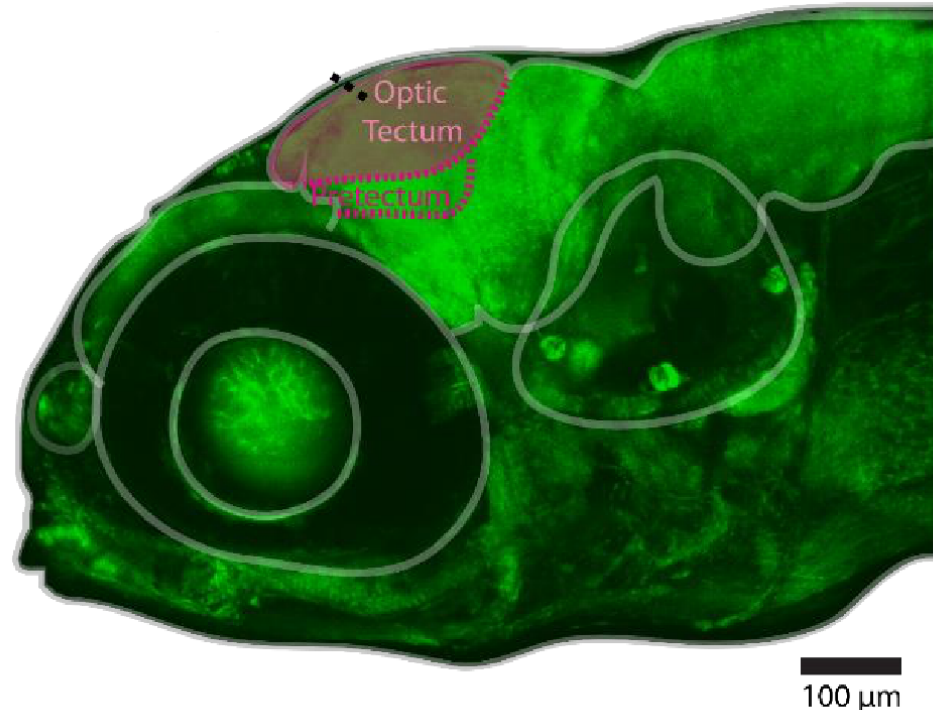


# Color-blindness of direction-selective units in the zebrafish optic tectum

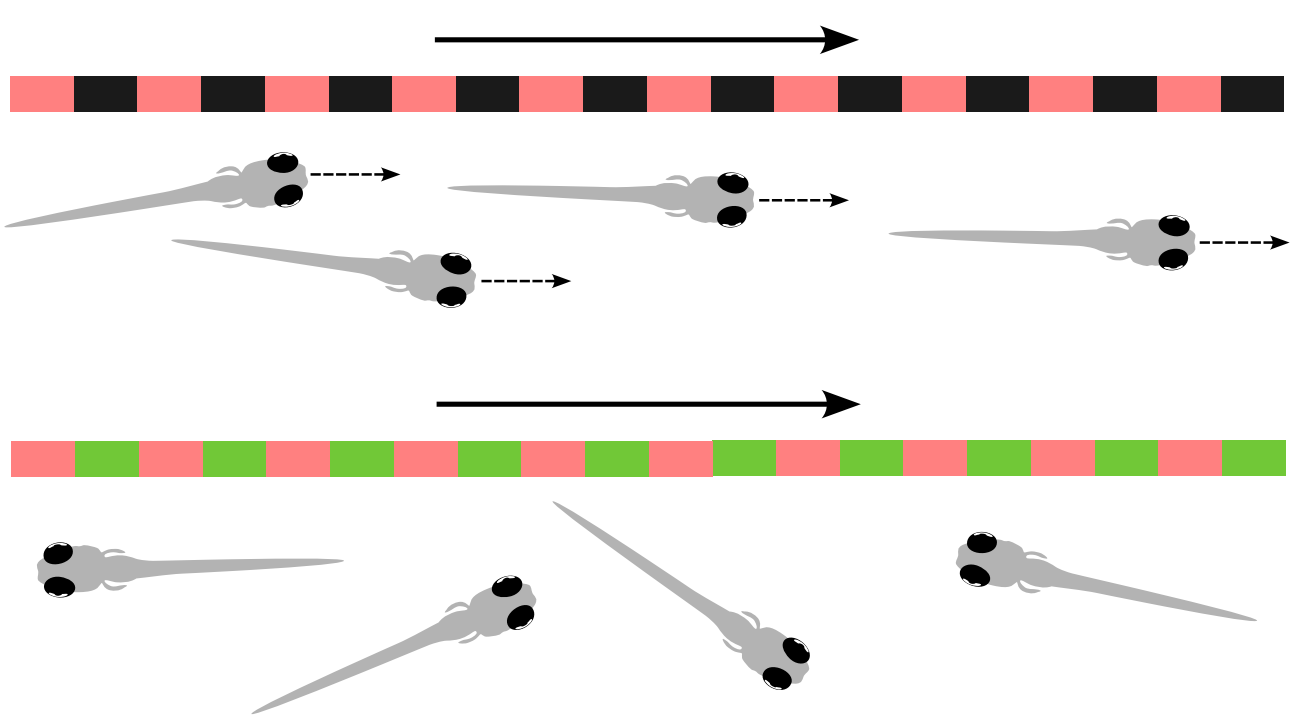
Alexander Wendt, Patrick Weygoldt

Supervisor: Aristides Arrenberg, Tim Hladnik, David Burkardt



## Introduction

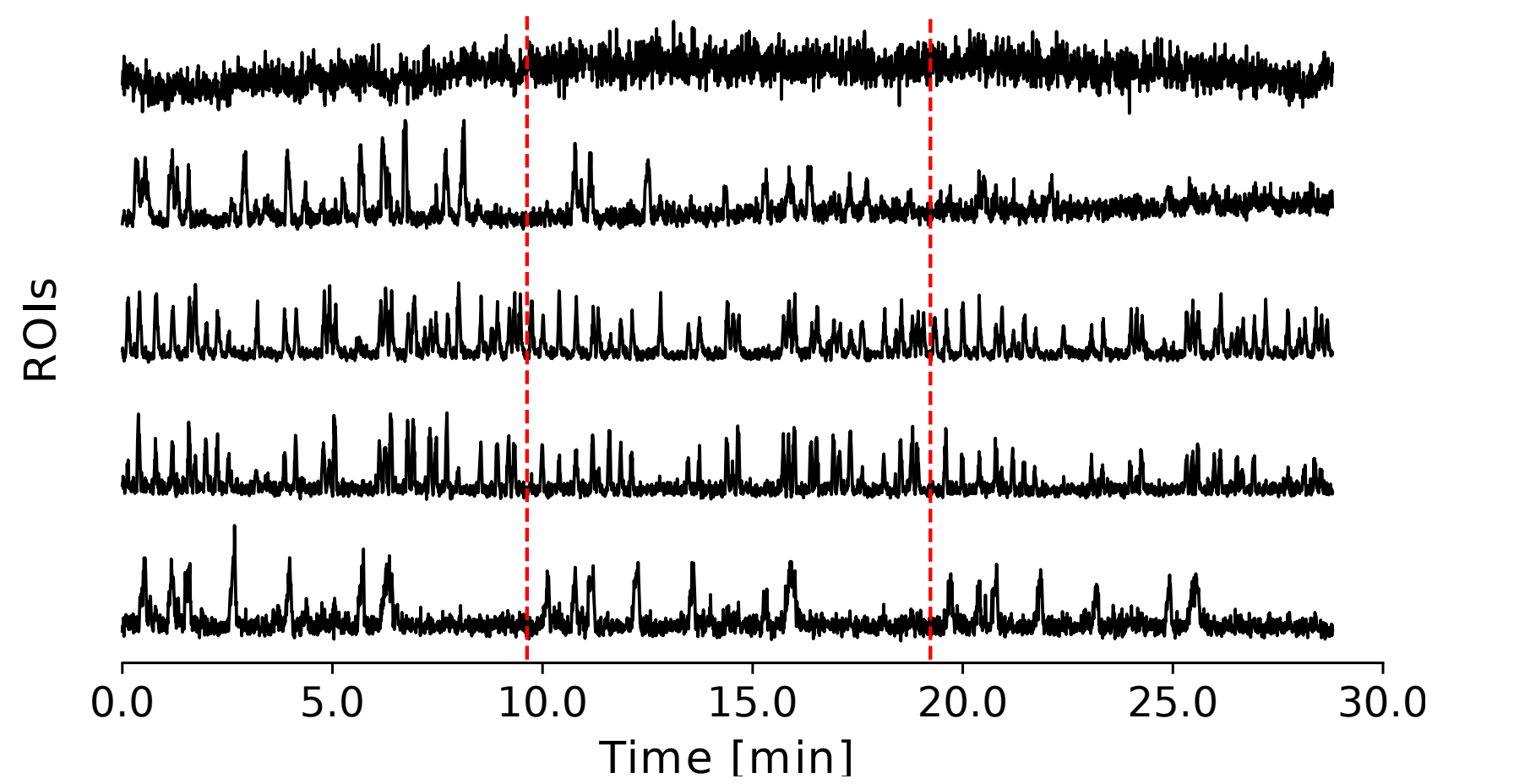
Chromaticity has a big influence on motion vision in zebrafish. Orger and Baier (2004) used the opto-motor response to show that combinations of green and red can be used to null the motion perception.



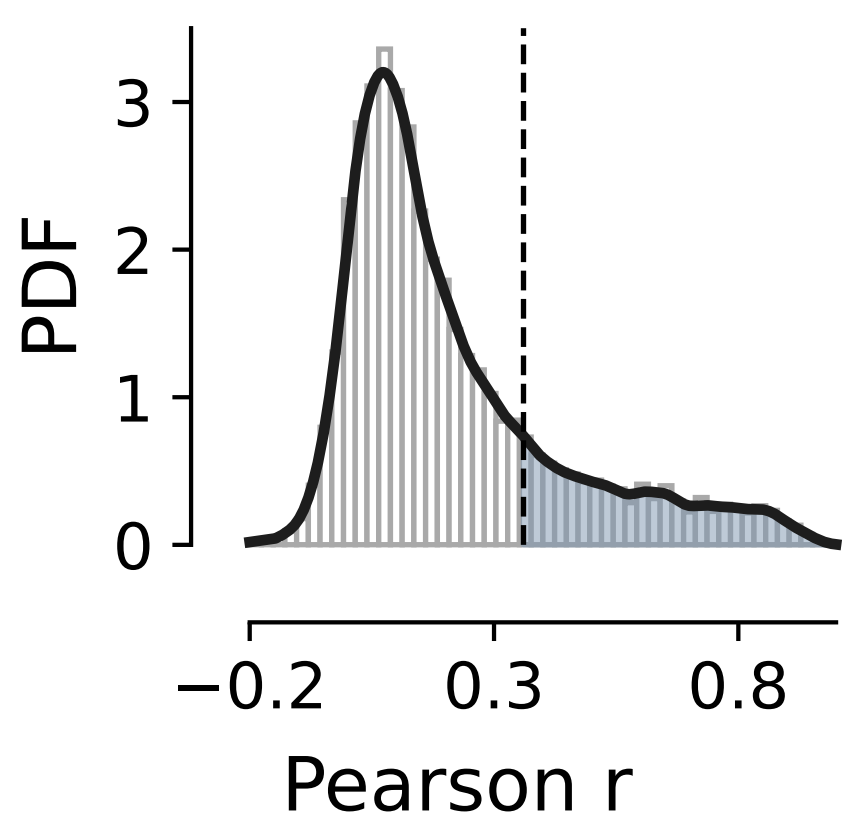
But little is known about the midbrain structures conveying the „color-motion“ perception. We investigated the activity of direction-selective units in the optic tectum of zebrafish in response to gratings of various color contrasts using a combination of two-photon microscopy and calcium imaging.

## Preprocessing:

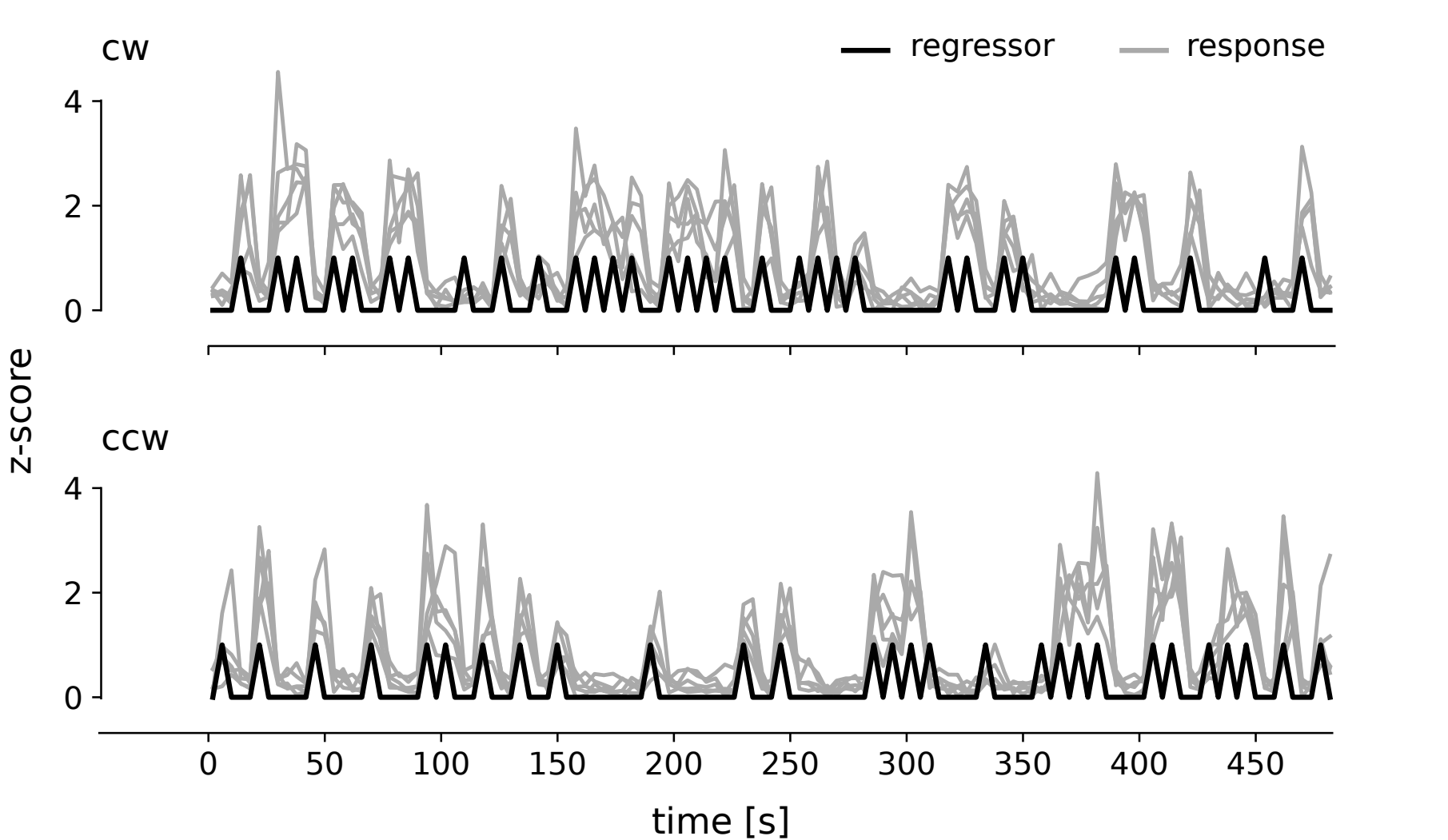
**1. Region of Interests (ROI):** corresponds to neurons with genetically encoded calcium indicators. The fluorescence  $F$  of the calcium imaging is calculated from the change of luminance normalized to the average luminance  $F = \frac{\Delta F}{\langle F \rangle}$ .



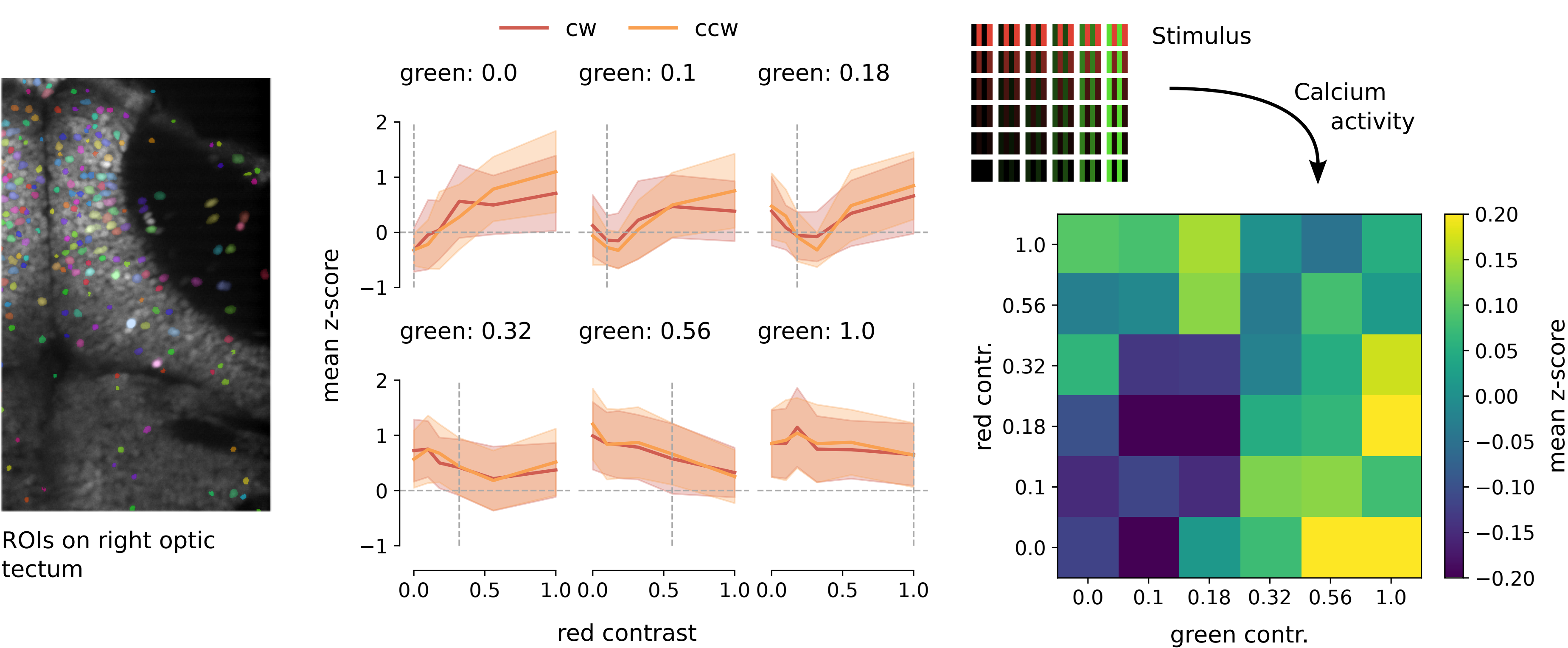
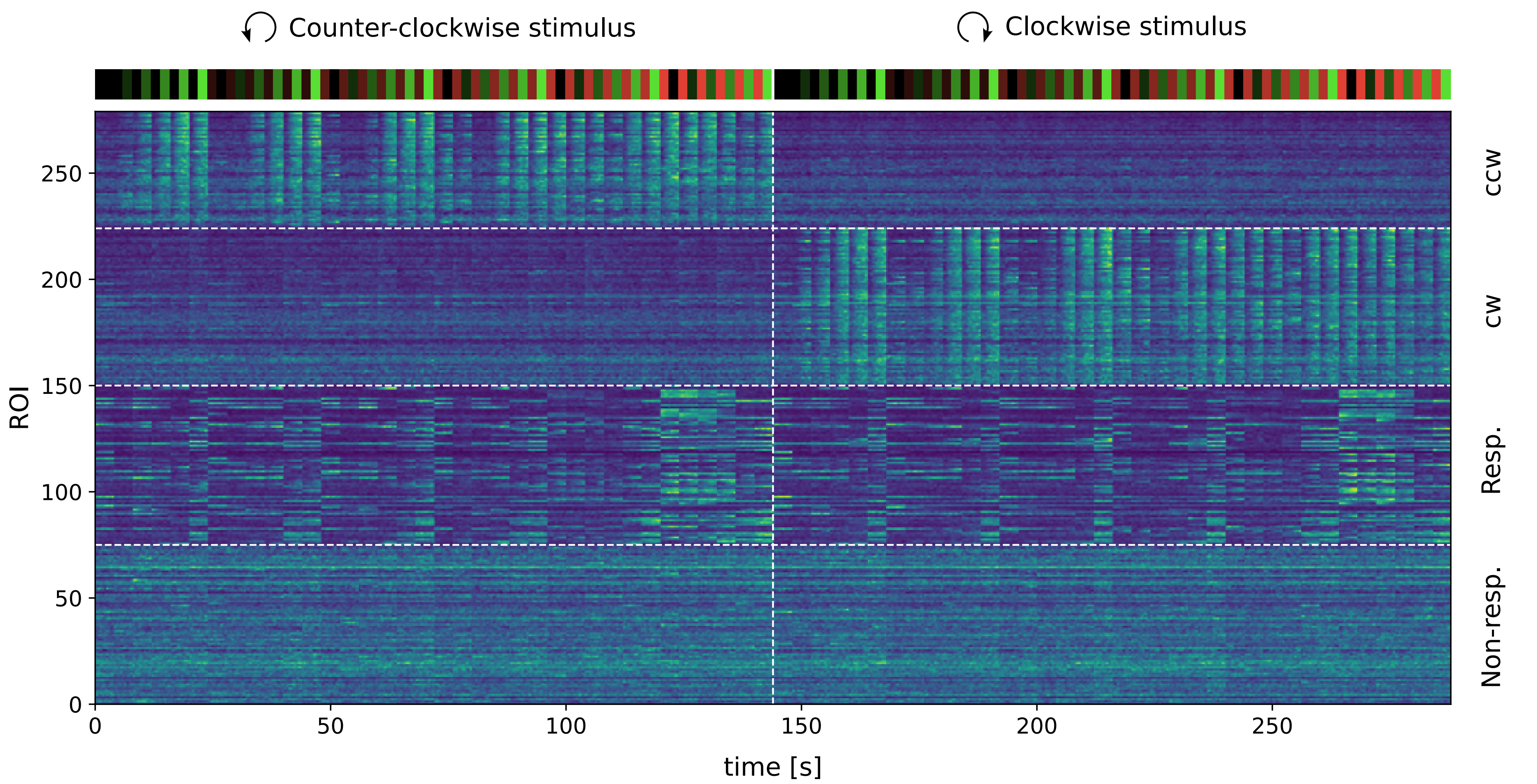
**2. Active ROIs:** Strongly autocorrelated ROIs across stimulus repeats are „responding“.



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

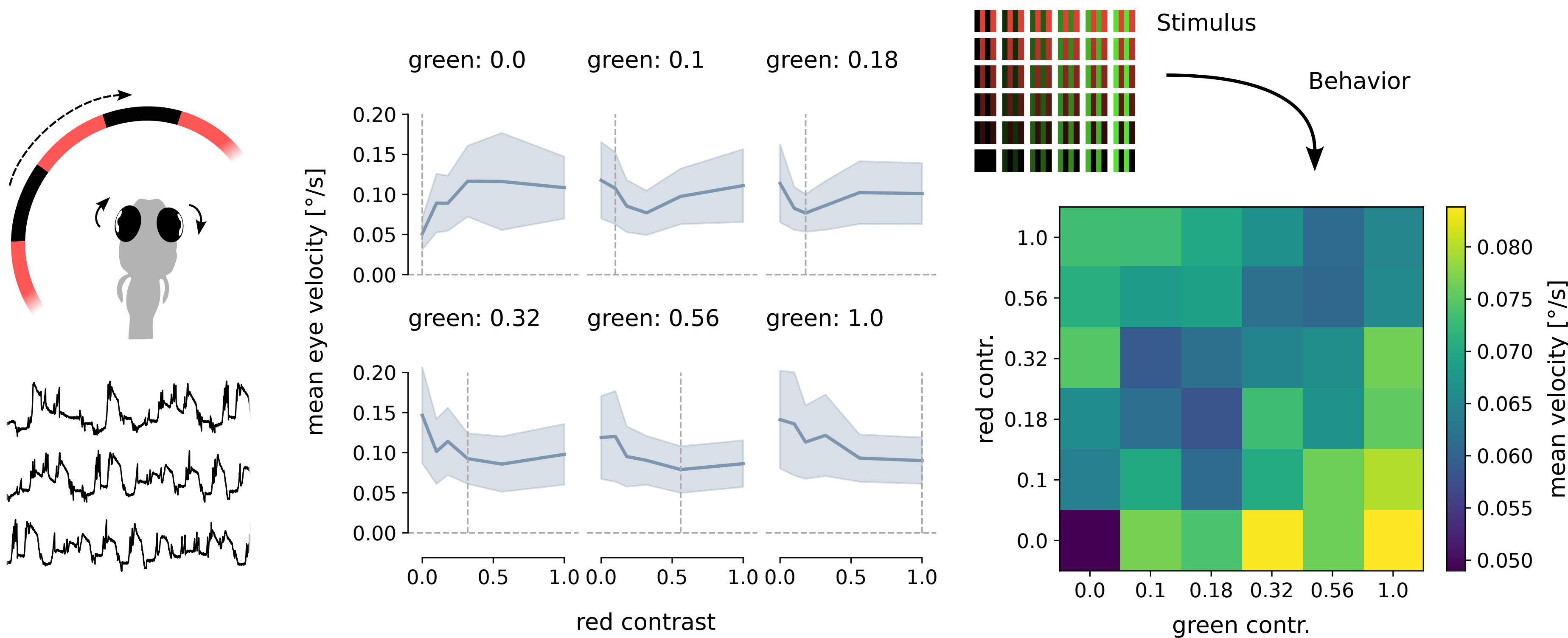


## 2-photon calcium imaging



- Units responded to moving gratings of red and green
- If both red and green had the same contrast the response was suppressed indicating color blindness
- Both directions CW and CCW responded equally
- Points of zero achromatic 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 lack the response to red-green merged out-of-phase stimuli and is therefore color-blind