

Dendritic computation

Dendrites as computational elements:

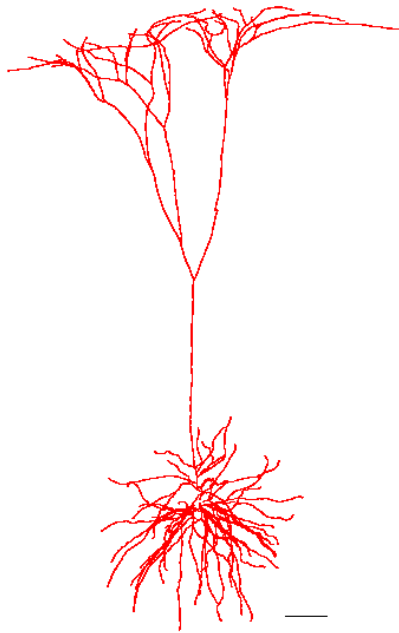
Passive contributions to computation

Active contributions to computation

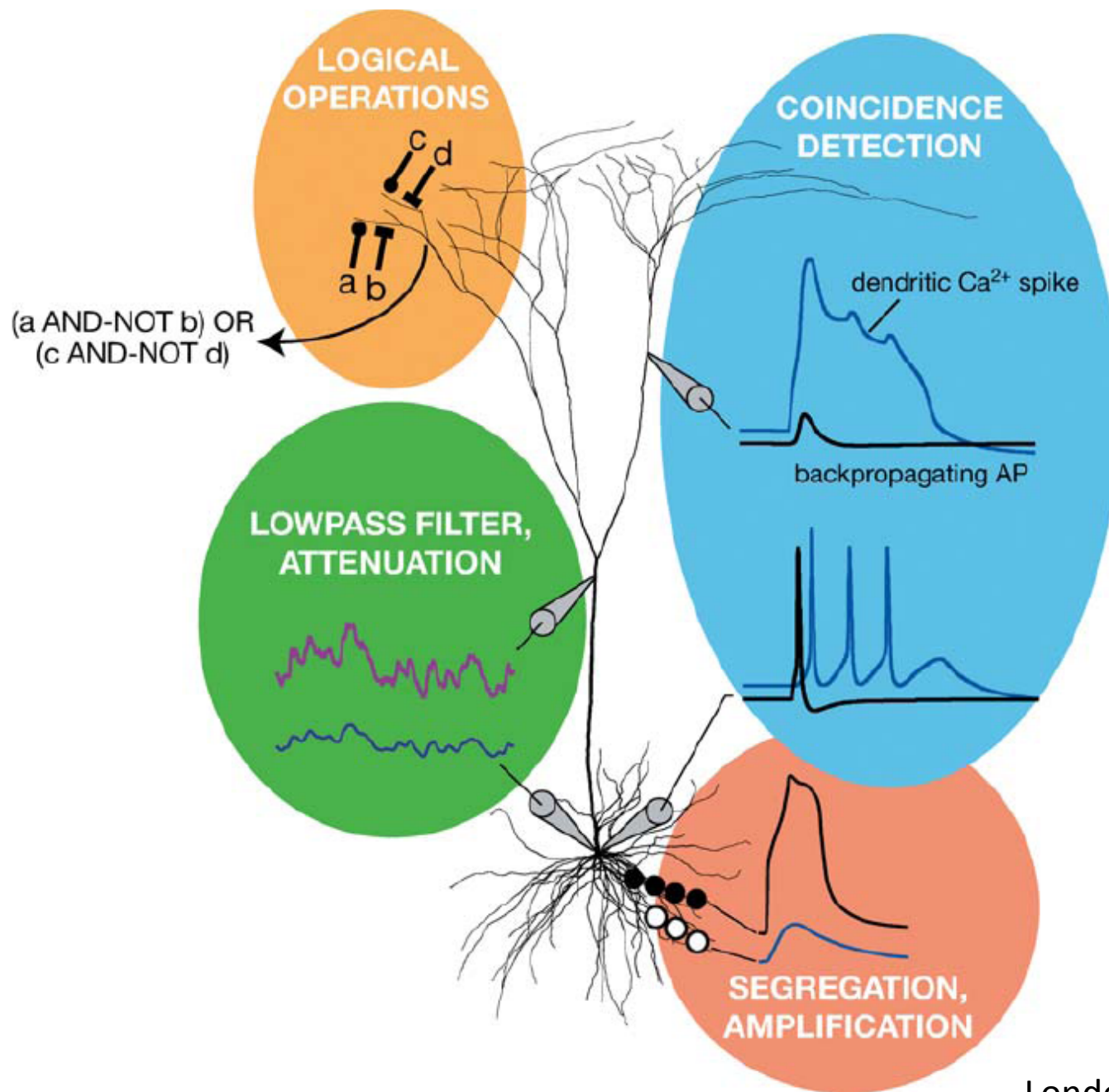
Examples

Passive computations

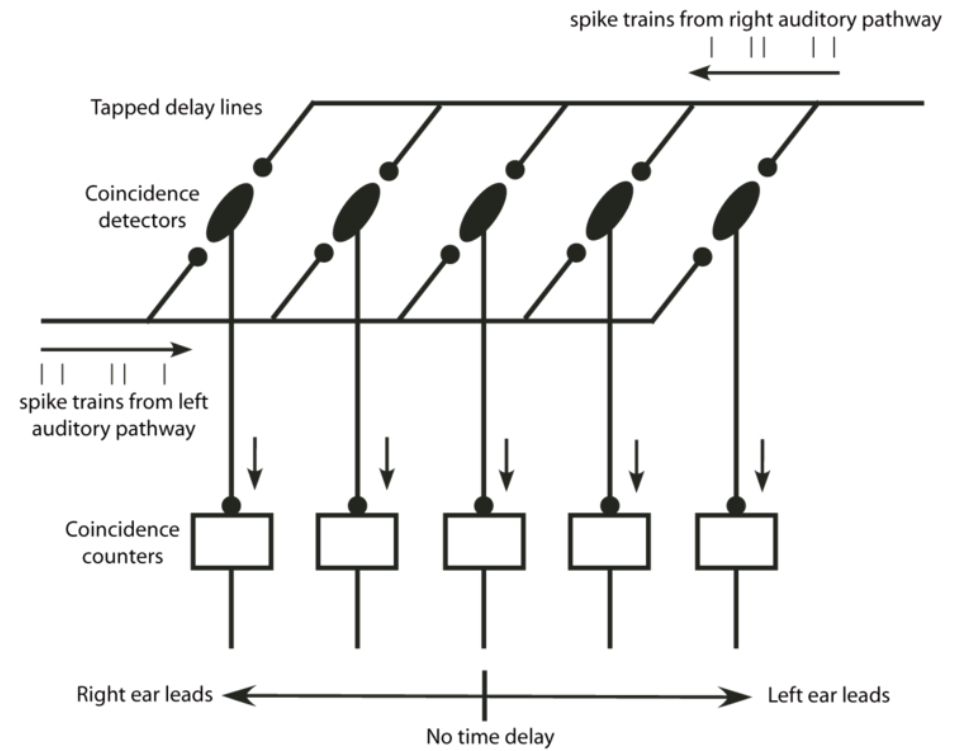
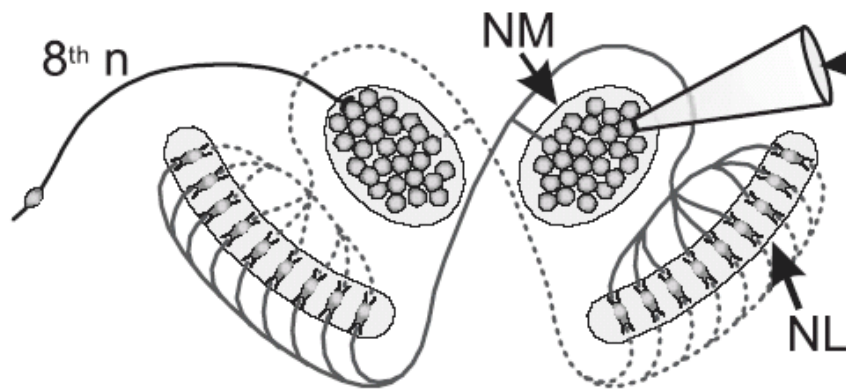
Linear filtering:



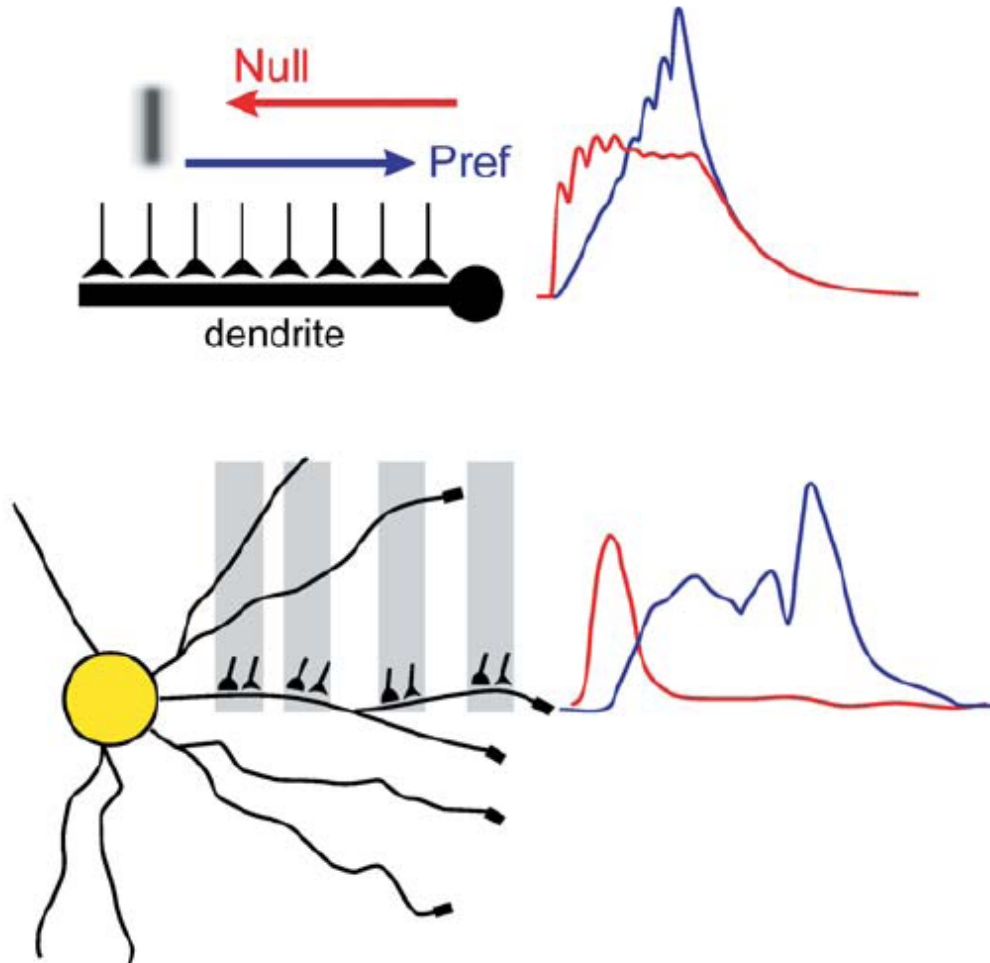
- Inputs from dendrites are broadened and delayed
- Alters summation properties..
 coincidence detection to temporal integration
- Delay lines
- Segregation of inputs
- Nonlinear interactions within a dendrite
 - sublinear summation
 - shunting inhibition
- Dendritic inputs “labelled”



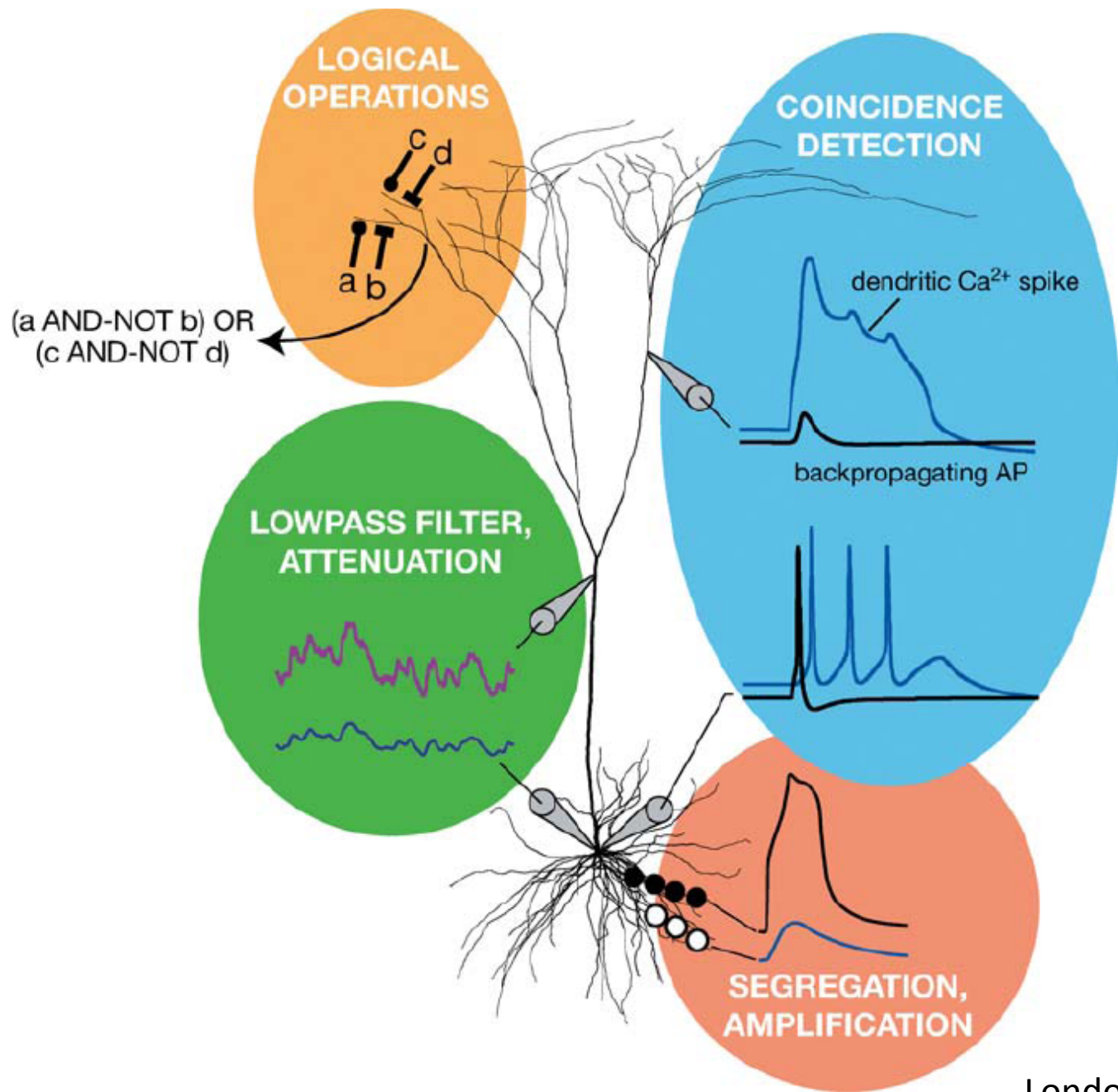
Delay lines: the sound localization circuit



Direction selectivity



Rall; fig London and Hausser



Active dendrites

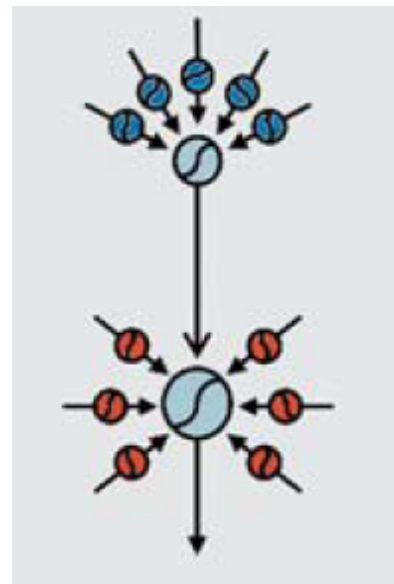
Mechanisms to deal with the distance dependence of PSP size

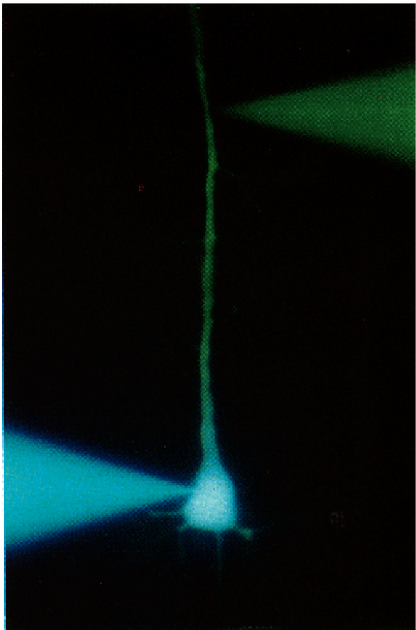
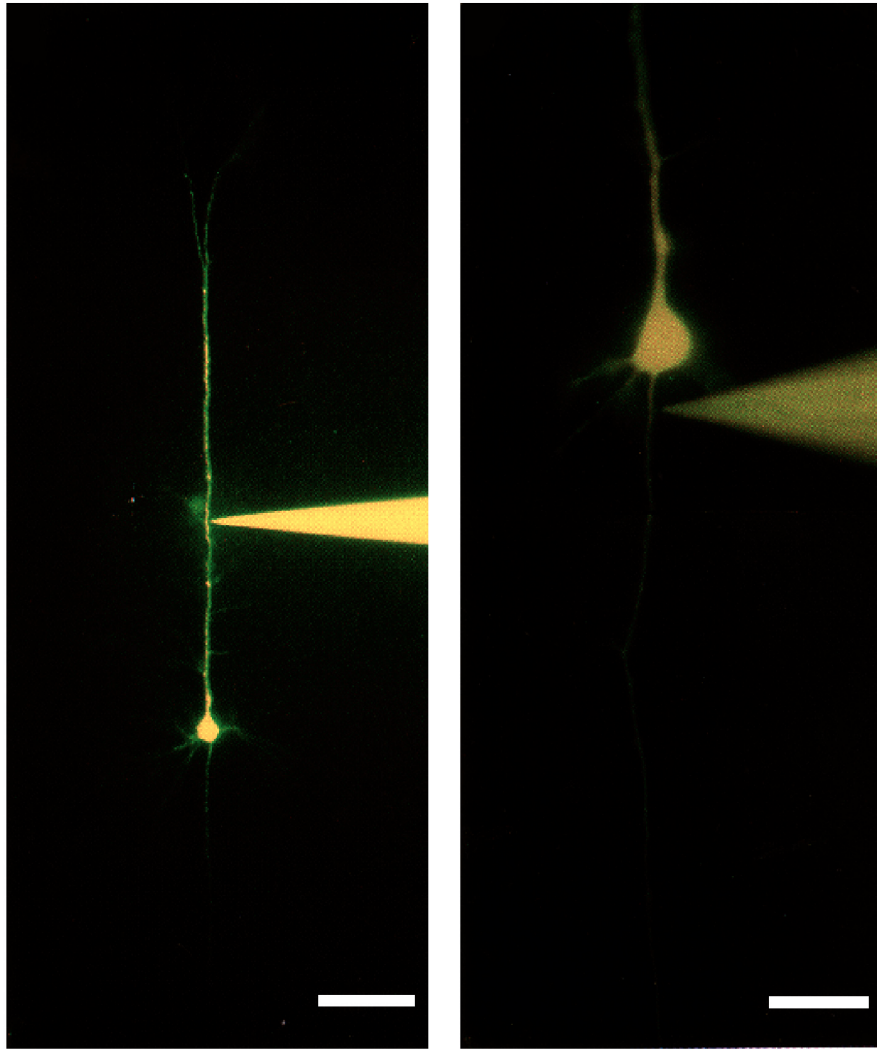
→ Subthreshold boosting: inward currents with reversal near rest
Eg persistent Na^+

→ Synaptic scaling

→ Dendritic spikes
 Na^+ , Ca^{2+} and NMDA
Dendritic branches as
mini computational units

→ backpropagation:
feedback circuit
Hebbian learning through
supralinear interaction of backprop spikes with inputs

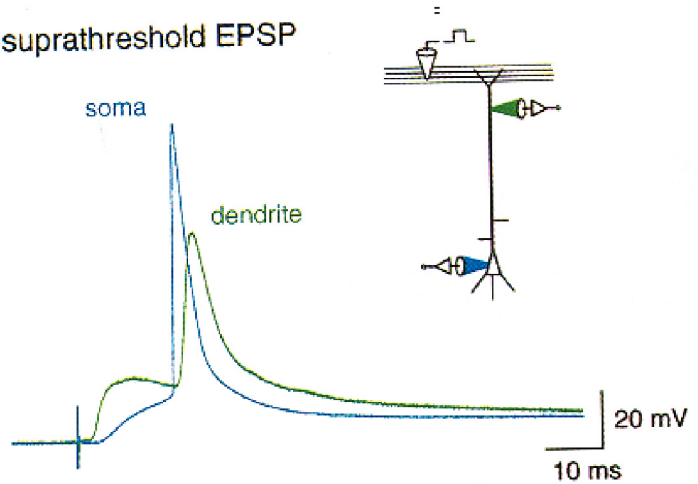


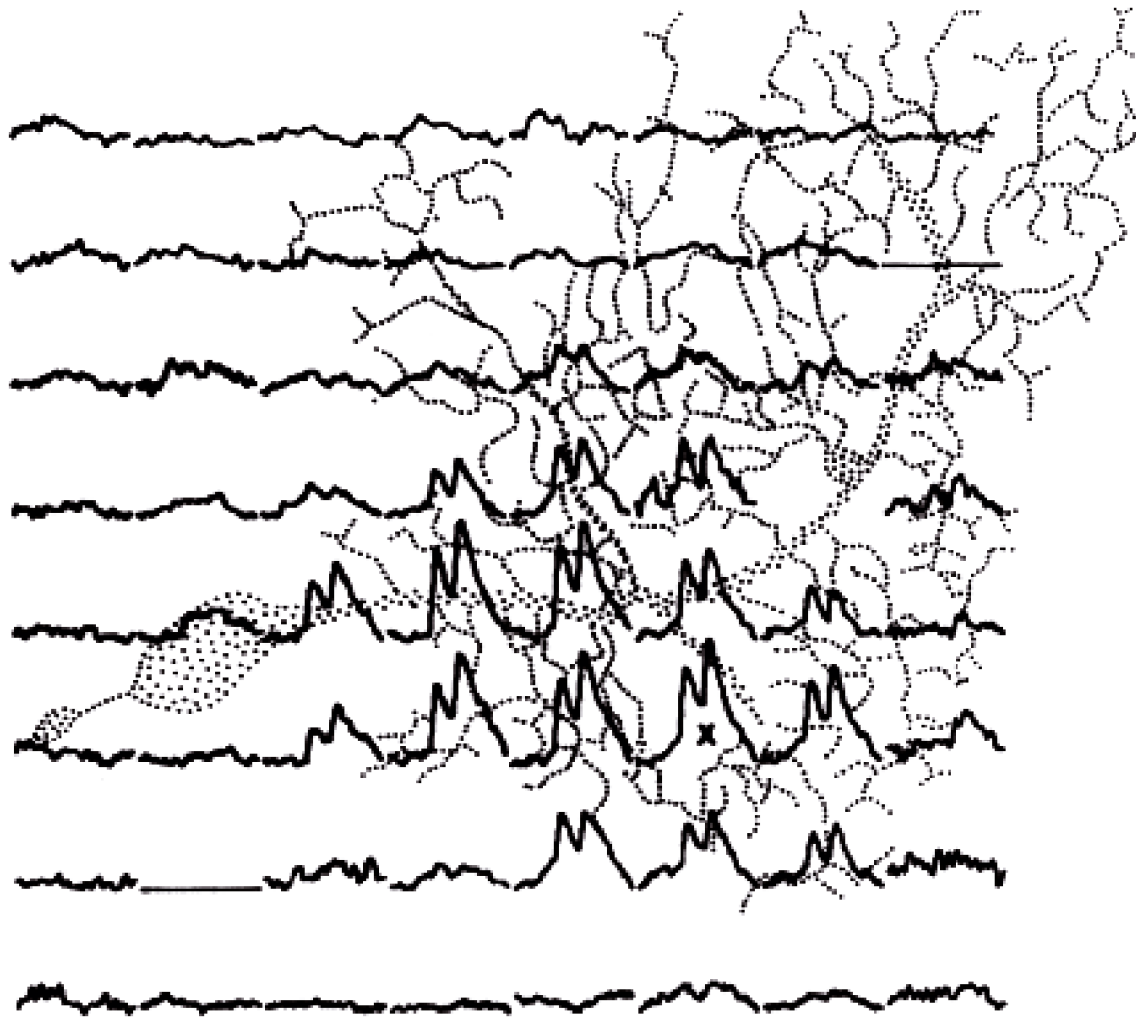


subthreshold EPSP

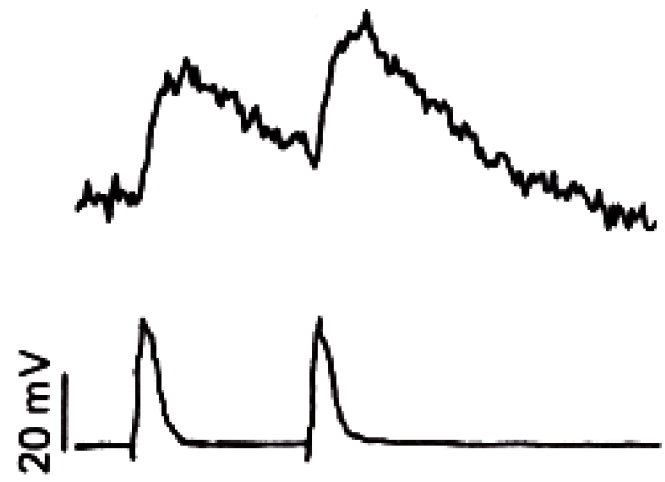
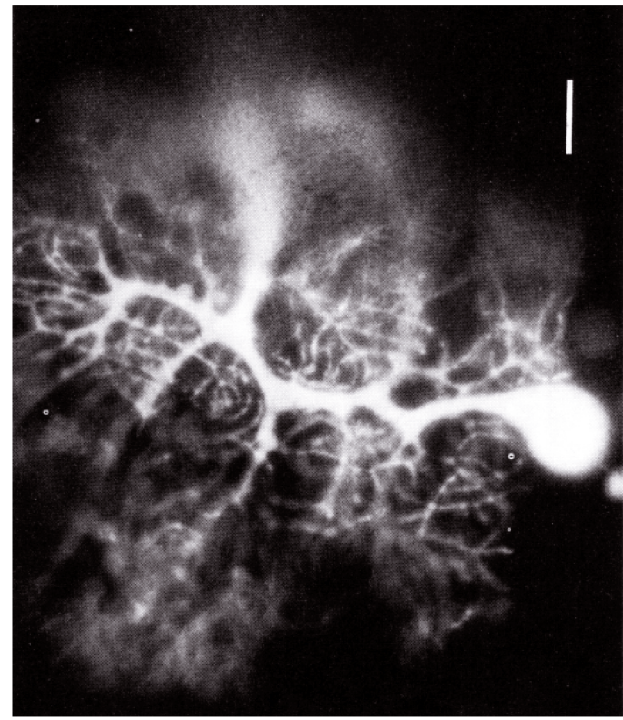


suprathreshold EPSP



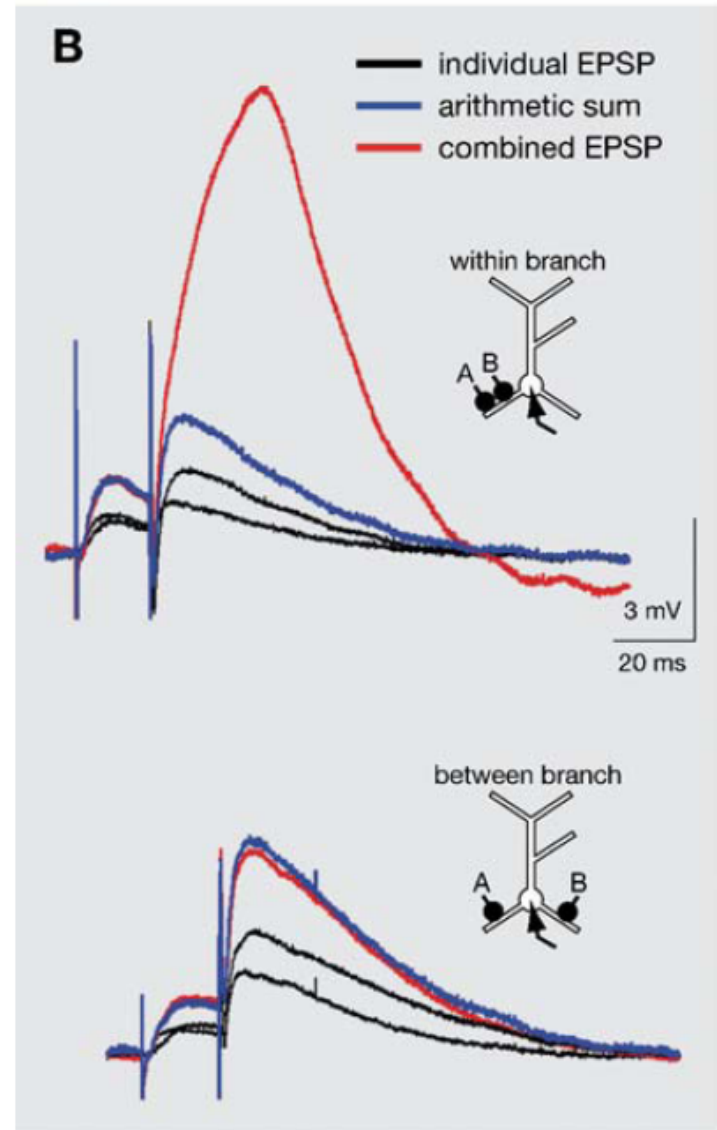
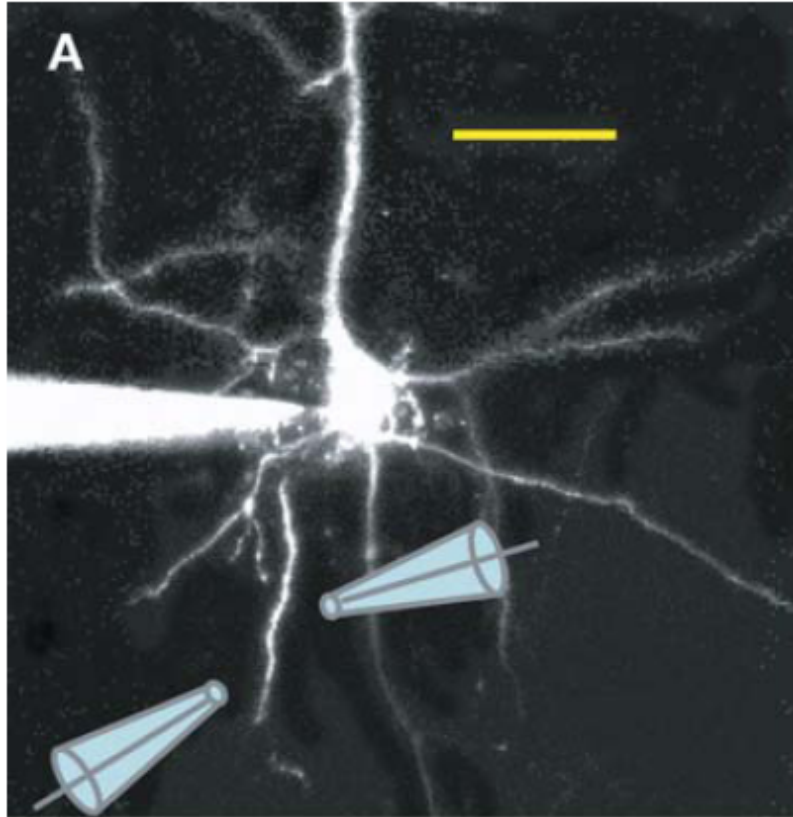


250 ms
31 μ m

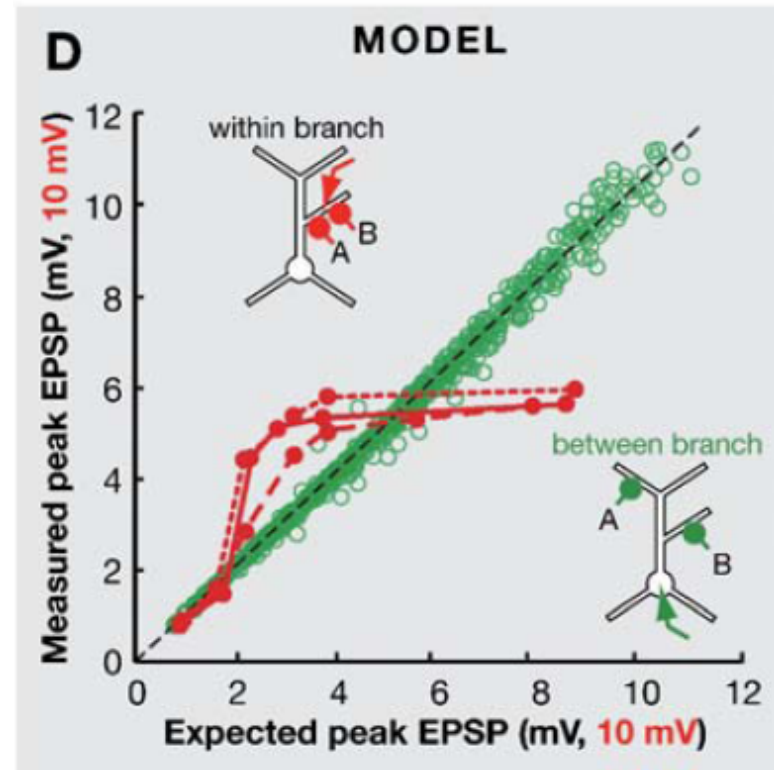
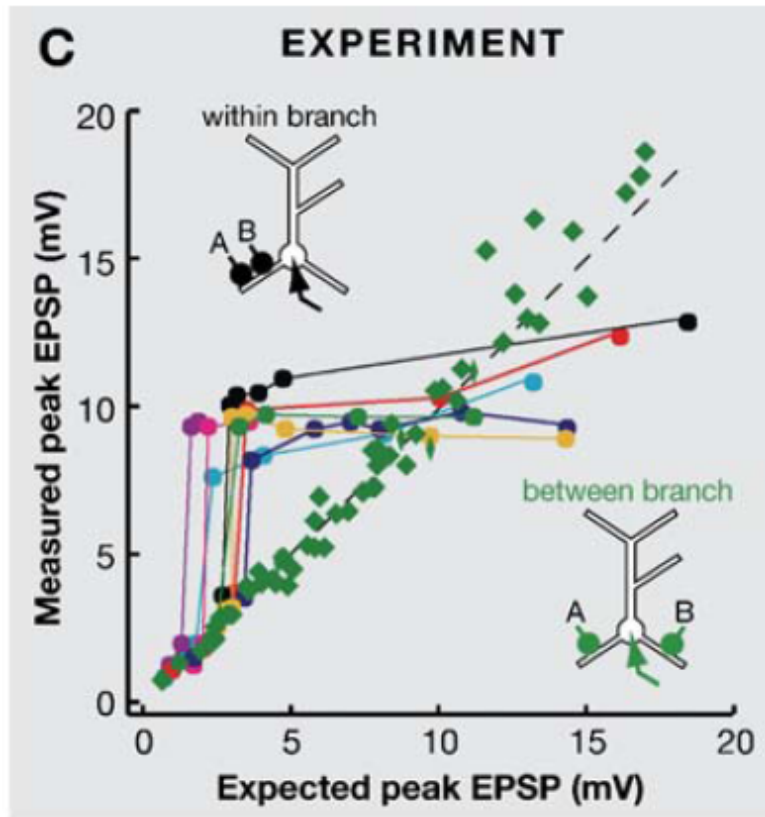


50 ms

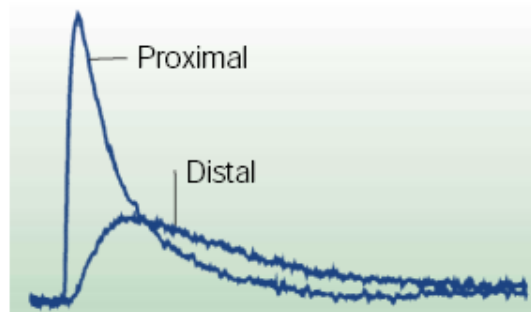
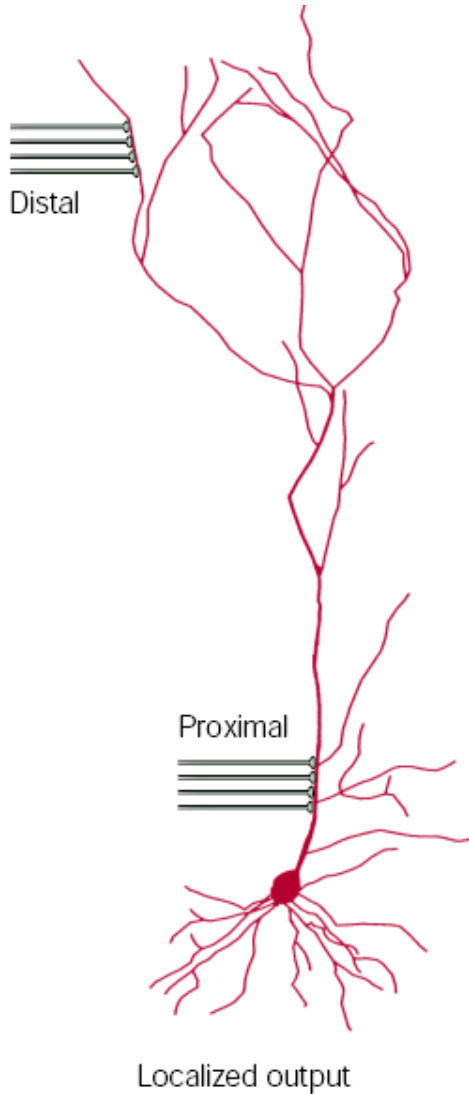
Segregation and amplification



Segregation and amplification

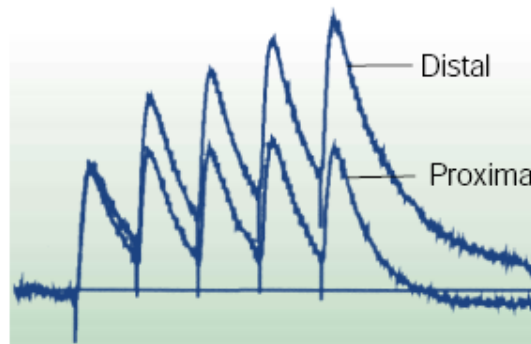


Expected distance dependence

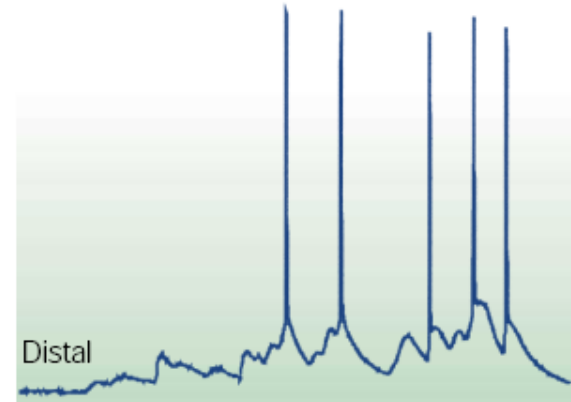


Amplitude and kinetics

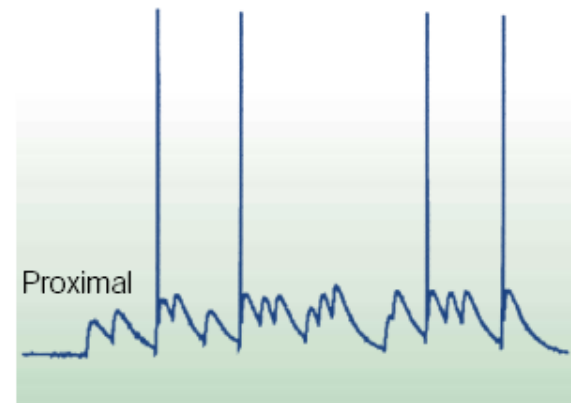
Synaptic potentials

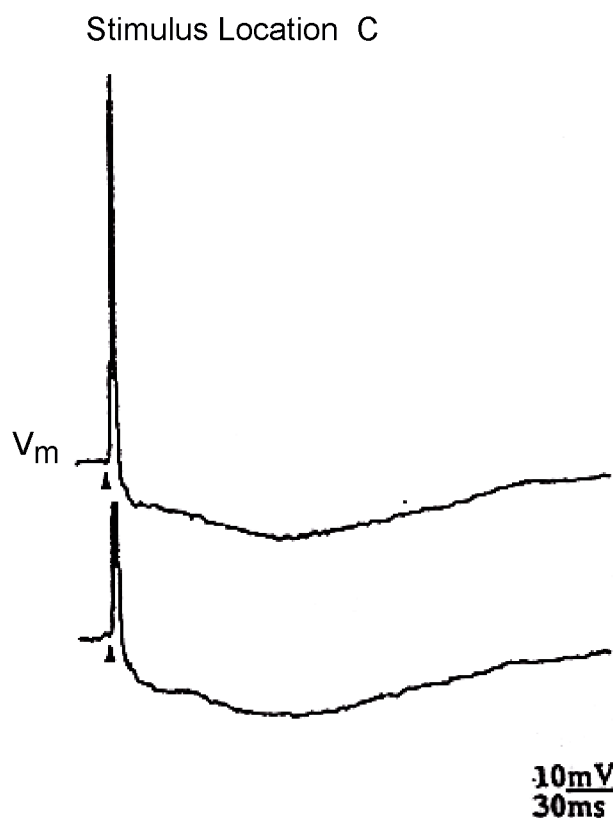
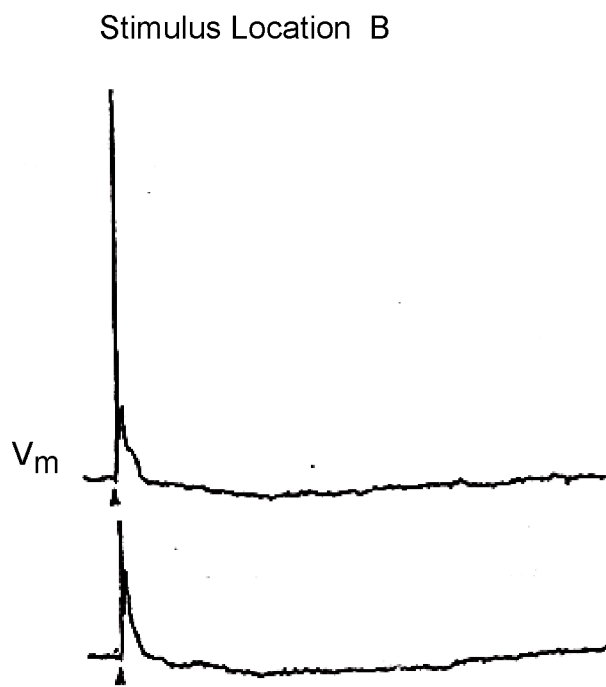
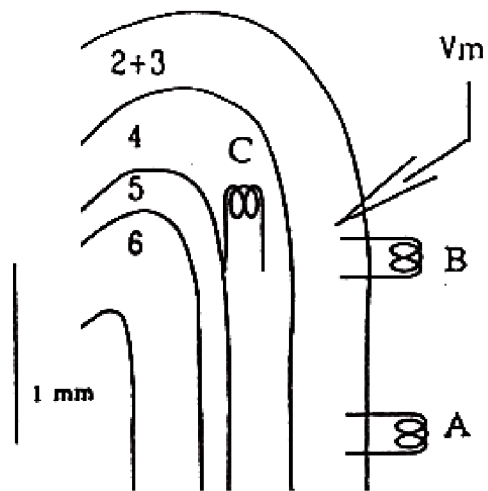
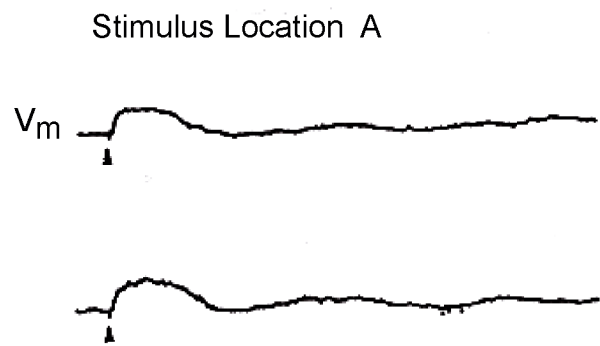


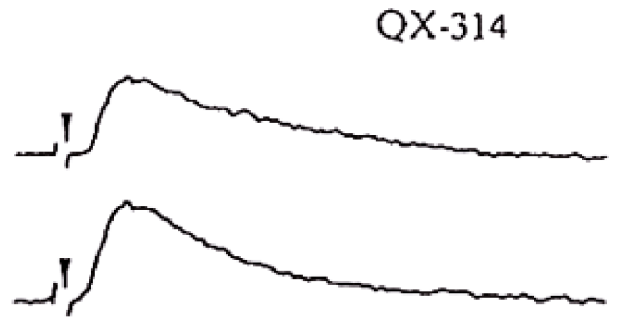
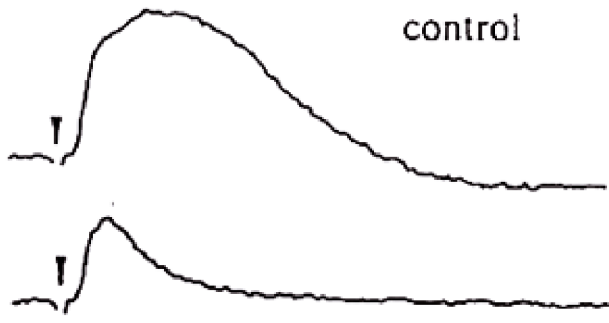
Temporal summation



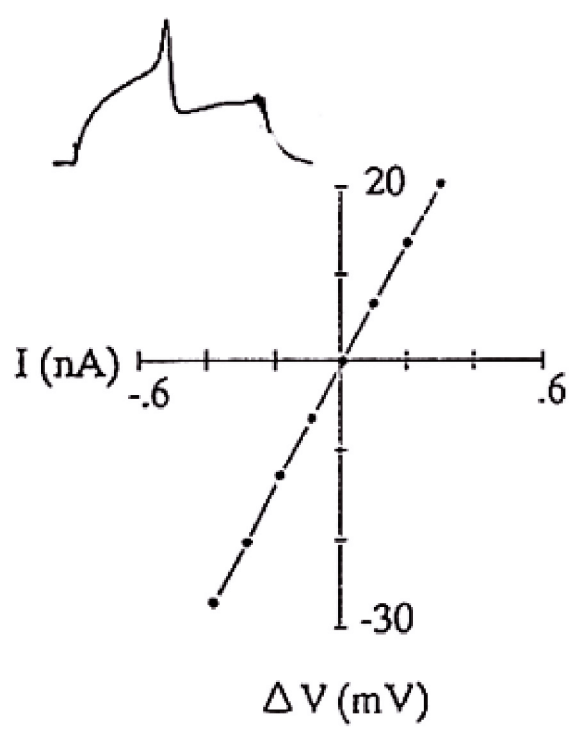
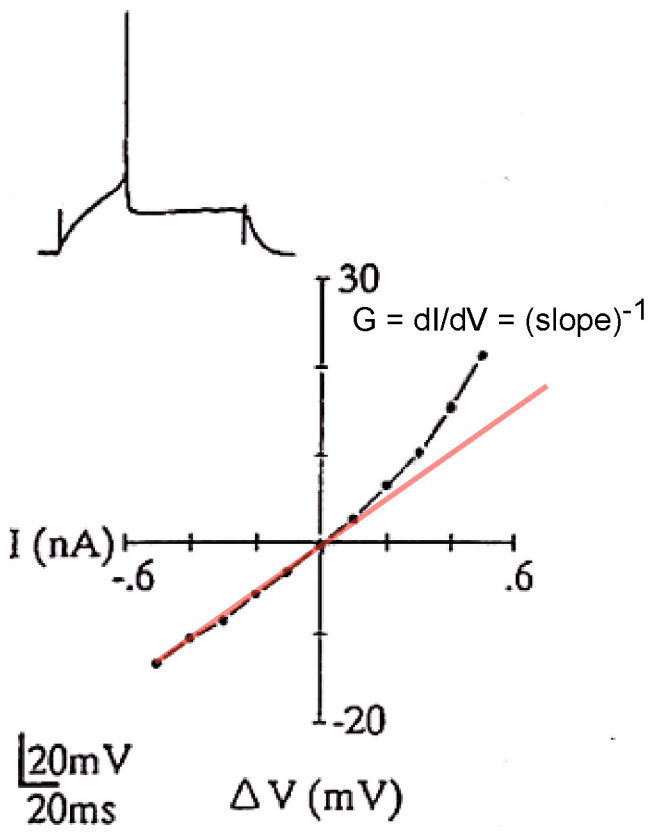
Somatic action potentials







5 mV
20 ms



$G_L = 100$ nSiemens $G_{Na-P} = 10$ nSiemens

