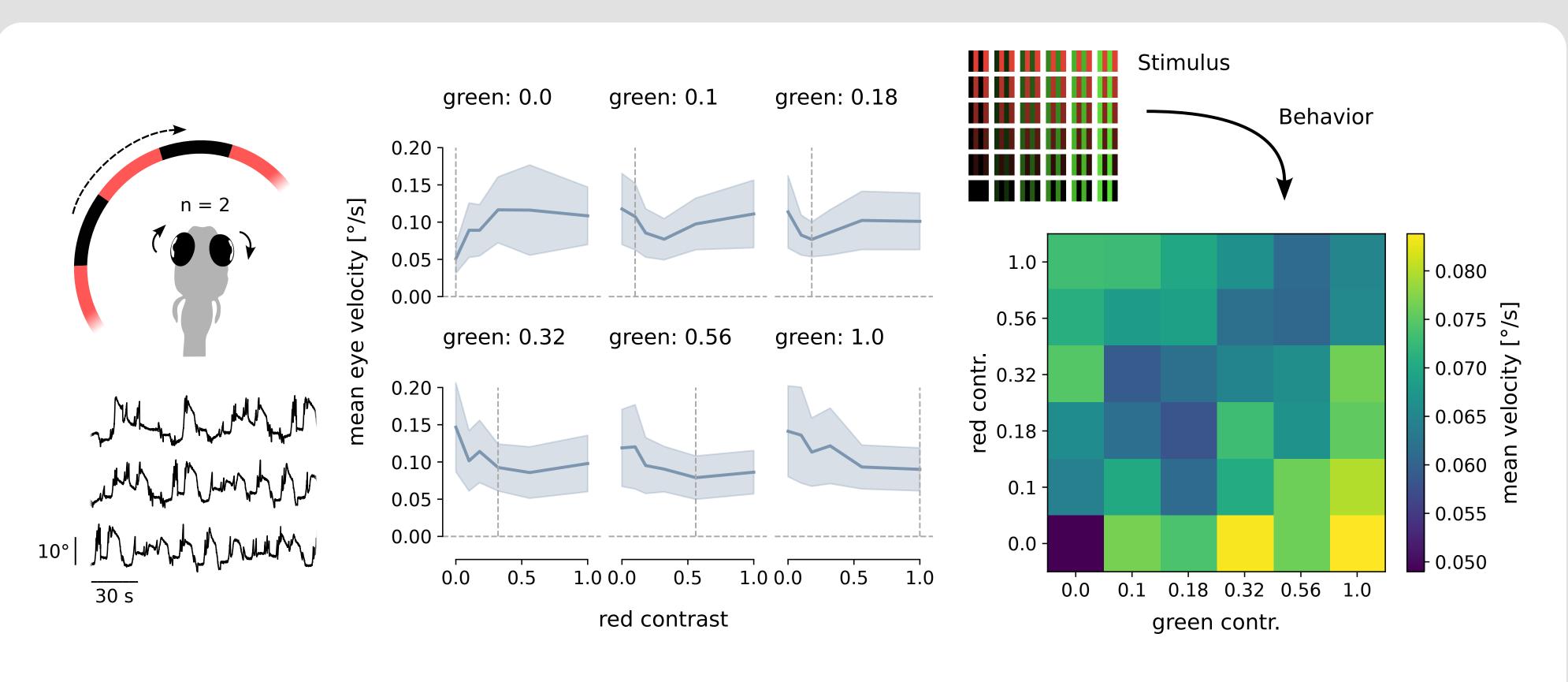


2-photon calcium imaging



- ROIs responded to moving gratings of red and green
- Both directions cw and ccw responded equally
- If both red and green had the same contrast the response was supressed indicating color blindness
- A slight shift in the troughs of activity could be explained by a higher intensity of green compared to red.

Behavior



• The behavioral response (OKR) reflect the pattern shown in calcium activity.

Conclusion

• We observed that the optic tectum lack the response to red-green merged out-of-phase stimuli and is therefore color-blind