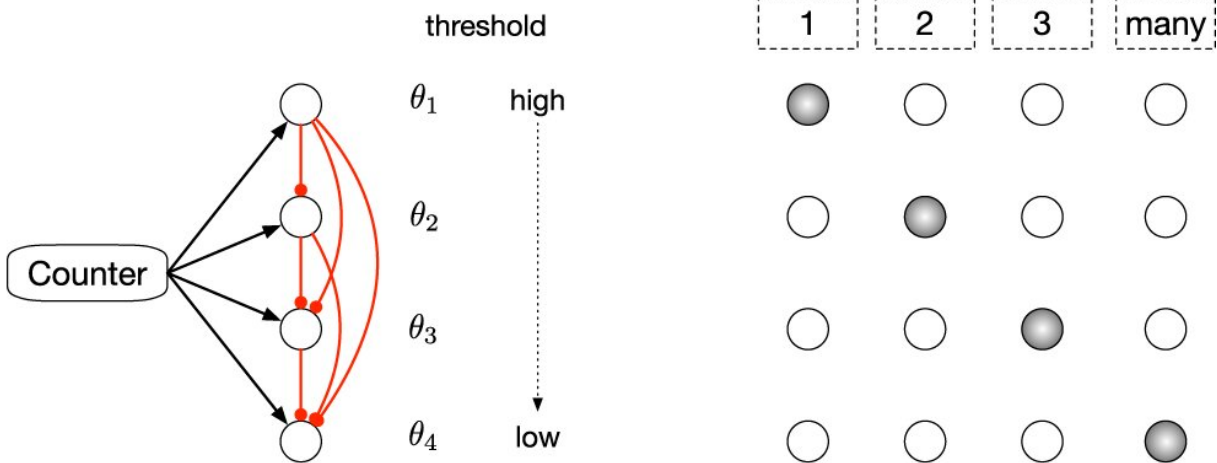


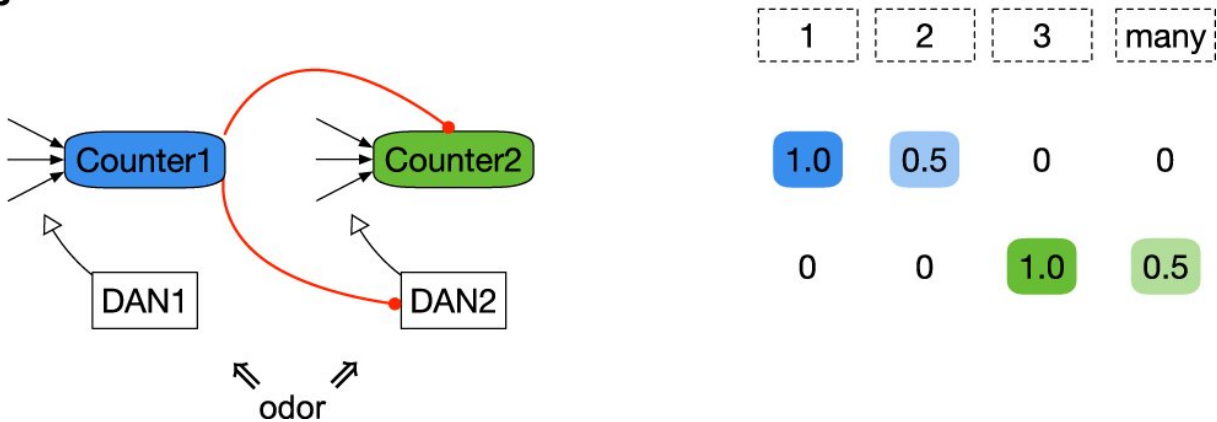
Even fruit flies can 'count': Scientists create model that could be used to understand how human brains tally data

October 31 2022, by Margaret Osborne

A



B



Hypothetical read-out mechanisms of the counting neuron. A) This model

translates the continuous firing rate of the 1-2-3-many counter neuron into a discrete representation. Because this model uses repetition suppression, larger firing rates correspond to less familiar odors. The counter synapses onto four downstream neurons, each with successively smaller firing thresholds ($\theta_1 > \theta_2 > \theta_3 > \theta_4$). Neurons with larger thresholds inhibit those with smaller thresholds. As a result, each count category becomes "one-hot" encoded, making it easier to modify behavior. B) This model hierarchically strings together counting neurons to increase scalability and the resolution between count categories. In the insect mushroom body, odors activate dopamine neurons (DANs), which modulate synaptic weights onto counting neurons. In this model, there are two counting neurons with two associated DANs. Both counters receive input from encoding neurons, and Counter1 inhibits Counter2 and DAN2. Counter1 encodes categories 1 and 2 with high (1.0) and medium (0.5) responses, respectively. When Counter 1's activity is diminished after the second stimulus experience, the inhibition onto Counter 2 is lifted, allowing Counter2 to encode the two subsequent categories with high and medium responses. Credit: *Nature Communications* (2022). DOI: 10.1038/s41467-022-33577-2

Imagine sitting in your house when you hear a knock on your front door. You peer through the window and see a stranger outside. Almost immediately, your brain knows you've never encountered this person before. Maybe you feel scared and pretend you're not home.

Now instead of a stranger, imagine a close friend or family member is outside. Almost as soon as you see them, your [brain](#) knows you've encountered this person many times in the past.

Your brain continually counts your experiences with a specific sight or smell. Even if you don't remember all the details, this count influences how you initially respond to the situation—whether you avoid it or embrace it. Evolutionarily, this split-second response could mean the difference between life and death.

Scientists aren't exactly sure how this process works in our brain. But now researcher Saket Navlakha at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory (CSHL) has created a new computational model based on [fruit fly brain data](#) that may bring us closer to the answer.

"We've been studying the fruit fly brain for a while," Navlakha says. "It has about a hundred thousand neurons, and many of the connections are known at the level of individual neurons and synapses. They give us a lens to understand how the brain works."

In a paper published in *Nature Communications*, Navlakha and his team reviewed data from a 2017 study that imaged fruit fly brains as they were exposed to new and familiar odors.

Navlakha hypothesized that the insects could distinguish between four categories: something they were smelling for the first time, second time, third time, and something they had encountered many times before.

He created what he calls a "1-2-3-many" count sketch. Count sketches are used in [computer science](#) to provide a quick, approximate tally. For example, YouTube uses a count sketch to track how many times a video has been watched. Navlakha suspected living organisms might do the same thing. He says, "We took inspiration from a classic computer science method to solve this problem. A variant of this method was actually used by [fruit flies](#) to solve the same problem for tracking the number of times they experienced different odors."

Humans may use a similar, if more complex, counting system. Navlakha explains this is an area for future research: "People haven't done the equivalent of this type of memory test in humans. We'd like to see if this model can also explain [human memory](#) counting [abilities] and how this computation may be affected in Alzheimer's or Parkinson's."

More information: Sanjoy Dasgupta et al, A neural theory for counting memories, *Nature Communications* (2022). [DOI: 10.1038/s41467-022-33577-2](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-022-33577-2)

Provided by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory

Citation: Even fruit flies can 'count': Scientists create model that could be used to understand how human brains tally data (2022, October 31) retrieved 28 December 2022 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2022-10-fruit-flies-scientists-human-brains.html>

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