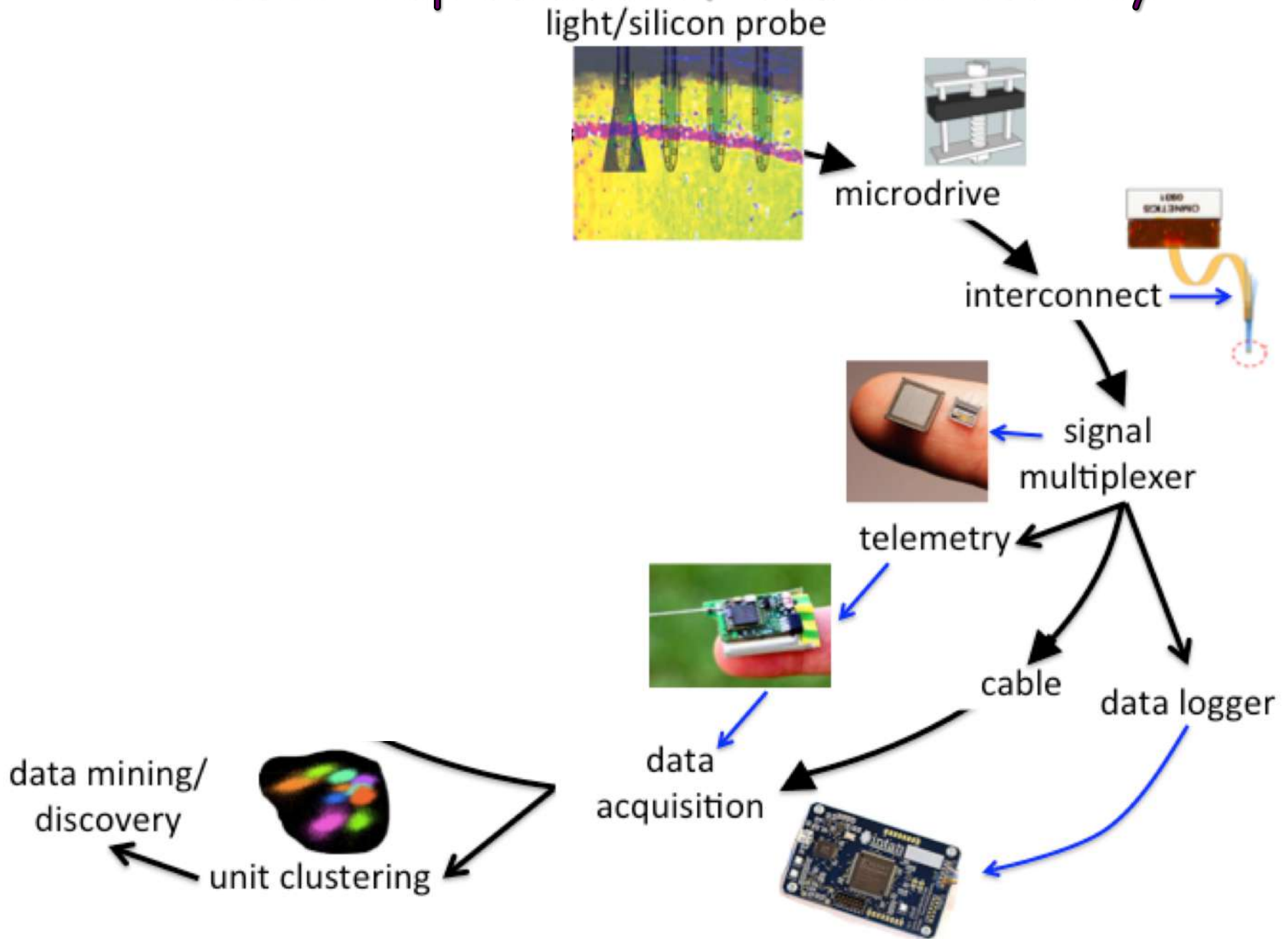


# Perturbing circuits and networks



# Closed-loop control of neuronal activity



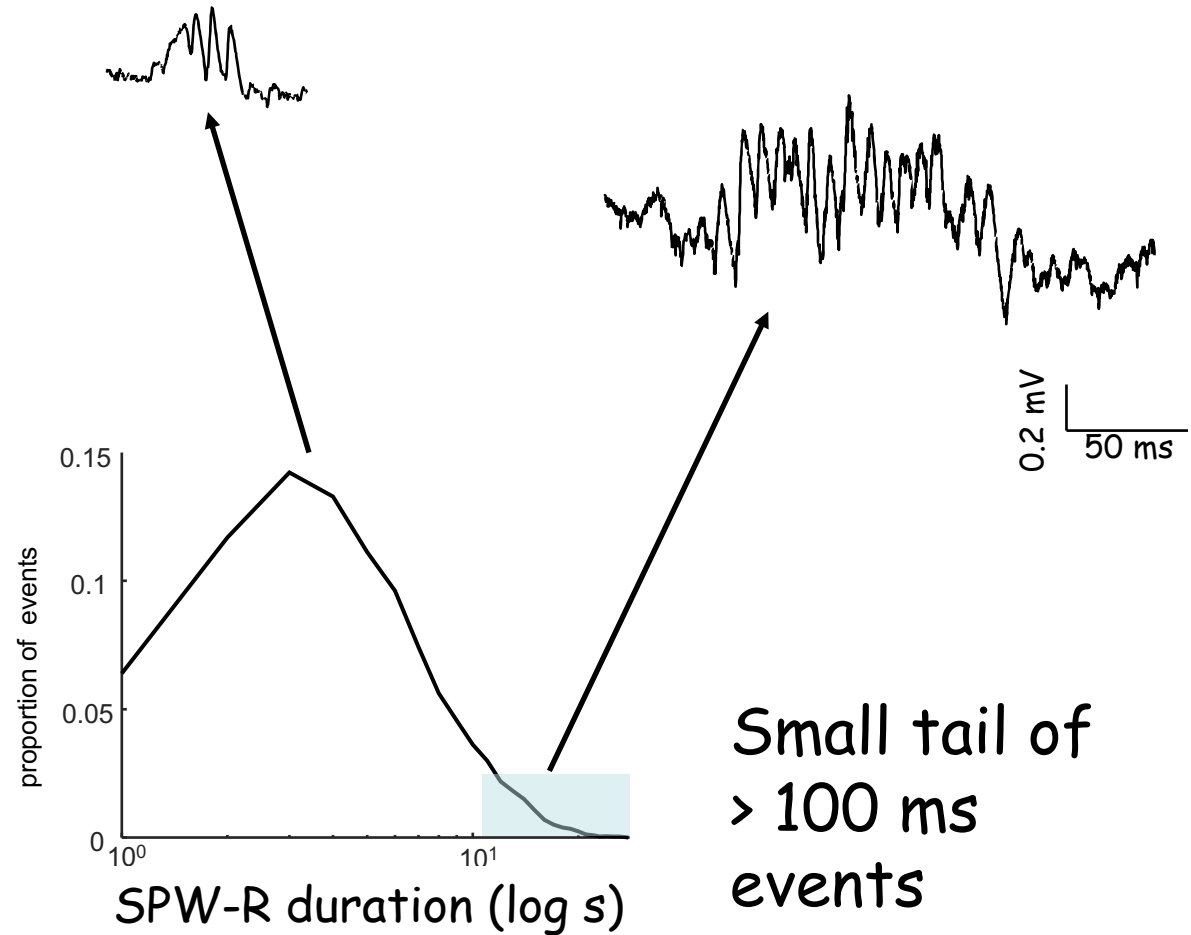
# Lognormal distribution of SPW-R durations



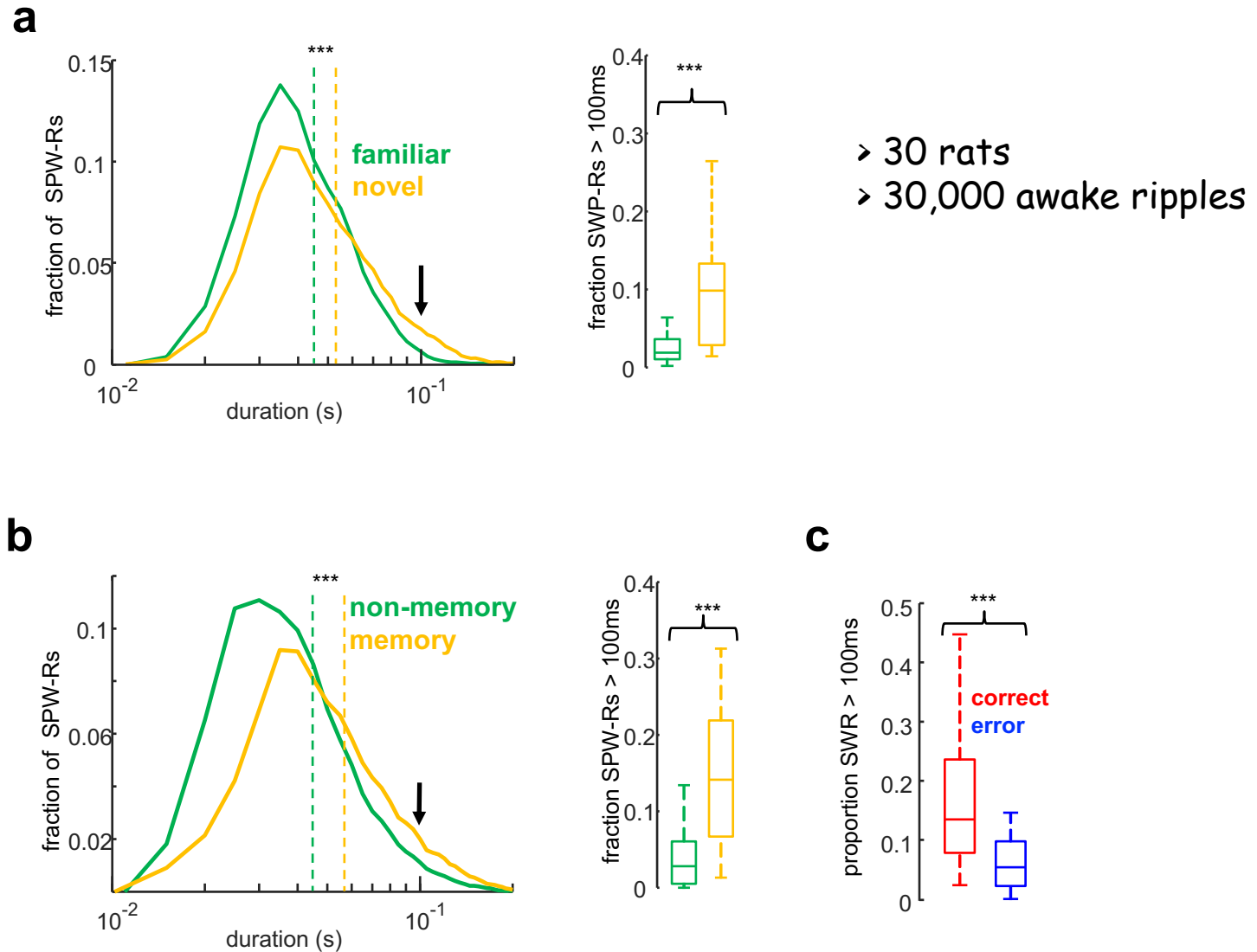
Antonio Fernandez-Ruiz



Azahara Oliva



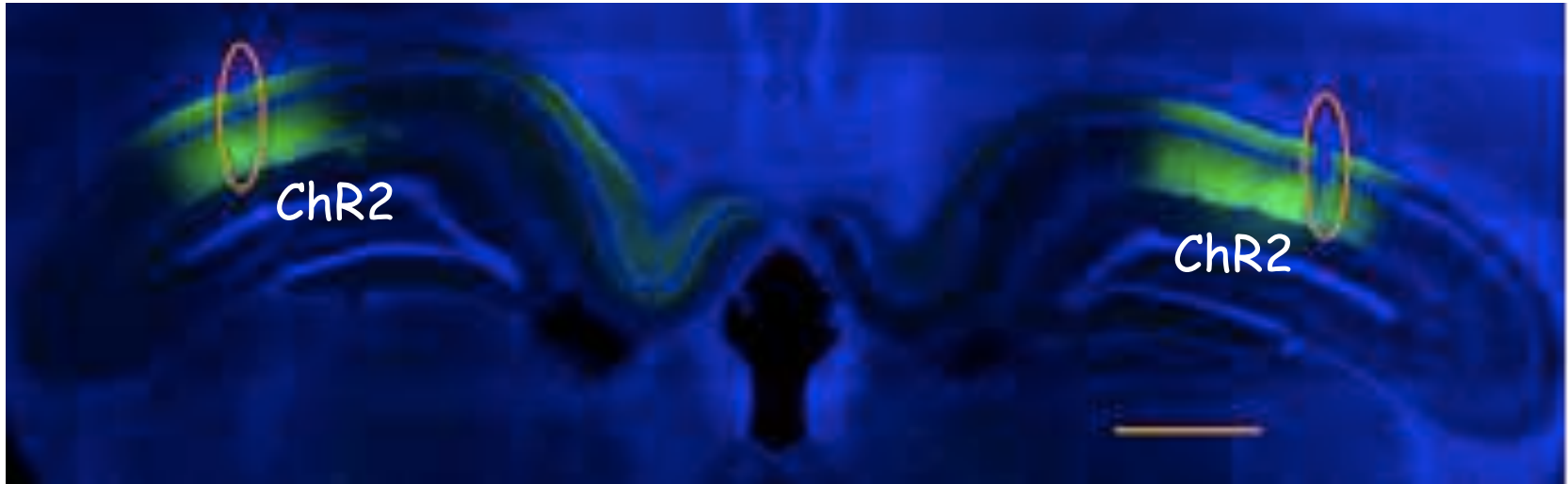
# SPW-Rs are longer in novel environments and memory tasks



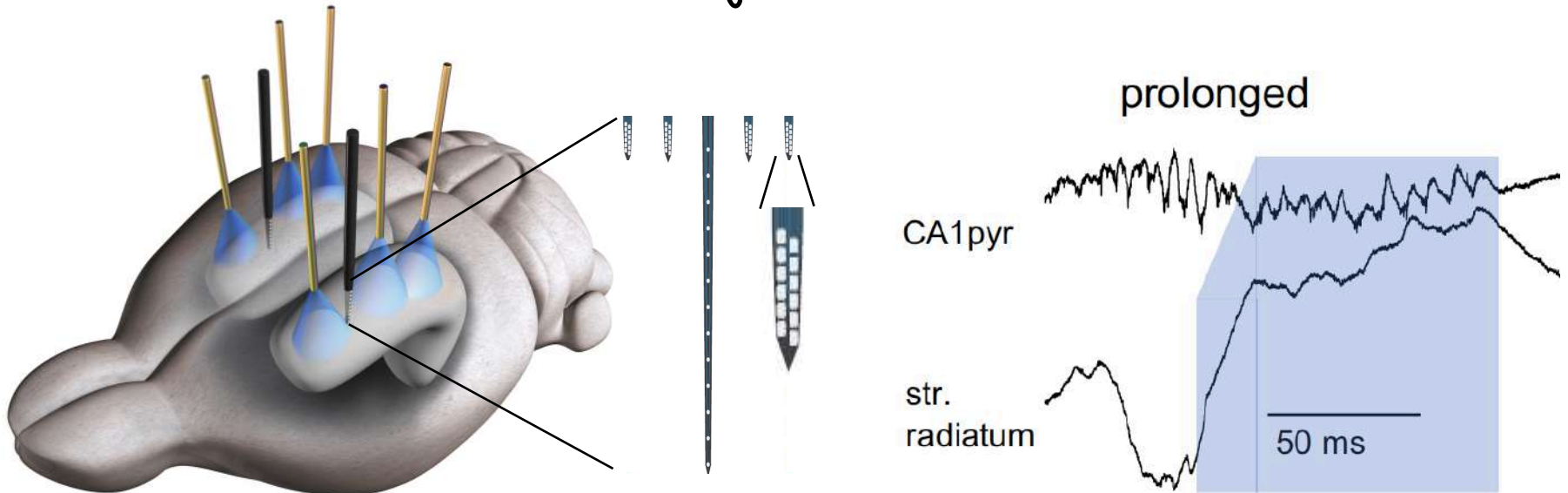
The background of the slide is a vibrant, abstract composition. It features a dark blue base color, overlaid with a dense network of thin, vertical lines in various colors including green, yellow, red, and cyan. Interspersed among these lines are numerous small, irregular splatters and dots in the same color palette, creating a complex, textured visual effect that resembles a microscopic view of neural activity or a dense thicket of colorful fibers.

Are longer SPW-Rs  
useful for memory-  
guided behavior?

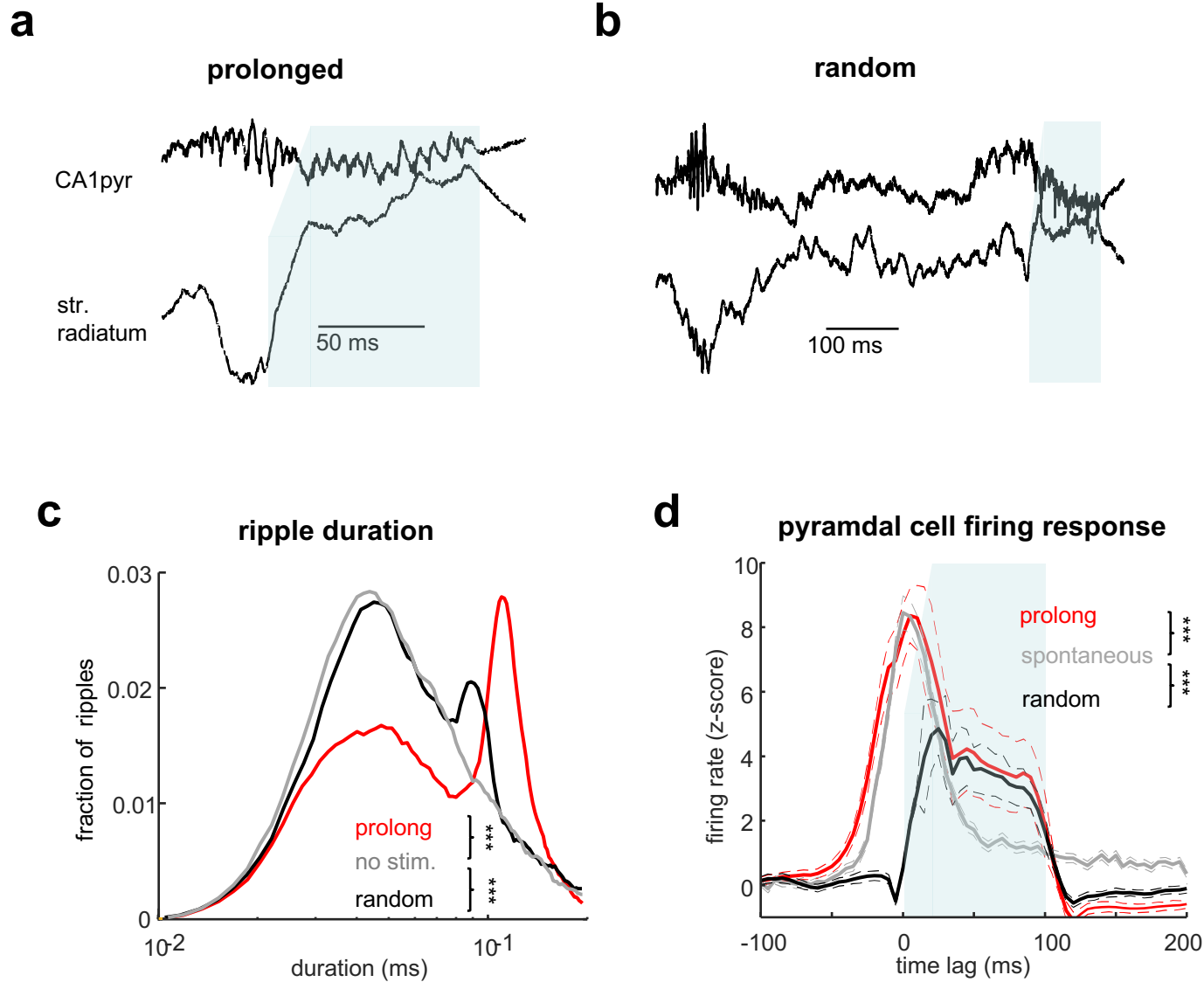
# Optogenetic prolongation of CA1 ripples



AAV-CaMkII-ChR2 injections in dorsal CA1 of rats

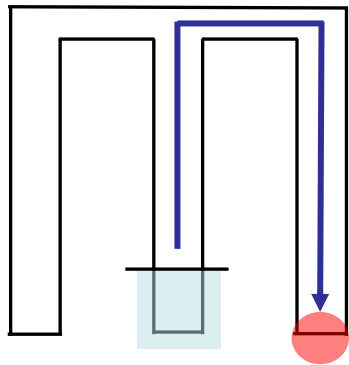


# Closed-loop ripple prolongation

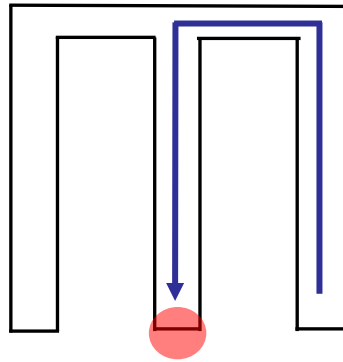


# Memory task design

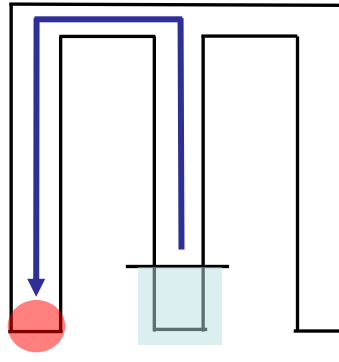
## Delayed M-maze alternation



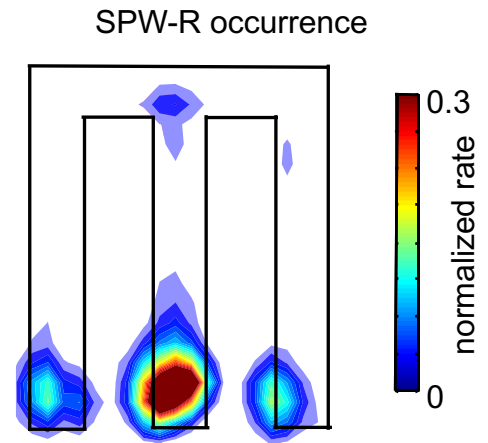
center to right  
(outbound)



right to center  
(inbound)



center to left  
(outbound)



### Inbound component:

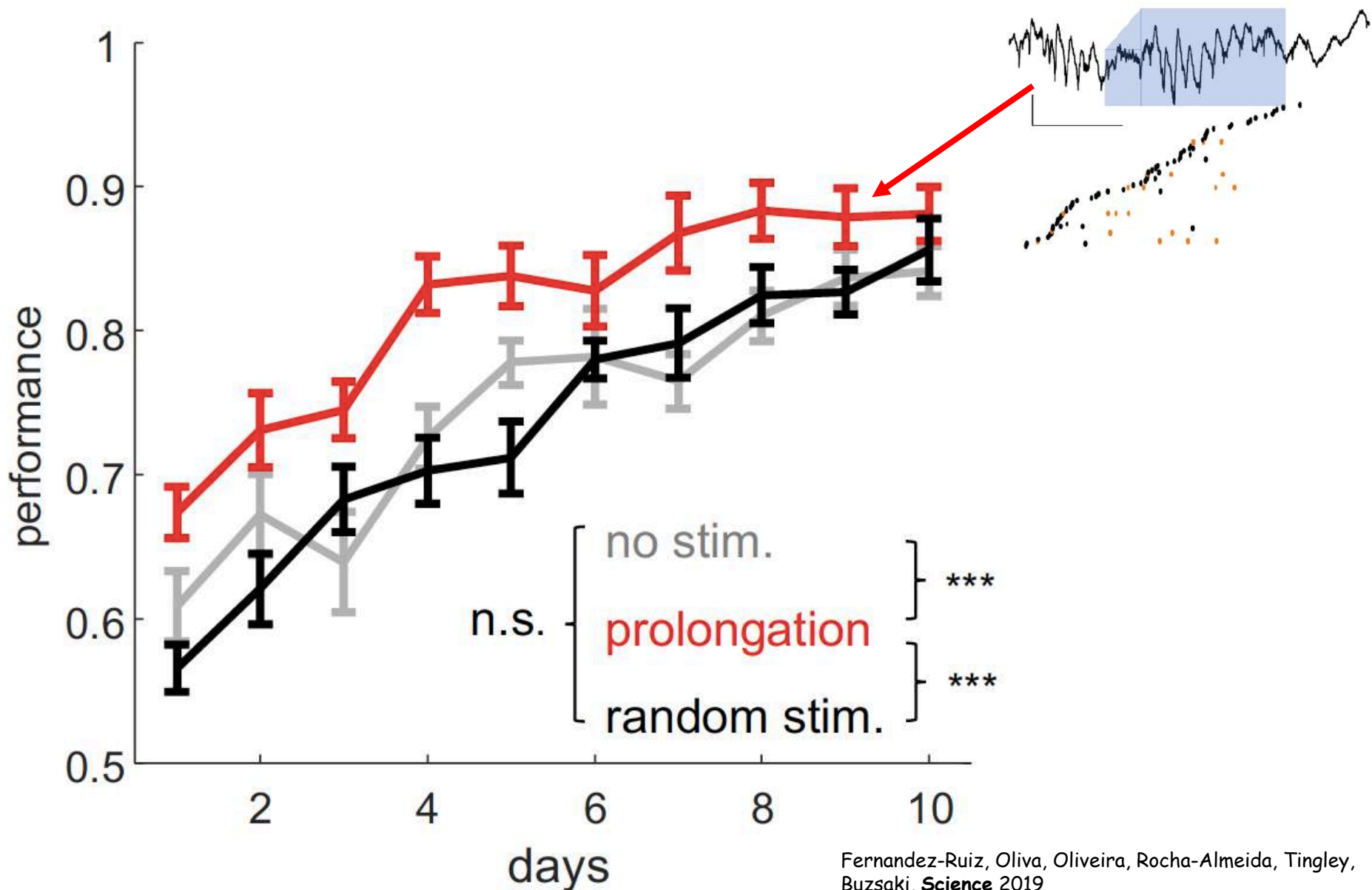
- "Reference" memory
- History independent

### Outbound component:

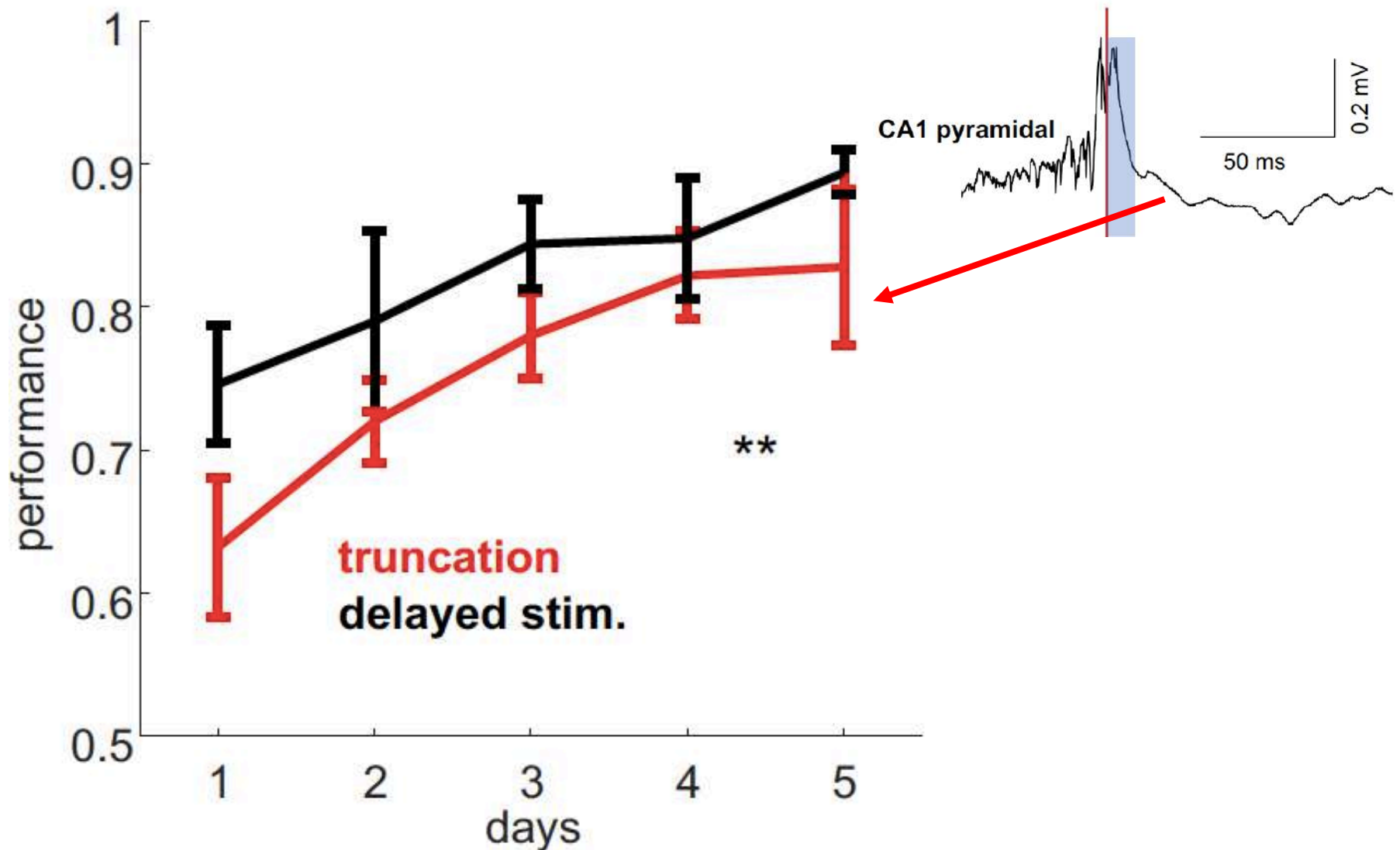
- "Working" memory
- History dependent



# Prolongation of ripples improves memory

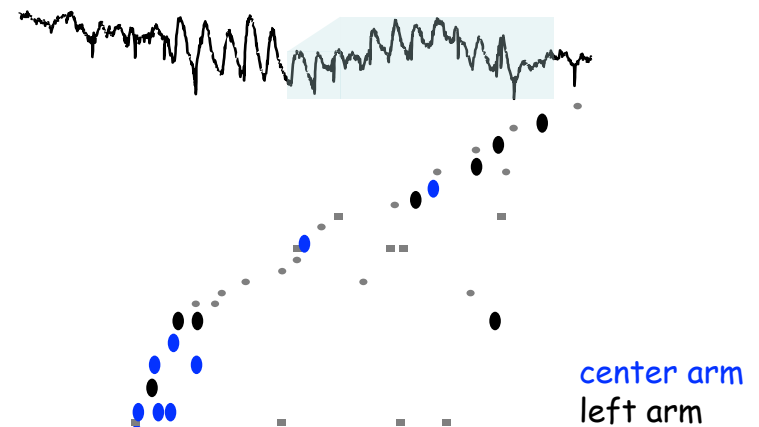
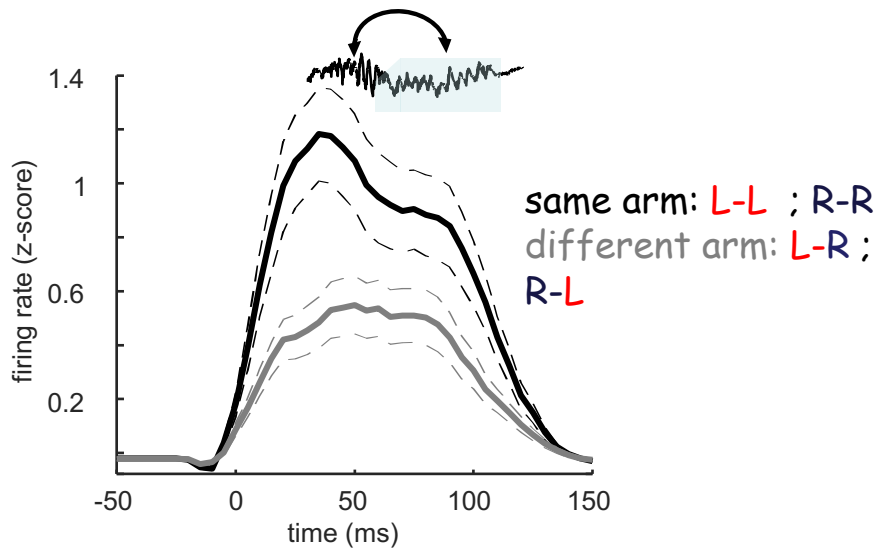
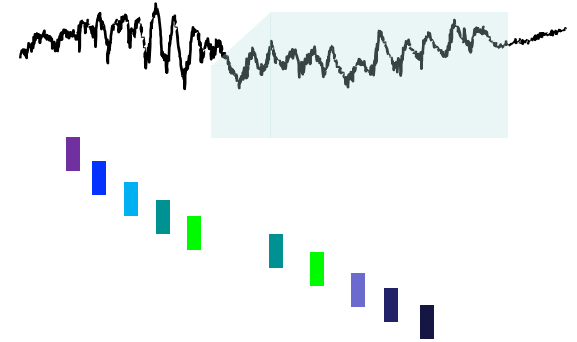
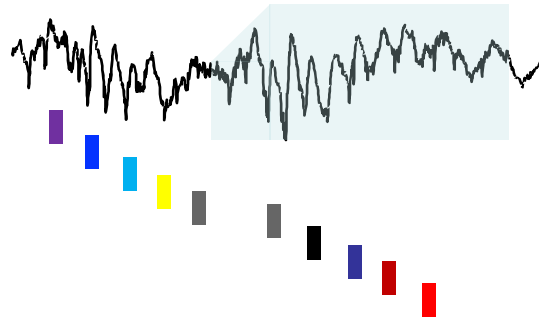
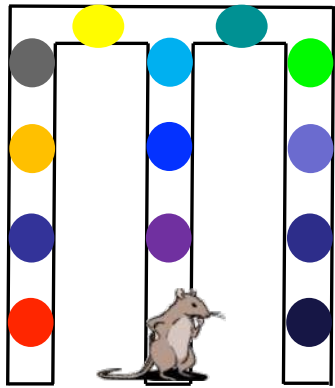


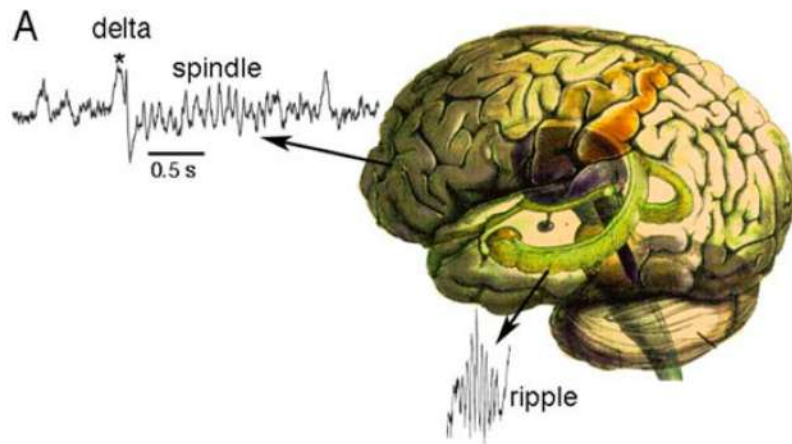
# Truncating ripples deteriorates memory



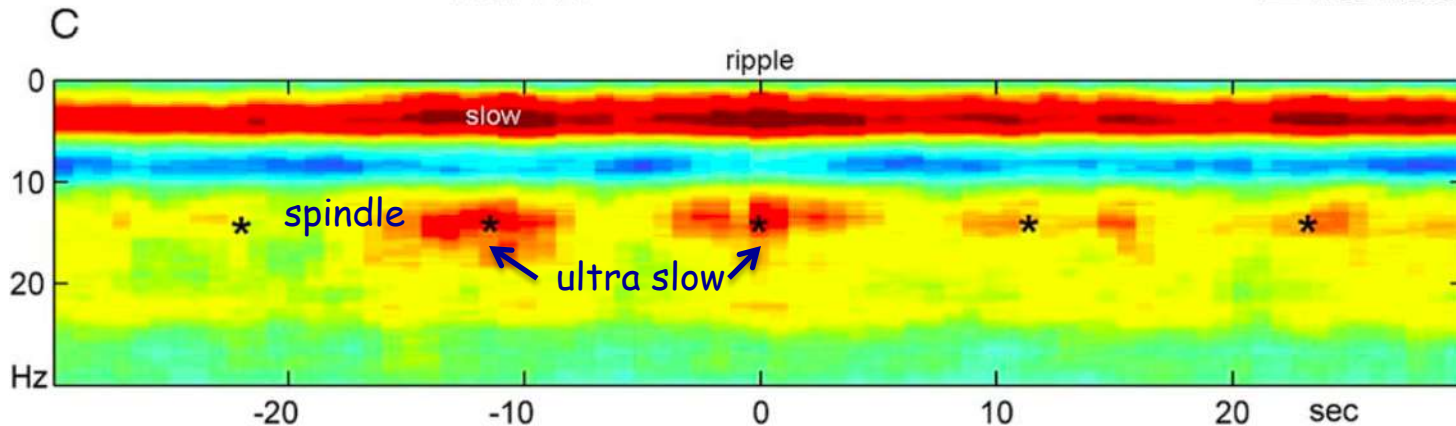
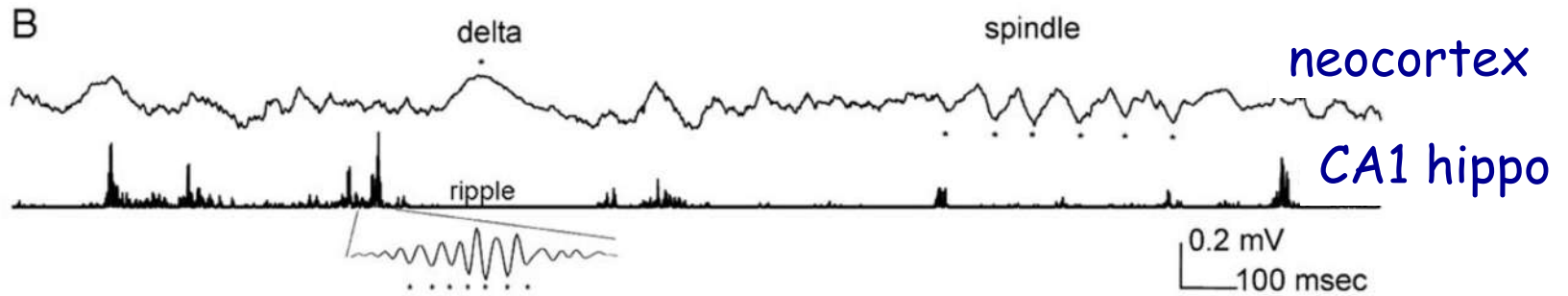
Replicates previous report with closed-loop electrical disruption of SWRs (Jadhav et al., Science, 2012)

# Optogenetic stimulation prolong ongoing place cell sequences



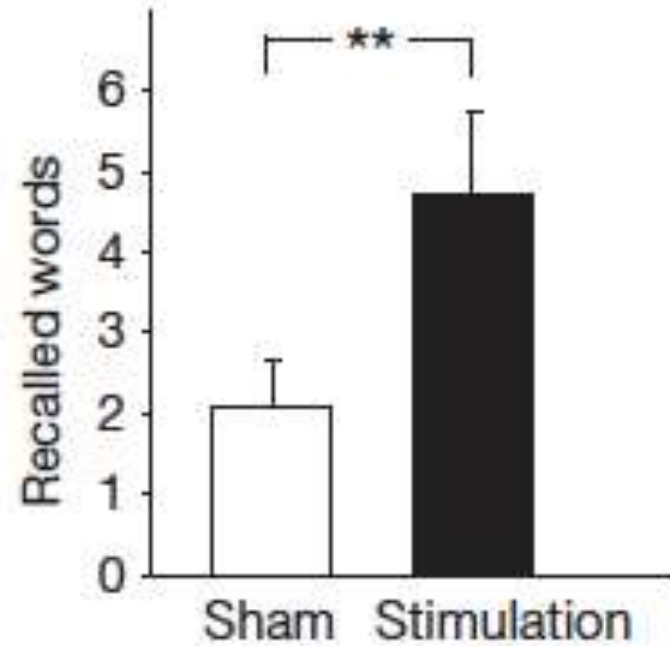
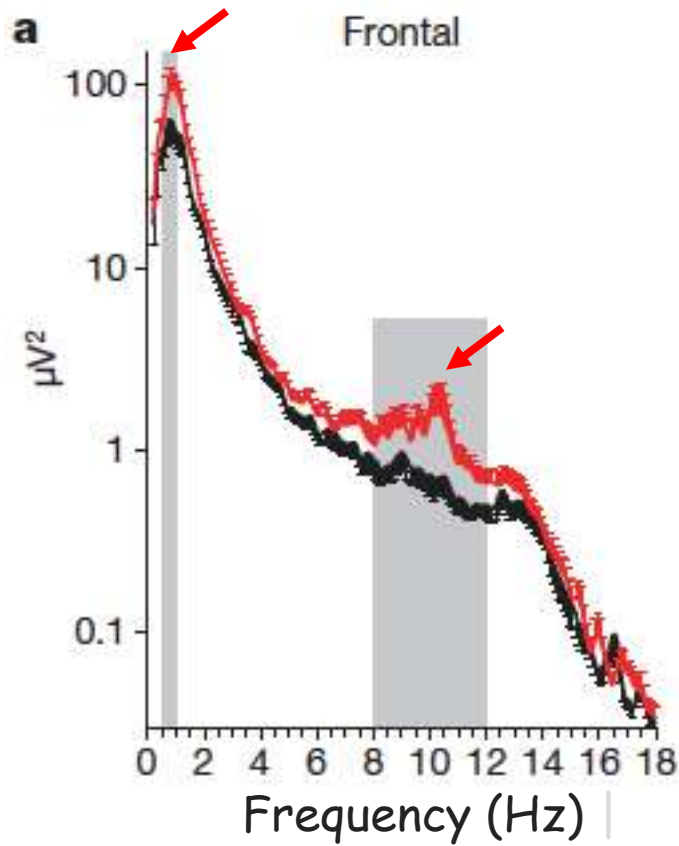


Hierarchy of cross-frequency phase coupling allows inter-regional transfer of information



ripple ← sleep spindle ← slow oscillation ← ultraslow  
 140-200 Hz ← 12-20 Hz ← 0.5-1.5 Hz ← 0.1 Hz

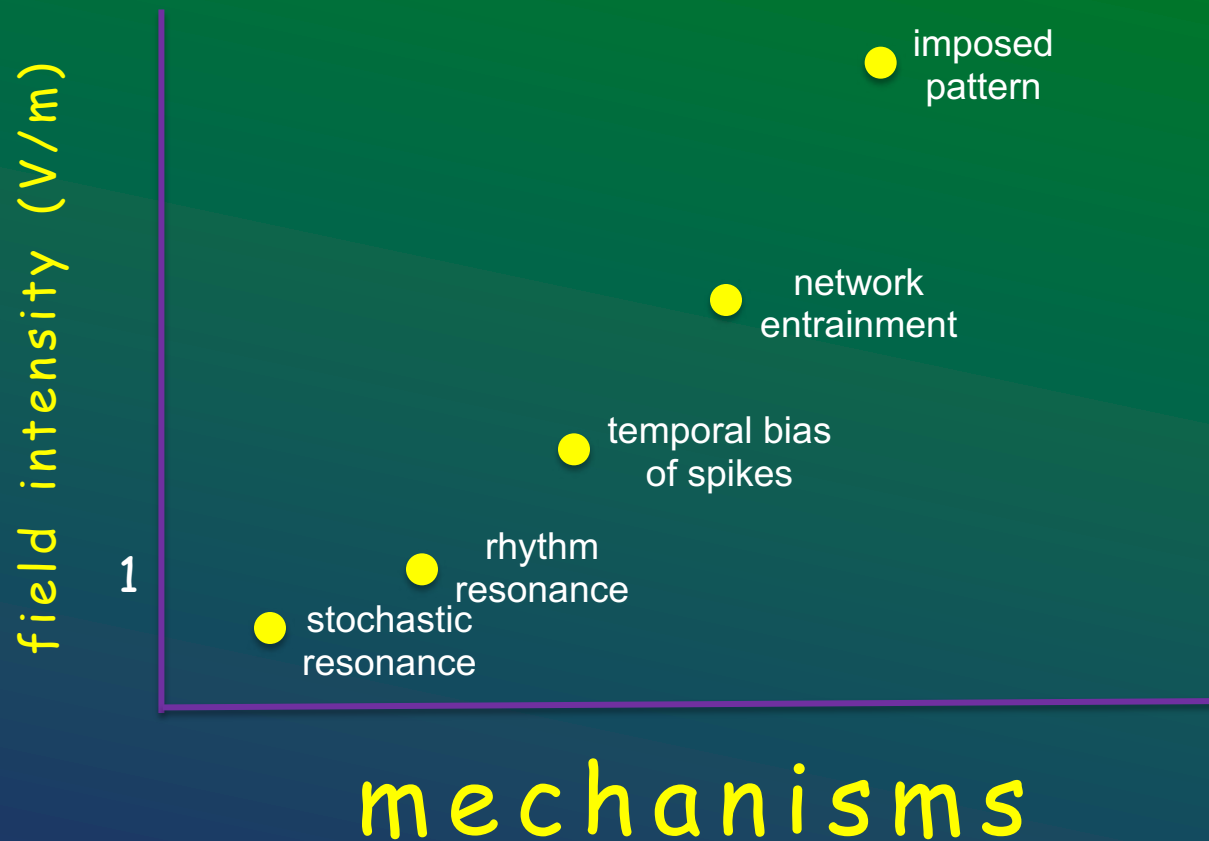
# Boosting slow oscillations by transcranial electric stimulation during sleep potentiates memory



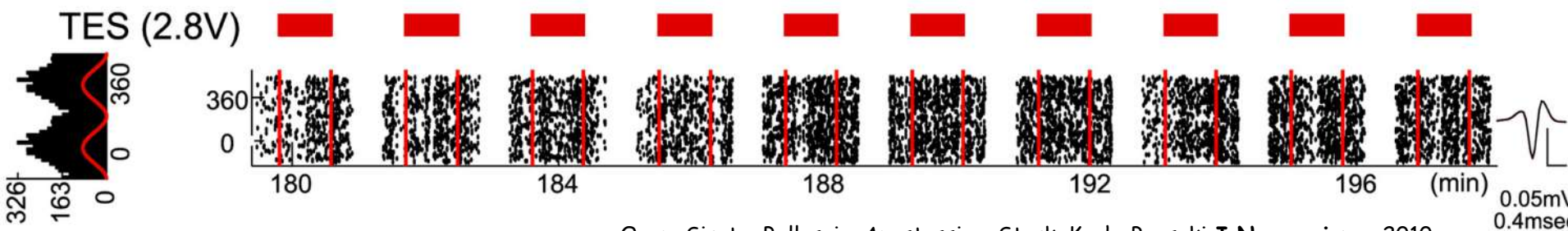
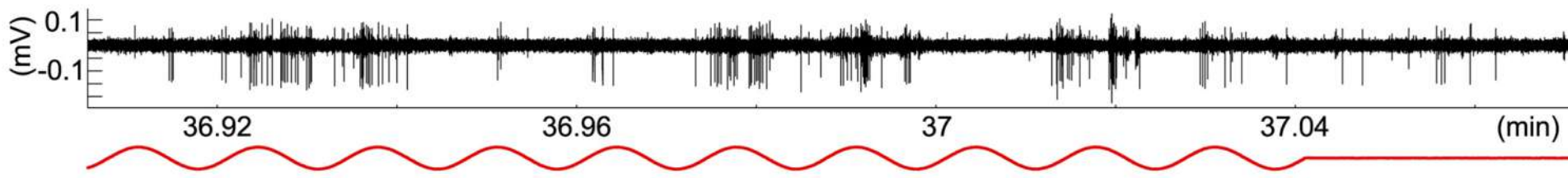
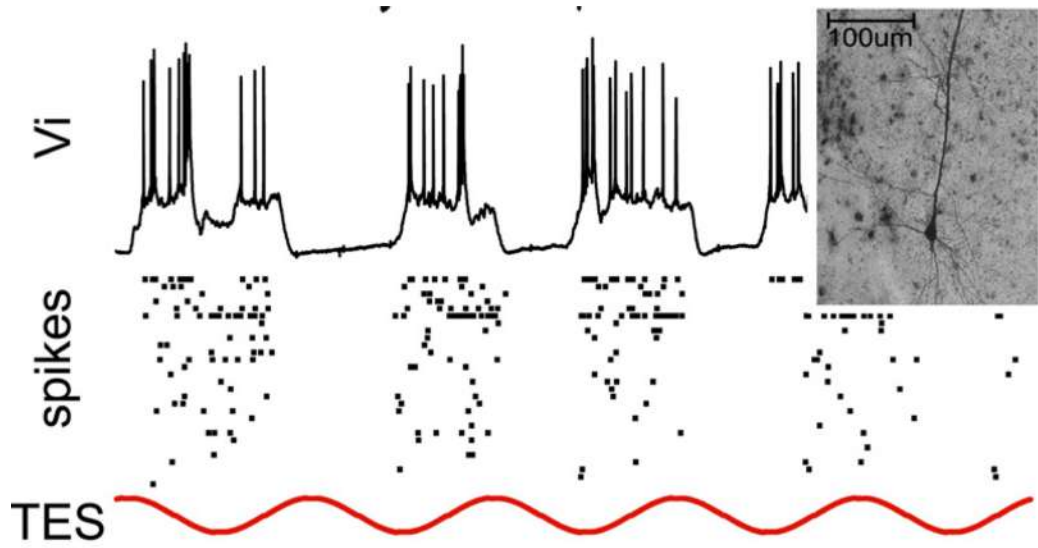
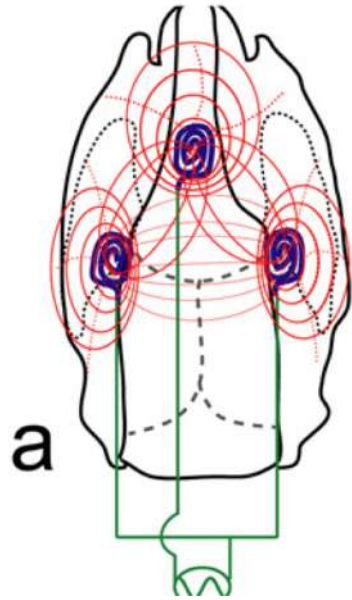
- Diffuse spatial methods
  - Transcranial electrical stimulation, TES;
  - Transcranial magnetic stimulation, TMS;
  - Transcranial ultrasound stimulation, TUS;
  - Transcranial radio frequency stimulation



# Neuronal mechanisms of TES

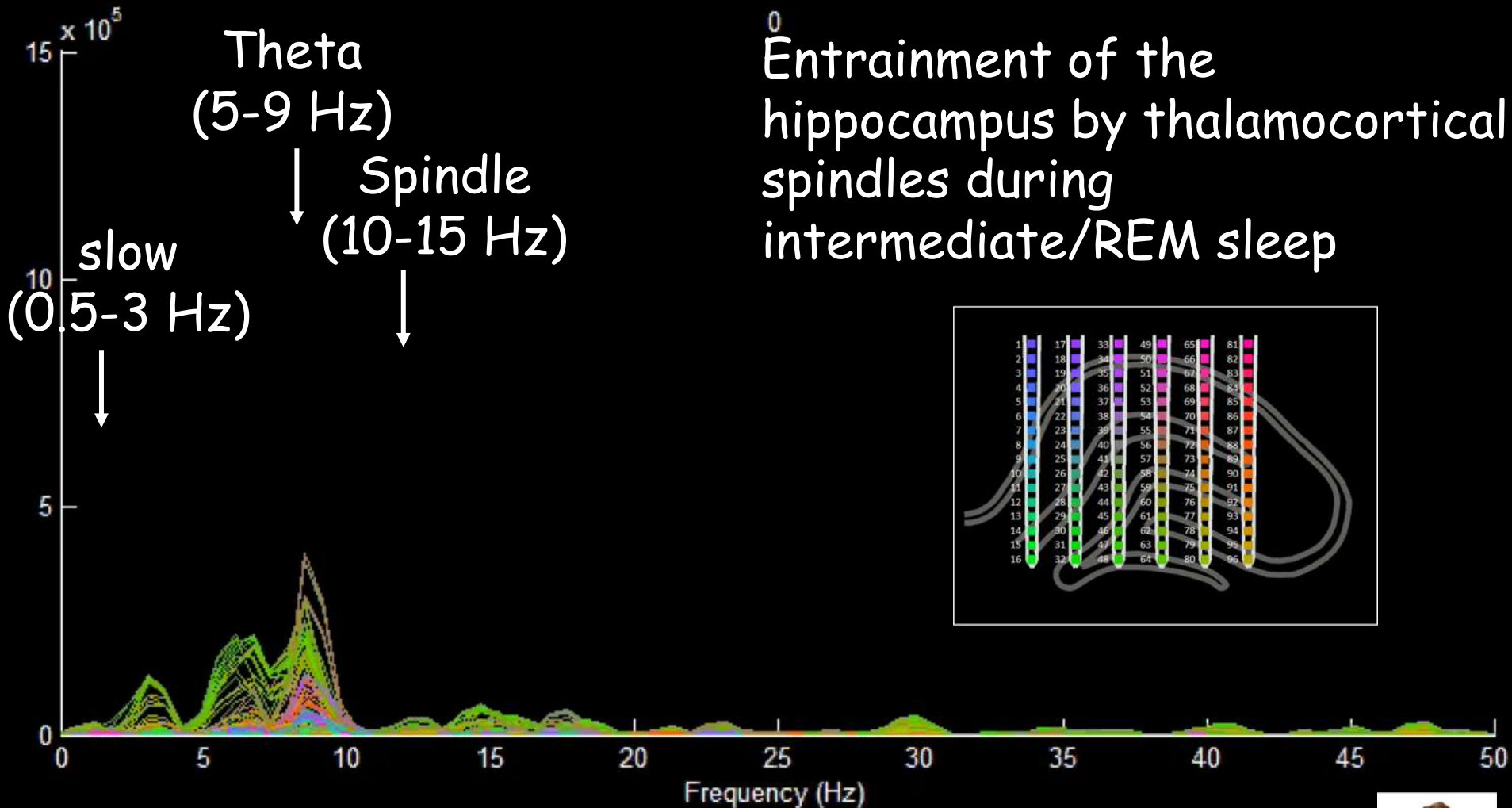


# #3 Temporal bias of spikes by TES (in vivo > 1 V/m)

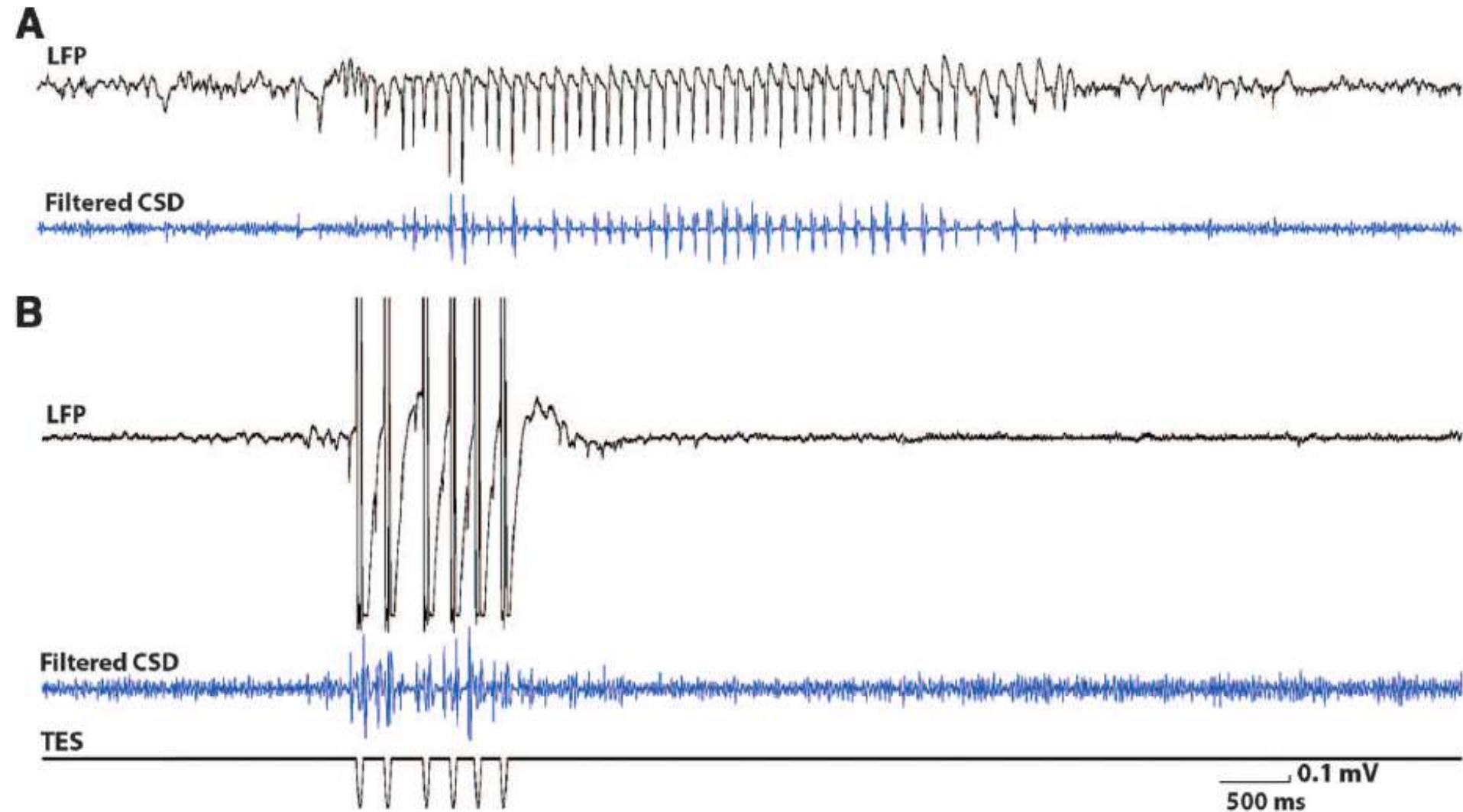




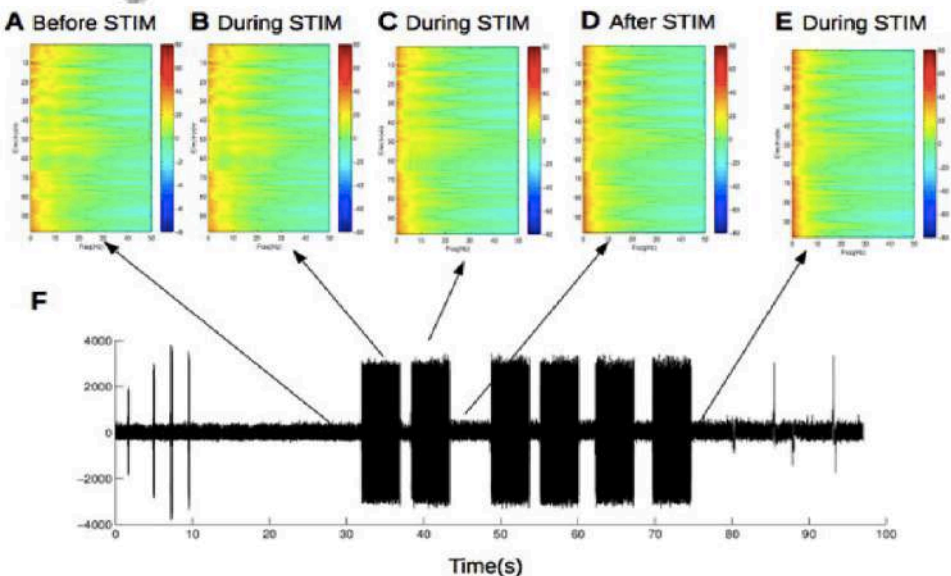
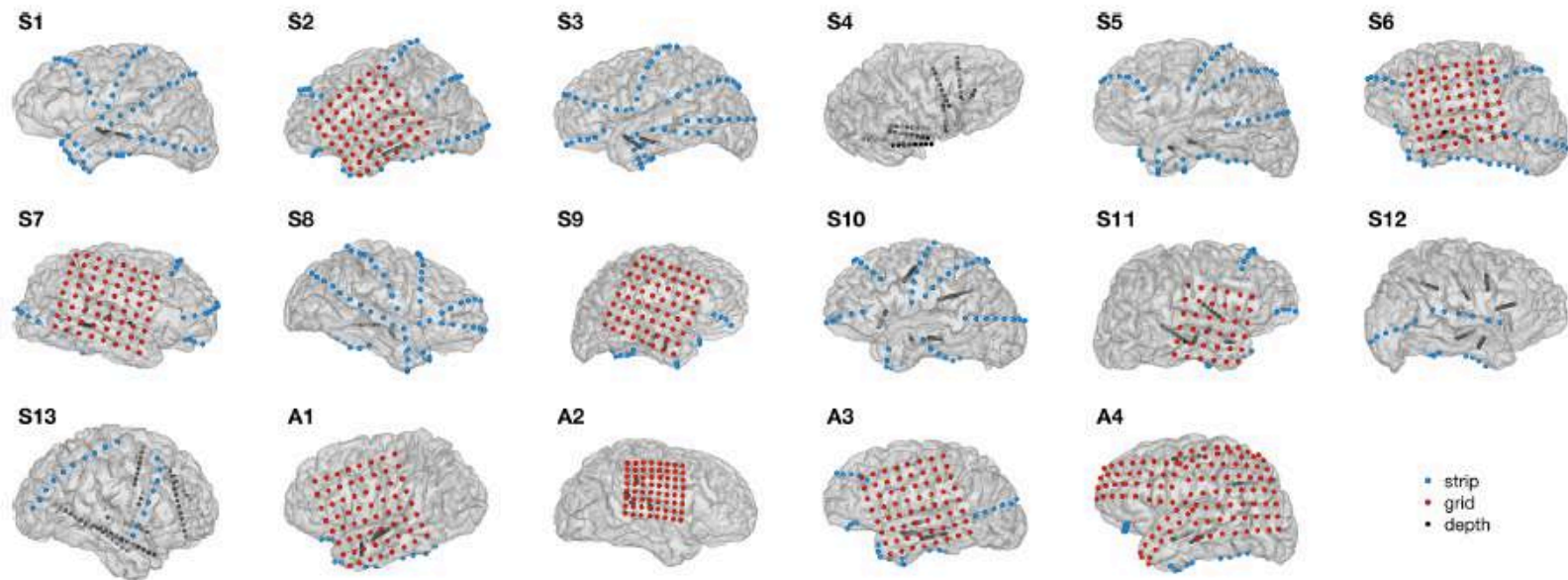
# #4 Network entrainment



# #5 Imposed pattern (closed loop seizure control by TES; rat)



# TES (tACS) in patients with intracranial electrodes



Belen Lafon



Orrin Devinsky



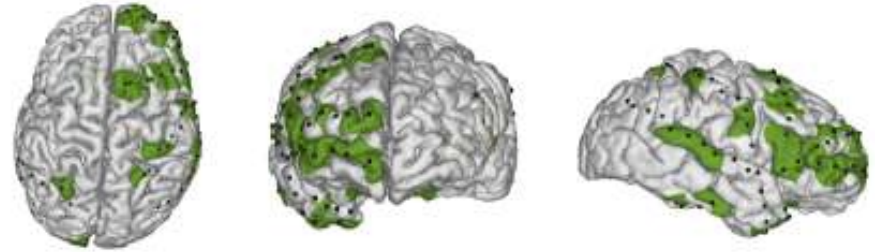
Anli Liu

Lafon, Henin, Huang, Friedman, Melloni, Thesen, Doyle, Buzsaki, Devinsky, Parra, Liu **Nat Comm** 2017

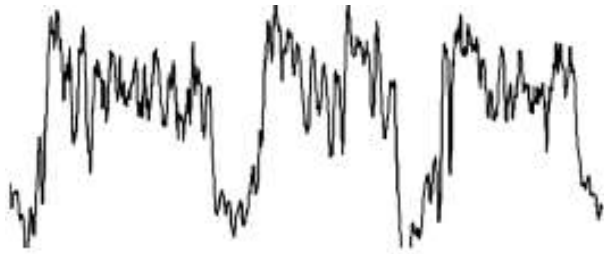
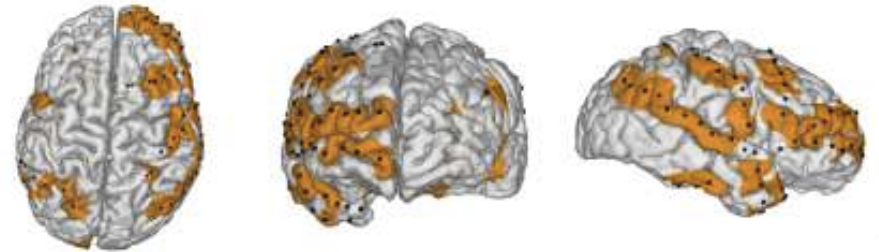
# TES (+ACS) fails to entrain cortical rhythms

Slow oscillation-  
spindle cross-  
frequency coupling  
(spontaneous)

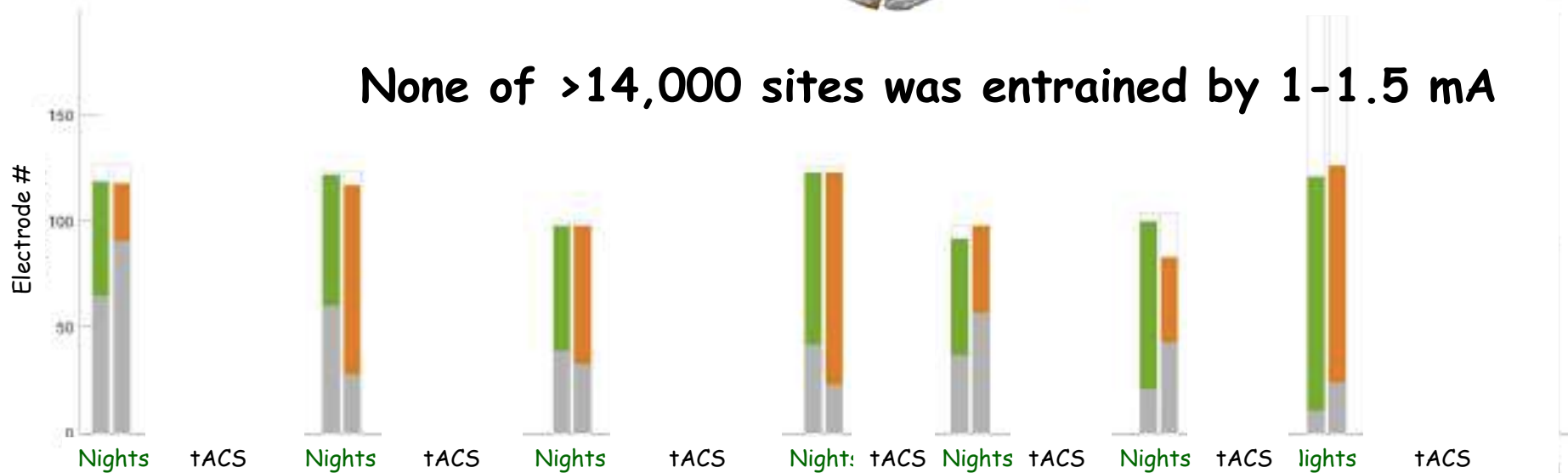
Night 1



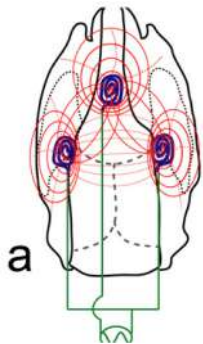
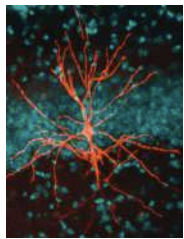
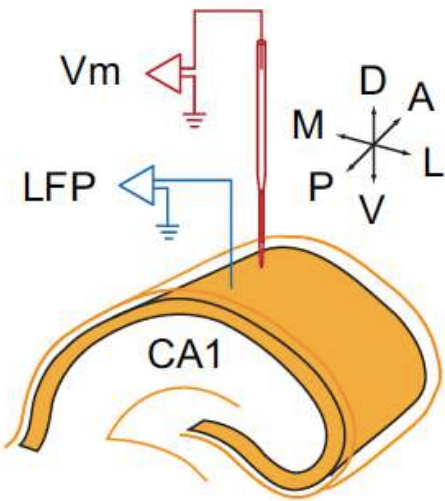
Night 2



None of >14,000 sites was entrained by 1-1.5 mA

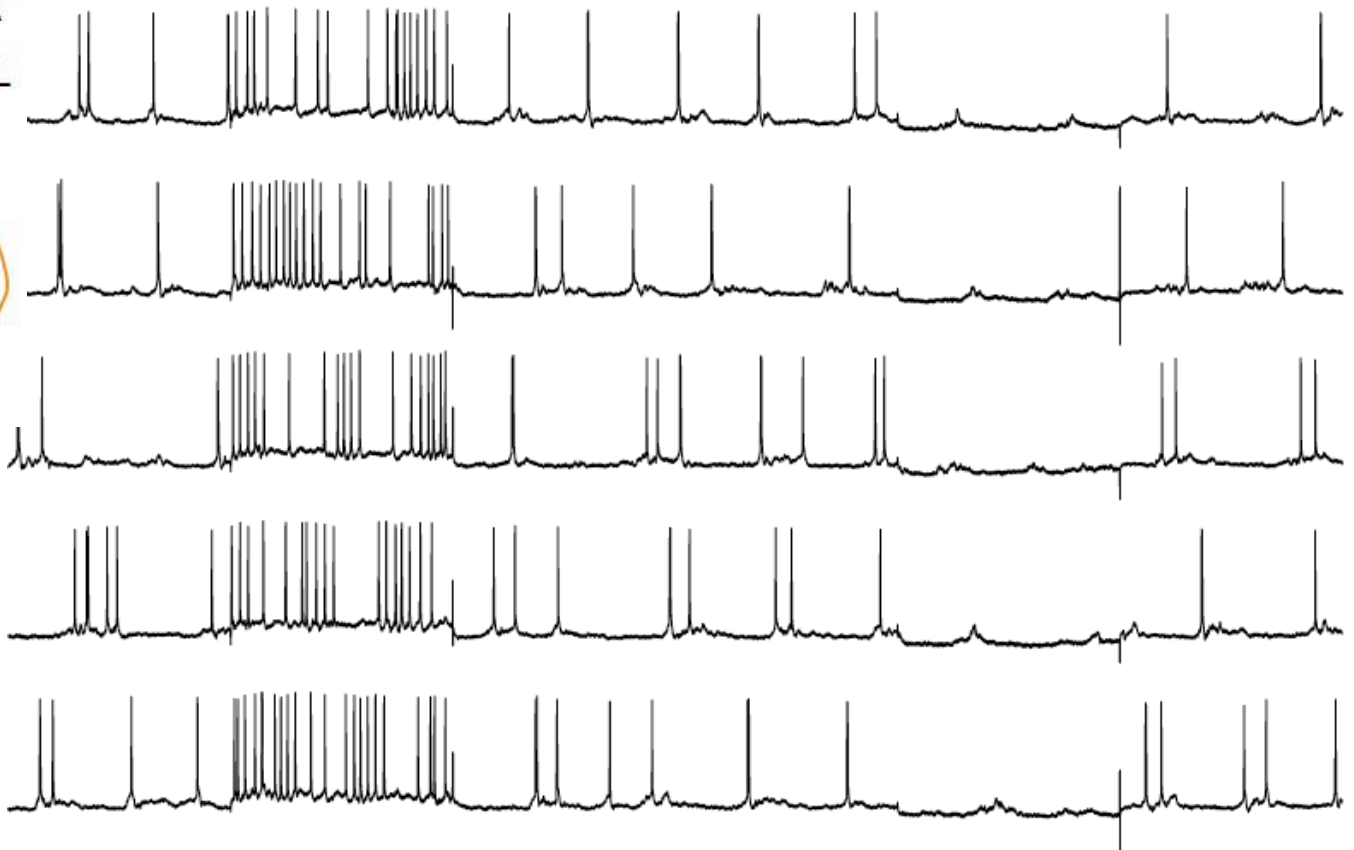


# Intracellular responses to transcranial stimulation



Mihaly  
Vöröslakos

Skull (in vivo > 1 V/m)



+800 µA

-800 µA

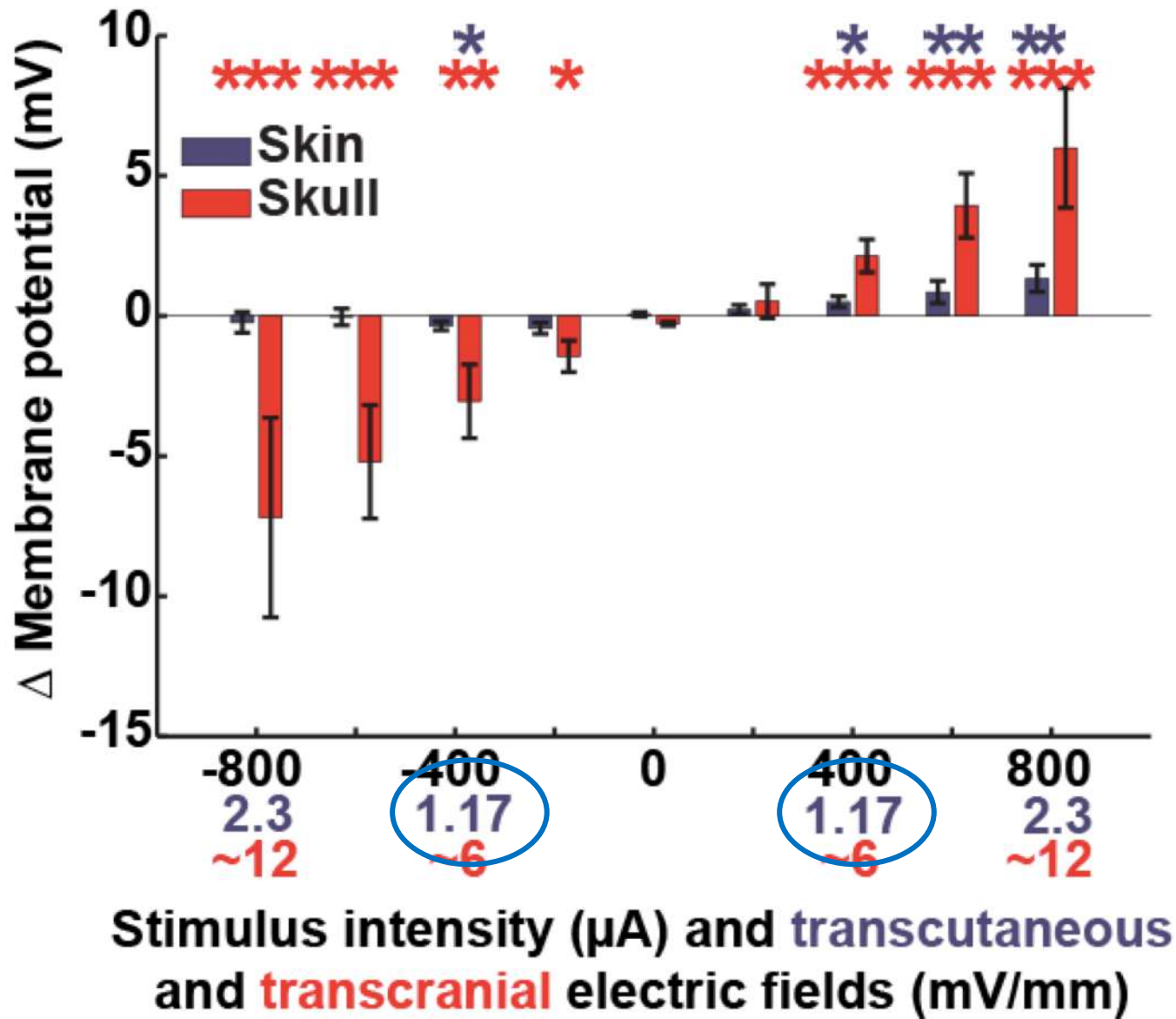
50 mV

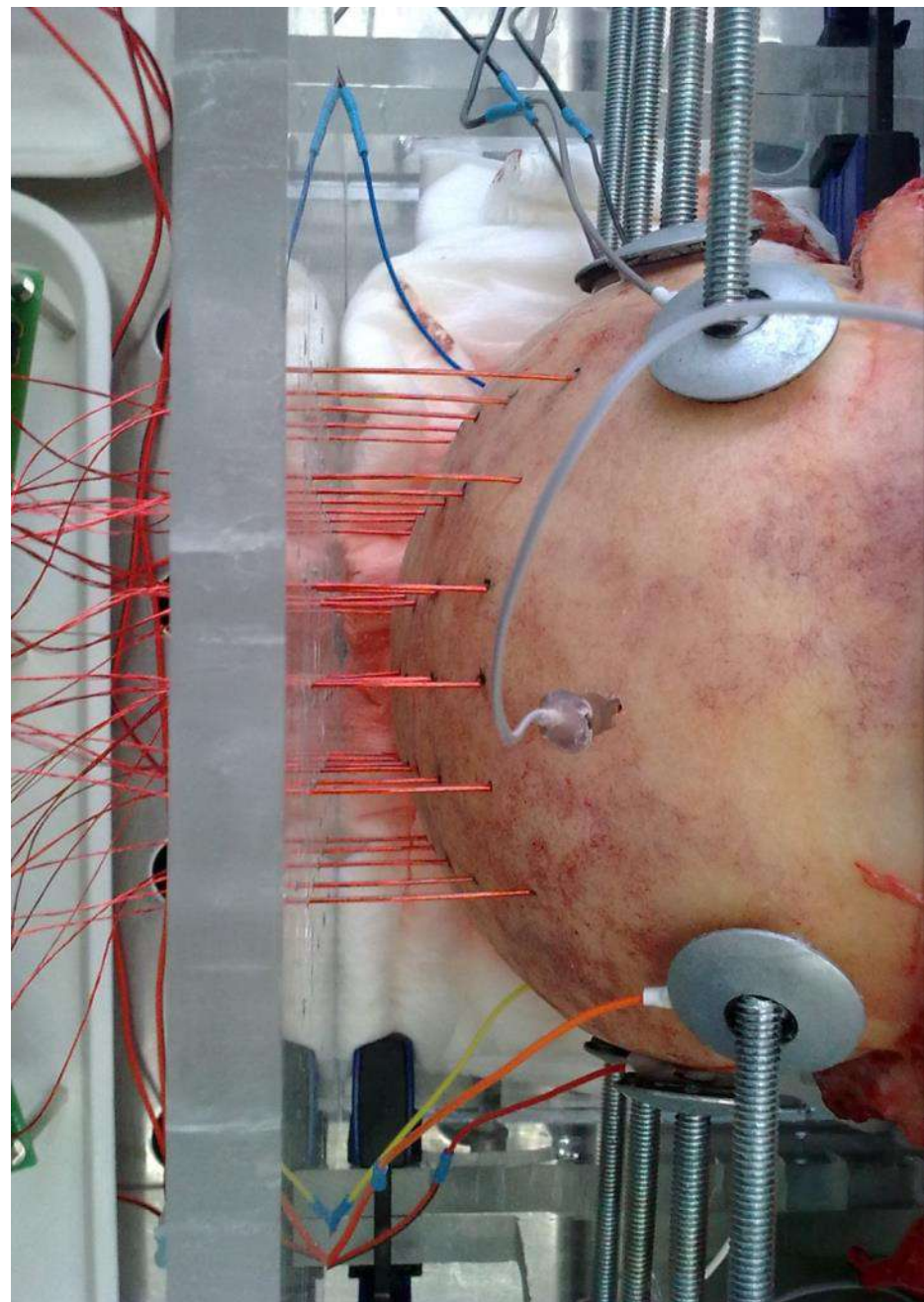
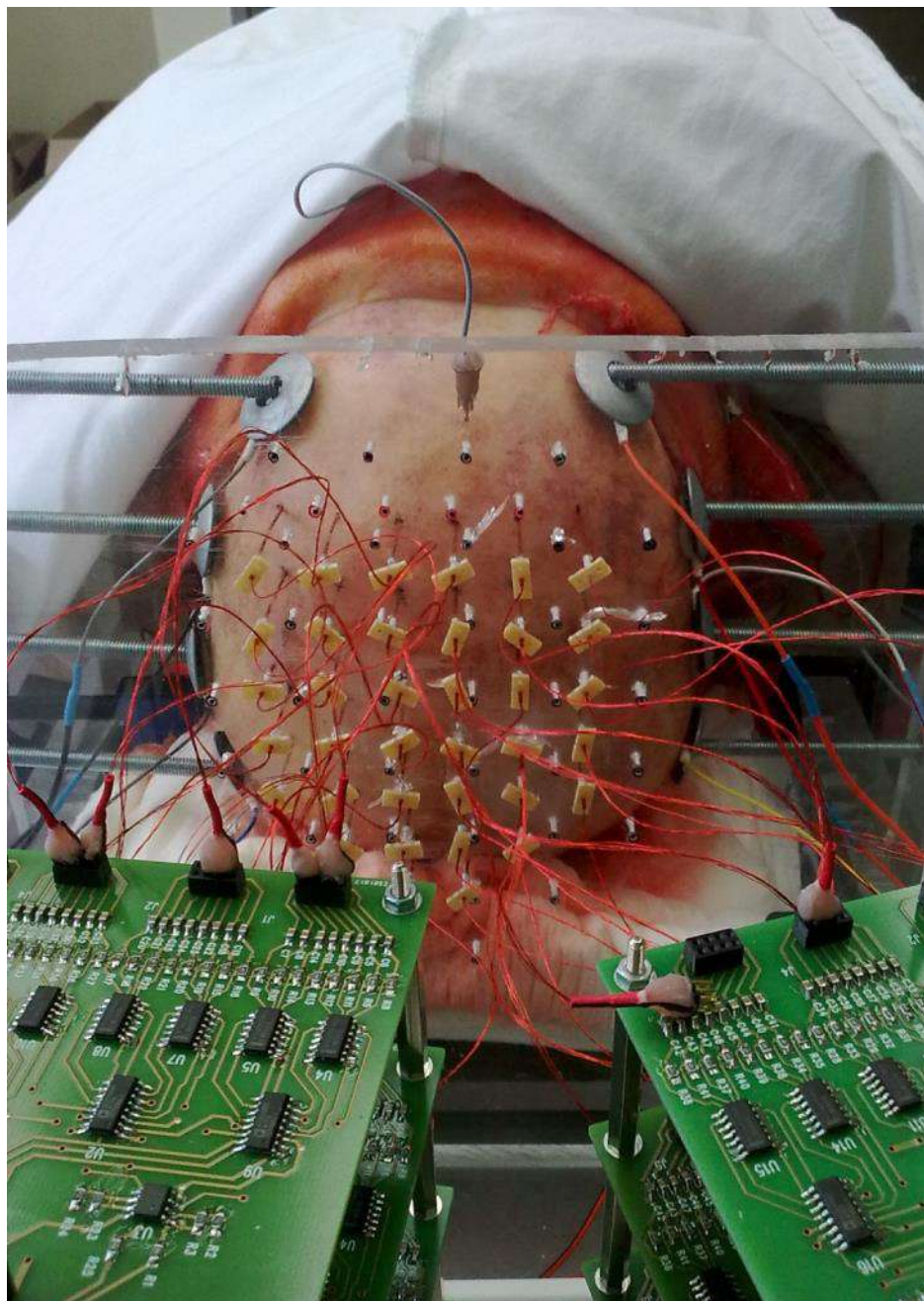
2 s



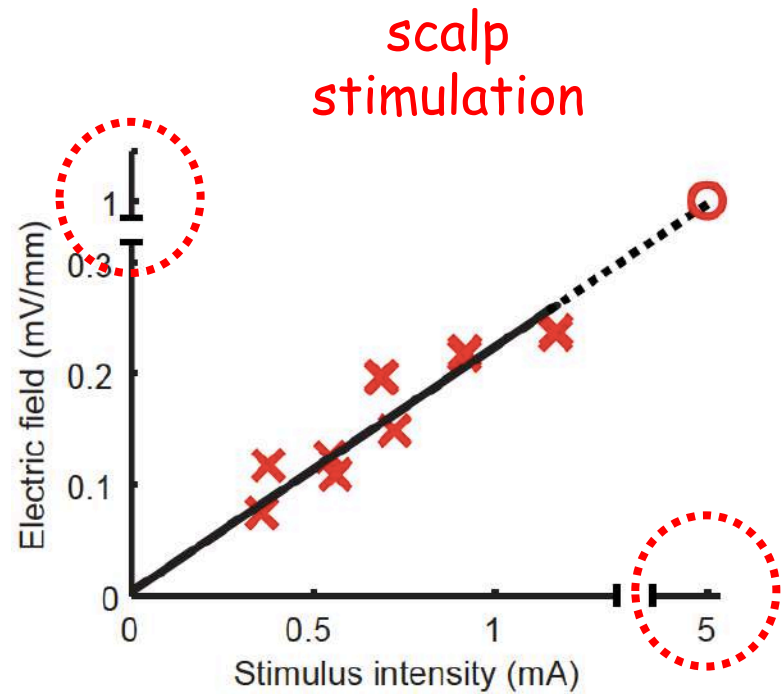
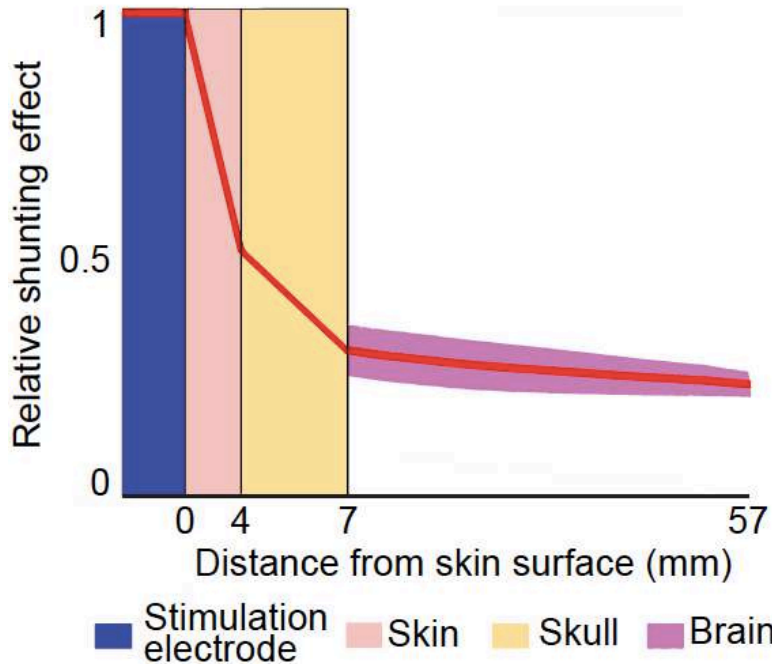
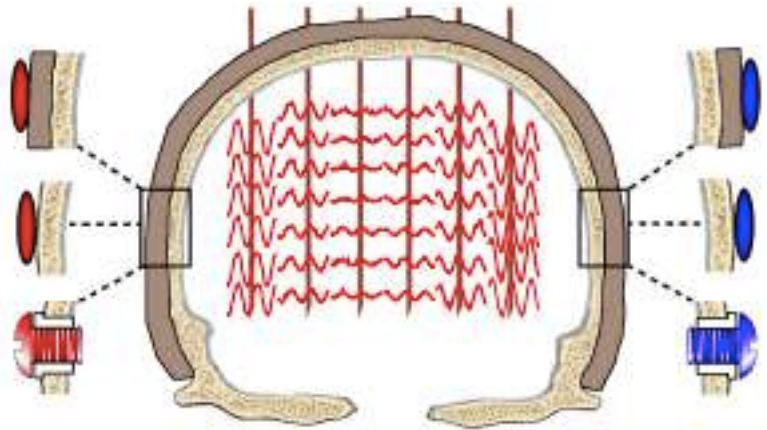
Vöröslakos, Yuichi Takeuchi, Brinyiczki, Zombori, Oliva, Fernández-Ruiz, Kozák, Kincses, Iványi, Buzsáki, Berényi **Nature Comm** 2018

# Transcutaneous vs transcranial stimulation (~5-fold difference)



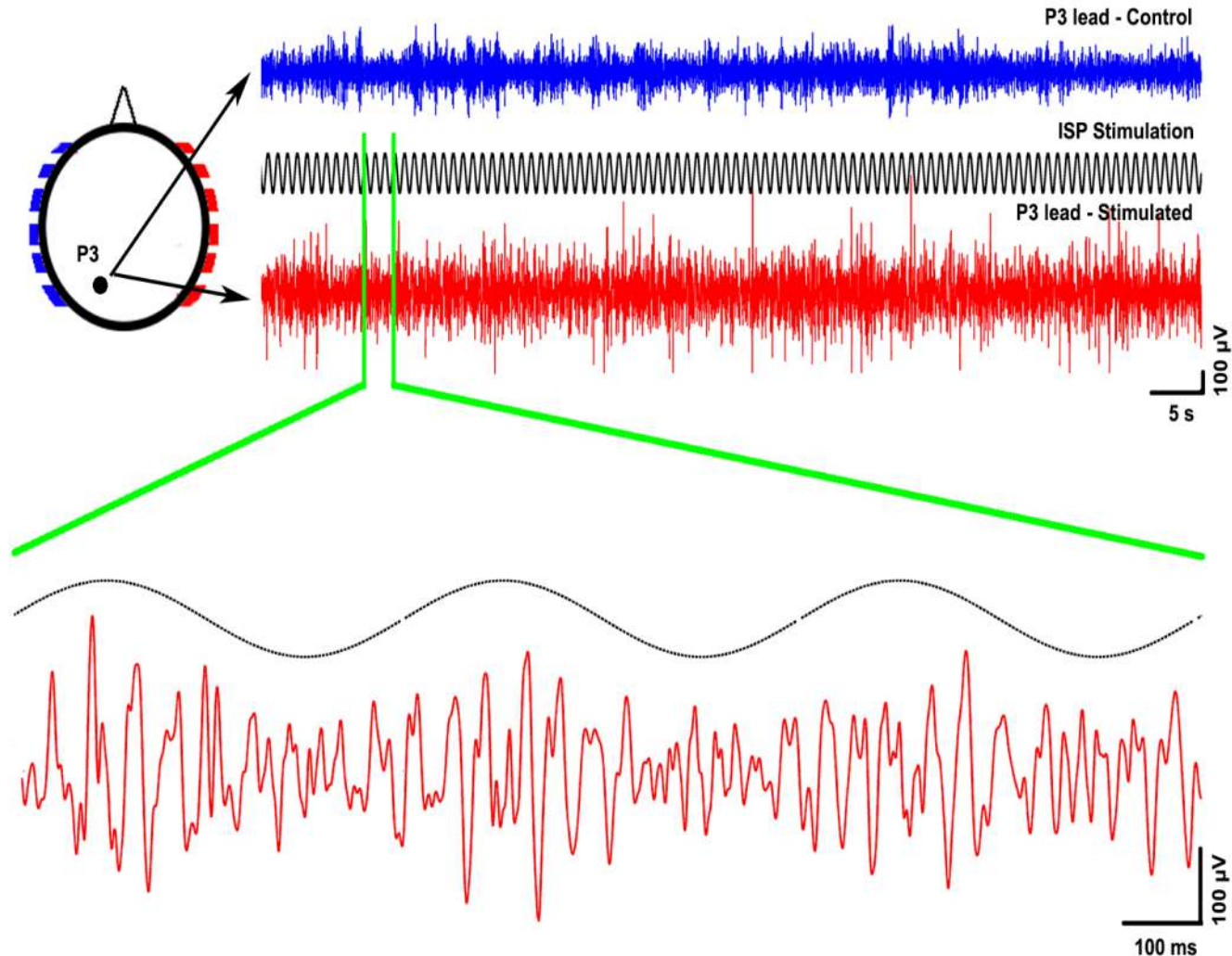


# Transcutaneous vs transcranial stimulation in human cadavers



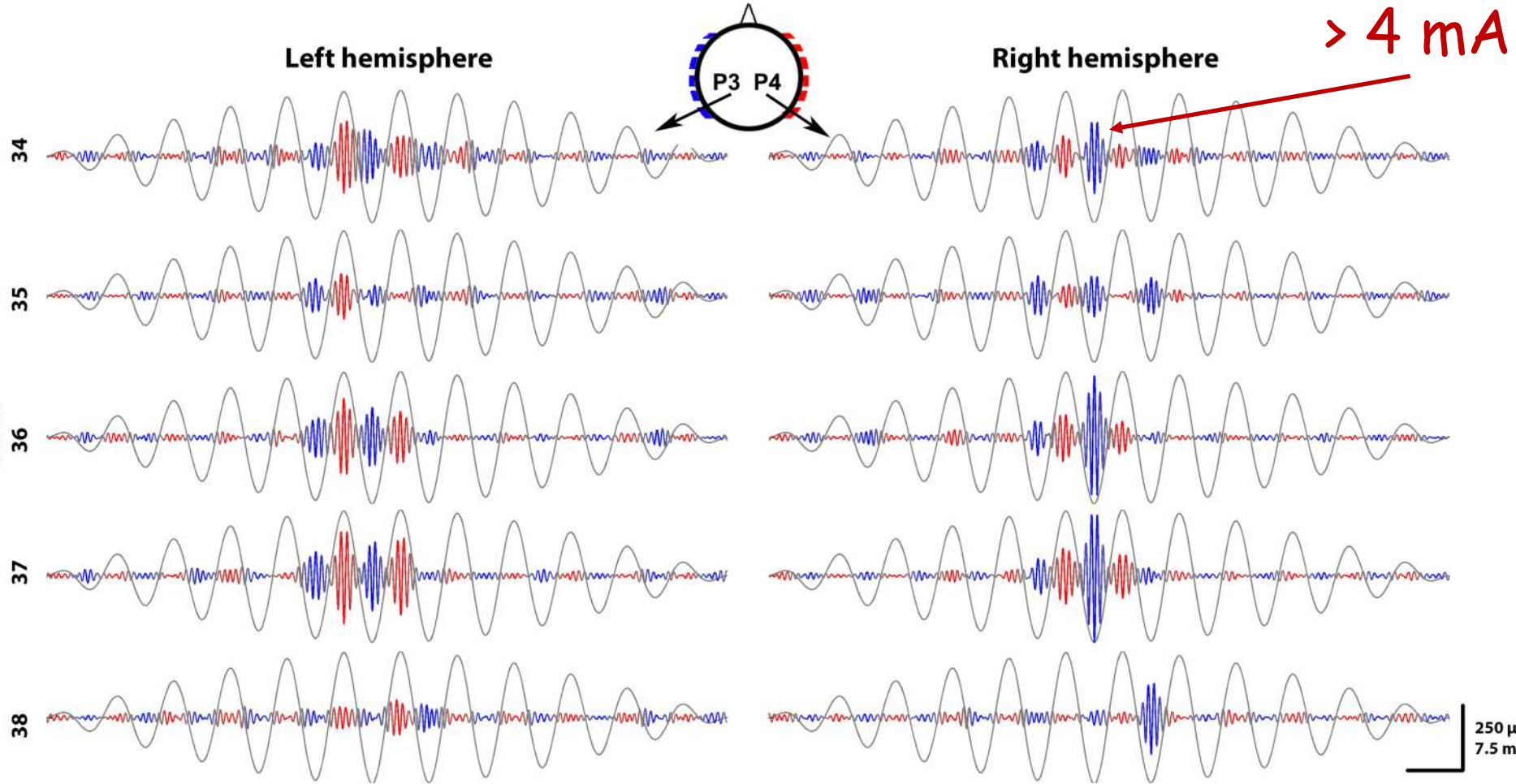


# Intersectional short pulse (ISP) stimulation induces intracranial neuronal effects



# Intersectional short pulse (ISP) stimulation in human subjects

## Reduced scalp effects, more intracerebral current delivery



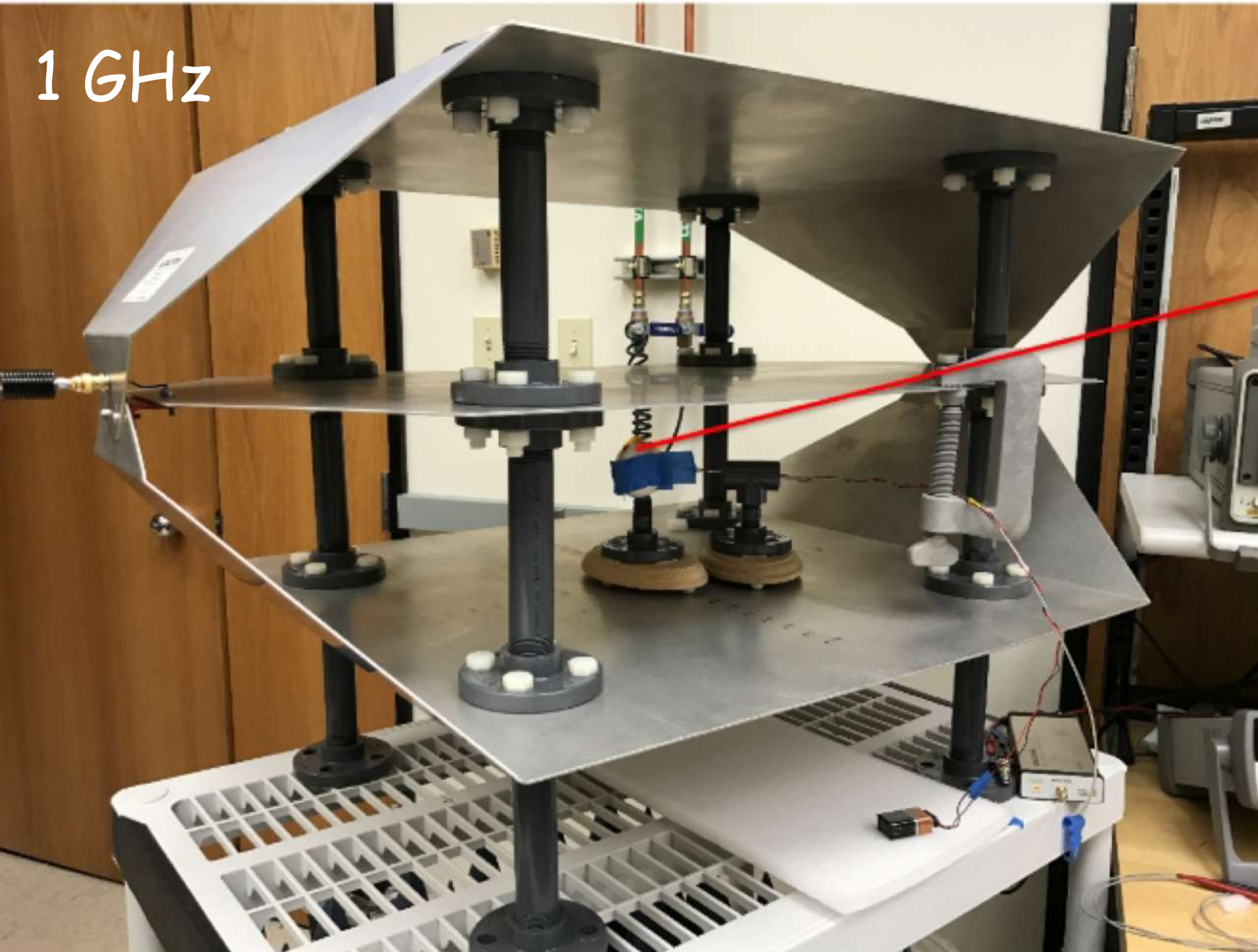
# Transcranial electrical stimulation (TES)

- (i) Works! - under appropriate conditions
- (ii) Intersectional pulse stimulation allows focused stimulation (increased brain/scalp current ratio)
- (iii) ~ **1 mV/mm** voltage gradient is needed to entrain spikes and affect LFP (>**4.5 mA** scalp stimulation)
- (iv) Our results do not contradict the efficacy of TES by non-network-mediated mechanisms at lower stimulus intensities

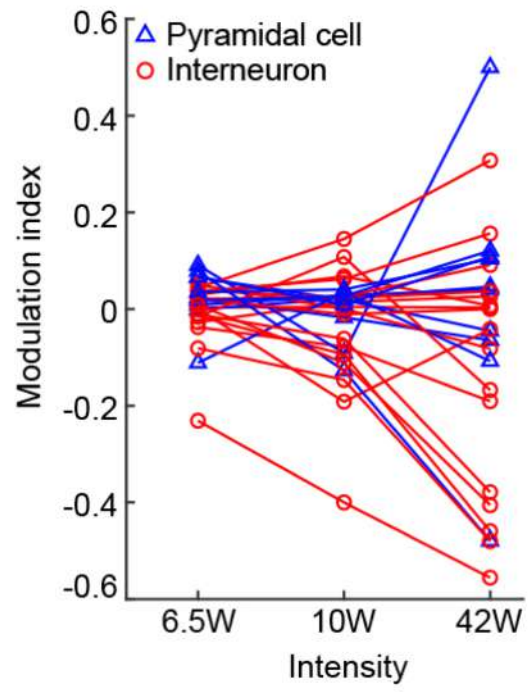
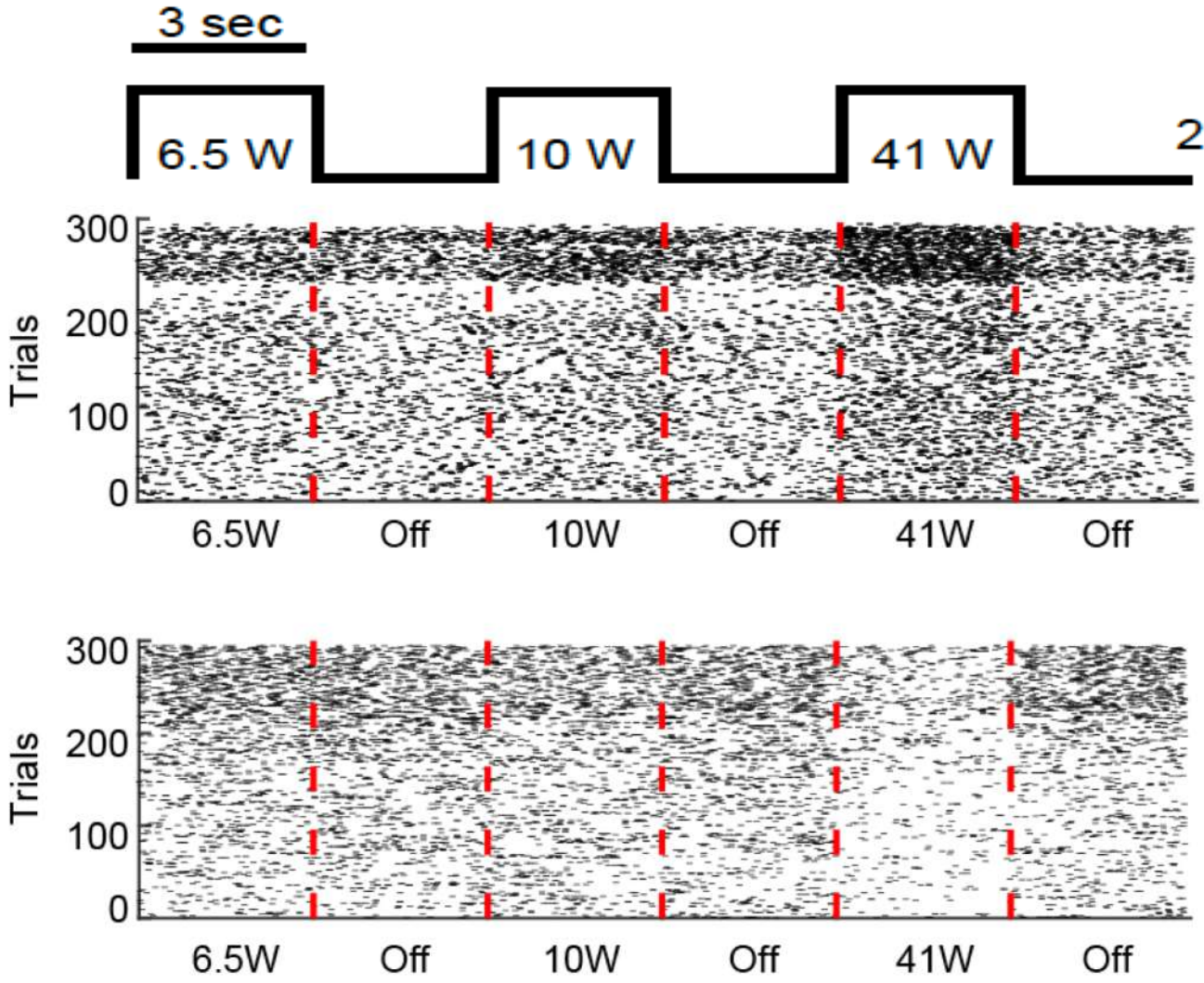
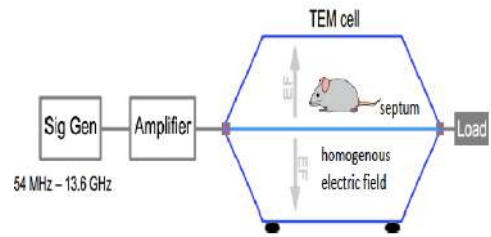
# Non-invasive RF stimulation of neurons

1 GHz

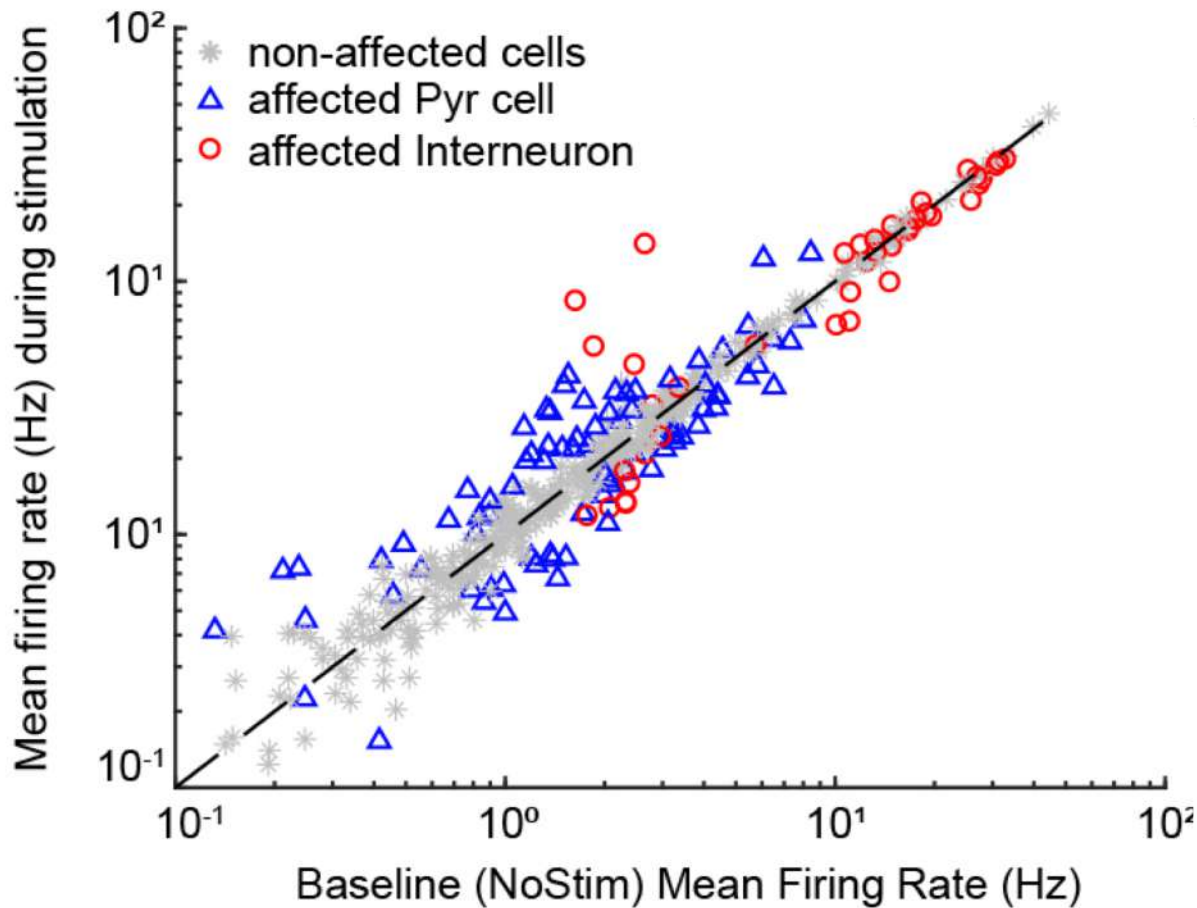
Egg



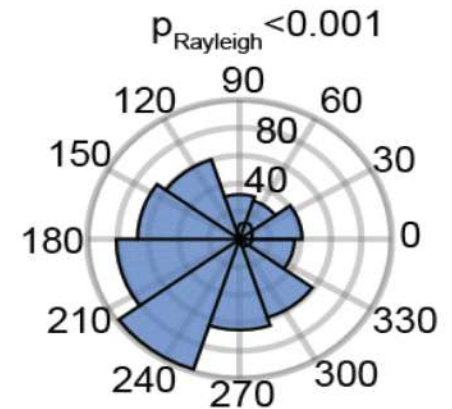
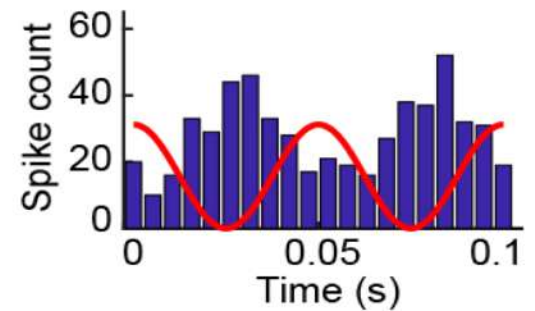
# Amplitude modulation of RF fields



# Non-invasive RF stimulation of neurons



20 Hz entrainment





Mihaly Voroslakos



Anli Liu



Antal Berenyi



Orrin Devinsky



Werner Doyle



Antal Berenyi

Jennifer Gelinis

Frank Zhao

Dion Khodagholy