

Supplementary Materials for

A Theory for the Emergence of Neocortical Network Architecture

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Supplementary figures

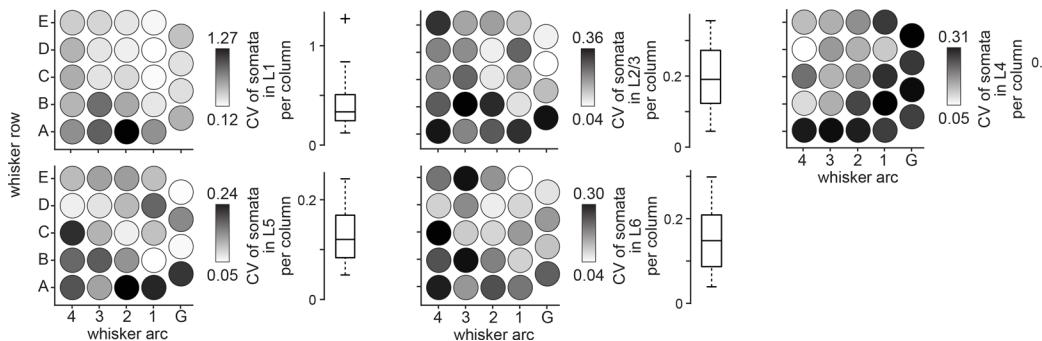


Figure S1: Inter-animal variability of cellular organization of the rat barrel cortex. CVs of somata for each barrel column and layer (N=4 rats).

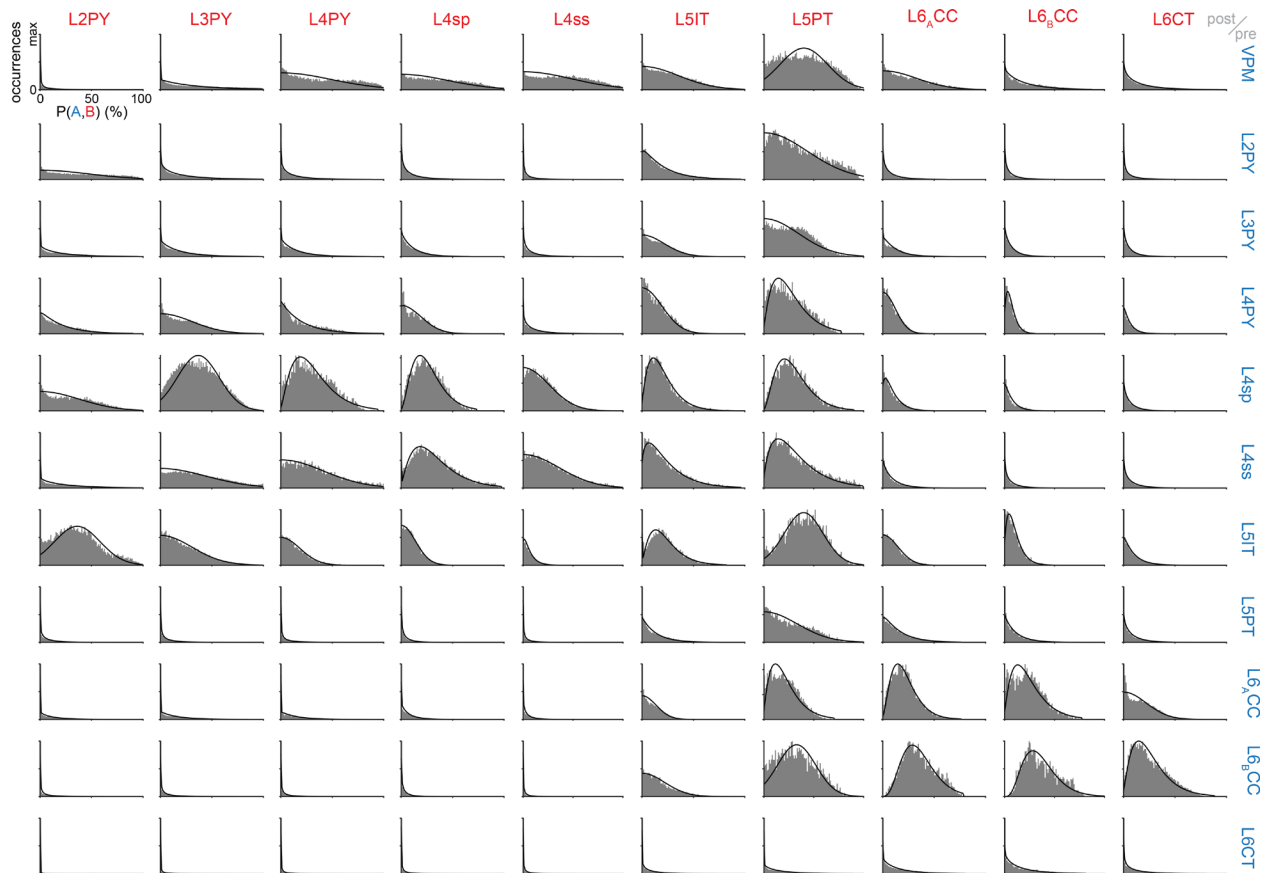


Figure S2: Distribution of connection probabilities for all cell type-dependent groupings within one barrel column. Histogram in gray, best fitting function as black line.

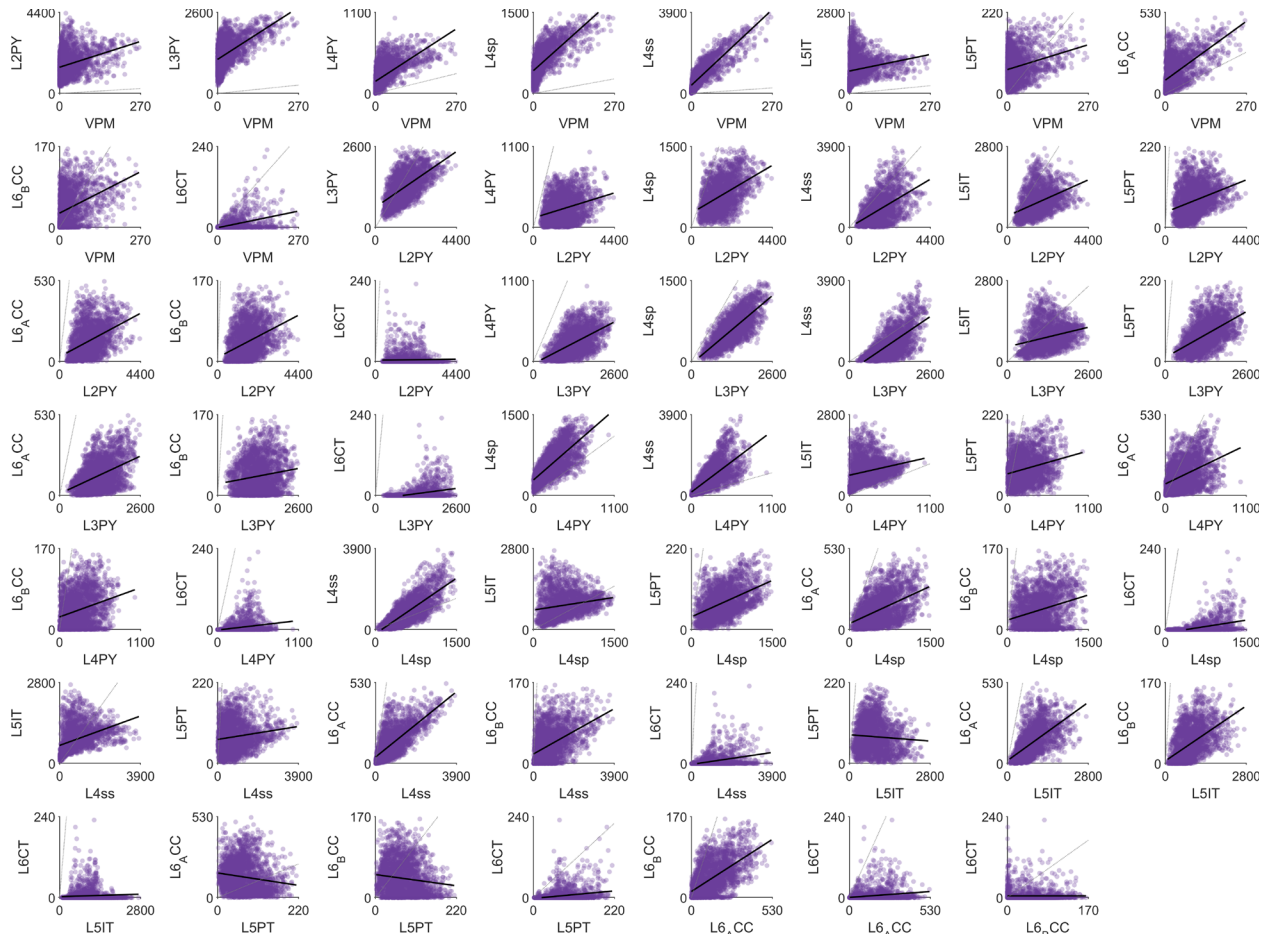


Figure S3: In-degree correlations between all cell type-dependent groupings A and B onto postsynaptic populations C. Y-axis represents in-degree(A), x-axis in-degree(B), postsynaptic population C=L2PY. All neurons sampled from C2 barrel column. Black line represents linear fit.

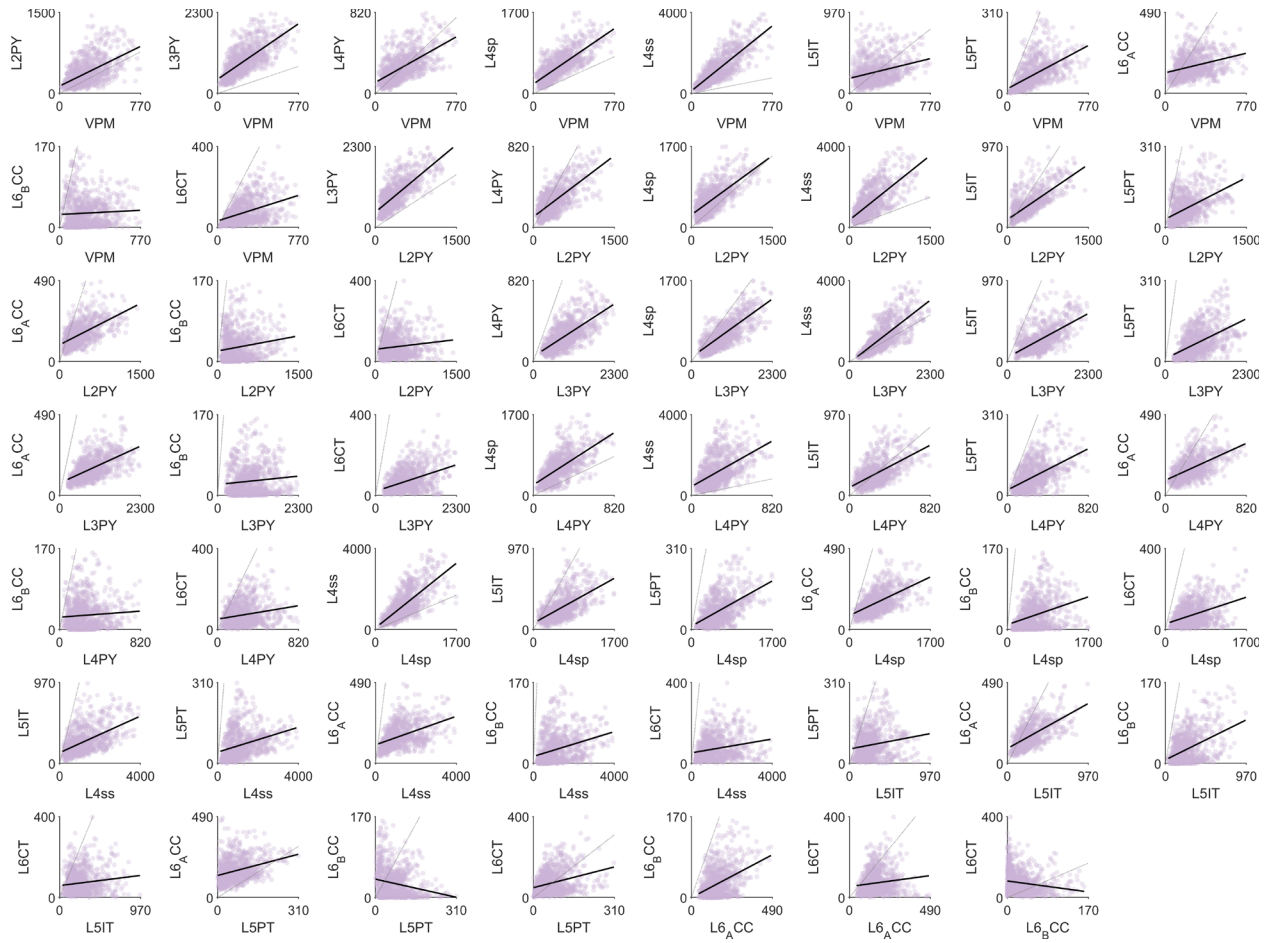


Figure S3 continued. Postsynaptic population C=L4PY.

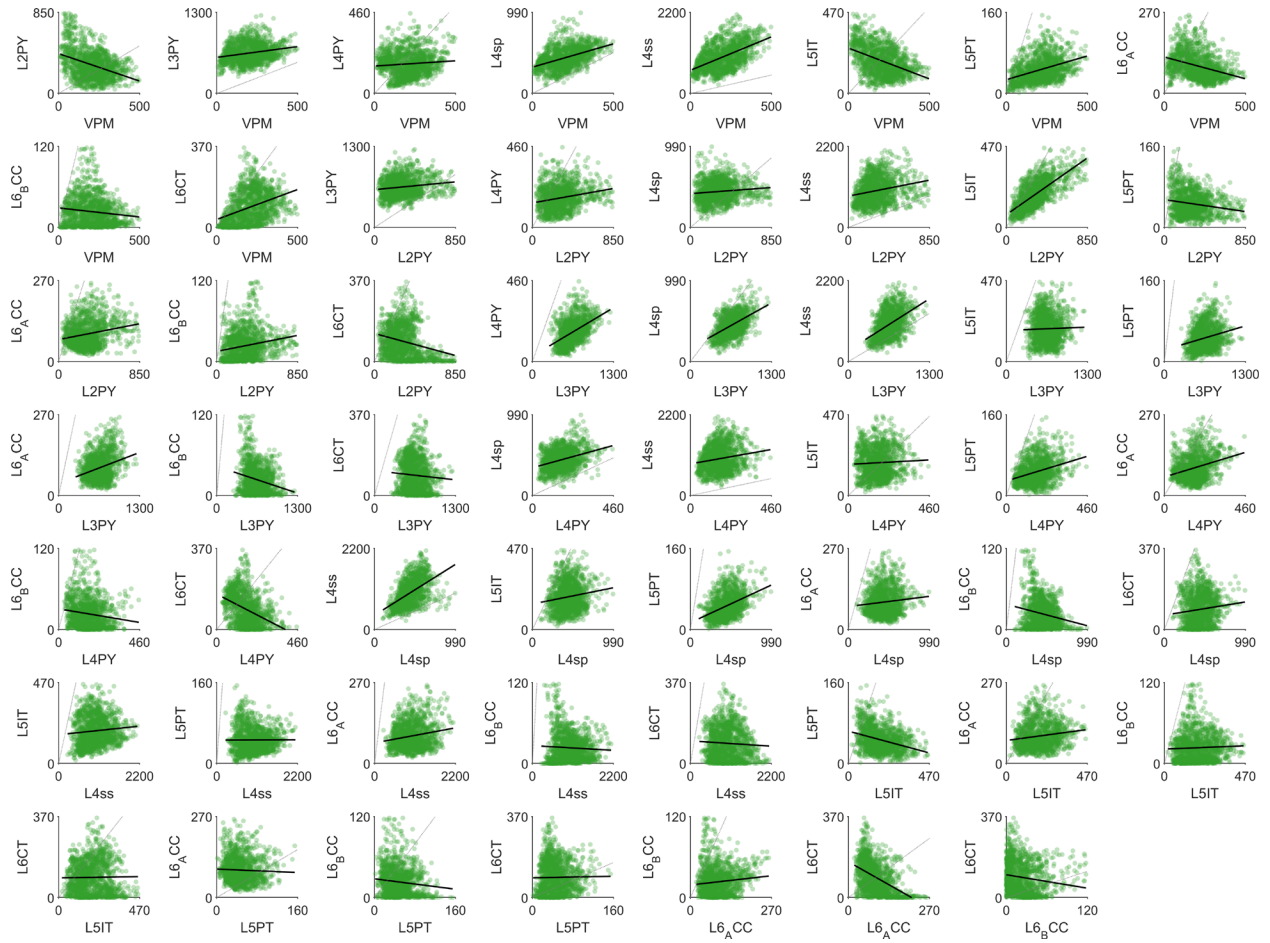


Figure S3 continued. Postsynaptic population C=L4sp.

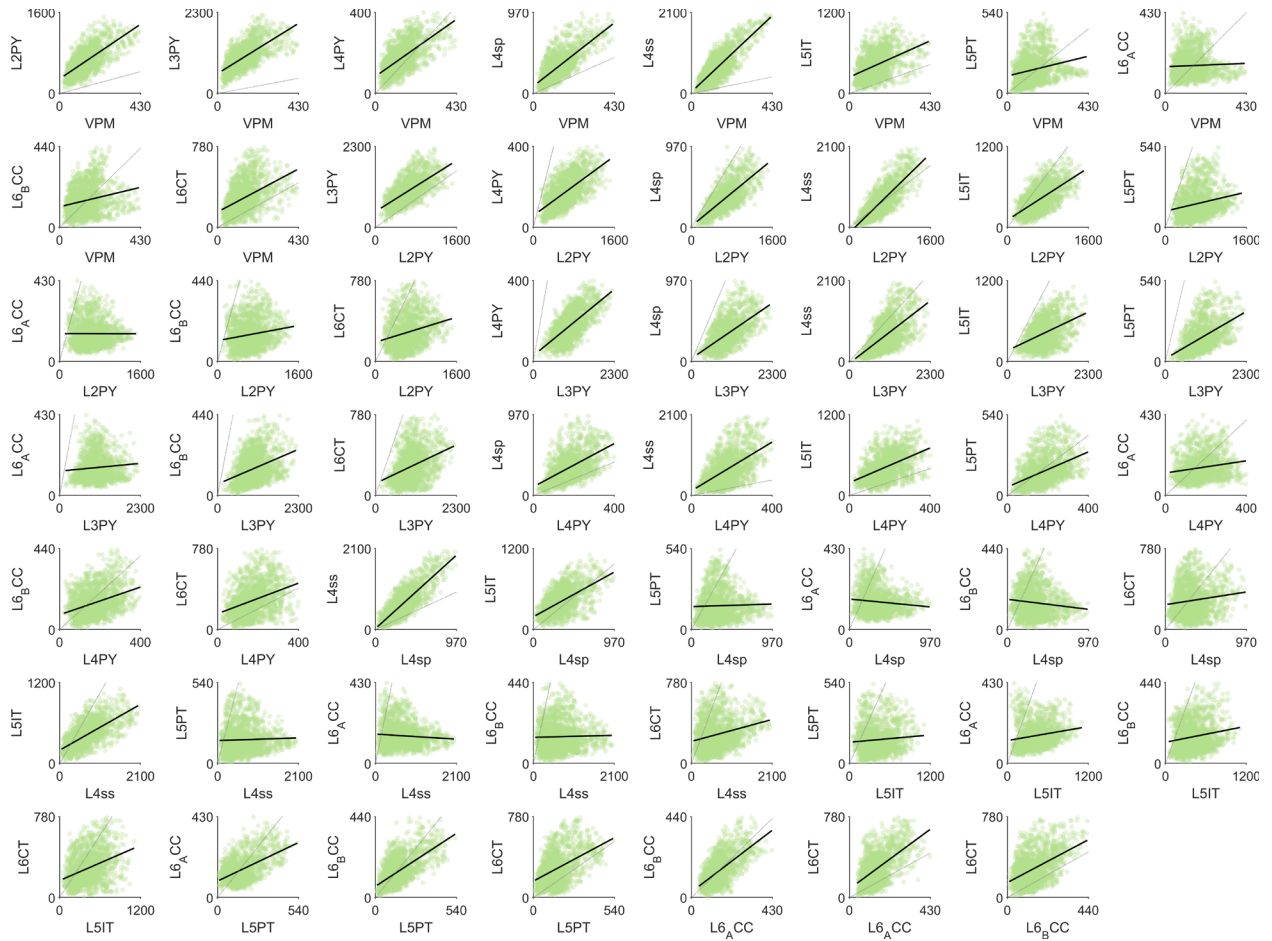


Figure S3 continued. Postsynaptic population C=L5IT.

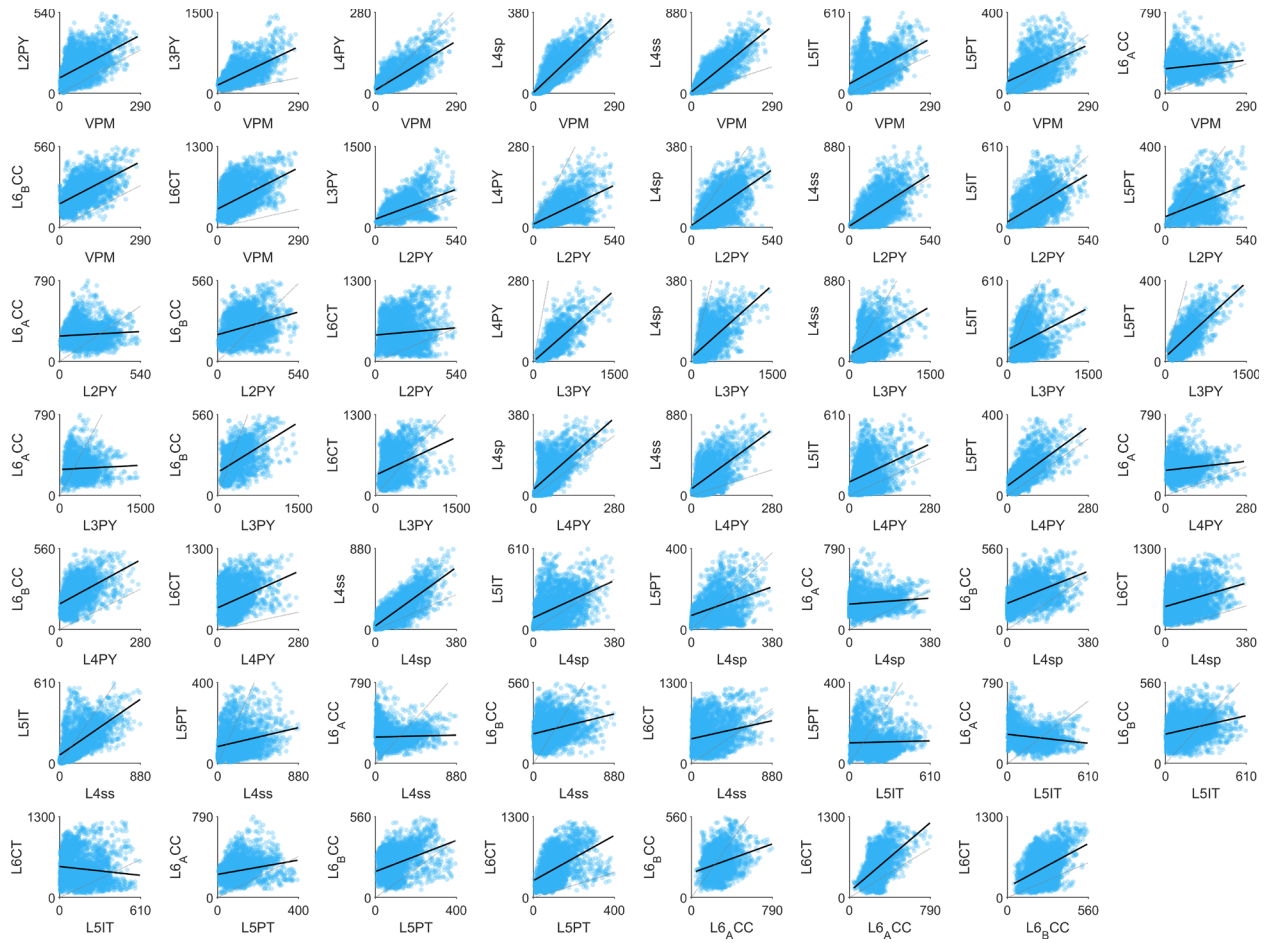


Figure S3 continued. Postsynaptic population C=L6CT.



Figure S4 continued. Neurons of the triplet sampled from one or two cell type(s).

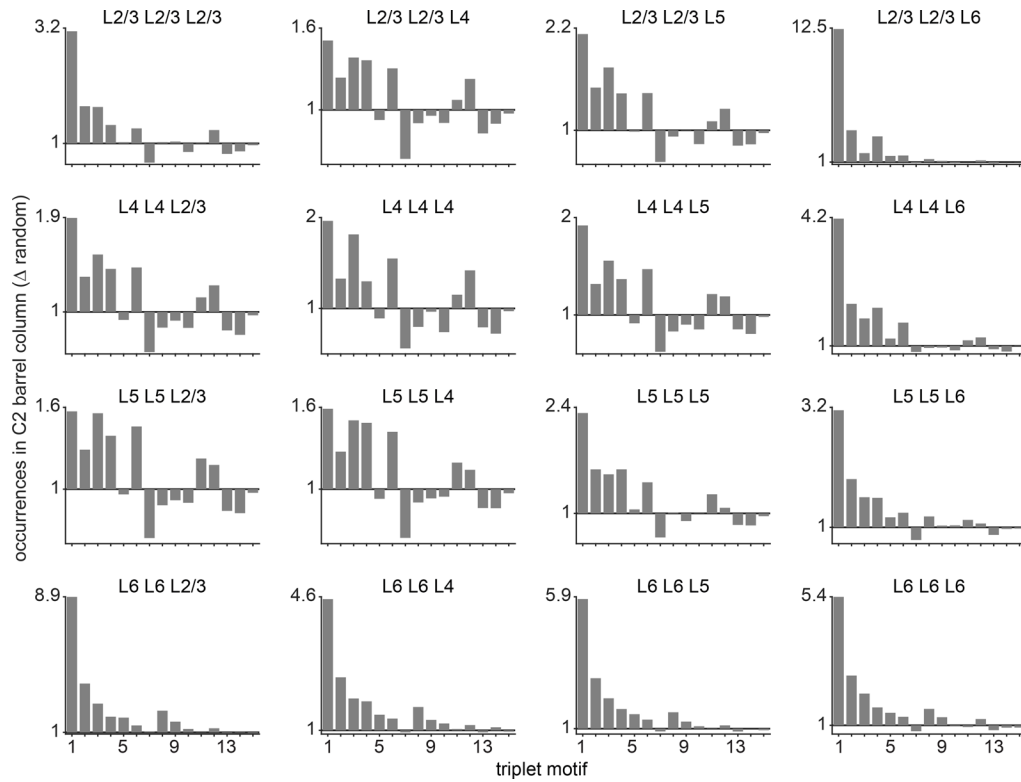


Figure S4 continued. Each neuron of the triplet sampled by layer location.

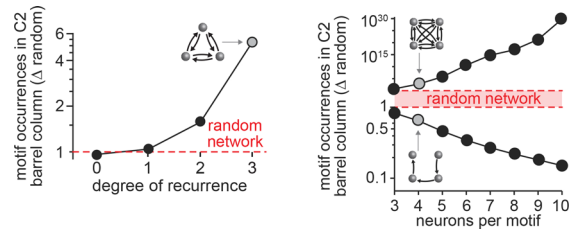


Figure S5: Predicted higher-order topologies deviate from those of random networks. Barrel cortex model predicts that the topological differences between barrel cortex and random networks increase depending on the number of bidirectional edges per motif (i.e., degree of recurrence), and the number of neurons (i.e., nodes) per motif, consistent with empirical observations (42, 43).

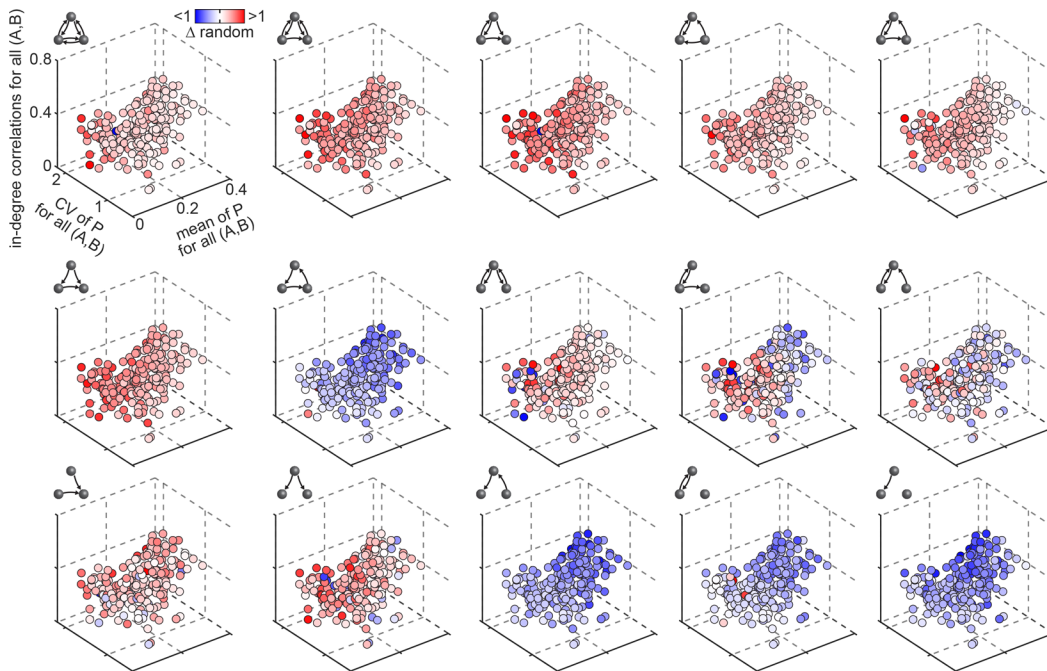


Figure S6: Relationship between connection probability distributions, their correlations, and deviations in the occurrences of triplet motifs. Deviations in the occurrences for all fifteen triplet motifs between the model and random networks as a function of the respective means and CVs of connection probability distributions, and in-degree correlations for all cell type-dependent groupings in the C2 barrel column.

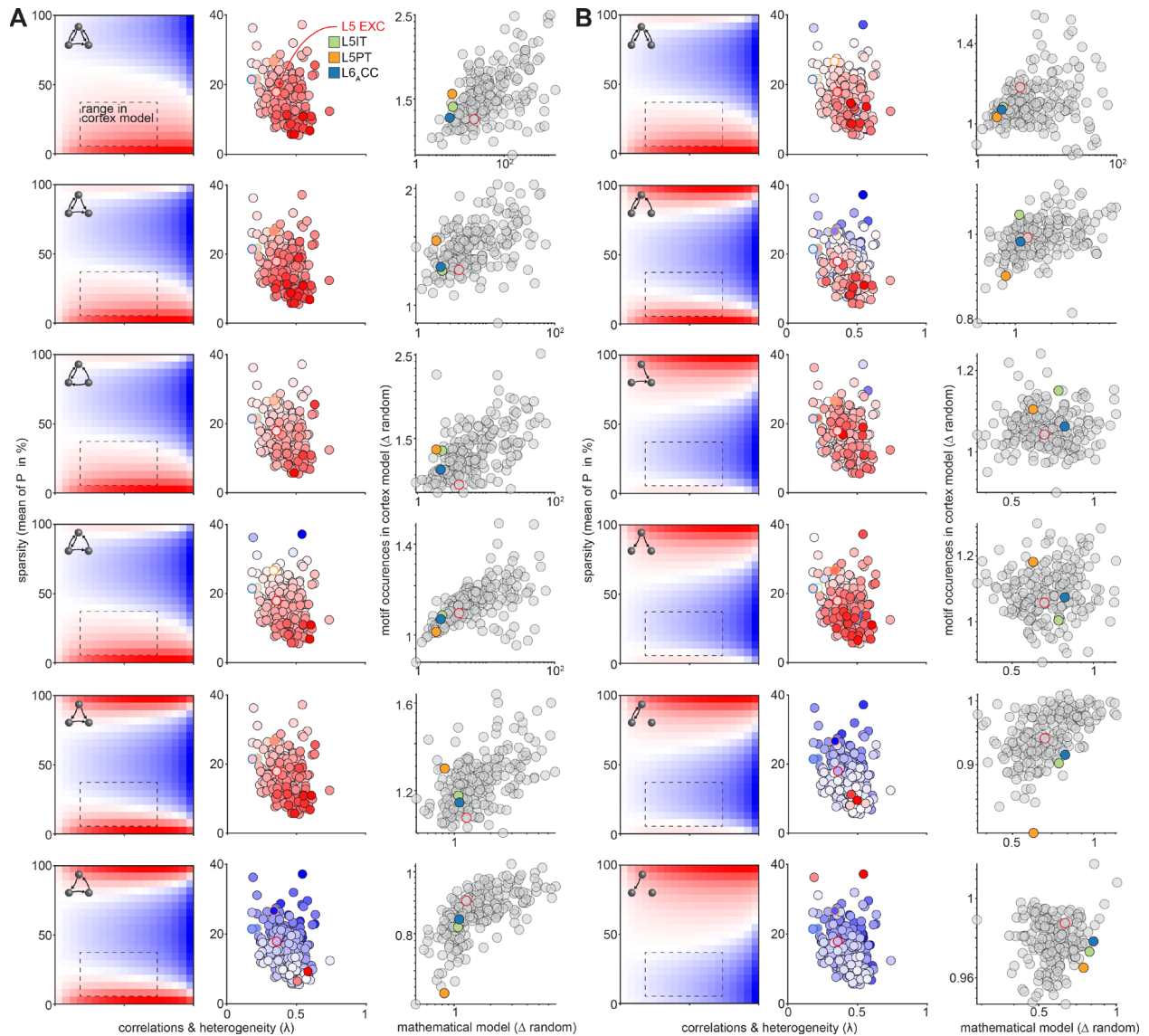


Figure S7: Pairwise wiring statistics shape non-random topologies in a non-arbitrary manner. (A) Left column: Mathematical model shows for triplet motifs (see Fig. 7 for remaining triplet motifs) that the shapes and correlations of the underlying connection probability distributions define the specific non-random topology of networks. The dashed box reflects that range of sparsity and heterogeneity and correlations (i.e., λ) across all layer and/or cell type groupings in the barrel cortex model, as shown in the corresponding panels on the right. Center column: Respective distribution in barrel cortex model for all groupings. The colored circles represent the example groupings shown in Fig. 6A. Right column: Occurrences of motifs for all groupings in the barrel cortex model vs. the respective predictions by the mathematical model. (B) Same as in panel A but for remaining motifs.

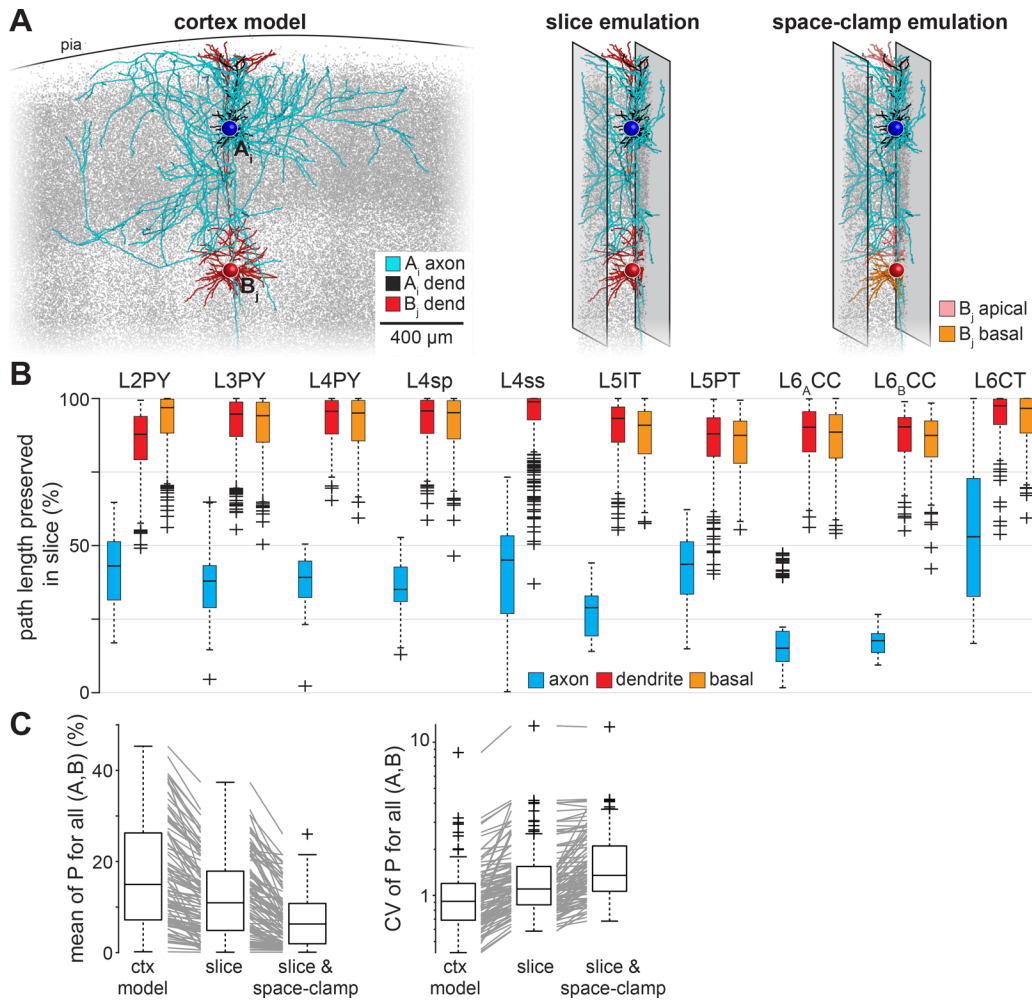


Figure S8: Emulating effects of slicing and space-clamping. (A) Illustration of slice and space-clamp emulation. Left: *In vivo* labeled dendrite (red, black) and axon (light blue) of two exemplary neurons (same as in Fig. 5D) in the barrel cortex model. Gray spheres represent somata. Center: Emulation of slicing procedure leads to truncation of neurites. Right: Emulation of space-clamping by restricting connections to those along proximal (i.e., basal) dendrites (orange). Connections to distal (i.e., apical) dendrites (light red) are ignored. (B) Percentages of path lengths preserved for axons (light blue), dendrites (red), and basal dendrites (orange) in multiple thalamocortical slices of 300 μ m thickness. Neuron somata were sampled between 31 μ m to 130 μ m from slicing surface. (C) Impact of slicing and space-clamping onto the mean (left) and CV (right) of connection probabilities across all layer and/or cell type groupings (n=110).

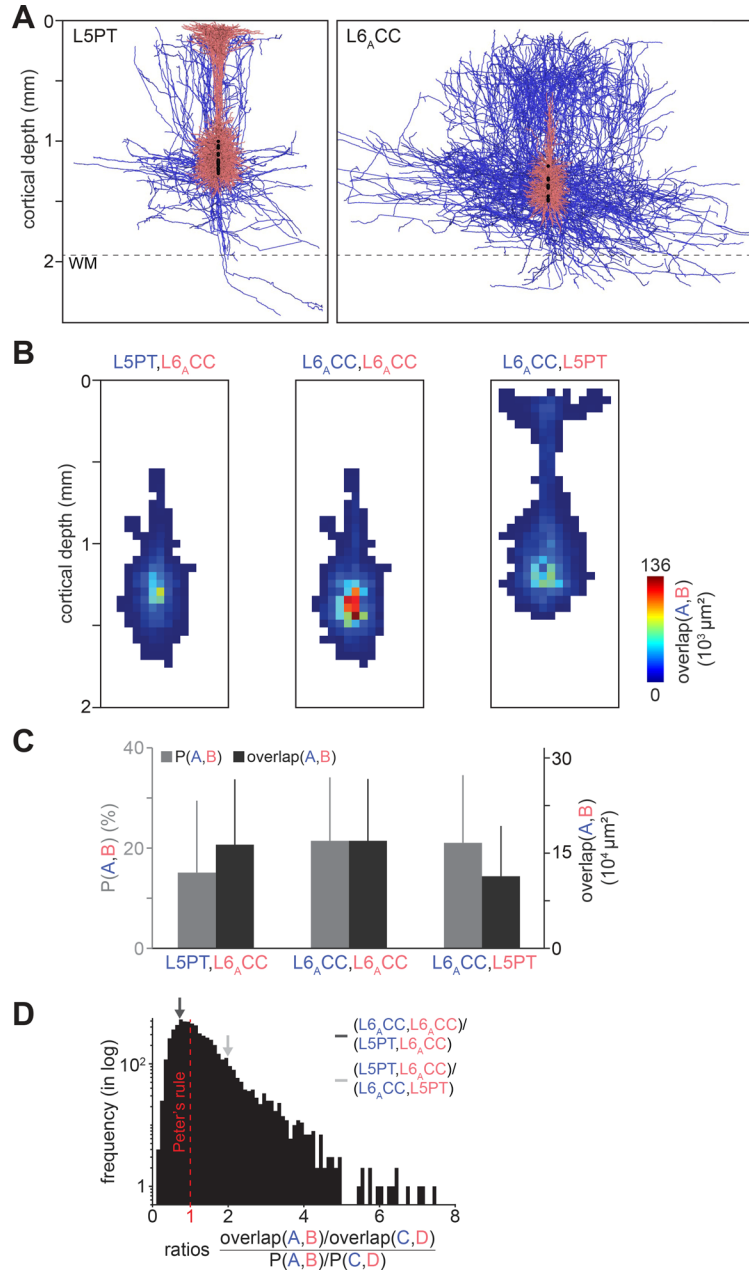


Figure S9: Predicted connection probabilities vs. axo-dendritic overlap. **(A)** Sample of L5PT and L6_ACC neuron morphologies horizontally aligned by their somata. Dendrite in red, axon in blue, somata as black spheres. **(B)** 2D density of axo-dendritic overlap (analogous to (35)) between three combinations of L5PT and L6_ACC neurons. **(C)** Predicted connection probabilities (gray) and axo-dendritic overlap (black) for the three combinations of panel B. **(D)** Histogram of ratios between axo-dendritic overlap and connection probability ratios for all cell type groupings. Ratio of one (dashed red line) indicates one-to-one relationship between differences in axo-dendritic overlap and connection probabilities.

Supplementary tables

Ref.	Grouping				Empirical			Model		Comparison		
	Presynaptic A		Postsynaptic B		<i>in vivo</i>	n	P(A,B) (%)	P(A,B) MEAN (%)	P(A,B) STD (%)	dev	prctl.	
	layer	type	layer	type								
(39)	VPM	n/s	L4	n/s	yes	40	43	44	28	-0.04	50	
(73)			yes	62	37				-0.23	44		
(39)*			yes	14	43		39	28	0.13	56		
(73)*			yes	21	38				-0.04	52		
(39)				L4sp		yes	24	42	45	26	-0.11	45
(39)				L4ss		yes	11	64	42	27	0.82	76
(74)				L5	L5IT	yes	18	17	28	21	-0.55	36
(74)					L5PT	yes	9	44	40	24	0.19	57
(74)				L6	n/s	yes	11	9	18	19	-0.48	45
(86)			L2	n/s	L2	n/s	no	950	9	16	19	-0.34
(83)	yes	878			7	31	27	-0.89	26			
(86)		L3			n/s	no	183	5	15	16	-0.58	39
(86)		L4			n/s	no	208	1	9	12	-0.64	38
(86)		L5A			n/s	no	211	9	8	10	0.12	68
(86)		L5B			n/s	no	108	8	7	9	0.18	71
(86)		L6			n/s	no	50	0	1	3	-0.39	69
(69)	L2/3	n/s	L2/3	n/s	no	95	17	16	18	0.05	63	
(77)			no	-	10				-0.33	50		
(81)			no	542	5				-0.61	38		
(82)			no	112	2				-0.79	28		
(91)			no	247	26				0.58	77		
(41)			no	112	20				0.21	68		
(80)			no	235	19				0.18	67		
(84)			yes	774	7	25	23	-0.76	30			
(82)				L5	L5IT	no	98	4	7	9	-0.34	51
(82)					L5PT	no	51	4	9	11	-0.51	41
(86)	L3	n/s	L2	n/s	no	182	12	15	18	-0.14	59	
(86)				L3	n/s	no	513	19	17	18	0.10	64
(86)				L4	n/s	no	170	2	11	15	-0.61	40
(91)				L5	n/s	no	29	55	8	10	4.79	100
(86)				L5A	n/s	no	87	6	9	11	-0.28	53
(86)				L5B	n/s	no	164	12	6	9	0.69	82
(86)				L6	n/s	no	61	0	1	3	-0.39	68
(86)	L4	n/s	L2	n/s	no	208	12	12	14	0.03	64	
(78)				L2/3	n/s	no	64	15	15	17	0.01	62
(41)						no	50	20			0.32	71
(86)				L3	n/s	no	172	15	17	18	-0.16	54
(91)						no	25	28			0.60	77
(72)				L4	n/s	no	89	6	13	16	-0.43	47
(86)						no	1046	24			0.72	80
(79)				L5A	n/s	no	-	14	9	10	0.50	77
(86)						no	276	12			0.27	71
(86)				L5B	n/s	no	136	8	6	8	0.24	71
(86)		L6	n/s	no	93	3	1	3	0.61	88		

(70)		L4PY	L4	L4PY	no	528	4	11	12	-0.53	43
(40)		L4sp		L4sp	no	24	21	19	14	0.14	60
(76)		L4ss		L4ss	no	94	26	21	20	0.21	64
(89)					no	146	36			0.70	77
(40)					no	24	21			-0.02	57
(91)	L5	n/s	L3	n/s	no	29	3	10	15	-0.41	56
(82)			L5	n/s	no	150	0	8	10	-0.78	22
(87)					no	500	10			0.22	71
(90)					no	1450	12			0.42	76
(91)					no	163	9			0.14	69
(82)		L5IT	L2/3	n/s	no	98	0	10	13	-0.77	19
(35)			L5	L5IT	no	118	5	11	9	-0.62	34
(82)					no	66	0			-1.17	3
(35)				L5PT	no	86	19	17	13	0.10	59
(82)					no	36	0			-1.31	3
(82)		L5PT	L2/3	n/s	no	51	0	2	5	-0.45	55
(35)			L5	L5IT	no	86	5	7	8	-0.32	50
(82)					no	36	0			-0.88	13
(35)				L5PT	no	225	7	16	14	-0.65	34
(82)					no	12	0			-1.14	6
(42)					no	3446	13			-0.27	49
(43)					no	8050	12			-0.33	47
(86)	L5A	n/s	L2	n/s	no	209	4	10	14	-0.40	53
(86)			L3	n/s	no	89	2	13	17	-0.66	37
(86)			L4	n/s	no	275	1	10	14	-0.65	35
(86)			L5A	n/s	no	934	19	9	10	1.04	87
(86)			L5B	n/s	no	175	8	8	10	0.00	65
(86)			L6	n/s	no	158	3	2	4	0.34	82
(86)	L5B	n/s	L2	n/s	no	104	1	3	8	-0.23	77
(86)			L3	n/s	no	167	2	3	7	-0.14	75
(86)			L4	n/s	no	137	1	2	4	-0.29	68
(86)			L5A	n/s	no	174	2	5	8	-0.48	48
(85)			L5B	n/s	no	269	9	11	12	-0.11	58
(86)					no	555	7			-0.29	51
(86)			L6	n/s	no	100	7	5	9	0.19	75
(86)	L6	n/s	L2	n/s	no	50	0	0	2	-0.19	91
(86)			L3	n/s	no	64	0	1	4	-0.26	85
(86)			L4	n/s	no	94	0	1	4	-0.31	74
(86)			L5A	n/s	no	160	1	4	6	-0.48	53
(86)			L5B	n/s	no	100	2	9	11	-0.70	33
(71)			L6	n/s	no	102	2	7	11	-0.49	51
(86)					no	532	3			-0.41	54
(88)					no	27	4			-0.33	57
(75)	L6A	L6CC	L6A	L6CT	no	43	9	7	9	0.22	68
(75)	L6A	L6CT	L6A	L6CC	no	40	0	10	12	-0.89	14

Table S1. Statistical connectome vs. empirical data. *denotes connectivity measurements of neurons located between barrel columns (i.e., within the septum). n denotes the number of pairs tested. Deviation between empirically observed connection probability and the model's prediction: $dev = (P(A,B)_{empirical} - \text{mean of } P(A,B)_{model}) / (\text{STD of } P(A,B)_{model})$. prctl denotes percentage of predicted connection probabilities that are lower or equal than $P(A,B)_{empirical}$

(e.g., prctl = 0: none of the predicted connection probabilities are lower or equal than P(A,B) empirical; prctl = 100: all predicted connection probabilities are lower or equal than P(A,B) empirical).

Inter-somatic distance (μm)	P(A,B) empirical (%)	median (%)	P(A,B) model 25 th percentile (%)	75 th percentile (%)
18	22	21	11	33
53	17	19	9	30
88	15	16	7	27
123	13	11	5	23
158	10	8	2	19
193	10	6	1	14
228	7	2	0	11
263	4	2	0	10
298	7	5	0	13

Table S2. Comparison with inter-somatic distance-dependent connection probabilities in L5. Empirical data from (42).

Inter-somatic distance (μm)	P(A,B) empirical (%)	median (%)	P(A,B) model 25 th percentile (%)	75 th percentile (%)
20	21	19	6	36
60	17	17	5	32
100	13	13	3	26
140	14	9	1	21

Table S3. Comparison with inter-somatic distance-dependent connection probabilities in L2/3. Empirical data from (69).