# **Sensory Predictions in Cerebellum-like Structures**

## Nathaniel Sawtell December 9, 2017

### **Reflex view of Brain Function**



## Reflex view of Brain Function, Extended



## Perception is active and creative



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Yarbus, 1967



### Neural substrates for active perception







"We shall propose that the efference leaves an "image" of itself somewhere in the CNS, to which the re-afference of this movement compares as the negative of a photograph compares to its print; so that when superimposed the image disappears."

-Von Holst, Relations between the central nervous system and the peripheral organs, 1954













Roberts and Bell (2000)



after Meek, Grant and Bell (1999)



after Meek, Grant and Bell (1999)

























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Anti-Hebbian spike timing-dependent plasticity at parallel fiber synapses in vitro 250-Broad spike Broad spike before EPSP after EPSP 200 Change in EPSP amplitude (%) afferent inputs 150-100. 50-0 -50--100 <del>+</del> -600 200 -200 600 -4ÓO 0 ms Delay (EPSP onset to broad spike peak)

Bell et al., 1997, Nature









#### Can insights from ELL be extended to other systems?







#### What's the sound of a mouse licking?



Singla et al., 2017

#### Responses of VCN/DCN units to self-generated sounds


### Responses of VCN/DCN units to self-generated sounds



### Responses of VCN/DCN units to a mimic of lick sound



Spinal trigeminal nucleus provides mossy fiber inputs to DCN, potential source of predictive information



### Inactivation of Sp5 reveals responses to licking in DCN







### Implications for other systems?

--Cerebellum-like sensory structures in fish (ELL) and mammals (DCN) and the cerebellum itself may all perform similar functions. Both may function to adaptively filter inputs and/or predict sensory consequences of behavior.



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Kennedy et al., 2014

### Effects of NMDA receptor blockade in vitro and in vivo





• APV in molecular layer



### Significance of negative images for sensory processing and behavior





### Significance of negative images for sensory processing and <u>behavior</u>



## Experimental Methods for Testing Synaptic Plasticity in a Slice Preparation.



**Curtis Bell** 

## Pairing with Postsynaptic Dendritic Spike Induces Synaptic Depression



# External sounds are not suppressed in DCN during licking



### VCN/DCN units: licking versus mimic



### Responses of DCN interneurons to licking in deafened mice







### Unipolar brush cells exhibit delayed and diverse corollary discharge responses

200 ms



Intrinsic and synaptic properties of unipolar brush cells are likely important for generating temporally diversity



## Amazing brains



Mormyrid fish and owl monkeys have the largest brain to body mass ratios of any animals

Resting oxygen consumption by the brains of mormyrid fish is three times larger than for any other creature, including humans









-GC corollary discharge response can be explained by simple summation of a small number of excitatory inputs.

-Proportions of different functional classes of mossy fiber and UBC inputs.

-Different functional classes appear to be mixed randomly.









### Sample synthetic granule cells



#### Recorded granule cells



#### Sample synthetic granule cells





after Roberts and Bell (2000)

Granule cells provide a sufficient temporal basis for negative image formation and sensory cancellation



### Why this basis?





Temporal structure of GC corollary discharge responses is matched to self-generated sensory signals




























Kennedy et al., 2014





Temporal structure of GC corollary discharge responses accounts for unusual features of negative images



Kennedy et al., 2014



From Lionel Gomez

## Three Types of Electroreceptors in Mormyrid Fish





## **Curtis Bell**

## Electric fish measure distance in the dark

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