

Got Milk? Assessing Goal Directed Behavior Driven By Sensory Cues and Memory in Rats

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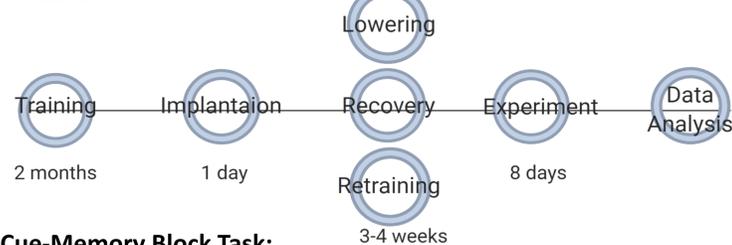
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Introduction

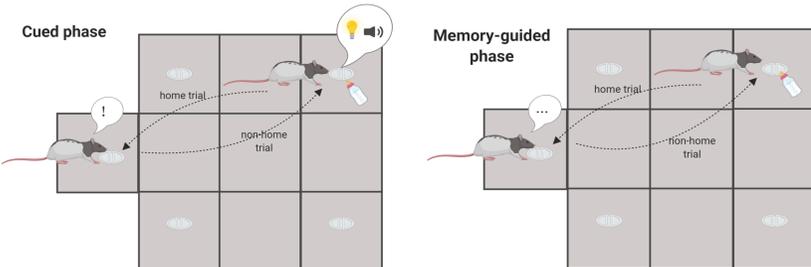
- Memories of places help us navigate without persistent external cues.
- Hippocampus (HPC) is active while representing space (Eichenbaum et al. 1999) and the prefrontal cortex (PFC) is active during goal-directed behavior (Miller and Cohen, 2001), respectively.
- How does HPC promote goal-directed behavior in conjunction with PFC during spatial navigation tasks when rats are driven by sensory cues and memory?

Behavior

Timeline:

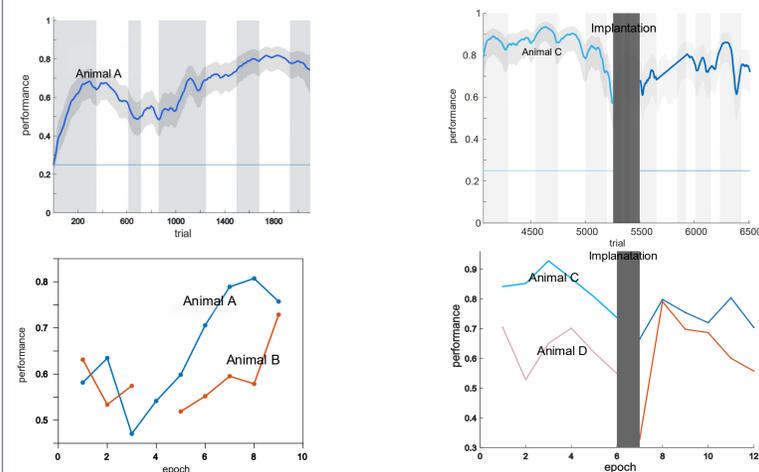


Cue-Memory Block Task:



- Training is progressive and tailored to learning of the task

Behavioral performance:

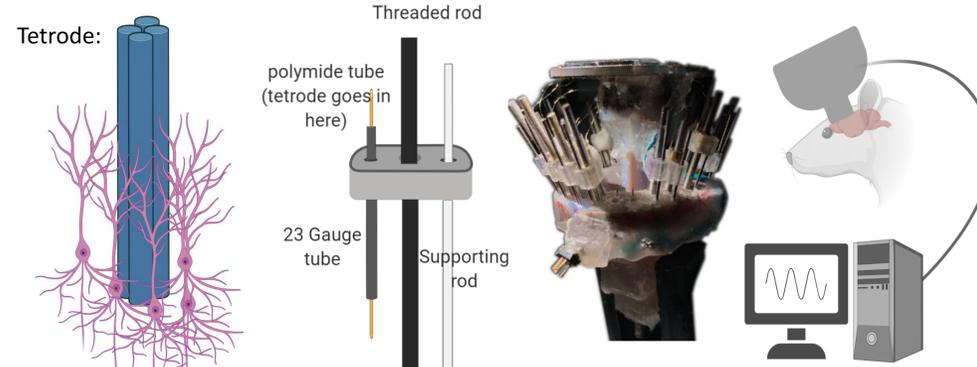


Training performance. Upper: performance by trial for one animal; Lower: performance by epoch for two animals.

Performance before and after implant surgery. Upper: performance by trial for one animal; Lower: performance by epoch for two animals.

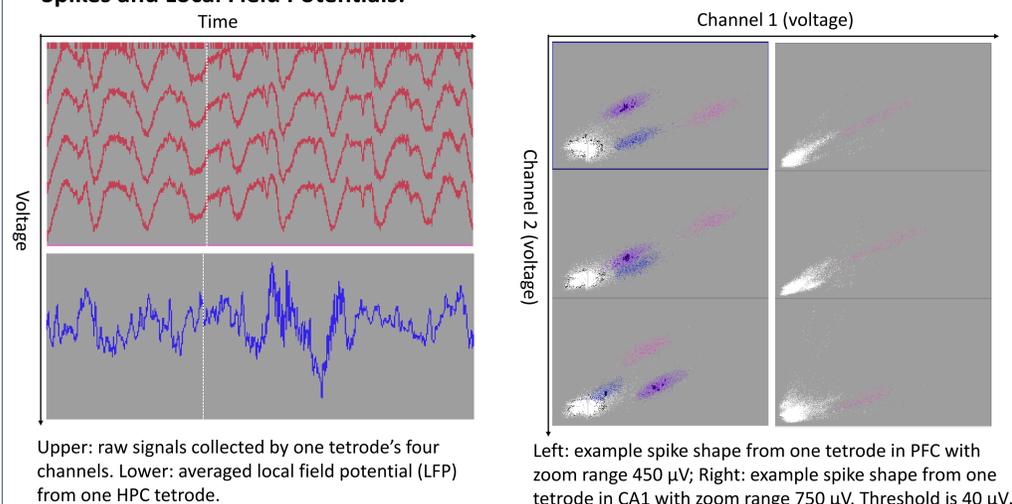
Electrophysiology

How we did this:



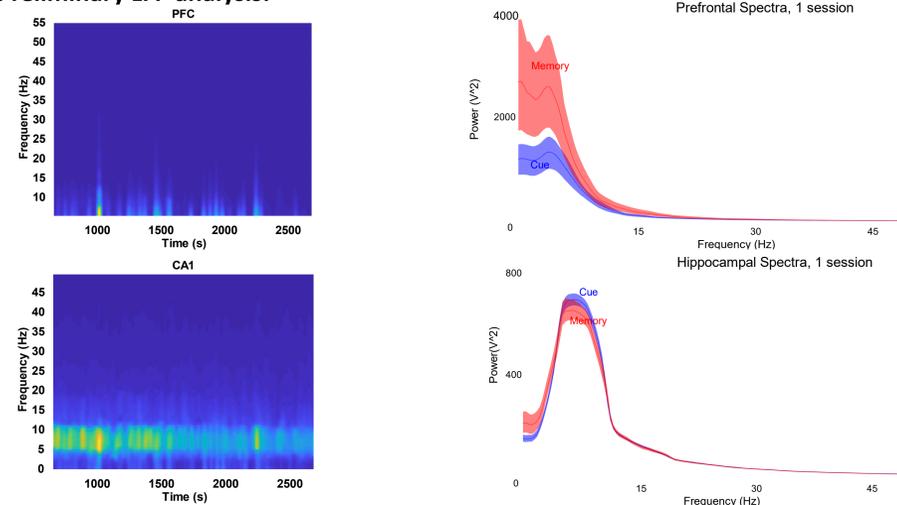
- 128 channels (32 tetrodes) drive currently implanted;
- Tetrodes were lowered to PFC and CA1 region of HPC;
- 256 channels (64 tetrodes) drive under construction.

Spikes and Local Field Potentials:



Upper: raw signals collected by one tetrode's four channels. Lower: averaged local field potential (LFP) from one HPC tetrode.

Preliminary LFP analysis:



Spectrogram of LFP in PFC (upper) and HPC (lower) for one epoch of one animal

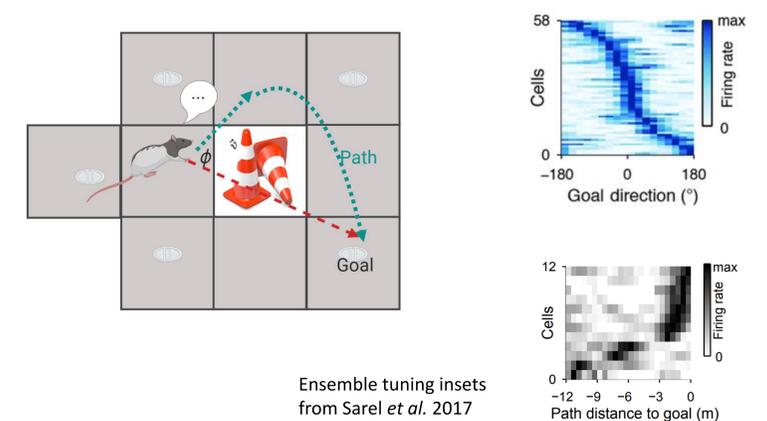
Conclusions & Future Directions

Preliminarily, we have shown:

- Animals can successfully be trained to perform this task with high accuracy. Such performance persists after micro-drive array implantation.
- Potential differences in the spectra properties of PFC and HPC between cue and memory-guided phases of the task

Going forward, we would like to:

- Gather electrophysiological data from more animals using higher capacity micro-drive array.
- For the present and incoming data, we would:
 - Examine co-firing of CA1 and PFC cells during goal-directed behavior;
 - Examine cell firing properties in CA1 to see if they display tuning to the angle and path distance of an animal's target, as observed by Sarel et al. (2017);



Ensemble tuning insets from Sarel et al. 2017

References

1. H. Eichenbaum et al. *Neuron*, vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 209–226, 1999.
2. E. K. Miller and J. D. Cohen. *Annu. Rev. Neurosci.*, vol. 24, no. 1, pp. 167–202, 2001.
3. A. Sarel, A. Finkelstein, L. Las, and N. Ulanovsky. *Science*, vol. 355, no. 6321, pp. 176–180, Jan. 2017.

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