

Advanced Electrophysiology

Lab 1

27 March 2025

Acute brain slice preparation

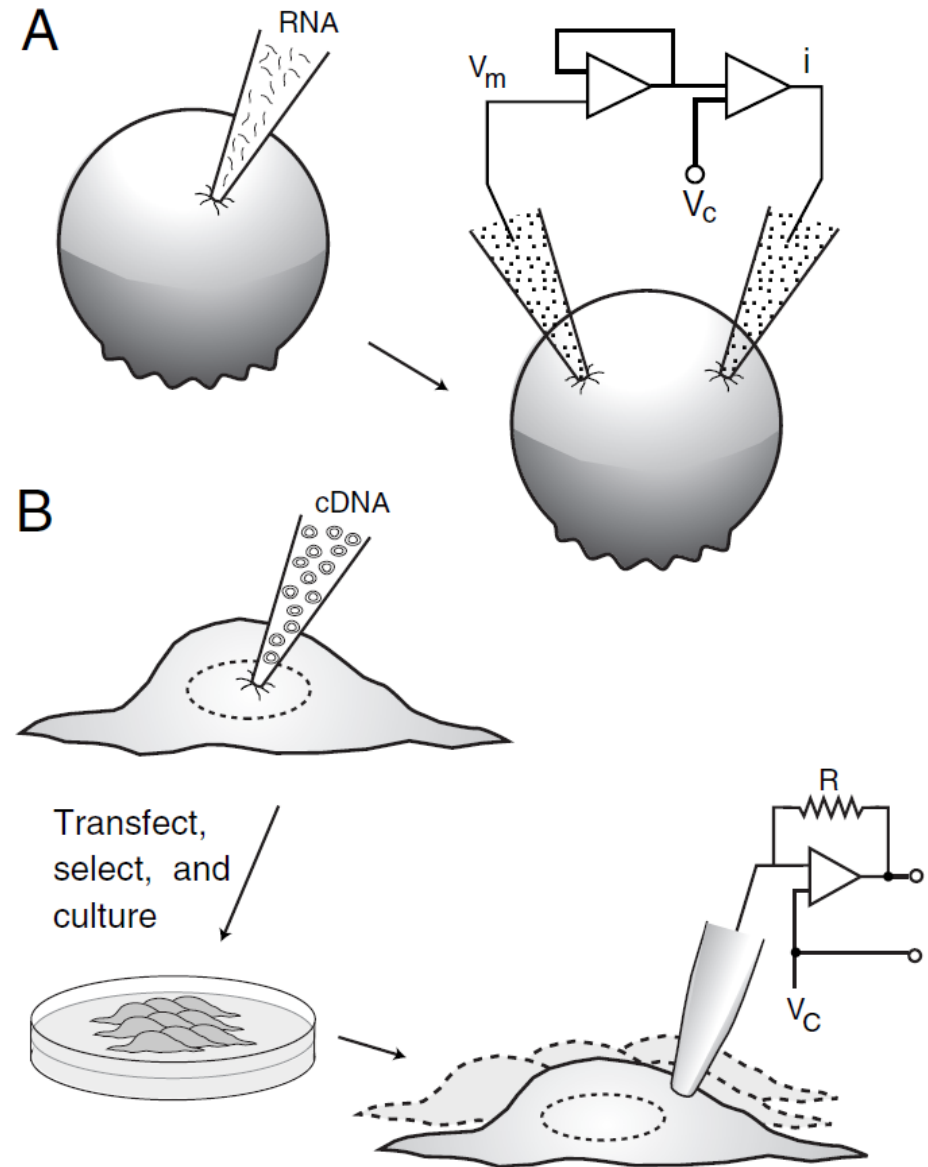
Preparations for single cell electrophysiology

1) Heterologous expression systems

A. *Xenopus* oocytes

B. Cell lines

→ Investigate the function of ion channels in isolation



Preparations for single cell electrophysiology

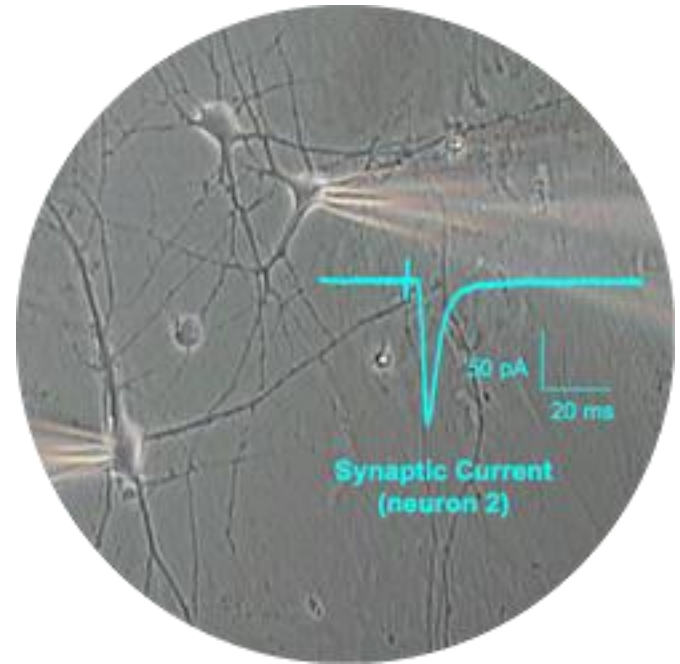
2) Primary neuronal cultures

Advantages:

- a. Ideal optical accessibility
- b. Simplified patching procedures

Disadvantages:

- a. Loss of native connectivity (at least most of it)
- b. Challenges in maintaining long stable recording



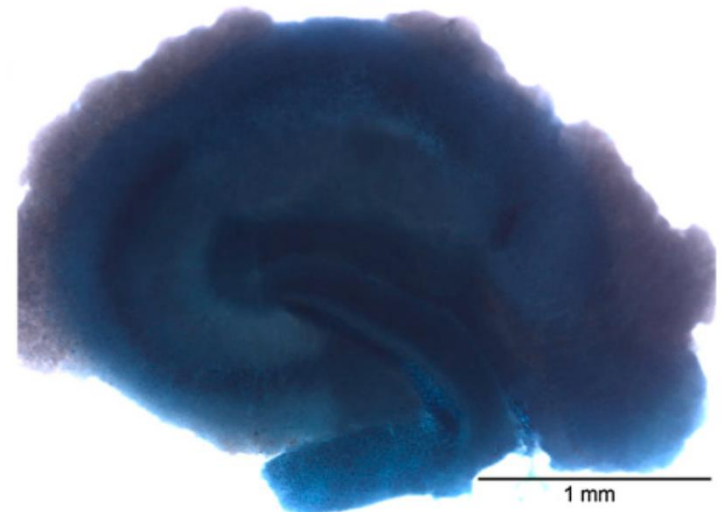
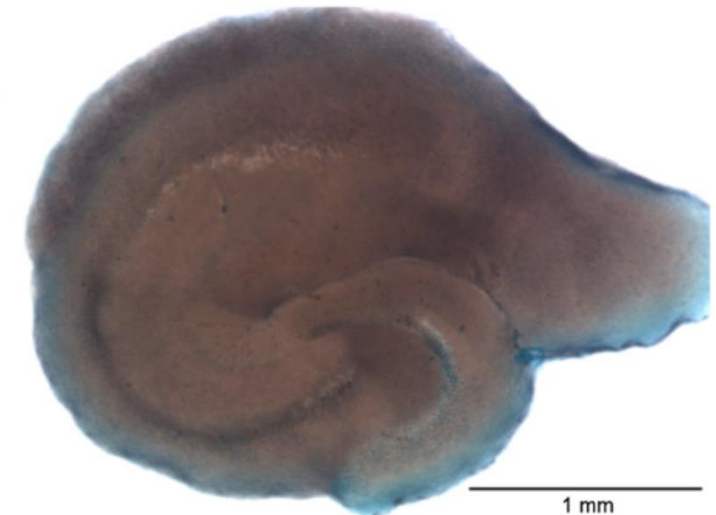
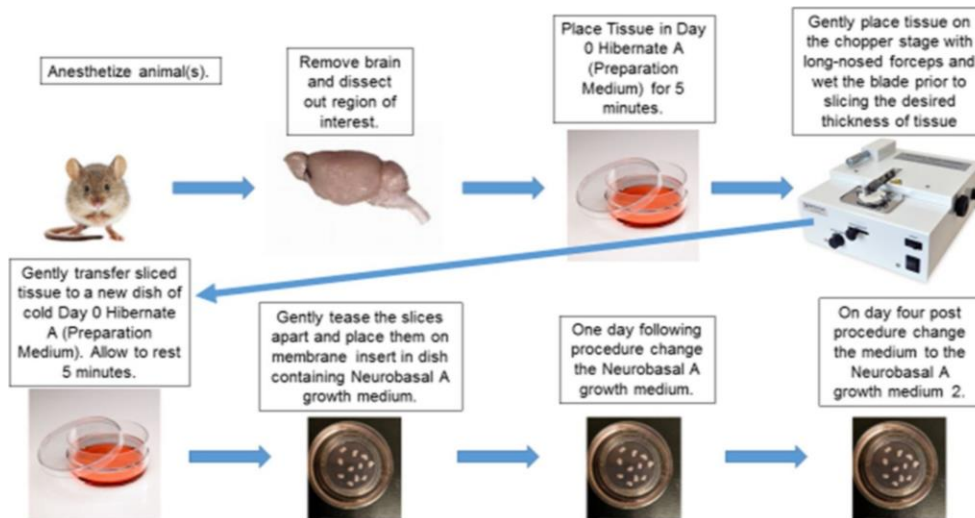
Preparations for single cell electrophysiology

3) Brain slices

Example of hippocampal organotypic slice

A. Organotypic brain slices

B. Acute brain slices

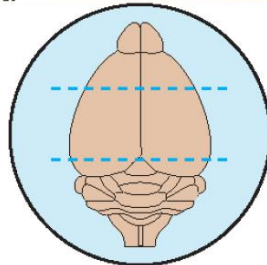
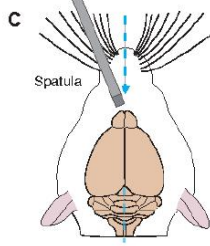
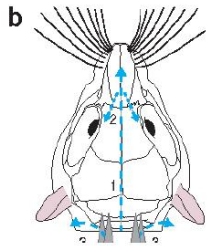


Preparations for single cell electrophysiology

3) Brain slices

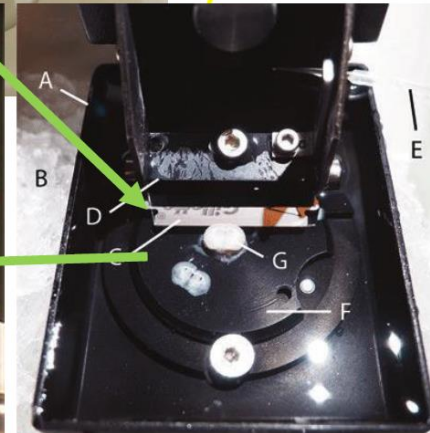
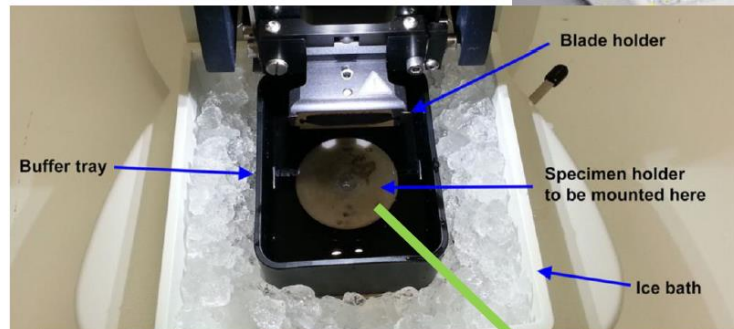
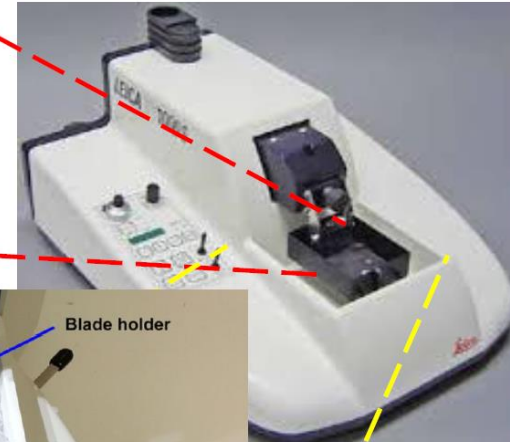
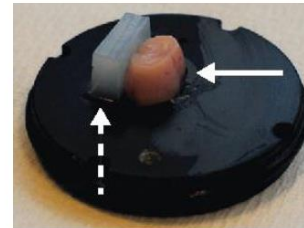
A. Organotypic brain slices

B. Acute brain slices

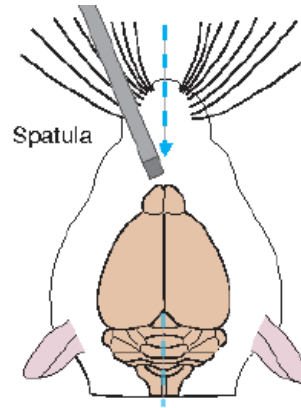
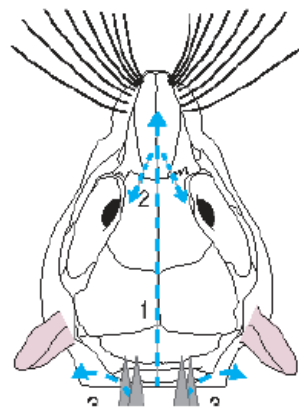


Wang & Baudry, 2019 Bio-Protocol

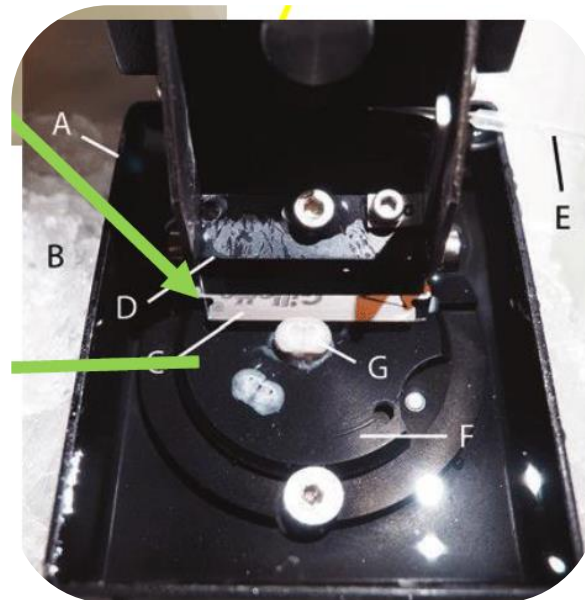
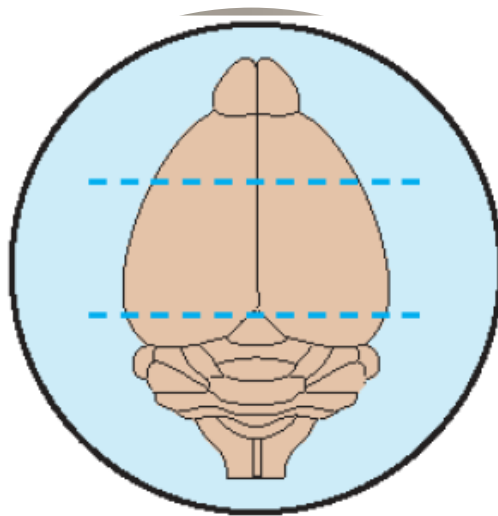
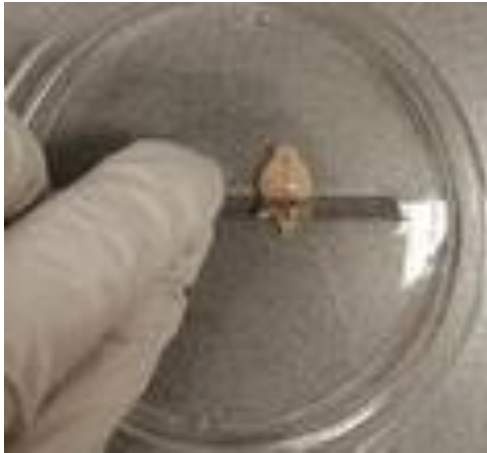
Mishra et al, 2014 Nat Prot



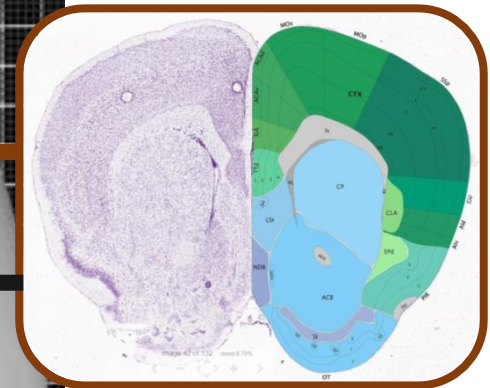
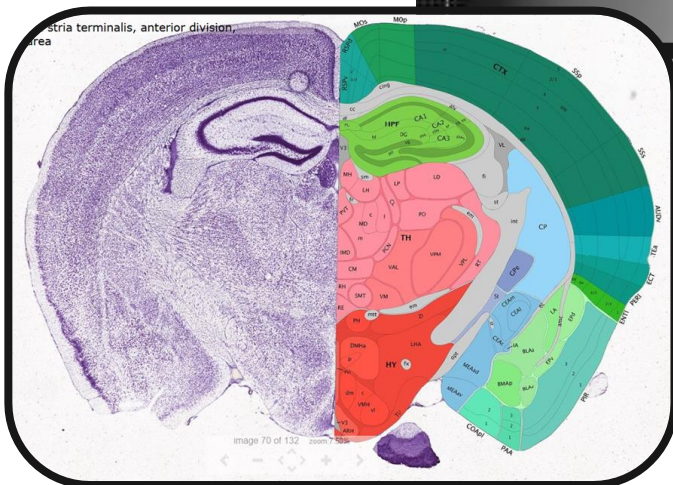
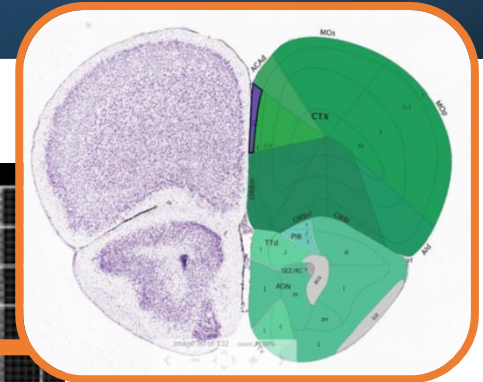
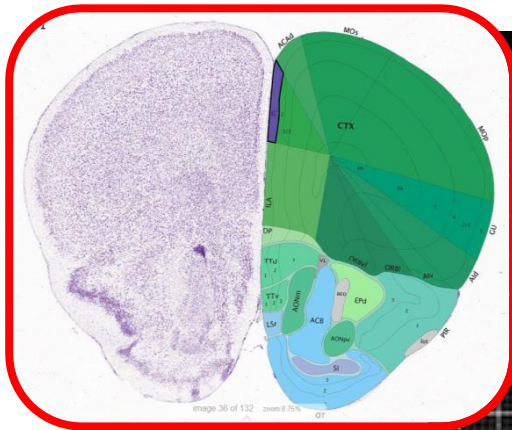
Brain dissection

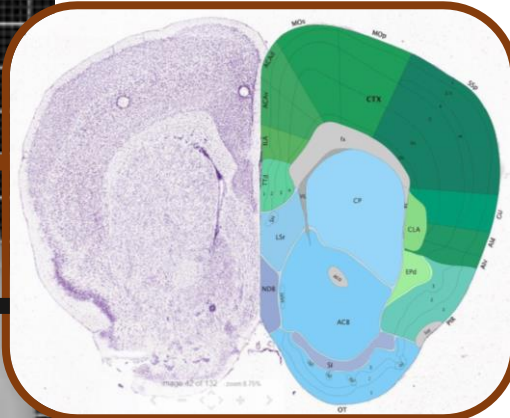
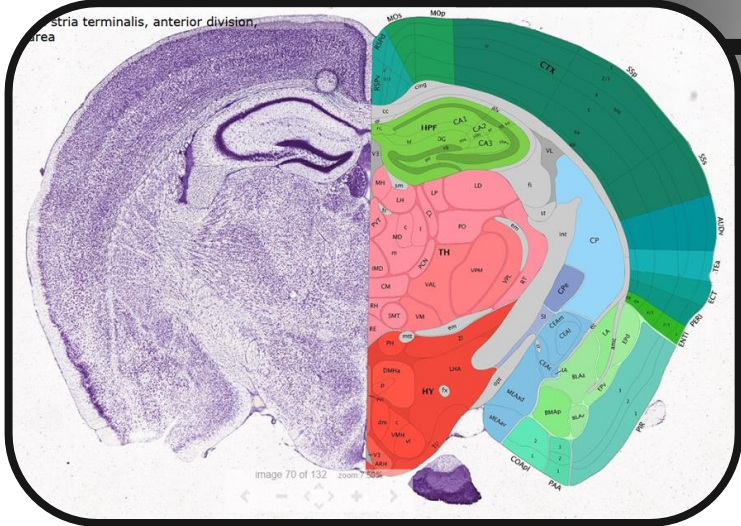
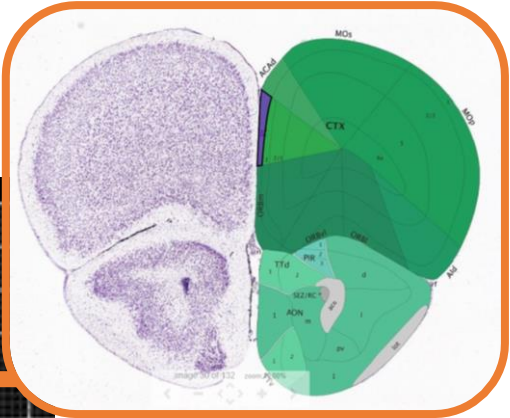
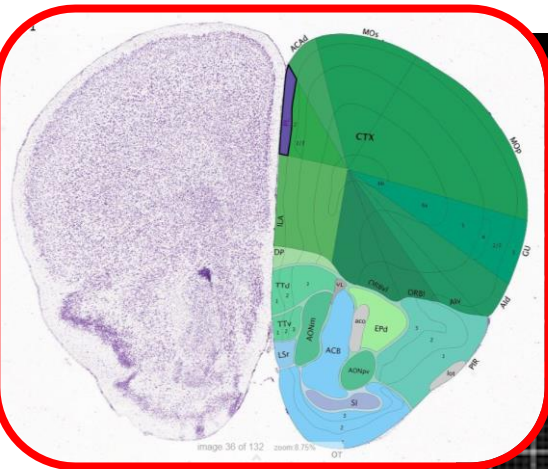


Brain dissection



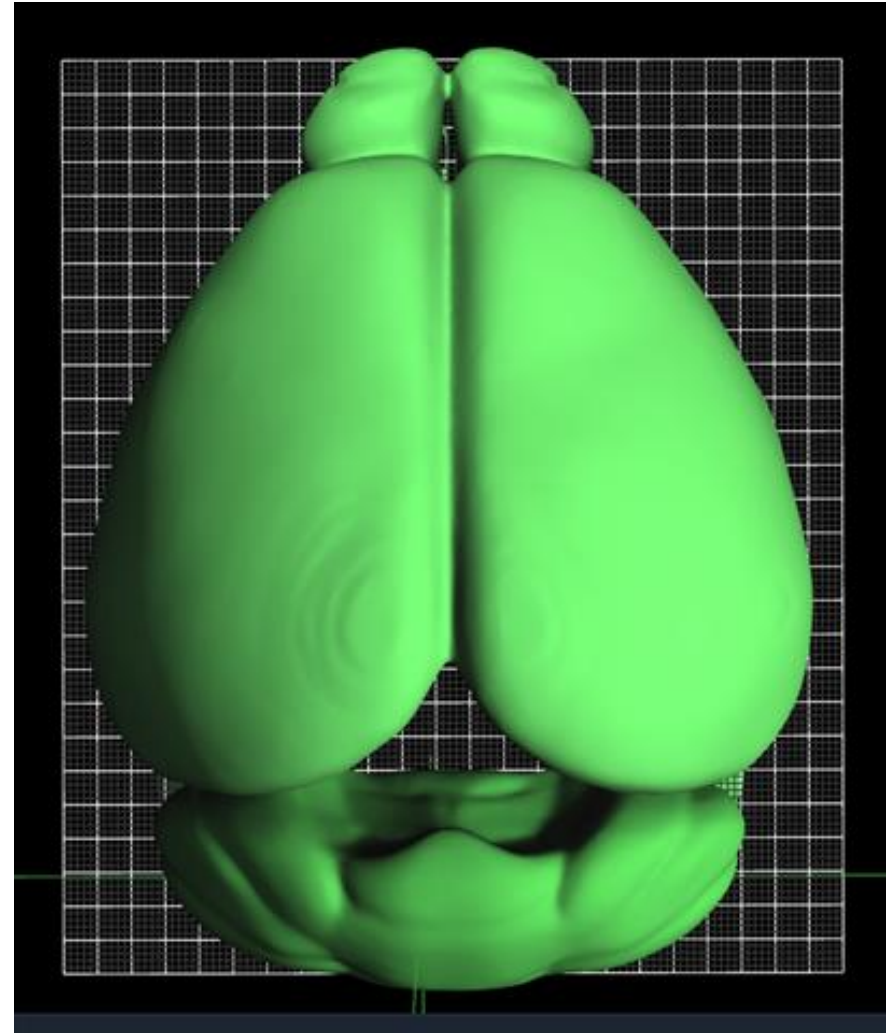
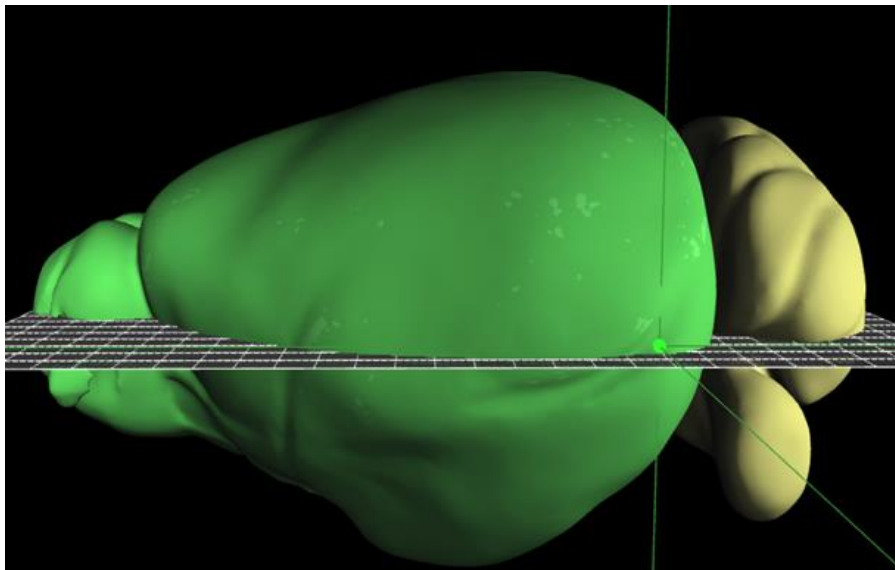
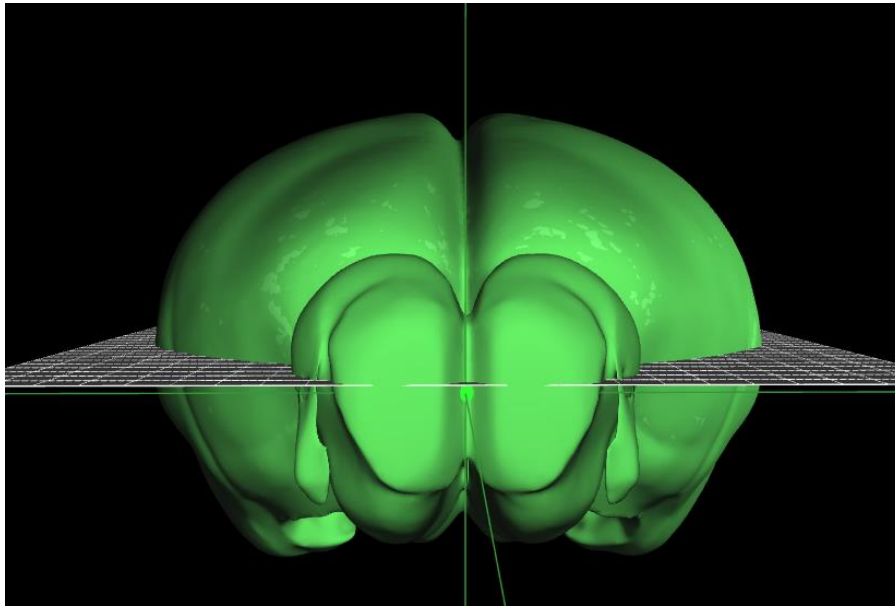
Brain slicing





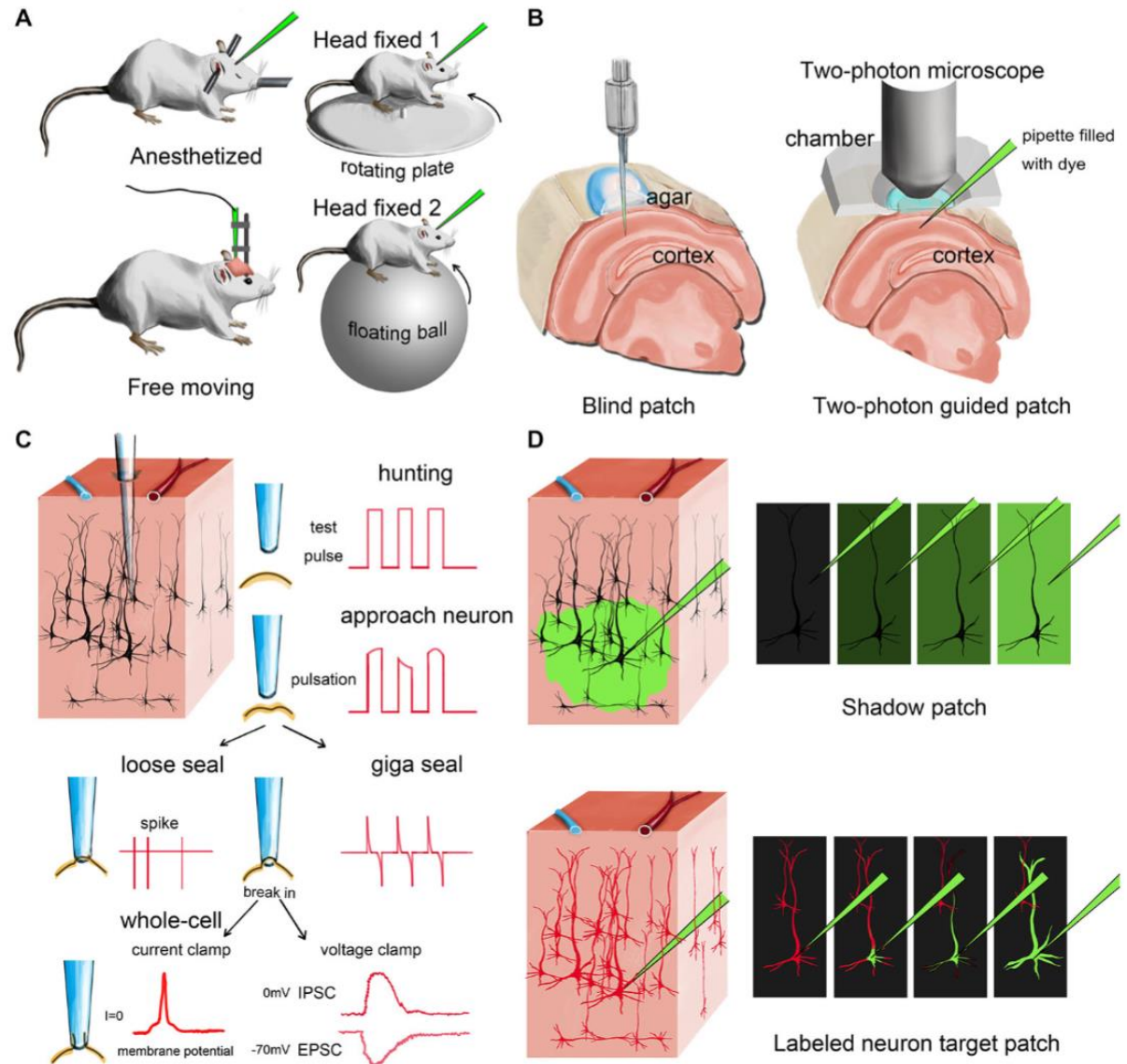
[3d Viewer :: Allen Brain Atlas: Mouse Connectivity](#)

[Interactive Atlas Viewer :: Atlas Viewer](#)



Preparations for single cell electrophysiology

4) In vivo single cell recordings



External solution: artificial cerebrospinal fluid (aCSF)

Salts	Cf (mM)
NaCl	124
KCl	5
NaH ₂ PO ₄	1.25
NaHCO ₃	26
CaCl ₂	2
MgSO ₄	2

Ion	Cf (mM)
Na ⁺	151
K ⁺	0
Cl ⁻	133
Ca ²⁺	2
Mg ²⁺	2
HCO ₃ ⁻	26
SO ₄ ²⁻	2
H ₂ PO ₄ ⁻	1.25

← High Na⁺

← Low / no K⁺

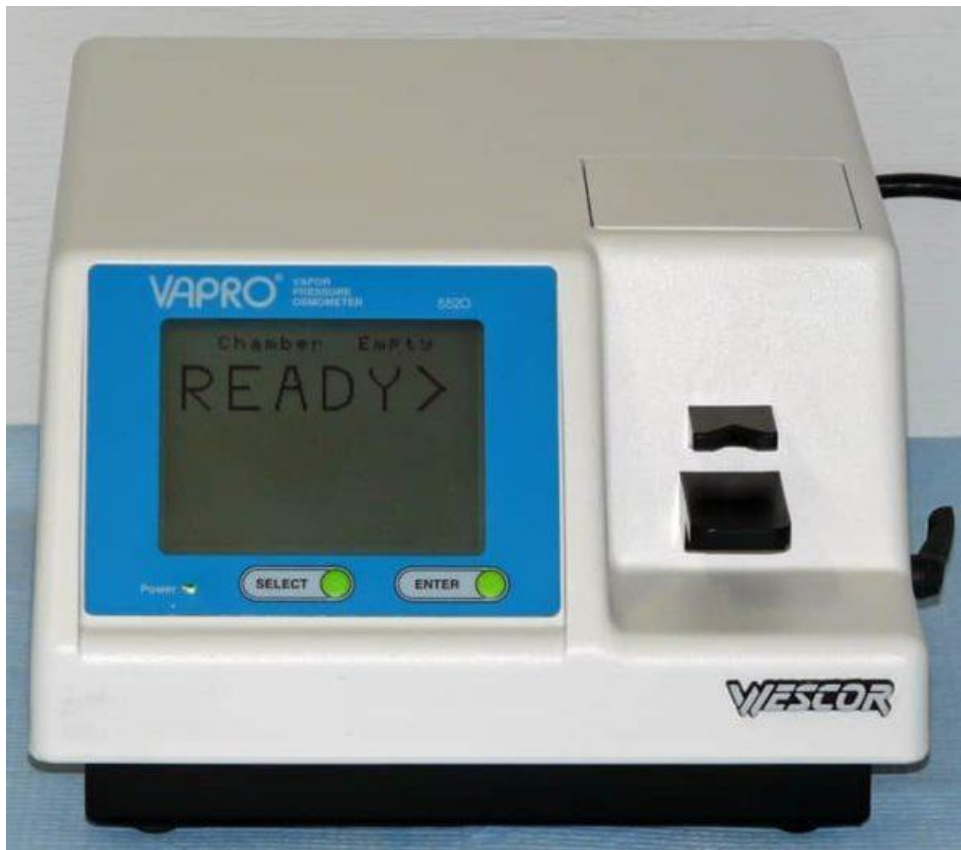
← High Cl⁻

(pH buffers)

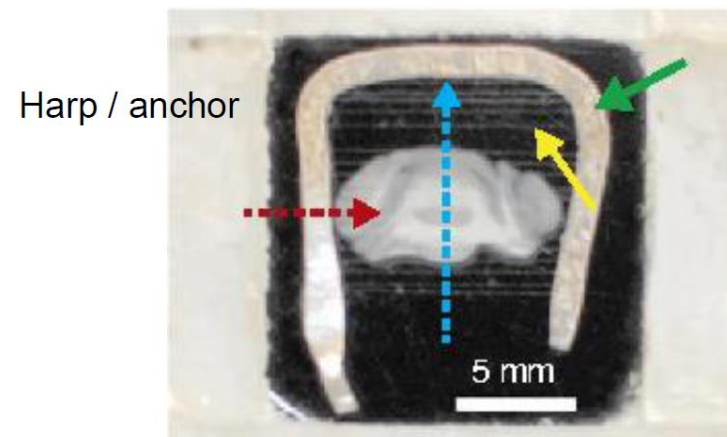
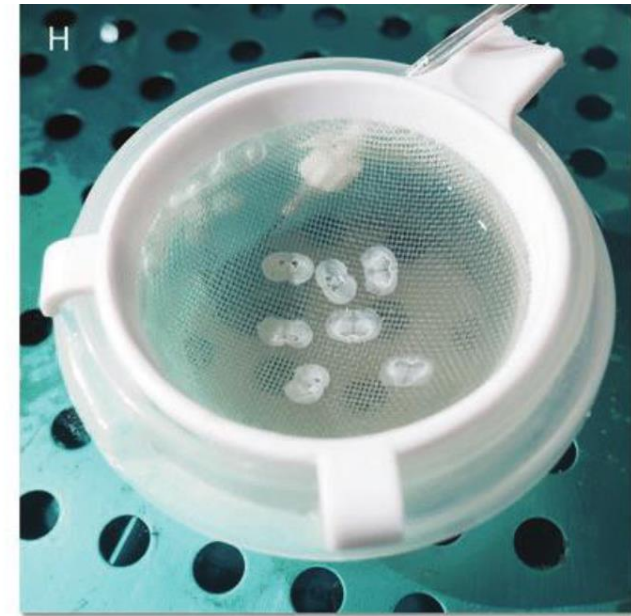
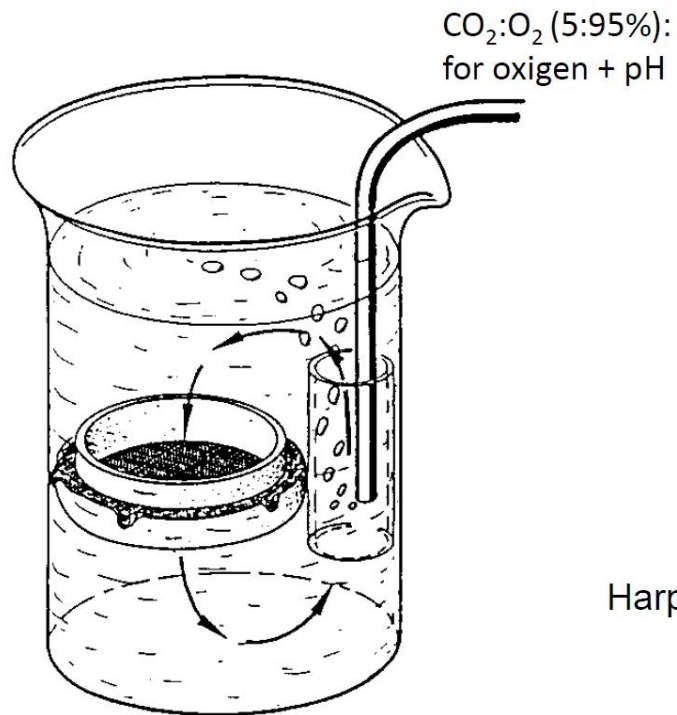
pH = ~7.4

osmolarity = ~300 mOsm

How to measure the osmolarity

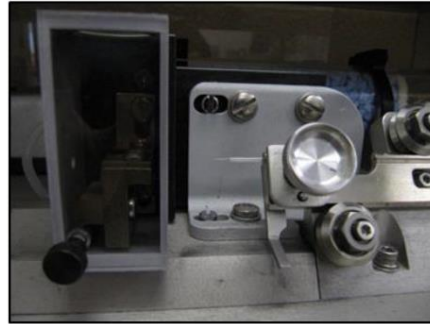


How to maintain acute brain slices



How to pull a patch pipette

Horizontal puller



~ 1-3 μm tip



Vertical puller



How to pull a patch pipette

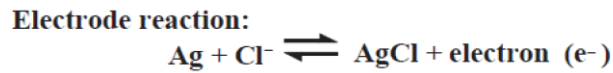
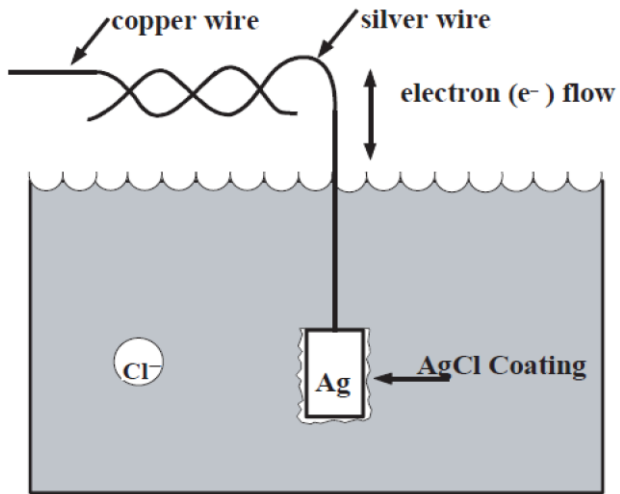


- Regulate T1 for the shape of the pipette
- Regulate T2 for the pipette resistance

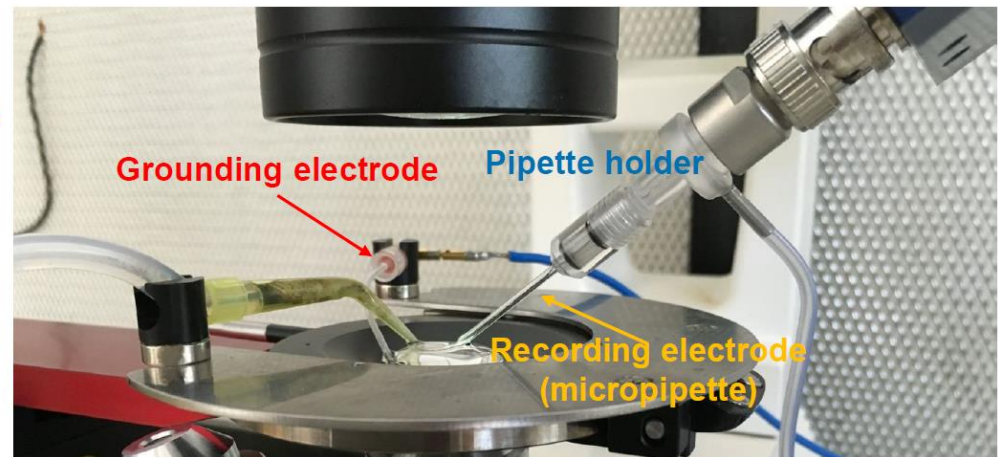
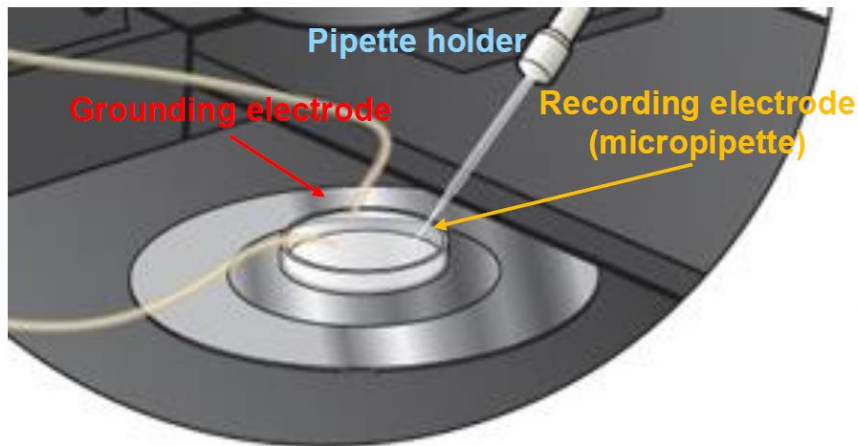
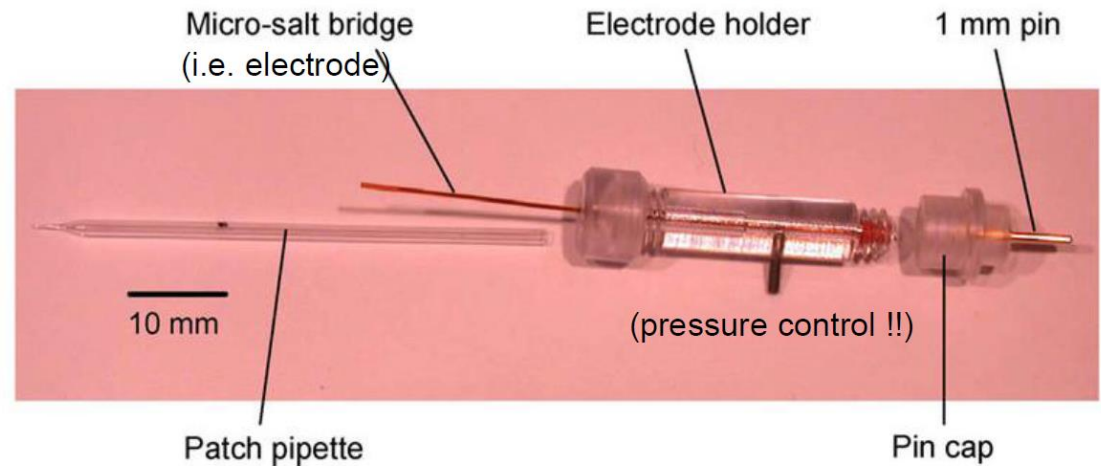
Practical Example:

You adjust T1 based on the shape you want and regulate T2 to reach the proper tip resistance (5-6 M Ω for us)

The patch-clamp pipette



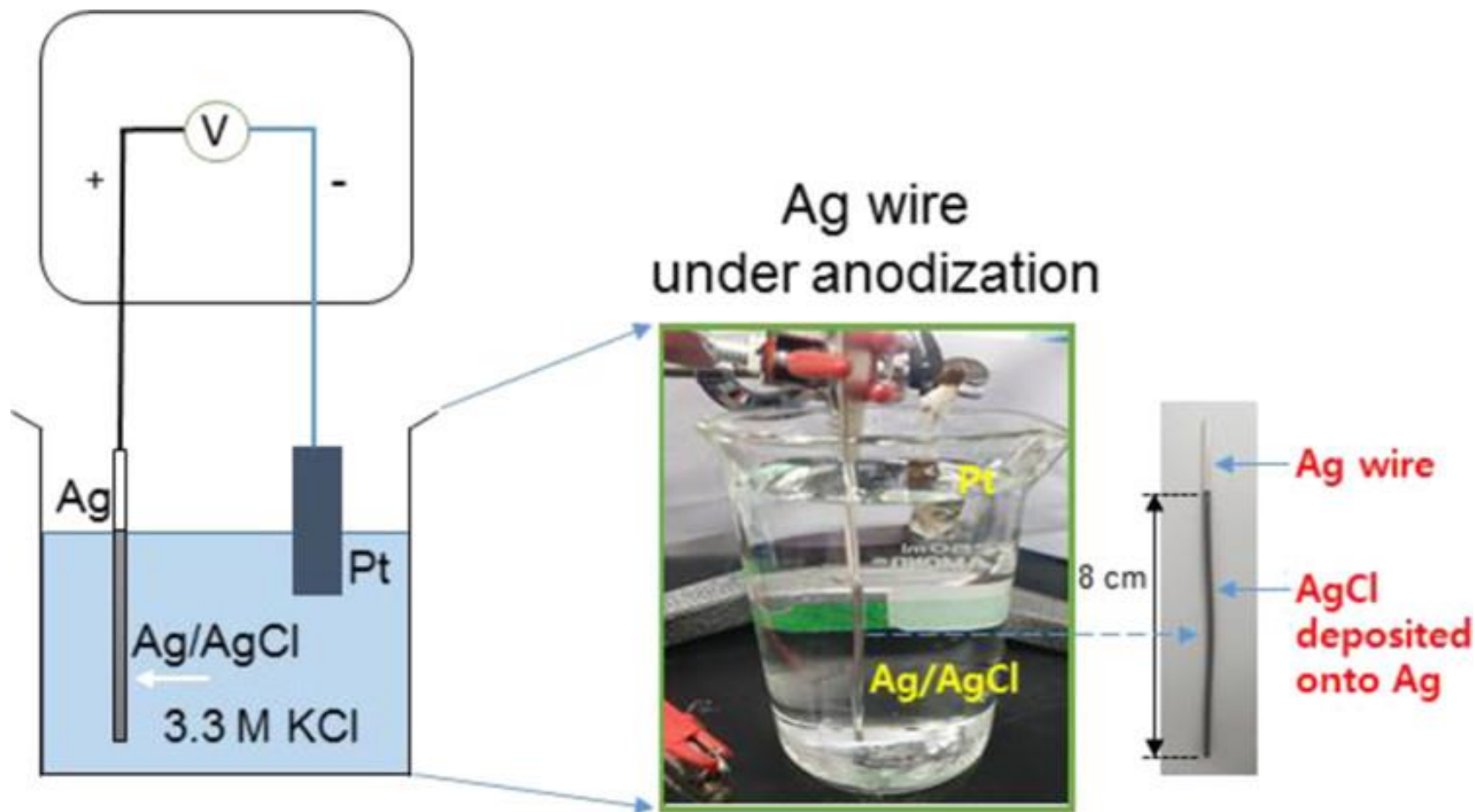
The electrode (wire) in the the (micro)pipette holder



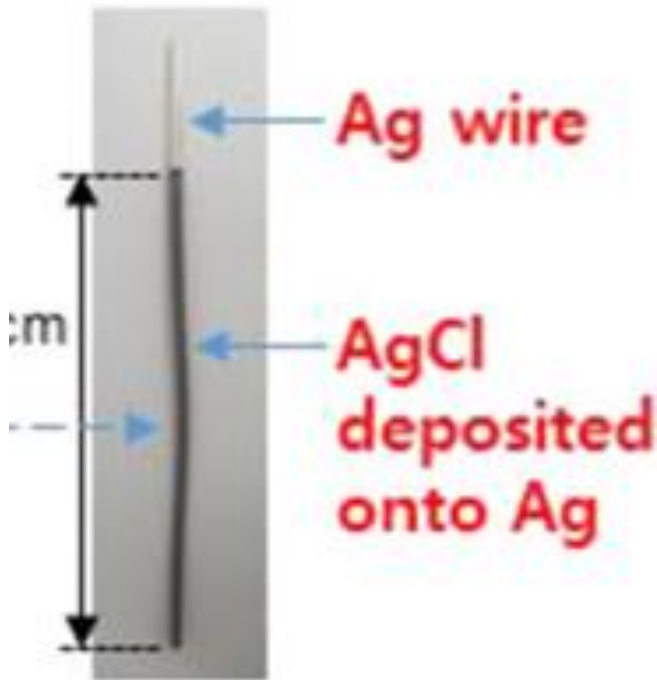
How to prepare patch-clamp electrodes: yes, you also need to be able to solder



How to chloride an electrode using a battery



How to chloride an electrode: the bleach method



Silver reacts with chlorine in the bleach (sodium hypochlorite, NaOCl) solution.

This process forms a layer of silver chloride (AgCl) on the surface of the silver electrode.

Internal (intracellular) solution

Salts	Cf (mM)
KCl	9
KOH	10
MgCl ₂	3.48
NaCl	4
K-gluconate	120
HEPES	10
Sucrose	17.5
Na ₂ ATP	4
Na ₃ GTP	0.4

Ion	Cf (mM)	
Na ⁺	13.2	← Low Na ⁺
K ⁺	139	← High K ⁺ (or Cs ⁺)
Cl ⁻	19.96	← Low Cl ⁻
Ca ²⁺	0	← Low / no Ca ²⁺
Mg ²⁺	3.48	
Gluconate ⁻	120	← Anions
HEPES	10	(pH buffers)
HCO ₃ ⁻	0	
SO ₄ ²⁻	0	
H ₂ PO ₄ ⁻	0	
ATP ²⁻	4	← energy
GTP ³⁻	0.4	
Sucrose	17.5	← osmolarity

pH = 7.25-7.35

osmolarity = 295-305 mOsm
(10-20 mOsm lower than aCSF)

Patch-clamp electrophysiology set-up

Faraday cage

reference electrode

Micromanipulator controller

Amplifier

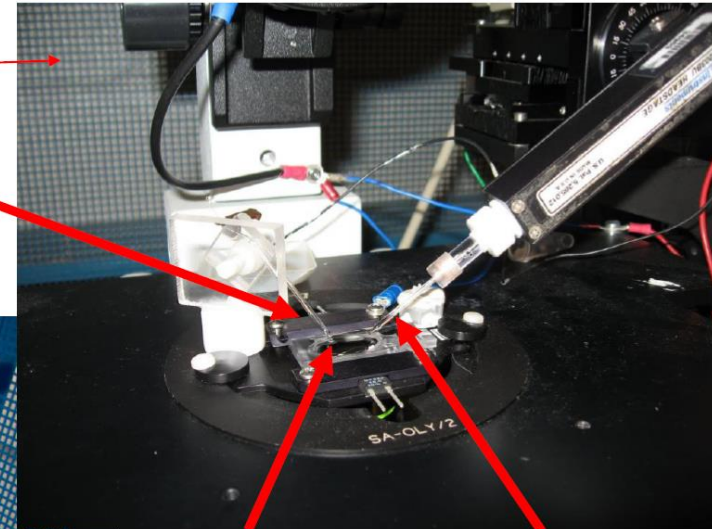
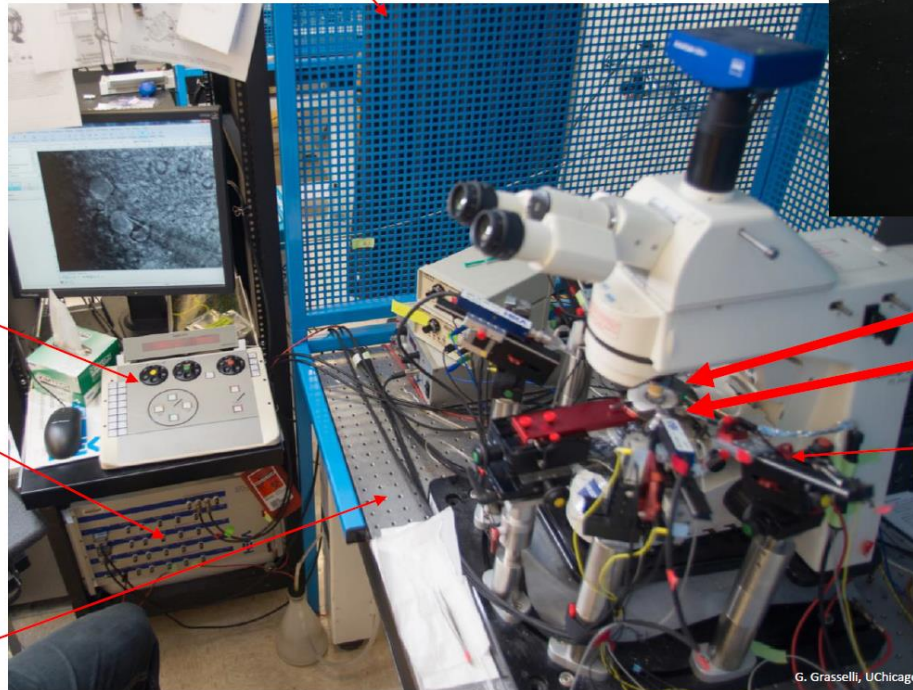
Air table

Brain slice

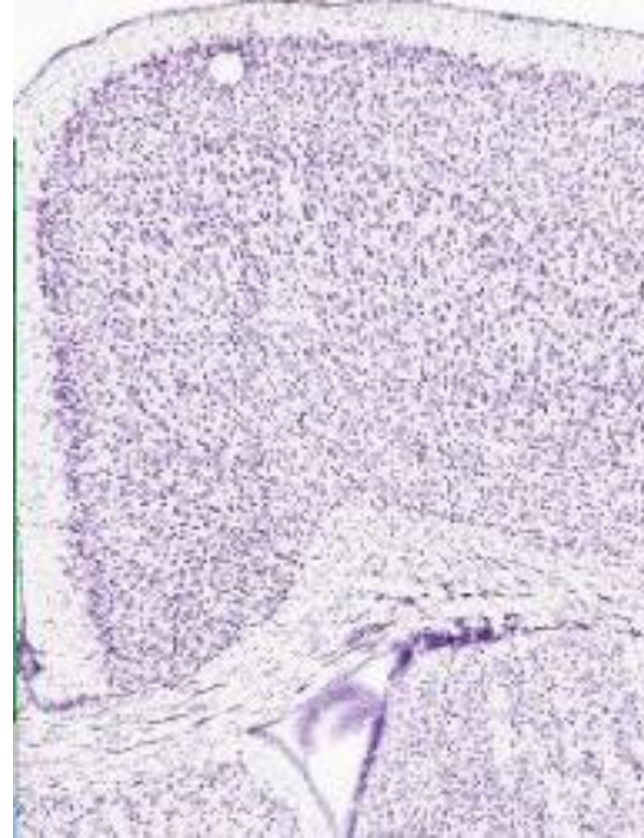
Recording electrode

Stimulating electrode

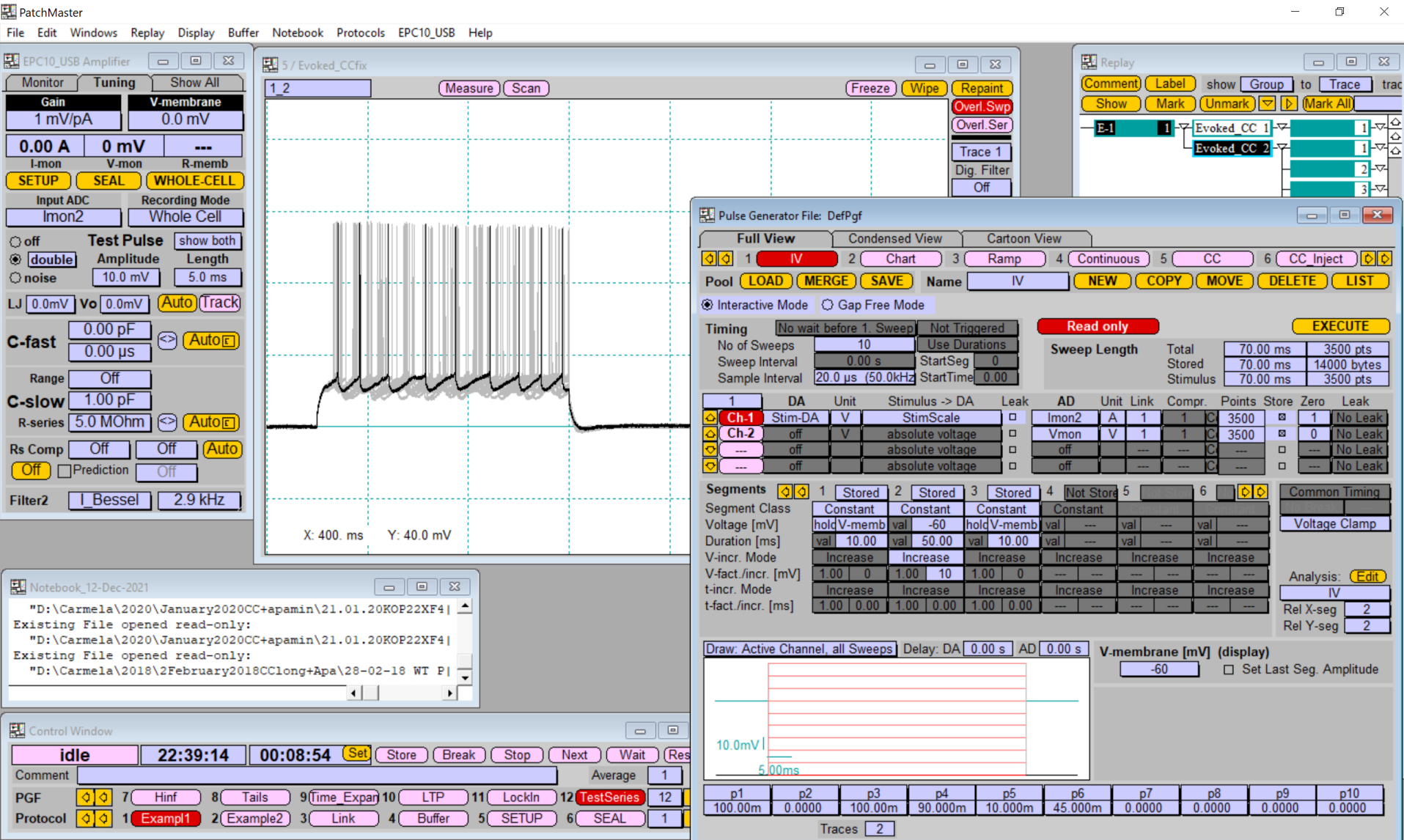
Peristaltic pump



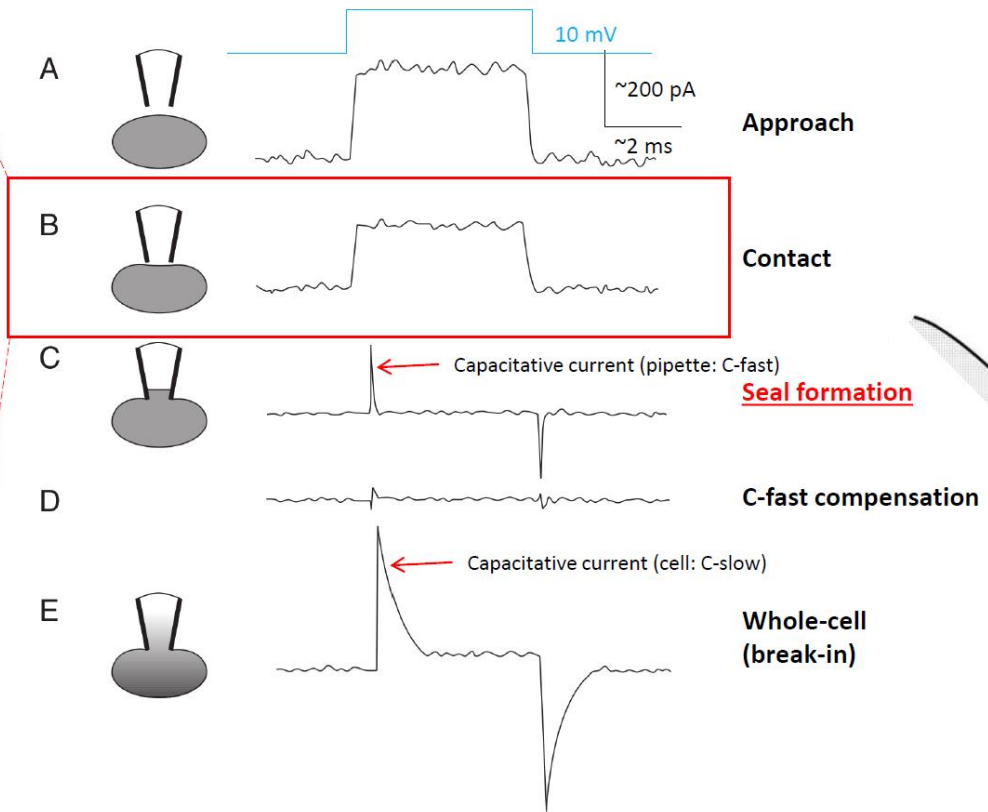
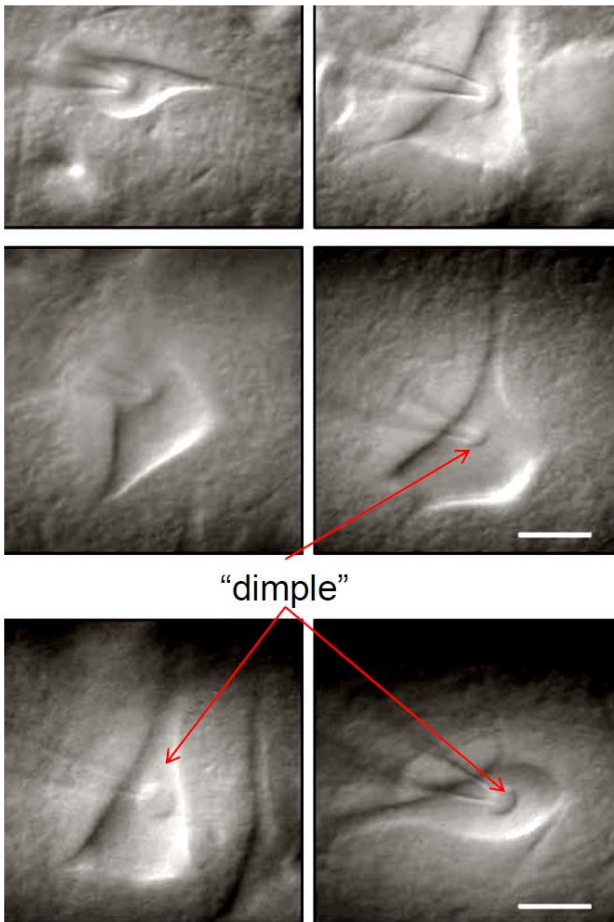
Observing brain slice at the microscope and identifying the cortical layers



Patch-clamp electrophysiology acquisition program



The formation of a giga-seal



Learning objectives

1. To pull patch-clamp electrodes
2. To coat patch-clamp electrodes
3. To solder patch clamp electrodes
4. To measure the osmolarity of a solution
5. To slice the brain at a vibratome
6. To get accustomed to a patch-clamp setup and be able to identify its basic components
7. To be able to operate a patch-clamp micromanipulator to position a patch-clamp pipette
8. To observe a cortical brain slice at the microscope and be able to identify the cortical layers
9. To get accustomed to an electrophysiology acquisition program and its potentialities