Characterizing the Role of Homeostatic Plasticity in Central Pattern Generators



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WHAT IS HOMEOSTATIC PLASTICITY (HP)?

- Grants robustness to perturbation
- Neurons regulate their excitability to maintain target activity level
- Tune strength of their incoming synapses and ionic conductances
 - Multiple molecular mechanisms, from receptor localization to gene



HP-ENABLED OSC. OCCURS DESPITE TIMESCALE SEPARATION Oscillations depend fully on HP HP modifies frequency even if not fully HP-dependent % of Original Frequency Attained vs. Timescale Ratio

expression

Adapted from Turrigiano, 2011 (Fig. 1)

OBJECTIVES

- How does HP affect circuits as they behave normally?
- Does its effect depend on the features of HP (i.e. its timescale)?
- Does its role change in more complex behaviors?

MODEL





- Oscillatory behaviors and HP's molecular mechanisms occur on many different timescales.
- HP can enable and modify oscillations even when it is ~100x slower than neurons

HP-ENABLED OSCILLATORS ON A PYLORIC RHYTHM TASK

What about a more complicated behavior?

Out of 20 homeostatic circuits evolved to match the pyloric pattern,

- 13: neurons stopped oscillating without HP
- 0: ordering criteria break down without HP
- 6: still pyloric with worse timing/duty cycle
- 1: still pyloric with better timing/duty cycle



HP COMMONLY ENABLES OSCILLATIONS

Generate oscillators then turn HP off \rightarrow oscillations may stop

☆ Oscillations in neural states and parameters can be produced by the action of HP



- HP-enabled limit cycles can meet complex criteria
- Non-homeostatic limit cycles may heavily influence their shape

CONCLUSIONS

- HP plays modifying and constitutive roles in central pattern generation
- Increases dimensionality of the dynamical system
- This may occur despite timescale separation

Homeo "stasis" is a *dynamic* process and plays a role in *dynamic* behavior

KEY REFERENCES

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research was supported in part by Lilly Endowment, Inc., through its support for the Indiana University Pervasive Technology Institute, and by NSF grants 1845322 and 1735095.

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