# How Brain Circuits Function in Health and Disease: Understanding Brain-wide Current Flow

Kanaka Rajan, PhD

Department of Neuroscience, Mt Sinai, New York, USA

Brain & Behavior Foundation 'Meet the Scientist' Webinar, Feb 9, 2021





## Colleagues & Key Collaborators



#### **Matt Perich**

Camille Spencer-Salmon
Eugene Carter
Christian Marton
Daniel Kepple
Muhammad Furqan Afzal
Yosif Zaki
Claire Sun



#### **Karl Deisseroth\***

Tyler Benster
Aaron Andalman
Matt Lovett-Baron



Christopher Harvey
Sofie Soares
Charlotte Arlt



Peter Rudebeck Megan Young



## **Funding sources**



Young Investigator
Award



Understanding
Human Cognition
Scholar Award



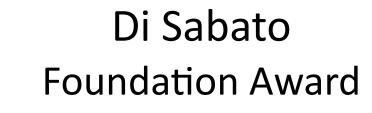
Research Fellowship





BRAIN Initiative R01CB028166-01

NIBIB



Dyal Foundation Award

## Behaviors involve evaluating whether actions are worth the effort



Hopelessness

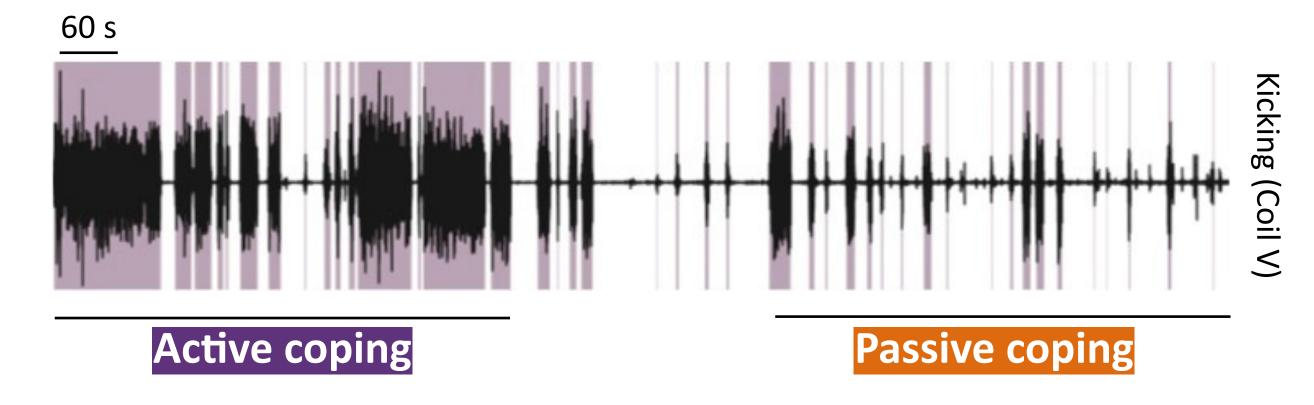
"Q Train" Nigel Van Wieck, 1990

## Hopelessness is seen in many experimental settings involving persistent stress

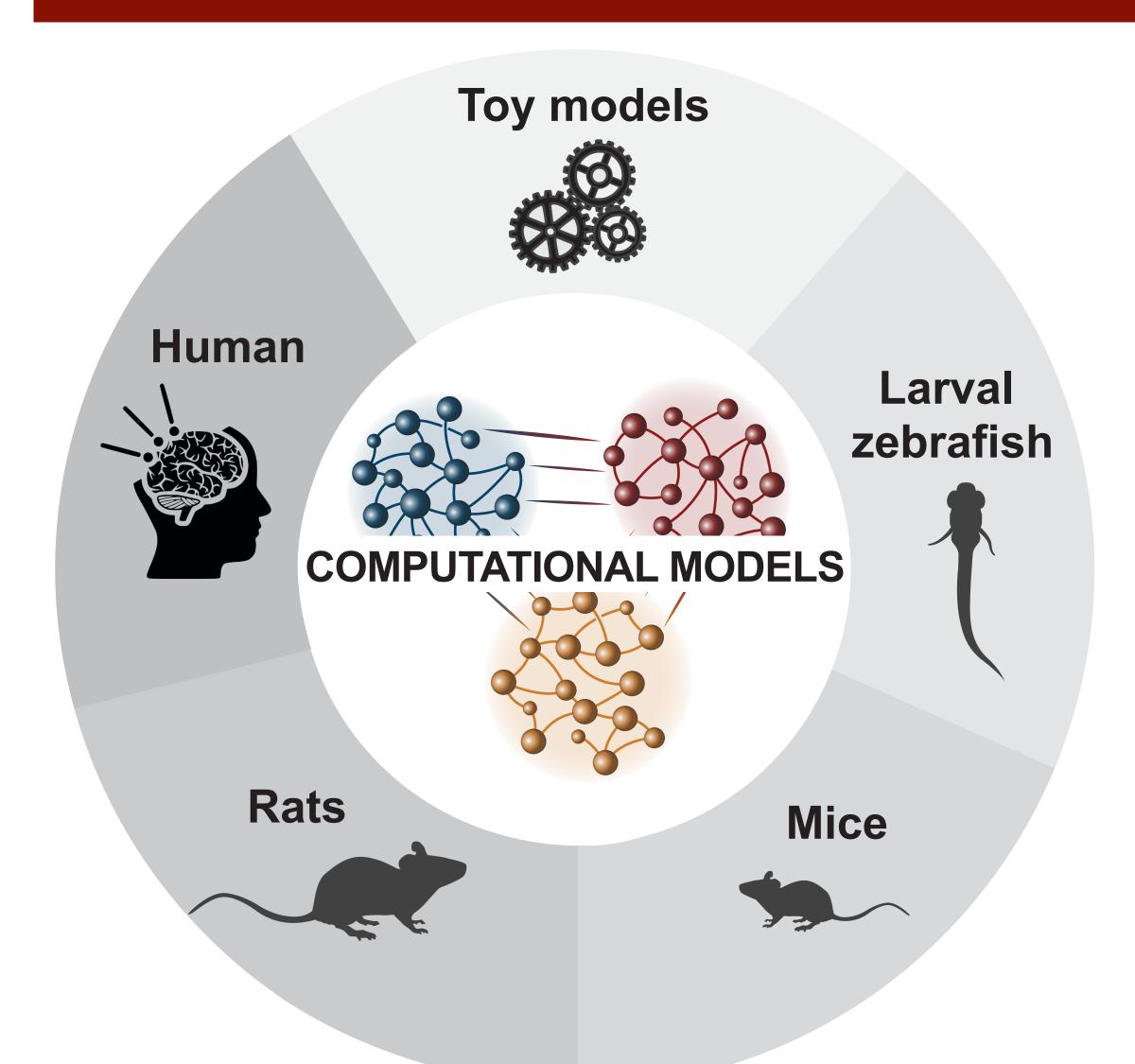
Forced swim paradigm



#### Behavioral response to adversity



## Are any circuit mechanisms conserved (+ where they diverge)?

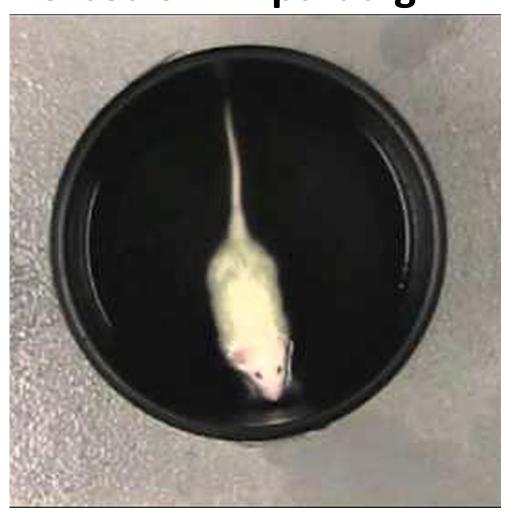


## My approach is to build Neural Networks

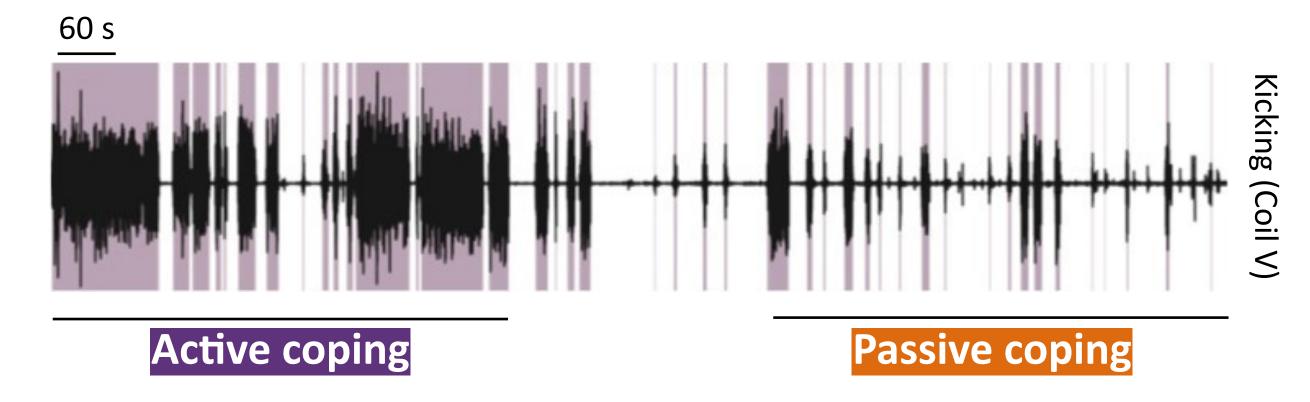
- 1. constrained **directly** by experimental data, and
- 2. analyze them using **new methods** and similar ones as those used on data
- 3. infer circuit mechanisms inaccessible from measurements

## Hopelessness is seen in many experimental settings involving persistent stress

#### Forced swim paradigm



#### Behavioral response to adversity



#### Mouse neurobiology in passive coping and similar states

*mPFC*: Warden et al., 2012; Hamani et al., 2010; Maier and Watkins, 2010

*Septum*: Singewald et al. 2010; Anthony et al., 2014 *NAc*: Shabel et al., 2012; Stephenson-Jones et al., 2016

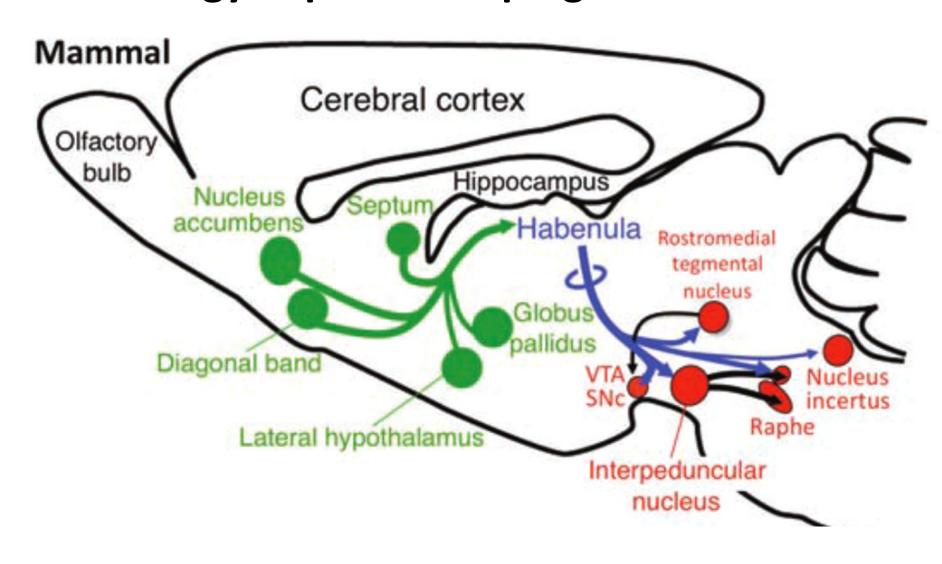
**PAG**: Bandler et al., 2000

Hypothalamus: Wang et al. 2015

*DRN Raphe*: Roche et al., 2003; Yang et al., 2008 *VTA*: Stamatakis et al., 2012; Tye et al., 2013

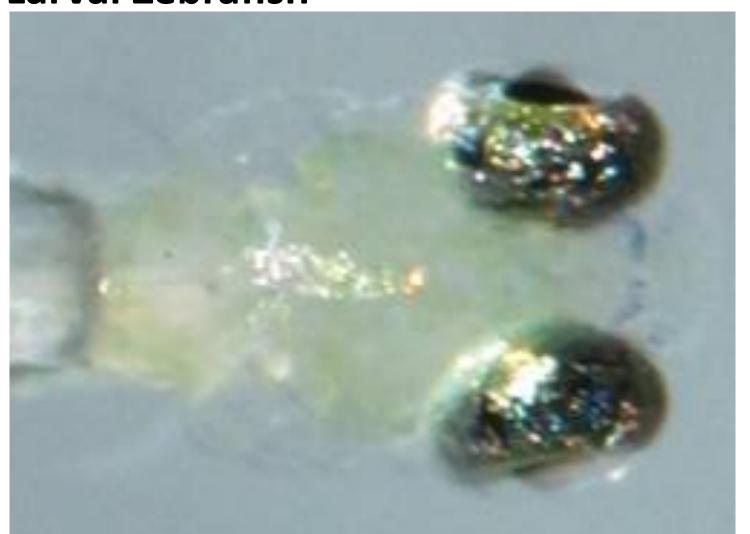
Habenula: Li et al. 2011; Li et al. 2013; Shumake et al.,

2004; Dolman et al., 2016

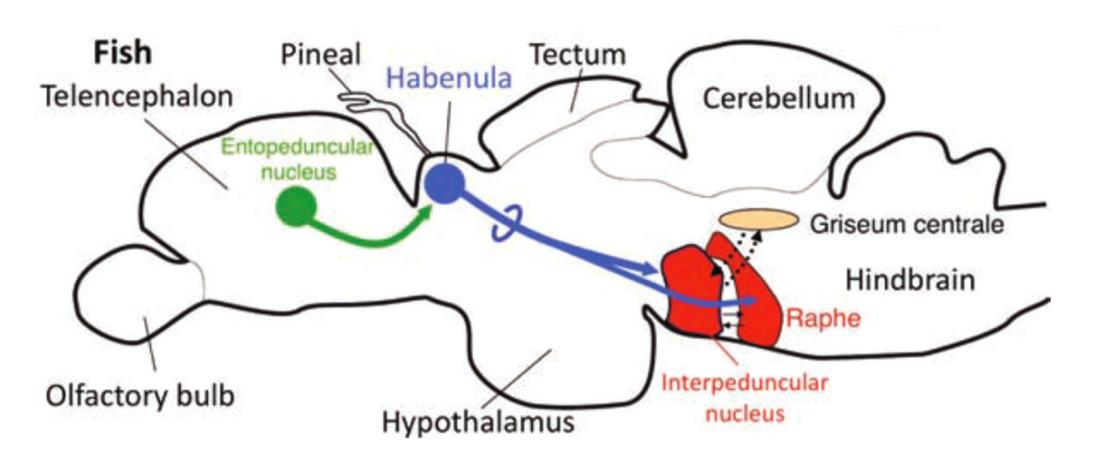


## Extract mechanisms and principles from smaller brains with more access...

#### **Larval Zebrafish**

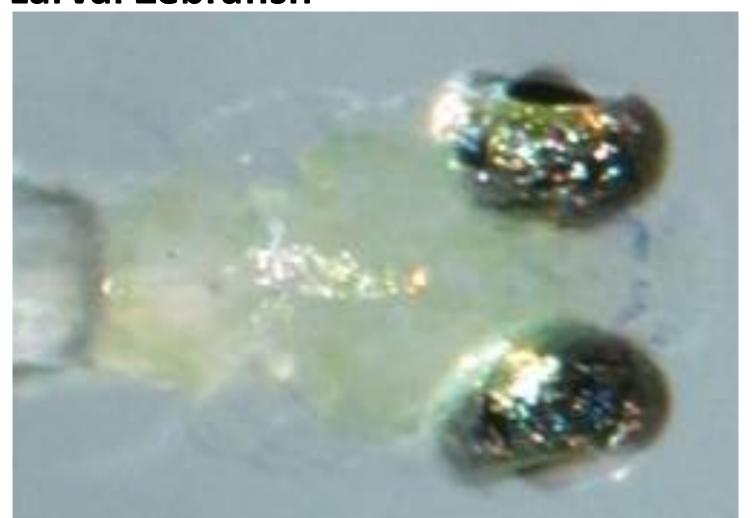


#### Larval zebrafish neurobiology

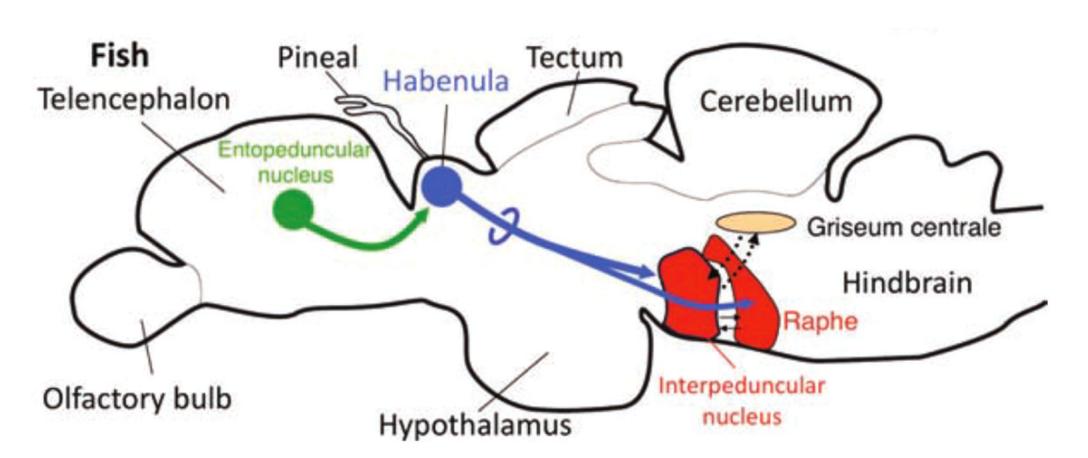


## ... scale the approach to larger brains to look for similar or divergent mechanisms

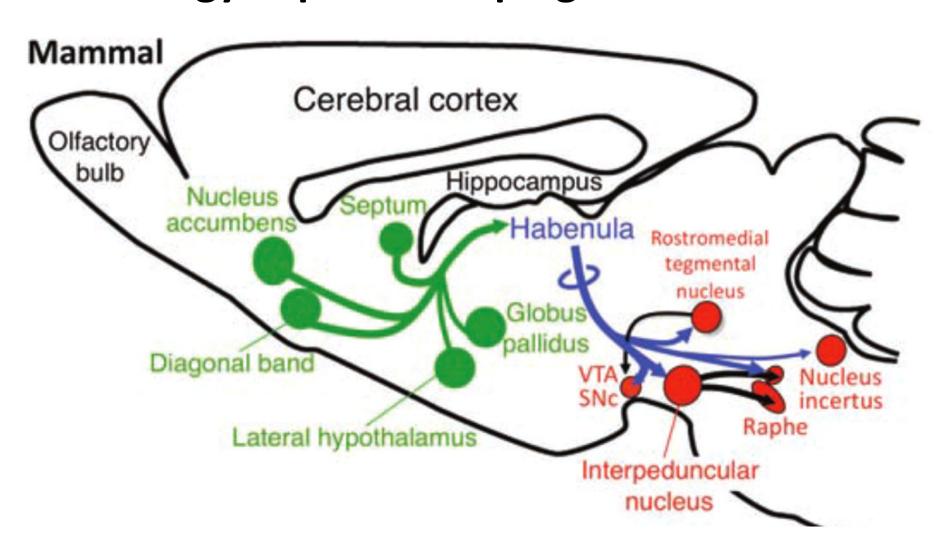
#### **Larval Zebrafish**



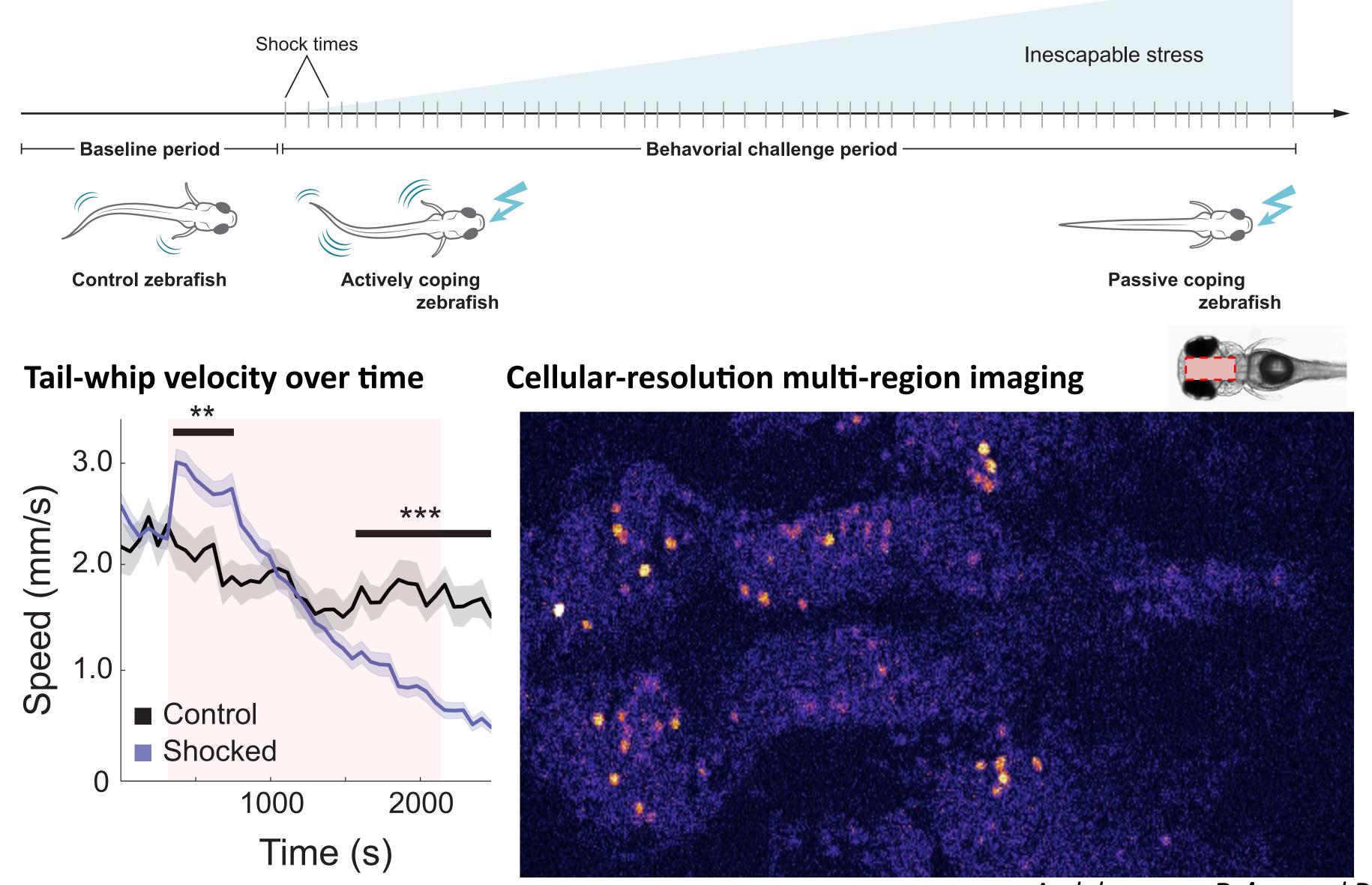
#### Homologies with mammalian system



Mouse neurobiology in passive coping and similar states



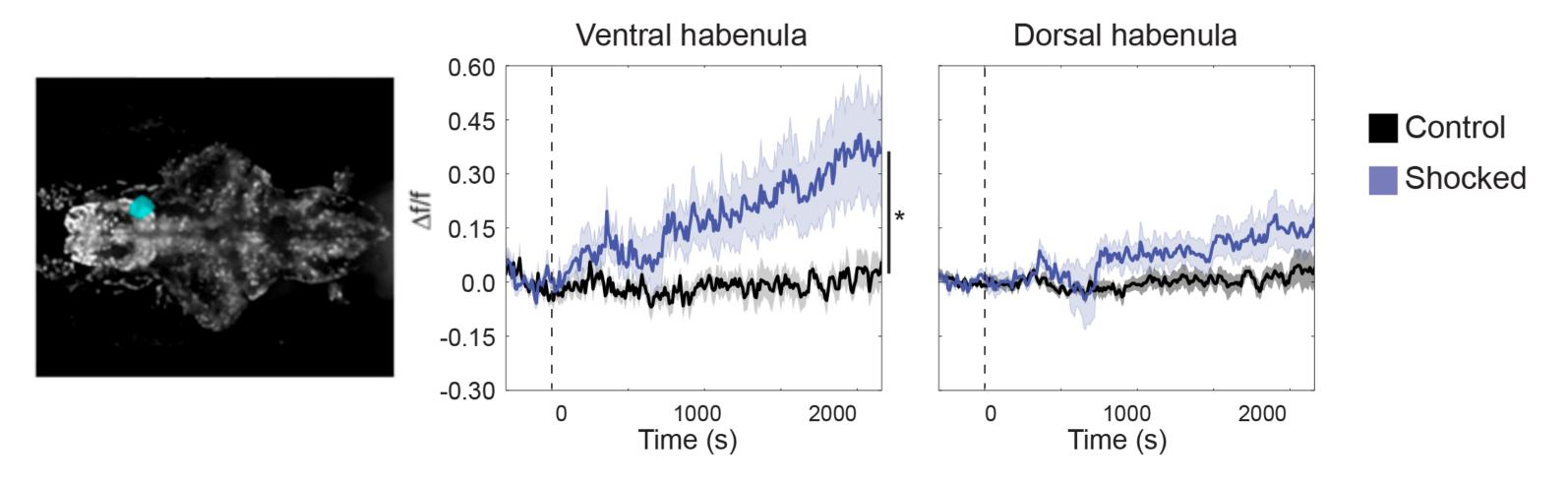
## Tracking of behavior + neural activity brain-wide at cellular resolution



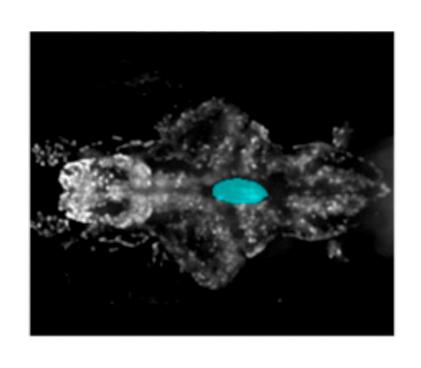
Andalman, ..., **Rajan**, and Deisseroth, 2019 All zebrafish data courtesy Deisseroth lab, Stanford

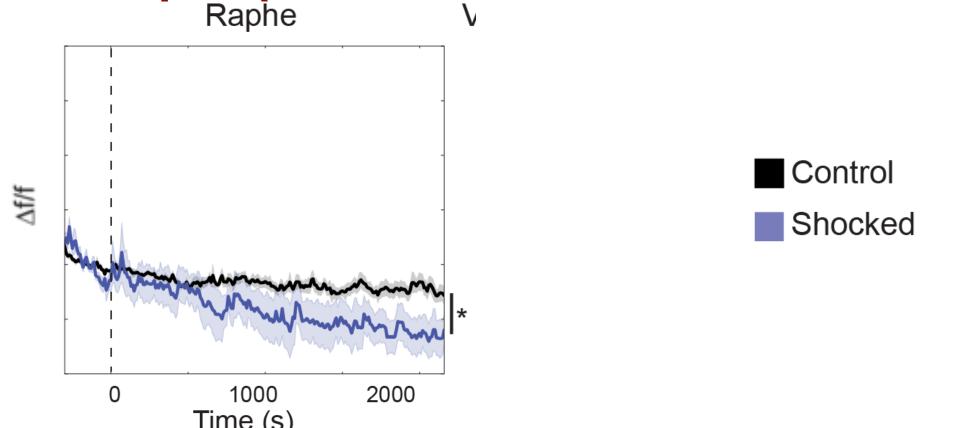
## Main neural findings (population activity) from data

## 1. Steady increase in habenula (Hb) activation

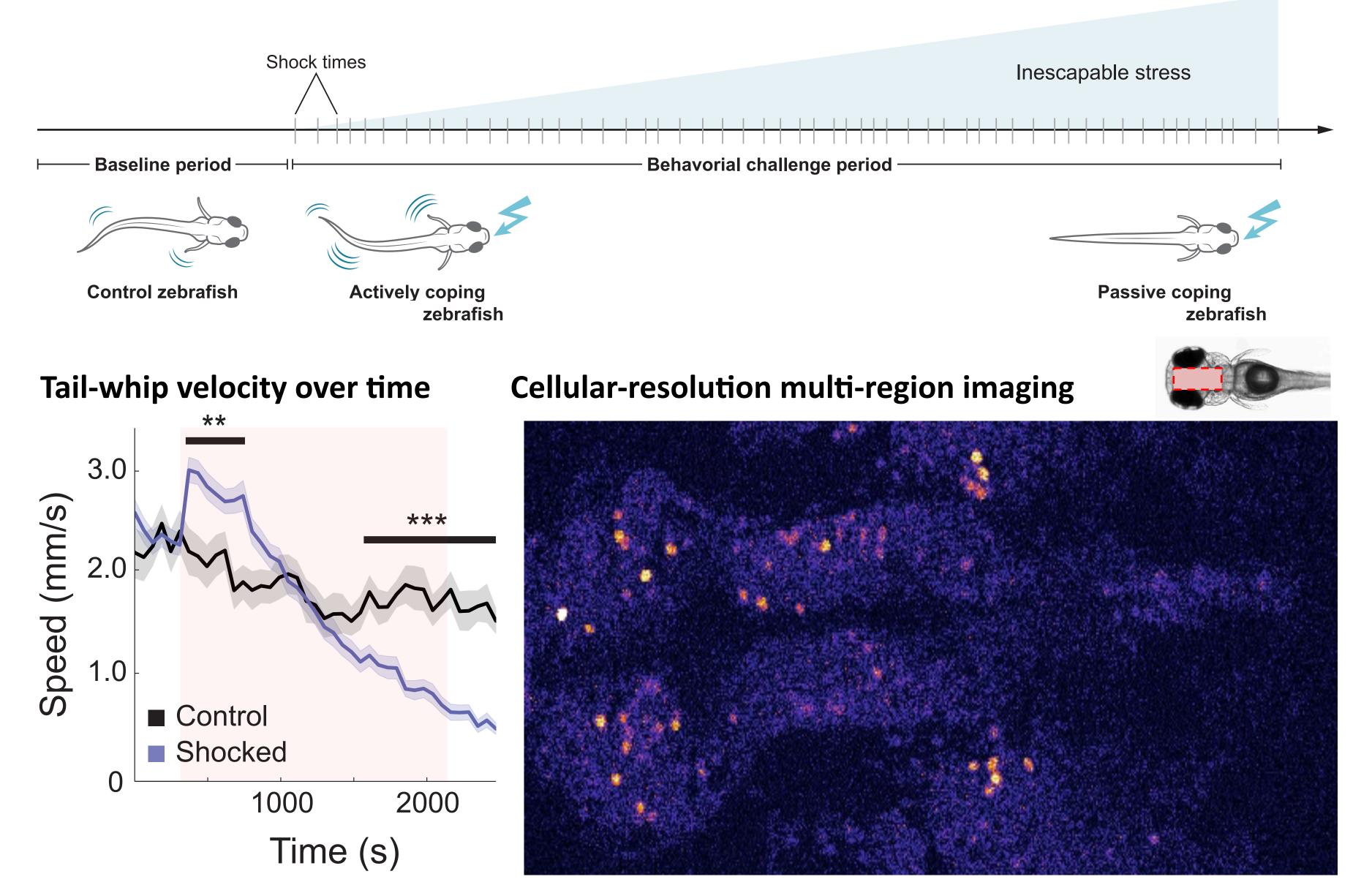


## 2. Suppression of activity in the raphe (known to be downstream of Hb)



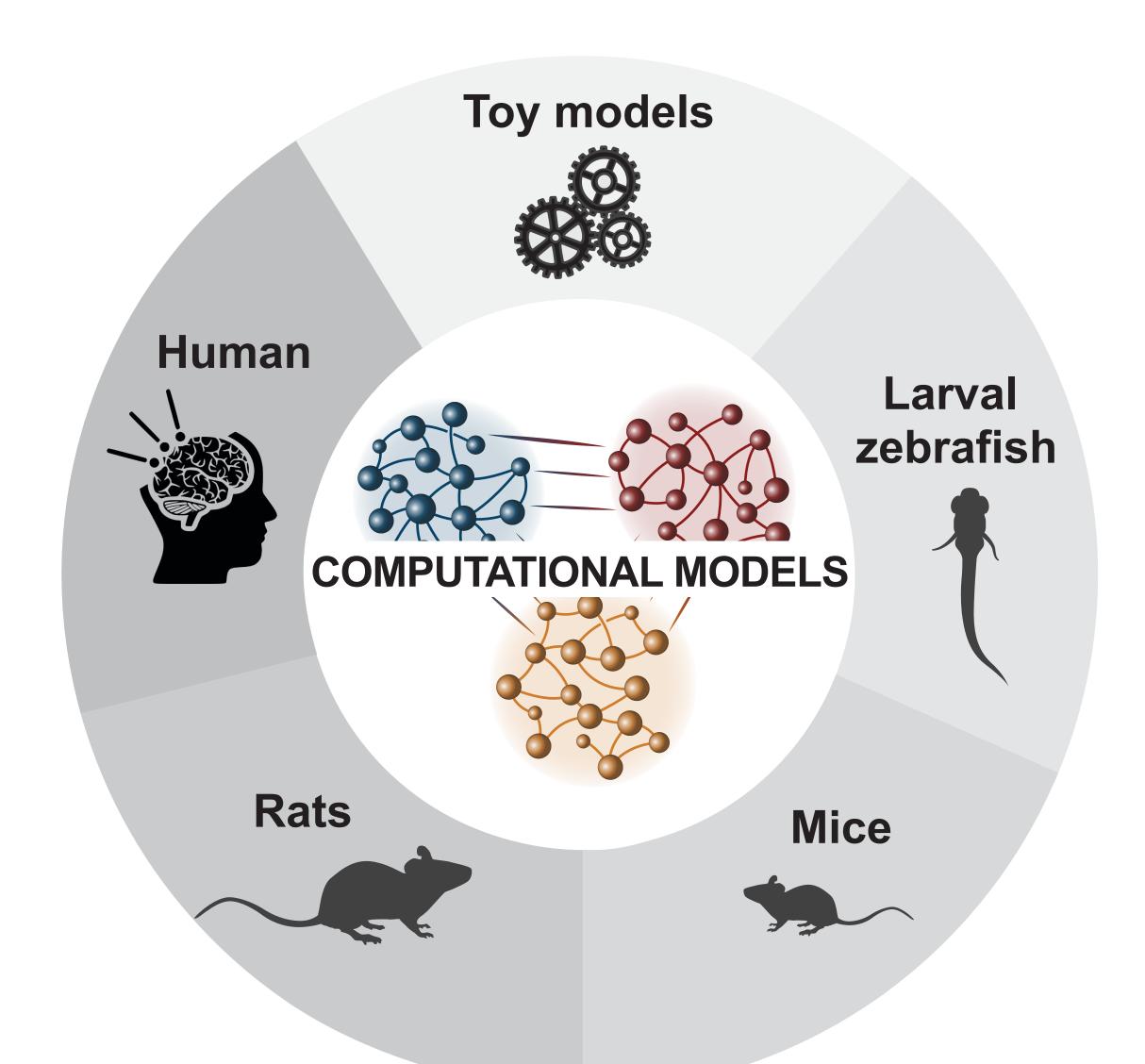


## Tracking of behavior + neural activity brain-wide at cellular resolution



Andalman, ..., Rajan, and Deisseroth, 2019

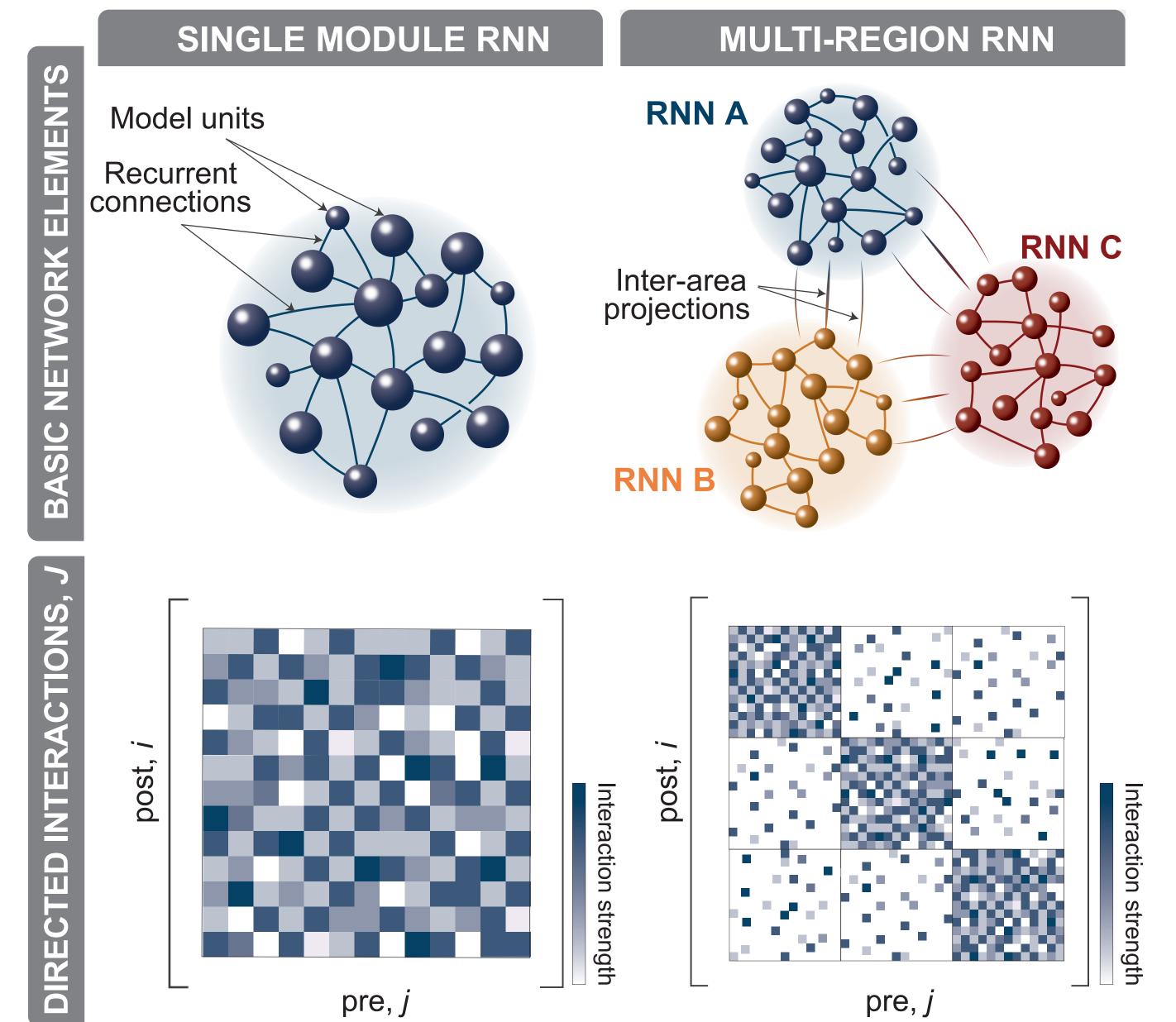
## Question: What brain-wide mechanism mediates active- to passive coping in zebrafish?



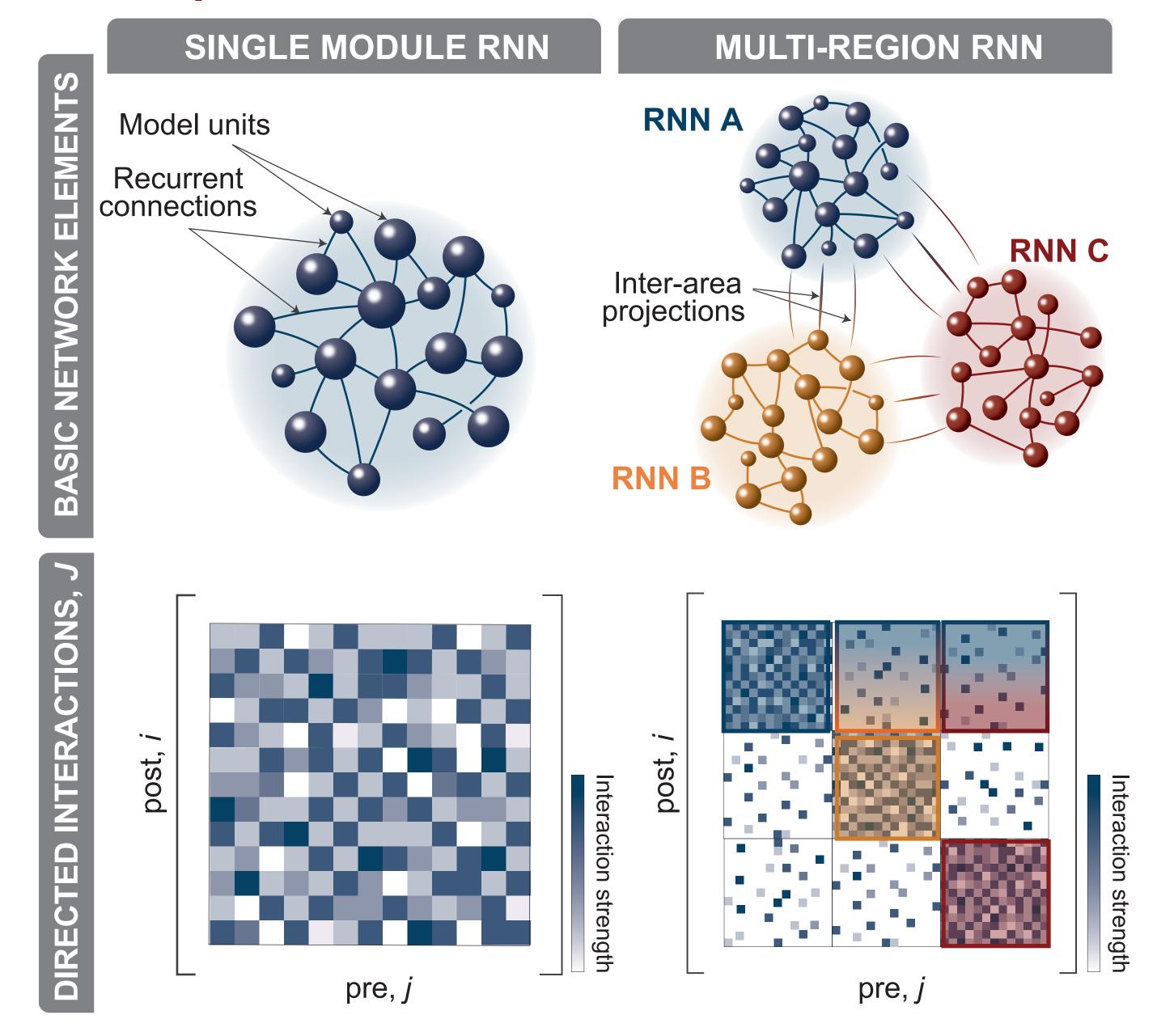
## My approach is to build Neural Networks

- 1. constrained **directly** by experimental data, and
- 2. analyze them using **new methods** and similar ones as those used on data
- 3. infer circuit mechanisms inaccessible from measurements

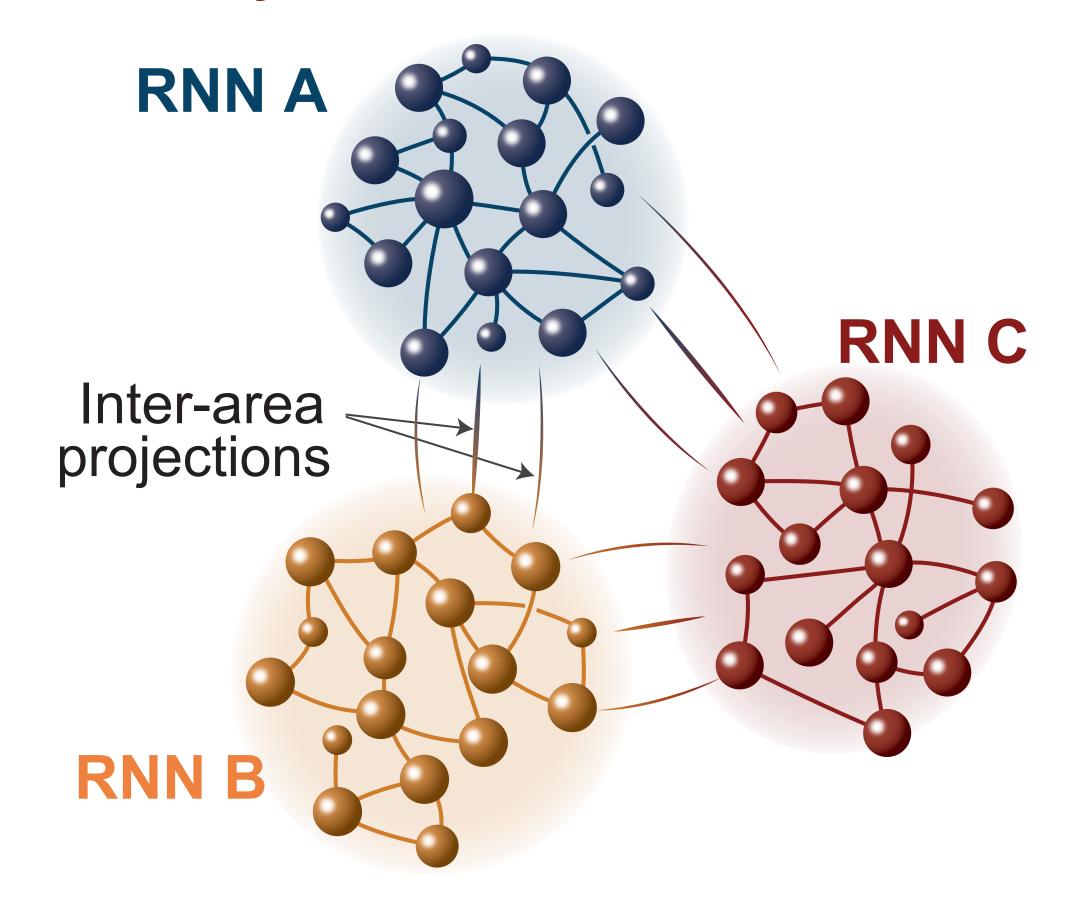
## 1. From single region- to multi-region Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)



## Multi-region RNNs capture both within & inter-area interactions



## 2. Train activity of model units to match neural data directly



Learning algorithm
Recursive least squares (RLS)

activity of unit i,  $z_i(t)$ 

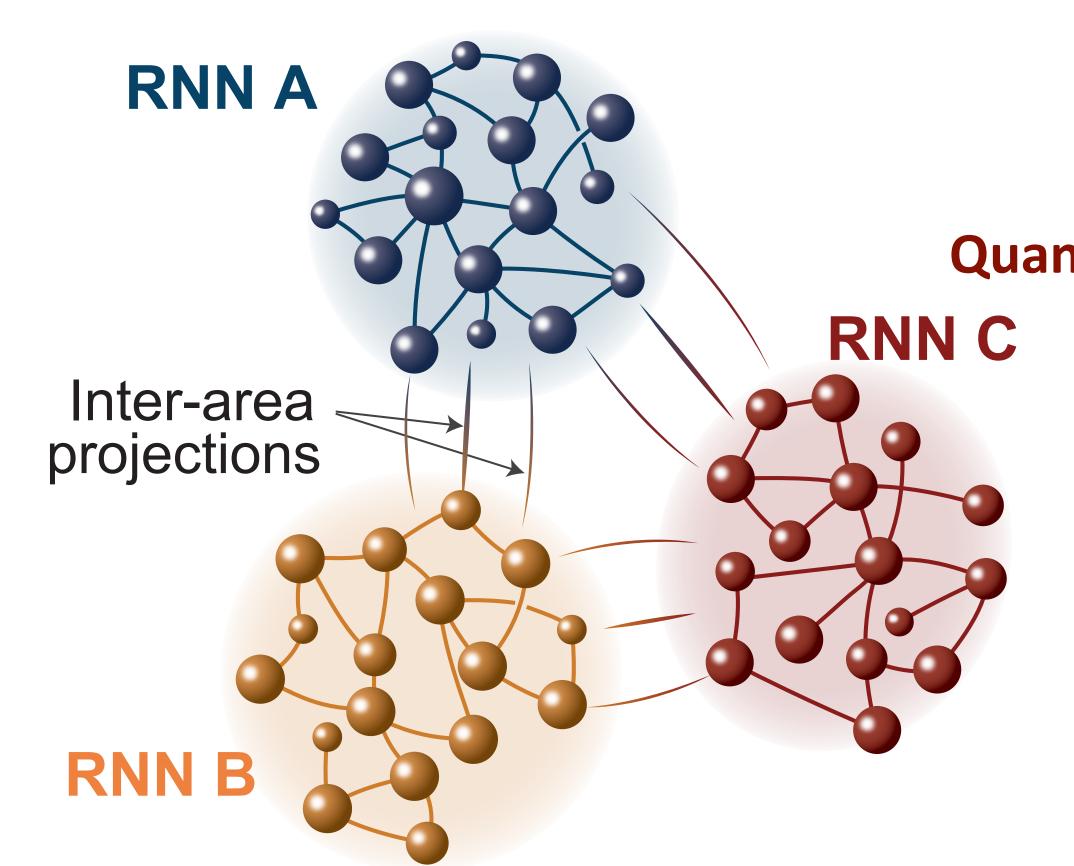
target derived from s

 $Ca^{2+}$  data,  $f_i(t)$ 

learning error =  $Z_i(t) - f_i(t)$ 

update for matrix  $\Delta J_{ii}(t)$ 

## What we gain from multi-region RNNs constrained directly by data

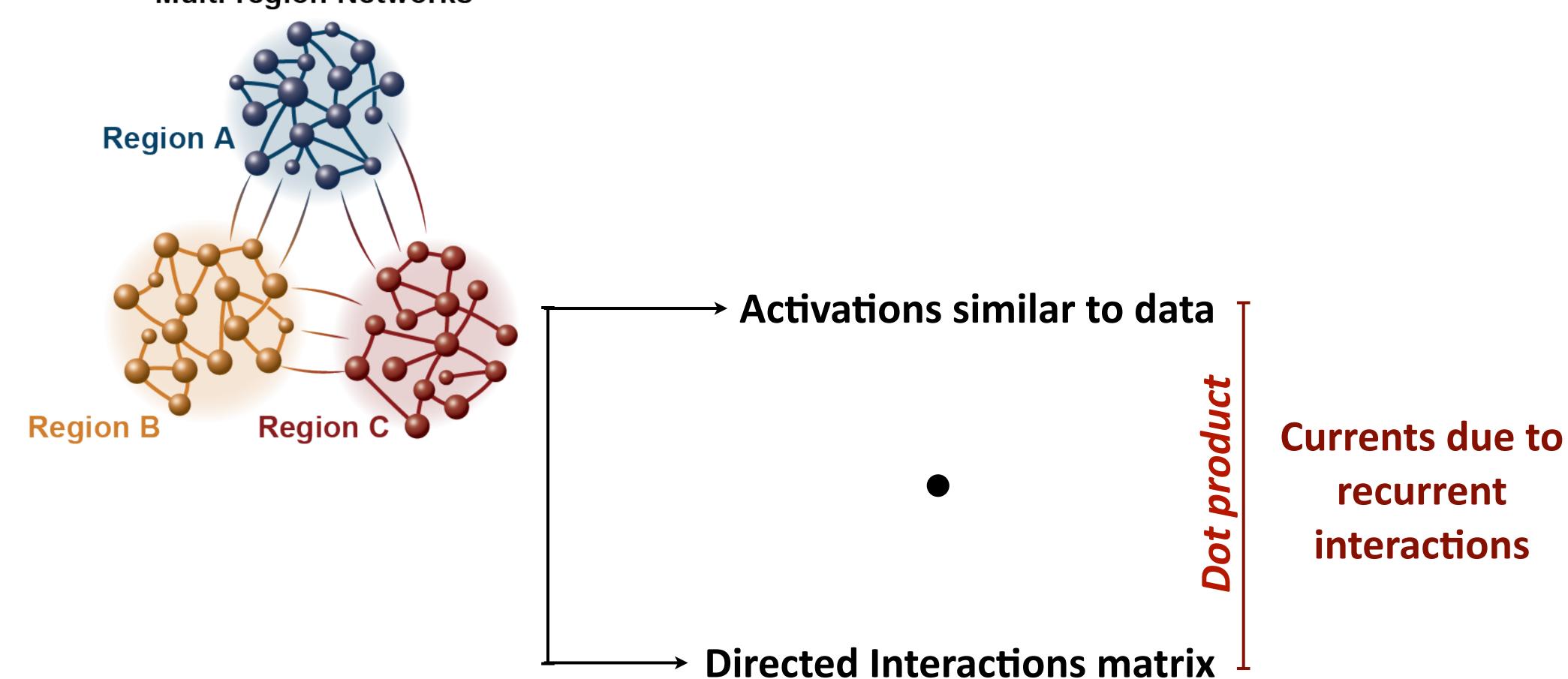


Quantities inaccessible from measurements alone!

- 1. Multi-region RNN model that produces realistic neural dynamics
- 2. Inference of consistent brain-wide "directed interactions"
- 3. Currents due to recurrence *within* and *between* areas

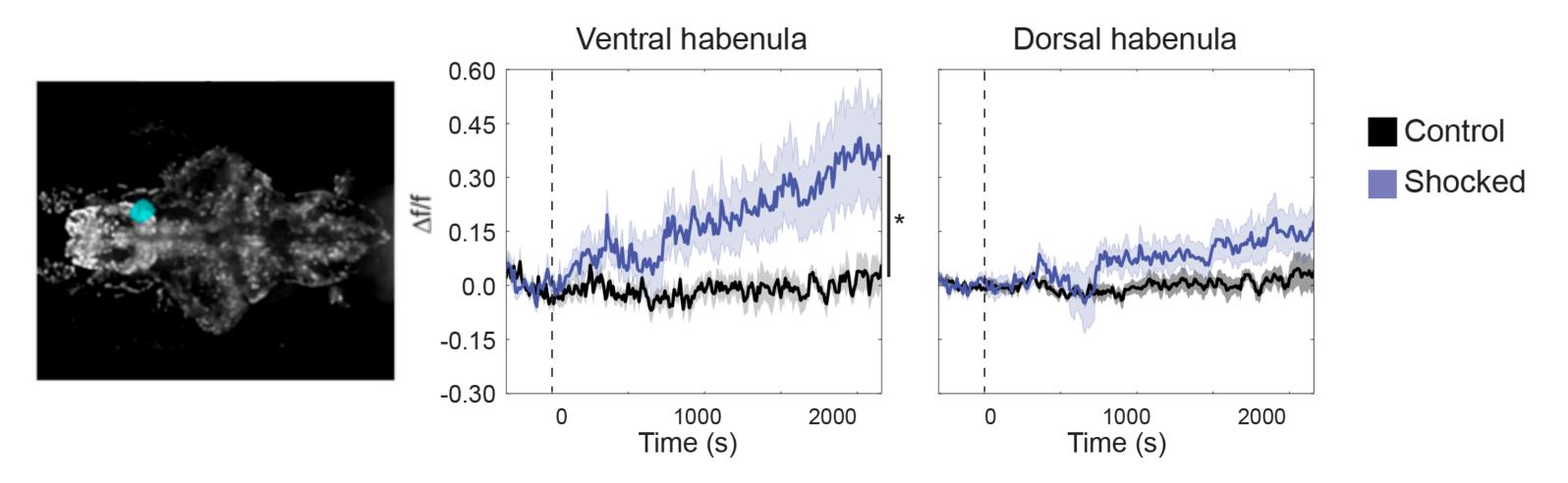
## **Current-Based Decomposition of Population Activity (CURBD)**

**Multi-region Networks** 

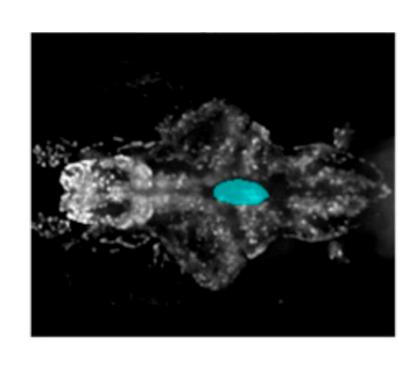


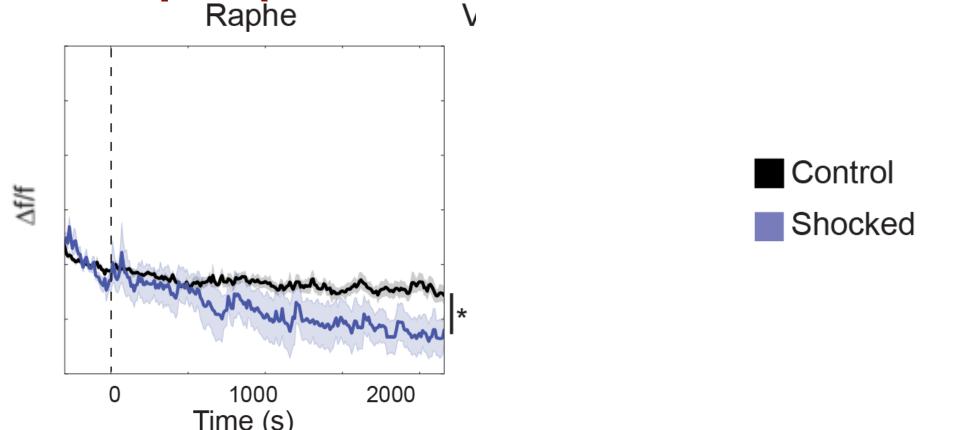
## Question: Is there a "cortex" in the zebrafish responsible for shutting down movement?

#### 1. Steady increase in habenula (Hb) activation



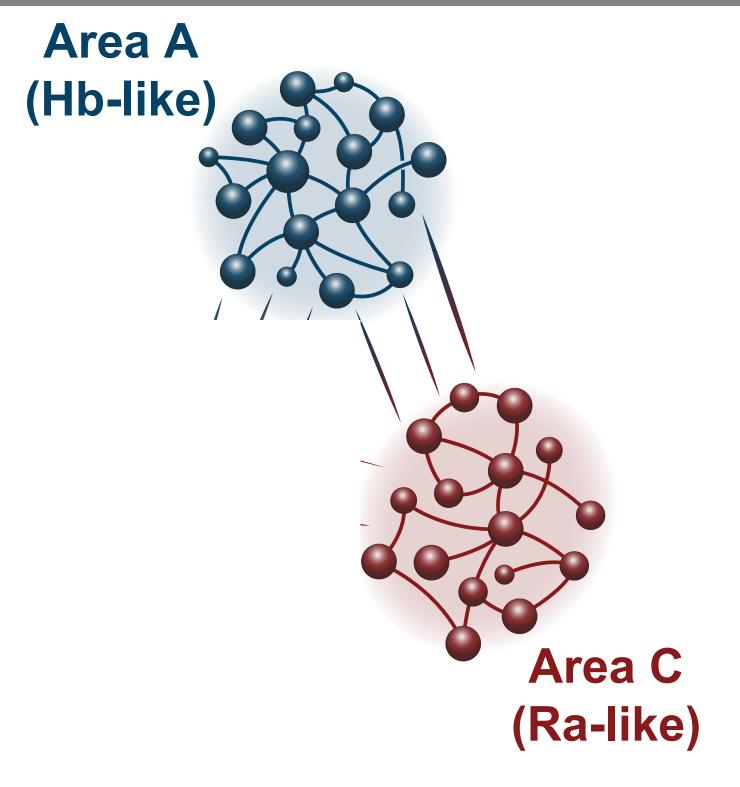
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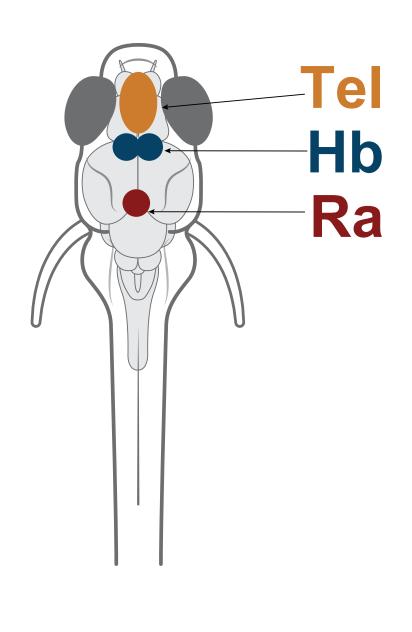


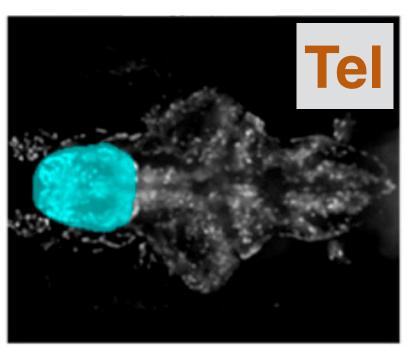


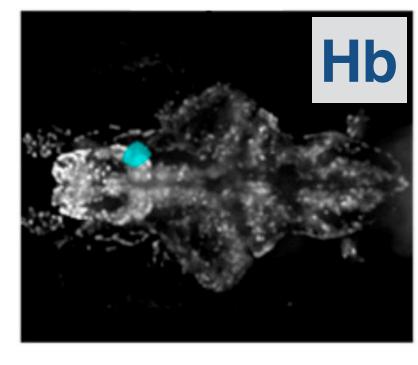
## Three-region RNN model of the neural dynamics in the larval zebrafish

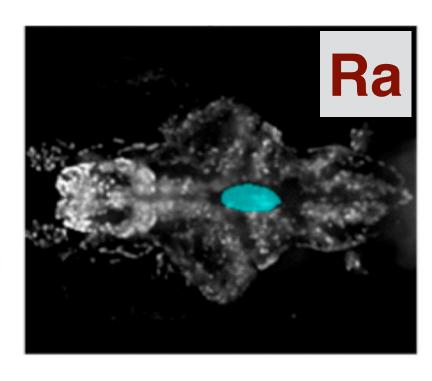
## MULTI-REGION RNN OF LARVAL ZEBRAFISH



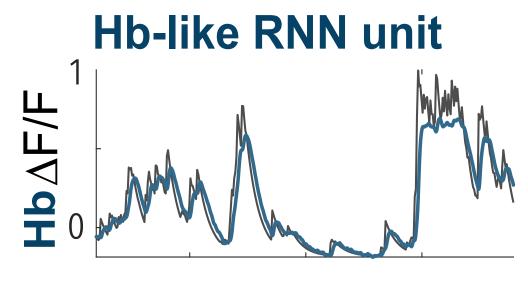


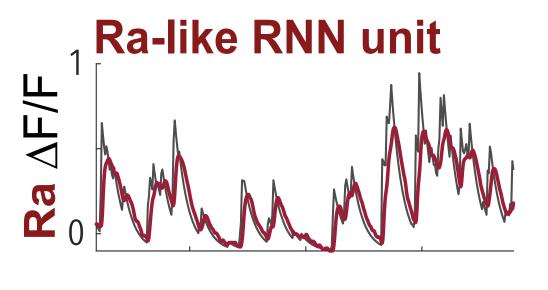


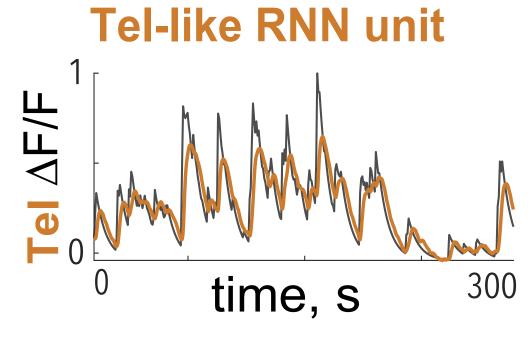




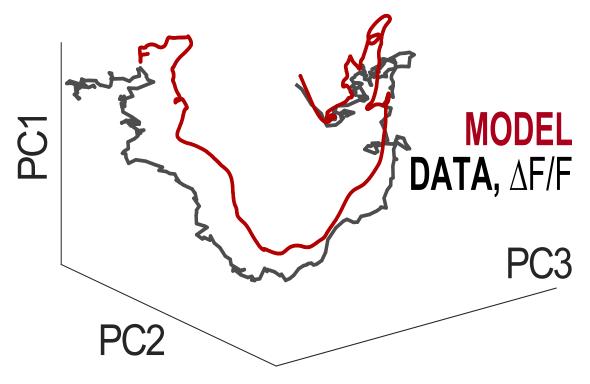
#### **NEURAL ACTIVITY**



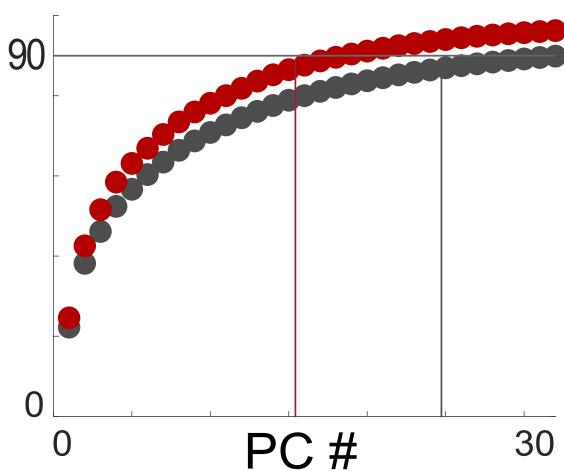




#### STATE SPACE ANALYSIS

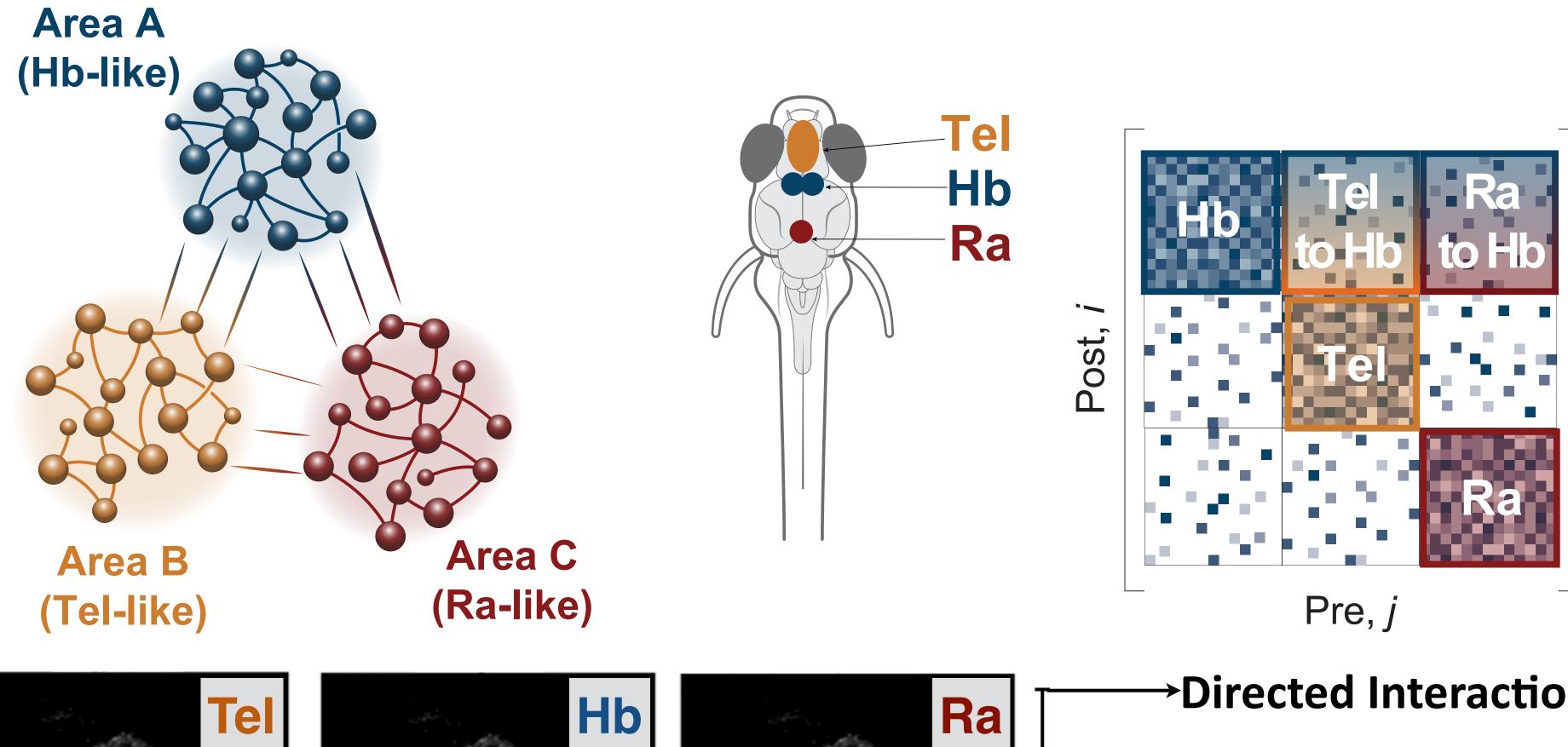


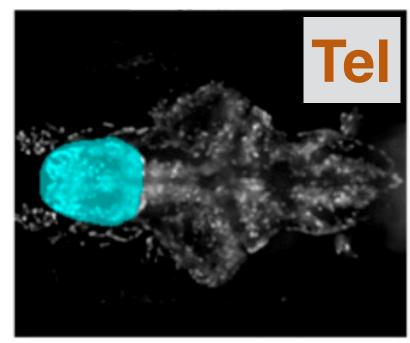
Var explained by PC #, %

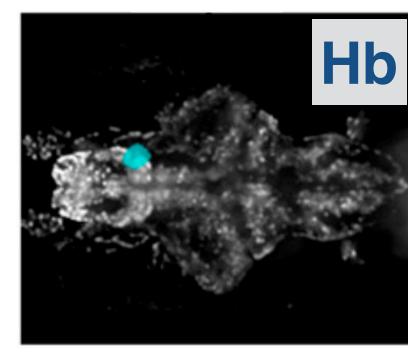


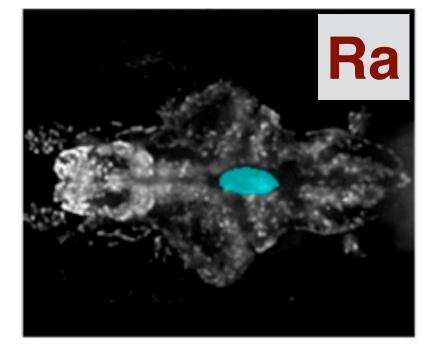
## Looking at currents from the same or different areas using CURBD

#### MULTI-REGION RNN OF LARVAL ZEBRAFISH









→Directed Interactions

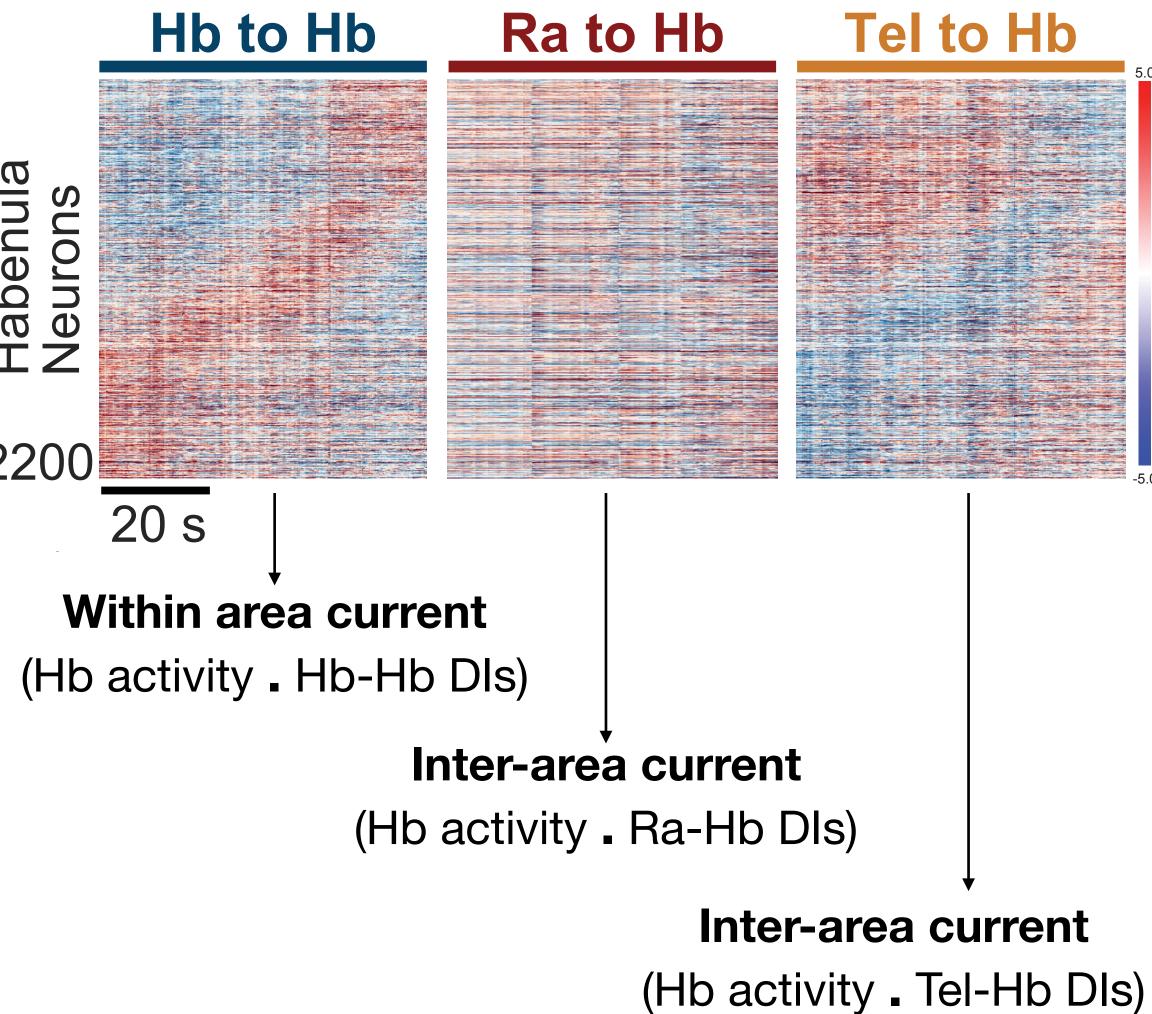
Activity similar to data

Currents due to recurrent interactions

## Currents due to recurrent inputs into the Habenula

## MULTI-REGION RNN OF LARVAL ZEBRAFISH Area A Hb to Hb (Hb-like) Tel Hb Ra 2200 20 s Within area current Area C Area B (Hb activity • Hb-Hb Dls) (Ra-like) (Tel-like) Hb Ra Tel

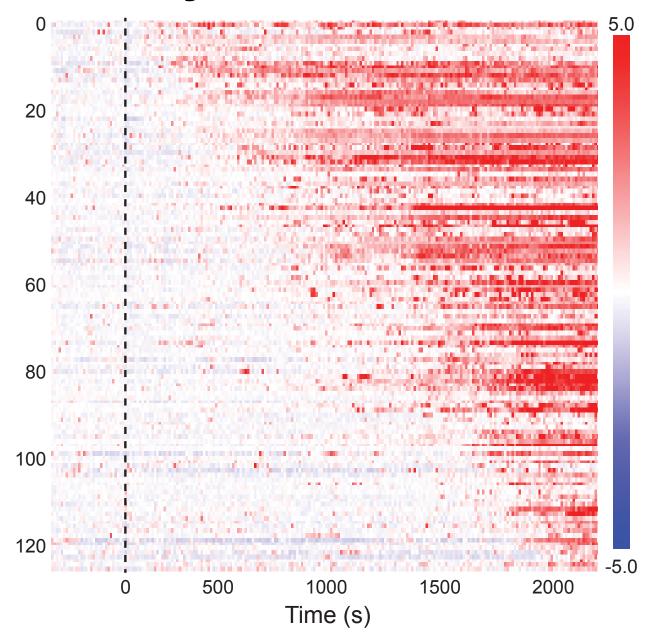
#### DEMIXED SOURCE CURRENTS INTO Hb



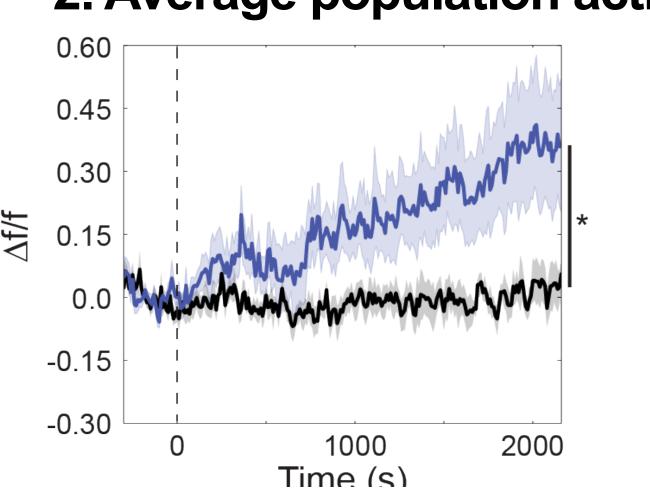
## Currents due to recurrent inputs into the Habenula add up to the measured output

## MULTI-REGION RNN OF LARVAL ZEBRAFISH Area A (Hb-like) Tel Hb Ra Area C Area B (Ra-like) (Tel-like) Hb Ra Tel

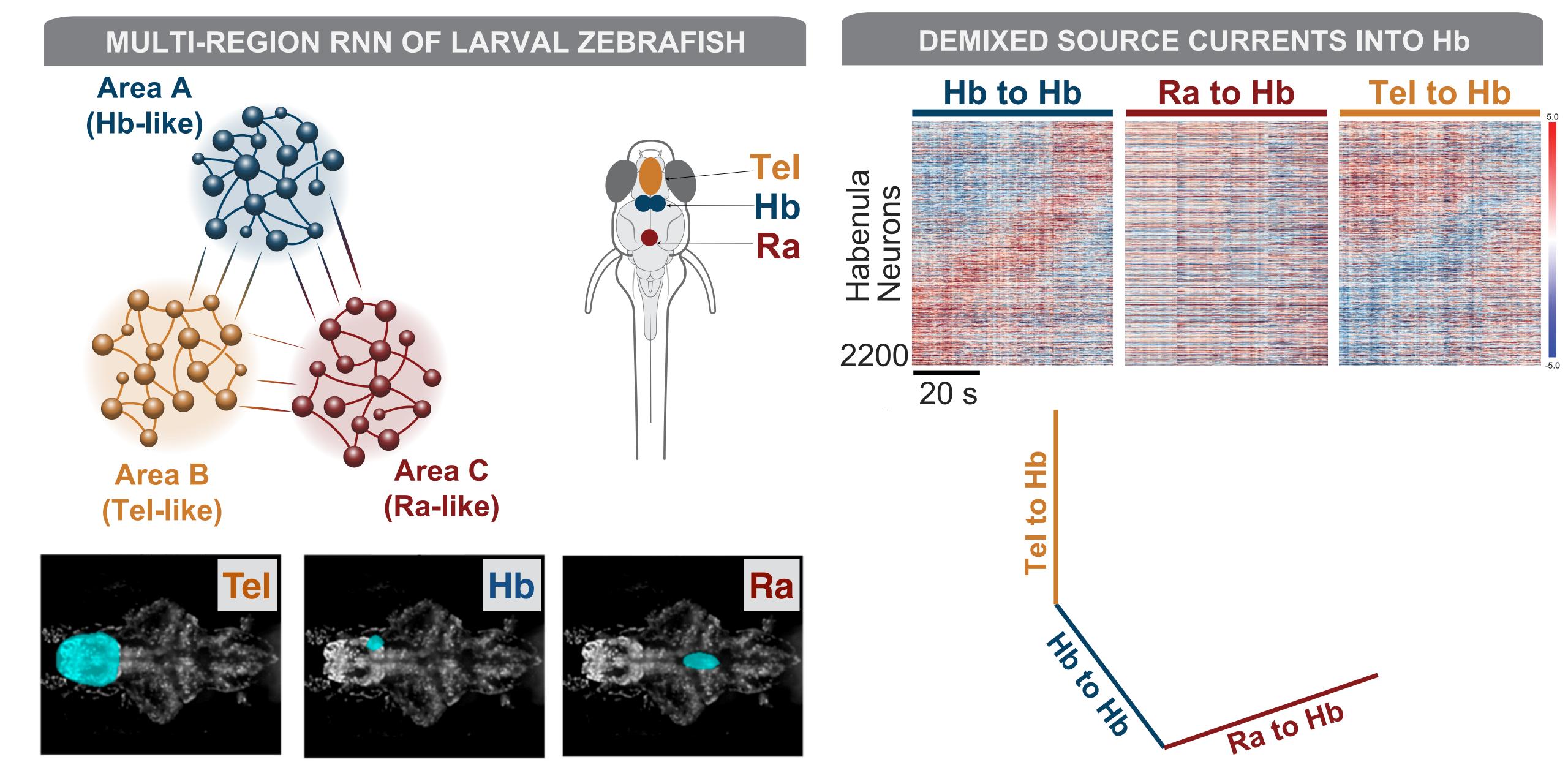
## 1. Activity in Habenula



## 2. Average population activity



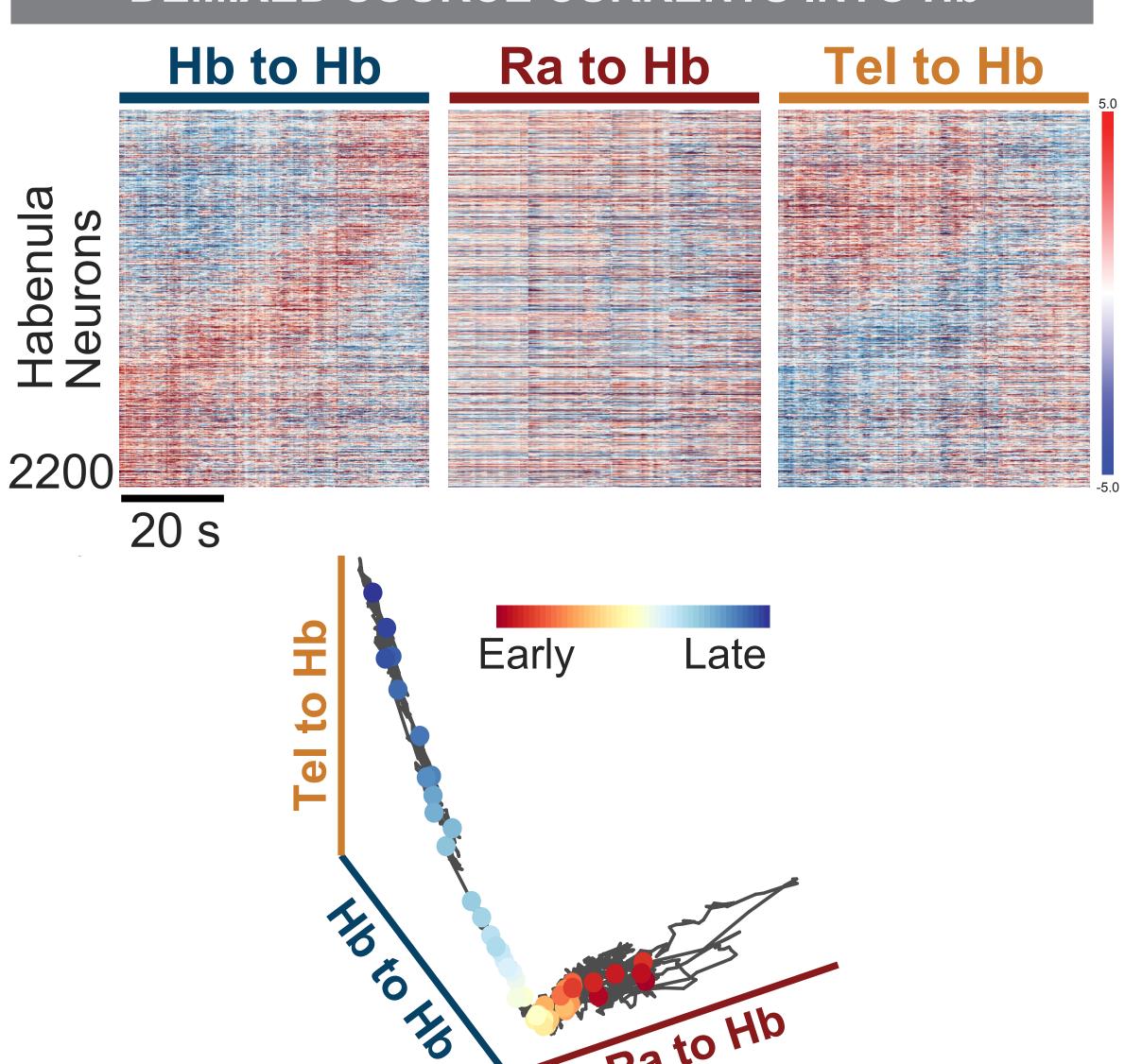
## State space view of how the three source currents evolve...



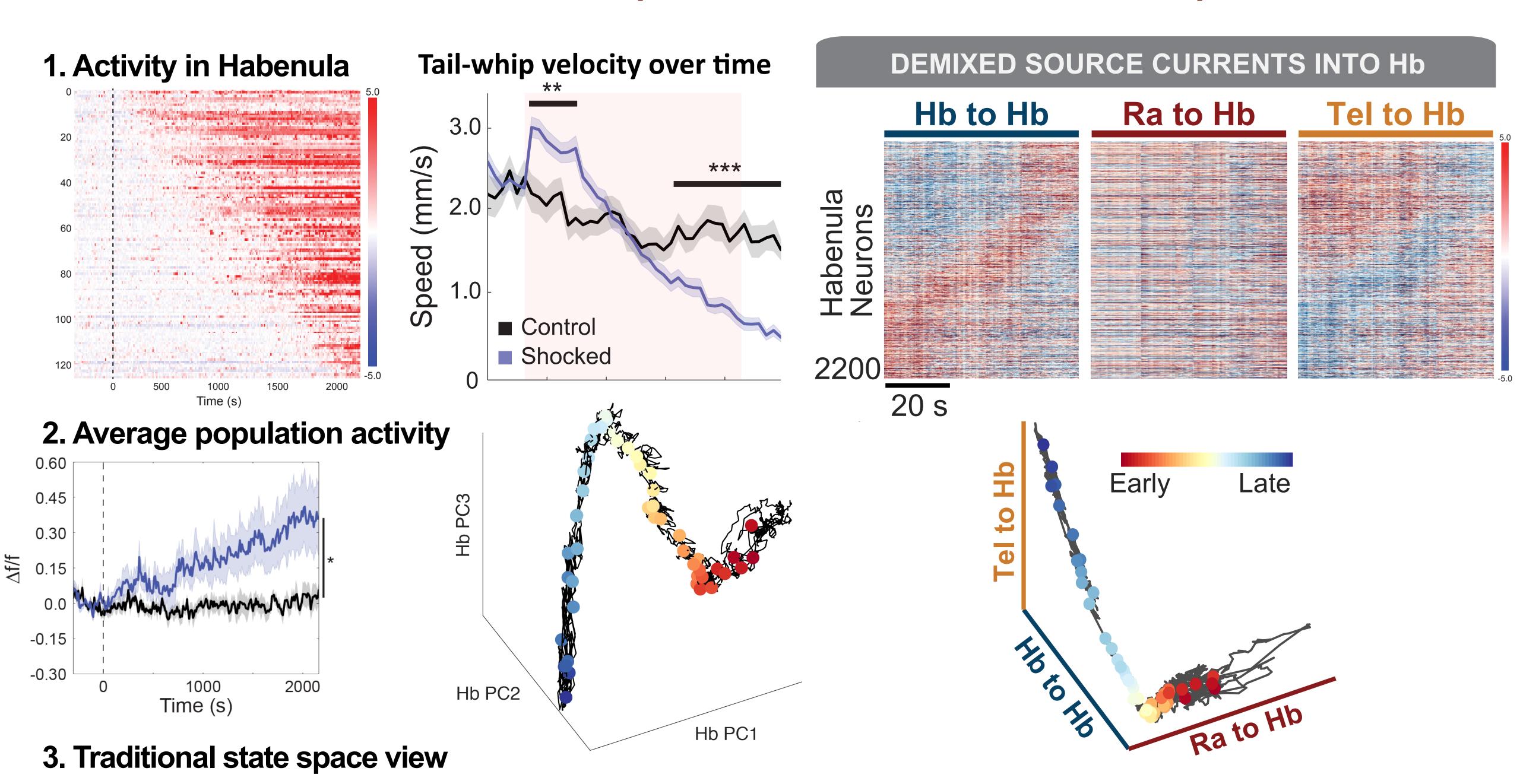
## ... reveals surprising inter-area effects, e.g., timing of inter-area currents

# MULTI-REGION RNN OF LARVAL ZEBRAFISH Area A (Hb-like) Tel Hb Ra Area C Area B (Ra-like) (Tel-like) Hb Ra Tel

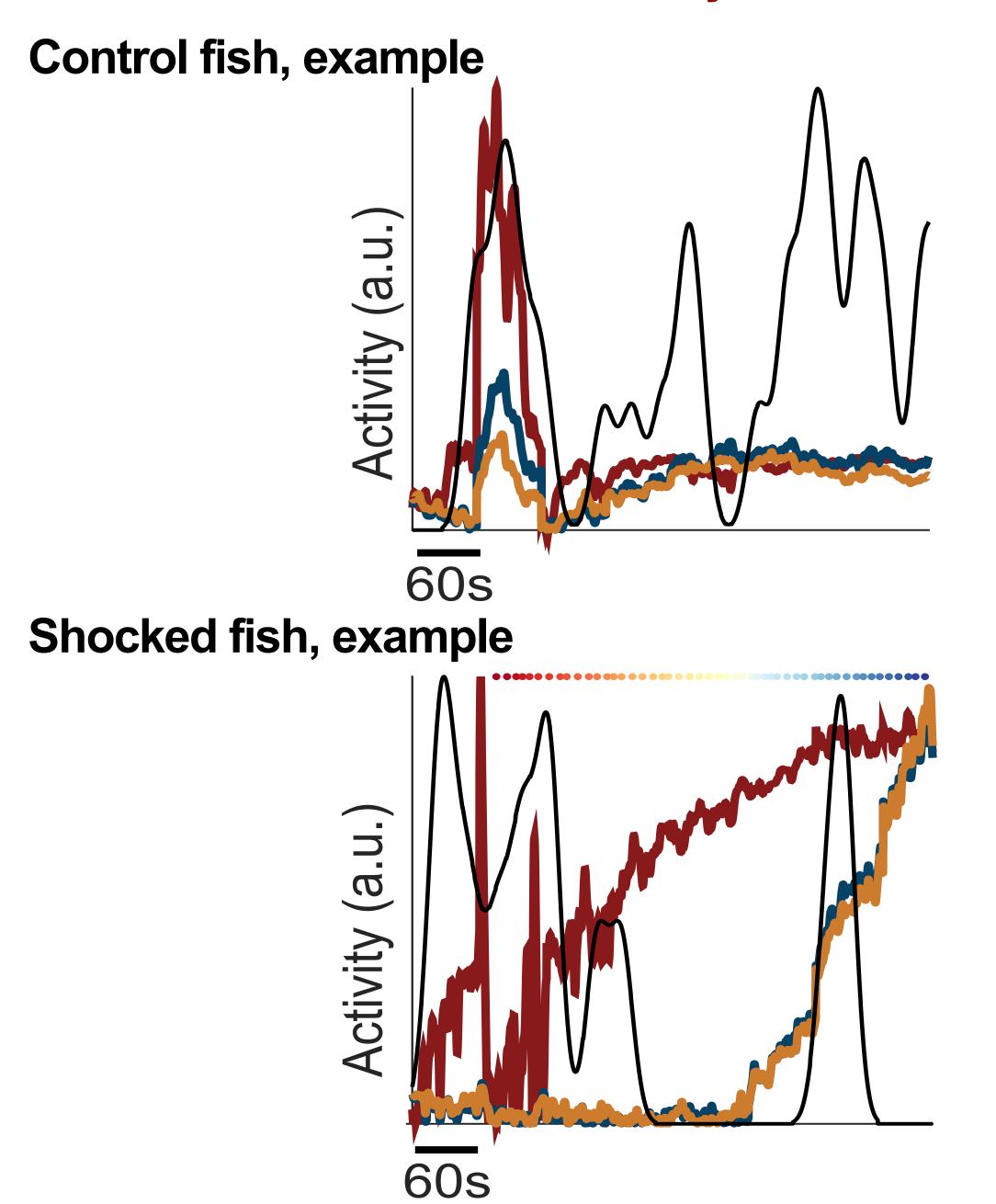
#### DEMIXED SOURCE CURRENTS INTO Hb

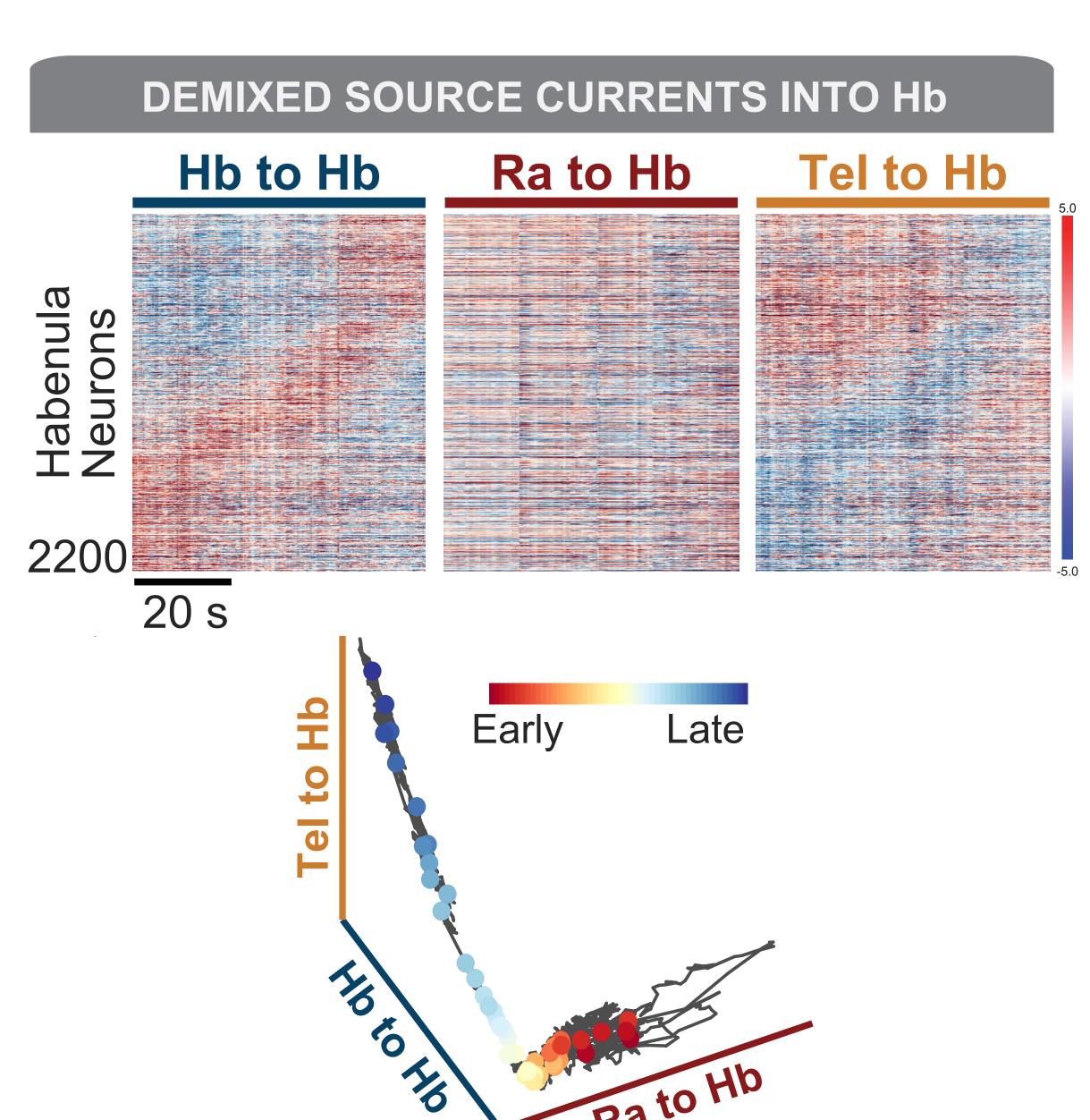


## Inter-area effects from CURBD is a powerful alternative to traditional p.o.v.



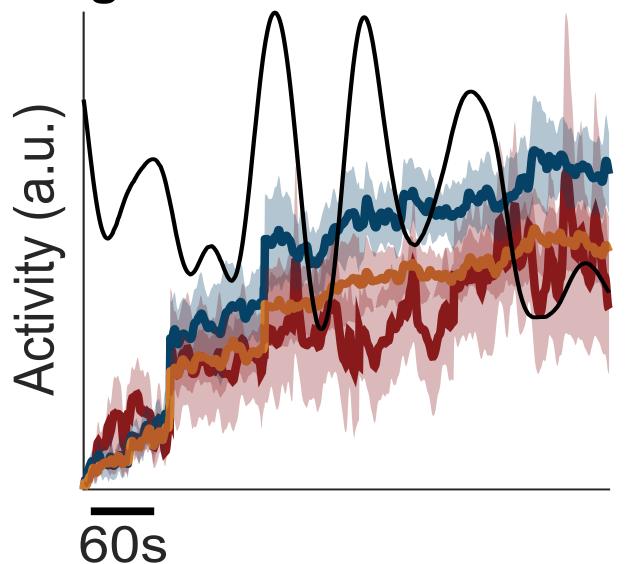
## Input currents behave differently in control v shocked fish



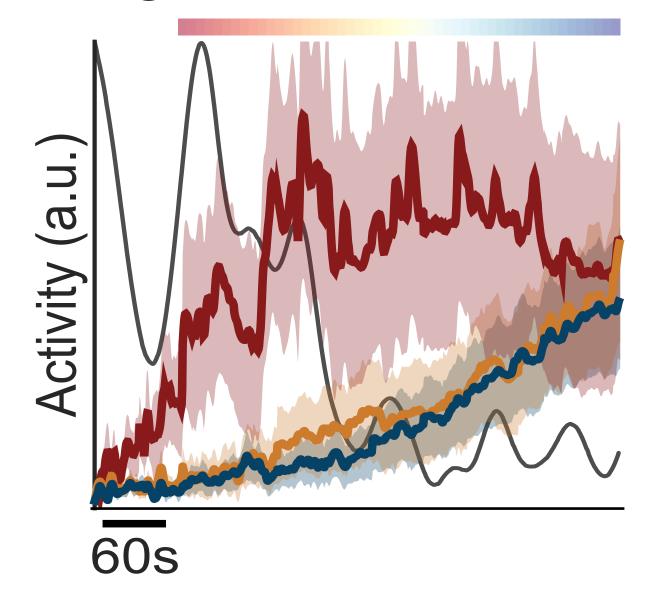


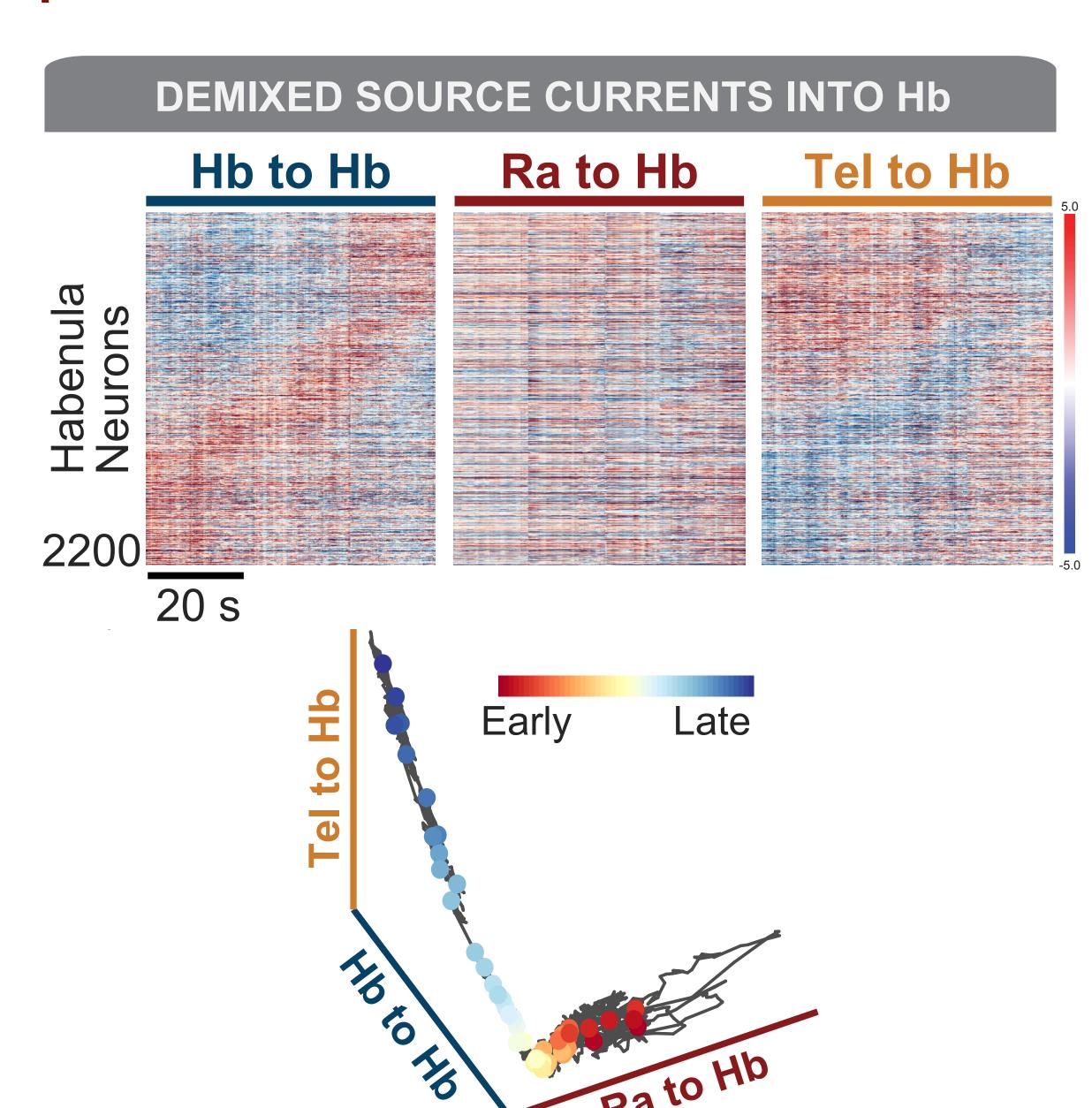
## Input currents behave differently across multiple control v shocked fish

Control fish, averaged over 5 individuals



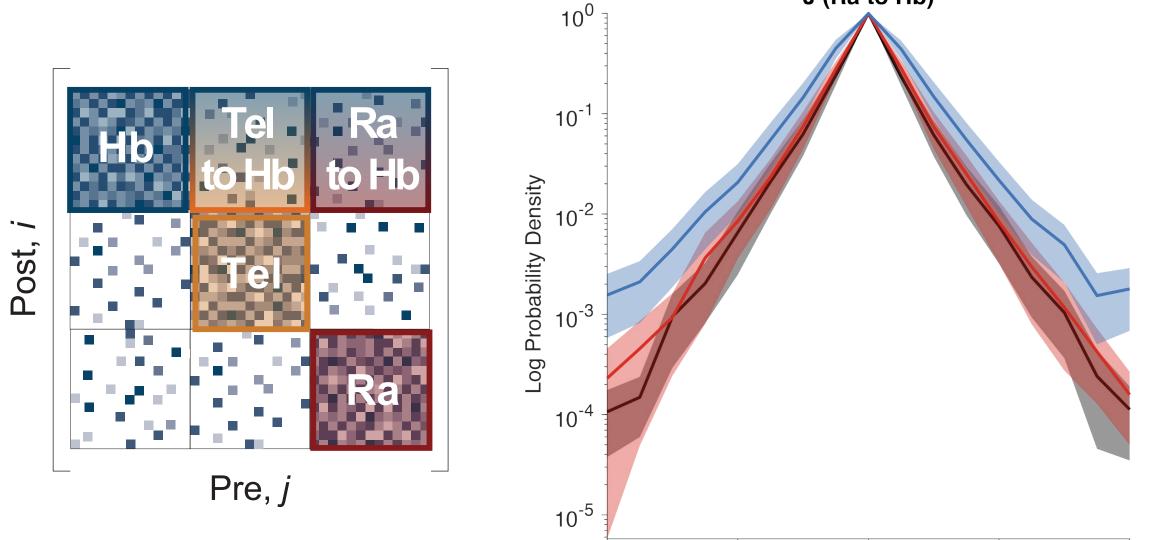
Shocked fish, averaged over 5 individuals



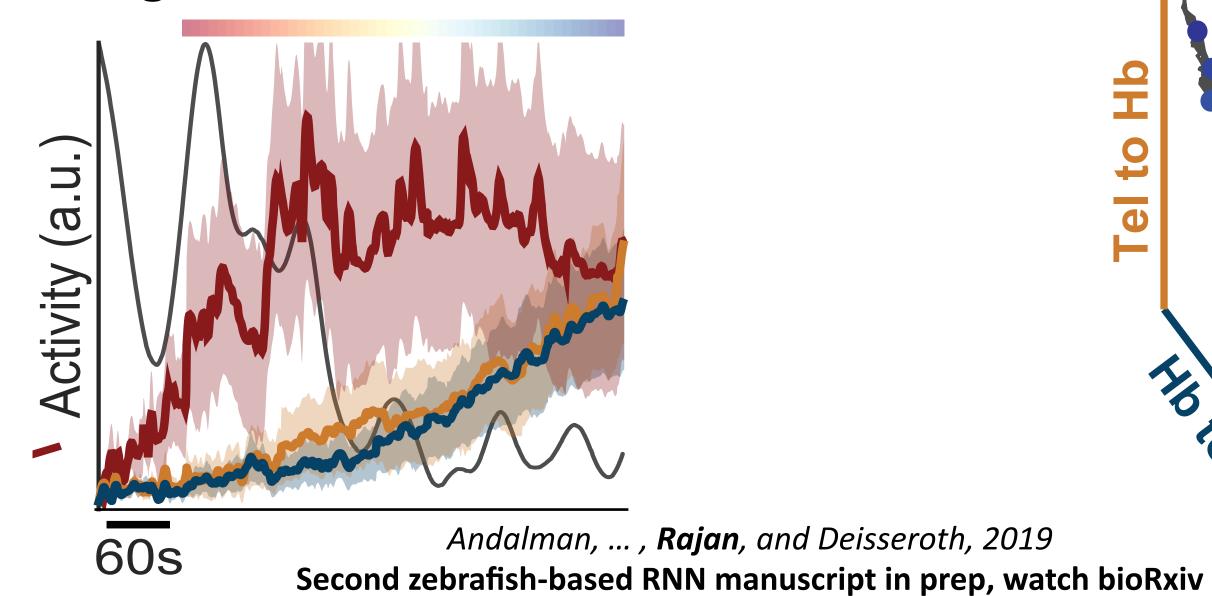


## Slow passivity may be driven via DI changes; early changes in active coping, currents driven

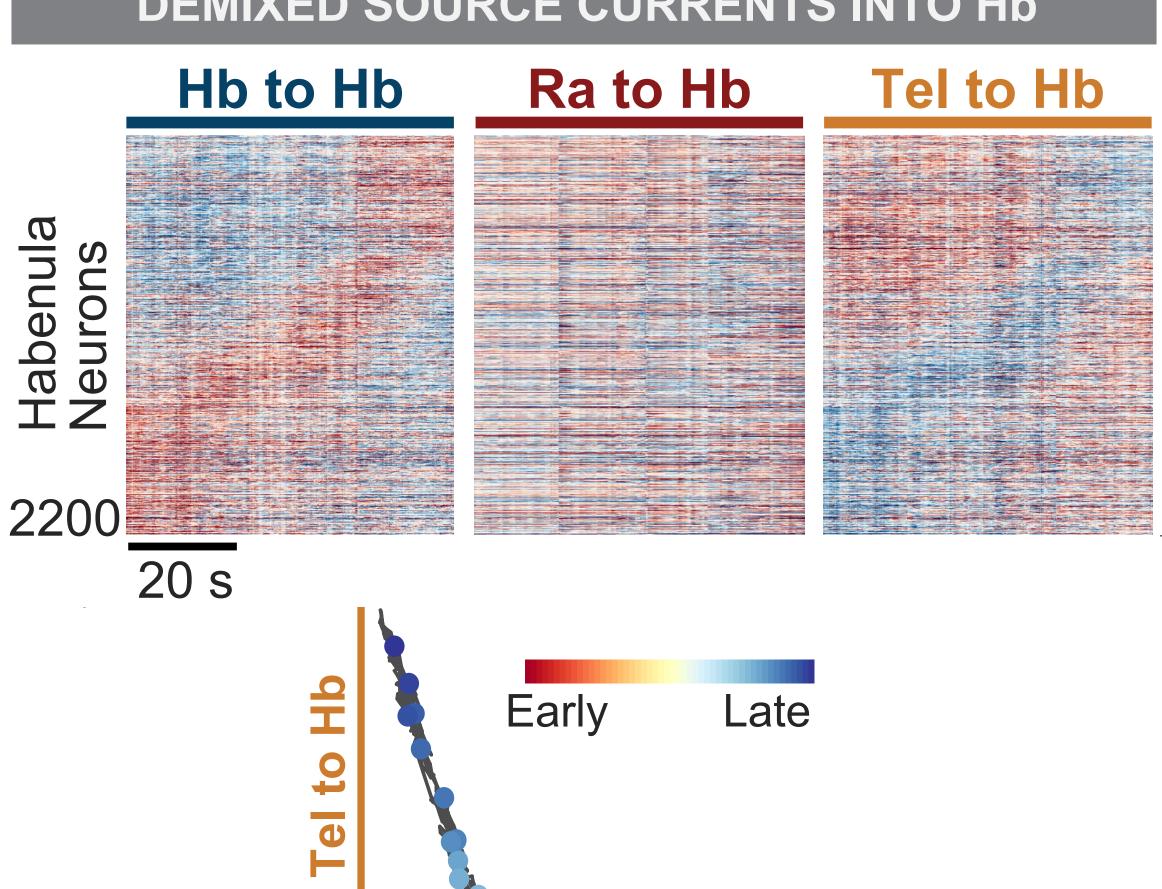




## Shocked fish, averaged over 5 individuals

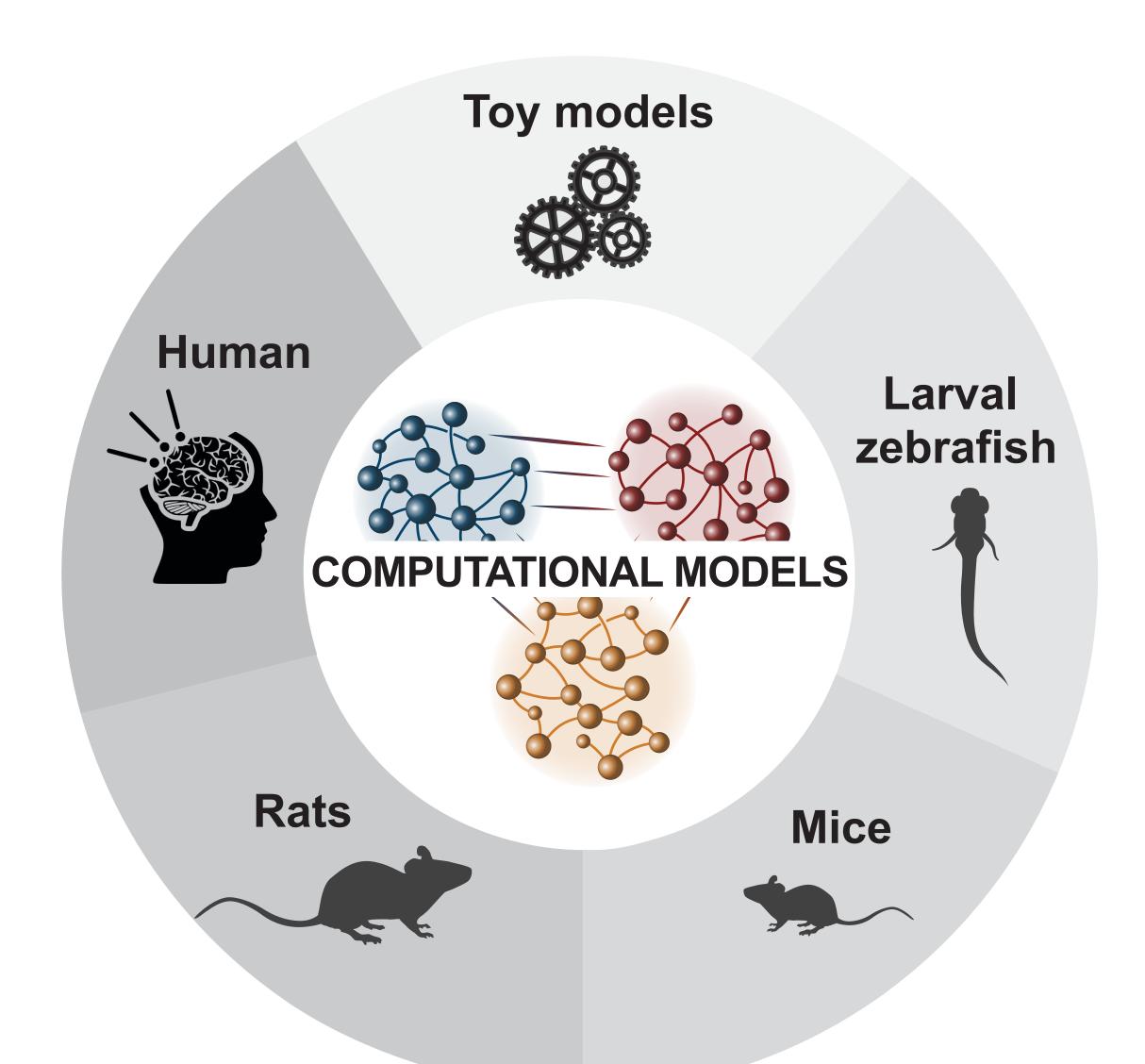


#### DEMIXED SOURCE CURRENTS INTO Hb



1800

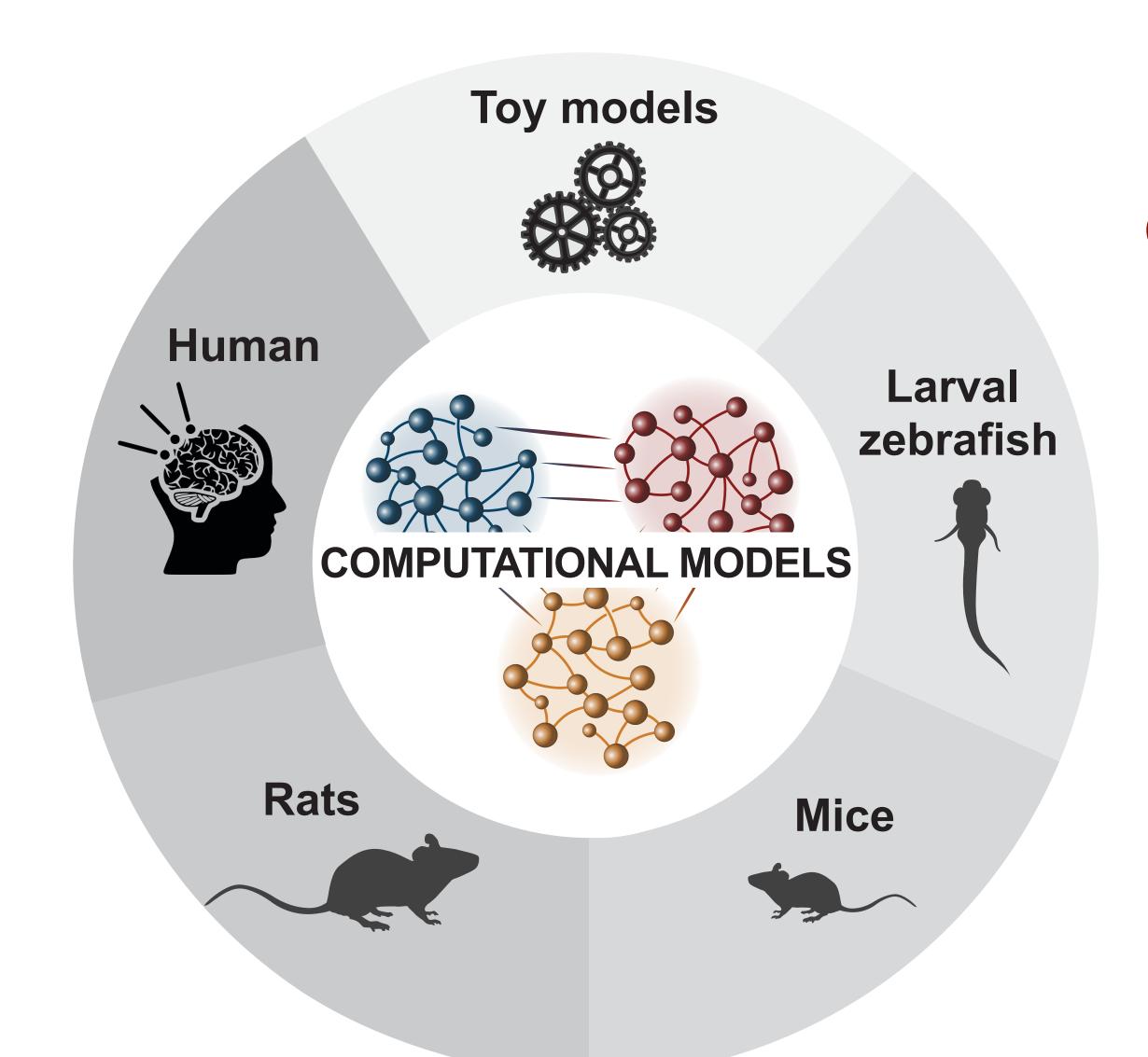
## Question: What brain-wide mechanism mediates active- to passive coping in zebrafish?



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## Brain-wide mechanisms mediating active- to passive coping transition in zebrafish

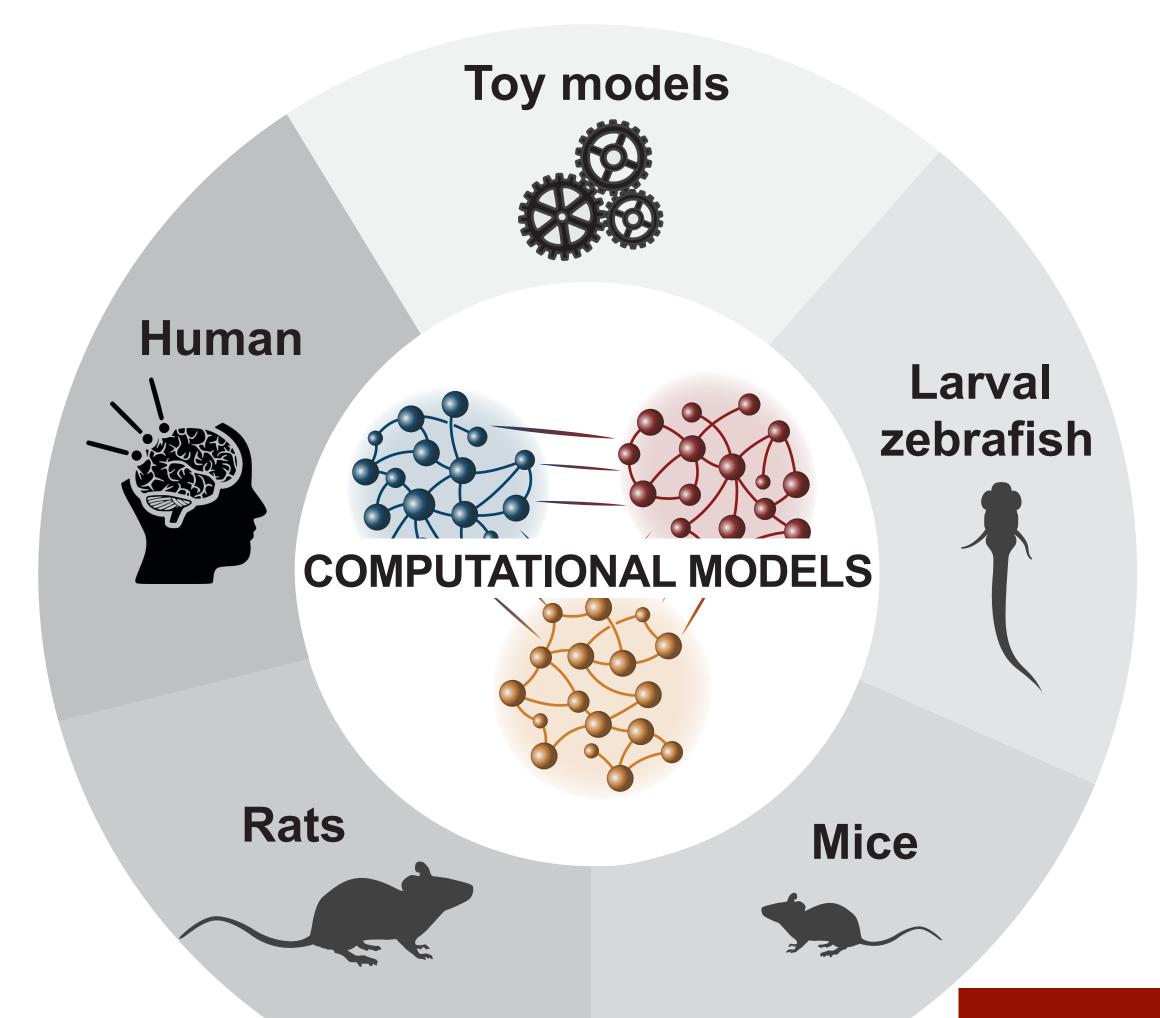


## Our results from multi-region RNNs and CURBD:

- 1. Hb interactions ramp with persistent, inescapable adversity. Feedback interactions from Ra to Hb change. (2019 Cell paper)
- 2. Roles of Ra and Tel projections into Hb, some driven by fast changes to the current manifold and some by slower structural changes.

  (what I told you today)

## Are any circuit mechanisms conserved (+ where they diverge)?



## Advantages of computational models

- 1. Multi-region RNN models generating neural dynamics consistent with data from active-to passive coping experiments
- 2. Inference of consistent <u>Directed Interaction</u> <u>matrices</u>, which
  - reflect both *within* and *inter-area* connectivity, and
  - correlate with behavioral state change
- 3. CURBD inferred currents suggest distinct time scales: *early and slower effects*.

## Alternative to traditional functional connectivity

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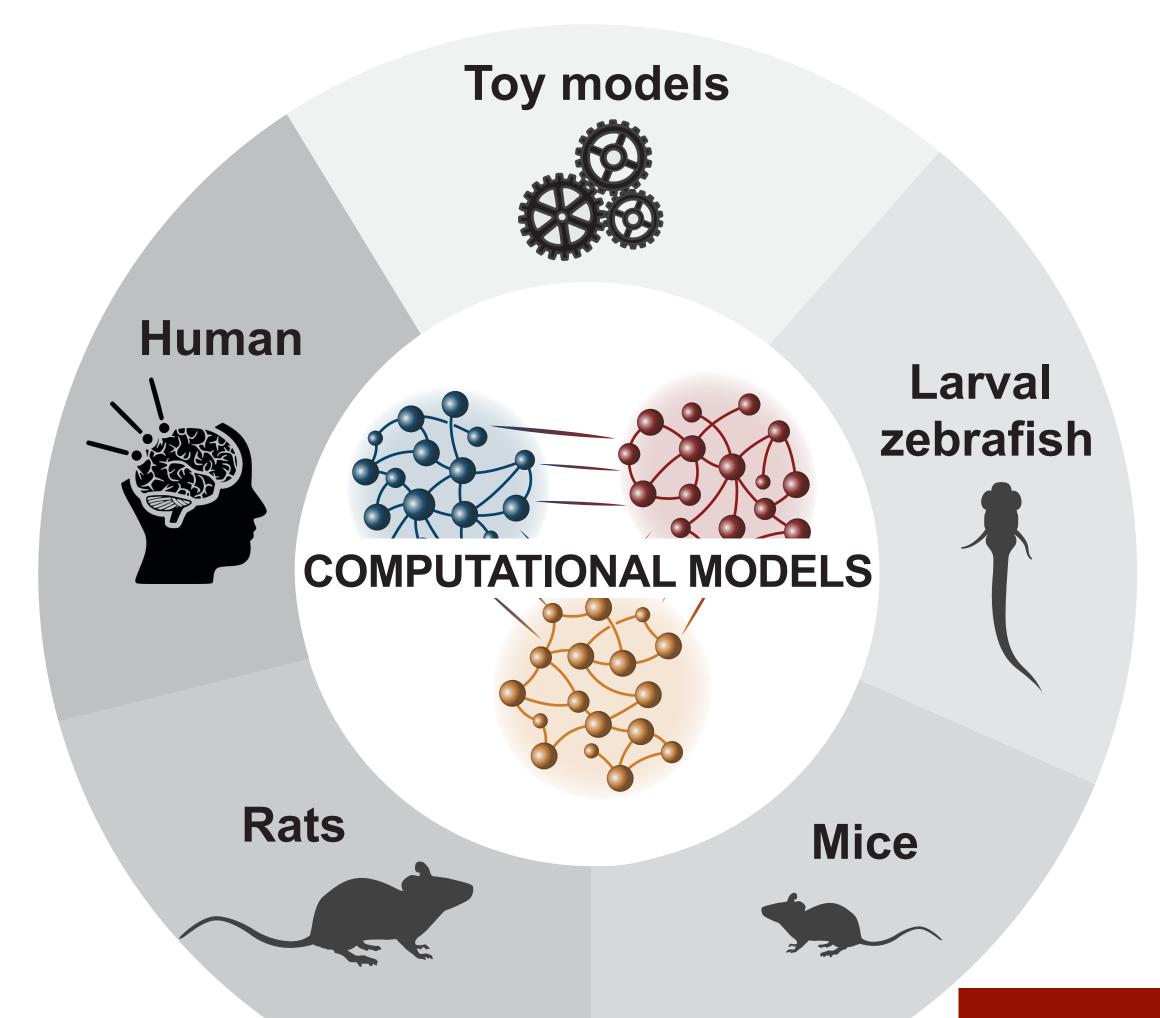


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