MAC-BRAIN

Developing a Multiscale account of Attentional Control as the constraining interface between vision and action: A cross-species investigation of relevant neural circuits in the human and macaque Brain

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Selective attention & control signals

Large number of inputs, but limited processing resources

=> selective attention

Sensory input / Salience

e.g. High contrast

=> Bus-stop sign

Goals

e.g. I want to buy a newspaper

=> Newsstand



Prior-knowledge / Memory

e.g. shops location

=> Joe's bar

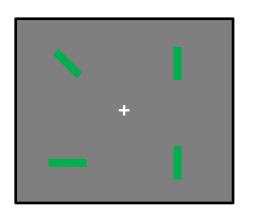
Danger / Reward

e.g. trafficked road

=> Person crossing

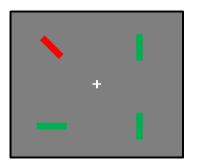
AIM: how are the many different sources of control combined?

MAC-Brain: a Multiscale account of Attentional Control

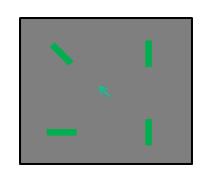


- Behaviour & TMS in humans (Leonardo)
 - EEG-ERPs in humans (Nico)
 - fMRI in humans (Emiliano)
 - Electrophysiology in macaques (Suliann)

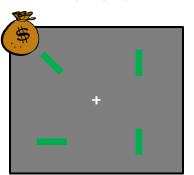
Salience



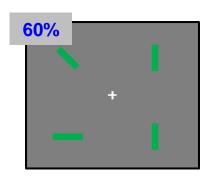
Goal-directed control



Reward

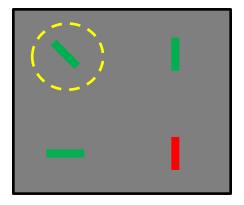


Statistical learning



... and combinations thereof!

Processing of salient distractors



Behavior: Distractor interference under goal-directed attention vs. statistical learning

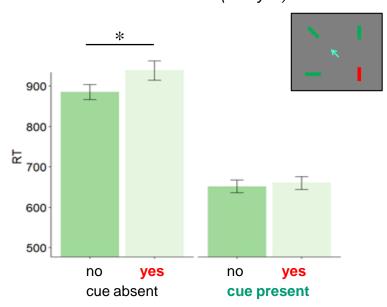
NHP: Preliminary training data

ERPs: Target selection ERPs (N2pc) in the presence of salient distractors

fMRI: Effective connectivity between occipital and parietal cortex

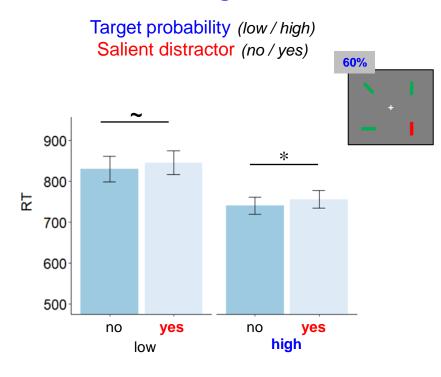
Goal-directed control x salience

Central cue (absent / present)
Salient distractor (no / yes)



Cue x Salience (p < 0.001)

Statistical learning x salience



Statistical learning (p< 0.001)

Salience (p < 0.011)

No interaction (p= 0.9)

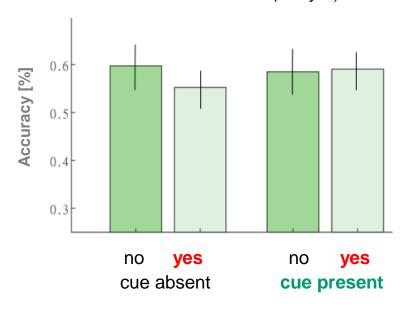
Fully-predictive cues abolish distractor interference, while implicit spatial biases remain vulnerable to salient distractors

Preliminary training data (macaque)

Goal-directed control x salience



Central cue (absent / present)
Salient distractor (no / yes)



Two monkeys in training, one fully implanted with recording chambers

No sig. effects (yet)

Difficult task to learn for the animals, but promising pattern with fully-predictive cues reducing distractor interference

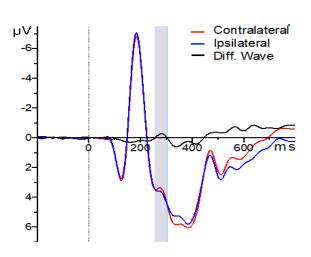
Temporally-resolved data: ERPs (humans)

Goal-directed control x salience

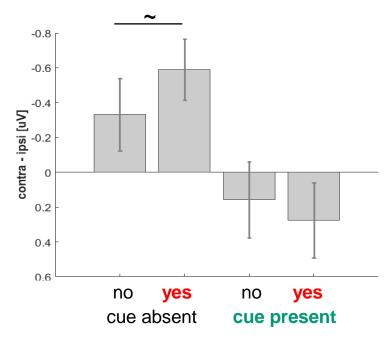


ERP index of target selection: N2pc

Posterior electrodes: PO7-PO8
Time window: 256-304 ms post target



Central cue (absent / present)
Salient distractor (no / yes)

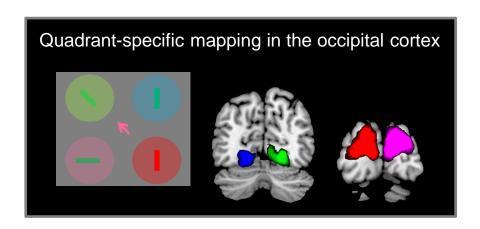


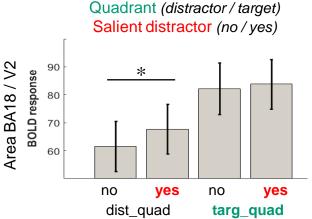
Cue x Salience (trend: p < 0.1)

Salient distractors result in larger target-selection N2pc, but no N2pc under fully-predictive cues

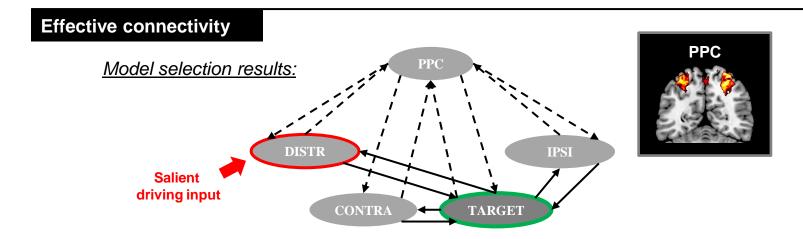
Spatially-resolved data: fMRI (humans)

Goal-directed control x salience [fully-predictive cues]





Quadrant x Salience (p < 0.001)



Both connectivity <u>within visual cortex</u> & <u>interactions with PPC</u> contribute to filtering salient distractors under fully-predictive cues

What next & cooperation with the Flagship

Current Covid-19 crisis strongly impacted both research and co-operation activities

Main objectives for 2021:

- Finalize data acquisition and analyses
- Strengthen interactions within the consortium (meetings and data-sharing)
- Data availability to the HBP project
- Activate collaboration with HBP core (computational modeling)

Responsible Research Innovation



Society

Clinical relevance : stroke/neglect, development/ADHD

Valorization: sensory analysis, product evaluation

Ethics

Highest possible standards

in particular related to experimentation in awake macaques





Open-science

Commitment to open-access and data-availability Protocols and data sharing in the context of HBP

Science education and training

Students exchanges within the MAC-Brain consortium *UNIVR phd student currently in Ghent*





Gender-balance

PIs and management: 3F + 3MPhD and post-docs: 4F + 3M