

Competition vs. cooperation in the anterior cingulate cortex

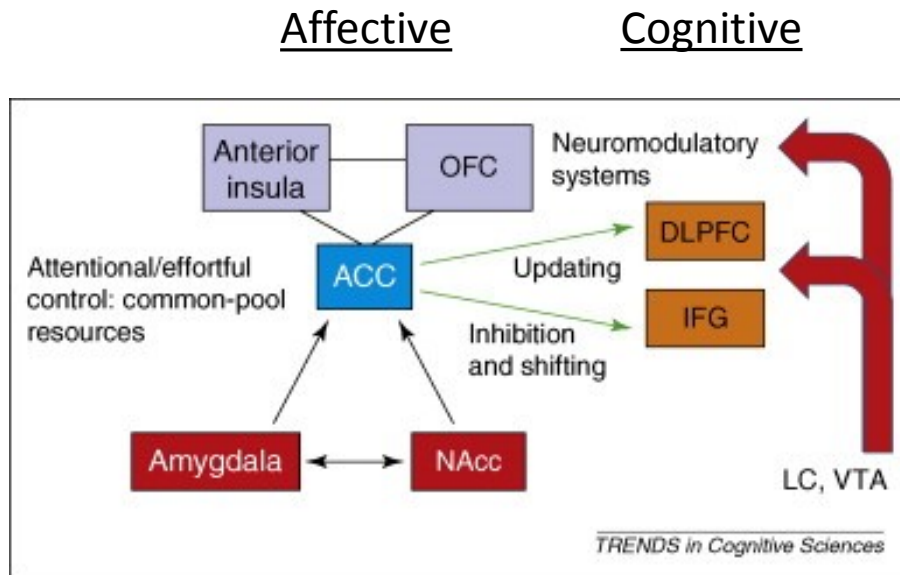
Jason Sherfey

Cognitive Rhythms Collaborative

March 16, 2016

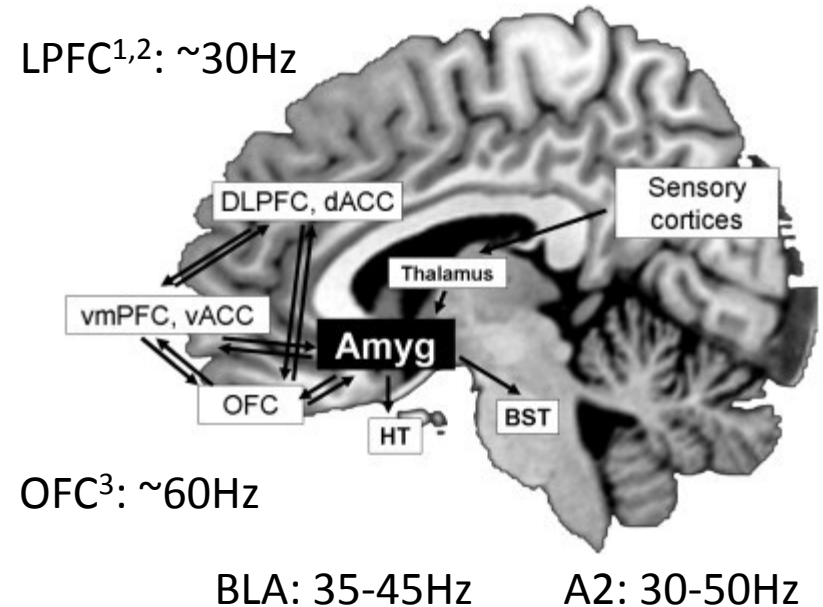
ACC is a hub receiving diverse inputs

From multiple systems:



Pavuluri, Sweeney, *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psych.* 2008

At different frequencies:



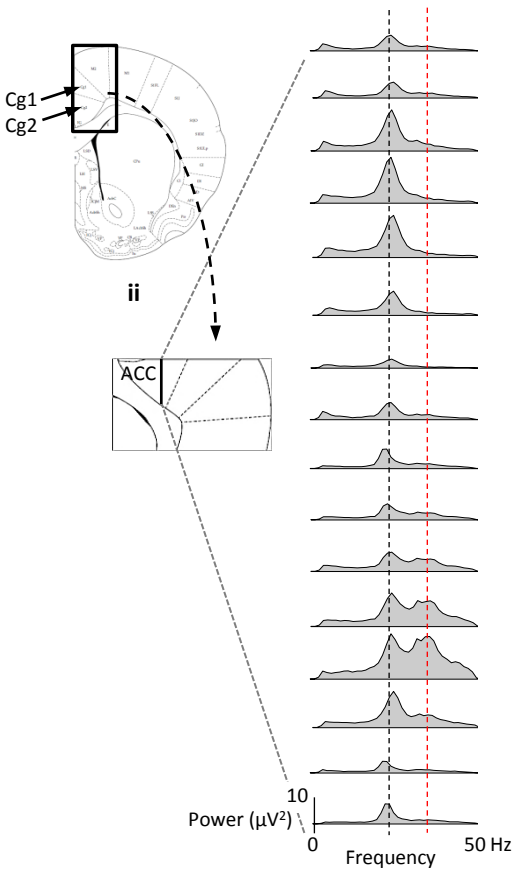
Question: How does ACC respond to combinations of inputs at different frequencies: **competition** versus **cooperation**.

Approach:

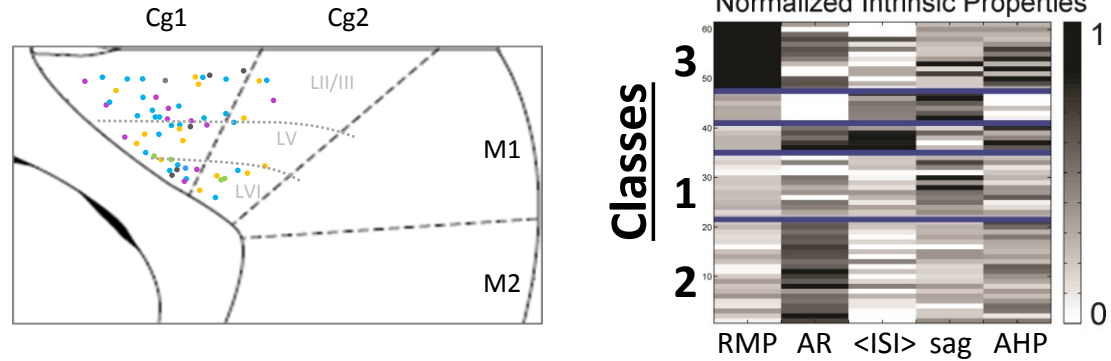
1. Develop experimentally-constrained models of layer-specific cell types and networks in ACC.
2. Study response of competing assemblies to multiple inputs with different frequencies.

ACC cells and networks exhibit diverse properties

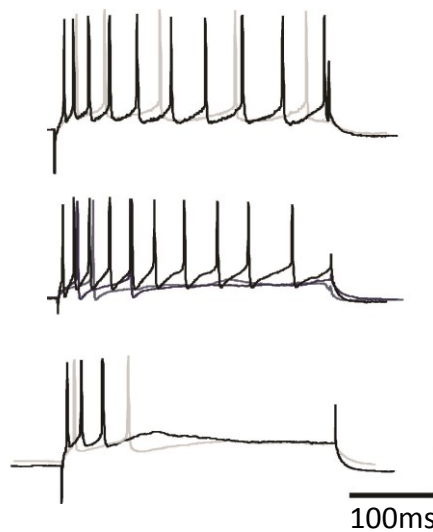
Network rhythms



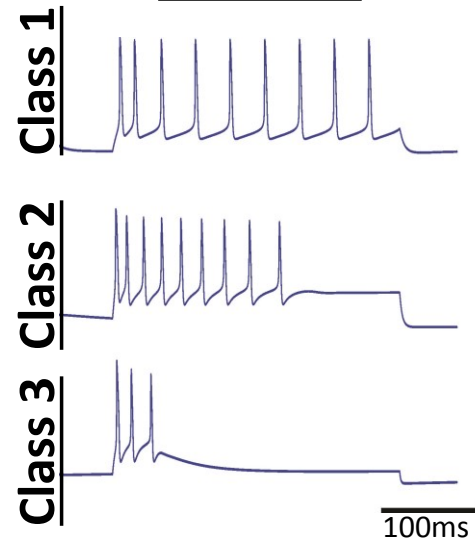
Cell types identified by classifying intrinsic properties



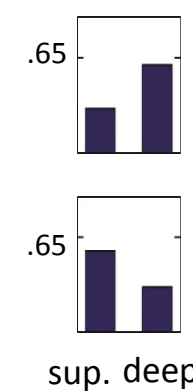
Recorded cell



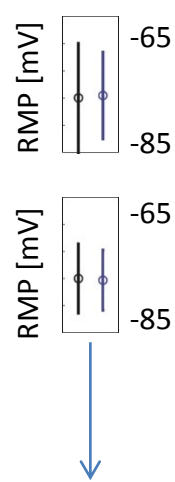
Model cell



Layers

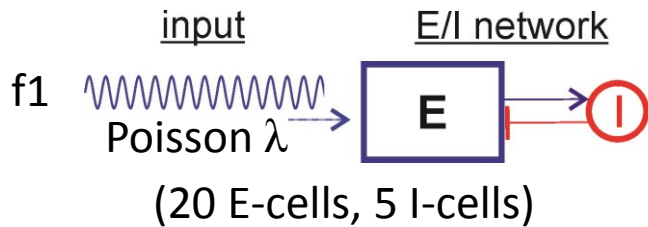


Diversity

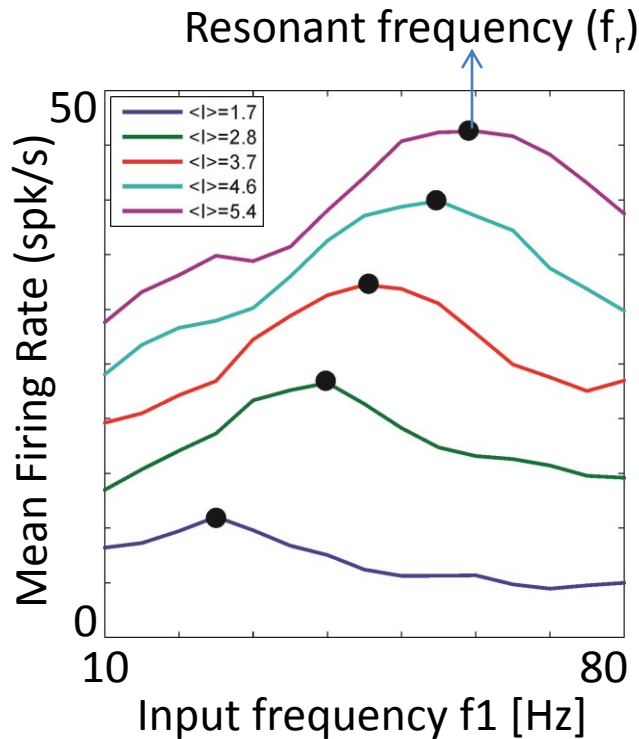


Heterogeneous populations

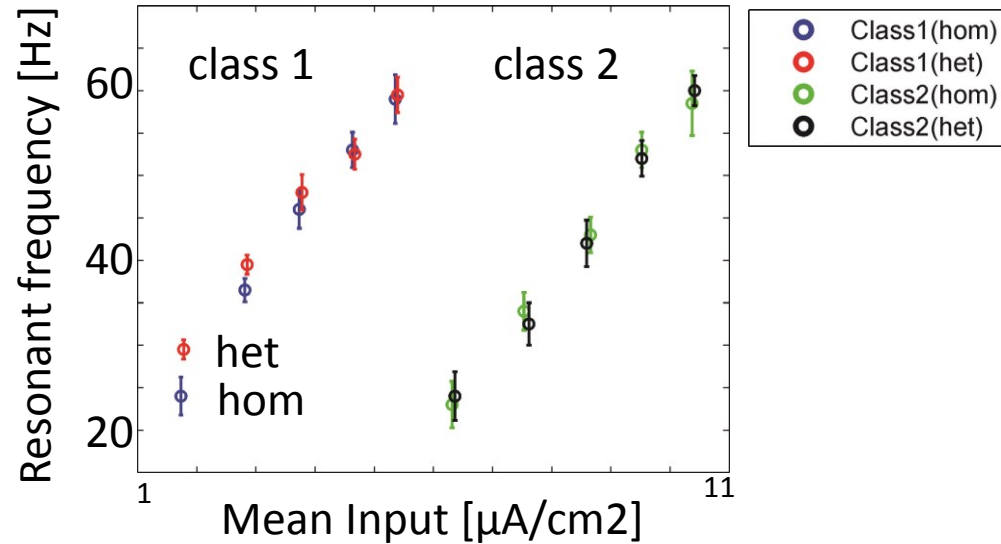
Network resonance depends on cell class



Network tuning profile (class 1)



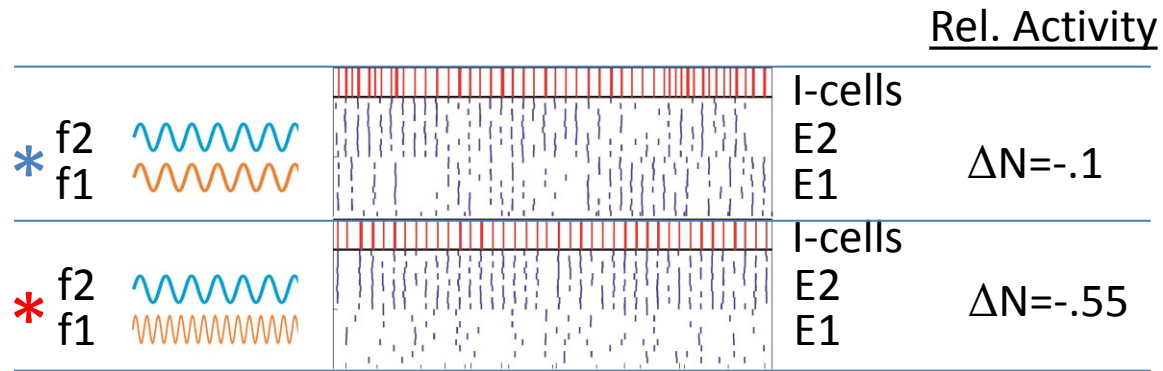
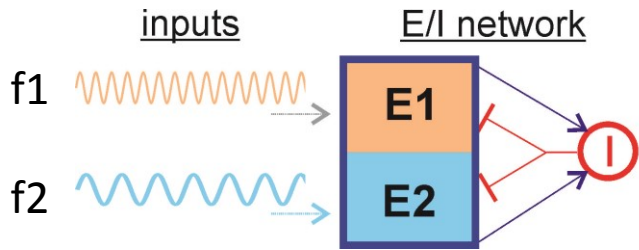
Resonant frequency vs drive



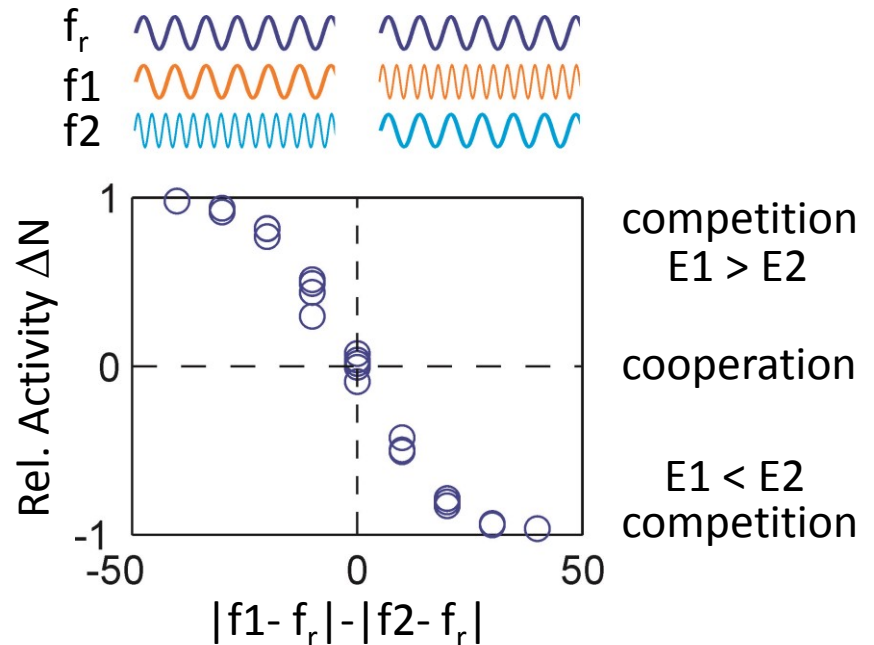
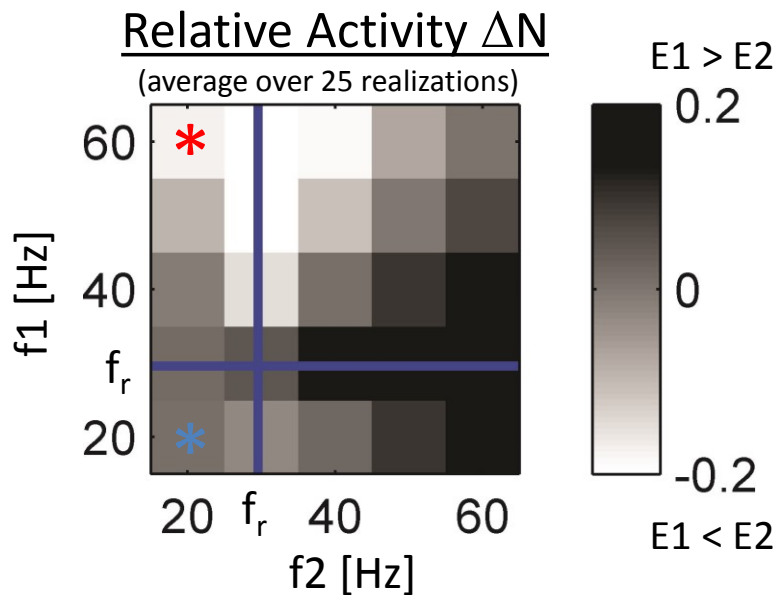
- Resonant frequency f_r increases with mean drive (e.g., increasing synaptic weight or input spike rate)
- RMP heterogeneity increased resonant frequency at low drives in deep layer cells (class 1)

Network resonance biases assembly competition

Network with two assemblies

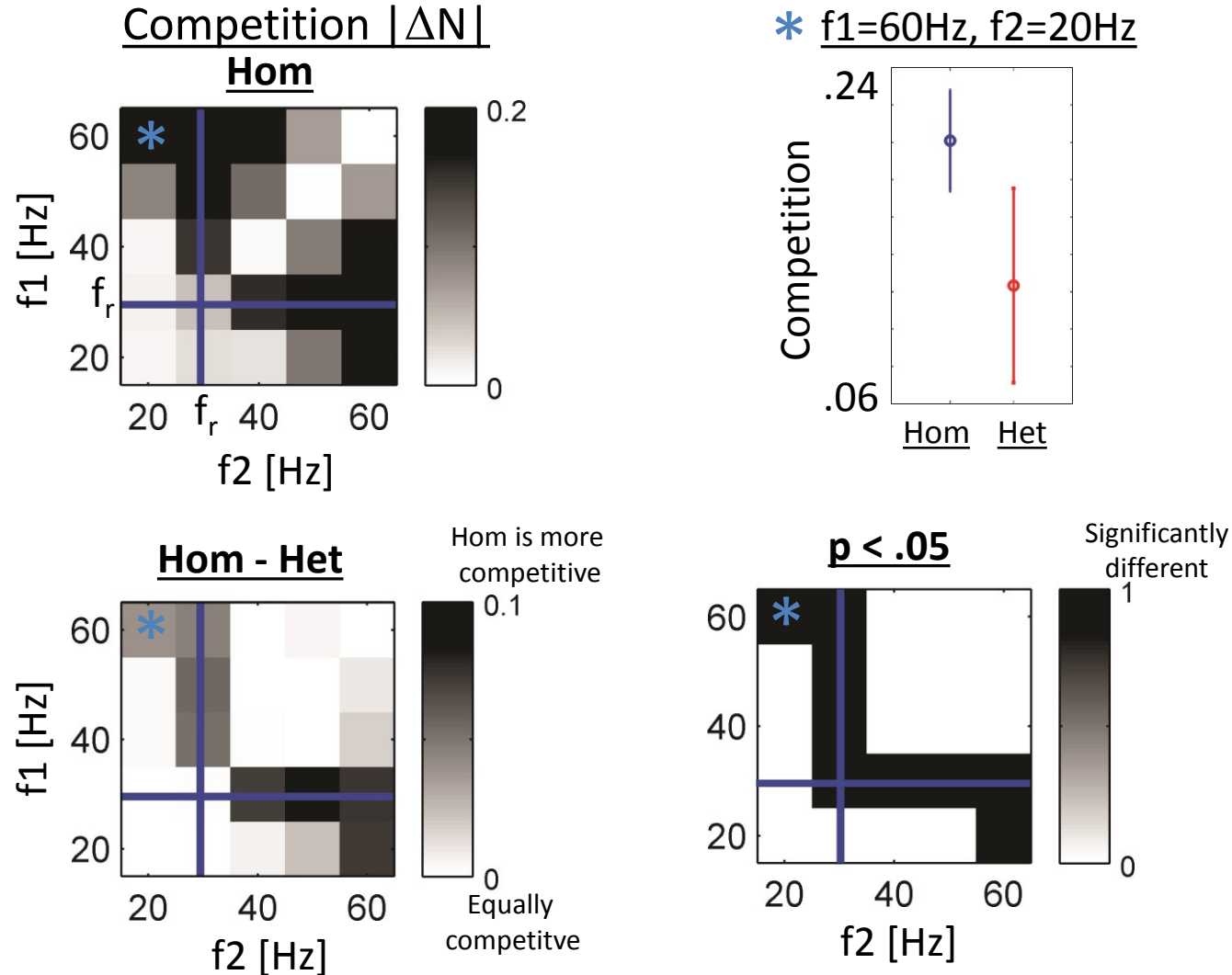


Mean inputs to E1 and E2 are equal, only the spectral content of the inputs differs.



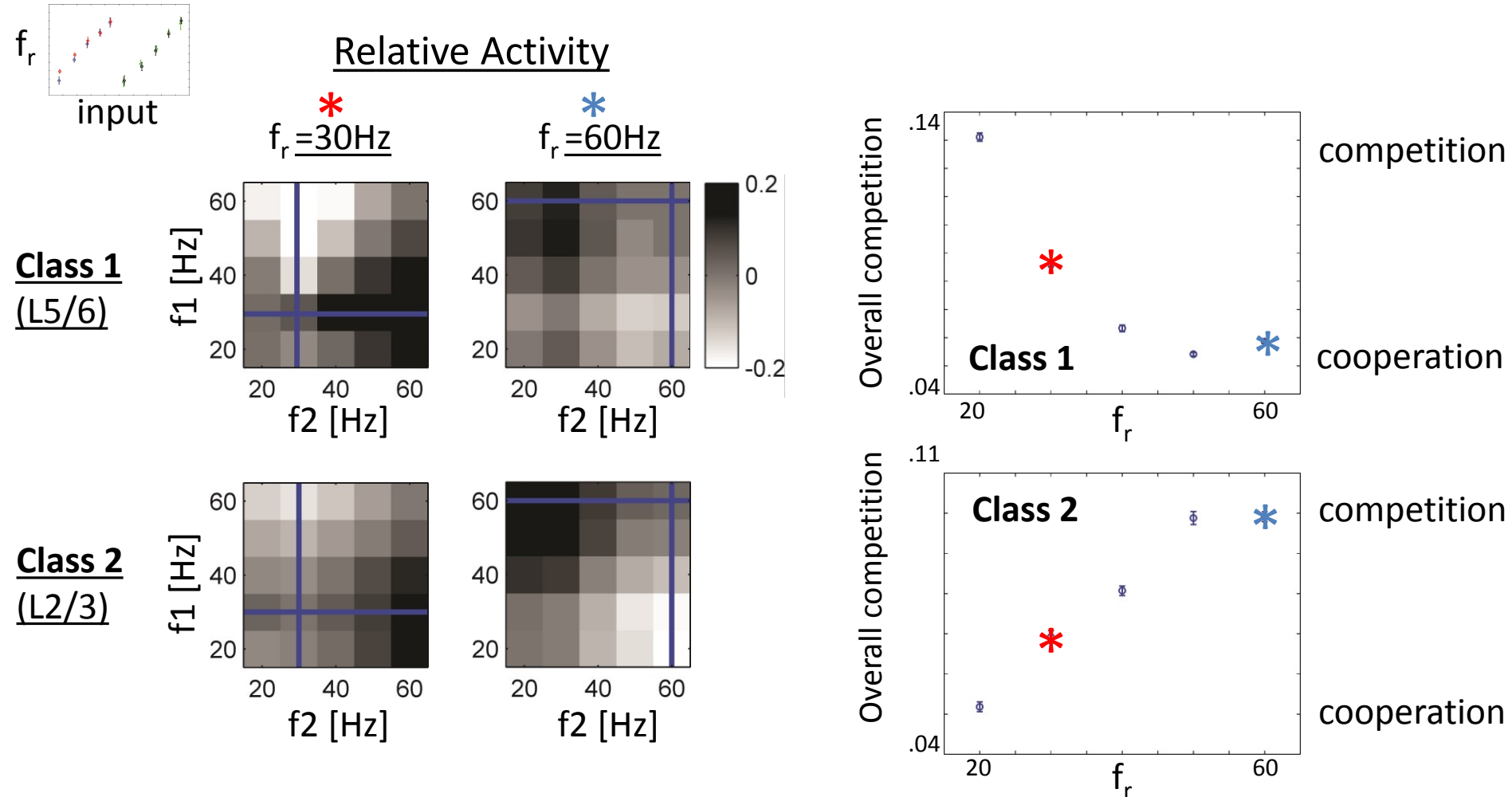
**Relative proximity of inputs to resonance determines whether assemblies compete or cooperate.
Greater proximity to resonance induces competitive advantage.**

Heterogeneity can decrease competition in beta-resonant deep layer cells (class 1)



Heterogeneity facilitates cooperativity in the beta-resonant regime.

Resonance-mediated bias depends on cell class



Class 1 (mostly-deep layer) cells are most competitive for beta-resonant regimes. Class 2 (mostly-superficial layer) cells are most competitive in gamma-resonant regimes.

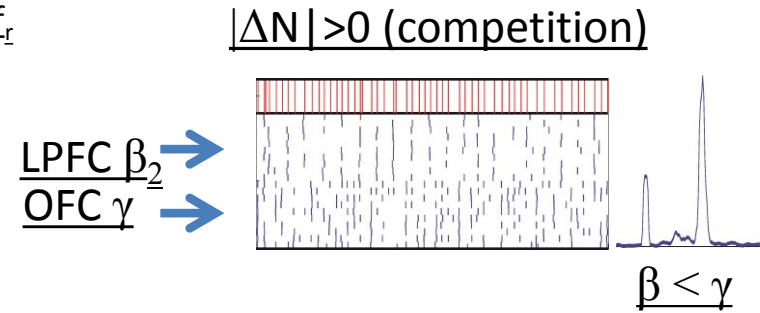
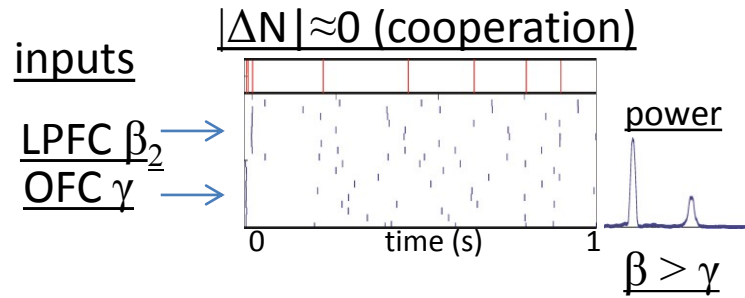
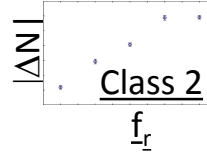
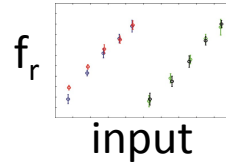
Implications for laminar processing

ACC

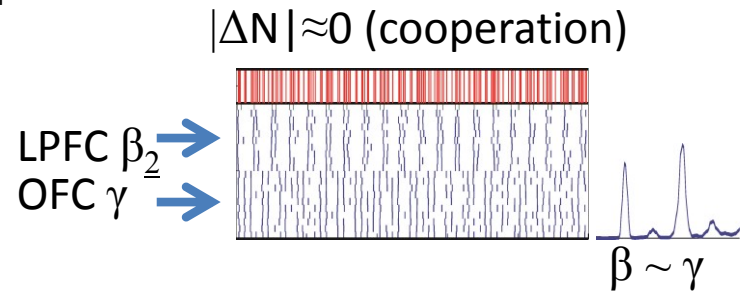
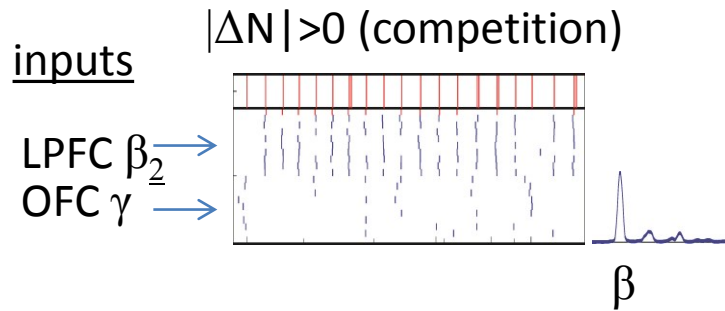
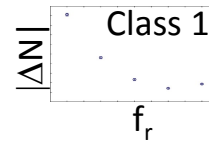
Superficial Layer
(Class 2)

$$f_r = \beta$$

$$f_r = \gamma$$



Deep Layer
(Class 1)



Implications for laminar processing

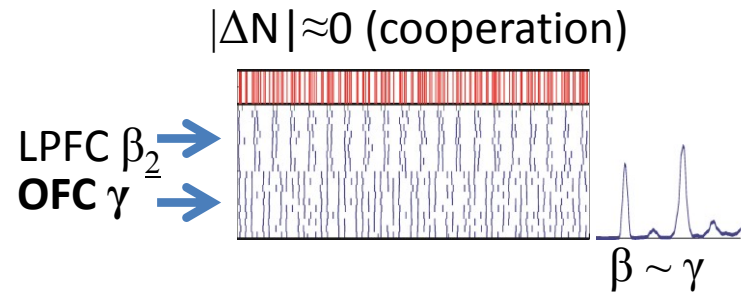
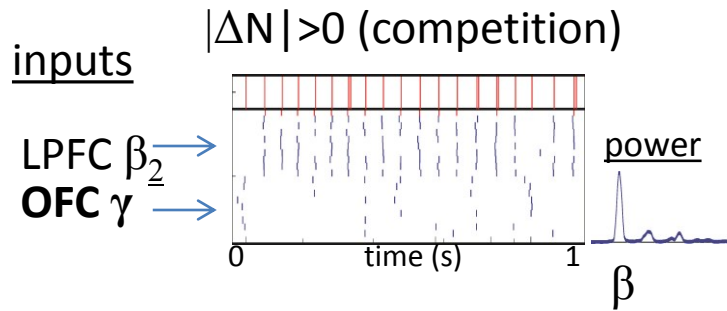
Affective control: OFC \rightarrow ACC

ACC

Deep Layer
(Class 1)

$$f_r = \beta$$

$$f_r = \gamma$$



OFC gamma (“evidence”) builds up over time

OFC gamma \sim inhibition
Initially, OFC gamma is weak
ACC is in beta-resonant regime
ACC not involved in inhibition

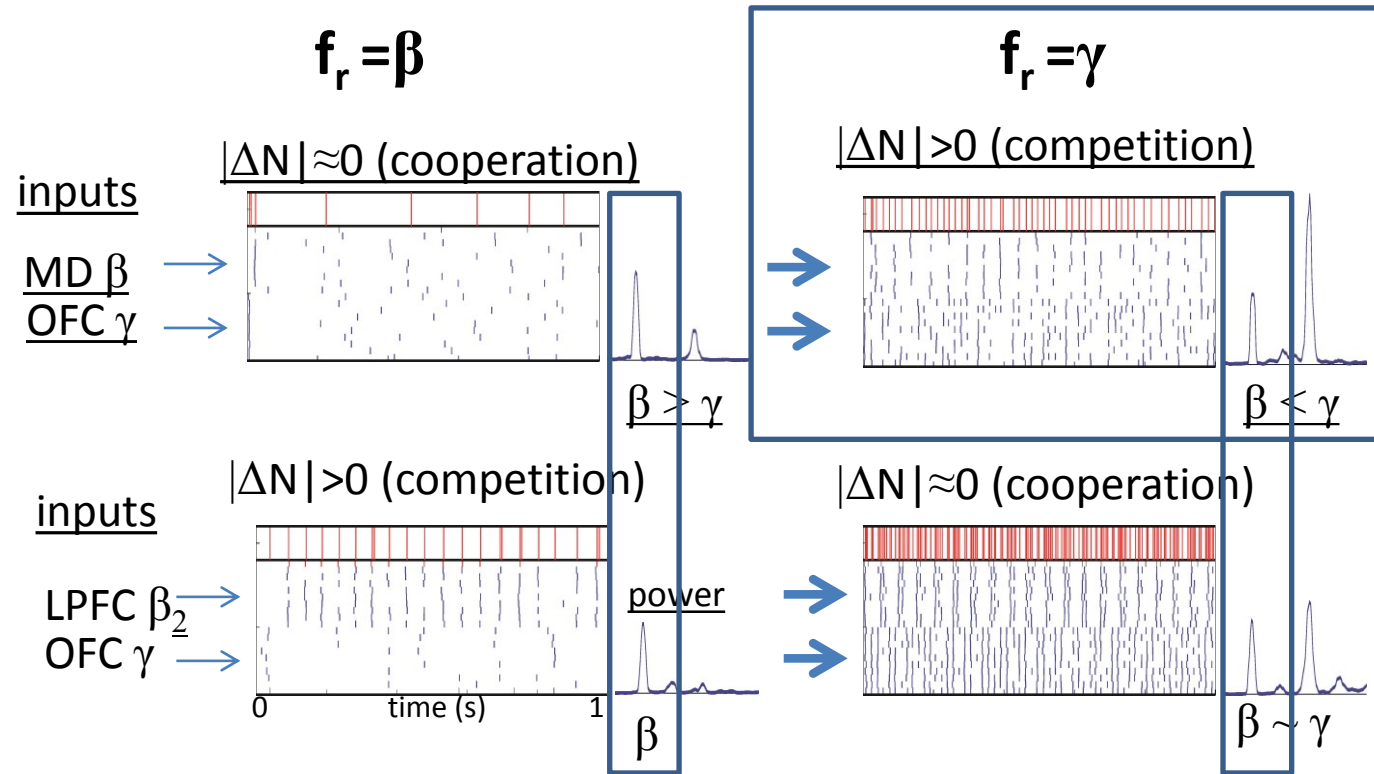
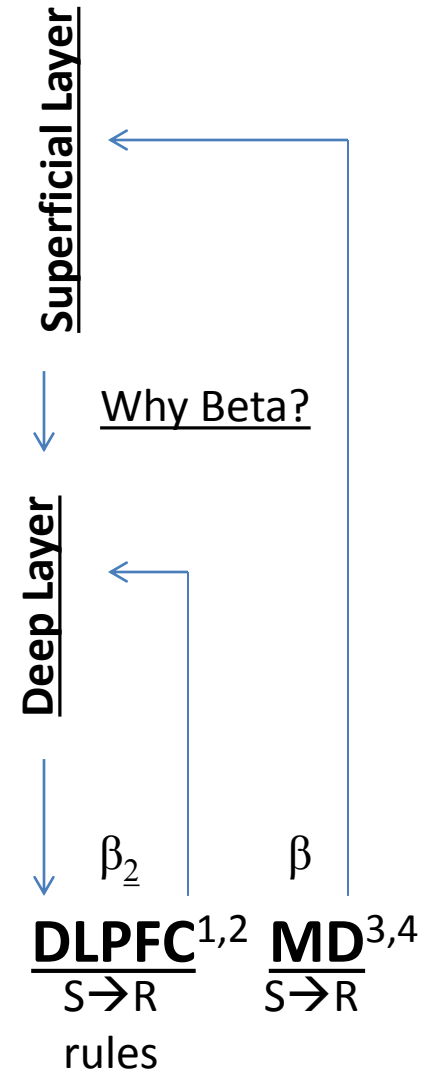
ACC enters gamma-resonant regime
ACC recruited for behavioral inhibition

Outputs to subcortical structures
(e.g., BG indirect pathway)

Implications for laminar processing

Cognitive control: ACC \leftrightarrow DLPFC, MD

ACC



- Beta-rhythmic inputs are reflected in both beta-resonant and gamma-resonant regimes
- Whether spike rates are low or high, ACC may support:
 - ACC/DLPFC beta synchrony for rule selection
 - ACC/MD beta synchrony correlated with performance

Conclusions

1. Proximity to resonance determines whether two assemblies compete or cooperate.
2. Deep layer cells are most competitive for weak (e.g., low firing rate) and beta-rhythmic inputs.
3. Superficial layer cells are most competitive for strong (e.g., high firing rate) and gamma-rhythmic inputs.
4. Heterogeneity can decrease competition in weakly driven deep layer cells, possibly supporting the maintenance of multiple assemblies.
5. There are systems level implications for the coordination of cognitive and affective systems.

Acknowledgements

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