

Wireless Recording Of The Electrophysiology Of Cognition In Psychiatric Disease Models

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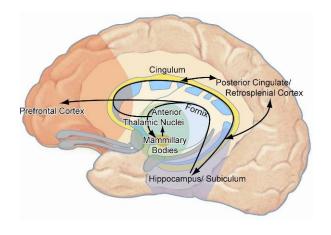


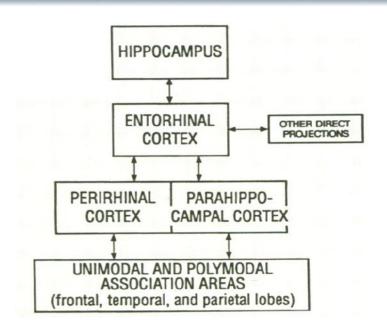




The hippocampus is:

o part of the temporal lobe





 vital for declarative/episodic memory , working memory and spatial memory

 Hippocampal memory deficits are a key feature of a number of neurodegenerative and psychiatric disorders



The standard T-Maze rewarded alternation task is highly sensitive to **hippocampal** manipulations (e.g. lesion studies)

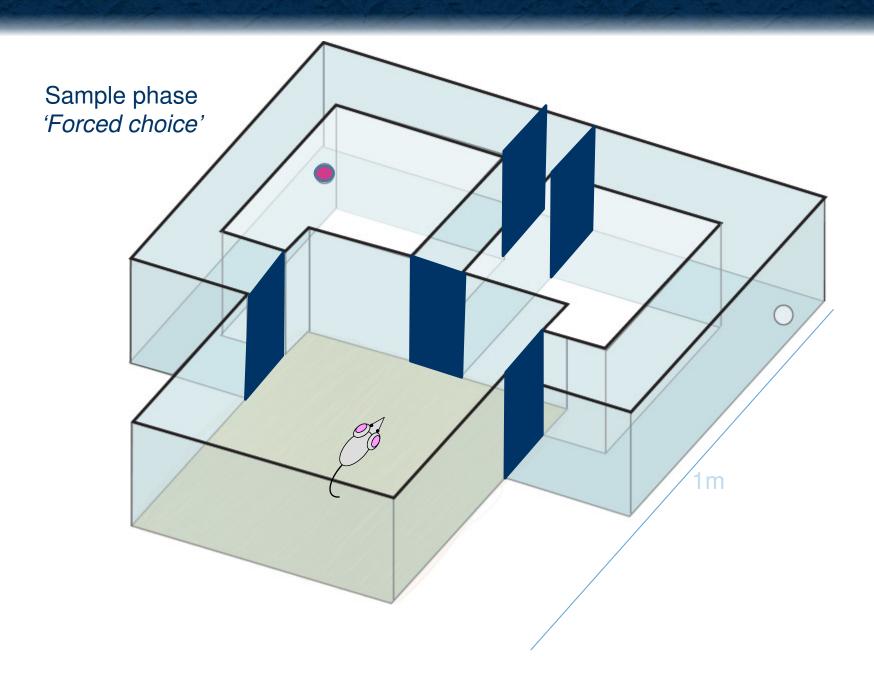
Movie unavailable online



Animals must be handled between the two phases and between trials

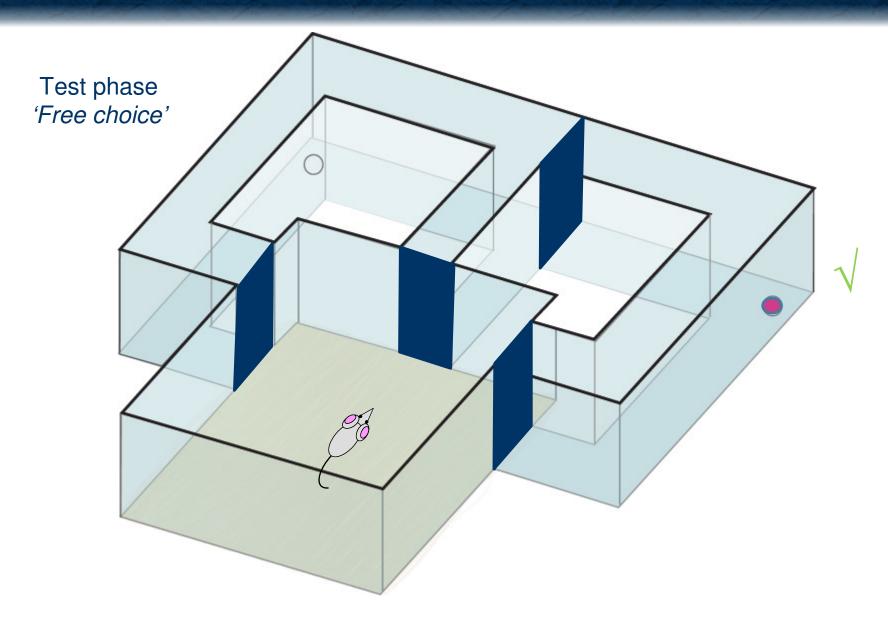


Automated T-Maze: Rewarded alternation task



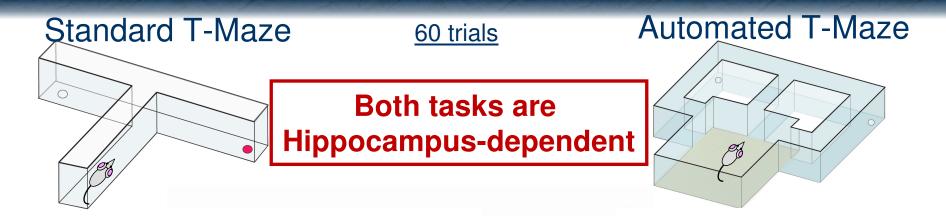


Automated T-Maze: Rewarded alternation task





Validation of the Automated T-Maze: Hippocampal lesions



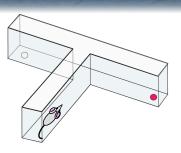
2 weeks

2 days



Standard T- Maze versus Automated T-Maze

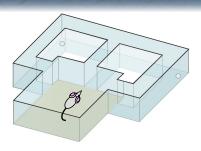
Standard T-Maze



- Manual
- Behaviour output: correct/incorrect response
- o Intense handling:
 - stress
 - performance
- Low throughput: 2 weeks

X 3Rs benefits

Automated T-Maze



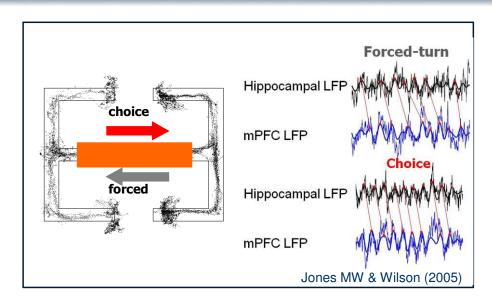
- Automated and computerised
- Behaviour output:
 correct/incorrect response,
 latency (+ lights and tones)
- o No handling:
 - □ stress
 - performance
- High throughput: 2-3 days
- ➤ Overall, the Automated T-Maze provides greater statistical power from fewer animals

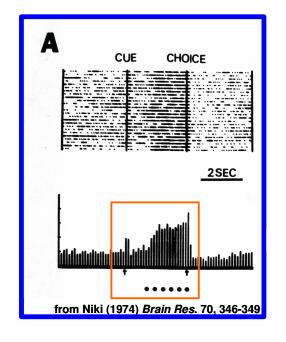


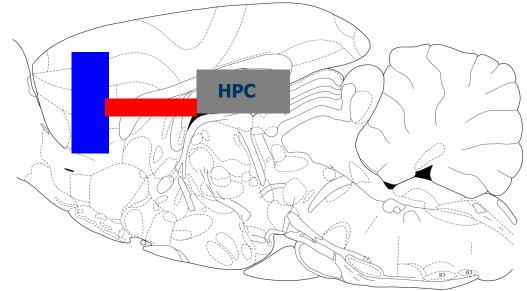


Electrophysiological recordings reveal the neuronal activity supporting performance on these tasks, while the animal is performing them

- The firing rate of single cells in the hippocampus can encode spatial information (place cells)
- While in the prefrontal cortex "delay firing working memory cells" can encode short term memory.









Hippocampal-prefrontal interactions

 Hippocampal-prefrontal recordings have shown that neuronal networks in these areas synchronise at the choice point in spatial working memory tasks (single unit and EEG)

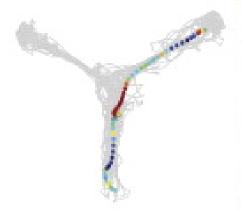
Neuron Article

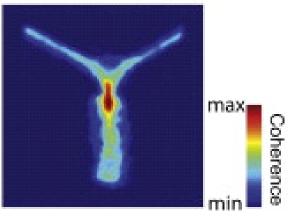


Coherent Theta Oscillations and Reorganization of Spike Timing in the Hippocampal-Prefrontal Network upon Learning

Karim Benchenane,^{1,7,*} Adrien Peyrache,¹ Mehdi Khamassi,^{1,2} Patrick L. Tierney,^{3,4} Yves Gioanni,³ Francesco P. Battaglia,^{1,5,6,*} and Sidney I. Wiener^{1,6}

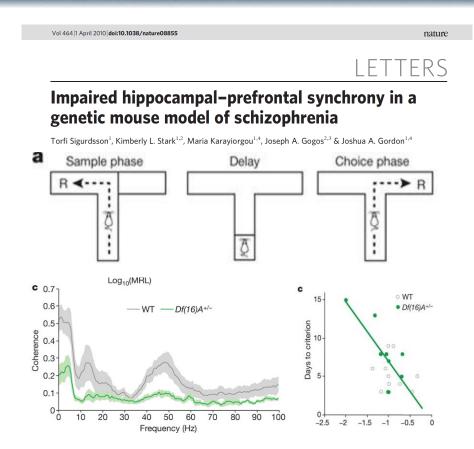








Prefrontal-hippocampal synchrony is impaired in both a genetic mouse model of schizophrenia and in patients during high working memory load

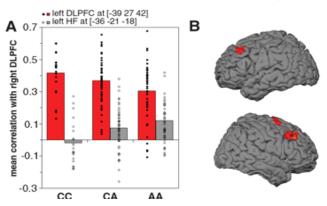


 Prefrontal-hippocampal coherence was reduced and could be used to predict t-maze learning deficit.



Neural Mechanisms of a Genome-Wide Supported Psychosis Variant

Christine Esslinger, ¹* Henrik Walter, ², ³* Peter Kirsch, ¹* Susanne Erk, ³ Knut Schnell, ², ³ Claudia Arnold, ³ Leila Haddad, ¹ Daniela Mier, ¹ Carola Opitz von Boberfeld, ³ Kyeon Raab, ¹ Stephanie H. Witt, ⁴ Marcella Rietschel, ⁴ Sven Cichon, ⁵ Andreas Meyer-Lindenberg ¹†



 Disrupted prefrontal synchrony in schizophrenic patients

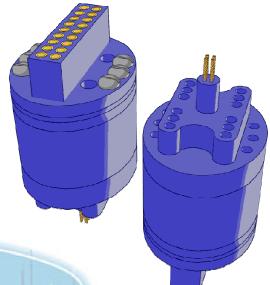
Can we modulate these network impairments to provide new therapies?

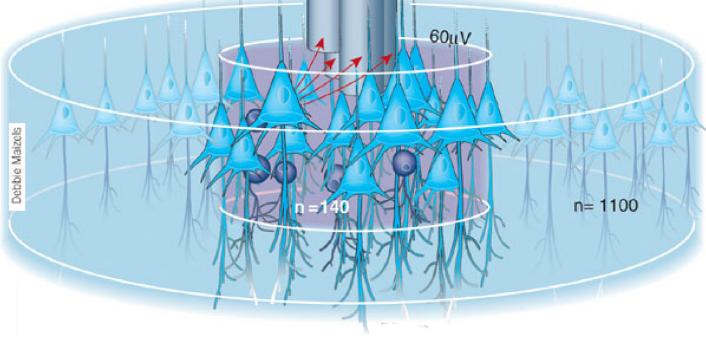


Electrophysiology methodology



- twisted 4-wire electrodes (tetrodes), or
- multi-site silicone probes
- Position is adjusted after recovery from surgery
- Allows
 - precise (uM) positioning -> large cell yields
 - reduced pre-recording tissue damage in the area of interest
 - hunting for cell types







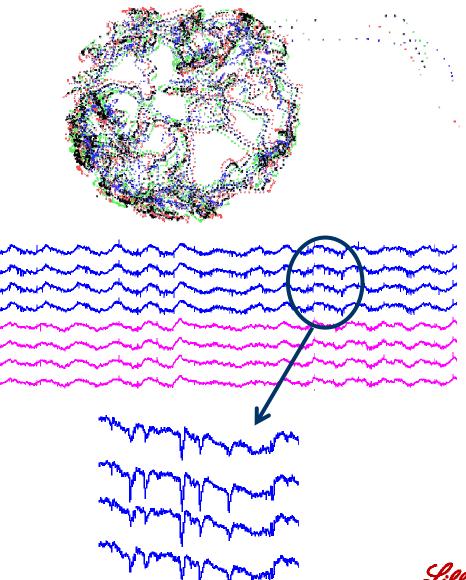


What can we measure?

 Combine different types of information [Within and between regions]

- Behaviour
 - Position, heading, speed

- EEG / Local field potentials (LFP)
 - Theta/gamma power spectrum
 - Cycle detection
 - Ripple/sharp-wave events
- Spiking
 - Action potential waveforms
 - Activity levels (firing rates)
 - Temporal properties (e.g. bursting)
 - Behavioural correlates (e.g. place fields)
 - Relationship to LFP



Benefits of a wireless system

Classical tethered system

- Additional training to accustom to presence of the cable
- Potential restriction of movement
- Limited to experiments using either
 - heavy cable (to turn a commutator)
 - -or-
 - simple open-top mazes but with constant monitoring to prevent cabletwisting

Wireless system

- Freedom of movement
- Reduced animal handling
- Reduced burden of weight for the animal
- Capacity to run more animals simultaneously, reducing duration of experiment
- Ability to use a wider variety of more naturalistic paradigms







The challenge...

Overall objectives

To develop a prototype of a wireless 16-32 channel recording system that can acquire and transmit data for a minimum of 24h, that can be replaced or recharged with minimal discomfort for the animal and is small enough to be carried by a mouse without affecting its behaviour or welfare.

Key requirements

A wireless recording device that has the following specifications:

- Capability equivalent to recording 16 channels at 32kHz (ideally 32-64 channels).
- Any part of the system carried by the mouse must not weigh more than 3g
- Battery life of at least <u>24 hours</u> to allow mice to learn multiple tasks within the T-maze, uninterrupted and without stressful insults.
- Event tracking integration, at least <u>8 independent event inputs</u> to allow the behavioural data to be linked to the electrophysiological data.
- Scalable; must be ultimately possible to record from <u>8 animals in a single room</u>.
- Interface with other commercially available electrodes, hardware and software
 - (e.g. Neuronexus, Neuralynx, etc).
- Flexibility in recording time and sampling rate.

