

Tracking Neuronal Dynamics During Seizures And Alzheimer's Disease

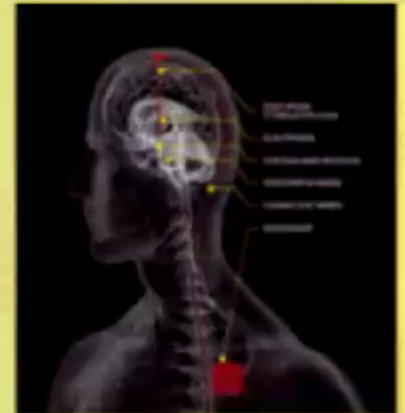
Ghanim Ullah

Department of Physics
University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida

Kalman Filter



Neuroscience



$$C_m \frac{dV}{dt} = \sum_x I_x$$

Motivation

A lot of work has been done in computational epilepsy –
(Ullah and Schiff, Models of Epilepsy, Scholarpedia)

Computational models need to be fused with neuronal networks

No one has attempted model-based tracking and control

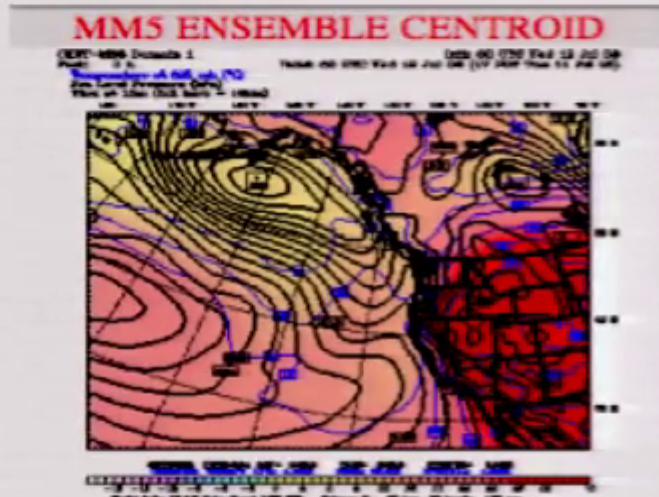
Why Model-Based Control?

Control Engineering: Space ship control, airframe control, robotics etc.

Meteorology: Weather forecasting



Airframe control



Weather forecasting

Weather forecasting involves estimation and prediction

Airframe control involves estimation, prediction, and controlling

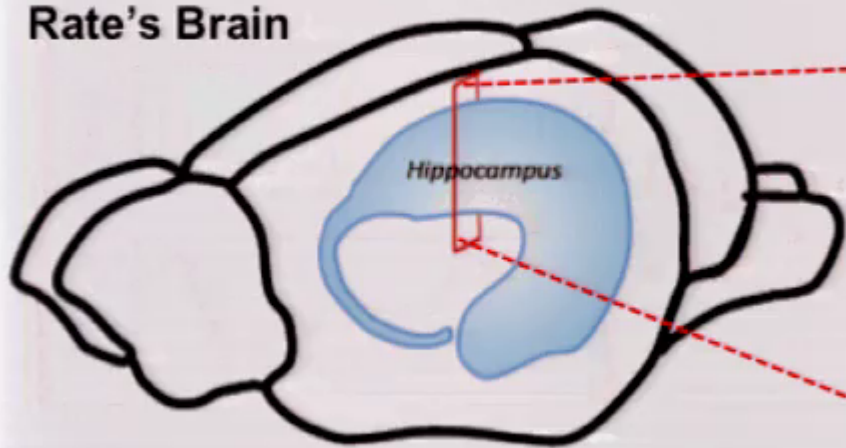
We wish to do the same with seizures and other neurological disorders

So What Do We Need?

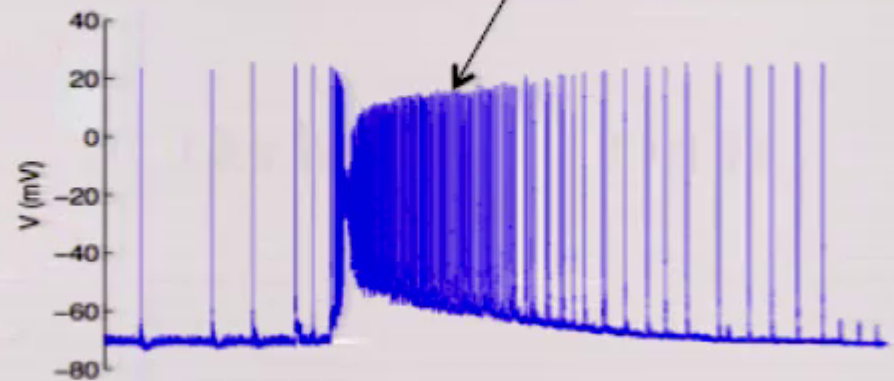
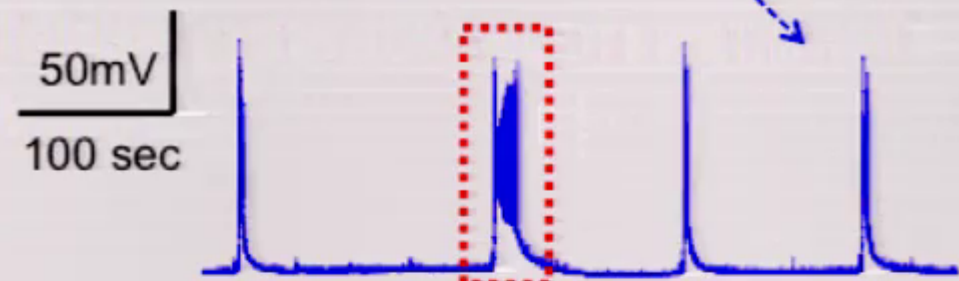
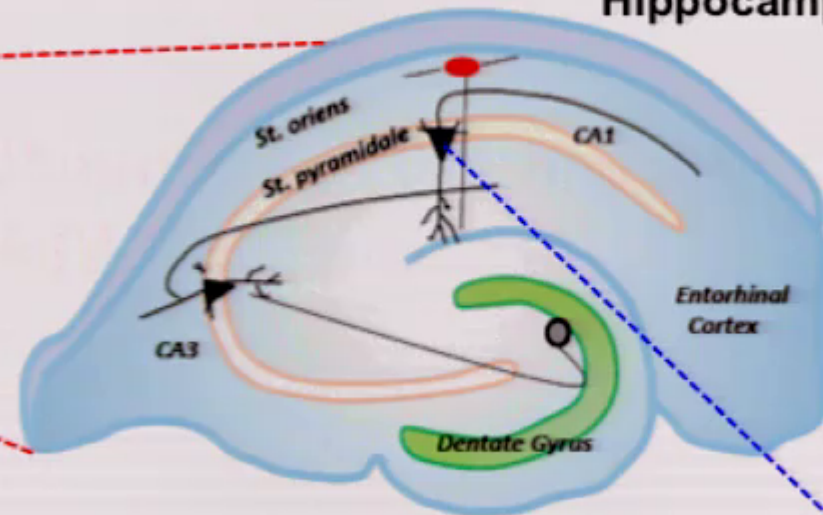
Fundamental models: that not only fit the data but also track and control the system

Seizures at the Single Cell Level

Rate's Brain



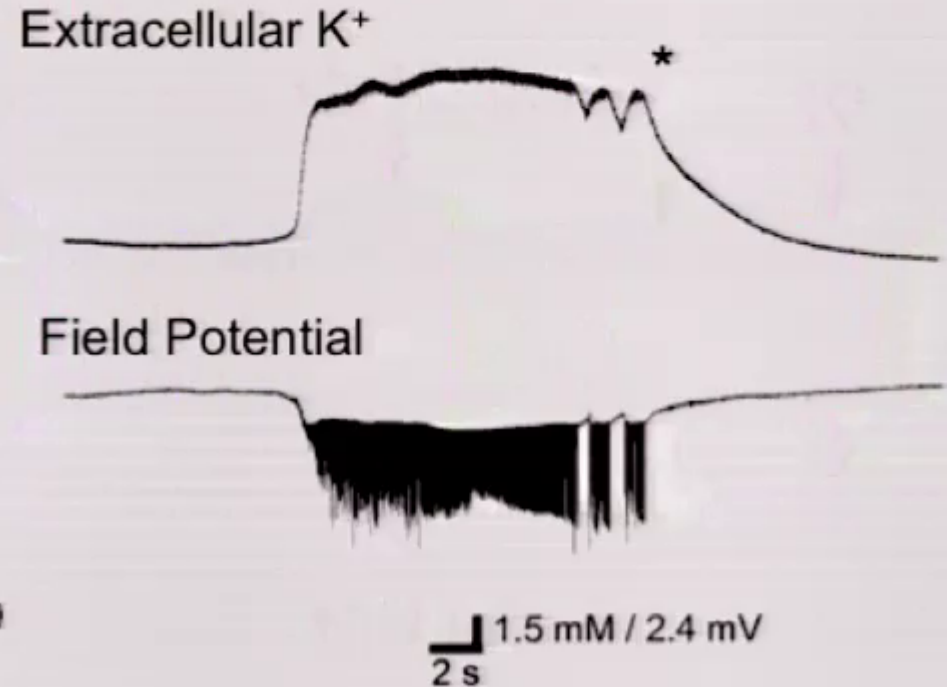
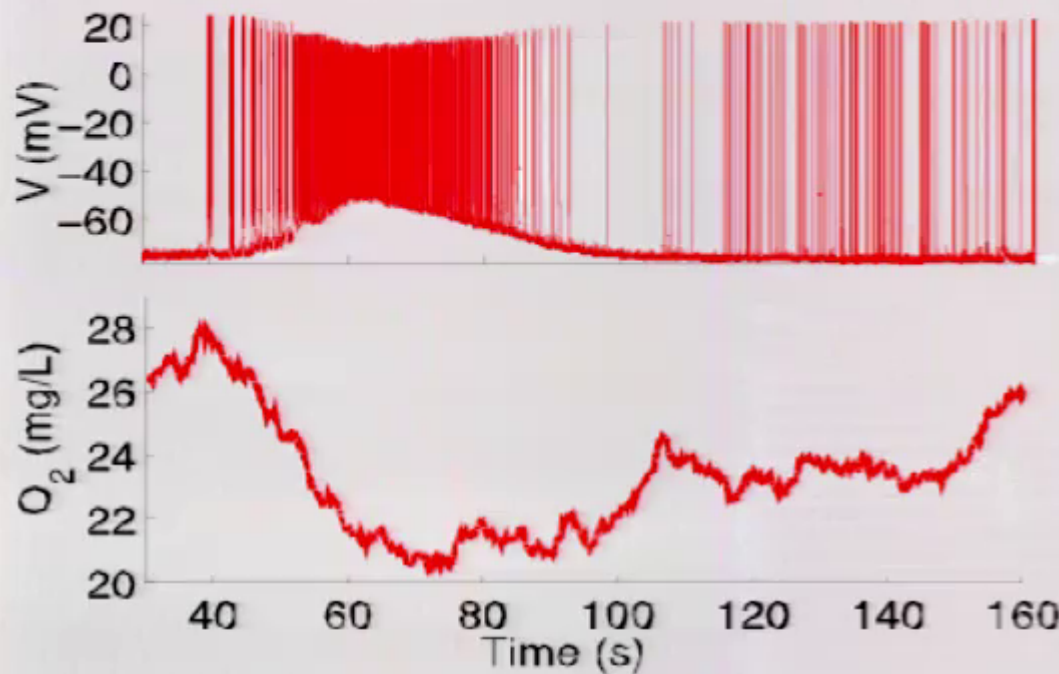
Hippocampus Slice



● Inhibitory Neuron (Interneuron)

▼ Excitatory Neuron (Pyramidal Cell)

But There Are Other Important Variables



Sodium, Calcium, Chloride, ATP, Glucose.....

- (1) Need to take these factors into account
- (2) Estimate the variables that are experimentally inaccessible

We Need More Than Electricity

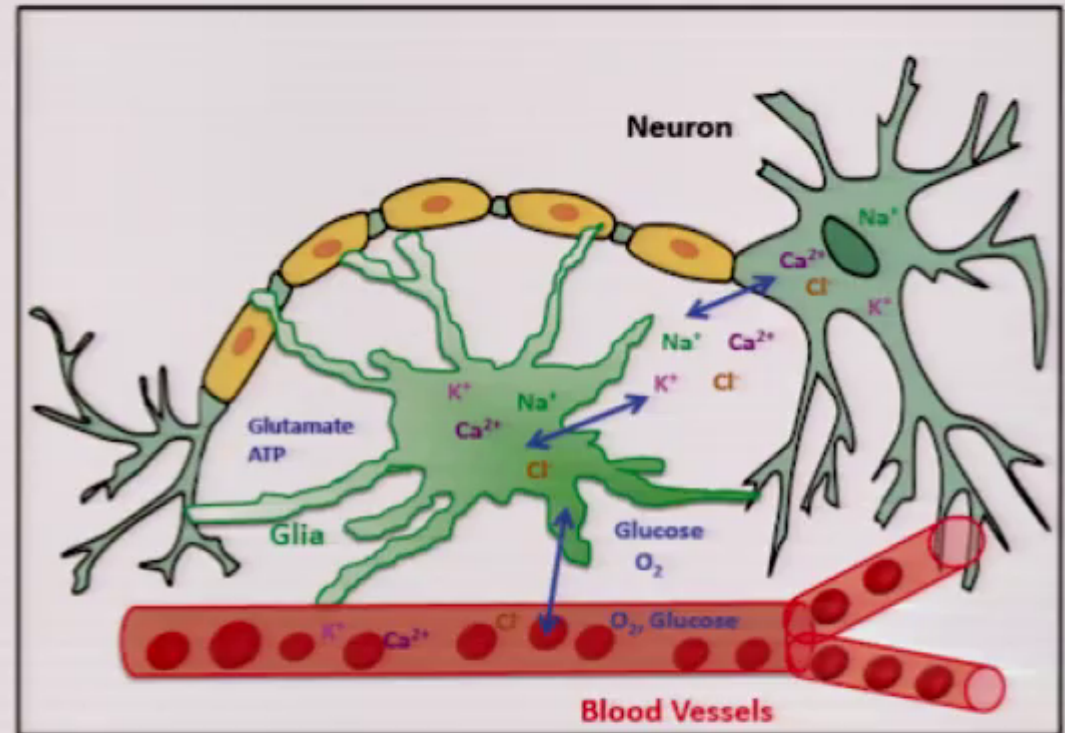
$$C_m \frac{dV}{dt} = I_{stim} + I_{na} - I_k - I_{pump} - I_{cl} + I_{ca}$$

$$\frac{\partial [ion]_o}{\partial t} = \frac{I_{ion}A}{FV_o} + I_{diff}$$

$$\frac{d[ion]_i}{dt} = \frac{I_{ion}A}{FV_{li}}$$

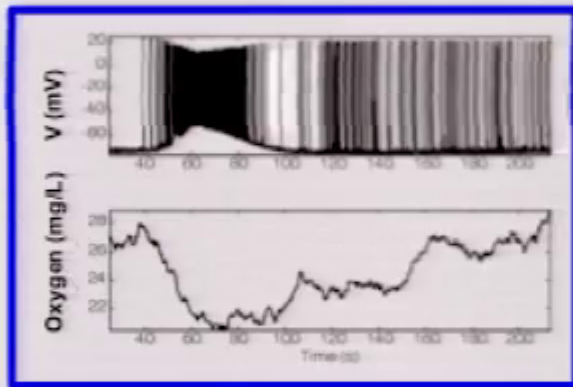
$$\frac{d[ion]_g}{dt} = \frac{I_{ion}A_g}{FV_{o|g}}$$

$$\frac{\partial [O_2]}{\partial t} = I_{blood} - I_{pump} + I_{diff}$$

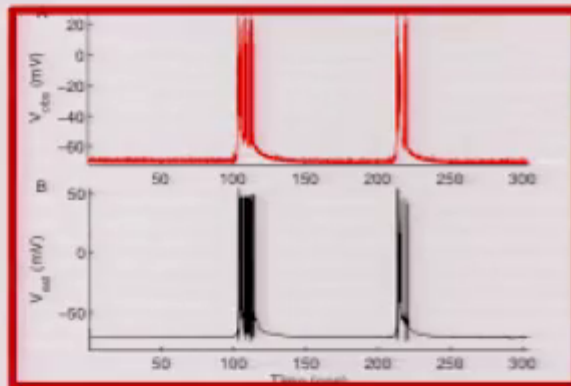


Modeling details in
 Cressman, Ullah et al, J. Comp. Neurosci. (2009)
 Ullah et al. J. Comp. Neurosci. (2009)
 Ullah & Schiff, Phys. Rev. E. (2009)
 Ullah & Schiff, PLoS Comp. Biol. (2010)
 Wei, Ullah, Ingram, Schiff, J. Neurophysiol. (2014)
 Wei, Ullah, Schiff, J. Neurosci. (2014)

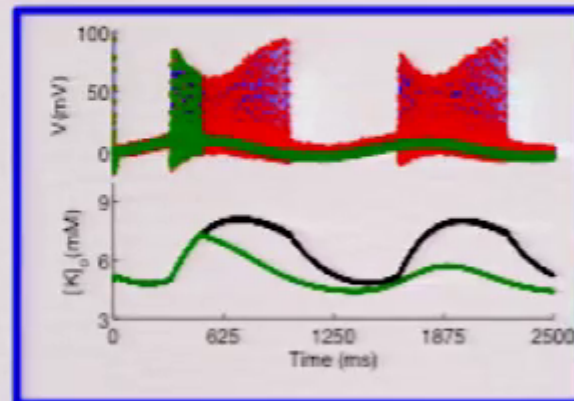
This Presentation Focuses on...



Improving Neuronal Models: Towards Fundamental Models

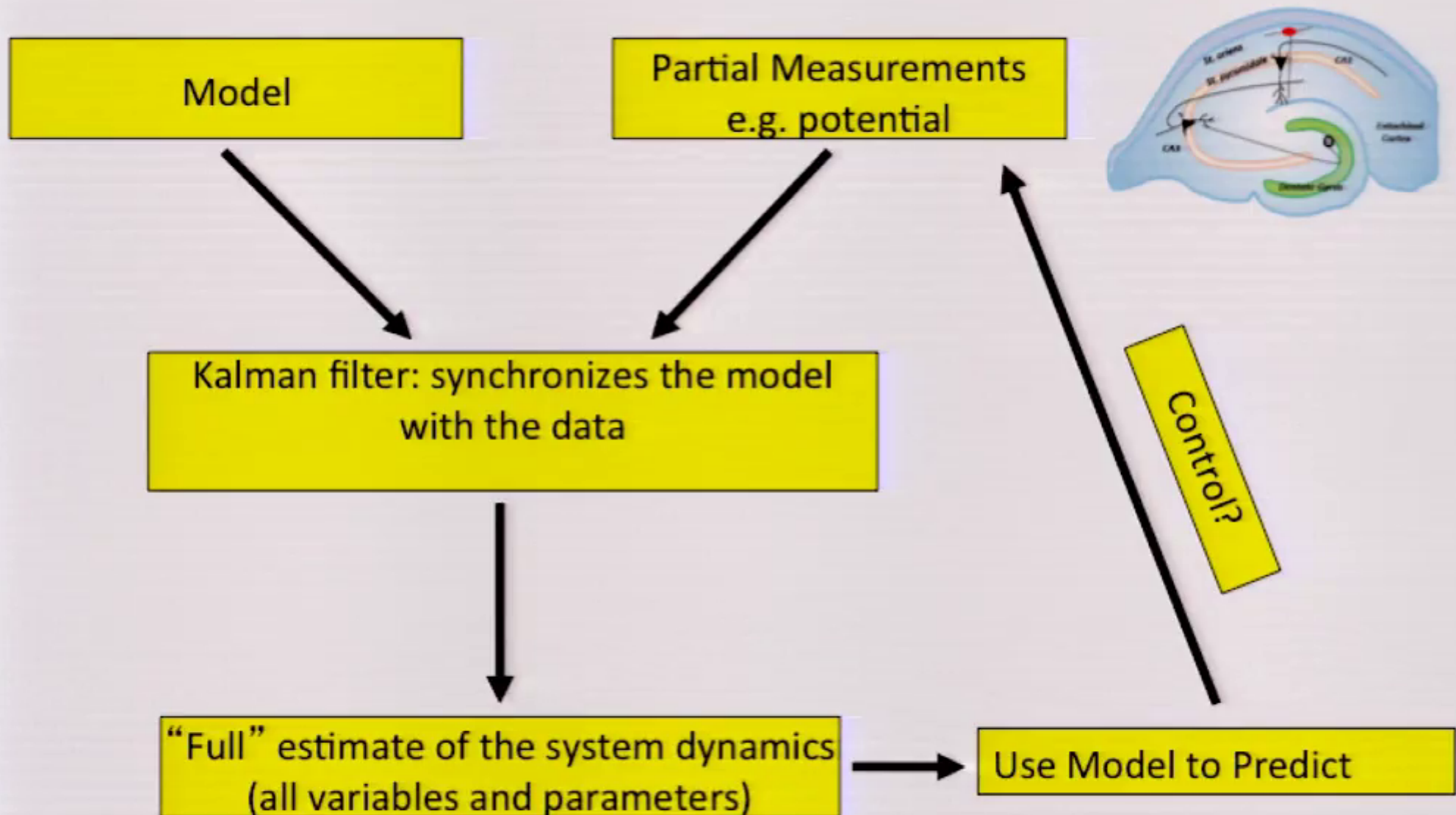


Model-based tracking of neuronal systems



Controlling Neurons

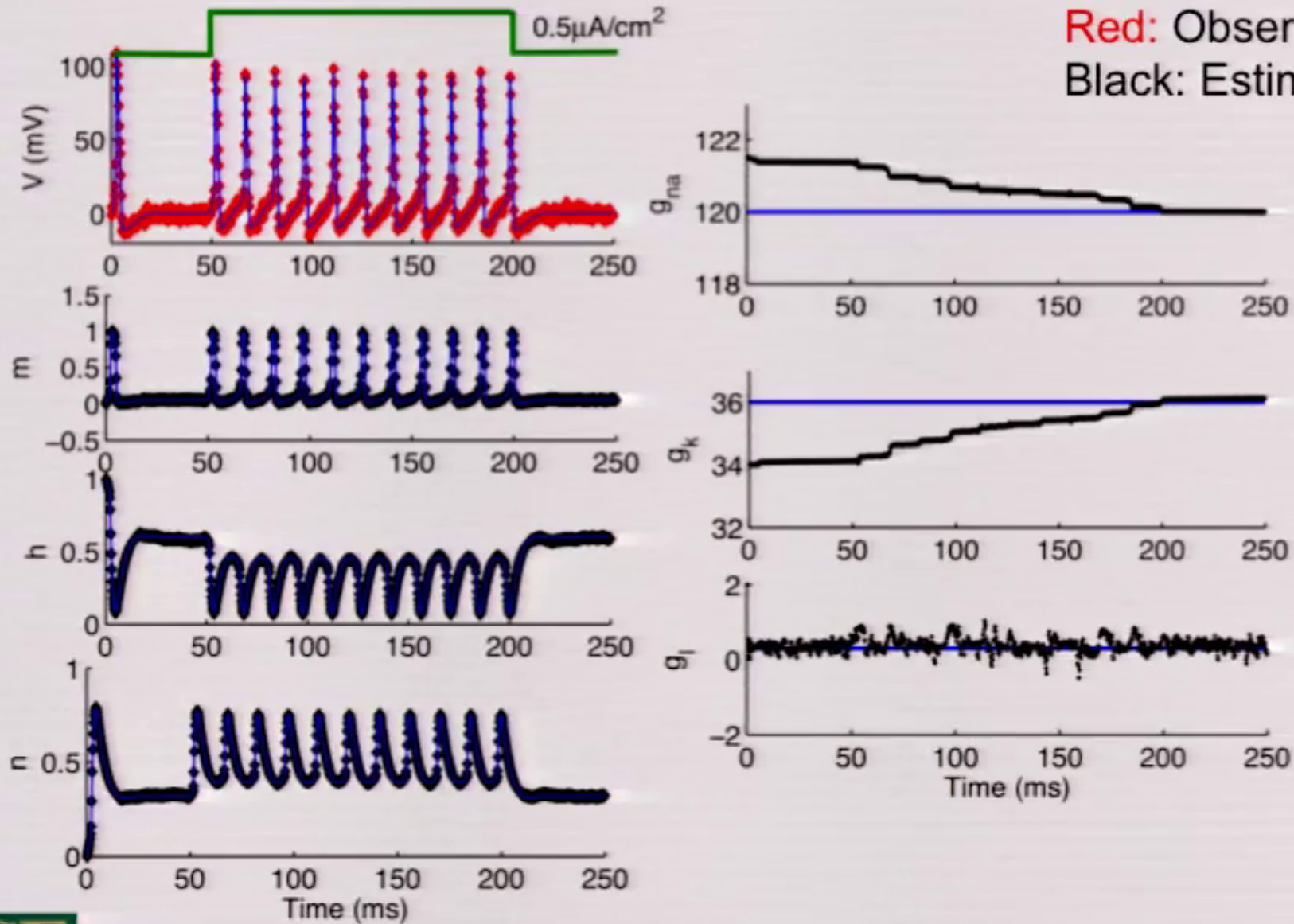
How Does Model-Based Framework Work?



Tracking Hodgkin-Huxley Dynamics – No Microenvironment

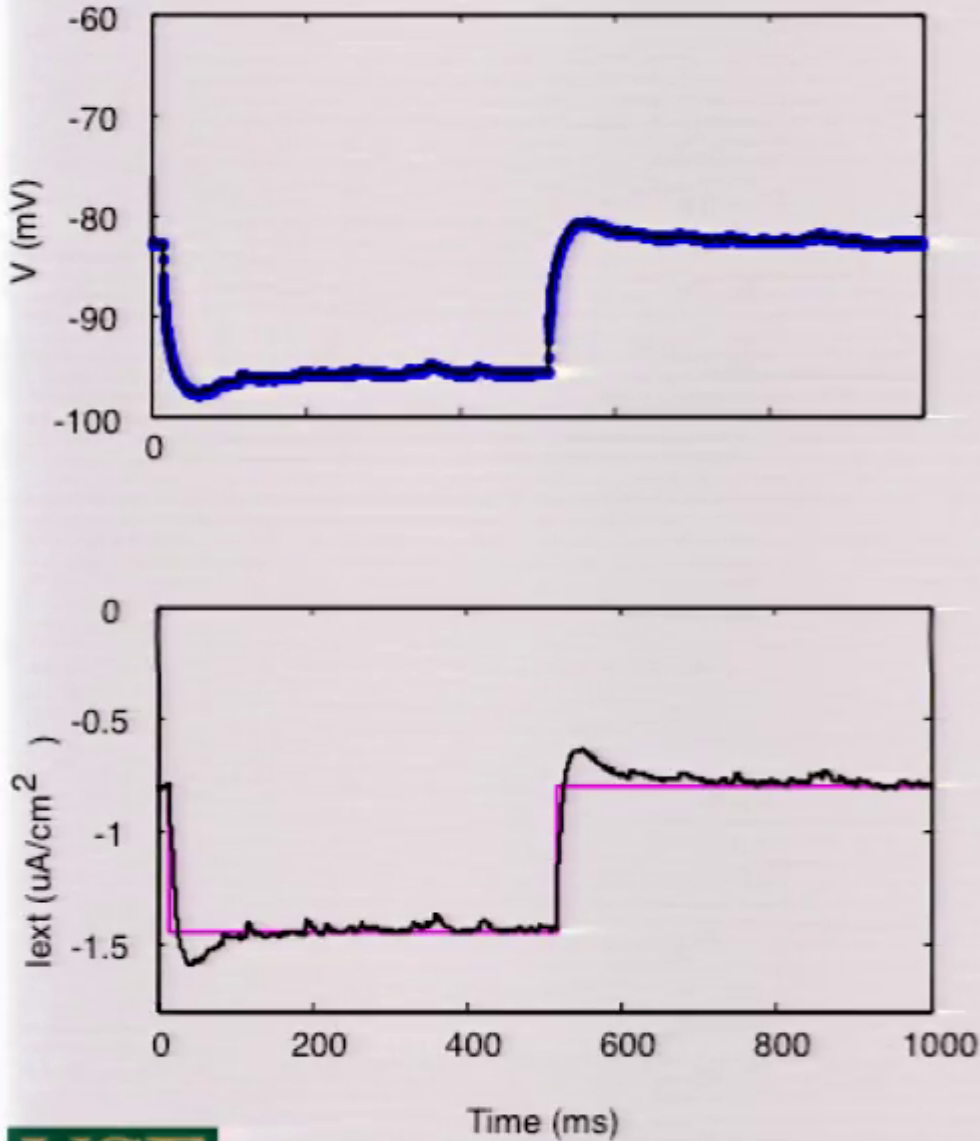
Simulated data

Blue: True state
Red: Observed state
Black: Estimated state

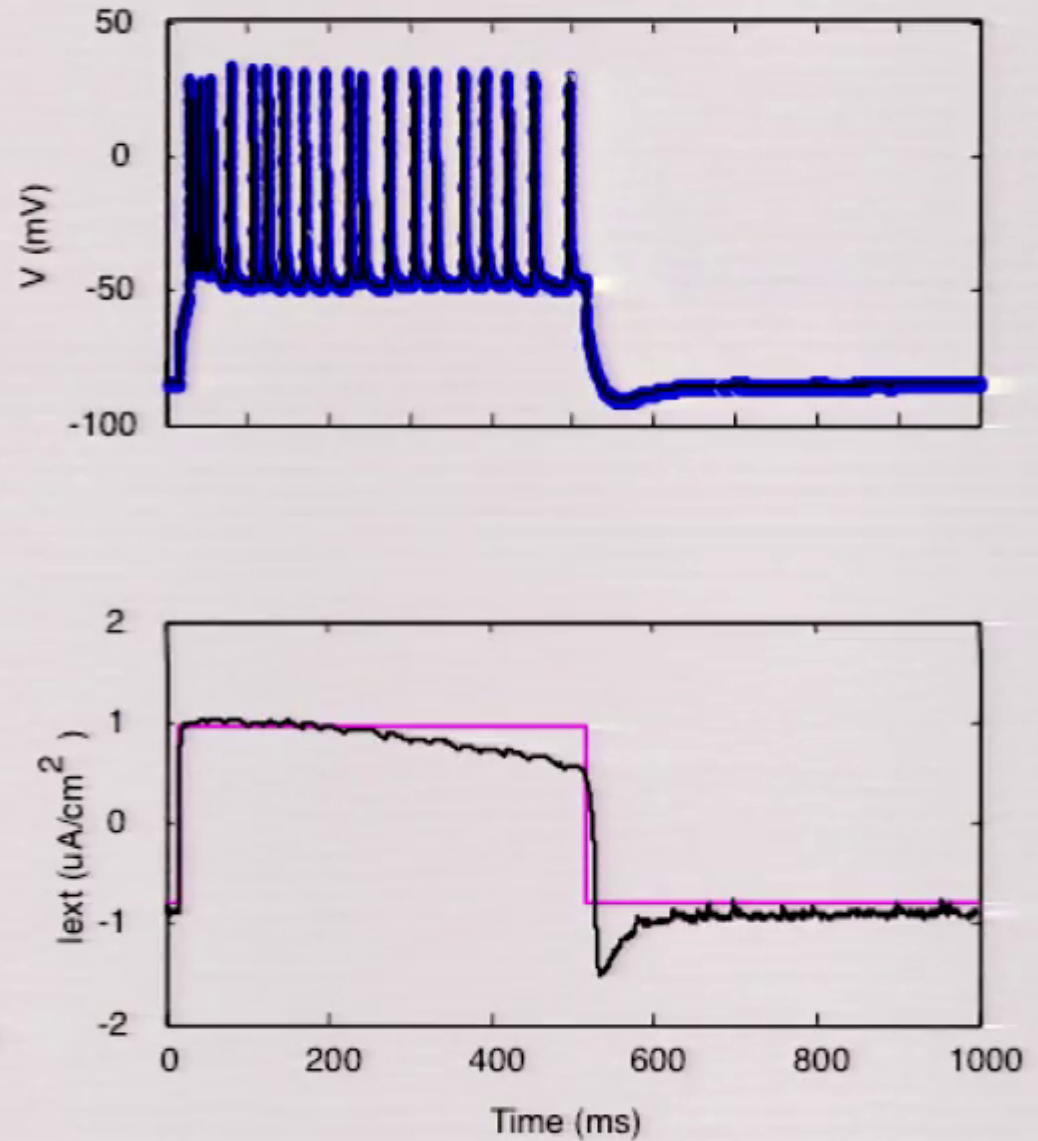


Verifying the Tracking

CA1 Pyramidal cell



Observed state, Estimated state



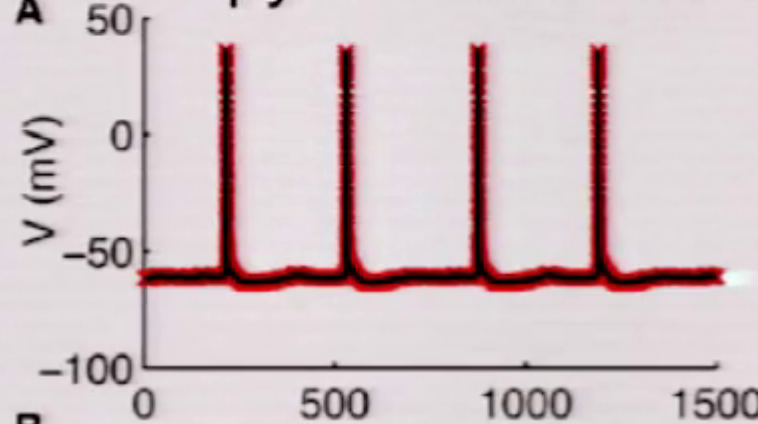
Improving Model With Tracked Data

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = \alpha_m (1 - m) - \beta_m m$$

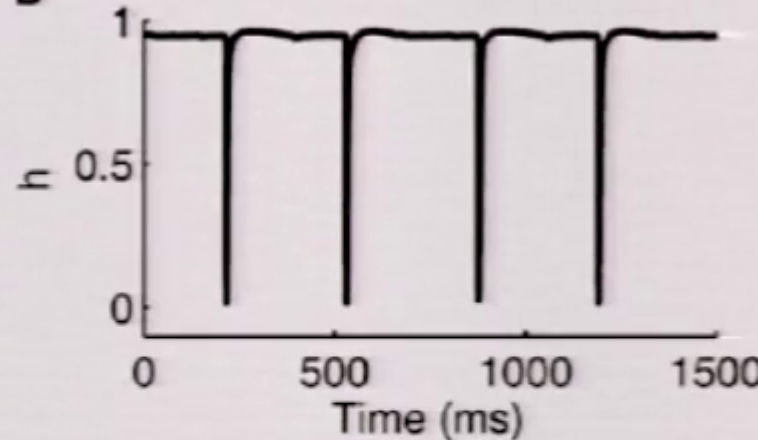
Observed state

Estimated state

A CA1 pyramidal neuron

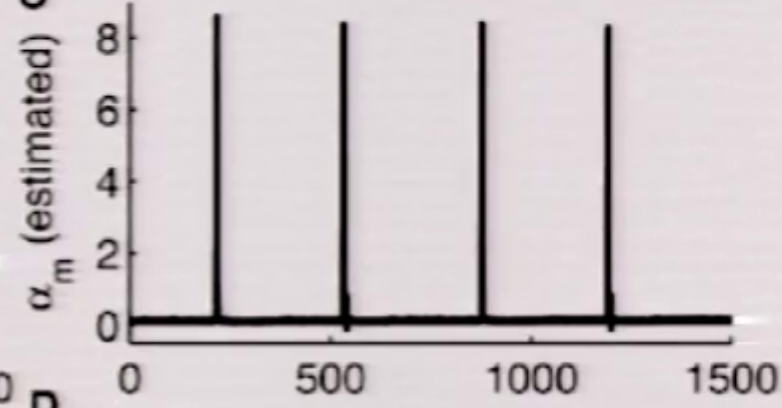


B

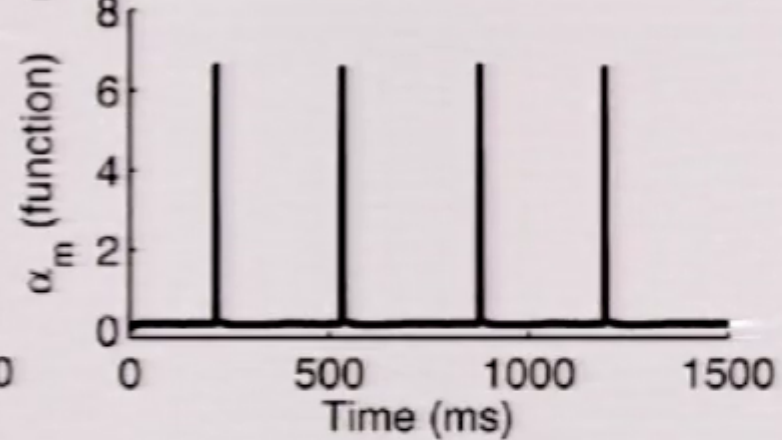


Treat α_m as unknown parameter

C



D

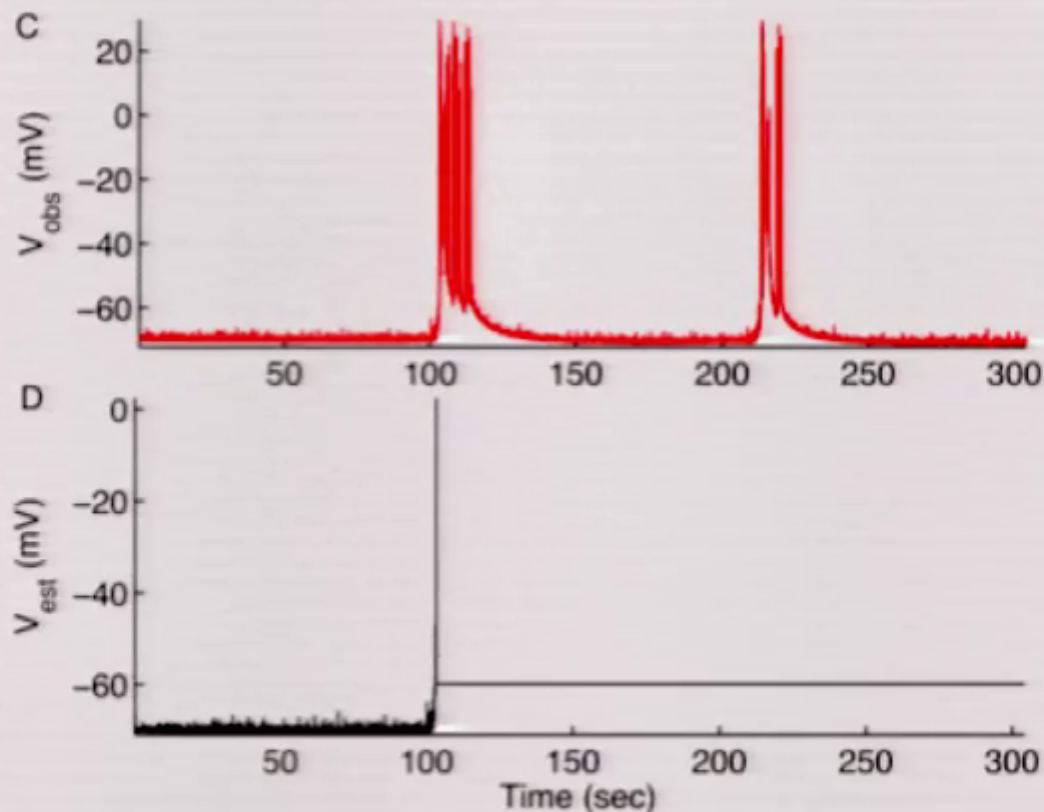


$$\alpha_m = \frac{0.1(V + 30)}{1 - \exp(-0.1(V + 30))}$$

But We Can't Track Seizures With This Model

Observed
Tracked

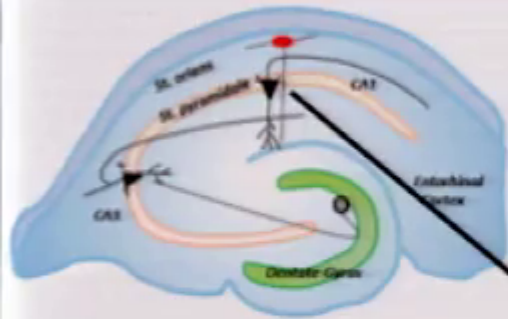
Hodgkin-Huxley Formulism - Model without ion concentrations



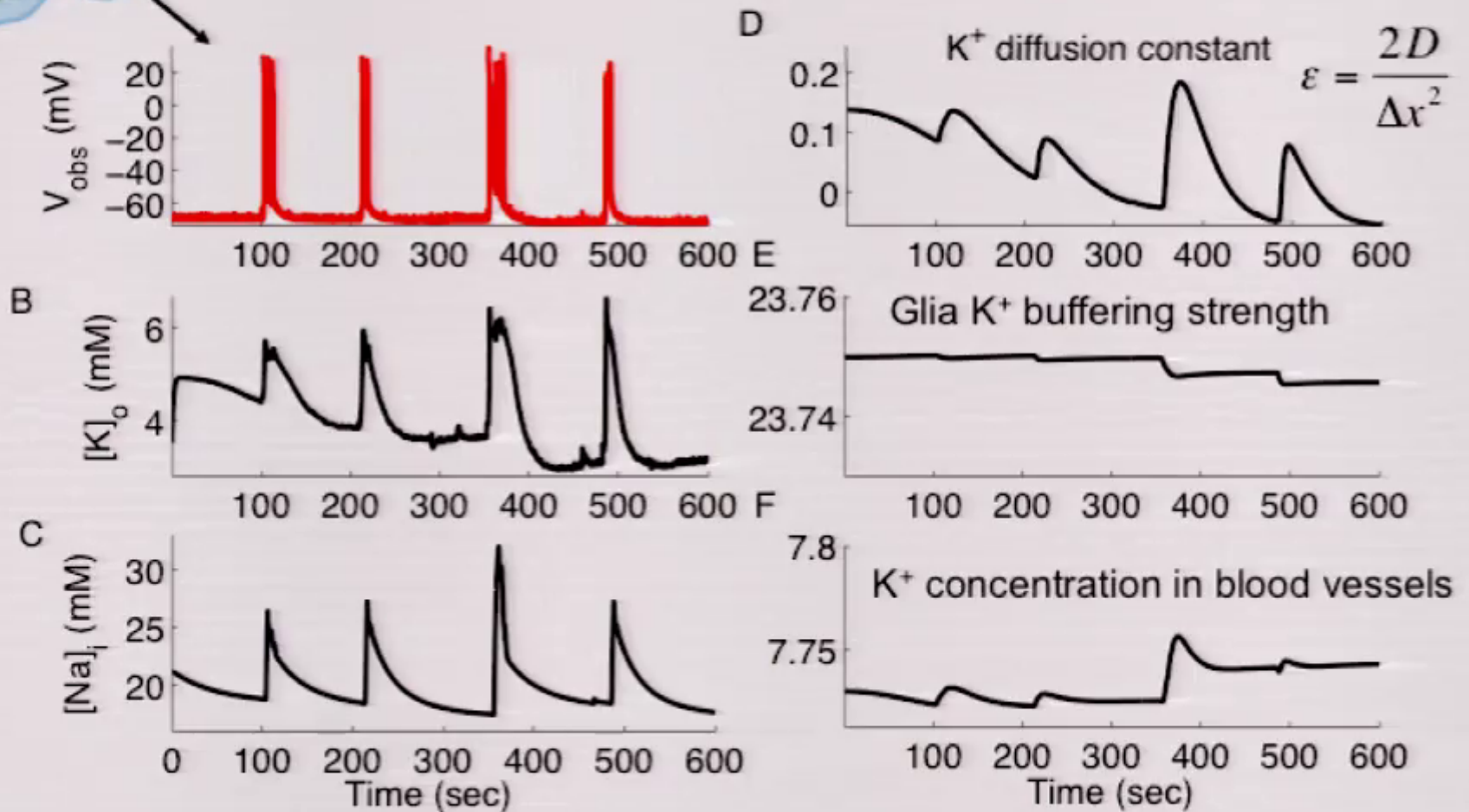
Tracking Seizure Dynamics

Model (Cressman, et al. 2009; Ullah et al. 2009):
Membrane potential: V , m , n , h - Hodgkin-Huxley model
Ion concentrations: K^+ , Na^+

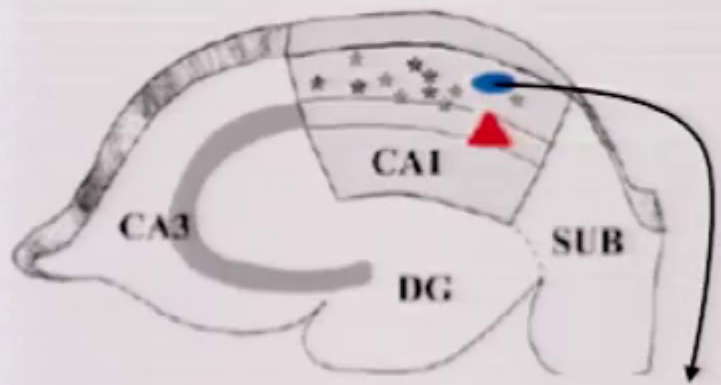
Tracking Pyramidal Cell During Seizures



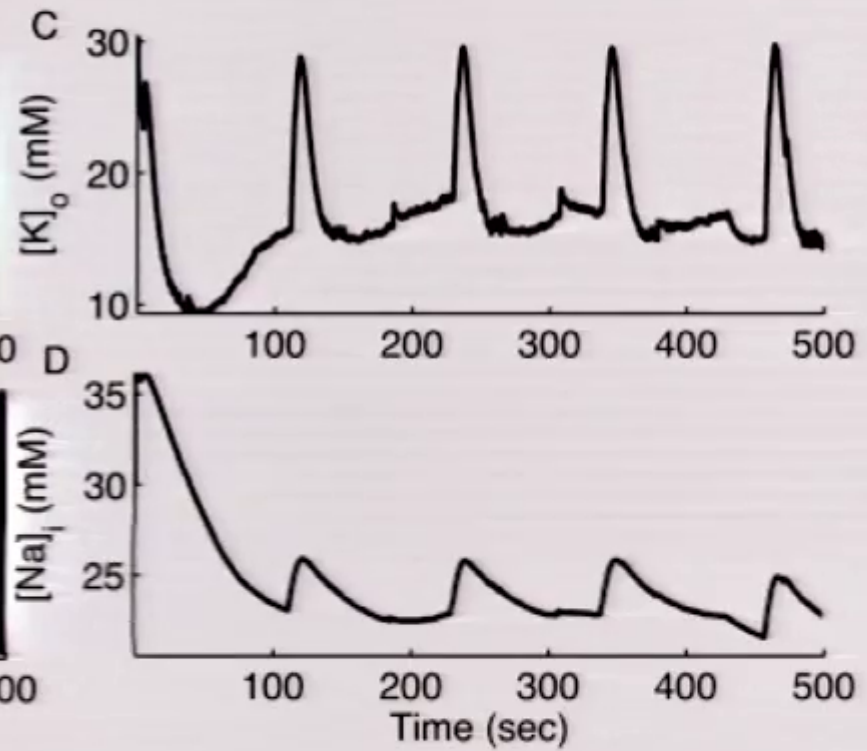
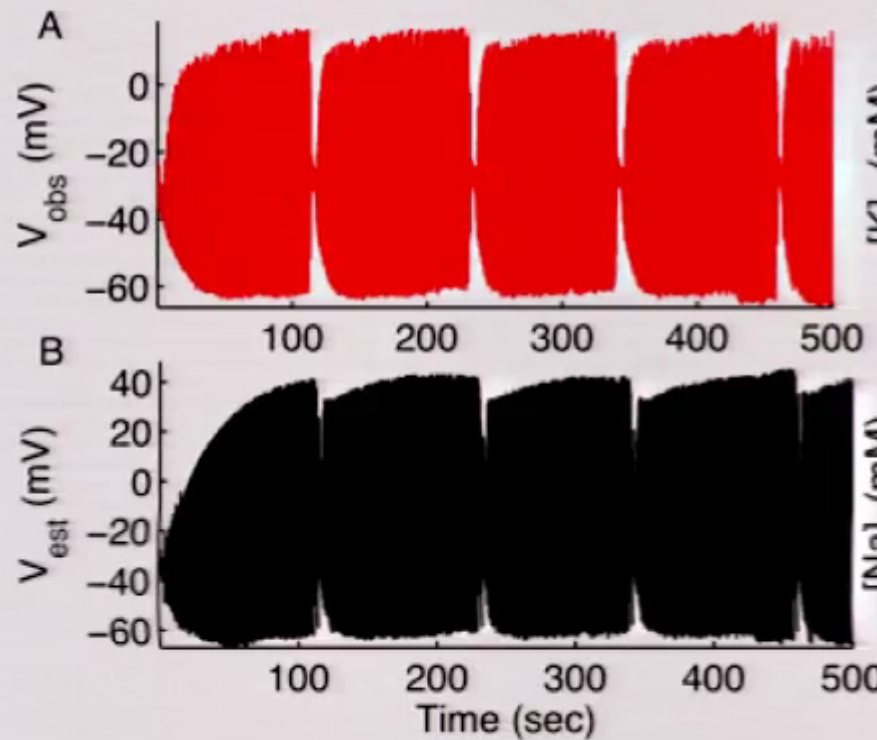
Measured
Estimates



Tracking Interneuron During Seizures



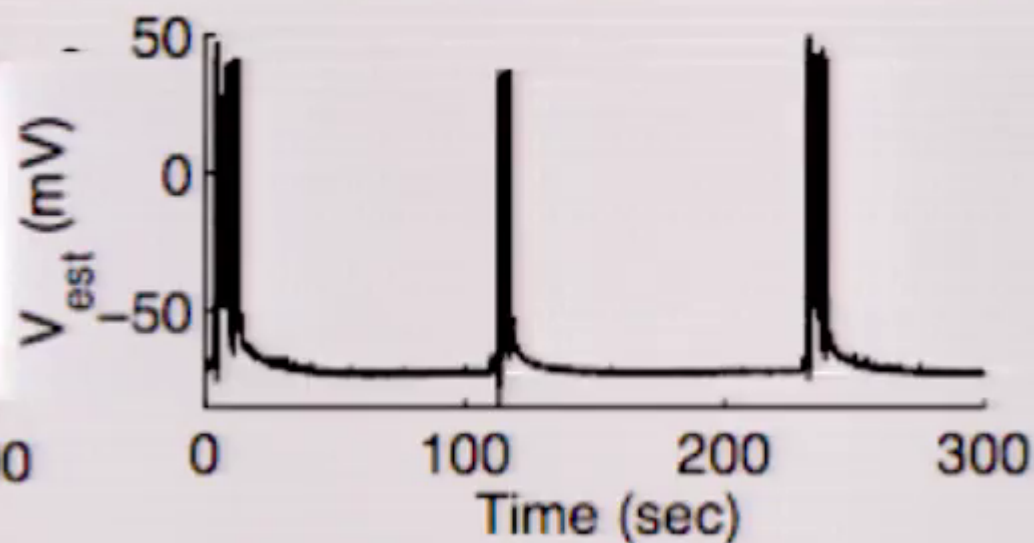
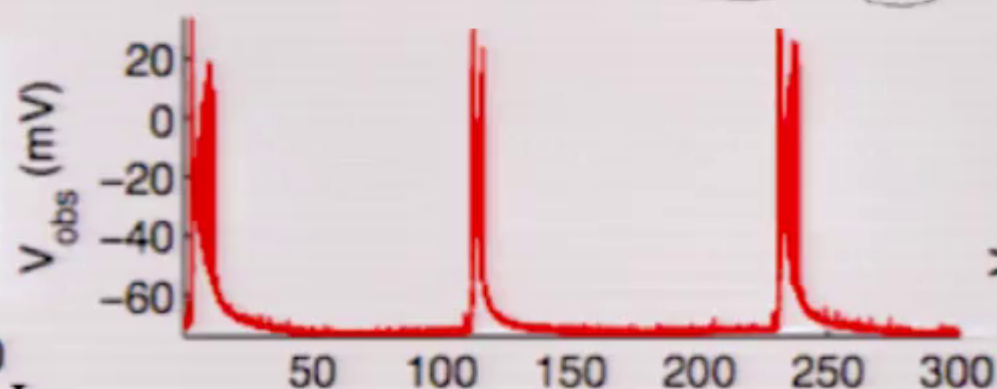
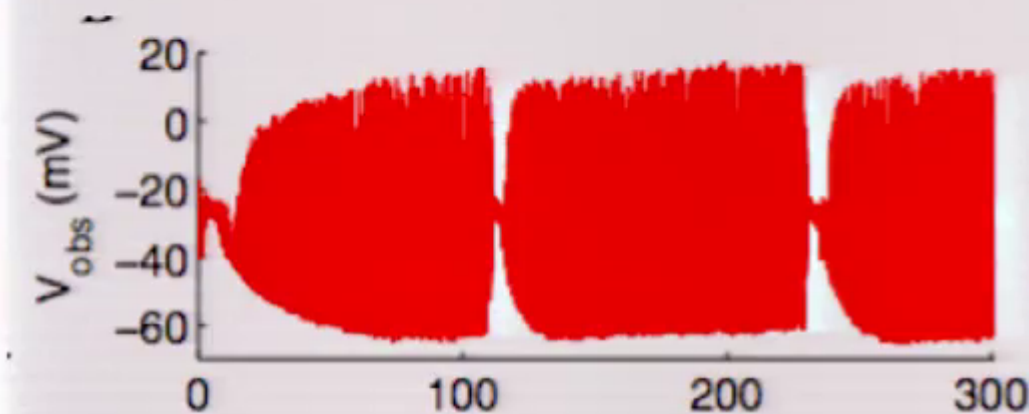
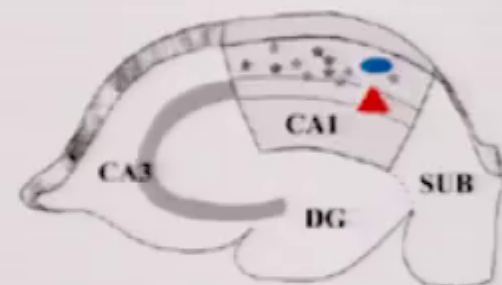
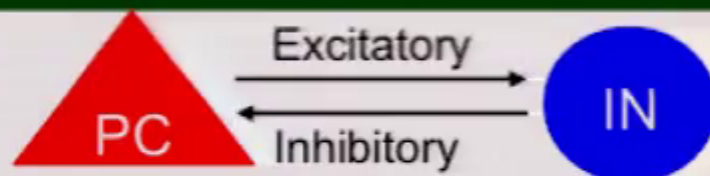
Red: Measured
Black: Estimates



Verifying the Tracking

Observed

Estimates



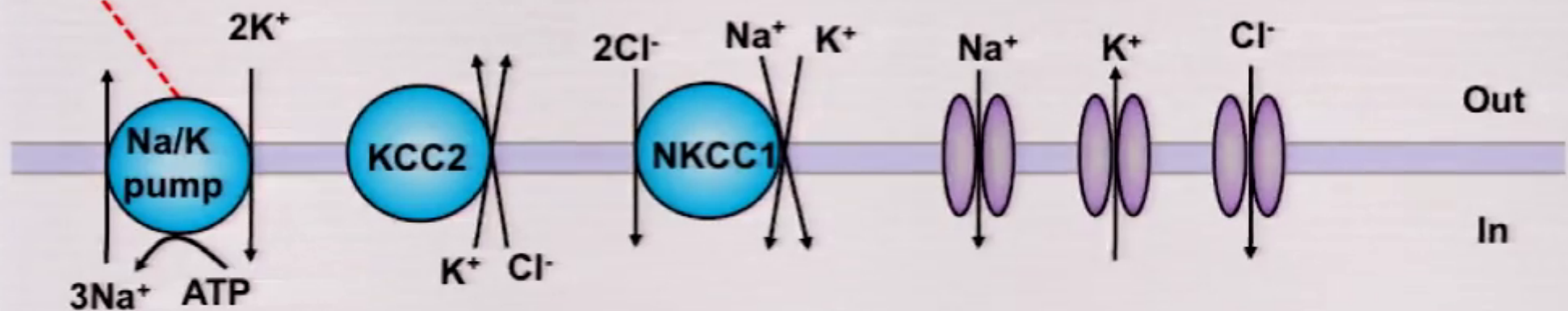
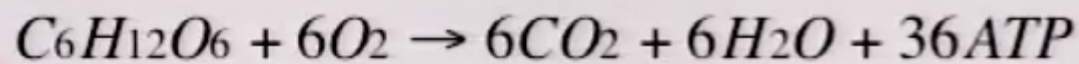
Including Oxygen and Chloride Homeostasis

Model (Wei et al. 2014a, 2014b):

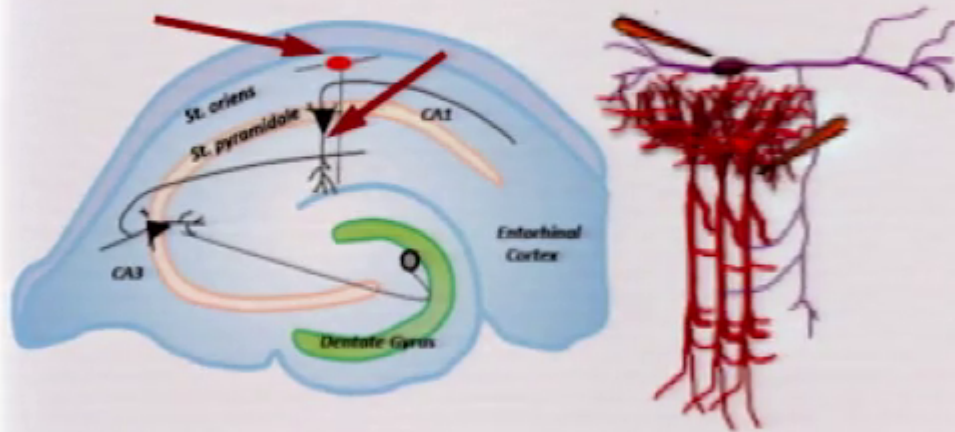
Membrane potential: V , m , n , h

Ion concentrations: K^+ , Na^+ , Cl^- , O_2

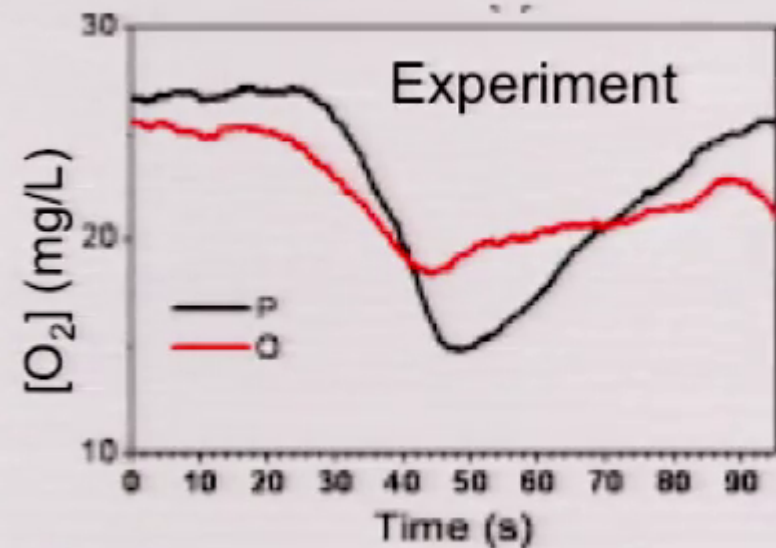
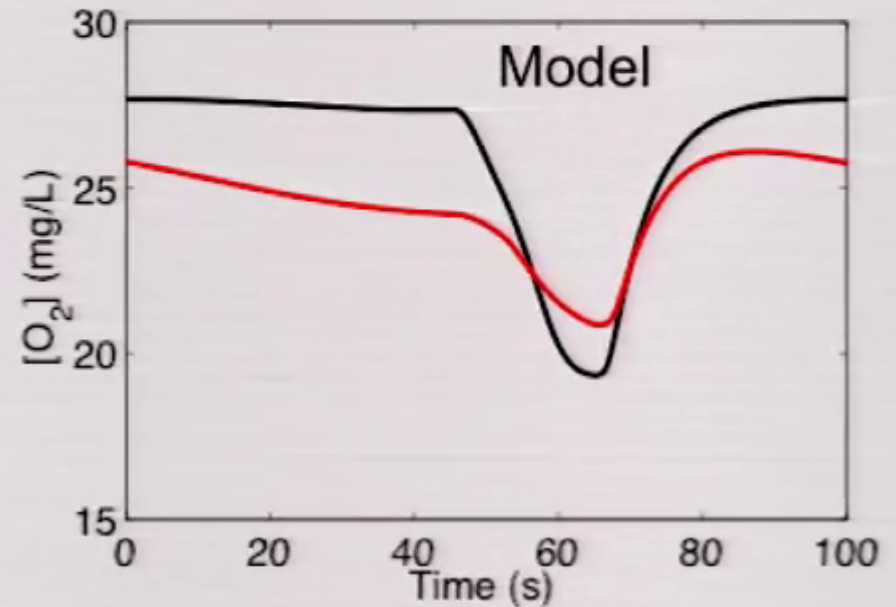
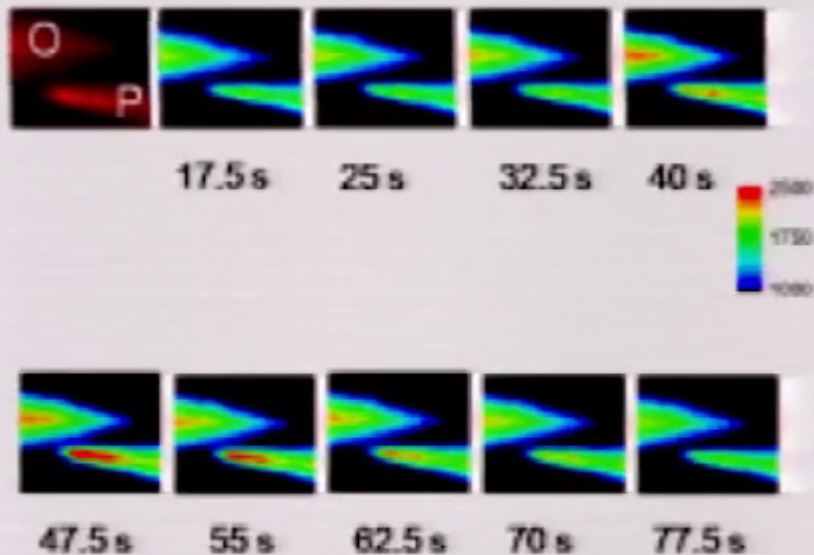
Pumps are fueled by ATP



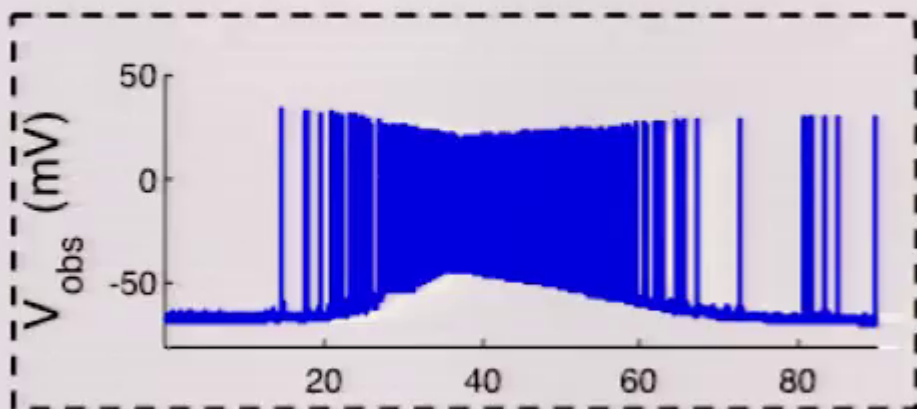
Oxygen Consumption During Seizure



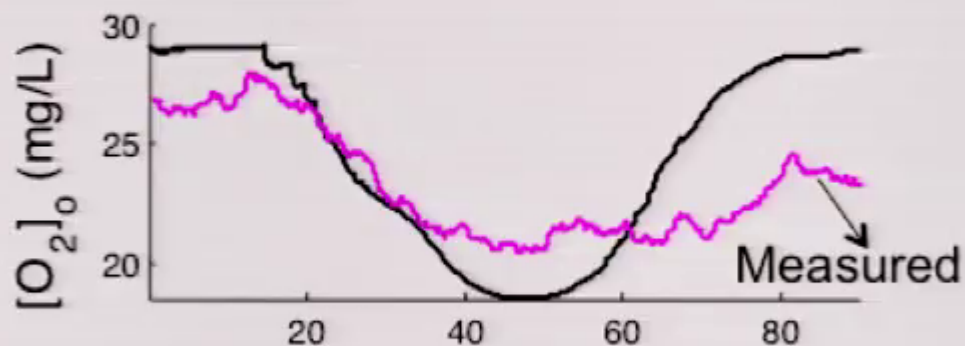
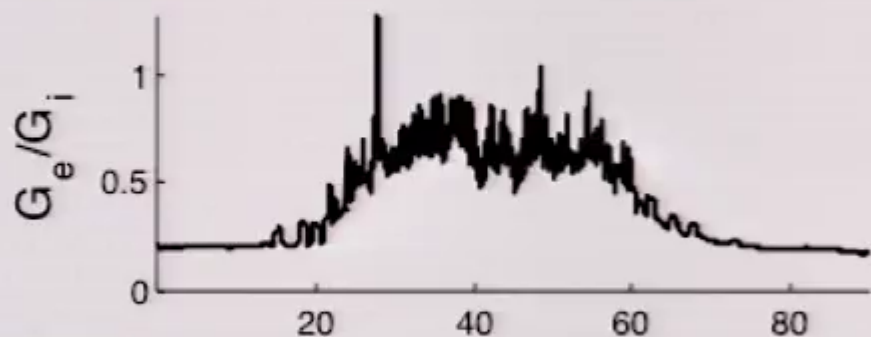
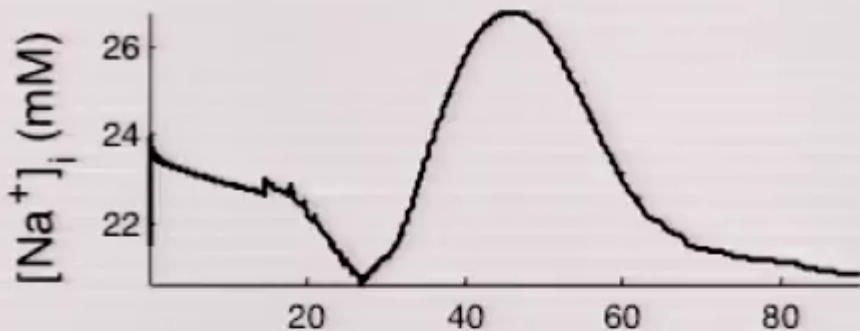
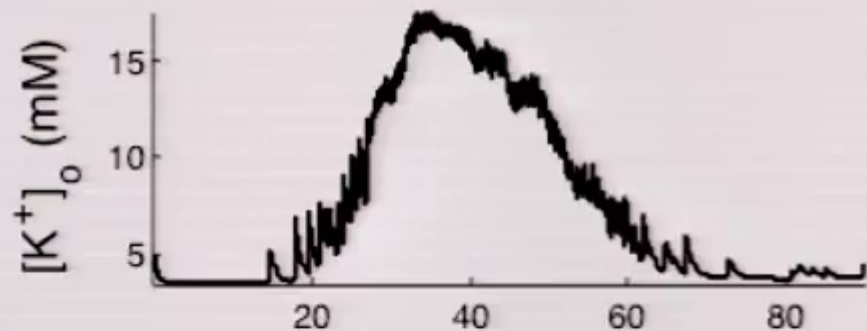
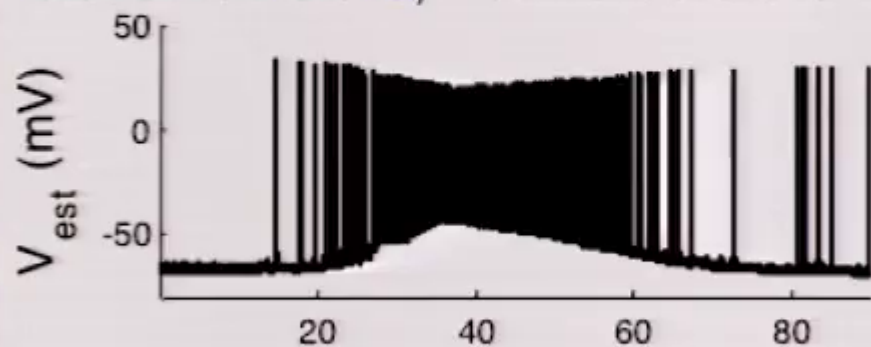
Optode tips during a seizure event



Reconstructing Oxygen Dynamics



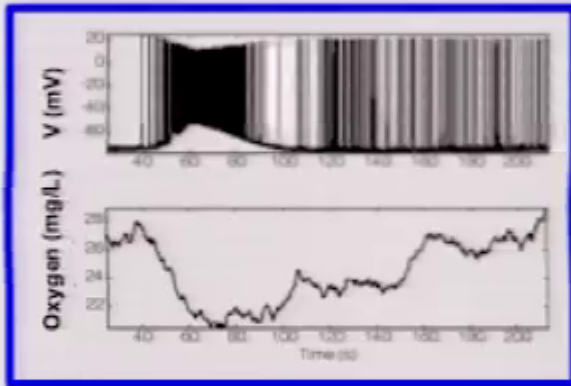
Observed state, Estimated state



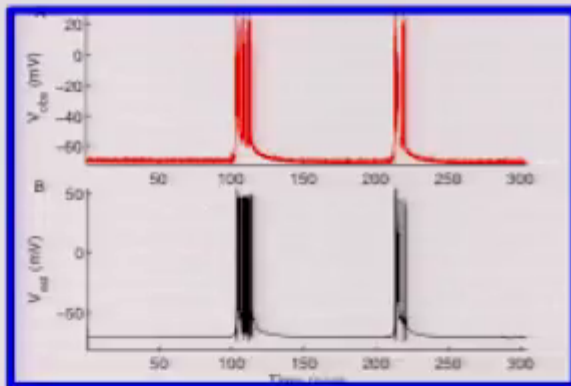
Time (s)

Time (s)

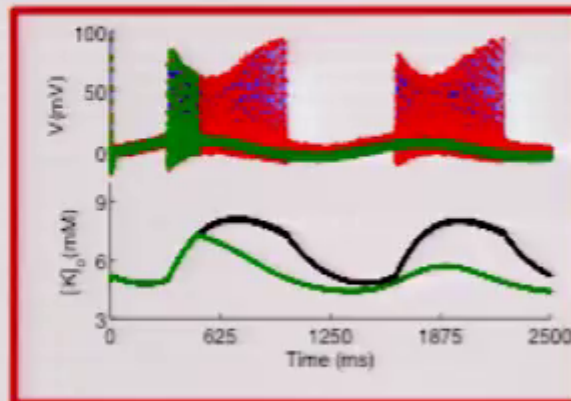
This Presentation Focuses on...



Improving Neuronal Models: Towards Fundamental Models



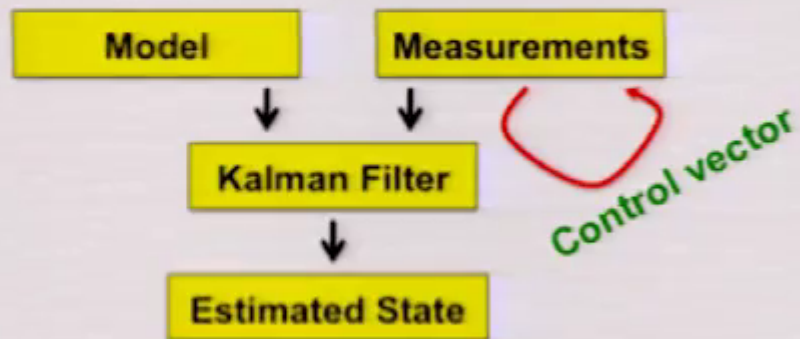
Model-based tracking of neuronal systems



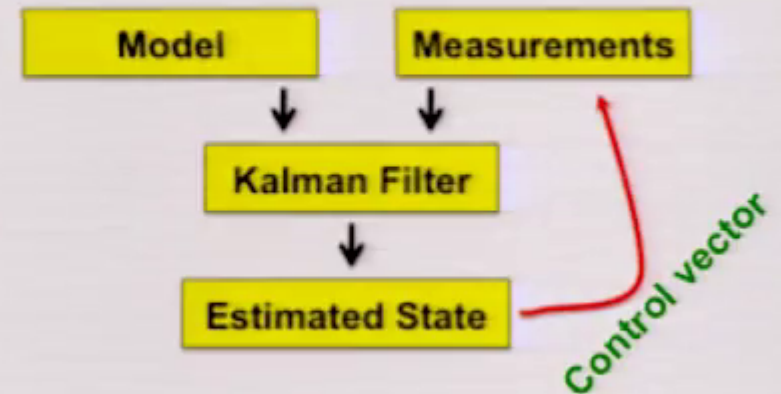
Controlling Neurons

Better Control With Model-Based Approach

Proportional control

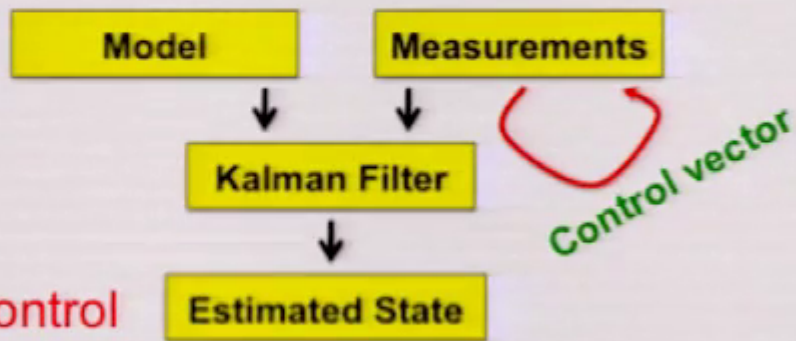


Kalman filter control



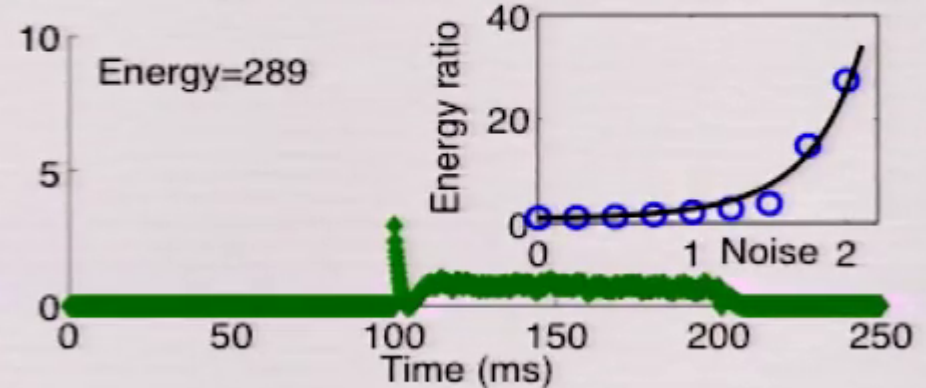
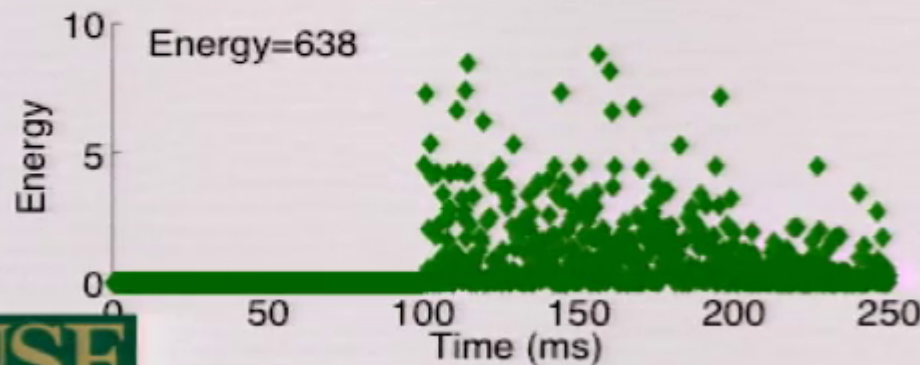
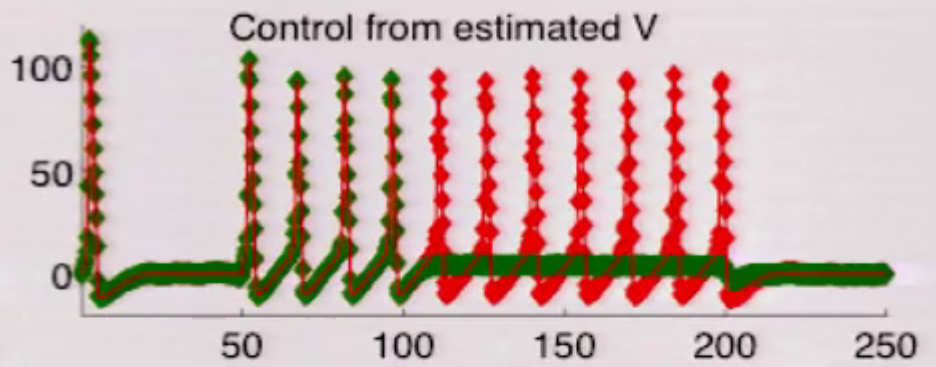
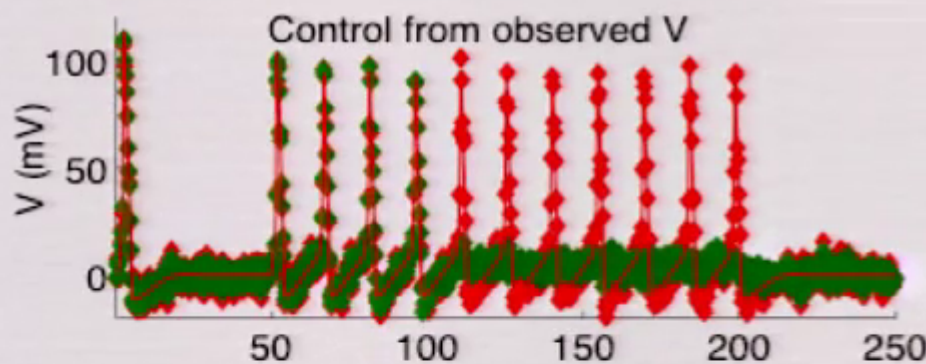
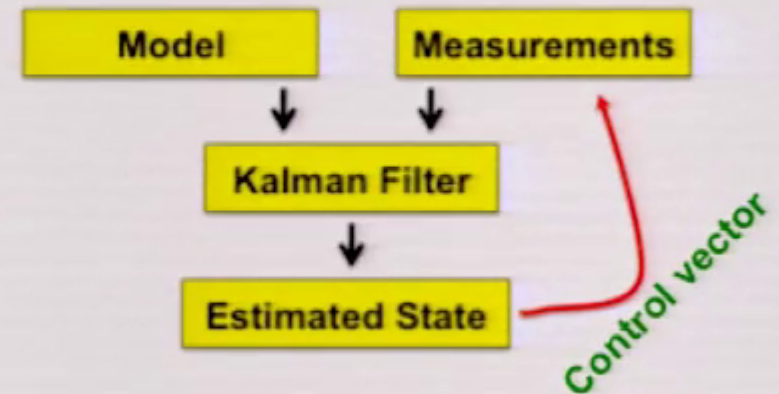
Better Control With Model-Based Approach

Proportional control



Without Control
With Control

Kalman filter control



Dynamic Clamp

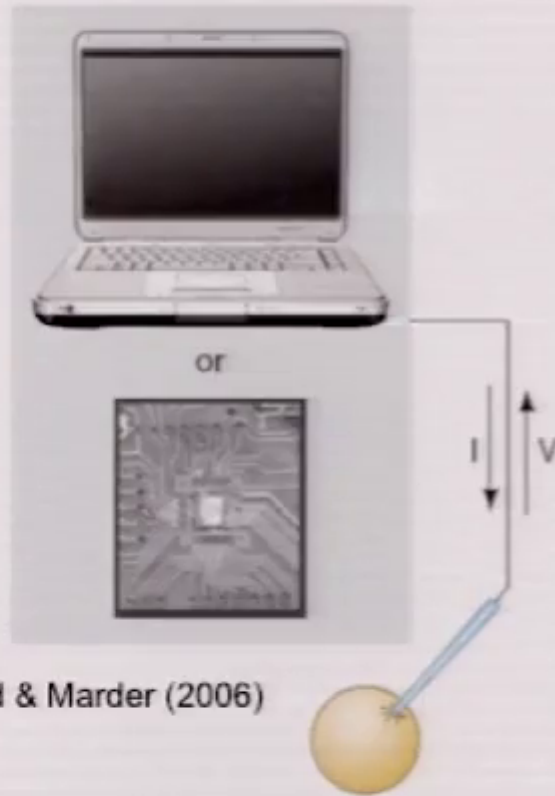
Dynamic clamp

Voltage-dependent conductance

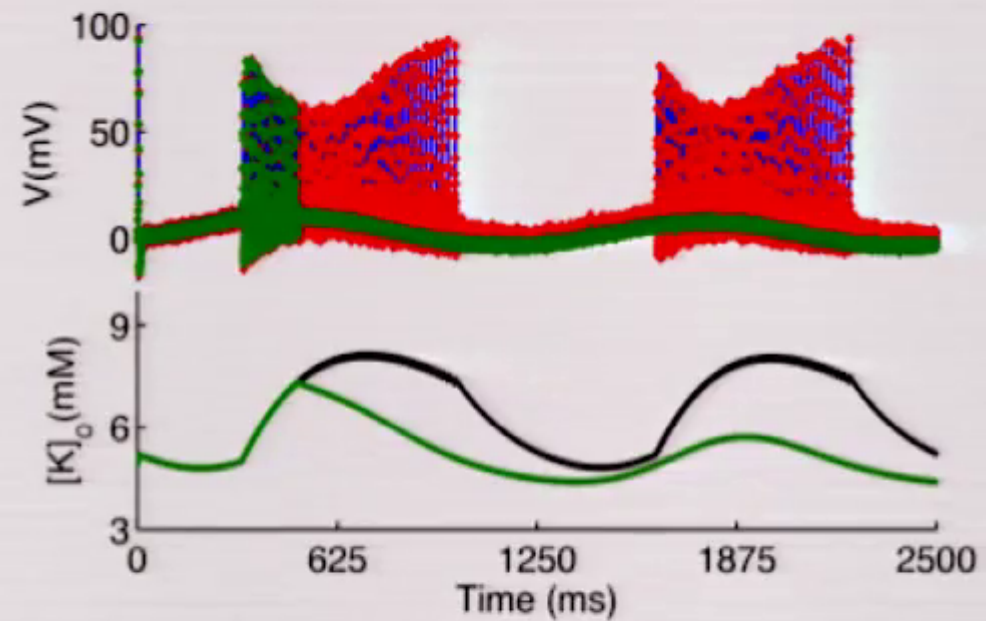
$$I = g(V) \cdot (V - E)$$

Synapse

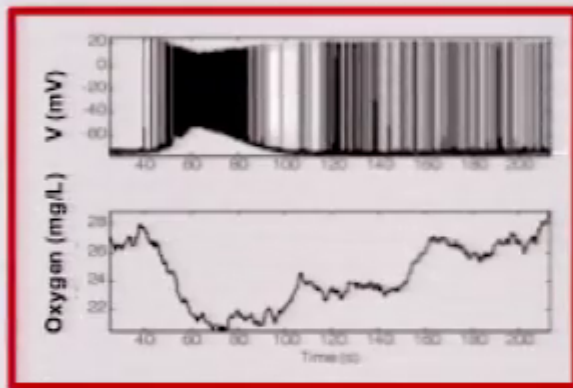
$$I = g \cdot (V - E)$$



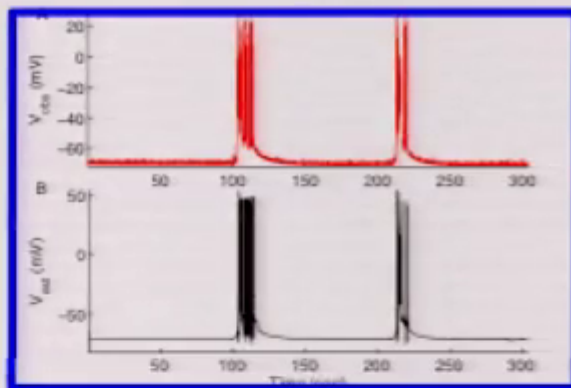
Goaillard & Marder (2006)



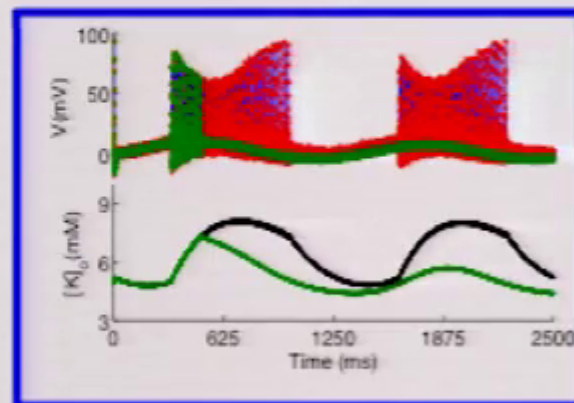
This Presentation Focuses on...



Improving Neuronal Models: Towards Fundamental Models



Model-based tracking of neuronal systems



Controlling Neurons

Cell Swells Too (e.g. Ischemic Stroke)

$$C_m \frac{dV}{dt} = I_{stim} + I_{na} - I_k - I_{pump} - I_{Cl} + I_{Ca}$$

$$\frac{\partial [ion]_o}{\partial t} = \frac{I_{ion}A}{FV_{ol_o}} + I_{diff}$$

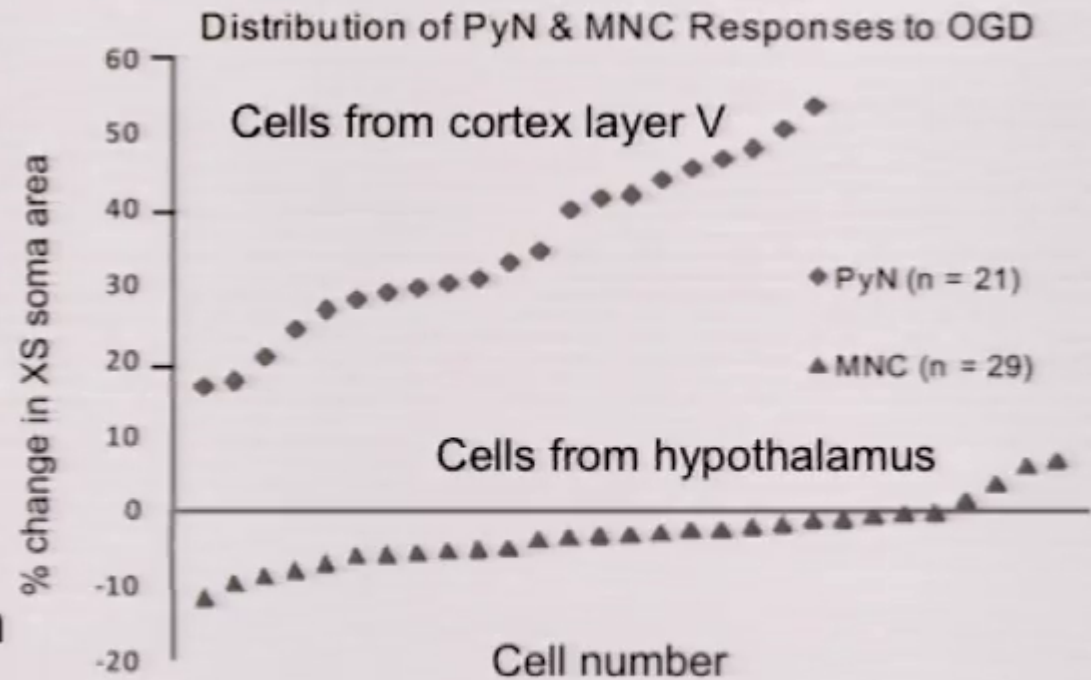
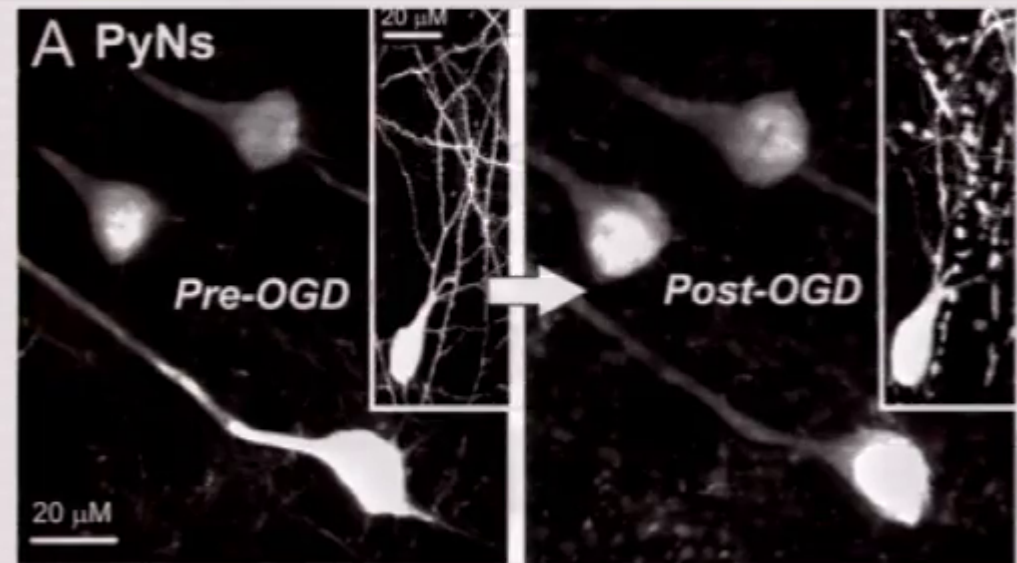
$$\frac{d[ion]_i}{dt} = \frac{I_{ion}A}{FV_{ol_i}}$$

$$\frac{d[ion]_g}{dt} = \frac{I_{ion}A_g}{FV_{ol_g}}$$

$$\frac{\partial [O_2]}{\partial t} = I_{blood} - I_{pump} + I_{diff}$$

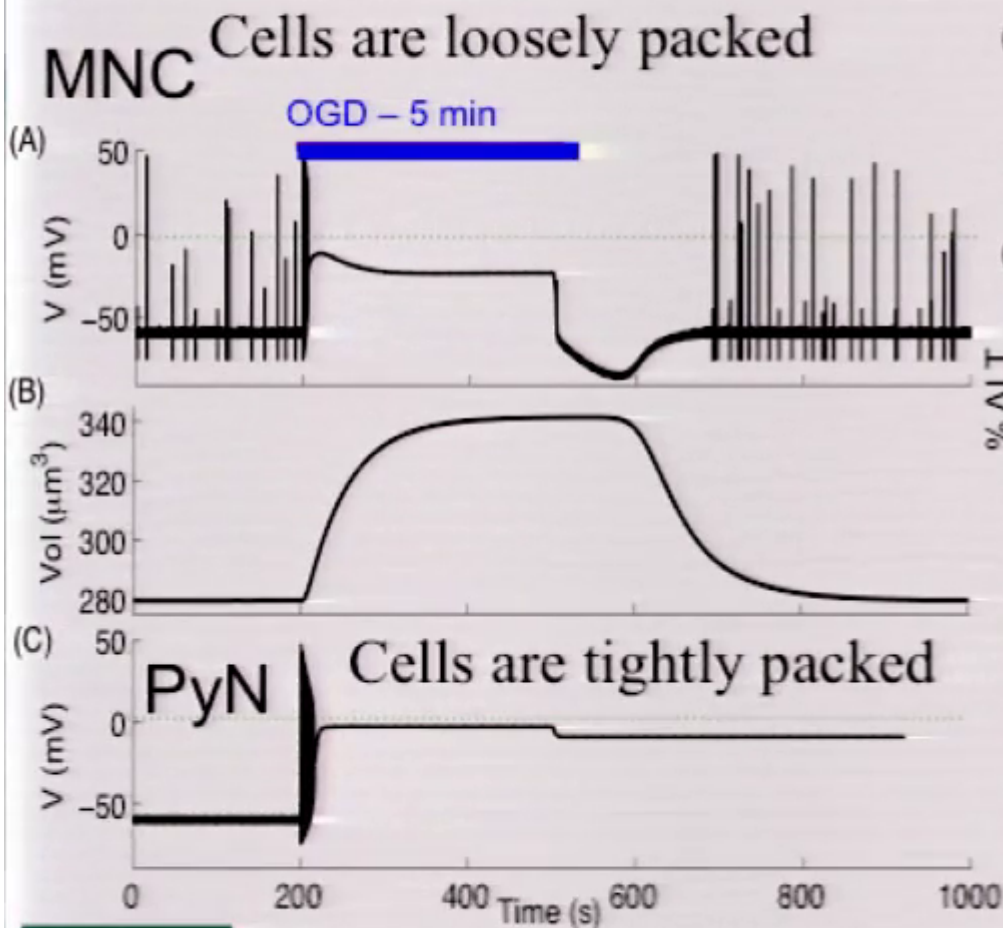
$$\frac{dV_{ol}}{dt} = \frac{1}{\tau_v} (\widehat{V_{ol}} - V_{ol})$$

Volume is a function of ion concentrations

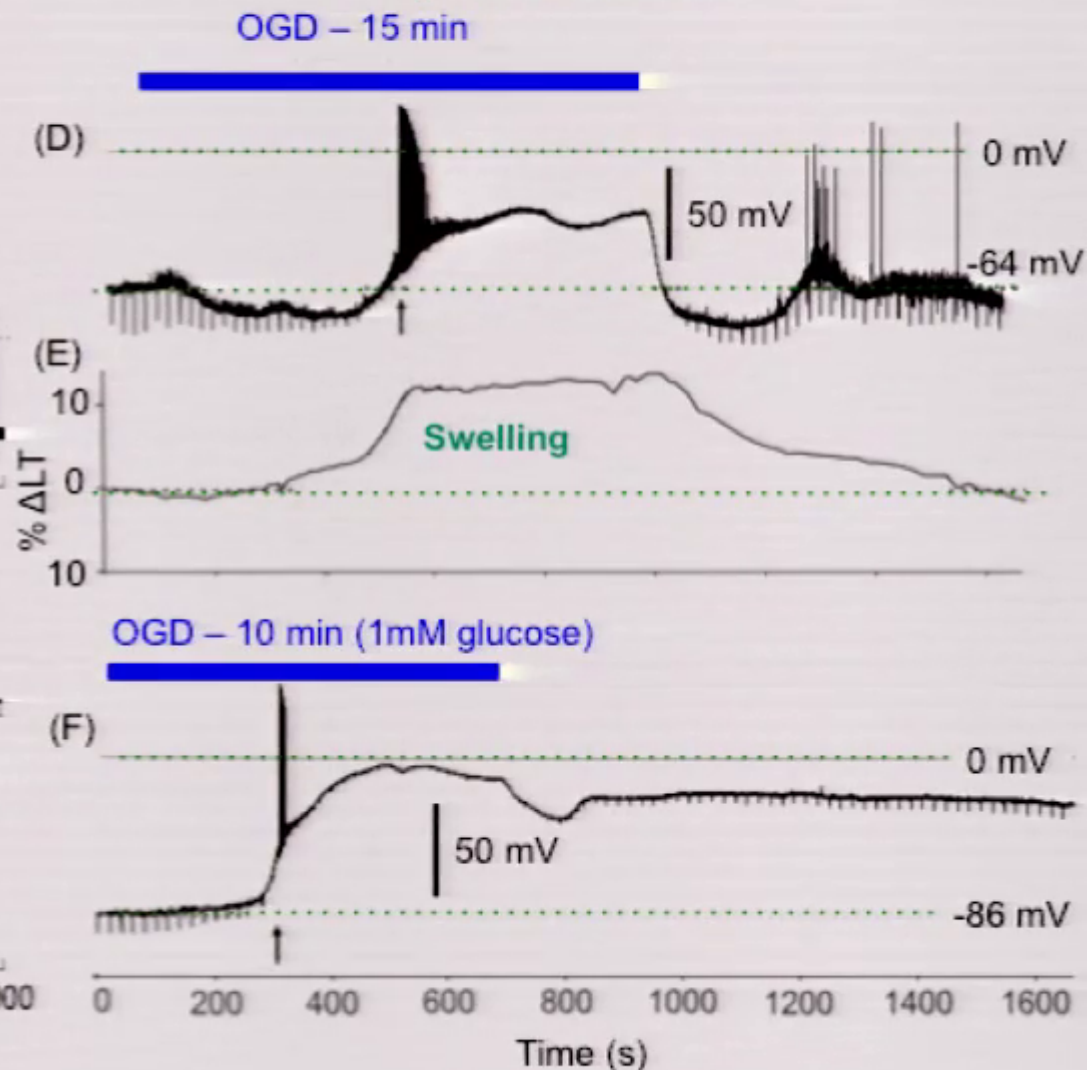


Cell Swelling And Selective Neuronal Damage During Stroke

Model



Experiment

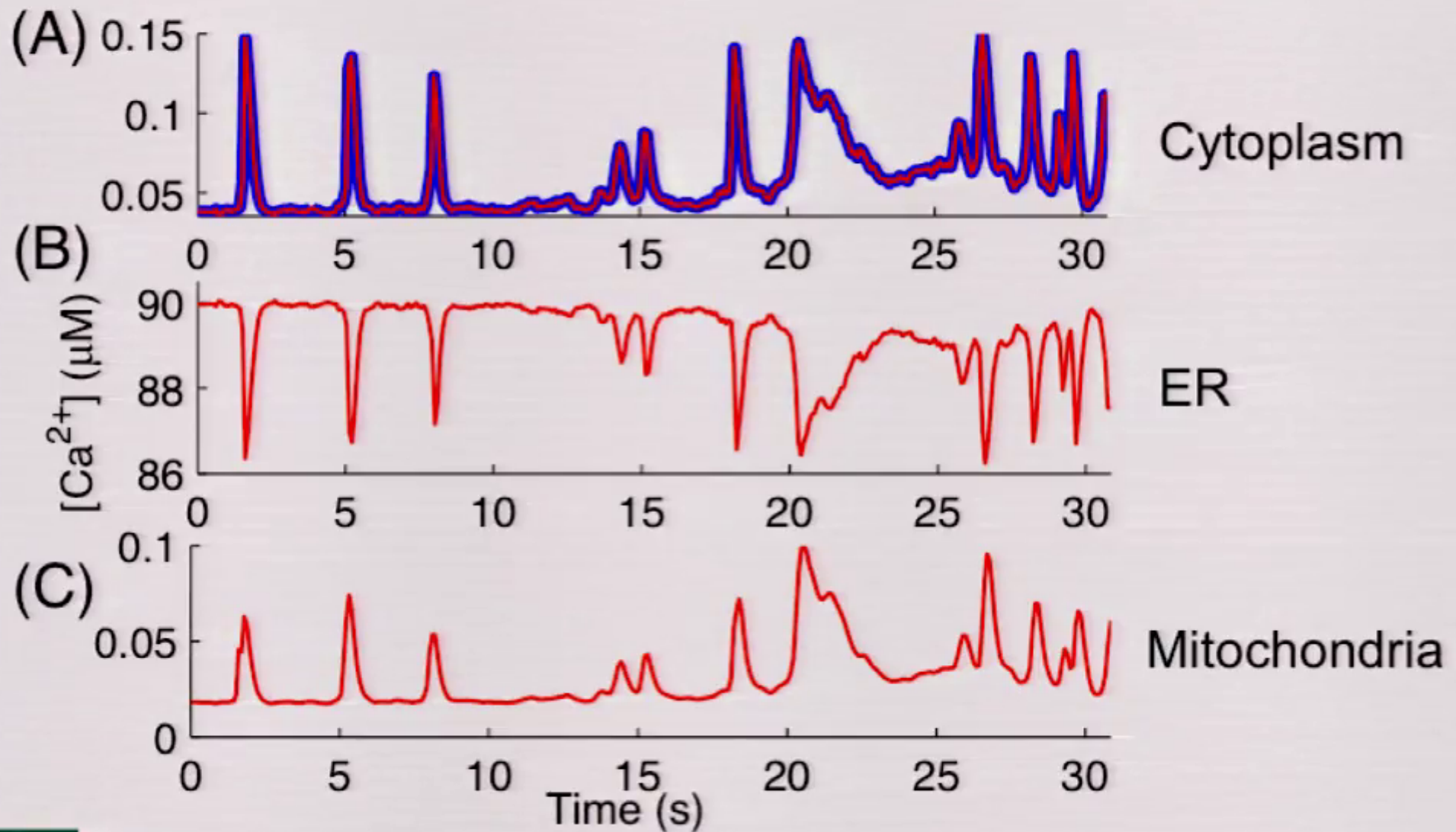


Incorporating Microenvironment Leads To a Unified Framework For Several Neuronal Behaviors

Talk by Steven J Schiff

4.30PM Wednesday (Room Primrose B)

Mitochondrial and Endoplasmic Reticulum Dynamic in Control and Alzheimer's Disease Cells



Summary

Model-based approach can be used to

- (1) Reconstruct inaccessible parameters and variables from a single measured variable
- (2) Improve models by using tracked data
- (3) Design efficient feedback control strategies
- (4) Incorporating microenvironment into neuronal models leads to a unified framework for a range of neuronal behaviors