

Neural representations of competing stimuli along the dorsal and ventral visual pathways during binocular rivalry

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Binocular rivalry arises when two discrepant stimuli are simultaneously presented to different eyes, during which observers consciously experience vivid perceptual alternations without physical changes in visual inputs. Neural dynamics tracking such perceptual alternations have been identified at both early and late visual areas, leading to the fundamental debate concerning the primary neural substrate underlying binocular rivalry. One promising hypothesis that might reconcile these seemingly paradoxical findings is a gradual shift from interocular competition between monocular neurons to pattern competition among binocular neurons. Here, we examined this hypothesis by investigating how neural representations of rivalrous stimuli evolved along the visual pathway. We found that representations of the dominant and the suppressed stimuli initially co-existed in V1, which were enhanced and attenuated respectively in extrastriate visual areas. Notably, neural activity in V4 was dictated by the representation of the dominant stimulus, while the representation of the suppressed stimulus was only partially inhibited in dorsal areas V3A and MT+. Our findings revealed a progressive transition from the co-existing representations of the rivalrous inputs to the dictatorial representation of the dominant stimulus in the ventral pathway, and advocated different cortical evolutionary patterns of visual representations between the dorsal and the ventral pathways.

Key words: binocular rivalry; inverted encoding model; progressive transition; co-existing representation; dictatorial representation.

Introduction

When two discrepant stimuli are simultaneously presented to different eyes, observers consciously experience vivid perceptual alternations without physical changes in visual inputs. This phenomenon, known as binocular rivalry, has been a central topic in the study of visual perception and neural dynamics for decades (Lehky, 1988; Blake & Troscian, 1972; Blake & Troscian, 1972; Blake & Troscian, 1972). The underlying neural mechanisms of binocular rivalry have been a subject of intense debate, with various hypotheses proposed to explain the perceptual alternations observed during this phenomenon (Lehky, 1988; Blake & Troscian, 1972; Blake & Troscian, 1972; Blake & Troscian, 1972). One prominent hypothesis is the interocular competition model, which posits that binocular rivalry arises from direct competition between neurons in the primary visual cortex (V1) that receive input from the two eyes (Lehky, 1988). However, more recent studies have suggested that binocular rivalry may involve more complex neural dynamics, including interactions between different visual areas and the involvement of higher-level cortical areas (Blake & Troscian, 1972; Blake & Troscian, 1972; Blake & Troscian, 1972). In this study, we investigate the neural representations of competing stimuli along the dorsal and ventral visual pathways during binocular rivalry, aiming to shed light on the underlying neural mechanisms of this phenomenon.

(W 2004; P C 2005; T 2006). H ,
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 BOLD W
 BOLD (H R 2005; K T 2005; H R 2006).
 F
 . A
 (M
 1983; D C . 2012).
 H , MRI- (IEM)
 (B H 2009, 2013; S
 S 2013; B . 2015; S . 2016),
 V3A, MT+, V4). T

.S
 .B
 IEM
 (S
 2018; M . 2019; R . 2019),
 T
 6TD 60)-53361
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20 E .T 20 90 .N .T

MRI data acquisition

MRI 3 T S P MRI
 20- C MRI
 R P U F
 M EPI (TR: 1,000 ;
 TE: 30 ; : 90°). T - ;
 : 3 ; FOV: 212 × 212 2 ;
 : 2 × 2 ;)
 A T1-
 MP-RAGE (TR: 2,530 ; TE: 2.98 ; :
 1 × 1 × 1 3)

MRI data analyses

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 F
 T
 S F S A
 (GLM) BOLD
 S
 (-)
 T BOLD
 GLM
 ROI
 A IEM (S S -
 2013; E . 2015; S . 2016; S
 . 2018; R . 2019), BOLD
 (.)

B = WC
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 (. W)

15° 165°
 30° 5 F
 122.5° 337.5° 45°
 7 .T
 (E . 2015; R . 2019). H
 ROI, W
 (OLS) :

$$\hat{W} = B_1 C_1' (C_1 C_1')^{-1}$$

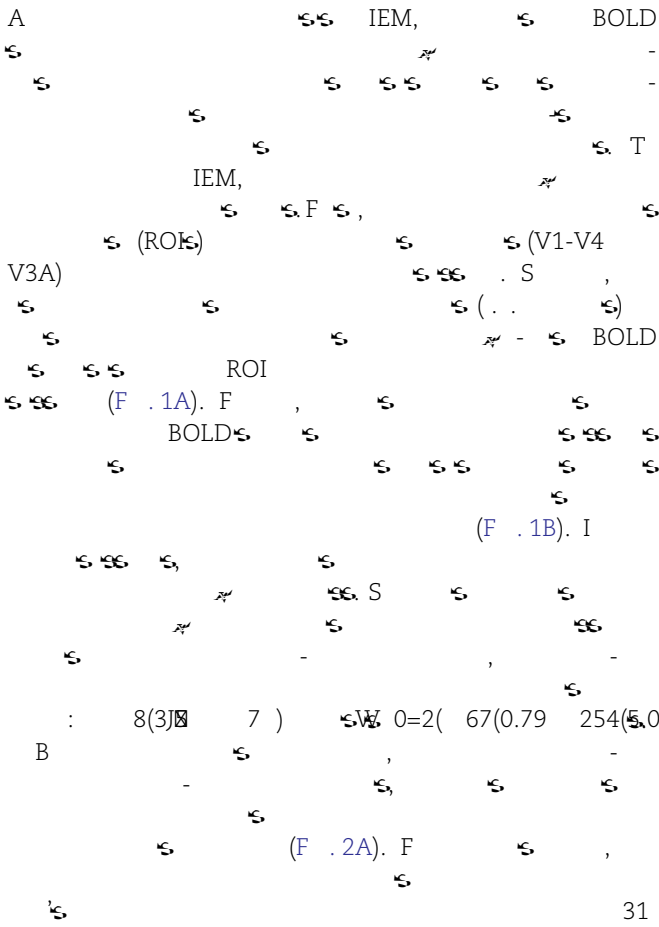
B₁ ROI
 (96
 128
) C₁
 S

$$C_2 = (\hat{W}' \hat{W})^{-1} \hat{W}' B_2$$

B₂ ROI
 () C₂
 F
 0° (-) H



Results
Orientation rivalry



8(3) 7) 0=2(67(0.79 254(5.0(750511-1.328-591(27)18(()-623322 (TD()

(F .1A). F BOLD

(F .1B). I

(F .2A). F

31 -591()12(7)-60 4(IE3(K 8(-590([(B S [(B 4(IE3

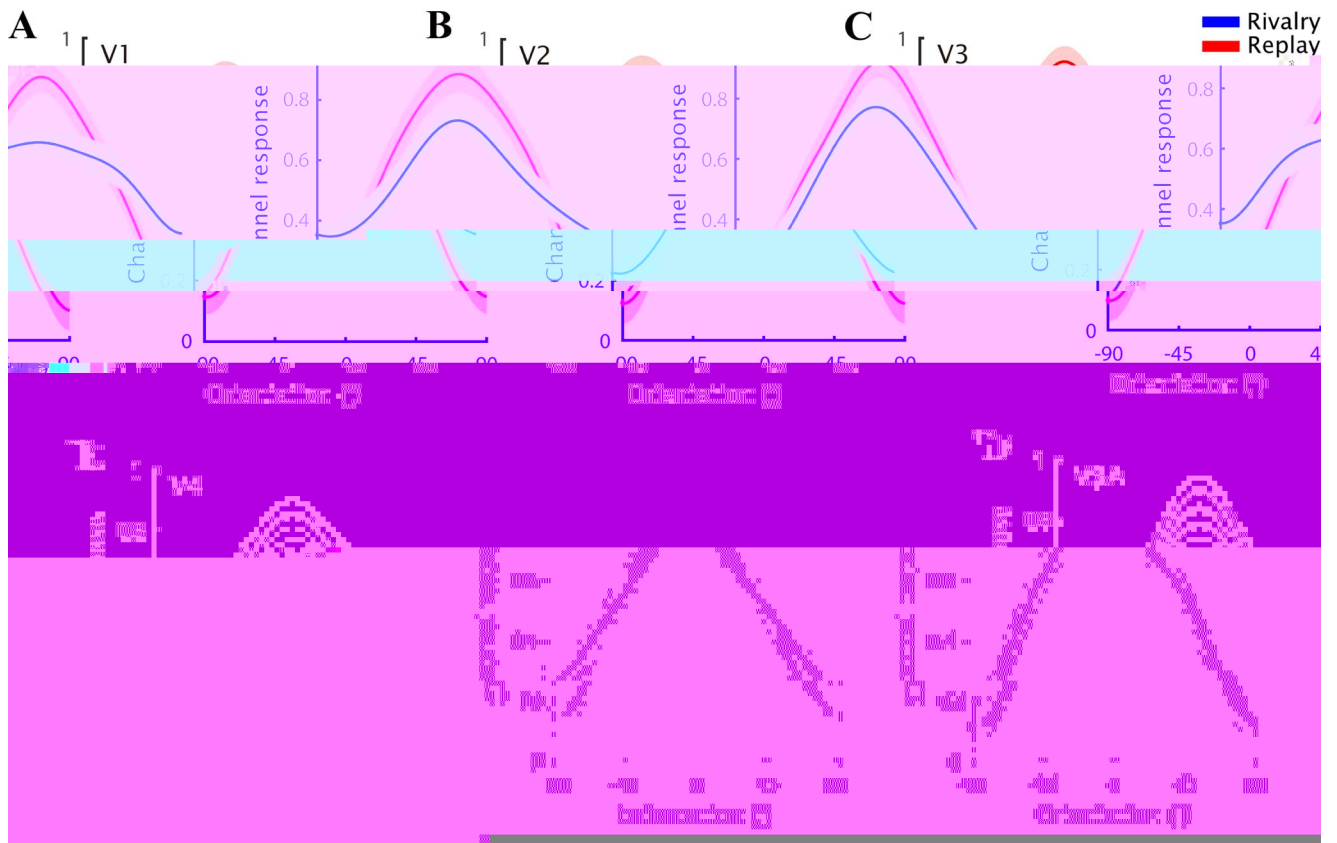


Fig. 3. A-E) Rivalry and Replay responses in V1, V2, and V3. The top row shows line graphs of neural response vs. direction for Rivalry (blue) and Replay (red) conditions. The bottom row shows heatmaps of the same data. The x-axis for the heatmaps is 'Direction (°)' and the y-axis is 'Spatial Frequency (cycles/deg)'. The legend indicates Rivalry (blue) and Replay (red).

W (H. 1998; F. H. 2005). W, V3A, T, F, S, MT+, V1-V4, V3A, BOLD, W, N, 0°, F, ±180°, RDK), S, IEM. B, RDK, (F. 2B; RDK: 3.69, W, P=0.14). A, 0°, (F. 4, V1: $t_{(9)}=14.237$, V2: $t_{(9)}=18.380$, V3: $t_{(9)}=11.153$, V3A: $t_{(9)}=13.731$, MT+: $t_{(9)}=15.294$, V4: $t_{(9)}=11.366$, $p < 0.001$). M, 0°, (F. 4, V1: $t_{(9)}=8.709$, V2: $t_{(9)}=17.416$, V3: $t_{(9)}=13.961$, V3A: $t_{(9)}=8.210$, V4: $t_{(9)}=13.898$, MT+: $t_{(9)}=12.471$, $p < 0.001$). T, IEM, H,

B, W, T, V1, ±180°, (F. 4A, $t_{(9)}=5.237$, $P < 0.001$). T, ±180°, 0°, (F. 4B-F, V1: $t_{(9)}=4.331$, V2: $t_{(9)}=10.067$, V3: $t_{(9)}=16.152$, V3A: $t_{(9)}=12.682$, MT+: $t_{(9)}=11.355$, V4: $t_{(9)}=13.545$, $p < 0.005$). M, V4 (F. 4E), V3A, MT+, (F. 4D, F), T, (F. 5B, ANOVA, $F_{(5,45)}=3.045$, $P=0.019$). T, W, SI, S, SI, V1 < V2: $P < 0.001$, V1 < V3A: $P=0.006$, V3A < V4: $P=0.001$, 95% C.I.: V2-V1: [0.11, 0.57], V3A-V1: [0.06, 0.46], V4-V3A: [0.06, 0.33]). I, SI, V4, V3A, MT+ ($P=0.008$, 95% C.I.: V4-MT+: [0.03, 0.31]), I, V3A, MT+ ($P=0.46$, 95% C.I.: V3A-MT+: [-0.21, 0.16]). I, F, SI, V4, (P=0.16, 95% C.I.: [0.79, 1.06]), 1 (V1: $P < 10^{-4}$, V2: $P=0.029$, V3: $P=0.029$, V3A: $P < 10^{-4}$, MT+: $P=0.001$, 95% C.I.: V1: [0.26, 0.71], V2: [0.61, 1.01], V3: [0.67, 1.00], V3A: [0.64, 0.82], MT+: [0.62, 0.91]). T, V4.

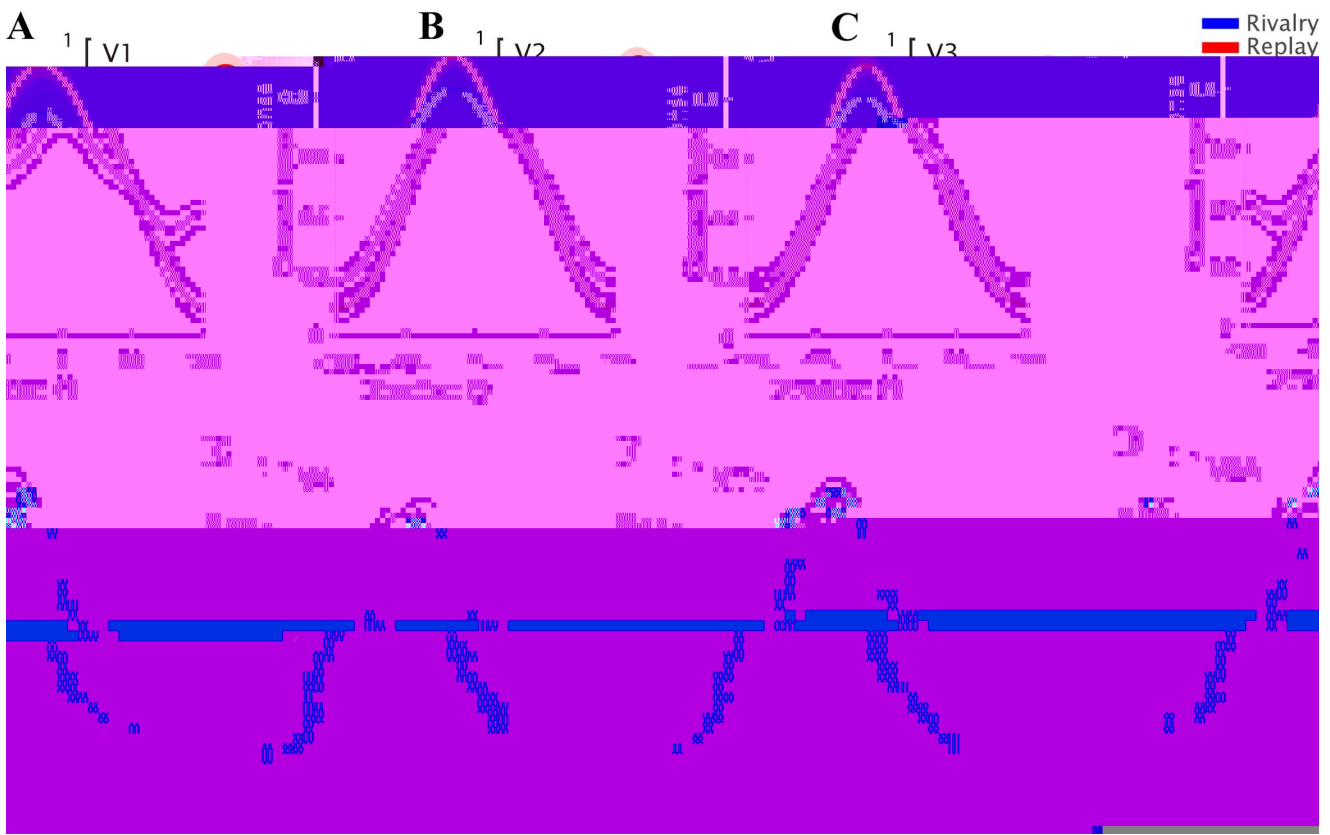


Fig. 4. A-F) Rivalry and Replay heatmaps for V1, V2, and V3. S.E.M. is shown for the bottom row.

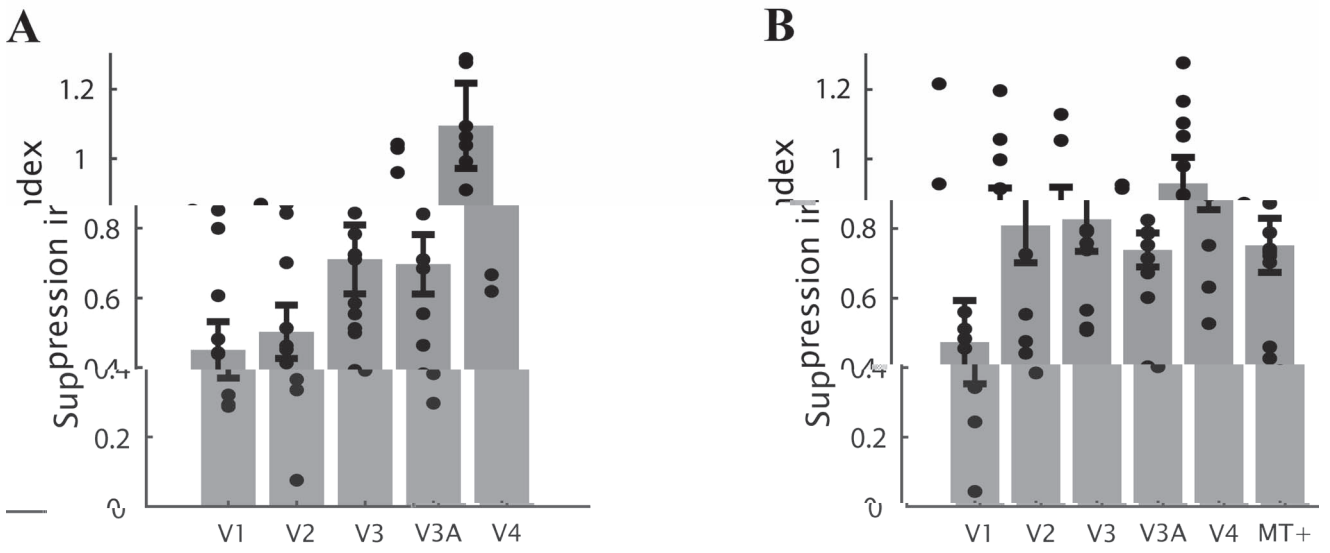


Fig. 5. A) Suppression index for V1-V4. B) Suppression index for V1, V2, V3, V3A, V4, and MT+. S.E.M. is shown for the bottom row.

Discussion

Using MRI-... V1... M... W

... N , T , ...
 V4, ... (P ...
 (... C 2005).
 V3A MT+). T , S ...
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 V1 V4, ...
 O ... (LGN) ... (L ... 2015).
 W V1, ...
 IEM ...
 V1. T ... As ...
 MRI ... (P ... 2000;
 T E 2001; H ... 2005; L ... 2005;
 W ... 2005; L ... 2007)
 (B ... 2015; X ... 2016; Z ... 2016). M ...
 V1 ... (Z ... 2013;
 ... 2011; S ... S ... 2013; W ... 2013;
 M L 2001; C ... V1 (H ... 1996; H ... M ... 2018; G ... 2020),
 R ... 2005; Z ... 2012). T ...
 V1 ... S , ... N ,
 V4 ... (O ... 2015; Z ... F ...
 S , ... 2015; K ... 2019). O ...
 V4 ... T ...
 V4 ... H , ...
 (L ... L ... 1996), ...
 (T ... 1998). I ...
 V4,
 M , ...
 T ...
 (J ... 2020; W ...
 ... 2021). M , ...
 (C ... 2021). ... F

(G M 1992; P 2019), (H .2005). M MT+, LGN (S .2004). As I BOLD MRI (F H 2005) (D .2008), A M 2011; H .2018), (H .2014). I M (A .2008; A .2010). T A V4 I V4 I (S .2009; K .2011; B 2018). I (W .2021). S IEM (S .2018). W

MRI F I .W T

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 3231 3242. *J Neurosci*. 2016:36: Z CM, F J. R . Proc Natl
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