

# Neuronal plasticity in the olfactory bulb during simple and complex perceptual learning



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Lyon Neuroscience Research Center  
Neuropop Team

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# Olfaction

Food  
seeking

Danger  
avoidance

Social  
interactions

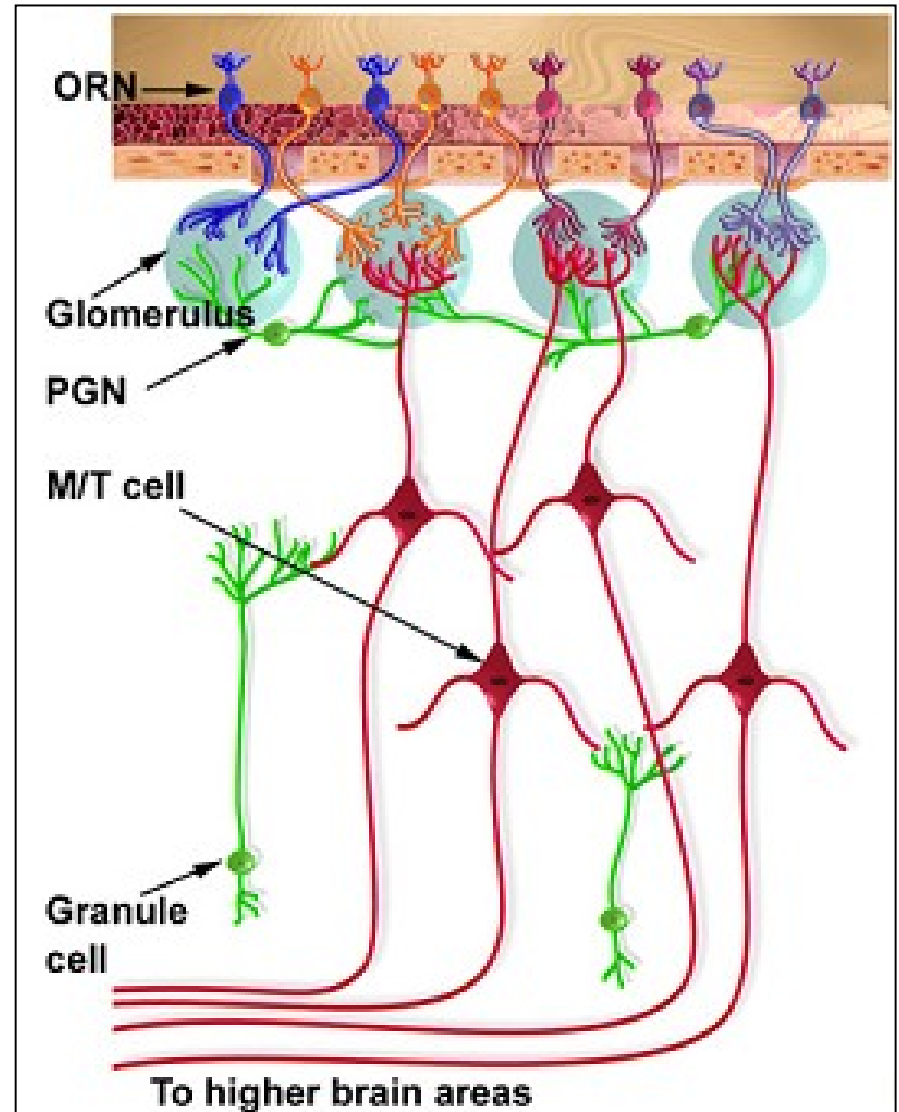
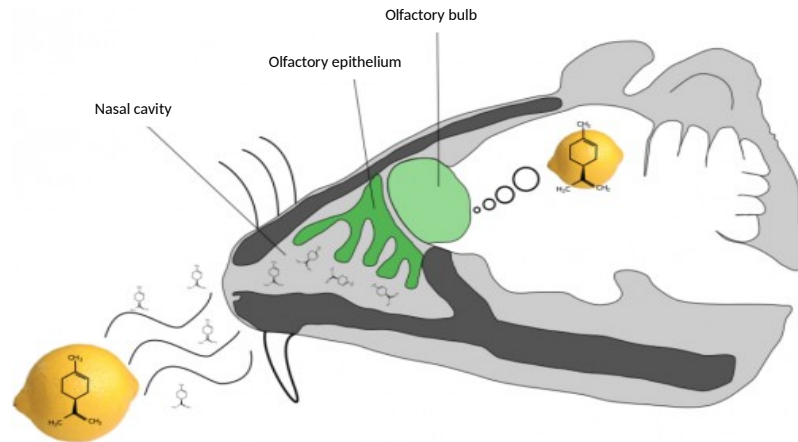
Human



Mice



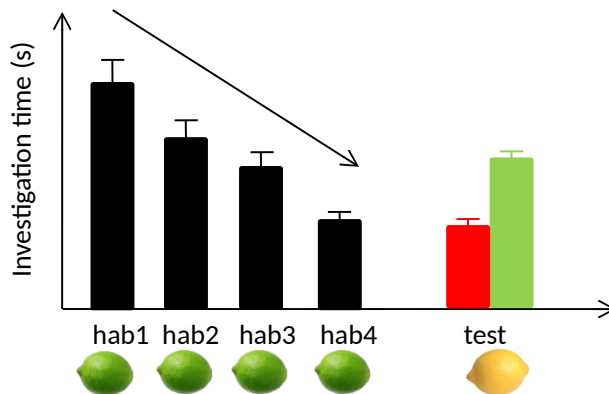
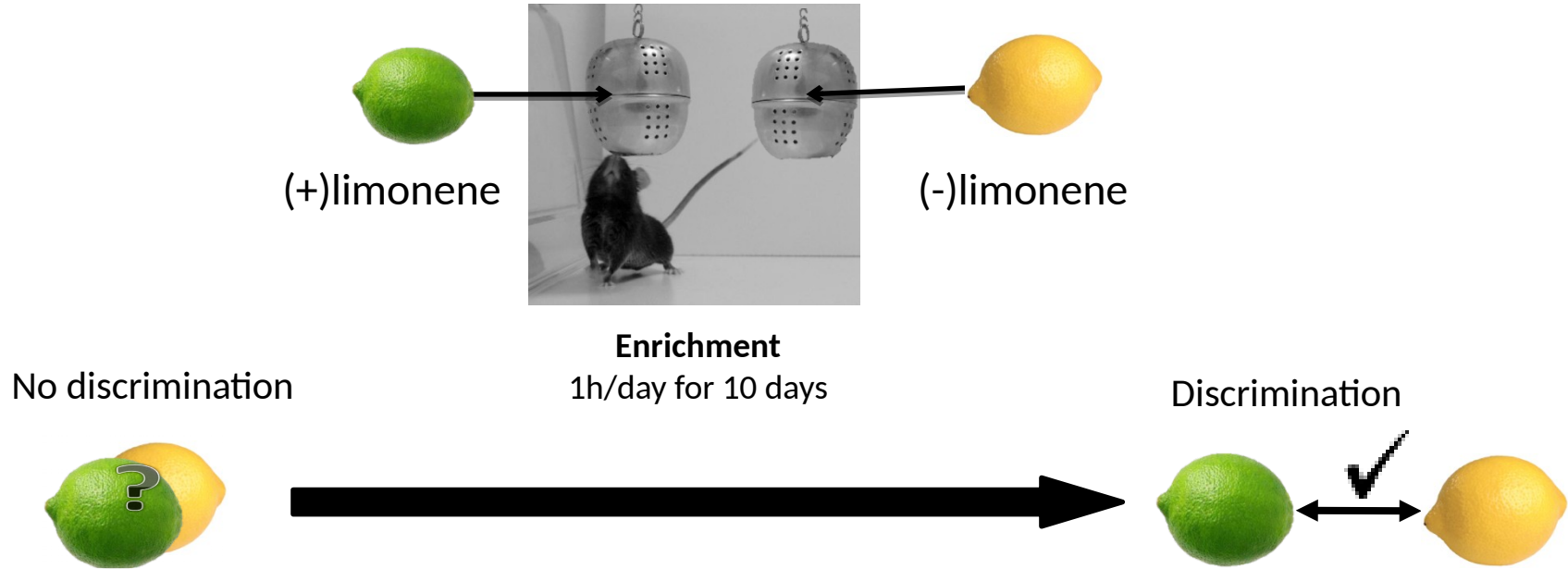
# Olfaction



Adapted from Adam and Mizrahi 2010 Curr Opin Neurobiol

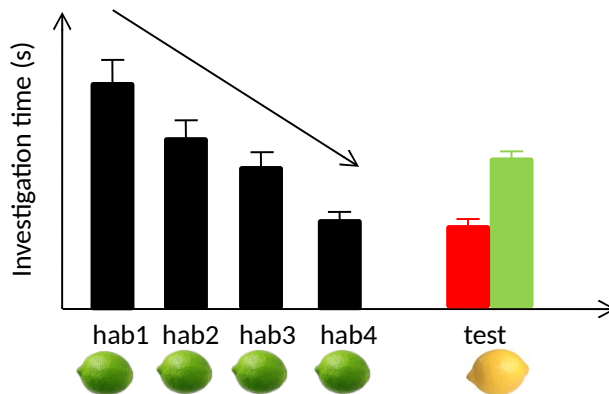
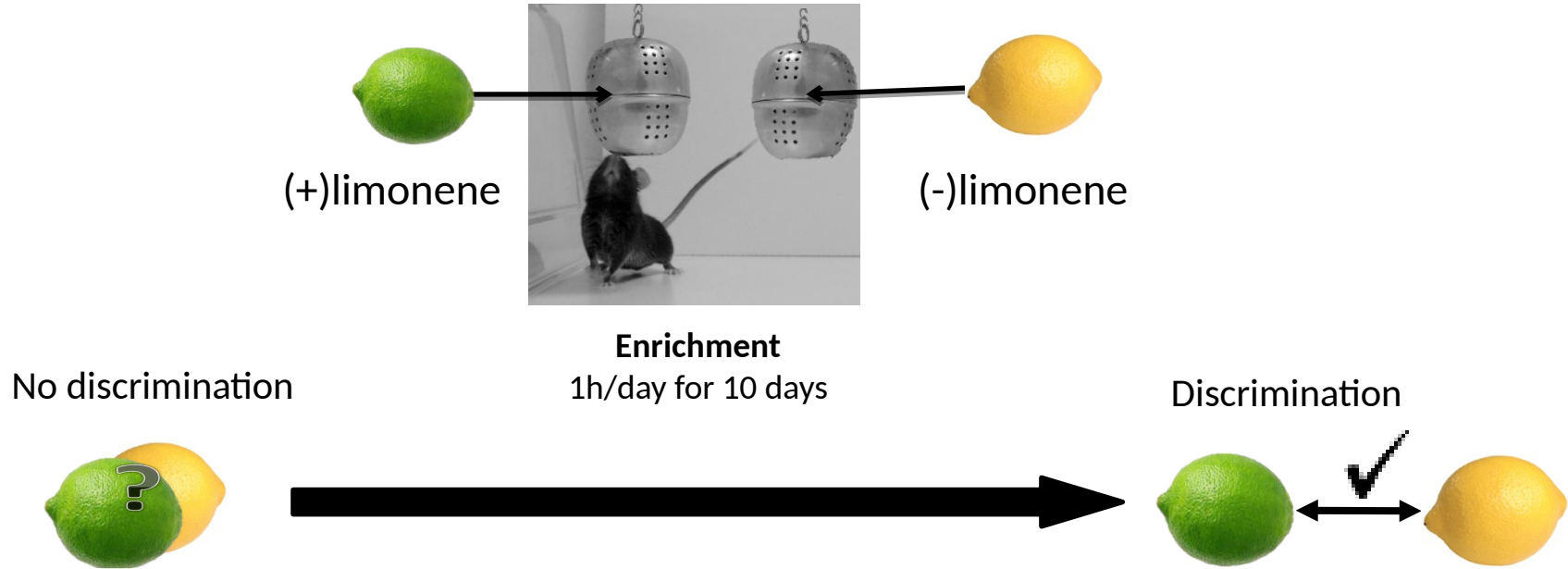
# Perceptual learning

Perceptual learning is defined as an improvement of discriminating ability between two perceptually similar odorants following repeated exposures to these same odorants.



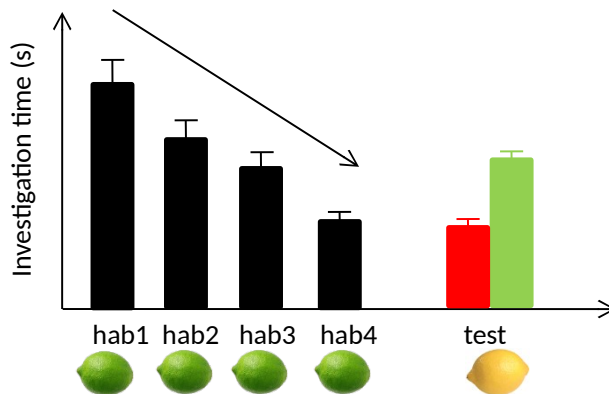
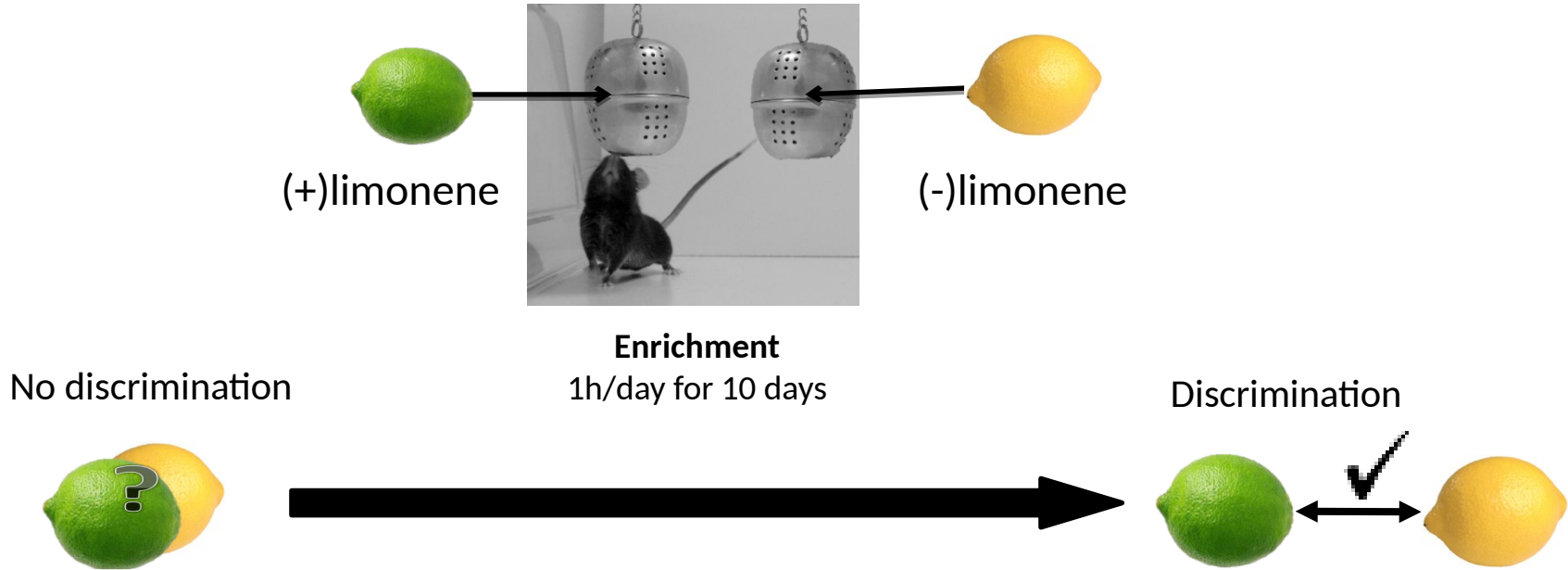
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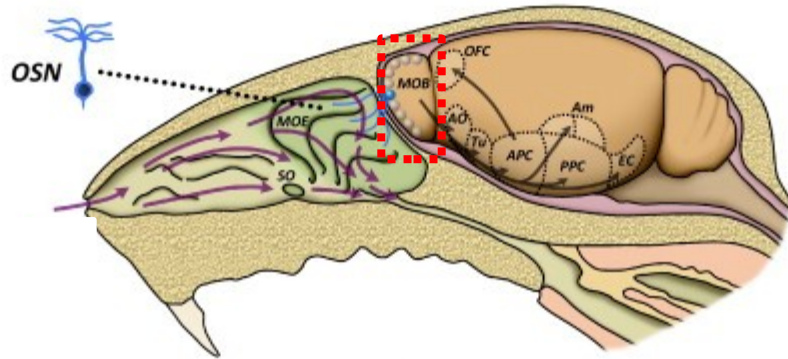


# Perceptual learning

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# Perceptual learning

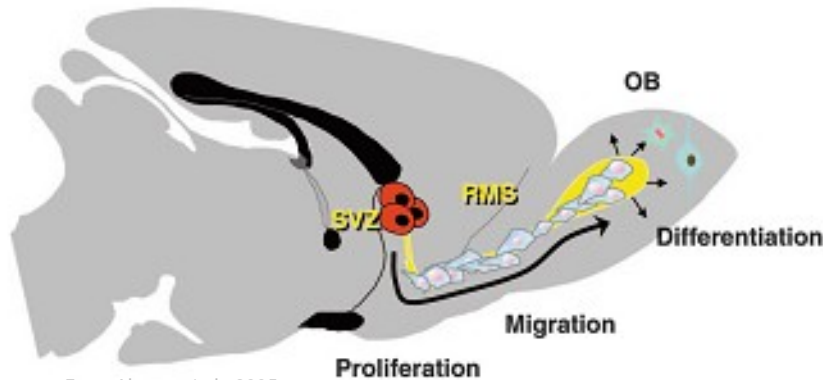


From Mainland et al. 2014

## Broad activation of the olfactory bulb produces long-lasting changes in odor perception

Nathalie Mandairon<sup>†</sup>, Conor Stack, Carly Kiselycznyk, and Christiane Linster

Department of Neurobiology and Behavior, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853



From Abrus et al.. 2005

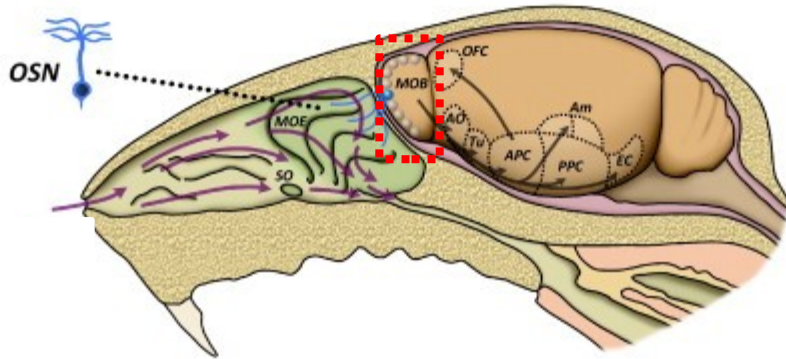
## Olfactory perceptual learning requires adult neurogenesis

Mélissa M. Moreno<sup>a</sup>, Christiane Linster<sup>b</sup>, Olga Escanilla<sup>b</sup>, Joëlle Sacquet<sup>a</sup>, Anne Didier<sup>a</sup>, and Nathalie Mandairon<sup>a,1</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Université de Lyon, Lyon 1, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Unité Mixte de Recherche 5020, Neurosciences Sensorielles, Comportement, Cognition, Lyon, F-69007, France; and <sup>b</sup>Department of Neurobiology and Behavior, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853



# Perceptual learning

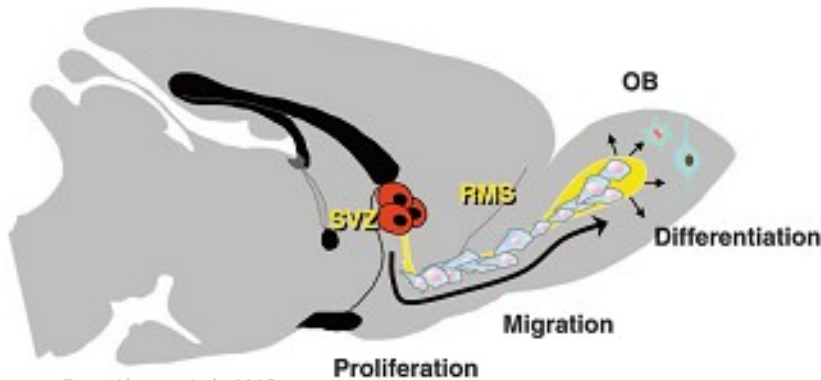


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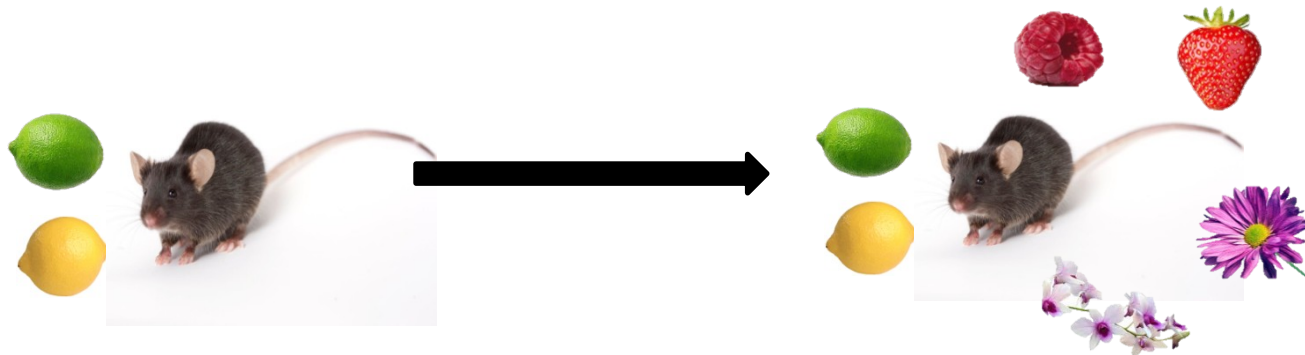


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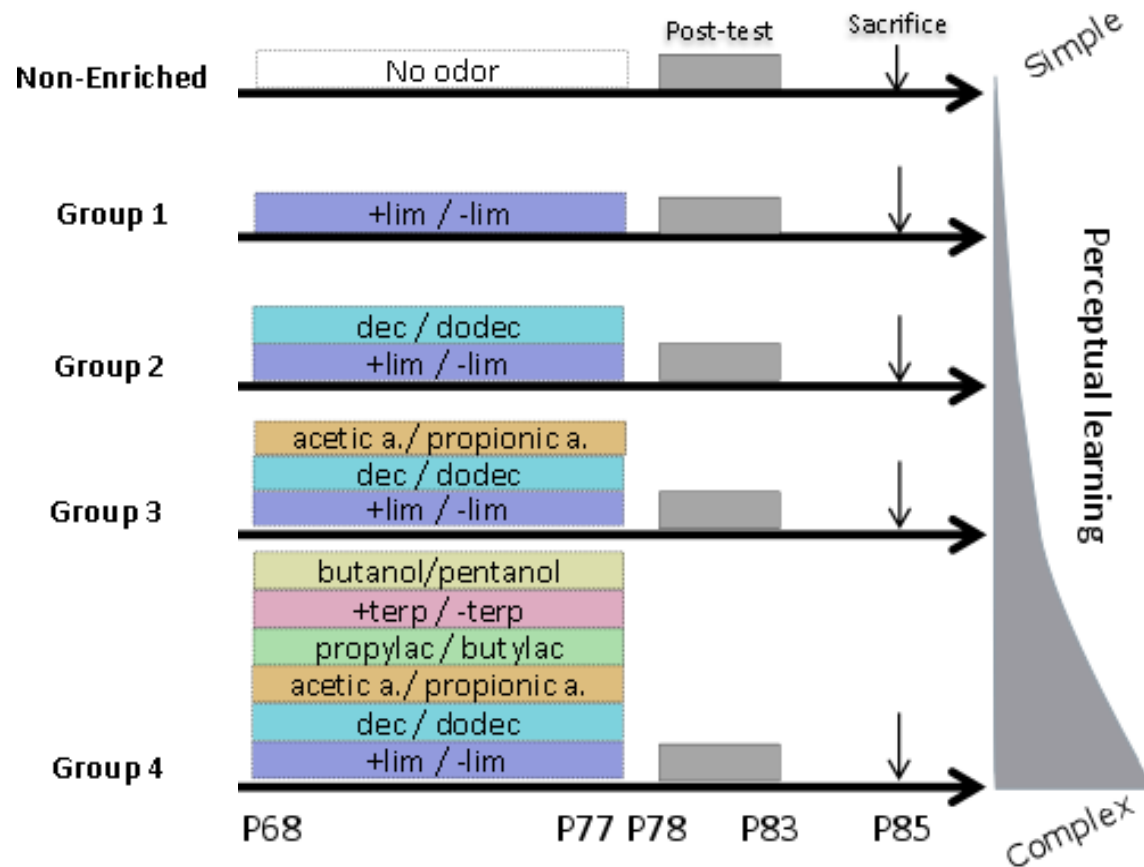


Mandaïron et al. 2006, PNAS

Moreno et al., 2009, PNAS



## Question 1: Does a more complex environment require more adult-born neurons?

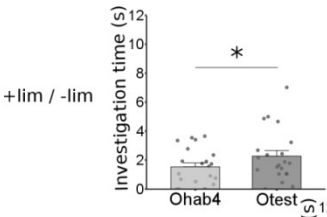


**Behavior:**

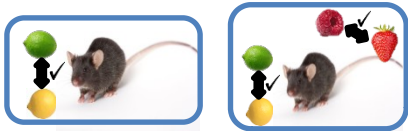
Behavior:



A  
Group 1

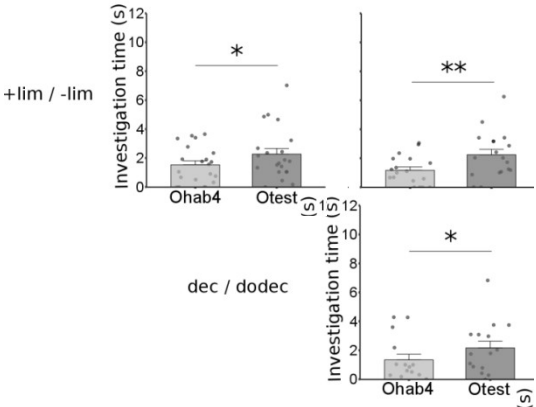


**Behavior:**

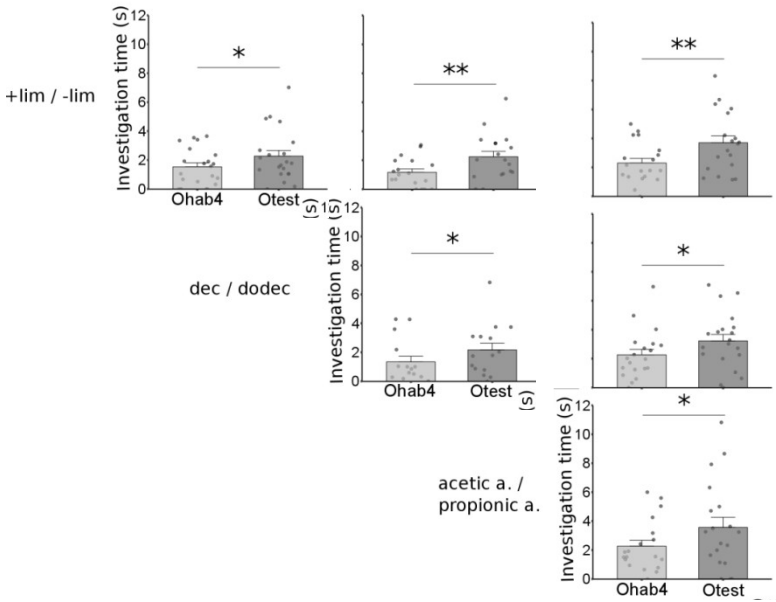
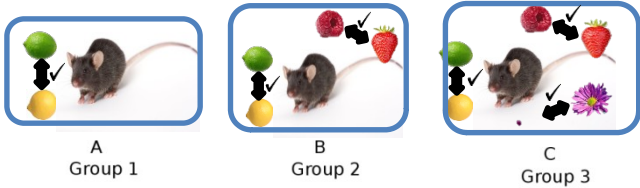


A  
Group 1

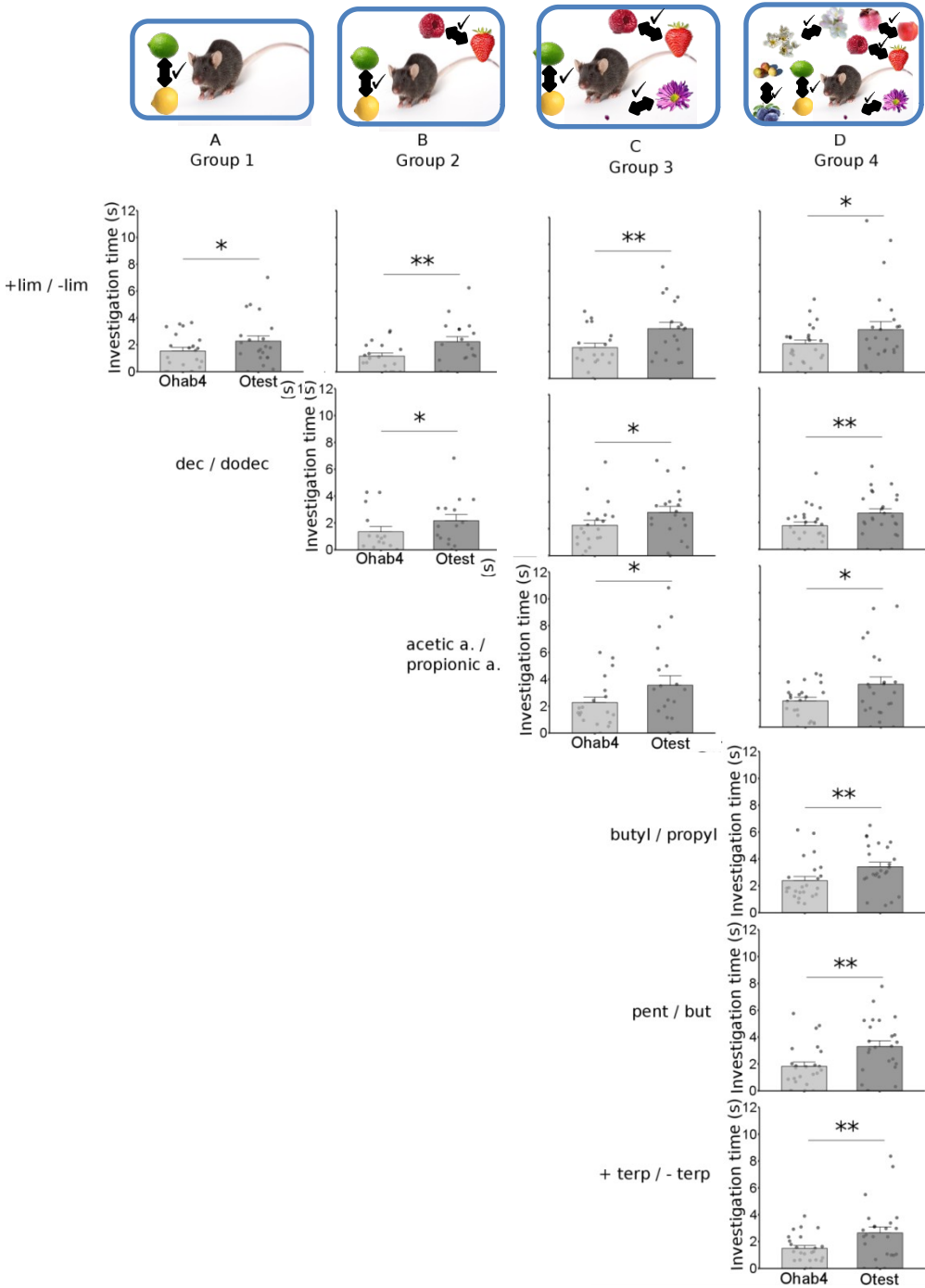
B  
Group 2



**Behavior:**



Behavior:





**Behavior:**



A  
Group 1



B  
Group 2



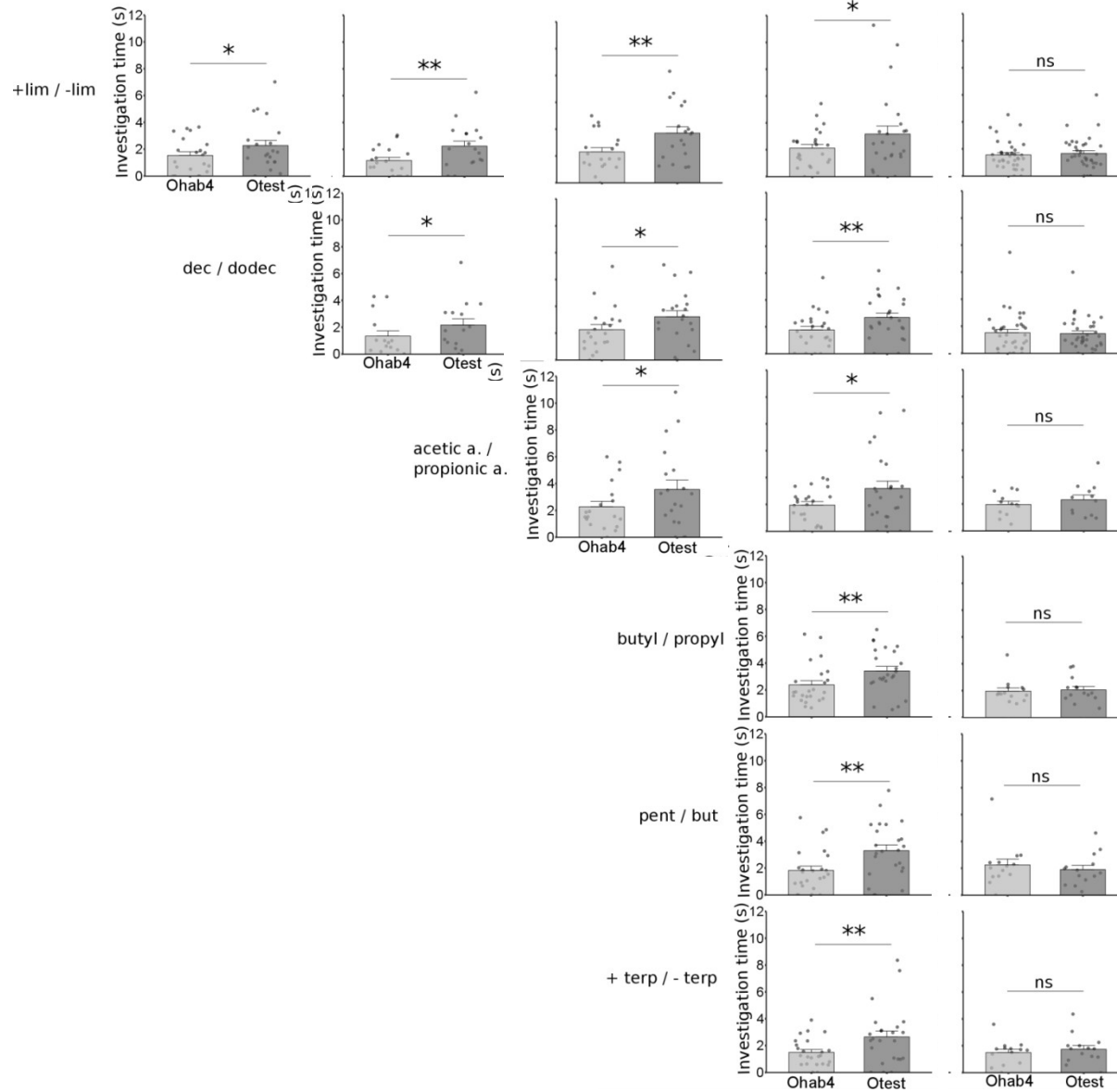
C  
Group 3



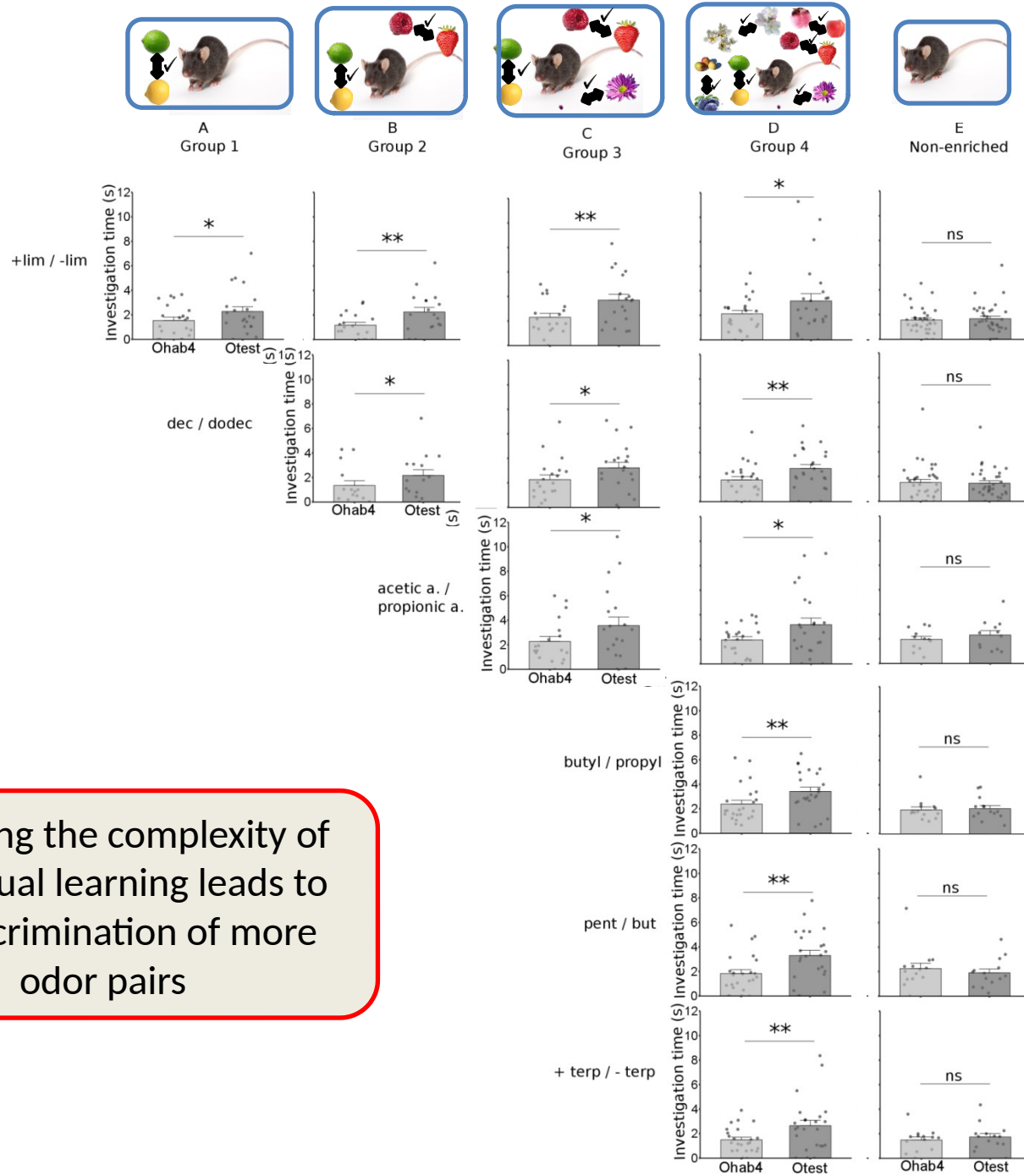
D  
Group 4



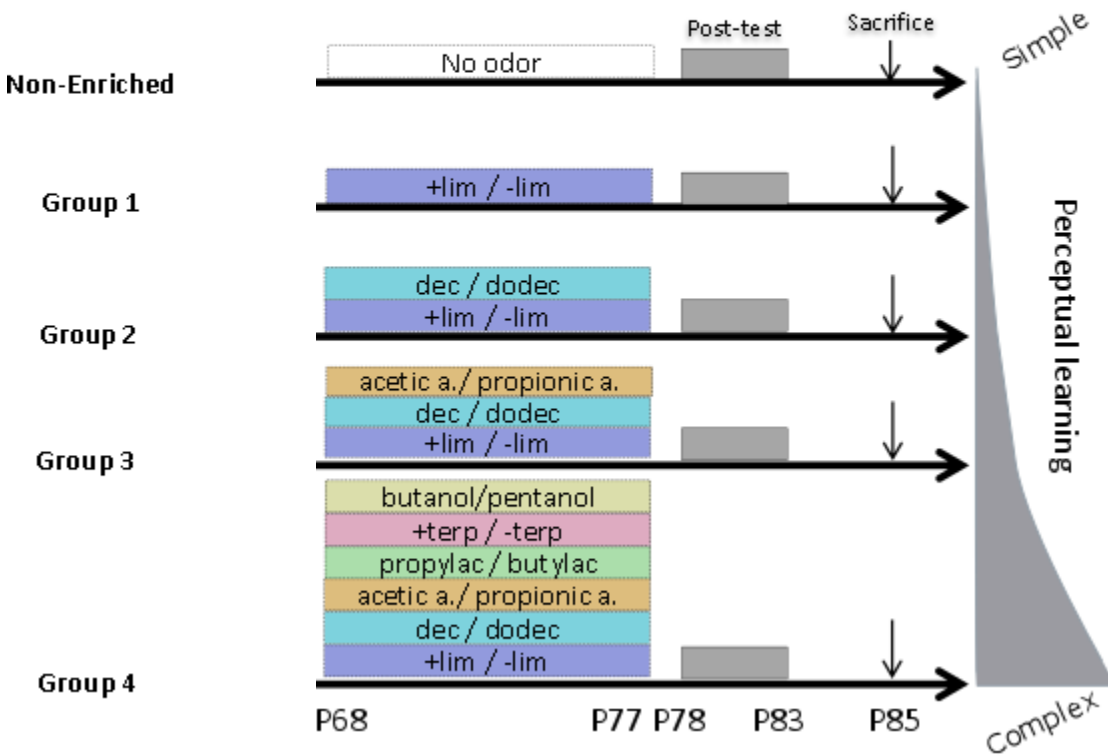
E  
Non-enriched



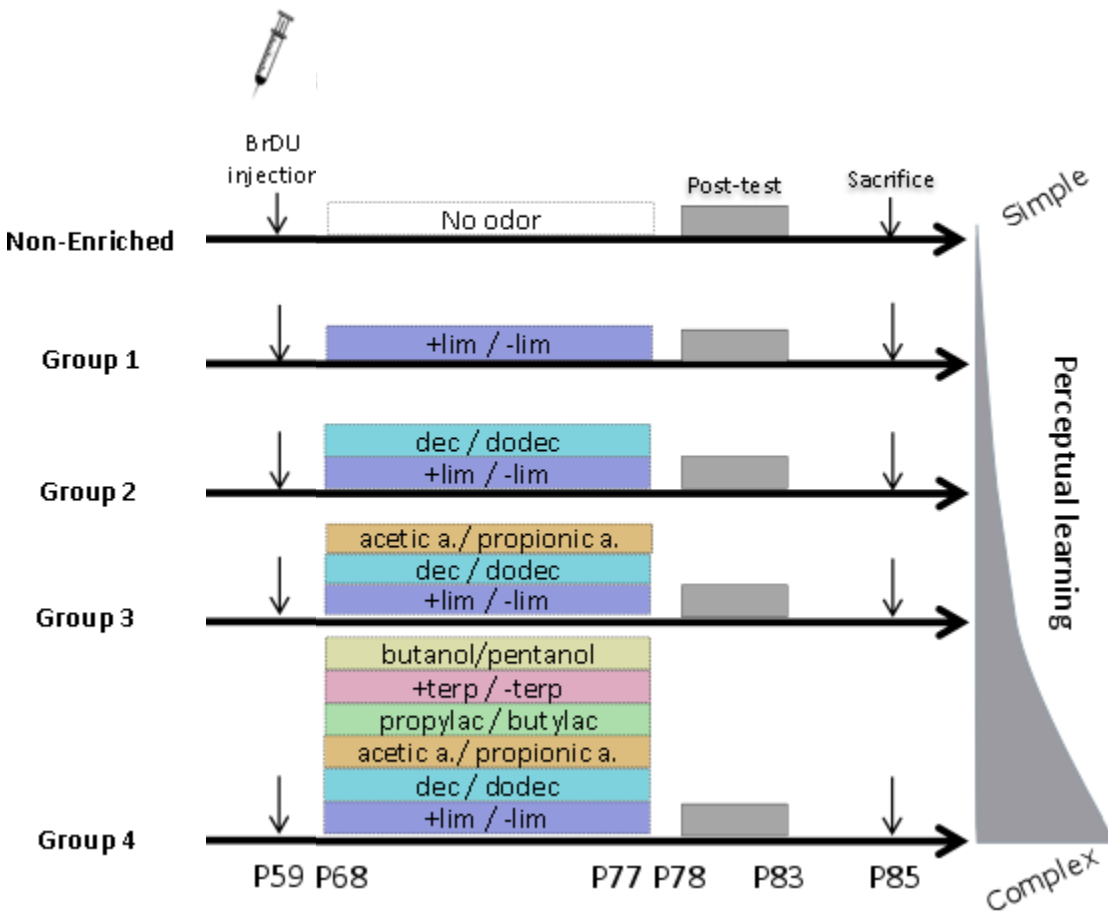
## Behavior:



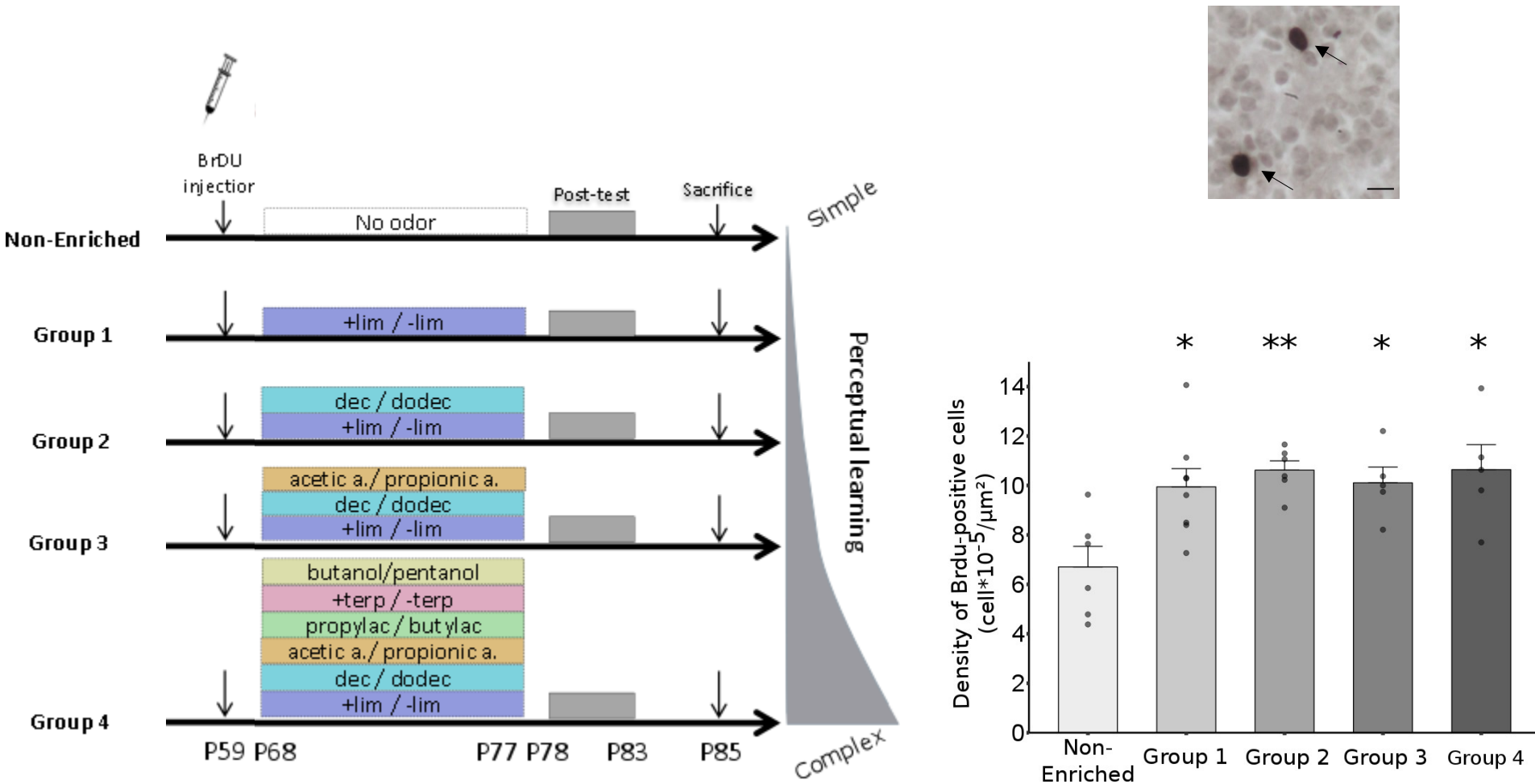
## Adult-born neurons density:



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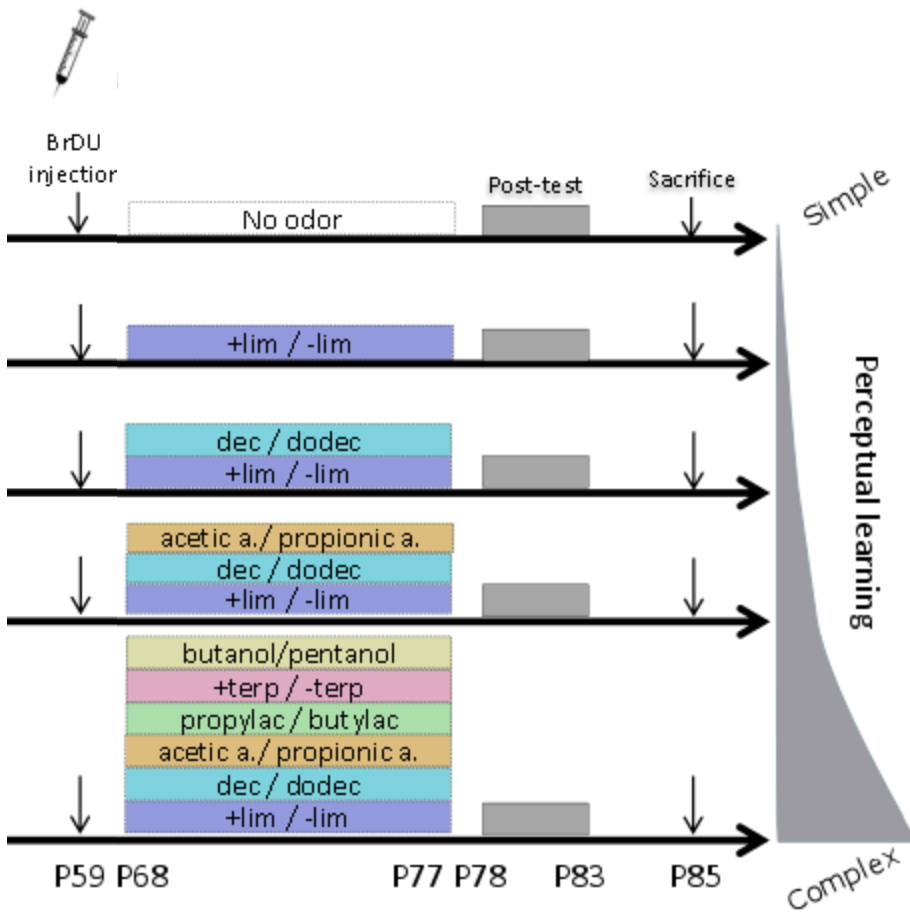


## Adult-born neurons density:



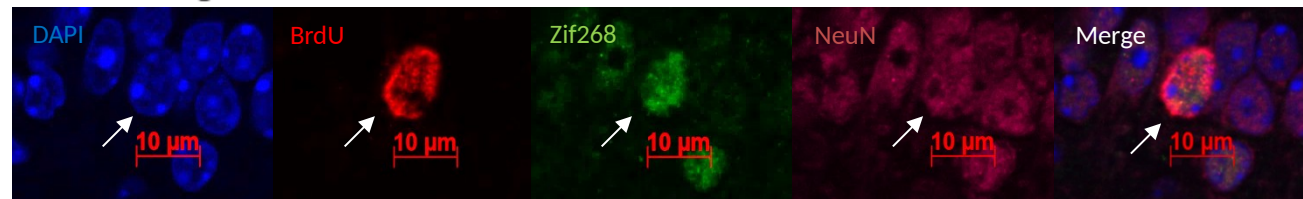
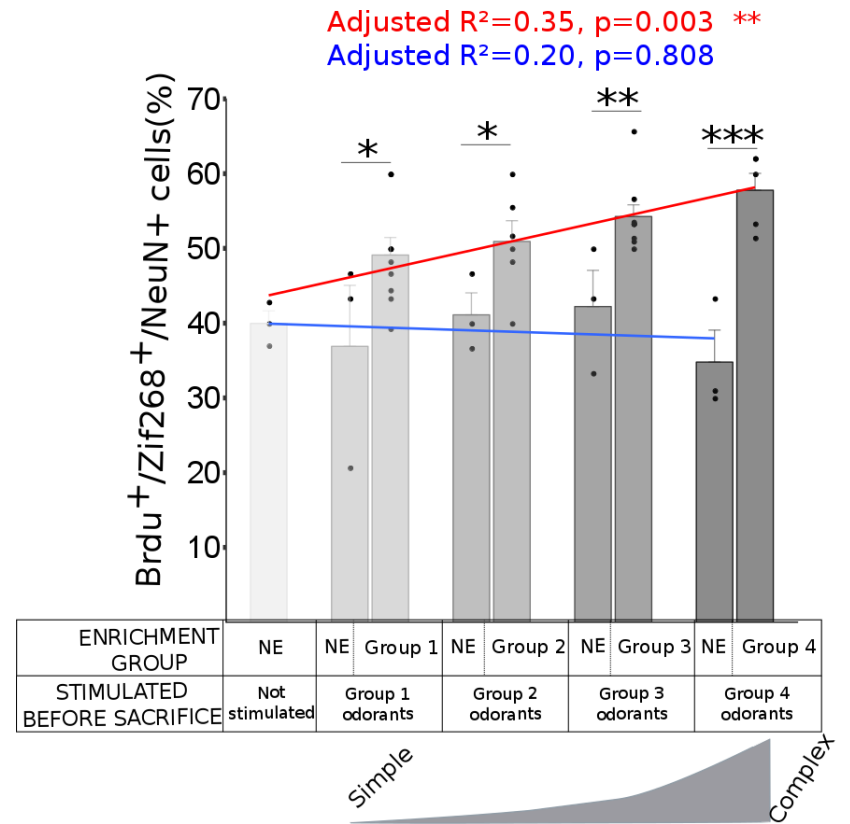
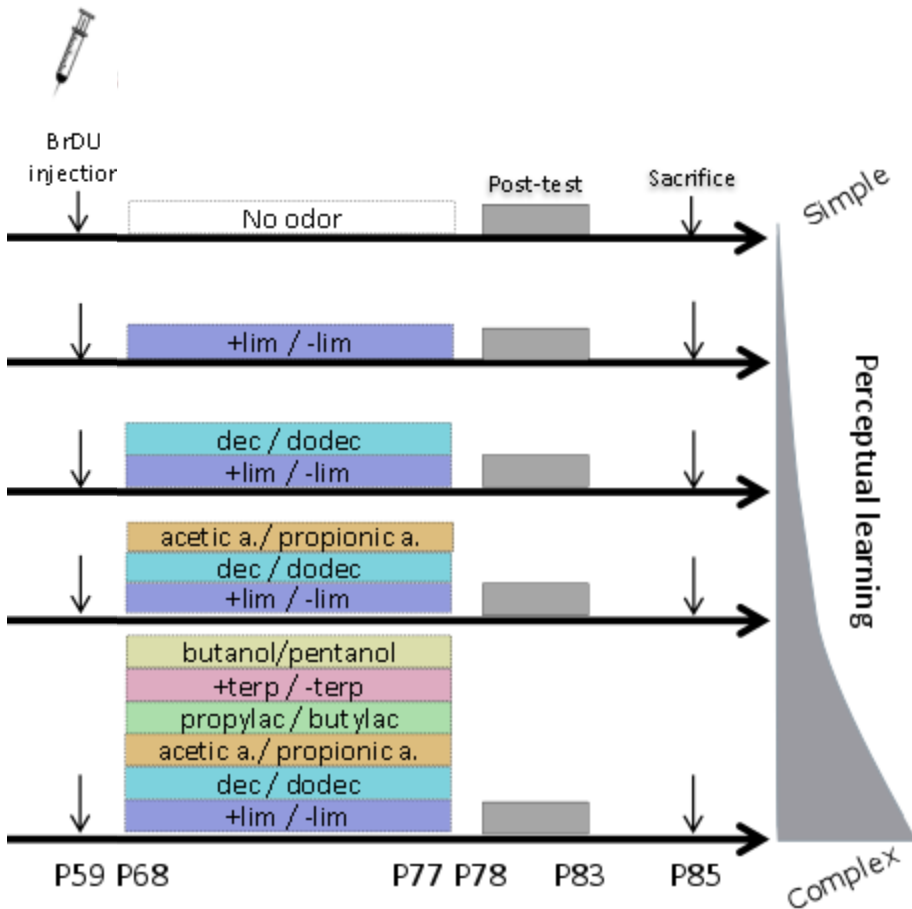
Perceptual learning increased adult-born cell density independently of the enrichment's complexity.

## Adult-born neurons responsiveness:

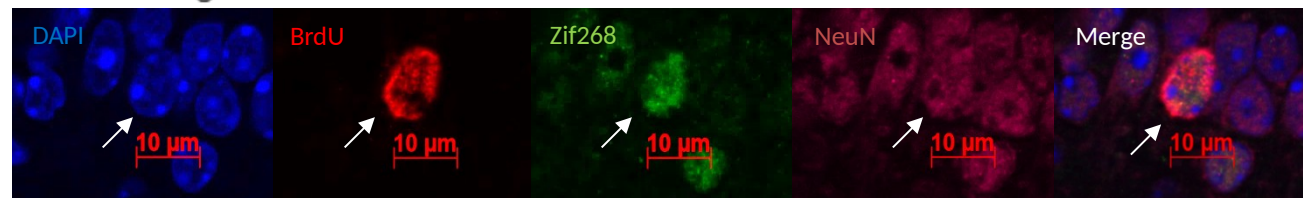
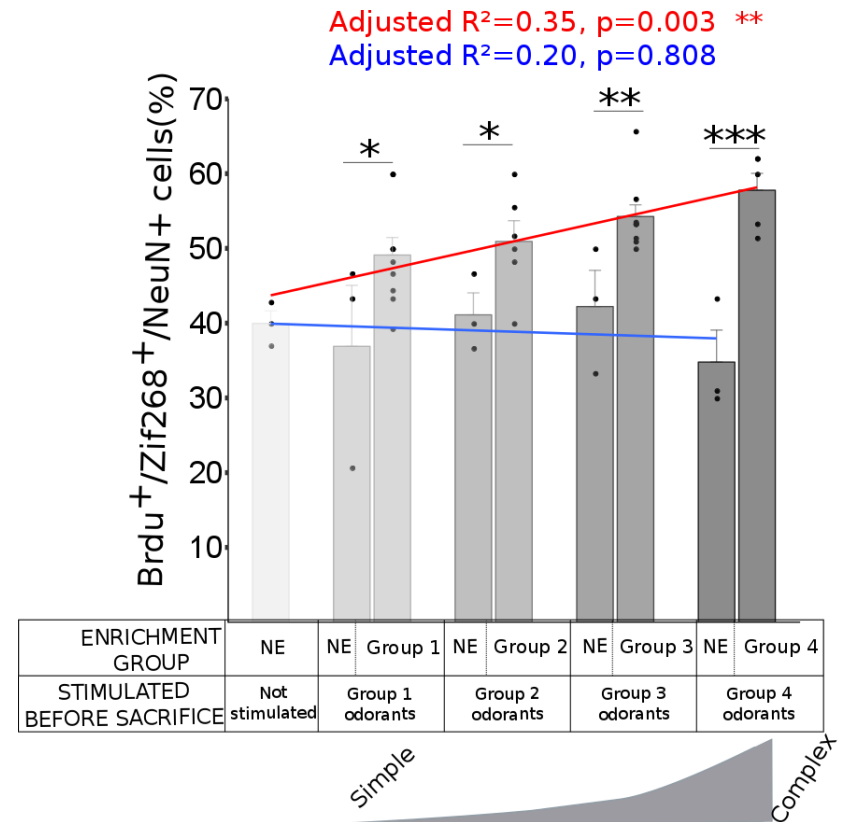
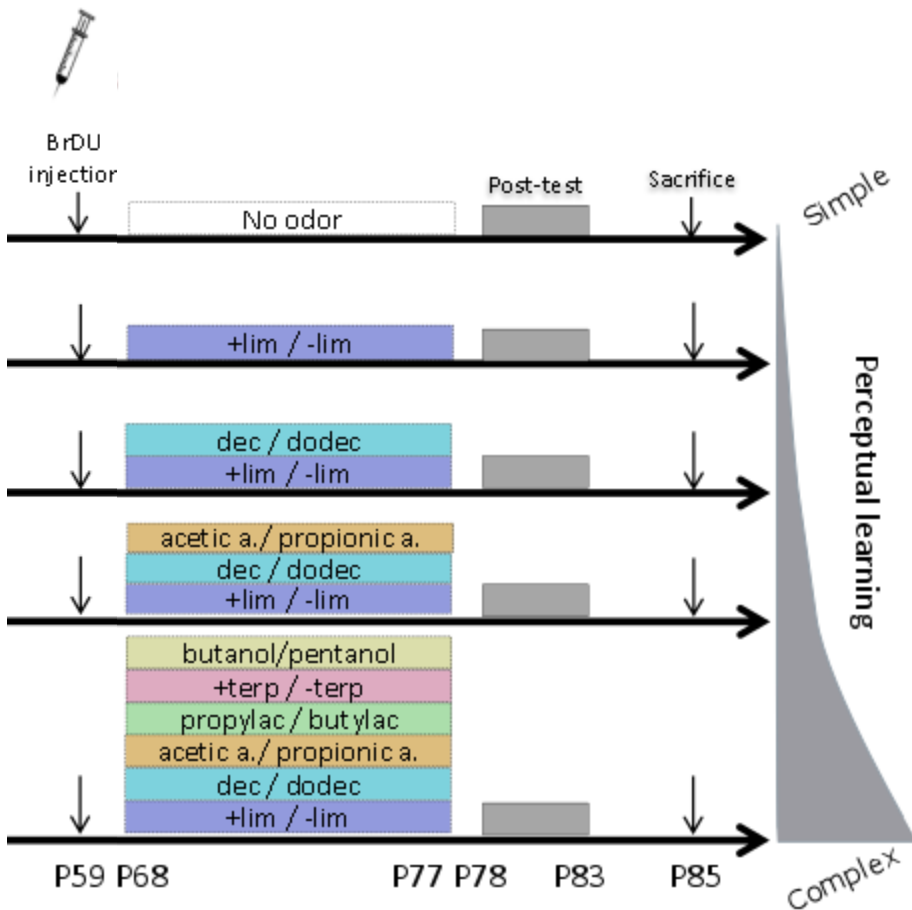




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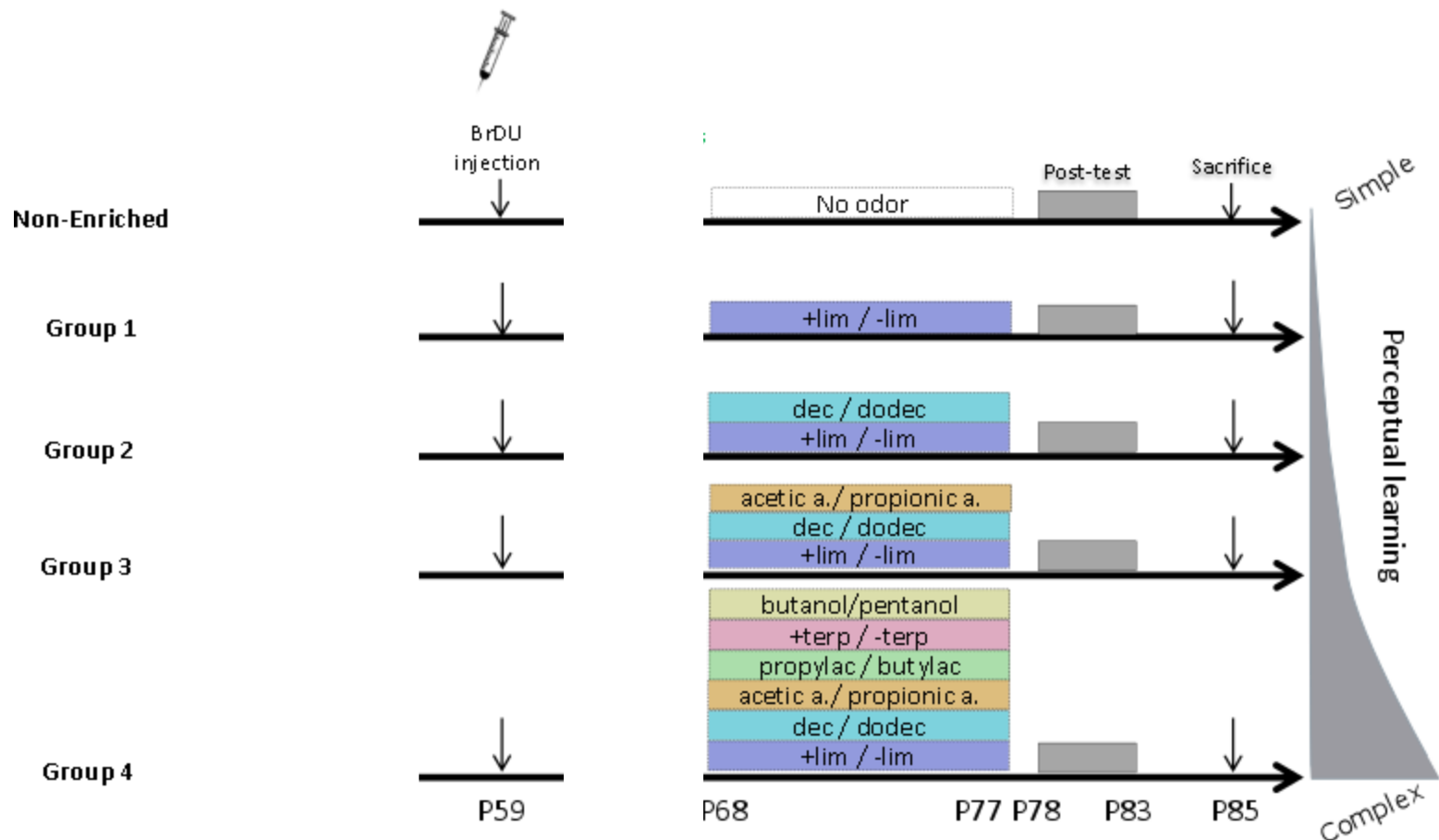


## Adult-born neurons responsiveness:

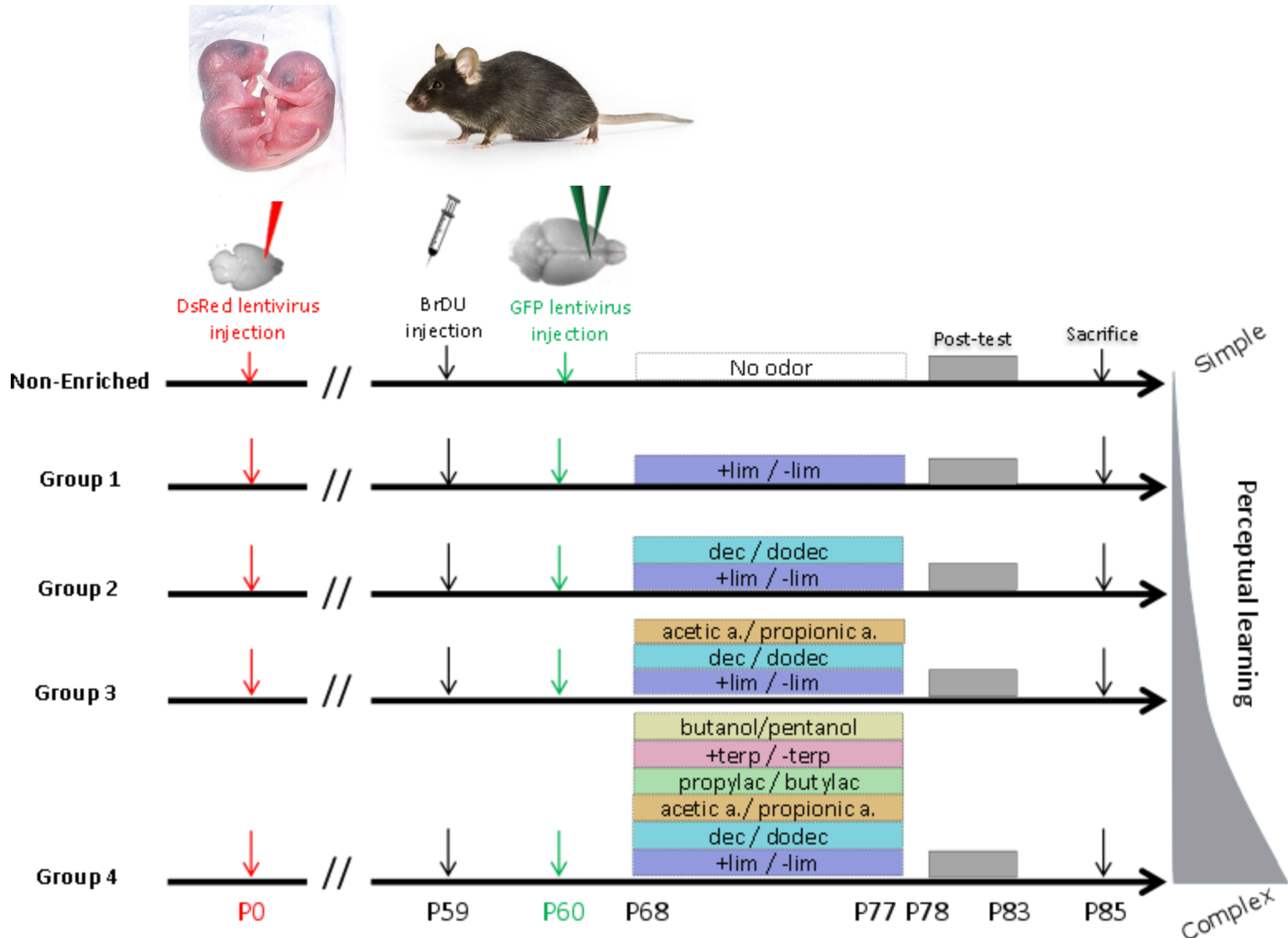


Increasing the complexity of perceptual learning enhances the recruitment of adult-born neurons in the processing of the learned odorants

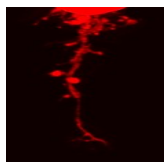
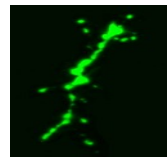
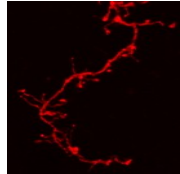
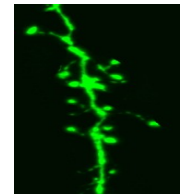
## Question 2: Do adult-born neurons exhibit modifications of morphology associated with learning and if so are those modifications specific to adult-born neurons ?



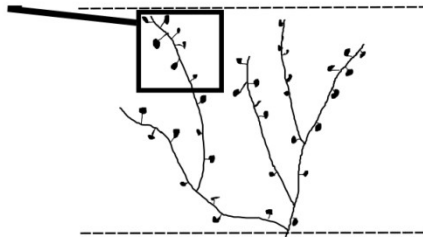
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# Adult-born neurons and preexisting neurons morphology:

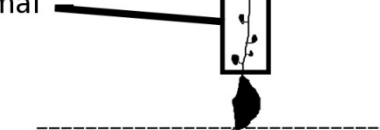


Apical distal spines



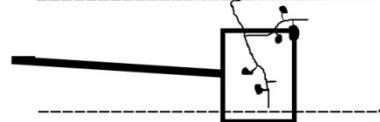
Apical arborization

Apical proximal spines



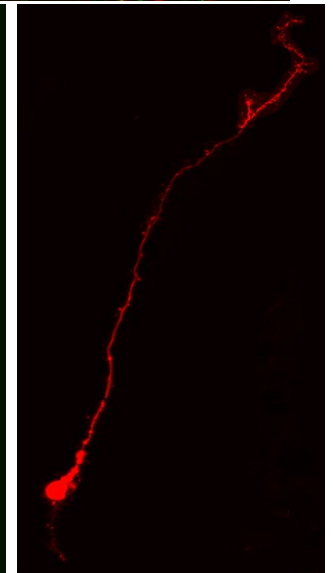
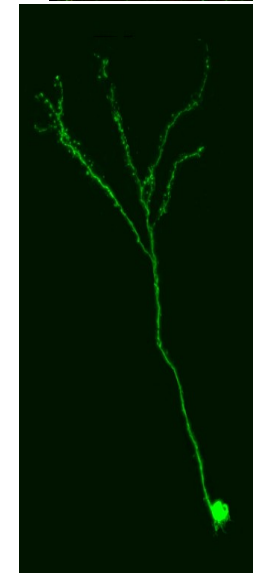
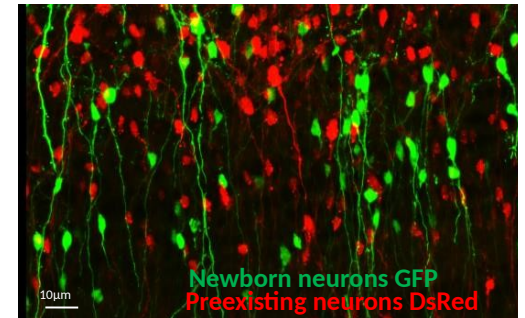
Primary apical dendrite

Basal spines

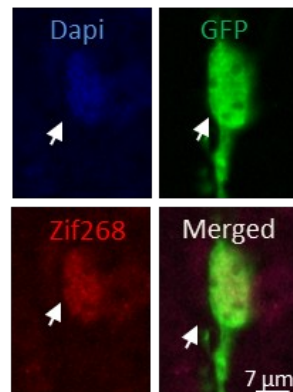


Basal arborization

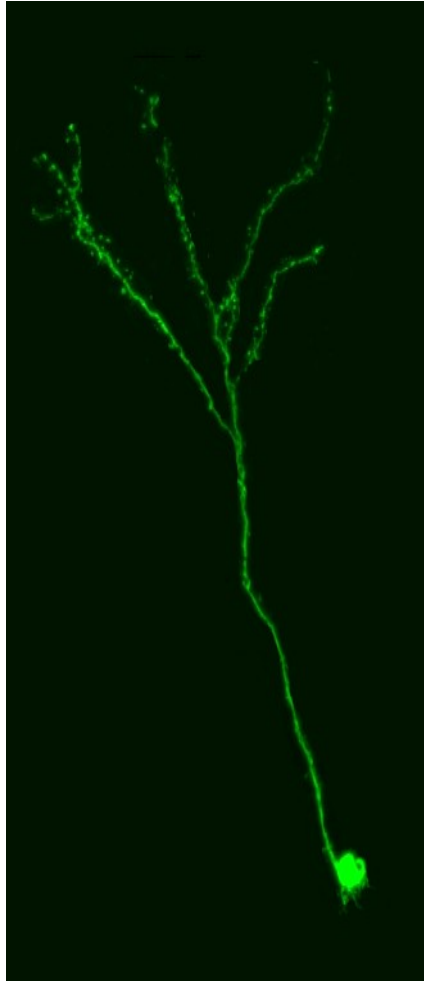
Derived from Kelsh et al. 2009



Zif+ neuron

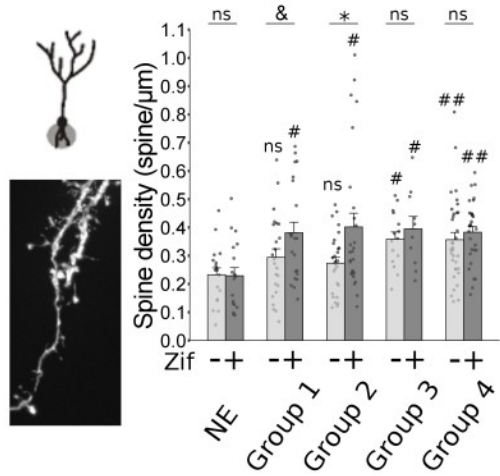
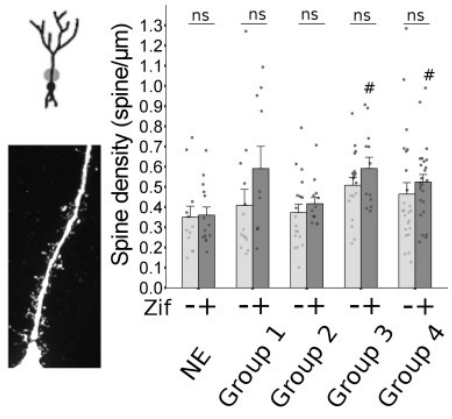
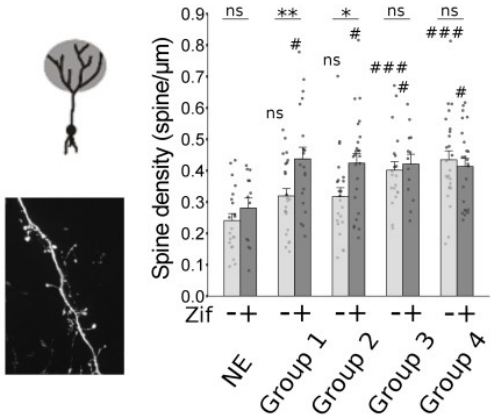
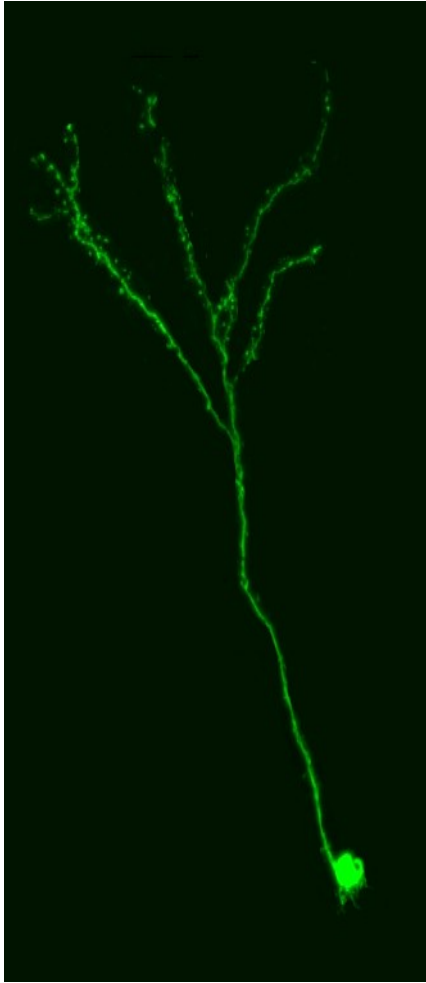


## Adult-born neurons:

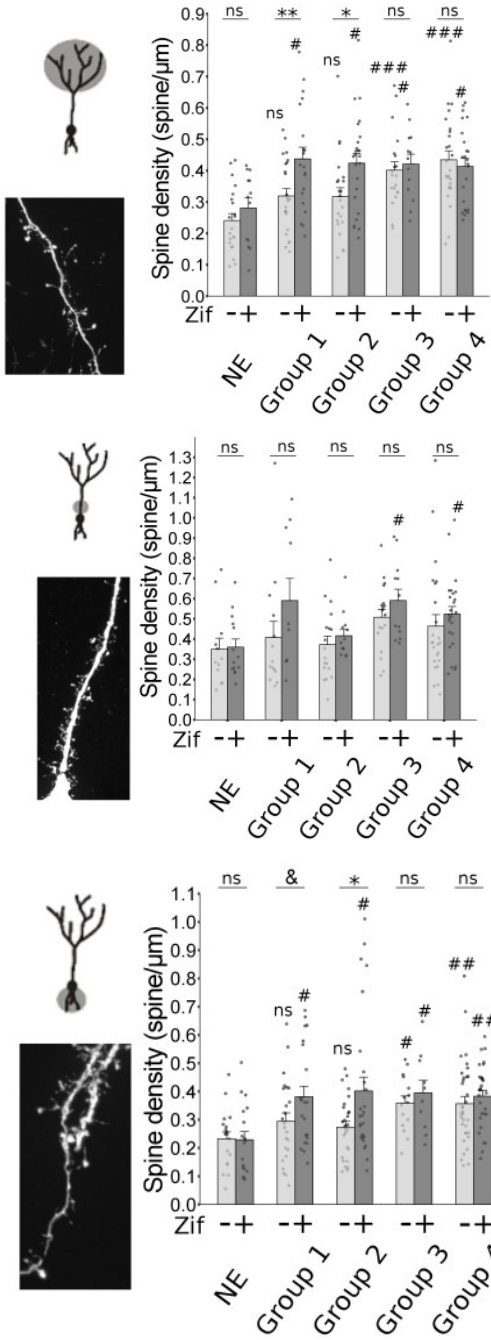
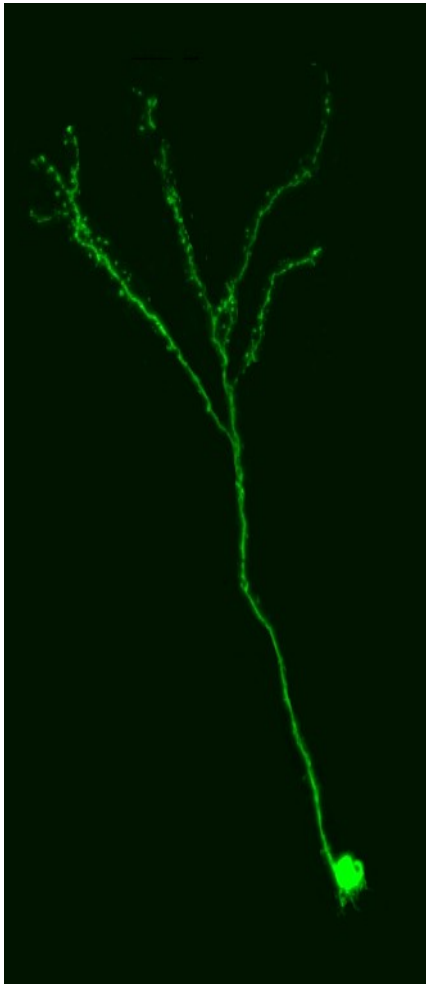




Adult-born neurons:

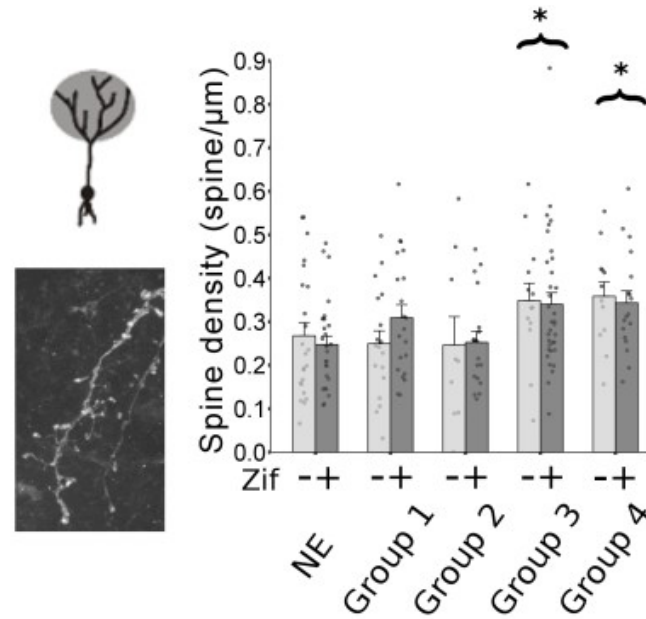
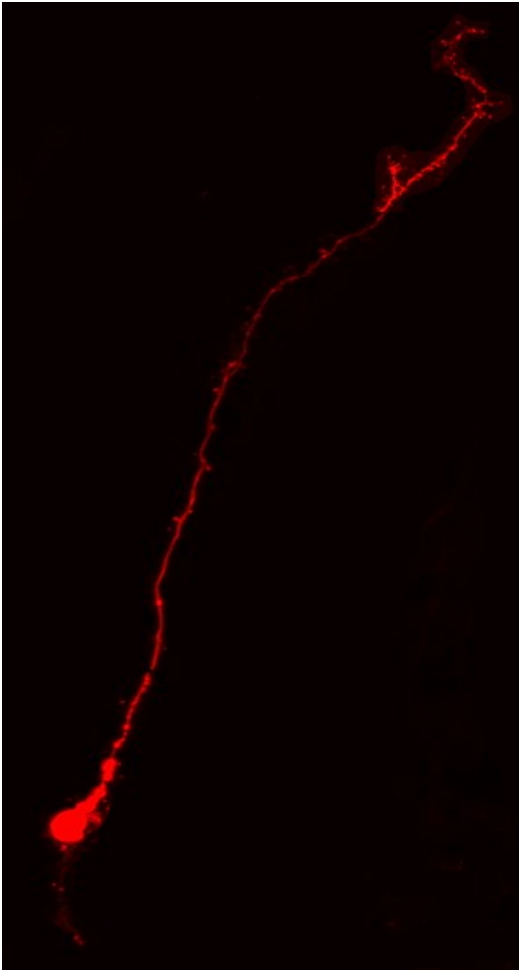


Adult-born neurons:







Increasing the complexity of perceptual learning increased structural plasticity of adult-born neurons

## Preexisting neurons :

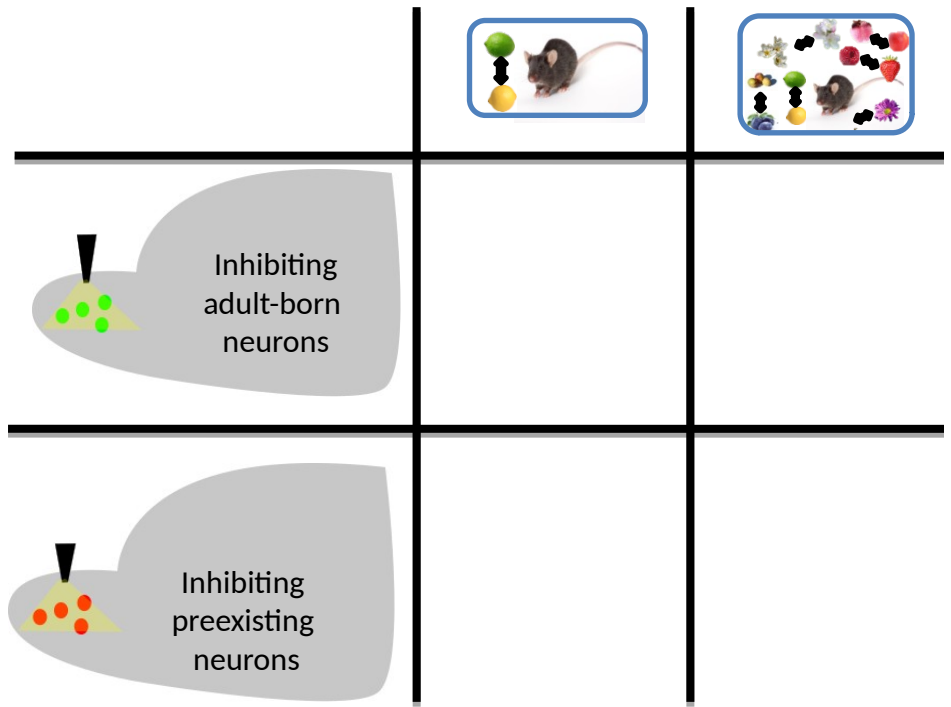
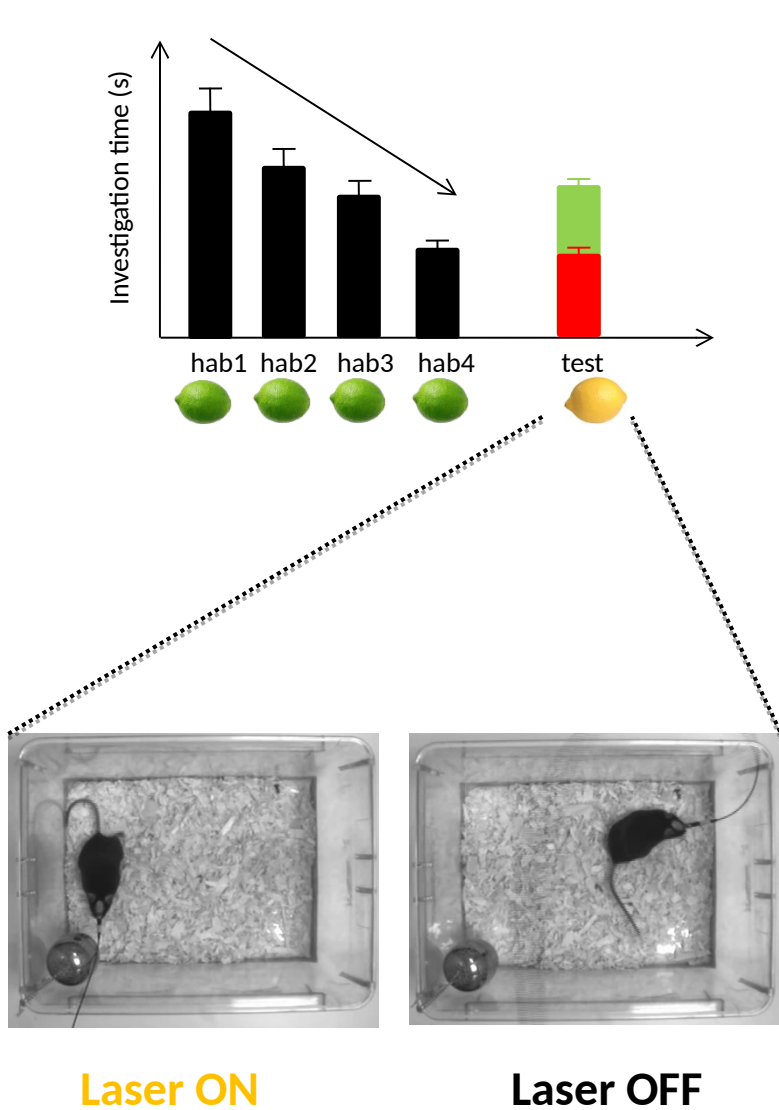


Perceptual learning induces limited morphological changes in preexisting neurons

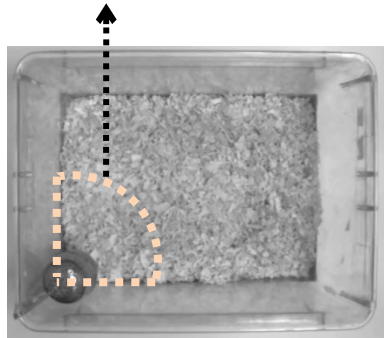
**Question 3: What is the relative functional contribution of each neural population to simple versus complex learning ?**

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
|  |  |  |
|  <p>Inhibiting<br/>adult-born<br/>neurons</p>  |   |   |
|  <p>Inhibiting<br/>preexisting<br/>neurons</p> |   |   |

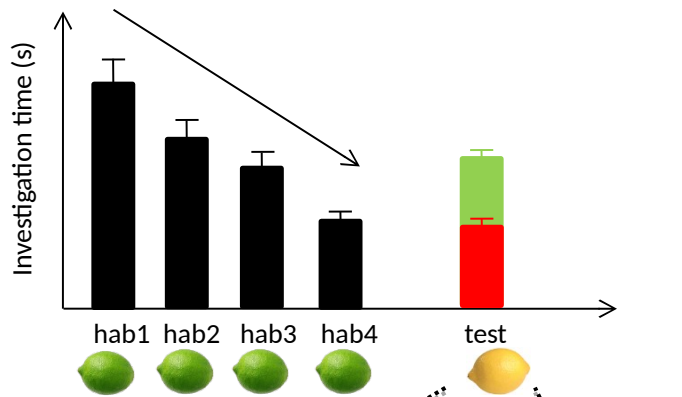
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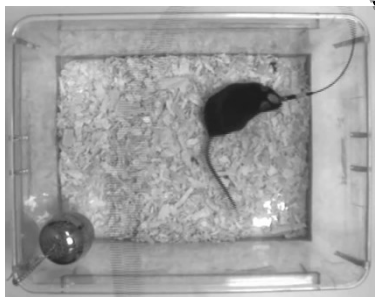
Sniffing Area





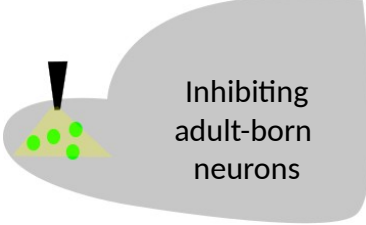
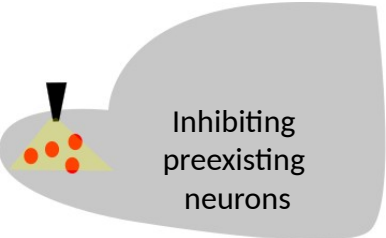
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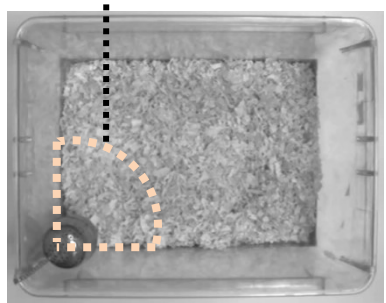
Laser ON



Laser OFF

|  |  |  |
|--|---|---|
|  | Discrimination Impaired ?   | Discrimination Impaired ?   |
|  | Discrimination OK ?   | Discrimination Impaired ?   |

Sniffing Area

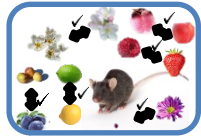




# Optogenetic

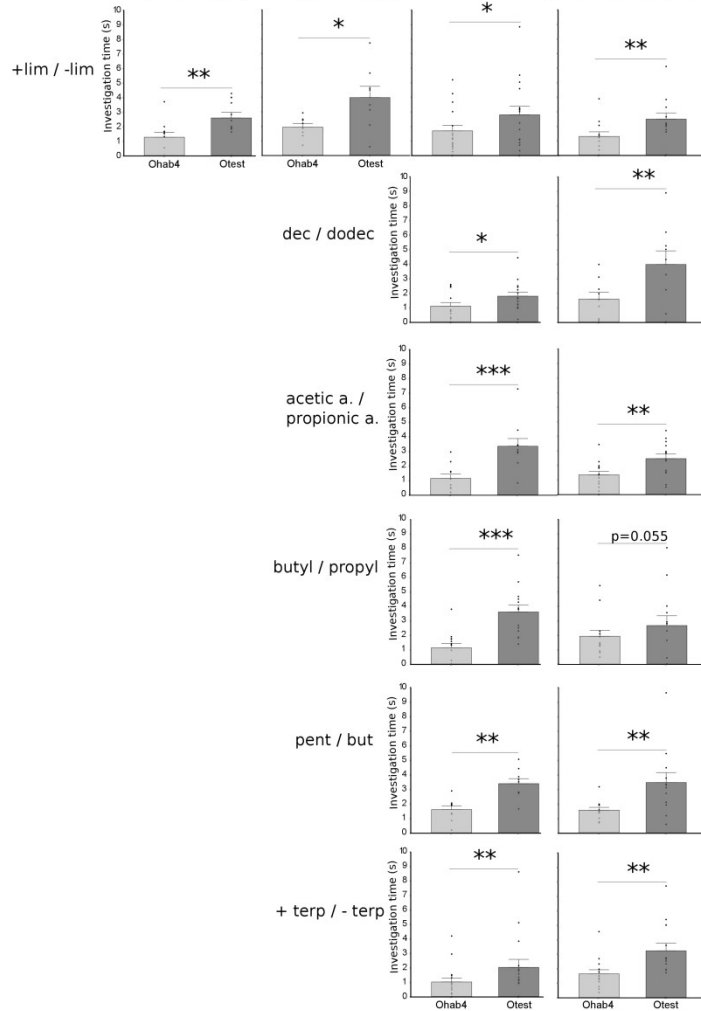


## Optogenetic

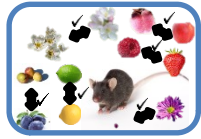


LASER OFF

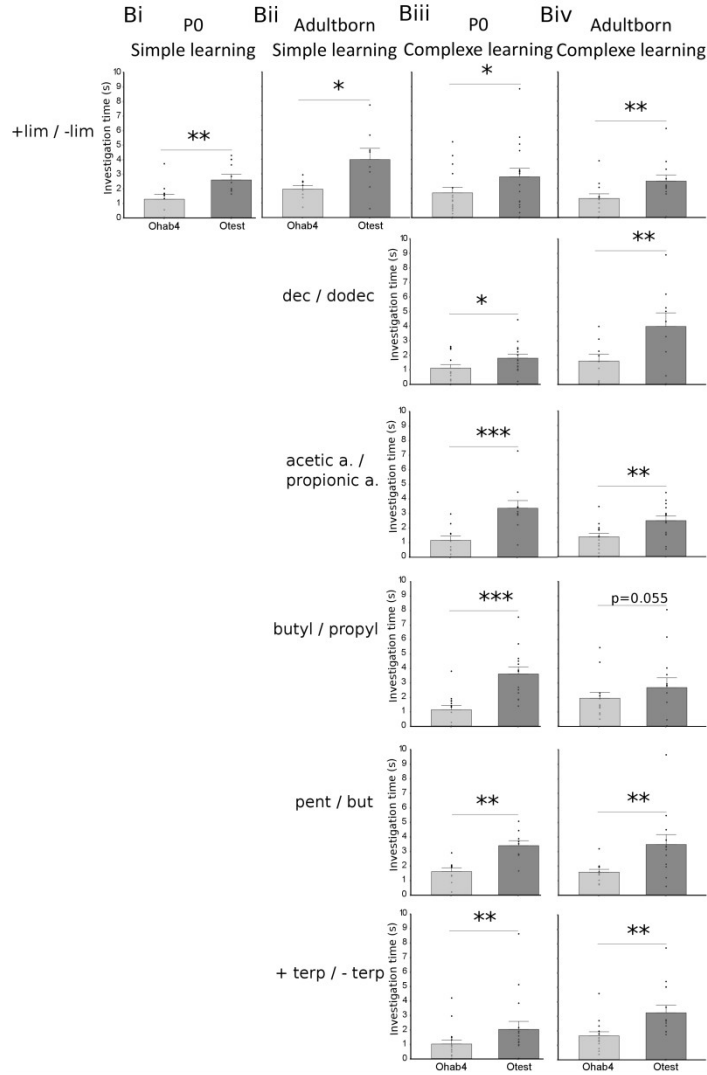
Bi      p0      Bii      Adultborn      Biii      p0      Biv      Adultborn  
Simple learning   Simple learning   Complex learning   Complex learning



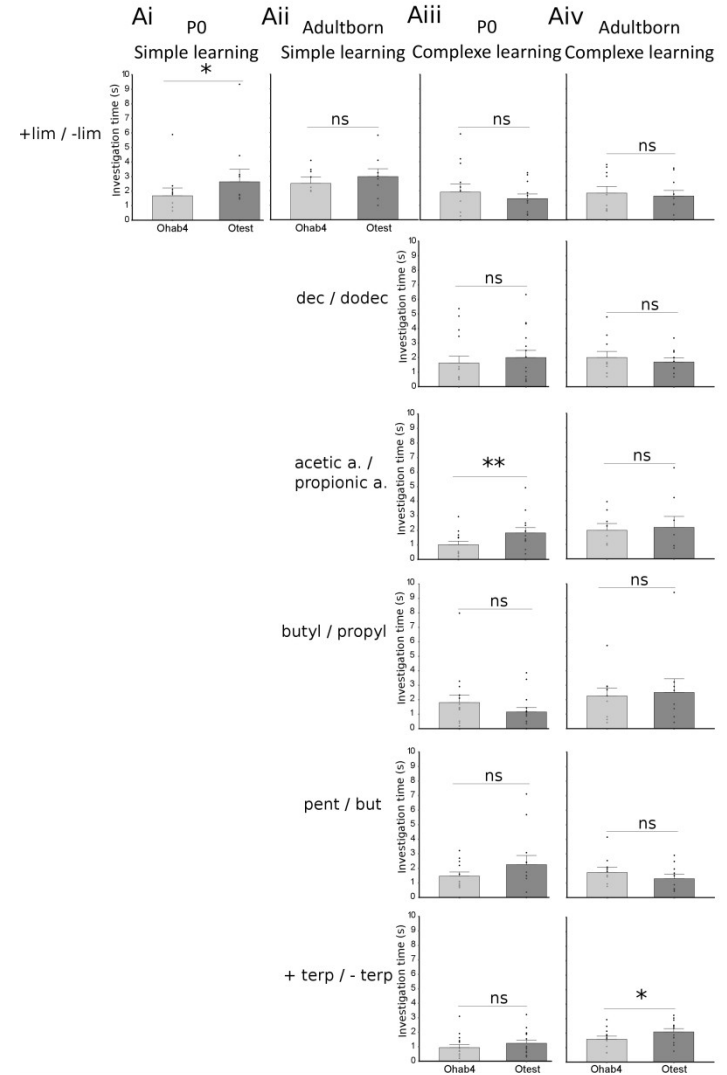
# Optogenetic



LASER OFF



LASER ON

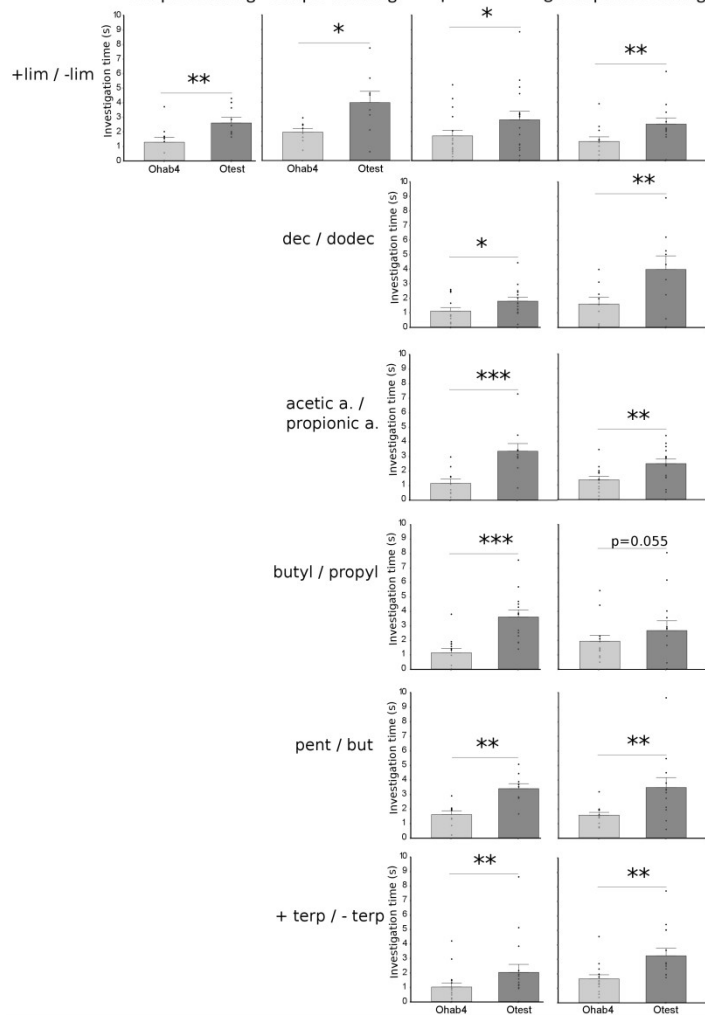


## Optogenetic



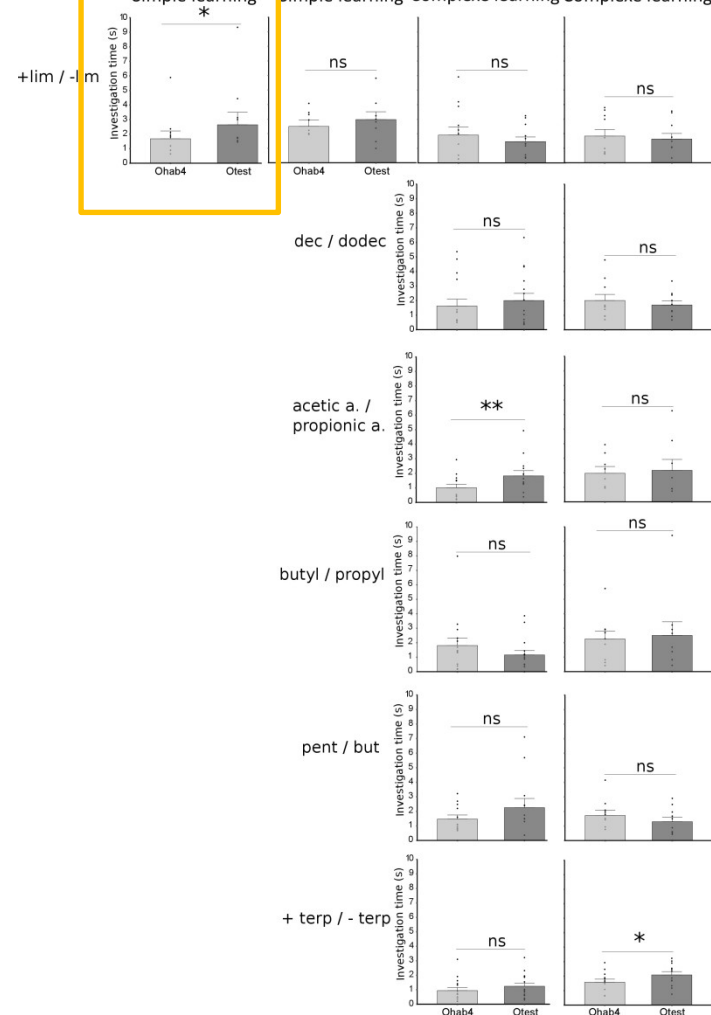
LASER OFF

Bi PO Bii Adultborn Biii PO Biv Adultborn  
Simple learning Simple learning Complex learning Complex learning

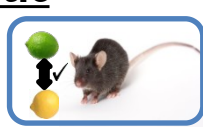


LASER ON

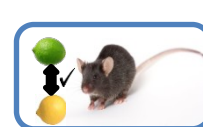
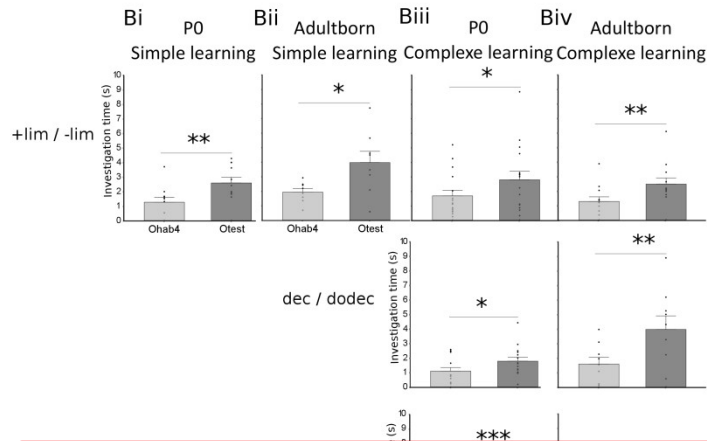
Ai PO Ai Adultborn Aiii PO Aiv Adultborn  
Simple learning Simple learning Complex learning Complex learning



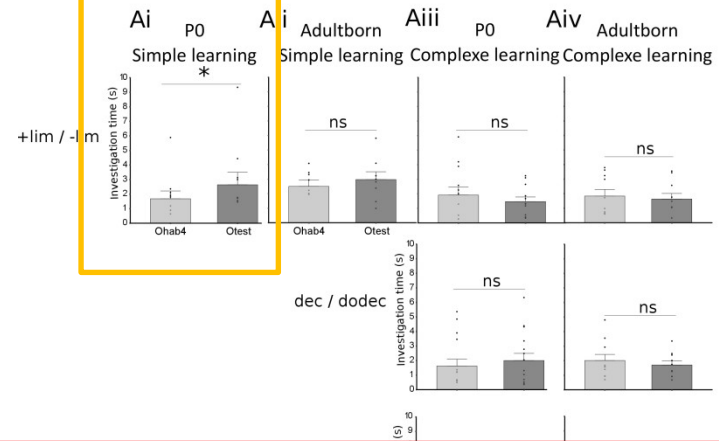
# Optogenetic



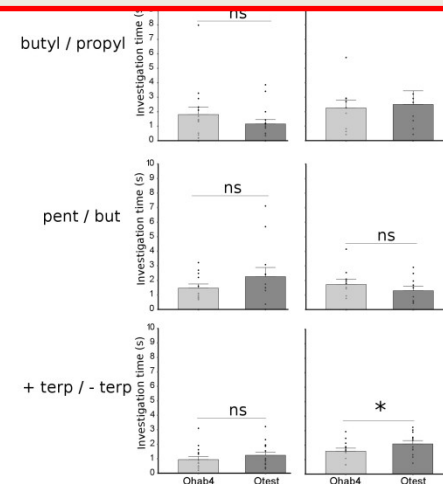
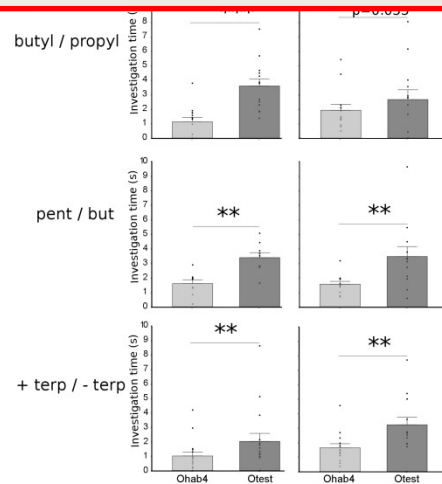
LASER OFF



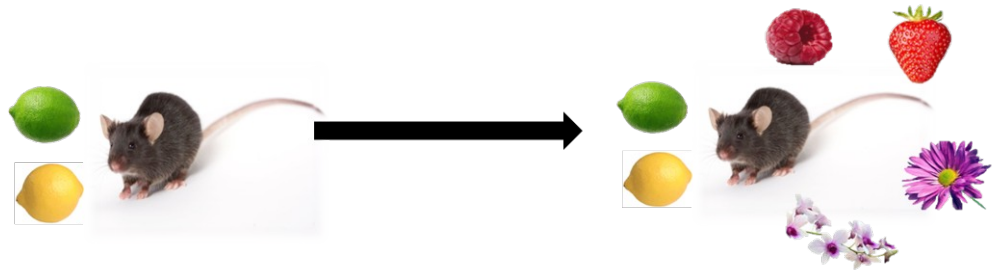
LASER ON



Optogenetically inhibiting either preexisting or adult-born neurons reveals their functionally distinct involvement in simple and complex perceptual learning.

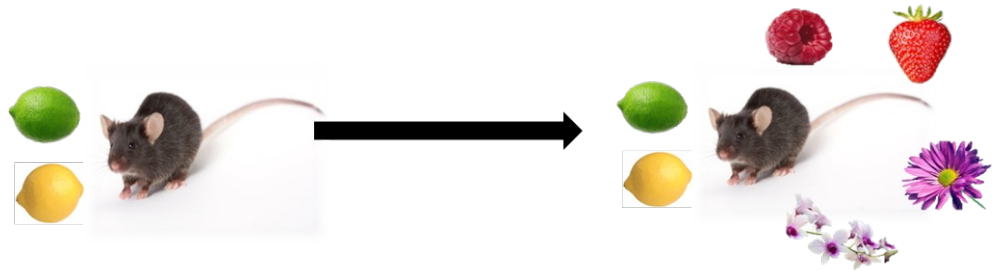


# Conclusion

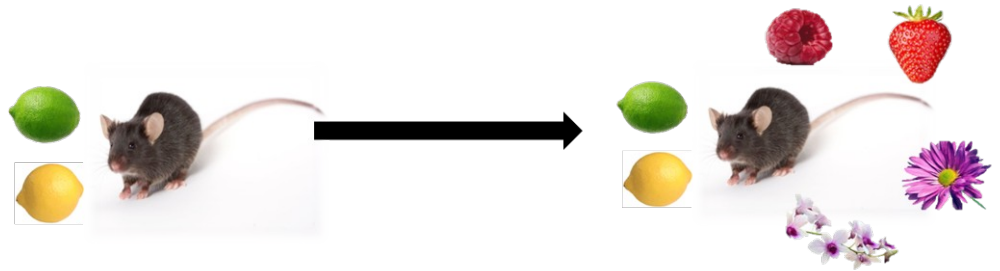


# Conclusion

Perceptual learning is associated with:



# Conclusion

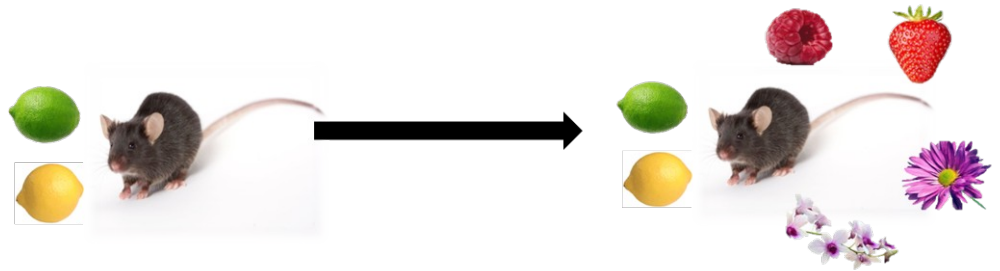


**Perceptual learning** is associated with:

- Increased survival of adult-born neurons independently of learning complexity



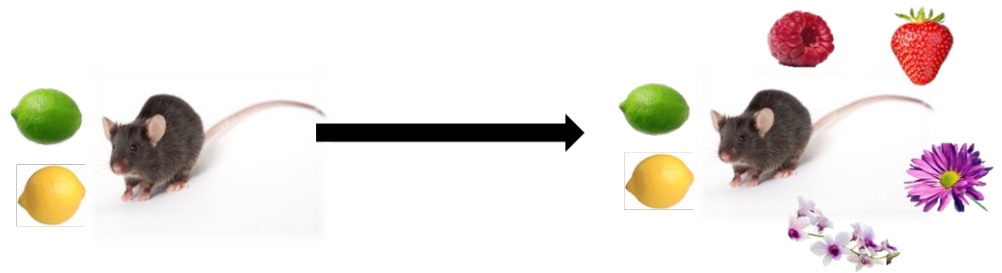
# Conclusion



**Perceptual learning** is associated with:

- Increased survival of adult-born neurons independently of learning complexity
- Increased recruitment of adult-born neurons to the processing of the learned odorants with increased complexity

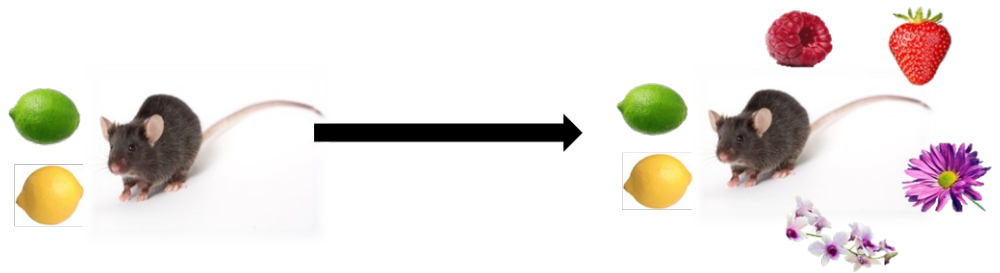
# Conclusion



**Perceptual learning** is associated with:

- Increased survival of adult-born neurons independently of learning complexity
- Increased recruitment of adult-born neurons to the processing of the learned odorants with increased complexity
- Increased spines density at the apical distal, apical proximal and basal domains of adult-born neurons both in simple and complex learning paradigms

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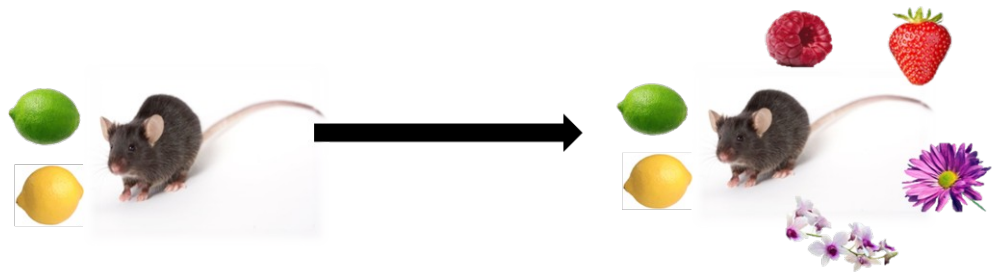


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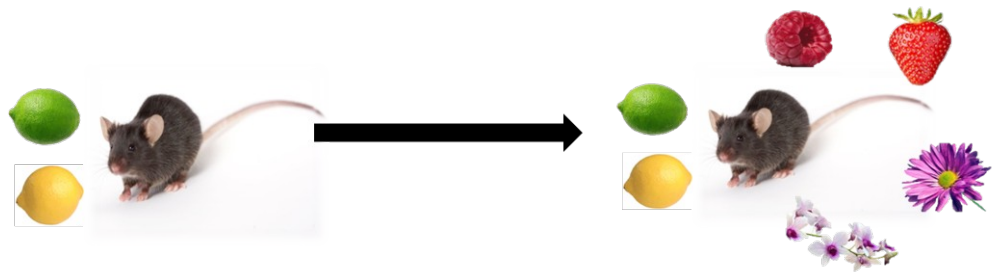
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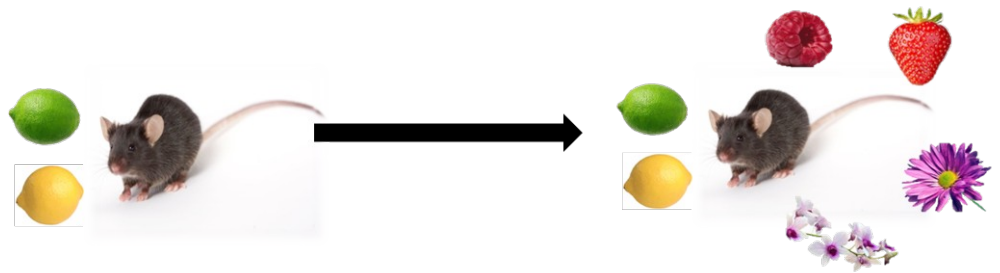
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## Take home message:

**Adult neurogenesis exhibits limits in its adaptive abilities to answer complex behavioral demands but at the same time is necessary for simple and complex olfactory learning.**

# Aknowledgements



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