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# SCIENTIFIC REPORTS



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## Plasticity of intrinsic excitability during LTD is mediated by bidirectional changes in h-channel activity

Célia Gasselín, Yanis Inglebert, Norbert Ancri & Dominique Debanne 

The polarity of excitability changes associated with induction of Long-Term synaptic Depression (LTD) in CA1 pyramidal neurons is a contentious issue. Postsynaptic neuronal excitability after LTD induction is found to be reduced in certain cases (i.e. synergistic changes) but enhanced in others (i.e. compensatory or homeostatic). We examined here whether these divergent findings could result from the activation of two separate mechanisms converging onto a single learning rule linking synergistic and homeostatic plasticity. We show that the magnitude of LTD induced with low frequency stimulation (LFS) of the Schaffer collaterals determines the polarity of intrinsic changes in CA1 pyramidal neurons. Apparent input resistance ( $R_{in}$ ) is reduced following induction of moderate LTD (<20–30%). In contrast,  $R_{in}$  is increased after induction of large LTD (>40%) induced by repetitive episodes of LFS. The up-regulation of  $I_h$  observed after moderate LTD results from the activation of NMDA receptors whereas the down-regulation of  $I_h$  is due to activation of mGluR1 receptors. These changes in  $R_{in}$  were associated with changes in intrinsic excitability. In conclusion, our study indicates that changes in excitability after LTD induction follow a learning rule describing a continuum linking synergistic and compensatory changes in excitability.

In central neurons, changes in intrinsic neuronal excitability have been shown to occur in parallel with synaptic modifications, thus affecting synergistically synaptic strength and dendritic integration in the post-synaptic neuron<sup>1,2</sup>. Induction of Long-Term synaptic Potentiation (LTP) is associated with an increase in the firing probability of the postsynaptic neuron<sup>3–7</sup>, whereas induction of Long-Term synaptic Depression (LTD) is associated with a reduced firing probability in response to the test input<sup>4,5,8</sup>.

Induction of synaptic plasticity has also been associated with non-synergistic (i.e. homeostatic) modifications of intrinsic excitability<sup>9,10</sup>. One of the key players in CA1 pyramidal cells is the hyperpolarization-activated cationic h-current ( $I_h$ ), a major determinant of input resistance and intrinsic neuronal excitability<sup>11,12</sup>. Very large LTP ( $\approx +300\%$ ) was found to up-regulate  $I_h$  to counteract excessive synaptic excitation<sup>13,14</sup> whereas large LTD ( $\approx -60\%$ ) was found to down-regulate  $I_h$  to counteract excessive synaptic depression<sup>15</sup>.

These two homeostatic regulations of  $I_h$  are not compatible with the synergistic changes in excitability and synaptic strength reported earlier<sup>4,5,16</sup>. The discrepancy for the LTP side was resolved by showing that h-channel regulation depended on LTP amplitude<sup>17</sup>. In fact, it was shown in this study that physiological LTP (i.e. +20–50%) produced a *decrease* in  $I_h$  seen as an increase in  $R_{in}$  whereas extreme LTP (i.e. +200–300%) produced an *increase* in  $I_h$  and the two extrema were linked by a continuum of synergistic and homeostatic plasticity. However, the discrepancy still remained for LTD. We examined whether a similar continuum also exists for homeostatic and synergistic changes in intrinsic neuronal excitability for the LTD side.

We show here that  $R_{in}$  also depends on the magnitude of LTD, with a decrease following induction of moderate LTD but an increase after induction of strong LTD. This dependence of  $R_{in}$  on the magnitude of LTD is abolished by the h-channel blocker ZD-7288. The decrease in  $R_{in}$  (due to an up-regulation of  $I_h$ ) is mediated by NMDA receptor activation whereas the increase in  $R_{in}$  (i.e. due to a down-regulation of  $I_h$ ) is mediated by activation of mGluR1. We show here that induction of LTD in the presence of the NMDA receptor antagonist D-AP5

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enhanced neuronal excitability whereas LTD induction in the presence of the mGluR antagonist LY341485 diminished excitability of CA1 pyramidal neurons. We conclude that intrinsic plasticity induced by LTD also describes a continuum between synergistic and homeostatic plasticity in CA1 pyramidal neurons, involving different sets of glutamate receptors.

## Results

**LTD magnitude determines changes in  $R_{in}$  in CA1 pyramidal neurons.** All experiments were performed in the presence of the GABA receptor antagonist PiTx (100  $\mu$ M). EPSPs were evoked in CA1 pyramidal neurons recorded in whole-cell configuration by stimulating the Schaffer collaterals at 0.1 Hz. After obtaining a stable base line, Long-Term Depression (LTD) of synaptic transmission was induced by stimulation of the Schaffer collaterals at 3 Hz during 3 or 5 min. Input resistance ( $R_{in}$ ) measured with large hyperpolarizing current pulses to recruit h-current ( $-120$  pA, 800 ms) was found to be reduced to  $\sim 95.7\%$  of the control value ( $n = 33$ ,  $t$ -test  $p < 0.01$ ) following LTD induction (Fig. 1A). But more interestingly a negative correlation was observed between the normalized  $R_{in}$  and the synaptic change ( $y = -0.198x - 91.1$ ;  $r = 0.36$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ; Fig. 1B). This negative correlation was further confirmed by the difference in the mean  $R_{in}$  change observed after 3 or 5 min at 3 Hz (after 3 min at 3 Hz:  $93 \pm 3\%$ ,  $n = 11$  for a mean EPSP change of  $-9 \pm 4\%$ ; after 5 min at 3 Hz:  $97 \pm 2\%$  for an EPSP change of  $-31 \pm 3\%$ ; Fig. 1B).

To confirm the correlation observed with one train of 3 Hz stimulation, synaptic depressions of larger magnitudes were induced by repeated episodes of 3 Hz stimulation with ten minutes intervals. A progressive decrease in EPSP slope and a parallel changes in apparent  $R_{in}$  were observed (Fig. 1C). While  $R_{in}$  decreased after the first stimulation episode (see also Fig. 1A), it progressively increased after each stimulation episode (Fig. 1C). The analysis of the trajectories of individual cells showed in all cases an anti-correlation (Fig. 1D). The plot of  $R_{in}$  versus EPSP change revealed a significant anti-correlation ( $r = 0.66$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ; Fig. 1E).  $R_{in}$  was reduced to  $90 \pm 3\%$  for moderate LTD ( $< 20\%$ ) but increased to  $116 \pm 4\%$  for large LTD ( $> 50\%$ ; Fig. 1E). As previously reported for LTP<sup>17</sup>, modulation of  $R_{in}$  was not associated with significant change in  $V_m$  following induction of LTD ( $-62.3 \pm 0.9$  mV in control and  $-61.8 \pm 0.6$  mV after the 3<sup>rd</sup> episode of 3 Hz stimulation,  $p > 0.1$ ; Supplementary Figure 1). In conclusion, the magnitude of LTD determines the polarity of  $R_{in}$  change in CA1 pyramidal neurons.

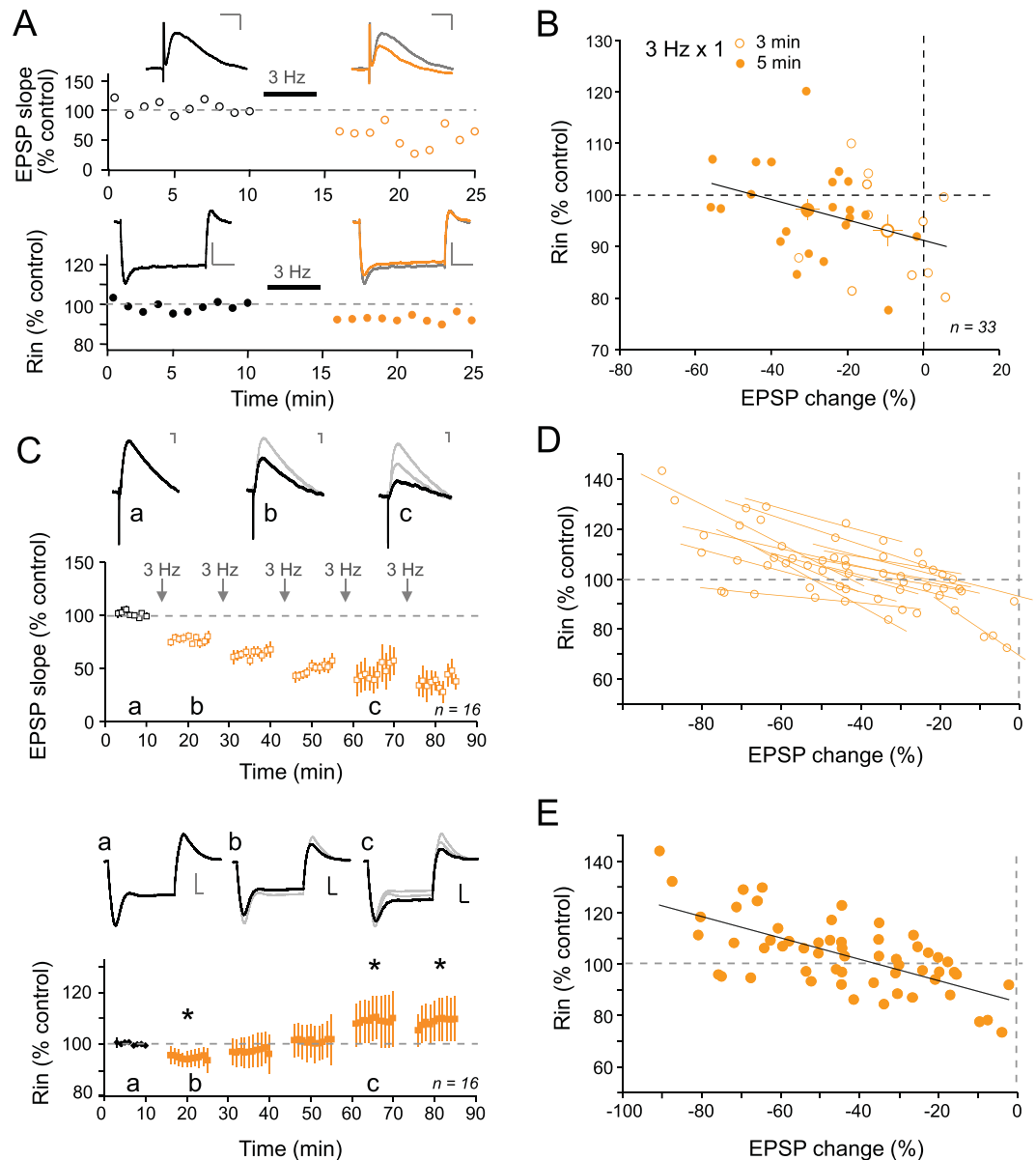
**Temporal stability of synaptic transmission and  $R_{in}$ .** In order to eliminate any non-specific  $R_{in}$  changes, we repeated the same protocol with 0.1 Hz stimulation to test the temporal stability of synaptic strength and  $R_{in}$  in CA1 pyramidal neurons. No changes in EPSP slope were observed after 1 (Fig. 2A & B) or several repetitive episodes of 0.1 Hz stimulation ( $-4 \pm 3\%$  of control EPSP slope; Fig. 2C). Furthermore  $R_{in}$  remained unchanged throughout the experiment ( $103 \pm 1\%$ ; Fig. 2C). Finally, no linear correlation was observed between normalized  $R_{in}$  and EPSP slope at the level of individual cells (Fig. 2D) or all taken together ( $r = 0.05$ ;  $p > 0.05$ ; Fig. 2E).

**Regulation of  $I_h$  is responsible for changes in  $R_{in}$ .**  $R_{in}$  is mainly governed by the h-current in CA1 pyramidal neurons. We therefore tested the role of  $I_h$  in the observed changes in  $R_{in}$ . We repeated the same protocol in the presence of the pharmacological blocker of h-channels ZD-7288 (1  $\mu$ M). This concentration of ZD-7288 has been shown to block  $I_h$  without altering excitatory synaptic transmission<sup>18</sup>. In the presence of ZD-7288, stimulation of the Schaffer collaterals at 3 Hz still induced LTD ( $-23 \pm 9\%$ ,  $n = 8$ ; Fig. 3A) but  $R_{in}$  remained unchanged ( $98 \pm 2\%$  of control  $R_{in}$ ,  $n = 8$ , Fig. 3A & B). Similarly, no change in  $R_{in}$  occurred following induction of incremental LTD by repeated low frequency stimulation at 3 Hz (Fig. 3C & D). No linear correlation was found between LTD magnitude and  $R_{in}$  changes in the presence of ZD-7288 ( $r = 0.18$ ;  $p > 0.05$ ; Fig. 3E). These results indicate that  $I_h$  is directly involved in the bidirectional regulation of  $R_{in}$  following induction of LTD.

To further confirm the implication of h-channels, the sag produced by activation of  $I_h$  was analysed. The sag was found to decrease after the 1<sup>st</sup> episode of 3 Hz stimulation and remained reduced by  $\sim 15\%$  thereafter (Supplementary Figure 2A). Interestingly, a significant correlation between the normalized sag change and the magnitude of LTD was observed (Supplementary Figure 2B). But, surprisingly, no increase in the sag amplitude was observed following induction of LTD. We thus developed a simplified model of hippocampal neuron in which h conductance ( $G_h$ ) increased from 0 to 10 nS (Supplementary Figure 2C). Importantly, while  $R_{in}$  provided a good description of changes in  $G_h$ , the sag increased when  $G_h$  increased in the 0–2 nS range but it was found to decrease when  $G_h$  increased in the 2–10 nS range. This result indicates that the sag is a not an index appropriate for evaluating activity-dependent regulation of h-channels.

**Reduction of  $R_{in}$  depends on NMDAR.** Induction of LTD requires both N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor (NMDAR)<sup>19–21</sup> and/or metabotropic glutamate receptor (mGluR)<sup>15,22–24</sup>. To dissect the role of NMDAR in the regulation in  $R_{in}$ , we applied the specific antagonist D-AP5 (50  $\mu$ M) in the bath. In the presence of D-AP5, the magnitude of LTD induced by the first episode of 3 Hz stimulation was found to be reduced ( $93 \pm 7\%$  of control EPSP slope,  $n = 6$  versus  $72 \pm 4\%$ ,  $n = 16$ , in control condition; Fig. 4A & B). In contrast with what was observed in control conditions,  $R_{in}$  was increased in 5 out of 6 cells after the first stimulation episode ( $110 \pm 4\%$  of control  $R_{in}$ , Fig. 4A & B).

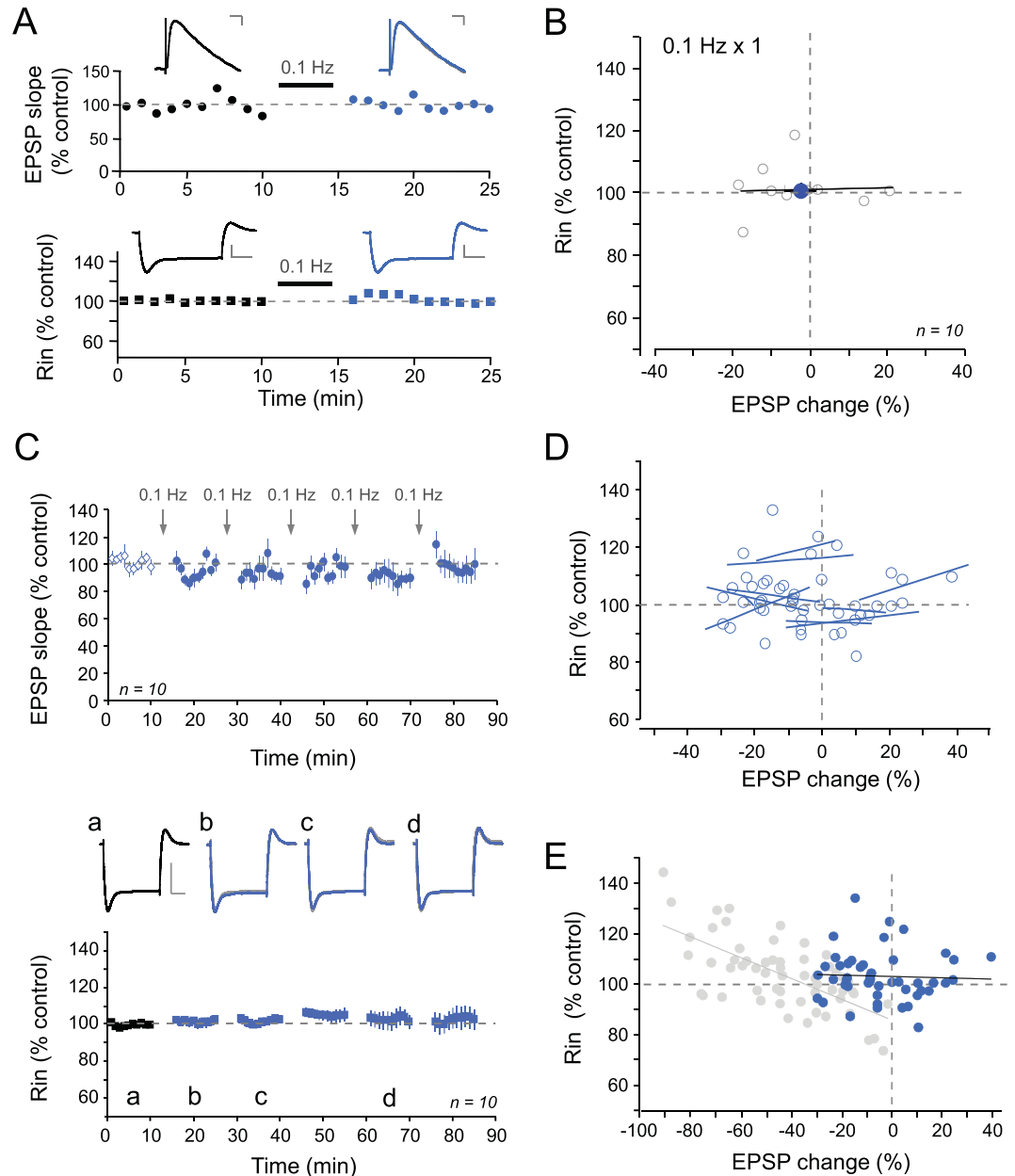
The following stimulation episodes produced, however, comparable levels of LTD and  $R_{in}$  was found to augment up to 130% after the last episode of 3 Hz stimulation ( $128 \pm 1\%$ ; Fig. 4C & D). Compared to the control situation, the plot of normalized  $R_{in}$  against EPSP change in D-AP5 indicates an upward shift of the linear anti-correlation ( $r = 0.47$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ; Fig. 4E). These data suggest that NMDARs are implicated in the down-regulation of  $R_{in}$  observed for moderate LTD. The remaining increase in  $R_{in}$  might result from the stimulation of mGluRs.



**Figure 1.** LTD magnitude determines changes in  $R_{in}$ . **(A)** Time-courses of EPSP slope (top) and  $R_{in}$  (bottom) in a single experiment showing a reduction in  $R_{in}$  following induction of LTD. Scale bars: top, 2 mV & 20 ms; bottom, 5 mV & 200 ms. **(B)** Plot of  $R_{in}$  as a function of EPSP change induced by 3 Hz stimulation for 3 or 5 minutes. Note the negative correlation ( $y = 0.198x + 91.096$ ,  $r = 0.36$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ). **(C)** Top, EPSP slope time course pooled over sixteen experiments. Arrows indicate 3 Hz stimulation episodes. Representative EPSP traces in control (a), after the first stimulation episode (b) and after the third (c). Scale bars: 1 mV, 10 ms. Bottom, time course of apparent input resistance ( $R_{in}$ ) after each stimulation episode.  $R_{in}$  is reduced after the first 3 Hz stimulation (a, b) and increased for the third (c). Stars indicate statistical significance ( $p < 0.05$ ). Top, representative  $R_{in}$  traces in control (a), after the first stimulation episode (b) and after the third (c). Scale bars: 10 mV, 100 ms. **(D)** Normalized  $R_{in}$  as a function of EPSP change for each cell. Note that correlations for each cell are all negatively oriented. **(E)** Normalized  $R_{in}$  changes versus normalized LTD level for each stimulation episode. A significant linear negative correlation was observed ( $y = -0.414x + 85.487$ ;  $r = 0.66$ ;  $p < 0.001$ ).

**Enhancement of  $R_{in}$  depends on mGluR1.** We next tested whether mGluRs were implicated in the up-regulation of  $R_{in}$ . We first applied the mGluR1/5 agonist DHPG (50–100  $\mu$ M) during 5 min<sup>23</sup>. DHPG induced synaptic LTD ( $74 \pm 6\%$  of the control EPSP slope,  $n = 12$ ; Fig. 5A). Interestingly, this mGluR-induced LTD was associated with a long-lasting increase of  $R_{in}$  ( $116 \pm 4\%$  of the control  $R_{in}$ ; Fig. 5A & B).

Next, we induced LTD with 3 Hz stimulation of the Schaffer collaterals in the presence of the broad spectrum mGluR antagonist, LY341495 (100  $\mu$ M). In this condition, synaptic LTD was still induced by 3 Hz stimulation ( $68 \pm 12\%$  of control EPSP slope,  $n = 7$  after the 3<sup>rd</sup> episode of stimulation; Fig. 5C) but importantly  $R_{in}$  was found to be reduced (to  $85 \pm 7\%$  of control  $R_{in}$ ,  $n = 7$  after the 3<sup>rd</sup> episode of 3 Hz stimulation; Fig. 5C). Furthermore, the plot of normalized  $R_{in}$  against EPSP change in LY341495 was found to follow a linear anti-correlation ( $r = 0.64$ ;

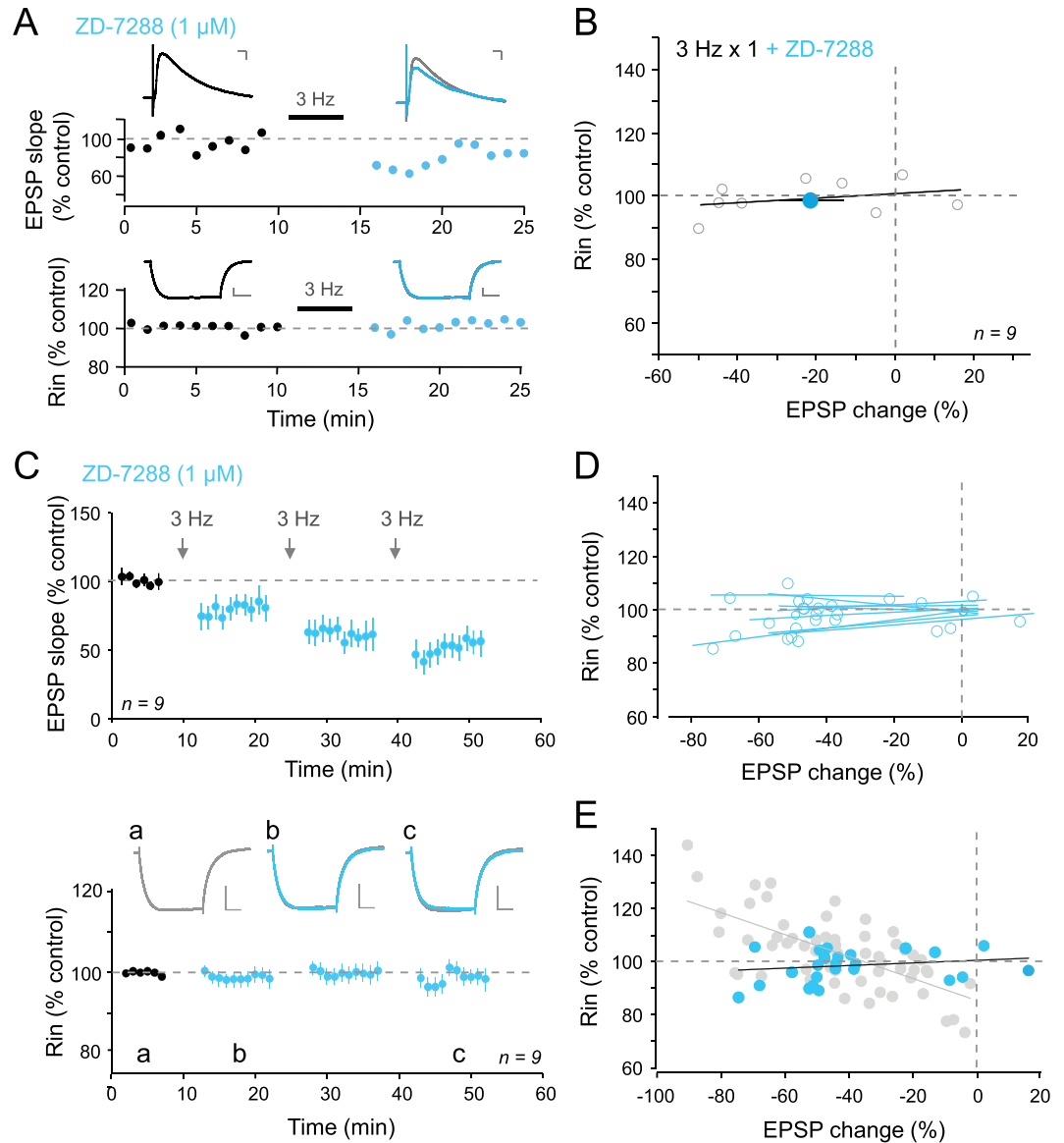


**Figure 2.** Temporal stability. **(A)** Time-courses of EPSP slope (top) and  $R_{in}$  (bottom) after 0.1 Hz stimulation. Scale bars; top, 2 mV & 20 ms; bottom, 10 mV & 200 ms. **(B)** Plot of  $R_{in}$  versus EPSP change. No correlation was observed ( $y = 0.021x + 101.31$ ,  $r = 0.10$ ). **(C)** Top, EPSP slope time-course pooled over ten experiments. Arrows indicate 0.1 Hz stimulation episodes. Bottom, time-course of  $R_{in}$ . Representative  $R_{in}$  traces in control (a), and after stimulation episodes (b, c & d). Scale bars: 10 mV, 100 ms. No statistically significant changes were observed. **(D)** Correlation between  $R_{in}$  and EPSP change for each cell after 0.1 Hz stimulation. **(E)** Normalized  $R_{in}$  versus normalized EPSP change for all episodes of 0.1 Hz stimulation (blue dots). Compared to the control condition (grey dots, see Fig. 1B), no linear correlation was observed ( $y = -0.027x + 102.79$ ;  $r = 0.05$ ,  $p > 0.05$ ).

Fig. 5D). In contrast,  $R_{in}$  was found to be still enhanced when LTD was induced in the presence of the specific mGluR5 antagonist, MPEP (10  $\mu$ M; Supplementary Figure 3), suggesting that mGluR1 and not mGluR5 is responsible for the increase in  $R_{in}$ .

In conclusion, the stimulation of NMDARs induces a decrease in  $R_{in}$  (i.e. up-regulation of  $I_h$ ) whereas the stimulation of mGluR1 is responsible for an increase in  $R_{in}$  (i.e. down-regulation of  $I_h$ ).

**Changes in excitability associated with LTD.** Next, we tested whether these changes in  $R_{in}$  were associated with changes in intrinsic excitability following induction of LTD. To better dissect the implication of bidirectional changes in  $R_{in}$  we pharmacologically isolated the mGluR- and NMDAR-mediated component of  $R_{in}$  changes associated with LTD induced by 3 Hz stimulation of the Schaffer collateral for 10 min with either D-AP5 or LY341495 in the bath. Consistent with the increase in  $R_{in}$  after 3 Hz stimulation in the presence of D-AP5,



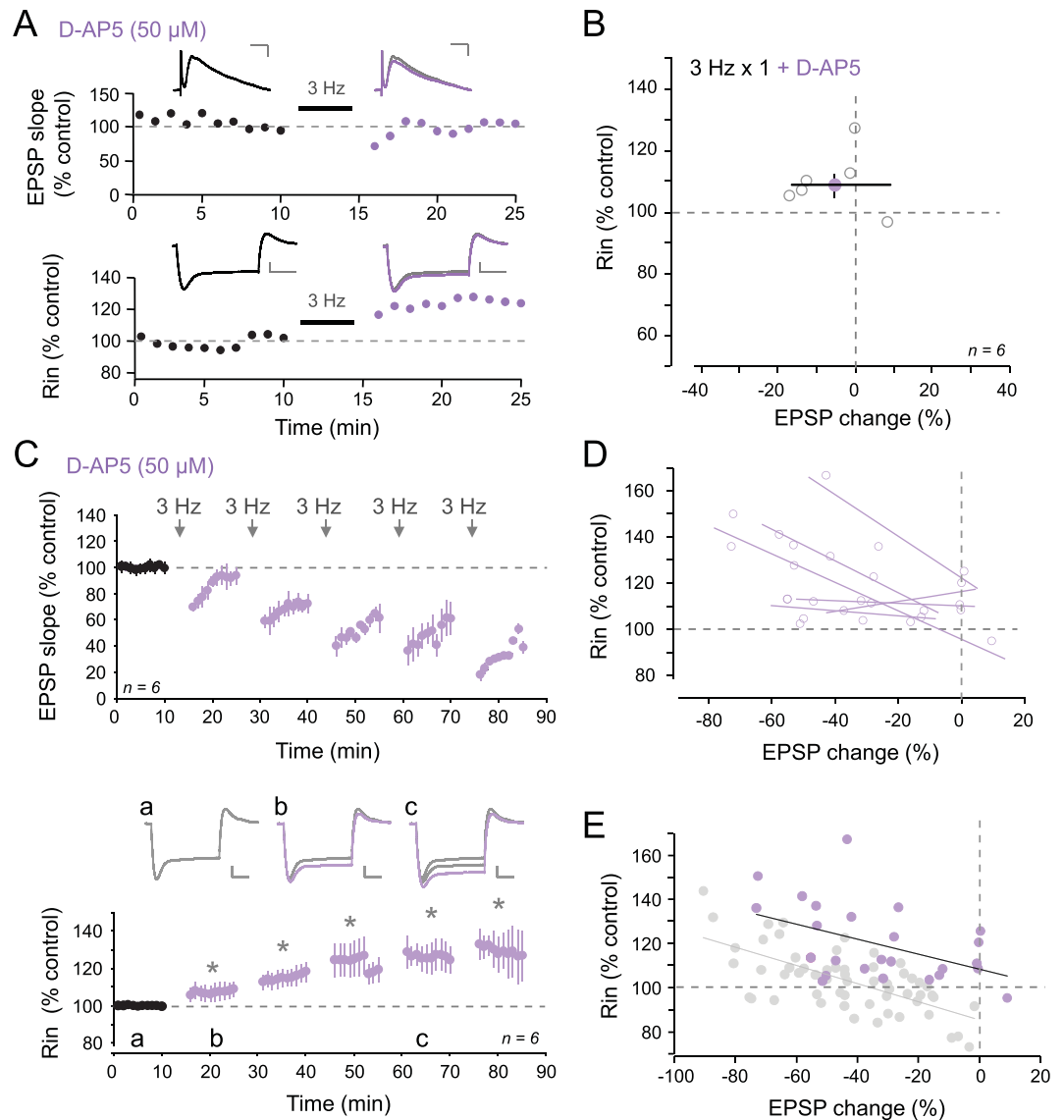
**Figure 3.** Blockade of h-channels ZD-7288 impairs regulation of  $R_{in}$ . **(A)** Time-courses of EPSP slope (top) and  $R_{in}$  (bottom) following 3 Hz stimulation for 5 min in the presence of ZD-72288. Scale bars: top, 2 mV & 20 ms; bottom, 5 mV & 200 ms. **(B)** Plot of  $R_{in}$  as a function of EPSP change. Note the lack of correlation ( $y = 0.072x + 100.61$ ;  $r = 0.31$ ). **(C)** Top, EPSP slope time-course pooled over nine experiments with ZD7288 (1  $\mu$ M) in the bath. Note that ZD7288 does not alter synaptic plasticity. Bottom,  $R_{in}$  time course. Representative traces in control (a), after the first stimulation episode (b) and after the third (c). Scale bars: 10 mV, 100 ms. No  $R_{in}$  changes were observed. **(D)** Negative correlations between  $R_{in}$  changes and LTD levels for each cell in the presence of ZD-7288. **(E)** Normalized  $R_{in}$  versus EPSP change levels in control (grey dots) and in the presence of ZD-7288 (blue dots). No significant linear correlation was observed ( $y = 0.05x + 100.6$ ;  $r = 0.18$ ;  $p > 0.05$ ).

excitability was found to be increased following LTD induction in D-AP5 (Fig. 6A & B). Conversely, in the presence of LY341495 excitability was found to be significantly reduced following induction of LTD (Fig. 6C & D).

In conclusion, LTD induced with 3 Hz stimulation activates NMDAR and mGluR that in turn regulate both  $R_{in}$  and intrinsic excitability in CA1 pyramidal cells.

## Discussion

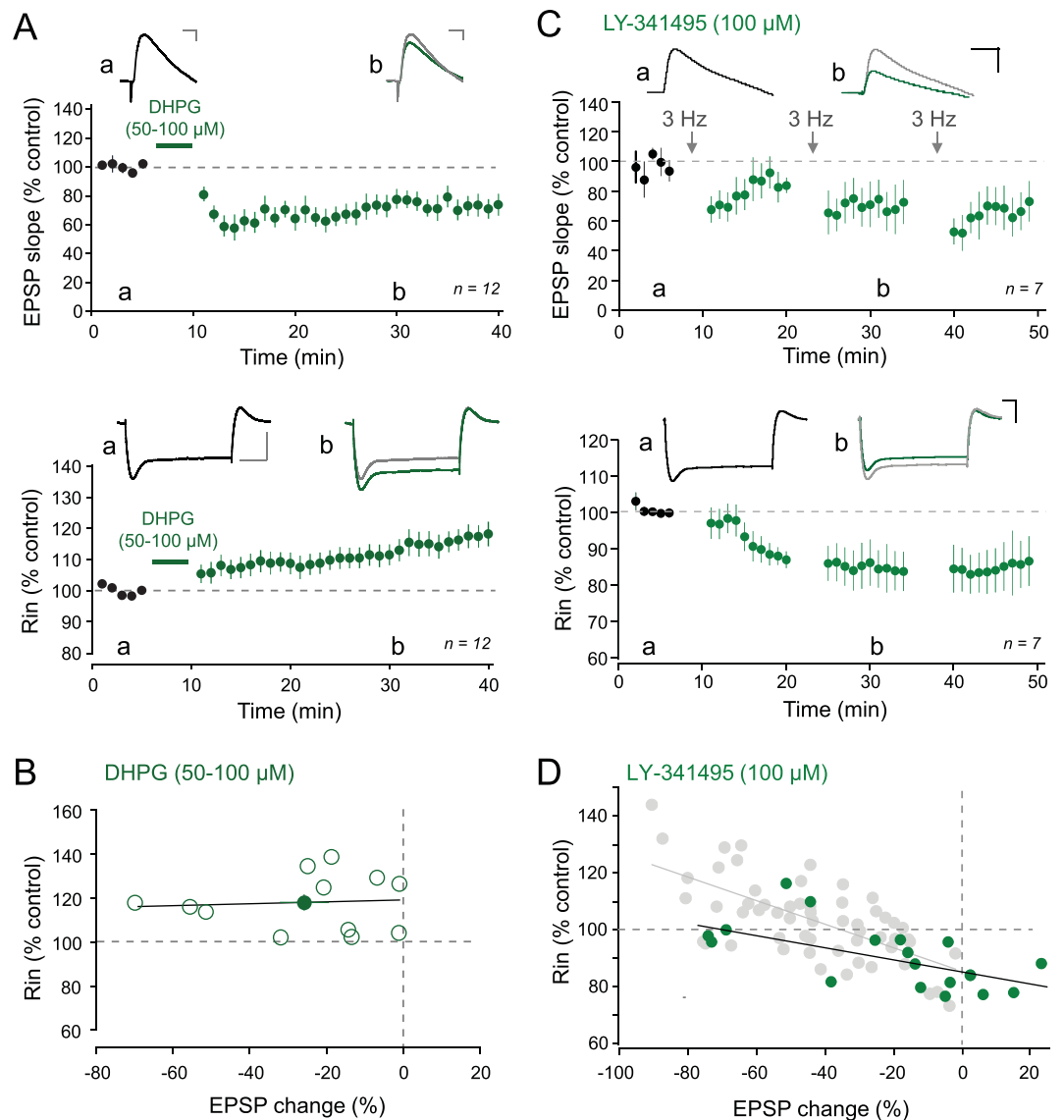
We show here that in CA1 pyramidal neurons, LTD magnitude determines the changes in input resistance ( $R_{in}$ ) and hence, the direction of  $I_h$  regulation. Moderate LTD induces an increase in  $I_h$  (seen as a decrease in  $R_{in}$ ) while strong LTD results in a decrease of  $I_h$  (i.e. an increase in  $R_{in}$ ). LTD induction in the presence of the NMDA receptor antagonist D-AP5 suppressed the reduction in  $R_{in}$ , suggesting that it is mediated by NMDA receptors (Fig. 7A). In contrast, LTD induced by activation of mGluR1/5 with DHPG is associated with an increase in  $R_{in}$  (i.e. decrease in  $I_h$ ). Furthermore, LTD induced in the presence of the mGluR antagonist LY341495 suppressed the increase in  $R_{in}$  and left it reduced by ~15%. However, no reduction in  $R_{in}$  was observed when LTD was induced



**Figure 4.** Blockade of NMDAR prevents decrease in  $R_{in}$ . **(A)** Time-courses of EPSP slope (top) and  $R_{in}$  (bottom) following 3 Hz stimulation for 5 min in the presence of D-AP5. Scale bars: top, 2 mV & 20 ms; bottom, 5 mV & 200 ms. **(B)** Plot of  $R_{in}$  as a function of EPSP change. **(C)** Top, EPSP slope time-course induced by repetitive 3 Hz stimulation in the presence of 50  $\mu$ M D-AP5 in the bath. Bottom, corresponding  $R_{in}$  time-course after each stimulation episode.  $R_{in}$  is increased from the first episode to the last one. Stars indicate statistical significance ( $p < 0.05$ ). Representative  $R_{in}$  traces in control (a), after the first stimulation episode (b) and after the third (c). Scale bars: 10 mV, 100 ms. **(D)** Individual linear correlations between  $R_{in}$  changes and EPSP slope modifications induced by 3 Hz stimulation in the presence of D-AP5. **(E)** Normalized  $R_{in}$  changes versus normalized LTD size for control condition (grey dots) and in presence of D-AP5 (purple dots). Note the shift to higher values of  $R_{in}$  when D-AP5 is present during the plasticity induction (correlation:  $y = -0.34x + 108.7$ ,  $r = 0.47$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ).

in the presence of the mGluR5 antagonist, MPEP, suggesting that activation of mGluR1 and not mGluR5 triggers an increase in  $R_{in}$  (Fig. 7A). Finally, excitability was found to be increased when LTD was induced in the presence of D-AP5 whereas it was reduced when LTD was induced in the presence of LY341495. These results suggest that changes in intrinsic excitability follow a single learning rule linking synergistic changes induced by synaptic modification in the physiological range to homeostatic changes induced by large synaptic modification (Fig. 7B). Thus, our results bring strong evidence for fast compensatory processes in Hebbian plasticity<sup>25</sup>.

**LTD induces NMDAR-dependent up-regulation of  $I_h$ .** Our results show that a single episode of 3 Hz stimulation for 3–5 min decreases  $R_{in}$  in CA1 pyramidal neurons. Blocking  $I_h$  with ZD-7288 prevents changes in  $R_{in}$  following 3 Hz stimulation, indicating that  $R_{in}$  is decreased through an increase of  $I_h$ . This component could be isolated by blocking mGluRs with LY341495. Because a reduction of  $R_{in}$  causes a decrease in intrinsic excitability<sup>12</sup>, this regulation is functionally synergistic to the long-lasting depression of synaptic transmission.

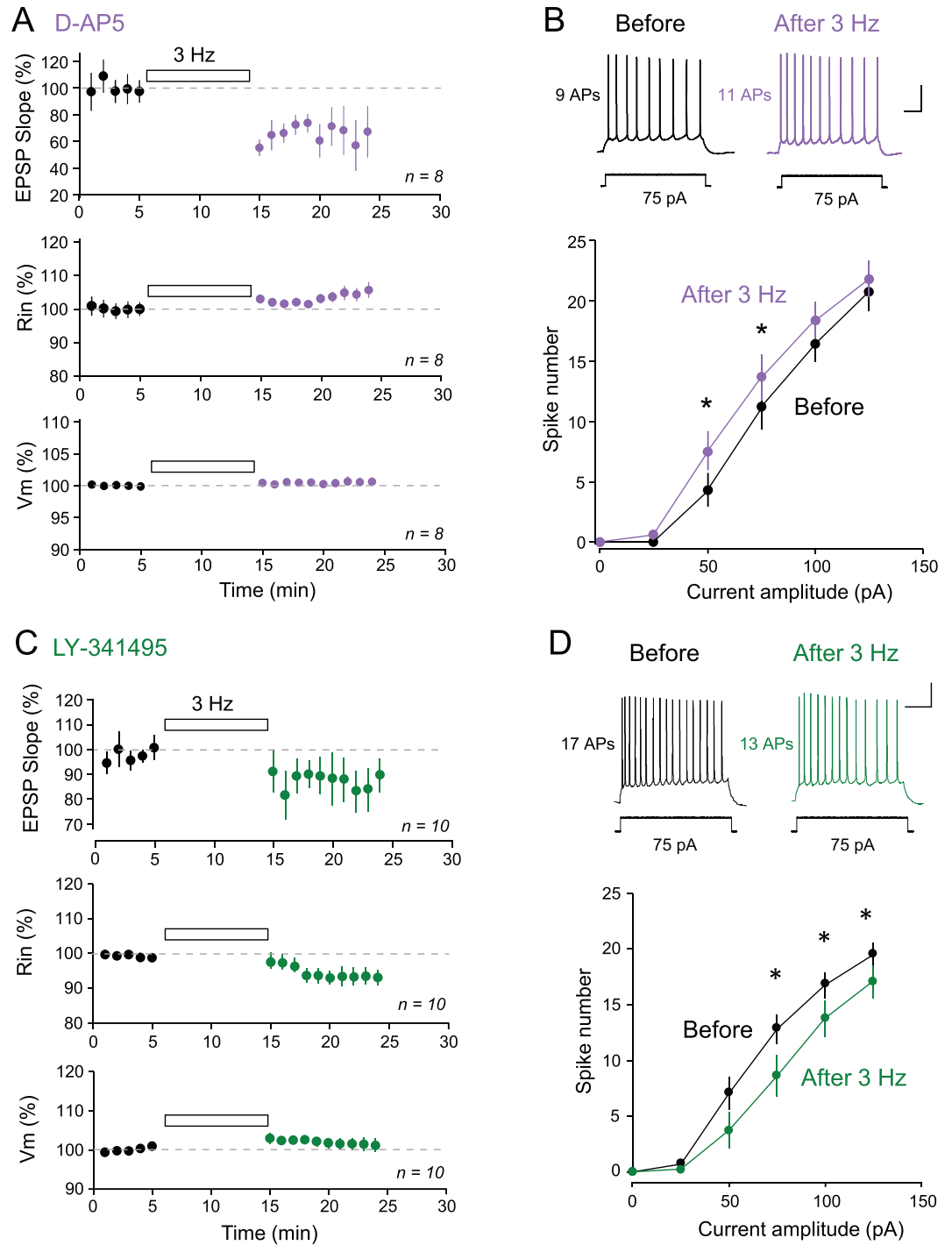


**Figure 5.** Blockade of mGluRs prevents increase in  $R_{in}$ . **(A)** Top, time-course of synaptic changes induced by bath application of 50–100  $\mu\text{M}$  DHPG during 5 minutes (pooled data from 12 cells). Upper traces, representative examples of EPSPs before and after DHPG. Scale bars: top, 2 mV & 20 ms. Bottom, normalized  $R_{in}$  changes induced by DHPG. Upper traces, representative traces. Scale bars: 10 mV, 100 ms. **(B)** Plot of  $R_{in}$  as a function of EPSP changes. No correlation is observed ( $r = 0.06$ ). **(C)** Top, time-course of synaptic changes induced by 3 Hz stimulation in the presence of 100  $\mu\text{M}$  LY341495. Upper traces, representative examples of EPSPs before and after 3 Hz stimulation. Scale bars: 5 mV & 30 ms. Bottom, normalized  $R_{in}$  changes induced by 3 Hz stimulation in the presence of 100  $\mu\text{M}$  LY341495. Scale bars: 10 mV & 50 ms. **(D)** Plot, of  $R_{in}$  as a function of EPSP changes (linear correlation,  $y = -0.203x + 85.1$ ,  $r = 0.64$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ).

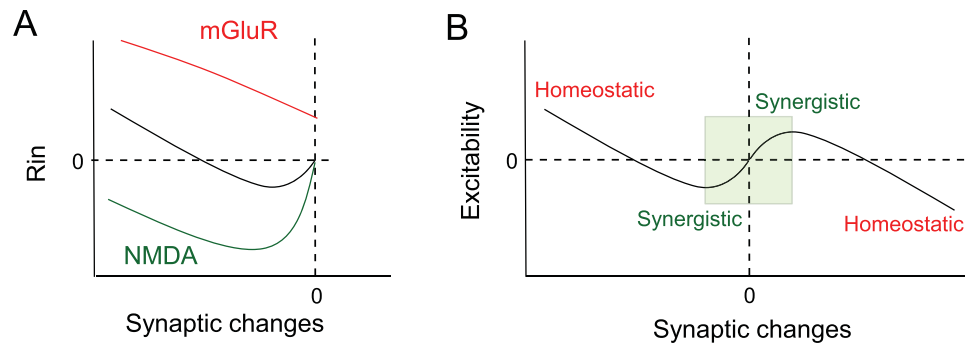
Such a Hebbian regulation of neuronal excitability has already been reported following LTD induction in CA1 neurons<sup>4,5,16</sup>, but this had not been reported in previous studies in which very large LTD was induced<sup>15</sup>. We show that in the presence of the NMDA receptor antagonist D-AP5, no decrease in  $R_{in}$  was observed. Rather,  $R_{in}$  was enhanced, indicating that stimulation of non-NMDA receptors triggers the down-regulation of h-channel activity.

**From Hebbian to homeostatic.** Increasing LTD magnitude through repetition of 3 Hz stimulation episodes revealed that  $R_{in}$  could be regulated in the other direction. In fact, after the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> stimulation episode, large LTD was induced and  $R_{in}$  was found to be increased. This increase in  $R_{in}$  was prevented by the presence of ZD-7288 in the bath indicating that it was due to the down-regulation of  $I_h$ . A reduction of  $I_h$  has already been demonstrated in CA1 pyramidal cells following LTD induction of large magnitude<sup>15</sup>. This regulation is supposed to counteract the reduction in synaptic efficiency in a homeostatic manner. In fact, other experimental studies have shown that sensory deprivation or chronic inactivity leads to the down-regulation of  $I_h$  in pyramidal neurons of the barrel cortex<sup>26</sup> or the hippocampus<sup>27</sup>. The down-regulation of  $I_h$  could be induced by stimulation of group





**Figure 6.** LTD is associated with bidirectional changes in excitability. **(A) & (B)** LTD induced in the presence of D-AP5 is associated with an increased excitability. **(A)** Top, time-course of LTD induced by 3 Hz stimulation of the glutamatergic inputs for 10 minutes in the presence of 50  $\mu$ M D-AP5. Middle, time-course of the increased  $R_{in}$ . Bottom, time-course of  $V_m$ . **(B)** Top, representative example of firing induced by a current step of 75 pA before and after LTD induction with 3 Hz stimulation in the presence of D-AP5. Scale bars: 20 mV & 100 ms. Bottom, input-output curves before (black) and after (purple) LTD induction. Stars indicate significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ). **(C) & (D)** LTD induced in the presence of LY341495 is associated with a decreased excitability. **(C)** Top, time-course of LTD induced by 3 Hz stimulation of the glutamatergic inputs for 10 minutes in the presence of 100  $\mu$ M LY341495. Middle, time-course of the increased  $R_{in}$ . Bottom, time-course of  $V_m$ . **(D)** Top, representative example of firing induced by a current step of 75 pA before and after LTD induction with 3 Hz stimulation in the presence of LY341495. Scale bars: 20 mV & 200 ms. Bottom, input-output curves before (black) and after (dark green) LTD induction. Stars indicate significant change ( $p < 0.05$ ).



**Figure 7.** The continuum rule: linking synergistic plasticity with homeostatic plasticity. **(A)** Summary of the glutamate-receptor induced changes in  $R_{in}$  as a function of synaptic changes. Green curve illustrates the NMDA-dependent change in  $R_{in}$ . Red curve shows the mGluR-dependent change in  $R_{in}$ . Black curve illustrates the sum of the green and red curves. **(B)** Unifying rule for intrinsic plasticity. In a physiological range (defined by the green square), modulation of neuronal activity results in a conjugated modification in intrinsic excitability (synergistic). Out of this range, persisting increases (right) or decreases (left) in synaptic efficacy induce compensatory changes in intrinsic excitability (homeostatic). Adapted from Campanac *et al.* 2008 and from the present study.

I mGluR. We indeed show that DHPG induced LTD associated with an increase in  $R_{in}$ . In addition, we show that  $R_{in}$  diminished when LTD was induced by 3 Hz stimulation in the presence of the broad spectrum mGluR antagonist LY341495 but not in the presence of the specific mGluR5 antagonist MPEP, suggesting that activation of mGluR1 mediates the homeostatic increase in  $R_{in}$ . These results are consistent with the mGluR-dependent increase in both  $R_{in}$  and intrinsic excitability reported by Brager & Johnson (2007) and suggest that two sets of receptors might be able to up-regulate and down-regulate h-channel activity depending on the magnitude of synaptic modification.

mGluR5 has been shown to mediate enhanced excitability induced by stimulation of glutamatergic inputs in L5 pyramidal neurons<sup>28</sup> and in hippocampal parvalbumin-positive basket cells<sup>7</sup>. In these cases, the changes in excitability were synergistic to synaptic modification. Here, we show that stimulation of mGluR1 appears as the main factor responsible for the switch of synergistic to homeostatic regulation of intrinsic excitability.

Pharmacological<sup>11</sup> or activity-dependent<sup>15</sup> reduction in h-channel activity is usually associated with a hyperpolarizing shift in membrane potential. No change in membrane potential was, however, observed in the experiments reported here (see also Campanac *et al.*, 2008). The apparent discrepancy with the results of Brager & Johnston (2007) might be due to the much larger increase in input resistance obtained in this study following LTD induction (+100% versus +20% in our case).

Compared to Hebbian plasticity, homeostatic regulation is generally considered as a slow process. In fact, most of the regulations of intrinsic excitability reported so far have been obtained with manipulating network activity for 2–3 days<sup>10,27,29–31</sup>. Here, we report induction of homeostatic plasticity of intrinsic excitability that can be induced in parallel with Hebbian synaptic plasticity on a much faster time-scale. Such rapid compensatory processes are thought to be necessary to stabilize neuronal activity<sup>32,33</sup>.

Bidirectional regulation of  $I_h$  has already been revealed following LTP induction in CA1 pyramidal neurons<sup>17</sup>. The present study not only reconciles contradictive experimental results<sup>4,15</sup> but it also shows that Hebbian and homeostatic regulations of  $I_h$  occur in the same neuron after LTD induction and follow a single rule establishing a continuum between functionally opposite forms of intrinsic plasticity that target h-channels (Fig. 7B)<sup>34</sup>.

**Mechanisms of h-channels regulation.** The existence of a learning rule linking synergistic and homeostatic changes implies multiple modes of h-channel regulation. Although further experimental investigations will be required, the mechanisms of molecular regulation of h-channels are multiple<sup>35</sup>. Activity of h-channels can be regulated by a change in their density (i.e. by insertion or removal of HCN subunits), by a change in the distribution of h-channels at the surface of the neuron<sup>36</sup> or by changes in their sensitivity to cyclic nucleotides<sup>37</sup>. Trip8b (Tetratricopeptide-Repeat containing Rab8b-interacting protein) has been identified as an important binding partner of HCN<sup>38</sup>. Interestingly, Trip8b undergo alternative splicing and its isoforms have been demonstrated to differently affect  $I_h$  density<sup>39,40</sup> and the sensitivity of h-channels to cyclic AMP<sup>40,41</sup>. In fact, while most isoforms of Trip8b enhance expression of dendritic HCN subunits<sup>39,40</sup>, some Trip8b isoforms, however, suppress HCN subunit expression<sup>42</sup>. As dendrites are able to locally translate mRNA following LTD<sup>43</sup> and promote alternative splicing<sup>44</sup>, Trip8b isoforms offer an attractive mechanism to explain the bidirectional regulation of  $I_h$ . Interestingly, it has recently been shown that h-channel upregulation that normally occurs after induction of large LTP<sup>13</sup> is absent in Trip8b knock-out mice<sup>45</sup>. Similar experiments should be conducted on the LTD side.

A remaining question is: what is the molecular link between activation of NMDAR/mGluR1 and the regulation of h-channels? The activation of different protein kinases such as  $Ca^{2+}$ /CaMKII or PKC results in the modulation of h-channel activity in response to different patterns of neuronal activity<sup>13,15,46</sup> but precise data on the regulation of Trip8b by either NMDAR or mGluR1 through  $Ca^{2+}$ /CaMKII or PKC are still missing today.



## Experimental procedures

**Slice preparation.** Hippocampal slices were obtained from 14- to 20- day-old rats according to institutional guidelines for the care and use of laboratory animals (Directive 86/609/EEC and French National Research Council) an approved by the local health authority (# D1305508, Préfecture des Bouches-du-Rhône, Marseille). Rats were deeply anaesthetized with chloral hydrate (intraperitoneal 400 mg/kg) and killed by decapitation. Slices (350  $\mu\text{m}$ ) were cut in a solution containing a reduced concentration of sodium (in mM: 280 sucrose, 26  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , 10 D-glucose, 1.3 KCl, 1  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , and 10  $\text{MgCl}_2$ ) on a vibratome (Leica VT1000S) and were maintained for 1 h at room temperature in oxygenated (95%  $\text{O}_2$ /5%  $\text{CO}_2$ ) Artificial Cerebro-Spinal Fluid (ACSF; in mM: 125 NaCl, 2.5 KCl, 0.8  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , 26  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , 3  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , 2  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , and 10 D-glucose) with foetal bovine serum (4%). For recording, each slice was transferred to a temperature-controlled (30 °C) chamber with oxygenated ACSF.  $\text{GABA}_A$  channels were blocked with picrotoxin (PiTX, 100  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and the CA3 area was surgically removed.

**Electrophysiology.** Neurons were identified with an Olympus BX 50WI microscope using infrared video microscopy and Differential Interference Contrast (DIC)  $\times$  60 optics.

Whole-cell recordings were made from CA1 pyramidal neurons with electrodes filled with a solution containing the following (in mM): 120 K-gluconate, 20 KCl, 10 HEPES, 0.5 EGTA, 2  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 6  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and 2  $\text{Na}_2\text{ATP}$ . Stimulating pipettes filled with extracellular saline were placed in the *stratum radiatum* to stimulate the Schaffer collaterals.

In control and test conditions, Excitatory Post-Synaptic Potentials (EPSPs) were elicited at 0.1 Hz by a digital stimulator (NEURO DATA PG4000, Instruments corp.) or by pCLAMP (Molecular devices). LTD was induced with continuous shocks delivered at 3 Hz during 5 min. Apparent input resistance was tested by current injection ( $-120$  pA; 800 ms). Series resistance was monitored throughout the recording and only experiments with stable resistance were kept (changes  $< 10\%$ ).

Intrinsic excitability has been measured before and after 3 Hz stimulation with input-output curves consisting in plotting spike number in response to incrementing steps of current pulses<sup>27,28</sup>. Changes in membrane potential ( $V_m$ ) were measured in the absence of any holding current.

**Drugs.** Drugs were bath applied. Picrotoxin (PiTx) was purchased from Sigma. [4-(*N*-ethyl-*N*-phenylamino)-1,2-dimethyl-6-(methylamino) pyrimidinium chloride] (ZD-7288), D-(-)-2-Amino-5-phosphonopentanoic acid (D-AP5), 3,5-Dihydroxyphenylglycine (DHPG), (2*S*)-2-Amino-2-[(1*S*,2*S*)-2-carboxycycloprop-1-yl]-3-(xanth-9-yl) propanoic acid (LY341495) and 2-methyl-6-(phenylethyl)pyridine (MPEP) were purchased from Tocris Bioscience.

**Data acquisition and analysis.** Recordings were obtained using an Axoclamp-2B (Molecular Devices) or a MultiClamp 700B (Molecular Devices) amplifier and pClamp10 software. Data were sampled at 10 kHz, filtered at 3 kHz, and digitized by a Digidata1322A (Molecular Devices). All data analyses were performed with custom written software in Igor Pro 6 (Wavemetrics).

Apparent input resistance was determined by the subtraction of the steady-state voltage change during hyperpolarizing current injection from the baseline.

Pooled data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SEM. Statistical comparisons were made using Wilcoxon or Mann-Whitney test as appropriate with Sigma Plot software. Statistical correlations were tested using Spearman test. Data were considered as significant when  $p < 0.05$ .

**Modelling.** A simple Hodgkin-Huxley-type model of hippocampal neuron was developed under LabView (LabView 7). The model had no dimension and included only the h conductance with parameters taken from Campanac *et al.*, 2008. The leak resistance was set to 1 G $\Omega$ . The h-current was given by:

$$I_h = G_h * (V_m - E_h) \quad (1)$$

with  $V_m$  the membrane potential,  $E_h = -37.7$  mV, and the h-conductance given by the following equation:

$$G_h = G_{h, \max} * n \quad (2)$$

The activation and deactivation time constants were determined by fitting experimental data from Campanac *et al.* (2008). The following differential equation was solved,

$$dn(V, t)/dt = \alpha_n(V) * [1 - n(V, t)] \quad (3)$$

This equation corresponds to:

$$d(V, t)/dt = [n_\infty(V) - n(V, t)]/\tau(V) \quad (4)$$

$$n_\infty(V) = \alpha_n(V)/[\alpha_n(V) + \beta_n(V)] \quad (5)$$

$$\tau(V) = 1 \text{ for } V > -30 \text{ mV} \quad (6)$$

otherwise

$$\tau(V) = 1/[\alpha_n(V) + \beta_n(V)] \quad (7)$$

$$\alpha_n = 0.0204/(1 + \exp[(V + 98.68)/13.24]) \quad (8)$$

$$\beta_n = 0.0176/(1 + \exp[-(V + 57.96)/13.2]) \quad (9)$$

where  $n_\infty(V)$  is the steady-state activation parameter and  $\tau(V)$  the activation time constant.

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## Author Contributions

C.G. & Y.I. collected and analyzed the data. N.A. performed computer simulations, C.G. Y.I. & D.D. wrote the manuscript and prepared the figures, & D.D. supervised the project.

## Additional Information

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