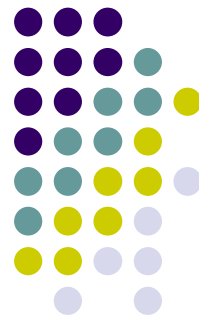


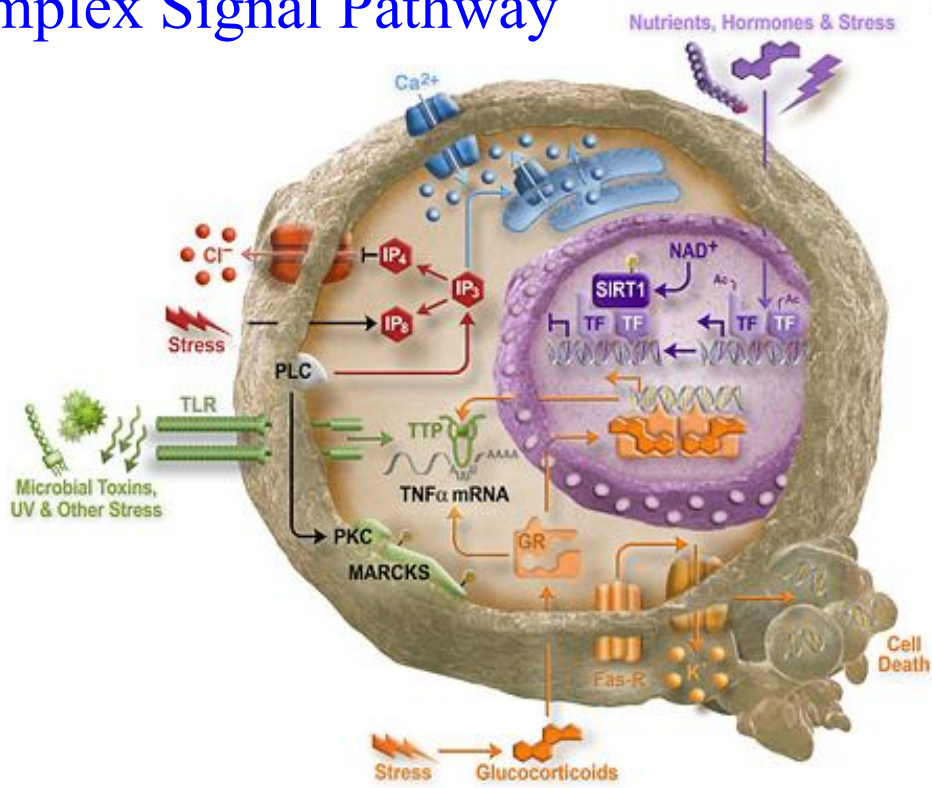


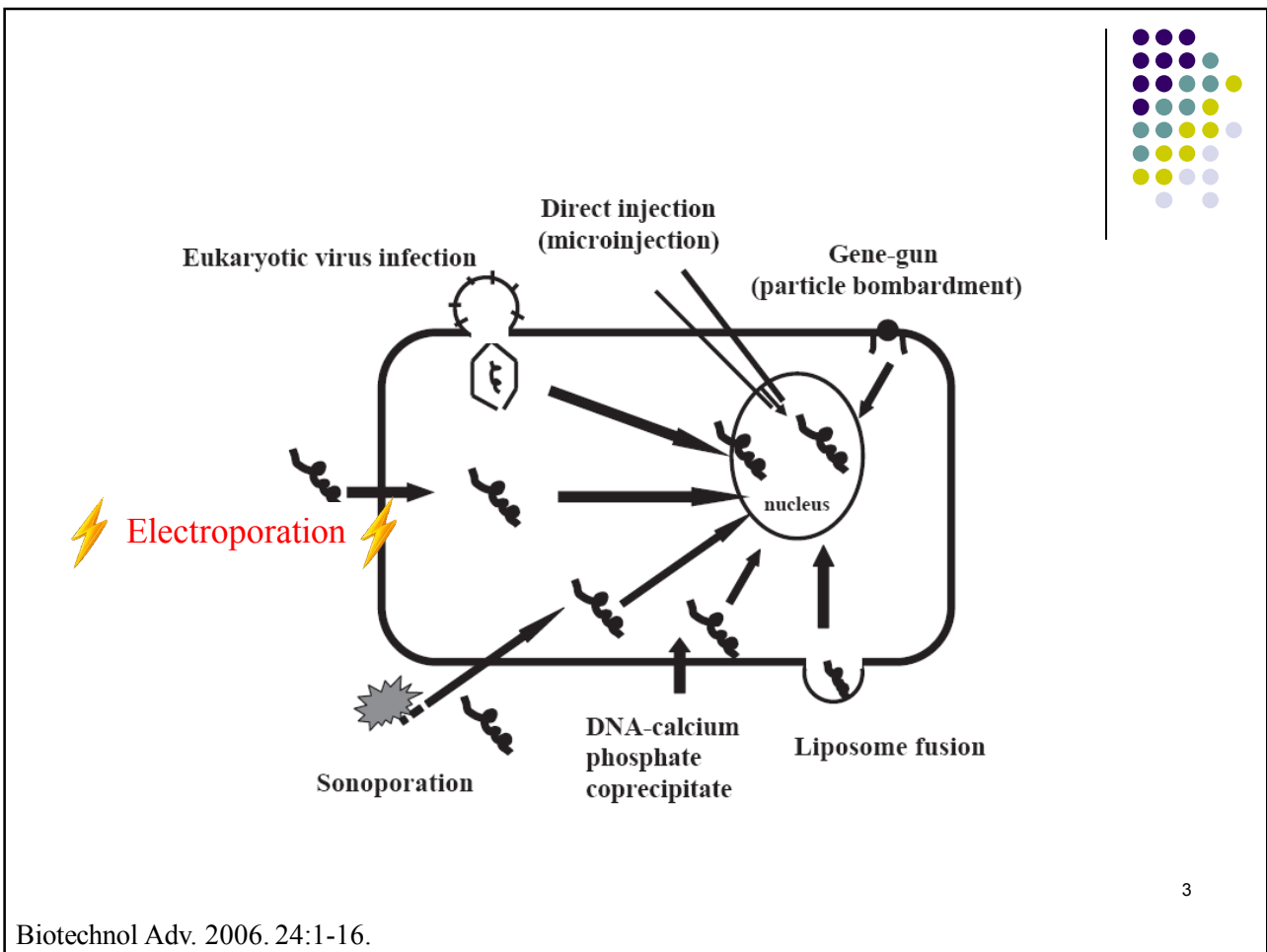
# Excellent Electroporator for *in-vitro* & *in-vivo* electroporation



Specialist : 許譽騰

# Complex Signal Pathway







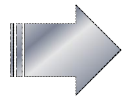
In vitro EP is affected by variable factors:

- Cell type
- Cell number
- Buffer



**Fluctuation in resistance (R)**

**Ohm's law ( $I=V/R$ )**

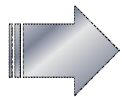


**Fluctuation in current (I)**



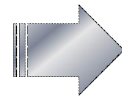
In-vivo EP is affected by variable factors:

- Size of a biological sample
- Gap between electrodes
- Position of an electrode
- Exhaustion of an electrode



**Fluctuation in resistance (R)**

**Ohm's law ( $I=V/R$ )**



**Fluctuation in current (I)**



Laboratory Investigation (2004) 84, 836–844,  
advance online publication, 3 May 2004;  
doi:10.1038/labinvest.3700098



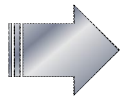
How to get consistence & stable result?



## Why is our electroporator needed?

Conclude that fluctuation in current affects a result

Solution?



**Control and check current (I)**

There is the optimal current range for each application. The current must be controlled to be in the range. In addition, it is necessary to check whether the actual current is in the optimal range.



## Why is our electroporator needed?

How?

Our electroporator provides the useful tools:

### 1. Resistance measurement function

This function enables one to measure the resistance prior to EP and is very useful when the experiment is carried out repeatedly.



## Why is our electroporator needed?

How?

Our electroporator provides the useful tools:

### 1. Resistance measurement function

In in vivo EP, the resistance changes due to variable factors. The fluctuation in resistance leads to the fluctuation in current. Therefore, current can be controlled by checking and adjusting resistance value. The resistance can be adjusted by changing the position of an electrode slightly.



## Why is our electroporator needed?

How?

Our electroporator provides the useful tools:

### 2. Current measurement function

The actual amperage will be measured and displayed immediately after EP. With this function, one can verify the electroporation process before confirming the electroporation result.

**Save your time!**



## Why is our electroporator needed?

Other advantages?

### 3. Accurate voltage control

The voltage around 50V is often used in in vivo EP and is controlled accurately.

In vitro electroporator is calibrated to the high range of voltage. Therefore, the voltage below 50V is inaccurate.

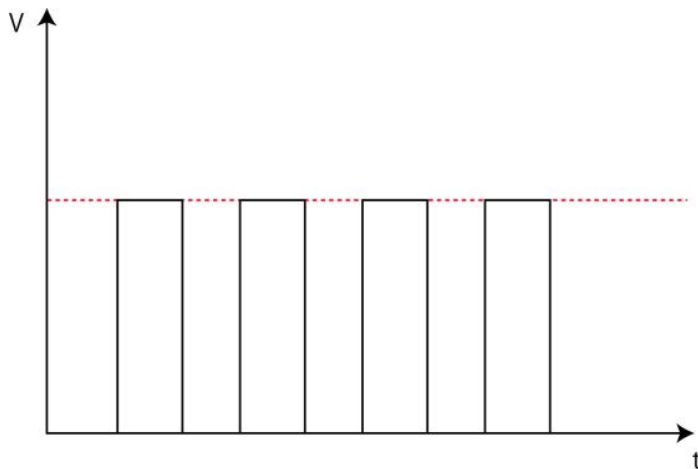


## Why is our electroporator needed?

Other advantages?

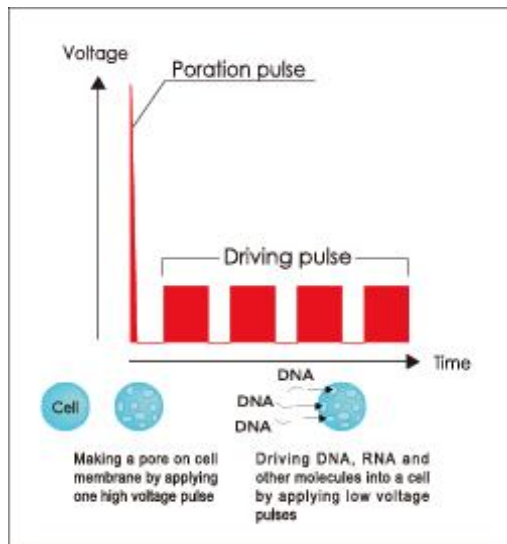
### 3. Accurate voltage control

Voltage is accurate and precise until the last pulse

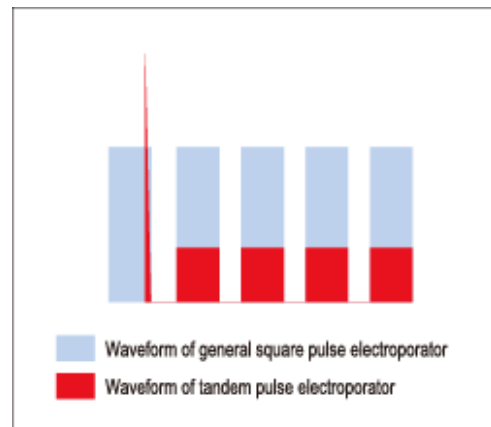




# Unique Dual Pulse electroporation



Tandem pulse electroporation



General square pulse & Tandem pulse electroporation



## Why is our electroporator needed?

Other advantages?

### 4. Safety limit

Safety limit function protects one from the serious injury during electroporation. When the amperage exceeds the limit, the electroporation stops immediately.

For CUY21Vivo-SQ , limit is 1.60A

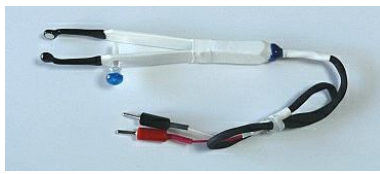
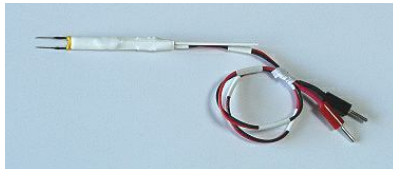


## Why is our electroporator needed?

Other advantages?

5. Various kinds of electrodes are available.

There are many kinds of electrodes to meet the requirement for each application.





## Applications



Our electroporator is designed for :

- *In-vivo* electroporation
  - Mouse/Rat: Liver, Pancreas, Brain, Muscle, Skin, Testis, Ovary...etc
  - Zebrafish: Retina, Fin
  - Others: Honey bee's brain, Hatched chick's brain, Medaka's embryo
- *In-ovo* electroporation
  - Ectoderm, Mesoderm, Endoderm, Neural tube
- *Ex-vivo* electroporation
  - Brain slice, Tissue slice
- *In-utero* electroporation
  - Mouse/Rat: Ventricle, Inner ear, Spinal cord



## Application Filed: **Role of Gene**

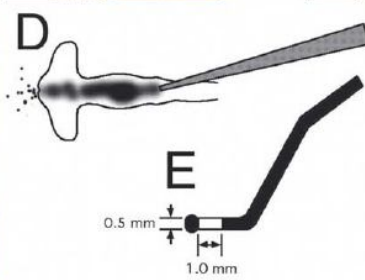
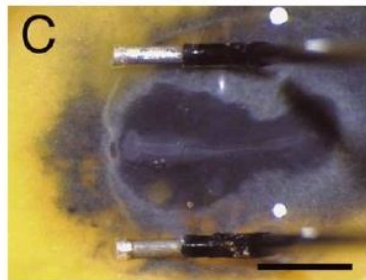
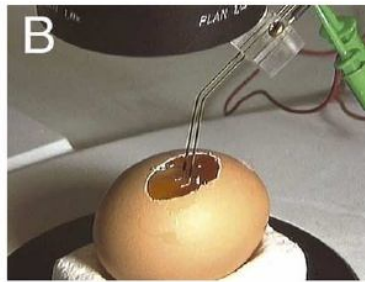
- Embryo development
- Neuron development → chick embryo
- Medical research, such as cancer research, gene therapy...etc.
- Animal behavior
- Learning & memory



# Applications

## In ovo electroporation

*H. Nakamura et al. / Mechanisms of Development 121 (2004) 1137–1143*



Species : Chick embryo (HH10)  
Target : Neural tube

Electrode : LF613P1

EP parameters

Voltage : 25V

Pulse length : 50msec

Pulse interval : 100msec

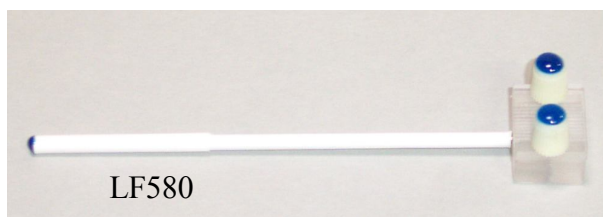
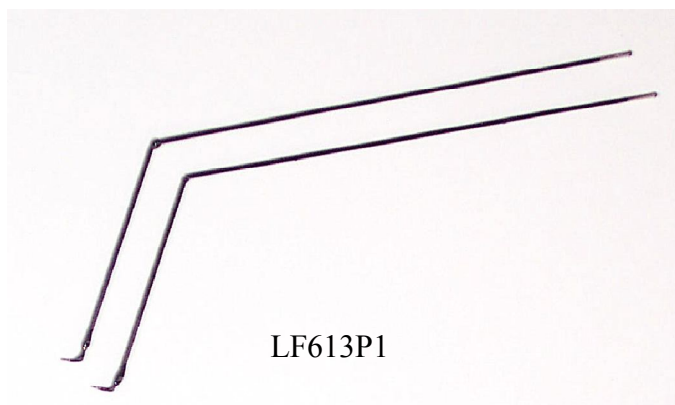
No. of pulses : 3-5 times

Optimal amperage : 0.00-0.03A



## Applications

### In ovo electroporation



Species : Chick embryo (HH10)  
Target : Neural tube

Electrode : LF613P1

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Voltage : 25V

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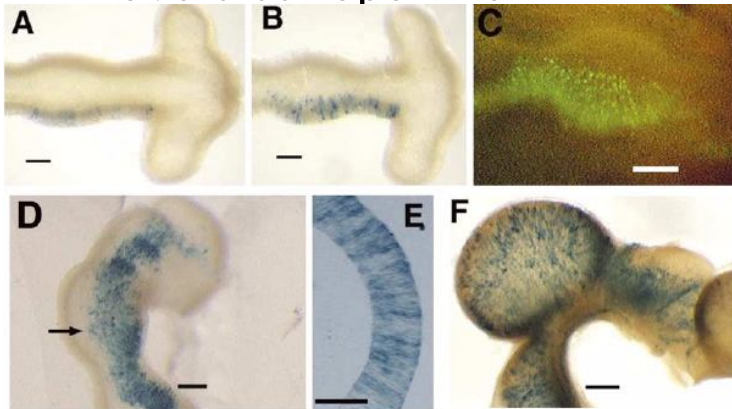
Optimal amperage : 0.00-0.03A



## Applications



### In ovo electroporation



Species : Chick embryo (HH10)  
Target : Neural tube

Electrode : LF613P1

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Pulse length : 50msec

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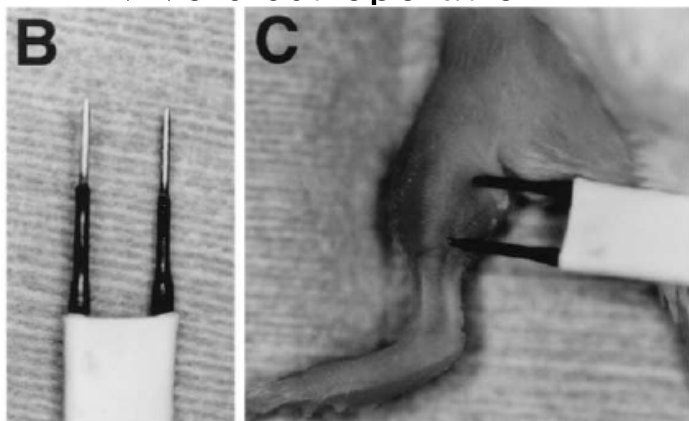
*H. Nakamura et al. / Mechanisms of Development 121 (2004) 1137-1143*



## Applications



### In vivo electroporation



Kishimoto et al Bone Vol. 31 No.2 Aug. 2002:340-347

Species : Mouse  
Target : Limb's muscle  
(gastrocnemius)

Electrode : LF560S5

EP parameters  
Voltage : 100V  
Pulse length : 50msec  
Pulse interval : 950msec  
No. of pulses : 3 times  
3 times (reverse  
polarity)

Amperage : Around 0.15A  
(0.05-0.30A)

21



## Applications



### In vivo electroporation

LF560S5



Species : Mouse  
Target : Limb's muscle  
(gastrocnemius)

Electrode : LF560S5

EP parameters  
Voltage : 100V  
Pulse length : 50msec  
Pulse interval : 950msec  
No. of pulses : 3 times  
3 times (reverse  
polarity)

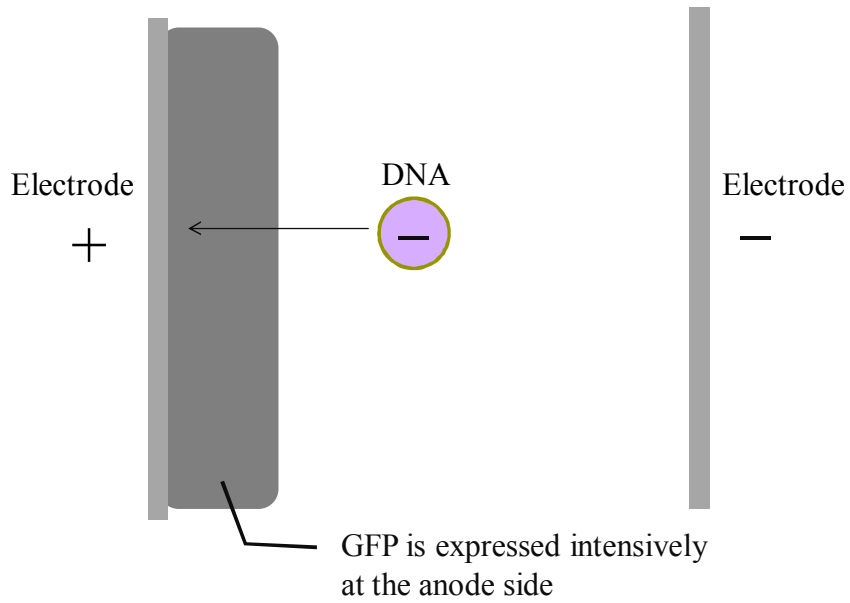
Amperage : Around 0.15A  
(0.05-0.30A)

22



# Applications

## In vivo electroporation

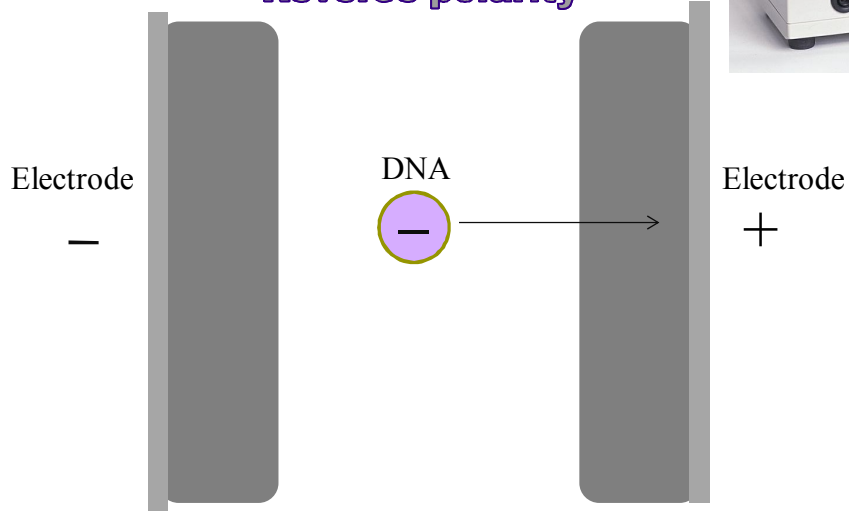




# Applications

In vivo electroporation

Reverse polarity



Expression area increases by 25%



## Applications

### In vivo electroporation



Species : Mouse  
Target : Brain

Electrode : LF200S

EP parameters  
Voltage : 40V\*  
Pulse length : 2msec  
Pulse interval : 98msec  
No. of pulses : 10 times  
\* Voltage may vary

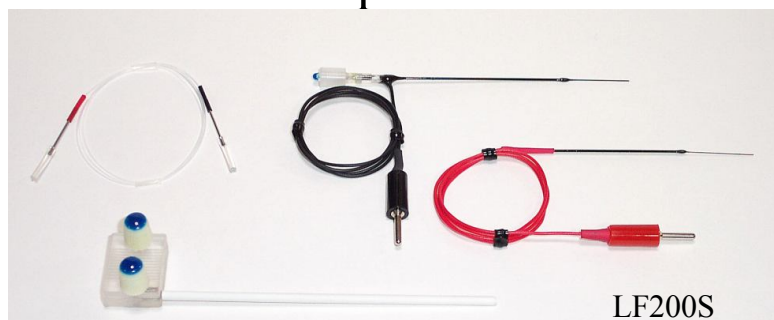
Optimal amperage : 4-6mA



## Applications



### In vivo electroporation



Species : Mouse  
Target : Brain

Electrode : LF200S

EP parameters  
Voltage : 40V\*  
Pulse length : 2msec  
Pulse interval : 98msec  
No. of pulses : 10 times  
\* Voltage may vary

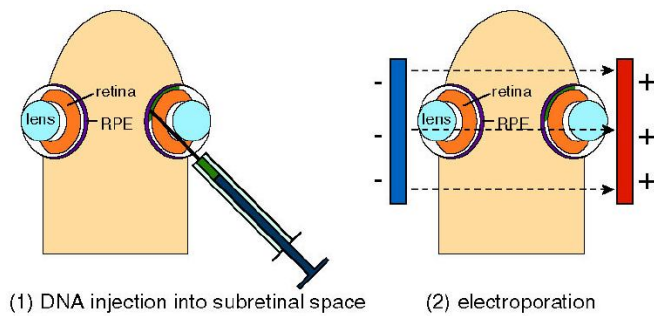
Optimal amperage : 4-6mA



## Applications



### In vivo electroporation



Species : Newborn mouse and rat  
Target : Retina

Electrode : LF650P7

EP parameters

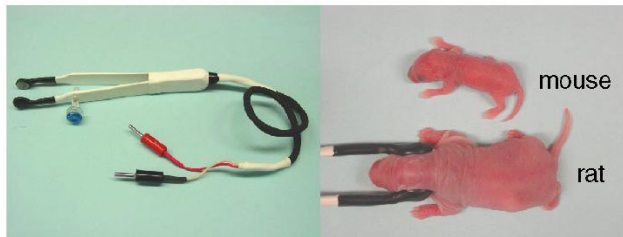
Voltage : 80V for mouse / 100V for rat

Pulse length : 50msec

Pulse interval : 950msec

No. of pulses : 5 times

Optimal amperage : 0.03-0.05A



Matsuda et al 16-22 PNAS January 6, 2004 vol. 101 no. 1



## Applications



### In vivo electroporation



Species : Newborn mouse and rat  
Target : Retina

Electrode : LF650P7

EP parameters

Voltage : 80V for mouse / 100V for rat

Pulse length : 50msec

Pulse interval : 950msec

No. of pulses : 5 times

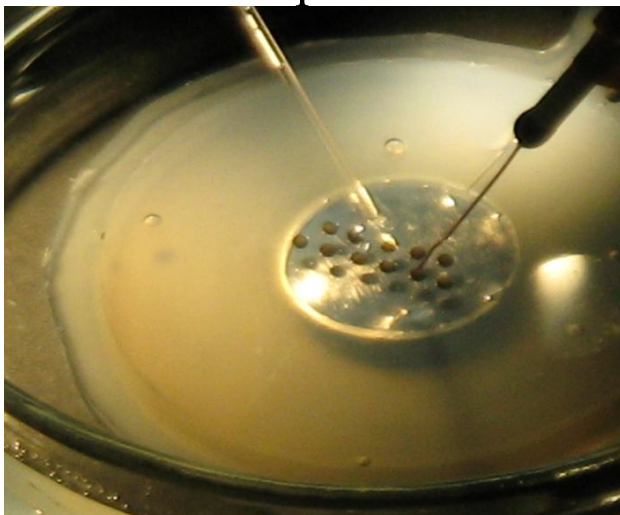
Optimal amperage : 0.03-0.05A



## Applications



### In ovo electroporation



Species : Xenopus embryo

Electrode : LF700P20E  
LF195P0.3 or 0.5

EP parameters

Voltage : 20V for mouse

Pulse length : 5msec

Pulse interval : 95msec

No. of pulses : 10 times

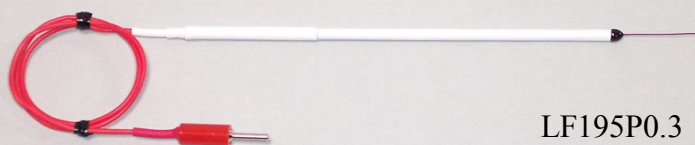
Optimal amperage : 0.01-0.04A



## Applications



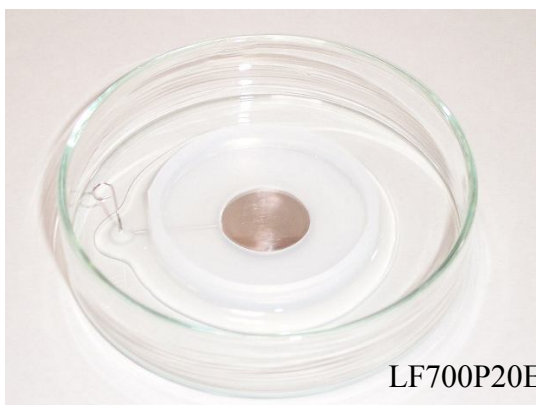
### In ovo electroporation



LF195P0.3

Species : Xenopus embryo  
Target : Retina

Electrode : LF700P20E  
LF195P0.3 or 0.5



LF700P20E

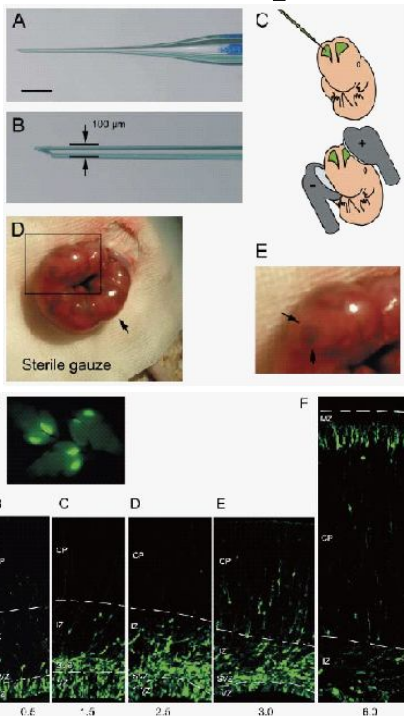
EP parameters  
Voltage : 20V for mouse  
Pulse length : 5msec  
Pulse interval : 95msec  
No. of pulses : 10 times

Optimal amperage : 0.01-0.04A



# Applications

## In utero electroporation



Species : Mouse embryo  
Target : brain

Electrode : LF650P3 \*1  
LF650P5 \*2

EP parameters

Voltage : 33V -35V

Pulse length : 30msec\*1/50msec\*2

Pulse interval : 970msec\*1/950msec\*2

No. of pulses : 4 times

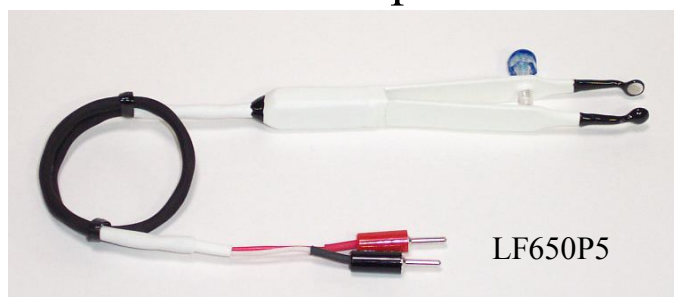
Optimal amperage : 0.3-0.6A



## Applications



### In utero electroporation



Species : Mouse embryo  
Target : brain

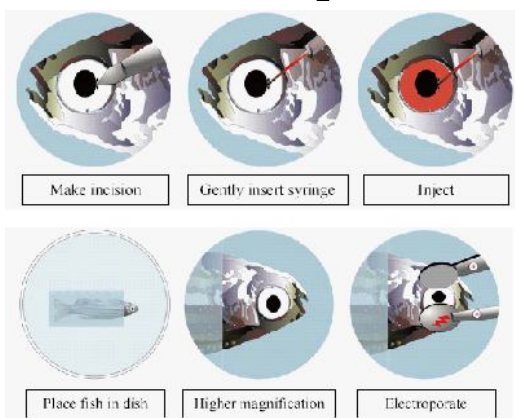
Electrode : LF650P3 \*1  
              LF650P5 \*2

EP parameters  
Voltage : 33V -35V  
Pulse length : 30msec\*1/50msec\*2  
Pulse interval : 970msec\*1/950msec\*2  
No. of pulses : 4 times

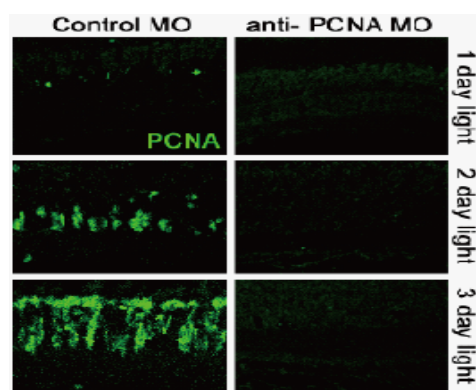
Optimal amperage : 0.3-0.6A

# Applications

## In vivo electroporation



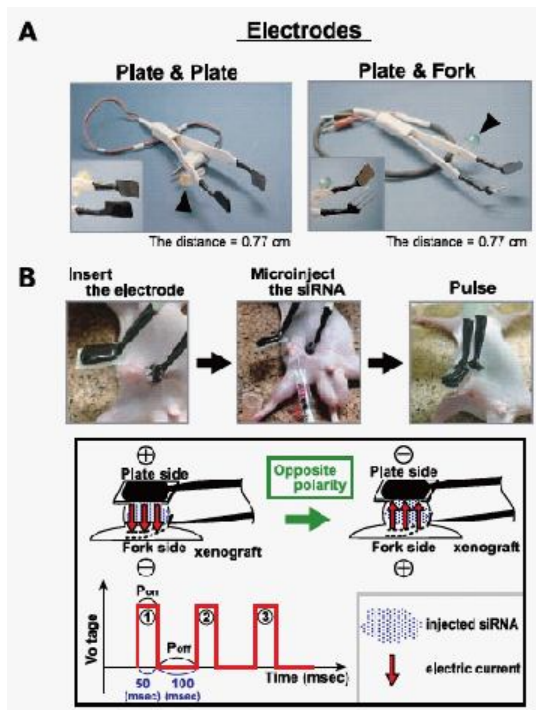
Species : Zebrafish  
Target : Retina  
Electrode : LF650P3



EP parameters  
Voltage : 75V  
Pulse length : 50msec  
Pulse interval : 950msec  
No. of pulses : 4 times

# Applications

## In vivo electroporation



Species : Mouse  
Target : Tumor tissue

Electrode : LF663S3

EP parameters

Voltage : 70V

Pulse length : 50msec

Pulse interval : 100msec

No. of pulses : 3 times

3 times (reverse polarity)

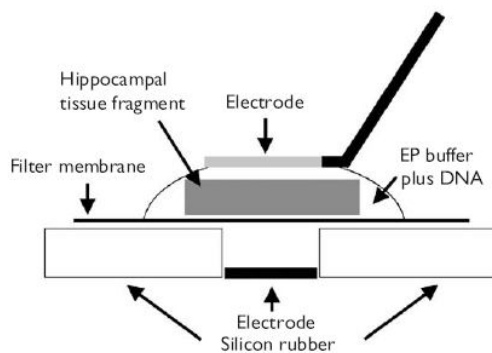
Optimal amperage : 0.05~0.3A

*Mol Cancer Ther.* 2008 7(1):211-21.



## Applications

### Ex vivo electroporation



Okabe et al DEVELOPMENTAL NEUROSCIENCE  
Vol 15 No 6 29 April 2004

Species : Mouse  
Target : Brain slice

Electrode : LF701P2E  
LF701P2L or tungsten  
needle

EP parameters  
Voltage : 15V  
Pulse length : 5msec  
Pulse interval : 995msec  
No. of pulses : 5 times  
5 times (reverse  
polarity)

Optimal amperage : 0.02A

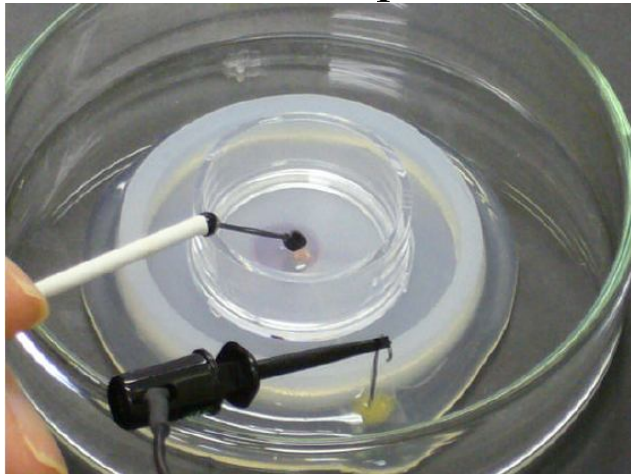
35



## Applications



### Ex vivo electroporation



Species : Mouse  
Target : Brain slice

Electrode : LF701P2E  
LF701P2L or tungsten  
needle

EP parameters  
Voltage : 15V  
Pulse length : 5msec  
Pulse interval : 995msec  
No. of pulses : 5 times  
5 times (reverse  
polarity)

Optimal amperage : 0.02A

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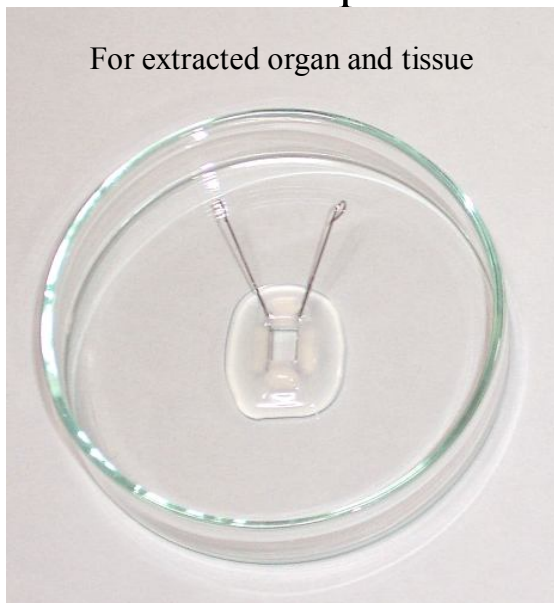


## Applications



### Ex vivo electroporation

For extracted organ and tissue



Species : Mouse  
Target : Brain slice

Electrode : LF701P2E  
LF701P2L or tungsten  
needle

EP parameters  
Voltage : 15V  
Pulse length : 5msec  
Pulse interval : 995msec  
No. of pulses : 5 times  
5 times (reverse  
polarity)

Optimal amperage : 0.02A

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## Unique function of BEX Electroporator

- Resistance measurement function
- Current measurement function
- Accurate voltage control
- Dual pulse function
- Safety limit



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*Thanks for your attention!*



三典科技股份有限公司  
您科學研究的好伙伴

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