

Transcranial alternating current stimulation affects motion adaptation

in V1 and MT neurons in awake, behaving macaques

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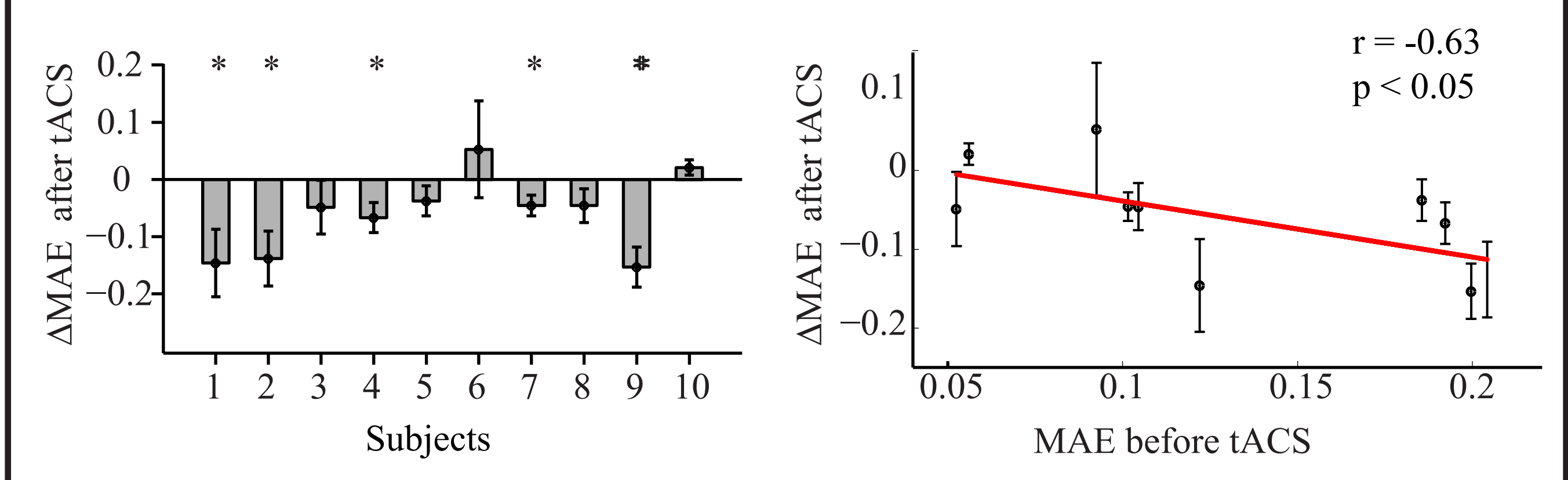
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Introduction

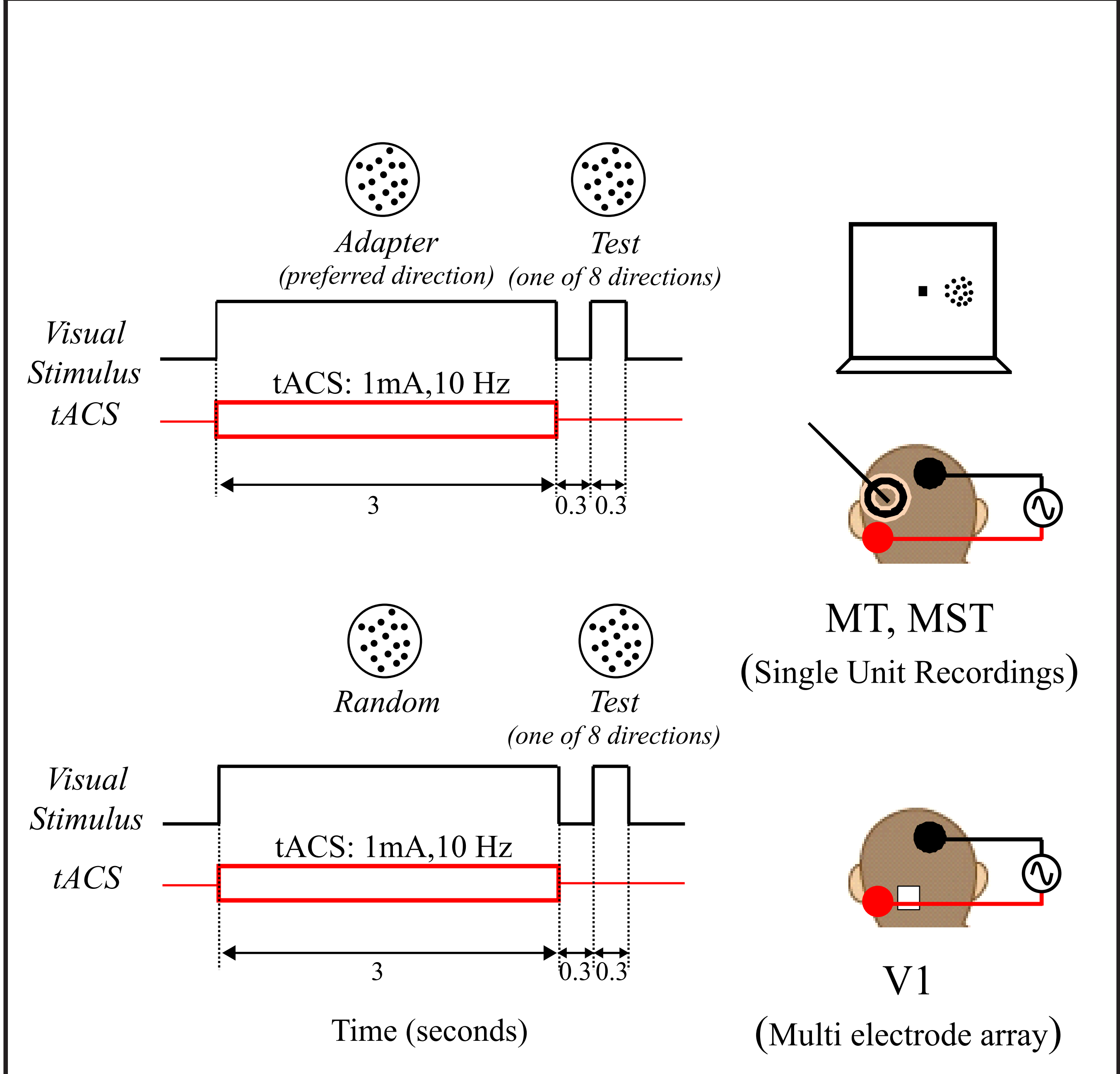
Previous Observation:
tACS reduces motion aftereffect (MAE) in human subjects.



Current Hypothesis:
Subthreshold rhythmic membrane voltage modulations produced by tACS reduce adaptation in motion selective neurons.

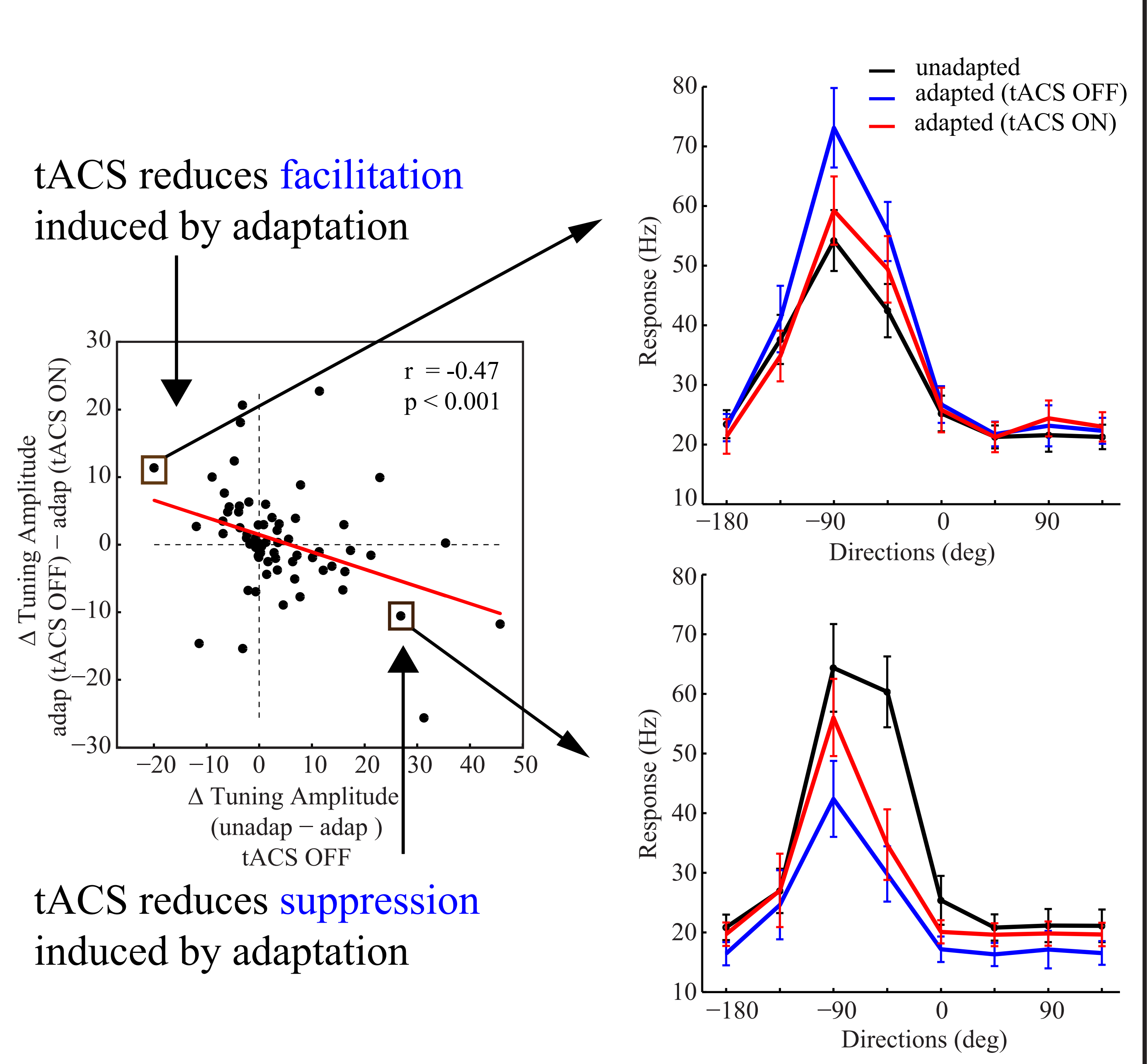
Current Approach:
To explicitly test this hypothesis, we recorded from neurons in area MT (n=69; 55+14) and V1 (n = 66; 35+31) in awake, behaving macaques while applying tACS.

Electrophysiology Design

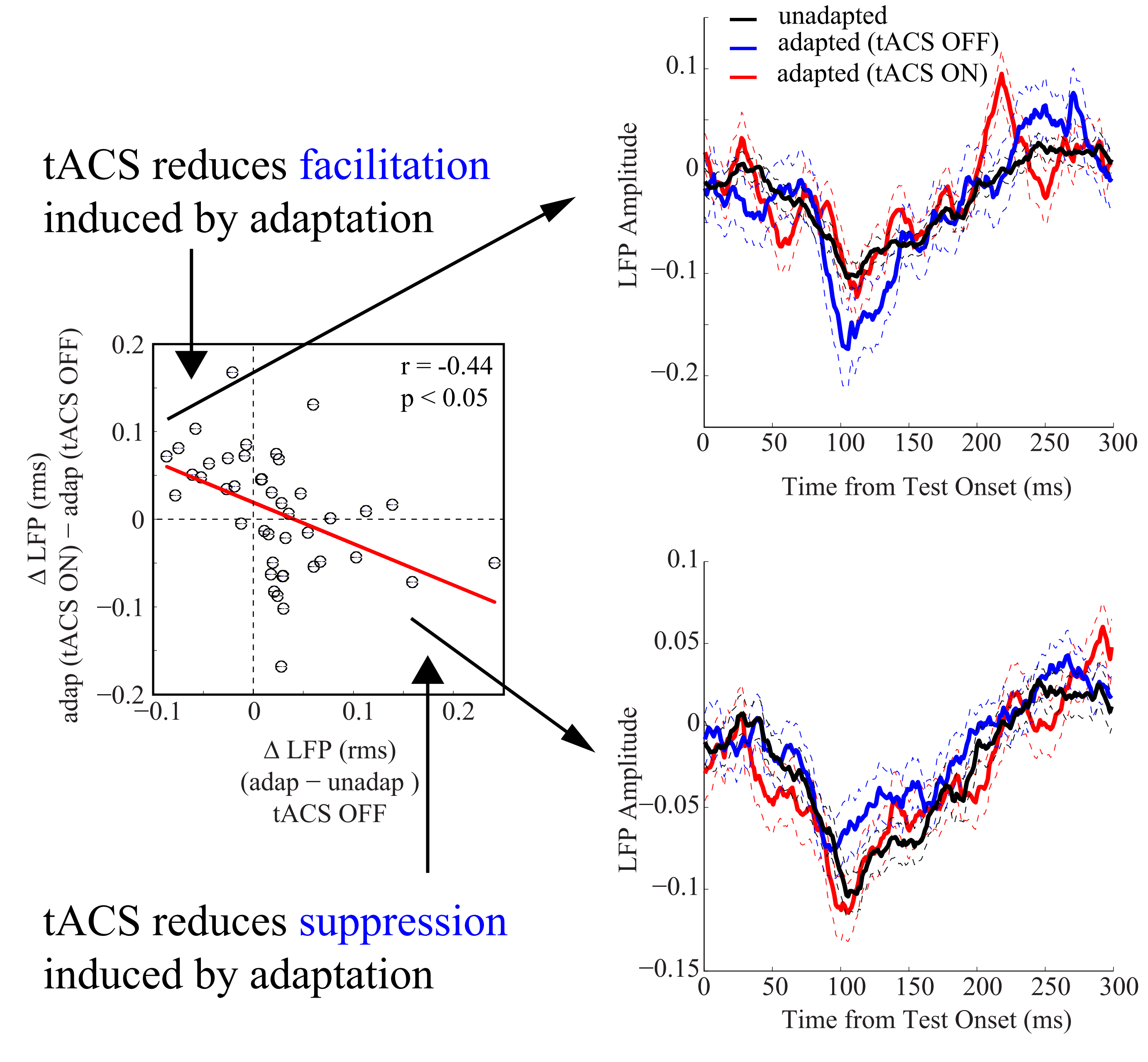


Effect on MT cells

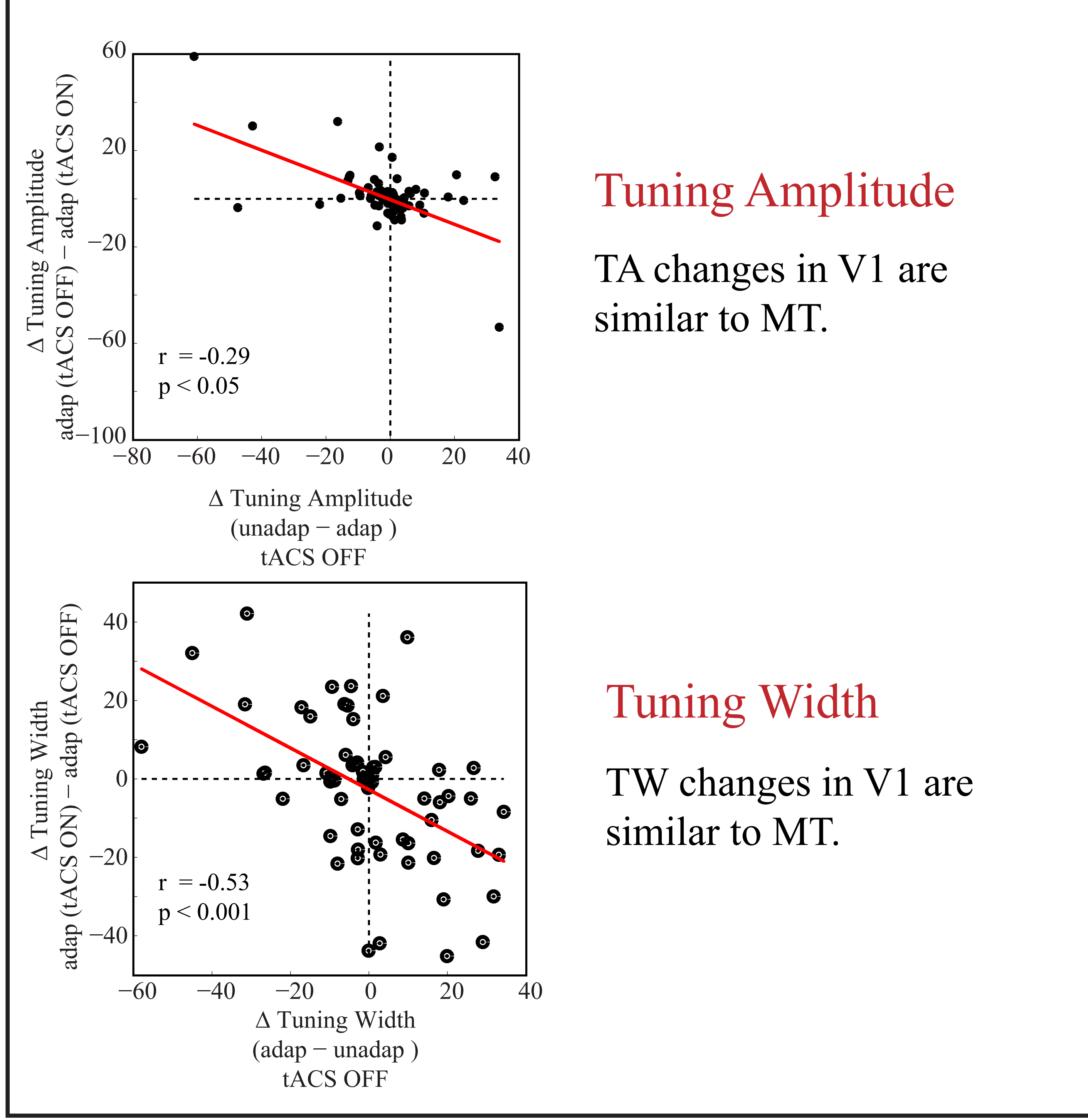
Tuning Amplitude (TA)



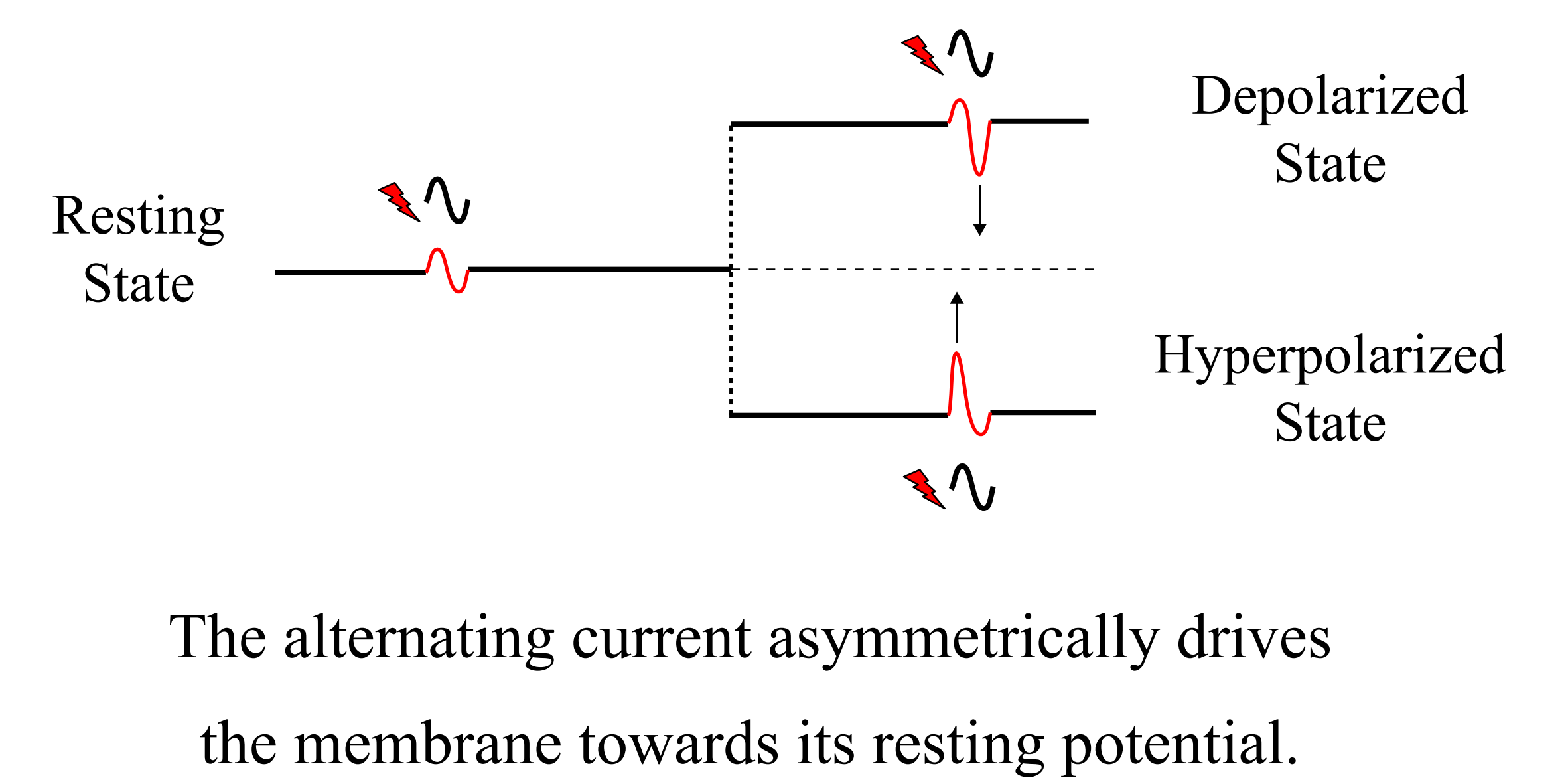
Evoked LFPs in MT



Effect on V1 cells



Proposed Mechanisms



Take-Home Messages

Human Psychophysics
tACS mitigates the effects of motion adaptation measured behaviorally¹.

Macaque Electrophysiology
tACS mitigates changes in tuning amplitude and width in motion adapted MT and V1 neurons.

References

1. Kar et al., Journal of Vision (2012). VSS Abstracts
2. Van Wezel et al., J Neurophysiology (2002).
3. Fernandez et al., J Neuroscience (2011).

Acknowledgements

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