



NEUROPARTI: EVOLUTIONARY TRADE-OFF ANALYSIS OF HUMAN NEUROCHEMISTRY

08/10/2024 | ELIANA NICOLAISEN-SOBESKY & DR. KAUSTUBH R. PATIL

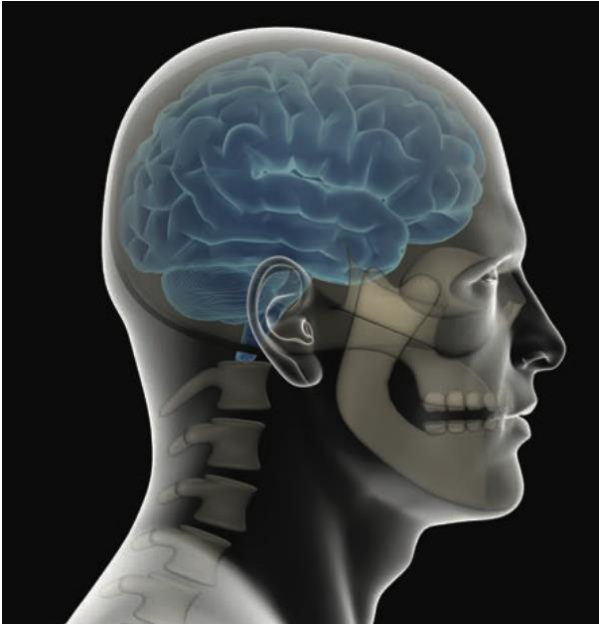
Member of the Helmholtz Association

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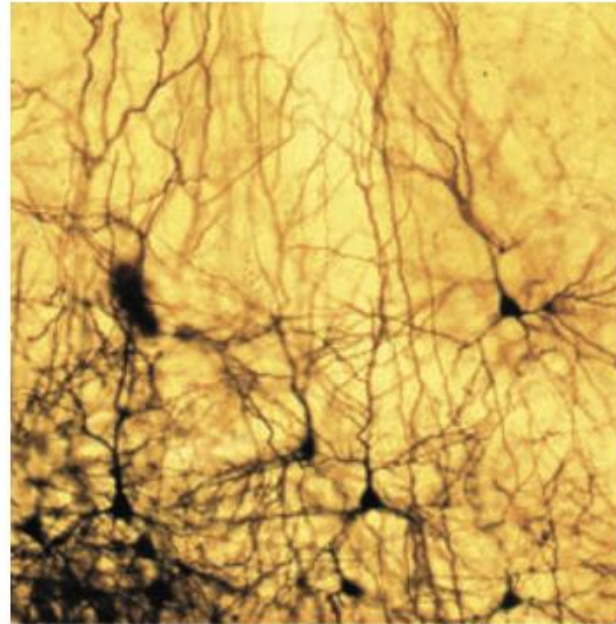


THE HUMAN BRAIN

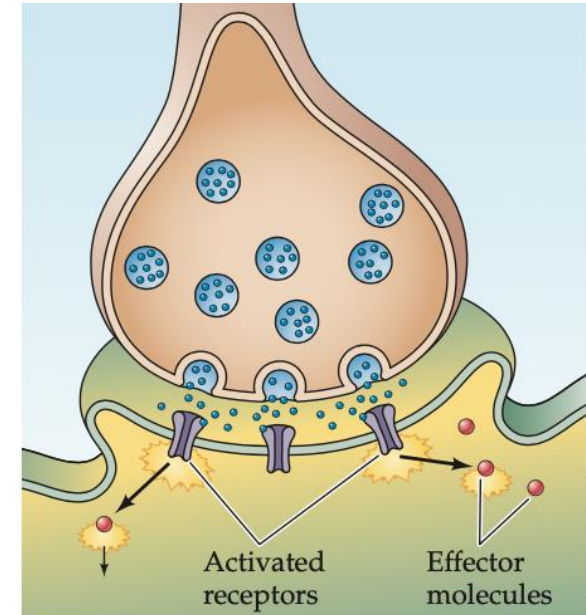
Brain



Neurons

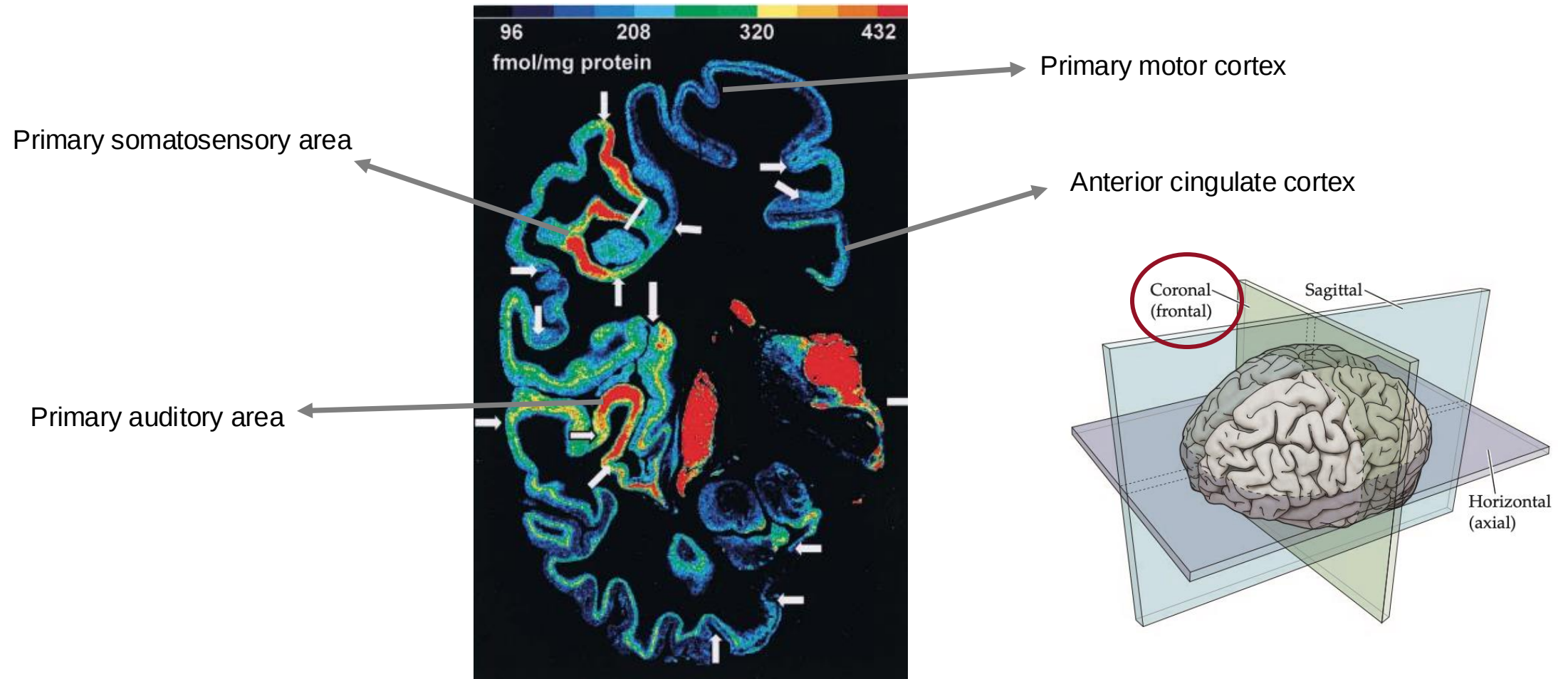


Neurotransmitter systems



NEUROTRANSMITTER RECEPTORS AND TRANSPORTERS

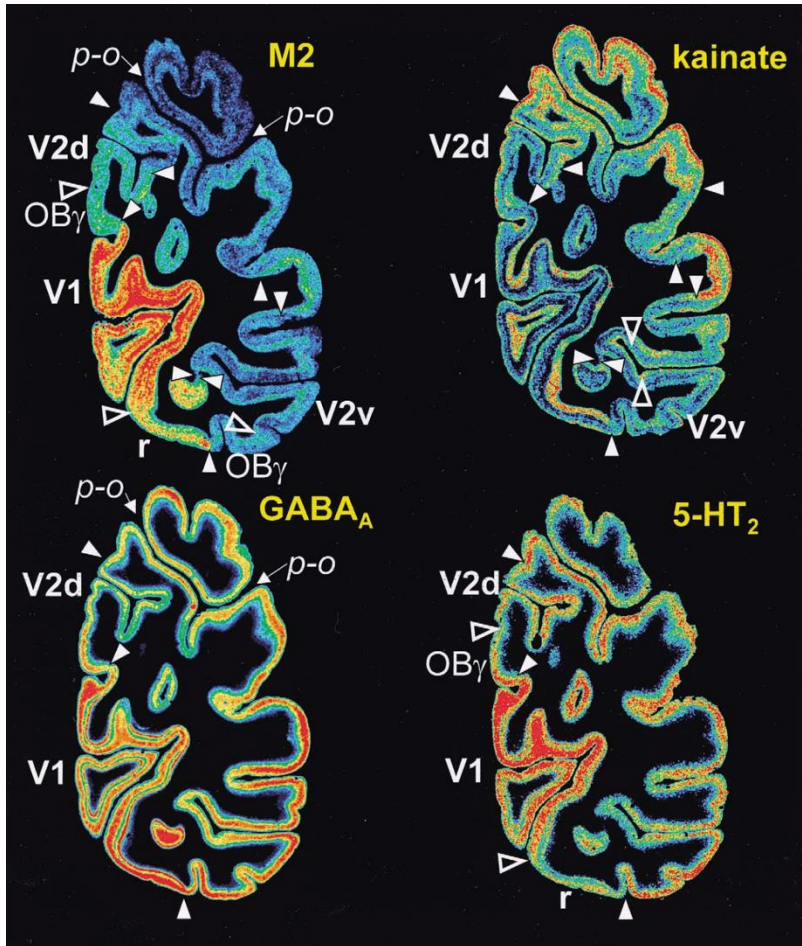
Receptor autoradiography, Cholinergic muscarinic M2 receptors



Zilles et al., 2002, *European Neuropsychopharmacology*; Purves et al., 2001, *Neuroscience*

DISTRIBUTION OF MOLECULES THROUGH THE BRAIN

Multivariate and whole-brain analyses



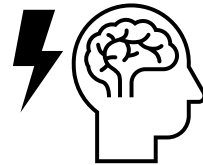
Zilles et al., 2002, *European Neuropsychopharmacology*



- Physiological functions (heart rate, respiration)



- Cognition and emotion

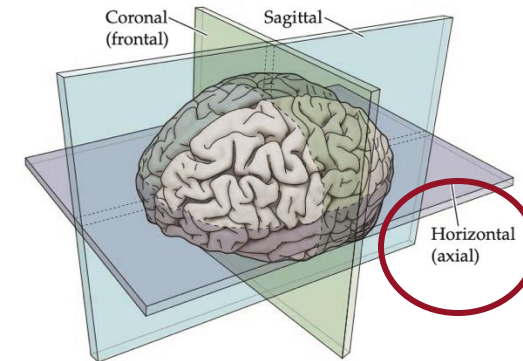
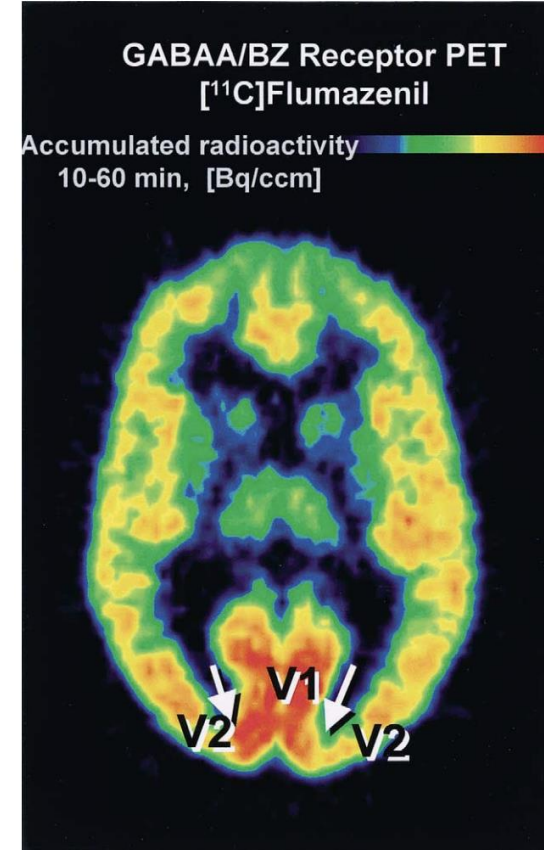


- Imbalances:
 - Epilepsy: glutamate hyperexcitation



- Depression: disfunctions in GABA, glutamate, serotonin, dopamine and norepinephrine

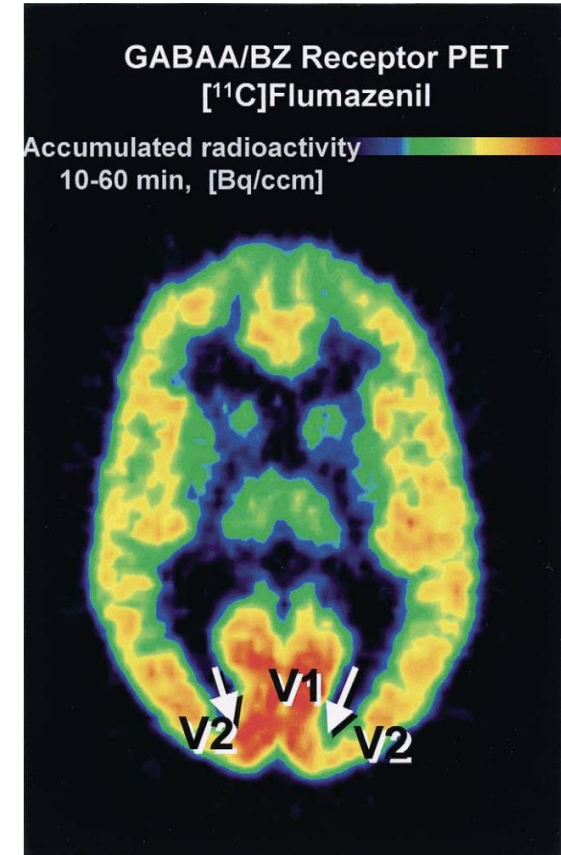
POSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY (PET)



Zilles et al., 2002, *European Neuropsychopharmacology*; Purves et al., 2001, *Neuroscience*; Wikipedia

THE HUMAN BRAIN AND EVOLUTION

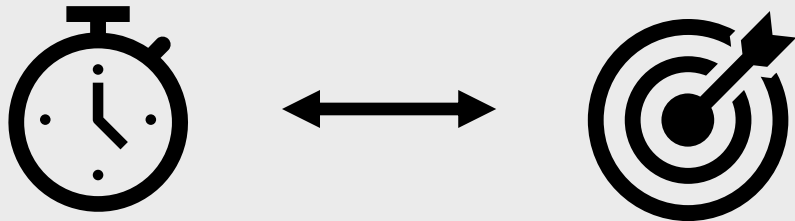
- The brain is a product of evolution
- Critical evolutionary adaptations: beneficial for solving tasks
- We want to understand how evolution shaped the brain
- Enhance our understanding of neural information processing



Zilles et al., 2002, *European Neuropsychopharmacology*

HOW TO STUDY EVOLUTIONARY SIGNALS?

Trade-off analysis



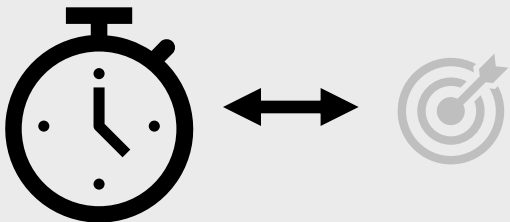
Inter-species comparison



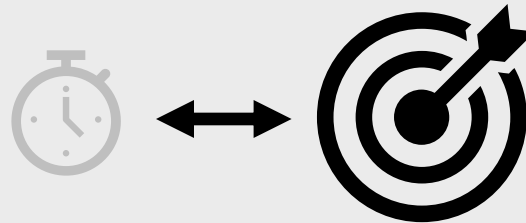
TRADE-OFFS

- Biological systems that need to perform multiple tasks face a trade-off: no system can be optimal for all tasks
- Trade-offs affect the range of phenotypes found in nature

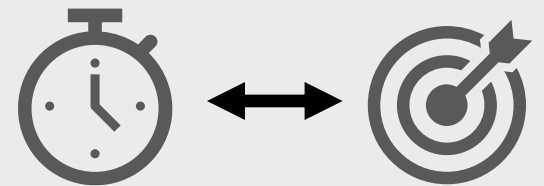
Faster decisions Reduced accuracy



Slower decisions Increased accuracy



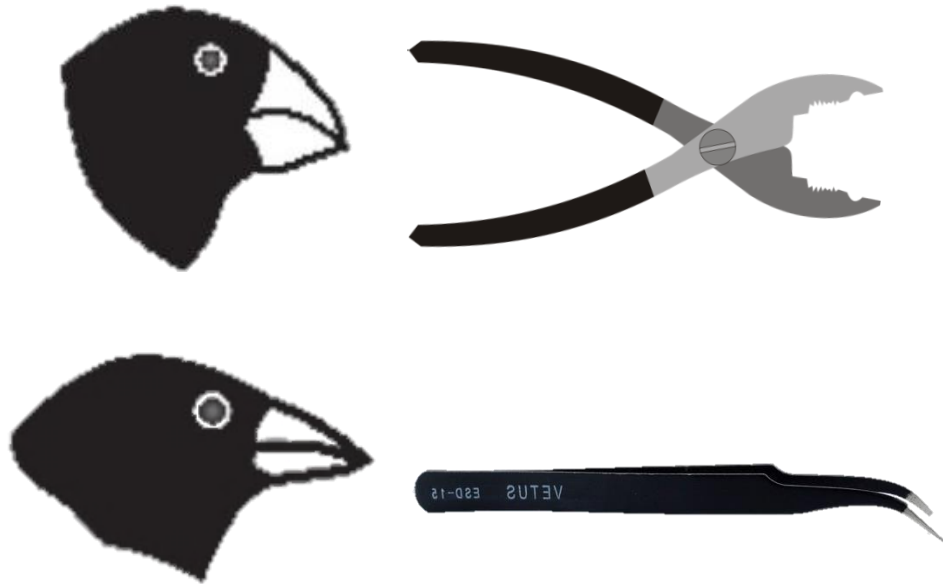
Medium speed Medium accuracy



Hart et al., 2015, *Nature Methods*; Shoval et al., 2012, *Science*

PHENOTYPES AND TASKS

Phenotypes



Tasks



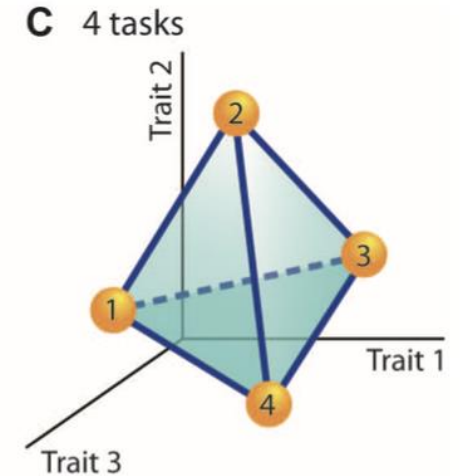
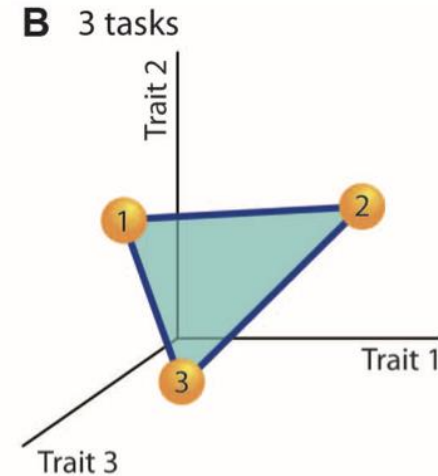
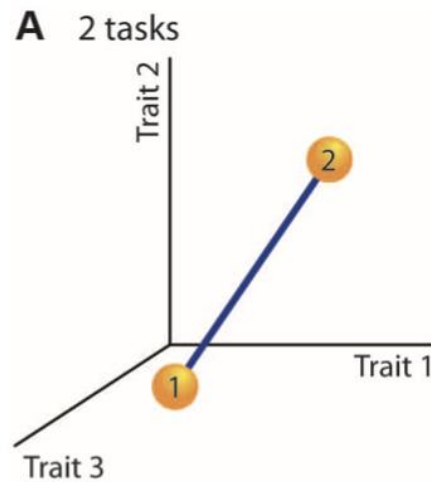
Alon, 2019, An introduction to systems biology; Hart et al., 2015, *Nature Methods*; Shoval et al., 2012, *Science*

Photo by [Ksenia](#) on [Unsplash](#); Photo by [Kristine Weiler](#) on [Unsplash](#); Imagen de [Aixklusiv](#) en [Pixabay](#); Imagen de [Alejandra Jimenez](#) en [Pixabay](#)

PARETO TASK INFERENCE

(ParTI)

- Inference of tasks from multi-dimensional data
- A polytope significantly fits the data → evolutionary trade-offs

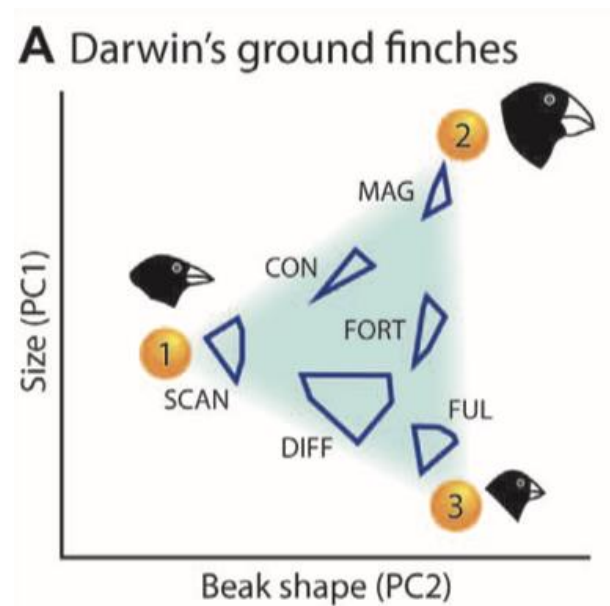
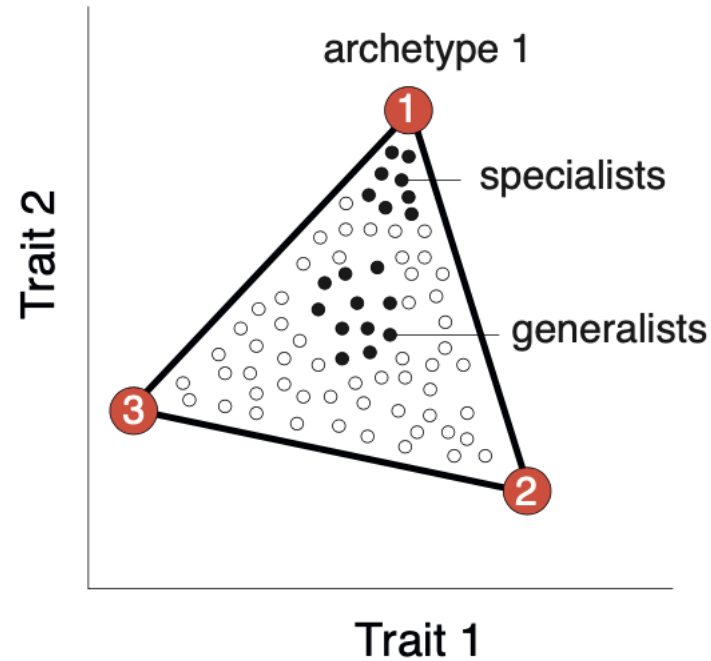


Shoval et al., 2012, *Science*; Alon, 2019, An introduction to systems biology; Hart et al., 2015, *Nature Methods*
Photo by [Ksenia](#) on [Unsplash](#); Photo by [Kristine Weiler](#) on [Unsplash](#)

ARCHETYPES AND DISTANCES

Specialization at a particular task

- Archetype: Optimal phenotype for a certain task
- Distances to the archetype
- Specialists: Phenotypes close to an archetype
- Generalists: Phenotypes not specialized for a particular task



	Archetypes	Task (Diet)
1	Long beak, medium body	Insects, nectar
2	Large thick beak, large body	Large, hard seeds
3	Small thick beak, small body	Small, soft seeds

FORT: Medium ground finch

MAG: Large ground finch

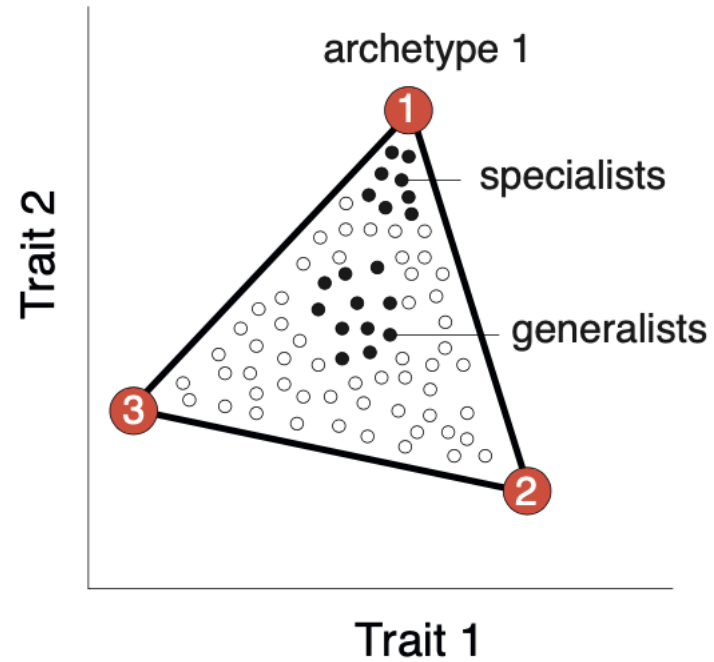
FUL: Small ground finch

SCAN: Cactus finch

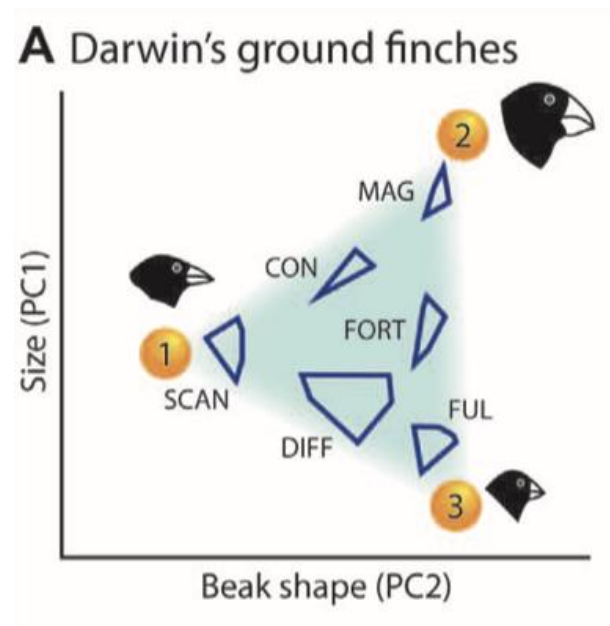
Alon, 2019, An introduction to systems biology; Hart et al., 2015, *Nature Methods*; Shoval et al., 2012, *Science*;

BETWEEN-SPECIES AND WITHIN-SPECIES

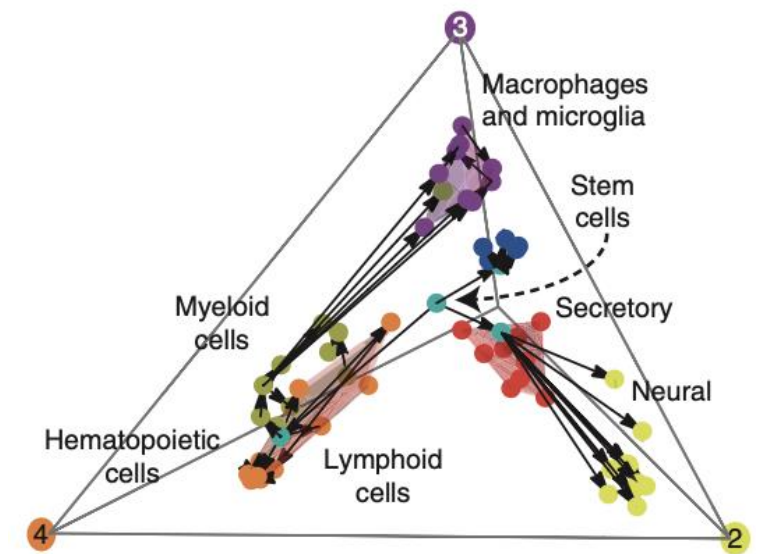
Each dot is an element



Each dot is a species

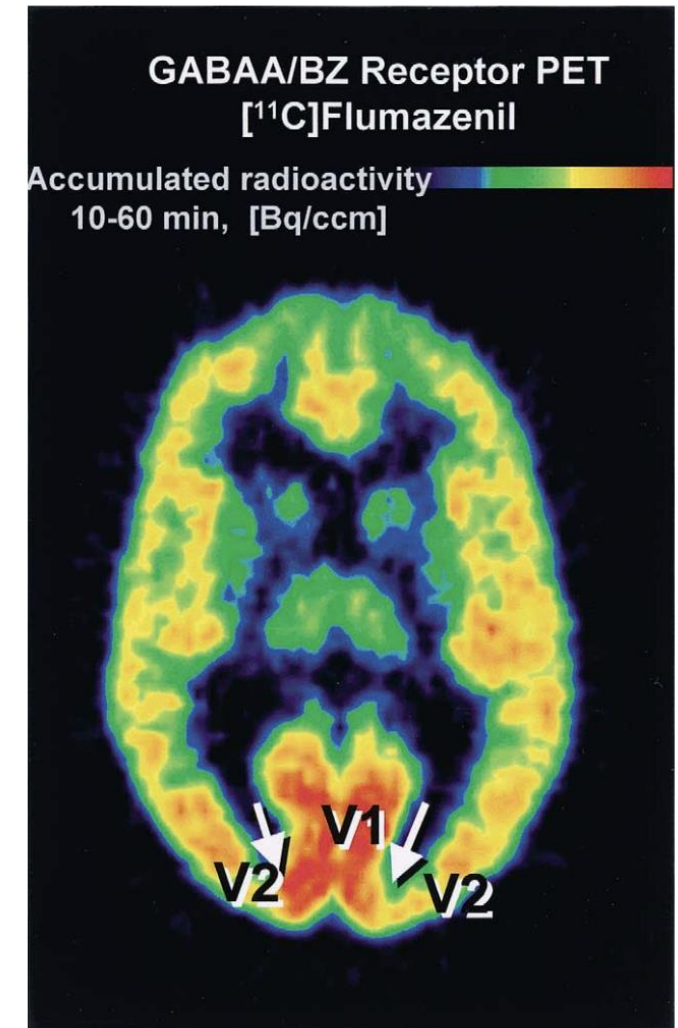
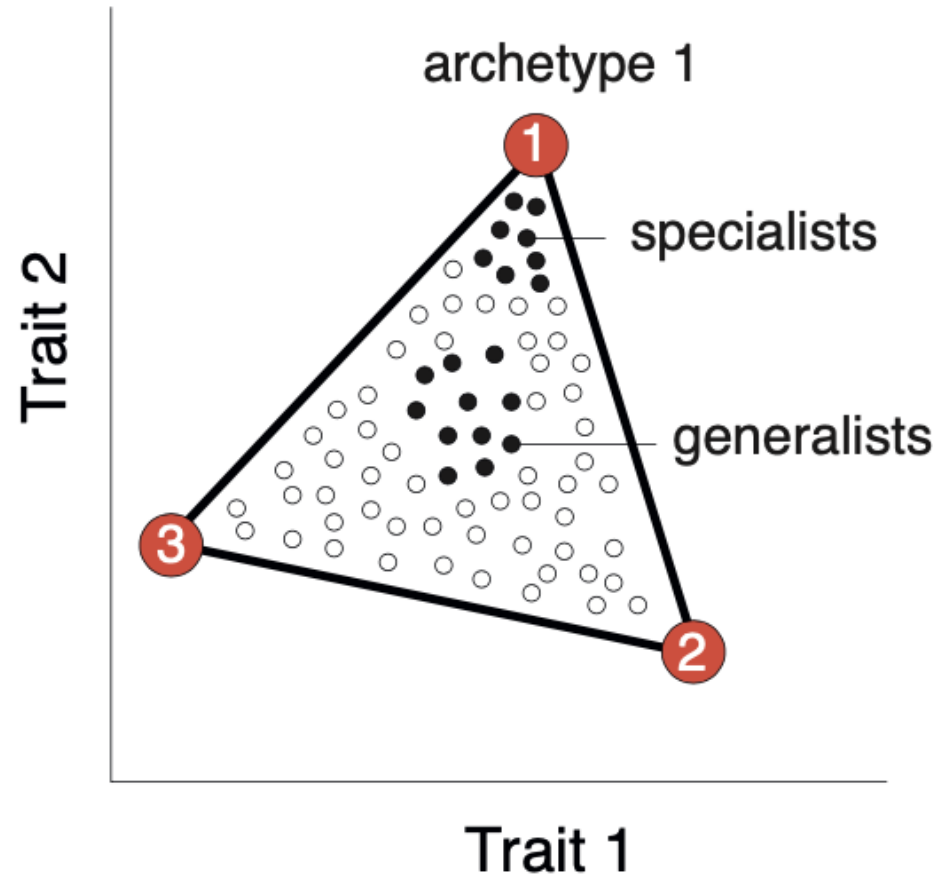


Each dot is a cell



Alon, 2019, An introduction to systems biology; Hart et al., 2015, *Nature Methods*; Shoval et al., 2012, *Science*;

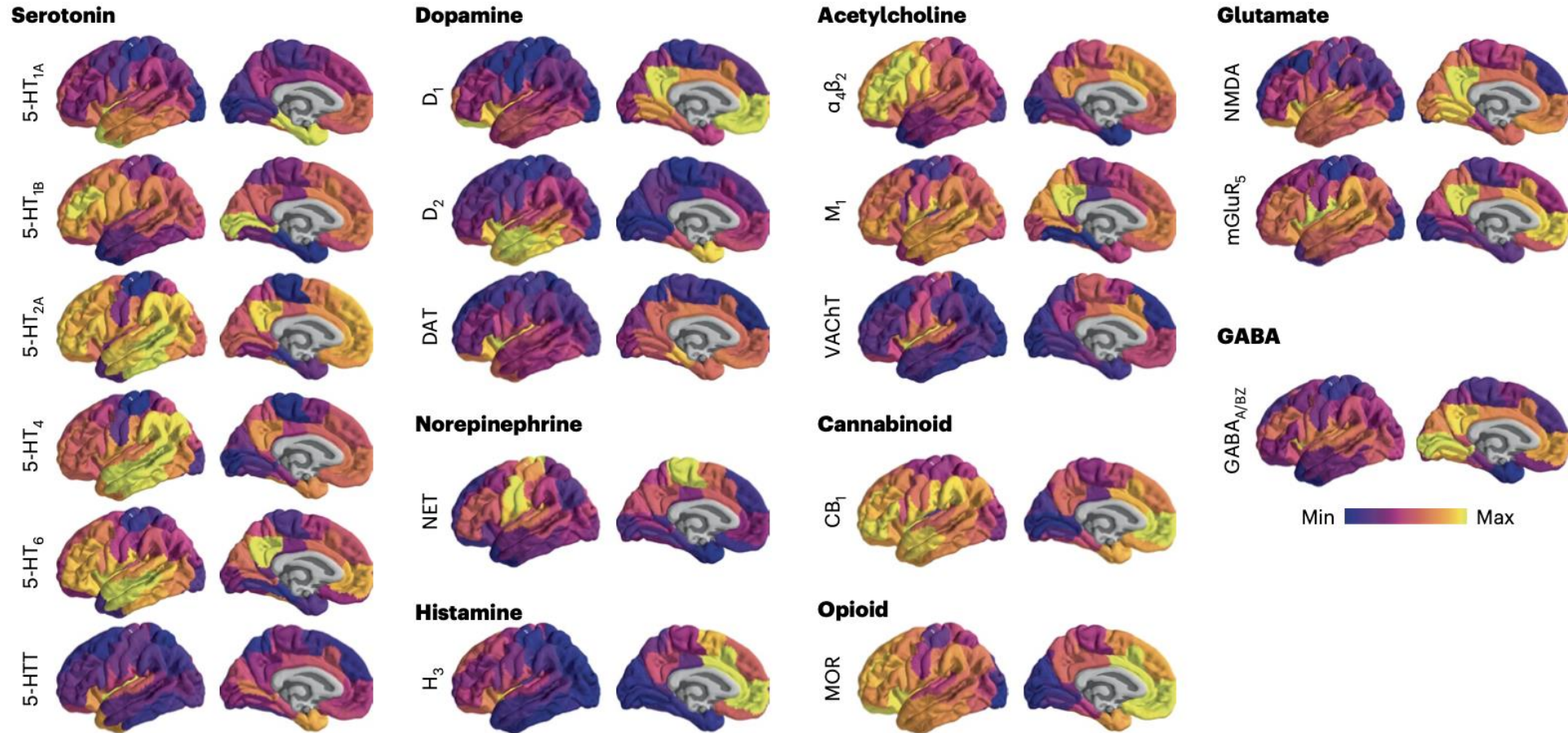
COMING BACK TO THE BRAIN



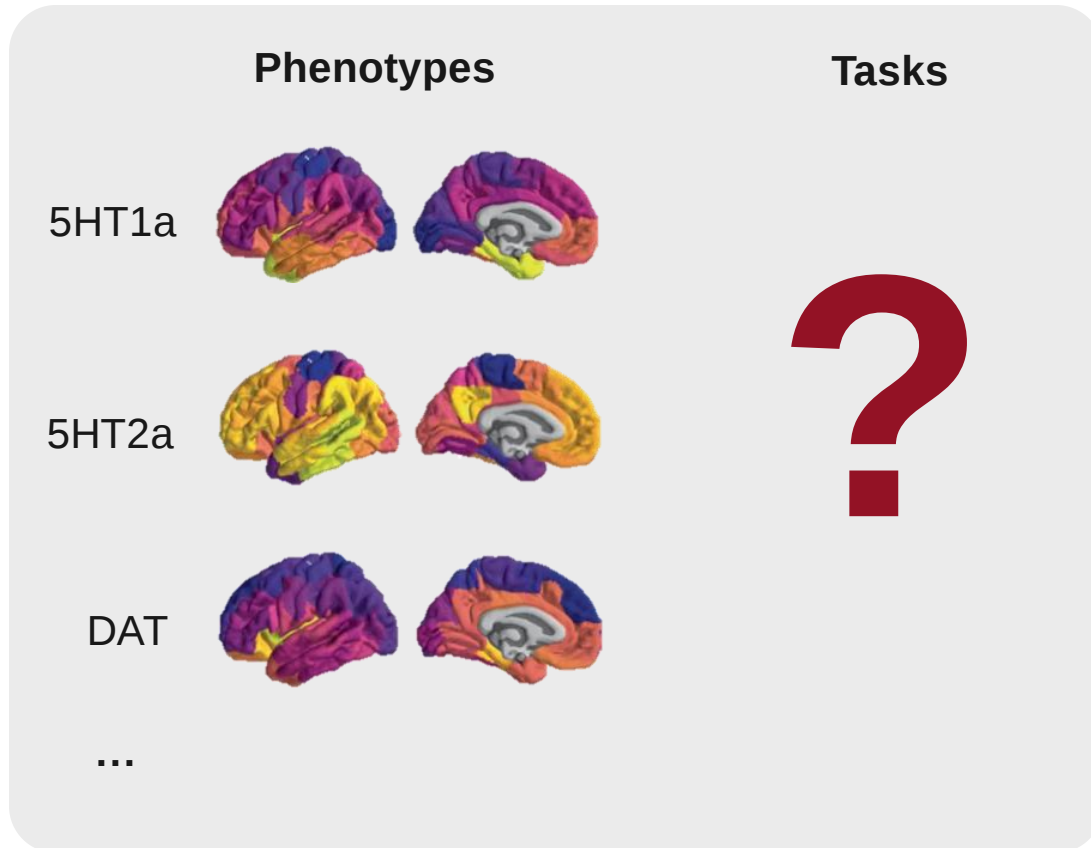
Alon, 2019, An introduction to systems biology; Zilles et al., 2002, *European Neuropsychopharmacology*;

OPENLY AVAILABLE PET DATA

Tools like JuSpace or neuromaps



Hansen, et. Al., 2022, *Nature Neuroscience*; Dukart, et al., 2020, *Hum Brain Mapp*



- Is there a trade-off in these distributions?
- Identify evolutionary trade-off patterns of neurotransmitter and receptor distribution in the human brain.
- Analyse PET data from several neurotransmitter systems with ParTI.

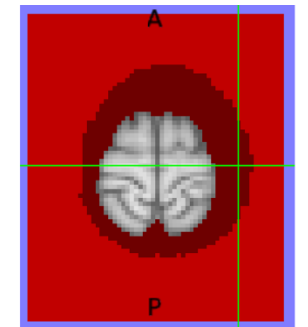
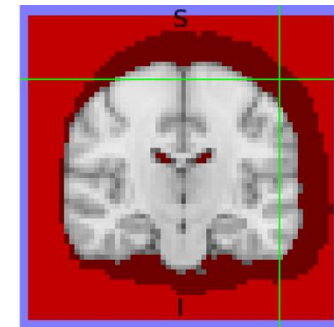
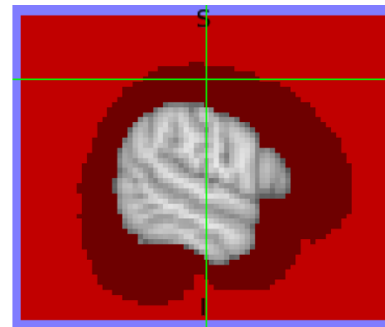
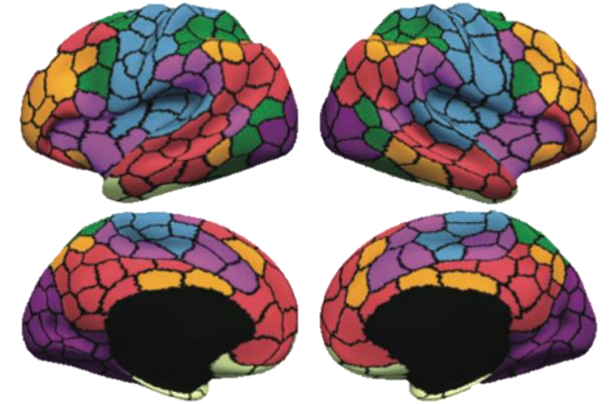
DATA

PET data:

- 5HT1a
- 5HT2a
- 5HT4
- 5HTT
- mGluR5
- DAT
- FDOPA
- GABAa
- CBF (cerebral blood flow)
- CMR (cerebral metabolic rate of glucose)

PET preprocessing

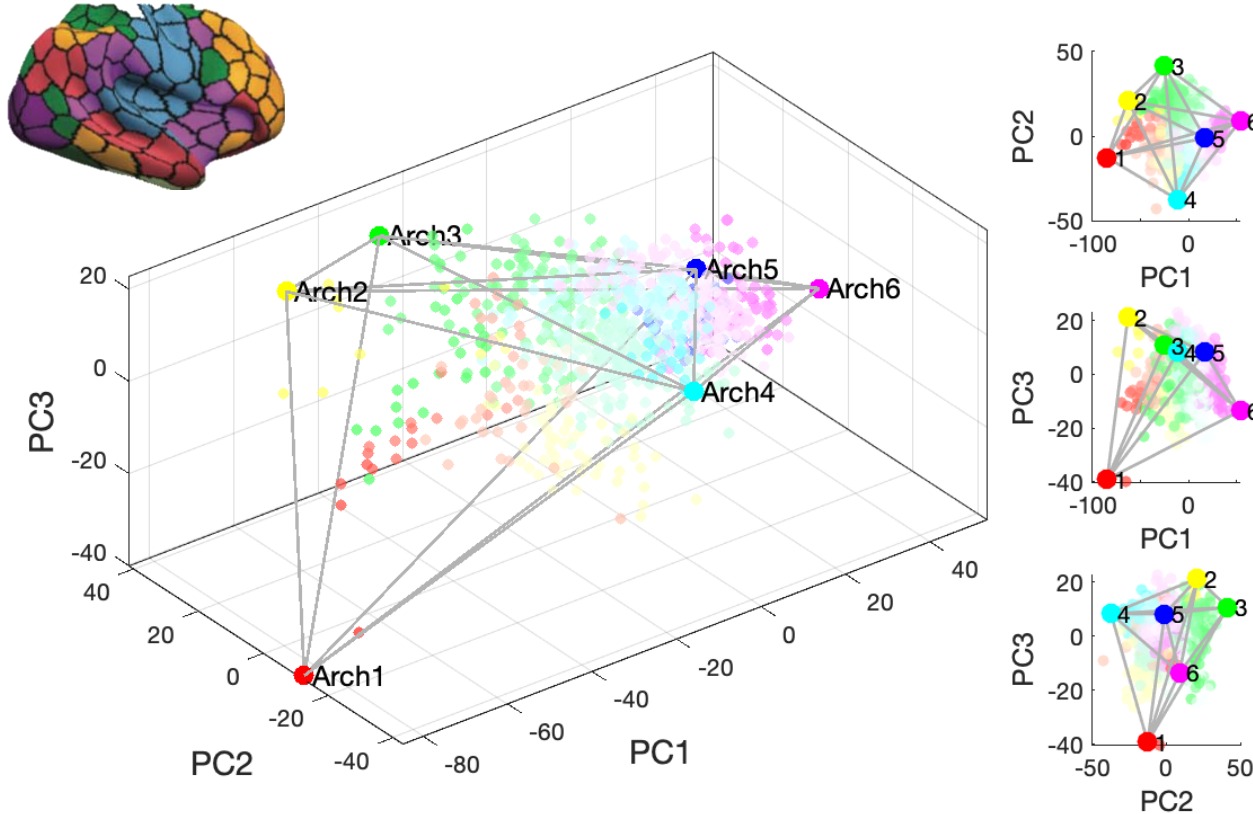
- Resampling (3mm)
- Registration to MNI template
- Standardization
- Parcellation with Schaefer atlas (1000)



Schaefer, et al., 2018, *Cereb. Cortex*

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Polytope and Archetypes: 6 tasks

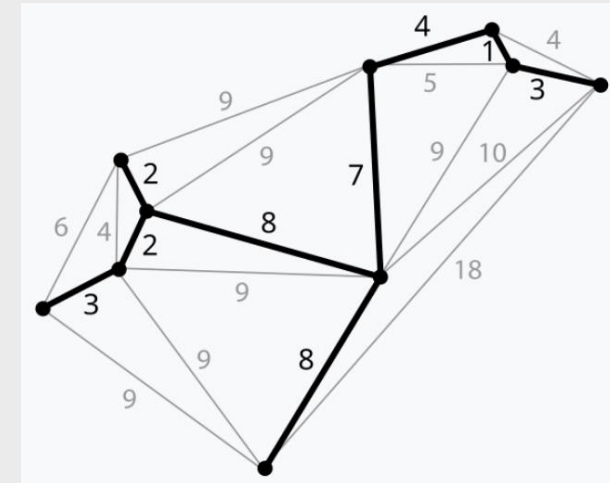


p-value=0.026

Wikipedia

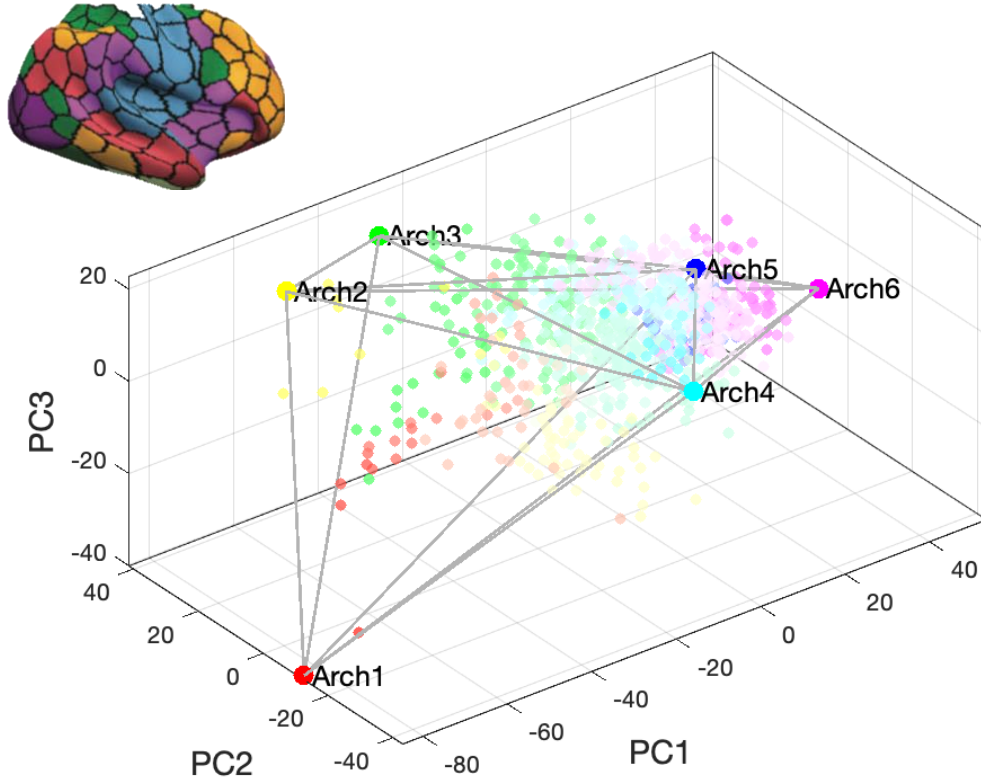
Distances (can be calculated with different algorithms):

Minimum Spanning Tree (MST)

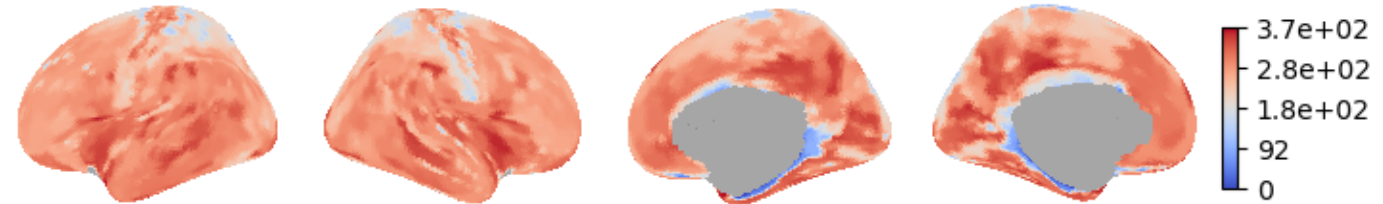


DISTANCES TO ARCHETYPES

What is the tasks associated with archetype 1? Step 1



Archetype 1 (distance of each region to vertex 1)



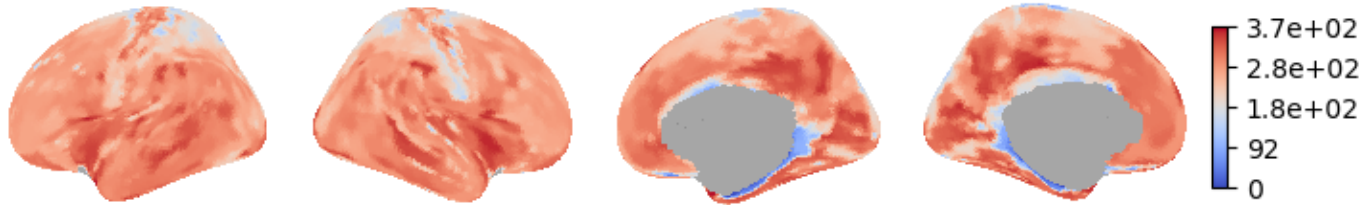
Limbic structures:

- Insula (emotion)
- Parahippocampal gyrus (memory)

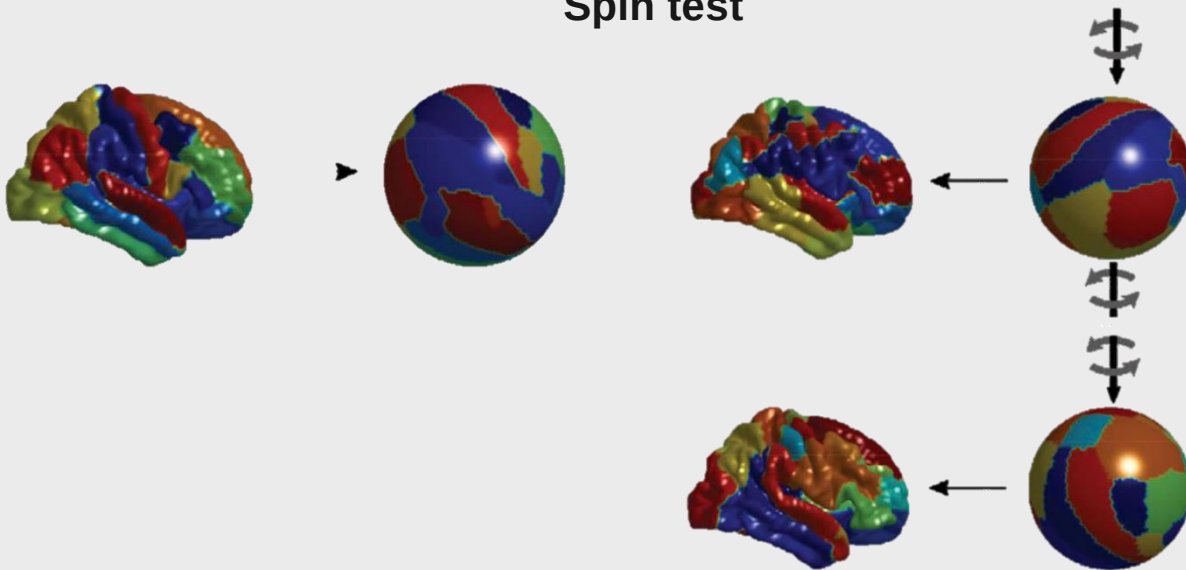
FEATURE ENRICHMENT

What is the tasks associated with archetype 1? Step 2

Archetype 1 distance of each region to vertex 1



Spin test



Significant associations

DAT ($r=0.62$, $p\text{-val}<0.001$)

GABAa ($r=0.60$, $p<0.001$)

5HT1a ($r=0.60$, $p<0.001$)

FDOPA ($r=0.58$, $p<0.001$)

5HT4 ($r=0.58$, $p<0.002$)

mGluR5 ($r=0.58$, $p<0.002$)

5HT2a ($r=0.56$, $p<0.002$)

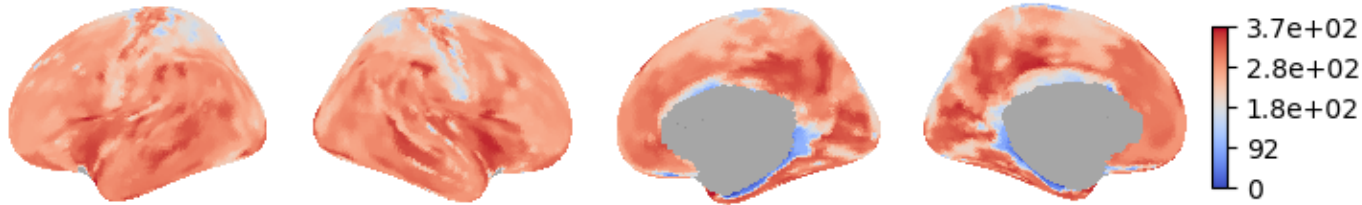
5HTT ($r=0.54$, $p<0.001$)

CMR ($r=0.37$, $p=0.021$)

COMPARISON WITH OTHER BRAIN FEATURES

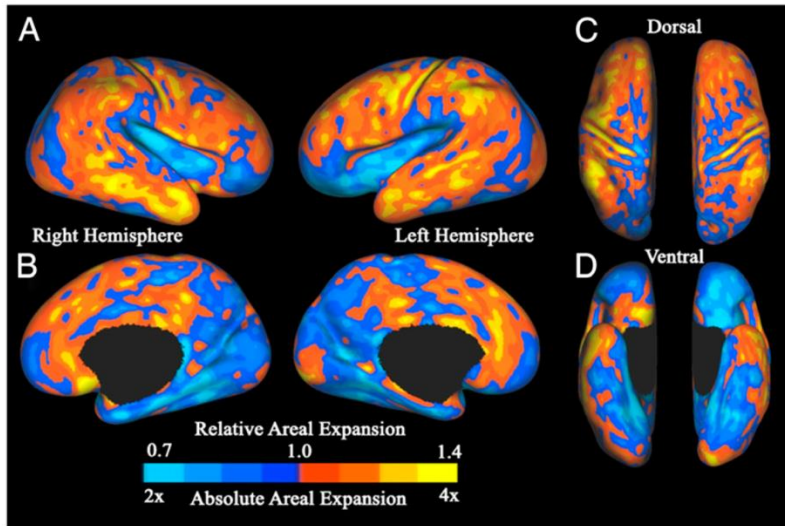
What are the tasks associated with archetype 1? Step 3

Archetype 1 distance of each region to vertex 1



Significant associations

- Expansion of brain cortex during human development and evolution ($p < 0.001$)
- Differences in cortical thickness between depression and healthy controls ($p < 0.001$)



- Evolutionary expansion (macaque → human)
- Brain structure
- MEG band frequencies
- Brain functional connectivity
- Geodesic distances

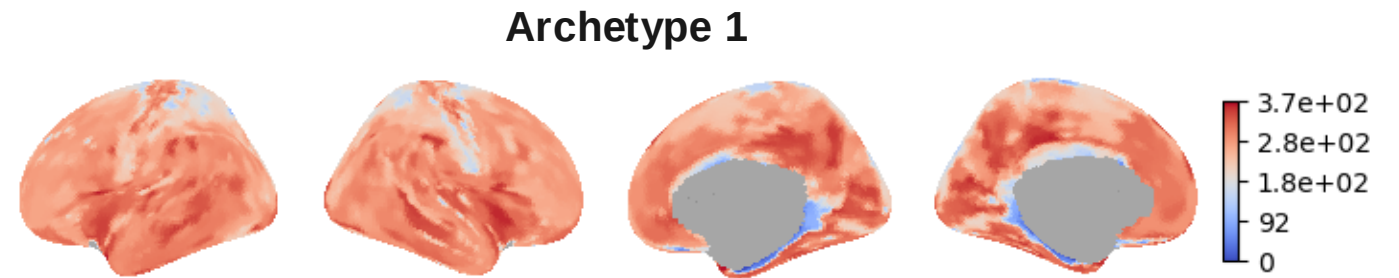
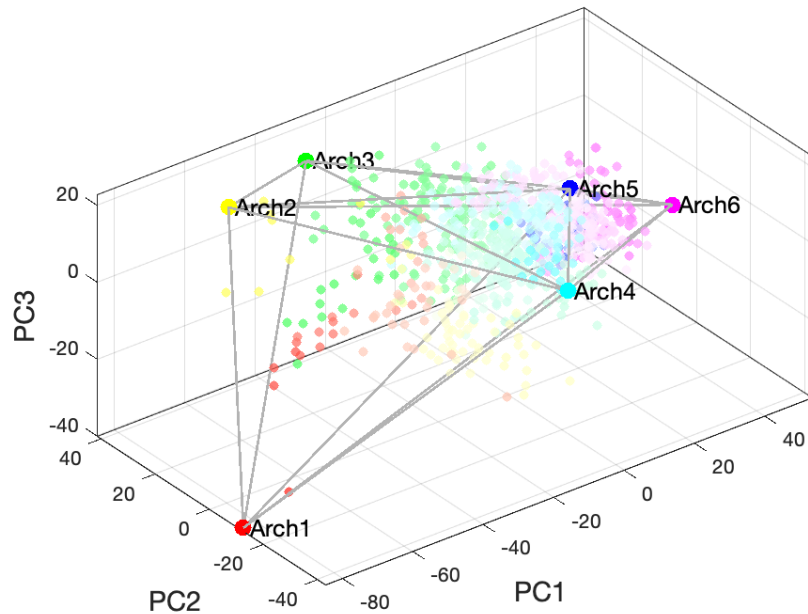
Hill et al., 2010, *PNAS*

ONGOING AND FUTURE ANALYSES

- ▶ More PET datasets
- ▶ Distances to archetypes with other algorithms
- ▶ Comparison with other brain features (brain function, disorders, etc)
- ▶ Addition of subcortical data
- ▶ Cross-species comparison (macaques)

CONCLUSION

- Neurotransmitter system might reflect evolutionary trade-offs that have influenced brain organisation
- Understanding of the spatial organisation of neurotransmitter systems
- Provide the association of such trade-off maps with other brain features, including maps of evolutionary expansion, brain function, etc



THANK YOU!



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SPP 2205

Evolutionary optimization
of neuronal processing



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Brain Research,
Universitätsklinikum Düsseldorf**

Phenotypes



Tasks

