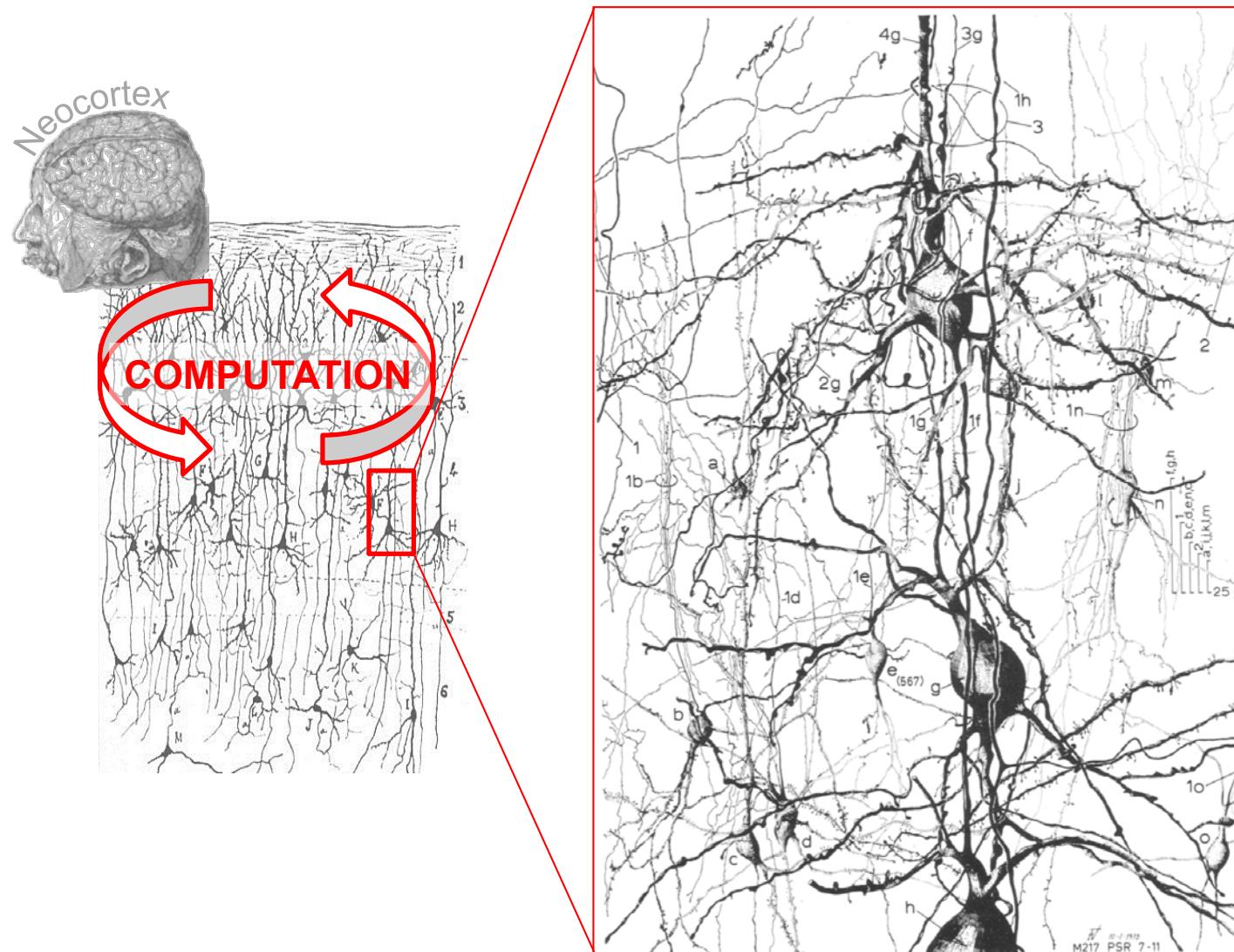
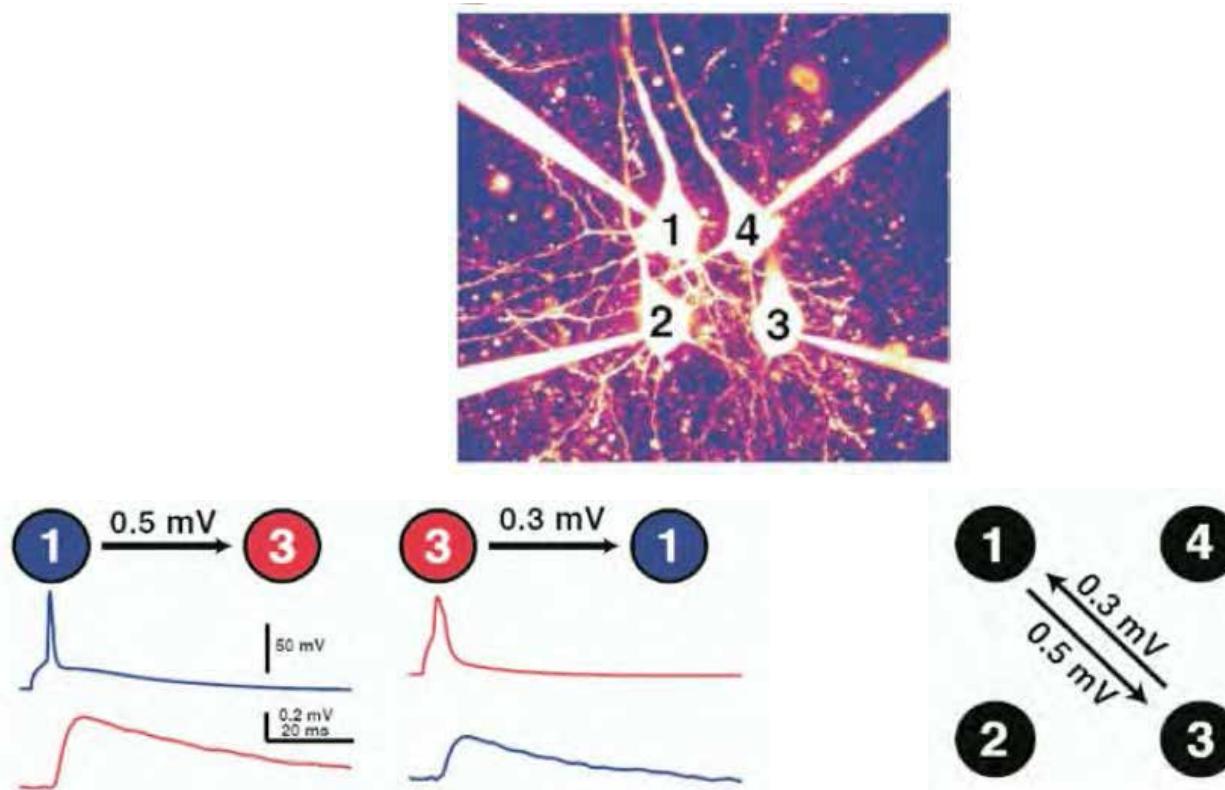


# How do function constrain synaptic connectivity?



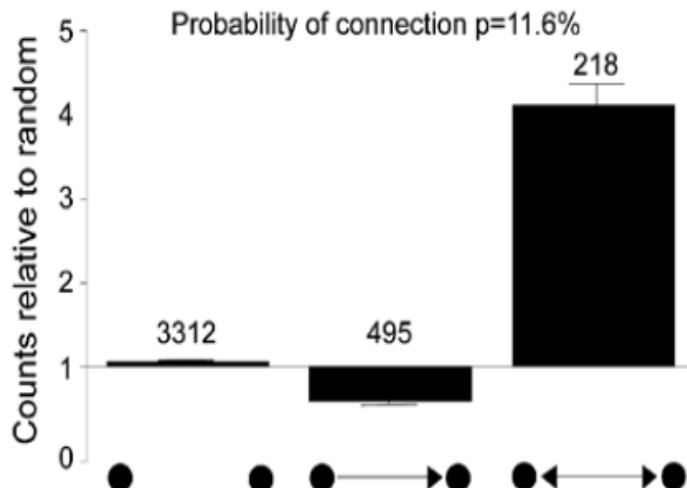
# Multiple whole-cell recordings to assay connections between cell pairs



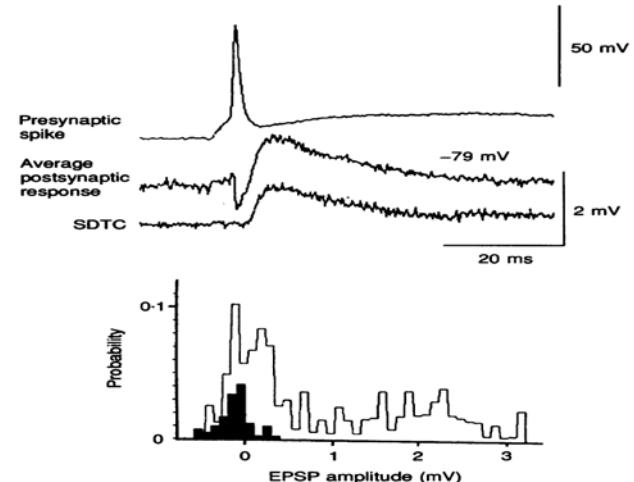
- Information about the presence and strength of connections
- But false negatives due to slicing artefacts

# Excitatory connectivity in the neocortex is neither uniform nor random

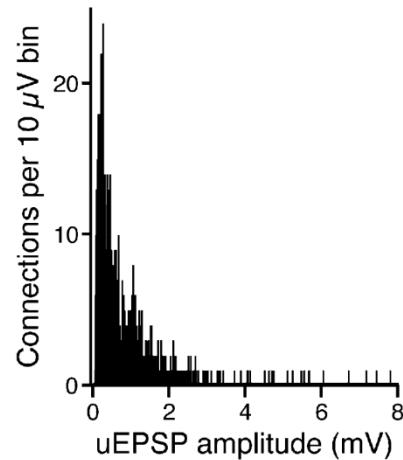
## Overrepresentation of bidirectional motifs



## Connection strengths are variable and their distribution has a long tail

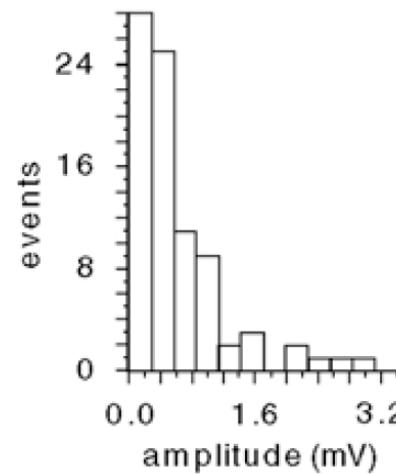


### Vibrissa cortex, all excitatory connections



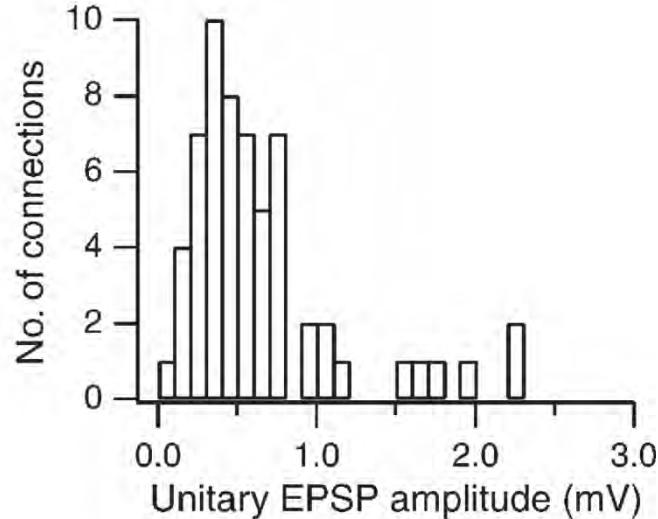
Lefort et al 2009

### Visual cortex, L2/3 $\rightarrow$ L2/3 pyramid



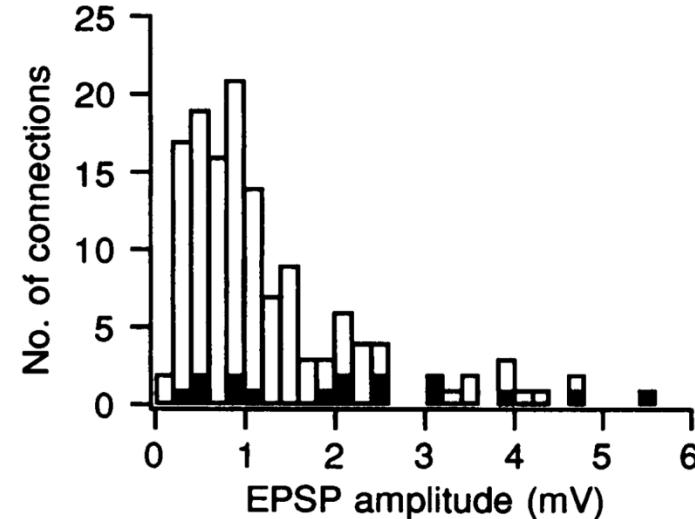
Holmgren et al 2003

### Vibrissa cortex, L4 stellate $\rightarrow$ L2/3 pyramid



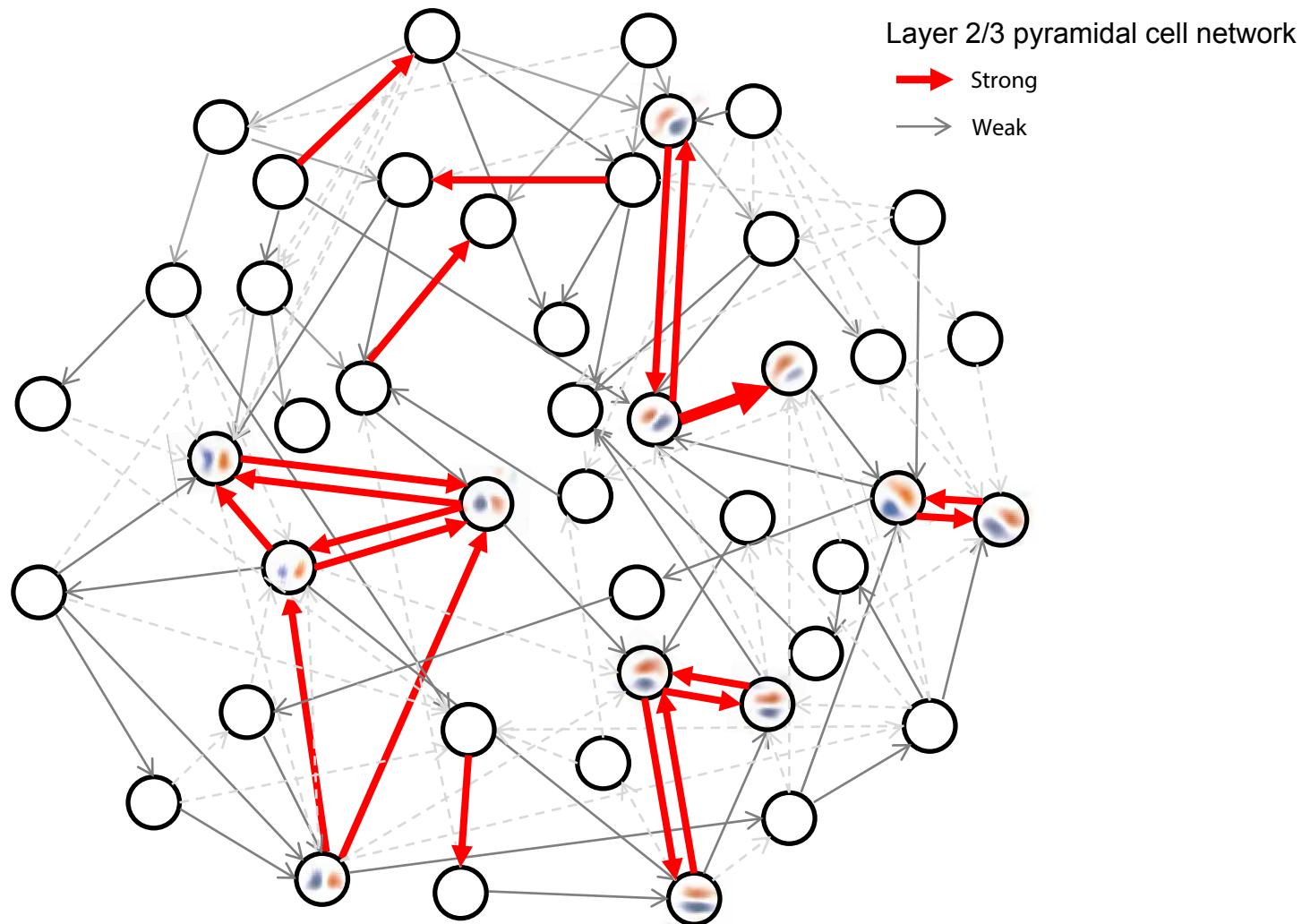
Feldmeyer et al 2002

### Vibrissa cortex, L5 $\rightarrow$ L5 pyramid

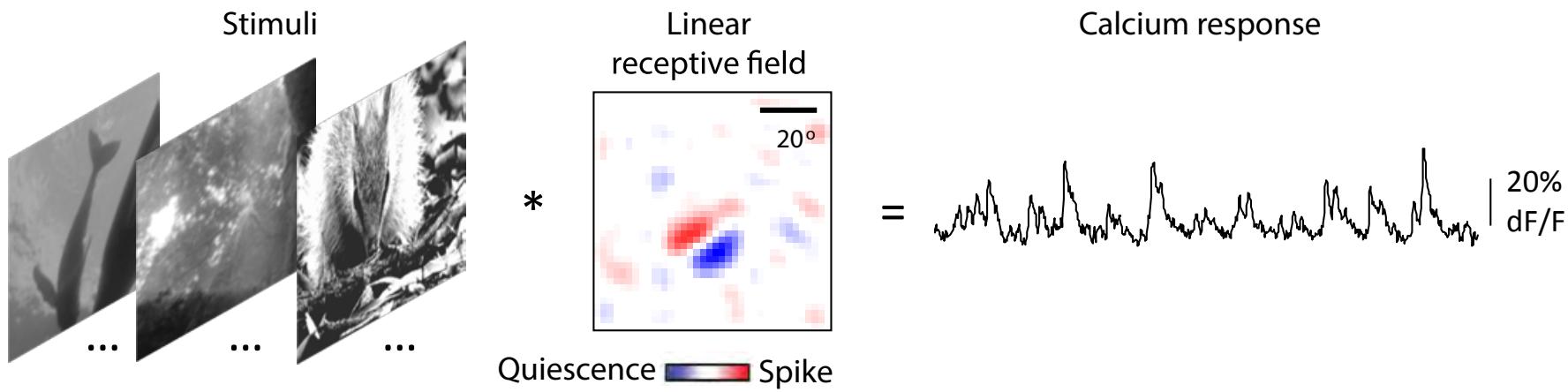
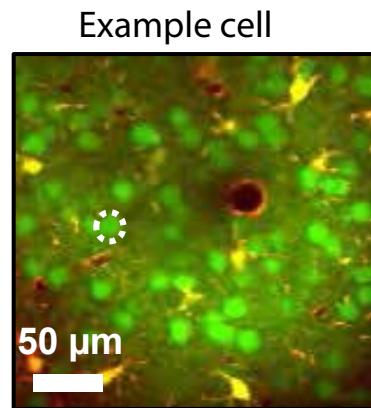


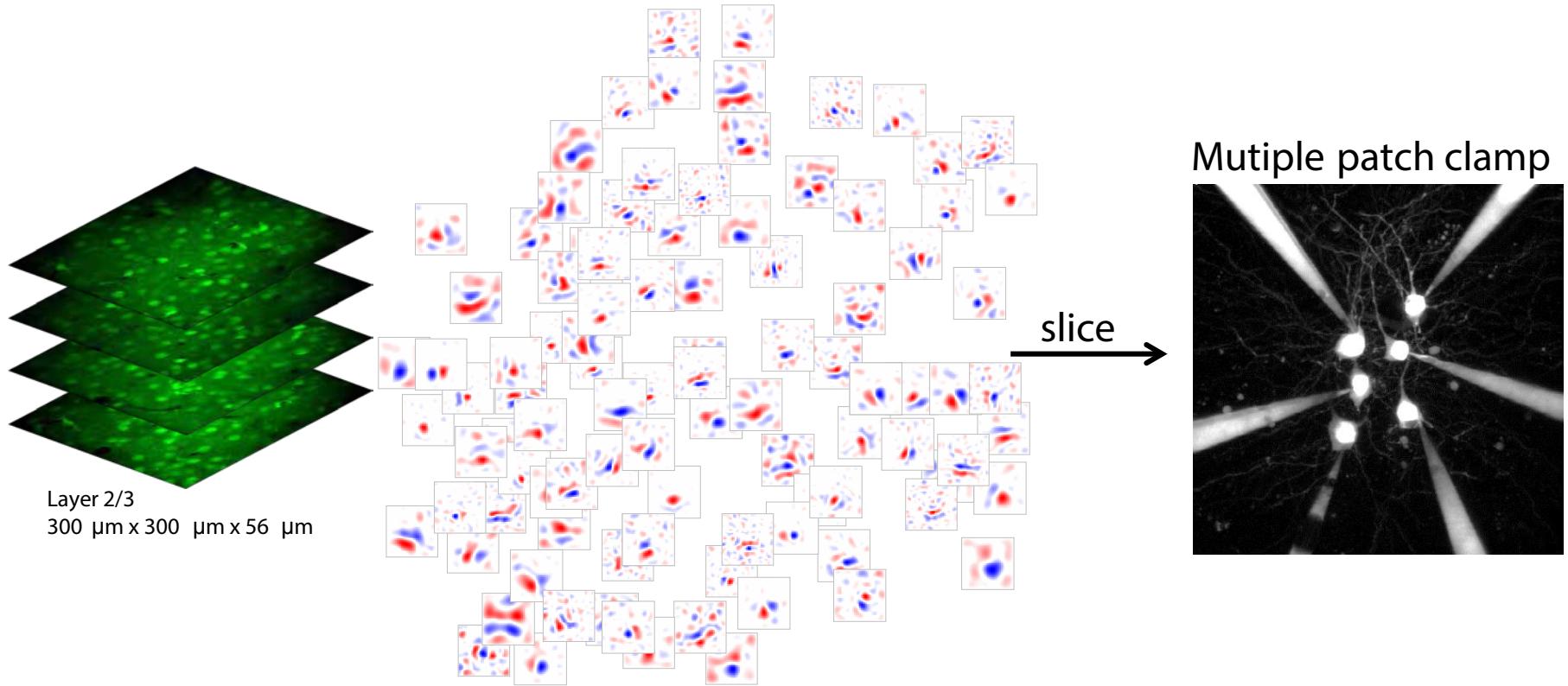
Markram et al 1997

# Are neurons connected by few strong synapses in a sea of weak synapses?

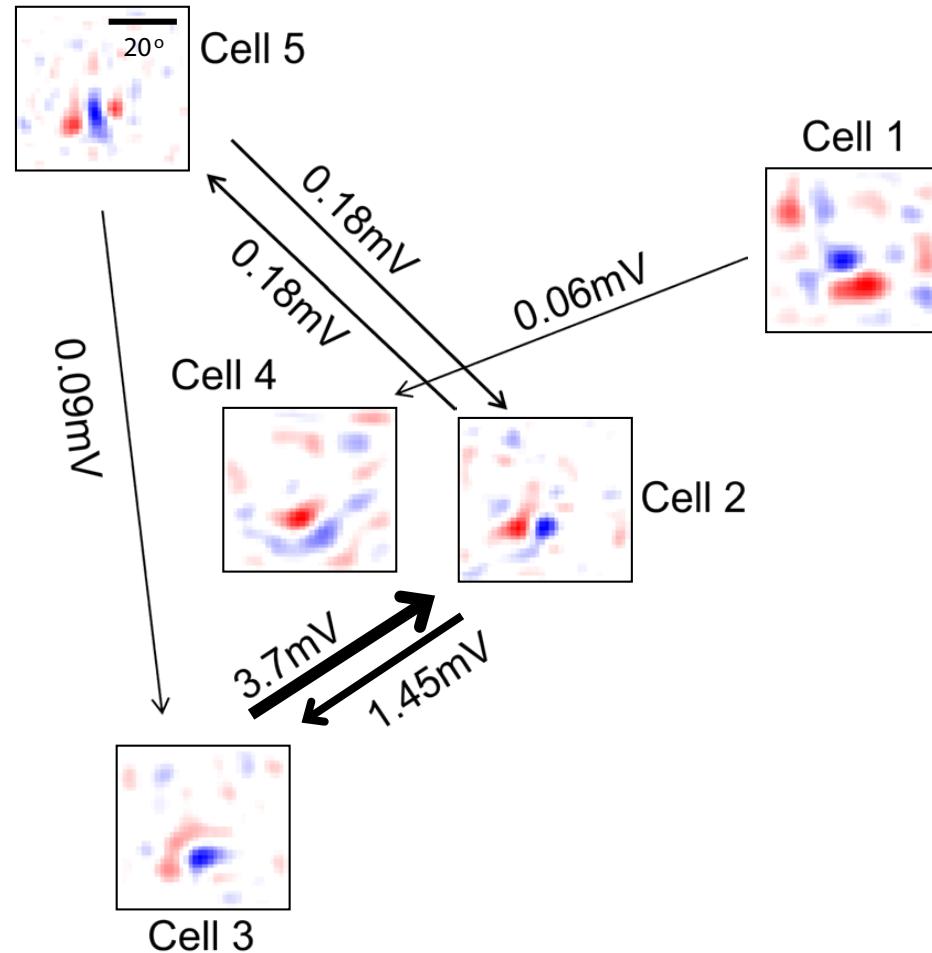
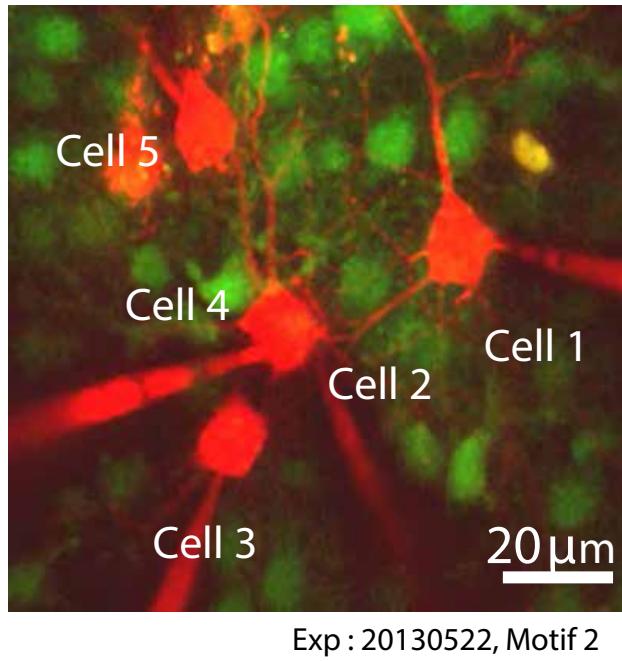


# Mapping receptive fields with two-photon calcium imaging and reverse correlation

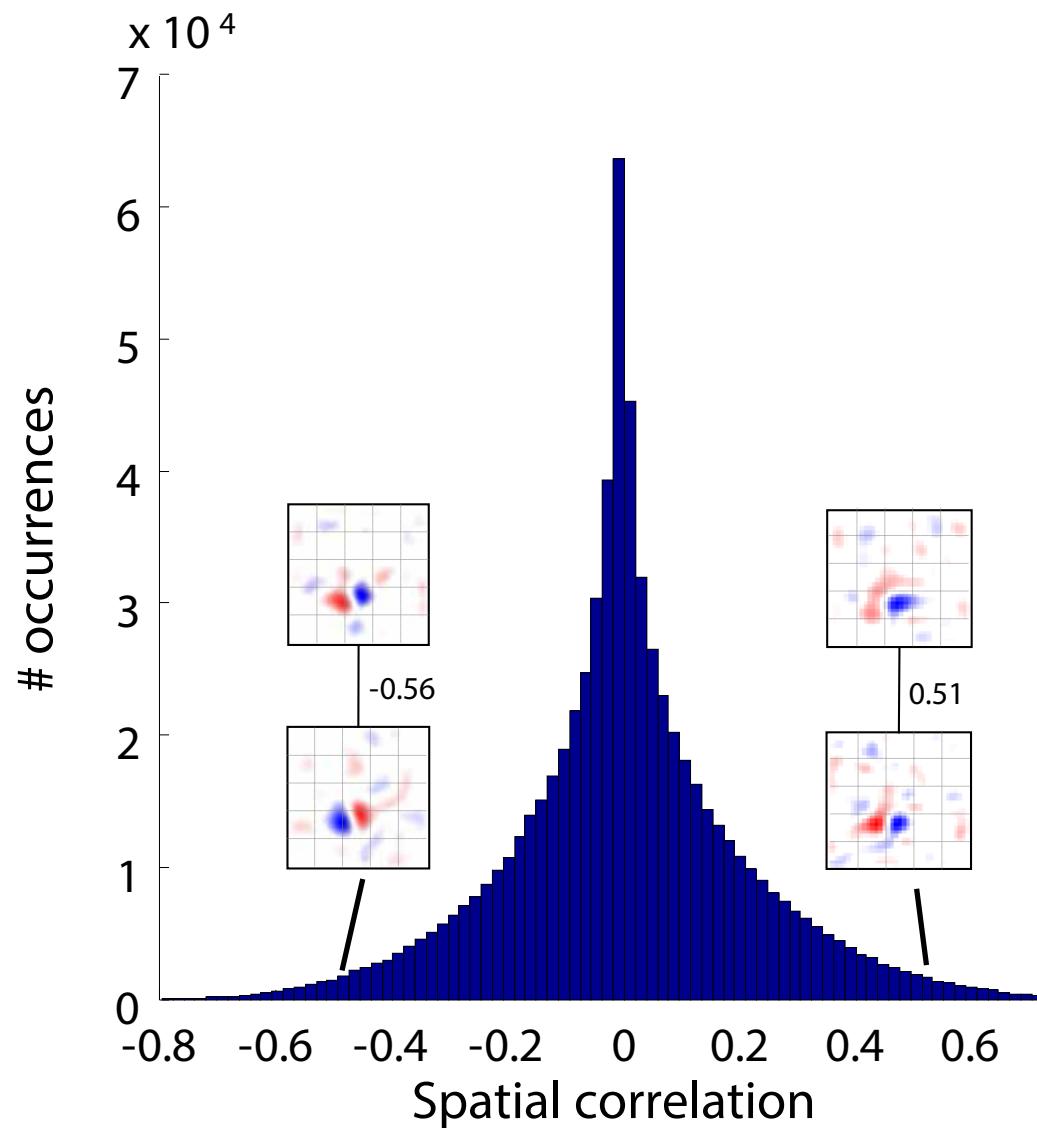




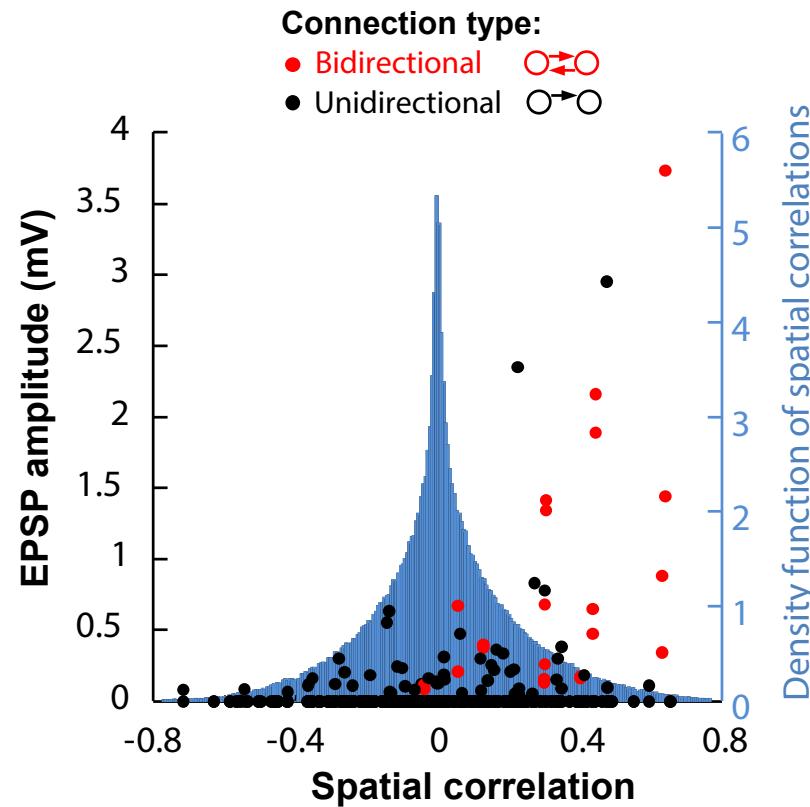
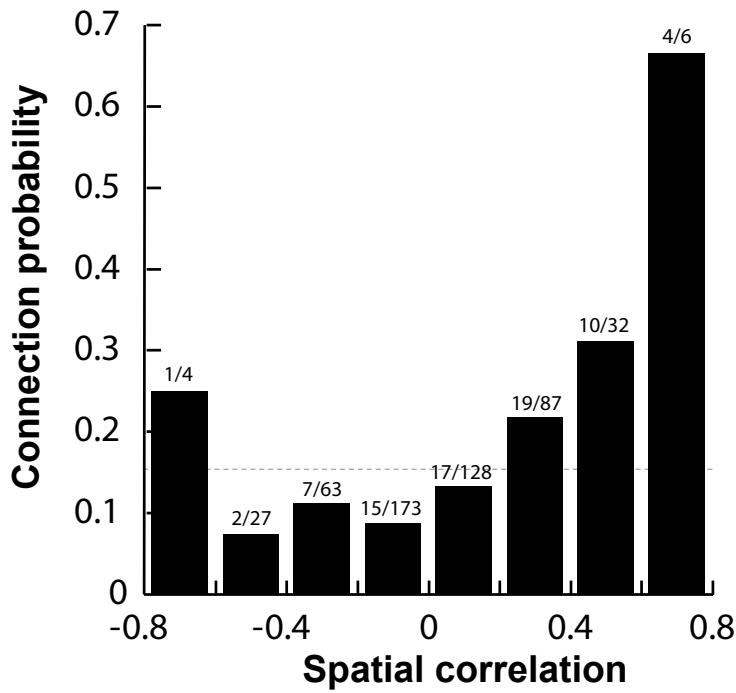
# Relating synaptic connections to receptive fields



# Spatial correlation of the receptive fields as a measure of cell-to-cell similarity



# Similarity of receptive fields predicts probability, strength, and reciprocity of synaptic connections



- Spatial correlation is a strong predictor of connectivity
- Cell pairs with positive correlations are more likely to connect with strong connections
- Reciprocal connections are stronger and exist between cell pairs with similar receptive fields

At least in primary visual cortex, the evidence implies that neurons are connected by a few strong synapses in a sea of weak synapses

