

POSTER PRESENTATION

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# Inhibitory coverage of dendritic excitation

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“The Coverage Problem” is a class of optimization problems used in different fields that aims to explore the best strategy in order to maximally “cover” a region under some constraints. For example, how could a limited number of cellular antennas be distributed such that their signals would cover a maximal region (e.g., a whole city) while limiting the radio-frequency radiation to safe levels? Here we ask whether the notion of coverage could be applied to inhibitory synapses, giving them optimal control over the excitatory/excitable activity in the dendritic tree. In support of this idea is the fact that most (85%) [1-3] inhibitory synapses target dendrites rather than operate at the soma/axon region as a global veto mechanism of the neuron’s output. Additionally, it seems to be the rule rather than the exception that single inhibitory axons target specific dendritic sub-regions where each axon makes multiple synapses [4-6], implying that the role of such inhibition is to cover a particular dendritic region. Using analytic solutions of the cable theory as well as detailed compartmental models, we searched for the spatial distribution of inhibition that maximally covers the modeled dendrite under different constraints (e.g., fixed number of contacts per axon and fixed total inhibitory conductance). We explored the conditions in which the inhibitory coverage would be most effective in controlling the neuronal output and compared our results to the actual distributions of inhibitory synapses in different dendrites. We showed that despite the small number of inhibitory synapses (relative to the excitatory synapses) in dendrites of most central neurons, when the synapses are strategically placed, they can effectively dampen the excitatory/excitability activity in dendrites both globally and in a domain-specific manner.

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