how to simulate a connectome how to predict neural activity from neural connectivity

with advice from Nathan Klapoetke Lou Scheffer Michael Reiser James Fitzgerald Axel Borst Damon Clark



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Drosophila melanogaster 2.5 mm 40-50 day lifespan

160,000 neurons

brain

ventral nerve cord



largely conserved across individuals





FAFB-FlyWire Female ~130,000 neurons ~150m cable Princeton, Cambridge et al Dorkenwald et al 2023 Schlegel et al 2023

MANC Male ~23,000 neurons ~45m cable Janelia, Cambridge, Google Takemura et al 2023 Marin et al 2023 Cheong et al 2023





- connectomes are not sufficient
- a lot of detail
 - precise neuronal morphology
 - synapse counts, shape, size, neurotransmitter
- a lot of missing data
 - neuron biophysics, F-I curves
 - synapse biophysics, how to translate measurements (synapse counts) to synaptic strengths and time constants





Yamins, DiCarlo, ... Mante, Sussillo, Shenoy, ... Banino, Fiete, ... Yang, ...





connectome + neurotransmitters



Janelia FlyEM, Rivera-Alba et al. 2011, Takemura et al. 2013, 2015, 2017, Shinomiya et al. 2019, Davis et al. 2020









Passive point neurontime
constant
$$\tau_{t_i}$$
 $\dot{V}_i = -V_i + \Sigma_j s_{ij} + V_{t_i}^{rest}$ resting
membrane
potentialCurrent-based synapse $s_{ij} = w_{ij}f(V_j)$



Passive point neuron

constant

time

Current-based synapse

Connectome-constrained weight

$$egin{aligned} & \mathbf{ au}_{ii} = -V_i + \Sigma_j s_{ij} + V_{t_i}^{ ext{rest}} & ext{membrane} \ & ext{membrane} \ & ext{potential} \ & s_{ij} = w_{ij} f(V_j) \ & w_{ij} = egin{aligned} & \mathbf{ au}_{itj} \sigma_{t_i t_j} N_{t_i t_j, u_i - u_j, v_i - v_j} \end{aligned}$$

unitary synaptic strength sign of connection number of synapses



- t_i cell type of neuron i
- $u_i v_i$ retinotopic coordinates of neuron *i* (hexagonal lattice)

Passive point neuron

constant

time

Current-based synapse

Connectome-constrained weight

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unitary synaptic strength sign of connection number of synapses



- t_i cell type of neuron i
- $u_i v_i$ retinotopic coordinates of neuron *i* (hexagonal lattice)

- Deep mechanistic network model of the motion pathways of the fruit fly visual system
- Every simulated neuron and synapse corresponds to a real neuron and synapse
- 64 cell types, 45K neurons, unknown biophysical parameters



Not this





connectome + biophysics + task optimization = neural activity?

Responses to single ommatidium flashes broadly recapitulate known ON vs OFF contrast preference of most cell types

T4 inputs T5 inputs lamina cells Mi1 Tm1 _1 activity (a.u.) m3 Tm₂ _2 Tm4 🗙 Mi4 L3 Mi9 Tm9 CT1(Lo1) CT1(M10) _5 100ms single ommatidium flashes

known ON-selective known OFF-selective

best model correctly recapitulates experimentally known direction selectivity of T4 and T5 sub types to 4 cardinal directions





preferred direction enhancement and null direction suppression in agreement with Gruntman et al 2018







0.5

Segregation into ON and OFF pathways well predicted



uncharacterized

models predict known motion selectivity in T4 + T5 neurons



exploring the solution space



Switching Mi4 and Mi preferred contrasts leads to directionally opposite motion tuning in T4



can use model to discover optimal stimuli for all neuron types



Lappalainen et al. 2023-





Lappalainen et al. 2023

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1.0

0.8



sparse + structured connectivity in the connectome constrains models strongly

100

80

50



Connectome + Circuit-level function --> neural activity Other possible constraints: neural activity, behavior.

Behavior (big data)





Neural activity

Connectome (big data)

Biophysics





DeepMind













Vaxenburg et al (in prep)



Time

Reward

Cumulative : 0.00

; 0,000 s

: 0,0000

Time : 0.000 s Reward : 0.00000 Cumulative : 0.00

Vaxenburg et al (in prep)

Time



Roman Vaxenburg





Speiser et al 2017 Aitchison et al 2017 Tschopp et al 2018 Mi et al 2021 Lappalainen et al 2023 Vaxenburg et al (in prep)

thanks

Join us!



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