A neural circuit model for motor control in C.elegans

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Introduction

Motor control - information processing related activities that are carried out by the central nervous system to organize the musculoskeletal system.

Neural circuit - functional entity of interconnected neurons that is able to regulate its own activity.

Why C. elegans?

- Widely studied nervous system
- Relatively simple
- Reliable data easily available

Neural circuit for motor control in C.elegans

From the paper "The structure of the nervous system of the nematode Caenorhabditis elegans" by J. G. White et al it was found that -

- 18 neurons are involved in gentle touch stimulation
 - 6 sensory
 - 10 interneurons
 - 2 motor neurons
- Sensory neurons belong to the class ALM, AVM, PLM, PVM.
- Interneurons are from classes PVC,AVD,LUA,AVA,AVB.
- Two motor neurons are for anteior and prosterior touch.



Neural circuit diagram



Modeling neurons

Considerations :

- Position
- Output range
- Sensitivity



Neuron characteristic

$$O_n = \frac{C_n}{I + \exp(-A_n(I_n - B_n))}$$

An : inclination with output function

Bn : value of the stimulation input at which the output of the neuron takes a central value

Cn : stimulation reception sensitivity

Output Characteristic of a neuron model





Interneuron layer

- The output characteristics of interneurons are also expressed in the same way as sensory neurons
- The input I_n to the interneuron H_n is the sum of a value that multiplies the connection weight.

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$$\mathbf{I}_{n} = \mathbf{w}_{a,n}\mathbf{I}_{a} + \mathbf{w}_{b,n}\mathbf{I}_{b} + \mathbf{w}_{c,n}\mathbf{I}_{c} + \mathbf{g}_{d,n}\mathbf{I}_{d} + \mathbf{g}_{e,n}\mathbf{I}_{e}$$

- Connection weight of synaptic junction is represented as w_{i,j} whereas that for gap junction is depicted as g_{i,j}
- $\mathbf{w}_{i,j} \neq \mathbf{w}_{j,i}$ however $g_{i,j} = g_{j,i}$

Motor neurons

 Characteristics of the two motor neurons are same as interneurons and fire as per the strength of stimulation

Weight of the synapses

- Assumption Current in the axon is equally distributed to the synapses
- Weight of synapses from neuron n can be represented as w_{n,i} = 1/(number of neurons with which neuron n forms synapse)
- Gap junction synapses with equal wigthage in both directions, so Weight of gap junction = ½(Weight of synapse of a neuron)

Final Circuit



Work to be done

- Feedback loops need to be implemented
- Weight of synapses and gap junction is to be calculated

References :

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[3] Piggot B.J et al, The Neural circuits and synaptic mechanisms underlying motor initiation in C.elegans.

[4] Sakai Y et al, Computational Algorithms and neuronal network models underlying decision processes.

THANK YOU !!