

The background of the slide is a fluorescence microscopy image of a larval zebrafish brain. The brain tissue is stained with a red fluorescent marker, highlighting various structures. A white rectangular box with a thin border is centered in the upper half of the image, containing the title and author's name in white text.

The influence of neuromodulators on brain state transitions in larval zebrafish

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Supervision:
Paul De Koninck
& Patrick Desrosiers

Larval zebrafish brain

>100 000 neurons

Spinal cord



Eye

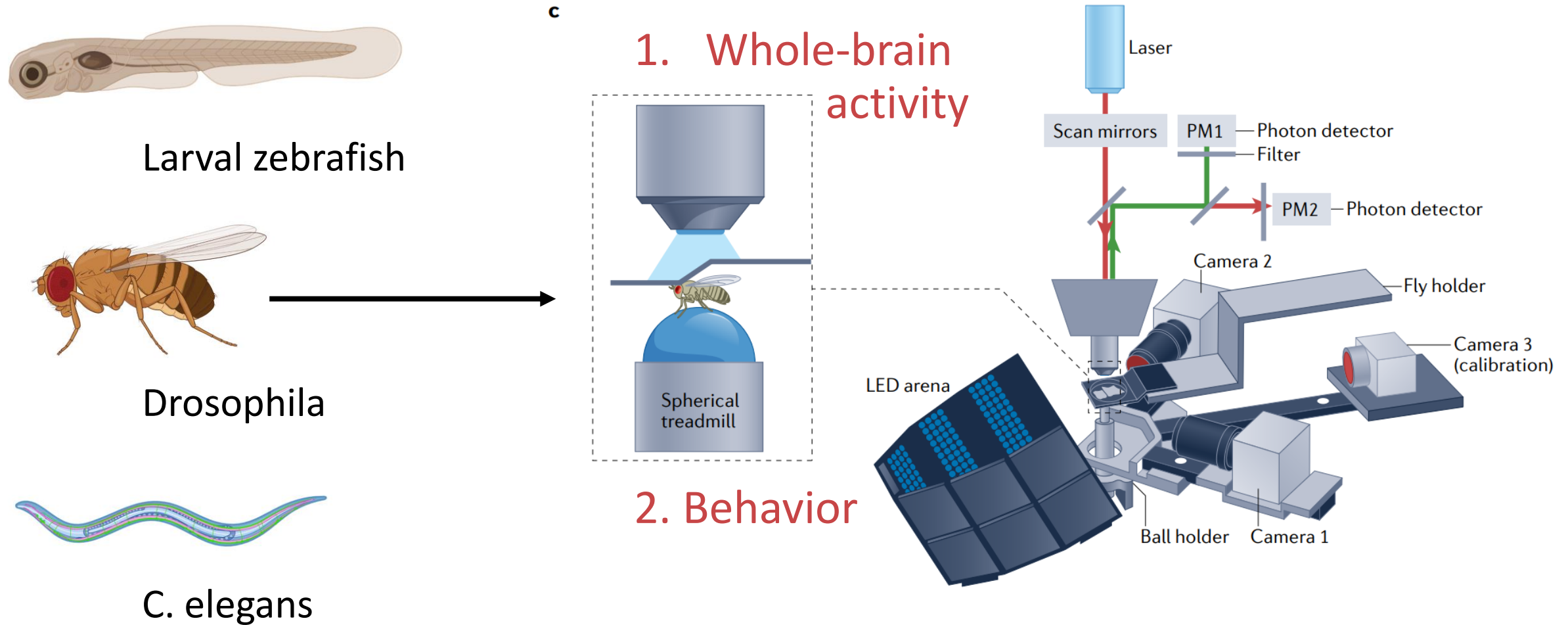
Eye

Tg(*elavl3*:H2B-GCaMP6s)



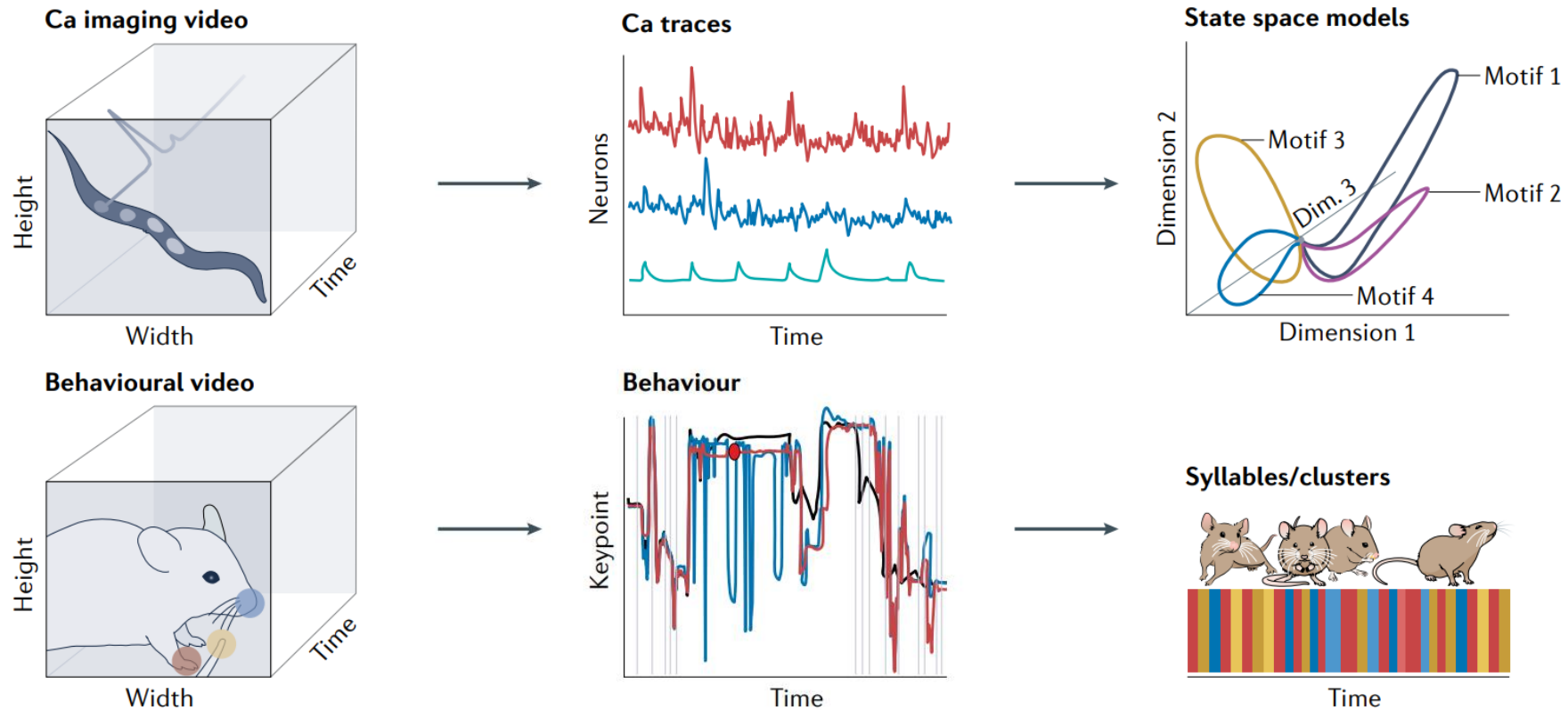
Whole-brain imaging in small animals

Small animal models allow us to see almost *everything*

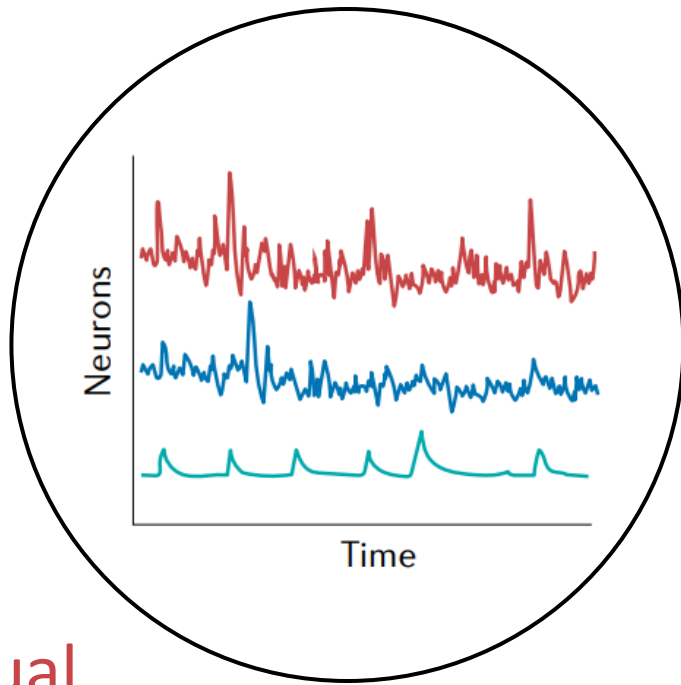


Whole-brain imaging in small animals

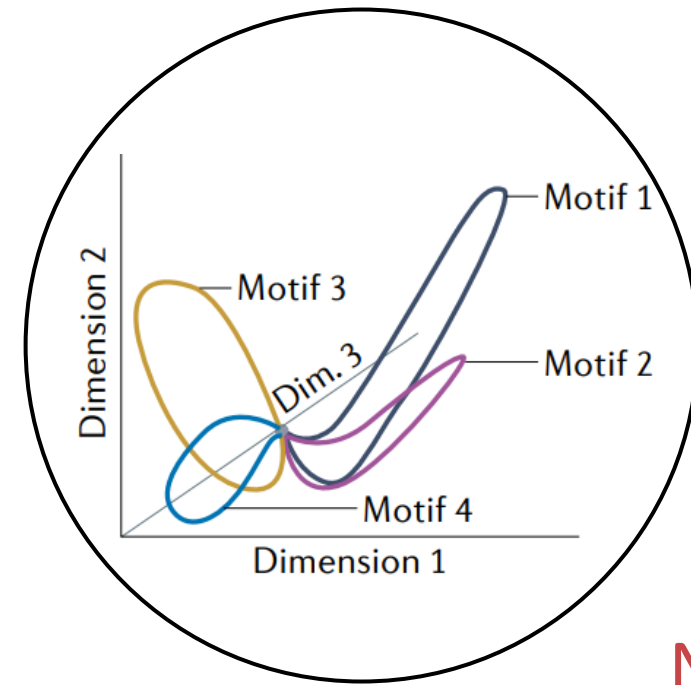
Small animal models allow us to see almost *everything*, but is it *too much*?



High-dimensional  Low-dimensional

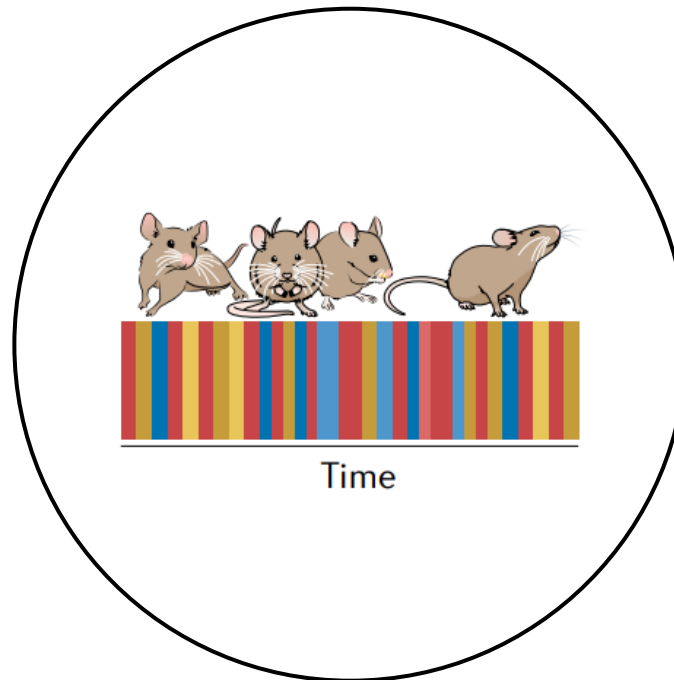


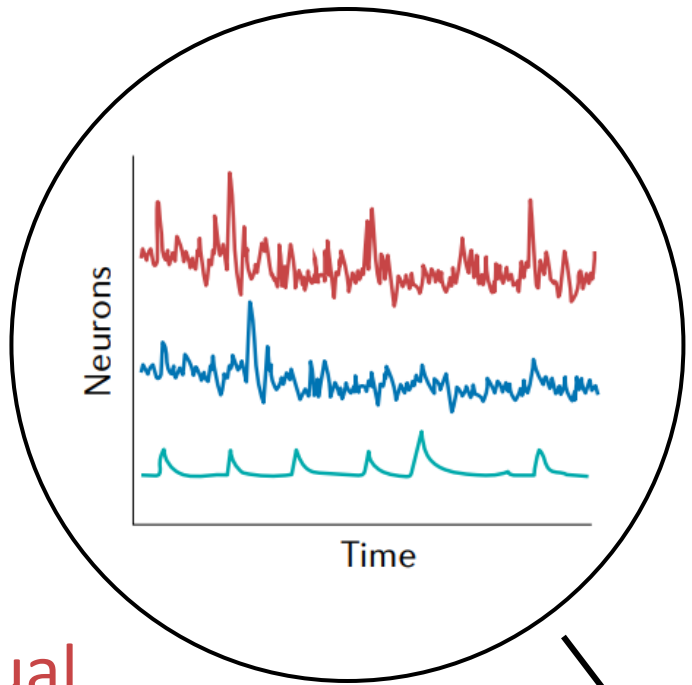
Individual
neurons



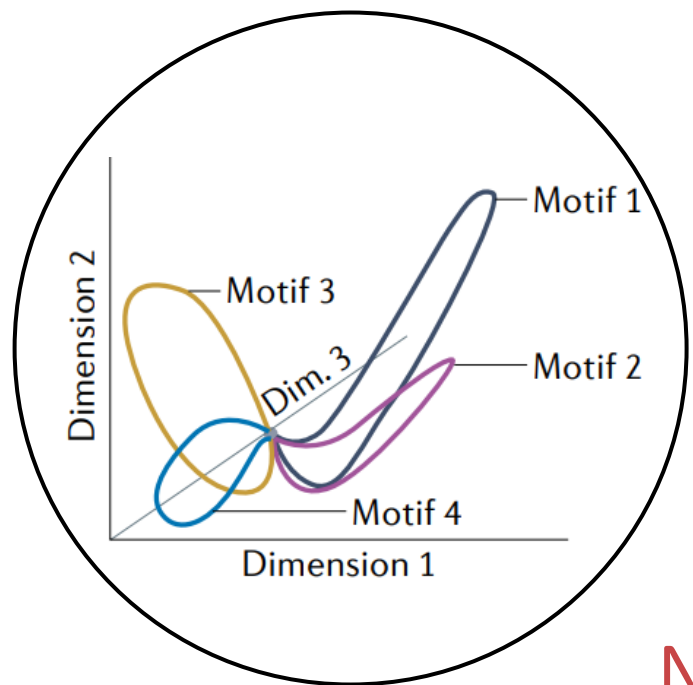
Neuronal
populations

Behavior



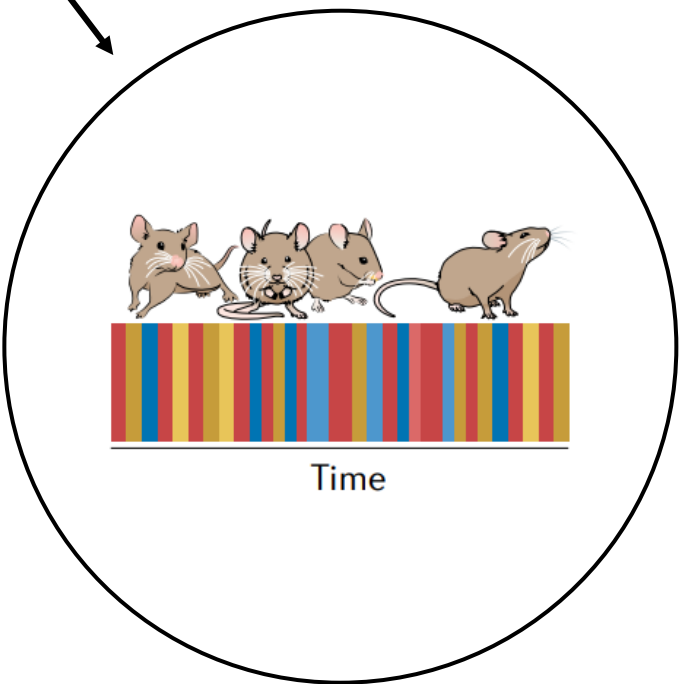


Individual
neurons

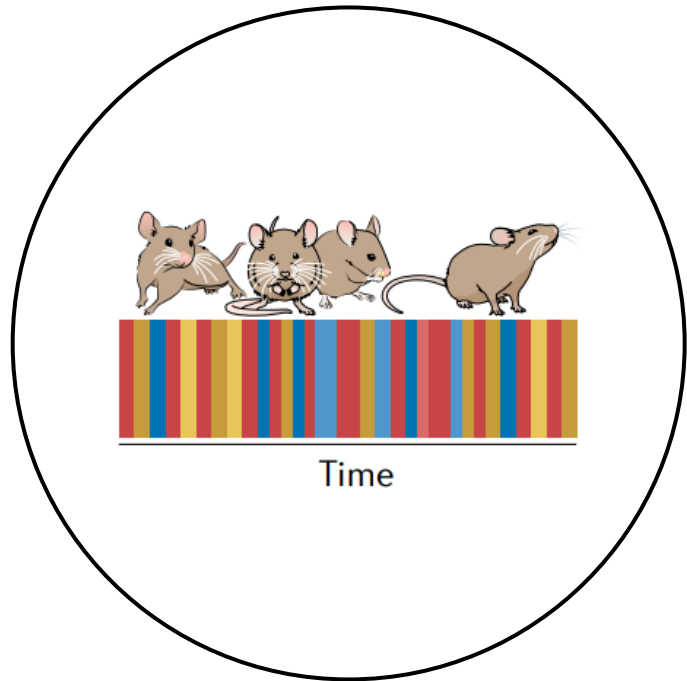


Neuronal
populations

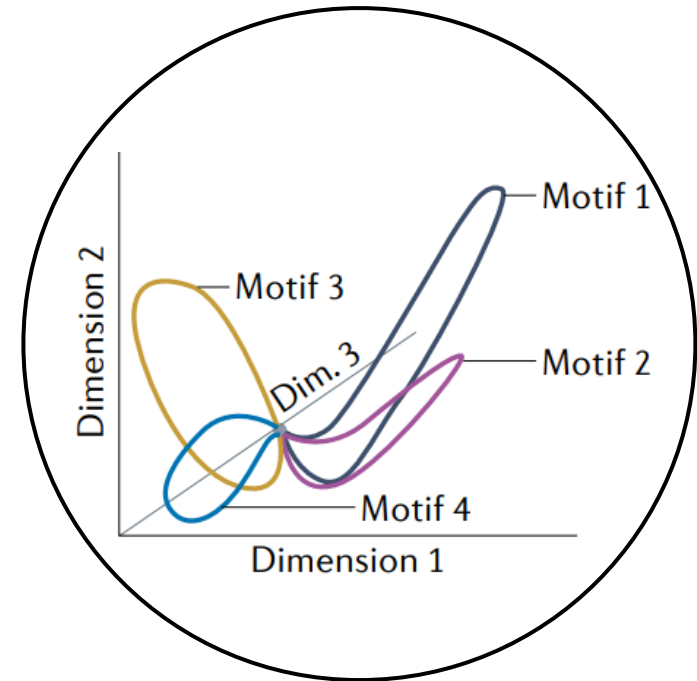
Behavior



Discrete state decomposition



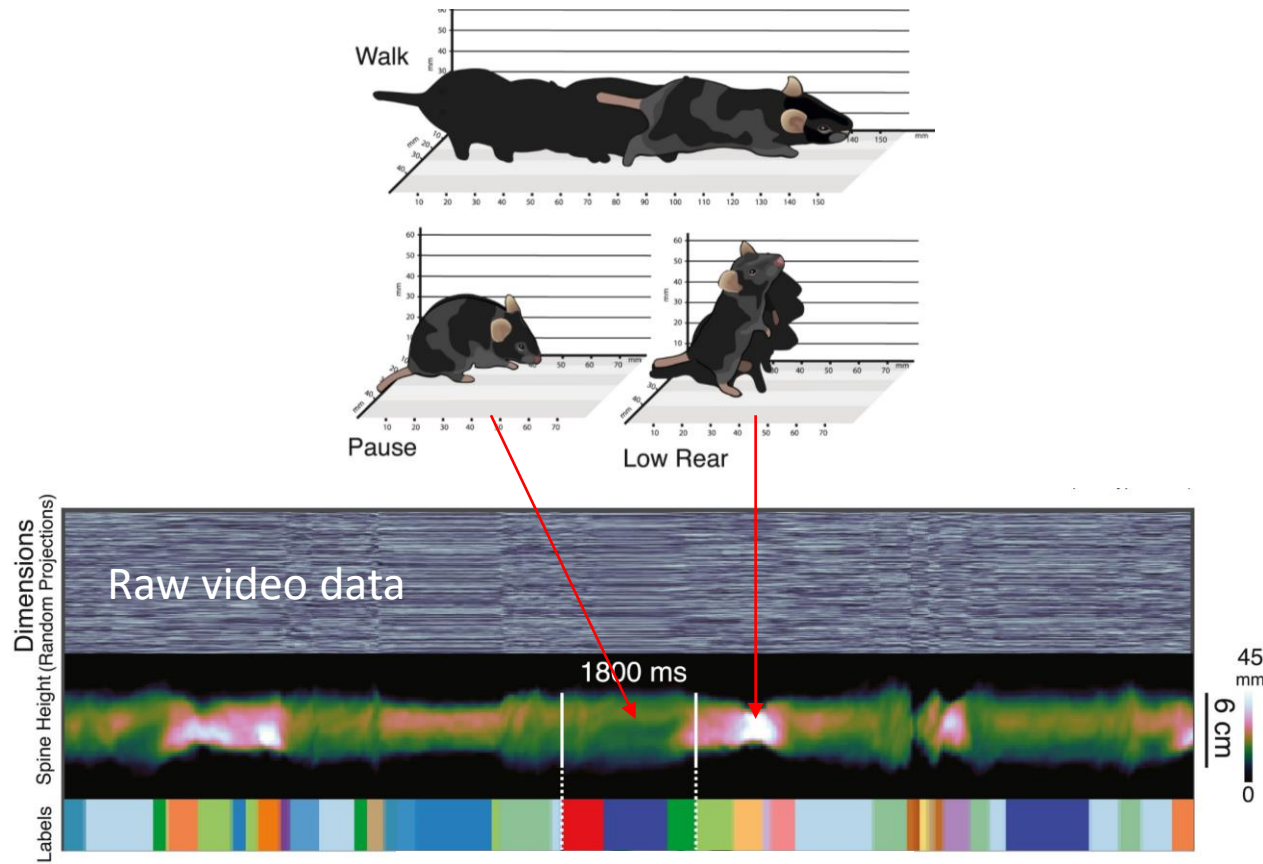
Behavior



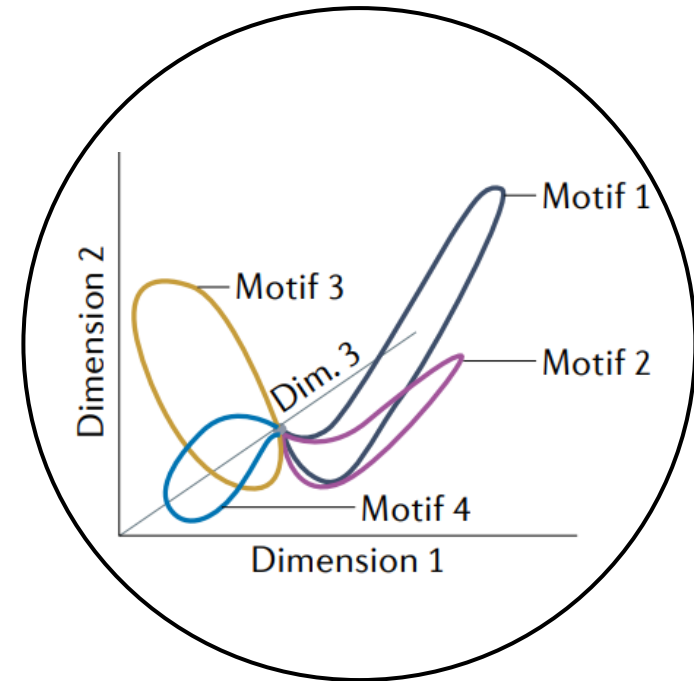
Neuronal
populations

Discrete state decomposition

Markov chains have been applied to a wide array of problems in neuroscience



Behavioral
states



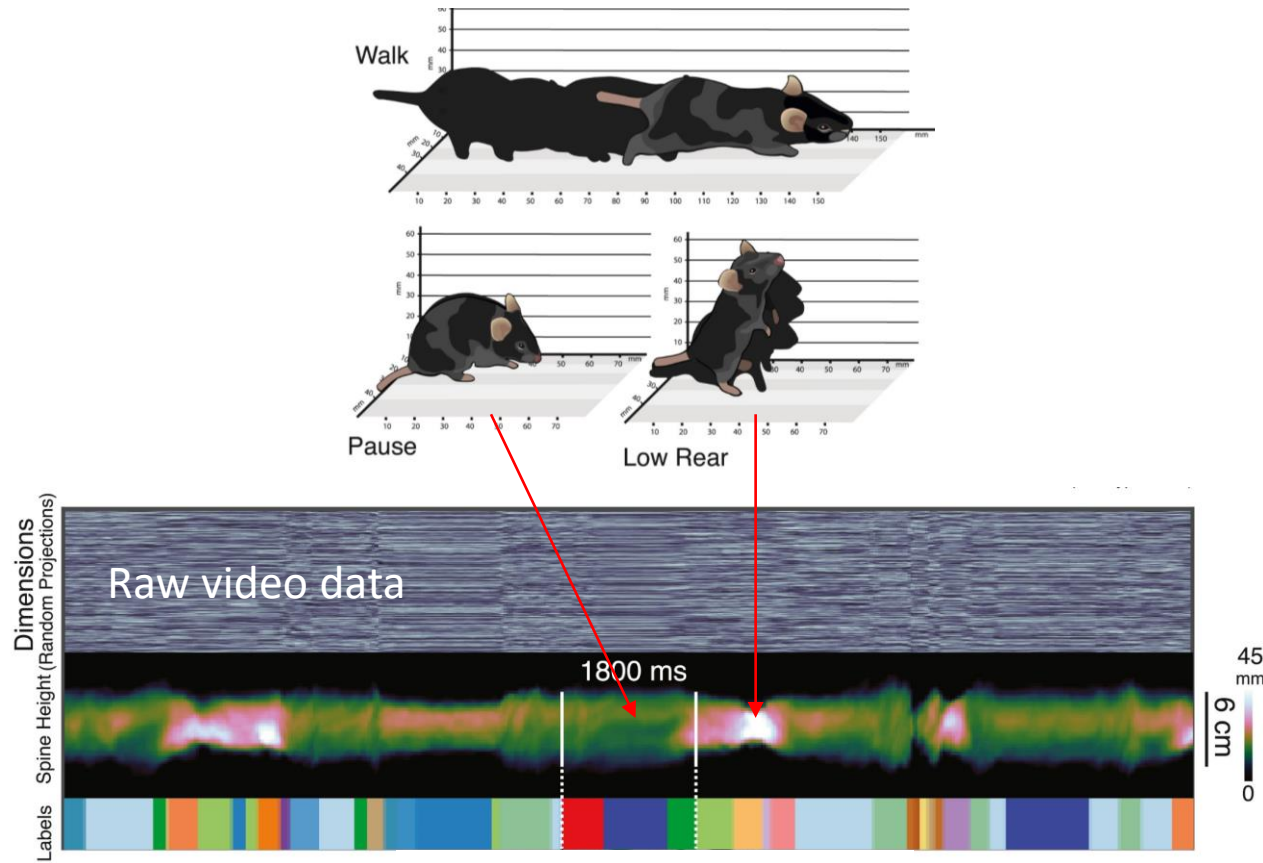
Neuronal
populations

Cornblath *et al.*
*Communications
biology* (2020)

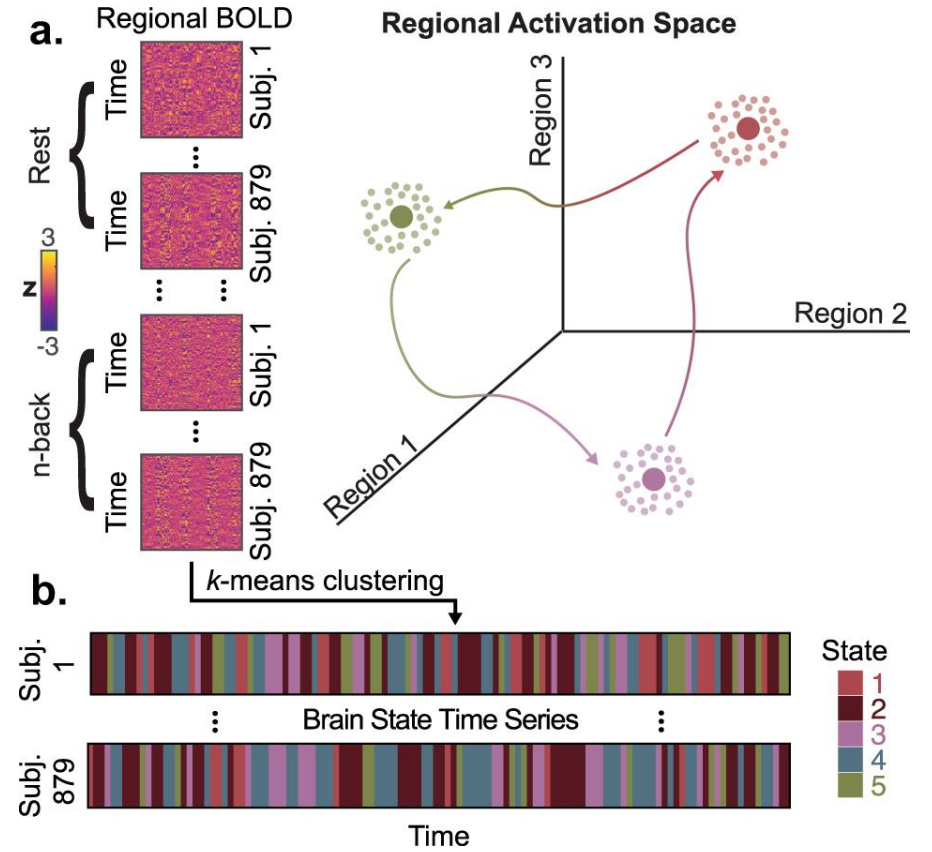
Wiltschko *et al.*
Neuron (2015)

Discrete state decomposition

Markov chains have been applied to a wide array of problems in neuroscience



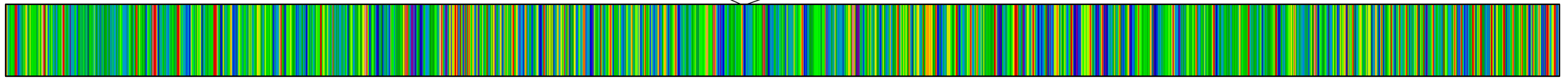
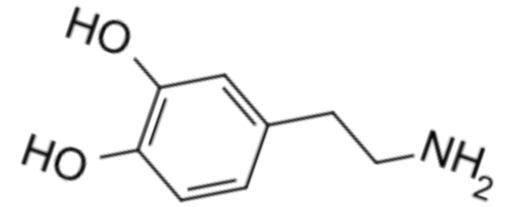
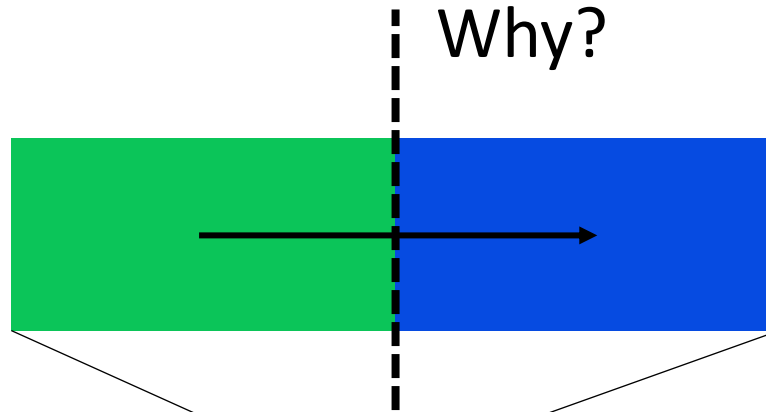
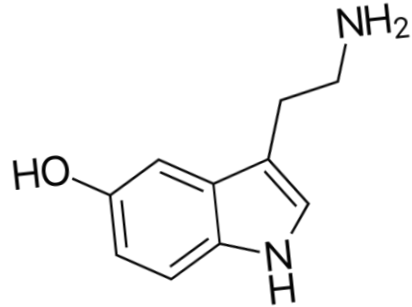
Behavioral states



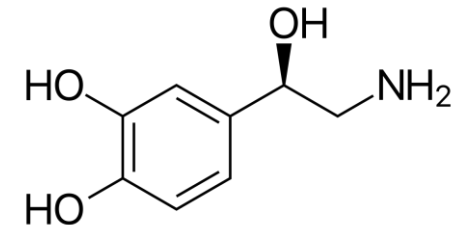
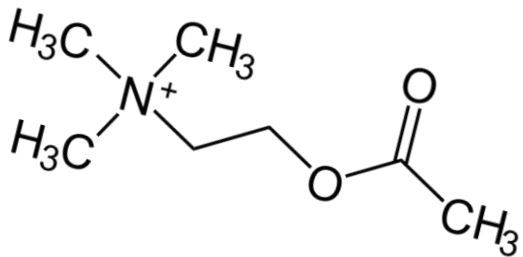
Brain states

Cornblath *et al.*
Communications biology (2020)

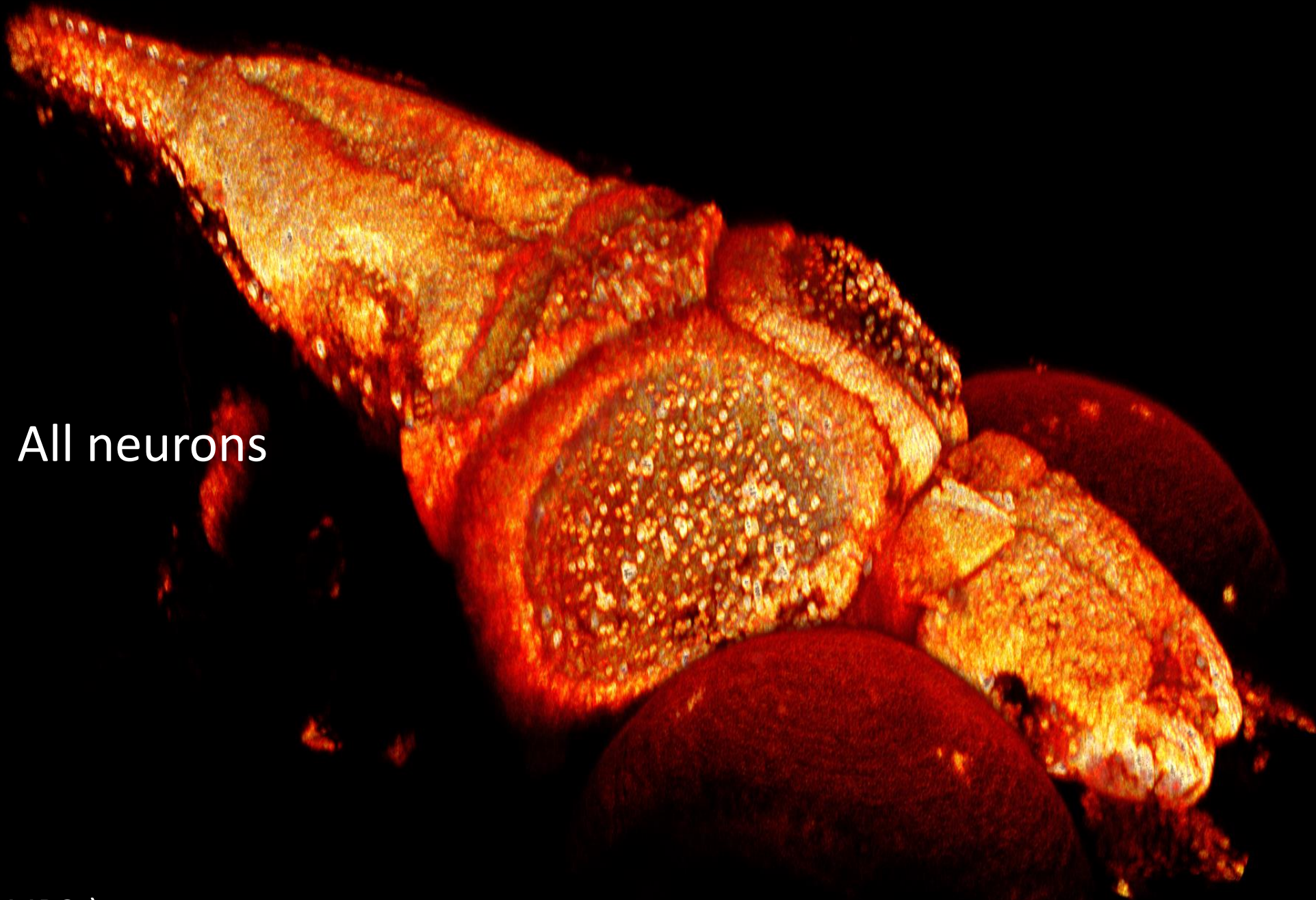
What happens at transitions?



Brain states



Are these state transitions the result of purely **excitatory/inhibitory** dynamics?
Or do they require a little bit more help?



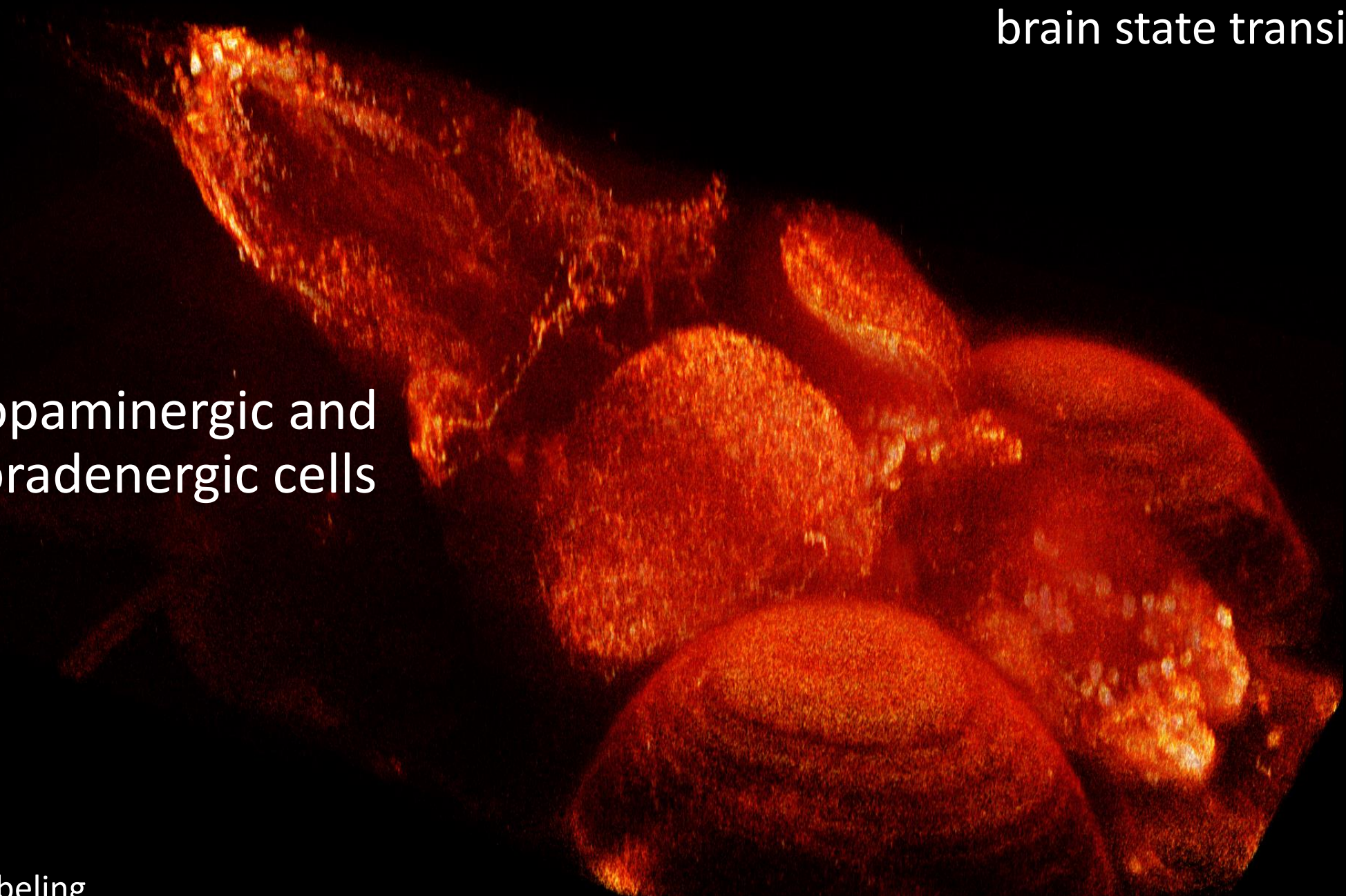
All neurons

Tg(*elav*/3:H2B-GCaMP6s)

If/how neuromodulators control
brain state transitions

Dopaminergic and
noradrenergic cells

Anti-th immunolabeling





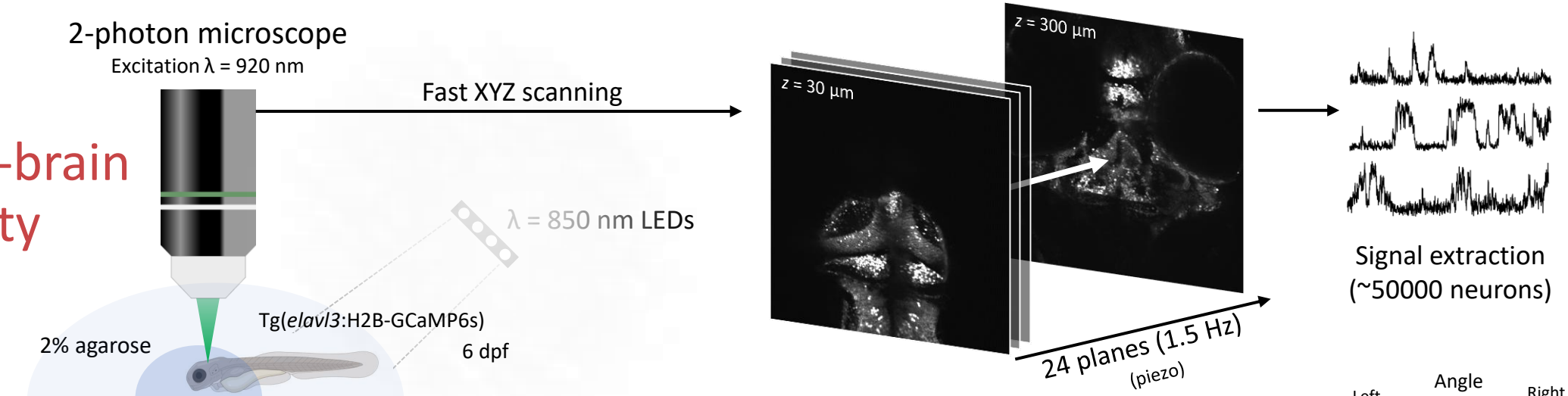
1. Measuring brain activity and behavior



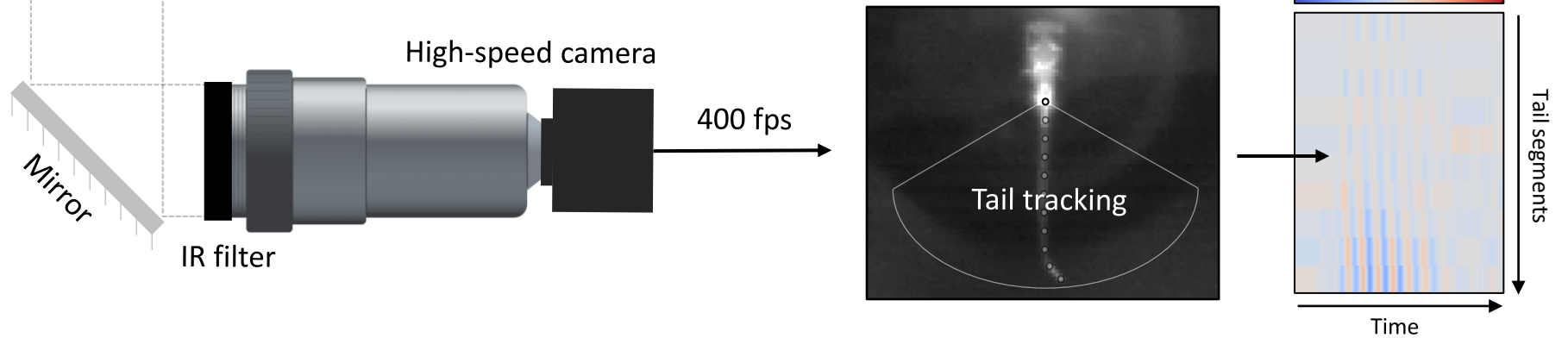
Experimental setup

Core elements of our microscopy setup

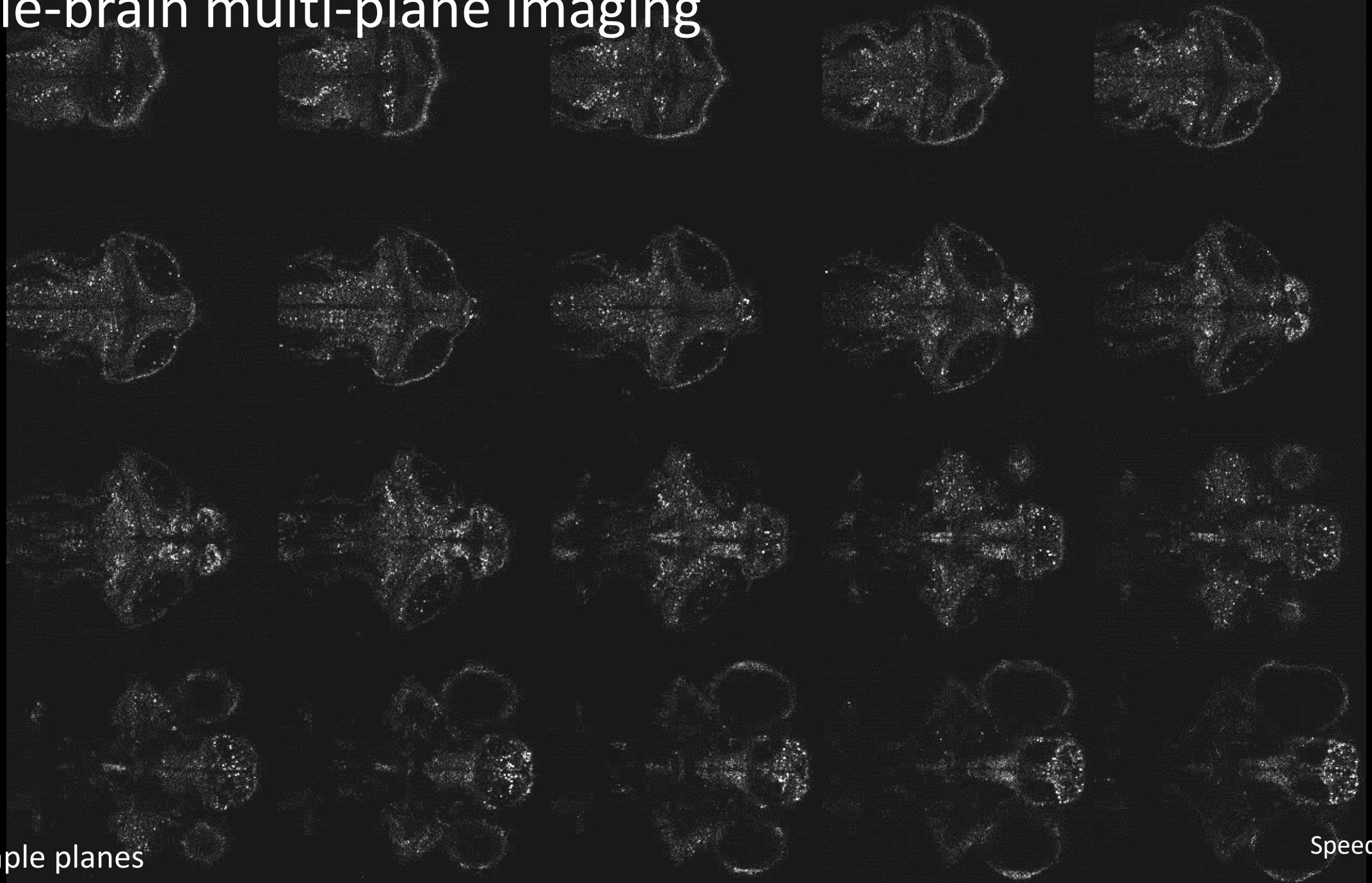
1. Whole-brain activity



2. Behavior



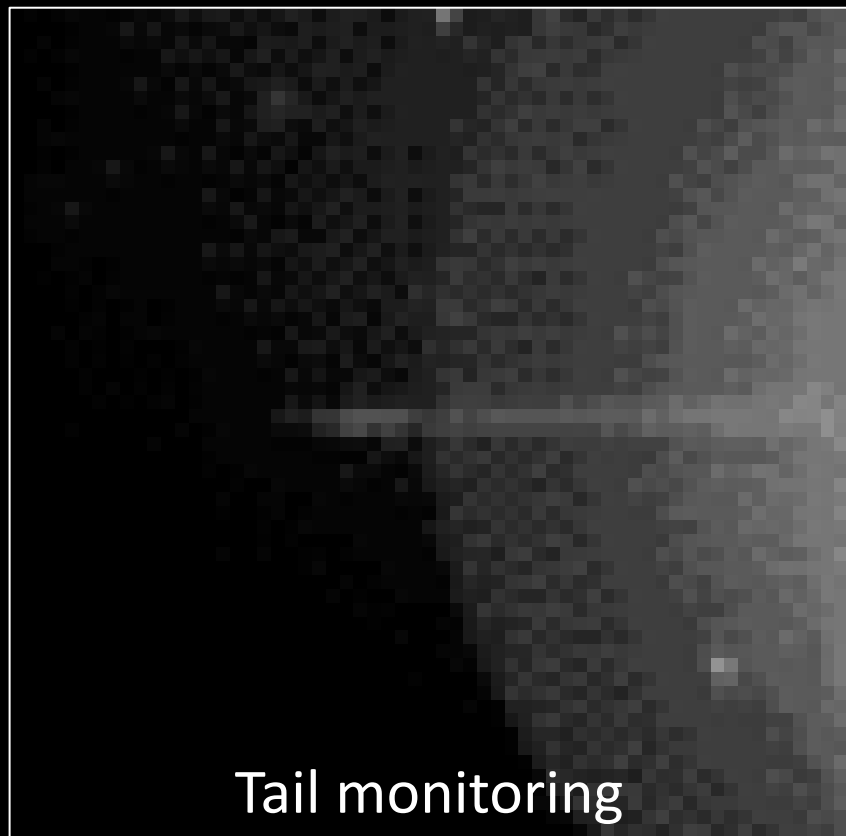
Whole-brain multi-plane imaging



20 example planes

Speed 40x

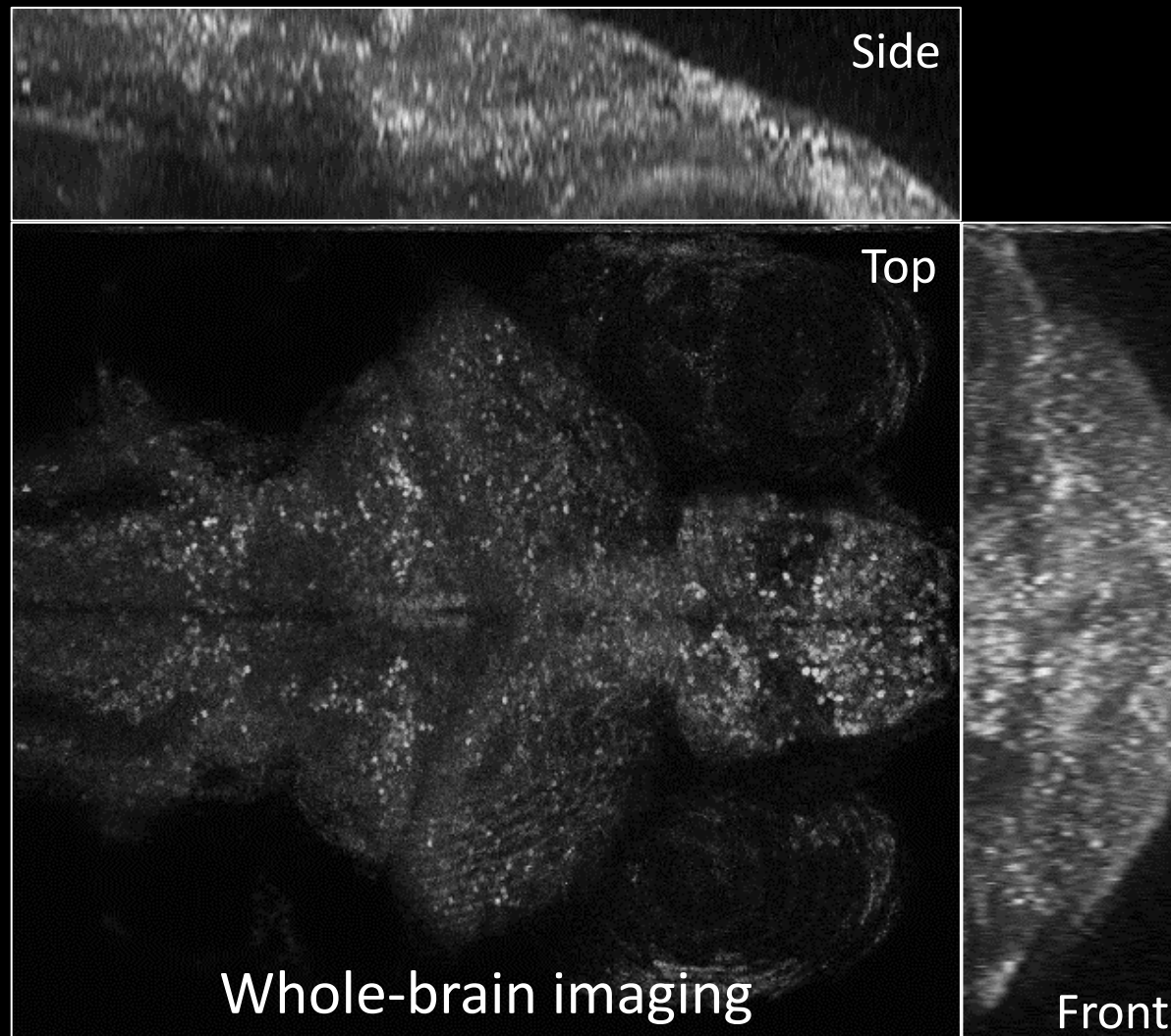
Calcium imaging + Behavior



Tail monitoring

400 fps

...



Whole-brain imaging

1.5 volumes/s

Side

Top

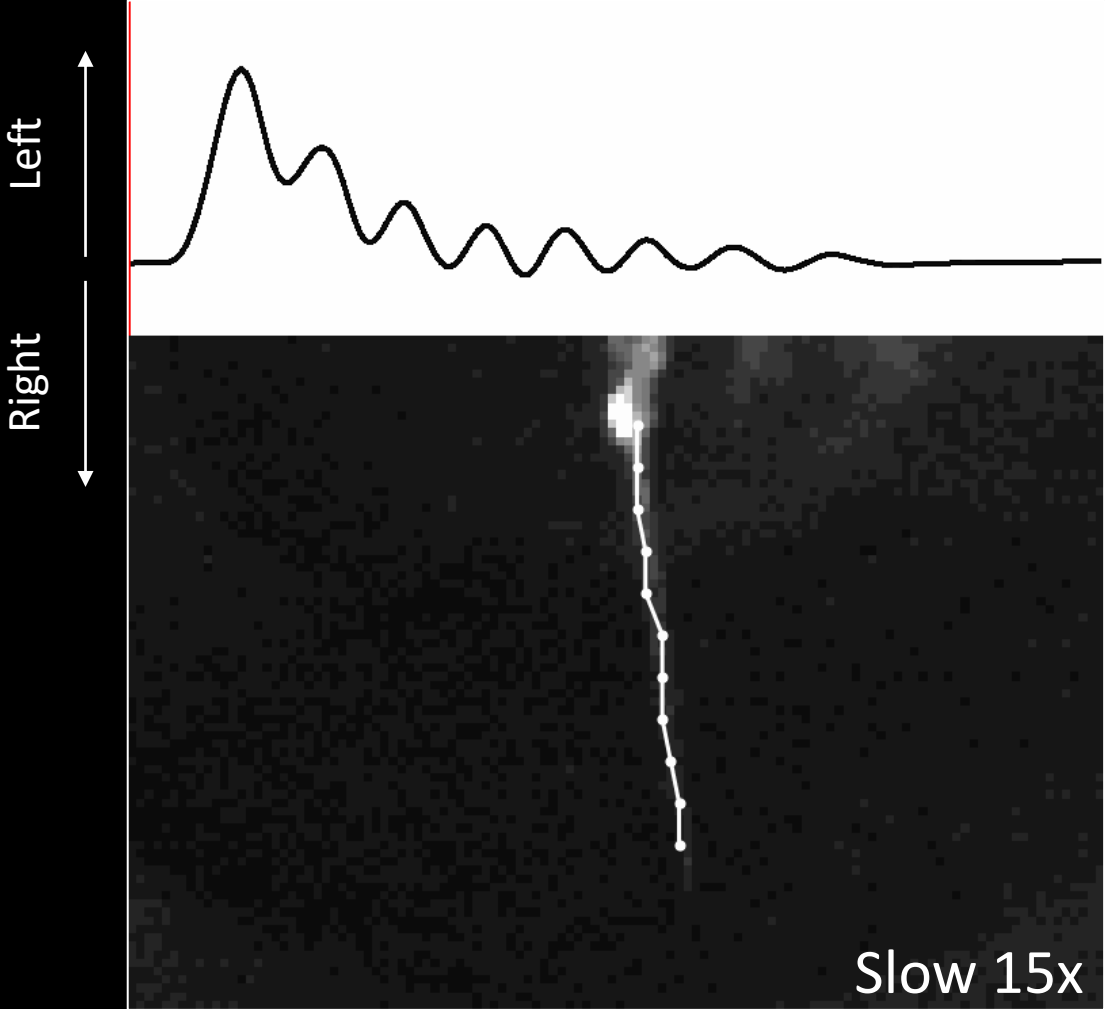
Front

Speed 20x

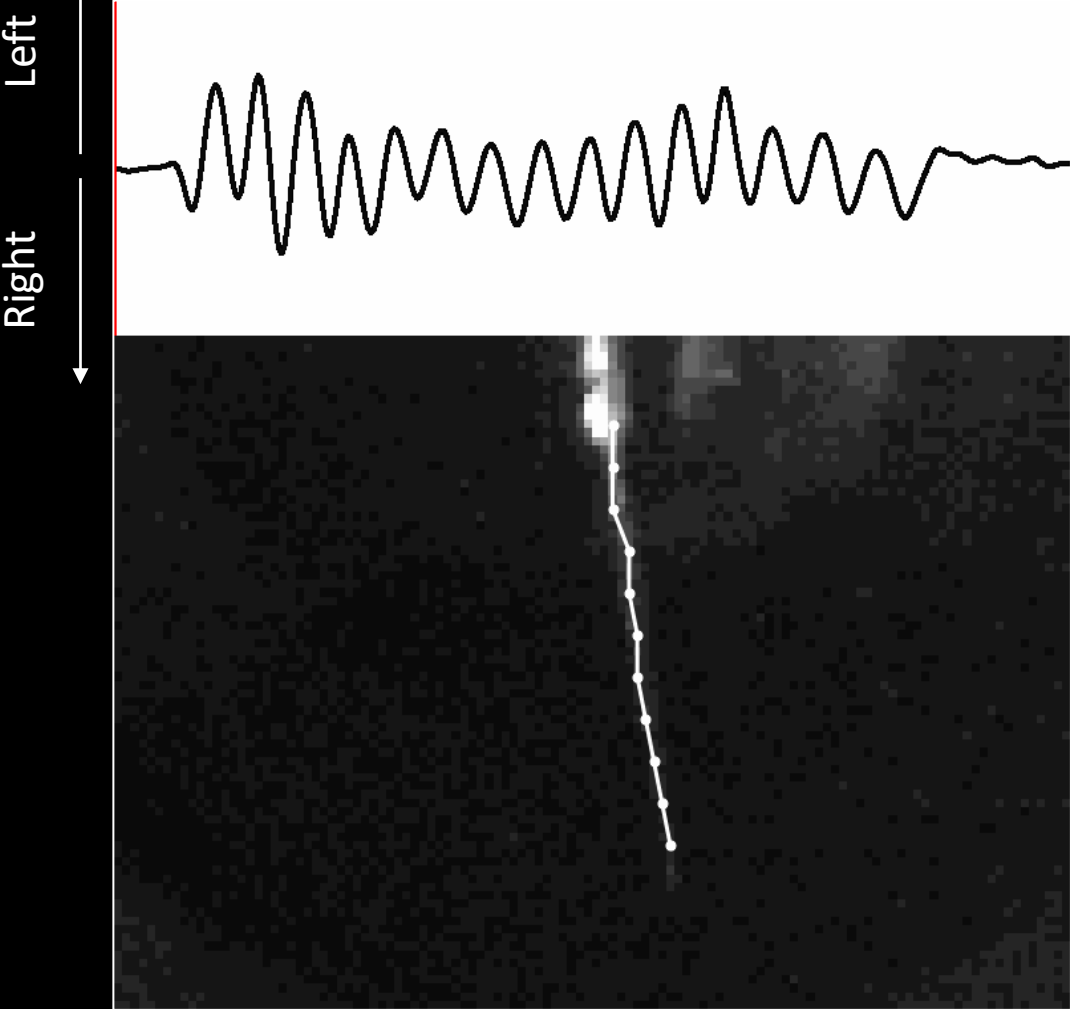
High-speed tail tracking

Fish swim at 20-50 Hz and many locomotor patterns can be distinguished

Ex. movement type #1: Large-angle turn



Ex. movement type #2: Forward swim



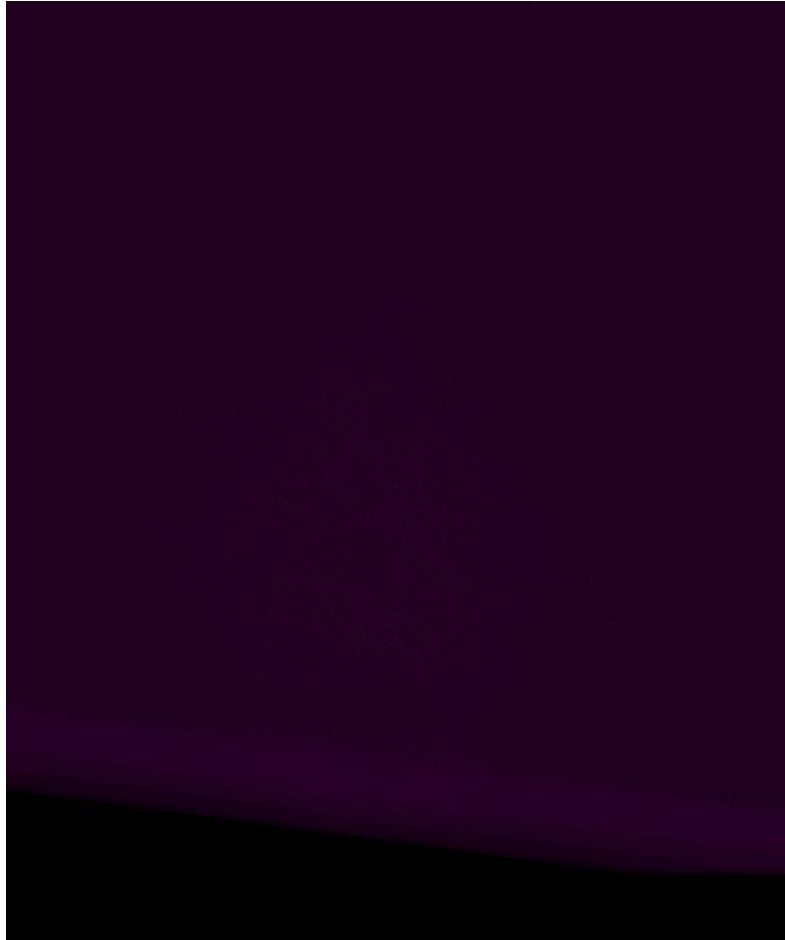


2. Extracting low-dimensional states

Brain atlas registration

Imaging volumes are registered on a brain atlas
(*Mapzebrain, Herwig Baier Lab*)

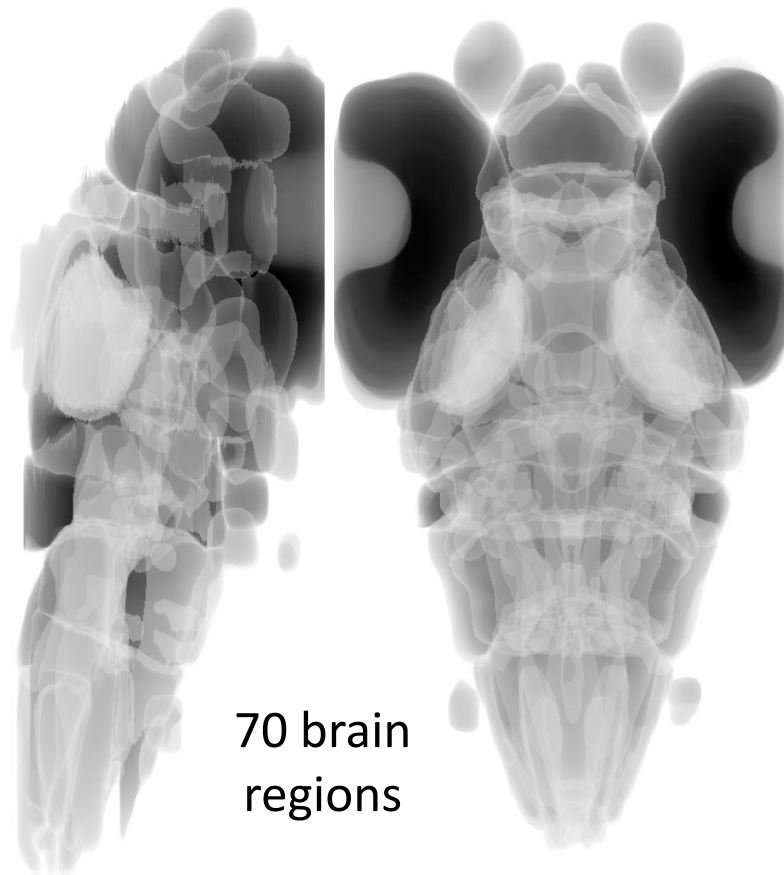
1. Registration on atlas template brain
(*ANTs Registration*)



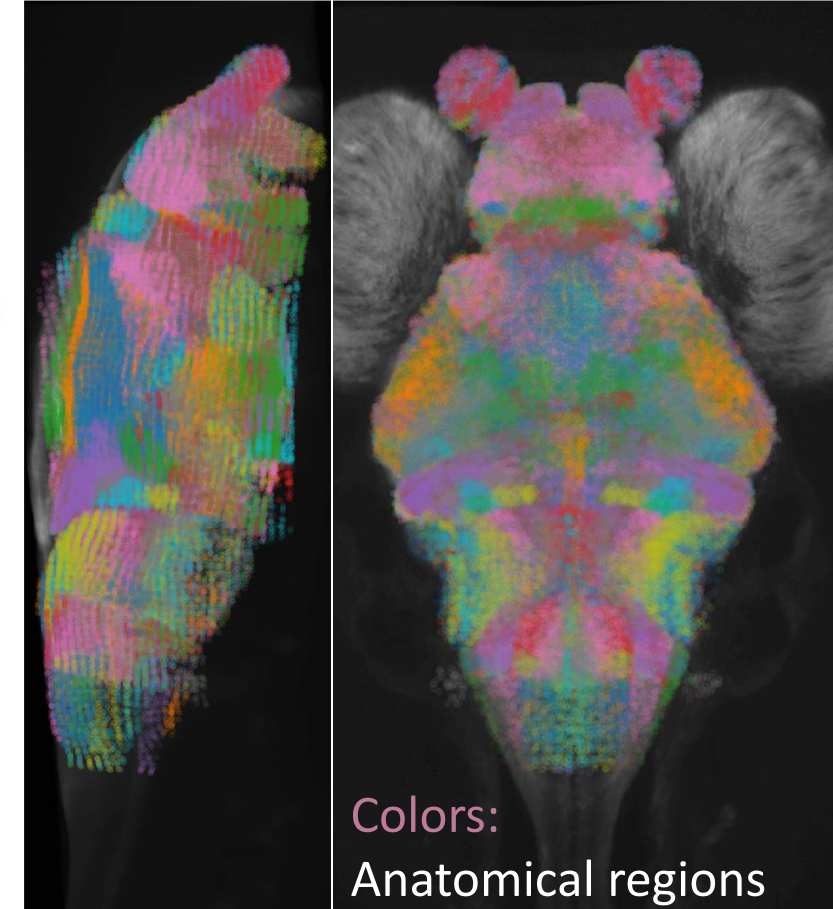
Atlas template brain

In vivo stack

2. Mapping all segmented centroids into brain areas



70 brain
regions



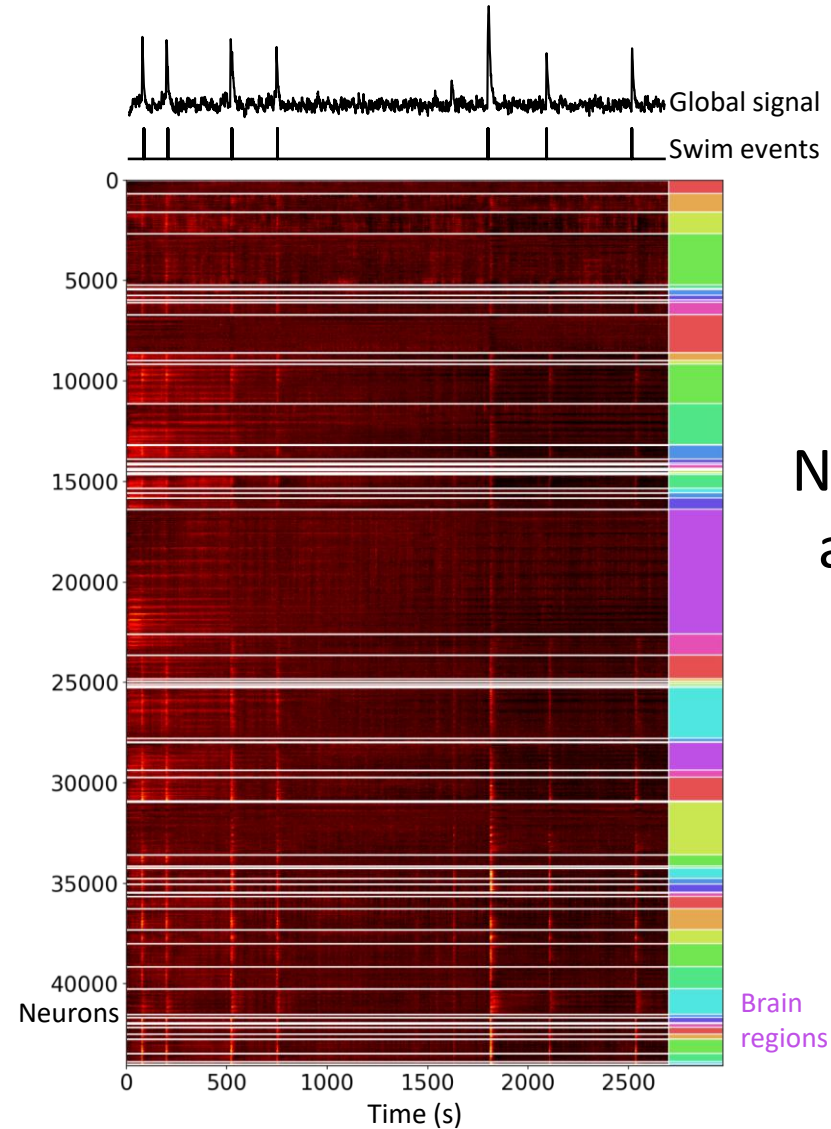
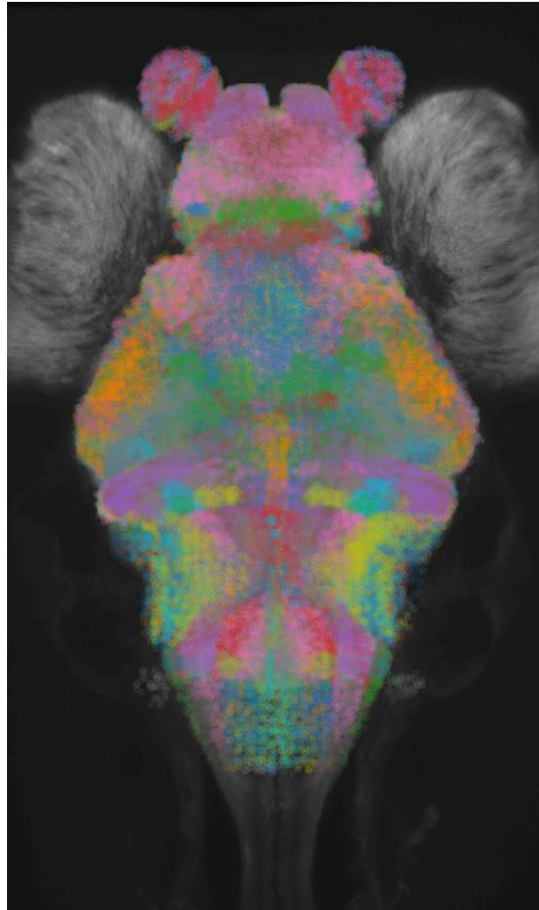
Colors:
Anatomical regions

Reference volume for multi-animal comparisons

Extracting recurrent brain states

Step 1: Extracting region-averaged neuronal activity

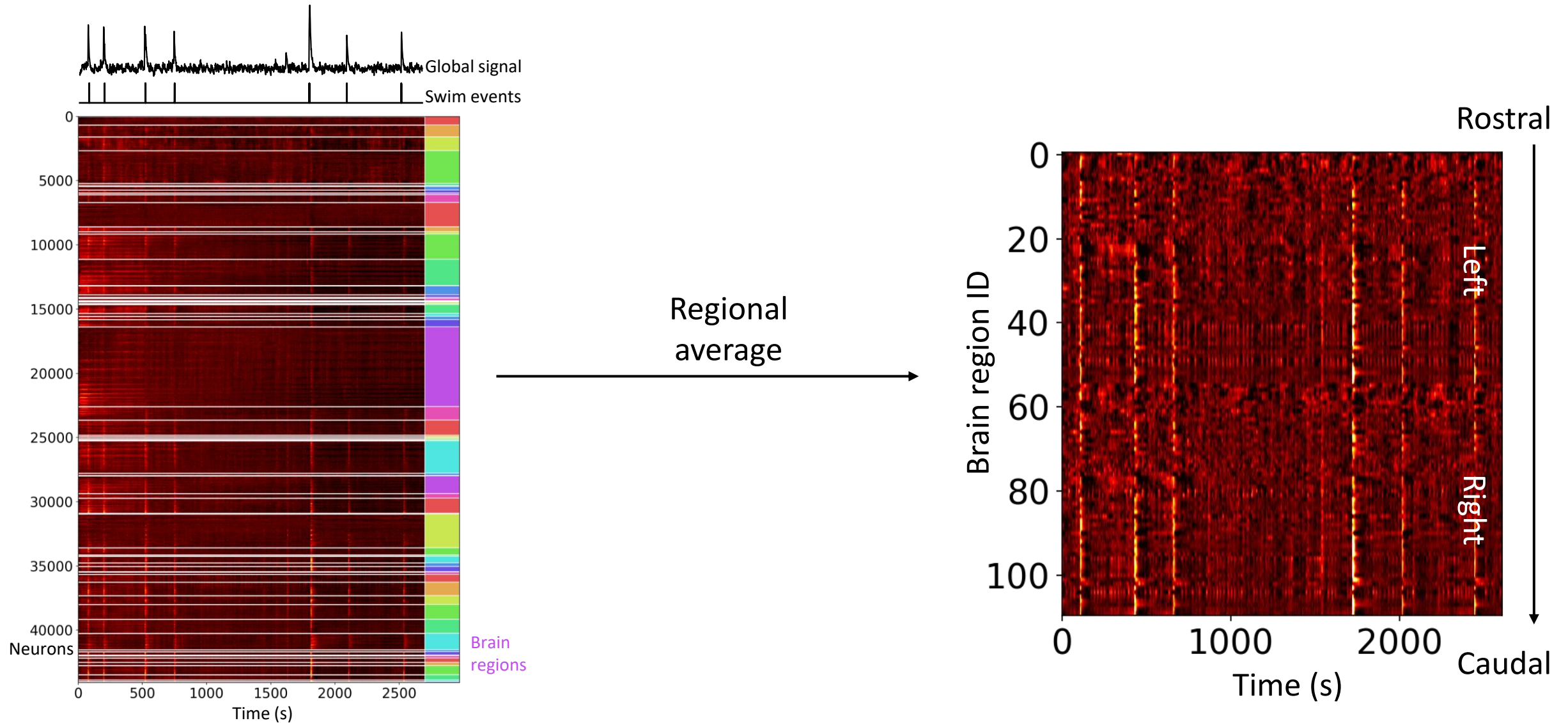
Cells
mapped in
atlas



Neuronal
activity
matrix

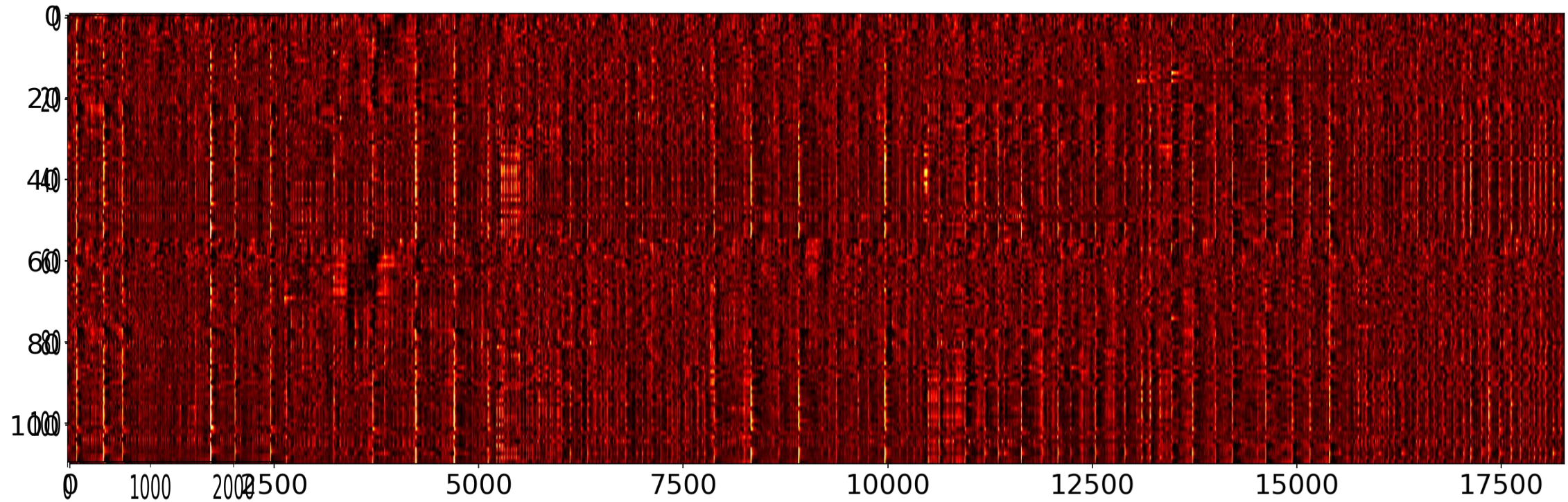
Extracting recurrent brain states

Step 1: Extracting region-averaged neuronal activity



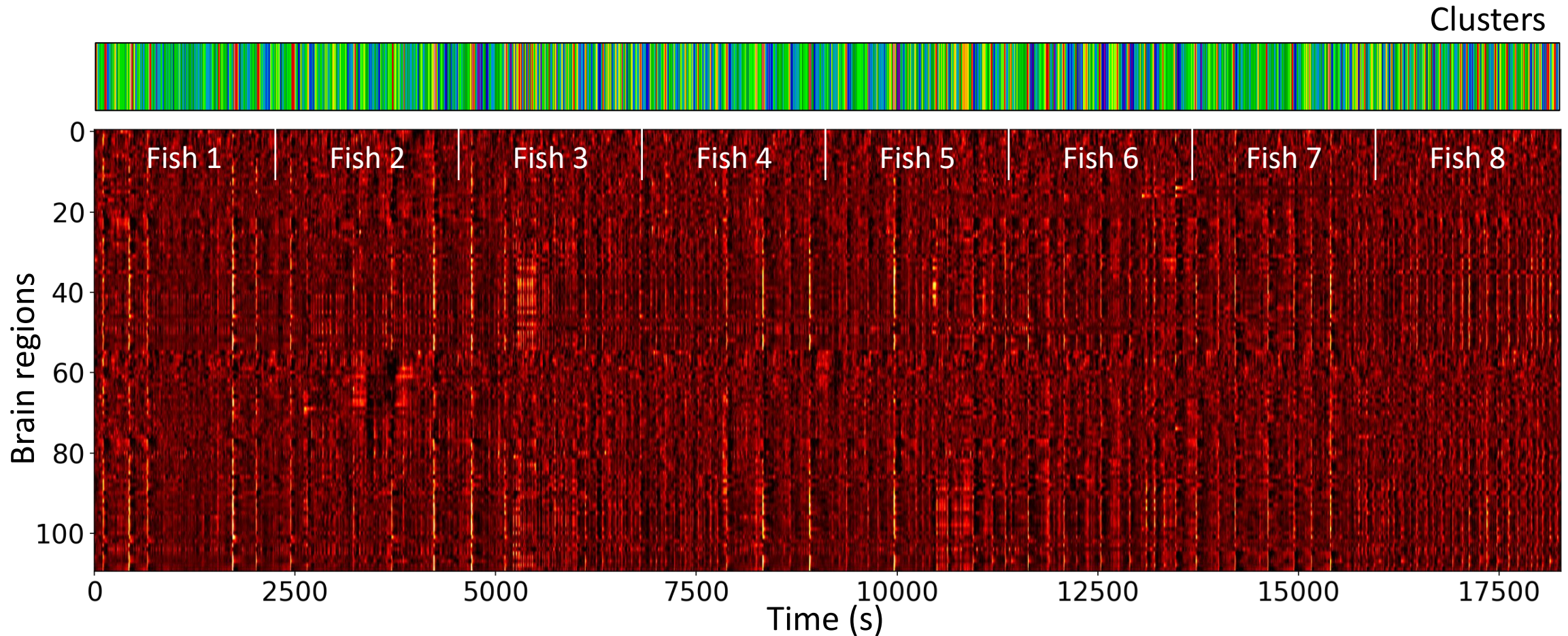
Extracting recurrent brain states

Step 2: Consensus clustering along temporal axis



Extracting recurrent brain states

Step 2: Consensus clustering along temporal axis

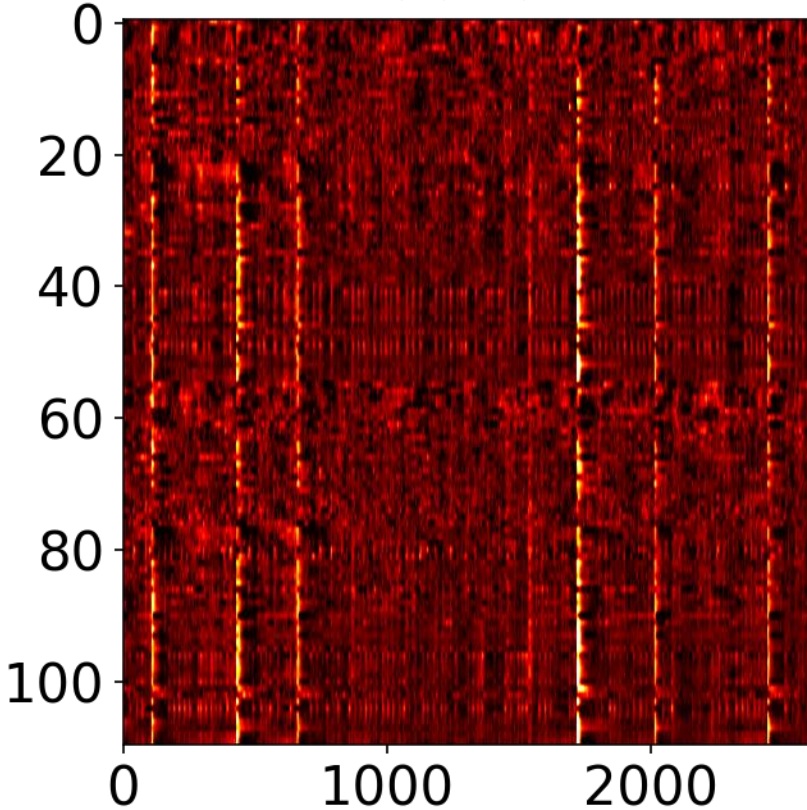


Assumption: Instantaneous snapshots of regional activity are reproducible across time and individuals

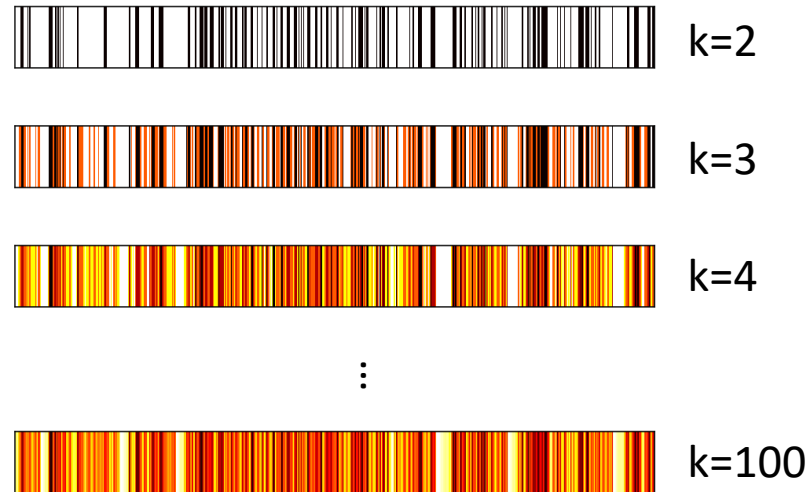
Consensus clustering

Most clustering algorithms typically yield different outputs on repeated runs
Consensus clustering **averages results** across multiple runs

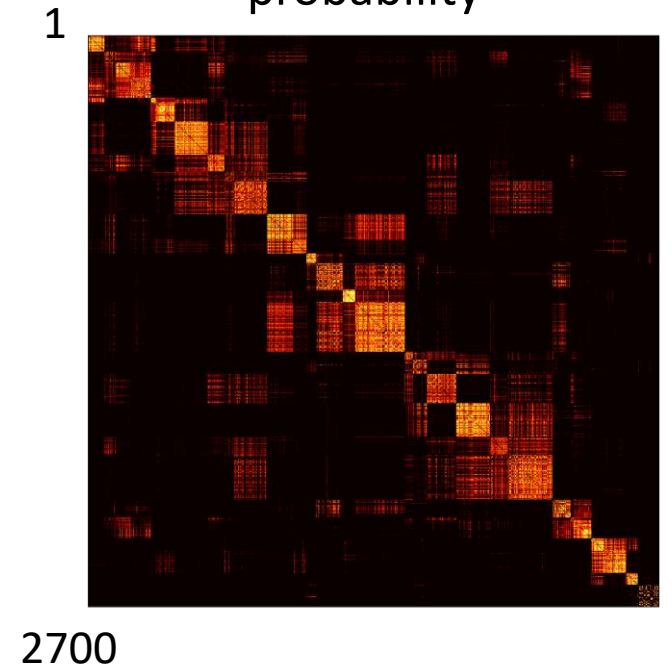
1. Data matrix



2. Run k-means N times



3. Compute coassignment probability

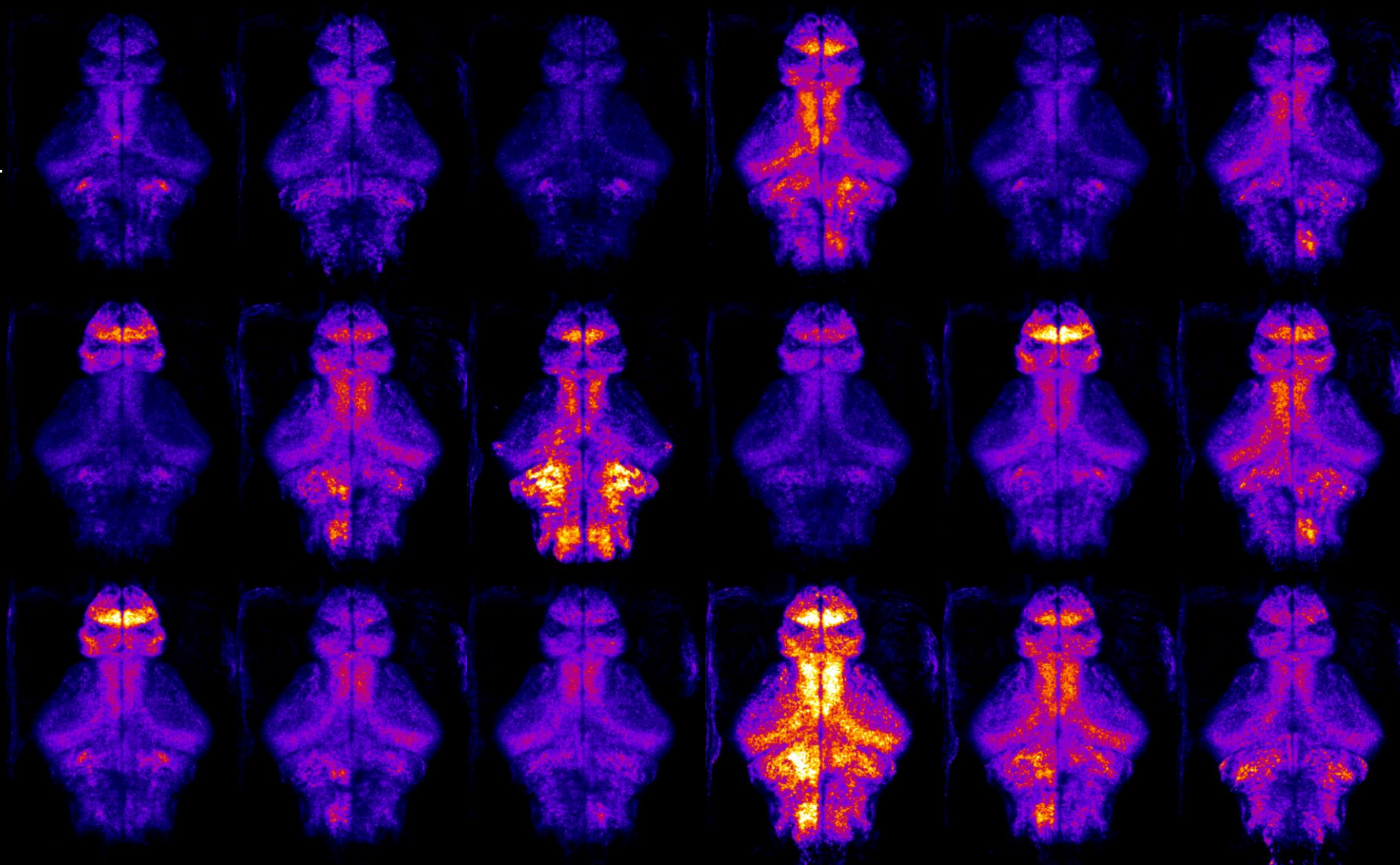


4. Hierarchical clustering

What do these clusters actually look like?

Spontaneous brain states Ordered by prevalence

State 1

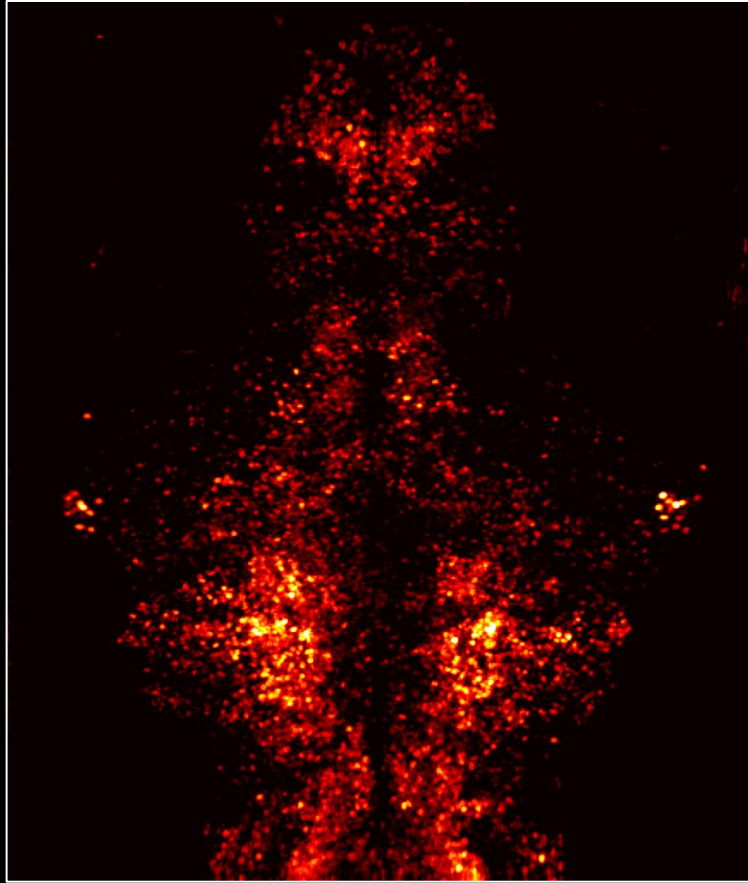


State 18

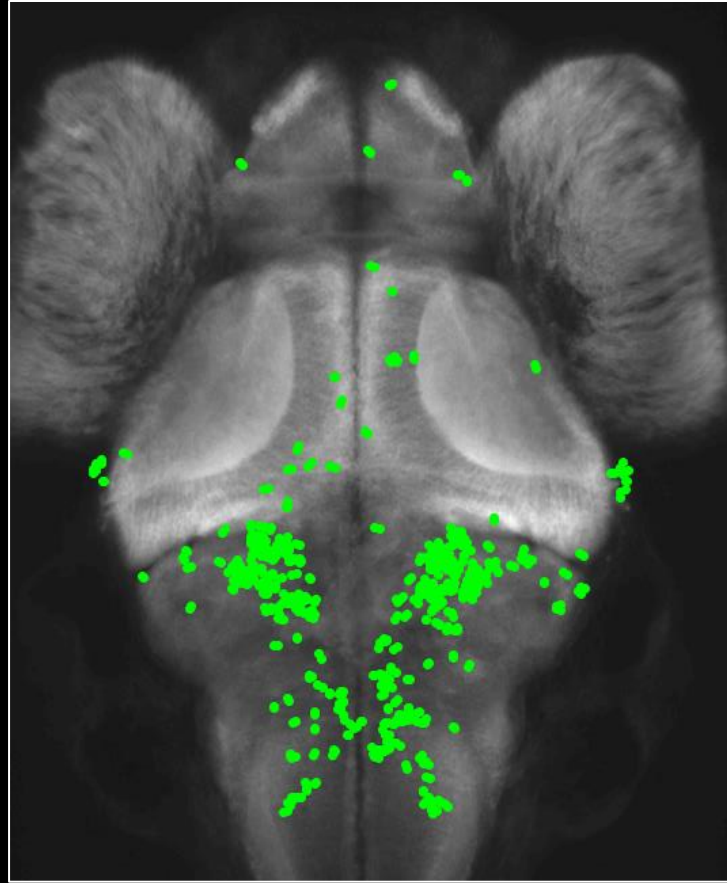
Average states projected in *Mapzebrain atlas* ($n = 7$ fish)

Motor state validation

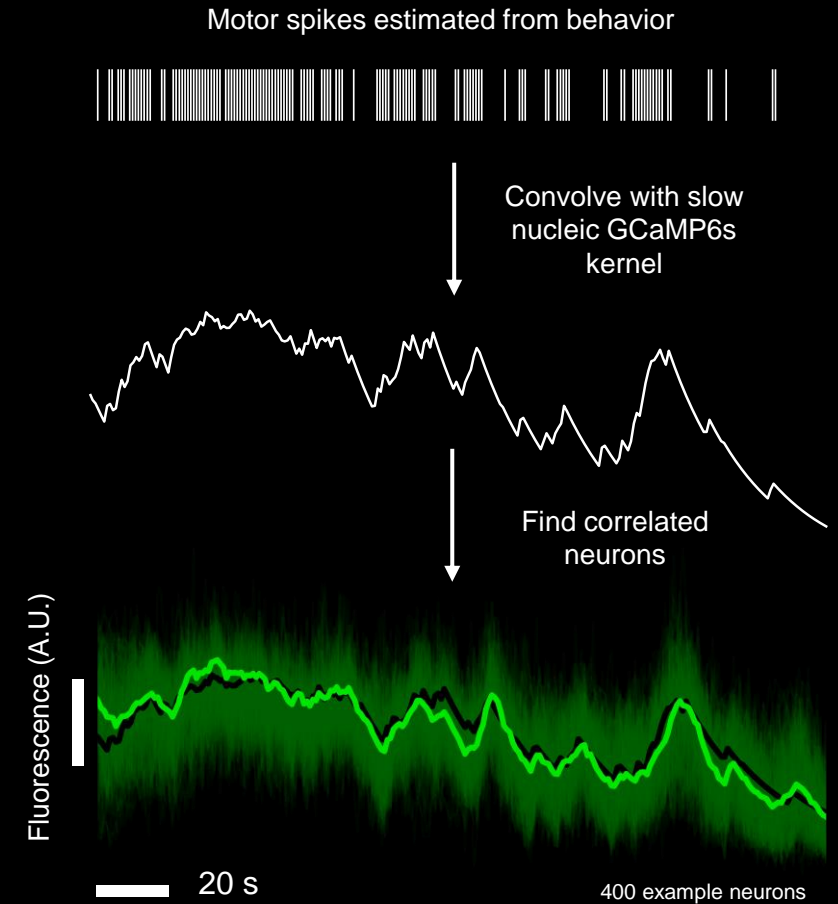
State 8 can be recovered independently through behavioral regression



State 8

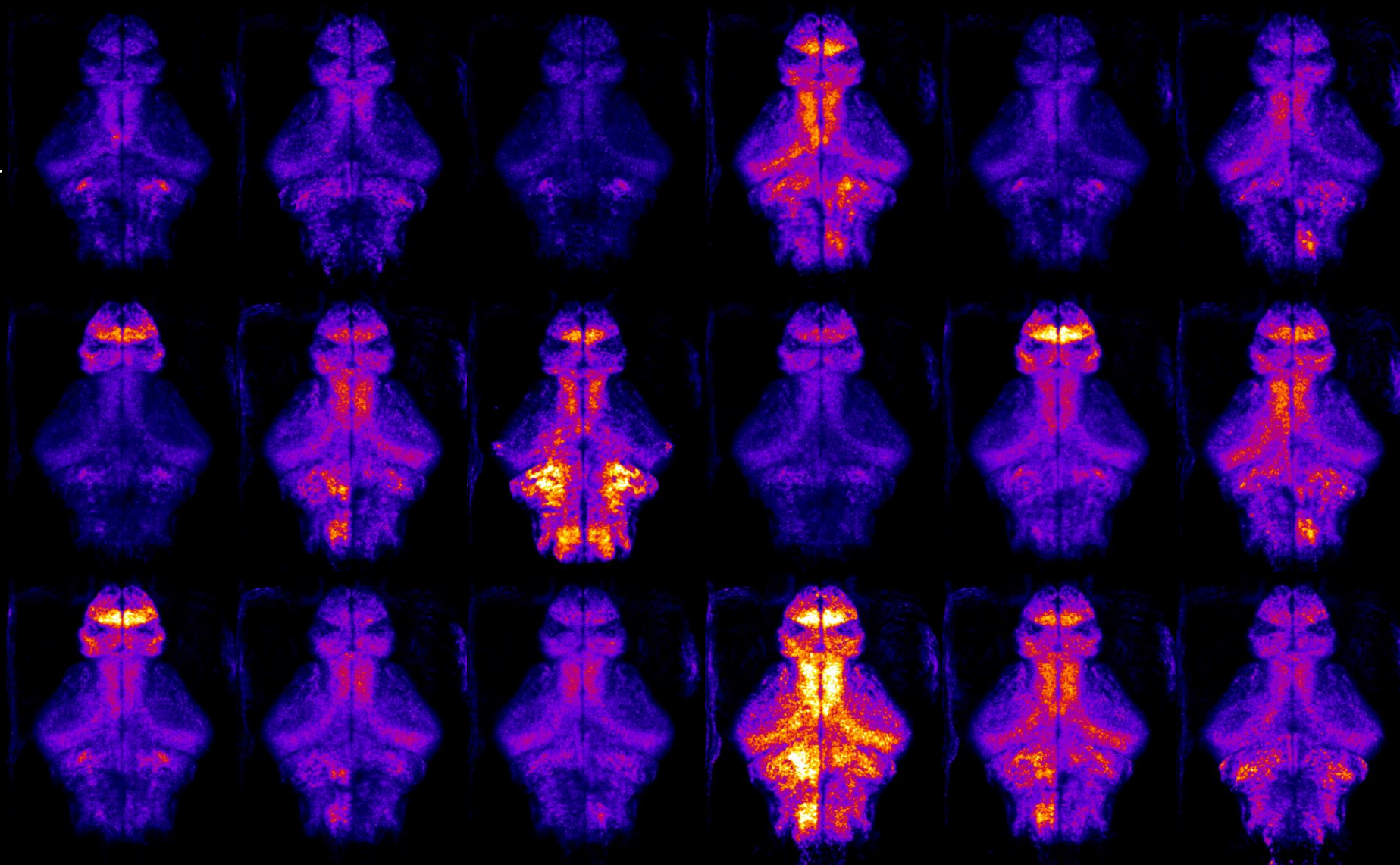


Tail-correlated neurons +
significant overlap across fish



Spontaneous brain states Ordered by prevalence

State 1



Fluorescence (zscored)

State 18

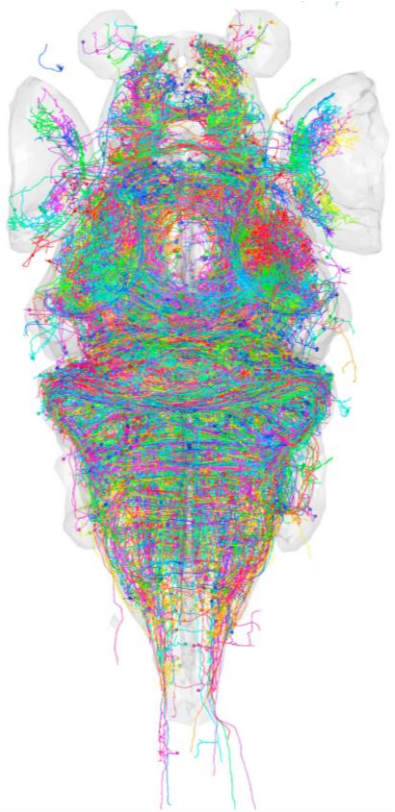
Average states projected in *Mapzebrain atlas* ($n = 7$ fish)



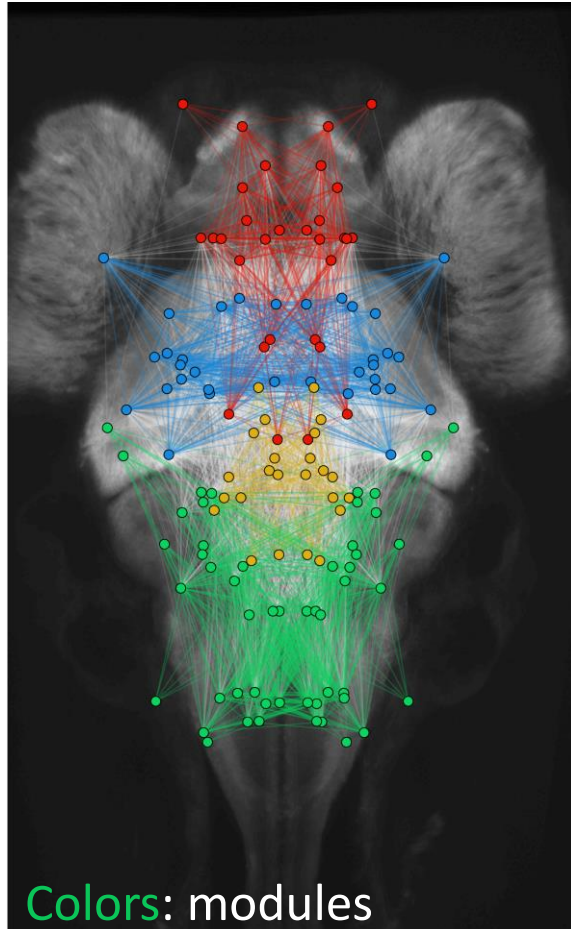
3. Properties of brain states

Spatial properties of states

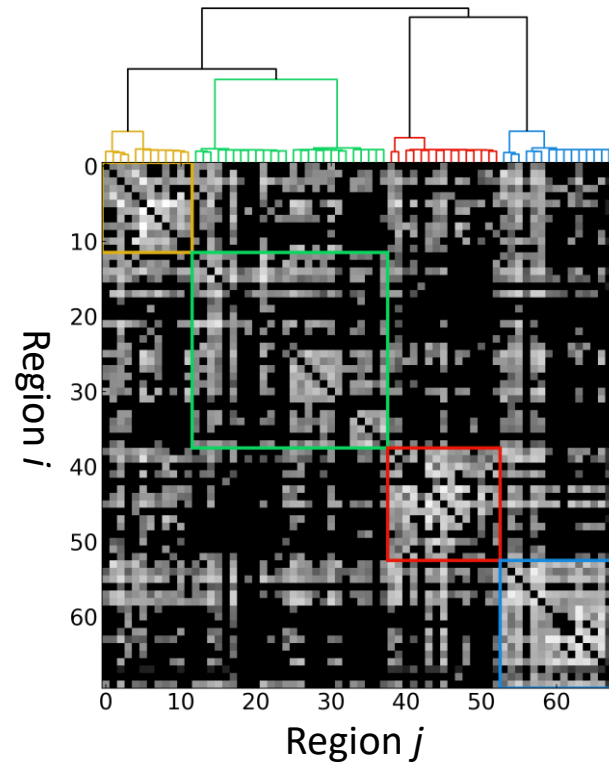
Modules/communities: Groups of strongly interconnected brain regions



Connectome



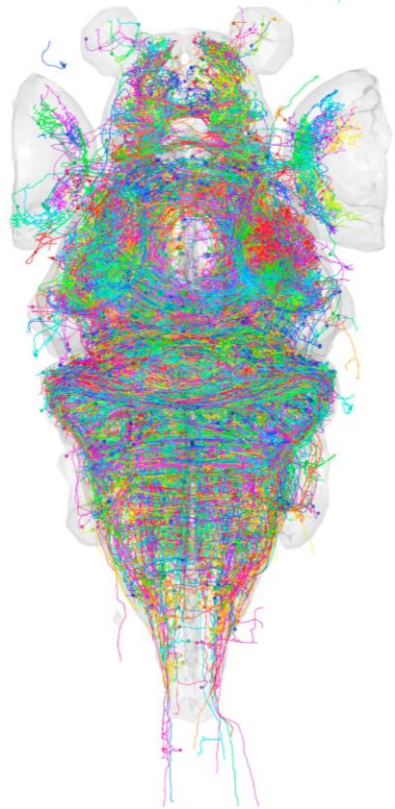
Colors: modules



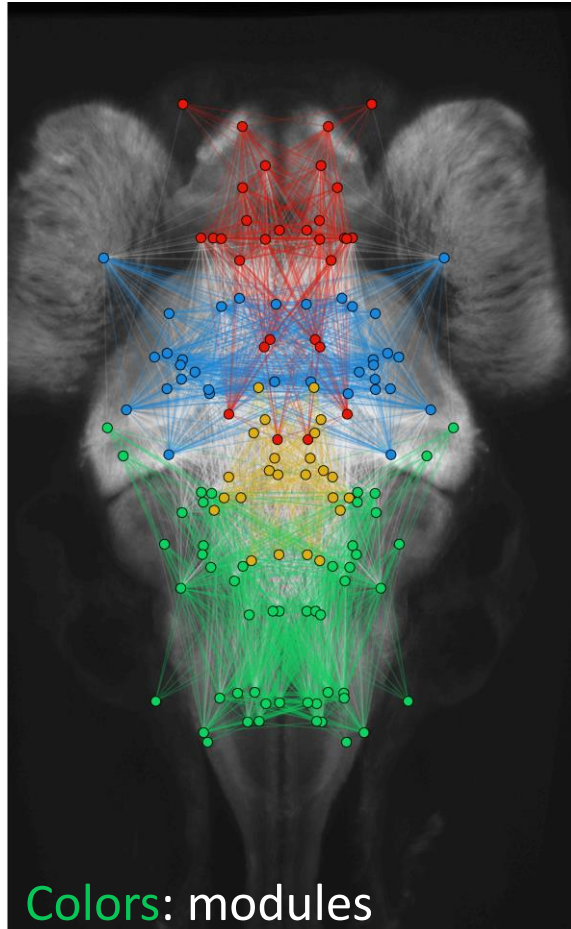
4 principal modules identified through hierarchical community detection

Spatial properties of states

Coactivation is driven by strong recurrent connectivity

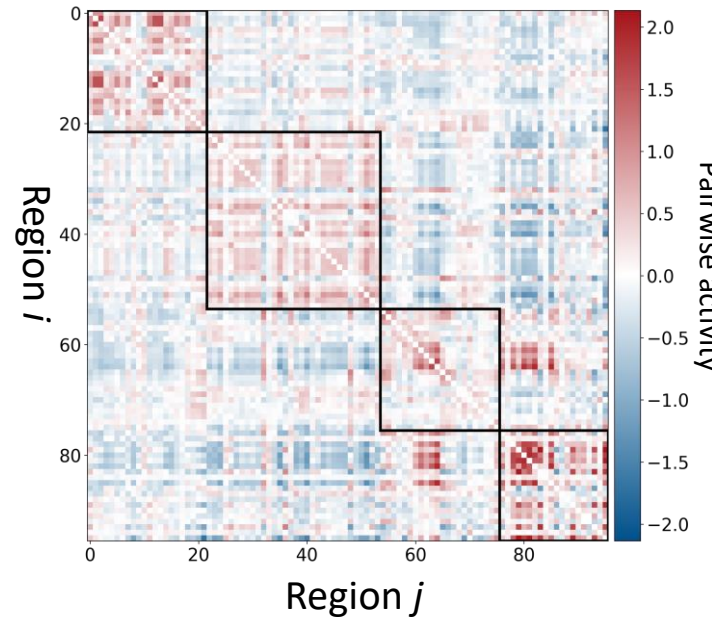


Connectome

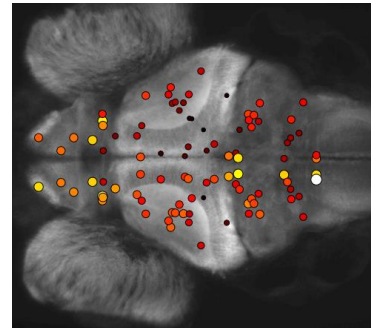
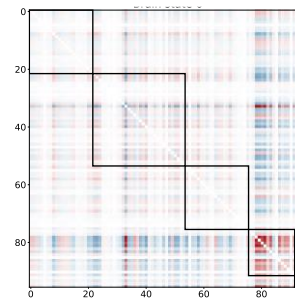
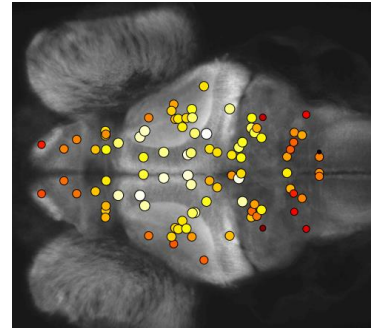
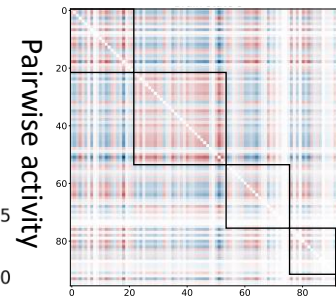
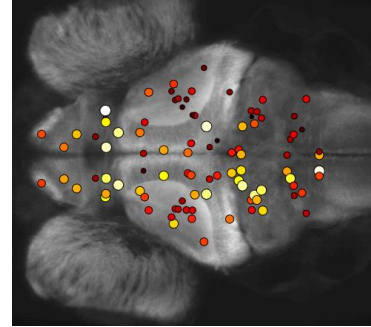
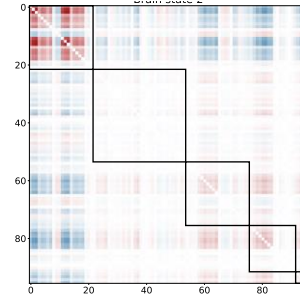


Colors: modules

Average state
coactivation matrix

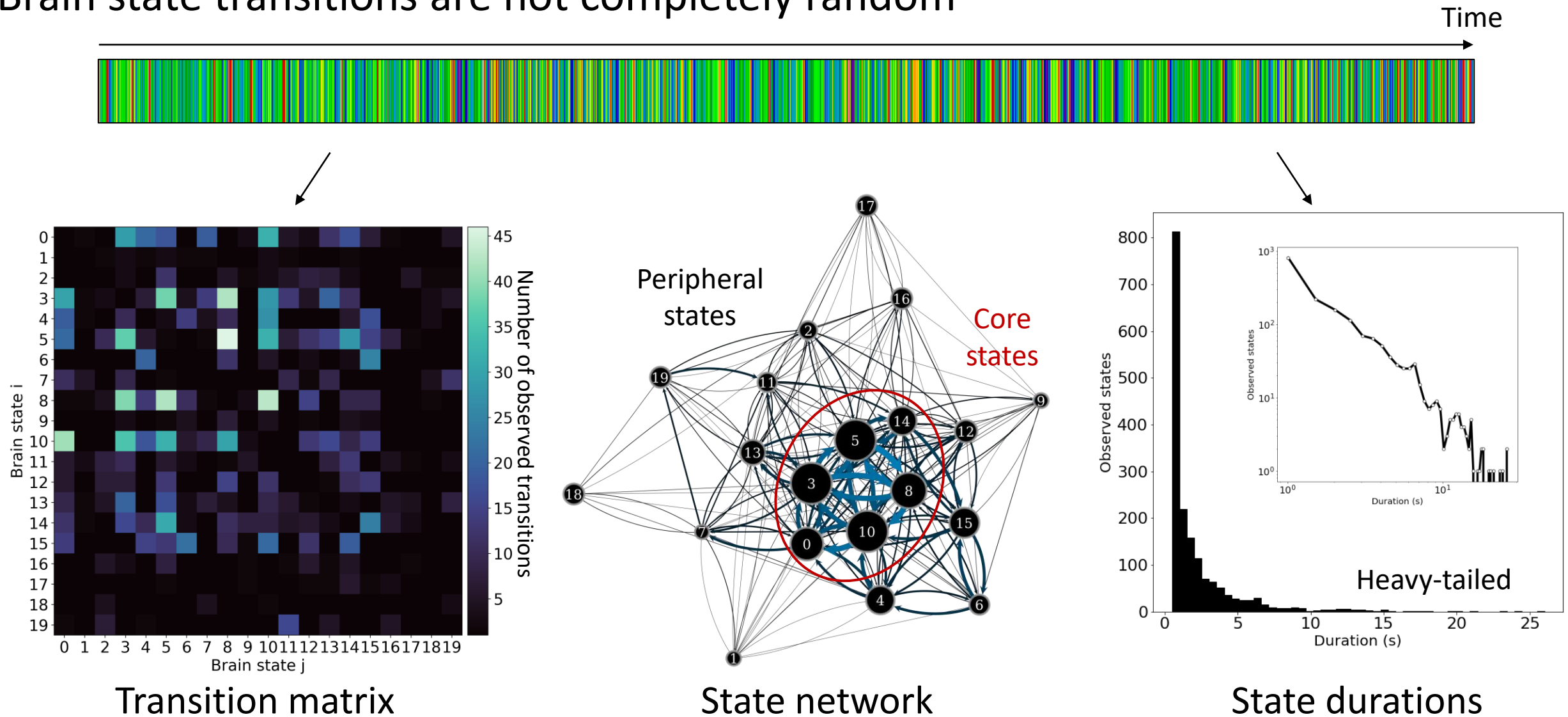


Example states



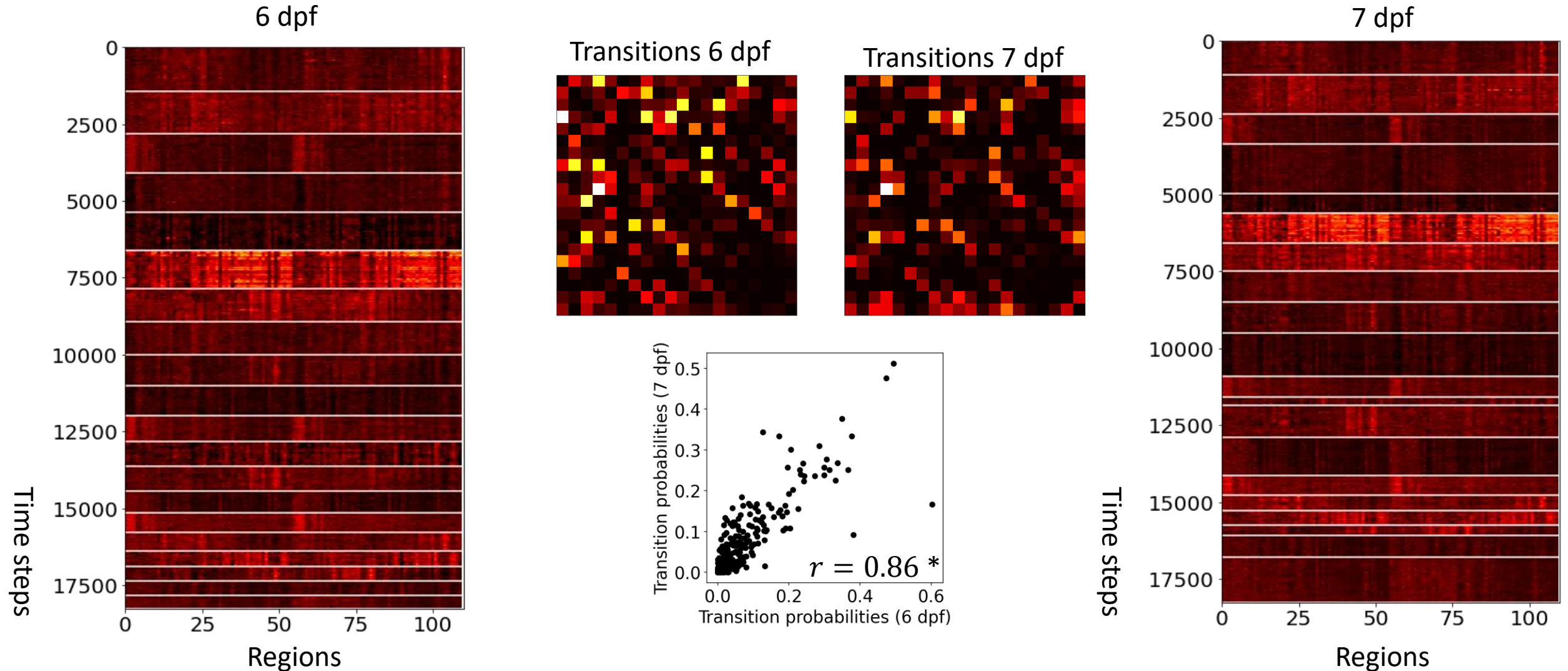
Temporal properties of states

Brain state transitions are not completely random



Brain states are recurrent over days

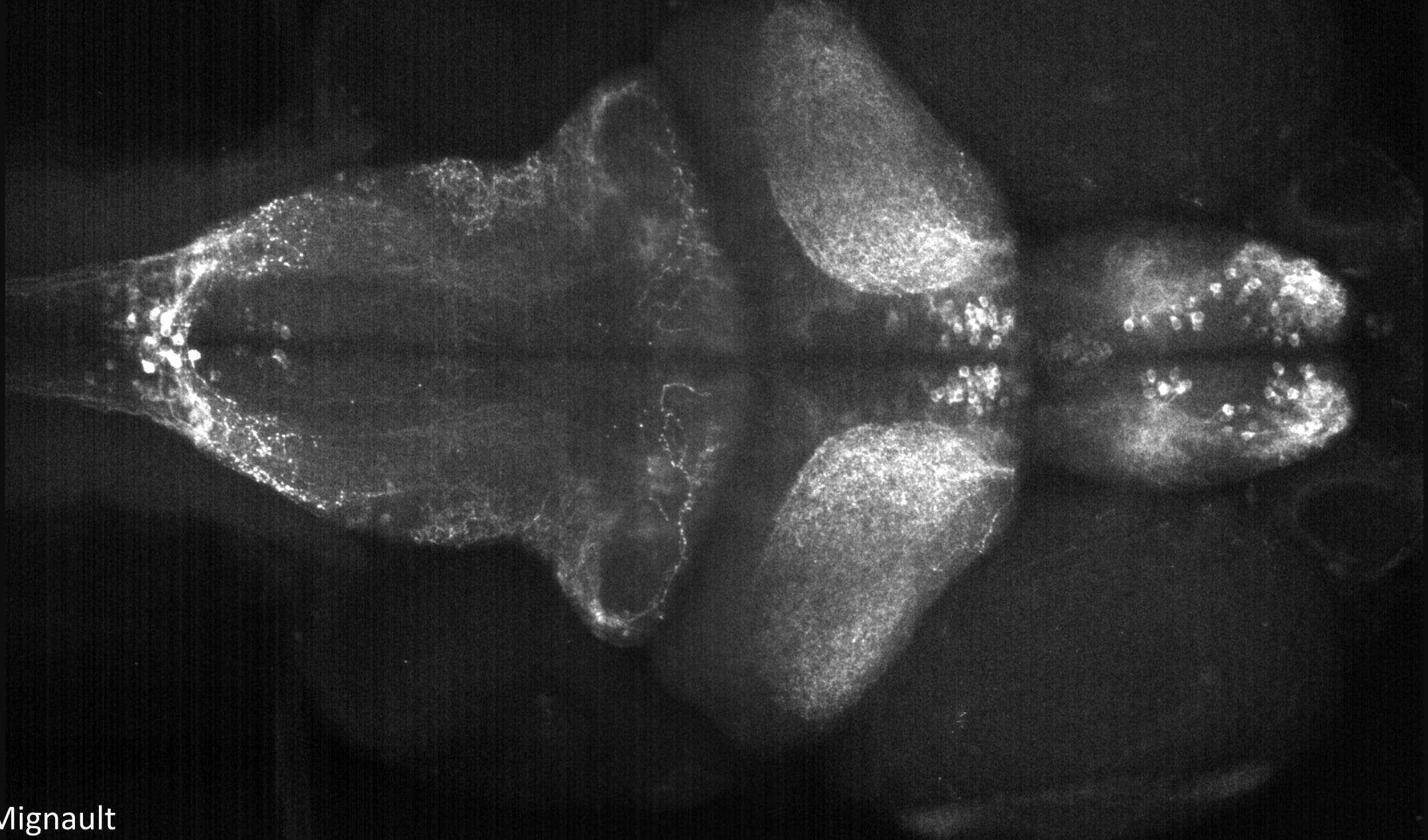
Similar states are identified in the same fish at 6 and 7 dpf



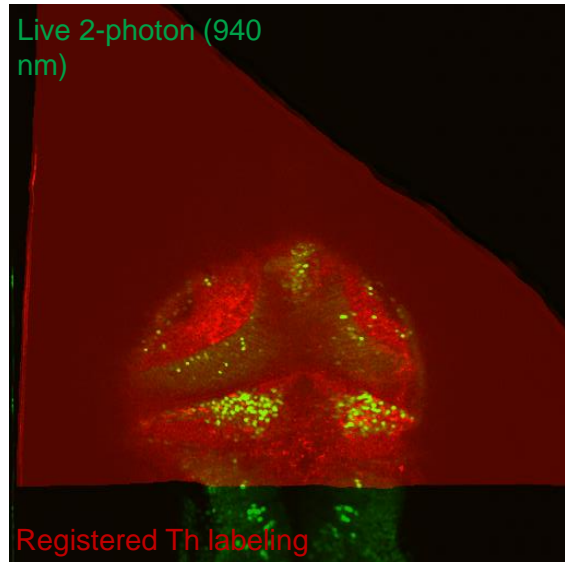


4. Adding neuromodulators to the mix

Dopaminergic & noradrenergic cells

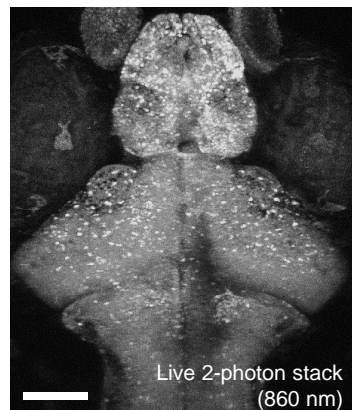


MultiMAP registration

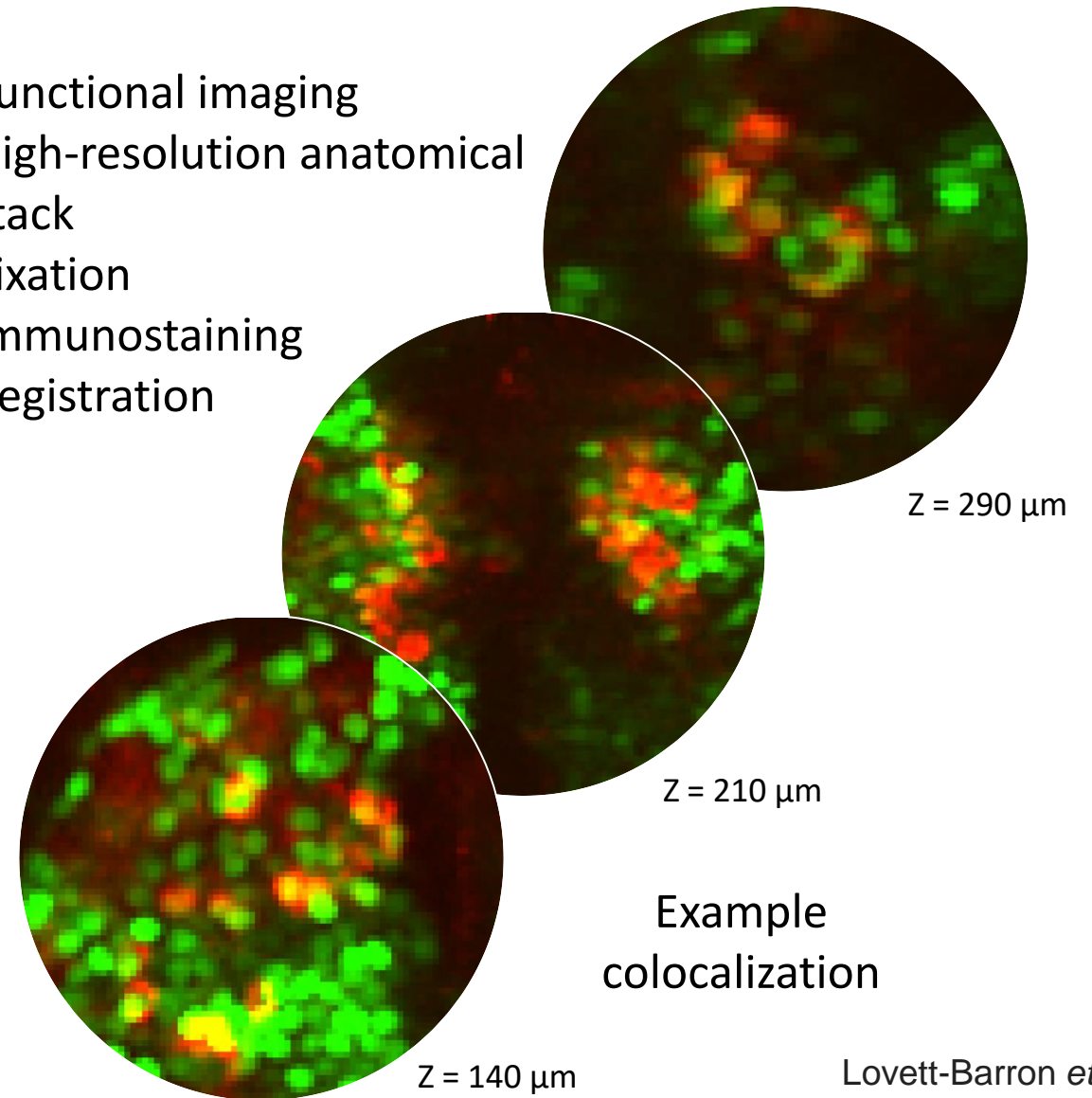
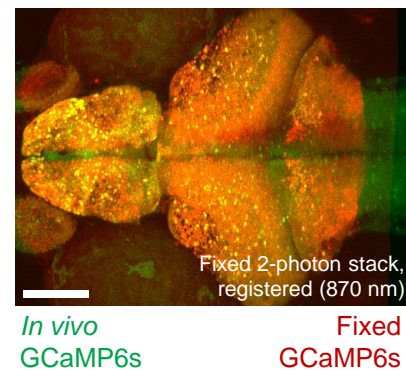


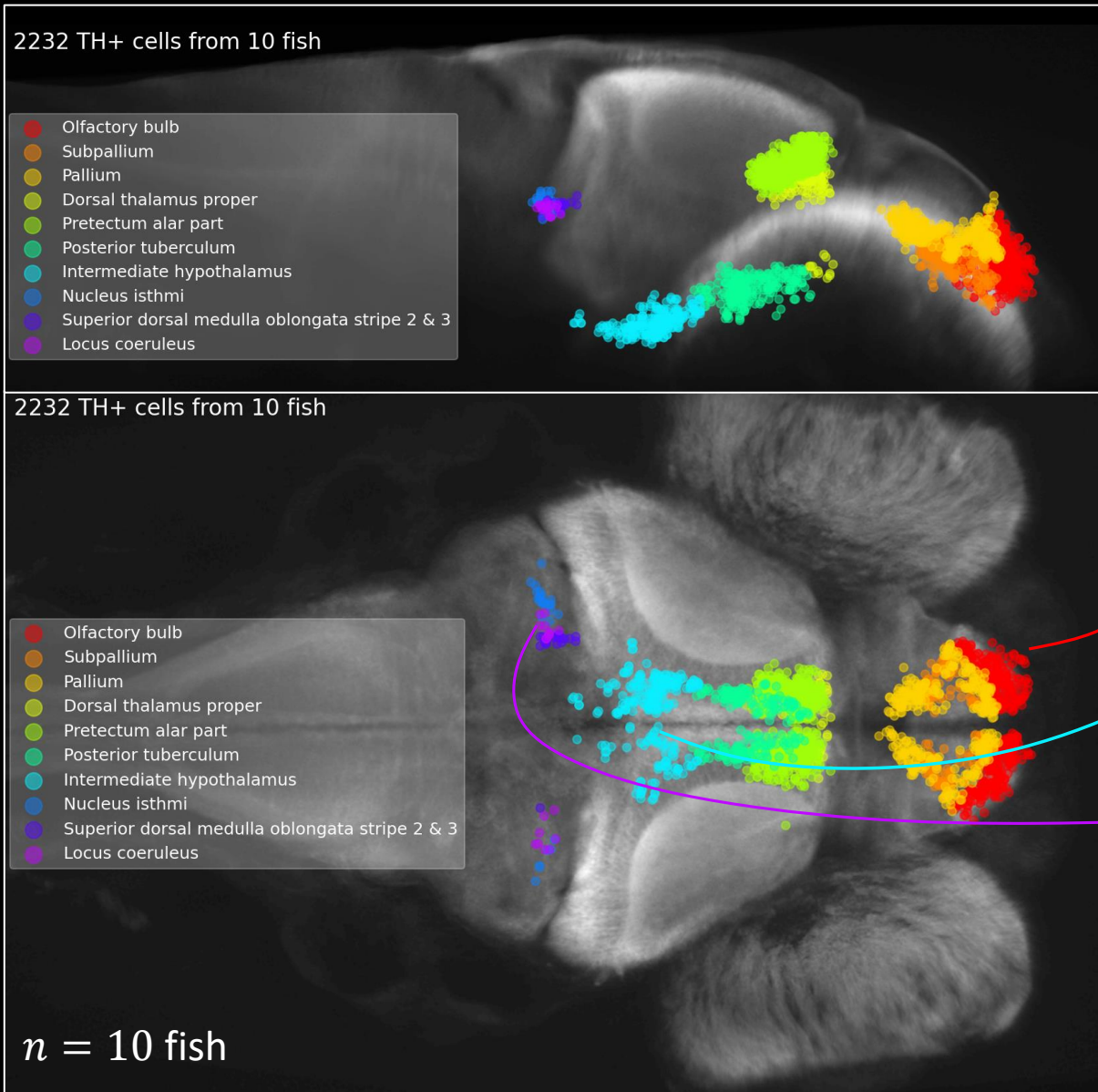
1. Functional imaging
2. High-resolution anatomical stack
3. Fixation
4. Immunostaining
5. Registration

Registration \updownarrow Apply transform

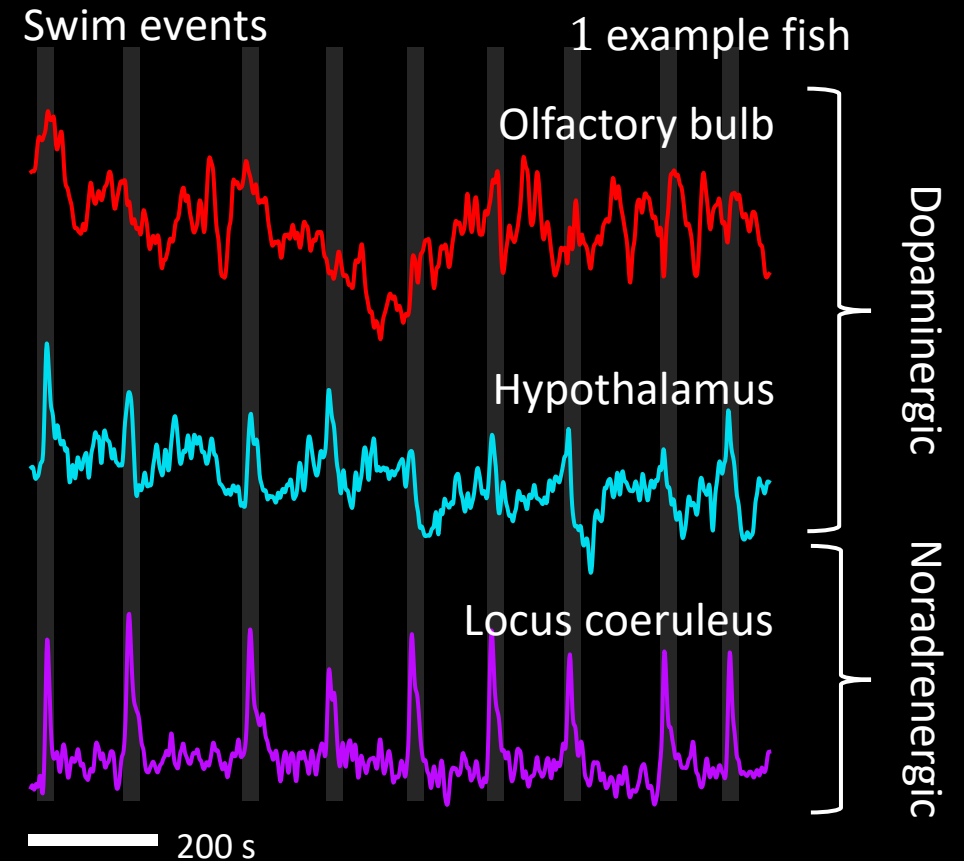


Apply transform \leftarrow
Registration \rightleftarrows





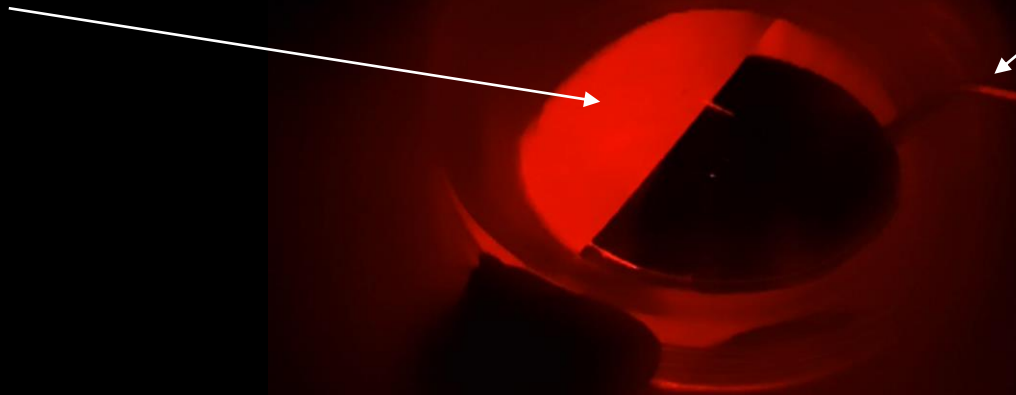
Known role of DA in swimming is recovered



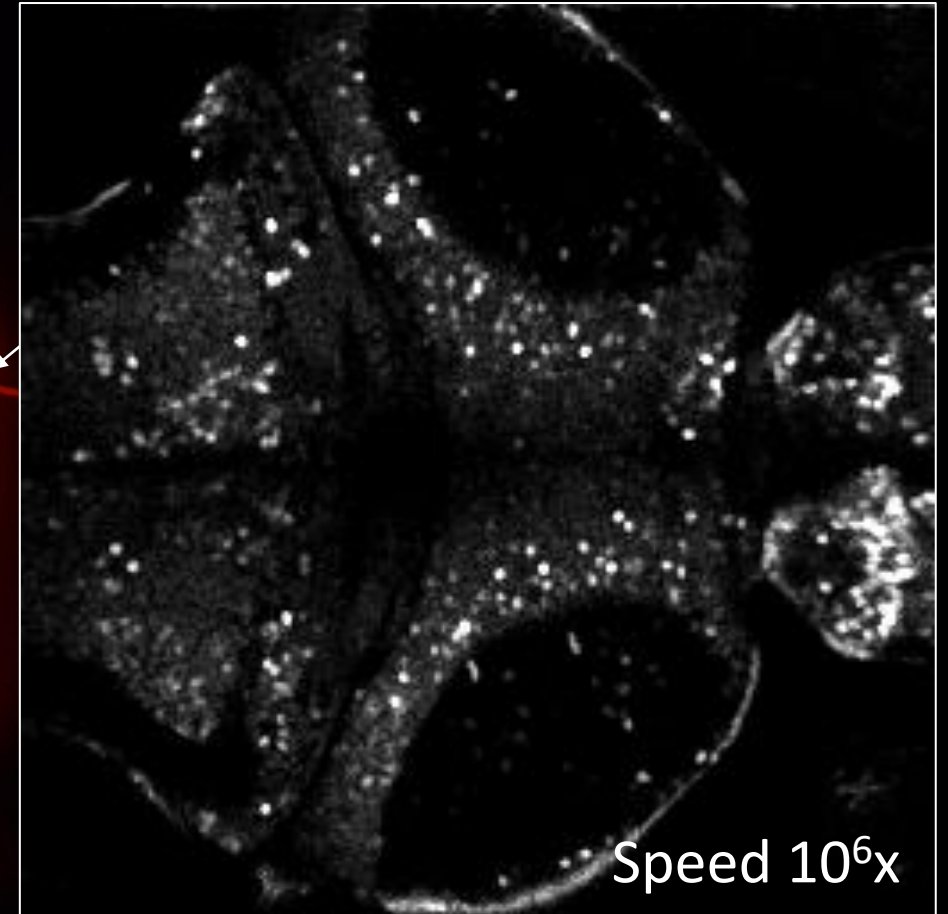
What about brains states?

Future directions

Projector

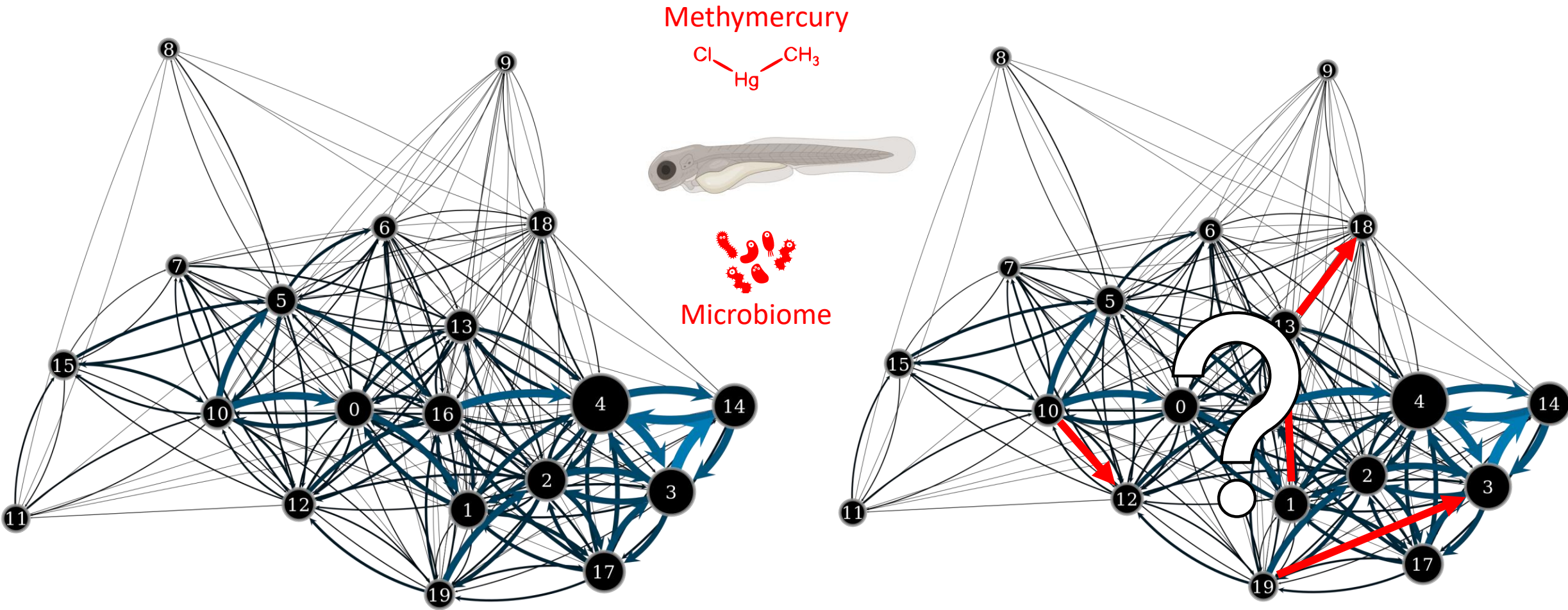


Stim. + Yohimbine



Speed 10⁶x

Future directions: Exposome



Key results:

- Framework to study internal state transitions
- Neuromodulators identified in pan-neuronal data
- How are both related?

Danio rerio

Paul De Koninck

Patrick Desrosiers

Mado Lemieux

Vincent Boily

Sandrine Poulin

Sandra Mignault



Thank you!

Supp: Individuality is recovered over days

Similar states are identified in the same fish at 6 and 7 dpf

