

Aug 30, 2024

Version 1

Preparation of pharmacological agents V.1

DOI

<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.e6nvw1nbzlmk/v1>

Alexandra Nelson¹, Allison Girasole¹, Michael Ryan¹

¹UCSF



Alexandra Nelson

UCSF

Create & collaborate more with a free account

Edit and publish protocols, collaborate in communities, share insights through comments, and track progress with run records.

Create free account

OPEN  ACCESS



DOI: <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.e6nvw1nbzlmk/v1>

Protocol Citation: Alexandra Nelson, Allison Girasole, Michael Ryan 2024. Preparation of pharmacological agents . protocols.io <https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.e6nvw1nbzlmk/v1>

License: This is an open access protocol distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution License](#), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited

Protocol status: Working

We use this protocol and it's working

Created: August 30, 2024



Last Modified: August 30, 2024

Protocol Integer ID: 106762

Keywords: ASAPCRN, preparation of pharmacological agent, pharmacological agent, preparation, vivo, different drugs for use, different drug, ex vivo, brain slice, brain

Funders Acknowledgements:

Aligning Science Across Parkinsons

Grant ID: ASAP-020529

NINDS

Grant ID: R01NS101354

Abstract

This is a description of how we prepare different drugs for use in live animals (in vivo) or in brain slices (ex vivo).

This protocol provides a description of the preparation, dilution, application and administration of pharmacological agents.

- 1 **6-OHDA** (Sigma Aldrich) for MFB dopamine depletions was prepared at 5 µg/µL in normal saline solution.
- 2 **Levodopa** (Sigma Aldrich) was administered with benserazide (Sigma Aldrich) and prepared in normal saline solution. Levodopa (5–10 mg/kg) and benserazide (2.5–5 mg/kg) were given via IP injection 5–7 days per week over the course of the experiment.
- 3 **4-hydroxytamoxifen** (4-OHT, 50 mg/kg in Chen oil, IP) was prepared as previously described (Guenthner et al, 2016; Girasole et al, 2018). To prepare a 20 mg/mL stock in ethanol of 4-OHT, 4-OHT was added to 200 proof ethanol, vortexed, and placed on a horizontal shaker at 37°C for 30 min or until the 4-OHT dissolved. The stock solution was kept covered in foil to minimize light exposure. Next, to prepare a 10 mg/mL working solution in oil, the 4-OHT/ethanol mixture was combined with Chen Oil (a mixture of 4 parts sunflower seed oil and 1 part castor oil) and placed into 1.5 mL Eppendorf tubes. The tubes were vigorously mixed, wrapped in foil, and left on a nutator for 45 min at room temperature, vortexed and shaken periodically. The tubes were then placed in a speed-vac for 2–3 h to evaporate the ethanol. If necessary, the final volume was adjusted with Chen Oil to 1 mL to reach a final concentration of 10 mg/mL.
- 4 **Picrotoxin** (Sigma) was dissolved in warm water to prepare a 5 mM stock solution. Picrotoxin stock which was subsequently diluted in ACSF for a final concentration of 50 µM in ex vivo (slice) electrophysiology experiments.
- 5 **Tetrodotoxin** (TTX, Abcam) was dissolved in water at a stock concentration of 1 mM and added to ACSF for a final concentration of 1 µM in ex vivo (slice) electrophysiology experiments.
- 6 **SKF 81297** (Tocris) was dissolved in water at a concentration of 1mM and added to ACSF for a final concentration of 5 µM in ex vivo (slice) electrophysiology experiments.