

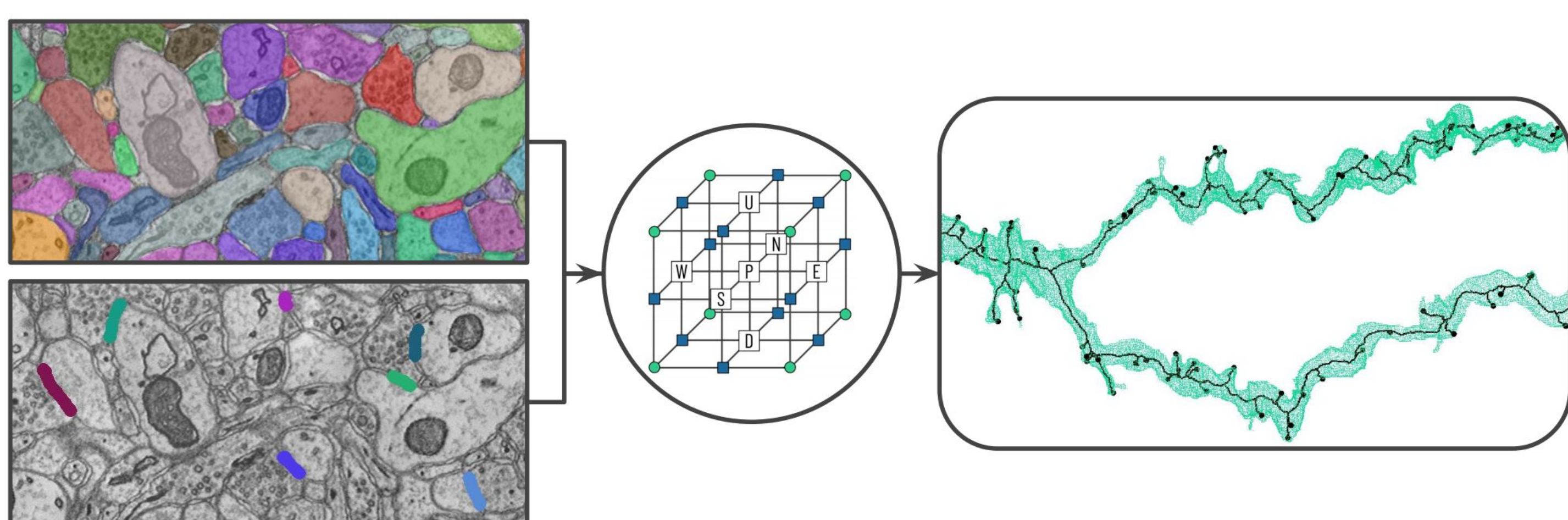
Synapse-Aware Skeleton Generation for Neural Circuits



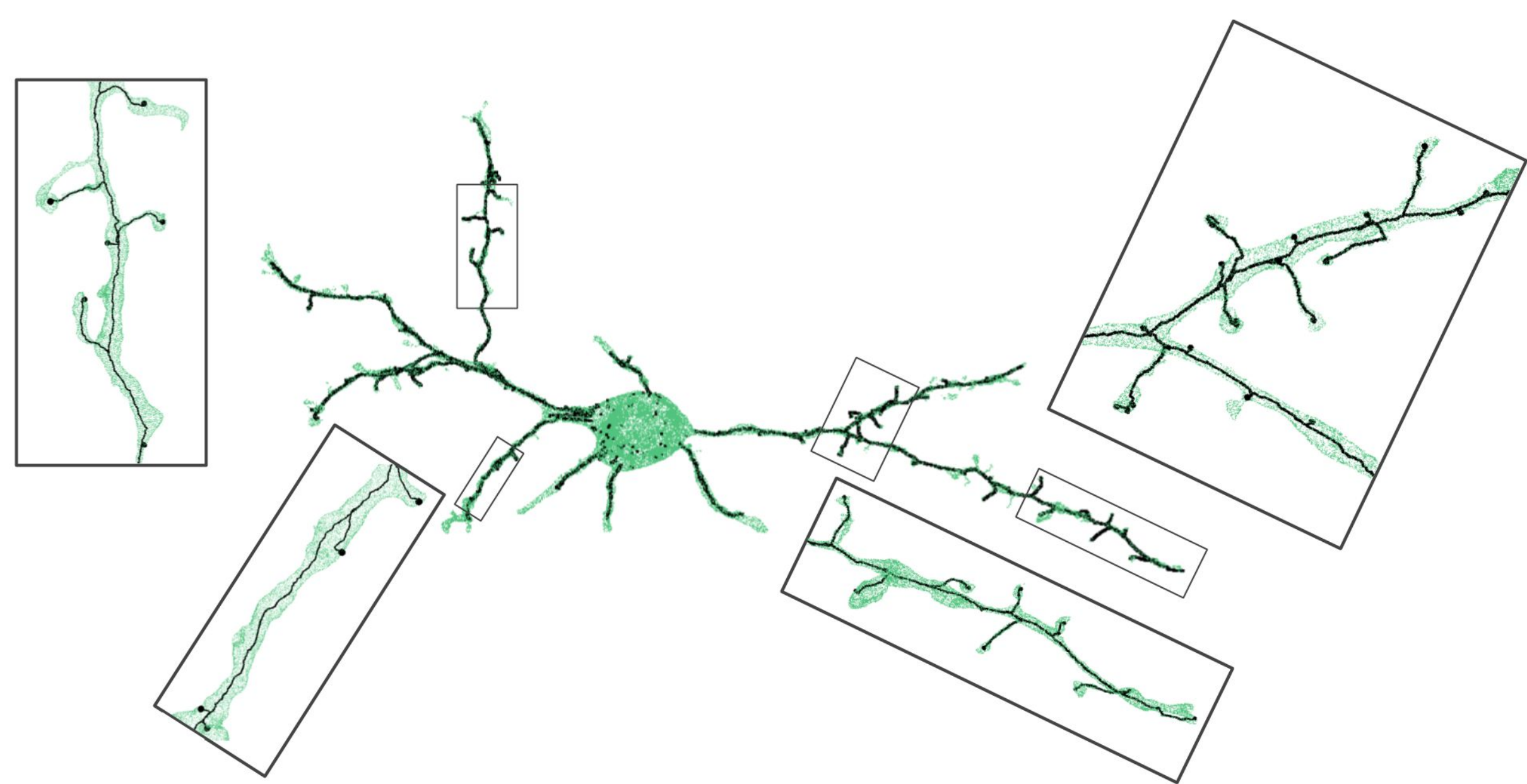
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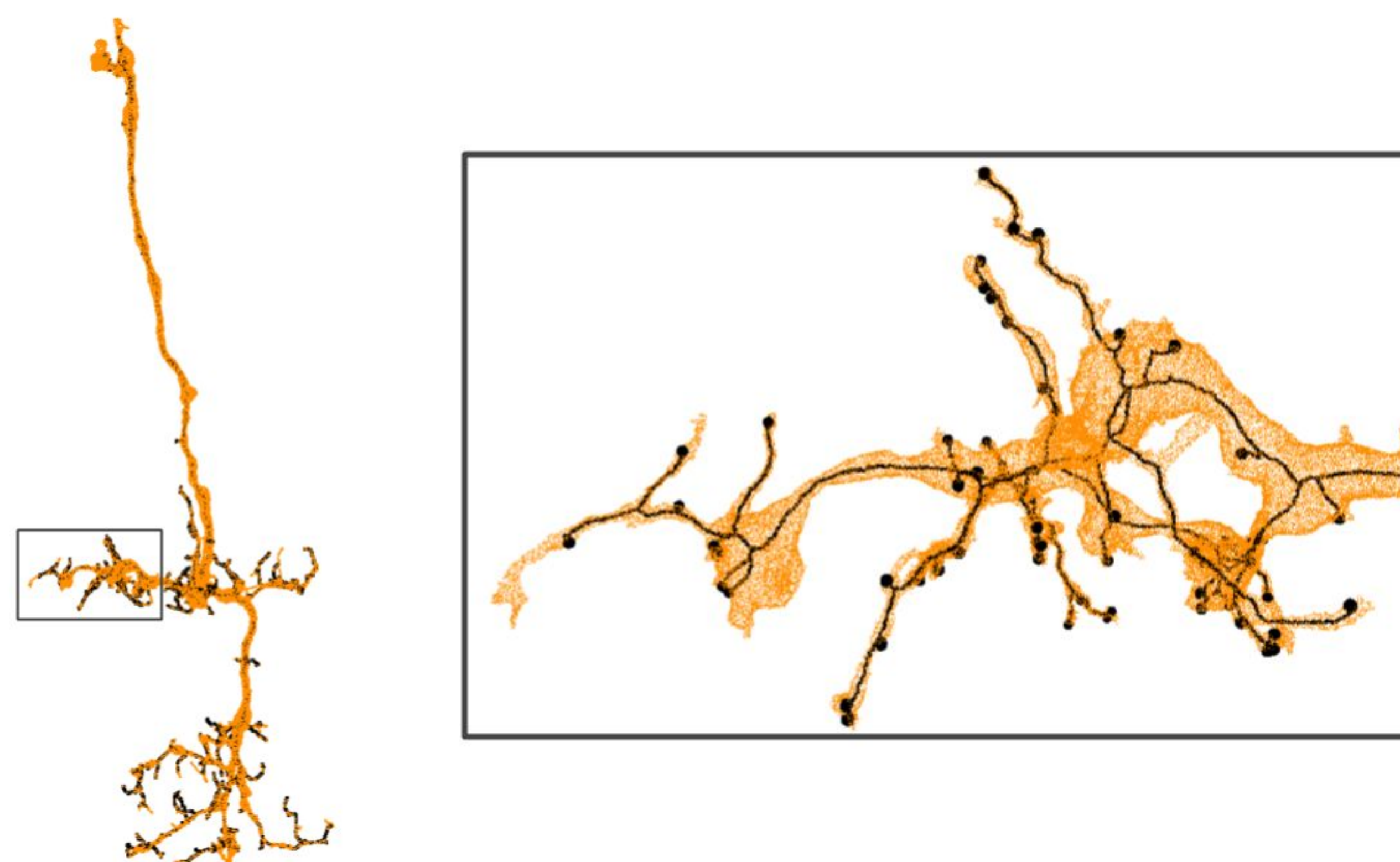
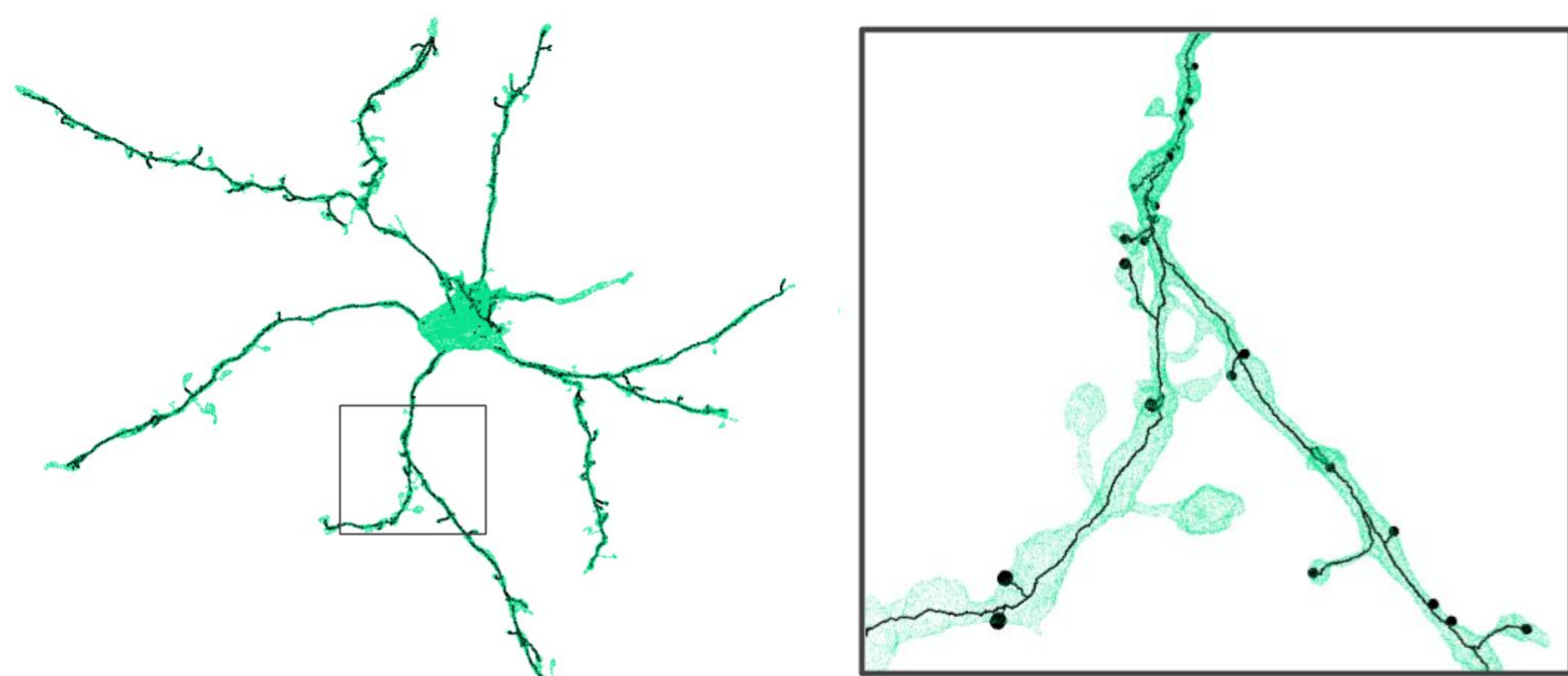
- Reconstructed electron microscopy image volumes contain thousands of interconnected neurons.
- Little research focuses on extracting accurate and expressive wiring diagrams from these datasets.
- Our synapse-aware skeleton generation strategy transforms the volumetric data into an abstract yet expressive format for detailed analysis, accurate simulation, and improved reconstruction.
- Our method produces skeletons with a one-to-one correspondence between synapses and endpoints for complete neurons in a 100 micron cube in minutes.



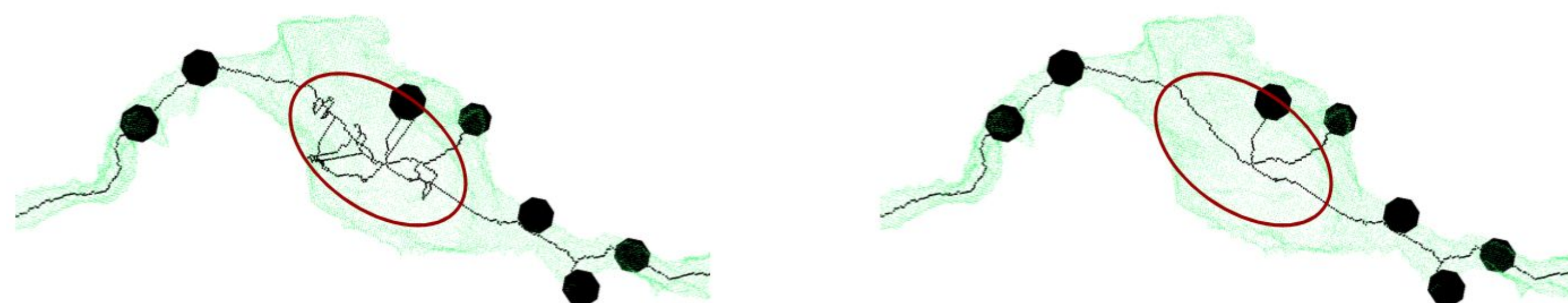
- We refine the skeletons and guarantee cycle-free graphs by finding the shortest path from the soma to all synapses.
- We prune points along the skeleton that is not on a shortest path from a synapse to the soma.



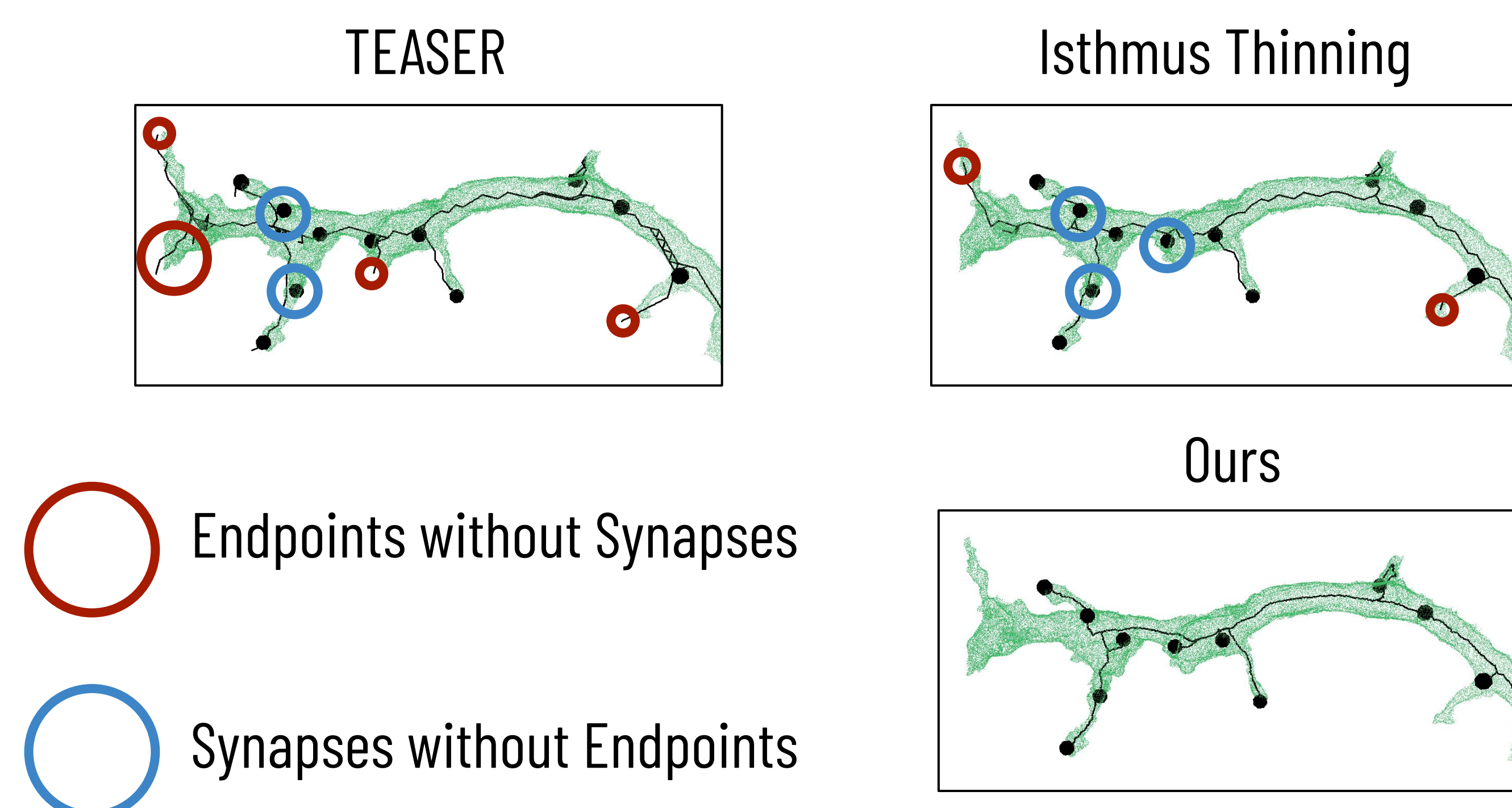
- On average, we outperform two baseline methods, TEASER and isthmus thinning, on three evaluation metrics: neural reconstruction integrity, width estimation, and skeleton size.
- Neither baseline guarantees a one-to-one correspondence between synapses and endpoints.
- The geodesic distance along our skeletons from each synapse to the soma over all neurons is 47% farther (12 μ m) than the Euclidean distance.



- We build on existing topological thinning strategies that erode surfaces to produce centerlines.
- Our method takes as input a neuron segmentation and corresponding list of synapses.
- The skeleton generation process connects all synapses and concurrently produces accurate width estimates for all neurites at every point along the skeleton.



- We evaluate our method on 868 neurons and neuron fragments from three different species: rat, fruit fly, and zebra finch.
- We achieve a perfect one-to-one correspondence between synapses and endpoints with an average absolute mean width error of 19 nanometers.



Source code is available at
<https://www.rhoana.org/synapseaware>.



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