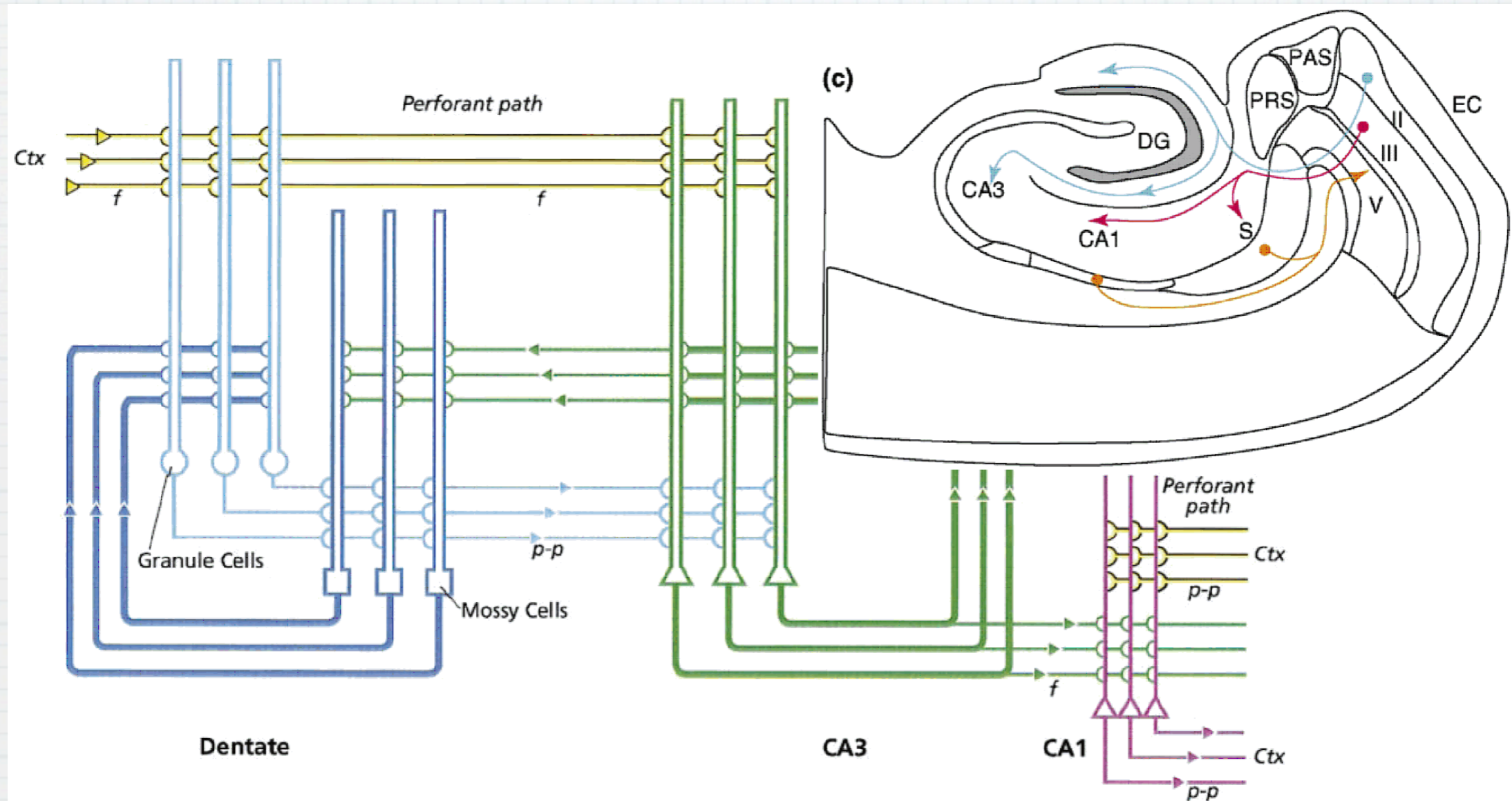


# BioE332 Lecture 2

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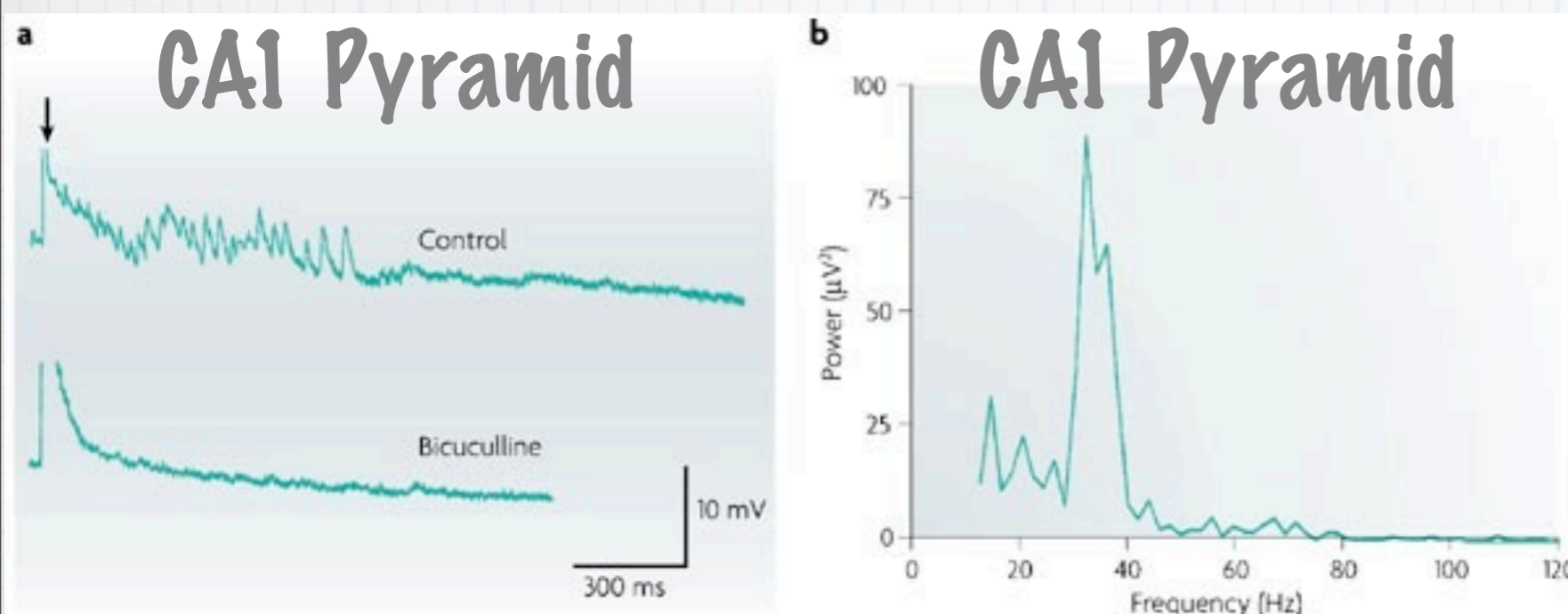
Kwabena Boahen

# The hippocampal circuit

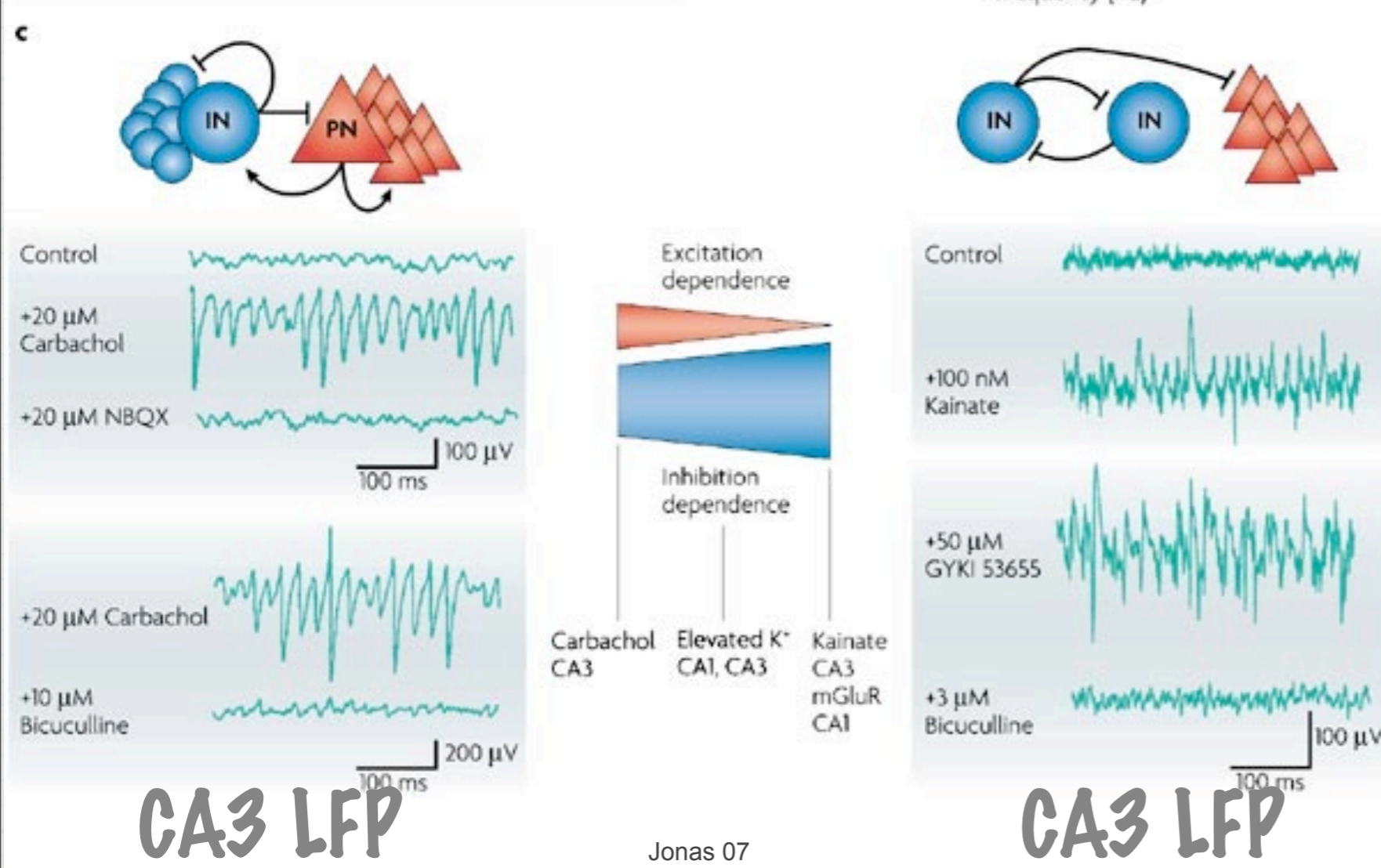


Trisynaptic circuit through dentate gyrus, CA3, and CA1 originates and terminates in entorhinal cortex (insert, rat brain). p-p, point-to-point; f, fanning; S, subiculum; PAS/PRS, pre/parasubiculum [Lisman99, Moser06].

# Gamma oscillations in vitro



a. Blocking GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors eliminates mGluR-agonist induced oscillations.  
 b. Oscillations occur at 30-40Hz.



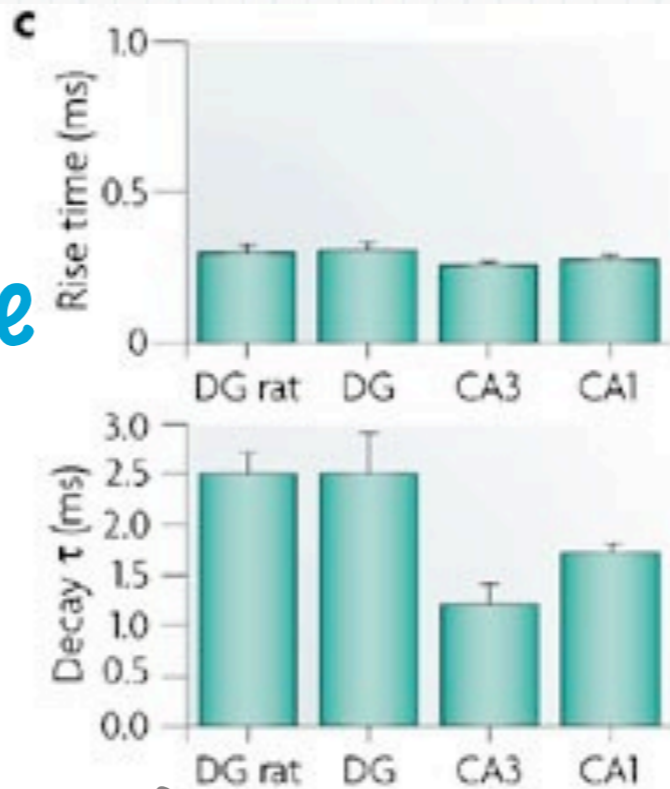
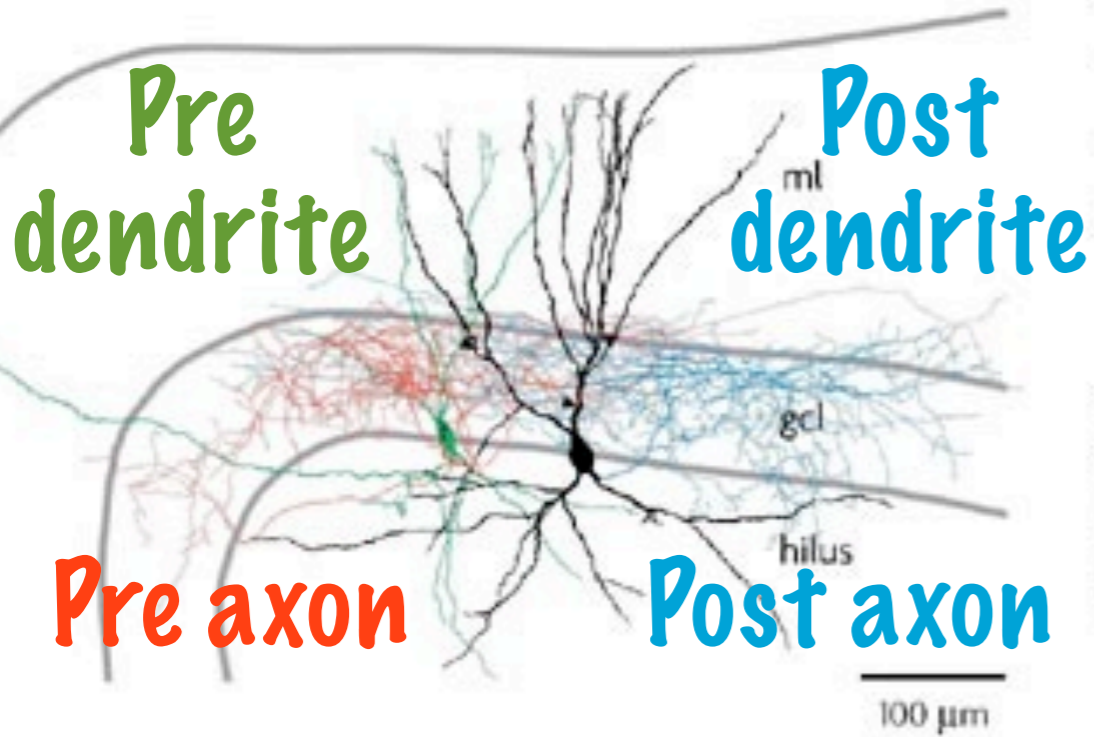
c. Left: Blocking AMPA or GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors eliminates mAChR-agonist induced oscillations. Right: Blocking GABA<sub>A</sub> receptors eliminates kainate-induced oscillations but blocking AMPA receptors does not.

# Models of Gamma Synchrony

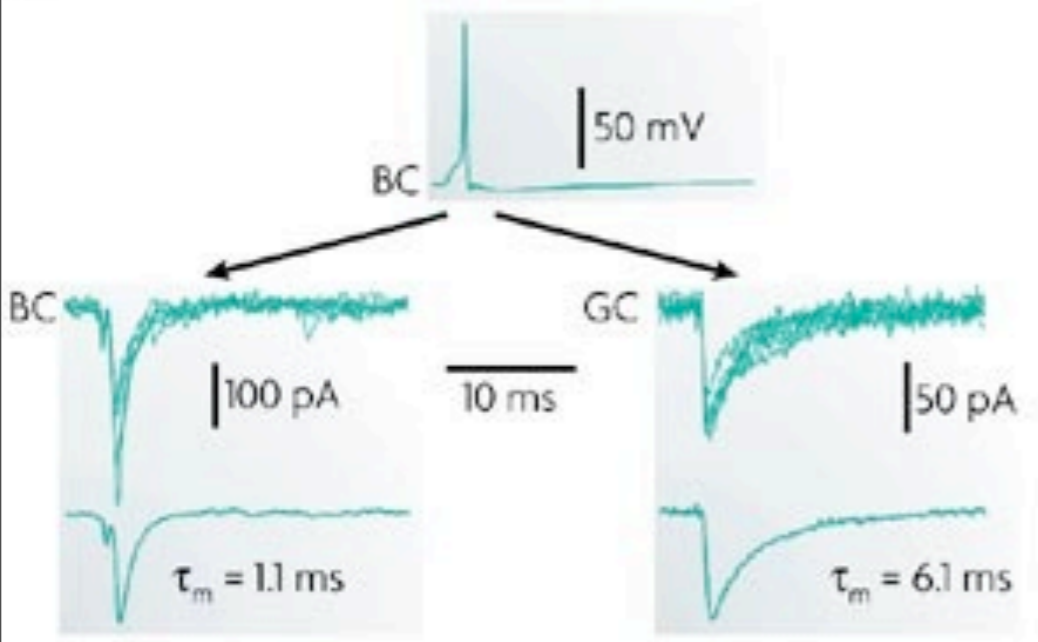
- \* Wang and Buzsaki (1996) used:
  - \* Hyperpolarizing inhibition
  - \* With slow decay constant and weak strength
  - \* Synchrony was fragile
- \* Jonas et al. (2002) measured:
  - \* Fast, strong inhibition in hippocampal basket cells
  - \* Yielded robust synchrony (together with axonal delays)
- \* Jonas et al. (2006) showed that inhibition was shunting:
  - \* More robust synchrony

# GABAergic synapses

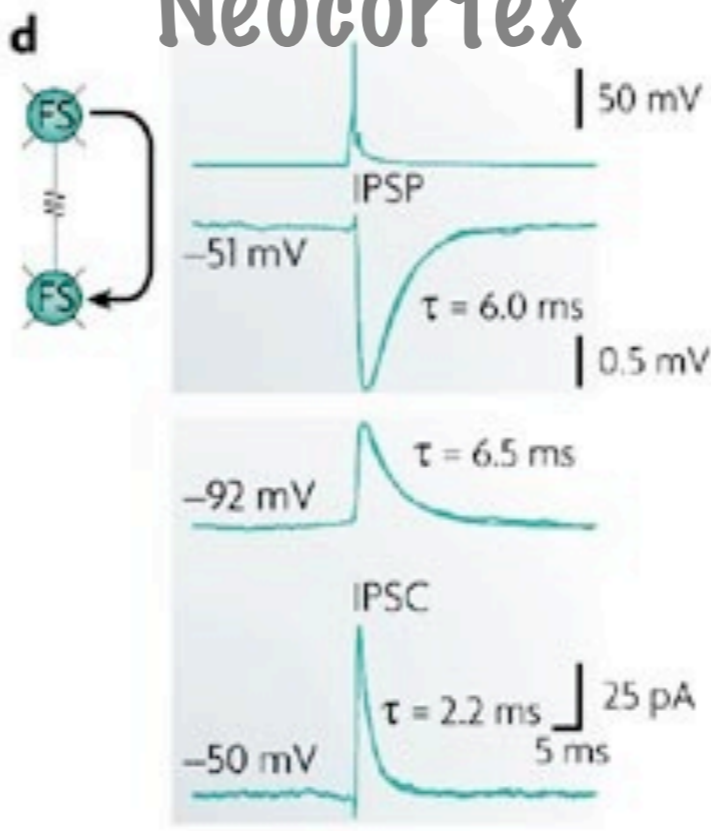
## DG Basket cells



## Postsynaptic currents

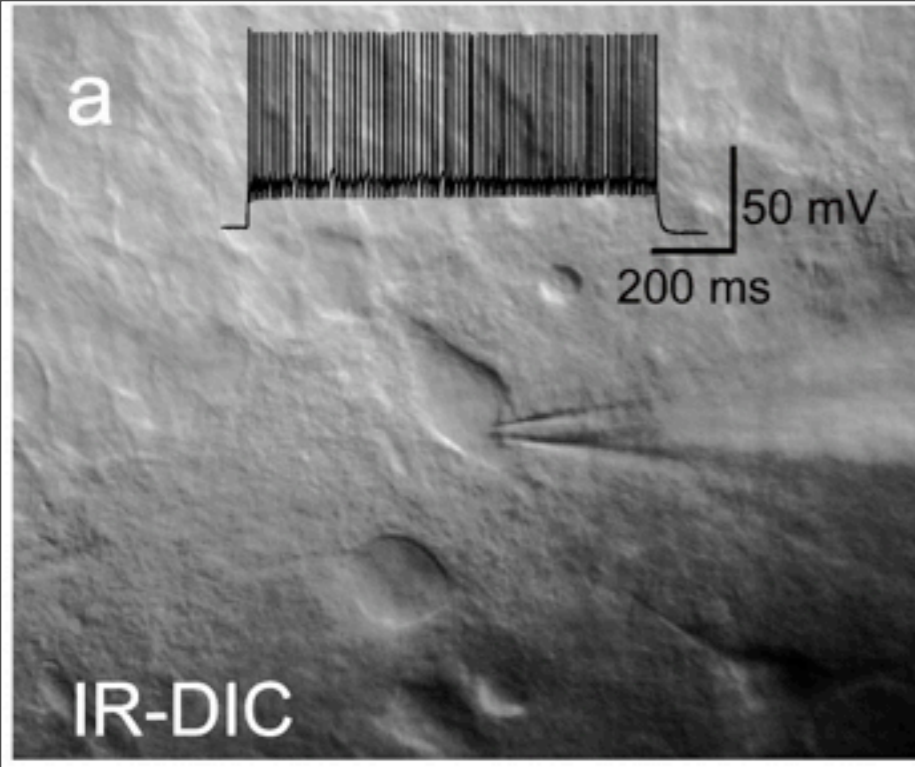


## Neocortex

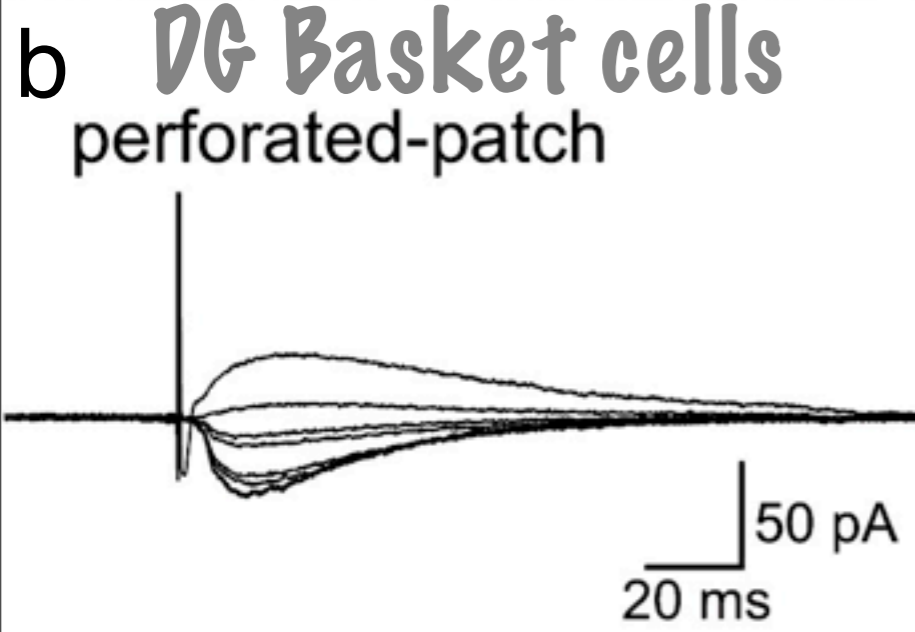


a. Synaptically coupled pair of basket cells.  
 b. Basket cell synapses onto basket cells are faster than those onto granule cells.  
 c. Postsynaptic currents' rise-time and decay-constant are fast in every region.  
 d. Fast-spiking cortical cells also induce fast currents (IPSC); resulting voltage signals are slower (IPSP).

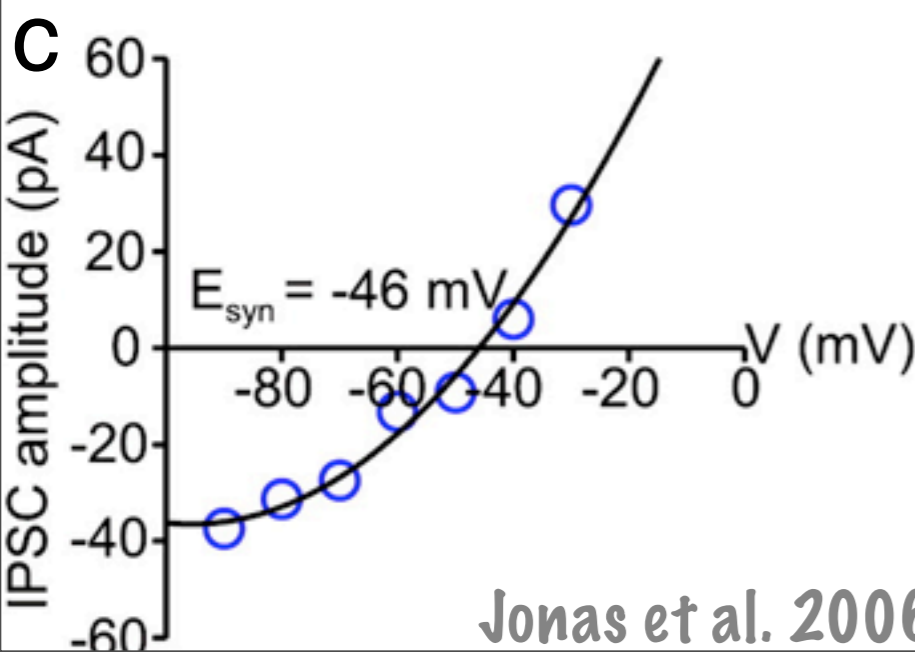
# Shunting inhibition



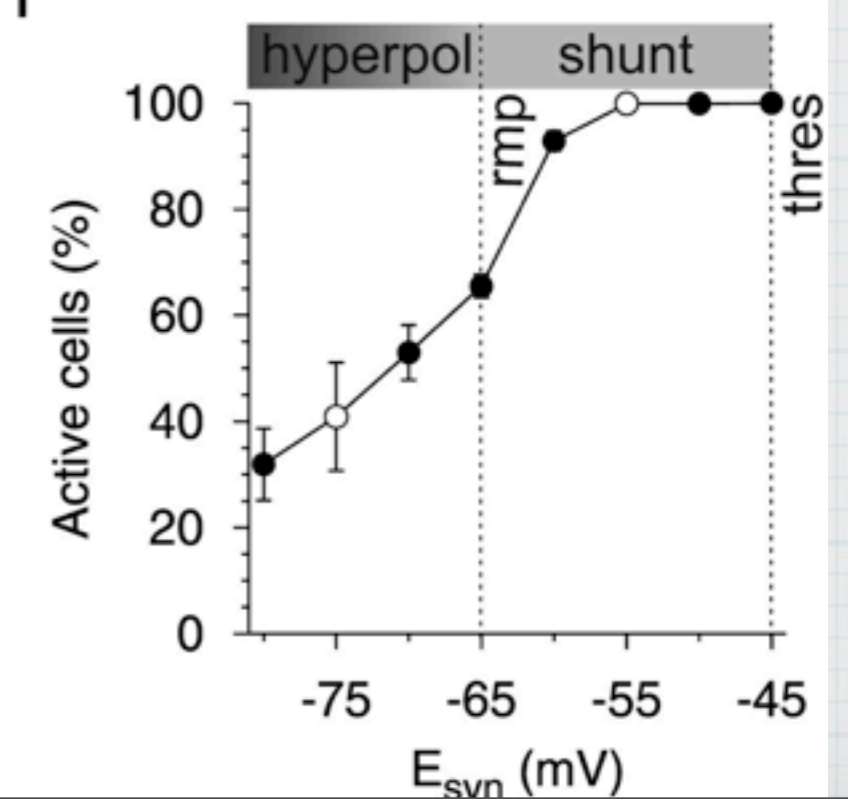
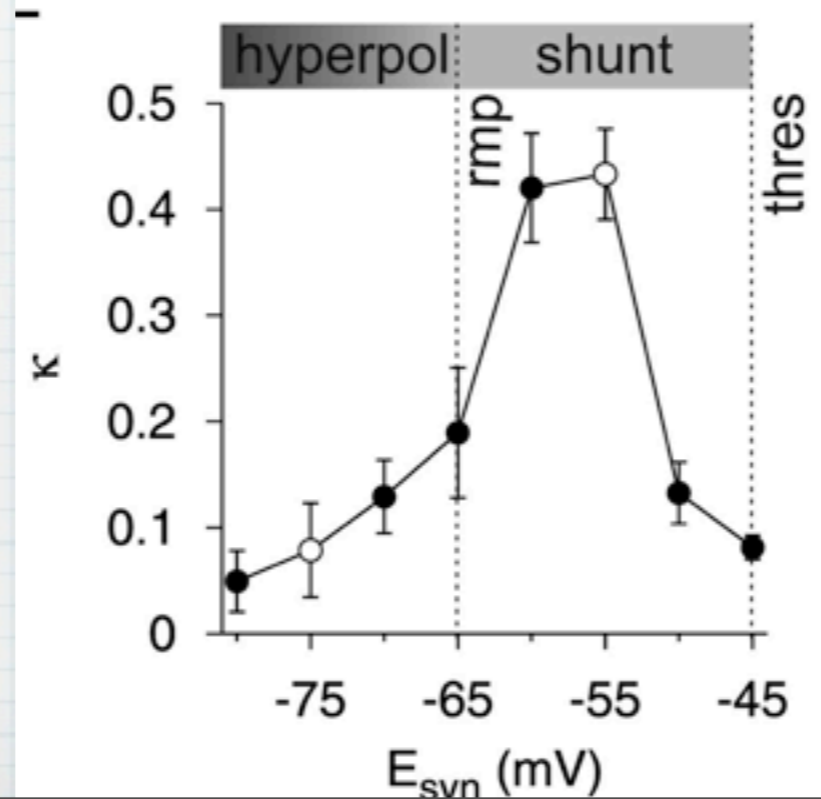
a. Recording showing fast-spiking phenotype superimposed on image of basket cell soma.  
 b. Postsynaptic currents evoked at various holding potentials.

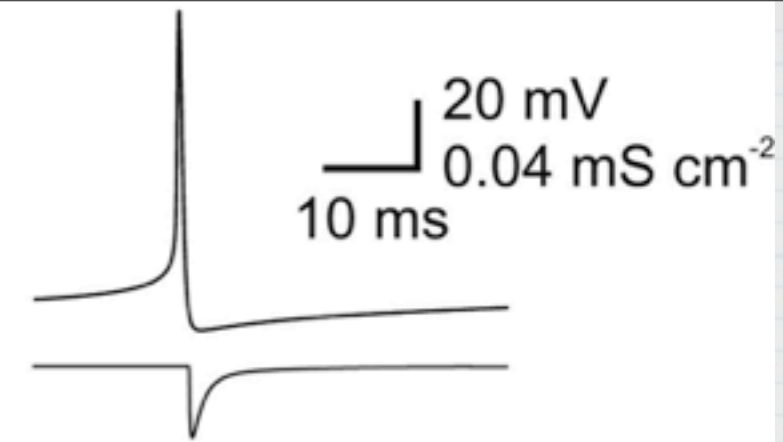
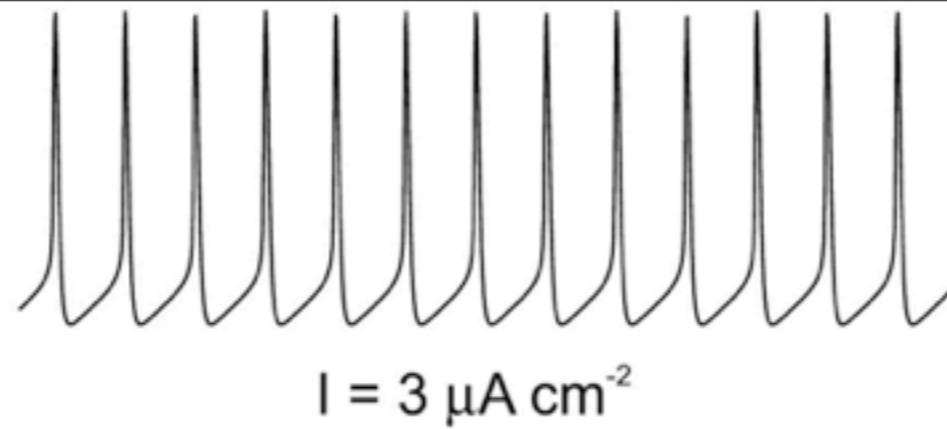
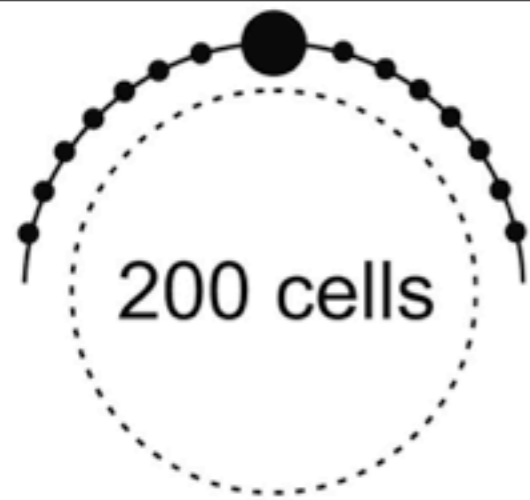


c. Current-voltage relationship from the data. Resting potential is  $-59\text{mV}$ ; spike threshold is  $-38\text{mV}$ .



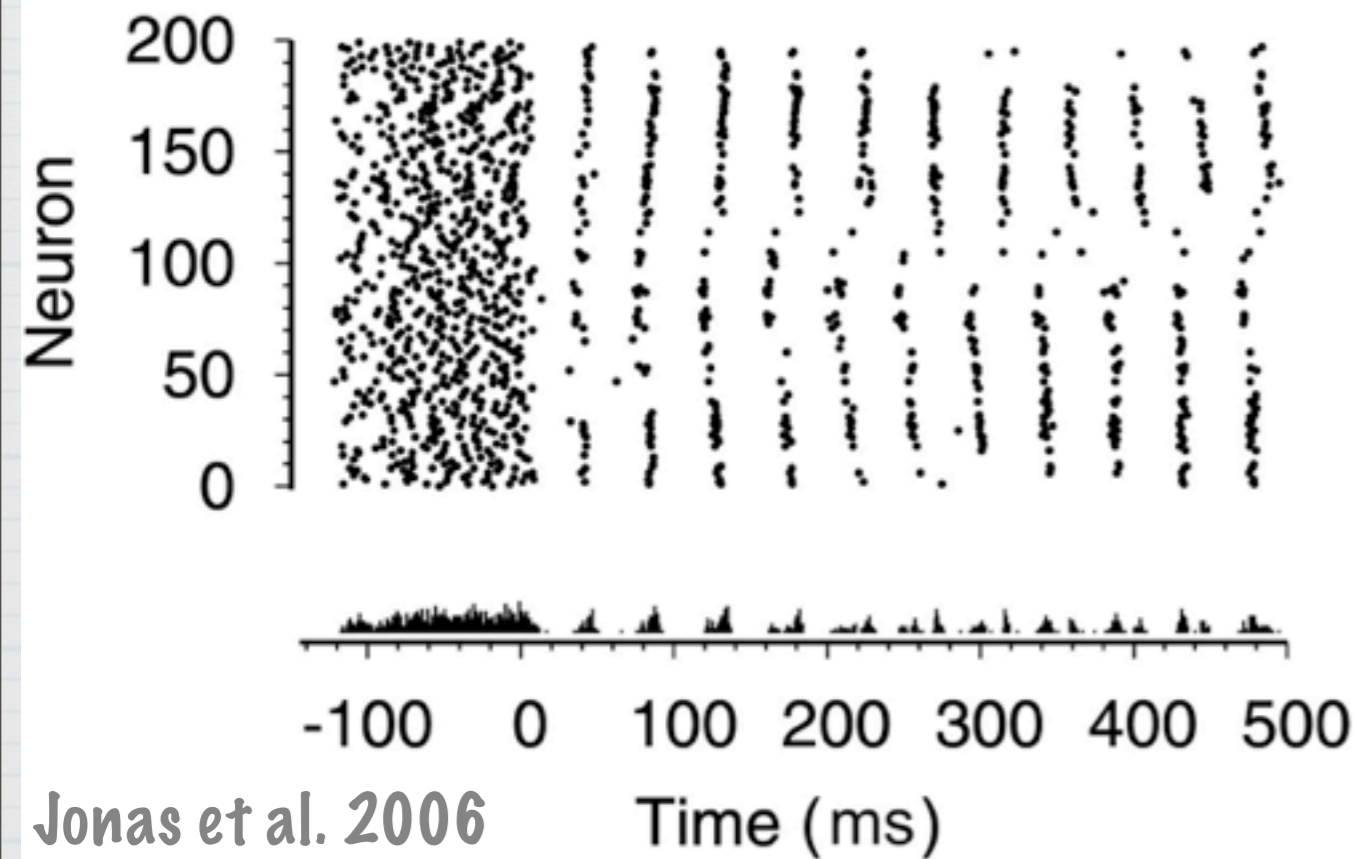
## Modeling results: Shunting is more robust





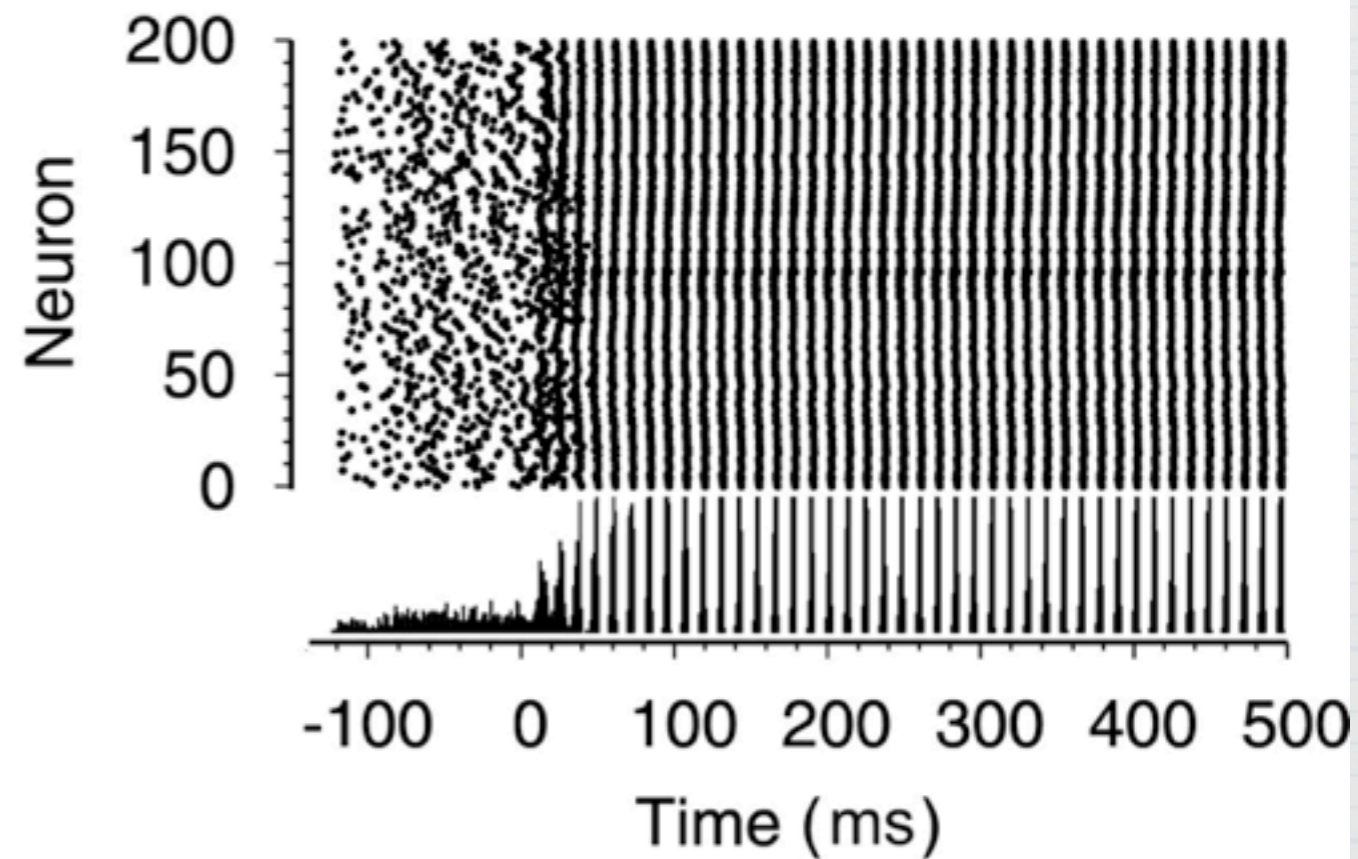
B

$E_{\text{syn}} = -75 \text{ mV}$



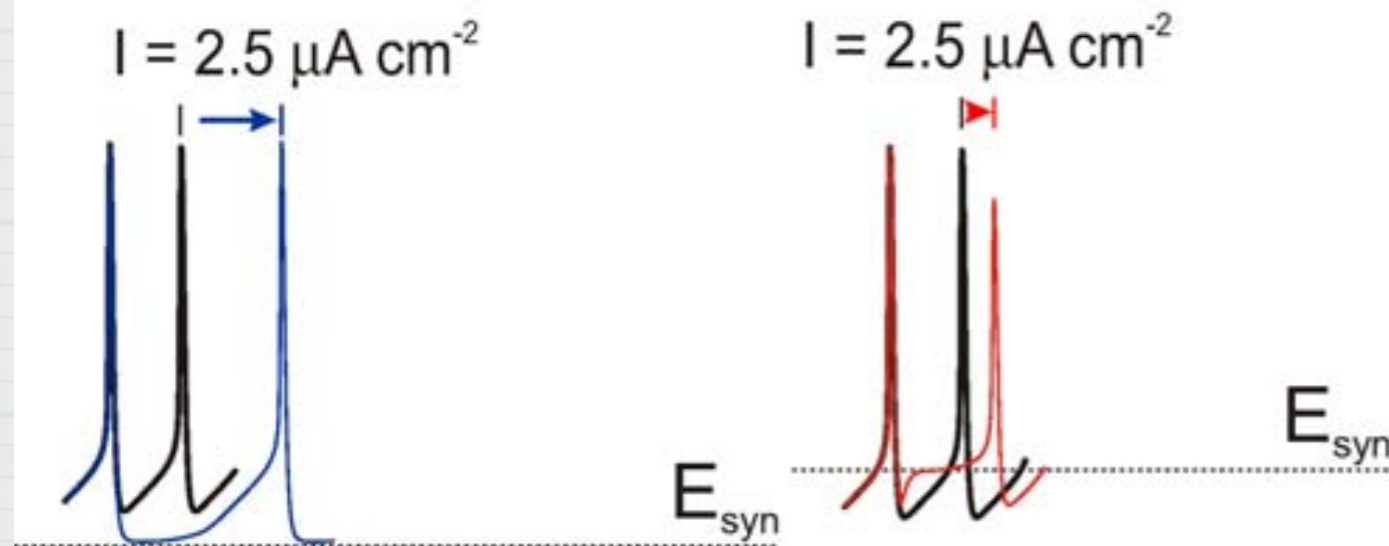
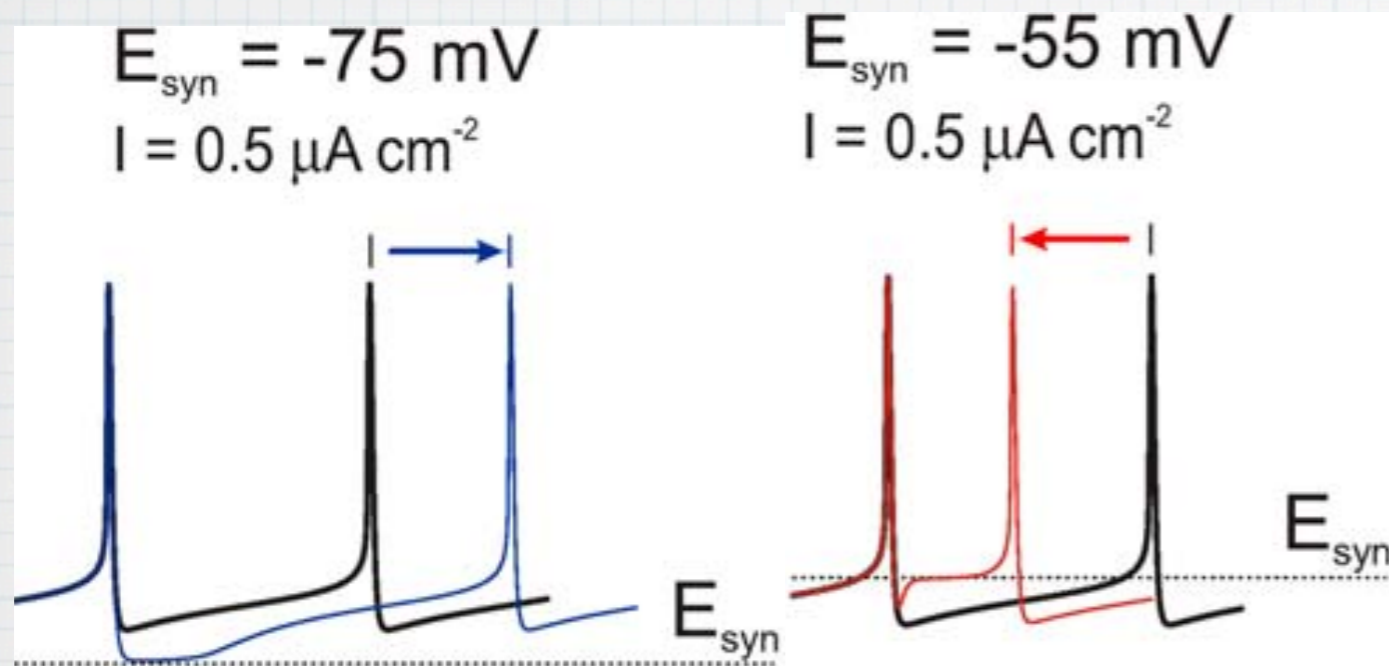
C

$E_{\text{syn}} = -55 \text{ mV}$



Model had 200 neurons, each inhibited to 57 of its 100 nearest-neighbors on a ring, with 0.25m/s axonal conduction delay (0-10ms) and 0.5ms synaptic delay. In addition, each neuron was electrically coupled to 4 of its 8 nearest neighbors.

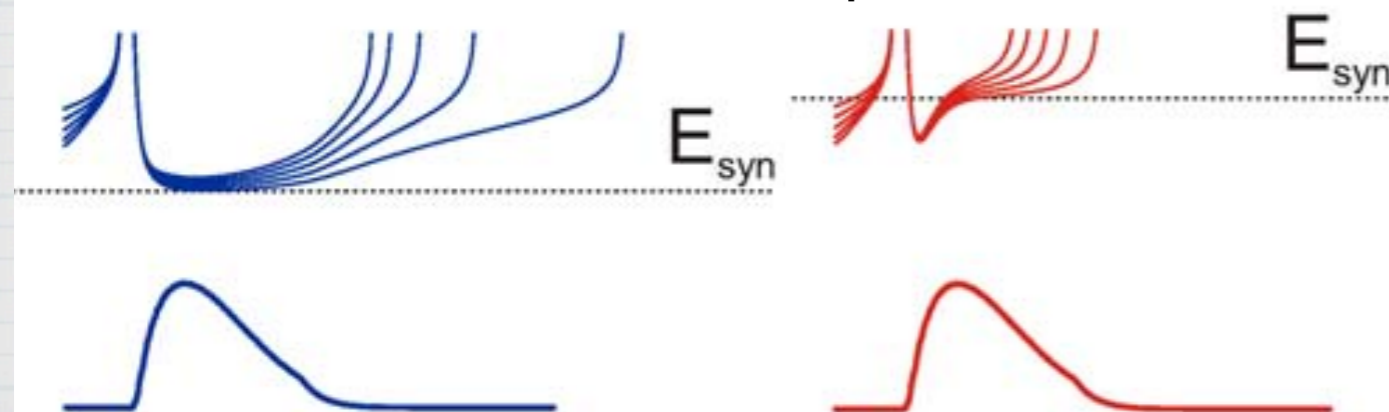
# Why is shunting more robust?



**Hyperpol**

**Shunting**

5, 4, 3, 2, and 1  $\mu\text{A cm}^{-2}$



- \* It homogenizes firing rates:
- \* Slows down fast cells
- \* Speeds up slow cells
- \* In contrast, hyperpolarizing slows down both fast and slow cells.