



TATYANA SHARPEE

Professor

Computational Neurobiology

Laboratory

Integrative Biology Laboratory

Edwin K. Hunter Chair

Sharpee is a neuroscientist who studies the fundamental principles behind how the brain processes information. She is interested in how sensory processing in the brain is shaped by the animal's need to create parsimonious representations of events in the outside world, and how these representations are altered in brain diseases.

THE CHALLENGE

Tatyana Sharpee's lab seeks to understand how the brain and other biological systems work while their components are constantly changing. For example, when a baby is growing, new neurons are added to circuits. During adulthood, connections between neurons are constantly added and removed as we learn new skills and information. As we age, we begin to lose some functionality of these connections. Despite these changes, we maintain a constant sense of self and can remember events for decades. Even within individual neurons, proteins are constantly updated, yet the right balance is achieved to ensure appropriate signaling by them. Nevertheless, we maintain the same sense of "self" and can remember events for decades. Further exacerbating the problem, the environment in which the brain operates is constantly changing, so Sharpee and colleagues are working to understand optimal signals that the brain should pay attention to in the environment, and to understand optimal prescriptions for adaptation to changes in the environment.

THE APPROACH

Tatyana Sharpee is using advanced methods from mathematics, statistics and physics to chart the principles by which the brain's billions of neurons exchange energy and information. In particular, she uses information theory (a set of mathematical concepts commonly employed in communications and finance systems) to quantify the activity of neurons and, in one area of research, works to determine how features are organized within parts of the brain that are responsible for conveying our senses, including vision, hearing and the sense of smell. Revealing the workings of

these core senses would help lead to new treatments and brain-machine interfaces for patients with disruptions to these systems that can happen as a result of stroke, dementia or with schizophrenia. Furthermore, Sharpee and her group are using disruptions in sensory systems as diagnostic tools to find new treatments for a number of neurological disorders that affect the brain more broadly, including autism, Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia, depression and anxiety.

THE INNOVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES

- Sharpee's group revealed a new way to organize odors and the sense of smell. They found that odors from the natural environments can be described by a curved surface, similar to a Pringle's potato chip, and mathematically known to have a hyperbolic metric. They also found that our perception of smell is organized similarly, in ways that facilitate accurate estimation of fruit content based on odors.
- Sharpee developed a concise scheme for how visual neurons can combine selectivity to shapes and textures of visual objects.
- Sharpee and collaborators have generated a theory that explains when it becomes advantageous for an organism to use new types of neurons. This theory could help catalogue and determine the number of separate neuronal types in the brain. Extensions of this theory make it possible to compute how much information large numbers of neurons jointly convey about incoming stimuli. Previously, this was only possible to do for a few neurons, and now the method can keep up with the capacity of experimental methods that record thousands of neurons simultaneously.

For more information, please visit:

WWW.SALK.EDU/SCIENTIST/TATYANA-SHARPEE

**ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE | AUTISM | SCHIZOPHRENIA | NEUROLOGICAL DISEASE
VISION AND OTHER SENSES | COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY**