

Imaging in Neuroscience

A L A B O R A T O R Y M A N U A L

ALSO FROM COLD SPRING HARBOR LABORATORY PRESS

IMAGING SERIES

Imaging: A Laboratory Manual

Imaging in Neuroscience: A Laboratory Manual

Imaging in Developmental Biology: A Laboratory Manual

RELATED LABORATORY MANUALS

Basic Methods in Microscopy: Protocols and Concepts from Cells: A Laboratory Manual

Drosophila Neurobiology: A Laboratory Manual

Live Cell Imaging: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd edition

Single-Molecule Techniques: A Laboratory Manual

HANDBOOKS

Experimental Design for Biologists

Lab Math: A Handbook of Measurements, Calculations, and Other Quantitative Skills for Use at the Bench

Lab Ref, Volume 1: A Handbook of Recipes, Reagents, and Other Reference Tools for Use at the Bench

Statistics at the Bench: A Step-by-Step Handbook for Biologists

WEBSITE



Cold Spring Harbor Protocols

<http://www.cshprotocols.org/imaging>

Imaging in Neuroscience

A L A B O R A T O R Y M A N U A L

EDITORS

Fritjof Helmchen

*Brain Research Institute
University of Zurich*

Arthur Konnerth

*Institute for Neurosciences
Technical University Munich*

SERIES EDITOR

Rafael Yuste

*Howard Hughes Medical Institute
Columbia University*

www.cshprotocols.org/imaging



COLD SPRING HARBOR LABORATORY PRESS
Cold Spring Harbor, New York • www.cshlpress.com

Imaging in Neuroscience: A Laboratory Manual

All rights reserved

© 2011 by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York

Printed in India

Publisher	John Inglis
Acquisition Editor	David Crotty
Director of Development, Marketing, & Sales	Jan Argentine
Managing Editor	Michael Zierler
Developmental Editors	Judy Cuddihy, Kevin Griffin, Kaaren Janssen, Virginia Peschke, Maria Smit, Catriona Simpson, Martin Winer, Michael Zierler
Project Managers	Mary Cozza and Inez Sialiano
Permissions Coordinator	Carol Brown
Production Editor	Kathleen Bubbeo
Desktop Editors	Lauren Heller and Susan Schaefer
Production Manager	Denise Weiss
Book Marketing Manager	Jane Carter
Sales Account Managers	Jane Carter and Elizabeth Powers
Cover Designer	Ed Atkeson

Front cover artwork: Multicolor pyramidal neurons in the hippocampus of a Brainbow mouse, in which cells express different fluorescent proteins in a combinatorial fashion. See Chapter 11 of this book and *Nature* **450**: 56–62 (2007) for more details on the Brainbow technique. (Image courtesy of Stéphane Fouquet and Jean Livet, Institut de la Vision, Inserm, France.)

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Imaging in neuroscience : a laboratory manual / editors, Fritjof Helmchen,
Arthur Konnerth.

p. ; cm. -- (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press' Imaging series)

Includes bibliographical references and index.

ISBN 978-0-87969-937-6 (hardcover : alk. paper) -- ISBN 978-0-87969-938-3
(pbk. : alk. paper)

1. Brain--Imaging--Laboratory manuals. 2. Nervous system--Imaging--Laboratory manuals. 3. Neurosciences--Laboratory manuals.
I. Helmchen, Fritjof. II. Konnerth, Arthur. III. Series: Cold Spring Harbor
Laboratory Press' Imaging series.

[DNLM: 1. Diagnostic Imaging--methods--Laboratory Manuals. 2. Nervous System--Laboratory Manuals. WL 25]

QP376.6.I43 2011
612.8'2--dc22

2010047031

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Students and researchers using the procedures in this manual do so at their own risk. Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory makes no representations or warranties with respect to the material set forth in this manual and has no liability in connection with the use of these materials. All registered trademarks, trade names, and brand names mentioned in this book are the property of the respective owners. Readers should please consult individual manufacturers and other resources for current and specific product information.

With the exception of those suppliers listed in the text with their addresses, all suppliers mentioned in this manual can be found on the BioSupplyNet Web site at <http://www.biosupplynet.com>

All World Wide Web addresses are accurate to the best of our knowledge at the time of printing.

Procedures for the humane treatment of animals must be observed at all times. Check with the local animal facility for guidelines.

Certain experimental procedures in this manual may be the subject of national or local legislation or agency restrictions. Users of this manual are responsible for obtaining the relevant permissions, certificates, or licenses in these cases. Neither the authors of this manual nor Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory assume any responsibility for failure of a user to do so.

The materials and methods in this manual may infringe the patent and proprietary rights of other individuals, companies, or organizations. Users of this manual are responsible for obtaining any licenses necessary to use such materials and to practice such methods. COLD SPRING HARBOR LABORATORY MAKES NO WARRANTY OR REPRESENTATION THAT USE OF THE INFORMATION IN THIS MANUAL WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY PATENT OR OTHER PROPRIETARY RIGHT.

Authorization to photocopy items for internal or personal use, or the internal or personal use of specific clients, is granted by Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, provided that the appropriate fee is paid directly to the Copyright Clearance Center (CCC). Write or call CCC at 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923 (978-750-8400) for information about fees and regulations. Prior to photocopying items for educational classroom use, contact CCC at the above address. Additional information on CCC can be obtained at CCC Online at <http://www.copyright.com/>.

All Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press publications may be ordered directly from Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 500 Sunnyside Blvd., Woodbury, New York 11797-2924. Phone: 1-800-843-4388 in the Continental U.S. and Canada. All other locations: (516) 422-4100. FAX: (516) 422-4097. E-mail: cshpress@cshl.edu. For a complete catalog of all Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press publications, visit our website at <http://www.cshlpress.com/>.

Contents

Preface to the Book Series, xv

Preface, xix

SECTION 1 ■ MOLECULAR TOOLS FOR IMAGING

1. Tracking Receptors Using Individual Fluorescent and Nonfluorescent Nanolabels, 1
Laurent Cognet, Brahim Lounis, and Daniel Choquet
2. Imaging Single Receptors with Quantum Dots, 11
Sabine Lévi, Maxime Dahan, and Antoine Triller
3. Synapto-pHluorins: Genetically Encoded Reporters of Synaptic Transmission, 19
Gero Miesenböck
4. Spatially Resolved Flash Photolysis via Chemical Two-Photon Uncaging, 25
Diana L. Pettit and George J. Augustine
5. Engineering Light-Regulated Ion Channels, 33
Doris L. Fortin, Timothy W. Dunn, and Richard H. Kramer
6. Microbial Opsins: A Family of Single-Component Tools for Optical Control of Neural Activity, 41
Ofer Yizhar, Lief Fenno, Feng Zhang, Peter Hegemann, and Karl Deisseroth
7. Measuring Membrane Voltage with Fluorescent Proteins, 53
Jordan Patti and Ehud Y. Isacoff
8. Imaging Neuronal Activity with Genetically Encoded Calcium Indicators, 63
Lin Tian, S. Andrew Hires, and Loren L. Looger
9. Imaging Synaptic Inhibition with a Genetically Encoded Chloride Indicator, 75
Ken Berglund, Thomas Kuner, Guoping Feng, and George J. Augustine
10. Recombinant Fluorescent Rabies Virus Vectors for Tracing Neurons and Synaptic Connections, 83
Nadin Hagendorf and Karl-Klaus Conzelmann

11. Generating and Imaging Multicolor Brainbow Mice, 99
Family A. Weissman, Joshua R. Sanes, Jeff W. Lichtman, and Jean Livet
12. The Use of BAC Transgenic Mice to Label Genetically Defined Cell Populations and the GENSAT Database of Engineered Mouse Strains, 113
Eric F. Schmidt, Laura Kus, Shiaoqing Gong, and Nathaniel Heintz

SECTION 2 ■ AXONS AND NERVE TERMINALS

13. Presynaptic Calcium Measurements Using Bulk Loading of Acetoxymethyl Indicators, 121
Stephan D. Brenowitz and Wade G. Regehr
14. Imaging Presynaptic Calcium Transients Using Dextran-Conjugated Indicators, 131
Stephan D. Brenowitz and Wade G. Regehr
15. Confocal Spot Detection of Presynaptic Ca²⁺ Domains, 141
David DiGregorio
16. Ca²⁺ Uncaging in Nerve Terminals, 151
Olexiy Kochubey and Ralf Schneggenburger
17. Multiple Light Scattering Changes Associated with Secretion from Peptidergic Nerve Terminals, 161
Brian M. Salzberg, Martin Muschol, Paul Kosterin, and Ana Lia Obaid
18. Imaging Synaptic Vesicle Recycling Using FM Dyes, 171
Peer Hoopmann, Silvio O. Rizzoli, and William J. Betz
19. Imaging Exocytosis with Total Internal Reflection Fluorescence Microscopy, 183
Christina Joselevitch, David Zenisek, and David Perrais
20. Interferometric Detection of Action Potentials, 195
Arthur LaPorta and David Kleinfeld
21. Imaging Sodium in Axons and Dendrites, 201
William Ross, Ilya Fleidervish, and Nechama Lasser-Ross
22. Generation and Screening of Mice with Transgenic Neuronal Labeling Controlled by *Thy1* Regulatory Elements, 207
Petar Marinković, Leanne Godinho, and Thomas Misgeld

SECTION 3 ■ SPINES AND DENDRITES

23. Correlated Light and Electron Microscopy of Green Fluorescent Protein–Labeled Dendrites and Axons, 227
Graham W. Knott
24. Stimulated Emission Depletion (STED) Imaging of Dendritic Spines, 237
Katrin I. Willig and U. Valentin Nägerl

25. Two-Photon Uncaging Microscopy, 245
Masanori Matsuzaki and Haruo Kasai
26. Acousto-Optical Deflector–Based Patterned Ultraviolet Uncaging of Neurotransmitter for the Study of Neuronal Integration, 255
Eugene F. Civillico, Shy Shoham, Daniel H. O'Connor, Dmitry V. Sarkisov, and Samuel S.-H. Wang
27. Two-Photon Calcium Imaging of Dendritic Spines, 273
Roberto Araya, Jesse H. Goldberg, and Rafael Yuste
28. Imaging Calcium Waves and Sparks in Central Neurons, 281
William N. Ross and Satoshi Manita
29. Dendritic Voltage Imaging, 287
Knut Holthoff, Marco Canepari, Kaspar Vogt, Arthur Konnerth, and Dejan Zecevic
30. Two-Photon Sodium Imaging in Dendritic Spines, 297
Christine R. Rose
31. Transcranial Two-Photon Imaging of the Living Mouse Brain, 305
Jaime Grutzendler, Guang Yang, Feng Pan, Christopher N. Parkhurst, and Wen-Biao Gan
32. Imaging Neocortical Neurons through a Chronic Cranial Window, 319
Anthony Holtmaat, Vincenzo de Paola, Linda Wilbrecht, Josh T. Trachtenberg, Karel Svoboda, and Carlos Portera-Cailliau

SECTION 4 ■ NEURONS AND CIRCUITS IN VITRO

33. Maintaining Live Cells and Tissue Slices in the Imaging Setup, 331
Michael E. Dailey, Glen S. Marrs, and Dana Kurpius
34. Calcium Imaging in Neuronal Endoplasmic Reticulum, 339
Natasha Solovyova and Alexei Verkhratsky
35. Dye Loading with Whole-Cell Recordings, 347
Hartmut Schmidt and Jens Eilers
36. A Single-Compartment Model of Calcium Dynamics in Nerve Terminals and Dendrites, 355
Fritjof Helmchen and David W. Tank
37. Imaging Action Potentials with Calcium Indicators, 369
Rafael Yuste, Jason MacLean, Joshua Vogelstein, and Liam Paninski
38. Structure–Function Analysis of Genetically Defined Neuronal Populations, 377
Alexander Groh and Patrik Krieger
39. Infrared-Guided Neurotransmitter Uncaging on Dendrites, 387
Hans-Ulrich Dodt, Matthias Eder, Anja Schierloh, and Walter Ziegglänsberger

40. Uncaging Calcium in Neurons, 393
Kerry R. Delaney and Vahid Shahrezaei
41. An Optical Fiber–Based Uncaging System, 405
Karl Kandler, Tuan Nguyen, Jihyun Noh, and Richard S. Givens
42. Multiphoton Stimulation of Neurons and Spines, 411
Hajime Hirase, Volodymyr Nikolenko, and Rafael Yuste
43. Circuit Mapping by Ultraviolet Uncaging of Glutamate, 417
Gordon M.G. Shepherd
44. Two-Photon Mapping of Neural Circuits, 429
Volodymyr Nikolenko, Elodie Fino, and Rafael Yuste
45. All-Optical In Situ Histology of Brain Tissue with Femtosecond Laser Pulses, 437
Philbert S. Tsai, Pablo Blinder, Jeffrey A. Squier, and David Kleinfeld
46. Ballistic Delivery of Dyes for Structural and Functional Studies of the Nervous System, 447
Wen-Biao Gan, Jaime Grutzendler, Rachel O. Wong, and Jeff W. Lichtman

SECTION 5 ■ NEURONS AND CIRCUITS IN VIVO

47. Two-Photon Targeted Patching and Electroporation In Vivo, 459
Michael Häusser and Troy W. Margrie
48. Imaging with Voltage-Sensitive Dyes: Spike Signals, Population Signals, and Retrograde Transport, 471
Bradley Baker, Xin Gao, Brian S. Wolff, Lei Jin, Lawrence B. Cohen, Chun X. Bleau, and J.-y. Wu
49. In Vivo Two-Photon Calcium Imaging Using Multicell Bolus Loading of Fluorescent Indicators, 491
Nathalie L. Rochefort, Christine M. Grienberger, and Arthur Konnerth
50. In Vivo Local Dye Electroporation for Ca²⁺ Imaging and Neuronal-Circuit Tracing, 501
Shin Nagayama, Max L. Fletcher, Wenhui Xiong, Xiaohua Lu, Shaoqun Zeng, and Wei R. Chen
51. In Vivo Two-Photon Calcium Imaging in the Visual System, 511
Kenichi Ohki and R. Clay Reid
52. Three-Dimensional Imaging of Neuronal Network Activity, 529
Björn M. Kampa, Werner Göbel, and Fritjof Helmchen
53. High-Speed Two-Photon Calcium Imaging of Neuronal Population Activity Using Acousto-Optic Deflectors, 543
Benjamin F. Grewe and Fritjof Helmchen
54. Calcium Imaging in the *Drosophila* Olfactory System with a Genetic Indicator, 557
Cory M. Root, Allan M. Wong, Jorge Flores, and Jing W. Wang

55. Calcium Imaging in the Intact Olfactory System of Zebrafish and Mouse, 565
Rainer W. Friedrich
56. Calcium Imaging in Populations of Olfactory Neurons by Planar Illumination Microscopy, 573
Timothy E. Holy
57. Functional Neuron-Specific Expression of Genetically Encoded Fluorescent Calcium Indicator Proteins in Living Mice, 583
Matthias Heindorf and Mazahir T. Hasan
58. Chronic Calcium Imaging of Neurons in the Visual Cortex Using a Troponin C–Based Indicator, 611
Alexandre Ferrão Santos and Mark Hübener
59. Two-Photon Chloride Imaging Using MQAE In Vitro and In Vivo, 623
Yury Kovalchuk and Olga Garaschuk
60. Intrinsic Optical Imaging of Functional Map Development in Mammalian Visual Cortex, 633
Tobias Bonhoeffer and Mark Hübener

SECTION 6 ■ GLIA

61. Imaging Astrocytic Calcium and Vacuole-Like Vesicles, 639
Jian Kang
62. Monitoring Exocytosis in Astrocytes with Total Internal Reflection Fluorescence Microscopy, 655
Paola Bezzi and Andrea Volterra
63. In Vivo Labeling of Cortical Astrocytes with Sulforhodamine 101, 673
Axel Nimmerjahn and Fritjof Helmchen
64. In Vivo Imaging of Structural and Functional Properties of Astrocytes, 685
Takahiro Takano, Daniel Christensen, and Maiken Nedergaard
65. Imaging Calcium Waves in Cerebellar Bergmann Glia, 699
Michael Beierlein
66. In Vivo Calcium Imaging of Cerebellar Astrocytes with Synthetic and Genetic Indicators, 707
Bernd Kuhn, Tycho M. Hoogland, and Samuel S.-H. Wang
67. Two-Photon Imaging of Neurons and Glia in the Spinal Cord In Vivo, 721
Heinz Steffens, Fabien Nadrigny, and Frank Kirchhoff
68. Imaging Microglia in Brain Slices and Slice Cultures, 735
Michael E. Dailey, Ukpong Eyo, Leah Fuller, John Hass, and Dana Kurpius

69. Two-Photon Imaging of Astrocytic and Neuronal Excitation in Cerebellar Cortex of Awake Mobile Mice, 745
Axel Nimmerjahn and Mark J. Schnitzer

SECTION 7 ■ BRAIN DYNAMICS AND BEHAVIOR

70. Automated Imaging and Analysis of Behavior in *Caenorhabditis elegans*, 763
Eviatar Yemini, Rex A. Kerr, and William R. Schafer
71. In Vivo Dendritic Calcium Imaging in the Fly Visual System, 777
Alexander Borst, Winfried Denk, and Jürgen Haag
72. Imaging Neuronal Activity and Motor Behavior in Zebrafish, 783
Germán Sumbre and Mu-Ming Poo
73. Confocal Calcium Imaging of Neuronal Activity in Larval Zebrafish, 791
Joseph R. Fetcho
74. Voltage-Sensitive Dye Imaging of Neocortical Activity, 799
Amiram Grinvald, David B. Omer, Dahlia Sharon, Ivo Vanzetta, and Rina Hildesheim
75. Voltage-Sensitive Dye Imaging of Cortical Spatiotemporal Dynamics in Awake Behaving Mice, 817
Carl C.H. Petersen
76. Two-Photon Imaging of Neural Activity in Awake Mobile Mice, 827
Daniel Dombeck and David Tank
77. Imaging Neuronal Population Activity in Awake and Anesthetized Rodents, 839
David S. Greenberg, Damian J. Wallace, and Jason N.D. Kerr
78. Miniaturization of Two-Photon Microscopy for Imaging in Freely Moving Animals, 851
Fritjof Helmchen, Winfried Denk, and Jason N.D. Kerr
79. Optogenetics: Opsins and Optical Interfaces in Neuroscience, 863
Antoine R. Adamantidis, Feng Zhang, Luis de Lecea, and Karl Deisseroth
80. Optogenetics in Freely Moving Mammals: Dopamine and Reward, 877
Feng Zhang, Hsing-Chen Tsai, Raag D. Airan, Garret D. Stuber, Antoine R. Adamantidis, Luis de Lecea, Antonello Bonci, and Karl Deisseroth
81. In Vivo Calcium Recordings and Channelrhodopsin-2 Activation through an Optical Fiber, 889
Helmuth Adelsberger, Christine Grienberger, Albrecht Stroh, and Arthur Konnerth
82. Fiber-Optic Calcium Monitoring of Dendritic Activity In Vivo, 897
Masanori Murayama and Matthew Larkum
83. Imaging the Neocortex Functional Architecture Using Multiple Intrinsic Signals: Implications for Hemodynamic-Based Functional Imaging, 907
Amiram Grinvald, Dahlia Sharon, David Omer, and Ivo Vanzetta

SECTION 8 ■ BRAIN PATHOLOGY

84. Two-Photon Imaging of Blood Flow in Cortex, 927
Jonathan D. Driscoll, Andy Y. Shih, Patrick J. Drew, Gert Cauwenberghs, and David Kleinfeld
85. Optically Induced Occlusion of Single Blood Vessels in Neocortex, 939
Andy Y. Shih, Nozomi Nishimura, John Nguyen, Beth Friedman, Patrick D. Lyden, Chris B. Schaffer, and David Kleinfeld
86. Two-Photon Imaging of Neuronal Structural Plasticity in Mice during and after Ischemia, 949
Timothy H. Murphy
87. Two-Photon Imaging of Microglia in the Mouse Cortex In Vivo, 961
Axel Nimmerjahn
88. Two-Photon Imaging of Immune Cells in Neural Tissue, 981
Raluca Niesner, Volker Siffrin, and Frauke Zipp
89. Two-Photon Imaging of Structure and Function in Alzheimer's Disease, 989
Michal Arbel-Ornath, Monica Garcia-Alloza, Kishore V. Kuchibhotla, Tara Spires-Jones, and Brian J. Bacskai
90. Two-Photon Imaging of Neural Networks in a Mouse Model of Alzheimer's Disease, 999
Gerhard Eichhoff and Olga Garaschuk
91. Imaging Tumors in the Brain, 1011
Kelley S. Madden, Martha L. Zettel, Ania K. Majewska, and Edward B. Brown
92. Fluorescent Molecular Tomography of Brain Tumors in Mice, 1023
Nikolaos C. Deliolas and Vasilis Ntziachristos

SECTION 9 ■ APPENDICES

1. Electromagnetic Spectrum, 1031
Marilu Hoepfner
2. Fluorescence Microscopy Filters and Excitation/Emission Spectra, 1033
3. Safe Operation of a Fluorescence Microscope, 1035
George McNamara
4. Microscope Objective Lenses, 1039
5. Glossary of Imaging Terms, 1041
6. Cautions, 1051

Index, 1061

ACCOMPANYING MOVIES

Movies are freely available online at www.cshprotocols.org/imaging.

CHAPTER 2

Imaging Single Receptors with Quantum Dots

MOVIE 2.1. Diffusion and stabilization of single QD-GlyRs (green). Time-lapse recording (1200 images at 1 Hz; acquisition time, 75 msec). Synapses are labeled with FM4-64 (red).

CHAPTER 68

Imaging Microglia in Brain Slices and Slice Cultures

MOVIE 68.1. Migration of microglia (MG) cells in a rat hippocampal tissue slice following bath application of exogenous ADP (1 mM). The red fluorescence is BodipyTR-ADP.

MOVIE 68.2. Branch extension and subsequent migration of IB4 lectin-labeled MG in rat hippocampal tissue slices following application of exogenous ADP (1 mM).

CHAPTER 86

Two-Photon Imaging of Neuronal Structural Plasticity in Mice during and after Ischemia

MOVIE 86.1. Targeting individual brain arterioles for photoactivation of Rose Bengal. The movie has been recorded as epifluorescence with a charge-coupled device (CDD) camera on a microscope equipped with a 40 \times , 0.8-NA water-immersion lens over a time period of 120 sec and shows the blood vessel in sextuple time (movie plays in 20 sec) during targeting with 532-nm laser light. While the laser beam position is fixed (bright spot in the middle of the image), the specimen is being moved to target multiple sites within the blood vessel. Approximately 80 sec after start of photoactivation (\approx 14 sec in the movie), the blood flow appears to be blocked. See Figure 3 for single frames of this movie and further description. A small amount of background light was added to permit viewing of areas not subjected to photoactivation; this procedure was only used for creation of this movie and was never employed during an actual experiment. (Reprinted, with permission, from Sigler et al. 2008, ©Elsevier.)

CHAPTER 87

Two-Photon Imaging of Microglia in the Mouse Cortex In Vivo

MOVIE 87.1. Three-dimensional distribution of enhanced yellow fluorescent protein (eYFP)-expressing neurons (yellow) and enhanced green fluorescent protein (eGFP)-positive microglia (green) in the neocortex of a Thy1-eYFP x Cx3cr1-eGFP mouse implanted with an open skull window. The images are maximum-intensity side projections from a stack of fluorescence images. Individual focal planes were recorded in 2.5- μ m steps starting from 800 μ m depth below the pia mater to the cortical surface.

MOVIE 87.2. A time-lapse recording showing enhanced green fluorescent protein (eGFP)-expressing microglia (green) and enhanced yellow fluorescent protein (eYFP)-expressing Purkinje cells (red) in the cerebellar cortex of an anesthetized adult Thy1-eYFP x Cx3cr1-eGFP mouse. Images were recorded near a bend in the cerebellar folium, which allowed the molecular and Purkinje cell layers to be visualized within a single image. Microglial processes are highly motile. Neurons appear structurally stable during the same time interval. Elapsed time in minutes is shown in the *upper right* corner. Scale bar, 15 μ m.

MOVIE 87.3. A video clip taken in the cerebellar cortex of an anesthetized mouse expressing enhanced green fluorescent protein (eGFP) in microglia. The video shows a microglial process at high magnification. Fine protrusions continually palpate the cellular environment. Elapsed time in minutes is indicated in the *upper right* corner. Scale bar, 5 μ m.

MOVIE 87.4. This exemplary video shows phagocytosis of cellular debris by microglia. Fluorescence data were recorded in the cerebellar cortex of an adult Cx3cr1-eGFP mouse expressing enhanced green fluorescent protein (eGFP) in microglia (*left*) following mechanical injury to the cortex and topical application of the red fluorescent dye sulforhodamine 101 (SR101) (*center*). The *right* panel shows an overlay of the eGFP and SR101 signals. The bright red cell is an injured Purkinje neuron that has accumulated SR101. Time after mechanical injury is indicated in the *upper right* corner. Scale bar, 10 μm .

CHAPTER 88

Two-Photon Imaging of Immune Cells in Neural Tissue

MOVIE 88.1. The dynamic interaction between immune cells expressing tdRFP (red) and neural processes expressing eGFP (green) in an experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE)-affected mouse. The visualization was performed by dual near-infrared/infrared (NIR/IR) excitation two-photon microscopy in the brain stem of anesthetized mice.

Preface to the Book Series

To train young people to grind lenses... . I cannot see there would be much use...because most students go there to make money out of science or to get a reputation in the learned world. But in lens-grinding and discovering things hidden from our sight, these count for nought.

—Antonie van Leeuwenhoek

Letter to Gottfried Leibniz on 28 September 1715 in response to Leibniz' request that he should open a school to train young people in microscopy

You can observe a lot just by watching.

—Yogi Berra

ONE OF THE CENTRAL THEMES OF BIOLOGY IS the constant change and transformation of most biological systems. In fact, this dynamic aspect of biology is one of its most fascinating characteristics, and it draws generation after generation of students absorbed in understanding how an organism develops, how a cell functions, or how the brain works. This series of manuals covers imaging techniques in the life sciences—techniques that try to capture these dynamics. The application of optical and other visualization techniques to study living organisms constitutes a direct methodology to follow the form and the function of cells and tissues by generating two- or three-dimensional images of them and to document their dynamic nature over time. Although it seems natural to use light to study cells or tissues, and microscopists have been doing this with fixed preparations since van Leeuwenhoek's time, the imaging of living preparations has only recently become standard practice. It is not an overstatement to say that imaging technologies have revolutionized research in many areas of biology and medicine. In addition to advances in microscopy, such as differential interference contrast or the early introduction of video technology and digital cameras, the development of methods to culture cells, to keep tissue slices alive, and to maintain living preparations, even awake and behaving, on microscopes has opened new territories to biologists. The synthesis of novel fluorescent tracers, indicator dyes, and nanocrystals and the explosive development of fluorescent protein engineering, optogenetical constructs, and other optical actuators like caged compounds have made possible studies characterizing and manipulating the form and function of cells, tissues, and circuits with unprecedented detail, from the single-molecule level to that of an entire organism. A similar revolution has occurred on the optical design of microscopes. Originally, confocal microscopy became the state-of-the-art imaging approach because of its superb spatial resolution and three-dimensional sectioning capabilities; later, the development of two-photon excitation enabled fluorescence imaging of small structures in the midst of highly scattered living media, such as whole-animal preparations, with increased optical penetration and reduced photodamage. Other

nonlinear optical techniques, such as second-harmonic generation and coherent anti-Stokes Raman scattering (CARS), now follow and appear well suited for measurements of voltage and biochemical events at interfaces such as plasma membranes. Finally, an entire generation of novel “superresolution” techniques, such as stimulated emission depletion (STED), photoactivated localization microscopy (PALM), and stochastic optical reconstruction microscopy (STORM), has arisen. These techniques have broken the diffraction limit barrier and have enabled the direct visualization of the dynamics of submicroscopic particles and individual molecules. On the other side of the scale, light-sheet illumination techniques allow the investigator to capture the development of an entire organism, one cell at a time. Finally, in the field of medical imaging, magnetic resonance scanning techniques have provided detailed images of the structure of the living human body and the activity of the brain.

This series of manuals originated in the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory course on Imaging Structure and Function of the Nervous System, taught continuously since 1991. Since its inception, the course quickly became a “watering hole” for the imaging community and especially for neuroscientists and cellular and developmental neurobiologists, who are traditionally always open to microscopy approaches. The original manual, published in 2000, sprang from the course and focused solely on neuroscience, and its good reception, together with rapid advances in imaging techniques, led to a second edition of the manual in 2005. At the same time, the increased blurring between neuroscience and developmental biology made it necessary to encompass both disciplines, so the original structure of the manual was revised, and many new chapters were added. But even this second edition felt quickly dated in this exploding field. More and more techniques have been developed, requiring another update of the manual, too unwieldy now for a single volume. This is the reasoning behind this new series of manuals, which feature new editors and a significant number of new methods. The material has been split into several volumes, thus allowing a greater depth of coverage. The first book, *Imaging: A Laboratory Manual*, is a background text focused on general microscopy techniques and with some basic theoretical principles, covering techniques that are widely applicable in many fields of biology and also some specialized techniques that have the potential to greatly expand the future horizon of this field. A second manual, *Imaging in Neuroscience: A Laboratory Manual*, keeps the original focus on nervous system imaging from the Cold Spring Harbor Imaging course. A third volume, *Imaging in Developmental Biology: A Laboratory Manual*, now solely deals with developmental biology, covering imaging modalities particularly suited to follow developmental events. There are plans to expand the series into ultrastructural techniques and medical-style imaging, such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) or positron emission tomography (PET), so more volumes will hopefully follow these initial three, which cover mostly optical-based approaches.

Like its predecessors, these manuals are not microscopy textbooks. Although the basics are covered, I refer readers interested in a comprehensive treatment of light microscopy to many of the excellent texts published in the last decades. The targeted audience of this series includes students and researchers interested in imaging in neuroscience or developmental or cell biology. Like other CSHL manuals, the aim has been to publish manuals that investigators can have and consult at their setup or bench. Thus, the general philosophy has been to keep the theory to the fundamentals and concentrate instead on passing along the little tidbits of technical knowledge that make a particular technique or an experiment work and that are normally left out of the methods sections of scientific articles.

This series of manuals has only been possible because of the work and effort of many people. First, I thank Sue Hockfield, Terri Grodzicker, Bruce Stillman, and Jim Watson, who conceived and supported the Imaging course over the years and planted the seed blossoming now in these manuals and, more importantly, in the science that has spun out of this field. In addition, the staff at CSHL Press has been exceptional in all respects, with special gratitude to John Inglis, responsible for an excellent team with broad vision, and David Crotty, who generated the ideas and enthusiasm behind this new series. Also, Inez Sialiano, Mary Cozza, Michael Zierler, Kaaren Janssen, Catriona

Simpson, Virginia Peschke, Judy Cuddihy, Martin Winer, Kevin Griffin, Kathleen Bubbeo, Lauren Heller, Susan Schaefer, Jan Argentine, and Denise Weiss worked very hard, providing fuel to the fire to keep these books moving, and edited them with speed, precision, and intelligence. More than anyone, they are the people responsible for their timely publication. Finally, I honor the authors of the chapters in these books, many of them themselves past instructors of the CSH Imaging course and of similar imaging courses at institutions throughout the world. Teaching these courses is a selfless effort that benefits the field as a whole, and these manuals, reflecting the volunteer efforts of hundreds of researchers, who not only have taken the time to write down their technical knowledge but have agreed to generously share it with the rest of the world, are a beautiful example of such community cooperation. As Leibniz foresaw, “lens grinding” is a profession that is indeed meaningful and needs the training of young people.

RAFAEL YUSTE

Preface

DIRECTLY SEEING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM IN ACTION—be it a vesicle releasing transmitter, a neuron integrating synaptic input in its dendrites, or a neuronal population generating patterns of activity—is always a fascinating experience and provides us with a sense of immediate and credible understanding. In recent years, our ability to directly observe neural events at various spatial and temporal scales has enormously expanded because of the development of new imaging technologies as well as novel functional indicators. In this book we try to capture a snapshot of these developments, providing an overview of the currently applied imaging approaches for visualization of neural dynamics. As the field is continually and rapidly developing, our collection of chapters represents, however, an intermediate report at most. It is safe to predict that soon further innovations will permit even more detailed insights into the dynamic organization of the nervous system.

This manual is part of the series of laboratory manuals that has now emerged from the previous laboratory manual *Imaging in Neuroscience and Development*. In the spirit of the whole series the chapters provide short overviews of specific methods and applications as well as step-by-step experimental protocols with many practical tips. *Imaging in Neuroscience* is centered on the original neuroscience focus of the previous editions, and many of the core chapters were maintained and updated. Nonetheless, the volume has undergone substantial changes. Some of the old chapters were merged in revised form into the accompanying *Imaging: A Laboratory Manual* and *Imaging in Developmental Biology: A Laboratory Manual*, which provide details about microscopy techniques and applications in developmental biology, respectively. Most notably, more than 50 entirely new chapters have been included in *Imaging in Neuroscience* in addition to the revised chapters (making up more than half of the book). This large expansion clearly reflects the rapid progress of imaging applications in neuroscience during the past 5 years. For example, in complement to biosensors for reading out neural activity, new classes of “bio-actuators” (e.g., Channelrhodopsin-2) have entered the scene that now enable precise and specific control of neurons with light, thus opening a wide field of applications. Similar great advances have occurred in the area of in vivo imaging of neural activity. Dynamic properties of various cell types (including glia) are now studied in living animals with unprecedented detail, often taking advantage of genetic means for cell identification or labeling. In fascinating work, high-resolution imaging studies have been extended to awake animals, directly linking cellular and network events to behavior. Moreover, the use of animal models of brain diseases has expanded the application of these imaging techniques, thereby helping to identify key cellular processes that occur in brain pathologies.

We have divided the manual into eight sections that are roughly ordered according to the spatial level of neural organization: from molecules to synapses, cells, networks and brain areas. Section 1 starts by introducing molecular tools for labeling receptors and cells and for optical readout and control of neural activity. These tools are applied, for example, to study mechanisms of axonal propagation of excitation and synaptic transmission (Section 2). Section 3 moves to the cellular level, focusing in particular on the integration of synaptic inputs in neuronal dendrites. A further inte-

grative level of neural organization is reached in Sections 4 and 5, where functional properties of neurons and neural circuits are investigated in brain slice preparations (in vitro) and in living animals (in vivo), respectively. Section 6 adds chapters on studies of the dynamic properties of various glial cells, a currently expanding field of investigation. Many new chapters are also found in Section 7, which highlights the emerging approaches of performing high-resolution imaging studies during behavior. Finally, Section 8 provides examples of imaging studies in various animal models of disease. The manual ends with a series of appendices, including a glossary of imaging terms, useful information on spectra, lenses, and filters, and instructions for handling imaging hardware safely.

We enjoy remembering the wonderful time we had discussing the books' concept and content with James Sharpe, Rachel Wong, and Rafael Yuste. Rafa's enthusiasm and drive in putting together this book series were just exceptional. Special thanks go to the entire editorial and production team at CSHL Press for a superb job on finalizing this manual, in particular to David Crotty, Kathleen Bubbeo, Mary Cozza, and Inez Sialiano. We are also thankful to Benjamin Grewe, Anja Gundlfinger, Henry Lütcke, David Margolis, José María Mateos, Morgane Roth, and Marcel van 't Hoff for help with proofreading. Last but not least, we would like to thank our families for their support, patience, and love.

FRITJOF HELMCHEN
ARTHUR KONNERTH