

**B18**

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### **Simulation of dendritic plateau potentials in striatal spiny neuron**

The striatum receives and integrates excitatory inputs from the cortex and thalamus and outputs inhibitory signals to globus pallidus. It also receives strong dopaminergic innervation from the substantia nigra pars compacta, degeneration of which contributes to the hypokinesia observed in Parkinson's Disease (PD). The striatal projection neurons are Spiny Projection Neurons (SPNs). Around half of these SPN's present D1 type metabotropic dopaminergic receptors (D1Rs) while the other half present D2 type receptors (D2Rs). The D1R cells are involved in the 'go' or direct pathway, promoting motor movement, the D2R cells are considered to be part of the 'no go' pathway or indirect pathway, inhibiting motor movement. In anesthetized model animals, SPN's have been observed to display a cyclic state of depolarization from a somatic resting membrane potential of a 'DOWN state' of about -85 mV to a relatively depolarized -55mV 'UP state'. Evidence indicates similar regenerative dendritic plateaus exist in dendrites. It is hypothesized that the 'UP states' and plateaus create a spatio-temporal window allowing for integration of input information. Understanding of the generative mechanisms of these states is severely limited. Determining the factors could help determine targets for the treatment of PD. We performed computer simulations of neurons using physiologically plausible multi-compartment cell models to explore the generation of plateaus in SPN dendrites using the NEURON simulation software. Our simulations showed that NMDA-generated dendritic plateau potentials could occur in dendrites. The width of the plateaus increased with distance from the soma and was dependent on the distribution of certain calcium and potassium channels. Further modeling and simulation of the SPN will help identify specific channels and potential drug targets for PD.