The good, the bad, and the ugly: neural coding of upshifted, downshifted and blocked cues in the orbitofrontal cortex



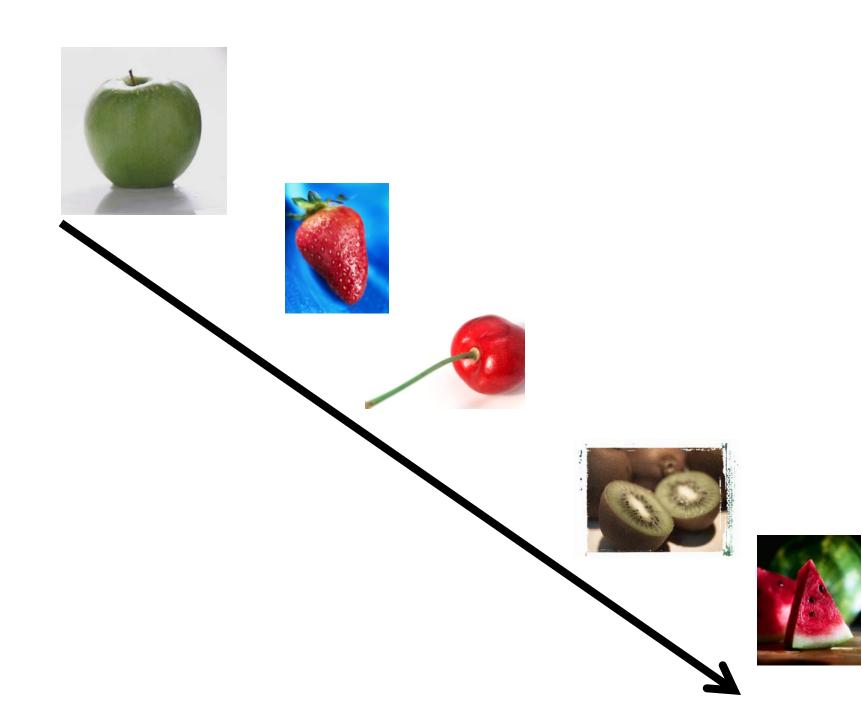
Geoffrey Schoenbaum, MD, PhD Branch Chief and Senior Investigator National Institute on Drug Abuse Intramural Research Program Baltimore, MD



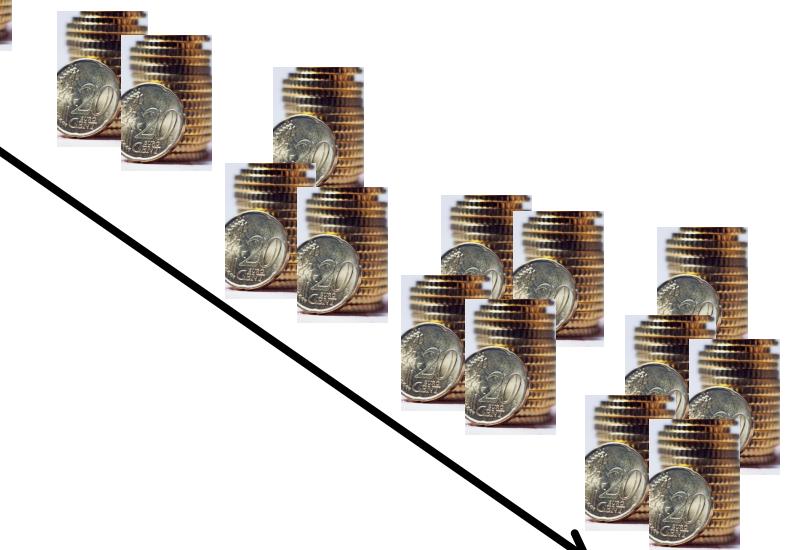




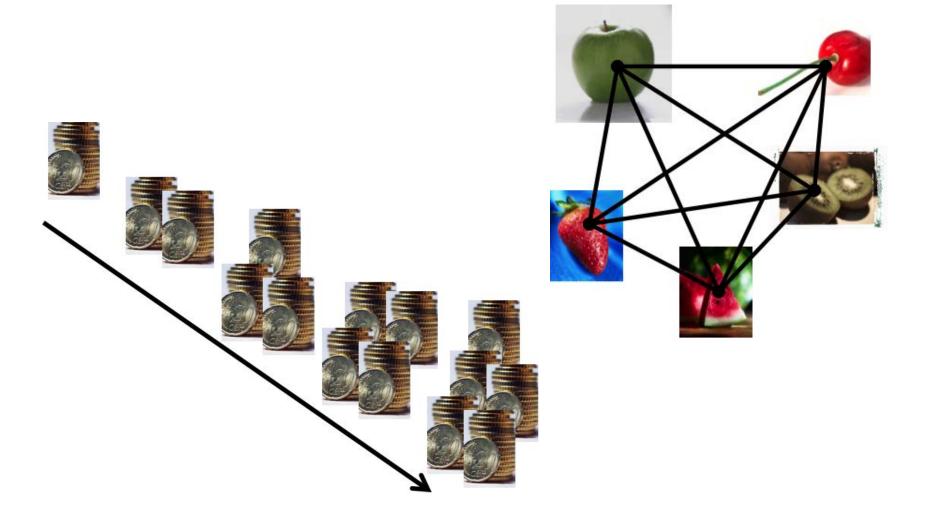




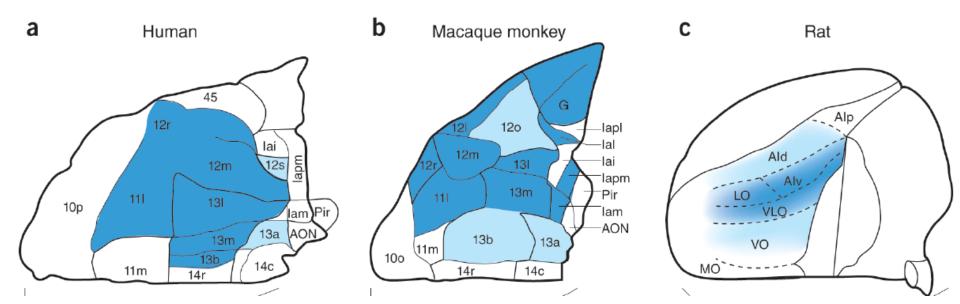


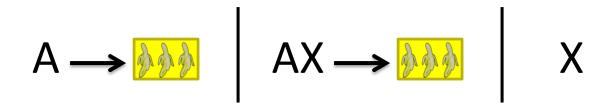


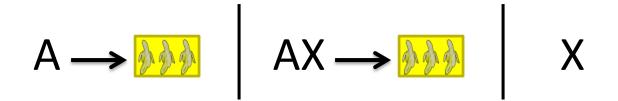
# So type of information does the orbitofrontal cortex contribute?

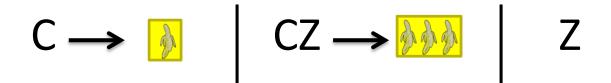


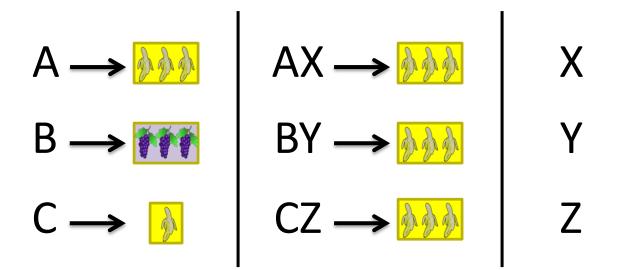






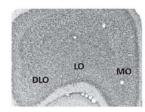






## Learning.....

Sham-Lesioned Controls

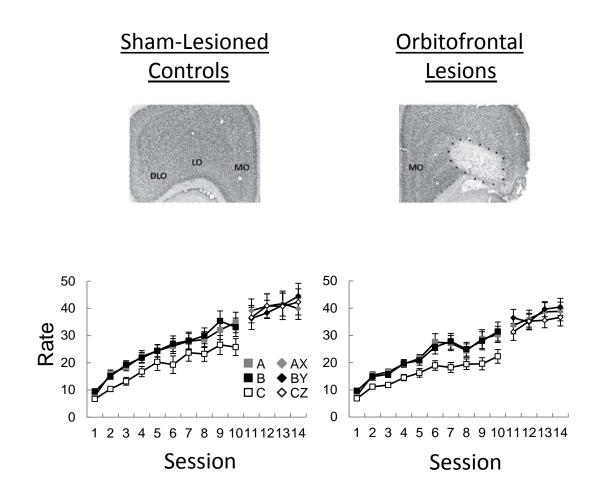


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Orbitofrontal Lesions

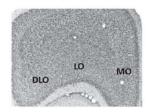


## Learning.....

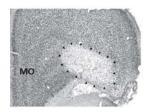


## Probe for value based unblocking....

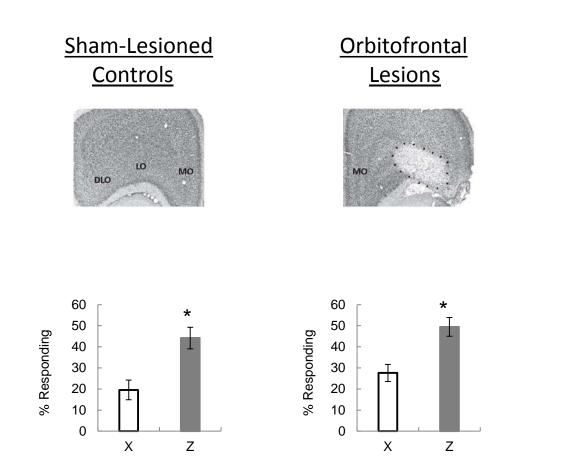
Sham-Lesioned Controls



Orbitofrontal Lesions

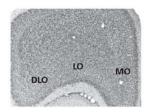


## Probe for value based unblocking....

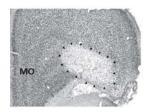


## Probe for identity based unblocking....

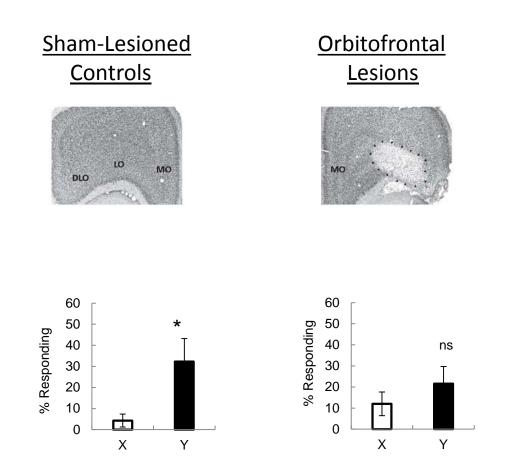
Sham-Lesioned Controls



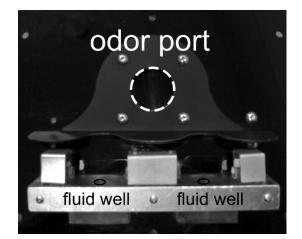
Orbitofrontal Lesions



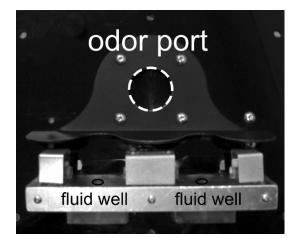
## Probe for identity based unblocking....

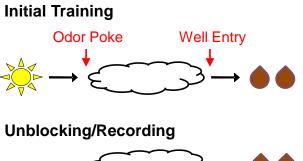


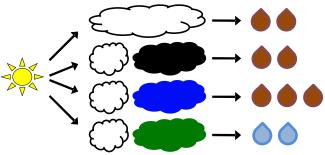
So is that consistent with correlates in OFC?

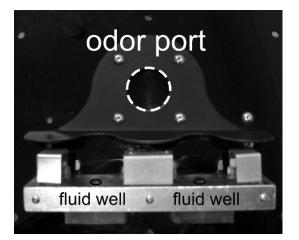




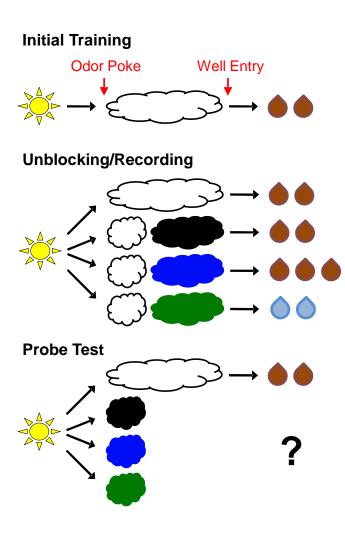


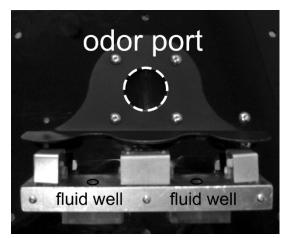


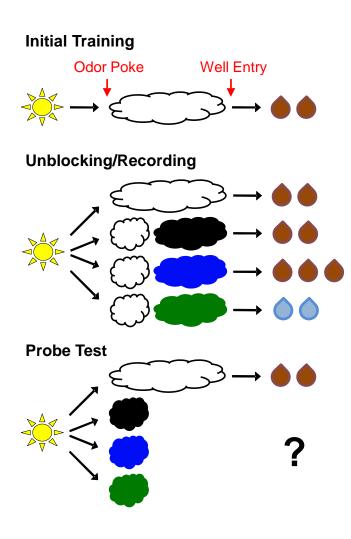


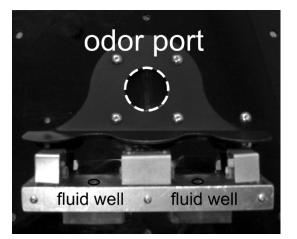


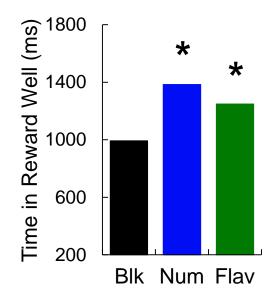
McDannald, Esber, et al, eLife, 2014

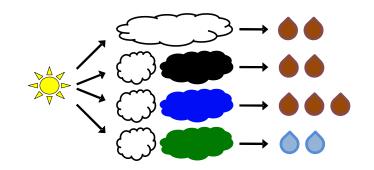


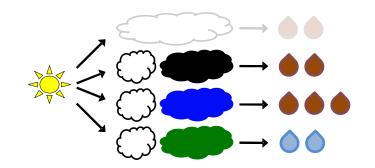




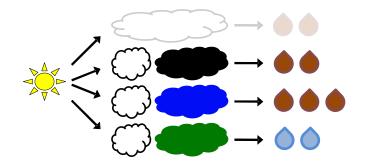




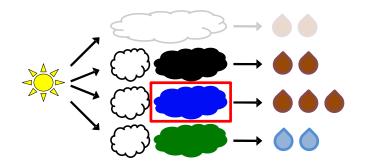




#### If OFC activity reflects predicted value

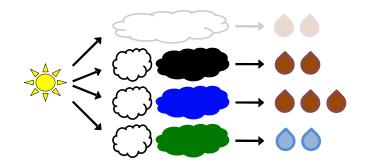


#### If OFC activity reflects predicted value

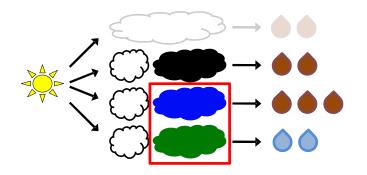


## Only an increase in reward number will support odor firing

#### If OFC activity reflects predicted features



#### If OFC activity reflects predicted features



Increase in reward number or change in flavor will support odor firing

#### Many OFC neurons (~1/3) fired to the critical odor cues.

- - - - - -

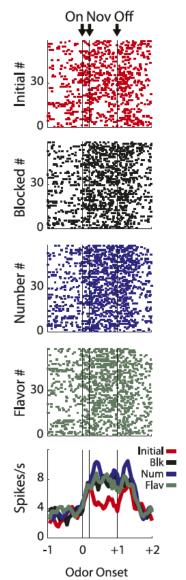
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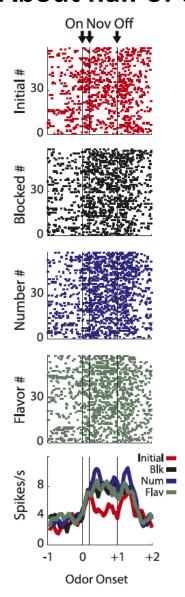
McDannald, Esber, et al, eLife, 2014

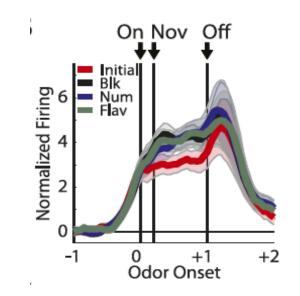
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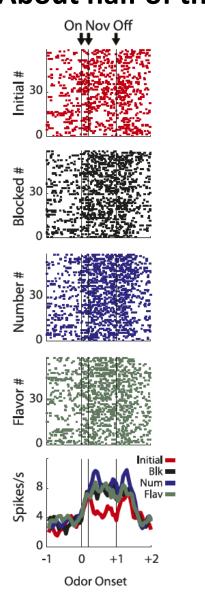
Many OFC neurons (~1/3) fired to the critical odor cues.

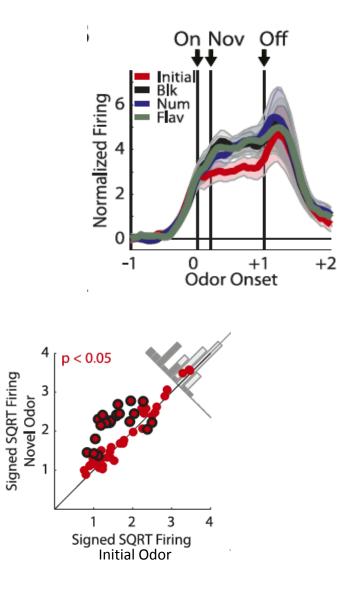
About half of these neurons fired to novel odors generally.....

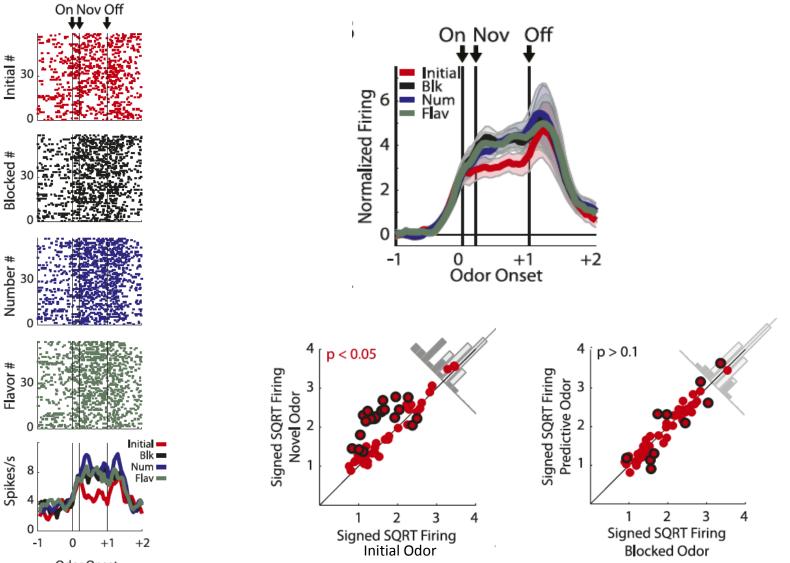




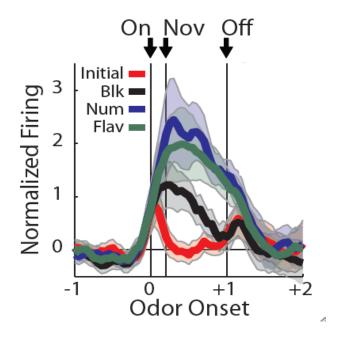


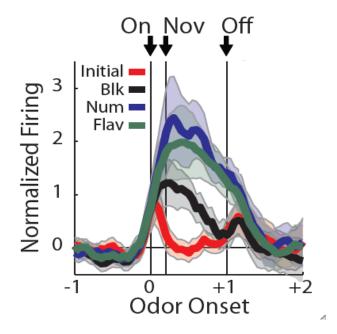


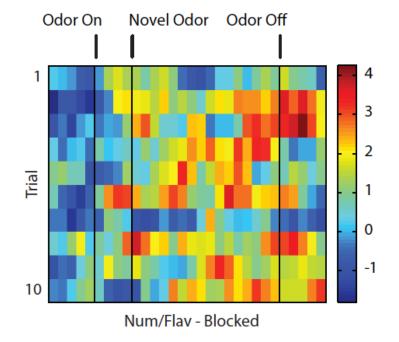


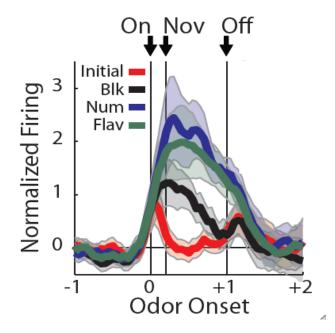


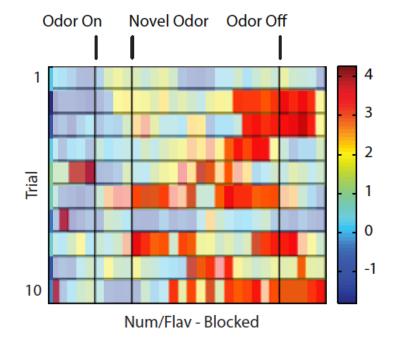
Odor Onset

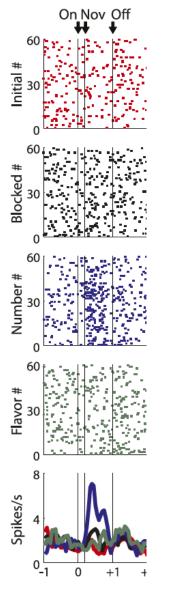




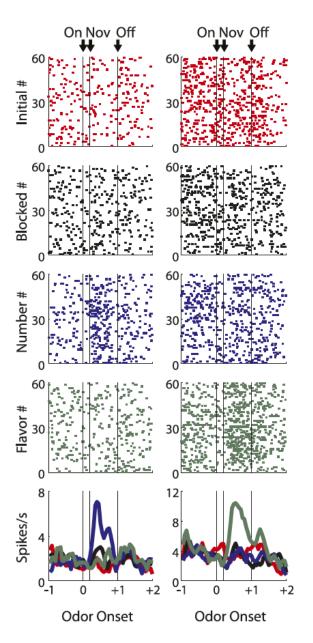


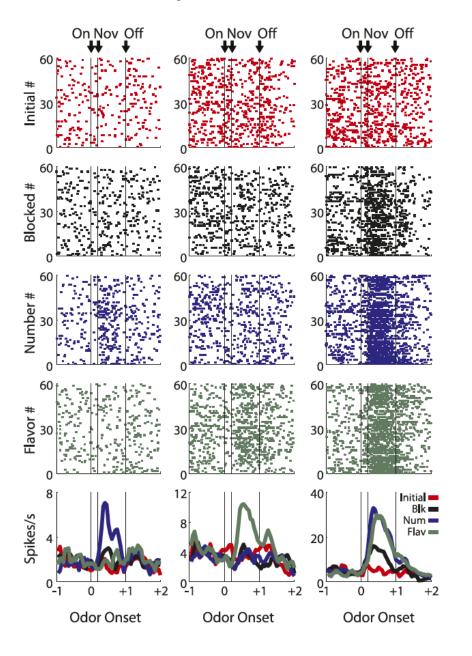


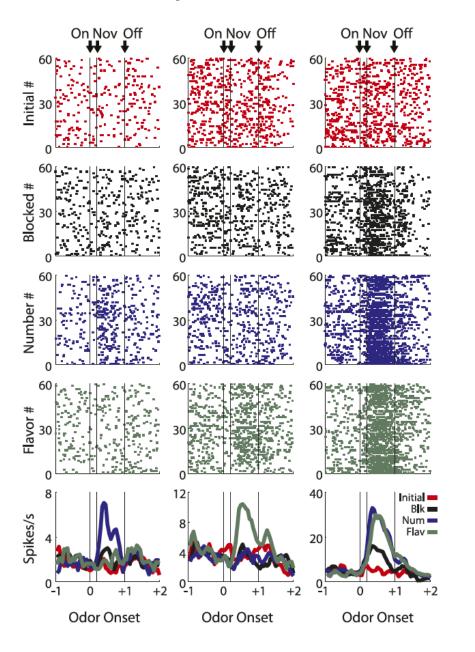


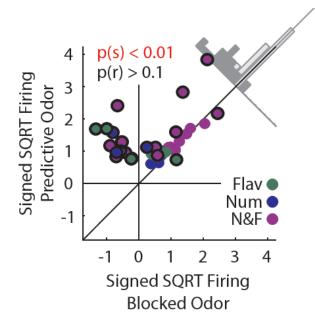


Odor Onset

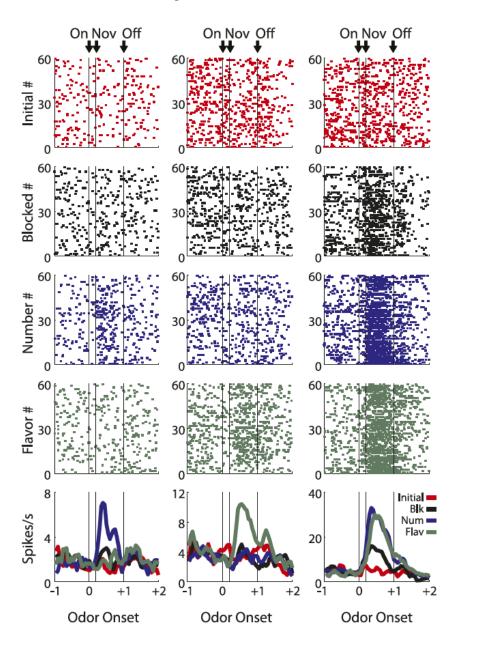


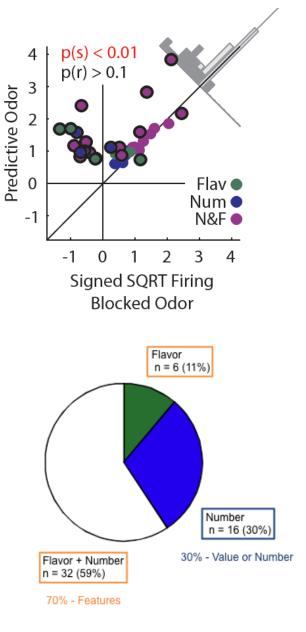






Signed SQRT Firing





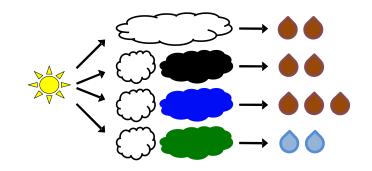
#### McDannald, Esber, et al, eLife, 2014

OFC neurons acquired activity to the cue predicting new reward features but no change in value. Activity to this valueless cue was largely similar to

activity to a similar cue predicting a more reward.

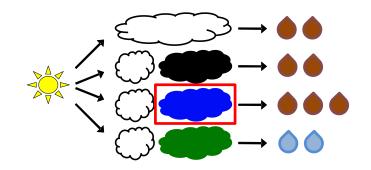
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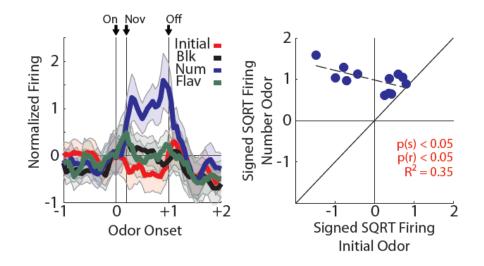
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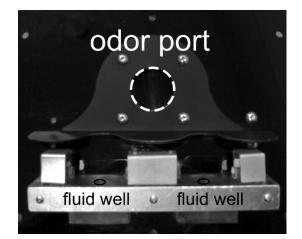
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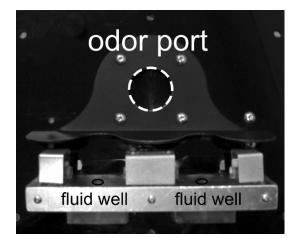
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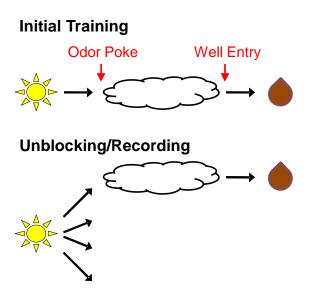
Activity to this valueless cue was largely similar to activity to a similar cue predicting a more reward.

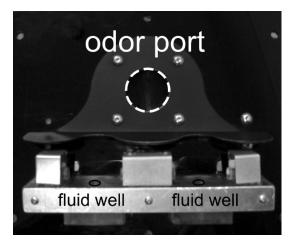


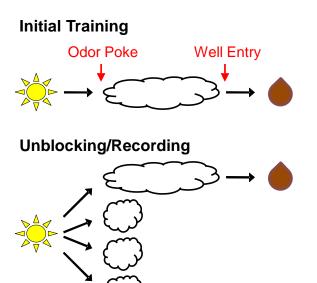


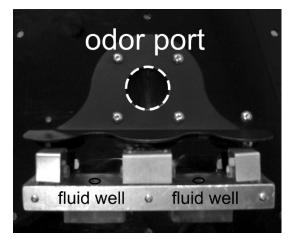


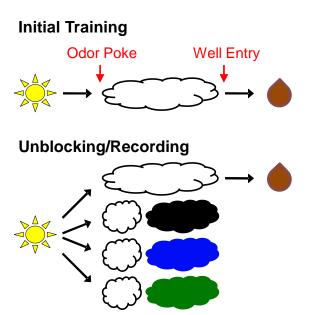


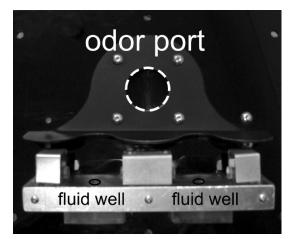


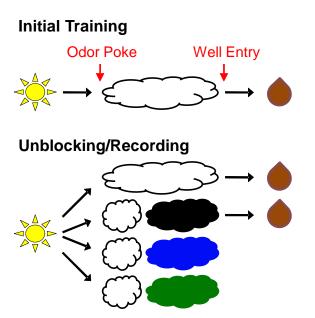


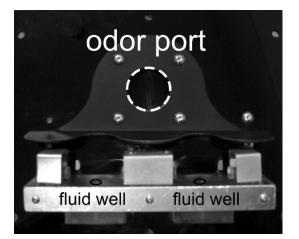


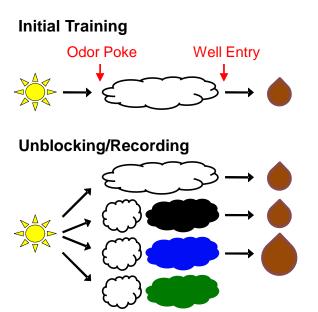


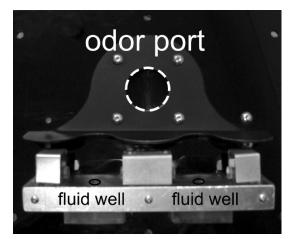


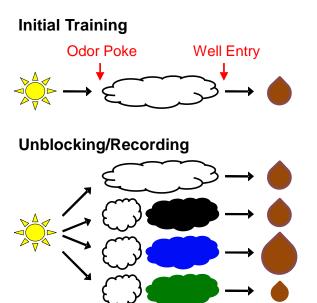


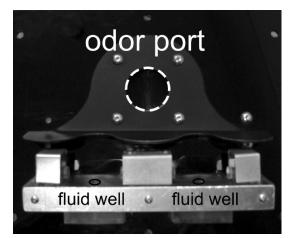


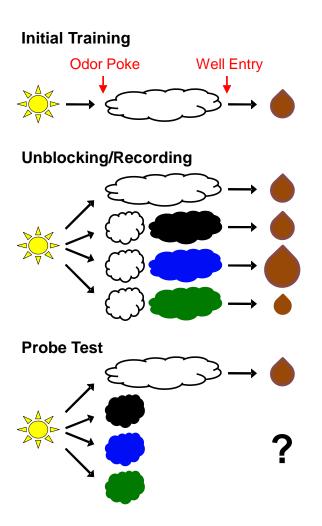


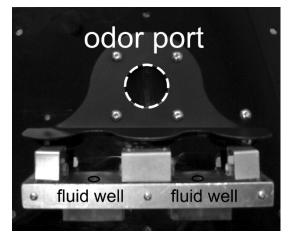


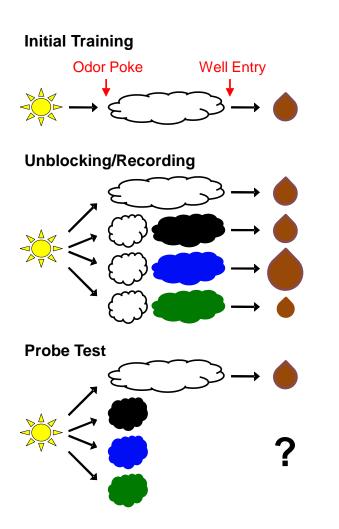


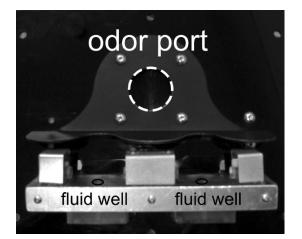


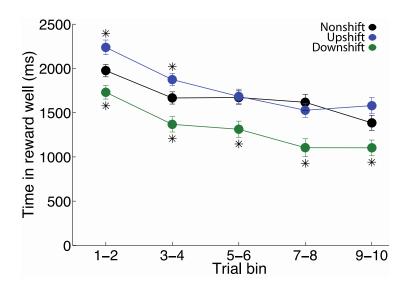


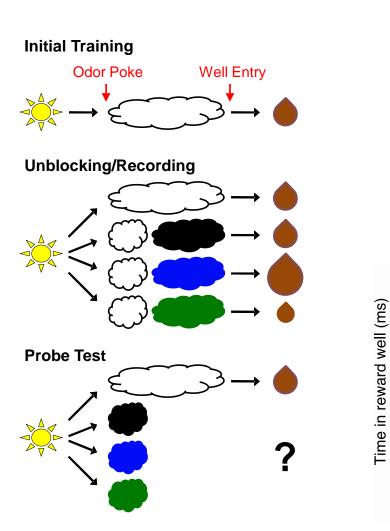


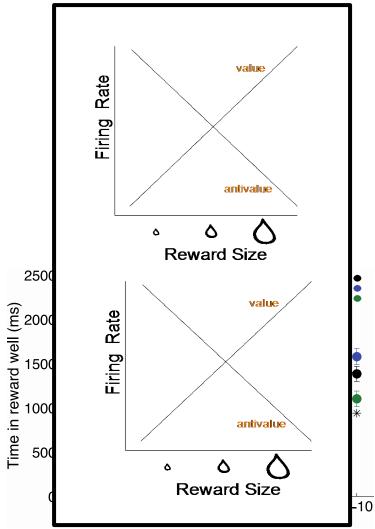






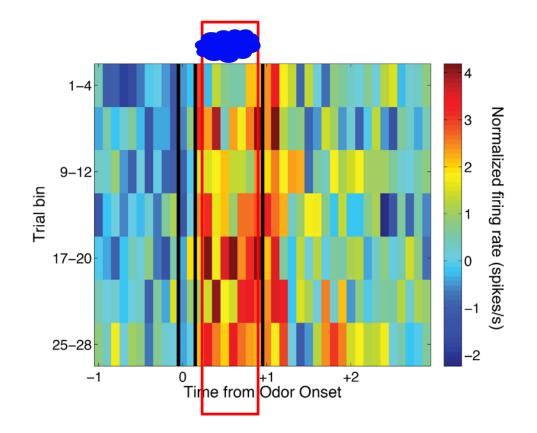


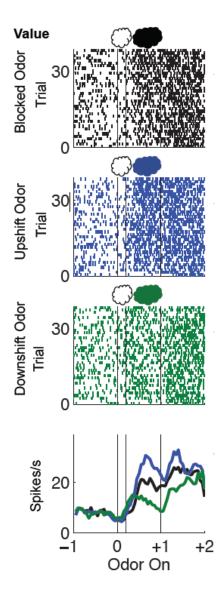


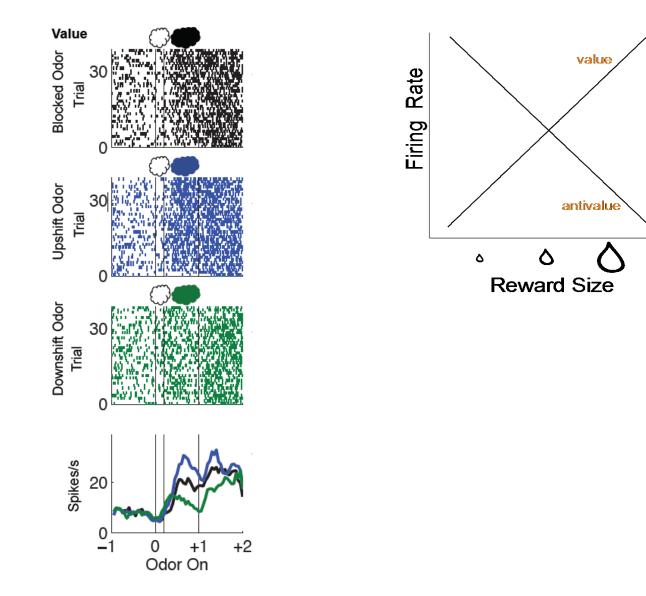


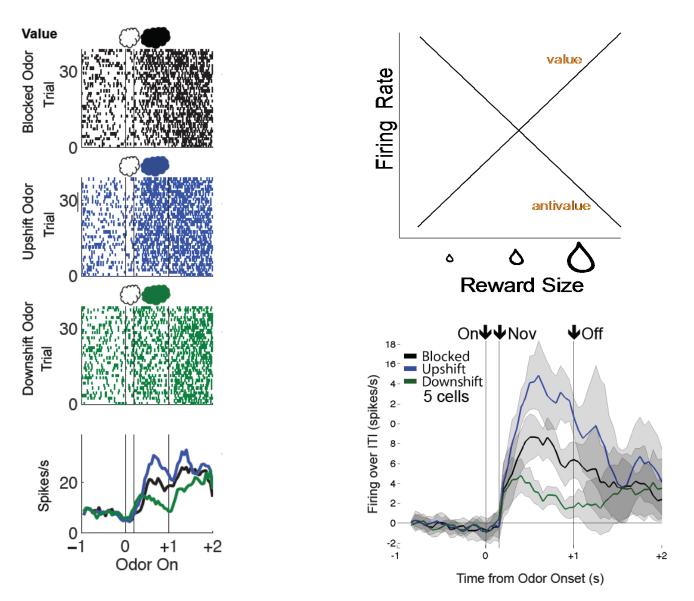
#### Again many neurons fired to cue predicting more reward,

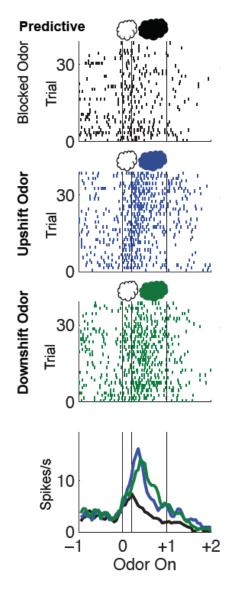
Again many neurons fired to cue predicting more reward, and this activity developed with training.....

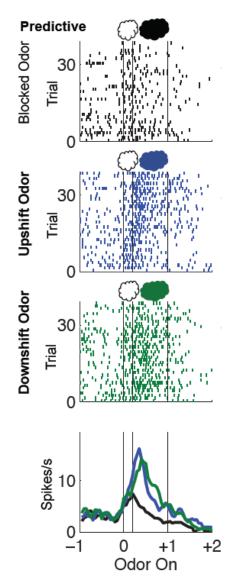




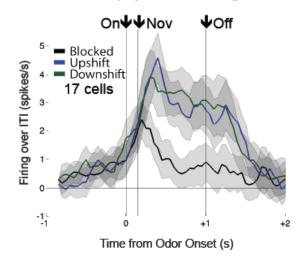


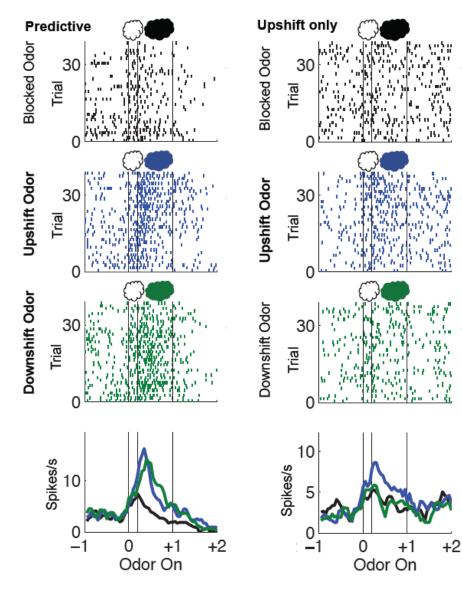


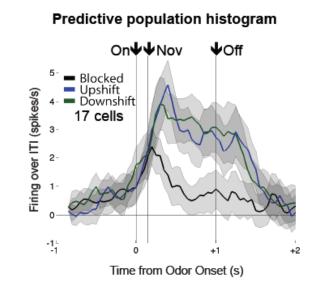


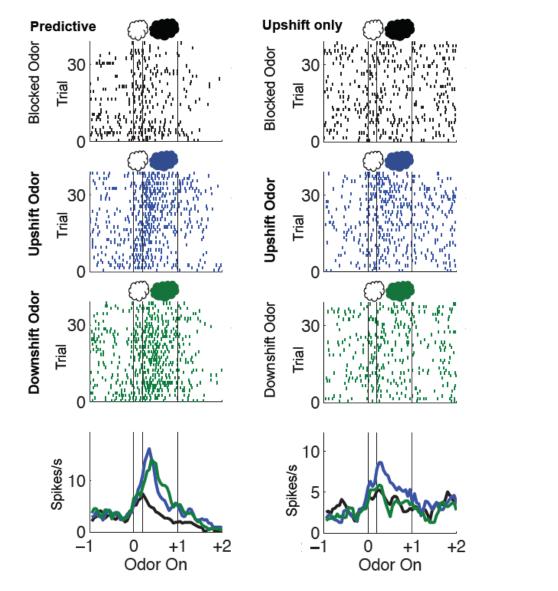


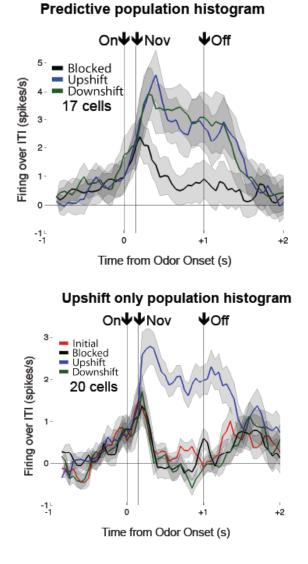
#### Predictive population histogram

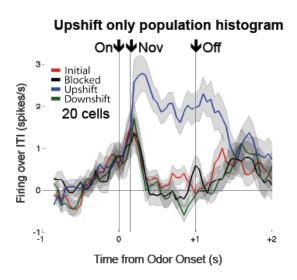


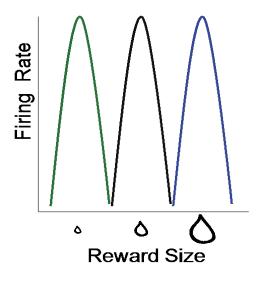


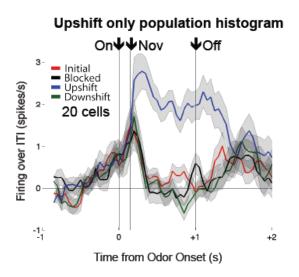


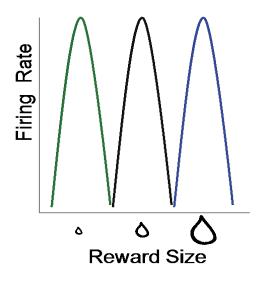


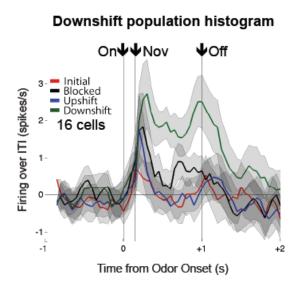


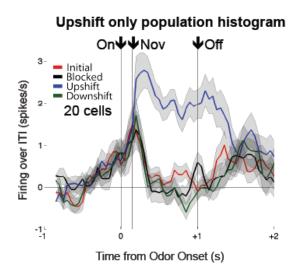


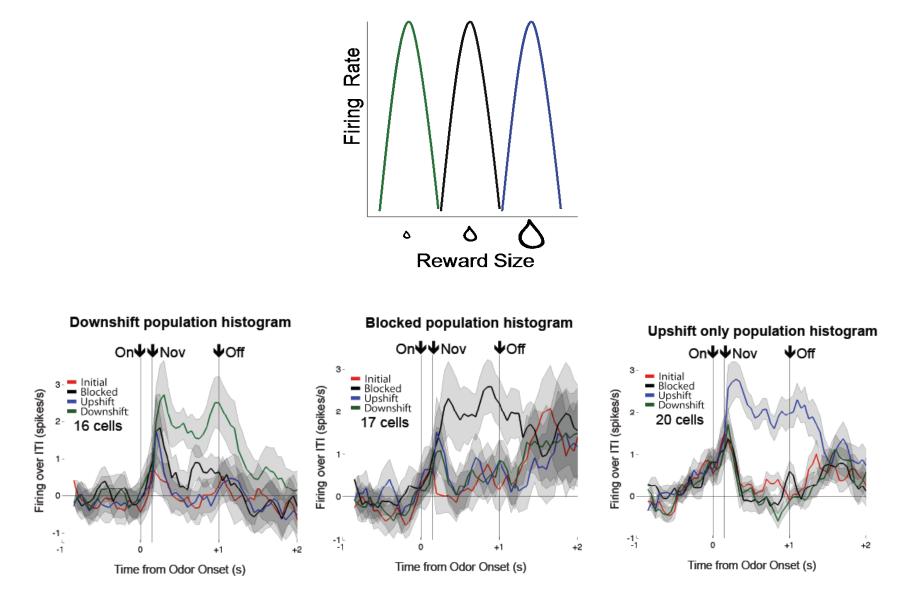




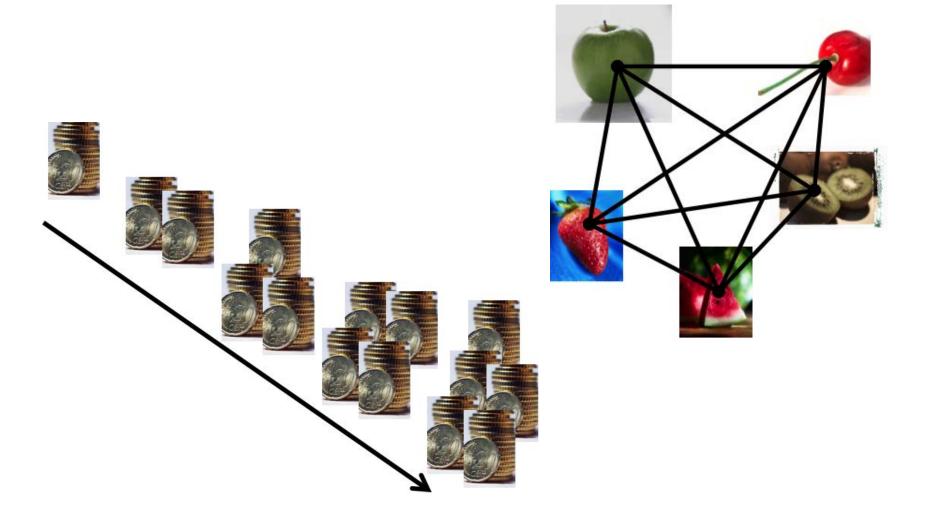








# So type of information does the orbitofrontal cortex contribute?





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Nina Lopatina

Tzu-Lan Liu, MS Kathryn Burke, PhD

And generous grant support from the NIDA, NIA, NIMH.