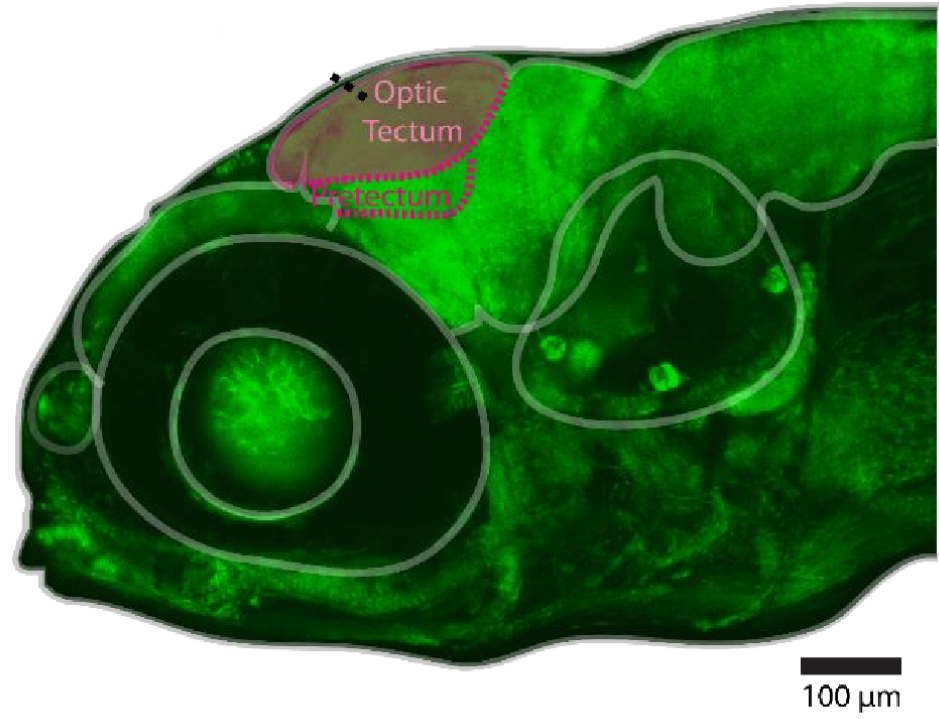


# Color-blindness of direction-selective units in the zebrafish optic tectum

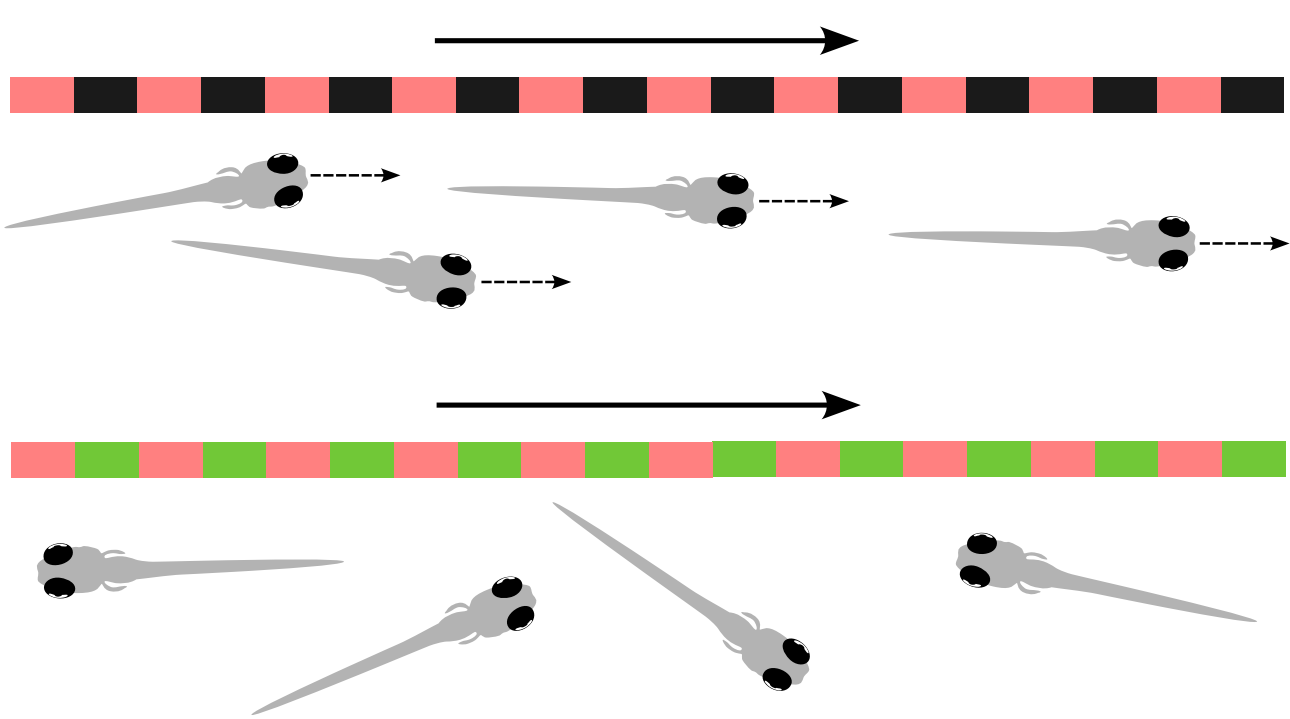
Alexander Wendt, Patrick Weygoldt

Systems Neurobiology, Department of Neurobiology, University of Tuebingen



## Introduction

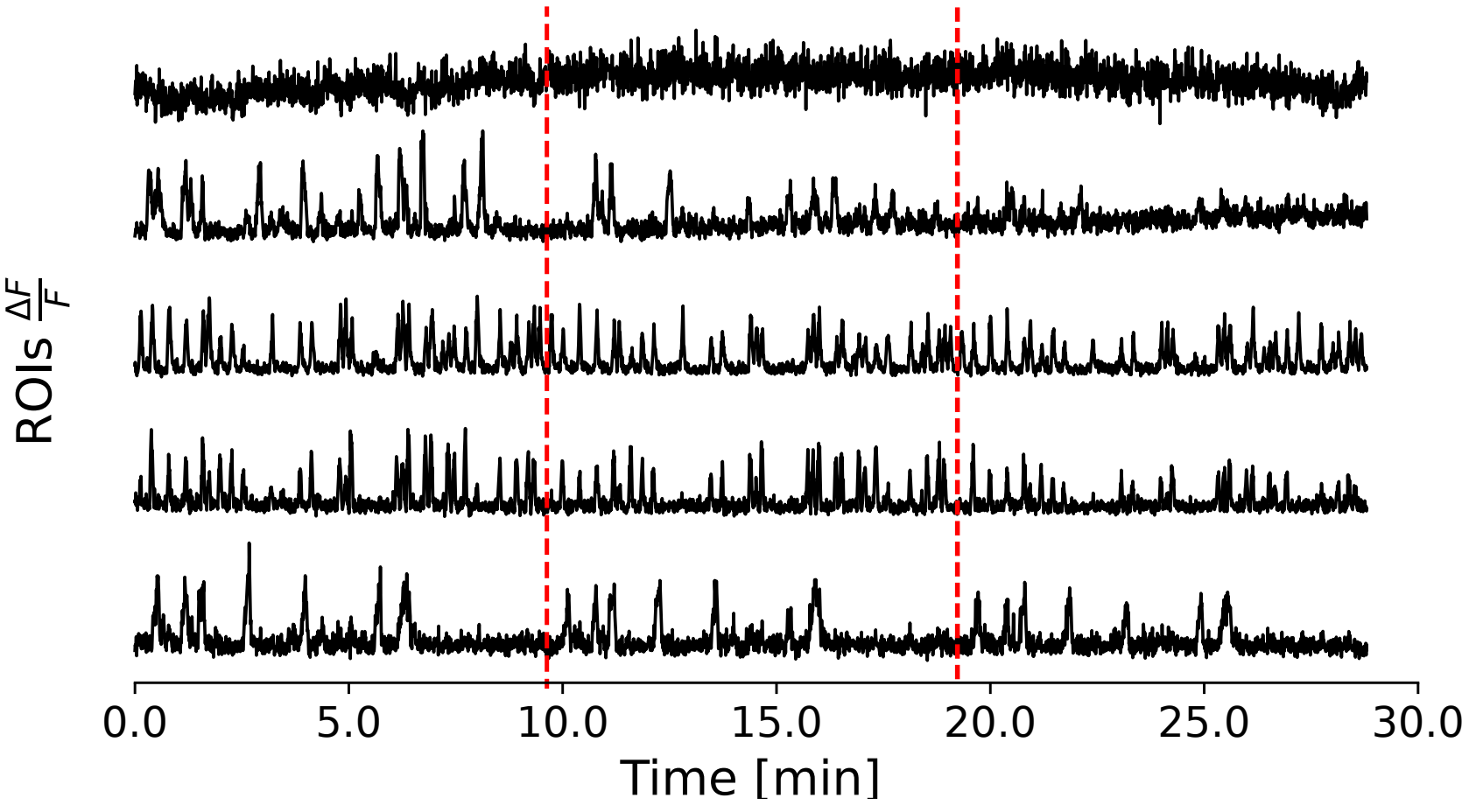
Color has a big influence on motion vision in zebrafish. Orger and Baier (2004) used the optomotor response to show that motion blindness can be induced to a grating of different colors in zebrafish.



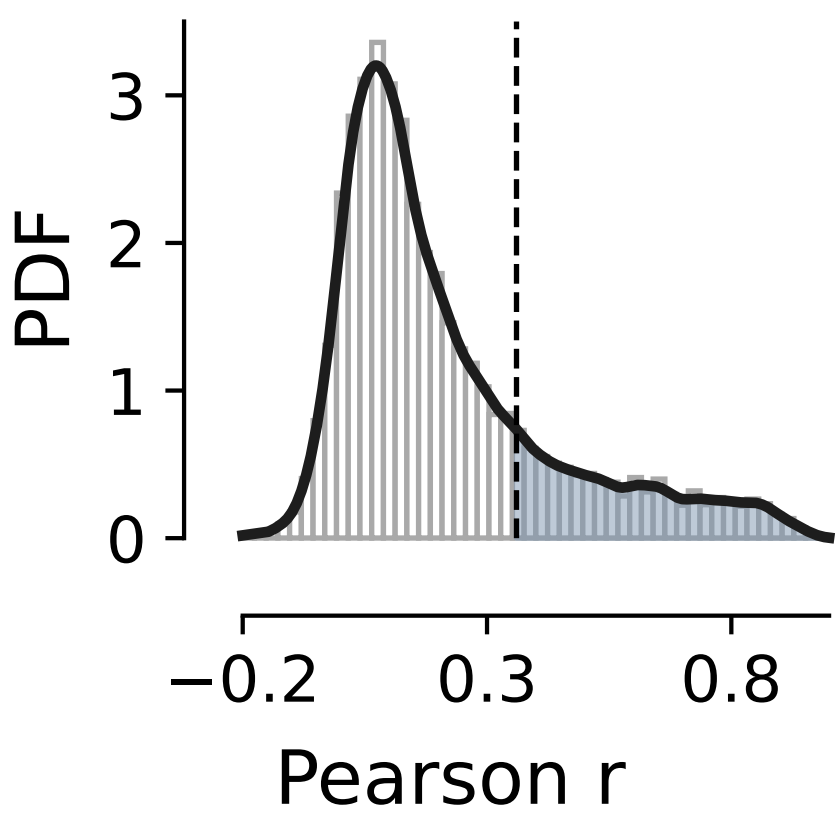
But little is known about the cortical structures conveying the „color-motion“ perception. We investigated the activity of direction-selective units in the optic tectum of zebrafish in response to gratings of various color contrasts using a combination of two-photon microscopy and calcium imaging.

## Preprocessing:

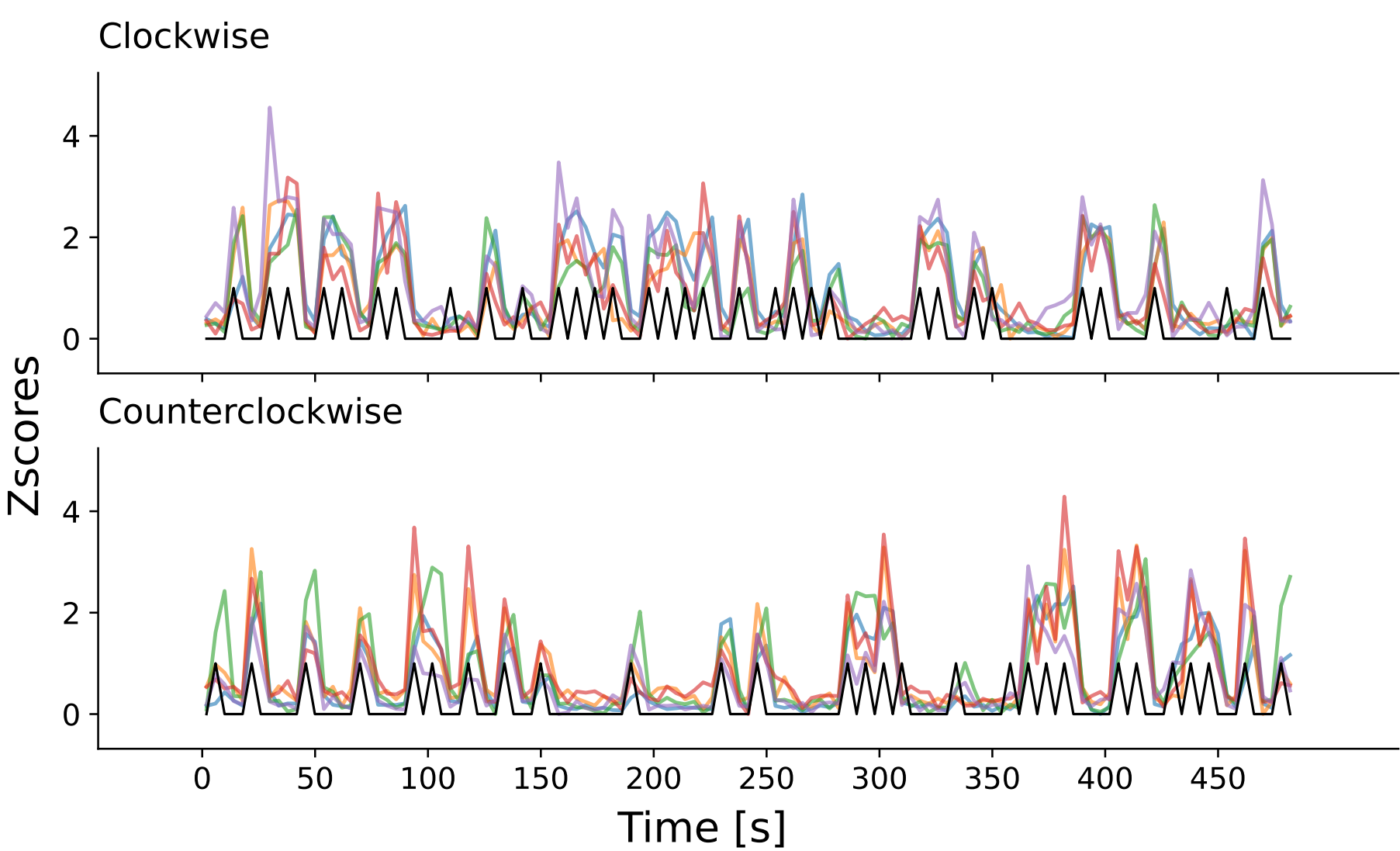
**1. Region of Interests (ROI):** corresponds to neurons with genetically induced calcium indicators. The lumiance  $F$  of the calcium imaging is calculated from the change of luminance normalized to the average luminance  $F = \frac{\Delta F}{\langle F \rangle}$



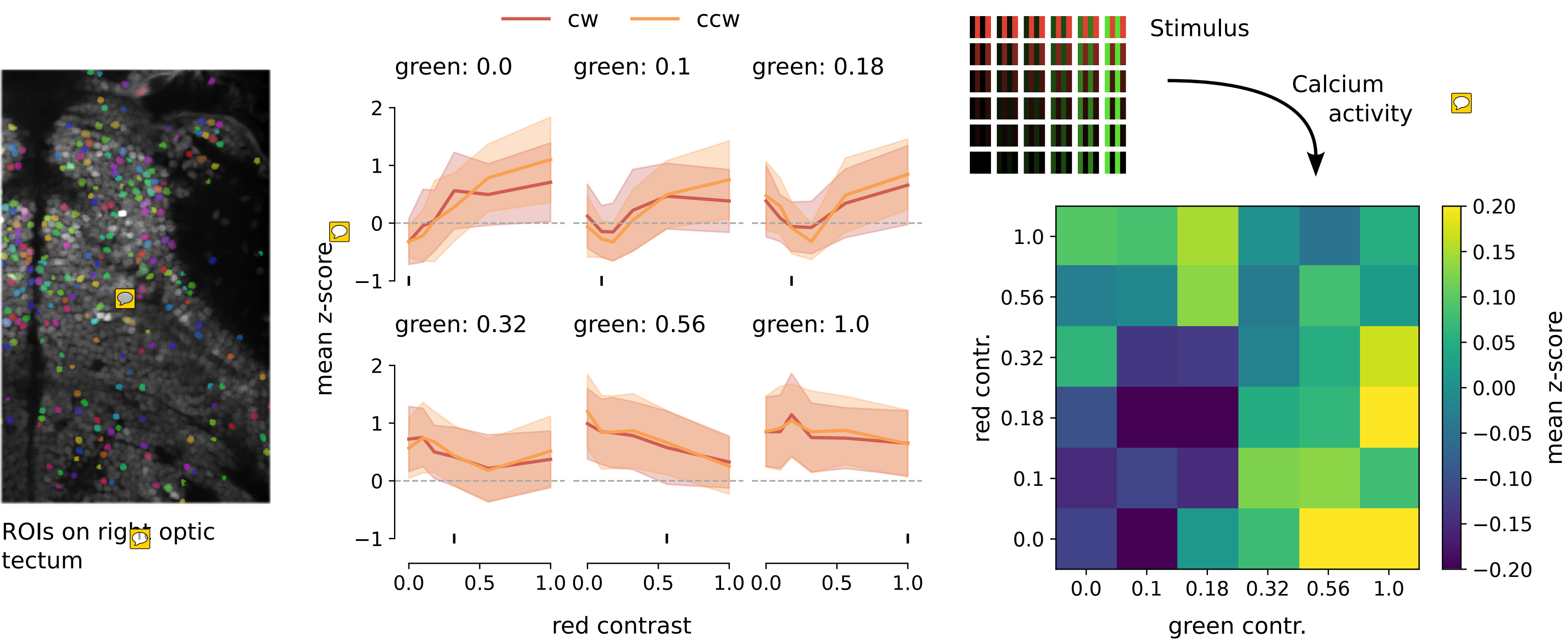
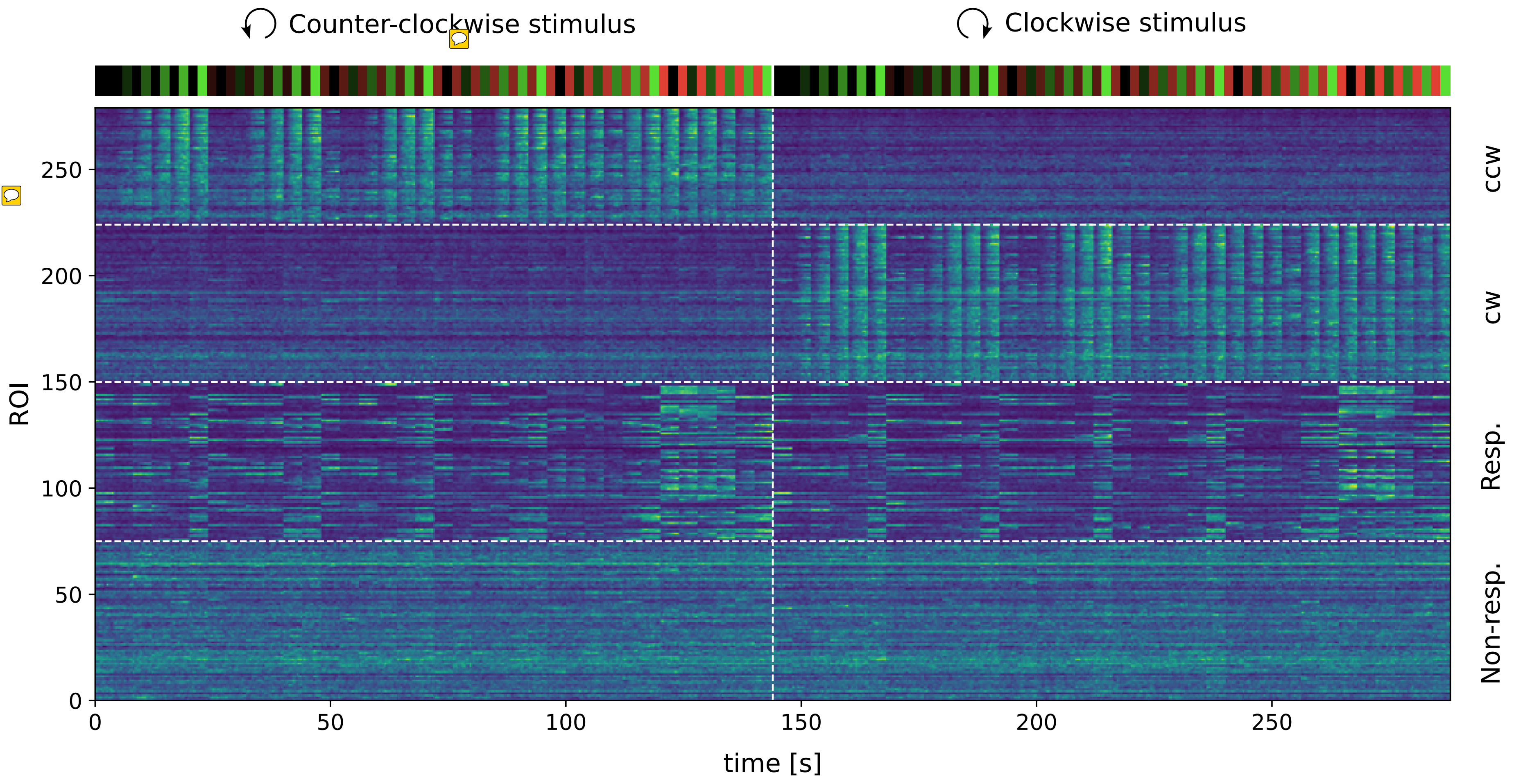
**2. Active ROIs:** Strongly autocorrelated ROIs across stimulus repeats are „resping“.



**3. Direction selective ROIs:** ROIs that correlated with a direction regressor (clockwise (CW) or counterclockwise (CCW)).

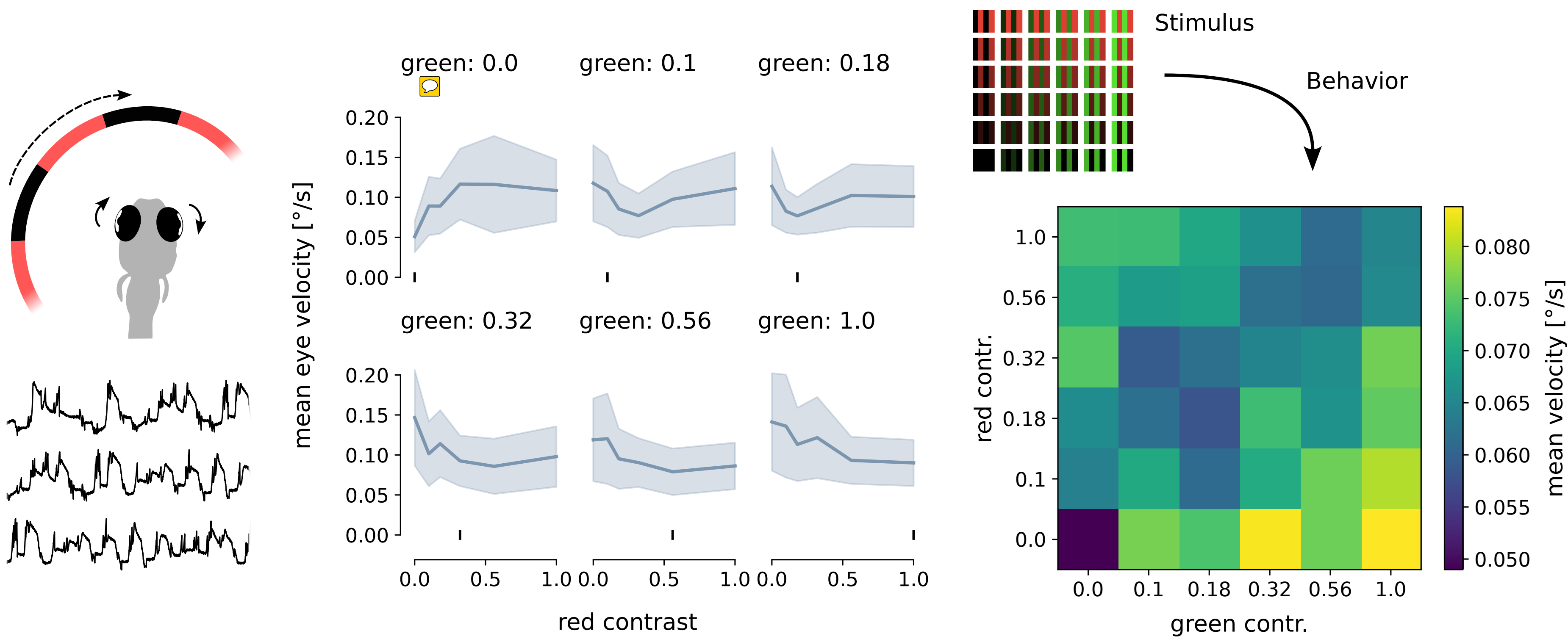


## 2-photon calcium imaging



- Both directions CW and CCW responded equally
- Points of zero acromatic contrast may correspond to lowest calcium activity.
- 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 of the zebrafish encodes for color directed motion stimuli.
- The optic tectum is motion blind for various contrast levels