

Index

Note: Page numbers followed by “f” indicate figures, “t” indicate tables, and “b” indicate boxes.

A

- Ablate neurons, 266
- Ablation, 194
- Abnormal phenotypes, 219
- Absolute recovery, 173–174
- Action potential, 88, 88f
- Acute cultures, 297–298
- Acute vs. chronic recordings, 110
- Adeno-associated virus, 255–256
- Aggression, 67
- Agonist, 195–196
- Allatostatin receptor (Alstr), 198–199, 265
- Amino acids, 214–215
- Amperometry, 174–175
- Amplifier, 89–90, 90b–92b
- Anesthesia, 77–78
- Anesthetized vs. awake animals, 110–111
- Anhedonia, 62
- Animal behavior
 - aggression, 67
 - anhedonia, 62
 - anxiety, 59–61
 - appropriate behavioral paradigm, 42–43
 - ataxia, 48
 - attention, 39, 57
 - Barnes maze, 53, 54f
 - C. elegans* behavioral assays, 39
 - C. elegans* behavioral paradigms, 67–68
 - chemosensation, 68
 - chemosensory jump assay, 66
 - chronic mild stress, 61
 - circadian rhythms, 45
 - classical conditioning, 56b
 - conditioned place preference/avoidance, 58
 - conditioned stimulus (CS), 56b
 - construct validity, 44
 - contextual fear conditioning, 56b
 - countercurrent apparatus, 64–65, 64f
 - courtship, 67
 - cued fear conditioning, 56b
 - defensive marble burying assay, 60
 - depression, 61–62
 - dipstick assay, 66
 - Drosophila* behavioral assays, 39
 - Drosophila* behavioral paradigms, 63–67
 - electromyogram, 50
 - elevated plus maze, 60, 61f
 - ethical considerations, 42b
 - ethology, 40–41
 - face validity, 44
 - feeding acceptance assay, 66
 - five choice serial reaction time task, 57
 - flight, 63
 - footprint pattern assay, 48, 48f
 - forced swim test, 62
 - formalin assay, 51–52
 - Geller-Seifter conflict test, 60–61
 - go/no-go task, 57
 - hanging wire assay, 48
 - Hargreaves assay, 51
 - homecage activity, 45, 46f
 - hot plate assay, 51, 52f
 - human behavior model, 44
 - impulsivity, 39, 57
 - Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC), 42b
 - learned helplessness paradigm, 61
 - learning and memory assay, 66
 - locomotor activity, 45–46
 - locomotor behavior, 63, 67
 - match to sample task, 56–57
 - mechanosensation, 67–68
 - Morris water maze, 52–53, 53f
 - motor coordination and balance, 47–49
 - neuroethology, 41b
 - nociception, 51–52
 - nonhuman primate behavioral paradigms, 39, 69–70, 70f
 - nonmatch to sample task, 56–57
 - nonspatial learning and memory, 55–57
 - novel object recognition, 55
 - olfaction assays, 50, 65–66
 - olfactory avoidance assay, 66
 - olfactory jump response, 66

Animal behavior (*Continued*)

- open field test, 45–46, 46f, 59–60, 60f
- operant conditioning, 56b
- Pavlovian conditioning, 56b
- phototaxis, 64–65
- Porsolt test, 62
- predictive validity, 44
- prepulse inhibition (PPI), 50
- proboscis extension response, 66
- progressive ratio, 58
- radial arm maze, 54–55, 54f
- real-time place preference assay, 58
- resident–intruder assay, 59
- reward-related behaviors, 57–58
- rodent anxiety assays, 39
- rodent behavioral paradigms, 45–62
- rodent depression assays, 39
- rodent motor assays, 39
- rodent motor coordination assays, 39
- rodent nociception assays, 39
- rodent nonspatial learning and memory assays, 39
- rodent reward-related assays, 39
- rodent sensory assays, 39
- rodent social assays, 39
- rodent spatial learning and memory assays, 39
- rotarod, 47, 47f
- running wheel, 45
- sample/nonmatch to sample task delayed match, 56–57
- self-administration, 58
- sensory behavior, 67–68
- sensory function, 49–50, 63–66
- social approach/avoidance, 59
- social behaviors, 59, 66–67
- spatial learning and memory, 52–55
- startle response assay, 50
- sucrose preference test, 62
- tail Flick Assay, 51
- tail suspension assay, 62
- taste assays, 66
- taste/flavor assays, 50
- thermosensation, 68
- three Rs, 42b
- T-maze, 65, 65f
- unconditioned stimulus (US), 56b
- validity, 44
- variability in individuals, 43–44
- vertical pole test, 48–49
- virtual reality mazes, 55

- vision assays, 64–65

- visual cliff assay, 49, 49f

- Von Frey assay, 51

- Worm Tracker, 67, 68f

- Anion-conducting channelrhodopsins (ACRs), 201

- Antagonist, 195–196

- Anterograde, 164, 164f

- retrograde tracers, 164

- Antibodies, 306, 312–316, 312f

- Antigens, 312

- Anxiety, 59–61

- Appropriate behavioral paradigm, 42–43

- Archaeorhodopsin-3 (Arch), 201

- Archaeorhodopsin (Arch), 265

- Array tomography, 161–162

- Ataxia, 48

- Ataxin, 197–198

- Attention, 39, 57

- Autoclave, 76

- Autofluorescence, 126–127

- Autoradiography, 154b–156b

B

- Bacteriophage/phage, 234

- Barnes maze, 53, 54f

- Base pair, 211

- Basic local alignment search tool (BLAST), 220–221

- Basophilic and fiber stains, 152f

- Bead sterilizer, 76

- Bicuculline, 196

- Binary expression systems, 277–285, 278f–279f

- Binary transgenic system, 261

- Bioplastics, 249–250, 250f

- Biotin, 154b–156b

- Blocked designs, 27

- Blood oxygen level-dependent (BOLD) effect, 14, 15f

- Blunt ends, 228

- Botulinum toxin (BoNT), 198, 266

- Brain

- accessing, 79

- atlases, 74–75

- composition of, 3f

- lesion, 194, 194t

- penetrating, 79–81

- regions coordinates, 74–76

- sectioning methods, 148t

Bregma, 74–75, 75f
 Brightfield microscopy, 124
 Brodmann's areas, 32–33
 Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU), 171–172, 172f

C

Calcium indicator dyes, 178–179
 Calcium phosphate transfection, 252f
 Canine adenovirus, 256
 Cannulae, 80
 Capsaicin receptor (TrpV1), 198–199
C. elegans behavioral assays, 39
C. elegans behavioral paradigms, 67–68
 Cell-attached mode, 102–103
 Cell body stains, 151
 Cell culture techniques
 acute cultures, 297–298
 cells in culture manipulating, 304–306
 antibody interference, 306
 coculturing, 305
 optogenetics, 306
 pharmacology, 305–306
 transfection and infection, 304
 culture media, 294–295, 295f
 dissociated cell cultures, 298–300
 equipment, 292–294
 explant cultures, 298
 HeLa cells, 295
 human embryonic kidney 293T (HEK-293T) cells, 295
 immortalized cell lines, 295–297, 296t
 microscope, 293–294
 organotypic slice cultures, 297–298
 passaging, 295
 primary cell and tissue culture, 296t, 297–300, 299f, 302f
 reagents, 292–294
 biosafety hood, 292
 cell culture room, 293f
 cell incubator, 292
 refrigerator, 294
 slice cultures, 297–298
 specially prepared cell culture flasks/plates, 293
 stem cell cultures, 300–304
 brain organoids, 303–304, 304f
 embryonic stem cells, 301
 induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells, 303
 multipotent cell, 300
 neural progenitors, 301
 neural stem cells (NSCs), 302–303
 neurospheres, 302–303
 pluripotent cell, 300
 primary neurosphere, 302–303
 progenitor cells, 300
 secondary neurosphere assays, 302–303
 unipotent, 300
 water bath, 293
 Cell fractionation, 321–322, 322f
 Cerebral angiogram, 3
 Cerebral angiography, 3, 5f
 Channelrhodopsin-2 (ChR2), 200–201
 Chemical gene delivery, 251–252
 calcium phosphate transfection, 251, 252f
 lipid transfection, 251–252
 liposomes, 251–252
 Chemical mutagenesis, 217–218
 Chemogenetic manipulation, 198–199
 allatostatin receptor (Alstr), 198–199
 capsaicin receptor (TrpV1), 198–199
 clozapine-N-oxide (CNO), 199
 designer receptors exclusively activated by designer drugs (DREADDs), 199
 hM4Di receptor, 199
 hM3Dq receptor, 199
 Chemosensation, 68
 Chemosensory jump assay, 66
 ChETA, 201
 Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, 106–107
 ChIP-Seq, 223
 Chromogenic/colorimetric labels, 154b–156b
 Chronic mild stress, 61
 Circadian rhythms, 45
 CLARITY, 149–150
 Classical conditioning, 56b
 Classical DNA targeting in mice, 269–270
 Cloning vectors, 235
 Clozapine-N-oxide (CNO), 199
 Coculturing, 305
 Codon, 214–215
 Cognitive neuroscience, 24
 Common electrophysiological approaches, 85
 Common electrophysiological preparations, 85
 Competent cells, 237
 Complementary DNA (cDNA), 221, 231, 241b–242b
 Complementary strands, 211
 Complementation test, 219
 Compound microscope design, 119–121, 122f
 Computer, 89–90, 90b–92b
 Computerized tomography (CT), 4–6, 5f

Condenser, 120
 Conditioned place preference/avoidance, 58
 Conditioned stimulus (CS), 56b
 Confocal microscopy, 128–129
 Construct validity, 44
 Contextual fear conditioning, 56b
 Coomassie blue, 319
 Coronal plane, 149
 Countercurrent apparatus, 64–65, 64f
 Courtship, 67
 Cranial windows, 186
 Cre-ER fusion transgene, 282–283
 Cre/lox system, 280–284
 CRISPR/Cas9 endonucleases, 270–272
 CRISPR-Cas9 screens, 223–224
 Cross-linking fixatives, 146–147
 Cryostat, 149
 Cued fear conditioning, 56b
 Culture media, 294–295, 295f
 Current clamp mode, 93
 Current over time, 96b–97b
 Cyclic voltammogram, 175
 Cytokines, 311–312

D

Darkfield microscopy, 124–125
 Data acquisition, 30–31
 Data analysis, 32–33, 94b–96b
 Deconvolution, 187
 Defensive marble burying assay, 60
 Dehydrating fixatives, 146–147
 Dependent variable, 26
 Depolarization, 86–87
 Depression, 61–62
 Designer receptors exclusively activated by designer drugs (DREADDs), 199, 266
 Differential interference contrast (DIC) microscopy, 124–125
 Diffuse optical imaging (DOI), 22
 Diffusion magnetic resonance imaging, 13
 Diffusion tensor imaging, 13, 13f
 Digoxigenin, 154b–156b
 Diphtheria toxin receptor (DTR), 197–198, 266
 Dipstick assay, 66
 Direct IHC, 159–160
 Disrupting endogenous gene function, 260
 Dissecting microscope, 123
 Dissociated cell cultures, 298–300
 dLight, 264–265
 DNA, 211–212, 212f
 cloning
 bacteriophage/phage, 234
 cloning vectors, 235
 competent cells, 237
 DNA construct, 235
 DNA vector, 234
 expression vector, 235
 host cells, purifying DNA from, 237
 ligation, 237
 multiple cloning site, 235
 plasmids, 234
 replication, 235
 restriction enzyme sites, 235
 selectable marker, 235
 transformation, 237
 vectors, 234–235
 construct, 235
 fragments, isolating
 blunt ends, 228
 complementary DNA (cDNA), 231, 241b–242b
 DNA synthesis, 231
 gel electrophoresis, 233–234
 genomic DNA library, 241b–242b
 isolation and characterization of, 233–234
 polymerase chain reaction (PCR), 229–232, 230f
 primers hybridization, 230–231
 quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR), 231–232, 232f
 recognition, 228
 restriction digest, 228
 restriction enzymes, 228, 229f
 reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR), 231
 standard PCR, 229–231, 241b–242b
 sticky/cohesive ends, 228
 strand separation, 230
 identifying, 237–240
 DNA sequencing, 238–239, 238f
 high-throughput sequencing, 239
 next-generation sequencing, 239
 northern blot, 239–240
 nucleic acid hybridization techniques, 239
 RNA-seq, 239
 Sanger dideoxy chain termination method, 238
 southern blot, 239, 240f
 western blot, 239–240
 sequencing, 238–239, 238f
 synthesis, 231

- targeting/editing, 270–272
 - vector, 234
 - Double helix, 211
 - Double-inverse orientation (DIO) construct, 281
 - Doxycycline, 284
 - Drosophila* behavioral assays, 39
 - Drosophila* behavioral paradigms, 63–67
 - Dynamic clamp, 105
- E**
- Electrical manipulation, 195
 - electrolytic lesion, 195
 - microstimulation, 195
 - Electrical potential, 86
 - Electroencephalography (EEG), 20–21, 20f
 - Electrolytic lesion, 195
 - Electromyogram, 50
 - Electron microscope tomography, 134
 - Electron microscopy (EM), 115, 132–134
 - Electrophysiology
 - action potential, 88, 88f
 - acute vs. chronic recordings, 110
 - amplifier, 89–90, 90b–92b
 - anesthetized vs. awake animals, 110–111
 - cell-attached mode, 102–103
 - Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, 106–107
 - common electrophysiological approaches, 85
 - common electrophysiological preparations, 85
 - computer, 89–90, 90b–92b
 - current clamp mode, 93
 - current over time, 96b–97b
 - data analysis, 94b–96b
 - depolarization, 86–87
 - dynamic clamp, 105
 - electrical potential, 86
 - excitatory postsynaptic potential (EPSP), 86–87
 - extracellular recording, 85–86, 97–102, 98f
 - faraday cage, 90b–92b
 - graded potentials, 86–87
 - headstage, 90b–92b
 - heterologous expression systems, 106–107
 - holding potential, 93
 - hyperpolarization, 86–87
 - inhibitory postsynaptic potential (IPSP), 86–87
 - inside-out recording, 103
 - intracellular recording, 102
 - I/V Curves, 94b–96b
 - local field potentials, 100
 - localized potentials, 86–87
 - loudspeaker system, 89–90, 90b–92b
 - microdrive, 90b–92b
 - microelectrode, 89–90, 90b–92b
 - micromanipulator, 90b–92b
 - microscope, 89–90, 90b–92b
 - multielectrode array (MEA), 100–101
 - neurons, electrical properties of, 86–89
 - neuropixels, 101
 - Ohm's law, 86
 - oscilloscope, 89–90, 90b–92b
 - outside-out recording, 103
 - patch clamp techniques, 85–86, 102–105, 104f
 - peri-stimulus time histogram (PSTH), 98b–100b
 - primary cultures, 108–109
 - raster plot, 98b–100b
 - recordings, categories of, 93–105, 93f
 - resting potential, 86
 - rig, 89–90, 89f, 90b–92b
 - silicon probe technology, 101
 - slice cultures, 109
 - spike, 88, 98b–100b
 - sorting, 101–102
 - tissue preparations, 105–111
 - vibration isolation system, 90b–92b
 - in vitro electrophysiology experiment, 107b–108b
 - in vitro recordings, 106–109
 - in vivo recordings, 109–111
 - voltage clamp, 93
 - whole-cell recording, 103
 - Electrophysiology implants, 80
 - Electroporation, 247–249, 248f–249f
 - Elevated plus maze, 60, 61f
 - Embedding, 147
 - Emission filter, 125–126
 - Endogenous genetic material, 261
 - Enzymatic histochemistry, 162, 162f
 - Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), 322
 - Epifluorescent and confocal microscopy, 127f
 - Epifluorescent microscopy, 127–128
 - Epitope, 312
 - Event-related designs, 27
 - Event-related field (ERF), 22
 - Event-related potentials (ERPs), 21
 - Excitation filter, 125–126

Excitatory postsynaptic potential (EPSP), 86–87
 Exon, 214
 Explant cultures, 298
 Expression vector, 235
 Extracellular neurochemistry *in vivo*,
 classical methods of, 173–175
 absolute recovery, 173–174
 amperometry, 174–175
 cyclic voltammogram, 175
 fast-scan cyclic voltammetry (FCV), 175
 microdialysis, 173–174, 173f
 relative recovery, 173–174
 reverse microdialysis, 174
 in vivo microdialysis, 173f
 voltammetry, 174–175
 Extracellular recording, 85–86, 97–102, 98f

F

Face validity, 44
 Faraday cage, 90b–92b
 Fast-scan cyclic voltammetry (FCV), 175
 Feeding acceptance assay, 66
 Fiber photometry, 184–185
 Fiber stains, 151–153
 Five choice serial reaction time task, 57
 Fixation, 146–147
 Fixed tissue
 cellular function in, 171–172
 neural activity in, 170–171
 Flat skull position, 78
 Flight, 63
 Flp/FRT system, 284
 Fluorescence microscopy, 115, 125–132
 Fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP), 326, 326f
 Fluorescent biosensors, visualizing and
 measuring activity from, 183–186, 184f
 cranial windows, 186
 fiber photometry, 184–185
 GRIN lenses, 185
 microendoscopy, 185–186
 miniscopes, 186
 Fluorescent *in situ* hybridization (FISH), 158–159, 159f
 Fluorescent labels, 154b–156b
 Fluorophores, 154b–156b
 FM dyes, 180–181
 Footprint pattern assay, 48, 48f
 Forced swim test, 62
 Formalin assay, 51–52

Forward genetic screen, 215–219
 Freezing microtome, 148–149
 Functional brain imaging techniques, 2, 14–24
 Functional imaging experimental design, 24–35
 Functional imaging experiment, experimental
 paradigm of, 26–27
 Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), 14–17, 16f, 17b, 35b–36b
 Fluorophores, 125
 Fused reporter proteins, 325–327

G

Gain-of-function, 191
 Gal4/UAS system, 279–280, 281f
 GCaMP, 177, 178f
 Gel electrophoresis, 233–234
 Geller-Seifter conflict test, 60–61
 Gene delivery strategies
 categories of, 246t
 chemical gene delivery, 251–252
 calcium phosphate transfection, 251, 252f
 lipid transfection, 251–252
 liposomes, 251–252
 physical gene delivery, 246–250
 biolistics, 249–250, 250f
 electroporation, 247–249, 248f–249f
 microinjection, 246–247, 247f
 viral gene delivery, 253–256
 adeno-associated virus, 255–256
 canine adenovirus, 256
 lentivirus, 256
 neuroscience, 255t
 packaging cell, 253–254
 rabies virus, 256
 transduction, 253
 virus production, 254f
 Genes, 209
 clone, 219
 encode for, 210–215
 Genetically encoded actuators, 200f
 Genetically encoded calcium indicator (GECI), 177, 264–265
 Genetically encoded voltage indicators (GEVIs), 179, 264–265
 Genetically modified organisms
 binary expression systems, 277–285, 278f–279f
 binary transgenic system, 261
 classical DNA targeting in mice, 269–270

- Cre-ER fusion transgene, 282–283
- Cre/lox system, 280–284
- CRISPR/Cas9 endonucleases, 270–272
- CRISPR/Cas9 genome editing, 260
- disrupting endogenous gene function, 260
- disrupting gene products
 - knock down gene, 285
 - morpholinos, 287, 288f
 - RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC), 285
 - RNA interference (RNAi), 285–287, 286f
 - short hairpin RNA (shRNA), 285–287
 - small interfering RNAs (siRNAs), 285
- DNA targeting/editing, 270–272
- double-inverse orientation (DIO) construct, 281
- doxycycline, 284
- endogenous genetic material, 261
- engineering genetically modified
 - organisms, 273–277
 - founders, 273–274
 - making genetically engineered mice, 273–275
 - pronucleus, 273
 - pseudopregnant, 273–274
- flex construct, 281
- flippase recognition targets (FRTs), 284
- flippase recombinase (Flp), 284
- Flp/FRT system, 284
- Gal4/UAS system, 279–280, 281f
- general strategies for, 268–272
- genetically engineered flies, 275–277
 - P elements, 275–276, 275f
 - transposition, 275
 - transposons, 275
- genome modification, general strategies for, 268–272
- homologous recombination, 269–270
- homology arms, 269
- homology-directed repair (HDR), 270
- humanized mouse, 261
- knockin animal, 261
- knockout mice, 260
- nonhomologous end-joining (NHEJ), 270
- nonspecific transgene insertion, 268–269
- purposes for engineering, 260–261
- regulate gene expression, promoters to, 267–268
 - introns, 267
 - promoter sequences, 267
 - transcription factors, 267
- single-guide RNA (sgRNA), 271–272
- tamoxifen, 282–283
- tet-off/tet-on system, 284–285
- transgenes, 261, 262t–263t, 263–266
 - ablate neurons, 266
 - allatostatin receptor (Alstr), 265
 - archaerhodopsin (Arch), 265
 - botulinum toxin (BoNT), 266
 - capsaicin receptor (TrpV1), 265
 - channelrhodopsin-2 (ChR2), 265
 - designer receptors exclusively activated by designer drugs (DREADDs), 266
 - diphtheria toxin receptor (DTR), 266
 - dLight, 264–265
 - functional, 261
 - genetically encoded calcium indicators (GECIs), 264–265
 - genetically encoded voltage indicators (GEVIs), 264–265
 - GRAB-DA, 264–265
 - green fluorescent protein (GFP), 264
 - halorhodopsin (NpHR), 265
 - iGABASnFR, 264–265
 - iGluSnFR, 264–265
 - lacZ, 264
 - manipulate neural activity, 265–266
 - neural activity, 264–265
 - reporter genes, 264
 - shabire, 266
 - silence neural activity, 266
 - tetanus toxin (TeNT), 266
- TRAP system, 283–284, 283f
- Genetic manipulation, 197–198
 - ataxin, 197–198
 - botulinum toxin (BoNT), 198
 - diphtheria toxin receptor, 197–198
 - shabire, 198
 - tetanus toxin (TeNT), 198
- Genetic model organisms, 216b–217b
- Genetic screens
 - abnormal phenotypes, 219
 - chemical mutagenesis, 217–218
 - complementation test, 219
 - forward genetic screen, 215–219
 - gene clone, 219
 - insertional mutagenesis, 217–218
 - irradiation mutagenesis, 217–218
 - linkage analysis, 219
 - map, 219
 - mutagenize eggs/larvae, 217–218
 - perform complementation analysis, 219
 - phenotype, 217

Genetic screens (*Continued*)

- reverse genetic screen, 215–216
- transposons, 217–218
- Genomic DNA libraries, 241b–242b
- Genotype, 209
- Gold labels, 154b–156b
- Golgi stain, 153, 153b, 154f
- Go/no-go task, 57
- GRAB-DA, 264–265
- Graded potentials, 86–87
- Green fluorescent protein (GFP), 163, 177, 264, 325–326
- GRIN lenses, 185

H

- Halorhodopsin (NpHR), 201, 265
- Hanging wire assay, 48
- Hargreaves assay, 51
- Headstage, 90b–92b
- HeLa cells, 295
- Hemoglobin, 14
- Heterologous expression systems, 106–107
- High-throughput sequencing, 221–223, 239
- HM4Di receptor, 199
- HM3Dq receptor, 199
- Holding potential, 93
- Homecage activity, 45, 46f
- Homologous recombination, 269–270
- Horizontal plane, 149
- Horseradish peroxidase (HRP), 164
- Host cells, purifying DNA from, 237
- Hot plate assay, 51, 52f
- Human behavior model, 44
- Human embryonic kidney 293T (HEK-293T) cells, 295
- Hyperpolarization, 86–87

I

- Ibotenic acid, 196
- iGABASnFR, 264–265
- iGluSnFR, 264–265
- Image processing, 135–136, 136f
- Imaging calcium dynamics biosensors, 177–179
- Imaging membrane voltage biosensors, 179
- Imaging presynaptic vesicle release, 180–181
- Immediate early genes (IEGs), 170–171
- Immersion, 147
- Immortalized cell lines, 295–297, 296t
- Immunocytochemistry, 159

- Immunofluorescence, 159
- Immunohistochemistry (IHC), 159–162, 161f, 170–171, 324–325
- Implants attaching, 79–81, 79f
- Impulsivity, 39, 57
- Index of refraction, 116–118
- Indirect IHC, 159–160
- Inhibitory postsynaptic potential (IPSP), 86–87
- Insertional mutagenesis, 217–218
- Inside-out recording, 103
- In silico screens, 220
- In situ hybridization, 157–159, 158f
- Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC), 42b
- Institutional Review Board (IRB), 29
- Interpreting images, 137–138, 137f
- Intracellular recording, 102
- Intracellular signaling
 - antibodies, 312–316, 312f, 313t
 - antigens, 312
 - cytokines, 311–312
 - epitope, 312
 - fundamental tools, 312–318
 - growth factors, 311–312
 - Janus Kinase (JAK), 311f
 - monoclonal antibodies, 312–313, 312f, 314f
 - polyclonal antibodies, 312–313, 312f, 315f
 - posttranslational modification (PTM), 336–338, 336f, 337t
 - detection of, 336–337
 - kinase assay, 338
 - PTM-specific assays, 338
 - protein–DNA interactions, 339–343
 - ChIP-seq, 341–342, 342f
 - chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP), 340–342, 341f
 - cross-linked, 341
 - electrophoretic mobility shift assay (EMSA), 339, 340f
 - gel shift assay, 339
 - luciferase assay, 342–343, 343f
 - protein expression, 318–327, 319t
 - cell fractionation, 321–322, 322f
 - Coomassie blue, 319
 - enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), 322
 - fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP), 326, 326f
 - fused reporter proteins, 325–327

green fluorescent protein (GFP),
325–326
immunohistochemistry (IHC), 324–325
photoactivates, 327
photoconversion, 327
polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
(PAGE), 318–319
protein dynamics, 325–327
pulse-chase labeling, 327
radioimmunoassay, 322–323, 324f
reporter protein, 325–326
SDS-PAGE, 318–319
sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 318–319
Western blot, 318–322, 320f–321f
protein kinases, 311–312
protein-protein interactions, 327–336
bimolecular fluorescence
complementation (BiFC), 335–336,
335f
co-immunoprecipitation (Co-IP) assay,
328, 328f–329f
fluorescence-lifetime imaging
microscopy (FLIM), 334–335
fluorescence (Förster) resonance energy
transfer (FRET), 334, 335f
fluorescent visualization of, 334–336
mass spectrometry (MS), 328,
329b–330b
protein affinity chromatography,
328–330
proximity labeling, 333–334, 333f
yeast two-hybrid assay, 330–333, 331f
proteins, purifying, 316–318
affinity chromatography, 317
chromatography, 316–317, 317f
gel-filtration chromatography, 317
immunoprecipitation, 317–318, 318f
ion-exchange chromatography, 317
signal transduction, 310–312
tagged proteins, 316b
Intracerebroventricular (ICV) injection, 80,
197
Intraperitoneal (IP) injection, 197
Intron, 214
Inverse agonist, 195–196
Inverted microscope, 120–121, 122f
Irradiation mutagenesis, 217–218
Isoflurane, 78
I/V Curves, 94b–96b

J

Janus Kinase (JAK), 311f

K

Ketamine, 77–78
Knock down gene, 285

L

Labeling molecular probes, 154b–156b
LacZ, 264
Lambda, 74–75, 75f
Learned helplessness paradigm, 61
Learning and memory assay, 66
Lectins, 165
Lentivirus, 256
Ligation, 237
Light microscopy, 115, 124–125, 125f
Light sheet fluorescence microscopy,
131–132, 131f
Linkage analysis, 219
Lipid transfection, 251–252
Liposomes, 251–252
Local field potentials, 100
Localized potentials, 86–87
Locomotor activity, 45–46
Locomotor behavior, 63, 67

M

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), 6–12
electromagnetic basis, 6–7, 7f
human subject/patient in, 7f
image generating, 8–11
radiofrequency (RF) pulses, 8–10, 9f
slice, 11–12
spatial resolution, 11
voxel, 11
Magnetoencephalography (MEG), 21–22,
21f
Manipulating neural activity
chemogenetic manipulation, 198–199
allatostatin receptor (Alstr), 198–199
capsaicin receptor (TrpV1), 198–199
clozapine-N-oxide (CNO), 199
designer receptors exclusively activated
by designer drugs (DREADDs), 199
hM4Di receptor, 199
hM3Dq receptor, 199
electrical manipulation, 195
electrolytic lesion, 195
microstimulation, 195
experimental logic of, 193
gain-of-function, 191
genetic manipulation, 197–198
ataxin, 197–198

Manipulating neural activity (*Continued*)

- botulinum toxin (BoNT), 198
- diphtheria toxin receptor, 197–198
- shabire, 198
- tetanus toxin (TeNT), 198
- loss-of-function, 191
- methods of, 192f
- neuromodulation techniques
 - humans, 203–204
 - transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS), 204
 - ultrasonic neuromodulation (USNM), 204
- optogenetic manipulation, 199–200
 - anion-conducting channelrhodopsins (ACRs), 201
 - archaerhodopsin-3 (Arch), 201
 - channelrhodopsin-2 (ChR2), 200–201
 - ChETA, 201
 - genetically encoded actuators, 200f
 - halorhodopsin (NpHR), 201
 - nervous system, delivering light to, 202
 - neural circuits, 202–203
 - optogenetic inhibition, 201
 - optogenetic stimulation, 200–201
 - optogenetic transgenes, 200–201
 - step function opsins, 201
- pharmacological manipulation, 195–197
 - agonist, 195–196
 - antagonist, 195–196
 - bicuculline, 196
 - ibotenic acid, 196
 - intracerebroventricular (ICV) injection, 197
 - intraperitoneal (IP) injection, 197
 - inverse agonist, 195–196
 - microiontophoresis, 197
 - muscimol, 196
 - osmotic minipumps, 197
 - partial agonist, 195–196
 - tetrodotoxin (TTX), 196
- physical manipulation, 193–195
 - ablation, 194
 - brain lesion, 194, 194t
 - thermal cooling, 194–195
- Manipulating neural activity during an experiment, 31–32, 32f
- Match to sample task, 56–57
- Mechanosensation, 67–68
- Microdialysis, 173–174, 173f
- Microendoscopy, 185–186
- Microinjection, 246–247, 247f

Microiontophoresis, 197

Microscopy, 293–294

- autofluorescence, 126–127
- brightfield microscopy, 124
- compound microscope design, 119–121, 122f
- condenser, 120
- confocal microscopy, 128–129
- darkfield microscopy, 124–125
- different forms of, 141
- differential interference contrast (DIC) microscopy, 124–125
- dissecting microscope, 123
- electron microscope tomography, 134
- electron microscopy (EM), 115, 132–134
- electron tomography, 134
- emission filter, 125–126
- epifluorescent and confocal microscopy, 127f
- epifluorescent microscopy, 127–128
- excitation filter, 125–126
- fluorescence microscopy, 115, 125–132
- fluorophores, 125
- fundamental parameters in, 116–119
- image processing, 135–136, 136f
- index of refraction, 116–118
- interpreting images, 137–138, 137f
- inverted microscope, 120–121, 122f
- light microscopy, 115, 124–125, 125f
- light sheet fluorescence microscopy, 131–132, 131f
- magnification, 116
- microscopy data, 115
- microscopy data, preparing and interpreting, 134–138
- Nomarski microscopy, 124–125
- numerical aperture (NA), 116–118
- objective lens, 120
- ocular lens, 120
- phase-contrast microscopy, 124–125
- photobleaching, 126–127
- phototoxicity, 126–127
- principles of, 116–124
- refractive index, 116–118
- resolution, 116
- resolving power, 116, 117f
- scanning electron microscopy (SEM), 133, 134f
- standard stereomicroscope, 123f
- stereomicroscope, 123–124
- super resolution fluorescence microscopy, 118–119

- total internal reflection fluorescent (TIRF) microscopy, 132
 - transmission electron microscopy (TEM), 133, 134f
 - two-photon laser scanning microscopy (TPLSM), 129
 - two-photon microscopy, 129–131, 130f
 - upright microscope, 120–121, 122f
 - visible spectrum of light, 119f
 - wide-field fluorescent microscopy, 127–128
 - Microscopy data, 115
 - preparing and interpreting, 134–138
 - Microstimulation, 195
 - Microtome, 148–149
 - Midsagittal cut, 149
 - Miniscopes, 186
 - Mixed design, 28
 - MNI template, 32–33
 - Modified rabies virus, 165, 166f
 - Molecular biology, central dogma of, 210
 - Molecular screens
 - ChIP-Seq, 223
 - complementary DNA (cDNA), 221
 - CRISPR-Cas9 screens, 223–224
 - high-throughput sequencing, 221–223
 - next generation sequencing, 221–223
 - reverse transcription, 221
 - RNA sequencing, 221–223, 222f
 - single-cell RNA sequencing, 223
 - TRAP-seq, 223
 - Monoclonal antibodies, 312–313, 312f, 314f
 - Monosynaptic retrograde tracing, 166f
 - Morpholinos, 287, 288f
 - Morris water maze, 52–53, 53f
 - Motor coordination and balance, 47–49
 - Multiple cloning site, 235
 - Muscimol, 196
 - Myelin, 151–153
- N**
- Near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS), 22
 - Nervous system, delivering light to, 202
 - Neural activity biosensors, 175–179, 176t, 264–265
 - calcium indicator dyes, 178–179
 - GCaMP, 177, 178f
 - genetically encoded calcium indicator (GECI), 177
 - genetically encoded voltage indicators (GEVIs), 179
 - green fluorescent protein (GFP), 177
 - imaging calcium dynamics biosensors, 177–179
 - imaging membrane voltage biosensors, 179
 - nonratiometric dyes, 178–179
 - ratiometric dyes, 178
 - voltage-sensitive dyes, 179
 - Neural circuits, 202–203
 - Neural dynamics
 - extracellular neurochemistry in vivo,
 - classical methods of, 173–175
 - absolute recovery, 173–174
 - amperometry, 174–175
 - cyclic voltammogram, 175
 - fast-scan cyclic voltammetry (FCV), 175
 - microdialysis, 173–174, 173f
 - relative recovery, 173–174
 - reverse microdialysis, 174
 - in vivo microdialysis, 173f
 - voltammetry, 174–175
 - fluorescent biosensors, visualizing and measuring activity from, 183–186, 184f
 - cranial windows, 186
 - fiber photometry, 184–185
 - GRIN lenses, 185
 - microendoscopy, 185–186
 - miniscopes, 186
 - static markers of activity
 - bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU), 171–172, 172f
 - fixed tissue, cellular function in, 171–172
 - fixed tissue, neural activity in, 170–171
 - immediate early genes (IEGs), 170–171
 - immunohistochemistry (IHC), 170–171
 - thymidine analogs, cell proliferation with, 171–172
 - visualization experiments, image
 - processing in
 - deconvolution, 187
 - regions of interest (ROIs), 187
 - registration, 186–187
 - visualizing neural activity biosensors, 175–179, 176t
 - calcium indicator dyes, 178–179
 - GCaMP, 177, 178f
 - genetically encoded calcium indicator (GECI), 177
 - genetically encoded voltage indicators (GEVIs), 179

Neural dynamics (*Continued*)

- green fluorescent protein (GFP), 177
- imaging calcium dynamics biosensors, 177–179
- imaging membrane voltage biosensors, 179
- nonratiometric dyes, 178–179
- ratiometric dyes, 178
- voltage-sensitive dyes, 179
- visualizing neurotransmission biosensors, 180t
 - FM dyes, 180–181
 - imaging presynaptic vesicle release, 180–181
 - neuromodulator signaling, 181–183
 - neurotransmitter signaling, 181
 - pH-sensitive fluorescent proteins, 170–171
 - synapto-pHluorin, 181
- Neuroanatomical planes, 150f
- Neuroethology, 41b
- Neuromodulator signaling, 181–183
- Neuronal tracer, 164
- Neuron doctrine, 153b
- Neuroscience, 255t
- Neurotransmission biosensors, 180t
 - FM dyes, 180–181
 - imaging presynaptic vesicle release, 180–181
 - neuromodulator signaling, 181–183
 - neurotransmitter signaling, 181
 - pH-sensitive fluorescent proteins, 170–171
 - synapto-pHluorin, 181
- Neurotransmitter signaling, 181
- Next generation sequencing, 221–223, 239
- Nociception, 51–52
- Nomarski microscopy, 124–125
- Nonhuman primate behavioral paradigms, 39, 69–70, 70f
- Noninvasive brain imaging
 - blocked designs, 27
 - blood oxygen level-dependent (BOLD) effect, 14, 15f
 - brain, composition of, 3f
 - Brodmann's areas, 32–33
 - cerebral angiogram, 3
 - cerebral angiography, 3, 5f
 - cognitive neuroscience, 24
 - computerized tomography (CT), 4–6, 5f
 - data acquisition, 30–31
 - data analysis, 32–33
 - dependent variable, 26
 - diffuse optical imaging (DOI), 22
 - diffusion magnetic resonance imaging, 13
 - diffusion tensor imaging, 13, 13f
 - electroencephalography (EEG), 20–21, 20f
 - event-related designs, 27
 - event-related field (ERF), 22
 - event-related potentials (ERPs), 21
 - experiment conducting, 29–31
 - experiment planning, 25–29
 - functional brain imaging techniques, 2, 14–24
 - functional imaging experimental design, 24–35
 - functional imaging experiment, experimental paradigm of, 26–27
 - functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), 14–17, 16f, 17b, 35b–36b
 - functional techniques, 1
 - hemoglobin, 14
 - human subjects working, 29–30
 - independent variable, 26
 - Institutional Review Board (IRB), 29
 - magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), 6–12
 - electromagnetic basis, 6–7, 7f
 - human subject/patient in, 7f
 - image generating, 8–11
 - radiofrequency (RF) pulses, 8–10, 9f
 - slice, 11–12
 - spatial resolution, 11
 - voxel, 11
 - magnetoencephalography (MEG), 21–22, 21f
 - manipulating neural activity during an experiment, 31–32, 32f
 - mixed design, 28
 - MNI template, 32–33
 - near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS), 22
 - optical imaging, 22–24, 23f
 - optrodes, 22
 - pilot experiments, 28–29
 - positron emission tomography (PET), 18–19, 18f
 - postexperimental data analysis, 32–35
 - practical considerations, 25–26
 - preparation of figures, 33–35, 34f
 - region-of-interest (ROI), 33
 - single-proton emission computerized tomography (SPECT), 19–20
 - structural brain imaging techniques, 2–13
 - structural techniques, 1
 - systems neuroscience, 24

Talairach space, 32–33
 task paradigms, 27–28, 28t
 temporal delay, 15–17
 temporal resolution, 15–17
 ultrasonic neuromodulation (USNM), 32
 voxelwise analysis, 33
 X-ray technology, 2–3, 4f
 Nonmatch to sample task, 56–57
 Nonratiometric dyes, 178–179
 Nonspatial learning and memory, 55–57
 Northern blot, 239–240
 Novel object recognition, 55
 Nucleic acid hybridization techniques, 239
 Numerical aperture (NA), 116–118

O

Objective lens, 120
 Ocular lens, 120
 Olfaction assays, 50, 65–66
 Olfactory avoidance assay, 66
 Olfactory jump response, 66
 Open field test, 45–46, 46f, 59–60, 60f
 Operant conditioning, 56b
 Optical imaging, 22–24, 23f
 Optical implants, 80–81
 Optimal cutting temperature (OCT)
 compound, 147
 Optogenetic inhibition, 201
 Optogenetic manipulation, 199–200, 306
 anion-conducting channelrhodopsins
 (ACRs), 201
 archaerhodopsin-3 (Arch), 201
 channelrhodopsin-2 (ChR2), 200–201
 ChETA, 201
 genetically encoded actuators, 200f
 halorhodopsin (NpHR), 201
 nervous system, delivering light to, 202
 neural circuits, 202–203
 optogenetic inhibition, 201
 optogenetic stimulation, 200–201
 optogenetic transgenes, 200–201
 step function opsins, 201
 Optogenetic stimulation, 200–201
 Optogenetic transgenes, 200–201
 Optrodes, 22
 Organotypic slice cultures, 297–298
 Osmotic minipumps, 197

P

Packaging cell, 253–254
 Partial agonist, 195–196

Passaging, 295
 Pavlovian conditioning, 56b
 Perfusion, 147
 Pharmacological manipulation, 195–197
 agonist, 195–196
 Phase-contrast microscopy, 124–125
 Phenotype, 209
 Photoactivates, 327
 Photobleaching, 126–127
 Photoconversion, 327
 Phototaxis, 64–65
 Phototoxicity, 126–127
 PH-sensitive fluorescent proteins,
 170–171
 Physical gene delivery, 246–250
 biolistics, 249–250, 250f
 electroporation, 247–249, 248f–249f
 microinjection, 246–247, 247f
 Pilot experiments, 28–29
 Plant lectins, 165
 Plasmids, 234
 Polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE),
 318–319
 Polyclonal antibodies, 312–313, 312f
 Polyclonal antibody, 315f
 Polymerase chain reaction (PCR), 229–232,
 230f
 Porsolt test, 62
 Positron emission tomography (PET), 18–19,
 18f
 Postexperimental data analysis, 32–35
 Posttranslational modification (PTM),
 214–215, 336–338, 336f, 337t
 detection of, 336–337
 kinase assay, 338
 PTM-specific assays, 338
 Predictive validity, 44
 Prepulse inhibition (PPI), 50
 Primary antibody, 159–160
 Primary cell and tissue culture, 296t,
 297–300, 299f, 302f
 Primers, 229
 hybridization, 230–231
 Proboscis extension response, 66
 Progressive ratio, 58
 Promoters, 214
 Pronucleus, 273
 Protein expression, 318–327, 319t
 cell fractionation, 321–322, 322f
 Coomassie blue, 319
 enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
 (ELISA), 322

Protein expression (*Continued*)

- fluorescence recovery after photobleaching (FRAP), 326, 326f
- fused reporter proteins, 325–327
- green fluorescent protein (GFP), 325–326
- immunohistochemistry (IHC), 324–325
- photoactivates, 327
- photoconversion, 327
- polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis (PAGE), 318–319
- protein dynamics, 325–327
- pulse-chase labeling, 327
- radioimmunoassay, 322–323, 324f
- reporter protein, 325–326
- SDS-PAGE, 318–319
- sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 318–319
- Western blot, 318–322, 320f–321f

Proteins, 209

- amino acids, 214–215
- base pair, 211
- codon, 214–215
- complementary strands, 211
- DNA, 211–212, 212f
- double helix, 211
- dynamics, 325–327
- exon, 214
- genes encode for, 210–215
- intron, 214
- molecular biology, central dogma of, 210
- molecular structure of, 212f
- posttranslational modifications (PTMs), 214–215
- promoters, 214
- ribosomes, 214–215
- RNA polymerase, 213
- RNA splicing, 214
- spliceosome, 214
- transcription, 212–214
- translation, 214–215

Pseudopregnant, 273–274

Pulse-chase labeling, 327

Q

Quantitative real-time PCR (qRT-PCR), 231–232, 232f

Quantum dots, 154b–156b

R

Rabies virus, 256

Radial arm maze, 54–55, 54f

Radioactive labels, 154b–156b

Radioimmunoassay, 322–323, 324f

Ratiometric dyes, 178

Reagents, 292–294

- biosafety hood, 292

- cell culture room, 293f

- cell incubator, 292

Real-time place preference assay, 58

Refractive index, 116–118

Refrigerator, 294

Regions of interest (ROIs), 33, 187

Registration, 186–187

Relative recovery, 173–174

Replication, 235

Reporter genes, 264

Reporter proteins, 163, 163f, 325–326

Resident–intruder assay, 59

Resolving power, 116, 117f

Restriction digest, 228

Restriction enzymes, 228, 229f, 235

Retrobeads, 164

Retrograde, 164, 164f

Reverse genetic screen, 215–216

Reverse microdialysis, 174

Reverse transcription, 221

Reverse transcription PCR (RT-PCR), 231

Reward-related behaviors, 57–58

Ribosomes, 214–215

RNA-induced silencing complex (RISC), 285

RNA interference (RNAi), 285–287, 286f

RNA polymerase, 213

RNA-seq, 221–223, 222f, 239

RNA splicing, 214

Rodent anxiety assays, 39

Rodent behavioral paradigms, 45–62

Rodent depression assays, 39

Rodent motor assays, 39

Rodent motor coordination assays, 39

Rodent nociception assays, 39

Rodent nonspatial learning and memory assays, 39

Rodent reward-related assays, 39

Rodents, 76–81

- sensory assays, 39

- social assays, 39

- spatial learning and memory assays, 39

Rotarod, 47, 47f

Running wheel, 45

S

Sagittal plane, 149

Sample/nonmatch to sample task delayed match, 56–57

- Sanger dideoxy chain termination method, 238
- Scanning electron microscopy (SEM), 133, 134f
- SDS-PAGE, 318–319
- Sealable chambers, 79f, 80
- Secondary antibody, 159–160
- Sectioning, 148–149
- Selectable marker, 235
- Self-administration, 58
- Sensory behavior, 67–68
- Sensory function, 49–50, 63–66
- Shabire, 198, 266
- Short hairpin RNA (shRNA), 285–287
- Silence neural activity, 266
- Single-cell RNA sequencing, 223
- Single-guide RNA (sgRNA), 271–272
- Single-proton emission computerized tomography (SPECT), 19–20
- Slice cultures, 297–298
- Social approach/avoidance, 59
- Social behaviors, 59, 66–67
- Sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS), 318–319
- Southern blot, 239, 240f
- Spatial learning and memory, 52–55
- Specially prepared cell culture flasks/plates, 293
- Spliceosome, 214
- Standard PCR, 229–231, 241b–242b
- Standard stereomicroscope, 123f
- Startle response assay, 50
- Static markers of activity
 - bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU), 171–172, 172f
 - fixed tissue, cellular function in, 171–172
 - fixed tissue, neural activity in, 170–171
 - immediate early genes (IEGs), 170–171
 - immunohistochemistry (IHC), 170–171
 - thymidine analogs, cell proliferation with, 171–172
- Stem cell cultures, 300–304
 - brain organoids, 303–304, 304f
 - embryonic stem cells, 301
 - induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells, 303
 - multipotent cell, 300
 - neural progenitors, 301
 - neural stem cells (NSCs), 302–303
 - neurospheres, 302–303
 - pluripotent cell, 300
 - primary neurosphere, 302–303
 - progenitor cells, 300
 - secondary neurosphere assays, 302–303
 - unipotent, 300
- Step function opsins, 201
- Stereomicroscope, 123–124
- Stereotaxic instrument, 74–75, 75f, 78
- Stereotaxic surgeries
 - anesthesia, 77–78
 - brain accessing, 79
 - brain atlases, 74–75
 - brain penetrable, 79–81
 - brain regions coordinates, 74–76
 - bregma, 74–75, 75f
 - cannulae, 80
 - electrophysiology implants, 80
 - flat skull position, 78
 - implants attaching, 79–81, 79f
 - intracerebroventricular, 80
 - isoflurane, 78
 - Ketamine, 77–78
 - lambda, 74–75, 75f
 - nonhuman primates
 - eye coil, 82
 - headpost, 82
 - sealable chamber, 82
 - optical implants, 80–81
 - rodents, 76–81
 - sealable chambers, 79f, 80
 - stereotaxic instrument, 74–75, 75f
 - rodent on, 78
 - sterile environment, 76–77, 77f
 - surgery finishing, 81
 - sutures, 81
 - xylazine, 77–78
- Stereotaxic surgery, 73
- Sterile, 76
 - environment, 76–77, 77f
 - field, 77
- Sticky/cohesive ends, 228
- Strand separation, 230
- Structural brain imaging techniques, 2–13
- Sucrose preference test, 62
- Super resolution fluorescence microscopy, 118–119
- Surgery finishing, 81
- Sutures, 81
- Synapto-pHluorin, 181
- Systems neuroscience, 24

T

- Tail Flick Assay, 51
- Tail suspension assay, 62

- Talairach space, 32–33
 - Task paradigms, 27–28, 28t
 - Taste assays, 66
 - Taste/flavor assays, 50
 - Temporal delay, 15–17
 - Temporal resolution, 15–17
 - Tetanus toxin (TeNT), 198, 266
 - Tet-off/tet-on system, 284–285
 - Tetrodotoxin (TTX), 196
 - Thermal cooling, 194–195
 - Thermosensation, 68
 - Three Rs, 42b
 - Thymidine analogs, cell proliferation with, 171–172
 - Tissue clearing, 149–150
 - Tissue preparation, 145–150
 - brain sectioning methods, 148t
 - CLARITY, 149–150
 - coronal plane, 149
 - cross-linking fixatives, 146–147
 - cryostat, 149
 - dehydrating fixatives, 146–147
 - embedding, 147
 - fixation, 146–147
 - freezing microtome, 148–149
 - horizontal plane, 149
 - immersion, 147
 - microtome, 148–149
 - midsagittal cut, 149
 - neuroanatomical planes, 150f
 - optimal cutting temperature (OCT) compound, 147
 - perfusion, 147
 - sagittal plane, 149
 - sectioning, 148–149
 - tissue clearing, 149–150
 - vibratome, 149
 - whole-mount preparations, 149
 - T-maze, 65, 65f
 - Total internal reflection fluorescent (TIRF) microscopy, 132
 - Transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMS), 204
 - Transcription, 212–214
 - factors, 214
 - Transduction, 253
 - Transformation, 237
 - Transgenes, 261, 262t–263t, 263–266
 - ablate neurons, 266
 - allatostatin receptor (Alstr), 265
 - archaerhodopsin (Arch), 265
 - botulinum toxin (BoNT), 266
 - capsaicin receptor (TrpV1), 265
 - channelrhodopsin-2 (ChR2), 265
 - designer receptors exclusively activated by designer drugs (DREADDs), 266
 - diphtheria toxin receptor (DTR), 266
 - dLight, 264–265
 - functional, 261
 - genetically encoded calcium indicators (GECIs), 264–265
 - genetically encoded voltage indicators (GEVIs), 264–265
 - GRAB-DA, 264–265
 - green fluorescent protein (GFP), 264
 - halorhodopsin (NpHR), 265
 - iGABASnFR, 264–265
 - iGluSnFR, 264–265
 - lacZ, 264
 - manipulate neural activity, 265–266
 - neural activity, 264–265
 - reporter genes, 264
 - shabire, 266
 - silence neural activity, 266
 - tetanus toxin (TeNT), 266
 - Translation, 214–215
 - Transmission electron microscopy (TEM), 133, 134f
 - Transposons, 217–218
 - Transsynaptic labeling, 164–165
 - Transsynaptic tracers, 164
 - TRAP-seq, 223
- ## U
- Ultrasonic neuromodulation (USNM), 32, 204
 - Unconditioned stimulus (US), 56b
- ## V
- Validity, 44
 - Variability
 - individuals, 43–44
 - Vectors, 234–235
 - Vertical pole test, 48–49
 - Vibratome, 149
 - Viral gene delivery, 253–256
 - adeno-associated virus, 255–256
 - canine adenovirus, 256
 - lentivirus, 256
 - neuroscience, 255t
 - packaging cell, 253–254
 - rabies virus, 256
 - transduction, 253

- virus production, 254f
- Virtual reality mazes, 55
- Virus, 165
 - production, 254f
- Vision assays, 64–65
- Visual cliff assay, 49, 49f
- Visualization experiments, image processing
 - in
 - deconvolution, 187
 - regions of interest (ROIs), 187
 - registration, 186–187
- Visualizing circuitry
 - anterograde, 164, 164f
 - anterograde and retrograde tracers, 164
 - horseradish peroxidase (HRP), 164
 - lectins, 165
 - modified rabies virus, 165, 166f
 - monosynaptic retrograde tracing, 166f
 - neuronal tracer, 164
 - plant lectins, 165
 - retrobeads, 164
 - retrograde, 164, 164f
 - transsynaptic labeling, 164–165
 - transsynaptic tracers, 164
 - viruses, 165
- Visualizing gene and protein expression, 145, 157–163
 - array tomography, 161–162
 - direct IHC, 159–160
 - enzymatic histochemistry, 162, 162f
 - fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH), 158–159, 159f
 - green fluorescent protein (GFP), 163
 - immunocytochemistry, 159
 - immunofluorescence, 159
 - immunohistochemistry (IHC), 159–162, 161f
 - indirect IHC, 159–160
 - primary antibody, 159–160
 - reporter proteins, 163, 163f
 - secondary antibody, 159–160
 - in situ hybridization, 157–159, 158f
- Visualizing nervous system structure
 - tissue preparation, 145–150
 - brain sectioning methods, 148t
 - CLARITY, 149–150
 - coronal plane, 149
 - cross-linking fixatives, 146–147
 - cryostat, 149
 - dehydrating fixatives, 146–147
 - embedding, 147
 - fixation, 146–147
 - freezing microtome, 148–149
 - horizontal plane, 149
 - immersion, 147
 - microtome, 148–149
 - midsagittal cut, 149
 - neuroanatomical planes, 150f
 - optimal cutting temperature (OCT) compound, 147
 - perfusion, 147
 - sagittal plane, 149
 - sectioning, 148–149
 - tissue clearing, 149–150
 - vibratome, 149
 - whole-mount preparations, 149
- visualizing cell morphology, 145
- visualizing circuitry, 163–165
 - anterograde, 164, 164f
 - anterograde and retrograde tracers, 164
 - horseradish peroxidase (HRP), 164
 - lectins, 165
 - modified rabies virus, 165, 166f
 - monosynaptic retrograde tracing, 166f
 - neuronal tracer, 164
 - plant lectins, 165
 - retrobeads, 164
 - retrograde, 164, 164f
 - transsynaptic labeling, 164–165
 - transsynaptic tracers, 164
 - viruses, 165
- visualizing gene and protein expression, 145, 157–163
 - array tomography, 161–162
 - direct IHC, 159–160
 - enzymatic histochemistry, 162, 162f
 - fluorescent in situ hybridization (FISH), 158–159, 159f
 - green fluorescent protein (GFP), 163
 - immunocytochemistry, 159
 - immunofluorescence, 159
 - immunohistochemistry (IHC), 159–162, 161f
 - indirect IHC, 159–160
 - primary antibody, 159–160
 - reporter proteins, 163, 163f
 - secondary antibody, 159–160
 - in situ hybridization, 157–159, 158f
- visualizing morphology, 151–157
 - autoradiography, 154b–156b
 - basophilic and fiber stains, 152f
 - biotin, 154b–156b
 - cell body stains, 151

Visualizing nervous system structure

(*Continued*)

- chromogenic/colorimetric labels, 154b–156b
- digoxigenin, 154b–156b
- fiber stains, 151–153
- fluorescent labels, 154b–156b
- fluorophores, 154b–156b
- gold labels, 154b–156b
- golgi stain, 153, 153b, 154f
- labeling molecular probes, 154b–156b
- myelin, 151–153
- neuron doctrine, 153b
- quantum dots, 154b–156b
- radioactive labels, 154b–156b
- visualizing neural circuitry, 145

Visualizing neural activity biosensors,

- 175–179, 176t
- calcium indicator dyes, 178–179
- GCaMP, 177, 178f
- genetically encoded calcium indicator (GECI), 177
- genetically encoded voltage indicators (GEVIs), 179
- green fluorescent protein (GFP), 177
- imaging calcium dynamics biosensors, 177–179
- imaging membrane voltage biosensors, 179

nonratiometric dyes, 178–179

ratiometric dyes, 178

voltage-sensitive dyes, 179

Visualizing neurotransmission biosensors, 180t

FM dyes, 180–181

imaging presynaptic vesicle release, 180–181

neuromodulator signaling, 181–183

neurotransmitter signaling, 181

pH-sensitive fluorescent proteins, 170–171

synapto-pHluorin, 181

Voltage-sensitive dyes, 179

Von Frey assay, 51

Voxelwise analysis, 33

W

Water bath, 293

Western blot, 239–240, 318–322, 320f–321f

Whole-mount preparations, 149

Worm Tracker, 67, 68f

X

X-ray technology, 2–3, 4f

Xylazine, 77–78