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Mouse Stellate- Intracellular recording

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John Tompkins¹, Mike Andresen²

¹University of California, Los Angeles; ²OHSU



Scott John

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Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

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Keywords: mouse

- 1 See mouse stellate iosolation protocol
- 2 Isolated mouse stellate pinned to clean Sylgard perti dish
- 3 Continuously superfuse isolated stellate (6–7 ml/min) with PSS (32–35°C).
- 4 Impale individual neurons using microelectrodes filled with either 2M KCl (60–120 MΩ) or 2M KCl + 2% Neurobiotin (80–160 MΩ; Vector Labs).
- 5 Record intracellular membrane voltage using a Multiclamp 700B amplifier coupled with Digidata 1550B data acquisition system and pCLAMP 10 software (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA).
- 6 Characterize responsiveness of membrane potential to membrane physiology. Depolarizing current steps (0.1–0.5 nA amplitude, 500-ms or 1-s duration) are used to assess neuronal excitability. Cells are classified as either phasic (<2 APs), bursting (2–5 spikes in short burst), or tonic (>5 spikes continuously) based on the number of APs elicited by the intracellular current. Hyperpolarizing current steps (500 ms) of increasing amplitude are used to test for rectification in the current-induced hyperpolarization. Action potential (AP) amplitude and duration are measured from spontaneous or nerve evoked APs. After-hyperpolarization amplitude and duration were measured from brief intracellular current injections (100–500 pA, 5 ms), spontaneous APs, or nerve evoked APs.
- 7 Graded stimulus shocks (100 μs) delivered from the concentric bipolar electrodes to identified nerves in 50–100 μA steps, from 800 uA to 0 μA were used to generate a stimulus recruitment curves (AMPI Master 8 and IsoFlex optical Isolation unit). 5–20 stimuli were delivered at each stimulus intensity, with an interval of 3 sec between stimuli. Analysis of synaptic events focused on EPSP latency and jitter (SD of latency) as indices of conduction, path and release.