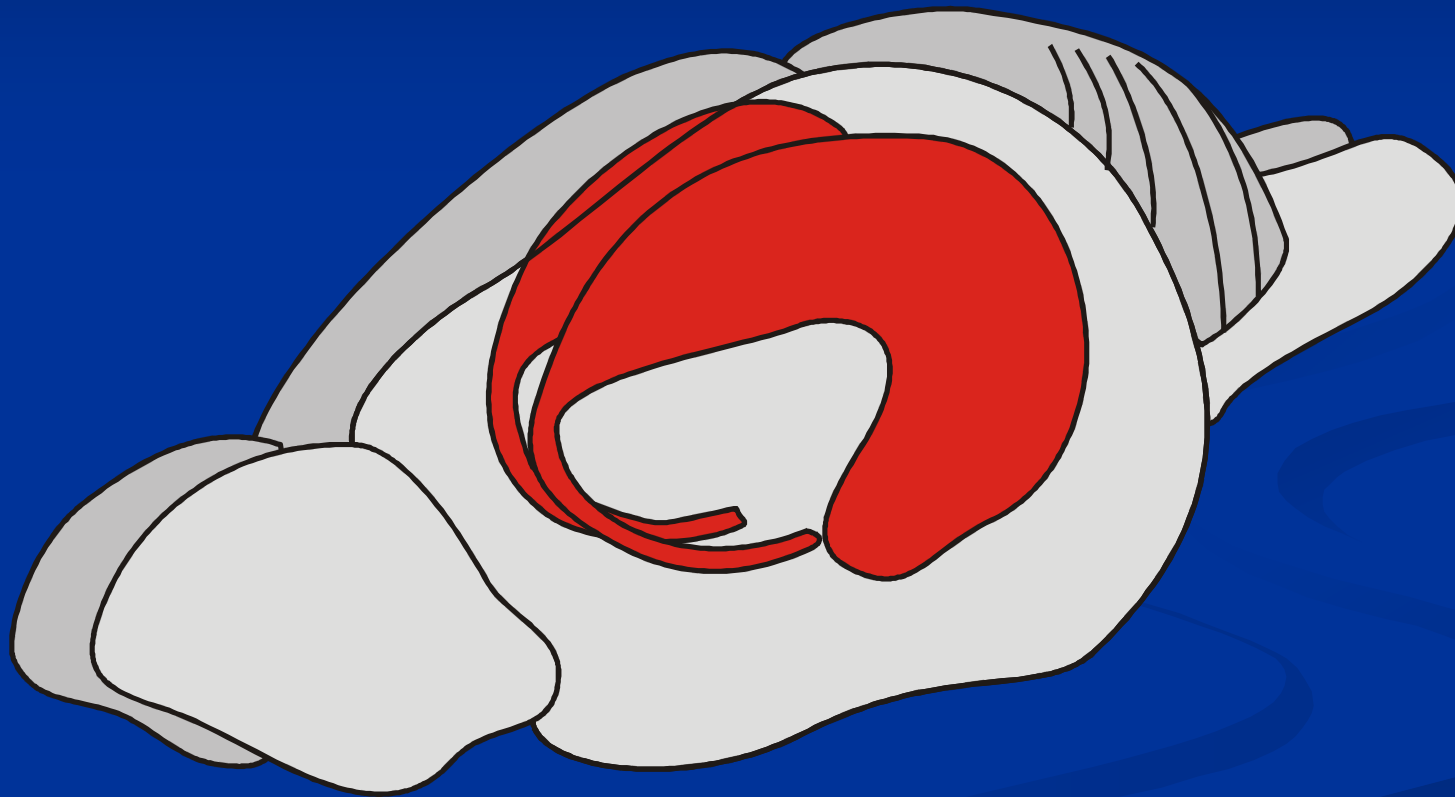


# Activity of hippocampal neurons and behavior

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# Rat's hippocampus



# Rat's hippocampus

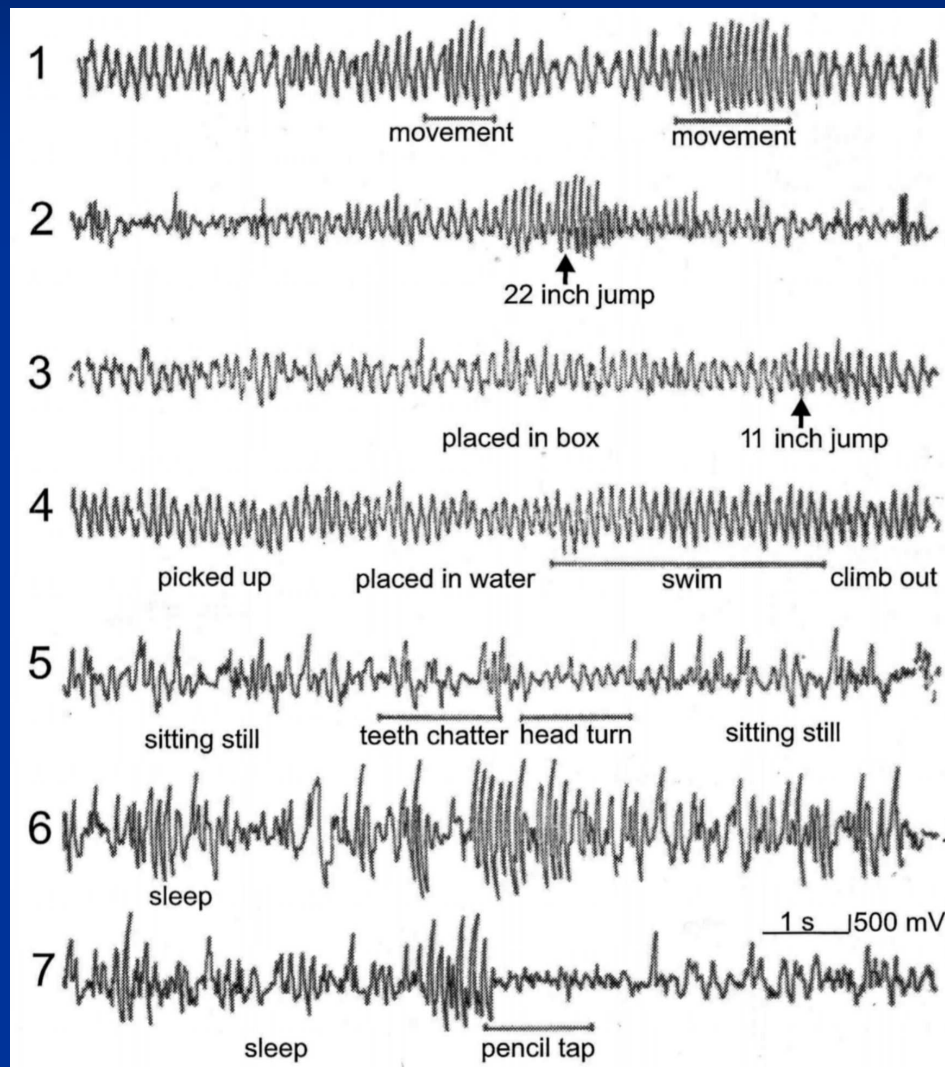


# Hippocampal EEG

- Theta rhythm (RSA)  
4-12 Hz rhythmical activity
  - Type I (7-12 Hz, atropine resistant)
  - Type II (4-6 Hz, atropine sensitive)
- LIA (Large Irregular Activity)  
higher amplitude and lower dominant frequency  
compare to theta rhythm
- SIA (Small Irregular Activity)  
desynchronized high frequency activity with low  
amplitude

# Example Traces of Hippocampal EEG in a Rat

*Whishaw and Vanderwolf, Behav Biol 1973*



# Correlation of hippocampal EEG and behavior in rats

*Vanderwolf CH. Electroencephalogr Clin Neurophysiol. 1969*

EEG	Behavior
Theta rhythm, type I	<u>Gross voluntary movements</u> such as walking, running, rearing, jumping, and <u>REM sleep</u>
Theta rhythm, type II	<u>Small movements</u> such as shift of posture or isolated movements of the head or limbs
LIA	<u>Behavioral immobility</u> and <u>automatic movement patterns</u> such as scratching, washing the face, biting, and <u>non-REM sleep</u>
SIA	Sometimes when a drowsy or sleeping rat awakes, it ceases with the first movement of the animal

# Classification of Hippocampal EEG

*Andersen, Morris, Amaral, Bliss and O'Keefe, Oxford University Press 2006*

## Rhythmical Activity

- theta: 6–12 Hz
  - atropine resistant
  - atropine sensitive
- beta: 12–30 Hz
- gamma: 30–40 Hz, frequently with theta
- ripple: 100–200 Hz, frequently with LIA

## Non-rhythmical Activity

- LIA
- SIA

# Hippocampal neurons

*Ranck JB Jr. Exp Neurol. 1973*

Electrophysiological classification

- Theta cells (interneurons)
- Complex spike cells (pyramidal neurons)



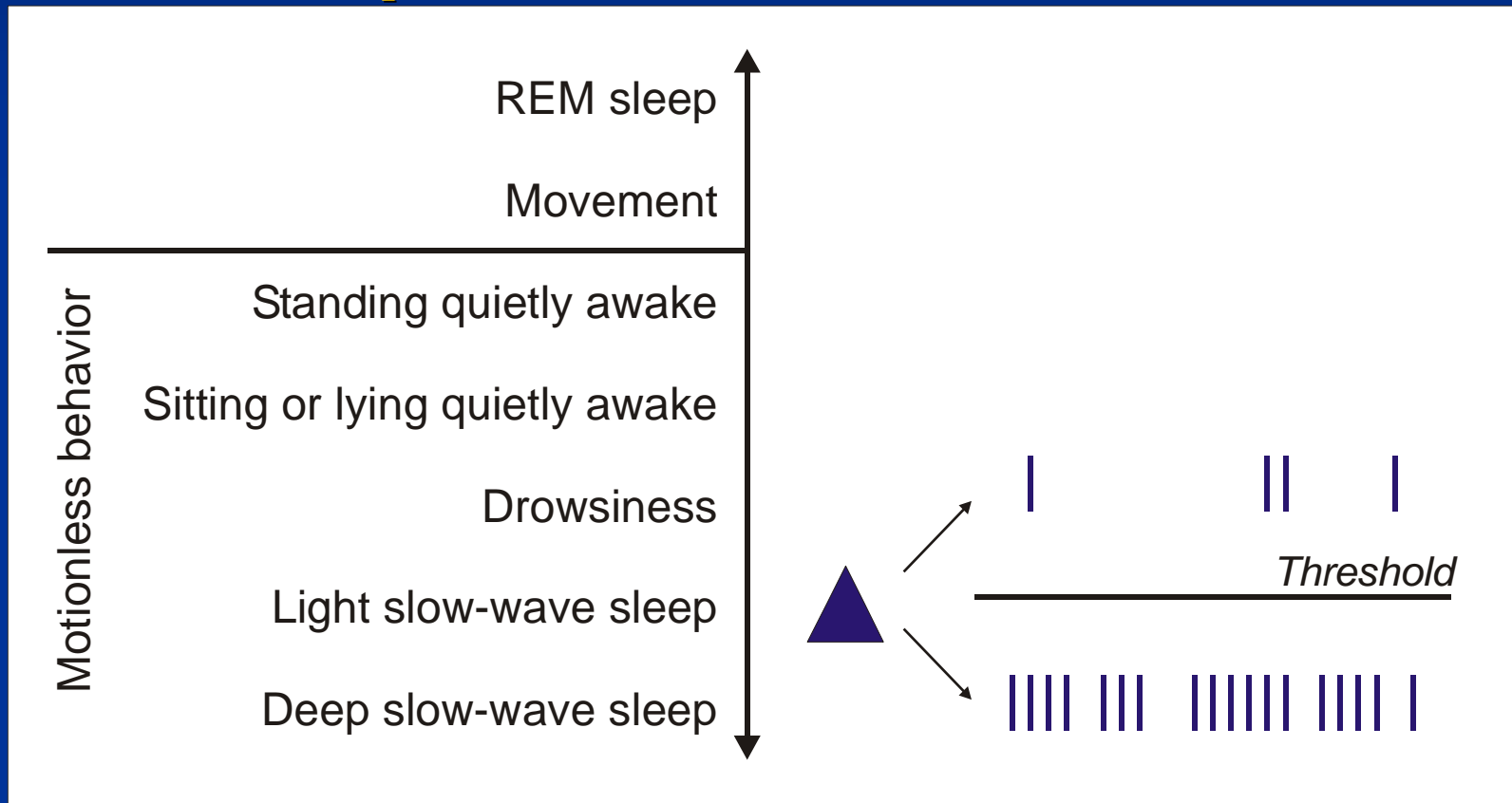
# Correlation of activity of theta cells, EEG and behavior in rats

*Ranck JB Jr. Exp Neurol. 1973*

<b>Activity of theta cells</b>	<b>EEG</b>	<b>Behavior</b>
Theta mode	Theta rhythm	Voluntary movements, REM sleep
Automatic mode	LIA	Immobility, automatic movement patterns, non-REM sleep
Slow mode	often SIA, LIA otherwise	Immediately after some external stimulus while the rat was motionless

# Correlation of activity of complex spike cells and behavior in rats

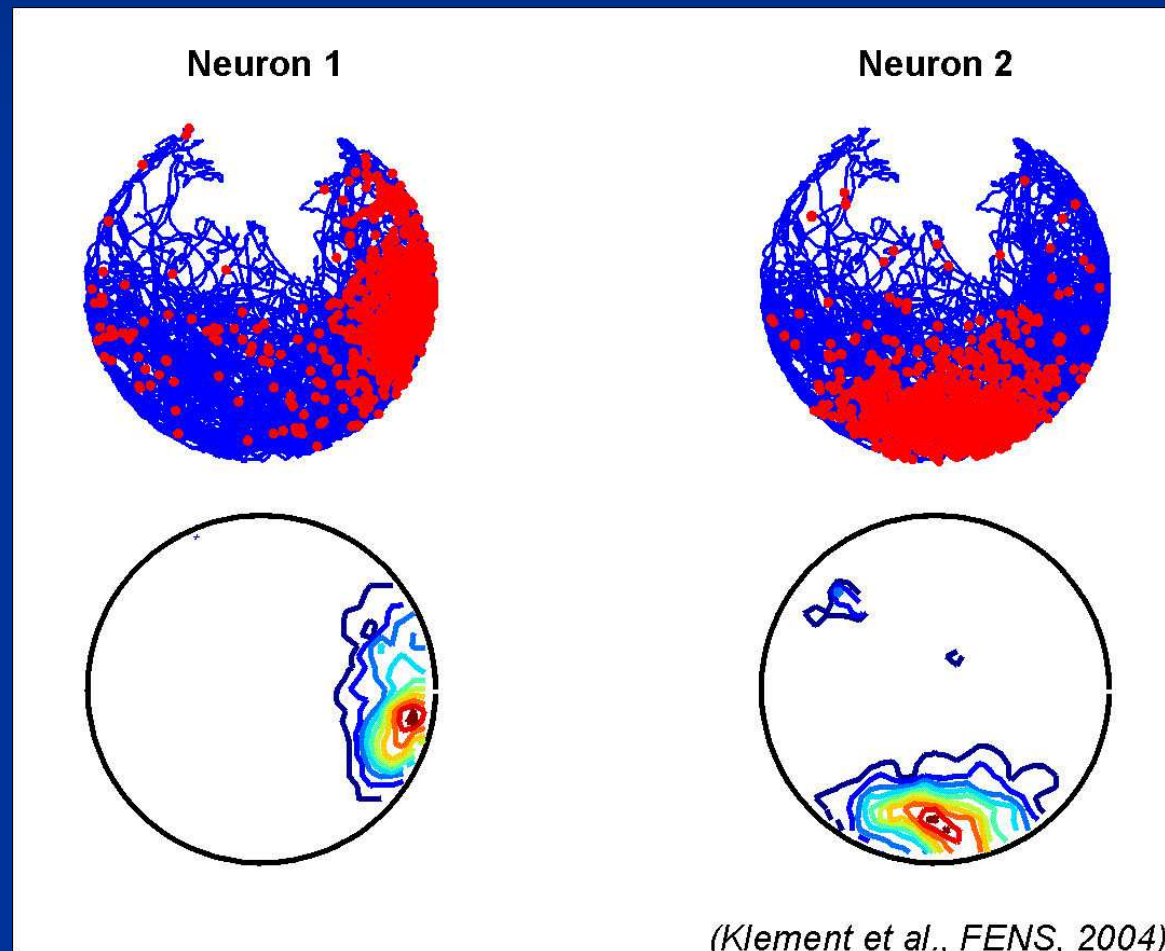
*Ranck JB Jr. Exp Neurol. 1973*



Ranck found behavioral correlates for all recorded complex spike cells however he did not consider spatial aspects of behavior.

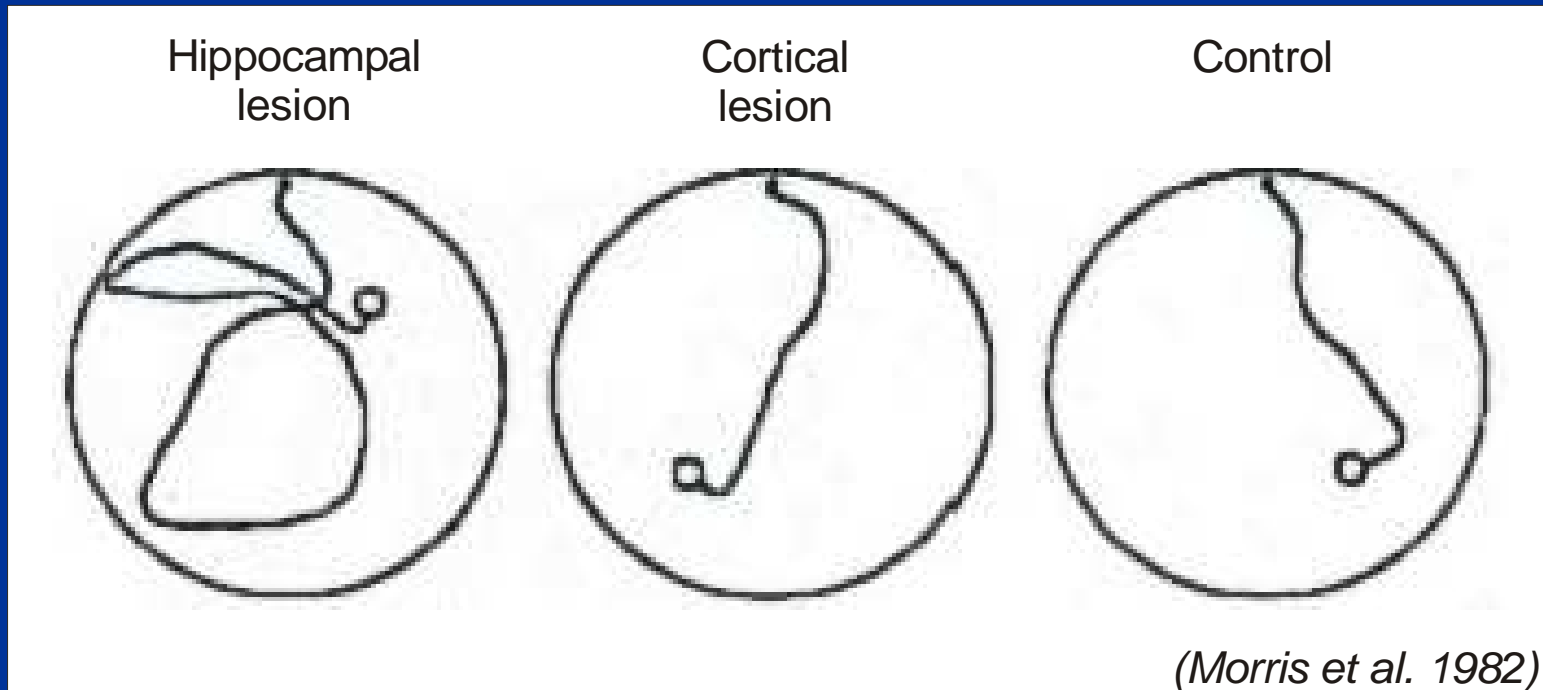
# Correlation of activity of complex spike cells and behavior in rats – place cells

*O'Keefe J, Dostrovsky J. Brain Res. 1971;*  
*O'Keefe J. Exp Neurol. 1976*

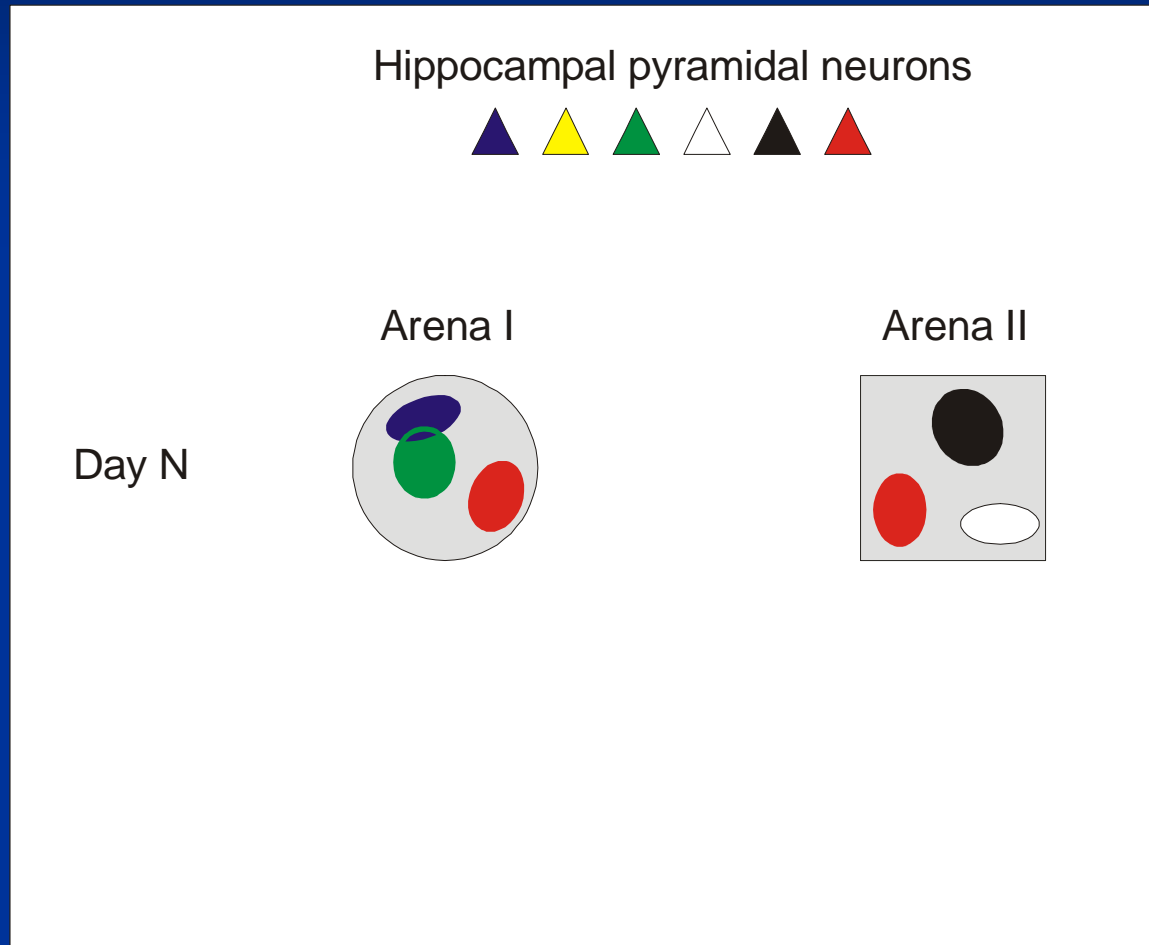


# Hippocampal rats are impaired in navigation to a hidden goal

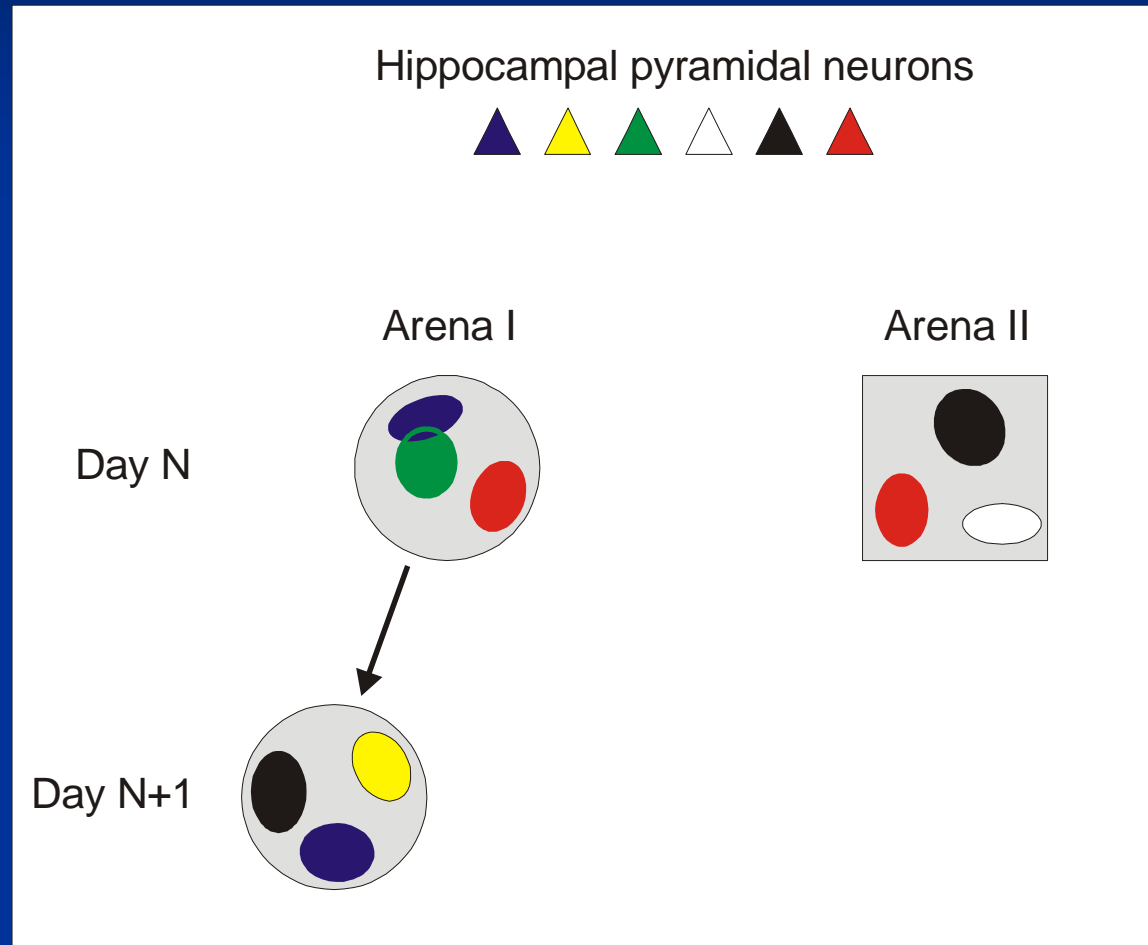
*Morris RG, Garrud P, Rawlins JN, O'Keefe J. Nature. 1982*



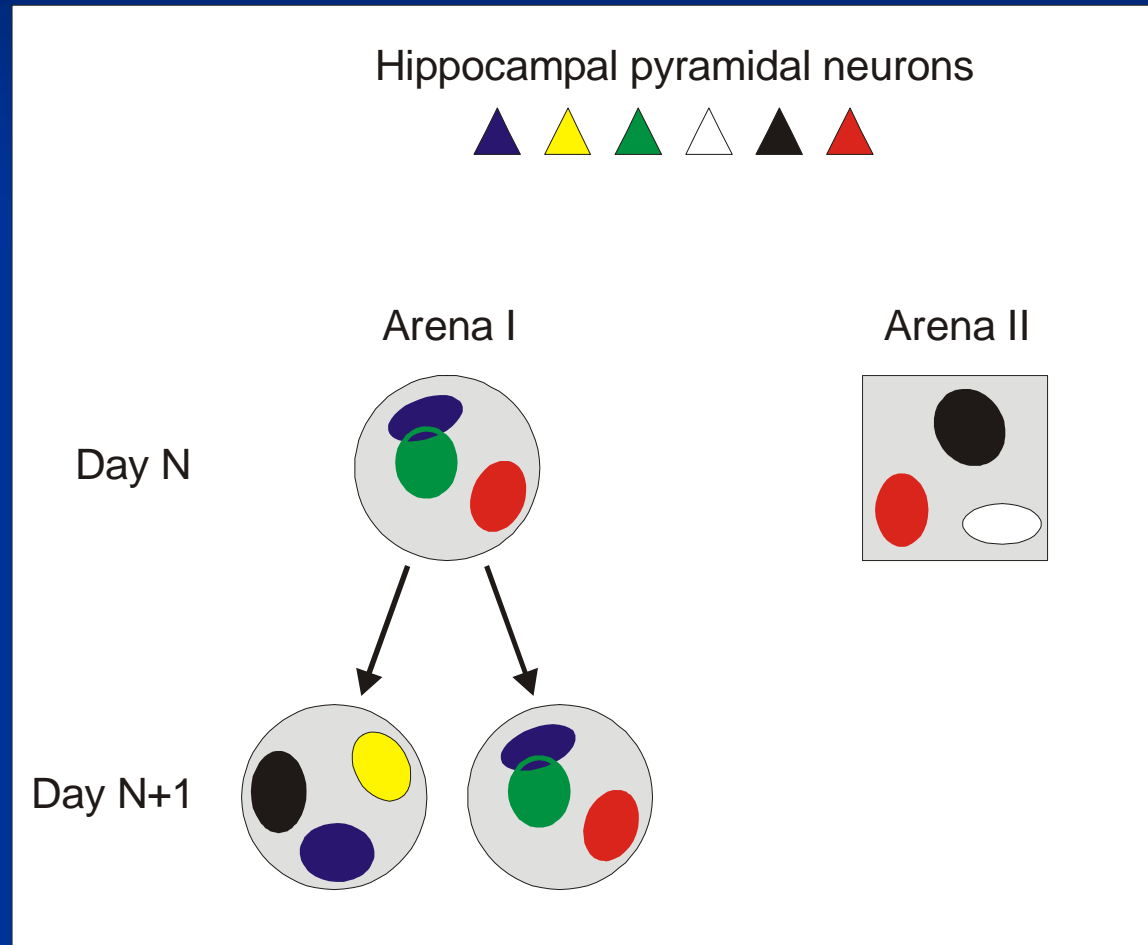
# Hippocampal representation of environments



# Hippocampal representation of environments

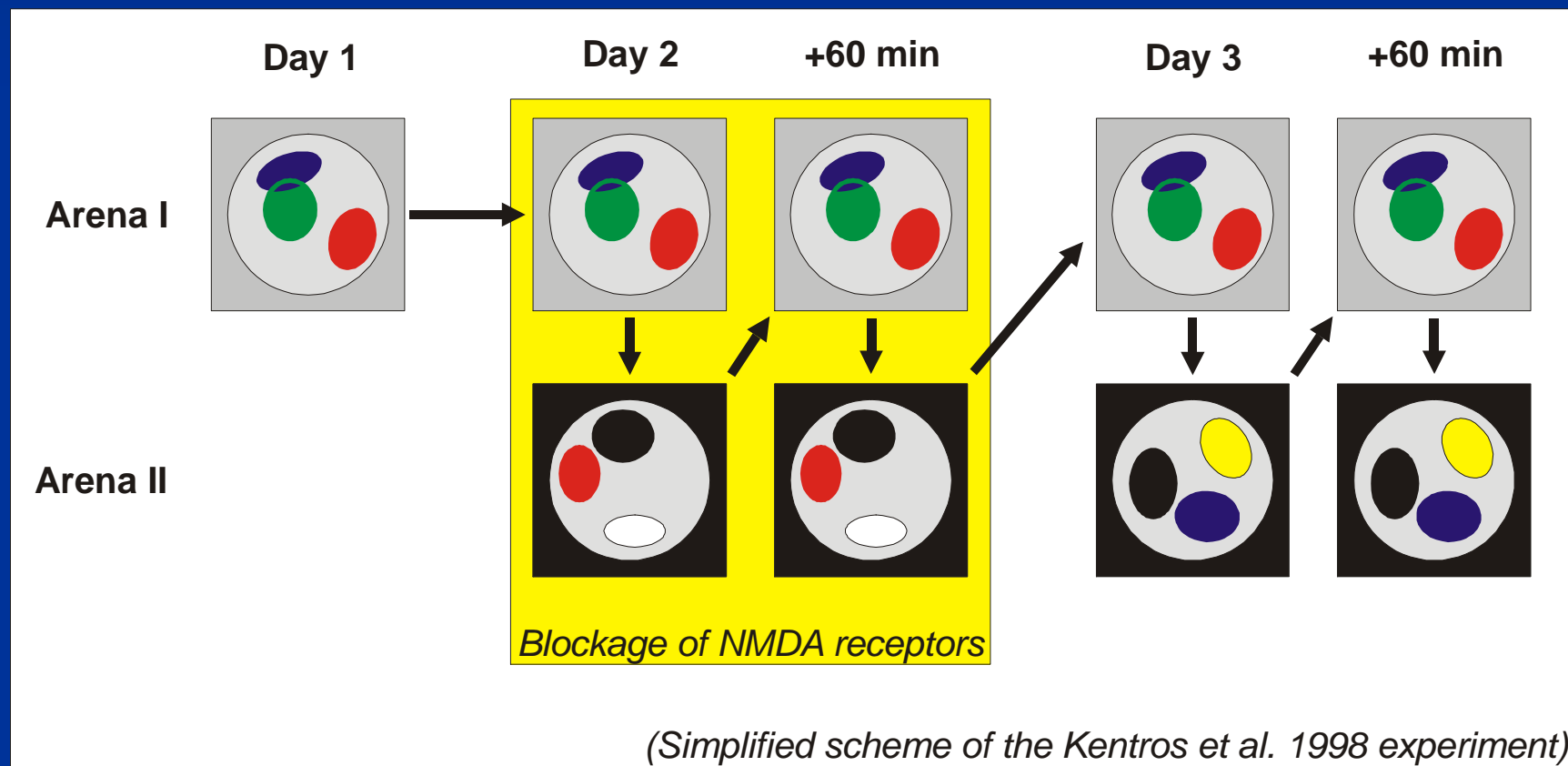


# Hippocampal representation of environments



# NMDA-receptor-dependent synaptic plasticity and stability of place fields

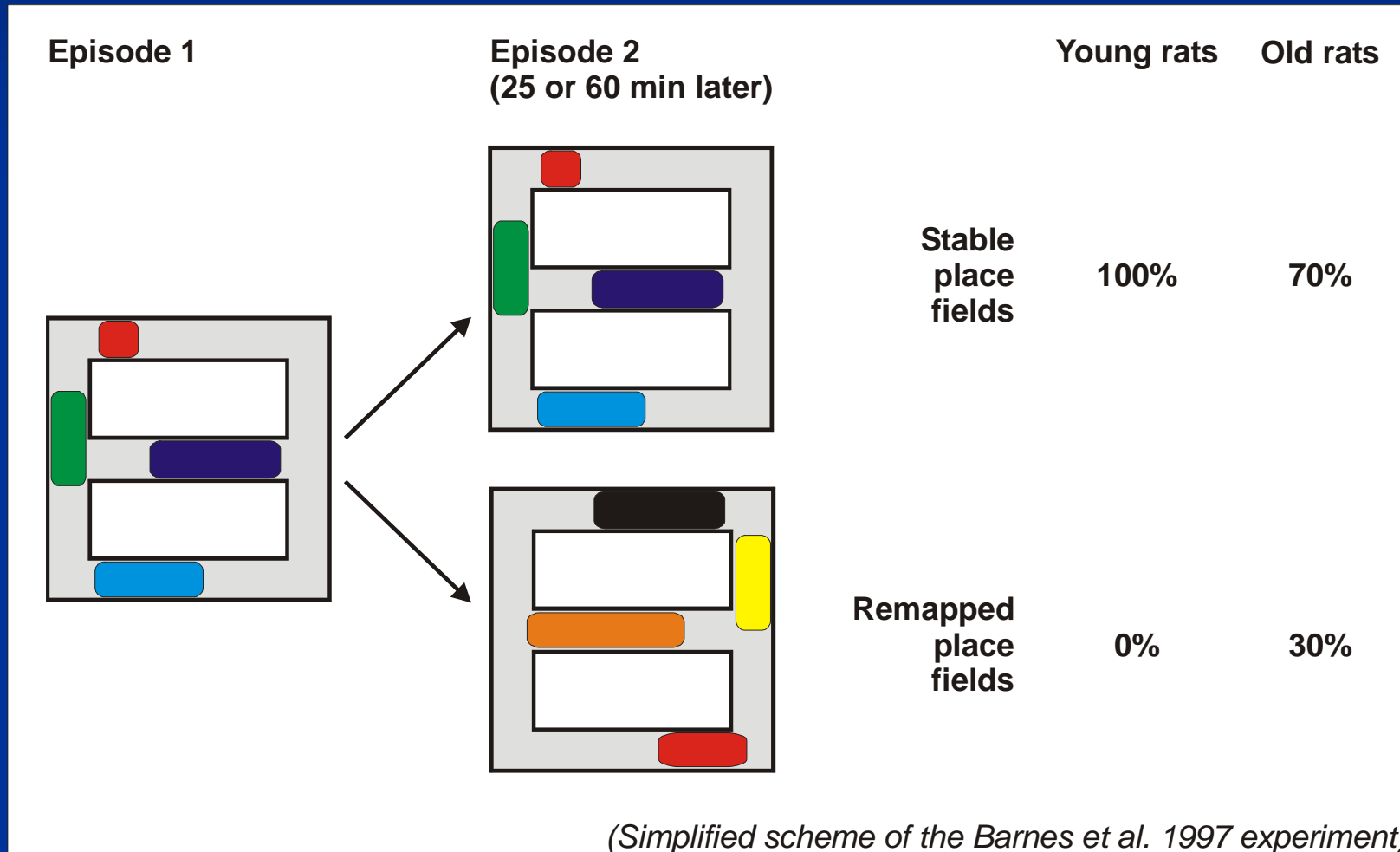
*Kentros C, Hargreaves E, Hawkins RD, Kandel ER, Shapiro M, Muller RV. Science. 1998*





# Aging and stability of place fields

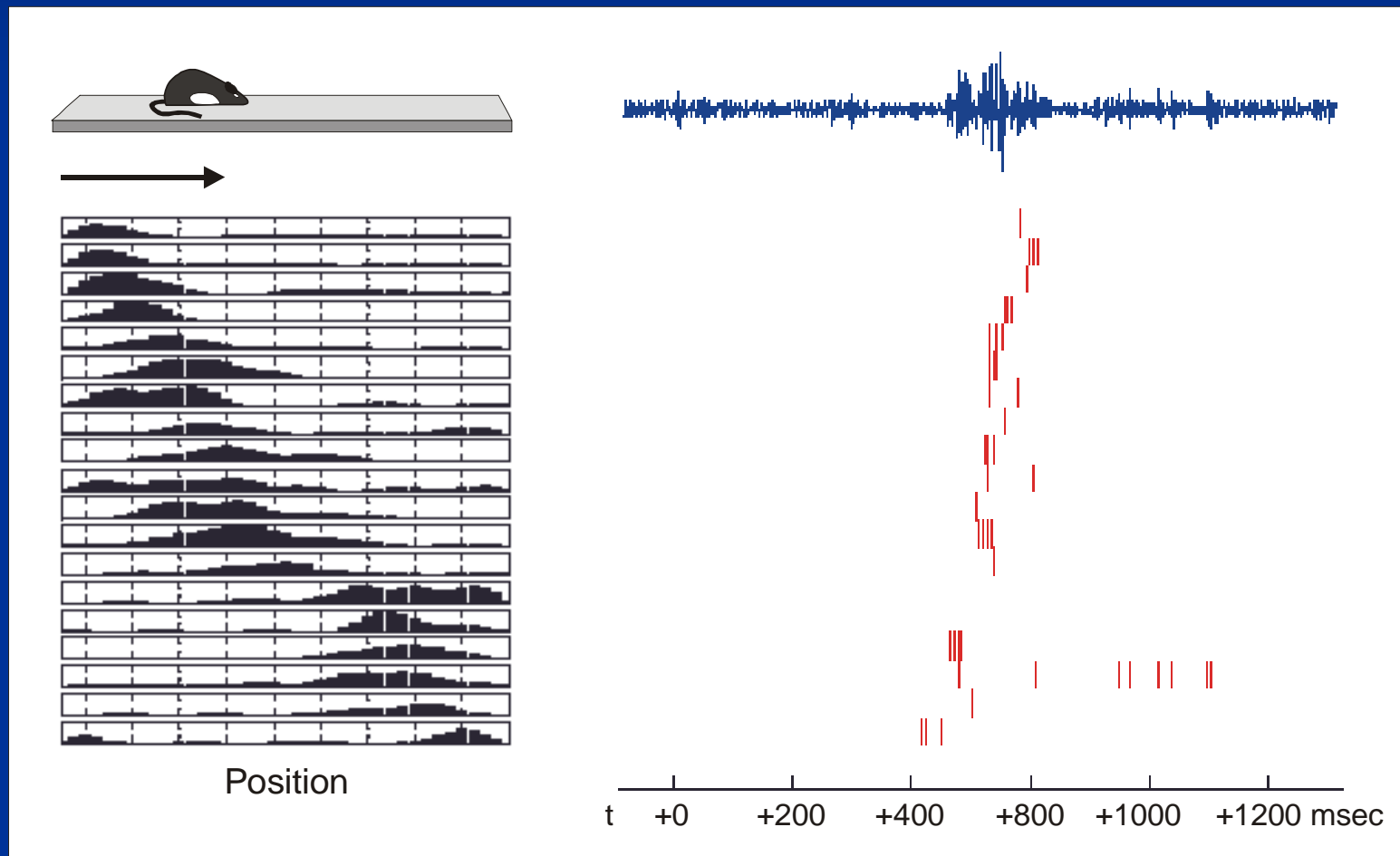
*Barnes CA, Suster MS, Shen J, McNaughton BL. Nature. 1997*



# Attractor dynamics of hippocampal neural network

# Reverse replay of behavioral sequences in hippocampal place cells during the awake state

*Foster DJ and Wilson MA. Nature. 2006*



# Replay of behavioral sequences of hippocampal place cells during sleep

## *Lee AK and Matthew MA. Neuron. 2002* – Slow-wave sleep

Temporal sequences of neuronal activity reflecting behavioral experience are replayed in brief burst ( $\sim 100$  ms) during slow wave sleep, the behavioral sequence is compressed approximately 20-times.

## *Louie K and Wilson MA. Neuron. 2001* – REM sleep

Temporal sequences of neuronal activity reflecting tens of seconds to minutes of behavioral experience are replayed during REM episodes at an equivalent time scale.