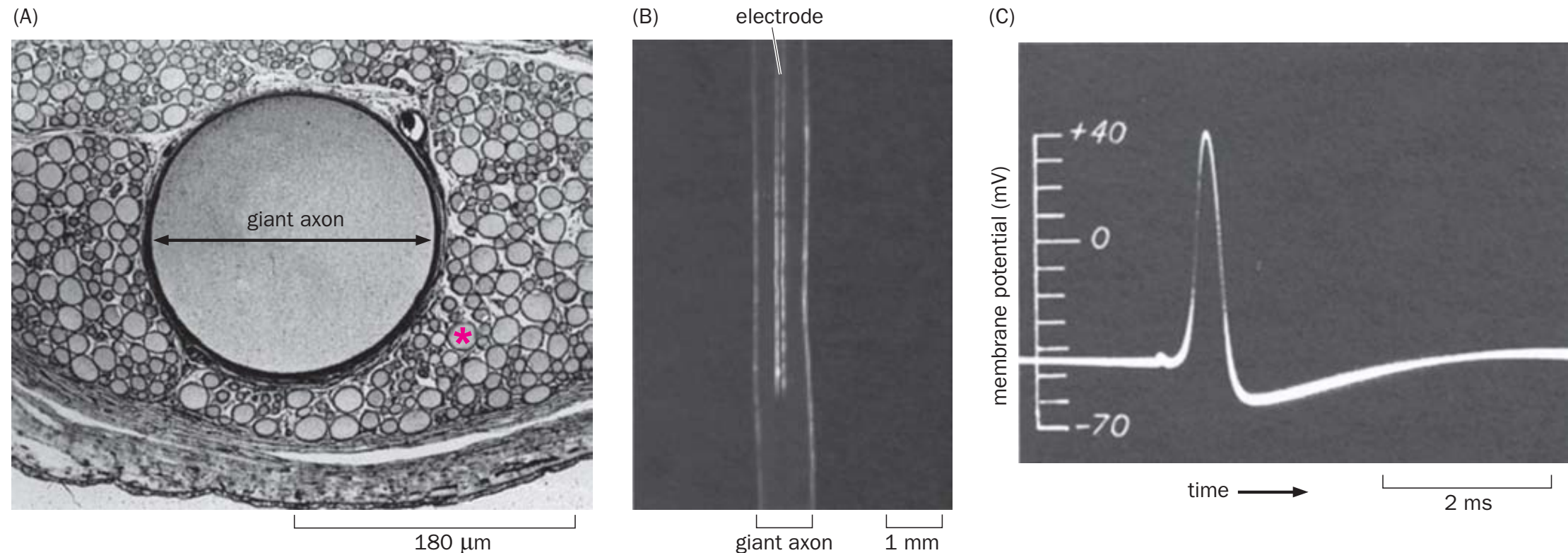# Hodgkin-Huxley Model

# Recap

Squid Giant Axon

Figure 2–19 Studying action potentials in the squid giant axon. (A) Electron micrograph of a cross section of a squid giant axon showing its large diameter (~180 μm for this sample) as compared to neighboring axons (for example, the axon indicated by *). **(B)** Photograph of an electrode inserted inside a squid giant axon whose diameter is close to 1 mm. **(C)** An action potential recorded from the squid giant axon. (A, courtesy of Kay Cooper and Roger Hanlon; B, from Hodgkin AL & Keyes RD [1956] *J Physiol* 131:592–616; C, from Hodgkin AL & Huxley AF [1939] *Nature* 144:710–711. With permission from Macmillan Publishers Ltd.)
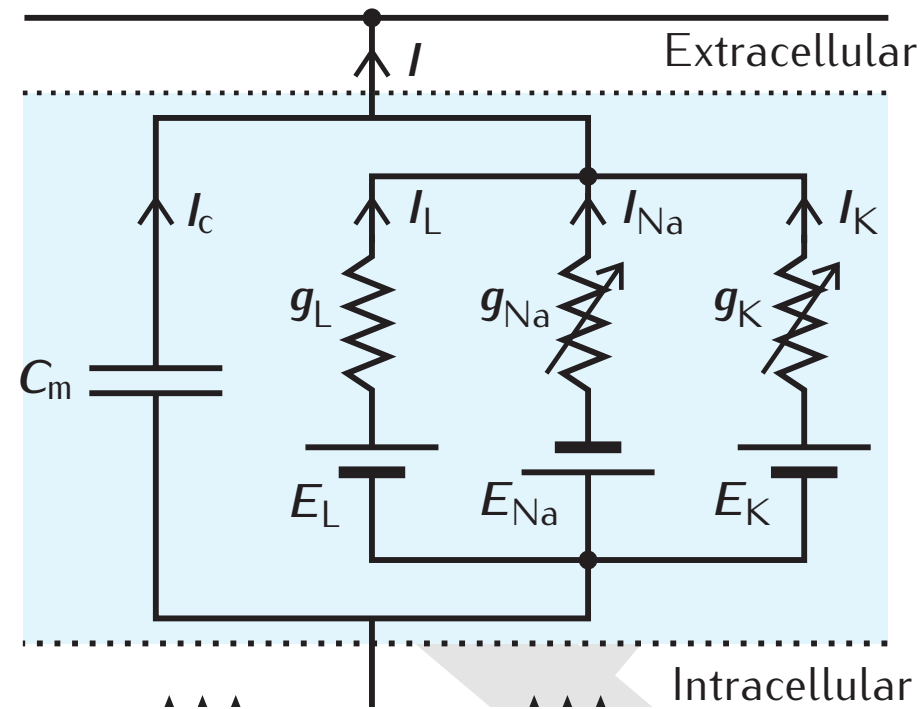
Integrate-and-Fire model
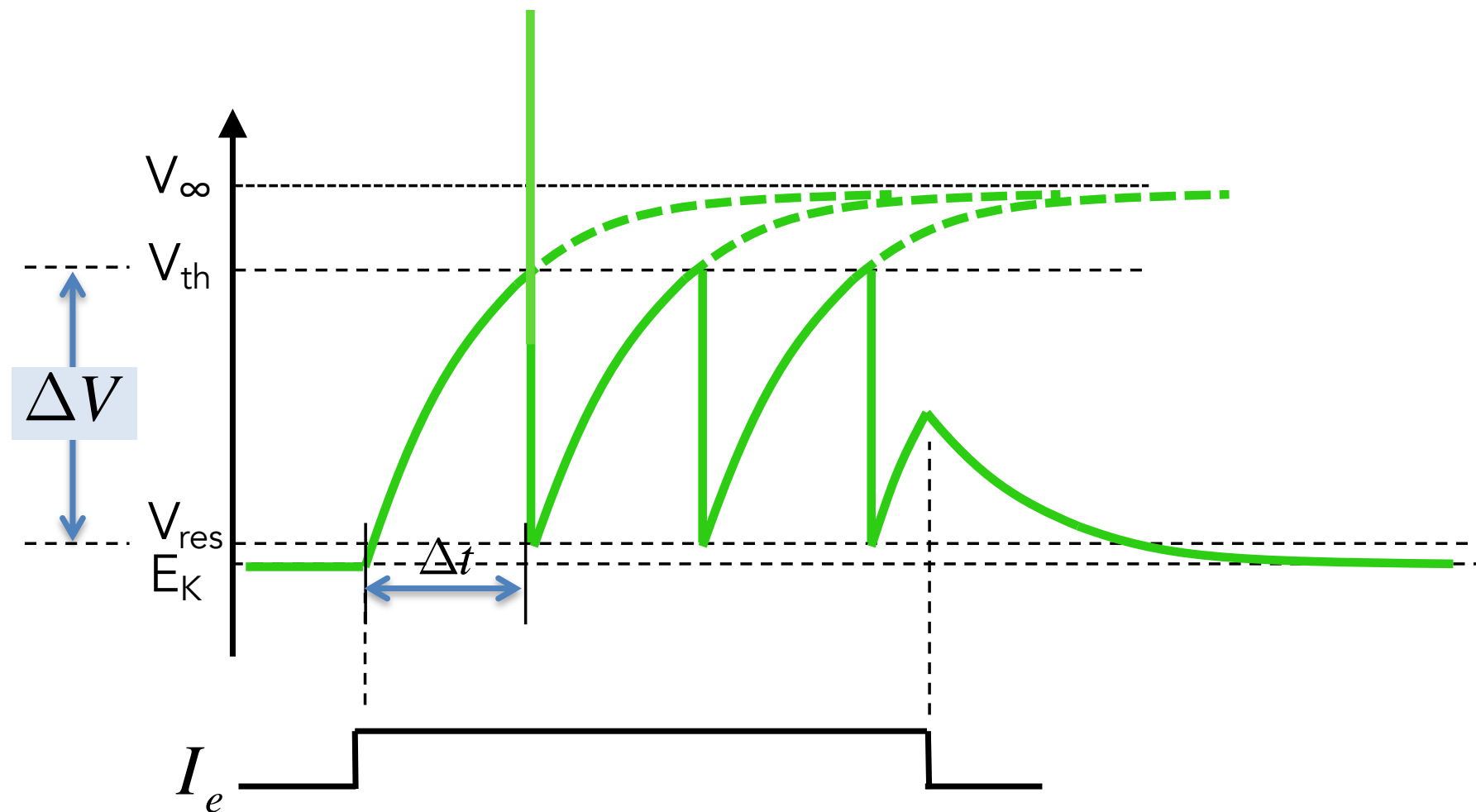
$$C\frac{dV}{dt} = -g(V - E_K) + I_e$$

F-I curve

$$V(t^-_{spike}) = V_{th}$$

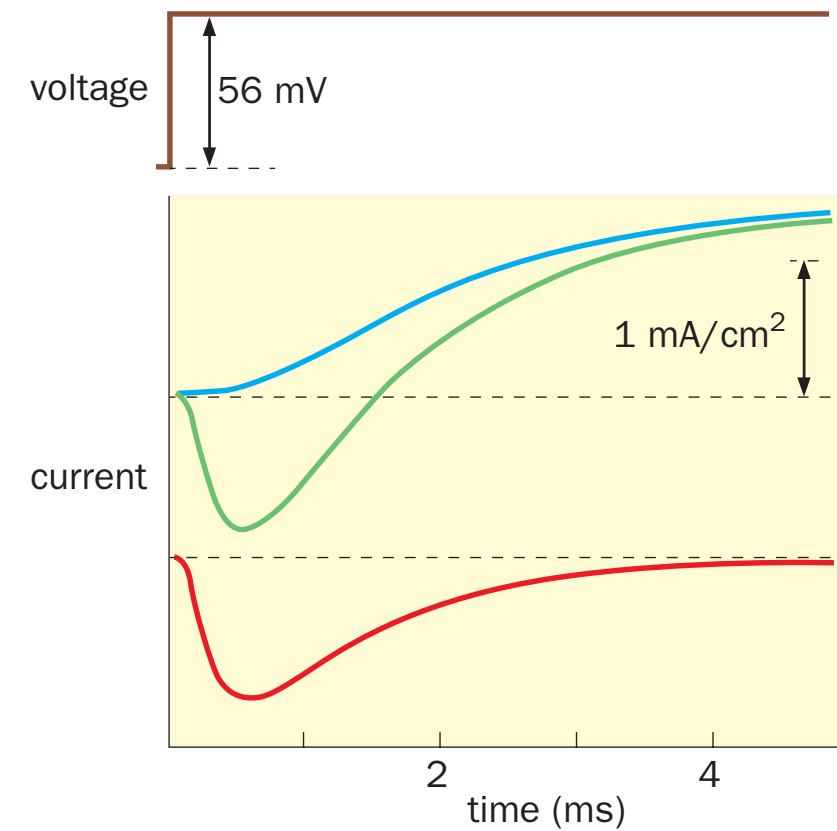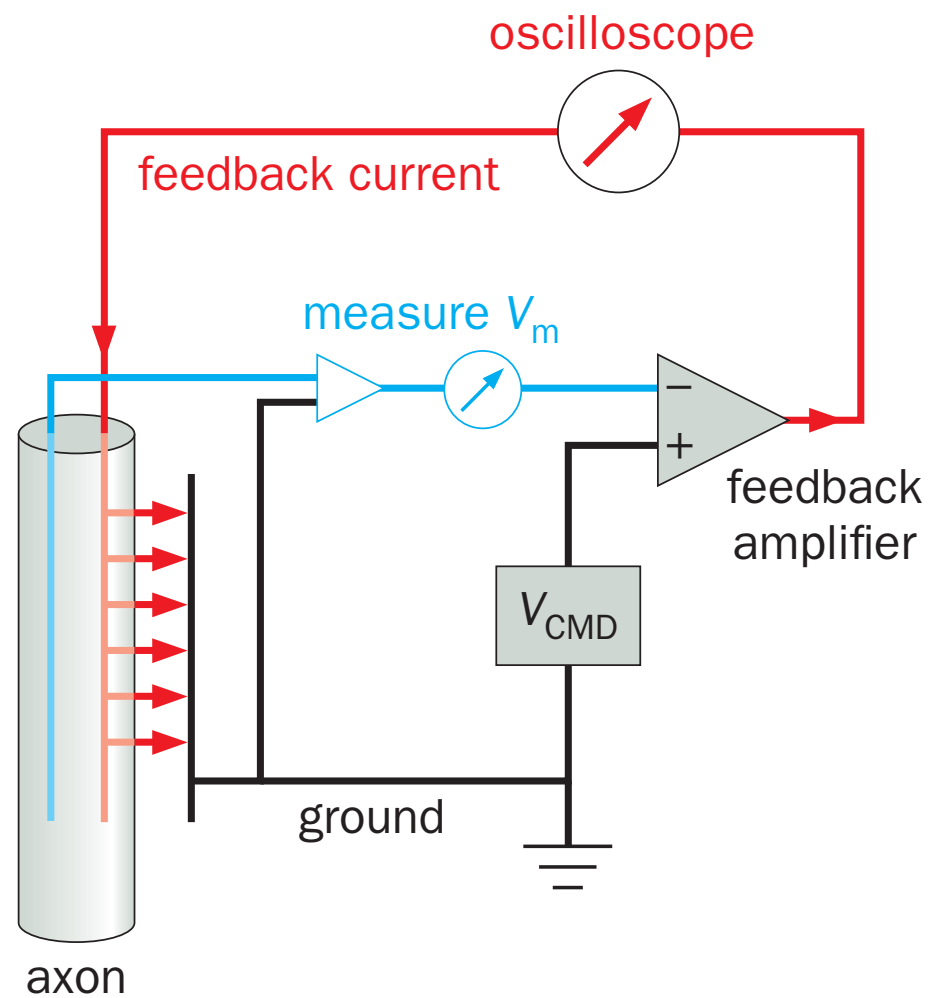$$V(t^+_{spike}) = V_{res}$$

The Equivalent Electronic Circuit of a Neuron
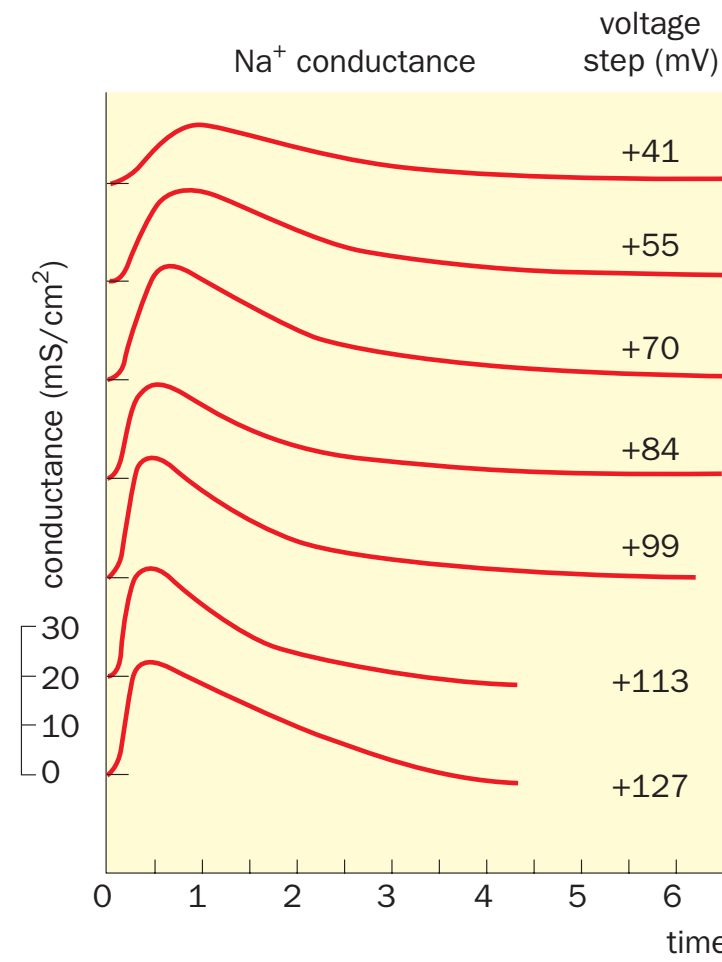

$$C_m \frac{dV}{dt} = -\sum_i g_i(V)(V - E_i) - \bar{g}_L(V - E_L) + I_e$$
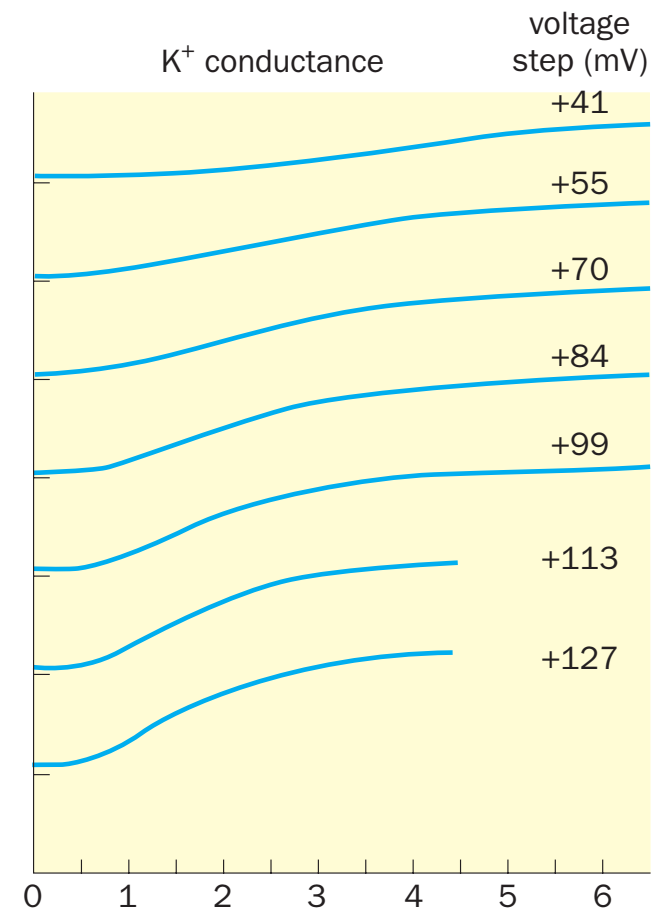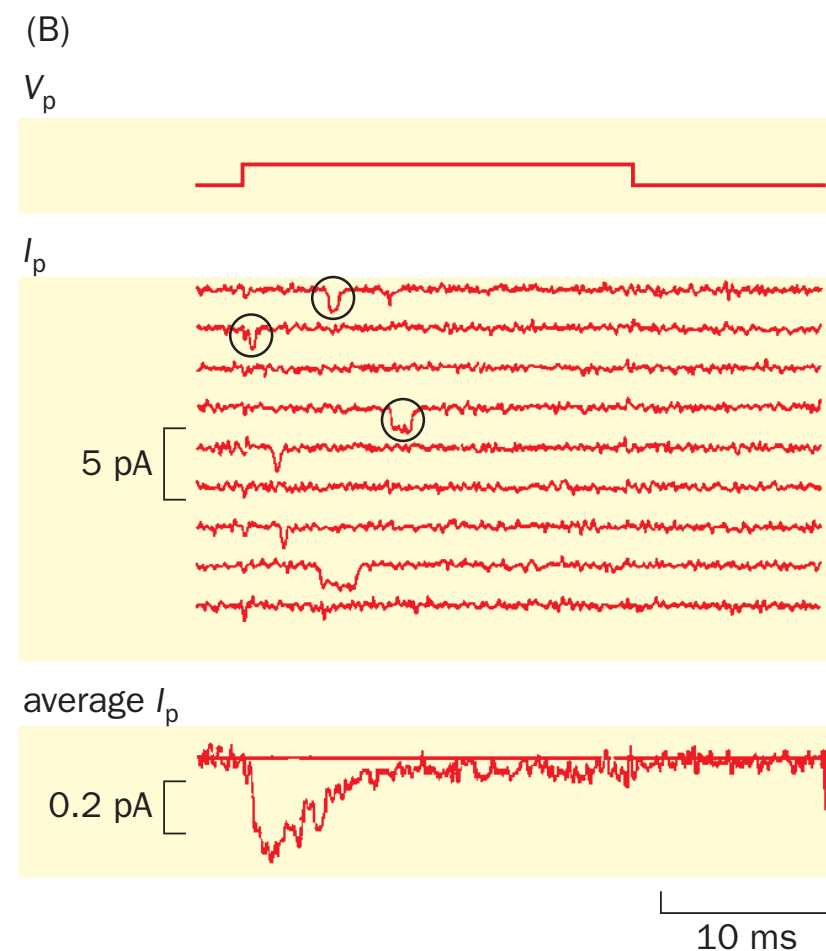
Voltage Clamp Recording

Voltage-gated Conductance
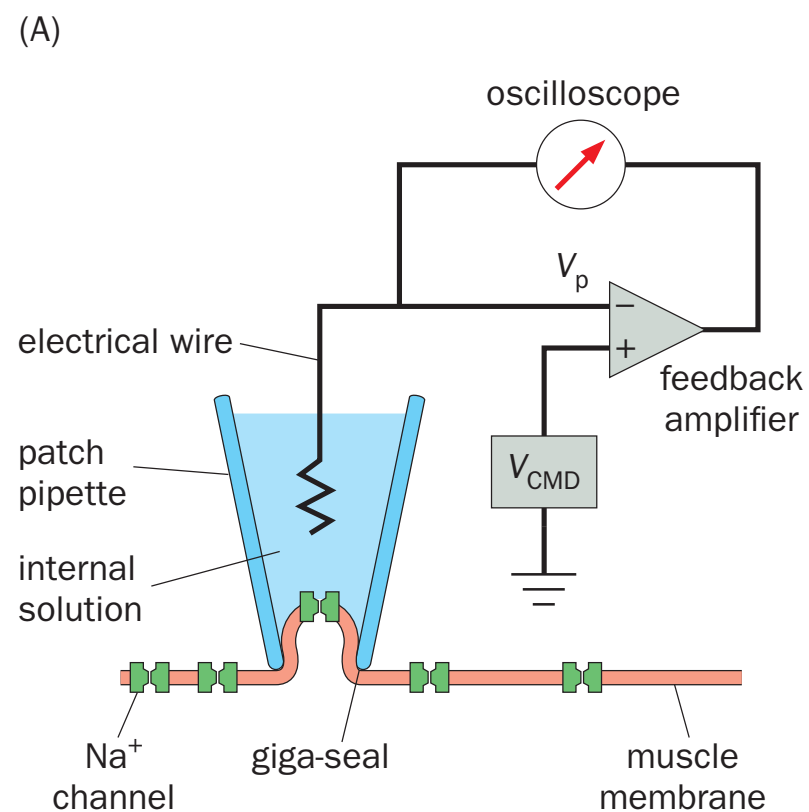
Patch-clamp recording allows the measurement of single channel conductance

$$g_i = \bar{g}_i P_i(V)$$

(A)

oscilloscope

V_p

electrical wire

feedback
amplifier

V_CMD

patch
pipette

internal
solution

Na$^+$
channel

giga-seal

muscle
membrane

(B)

V_p

I_p

5 pA

average I_p

0.2 pA

10 ms

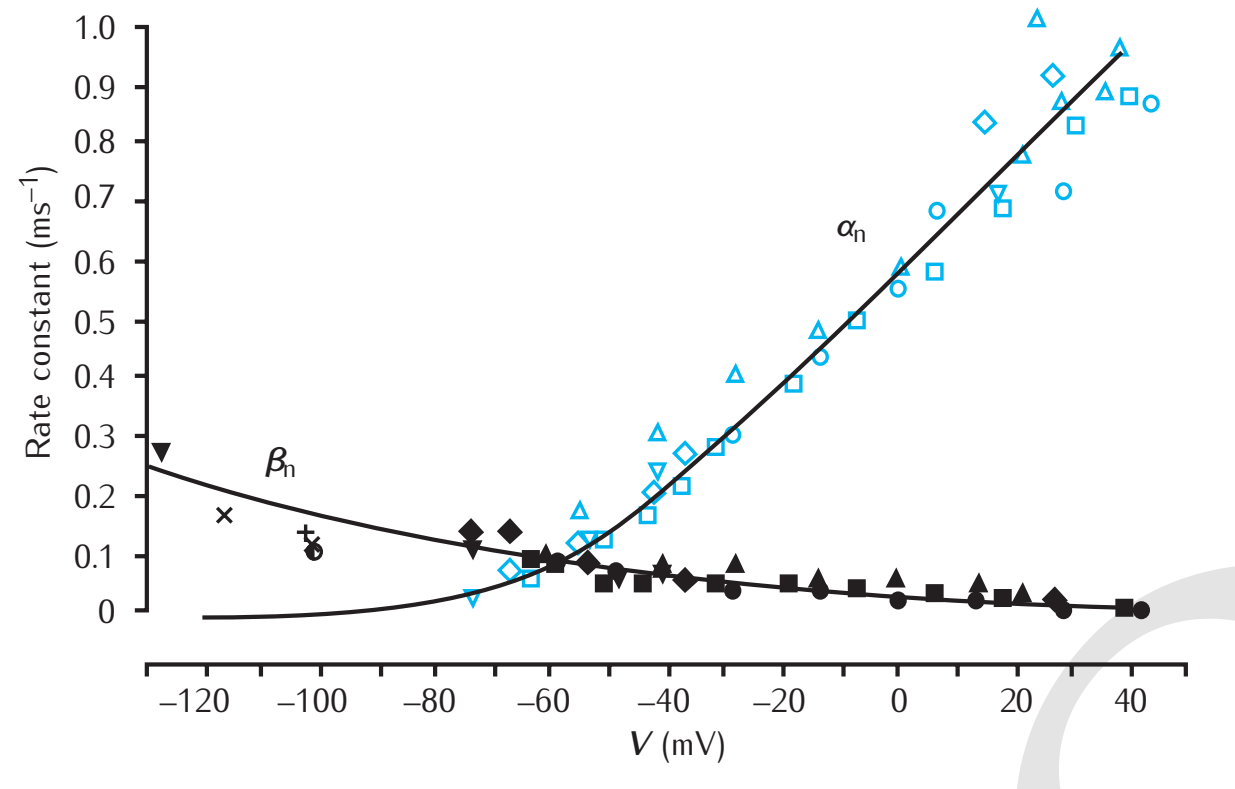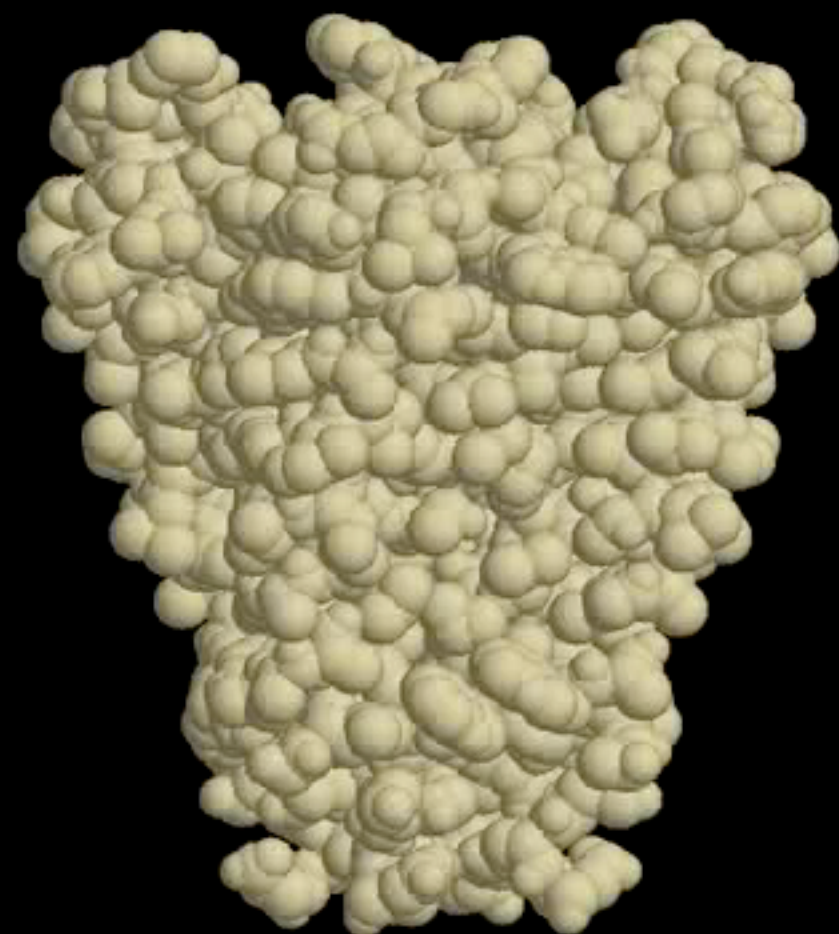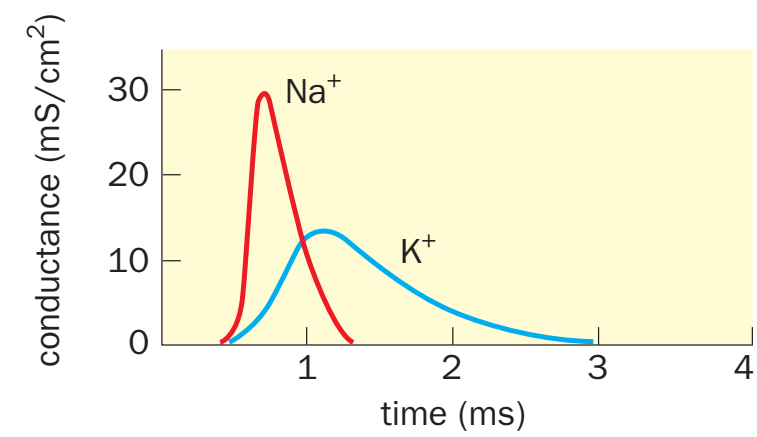# Voltage-gated Conductance of K⁺

Voltage-gated Conductance of K⁺

(B) electrode

(C)

membrane potential (mV)

+40

0

−70

time

time

2 ms

K^+

2   3   4

time (ms)

giant axon   1 mm

squid giant axon. (Electron micrograph oss section of a squid on showing compared to neighboring axons (for example, the axon indicated by   **(B)** Photograph of an ose diameter is close to 1 mm. **(C)** An action potential recorded from the squid giant axon. , from Hodgkin AL & Keyes RD [1956] *J Physiol* 131:592–616; C, from Hodgkin AL & Huxley AF from Macmillan Publishers Ltd.)
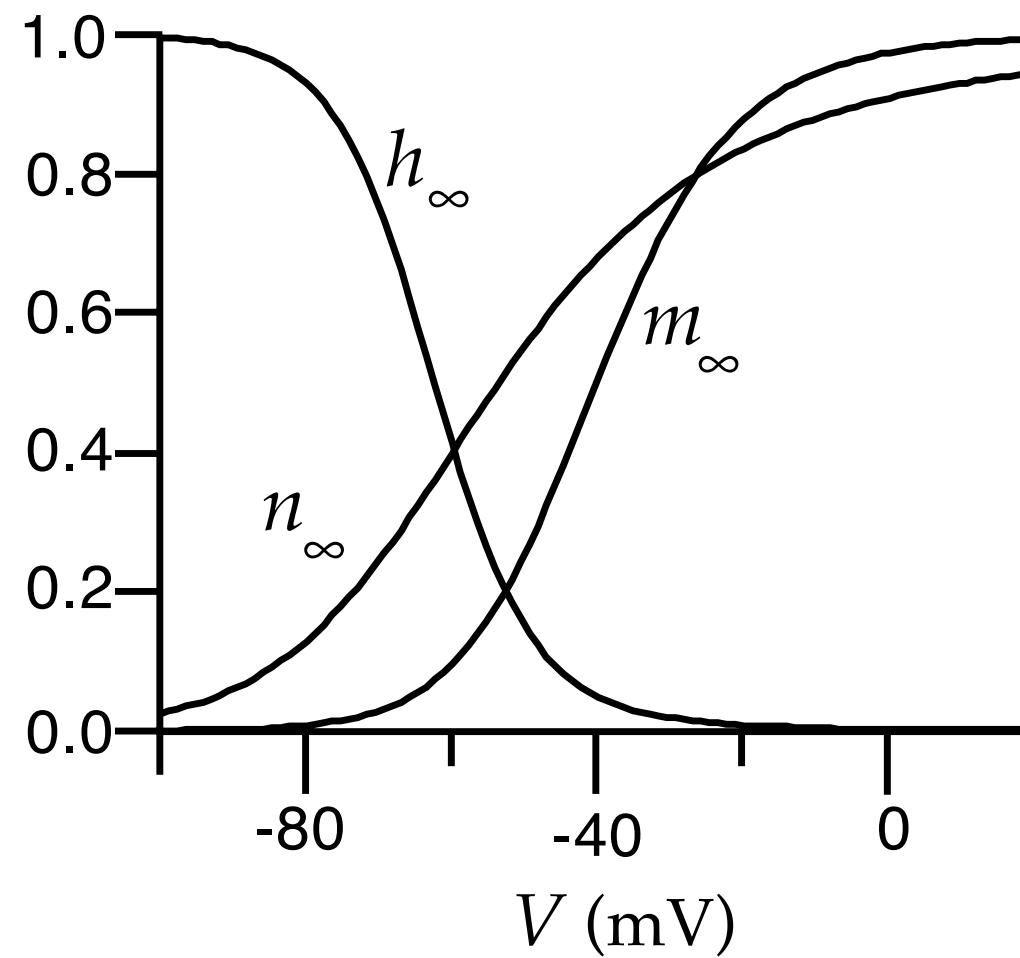
$$C\frac{dV}{dt} = -g_K n^4(V - E_K) - g_{Na} m^3 h(V - E_{Na}) - g_L(V - E_L) - I_e$$

GNALS PROPAGATE
ELL BODY
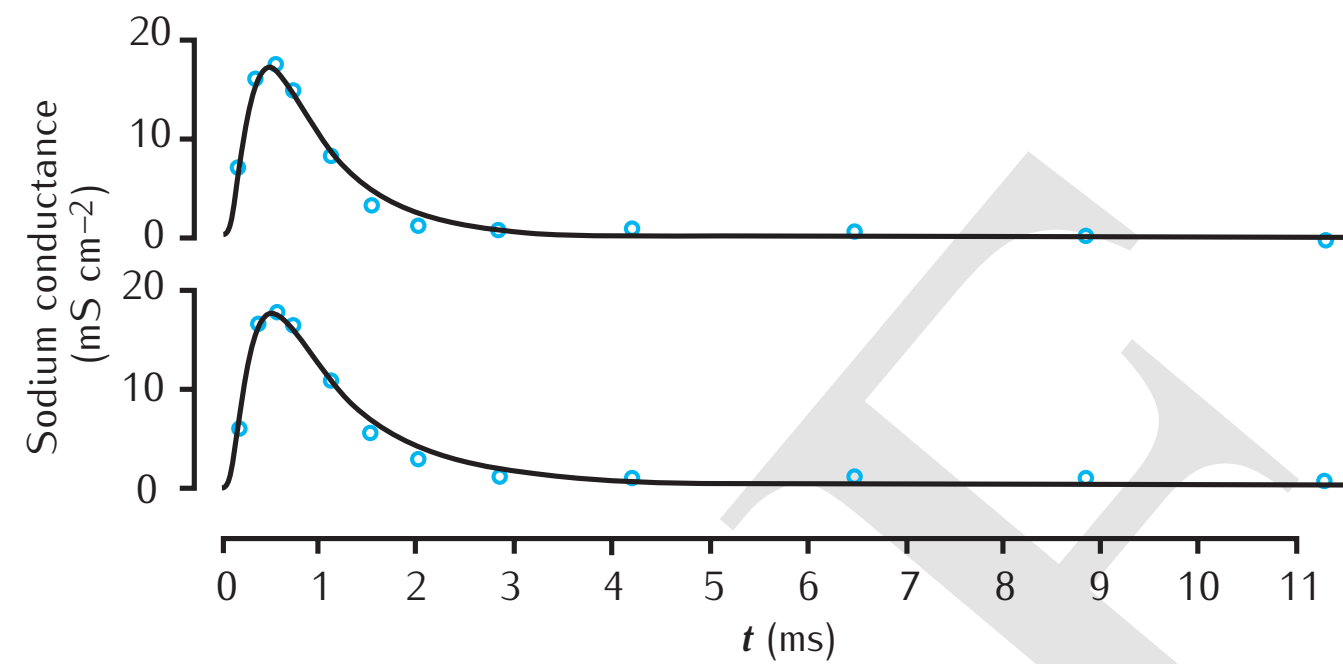
Transient Na⁺ channel conductance

Transient Na⁺ channel conductance
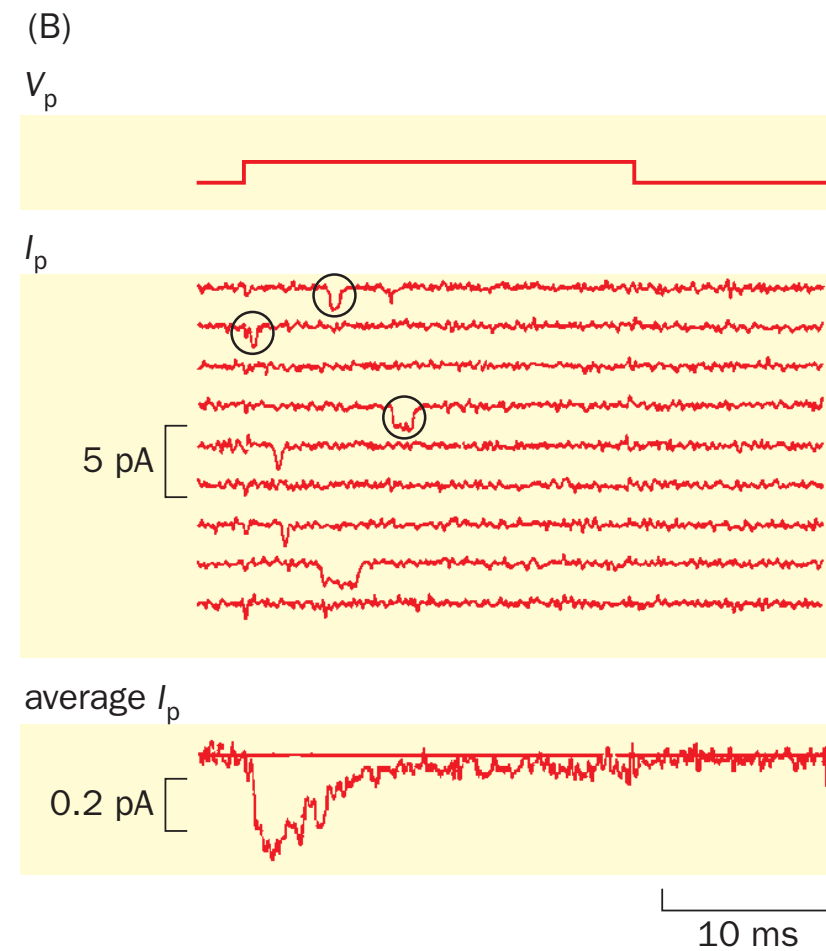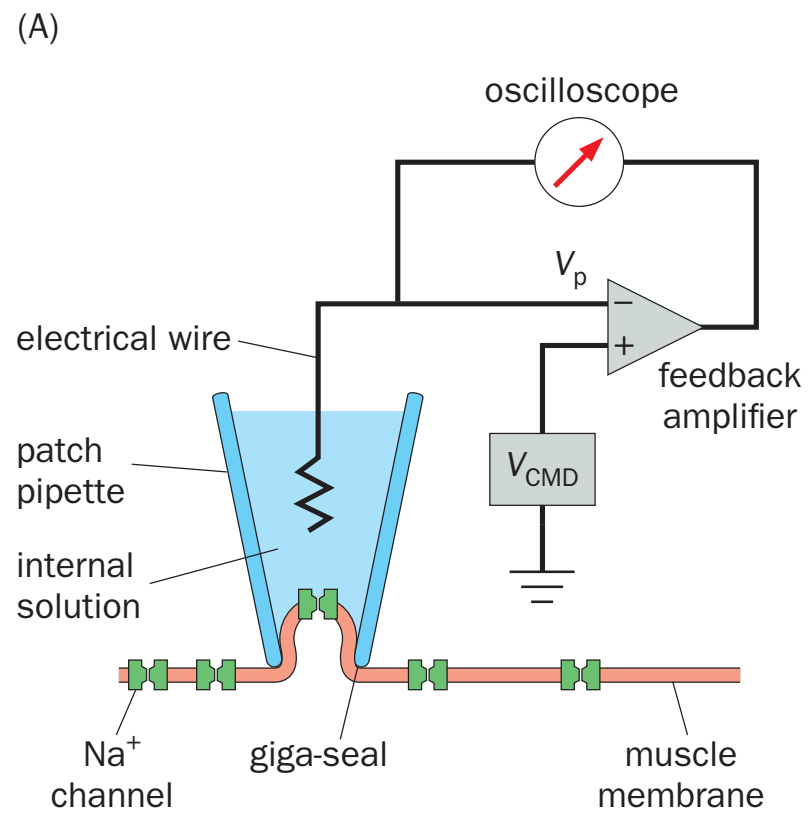
Transient Na⁺ channel conductance

A simplified two-dimensional model

$$C_m \frac{dV}{dt} = -\bar{g}_K n(V - E_K) - \bar{g}_{Na} m_\infty(V)(V - E_{Na}) - \bar{g}_L(V - E_L) + I_e$$

$$\tau(V)\frac{dn}{dt} = n_\infty(V) - n$$

Fix Point on one dimension

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = F(V)$$

$$F(V*) = 0$$

Fix Point in high dimensions

$$\frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x})$$

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_\infty) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}(t)) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_\infty) + \mathbf{J}\epsilon(t),$$

$$J_{ij} = \frac{\partial f_i(x_1, \ldots, x_j, \ldots, x_N)}{\partial x_j}$$

$$\frac{d\epsilon}{dt} = \mathbf{J}\epsilon$$

An example, fix point in two dimensions…

Poincare-Bendixson Theorem (2D)

- R is a closed, bounded subset of the plane;

- $\dfrac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} = \mathbf{f(x)}$ is a continuously differentiable vector field on an open set containing R;

- R does not contain any fixed points; and

- There exists a trajectory C that is "confined" in R, in the sense that it starts in R and stays in R for all future time

Then either C is a closed orbit, or it spirals toward a closed orbit at $t \to \infty$. In either case, R contains a closed orbit.

Poincare-Bendixson Theorem (2D)
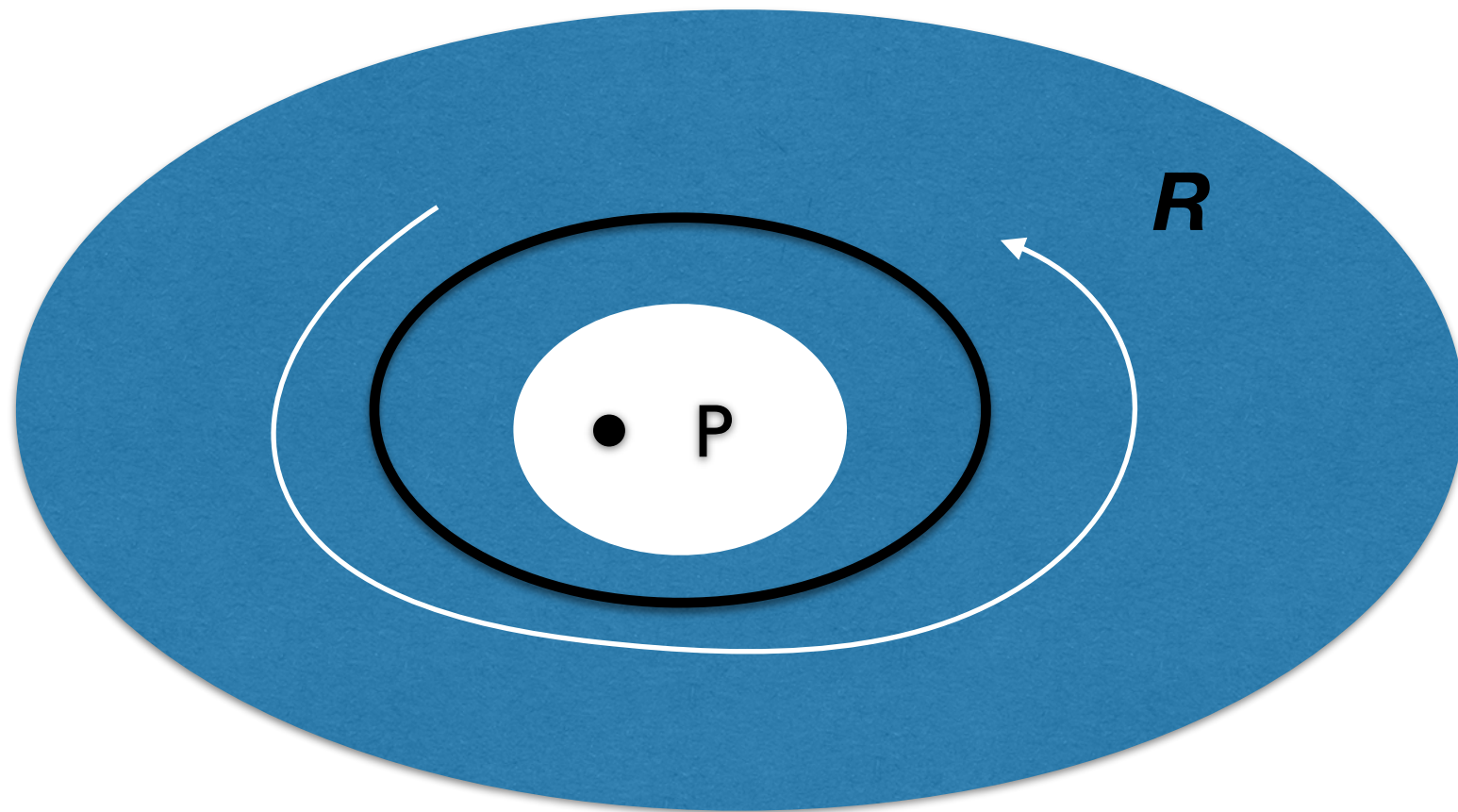
Fixed points and stability

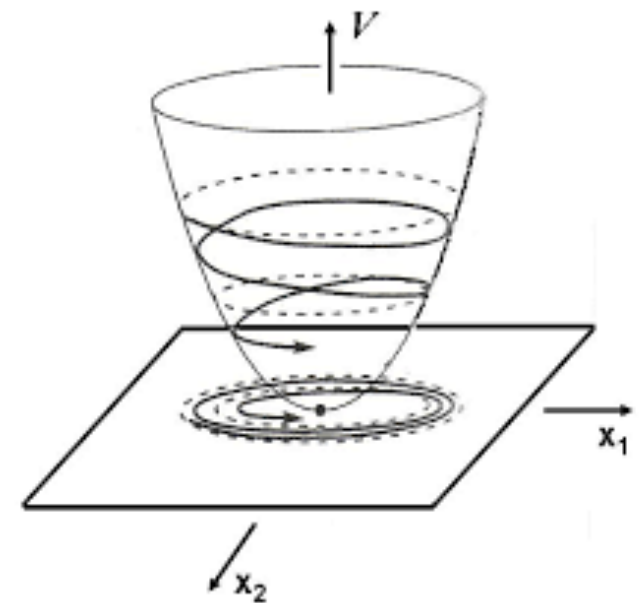Global stability: starting from **any** initial condition

$$\frac{d\mathbf{u}}{dt} = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{u})$$

Lyapunov function $V(u)$

$V(u) \geq V_0,$ has a lower bound

$$\frac{d}{dt}V(u(t)) \leq 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}V(u(t)) = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla V(u) = 0$$

Theorem: If there exists a Lyapunov function, the system is (globally) stable where the trajectory will converge to one of the extrema of $V(u)$.

An example

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -x + 4y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -x - y^3$$

Consider $\quad V(x, y) = x^2 + \alpha y^2$

$$\dot{V} = 2x\dot{x} + 2\alpha y\dot{y} = 2x(-x + 4y) + 2\alpha y(-x - y^3)$$