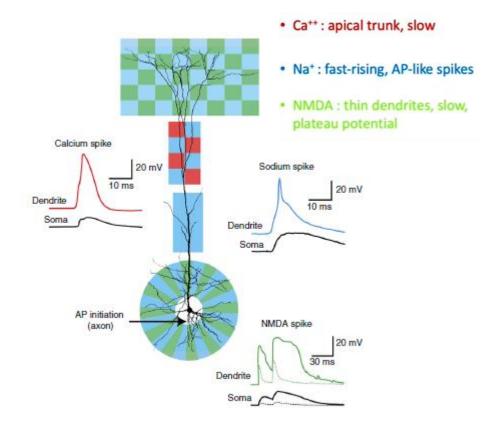
### Introducción a las simulaciones detalladas (a gran escala) de neuronas y redes de neuronas

¿Por qué?



(al menos) 2 niveles: single/circuit



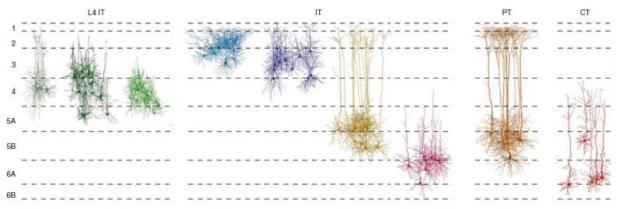
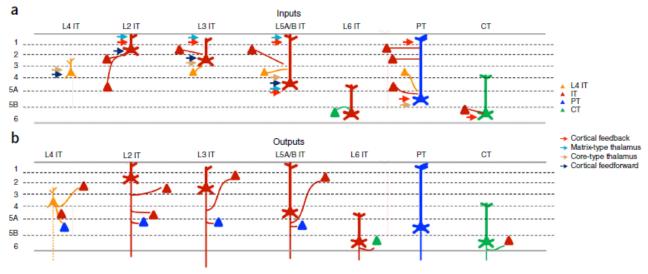


Figure 1 Dendritic morphology of excitatory neurons in S1 barrel cortex. L4 IT shows the three morphological classes of L4 intratelencephalic (IT) neurons: pyramidal, star pyramidal and spiny stellate cells. Under IT are other intratelencephalic neurons of L2, L3, 5A/B and 6. PT shows pyramidal tract neurons of L5B. CT shows corticothalamic neurons of L6. (Adapted from Marcel Oberlaender, Christiaan P.J. de Kock, Randy M. Bruno, Alejandro Ramirez, Hanno S. Meyer, Vincent J. Dercksen, Moritz Helmstaedter and Bert Sakmann, Cell Type–Specific Three-Dimensional Structure of Thalamocortical Circuits in a Column of Rat Vibrissal Cortex, Cerebral Cortex, 2012, Vol. 22, issue 10, pp. 2375–2391, by permission of Oxford University Press<sup>6</sup>).





Podríamos también estar interesados en otras escalas (molecular, expresión de canales, channelopathies, variaciones de concentraciones, integración funcional, etc)

### Introducción a las simulaciones detalladas (a gran escala) de neuronas y redes de neuronas

Proyectos multi-millonarios encarados en los últimos años relacionados con "brain sciences".

BRAIN Initiative - USA, 2013: Estimated over 6000 M\$ by the U.S. government, with additional private funding

Human Brain Project – Unión Europea, 2013: Approx. 1000 M€

Allen Institute for Brain Science – USA, 2003: Over 1000 M\$ in total funding

China Brain Project – China, 2016: Estimated over 1000 M\$

Japan Brain/MINDS, 2014: Estimated at ~180 M\$

#### En líneas generales,

- Comprender las complejidades del procesamiento en el cerebro,
- Ayudar en el tratamiento de desórdenes neurológicos o enfermedades psiquiátricas,
- Avanzar en tecnologías basadas en interfaces neuronales.

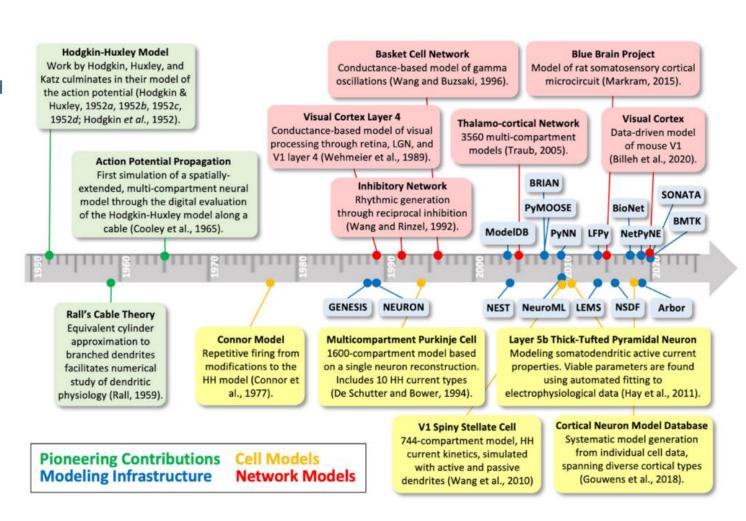
While neuroscience experimental datasets are growing at an unprecedented rate, data interpretation and theory development are lagging significantly behind. The BRAIN 2025 Report emphasizes "novel theoretical and analytical approaches are needed to realize the potential of these rich datasets" and "mathematical modeling and simulations are needed to formulate testable hypotheses on neural circuit mechanisms". Multiscale mechanistic brain circuit models offer an unrivaled approach to integrate and interpret complex datasets across the brain's scales, linking molecular, cellular and circuit dynamics to function and behavior.

J Physiol 601.15 (2023) pp 3123-3139

TOPICAL REVIEW

Simulations of cortical networks using spatially extended conductance-based neuronal models

Darrell Haufler, Shinya Ito, Christof Koch and Anton Arkhipov 10



#### Large-Scale Mechanistic Models of Brain Circuits with Biophysically and Morphologically Detailed Neurons

<sup>©</sup>Salvador Dura-Bernal <sup>1 2</sup> <sup>©</sup>Beatriz Herrera <sup>3</sup> Carmen Lupascu <sup>4</sup> Brianna M. Marsh <sup>5</sup> Daniela Gandol <sup>6</sup> <sup>©</sup>Addolorata Marasco <sup>7</sup> Samuel Neymotin <sup>2 8</sup> <sup>©</sup>Armando Romani <sup>9</sup> Sergio Solinas <sup>10</sup> Maxim Bazhenov <sup>5</sup> <sup>©</sup>Etay Hay <sup>11 12</sup> <sup>©</sup>Michele Migliore <sup>4</sup> Michael Reinmann <sup>9</sup> and Anton Arkhipov<sup>3</sup>

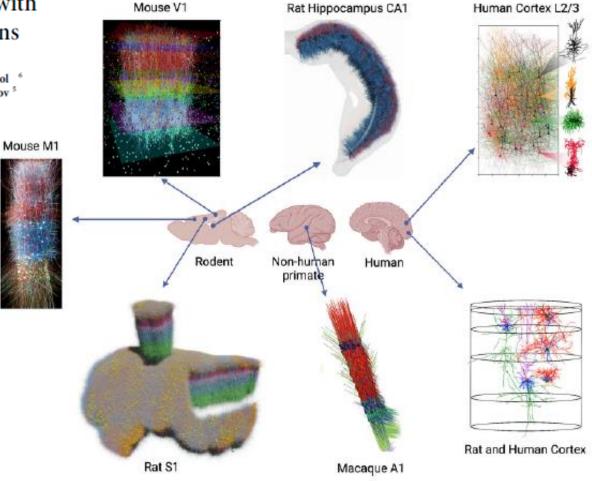
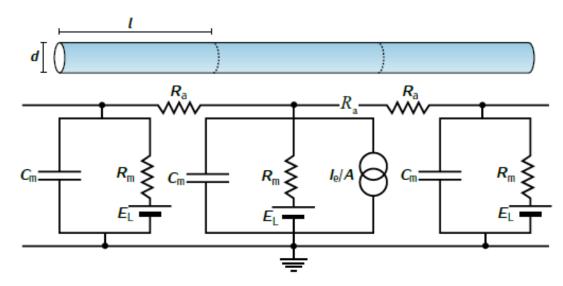


Figure 1 Overview of large-scale mechanistic brain circuit models showcased in this review. *Qockwise from top left*: 3D spatial representation of neural circuit models of mouse primary visual cortex (V1) column (Billeh et al., 2020); rat full hippocampus CA1 (Gandol et al., 2022, 2023; Romani et al., 2024); human cortex Layer 2/3 (Guet-McCreight et al., 2024); rat (Halgren et al., 2023) and human (Marsh et al., 2024) cortical column; macaque primary auditory cortex (A1) column (Dura-Bernal et al., 2023a); full rat nonbarrel somatosensory cortex S1 (Reimann et al., 2024); and mouse primary motor cortex (M1) column (Dura-Bernal et al., 2023b). See details in the main text.

Ecuación del cable: Un trozo de membrana cilíndrico que no puede considerarse iso-potencial

- Veamos primero el caso de una neurita pasiva, sin ramificaciones
- Dividimos la neurita en **compartimientos** (etiquetados con j) cilíndricos de longitud l y diámetro  $d \implies$  Área  $\pi d l$
- En cada compartimiento, la corriente puede fluir a cargar el capacitor o a través de la resistencia de la membrana, además de fluir longitudinalmente hacia otro compartimiento. Esto se modela con las resistencias axiales.



- La resistencia axial es  $\frac{4R_a l}{\pi d^2}$ , donde  $R_a$  es la resistividad axial [ $\Omega$ .cm]
- La corriente axial que accede al "nodo" j es:

$$I_{j}a = \frac{V_{j+1} - V_{j}}{4R_{a}l/\pi d^{2}} + \frac{V_{j-1} - V_{j}}{4R_{a}l/\pi d^{2}}.$$
Desde la derecha

Desde la izquierda

Ecuación del cable (membrana pasiva, sin ramificaciones)

Sumando las corrientes en el nodo j

$$I_{\mathrm{c},j}a + I_{\mathrm{i},j}a = I_{j}a + I_{\mathrm{e},j}$$

Corriente capacitiva

Corriente a través de la resistencia de membrana

Corriente axial

Corriente externa (inyectada)

$$\pi dl C_{\rm m} \frac{{\rm d}V_j}{{\rm d}t} = \frac{E_{\rm m} - V_j}{R_{\rm m}/\pi dl} + \frac{V_{j+1} - V_j}{4R_{\rm a}l/\pi d^2} + \frac{V_{j-1} - V_j}{4R_{\rm a}l/\pi d^2} + I_{\rm e,j}.$$

$$C_{\rm m} \frac{{\rm d} V_j}{{\rm d} t} = \frac{E_{\rm m} - V_j}{R_{\rm m}} + \frac{d}{4R_{\rm a}} \left( \frac{V_{j+1} - V_j}{l^2} + \frac{V_{j-1} - V_j}{l^2} \right) + \frac{I_{{\rm e},j}}{\pi d l}.$$

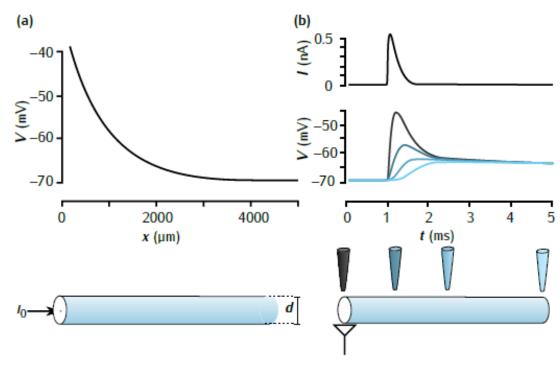
Ecuación fundamental para los modelos de compartimientos

#### Condiciones de contorno

La ecuación anterior asume que cada compartimiento tiene 2 vecinos. En los extremos esto no es así.

- Killed end (Dirichlet): Los medio intra y extracelular están conectados. El potencial en ese extremo está a tierra (en general).
- Sealed end (Neumann): La resistencia es tan grande (área muy pequeña) que el flujo/corriente es cero (gradiente nulo).
- Leaky end: Resistencia finita al final del cable, R<sub>1</sub>.

Ecuación del cable (membrana pasiva, sin ramificaciones)



Inyección constante

Pulso sináptico

$$V(x) = E_{\rm m} + R_{\infty} I_{\rm e} e^{-x/\lambda}$$
.

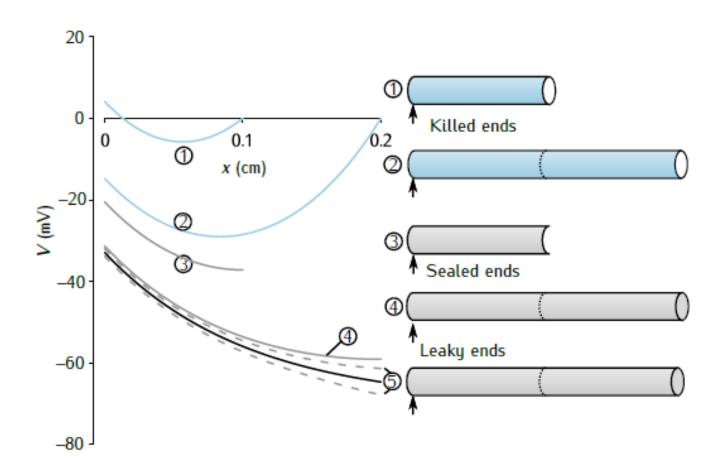
$$\lambda = \sqrt{\frac{R_{\rm m}d}{4R_{\rm a}}}$$
 Constante de longitud

#### Valores típicos neurona cortical:

$$R_{m} = 2 \ x \ 10^{6} \ \Omega.mm^{2}$$
 
$$R_{a} = 2 \ x \ 10^{3} \ \Omega.mm$$
 
$$d = 4 \ \mu m$$

$$\lambda = 1 \text{ mm}$$

Ecuación del cable (membrana pasiva, sin ramificaciones)



Modelando una neurona espacialmente distribuída

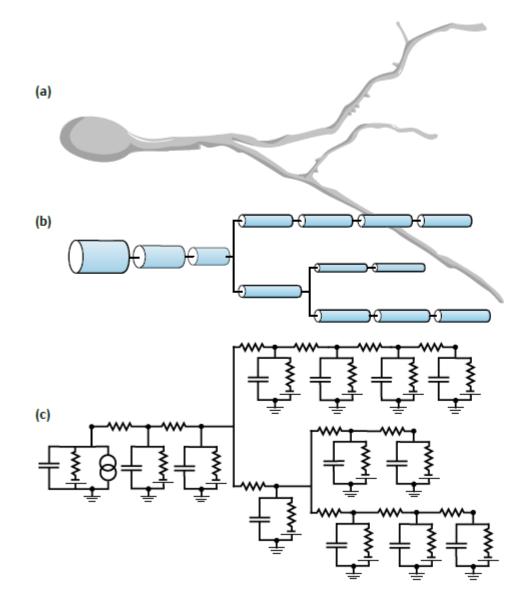


Fig. 4.1 A diagram of the development of a multi-compartmental model. The cell morphology (a) is represented by a set of connected cylinders (b). An electrical circuit consisting of interconnected RC circuits (c) is then built from the geometrical properties of the cylinders, together with the membrane properties of the cell.

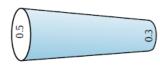
#### Modelando una neurona espacialmente distribuída

- (Hipótesis) Se puede asumir que la neurona está compuesta de muchos pedazos (cilíndricos) iso-potenciales que se conectan entre sí mediante resistencias, que modelan el flujo de corriente axial en el medio intracelular.
- Esto forma una aproximación discreta y podemos considerar cambios continuos en el espacio, así como en el tiempo.
- Genéricamente

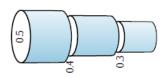
$$C_{\rm m} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} = -\sum_{k} I_{{\rm i},k}(x) + \frac{d}{4R_{\rm a}} \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{I_{\rm e}(x)}{\pi d},$$

$$C_{\rm m} \frac{\mathrm{d}V_j}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\sum_{k} I_{{\rm i},k,j} + \frac{d}{4R_{\rm a}} \frac{V_{j+1} - V_j}{l^2} + \frac{d}{4R_{\rm a}} \frac{V_{j-1} - V_j}{l^2} + \frac{I_{{\rm e},j}}{\pi d l},$$

Modelando una neurona espacialmente distribuida



- Mapeando la morfología a elementos geométricos simples (info 3D?)



- Tamaño del compartimiento
  - Buscamos garantizar que cada compartimiento (eléctrico) es efectivamente iso-potencial.
  - Regla de dedo: Tamaño menor que el 10% de la constante de longitud  $\lambda$ .

Esta constante caracteriza el decaimiento

espacial en una situación estacionaria

- En situaciones transitorias, una constante de longitud que captura el decaimiento de señales de contenido frecuencial f:

$$\lambda_f \equiv \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{d}{\pi f R_a C_m}}$$
. (Carnevale & Hines, 2006)

- Entonces, la regla de dedo pasa a ser el 10% de esta constante, teniendo en cuenta que f sea lo suficientemente alta como para capturar todo el contenido transitorio (50-100 Hz).

Modelando una neurona espacialmente distribuida

- Modelo de distribución dendrítica (Rall 1962, 1964)
  - Las dendritas pasivas son eléctricamente equivalentes a una única sección cilíndrica, cuando:
    - (1) Specific membrane resistance (R<sub>m</sub>) and specific axial resistance (R<sub>a</sub>) must be the same in all branches.
    - (2) All terminal branches must end with the same boundary conditions (for example, a sealed end).
    - (3) The end of each terminal branch must be the same total electrotonic distance from the origin at the base of the tree.
    - (4) For every parent branch, the relationship between the parent branch diameter  $(d_1)$  and its two child branch diameters  $(d_2)$  and  $(d_3)$  is given by:

$$d_1^{3/2} = d_2^{3/2} + d_3^{3/2}. (4.5)$$

This is known as the '3/2' diameter rule.

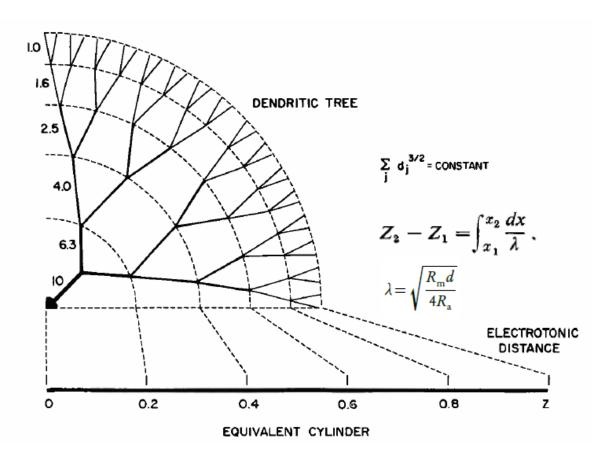
# ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY OF A DENDRITIC NEURON MODEL

WILFRID RALL

From the Office of Mathematical Research, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda

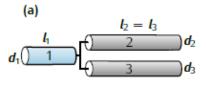
4.2 Theoretical Significance of Dendritic Trees for Neuronal Input-Output Relations (1964), in *Neural Theory and Modeling*, ed. R. F. Reiss, Palo Alto: Stanford University Press

Wilfrid Rall

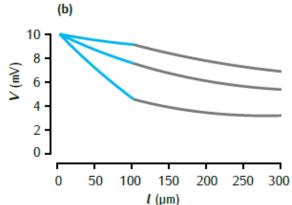


Modelando una neurona espacialmente distribuida

- Modelo de distribución dendrítica (Rall 1962, 1964)







- Utilidad marginal (hipótesis restrictivas, acometida sináptica simultánea, etc)
- Existen otros enfoques (similares)



#### **ARTICLE**

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-13932-6

OPEN

An efficient analytical reduction of detailed nonlinear neuron models

Oren Amsalem (b 1\*, Guy Eyal (b 1, Noa Rogozinski (b 1, Michael Gevaert², Pramod Kumbhar (b 2, Felix Schürmann (b 2 & Idan Segev (b 1,3)

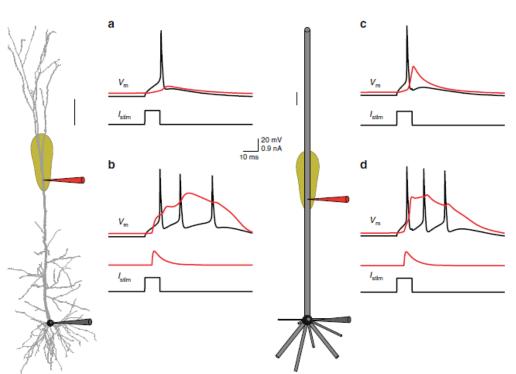
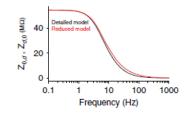


Fig. 4.7 (a) A simple example of a branching tree. (b) Curves showing the voltage at any point along the tree illustrated in (a), in response to a constant injected current at the left-hand end of the tree, for three different diameters of cylinder 1. The centre line shows the voltage along the tree for  $d_1 = 0.8 \, \mu m$ which satisfies the 3/2 rule (blue indicates voltage along cylinder 1, grey along cylinder 2). The upper and lower curves illustrate the voltage along the tree where cylinder 1 diameters do not satisfy the 3/2 rule ( $d_1 = 1.6 \,\mu\text{m}$  and  $d_1 = 0.4 \, \mu \text{m} \text{ respectively}$ .  $R_{\rm m} = 6000 \,\Omega \,\mathrm{cm}^2$ ,  $R_{\rm a} = 150 \,\Omega \,\mathrm{cm}$ and  $E_L = 0$  mV. (c) An equivalent cylinder for the tree in (a), with diameter  $d_1 = 0.8 \, \mu \text{m}$  and length  $l = 352 \,\mu\text{m}$ . l is calculated from the electrotonic length, L, of the tree using  $L = l/\lambda$ .



Modelando una neurona espacialmente distribuida

- Estimando las propiedades pasivas (Cm, Rm, Ra)
  - Transitorios: Múltiples constantes temporales

$$\frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial X^2} = V + \frac{\partial V}{\partial T}$$

#### TIME CONSTANTS AND ELECTROTONIC LENGTH OF MEMBRANE CYLINDERS AND NEURONS

WILFRID RALL

From the Mathematical Research Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Rall, Biophys. J. 9, 1483-1508, 1969.

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial X} = 0$$
, at  $X = 0$ , for  $T > 0$ ,

Extremos sellados

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial X} = 0$$
, at  $X = L$ , for  $T > 0$ .

$$V(X, 0) = F(X)$$
, for  $0 \le X \le L$ . Perfil inicial

Separación de variables

$$V(X,T) = (A \sin \alpha X + B \cos \alpha X)e^{-(1+\alpha^2)T}$$
 Evaluación de bordes  $\Rightarrow \alpha_n = n\pi/L \Rightarrow -[1+(n\pi/L)^2]t/\tau_0 = -t/\tau_n$ 

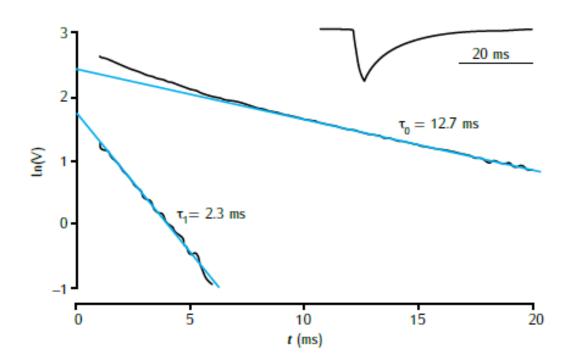
Múltiples constantes temporales

Modelando una neurona espacialmente distribuida

- Estimando las propiedades pasivas (Cm, Rm, Ra)

The passive decay transients can be expressed as a sum of exponential decays

$$V = C_0 e^{-t/\tau_0} + C_1 e^{-t/\tau_1} + C_2 e^{-t/\tau_2} + \dots + C_n e^{-t/\tau_n} + \dots$$
 (1)



#### TIME CONSTANTS AND ELECTROTONIC LENGTH OF MEMBRANE CYLINDERS AND NEURONS

#### WILFRID RALL

From the Mathematical Research Branch, National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Rall, Biophys. J. 9, 1483-1508, 1969.

Fig. 4.8 A plot of the natural logarithm of voltage following a brief hyperpolarisation of a guinea pig motor neuron (black lines). The transient shown in the insert is an average of 50 responses in the same cell. A straight line fit of the later portion of the transient is used to calculate  $\tau_0$  (upper blue line). Subtracting this first exponential allows a second time constant  $\tau_1$ (lower blue line) to be estimated from the straight line fit to the remainder of the earlier portion of the transient. Adapted from Nitzan et al. (1990), with permission from The American Physiological Society.

Modelando una neurona espacialmente distribuida

- Estimando las propiedades pasivas (Cm, Rm, Ra)
  - Estados estacionarios: Resistencias de entrada

$$R_{\rm ln} = \frac{V(0) - E_{\rm m}}{I_{\rm e}} = R_{\infty} \frac{R_L/R_{\infty} \cosh L + \sinh L}{R_L/R_{\infty} \sinh L + \cosh L}. \qquad \text{(leaky end)}$$

$$L = l/\lambda$$

$$R_{\rm ln} = R_{\infty} \frac{\cosh L}{\sinh L} = R_{\infty} \coth L, \qquad \text{(sealed end)}$$

- Branching -> Se puede considerar como un caso leaky end

Con inyección de corriente  $I_e$  en x=0

(a) Sealed end 
$$R_{\rm in} = \frac{1}{R_{\rm in}} + \frac{1}{R_{\rm in}}.$$

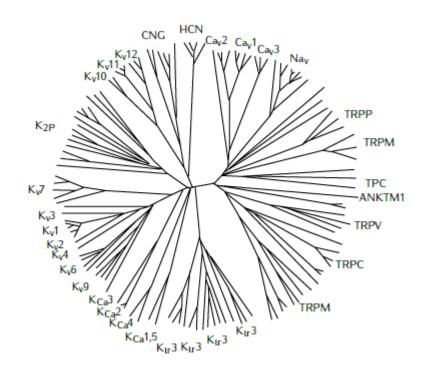
$$R_{\rm in} = R_{\rm s} \coth(L)$$
(b) Leaky end 
$$R_{\rm in} = R_{\rm in} = R_{\rm in} + \frac{R_{\rm in}}{R_{\rm in}}.$$

$$R_{\rm in} = R_{\rm in} = R_{\rm in} + \frac{R_{\rm in}}{R_{\rm in}} + \frac{R_$$

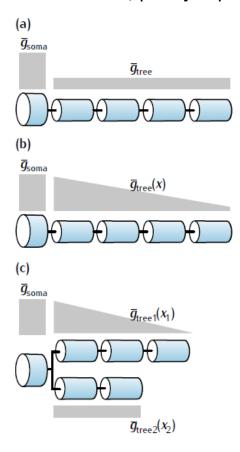
#### Modelando una neurona espacialmente distribuida

- Incorporando canales activos
  - Densidades de canales iónicos
- Heterogeneidad

- Modelos de canales iónicos
  - Extremadamente laboriosos de caracterizar
  - Se utilizan modelos estudiados en otros sistemas / bibliotecas
- Estimación de parámetros
  - Algoritmos de optimización

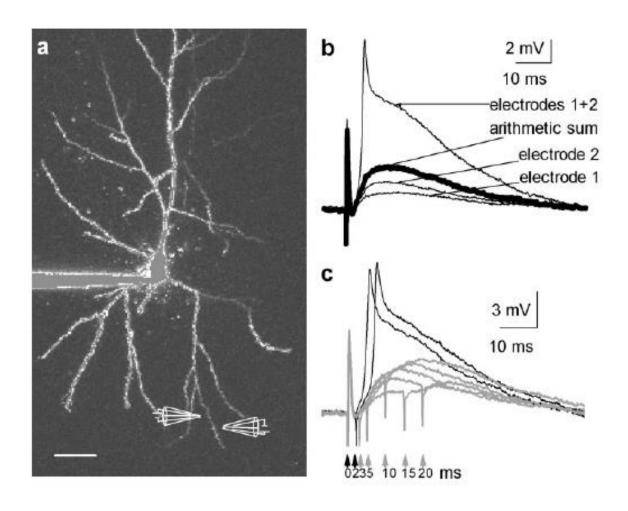


- Experimentos (patch clamp / blocking local)
- Ajuste como parámetros libres (explosión de parámetros)
- Utilización de distribuciones definidas a priori (densidad como función de su distancia al soma, por ejemplo)



Algunos trabajos relacionados

- Amplificación de señales / Coincidence detection



Submillisecond Precision of the Input–Output Transformation Function Mediated by Fast Sodium Dendritic Spikes in Basal Dendrites of CA1 Pyramidal Neurons

Gal Ariav, Alon Polsky, and Jackie Schiller
Department of Physiology, Bruce Rappaport Faculty of Medicine, Technion, Haifa 31096, Israel

Basado en dendritic spikes (d-spikes)

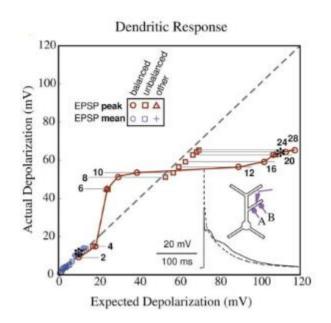
#### Algunos trabajos relacionados

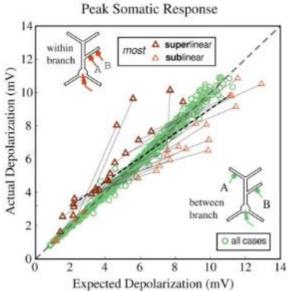
- Integración no lineal

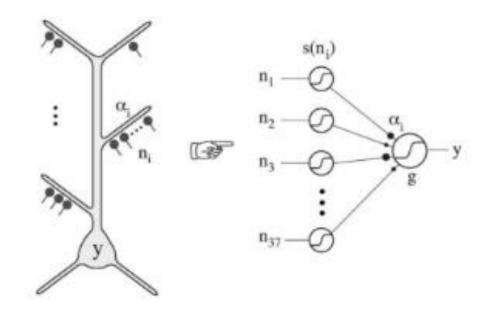
Neuron, Vol. 37, 977-987, March 27, 2003, Copyright ©2003 by Cell Press

#### Arithmetic of Subthreshold Synaptic Summation in a Model CA1 Pyramidal Cell

Panayiota Poirazi,<sup>1,\*</sup> Terrence Brannon,<sup>2</sup> and Bartlett W. Mel<sup>3,\*</sup>







Neuron, Vol. 37, 989-999, March 27, 2003, Copyright ©2003 by Cell Press

#### Pyramidal Neuron as Two-Layer Neural Network

Panayiota Poirazi,<sup>1,\*</sup> Terrence Brannon,<sup>2</sup> and Bartlett W. Mel<sup>3,\*</sup>

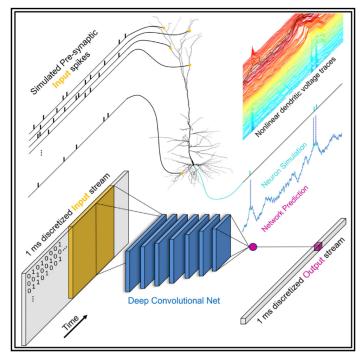
Algunos trabajos relacionados

- Integración no lineal

# Neuron

# Single cortical neurons as deep artificial neural networks

#### **Graphical abstract**



#### **Authors**

David Beniaguev, Idan Segev, Michael London

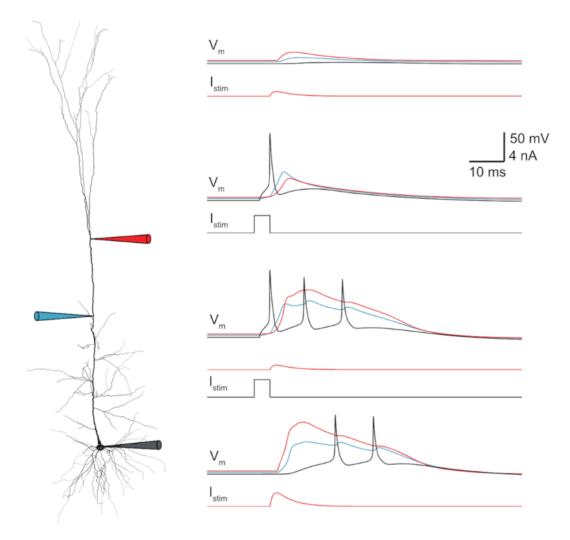
#### Correspondence

david.beniaguev@gmail.com

#### In brief

Using a modern machine learning approach, we show that the I/O characteristics of cortical pyramidal neurons can be approximated, at the millisecond resolution (single spike precision), by a temporally convolutional neural network with five to eight layers. This computational complexity stems mainly from the interplay between NMDA receptors and dendritic morphology.

- Interacción entre disparos somáticos y dendríticos

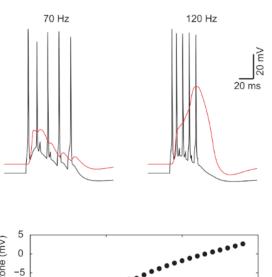


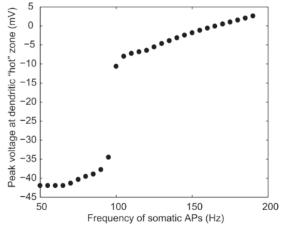
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PLOS COMPUTATIONAL BIOLOGY

#### Models of Neocortical Layer 5b Pyramidal Cells Capturing a Wide Range of Dendritic and Perisomatic Active Properties

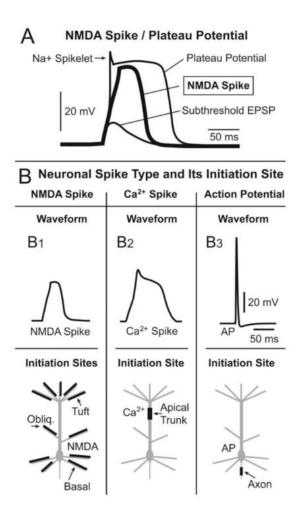
Etay Hay<sup>1</sup>\*, Sean Hill<sup>2</sup>, Felix Schürmann<sup>2</sup>, Henry Markram<sup>2</sup>, Idan Segev<sup>1,3</sup>





#### Algunos trabajos relacionados

- Ventanas de integración por plateaus



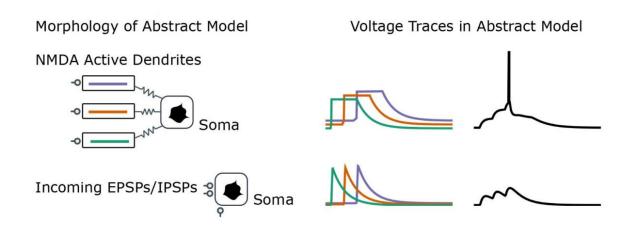


Journal of Neuroscience Research

#### Review

#### The Decade of the Dendritic NMDA Spike

Srdjan D. Antic,\* Wen-Liang Zhou, Anna R. Moore, Shaina M. Short, and Katerina D. Ikonomu





Computational and Systems Biology Neuroscience

Active Dendrites Enable Robust Spiking Computations Despite Timing Jitter

Thomas SJ Burger , Michael E Rule, Timothy O'Leary