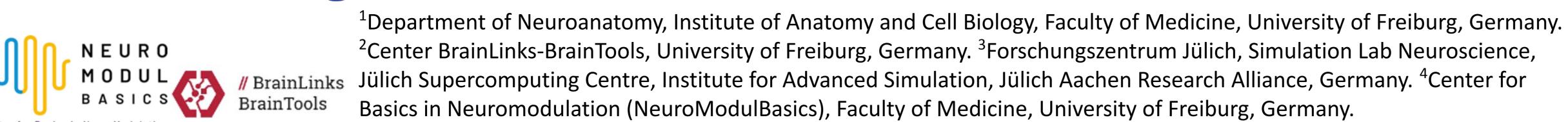
Interplay between synaptic scaling and structural plasticity maintains the robust firing rate homeostasis

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Summary: Homeostatic plasticity is fundamental for neuronal networks to maintain network activity within a dynamic range. In this context, structural synaptic plasticity—including changes in spine sizes, densities, and synapse numbers—is not consistently regulated in a homeostatic manner as seen for the synaptic weights. Increased network activity induces homeostatic down-scaling of excitatory neurotransmission and spine density reduction. Conversely, a decrease in network activity increases excitatory synaptic weights, while either reducing, increasing, or not changing spine densities. To reconcile the rich scenarios of activity-dependent structural plasticity, we explored a homeostatic structural plasticity model with a Gaussian law with two firing activity setpoints. Simulations showed that this model maintains homeostatic properties upon stimulation whereas formation or loss of dendritic spines is observed depending on the extent of deprivation. When dendritic spines are lost due to silencing or denervation, homeostatic synaptic up-scaling or weak external stimulation rescues firing activity and pushes the structural dynamics into regeneration.

