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Functional diversity in dorsomedial posterior parietal neurons using single-unit fMRI mapping

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Introduction

Dorsomedial posterior parietal cortex (dmPPC) neurons in the primate are known to process episodic details at perception and take part in episodic memory retrieval. \bullet However, we have not been able to relate the neuronal response profiles to the whole-brain activation context. One way to tackle this is to compute whole-brain correlation maps based on the shared time course between neurons and each of the voxels, an approach which called 'single-unit fMRI mapping'.

Study 1: During episodic processing

Fig 1. Whole-brain functional maping for each individual neuron during natural viewing paradigm



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Fig 3. Similarity differences revealed by functional maps, spiking and fMRI frames

Fig 6. Functional connectivity pattern of neuron

fmri frames during experiement

BOLD signals from

whole brain voxels

dmPPC neurons

response

3 ways to explore dmPPC function

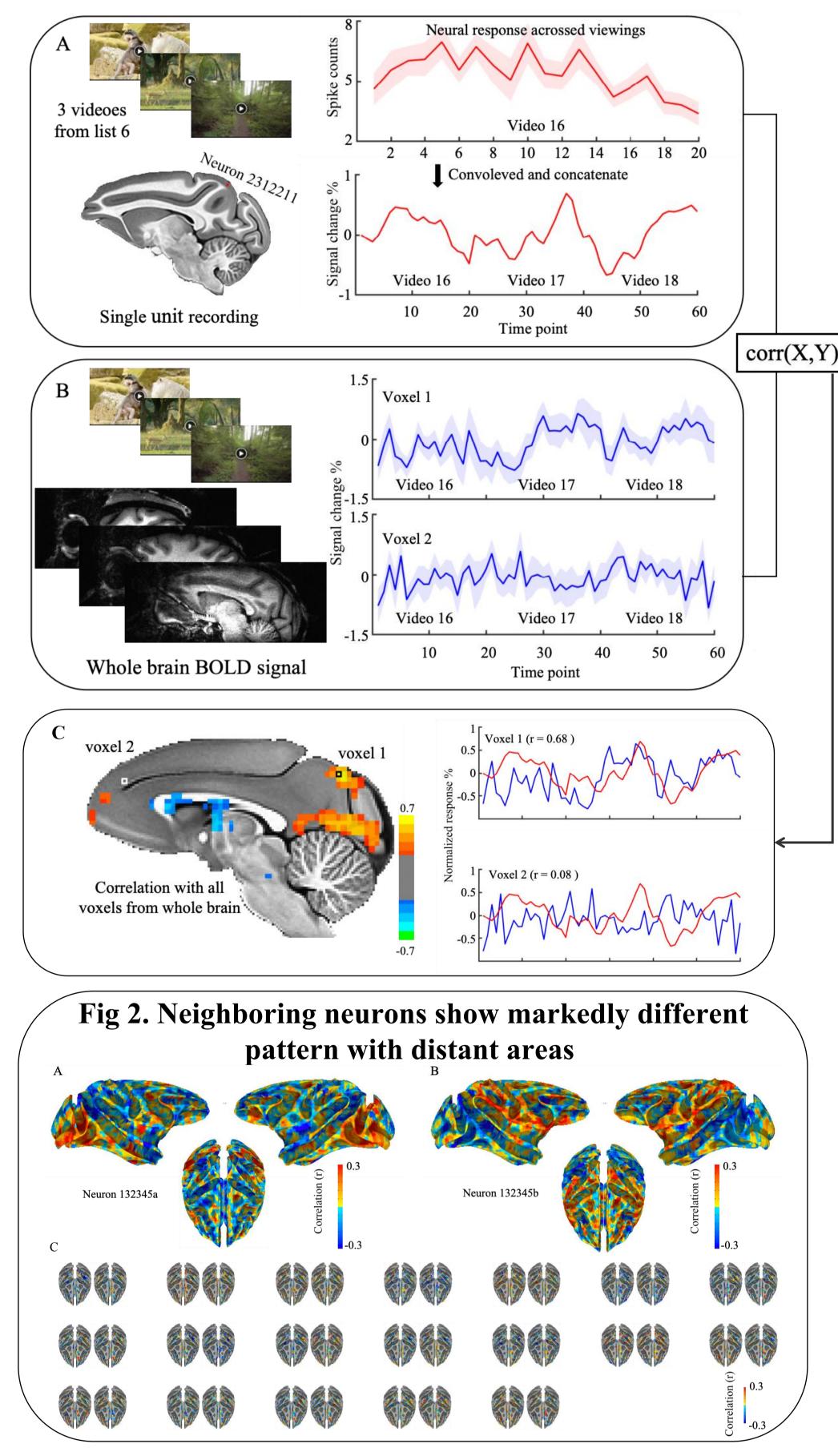
dmPPC neurons' activity

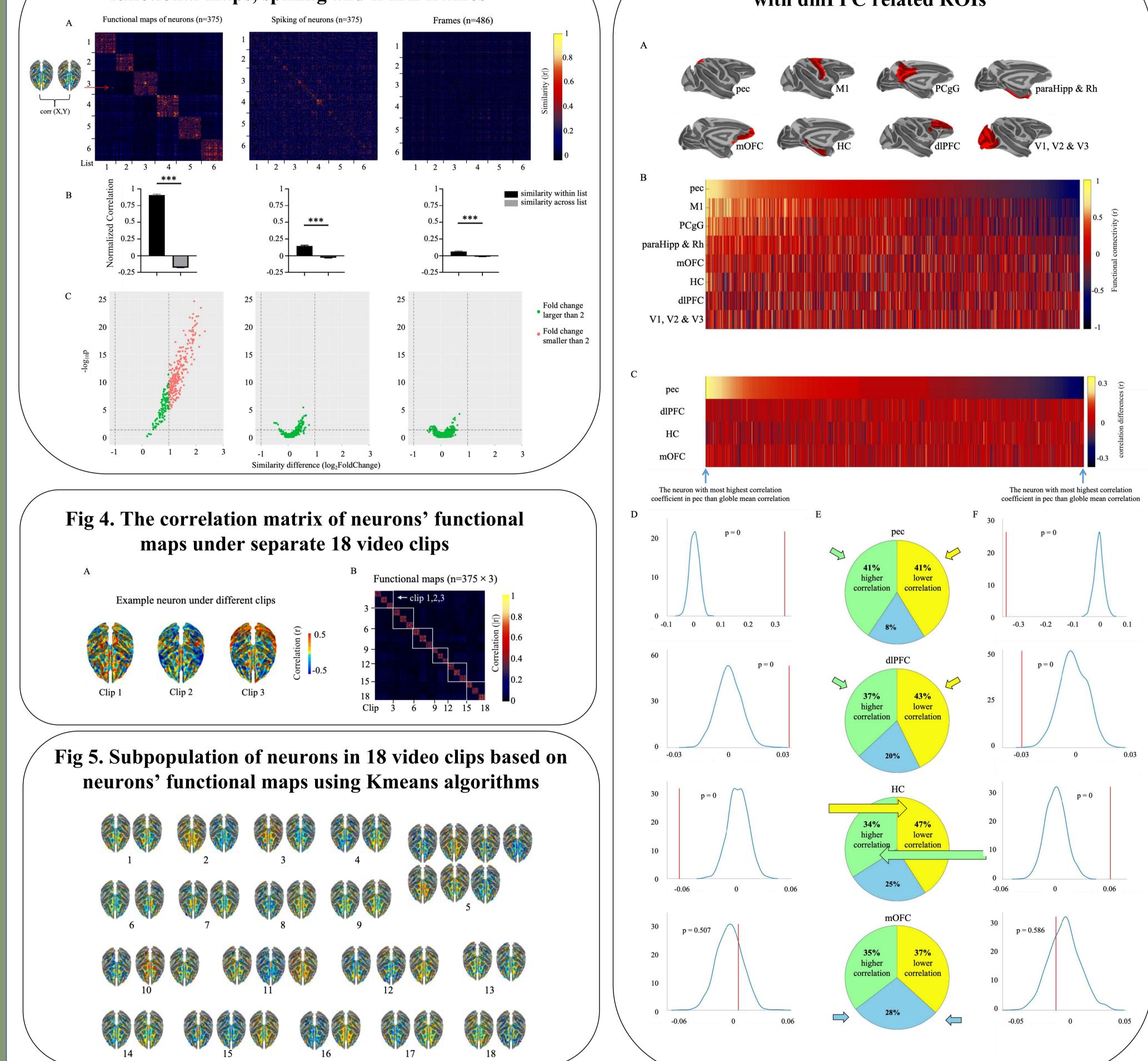
dmPPC neurons' functional map

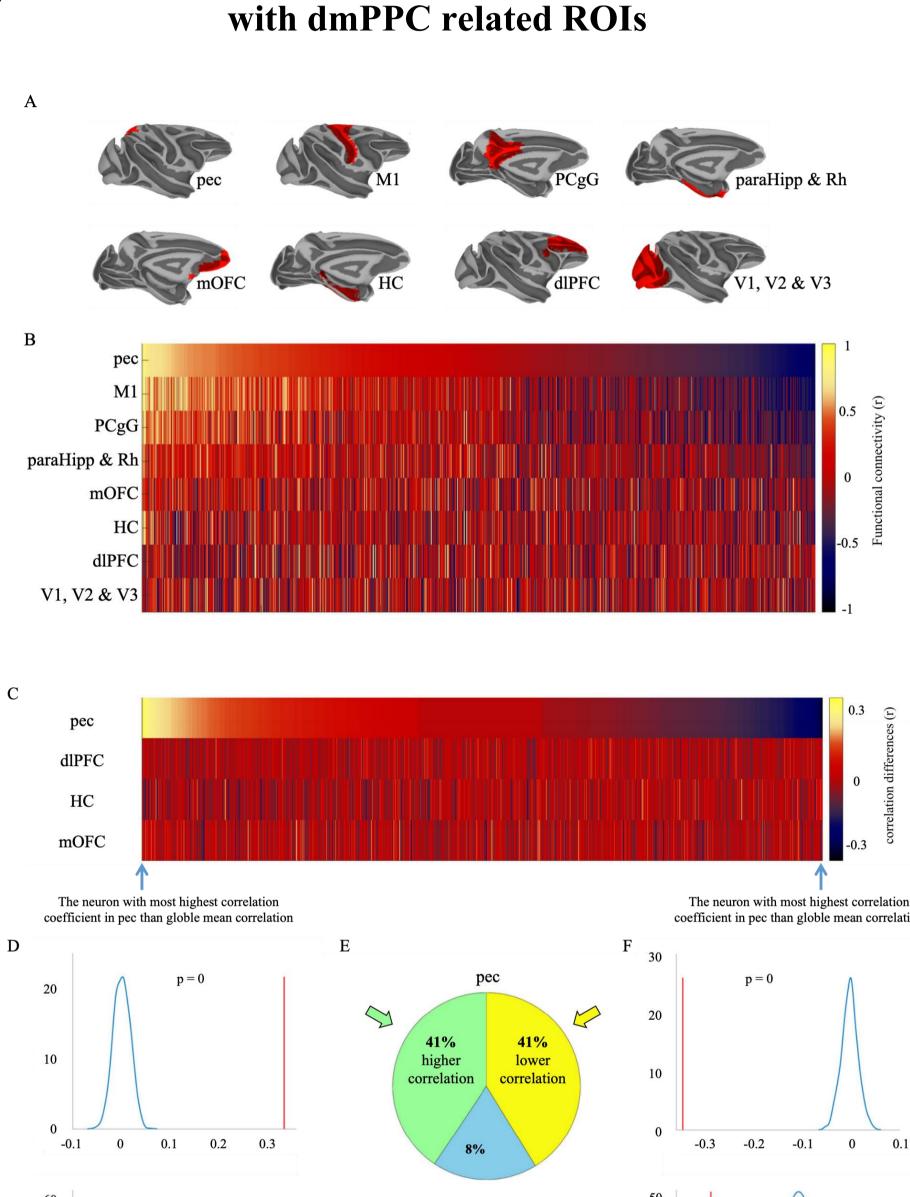
ImPPC related thresholded fmri frames

corr(X,Y)

trials

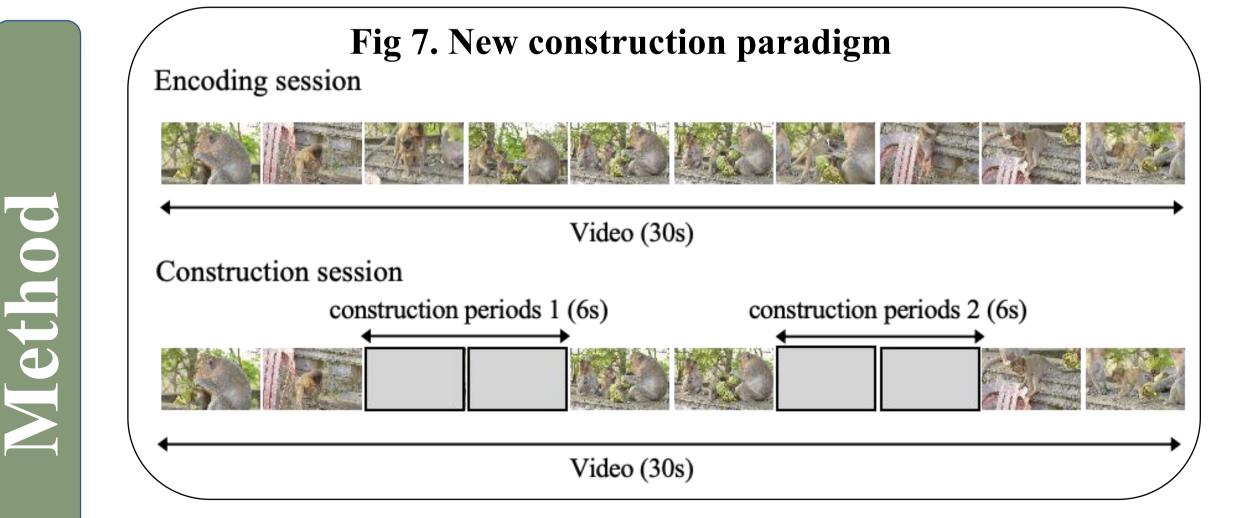


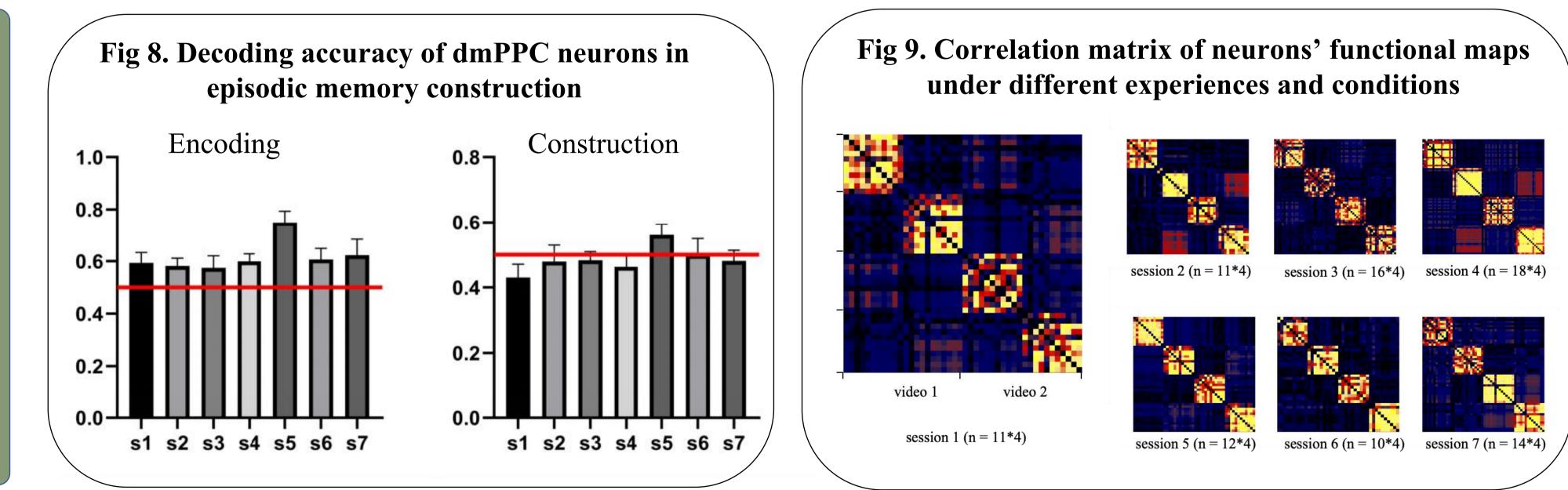


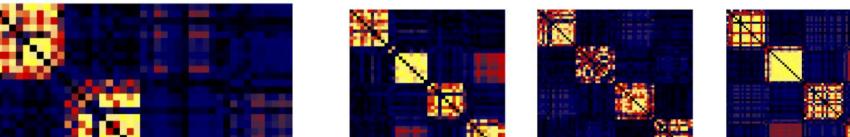


- 375 dmPPC neurons' data were collected on 3 monkey
- 9 sessions of fMRI data scaned on 2 monkeys were collected.

Study 2: During episodic memory construction







- 103 dmPPC neurons' data were collected on 1 monkey
- 51 sessions of fMRI data scaned on 2 monkeys were collected.

Conclusion

Our results revealed functional diversity within a neuron population in the dmPPC and task-dependent - functional relationship to the entirety of the brain in both encoding/perception and memory domains.



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