



Apr 07, 2022

# L-Type Ca<sup>2+</sup> Current Protocol

Robert Harvey<sup>1</sup>, Shailesh Agarwal<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>University of Nevada, Reno

1

[dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.ba8mihu6](https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.ba8mihu6)

SPARC

Tech. support email: [info@neuinfo.org](mailto:info@neuinfo.org)Robert Harvey  
University of Nevada, Reno

This protocol is for patch-clamp recordings of L-type Ca<sup>2+</sup> current and slow delayed rectifier K<sup>+</sup> current responses to norepinephrine and acetylcholine.

DOI

[dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.ba8mihu6](https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.ba8mihu6)Robert Harvey, Shailesh Agarwal 2022. L-Type Ca<sup>2+</sup> Current Protocol.**protocols.io**<https://dx.doi.org/10.17504/protocols.io.ba8mihu6> protocol ,

Jan 10, 2020

Apr 07, 2022

31725

- 1 Membrane currents were recorded from isolated rat ventricular myocytes using the whole-cell configuration of the patch clamp technique.
- 2 Isolated cells were placed in a perfusion chamber (Warner Instruments) on the stage of an inverted microscope (Olympus IX71) and bathed in a K<sup>+</sup>-free extracellular solution containing (in mM) NaCl 137, CsCl 5.4, MgCl<sub>2</sub> 0.5, CaCl<sub>2</sub> 1.0, NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 0.33, glucose 5.5, and HEPES 5 (pH 7.4), maintained at room temperature.

- 3 Cells were patched using microelectrodes with resistances between 1 and 2 MΩ. Access resistance was compensated to obtain series resistance errors of less than 5 mV.
- 4 Cells were dialyzed with a K<sup>+</sup>-free microelectrode solution containing (in mM): CsCl 130, TEA-Cl 20, EGTA 5, MgATP 5, TrisGTP 0.06, and HEPES 5 (pH 7.2).
- 5 Whole cell currents were recorded under voltage-clamp conditions using a Multiclamp 700B voltage clamp amplifier, Digidata 1440A computer interface, and pClamp 11 data acquisition and analysis software (Molecular Devices). Data were lowpass filtered at 4 kHz, and sampled at 10 kHz.
- 6 The membrane potential was held at -80 mV. A 50 ms pre-pulse to -40 mV was used to inactivate Na<sup>+</sup> channels. This was followed by a 100 ms test pulse to 0 mV to elicit the L-type Ca<sup>2+</sup> current.
- 7 The time course of changes in the amplitude of the Ca<sup>2+</sup> current was monitored by recording the amplitude of the peak inward current elicited during the test pulse to 0 mV applied once every 5 s.
- 8 A stable baseline (about 5 minutes) was obtained before application of test drugs.