**NSCI 20100 Neuroscience Laboratory**

**Crayfish Stretch Receptor**

**Goals:** In this lab, you will record action potentials from a single neuron, the stretch receptor in the abdomen of the crayfish. You will measure inter-spike interval distributions while applying different amounts of stretch to the abdomen. With these data, you will explore the capacity for action potential signals to distinguish different amounts of muscle stretch. You will gain further experience with signal conditioning and methods for reducing electrical noise in low voltage recordings.

**Safety:** We will be using sharp instruments during this lab. Be careful to avoid any scratches or cuts, and report any injuries to the instructors. No special personal protective equipment (PPE) is required, but you may prefer to wear gloves while handling the crayfish.

**Reading:** There is no required reading for this lab.

**Data:** As in previous labs you will use a Matlab-based application for data collection. It will save the plots and data that you will need for your lab report.

**Clean up:** When you have finished, you should clean any surgical instruments you have used gently cleaned in soapy water. Rinse them with deionized water and leave them to air dry on the paper on which you found them. The suction electrode should be cleaned by loading the syringe with a few milliliters of deionized water and passing it slowly out through the tip. This should be followed by pushing a few milliliters of air through the tip. Ask the instructors whether you should dispose of the crayfish abdomen or leave it as you found it. The electronic equipment should be left in the state in which you found it.

**Lab Report:** As always, lab reports should be prepared following the general instructions found on the course Canvas site.

**Laboratory Procedures**

***Hardware Setup:***You should set up your hardware and make sure you have acceptable electrical noise levels before collecting your crayfish. Most of the hardware and cabling will need to be configured. You should find mount the suction electrode in the micromanipulator on the rig. It should be connected to the C-ISO-256 using the cable provided. The connections to the suction electrode include one large pin and two small pins. The green pin (or the one with bare wire) should be inserted into the socket marked with a tiny green “G”. This is the shielding ground. The other small pin (black) is the signal ground. Follow the color coding for the connections to the C-ISO-256. Make sure the small switch on the C-ISO-256 is set to 2.5 kHz. Remember that the C-ISO-256 performs a fixed 400x amplification on all your signals.

The cable from the C-ISO-256 should be connected to left input of the iWorx ETH-256 amplifier (Channel 1). The initial settings for Channel 1 on the iWorx amplifier should be: “3 Hz” HPF (high-pass filter); “2 kHz” LPF (low-pass filter); and “x10” gain. The settings are indicated by small red LEDs, and are changed by pressing the appropriate black button. You may change these settings to improve the quality of your data. The settings for Channel 2 are irrelevant.

Use a BNC cable to connect Output 1 of the ETH-256 to a LabJack U6 computer data acquisition unit. A BNC-to-wire adaptor will need to be installed to the LabJack’s analog input channel 0 (AIN0, red wire) and analog ground (GND, black wire) inputs (using a screwdriver). The LabJack U6 should be connected to the iMac computer with a USB cable.

To reduce the noise, you should use the banana plug to alligator clip cable to ground the metal stage. The banana plug should be inserted in the green socket at the back for the ETH-256. The alligator clip should be attached to the screw at the rear corner of the metal stage.

**Software and Signal Assessment:** Before collecting your crayfish, you should make sure you have a good recording configuration with low noise. Fill a dish halfway with crayfish Ringers (which is in a carboy in the fridge). Place it under the suction electrode and pivot the electrode until its tip and external electrode wire are in the Ringers. Gently pull Ringers into the electrode until it covers the end of the inner electrode wire. You don’t need to cover more than the end of the wire. Turn on the amplifier.

You will use a Matlab application to collect your data. The necessary software is installed and configured on each of the lab’s computers. Use the following procedures to run the software.

1) Log into the “labuser” account. There is no password for this account: Do not enter anything in the password field.

2) Launch Matlab by clicking on the Matlab icon in the dock at the bottom of the display. (Matlab might have a date appended to its name, such as “Matlab\_2019a”.)

3) When it launches, Matlab will display a large, multi-paneled window. You can measure your 60 Hz noise using the application called “StretchReceptor” (no space), which you can launch by typing its name in the Matlab “Command Window” at the bottom of the Matlab window.

4) The StretchReceptor application will take several seconds to launch. Once it has finished launching, you will see a new window as shown below. When you press the **Start** button, it should begin display the analog signal from the suction electrode. You can adjust the speed and gain of the trace using the pop-up menus to the right of the control window. You will probably want to use a 100 Hz high-pass filter while collecting data, but you should start with a setting of 1 Hz to assess signal quality.

5) You should use this display to minimize the 60 Hz noise (16.7 ms period) on the signal. With a well-configured rig, you should be able to record action potentials with an amplitude of 50 to 100 µV (pre-amplification; 200-400 mV at 4000x amplification). You should strive to get your 60 Hz noise below ~10 µV peak-to-peak. Try different configurations until the noise is acceptable. Ask an instructor to look at your noise before you collect your crayfish.

**A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generatedCrayfish Preparation:** The crayfish abdomen will have been prepared for you. When you have acceptable noise, ask your instructor for your prep. You should spend time arranging your microscope, adjusting the lighting, studying the nerve cord, and identifying the nerve. Do not attempt to record until you and your lab partner are become familiar with the detail of the prep and agree on which nerve to target.

• Take your time.

• Your results will be much better if you make the effort to get a good field of view with good lighting

• Adjust your magnification, focus and lighting as you work on different parts of the prep

• It is generally easier to move the dish than to move the electrode or the microscope

• It is generally easier to move the electrode than to move the microscope

• Nerves are easier to see when they move. Gently moving the dish will make nerves move

• You need nerve 2. Nerve 1 contains no stretch receptors and might have been removed.

• Rotate the dish so the nerve you want is contralateral to (far from) the electrode mount.

**Recording Data:** When you have action potentials, use the vertical slider to the right of the lower voltage plot to set a threshold for triggering spikes (the red line). Ideally, this will be halfway from the peak of the action potential to the highest peaks from small action potentials from other neurons (or from the peak of the noise). The application will add a spike to the display every time the voltage crosses this line in a direction away from 0 V. The threshold level is also plotted in red on the upper (continuous) voltage trace. The triggered plot display will be cleared every time a new trace begins in the upper (continuous) voltage trace.

If you want to see a single spike, rather than superimposed spikes, the “**Single Spike**” button will disable the adding of additional spikes. When “**Single Spike**” is enabled, the “**Re-trigger**” button allows you to plot a new single spike. When you stop the program running with the “**Stop**” button, it will continue collecting data until the trace display is filled. This allows you to easily save a complete trace. If you want the program to stop immediately, press the button while it displays **“Stopping”**.

The Inter-Spike Interval (ISI) plot displays a distribution of ISIs collected since the last time the data were cleared using the “**Clear Data**” button. Note that the **“Clear Data”** button can be used while the program is running. This is useful for clearing out old data once you have everything set up with the neuron firing action potentials at a rate you like.

It displays the following statistics (based on spikes that crossed the triggering threshold since the las time you cleared the data); the number of spikes; the median of the spike ISIs, the 25th and 75th quartiles of the ISI distribution. The standard deviation of the ISI distribution (this value can appear very large if you didn’t clear the data when you first started recording spikes); the mean spike rate corresponding to the ISI distribution. If some ISI values are larger than the maximum interval displayed, the display will show “(some off x-axis scale)” in red text. Changing the **“Maximum ISI”** will rescale the ISI plot (without clearing the data).

The “**Save Data**” button will save three files simultaneously: a PDF of the plots, an Excel spreadsheet with all the current ISIs, and a Matlab workspace file. These will be placed in separate folders within “SRData” on the Desktop. Each file will be automatically given a name that starts with “SR” and ends with 6 digits specify the time of day (using a 24h clock, e.g., “SR152338.pdf” is a file created at 3:23:38 PM).

**Clean up:** When you have finished collecting and saved your data, you can terminate the StretchReceptor application by either 1) closing the StretchReceptor control panel window using its close button (red button in the upper left corner), 2) closing the Matlab window using its close button, or 3) making Matlab quit using Quit in the File Menu (or the keyboard equivalent, command-Q). In any case, you will be asked whether you are sure you want to quit. All unsaved data will be lost when you quit.

You should clean up materials and equipment as described on the first page.