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Oscillatory dynamics in the frontoparietal attention network during sustained attention in the ferret

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Summary

Sustained attention requires the coordination of neural activity across multiple cortical areas in the frontoparietal network, in particular prefrontal cortex (PFC) and posterior parietal cortex (PPC). Previous work has demonstrated that activity in these brain regions is coordinated by neuronal oscillations of the local field potential (LFP). However, the underlying coordination of activity in terms of organization of single unit (SU) spiking activity have remained poorly understood, particularly in a freely-moving task with unconstrained network dynamics. We found that long-range functional connectivity between anatomically connected PFC and PPC was mediated by oscillations in the theta frequency band. SU activity in PFC was phase-locked to theta oscillations in PPC; spiking activity in PFC and PPC was locked to local high-gamma activity. Together, our results support a model in which frequency-specific synchronization mediates functional connectivity between and within PFC and PPC of the frontoparietal attention network in the freely moving animal.

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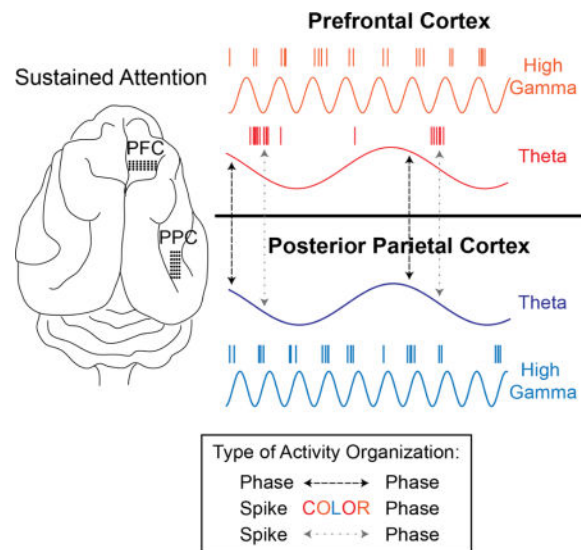
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Sellers et al. investigate the neural correlates of sustained attention in the frontoparietal network using electrophysiology in the prefrontal and posterior parietal cortices. They demonstrate that theta oscillations mediate synchronization of PFC and PPC in a task-dependent manner. Spiking activity was coordinated by local and long-range activity, relying on different frequencies.



State- and behavior-dependent modulation of cortical oscillations is ubiquitous in both humans and animal models (Buzsaki and Draguhn, 2004, Engel et al., 2001). The hierarchical organization of oscillatory activity is particularly important for inter-area organization (Lisman and Jensen, 2013). The synchronization of oscillations across brain regions has been suggested to underlie effective communication across neuronal groups (Fries, 2005, Sarnthein et al., 1998, Varela et al., 2001). Within neuronal ensembles, synchronization in the gamma frequency band is commonly found in activated networks and increases the strength of neuronal input to other regions (Fries, 2009). Oscillatory activity appears to coordinate neuronal spiking within and across multiple brain regions (Canolty et al., 2010). Such preferential spiking activity, organized according to the phase of frequency-specific oscillations, is particularly important for the encoding of discrete information, such as different objects in memory (Siegel et al., 2009). When oscillatory coupling becomes pathologically strong or weak, local spike synchrony becomes perturbed and neuronal communication is disrupted (Voytek and Knight, 2015). However, we still do not have a clear understanding of the multiplexed organization of spiking and oscillatory activity within and across brain regions.

Visual attention is ideal for investigating the organization of intra- and inter-area interaction dynamics since it requires coordination of activity both within and across brain regions (Clayton et al., 2015, Posner and Petersen, 1990, Womelsdorf and Fries, 2007), potentially with frequency-specific structure. Here, we focus on sustained attention, which can be defined as the selective prioritization of the neural representations of a specific task for a continuous amount of time (Buschman and Kastner, 2015). The activation of a number of cortical (frontal, parietal, temporal, occipital) as well as subcortical (thalamic and midbrain) regions is commonly observed in attention task-related fMRI studies (Petersen and Posner,

2012, Scolari et al., 2015, Langner and Eickhoff, 2013, Corbetta and Shulman, 2002). In particular, the frontoparietal attention network is activated during attention-demanding visuospatial tasks (Katsuki and Constantinidis, 2012). Limited work has shown that prefrontal cortex (PFC) and posterior parietal cortex (PPC) exhibit LFP synchrony in beta (22–34Hz) and gamma (35–55Hz) frequencies in the head-fixed non-human primate during top-down and bottom-up attention, respectively (Buschman and Miller, 2007). However, the neurophysiological correlates of sustained attention at the finer-time scale of organizing SU activity are less clear. Furthermore, little is known about the interaction dynamics of these areas during naturalistic freely moving behavior; traditional head-fixed paradigms preclude natural movement and impose an artificial state of limited behavior. To fill this gap, we investigated LFP oscillations and single unit (SU) activity and their relationship both within and between PFC and PPC in the freely moving ferret during a task that requires visual sustained attention, the 5-choice serial reaction time task (5-CSRTT) (Carli et al., 1983, Bari et al., 2008). There is growing evidence that the synchronized neuronal activity underlying low-frequency oscillations mediates long-range organization while neuronal activity contributing to higher-frequency gamma oscillations organizes local activity (von Stein et al., 2000, Kopell et al., 2000). It has not been fully elucidated if the same frequency structure applies to the fine-temporal scale of spiking activity organization across brain areas. Thus, as an extension of the aforementioned EEG and modeling findings, we hypothesized that local organization of spiking activity during sustained attention is mediated by high frequency activity, while long-range organization relies on low-frequency oscillations.

Results

Animals performed a sustained attention task, the 5-CSRTT, during simultaneous recording of LFP and spiking activity in PFC and PPC (Figure 1a, b, and d). In this self-paced task, animals initiated trials to start a five second sustained attention period, during which no stimuli were presented. Correct response of the animal touching the window where the stimulus was presented resulted in a water reward. Animals performed this task with high accuracy (Figure 1c, performance of Animal C; see Figure S1 for performance of other animals; mean percent correct trials across recording sessions \pm std: Animal A = 81.8 ± 7.89 ; Animal B = 78.2 ± 9.39 , Animal C = 78.9 ± 7.01). We focused on the time period 5 s prior to trial initiation to 7 s after initiation, which encompassed the five second sustained attention period of interest; subsequent analyses included only trials with correct behavioral responses in which the animal was facing the screen at the time of stimulus onset. For a subset of analyses, we also looked at neuronal activity aligned to correct touch. In total, we analyzed 42 sessions (Animal A = 7, Animal B = 16, Animal C = 19) with a total of 2418 trials (mean number of correct trials per recording \pm std: Animal A = 35.14 ± 7.47 , Animal B = 50.88 ± 22.27 , Animal C = 71.47 ± 9.06). Signals recorded on electrode arrays were spike sorted; we analyzed 458 single units in PFC (Animal A = 155, Animal B = 172, Animal C = 131) and 397 single units in PPC (Animal A = 193, Animal B = 142, Animal C = 62).

The frontoparietal attention network in humans and monkeys exhibits rich anatomical connectivity (Szczeplanski et al., 2013, Cavada and Goldman-Rakic, 1989). Since nothing is known about the frontoparietal attention network in the ferret, we conducted a separate

tracing study ($n = 4$ animals) to determine if PFC and PPC exhibit direct anatomical connectivity. We performed anterograde tracing using rAAV5-CaMKII-GFP injected into PFC (Figures 2a–c and Figures S2a–c) and retrograde tracing using CTB injected into PPC (Figures 2d–f and Figures S2d–f). Results from both of these tracing methods were in agreement and demonstrated direct anatomical connections from PFC to PPC. Recording locations were verified with histology (Figure S3), and correspond to the PFC and PPC locations from the tracing study.

Task-Modulated Spiking Activity and Spectral Power in Select Frequencies

We first investigated how spiking activity was modulated during the task (Figure 3). We found 86.7% of PFC units and 85.1% of PPC units were modulated during the peristimulus period (-5 to 7 s relative to initiation) (Figure 3a left, percent of significantly task-modulated PFC units for each animal shown in color: Animal A = 80.7%, Animal B = 89.5%, Animal C = 90.1%; Figure 3b left, PPC units: Animal A = 77.2%, Animal B = 94.4%, Animal C = 88.7%). The largest breakpoints for each significantly modulated unit indicate at what time the greatest change in firing rate occurred (Figures 3a and b, right).

Next, we looked for modulation of LFP spectral power during the task, defined as an increase or decrease of spectral power. The PFC spectra reflected $1/f$ properties with no local maxima (Figure 3c left, averaged across recording sessions for Animal C). Delta, theta, and alpha power were significantly lower following touch compared to both before and after initiation (ANOVA, delta: $F(2, 7392) = 174$, $p < 0.001$; theta: $F(2, 7392) = 182.1$, $p < 0.001$; alpha: $F(2, 7392) = 19.6$, $p < 0.001$); power was not different before and after initiation for any frequency band. There were no differences between before initiation, after initiation, and after touch in beta power ($F(2, 7392) = 0.12$, $p = 0.89$) or gamma power ($F(2, 7392) = 0.6$, $p = 0.55$). Overall, all these differences were quite small.

In contrast, PPC exhibited a local peak in activity at 5Hz (theta) (Figure 3c right, averaged across recording sessions for Animal C; insets show example traces of LFP activity in the theta frequency band after initiation and after touch). Delta and theta power were both task modulated (ANOVA, delta: $F(2, 7392) = 97.5$, $p < 0.001$; theta: $F(2, 7392) = 309.4$, $p < 0.001$). Delta and theta power were strongest after initiation, showing a 1.23% and 1.5% increase, respectively, from before initiation and weakest after touch. Alpha and beta power were stronger after touch compared to before and after initiation (alpha: $F(2, 7392) = 167.1$, $p < 0.001$; beta: $F(2, 7392) = 253.4$, $p < 0.001$); there was no significant difference between before and after initiation. Gamma and high gamma (80–120Hz) power were modestly increased during the sustained attention period compared to baseline (0.7% and 0.6% increase, respectively), but there was no difference between after touch and either condition ($F(2, 7392) = 6.56$, $p = 0.001$). Overall, changes in spectral power were very small during the task. Because of the spectral peak in theta and our original hypothesis, we chose to focus our subsequent investigation on the organization of local and long-range activity within the theta, gamma, and high gamma frequency bands.

Effective Connectivity and Task-Modulated Theta Phase Synchronization between PFC and PPC

Having demonstrated that select LFP frequencies exhibit task-dependent modulation in power, we next asked if activity in PFC and PPC was coordinated within these frequency bands. To assess synchronization between these areas across time and frequency, we calculated the phase-locking value (PLV) (Lachaux et al., 1999) between simultaneously recorded channel pairs in PFC and PPC (mean number of electrode pairs for each recording \pm std: Animal A = 779.14 ± 131.76 , Animal B = 683.53 ± 212.55 , Animal C = 498.32 ± 221.31). PLV can be conceptualized as a metric assessing connectivity or phase synchronization between two brain regions. We found prominent 5Hz theta phase synchronization before trial initiation (-3 to -1 s relative to trial initiation) and after trial initiation (1 to 3 s relative to initiation), but absence of phase synchronization following correct touch response (1 to 3 s relative to touch). A momentary disruption in this between-area communication was also evident at the time of trial initiation (-0.5 to 0.5 s relative to trial initiations) (Figure 4a, phase at 5Hz of example raw traces from a single channel pair; Figure 4c, significant PLV for Animal A across recordings; Figure S4). For all animals, 5Hz was the most prominent carrier frequency of between-region phase synchronization (Figure 4b). The periods before initiation and after initiation showed the most prominent phase locking, and were not significantly different in strength (paired t-test, before initiation vs after initiation: $t(4I) = -0.29$, $p = 0.77$). Strikingly, phase locking between PFC and PPC was abolished after touch (Figure 4d, paired t-test, before initiation vs after touch: $t(4I) = 9.25$, $P < 0.001$; after initiation vs after touch: $t(4I) = 7.94$, $p < 0.001$). Additionally, 76% of recordings showed decreased PLV at 5Hz during initiation compared to before and after initiation (Figure 4e, paired t-test, before vs during: $t(4I) = 3.24$, $p = 0.002$; after vs during: $t(4I) = 3.36$, $p = 0.002$).

Average phase lags across all recordings (PFC phase minus PPC phase) were small for all three animals (Figure 4f, Mean phase lags in degrees before initiation: Animal A = 27.0 , Animal B = 5.4 , Animal C = -11.2 ; after initiation: Animal A = 24.2 , Animal B = 8.4 , Animal C = -5.92), indicating that there may be direct interactions between these regions rather than a common input to both regions. However, this is not conclusive given that the average phase lag was not consistently positive or negative across the three animals, and thus it is unclear which oscillation is leading the other.

To test for directionality in the connectivity between PFC and PPC, we calculated spectral Granger causality between these brain areas. We found evidence of bi-directional effective connectivity in the theta frequency band during the sustained attention period with no clear preference for one of the two directions (Figure 4g, left: mean spectral Granger causality averaged across all animals \pm 1 SEM, t-test comparing directions $t(82) = 0.38$, $p = 0.70$). Interestingly, we also found evidence for effective connectivity in the beta frequency band, significantly stronger in the bottom-up direction ($t(82) = -3.45$, $p < 0.001$). During the period after touch, theta Granger causality was significantly weaker in both directions compared to the attention period (Figure 4g, right: $t(82) = -3.57$, $p < 0.001$ and $t(82) = -5.45$, $p < 0.001$). Granger causality in the beta frequency range was not different in the top-down and bottom-up directions following touch ($t(82) = -1.27$, $p = 0.21$), but was

significantly weaker in the bottom-up direction after touch compared to after initiation ($t(82) = 2.28, p = 0.03$). Together, this provides further evidence that long-range communication during attention-demanding behavior between PFC and PPC relies on theta oscillations, and this effective connectivity is modulated according to task period.

Unidirectional Long-Range Theta Spike-LFP Phase Locking

Theta phase synchronization and Granger causality between PFC and PPC indicate that this low-frequency oscillation may serve as the substrate for long-range cortico-cortical communication in the state of sustained attention. To confirm that this rhythmic interaction also guides spiking activity, we next assessed if spiking activity across these brain areas was also organized by theta oscillations. Specifically, we tested if the time of spiking in one area was influenced by the phase of the theta oscillation in the other area by calculating time- and frequency-resolved spike-LFP phase locking (Liebe et al., 2012, Totah et al., 2013).

Single units in PFC exhibited a lower firing rate on average compared to SUs in PPC (mean \pm std: Animal A, PFC = 13.35 ± 8.64 Hz, PPC = 16.61 ± 10.21 Hz, $t(346) = -3.17, p = 0.002$; Animal B, PFC = 12.06 ± 9.45 Hz, PPC = 17.72 ± 12.99 Hz, $t(312) = -4.46, p < 0.001$; Animal C, PFC = 10.96 ± 7.30 Hz, PPC = 17.81 ± 11.38 Hz, $t(191) = -5.05, p < 0.001$). Only Animal A exhibited a difference in PFC firing rate before and after trial initiation (mean PFC firing rate before and after initiation \pm std: Animal A, 12.81 ± 8.67 Hz, 13.73 ± 8.73 Hz, $t(154) = -5.12, p < 0.001$), whereas Animals B and C showed different firing rates in PPC before and after trial initiation (mean PPC firing rate before and after initiation \pm std: Animal B, 16.26 ± 11.65 Hz, 18.76 ± 14.11 Hz, $t(141) = -7.45, p < 0.001$; Animal C, 16.37 ± 10.43 Hz, 18.84 ± 12.21 Hz, $t(61) = -5.95, p < 0.001$). In keeping with the phase synchronization and Granger causality in the theta frequency band between PFC and PPC, we found that units in PFC were phase locked to the theta oscillation in PPC (Figure 5a, schematic). As shown by an example unit from Animal A, the strength of spike-LFP phase locking was centered on a narrow band at 5Hz (Figure 5b); a polar histogram shows the distribution of phases of each spike (see Figure S5c for the distribution of preferred phases for all PFC units with significant spike-LFP phase locking to the 5Hz oscillation in PPC). Of the 449 PFC unit – PPC phase pairs analyzed (Animal A = 152, Animal B = 168, Animal C = 129), 30.5% exhibited theta spike-LFP locking (Animal A = 60.5%, Animal B = 13.7%, Animal C = 17.1%), as defined by significant theta spike-LFP phase locking for at least 20% of the trial (Figure 5c, fraction of significantly phase-locking units across time for Animal A; see Figures S5a–b for other animals). Interestingly, phase locking of PFC units to PPC phase did not exhibit any significant fluctuations in strength across the duration of the trial (ANOVA: $F(2,728) = 0.41, p = 0.66$). Furthermore, across all recordings there was no significant change in the fraction of units which exhibited spike-LFP phase locking (ANOVA, $F(2,114) = 1.67, p = 0.19$). There was weak correlation between firing rate and strength of spike-LFP phase locking, significant for two animals (correlation coefficients: Animal A = 0.17, $p = 0.03$; Animal B = 0.09, $p = 0.22$; Animal C = 0.31, $p < 0.001$).

In contrast, there was no sizeable phase locking of PPC units to theta oscillations in PFC. Of the 393 PPC unit – PFC phase pairs analyzed (Animal A = 189, Animal B = 142, Animal C = 62), only 1.8% exhibited theta spike-LFP locking (Figures S5d–f; Animal A = 1.6%,

Animal B = 2.1%, Animal C = 1.6%). There was weak negative correlation between firing rate and strength of spike-LFP phase locking (correlation coefficients: Animal A = -0.22 , $p = 0.003$; Animal B = -0.21 , $p = 0.01$; Animal C = -0.35 , $p = 0.005$). This unidirectional coupling of PFC spikes to the PPC theta phase is in contrast to our finding of bidirectional effectivity connectivity measured with Granger causality. This discrepancy may shed light on the differences in information contained in suprathreshold (spiking) vs. subthreshold (spectral power) signals.

Local Theta and High Gamma Spike-LFP Phase Locking in PFC

Having established the importance of theta oscillations for the long-range coupling of PFC and PPC, we next sought to investigate whether theta oscillations were also implicated in the organization of local processing within each brain area. In principle, both long-range and local processing could rely on the theta oscillation; however, an alternative possibility is that local and long-range synchronization are mediated by different frequencies. In order to disambiguate between these possibilities, we investigated within-area spike-LFP phase locking (phase and units from the same brain area, on neighboring electrodes) across a broad range of frequencies.

We found that both theta and broad high gamma (80–120Hz) are relevant for local organization of spiking activity in deep layers of PFC. An example unit exhibited strong spike-LFP phase locking at 5Hz (Figure 6a and b). Calculating spike-LFP phase locking with the despiked LFP showed similar locking at 5Hz (Figure S6a). See Figure S7c for the distribution of preferred phase of firing for all PFC units with significant spike-LFP phase locking to the 5Hz oscillation in PFC. Having established that theta oscillations contribute to both local and long-range organization of PFC spiking activity, we wanted to see if given units exhibited one or both organization schemes. Of all PFC units with significant spike-LFP phase locking, 56% ($n = 90$) exhibited significant spike-LFP phase locking to both local theta oscillations in PFC and long-range oscillations in PPC, while 15% ($n = 24$) and 29% ($n = 47$) exhibited only local or long-range locking, respectively (Figure 6c).

Another example PFC unit illustrates spike-LFP phase locking broadly in the high gamma frequencies (Figures 6d and e). Again, the spike-LFP synchrony was not an artifact of bleed through spiking activity, as the same profile is evident when using despiked LFP for the calculation (Figure S6b).

At the group level, 447 PFC unit – PFC phase pairs were analyzed (Animal A = 152, Animal B = 168, Animal C = 127) and 25.5% percent exhibited theta spike-LFP locking (Animal A = 50.7%, Animal B = 10.1%, Animal C = 15.8%) and 57.5% to 72.9% exhibited high gamma spike-LFP locking in the 80–120Hz range (Animal A = 66.5% to 82.9%, Animal B = 48.8% to 60.7%, Animal C = 58.3% to 77.2%) (Figure 6f, Animal A; see Figure S7a–b for other animals). In addition to a greater fraction of units being significantly phase-locked to theta and high gamma, the strength of spike-LFP phase locking was greater in these frequencies compared to alpha, beta, and gamma frequencies (Figure 6g, average strength of significant spike-LFP phase locking for Animal A). Spike-LFP phase locking to the theta oscillation was only weakly correlated to overall firing rates in one animal (Animal A, correlation coefficient = 0.18, $p = 0.03$).

High Gamma Spike-LFP Phase Locking Locally in PPC

We next asked if phase-locking to the theta oscillation and high gamma activity is a general principle that is shared by PFC and PPC. To answer this question, we performed the same analysis as above but for PPC units. PPC units showed strong spike-LFP phase locking to high gamma phase; a much smaller subset of PFC units exhibited spike-LFP phase locking to the theta phase. Of the PPC unit – PPC phase pairs analyzed (Animal A = 189, Animal B = 142, Animal C = 64), 8.4% percent exhibited theta spike-LFP locking (Figure 7b, Animal C; see Figure S7d–e for other animals; Animal A = 9.0%, Animal B = 9.2%, Animal C = 4.7%) while 58.0% to 70.0% exhibited high gamma spike-LFP locking in the 80–120Hz range (Animal A = 70.4% to 79.4%, Animal B = 43.7% to 55.6%, Animal C = 53.1% to 73.4%). Similar to the example unit in PFC, spike-LFP phase locking across broad high gamma frequencies is apparent in an example PPC unit (Figure 7c). The relative fraction of units in PPC with local theta coupling differs from the local organization of PFC units.

Taken together, this work points to the coordination of low-frequency (theta) and high-frequency (high gamma, 80–120Hz) activity in organizing spiking activity.

Discussion

We found that PFC and PPC exhibited effective connectivity and task-dependent synchronization in the theta frequency band selectively during a sustained attention task in a freely moving animal. PFC spiking was phase locked to local theta oscillations, local high-gamma activity, and to long-range PPC theta oscillations. PPC spiking was primarily phase locked to local high-gamma activity. This suggests that overall regulation of neuronal processing during sustained attention is coordinated by a combination of local and long-range activity, relying on different frequencies.

Relevance of PFC and PPC to Sustained Attention

Attention is a broad construct which has been defined as “the selective prioritization of the neural representations that are most relevant to one’s current behavioral goal” (Buschman and Kastner, 2015). Sustained attention, one facet of overall attention, involves focusing on one task for a continuous amount of time. The behavioral task in this study, the 5-CSRTT, includes aspects of the continuous performance task used in humans and has been used extensively in assessing sustained attention in animals (Robbins, 1998). We recorded from PFC in the rostral-most portion of the anterior sigmoid gyrus, similar to previous studies (Fritz et al., 2010) and the caudal portion of PPC located on the suprasylvian gyrus. This area of PFC in ferrets has been shown to have reciprocal connections with the mediodorsal nucleus of the thalamus (Duque and McCormick, 2010), and appears to be responsible for behaviorally-relevant selection of sensory stimuli (Fritz et al., 2010, Zhou et al., 2016). Our recording and tracer injection locations agreed with localization of PPC as previously defined in the ferret (Manger et al., 2002, Foxworthy and Meredith, 2011, Foxworthy et al., 2013).

Through anterograde and retrograde tracing, we found that these areas in the ferret exhibit direct anatomical connections. In humans, direct frontoparietal connectivity assessed using

diffusion tensor imaging found that the strength of white-matter fibers is related to the efficiency of attentional selection in visuospatial tasks (Tuch et al., 2005). Taken together, our tracing results suggest that in ferrets, these regions of PFC and PPC may be homologous to aspects of the frontoparietal attention network in the non-human primate and human brains.

Extensive work in animals and humans has demonstrated the importance of the frontoparietal network, and in particular PFC and PPC, in mediating attention and cognitive control (Katsuki and Constantinidis, 2012). Inactivation of PFC in monkeys with muscimol injection resulted in a deficit in selective attention performance (Iba and Sawaguchi, 2003), and muscimol inactivation in both FEF (Wardak et al., 2006) and PPC (Wardak et al., 2004) resulted in deficits in visual attention. Lesion and imaging studies in humans have revealed that activation of frontal and parietal cortical areas is associated with performance on sustained attention tasks (Sarter et al., 2001, Kastner and Ungerleider, 2000). Our findings contribute to this body of work by elucidating similarities and differences in how activity in these brain areas is organized during sustained attention. The organization of activity across these areas not only provides further support of the importance of coordinated activation of these brain regions for mediating attentional processing, but provides further insight into the mechanism of such communication. For further discussion see the section Conceptual Model and Conclusions.

Cognitive Importance of Theta and High Gamma Oscillations

A framework for the role of cortical oscillations in sustained attention has recently been proposed: frontomedial theta oscillations mediate cognitive monitoring and control functions, low-frequency phase synchronization mediates communication across brain networks, gamma activity mediates excitation of task-relevant cortical areas, and alpha oscillations mediate inhibition of task-irrelevant cortical areas (Clayton et al., 2015). Our results provide further evidence for these organizing principles. We found task-modulated phase-locking in the theta band between PFC and PPC and evidence of bi-directional effective connectivity. Importantly, PLV between PFC and PPC was abolished following the behavioral touch response. Thus, phase locking between PFC and PPC appears to be behaviorally relevant as this communication mode is isolated to periods of the task leading up to and during sustained attention. Our Granger causality result further support this finding.

It should be noted that substantial work conducted in the frontoparietal network has found beta synchronization to play an important role in long-range synchronization mediating attention (Womelsdorf and Everling, 2015, Hipp et al., 2011, Gross et al., 2004). In this study, we found bottom-up effective connectivity from PPC to PFC in the beta frequency range using Granger causality, but not top-down connectivity; this form of communication was significantly weaker following correct touch. Continued work will be needed to clarify modes of long-range synchronization as a function of specific brain networks and behavioral demands.

Organization of Spiking Activity by Oscillations

The organization of spiking activity and oscillations is critical for the effective integration of relevant task information. Compared to phase locking between PFC and PPC, it remains less apparent to what extent spike-LFP phase locking was functionally relevant in the attention task. We found that PFC units were phase-locked to the theta oscillation in both PFC and PPC, whereas PPC units were less prominently phase-locked to theta in PFC or PPC. This suggests that theta oscillations in PFC and PPC have different differential roles in organizing spiking activity; indeed, we found a local peak in PPC spectral activity in the theta band that increased during the sustained attention period, while PFC showed no such spectral peak or modulation. The lack of a theta peak in PFC could theoretically result in difficulty detecting spike-LFP phase locking because of the low-amplitude signal; however, we exclude this alternate explanation because strong local coupling was found between PFC spikes and PFC theta phase. It remains an outstanding question why fewer PPC units were phase locked to the local theta oscillation. While small, this subset of units may be serving an important function role. The activity of PPC units could be reflecting environmental sampling while the theta oscillation in PPC acts as a more global pacemaker, synchronizing with PFC to establish the PFC theta oscillation and guide spiking activity in PFC.

The emergence of theta as a fundamental rhythm for the coordination of activity across cortical areas may depend on the behavioral paradigm used. Most previous investigations of the electrophysiology of sustained attention required animals to be head-fixed; visual stimuli were presented and animals indicated trained responses by making or inhibiting saccades. These experiments provided excellent early insight into neural correlates underlying sustained attention. However, these experiments included fundamental shortcomings by restricting movement-related exploration. Head-fixation precludes natural movement and places the animal in an artificial state of limited behavior. In the present study, we implemented a sustained attention task in which the animals were freely-moving. Even in the context of a trained task, free movement allows for a broader range of behavioral actions and likely, underlying network dynamics. Therefore, the reported mechanisms of attentional processing likely more closely reflect neuronal processing during sustained attention in untrained everyday behavior. In particular, theta oscillations, which have previously been implicated in hippocampus for coordinating exploration and navigation, may have additional roles in neocortex for mediating attention in ethological tasks.

Conceptual Model and Conclusions

Taken together, our findings demonstrate that the simultaneous organization of spiking activity by multiple frequencies mediates local and long-range connectivity during cognitively demanding behavior. Theta oscillations mediated the long-range synchronization of PFC and PPC in a task-dependent manner. PFC exhibited local coupling of spiking activity to both theta and high gamma activity, while PPC spiking was primarily locally phase-locked to high gamma activity. PPC was more sensitive to task-modulation of spectral power than PFC. Given that PPC receives input from a number of sensory areas, it is not surprising that this region is more sensitive to salient sensory input compared to higher-order PFC. Interestingly, the phase synchronization of PFC and PPC was also transiently disrupted during the sensory signals. In general, theta activity in cortex may reflect connectivity in

absence of sensory input (e.g. a default mode network). During such states, PFC and PPC may synchronize in order to communicate about expectation, top-down allocation of resources, etc. The onset of sensory stimuli may induce a network state change in which PPC momentarily de-couples from PFC and allocates resources to the processing of relevant sensory cues. In support of such a model, PPC exhibited concentrations of SU structural break points, or significant modulation of firing rate, at these two behaviorally relevant time points. Taken one step further, this may also explain why fewer PPC units exhibited phase-locking to the theta oscillation. PPC spiking activity may encode information about incoming sensory cues, rather than top-down expectation or program execution from PFC. In contrast, spiking in PFC was sensitive to bottom-up input from PPC, communicated through the phase of theta oscillations.

Experimental Procedures

Behavioral Task

See Supplemental Experimental Material for more details about procedures. All animal procedures were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and complied with guidelines set by the National Institute of Health. Experiments were conducted using spayed female ferrets (*Mustela putorius furo*, n = 3 behavior and electrophysiology, n = 4 for anatomical studies). A custom-built behavioral box was used for touchscreen implementation of the 5-choice serial reaction time task (5-CSRTT) (Bari et al., 2008)(Figure 1b).

Animals were trained and tested once daily on a 5 days on / 2 days off schedule. Animals were water restricted to enhance participation in the behavioral task. Animals initiated trials at the lick spout to trigger a 5 s delay period ('sustained attention'). Following this, one of the five windows displayed a white square filling the response area for 3.5 s. A correct response was defined as touching this window during this 3.5 s stimulation period or the 2 s following.

Microelectrode Array Implantation Surgery

Animals were implanted with microelectrode arrays in both PFC and PPC. Aseptic surgical procedures were used, as previously described (Sellers et al., 2013, Sellers et al., 2015); also see Supplemental Experimental Procedures. Two small craniotomies were made to access the right hemisphere of PFC and PPC. 32-channel microelectrode arrays (tungsten electrodes oriented 4 x 8, 200 μ m spacing, low impedance reference electrode 1mm shorter on the same array) inserted into deep layers of cortex and secured using dental cement.

In Vivo Electrophysiological Recordings

Continuous electrophysiological data were acquired at a sampling rate of 20kHz. A motorized commutator was used to allow unencumbered animal movement during electrophysiology. Behavioral responses were recorded as digital inputs together with the electrophysiology to ensure proper synchronization of neuronal activity and behavior.

Data Analysis

Trial initiation was used for alignment of trials (–5 to 7 s relative to trial initiation). The five seconds following initiation represent the sustained attention period. For a subset of analyses, we additionally looked at neuronal activity aligned to screen touch, ranging from –2 to 5 s relative to touch. We only analyzed trials with correct responses, in which the animal was facing the screen at the time of stimulus onset.

Spectral analysis was performed by convolving the LFP signals with a family of Morlet wavelets. Standard definitions of frequency bands were used for initial exploratory analysis (delta = 0.5–4Hz, theta = 4–8Hz, alpha = 8–12Hz, beta = 12–30Hz, gamma = 30–80Hz, high gamma = 80–120Hz). We found that the LFP spectra of all animals exhibited a pronounced peak at 5Hz, and thus used this frequency for subsequent theta analysis. We also found that each animal exhibited a local peak in or close to the gamma frequency range (29Hz, 34Hz, and 33Hz, respectively) in PPC during the sustained attention period; we thus centered a 10Hz-wide band around this local peak for each animal for analysis of gamma power in PPC.

Spikes were sorted into putative single units using standard methods (Offline Sorter, Plexon Inc, Dallas, TX). A structural change test (Chow, 1960, Kimchi and Laubach, 2009) was used to assess if the SU firing rate was significantly modulated over the course of the peristimulus time period. Phase locking values (PLV) between LFP signals in the two brain regions were calculated as previously described (Lachaux et al., 1999, Liebe et al., 2012). Pairwise spectral Granger causality was calculated using the GCCA Toolbox (Seth, 2010) to test for effective connectivity between PFC and PPC from 0.5 to 50Hz. In order to assess the degree of phase-locking of single units as a function of time and frequency, we calculated spike-LFP synchrony according to methods previously described (Totah et al., 2013).

Tracing Studies

Two types of tracer studies were completed to establish the presence of direct anatomical projections from PFC to PPC. Anterograde virus, rAAV5-CamKII-GFP, was injected in PFC or retrograde tracer Alexa 488-conjugated cholera toxin subunit B (CTB) was injected in PPC (Conte et al., 2009).

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

Acknowledgments

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Highlights

- PFC and PPC exhibit task-dependent theta synchronization during sustained attention
- Frequency-specific local and long-range activity mediate sustained attention
- Spiking in PFC phase locks to local and long-range theta oscillations
- Both PFC and PPC single units phase lock to local high gamma activity

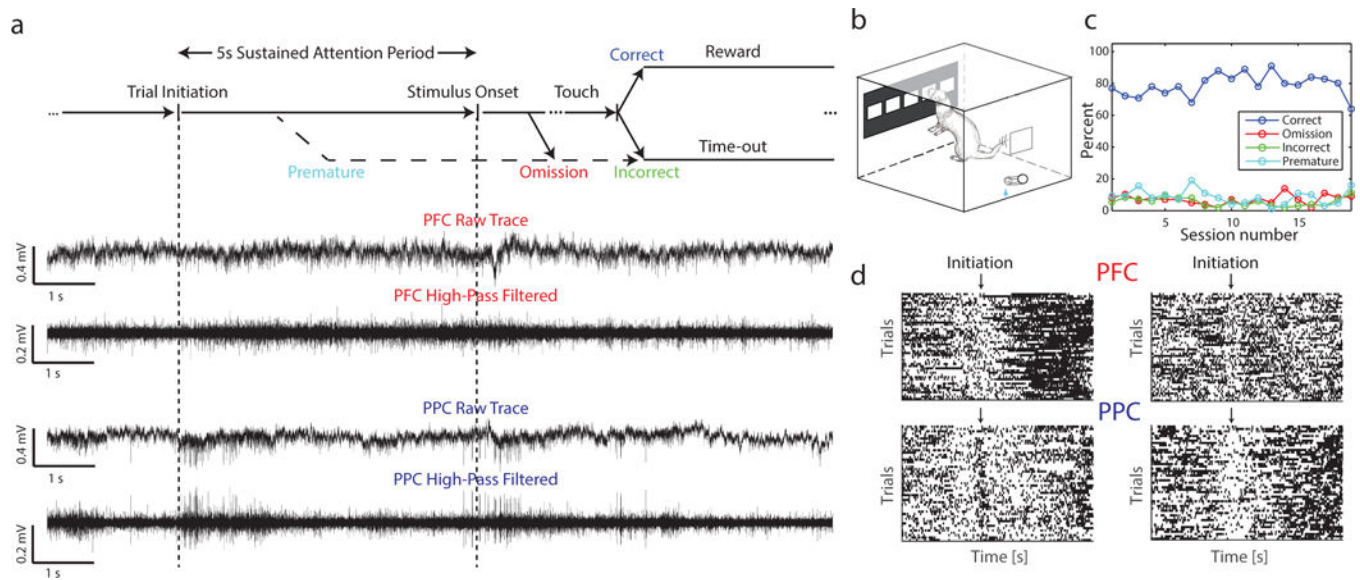


Figure 1. Animals performed a sustained visual attention task during simultaneous electrophysiological recordings in prefrontal cortex and posterior parietal cortex

a) Top: The 5-CSRTT was a self-paced task; the animal initiated each trial at the lick spout starting a five-second sustained attention period, after which a stimulus appeared in one of five windows; correct responses resulted in delivery of a water reward. Bottom: Electrophysiological signals were continuously recorded to provide LFP and spiking activity information.

b) Behavioral chamber with five response windows on a touch screen at one end and a lick spout at the other end.

c) After training, animals performed at approximately 80% of trials correct per session. Animal C shown, see Figure S1 for other animals.

d) Raster plots of two single units each in PFC and PPC aligned to trial initiation show task-modulation in firing rate. Units showed heterogeneous changes in firing rate across time.

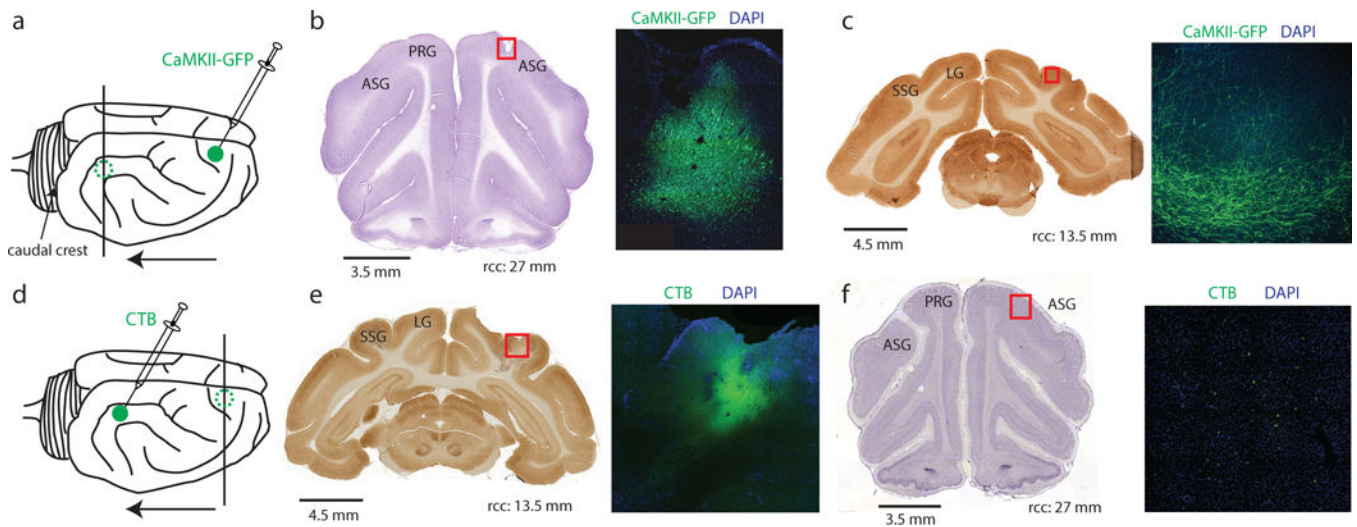


Figure 2. Anterograde and retrograde tracing demonstrate anatomical connectivity between PFC and PPC. See Figure S2 for additional animals

- a) rAAV5-CamKII-GFP was injected in PFC for anterograde tracing (solid circle). Expression was assessed in PPC (dashed circle). Arrow indicates direction of anatomical connections elucidated.
- b) GFP was injected in PFC at 27mm relative to caudal crest (rcc). Red square in neighboring Nissl stained section indicates location of fluorescent image on the right. Injection site in PFC shows robust labeling of cell bodies; green = GFP, blue = DAPI counterstain, ASG = anterior sigmoid gyrus, PRG = proreal gyrus.
- c) Cytochrome oxidase stained neighboring section in PPC (13.5mm rcc). Red square indicates location of fluorescent image on the right. Projections in PPC exhibit GFP labeling, indicating direct anatomical connections from the injection site location; SSG = suprasylvian gyrus, LG = lateral gyrus.
- d) CTB-488 was injected in PPC for retrograde tracing (solid circle). Expression was assessed in PFC (dashed circle). Arrow indicates direction of anatomical connections elucidated.
- e) CTB-488 was injected into PPC. Red square in neighboring section stained for cytochrome oxidase indicates location of fluorescent image on the right.
- f) PFC exhibits expression of CTB-488. Red square in neighboring section stained for Nissl indicates location of fluorescent image on the right.

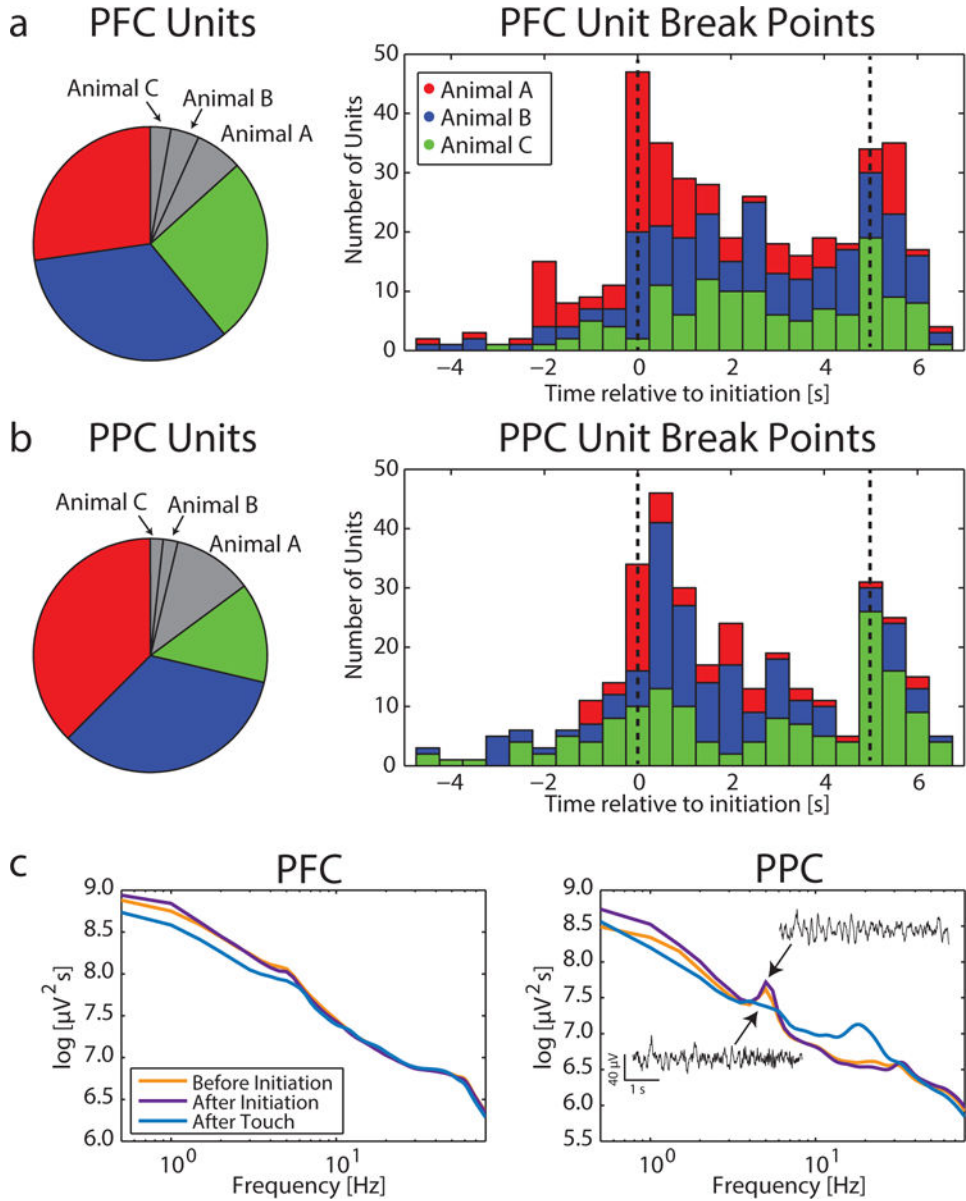


Figure 3. Task-dependent modulation of single unit spiking and spectral activity

a) Left: 86.7% of PFC units across all animals showed significant modulation during the peristimulus period (-5 to 7 s relative to trial initiation). Colored pie pieces indicate significantly modulated units for each animal, while gray pieces show units with non-significant modulation. Right: Distribution of the largest breakpoint for each significantly modulated PFC unit; structural change in spiking activity was most prominent during the sustained attention period. Dashed lines indicate trial initiation and stimulus onset times.

b) Left: 85.1% of PPC units across all animals exhibited significant modulation during the peristimulus period. Colors as in (a). Right: In PPC, distribution of the largest breakpoint for each significantly modulated unit; structural change in spiking activity was most prominent immediately following trial initiation and at stimulus onset.

c) Spectra shows average power before initiation (–5 to 0 s relative to initiation), after initiation (0 to 5 s relative to initiation), and after touch (0 to 5 s relative to touch). Left: PFC exhibited 1/f structure with little spectral modulation. Right: In PPC, a prominent 5Hz peak was evident before and after trial initiation, but not following touch. Insets show example LFP activity filtered in the theta frequency band.

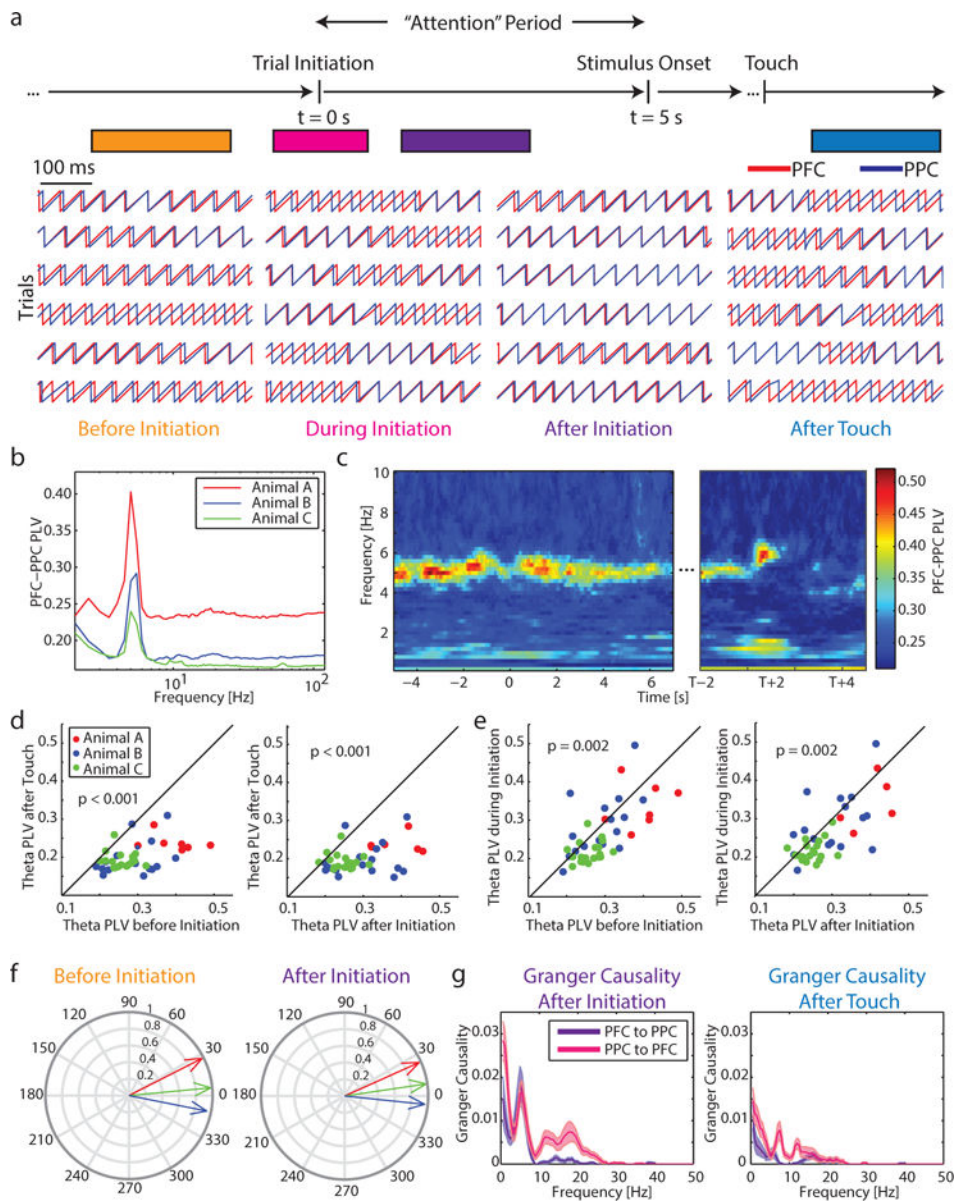


Figure 4. Effective connectivity and task-dependent synchronization between PFC and PPC at 5Hz

a) LFP-LFP phase locking was used to assess synchronization between PFC and PPC. At behaviorally-relevant periods during the behavior task (before initiation = -3 to -1 s relative to initiation, during initiation = -0.5 s to 0.5 relative to initiation, after initiation = 1 to 3 s relative to initiation, after touch = 1 to 3 s relative to touch) phases in PFC and PPC were assessed for consistent differences. Here, the phase at 5 Hz is shown for one pair of channels across trials.

b) PLV was highest at 5 Hz.

c) Averaged for Animal A, phase locking between PFC and PPC was prominent before and after trial initiation, weakened during trial initiation and by stimulus onset, and effectively abolished following touch. See Figure S4 for other animals.

d) Phase locking values before initiation (left) and after initiation (right) were significantly greater than after touch (p-values for paired t-test). Each dot represents one recording session.

e) Phase locking values before initiation (left) and after initiation (right) were significantly greater than during initiation (p-values for paired t-test).

f) The phase difference between PFC and PPC was near zero for all animals, both before initiation and after initiation. Plot shows proportion of recordings vs phase differences in degrees.

g) Pairwise spectral Granger causality was calculated on the median LFP in each brain area during the sustained attention period (left) and after touch (right). Bi-directional effective connectivity in the theta range and bottom-up effective connectivity in the beta frequency range were evident during the attention period. Both of these forms of communication are decreased in the period after touch. Lines represent mean across recordings, shaded areas represent ± 1 SEM.

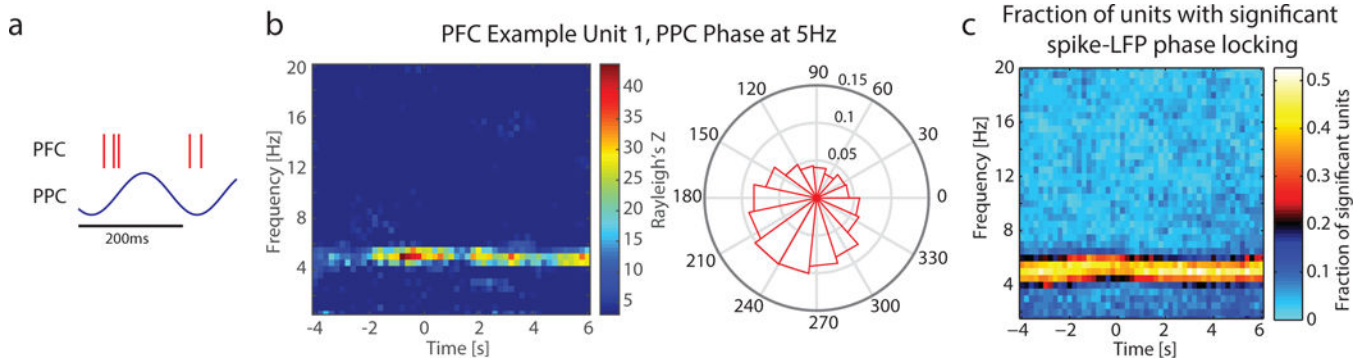


Figure 5. Spiking activity in PFC exhibited long-range phase locking to PPC 5Hz oscillation

- a) Spike-LFP phase locking was used to test if theta phase organized spiking activity across areas. Schematic showing that only a unidirectional long-range relationship was found, between PPC theta phase and PFC spiking activity.
- b) An example unit recorded in PFC exhibited phase-locking to PPC 5Hz activity. Polar plot shows histogram of preferred phase of firing (in degrees).
- c) Combined across recordings for Animal A, spike-LFP phase locking was most prominent at a narrow band centered on 5Hz, with a large fraction of units exhibiting significant spike-LFP phase locking. Spike-LFP phase locking was present throughout the duration of the trial, and did not exhibit task-dependent modulation in strength. See Figure S5 for other animals.

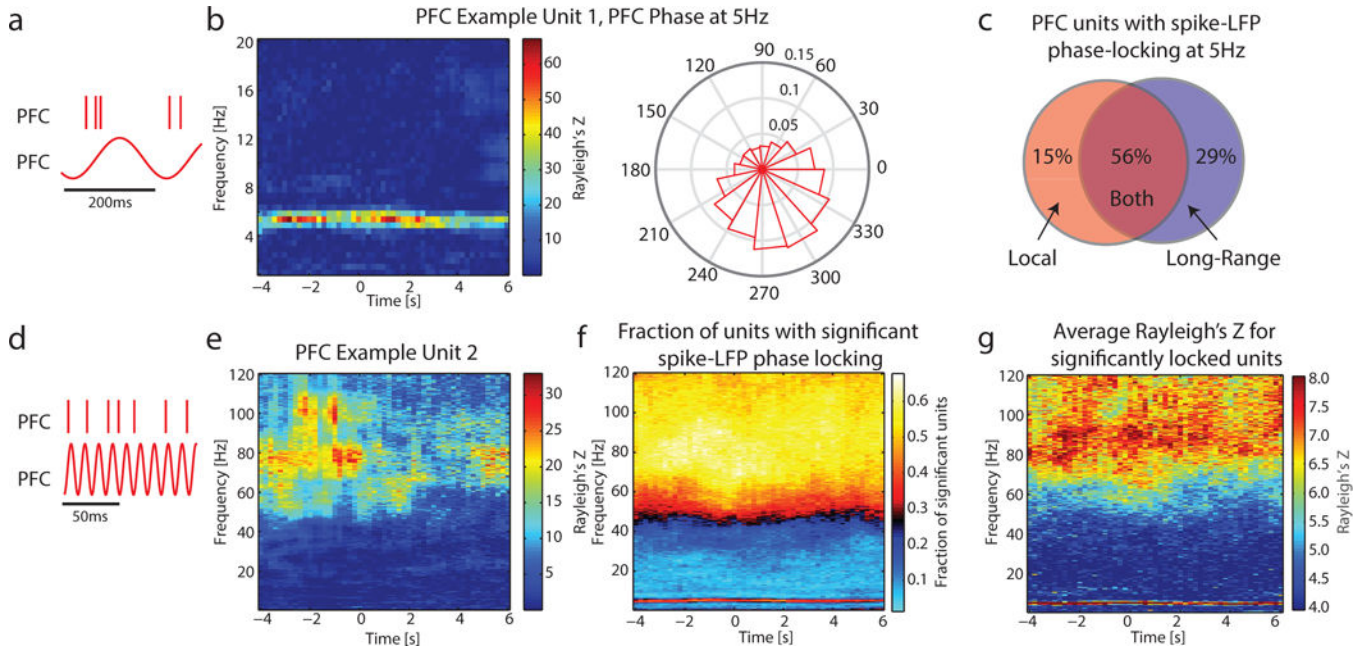


Figure 6. Both theta and high gamma activity were involved in the local organization of spiking activity in PFC

- a) Spike-LFP phase locking was calculated between the 5Hz oscillation and spiking activity, both in PFC.
- b) An example unit recorded in PFC exhibited phase-locking to PFC 5Hz activity. The polar plot shows preferred phase of firing; same unit as Figure 5b.
- c) PFC units exhibited local and long-range spike-LFP phase locking to the 5Hz oscillation. Venn diagram indicates the percentage of units across all animals which exhibited local locking to PFC phase, long-range locking to PPC phase, or both local and long-range locking.
- d) Spike-LFP phase locking was calculated between high-gamma activity and spiking activity, both in PFC.
- e) An example unit recorded in PFC exhibited phase locking to broad high-gamma activity.
- f) Across recordings for Animal A, units were predominantly phase-locked to oscillations at 5Hz and activity in the high gamma band.
- g) Across recordings for Animal A, the average Rayleigh's Z for significantly locked units (a measure of the strength of phase locking) was also highest for spike-LFP phase locking at 5Hz and in the high gamma range.

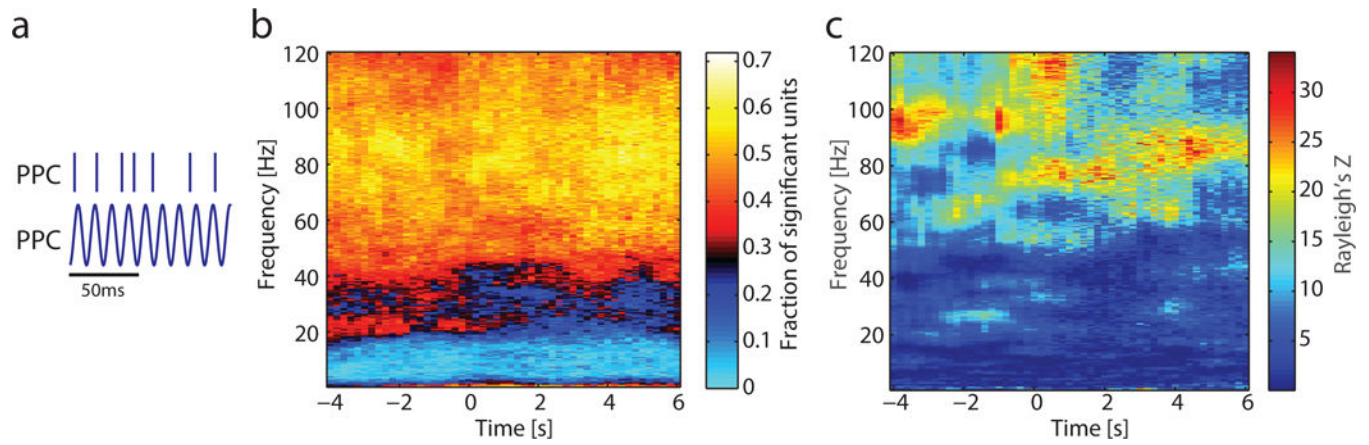


Figure 7. Spiking activity in PPC was coupled to high gamma activity

- a) Spike-LFP phase locking was calculated between high-gamma activity and spiking activity, both in PPC.
- b) Across recordings in Animal C, units were predominantly phase-locked to high-gamma activity. In contrast to PPC, no prominent spike-LFP phase locking was seen at 5Hz.
- c) An example unit recorded in PPC exhibited phase locking to broad high-gamma activity.