

Week 1.

①

1. 人脑和电脑有什么不同?

Computational neuroscience

Similarities: Memory Working memory (短期记忆)
 work in both binary and analog (类比)

台湾 analog 译“类比”
 邓士 analog 译“模拟”

Differences:

Accurate.

Non-plastic

Vulnerable to failures of components

not so accurate

highly plastic.

highly robust

fMRI

Cognitive science

Scales:

离子通道 \Rightarrow 信号的产生和传递 \Rightarrow 神经网络 \Rightarrow 脑分区 \Rightarrow 行为

Molecular Biology

Neurobiology

Why?

fundamental. 验证神经原理

Application (完善脑机接口的神经系统功能)

② Membrane potential and Nernst equation.

action potentials (spikes) 神经冲动

active ion pump (主动) 维持离子浓度差

离子通道

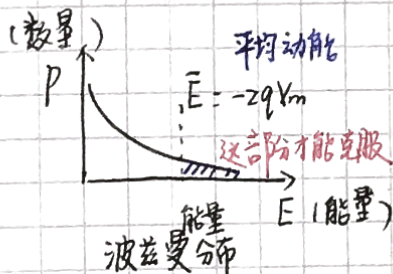
passive ion channel

膜电位计算. 一般里面减去外面

离子动能 $E \propto k_B T$

离子云动能能否克服电位势能

can't $E < -zqV_m$
 Equilibrium state $E = -zqV_m$
 can. $E > -zqV_m$



$$P = A \cdot e^{-E/k_B T}$$

$$\frac{\int_{E=-zqV_m}^{\infty} P(E) dE}{\int_0^{\infty} P(E) dE} = e^{zqV_m/k_B T}$$

含义: 可以从细胞内流向细胞外的离子比例.

能克服电位差的部分可以流出

inside \rightarrow outside $P[ion]_{in} \cdot e^{zqV_m/k_B T}$

outside \rightarrow inside $P[ion]_{out} \times 100\%$

不需要克服电位差

外面电位 > 里面电位
 正离子流入

达到平衡: $P[ion]_{in} \cdot e^{zqV_m/k_B T} = P[ion]_{out}$

$$[ion]_{out} = [ion]_{in} \cdot e^{zFV_o/RT}$$

V_o 指平衡时的膜电位

F: 法拉第常数

R: 热力学常数

Nernst Equation

$$V_e = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \left(\frac{[Ion]_{out}}{[Ion]_{in}} \right)$$

$V_e > 0$ if $[Ion]_{out} > [Ion]_{in}$

$V_e < 0$ if $[Ion]_{out} < [Ion]_{in}$

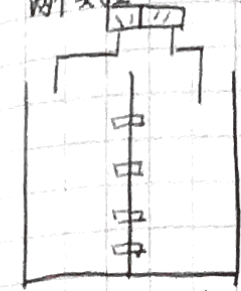
什么是膜电位?

膜电位如何产生?

离子进出如何改变膜电位?

② Goldman equation and leaky integrate-and-fire model LFI model

两个实验



1mM KCl 1mM KCl (1)

Initially $V=0$

① 两边初始离子浓度相同

② $V=-58mV$ 时不再变化

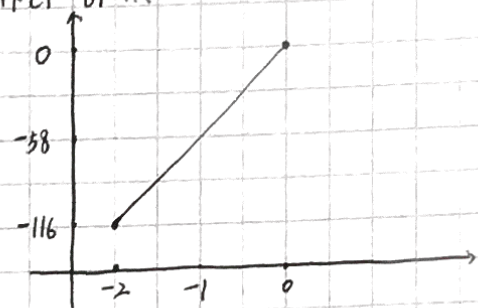
② 膜电位认为是左边减去右边

then

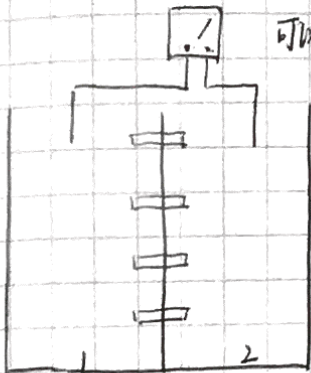
改变右边初始离子浓度 eg. 10mM KCl or ...

横轴: $\log \frac{[K^+]_{right}}{[K^+]_{left}}$ 纵轴: 平衡时膜电位

斜率含义? (存在一个转化系数, log与ln之间的)



(1).a



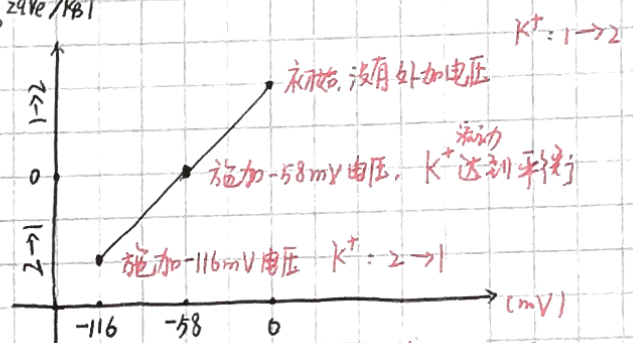
10mM KCl (2) 1mM KCl

可以施加电压

从左边离子流量

inside \rightarrow outside $k[Ion]_{in} e^{\frac{zqV_m}{k_B T}}$ (浓度)

outside \rightarrow inside $k[Ion]_{out} = k[Ion]_{in} e^{\frac{zqV_e}{k_B T}}$



(2).a

施加电压 U_{21}

Equilibrium potential (reversal potential)

Summary: 实验-得到平衡电位为-58mV

当细胞膜电位差 $> -58mV$ $1 \rightarrow 2$

$< -58mV$ $2 \rightarrow 1$

实验二. 结论如(2).a.

①② leaky 脂膜

绝缘体 → 视作电容

神经细胞 → RC 电路

P: 通透率

Goldman equation: $V_e = \frac{RT}{zF} \ln \left(\frac{P_K [K]_{out} + P_{Na} [Na]_{out} + P_{Cl} [Cl]_{out}}{P_K [K]_{in} + P_{Na} [Na]_{in} + P_{Cl} [Cl]_{in}} \right)$ 考虑多种离子的 model

欧姆定律:

$V = IR$ $I = \frac{1}{R} V = gV$

$I_{ion} = g_{ion} (V - E_K)$ 电位差减小 reverse potential → Reverse potential = V_m

$C = \frac{Q}{V}$ $CV = Q$ $C \frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{dQ}{dt} = I$

描述细胞膜电特性的方程

$C \frac{dV}{dt} = -\sum g_i (V - E_i) + I$

细胞膜电容值

$= -g_{Na} (V - E_{Na}) - g_{Ca} (V - E_{Ca}) - g_K (V - E_K) - g_{Cl} (V - E_{Cl}) - \dots + I$ 其他电流

由膜内、膜外离子浓度差决定

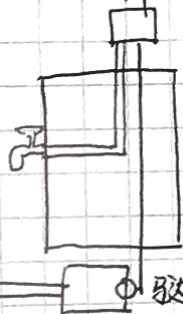
实验外加电流

上游神经元作用电位输入造成的突触电流

Leaky integrate-and-fire model

④⑤ 为什么演化成这样的 Solution? (膜内外离子浓度差)

工程类似



水打到最高的水塔再分送给自来水

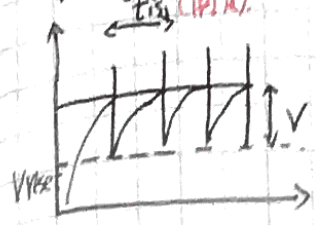
1. 储存水

2. 水压稳定水龙头反应迅速

缺点是耗费能量

LIF - Firing model

firing rate (每秒 spike)

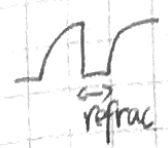


$$r_{ist} = \frac{1}{t_{is_i}}$$

$$V_{threshold}$$

$$V = E_L + I_e / g_L + (V_0 - (E_L + I_e / g_L)) \exp(-t' / \tau_m)$$

初始 初始值 V_{reset}



$$r_{ist} = \left(\tau_m \ln \left(\frac{I_e / g_L + E_L - V_{reset}}{I_e / g_L + E_L - V_{threshold}} \right) \right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(\tau_m \ln \left(\frac{E' - V_{reset}}{E' - V_{th}} \right) \right)^{-1}$$

E' 新的 reversal potential

$$= (\tau_m \ln(1+Z))^{-1}$$

$Z = \frac{V_{th} - V_{reset}}{E' - V_{th}}$
注入电流很大时, Z 很小。

$\ln(1+Z) \approx Z$ (Z 很小的时候)

$$r_{ist} = (\tau_m \cdot Z)^{-1} = \frac{E' - V_{th}}{\tau_m (V_{th} - V_{reset})}$$

$E = E_L + I_e / g_L$

电流够大时, $r_{ist} \sim I_e$ 发放率正比于输入电流

200 ~ 300 spikes/second 生物体内非常大的发放率

考虑 refractory period. $r = \frac{1}{t_{int} + t_{refrac}} \approx \frac{1}{t_{refrac}}$ (large E')

for $2ms \rightarrow 500 \text{ spikes/s}$

No leaky term

$$C \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} = I$$

Leaky LIF = (LIF) $-60mV \rightarrow -70mV$ 相对

$$C \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} = -g_L (V - E_L) + I = -g_L V + I$$

$-10mV$

绝对值不重要, 相对值更有意义

Synaptic input

膜电位改变

状态方程

计算 r_{ist} (firing rate)

Week 2 Synapses and channel dynamics

一个 neuron 如何接收?

Synapse {
 electronic (Gap junction) 只要有电连接, 不需要 action potential
 presynaptic neuron
 postsynaptic neuron
 chemical (一定要有 action potential) vesicle (囊泡回收)

neural transmitter releasing probability

$P = P_s \cdot P_r$
 Pre-synaptic: P_s
 Post-synaptic: probability of receptor activation

Chemical synapse: ionotropic and metabotropic

Ligand-gated ion channels (速度快)

$$C: dV/dt = -g_L(V - E_L) + I$$

$$(I = I_{sym} = -g_s(V - E_s) = -\bar{g}_s P(V - E_s))$$

channel 打开的概率 % $P \in [0, 1]$

G-protein-coupled-receptors (速度慢)

$$C: dV/dt = -g_L(V - E_L) = -\bar{g}_s P(V - E_s)$$

Post-synaptic: $\frac{dP_s}{dt} = \alpha_s(1 - P_s) - \beta_s P_s$
 打开速率 α_s 关闭速率 β_s

P_s 动态方程

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{\alpha(1-P)}{\tau_\alpha} - \frac{\beta P}{\tau_\beta}$$

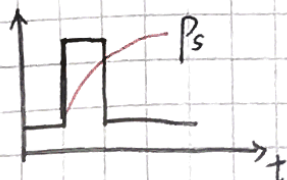
$$\alpha_s = \frac{1}{\tau_\alpha}$$

(如何描述动态系统) α 与环境有关

Gating variable

$\alpha \gg \beta$ (so α dominate)

$$\rightarrow P_s(t) = 1 + (P_s(0) - 1) \cdot e^{-t/\tau_\alpha} \quad (\tau_\alpha = \frac{1}{\alpha_s}) \quad \text{for } \alpha \leq t \leq T$$



neuron transmitter \rightarrow α 越大, τ 越小

$$\frac{dP}{dt} = \alpha_s(1 - P_s) - \beta_s P_s$$

$$P_s(t) = P_s(T) \exp(-(t-T)/\tau_\beta)$$

$\tau_1 \gg \tau_2$

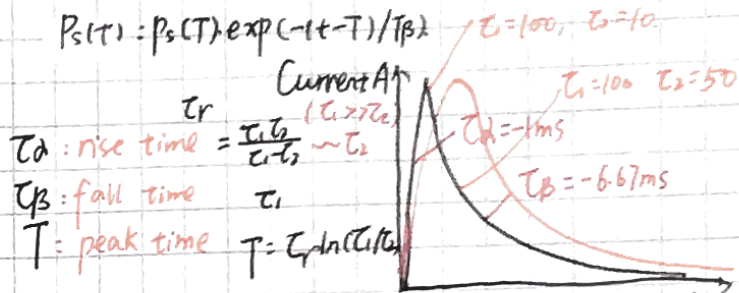
More elegant expression:

Two-exponential function.

$$P_s = B \cdot (e^{-t/\tau_1} - e^{-t/\tau_2})$$

$$B = \frac{1}{(\tau_2/\tau_1)^{\tau_2} - (\tau_2/\tau_1)^{\tau_1/\tau_2}}$$

(为 3 归一化)



用 MATLAB 画出来

思想: 找到数学模型后 进行简化
 前提是什么?
 Limitation.

if $\tau_r = \tau_f = \tau_s$

Alpha function

在生物中双. 利. 的 Rise time 都很快

$$P_s = \frac{1}{\tau_s} \exp(-\frac{t}{\tau_s}) = \frac{1}{\tau_s} e^{-t/\tau_s}$$

peak time (1ms 内)

peak time = fall time = τ_s

AMPA

GABA_A

NMDA

Rise Time

--

0.3ms

1.5ms

Fall time

5.26ms

5.6ms

152ms



Glutamate
(兴奋型)
Mg²⁺

GABA
(抑制型)

Glutamate

NMDA:



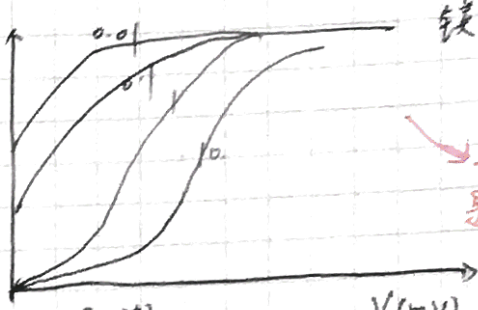
不被 Mg²⁺ 阻滞

NMDA receptor

Glutamate binding
Mg²⁺ removal

化学

G_{NMDA}



镁离子浓度

并非实验结果
是用 MATLAB 画公式的结果

Summary:

two-e → Alpha (不知道怎么用)
AMPA, GABA, NMDA 不能随便使用

$$G_{NMDA} = \left(1 + \frac{[Mg^{2+}]}{1.57 \text{ mM} \exp(-V/16.13 \text{ mV})}\right)^{-1}$$

Part 08. Synaptic Input

兴奋 excite 抑制 inhibit

$$C \frac{dV}{dt} = -g_L(V - E_L) \pm g(V - E) \quad \text{永远都是正}$$

兴奋或抑制影响后面这段

$$C \frac{dV}{dt} = -g_L(V - E_L) - \bar{g}_s P(V - E_s)$$

$$E_{AMPA} = E_{NMDA} \approx 0 \text{ mV} \quad \text{对 Na}^+, K^+, Ca^{2+} \text{ 有通透性}$$

$$E_{GABA} \approx -60 \text{ mV} \quad \text{对 Cl}^- \text{ 有通透性}$$

$-\bar{g}_s P(V - 0)$ 此为正 (造成膜电位上升) 兴奋型

$-\bar{g}_s P(V + 60)$ 此为正 (造成膜电位下降) 抑制型

reversal potential Vs typical potential (决定兴奋或抑制)

EPSP: Excitatory post-synaptic potential

IPSP: Inhibitory post-synaptic potential

$$\text{Leaky IAF } C \frac{dV}{dt} = -g_L(V - E_L) + I$$

Synaptic input Current based

$$\text{Delta current } I = \bar{g}_s \delta(t - t')$$

$$\text{Single exponential } I = \bar{g}_s e^{-(t-t')/\tau}$$

$$\text{Two exponential } I = \bar{g}_s B(e^{-t/\tau_1} - e^{-t/\tau_2})$$

$$\text{Alpha current } I = \bar{g}_s \frac{1}{\tau_s} e^{-(1-t/\tau_s)}$$

Conductance based.

$$I = \bar{g}_s (V - E_s) \delta(t - t')$$

$$I = \bar{g}_s (V - E_s) e^{-(t-t')/\tau}$$

$$I = \bar{g}_s (V - E_s) B(e^{-t/\tau_1} - e^{-t/\tau_2})$$

$$I = \bar{g}_s (V - E_s) \frac{1}{\tau_s} e^{-(1-t/\tau_s)}$$

Alternative Ways to express the synaptic dynamics

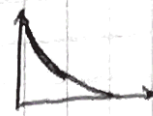
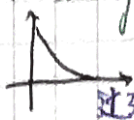
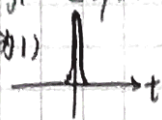
$$C \frac{dV_i}{dt} = -g_L(V_i - E_L) + I_{ij} = -g_L(V_i - E_L) + g_{ij}^{ij} S_{ij}(V_i - E_s)$$

→ 多个不同离子
从每个突触到每个神经元

$$\frac{dS_{ij}}{dt} = -\frac{S_{ij}}{\tau_{decay}} + \sum_k \delta(t - t_k^k)$$

For single exponential decay

单位冲激 (在某一个 t_k 为 1)



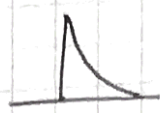
过 t_k 第二项为 0, 然后指数 decay 下来。

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dS_{ij}}{dt} = -\frac{S_{ij}}{\tau_{decay}} + \alpha x_j(t) \\ \frac{dx_j(t)}{dt} = -\frac{x_j(t)}{\tau_{rise}} + \sum_k \delta(t - t_j^k) \end{cases}$$

Spike ↑
(比较快)
(非常慢)

For two-exponential (rise + decay)

快 rise
慢的 decay



Summary: 它决定兴奋性或抑制性
不是决定, 而是 Reversal potential Vs typical potential (数学角度)
什么样的 neuron transmitter 和它 channel 的种类 (生物角度)
Synapse 虽小但每个需要一个 Differential equation 来描述

Hodgkin - Huxley model

- the dynamics of channels

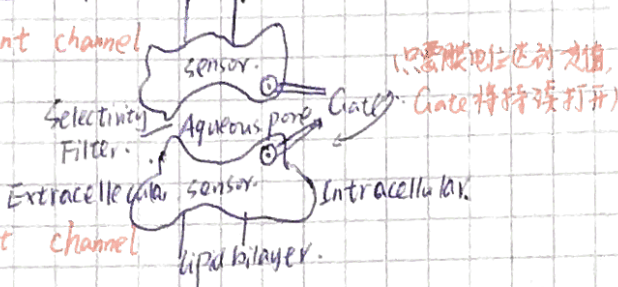
Part 09

channel

离子通道的开闭 (membrane potential, 一些化学物质)

persistent channel

Transient channel



subunit

n : (一个 sub unit 打开的机率) (n depends on membrane potential)

$P_k = n^k$ (一个 Ion channel 有 k 个 sub unit) 前提是 k 个 sub unit 相互独立。

类似 synapse 的模型

$$\frac{dn}{dt} = \alpha_n(V)(1-n) - \beta_n(V)n$$

未打开的打开

打开的关闭

与 membrane potential 有关

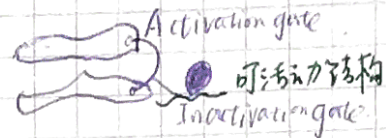
让上升

与 membrane potential 有关

Activation 的方式不同

Synaptic channel
neuron transmitter

Ion channel
membrane potential



- ① gate 关闭 Deactivated
- ② 膜电位上升, gate 打开 activated
- ③ 可以让离子通过的时间相对短暂
Activation gate 仍打开, 但 inactivation gate 堵住 inactivated

Alan Lloyd Hodgkin

Sir Andrew Huxley

测量神经电生理

把细胞膜固定在固定电位