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## Medicinal Leech Electrophysiology: Retzius Readings

### Introduction

Initially when this lab began, the idea was to be able to set up a system that would allow two electrodes to be placed into two different cells from a fresh leech ganglion and measure the effect of stimulus into one cell on another cell to understand the complex interactions that occur within the ganglion. Yet many difficulties arose such as lighting, focus, issues with the amplifier and the probes, and lack of time to practice probing cells other than the Retzius cell. Finally a reading of the Retzius cell was obtained as seen in figure 4 with periodic pulses for 10 seconds averaging about 1 pulse per second.

### Experimental Procedure

#### Solutions Preparation

In order to properly conduct basic electrophysiology of the leech ganglion two solutions were prepared, saline and potassium chloride/potassium acetate. The saline solution (aka instant ocean) was made with the following salts per liter of solution:

mM	Composition	g/L	g/6L	g/2L
115	NaCl	6.71	40.26	13.42
4	KCl	0.30	1.80	0.60
1.8	CaCl <sub>2</sub> * 2H <sub>2</sub> O	0.27	1.62	0.54
1.5	MgCl <sub>2</sub> * 6H <sub>2</sub> O	0.30	1.80	0.60
10	Glucose	1.80	10.80	3.60
10	Tris	1.58	9.46	3.16

This was used as a frozen mixture along with the liquid form to transport the leech and conduct the “wet” dissection. Then the potassium chloride/potassium acetate solution was made with 20mM potassium chloride in 1M potassium acetate which was used in the micropipette as an electrolyte pathway for the silver chloride-coated electrode.

#### Leech Preparation

Leeches were first obtained from the Kristan Lab then placed in a cold dissection tray as shown in Figure 1A with saline solution. The smaller end of the leech is the “head” where it was pinned to one end of the wax and the large end with the sucker was pinned and stretched to the opposite end. Then using a small scalpel (obtained from Kristan Lab) the leech was fillet open in a zipper-like fashion while being careful to not prod the scalpel too deep as to not damage the ganglia. Then using the smaller pins, the epithelia of the leech was pinned open at intervals of ~1in to reveal the internal structure of the leech as shown in Figure 1B. The lining of the

stomach was then separated from the base of the leech through a lateral cut which then revealed the main vein of the leech that contains the blood and the neural chord (Figure 1C). Before the vein was cut into the connective tissue surrounding the vein had to be removed as to not be a problem during the separation of the ganglion from the leech itself and the display of the ganglion in the petri dish. The vein was then cut open laterally to reveal the white nerve chord with the ganglion and then cut laterally again below the nerve chord to separate the two sides of the vein (stockings) to be used as pinning sections later in the procedure. The stockings were then cut at appropriate lengths above and below the selected ganglion to separate them from the rest of the vein and the leech. While the right stocking was being held with the forceps and pulled gently to the left side, the neural tails that were attached to the lining of the side of the stomach were snipped just above the stomach to separate the neuron from the walls of the leech (this step was repeated for the left side). Now with the nearly free ganglion, the white stem preceding and following the ganglion were snipped and placed in small dish containing saline solution and a thin layer of agarose gel. The ganglion was then finally pinned and displayed with the dorsal side facing up and ready for experimentation.

### **Programming and Calibration**

The program that was utilized to obtain an amplified digital graph of the action potentials was already written in MATLAB format and modified to fit the experimental procedure. The machine contained an offset which had to be accounted for in the program by changing a factor that was set by the previous user. And channels were added to reflect the inputs and outputs being used to facilitate the experiment as shown in figures 2A-2G where cords were marked with respective tape colors to show the connections and figure 2H is the analog controlled portion of the amplifier. Yet an oscilloscope was used concurrently to check the correctness of the obtained graph in the program.

### **Reading Preparation**

The borosilicate pipette was then attached to the electrode as seen in Figure 3A, which were in turn attached to the mechanism that would allow for miniscule changes in the position of the pipette. In practice for the future a secondary set up identical to the primary set up would be attached to the table as a rig and then used to track the influence of stimulating one cell on another as seen in figure 3B.

### **Data and Figures**

Figure 1A



Figure 1B

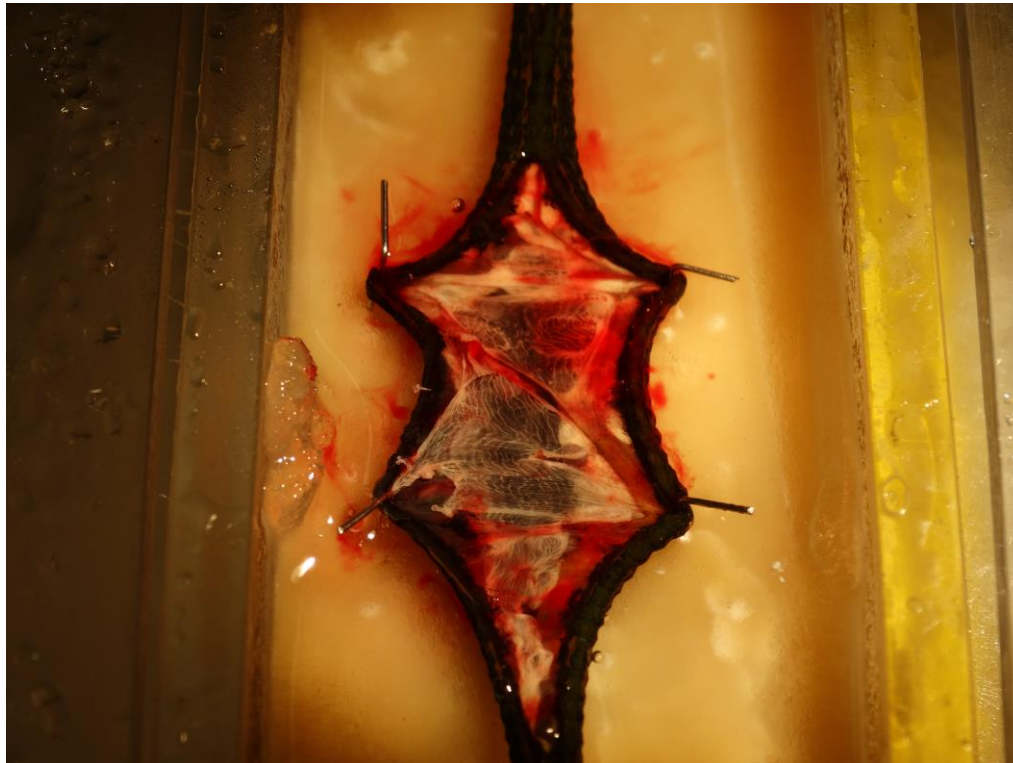


Figure 1C

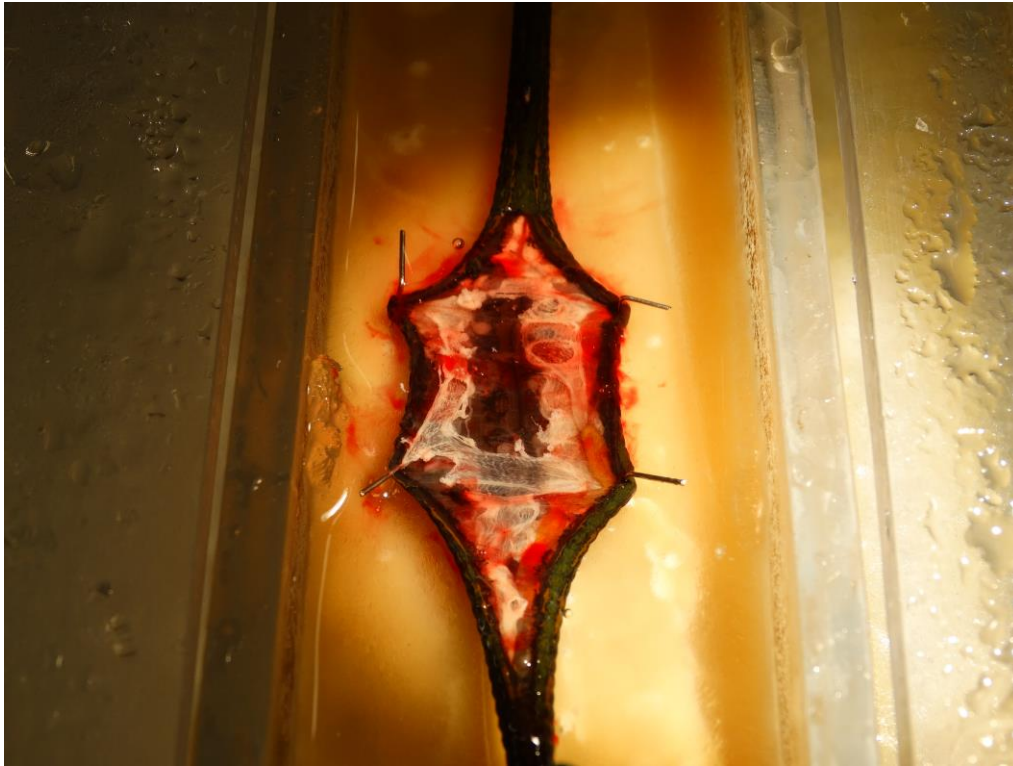


Figure 2A

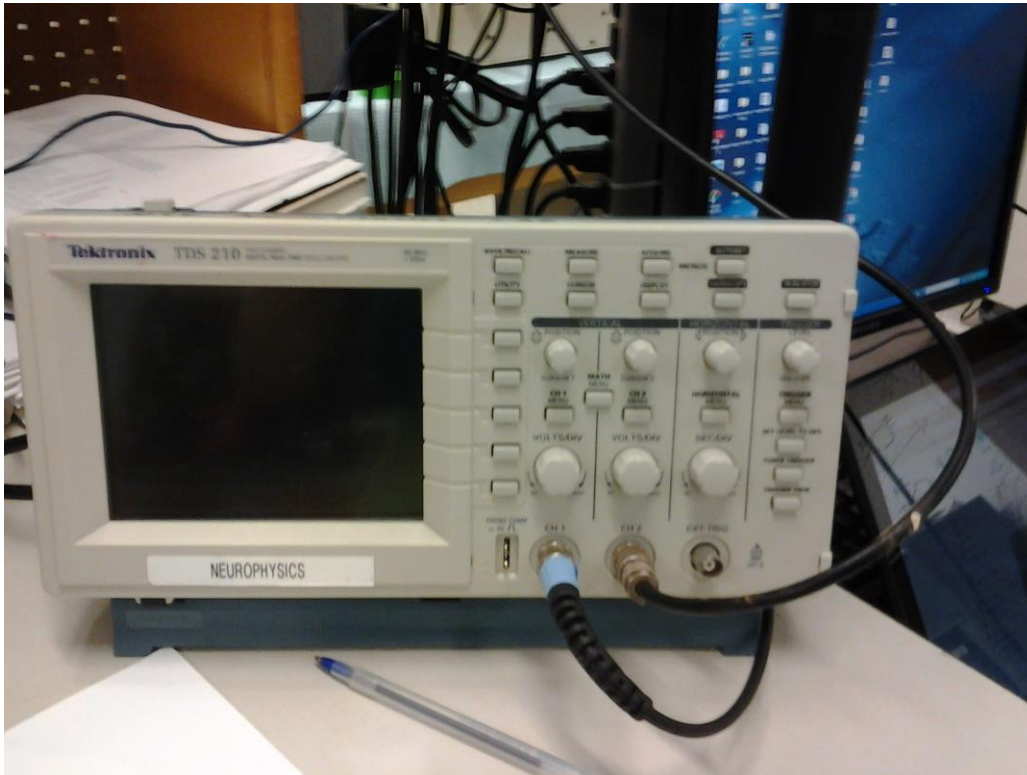






Figure 2D

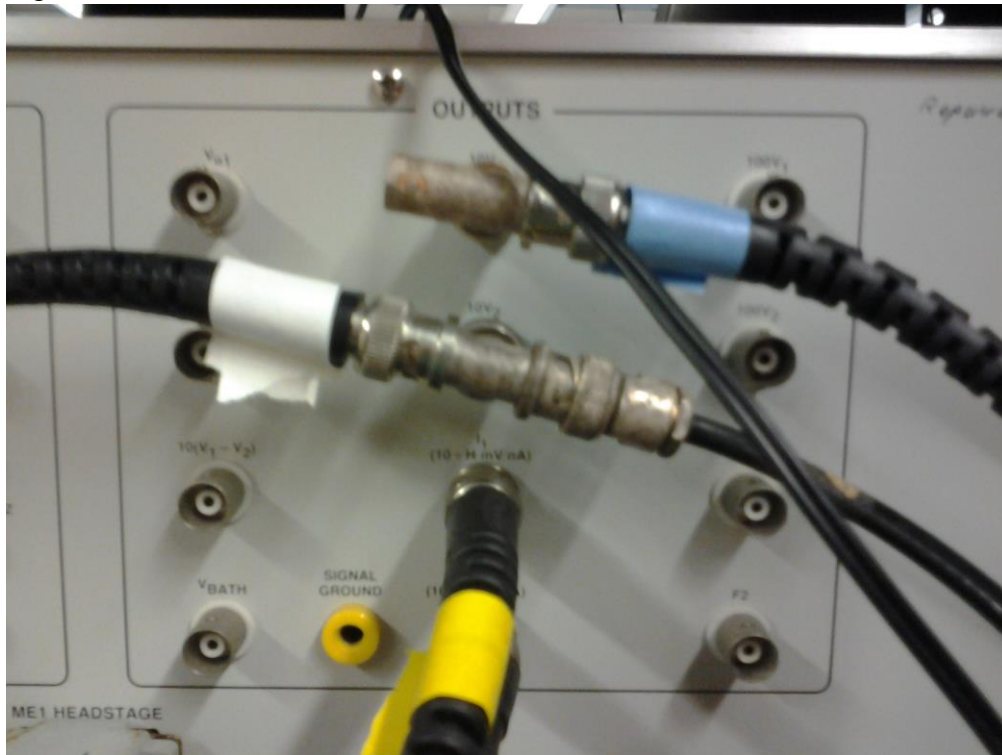


Figure 2E

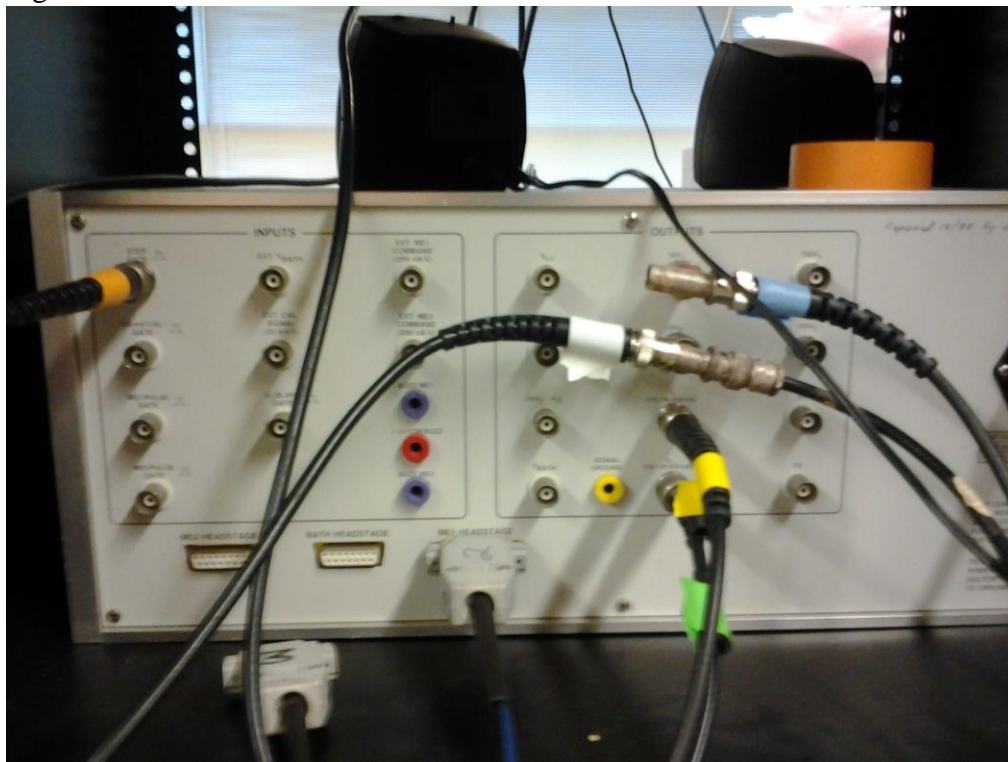




Figure 2F

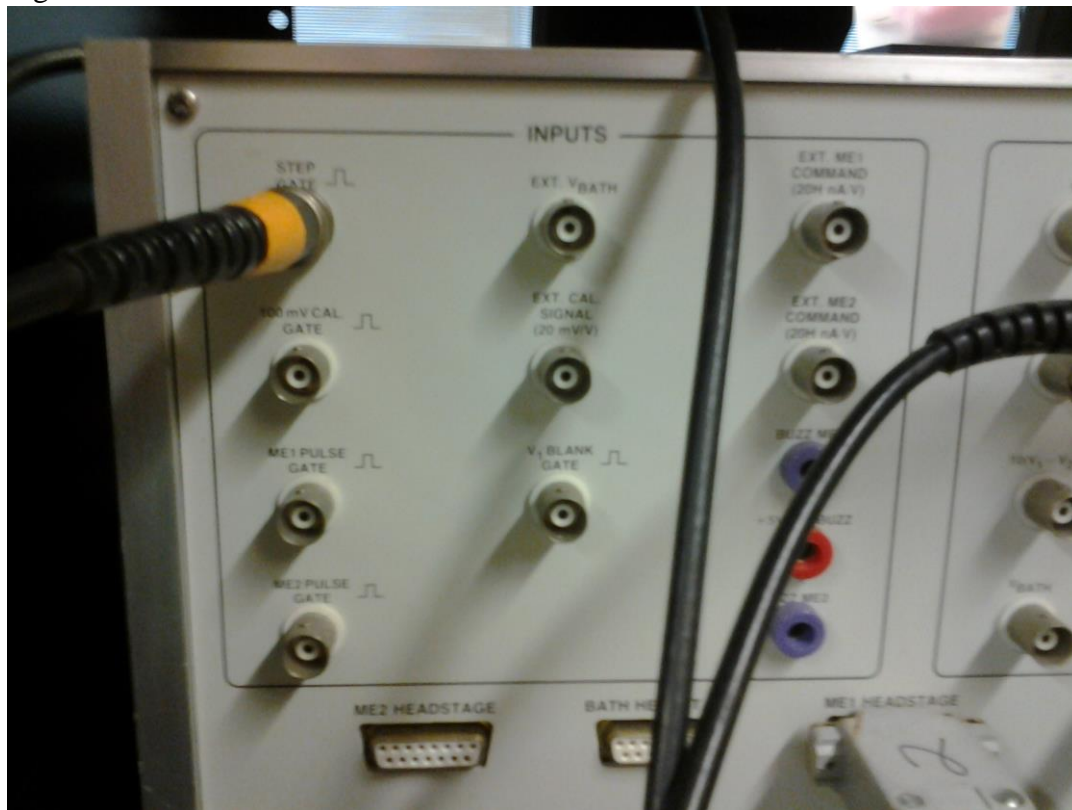


Figure 2G

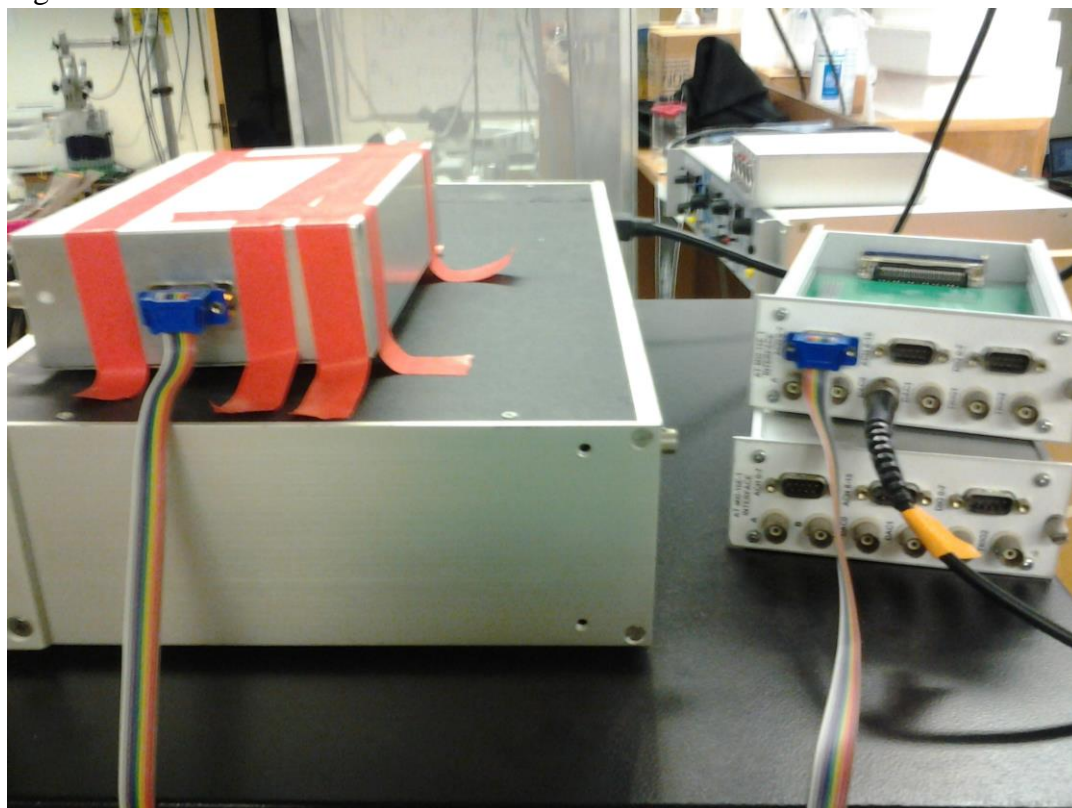


Figure 2H



Figure 3A

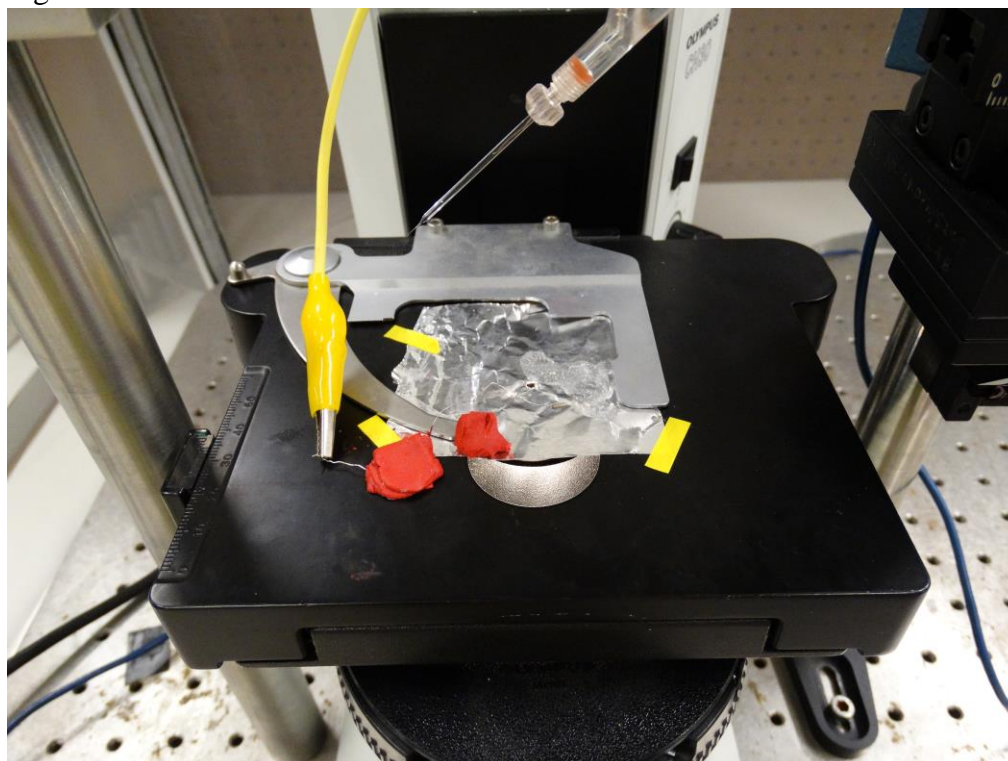




Figure 3B

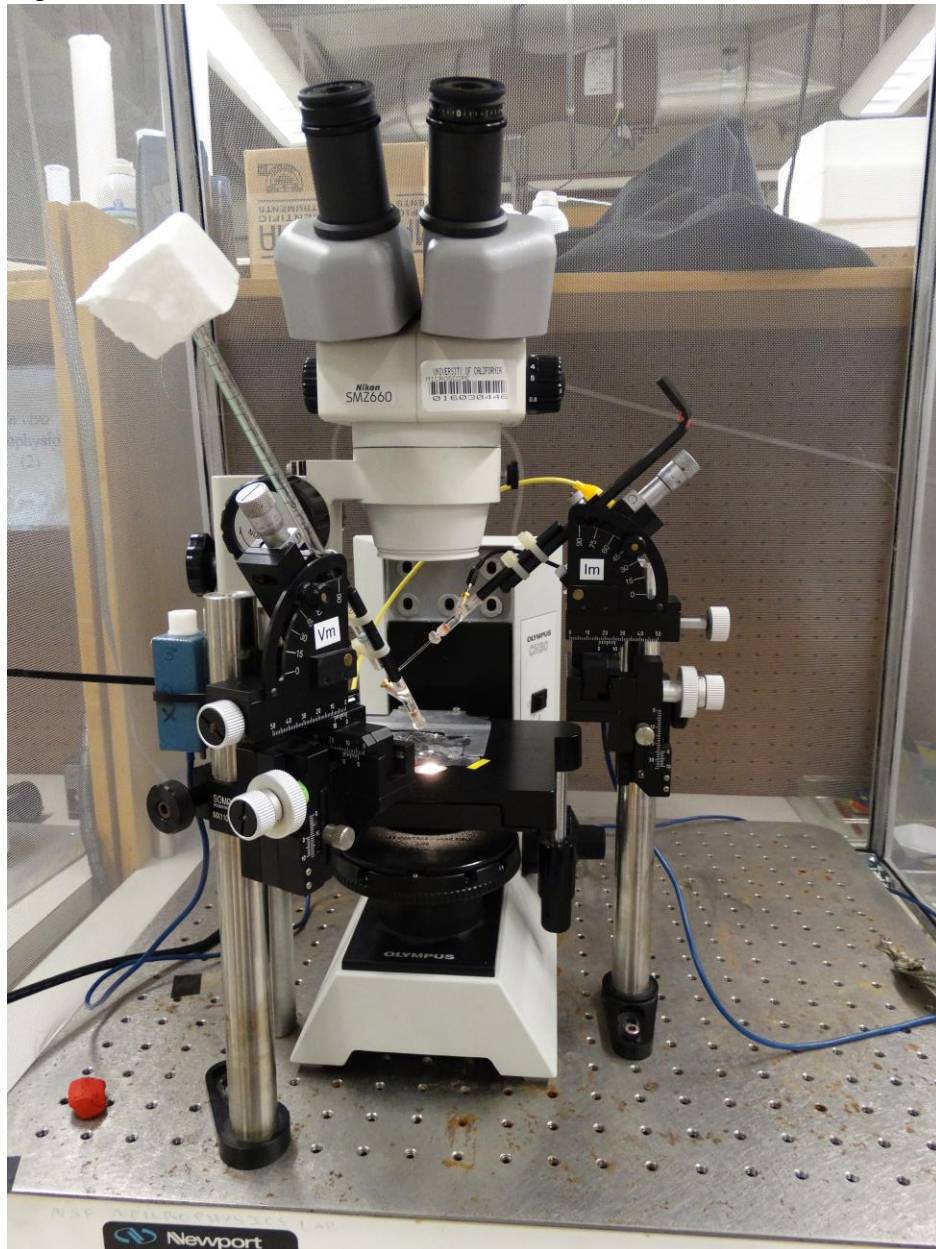
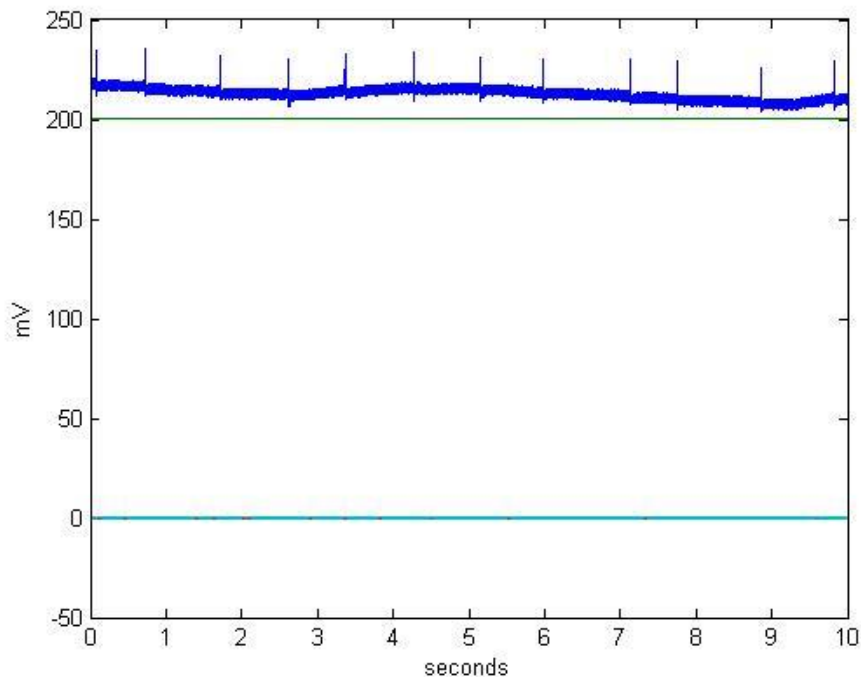


Figure 4: Action potential readings from the Retzius cell.



## **Discussion**

Obtaining a leech ganglion and setting up the machine required too much time for one person to handle therefore extra time before the lab period had to be utilized to prep a leech ganglion for readings and testing the functionality of the amplifier.

During the initial stages of this experiment the setup of the microscope and probes had to be determined according to the largest distance that could be obtained between the lens of the microscope and the sample to have optimal angles for the probes. There were many issues to this part due to the fact that the light source was not bright enough for the microscope to pick up, and when optimal lighting conditions were obtained a significant amount of distance was lost between the lens and the sample. After weeks of attempting to utilize a similar set up that was used by a previous group the idea was thrown away and the base of a microscope was used as a light source because it contained a dark field illuminator. The dark field illuminator is great for viewing samples that contain no pigment and are essentially clear. When attempting to use the dark field illuminator the base lens could not get close enough to converge on the sample therefore a small hole was made in a sheet of foil which was placed on top of the base to columnate the light to the sample in order to obtain a view which would allow the view of the area of all the cells within the ganglion. It was not an optimal choice, but it had to be done to move forward with the experiment due to lack of time.

Then issues with the amplifier arose and was changed out with another amplifier which worked for our purposes, but needs to desperately be configured and calibrated for future experiments because both channels were used on the amplifier to cancel out as much offset as

possible on the first channel and the remaining offset was fixed on the matlab program. Luckily an oscilloscope was paired with some of the channels to obtain direct data to determine grounding and noise issues yet there was a slight issue of drift that occurred and was not able to be fixed due to the possibility that the drift was being caused by the amplifier.

Usually for this experiment a sound indicator is used to determine when a cell was breached with the probe. But the frequency was way too high for comfort for the others in lab, thus it was very difficult to obtain a reading without a strong indicator other than viewing the oscilloscope while attempting to probe. This is also the reason why data for other categorized cells was never obtained due to the difficulty in telling when a cell was probed or close to a cell.

When the data in figure 4 was obtained it was first compared to accepted data for the Retzius cell to determine the efficiency of the noise reduction from grounding and the Faraday cage. It closely resembled the accepted data yet the base line for the accepted data was a lot thinner than the baseline obtained and the spikes were much larger.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion this experiment was very difficult to conduct single handedly with the teaching assistants due to the time required for prepping the sample and the setup therefore it is recommended that this experiment be done with partners. Secondly the amplifier needs to desperately be calibrated for future use and to lessen the headaches of future students. It is highly recommended that the microscope setup be redone to optimize the view because the view obtained was very rudimentary, but worked for the purpose of testing the whole system; and instead of using leeches as a test for the microscope's view a scrapping of cheek cells should be used during the first weeks while simultaneously learning the leech dissection. For future experiments it would be optimal to practice probing smaller neural cells (this lab was done in short time therefore practice was very minimal) and utilizing both channels of the amplifier to do what this lab initially intended and monitor the interactions between cells.

## **References**

1. <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2202/13/S1/F1/figure/F1>
2. [http://physics.ucsd.edu/neurophysics/courses/physics\\_173\\_273/leech\\_kernel.pdf](http://physics.ucsd.edu/neurophysics/courses/physics_173_273/leech_kernel.pdf)
3. [http://physics.ucsd.edu/neurophysics/courses/physics\\_173\\_273/Myomodulin\\_effects\\_on\\_P%20to\\_AP.pdf](http://physics.ucsd.edu/neurophysics/courses/physics_173_273/Myomodulin_effects_on_P%20to_AP.pdf)