# Krakauer et al.: Neuroscience Needs Behavior: Correcting a Reductionist Bias

\_

Neuron 2017

Arne

Gatsby Unit, UCL

Tea talk June 27, 2017

**Main argument:** Examination of brain parts (neural circuits) or their selective perturbation is not sufficient to understand how the brain generates behavior.

**Main argument:** Examination of brain parts (neural circuits) or their selective perturbation is not sufficient to understand how the brain generates behavior.

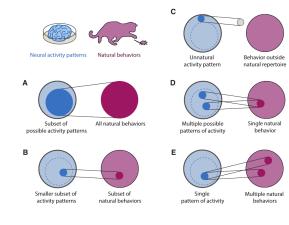
#### Why?

- No prior knowledge of what the relevant level of brain organization is for any given behavior
- Same behavior may result from alternative circuit configurations, different circuits, or the same circuit may generate different behaviors
- Example: roundworm we know genome, cell types, connectome but mapping of this onto behavior is still incomplete

**Main argument:** Examination of brain parts (neural circuits) or their selective perturbation is not sufficient to understand how the brain generates behavior.

#### Why?

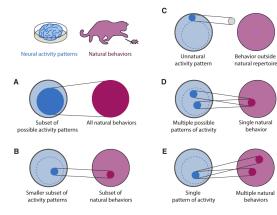
- No prior knowledge of what the relevant level of brain organization is for any given behavior
- Same behavior may result from alternative circuit configurations, different circuits, or the same circuit may generate different behaviors
- Example: roundworm we know genome, cell types, connectome but mapping of this onto behavior is still incomplete



**Main argument:** Examination of brain parts (neural circuits) or their selective perturbation is not sufficient to understand how the brain generates behavior.

#### Why?

- No prior knowledge of what the relevant level of brain organization is for any given behavior
- Same behavior may result from alternative circuit configurations, different circuits, or the same circuit may generate different behaviors
- Example: roundworm we know genome, cell types, connectome but mapping of this onto behavior is still incomplete



This concern has been described before by PW Anderson (1972), D Marr (1982) and others

## Why are they revisiting this issue?

"It is disturbingly common for studies to include behavior as simply a hasty add-on in papers that are otherwise crammed full of multiple techniques, types of results, and even species. It is as if every paper needs to be a methodological decathlon in order to be considered important. Behavior must be seen as something that can stand alone as a foundational phenomenon in its own right."

## Why are they revisiting this issue?

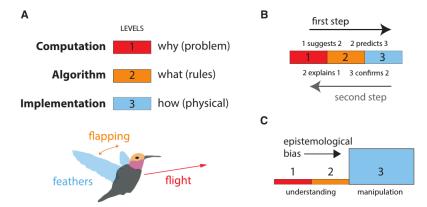
"It is disturbingly common for studies to include behavior as simply a hasty add-on in papers that are otherwise crammed full of multiple techniques, types of results, and even species. It is as if every paper needs to be a methodological decathlon in order to be considered important. Behavior must be seen as something that can stand alone as a foundational phenomenon in its own right."

#### Example (Kuchibhotla et al. Nat Neurosci 2016)

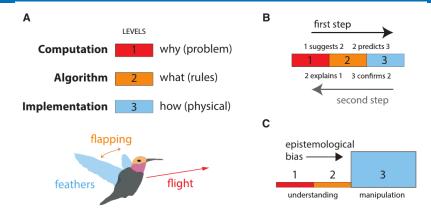
"Here we take an integrative approach to measure, manipulate, and model the impact of behavioral engagement on a cortical circuit in behaving mice. We combine

- (i) cell-type-specific two-photon calcium imaging to measure network output,
- $(ii) \ \textbf{whole-cell voltage-clamp recordings} \ \textit{of excitatory and inhibitory inputs},$
- (iii) calcium imaging of cholinergic axons to monitor neuromodulatory inputs,
- (iv) optogenetics to manipulate all core components of the circuit, and
- (v) a theoretical model to integrate and test the robustness of our findings."

## Marr's Three Levels of Analysis (again ...)



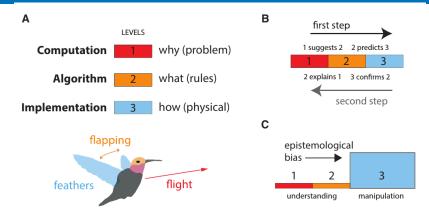
# Marr's Three Levels of Analysis (again ...)



#### How did we get here?

"The emphasis in neuroscience has transitioned from these larger scope questions to the development of technologies, model systems, and the approaches needed to analyze the deluge of data they produce"

# Marr's Three Levels of Analysis (again ...)

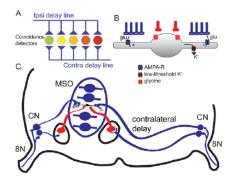


#### How did we get here?

"The emphasis in neuroscience has transitioned from these larger scope questions to the development of technologies, model systems, and the approaches needed to analyze the deluge of data they produce"

Publication bias?

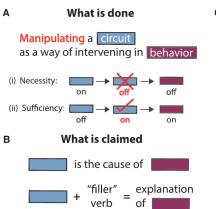
# Example of interplay between computational theories and algorithmic formulations of behaviors



Jeffress (1948)

June 27, 2017

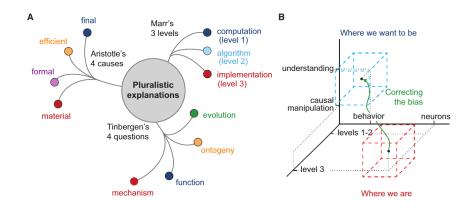
## The Interventionist Type of Understanding Is Not Sufficient



#### C Most used "filler" verbs

reflects encodes reveals induces involves enables regulates ensures mediates supports generates promotes modulates determines shapes plays a role in underlies contributes to produces is associated with

## The Future History of Pluralistic Explanation



## Summary/conclusions

- "Here we have argued that when scientists ask "how does the brain generate behavior," they are in fact asking a question best approached through behavioral work, specifically task analysis, aided by theory, that allows behavior to be decomposed into separable modules and processing operations."
- ullet (i) behavior ullet (ii) neural activity ullet (iii) manipulate activity/behavior
- Theory that bridges neural (ensemble) activity and behavior is still missing