



## Human islet electrophysiology

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### I. Reagents/Buffers/Materials Needed for Experiments

1. A complete electrically quiet electrophysiological setup
  - a. A vibration isolate table
  - b. An inverted (or an upright) microscope
  - c. An inline-perfusion solution heater
  - d. A microscope stage heater
  - e. A low-speed peristaltic pump
  - f. A vacuum source (a house vacuum line or a vacuum pump) and a waste flask
  - g. A micromanipulator
  - h. A patch-clamp amplifier with its head stage assembly mounted on the aforementioned micromanipulator
  - i. An analog-to-digital/digital-to-analog converter (if not integrated into the patch-clamp amplifier)
  - j. A data acquisition program
  - k. A recording chamber with an Ag/AgCl pellet ground wire
2. Pipette puller
3. Electrode tip polisher
4. Sylgard 184 elastomer or dental wax to coat electrodes to reduce capacitance
5. Patch-clamp glass
6. A small bath sonicator
7. A dissection microscope
8. A diamond glass cutting pen and a pair of tweezers
9. Recording solutions
  - a. No glucose external solution  
130 mM NaCl, 4 mM KCl, 2 CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 2 MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 30 mM mannitol, 10 mM HEPES, pH 7.4 with *N*-methyl-*D*-glucamine at 35°C
  - b. 5 mM glucose external solution  
130 mM NaCl, 4 mM KCl, 2 CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 2 MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 15 mM mannitol, 10 mM HEPES, pH 7.4 with *N*-methyl-*D*-glucamine at 35°C
  - c. 25 mM glucose external solution  
130 mM NaCl, 4 mM KCl, 2 CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 2 MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 10 mM HEPES, pH 7.4 with *N*-methyl-*D*-glucamine at 35°C
  - d. Sulfate internal solution  
76 K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> mM, 10 mM KCl, 10 mM NaCl, 6 MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 30 mM mannitol, 10 mM HEPES, pH 7.4 with *N*-methyl-*D*-glucamine at 35°C

**Note:**

***Based on the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  chelating abilities of sulfate, the free  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentration is estimated to be in the low  $\mu\text{M}$  range and the free  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$  concentration should be about 2 mM***

10.  $\beta$ -escin (8 mM in water)

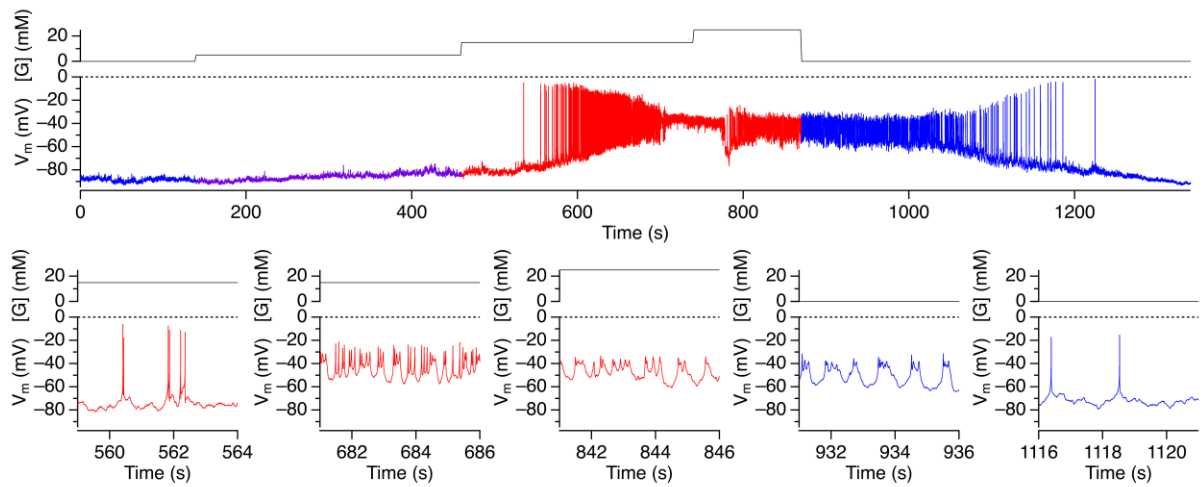
The final concentration is 8  $\mu\text{M}$ ; diluted with the internal solution before each recording session and sonicate

**II. Procedure**

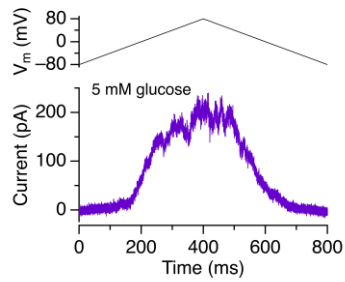
1. Sonicate 8  $\mu\text{M}$  escin diluted with the internal solution in the bath sonicator for >10 min  
4  $\mu\text{M}$  escin is sometimes sufficient
2. Start the perfusion of the recording chamber so that the chamber solution is at 35°C; the perfusion is continuous
3. Take a culture dish with a coverslip with pancreatic islets (or pancreatic islet cells) using the dissection microscope
4. Cut out a small section, with an islet (or cells), using a diamond pen, and transfer the coverslip piece to the recording chamber filled with the desired recording solution (e.g., 5 mM glucose)
5. Equilibrate the islet (or cells) in the chamber for >10 min
6. Fill the tip of a polished, sylgard- or wax-coated patch electrode with the internal recording without escin and back fill with the recording with escin
7. The input resistance of the electrode should be 3 to 6 Mohms, depending on the types of the data required; lower for voltage-clamp experiments and higher for current-clamp experiments
8. Form a seal with a few Gohms in resistance
9. Change the holding voltage to -70 mV (in the whole-cell mode convention) and apply small short square pulses (-10 mV in size from the holding voltage and 20 ms in duration) to monitor the resistance and capacitance
10. Within 5 to 10 min, adequate perforated whole-cell access should be achieved
11. Apply short small square pulses in the voltage-clamp mode (-10mV in size from the holding voltage and 20ms in duration) to measure the input resistance and capacitance
12. Compensate the whole-cell capacitance and series resistance
13. Measure membrane potential ( $V_m$ ) in the current-clamp mode; change the external solutions if desired
14. 13 Measure membrane-current ( $I_m$ ) in the voltage-clamp mode; change the external solutions if desired

**III. Data analysis**

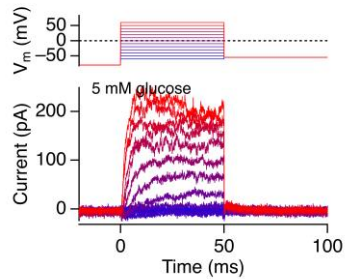
1. Export data to IgorPro (Wavemetrics) for data plotting and analysis
2. Data visualization
  - a. Current-clamp  $V_m$  measurement example (from a cell in an intact islet)



b. Ramp voltage-clamp  $I_m$  measurement example (from a sorted  $\beta$  cell)



c. Step voltage-clamp  $I_m$  measurement example (from a sorted  $\beta$  cell)



### 3. Other custom analysis

- Igor scripts may be written for custom and automated analysis procedures as needed