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The role of the transcription factor Rbpj in the development of dorsal root ganglia

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Abstract

Background: The dorsal root ganglion (DRG) is composed of well-characterized populations of sensory neurons and glia derived from a common pool of neural crest stem cells (NCCs), and is a good system to study the mechanisms of neurogenesis and gliogenesis. Notch signaling is known to play important roles in DRG development, but the full scope of Notch functions in mammalian DRG development remains poorly understood.

Results: In the present study, we used *Wnt1-Cre* to conditionally inactivate the transcription factor Rbpj, a critical integrator of activation signals from all Notch receptors, in NCCs and their derived cells. Deletion of *Rbpj* caused the up-regulation of *NeuroD1* and precocious neurogenesis in DRG early development but led to an eventual deficit of sensory neurons at later stages, due to reduced cell proliferation and abnormal cell death. In addition, gliogenesis was delayed initially, but a near-complete loss of glia was observed finally in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG. Furthermore, we found P75 and Sox10, which are normally expressed exclusively in neuronal and glial progenitors of the DRG after the NCCs have completed their migration, were co-expressed in many cells of the DRG of *Rbpj* conditional knock-out mice.

Conclusions: Our data indicate that Rbpj-mediated canonical Notch signaling inhibits DRG neuronal differentiation, possibly by regulating *NeuroD1* expression, and is required for DRG gliogenesis *in vivo*.

Background

The nervous system is made up of a wide variety of neuronal and glial cell types. How these different cell types are generated from multipotent progenitors during development is a fundamental and largely unanswered question in neuroscience. The dorsal root ganglion (DRG), which consists of several well-characterized types of sensory neurons and glial cells, is an attractive model system to investigate the molecular processes underlying cellular differentiation in the nervous system [1]. Sensory neurons and glial cells in the DRG derive from the neural crest, a tissue that exists transiently during mammalian embryogenesis at the border between the ectoderm and the neural plate [2]. Between embryonic day (E)8.5 and E10.0 in the mouse, neural crest stem cells (NCCs) begin to exit the neural tube, and those that migrate along the ventral pathway

between the neural tube and the dermamyotome form the DRG [3]. Between E9.25 and E13.5 in the mouse, NCCs first give rise to large neurons that express neurotrophic tyrosine receptor kinase (Trk)C, and then to medium-sized *TrkB*⁺ and small-sized *TrkA*⁺ sensory neurons [4,5]. NCC-derived glial cells are also generated during this period, including satellite cells and Schwann cells, although these begin to differentiate about 1.5 days after sensory neurons [4,6].

Many genes are involved in the generation of sensory neurons and glia from multipotent NCCs. Among the various cell-surface proteins known to be expressed by NCCs, the low affinity neurotrophin receptor P75 has been widely used to identify and isolate NCCs [7]. In addition, P75 interacts with TrkC, the high-affinity receptor for Neurotrophin-3, to promote neuronal differentiation of NCCs *in vitro* [8]. The high-mobility group transcription factor SRY (sex determining region Y) box 10 (Sox10) is expressed in pre-migratory and migratory NCCs and plays a role in maintaining the multipotency of NCCs [9]. Expression of *Sox10* turns off in daughter cells committed to neuronal fates, but persists in

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glia-restricted progenitors and differentiated glia [9,10]. The specification of DRG sensory neuron lineages is also controlled by several transcription factors. For example, the basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) transcription factors Neurogenin-1 (*Ngn1*) and Neurogenin-2 (*Ngn2*) promote sensory fates, as opposed to autonomic ones [1,5,11,12], and are required for the initiation of neurogenesis [5]. *Neurogenic differentiation 1* (*NeuroD1*) is thought to act downstream of the neurogenins in the regulation of neuronal differentiation [13,14]. As terminal differentiation progresses, sensory neuron subtypes with distinct modalities acquire specific patterns of Trk expression, uniquely expressing either TrkA, TrkB, or TrkC [1,15].

The function of Notch signaling in DRG development, as revealed by *in vitro* studies and *in vivo* chick studies, is consistent with its two fundamental roles in the development of the nervous system: maintaining undifferentiated progenitors by inhibiting neuronal differentiation, and promoting glial determination [16,17]. Studies of chick development show that Notch signaling is essential for the maintenance of NCCs and prevents neuronal differentiation in the DRG and sympathetic ganglion [18]. Furthermore, transient activation of Notch signaling in NCCs *in vitro* prevents neuronal differentiation and promotes glial differentiation [19,20]. On the other hand, results from mutant mice with Notch signaling pathway deletions are not consistent. *Delta-like-1* (a Notch ligand) null mice had aberrantly fused and/or reduced DRG and sympathetic ganglia, suggesting that Notch signaling is also essential for the proper migration of NCCs [21]. *Hes1* and *Hes5* (Notch signaling effectors) double-null mutant mice maintain the expression of the specific marker for glial cell precursors, brain fatty acid binding protein (BFABP), in the DRG, suggesting that Notch signaling is not involved in the generation of glial cell precursors from NCCs [22,23]. By over-expressing or inactivating Notch signaling specifically in Schwann cell precursors *in vivo*, Notch signaling has been shown to drive the differentiation of immature Schwann cells [23]. Thus, manipulating individual components of Notch signaling in the mouse yields varying results and the full scope of Notch functions in mammalian DRG development remains to be elucidated.

The presence of four Notch receptors and at least five Notch ligands, all of which are partially functionally redundant, has made it difficult to investigate the physiological function of Notch signaling in mammals [16]. Recombination signal binding protein for immunoglobulin kappa J region (*Rbpj*) can interact with the intracellular domains of all four Notch receptors and is required to mediate their transcriptional effects [24,25]. Therefore, deletion of *Rbpj* would be expected to completely abolish canonical Notch signaling. Taylor *et al.*

[26] conditionally knocked out *Rbpj* expression in NCCs and NCC-derived cells and observed a modest reduction in sensory neurons and profound defects in gliogenesis in the DRG of *Wnt1-Cre;Rbpj^{flox/flox}* (*Rbpj* conditional knock-out (CKO)) mice. However, the whole range of DRG phenotypes, especially the defects of neurogenesis, in *Rbpj* CKO mice has not yet been described, and the mechanisms underlying the phenotype remain unclear.

In the present study, we focused on early developmental events in the DRG of *Rbpj* CKO mice. We found that *Ngn1* and *Ngn2* expression was unchanged in the absence of *Rbpj*, but *NeuroD1* was up-regulated and precocious neurogenesis occurred in the DRG. The elevated rate of neuronal differentiation at early time points was followed by a reduction in cell proliferation and abnormal cell death. In addition, the initiation of BFABP expression in glial progenitors was delayed, and this expression was lost at later stages. In wild-type mice, P75 and Sox10 are co-expressed in NCCs during early DRG development, but are subsequently expressed in two distinct populations as development progresses [27]. In contrast, this separation did not occur in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG, as evidenced by the presence of P75/Sox10 co-expressing cells at later developmental stages, suggesting that the multipotency of NCCs was abnormally maintained, thus arresting their development. These data provide further insights into the physiological functions of Notch signaling in the development of DRG.

Results

Normal induction and early migration of NCCs in *Rbpj* CKO embryos

In order to determine at what time point *Rbpj* becomes inactivated in NCCs and their derivatives in *Rbpj* CKO mice, we performed X-gal staining of *Wnt1-Cre;Rosa26* reporter (R) embryos that express β -galactosidase (β -gal) in the Cre expression domain. The X-gal product did not appear in the roof plate of the neural tube or in the presumptive DRG until E9.5 (data not shown). At this stage, nearly all P75⁺ NCCs were also positively labeled with β -gal antibody in both *Rbpj* CKO (*Wnt1-Cre;Rbpj^{flox/flox}; Rosa26R*) and control (*Wnt1-Cre;Rosa26R*) embryos (Figure 1A-F), demonstrating that *Rbpj* could be deleted in NCCs and their derivatives from E9.5 on. P75 and Sox10 are co-expressed in pre-migratory and migrating NCCs [27]. The double staining of P75 and Sox10 showed there was no obvious difference in the distribution and number of P75/Sox10-double labeled cells between CKO and wild-type embryos at E9.5 (Figure 1G-L). This result is consistent with a previous report [26] and suggests that deleting *Rbpj* from E9.5 does not affect the induction and initial migration of NCCs.

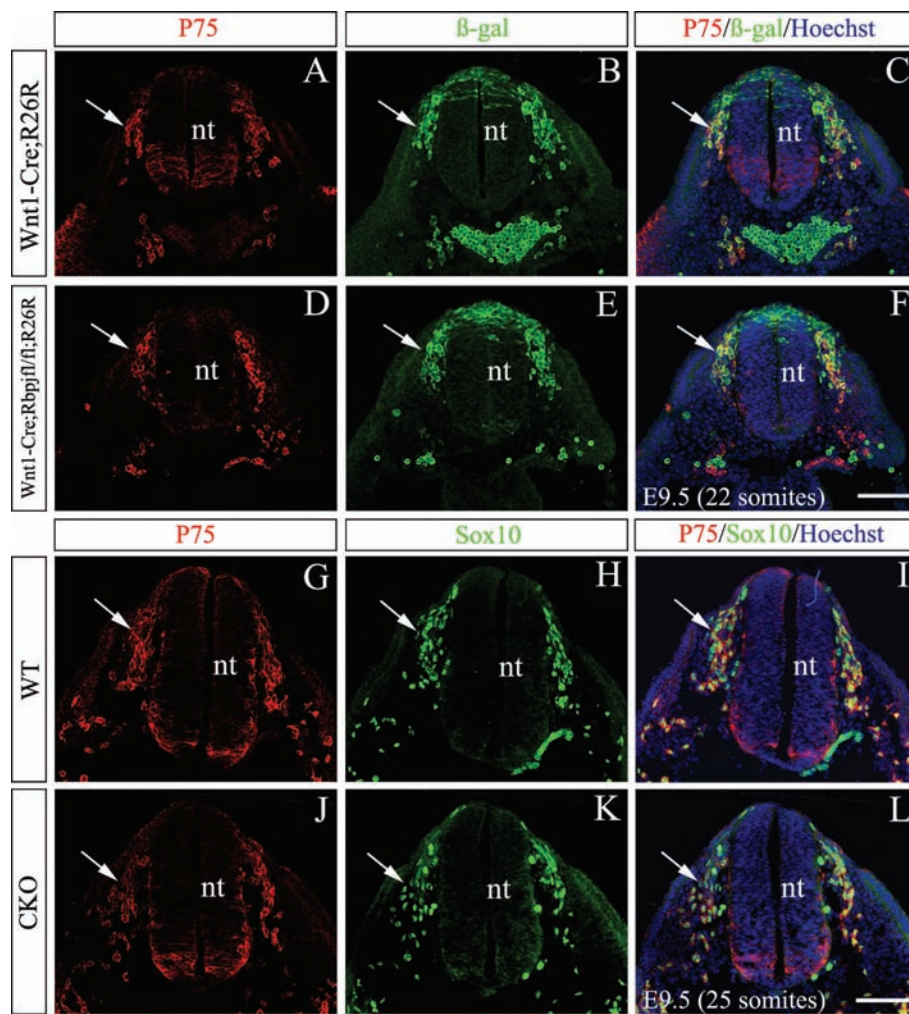


Figure 1 Normal induction and early migration of NCCs in *Rbpj* CKO mice. (A-L) Transverse sections through the upper neural tube (nt) at the 22 or 25 somite stage of E9.5 wild-type (WT) and *Rbpj* CKO mice with P75 (red) and β -gal (green) (A-F) or Sox10 (green) (G-L) antibodies and counterstained with Hoechst. Although Cre-mediated recombination has occurred in many P75⁺ and Sox10⁺ cells by this stage, loss of *Rbpj* does not appear to affect the expression of either protein. Arrows point to P75/ β -gal (A-F) and P75/Sox10 (G-L) co-labeled migratory NCCs. Scale bars: 100 μ m.

Precocious neurogenesis in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG

We next examined neurogenesis in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG by looking at the expression of neurogenins in these mice. *Ngn1* and *Ngn2* are required for the specification of DRG sensory neurons [5]. In E9.5 wild-type embryos, *Ngn1* and *Ngn2* were expressed in a cluster of migratory NCCs (Figure 2A,G). The expression domain of *Ngn1* was enlarged at E10.0 and E10.5 (Figure 2C,E), whereas *Ngn2* expression was unchanged at E10.0 and had disappeared by E10.5 (Figure 2I,K), a stage at which differentiating sensory neurons are condensed into ganglia [28]. We did not observe any obvious difference in *Ngn1* and *Ngn2* expression between wild-type and CKO embryos from E9.5 to E10.5 (Figure 2), suggesting that the

specification of sensory neurons may not be affected in the absence of *Rbpj*.

Detectable defects in neurogenesis in *Rbpj* CKO mice were first observed at E10.5, a stage when nearly all primary sensory neurons co-express the POU homeodomain transcription factor *Brn3a* and the LIM homeodomain transcription factor *Islet1* [29], and the onset of their expression coincides largely with the commitment of NCCs to neuronal fates [28]. We found that the numbers of both *Islet1*⁺ (Figure 3A,D,Y) and *Brn3a*⁺ (Figure 4A,B) cells were dramatically increased and that of Sox10⁺ cells (Figure 3B,E,Y) was decreased in *Rbpj* CKO mice at E10.5 compared with wild types. Furthermore, many *Islet1*-expressing cells were abnormally

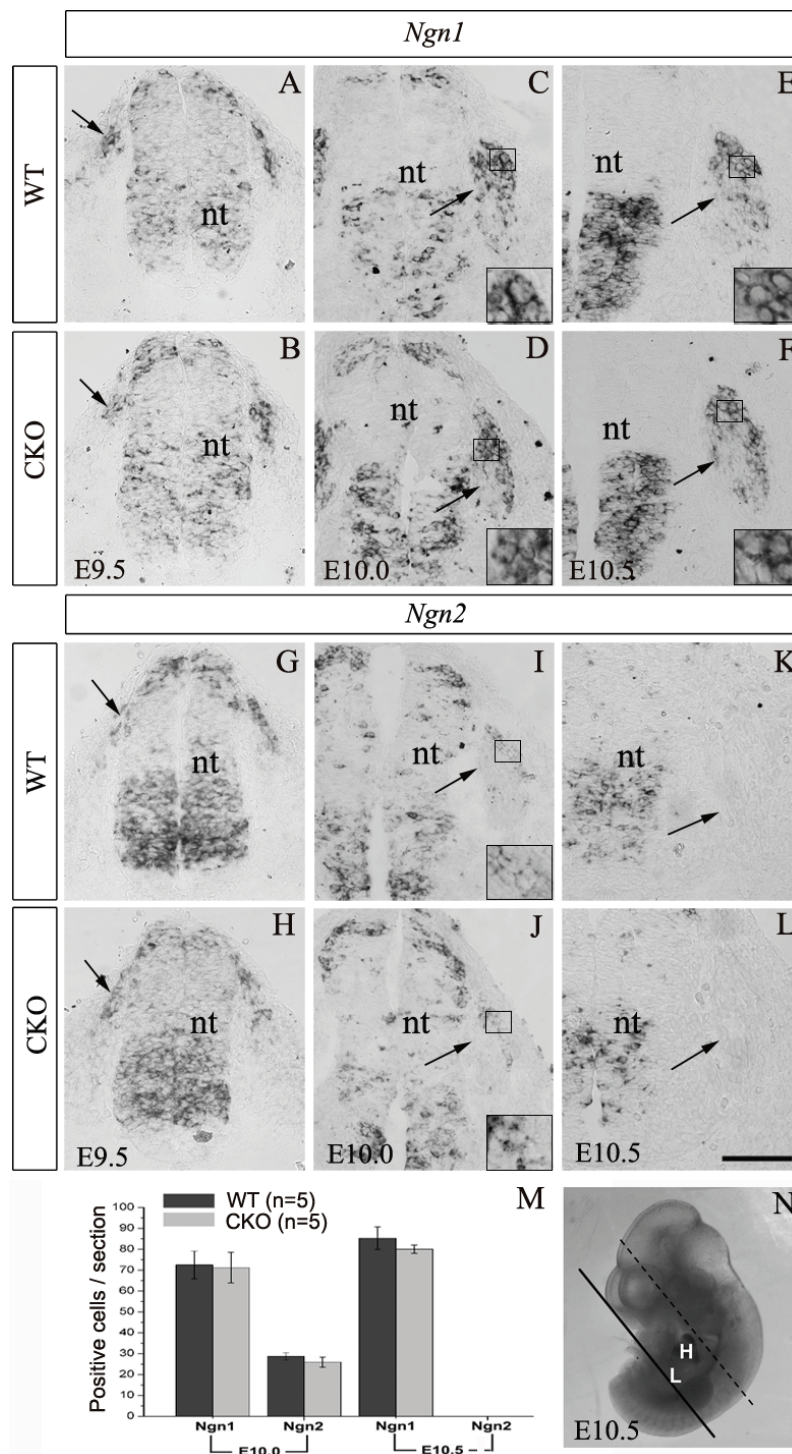


Figure 2 Normal expression of neurogenins in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG. (A-L) Transverse sections through the upper neural tube (nt) and surrounding tissue of wild-type (WT) and *Rbpj* CKO with *Ngn1* (A-F) and *Ngn2* (G-L) mRNA probes at the indicated stages. Loss of *Rbpj* does not appear to affect the expression of neurogenins either in migrating NCCs at E9.5 and E10.0, or in post-migratory NCCs in the DRG located laterally to the neural tube at E10.0 and E10.5. Arrows in (A,B,G,H) point to a cluster of migrating NCCs, and those in (C-F,I-L) point to post-migratory NCCs condensed in the DRG located laterally to the neural tube. High magnification views of the areas delineated by black rectangles in panels (C-F,I,J) are shown at the bottom of each panel. Note that the signal of *in situ* hybridization is present in the cytoplasm, whereas the nuclei contain no signals. (M) Comparison of the number of *Ngn1*⁺ and *Ngn2*⁺ cells in the DRG between wild-type and *Rbpj* CKO mice at E10.0 and E10.5. Error bars represent standard error of the mean. (N) Black line on representative E10.5 embryo indicates the level at which embryos was cut transversely. Upper part of embryos were placed vertically (relative to the spinal cord) on the frozen pedestal for sectioning. Cell counting from E10.0 to E11.5 embryos was performed in the thoracic DRGs between black and dashed black lines. H, heart; L, liver; nt, neural tube. Scale bars: 100 μ m.

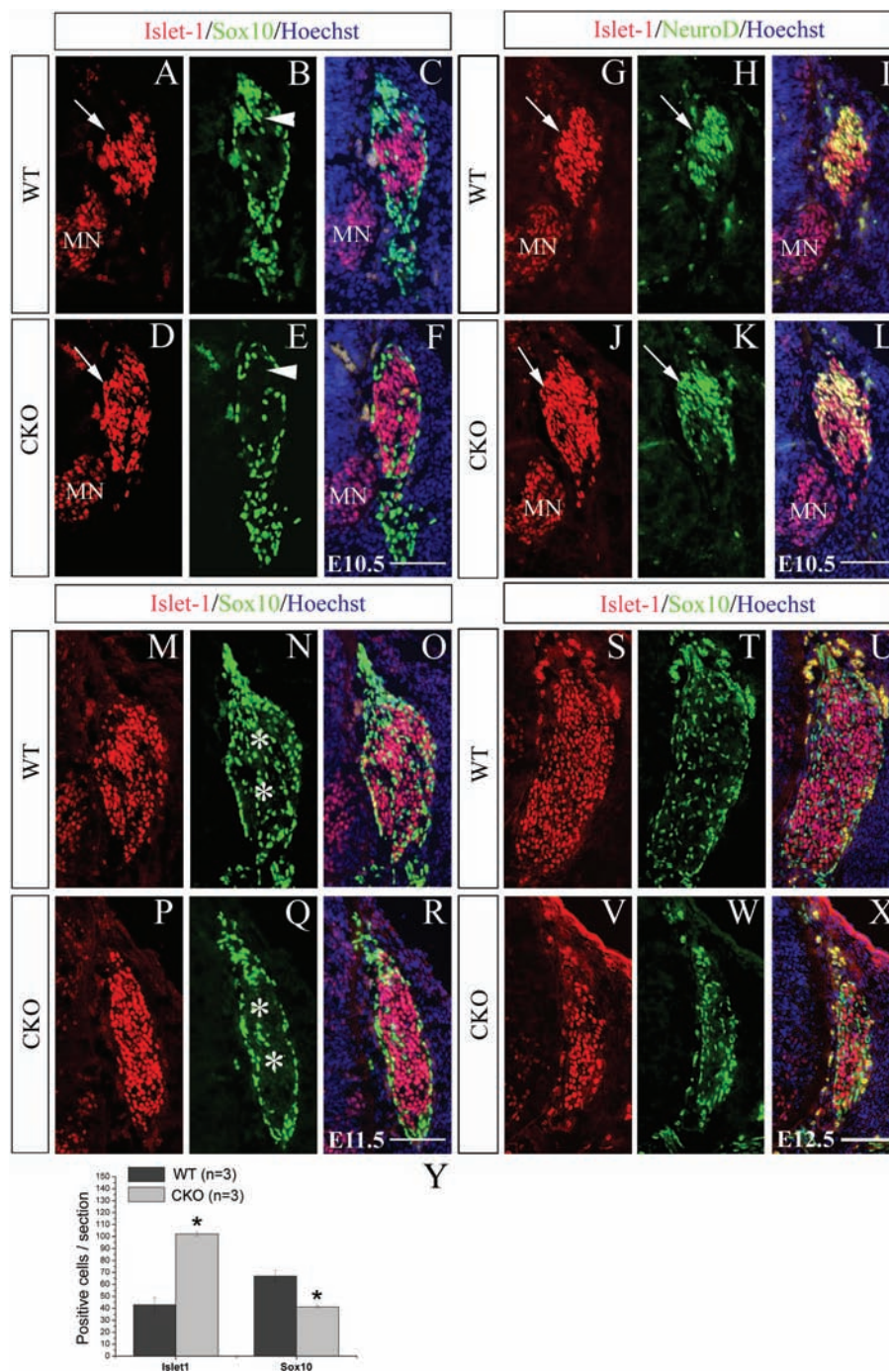


Figure 3 Precocious neurogenesis and loss of sensory neurons in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG. (A-X) Transverse sections through the DRG of wild-type (WT) and *Rbpj* CKO mice for the indicated markers and counterstained with Hoechst at E10.5 (A-L), E11.5 (M-R) or E12.5 (S-X). At E10.5, Islet1/Sox10 double staining reveals an increase in the number of Islet1⁺ cells, but a decrease in that of Sox10⁺ cells in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG compared with wild-type controls (A-F). Note that many Islet1-expressing cells (arrows in A,D) are abnormally distributed in the upper portion of the *Rbpj* CKO DRG, a region normally occupied by Sox10⁺ cells (arrowheads in B,E) in wild-type DRG. At E11.5 (M-R), Sox10⁺ cells are distributed throughout wild-type DRG (asterisks in N), but are almost absent in the center of *Rbpj*-deficient DRG (asterisks in Q). At E12.5 (S-X), numbers of both Islet1⁺ and Sox10⁺ cells are reduced in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG compared with wild-type. (G-L) Double staining of Islet1 and NeuroD1 shows an increase in the number of NeuroD1⁺ cells in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG relative to wild-type controls at E10.5. Note that NeuroD1 and Islet are co-expressed in sensory neurons. Arrows in (G-K) point to the DRG. MN, motor neuron. Scale bars: 100 μm. **(Y)** Comparison of the number of Islet1⁺ or Sox10⁺ cells at the DRG between wild-type and *Rbpj* CKO mice at E10.5. Error bars represent standard error of the mean; *P < 0.01.

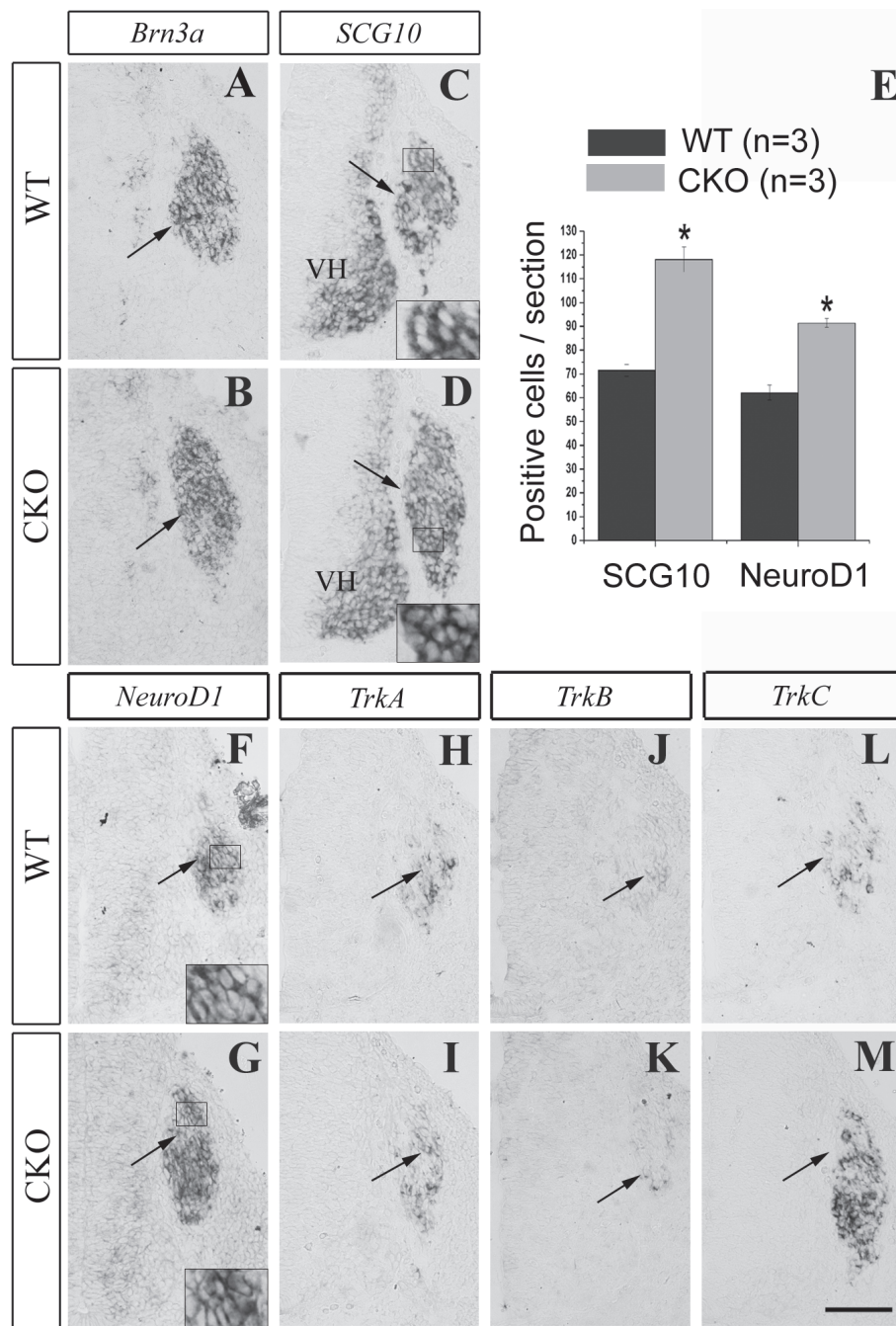


Figure 4 Increased *TrkC*⁺ neurons in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG at E10.5. (A-D,F,G) Transverse sections through DRG of wild-type (WT) and *Rbpj* CKO hybridized with the indicated probes. *Brn3a* (A,B), *SCG10* (C,D) and *NeuroD1* (F,G) expression levels are all enhanced in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG compared with wild-type controls. High magnification views of the areas delineated by black rectangles in (C,D,F,G) are shown at the bottom of each panel. (E) Comparison of the number of *SCG10*⁺ or *NeuroD1*⁺ cells in the DRG between wild-type and *Rbpj* CKO mice at E10.5. Error bars represent standard error of the mean; **P* < 0.05. (H-M) The expression of *TrkA* (H,I) and *TrkB* (J,K) does not differ notably between the two groups, but *TrkC* expression (L,M) is greatly up-regulated in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG compared with wild-type controls. Arrows point to the DRG. VH, ventral horn. Scale bars: 100 μ m.

distributed in the upper portion of the DRG in CKO embryos (arrows in Figure 3A,D), an area normally occupied by Sox10⁺ cells in the wild-type DRG (arrowheads in Figure 3B,E). The overall increase in the number of neurons in the E10.5 CKO DRG was confirmed by increased expression of the pan-neuronal marker *SCG10* (Figure 4C,D,E). To explore the mechanisms underlying precocious neurogenesis in the CKO DRG, we examined the expression of the proneural gene *NeuroD1*. *In situ* hybridization showed a great increase in *NeuroD1* expression in the DRG of CKO embryos relative to wild-type controls at E10.5 (Figure 4E,F,G), and co-immunostaining revealed that almost all NeuroD1⁺ neurons were also positive for Islet1 (Figure 3G-L). Taken together, our data indicate that, in the absence of *Rbpj*, DRG progenitors precociously differentiate into sensory neurons, possibly due to up-regulation of *NeuroD1*.

Reduced cell proliferation and abnormal cell death in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG

The increase in the number of sensory neurons in the DRG of *Rbpj* CKO mice was not obvious at E11.5 (Figure 3M-R), and by E12.5 the number was dramatically reduced relative to wild-type littermates (Figure 3S-X), consistent with a previous report [26]. We reasoned that the precocious neurogenesis caused by the deletion of *Rbpj* led to premature depletion of the progenitor pool, which in turn resulted in an overall reduction in sensory neuron production. To test this possibility, we pulse labeled the E10.5 to E11.5 DRG with bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) and analyzed the rates of proliferation of progenitor cells 2 hours later. There was no significant difference in BrdU incorporation between wild-type and CKO mice at E10.5, but the number of BrdU-labeled cells was greatly reduced in the CKO DRG at E11.5 (Figure 5A-D,I).

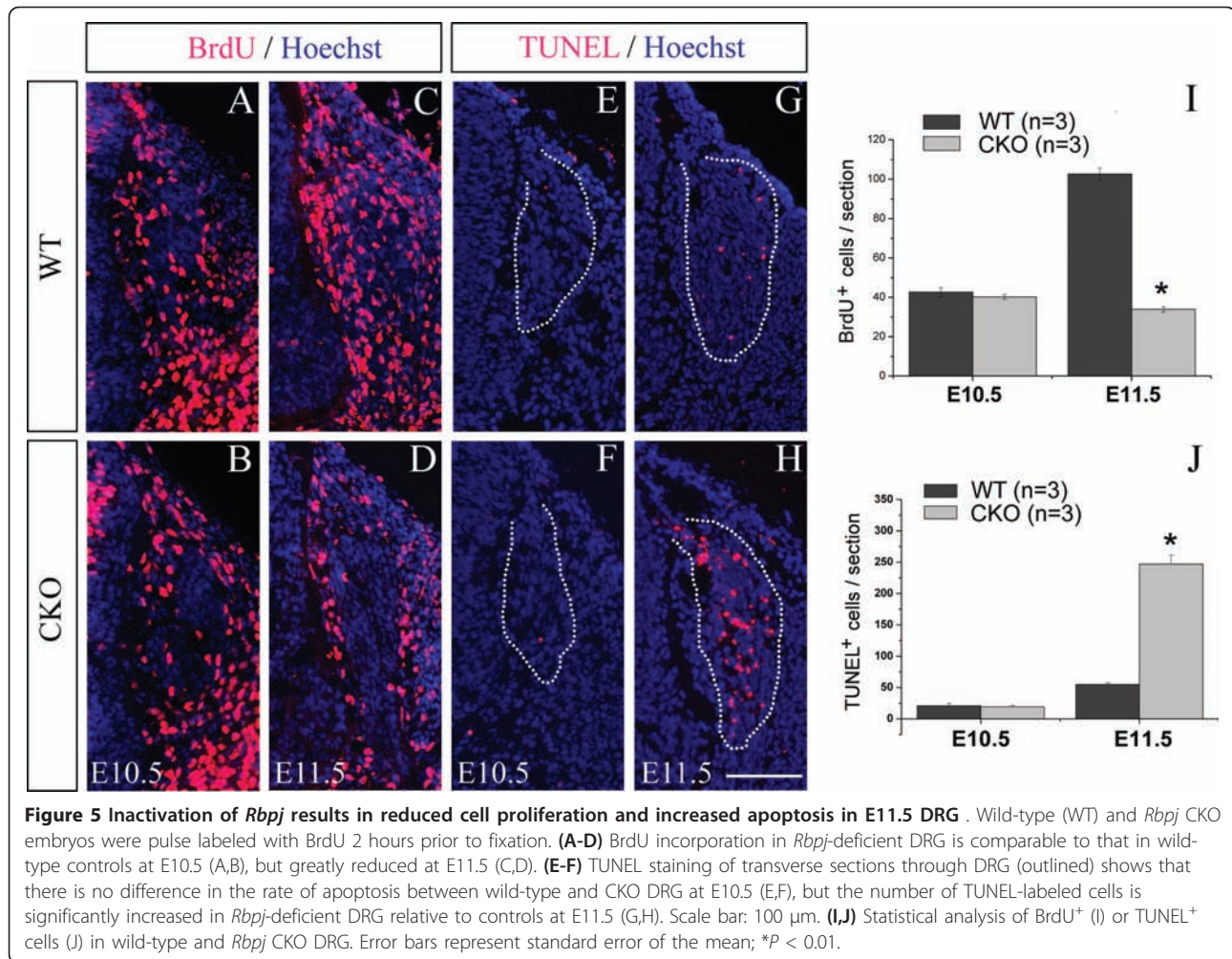
To determine whether elevated rates of cell death may also have contributed to the overall reduction of sensory neurons, we performed terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) staining. No difference in TUNEL staining between the wild-type and CKO DRG was observed at E10.5, but the number of TUNEL⁺ cells was increased in CKO mice relative to controls at E11.5 (Figure 5E-H,I). In order to explore which kinds of cells are dying in the E11.5 DRG of CKO mice, Caspase3, an apoptosis marker, was co-immunostained with Sox10 (Figure 6A-G), P75 (Figure 6H-N) or Islet1 (Figure 6X-V). Like TUNEL staining, many Caspase3⁺ cells were present in CKO mice, whereas they were rarely observed in wild-type controls at E11.5 (Figure 6). Co-immunostaining showed Caspase3 was co-localized with Sox10 (Figure 6G), P75 (Figure 6N) or Islet1 (Figure 6V), showing that

abnormal cell death occurs in both progenitor cells and early differentiating neurons. Taken together, these results suggest that reduced cell proliferation and increased cell death contribute to the reduction of sensory neurons in *Rbpj* CKO mice.

As mentioned above, sensory neurons in the DRG can be divided into three groups based on their expression of the three *Trk* genes [1]. To determine whether *Rbpj* deletion has distinct effects on the development of different types of sensory neurons, we examined the expression of *TrkA*, *TrkB* and *TrkC*. We found that the number of *TrkC*⁺ neurons in *Rbpj* CKO DRG was greatly increased (Figure 4 L,M), but the numbers of *TrkA*⁺ and *TrkB*⁺ neurons were not changed at E10.5 (Figure 4H-K). The significant increase of *TrkC*⁺ neurons in *Rbpj* CKO DRG no longer existed at E11.5 (Figure 7G,H,Q), and *TrkA*⁺ neurons in *Rbpj* CKO DRG were reduced in number compared with wild-type mice (Figure 7C,D,Q). At postnatal day 0, the number of *TrkC*⁺ neurons in *Rbpj* CKO DRG was comparable to that of wild-type mice (Figure 7O,P,R), but *TrkA*⁺ and *TrkB*⁺ neurons were greatly reduced in CKO mice (Figure 7K-N,R). During DRG morphogenesis, large *TrkC*⁺ neurons are the first to be generated [1]; thus, the selective increase in *TrkC*⁺ neurons supports the idea that deletion of *Rbpj* leads to enhanced neurogenesis during the first wave of NCC differentiation, but this results in a depletion of the neural progenitor pool, which in turn leads to the reduction of consequent generation of *TrkA*⁺ and *TrkB*⁺ neurons. Of course, abnormal cell death also contributes to the reduction of these two types of sensory neurons.

Severe gliogenesis defects in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG

Taylor *et al.* [26] showed that severe gliogenesis defects are present in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG. Consistent with their findings, we also found a complete loss of BFABP (a glia-specific marker) expression in the *Rbpj*-deficient DRG at E16.5 (Additional file 1). At E11.0, a half day after the occurrence of precocious neurogenesis in *Rbpj* CKO mice, BFABP expression is initiated in glia-restricted progenitors of the wild-type DRG (Figure 8A) [30]. In contrast, BFABP expression was not detected in the DRG of *Rbpj* CKO mice at this stage (Figure 8B). By E12.5, only a few BFABP-labeled cells were observed in *Rbpj* CKO ganglia, whereas many BFABP⁺ cells were distributed throughout wild-type DRG (Figure 8E,F). Thus, BFABP expression in *Rbpj* CKO DRG was delayed and drastically reduced as development progressed. P75 and Sox10 are co-expressed in multipotent NCCs at E8.5 to E9.5, but these genes gradually become expressed in distinct DRG progenitor pools as the DRG condenses; after E10.5, P75-expressing cells commit to the neuronal lineage while Sox10-expressing cells



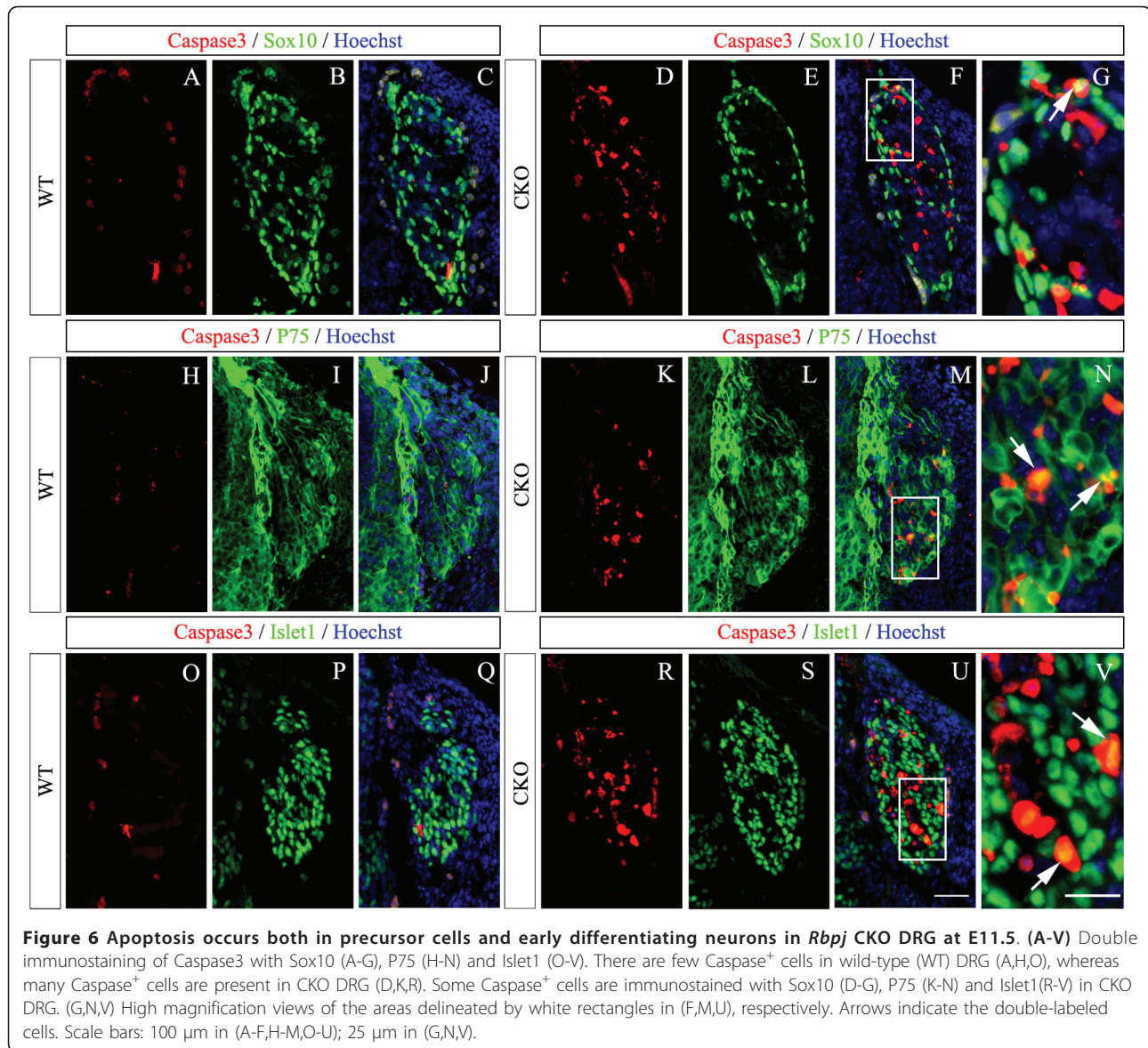
become glia [27]. To explore the mechanism underlying defective gliogenesis, we performed double immunolabeling of P75 and Sox10 in CKO mice. At E10.5, there was no apparent difference in P75 expression between wild-type and *Rbpj* CKO DRG, and similar numbers of P75/Sox10 co-labeled cells were observed in both genotypes (Figure 8G-L,Y). At E11.5 and E12.5, few P75/Sox10 co-labeled cells were observed in wild-type mice, revealing the segregation of P75 and Sox10 expression that occurs as DRG development progresses (Figure 8M, O,Q,W,Y). In contrast, P75 expression was increased in *Rbpj* CKO mice at E11.5 and E12.5, and many P75/Sox10 co-labeled cells were present, particularly at the DRG periphery (Figure 8N,P,R,X,Y). Note that P75 and Sox10 localize to the cytoplasm and nucleus, respectively, and co-labeled cells are easily identified when imaged at high magnification (Figure 8W,X). The presence of P75/Sox10-co-labeled cells suggests that the restriction and bifurcation of NCC fates from E10.5 fails to occur in *Rbpj* CKO DRG.

Discussion

In the present study, we specifically inactivated the critical transcription factor downstream of all four Notch receptors, *Rbpj*, in NCCs and their derivatives. Up-regulation of NeuroD1 and precocious neurogenesis were observed in the DRG of *Rbpj* CKO mice, followed by reduced proliferation and abnormal cell death. These phenotypes were not reported in a previous examination of *Rbpj* CKO (*Wnt1-Cre;Rbpj^{lox/lox}*) mice [26]. We confirmed previous findings revealing a near-complete loss of glia in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG [26], and further found that a large number of P75/Sox10 co-expressing NCCs were abnormally maintained in *Rbpj* CKO mice, suggesting that defective NCC development contributes to the loss of glia in these mice.

The role of *Rbpj* in DRG neurogenesis

We observed precocious neurogenesis in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG, a phenotype consistent with the known role of canonical Notch signaling in maintaining the



undifferentiated state of neural progenitors by inhibiting the expression of genes involved in neuronal differentiation [16]. This finding is at odds with those of a recent study that reported there was no evidence of premature neuronal differentiation in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG, a conclusion based on Tuj1 and Peripherin expression patterns [26]. In the present study, we analyzed Islet1 and Brn3a expression to determine the timing and extent of neurogenesis in the DRG, and found that an elevated number of cells expressed these sensory neuronal markers between E10.5 and E11.5. Consistent with these observations, we found that BrdU incorporation in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG was less prevalent at this stage of development, indicating that NCC progenitor cells were prematurely differentiating into neurons. After E11.5, however, Islet1 and Brn3a

staining suggested that the number of sensory neurons in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG was reduced. Therefore, we conclude that arresting Notch signaling in DRG NCCs removes critical inhibition, allowing them to differentiate into neurons at an exuberant rate during the early stages of DRG development, leading to depletion of the progenitor pool and an overall deficit of sensory neurons. Furthermore, the sensory neuron deficit in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG from E12.5 was also partly due to increased apoptosis, which may have occurred as a consequence of the uncoordinated development of the DRG.

To explore the mechanism underlying precocious neurogenesis, we examined the expression of several genes involved in the specification and differentiation of sensory neurons. Previous studies have shown that Notch

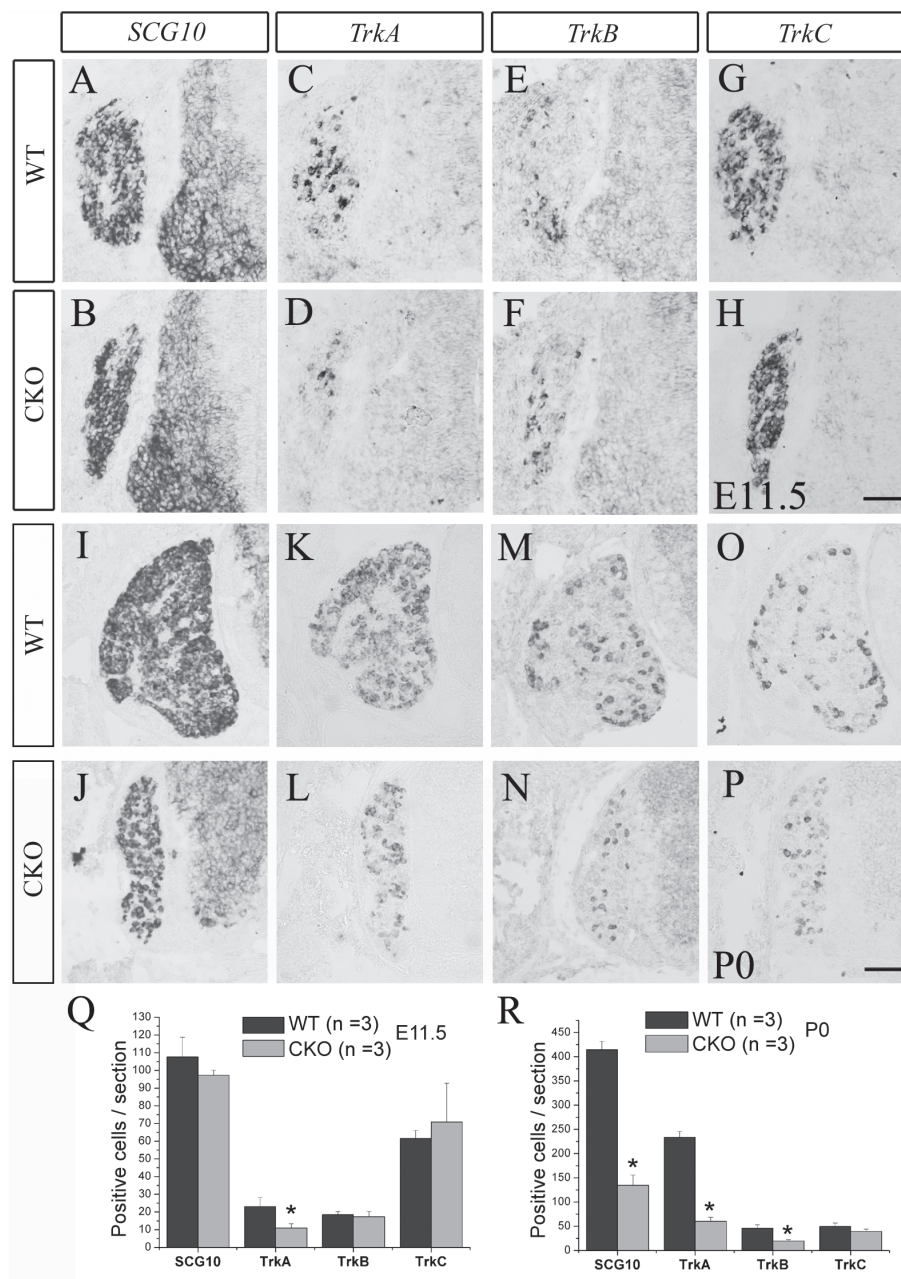


Figure 7 Reduced numbers of *TrkA*⁺ and *TrkB*⁺ neurons in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG. (A-P) *SCG10* (A,B,I,J), *TrkA* (C,D,K,L), *TrkB* (E,F,M,N) and *TrkC* (G,H,O,P) *in situ* hybridization of transverse sections through DRG of wild-type (WT) and *Rbpj* CKO mice at E11.5 and post natal day (P)0. Scale bars: 100 μ m. (Q) At E11.5, *TrkA*⁺ neurons are significantly decreased in *Rbpj* CKO DRG and there are no significant differences in the number of *SCG10*⁺, *TrkB*⁺ and *TrkC*⁺ neurons between wild-type and *Rbpj* CKO mice. (R) The numbers of *SCG10*⁺, *TrkA*⁺ and *TrkB*⁺ neurons are significantly decreased, but that of *TrkC*⁺ neurons is unchanged in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG relative to wild-type controls at P0. Error bars represent standard error of the mean; **P* < 0.01.

signaling acts through the *Hes* genes, transcriptional co-repressors activated by Notch signaling that inhibit the expression of proneural genes, such as *Ngn1* and *Ngn2*. This repression, in turn, prevents the activation of neurogenic differentiation genes such as *NeuroD* [17,31]. However, we detected no difference in the expression of

Ngn1 and *Ngn2* in the DRG between *Rbpj* CKO and wild-type mice, but observed a great up-regulation of *NeuroD1* in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG. These results suggest that *Rbpj* normally inhibits neuronal differentiation of NCCs in the DRG by repressing *NeuroD1* expression via a novel mechanism, which is independent of *Ngn1* and

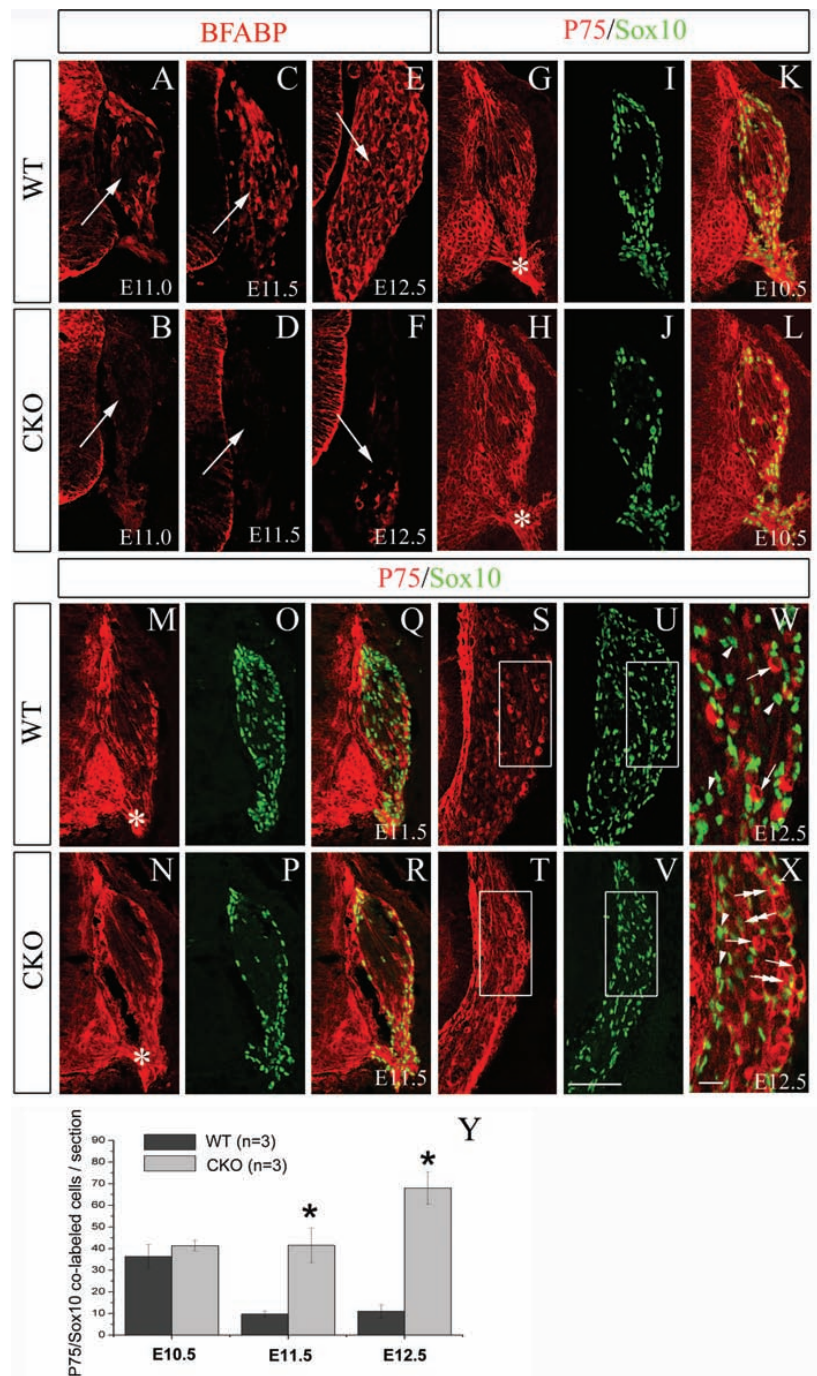


Figure 8 Inactivation of *Rbpj* results in severe gliogenesis defects. (A-F) BFABP immunostaining of wild-type (WT) and *Rbpj* CKO DRG at E11.0 (A,B), E11.5 (C,D) and E12.5 (E,F). Compared with wild type controls, BFABP expression in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG is undetectable at E11.0 (B) and E11.5 (D), and only a small number of labeled cells are observed at E12.5 (F). Arrows point to DRGs. (G-X) Double immunolabeling of P75 and Sox10 at E10.5 (G-L), E11.5 (M-R) and E12.5 (S-X). P75/Sox10 co-labeled cells are observed in both wild-type and CKO DRGs at E10.5 (G-L), and there were no obvious differences in the number of co-labeled cells between wild-type and CKO. In wild-type DRG at E11.5 (Q) and E12.5 (W), P75 and Sox10 are distinctly expressed in separate populations of cells, whereas many P75/Sox10 co-labeled cells are present in CKO DRG at these stages (R,X). (W,X) High magnification views of the areas delineated by white rectangles in (S,U) and (T,V), respectively. Arrows indicate cells that express P75 alone, arrowheads indicate cells that express Sox10 alone, and double arrows indicate P75/Sox10 co-labeled cells. (Y) Statistical analysis of numbers of P75/Sox10 co-labeled cells in wild-type and *Rbpj* CKO DRG at E10.5, E11.5 and E12.5. Error bars represent standard error of the mean; * $P < 0.05$. Note that P75/Sox10 co-labeled cells located at the nerve root (asterisks in G,H,M,N) were not counted. Scale bars: 100 μ m in (A-V); 20 μ m in (W,X).

Ngn2. On the other hand, evidence from studies of retina development shows that *NeuroD1* governs the neuron versus glial fate decision by promoting neurogenesis and suppressing gliogenesis [32,33], and it is unclear whether up-regulation of *NeuroD1* is also involved in defective gliogenesis in CKO mice (see below).

Mechanisms underlying severe gliogenesis defects in *Rbpj* CKO mice

Premature neuronal differentiation, reduced cell proliferation, and abnormal cell death in progenitor cells were all observed in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG. However, these phenotypes cannot fully account for the severity of the observed defects in gliogenesis. Consistent with previous findings [26], we found that the initiation of glia-specific expression of BFABP was delayed in *Rbpj* CKO mice, and expression in the relatively small population of cells was lost at later developmental stages. In wild-type NCCs, P75 and Sox10 are co-expressed early in DRG development, but as development progresses P75 becomes restricted to neuronal precursors while Sox10 becomes restricted to glial precursors [27]. Interestingly, we found that this separation did not occur in *Rbpj*-deficient NCCs, and P75/Sox10 co-expressing cells were still observed at E12.5. These results suggest that, in the absence of *Rbpj*, the subpopulation of NCCs that normally become restricted to glial fates fails to differentiate and instead maintains pluripotency, thus retaining the potential to differentiate into neurons. Taylor *et al.* [26] showed that these NCCs also maintain glial fate potential and can be induced to differentiate normally *in vitro* by stimulation with the gliogenic factor Neuregulin1- β 1. Furthermore, BFABP is known to play a critical role in gliogenesis [34,35]. Interestingly, the *BFABP* promoter contains an *Rbpj* binding site that is essential for *BFABP* transcription in radial glial cells [36], and thus it is likely that *Rbpj* promotes glial differentiation in the DRG by directly activating the transcription of *BFABP*.

The reduction in Sox10 expression was one of the earliest defects that we observed in *Rbpj* CKO mice, suggesting that Notch signaling is necessary for the maintenance of Sox10 expression. Because Sox10 maintains multipotency, inhibits neuronal differentiation of NCCs, and serves as a key regulator for peripheral glial development [9,37], we speculated that the reduction in Sox10 expression might contribute to defects in both gliogenesis and neurogenesis. Consistently, DRG phenotypes observed in *Sox10* null mice [27,37] are very similar to those of *Rbpj* CKO mice. In addition, a study on the enteric nervous system proposed that, by suppressing proneural genes such as *Mash1*, Notch signaling might be required for continuous *Sox10* expression and the maintenance of enteric neural crest progenitors [38].

In light of the up-regulation of *NeuroD1* and the reduction of *Sox10*, we propose that *Rbpj* might maintain *Sox10* expression by repressing *NeuroD1*. However, further studies are required to determine the relationships among them, as well as their combined effects on differentiation processes in precursor cells of the DRG.

Conclusions

We conditionally knocked out the transcription factor *Rbpj*, a master integrator of activation signals from all Notch receptors, in NCCs, and examined the role of *Rbpj* in early events of DRG development. Premature neuronal differentiation, reduced cell proliferation, and increased apoptosis in both progenitor cells and early differentiating neurons were all observed in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG. The up-regulation of *NeuroD1* in the absence of *Rbpj* may lead to premature neuronal differentiation, and abnormal maintenance of stem cell potential by NCCs may contribute to the profound defects in gliogenesis as well as in neurogenesis in *Rbpj* CKO mice.

Materials and methods

Mouse breeding and genotyping

Wnt1-Cre, *Rbpj*^{flox/flox} and Rosa26 reporter mice were generated and genotyped as previously described [39-41]. To inactivate *Rbpj* expression in the neural crest, we crossed *Wnt1-Cre* mice with *Rbpj*^{flox/flox} mice to obtain *Wnt1-Cre;Rbpj*^{flox/+} progeny. Then *Wnt1-Cre;Rbpj*^{flox/+} mice were crossed with each other to obtain *Wnt1-Cre;Rbpj*^{flox/flox} progeny. The morning of the day on which the vaginal plug appeared was designated as E0.5. In each set of experiments, at least three CKO embryos or pups in each experimental group and an equal number of littermate control mice (for example, wild-type, *Rbpj*^{flox/+} or *Wnt1-Cre;Rbpj*^{flox/+}) were used. Animal care procedures were reviewed and approved by the Animal Studies Committee at the Tongji University School of Medicine, Shanghai, China.

In situ hybridization and immunocytochemistry

In situ hybridization and immunocytochemistry on brain sections were performed as previously described [42]. The following mouse antisense RNA probes were used: *Ngn1*, *Ngn2* [14], *NeuroD1* [43], *SCG10*, *TrkA*, *TrkB*, and *TrkC* [5]. The probe *Brn3a* (NM_0011143; 0.60 kb) was generated by PCR using cDNA templates prepared from E10.5 mouse embryos. For immunohistochemistry, the following primary antibodies were used: goat anti- β -gal (1:1,000; AbD Serotec, Kidlington, OX5 1GE, UK), rabbit anti-P75 (1:500; Promega, Fitchburg, Wisconsin, USA), goat anti-Sox10 (1:500; Santa Cruz, California, USA), mouse anti-Islet1 (1:100; Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank, Iowa, USA), rabbit anti-BFABP (1:1,000; Chemicon, California, USA), goat anti-NeuroD1(1:200;

Santa Cruz), mouse anti-BrdU (1:200; Calbiochem, Darmstadt, Germany), rabbit anti- β -tubulin III (1:1,000; Sigma, St. Louis, USA), rabbit anti-Caspase3 (1:1,000; Cell Signaling Technology, Boston, USA). Because anti-Caspase3 and anti-P75 antibodies were raised in rabbit, we used the tyramide signal amplification system (TSA cyanine 3 system; Perkin Elmer Life Sciences, Boston, MA, USA) to do double immunostaining [44]. Species-specific secondary antibodies conjugated to Cy2 or Cy3 (1:1,000; Jackson ImmunoResearch, West Grove, PA, USA) were used to detect primary antibodies. Sections were observed under a Nikon BOi or a Zeiss LSM510 confocal microscope.

BrdU labeling and TUNEL staining

For BrdU labeling, a single BrdU pulse (60 μ g/g of body weight) was delivered intraperitoneally to timed-pregnant females at E10.5 and E11.5, and embryos were fixed 2 hours later. Sections were processed for BrdU and BFABP or Sox10 double immunostaining as described above. TUNEL staining was performed according to the In Situ Cell Death Detection Kit instructions (Roche, Indianapolis, USA).

Statistical analysis

For cell counts in E10.0, E10.5 or E11.5 DRG, we selected embryos with 26 to 28 somites as E10.0, and those with 36 to 38 somites as E10.5 [45]. In order to obtain transverse sections with similar angles, wild-type and mutant embryos at the desired stages with similar size were cut along the black line as shown in Figure 2N, and then the upper parts of embryos were positioned vertically (relative to the spinal neural tube) on the frozen pedestal prior to sectioning. Because DRG development shows big differences along the anteroposterior axis, counting data for comparison were collected from the sections at the thoracic level, which was determined by the appearance of the heart and liver. Six sets of consecutive 10- μ m thick sections were made in each embryo, and cell counts were done in one set of sections that had been processed for *in situ* hybridization or immunostaining (see above). Approximately five sections on one slide were counted. Similarly, cell counts in post natal day 0 DRG were done on one set of consecutive 20- μ m thick cryostat sections through lumbar DRGs. Cell counting was conducted by a co-author who did not know the genotyping data. For each set of comparisons, at least three CKO mice and three littermate controls (for example, wild-type, *Rbpj*^{fllox/+} or *Wnt1-Cre; Rbpj*^{fllox/+}) were included. All data were analyzed using OriginPro7.5 [46] software and are presented as mean \pm standard error of the mean. Comparisons were made using an unpaired Student's *t*-test and statistical significance was set at $P < 0.05$.

Additional material

Additional file 1: Reduced number of neurons and near-complete loss of glia in *Rbpj*-deficient DRG at E16.5. (A-D) Tuj1 (A,B) and BFABP (C,D) immunostaining of transverse sections through wild-type and *Rbpj*-deficient DRG at E16.5 with Hoechst counterstaining. Note that BFABP expression is present in the spinal cord, but not in the DRG (arrow) of *Rbpj* CKO mice. VH, spinal ventral horn. Scale bars: 100 μ m.

Abbreviations

β -gal: β -galactosidase; BFABP: brain fatty acid binding protein; BrdU: bromodeoxyuridine; CKO: conditional knock-out; DRG: dorsal root ganglion; E: embryonic day; NCC: neural crest stem cell; Trk: tyrosine receptor kinase; TUNEL: terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick end labeling.

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Authors' contributions

ZLH and MS participated in the staining and counting procedures, YH, ZP and JYC worked on mouse breeding and genotyping, MHZ and HH provided the *Rbpj*^{fllox/fllox} mice and conceptually revised the manuscript, and YQD and ZLH designed the study and collaborated in the writing of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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