

# How Early Experience Can Induce Disorders: An Example of Visual Cortex Dysfunction

陈洁    关文月    葛瑶

2024-3-28

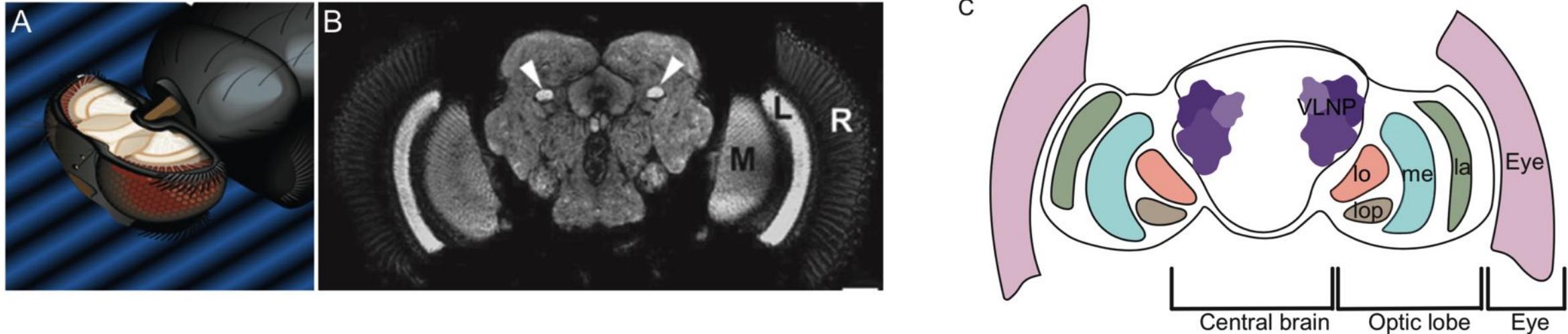
# How Early Experience Can Induce Disorders: An Example of Visual Cortex Dysfunction

- A Comparison of the Structure and Function of Visual Systems in Fruit Flies and Mice (陈洁)
- Early Experiences Affect the Development and Function of the Visual Cortex (葛 瑶)
- Disorders Associated with Visual Cortex Dysfunction (关文月)

# A Comparison of the Structure and Function of Visual Systems in Fruit Flies and Mice

陈洁

# The visual system of *Drosophila*

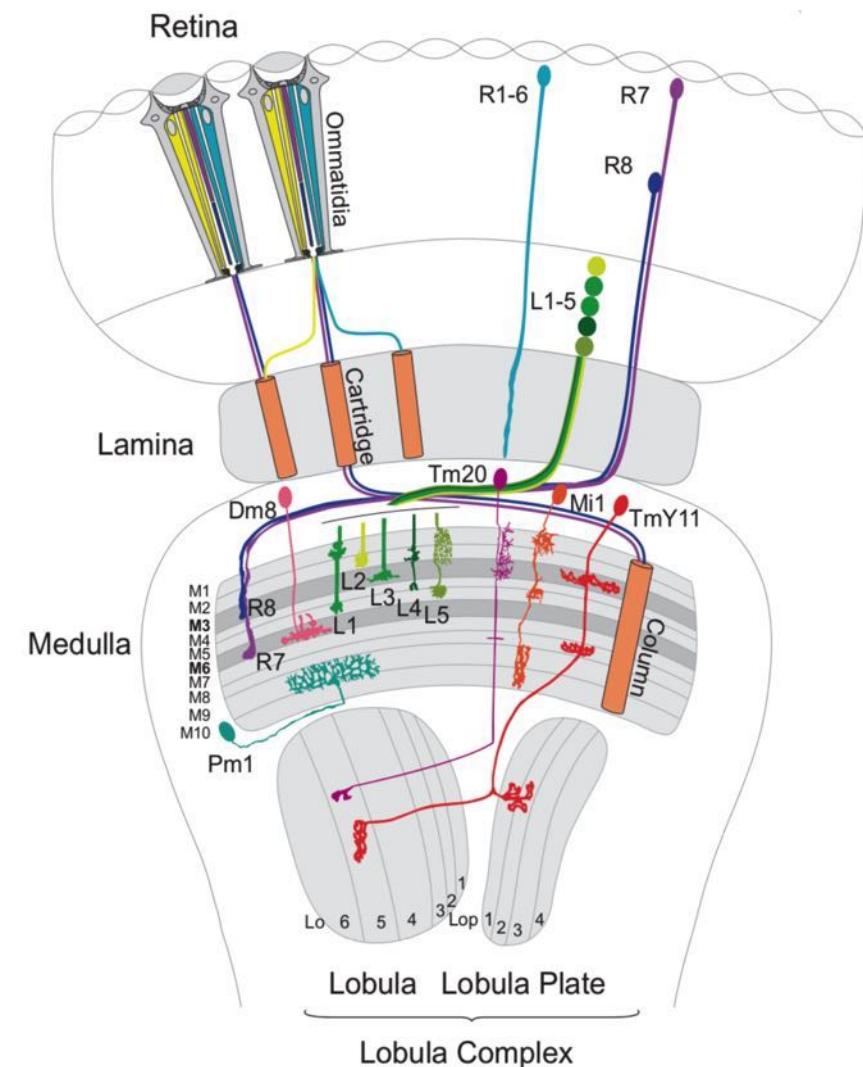
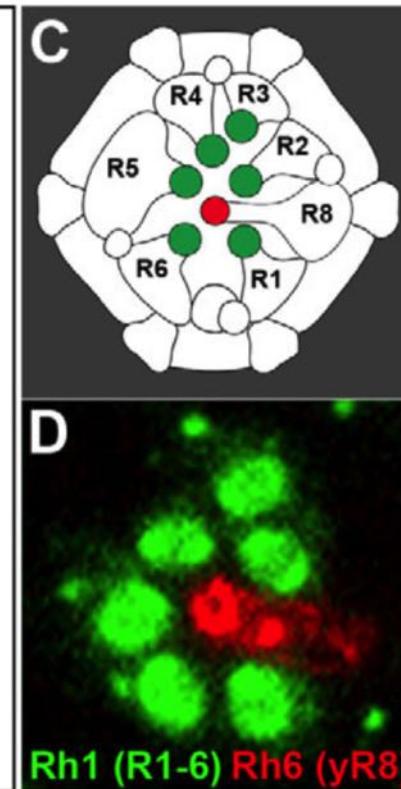
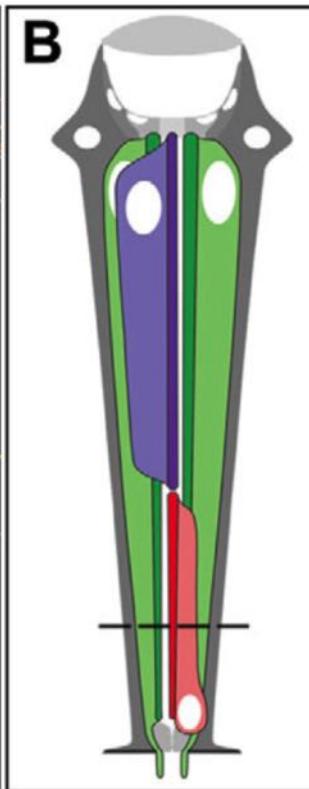
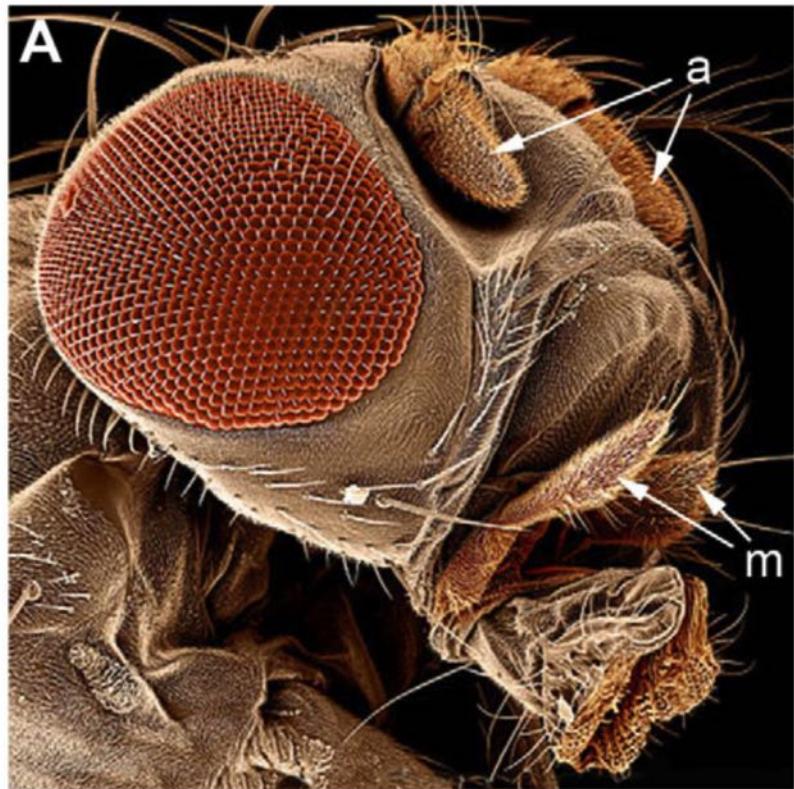


Adult *Drosophila* visual system contains ~ 150,000 neurons and glia cells.

Four neuropils form the optic lobe: lamina (la), medulla (me), and lobula complex (subdivided into lobula and the lobula plate neuropils )

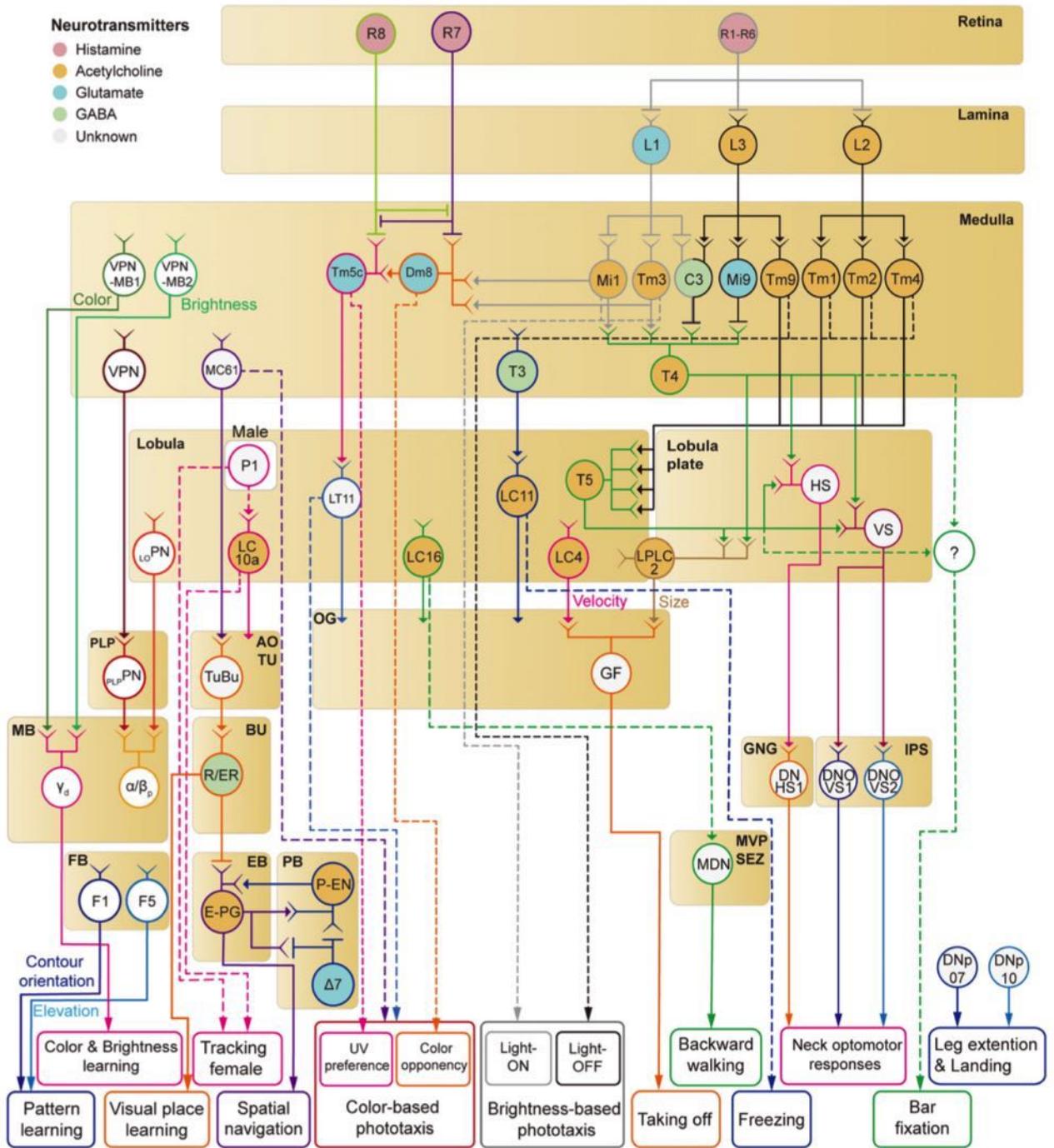
VLPNs: ventrolateral neuropils also called optic glomeruli

# Structure of the *Drosophila* eye

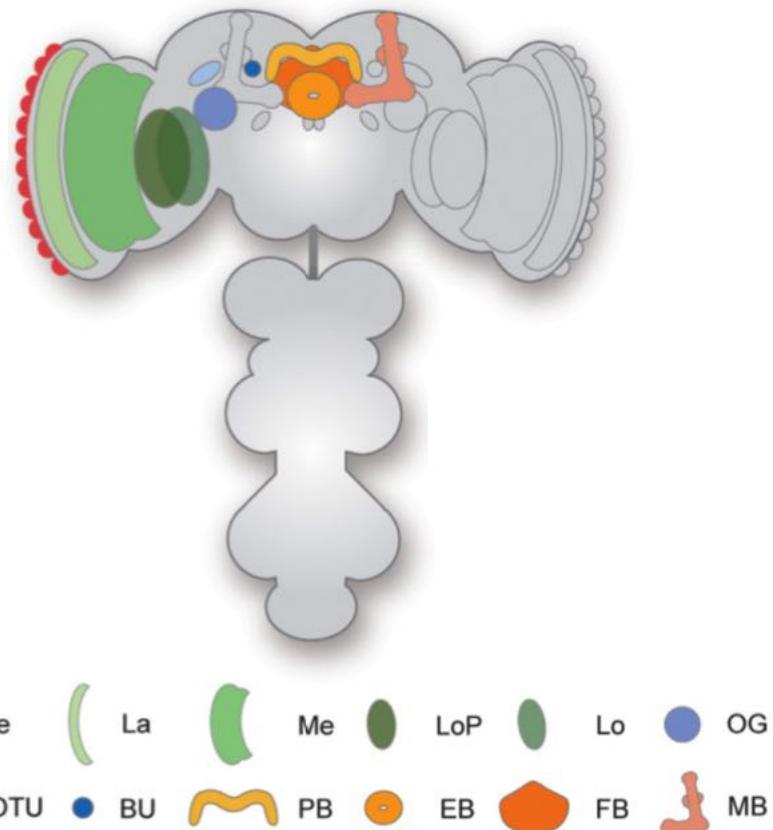


Rister, J et al. *Development*. 2013.  
Plazaola-Sasieta H et al. *J Neurogenet*. 2017

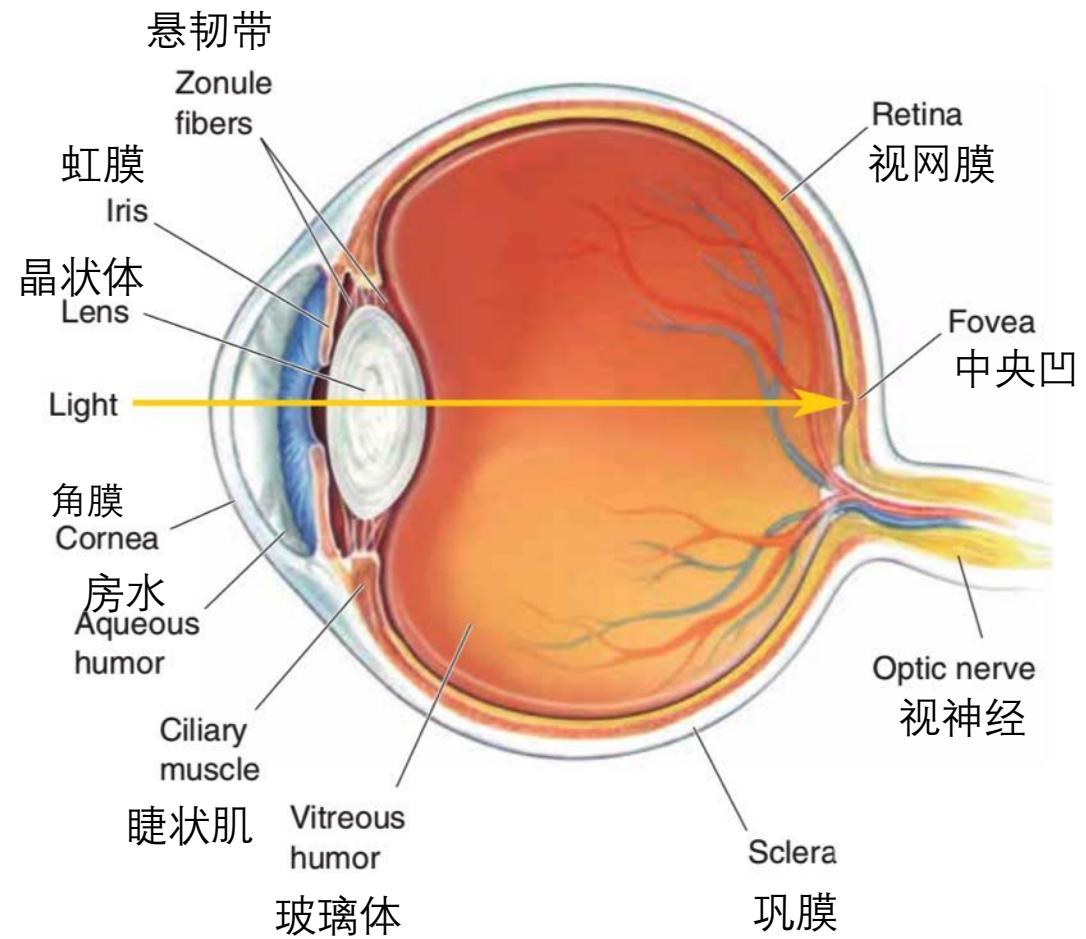
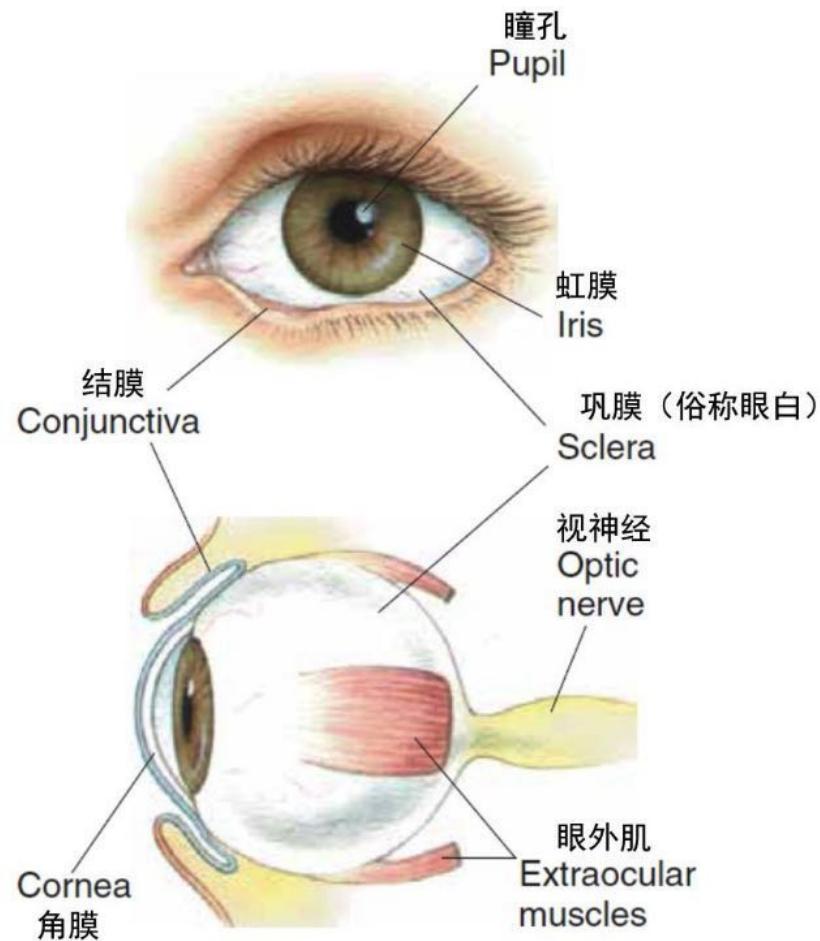
# The visual system of *Drosophila*



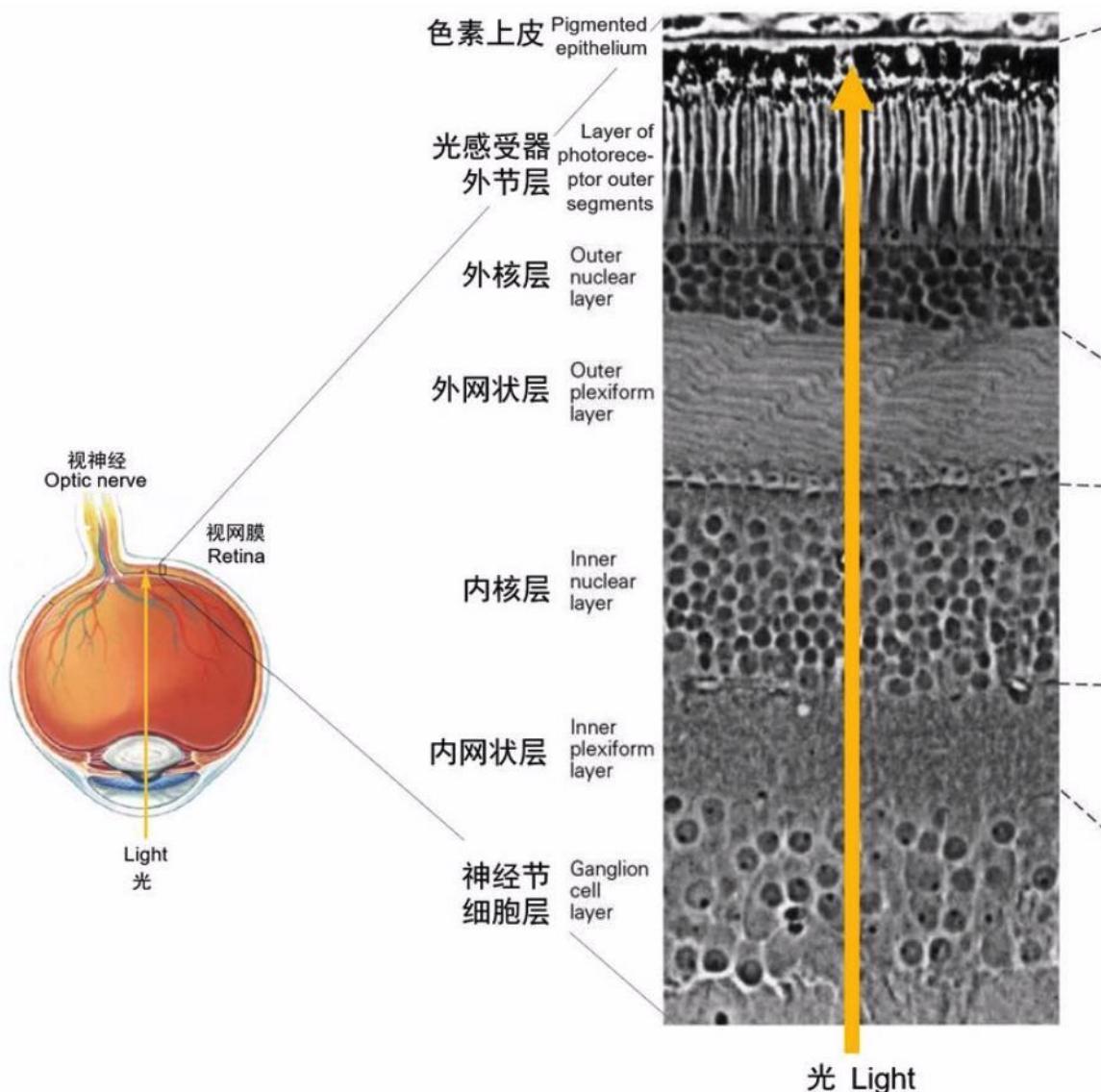
## B Associated brain structures



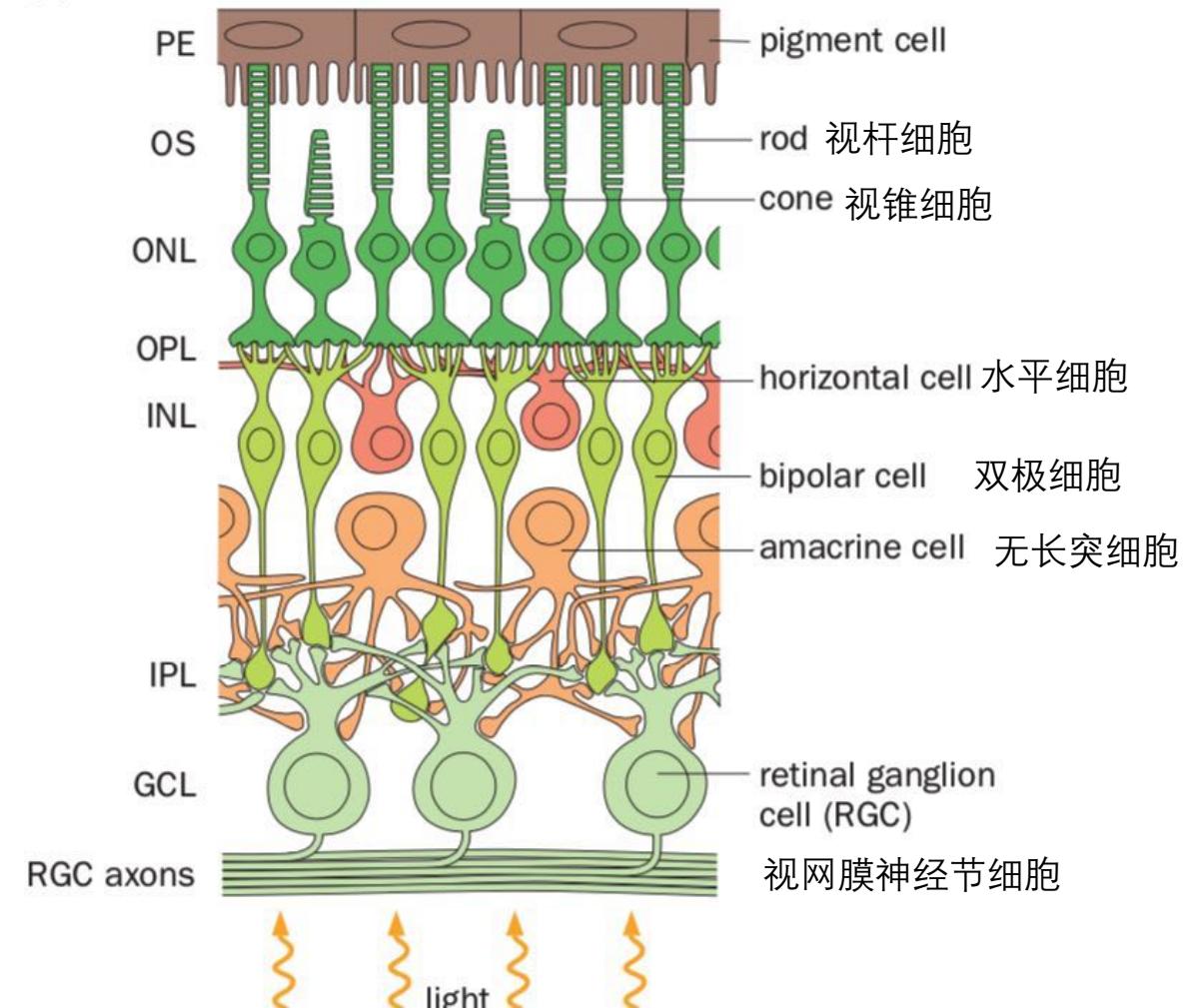
# Gross anatomy of the human eye



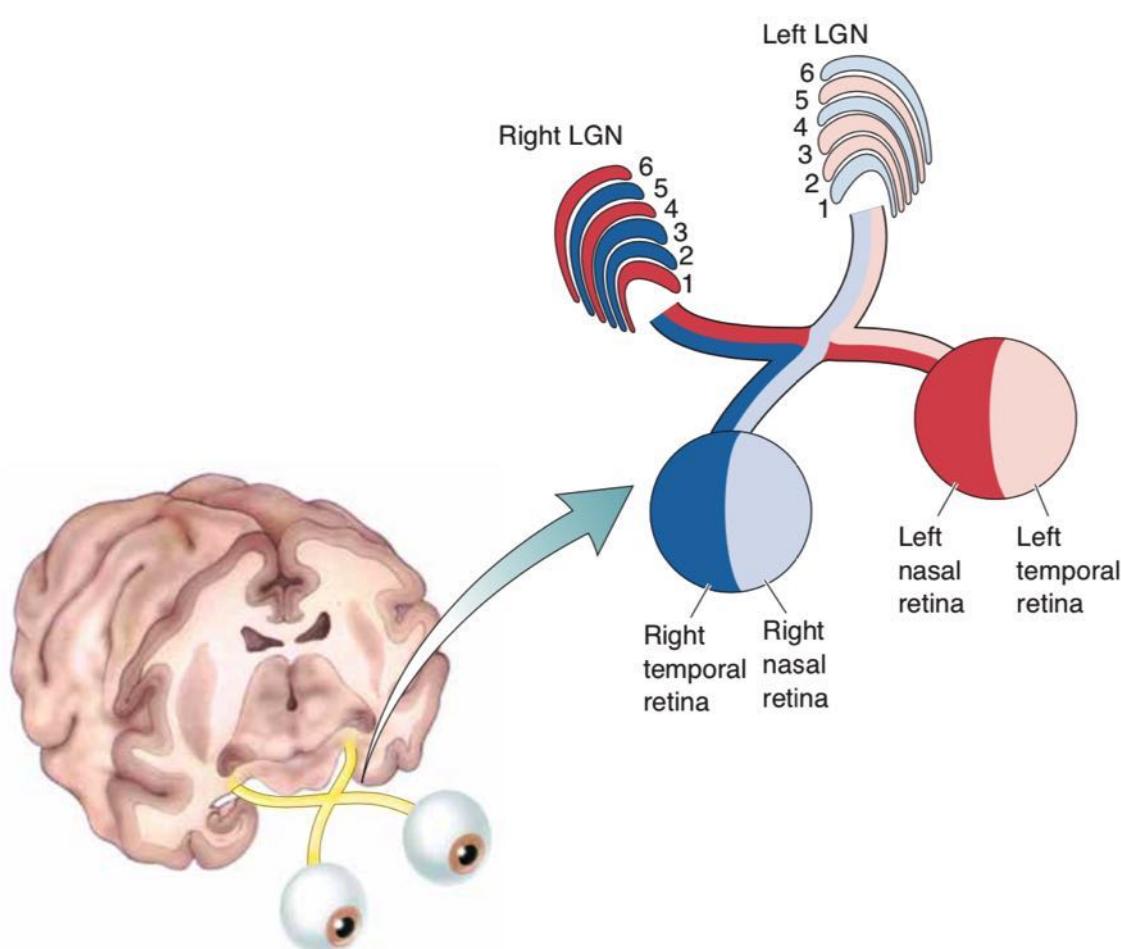
# Organization of the retina



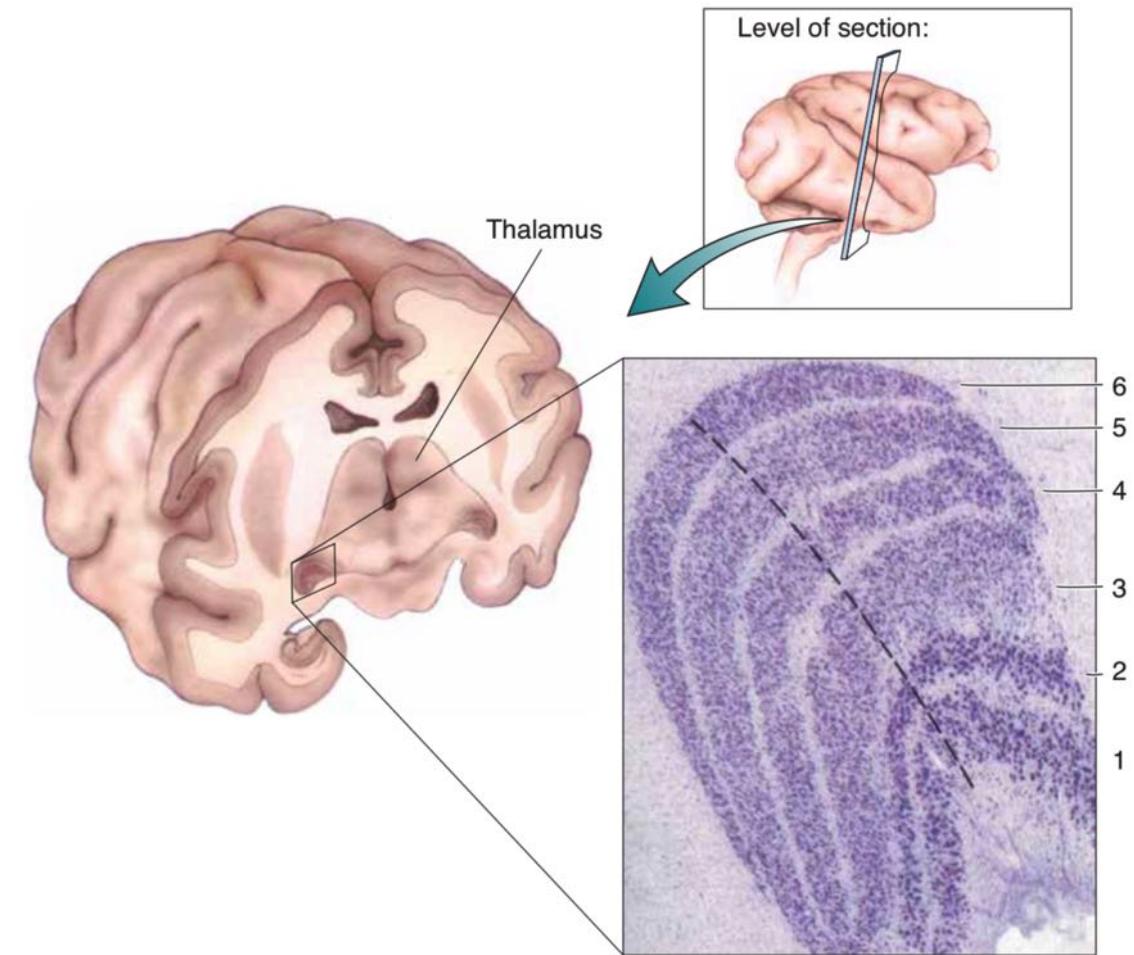
(A)



# Retinal inputs to the LGN layers

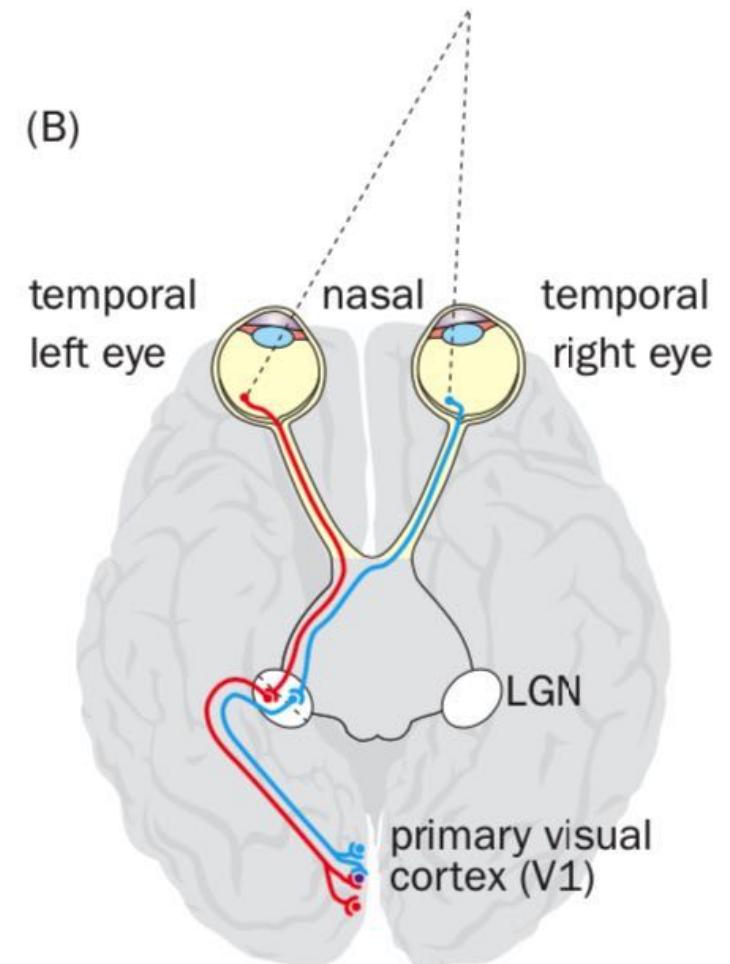
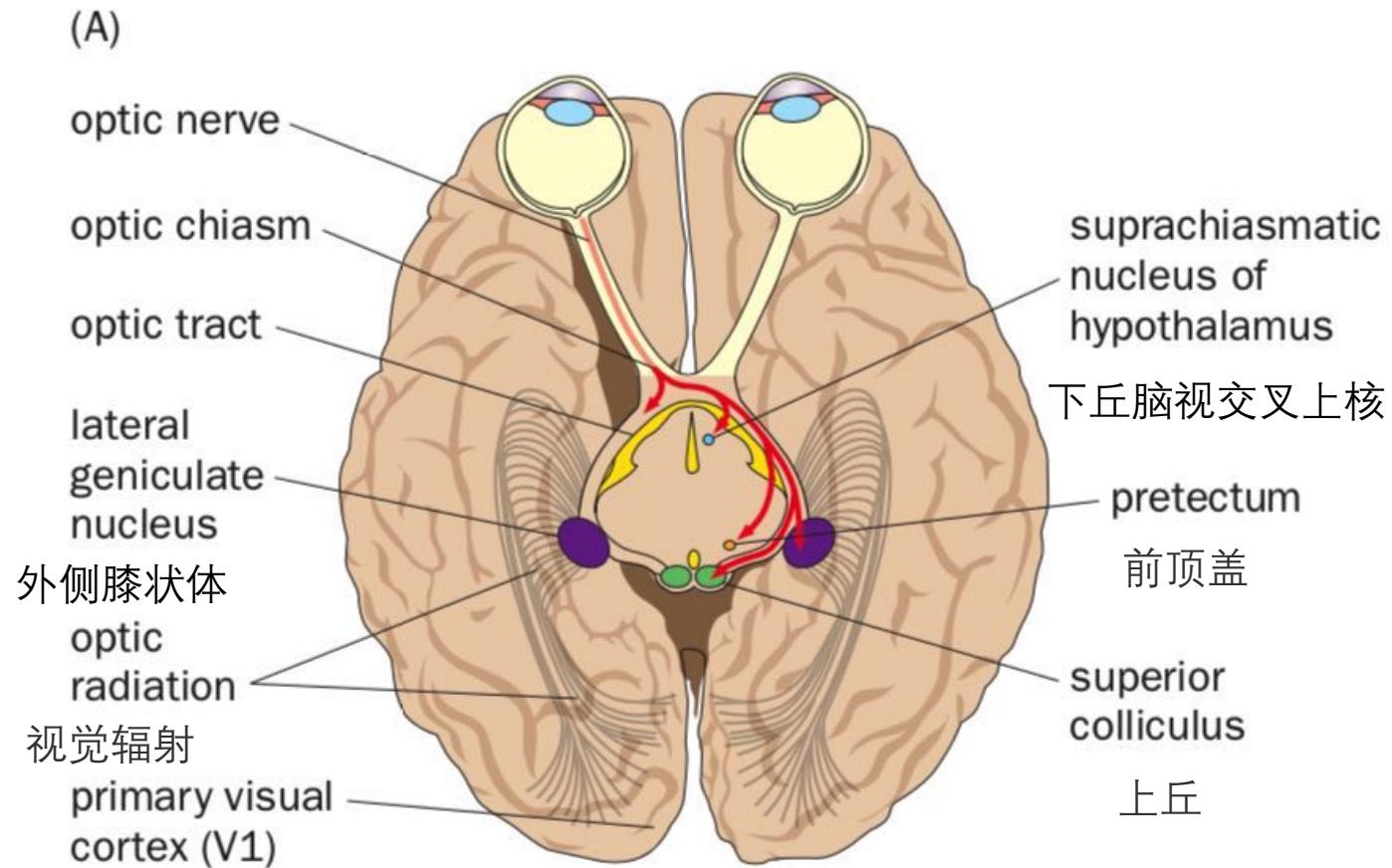


LGN: lateral geniculate nucleus 外侧膝状体

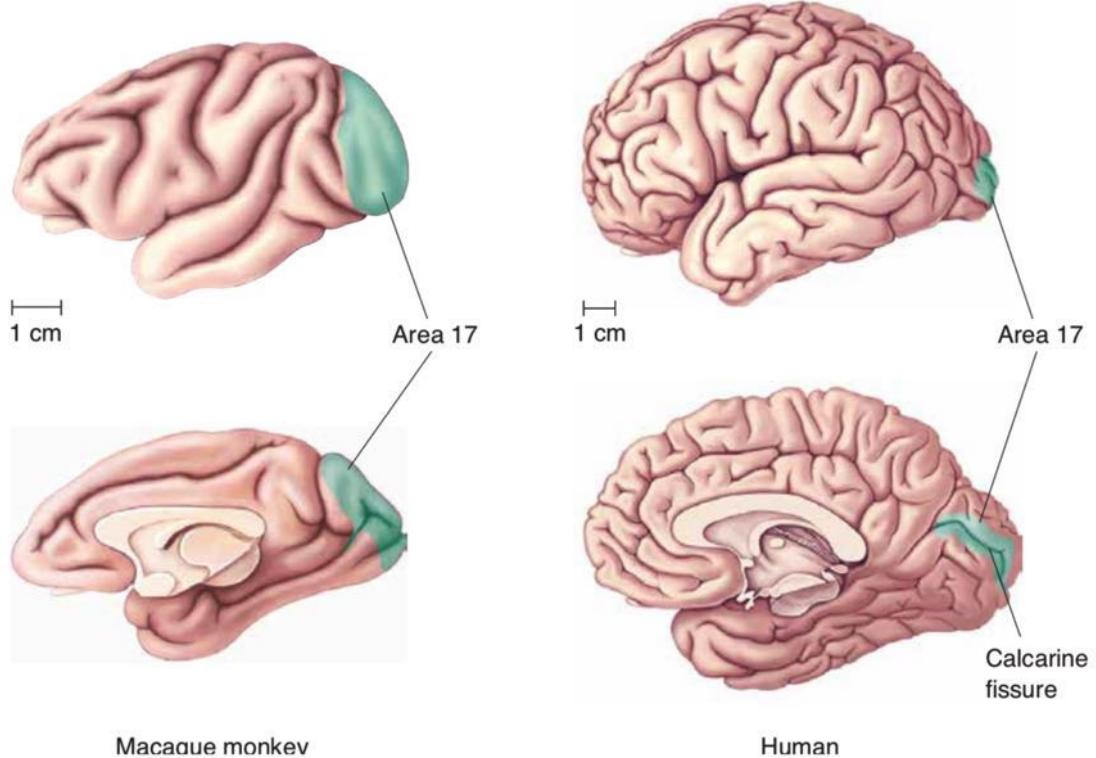


The LGN of the macaque monkey

# Organization of the visual pathways from the eye to the brain

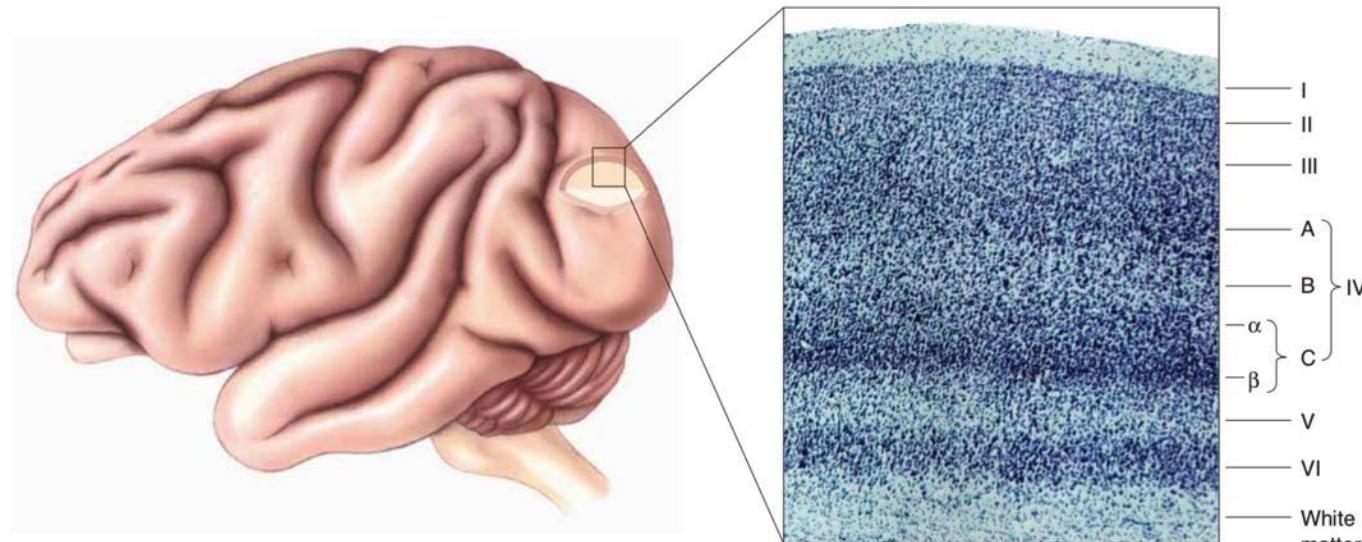


# The primary visual cortex

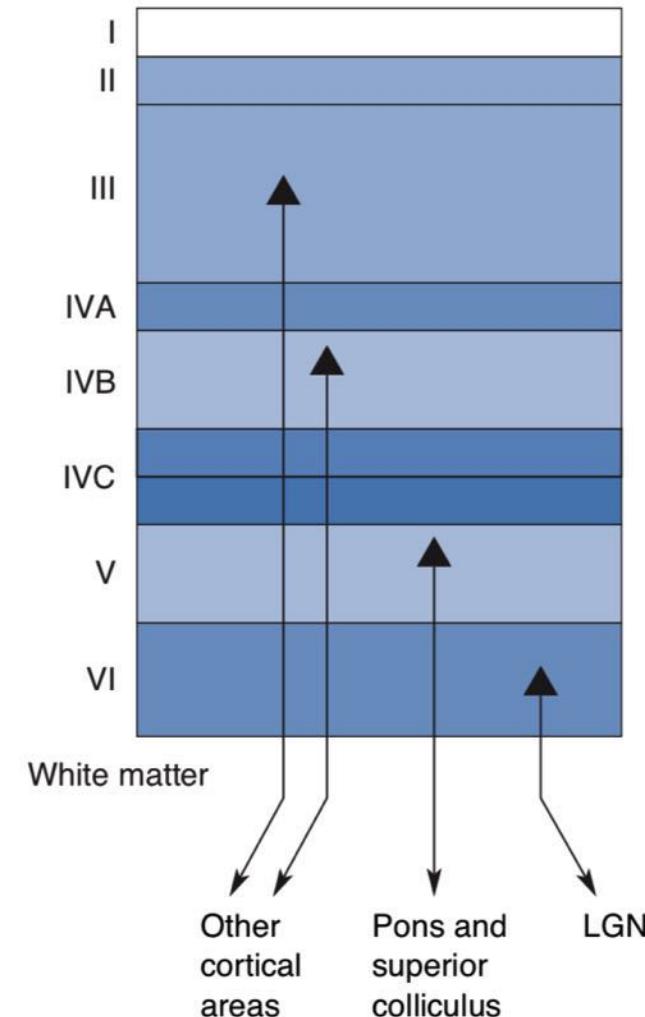
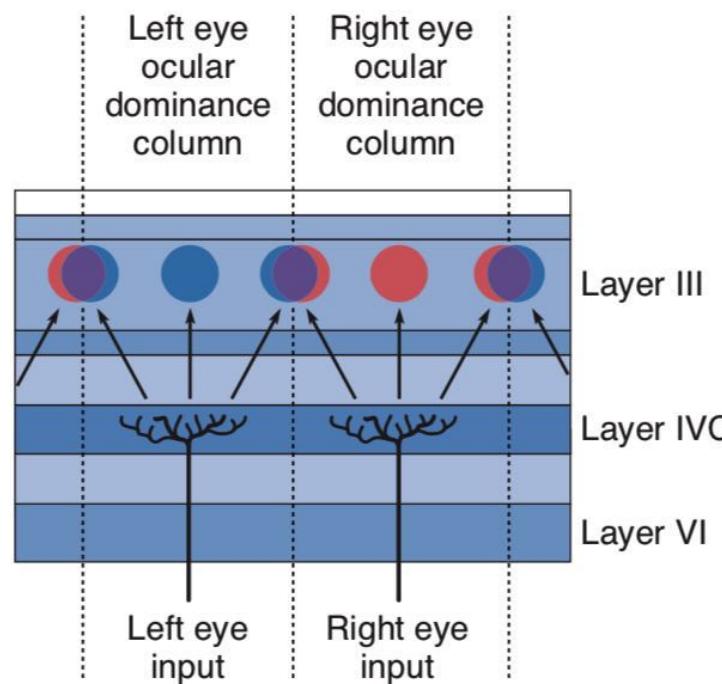
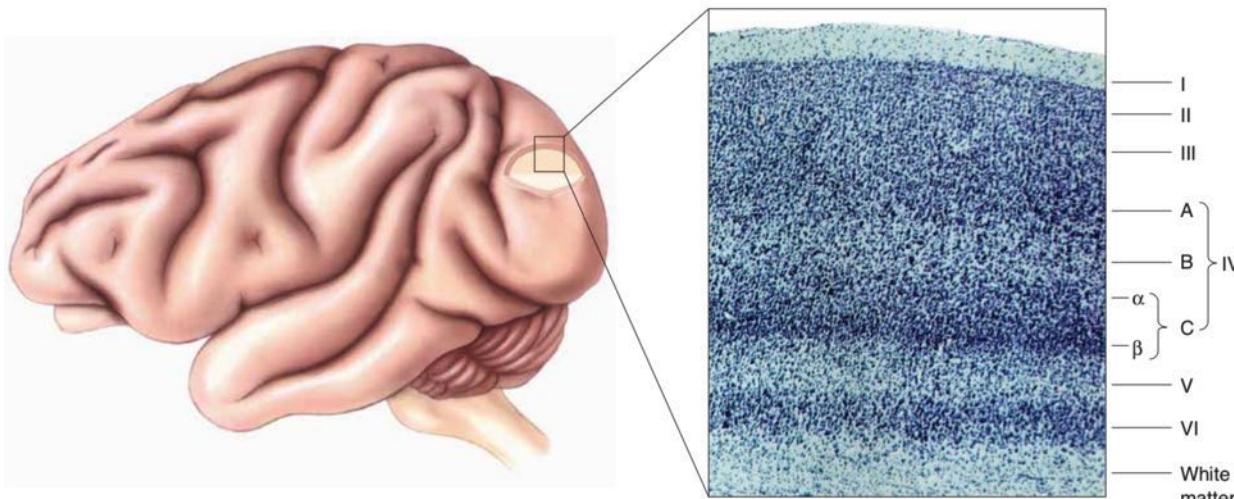


Macaque monkey

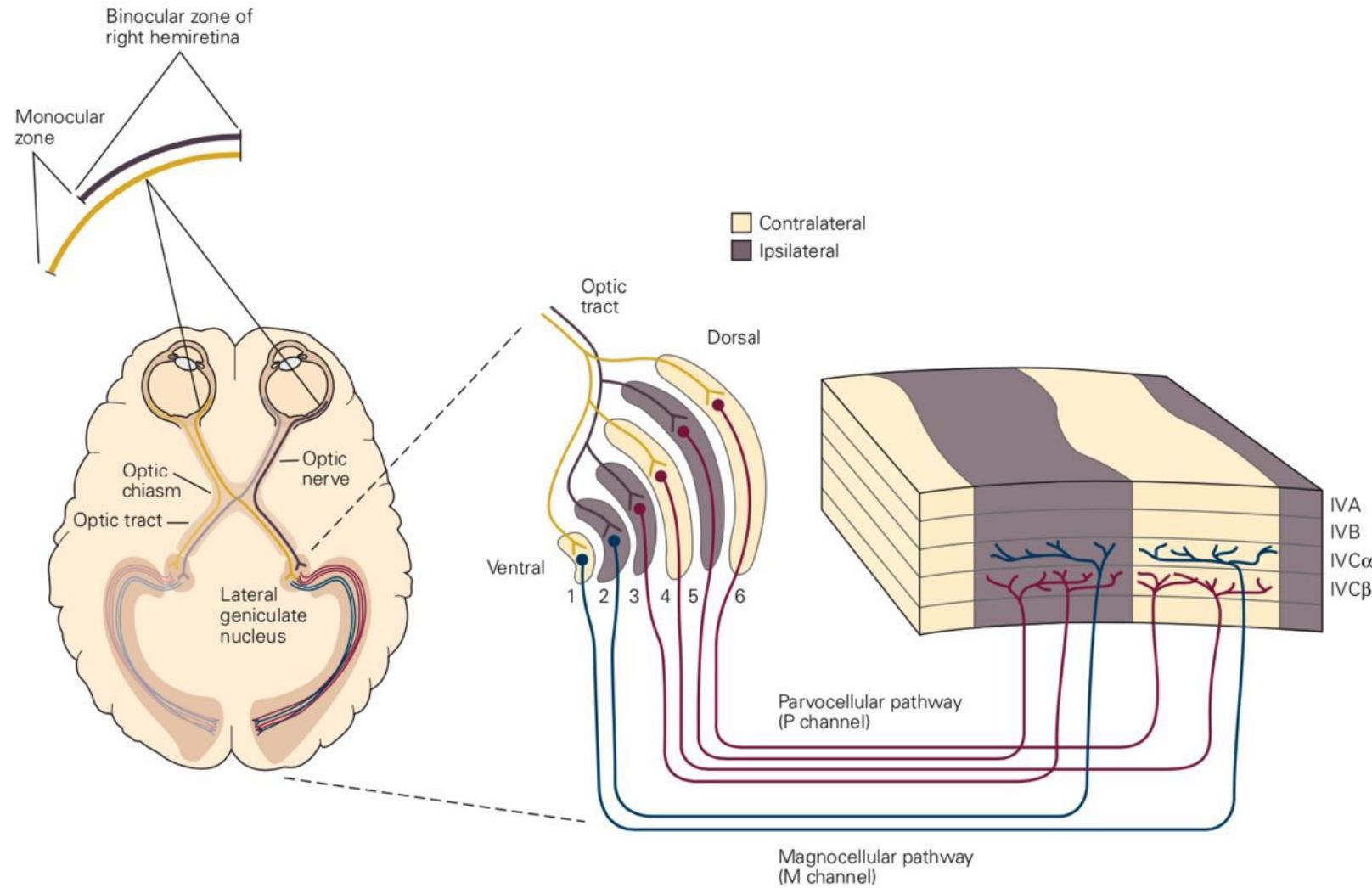
Human



# The primary visual cortex

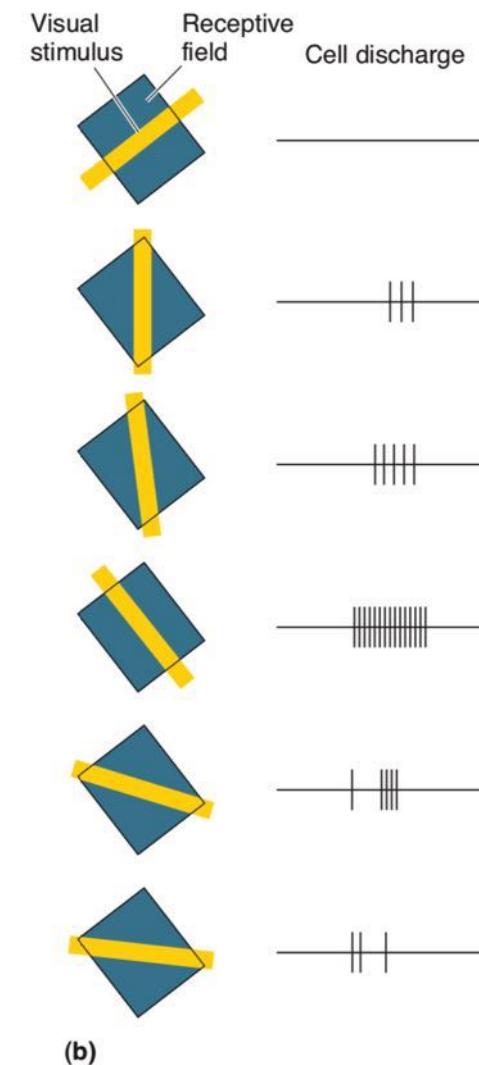
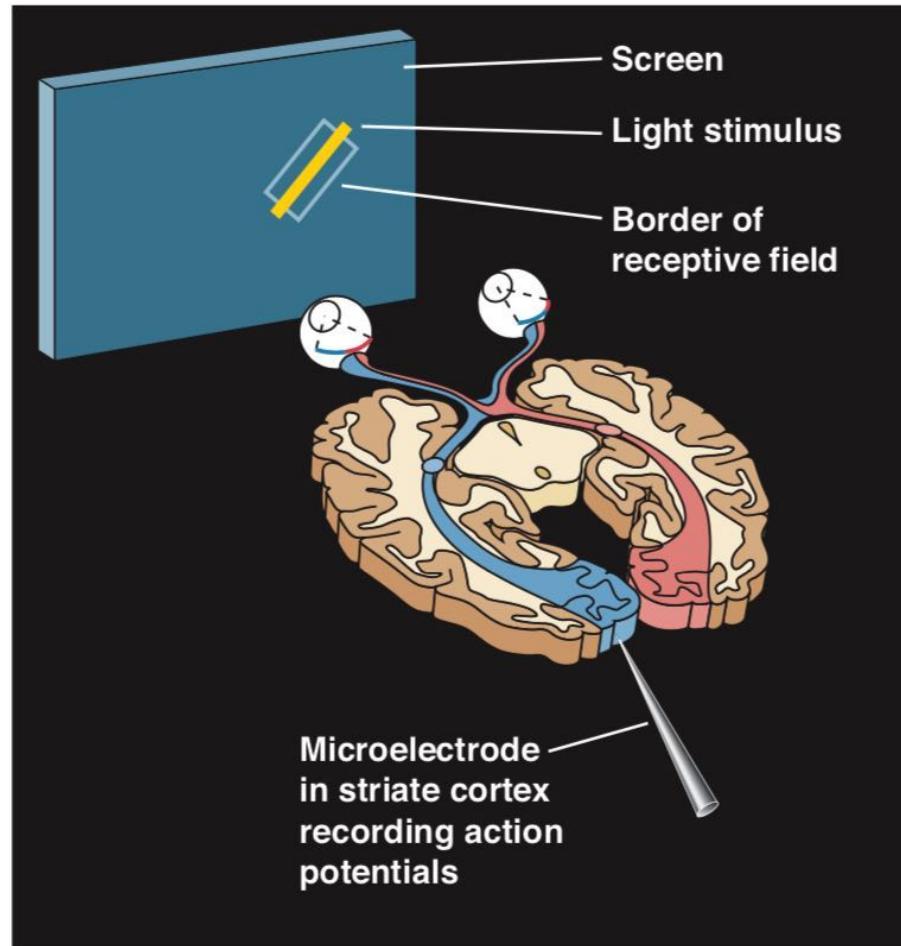


# Projections from the LGN to the visual cortex



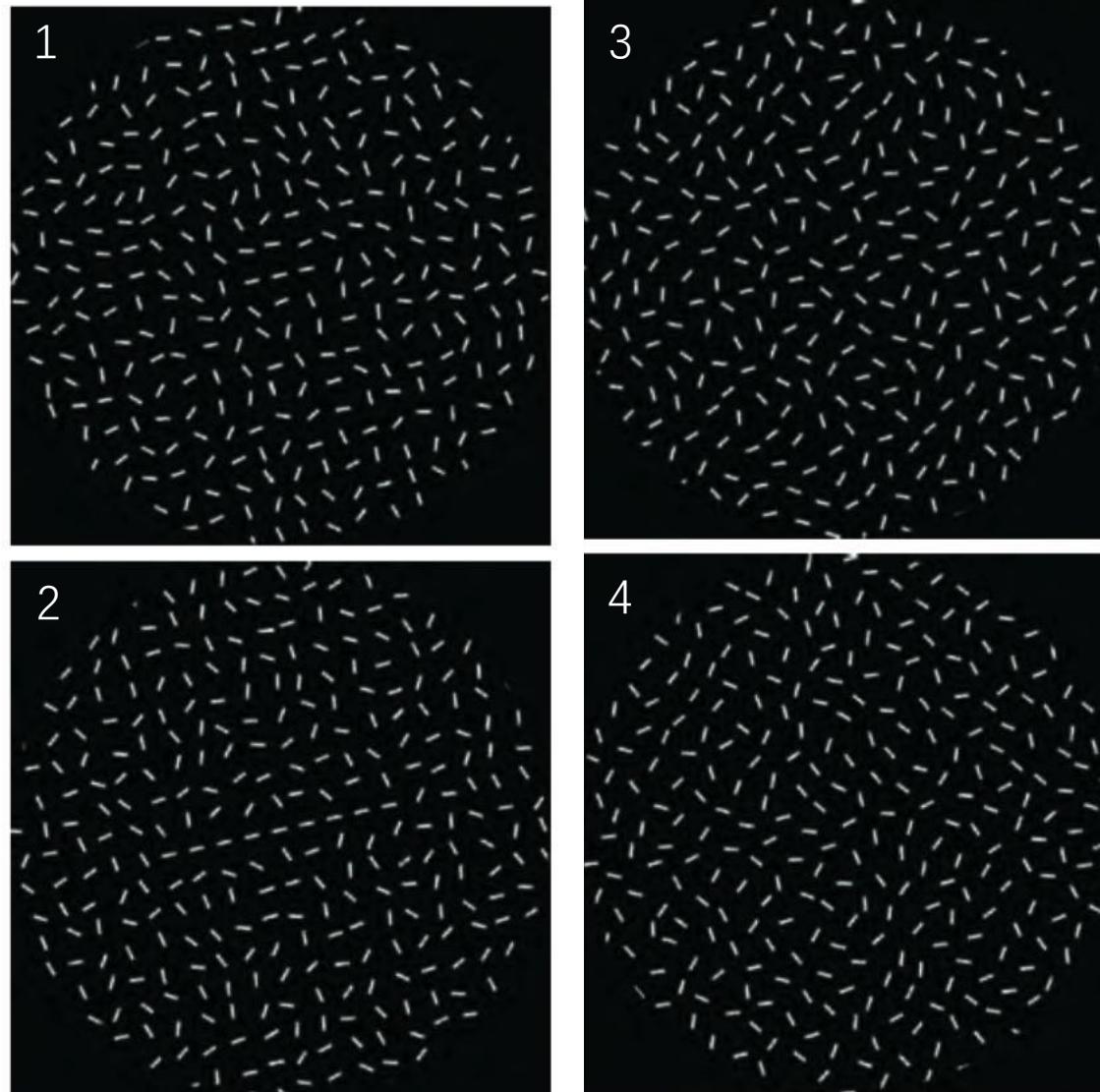
# Functions of the primary visual cortex

## 1. Orientation selectivity (方位选择性)



# Functions of the primary visual cortex

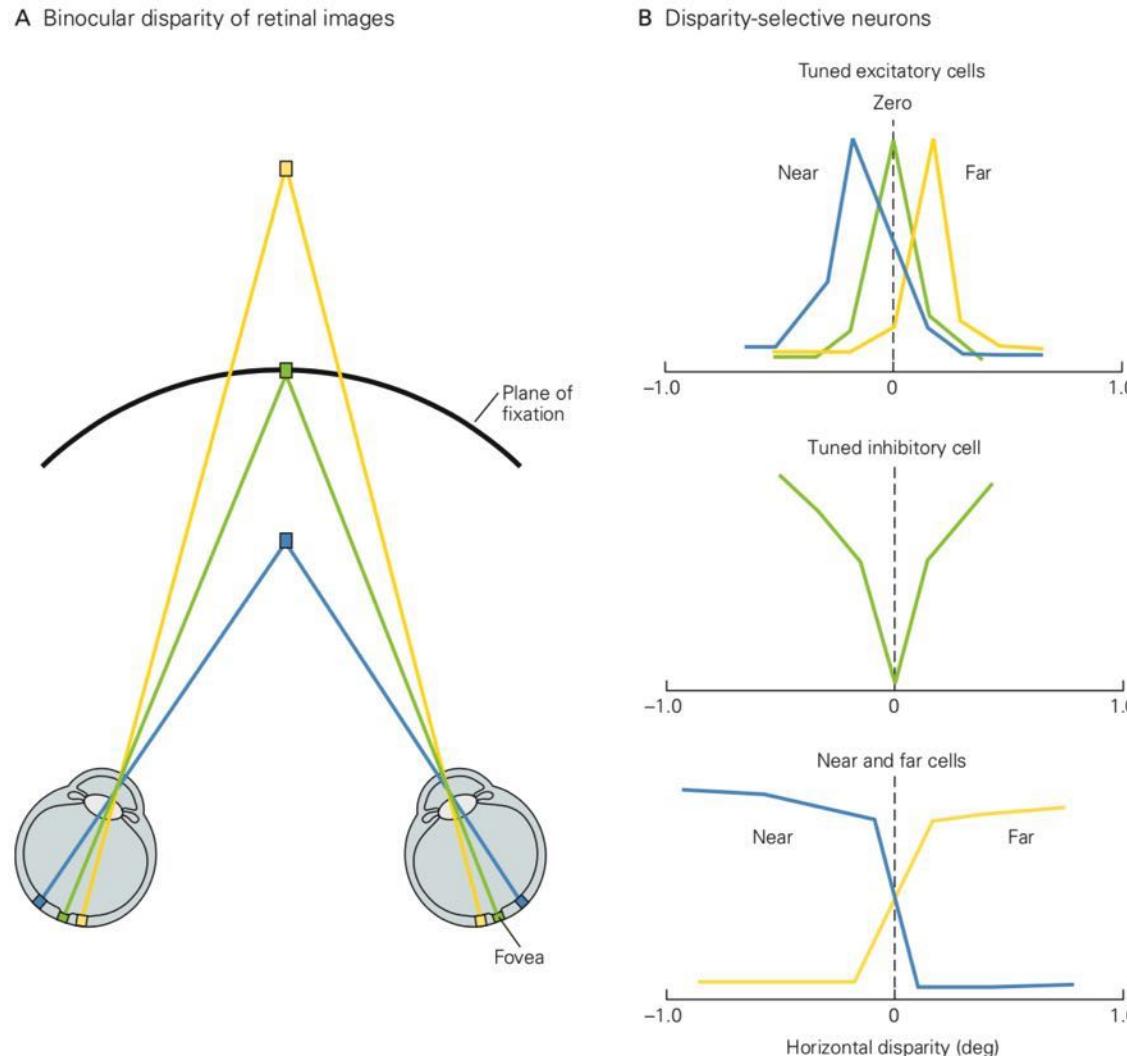
## 2. Contour integration (轮廓整合)



Factors that contribute to contour saliency include the number of contour elements (compare the first and second frames), the spacing of the elements (third frame), and the smoothness of the contour (fourth frame)

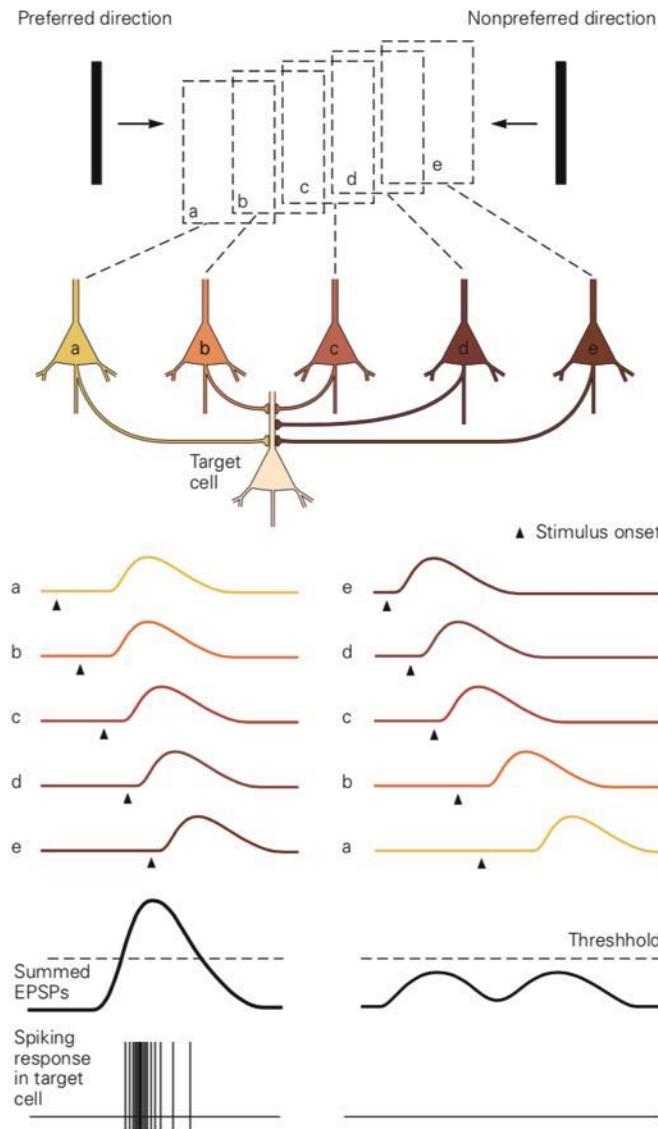
# Functions of the primary visual cortex

## 3. Stereopsis and binocular disparity (立体视觉和双眼视差)

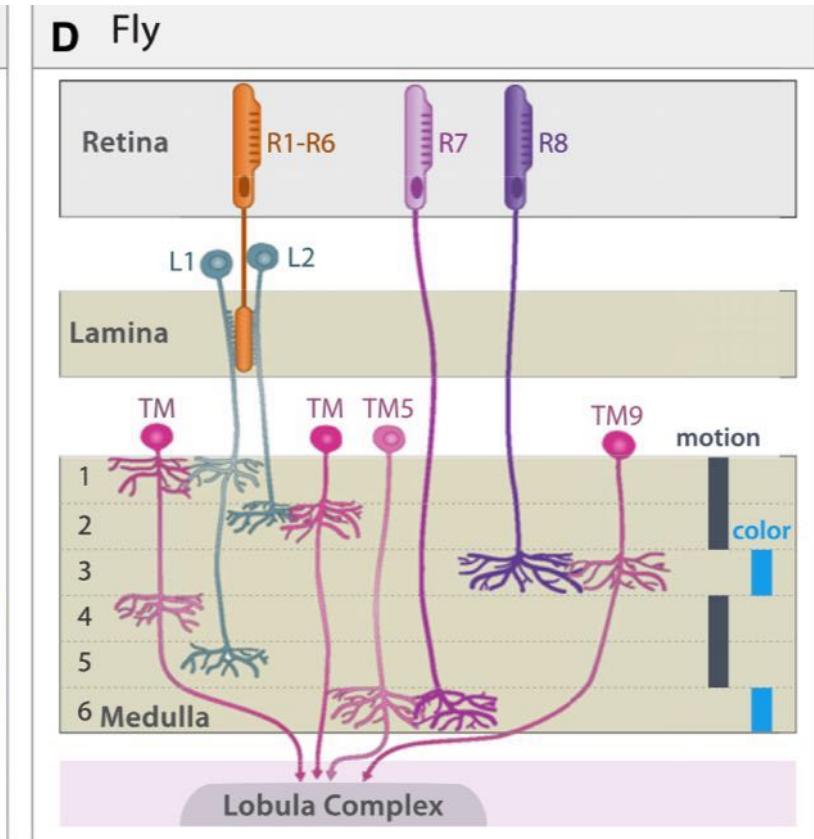
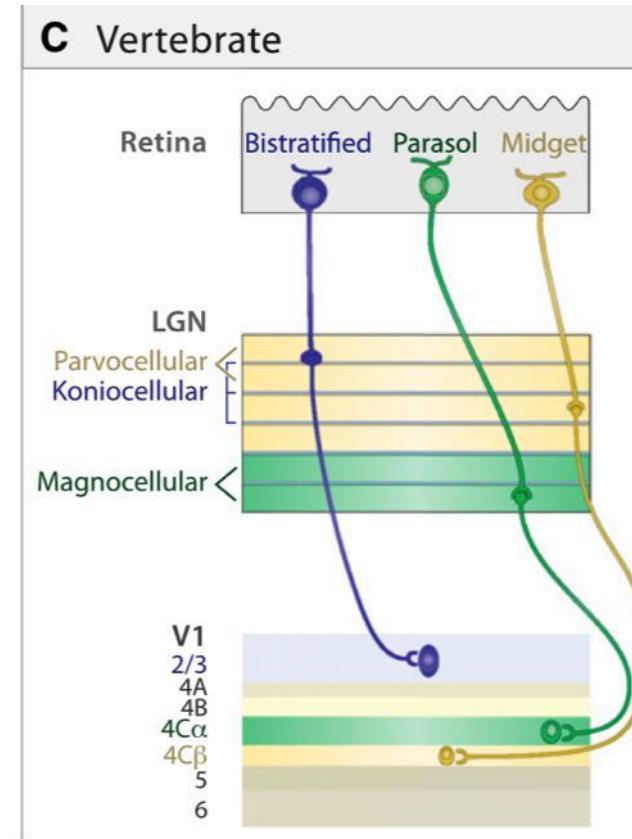
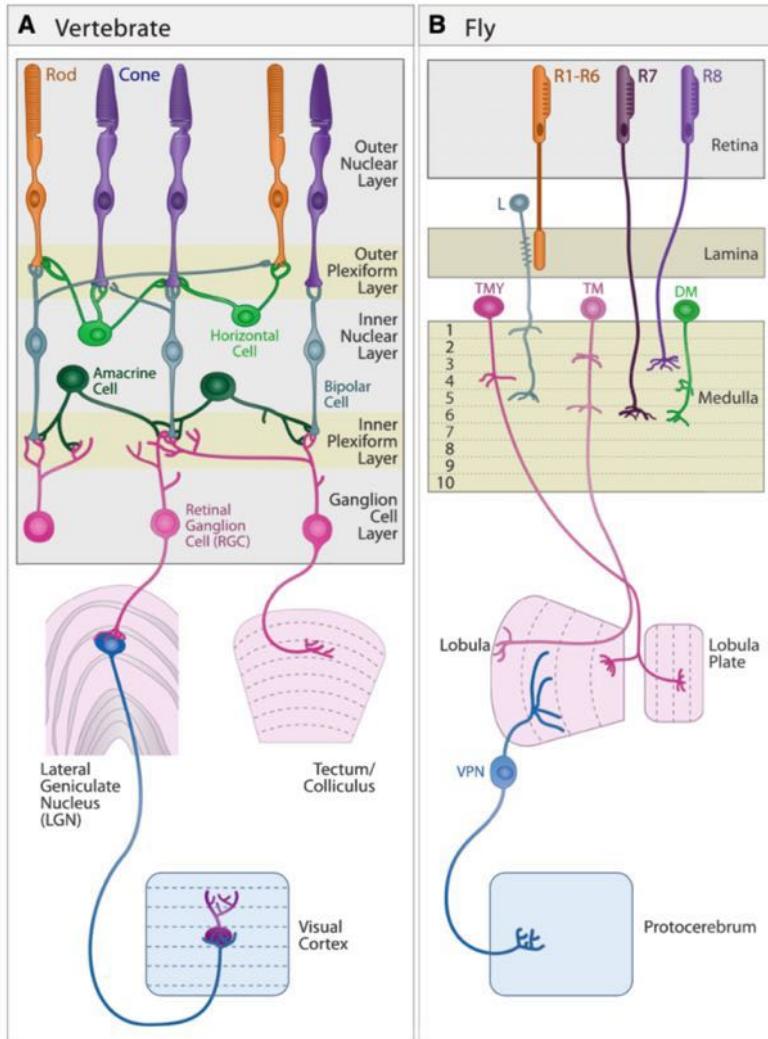


# Functions of the primary visual cortex

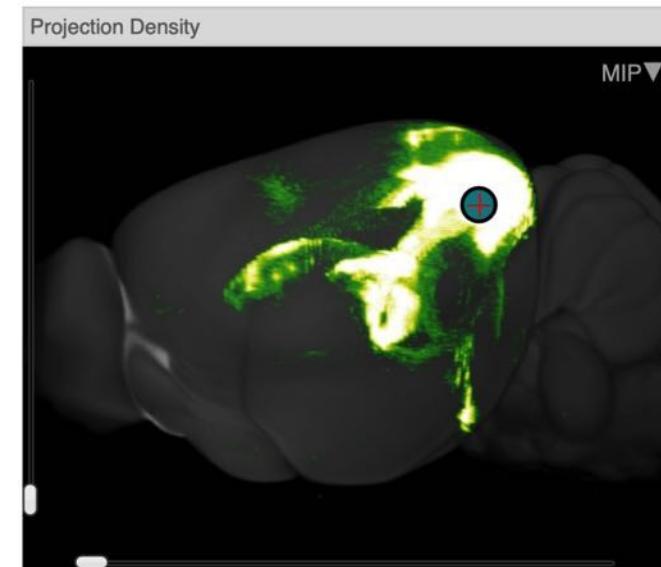
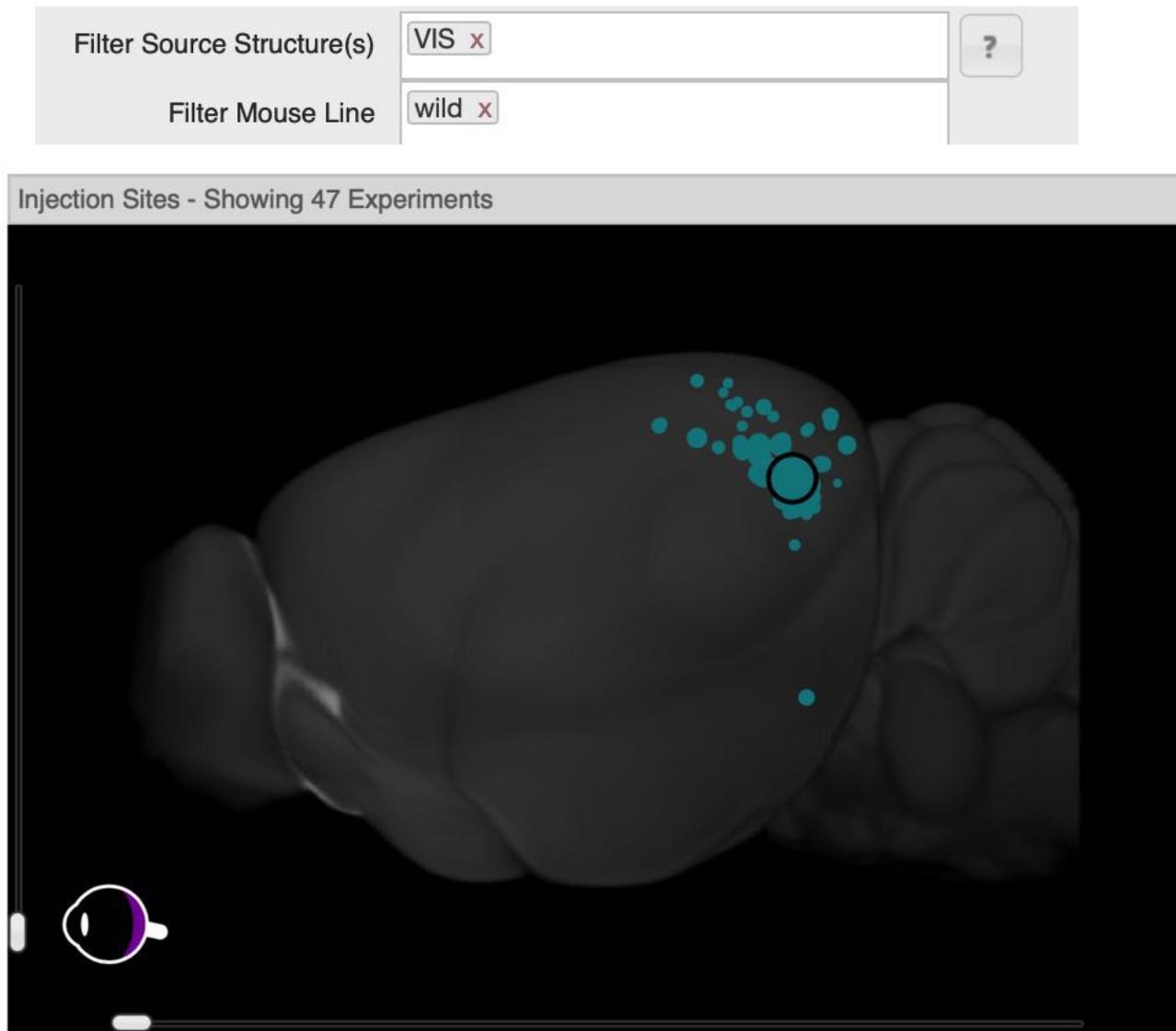
## 4. Directional selectivity of movement.(运动方向选择性)



# Comparison of visual system system between flies and mammals



<http://connectivity.brain-map.org>



# Take home message

1. The visual pathway of mammals

Retinal-LGN-V1

2. Functions of the primary visual cortex

Orientation selectivity

Contour integration

Stereopsis and binocular disparity

Directional selectivity of movement

# References

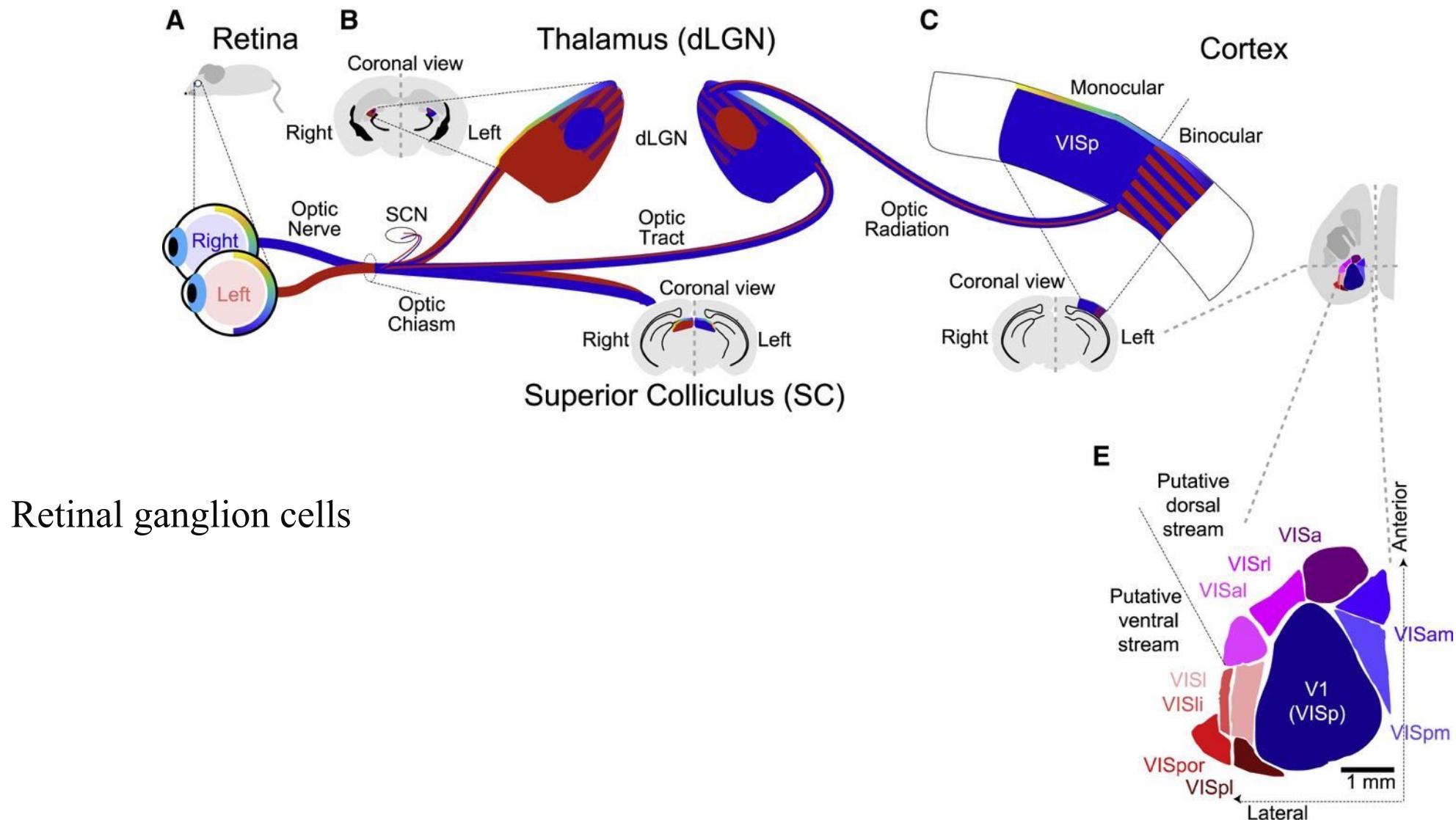
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Early experience affects visual cortex development and function

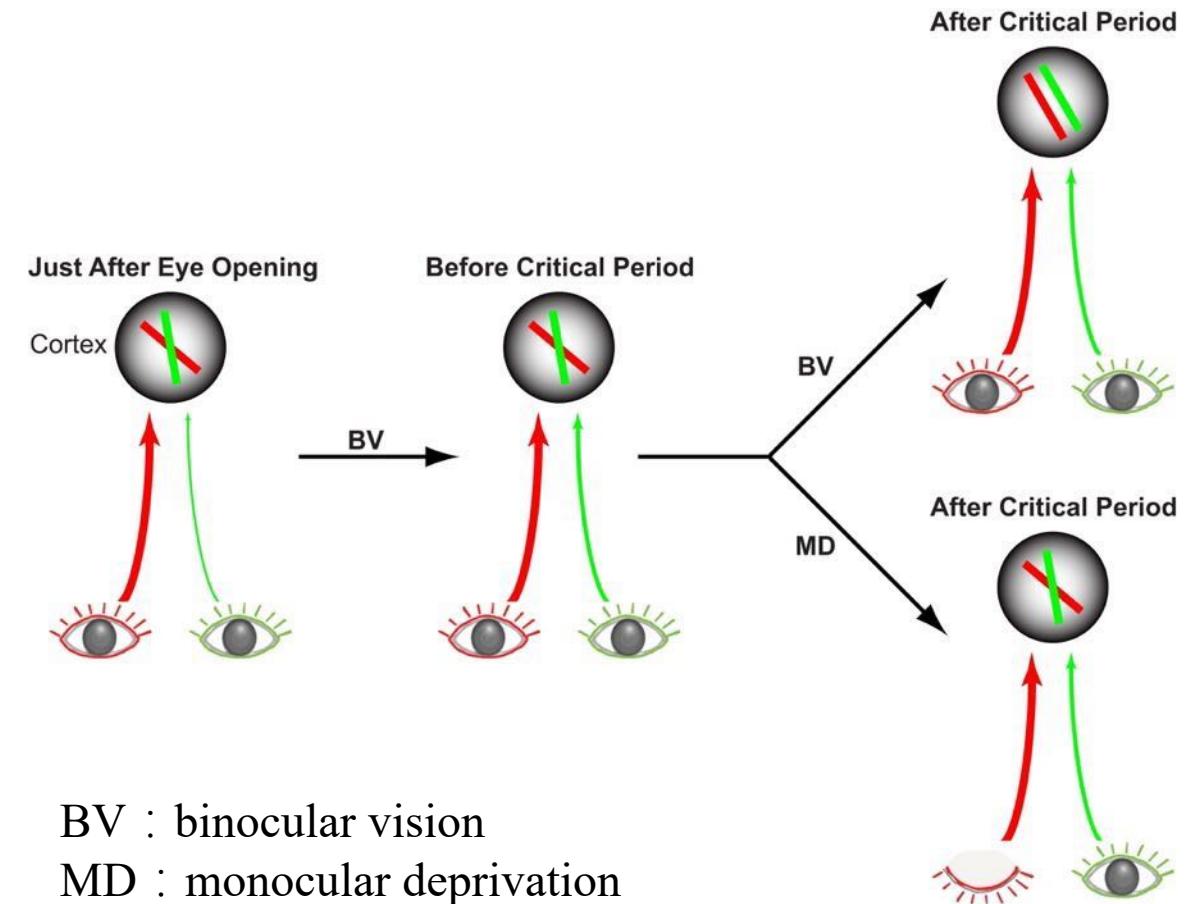
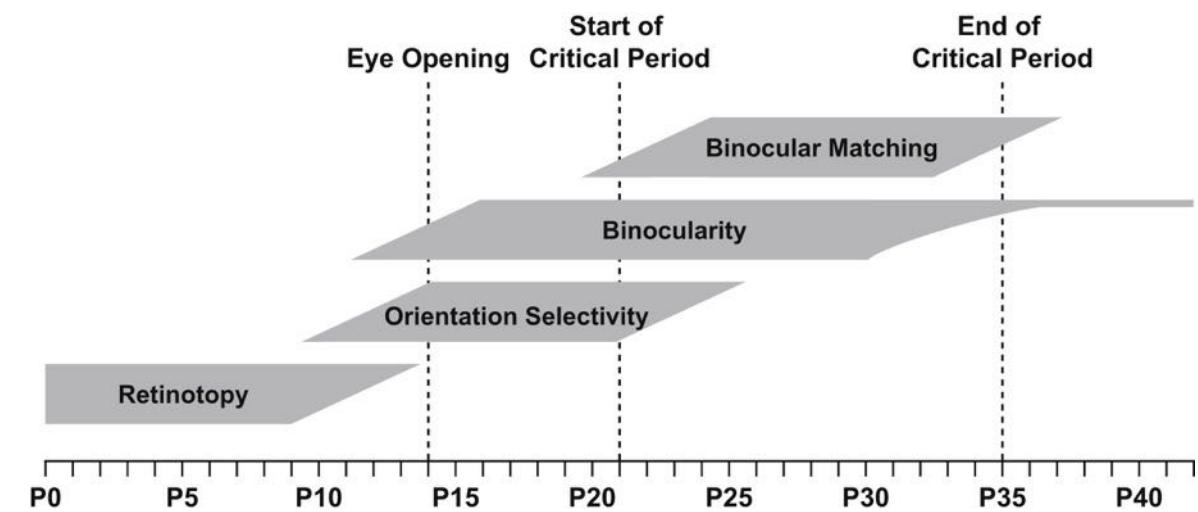
GY

24.3.28

# Binocular vision: compute the distances of objects



# Experience-dependent plasticity



What happens in the visual circuitry during the critical period ?

What impact does visual experience have on the development of the visual circuitry ?

**Article**

# Vision Changes the Cellular Composition of Binocular Circuitry during the Critical Period

Liming Tan,<sup>1,2</sup> Elaine Tring,<sup>3</sup> Dario L. Ringach,<sup>3,4</sup> S. Lawrence Zipursky,<sup>1,2</sup> and Joshua T. Trachtenberg<sup>3,5,\*</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>Lead Contact

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.neuron.2020.09.022>



**Joshua Trachtenberg**  
**UCLA**

- Examines the cellular and synaptic mechanisms of experience-dependent plasticity in the neocortex

Figure 1. Binocular Field Mapping and Receptive Field Tuning

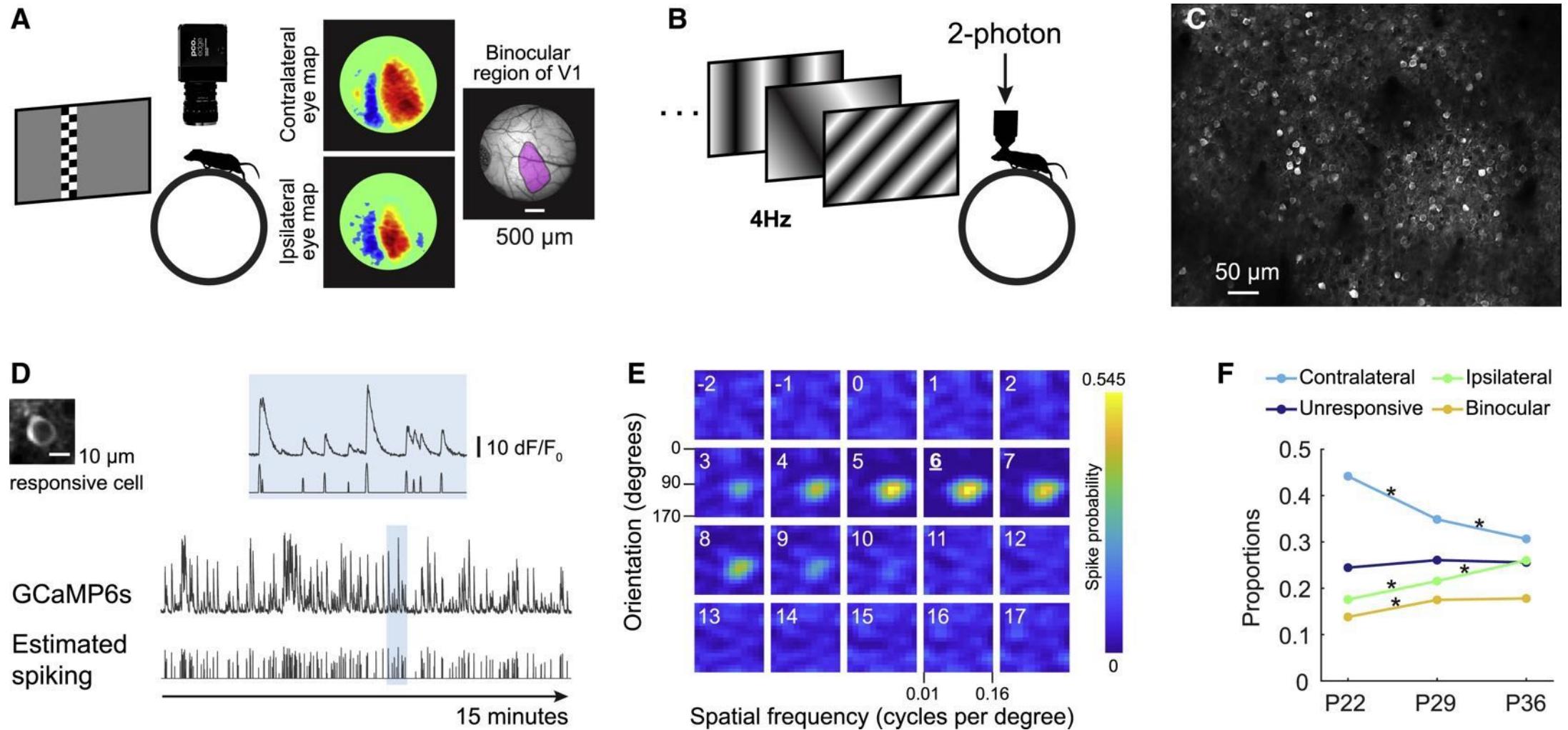


Figure 2. Longitudinal Tracking of Receptive Field Tuning Properties

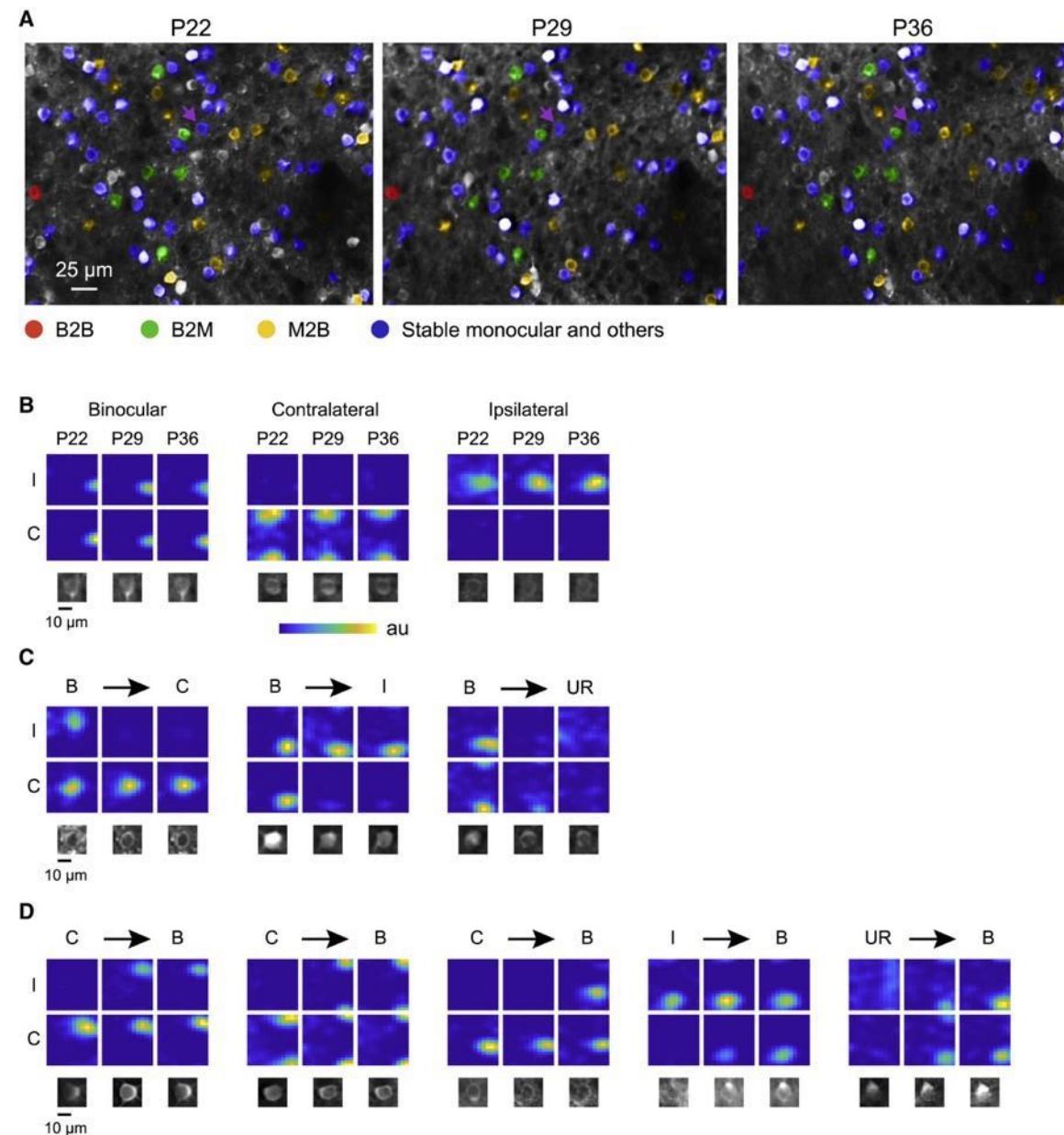


Figure 3. Poorly Tuned Binocular Neurons Lose Responsiveness to One Eye and Become Monocular

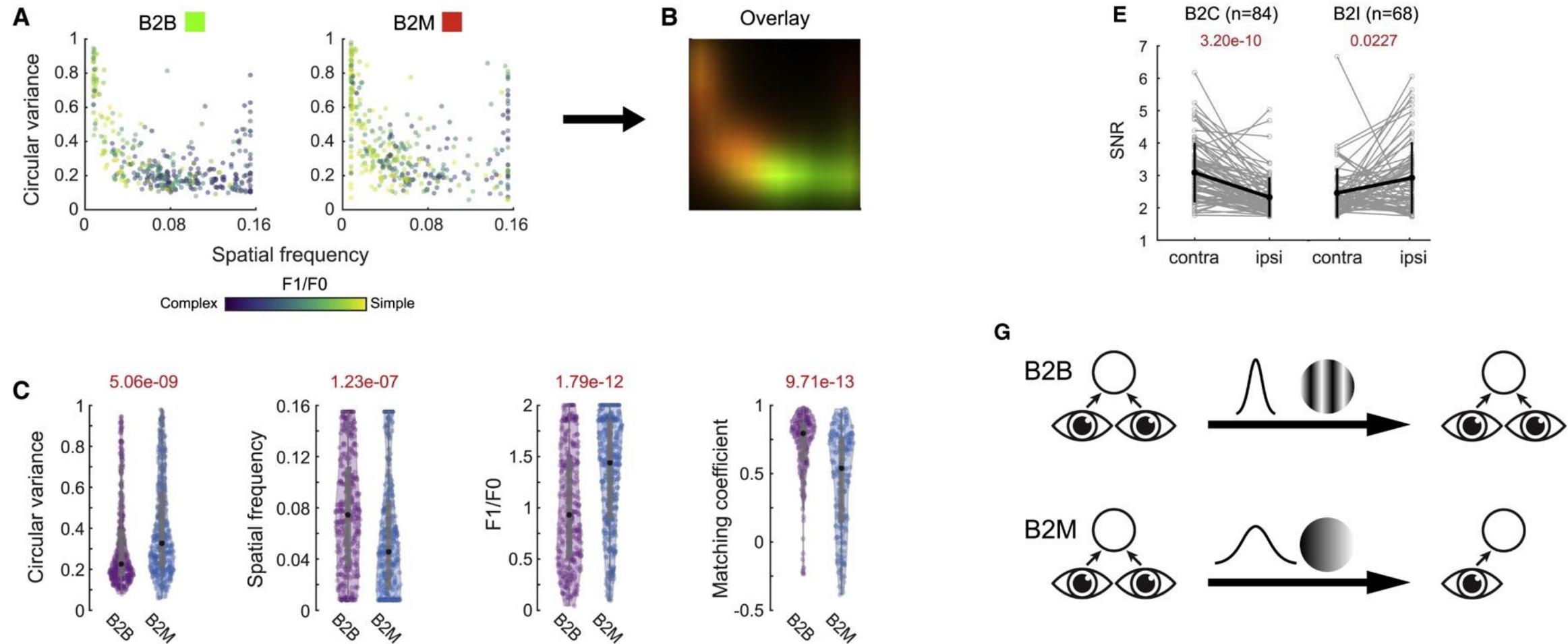


Figure 4. Sharply Tuned Monocular Neurons Gain Matched Responses from the Other Eye and Become Binocular

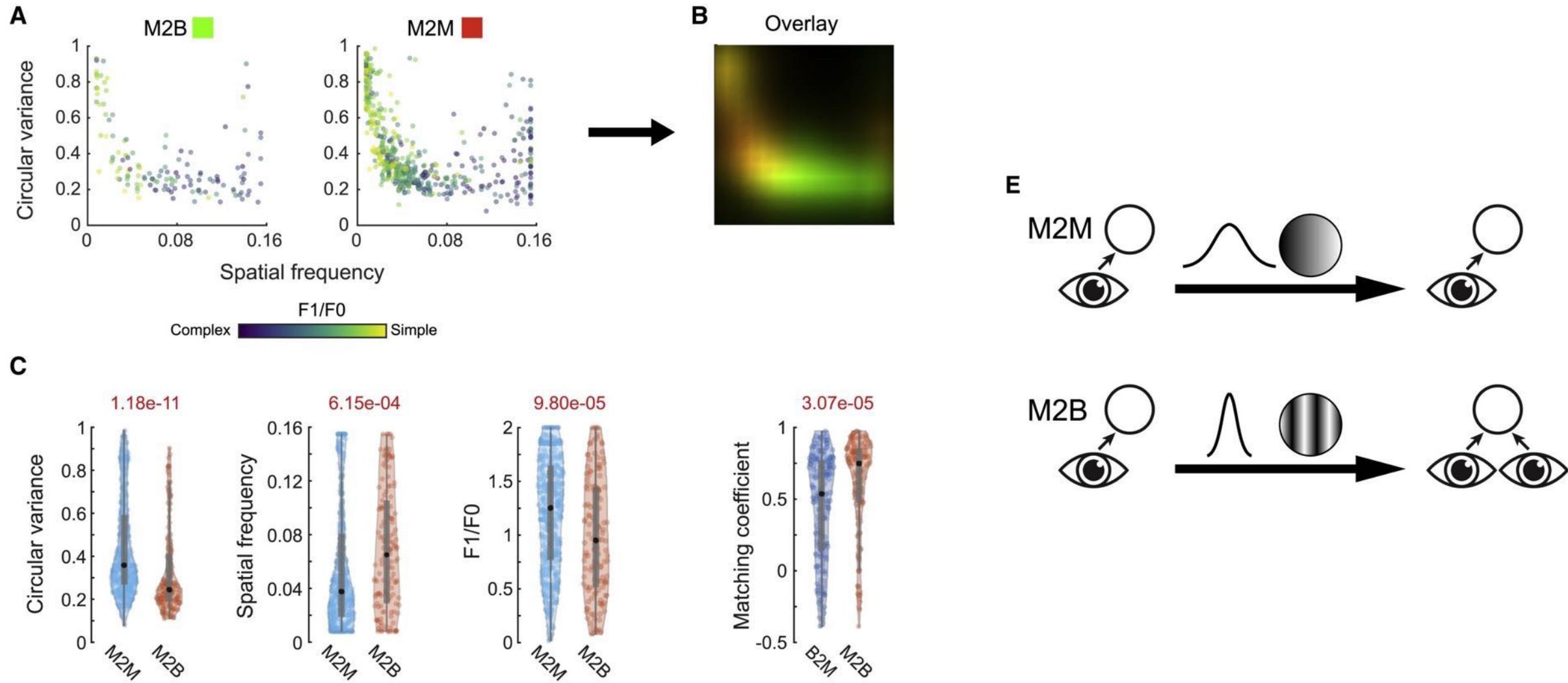
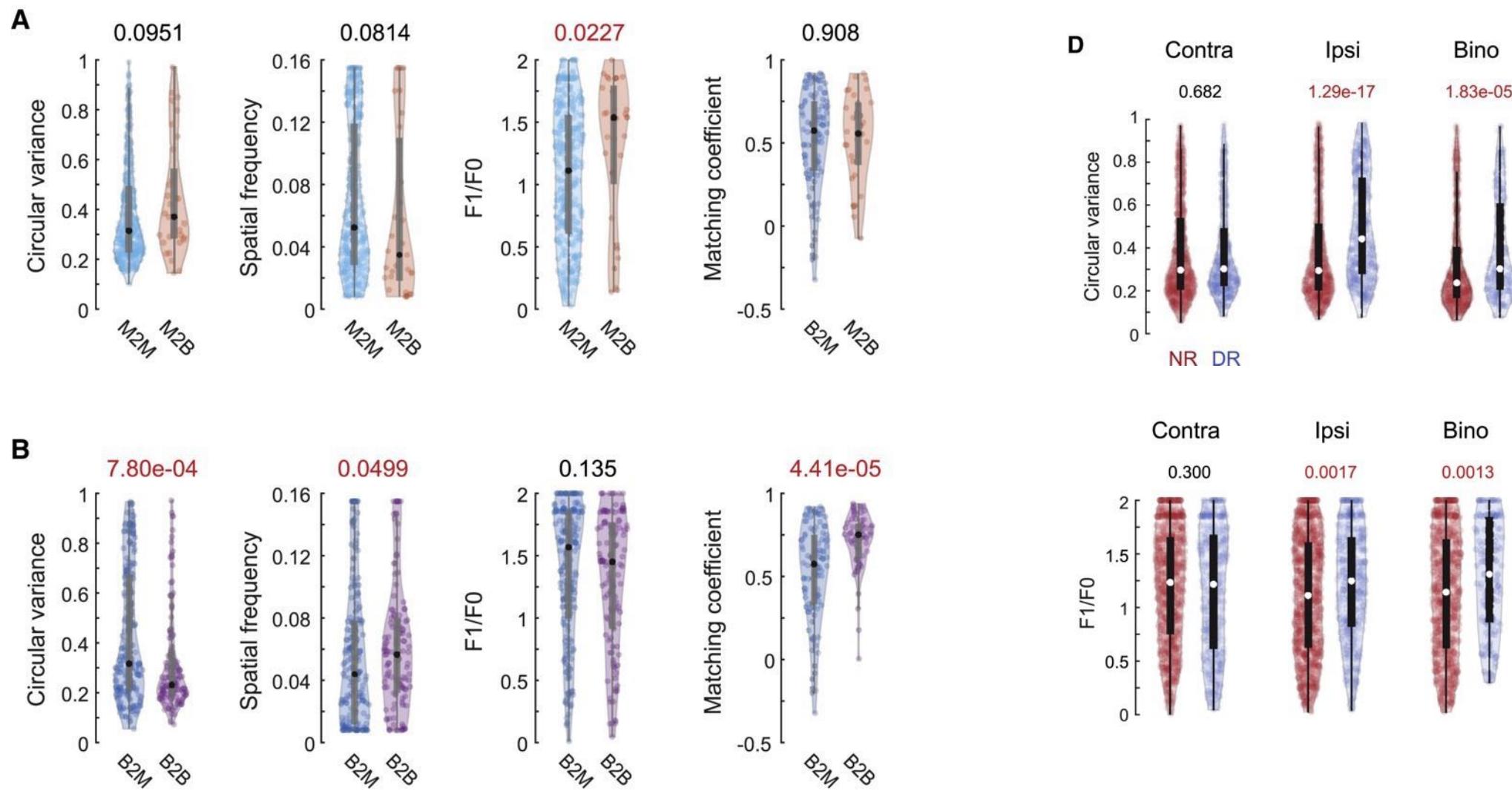
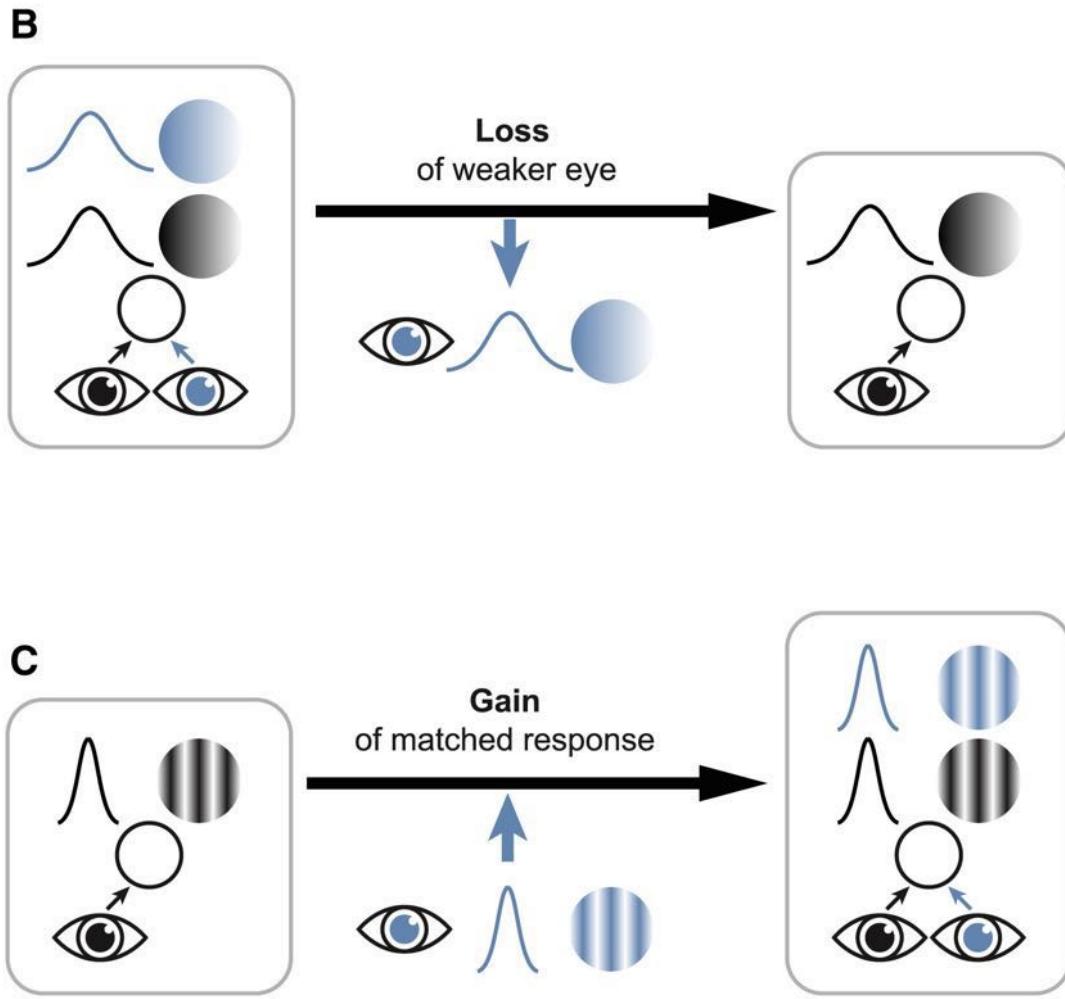


Figure 5. Vision Is Necessary for Conversion of Sharply Tuned Monocular Neurons into Binocular Neurons



# Summary



what other early experiences can affect visual cortex development and function ?

- Mismatch in multisensory integration
- Visuomotor uncoupling
- ... ...

Figure 1. Prism-Induced Cortical Depression in V1B and V1M

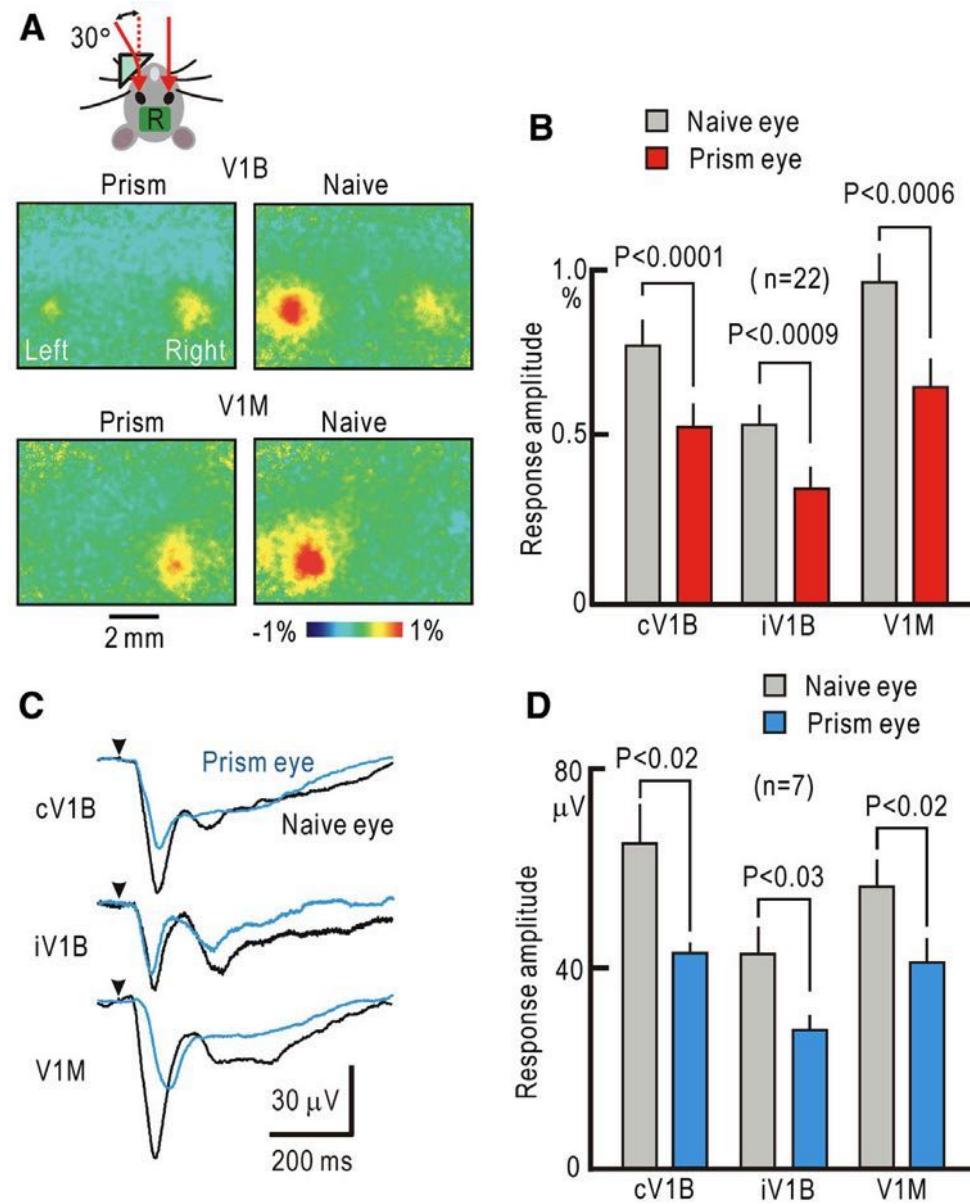


Figure 4. Retinotopic Map Shifts in V1 after Prism Wearing

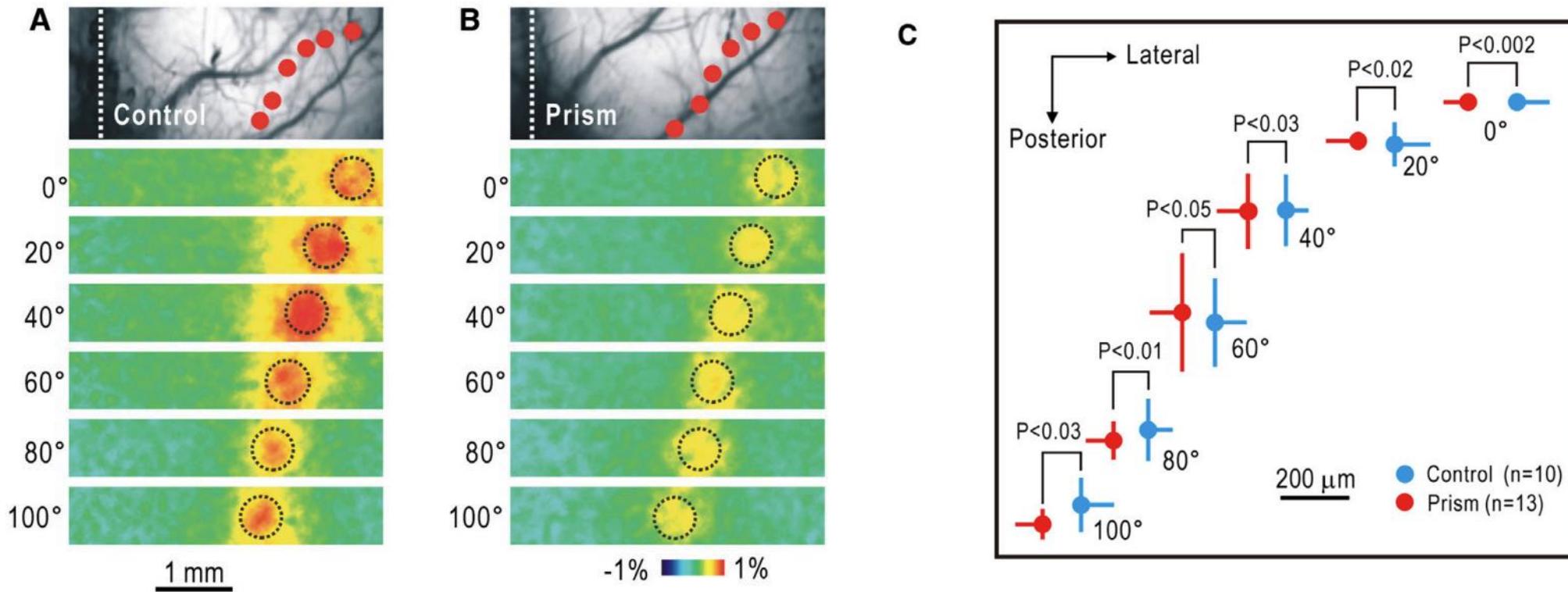


Figure 2. Effects of Whisker Trimming on Prism-Induced Cortical Depression

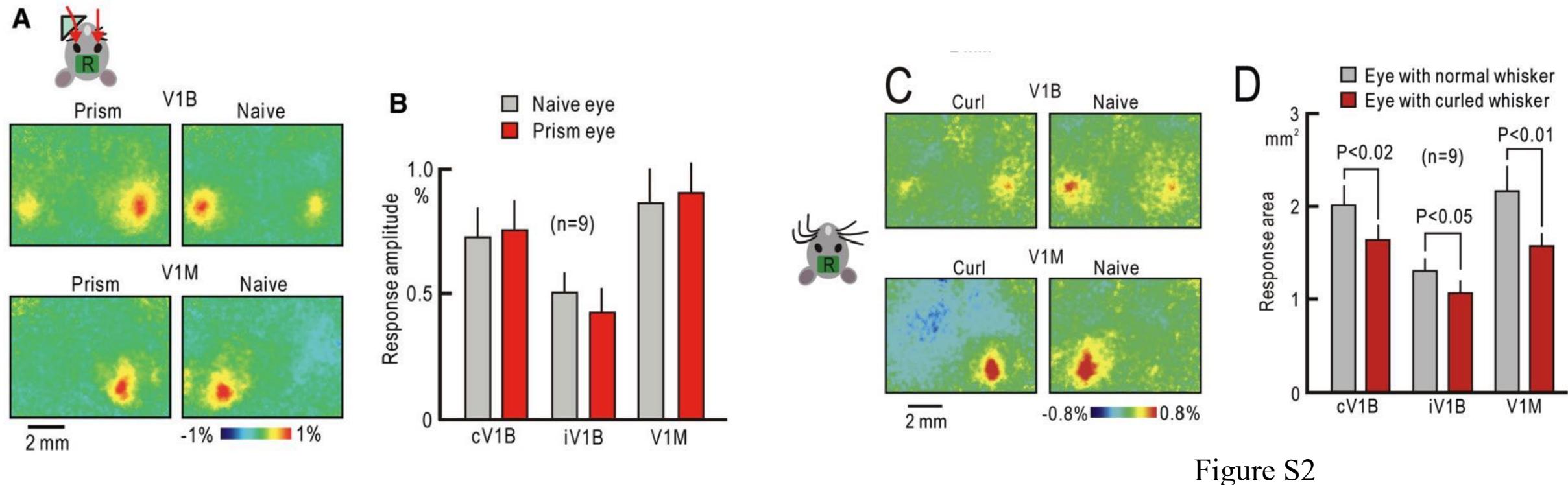


Figure S2

Figure 1. Mismatch Responses in Excitatory Neurons Depend on Visuomotor Experience

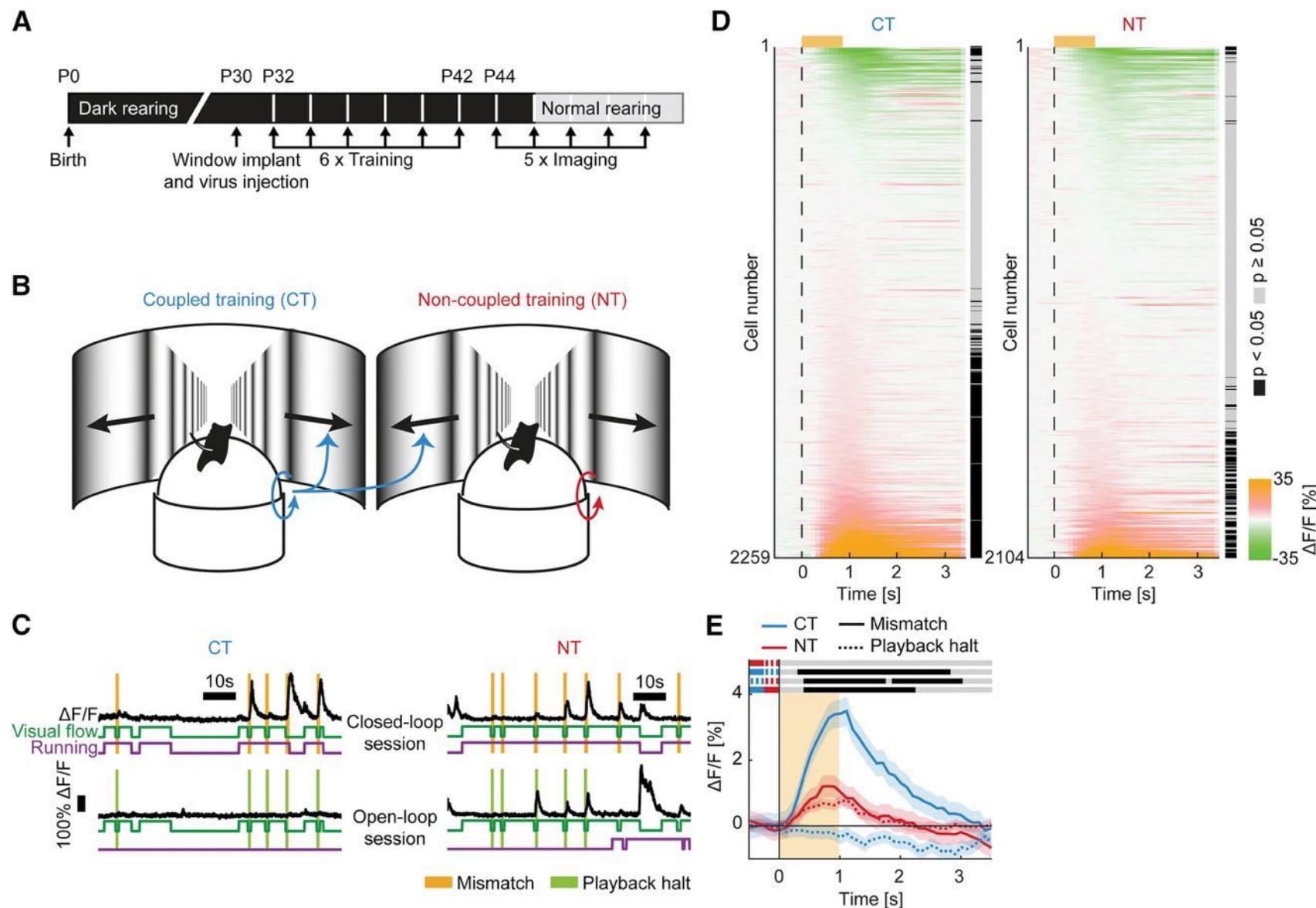


Figure 4

The mismatch response in PV interneurons was strongly experience dependent

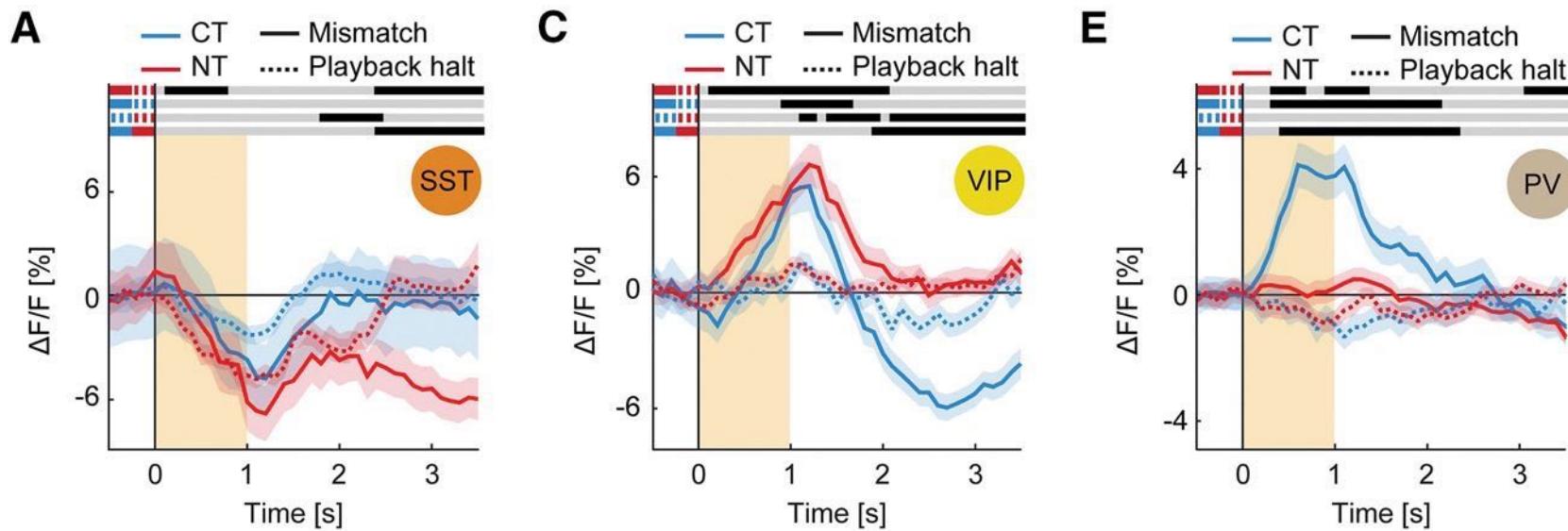
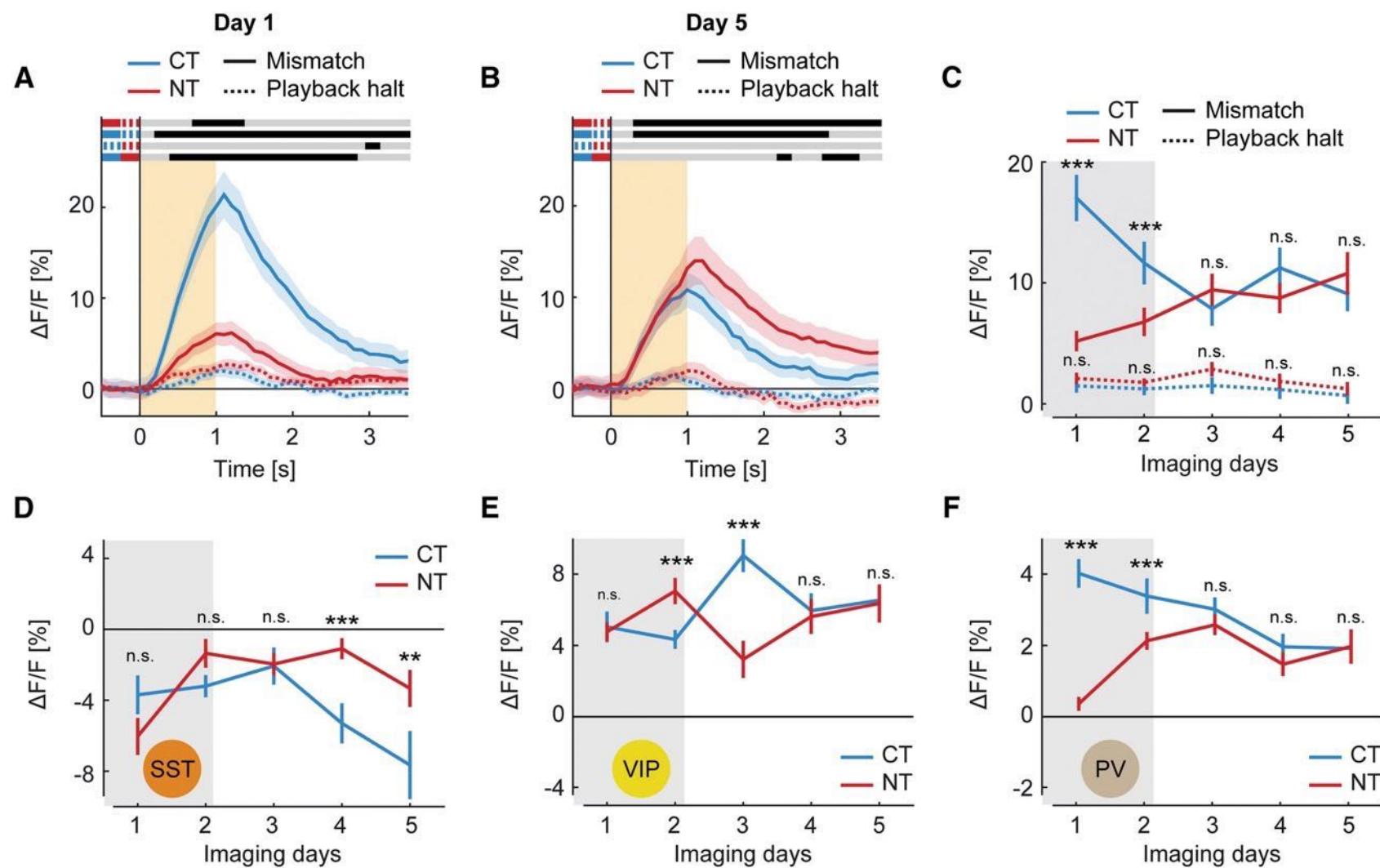


Figure 7. Normal Visuomotor Experience Restores Normal Visuomotor Integration



## Take home message

- ◆ Turnover between binocular and monocular cell groups happens during critical period
  - Poorly tuned binocular neurons lose weaker eye responsiveness and become monocular
  - Sharply tuned monocular neurons gain matched responses from the other eye and become binocular (visual experience dependent)
- ◆ Normal multisensory integration and visuomotor experience affect visual cortex development and function

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# Disorders associated with visual cortex dysfunction

Wenyue GUAN

# Disorders associated with visual cortex dysfunction--Autism Spectrum Disorder

➤ J Autism Dev Disord. 2018 Apr;48(4):1397-1408. doi: 10.1007/s10803-016-2724-6.

## Evidence of Reduced Global Processing in Autism Spectrum Disorder

### Abstract

Frith's original concept of autism spectrum disorder emphasises place local differences measures of processing, geometric integration

## Functional and cognitive vision in children with autism spectrum

**Results:** A total of 30 children were included. The distribution of the number of moderate versus severe ASD was nearly equal based on CARS autism scores. All had normal color vision (16/18), contrast (24), shape discrimination (26), and directionality (28). Most were not able to identify optical illusions or differentiate between faces and objects. Ocular pursuits, saccades, and recognition of size differences were often impaired. Impaired saccades was noted in (11) subjects. The duration of fixation to Heidi face target was longer than controls. The severity of ASD. The study further established that cognitive visual abilities are impaired in children with ASD irrespective of their severity of ASD.

➤ Nature. 2022 Nov;611(7936):532-539. doi: 10.1038/s41586-022-05377-7. Epub 2022 Nov 2.

## Broad transcriptomic dysregulation occurs across the cerebral cortex in ASD

➤ Autism Res. 2023 Apr;16(4):831-840. doi: 10.1002/aur.2901. Epub 2023 Feb 7.

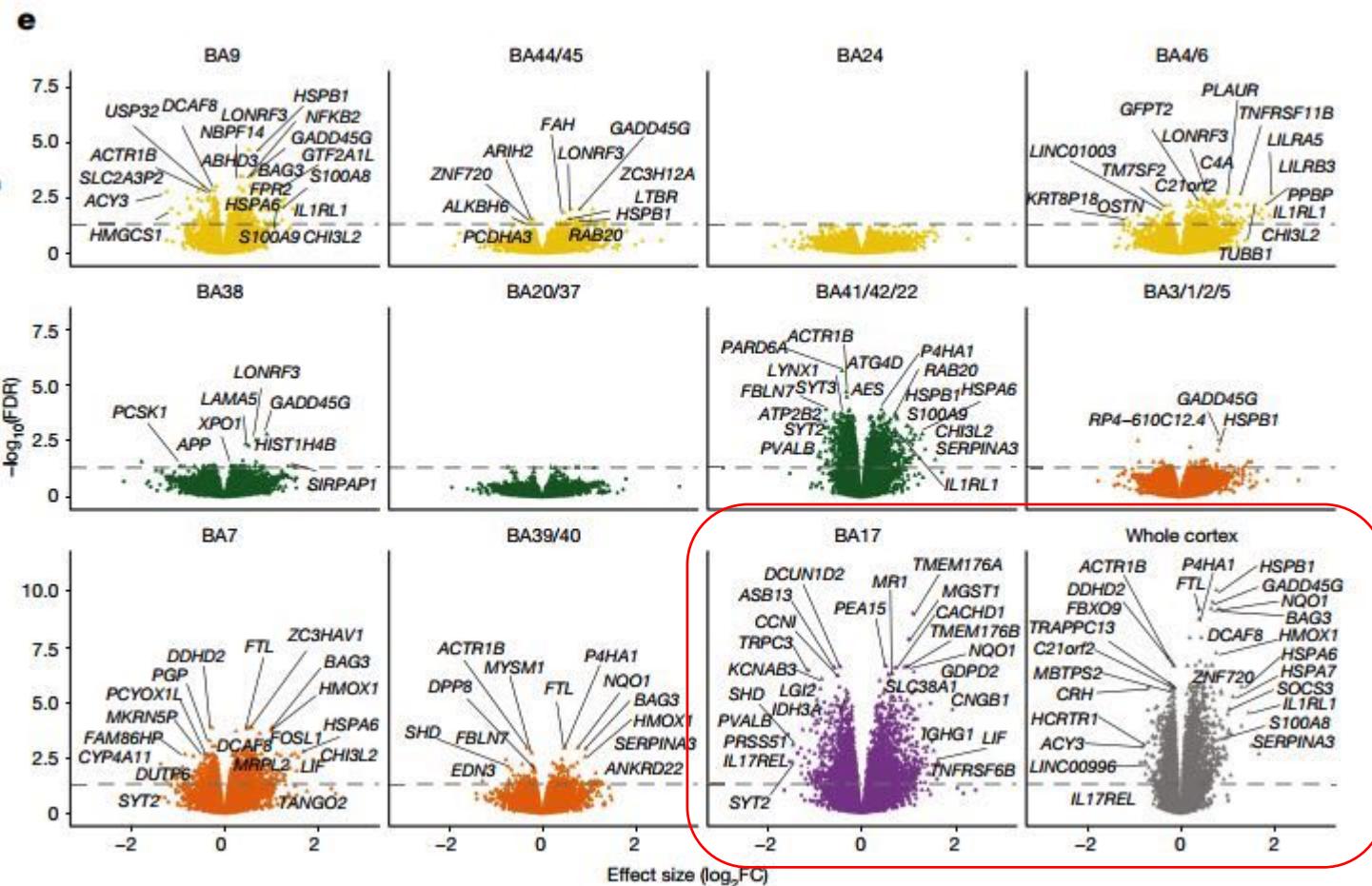
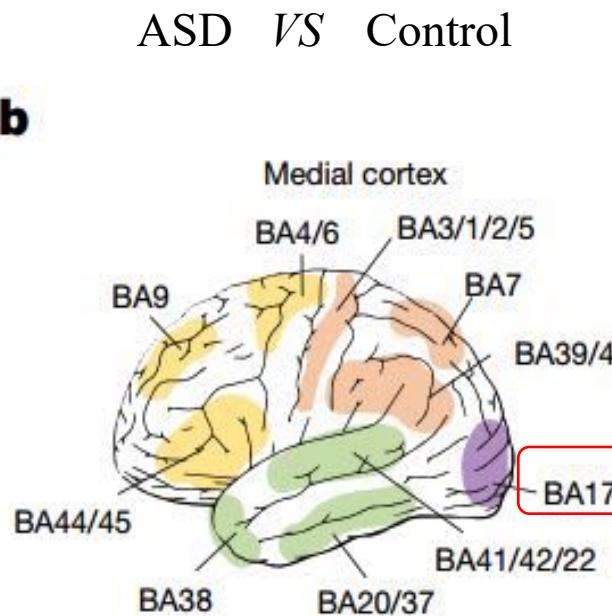
## Visual processing in genetic conditions linked to autism: A behavioral study of binocular rivalry in individuals with 16p11.2 deletions and age-matched controls

➤ J Autism Dev Disord. 2009 Jul;39(7):965-75. doi: 10.1007/s10803-009-0705-8. Epub 2009 Feb 18.

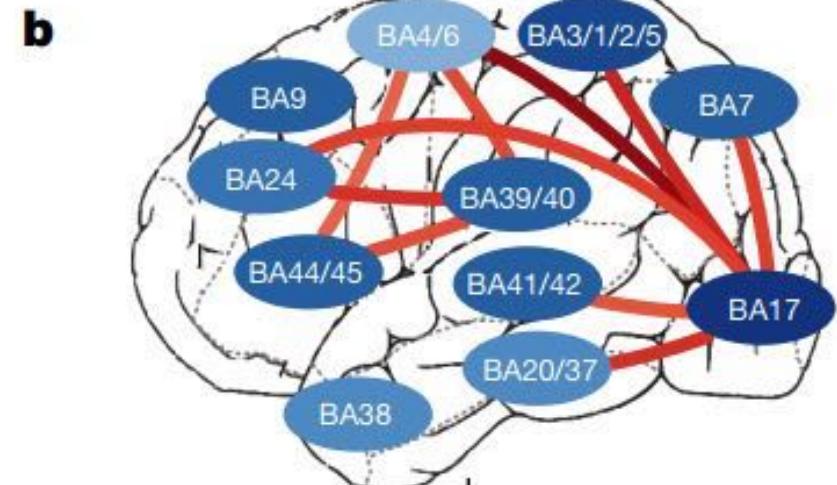
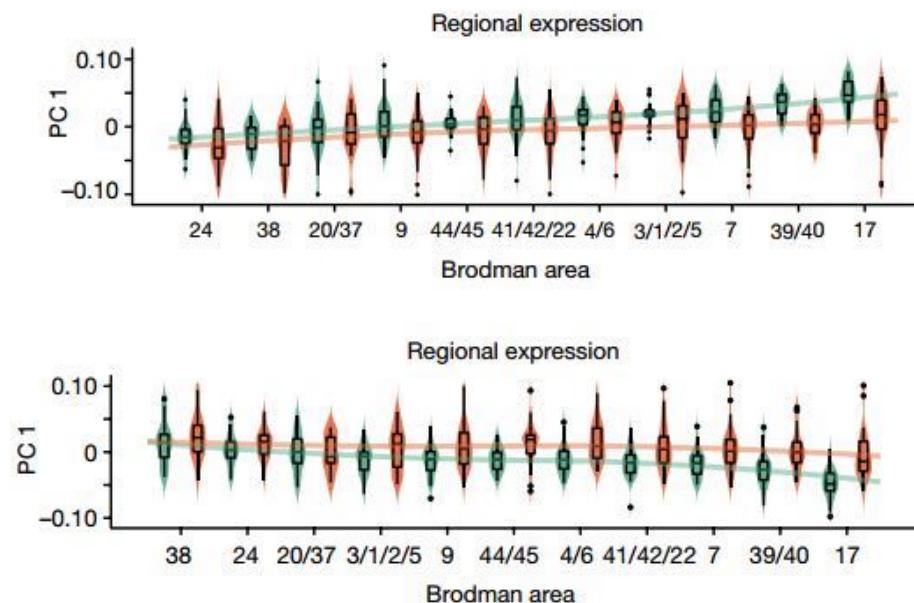
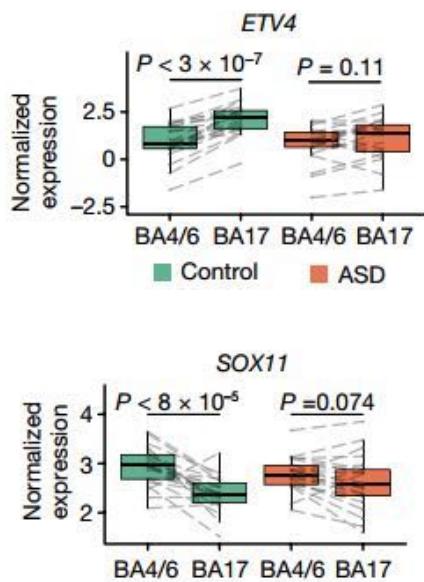
## Vision in children and adolescents with autistic spectrum disorder: evidence for reduced convergence

# Cortex-wide transcriptomic dysregulation in ASD, with greatest differences in primary visual cortex

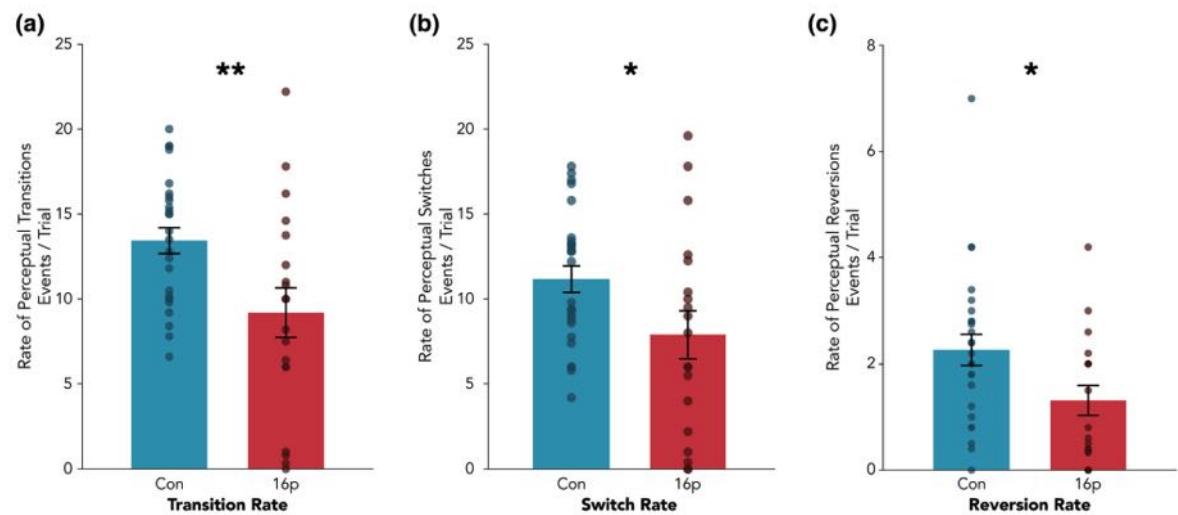
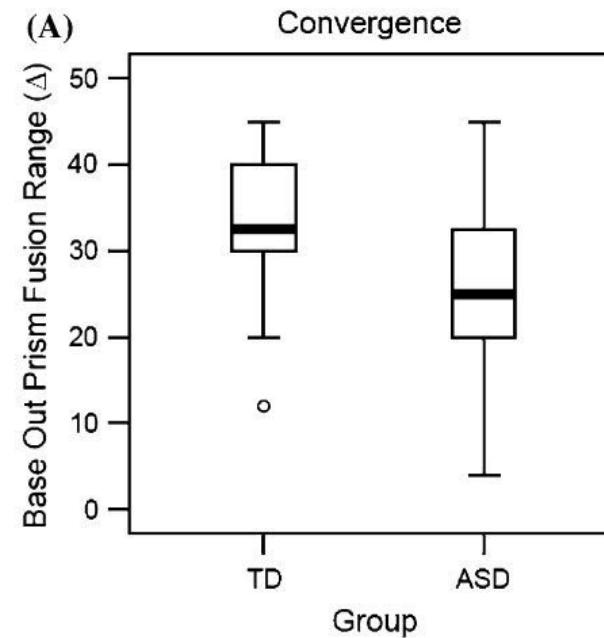
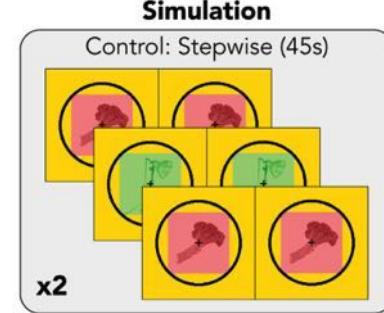
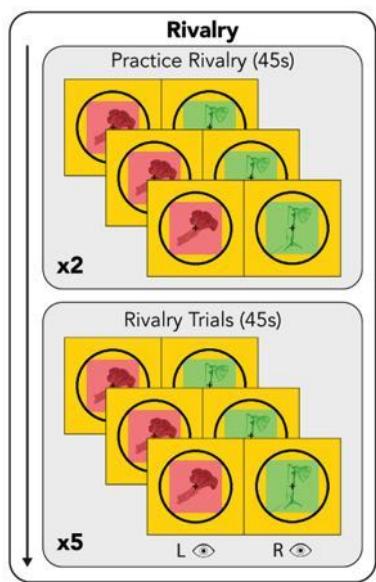
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# Attenuation of transcriptomic regional identity in ASD, with stronger attenuation in primary visual cortex



Binocular convergence and binocular rivalry perceptual transition were significantly impaired in ASD

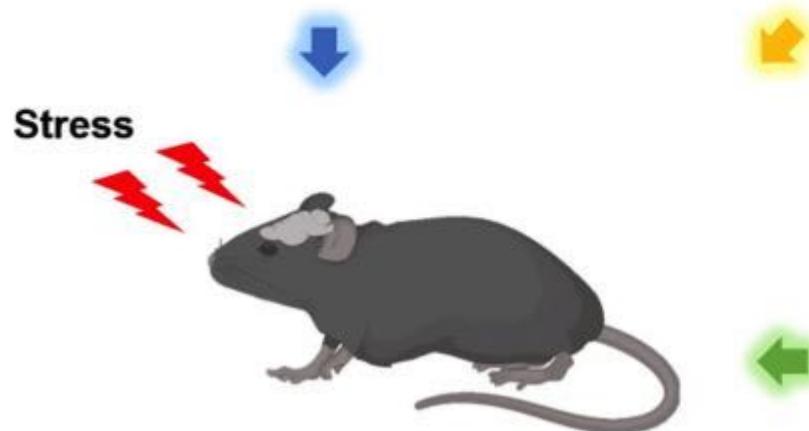


# Visual cortical dysfunction in animal models of depression

## Animal models

- Manganese uptake in the visual cortex ↓
- Regional homogeneity ↑
- Impaired spontaneous activity
- Lower spatial frequency and higher temporal frequency in ECMS mice

ECMS, early-life chronic mild stress



## Citalopram

- Regional cerebral glucose utilization ↓

## Telmisartan

- Reverse the abnormal changes of regional homogeneity

## Exercise

- Spontaneous activity ↑

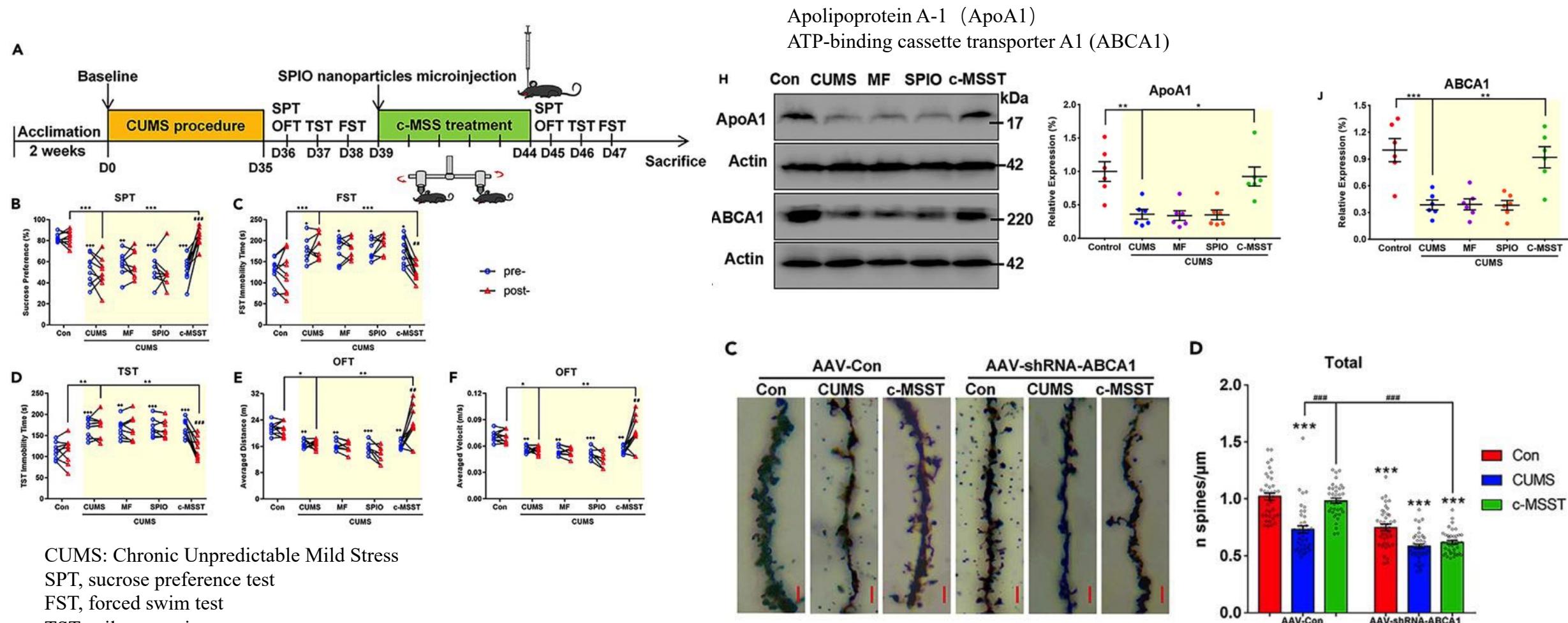
## c-MSST combined Magnetic Stimulation System Treatment

- Improve depression-like behavior
- ABCA1/ApoA1 is associated with improved synaptic plasticity.

## Ent-V2M axis

- Regulates stress-induced depression-like behavior

# Magnetoelectric stimulation in visual cortex ameliorates depression via ABCA1/ApoA1 associated regulation of synaptic plasticity



CUMS: Chronic Unpredictable Mild Stress

SPT, sucrose preference test

FST, forced swim test

TST, tail suspension test

OFT, open field test

SPIO, superparamagnetic iron oxide

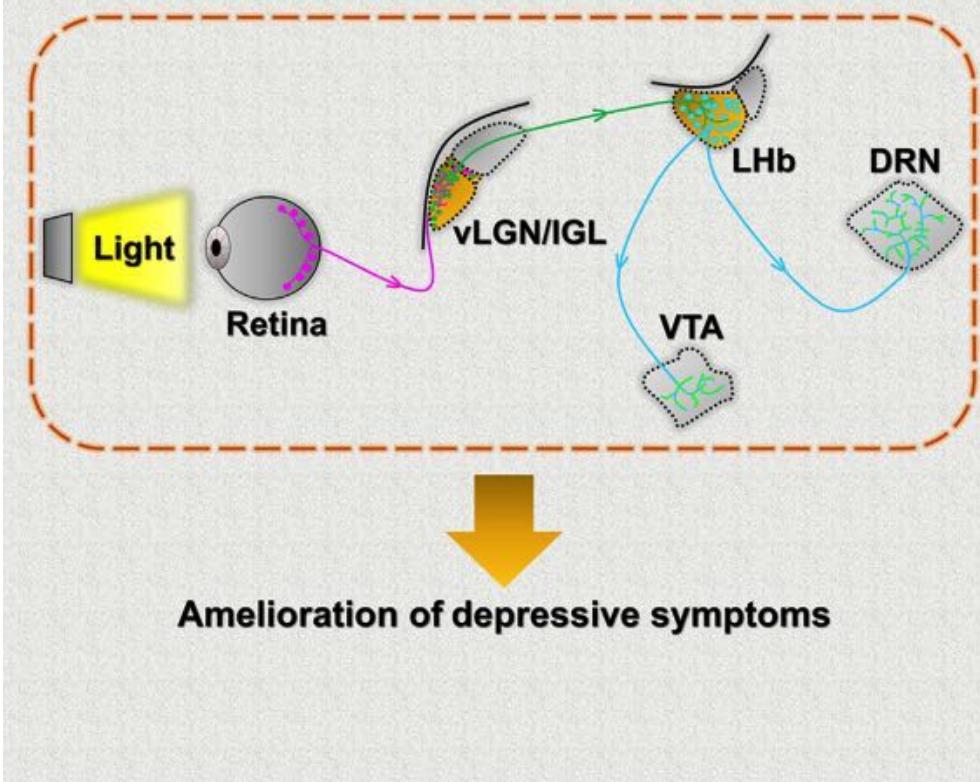
cMSS: combined Magnetic Stimulation System

# Visual circuit-Potential target antidepressant therapy

## Neuron

### A Visual Circuit Related to Habenula Underlies the Antidepressive Effects of Light Therapy

Improvement of depression-like behavior with Light therapy: through changing synaptic connection between retina and lateral habenula

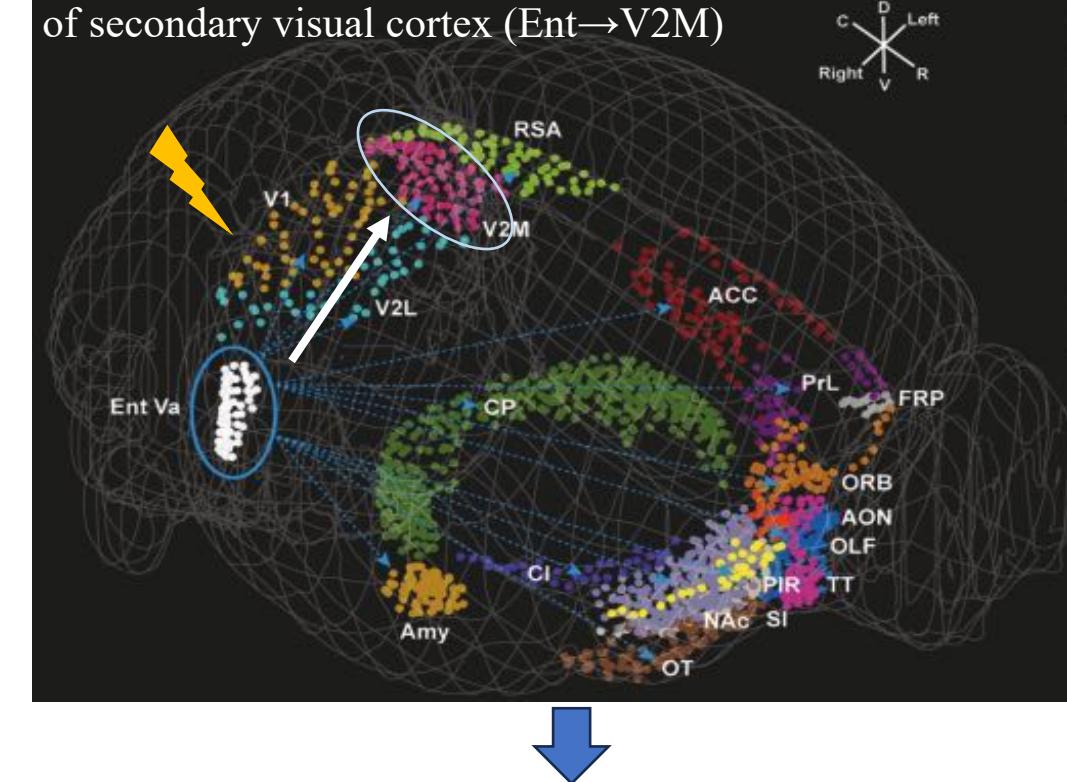


[nature](#) > [molecular psychiatry](#) > [articles](#) > [article](#)

Article | Published: 06 April 2022

### An entorhinal-visual cortical circuit regulates depression-like behaviors

entorhinal cortex layer Va neurons to the medial portion of secondary visual cortex (Ent→V2M)



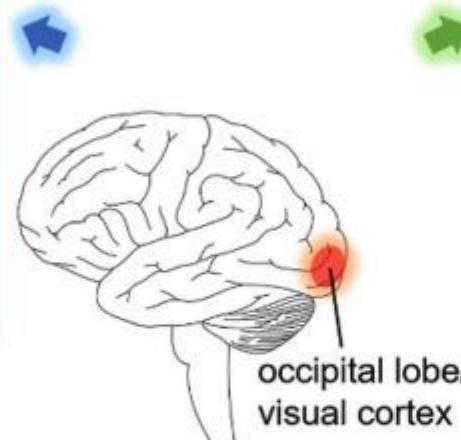
Regulates depression-like behaviors bidirectionally

# Visual cortical structure and function abnormalities in depressed patients

## structural Magnetic Resonance Imaging (sMRI)

### sMRI

- GMV ↑ grey matter volume
- Total volume ↓
- White matter volume ↓
- GMV and thickness of the visual cortex in adulthood ↓
- Visual cortex volume ↓
- OB ↑



### Abnormal occipital CBF

Cerebral Blood Flow

## resting-state Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (rs-fMRI)

### rs-fMRI

- DC in the low frequency band ↓
  - Autonomy of the dorsal/ventral visual network ↑
  - **Abnormal connections** within and between the visual and auditory networks
  - FC between the left BLA and V1 ↑
- FC, functional connectivity

## t-fMRI (task-Related fMRI (t-fMRI))

### Non-emotion related visual tasks:

- Abnormal filtering of irrelevant information
- Abnormal changes in the FC between the frontoparietal network and the visual cortex

### Visual perception ability changes:

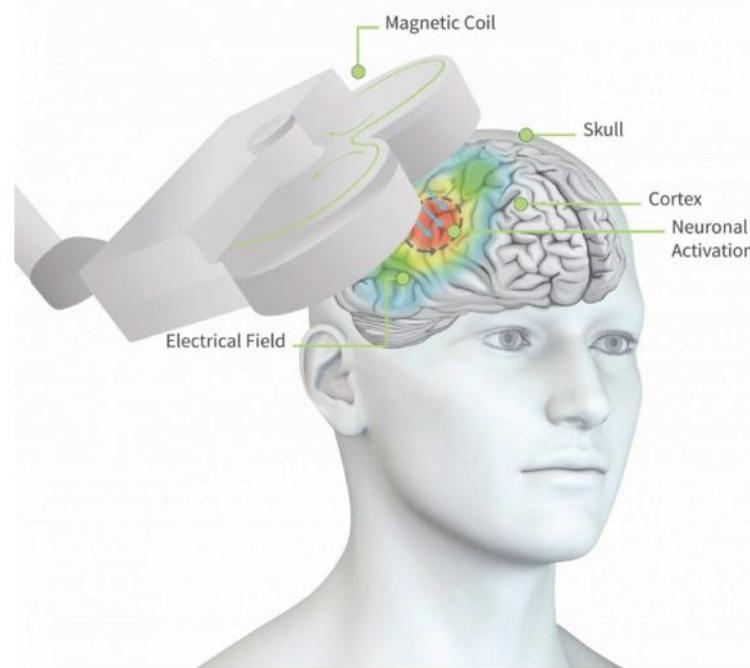
- Enhanced motor awareness of typical inhibitory stimuli
- Longer to make a correct judgment, weakened in **motor visual perception**

### Emotion related visual tasks:

- Attention bias
- Impairments in emotional processing

# Visual cortex -- a novel target for clinical stimulation therapy

## repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (rTMS)



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### Task-related functional magnetic resonance imaging-based neuronavigation for the treatment of depression by individualized repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation of the visual cortex

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Chronic treatment course: 4-10 weeks

Adverse effects: headache, skin redness, tinnitus, nervousness

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