

Ion channels, active dendrites, and computation

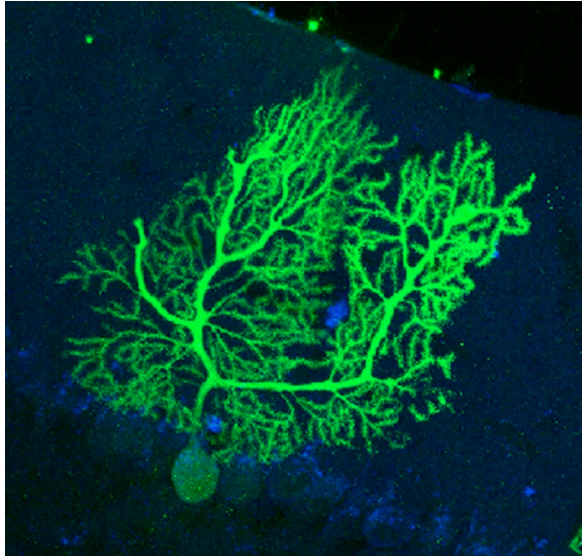
Weinan Sun

HHMI

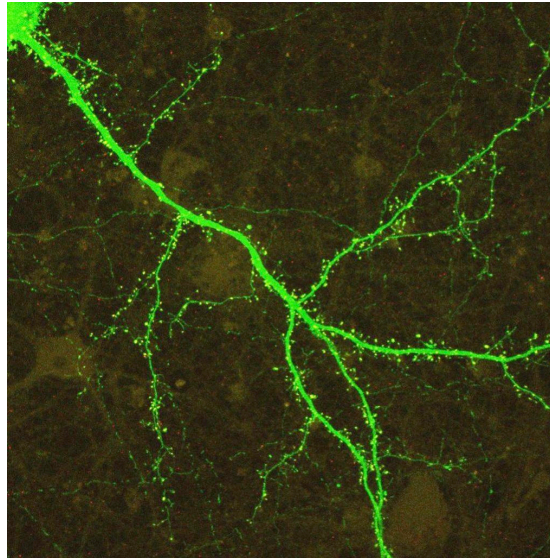
Janelia Research Campus

Spruston Lab

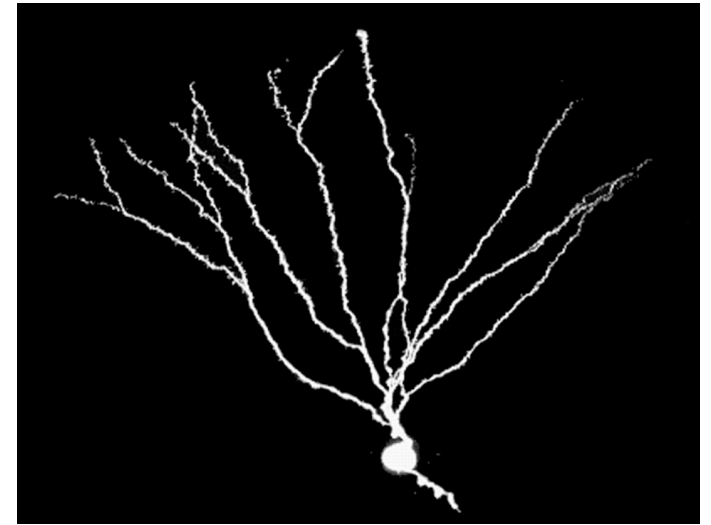
Neuronal diversity



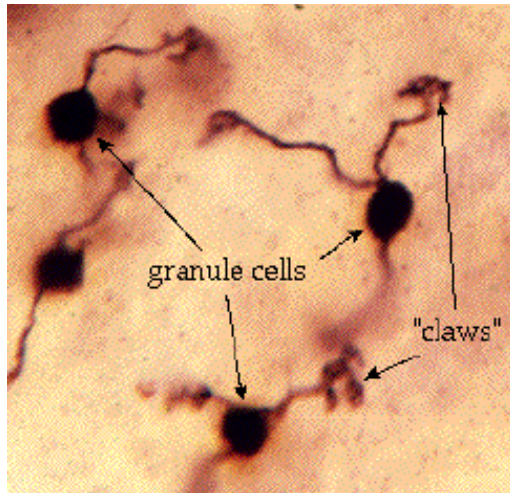
Cerebellar Purkinje cell



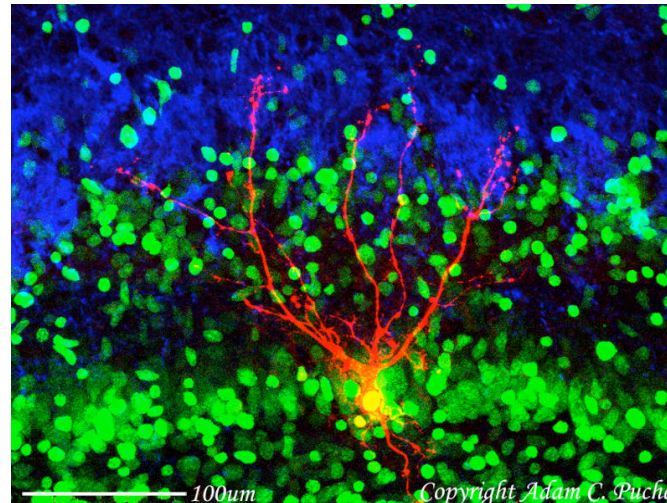
Striatal medium spiny neuron



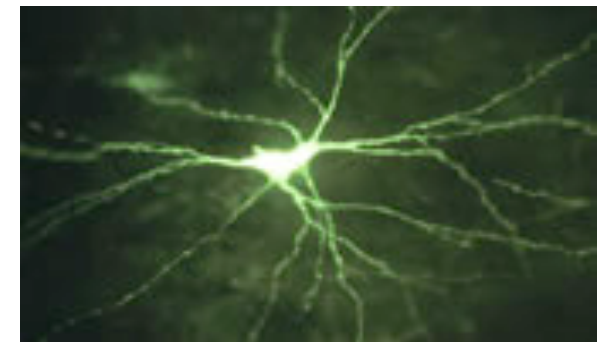
Dentate granule cell



Cerebellar granule cells

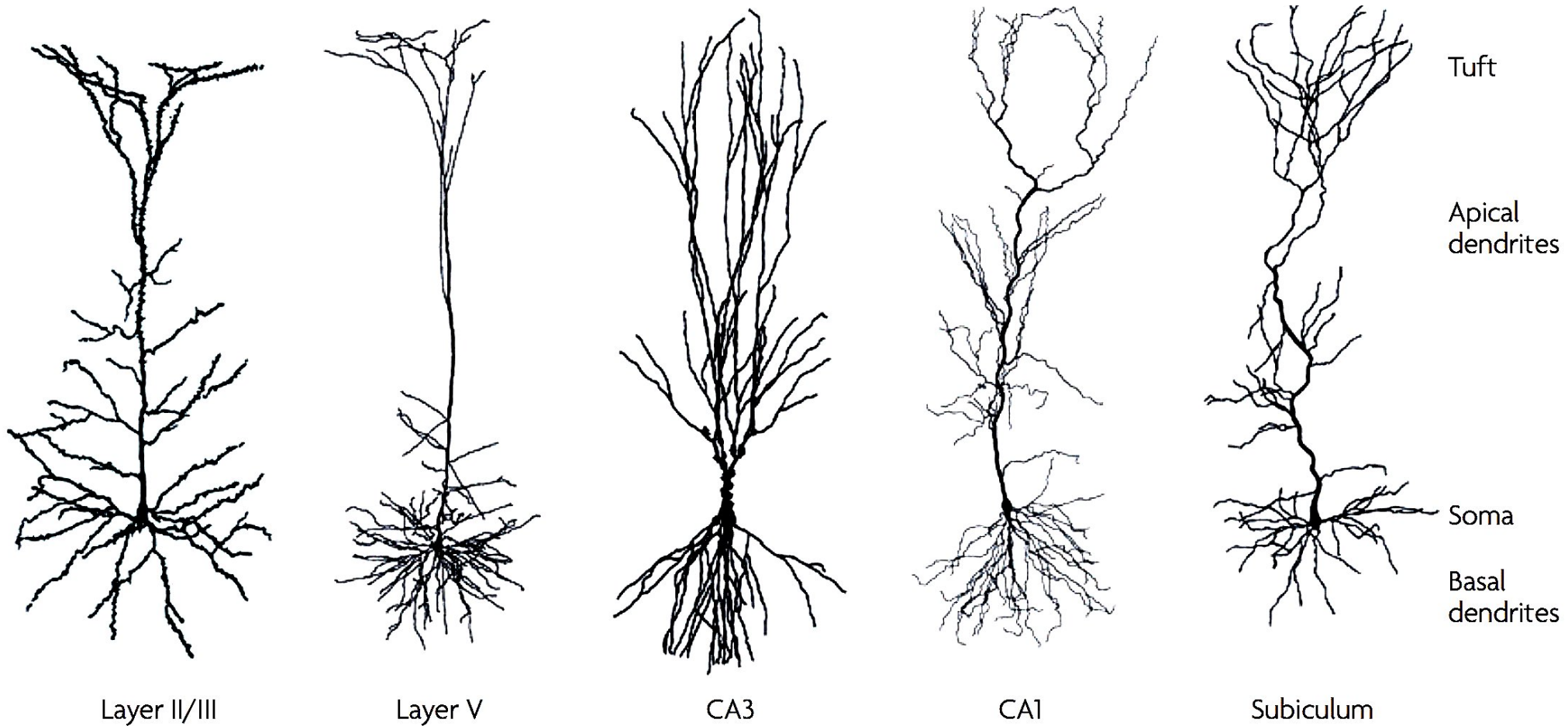


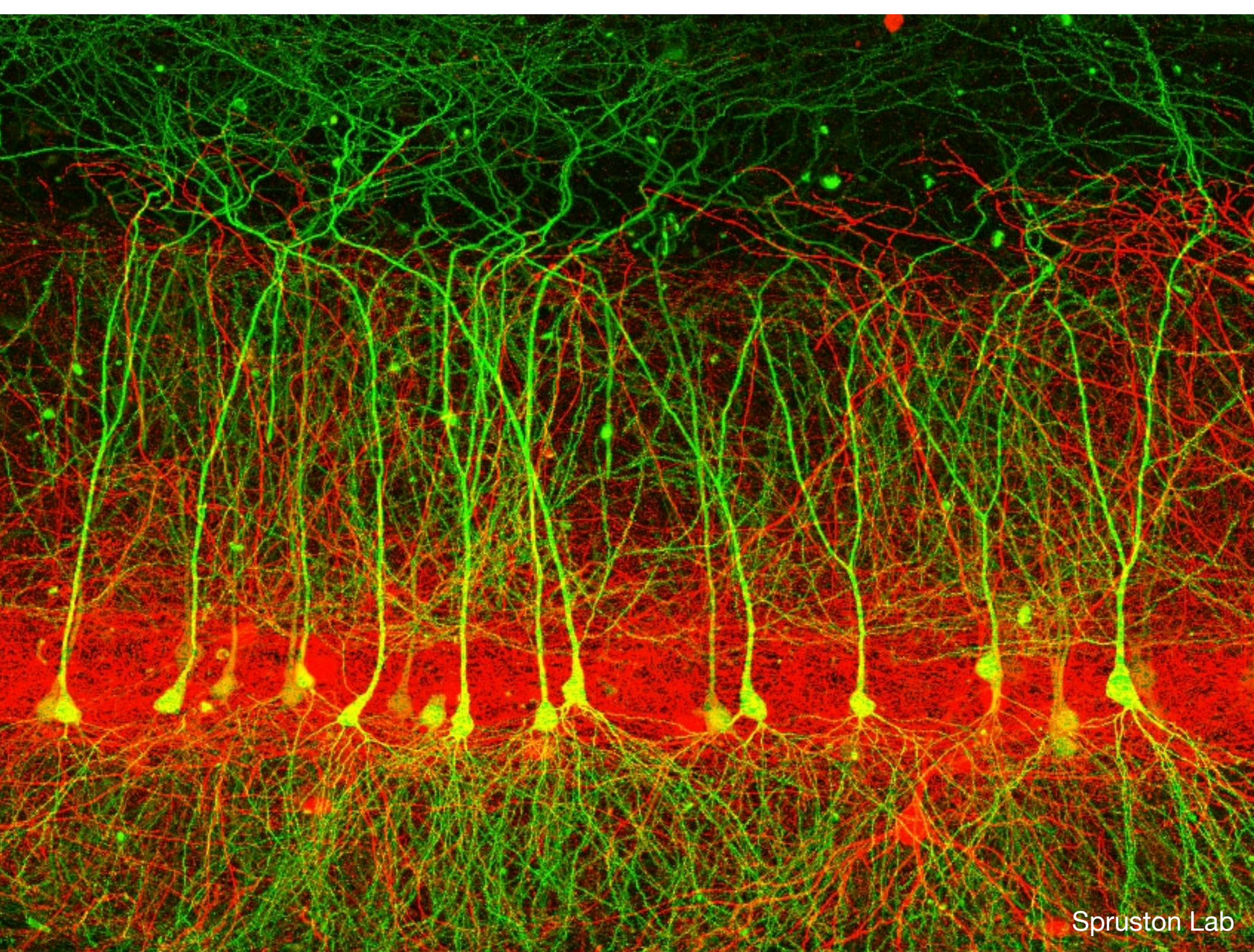
Olfactory mitral cell



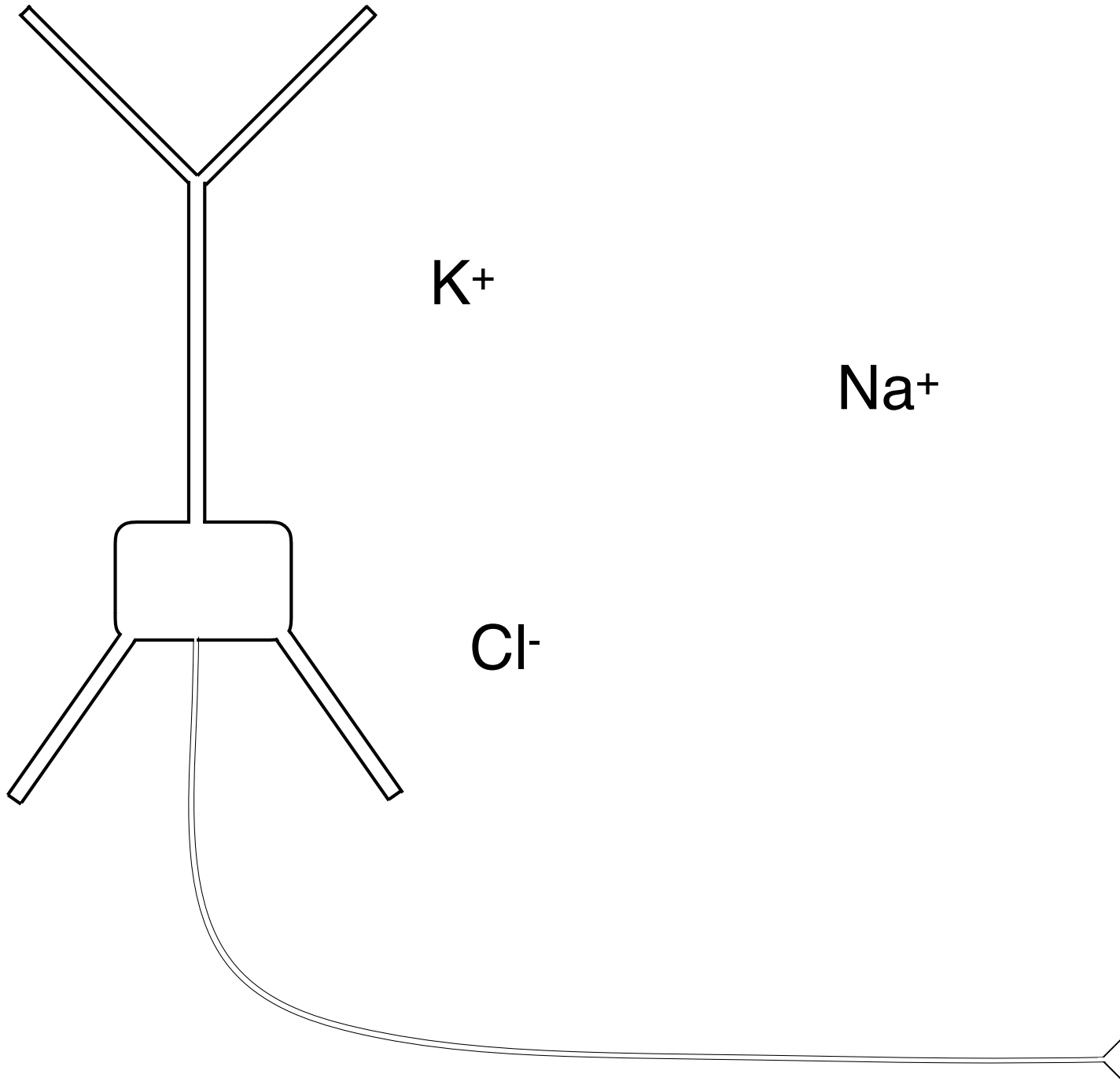
Spinal motor neuron

Pyramidal neurons

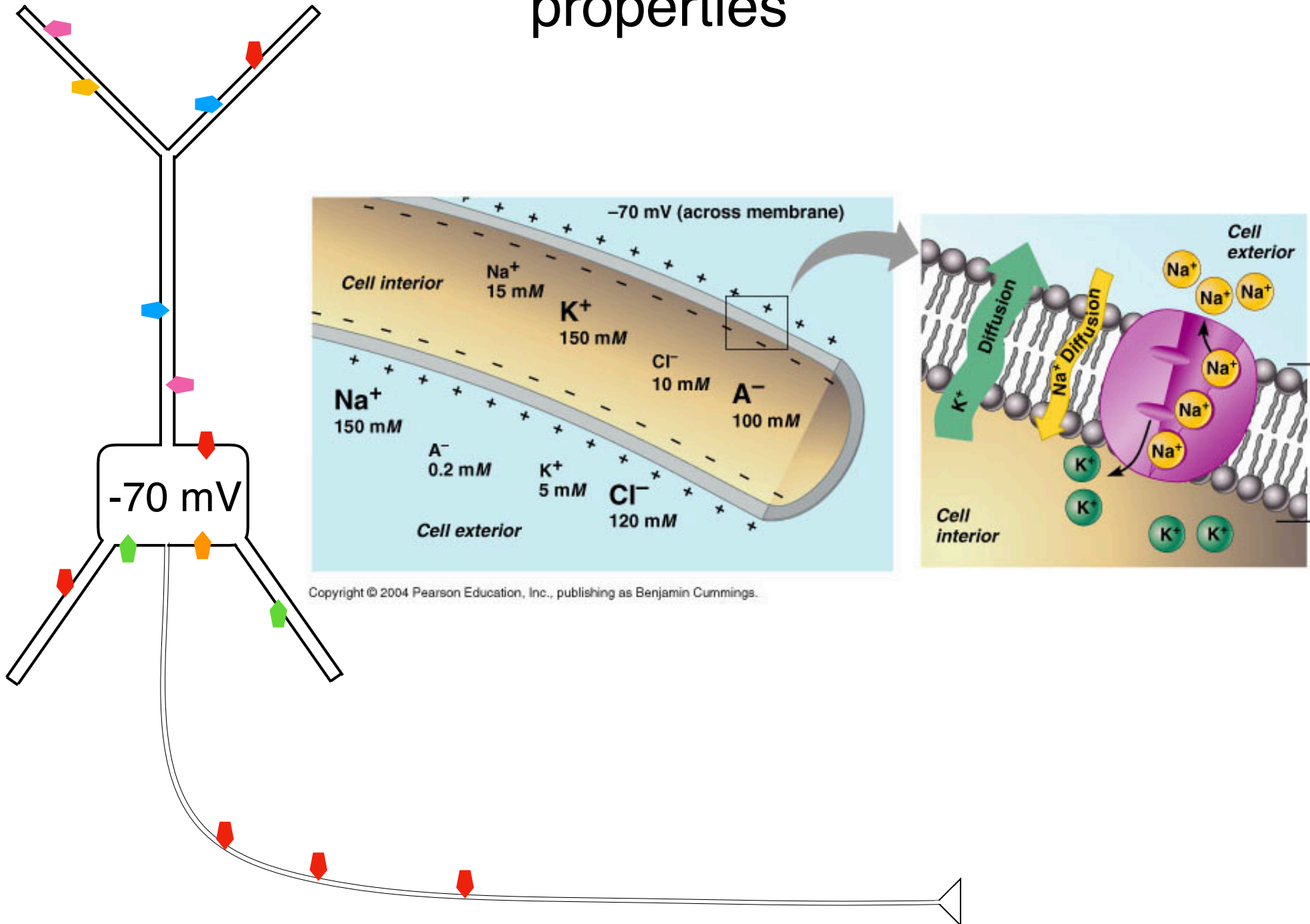




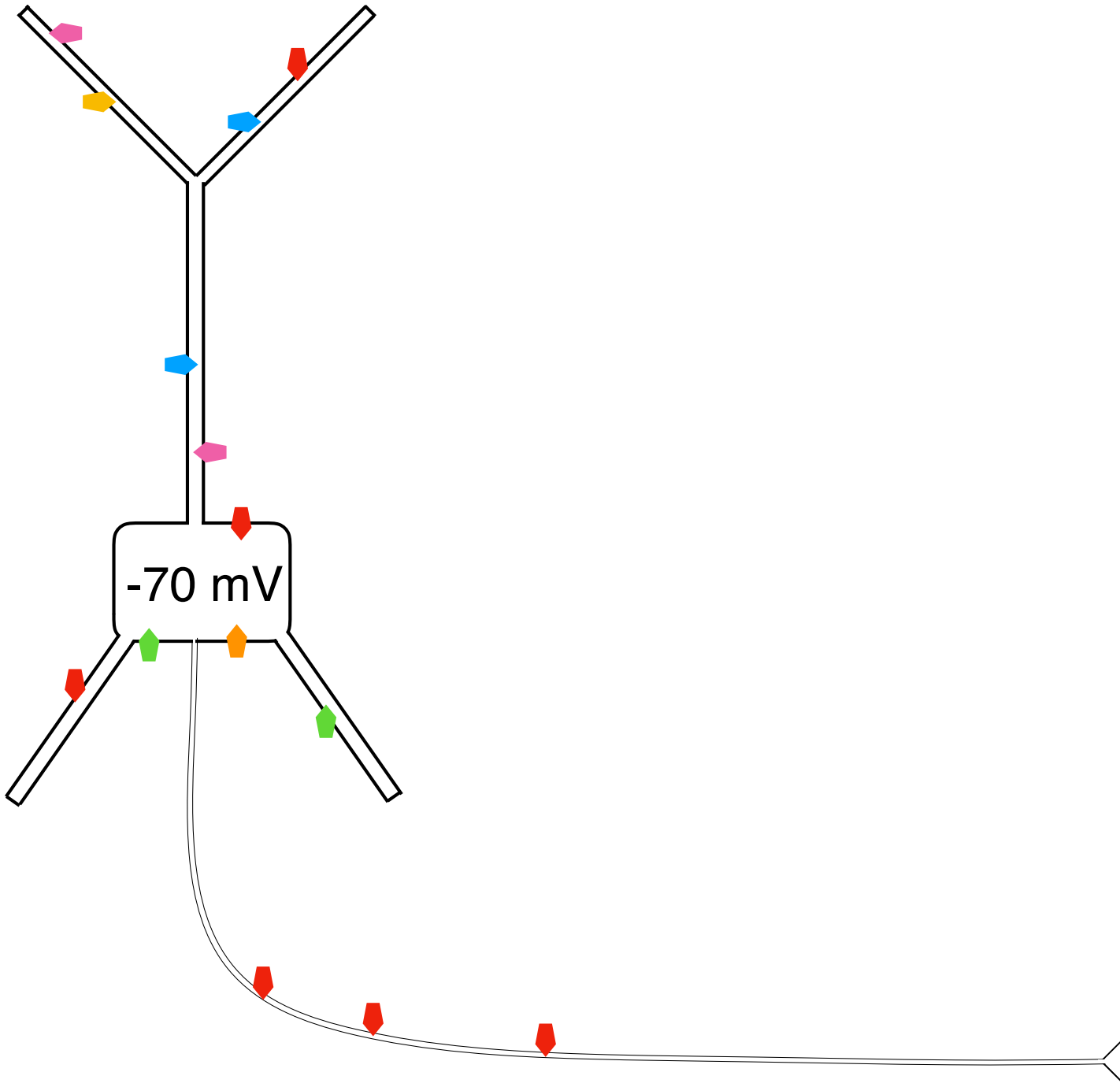
Lipids and ions



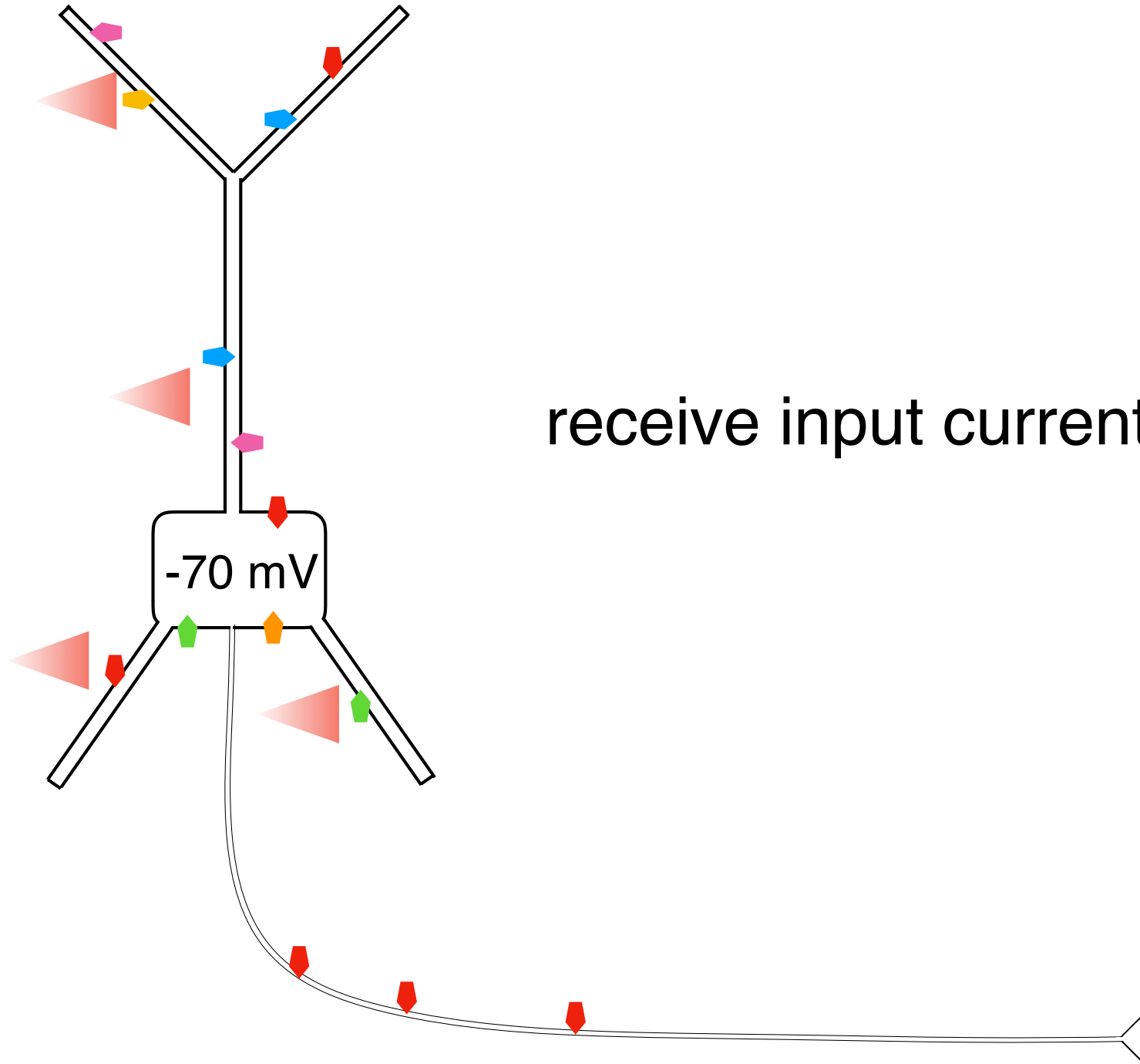
Membrane proteins are fundamental for electrical properties



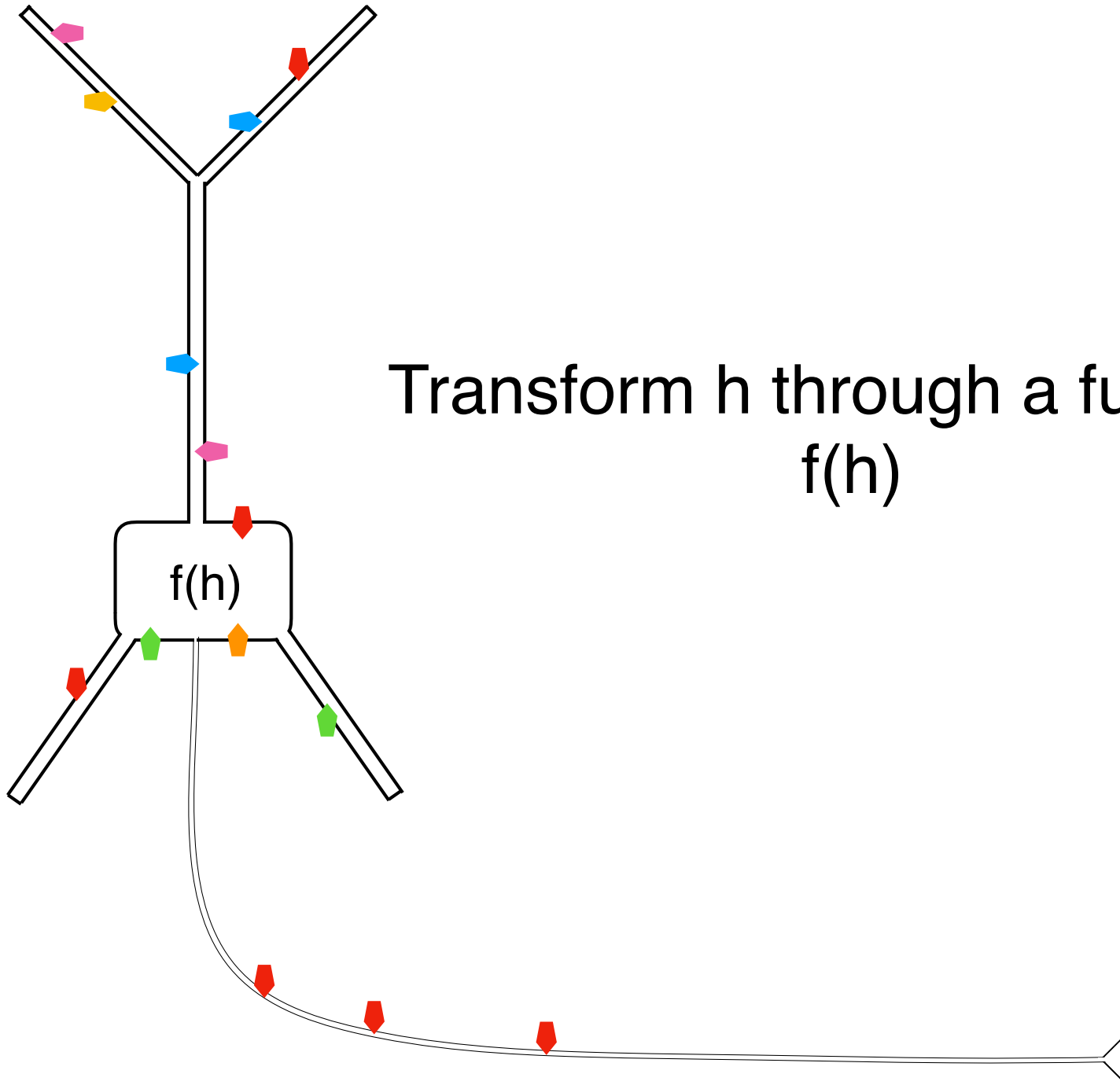
Input - output function of a neuron



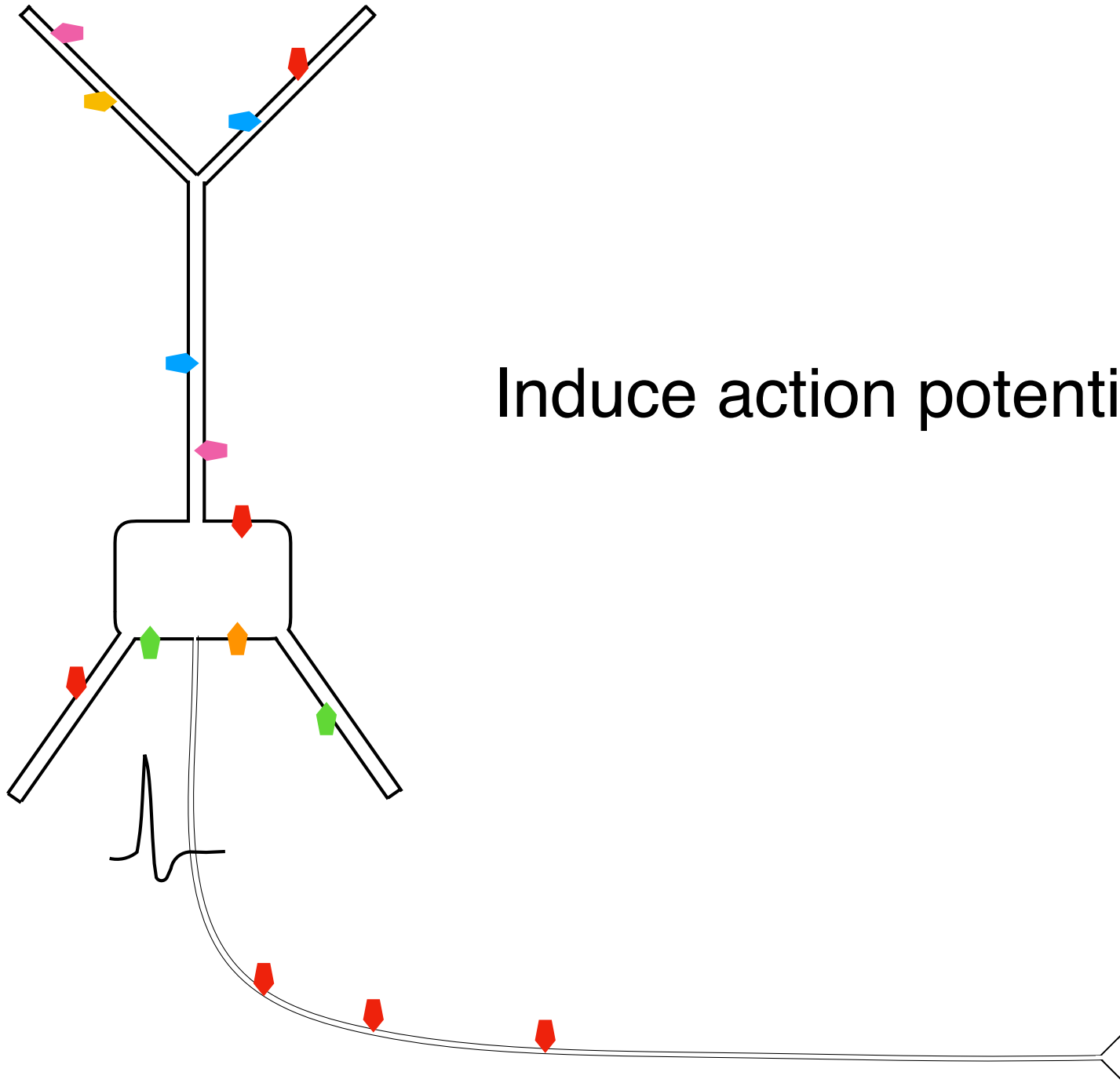
Input - output function of a neuron



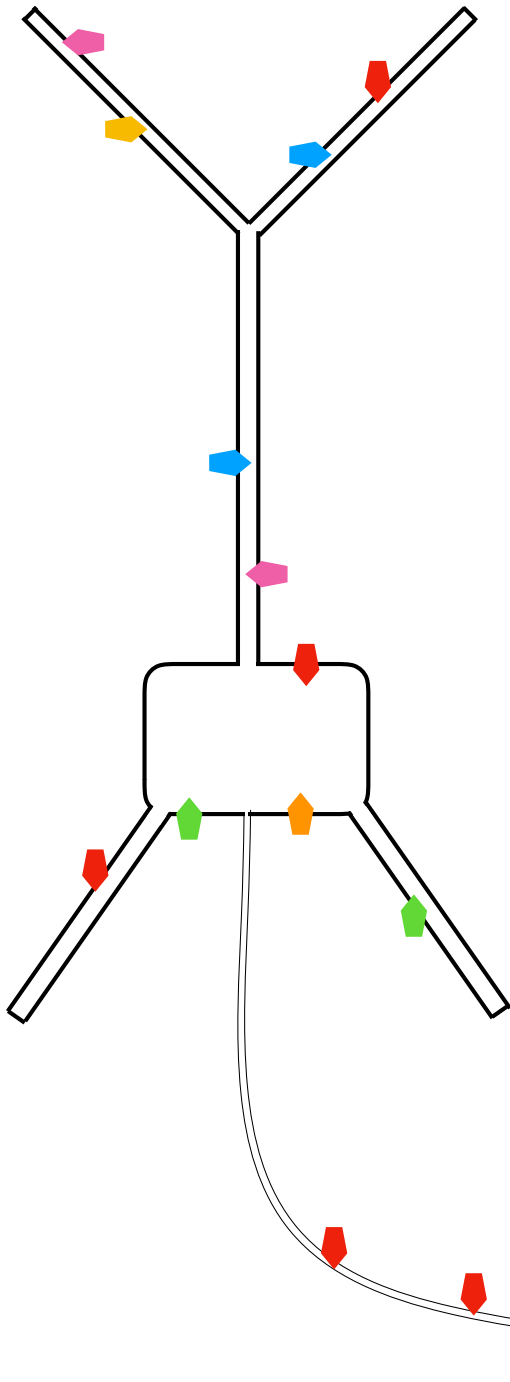
Input - output function of a neuron



Input - output function of a neuron



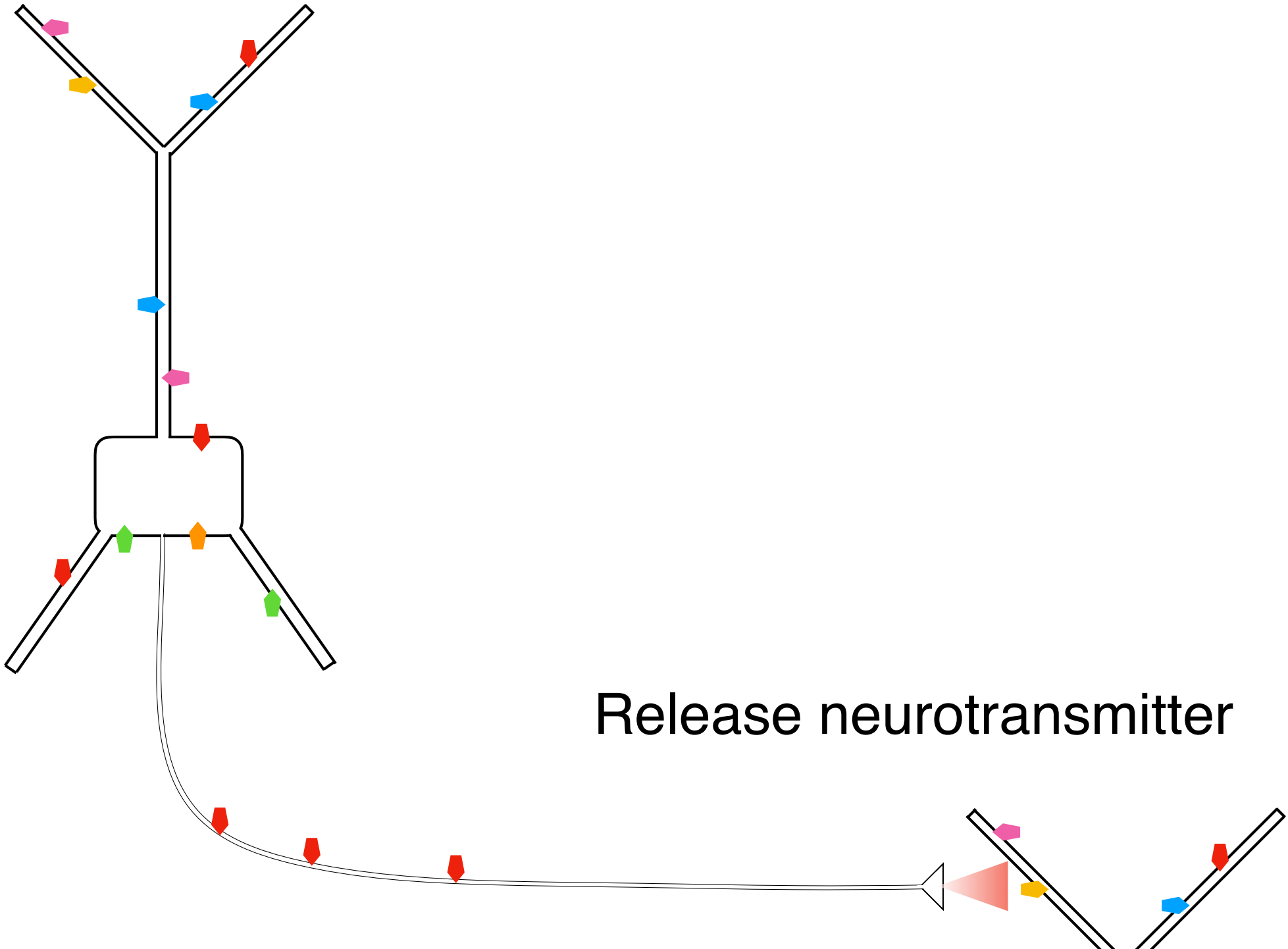
Input - output function of a neuron



Raise Ca²⁺ in axonal terminal

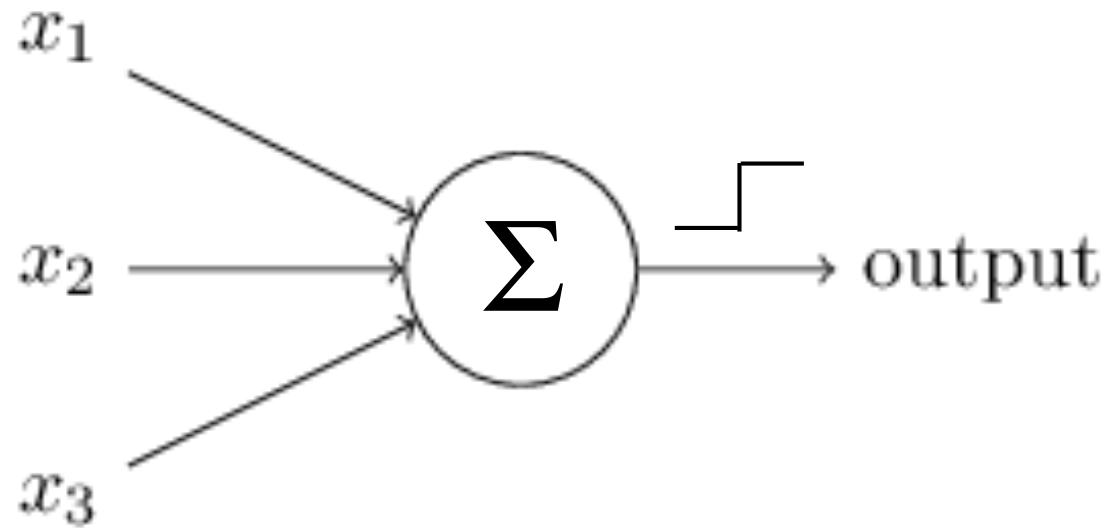
Ca²⁺ ↑

Input - output function of a neuron



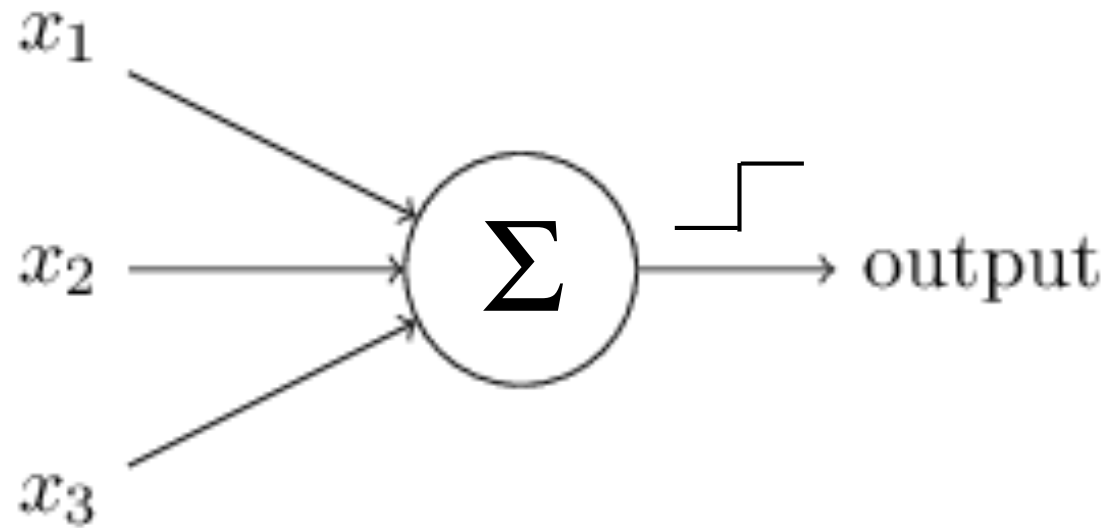
What's the input processing function?

McCulloch-Pitts Neuron



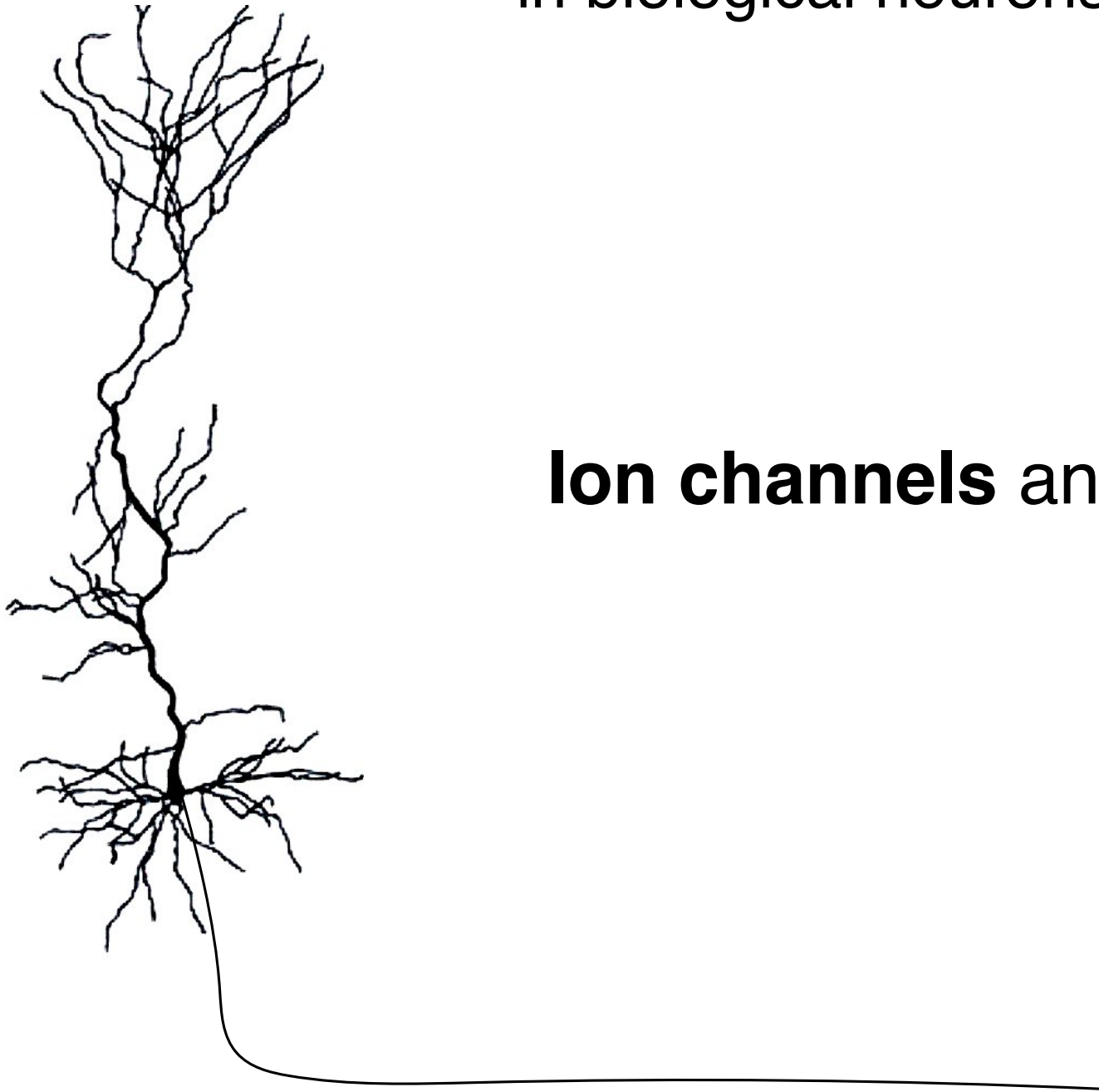
What's the input processing function?

McCulloch-Pitts Neuron



This simplified model does not capture some key features of real neurons.

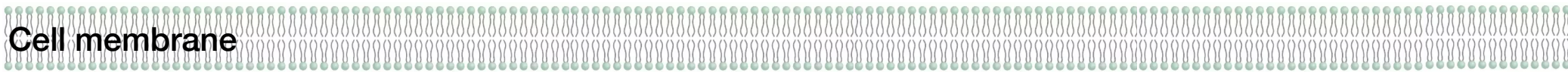
Two key components shaping input processing in biological neurons



Ion channels and dendrites

Membrane ion channels

Extracellular



Cell membrane

Intracellular

Membrane ion channels

Extracellular

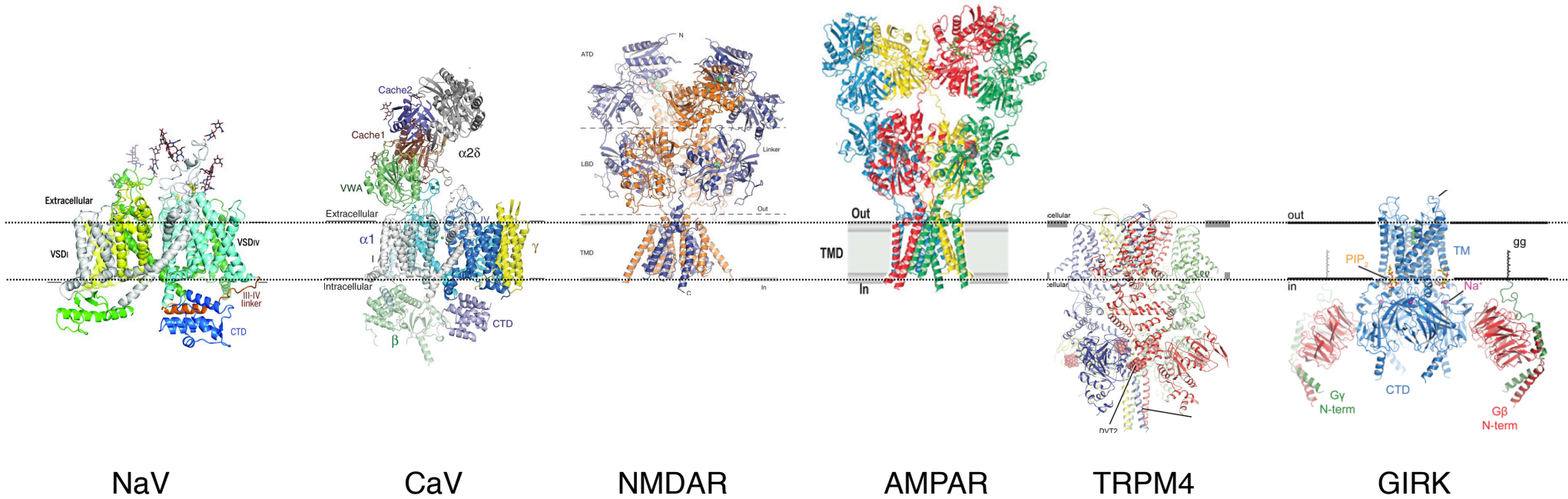
Cell membrane

↕ 4 nm

Intracellular

Membrane ion channels

Extracellular

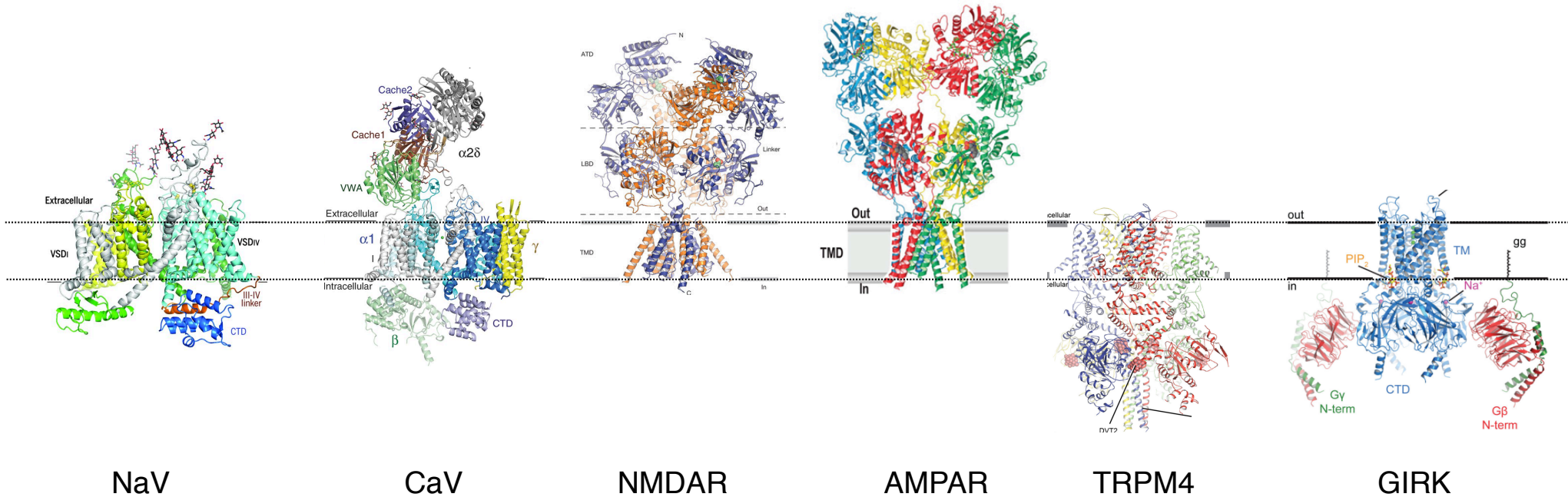


Intracellular

Membrane ion channels

Extracellular

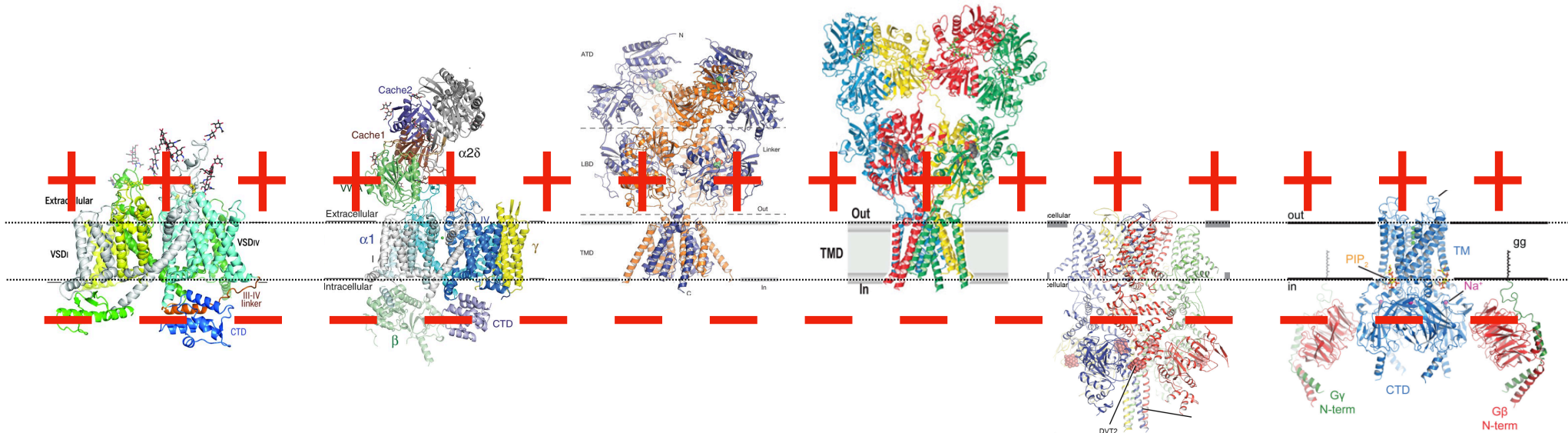
12 nm



Intracellular

Ion channels as basic computational elements

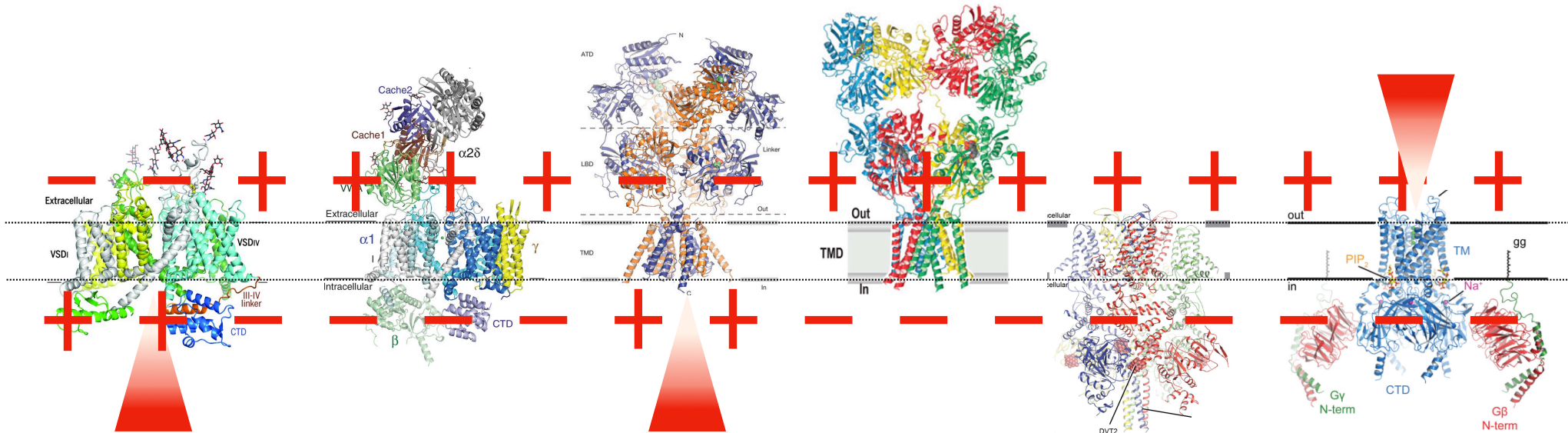
Extracellular



Intracellular

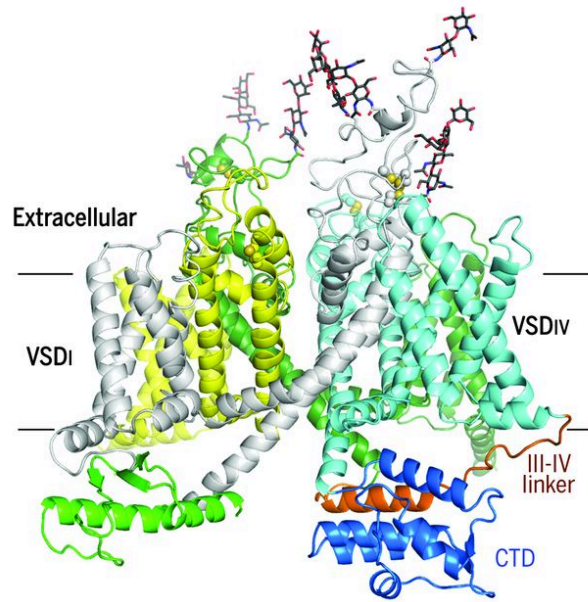
Ion channels as basic computational elements

Extracellular

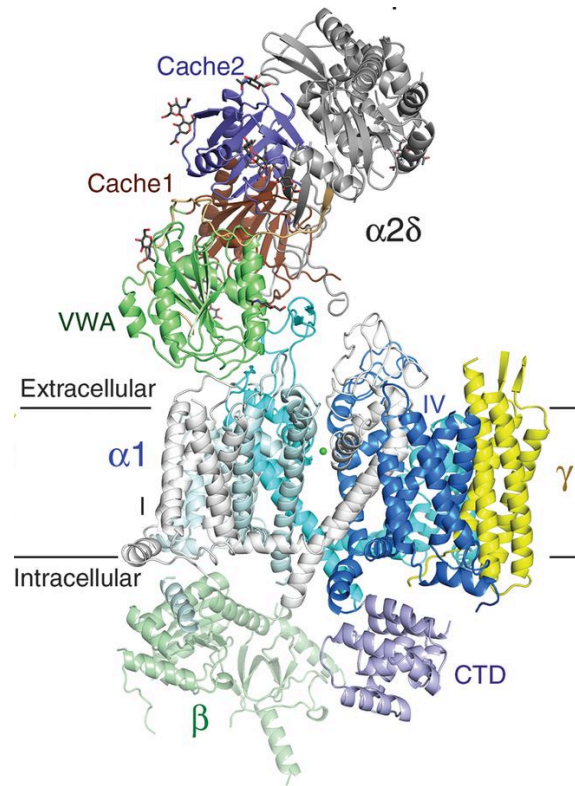


Intracellular

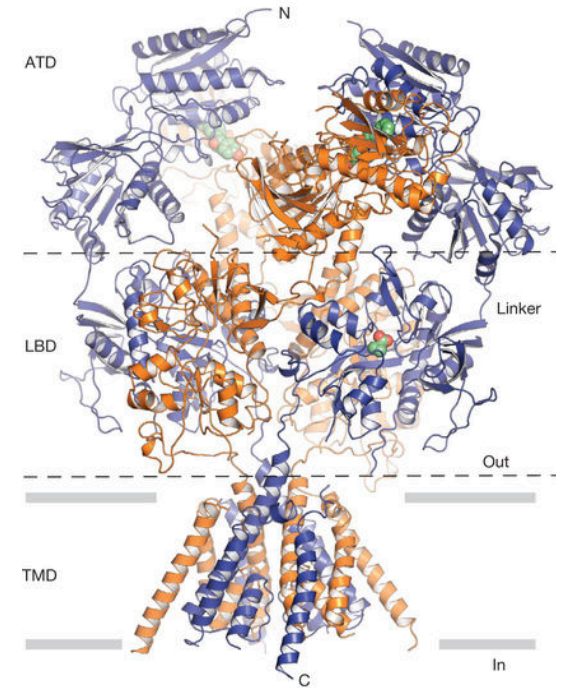
Three key players during input transformation



Voltage gated
Na⁺ channel

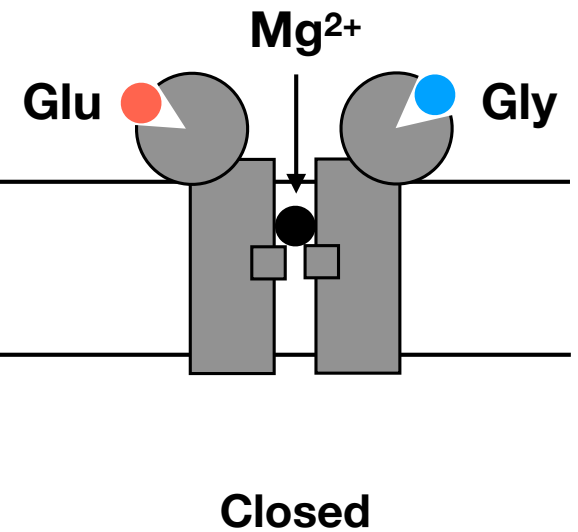
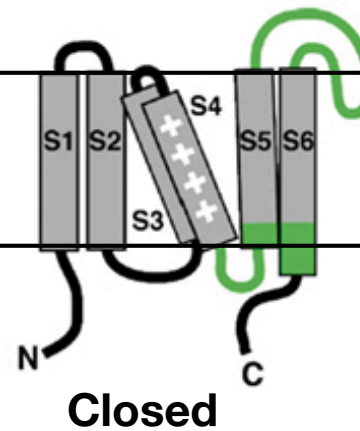
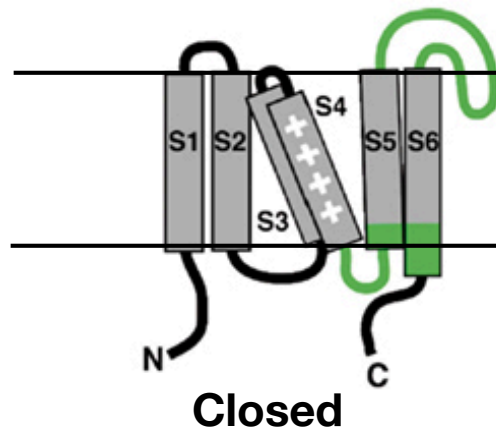
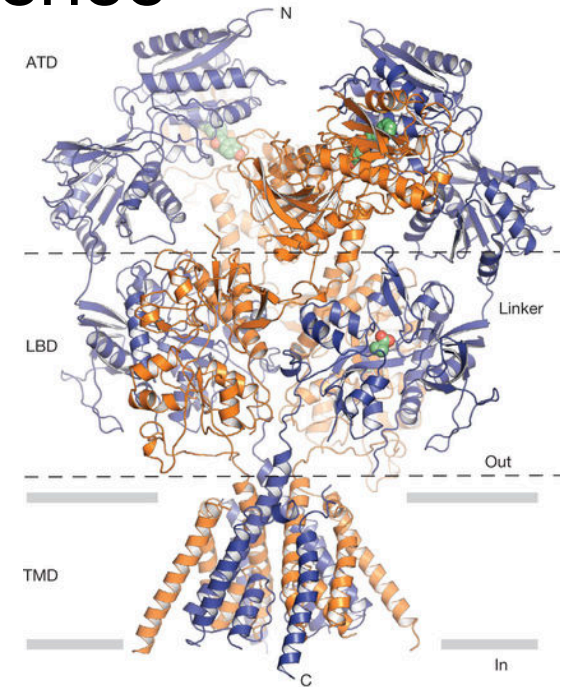
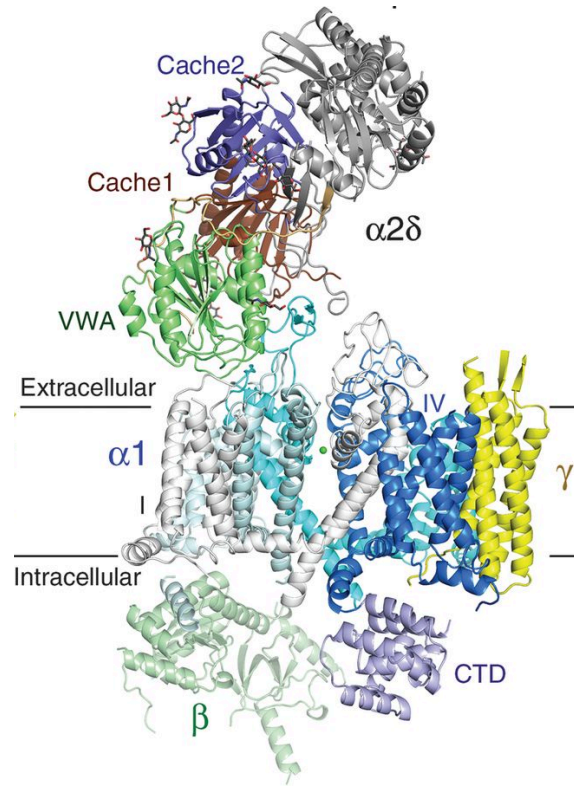
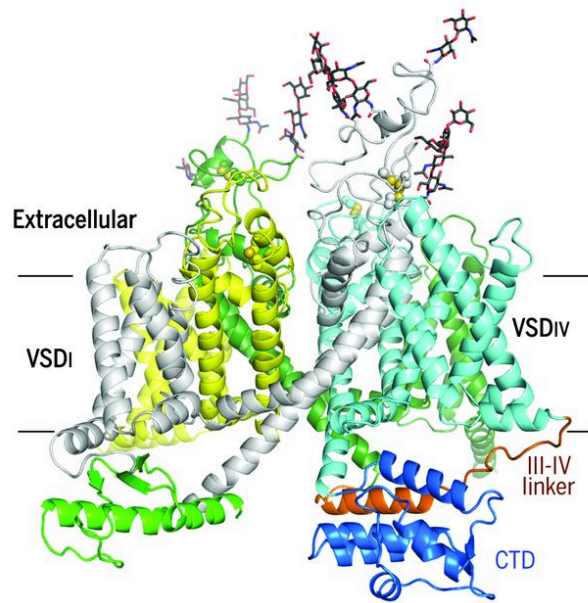


Voltage gated
Ca²⁺ channel



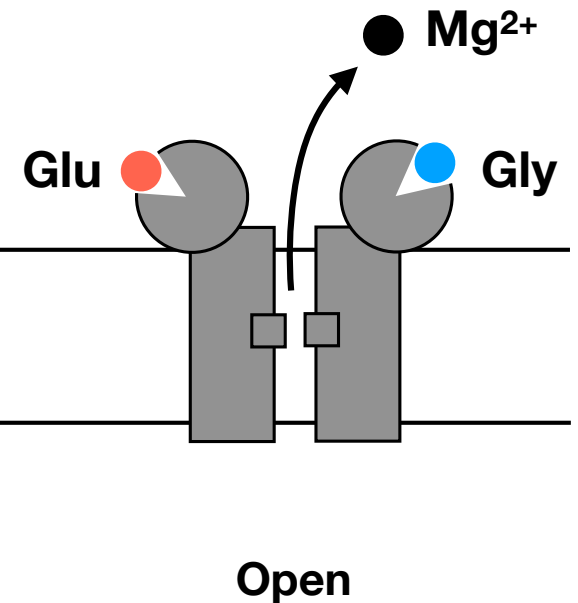
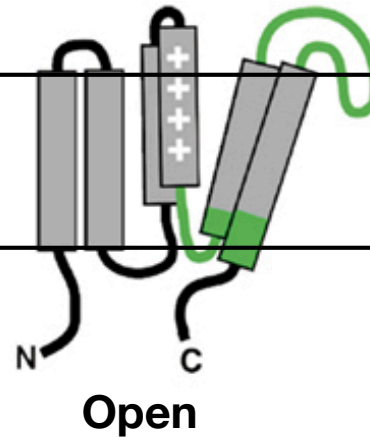
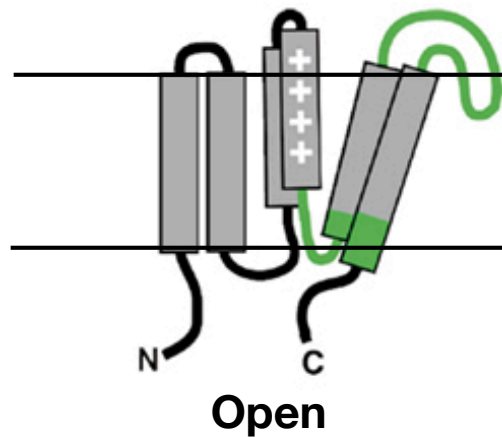
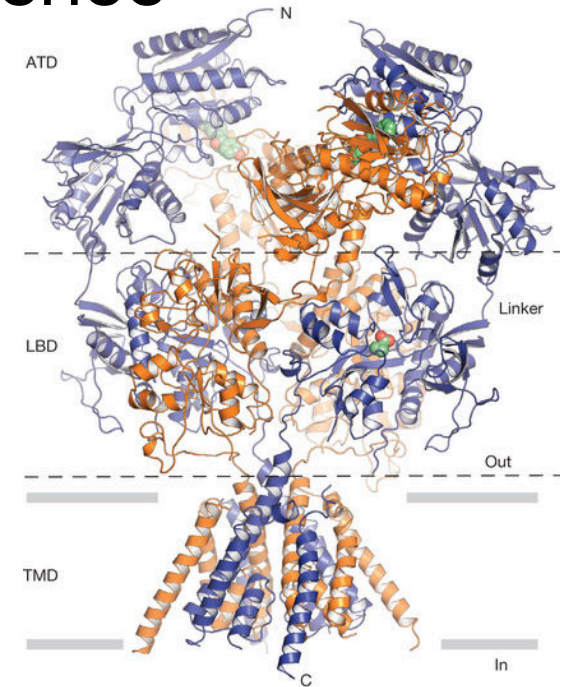
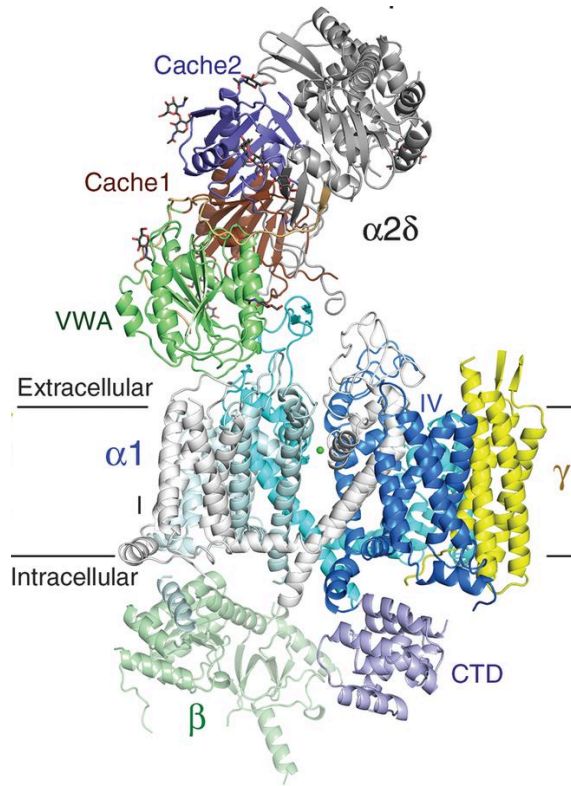
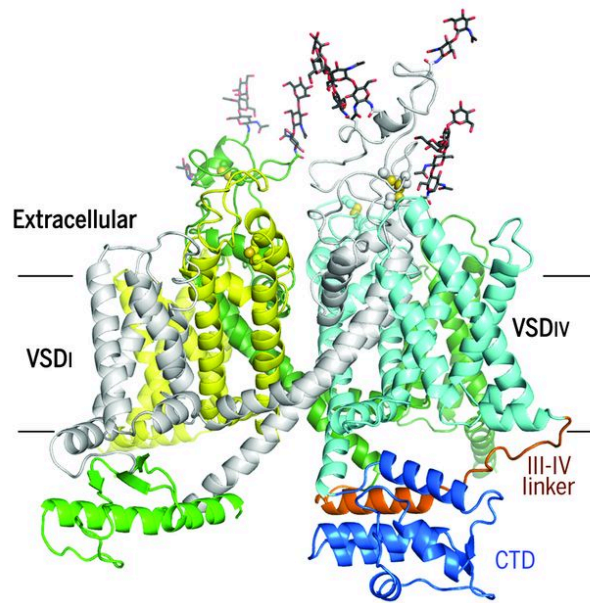
NMDA
receptor

Common feature: voltage dependence



Rest (-70 mV)

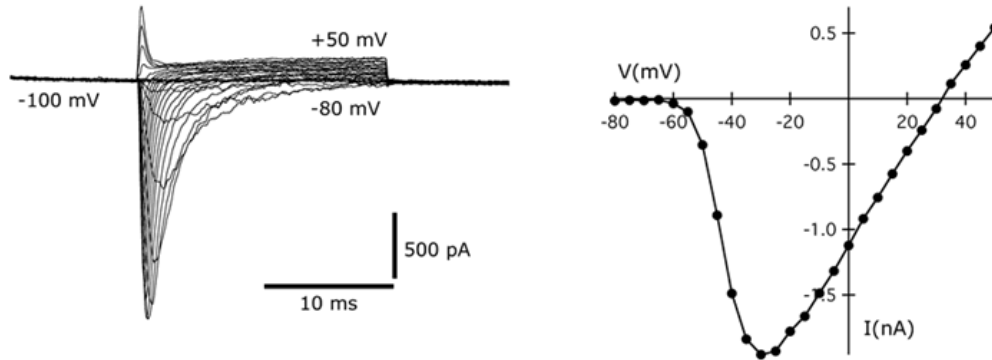
Common feature: voltage dependence



Depolarized (-40 mV)

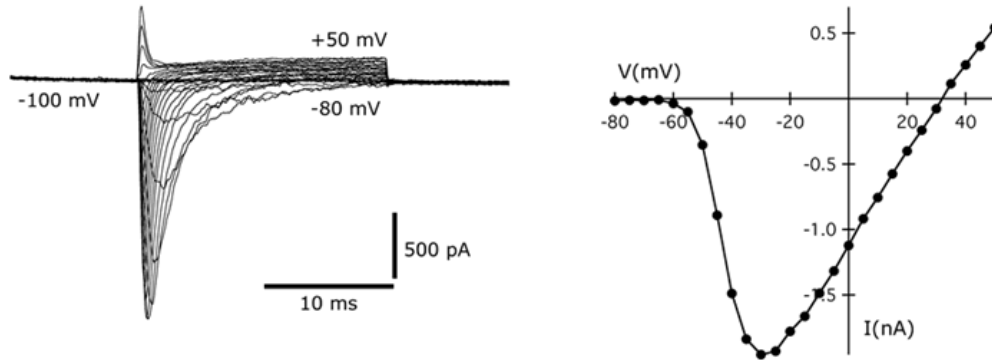
Nonlinear voltage current relationship

Voltage gated Na⁺ channel

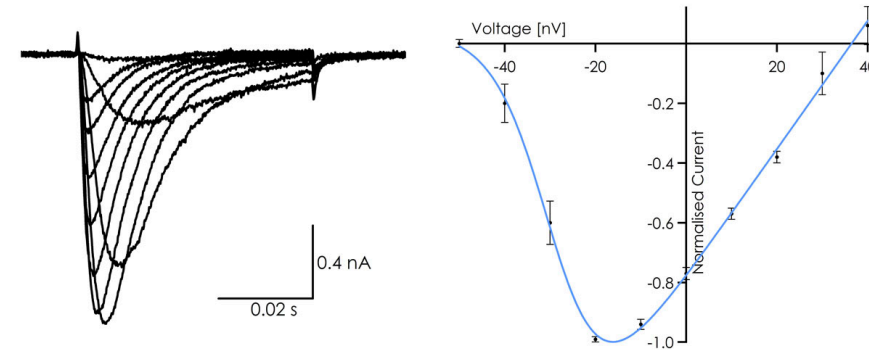


Nonlinear voltage current relationship

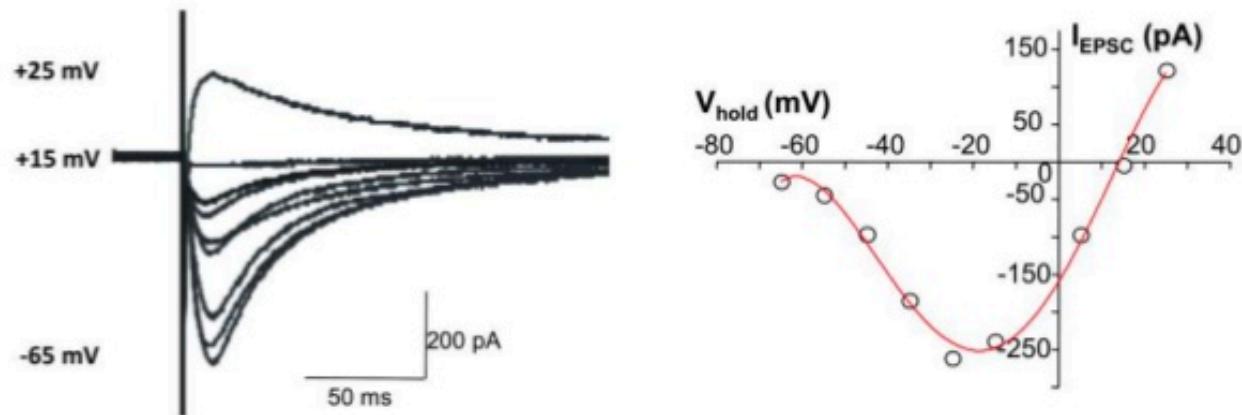
Voltage gated Na⁺ channel



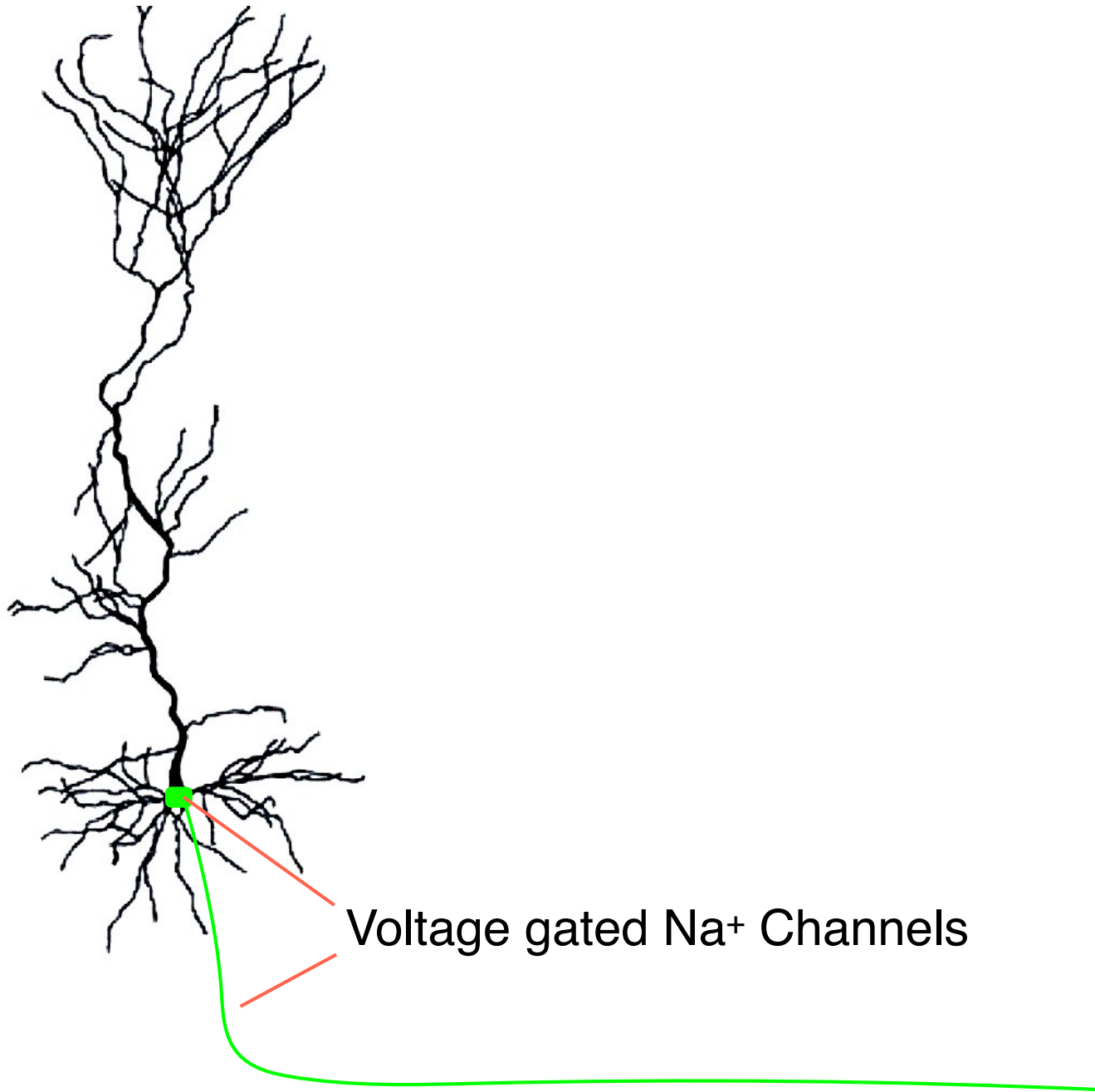
Voltage gated Ca²⁺ channel



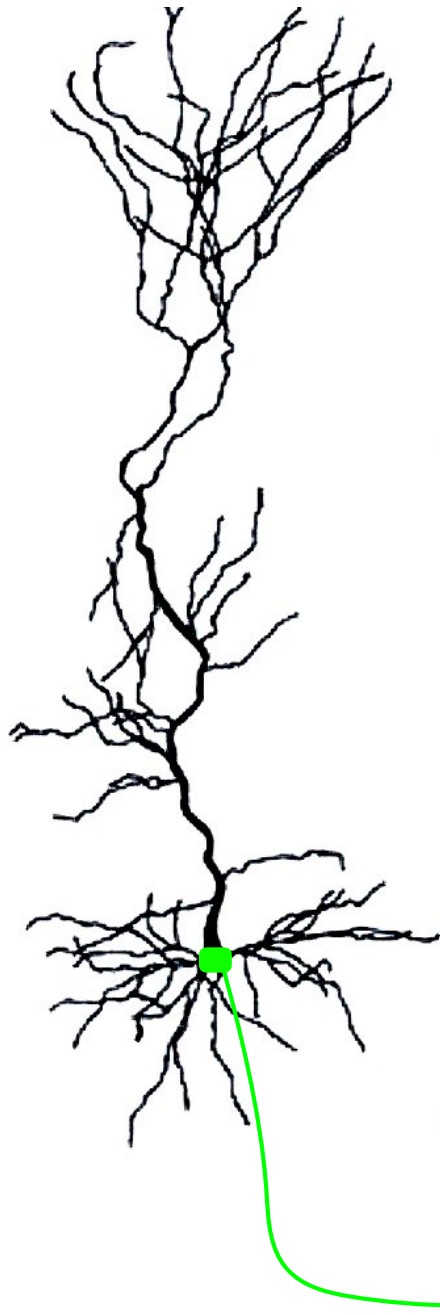
NMDA receptor



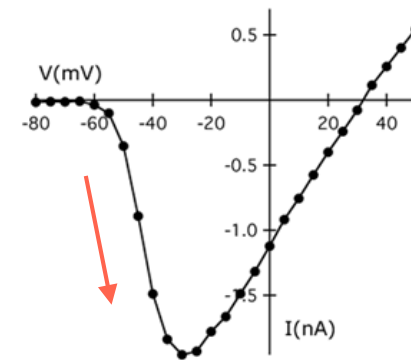
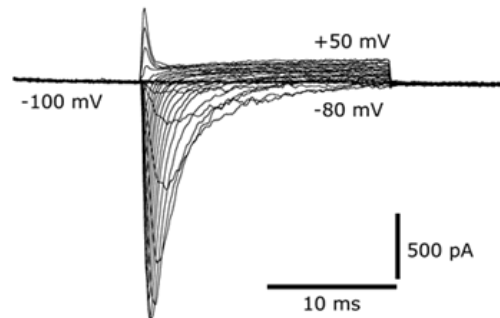
Regular Na^+ spike: the action potential



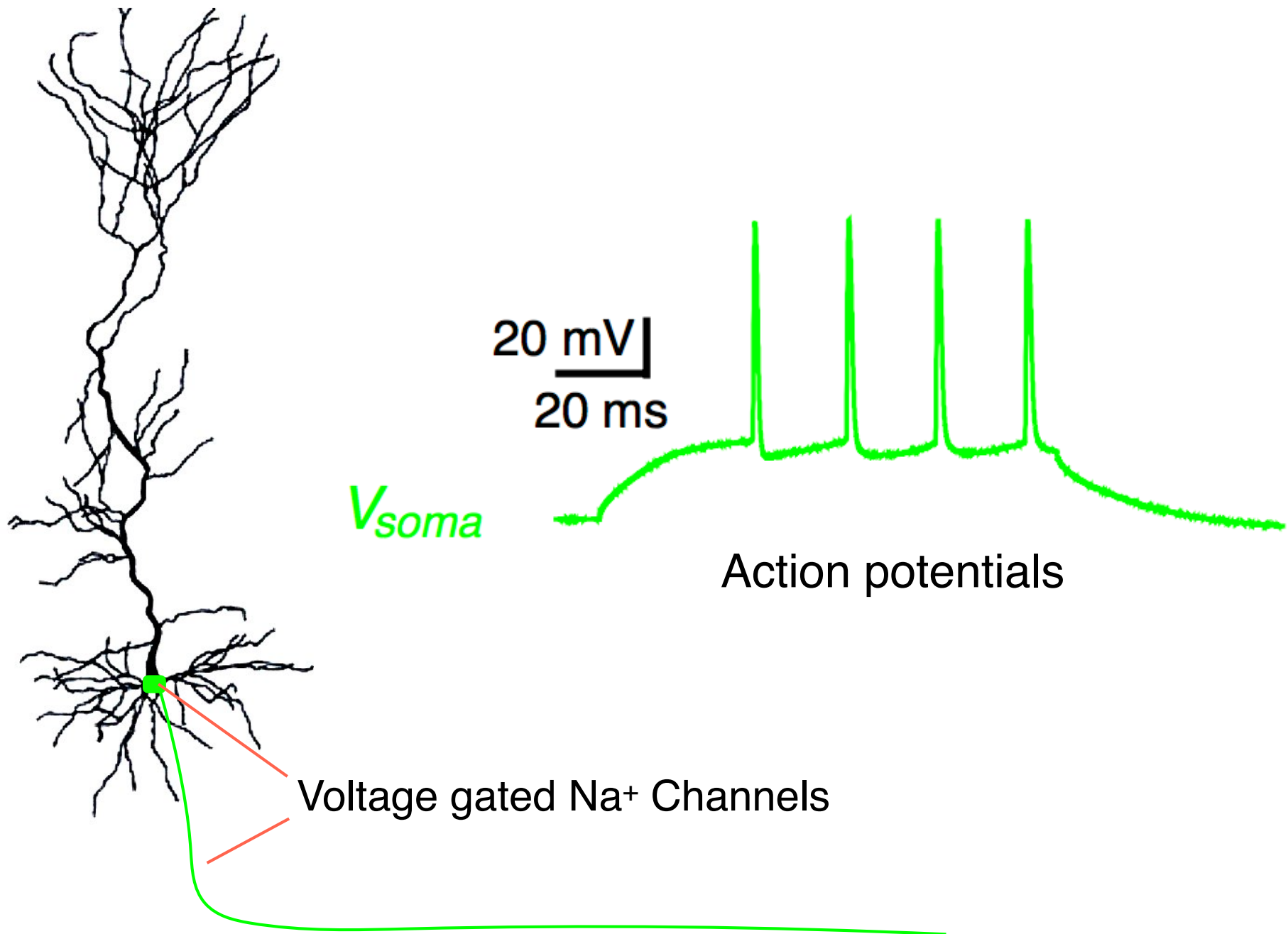
Regular Na^+ spike: the action potential



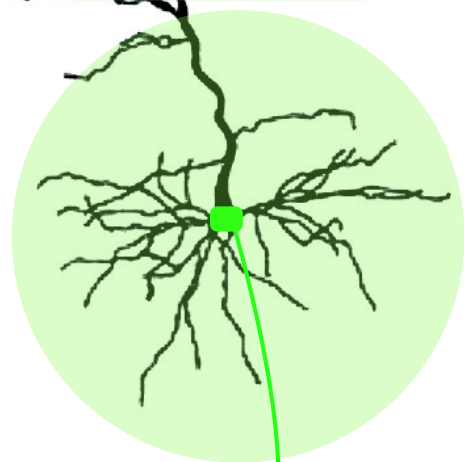
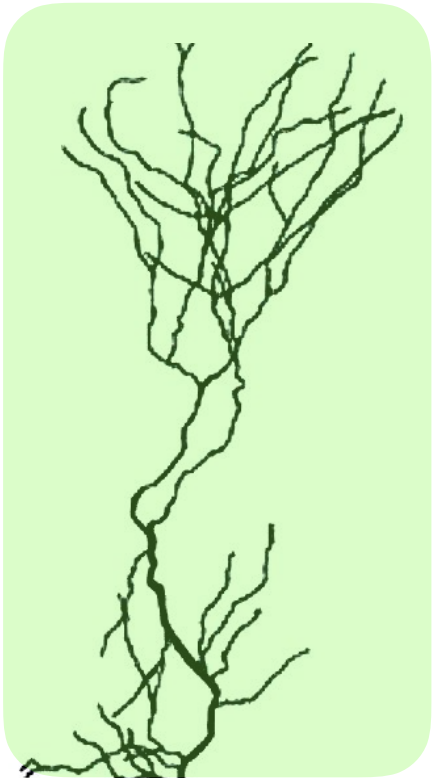
Voltage gated Na^+ channel



Regular Na^+ spike: the action potential

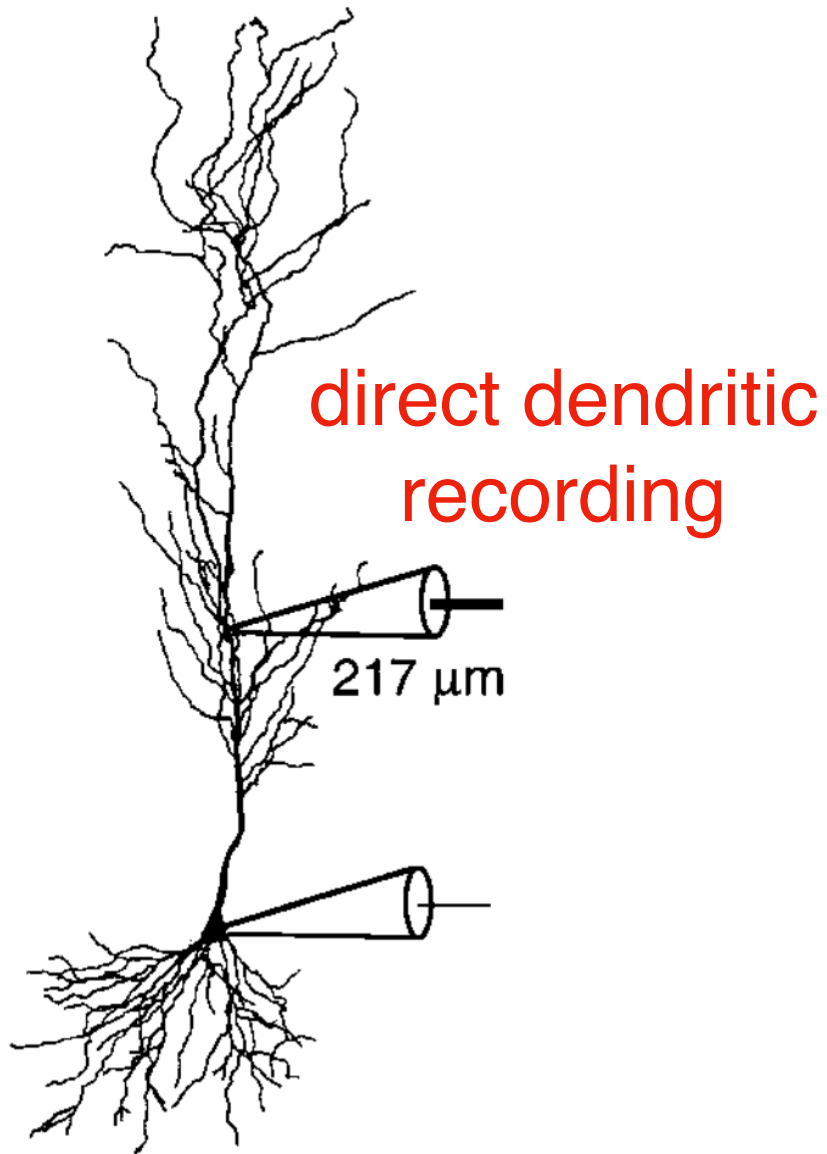


Dendritic Na⁺ spike?



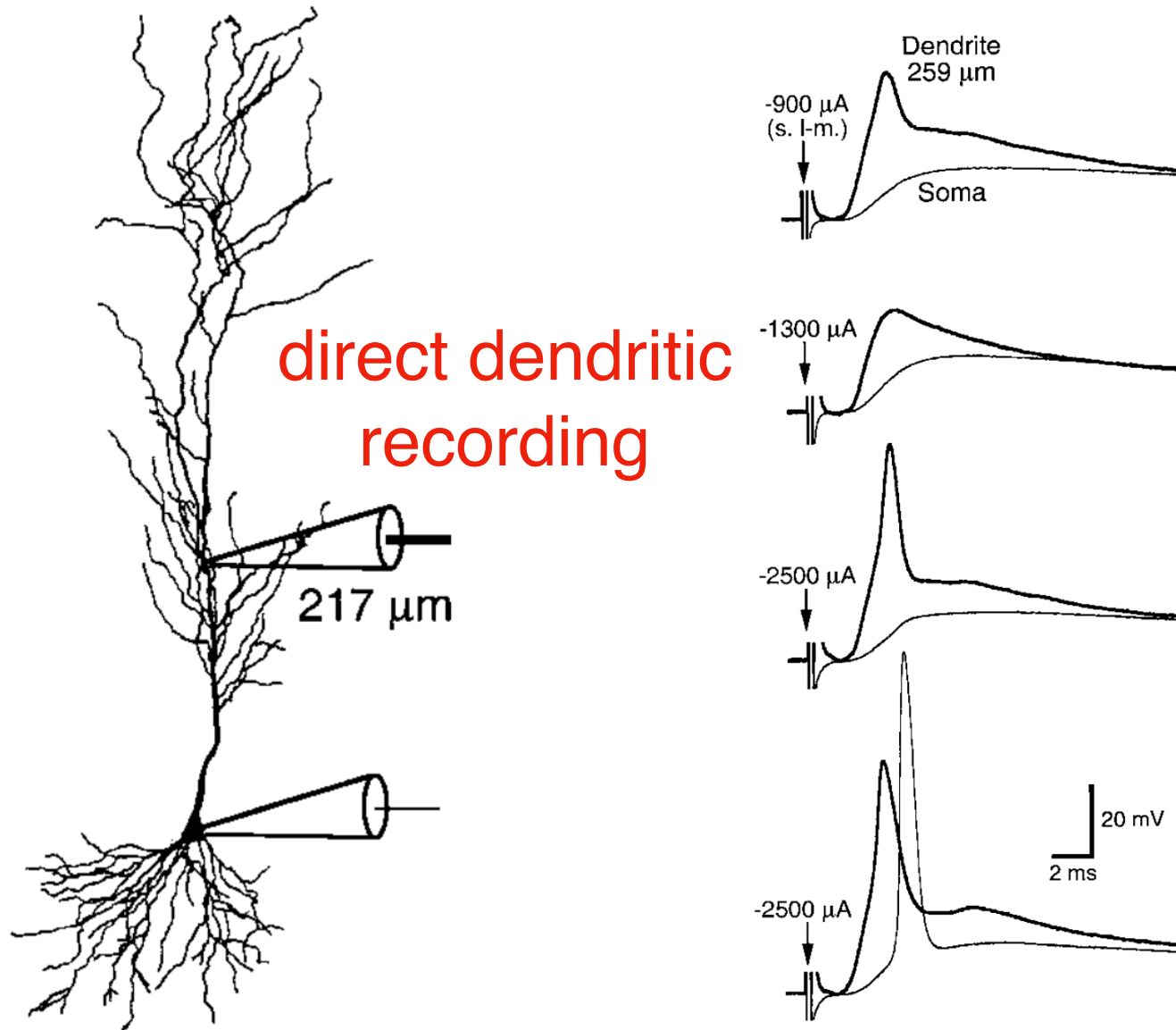
Dendritic
voltage gated Na⁺ Channels

Dendritic Na⁺ spike



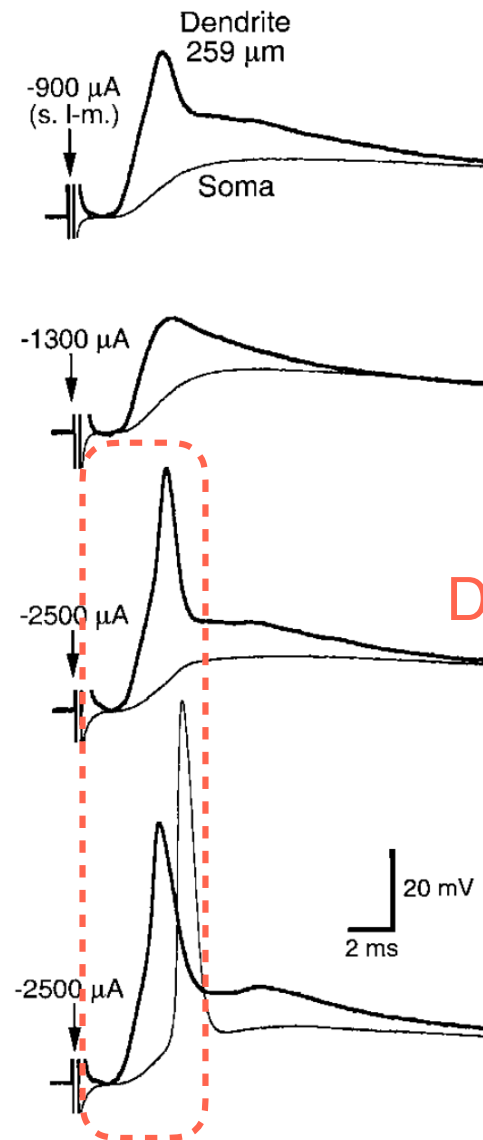
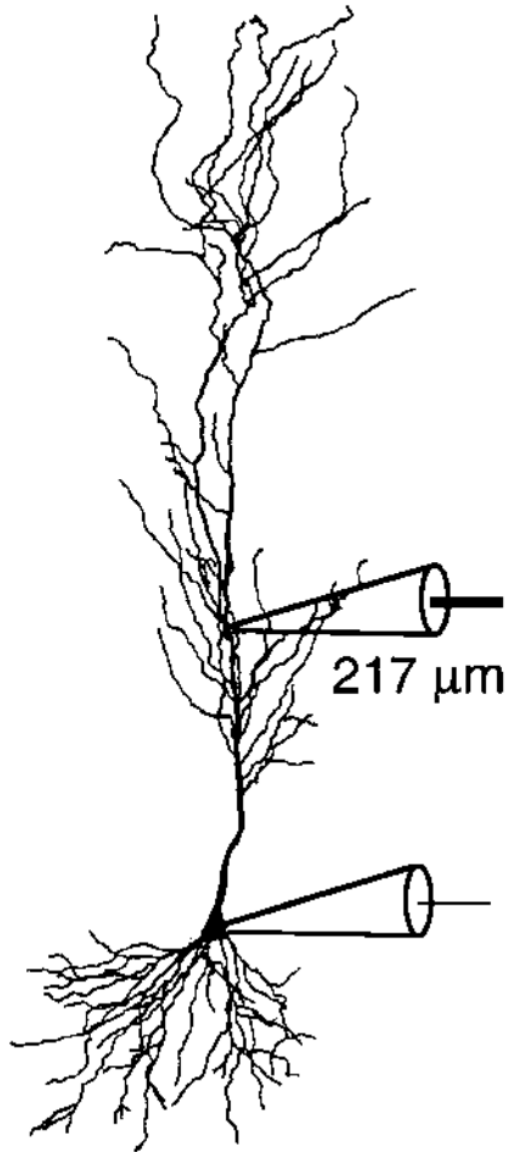
CA1 pyramidal neuron

Dendritic Na⁺ spike



CA1 pyramidal neuron

Dendritic Na⁺ spike

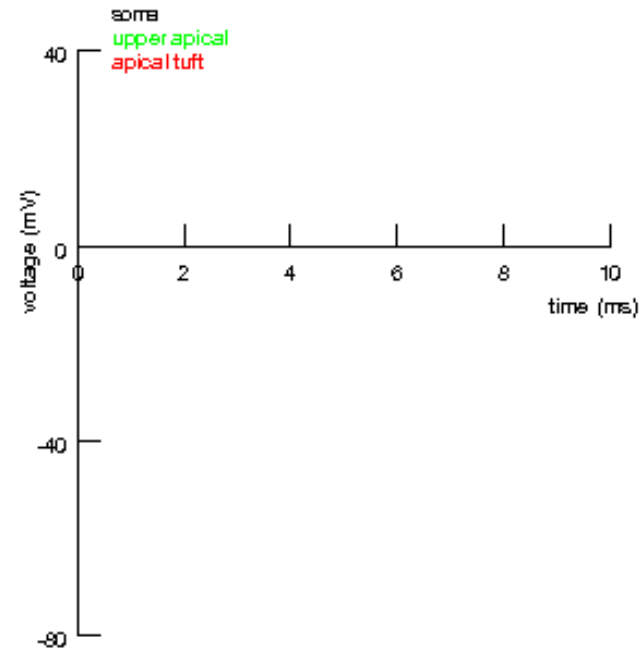
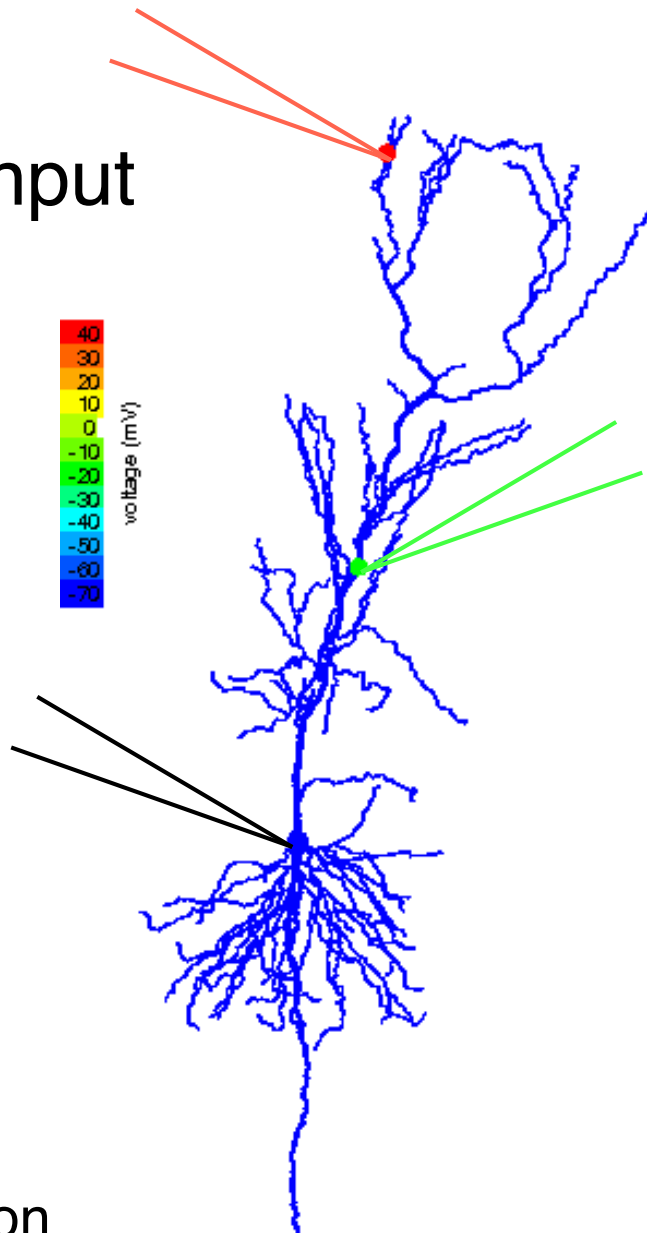


Dendrites are active
and nonlinear

CA1 pyramidal neuron

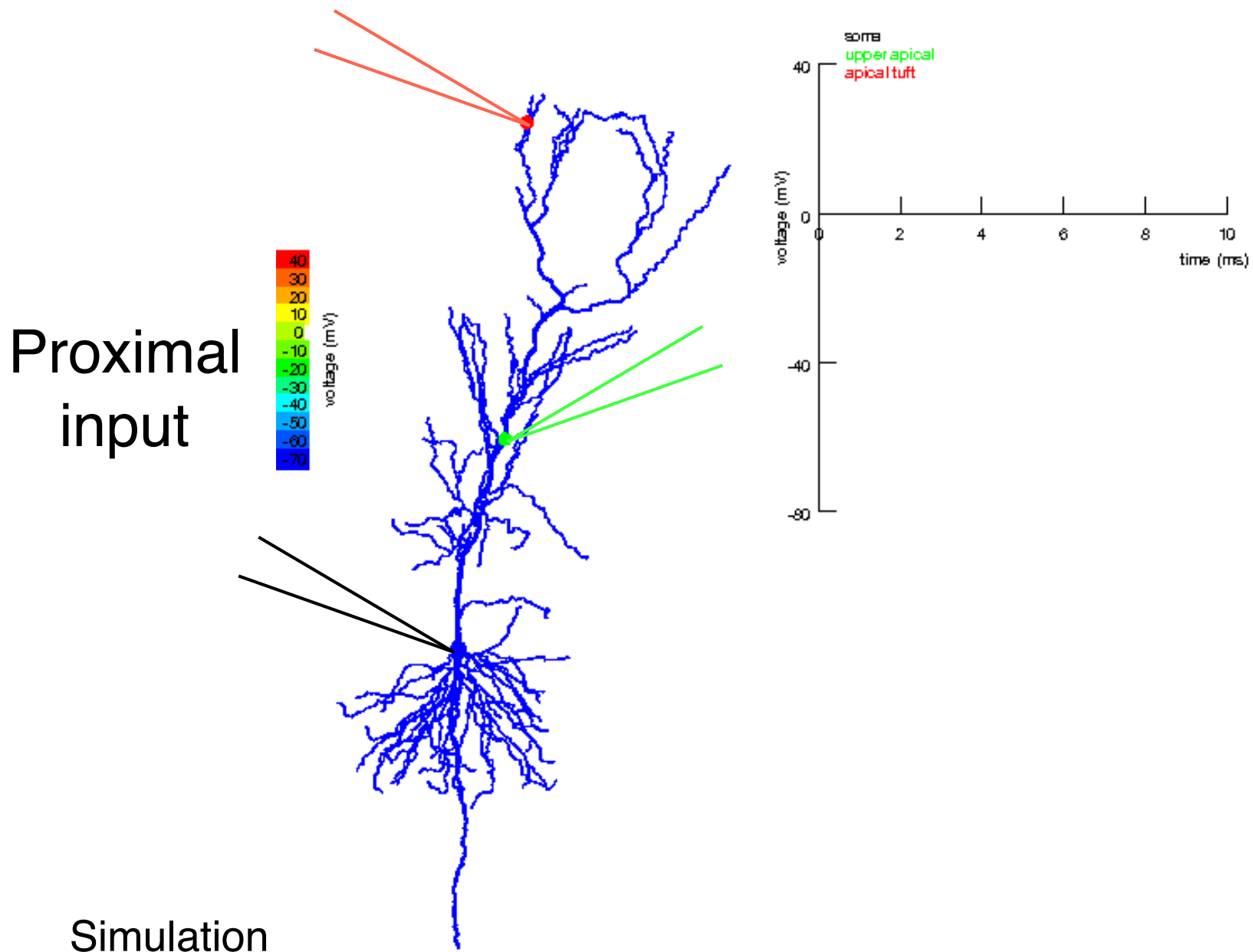
Gating of distal input by proximal input

Distal input



Simulation

Gating of distal input by proximal input

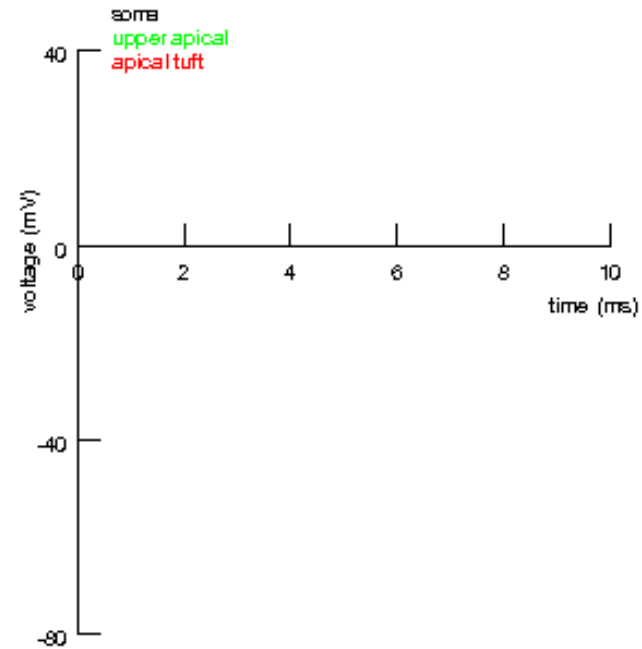
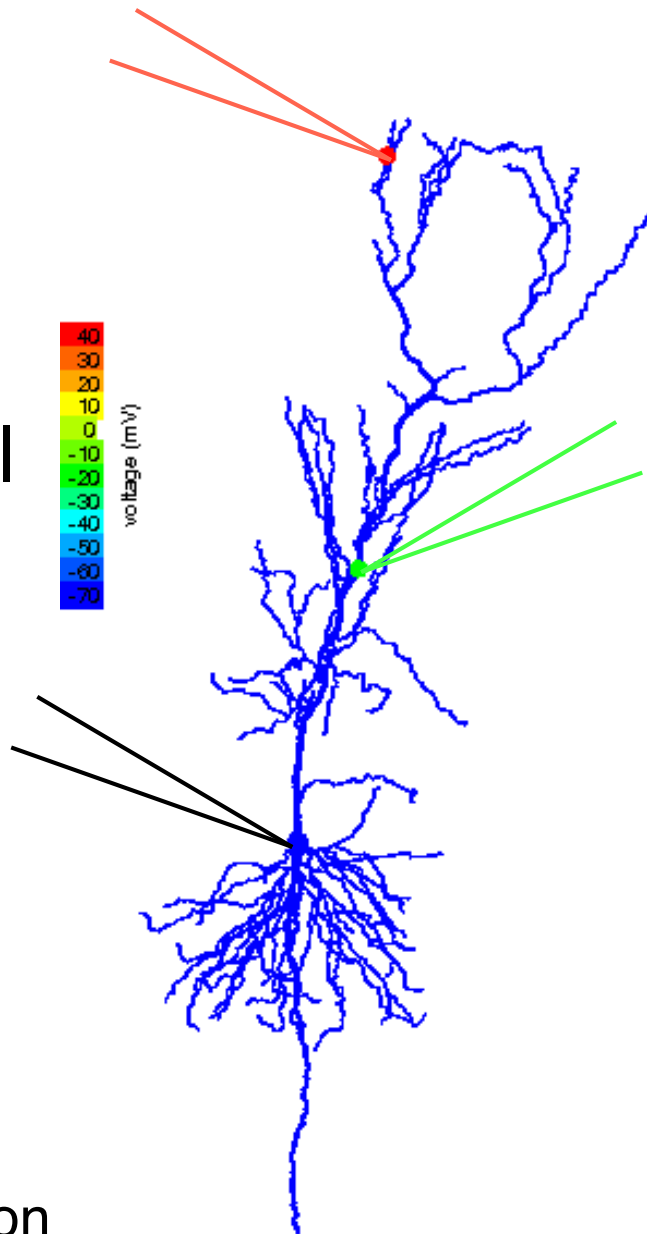


Gating of distal input by proximal input

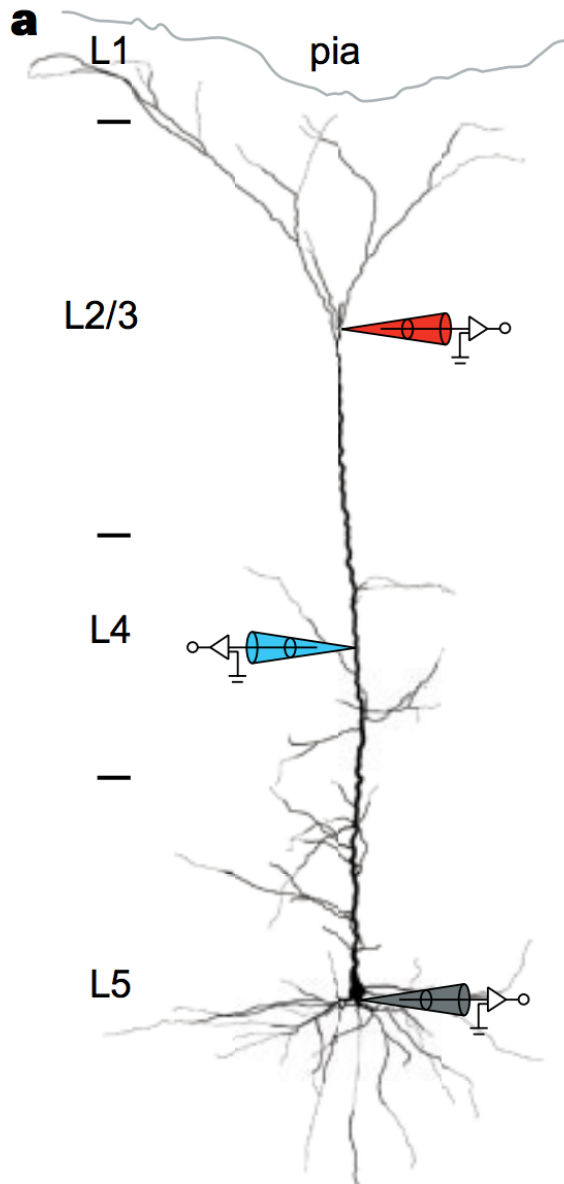
Distal
input

+

Proximal
input

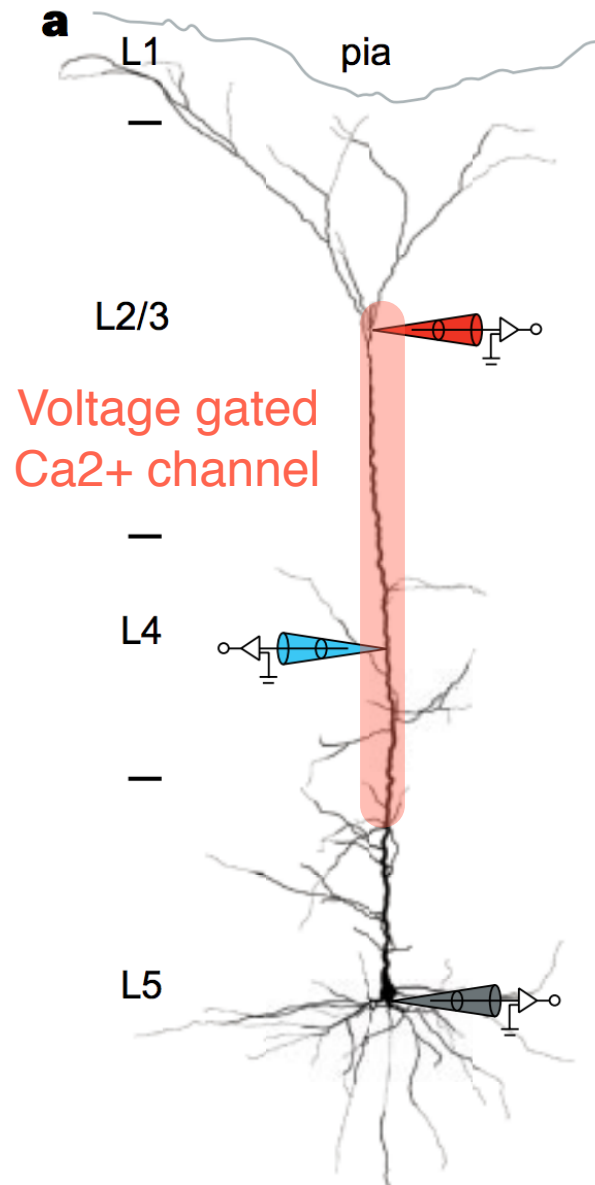


Dendritic Ca^{2+} spike



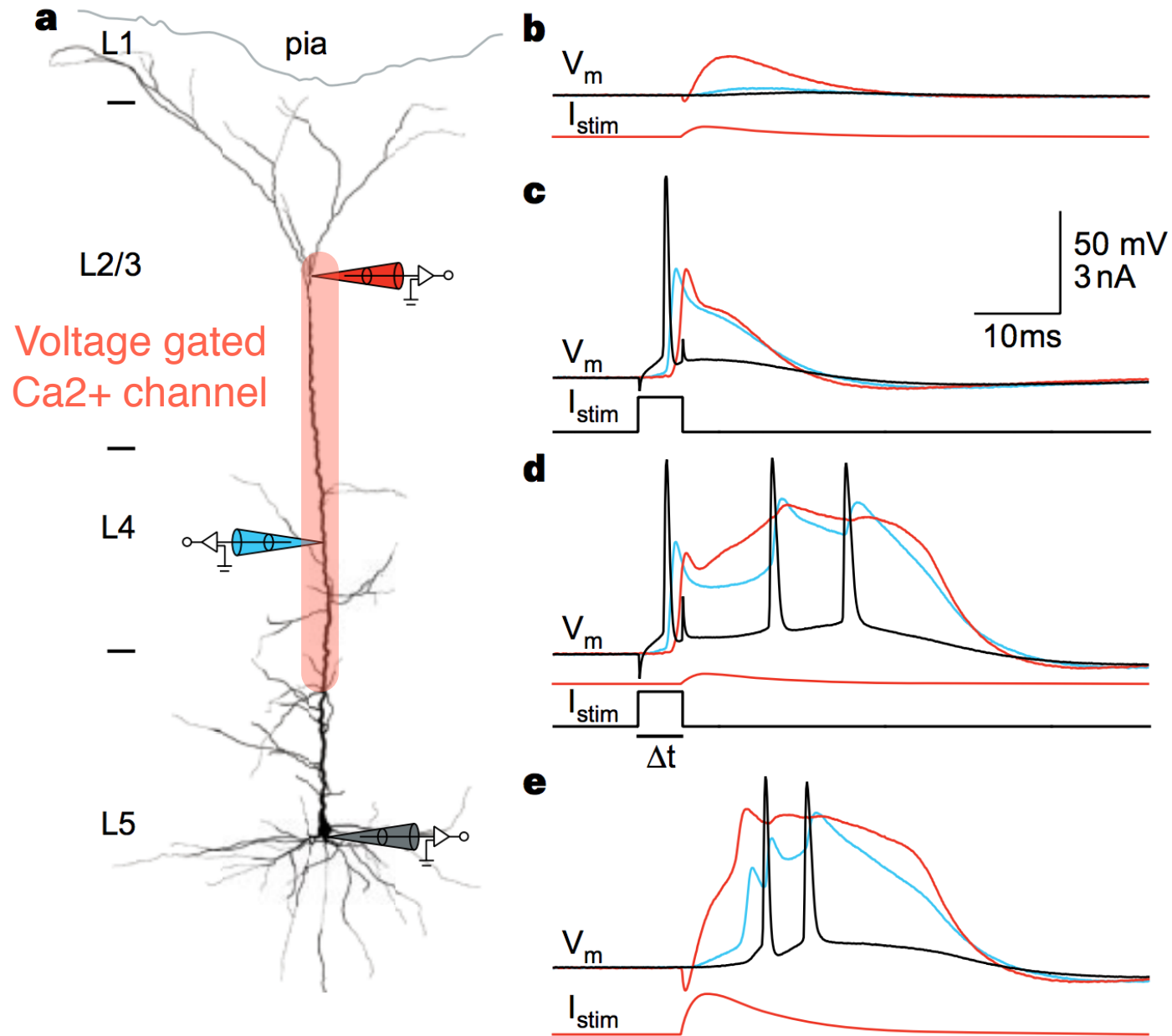
Layer 5 pyramidal neuron

Dendritic Ca^{2+} spike



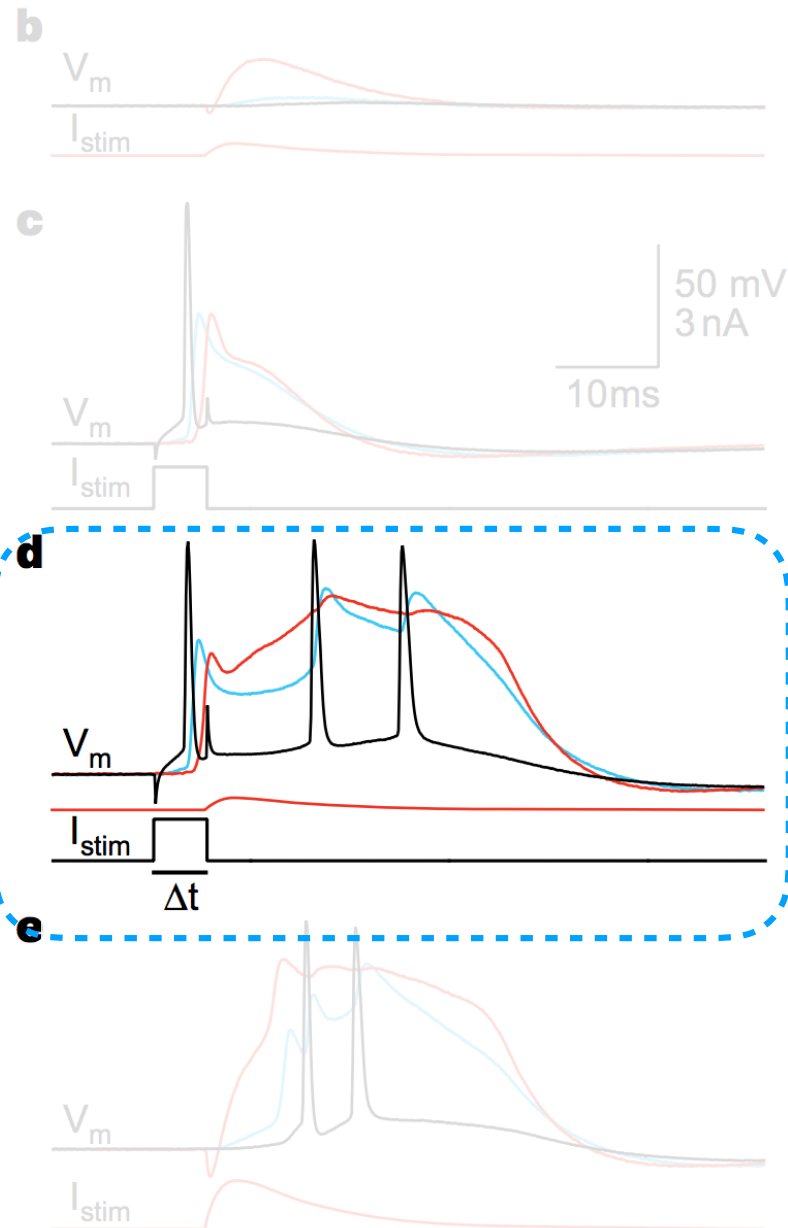
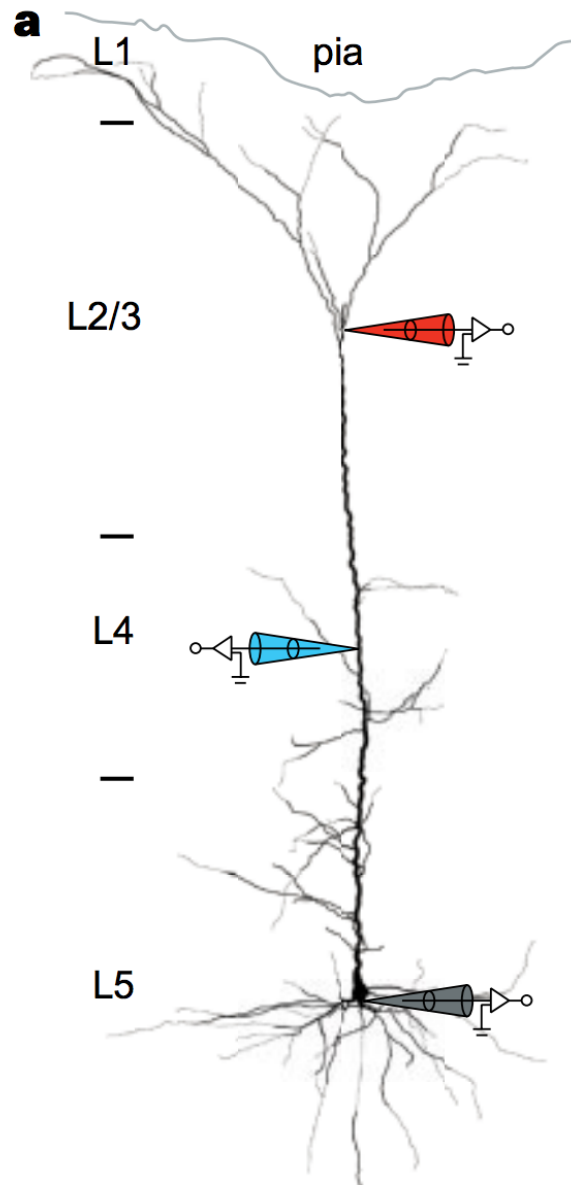
Layer 5 pyramidal neuron

Dendritic Ca^{2+} spike



Layer 5 pyramidal neuron

Dendritic Ca^{2+} spike

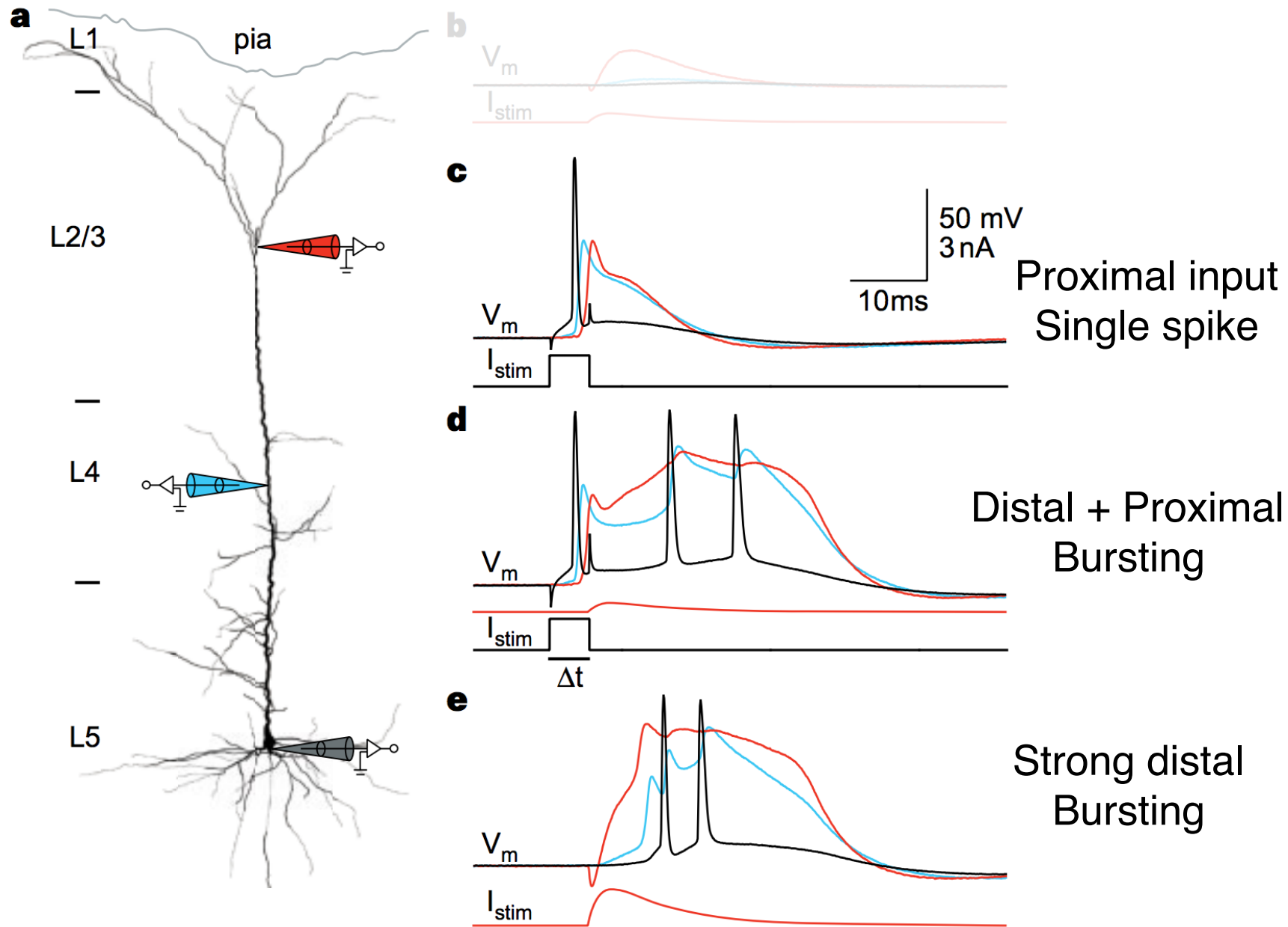


Coincidence
detection

Layer 5 pyramidal neuron

Larkum 1999

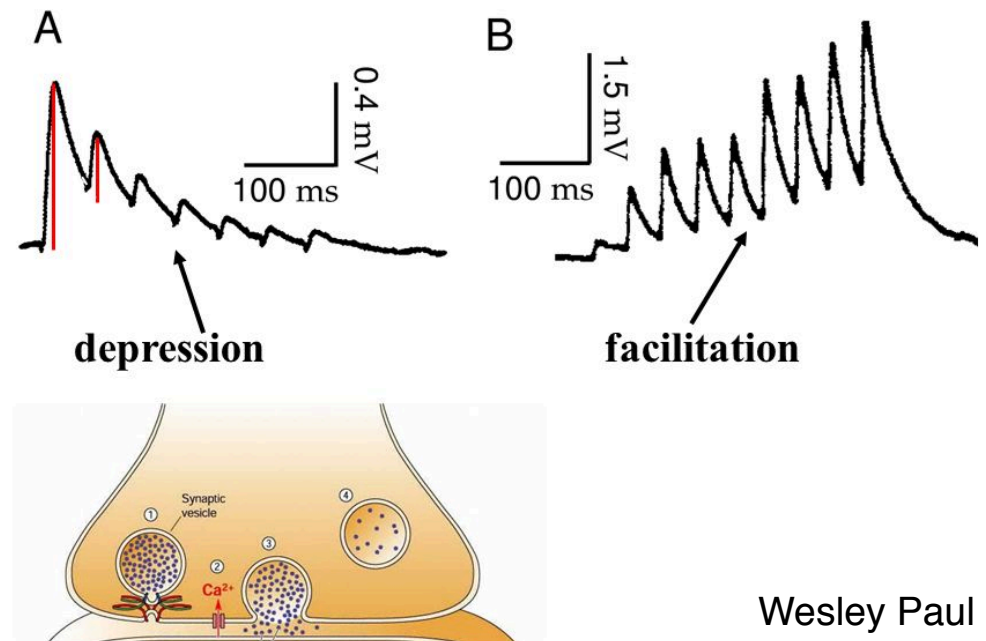
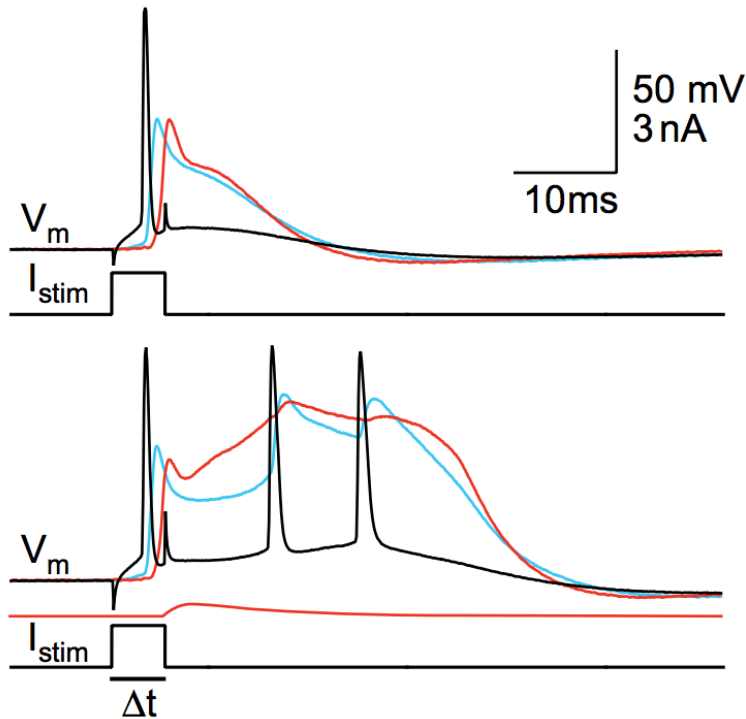
Dendritic Ca^{2+} spike



Layer 5 pyramidal neuron

Single spike and bursting can convey multiplex code

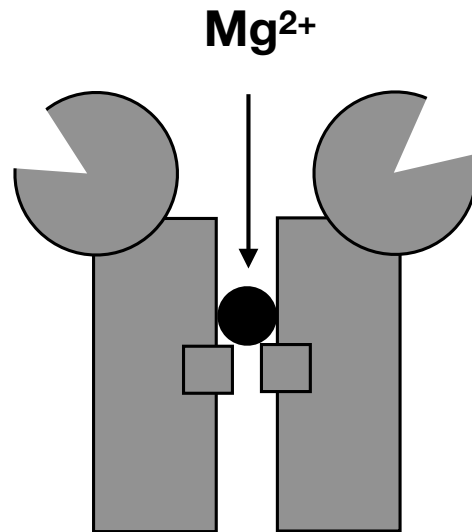
Recruit different set of synapses



Wesley Paul

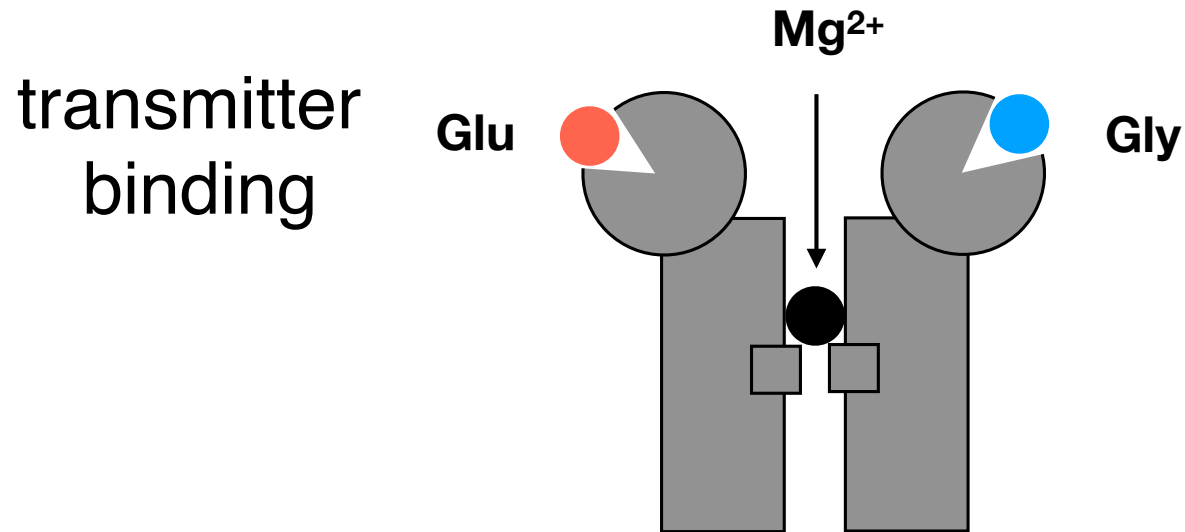
NMDA receptor

NMDA receptor



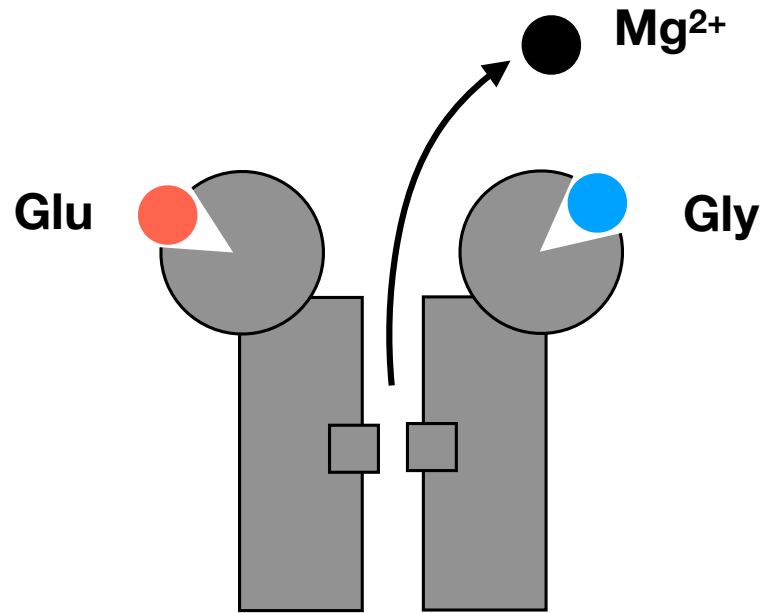
both ligand gated and voltage gated

NMDA receptor



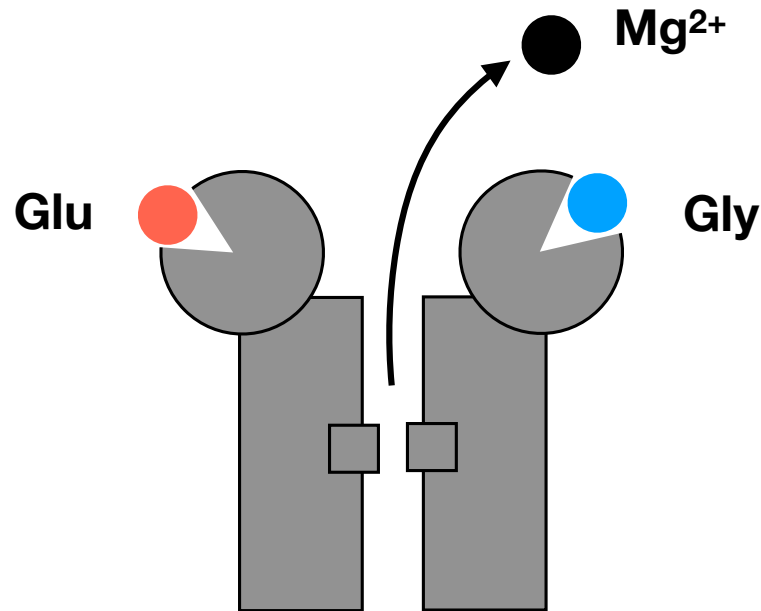
liganded but silent due to Mg²⁺ block

NMDA receptor



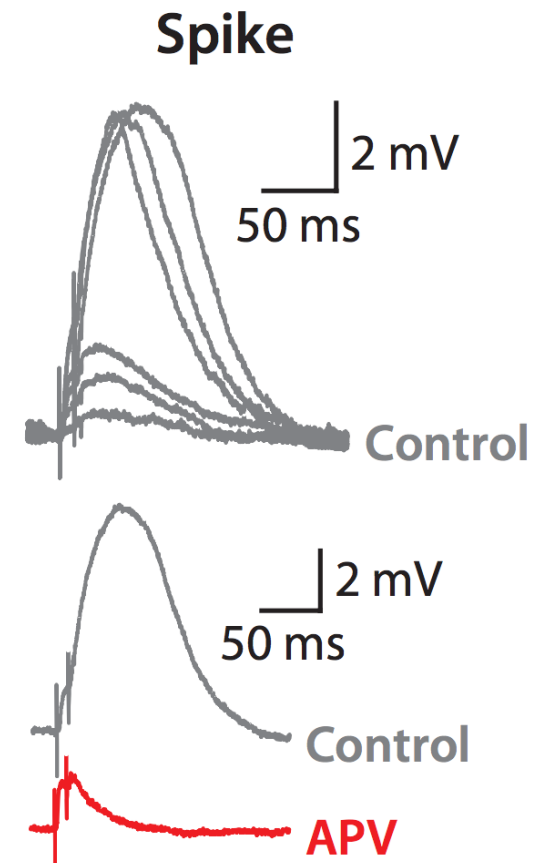
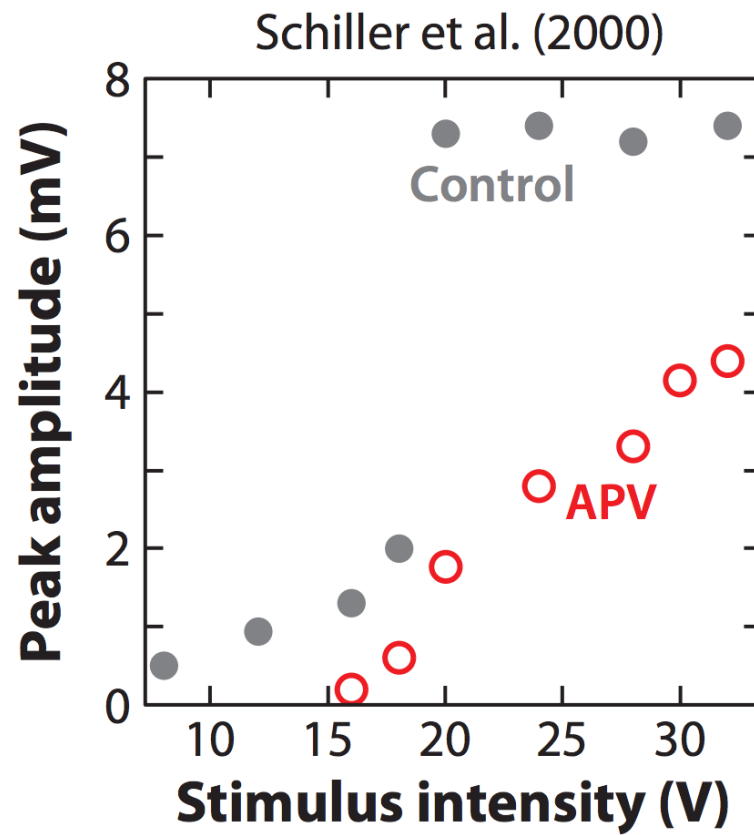
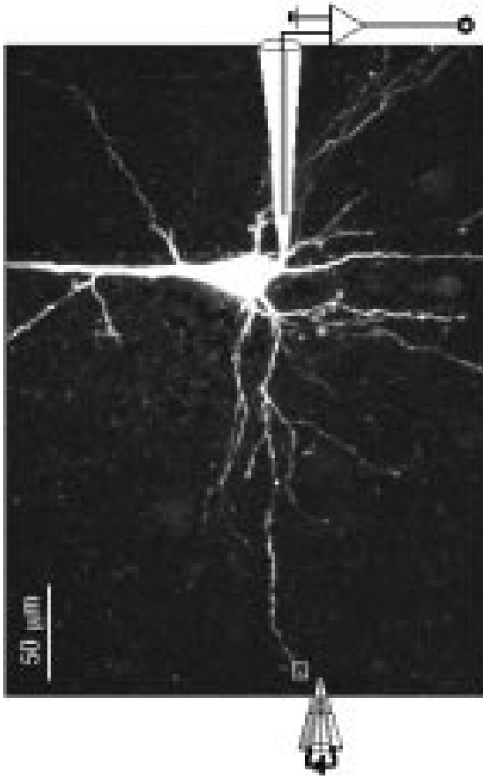
Neurotransmitter binding + depolarization

NMDA receptor

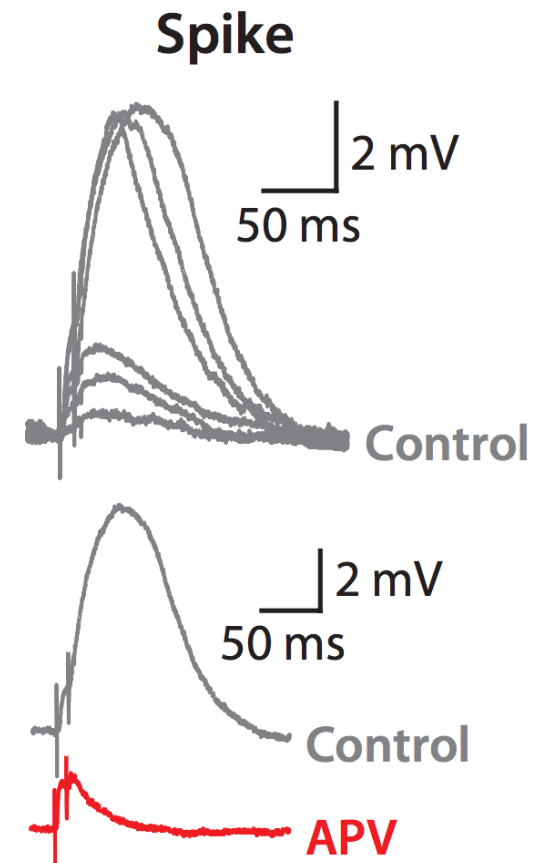
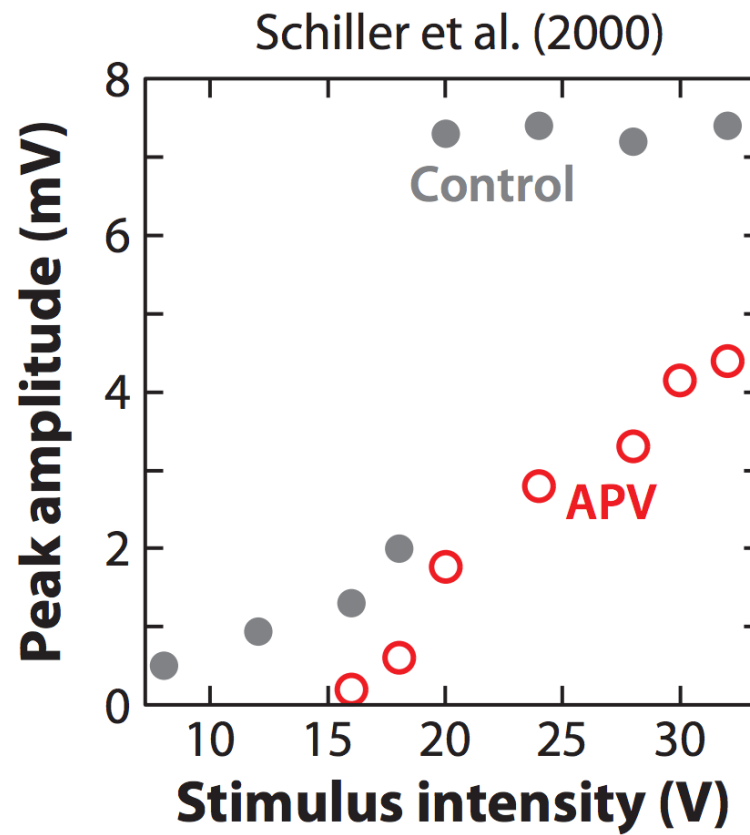
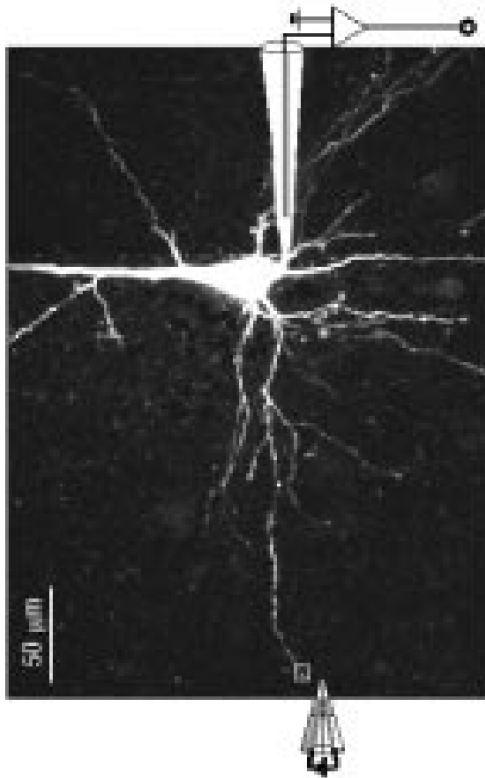


Neurotransmitter binding + depolarization
(itself a coincidence detector)

NMDA spike/plateau potential



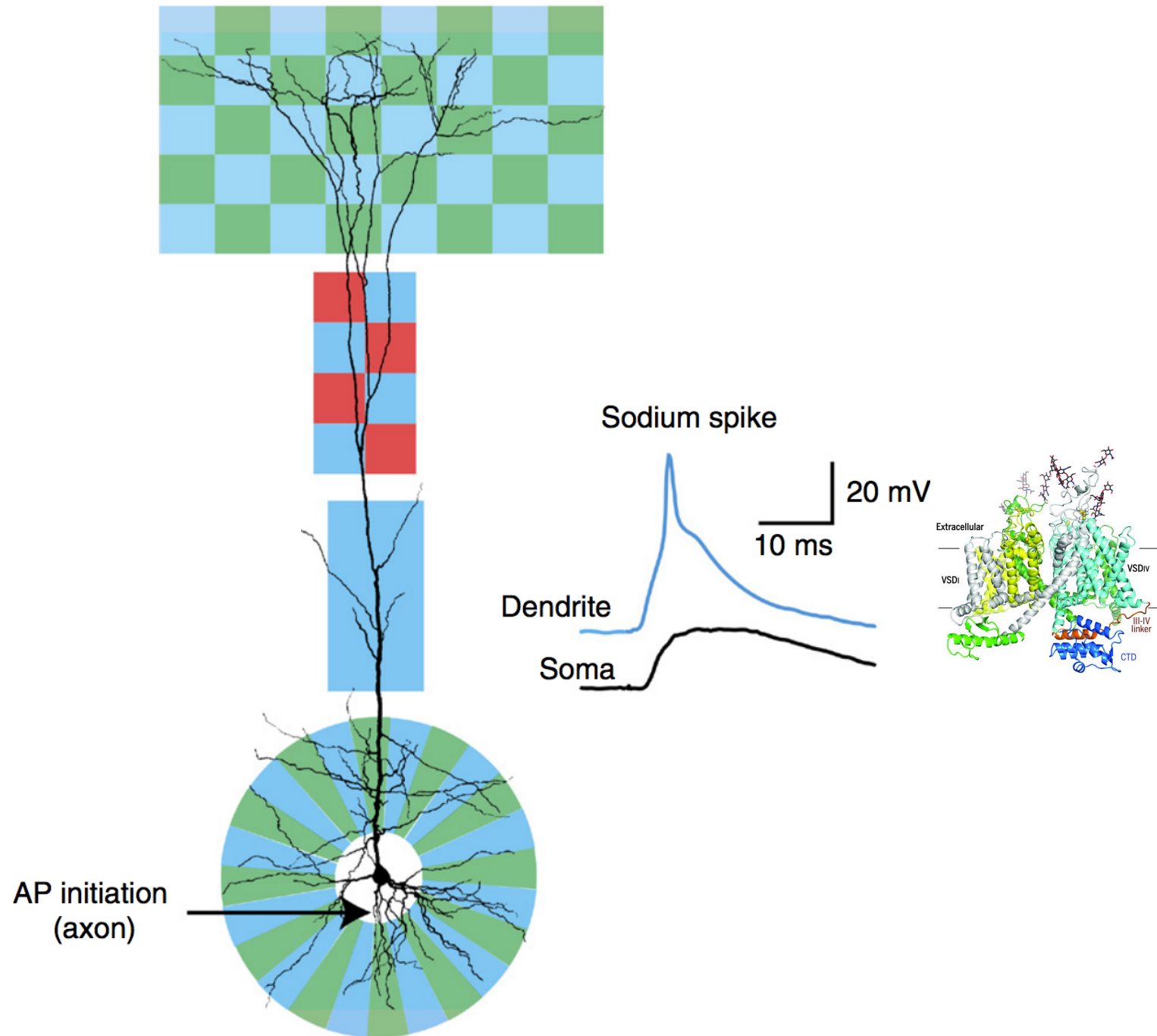
NMDA spike/plateau potential



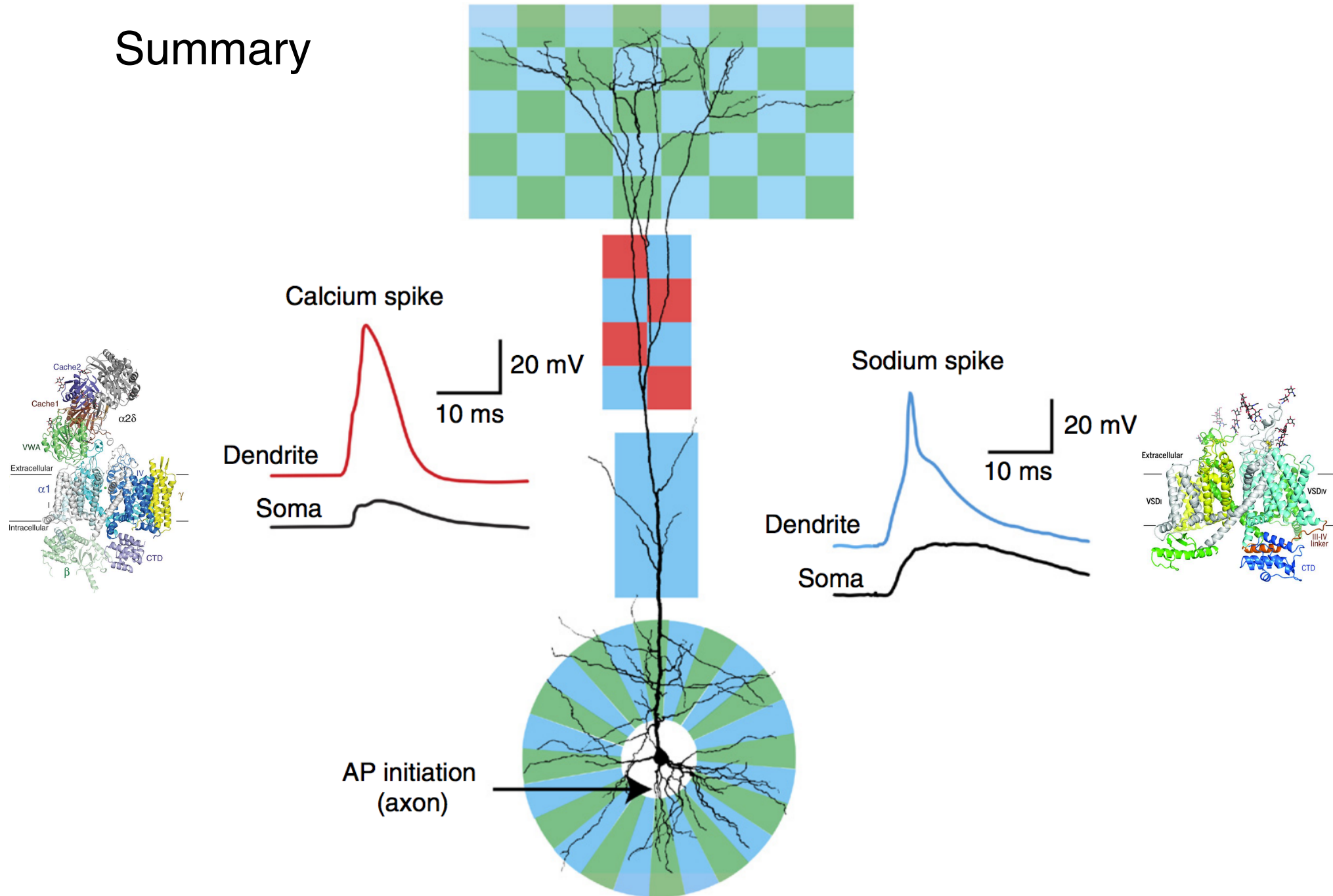
NMDA receptors detect clustered inputs
within the same branch

Schiller, 2000

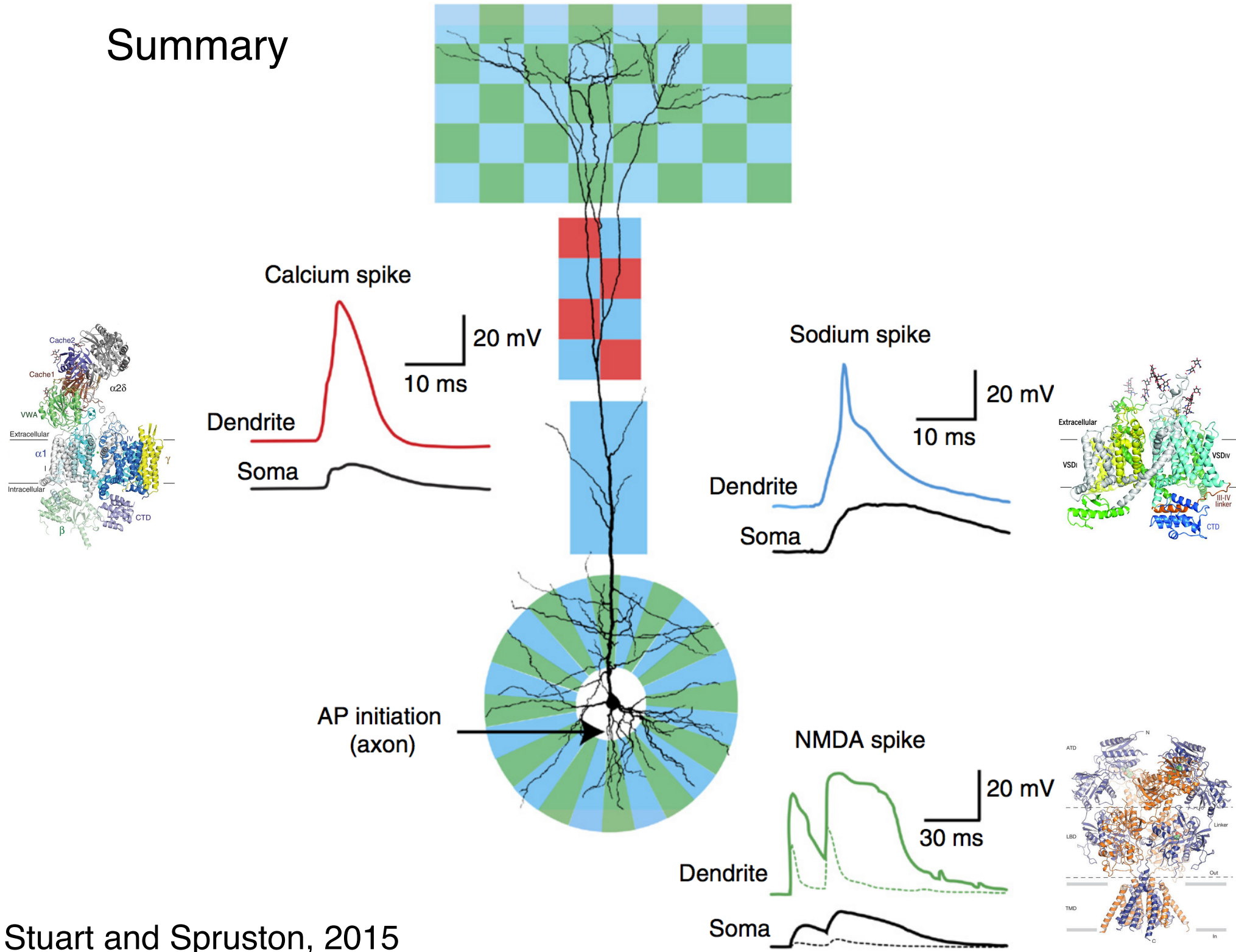
Summary



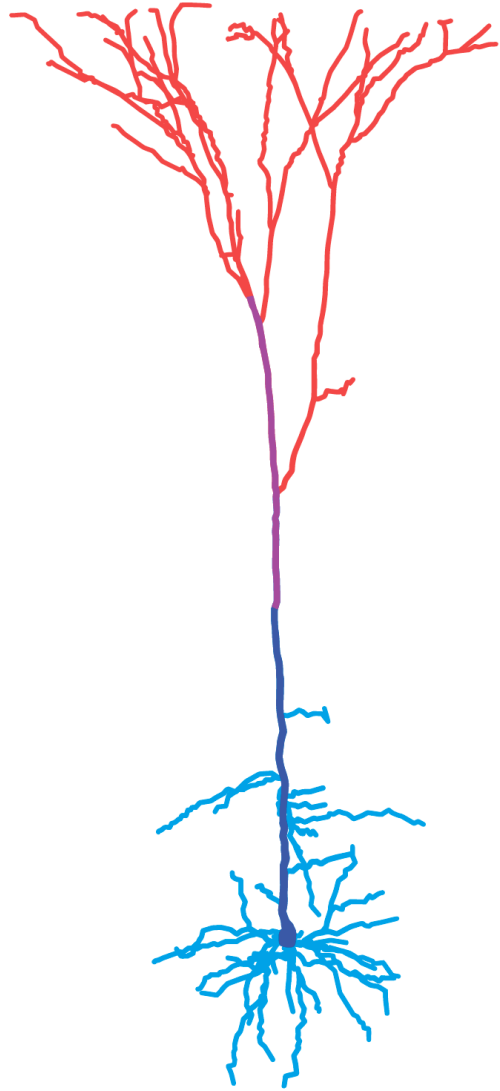
Summary



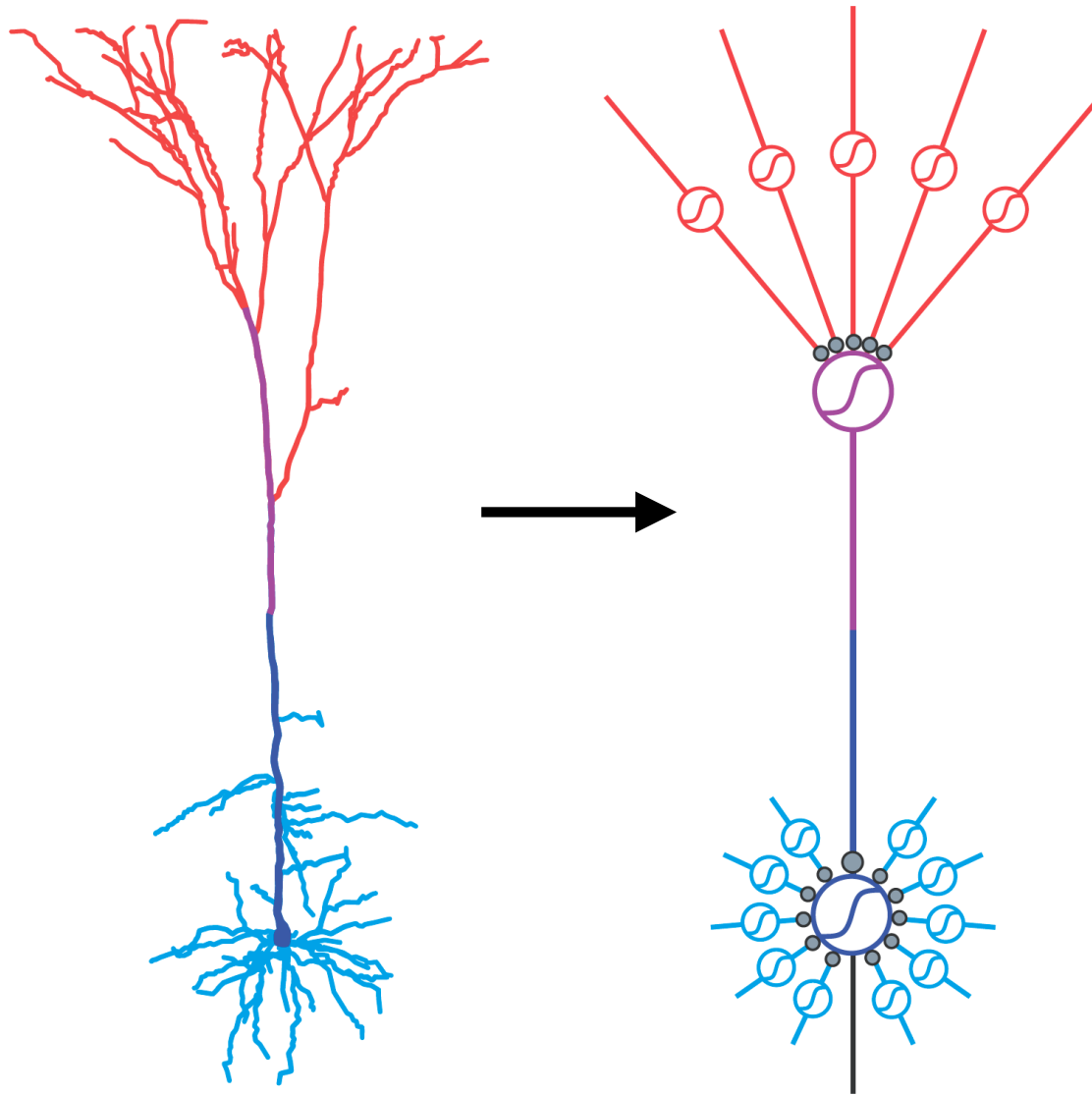
Summary



Emerging picture

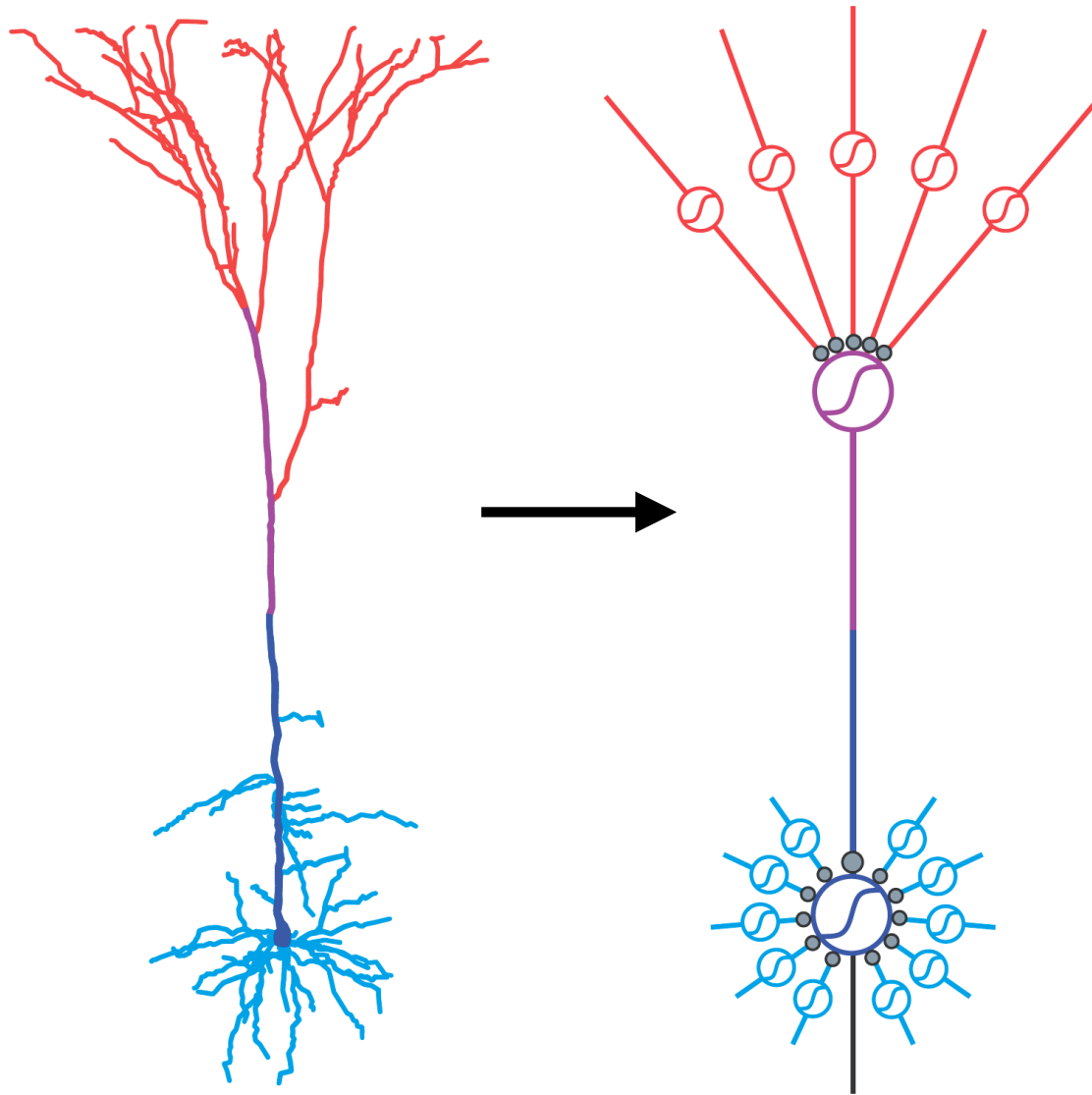


Emerging picture



dendrites as active
computational units

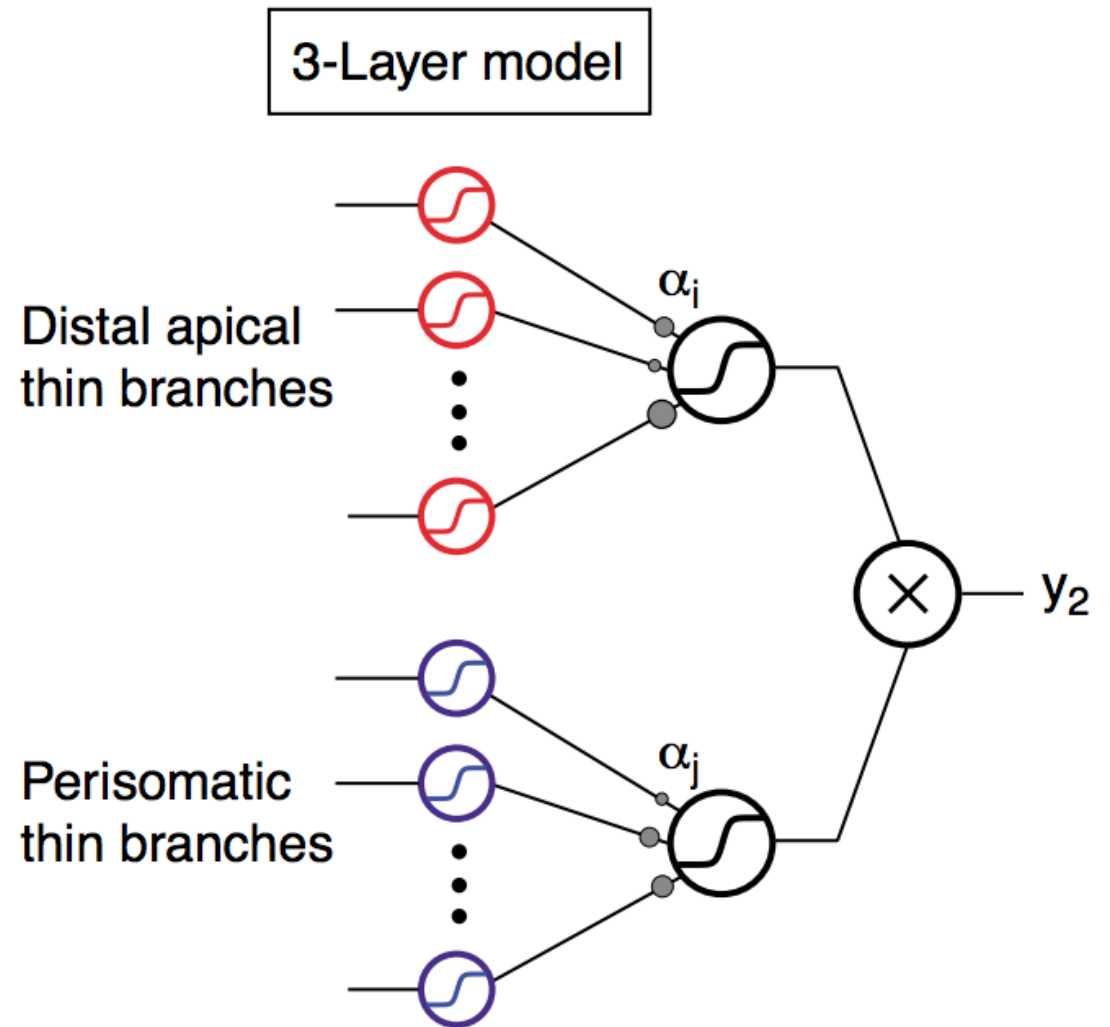
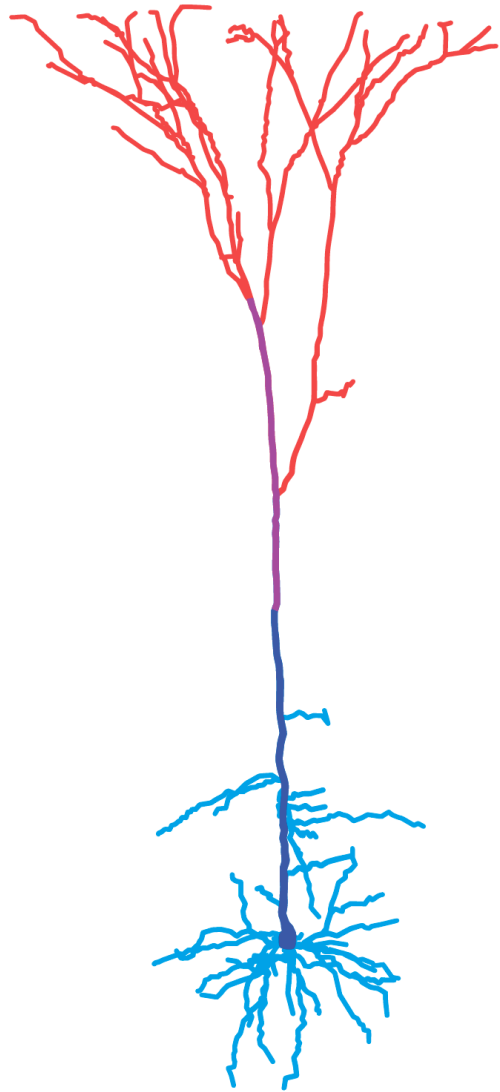
Emerging picture



dendrites as active
computational units

multiple integration
zones

Emerging picture

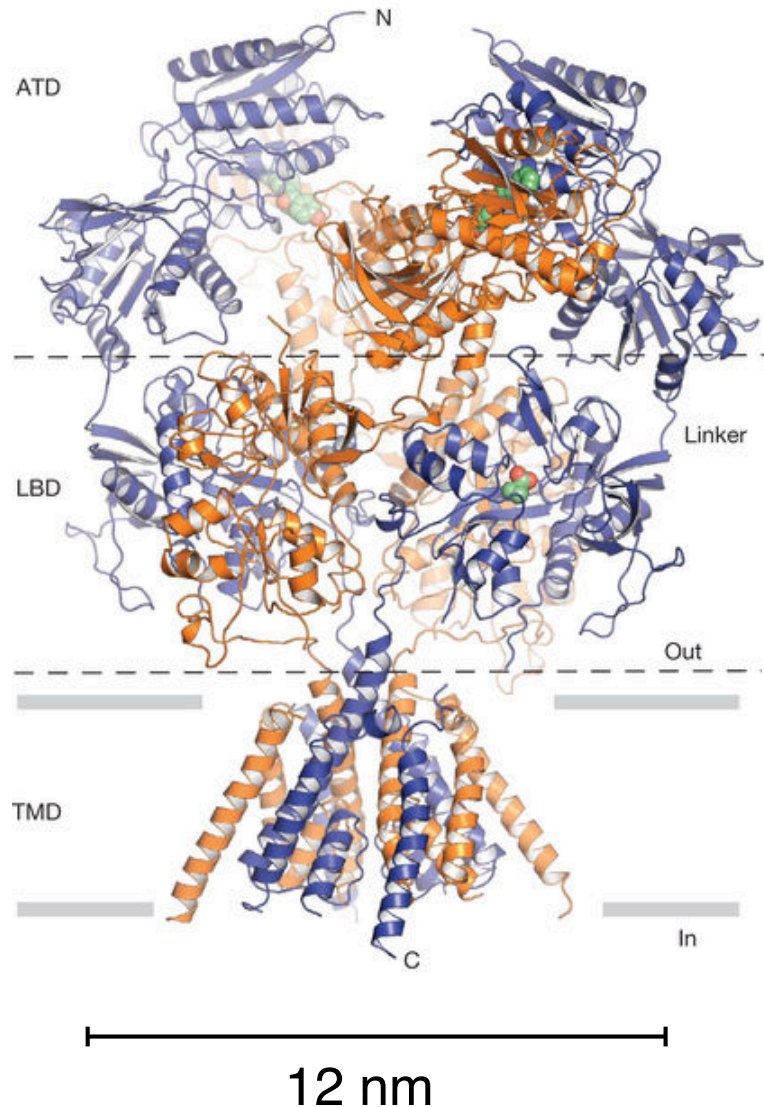


Summary

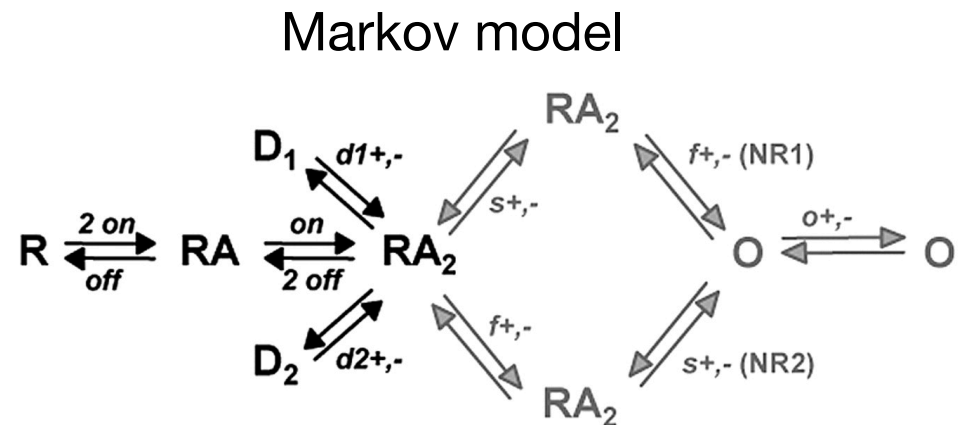
- Ion channels are complex computational elements.

Summary

- Ion channels are complex computational elements.



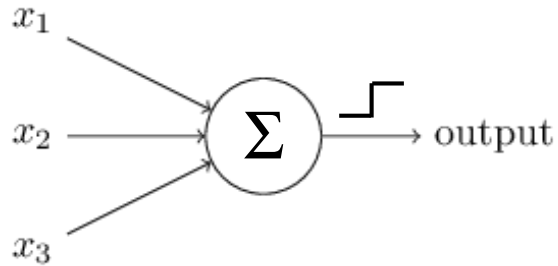
Multiple gating mechanism with complex dynamics.



Summary

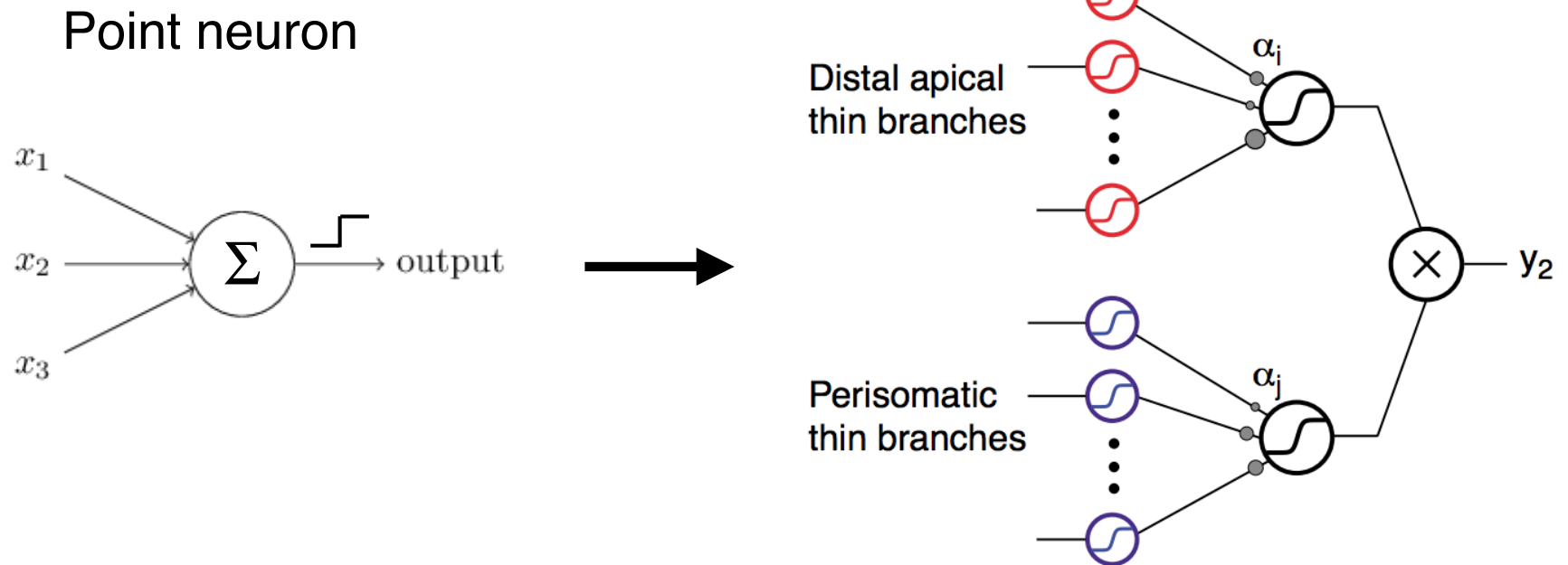
- Point neuron model does not fully capture neuronal function.

Point neuron



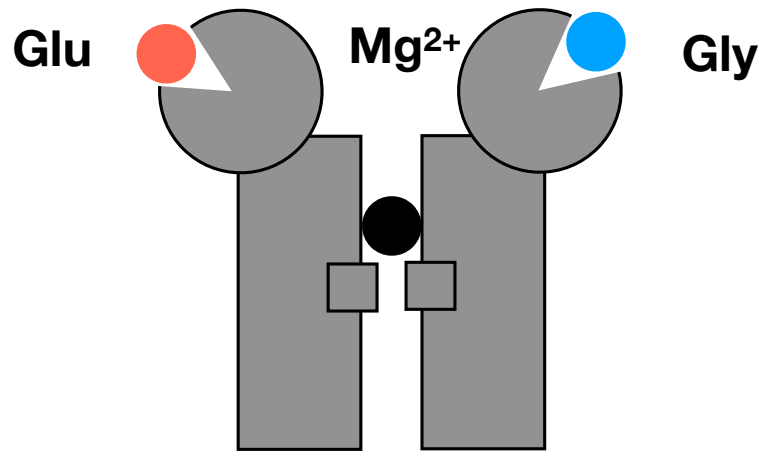
Summary

- Point neuron model does not fully capture neuronal function.
- Dendritic spikes increase the computational power of a single neuron .



Summary

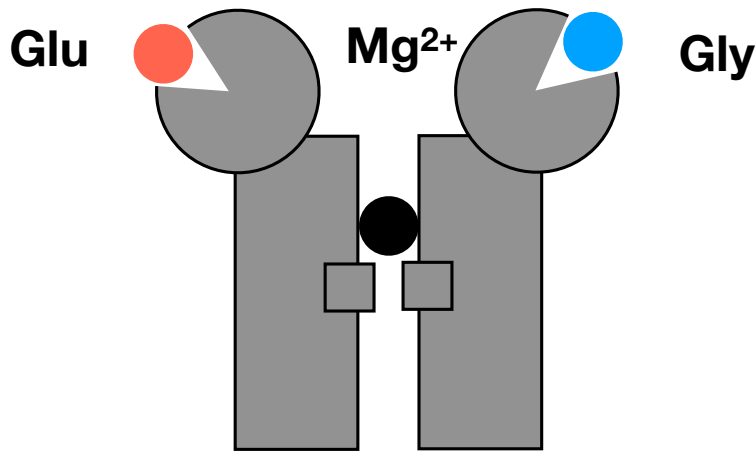
- NMDA spike is unique due to the double-gated mechanism of NMDA receptors.



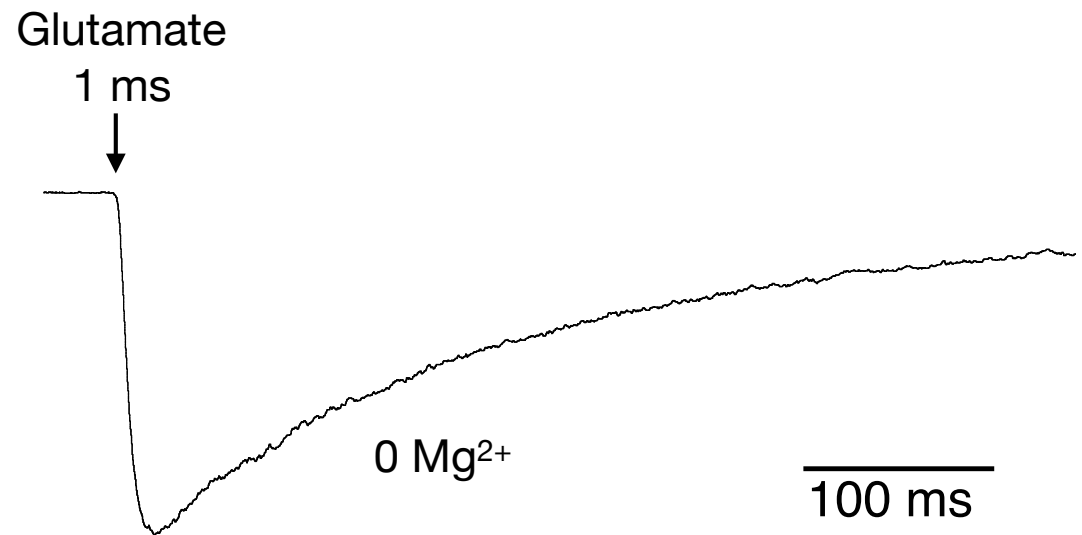
Agonist-bound
but blocked state

Summary

- NMDA spike is unique due to the double-gated mechanism of NMDA receptors.

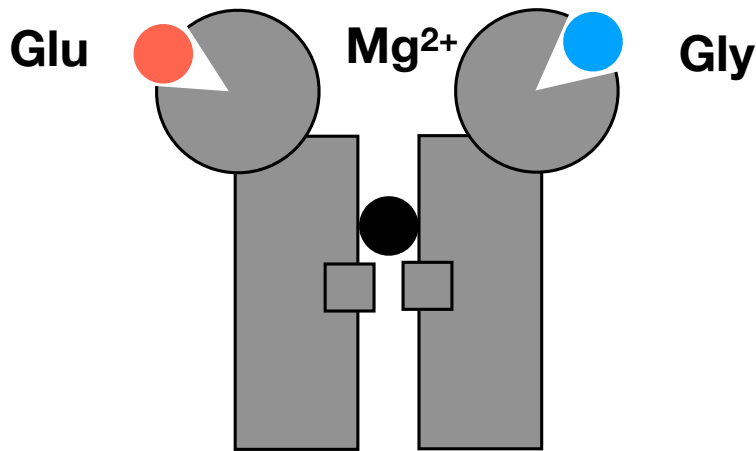


Agonist-bound
but blocked state

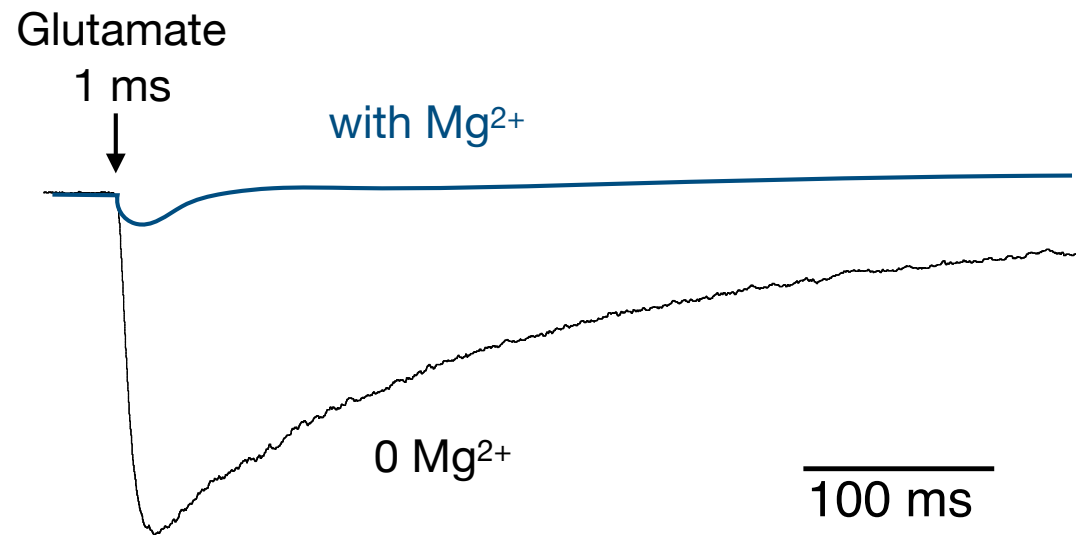


Summary

- NMDA spike is unique due to the double-gated mechanism of NMDA receptors.

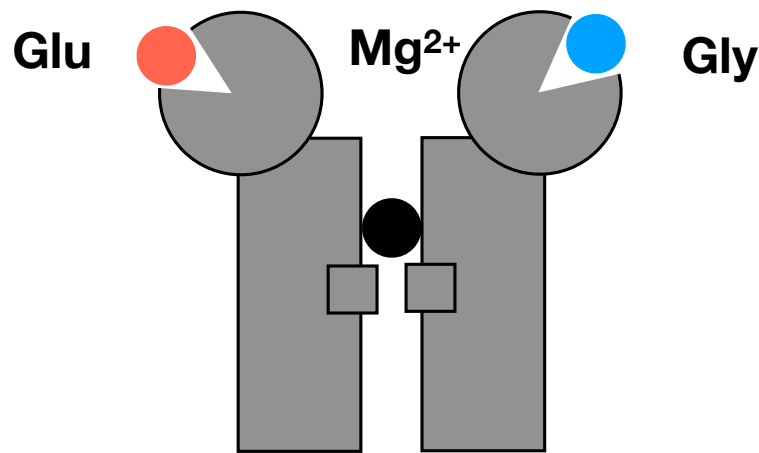


Agonist-bound
but blocked state

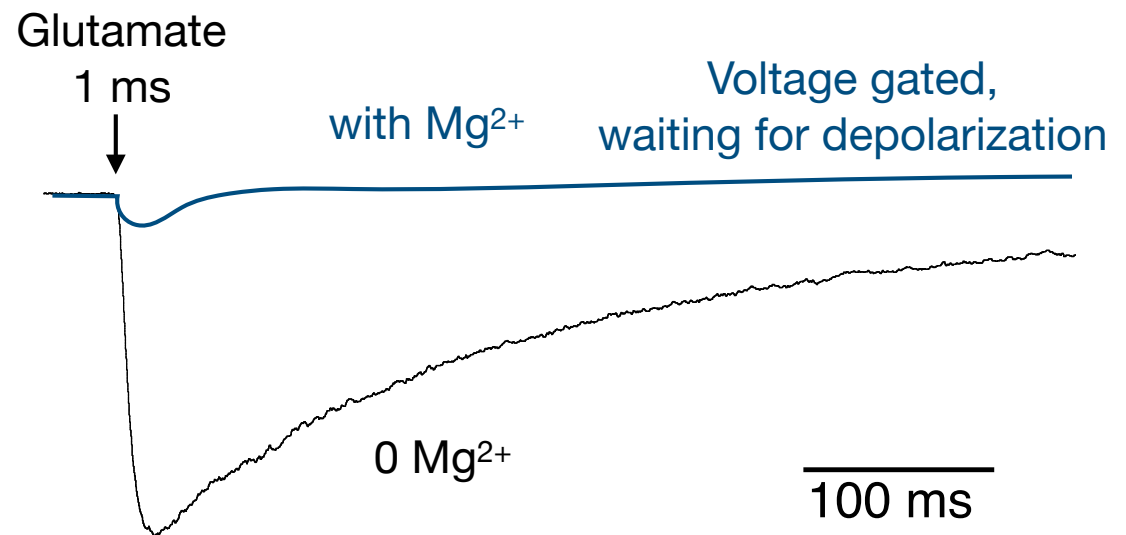


Summary

- NMDA spike is unique due to the double-gated mechanism of NMDA receptors.

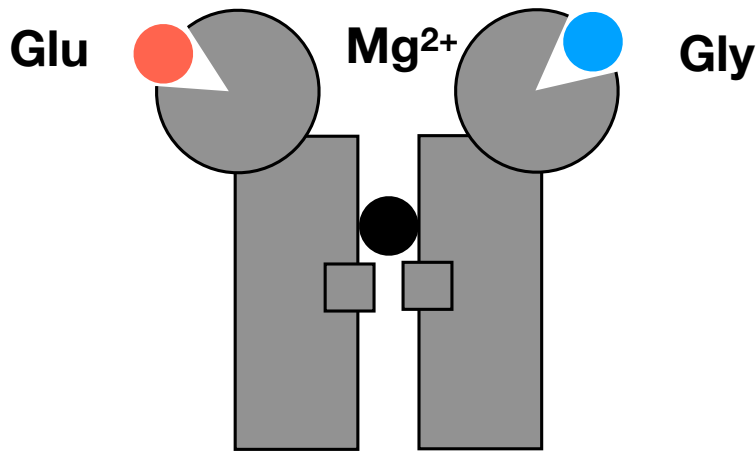


Agonist-bound
but blocked state



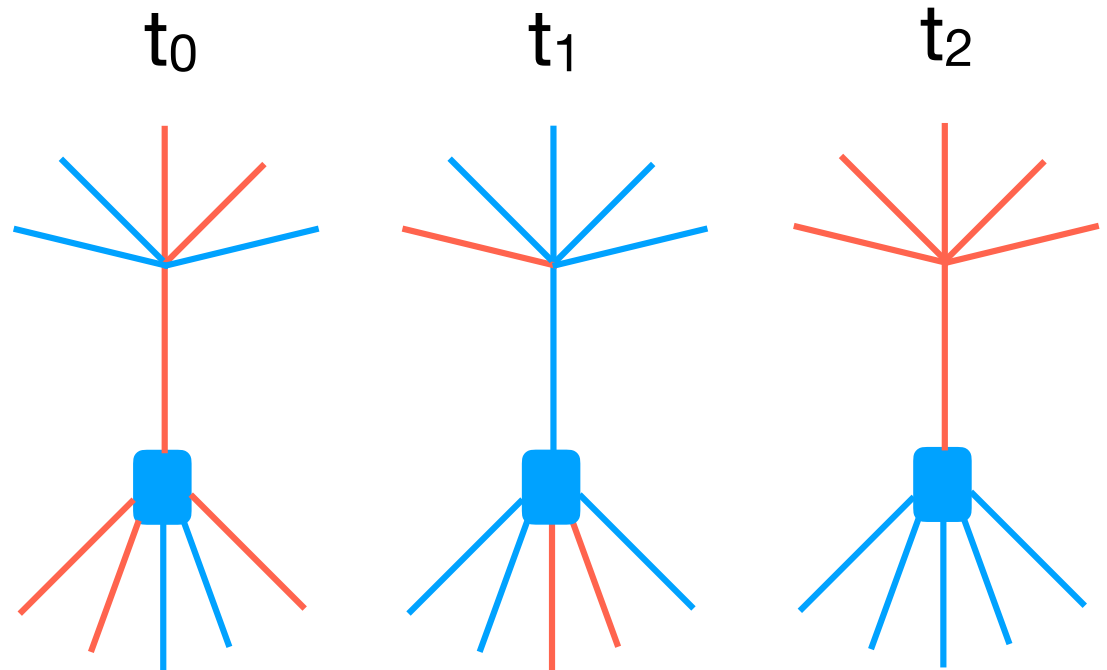
Summary

- NMDA spike is unique due to the double-gated mechanism of NMDA receptors.



Agonist-bound
but blocked state

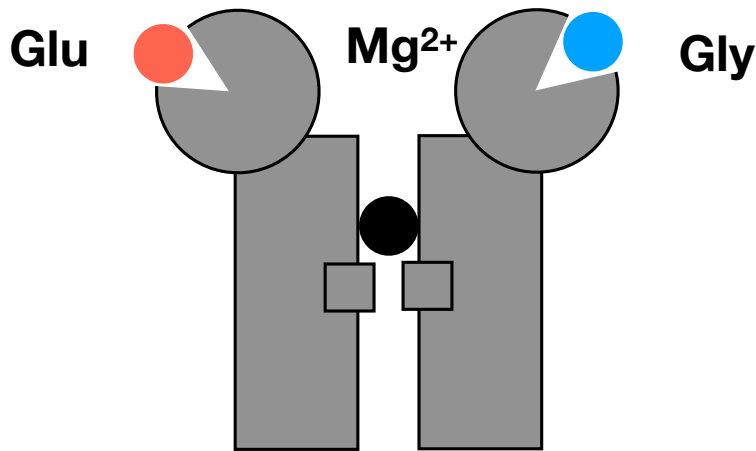
Glutamate release at different branches



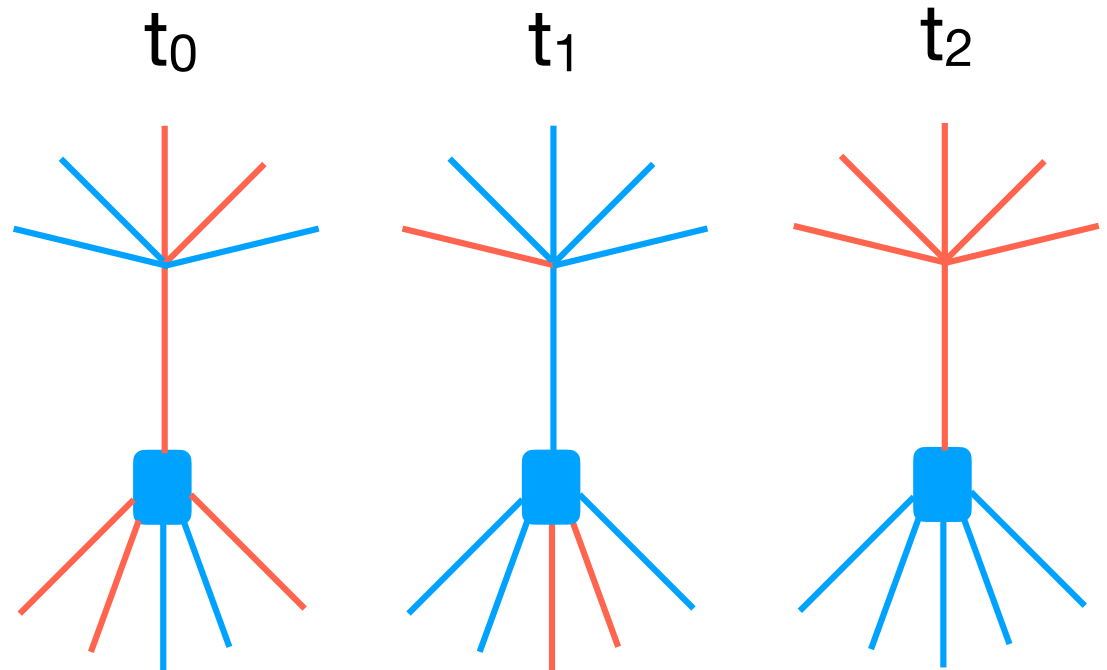
Summary

- NMDA spike is unique due to the double-gated mechanism of NMDA receptors.

Enable active dendrites for
100s of milliseconds



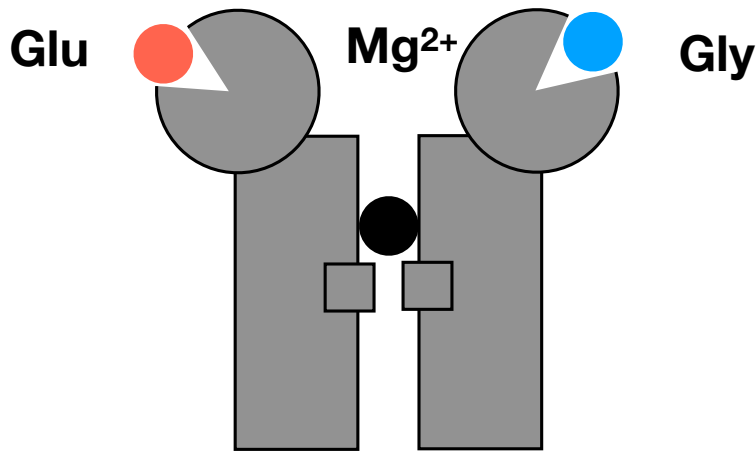
Agonist-bound
but blocked state



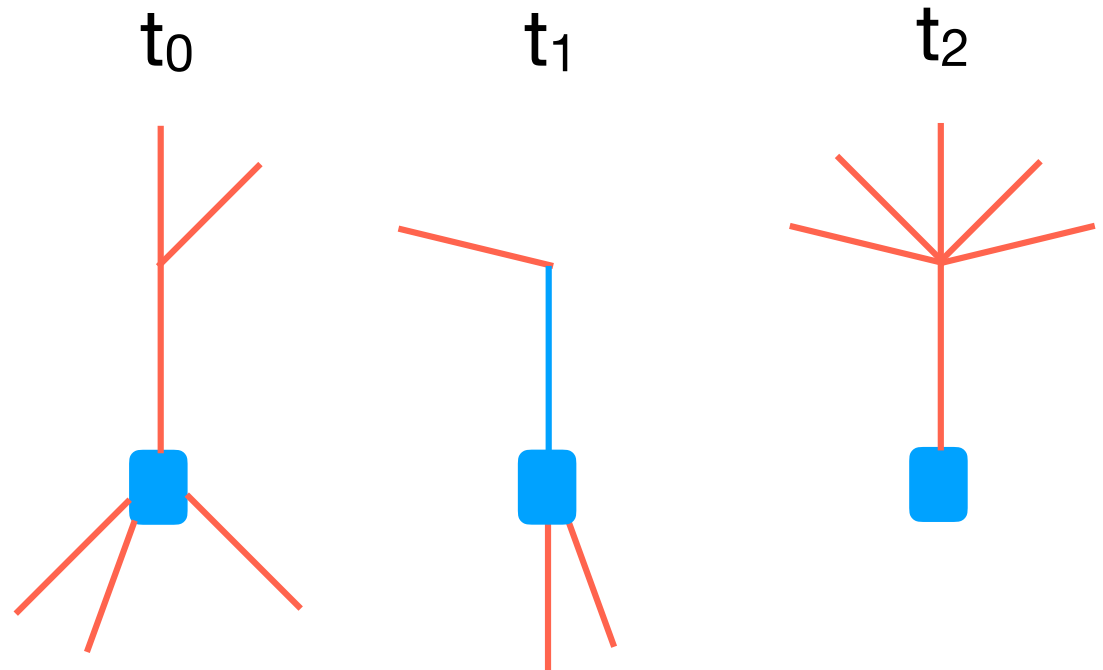
Summary

- NMDA spike is unique due to the double-gated mechanism of NMDA receptors.

Enable active dendrites for
100s of milliseconds



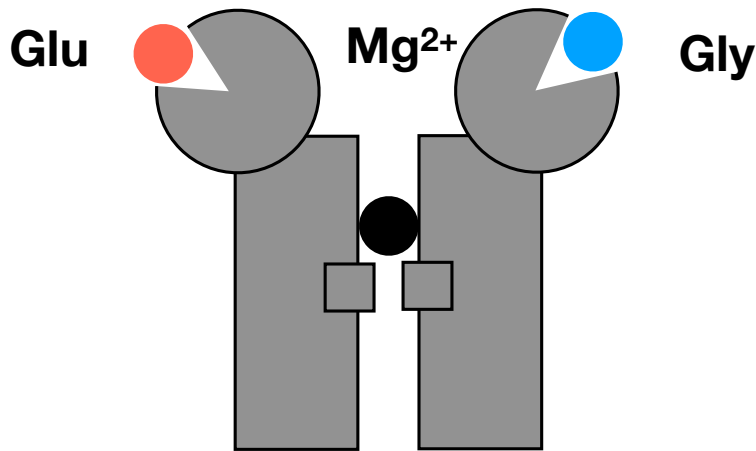
Agonist-bound
but blocked state



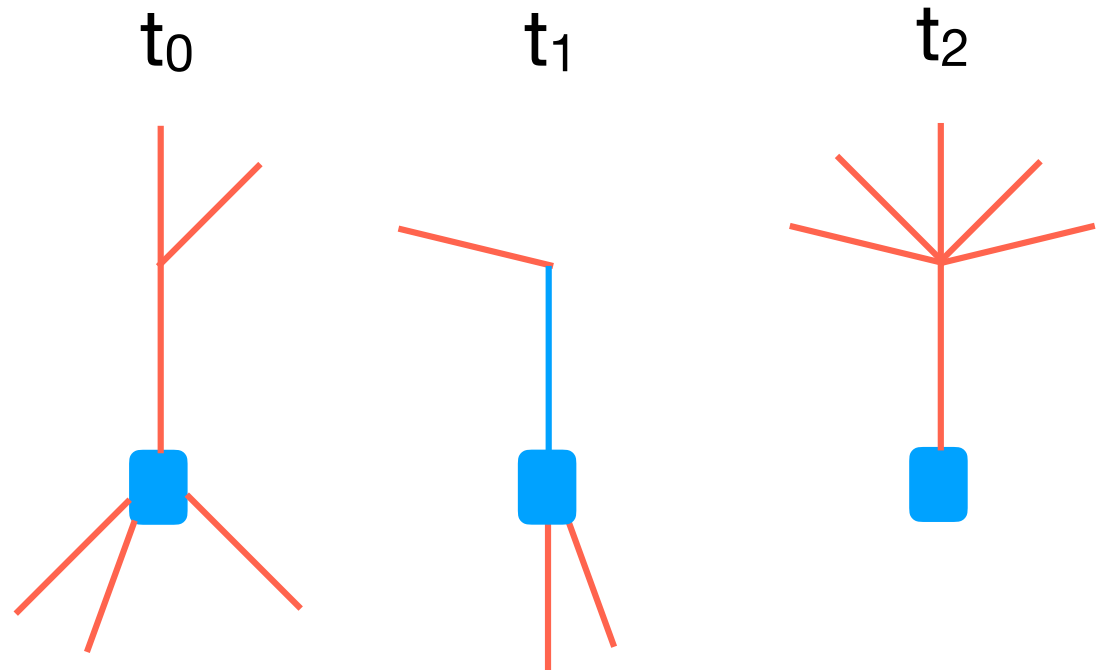
Summary

- NMDA spike is unique due to the double-gated mechanism of NMDA receptors.

Enable active dendrites for
100s of milliseconds



Agonist-bound
but blocked state



Online re-configuration of circuits,
with **minimal energy cost** (ligand binding
with no current flow).

Acknowledgments



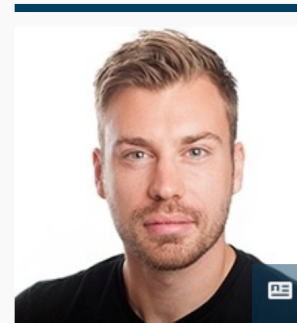
Nelson Spruston



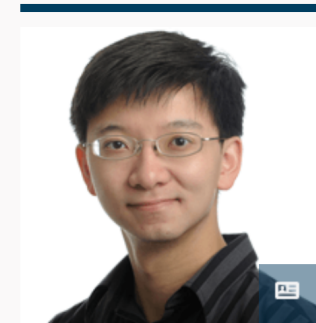
POSTDOCTORAL ASSOCIATE
Xinyu Zhao



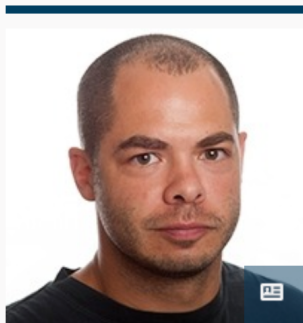
RESEARCH SCIENTIST
Erik Bloss



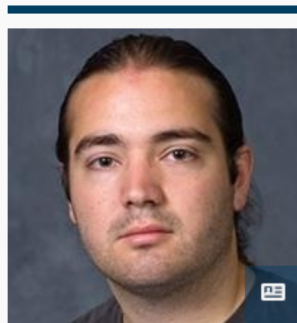
RESEARCH SCIENTIST
Mark Cembrowski



RESEARCH SCIENTIST
Ching-Lung Hsu



RESEARCH SCIENTIST
David Hunt



POSTDOCTORAL ASSOCIATE
Boaz Mohar



TEAM LEAD, LAB ADMINISTRATION
Christine Morkunas



POSTDOCTORAL ASSOCIATE
Johan Winnubst

Thank you!

Q&A

