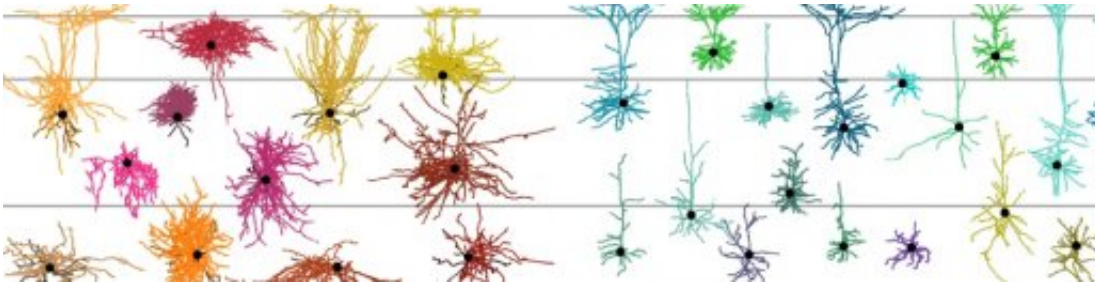


The tree of cortical cell types describes the diversity of neurons in the brain

December 2 2020



Neurons in the motor cortex come in a variety of shapes. Credit: The authors/*Nature*, 2020.

The tree of life describes the evolution of life and seeks to define the relationships between species. Likewise, the tree of cell types aims to organize cells in the brain into groups and describe their relationships to each other.

Scientists have long pondered just what the [brain's](#) tree of cell types looks like. Now, an [international collaboration](#) led by Dr. Andreas Tolias from Baylor College of Medicine, Dr. Philipp Berens from the University of Tübingen in Germany and Dr. Rickard Sandberg from the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, Sweden, has published an article in *Nature* that provides one of the most detailed and complete characterizations of the diversity of neural types in the brain so far.

Uncovering the shape of the tree of cortical cell types with Patch-seq

Neuroscientists mostly use three fundamental features to describe [neurons](#): their anatomy, or how they look under a microscope; their physiology, or how they respond when stimulated; and, more recently, the genes they express, which are known as their transcriptome.

For this study, the research team used an experimentally challenging technique that they developed several years ago, called Patch-seq. This technique allowed them to collect a large multimodal database including genetic, anatomical and physiological information from single [cells](#) in the mouse motor cortex.

"Gathering all these three fundamental features from the same set of neurons was the key that enabled us to get a much deeper understanding of how neurons in the motor cortex are related to each other and a clearer view of how the tree of cell types looks like," said co-first author Dr. Federico Scala, postdoctoral associate in Tolia's lab at Baylor.

Dr. Dmitry Kobak, also co-first author and a research scientist in Berens lab, described that while the broad genetic families of neurons had distinct anatomical and physiological properties, within each family the neurons exhibited extensive anatomical and physiological diversity. Importantly, all the three basic neuronal characteristics (anatomy, physiology and transcriptome) were correlated, which enabled the team to find interesting links between them.

"Our data supports the view that the tree of cortical cell types may look more like a banana tree with few big leaves rather than an olive tree with many small ones. This view provides a simpler model to describe the diversity of neurons we find in the brain. We believe that this simpler

view will lead to a more principled understanding of why we have so many cell types in the brain to begin with and what they are used for," said Tolias, Brown Foundation Endowed Chair of Neuroscience and director of the Center for Neuroscience and Artificial Intelligence at Baylor.

In this metaphor, neurons follow a hierarchy consisting of distinct, non-overlapping branches at the level of families, the large leaves of the banana tree. Within each family, neurons show continuous changes in their genetic, anatomical and physiological features, and all three features within a family are correlated. In parallel, in work published simultaneously in *Cell*, scientists from the Allen Institute of Brain Science in Seattle obtained very similar results from mouse visual cortex underscoring that this view of [cell types](#) may be a general building principle of brain circuits.

More information: Federico Scala et al, Phenotypic variation of transcriptomic cell types in mouse motor cortex, *Nature* (2020). [DOI: 10.1038/s41586-020-2907-3](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-020-2907-3)

Provided by Baylor College of Medicine

Citation: The tree of cortical cell types describes the diversity of neurons in the brain (2020, December 2) retrieved 20 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2020-12-tree-cortical-cell-diversity-neurons.html>

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