Reliability of cortical signal processing is driven by glutamate maturation, and supports working memory development

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BACKGROUND

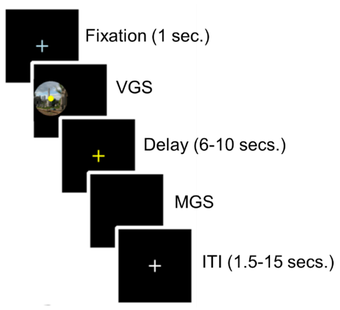
Postmortem animal & human models indicate changes in excitatory glutamatergic (Glu)[1] and inhibitory GABAergic[2] processes in prefrontal cortex through adolescence including our recent *in vivo* MRSI evidence of changes in Glu/GABA balance[3] suggestive of critical period plasticity. We have hypothesized that E/I balance may enhance cortical signal to noise ratio (SNR) by suppressing spontaneous, asynchronous activity and increasing evoked, synchronous activity, supporting enhancements in cognitive control[4]. Here we test the hypothesis that developmental increases in dorsolateral prefrontal E/I balance will be accompanied by enhanced SNR and improved working memory.

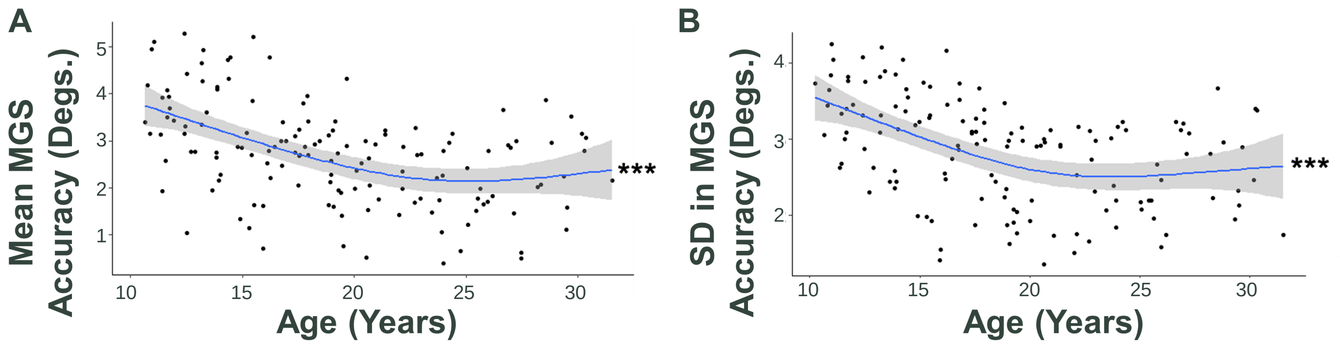
METHODS

148 10-30yos (77 females) performed an EEG study (BioSemi ActiveTwo 64-Channel system) during auditory steady state (SS) and a memory guided saccade task. Channels F3/F5 and F4/F6 were used to assess the left and right DLPFC, respectfully. A Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopic Imaging scan at 7T with multiple voxels across prefrontal cortex was performed in accordance with our previous studies[3]. **Evoked activity** was derived from the spectral decomposition of the auditory SS task in the 50-200ms following onset of an auditory cue. **Spontaneous activity** was defined as the variance of EEG activity across the entire task epoch, averaged across trials. **SNR** was defined as the difference between evoked and spontaneous activity. **E/I balance** was defined as the absolute difference between GABA and Glu levels. Linear mixed-effects models and general additive models were used to compare SNR EEG and MRSI measures of GABA & Glu in the left and right DLPFC and MGS performance. Bonferroni was used to correct for multiple comparisons.

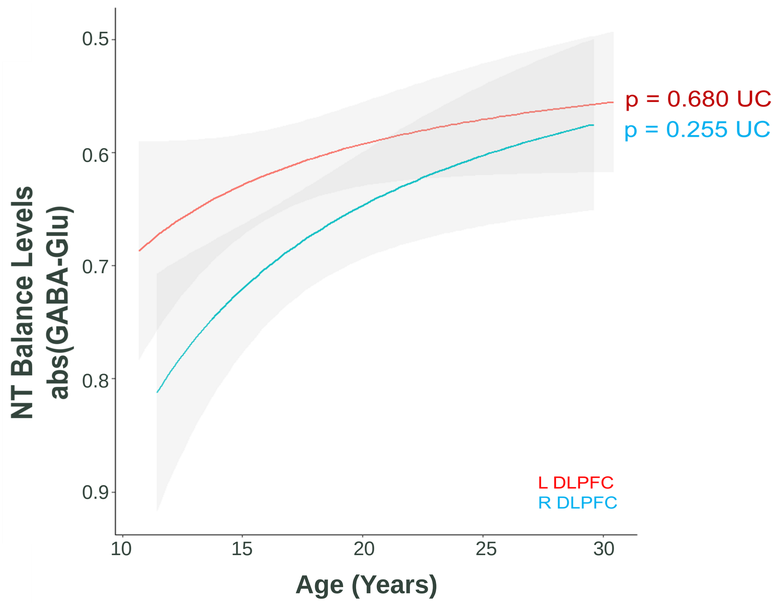
RESULTS

Working memory accuracy improves into adulthood as variability in accuracy decreases

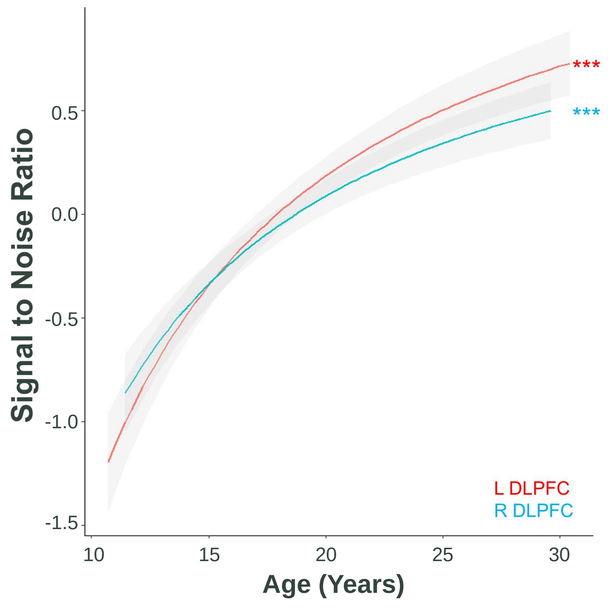


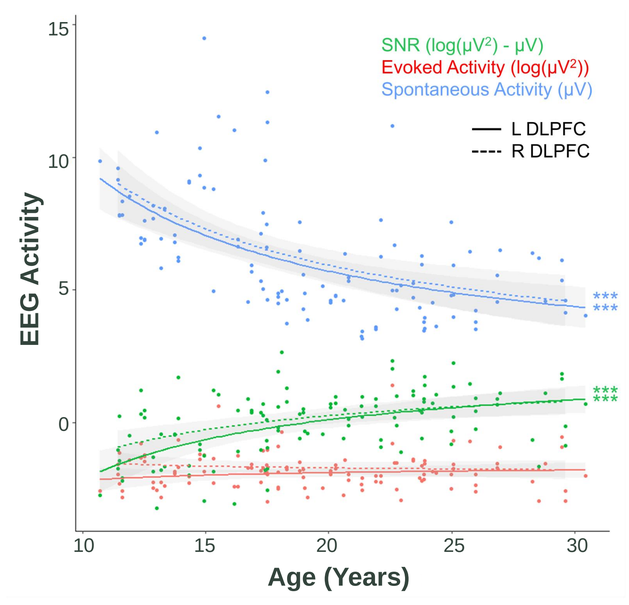


GABA/Glu balance increases with age across PFC regions.



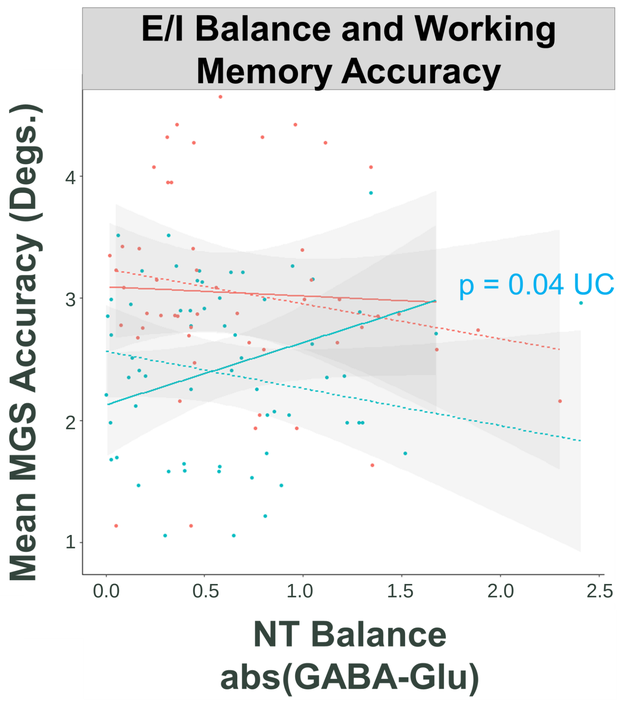
SNR increases with age across the DLPFC, driven by decreases in spontaneous activity.

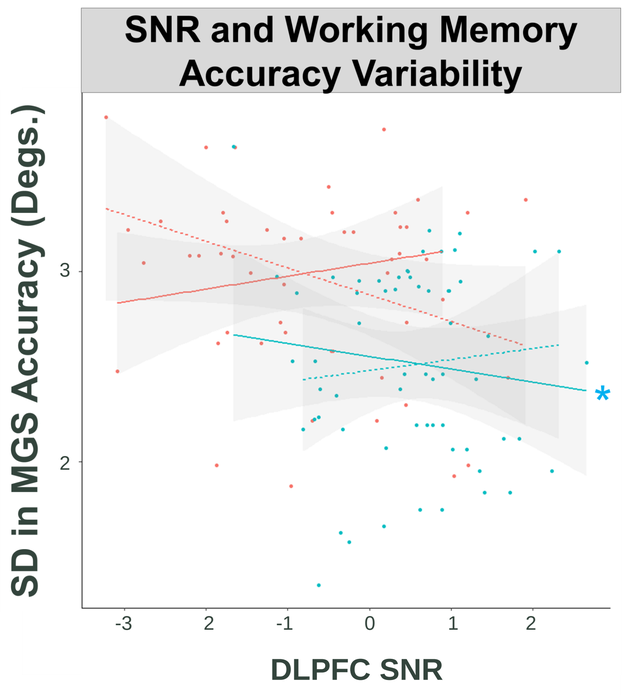




In adulthood, increased E/I balance shows a trend for association with better WM *accuracy*. In adulthood, greater SNR in the Left DLPFC is associated with decreases in *variability* of WM accuracy.

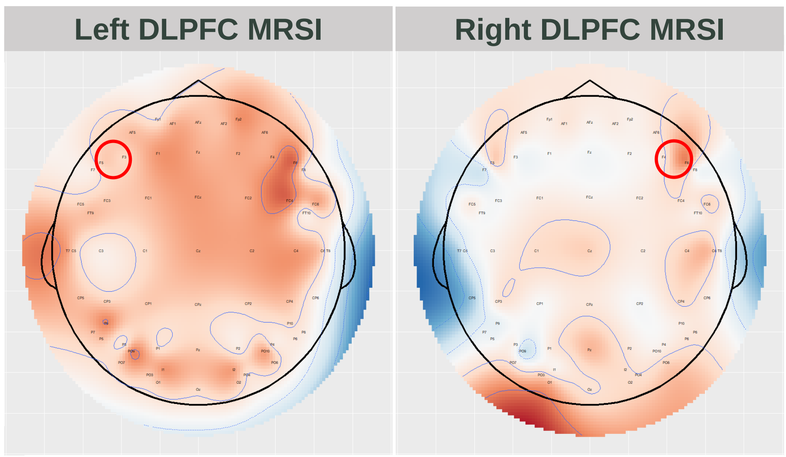
NT Balance is correlated with increased SNR in the left and right DLPFC





Adolescents
Adults

L DLPFC
R DLPFC



CONCLUSION

These findings suggest that age-related increases in E/I balance into adulthood may underlie enhanced SNR supporting developmental improvements in working memory and reflecting critical period plasticity. Working memory accuracy and variability were uniquely associated with left DLPFC enhancements in SNR and E/I balance in adulthood possibly reflecting how in the mature system L DLPFC has been associated with unique contributions to temporal processes underlying maintenance[5], which increased SNR may enhance.

REFERENCES & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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