

Week 2 – part 5: Detailed Biophysical Models



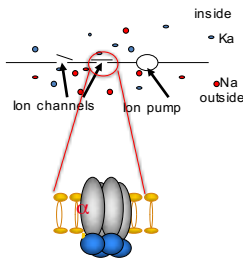
**Neuronal Dynamics:
Computational Neuroscience
of Single Neurons**

Week 2 – Biophysical modeling:
The Hodgkin-Huxley model

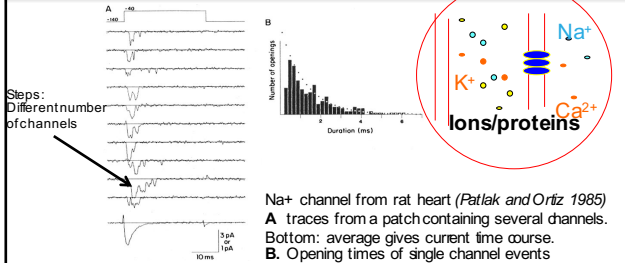
Wulfram Gerstner
EPFL, Lausanne, Switzerland

- ✓ 2.1 Biophysics of neurons
 - Overview
- ✓ 2.2 Reversal potential
 - Nernst equation
- ✓ 2.3 Hodgkin-Huxley Model
- ✓ 2.4 Threshold in the Hodgkin-Huxley Model
 - where is the firing threshold?
- 2.5. Detailed biophysical models
 - the zoo of ion channels

Neuronal Dynamics – 2.5 Biophysical models



Neuronal Dynamics – 2.5 Ion channels

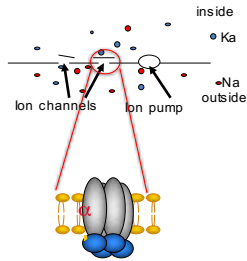


Neuronal Dynamics – 2.5 Biophysical models

There are about 200 identified ion channels

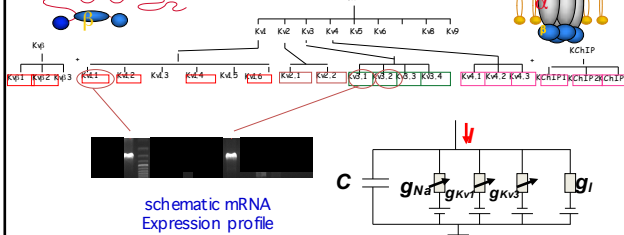
<http://channelpedia.epfl.ch/>

How can we know which ones are present in a given neuron?

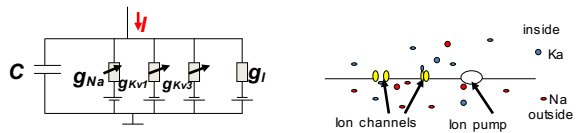


Ion Channels investigated in the study of Toledo-Rodriguez, ..., Markram (2004)

Voltage Activated K⁺ Channels



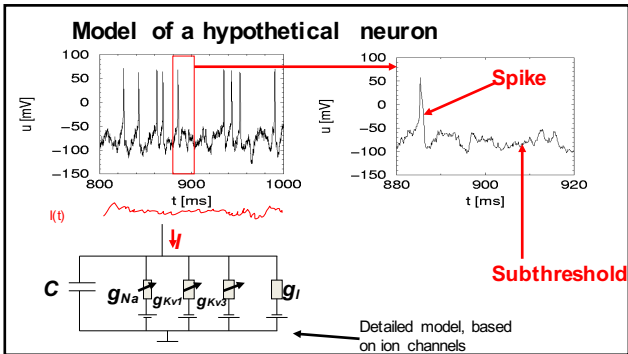
Model of a hypothetical neuron

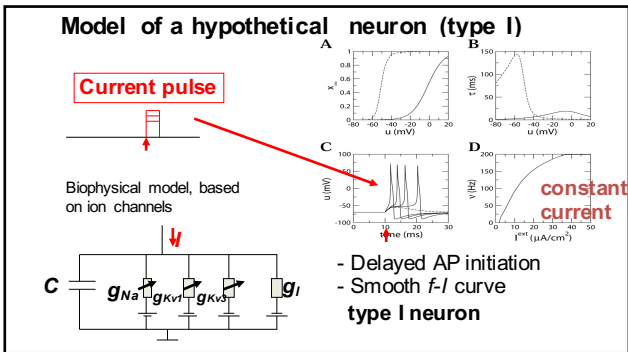


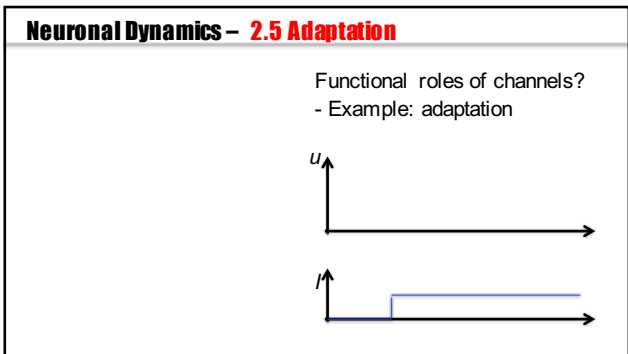
$$C \frac{du}{dt} = -g_{Na} m^3 h (u - E_{Na}) - g_{Kv1} n_{Kv1}^4 (u - E_K) - g_{Kv2} n_{Kv2}^2 n_{Kv3}^2 (u - E_K) - g_l (u - E_l) + I(t)$$

How many parameters per channel?

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \frac{m_{\infty}(u) - m}{\tau_m(u)} \quad \frac{dn_3}{dt} = -\frac{n_1 - n_{0,3}(u)}{\tau_{n,3}(u)} \quad \text{Erisir et al, 1999} \\ \text{Hodgkin and Huxley, 1952}$$



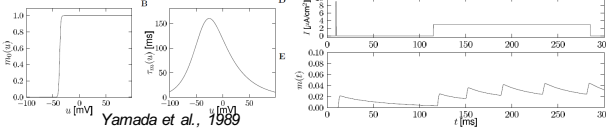




Neuronal Dynamics – 2.5 Adaptation: I_M -current

M current: $I_M = g_M m (u - E_K)$

- Potassium current
- Kv7 subunits
- slow time constant



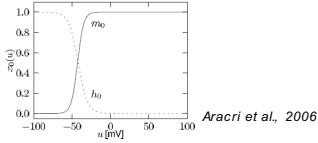
Yamada et al., 1989

I_M current is one of many potential sources of adaptation

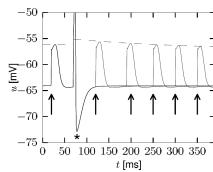
Neuronal Dynamics – 2.5 Adaptation – I_{NaP} current

current: $I_{NaP} = g_{NaP} m h (u - E_{Na})$

- persistent sodium current
- fast activation time constant
- slow inactivation ($\sim 1s$)

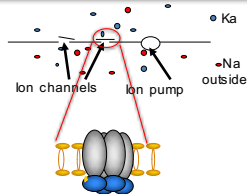


Aracri et al., 2006



I_{NaP} current
- increases firing threshold
- source of adaptation

Neuronal Dynamics – 2.5 Biophysical models



Hodgkin-Huxley model provides flexible framework

Hodgkin&Huxley (1952)
Nobel Prize 1963

Exercise – 2. 5. Hodgkin-Huxley model – gating dynamics

A) Often the gating dynamics is formulated as

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \alpha_m(u)(1-m) - \beta_m(u)m \qquad \frac{dm}{dt} = -\frac{m - m_0(u)}{\tau_m(u)}$$

Calculate $m_0(u)$ and $\tau_m(u)$

B) Assume a form $\alpha_m(u) = \beta_m(u) = \frac{1}{1 - \exp[-(u+a)/b]}$

How are a and b related to γ and θ in the equations

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = -\frac{m - m_0(u)}{\tau_m(u)}$$

$$m_0(u) = 0.5\{1 + \tanh[\gamma(u - \theta)]\}$$

C) What is the time constant $\tau_m(u)$?

Neuronal Dynamics – References and Suggested Reading

- Hodgkin, A. L. and Huxley, A. F. (1952). *A quantitative description of membrane current and its application to conduction and excitation in nerve*. J Physiol, 117(4):500-544.
- Ranjan, R, et al. (2011). *Channelpedia: an integrative and interactive database for ion channels*. Front Neuroinform, 5:36.
- Toledo-Rodriguez, M., Blumenfeld, B., Wu, C., Luo, J., Attali, B., Goodman, P. and Markram, H. (2004). *Correlation maps allow neuronal electrical properties to be predicted from single-cell gene expression profiles in rat neocortex*. Cerebral Cortex, 14:1310-1327.
- Yamada, W. M., Koch, C., and Adams, P. R. (1989). *Multiple channels and calcium dynamics*. In Koch, C. and Segev, I., editors, *Methods in neuronal modeling*, MIT Press.
- Aracri, P, et al. (2006). *Layer-specific properties of the persistent sodium current in sensorimotor cortex*. Journal of Neurophysiol., 95(6):3460-3468.

Reading: W. Gerstner, W.M. Kistler, R. Naud and L. Paninski, *Neuronal Dynamics: from single neurons to networks and models of cognition*. Chapter 2: *The Hodgkin-Huxley Model*, Cambridge Univ. Press, 2014
OR W. Gerstner and W. M. Kistler, *Spiking Neuron Models*, Chapter 2, Cambridge, 2002
