Medial Septal Projections to the Parasubiculum

Inaugural-Dissertation
to obtain the academic degree
Doctor rerum naturalium (Dr. rer. nat.)

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Placeholder

2.1 Theta

2.2 Medial Septum

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Materials and Methods

3.1 In-Vitro

3.1.1 Slice Preparation

For slices animals (n = XX PV-Cre mice, n = XX ChAT-Cre mice) were deeply anaesthetised using isoflurane decapitated, the brain removed and quickly transferred to ice-cold slicing solution. sucrose artificial cerebral spinal fluid (SACF). SACF contained 87 NaCl, 26 $NaHCO_3$, 10 Glucose, 50 Sucrose, 2.5 KCl, 1.25 NaH_2PO_4, 0.5 $CaCl_2$, 3 $MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$. 400 µm horizontal slices were produced using a vibratome (VT1200S, Leica Biosystems, Wetzlar, Germany), then transferred and stored in an interface chamber for up to 1-6 h. Slices were perfused with ACSF (119 NaCl, 26 $NaHCO_3$, 10 Glucose, 2.5 KCl, 1 NaH_2PO_4, 2.5 $CaCl_2$, 1.3 $MgCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$) and oxygenated during the whole period.

3.1.2 Slice Recordings

Cells where identified using XXXX DIC XXXX and recorded using a glass electrode filled with intracellular solution (120 K-Gluconate, 10 Hepes, 10 KCl, 5 EGTA, 2 $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2$, 3 MgATP, 1 NaGTP, 5 Phosphocreatine Na, 0.2% Biocytin) to record currents, voltage and later identify cells via Biocytin staining.

all in c/mM

Drugs used:

4

Results

Here is a review of existing methods.

5

Discussion

Here is a review of existing methods.