

Index

A

- AAQ (acryl-azobenzene-quaternary ammonium), 38
- AAV. *See* Adeno-associated virus
- AAV-G-CaMP3, 68
- AAV plasmid preparation (recipe), 604–605
- Ablation, for in situ histology of brain tissue with femtosecond laser pulses, 437–445
- Acepromazine, 515, 526
- Acetoxymethyl (AM)-conjugated indicators
- dextran-conjugated indicators compared, 131–132, 132f, 137
 - limitations of, 131
 - loading cerebellar granule cell axons in brain slices (protocol), 123–129
 - experimental method, 124–125
 - imaging calcium transients in parallel fiber presynaptic terminals, 125
 - imaging setup, 123
 - loading granule cell presynaptic terminals in rodent transverse cerebellar brain slices, 124–125, 125f
 - materials, 123–124
 - preparation of AM-conjugated calcium indicator loading solution, 124
 - recipes, 129
 - troubleshooting, 126
- presynaptic calcium measurements using bulk loading, 121–129
- loading conditions, determining appropriate, 128, 128f
 - overview, 121–122
 - protocol, 123–126
 - selection of indicator, 127–128, 127f
- Acetoxymethyl (AM) ester calcium indicators
- imaging action potentials with, 369–374
 - loading of Bergmann glia with (protocol), 716–717
- Acousto-optical deflector (AOD)-based patterned UV neurotransmitter uncaging, 255–270
- application, 258–260, 259f
 - glutamate, patterned uncaging of, 258–260, 259f
 - implementation of AOD-based system, 258
 - comparison with other beam-steering approaches, 258
 - comparison with two-photon uncaging system, 258
- implementing beam steering by software control of AOD, 267
- analog outputs, 267
 - daily recalibration, 267
 - parking the beam, 267
 - stimulus design, 267
- overview, 255–257
- acousto-optic deflectors, 256–257
 - characteristics of caged compounds, 256
 - one- and two-photon imaging, 256
 - spatial resolution, 257
- protocols, 261–270
- alignment and implementation of uncaging, 264–267
 - aligning uncaged and imaging beams, 266
 - course alignment, 265
 - discussion, 266–267
 - experimental method, 264–265
 - implementing beam steering by software control of AOD, 267
 - materials, 264
 - preparation of caged fluorescein dried sample, 264
 - troubleshooting, 265–266
- integrating AOD-based patterned uncaging with UV light into a two-photon microscope, 261–263
- assembling UV beam path and incorporating the AODs, 263
 - basic control of AODs, 262
 - imaging setup, 262
 - overview of UV beam path, 261–262, 261f
 - preparing and handling caged compound solutions, 268–270
 - application of caged compounds, 269
 - bath application, 268
 - caged glutamate, preparation of, 268
 - capillary application, 269
 - discussion, 269–270, 269f
 - experimental method, 268–269
 - focal application through capillary tubing, 269–270, 269f
 - materials, 268
- Acousto-optical deflector (AOD)-based two-photon microscopy for high-speed calcium imaging of neuronal population activity, 543–555
- overview, 543–544
 - random-access pattern scanning (protocol), 545–555
 - application example, 554
 - discussion, 554–555
 - experimental method, 548–552
 - alignment and optimization procedures, 549–550
 - animal preparation, 550
 - microscope setup, 548–549
 - random access pattern scanning, 550–552, 551f
 - imaging setup, 545–547, 547f
 - materials, 547–548
 - troubleshooting, 552–553
- Acousto-optical deflectors (AODs), 256–257
- application to astrocyte imaging, 695
 - 3D laser scanning and, 539
 - limitations of, 544
 - patterned UV neurotransmitter uncaging and, 255–270
- Acousto-optical tunable filter (AOTF), for confocal spot detection, 142
- Acryl-azobenzene-quaternary ammonium (AAQ), 38
- ACSF. *See* Artificial cerebrospinal fluid
- Action potentials
- Aplysia* abdominal ganglion, 472, 473f, 476–477
 - back-propagated action potential (bAP), 293
 - calcium dynamics and, 63, 66, 70, 71

- Action potentials (*Continued*)
 imaging neuronal population activity, 839–849
 action potential detection, 845–847
 application example, 847, 848f
 data analysis, 843–847, 844f
 experimental procedures, 840–843
 future prospects, 848–849
 imaging with calcium indicators, 369–374
 advantages, 374
 application example, 373, 373f
 inferring spikes, 373, 374f
 limitations, 374
 protocol
 experimental method, 370–372
 imaging setup, 370
 loading embryonic and neonatal acute cortical slices, 371
 loading juvenile and adult acute cortical slices, 371
 materials, 370
 pressure injection, 371–372
 interferometric detection of, 195–199
 advantages and limitations, 199
 application example, 198–199, 198f
 principles of interferometric detection, 195–198
 secretion-coupled light scattering and, 161–168
- AdEasy-1, 718, 719
- Adeno-associated virus (AAV)
 in Alzheimer's disease imaging, 991f, 992, 993, 994f
 for opsin expression in mammalian brain, 867, 869, 871–872
 recombinant (rAAV), 588–590, 588f–589f
- Adenosine triphosphate (ATP), as gliotransmitter, 639
- Adenovirus, recombinant for gene transfer into astrocytes, 707, 708f, 710–712, 718
- Adenylyl cyclases, photoactivated, 867
- ADVASEP-7, 179, 188
- Aldehyde dehydrogenase (Aldh1L1) promoter, 687
- Alexa dyes
 Alexa-488 dextran, 138
 Alexa-594 dextran, 138
 Alexa Fluor 488
 two-photon calcium imaging of dendritic spines, 275, 276f
 Alexa Fluor 594
 for detection of astrocyte vacuole-like vesicles, 644–645, 645f
 for imaging neuronal population activity, 842
 for two-photon calcium imaging of dendritic spines, 274–276, 275f
 Alexa Fluor 568 hydrazide, 132f
- Algebraic reconstruction technique, 1028
- Alkaline trapping, 668, 669f
- Allen Brain Atlas, 377
- Allen Institute for Brain Science, 116
- All-optical in situ histology of brain tissue, 437–445
 advantages and limitations, 443–444
 application example, 443, 444f
 laser alignment, 442–443
 overview, 437–438, 440f
 protocol, 438–445
 blocking and staining, 442
 discussion, 442–444
 experimental method, 441–442
 imaging setup, 439, 440f
 iterative imaging and ablation, 442, 443t
 mapping region of interest, 441–442
 materials, 439, 441
 perfusing with fluorescent gel, 442
 recipes, 445
 subblocking and mounting, 442
- All-trans retinal, 864
- α CaMKII promoter, 585, 586f
- α -chloralose, 931
- Alzheimer's disease
 imaging neural networks in mouse model (protocol), 1000–1009
 discussion, 1007–1008, 1008f
 experimental method, 1001–1005
 multicolor imaging, 1004f, 1005
 plaque-staining procedure, 1002, 1003f
 staining neurons and glia with calcium indicator dyes, 1002–1003
 surgical procedure, 1001–1002
 imaging setup, 1000
 materials, 1000–1001
 recipes, 1008–1009
 troubleshooting, 1005–1006
 imaging of structure and function in, 989–995
 mouse models of, 990, 1000–1009
 near-infrared fluorescence (NIRF) tomography, 989, 990
 overview, 989, 999
 postmortem diagnosis, 989
 two-photon imaging, 990–995, 1000–1009
 amyloid plaques, 991–992
 calcium imaging, 993–994, 994f
 functional in vivo imaging, 993–995, 994f, 995f
 neurofibrillary tangles, 992–993
 oxidative stress, 994, 995f
 structural in vivo imaging, 991–993
- AMPA receptor (AMPA), 7, 8f
 imaging with two-photon uncaging microscopy, 251–252, 251f
 mapping distribution using two-photon photostimulation, 429
- Amplex Red, 994, 995f
- Amyloid β , 989–995, 999. *See also* Alzheimer's disease
- Amyloid plaques, labeling of, 1002, 1003f, 1007
- Amyloid precursor protein (APP), 989, 992, 999
- Anesthesia
 cat, 514–515, 526
 Drosophila, 561
 mouse, 308, 322, 324, 492, 504, 534, 550, 569, 595, 602–603, 615, 688, 711, 714, 724, 726, 728, 871, 952, 965, 985, 1001, 1015, 1016, 1019, 1026
 rat, 534, 871, 931
 rodent, 514, 526
 zebrafish, 569
- Anesthetic for cats (recipe), 526
- Anesthetic for rodents (recipe), 526
- AngioSense, 1025
- Antigen presenting cells (APCs), preparation of, 984
- Antioxidants, to decrease photodynamic damage, 337
- AODs. *See* Acousto-optical deflectors (AODs)
- AOTF (acousto-optical tunable filter), for confocal spot detection, 142
- APCs (antigen presenting cells), preparation of, 984
- Aplysia* abdominal ganglion action potentials, 472, 473f, 476–477
- APP (amyloid precursor protein), 989, 992, 999
- Arc lamp, 1037–1038
- Artificial cerebrospinal fluid (ACSF) (recipe), 129, 244, 315, 415, 424, 486–487, 527, 652, 681–682, 696, 705, 733, 760, 976, 988
- HEPES-buffered, 719
- high-divalent, 425
- holding, 486–487
- modified, 487
- modified, free of carbonate and phosphate, 936
- Ascorbate, 337
- ASLV (avian sarcoma and leucosis virus), 85, 96
- Astrocytes, 521
 current status of in vivo imaging of, 695
 imaging astrocyte calcium and vacuole-like vesicles, 639–653
 detection of calcium signals by two-photon microscopy, 642–644, 643f
 detection from astrocytes infused with membrane-impermeable calcium indicators, 643–644, 643f
 detection from multiple astrocytes in slices, 642, 643f
 detection from photolysis of caged compound in single astrocyte, 644, 644f
 detection of vacuole-like vesicles by two-photon microscopy, 644–647, 645f
 using Fluo-4 AM, 646
 using Fluo-4 potassium and Alexa Fluor 594, 644–645, 645f

- using FM1-43, 646–647, 647f
- identification of astrocytes and neurons in hippocampal slices, 640–642, 641f
 - by biocytin staining, 642
 - by electrophysiological properties, 642
 - by GRAP staining, 642
 - morphology confirmation, 640, 641f, 642
- imaging setup, 640
- protocols, 648–653
 - biocytin staining procedure, 648
 - recipes, 652–653
 - two-photon imaging of acute brain slices preincubated with Fluo-4 AM, 649
 - two-photon imaging of astrocytes filled with photolabile caged calcium compound, 651
- monitoring exocytosis in, 655–670
- overview, 655–656
- protocols
 - identification and staining of dense-core granules (DCGs), 659–660
 - identification and staining of lysosomes, 661
 - identification and staining of synaptic-like microvesicles (SLMVs), 657–658
 - imaging exocytosis and recycling at the whole-cell level, 667–669
 - imaging exocytosis at the single vesicle level with EWi, 663–666, 665f
- transfection of, 658, 659–660
- two-photon imaging astrocytic excitation in cerebellar cortex of awake mobile mice, 745–760
- in vivo calcium imaging of cerebellar cerebellar craniotomy for in vivo imaging (protocol), 713–715
- injection of recombinant adenovirus for gene transfer of FCIP G-CaMP2 into astrocytes of cerebellar cortex (protocol), 710–712
 - experimental method, 711–712
 - materials, 710–711
 - troubleshooting, 712
- overview, 707–709, 708f
- preferential loading of Bergmann glia with synthetic acetoxymethyl calcium dyes (protocol), 716–717
- in vivo imaging of structural and functional properties, 685–696
- future developments in imaging, 695
- overview, 685–687
- protocols
 - imaging of calcium dynamics in cortical astrocytes: loading with calcium indicator dyes, 690
 - imaging of calcium dynamics in cortical astrocytes: loading with photolabile caged calcium compounds, 691
 - in vivo imaging of astrocytes stained with SR101, 688–689
 - in vivo imaging of redox state using NADH intrinsic fluorescence with cellular resolution, 692–694, 693f
 - in vivo labeling of cortical astrocytes with sulforhodamine 101, 673–682, 674f
 - application example, 680, 689f
 - overview, 673–674, 674f
 - protocol, 675–682
 - ATP (adenosine triphosphate), gliotransmitter, 639
 - Atropine, 514, 515, 526
 - Autofluorescence, of flavoproteins, 919
 - Automated imaging and analysis of behavior in *Caenorhabditis elegans*, 763–775
 - Avertin, 1015, 1016, 1019
 - Avian sarcoma and leucosis virus (ASLV), 85, 96
 - Awake animals, imaging in
 - fiber-optic calcium monitoring of dendritic activity, 903, 904f
 - imaging neuronal population activity, 839–849
 - application example, 847, 848f
 - data analysis, 843–847, 844f
 - action potential detection, 845–847
 - correction for movement artifacts, 845
 - estimation of noise levels and neuropil contamination, 845
 - normalization of fluorescence values, 843–844
 - experimental procedures, 840–843
 - cell-attached electrophysiology, 842–843, 844f
 - dye preparation for injection, 842–843
 - habituation and training for awake experiments, 840
 - head plate design, 840–841, 841f
 - head plate implantation, 841–842
 - surgical considerations, 842
 - targeting sensory areas, 842
 - future prospects, 848–849
 - miniaturization of two-photon microscopy for imaging in freely moving animals, 851–860
 - optical imaging based on intrinsic signals, 912
 - optogenetics in freely moving mammals, 877–885
 - overview, 851–862
 - two-photon imaging/microscopy of astrocytic and neuronal excitation in cerebellar cortex of awake mobile mice, 745–760
 - two-photon imaging of neural activity in awake mobile mice, 827–836
 - data acquisition and processing, 831–834, 833f
 - examples of imaging in different brain regions, 834, 835f
 - experimental apparatus, 828–829, 828f
 - future outlook, 836
 - surgical procedures and dye loading, 829–831, 830f
 - voltage-sensitive dye imaging of cortical spatiotemporal dynamics in awake behaving mice, 817–824
 - voltage-sensitive dye imaging of neocortical activity of cortical dynamics in behaving monkeys, 810–811
 - Axons
 - correlated light and electron microscopy of green fluorescent protein-labeled, 227–236
 - interferometric detection of action potentials, 195–199
 - loading cerebellar granule cell axons in brain slices with acetoxymethyl (AM)-conjugated calcium indicators, 123–129
 - sodium imaging in, 201–206
 - Azobenzene, 34f, 35–38

B

 - BAC (bacterial artificial chromosome)
 - advantages for labeling genetically defined cell types, 116
 - Cre mice, 116, 118–119
 - transgenic mice, 113–119
 - application to neuroimaging studies, 116–118, 117f, 118f
 - generation of, 114–115, 115f
 - GENSAT Project database, 118–119
 - ordering mouse lines, 119
 - Back-propagated action potential (bAP), 293
 - Bacteriorhodopsin
 - light-induced dipole switching, 43f
 - overview, 42f, 866
 - photocycle, 43f, 44–45, 48
 - structural and functional homologies with channelrhodopsin, 46f, 47
 - Bafilomycin A1, 668, 669f
 - Ballistic delivery of dyes, 447–456
 - advantages of, 455
 - application examples, 454, 454f
 - disadvantages of, 455–456
 - overview, 447–448
 - protocol, 449–456
 - discussion, 454–456
 - experimental method, 450–452
 - imaging setup, 449
 - labeling cells with water-soluble dyes, 452
 - materials, 449–450

- Ballistic delivery of dyes (*Continued*)
 preparation and delivery of lipophilic dyes, 450–452
 bullet preparation, 450–451
 coating tungsten beads, 450
 dye diffusion, tissue mounting, and imaging, 451–452
 dye preparation, 450
 particle delivery, 451, 451f
 troubleshooting, 452–453
- BAP (back-propagated action potential), 293
- BBS (BES-buffered saline 2x) (recipe), 605
- Beam splitter, dichroic, 1033f, 1034
- Behavior
 automated imaging and analysis of behavior in *Caenorhabditis elegans*, 763–775
 fiber-optic dendritic calcium monitoring during, 897–905
 imaging motor behavior in zebrafish, 783–789
 optogenetic modulation of dopamine neurons, 877–886, 879f
 functional integration during optical control, 884–885, 885f
 integrating behavioral readouts with reward circuit modulation, 880–884
 conditioned place preference, 881–883, 882f
 operant conditioning, 883–884
 two-photon imaging of astrocytic and neuronal excitation in cerebellar cortex of awake mobile mice, 745–760
 habituation of mice (protocol), 750–751
 optical window preparation and tissue (protocol), 752–754
 surgical implantation of a head plate (protocol), 747–749, 748f
 two-photon imaging, 755–760
 discussion, 759–760
 example data, 758f
 experimental method, 756–757
 imaging setup, 755
 materials, 756
 recipe, 760
 troubleshooting, 757
 two-photon imaging of neural activity in awake mobile mice, 827–836
 voltage-sensitive dye imaging of cortical spatiotemporal dynamics in awake behaving mice, 817–824
 voltage-sensitive dye imaging of neocortical activity, long-term in behaving monkeys, 810–811
- Benzonase, 600, 602
- Bepanthen, 724
- Bergmann glia
 imaging calcium waves in, 699–705, 704f
 preferential loading with synthetic acetoxymethyl calcium dyes (protocol), 716–717
 in vivo calcium imaging with synthetic and genetic indicators, 707–719, 708f
- Biocytin-filled cells, histological reconstruction of, 381
- Biocytin staining of astrocytes, 641f, 642, 648
- Bioluminescence imaging, for monitoring doxycycline (Dox)-controlled gene expression, 585, 586f, 592, 595
- Bipolar cells, loading and TIRF imaging of dissociated, 187–188
 experimental method, 187–188
 materials, 187
 troubleshooting, 188
- Birefringent plate, in interferometry, 196
- Bleaching
 G-CaMP and, 558, 558f
 in stimulated emission depletion (STED), 242
 voltage-sensitive dyes, 480
- Blocking solution (recipe), 445
- Blood-brain barrier, 990, 1011–1012, 1021
- Blood flow
 optical imaging based on intrinsic signals, 913–917
 optically induced occlusion of single blood vessels in neocortex, 939–947
 application example, 947
 histology, 945–946, 945f
 limitations of, 947
 overview, 939–940
 protocol, 941–946
 two-photon imaging of blood flow in cortex, 927–936, 930f, 933f
 two-photon imaging of neuronal structural plasticity in mice during and after ischemia, 949–957
 overview, 949
 protocol, 950–957
 discussion, 957
 experimental method, 951–955, 951f, 953f
 imaging setup, 950
 materials, 950–951
 troubleshooting, 955–956
- Blowfly, in vivo dendritic calcium imaging in visual system, 777–780
 [Ca²⁺] measurements, 779–780, 780f
 cell labeling, 778
 imaging, 779
 imaging setup, 778–779, 778f
 whole-mount preparation, 777–778
- Blue dyes, in vivo voltage-sensitive dye imaging of mammalian cortex using, 481–483
- BOLD (blood-oxygenation-level-dependent) functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), 915, 916
- Bovine chromaffin cells, transfection and TIRF imaging of cultured, 189–190
 experimental method, 189–190
 materials, 189
 troubleshooting, 190
- BPB (bromophenol blue), 180, 180f
- Brainbow
 advantages, 109
 color-assisted circuit tracing, 102, 103
 colors, 101–102
 generation and imaging of Rainbow mice (protocol), 105–110
 discussion, 109
 experimental method, 106–108
 imaging setup, 105
 materials, 106
 recipe, 109–110
 Reconstruct software, 105, 107–108
 troubleshooting, 108
- GRE mice, 104
 limitations, 109
 overview of approach, 99–100, 100f
 strategies, 100–101, 102t
 transgene generation, 103–104
 elements for optimized expression, 104
 fluorescent proteins, 103
 FRT site, 104
 lox sites, 103
 promoter, 103
 subcellular localization signals, 103–104
 transgenic mice
 generation and imaging of, 105–110
 lines, 104
- Brain slices
 circuit mapping by ultraviolet uncaging of glutamate, 417–425
 imaging astrocyte calcium and vacuole-like vesicles, 639–653
 imaging microglia in, 735–742
 infrared-guided laser stimulation of neurons in, 388–390
 loading AM-conjugated indicators in cerebellar granule cell axons, 123–129
 maintaining live slices, 331–338
 mapping connections in, 432–434, 433f, 434f
 optical measurement of dopamine nerve terminals in, 884–885
 voltage-sensitive dye imaging of population signals in, 478–480
- Brain tumor imaging, 1011–1021
 fluorescence molecular tomography, 1023–1029
 imaging brain metastasis using a brain-metastasizing breast adenocarcinoma (protocol), 1018–1021
 discussion, 1021
 experimental method, 1019–1020
 analysis of tumor metastasis by fluorescence imaging, 1019–1020, 1020f
 preparation of cells for injection, 1019

- tumor cell injection by intracardiac injection, 1019
- imaging setup, 1018
- materials, 1018–1019
- live imaging of glioma by two-photon microscopy (protocol), 1013–1017
- discussion, 1017
- experimental method, 1014–1016
 - cranial window preparation, 1015
 - postimaging analysis, 1016
 - preparation of cells for injection, 1014
 - tumor cell injection into brain, 1015
 - two-photon imaging, 1016, 1016f
- imaging setup, 1013
- materials, 1013–1014
- troubleshooting, 1017
- Breast cancer, metastatic, 1012, 1018–1021, 1020f
- Breathing artifacts, 1006
- 6-bromo-7-hydroxycoumarin-4-ylmethoxycarbonyl-glutamate (Bhc-glu), 246, 246f
- Bromophenol blue (BPB), 180, 180f
- Bungarotoxin (BTX), 221–222
- Buprenorphine, 324, 712, 872, 902, 1015, 1019
- C**
- CAA (cerebral amyloid angiopathy), 992, 994, 995f
- Caenorhabditis elegans*, automated imaging and analysis of behavior in, 763–775
- Caffeine, dorsal root ganglion (DRG) neuron response to, 343, 343f
- Ca²⁺-free Ringer's solution (recipe), 509
- Caged calcium chelators, 393–401
 - chemical properties of, 393–397, 394f, 394t, 395f, 396f
 - detection from photolysis of caged compound in single astrocyte, 644, 644f, 651
 - illumination systems, 399–401
 - light sources, 399–400
 - measuring effectiveness of photolysis, 401
 - setup and accessories, 400
 - overview, 393
 - practical challenges to use in neurons, 397–399
 - cell loading, 397–398
 - estimating the efficiency of photolysis, 398
 - quantification of $\Delta[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_i$, 398–399, 399f
- Caged compounds, characteristics of, 256
- Caged glutamate stock solution (recipe), 425
- Calcium (Ca²⁺)
 - confocal spot detection of Ca²⁺ domains, 141–149
 - application to study of presynaptic Ca²⁺ microdomains, 147–149, 148f
 - hardware overview, 142–143, 143f
 - optical conditions for, 143–147
 - Ca²⁺ indicator choice for
 - appropriate brightness and sensitivity, 144–146
 - characterization of confocal volume, 144
 - point spread function (PSF), 144
 - rapidly responding indicator, 146–147
 - shortcomings of, 147
 - signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), 147–149, 148f
 - effects on light scattering associated with secretion from peptidergic nerve terminals, 163–164, 163f
 - fiber-optic monitoring of dendritic activity in vivo, 897–905
 - single compartment model of calcium dynamics, 355–366
 - uncaging calcium in neurons, 393–401
 - uncaging in nerve terminals, 151–159
 - examining transmitter release at calyx of Held synapse, 158–159, 158f
 - overview, 151–152
 - three-point calibration procedure (protocol), 153–159
 - calculation of K_{eff} , 157
 - determination of post-flash calibration constants, 157
 - experimental method, 154–157
 - imaging setup, 153
 - in-cell calibration, 155–157, 156f
 - materials, 153, 154t
 - ratiometric measurements of $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_i$, 154–155
 - recipes, 159
 - in vitro calibration, 155, 156f
 - in vivo recordings and channelrhodopsin-2 activation through an optical fiber, 889–895
 - application examples, 895
 - overview, 889
 - protocol, 890–894, 893f
 - anesthesia, 892
 - experimental method, 892–893, 893f
 - imaging setup, 890, 891f
 - implantation and fixation of optical fiber, 892–893
 - materials, 890–891
 - skull preparation, 892
 - troubleshooting, 894
 - wide-field charge coupled device (CCD)
 - camera based imaging of calcium waves and sparks in central neurons
 - loading cells and detecting $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_i$ changes (protocol), 282–285
 - application examples, 284–285, 284f, 285f
 - discussion, 284–285
 - experimental method, 283
 - materials, 282–283
 - Calcium chelators. *See* Caged calcium chelators
 - Calcium dynamics
 - imaging in cortical astrocytes
 - loading with calcium indicator dyes, 690
 - loading with photolabile caged calcium compounds, 691
 - simultaneous recording of tectal Ca²⁺ dynamics and motor behavior in zebrafish, 785
 - single compartment model of, 355–366
 - application examples, 363
 - dynamics of single $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_i$ transients, 360
 - extensions to model, 364–366
 - buffered calcium diffusion, 364
 - deviations from linear behavior, 364–365, 365f
 - measurement of calcium-driven reactions, 365–366
 - saturation of buffers and pumps, 364
 - slow buffers, 365
 - materials, 356
 - model application, 361–363
 - estimates of amplitude and total calcium charge, 362–363
 - estimates of endogenous Ca²⁺-binding ratio and clearance rate, 361–362, 362f
 - estimates of unperturbed calcium dynamics, 363
 - model assumptions and parameters, 356–360, 358t–359t
 - buffering, 358
 - clearance, 360
 - influx, 357–358
 - overview, 355–356
 - schematic of model, 357f
 - summation of $[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_i$ transients during repetitive calcium influx, 360–361
 - Calcium Green-1 (CG-1)
 - two-photon calcium imaging of dendritic spines, 278
 - for two-photon imaging of neural activity in awake mobile mice, 831
 - Calcium Green-1 (CG-1) dextran, 132f
 - ballistic delivery of, 452, 454, 454f
 - calcium imaging in olfactory neurons, 566, 566f
 - imaging neural activity in zebrafish larvae, 793, 796, 796f
 - Calcium imaging
 - acousto-optical deflector (AOD)-based two-photon microscopy for high-speed imaging of neuronal population activity, 543–555
 - in Alzheimer's disease, 993–994, 994f, 1002–1005

- Calcium imaging (*Continued*)
- confocal imaging of neuronal activity in larval zebrafish, 791–797
 - in *Drosophila* olfactory system with a genetic indicator, 557–563
 - functional neuron-specific expression of genetically encoded fluorescent calcium indicator proteins in living mice, 583–606
 - imaging astrocyte calcium and vacuole-like vesicles, 639–653
 - imaging calcium waves and sparks in central neurons, 281–285
 - in intact olfactory system of zebrafish and mouse, 565–571
 - NADH imaging in combination with, 694 of neuronal activity and motor behavior in zebrafish, 783–789
 - in neuronal endoplasmic reticulum, 339–344
 - application example, 343, 343f
 - overview, 339, 340f
 - protocol, 341–344
 - advantages and limitations, 343–344
 - discussion, 343–344
 - imaging setup, 341
 - intracellular calibration of MagFura-2 signals, 342
 - materials, 341
 - real-time video imaging, 342
 - recipes, 344
 - staining neurons with MagFura-2 AM and Fluo-3, 342
 - of neuronal population activity in awake and anesthetized rodents, 839–849
 - of neurons in visual cortex using troponin C–based indicator, 611–620, 612f
 - in populations of olfactory neurons by planar illumination microscopy, 573–580
 - of two-photon of dendritic spines, 273–278
 - overview, 273, 278
 - protocol, 274–278
 - estimating changes in calcium concentration from $\Delta F/F$, 277
 - experimental method, 274–277
 - imaging calcium transients in dendritic spines, 276–277
 - loading neurons with calcium indicators and Alexa dyes, 274–276, 275f, 276f
 - materials, 274
 - recipe, 278
 - in vivo dendritic imaging in fly visual system, 777–780
 - in vivo local dye electroporation, 501–509
 - in vivo of cerebellar astrocytes, 707–719
 - in vivo two-photon imaging in visual system, 511–527
 - in vivo two-photon using multicell bolus loading of fluorescent indicators, 491–499
- Calcium indicators
- confocal spot detection of presynaptic Ca^{2+} domains, 141–149
 - detection of calcium signals from astrocytes by two-photon microscopy, 643–644, 643f
 - imaging action potentials with, 369–374
 - imaging neuronal activity with genetically encoded calcium indicators (GECIs), 63–73
 - imaging of calcium dynamics in cortical astrocytes, 690
 - with photolabile caged calcium compounds, 691
 - imaging presynaptic calcium transients using dextran-conjugated indicators, 131–138
 - influence of rate constant on speed of calcium-dependent fluorescence response, 146
 - loading into olfactory sensory neurons, 566–567
 - bolus loading of neurons downstream from glomeruli, 567
 - dextran-coupled (protocol), 568–571
 - genetically encoded indicators, 567
 - selective loading of neurons projecting to glomeruli, 566
 - multicell bolus loading, 491–499
 - presynaptic calcium measurements using bulk loading of acetoxymethyl indicators, 121–129
 - signal-to-noise ratio, 64, 145–146
 - single compartment model of calcium dynamics, 356
 - two-photon calcium imaging of dendritic spines, 273–278
 - in vivo calcium imaging of cerebellar astrocytes, 707–719, 708f
- Calcium phosphate transfection, 597, 599–600
- Calcium waves
- imaging in central neurons, 281–285
 - imaging in cerebellar Bergmann glia, 699–705, 707, 708f, 709
 - application example, 704, 704f
 - overview, 699–700
 - protocol, 701–705
 - discussion, 704
 - experimental method, 701–702
 - imaging setup, 701
 - materials, 701
 - recipes, 705
 - troubleshooting, 702–703
- Calibrating solutions (recipe), 344
- Calliphora vicina*, in vivo dendritic calcium imaging in visual system, 777–780
- [Ca^{2+}] measurements, 779–780, 780f
 - cell labeling, 778
 - imaging, 779
 - imaging setup, 778–779, 778f
 - whole-mount preparation, 777–778
- Calmodulin (CaM), 583, 584
- Cameleon
- development of Yellow Cameleons, 583–584
 - neuronal imaging in *Caenorhabditis elegans*, 764
- Camera
- CCD camera
- electron-multiplying (EMCCD), 578
 - imaging calcium waves in Bergmann glia, 699–705, 704f
 - objective-coupled planar illumination (OCPI) microscopy, 578
 - use in dendritic voltage imaging, 288, 292f, 293
 - wide-field charge coupled device (CCD) camera-based imaging, of calcium waves and sparks in central neurons, 281–285
 - choice for voltage-sensitive dye imaging, 475
 - infrared (IR), 378
- Camgaroo-1, 584
- Camgaroo-2, 584, 585, 586f–587f
- CamKII α promoter, 867
- Capase indicators, 995
- Capillary tubing, application of caged compounds through, 269–270
- Carbon dioxide, for *Drosophila* anesthesia, 561
- 4-carboxymethoxy-5,7-dinitroindolinyll-glutamate (CDNI-glu), 246, 246f
- Carprofen, 324, 615
- Cat
- anesthesia induction, 514–515
 - surgery, 515
 - craniotomy, 516
 - durotomy, 517
 - in vivo two-photon calcium imaging in visual system, 511–527
- Cautions, 1051–1058
- CCD camera
- electron-multiplying (EMCCD), 578
 - imaging calcium waves in Bergmann glia, 699–705, 704f
 - objective-coupled planar illumination (OCPI) microscopy, 578
 - use in dendritic voltage imaging, 288, 292f, 293
 - wide-field charge coupled device (CCD) camera-based imaging, of calcium waves and sparks in central neurons, 281–285
- CCLp, 584
- CD63, 661
- cDNA, recovery of replication-competent rabies virus from (protocol), 87–92
- cell culture, 89
- fixation of cells and direct immunofluorescence, 90

- materials, 88–89
- transfection and virus recovery, 89–90
- virus stock preparation, 92
- virus titration, 91, 91f
- CDNI-glu (4-carboxymethoxy-5,7-dinitro-indoliny]l-glutamate), 246, 246f
- Cell-attached electrophysiology, combining imaging with, 842–843, 844f
- Cell populations
 - labeling genetically defined using BAC transgenic mice, 113–119
 - in vivo calcium imaging using multicell bolus loading of fluorescent indicators, 491–499
- Cerebellar craniotomy, 713–715
- Cerebral amyloid angiopathy (CAA), 992, 994, 995f
- Cerebral blood flow, two-photon imaging of, 927–936, 930f, 933f
- Cerebrospinal fluid, artificial. *See* Artificial cerebrospinal fluid
- CFP. *See* Cyan fluorescent protein
- CG-1. *See* Calcium Green-1 (CG-1)
- Channelrhodopsin (ChR), 864
 - biophysical properties, 48–49
 - ChR1, 46–47, 48–49
 - ChR2, 46f, 47, 48–49
 - activation spectrum of, 864
 - activation through an optical fiber, 889–895, 893f
 - deactivation rate, 866
 - light required for activation, 868
 - light-gated ion channels, 46–47
 - light-induced dipole switching, 43f
 - overview, 42f, 46–47
 - step-function opsin genes (SFOs), 47
 - structural and functional homologies with bacteriorhodopsin, 46f, 47
- Channelrhodopsin-2-assisted circuit mapping (CRACM), 424
- Chelators. *See* Caged calcium chelators
- Chemical two-photon uncaging, 25–31
 - disadvantage of, 30
 - overview, 25–26, 26f
 - protocol, 27–30
 - application example, 29, 29f
 - discussion, 29–30
 - experimental method, 28
 - imaging setup, 27
 - materials, 27–28
 - troubleshooting, 28
- Chlamydomonas reinhardtii*, 46–47, 864
- Chloride imaging using Clomeleon, 75–80
 - advantages, 79
 - application example, 79, 80f
 - limitations, 79–80
 - mode of action, 75
 - protocol, 77–78
 - calibration procedure, 78
 - imaging setup, 77
 - materials, 77
 - slice preparation, 77–78
 - structure of, 75, 76f
- Chloride imaging using MQAE, 623–632
 - advantages and limitations, 630
 - application example, 627f, 628f, 630
 - overview, 623–624
 - protocol, 624–631
 - discussion, 630
 - experimental method, 626–628
 - imaging setup, 625
 - intracellular calibration of MQAE, 627–628
 - materials, 625–626
 - recipes, 630–631
 - staining cells or tissue slices via bath application, 626, 627f
 - staining of neurons and glia using multicell bolus loading, 626, 628f
 - troubleshooting, 629
 - two-photon imaging of stained cells, 626
- Choleratoxin B-Alexa (CTB-Alexa), 384
- ChR. *See* Channelrhodopsin (ChR)
- Chrysamine-G, 1007
- Ciona intestinalis*, 53, 57
- Circuit mapping by ultraviolet uncaging of glutamate, 417–425
 - overview, 417–418
 - protocol, 419–425
 - analyzing traces, 422
 - discussion, 424
 - experimental method, 420–422, 421f
 - imaging setup, 419
 - mapping a neuron's excitation profile, 422
 - mapping a neuron's synaptic inputs, 420–421, 421f
 - materials, 420
 - preparation of brain slices, 420
 - recipes, 424–425
 - troubleshooting, 422–423
- Circuit tracing
 - color-assisted in Brainbow studies, 102, 103
 - in vivo local dye electroporation for, 501–509
- Circularly permuted fluorescent proteins, 584
- Classical conditioning, for assessing reward-related behavior, 881
- Cleaning optical equipment, 1039–1040
- Clomeleon, 75–80
 - chloride imaging, 623–624
 - advantages, 79
 - application example, 79, 80f
 - limitations, 79–80
 - mode of action, 75
 - protocol, 77–78
 - structure of, 75, 76f
 - CNS-1 cell line, rat, 1011–1017, 1016f
- Collagenase type IA, 593
- Common carotid artery occlusion, 951–954, 951f
- Complementation, rabies virus vectors and, 84–85, 85f
- Conditioned place preference, 881–883, 882f
- Confocal calcium imaging of neuronal activity in larval zebrafish, 791–797
- Confocal spot detection of Ca²⁺ domains, 141–149
 - application to study of presynaptic Ca²⁺ microdomains, 147–149, 148f
 - hardware overview, 142–143, 143f
 - optical conditions for, 143–147
 - Ca²⁺ indicator choice for appropriate brightness and sensitivity, 144–146
 - characterization of confocal volume, 144
 - point spread function (PSF), 144
 - rapidly responding indicator, 146–147
 - shortcomings of, 147
 - signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), 147–149, 148f
- Congo Red, 1007
- Contact lens, 516
- Continuous-wave (CW) lasers
 - use in dendritic voltage imaging, 289
 - use in stimulated emission depletion (STED), 243
- Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining solution (recipe), 605
- CoroNa Green, 202, 303
- Cortex buffer (recipe), 328, 620
- Cortical blood volume (CBV), activity-dependent increase in, 914–915
- Cortical spatiotemporal dynamics, voltage-sensitive dye (VSD) imaging in awake behaving mice, 817–824
- Cortical stress response, 322
- cpVenus, 584
- CRACM (channelrhodopsin-2-assisted circuit mapping), 424
- Cranial window
 - imaging through chronic, 319–328
 - fluorophore choice, 320
 - overview, 319–320
 - protocol, 321–328
 - application example, 325f
 - experimental method, 322–326
 - image acquisition, 324, 325f
 - image analysis, 324, 326
 - imaging setup, 321
 - materials, 321–322
 - recipe, 328
 - surgery, 322–324, 323f
 - troubleshooting, 326
 - quantification of morphological changes, 327
 - transcranial imaging compared, 314
 - implantation for calcium imaging using TN-XXL, 615
 - preparation for glioma imaging, 1015, 1015f
 - preparation for imaging excitation in cerebellar cortex, 753–754
 - preparation in rat for two-photon imaging of blood flow in cortex (protocol), 929–936, 930f, 933f

- Cranial window (*Continued*)
 application example, 933–934, 933f
 experimental method, 931–932
 materials, 929–931
 setup, 930f
 for two-photon imaging of microglia, 968
- Craniotomy
 for Alzheimer's disease imaging, 1002
 bleeding during, 1005
 cat, 516
 cerebellar, 713–715
 rodent, 516, 516f
- Cre/lox recombination
 in Brainbow strategies, 99–104
 CreER/tamoxifen system, 101, 106–107, 108
 doxycycline (Dox)-controlled gene
 expression, 585
 in *Thy1* mice, 211–213
- Cre mice, 104, 116, 118–119
- Cre recombinase
 in optogenetics studies, 878, 879f
 use in optogenetics, 867–868
- Crick, Francis, 886
- CTB-Alexa (cholera toxin B-Alexa), 384
- Culture medium (recipe), 192
- Cutting solution (recipe), 425
- CW lasers. *See* Continuous-wave (CW) lasers
- Cyan fluorescent protein (CFP)
 in Clomeleon, 75, 76f, 77, 79–80, 80f
 FRET and, 583, 584
 in VSFPs (voltage-sensing fluorescent proteins), 55, 55t, 56f, 57
- Cysteine-maleimide reactivity, 38
- Cytomegalovirus (CMV) immediate-early (IE) promoter, 707, 708f, 718
- D**
- DAB (diaminobenzidine), 176–178, 176f
- Dark fringe method, 196
- Dark noise, in voltage-sensitive dye imaging, 472, 474
- DCGs. *See* Dense-core granules
- D3cpv, 584, 590, 591f
- D3cpVenus, 64, 65f, 67, 67t
- DCU (dispersion compensation unit), 546–547, 547f, 549–550
- Dendrites
 correlated light and electron microscopy
 of green fluorescent protein-labeled, 227–236
 fiber-optic calcium monitoring of
 dendritic activity in vivo, 897–905
 infrared-guided neurotransmitter uncaging on dendrites, 387–391
 single compartment model of calcium dynamics in, 355–366
 sodium imaging in, 201–206
 in vivo calcium imaging in fly visual system, 777–780
- Dendritic spines
 GFP expression levels required to detect, 320
- induction of structural plasticity at single, 252, 253f
 multiphoton stimulation of, 411–415
 stimulated emission depletion (STED)
 imaging of, 237–244
 two-photon calcium imaging of, 273–278
 two-photon imaging and uncaging of, 247–250
 two-photon sodium imaging in, 297–304
- Dendritic voltage imaging, 287–294
 imaging setup, 288–289
 overview, 287–288
 staining individual vertebrate neurons (protocol), 290–294
 advantages and limitations, 294
 example, 292f, 293
 experimental method, 290–291, 291f
 materials, 290
 recipes, 294
 troubleshooting, 291
- Dense-core granules (DCGs)
 identification, 659
 staining (protocol), 659–660
- 2-deoxyglucose (2-DG), 908
- Deoxyhemoglobin, 914, 915
- Destaining solution (recipe), 605
- Developmental studies, using optical imaging, 912
- Dexamethasone, 322, 515, 526, 615
- Dextran-conjugated indicators
 acetoxymethyl (AM)-conjugated indicators
 compared, 131–132, 132f, 137
 advantages of, 137
 imaging presynaptic calcium transients using dextran-conjugated indicators, 131–138
 overview, 131–133
 presynaptic imaging of projection fibers by in vivo injection of dextran-conjugated calcium indicators (protocol), 134–136
 experimental method, 135
 imaging setup, 134
 loading solution preparation, 135
 materials, 134–135
 preparation of brain slices, 135
 presynaptic imaging, 135–136
 troubleshooting, 136
 in vivo injection of dextran indicators, 135
 properties of, 137–138
 red, 138
- Diaminobenzidine (DAB), 176–178, 176f
- Di-8-ANEPEQ dye, 484
- Diazo-2, 393, 394f, 397
- Dichroic beam splitter, 1033f, 1034
- DIC microscopy, for identification of astrocytes and neurons in hippocampal slices, 640–642, 641f
- DiI, 450
- Diffraction optical element (DOE), 430–431
- Digital micromirror device (DMD), 258
- DiI, 450
- DiO, 450
- Dispersion compensation unit (DCU), 546–547, 547f, 549–550
- Dissection medium (recipe), 742
- DMD (digital micromirror device), 258
- DMEM3+ (recipe), 98
- DM-nitrophen (DMNP), 151–153, 154t, 156f, 157, 159, 393, 394f–396f, 394t, 395–401
- DOE (diffraction optical element), 430–431
- Dopamine, optogenetic modulation of neurons, 877–886, 879f
 functional integration during optical control, 884–885, 885f
 optical measurement of dopamine nerve terminals in brain slices, 884–885
 optical measurement of dopamine release in vivo, 885
 integrating behavioral readouts with reward circuit modulation, 880–884
 conditioned place preference, 881–883, 882f
 operant conditioning, 883–884
- Doxycycline (Dox)-controlled gene
 expression, 585–586, 586f–587f, 592, 595–596
- DQ gelatin, 995, 995f
- Drd1, 878
- Drosophila*
 anesthesia, 561
 antennae–brain preparation, 558f, 561
 calcium imaging in olfactory system, 557–563
- Drosophila* adult hemolymph-like saline (AHLS) (recipe), 561
- D-serine, as gliotransmitter, 639, 657
- DsRed, for astrocyte imaging, 707, 708f
- Durotomy, 517
- Dye-containing pipette solution (recipe), 352
- Dye loading with whole-cell recordings, 347–353
 dye loading with patch pipettes (protocol), 348–353
 discussion, 352
 experimental method, 349–350, 350f
 imaging setup, 348
 materials, 348–349
 recipes, 352–353
 troubleshooting, 350–351
 overview, 347
- Dye-making recipe, 527
- Dyes. *See also* Fluorescent dyes; FM dyes; Voltage-sensitive dye; *specific applications; specific dyes*
 ballistic delivery of, 447–456
 organic, labeling and imaging receptors using, 2, 4–7, 4t
- Dye solution (recipe), 905
- Dynamic high bandwidth atomic force microscopy (HBAFM), 164

E

Ear biopsy, 593
eGFP. *See* Enhanced green fluorescent protein
Electromagnetic pulse (EMP), 1038
Electromagnetic spectrum, 1031, 1032f
Electron microscopy
 correlated light and electron microscopy
 of green fluorescent protein-labeled axons and dendrites, 227–236
 imaging green fluorescent protein-labeled neurons using light and electron microscopy (protocol), 228–236
 discussion, 235
 experimental protocol, 230–234
 finding imaged neuron in sections, 231–232, 232f
 fixation and immunocytochemistry, 230
 fixation of imaged slices, 230–231
 imaging dendrites in EM, 234, 235f
 imaging setup, 228
 materials, 228–229
 recipes, 236
 resin embedding for EM, 231
 serial sectioning and imaging in EM, 233–234, 233f
 troubleshooting, 234–235
 overview, 227
FM dyes as endocytic markers for, 176–178, 176f
Electron-multiplying CCD (EMCCD) camera, 578
Electro-optic modulator, in interferometry, 196, 197f
Electroporation
 targeted in vivo, 463–464, 464f
 in utero, 213, 612, 613
 in vivo local dye electroporation for calcium imaging and neuronal-circuit tracing, 501–509
 overview, 501–502
 protocol, 503–509
 application examples, 504, 506f, 507f, 508f
 discussion, 509
 experimental method, 504, 505f
 imaging setup, 503
 materials, 503
 recipe, 509
 troubleshooting, 506–508
Embryo medium (recipe), 789
EMCCD (electron-multiplying CCD) camera, 578
Emission filter, 1033–1034, 1033f
Emission maxima, for fluorochromes, 1035t–1036t
EMP (electromagnetic pulse), 1038
Endocytosis and imaging of synaptic vesicle recycling using FM dyes, 171–181

Endoplasmic reticulum, calcium imaging in neuronal, 339–344
Enhanced green fluorescent protein (eGFP)
 in Alzheimer's disease imaging, 1005
 in BAC (bacterial artificial chromosome) transgenic mice, 113–114, 116–119, 117f, 118f
 dense-core granule staining, 659–660
 expression in astrocytes, 687
 in imaging synaptic-like microvesicles (SLMVs), 658
 immune cell expression of, 987, 987f
 neuropeptide Y-enhanced green fluorescent protein (NPY-eGFP), 183, 185, 189, 191, 192f
 in rabies virus vectors, 84f, 85, 87–96, 95f
EnvA, of avian sarcoma and leucosis virus (ASLV), 85, 96
Envelope switching, rabies virus vectors and, 85
Ephus, 419
Epifluorescence illumination (EPI), 574, 574f, 662, 667–669, 669f
Epifluorescent microscopy
 for fiber optic calcium monitoring of dendritic activity in vivo, 897, 899–900, 899f
 for voltage-sensitive dye (VSD) imaging of cortical spatiotemporal dynamics in awake behaving mice, 818–823, 818f
Epigenetic silencing, 595
EPSCs (excitatory postsynaptic currents), 259
EPSPs (excitatory postsynaptic potentials), 411, 432, 433f, 434f
Evanescent field, 183, 184f
Evanescent field fluorescence microscopy. *See* Total internal reflection fluorescence microscopy
Evans solution (recipe), 789
EWi (evanescent wave illumination), 662–670, 665f, 669f
Excitation filter, 1033, 1033f
Excitation in mouse cerebellar cortex, imaging, 745–760
Excitation maxima, for fluorochromes, 1035t–1036t
Excitation-secretion coupling, peptidergic nerve terminals and, 161–168
Excitatory postsynaptic currents (EPSCs), 259
Excitatory postsynaptic potentials (EPSPs), 411, 432, 433f, 434f
Exocytosis
 imaging with total internal reflection fluorescence microscopy (TIRFM), 183–193, 655–670
 kiss and run fusion, 665, 665f
 monitoring in astrocytes, 655–670
 regulated, 655–656
Experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis, 981, 987f
Expression of genetically encoded calcium indicators, 583–606

Expression vector, *Thy1*, 208–209, 208f
External solution (recipe), 352–353

F

Fast Green (1% stock solution) recipe, 129, 138
Fast-scan cyclic voltammetry (FSCV), to measure dopamine release, 884, 885f
FCIP. *See* Fluorescent calcium indicator protein
Fentanyl, 615
Fiber optics
 calcium monitoring of dendritic activity in vivo, 897–905
 overview, 897–898
 protocol, 899–905
 bolus loading, 902–903
 discussion, 905
 experimental method, 902–903, 904f
 head mount, 903
 imaging setup, 899–900, 899f, 900f
 materials, 901–902
 recipes, 905
 troubleshooting, 903–904
 periscope, 900, 900f, 905
 in vivo calcium recordings and channelrhodopsin-2 activation through an optical fiber, 889–895
 application examples, 895
 overview, 889
 protocol, 890–894, 893f
Fiberscope. *See* Two-photon fiberscopes
FilamentTracer, 378
Filter culture medium (FCM) (recipe), 742
Filters, fluorescence microscopy, 1033–1034, 1033f
Firefly luciferase activity, for monitoring doxycycline (Dox)-controlled gene expression, 585, 586f, 592, 595
Fixative (recipe), 652
FlaSh (fluorescent Shaker), 54, 55t, 56f, 486
Flavoproteins, autofluorescence of, 919
Flp recombinase, use in Brainbow studies, 101, 104
Fluo-3, use in calcium imaging in neuronal endoplasmic reticulum, 339–343, 340f
Fluo-4
 for detection of astrocyte vacuole-like vesicles, 644–645, 645f
 two-photon calcium imaging of dendritic spines, 275, 275f, 276f
 two-photon imaging of astrocytes filled with, 650
Fluo-4 AM
 for detection of astrocyte vacuole-like vesicles, 646
 imaging astrocyte calcium activity, 642, 643f, 646, 690

- Fluo-4 AM (*Continued*)
for in vivo calcium imaging of cerebellar astrocytes, 707, 716–717
two-photon imaging of acute brain slices preincubated with, 649
- Fluo-4 dextran, 138
- Fluo-5F AM, for in vivo calcium imaging of cerebellar astrocytes, 707, 708f, 716–717
- Fluorescein, caged, 264–266
- Fluorescence, normalization of values, 843–844
- Fluorescence microscopy. *See also specific applications*
brain tumor metastasis, 1018–1020, 1020f
filters, 1033–1034, 1033f
fluorescence molecular tomography of brain tumors, 1023–1029
illumination methods in, 574f
safe operation of fluorescence microscope, 1037
sodium imaging in axons and dendrites, 201–206
stimulated emission depletion (STED), 237–244
total internal reflection fluorescence microscopy (TIRFM), imaging exocytosis with, 183–193
- Fluorescence molecular tomography of brain tumors in mice
experimental method, 1026–1028, 1026f
initial image processing, 1027
tomographic reconstruction, 1028
- imaging setup, 1024–1025, 1025f
automation and data acquisition, 1025
illumination, 1024, 1025t
imaging, 1025
mounting, 1025
materials, 1025–1026
troubleshooting, 1028
- Fluorescent calcium indicator protein (FCIP)
calcium indicator protein expression using mouse transgenesis (protocol), 592–596
experimental method, 593–595
preparation of mouse ear fibroblasts and quantitative gene expression assay, 593, 595
screening for transgenic for transgenic mouse founders with high FCIP expression, 593
imaging setup, 592
materials, 592–593
table of transgenic mice, 594t
calcium indicator protein expression using rAAVs (protocol), 597–603
discussion, 603
experimental method, 599–603
calcium phosphate-mediated gene transfection of HEK cells, 599–600
purification of rAAV by heparin column, 601–602
purification of rAAV by iodixanol gradient, 600–601
stereotactic injection, 602
in vivo imaging in olfactory bulb, 603
in vivo two-photon imaging, 603
imaging setup, 597
materials, 597–599
development of, 583–584
functional neuron-specific expression of proteins in living mice, 583–606
future prospects, 604
ratiometric, 584
recipes, 604–605
single GFP-based, 584
strategies for expression, 585–591
using mouse transgenesis, 585–587, 586f–587f
viral delivery using rAAV, 588–590, 588f–589f
in vivo calcium imaging of cerebellar astrocytes, 707–712, 708f, 718
- Fluorescent dyes. *See also specific applications; specific dyes*
ballistic delivery of, 447–456
free radical generation by, 176
loading via pipettes in whole-cell patch-clamp method, 347–353
for membrane voltage measurement, 53–54
sodium-binding benzofuran isophthalase (SBFI) for sodium imaging, 202–206, 205f
- Fluorescent gel solution (recipe), 445
- Fluorescent proteins
Brainbow mice, imaging multicolor, 99–109
circularly permuted, 584
genetically encoded calcium indicators (GECIs), 63–71
for imaging synaptic-like microvesicles (SLMVs), 658
for labeling and imaging receptors, 2, 4–7, 4t
for membrane voltage measurements, 53–59
- Fluorescent Shaker (FlaSh), 54, 55t, 56f, 486
- Fluorochromes
emission maxima, 1035t–1036t
excitation maxima, 1035t–1036t
- FM1-43, for detection of astrocyte vacuole-like vesicles, 646–647, 647f
- FM dyes
chemical structure, 172f, 173
destaining, 175, 179
for imaging synaptic-like microvesicles (SLMVs), 658
imaging synaptic vesicle recycling with, 171–181
application examples, 179–181, 180f
exocytosis imaging, 179–181, 180f
overview, 171–173, 172f
protocols
- FM dye photoconversion, 176–178, 176f
recipes, 181
staining and destaining synaptic vesicles with FM dyes, 174–175
slice preparation, 179
loading of astrocytes with, 661
properties and mechanism of action, 172f, 173
total internal reflection fluorescence microscopy (TIRFM) for imaging exocytosis, 183–193, 191f
- FMRI. *See* Functional magnetic resonance imaging
- Förster resonance energy transfer. *See* FRET
- Free radicals, generation by fluorescent dyes, 176
- Frequency, 1031
- FRET
Clomeleon use as chloride indicator, 75, 79
described, 583
fluorescent calcium indicator protein (FCIP) development and, 583–584
genetically encoded calcium indicators (GECIs), 64, 65f, 67
in membrane voltage measurement, 54
neuronal imaging in *Caenorhabditis elegans*, 764
TN-XXL and, 611, 613, 618
- FRT sites, in Brainbow constructs, 101, 104
- FSCV (fast-scan cyclic voltammetry), to measure dopamine release, 884, 885f
- Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI)
BOLD (blood-oxygenation-level-dependent), 915, 916
contrast-agent-based, 917
low spatial resolution of, 908
perfusion-based, 917
- Functional neuron-specific expression of genetically encoded fluorescent calcium indicator proteins in living mice, 583–606
- Fungizone, 593
- Fura-2
calcium wave imaging in cerebellar Bergmann glia, 701–702
detection of changes in amplitude of presynaptic calcium influx, 127–128, 127f
- Fura-2 AM for action potential imaging, 370–373, 373f, 374f
- Fura-2 dextran, 137
- Fura-2FF use in Ca²⁺ uncaging in nerve terminals, 151, 154–156, 154t, 156f, 158

G

GABA (γ -aminobutyric acid), 623

- caged use in optical fiber-based uncaging system, 405–408
- receptors, 389
- Gal4/UAS gene expression system
- calcium imaging in *Drosophila* olfactory system, 557, 558f, 563
- Galvanometers, voltage-controlled mirror, 419
- Galvanometric scanning, 258
- G-CaMP
- benefits of, 584
 - calcium imaging in *Drosophila* olfactory system, 557–563
 - G-CaMP2, 68, 69f, 707–712, 708f, 718
 - G-CaMP3, 64, 65f, 67, 67t, 68, 69f
 - neuronal imaging in *Caenorhabditis elegans*, 764
 - in vivo calcium imaging of cerebellar astrocytes, 707–712, 708f, 718
- GECIs. *See* Genetically encoded calcium indicators
- Gelfoam, 323
- Gene gun for ballistic delivery of dyes, 447–456
- Genetically defined neuronal populations, structure–function analysis of, 377–385
- Genetically encoded calcium indicators (GECIs), 63–73
- application examples, 64
 - calcium imaging in *Drosophila* olfactory system with a genetic indicator, 557–563
 - functional neuron-specific expression of proteins in living mice, 583–606
 - future design, 71
 - to measure neural activity, 71
 - optimization, 68–70
 - G-CaMP3, 68, 69f
 - GECI expression, 68
 - practical improvement, 68
 - subcellular targeting, 70
 - overview, 63–64
 - properties influencing performance, 64–67
 - expression level, 66–67
 - fluorescence properties, 67, 67t
 - underlying calcium dynamics, 64, 66
 - structure of, 64, 65f
 - testing standardization, 70
 - TN-XXL, calcium imaging of neurons in visual cortex using, 611–620, 612f
- GENSAT (Gene Expression Nervous System Atlas) Project, 113–119, 377
- GFAP (glial fibrillary acidic protein), 640, 641f, 642, 687
- GFP. *See* Green fluorescent protein
- GH146-Gal4, 557, 558f
- Glia. *See also* Astrocytes
- ballistic delivery of dyes, 447–456
 - Bergmann
 - imaging calcium waves in, 699–705, 704f
 - preferential loading with synthetic acetoxymethyl calcium dyes (protocol), 716–717
 - in vivo calcium imaging with synthetic and genetic indicators, 707–719, 708f
 - imaging microglia in brain slices and slice cultures, 735–742
 - two-photon imaging/microscopy in spinal cord in vivo, 721–733
 - two-photon imaging of microglia in mouse cortex in vivo, 961–976
- Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), 640, 641f, 642, 687
- Glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) promoter, 687, 708f, 867
- Glioblastoma, 1012, 1017
- Glioma, 1011–1017, 1016f
- Gliotransmitters, 639–640, 655, 657
- Glossary, 1041–1050
- Glutamate
- caged
 - acousto-optical deflector (AOD)-based patterned UV neurotransmitter uncaging, 255–270
 - circuit mapping by ultraviolet uncaging, 417–425
 - methoxy-7-nitroindolyl-glutamate (MNI-glu), 246, 246f, 249–253, 251f, 253f, 268, 277, 431–432
 - optical fiber-based uncaging system, 405–408
 - properties of caged glutamate for two-photon photolysis, 246, 246f
 - ruthenium-bipyridine-trimethylphosphine-glutamate (RuBi-glutamate), 431–432
 - two-photon calcium imaging of dendritic spines, 276f, 277
 - two-photon mapping of neural circuits, 429–434, 430f, 432t
 - using patterned uncaging to simulate network activity in vitro, 258–260
 - as gliotransmitter, 639, 657
- Glutamate receptors
- light-activated ionotropic glutamate receptor (LiGluR), 36
 - spatially resolved flash photolysis via chemical two-photon uncaging, 29, 29f
- Glutamate transporter 1 (GLT1) promoter, 687
- Glycine, 623
- Glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI), 208
- GlyR (glycine receptor) lateral diffusion, measuring using quantum dots, 15, 16f
- GMEM4+ (recipe), 98
- Gold nanoparticles
- detection by photothermal heterodyne imaging (PHI), 2
 - labeling and imaging receptors using, 2, 4–7, 4t
 - tracking using single-nanoparticle photothermal tracking (SNaPT), 2
- G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs)
- in chimeric opsins, 867
 - of type II opsins, 44
- Green fluorescent protein (GFP). *See also* Enhanced green fluorescent protein
- in Alzheimer’s disease imaging, 991f, 992
 - correlated light and electron microscopy of green fluorescent protein-labeled axons and dendrites, 227–236
 - in FlaSh (fluorescent Shaker), 54, 55t, 56f
 - level required for dendritic spine detection, 320
 - pHluorins, 19–20
 - SPARC (sodium channel protein-based activity reporting construct), 55, 55t, 56f
- ## H
- Habituation and training for awake experiments, 840
- Halobacterium salinarum*, 45
- Halorhodopsin
- light-induced dipole switching, 43f
 - mode of action, 45
 - overview, 42f, 866
- Hazardous materials, 1053–1058
- HBAFM (high bandwidth atomic force microscopy), dynamic, 164
- Head plate
- for imaging neuronal population activity
 - head plate design, 840–841, 841f
 - head plate implantation, 841–842
 - implantation protocol, 747–749, 748f
 - for two-photon imaging of neural activity in awake mobile mice, 828–829, 829f
- Heat filter, 1034
- Held synapse, using Ca²⁺ uncaging to examine transmitter release at calyx of, 158–159, 158f
- Hemoglobin, oxygen saturation of, 913–914, 915–916
- Heparin column, purification of rAAV by, 601–602
- HEPES-buffered culture medium (HCM) (recipe), 742
- HEPES-KRH buffer (recipe), 670
- Hidden Markov model (HMM), 832, 845
- High bandwidth atomic force microscopy (HBAFM), dynamic, 164
- High-divalent ACSF (recipe), 425
- High-K⁺ Ringer’s solution (recipe), 192
- Histology, in situ of brain tissue with femtosecond laser pulses, 437–445
- HIV-1 Env, 85
- HMM (hidden Markov model), 832, 845
- Human clinical studies, using optical imaging, 912–913

I

Ice cube model, 910, 911f
IGOR Pro, 267
ImageJ, 736, 1000, 1016, 1020
Immune cells, two-photon imaging of, 981–988
 overview, 981
 protocol, 982–988
 cocultures of acute hippocampal slices with immune cells, 984–985
 discussion, 987–988, 987f
 experimental method, 984–985
 imaging acquisition and analysis, 985
 imaging setup, 982, 983f
 materials, 982–984
 preparation of brain stem of anesthetized mice for intravital imaging, 985
 troubleshooting, 986
Inspector software package, 241
Incident light, noise in, 472
Infrared (IR) camera, 378
Infrared-guided laser stimulation of neurons in brain slices, 388–390
 advantages and limitations of photolytic neurotransmitter activation, 390
 applications of targeted stimulation, 389, 390f
 experimental method, 389–390
 imaging setup, 388
 materials, 388–389
Infrared-guided neurotransmitter uncaging on dendrites, 387–391
IntegriSense, 1025
Interferometric detection of action potentials, 195–199
 advantages and limitations, 199
 application example, 198–199, 198f
 principles of interferometric detection, 195–198
Internal pipette solution (recipe), 206
Internal recording solution (recipe), 278, 467
Internal solution (recipe), 192
Intracellular saline containing SBFI (recipe), 303
Intrapipette solution (recipe), 344, 824
Intrinsic imaging
 basics of, 634
 chronic, 634–637, 635f
 of functional map development in mammalian visual cortex, 633–637, 635f, 636f
 overview, 633–634
Intrinsic signals
 optical imaging based on, 907–919
 combining with other techniques, 917, 918f
 limitations of, 919
 outlook for, 917, 919
 overview, 908–913
 sources of, 913–915

In utero electroporation, 213, 612, 613
Inverse pericam, 586f–587f, 587
In vitro calibration solutions (recipe), 631
Iodixanol gradient, purification of rAAV by, 600–601
Ion channels
 engineering light-regulated, 33–40
 modifications to existing light-gated channels, 37–38
 photoswitchable tethered ligands (PTLs), 35
 practical considerations, 38
 strategies, 33, 34f
 targeted proteins, 36
 light-gated, 46–47
Ion pumps, light-gated, 44–46
Ischemia
 optically induced occlusion of single blood vessels in neocortex, 939–947
 two-photon imaging of neuronal structural plasticity in mice during and after ischemia, 949–957
Isoflurane, 492, 514, 515, 714, 728, 753, 871, 892, 902, 931, 952, 965, 985, 1001, 1026
Isolectin B4 (IB4), 737–739, 741
Isolectin B4 (IB4) derived from *Giffonia simplicifolia* seeds (recipe), 742

J

Jackson Laboratory, 211

K

Katushka, 1023
Ketamine, 308, 315, 322, 324, 514, 515, 526, 569, 595, 602–603, 688, 711, 714, 871, 892, 952
Kiss-and-run fusion, 171, 179–181, 180f
Krebs-Ringer solution (recipe), 391
Kwik-sil, 830–831
KX mixture (recipe), 315

L

LabVIEW, 267, 492, 531
Lamp1, 661
Laser
 light sources for photolysis, 399–400
 mode-locked, 248, 307, 411–412
 pulsed nitrogen, 400
 safe operation of, 1037–1038
 ultraviolet, 258, 261, 262, 399–400
Laser pulses, in situ histology of brain tissue with, 437–445
 advantages and limitations, 443–444
 application example, 443, 444f
 laser alignment, 442–443
 overview, 437–438, 440f
 protocol, 438–445
 blocking and staining, 442
 discussion, 442–444
 experimental method, 441–442
 imaging setup, 439, 440f

iterative imaging and ablation, 442, 443t
 mapping region of interest, 441–442
 materials, 439, 441
 perfusing with fluorescent gel, 442
 recipes, 445
 subblocking and mounting, 442
Laser scanning photostimulation (LSPS)
 circuit mapping by ultraviolet uncaging of glutamate, 417–425
 hardware, 419
 software, 419
Laser-targeted focal photothrombotic stroke model, 954–955, 955f
Lead citrate (recipe), 236
Lentivirus, for opsin expression in mammalian brain, 867, 869, 871–872
Lidocaine, 492, 603, 902, 931, 952, 965
Light-activated ionotropic glutamate receptor (LiGluR), 36
Light-gated ion channels, 46–47
Light-gated ion pumps, 44–46
Light-regulated ion channels, engineering, 33–38
 modifications to existing light-gated channels, 37–38
 engineering ion channel targets, 37
 photochromic ligands, 37–38
 photoswitch tuning, 37
 photoswitchable tethered ligands (PTLs), 35
 ligand, 35
 photoswitch, 35
 reactive moiety, 35
 practical considerations, 38
 cysteine-maleimide reactivity, 38
 light, 38
 strategies, 33, 34f
 targeted proteins, 36
 ionotropic glutamate receptor, 36
 nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, 36
 voltage-gated potassium channel, 36
Light scattering
 calcium effects on, 163–164, 163f
 secretion-coupled from peptidergic nerve terminals, 161–168
 effects of Ca²⁺ on intrinsic optical signal components, 163–164, 163f
 measuring intrinsic optical signals from mammalian nerve terminals (protocol), 166–168
 overview, 161–163, 162f
 underlying mechanisms, 164–165, 164f
Light-sheet microscopy, 573–575
Line averaging, 336–337
Lipofectamine 2000, 595
Lipofuscin, 1008
Lipophilic dyes, ballistic delivery of, 447–456
Live cells and tissue slices, maintaining, 331–338
 ill health indicators, 337

- maintaining in the imaging setup, 332–337
 - collecting images, 336–337
 - gas and pH condition maintenance
 - after mounting, 334, 334f, 335f
 - medium considerations, 332
 - mounting specimens for microscopic observation, 332–335, 333f
 - temperature considerations, 336
 - overview, 331–332
 - Lobster, interferometry of walking leg nerve, 198, 198f, 199
 - Local dye electroporation for calcium imaging and neuronal-circuit tracing, 501–509
 - overview, 501–502
 - protocol, 503–509
 - application examples, 504, 506f, 507f, 508f
 - discussion, 509
 - experimental method, 504, 505f
 - imaging setup, 503
 - materials, 503
 - recipe, 509
 - troubleshooting, 506–508
 - Low-Ca⁺ Ringer's solution (recipe), 193
 - LSPS. *See* Laser scanning photostimulation
 - Lucas–Kanade algorithm, 845
 - Luciferin, 595
 - LY-411575, 992
 - Lysosome identification and staining in astrocytes, 661
 - Lysosome marker proteins, 661
 - M**
 - MagFura-2 AM, use in calcium imaging in neuronal endoplasmic reticulum, 339–344, 340f
 - MagFura-5 AM, 132f, 137
 - MagIndo-1 AM, 432
 - Magnesium Green, 127–128, 127f
 - Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). *See also* Functional magnetic resonance imaging
 - of Alzheimer's disease, 989, 990
 - functional brain mapping with, 913
 - Maleimides, cysteine-reactivity of, 38
 - Mannitol, 711
 - Mapping
 - functional based on intrinsic signals, 913–917
 - single-condition, 916–917
 - two-photon of neural circuits, 429–434
 - MATLAB, 267, 784, 935
 - Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), 995, 995f
 - Mauthner cells, 796, 796f
 - MB-231BR mouse cell line, 1012, 1018–1020, 1020f
 - MCBL. *See* Multicell bolus loading (MCBL) of fluorescent indicators
 - mCherry
 - in fluorescence molecular tomography, 1023, 1028
 - for imaging synaptic-like microvesicles (SLMVs), 658
 - synaptic-like microvesicles (SLMVs)
 - imaging, 663–666, 665f
 - VGLUT1 tagged with, 663, 664–665, 665f
 - Mechanical drift, in stimulated emission depletion (STED), 242
 - Medetomidine, 615
 - MEM (recipe), 670
 - Membrane voltage
 - fluorescent proteins for measurement of, 53–59
 - applications, 58, 58f
 - discussion of, 59
 - experimental setup, 58
 - FlaSh (fluorescent Shaker), 54, 55t, 56f
 - mechanism of fluorescence change, 56f, 57–58
 - Mermaid, 55t, 57, 58, 58f
 - SPARC (sodium channel protein-based activity reporting construct), 55, 55t, 56f
 - VSFs (voltage-sensing fluorescent proteins), 54–55, 55t, 56f, 57
 - optical approaches to studying, 53–54
 - fluorescent dyes as sensors, 53–54
 - protein-based sensors, 54
 - MEM medium for quantum dot imaging (recipe), 17
 - MEMS (microelectromechanical system), 856
 - MEPSCs (miniature excitatory postsynaptic currents), 251–252, 251f
 - MEQ (6-methoxy-*N*-ethylquinolinium chloride), 624
 - Mercury arc lamp, 1037, 1038
 - as light sources for photolysis, 399–400
 - Mermaid, 55t, 57, 58, 58f
 - Metastasis, 1012, 1018–1021, 1020f
 - Methohexital, 724–725
 - Methoxy-7-nitroindolyl-glutamate (MNI-glu), 246, 246f, 249–253, 251f, 253f, 268, 277, 431–432
 - Methoxy-XO₄, 990, 991f, 992, 1007
 - Mice
 - Alzheimer's disease model, 991
 - anesthesia, 308, 322, 324, 492, 504, 534, 550, 569, 595, 602–603, 615, 688, 711, 714, 724, 726, 728, 871, 952, 965, 985, 1001, 1015, 1016, 1019, 1026
 - BAC transgenic, 113–119
 - Brainbow, generation and imaging
 - multicolor, 99–111
 - calcium imaging in intact olfactory system of, 565–571
 - craniotomy, 516, 516f
 - fluorescence molecular tomography of brain tumors, 1023–1029
 - fluorescent calcium indicator protein (FCIP) expression in transgenic, 585–587, 586f–587f, 594t
 - functional neuron-specific expression of genetically encoded fluorescent calcium indicator proteins in living mice, 583–606
 - GENSAT (Gene Expression Nervous System Atlas) Project, 113–119
 - head plate implantation, 747–749, 748f, 963–965, 964f
 - imaging neocortical neurons through a chronic cranial window, 319–328
 - intubation, 725
 - MB-231BR cell line, 1012, 1018–1020, 1020f
 - measuring intrinsic optical signals from mammalian nerve terminals (protocol), 166–168
 - Mutant Mouse Regional Resource Center (MMRRC), 119
 - ordering mouse lines, 119
 - Thy1* lines, 207–225
 - transgenic
 - BAC, 113–119
 - with constitutive promoters driving FCIP expression, 594t
 - fluorescent calcium indicator protein (FCIP) expression in, 585–587, 586f–587f, 594t
 - for targeting reward circuitry, 879t
 - tet-activator (tTA), 594t
 - tet-responder, 594t
 - two-photon imaging of astrocytic and neuronal excitation in cerebellar cortex of awake mobile mice, 745–760
 - two-photon imaging of microglia in mouse cortex in vivo, 961–976
 - two-photon imaging of neural activity in awake mobile mice, 827–836
 - two-photon imaging of neurons and glia in spinal cord in vivo, 721–733
 - in vivo two-photon calcium imaging in visual system, 511–527
 - voltage-sensitive dye imaging of cortical spatiotemporal dynamics in awake behaving mice, 817–824
- Microbial opsins. *See also* Opsins
 - biophysical properties, 48–49
 - homologies, 44
 - light-gated ion channels, 46–47
 - light-gated ion pumps, 44–46
 - for optical control of neural activity, 41–50
 - overview, 41–42, 42f
- Microelectromechanical system (MEMS), 856
- Microglia
 - imaging in brain slices and slice cultures, 735–742
 - imaging setup, 735–736
 - migration of microglia, 740f
 - protocol, 737–742
 - confocal and two-photon imaging, 739
 - discussion, 740–741, 740f, 741f
 - experimental method, 737–739
 - labeling with fluorescent lectin, 738

- Microglia (*Continued*)
materials, 737
mounting tissue slices for imaging, 738–739
recipes, 742
tissue slice preparation, 737–738
troubleshooting, 739
- two-photon imaging in mouse cortex in vivo, 961–976
discussion, 975–976
optical window preparation (protocol), 966–968
materials, 966–967
sealed craniotomy method, 968
thinned skull method, 967–968
troubleshooting, 968
overview, 961–962
surgical implantation of head plate in preparation for imaging (protocol), 963–965
experimental method, 964–965
materials, 963–964
setup, 964f
- two-photon imaging (protocol), 969–974
experimental method, 970–972, 971f, 973f
imaging setup, 969–970
materials, 970
troubleshooting, 972–974
- Microinjection buffer (recipe), 223
Microinjection solution (recipe), 696
Microscope objective, 1039–1040
for confocal spot detection, 142
selection for total internal reflection fluorescence microscopy (TIRFM), 185
- Microscopy. *See also specific applications*
acousto-optical deflector (AOD)-based two photon microscope, 545–547, 547f
objective-coupled planar illumination (OCPI), 573–580, 576f, 578f
photothermal imaging microscope, 3
planar illumination microscopy, 573–580
single-molecule epifluorescence microscope, 3
stimulated emission depletion (STED), 237–244
total internal reflection fluorescence microscopy (TIRFM), 183–193
two-photon uncaging, 245–253
- Midazolam, 615
Miniature excitatory postsynaptic currents (mEPSCs), 251–252, 251f
- Miniaturization of two-photon microscopy for imaging in freely moving animals, 851–860
application examples, 857–859, 858f
fluorescent dye labeling in vivo, 857
imaging setup, 852–857, 853t, 854f
components, 852, 853f
design considerations, 852–857, 854f
- fluorescence detection, 856
mechanical attachment to animal, 857
miniaturized fiber-scanning devices, 855–856
small microscope objectives, 856
two-photon excitation through optical fibers, 853, 855
- MitoMice, 211f
mKOK (monomeric kusabira orange), 57
MLCKp (myosin light chain kinase), 583
MMPs (matrix metalloproteinases), 995, 995f
MMPSense, 1025
MMRRC (Mutant Mouse Regional Resource Center), 119
MNI-glu (methoxy-7-nitroindolyl-glutamate), 246, 246f, 249–253, 251f, 253f, 268, 277, 431–432
Mode-locked laser, 248, 307, 411–412
Modified balanced salt solution (MBSS) (recipe), 742
MOG peptide (myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein peptide), 984
MOM (movable objective microscope), 828
Monkey, voltage-sensitive dye imaging of neocortical activity of cortical dynamics in behaving, 810–811
Monomeric kusabira orange (mKOK), 57
Monomeric umi-kinoko green (mUKG), 57
Monosynaptic tracing, with recombinant fluorescent rabies virus vectors, 83–98, 85f
- Motor behavior, imaging in zebrafish, 783–789
- Mouse model of Alzheimer's disease, 999–1009
Mouse Ringer's solution (recipe), 168
Movable objective microscope (MOM), 828
Movement artifacts, 845, 1006
Mowiol 4-88 mounting medium (recipe), 385
MPScope, 439
MQAE (*N*-(6-methoxyquinolyl) acetoethyl ester), chloride imaging using, 623–632
advantages and limitations, 630
application example, 627f, 628f, 630
overview, 623–624
protocol, 624–631
discussion, 630
experimental method, 626–628
imaging setup, 625
intracellular calibration of MQAE, 627–628
materials, 625–626
recipes, 630–631
staining cells or tissue slices via bath application, 626, 627f
staining of neurons and glia using multicell bolus loading, 626, 628f
troubleshooting, 629
two-photon imaging of stained cells, 626
- MQAE cuvette calibration solutions (recipe), 631
mRaspberry, 1023
- MRI. *See* Magnetic resonance imaging
MS-222, 569–570
mUKG (monomeric umi-kinoko green), 57
Multicell bolus loading (MCBL) of fluorescent indicators, 491–499
advantages and limitations, 497–498
in Alzheimer's disease imaging, 1002–1003, 1007–1008
application examples, 495–497, 495f, 496f
overview, 491
protocol for in vivo two-photon calcium imaging, 492–499
experimental method, 493–494
imaging setup, 492
materials, 492–493
troubleshooting, 494
in vivo calcium imaging of cerebellar astrocytes, 707, 708f, 716–717
- Multiphoton imaging, in olfactory system of zebrafish and mouse, 566f, 567, 568
- Multiphoton stimulation of neurons and spines, 411–415
advantages of, 415
application example, 414, 414f, 415f
experimental protocol, 412–413
imaging setup, 412
limitations of, 414–415
materials, 412
- Multiple sclerosis, murine models of, 981
Multi-worm Tracker, 770–773, 773f
Mutant Mouse Regional Resource Center (MMRRC), 119
Myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein peptide (MOG peptide), 984
Myosin light chain kinase (MLCKp), 583
- ## N
- NADH intrinsic fluorescence, in vivo imaging of redox state using, 692–694, 693f
- Nanolabels, tracking receptors using
advantages, 7
limitations, 7
overview, 1–2
protocol, 3–7
analysis, 6
application example, 7, 8f.
experimental method, 4–6
image acquisition, 6
imaging setup, 3
labeling cells, 4–5, 4t
materials, 4
particle tracking, 6
recipe, 7
signal characterization, 5
- National Center for Biotechnology (NCBI), 119
Natronomonas pharaonis, 45, 46f, 866
NCAM (neuronal cell adhesion molecule), 84
Near-infrared fluorescence (NIRF) tomography, of Alzheimer's disease, 989, 990

- Nematodes. *See* Worm tracking
- Nembutal, 504
- Neocortical activity, voltage-sensitive dye imaging of, 799–812
- Neocortical neurons, imaging through a chronic cranial window, 319–328
- Nerve terminals
- Ca²⁺ uncaging in, 151–159
 - light scattering changes associated with secretion from peptidergic, 161–168
 - single compartment model of calcium dynamics in, 355–366
- Neural circuits, two-photon mapping, 429–434
- overview, 429–431
 - practical examples, 431–434
 - choice of caged glutamate, 431–432, 432t
 - mapping connections in brain slices, 432–434, 433f, 434f
- Neural network
- acousto-optical deflector (AOD)-based two-photon microscopy for high-speed calcium imaging of neuronal population activity, 543–555
 - three-dimensional imaging of activity, 529–540
 - application example, 538, 538f
 - measuring neuronal population activity using 3D laser scanning (protocol), 531–537
 - animal preparation and 3D imaging procedure, 534
 - assigning fluorescence signals to cells within the scan volume, 535f
 - creating 3D scan trajectories, 532–533, 532f
 - discussion, 539
 - experimental method, 532–536
 - imaging setup, 531
 - laser intensity adjustment, 533–534
 - materials, 531–532, 532f
 - recipe, 540
 - signal assignment and 3D visualization of network dynamics, 534, 536
 - troubleshooting, 536–537
 - overview, 529–530
 - principles of 3D laser scanning, 532f
 - voltage-sensitive dye imaging of neocortical activity, 799–812
- NeuroCCD-SM Imaging System, 288
- Neurointermediate lobe, isolation of, 166–167
- NeuroLucida, 378
- Neuromantic, 378
- Neuromuscular explant, imaging of *Thy1* lines using an acute, 221–222
- experimental method, 222
 - imaging setup, 221
 - materials, 221
- Neuronal activity
- confocal calcium imaging in larval zebrafish, 791–797
 - imaging activity and motor behavior in zebrafish, 783–789
- Neuronal cell adhesion molecule (NCAM), 84
- Neuronal membrane receptors, labeling single receptors with quantum dots, 13–17
- experimental method, 14
 - imaging setup, 13
 - interpretation of imaging data, 15, 16f
 - materials, 13
 - measuring GlyR (glycine receptor) lateral diffusion, 15, 16f
 - recipes, 17
 - troubleshooting, 14
- Neuronal population activity, imaging in awake and anesthetized rodents, 839–849
- application example, 847, 848f
 - data analysis, 843–847, 844f
 - action potential detection, 845–847
 - correction for movement artifacts, 845
 - estimation of noise levels and neuropil contamination, 845
 - normalization of fluorescence values, 843–844
 - experimental procedures, 840–843
 - cell-attached electrophysiology, 842–843, 844f
 - dye preparation for injection, 842–843
 - habituation and training for awake experiments, 840
 - head plate design, 840–841, 841f
 - head plate implantation, 841–842
 - surgical considerations, 842
 - targeting sensory areas, 842
 - future prospects, 848–849
- Neuronal structural plasticity, two-photon imaging of, 949–957
- NeuronIQ, 378
- Neurons
- ballistic delivery of dyes for structure-function studies, 447–456
 - calcium imaging in neuronal endoplasmic reticulum, 339–344
 - imaging action potentials with calcium indicators, 369–374
 - imaging calcium waves and sparks in central, 281–285
 - imaging green fluorescent protein-labeled using light and electron microscopy (protocol), 228–236
 - discussion, 235
 - experimental protocol, 230–234
 - finding imaged neuron in sections, 231–232, 232f
 - fixation and immunocytochemistry, 230
 - fixation of imaged slices, 230–231
 - imaging dendrites in EM, 234, 235f
 - imaging setup, 228
 - materials, 228–229
 - recipes, 236
 - resin embedding for EM, 231
 - serial sectioning and imaging in EM, 233–234, 233f
 - troubleshooting, 234–235
 - imaging neocortical neurons through a chronic cranial window, 319–328
 - imaging neuronal activity with genetically encoded calcium indicators (GECIs), 63–73
 - microbial opsins for optical control of neural activity, 41–50
 - multiphoton stimulation of, 411–415
 - optogenetic modulation of dopamine, 877–886, 879f
 - recombinant fluorescent rabies virus vectors for tracing, 83–98
 - structure-function analysis of genetically defined neuronal populations, 377–385
 - two-photon imaging neuronal excitation in cerebellar cortex of awake mobile mice, 745–760
 - type-specific staining with voltage-sensitive dye, 486
 - uncaging calcium in neurons, 393–401
- NeuronStudio, 378
- Neuropeptide Y (NPY), 659
- Neuropeptide Y-enhanced green fluorescent protein (NPY-eGFP), 183, 185, 189, 191, 192f
- NeuroPlex, 288, 479
- Neurosurgery, use of optical imaging in, 912
- Neurotransmitter uncaging. *See* Uncaging
- Neutral-density filter, 1034
- NGM agar medium (recipe), 775
- low-peptone, 775
- Nicotinic acetylcholine receptor (nAChR), photoisomerizable, 36
- Ni-DAQ Tools, 267
- NIRF (near-infrared fluorescence) tomography, of Alzheimer's disease, 989, 990
- Nitrophenyl-EGTA (NP-EGTA), 393, 394f–396f, 395–399, 399f, 644, 644f, 651
- NK3630, 479–480
- NK2367 dye, 162, 162f
- Noise
- signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)
 - of calcium indicators, 64, 145–146
 - confocal spot detection, 147–149, 148f
 - defined, 64
 - GCaMPs, 558, 584
 - improving
 - by increasing incident illumination, 336
 - by increasing pixel dwell time, 336–337
 - by line averaging, 336–337
 - random-access pattern scanning, 554–555

- Noise (*Continued*)
of voltage-sensitive dyes, 801, 802, 810
voltage-sensitive dye, imaging with
dark noise, 472, 474
noise in incident light, 472
shot noise, 474, 474f
vibrational noise, 472
- Normal rat Ringer (NRR) solution, 540, 555
- NP-EGTA (nitrophenyl-EGTA), 393, 394f–396f,
395–399, 399f, 644, 644f, 651
- NpHR, 866, 868
- NRR (recipe), 540, 555
- Nystatin, 593
- O**
- Objective-coupled planar illumination
(OCPI) microscopy, 573–580,
576f, 577t, 578f
- Objective lens, 856, 1039–1040
- Odor coding pattern transformation with
olfactory bulb, 501–502, 504,
507f, 508f
- OGB-1. *See* Oregon Green BAPTA-1
- Olfactory receptor neurons, synapto-pHluorin
expression in, 21–22, 22f
- Olfactory system
calcium imaging in *Drosophila* with a
genetic indicator, 557–563
overview, 557–558, 558f, 559f
protocol, 560–563
antennae–brain preparation, 561
discussion, 563
imaging setup, 560
materials, 560–561
nerve stimulation preparation,
561–562
olfactory stimulation and imaging,
561
recipes, 563
calcium imaging in intact olfactory system
of zebrafish and mouse,
565–571
imaging methods, 567
multiphoton imaging, 567
wide-field fluorescence imaging,
567
loading calcium indicators, 566–567
bolus loading of neurons down-
stream from glomeruli, 567
dextran-coupled (protocol),
568–571
genetically encoded indicators, 567
selective loading of neurons
projecting to glomeruli, 566
overview, 565–566, 566f
calcium imaging in populations of
olfactory neurons by planar
illumination microscopy,
573–580
overview, 573–575, 574f, 576f
protocol, 577–580, 577t, 578f
fluorescent calcium indicator protein
(FCIP) expression, 586f, 597, 603
- Operant conditioning, for assessing reward-
related behavior, 883–884
- Opsins. *See also* Optogenetics
biophysical properties, 48–49
chimeric, 867, 878
gene expression and targeting systems,
867–868
light-gated ion channels, 46–47
light-gated ion pumps, 44–46
in neuroscience, 864–867
overview, 41–42, 42f
photoreaction mechanisms, 43f
principles of operation, 41–42, 43–44
step-function, 866
table of, 864t–865t
type I (microbial type), 44
type II (animal type), 44
- Optical equipment, cleaning, 1039–1040
- Optical fiber
fiber-optic calcium monitoring of
dendritic activity in vivo,
897–905
overview, 897–898
protocol, 899–905
uncaging system, optical fiber-based,
405–408
advantages of, 408
assembly and optimization, 406, 407f
experiments utilizing the system,
406–408, 407f
limitations of, 408
materials, 406
in vivo calcium recordings and channel-
rhodopsin-2 activation through
an optical fiber, 889–895
application examples, 895
overview, 889
protocol, 890–894, 893f
- Optical imaging based on intrinsic signals,
907–919
combining with other techniques, 917,
918f
limitations of, 919
outlook for, 917, 919
overview, 908–913
in awake behaving animals, 912
chronic imaging, 910
developmental studies, 912
example studies, 908, 910, 911f
experimental setup, 908, 909f
human clinical studies, 912–913
sources of intrinsic signals, 913–915
- Optical imaging spectroscopy, 913
- Optically induced occlusion, of single blood
vessels in neocortex, 939–947
- Optical neural interface, fiber-optic-based,
868–873, 870f
- Optical parametric oscillator, 982
- Optical window. *See also* Cranial window;
Craniotomy
choice of type, 975–976
preparation protocol, 966–968
materials, 966–967
- sealed craniotomy method, 968
thinned skull method, 967–968
troubleshooting, 968
- Optodes, 912
- Optogenetics
Cre mice for targeting reward circuitry,
878, 879t
described, 41, 42
establishing a fiber-optic-based optical
neural interface (protocol),
869–873, 870f
experimental method, 871–873
material, 869–871, 870f
troubleshooting, 873
in freely moving mammals, 877–885
future outlook, 874, 886
modulation of dopamine neurons,
877–886, 879f
functional integration during optical
control, 884–885, 885f
optical measurement of dopamine
nerve terminals in brain slices,
884–885
optical measurement of dopamine
release in vivo, 885
integrating behavioral readouts with
reward circuit modulation,
880–884
conditioned place preference,
881–883, 882f
experimental design, 880–881
operant conditioning, 883–884
overview, 863–868
tools, table of, 864t–865t
- OptoXRs, 867, 878
- Oregon Green BAPTA-1, 521–523, 531, 534,
535f, 566, 579
in Alzheimer's disease imaging, 1000
in vivo recordings and channelrhodopsin-
2 activation through an optical
fiber, 890, 891f
- Oregon Green BAPTA-1 AM, 531, 534, 535f
in Alzheimer's disease imaging, 993–994,
994f, 1002–1005, 1003f, 1004f
imaging calcium excitation in cerebellar
cortex, 758f, 759
imaging neuronal activity and motor
behavior in zebrafish, 784, 787
multicell bolus loading of, 495, 495f, 497
in vivo recordings and channelrhodopsin-
2 activation through an optical
fiber, 893f
- Oregon Green BAPTA-6F, 278
- Oregon Green BAPTA-5N, 147
- Organic dyes, labeling and imaging receptors
using, 2, 4–7, 4t
- ORION, 378
- OSN dye solution (recipe), 571
- Oxidative stress, in Alzheimer's disease, 994,
995f
- Oxonol dyes
NK3630, 479–480
RH155, 476

- Oxygen saturation of hemoglobin, 913–914, 915–916
- P**
- Paraformaldehyde (recipe), 385
- Paraformaldehyde solution 8% (recipe), 652
- Parallel fibers, 699, 702–704
- Parallel Worm Tracker, 773
- Patch-clamp pipette filling solution (recipe), 391
- Patch-clamp recording
- calcium imaging in neuronal endoplasmic reticulum, 339–344
 - dye loading technique, 347–353
 - infrared-guided neurotransmitter uncaging on dendrites, 387–391
 - two-photon targeted patching and electroporation in vivo, 459–467
 - targeting single cells with patch pipettes in vivo (protocol), 461–467
 - advantages and limitations, 466–467
 - application examples, 466
 - experimental method, 462–464, 463f, 464f
 - materials, 461
 - practical considerations, 464–465
 - recipes, 467
- Patch pipettes
- dye loading with, 348–353
 - targeting single cells with patch pipettes in vivo (protocol), 461–467
- Pavlovian conditioning. *See* Conditioned place preference
- PBS. *See* Phosphate-buffered saline
- Pentobarbital, 603, 724
- Perfusion system, for live cell and tissue slice imaging, 334, 334f, 335f
- PET. *See* Positron-emission tomography
- PFA (paraformaldehyde) (recipe), 385
- PHI (photothermal heterodyne imaging), 2, 6
- pHluorins, 19–24
- advantages and limitations, 22–23
 - application examples, 21–22, 22f
 - ecliptic, 19–20
 - gene expression, 21
 - optical imaging, 21
 - overview, 19–20
 - phogrin tagged with, 660
 - ratiometric, 20
 - synapto-pHluorins, 19–24
 - targeting module, 20
 - VGLUT1 tagged with, 658, 663–666, 665f, 667–669, 669f
- Phogrin, 660
- Phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) (recipe), 7, 110, 181, 193, 605
- PBS-MK 1x (recipe), 605
 - 10x, 223, 605
- Photoactivation of Rose Bengal, 949, 954–955, 955f, 957
- Photobleaching, G-CaMP and, 558, 558f
- Photoconversion, FM dye, 176–178, 176f
- Photodamage
- G-CaMP and, 558, 558f
 - reducing with antioxidants, 337
 - SNR compromise, 336–337
- Photoisomerization
- light-regulated ion channels, engineering, 33–38
 - of retinal, 43–44, 43f
- Photolysis
- acousto-optical deflector (AOD)-based patterned UV neurotransmitter uncaging, 255–270
 - detection calcium signals from photolysis of caged compound in single astrocyte, 644, 644f
 - infrared-guided laser stimulation of neurons in brain slices, 388–390
 - light sources for, 399–400
 - measuring effectiveness of, 401
 - spatially resolved flash photolysis via chemical two-photon uncaging, 25–31
 - overview, 25–26, 26f
 - protocol, 27–30
 - two-photon, 246, 246f, 256
 - uncaging calcium in neurons, 393–401
- Photolyzable Ca²⁺ chelator, 151–152, 156f, 157
- Photon energy, 1031
- Photorhodopsin, 45
- Photoswitchable molecules and engineering
- light-regulated ion channels, 33–40
 - modifications to existing light-gated channels, 37–38
 - photoswitchable tethered ligands (PTLs), 35
 - practical considerations, 38
 - strategies, 33, 34f
 - targeted proteins, 36
 - ionotropic glutamate receptor, 36
 - nicotinic acetylcholine receptor, 36
 - voltage-gated potassium channel, 36
- Photoswitchable tethered ligands (PTLs), for light-regulated ion channel engineering, 35
- ligand, 35
 - modifications to existing light-gated channels, 37–38
 - engineering ion channel targets, 37
 - photochromic ligands, 37–38
 - photoswitch tuning, 37
 - photoswitch, 35
 - practical considerations, 38
 - cysteine-maleimide reactivity, 38
 - light, 38
 - reactive moiety, 35
- Photothermal heterodyne imaging (PHI), 2, 6
- Photothermal imaging microscope, 3
- Photothrombosis, 939, 941, 942f, 943–944, 945f, 947, 949, 954–955, 955f
- Phototoxicity
- in FM dye imaging, 174
 - in stimulated emission depletion (STED), 242
 - voltage-sensitive dyes, 480
- Piezoelectric bending element, 855
- Pipette solution for biocytin staining (recipe), 653
- Pipette solution for Fluo-4 staining (recipe), 653
- Pipette staining solution (recipe), 631
- Pittsburg compound B (PiB), 990, 992, 1003f, 1007
- Planar illumination microscopy, calcium imaging in populations of olfactory neurons by, 573–580
- overview, 573–575, 574f, 576f
 - protocol, 577–580, 577t, 578f
- Plaques. *See* Alzheimer's disease
- Plasma-mediated ablation, 940, 941, 942f, 944–945, 947
- Pluronic F-127 in DMSO, 492
- p75 neurotrophin receptor (p75NTR), 84
- Pockels cell, 412, 534
- Point spread function (PSF), 144
- Positron-emission tomography (PET)
- of Alzheimer's disease, 989, 990
 - low spatial resolution of, 908
- Potassium channel
- fluorescent Shaker (FlaSh), 54
 - synthetic photoisomerizable azobenzene regulated, 36
- ppHcrt promoter, 867
- Presenilins, 999
- Pressure injection, of AM calcium indicators, 371–372
- Promoters
- aldehyde dehydrogenase (Aldh1L1), 687
 - αCaMKII, 585, 586f
 - for Rainbow construct expression, 103
 - CamKIIα, 867
 - cytomegalovirus (CMV) immediate-early (IE), 707, 708f, 718
 - for expression in astrocytes, 687
 - glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP), 687, 708f, 867
 - glutamate transporter 1 (GLT1), 687
 - ppHcrt, 867
 - tetracycline, 585, 588, 588f–589f, 590, 593
 - UAS, 557
- Pronuclear injection, generation of *Thy1* constructs for, 214–216
- cloning of fluorescent reporter protein sequence, 215–216
 - experimental method, 215–216
 - materials, 214–215
 - preparation of DNA for pronuclear injection, 216
 - troubleshooting, 216
- ProSense, 1025
- Proteorhodopsins, 45
- Proton pumps, light-driven, 45
- Pseudotyping, of rabies virus, 84f, 85, 95–96
- PSF (point spread function), 144

- Psychtoolbox, 784
PTLs. *See* Photoswitchable tethered ligands
Pulsed nitrogen laser, 400
- Q**
- QD streptavidin conjugate solution (recipe), 17
QDT. *See* Quantum dot tracking
Quantum dots
 imaging single receptors with, 11–17
 labeling neuronal membrane receptors (protocol), 13–17
 experimental method, 14
 imaging setup, 13
 interpretation of imaging data, 15, 16f
 materials, 13
 measuring GlyR (glycine receptor) lateral diffusion, 15, 16f
 recipes, 17
 troubleshooting, 14
 overview, 11–12
 limitations to quantum dot staining, 12
 properties of, 11–12
 blinking, 12
 color, 11
 fluorescence strength, 11
 mercury lamp excitation, 11
Quantum dot tracking (QDT)
 advantages and limitations, 7
 application example, 7, 8f
 description, 2
 image acquisition, particle tracking, and analysis, 6
 labeled cell preparation, 5
 signal characterization, 5
- R**
- rAAV. *See* Recombinant adeno-associated virus
Rabies virus
 genome organization, 84–85, 84f
 neurotropism of, 83
 protocols, 87–98
 application examples, 97, 97f
 discussion, 97
 pseudotyping, 95–96
 recipes, 97–98
 recovery of G-gene deleted virus, 93–94
 recovery of replication-competent rabies virus from cDNA, 87–92
 pseudotyping, 84f, 85, 95–96
 recombinant fluorescent vectors for tracing neurons and synaptic connections, 83–98
 biosafety issues, 86
 complementation of gene-deleted vectors, 85, 85f
 envelope switching, 85
 genetic engineering of, 86
 protocols, 87–96
 pseudotyping, 84f, 85
 recovery of G-gene deleted virus (protocol), 93–94
 experimental method, 93–94
 materials, 93
 recovery of replication-competent rabies virus from cDNA (protocol), 87–92
 cell culture, 89
 fixation of cells and direct immunofluorescence, 90
 materials, 88–89
 transfection and virus recovery, 89–90
 virus stock preparation, 92
 virus titration, 91, 91f
 titration of, 91, 91f
 transynaptic transmission, 83–84
 vaccination, 86
Random-access multiphoton (RAMP) microscopy, 695
Random-access pattern scanning (RAPS) technique, 543, 545–555
- Rat
 anesthesia, 534, 871, 931
 CNS-1 cell line, 1011–1017, 1016f
 durotomy, 517
recA gene, 115
- Recipes
 AAV plasmid preparation, 604–605
 anesthetic for rodents, 526
 artificial cerebrospinal fluid (ACSF), 129, 244, 315, 415, 424, 486–487, 527, 652, 681–682, 696, 705, 733, 760, 976, 988
 HEPES-buffered, 719
 high-divalent, 425
 holding, 486–487
 modified, 487
 modified, free of carbonate and phosphate, 936
 BES-buffered saline 2X (BBS), 605
 blocking solution, 445
 caged glutamate stock solution, 425
 calibrating solutions, 344
 Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining solution, 605
 cortex buffer, 328, 620
 culture medium, 192
 cutting solution, 425
 destaining solution, 605
 dissection medium, 742
 DMEM3+, 98
 DM-Nitrophen, 159
 Drosophila adult hemolymph-like saline (AHLS), 561
 dye-containing pipette solution, 352
 dye-making recipe, 527
 dye solution, 905
 embryo medium, 789
 Evans solution, 789
 external solution, 352–353
 Fast Green (1% stock solution), 129, 138
 filter culture medium (FCM), 742
 fixative, 652
 fluorescent gel solution, 445
 GMEM4+, 98
 HEPES-buffered culture medium (HCM), 742
 HEPES-KRH buffer, 670
 high-divalent ACSF, 425
 high-K⁺ Ringer's solution, 192
 internal pipette solution, 206
 internal recording solution, 278, 467
 internal solution, 192
 intracellular saline containing SBFI, 303
 intrapipette solution, 344, 824
 isolectin B4 (IB4) derived from *Giffonia simplicifolia* seeds, 742
 Krebs-Ringer solution, 391
 KX mixture, 315
 lead citrate, 236
 low-Ca²⁺ Ringer's solution, 193
 MEM, 670
 MEM medium for quantum dot imaging, 17
 microinjection buffer, 223
 microinjection solution, 696
 modified balanced salt solution (MBSS), 742
 Mowiol 4-88 mounting medium, 385
 MQAE cuvette calibration solutions, 631
 Na⁺-free extracellular saline containing ionophores, 304
 NGM agar medium, 775
 NGM agar medium, low-peptone, 775
 NRR, 540, 555
 OSN dye solution, 571
 paraformaldehyde (PFA), 385
 paraformaldehyde solution 8%, 652
 patch-clamp pipette filling solution, 391
 PBS-MK 1X, 605
 PBS 1X, 605
 PBS 10X, 605
 phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), 7, 110, 181, 193, 223, 605
 pipette solution for biocytin staining, 653
 pipette solution for Fluo-4 staining, 653
 pipette staining solution, 631
 QD streptavidin conjugate solution, 17
 recombinant adenovirus containing FCIP sequence, 719
 Ringer's solution, 824
 Ca²⁺-free, 509
 high-K⁺, 192
 Krebs-Ringer solution, 391
 low-Ca²⁺, 193
 mouse, 168
 normal rat Ringer (NRR), 540, 555
 standard, 193
 1X, 223
 10X, 223
 RPMI 1640 cell culture medium, 988
 SDS-PAGE gel, 605–606
 SDS-PAGE Laemmli buffer (5X), 606
 SDS-PAGE 10X SDS running buffer, 606
 slice solution, 653
 standard external saline, 499, 631, 1009
 standard extracellular saline, 344

- standard extracellular solution for vertebrate neurons, 294
 - standard intracellular solution for vertebrate neurons, 294
 - standard pipette solution, 499, 1009
 - Terrific Broth (TB-A), 604
 - Terrific Broth (TB-B), 604
 - titration to estimate purity of DM-Nitrophen, 159
 - in vitro calibration solutions, 631
 - Recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) fluorescent calcium indicator protein (FCIP) expression and, 588–590, 588f–589f
 - in optogenetics studies, 878, 879f
 - Reconstruct software, 105, 107–108
 - Red fluorescent protein (RFP), for dense-core granule staining, 659–660
 - RESOLFT (reversible saturable optical fluorescence transitions), 238
 - Retinal, 43–44, 43f
 - Retinal Schiff base, 43, 43f, 44
 - Retrograde staining with voltage-sensitive dyes, 484–485
 - Reverse tetracycline transactivator (rtTA), 585, 587, 589f, 590, 595
 - Reversible saturable optical fluorescence transitions (RESOLFT), 238
 - Reward circuits
 - genetic strategies for controlling, 878, 879f, 879t
 - optogenetic modulation of dopamine neurons, 877–886, 879f
 - functional integration during optical control, 884–885, 885f
 - optical measurement of dopamine nerve terminals in brain slices, 884–885
 - optical measurement of dopamine release in vivo, 885
 - integrating behavioral readouts with reward circuit modulation, 880–884
 - conditioned place preference, 881–883, 882f
 - operant conditioning, 883–884
 - reagents and transgenic mouse lines for targeting, 879t
 - RFP (red fluorescent protein), for dense-core granule staining, 659–660
 - RH1691, 481–482
 - RH155 dye, 476
 - Rhod-2 AM, 690
 - Rhod-2 dextran, 138
 - Rhodopsin, 43. *See also* Microbial opsins
 - Ringer's solution recipes, 824
 - high-K⁺, 192
 - low-Ca⁺, 193
 - mouse, 168
 - normal rat Ringer (NRR) solution, 540, 555 standard, 193
 - 1x, 223
 - 10x, 223
 - Rose Bengal, 944, 949, 950, 953f, 954–955, 955f, 956, 957
 - RPMI 1640 cell culture medium (recipe), 988
 - rtTA. *See* Reverse tetracycline transactivator
 - Ruthenium-bipyridine-trimethylphosphine-glutamate (RuBi-glutamate), 431–432
- ## S
- Sample chamber, for live cell and tissue slice imaging, 332–334, 333f
 - Sample drift, in stimulated emission depletion (STED), 242
 - SBFI (sodium-binding benzofuran isophthalate), 202–206, 205f, 297–302, 297–303, 301f
 - Scanning confocal microscopes, limits of current, 142
 - SDS-PAGE gel (recipe), 605–606
 - SDS-PAGE Laemmli buffer (5x) (recipe), 606
 - SDS-PAGE 10x SDS running buffer (recipe), 606
 - Secretogranin II, 659
 - Semiconductor quantum dots, labeling and imaging receptors using, 2, 4–7, 4t
 - Semliki Forest virus, 613
 - Sensory rhodopsin I, 42f, 45–46
 - Sensory rhodopsin II, 42f, 45–46
 - SFOs (step-function opsin genes), 47
 - Shadowpatching, 459–467
 - Shot noise, in voltage-sensitive dye imaging, 474, 474f
 - Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR)
 - of calcium indicators, 64, 145–146
 - confocal spot detection, 147–149, 148f
 - defined, 64
 - GCaMPs, 558, 584
 - improving
 - by increasing incident illumination, 336
 - by increasing pixel dwell time, 336–337
 - by line averaging, 336–337
 - random-access pattern scanning, 554–555
 - of voltage-sensitive dyes, 801, 802, 810
 - Single compartment model of calcium dynamics, 355–366
 - application examples, 363
 - dynamics of single [Ca²⁺]_i transients, 360
 - extensions to model, 364–366
 - buffered calcium diffusion, 364
 - deviations from linear behavior, 364–365, 365f
 - saturation of buffers and pumps, 364
 - slow buffers, 365
 - measurement of calcium-driven reactions, 365–366
 - materials, 356
 - model application, 361–363
 - estimates of amplitude and total calcium charge, 362–363
 - estimates of endogenous Ca²⁺-binding ratio and clearance rate, 361–362, 362f
 - estimates of unperturbed calcium dynamics, 363
 - model assumptions and parameters, 356–360, 358t–359t
 - buffering, 358
 - clearance, 360
 - influx, 357–358
 - overview, 355–356
 - schematic of model, 357f
 - summation of [Ca²⁺]_i transients during repetitive calcium influx, 360–361
 - Single-condition mapping, 916–917
 - Single-molecule epifluorescence microscope, 3
 - Single-molecule tracking (SMT), for labeling and imaging receptors using nanolabels
 - advantages and limitations, 7
 - application example, 7, 8f
 - description, 2
 - image acquisition, particle tracking, and analysis, 6
 - labeled cell preparation, 5
 - signal characterization, 5
 - Single-nanoparticle photothermal tracking (SNaPT), for labeling and imaging receptors using nanolabels
 - advantages and limitations, 7
 - application example, 7, 8f
 - description, 2
 - image acquisition, particle tracking, and analysis, 6
 - labeled cell preparation, 5
 - signal characterization, 5
 - Single photon confocal spot detection, 142
 - Single-photon emission tomography (SPECT), of Alzheimer's disease, 990
 - Skull holder, 308f, 309, 312–313
 - Skull thinning, 967–968, 975–976
 - Slice cultures, imaging microglia in, 735–742
 - Slice solution (recipe), 653
 - SLM (spatial light modulator), 258, 695
 - SLMVs. *See* Synaptic-like microvesicles
 - SMT. *See* Single-molecule tracking
 - SNaPT. *See* Single-nanoparticle photothermal tracking
 - SNR. *See* Signal-to-noise ratio
 - Sodium-binding benzofuran isophthalate (SBFI), 202–206, 205f, 297–303, 301f
 - Sodium channel protein-based activity reporting construct (SPARC), 55, 55t, 56f
 - Sodium-free extracellular saline containing ionophores (recipe), 304
 - Sodium imaging
 - one-photon imaging in axons and dendrites, 201–206
 - loading cells and detecting [Na⁺]_i changes (protocol), 202–206

- Sodium imaging (*Continued*)
 application example, 204, 205f
 calibration of SBFI fluorescence changes, 204
 discussion, 204–206
 experimental method, 203
 limitations of method, 204–206
 materials, 202–203
 recipes, 206
 overview, 201–202
 two-photon imaging in dendritic spines, 297–304
 calibration and measurement of $[Na^+]_i$ within neurons using SBFI (protocol), 300–304
 discussion, 303
 experimental method, 300–302, 301f
 imaging setup, 300
 materials, 300
 recipes, 303–304
 troubleshooting, 302
 overview, 297–299
- Sodium methohexital, 724–725
- SPARC (sodium channel protein-based activity reporting construct), 55, 55t, 56f
- SPARK (synthetic photoisomerizable azobenzene regulated potassium) channel, 36
- Spatial light modulator (SLM), 258, 695
- Spatially optimized line scans, generation of, 934–935
- Spatially resolved flash photolysis via chemical two-photon uncaging, 25–31
 overview, 25–26, 26f
 protocol, 27–30
- Spatial resolution, of voltage-sensitive dye, 801–802
- SPECT (single-photon emission tomography), of Alzheimer's disease, 990
- Spinal cord, two-photon imaging/microscopy of neurons and glia in, 721–733
 overview, 721–722
 preparation of mouse spinal column for repetitive imaging using 2pLSM (protocol), 727–728
 preparation of mouse spinal column for single imaging using 2pLSM (protocol), 722–726
 anesthetizing and intubating the mouse, 724–725
 experimental method, 724–726
 materials, 723–724
 preparing the spinal cord for imaging, 725–726, 725f
 troubleshooting, 726
 in vivo two-photon imaging of mouse spinal cord (protocol), 729–732
 experimental method, 730–731
 imaging setup, 729
 materials, 729
 microscopy and image acquisition, 730–731, 731f
 mounting the vertebral column, 730
 preparation for imaging, 730
- SPQ (6-methoxy-*N*-(3-sulphopropyl)quinolinium), 624
- SR101. *See* Sulforhodamine 101
- Standard external saline (recipe), 499, 631, 1009
- Standard extracellular saline (recipe), 344
- Standard extracellular solution for vertebrate neurons (recipe), 294
- Standard intracellular solution for vertebrate neurons (recipe), 294
- Standard pipette solution (recipe), 499, 1009
- STED. *See* Stimulated emission depletion
- Step-function opsins (SFOs), 47, 866
- Stimulated emission depletion (STED), 237–244
 application to astrocyte imaging, 695
 dyes, STED-compatible, 243
 future prospects for, 243
 image acquisition and analysis, 240–241
 imaging of dendritic spines, 237–244
 application example, 243, 243f
 in living hippocampal tissue (protocol), 239–244
 discussion, 243
 experimental protocol, 241
 imaging setup, 239–241
 materials, 241
 recipes, 244
 troubleshooting, 242
 laser sources, 243
 microscopy setup, 239f, 240
 overview of, 237–238
 principles of microscopy, 239
- Stroke
 imaging long-term changes caused by induced, 957
 laser-targeted focal photothrombotic model, 954–955, 955f
- Structure–function analysis of genetically defined neuronal populations, 377–385
 overview, 377
 protocol, 378–385
 application examples, 381–384, 382f
 circuit analysis, long-range projections, and input mapping, 384
 histological reconstruction of biocytin-filled cells, 381
 reconstruction of 3D morphology, 381, 383f, 384
 single-cell electrophysiology and morphological analysis of genetically defined neurons, 381, 382f
 discussion, 384–385
 experimental method, 379–380
 imaging setup, 378
 materials, 378–379
 recipes, 385
- Structure–function studies, ballistic delivery of dyes for, 447–456
- Styryl dyes. *See* FM dyes
- Subcellular targeting, using genetically encoded calcium indicators (GECIs), 70
- Sulforhodamine, 179
- Sulforhodamine 101 (SR101), 497, 498
 chemical structure, 674f
 for imaging calcium excitation in cerebellar cortex, 758f, 759
 specificity of, 677f
 staining of astrocytes in a brain slice, 640, 641f, 642
 for three-dimensional imaging of neuronal network activity, 534, 535f
 for two-photon calcium imaging in visual system, 521–523
 for two-photon imaging of neural activity in awake mobile mice, 830–831
 in vivo imaging of astrocytes (protocol), 688–689
 in vivo labeling of cortical astrocytes with, 673–682, 674f
 application example, 680, 680f
 overview, 673–674, 674f
 protocol, 675–682
- Synaptic connections, recombinant fluorescent rabies virus vectors for tracing, 83–98
- Synaptic inhibition, imaging with a genetically encoded chloride indicator, 75–80
- Synaptic-like microvesicles (SLMVs)
 identification of, 657
 imaging exocytosis and recycling in astrocytes, 662
 staining (protocol), 657–658
- Synaptic vesicle recycling, imaging with FM dyes, 171–181
- Synapto-pHluorins, 19–24
 advantages and limitations, 22–23
 application examples, 21–22, 22f
 gene expression, 21
 optical imaging, 21
 overview, 19–20
 targeting module, 20
- Synthetic photoisomerizable azobenzene regulated potassium (SPARK) channel, 36
- ## T
- Tamoxifen
 induced recombination in mice, 106–107
 toxicity, 106–107
- Tau protein, 989, 992–993, 999
- tdRFP, immune cell expression of, 987, 987f
- Tellurium dioxide, 257, 261
- Temporal resolution, of voltage-sensitive dye, 801–802
- Terrific Broth (TB-A) (recipe), 604
- Terrific Broth (TB-B) (recipe), 604

- Tetracycline (Tet)-inducible system, for fluorescent calcium indicator proteins (FCIPs), 583, 585–587, 586f–587f
- Tetracycline promoters, 585, 588, 588f–589f, 590, 593
- Tetracycline (Tet) transactivator (tTA), 585, 587, 588f–589f, 594t, 595
- Tetrodotoxin (TTX), 433, 497, 497f
- Texas Red, 991f
- Texas Red dextran, 132f, 138, 952
- T helper 17 (Th17) cells, 981, 984
- Thinned skull imaging, 305–315. *See also* Transcranial two-photon imaging of living mouse brain
- Thioflavin-S, 991–993, 991f, 1000, 1002, 1003, 1003f, 1004f, 1005, 1007
- Three-dimensional imaging of neuronal network activity, 529–540
- application example, 538, 538f
 - measuring neuronal population activity using 3D laser scanning (protocol), 531–537
 - animal preparation and 3D imaging procedure, 534
 - assigning fluorescence signals to cells within the scan volume, 535f
 - creating 3D scan trajectories, 532–533, 532f
 - discussion, 539
 - experimental method, 532–536
 - imaging setup, 531
 - laser intensity adjustment, 533–534
 - materials, 531–532, 532f
 - recipe, 540
 - signal assignment and 3D visualization of network dynamics, 534, 536
 - troubleshooting, 536–537
- overview, 529–530
- principles of 3D laser scanning, 532f
- Thy1* mice, 207–225
- expression vector, 208–209, 208f
 - lines, 211–213
 - generating, 212–213
 - overview of, 211–212
 - table of, 212t
- overview, 207–211
- protocols
- generation of *Thy1* constructs for pronuclear injection, 214–216
 - cloning of fluorescent reporter protein sequence, 215–216
 - experimental method, 215–216
 - materials, 214–215
 - preparation of DNA for pronuclear injection, 216
 - troubleshooting, 216
 - generation of tissue sections for screening *Thy1* lines, 217–220
 - experimental method, 218–220
 - imaging setup, 217
 - materials, 217–218
 - troubleshooting, 220
- imaging of *Thy1* lines using an acute neuromuscular explant, 221–222
 - experimental method, 222
 - imaging setup, 221
 - materials, 221
 - recipes, 223
 - stochastic subset labeling, 209–211, 210f, 211f
- TIRFM. *See* Total internal reflection fluorescence microscopy
- TN-XL, 584
- TN-XXL, 64, 65f, 67, 67t, 584
- calcium imaging of neurons in visual cortex, 611–620, 612f
 - in vivo expression of, 612–613
- Total internal reflection fluorescence microscopy (TIRFM)
- advantages of, 191
 - imaging exocytosis with, 183–193, 184f
 - application examples, 191, 191f, 192f
 - imaging setup, 185–186
 - loading and TIRF imaging of dissociated bipolar cells (protocol), 187–188
 - experimental method, 187–188
 - materials, 187
 - troubleshooting, 188
 - overview, 183–185, 184f
 - recipes, 192–193
 - transfection and TIRF imaging of cultured bovine chromaffin cells (protocol), 189–190
 - experimental method, 189–190
 - materials, 189
 - troubleshooting, 190
 - limitations of, 191–192
 - microscope objective selection, 185
 - monitoring exocytosis in astrocytes, 655–670
 - optical design considerations, 184
 - optical design for dual-shutter prismless, 663
 - principle of, 183–184
 - safe operation of microscope, 1037
- Transcranial two-photon imaging of living mouse brain, 305–315
- application example, 310f, 311f, 314
 - challenges of preparing an animal for, 314–315
 - cranial window imaging compared, 314
 - overview, 305–306
 - protocol, 307–315
 - discussion, 314–315
 - experimental method, 308–312
 - imaging setup, 307
 - mapping imaging area for future relocation, 310, 310f
 - materials, 307–308
 - recipes, 315
 - recovery, 312
 - re-imaging, 312
 - thinned skull preparation, 308–310, 308f
- TPLSM imaging of neuronal or glial structures, 310f, 311, 311f
 - troubleshooting, 312–313
- Transfection
- of astrocytes, 658, 659–660
 - calcium phosphate, 597, 599–600
 - genetically encoded calcium indicators, 595, 597, 599–600
- Transsynaptic tracing, with recombinant fluorescent rabies virus vectors, 83–98, 85f
- Tricaine methanesulfonate, 569–570
- Troponin
- TN-XL, 584
 - TN-XXL, 584, 611–619
- TTA. *See* Tetracycline (Tet) transactivator
- TTX (tetrodotoxin), 433, 497, 497f
- Two-photon fiber scopes, 851–860
- application examples, 857–859, 858f
 - fluorescent dye labeling in vivo, 857
 - imaging setup, 852–857, 853t, 854f
 - components, 852, 853f
 - design considerations, 852–857, 854f
 - fluorescence detection, 856
 - mechanical attachment to animal, 857
 - miniaturized fiber-scanning devices, 855–856
 - small microscope objectives, 856
 - two-photon excitation through optical fibers, 853, 855
- Two-photon imaging/microscopy
- acousto-optical deflector (AOD)-based microscopy for high-speed calcium imaging of neuronal population activity, 543–555
 - of astrocytic and neuronal excitation in cerebellar cortex of awake mobile mice, 745–760
 - of blood flow in cortex, 927–936, 930f, 933f
 - calcium imaging in *Drosophila* olfactory system with a genetic indicator, 557–563
 - calcium imaging in vivo dendritic imaging in fly visual system, 777–780
 - calcium imaging of dendritic spines, 273–278
 - calcium imaging of neurons in visual cortex using troponin C-based indicator, 611–620, 612f
 - chloride imaging using MQAE, 623–632
 - chloride imaging with Clomeleon, 77, 79
 - electron microscopy reimaging of green fluorescent protein-labeled axons and dendrites, 227–236
 - fluorescent calcium indicator protein (FCIP) expression, 597, 603
 - of genetically encoded calcium indicators (GECIs), 70
 - for glioma imaging, 1013–1017, 1016f
 - imaging action potentials with calcium indicators, 373, 373f
 - imaging astrocyte calcium and vacuole-like vesicles, 639–653

- Two-photon imaging/microscopy (*Continued*)
imaging neocortical neurons through a chronic cranial window, 319–328
of immune cells in neural tissue, 981–988
mapping of neural circuits, 429–434
measuring neuronal population activity using 3D laser scanning (protocol), 531–537
of microglia in mouse cortex in vivo, 961–976
miniaturization for imaging in freely moving animals, 851–860
multiphoton stimulation of neurons and spines, 412
of neural activity in awake mobile mice, 827–836
of neural networks in mouse model of Alzheimer's disease, 999–1009
of neuronal population activity in awake and anesthetized rodents, 839–849
of neuronal structural plasticity in mice during and after ischemia, 949–957
of neurons and glia in spinal cord in vivo, 721–733
sodium imaging in dendritic spines, 297–304
staining of astrocytes in the intact rodent cortex with SR101 (protocol), 675–682
of structural and functional properties of astrocytes, 685–696, 686f
of structure and function in Alzheimer's disease, 989–995
targeted patching and electroporation in vivo, 459–467
transcranial of living mouse brain, 305–315
in vivo calcium imaging in visual system, 511–527
in vivo calcium imaging using multicell bolus loading of fluorescent indicators, 491–499
- Two-photon laser-scanning microscopy (TPLSM, 2pLSM). *See also* Two-photon imaging/microscopy
all-optical in situ histology of brain tissue, 439–444, 440f, 444f
imaging neocortical neurons through a chronic cranial window, 319–328
mouse spinal cord preparation for repetitive imaging, 727–728
NADH intrinsic fluorescence imaging, 692–694, 693f
of neurons and glia in spinal cord, 721–733
overview, 721–722
preparation of mouse spinal column for repetitive imaging using 2pLSM (protocol), 727–728
preparation of mouse spinal column for single imaging using 2pLSM (protocol), 722–726
in vivo two-photon imaging of mouse spinal cord (protocol), 729–732
- Two-photon photolysis, 246, 246f, 256
Two-photon uncaging microscopy, 245–253
application examples, 251–253, 251f, 253f
imaging of AMPA receptor densities in hippocampal neurons, 251–252, 251f
induction of structural plasticity at single dendritic spines, 252, 253f
chemical, 25–31
disadvantage of, 30
overview, 25–26, 26f
protocol, 27–30
application example, 29, 29f
discussion, 29–30
experimental method, 28
imaging setup, 27
materials, 27–28
troubleshooting, 28
development of, 245–246
imaging and uncaging of dendritic spines (protocol), 247–250
experimental method, 250
imaging setup, 247–249
electrophysiology setup, 249
microscopy setup, 247–248, 247f
mode-locked laser beam, 248
software, 248–249
materials, 249
mapping of neural circuits, 429–434
overview, 245–246
properties of caged glutamate for two-photon photolysis, 246, 246f
- Tyrosine hydroxylase, 878, 880
- U**
- UAS promoter, 557
Ultraviolet (UV) light
acousto-optical deflector (AOD)-based patterned UV neurotransmitter uncaging, 255–270
circuit mapping by ultraviolet uncaging of glutamate, 417–425
infrared-guided neurotransmitter uncaging on dendrites, 387–391
optical fiber-based uncaging system, 405–408
- Uncaging
acousto-optical deflector (AOD)-based patterned UV neurotransmitter uncaging, 255–270
calcium in neurons, 393–401
Ca²⁺ uncaging in nerve terminals, 151–159
characteristics of caged compounds, 256
chemical two-photon uncaging, 25–31
infrared-guided neurotransmitter uncaging on dendrites, 387–391
optical fiber-based uncaging system, 405–408
two-photon mapping of neural circuits, 429–434
two-photon uncaging microscopy, 245–253
- Urethane, 504, 534, 550, 603, 931, 952
- V**
- Vaccinia virus, 86
VChR1
activation spectrum of, 864
deactivation rate, 866
Vellate protoplasmic astrocytes, in vivo calcium imaging with synthetic and genetic indicators, 707–719, 708f
Venus, 584, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1016, 1016f, 1018–1020, 1020f
Vercuronium, 526
Vesicle recycling. *See* Synaptic vesicle recycling
Vesicular glutamate transporter-1 (VGLUT1), 657–658
VGLUT-mCherry, 663, 664–665, 665f
VGLUT-pHluorin, 663–666, 665f, 667–669, 669f
Vessel occlusion
optically induced occlusion of single blood vessels in neocortex, 939–947
two-photon imaging of neuronal structural plasticity in mice during and after ischemia, 949–957
Vibrational noise, in voltage-sensitive dye imaging, 472
Viral delivery using rAAV, 588–590, 588f–589f
Visual cortex
calcium imaging of neurons in using troponin C-based indicator, 611–620, 612f
future perspectives, 618–619
overview, 611–612
repeated two-photon imaging of TN-XXL-labeled neurons (protocol), 614–620
application examples, 612f, 618, 619f
cranial window implantation, 615
data analysis, 618
experimental method, 615–617
imaging setup, 614
imaging visually driven calcium signals, 616
mapping of visual cortex, 615–616
materials, 614–615
recipes, 620
repeated imaging, 617
two-photon imaging, 616
intrinsic optical imaging of functional map development in mammalian, 633–637, 635f, 636f

- Visual system
orientation preference in 3D neural networks of visual cortex, 538, 538f
in vivo dendritic calcium imaging in fly, 777–780
in vivo two-photon calcium imaging, 511–527
overview, 511–512
protocol, 513–527
anesthesia induction in cats, 514–515
anesthesia induction in rodents, 514
contact lens insertion, 516
craniotomy in cats, 516
craniotomy in rodents, 516, 516f
discussion, 526
durotomy, 517
dye loading, 517–519, 518f
experimental method, 514–522
imaging setup, 513
initial surgery in cats, 515
initial surgery in rodents, 515
materials, 513–514
neuropil signal, 521–522, 521f
recipes, 526–527
signal from astrocytes, 521
somatic signal from neurons, 520
troubleshooting, 522–525
visual stimulation, 519–520
- Voltage-gated potassium channel, synthetic photoisomerizable, 36
- Voltage imaging, dendritic, 287–294
imaging setup, 288–289
overview, 287–288
staining individual vertebrate neurons (protocol), 290–294
advantages and limitations, 294
example, 292f, 293
experimental method, 290–291, 291f
materials, 290
recipes, 294
troubleshooting, 291
- Voltage-sensing phosphatase, 57, 58
- Voltage-sensitive dye (VSD)
Aplysia abdominal ganglion action potentials, 472, 473f, 476–477
dendritic voltage imaging, 287–288, 290–291, 291f, 292f, 293
imaging of cortical spatiotemporal dynamics in awake behaving mice, 817–824
application example, 822–823, 822f
overview, 817–818, 818f
protocol, 819–824
discussion, 823
experimental method, 820–821
materials, 819
recipes, 824
imaging of neocortical activity, 799–812
distributed processing, 803–804, 804f
dynamics of shape processing at subcolumnar resolution, 805–806, 806f
long-range horizontal spread of orientation selectivity control by intracortical cooperativity, 804–805, 805f
long-term imaging of cortical dynamics in behaving monkeys, 810–811
microstimulation in frontal and motor cortex, 811–812
outlook, 812
overview, 799–800
selective visualization of neuronal assemblies, 806, 808–809, 808f
spatial and temporal resolution, 801–803
from in vitro single-cell recordings to in vivo population imaging, 800–801
without signal averaging, 809–810
imaging with, 471–487
future directions of, 486
imaging of population signals in brain slices (protocol), 478–480
bleaching, 480
data acquisition and analysis, 479
dye staining, 480
experimental method, 479–480
imaging setup, 478–479
materials, 479
phototoxicity, 480
sensitivity, 480
slice preparation, 479–480
total recording time, 480
protocols, 476–487
recipes, 486–487
recording action potentials from imaging neurons in invertebrate ganglia (protocol), 476–477
retrograde staining (protocol), 484–485
in vivo imaging of mammalian cortex using “blue” dyes (protocol), 481–483
neuron type-specific staining, 486
overview, 471–475
camera choice, 475
dark noise, 472, 474
noise in incident light, 472
shot noise, 474, 474f
vibrational noise, 472
- Voltammetry measurement of dopamine release, 884, 885f
- Volvox carteri*, 47, 864
- VSDI (voltage-sensitive dye imaging). *See* Voltage-sensitive dye
- VSFs (voltage-sensing fluorescent proteins), 54–55, 55t, 56f, 57
- W**
- Water-soluble dyes, ballistic delivery of, 452
- Wavelength, 1031
- Whisker movement, voltage-sensitive dye (VSD) imaging in, 812–823, 822f
- Wide-field calcium imaging in olfactory system of zebrafish and mouse, 566f, 567, 568
- Wide-field charge coupled device (CCD) camera-based imaging, of calcium waves and sparks in central neurons, 281–285
loading cells and detecting $[Ca^{2+}]_i$ changes (protocol), 282–285
application examples, 284–285, 284f, 285f
discussion, 284–285
experimental method, 283
materials, 282–283
overview, 281
- Wollaston prism, in interferometry, 196
- Woodchuck hepatitis virus post-transcriptional control element (WPRE), 588f
- Worm Tracker (software), 773, 774f
- Worm tracking, 763–775
experimental methods, 765, 765f
principles of single-worm tracking, 764–765
protocols
illumination for worm tracking and behavior imaging, 768–769
preparation of samples for worm tracking, 766–767
recipes, 775
tracking movement behavior of multiple worms on food, 770–772
- WPRE (woodchuck hepatitis virus post-transcriptional control element), 588f
- X**
- Xenon arc lamps, as light sources for photolysis, 399–400
- Xylazine, 308, 315, 322, 324, 514, 526, 569, 595, 602, 688, 711, 714, 871, 892, 952
- Xylocaine, 322
- Y**
- YC3.6, in Alzheimer’s disease imaging, 993, 994f
- YC3.60, 64, 65f, 67, 584
- Yellow Cameleons, development of, 583–584
- Yellow fluorescent protein (YFP). *See also* Venus
circularly permuted variants, 584
in Clomeleon, 75, 76f, 77, 79–80, 80f
in stimulated emission depletion (STED), 238, 241–243

Thy1-YFP, 209, 210f, 211f, 212t
in VSFPs (voltage-sensing fluorescent proteins), 55, 55t, 56f, 57
Yellow Cameleons, 583–584

Z

Zebrafish

advantages of use, 783–784
anesthesia, 569
calcium imaging in intact olfactory system
of, 565–571
imaging methods, 567

loading calcium indicators, 566–567
overview, 565–566, 566f
confocal calcium imaging of neuronal activity in larval, 791–797
imaging setup, 792
protocol, 793–797
application example, 796, 796f
discussion, 797
experimental method, 793–794
materials, 793
troubleshooting, 794–795
imaging neuronal activity and motor behavior, 783–789

imaging setup, 784–785
calcium imaging of tectal neuronal population activities, 784, 785f
simultaneous recording of tectal Ca^{2+} dynamics and motor behavior, 785
visual stimulation, 784–785
protocol, 786–789
discussion, 789
materials, 786–787
methods, 787–788
recipes, 789
troubleshooting, 788