

# Supplement materials

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Pyramidal neurons

Уравнение для сомы, радиатума и ориенса

$$C \frac{dV_s}{dt} = -I_l - I_{Kdr} - I_{Na} - I_A - I_M - I_H - I_{CaL} - I_{sAHP} - I_{mAHP} - I_{CaR} - I_{buff} - I_{syn} + I_{ext} \quad (1)$$

Уравнение для аксона

$$C \frac{dV_a}{dt} = -I_l - I_{Kdr} - I_{Na} - I_M - I_{syn} \quad (2)$$

Уравнение для LM

$$C \frac{dV_{LM}}{dt} = -I_l - I_{Kdr} - I_{Na} - I_A - I_{syn} + I_{ext} \quad (3)$$

Натриевый каналы

$$I_{Na} = g_{max,Na} \cdot m^2 \cdot h \cdot s \cdot (V - E_{Na}) \quad (4)$$

For dendritic compartments

$$m_{\infty} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\frac{V+40}{3})} \quad \tau_m = 0.05ms \quad (5)$$

$$h_{\infty} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\frac{V+45}{3})} \quad \tau_h = 0.5ms \quad (6)$$

For soma/axon compartments

$$m_{\infty} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\frac{V+44}{3})} \quad \tau_m = 0.05ms \quad (7)$$

$$h_{\infty} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\frac{V+49}{3.5})} \quad \tau_h = 1ms \quad (8)$$

For all compartments

$$s_{\infty} = \frac{1 + Na_{att}\exp(0.5(V + 60))}{1 + \exp(0.5(V + 60))} \quad (9)$$

$$\tau_s = \frac{0.00333\exp(0.0024(V + 60)Q)}{1 + \exp(0.0012(V + 60)Q)} \quad (10)$$

$$Q = \frac{F}{RT} \quad (11)$$

The delayed rectifier current is given by:

$$I_{Kdr} = g_{max,Kdr} \cdot n^2 \cdot (V - E_K) \quad (12)$$

For dendritic compartments

$$n_{\infty} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-0.5(V + 42))} \quad \tau_n = 2.2ms \quad (13)$$

For soma/axon compartments

$$n_{\infty} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-0.3333(V + 46.3))} \quad \tau_n = 3.5ms \quad (14)$$

The fast inactivating A-type K<sup>+</sup> current is described by

$$I_A = g_{max,A} \cdot n_A \cdot l \cdot (V - E_K) \quad (15)$$

$$\alpha_{n_A} = \frac{-0.01(V + 21.3)}{\exp(\frac{V+21.3}{-35}) - 1} \quad (16)$$

$$\beta_{n_A} = \frac{0.01(V + 21.3)}{\exp(\frac{V+21.3}{35}) - 1} \quad (17)$$

$$\alpha_l = \frac{-0.01(V + 58)}{\exp(\frac{V+58}{8.2}) - 1} \quad (18)$$

$$\beta_l = \frac{0.01(V + 58)}{\exp(\frac{V+58}{-8.2}) - 1} \quad (19)$$

$$\tau_l = \begin{cases} 5 + 0.26(V + 20) & \text{if } V > 20 \\ 5 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

The hyperpolarizing H-current is given by:

$$I_H = g_{max,H} \cdot H \cdot (V - E_H) \quad (21)$$

$$H_{\infty} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(0.125(V + 75))} \quad (22)$$

$$\tau_H = \frac{\exp(0.033264(V + 75))}{0.35(1 + \exp(0.0083(V + 75)))} \quad (23)$$

The slowly activating voltage-dependent potassium current,  $I_M$ , is given by the equations:

$$I_M = g_{max,M} \cdot T_{adj} \cdot q \cdot (V - E_K) \quad T_{adj} = 10^{-4} \cdot 2.3^{0.1(T-296)} \quad (24)$$

$$\alpha_q = \frac{10^{-3}(V + 30)}{1 - \exp(\frac{V+30}{-9})} \quad (25)$$

$$\beta_q = \frac{-10^{-3}(V + 30)}{1 - \exp(\frac{V+30}{9})} \quad (26)$$

The slow after-hyperpolarizing current,  $I_{sAHP}$

$$I_{sAHP} = g_{max,sAHP} \cdot p^3 \cdot (V - E_K) \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{C_{Ca} - p(1 + C_{Ca})}{\tau_p(1 + C_{Ca})} \quad (28)$$

$$\tau_p = \max\left(\frac{1}{0.003 \cdot (1 + C_{Ca})3^{0.1(T - 295)}}, 0.5\right) \quad (29)$$

$$C_{Ca} = \left(\frac{[Ca^{2+}]_{in}}{0.025}\right)^2 \quad (30)$$