## Three-compartment neuron model

Martin Nilsson and Henrik Jörntell, 2020-12-16. This program is written for Mathematica v. 11.

## Neuronal units: ms/kHz/mV/pA/pF/GΩ/nS

```
ln[-]:= \{ time = 10, 
        r_{dp} = 0.0066, (* from [Llano et al 1991; p 188] *)
                        (* from [Llano et al 1991; p 188] *)
        r_p = 0.0074, (* from [Llano et al 1991; p 188] *)
                       (* from [Raman and Bean 1999; p 1667] *)
        \tau_{\rm K} = 0.28,
        i_{K0} = 6000,
        \alpha = 1/2.2, (* logarithmic voltage sensitivity from [Hille 2001; p 610] *)
        i_{Na0} = -100 ,
        v_{d0} = 0
        V_{p0} = 0
        V_{a0} = 0,
        i_d = 0,
        r_{pa} = r_{dp},
                       (* Assumption r_{pa} \approx r_{dp} *)
        c_d = 30 c_p, (* Assumption c_d >> c_p *)
        c_a = 0.03 c_p, (* Assumption c_a << c_p *)
        r_a = 30 r_p ,
                       (* Assumption r_a >> r_p *)
        r_d = 0.030, (* Henrik Jörntell's measurements *)
                         (* Computed in this paper *)
        \tau = 5.5,
        i_{ch0} = 50,
        channelnoise};
     SeedRandom[9]; (* 9,11 are OK för ich0=100, 50*)
     channelnoise =
        RandomFunction[OrnsteinUhlenbeckProcess[0, 1, 1 / \tau, 0], {0, time, 0.01}];
     solution = NDSolve[{
           (* ---- First compartment (distal dendrites; integrate) *)
           v_{d}[0] = v_{d0}
           c_d v_d'[t] = -i_{dp}[t] - i_{rd}[t] + i_d
           i_{dp}[t] = (v_d[t] - v_p[t]) / r_{dp},
           i_{rd}[t] = v_d[t] / r_d
           (* ---- Second compartment (proximal dendrites and soma; generate ramp) *)
           V_p[0] = V_{p0}
           c_p v_p'[t] =
            -i_{\text{rp}}[\texttt{t}] + i_{\text{dp}}[\texttt{t}] - i_{\text{p}}[\texttt{t}] - i_{\text{pa}}[\texttt{t}] - i_{\text{ch0}} \text{ channelnoise}[\texttt{"SliceData"}, \texttt{t}][\texttt{[1]}],
           i_{rp}[t] = v_p[t] / r_p
           i_p[t] = i_{K0} Exp[-t/\tau_K], (* K-channels, [Hille 2001; p 47] *)
           i_{pa}[t] = (v_p[t] - v_a[t]) / r_{pa}
           (* ---- Third compartment (axon initial segment; detect level, "fire") *)
           V_a[0] = V_{a0}
```

```
c_a v_a'[t] = i_{pa}[t] - i_{ra}[t] - i_a[t],
     i_{ra}[t] = v_a[t] / r_a
     i_a[t] = Max[i_{Na\theta} Exp[\alpha v_a[t]], -10^5] (* NaV-channels, [Hille 2001; p 610] *)
    , \{v_d, v_p, v_a\}, \{t, 0, time\}];
Plot\big[\big\{v_d[t] \ /. \ solution, \ v_p[t] \ /. \ solution, \ v_a[t] \ /. \ solution\big\}, \ \{t, \ 0, \ time\},
 PlotLegends \rightarrow Placed[\{V_d, V_p, V_a\}, \{0.15, 0.8\}],
 PlotStyle → {DotDashed, _, Dashed},
 PlotLabel → Style["Resting potential offset", Black],
 PlotRange \rightarrow {{0, time}, {-10, 10}}, AxesStyle \rightarrow Black,
 AxesLabel \rightarrow \{ "t (ms) ", "(mV) " \} ]
```

## Resting potential offset (mV) Out[@]= \_\_\_ t (ms)