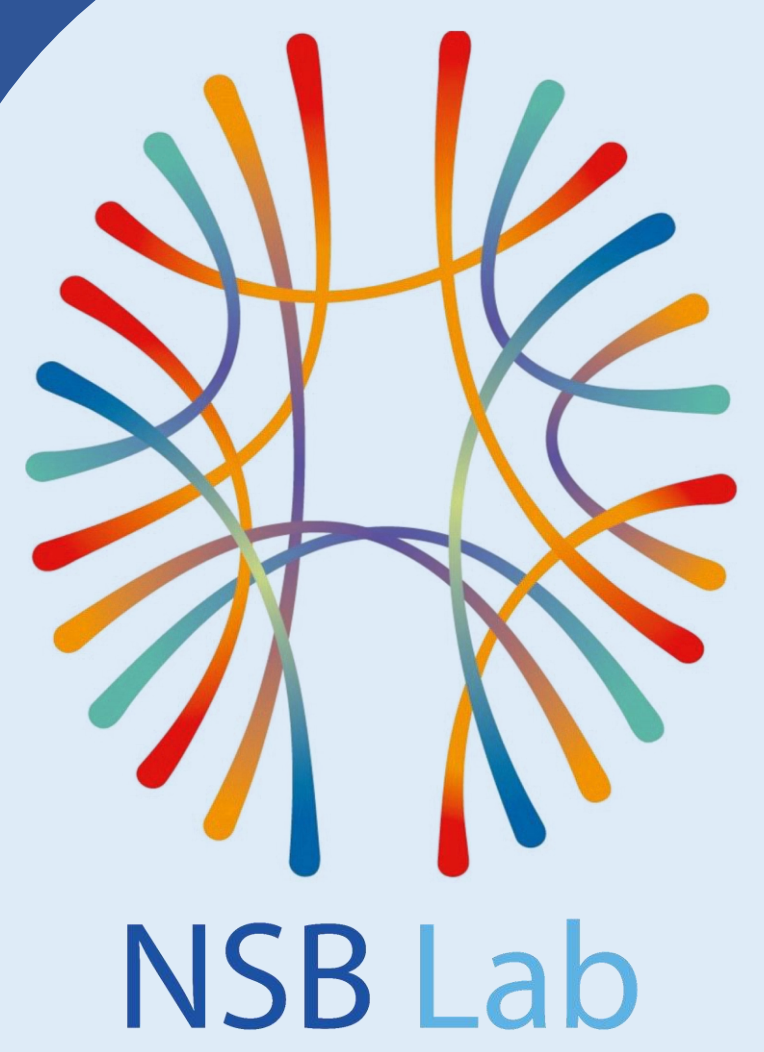


Geometric Constraints on Mouse Brain Function and Organisation

Mehul Gajwani^a, James Pang^a, Alex Fornito^a

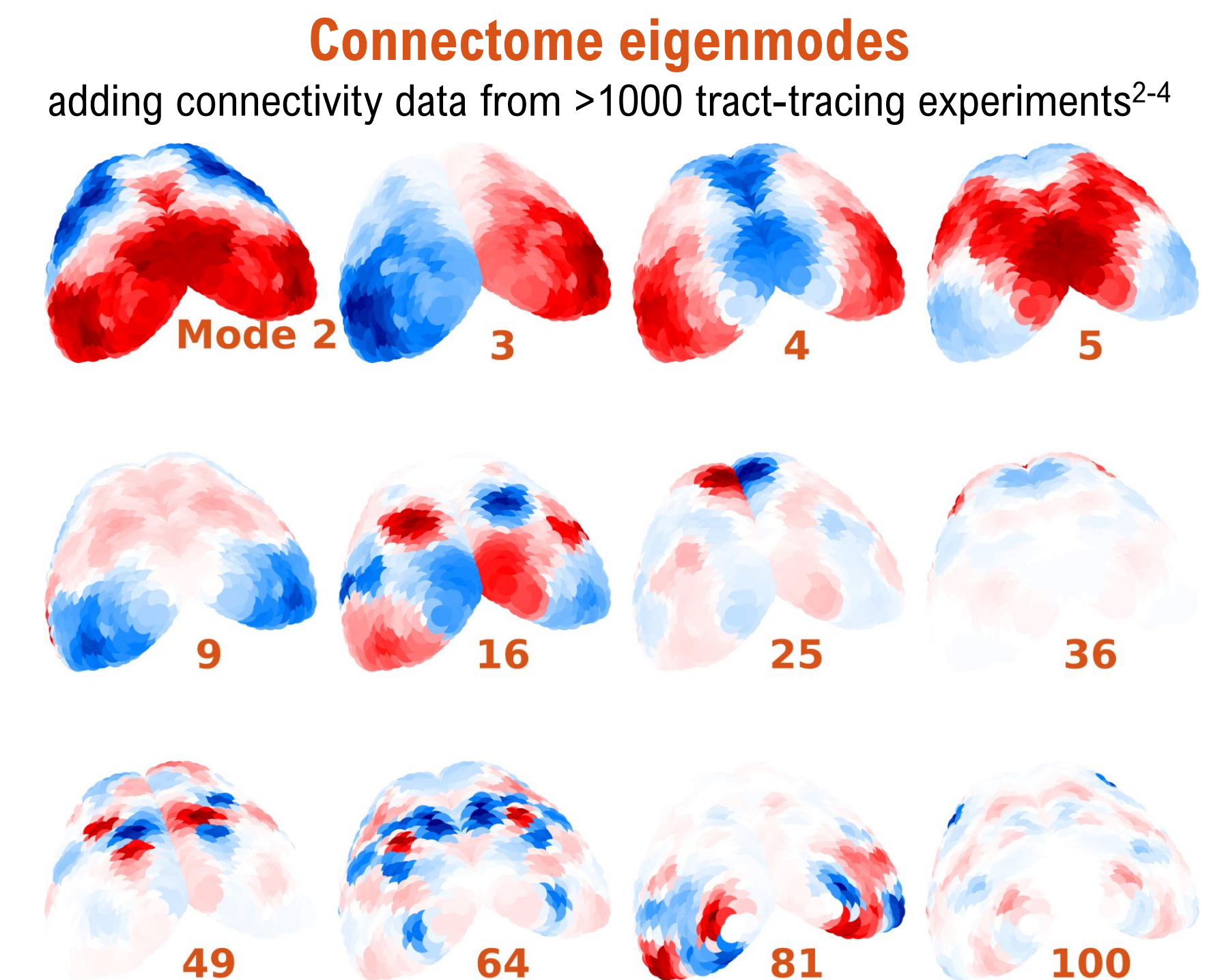
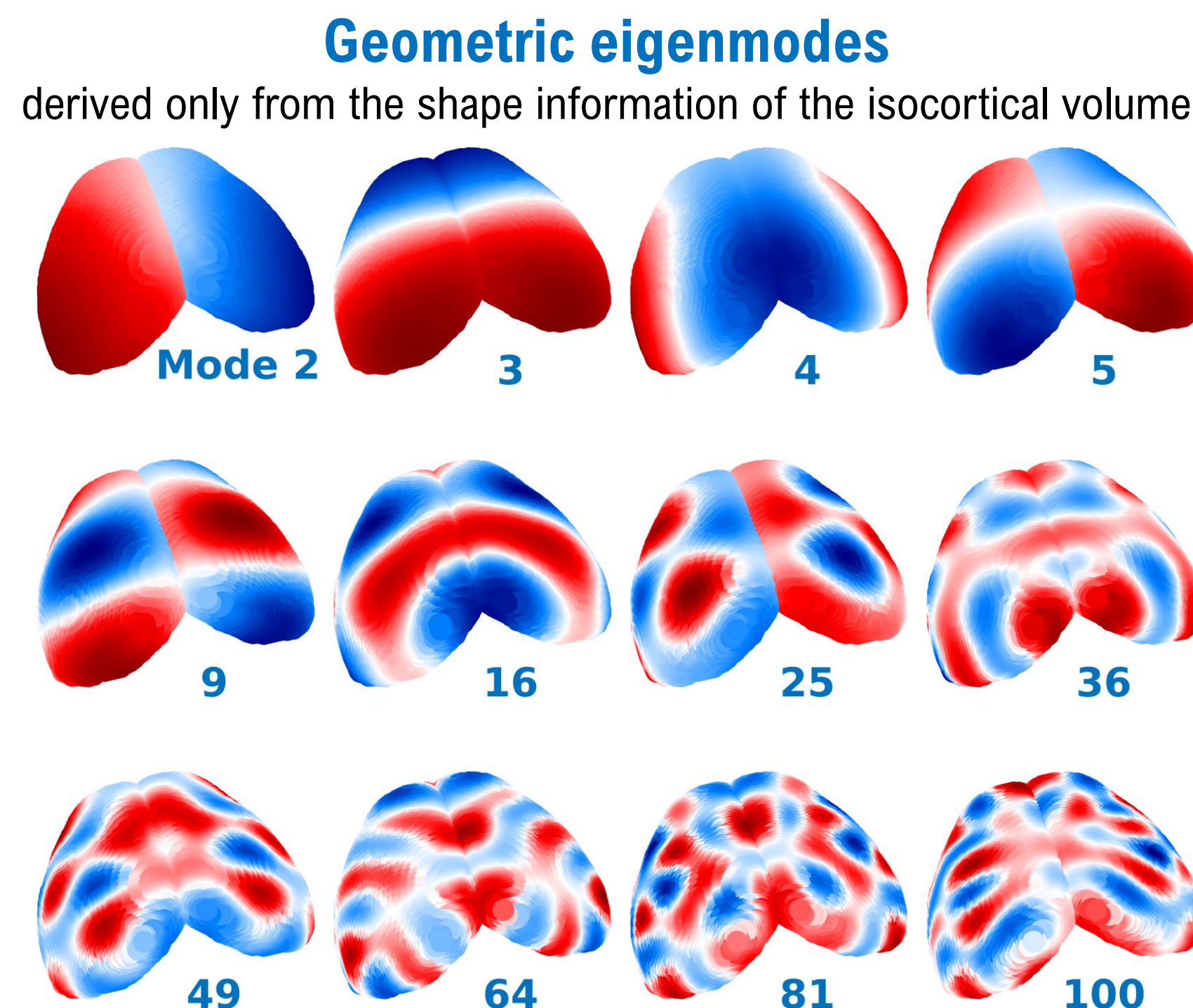


INTRODUCTION

- Recent work¹ has shown that brain function can be modelled by **geometric eigenmodes**
 - These **eigenmodes are derived only from brain surfaces** (modelling local curvature) but do not contain any connectivity information
 - Nonetheless, geometric **eigenmodes can parsimoniously reconstruct various phenotypes**, including functional connectivity
 - These geometric modes are more accurate than **connectome modes** models (derived from complex diffusion MRI/tractography procedures)
- Will more accurate connectivity information (i.e. mouse tract tracing data) improve the accuracy of connectome models?**

METHODS

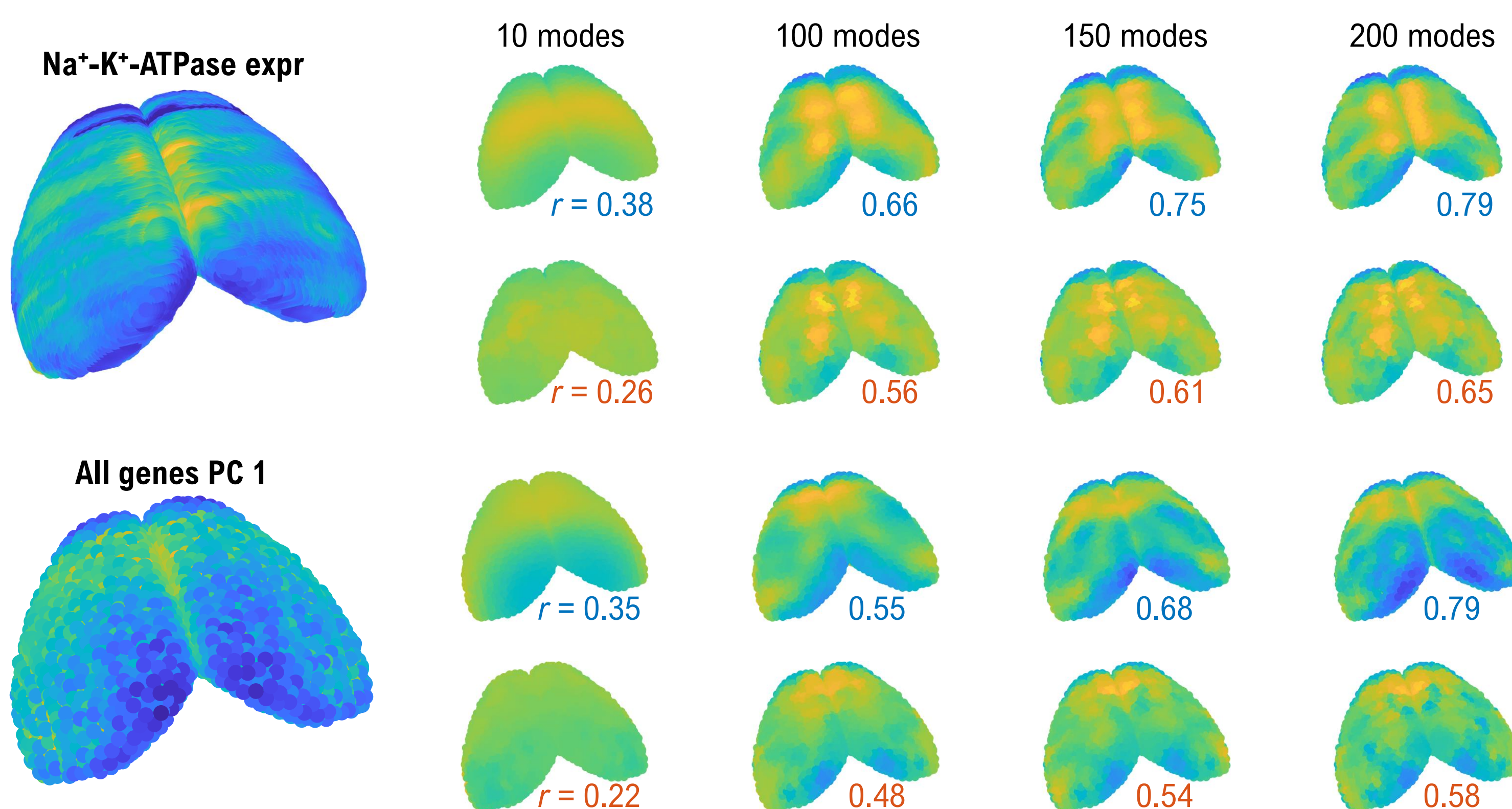
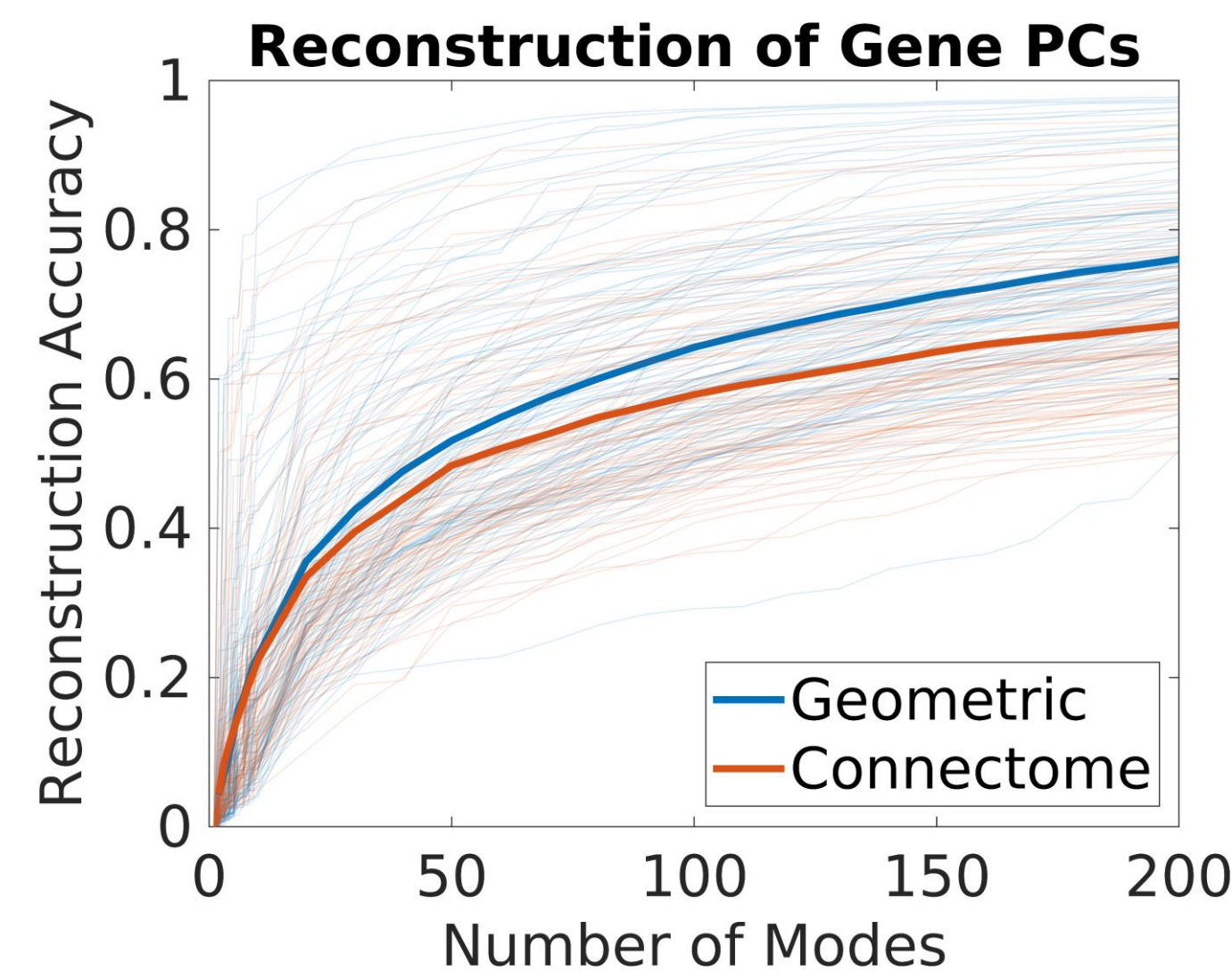
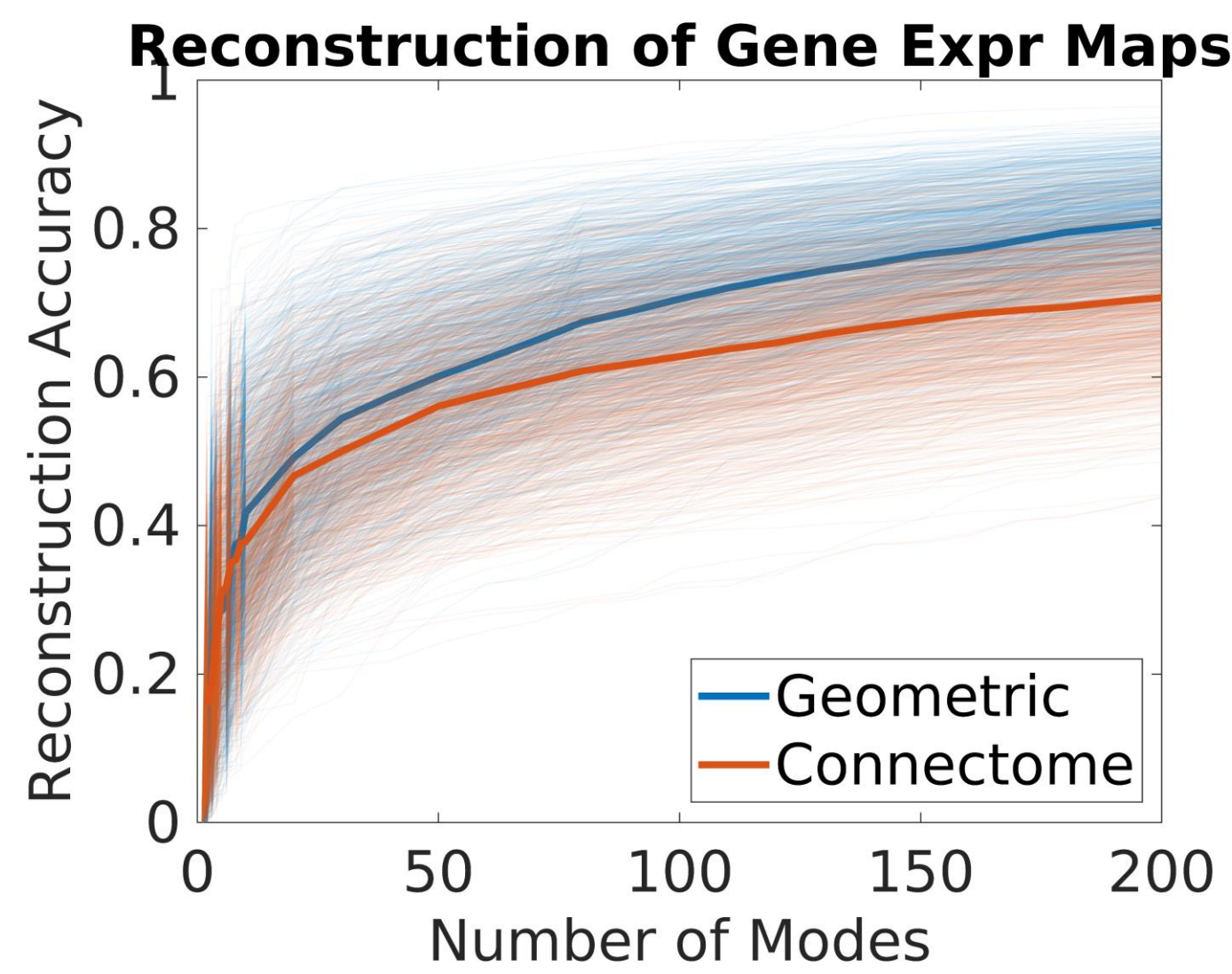
We compare two eigenmode models:



RESULTS

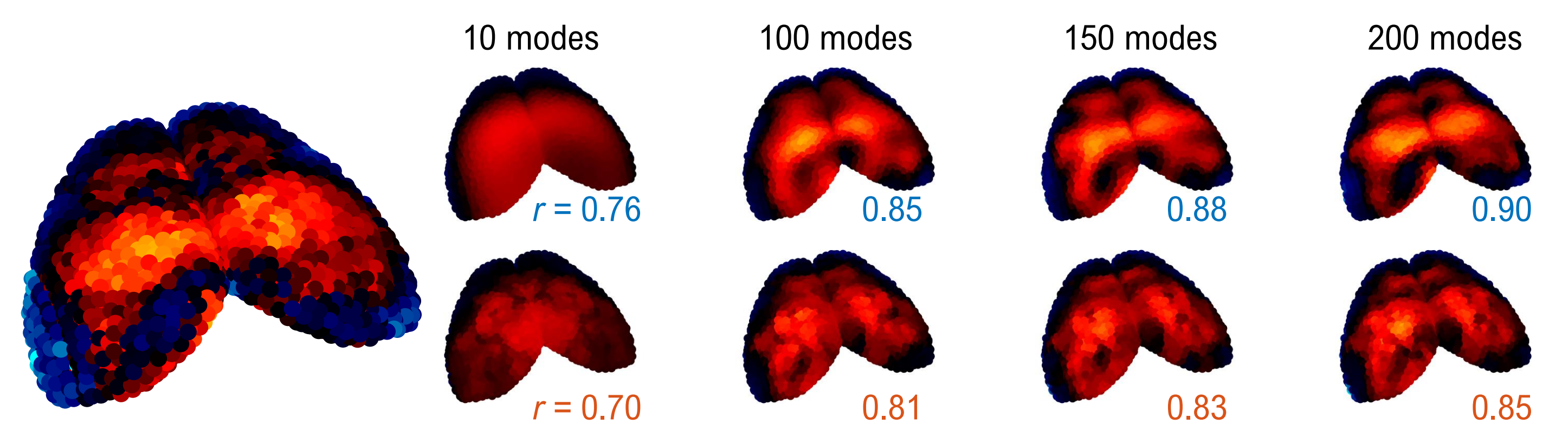
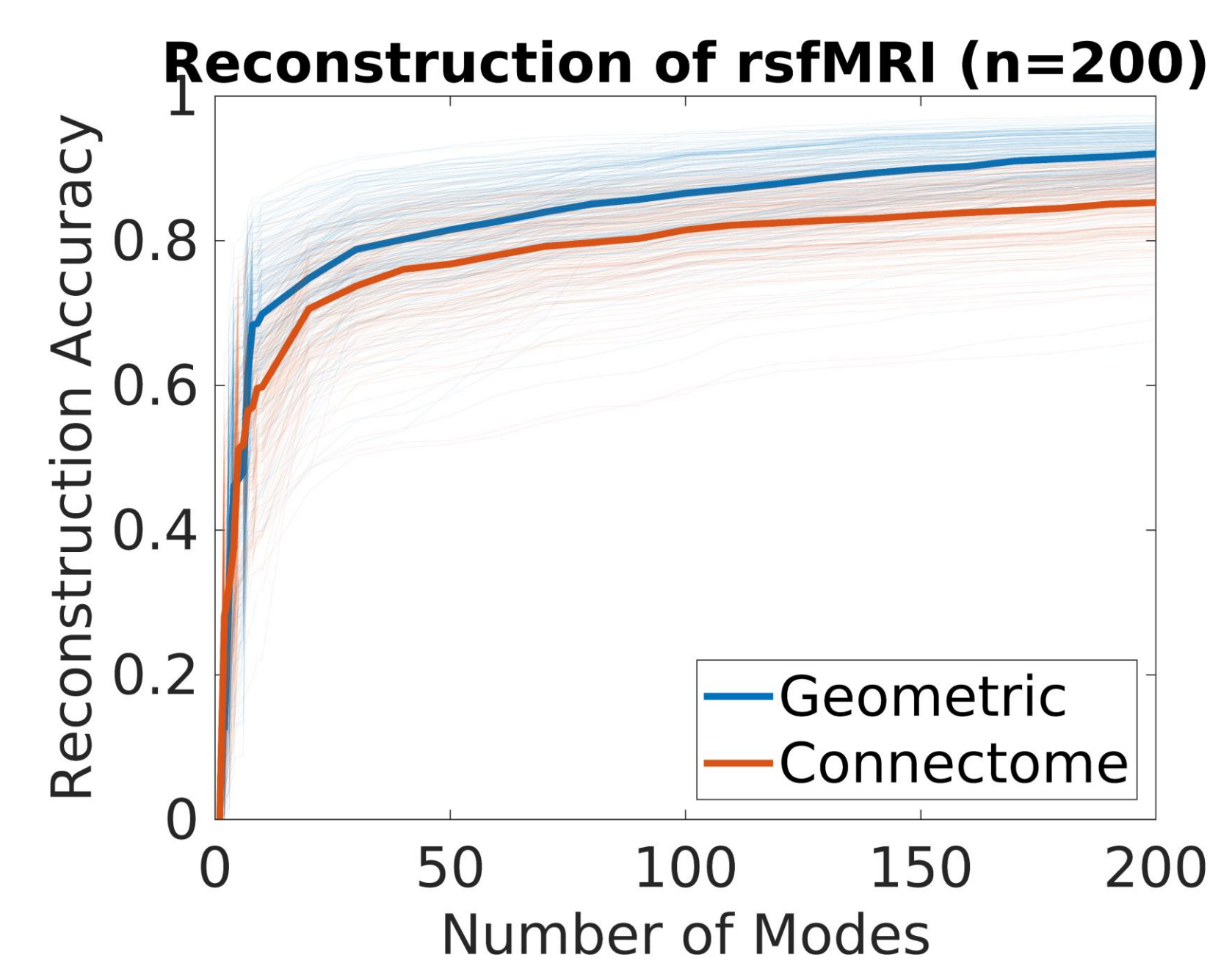
Reconstructing 1000 gene expression maps⁵
as a linear combination of eigenmodes

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \alpha_1 \text{Mode 1} + \alpha_2 \text{Mode 2} + \alpha_3 \text{Mode 3} + \alpha_4 \text{Mode 4} + \dots \\
 &= \beta_1 \text{Connectome Mode 1} + \beta_2 \text{Connectome Mode 2} + \beta_3 \text{Connectome Mode 3} + \beta_4 \text{Connectome Mode 4} + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

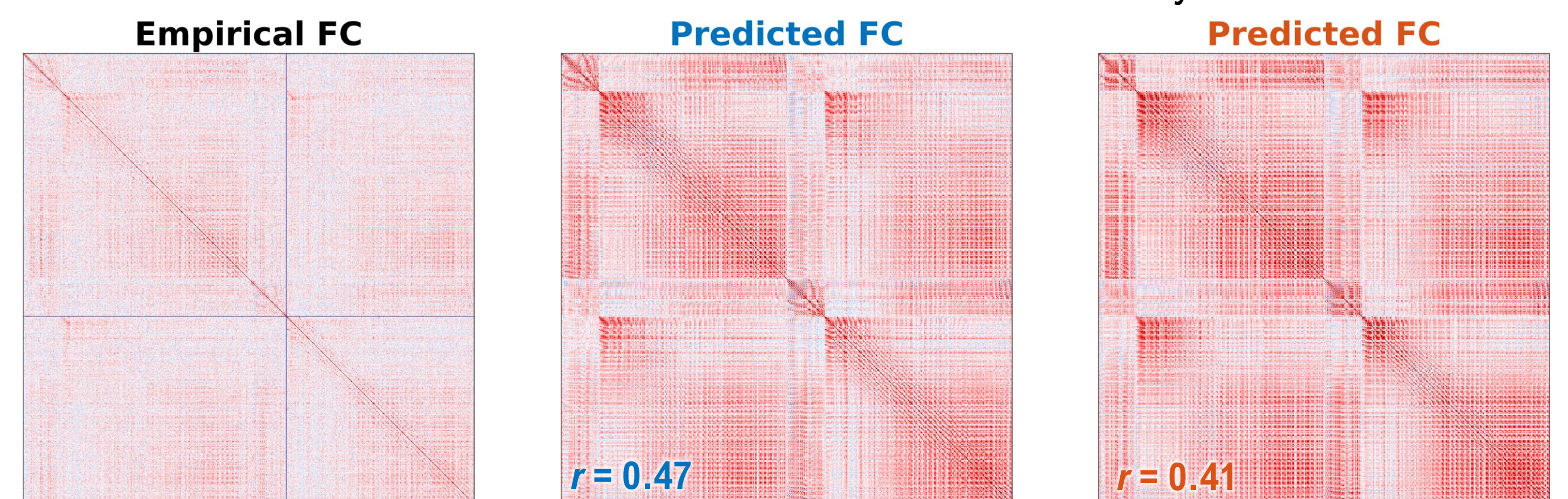


Reconstructing functional activity time series data
as a linear combination of eigenmodes

Reconstruct individual frames of resting activity in 200 mice:



Concatenate time series and reconstruct functional connectivity in individual mice:



CONCLUSIONS

- We use more invasive measurements of brain connectivity to recalculate connectome eigenmodes
- As in human diffusion MRI, geometric eigenmodes can reconstruct spatial phenotypes more parsimoniously than connectome eigenmodes
- Overall, geometric eigenmodes remain a promising avenue to brain mapping (alongside SC)
- Future work will include simulation of FC using wave-based models

REFERENCES

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