

Homeostasis and spreading depolarization in multiscale simulation of ischemic stroke.

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NEURON simulation platform

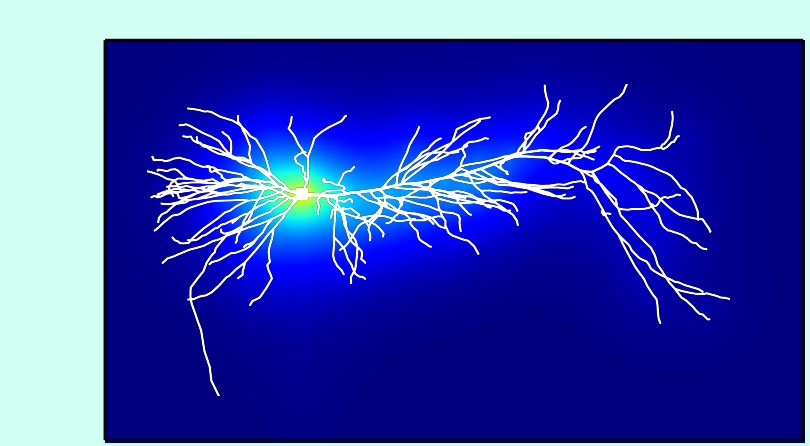
Reaction-diffusion (rxd)

neuron.yale.edu

NEURON's reaction-diffusion module (rxd) expanded support for 1D and 3D intracellular and extracellular reaction-diffusion models.

Where?

```
r = rxd.Region(apicals, geometry=???)
```

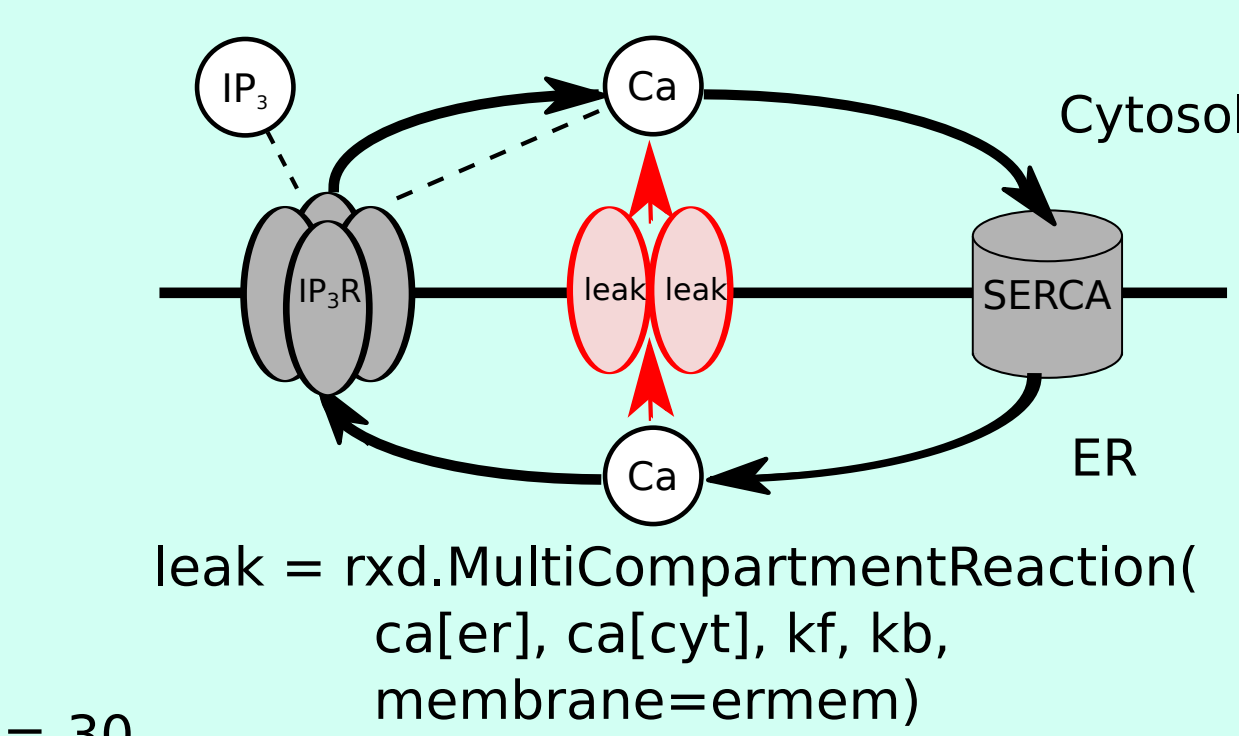


```
ecs = rxd.Extracellular(xlo=-30, ylo=-30, zlo=-30,  
xhi=30, yhi=30, zhi=30, dx=20,  
tortuosity=1.6, volume_fraction=0.2)
```

Who?

```
ca = rxd.Species([cyt, er],  
name='ca',  
charge=2)
```

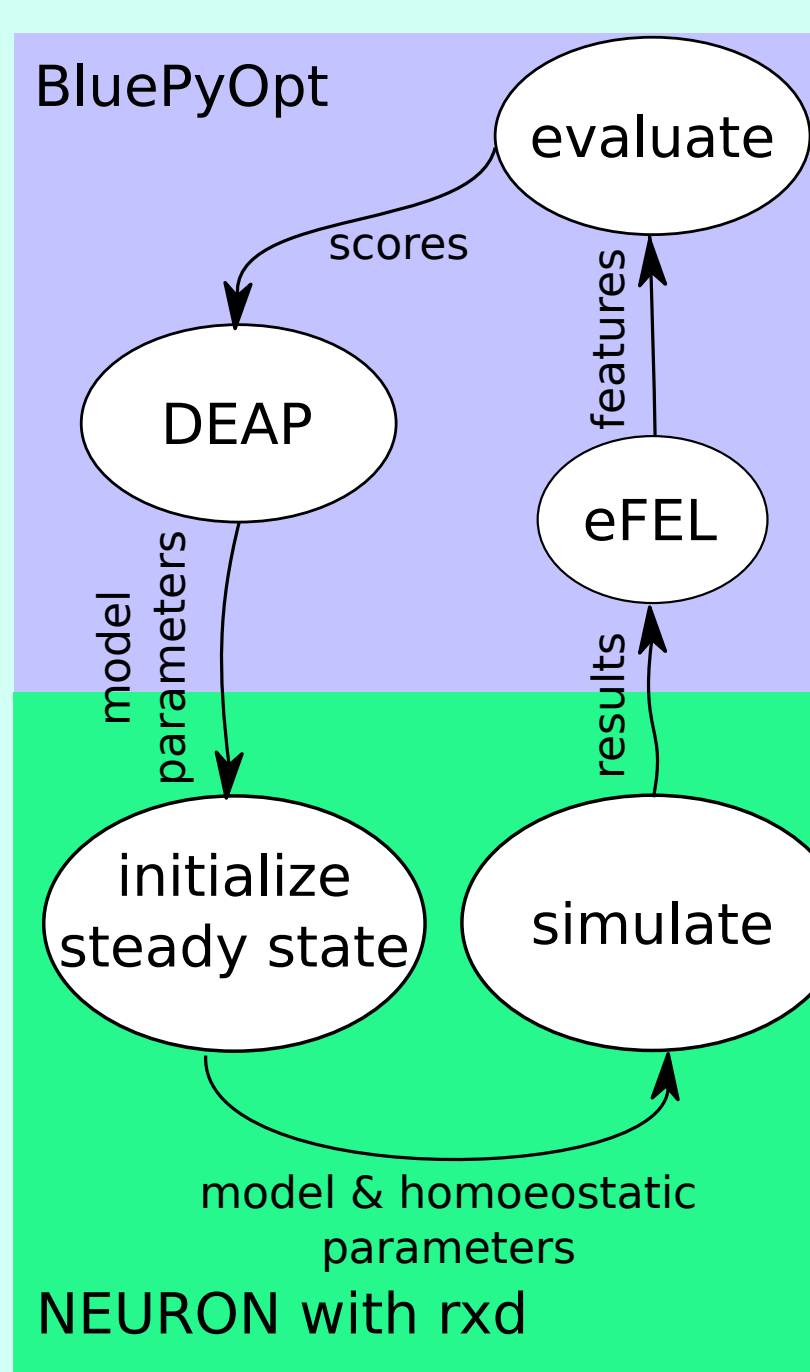
What?



```
leak = rxd.MultiCompartmentReaction(  
ca[er], ca[cyt], kf, kb,  
membrane=ermem)
```

(McDougal et. al. Frontiers in neuroinformatics 2013)
(Newton et. al. Frontiers in neuroinformatics 2018)

Homeostasis



We have add reaction-diffusion to the NEURON model and included **homeostatic parameters** that are initialized to a steady-state.

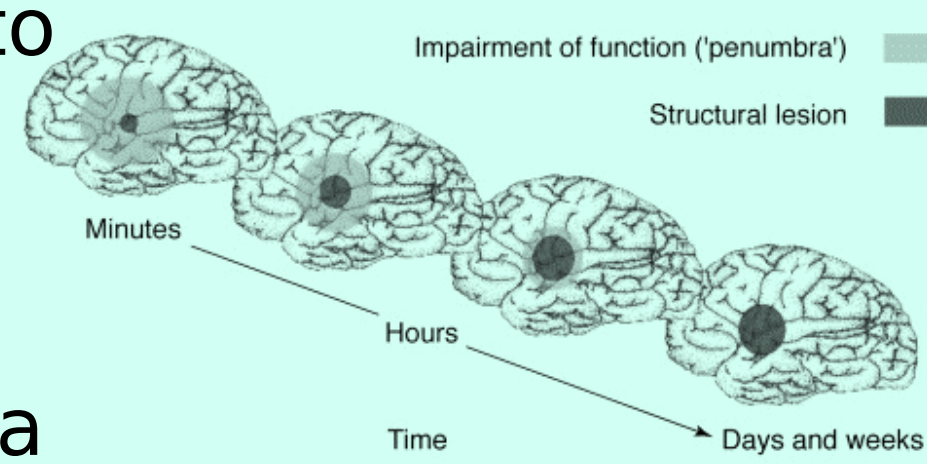
Spreading depolarization and ischemic stroke

Ischemic stroke is a **multiscale phenomenon**.

We consider two models;

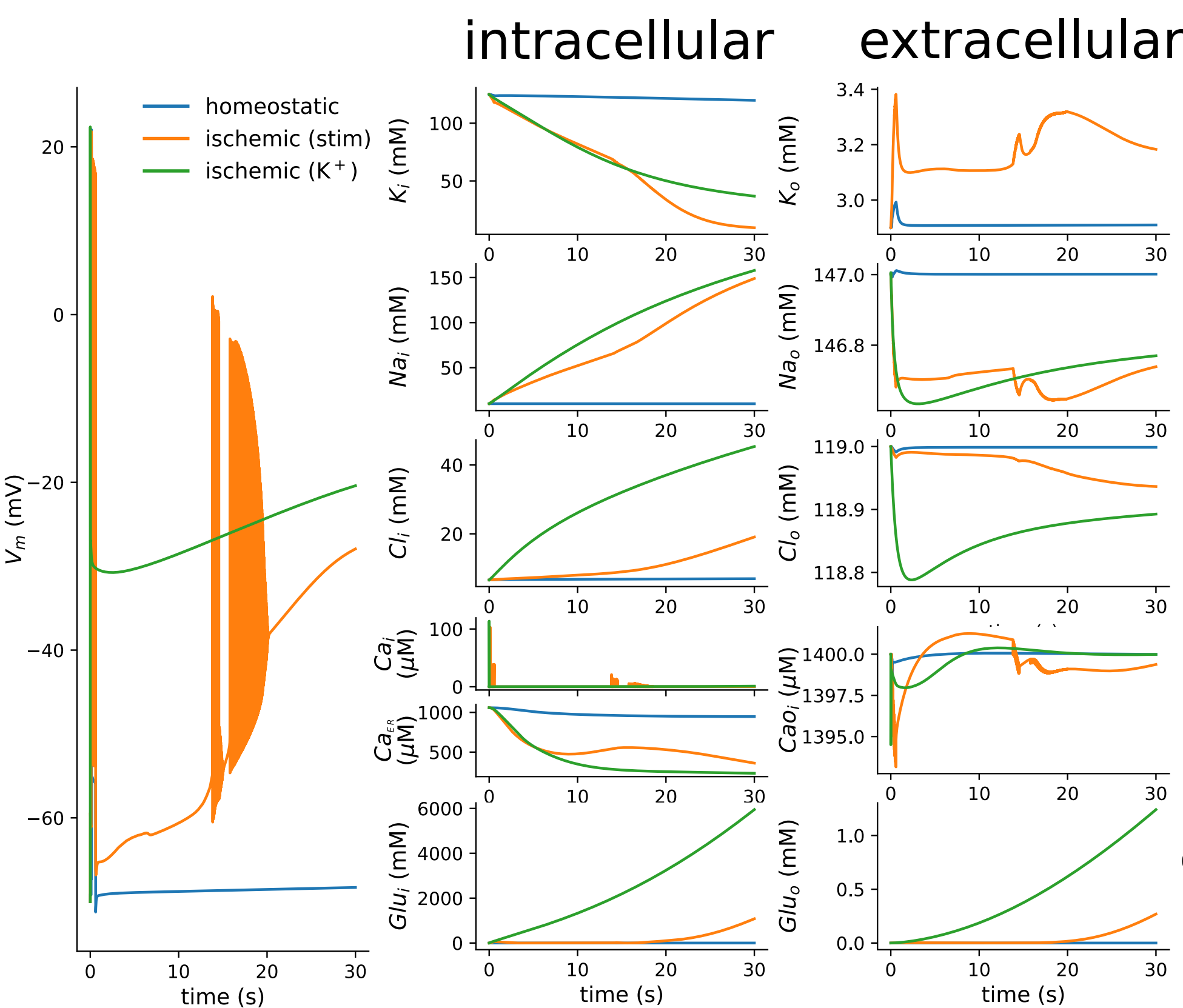
1) a **morphologically detailed** model to evaluate subcellular vulnerabilities of neurons in the penumbra.

2) multiple **point models** embedded in a coarse grained approximation of extracellular space to simulate spreading depolarization.

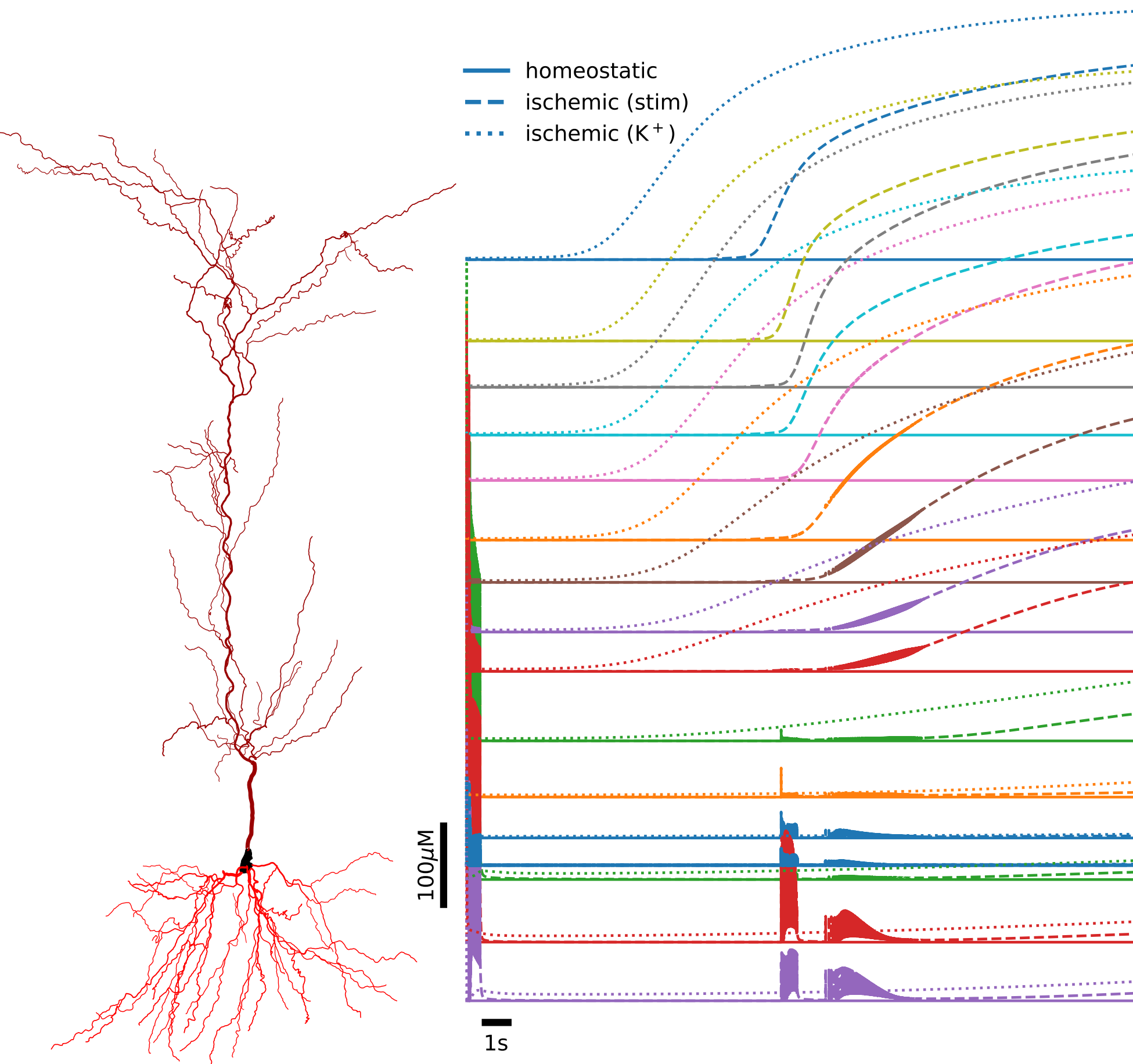


Cellular and sub-cellular scales

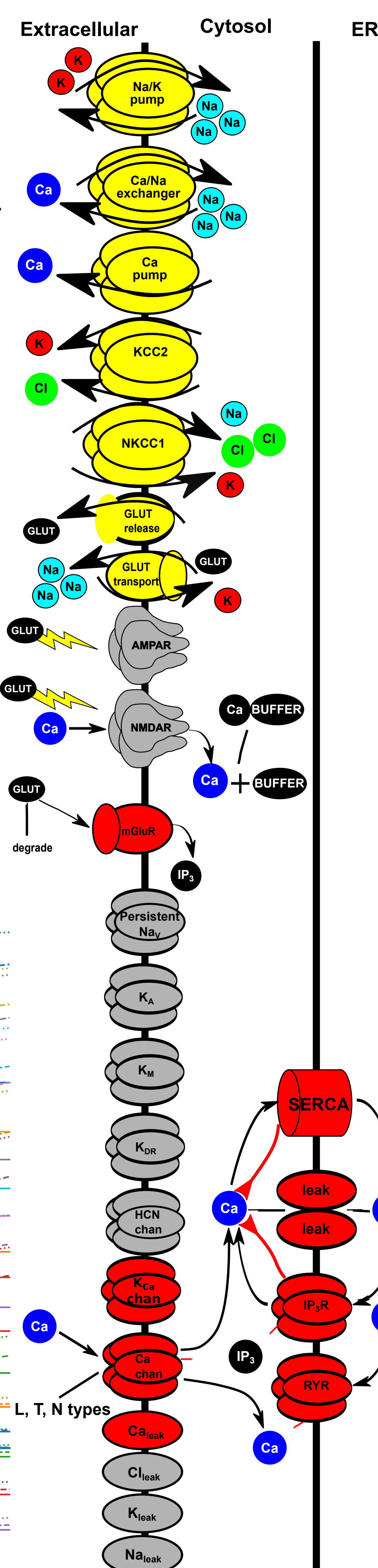
Simulation of a biophysically detailed neuron and astrocyte in extracellular space. The system maintains **homeostasis** of K^+ , Na^+ , Ca^{2+} , Cl^- and glutamate.



Disruption of the ATP dependent pumps leads to a **breakdown in ion homeostasis**.



Calcium increase is greatest in the **distal apical dendrites**, suggesting they may be more susceptible to damage.

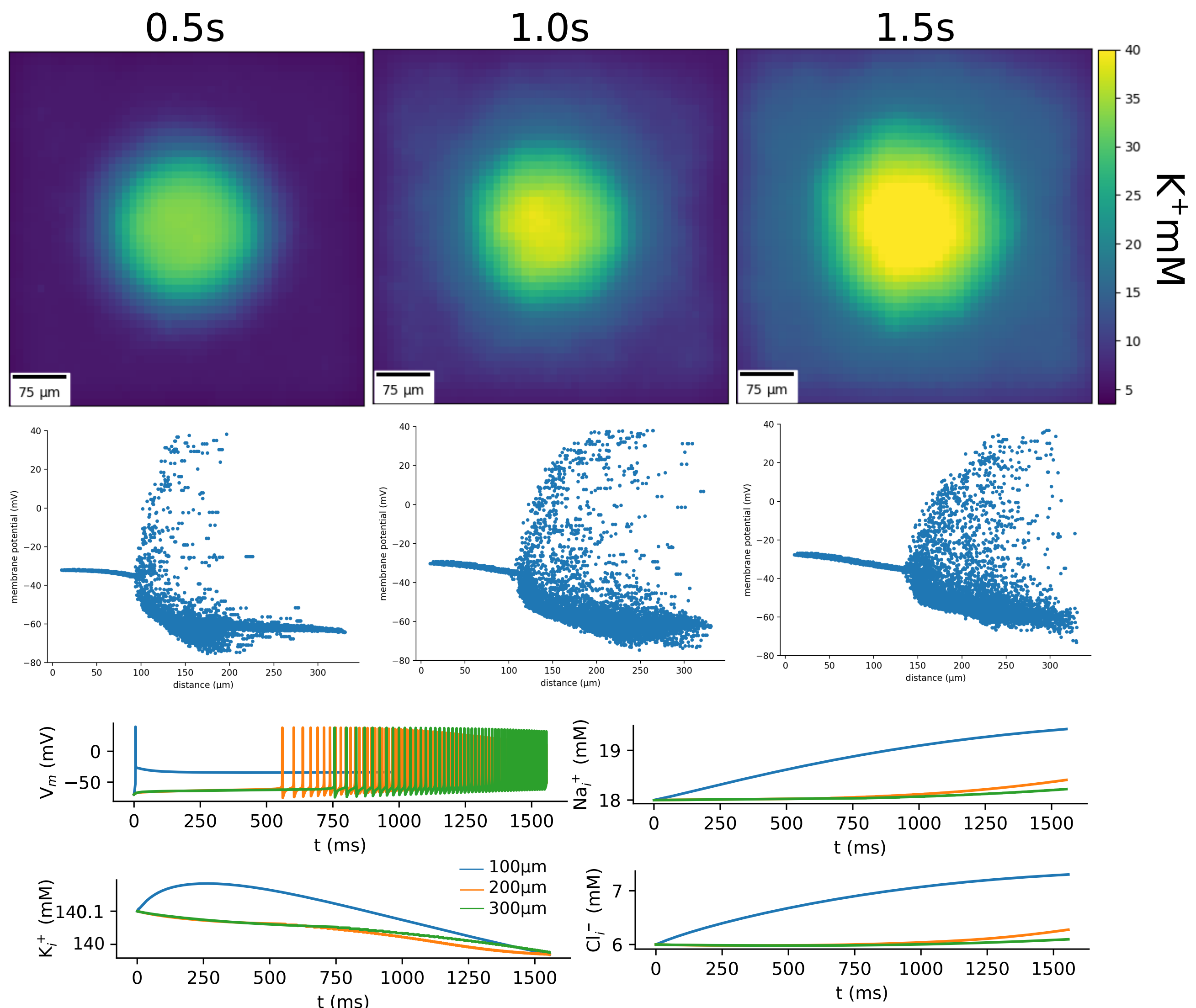


(Adapted from Frontiers in Pharmacology 2016).

Spreading depolarization

We simulate thousands of point neurons embedded in the **extracellular space**, each capable of producing a range of physiological and pathological behaviour. All mechanisms are defined by rxd.

Elevating extracellular K^+ with reduced O_2 gives rise to a wave of **ischemic spreading depolarization**.



Summary and future work

We used **NEURON rxd** to model spreading depolarization at the subcellular and tissue scales.

Our model suggests the **distal apical dendrites** are most susceptible to damage during ischemia.

Next we will **refine and validate** our model against experiments.

References

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