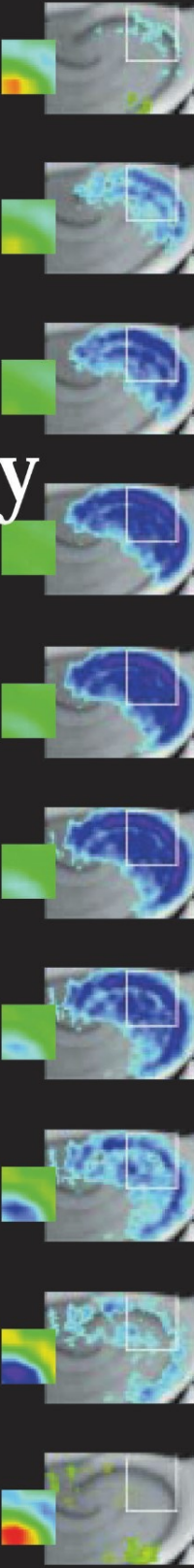
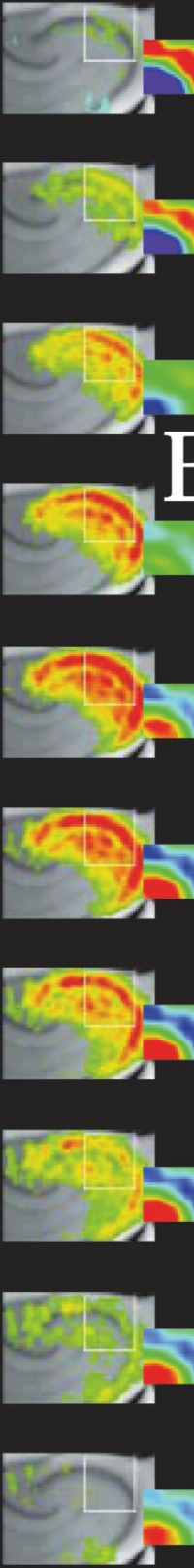
The cover features a central text area flanked by two vertical columns of brain slices. Each slice shows a cross-section of a brain with a color-coded heatmap overlaid, representing neural activity. The colors range from blue (low activity) to red (high activity). The slices are arranged in a grid, with some overlapping. The central text is white and black, with red horizontal lines separating the main title from the subtitle and the editors' names.

Advances in Network Electrophysiology

Using Multi-Electrode Arrays

Makoto Taketani
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With 222 Illustrations, 13 in Full Color

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Makoto Taketani
Panasonic Research and Development
Company of America
Cypress, CA 92630
USA
taketanim@us.panasonic.com

Michel Baudry
Department of Biological Sciences
University of Southern California,
Los Angeles
Los Angeles, CA
USA
baudry@usc.edu

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Contributors

Ashish Ahuja

Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Maura Arsiero

Institute of Physiology, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Kathrin Banach

Department of Physiology, Loyola University, Chicago, IL, USA

Michel Baudry

Neuroscience Program and Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Theodore Berger

Neuroscience Program and Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Karl-Heinz Boven

Multi Channel Systems MCS GmbH, D-72770 Reutlingen, Germany

Bruno Buisson

Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Trophos SA, Marseille, France

John C. Chang

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Beckman Institute, Urbana, IL, USA

Laura Lee Colgin

Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, University of California, Irvine, USA

Spiros Courellis

Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Pascal Darbon

Plasticität et Physio-Pathologie de la Montricität, CNRS et Universität de la Mäditerranäe, Marseille, France

Thomas B. DeMarse

Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL, USA

Ulrich Egert

Neurobiology and Biophysics, Institute for Biology III, University of Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany

Michael Fejtl

Multi Channel Systems MCS GmbH, D-72770 Reutlingen, Germany

Ghassan Gholmieh

Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Michele Giugliano

Brain Mind Institute, Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne, Switzerland

Larry P. Gonzalez

Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK, USA

Kamakshi V. Gopal

Department of Speech and Hearing Sciences and Center for Network Neuroscience, University of North Texas, Denton, TX, USA

Guenter W. Gross

Department of Biological Sciences and Center for Network Neuroscience, University of North Texas, Denton, TX, USA

Elke Guenther

Natural and Medical Sciences Institute, University of Tübingen, Reutlingen, Germany

David Hakkoum

Departement de Neurosciences Fondamentales, Centre Medical Universitaire, Geneva, Switzerland

Martin Han

Department of Biomedical Engineering and Department of Electrical Engineering,
University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Marc Olivier Heuschkel

Ayanda Biosystems SA, Lausanne, Switzerland

Thoralf Herrmann

Natural and Medical Sciences Institute, University of Tübingen, Reutlingen,
Germany

Prashantha D. Holla

Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Oklahoma
Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK, USA

Ken-ichi Honma

Department of Physiology, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine,
Sapporo, Japan

Sato Honma

Department of Physiology, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine,
Sapporo, Japan

Min-Chi Hsiao

Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Southern California, Los
Angeles, CA, USA

Yousheng Jia

Tensor Biosciences, Irvine, CA, USA; Laboratory of Electrophysiology, Depart-
ment of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, Torrance, CA,
USA

Don Kubota

Tensor Biosciences, Irvine, CA, USA

Michael Krause

Tensor Biosciences, Irvine, CA, USA

Hans-Rudolf Lüschner

Institute of Physiology, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Edward O. Mann

University Laboratory of Physiology, Oxford University, Oxford, UK

Vasilis Marmarelis

Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Ken D. Marshal

Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK, USA

Thomas Meyer

Multi Channel Systems GmbH, Reutlingen, Germany

Anand Mohan

Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, Oklahoma City, OK, USA

Andreas Möller

Multi Channel Systems MCS GmbH, D-72770 Reutlingen, Germany

Dominique Muller

Departement de Neurosciences Fondamentales, Centre Medical Universitaire, Geneva, Switzerland

Wataru Nakamura

Clinic of Pediatric Dentistry, Hokkaido University Hospital, Hokkaido University, Sappow, Japan

Wilfried Nisch

NMI, University of Tübingen, Reutlingen, Germany

Ole Paulsen

University Laboratory of Physiology, Oxford University, Oxford, UK

Jerome Pine

Division of Physics, Mathematics, and Astronomy, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA, USA

Steve M. Potter

Department of Biomedical Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, and Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, GA, USA

Ken Shimono

Alpha MED Sciences Co., Ltd., Osaka, Japan

Tetsuo Shirakawa

Center for Advanced Oral Medicine, Hokkaido University Hospital, Hokkaido University, Sappow, Japan

Dong Song

Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Walid Soussou

Neuroscience Program, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Esther-Marie Steidl

Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Trophos SA, Marseille, France

Alfred Stett

Natural and Medical Sciences Institute, University of Tübingen, Reutlingen, Germany

Luc Stoppini

Biocell Interface SA, Plan-les-Ouates, Switzerland

Jürg Streit

Institute of Physiology, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Makoto Taketani

Panasonic Research and Development Company of America, Cypress, CA, USA

Armand R. Tanguay Jr.

Neuroscience Program, Department of Biomedical Engineering, and Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Anne Tscherter

Clinica Neurologica, Dipartimento di Neuroscienze, Università degli Studi di Roma “Tor Vergata,” Rome, Italy

Daniel A. Wagenaar

Department of Physics, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA

Zhuo Wang

Neuroscience Program, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

Bruce C. Wheeler

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Beckman Institute, Urbana, IL, USA

James Whitson

Tensor Biosciences, Irvine, CA, USA

Corina Wirth

Department of Physiology, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland

Preface

While considerable progress has been made over the last decades in our understanding of electrophysiological processes at the single channel, single synapse and single neuron levels, our understanding of electrophysiological processes at the neuronal network level is still in its infancy. This is in large part due to the technical difficulties of recording electrical activity from large numbers of neurons simultaneously and for prolonged periods of time. Although the first multi-electrode device was built in the mid-1970s, the field of network electrophysiology has only recently started to make significant contribution to our understanding of complex brain operations and functions. These recent advances have been the results of progress in electronic technology, providing for new devices capable of stimulating and recording from large numbers of neurons, as well as advances in the computational methods required to store and analyze the enormous amount of data generated by the new devices. This book is an attempt to review the recent progress in both electronics and computational tools developed to analyze the functional operations of large ensembles of neurons and to provide the readers a sense of the applications made possible by these technological tools. As this field is rapidly growing and evolving, it was difficult to select the contributors and the topics to include in this volume. Instead of being exhaustive, we decided to remain more focus, and to limit the reviews to three general topics.

The first section places the emphasis on the technological development of multi-electrode arrays (MEAs) and related electronics and software. In the first Chapter, Jerome Pine reviews the relatively brief history of MEAs. Chapters 2 and 3 are written by two groups of scientists who have been and continue to be involved in developing commercially available MEA instruments. While Fejtł, Stett, Nisch, Boven, and Möller describe mostly the hardware and software of their instruments in Chapter 2, Whitson, Kubota, Shimono, Jia, and Taketani focus more on the MEA applications and discuss why researchers use MEAs (Chapter 3). This section also includes more recent developments of new MEA devices. Heuschkel (Chapter 4) describes an array of spiky 3D microelectrodes which should improve recording in acute slices by reducing the distance between the cells and the recording electrodes, and should allow better measurement and stimulation conditions than with planar electrode arrays. Hakkoum, Muller and Stoppini (Chapter 5) describe a MEA built

on a porous membrane or onto a permeable support that can be used to conduct long-term electrophysiological studies applied specifically to 3-D interface-type organotypic cultures. Soussou et al. (Chapter 6) illustrate the utility and advantages of MEAs in electrophysiological investigations with acute hippocampal slices, while introducing a new generation of conformally designed higher-density MEAs as an adjuvant approach to facilitate and enhance MEA-based research. Finally, Chang and Wheeler (Chapter 7) discuss their attempt to build neuronal networks on MEAs.

The second section of the book reviews a number of applications of the MEA technology to dissociated cell cultures. Dissociated cultures have been favorite specimens for MEAs since the early days of the technology and recent studies using these preparations have provided a much deeper understanding of the properties of neuronal networks. The ability to record and stimulate neuronal activity for long periods of time in cultured neurons and myocytes has provided a unique tool for testing chronic effects of drugs on network physiology. First, Gross and Gopal (Chapter 8) provide evidence that networks prepared from different tissues from the murine CNS have different native activity states and may also differ quantitatively in their pharmacological responses, although these responses remain similar to what is observed *in vivo*. Potter and colleagues (Chapter 9) describe their interesting technologies that allow recording and stimulation on every electrode of an MEA, and a new closed-loop paradigm that brings *in vitro* research into the behavioral realm, as they embody their networks in Neurally-Controlled Animats. The whole system of MEA culture plus embodiment thus becomes a “hybrot,” because it is a hybrid robot with both living and artificial components. Finally, Guigliano and his collaborators (Chapter 10) review their work related to the analysis and the modeling of the development of neuronal activity in cultured cortical neurons. They make the remarkable observation that it is relatively easy to mathematically capture the essential features of the synaptic interactions in the network and to model the behavior of these networks. Chapter 11 is the only non-CNS chapter of this book, where Egert, Banach and Meyer discuss the use of MEAs with cardiac myocytes to understand the dynamics of these special types of networks.

Brain tissues, on the other hand, used to be difficult targets for MEA observation despite the fact that the tissues preserve intact structural relationships between groups of cells and should thus provide fruitful information of brain networks. The third section proves that this is no longer true. The first four chapters of the section review the use of MEAs to identify or classify drugs based on the pattern of modifications of spontaneous or evoked electrical responses elicited in various networks. Gholmieh and colleagues (Chapter 12) summarize their successful efforts to build a hippocampal-based biosensor for neurotoxin detection and classification. They combine the use of MEAs with a mathematical analysis of the input/output functions performed by hippocampal networks while classification is performed by an artificial neural network. Guenther et al. describe a preparation of the vertebrate retina on microelectrode arrays they use to record local electroretinograms *in vitro* (Chapter 13). They then show that this so-called retinasensor is a suitable *in vitro*