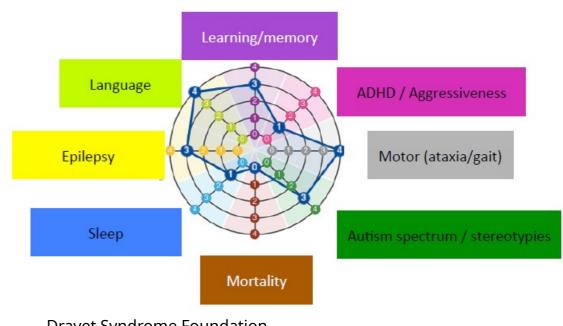
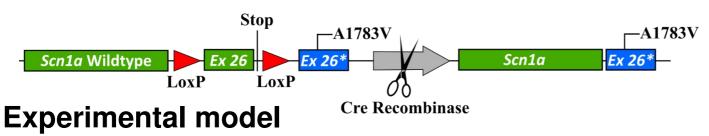
## **Dravet syndrome – disease characteristics**

- Early onset between 3 and 9 month
- High seizure frequency with different seizure types
- Caused mostly by de-novo loss of function mutations in SCN1A encoding voltage-gated Na-channel Na<sub>v</sub>1.1
- Na<sub>v</sub>1.1 is predominantly expressed in inhibitory and excitatory in the CNS and is important for action potential initiation and propagation

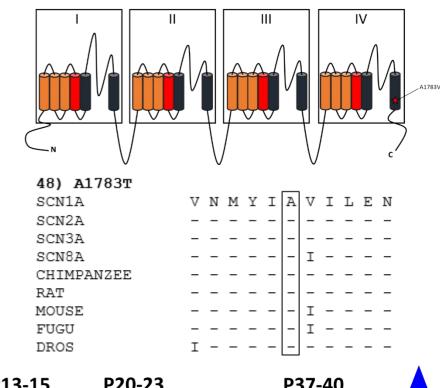


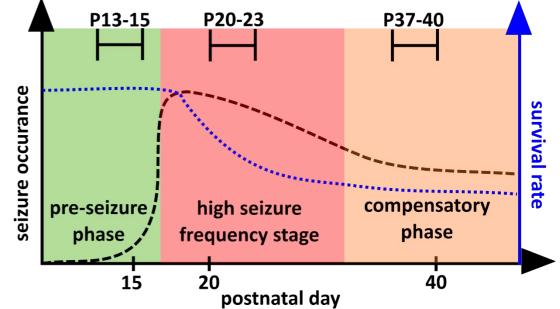
Dravet Syndrome Foundation, Spain



- Missense-mutation A1783V is located in sixth tm-domain of channel subunit IV
- High conservation of the affected amino acid
- Conditional B6(Cg)-Scn1a<sup>tm1.1Dsf</sup>/J male mice were crossed with females of the ubiquitous Cre-Driver line S129-Hprt-Cre
- Recombination in oocyte 

  global monoallelic activation of
  Dravet mutation
- Observed behaviour alterations:
  - spontaneous seizures from P18
  - repetitive jumping behaviour and hyperactivity
  - reduced weight and size





## The experimental setup

- Recordings in brain slices of wildtype and heterocygote animals as PN 20 - 23
- Horizontal brain slice, simultaneous measurement of Caactivity and multi unit activity (MUA)
- 25 μM 4-AP and 0.5 mM Mg<sup>2+</sup> in the bath solution to increase susceptibility for neuronal excitation and synchronisation
- Stimulation in temporal cortex layer IV/V with 10 mM NMDA, 2 puffs for 400 ms, 3 seconds pause between application
- Local spread of epileptiform activity in temporal cortex
- Adapted from Losi et al

Basic neuroscience

A brain slice experimental model to study the generation and the propagation of focally-induced epileptiform activity

Gabriele Losi 😕 🔼 Jacopo Marcon, Letizia Mariotti, Michele Sessolo, Angela Chiavegato, Giorgio Carmignoto 🖰

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## **Simultanous Ca-Imaging**

