

Part 1: The eyes have it  
(neurodev)

Part 2: Something fishy  
about balance (neuroloco)

KITP, July 28 2022

David Schoppik  
@schoppik, NYU Grossman School of Medicine

# The eyes have it!

or

Neuronal birthdate organizes the vestibulo-ocular reflex circuit

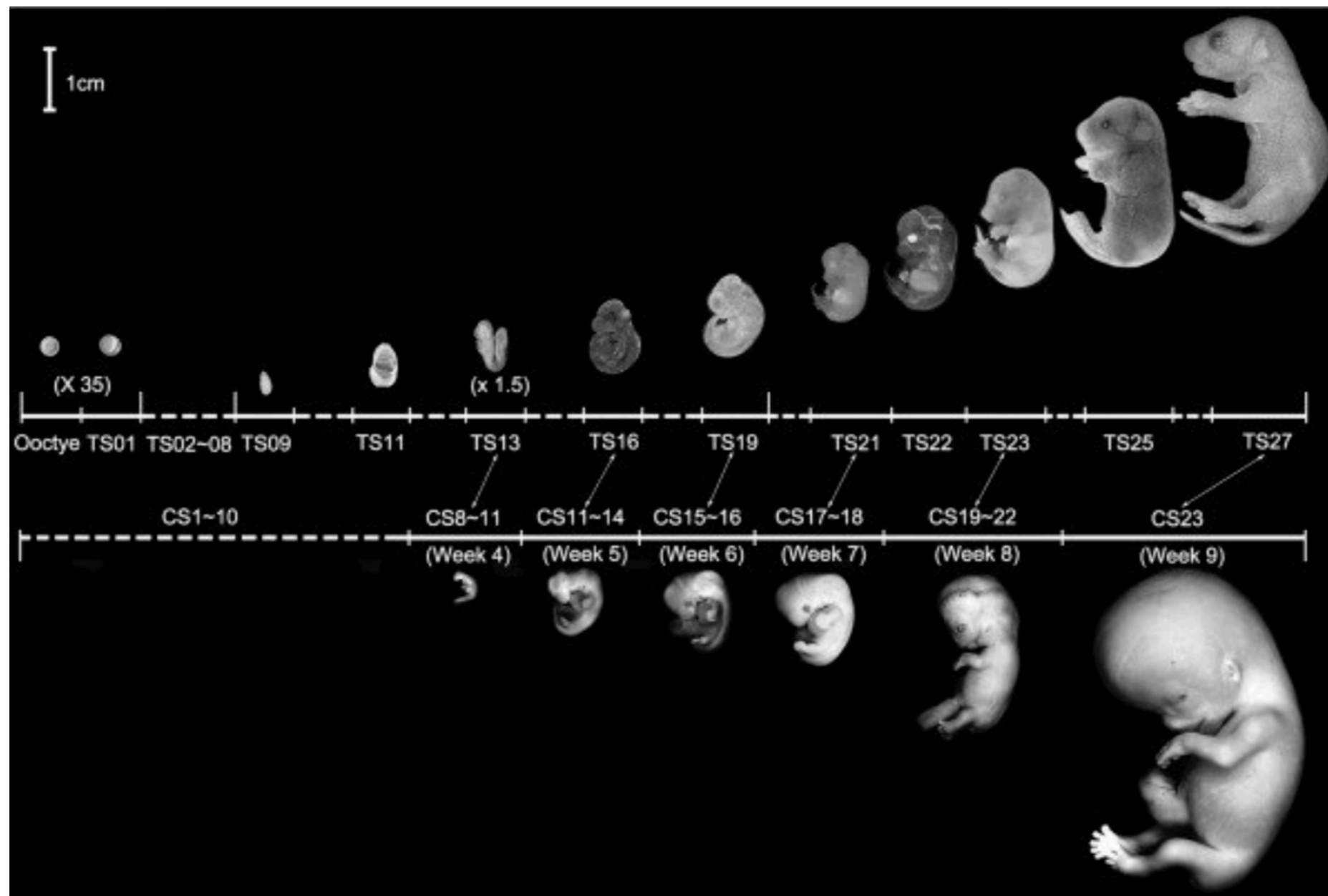
KITP, July 28 2022 pt 1

David Schoppik  
NYU Grossman School of Medicine

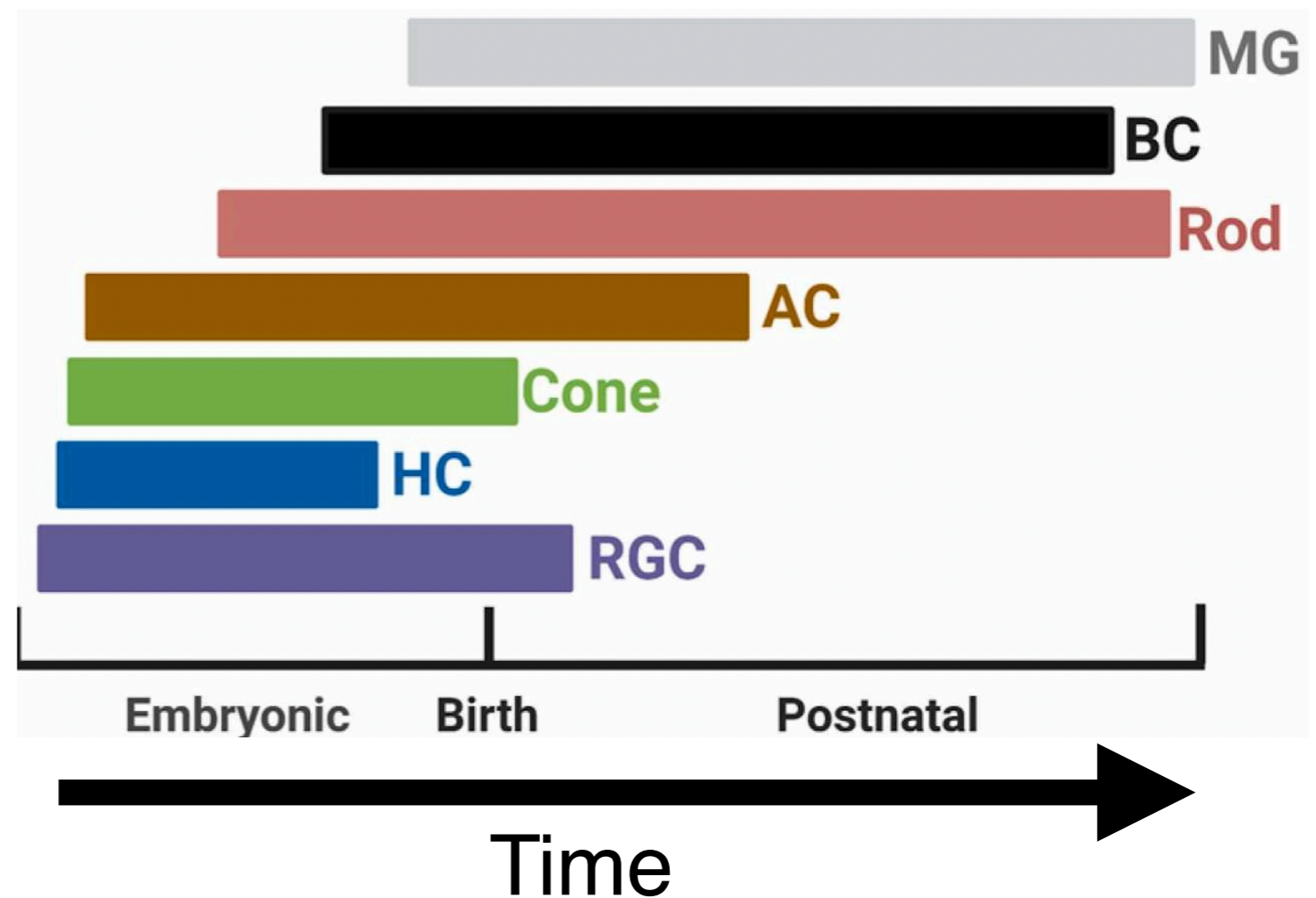
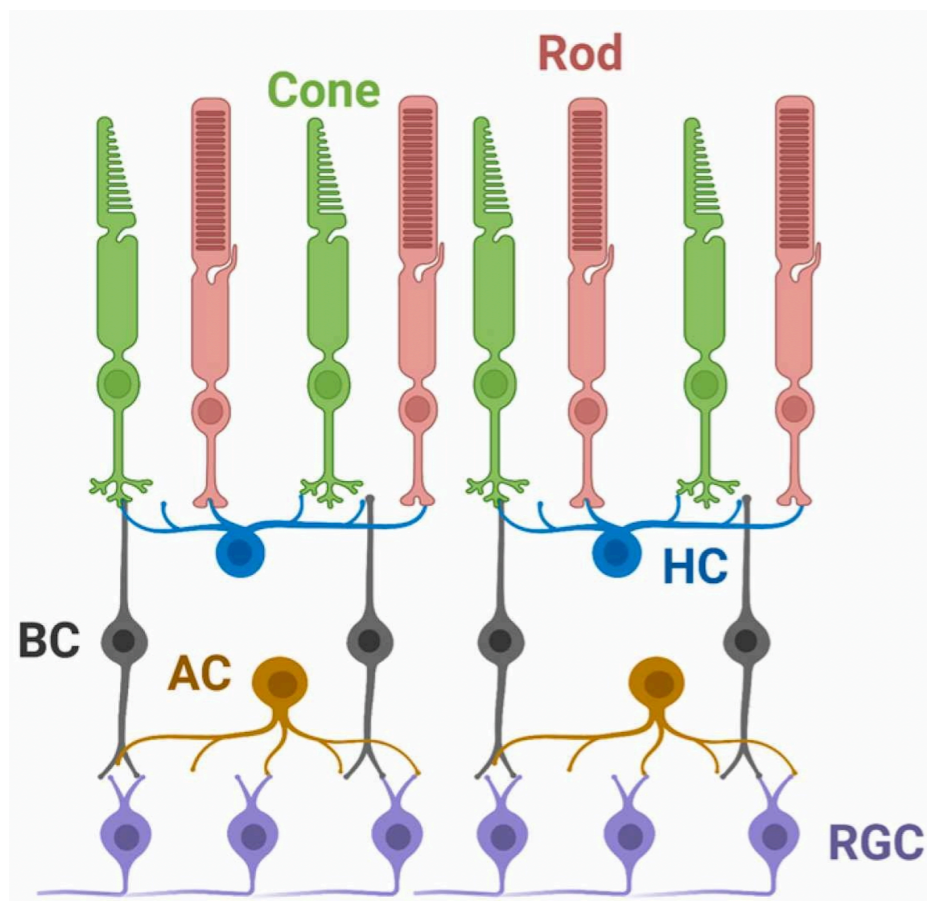
1. Simple principles can have exceptional explanatory power (thanks, Physics!)
2. The neuroscience of behavior has precious few examples of simple principles.
3. But developmental neuroscience does.

Can we link the principles that underlie development to the neural circuits responsible for behavior?

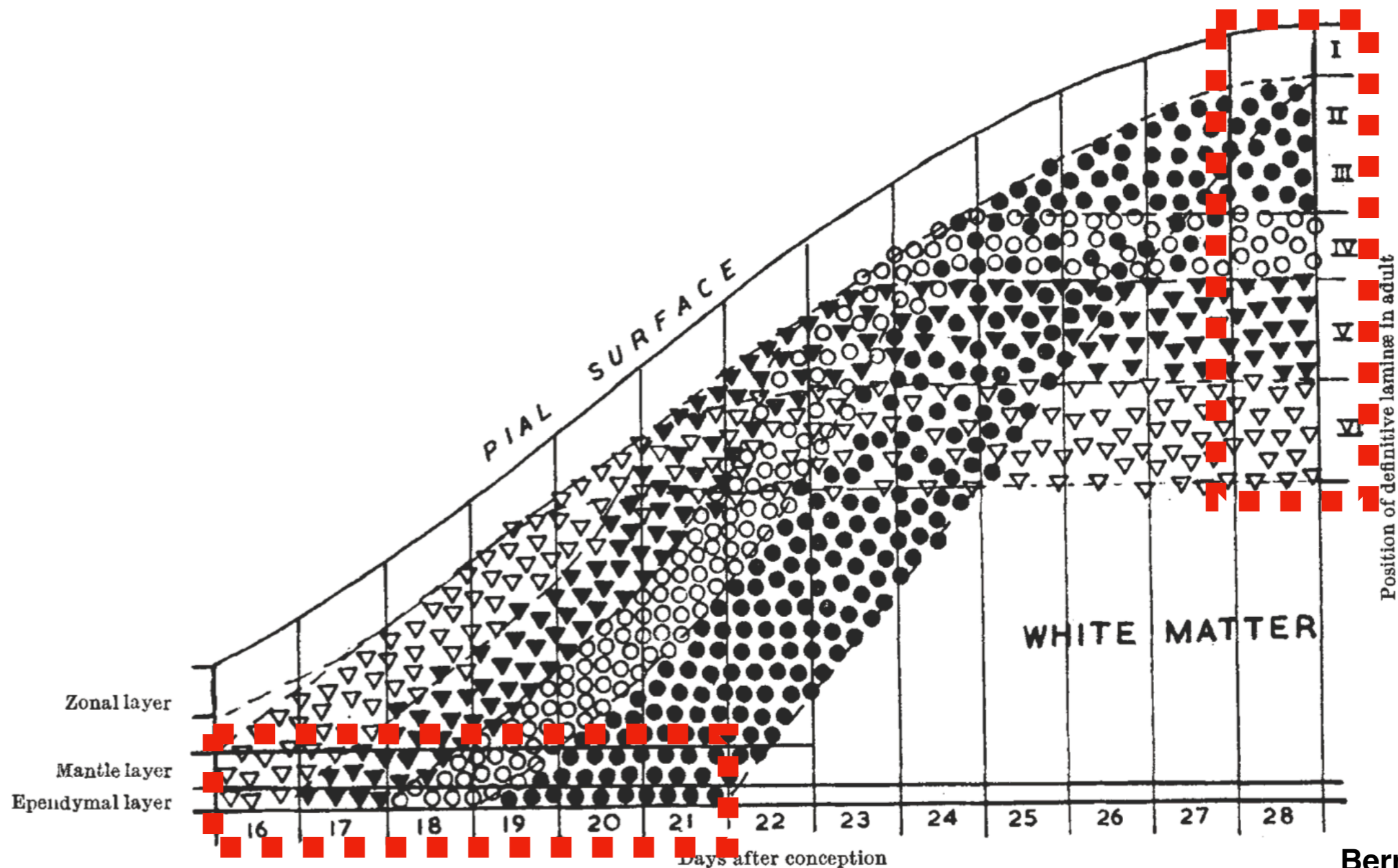
# Development happens over time (duh)



# Neuronal diversity emerges in time



# Birthdate can give rise to spatial organization



Can birthdate organize  
a sensorimotor circuit?



How vertebrate brains stabilize  
gaze:

the vestibulo-ocular reflex circuit

Sensory

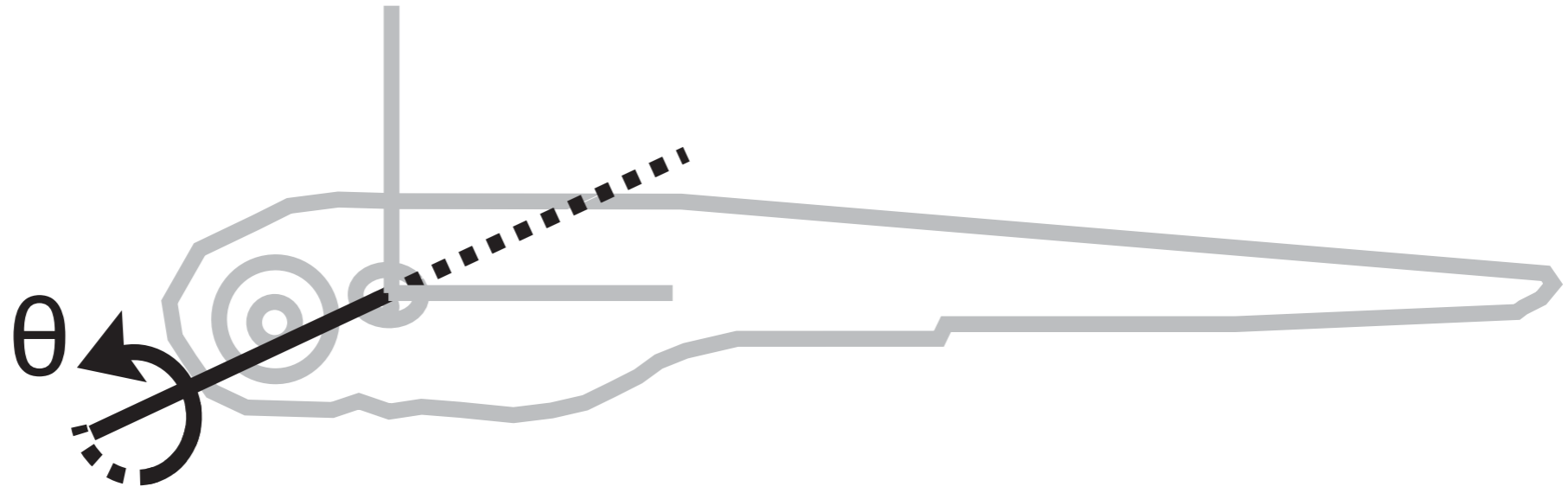
Central

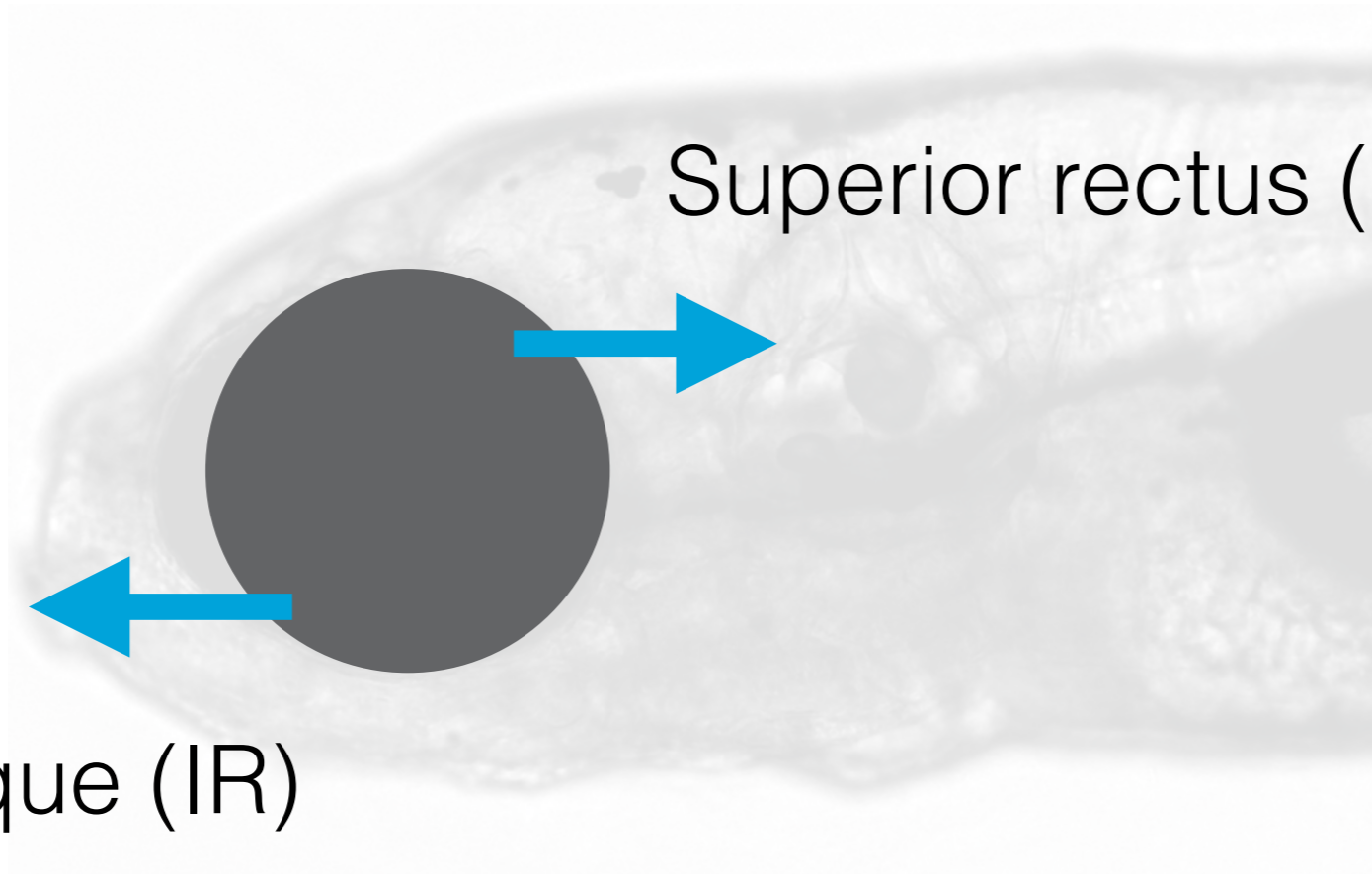
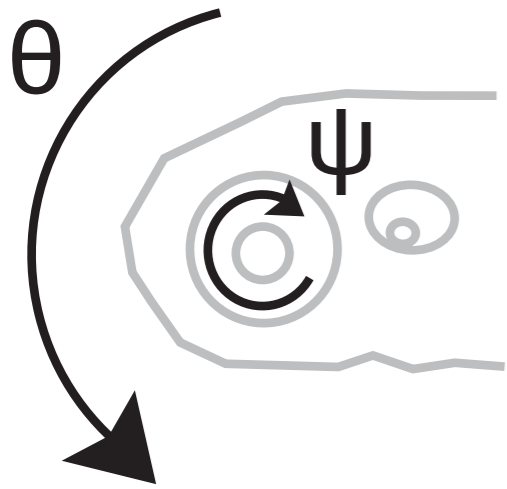
Motor



body tilts

eyes rotate



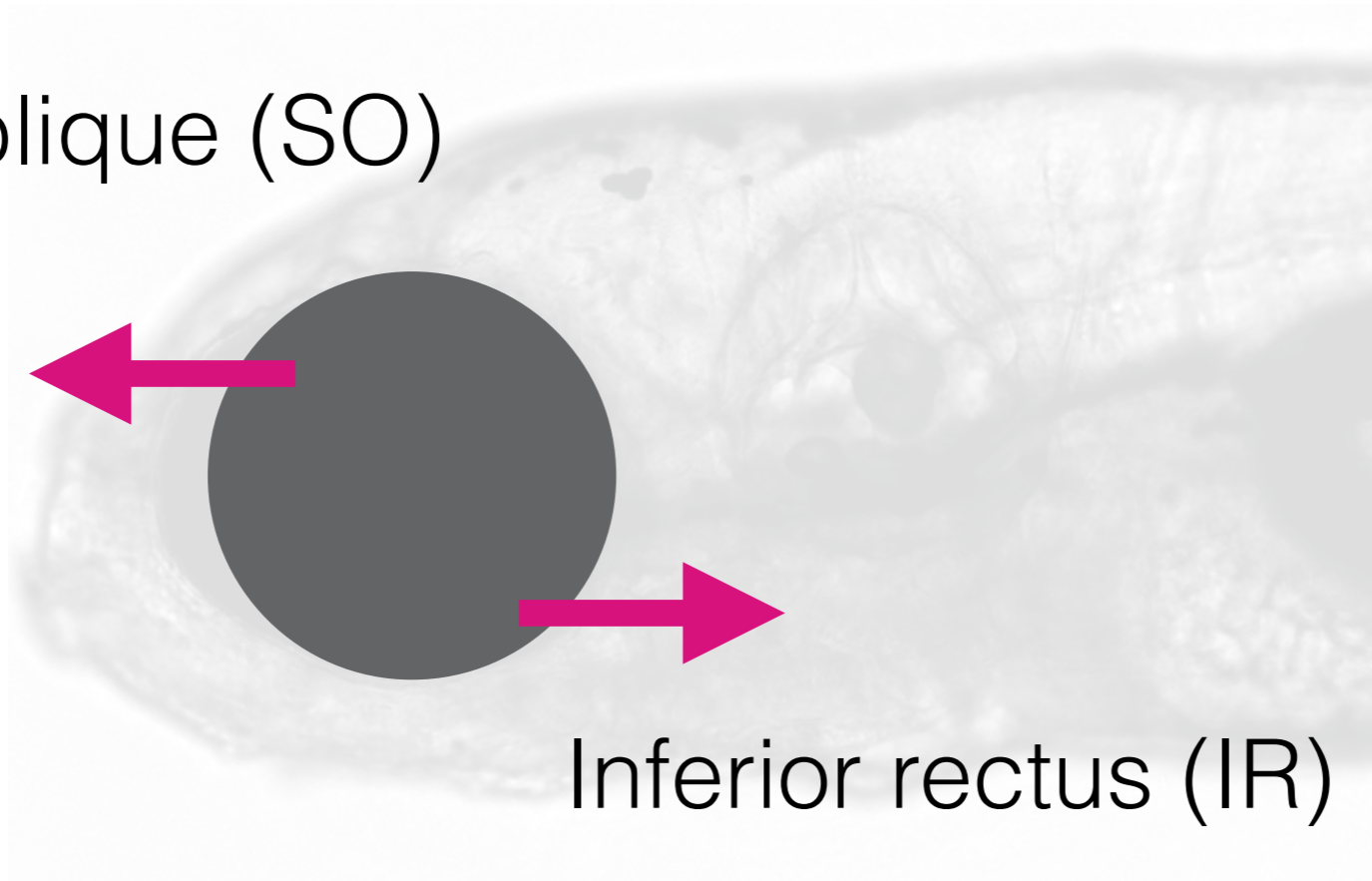


Inferior oblique (IR)

Superior rectus (SR)

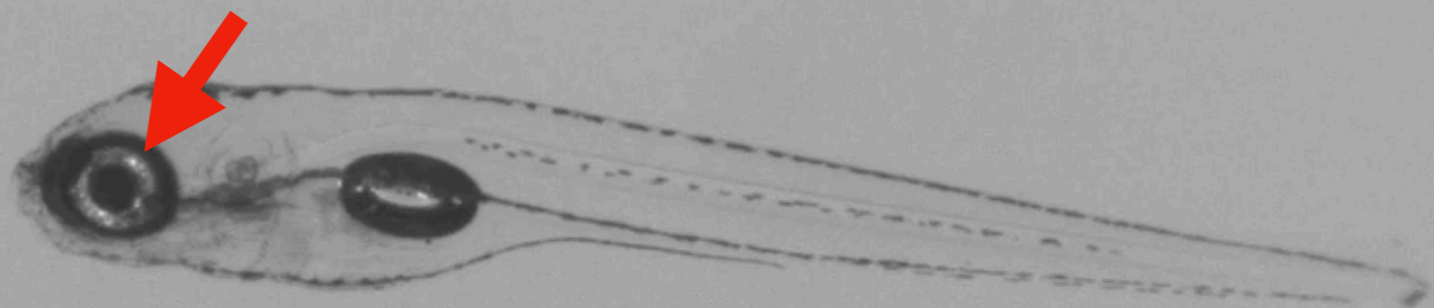
“Eyes-up” torsional movement

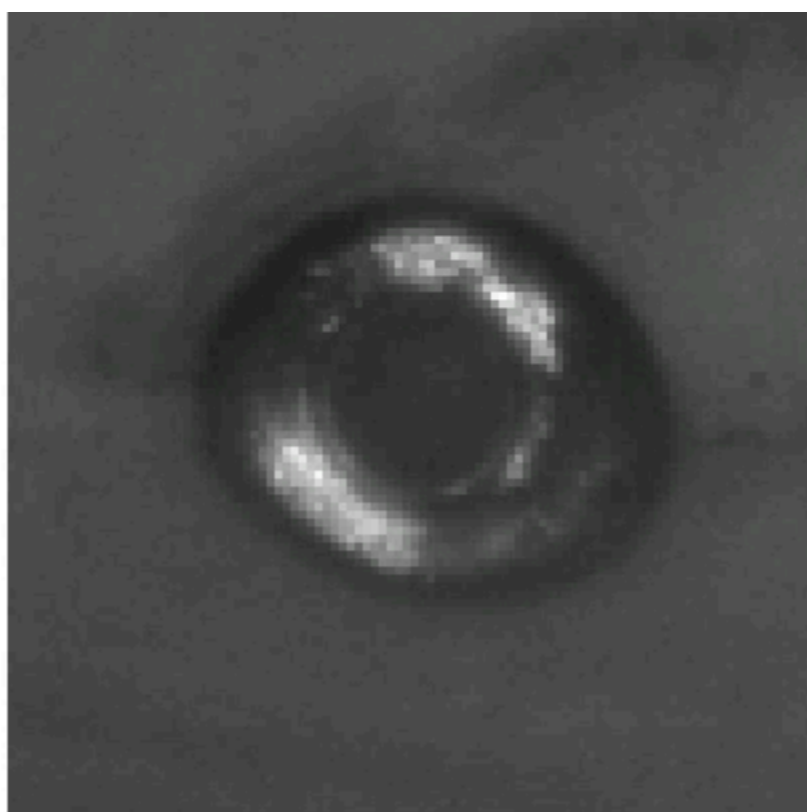
Superior oblique (SO)



Inferior rectus (IR)

“Eyes-down” torsional movement





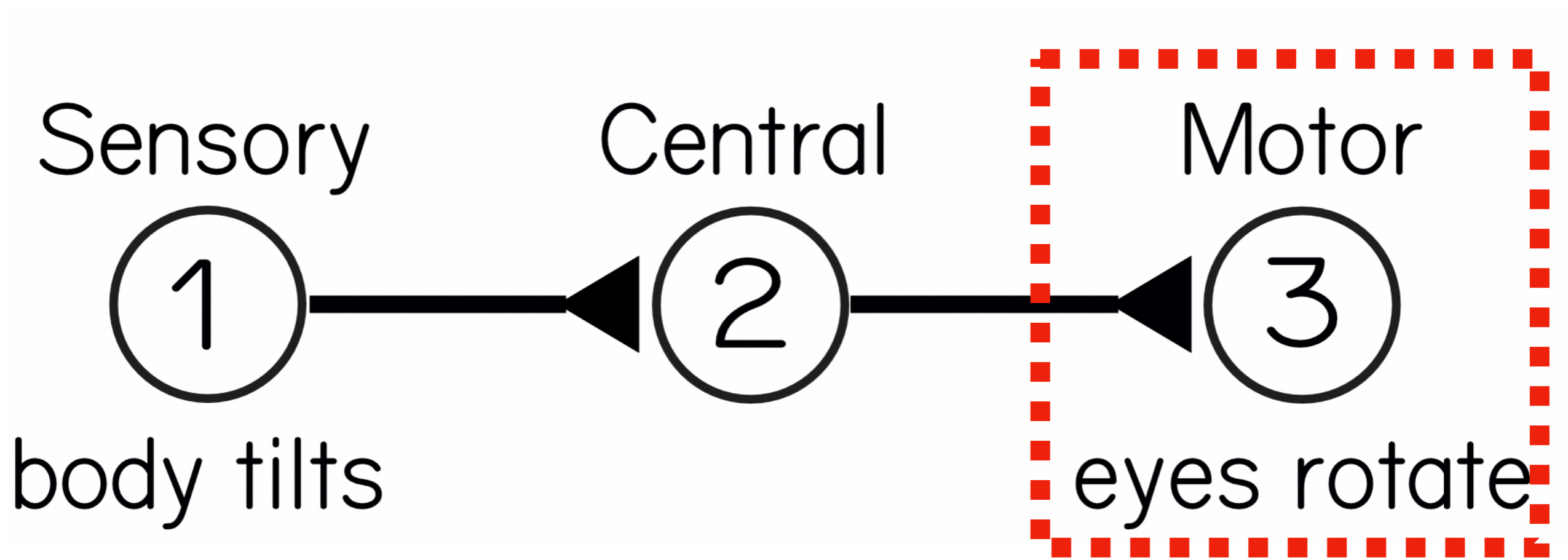
.....

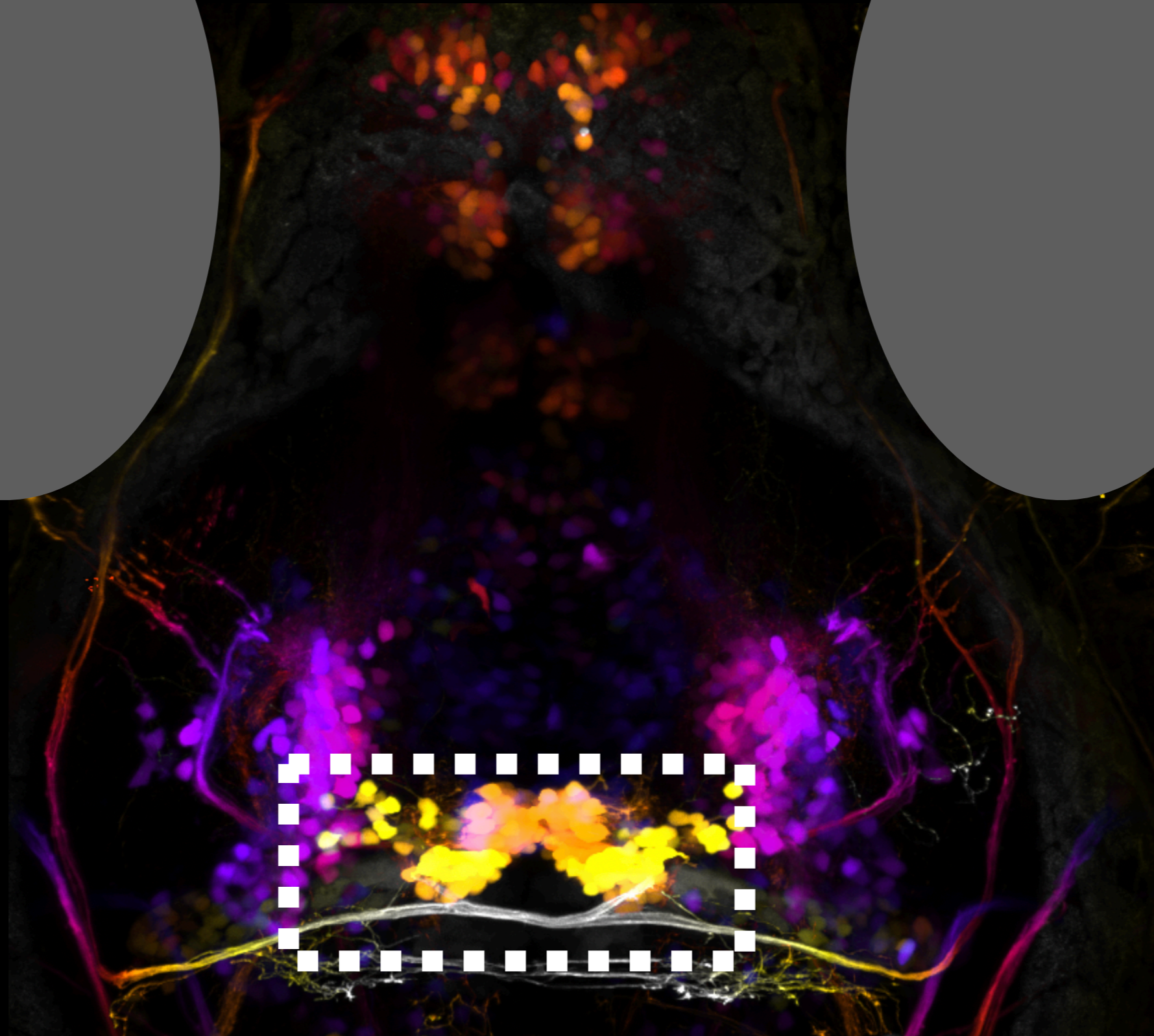
\_\_\_\_\_

Marie Greaney

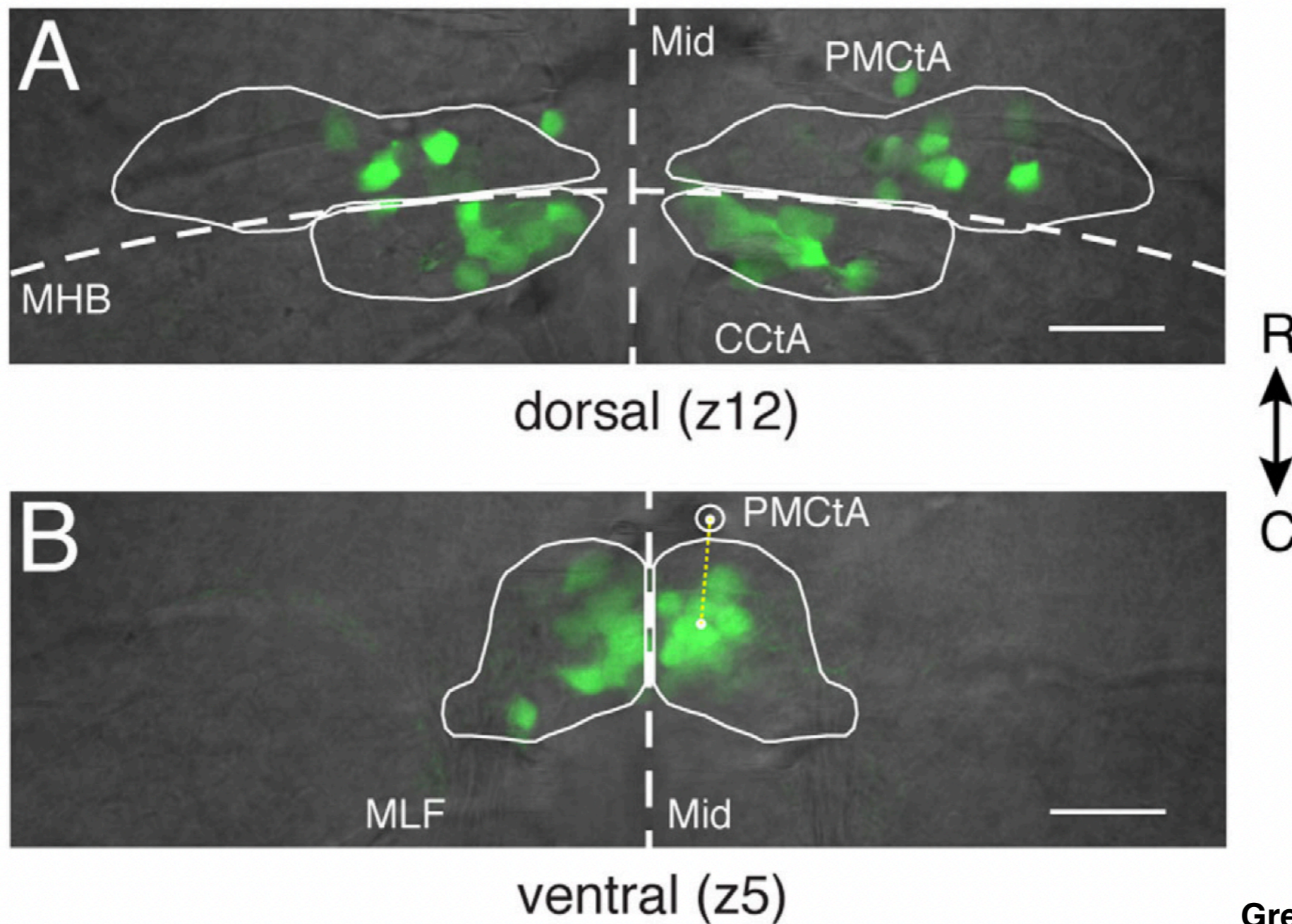




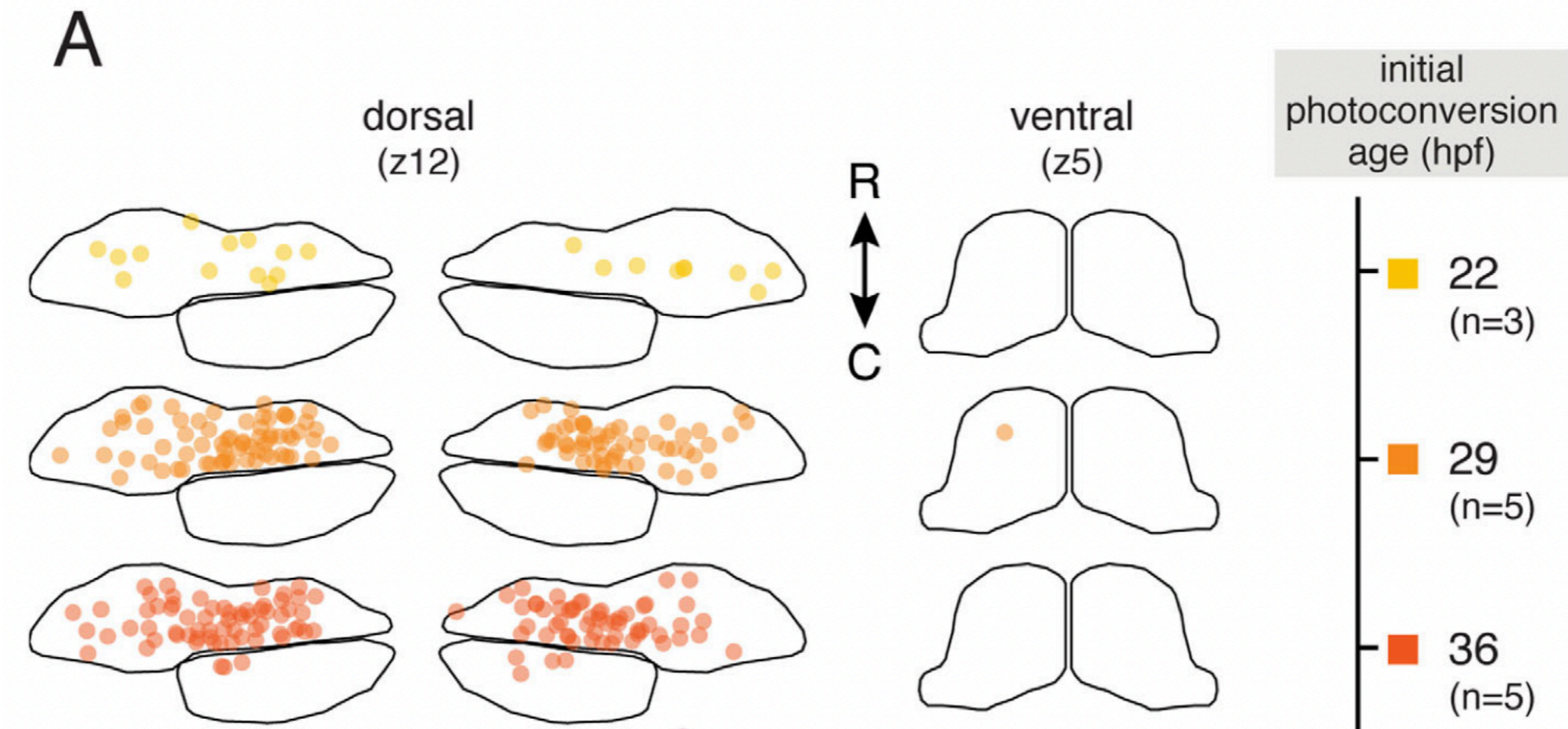




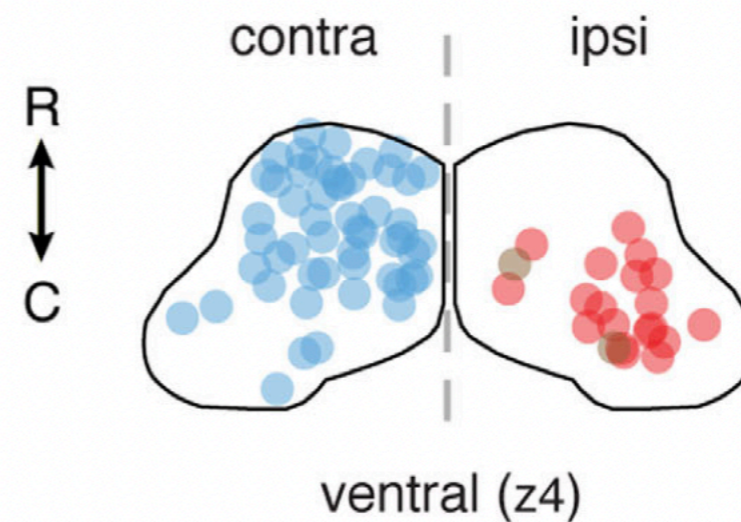
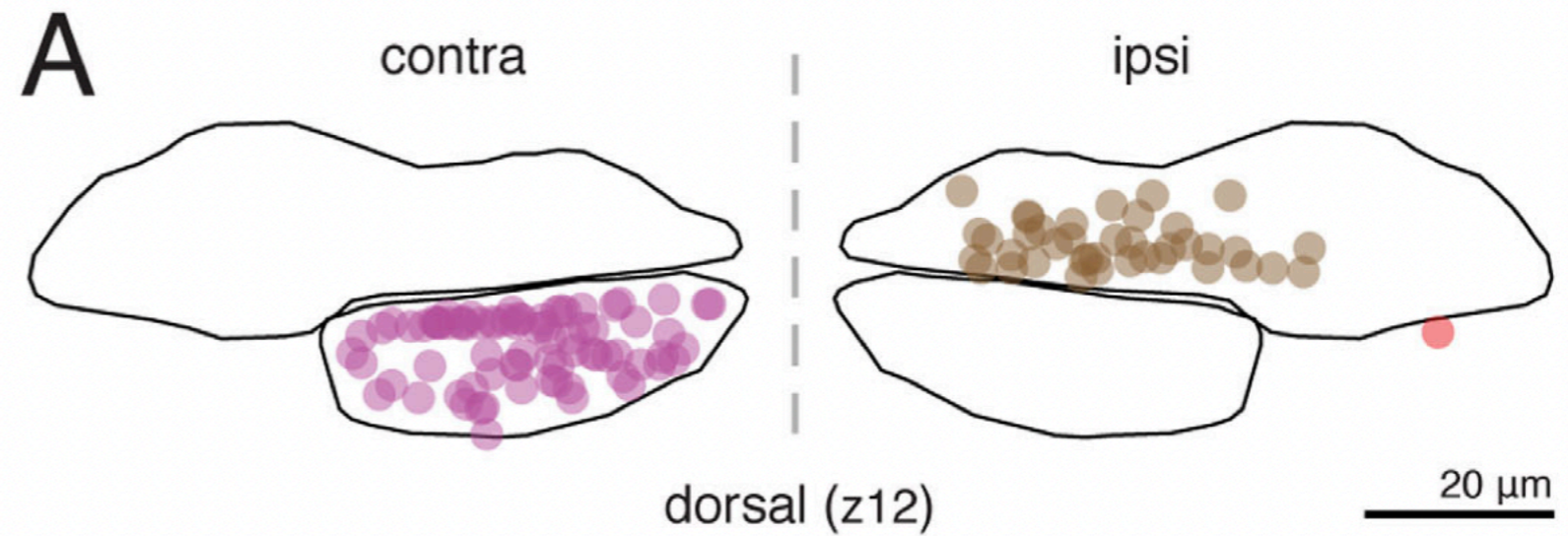
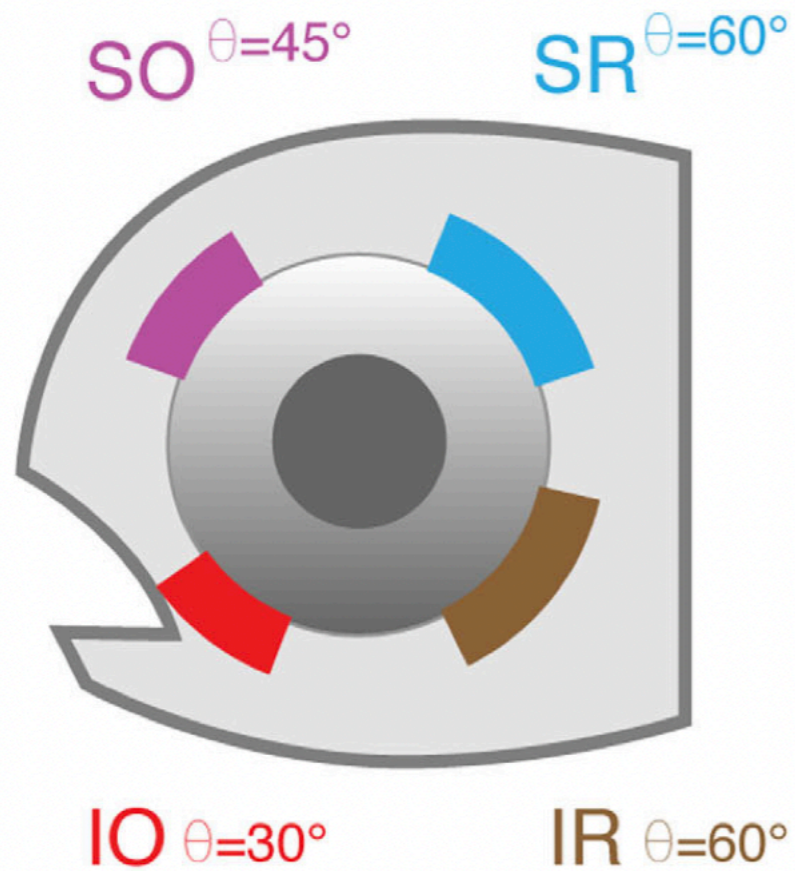
# Anatomical organization of extraocular motor neurons

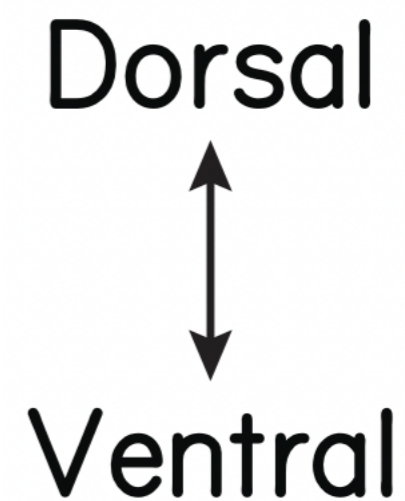
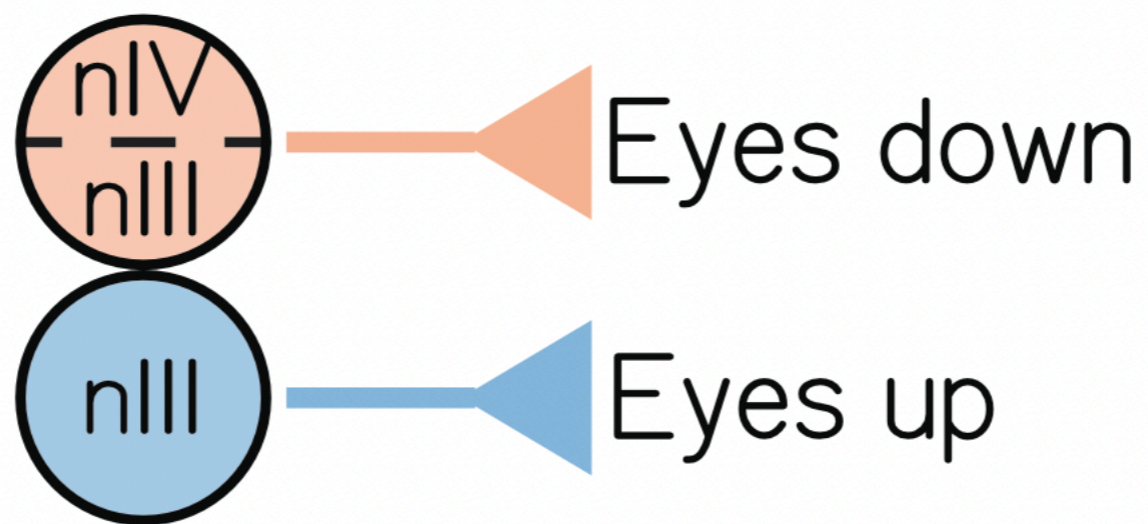
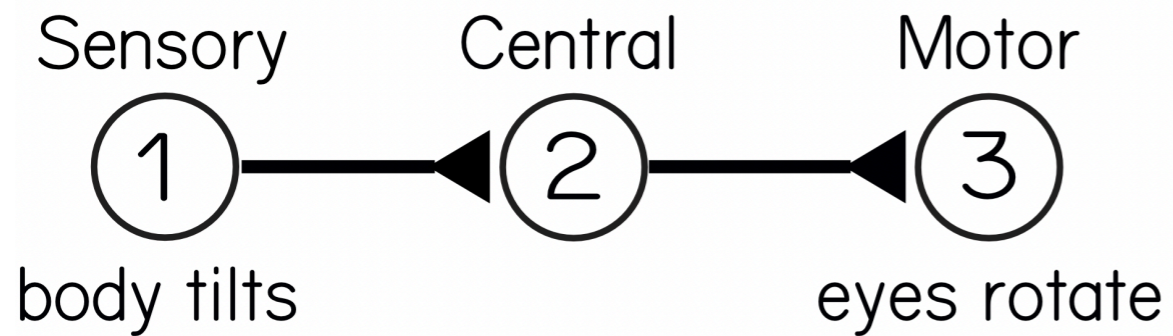


# Motor neurons develop temporally



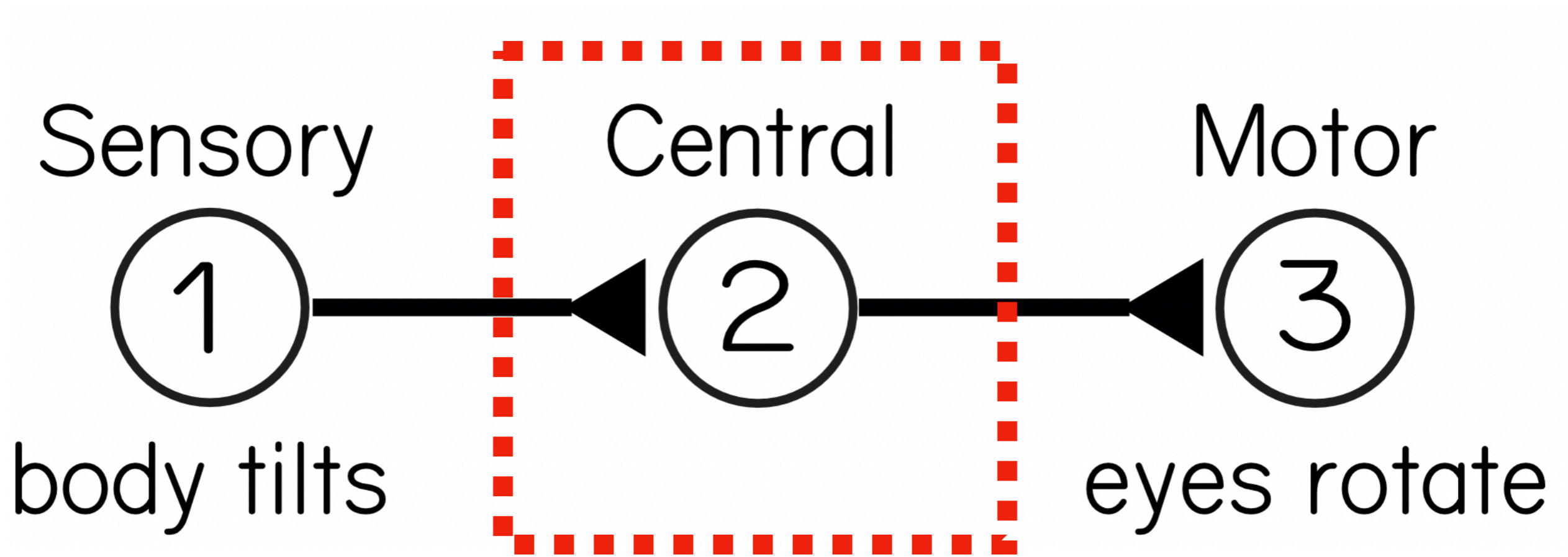
# Motor neuron pools are spatially localized



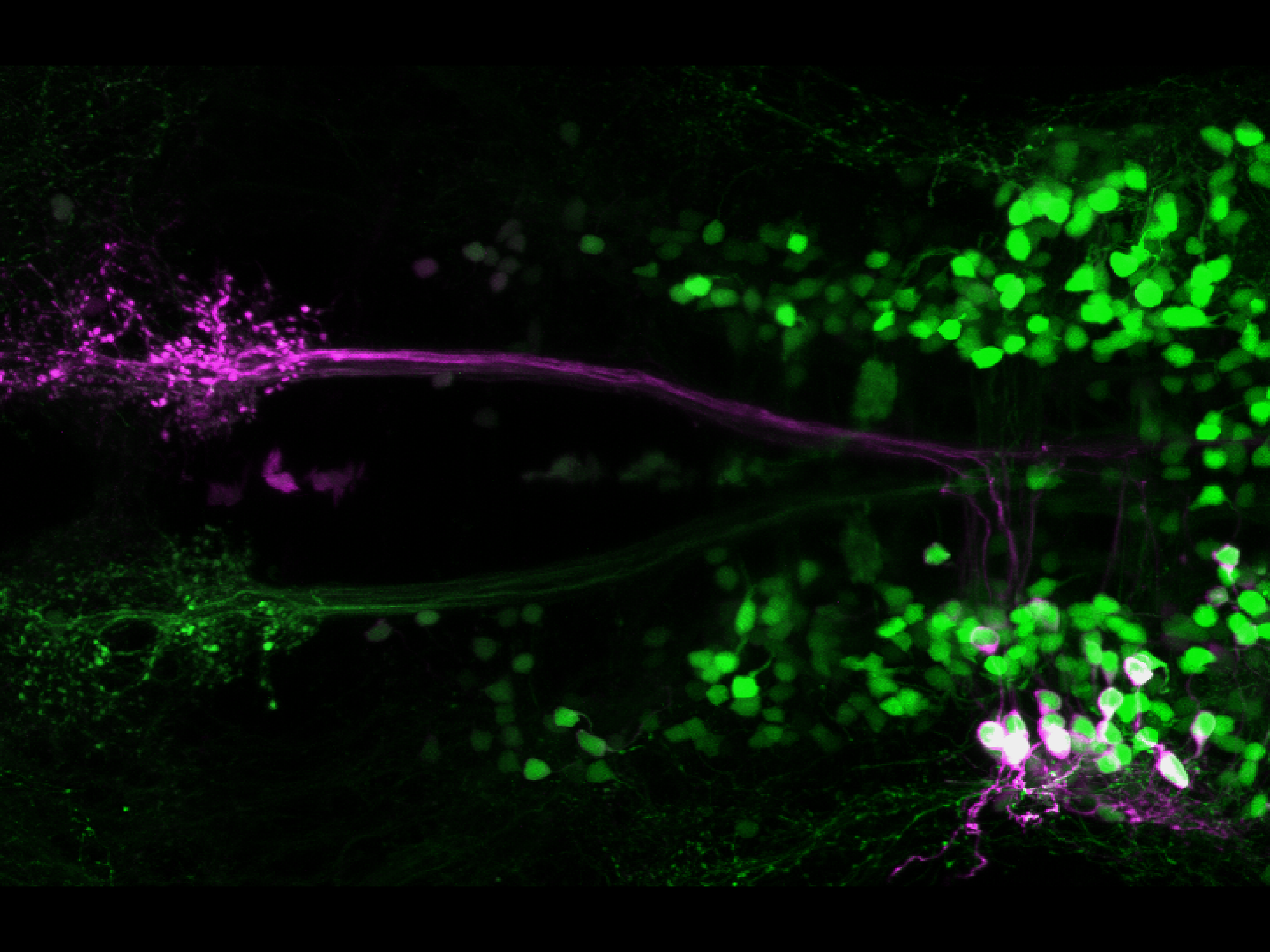


Dena Goldblatt

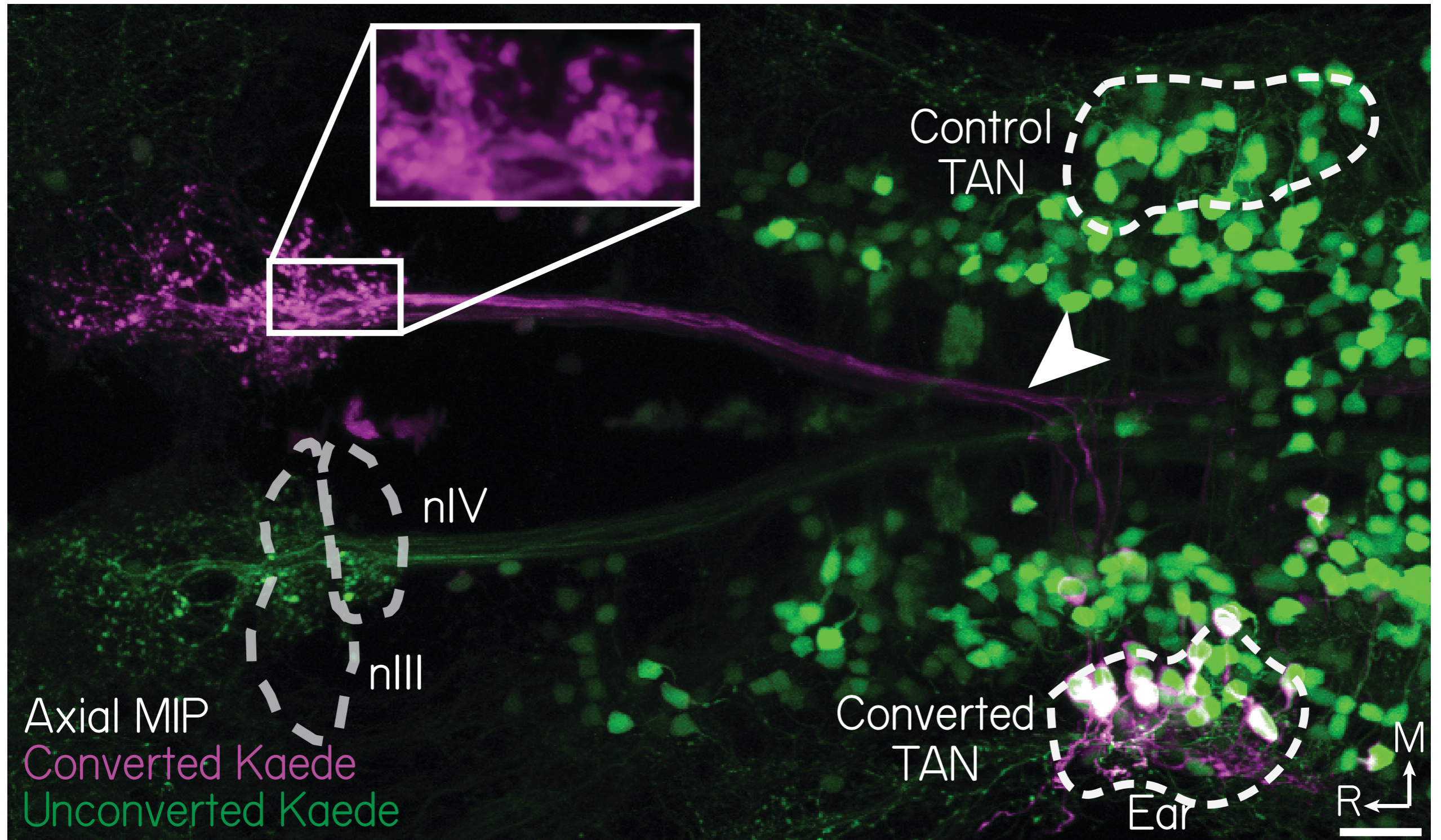








# Localizing gaze-stabilizing central vestibular projection neurons

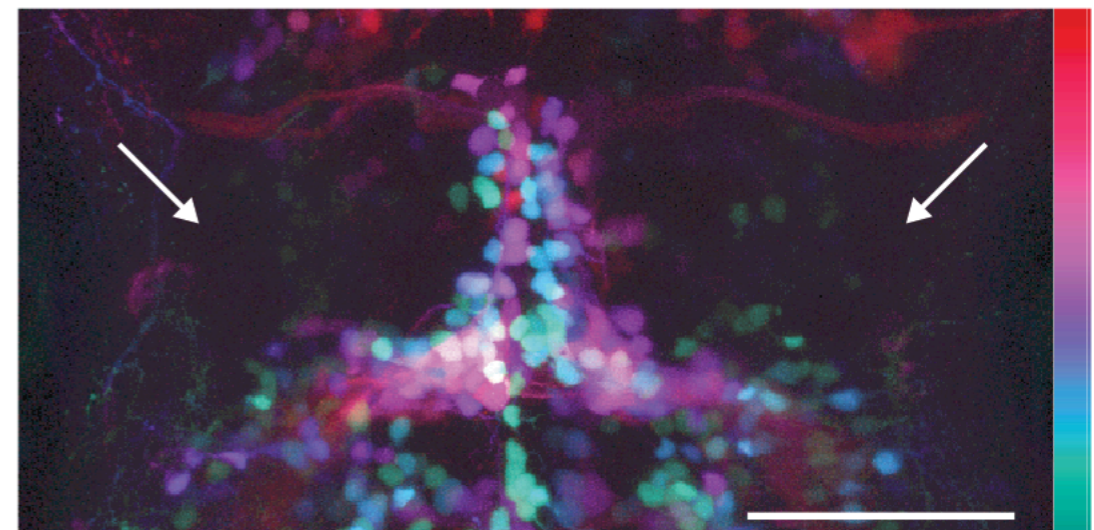
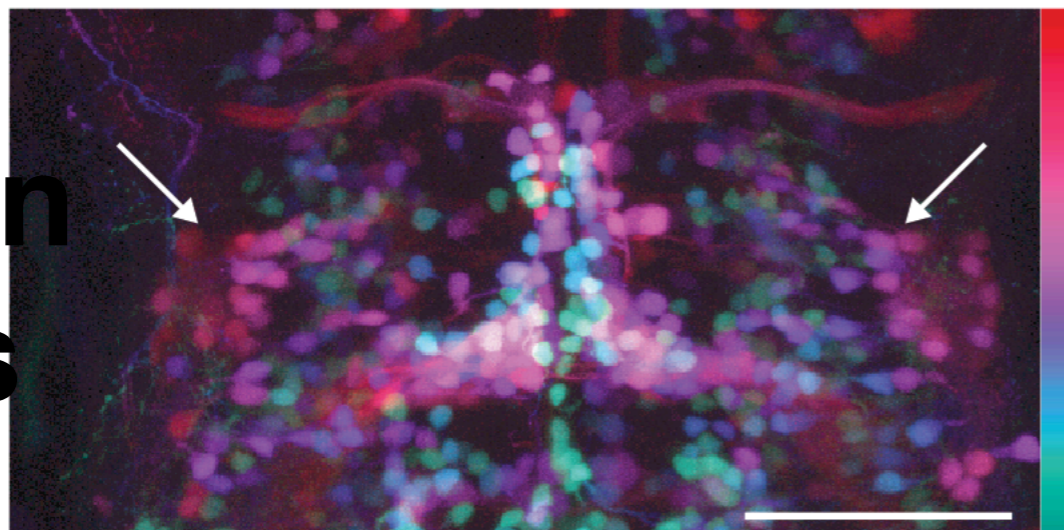


# Projection neurons are indispensable for gaze stabilization

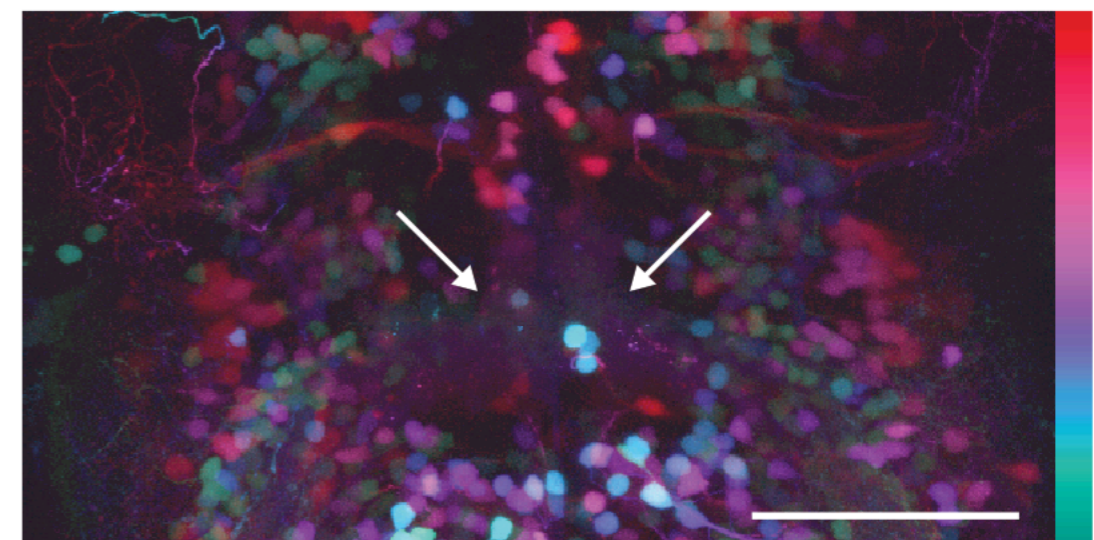
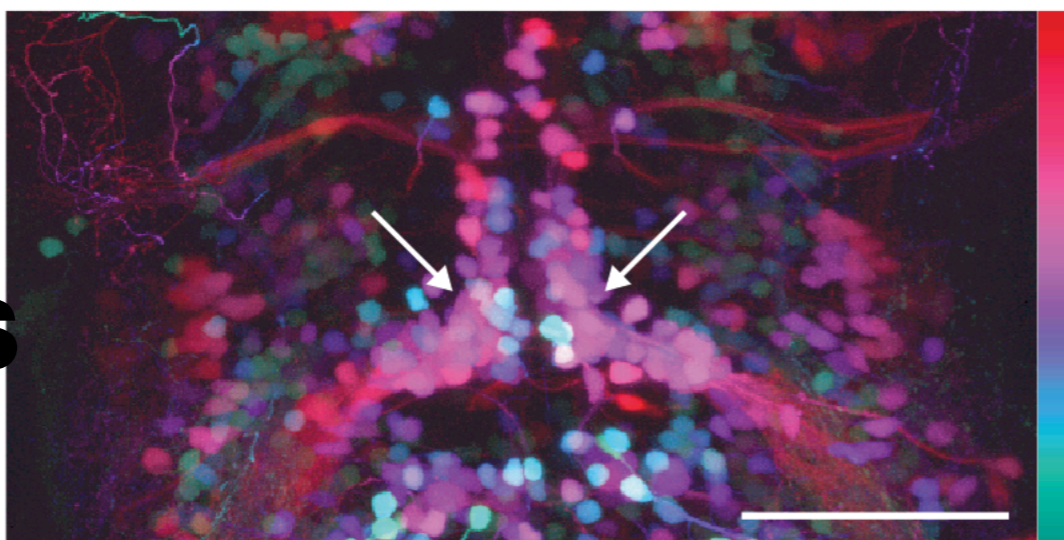
**Before (Pre)**

**After (Post)**

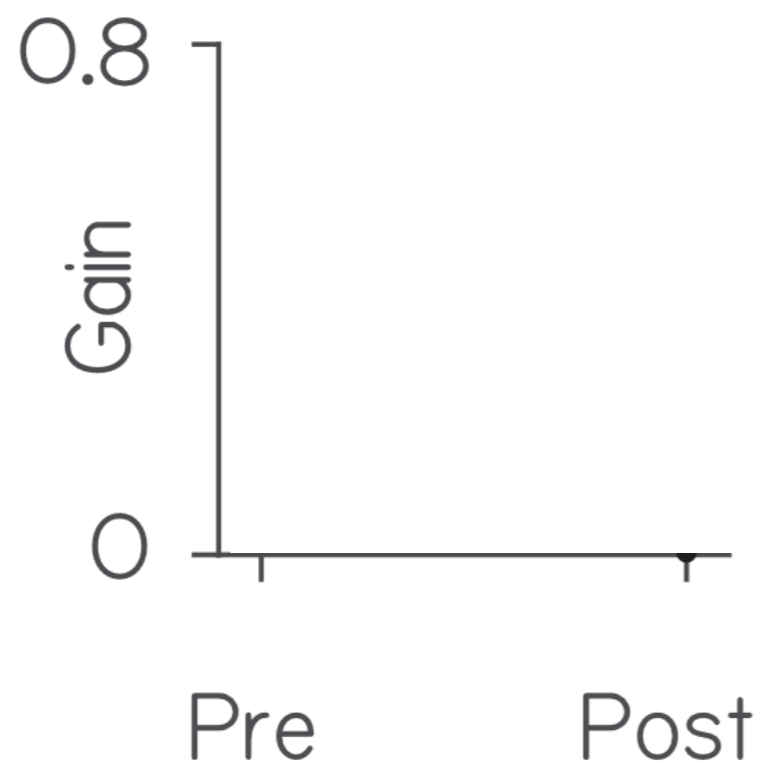
**Projection  
Neurons**



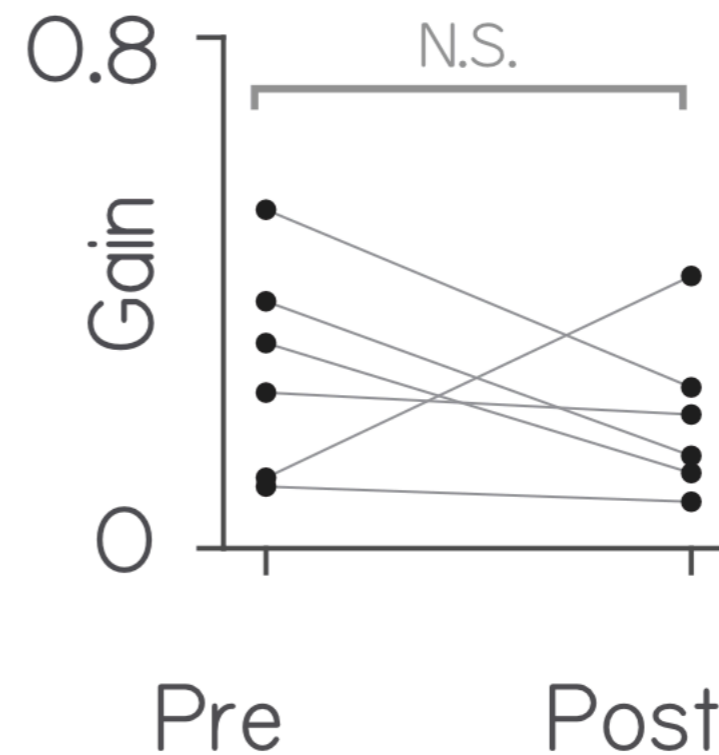
**Other  
Neurons**



# Projection neurons are indispensable for gaze stabilization

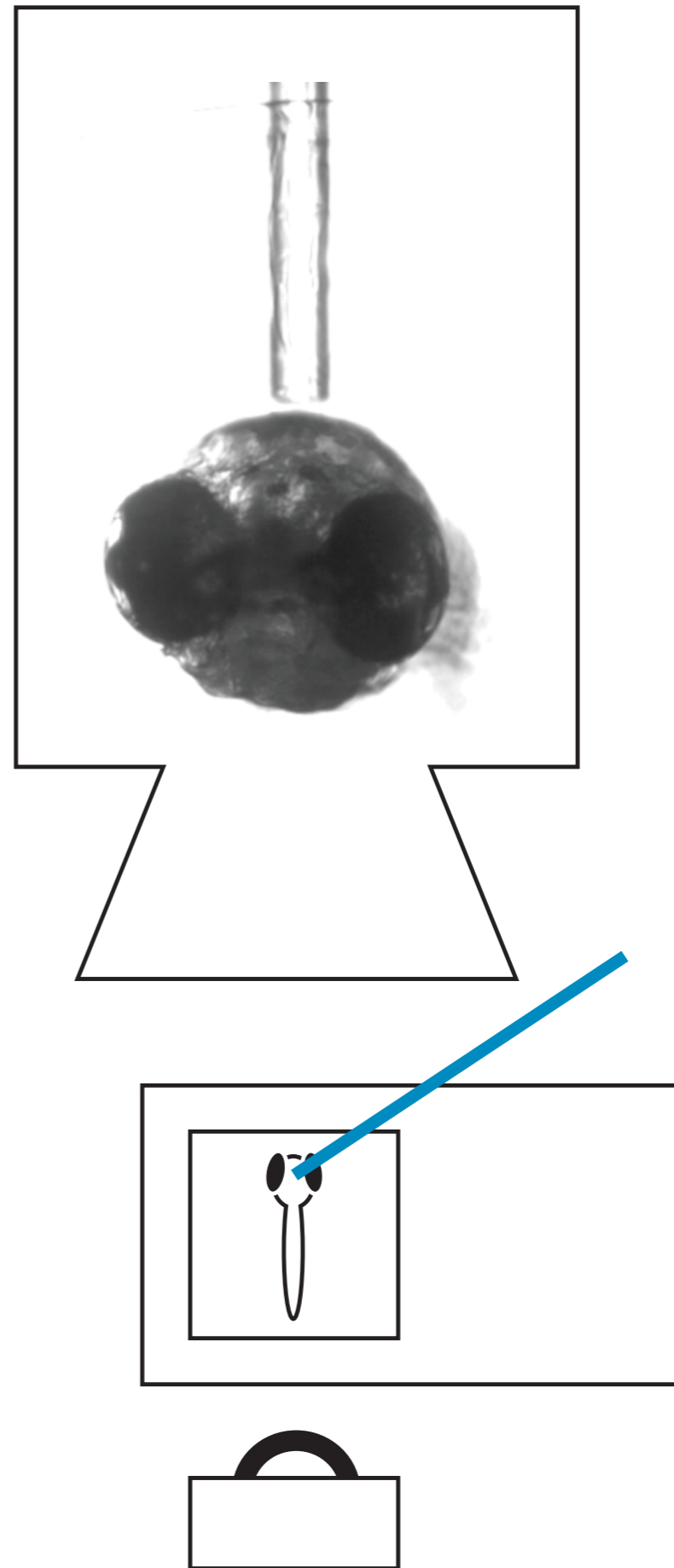
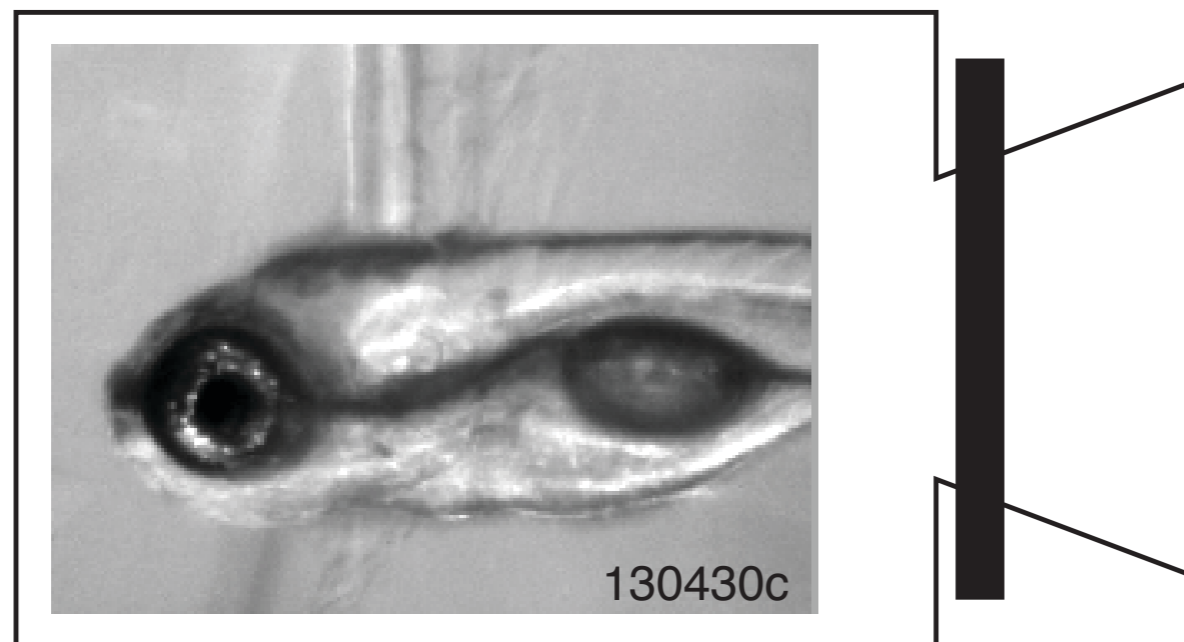


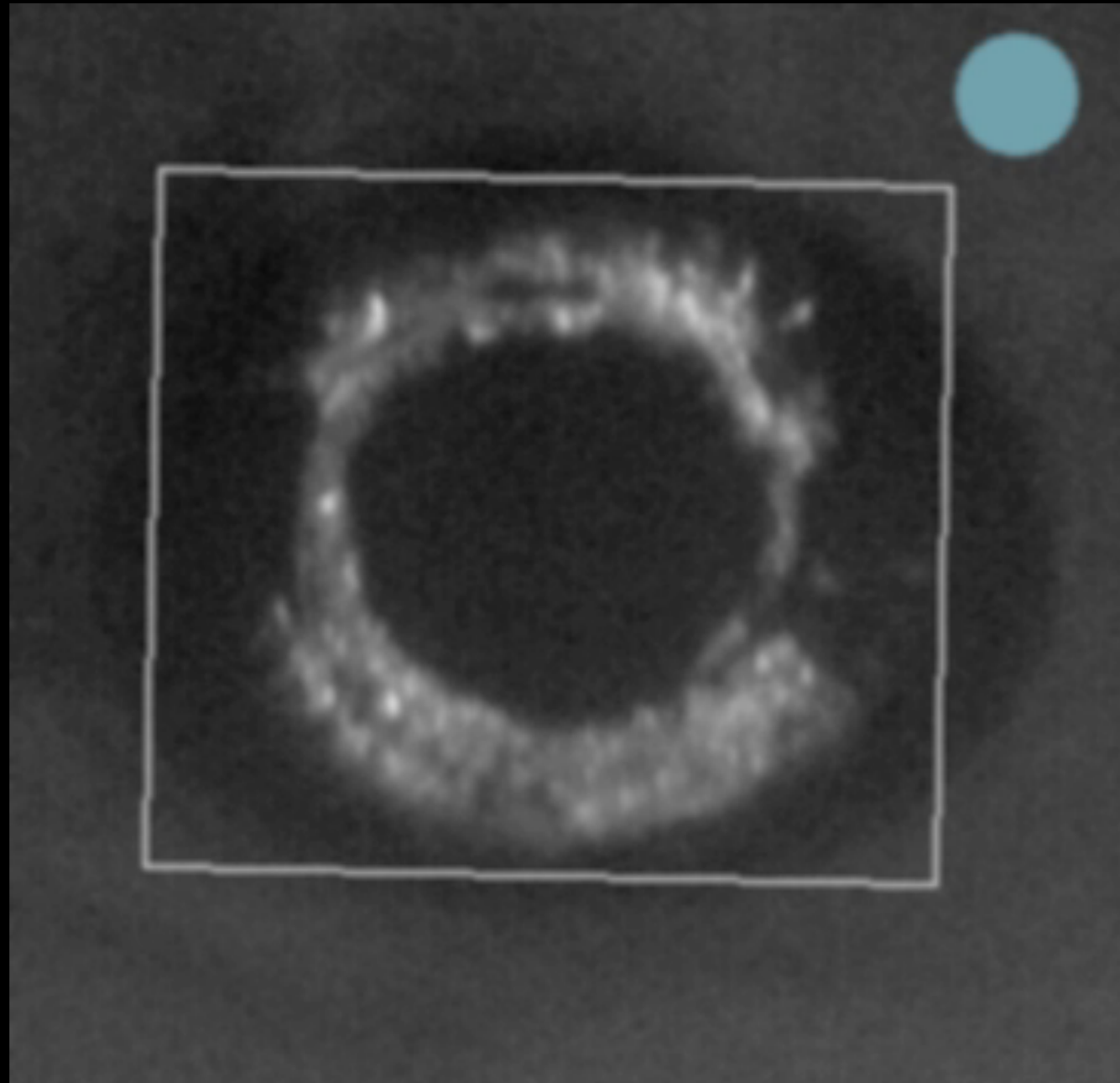
**Projection  
Neurons**



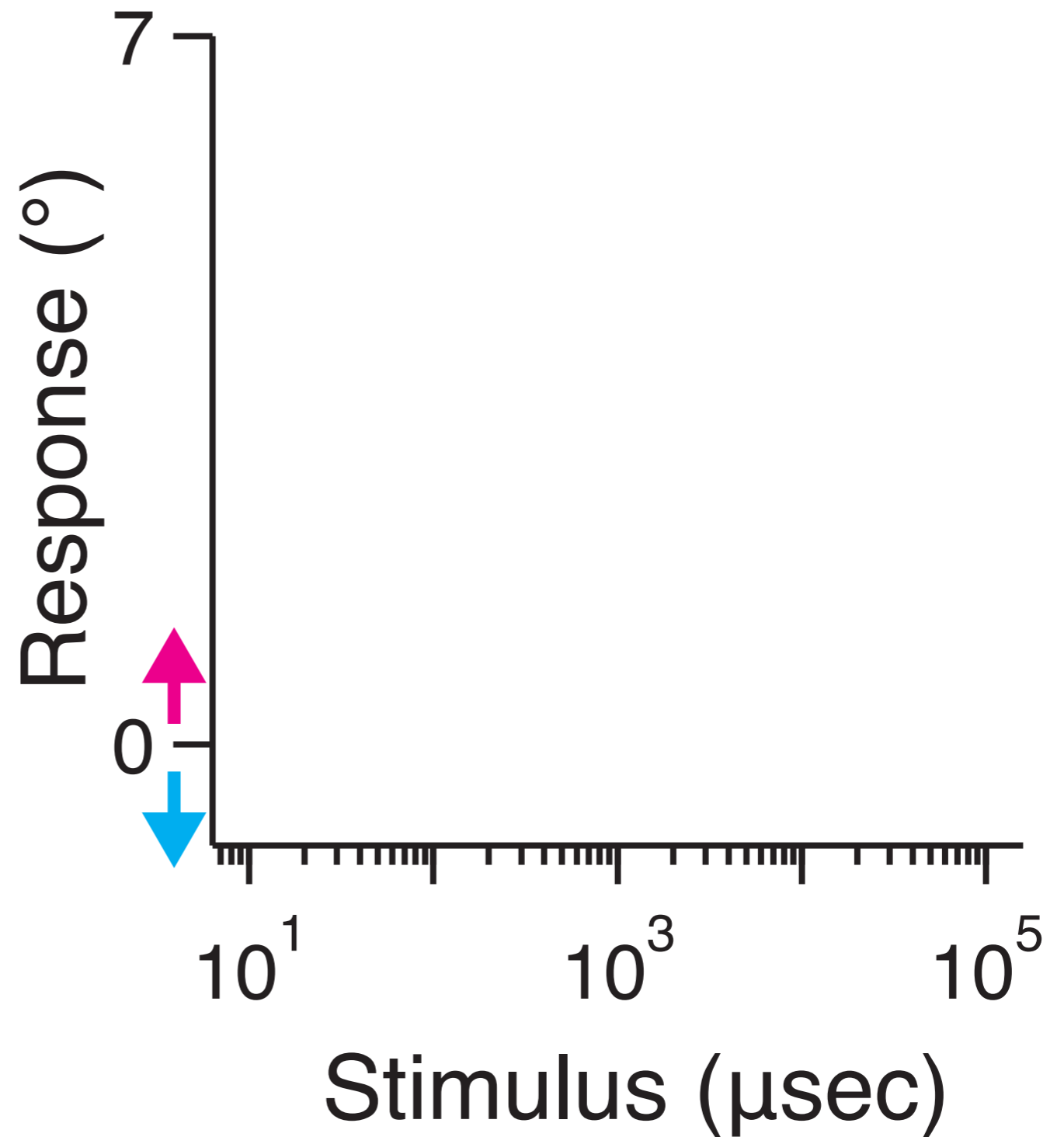
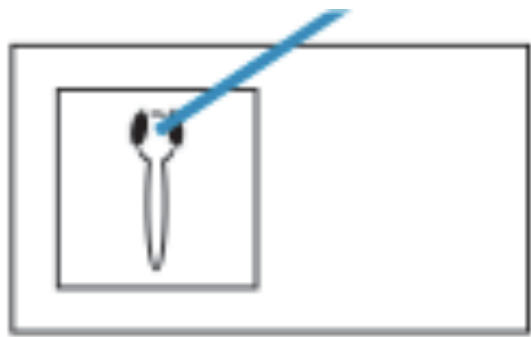
**Other  
Neurons**

# Projection neurons can induce eye rotations



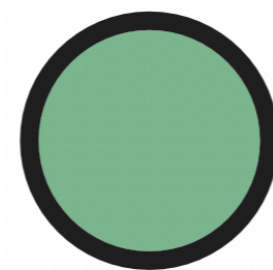


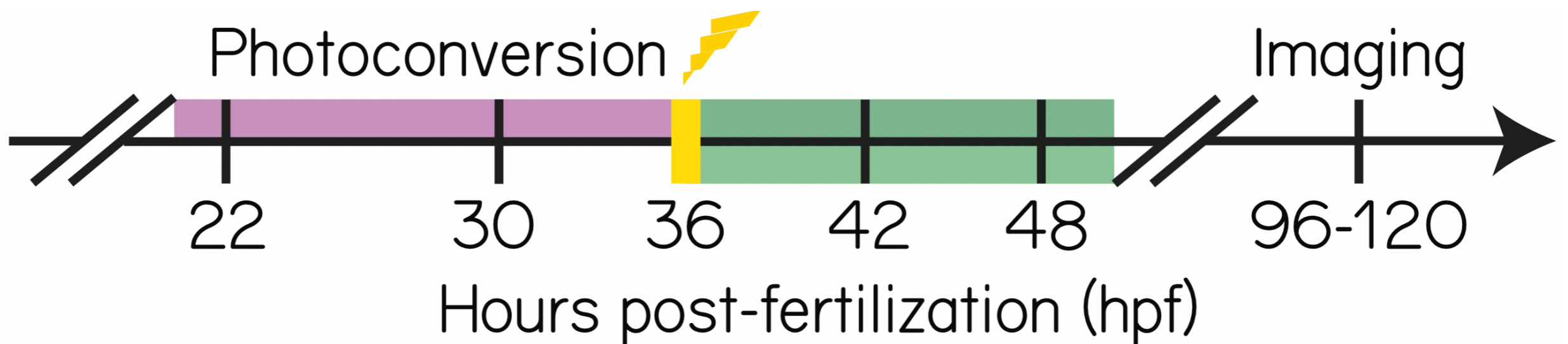
# Projection neurons can induce eye rotations



# Birthdating projection neurons

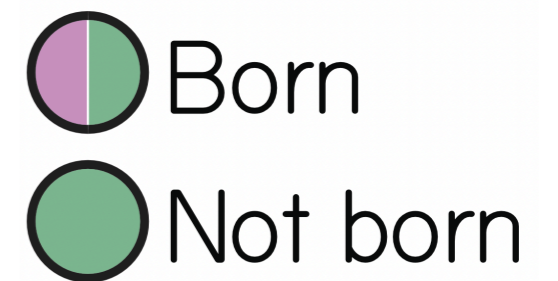
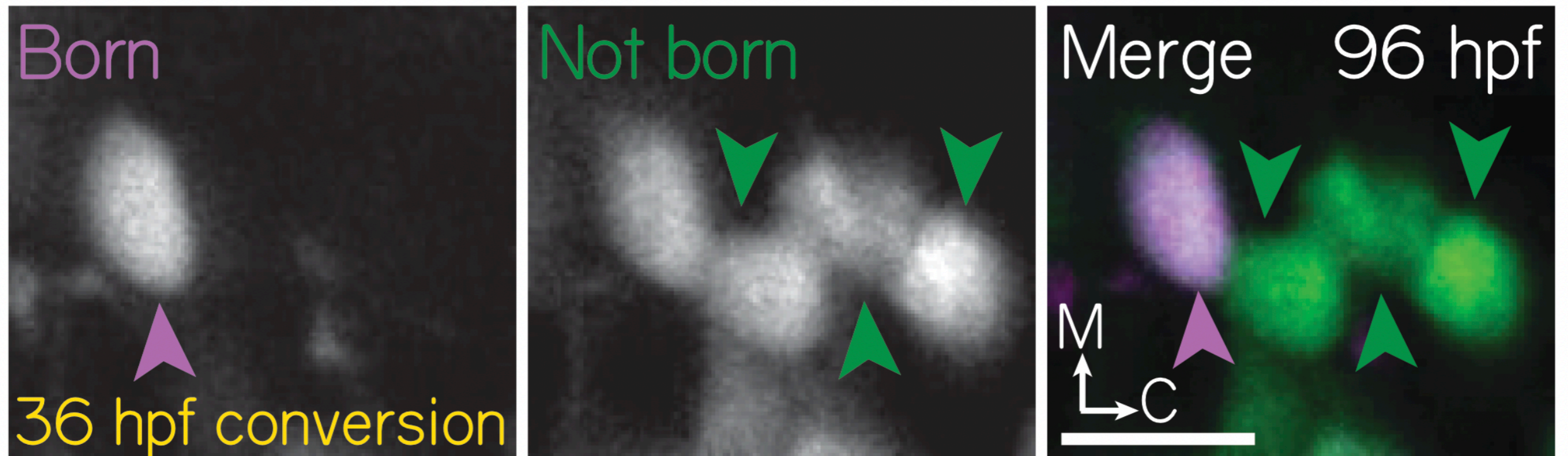
 Born

 Not born

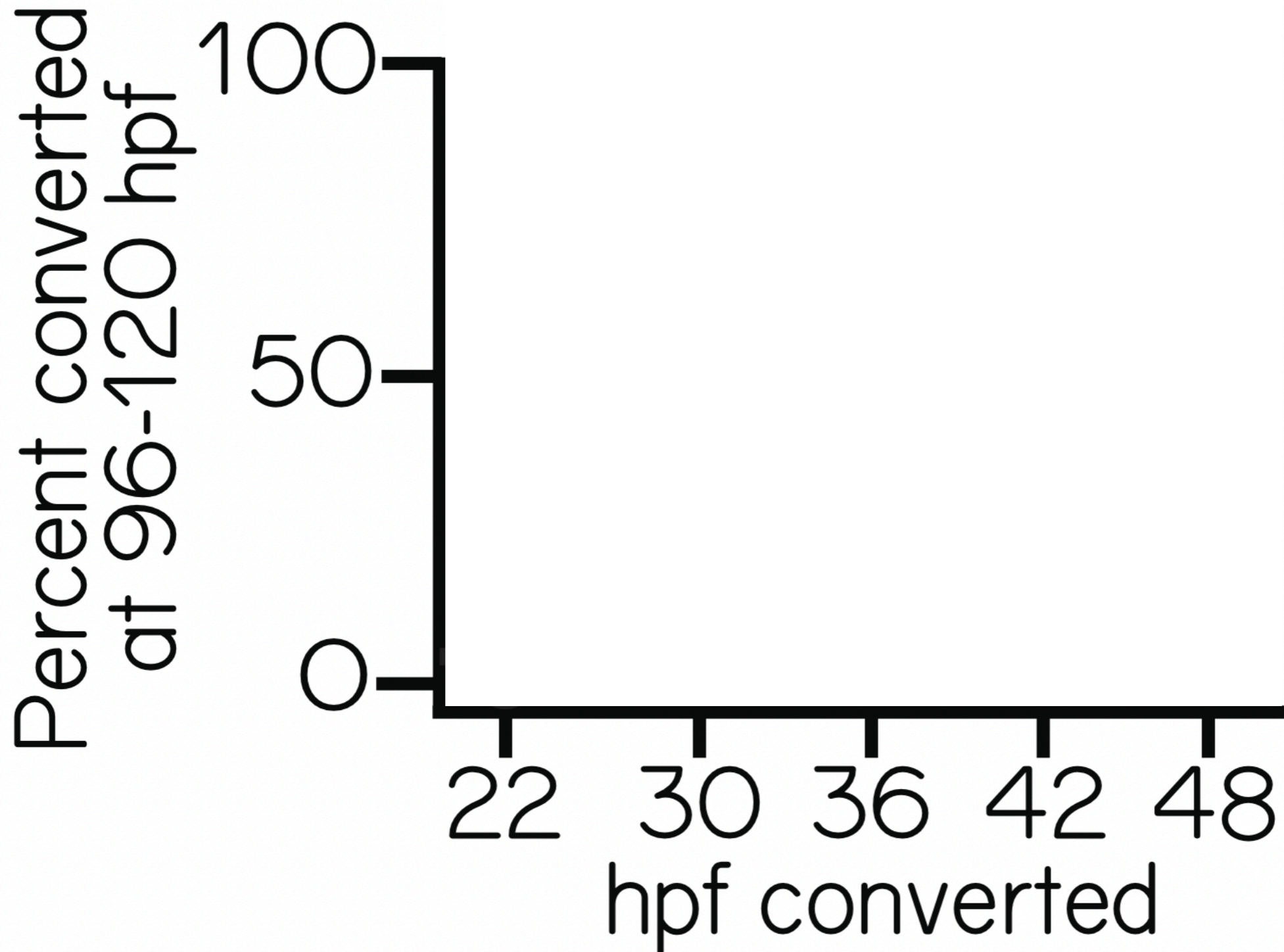




# Birthdating projection neurons

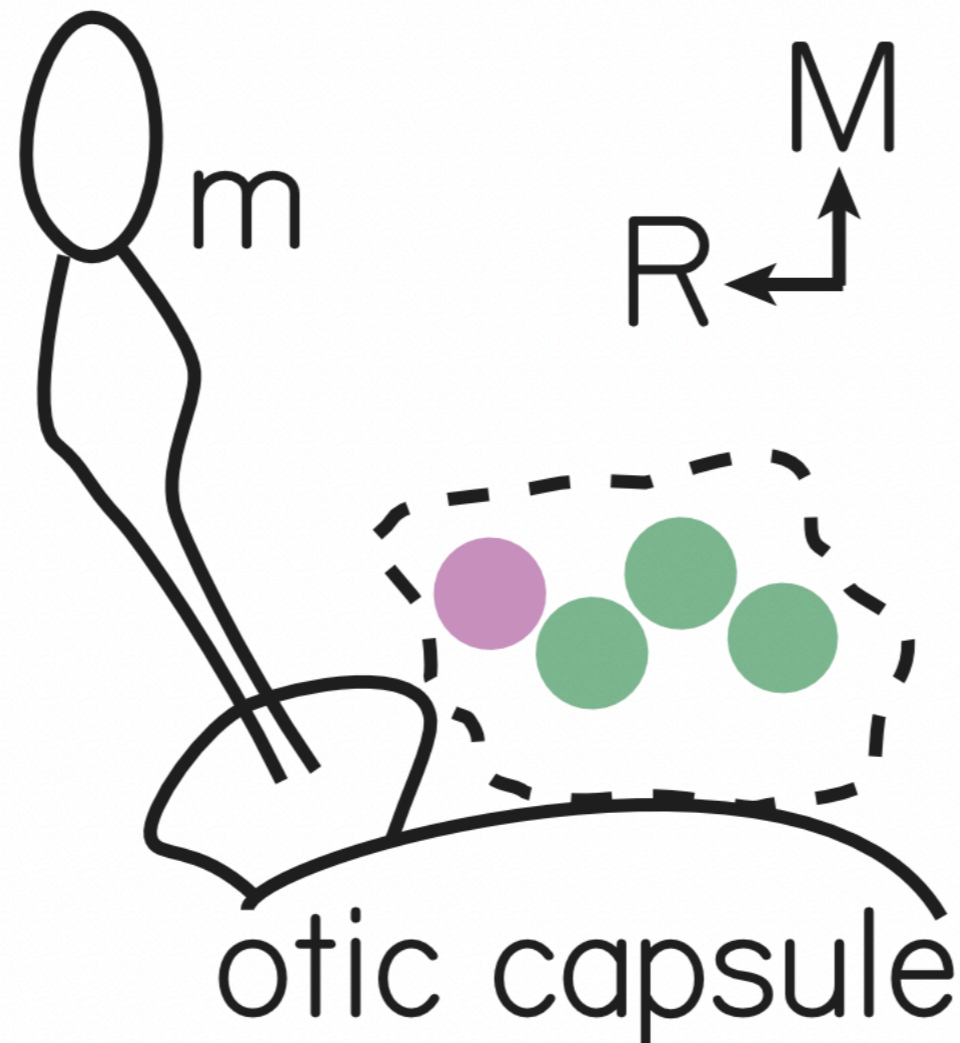


# Birthdating projection neurons

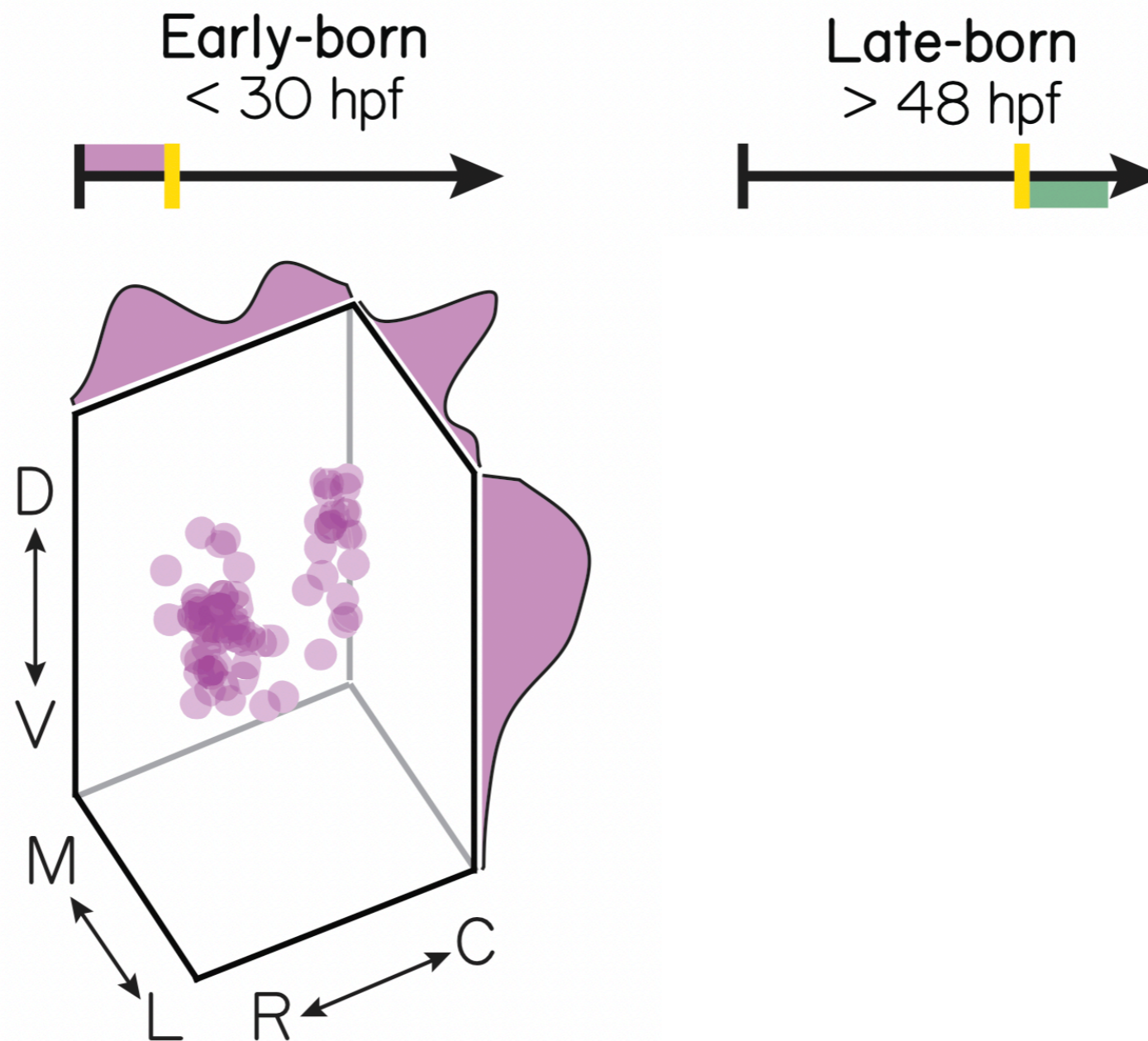


# Localizing birthdated projection neurons in space

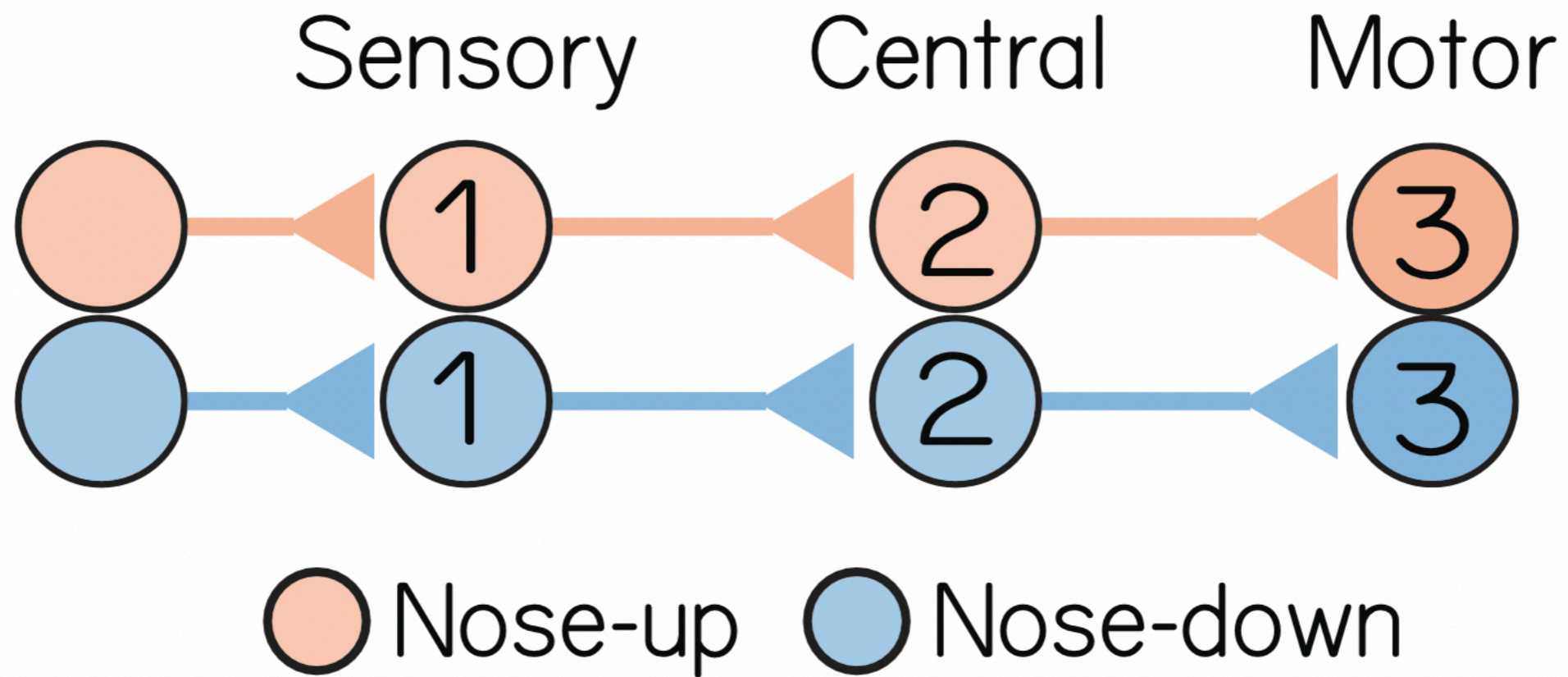
Landmarks for  
brain registration



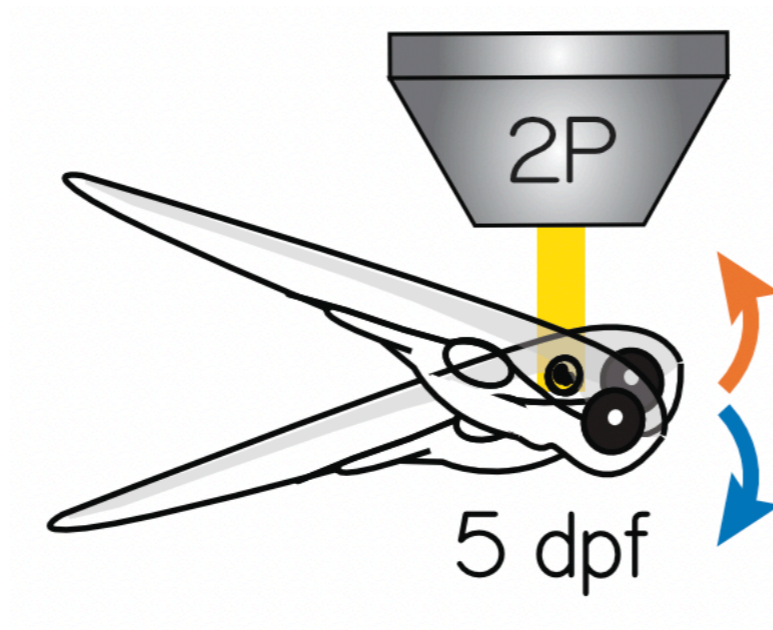
# Early and late-born projection neurons are differentially organized in space

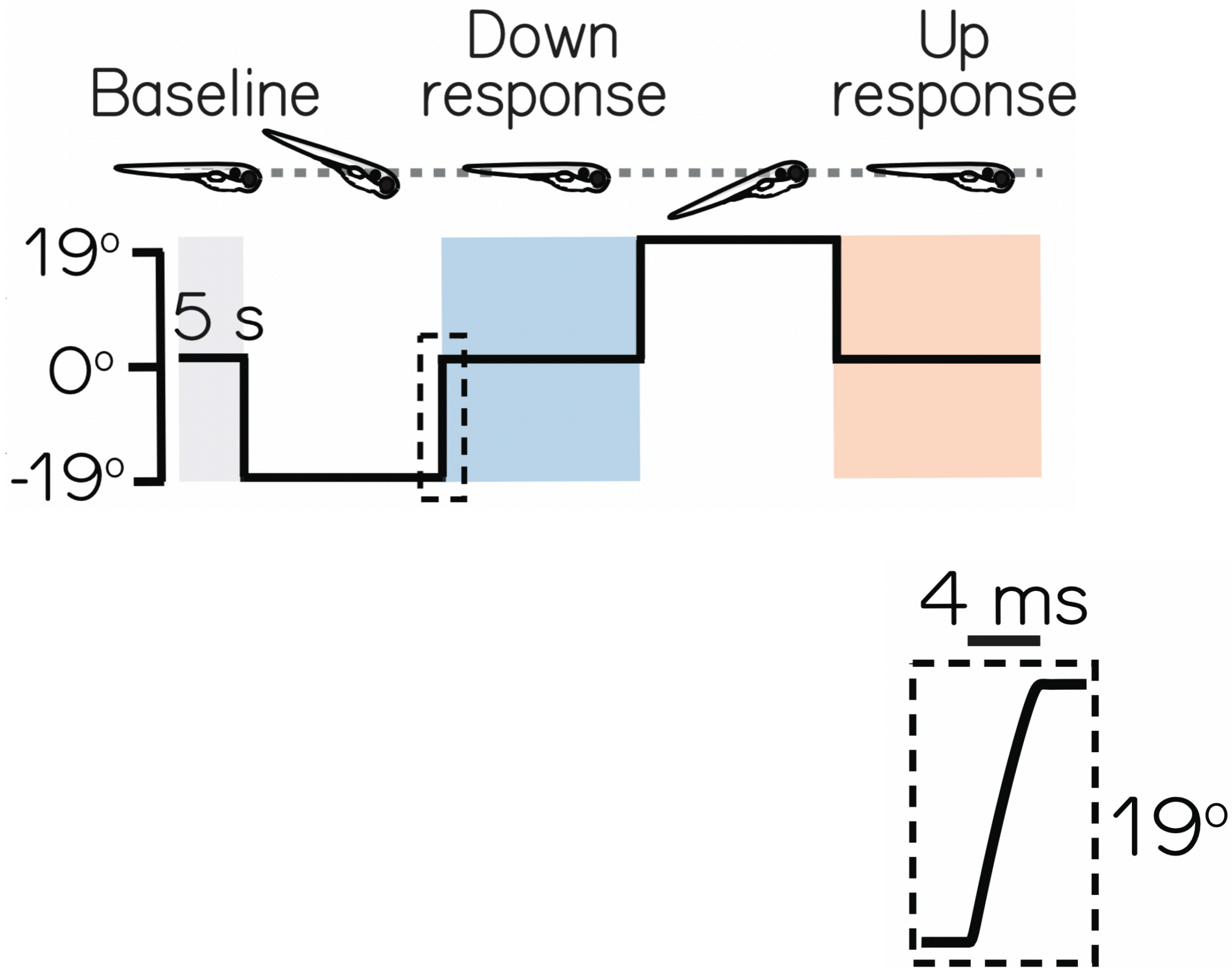


# The vertical vestibulo-ocular reflex is organized into channels



# Functional classification of projection neurons





Objective

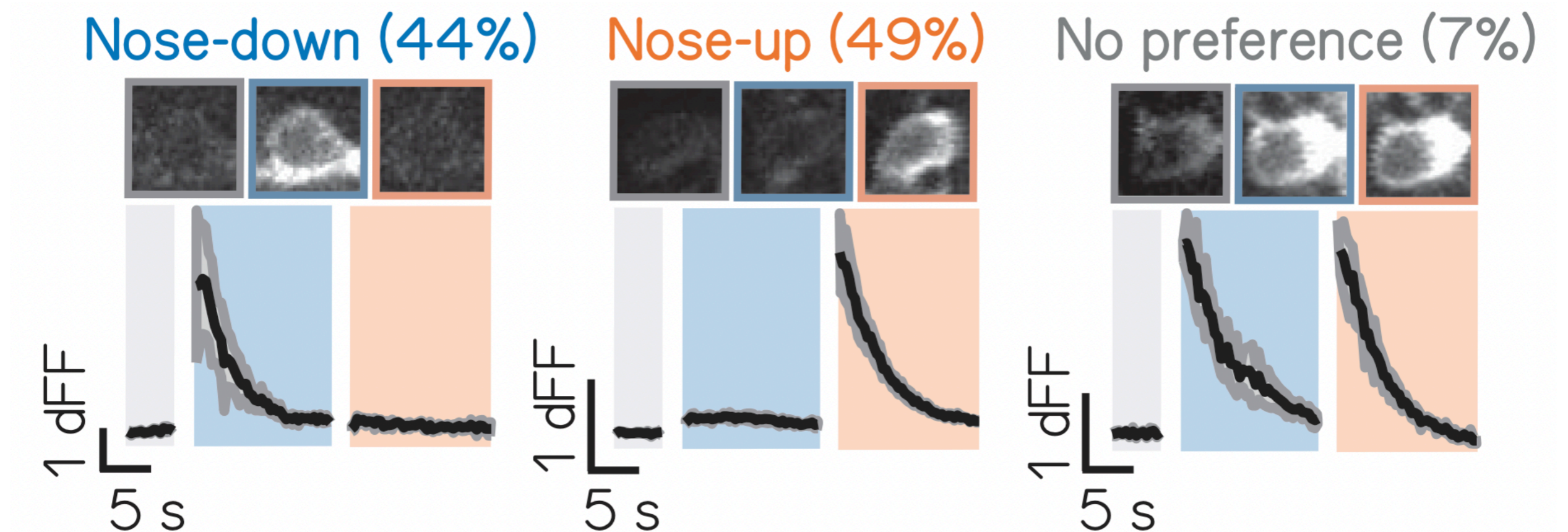


Fish

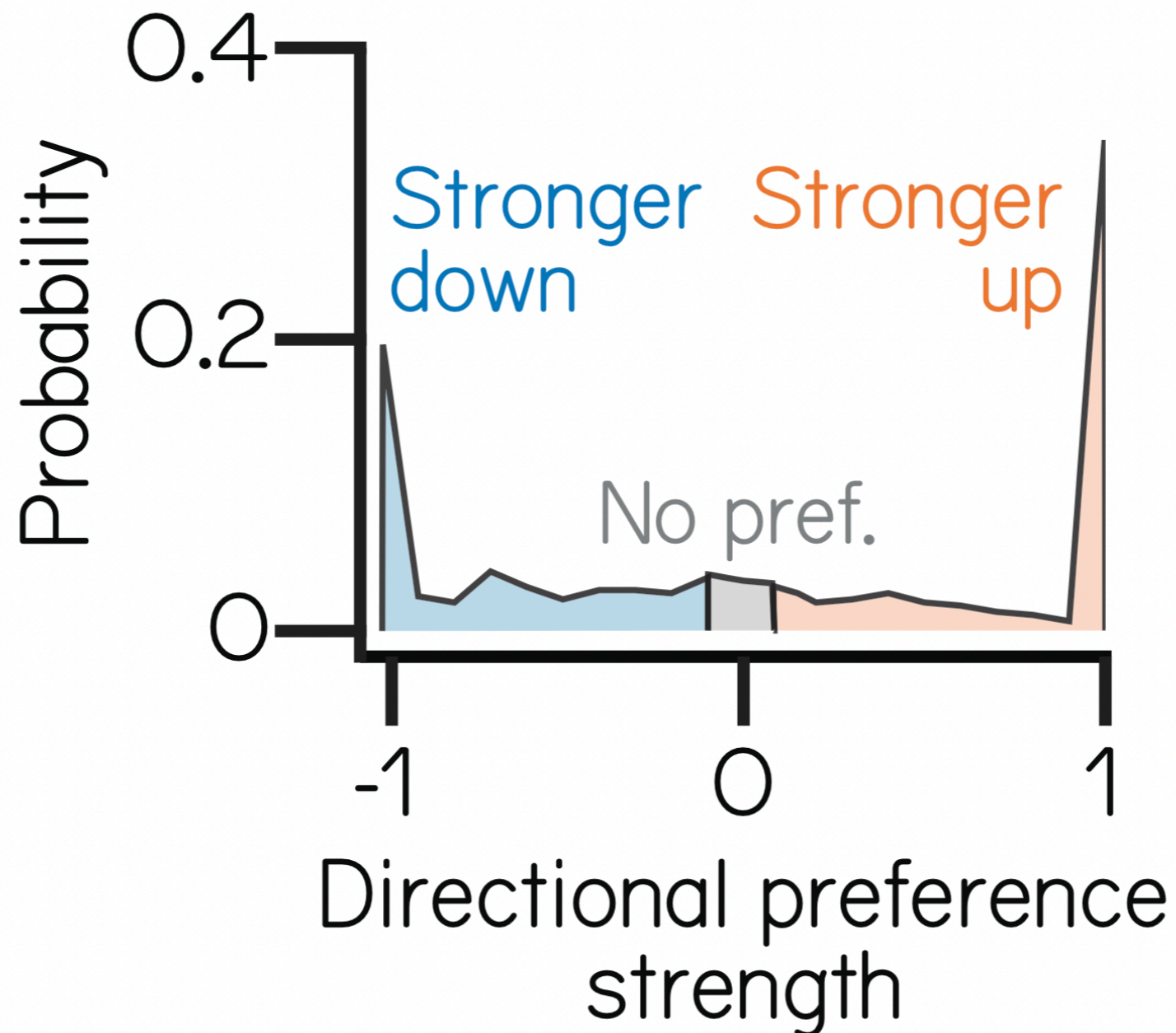
Galvo



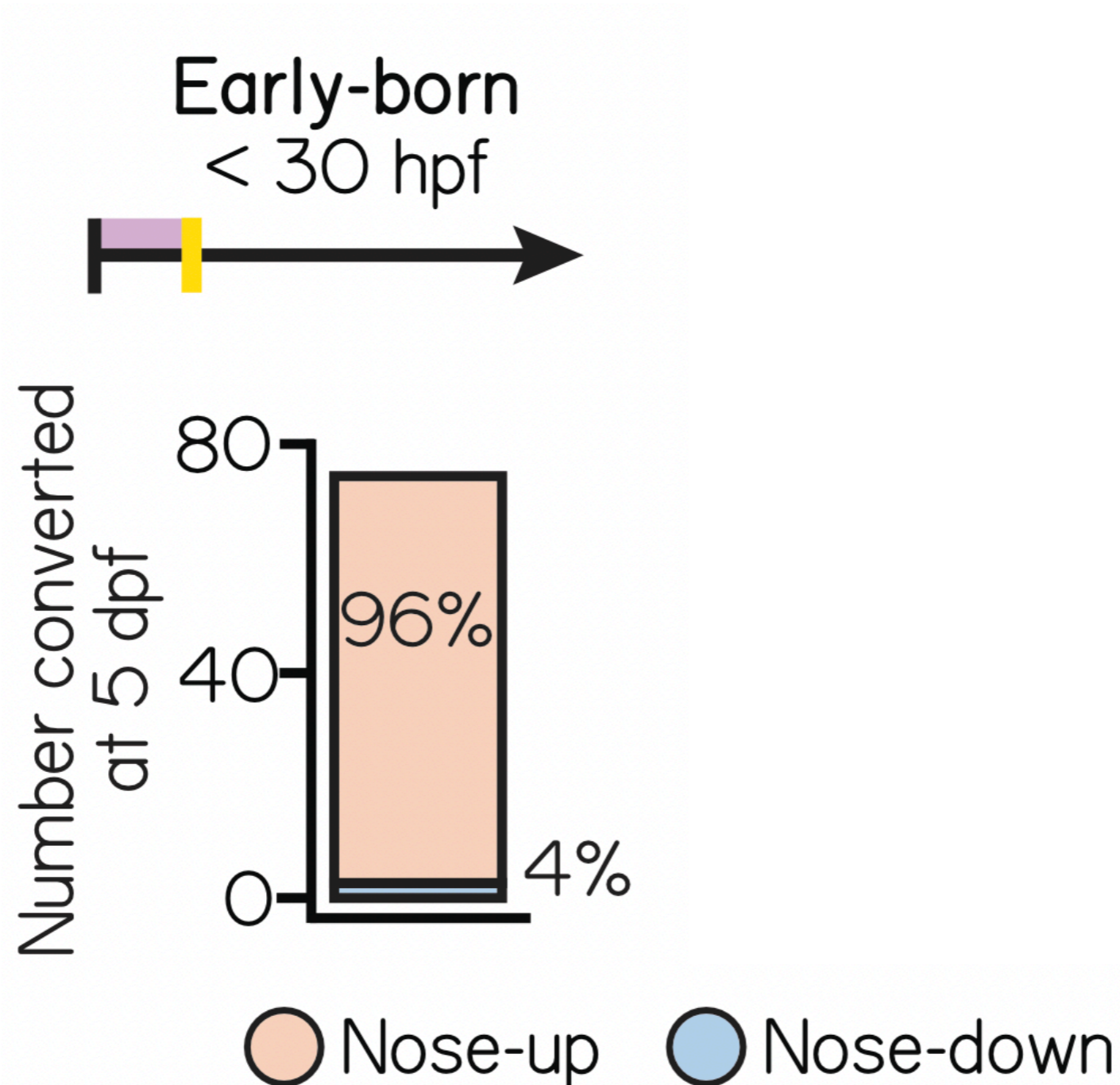
# Projection neurons can be classified by their response to tilts



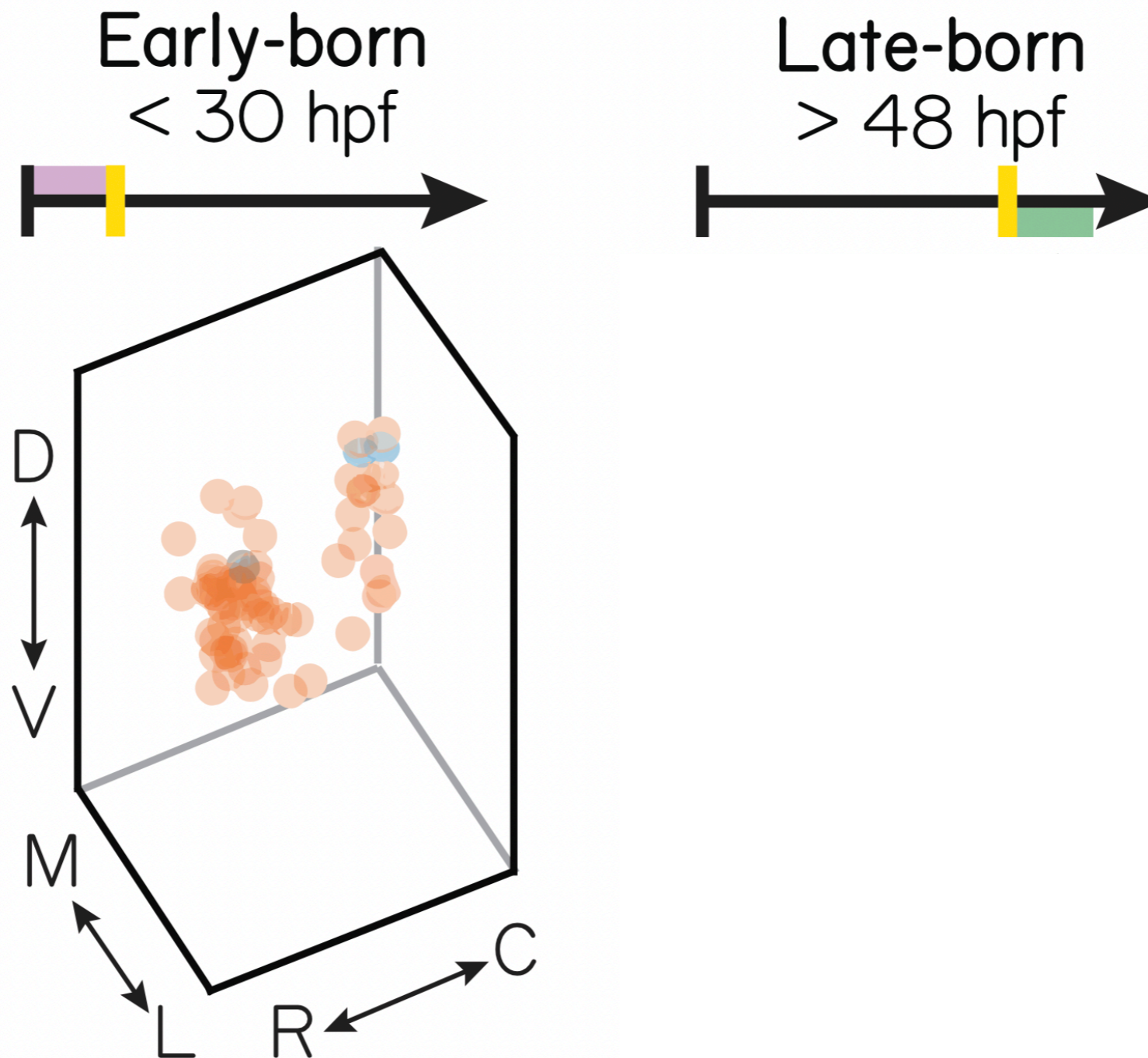
# Projection neurons can be classified by their response to tilts



# Birthdate predicts the response to tilts...



# ...and organizes projection neurons in space.



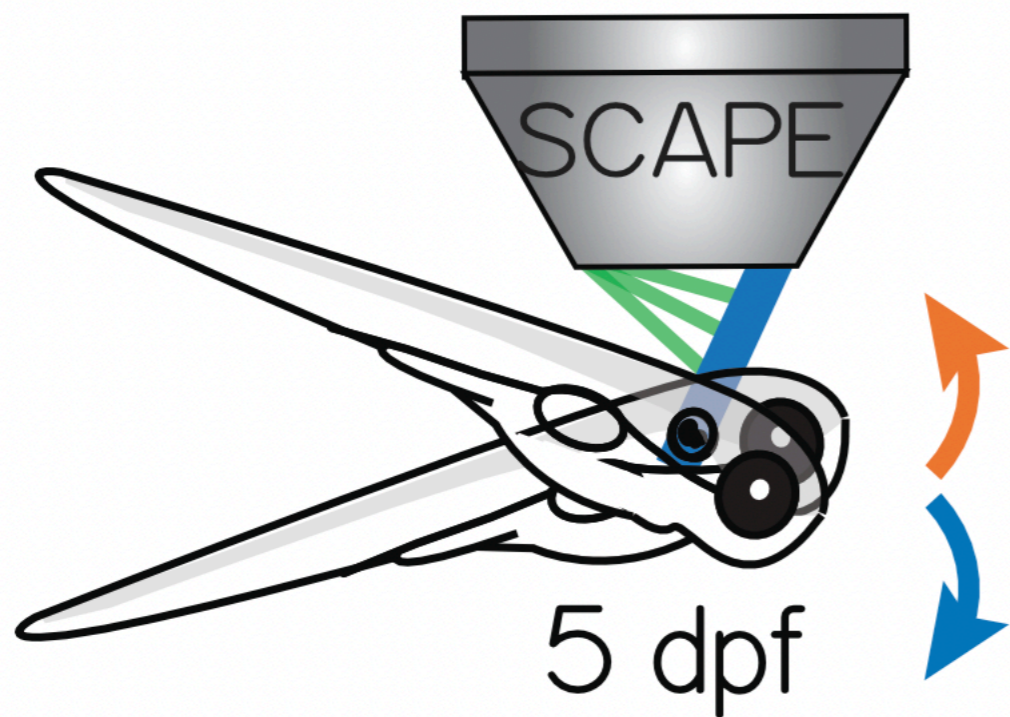
A woman with long reddish-brown hair, wearing a black lab coat, is looking through a microscope in a laboratory. The background is dark, and there are other microscopes and laboratory equipment visible. The text 'Prof. Elizabeth MC Hillman, I' is overlaid in the top right corner. In the bottom right corner, there is a list of names: 'Wenze Li', 'Venkata Voleti', 'Citlali Perez Campos', and 'Kripa Patel'. A small white letter 'N' is visible in the bottom left corner.

Prof. Elizabeth MC Hillman, I

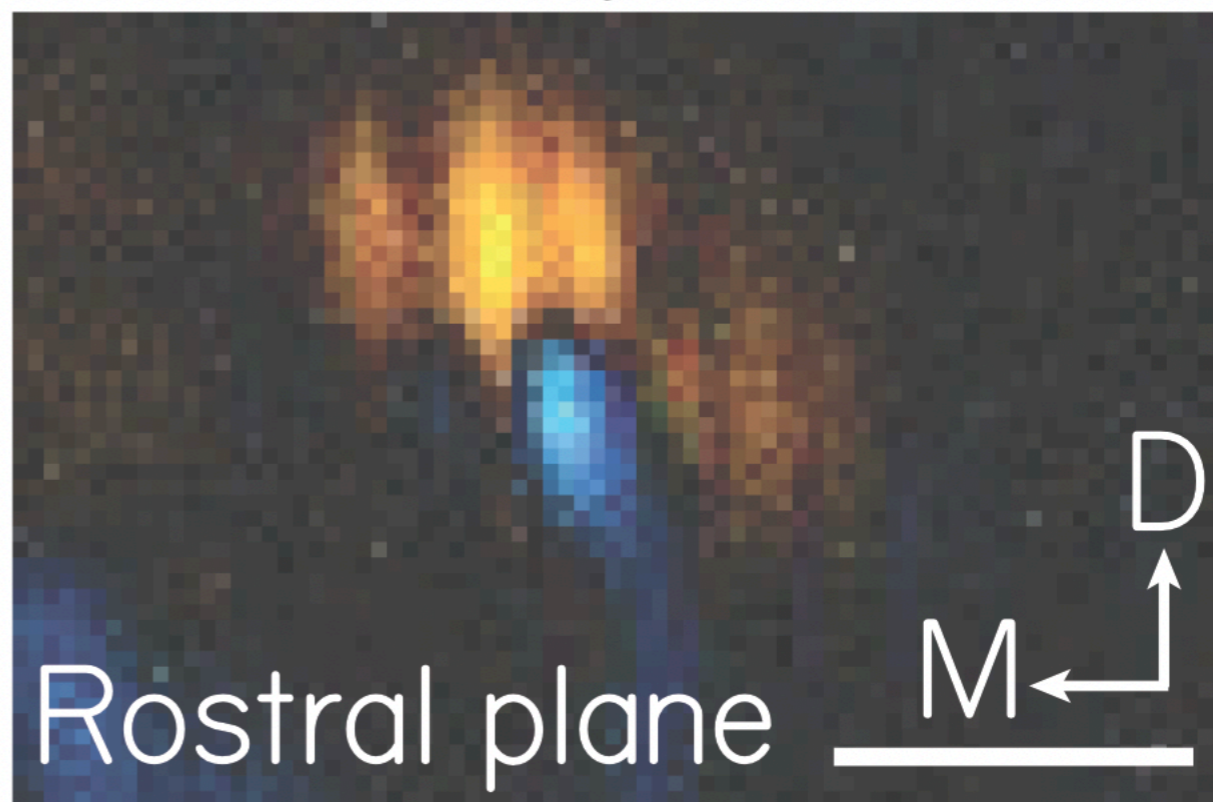
Wenze Li  
Venkata Voleti  
Citlali Perez Campos  
Kripa Patel

N

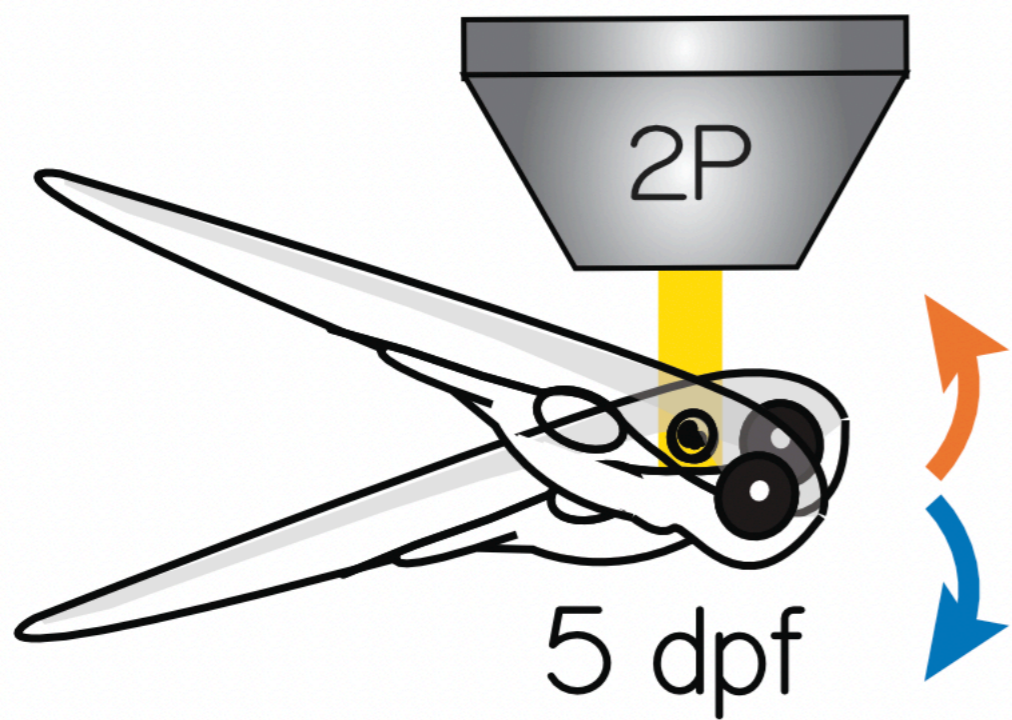




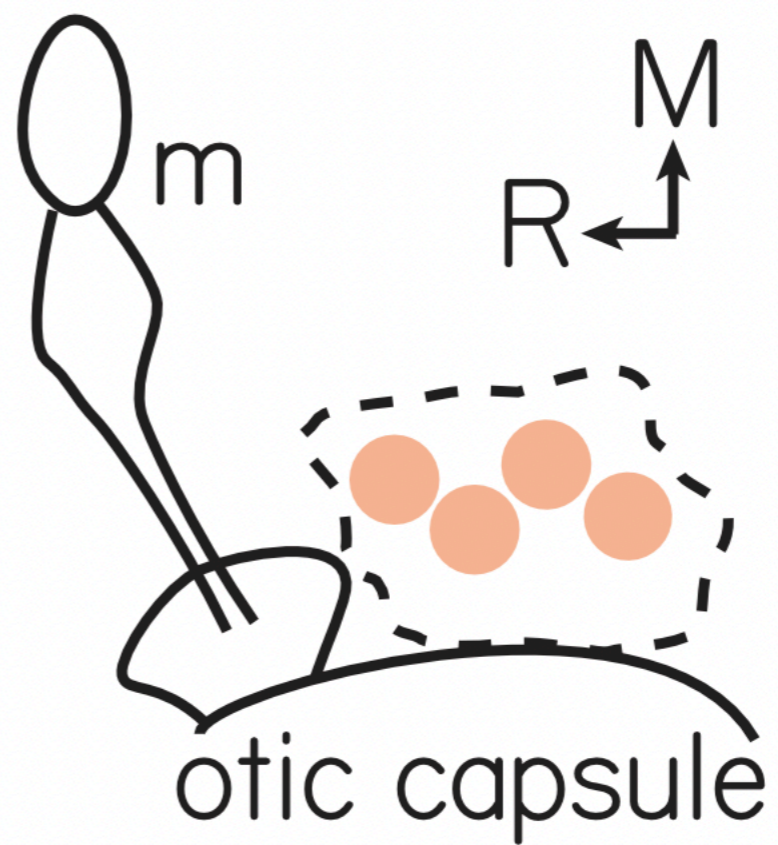
## Pixel registration



- Stronger nose-up
- Stronger nose-down

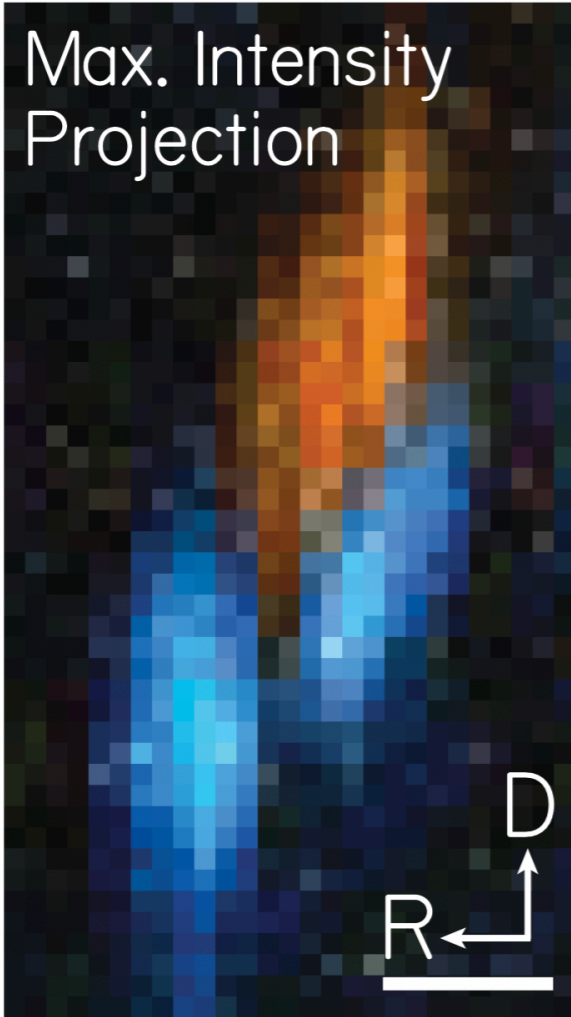


Brain/neuron  
registration

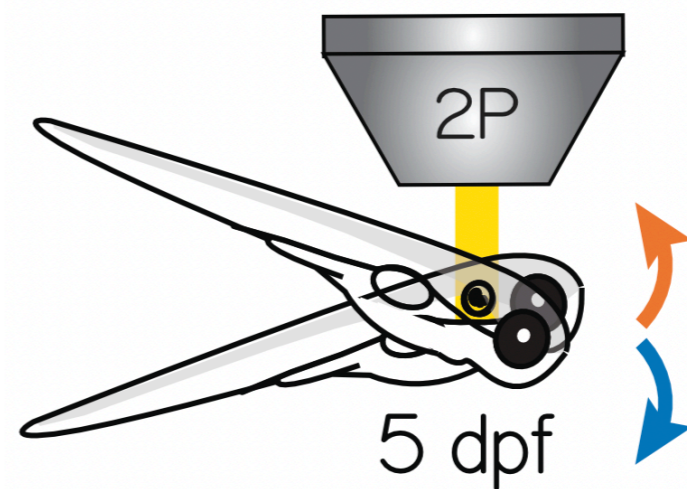
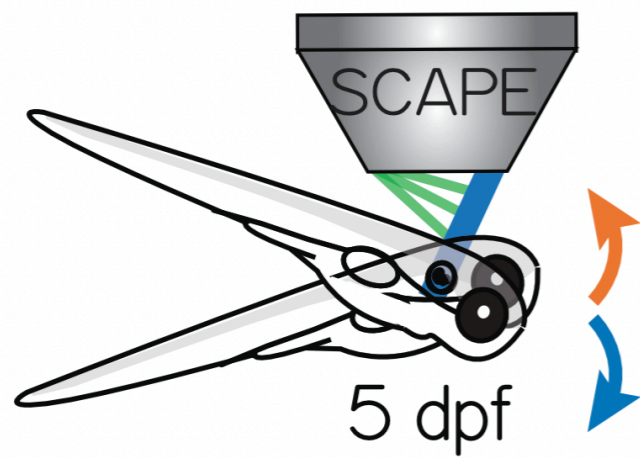
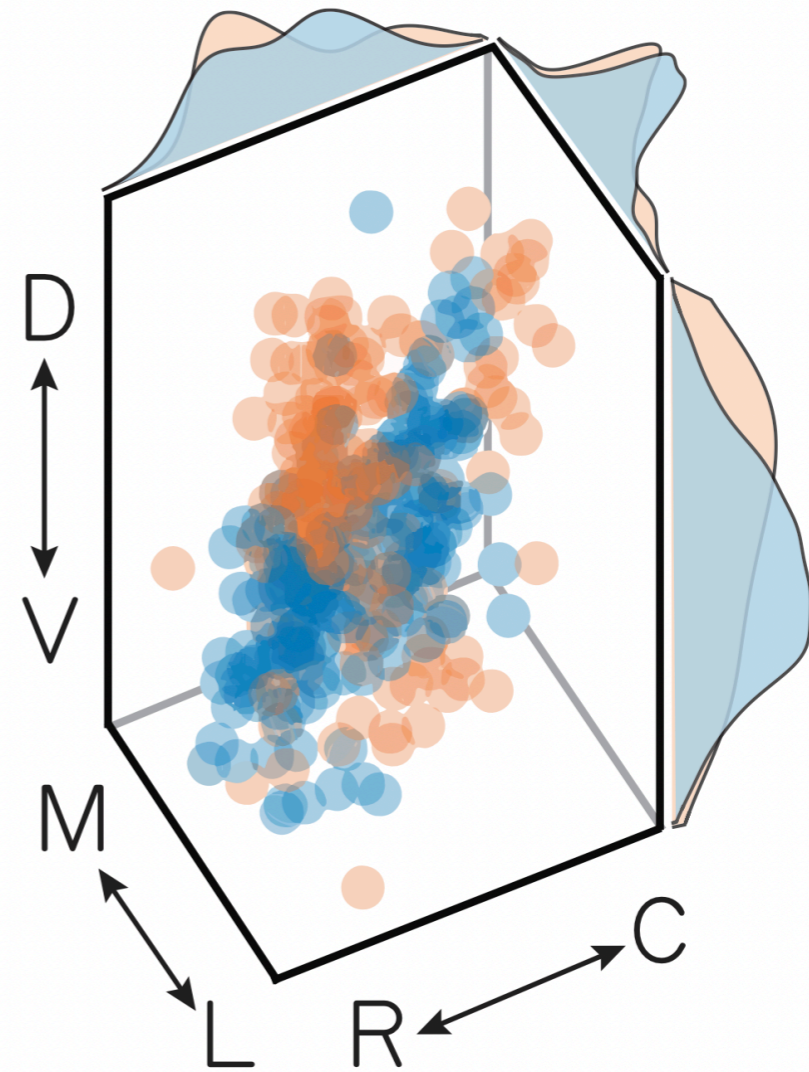




# Volumetric map



# Two-photon map



Sensory

Central

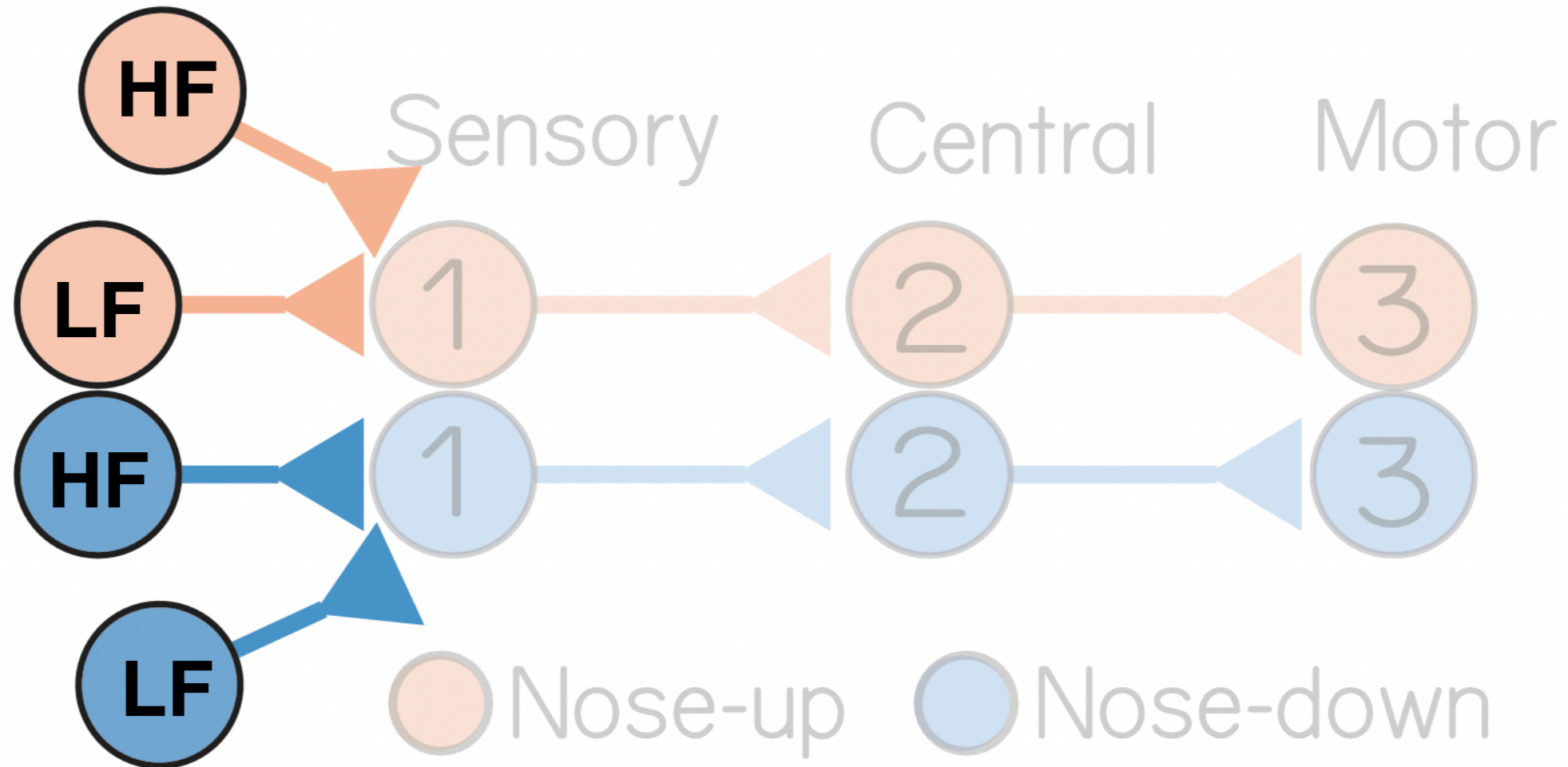
Motor



body tilts

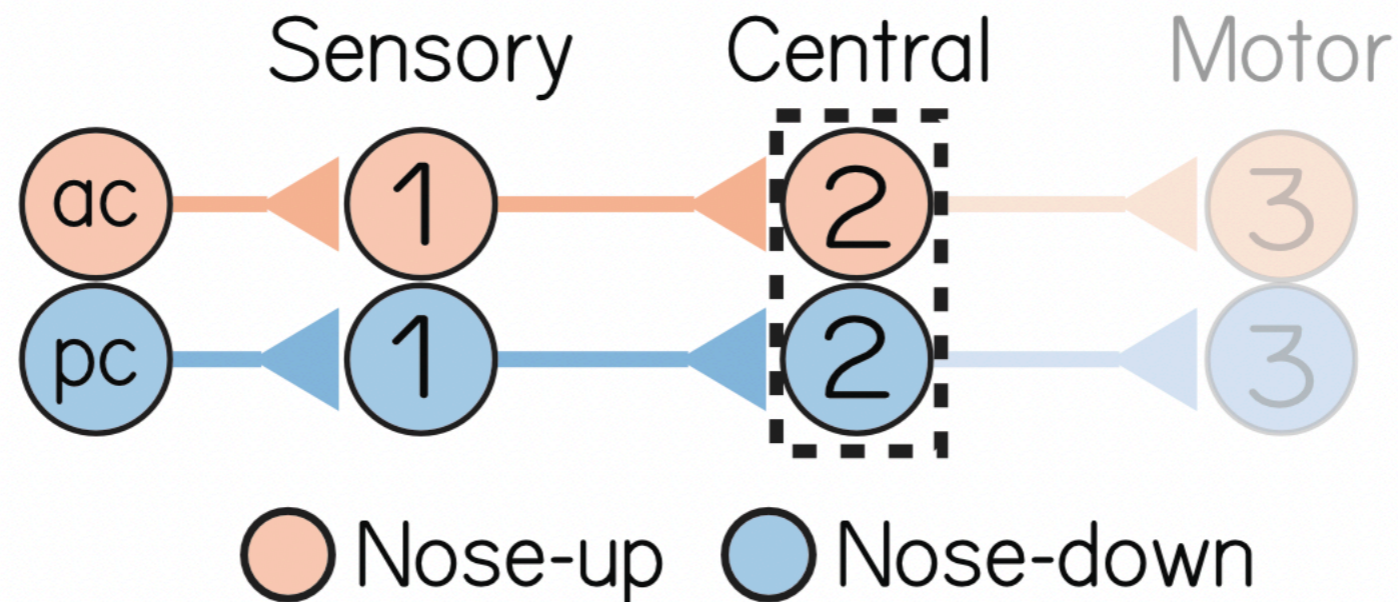
eyes rotate

# There are two transducers for tilt: otoliths and canals

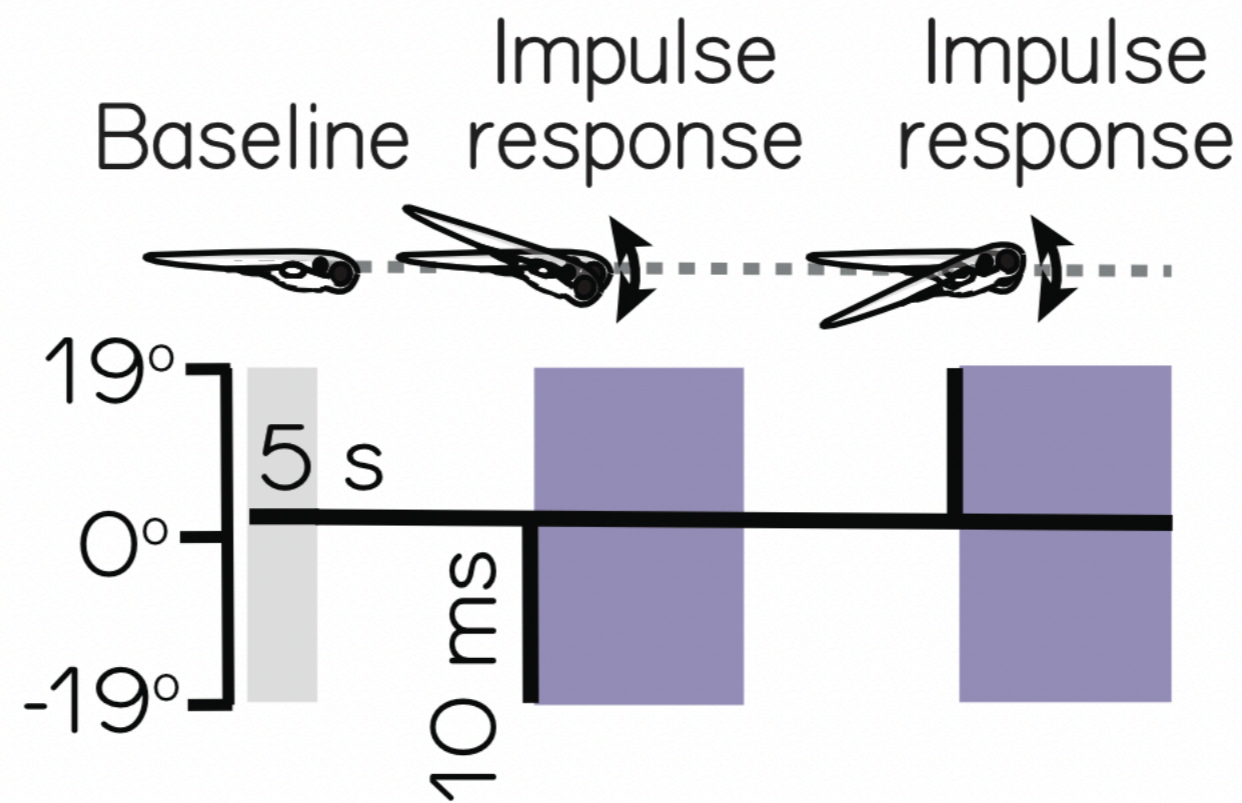


F = high pass (canals), LF = low pass (otoliths)

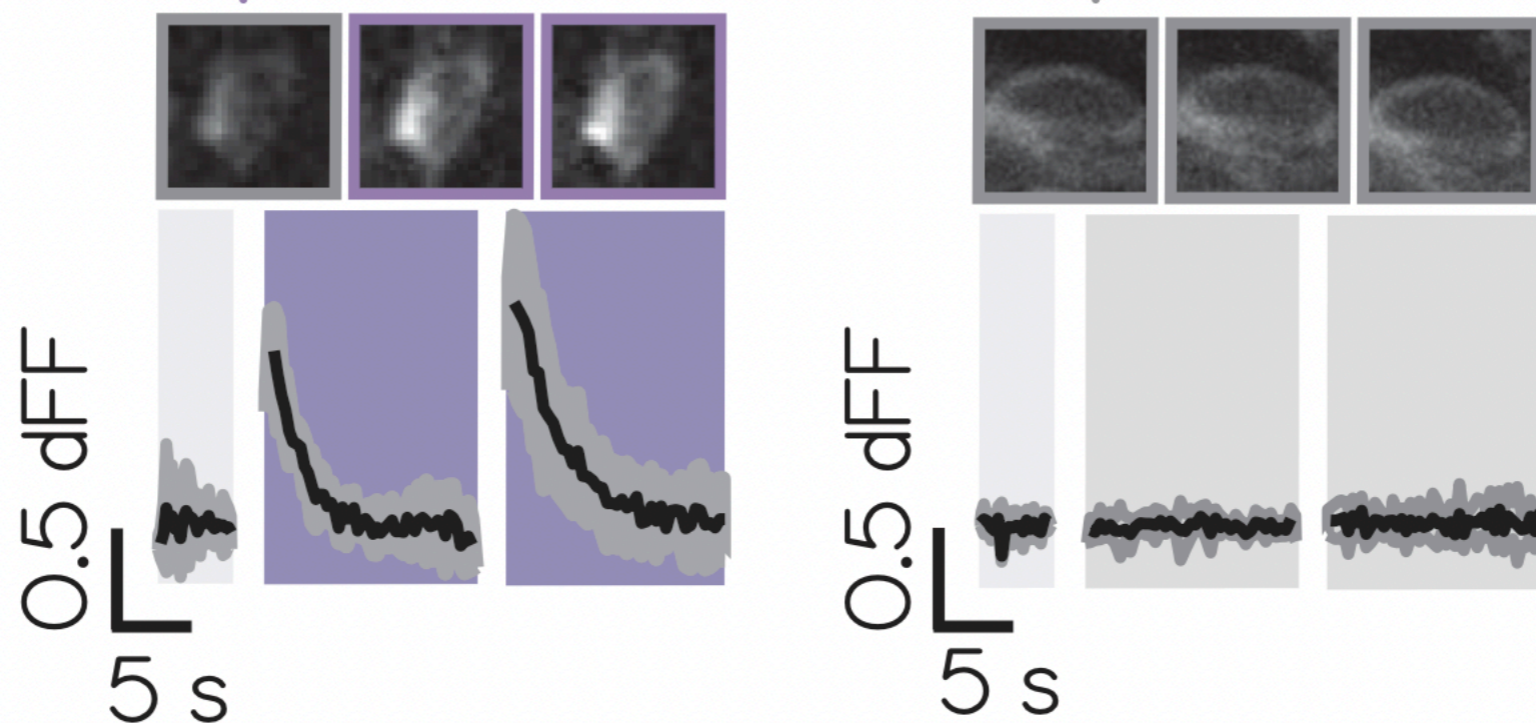
# Birthdate organizes projection neurons that receive input from the canals



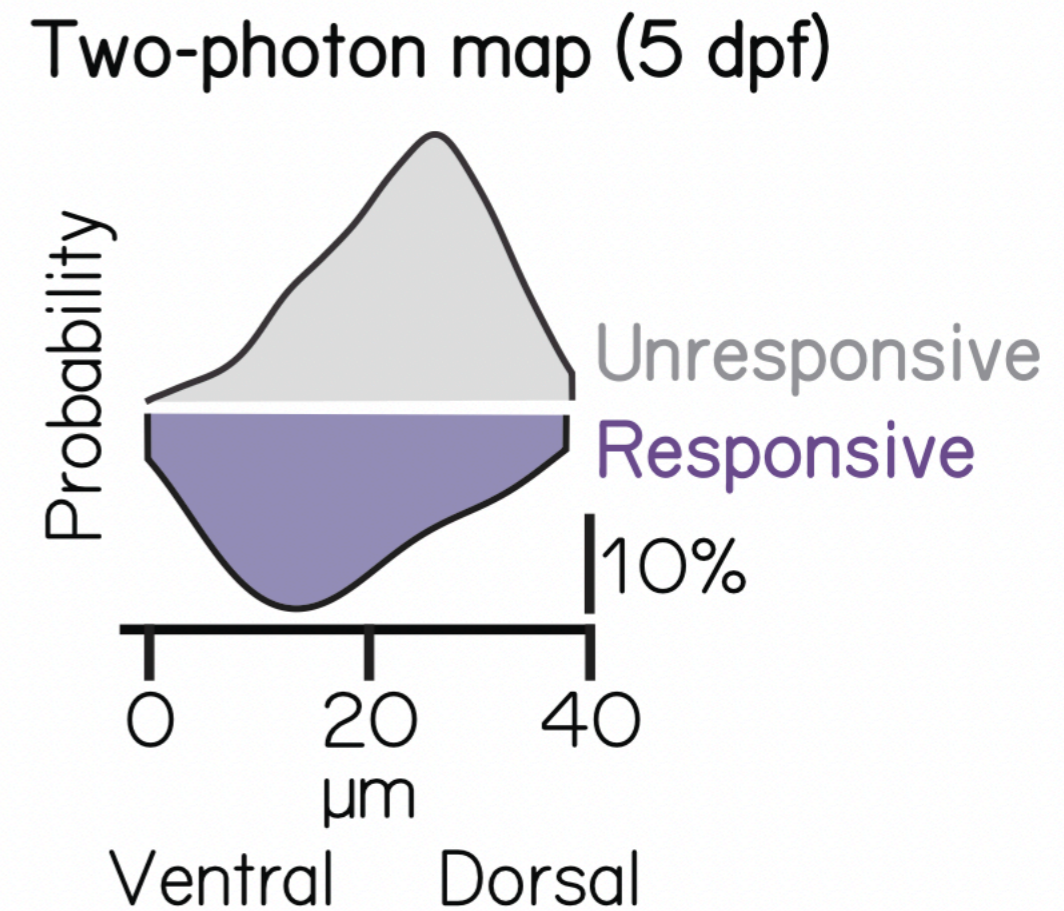
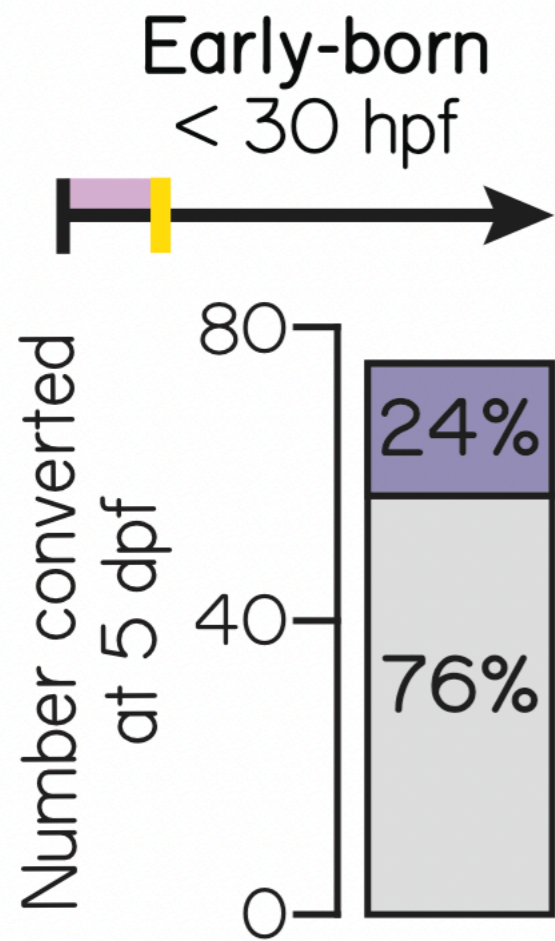
ac/pc = high pass (anterior canal / posterior canal)



Responsive (59%)      Unresponsive (41%)

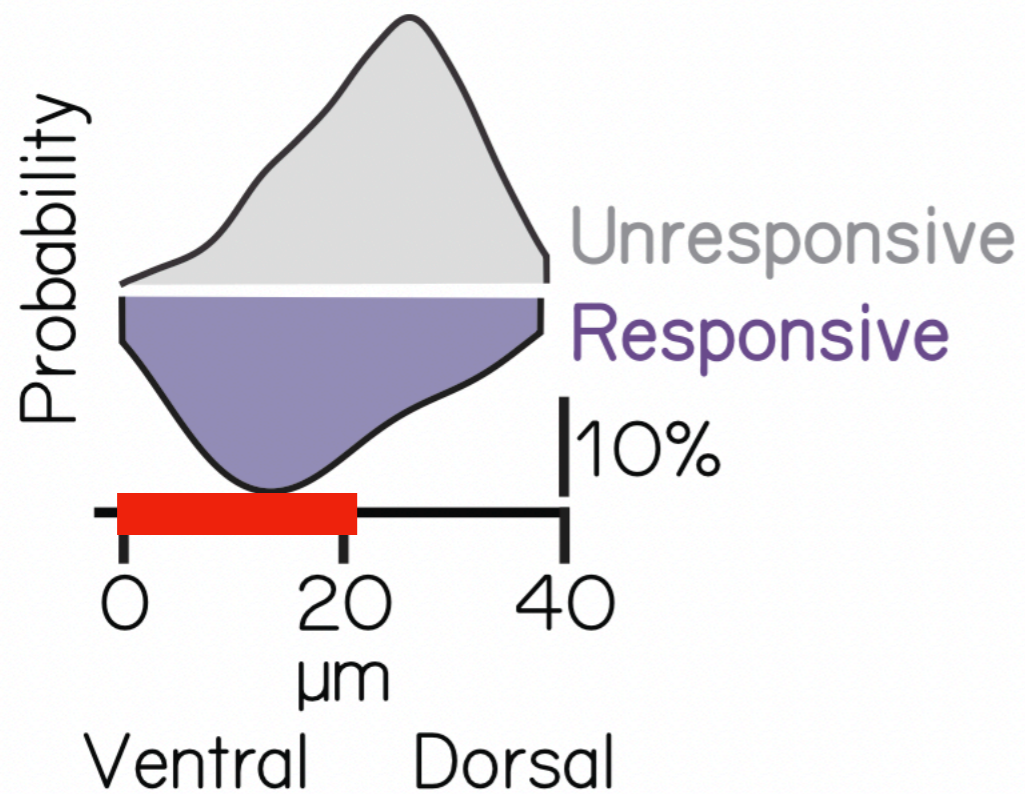


# Birthdate organizes impulse-sensitive projection neurons

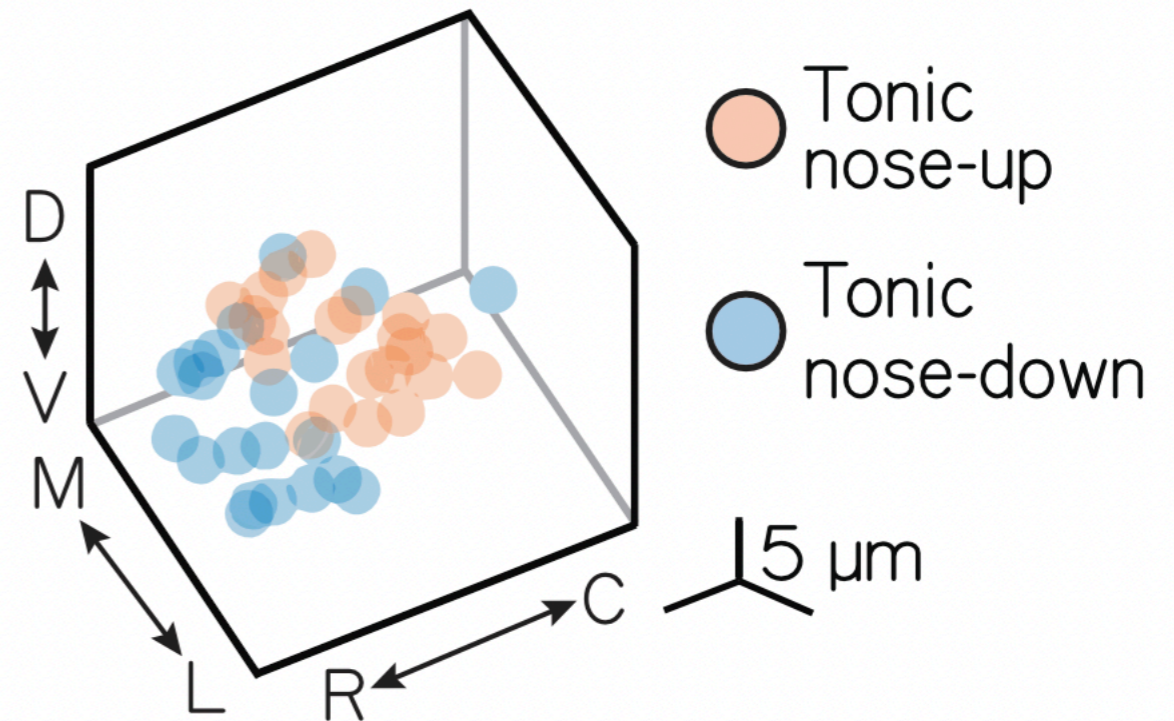


# Late-born (ventral) projection neurons show topography for tilt direction

Two-photon map (5 dpf)



Two-photon map (5 dpf):  
Ventral TAN





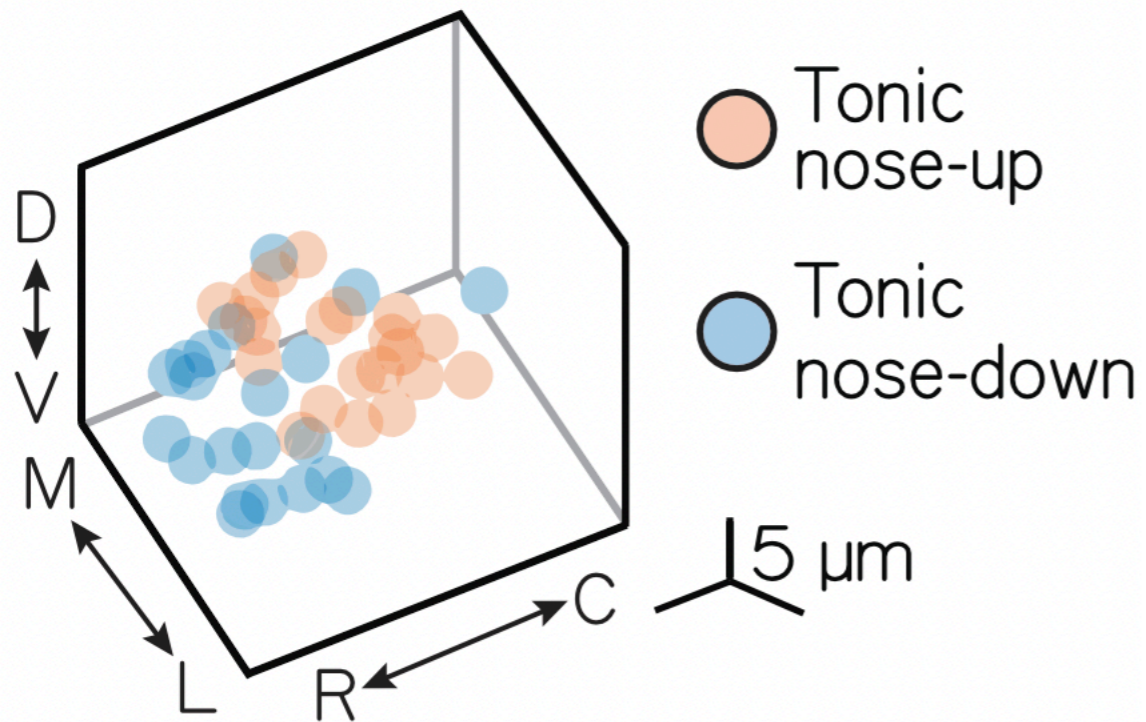
Prof. Martha Bagnall, Ph.D.

Washington University, St. Louis

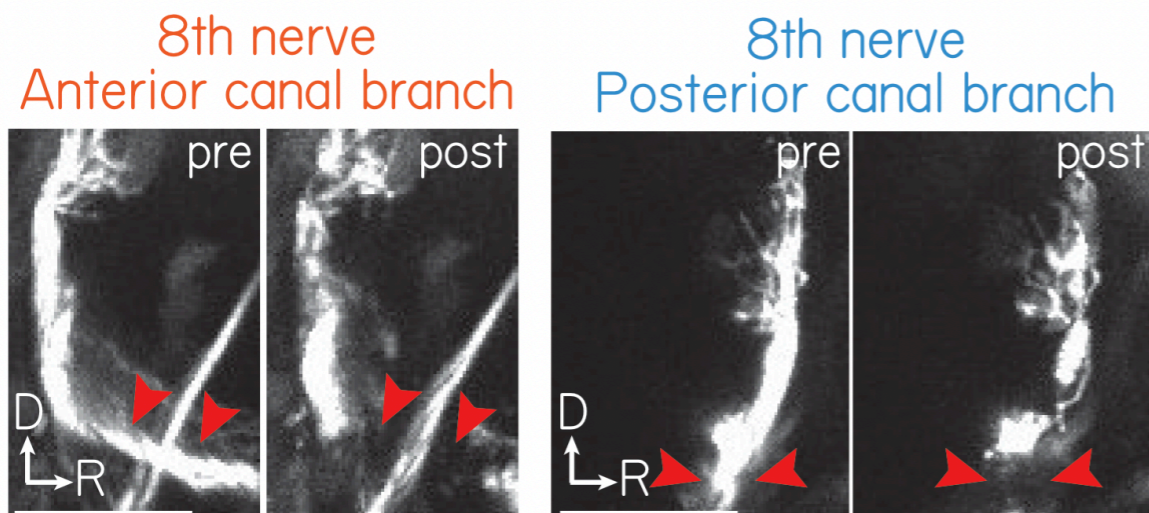
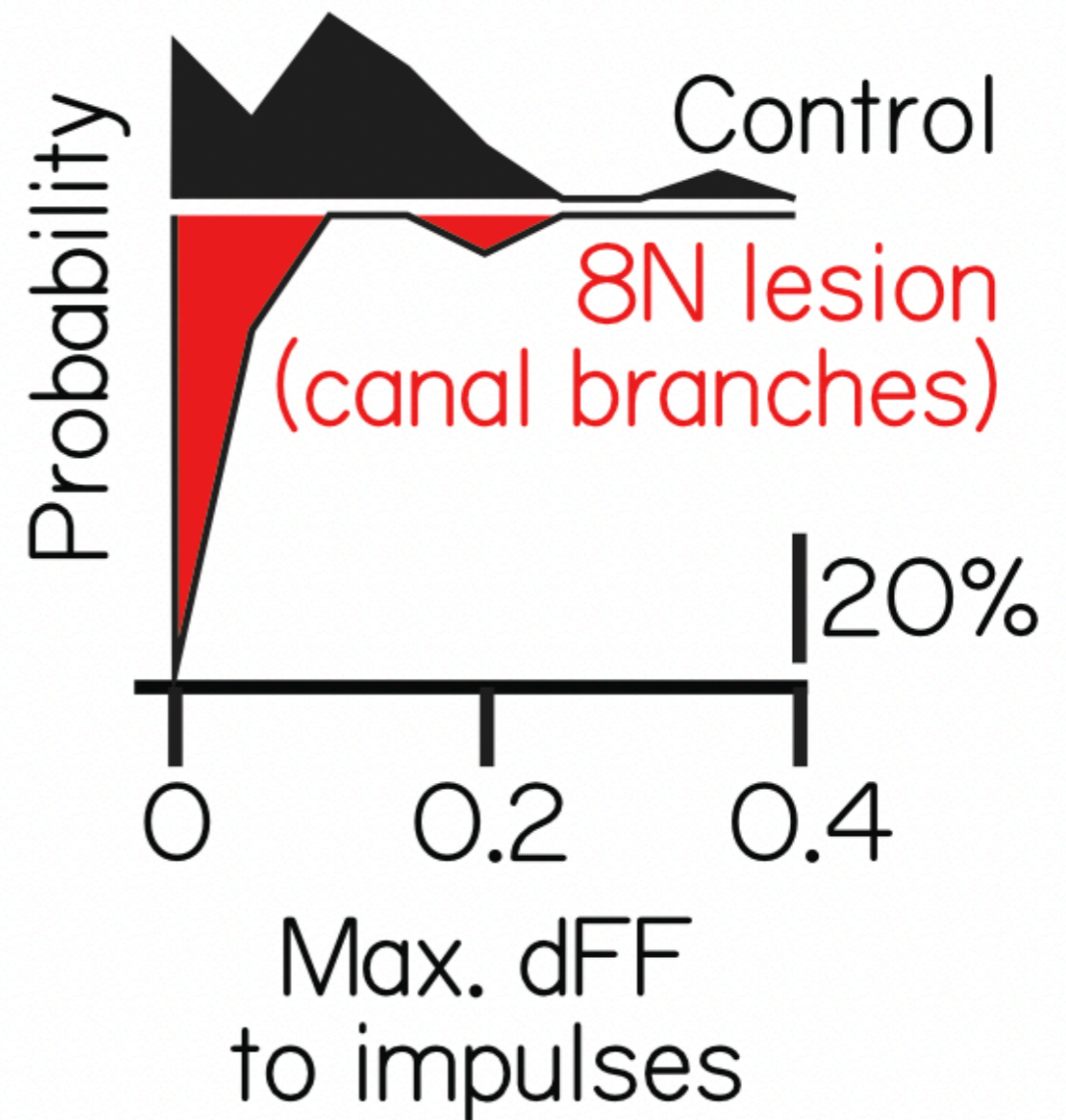
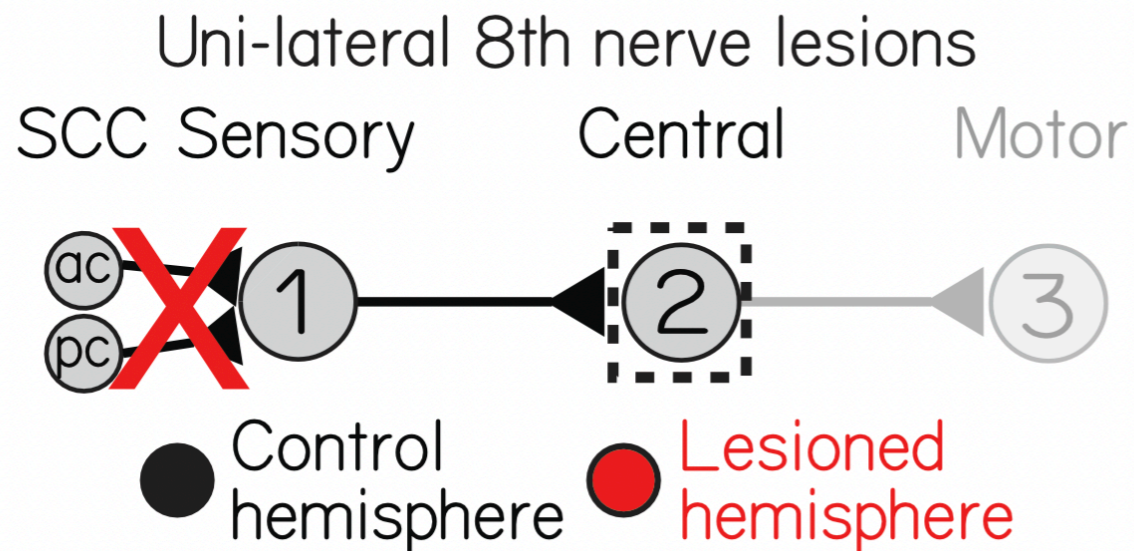


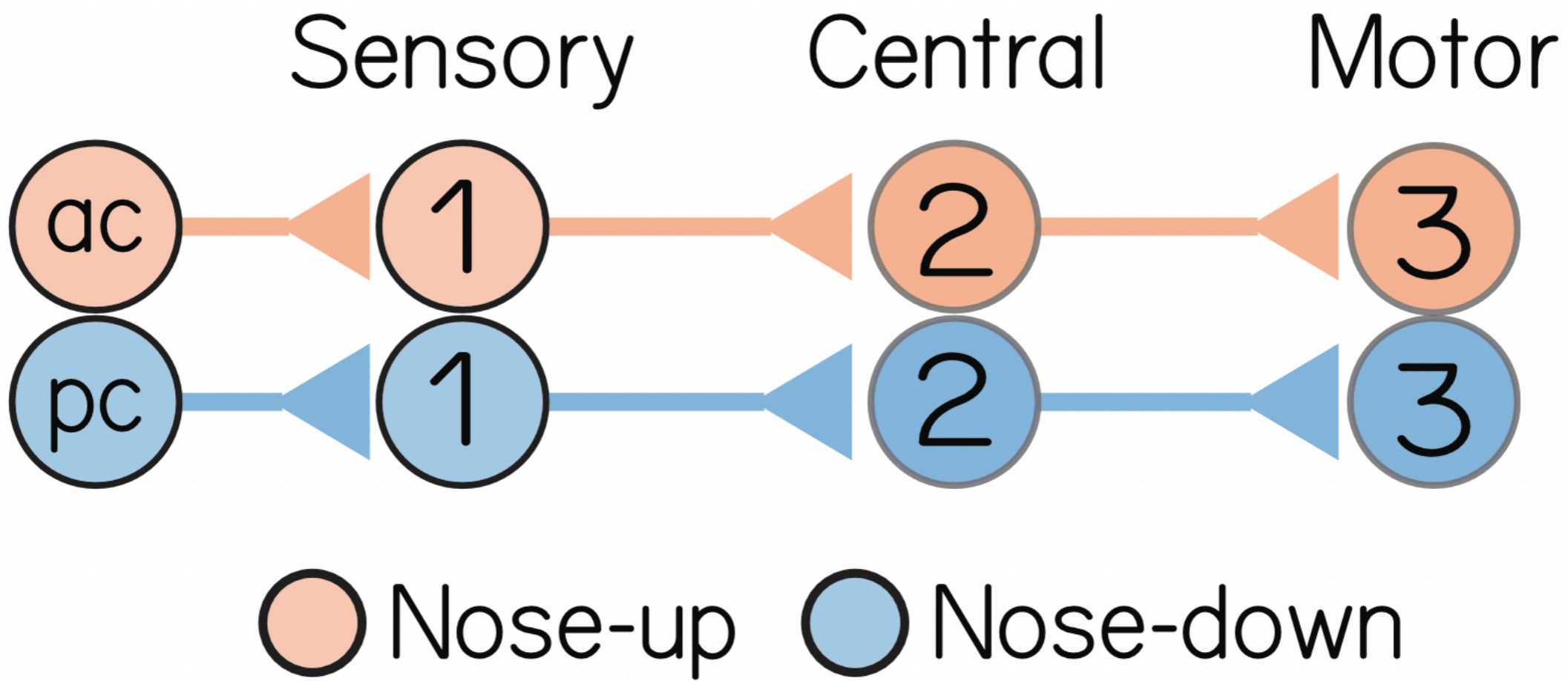
# Impulse-sensitive projection neurons receive canal input

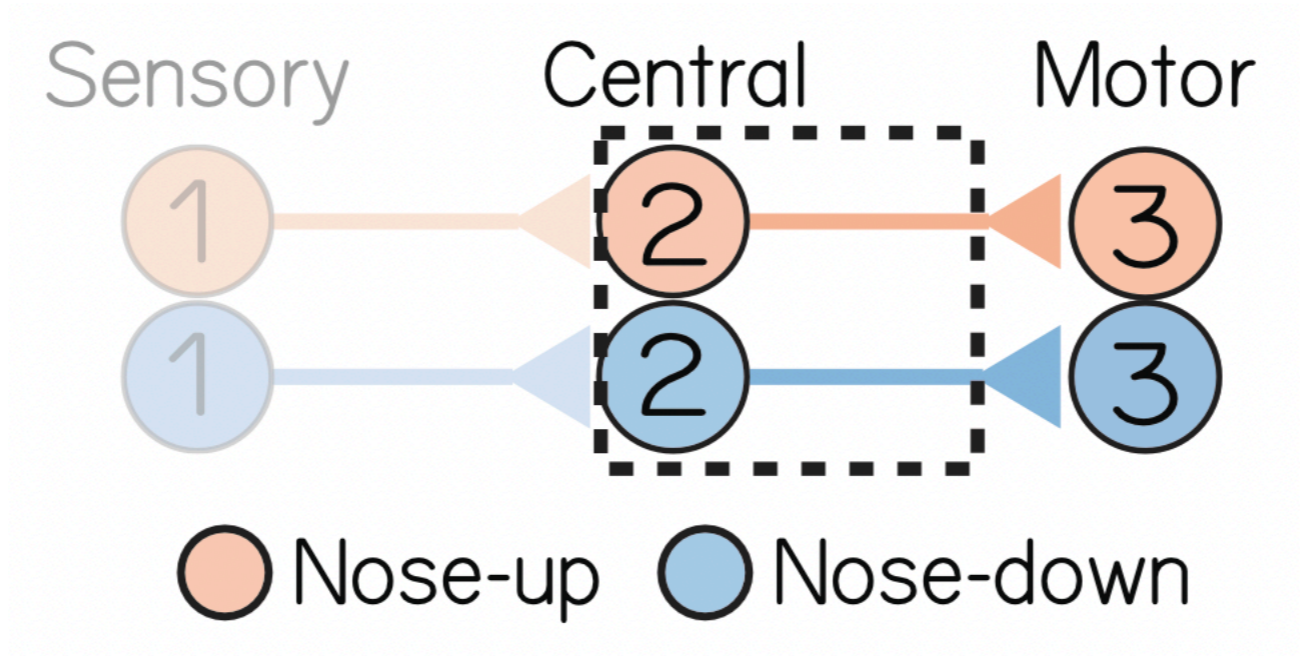
Two-photon map (5 dpf):  
Ventral TAN



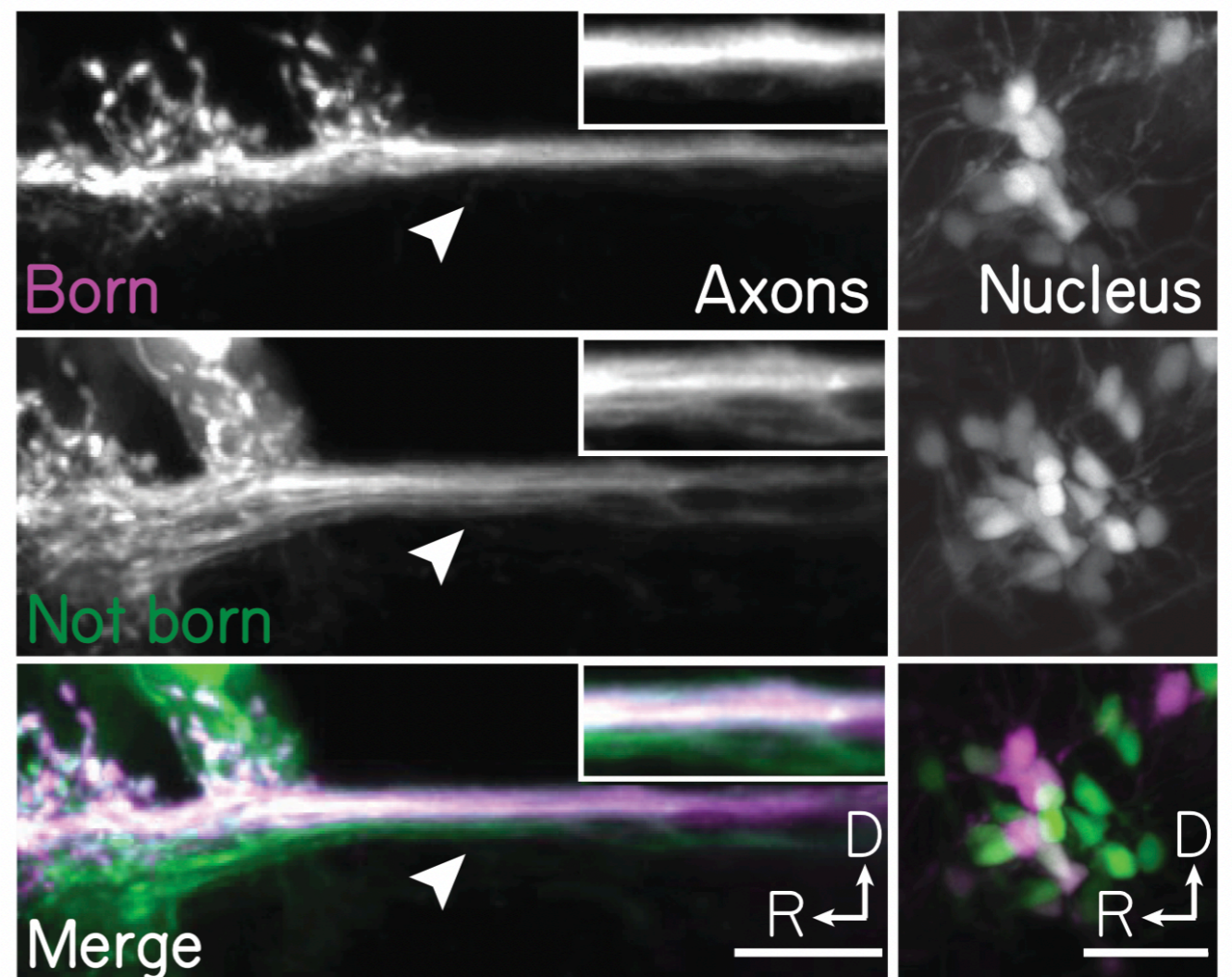
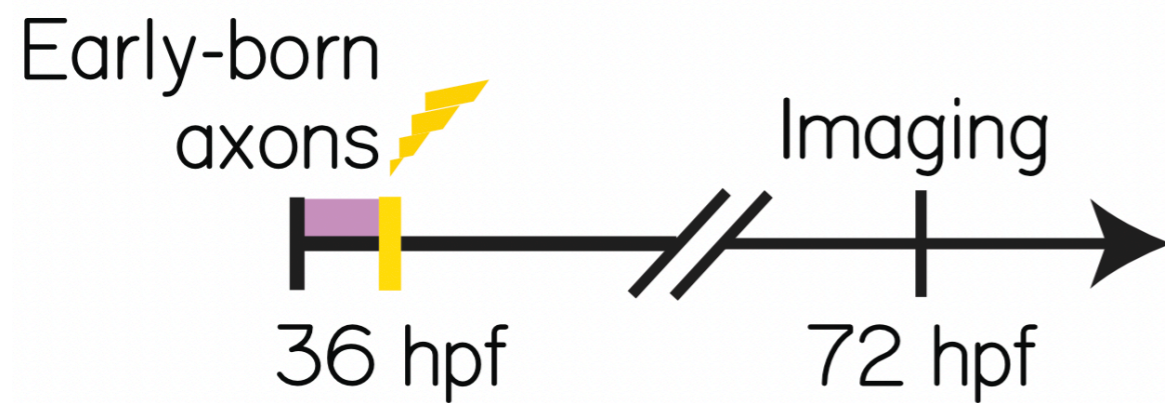
# Loss of canal input reduces the impulse response

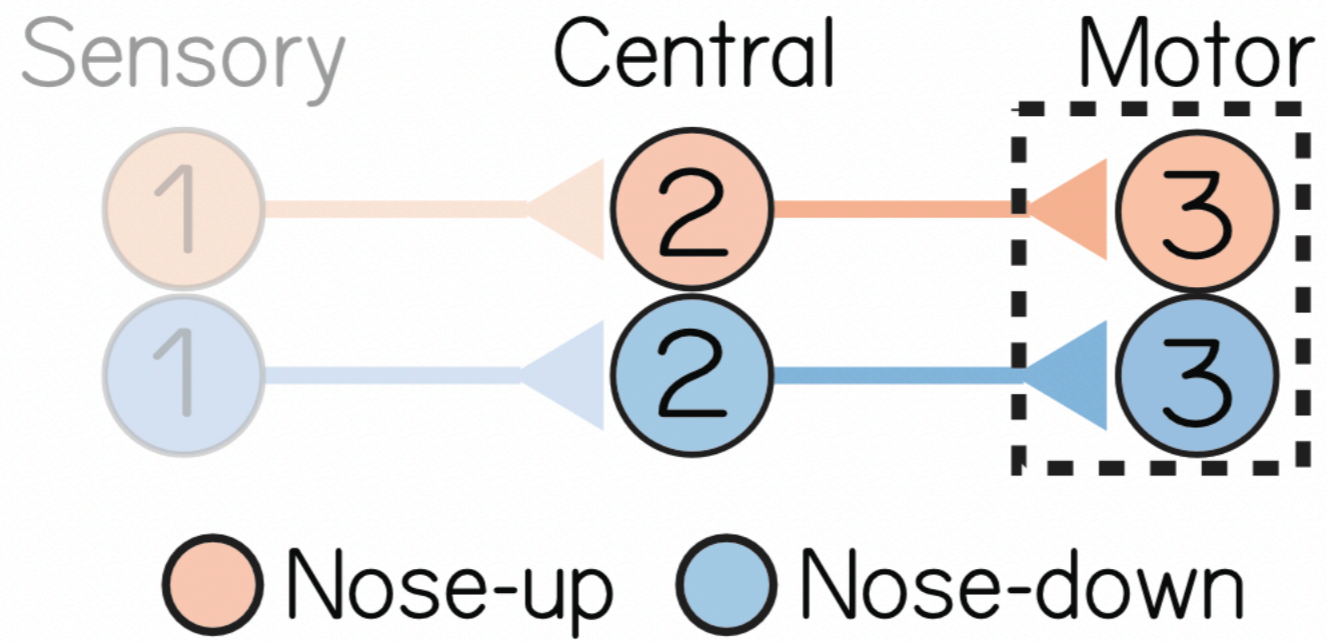




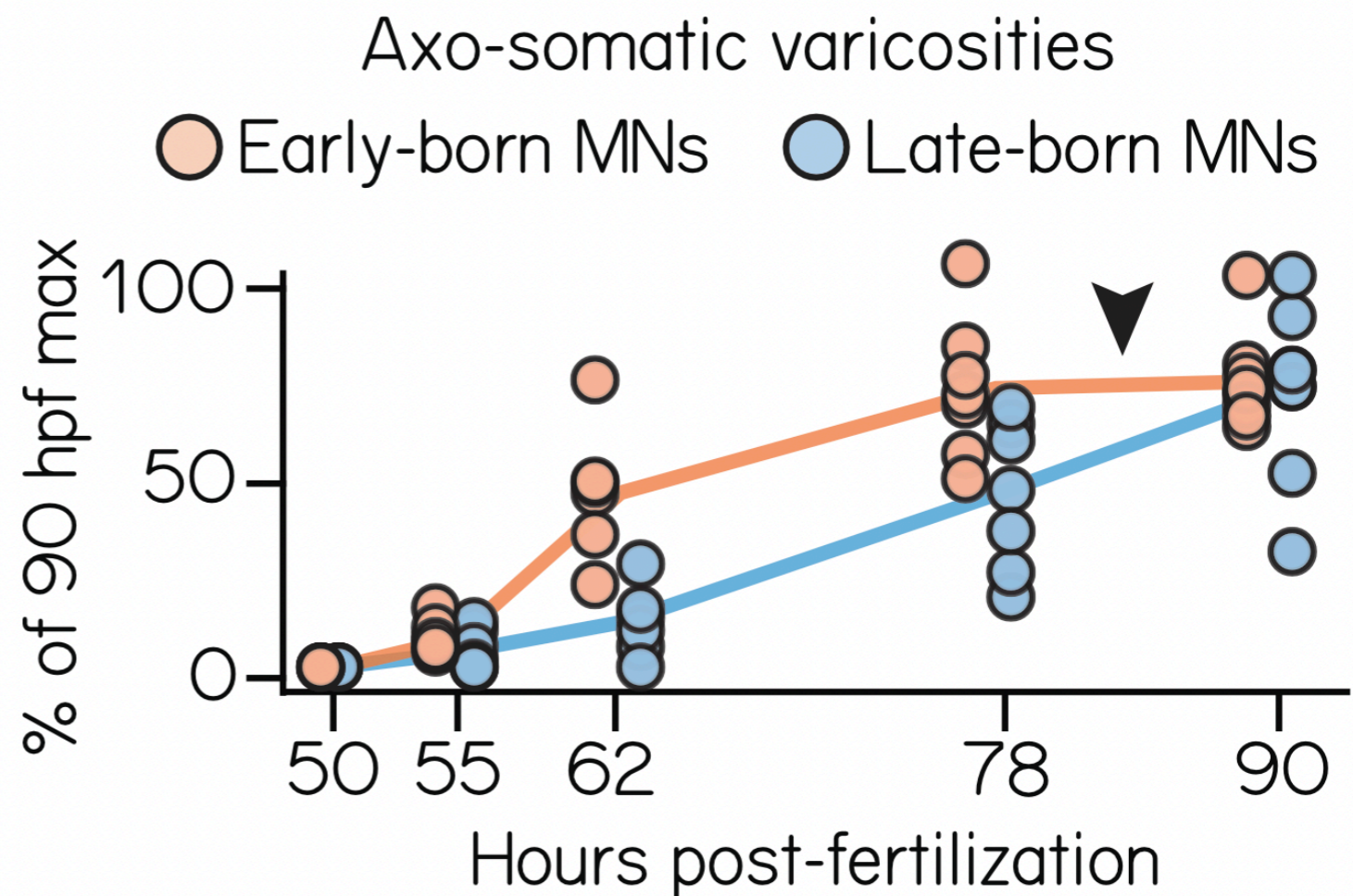
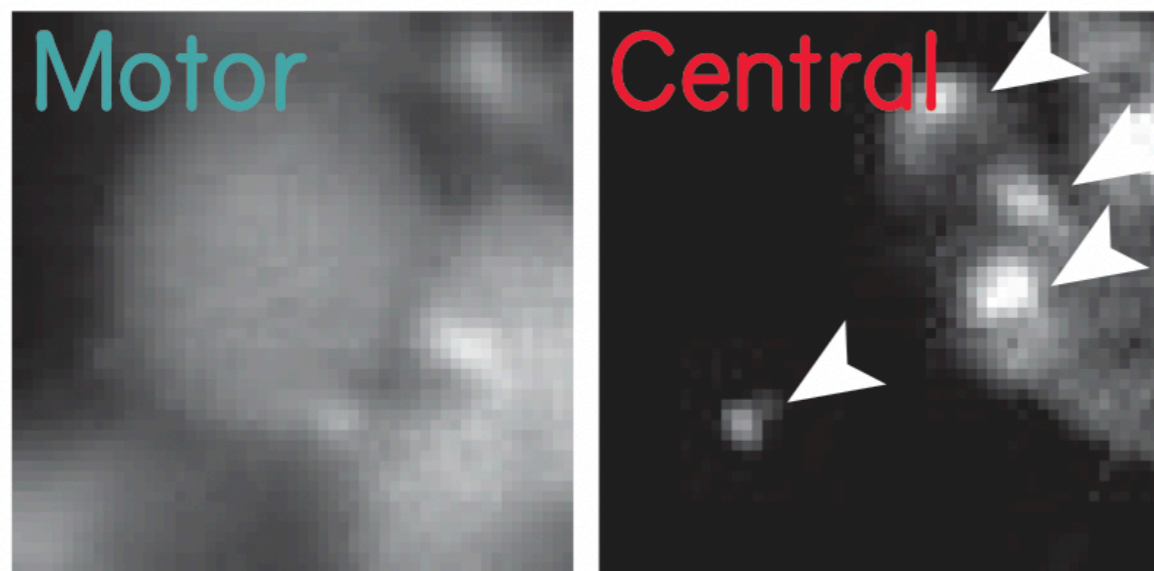


# Birthdate organizes projection neuron axons in space

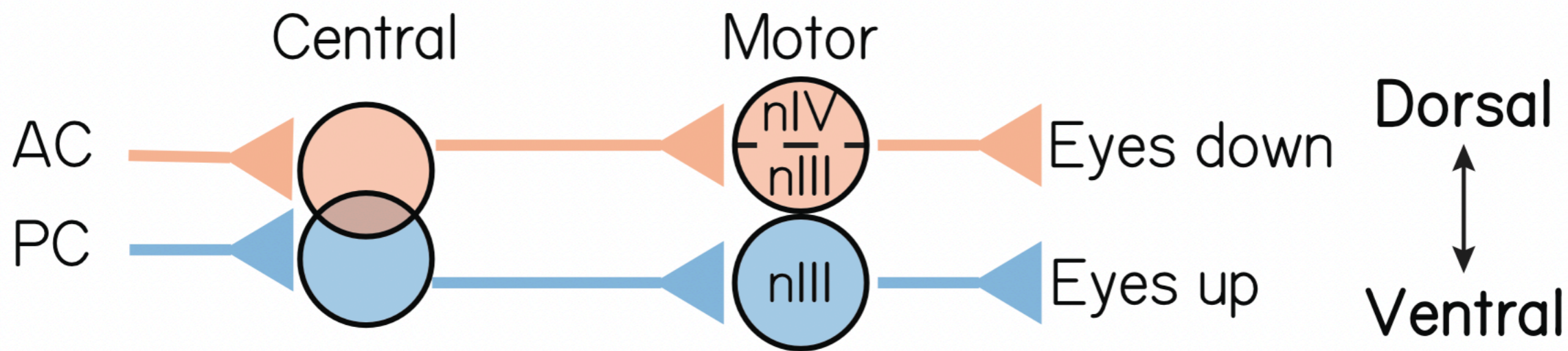




# Birthdate anticipates the rate of synaptogenesis between projection neurons and motor neurons



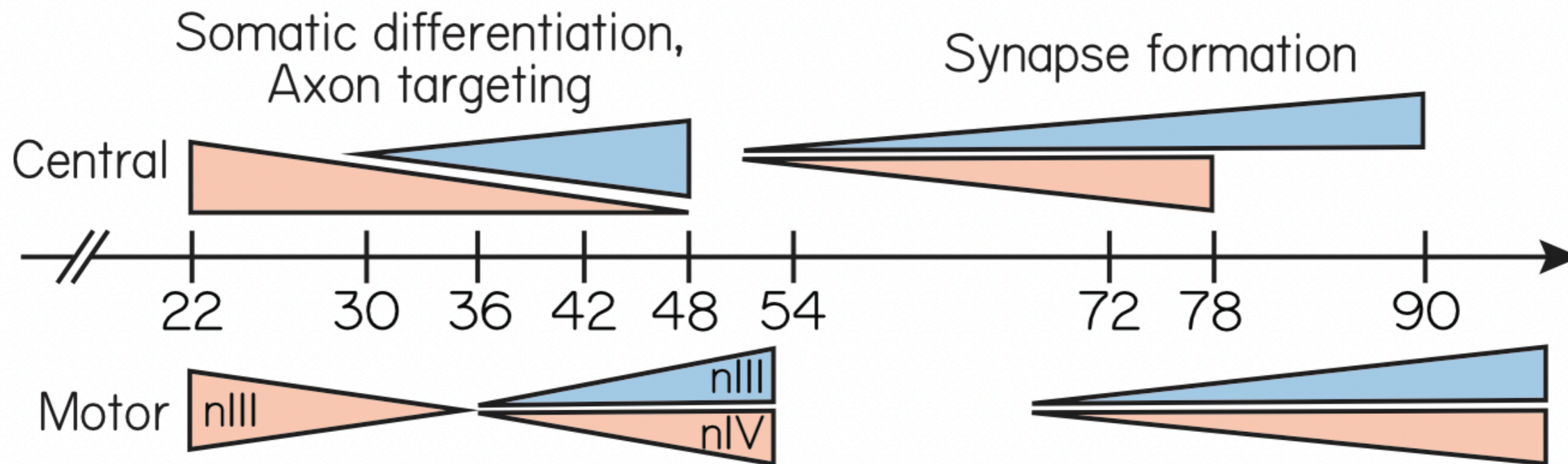
# Spatial organization (5 dpf)



See also

Liu...Bagnall bioRxiv 2022!

# Temporal development





Can general developmental principles organize a functional sensorimotor circuit for behavior?

Yes! Birthdate organizes the vestibulo-ocular reflex circuit

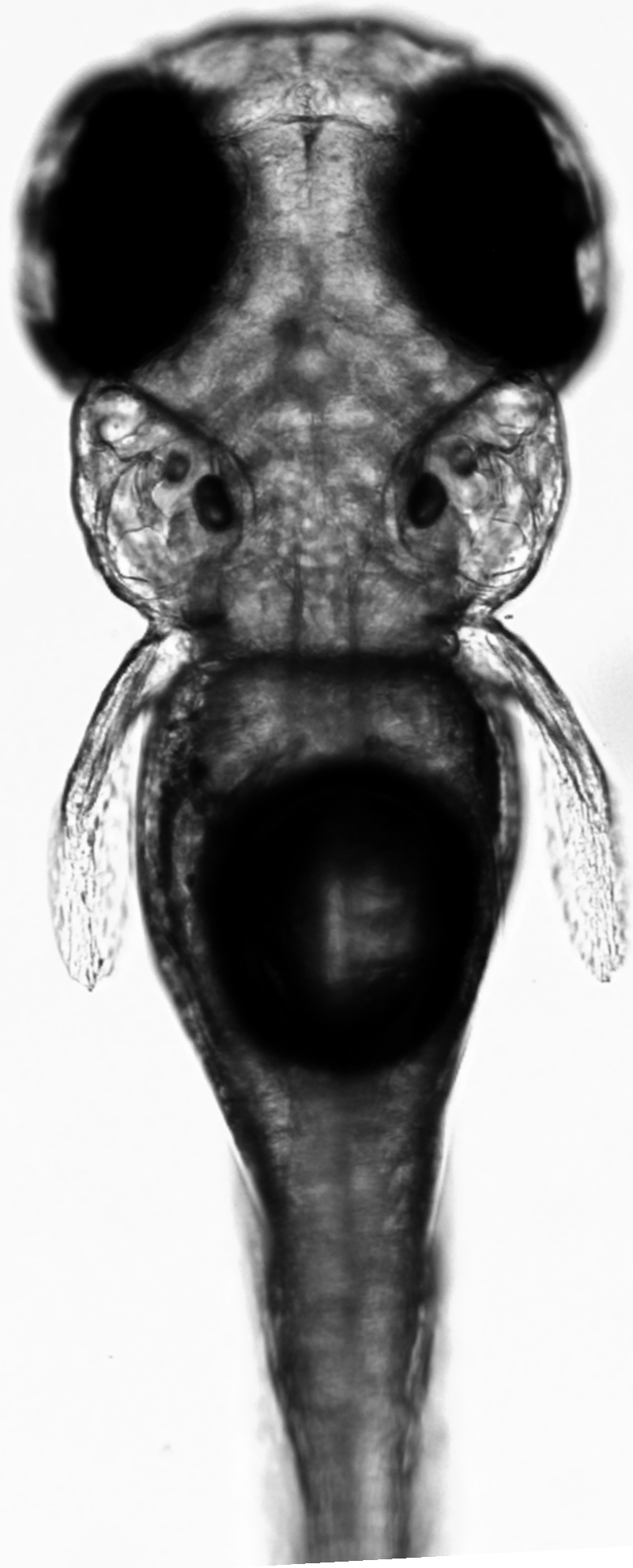
# Something fishy about balance

or

Identifying populations of neurons responsible for postural reflexes

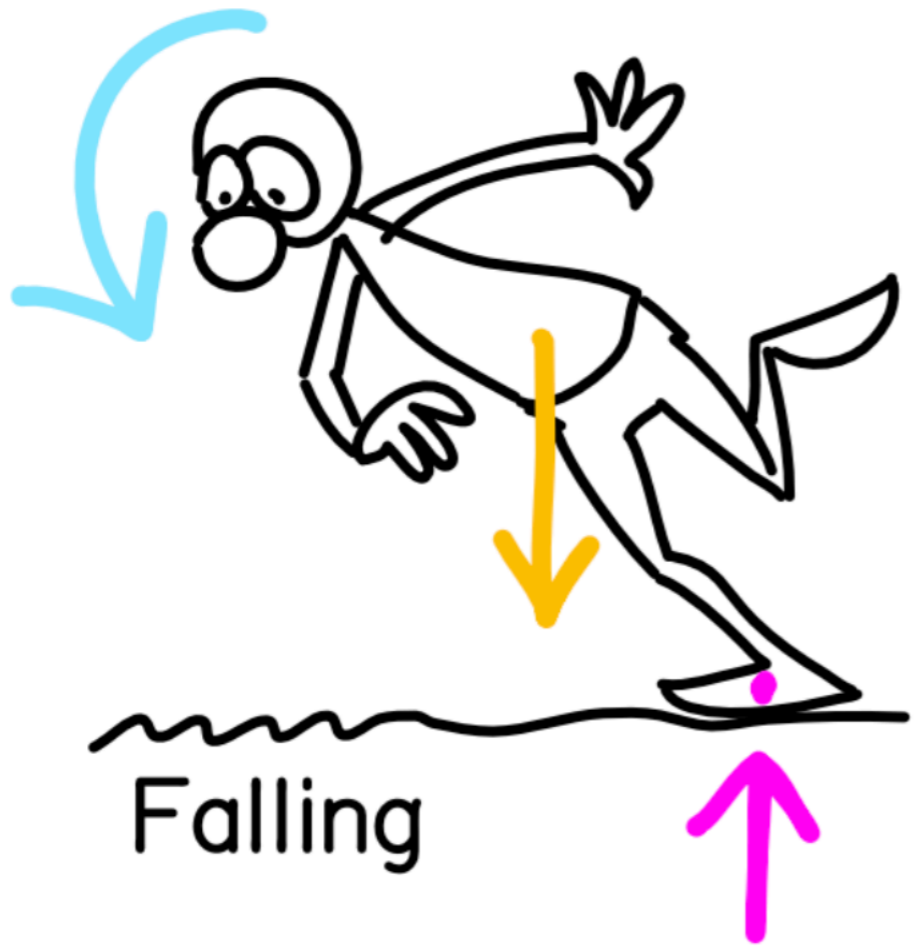
KITP, July 28 2022 pt 2

David Schoppik  
NYU Grossman School of Medicine



## Key facts about larval zebrafis for busy physicists

- Small (3-4mm,  $Re$  10-100)
- Same ancient balance / gaze-stabilizing neural circuits as other vertebrates
- ~175K neurons total
- Transparent
- Genetically accessible
- Develop quickly (4 days to swim, 3 months to maturity)



David Ehrlich, Ph.D.



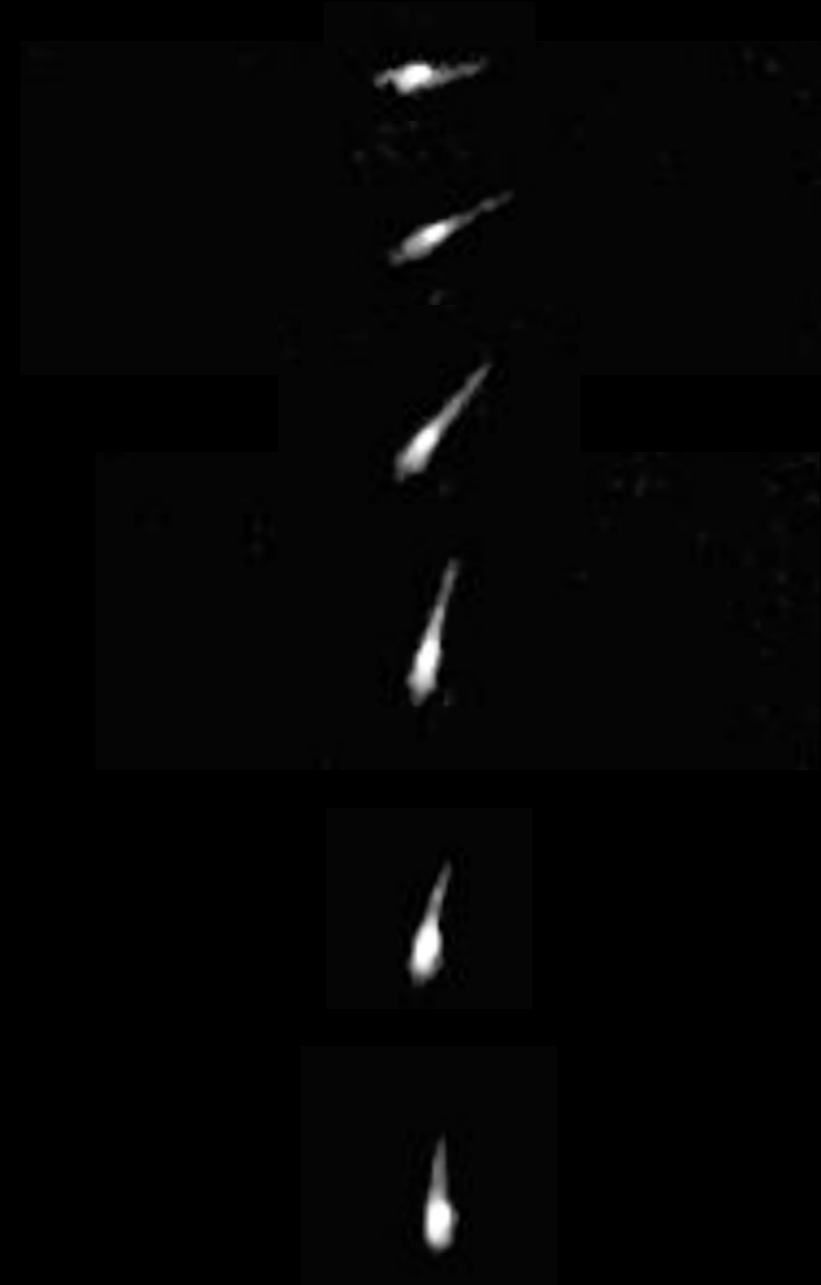
Ehrlich & Schoppik 2017a

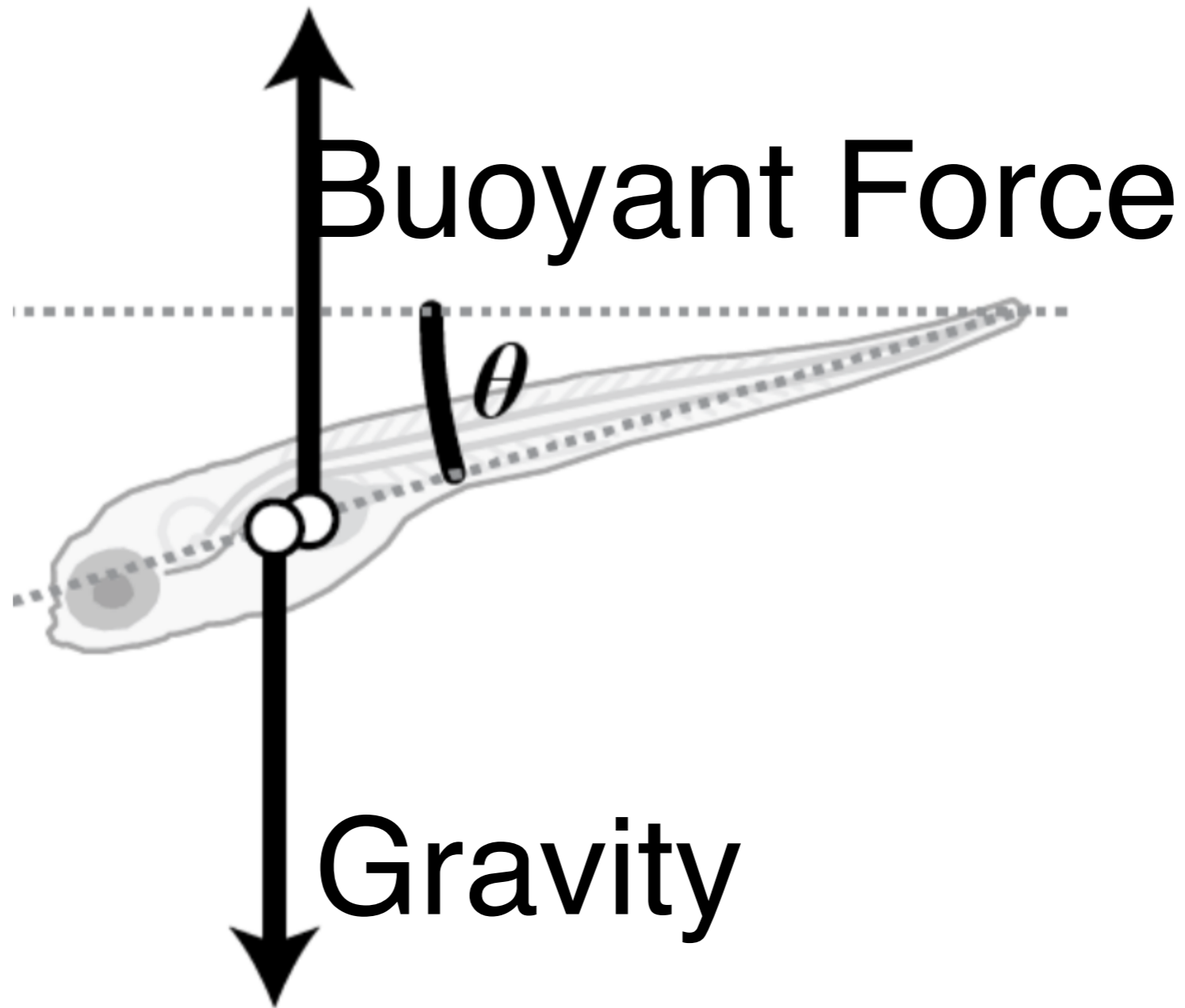
Ehrlich & Schoppik 2017b bioRxiv

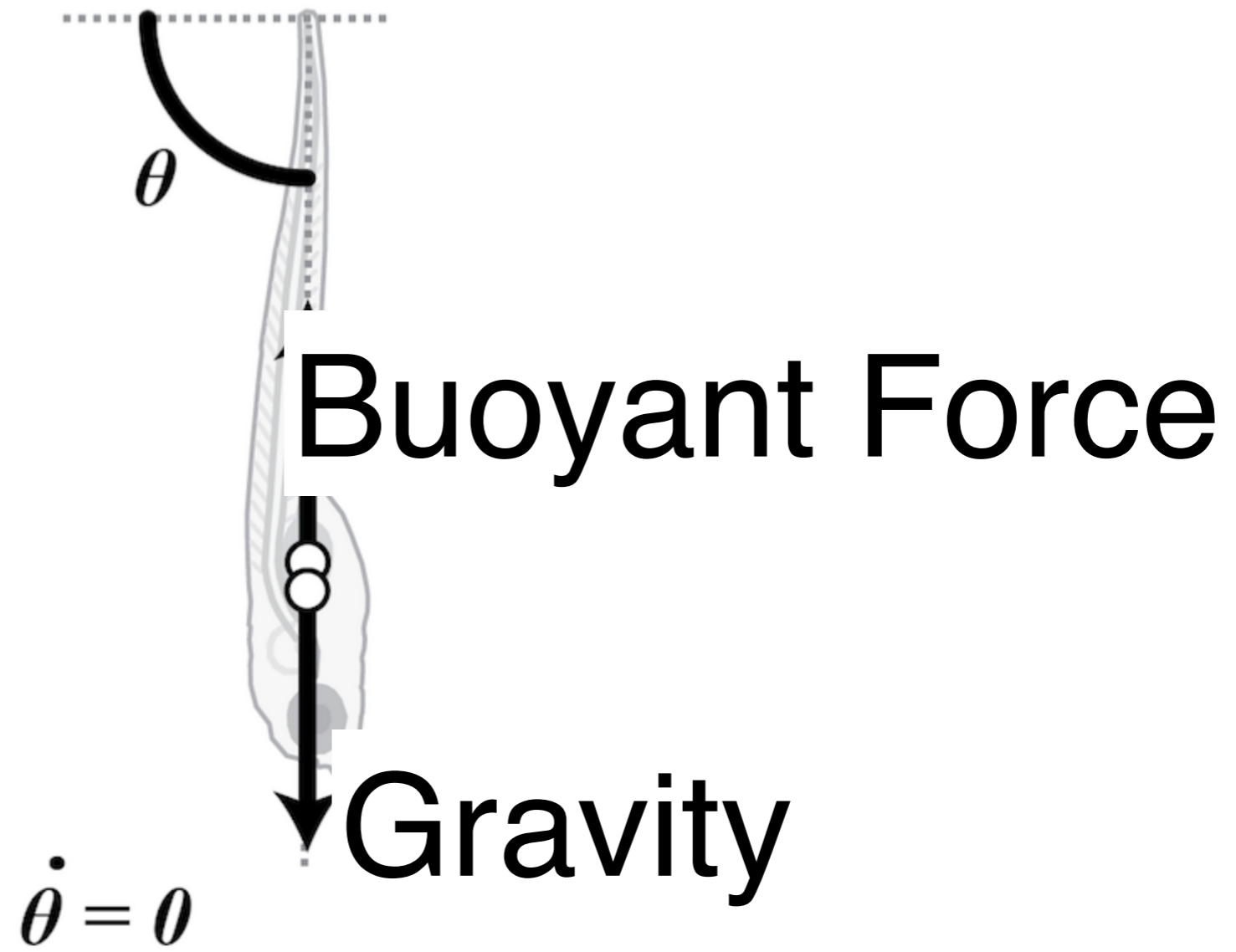
Ehrlich & Schoppik 2019

Now running his own lab at UW Madison

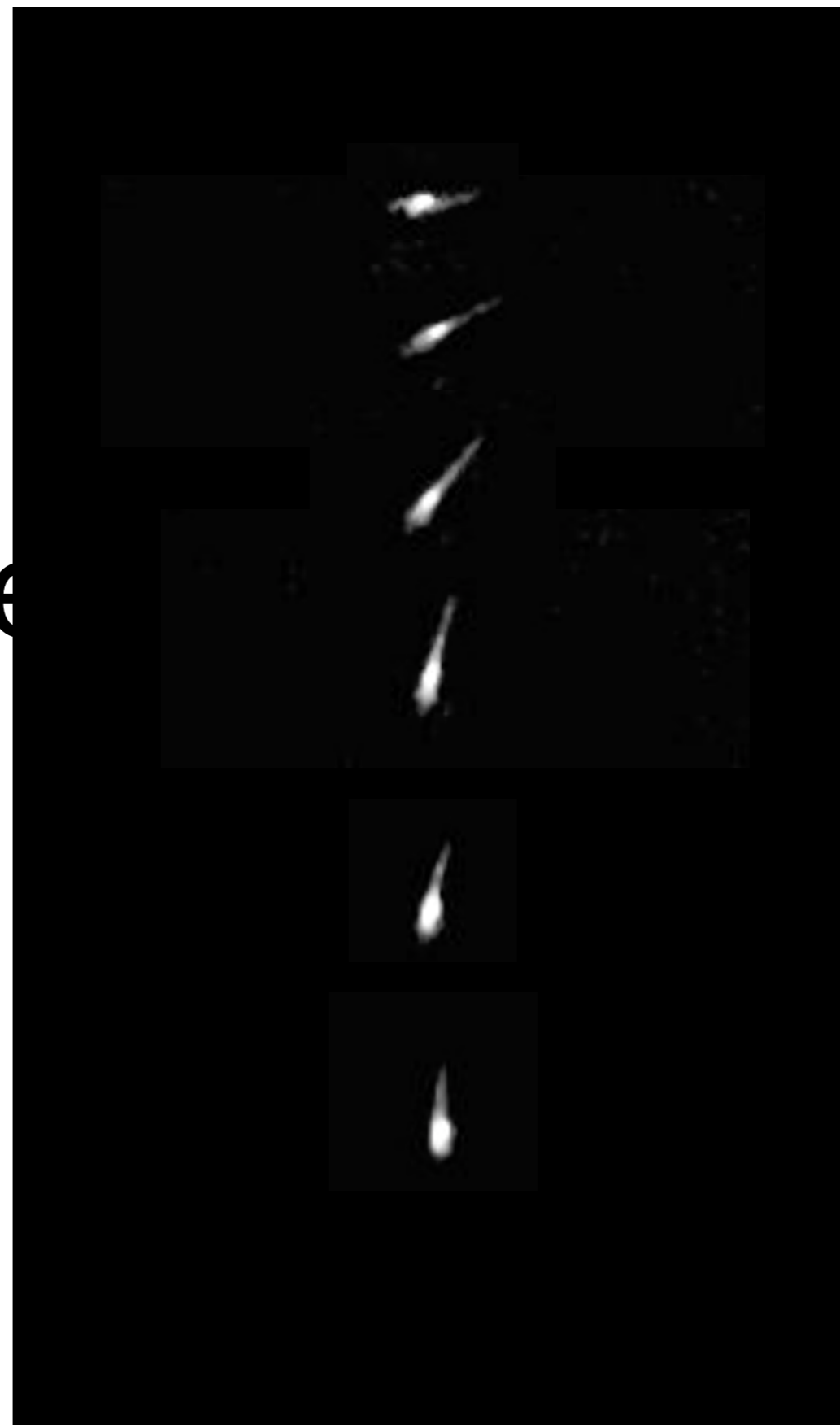
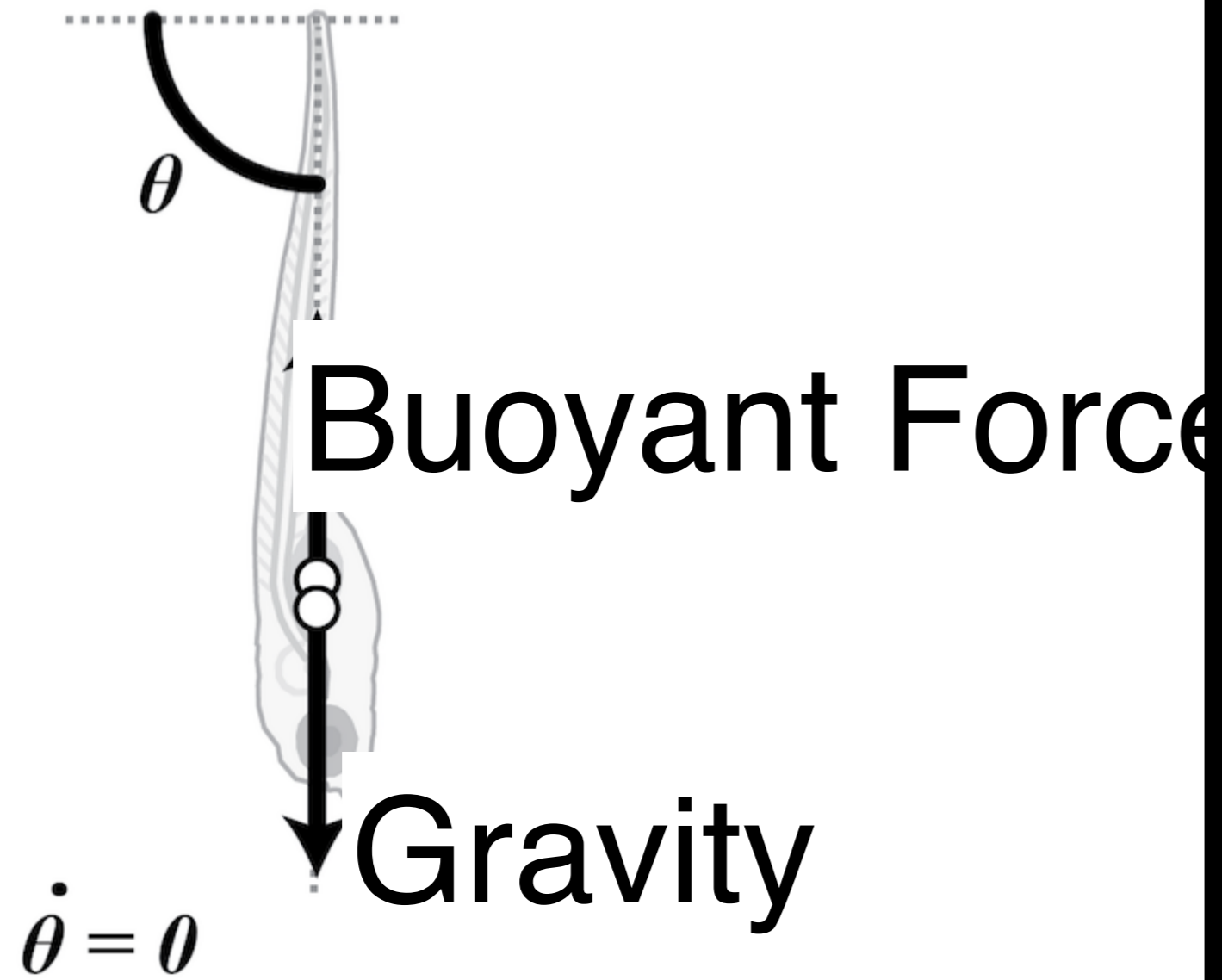
# Anesthetized zebrafish rotate & fall!











Active  
equilibrium



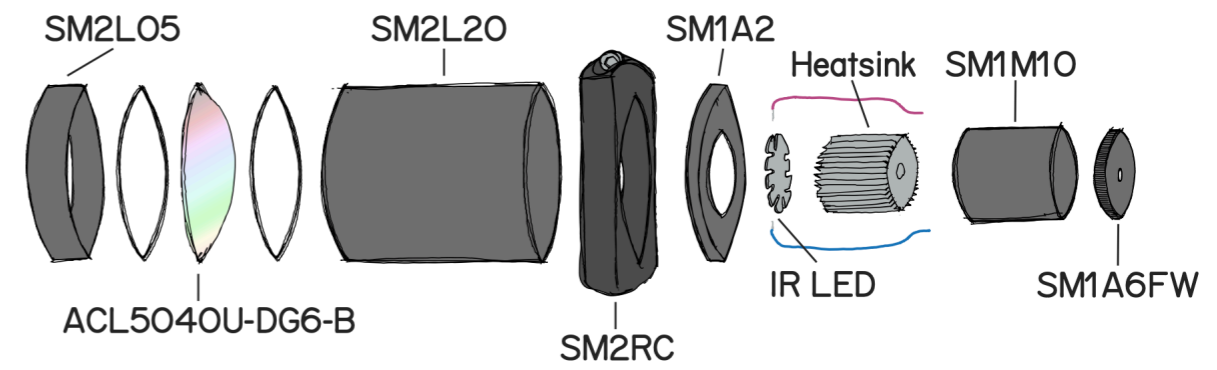
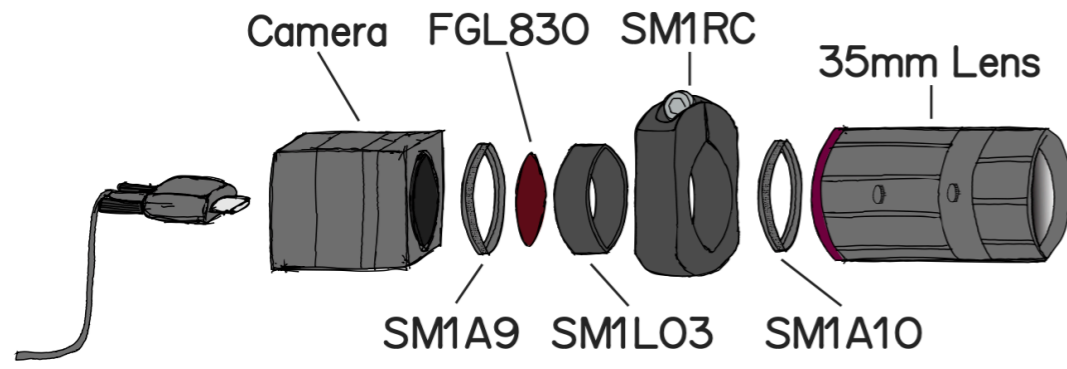
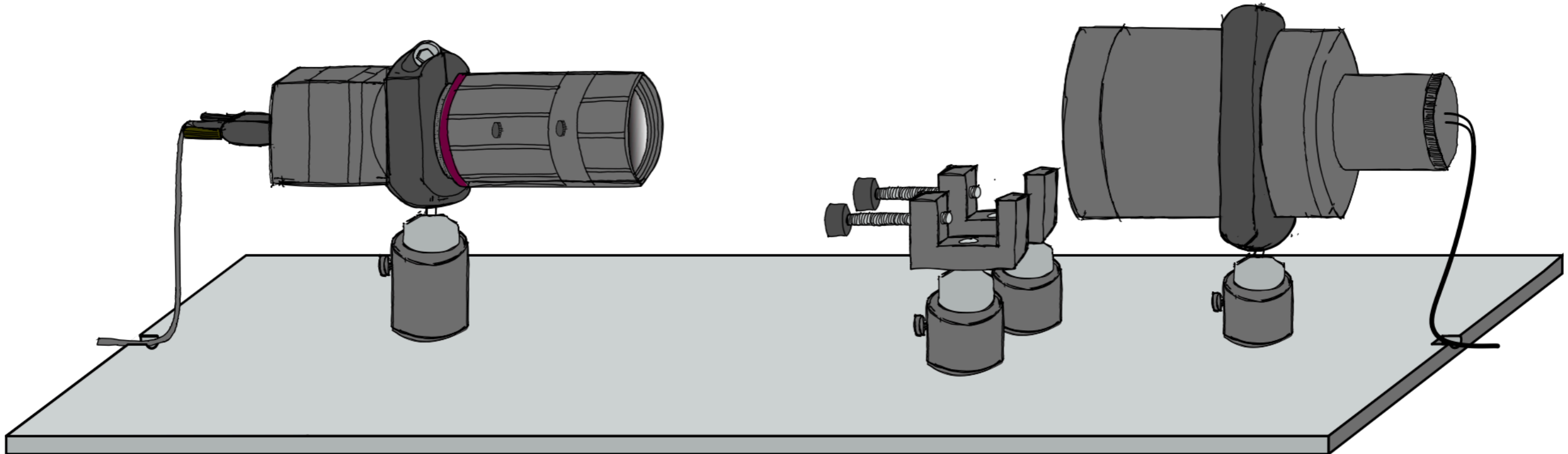
Bout timing

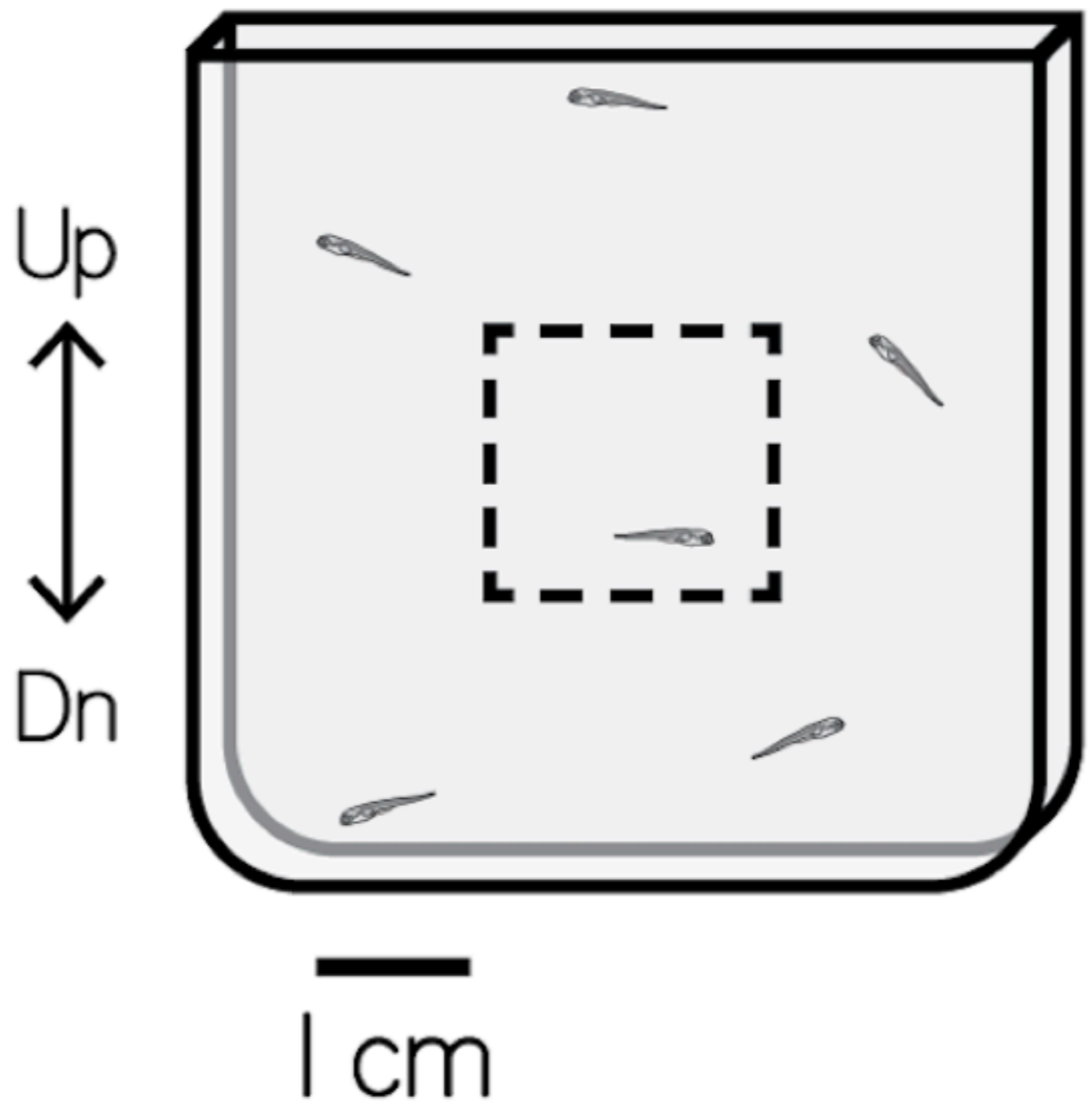
or

Why do fish move when they do?

**Ehrlich & Schoppik 2017a**

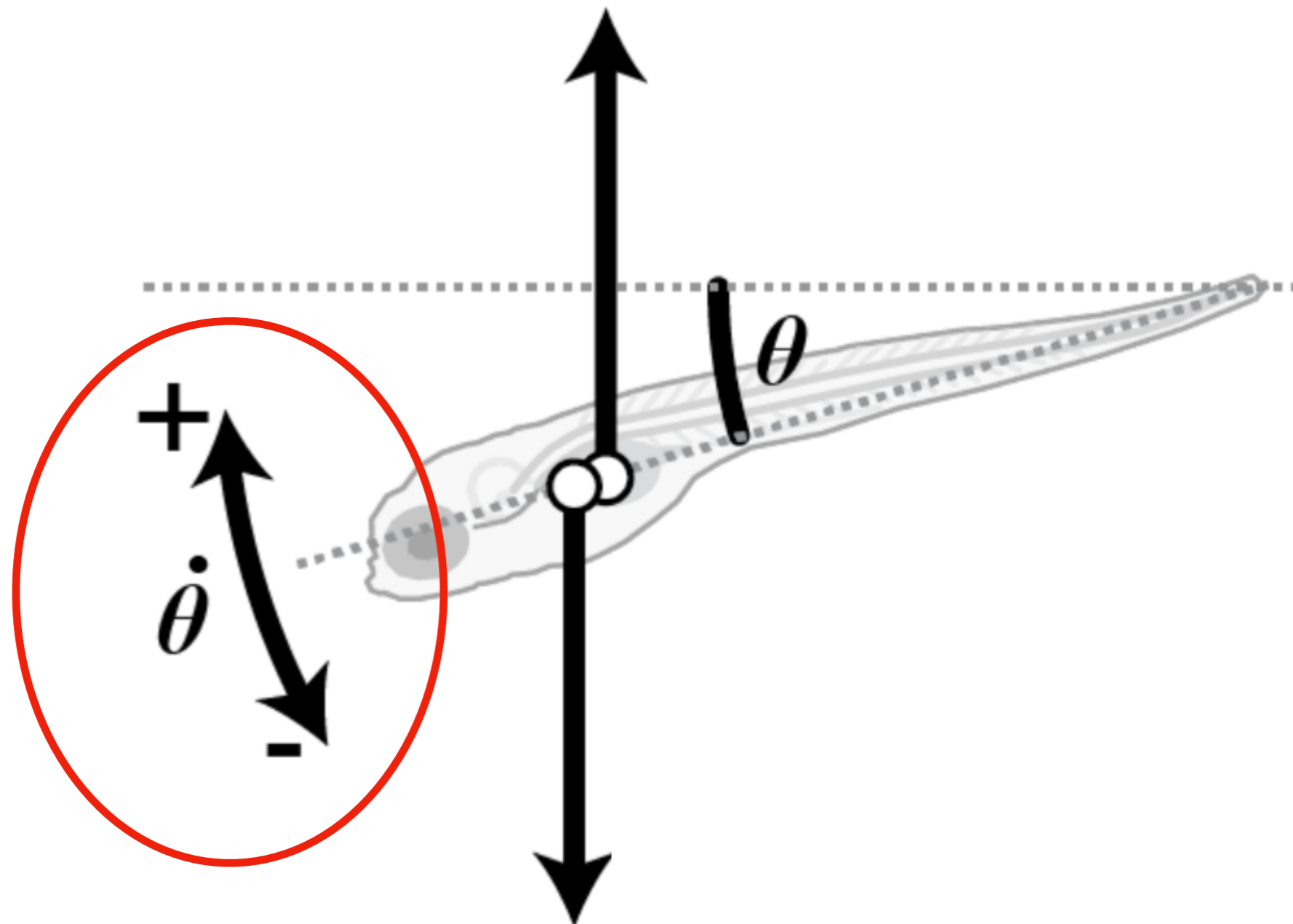
# Measuring posture





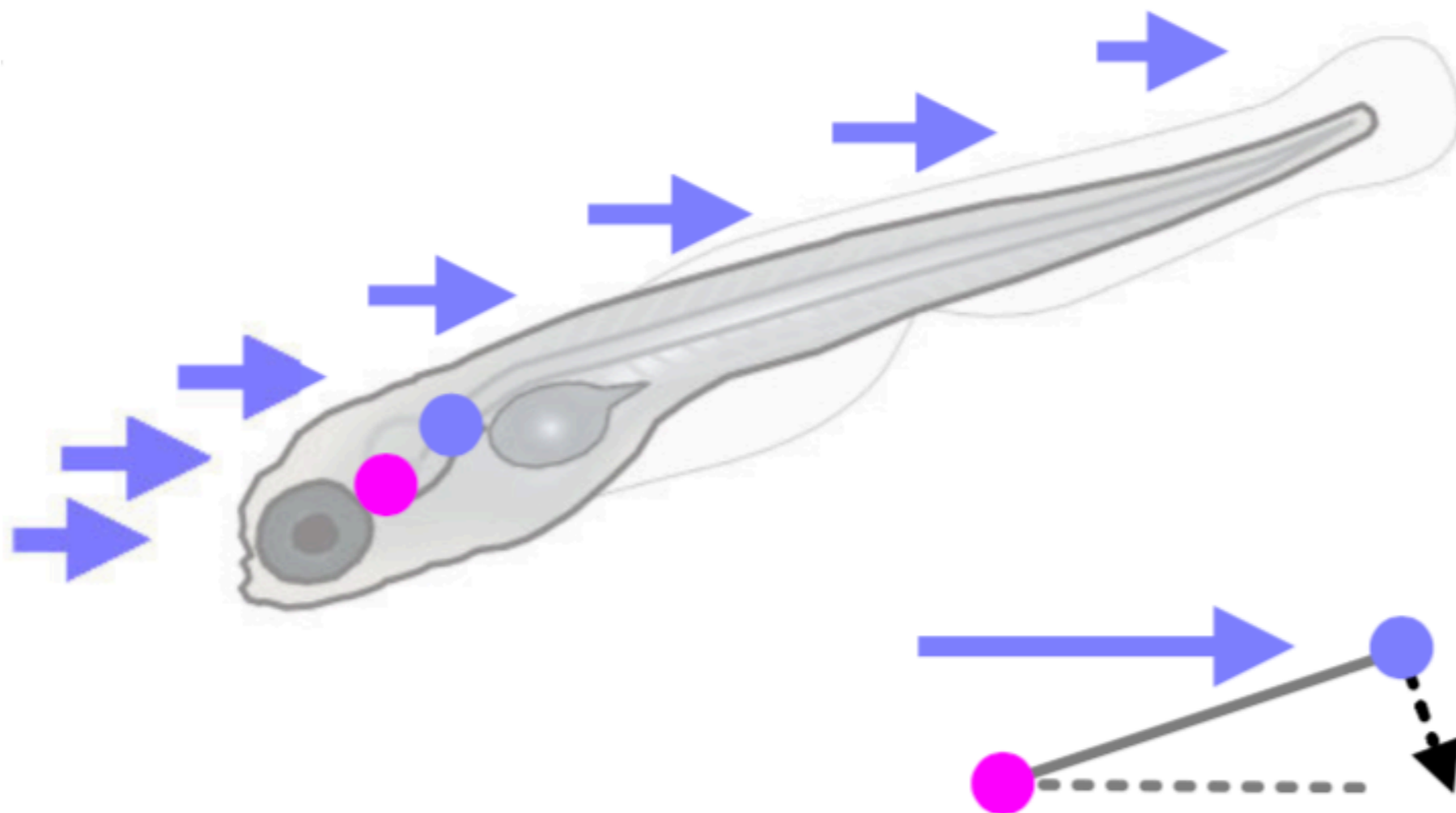


# Fish swim to cancel destabilizing torques

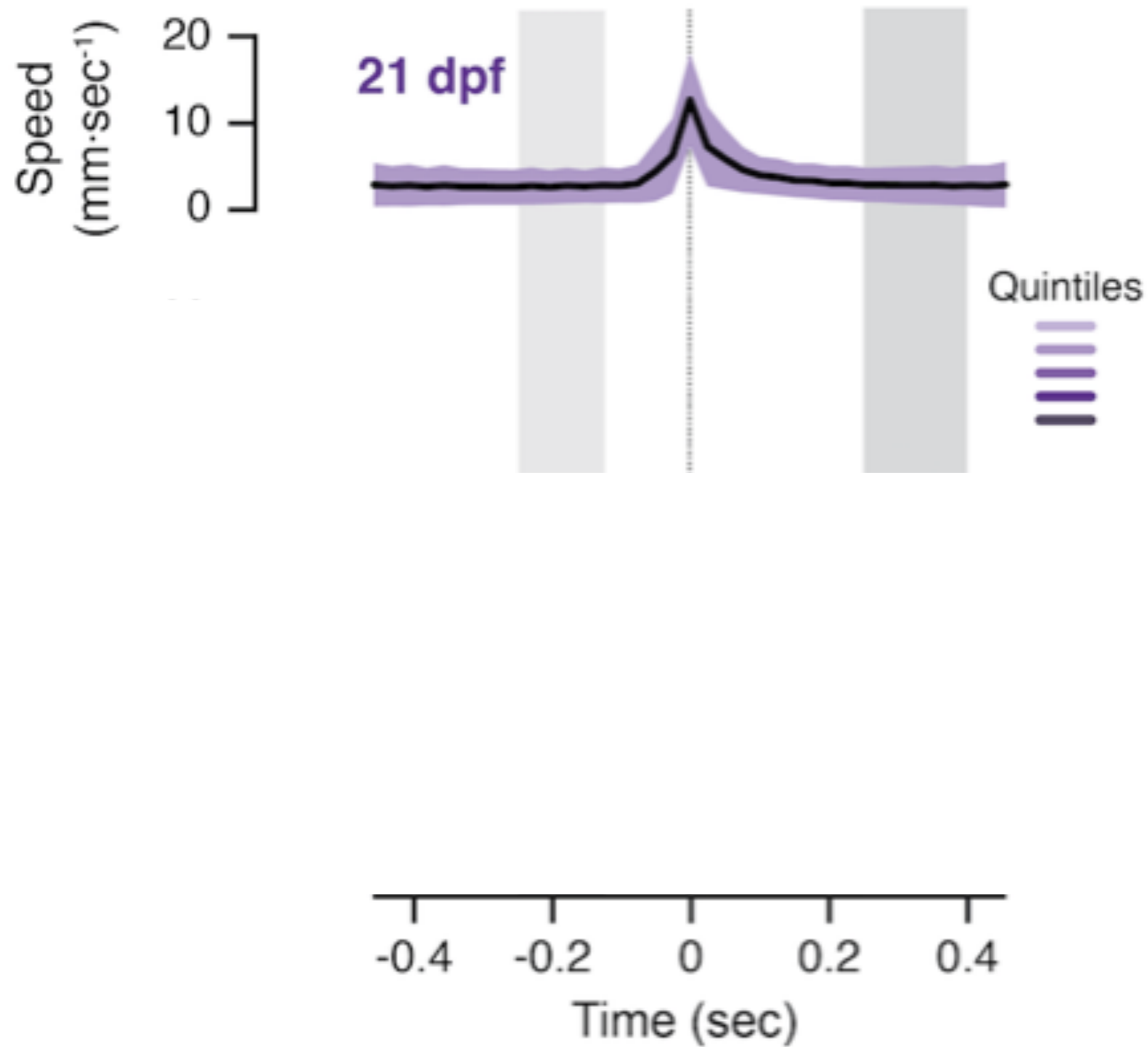


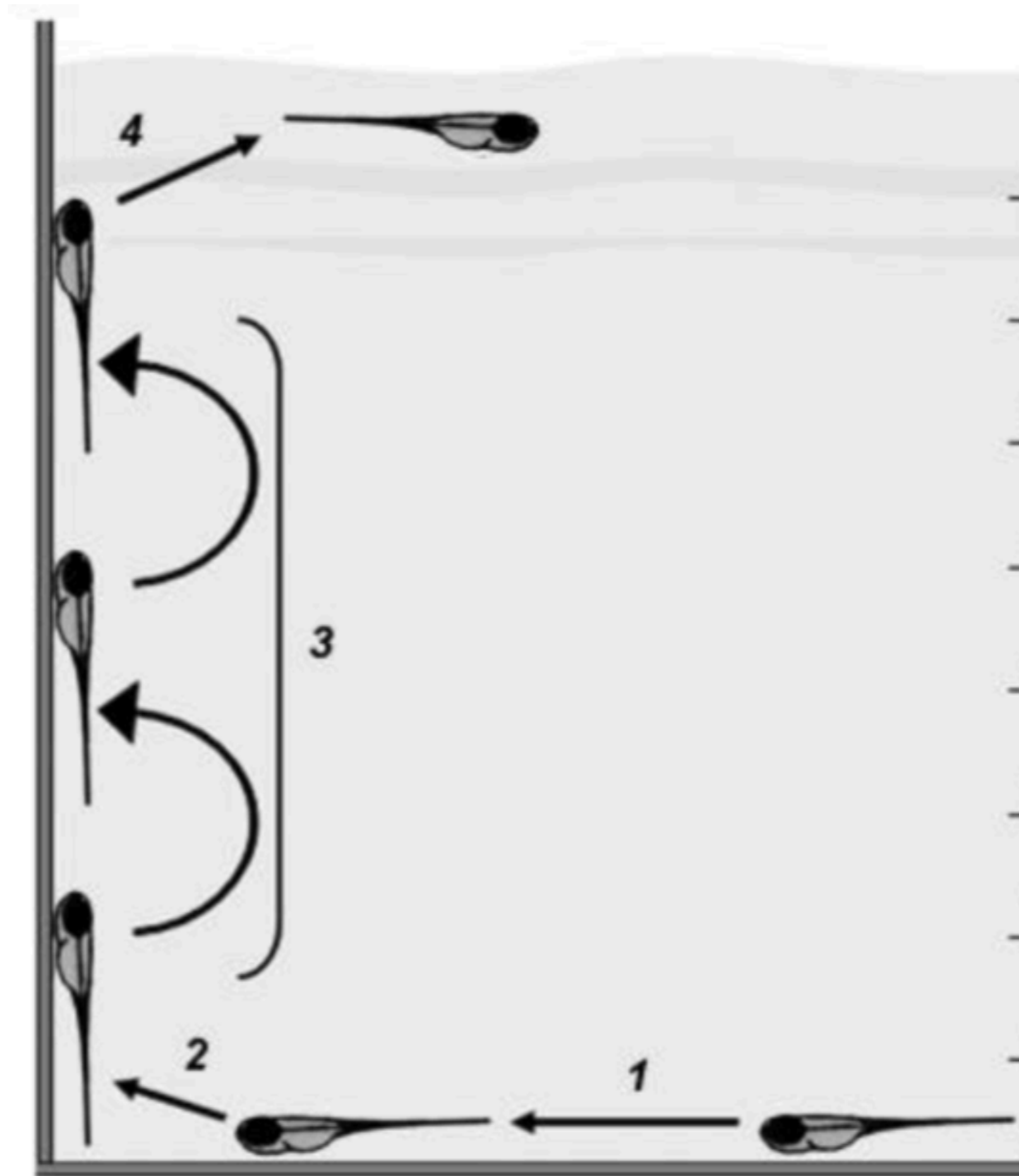


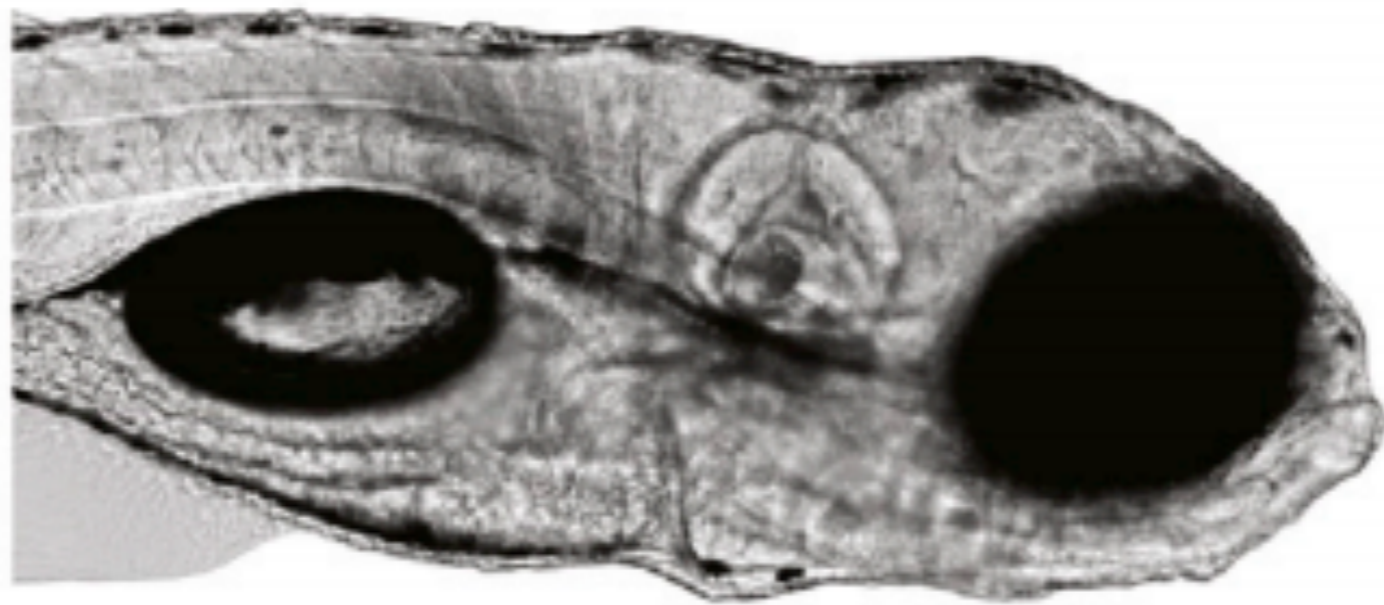




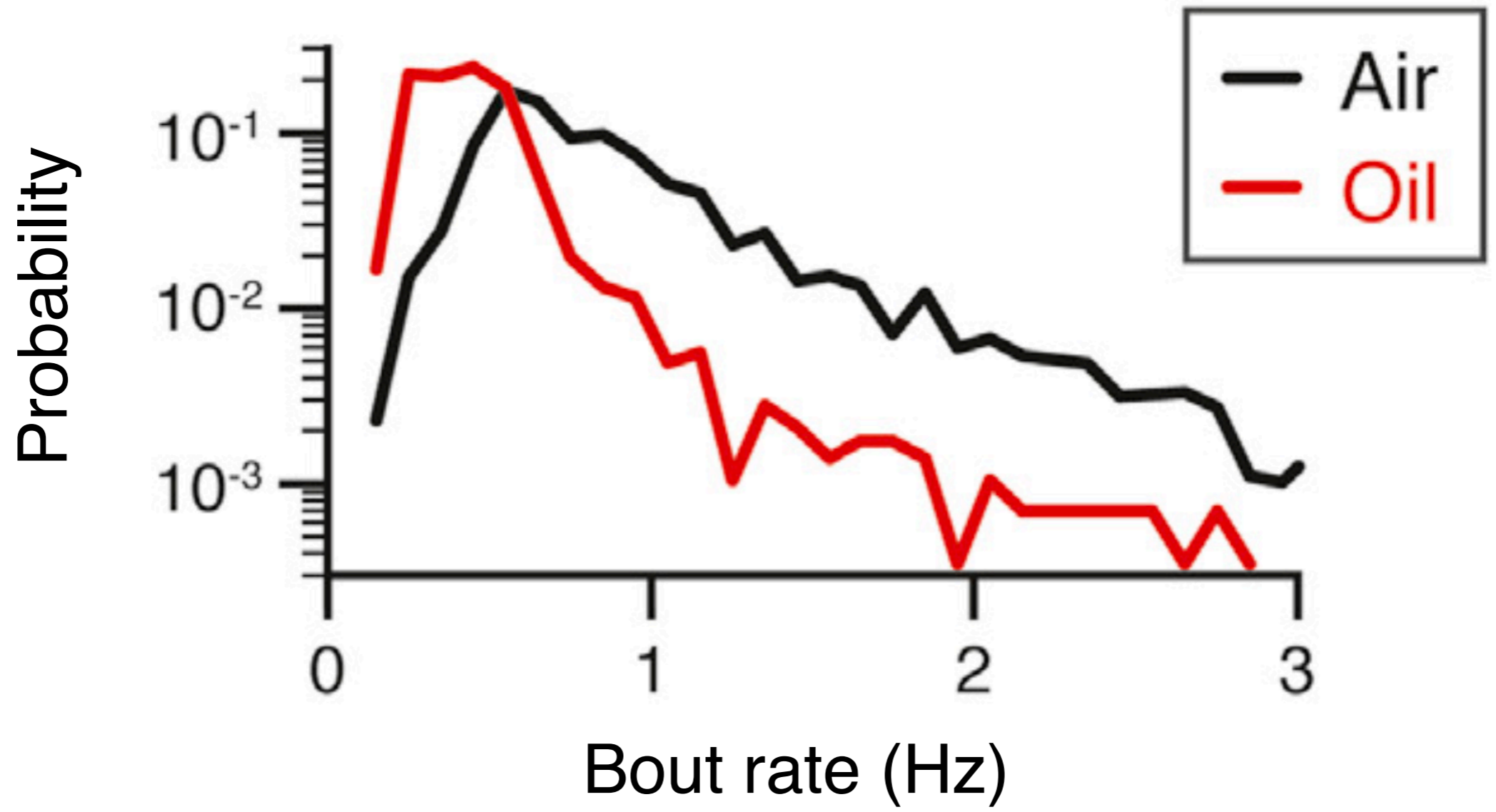
**Bagnall & Schoppik 201**



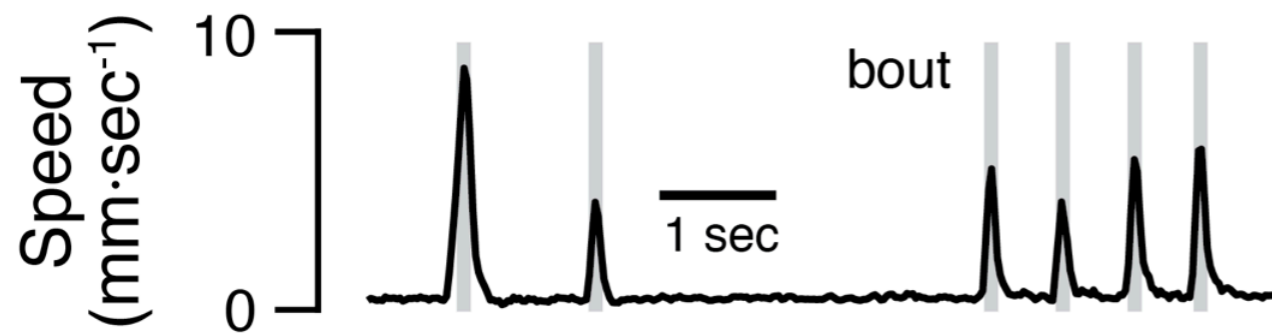








# Swim timing corrects for instability in larval fish





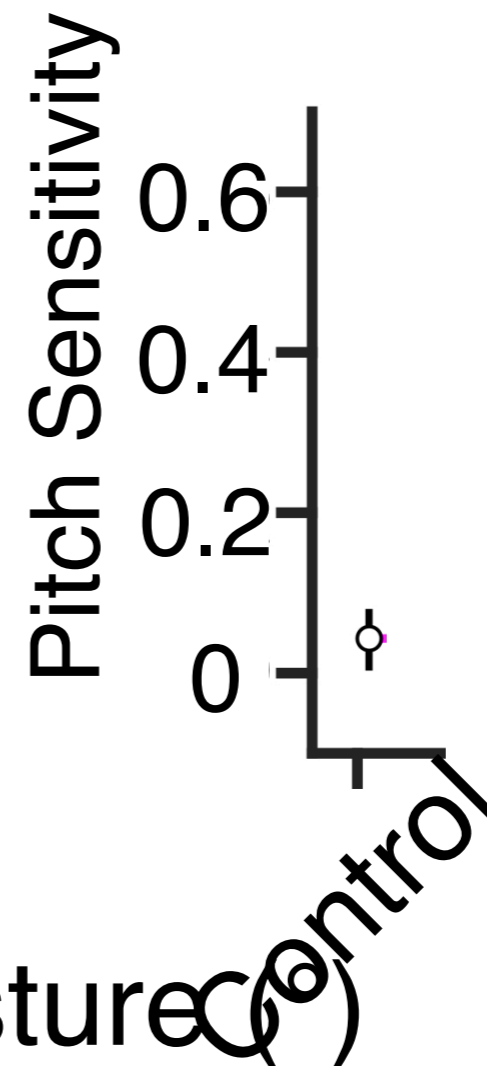
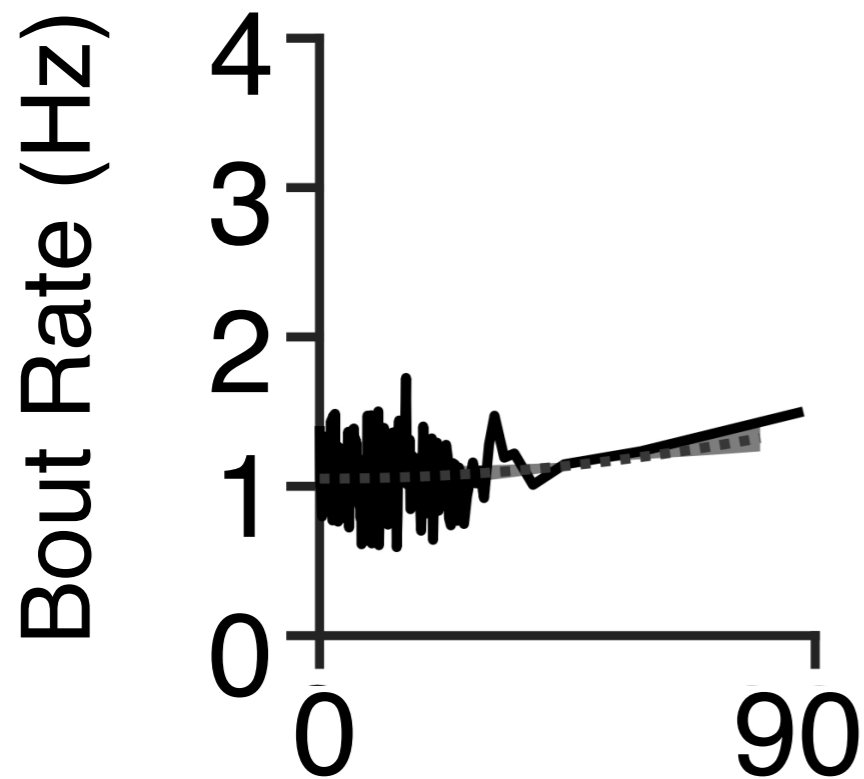


Kyla Hamling

As larval zebrafish develop,  
postural control transitions from  
random timing to posture-  
dependent swim timing

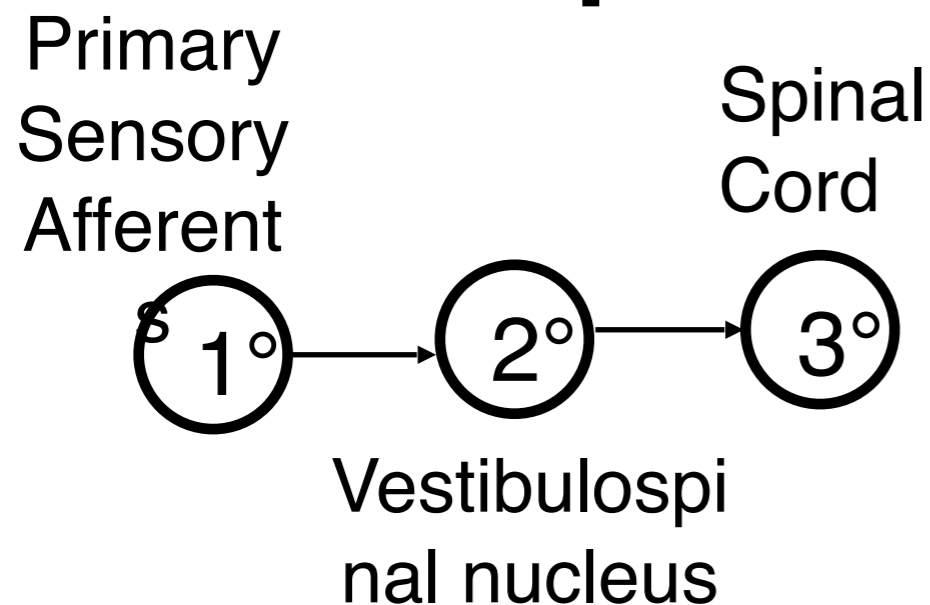
Behavior 4-6 days

4-6 days



Deviation from Mean Posture (degrees)

# Central vestibulospinal neurons are well-poised for a role in postural control



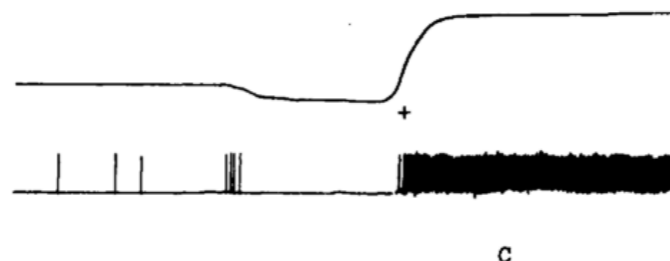
- Receive direct excitatory inputs from vestibular afferents (Walberg, Bowsher, and Brodal 1958; Peterson 1970; Liu et al., 2020)

- Synapse onto motor neurons and interneurons in spinal cord (Grillner, Hongo, Lund 1970; Wilson & Yoshida 1969; Murray et al., 2018; Basaldella et al., 2015)

- Encode changes in posture (Orlovsky and Pavlova 1972; Liu et al., 2020; Hamling et al., Biorxiv)

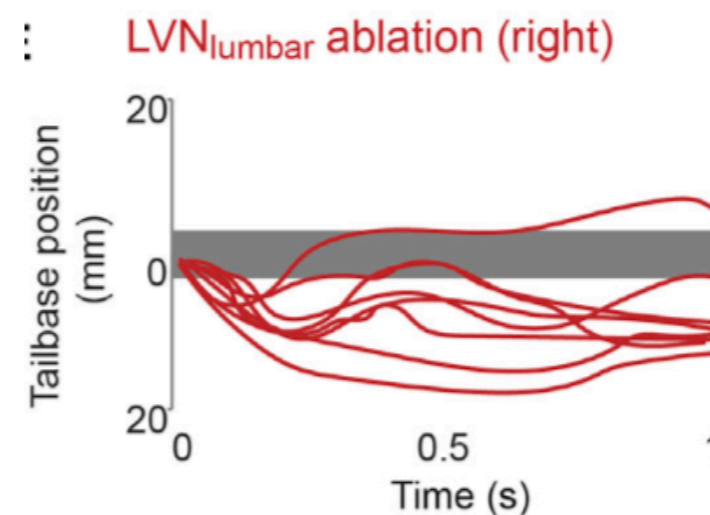
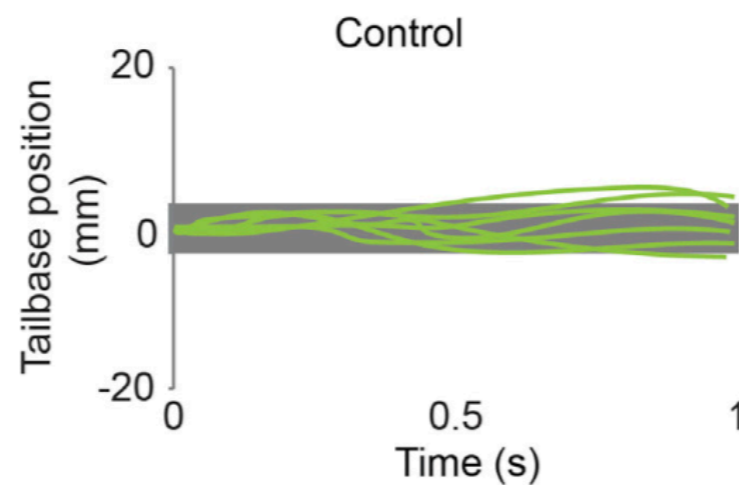
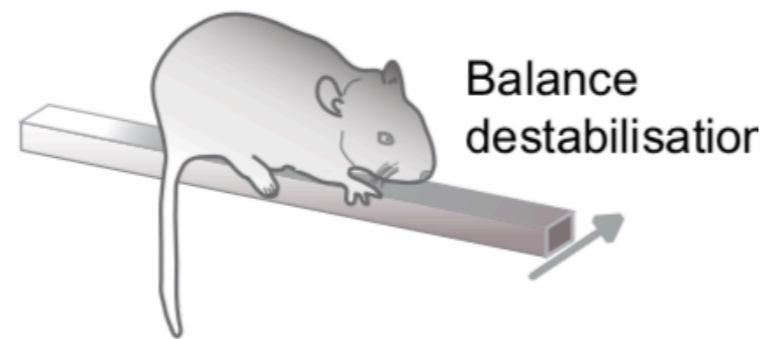
- Born well before posture control comes online (Kasumacic, Glover, Perreault 2010; Hamling et al., Biorxiv)

Body Angle  
Neuronal Activity

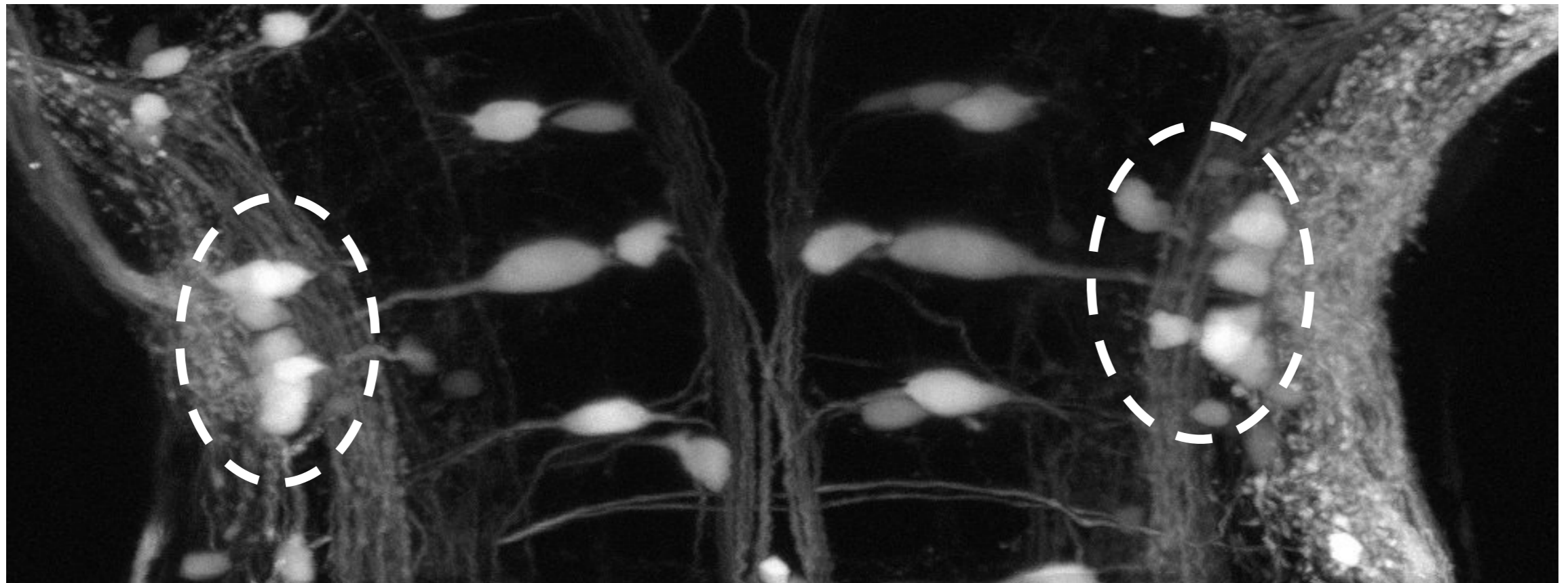


Orlovsky and Pavlova, 1972

# Vestibulospinal neurons are necessary for posture-correcting behaviors



# Genetic tools grant access to vestibulospinal cells in fish

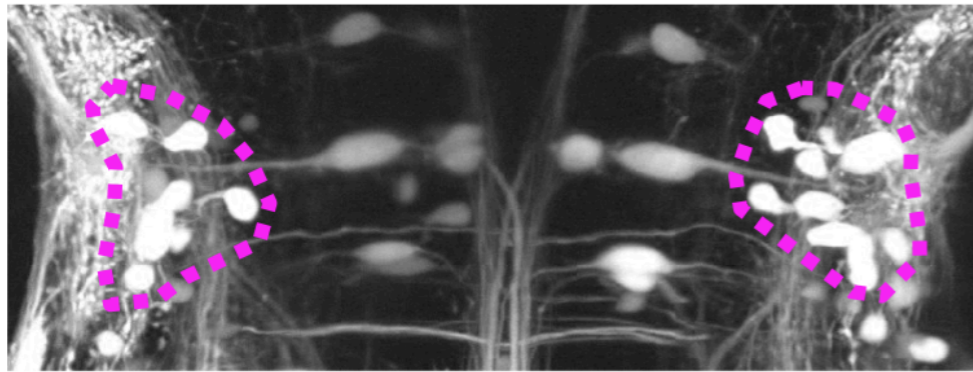


Nefma:Gal4/  
UAS:GFP

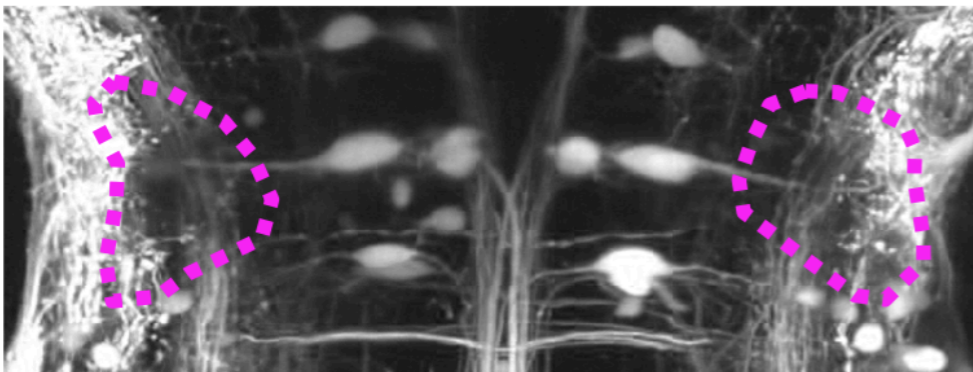
Labels ~30 cells (~60% of total VS cells)

# What role do VS neurons play in postural development?

Pre-Lesion



Post-Lesion



Lesion

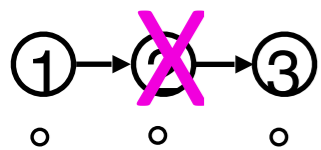
4 dpf

7 dpf

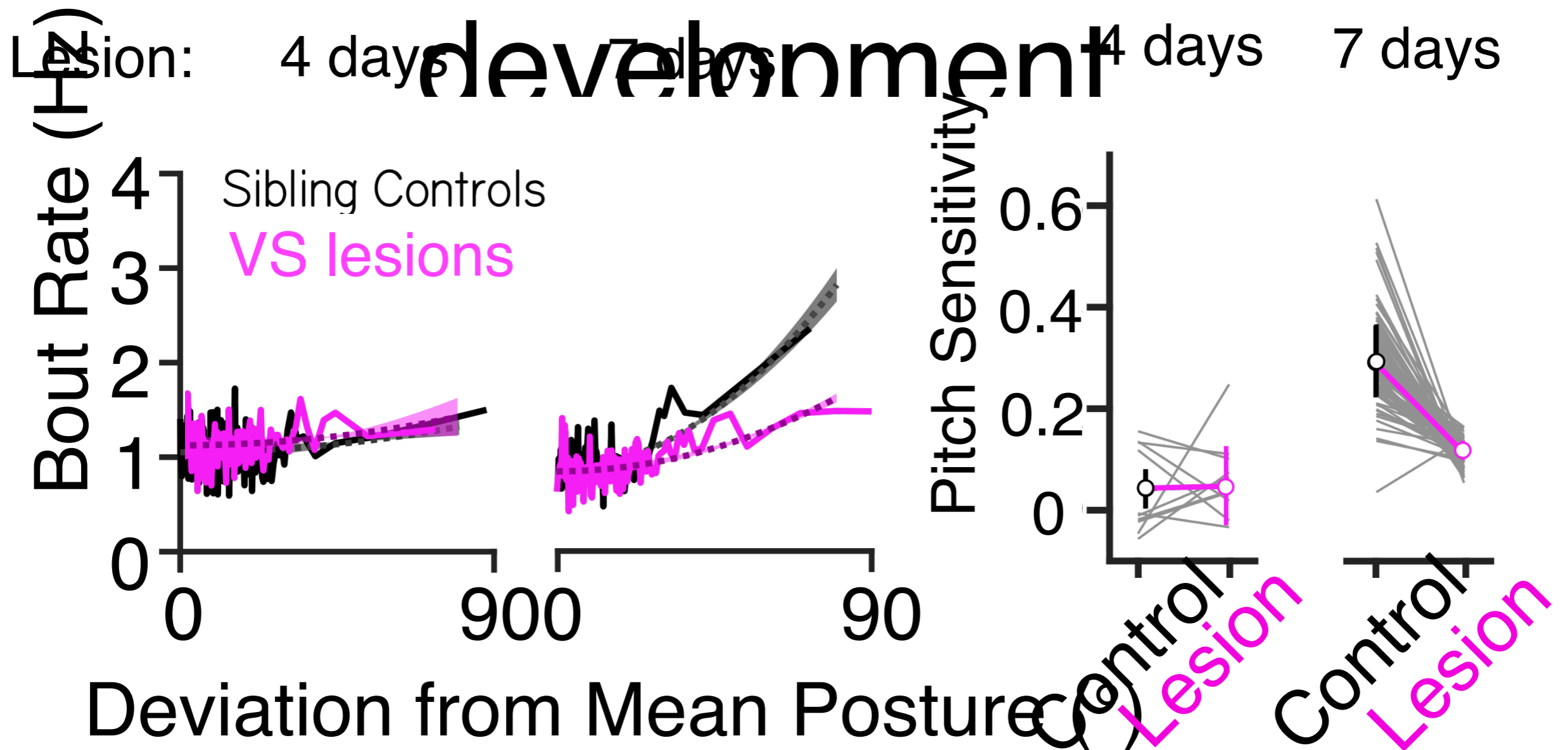
Behavior

4-6 dpf

7-9 dpf



# Vestibulospinal lesions compromise postural maintenance later in development



1. Bouts correct destabilization.
2. As they develop, larvae come to bout preferentially when unstable.
3. Vestibulospinal neurons are indispensable for proper timing of corrective bouts.

**Ehrlich & Schoppik 2017**  
**Hamling et. al. 2021 bioRx**



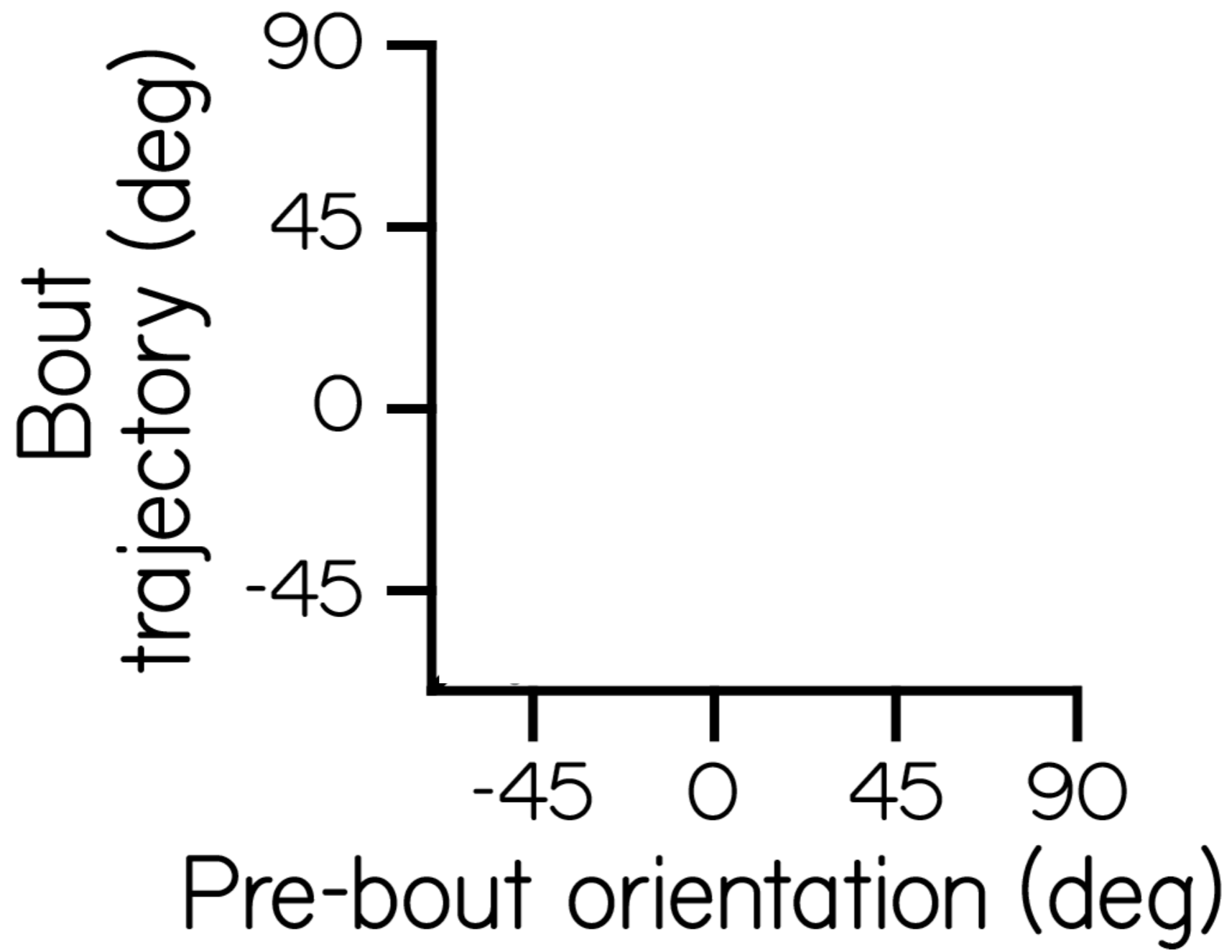
Bout kinematics

or

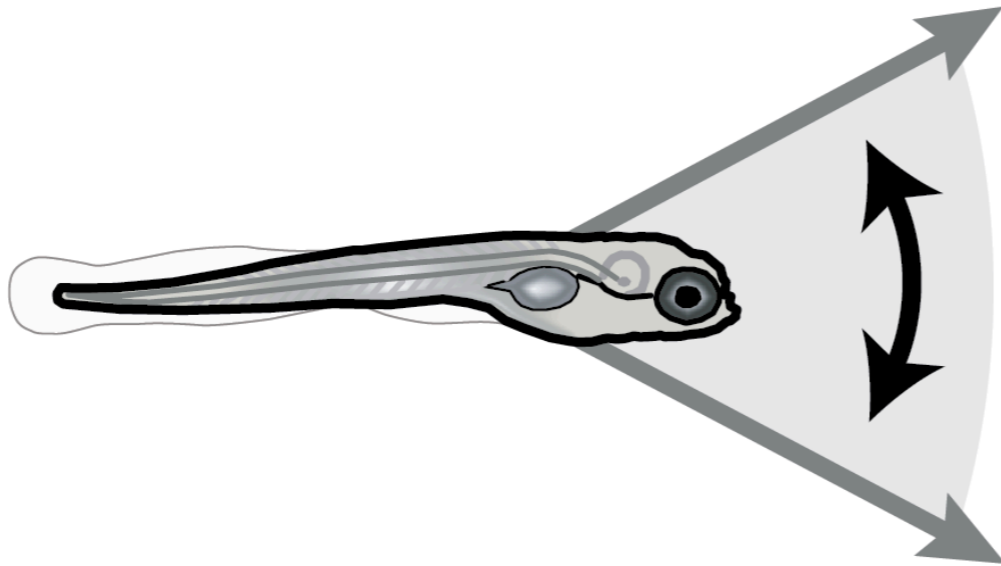
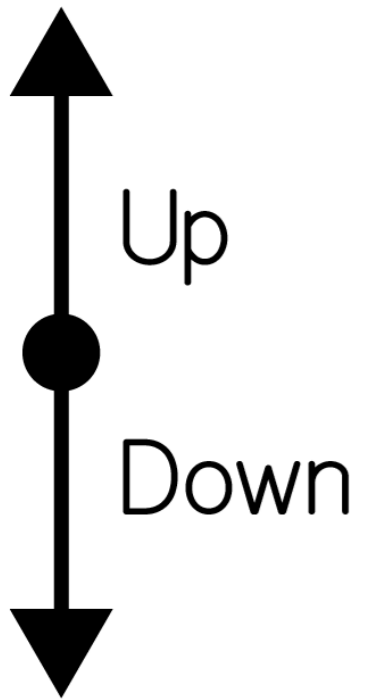
How do fish navigate in depth?

**\*Ehrlich & Schoppik 2017b**



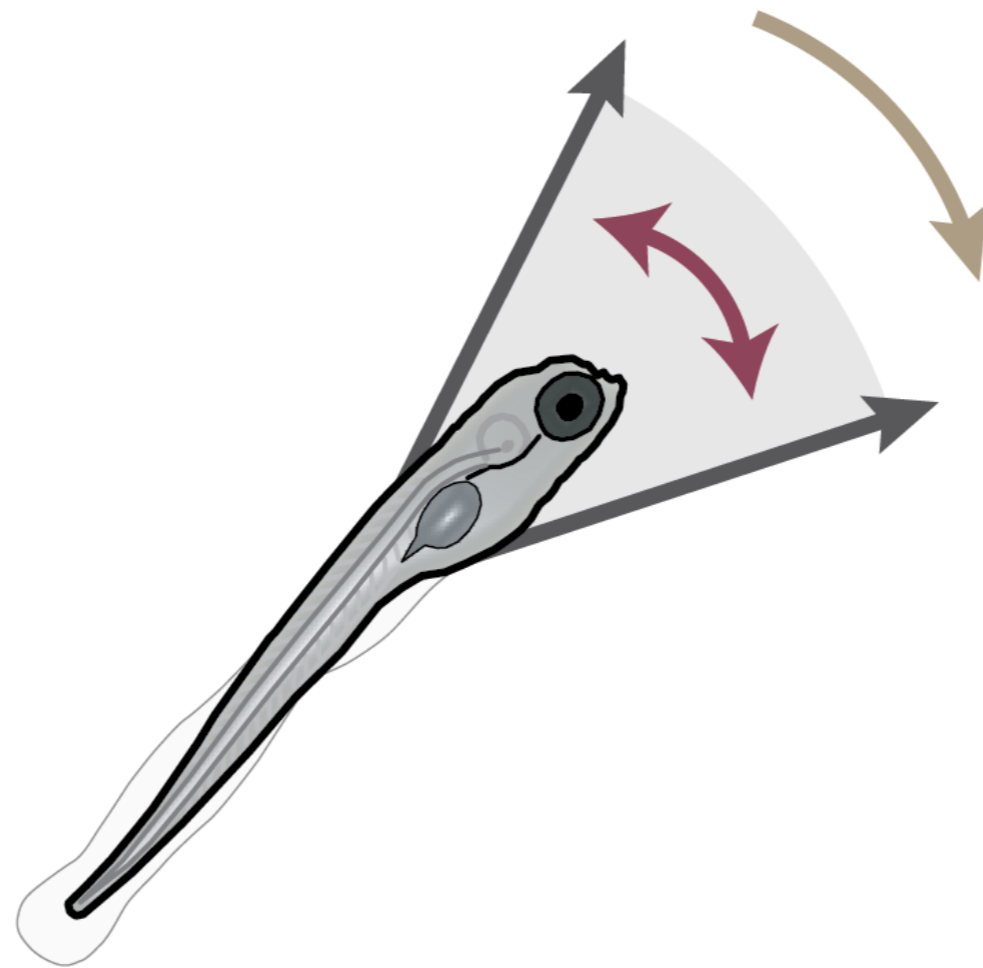


# Navigate



**1. Navigate**

**2. Balance**

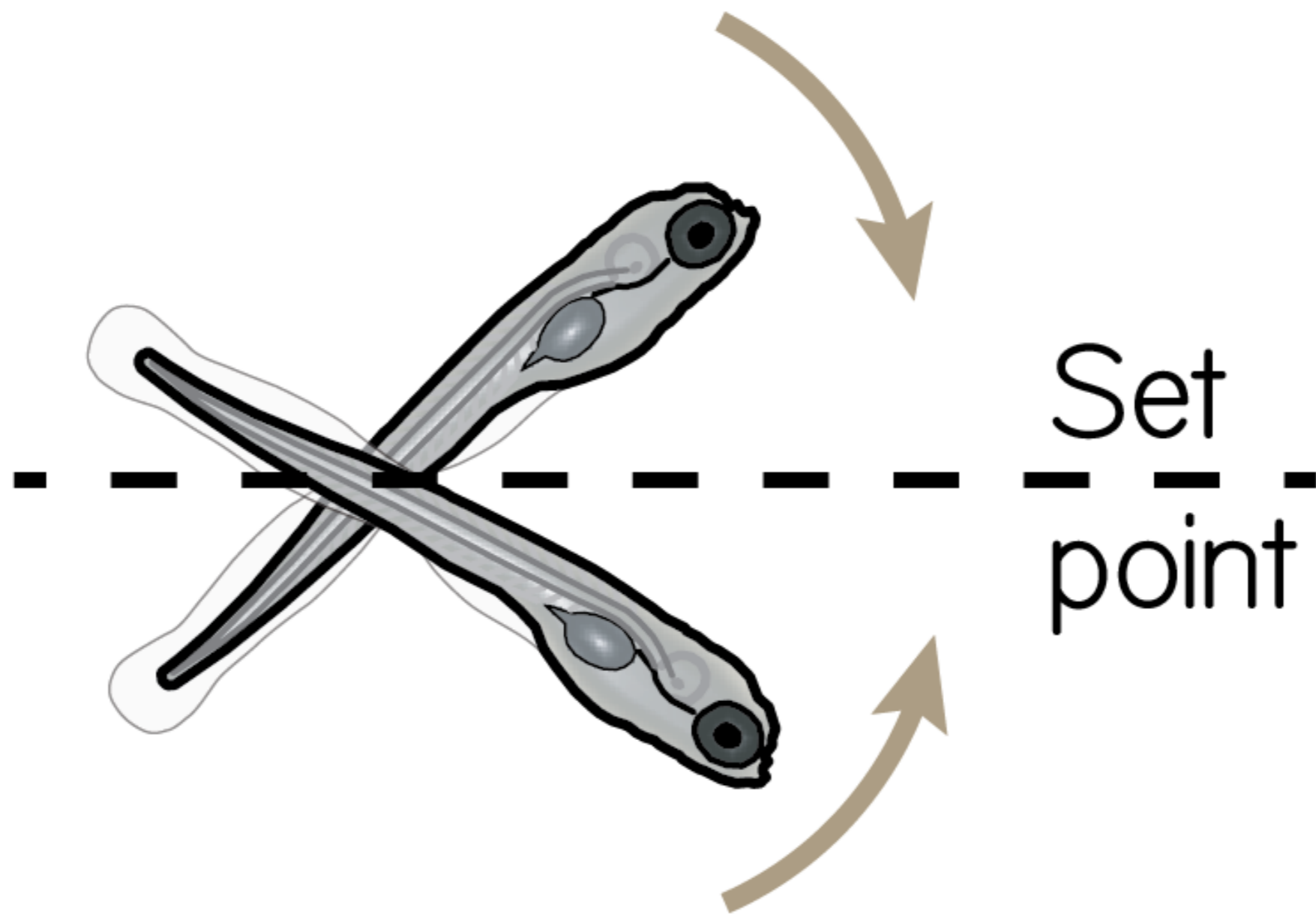


**\*Ehrlich & Schoppik 2017b**





# Righting

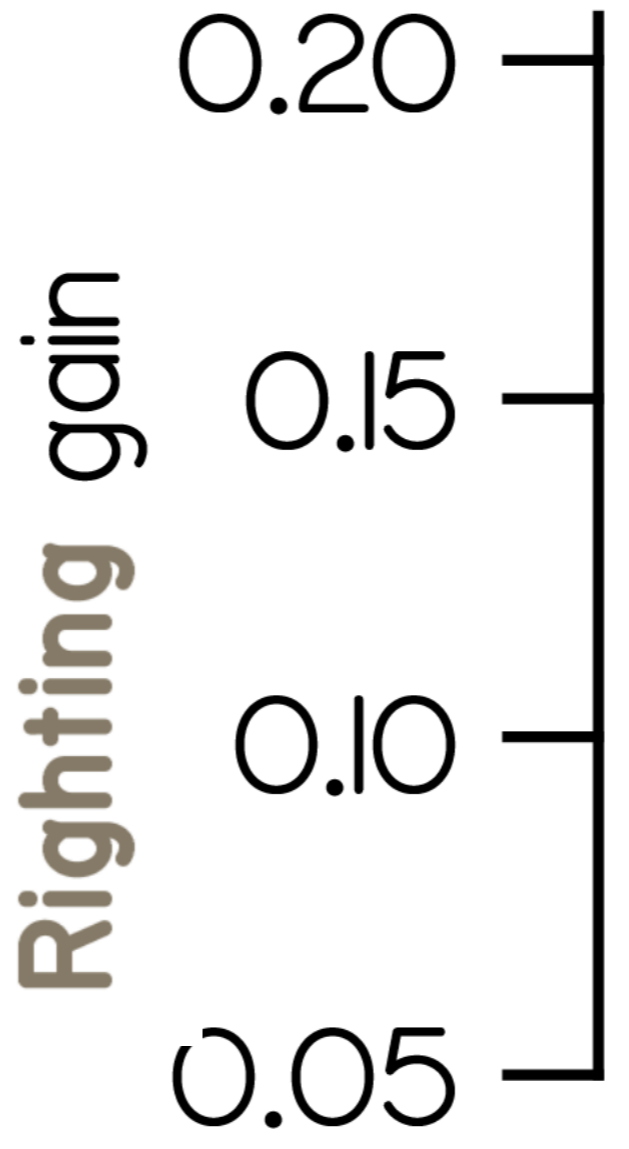
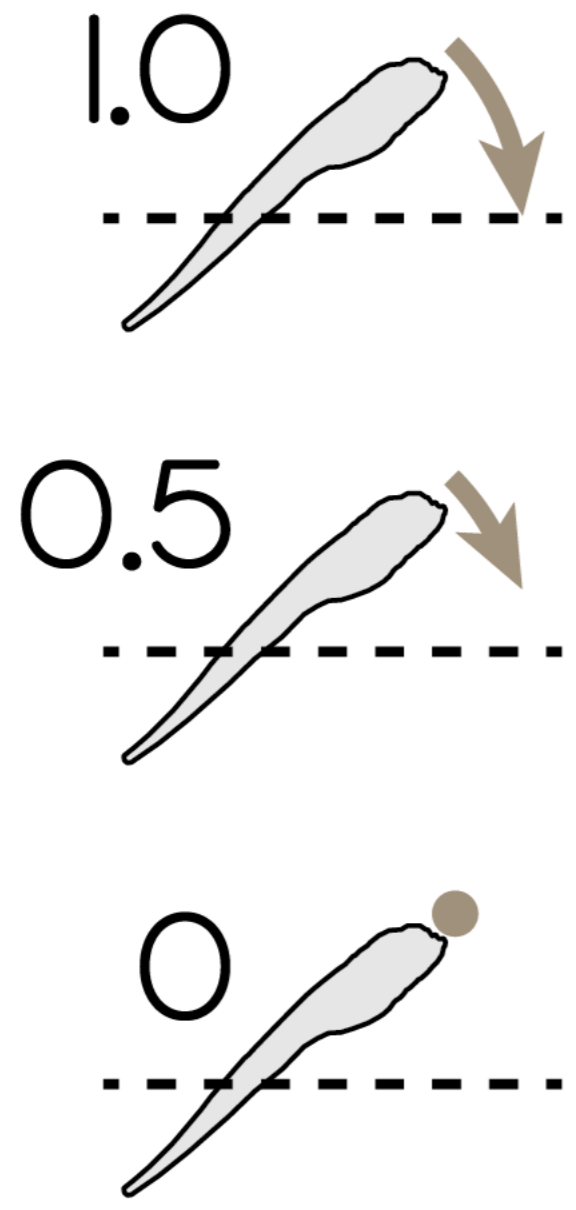








# Righting gain

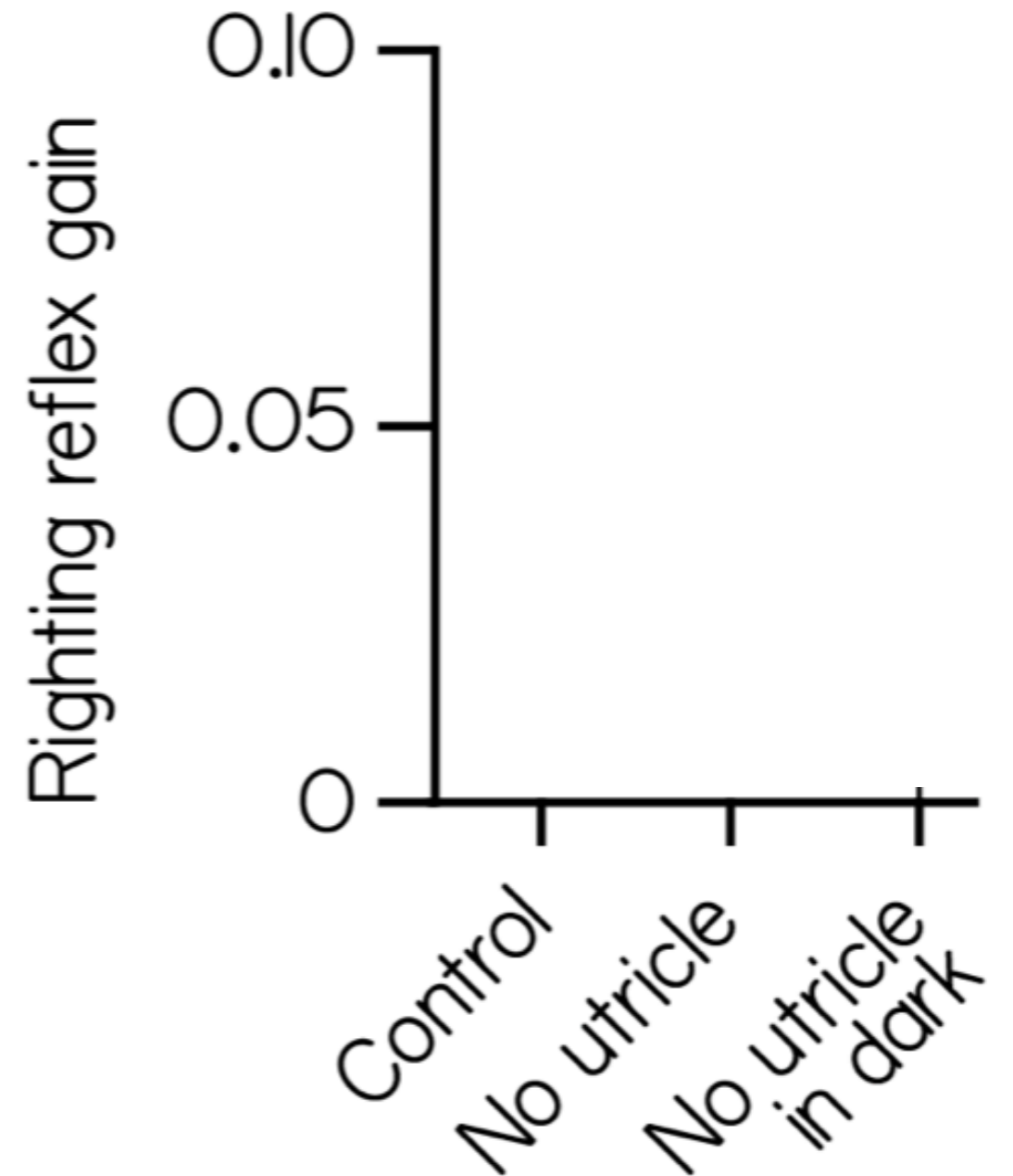
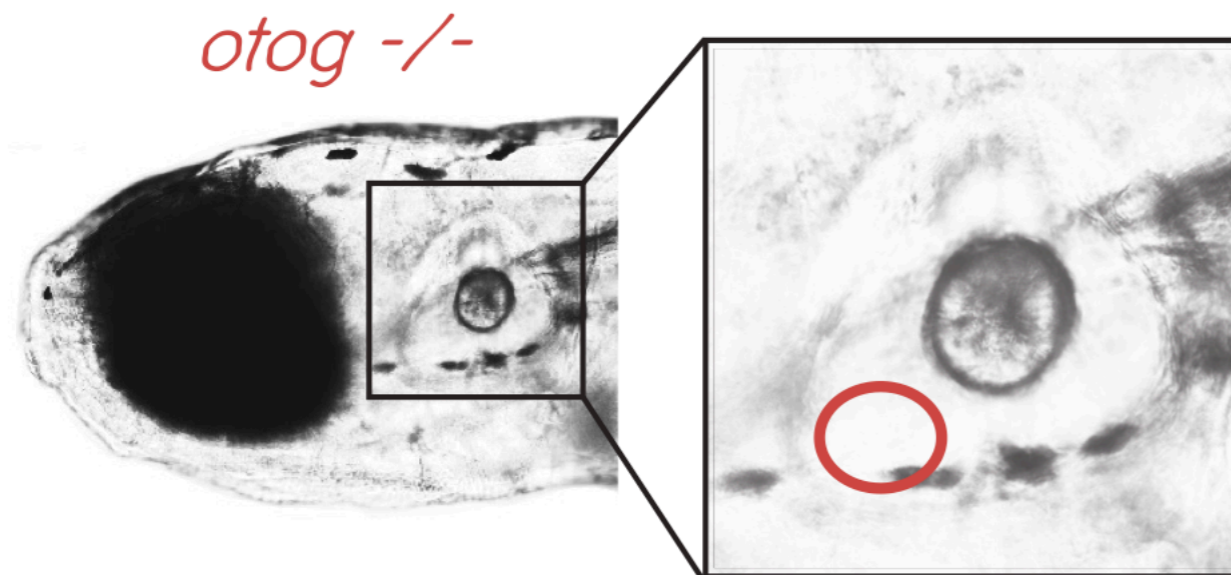
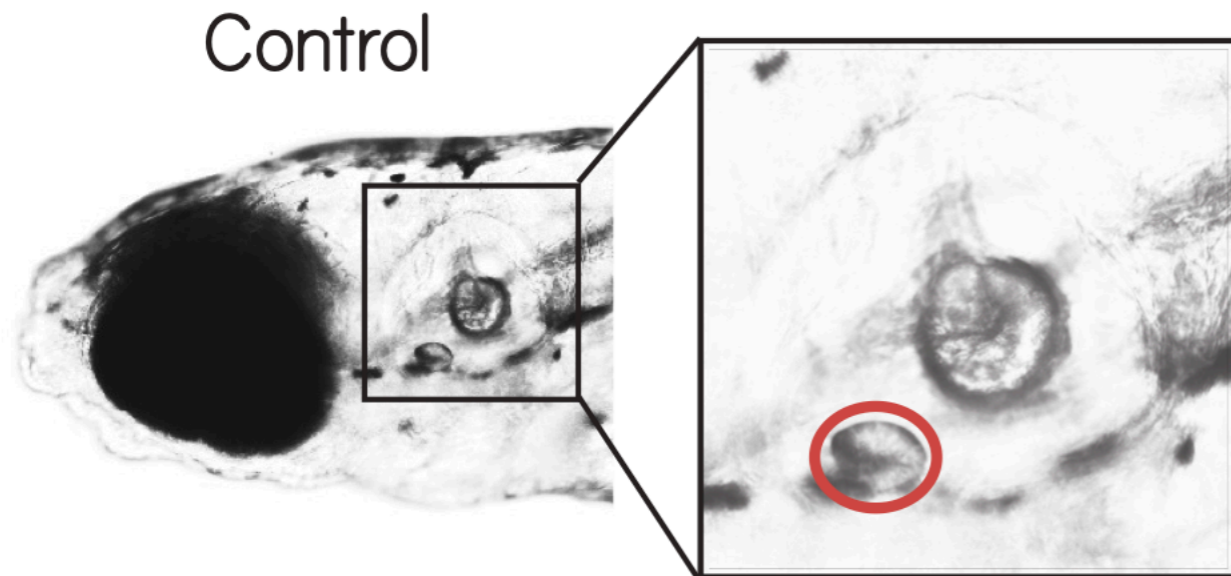


1 2 3

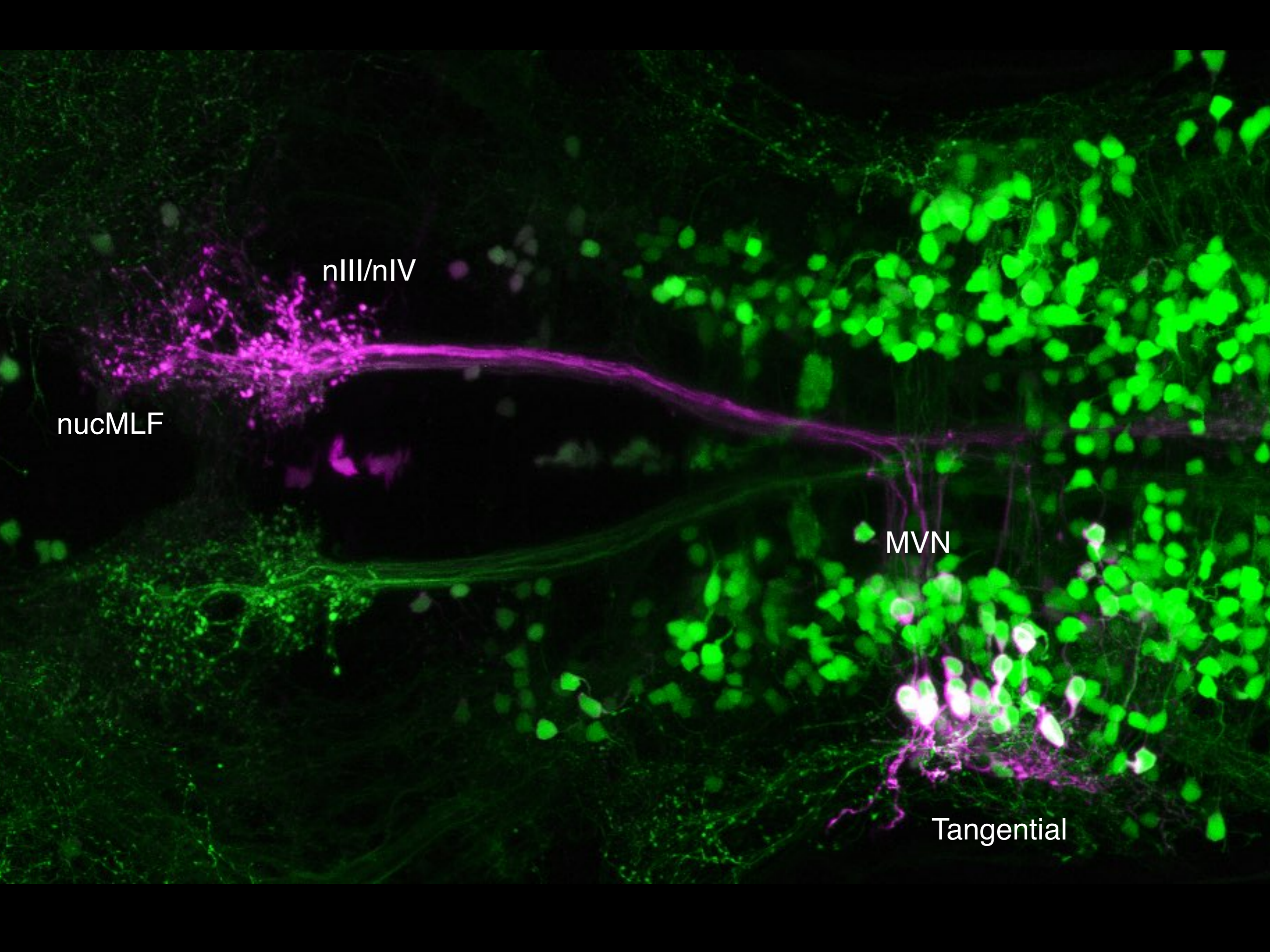
Age (wpcf)



# The righting reflex can use visual and vestibular input



Ehrlich, Hamling et. al. unpubli



nIII/nIV

nucMLF

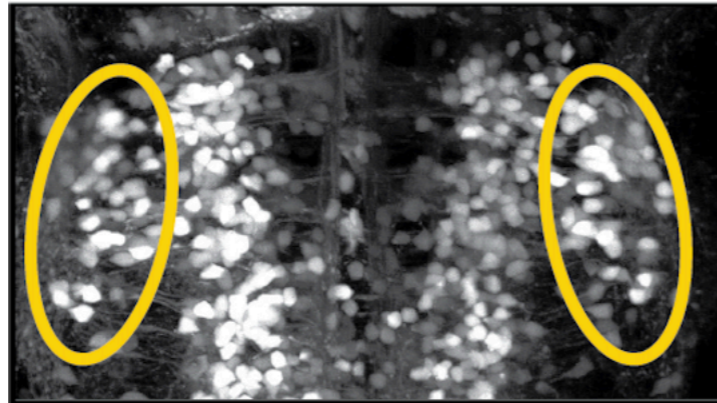
MVN

Tangential

Tangential vestibular nucleus

pre

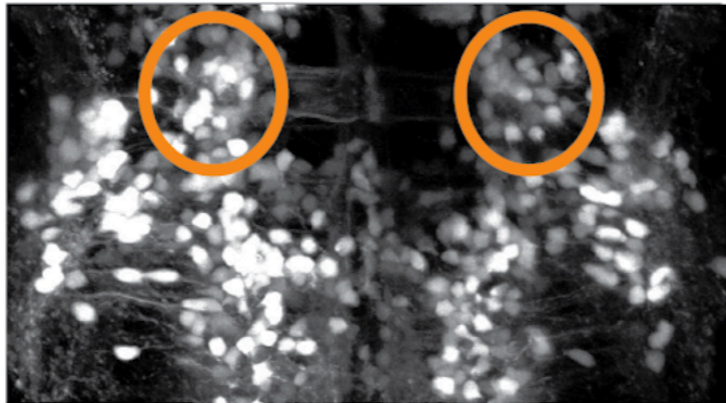
post



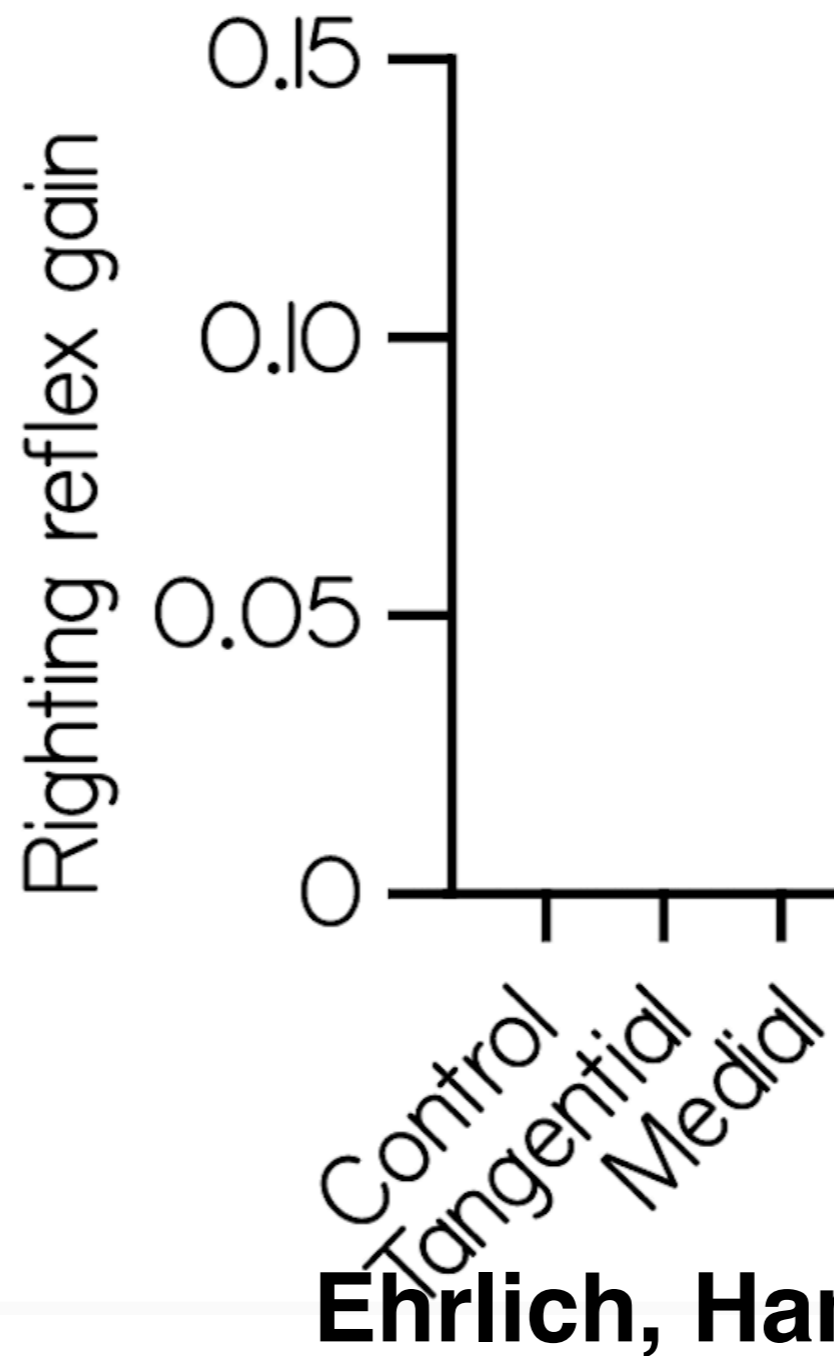
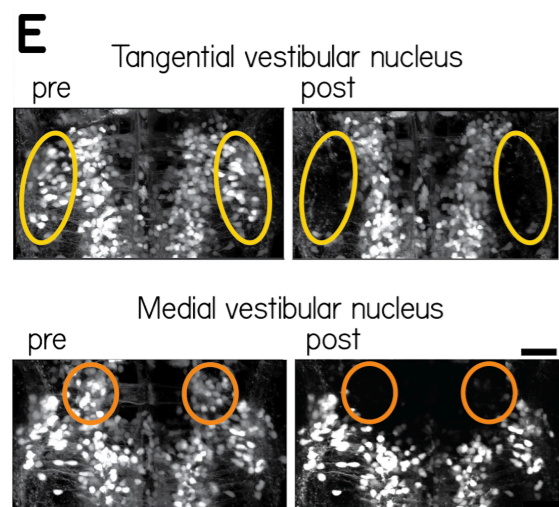
Medial vestibular nucleus

pre

post

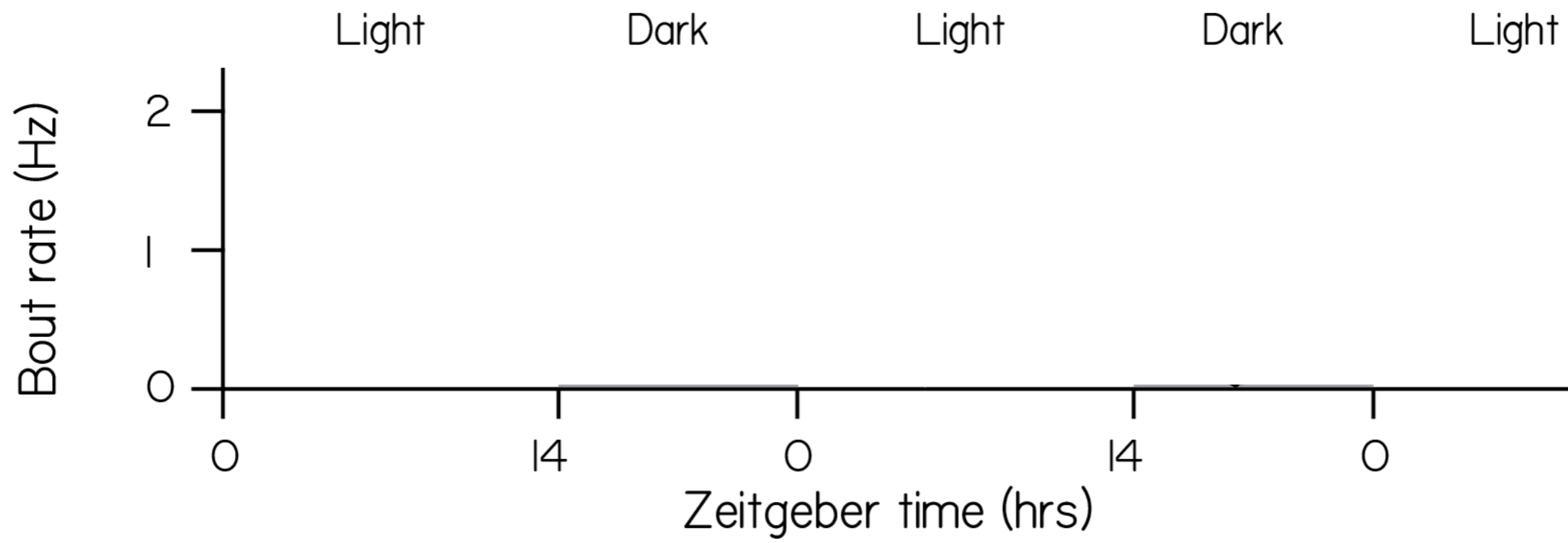


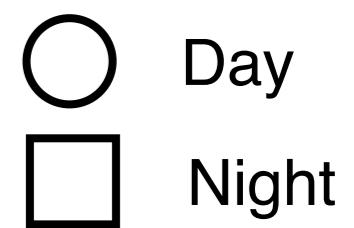
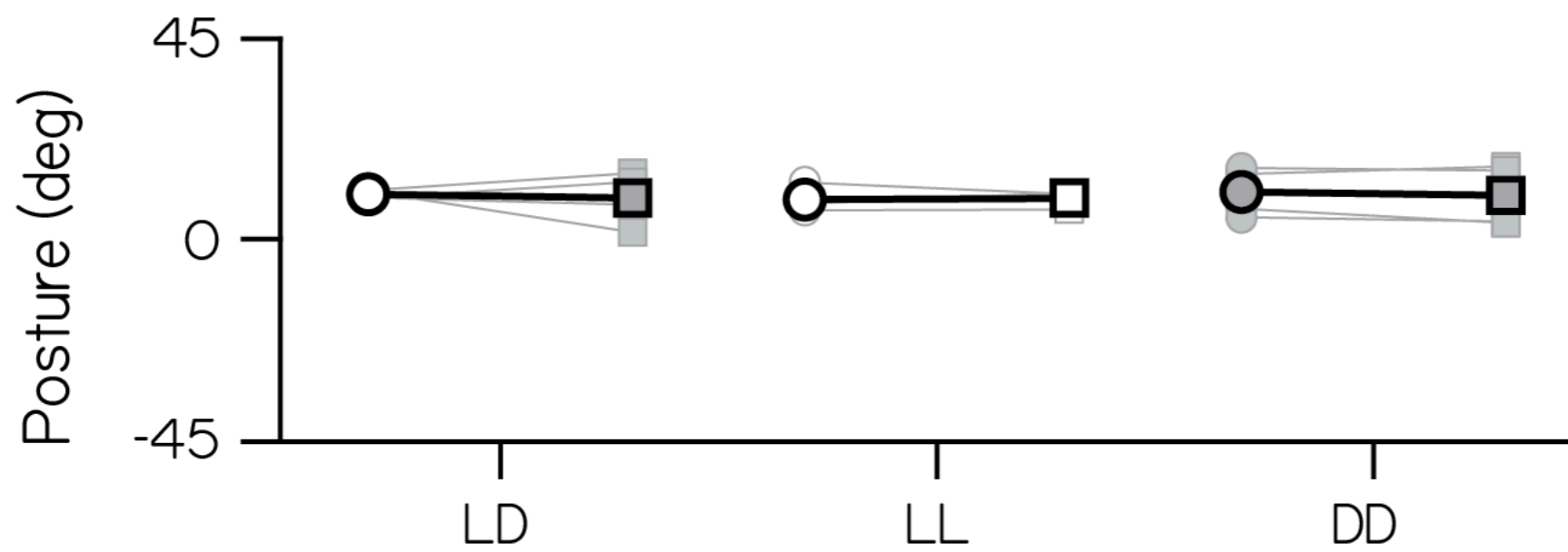
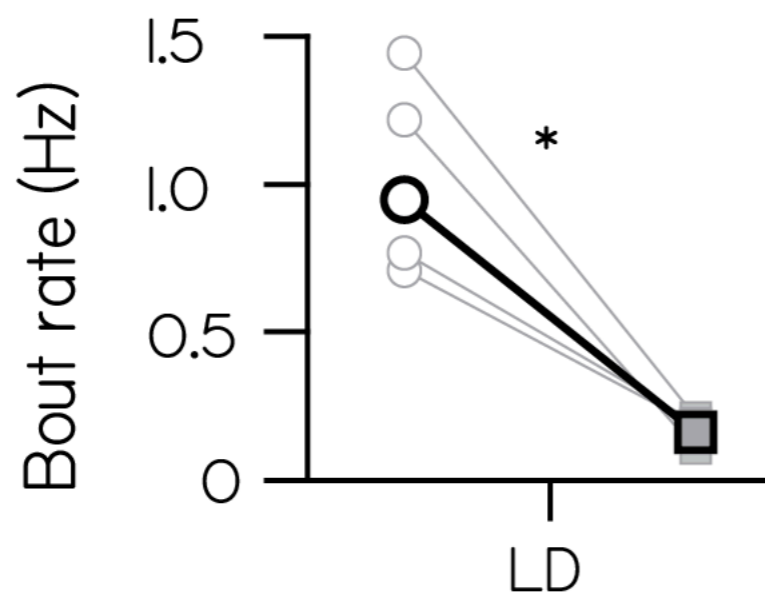
# Loss of neurons in the tangential vestibular nucleus compromises the ability to correct posture.



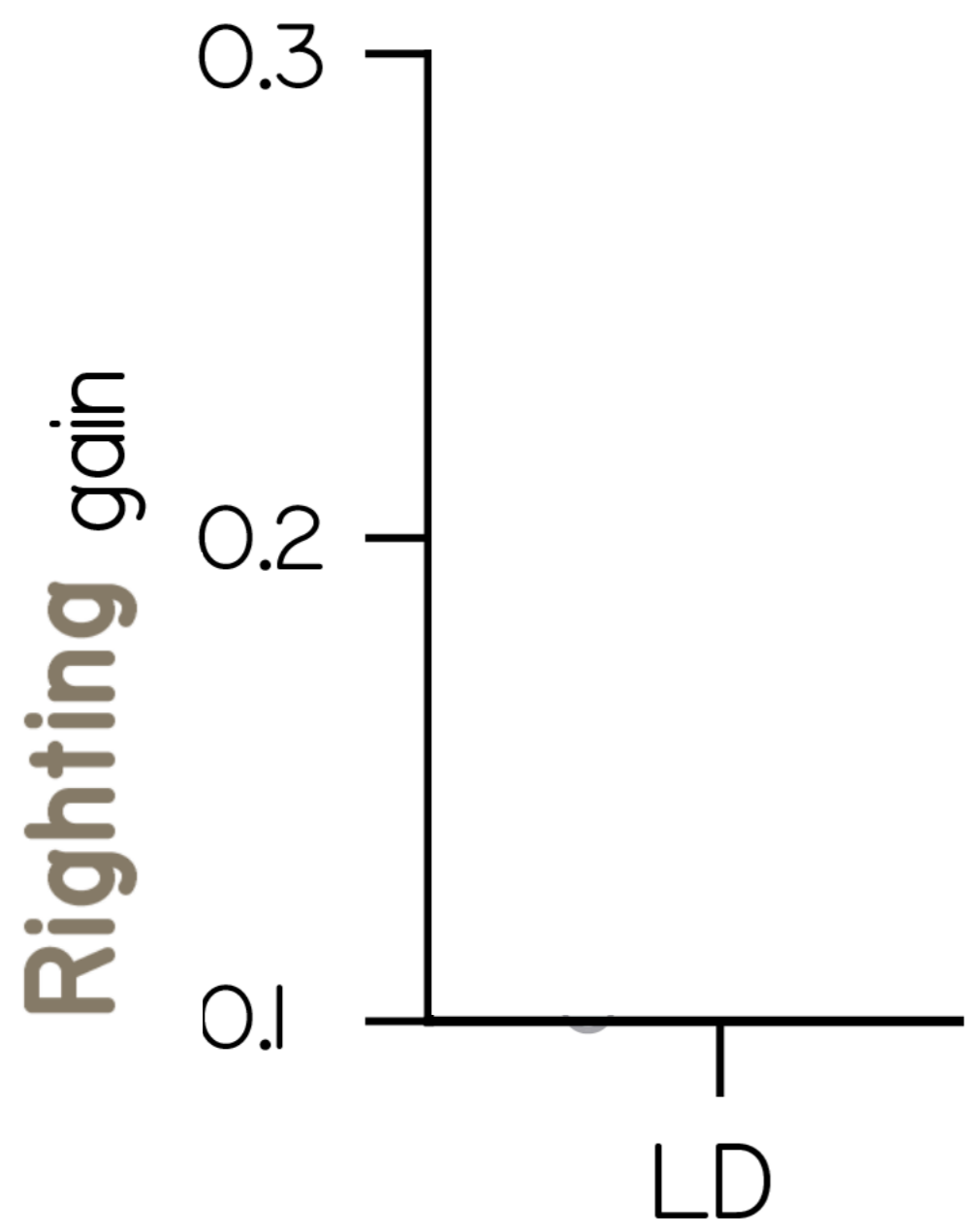


**What happens at  
night?**





How can fish maintain posture given that they make fewer bouts at night?



# Summary:

1. Fish make bouts when unstable
2. Each bout partially returns the fish to its preferred posture
3. Amazingly, fish are better able to return to their preferred posture at night.

