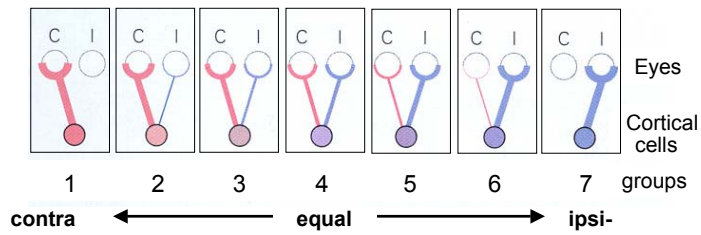


## Categories of ocular dominance



$$od = \frac{\text{Response}_{\text{ipsi}}}{\text{Response}_{\text{ipsi}} + \text{Response}_{\text{contra}}}$$

od = 1, ipsilateral only

od = 0, contralateral only

od = 0~1, binocular

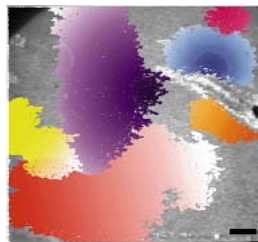
## Source of activity during OD development

1. Before eye-opening (before birth)

- spontaneous retinal wave

2. After eye-opening

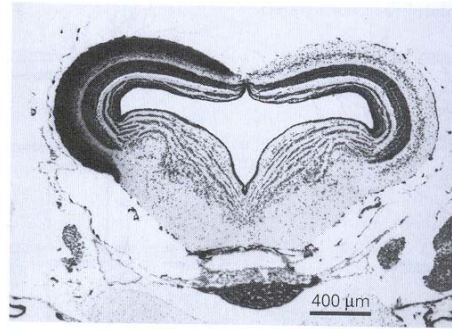
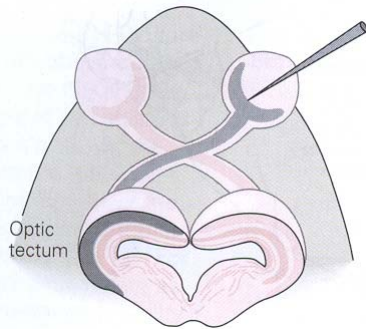
- visually driven activity



## Test the competition hypothesis

Three-eyed frog experiment ((Constantine-Paton and Law)

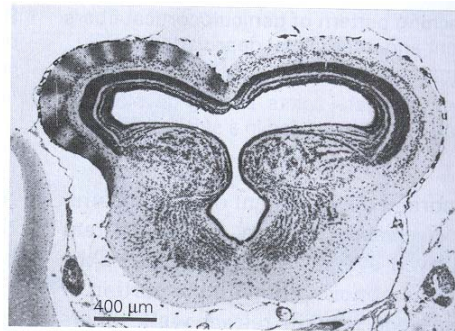
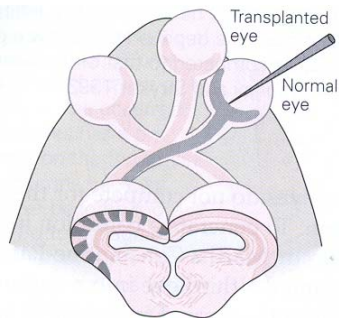
A. normal frog



## Test the competition hypothesis

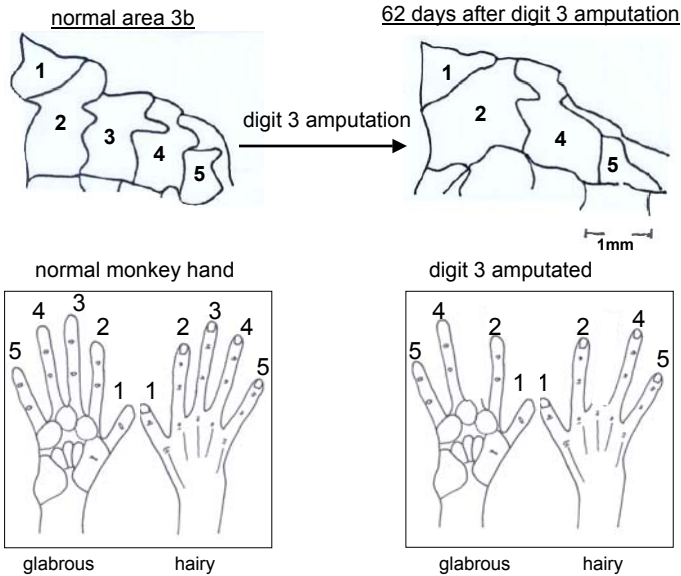
Three-eyed frog experiment

B. three-eyed frog



## Lesion-induced adult cortical reorganization

Somatosensory cortex area 3b

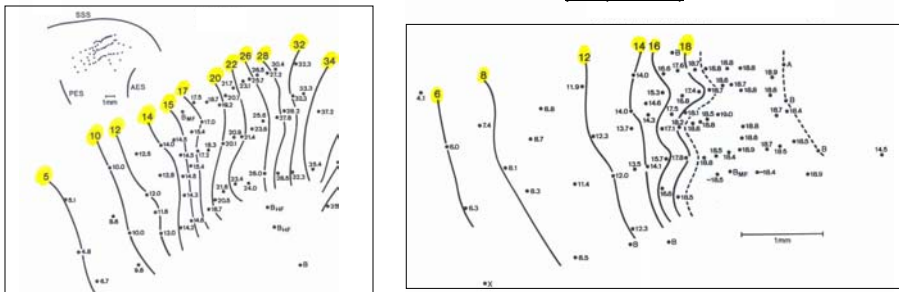


## Lesion-induced adult cortical reorganization

Primary auditory cortex (A1)

normal cat A1

2.5 month after cochlear lesion of the high frequency part (>20 kHz)



-- partial destruction of the cochlear leads to reorganization of the tonotopic map.

Neurons in the deprived cortex respond to tone frequencies adjacent to the frequency range damaged by the lesion.

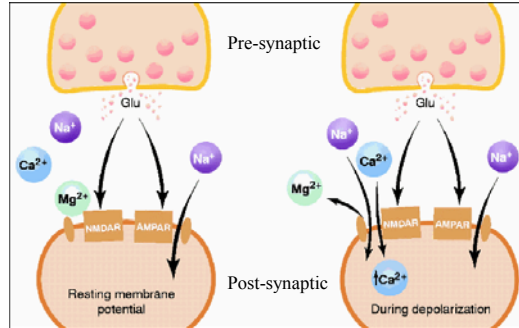
## Molecular mechanism of cortical plasticity

### 1. NMDA receptor - coincidence detector

- ligand dependent (requires binding of Glu)
- voltage dependent (requires depolarization of the postsynaptic cell to remove  $Mg^{2+}$  from the channel pore)

Pre and post fires asynchronously

Pre and post fires synchronously



trigger LTP, strengthen synapse