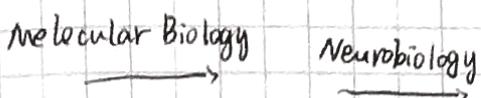
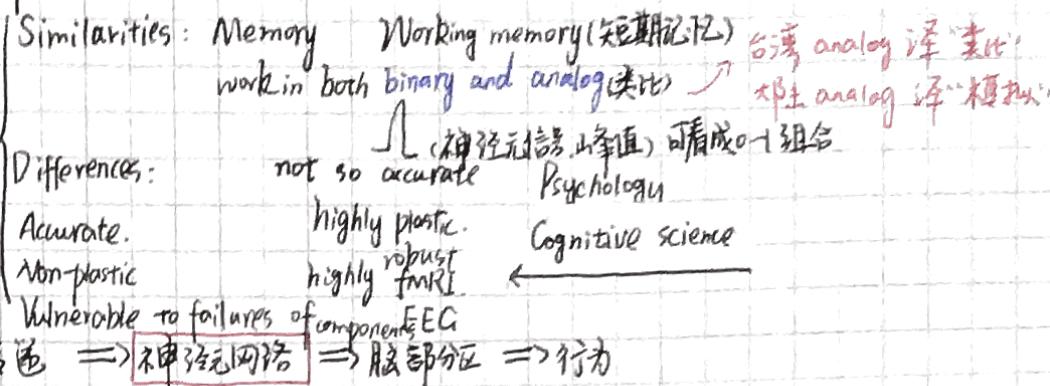


Week 1.

computational neuroscience

①

1. 人脑和电脑有什么不同?



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

离子动能 $E \propto kT$.

膜电位计算 一般里面减去外面

$$\text{can't } E < -29V_m$$

$$\text{Equilibrium state } E = -29V_m$$

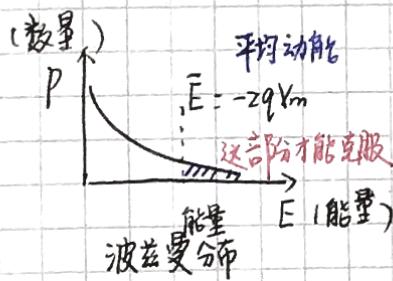
$$\text{can. } E > -29V_m$$

离子动能能否克服位能

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

$$\frac{\int_{E=-29V_m}^{\infty} P(E) dE}{\int_0^{\infty} P(E) dE} = e^{29V_m/kT}$$

含义: 可以从细胞内流向细胞外的离子比例。



$$\text{inside} \rightarrow \text{outside} \quad [ion]_{in} \cdot e^{29V_m/kT}$$

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

不需要克服电位差

$$\text{达到平衡: } [ion]_{in} \cdot e^{29V_m/kT} = [ion]_{out}$$

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

F: 法拉第常数

R: 热力学常数

V_e 指平衡时的膜电位

Nernst Equation

$$V_e = \frac{RT}{2F} \ln \frac{[Ion]_{out}}{[Ion]_{in}}$$

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

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

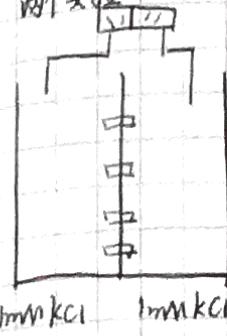
什么是膜电位?

膜电位如何产生?

离子进出如何改变膜电位?

① Goldman equation and leaky integrate-and-fire model LFI model

两个实验



Initially $V=0$

- ① 两边初始离子浓度相同
- ② 膜电位认为是左边减去右边

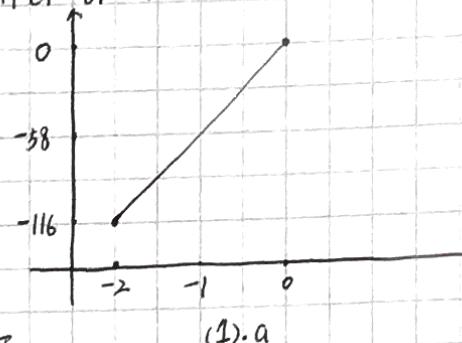
② $V=-58\text{mV}$ 时不再变化

then

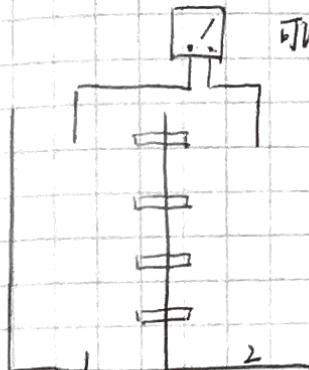
改变左边细胞的离子浓度 eg. 10mM KCl or ...

横轴: $\log \frac{[K^+]_L}{[K^+]_R}$ 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)



可以施加电压



从左测右离子流量

inside \rightarrow outside $K[ion]_{in} \cdot e^{zqV_m/kT}$
(浓度)

outside \rightarrow inside $K[ion]_{out} = K[ion]_{in} e^{-zqV_e/kT}$

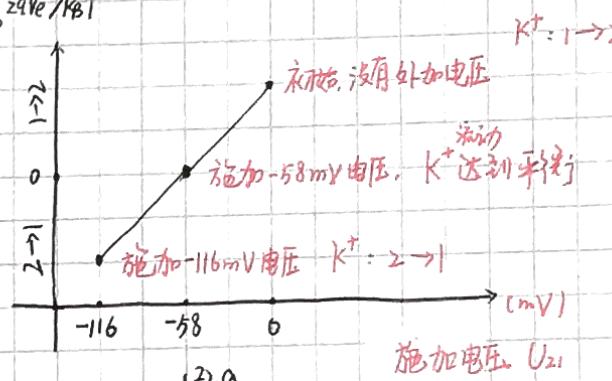
10mM KCl (2) 1mM KCl

Equilibrium potential (reversal potential)

Summary: 实验一得到平衡时电位为 -58mV

当细胞膜电位差 $> -58\text{mV}$ $1 \rightarrow 2$
 $< -58\text{mV}$ $2 \rightarrow 1$

实验二, 结论如(2).a.



③ (2) leaky 脂质

绝缘体 → 视作电容.

神经细胞 → RC 电路.

P: 通透率

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

欧姆定律:

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

$I_{ion} = g_{ion}(V - E_i)$ → Reverse potential
 V_m

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

描述细胞膜电荷性的方程 → 由膜内、膜外离子浓度差决定

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

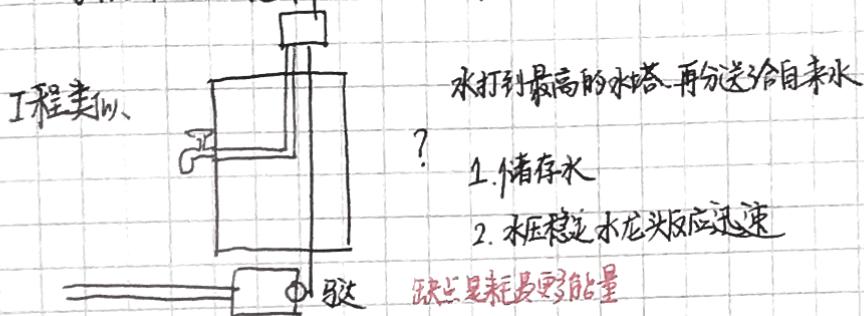
细胞膜电容值 $= -g_{Na}(V - E_{Na}) - g_{Ca}(V - E_{Ca}) - g_K(V - E_K) - g_{Cl}(V - E_{Cl}) - \dots + I$ 其他电流

(实验外加电流)

上游神经元用电位输入造成突触电流

Leaky integrate-and-fire model

④ (3) 为什么演化成这样的 Solution? (离子浓度差)



LIF - Firing model

firing rate (as per spike)



$$r_{\text{ist}} = \frac{1}{t_{\text{spike}}}$$

$$V = E_L + I_e / g_L + (V_0 - (E_L + I_e / g_L)) \exp(-t / \tau_m)^t$$

移项 得到

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

$$= \left(\tau_m \cdot \ln \left(\frac{E' - V_{\text{reset}}}{E' - V_{\text{th}}} \right) \right)^{-1} \quad E' \text{ new reversal potential}$$

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

$$\ln(1+z) \approx z \quad (z \text{ 很小的时候})$$

注入电流很大时, $z \gg 1$.

$$r_{\text{ist}} = (\tau_m \cdot z)^{-1} = \frac{E' - V_{\text{th}}}{\tau_m (V_{\text{th}} - V_{\text{reset}})} \quad E' = E_L + I_e / g_L$$

电流够大时, $r_{\text{ist}} \sim I_e$ 放发放率正比于输入电流

200~300 spikes/second 生物体内的非常大的放发放率

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

No leaky term

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

$$\text{Leaky IAF} = (\text{LIF}) / \frac{-60mV - 70mV}{2ms} \quad \text{相对}$$

$$C \cdot \frac{dv}{dt} = -g_L(V - E_L) + I = -g_L V + I \quad \frac{-70mV}{10ms}$$

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

下一个神经元间接接收？

electronic (Gap junction) (只要有电位差，不走action potential)

Synapse
presynaptic neuron
postsynaptic neuron

chemical (-只要有action potential) vesicle (囊泡回收)

neural transmitter releasing
as probability

$$P = P_s + P_d$$

Pre-synaptic

Post-synaptic: probability
of receptor activation

chemical synapse: ionotropic and metabotropic

Ligand-gated ion channels (速度快) $C \cdot dV/dt = -g_L(V - E_L) + I$ 注入/输出流

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

channel开放概率 %: $P(E_{on})$

G-protein-coupled-receptors (速度慢)

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

$$\text{Post-synaptic: } \frac{dP_s}{dt} = \alpha_s(1-P_s) - \beta_s P_s \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{打开开率} \\ \text{打开机率} \end{array} \quad P_s \text{ 动态方程} \quad \frac{dP}{dt} = \frac{U - P_s}{T_2} - \frac{P_s}{T_1} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{关闭开率} \\ \text{关闭机率} \end{array}$$

(如何描述动态系统) 与环境有关

gating variable

$$\alpha > \beta \text{ (so it dominate)}$$

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

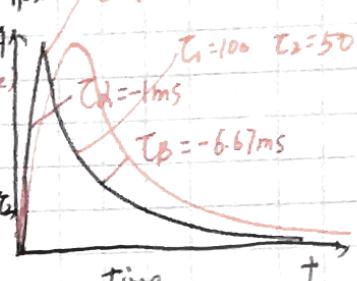
neuron transmitter = α 时 α 越大, T 越小.

$$\tau_1 > \tau_2$$

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

$$P_s(T) = P_s(T) \exp(-\alpha_s T / \tau_B) \quad T = 100, \tau_B = 10.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_r &= \text{rise time} = \frac{\tau_1 \tau_2}{\tau_1 + \tau_2} \quad (\tau_1 > \tau_2) \\ \tau_f &= \text{fall time} \quad \tau_1 \\ T &= \text{peak time} \quad T = \tau_1 \ln(\tau_1/\tau_2) \end{aligned}$$



用 MATLAB 画出来.

Two-exponential function:

$$P_s = B \cdot (e^{-t/\tau_1} - e^{-t/\tau_2}) \quad B = \frac{1}{(\tau_2/\tau_1)^{\tau_1} - (\tau_2/\tau_1)^{\tau_2}} \quad (\text{为 } 3.14 - 1)$$

思想：找到数学模型后 进行简化。
注意：前提是什么?
limitation.

if $T_L = T_R = T_S$

Alpha function

$$P_S = \frac{I}{T_S} \exp\left(1 - \frac{T}{T_S}\right) = \frac{I}{T_S} e^{1 - T/T_S}$$

peak time = fall time = T_S

在生物中观察到的 Rise Time 都很慢

peak time (1ms/1A)

AMPA

GABA A

NMDA

Rise time

--

0.3ms

1.5ms



Fall time

5.26ms

5.6ms

152ms

Glutamate
(兴奋型)
 Mg^{2+}

NMDA:



Mg^{2+} 阻挡

NMDA receptor

- Glutamate finding.
- Mg^{2+} removal

化简

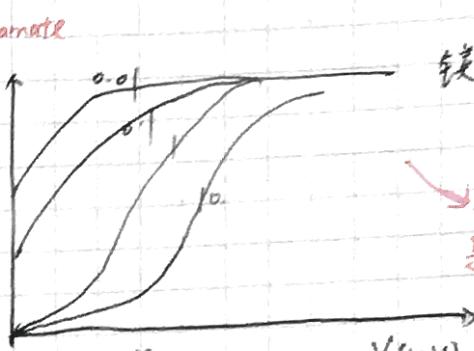
Summary:

two-e \rightarrow Alpha. (知道这个 \rightarrow AMPA, GABA, NMDA 不能随便使用)

$$G_{NMDA} = \left(1 + \frac{[Mg^{2+}]}{3.57mM} \exp(-V/16.13mV)\right)^{-1}$$

镁离子浓度

并非实验结果
是用MATLAB画公式的



Part 08. Synaptic Input

兴奋 抑制

$$C \cdot \frac{dV}{dt} = -g_L(V - V_E) + g(V - E)$$

永远都是

兴奋或抑制影响后面这一段

$$C \cdot \frac{dV}{dt} = -g_L(V - E_L) - \bar{g}_S P(V - E_S)$$

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

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

$V_F = -70 \text{ mV}$

$-g_S P(V=0)$ 此值为正 (造成膜电位上升) 兴奋型

$-g_S P(V=60)$ 此值为负 (造成膜电位下降) 抑制型

reversal potential Vs typical potential (兴奋或抑制)

EPSP: Excitatory post-synaptic potential

IPSP: Inhibitory post-synaptic potential

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

Synaptic input (产生电流)

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

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

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

$$\text{Alpha current } I = \bar{g}_S \cdot \frac{1}{\tau_S} e^{-t/\tau_S}$$

Conductance based.

$$I = \bar{g}_S (V - E_S) \delta(t - t')$$

$$I = \bar{g}_S (V - E_S) e^{(t-t')/2\tau}$$

$$I = \bar{g}_S (V - E_S) B (e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_1}} - e^{-\frac{t}{\tau_2}})$$

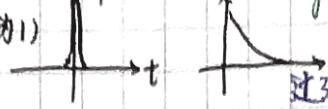
$$I = \bar{g}_S (V - E_S) \cdot \frac{1}{\tau_S} e^{(1-\frac{t}{\tau_S})}$$

Alternative Ways to express the synaptic dynamics

$$\frac{dV_i}{dt} = -g_L(V_i - E_L) + I_{ij} \rightarrow \text{多个神经元}$$

$$\frac{dS_{ij}}{dt} = -\frac{S_{ij}}{\tau_{decay}} + \sum_k S(t-t_j^k) \quad \text{For single exponential decay}$$

单突触 (在某个 t, 为 1)

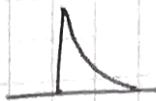
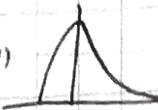


右边 过了 t, 第二项为 0, 然后指数 decay 下来

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

For two-exponential (rise + decay)

快的 rise
慢的 decay



Summary: It's not excitatory or inhibitory

不是正负号, 而是 Reversal potential Vs typical potential (参考角度)

什么样的 neuron transmitter 和它 channel 的种类 (生物角度)

Synapse 很小但每个需要一个 Differential equation 来描述

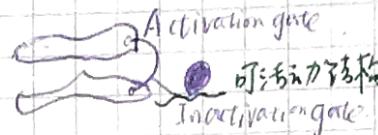
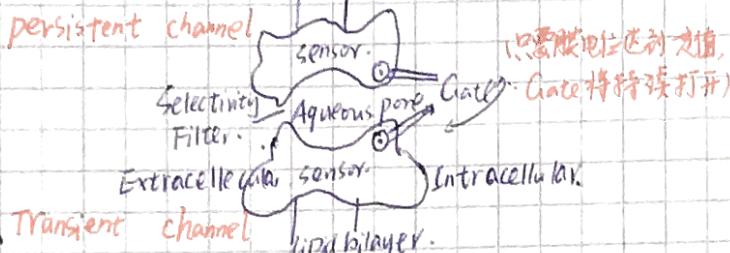
Hodgkin-Huxley model

- the dynamics of channels

Part 09

离子通道的开启 (membrane potential, 一些化学物质)

channel



① β gate关闭 Deactivated

3种状态
② 膜电位上升 gate打开 activated

③ 可以让离子通过的时期相称短暂
Activation gate 仍打开, 但 inactivation gate堵住

inactivated

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

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

类比 synapse PPS 模型

让 n 上升

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

与 membrane
potential 有关
未打开的打开

与 membrane
potential 有关
打开的关闭

Alan Lloyd Hodgkin

Sir Andrew Huxley

测量神经电生理

把细胞膜固定在固定电位

Synaptic channel Ion channel
neuron transmitter membrane potential

Activation 的方式不同