

# ePatch

The world's smallest integrated patch clamp amplifier and data acquisition system for whole-cell and single-channel recordings.



ePatch integrates a **low-noise amplifier**, **pulse generator** and a **digitizer** directly within a small headstage only 42 x 18 x 78 mm that is connected to the USB port of a laptop without the need for any other external bulky digitizer or control unit.

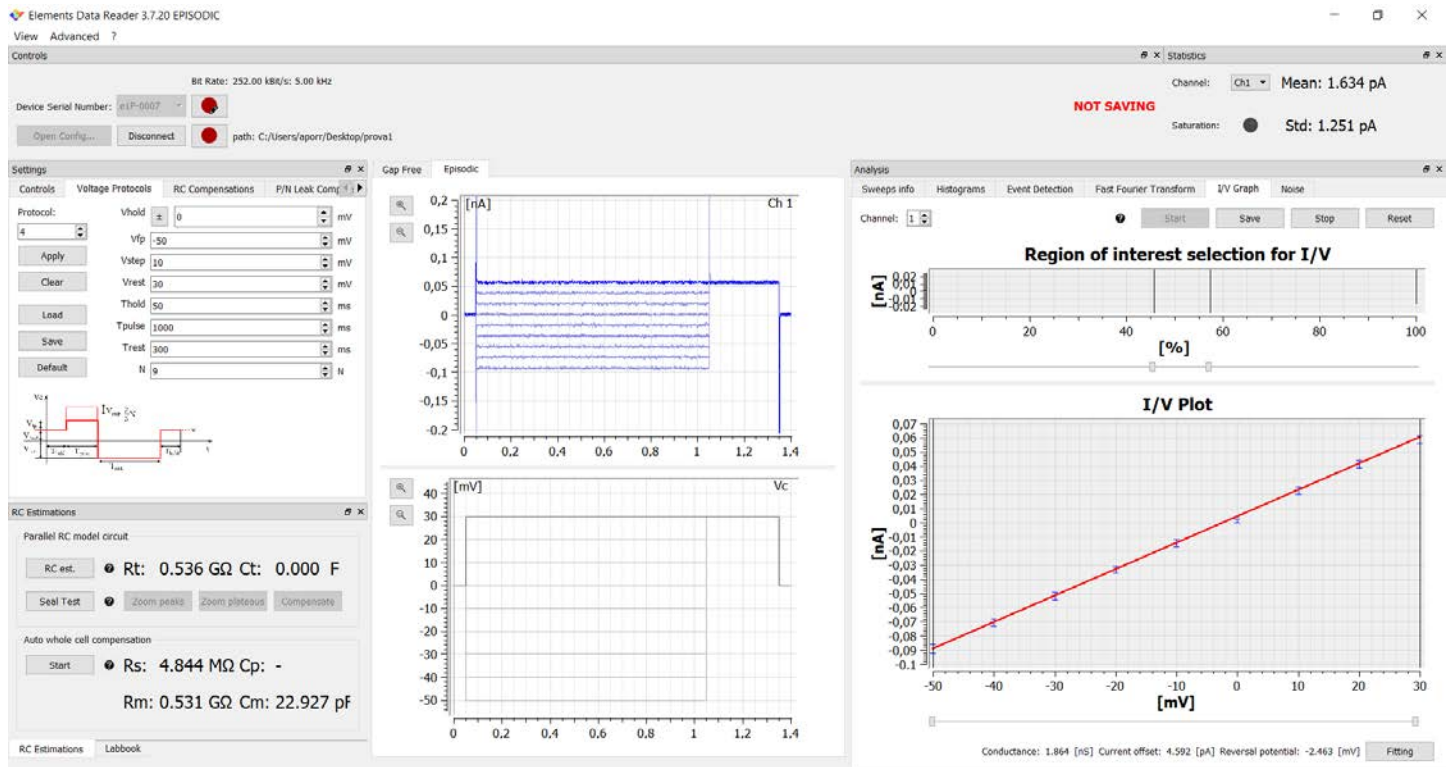
## Technical specifications:

- ◆ Open input (RMS) noise: 115 fA rms @ 1 kHz; 460 fA rms @ 10 kHz; 3.6 pA rms @ 100 kHz
- ◆ Current ranges:  $\pm 200$  pA (Gain 2.25 G $\Omega$ ),  $\pm 2$  nA (Gain 225 M $\Omega$ ),  $\pm 20$  nA (Gain 22.5 M $\Omega$ ),  $\pm 200$  nA (Gain 2.25 M $\Omega$ )
- ◆ Voltage pulse generator range of  $\pm 500$  mV
- ◆ Digital filters: cutoff frequencies in the range between 62.5 Hz and 100 kHz
- ◆ Max sampling rate: 200 kS/s
- ◆ C-fast – C-slow – R-series – P/N compensations
- ◆ C fast compensation range: 0-11 pF
- ◆ C Slow compensation ranges: C in 0 - 250 pF,  $\tau$  in 0 - 3300
- ◆ R series correction ranges: R in 0 - gain,  $\tau$  in 0 - 1000  $\mu$ s
- ◆ R series correction ranges:  $\tau$  in 0 - 1000  $\mu$ s
- ◆ Zap pulse
- ◆ Auto electrodes voltage offset fine compensation
- ◆ USB powered
- ◆ Dovetail or rod bar mounting
- ◆ Size & Weight: 42 x 18 x 78 mm, 200 g



# EDR3, Elements data reader software interface

EDR3 software is the patch-clamp electrophysiology software developed and released by Elements for easy control of the ePatch amplifier



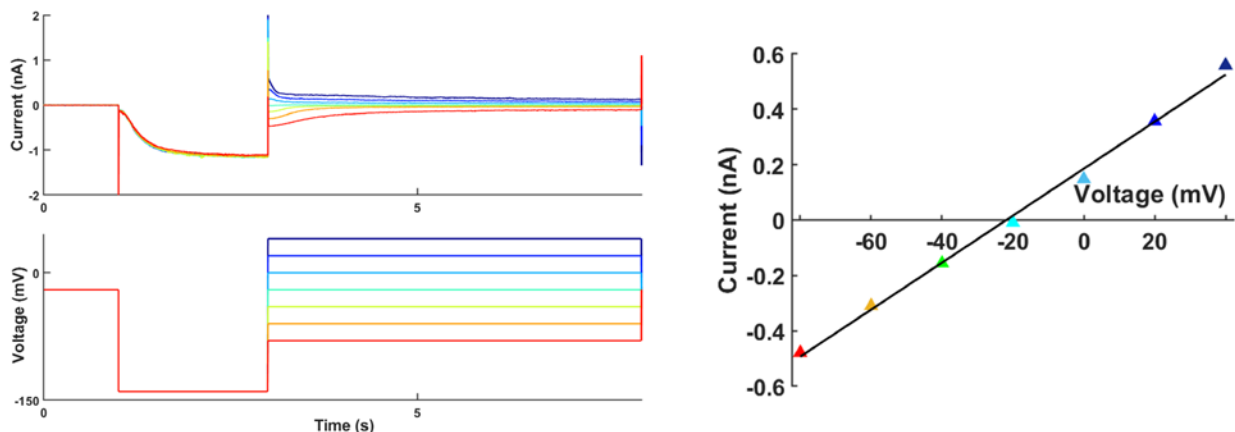
The figure shows the EDR3 software interface. The voltage-step applied protocol is designed using the protocol editor on the left side of the screen. The "I/V plot" analysis tool automatically builds in real time the I/V graph of the selected region and fits data with a linear equation. Both Current/Voltage raw data and fitting results can be exported as .csv file.

## Features:

- ◆ Customizable user-friendly Windows-format interface
- ◆ Real-time display of voltage and current digitized data
- ◆ Parametric voltage protocols editor
- ◆ Automatic or manual control of compensation settings
- ◆ Membrane parameters estimation to keep track of cell health
- ◆ Continuous C-membrane and R-seal monitoring during the recording
- ◆ Real-time data analysis (I/V graph, event detection, dwell time, FFT, etc.)
- ◆ Digital LabBook
- ◆ Two data output saving formats: .dat and .abf
- ◆ Available for Windows and Mac OS

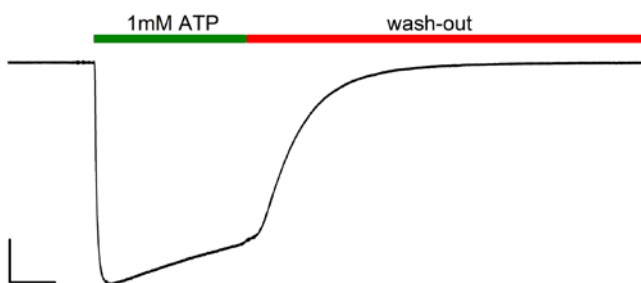
## Case studies

### Calculating the reversal potential of HCN2 channel



HCN2 channel currents activated by hyperpolarizing prepulse to  $-120$  mV, followed by a test pulse to potentials between  $-110$  and  $-60$  mV (left panel). Data were saved in .dat format and analyzed off-line using Matlab software (The MathWorks, USA). Plotting the current at the beginning of the test pulse against the test pulse potential provides the instantaneous current–voltage relation. Fitting data with a linear regression yields the reversal potential of  $-21,88$  mV (right panel), in agreement with the experimental conditions ( $25$  C°;  $[K^+]_{in}$  130mM;  $[K^+]_{out}$  30mM;  $[Na^+]_{in}$  10mM;  $[Na^+]_{out}$  110mM) and the published  $P_{Na}/P_K$  (Biel et al., *Physiological reviews*; 2009, 89:3, 847-885).

### Investigating ATP response in P2X2 receptor



ATP-evoked inward current of P2X2 receptor transiently expressed in mammalian HEK293T cells. The cell was held at  $-40$ mV under the whole-cell configuration. Scale bar 500 ms/1nA. ATP was delivered to the cell for  $\sim 1.5$  s by means of an automated pinch valve perfusion system and then rapidly washed out (green and red bar respectively). The experiment was performed at RT; recording solutions were prepared as in Habermacher et al 2016 (eLife, 5:e11050). Data courtesy of Dr F. Gasparri and Prof A. Moroni, University of Milan, Italy

### Recording human TREK-2 currents in excised patch

Macroscopic current recording of TREK-2  $K^+$  channel obtained in voltage clamp mode from an inside-out patch of HEK293 cell transiently transfected with a vector expressing TREK-2. The recording solutions contained 140mM  $K^+$  and 3mM  $Na^+$  in the pipette, and 140mM  $K^+$  in the bath. Data courtesy of Dr M. Arcangeletti and Prof S. Tucker, University of Oxford, UK.

