

# Neurons membrane potential beats to the rhythm of breath

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#### ▶ To cite this version:

Maxime Juventin, Baptiste Girin, Mickaël Zbili, Nicolas Fourcaud-Trocmé, S. Garcia, et al.. Neurons membrane potential beats to the rhythm of breath. FENS (Federation of European Neuroscience Societies) 2020, 2020, Virtual forum, France. hal-03758974

## HAL Id: hal-03758974 https://hal.science/hal-03758974v1

Submitted on 30 Aug 2022

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### Introduction

Respiratory rhythm has recently emerged as a key element in the cortical dynamics, since an increasing number of studies have shown a global entrainment of LFP activities by the respiratory rhythm. This observation has been done in rodents as well in humans, and in a large set of brain areas (cortical and limbic areas). Since this question has been tackled in non-olfactory structures almost exclusively through LFP analysis, the mechanisms underlying such respiratory modulation cannot be fully understood. To carry on understanding, we performed intracellular and LFP co-recordings in four non-olfactory brain areas : Hippocampus (H), and the somatosensory (S1), primary visual (V1) and prelimbic cortices (**pL**), in anesthetized rats.

## Methods

Experiments were performed on freely breathing anesthetized rats. Intracellular activity (or Vm) and LFP were co-recorded. For Vm, sharp electrodes filled with a solution of 2M potassium acetate (Resistance 45-120 Mohms) were used. Respiration was monitored using а pressure sensor placed before the right nostril.

## Result 1 : Respiratory-rhythm (**RR**) can entrain neuron activity in widespread brain areas



## Result 2 : Brain-wide quantification of Vm RR oscillations

To precisely quantify RR entrainement of Vm oscillations, we developped a detection method using respiration triggered waveform Vm (4 respi. cycles sliding windows), and compared to surrogates. This algorhythm finally led to a RR encoding of Vm for each respiratory cycles.







**Brain-wide** : proportion of RR entrained cells

RR cells Never RR cells

RR-

in



To what extent brain areas are sensitive to RR ?

## Conclusions

Our results suggest that a respiratory drive of cellular membrane exists in a large brain network, influencing temporal potential discharge pattern. This drive is not unique but varies according to the brain area, LFP dynamics and probably other parameters that remain to be explored.

Result 3 : Vm and LFP entrainement are partly coordinated

We encoded with the same detection method both Vm and LFP. Then we computed the probability for Vm to be RR-entrained as a function of LFP dynamics.











