

Outline

- 1) Ephys – principle methods and how they can be used
- 2) Imaging – principle methods and how they can be used
- 3) Manipulating activity – stimulation and inactivation
- 4) Manipulating circuits - network tracing, and specificity

A jumble of other things:

Immediate early genes

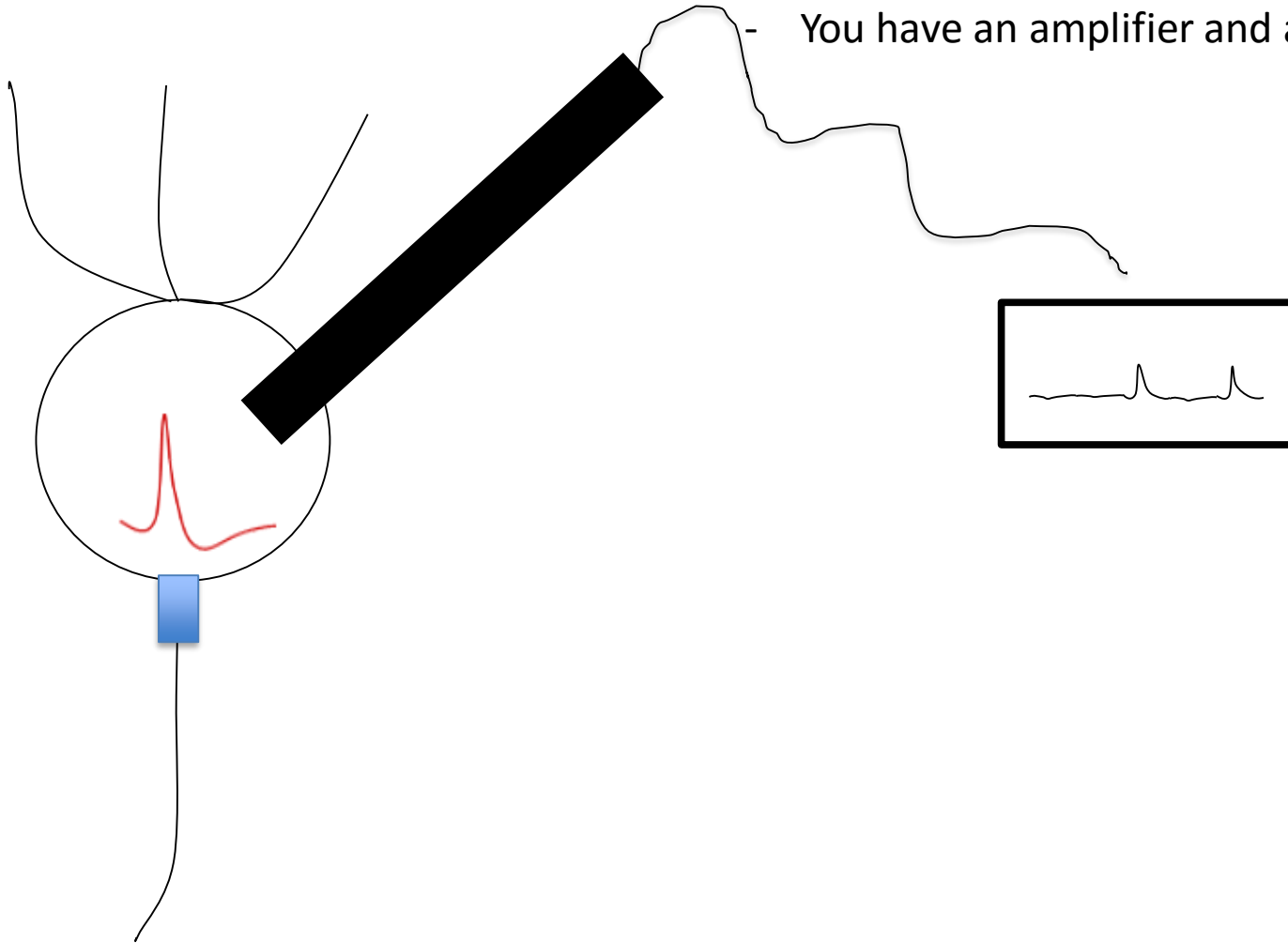
Behaviour

Freely moving experiments

The point is to discuss things and ask all kinds of
“basic” questions

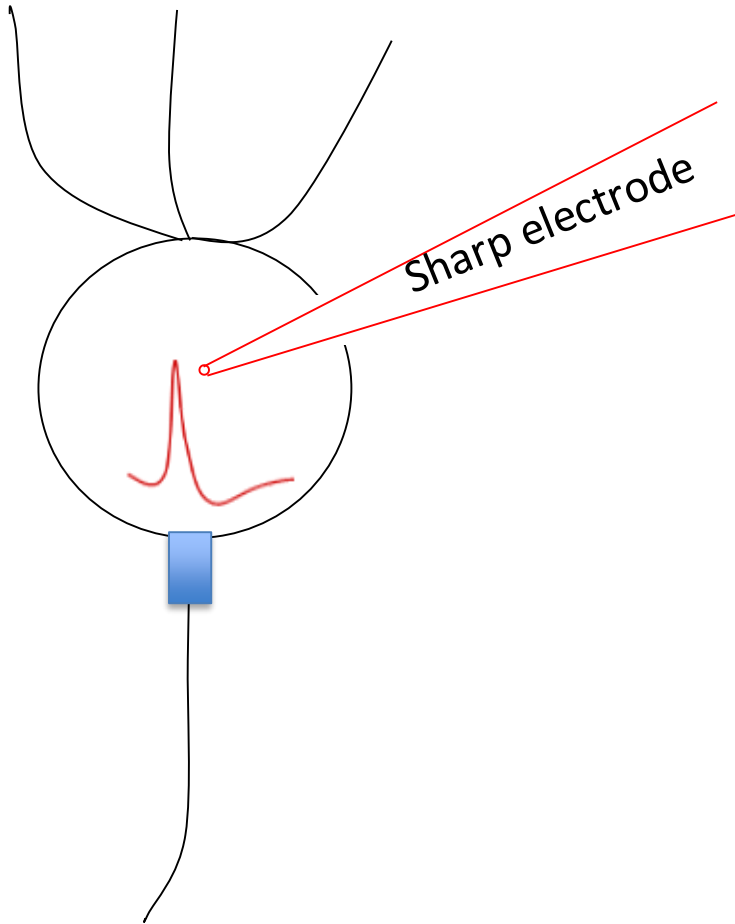
Electrophysiology – a brief summary

- You want to know what neurons are doing
- You have an amplifier and an electrode

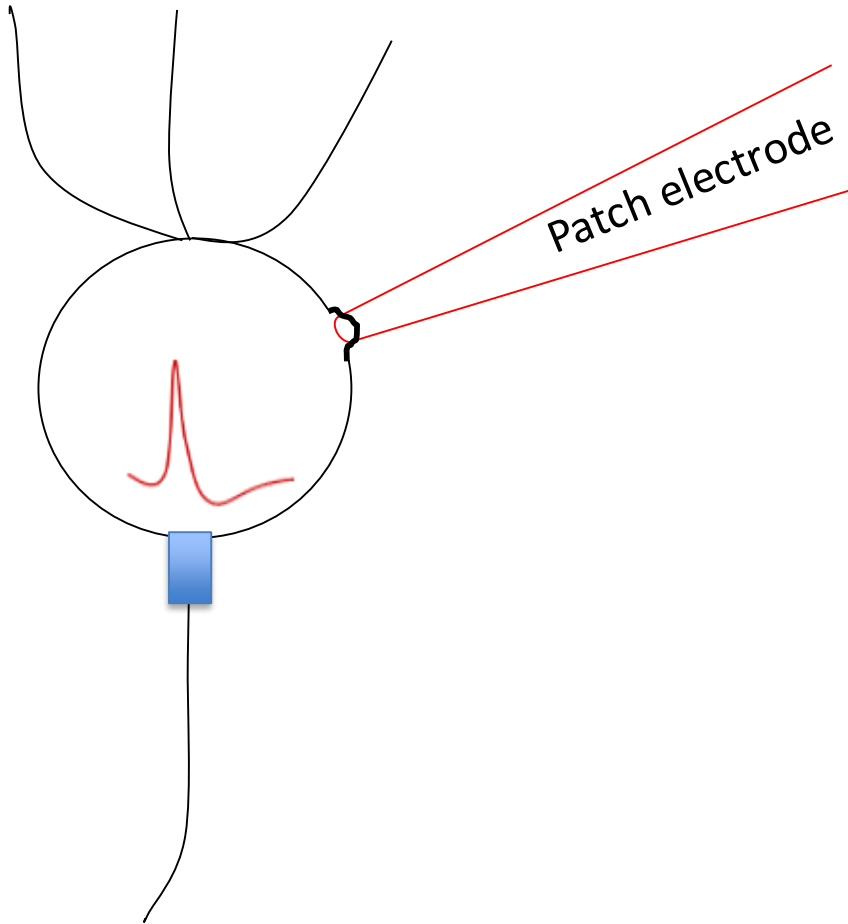


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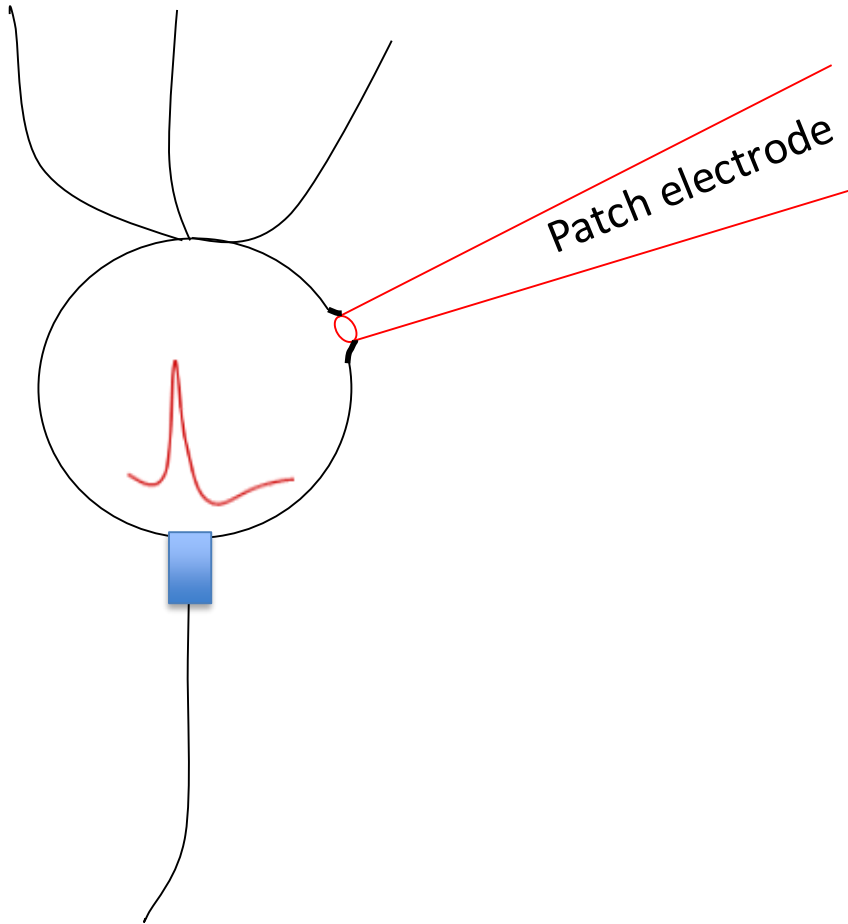


Electrophysiology – intracellular vs extracellular recordings



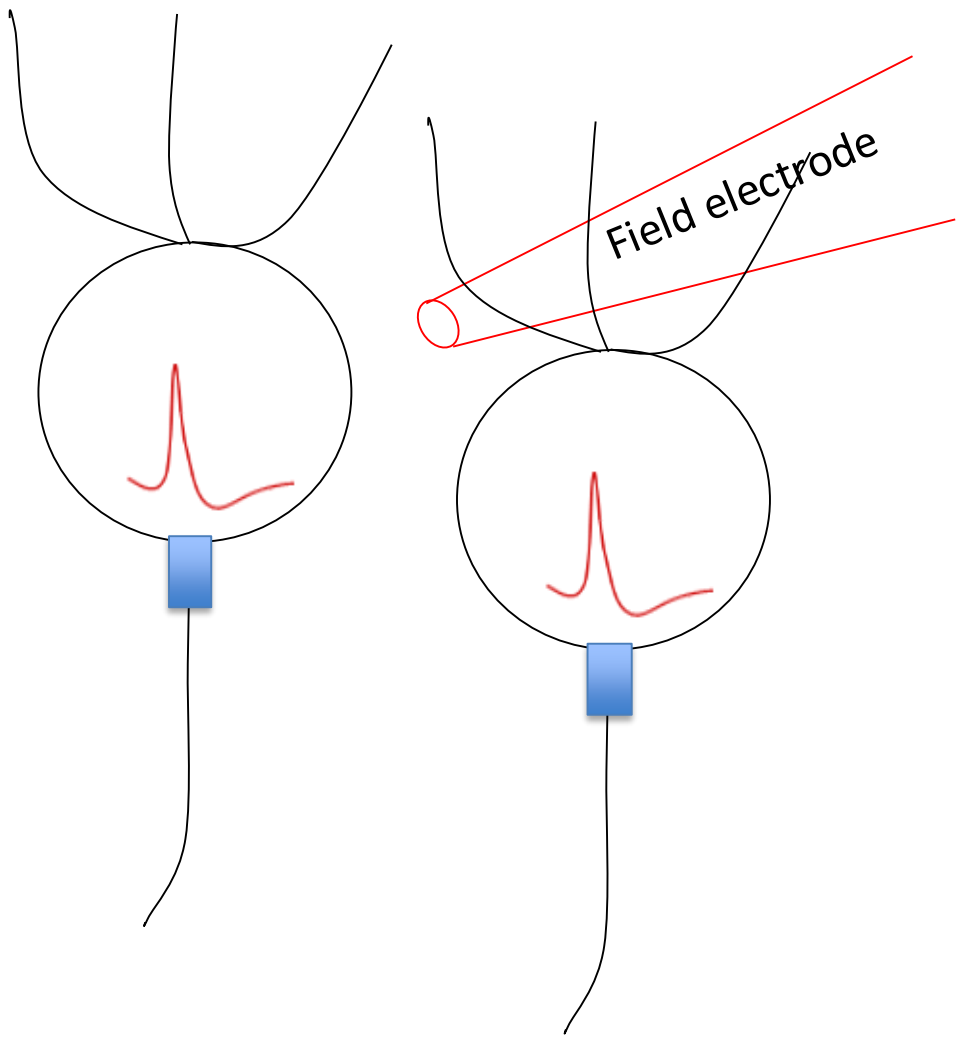
- Full electrical control of a cell
- Control of intracellular contents (i.e. dyes, drugs, and ions)

Electrophysiology – intracellular vs extracellular recordings

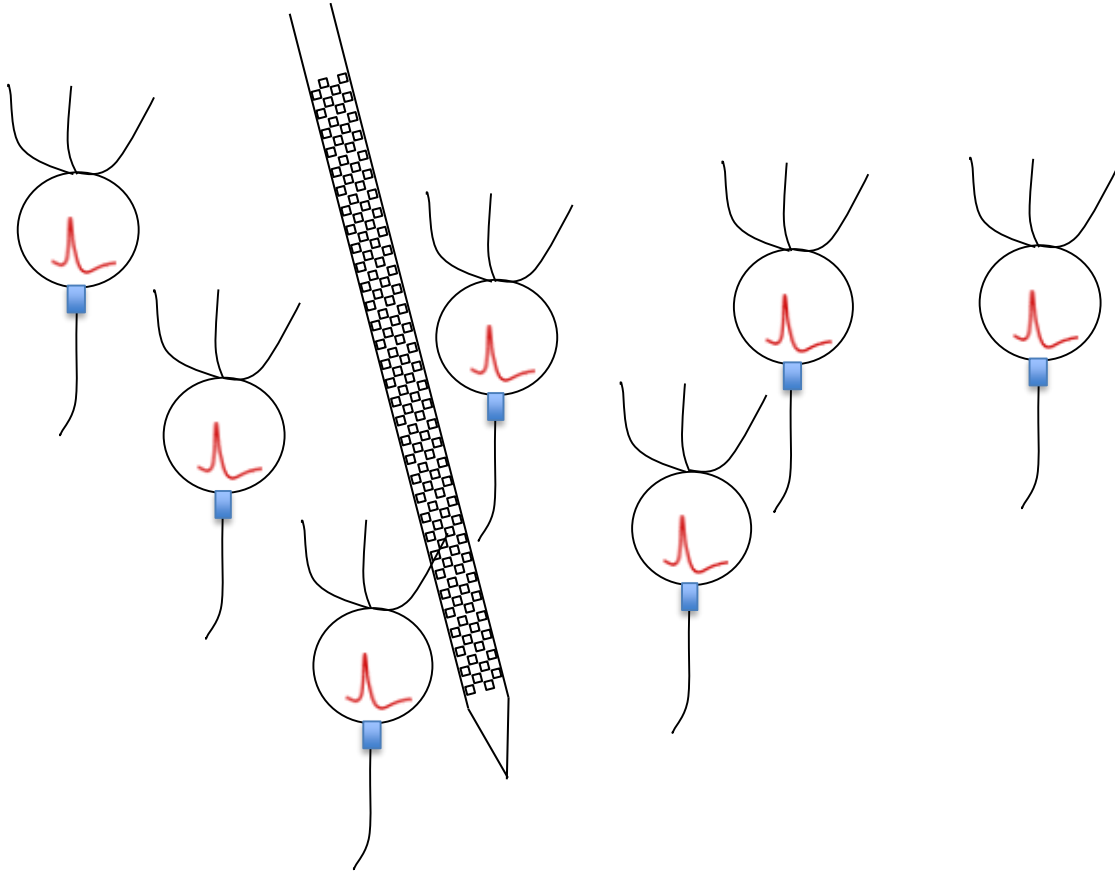


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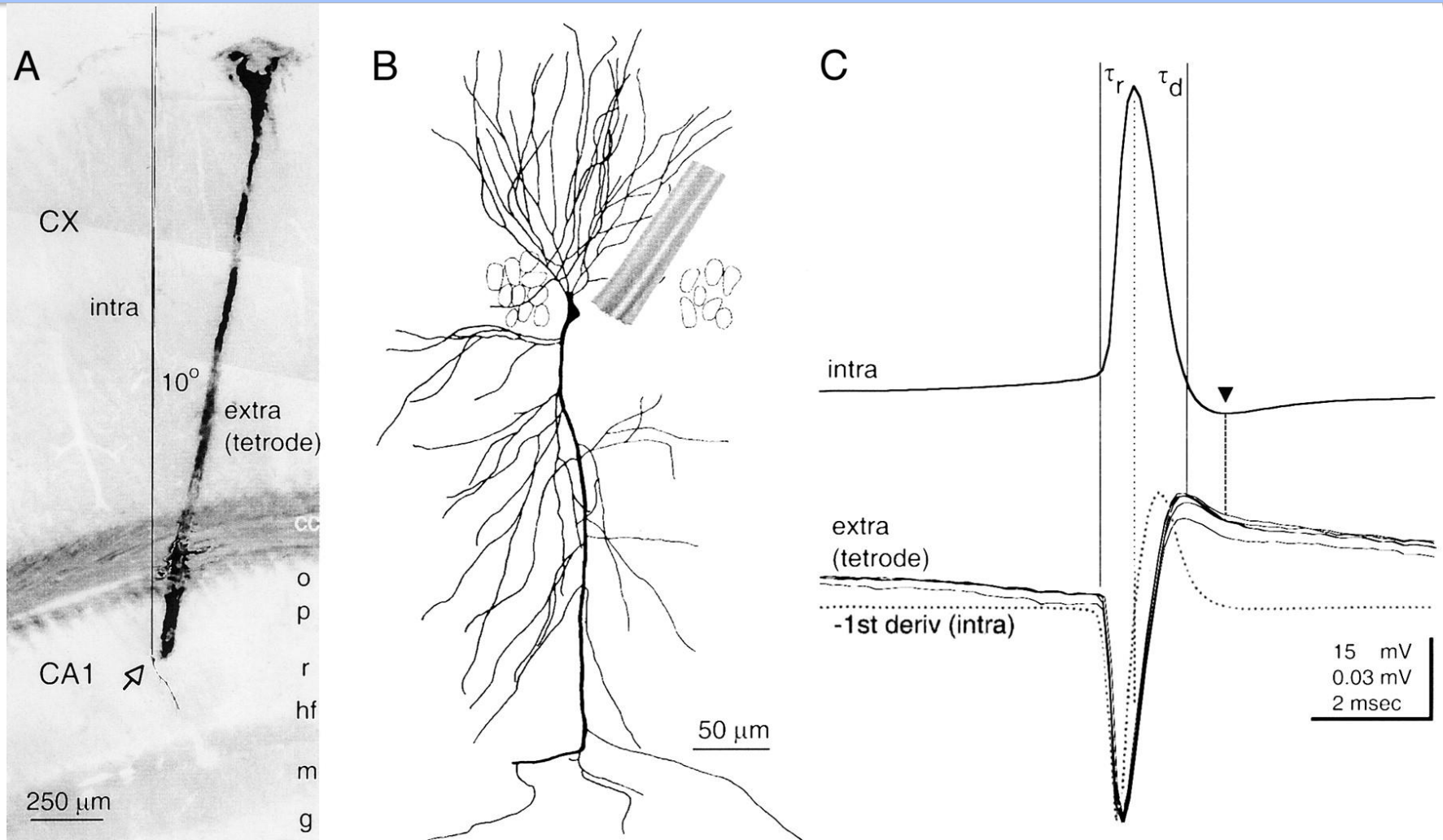
Electrophysiology – intracellular vs extracellular recordings



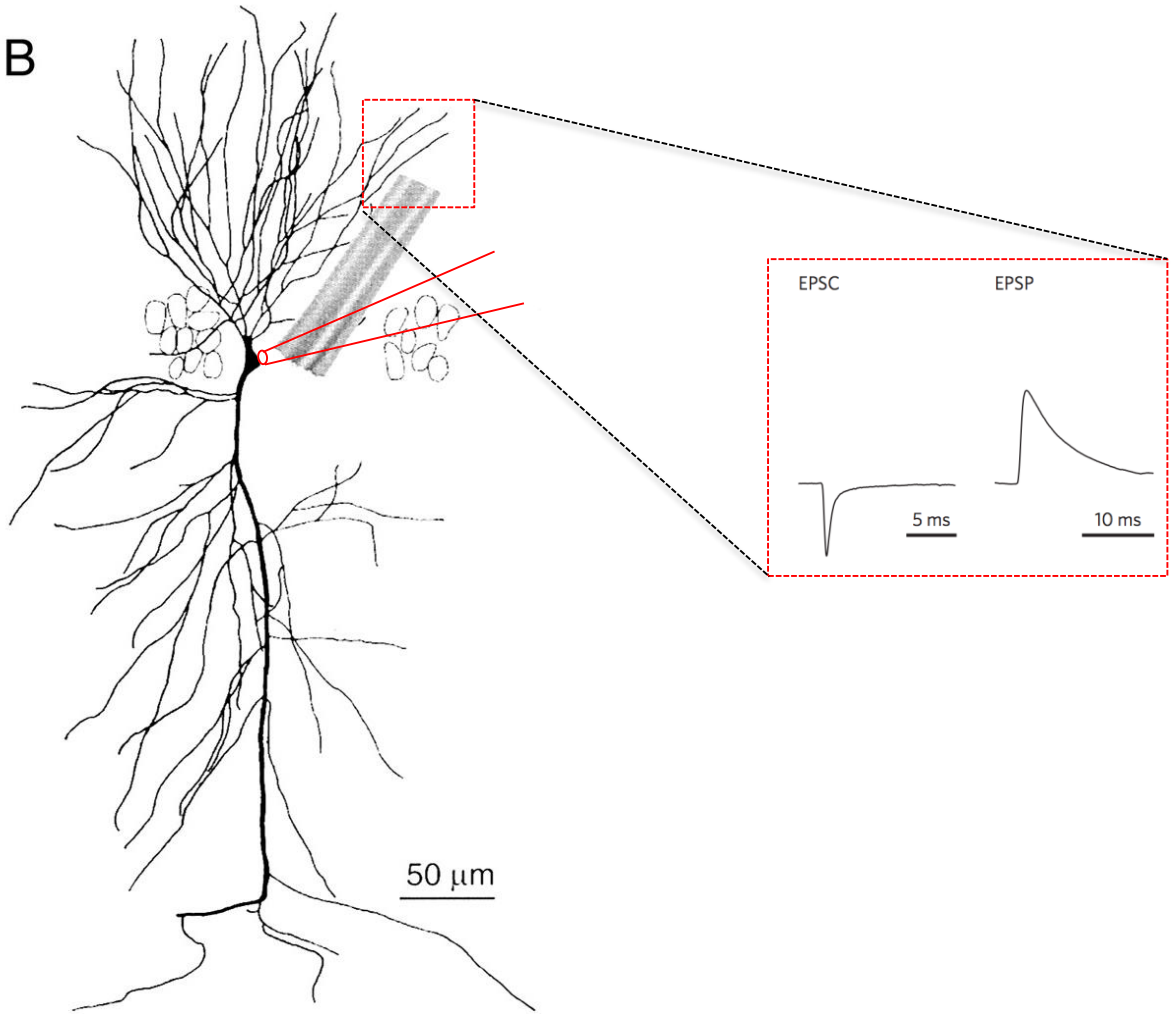
Electrophysiology – intracellular vs extracellular recordings



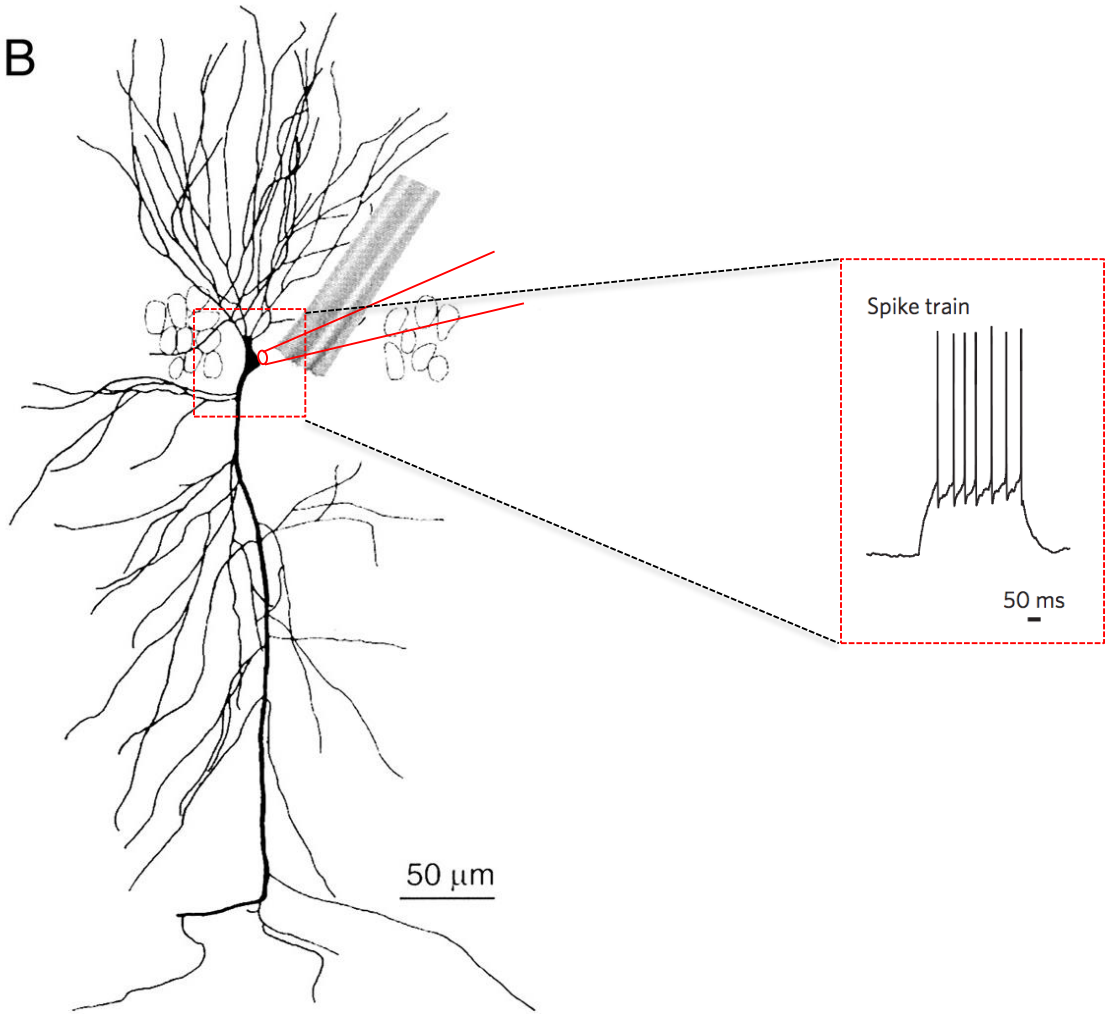
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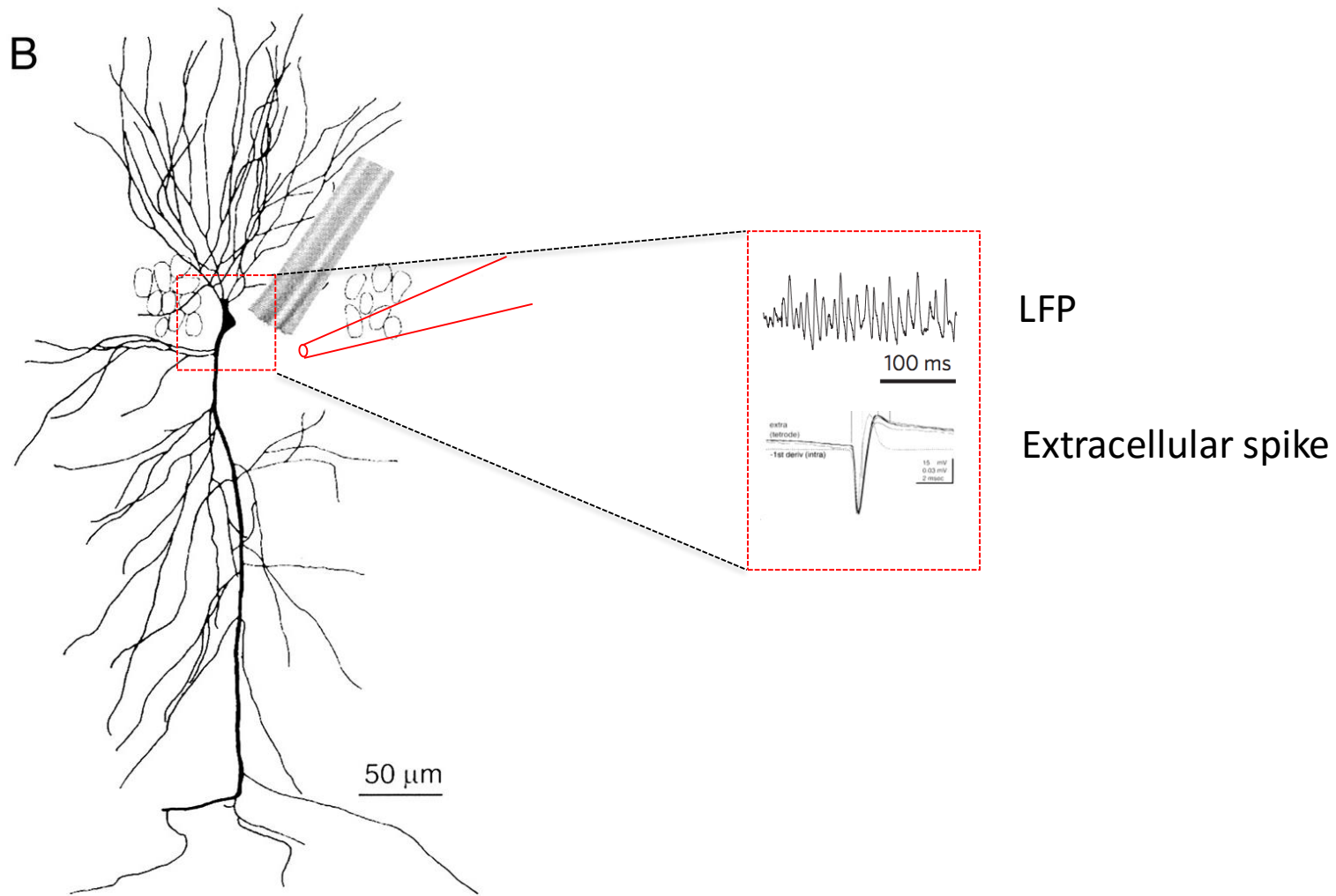
Electrophysiology – intracellular vs extracellular recordings



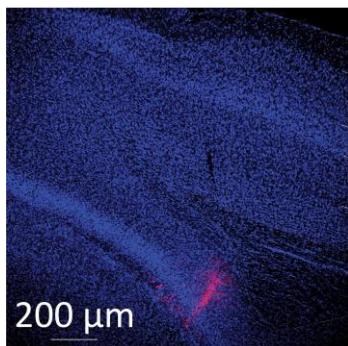
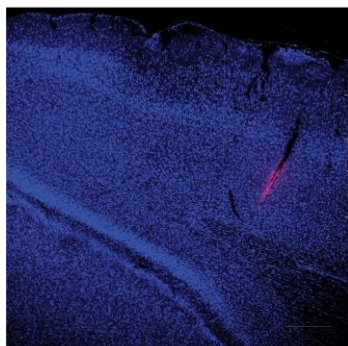
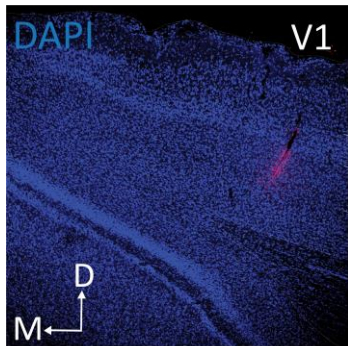
Electrophysiology – intracellular vs extracellular recordings



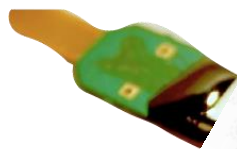
Electrophysiology – intracellular vs extracellular recordings



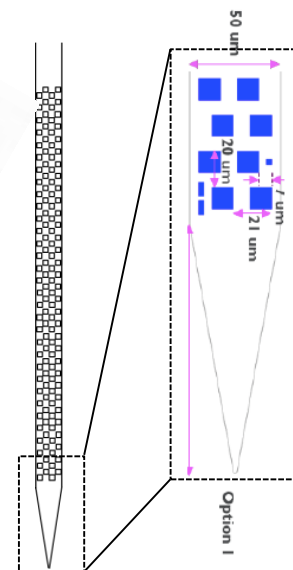
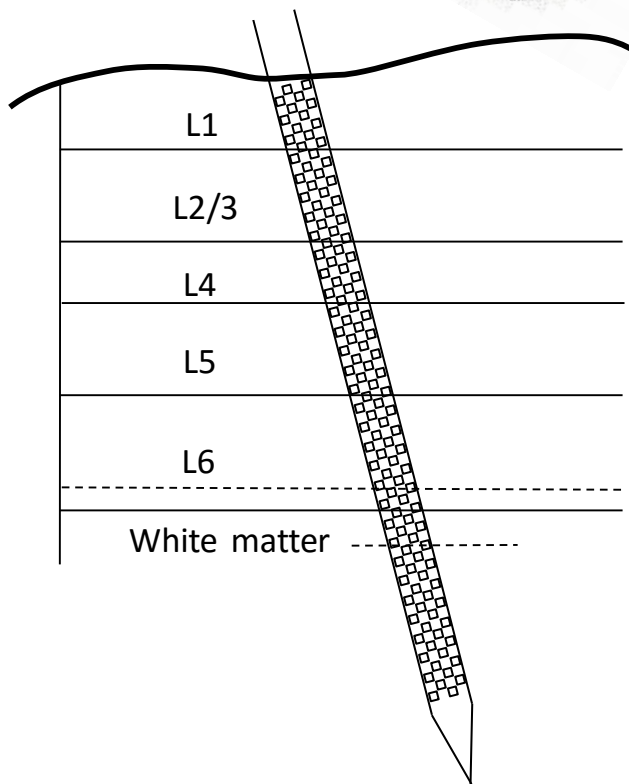
Population recordings with a high density probe



Velez-fort

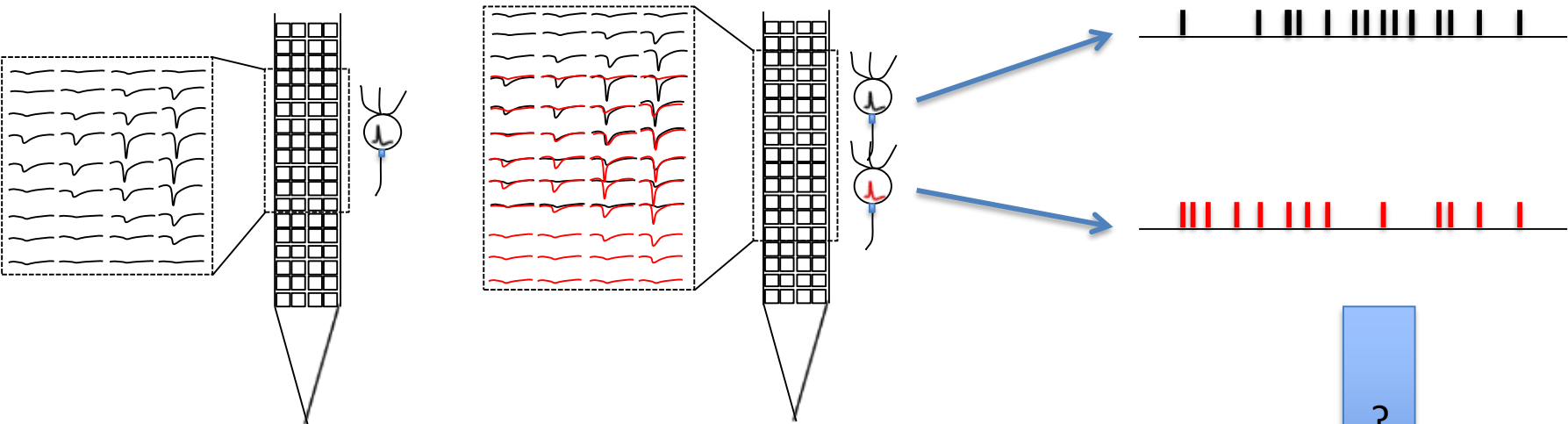


NeuroPixels Project
HHMI Gatsby Foundation
Wellcome Trust
Nerf (Belgium)



- 960 electrodes
- 384 available for recording

Analytical challenge – spike sorting

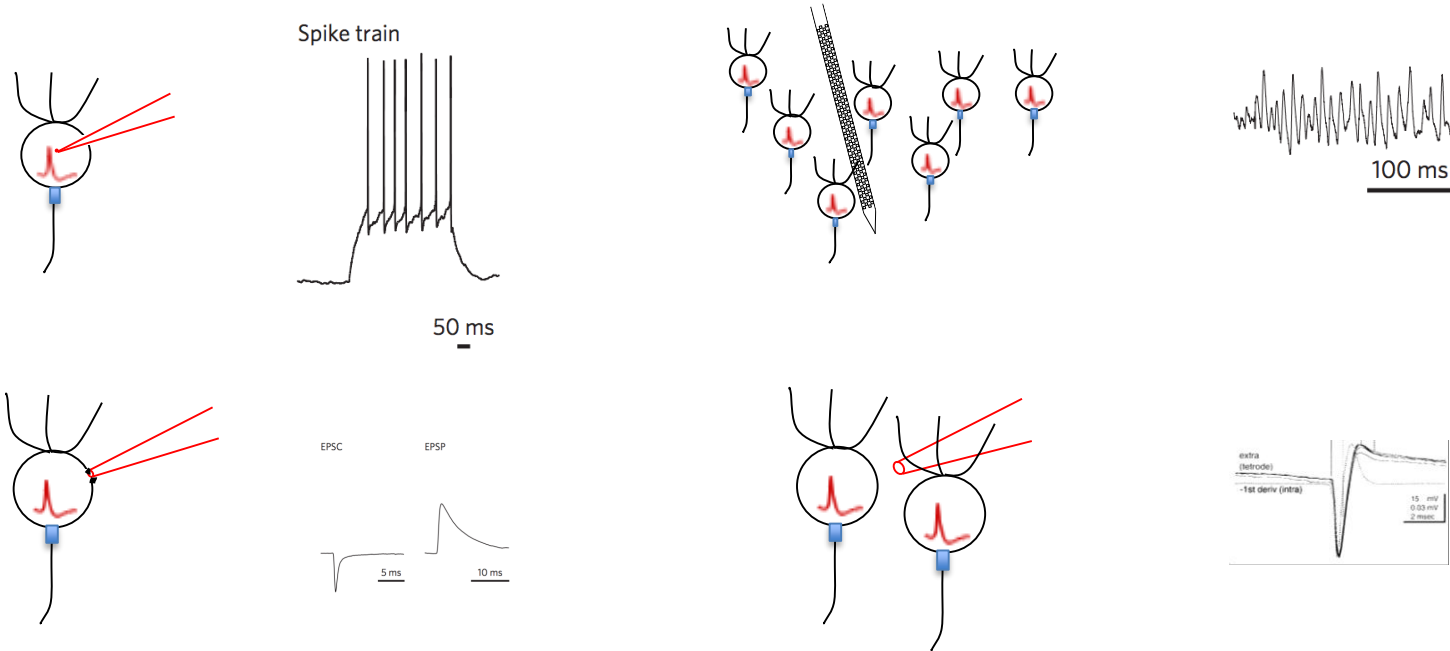


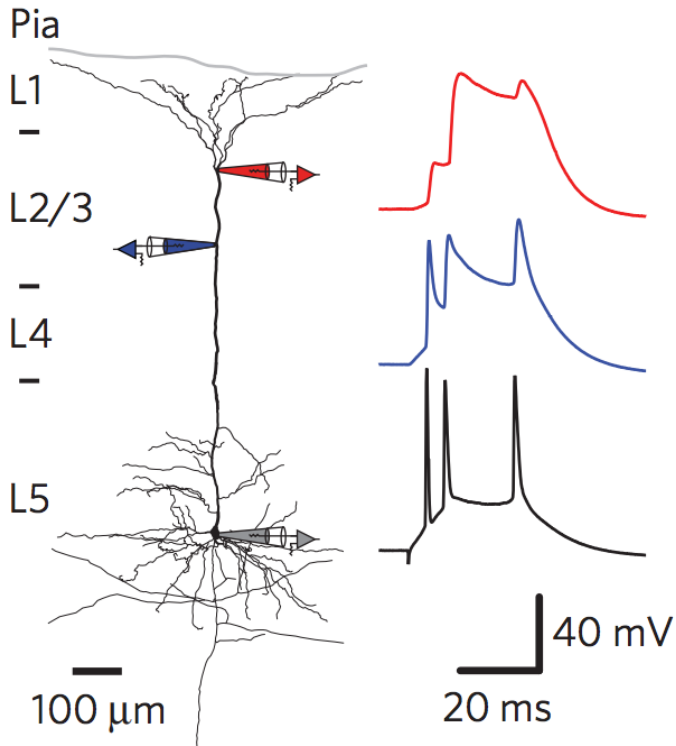
In vitro multi-electrode array (MEA)
In vivo multi-channel probe

Key challenge is how to make sense
of huge datasets of
hundreds/thousands of neurons

Population code

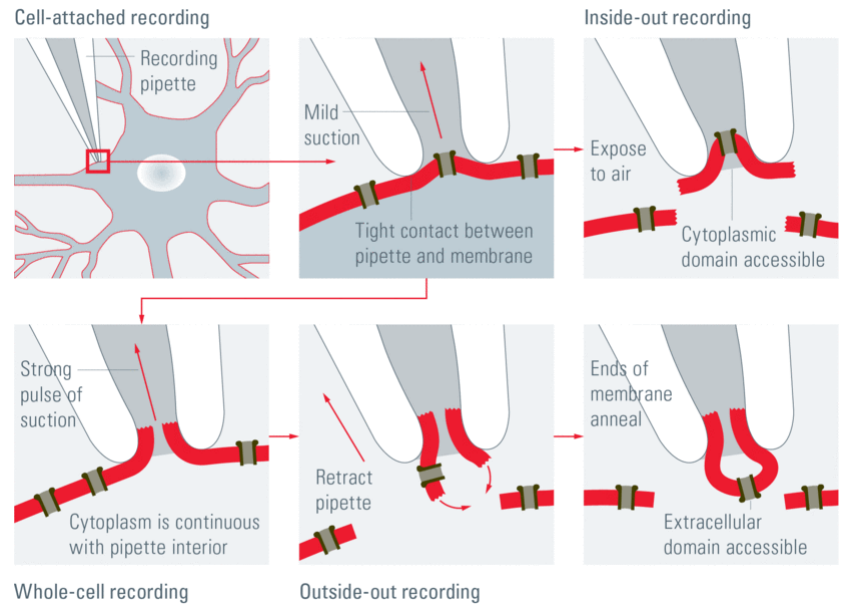
Electrophysiology – intracellular vs extracellular recordings





Smart use of holding potential in V-clamp to see contribution of some channel types to some response (e.g. drug)

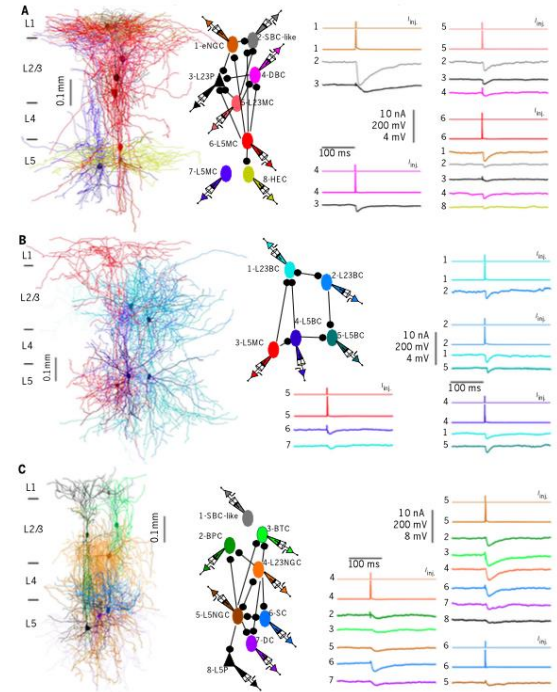
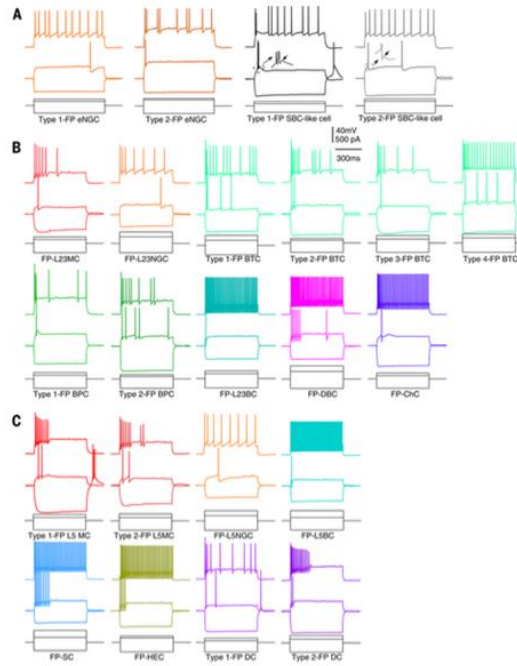
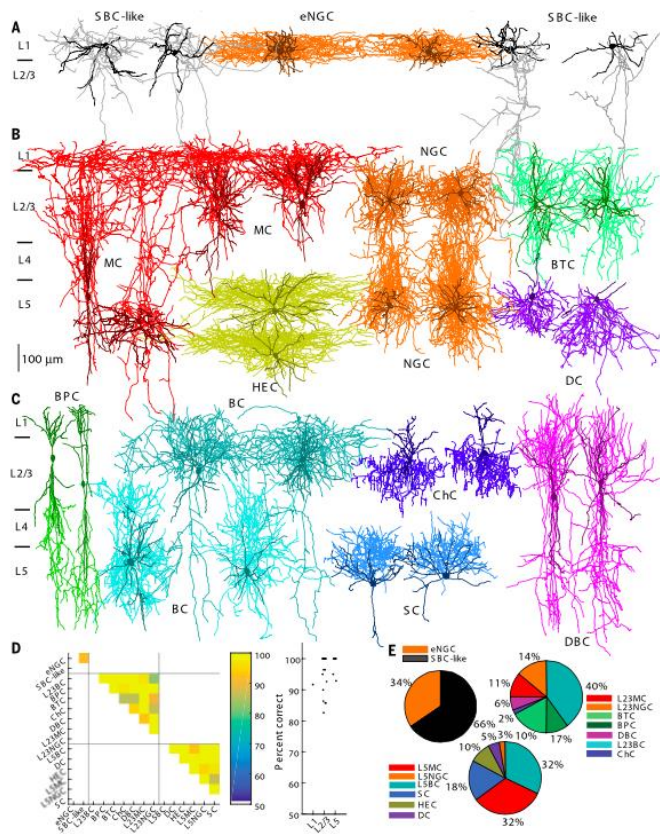
Specific study of channels themselves



Channel

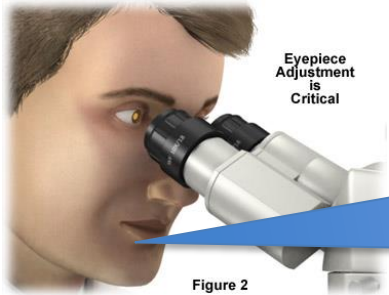


Applications of patching – multiple patch clamp connectivity studies



Jiang 2015

Imaging – core principles

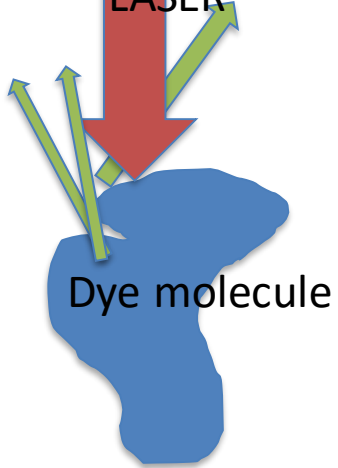


I CAN NOT SEE MUCH

Figure 2

LASER

Introduce dye e.g. Ca^{2+} indicator



Imaging – core principles

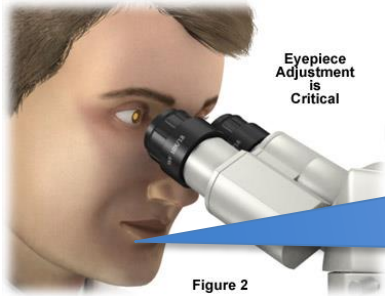
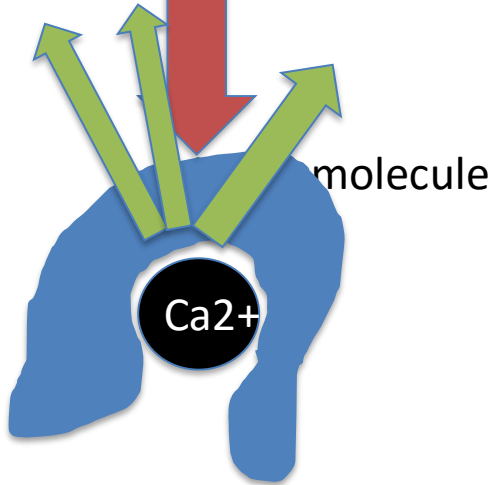


Figure 2

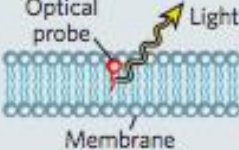
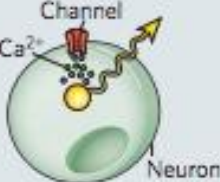


I CAN SEE MUCH MORE NOW

LASER



Different types of optical sensor

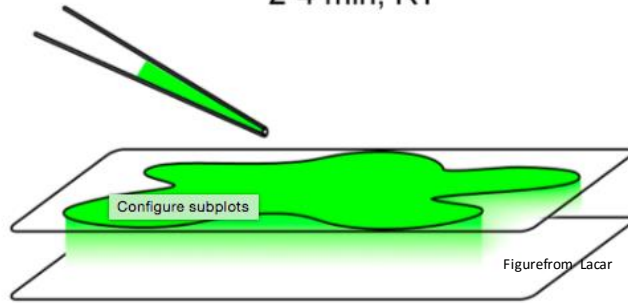
Table 1 | Classes of optical probes and reporters

| Type of molecule | Illustration |
|----------------------------|---|
| Measuring | |
| Voltage sensors |  |
| Calcium sensors |  |
| Receptor/channel reporters |  |
| Synaptic release reporters |  |

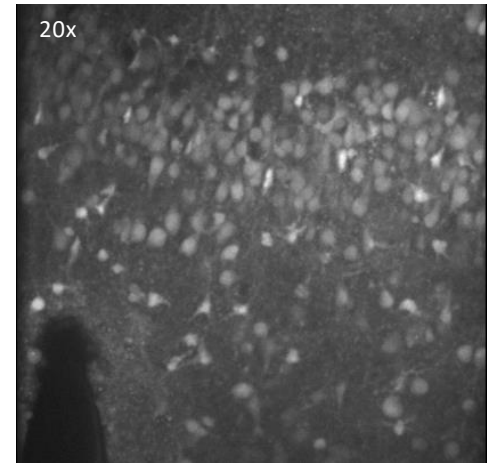
Dye loading and field recordings

Acute dye loading (Bolus OGB-1AM)

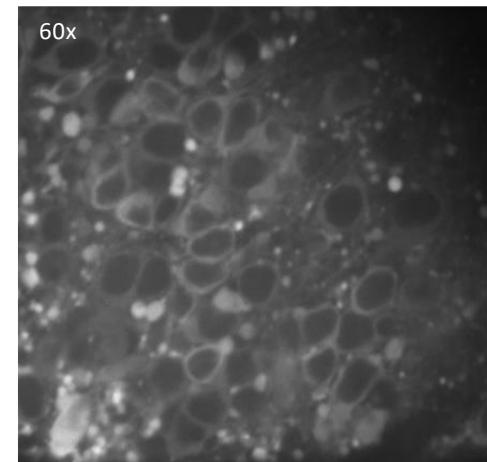
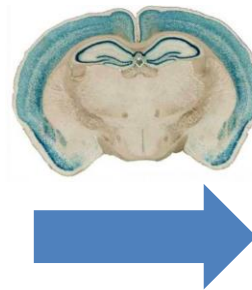
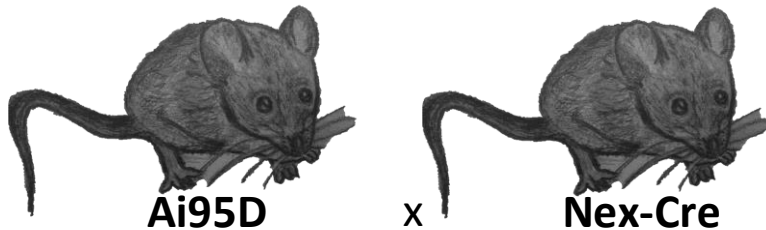
C Pressure application on slice surface
2-4 min, RT



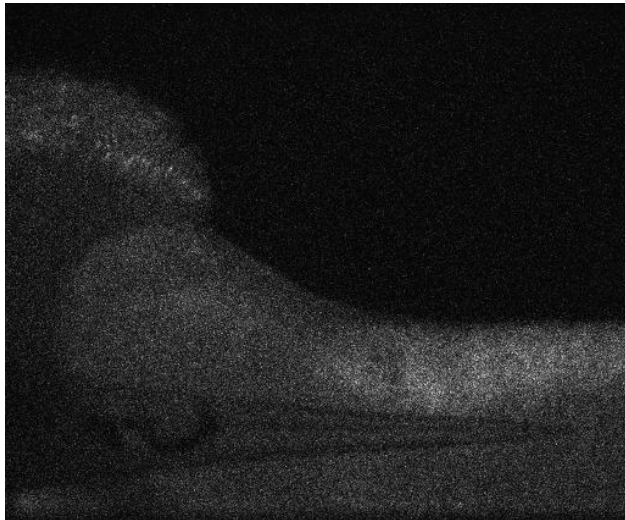
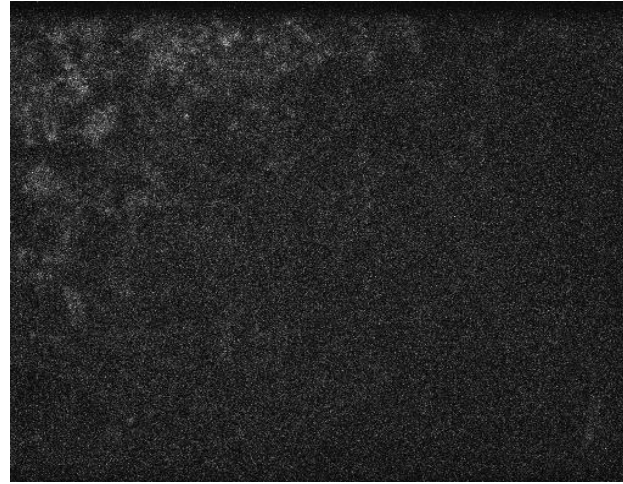
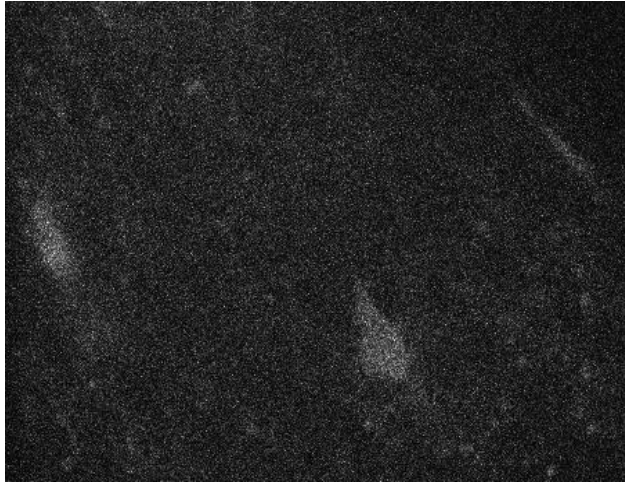
Spinning disc, 10Hz/40Hz



Constitutive GCaMP6f expression

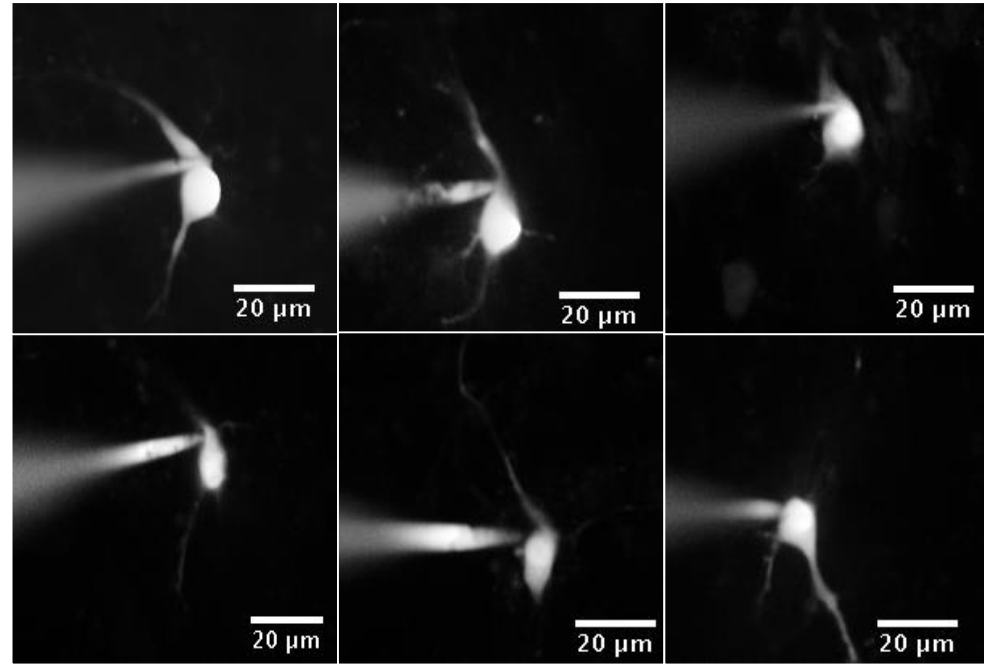
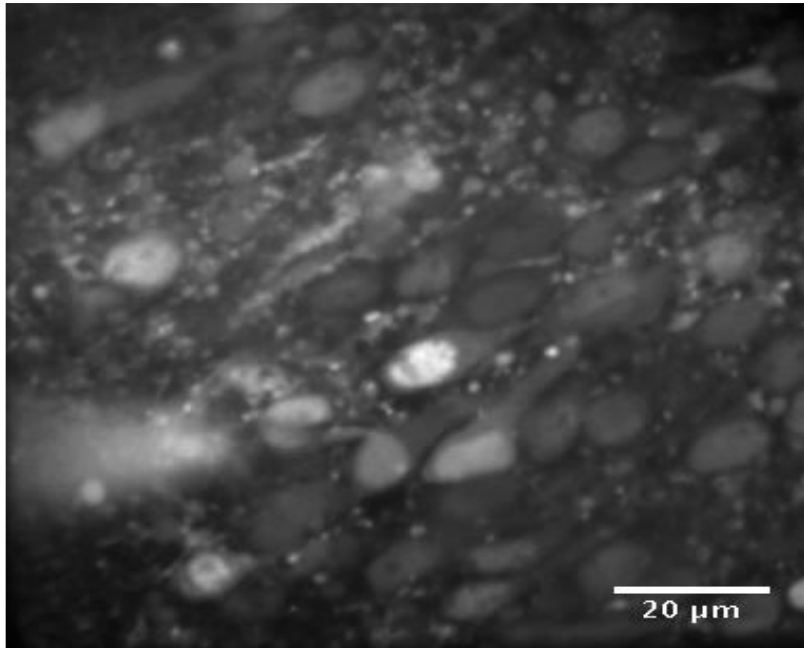


Ca²⁺ imaging - examples

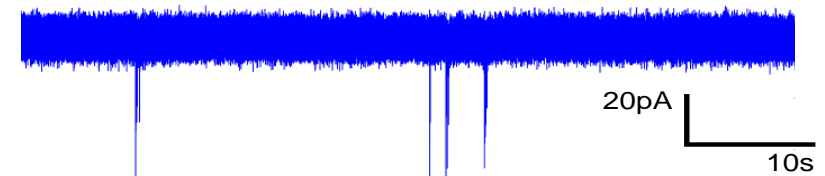
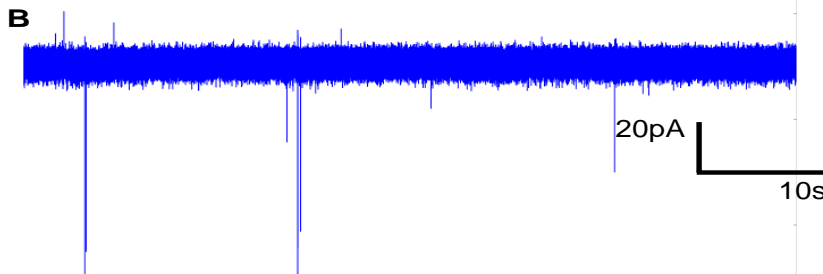


Combined ephys and imaging

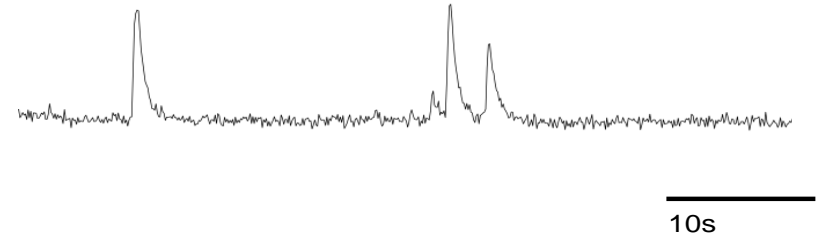
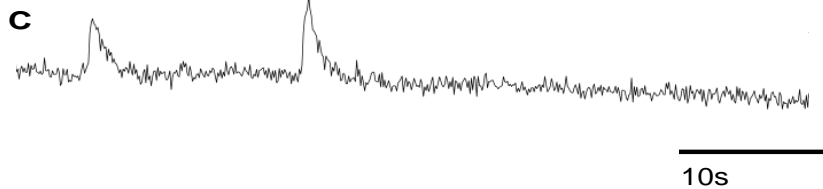
A



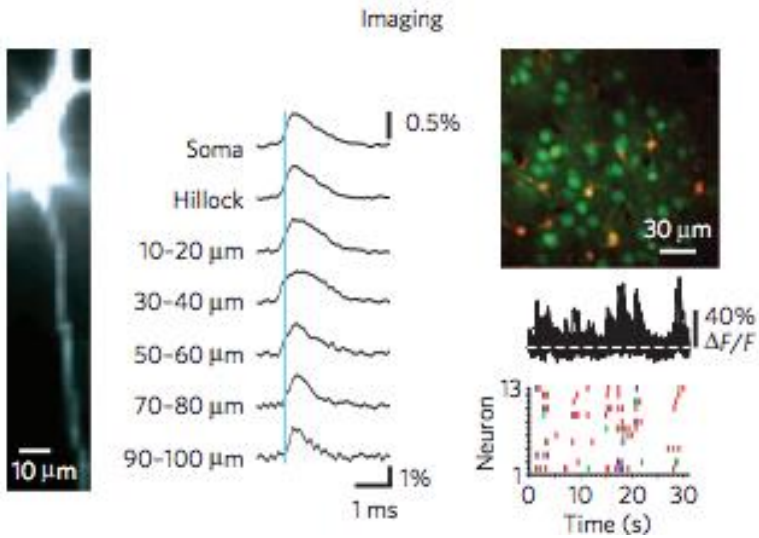
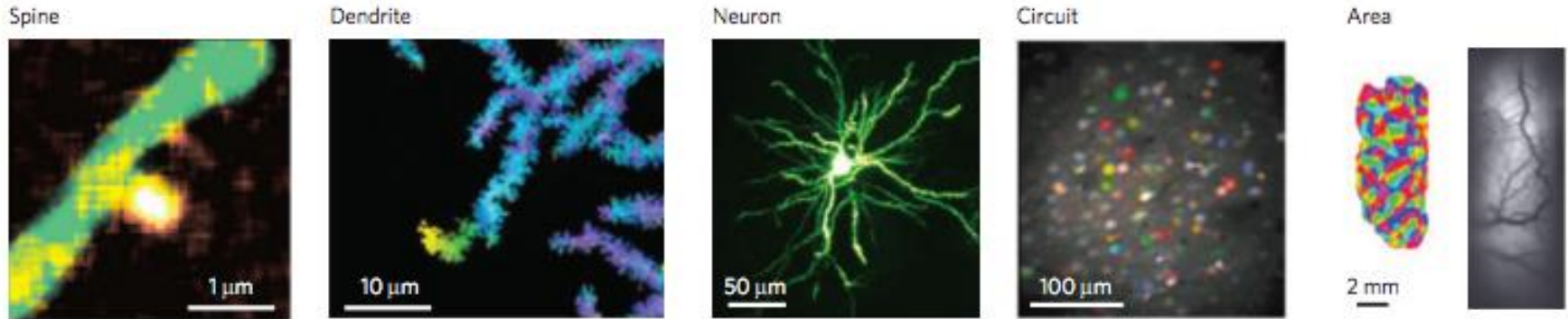
B



C



Imaging different structures



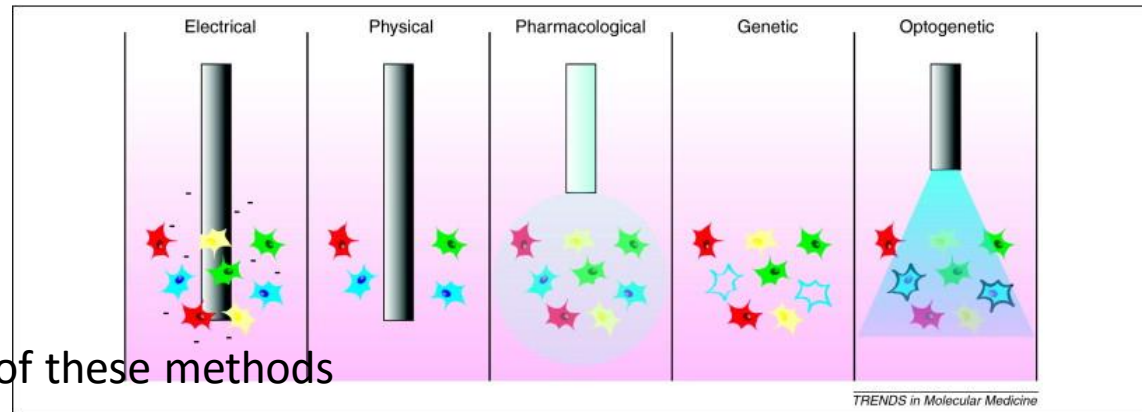
Hausser and Scanziani 2009

Manipulating neuronal activity

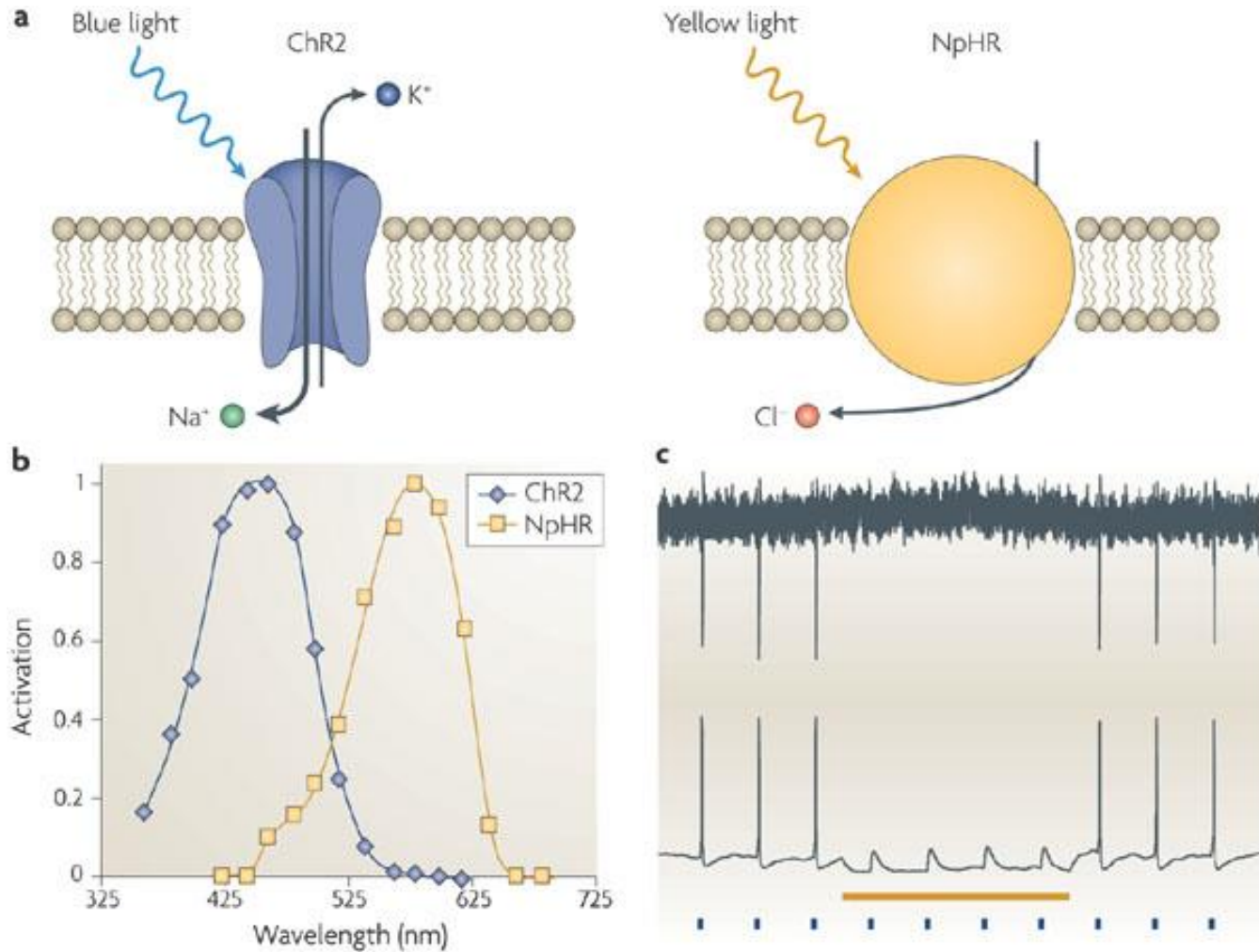
- Causality
- testing sufficiency/necessity of activity
- i.e. if I remove activity I think is important, what happens, if I introduce activity, what happens

Oldschool methods

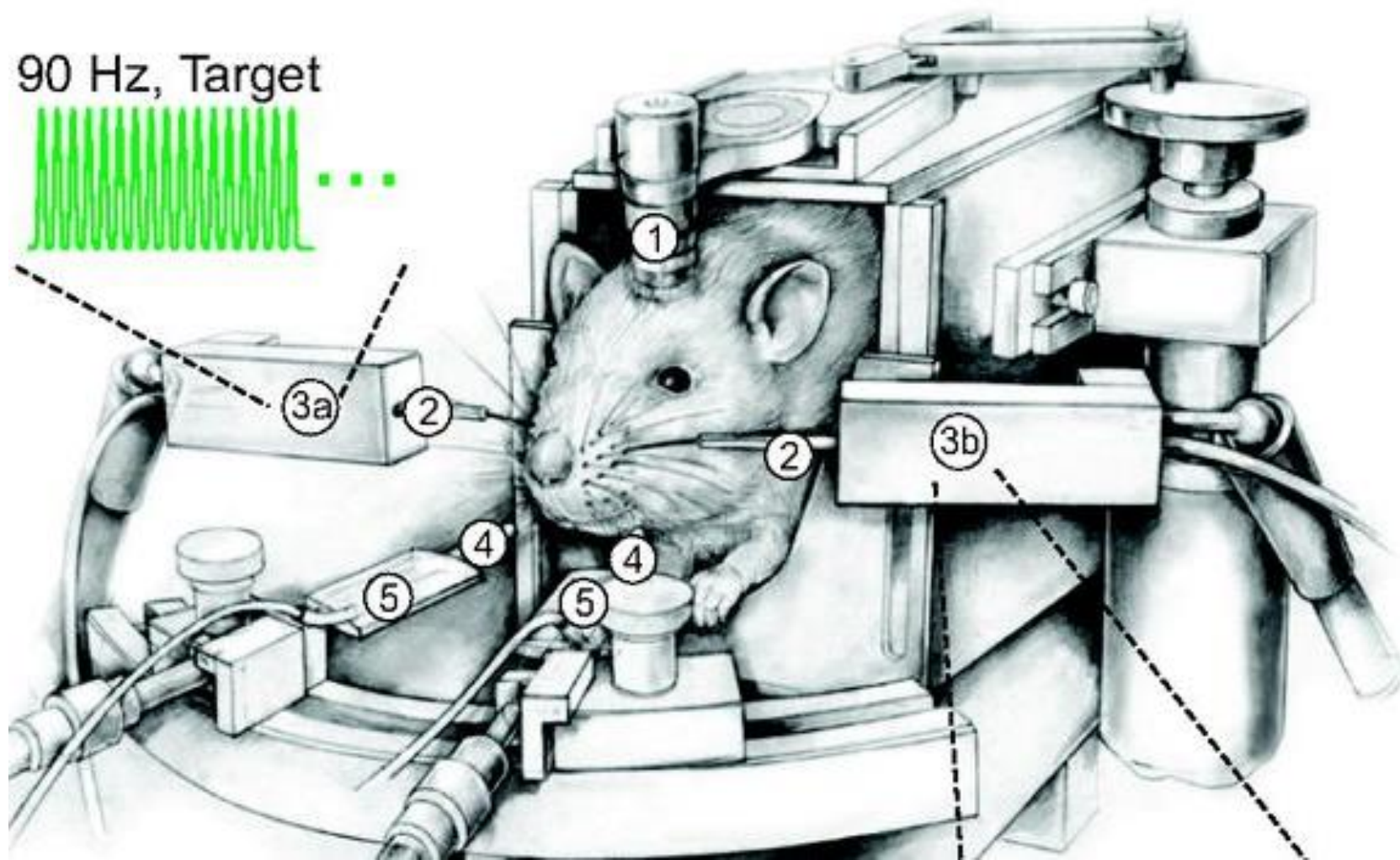
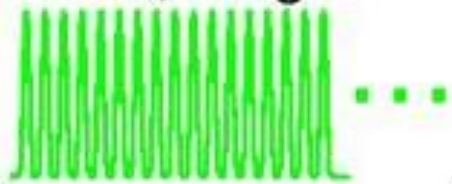
- Lesions
- Electrical stimulation
- Loads of problems with both of these methods



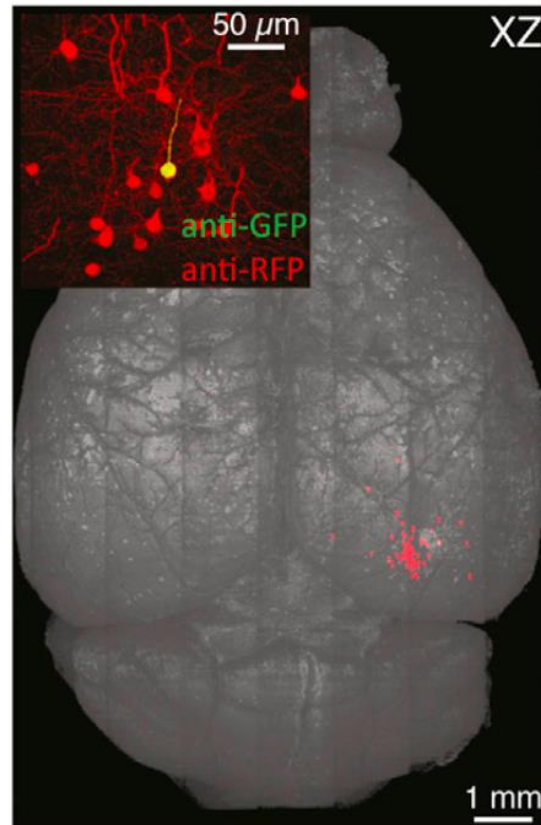
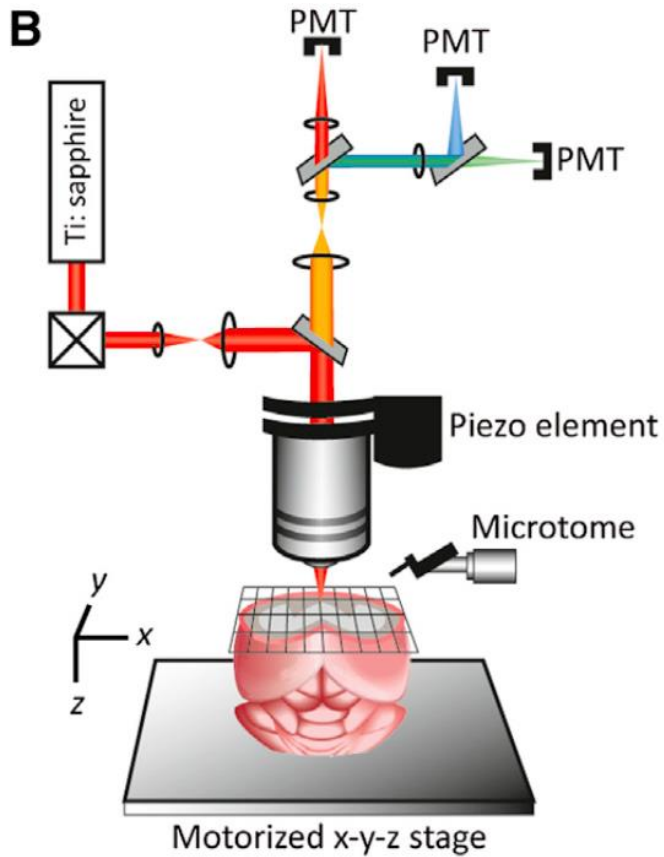
Manipulating neuronal activity - optogenetics



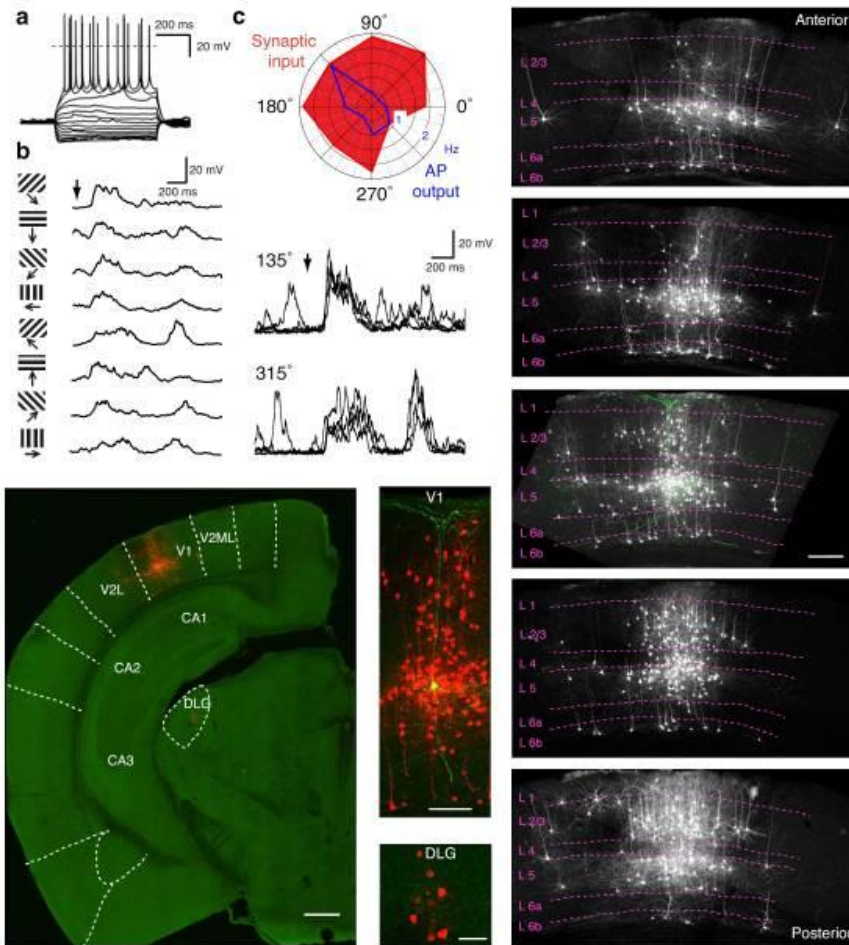
90 Hz, Target



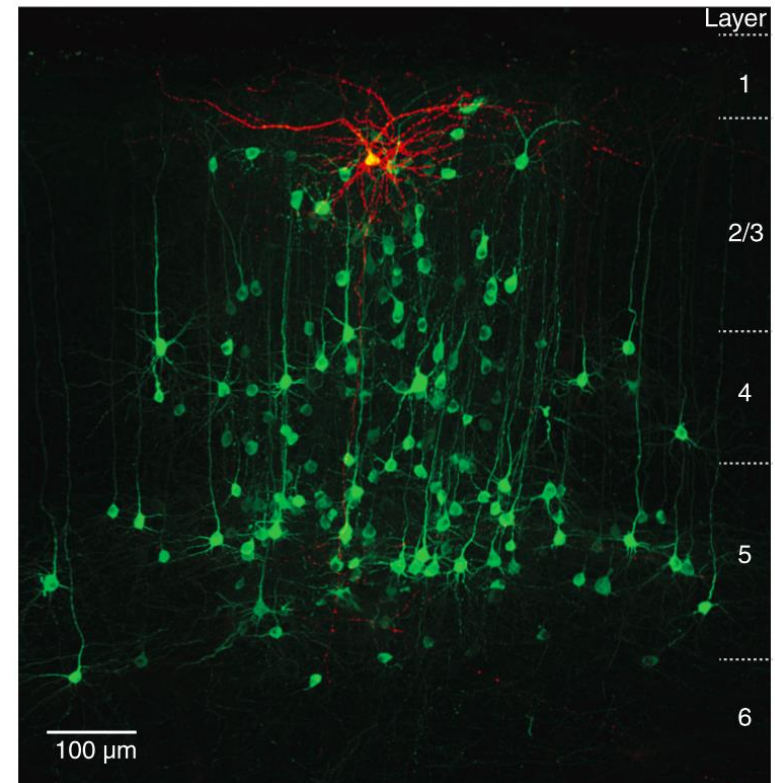
Whole brain reconstruction with tracing



Circuit tracing before/after electrical recording



Rancz, margrie 2011



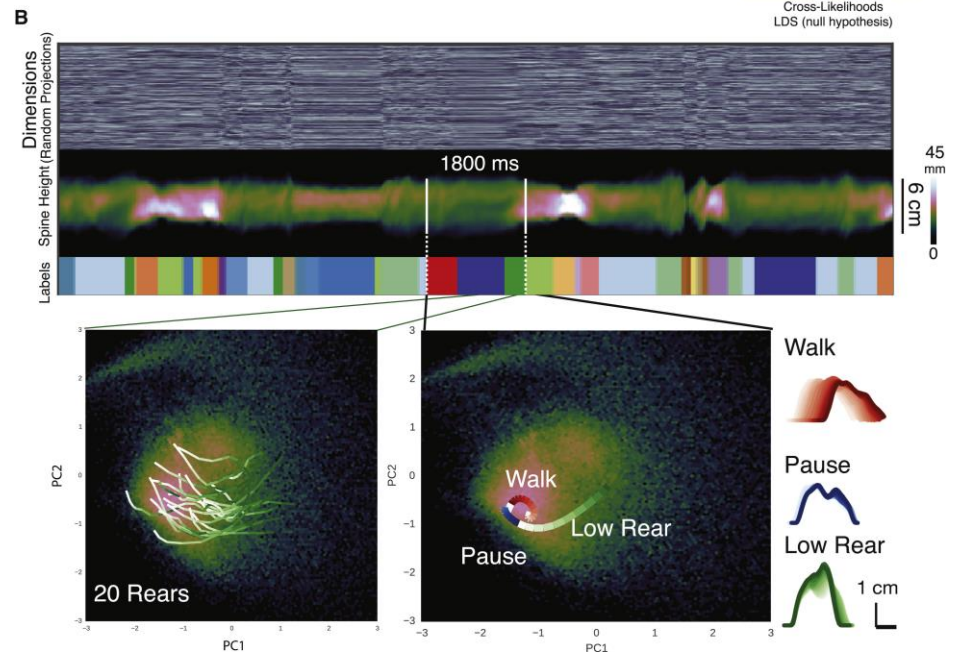
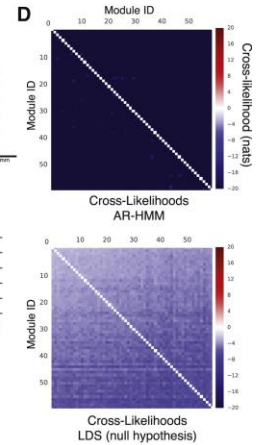
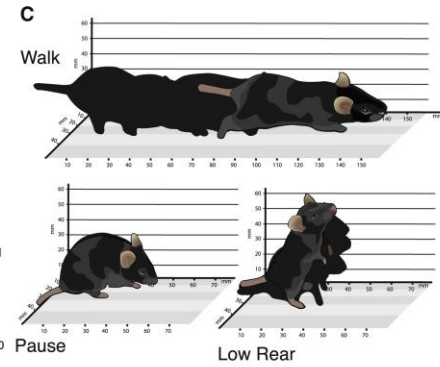
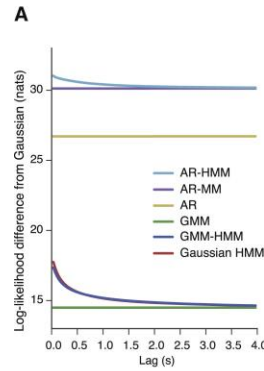
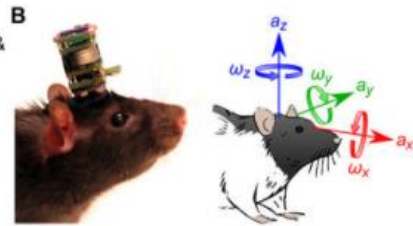
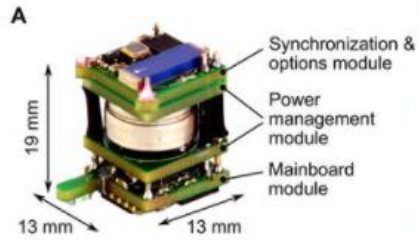
Wertz, Roska 2015

- record from a neuron
- Anatomical and synaptic receptive field
- See all direct inputs to that neuron
- Inducible GCaMP6

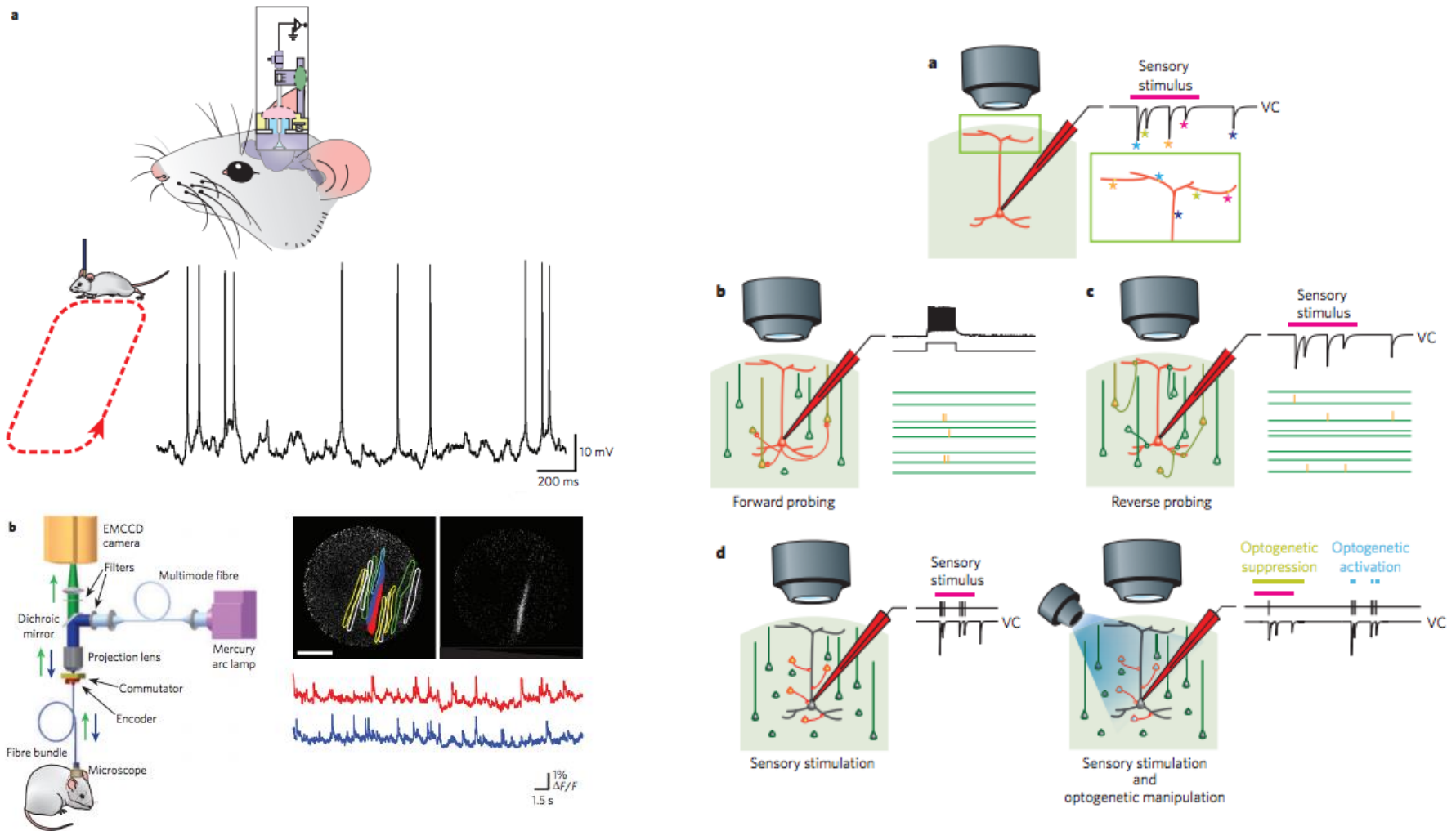
Behaviour

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t8XZ-_EgWB8

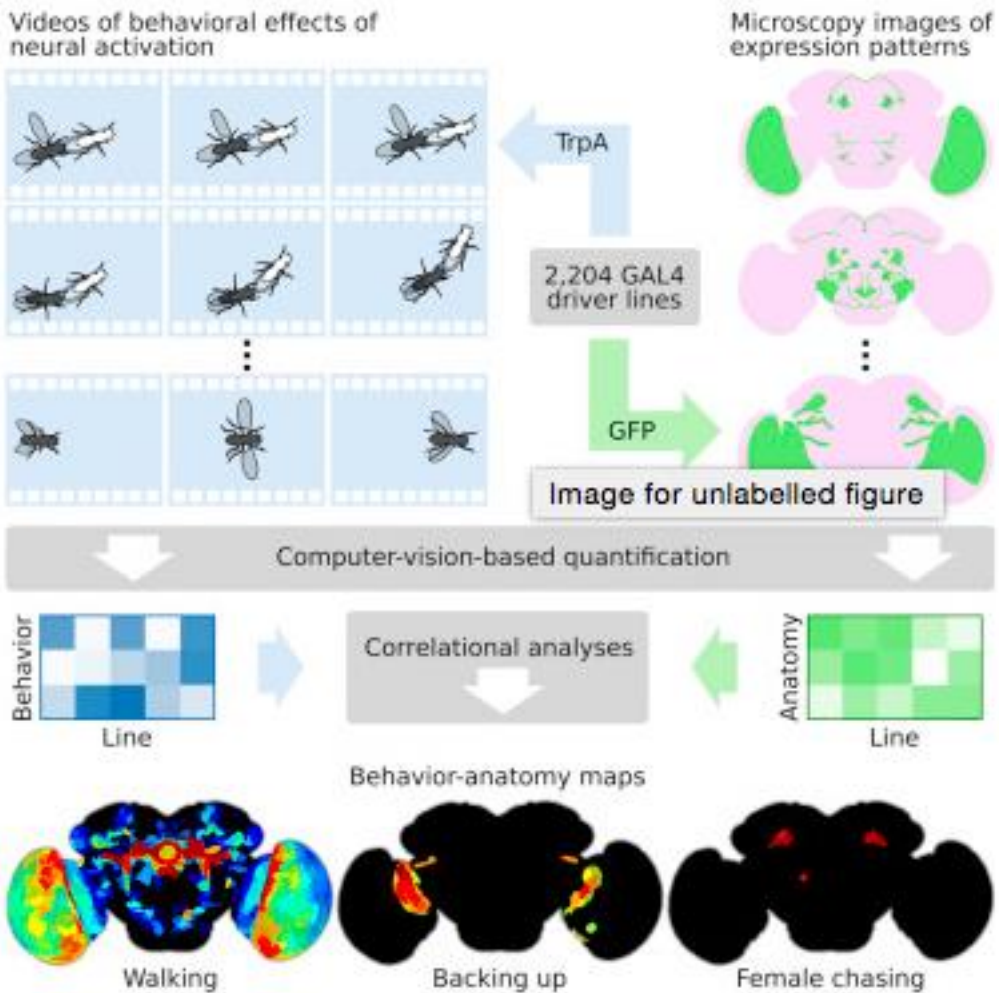
Extracting behavioural variables



Recording during free behaviour



Mapping behaviour onto neuronal activity



Robie 2017