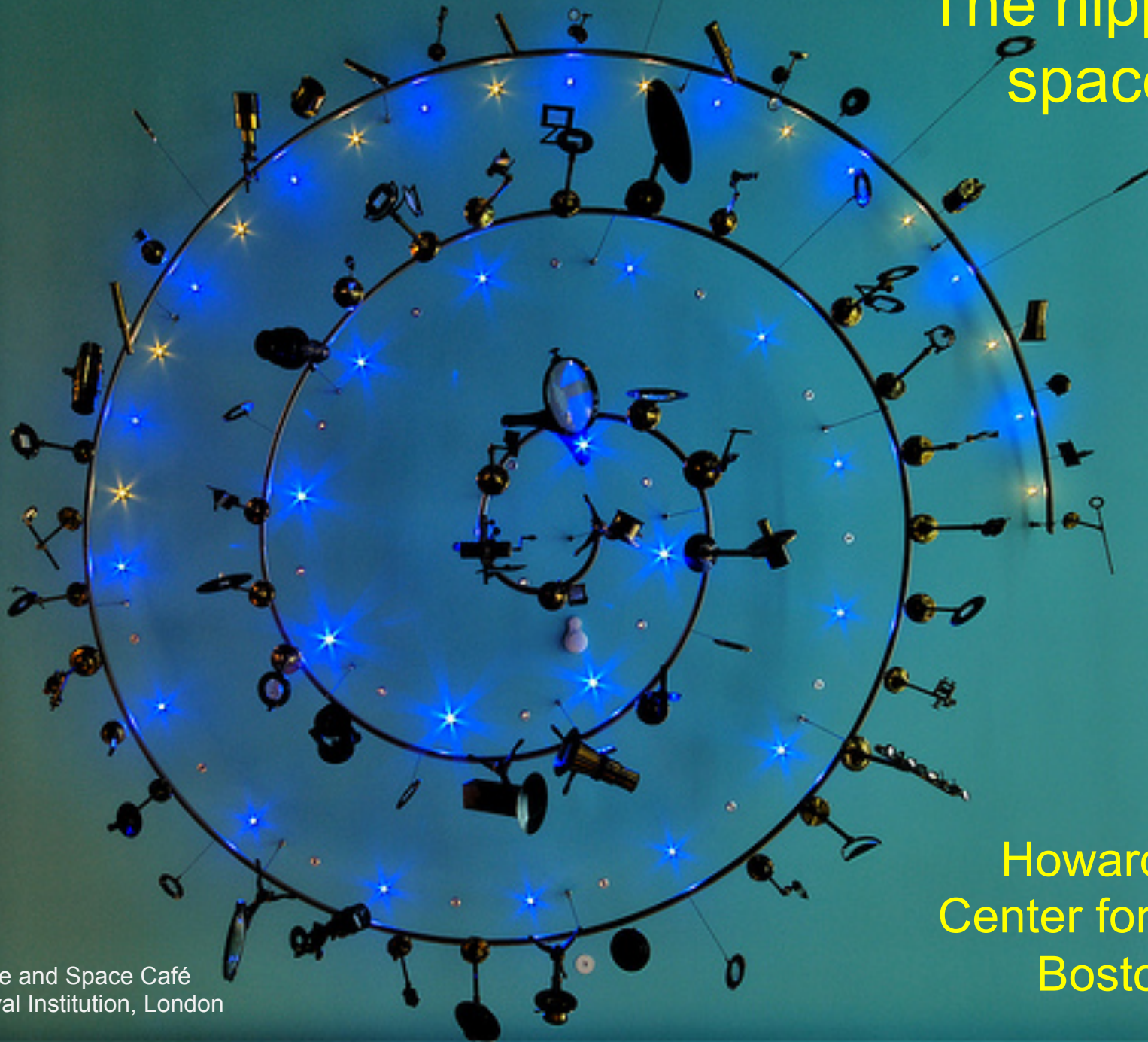


The hippocampus in space and time



Howard Eichenbaum
Center for Memory & Brain
Boston University

The hippocampus is essential for episodic memory.

(Vargha-Khadem et al., Science 1997)

+

Episodic memories are organized in space and time.

(Tulving, in: Organization of Memory, 1972)

Hypothesis: The hippocampus organizes memories in space and time

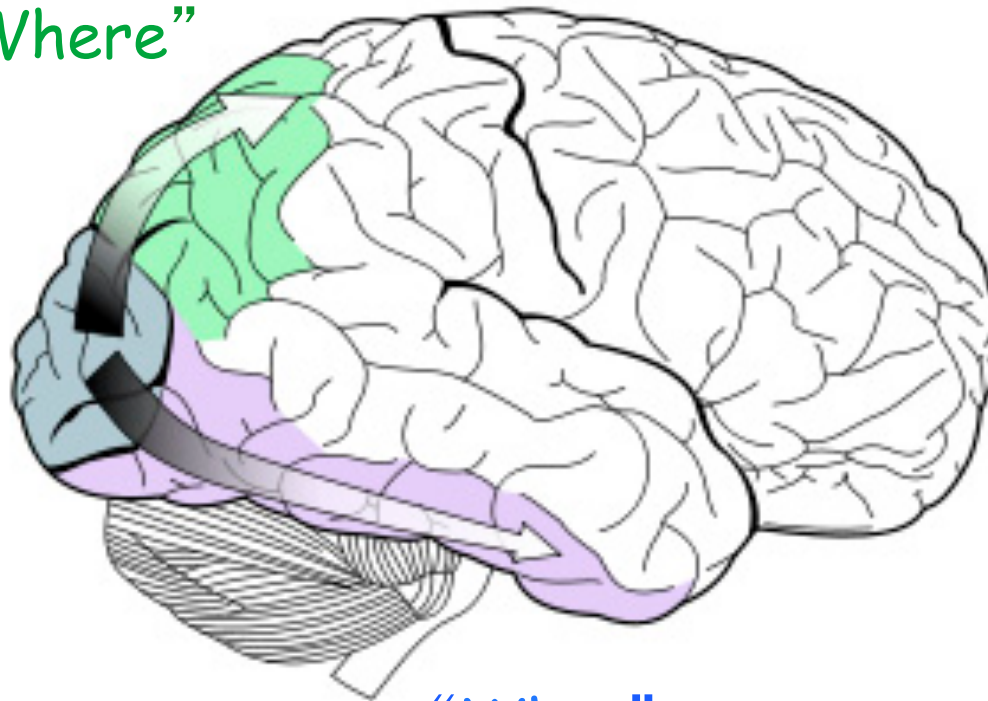
1. How does the hippocampus organize memories in space?
2. Does the hippocampus have a similar organization for time?

Perceptual inputs to the hippocampus: what & where

dorsal stream

“Where”

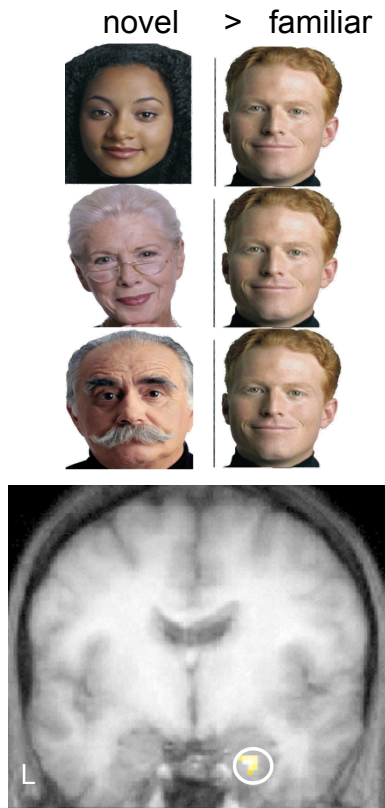
Primary
visual
cortex



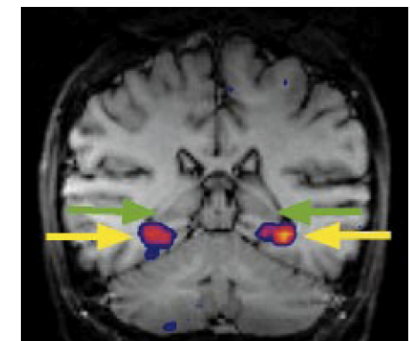
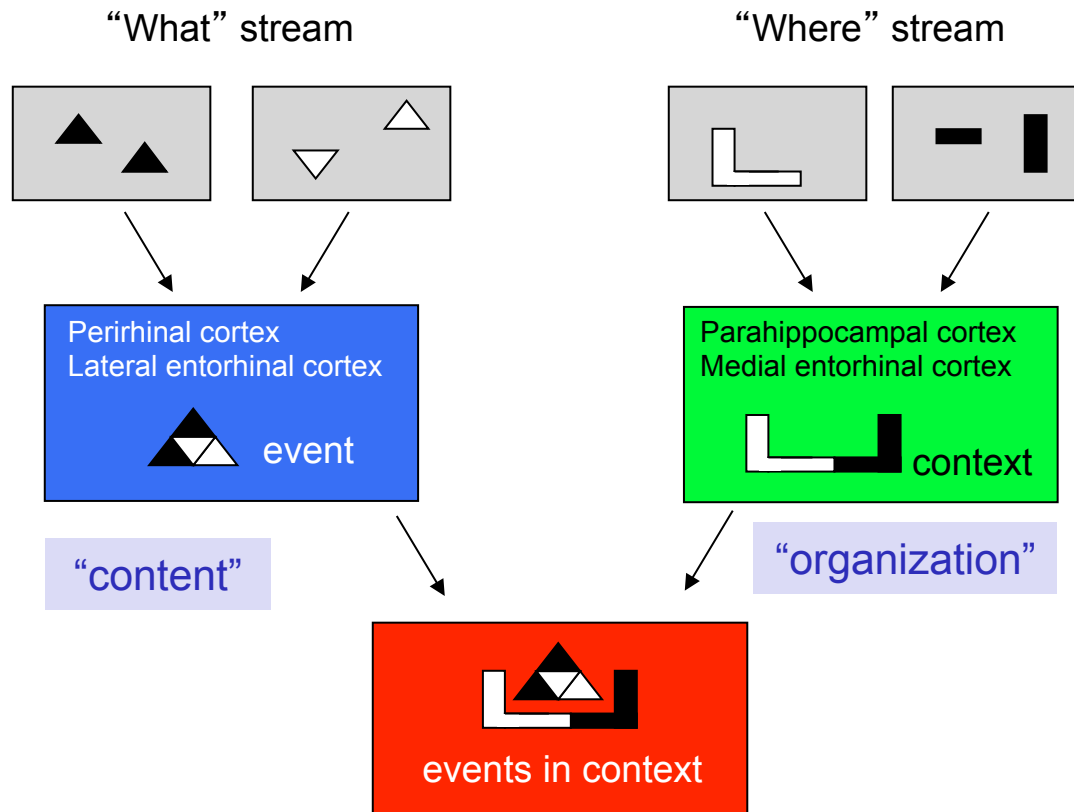
“What”

ventral stream

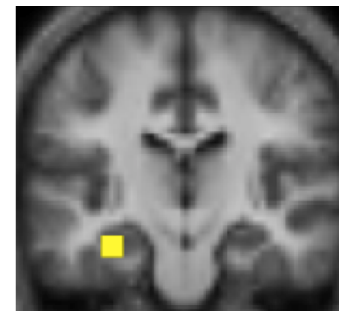
The hippocampus: a convergence site for content and organization



Henson et al 2003
Hippocampus 13:301



Epstein & Kanwisher
Nature 392:598, 1998



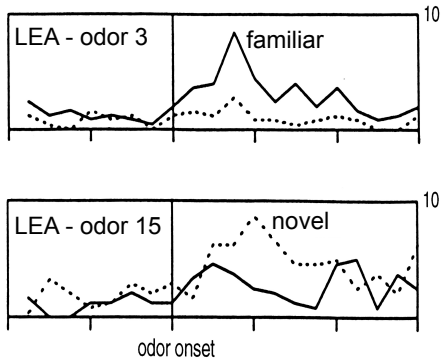
Davachi et al. PNAS
100:2157 2003

“what” stream

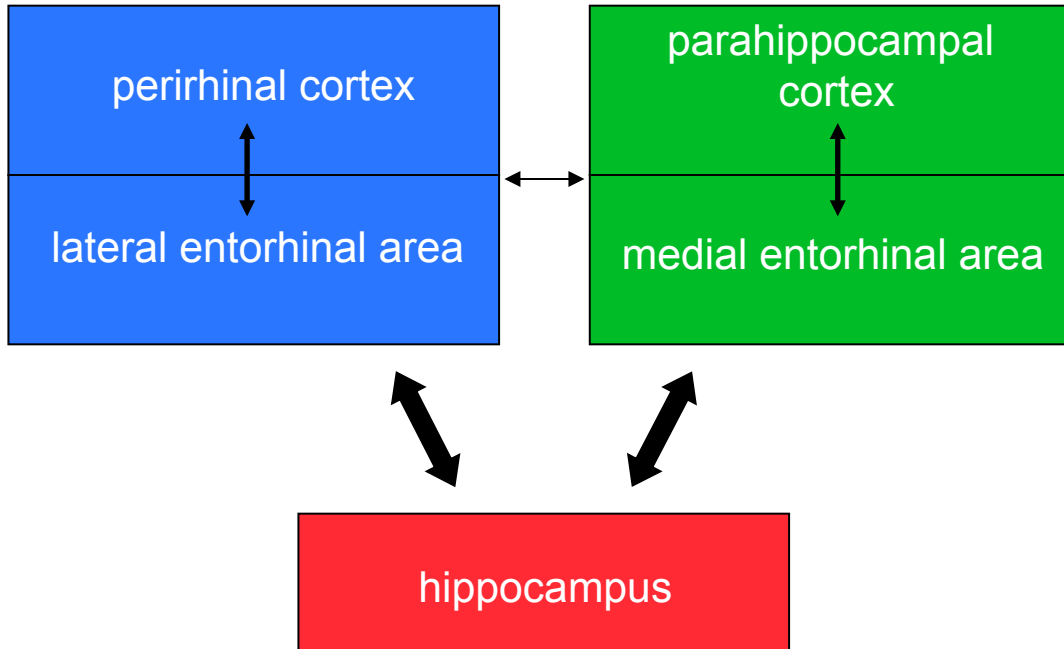
“where” stream



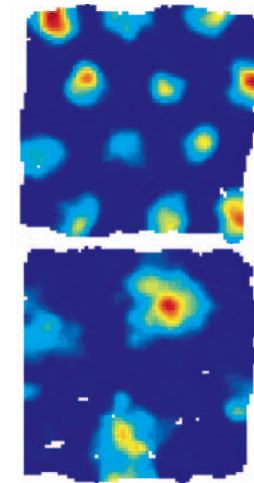
Item familiarity



Young et al 1997
J Neurosci 17:5183



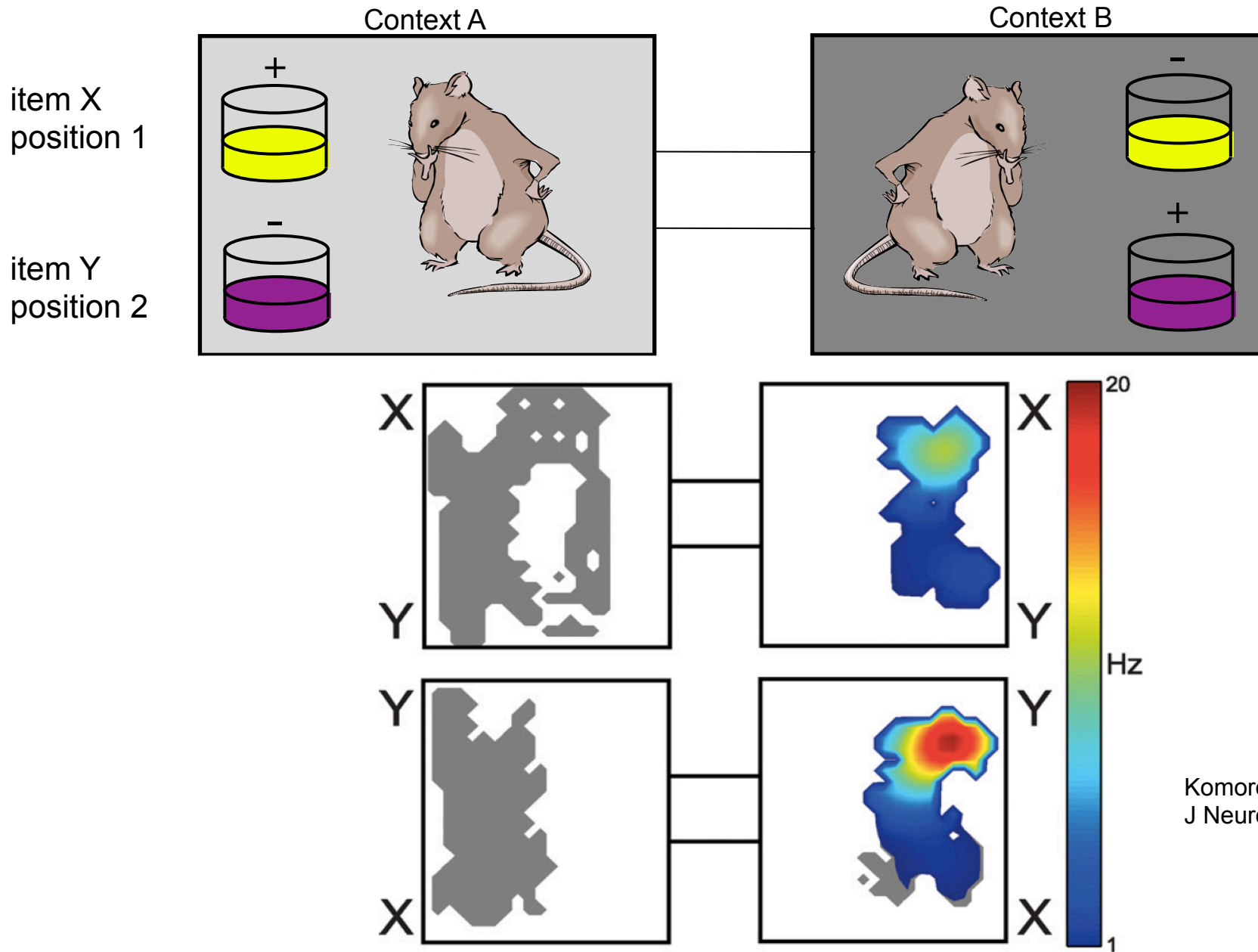
Spatial context
(grid cells)



Fyhn et al. Science 305:1258, 2004

How does the hippocampus organize events in space?

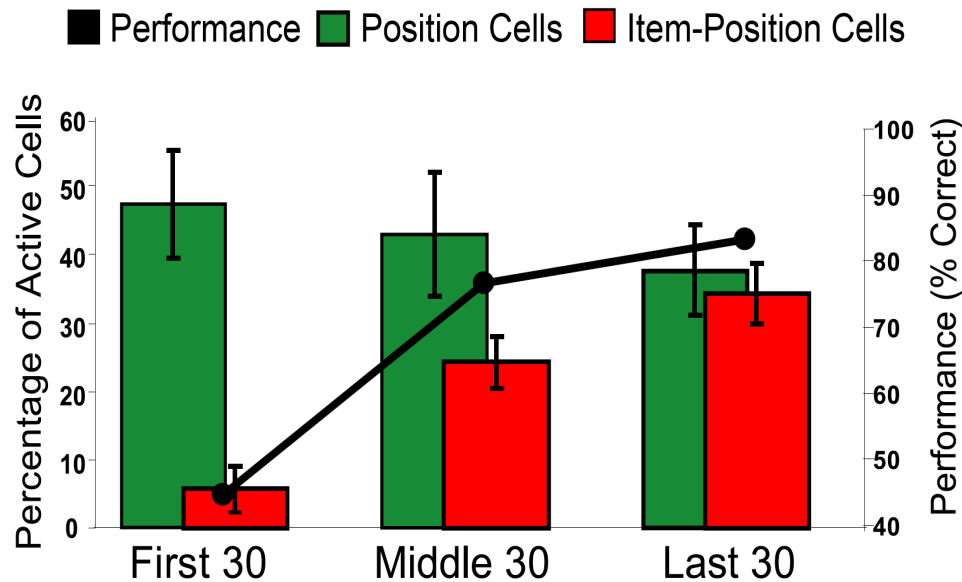
Hippocampal neuronal representations are high-dimensional



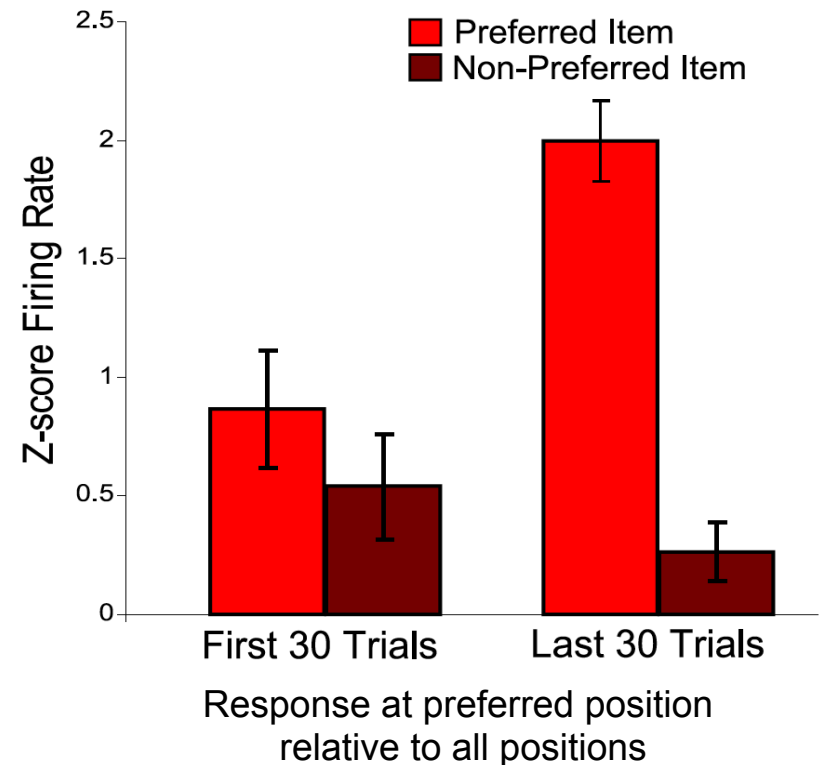
Komorowski et al.
J Neurosci 2009

Event representations are imposed during learning onto a pre-existing spatial representation

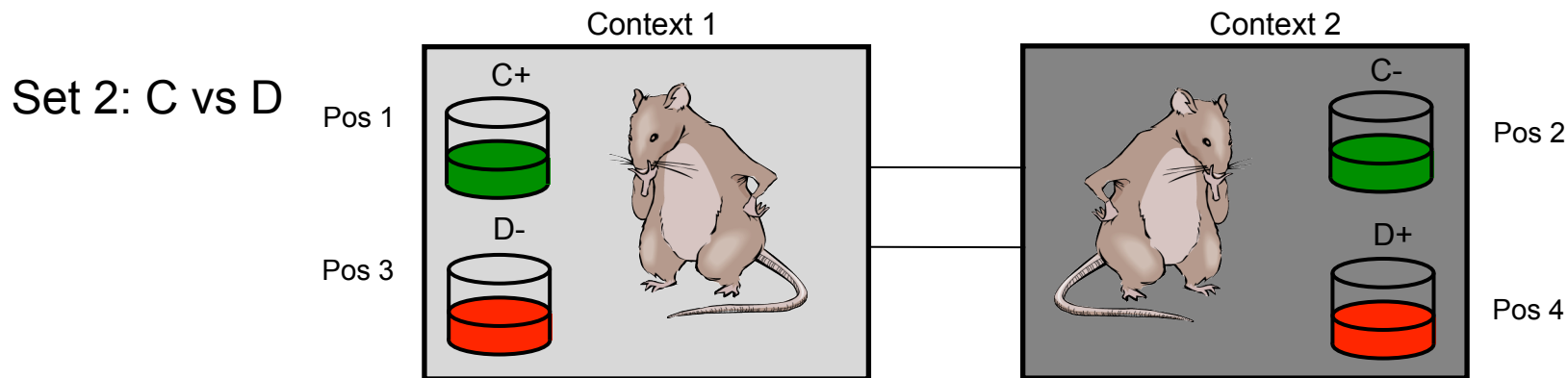
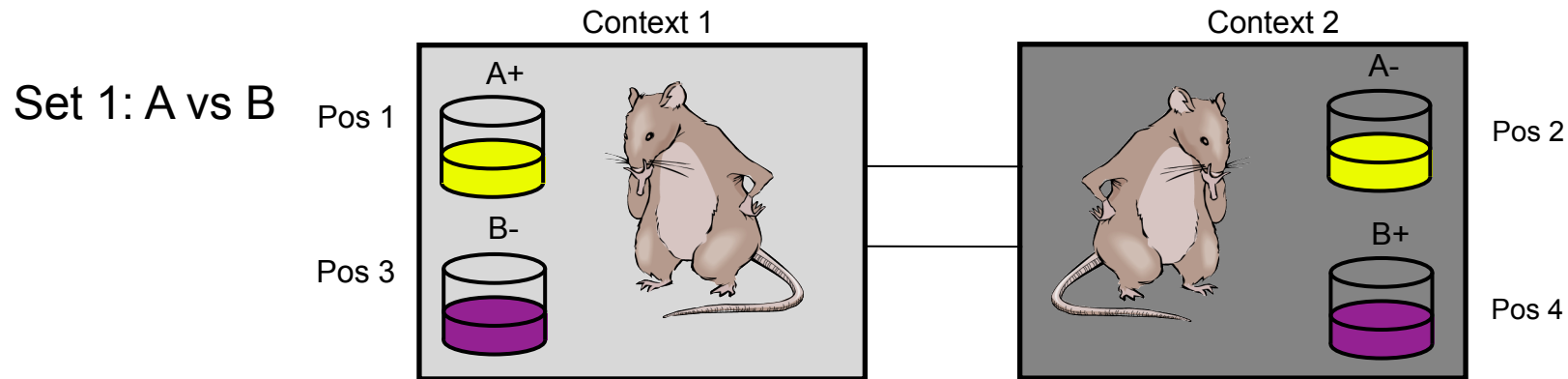
The appearance of Item-Position cells parallels learning



Item-position representations emerge as increased item-specific responses at initially preferred locations



Multiple relations between dimensions of events and space



Item
A v B v C v D

Valence
+ vs -

Set
AB v CD

Position
1 v 2 or 3 v 4

Context
1 v 2

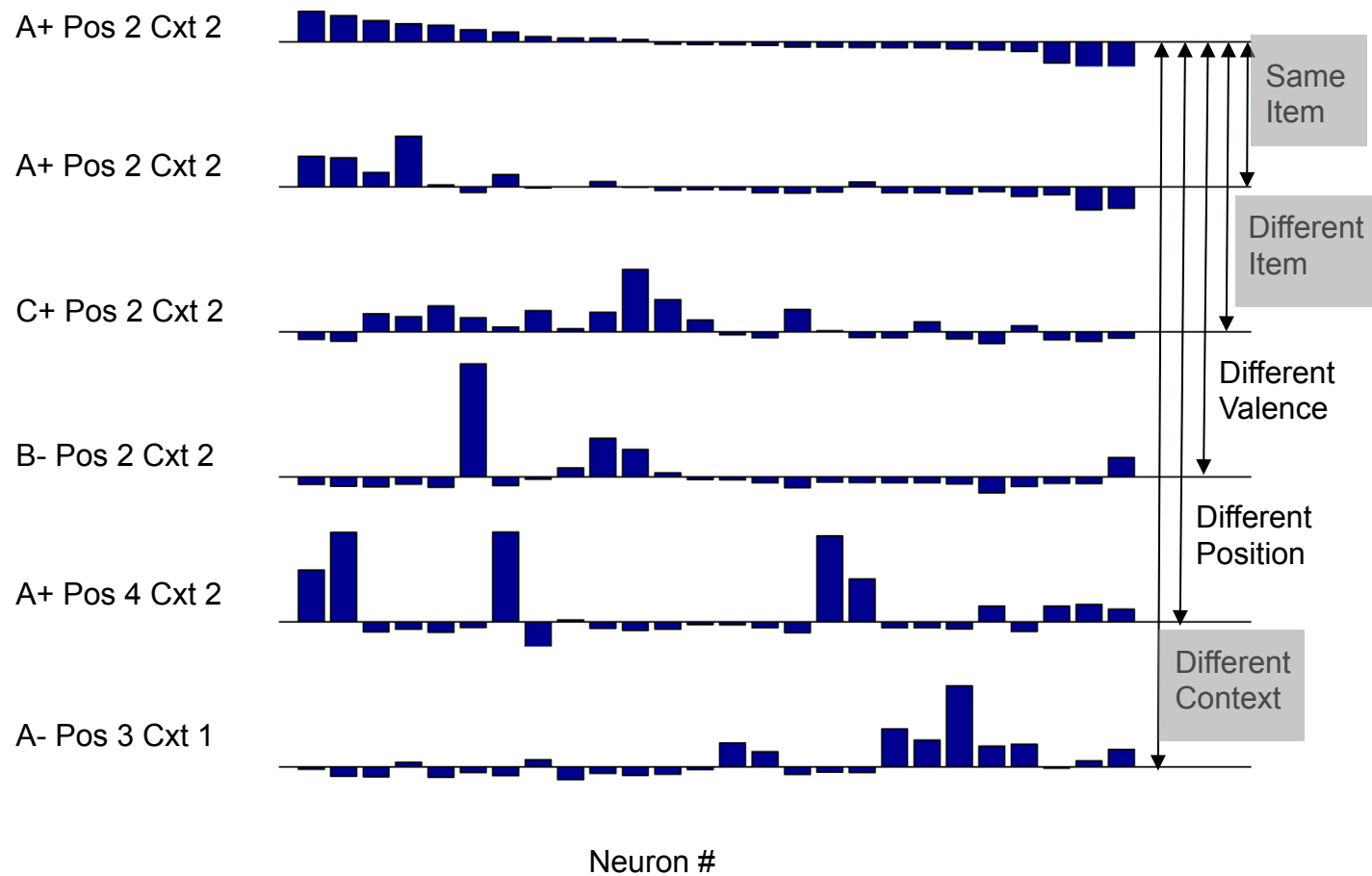
Dimensions of events

Dimensions of spatial organization

Representational Similarity Analysis

Ensemble similarity measures proximity in network representation

26 CA1 neuronal ensemble



Population correlation matrix

CONTEXT 1 CONTEXT 2

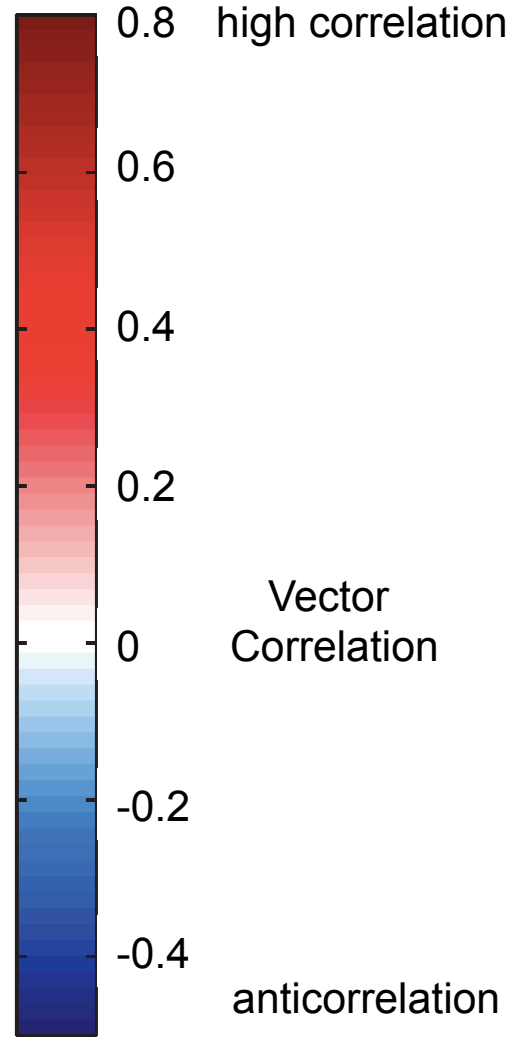
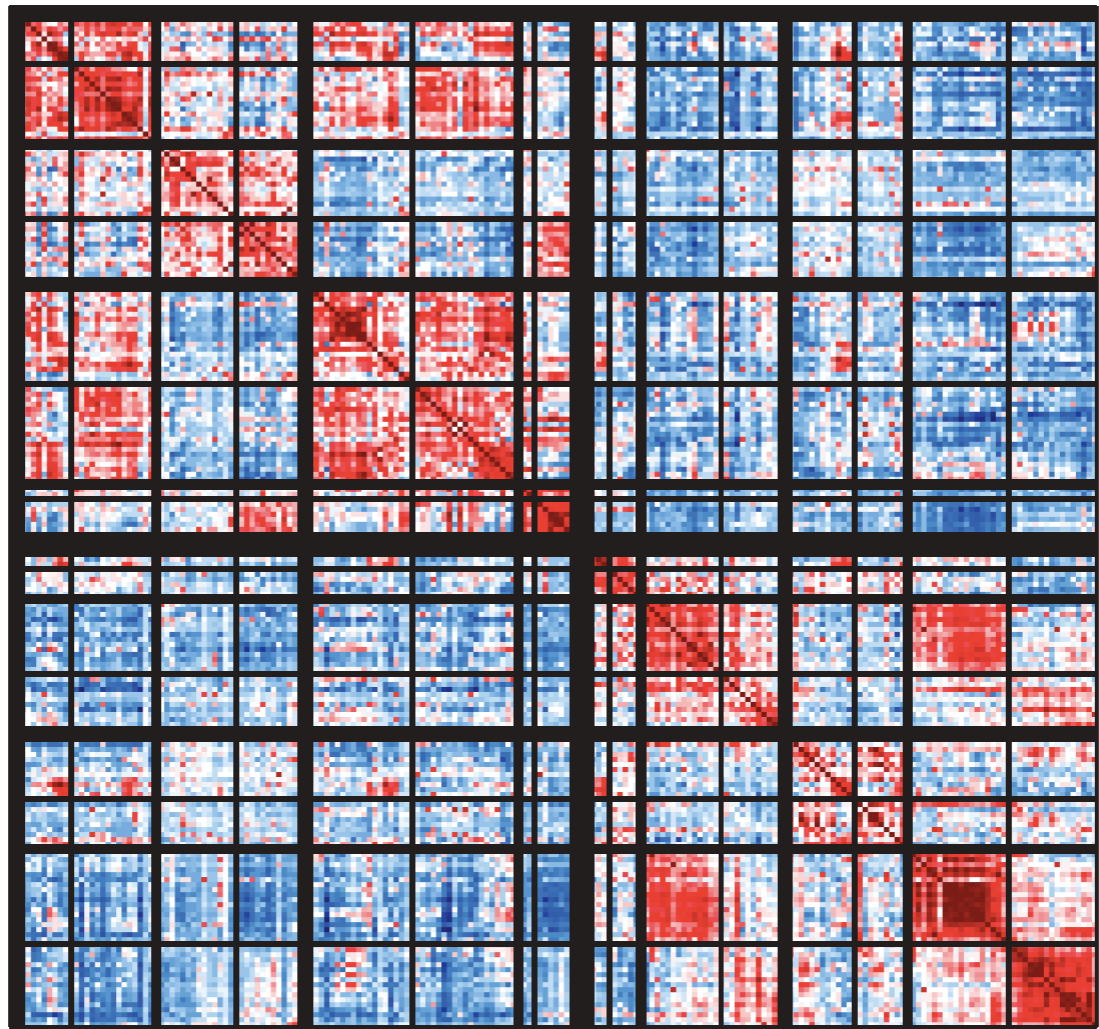
POS. 1 POS. 2 POS. 3 POS. 4
A+ C+ B D A+ C+ BDAC B+D+ A C B+ D+

same valence
same position

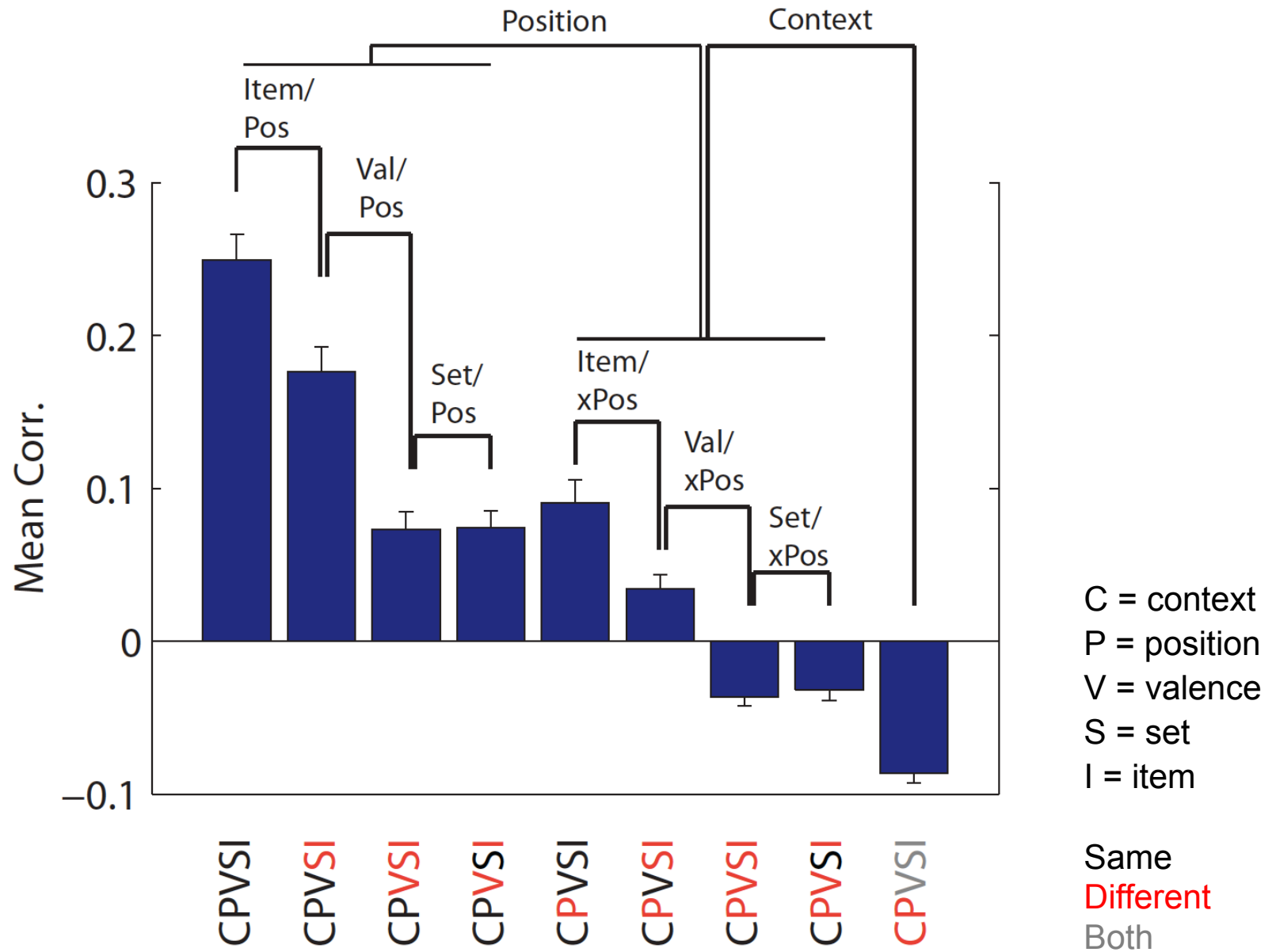
same items
other position

same valence
or same items
other context

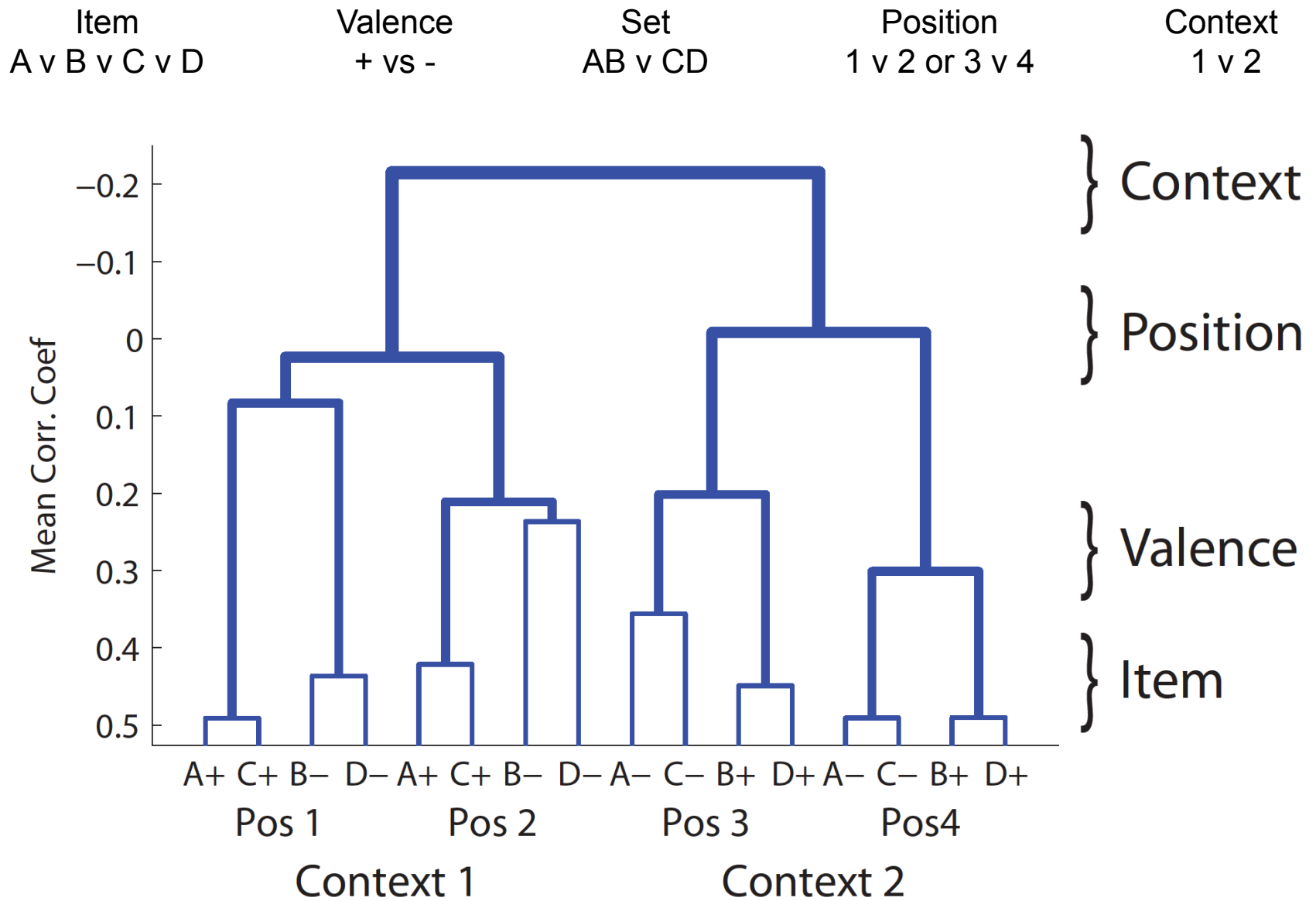
CONTEXT 1
CONTEXT 2
CONTEXT 3
CONTEXT 4
CONTEXT 5
CONTEXT 6
CONTEXT 7
CONTEXT 8
CONTEXT 9
CONTEXT 10
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CONTEXT 13
CONTEXT 14
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Quantifying dimensions of similarity and coding

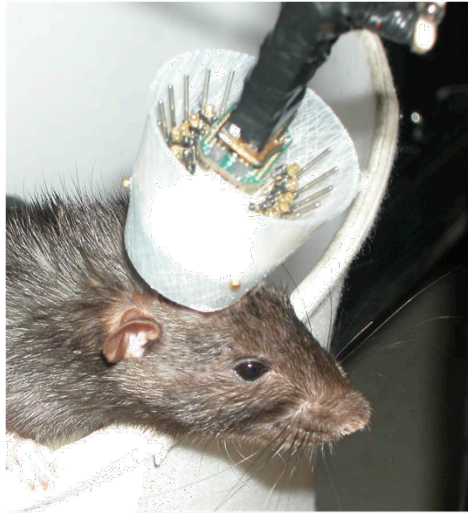


Memory space: A hierarchical network linking events in place & context



What about time?

“Organization of knowledge in the episodic system is temporal. One event precedes, cooccurs, or succeeds another in time.” (Tulving, 1984)

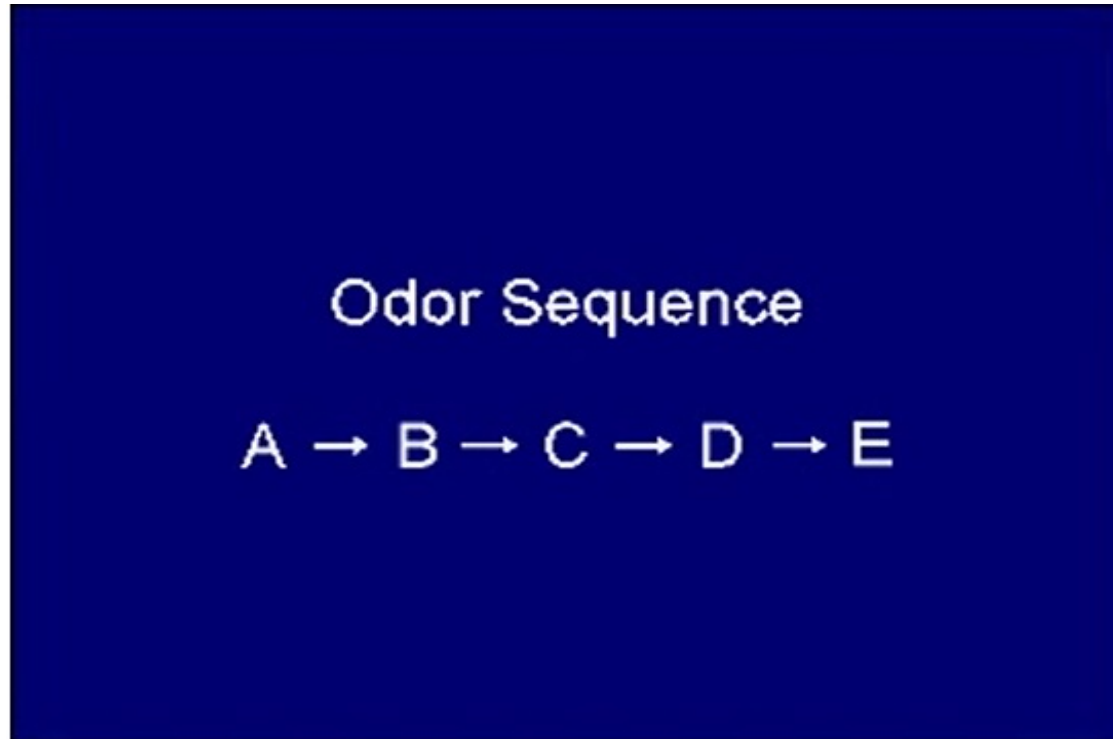


- Is the hippocampus essential for the temporal organization of memories, even when space is irrelevant?
- How do hippocampal neurons represent the temporal organization of episodic memories?

Does the hippocampus support memory for temporal order?



* unique on each trial



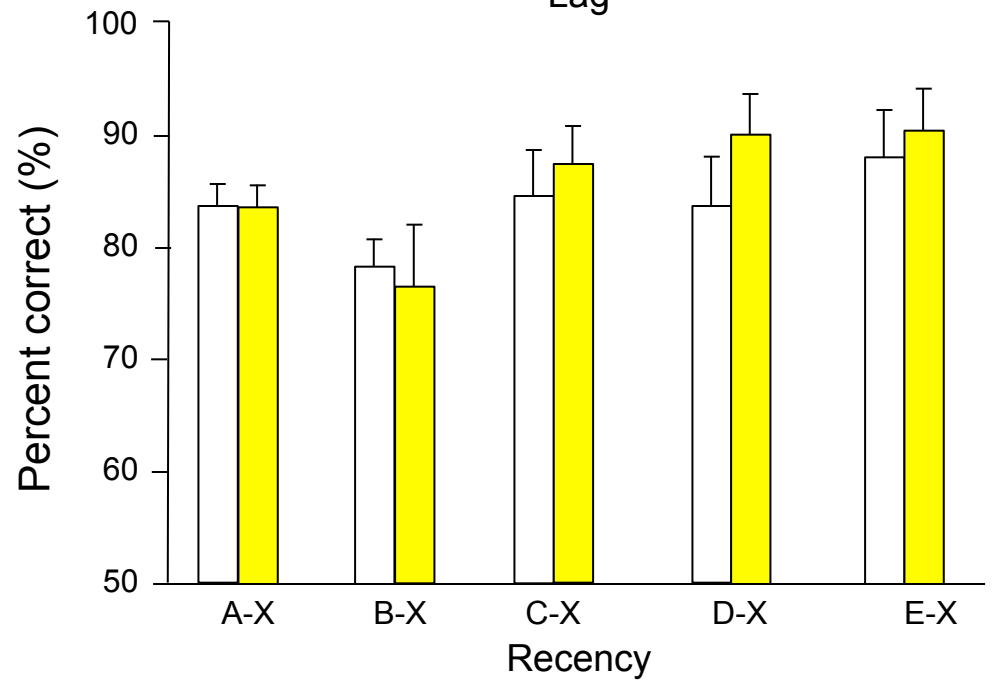
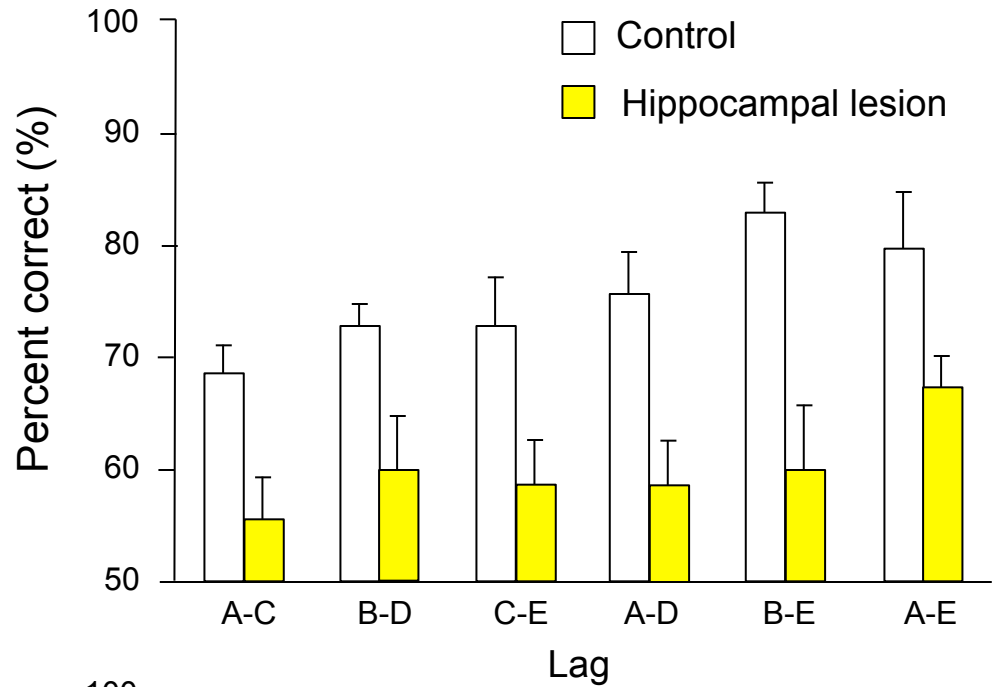
The hippocampus is essential to memory for order

Order

A, B, C, D, E → B vs D

Recognition

A, B, C, D, E → B vs X

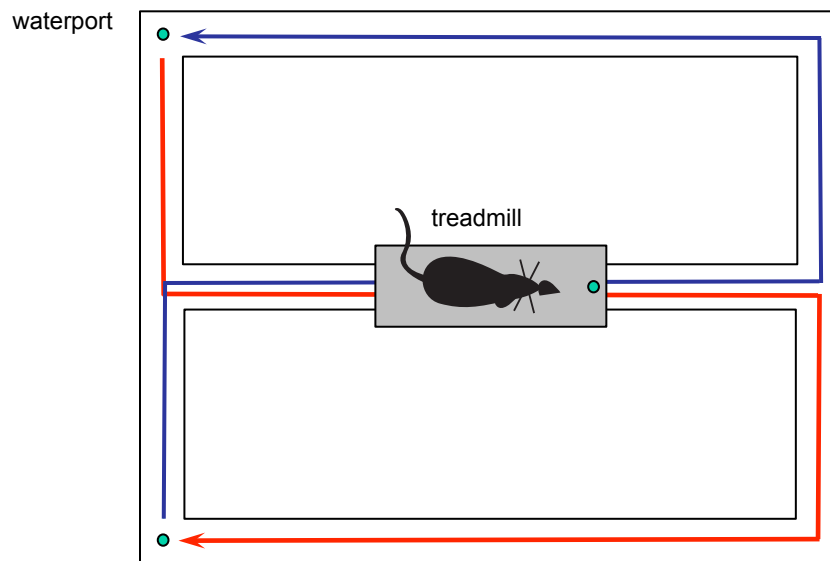


How does the hippocampus tell time?

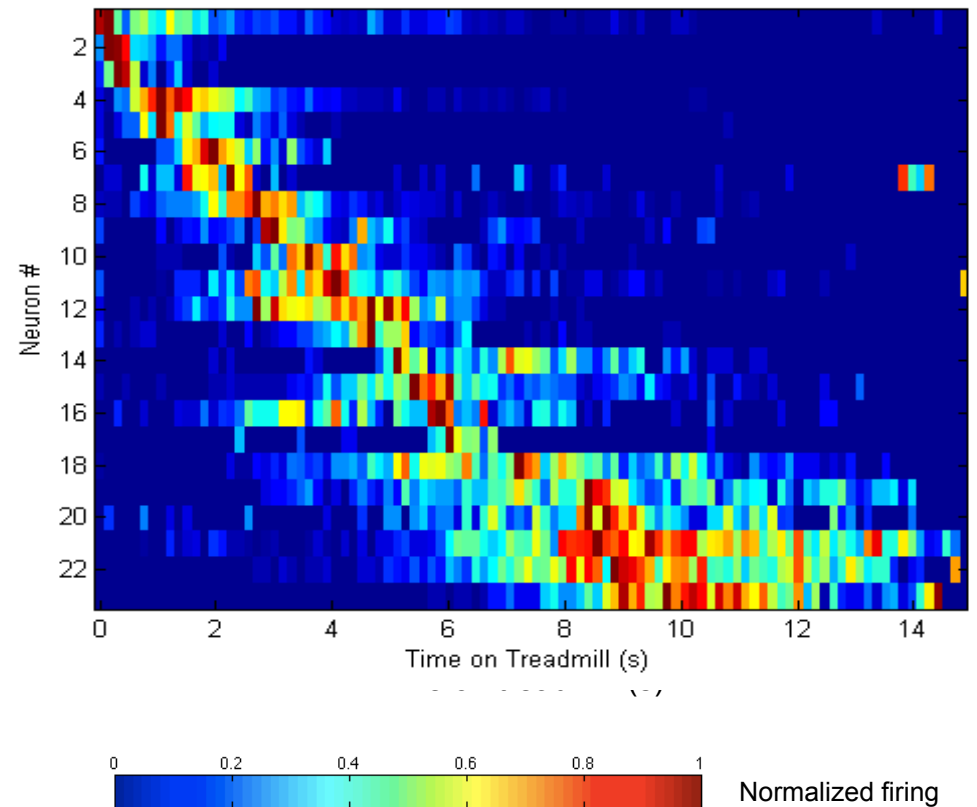


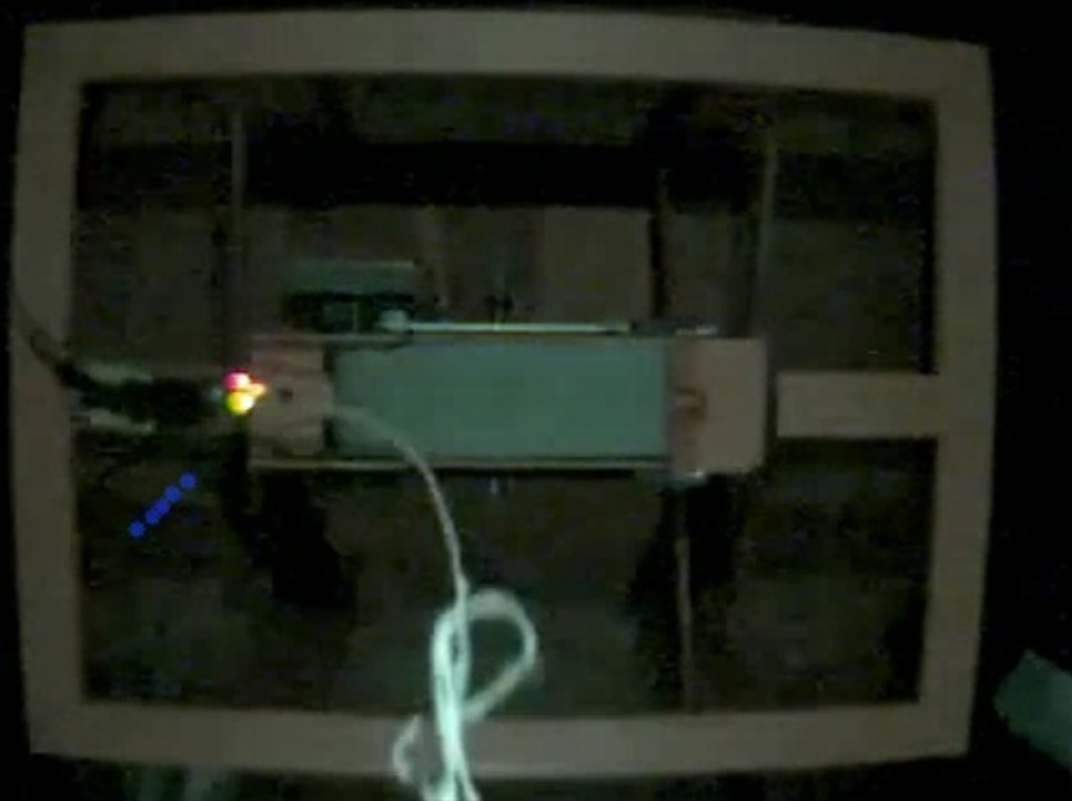
Time: Hippocampal neuron firing patterns during running in place

Spatial alternation



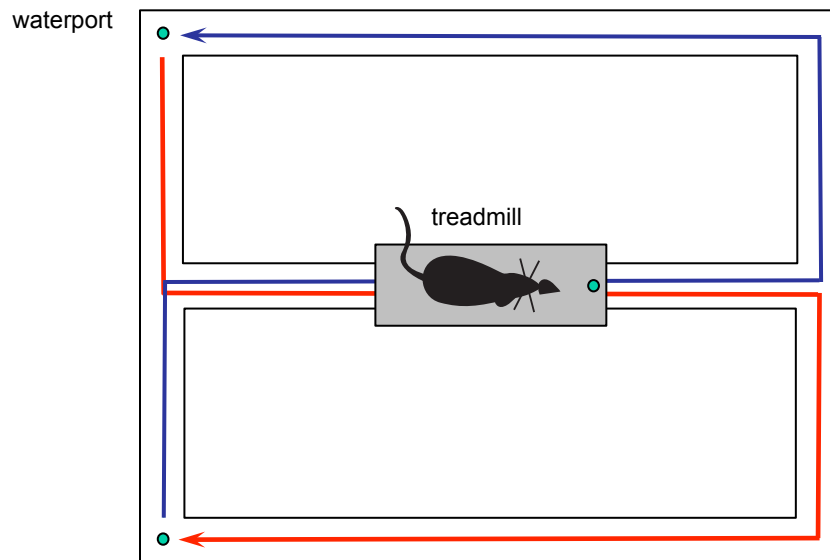
“Time cells”



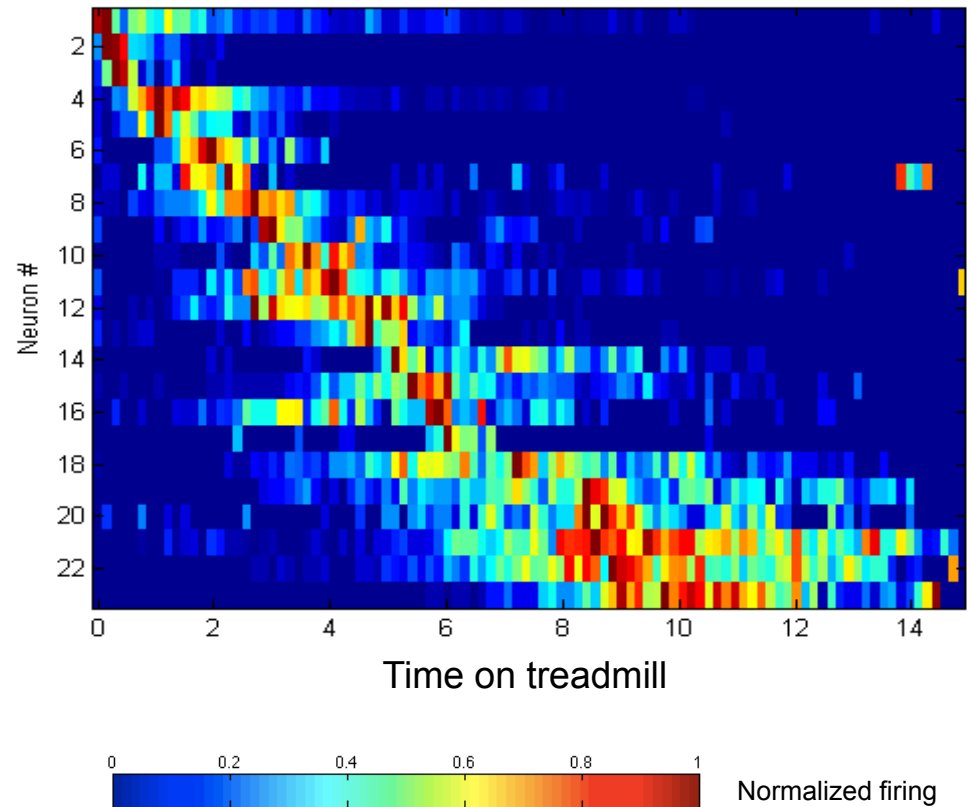


Do "time cells" encode elapsed time or distance run?

Spatial alternation



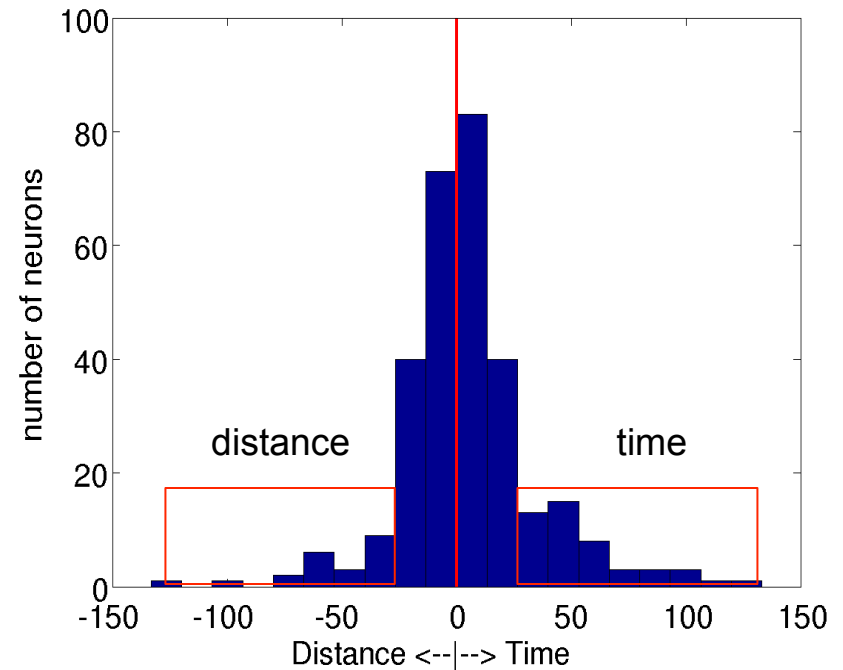
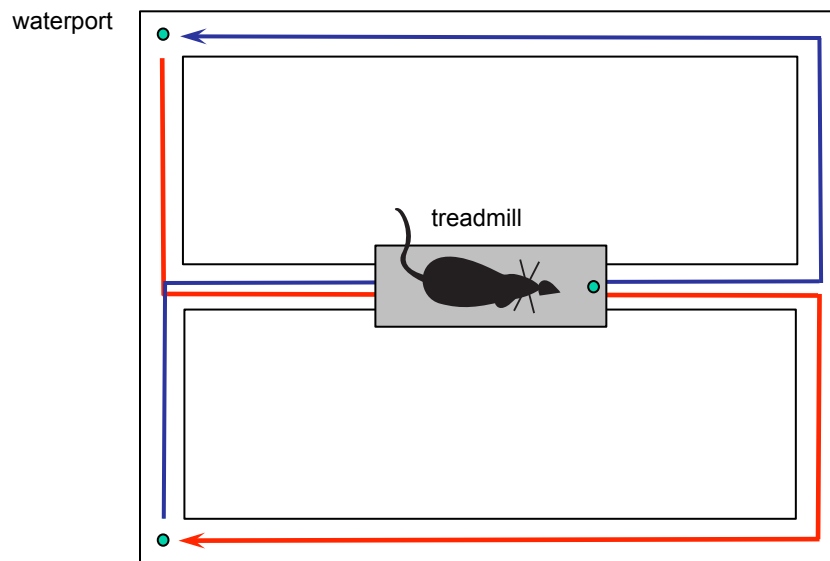
"Time cells"



Do "time cells" encode elapsed time or distance run?

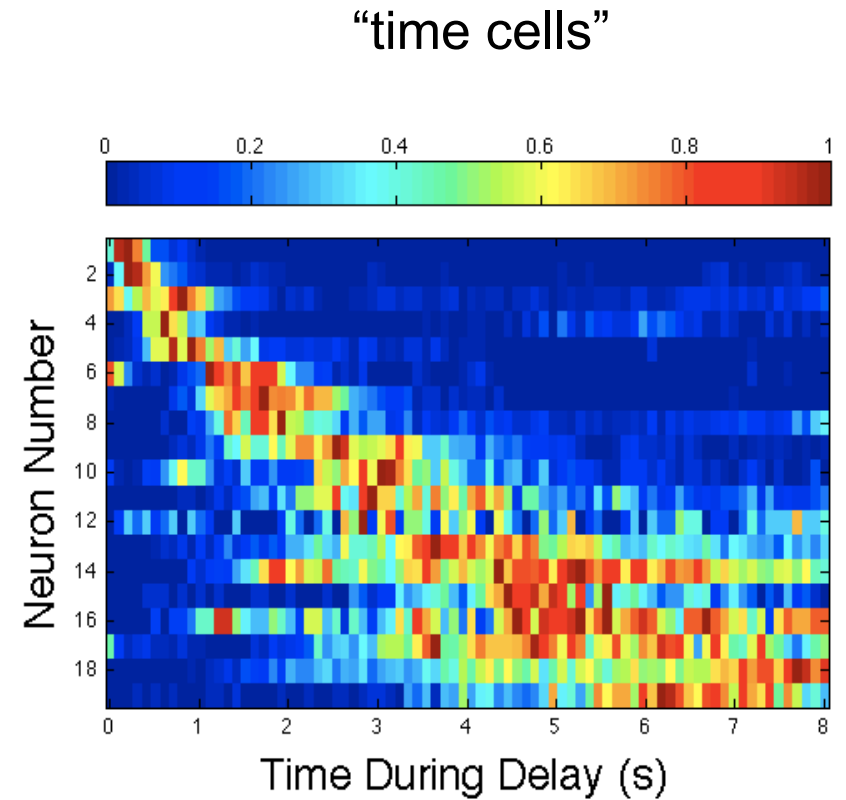
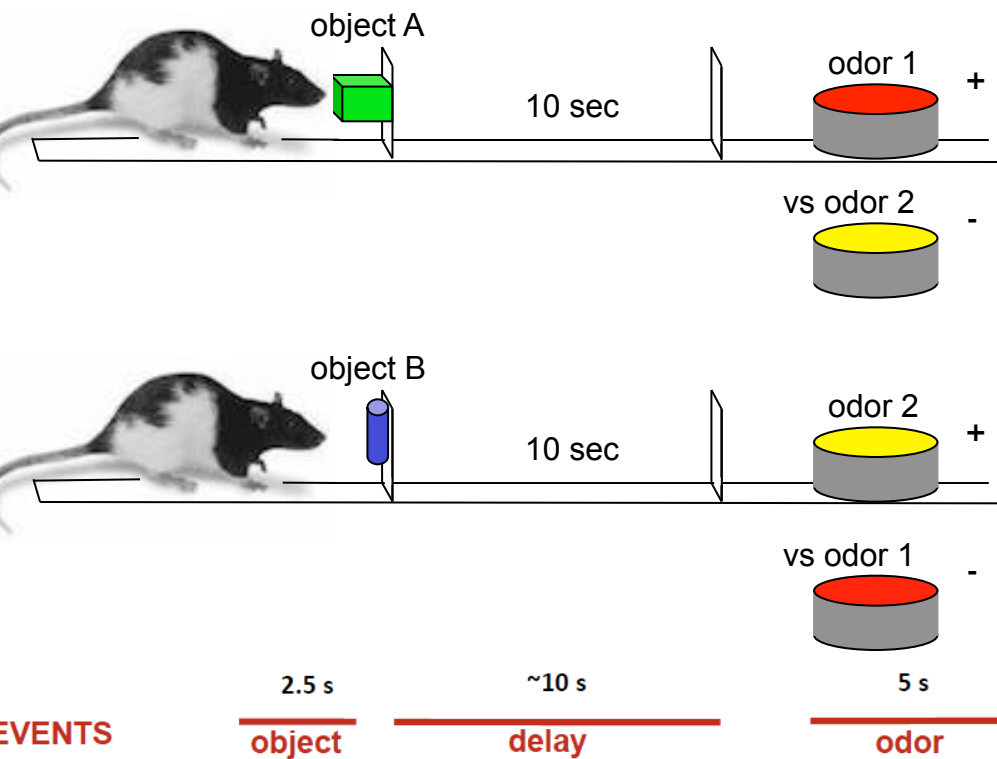
Time and distance are represented simultaneously, both together and separately

Spatial alternation

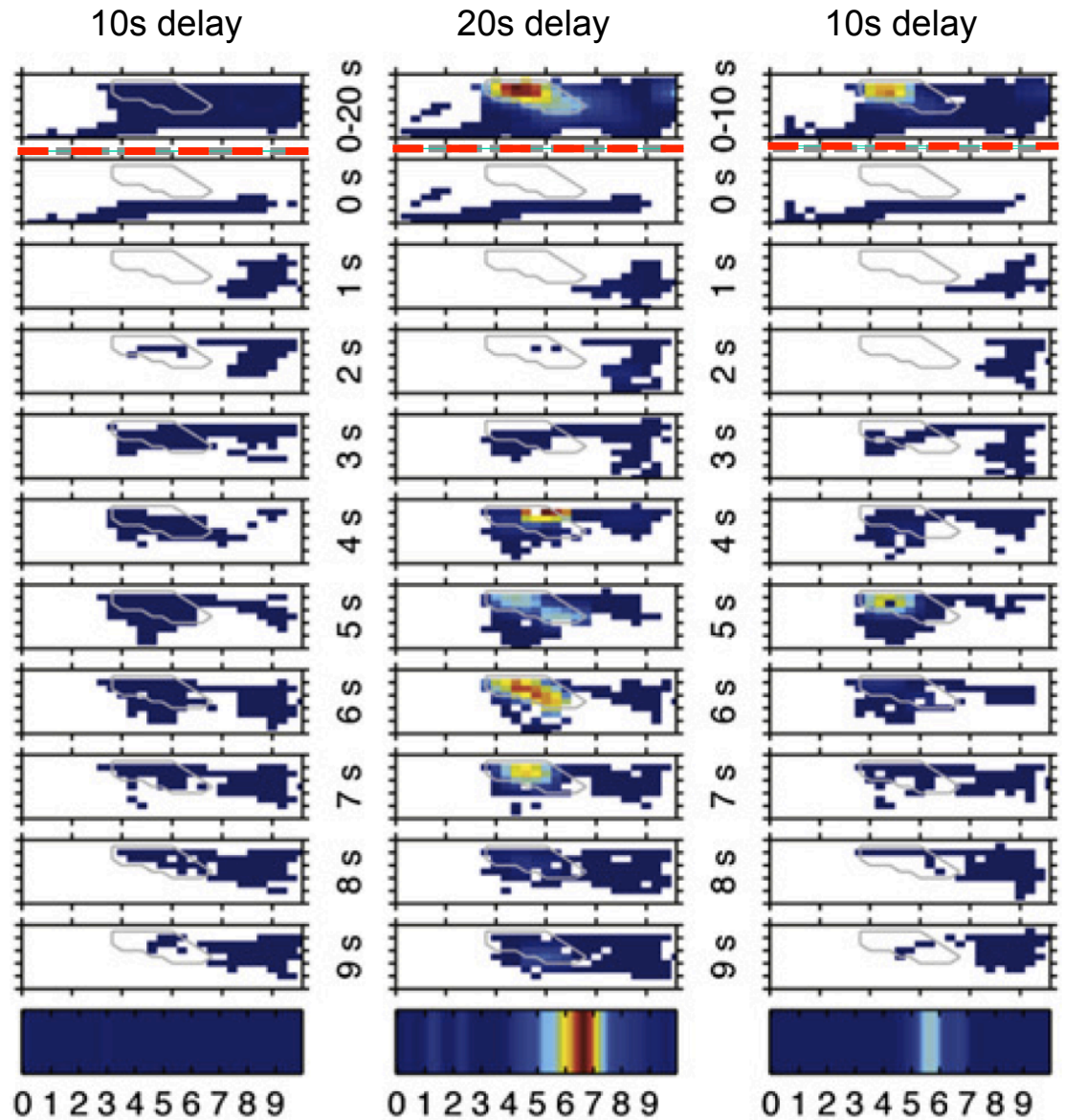
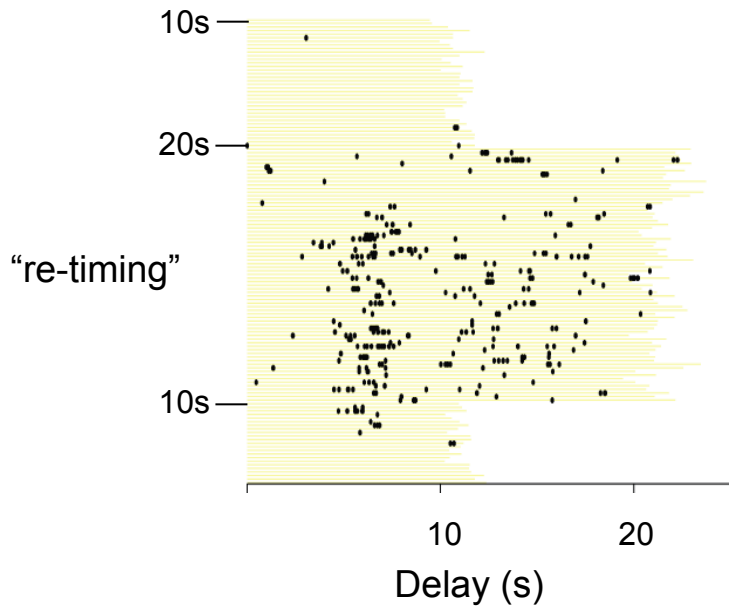


82% of CA1 cells tell time

Hippocampal neurons fire sequentially to bridge a memory delay

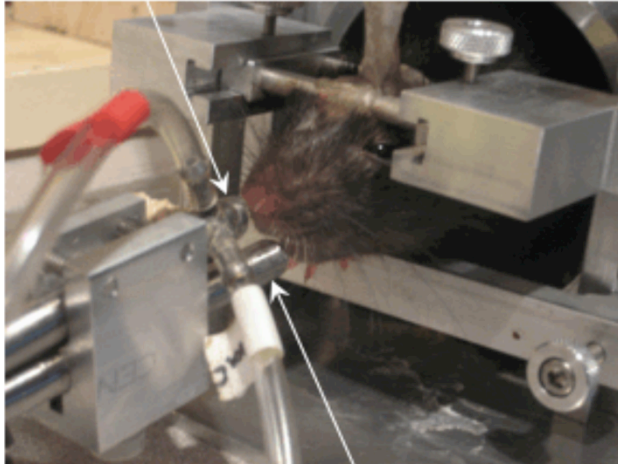


Time cells encode conjunctions of time and place

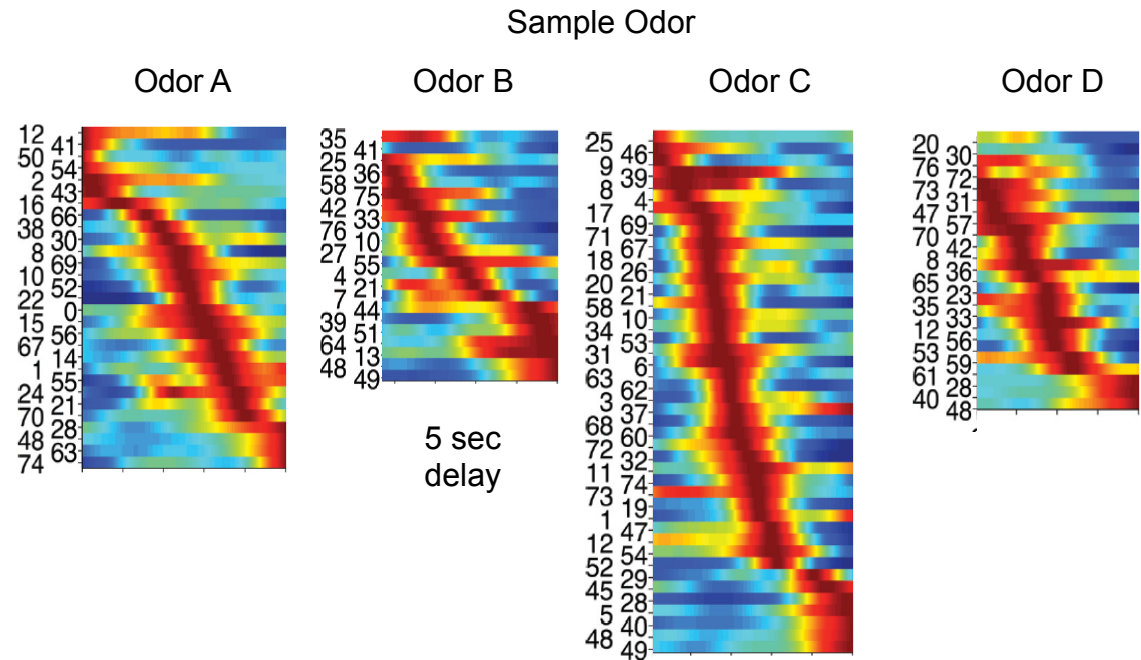


Hippocampal neurons are modulated by time in immobilized rats.

odor delivery



water delivery

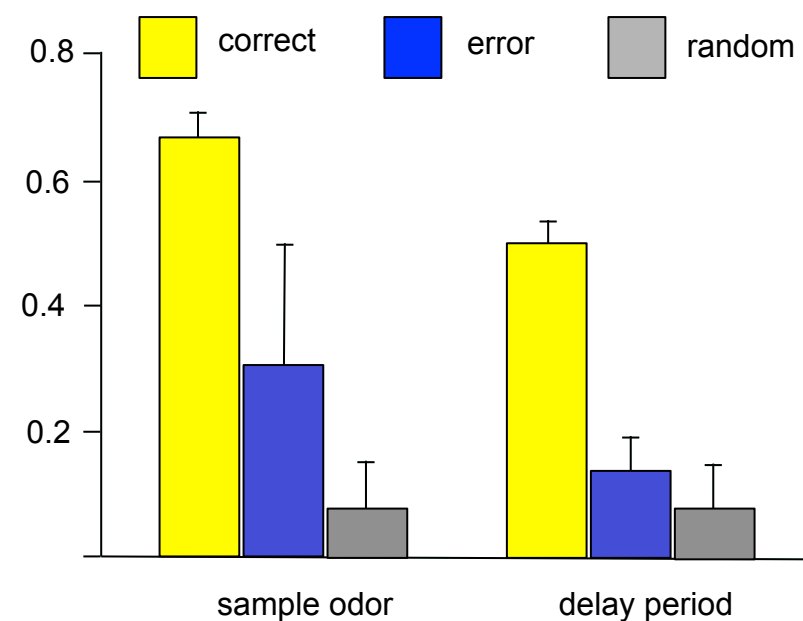
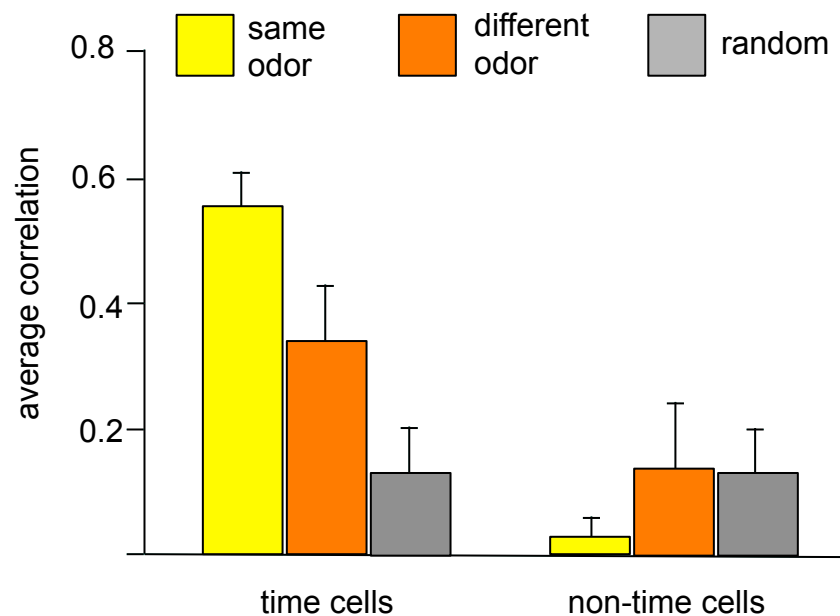
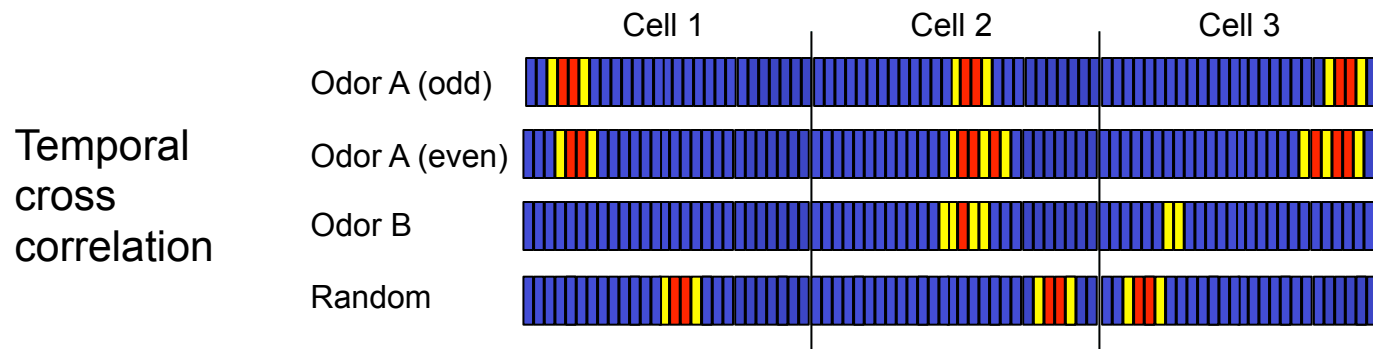


Delayed matching to sample

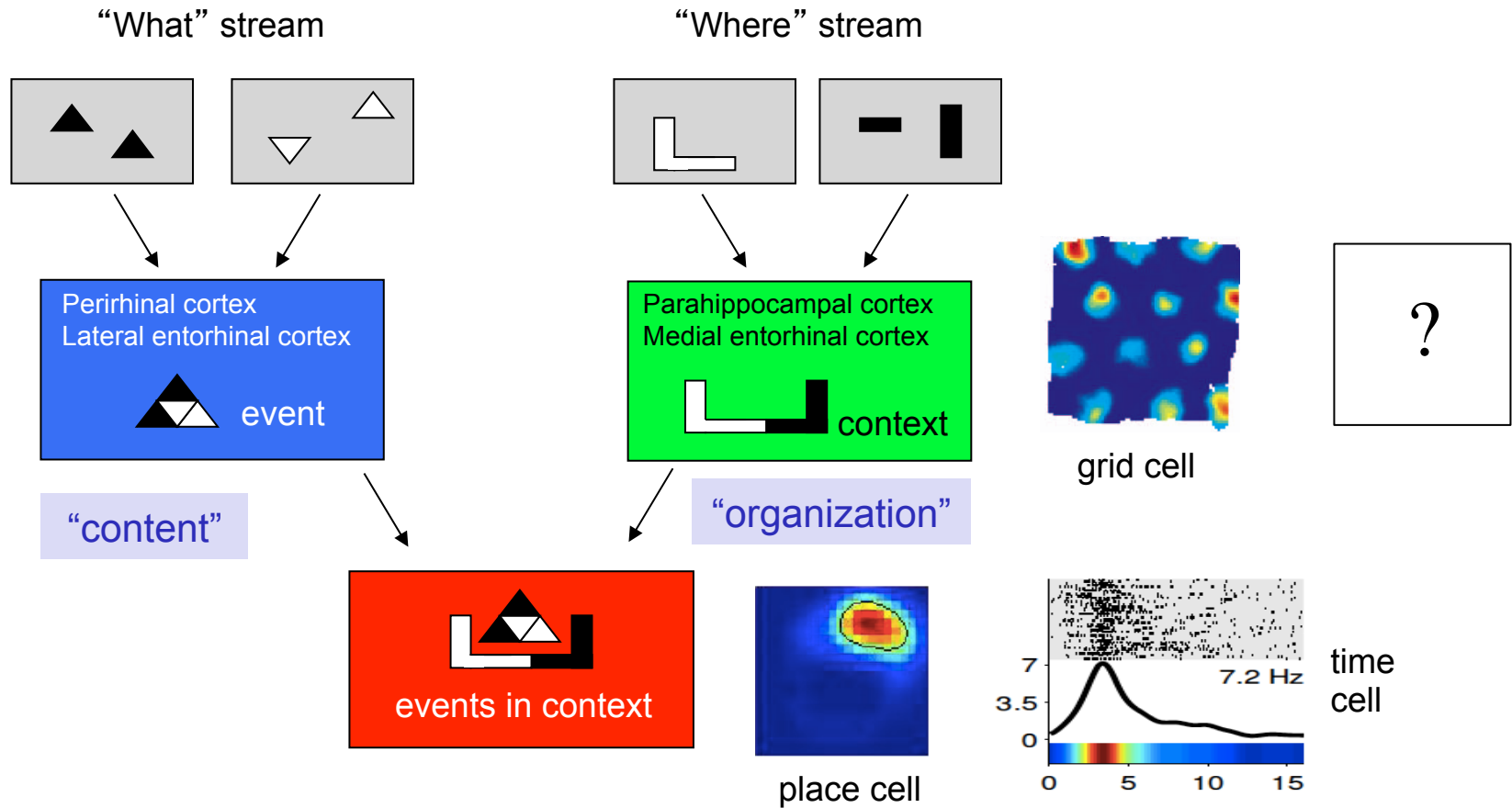
Sample Delay Test

- Odor A $\xrightarrow{5\text{sec}}$ Odor A⁺
- Odor B \longrightarrow Odor D⁻
- Odor C \longrightarrow Odor A⁻
- Odor D \longrightarrow Odor B⁻
-
-

Time cell sequences encode specific memories and predict accuracy

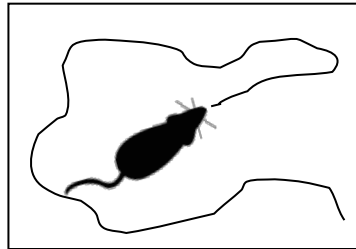


What is the origin of temporal information to the hippocampus?

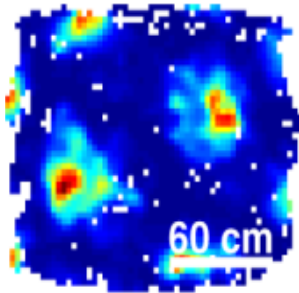


Does the medial entorhinal cortex code time as well as space?

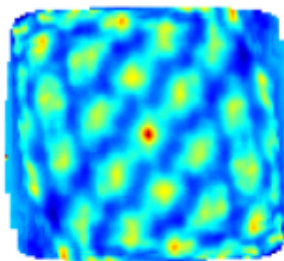
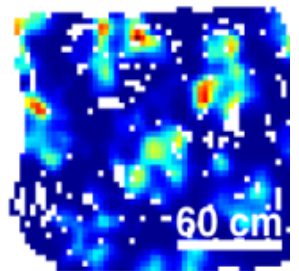
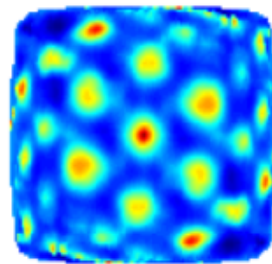
open field



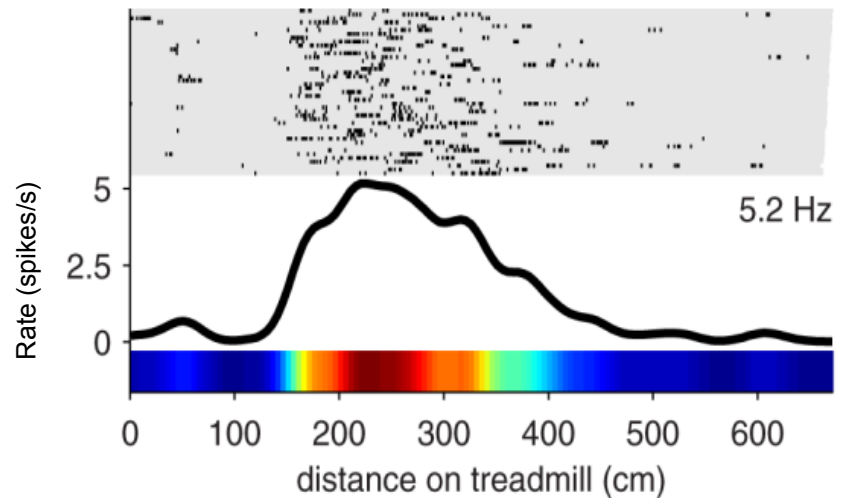
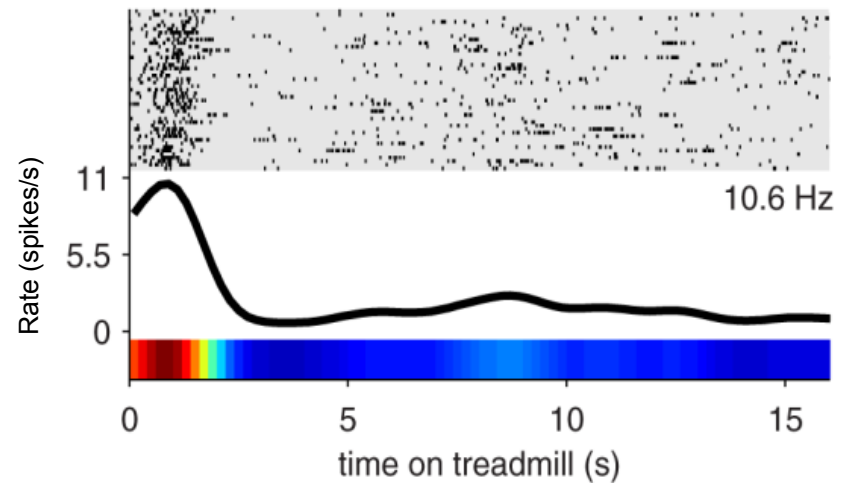
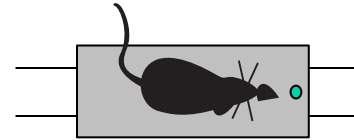
firing rate



autocorrelation

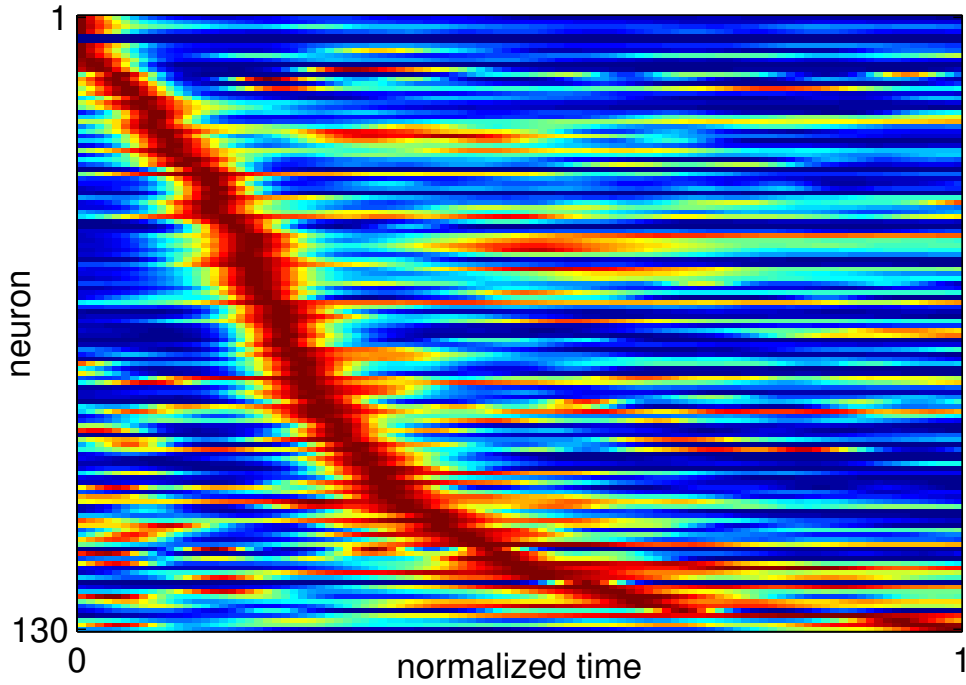


treadmill

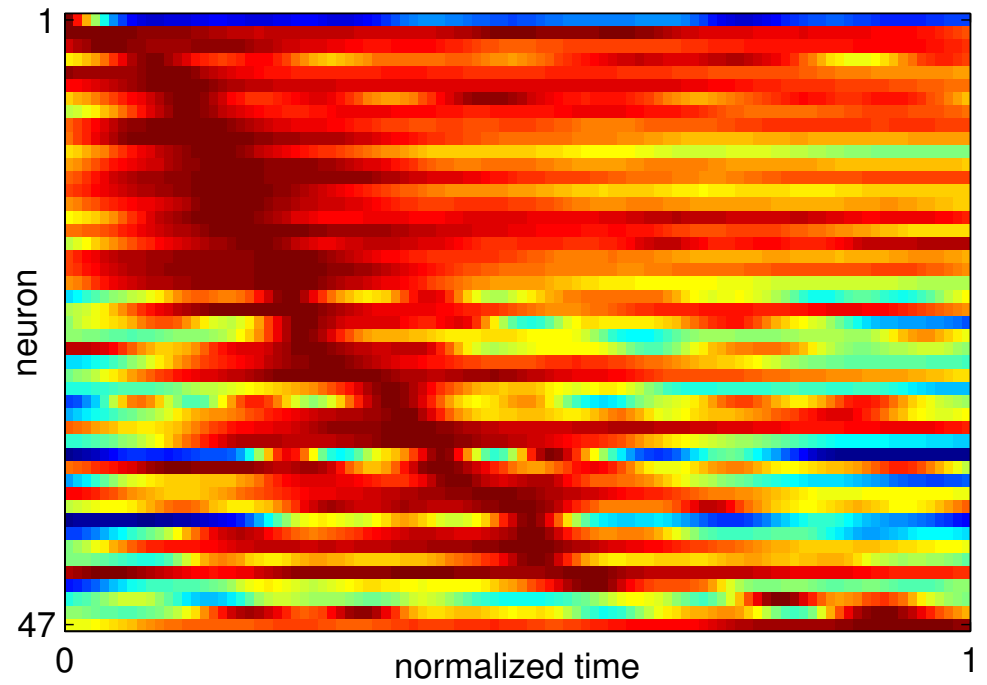


Grid cells tell time

MEC Grid Cells



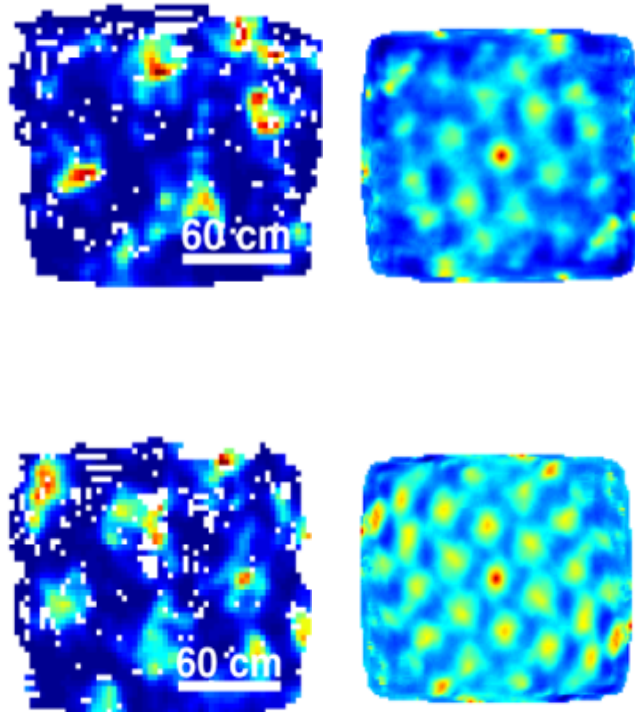
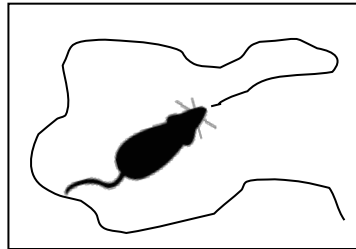
MEC Non-Grid Cells



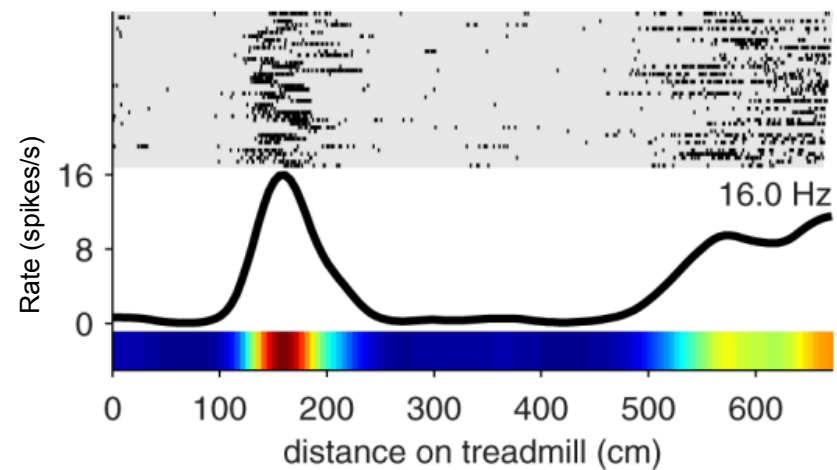
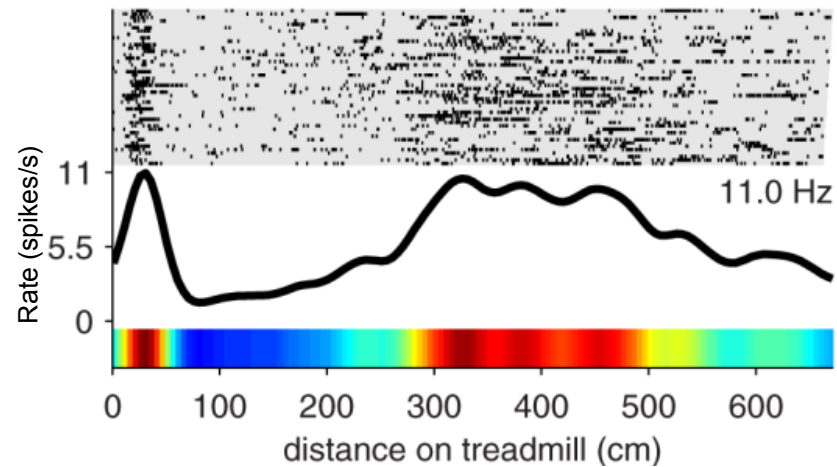
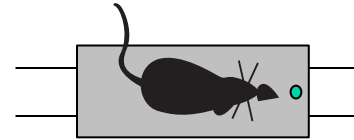
64% of grid cells tell time

Like grid cells, MEC time cells have multi-peaked firing patterns

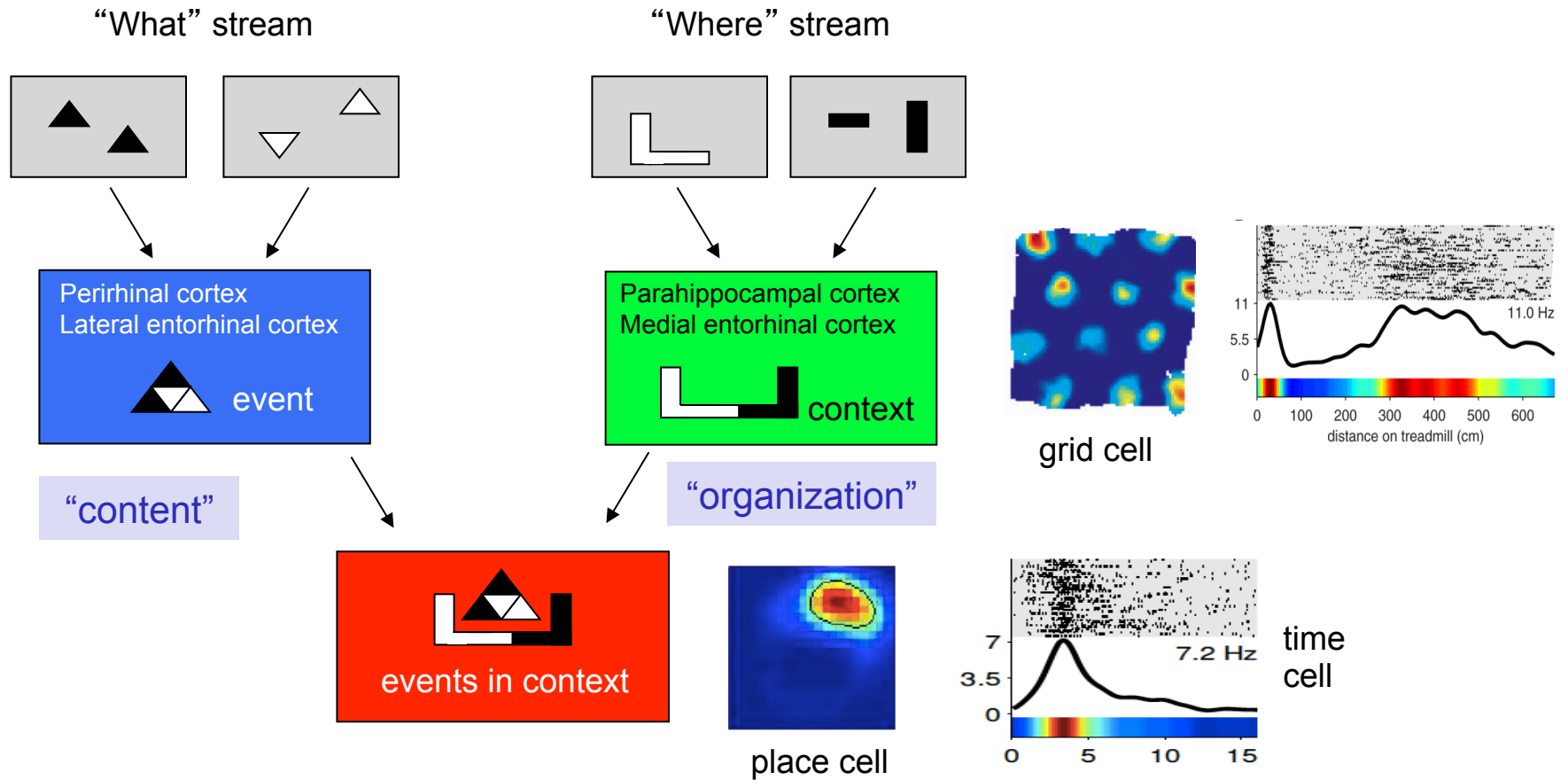
open field



treadmill



The hippocampus organizes memories in space and time



The hippocampus creates a scaffolding for memories, parsing dimensions of space and time, and representing specific events in their spatial and temporal organization.





Acknowledgements:

Odor-place memory: Emma Wood, Paul
Dudchenko

Context-place-object: Rob Komorowski

Neural schemas: Sam Mckensie

Order memory: Norbert Fortin

T-maze treadmill: Ben Kraus

Object-delay-odor: Chris MacDonald

Head-fixed time cells: Chris MacDonald

Grid cells: Ben Kraus, Mark Brandon

NIMH