

NEURON

PROJECT

# Questions (general)

- How do neurons deal with morphological and biophysical variation?
- What is the connection between the two?

## Jean-Marc Goaillard notes

'average' classes

vs.

VARIATION

Which parameters are relevant?

SNPC

(DANs)

PD → degu

CPU

! 2-4% coverage per neuron

↳ high energy demand

↳ dendr. DA release

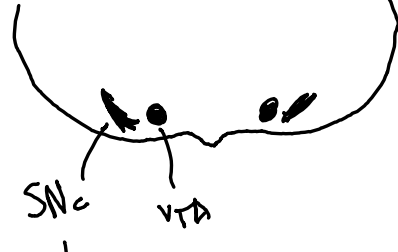
↳ very faithful backprop.

w/o attenuation

↳ also in mitral cells OB (GluT)

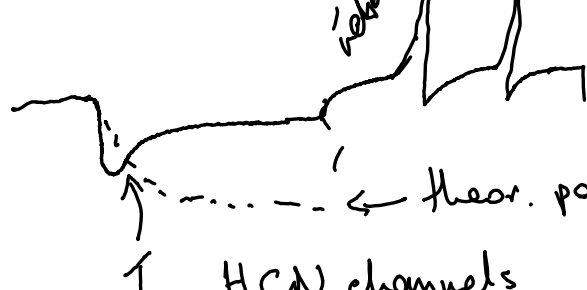
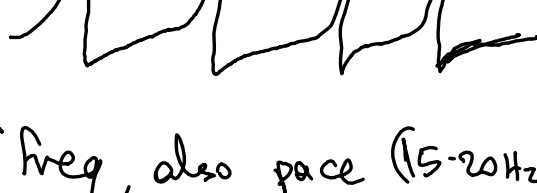
↳ pacemaking

1-3 Hz in rat, cell-to-cell variations

hw 2-4 ms

SNc

vta

DA<sub>n</sub>GABA<sub>n</sub> → ↑ freq, also pace (15-20 Hz)→ smaller morpho 0.7 ms hw

theor. passive profile

I<sub>H</sub> HCN channels

intrinsic conductances

+

morphology

to understand firing / excitability profile

! ↳ fairly simple dendritic structure

Cable Theory for passive propagation of signals in neurons

$$d_m^{\frac{3}{2}} = d_{D_1}^{\frac{3}{2}} + d_{D_2}^{\frac{3}{2}} (?)$$

Vetter et al. 2001

backprop.

↑

Häusser

needed

50 pS/μm<sup>2</sup>

DA

↑

CA<sub>1</sub>

↓

punk

x

75 pS/μm<sup>2</sup>

confirmed

• ISI → f

• CV<sub>ISI</sub>

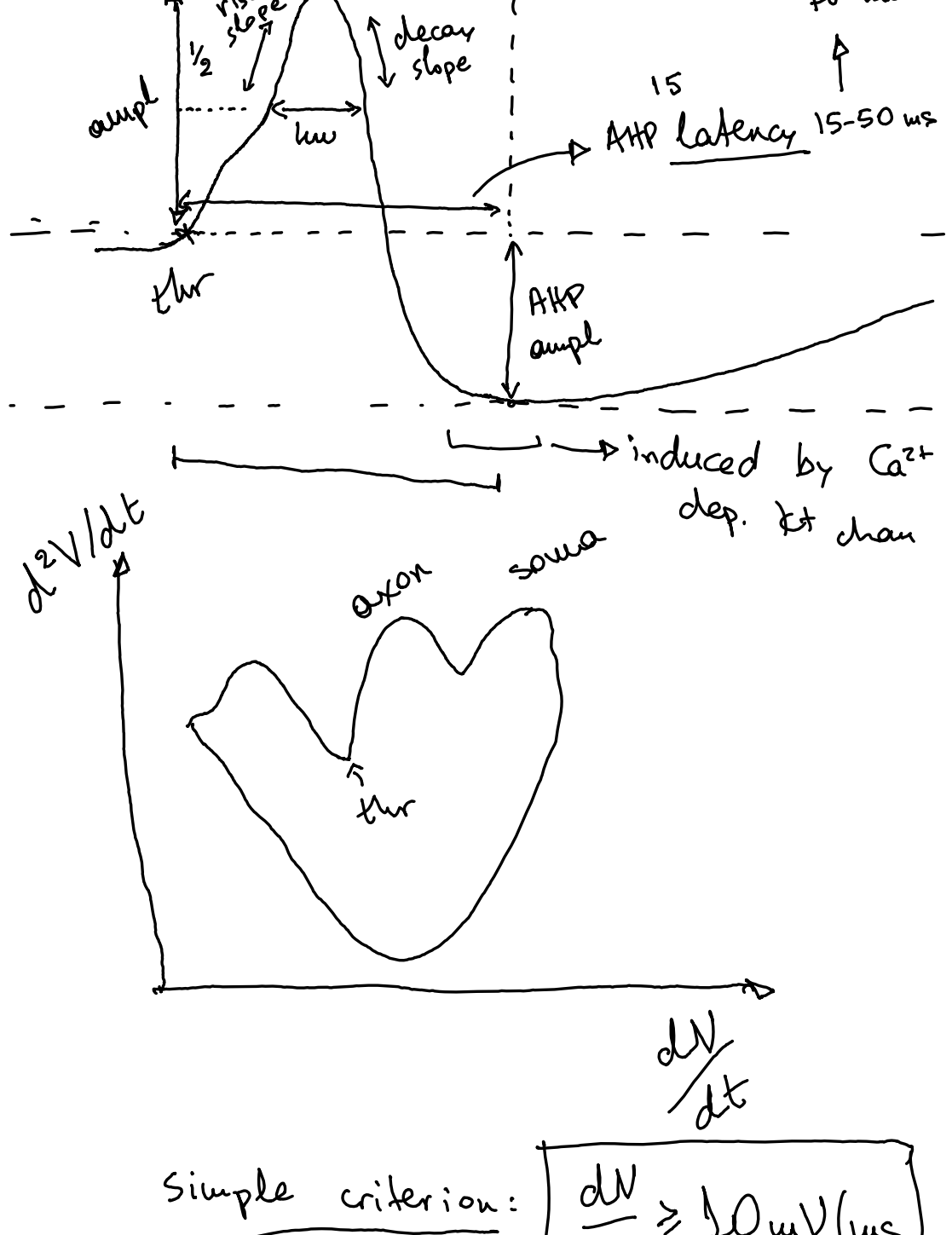
!

•

First version of model is purely deterministic

↓

completely regular

↳ 1) look at all values, figure out which change2) figure out which are important

Simple criterion:

$$\frac{dV}{dt} \geq 10 \text{ mV/ms}$$

↳ correlation of ampl, hw w/

freq?

typically

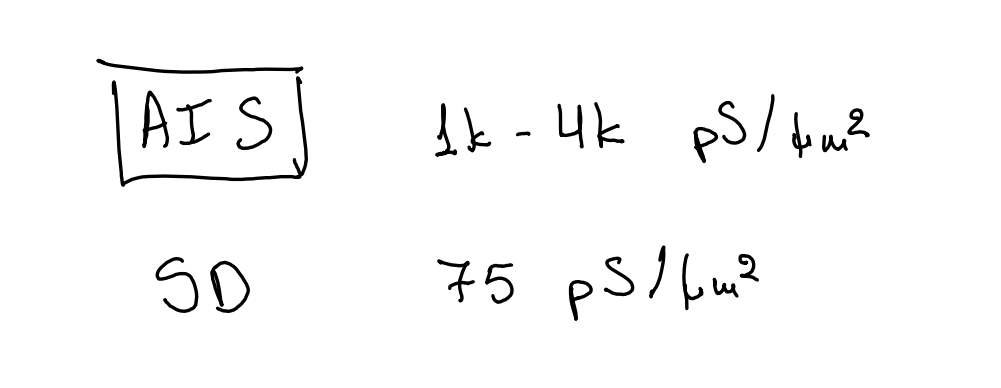
→ usually ampl-freq. → NEG

hw as well?

(because of slope changes)

! Erlanger Caser

↳ refractory period → INACTIVATED

Na<sup>+</sup> channels

[AIS]

1k - 4k pS/μm<sup>2</sup>

SD

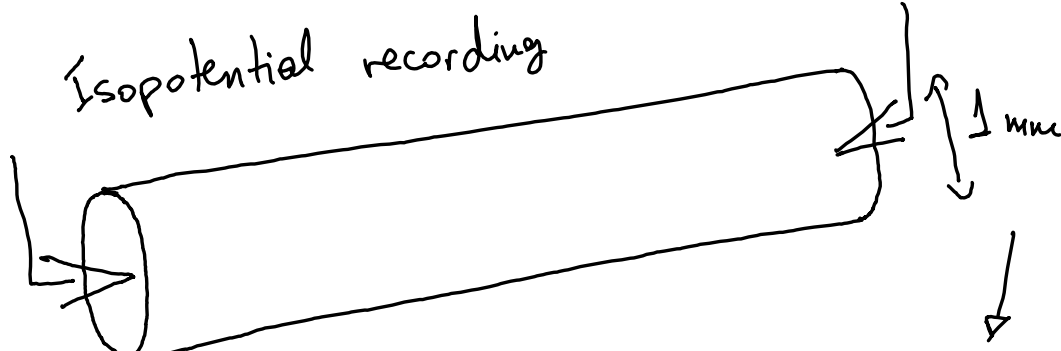
75 pS/μm<sup>2</sup>

# Ion channels

Jean-Marc  
Goaillard  
notes

Hodgkin-Huxley

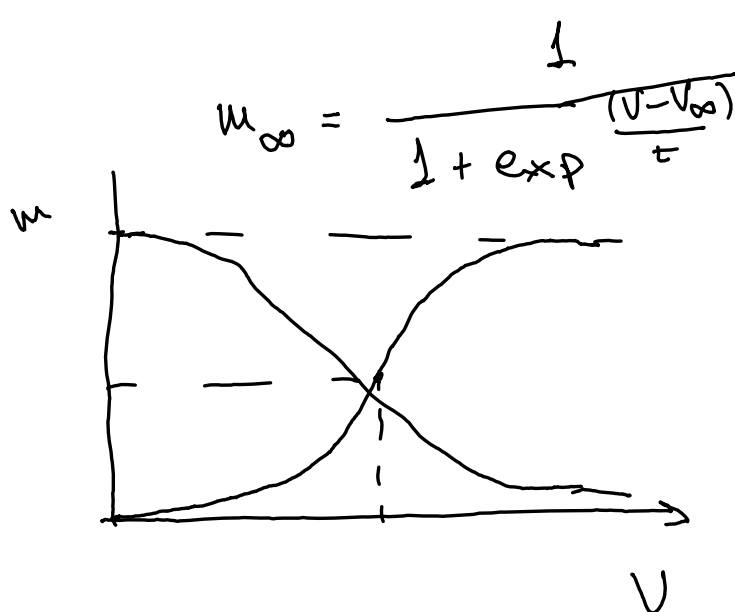
Isopotential recording



! 100 m/s  
conduction

→ ion replacements

→ isolation of  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{K}^+$  currents,  
characterisation of Voltage dep.



$\text{Na}^+ \rightarrow m_{\infty}$   
 $h_{\infty}$

$$I_{\text{ion}} = g_{\text{max}} \cdot m^{\infty} \cdot h^{\infty} (V_m(t) - E_{\text{ion}})$$

$\text{K}^+ \rightarrow n_{\infty}$   
(KDR)

$\text{Na}^+$	50 mV
$\text{K}^+$	-90 mV
$\text{Ca}^{2+}$	+50 mV + 120 mV
$\text{Cl}^-$	-60 mV - 70 mV

REVERSAL  
POTENTIALS

$$g_{\text{max}} = g_{\text{unit}} \cdot N$$

$g_{\text{Na}}$

$g_{\text{L}}$

in the  
model  
 $\rightarrow E_{\text{rev}} = -50 \text{ mV}$

$g_{\text{KDR}}$

1 gating var.

$g_{\text{A}}$

$\rightarrow$  2 gating var!

$g_{\text{H}}$

$g_{\text{CaL}}$

$\downarrow$   
 $g_{\text{SK}}$

! dif.  $g_{\text{max}}$  per compartment

$\rightarrow$  we can monitor  $V_m$  in any  
part of the neuron

axon fixed @ 800  $\mu\text{m}$  length

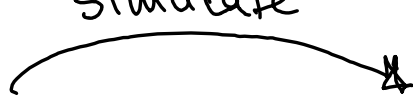
$\rightarrow$  Educated, simplified guesses

# NEURON

- 1) build compartments gear.
  - 2) define biophysics of compartm.
- 

- 2) ↳ play first w/ avg wt model
- 2) ↳ explore conductance changes  
(to match to pheno)  
↳ (grid) (?) search ranges  
in an efficient way
- 3) plug conductances in to morpho

simulate



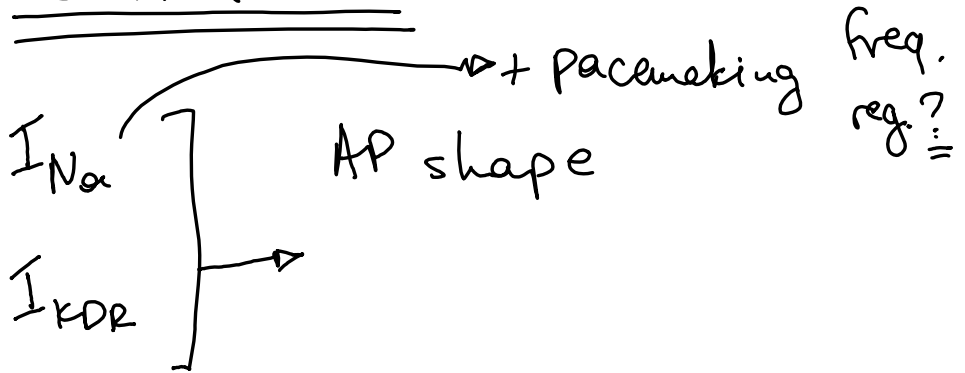
infer  
parameters  
from recordings

↳ clone github repository  
locally

21.11.2025

- ✓ 1) Literature
- ✓ 2) Data → stats
- 3) model → running → play w/ param.
- 4) model → implement KO morpho

# Currents



$I_A$  → ↑ rebound delay

$I_{Ht}$  → sag, ↓ rebound delay

$I_{CaL}$  and  $I_{SK}$  are grouped by a bracket. An arrow from the middle of the bracket points to "pacemaking freq, regularity".

$I_{SK}$  → AHP (peak, latency)

# Features altered in KO

→  $g_{Na}, g_{CaL}$  ( $g_{SK}$ )

• frequency ↓ 65%

• regularity —  $CW_{ISI}$  ↑ 172%

• AP ampl ↓ 10% ( $Na^+$ )?

rise ↑ related

decay ↓ • AP hw ↑ 11%

in our case:  
decay contr. more than rise →  $Kv3$

→  $g_{KDR}$

• AHP latency ↑ 74%

→  ~~$g_{KDR}$~~ ,  $g_{SK}$   
 ~~$Kv3$~~   $SK$

✓ check thr, slope ↑, slope ↓

$dV/dt$  peaks,  $d^2V/dt^2$  peaks



# Goals

✓ 1) features to target

✓ 2) parameters to target

3) models to work on

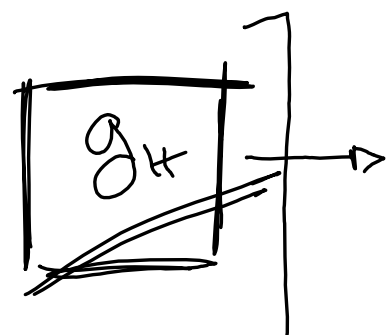
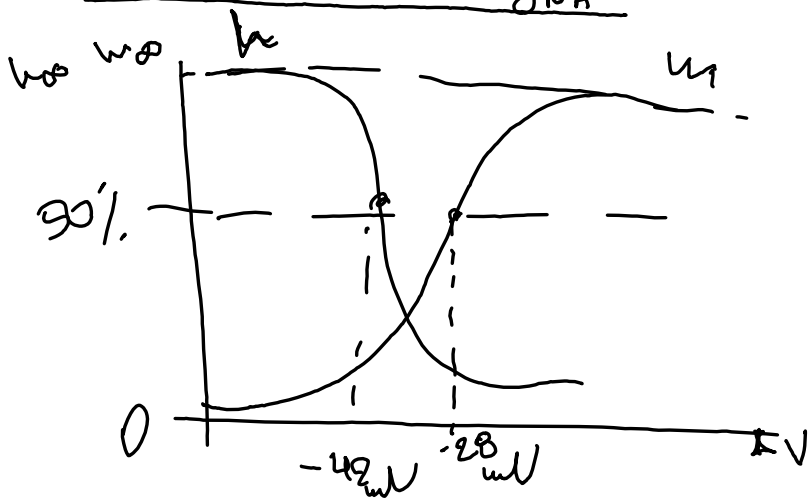
→ search algorithms?

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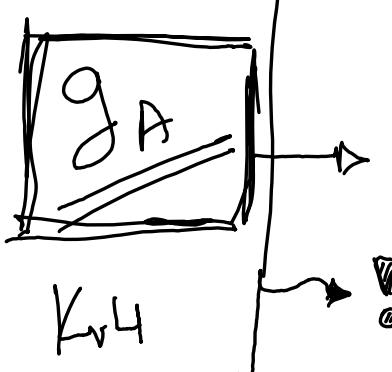
$g_{Ca^{2+}}$        $g_{SK}$        $g_{Na}$

$\underline{\underline{u}}$        $\underline{\underline{h}}$   
 $\downarrow$        $\downarrow$   
 $\tau$        $\tau$

# ACTIVATION AND INACTIVATION VARIABLES OF $g_{Na}$

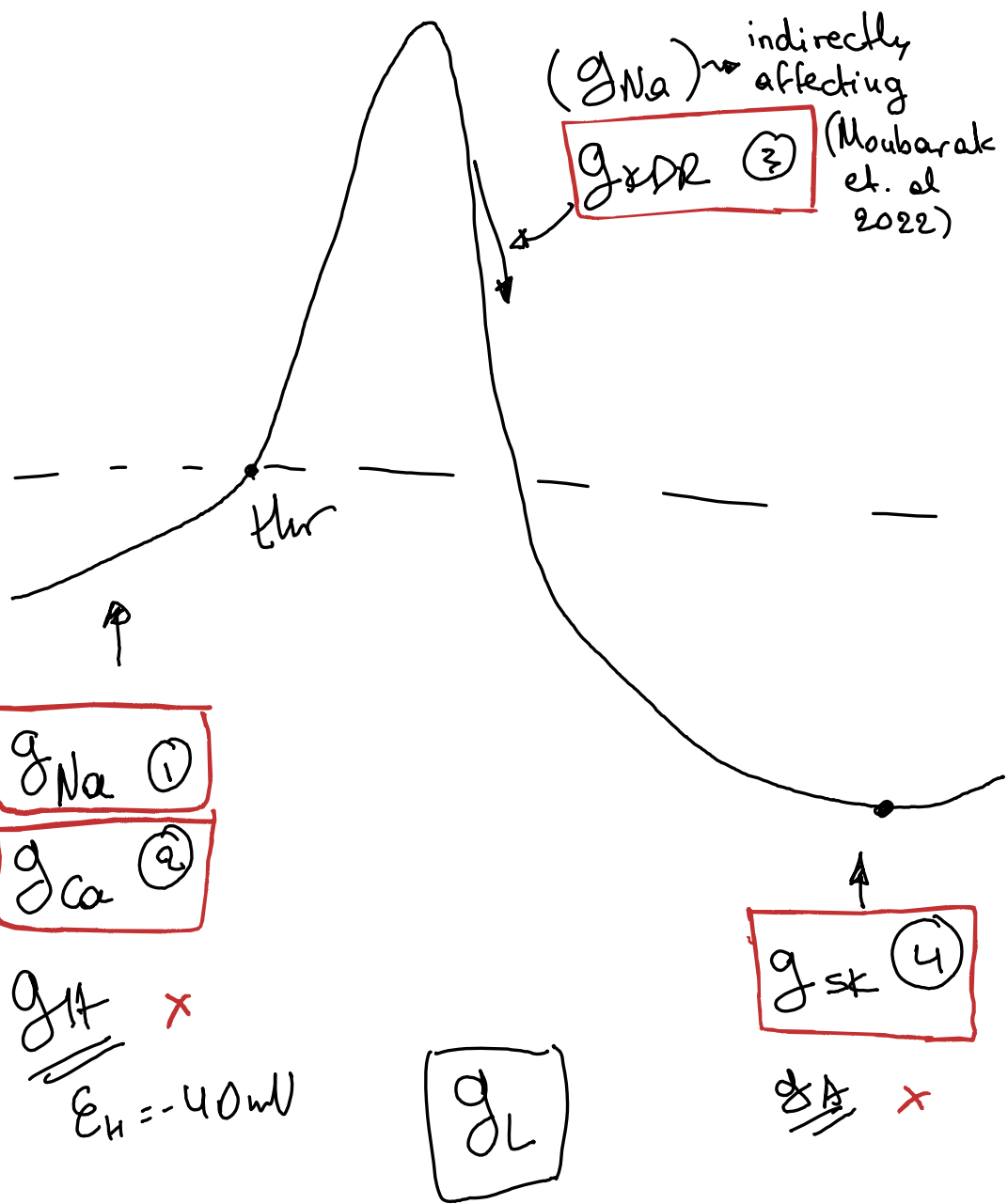


contributes to sub-threshold DEPOLARISATION



contributes to REPOLARISATION

⚠ HOWEVER, overall minor contribution + major contr. in features that we do not see any change in (sag amplt, rebound delay)



## ADDITIONAL INFO

24.11.2025

2007 paper

$g_A$

→ higher density @  
the soma, uniform  
in dendrites

Also dif. parameters

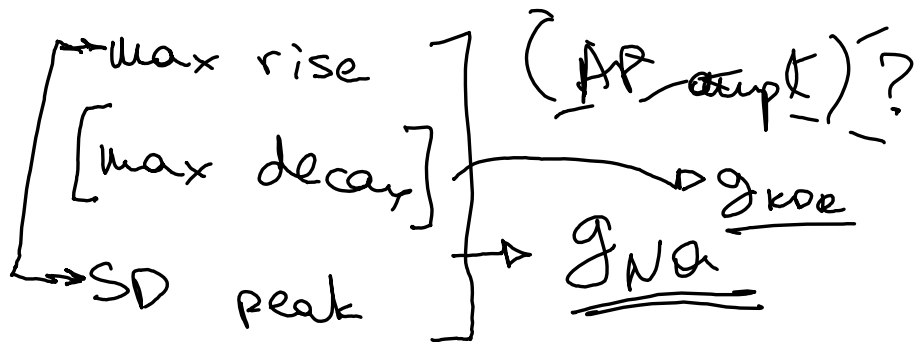
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Moubarak

2022

↳ indirect correlation  
of decay w/  $g_{Na}$

!  $\uparrow$  freq.  $\rightarrow$   $\uparrow$  regularity



AP latency  $\parallel$   $\underline{ISI_{avg}}$

! 30-50 ms

$\rightarrow g_{Na}, g_{CaL}$

! if it was the main determinant of fir. freq., we would have a way higher rate (10-20 Hz)

# Conductances ranges to test

→ 5-10 fold change

→  $25-165 \text{ pS}/\mu\text{m}^2$   $g_{Na}$

range used in Moulouk  
papers

to look up:

↳  CONDUCTANCE RANGES

in HH models

↳ specifically in DA neurons  
?

24.11.2025

## Features

- (AP ampl?)
- AP rise
  - AP decay
  - SD peak
  - AHP latency
  - ISI avg

§

possible addition  
(later, no priority): thr

As a feature that  
does not change  
among the 2 genotypes.

## Parameters

$g_{Na}$

$g_{Ca}$

$g_{KDR}$

$g_{KCa}$

For starters

→ explore SD only

→ keep ABD and nABD homogeneous

# Presentation

- 30-40 mins
- all students present
- single project line

