Title: Models and Methods for Calcium Imaging Data

Grant Number: R01 EB026908

Pls: D Witten (U Washington) & M Buice (Allen Institute)

- Can we estimate spike times from calcium imaging data?
- How accurate are these spike time estimates in:
 - the visual cortex?
 - other brain areas?
- How certain are we about these spike time estimates?
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Model for Calcium Dynamics

$$y_t = c_t + \epsilon_t$$

$$c_t = \gamma c_{t-1} + s_t$$

Exponential

Spike

Index

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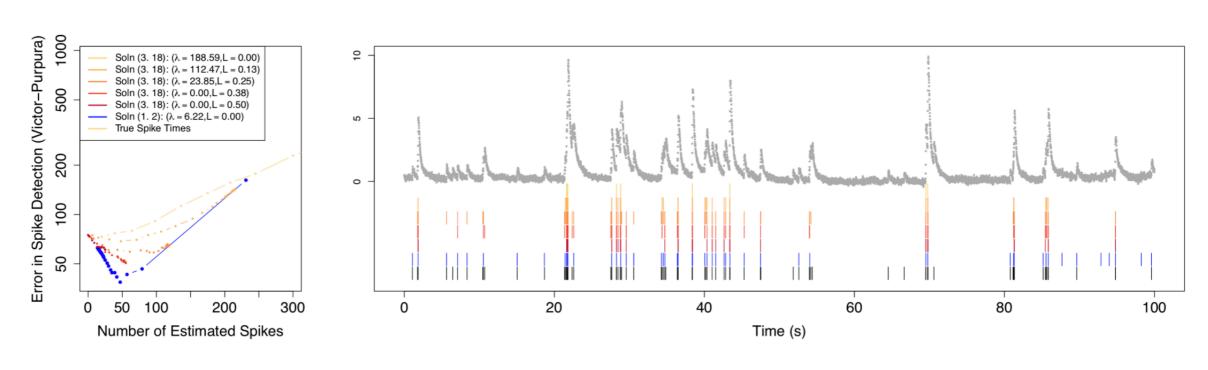
Model & Optimization Problem

$$y_t = c_t + \epsilon_t$$

$$c_t = \gamma c_{t-1} + s_t$$

$$\underset{c_1, \dots, c_T}{\text{minimize}} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^{T} (y_t - c_t)^2 + \lambda \sum_{t=2}^{T} 1_{(c_t \neq \gamma c_{t-1})} \right\}$$

Fast deconvolution of calcium imaging data via an ℓ_0 penalty



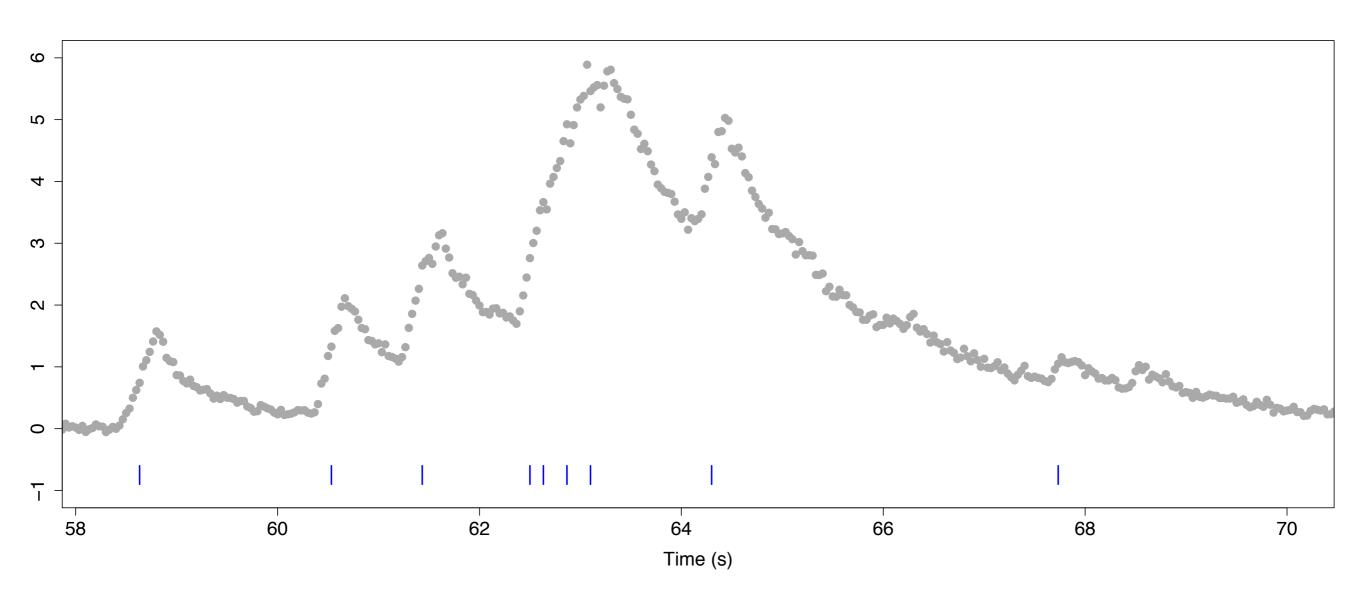
Overview

This website provides software and tutorials to perform fast ℓ_0 deconvolution of calcium imaging data, as described in these two papers (Jewell & Witten, 2018) and (Jewell, Hocking, Fearnhead, & Witten, 2019), and as implemented in the Allen Brain Observatory platform paper (de Vries et al., 2019).

Technical details

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Results on Allen Brain Observatory



Resource | Published: 16 December 2019

A large-scale standardized physiological survey reveals functional organization of the mouse visual cortex

Saskia E. J. de Vries [™], Jerome A. Lecoq [™], [...] Christof Koch

Nature Neuroscience 23, 138–151(2020) | Cite this article
7481 Accesses | 5 Citations | 281 Altmetric | Metrics

Abstract

To understand how the brain processes sensory information to guide behavior, we must know how stimulus representations are transformed throughout the visual cortex. Here we report an open, large-scale physiological survey of activity in the awake mouse visual cortex: the Allen Brain Observatory Visual Coding dataset. This publicly available dataset includes the cortical activity of nearly 60,000 neurons from six visual areas, four layers, and 12 transgenic mouse lines in a total of 243 adult mice, in response to a systematic set of visual stimuli. We classify neurons on the basis of joint reliabilities to multiple stimuli and validate this functional classification with models of visual responses. While most classes are characterized by responses to specific subsets of the stimuli, the largest class is not reliably responsive to any of the stimuli and becomes progressively larger in higher visual areas. These classes reveal a functional organization wherein putative dorsal areas show specialization for visual motion signals.

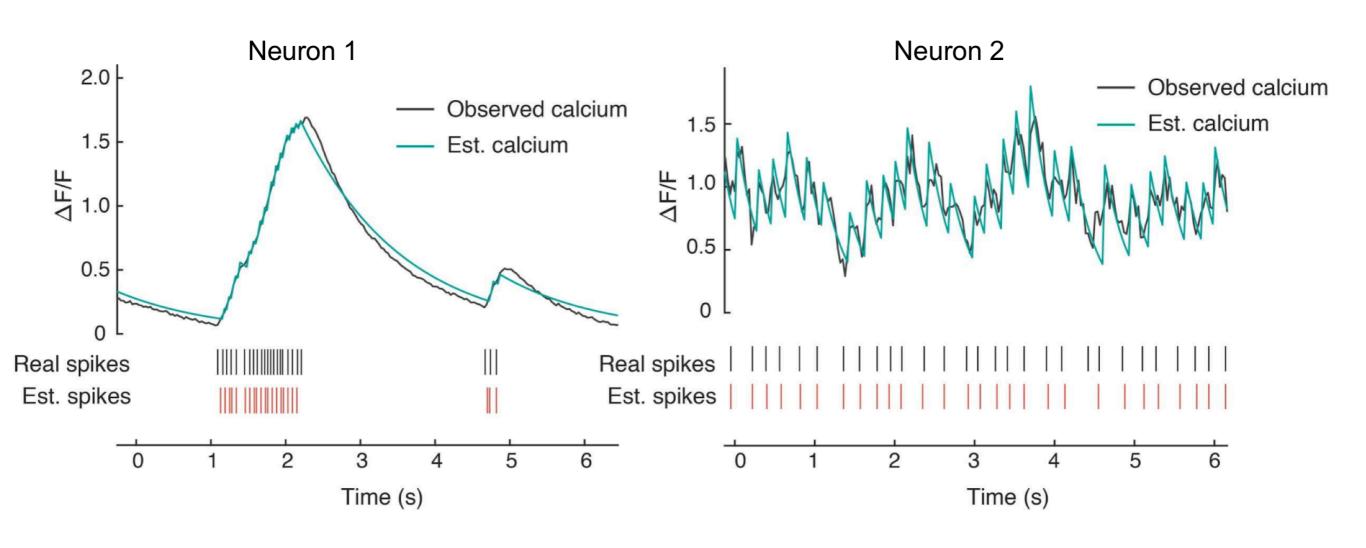
ALLEN BRAIN ATLAS SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT KIT

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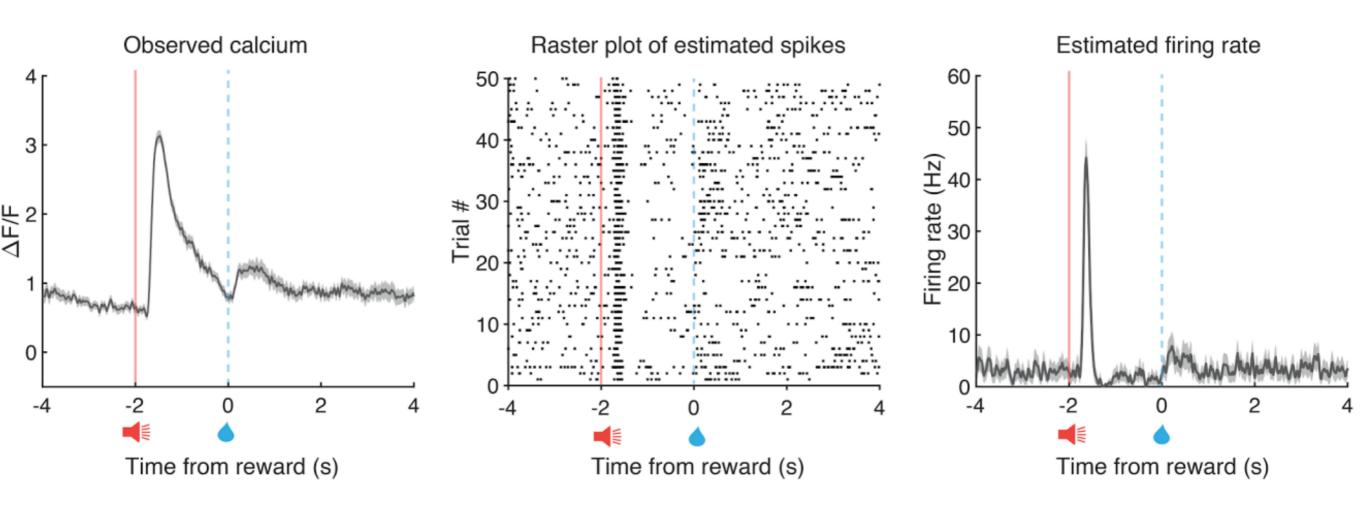
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In Vitro Dopamine Data

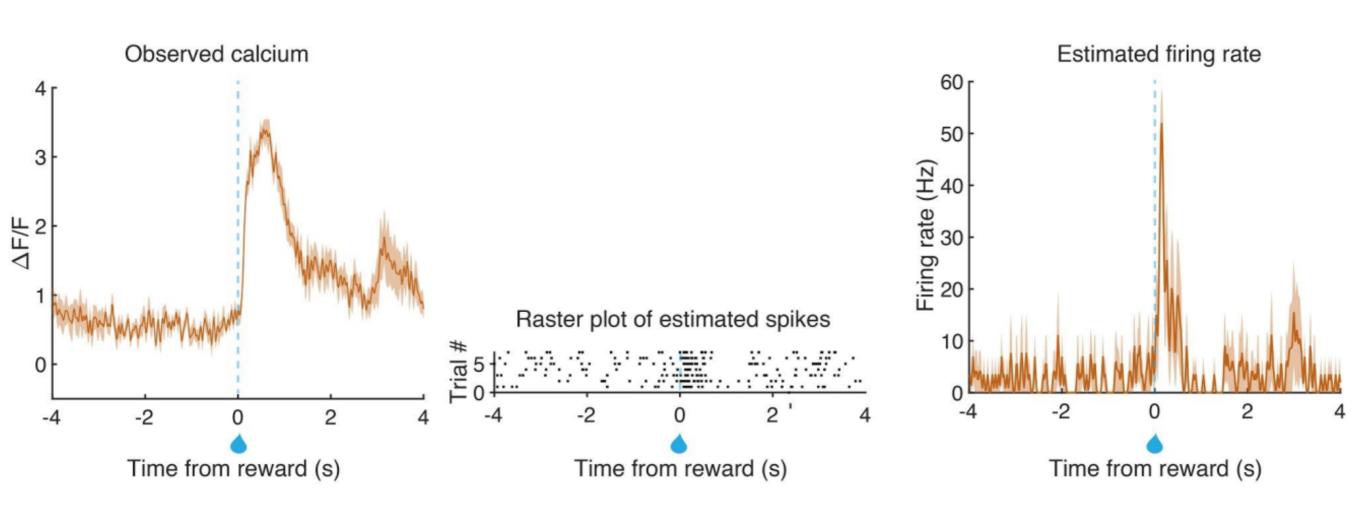
(True spike times are known)



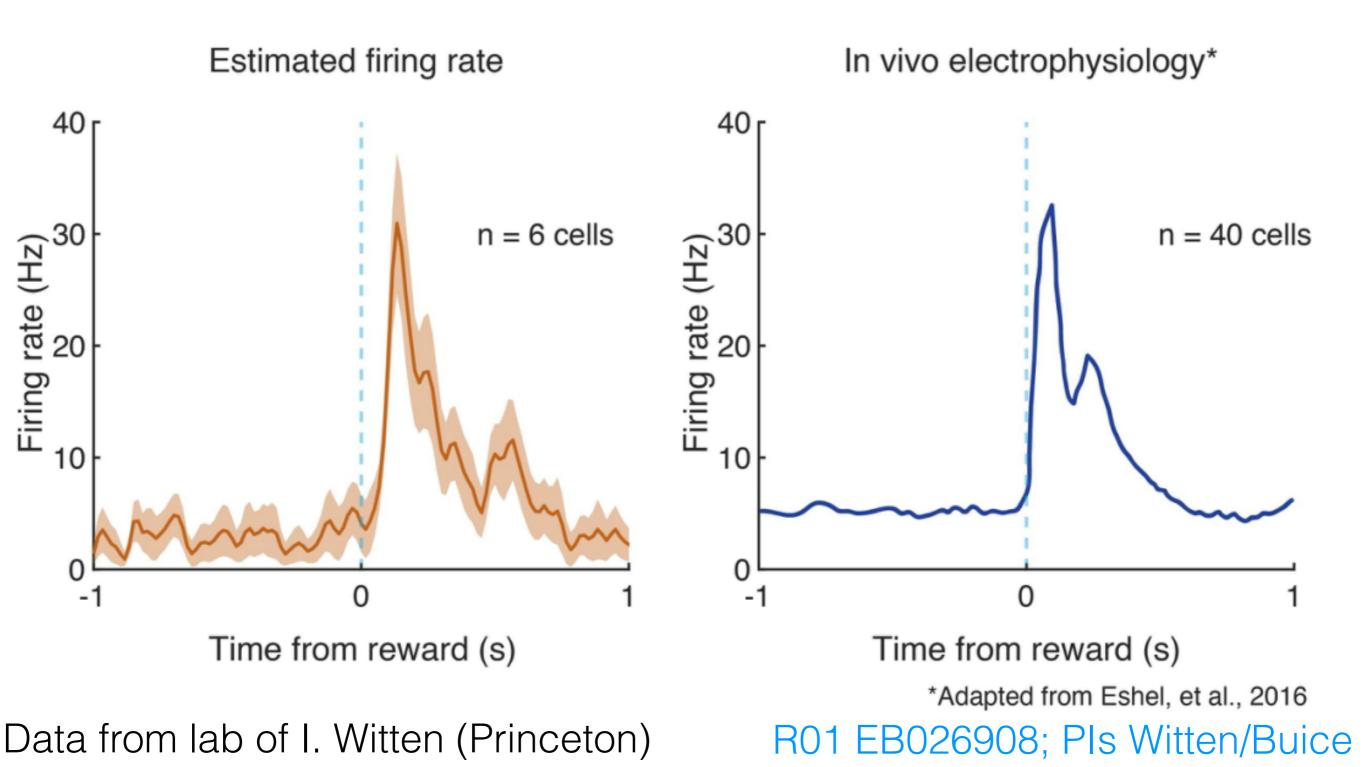
Pavlovian Conditioning Data



Pavlovian Conditioning Data

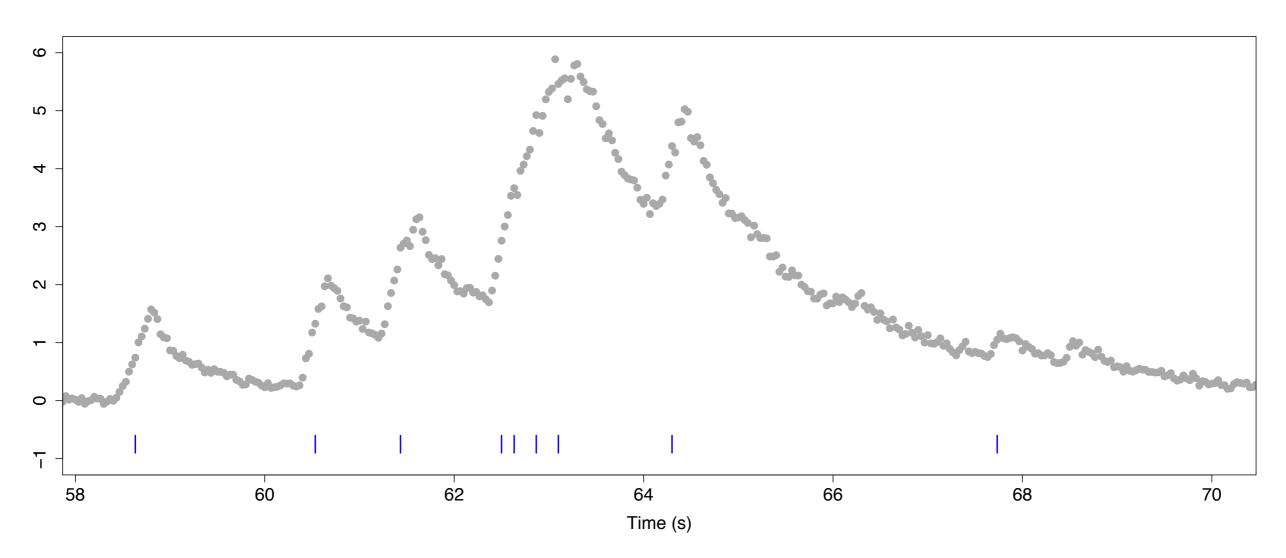


Pavlovian Conditioning Data



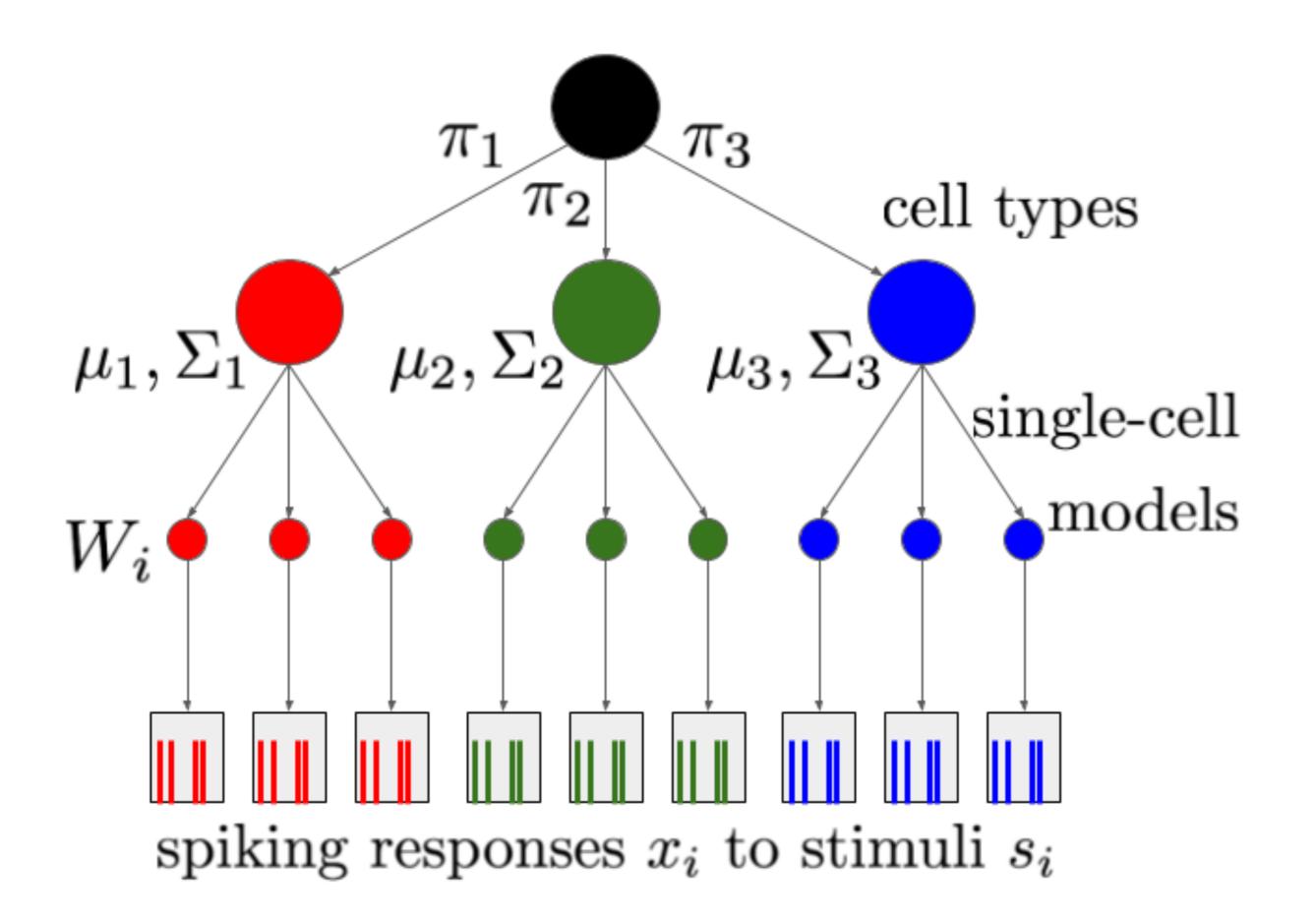
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Uncertainty in Spike Estimation



How certain are we that the estimated spikes are "real"? Can we assign a p-value to each spike?

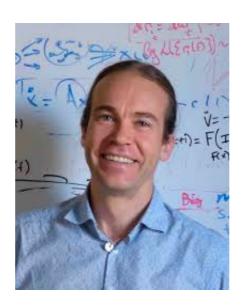
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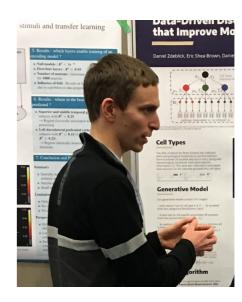
Collaborators



Sean Jewell, U. Washington



Eric Shea-Brown, U. Washington



Daniel Zdeblick, U. Washington



Ilana Witten, Princeton University



Weston Fleming, Princeton University

Thank You!

E-mail:

dwitten@uw.edu michaelbu@alleninstitute.org



Twitter:

@daniela_witten

@mabuice

