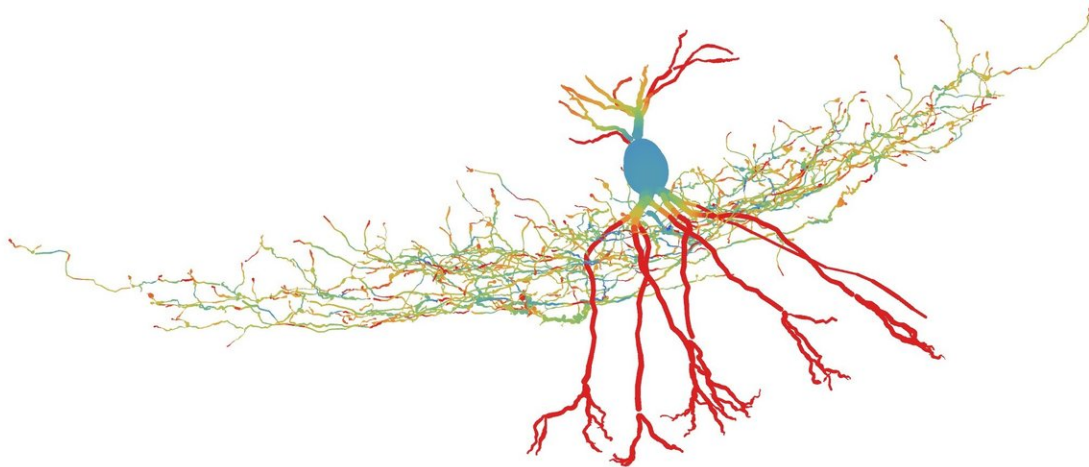


A certain type of neurons is more energy efficient than previously assumed

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GABAergic interneuron studied by the researchers. Color code indicates energy efficiency of the neuron. Credit: Peter Jonas

A contradiction about how a type of neurons generates signals has been resolved by researchers at the Institute of Science and Technology (IST) Austria. Writing in *Neuron*, Professor Peter Jonas and first author Hua Hu explain the observation of fast-spiking, parvalbumin-expressing GABAergic interneurons sending trains of rapid, energy-expensive signals, though only a limited energy supply reaches the brain.

PV+-BCs are important in higher microcircuit functions, such as pattern separation, i.e., making similar patterns of neural activity more distinct. This allows researchers to distinguish between similar experiences. Previously, Jonas and Hu showed that the fast signaling achieved by these neurons is key to fulfil these microcircuit functions. PV+-BCs neurons generate high-frequency salvos of very brief action potentials (APs), or nerve impulses.

Short APs are considered [energy](#) expensive, as the fluxes of sodium (Na^+) and potassium (K^+) ions involved are thought to overlap in time. In an action potential, Na^+ - and K^+ -gated ion channels in the neuron open and close. Na^+ channels open at the beginning of the AP, allowing Na^+ to move into the axon, which causes depolarization. Repolarization of the membrane occurs when K^+ channels open and K^+ moves out of the axon. The AP travels down the axon toward the axon terminal, where it signals to other neurons via the synapse. The ion fluxes during APs dissipate ion gradients, and energy is needed to re-establish these gradients. During short APs such as those in PV+-BCs neurons, Na^+ and K^+ fluxes are thought to extensively overlap. Such ion fluxes in opposite direction do not contribute to the actual AP, but nevertheless take energy to reverse.

The combination of short spikes and their high frequency in PV+-BCs neurons could pose a major challenge to the brain's energy budget. Jonas and Hu investigated how the signaling properties of PV+-BCs neurons can be reconciled with the limited energy supply to the brain. Surprisingly, this theoretical contradiction does not translate to reality. "Scientists always tend to be disappointed when theory and experiment do not match. But this project is a beautiful example that we can learn much more from mismatches than from perfect agreements," says Peter Jonas.

Studying functioning neurons is the only way to obtain the desired

information, and the researchers therefore used brain slices to examine the axon of firing PV+-BCs, where APs are initiated and propagate. To obtain direct information from the axon, they used a technique called subcellular patch-clamp recording, or "nanophysiology." They found that the energy required to generate the characteristic APs is only 1.6 times the theoretical minimum. Thus, APs in PV+-BCs are surprising energy efficient.

How can PV+-BCs neurons be energy efficient, but still signal rapidly? Hu and Jonas found that the specialized ion channels in PV+-BCs [neurons](#) are gated to optimize both fast signaling and energy efficiency. Na+ channels in PV+-BCs axons are inactivated very rapidly, while the Kv3-type K+ channels are activated with a delay. This complementary tuning minimizes the overlap between Na+ and K+ currents during brief APs and optimizes signaling, so that it is both fast and energy efficient. "Making the model increasingly more realistic, we found that fast signaling and high energy efficiency can be reconciled. This resolves a major contradiction," Peter Jonas explains. Knowledge gained from such live recordings will help to further refine models of neuronal signaling and to better understand mechanisms underlying brain diseases.

More information: "Complementary tuning of Na+ and K+ channel gating underlies fast and energy-efficient action potentials in GABAergic interneuron axons" , *Neuron*, [DOI: 10.1016/j.neuron.2018.02.024](#)

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