

SCIENTIFIC REPORTS



OPEN

Tet1-dependent epigenetic modification of BDNF expression in dorsal horn neurons mediates neuropathic pain in rats

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Received: 04 July 2016
Accepted: 28 October 2016
Published: 18 November 2016

Ten-eleven translocation methylcytosine dioxygenase 1 (Tet1) mediates the conversion of 5-methylcytosine (5 mC) to 5-hydroxymethylcytosine (5 hmC), hence promoting DNA demethylation. Although recent studies have linked the DNA demethylation of specific genes to pain hypersensitivity, the role of spinal Tet1-dependent DNA demethylation in nociception hypersensitivity development remains elusive. Here, we report correlated with behavioral allodynia, spinal nerve ligation (SNL) upregulated Tet1 expression in dorsal horn neurons that hydroxylate 5 mC to 5 hmC at CpG dinucleotides in the *bdnf* promoter to promote spinal BDNF expression at day 7 after operation. Focal knockdown of spinal Tet1 expression decreased Tet1 binding and 5 hmC enrichment, further increased 5 mC enrichment at CpG sites in the *bdnf* promoter and decreased spinal BDNF expression accompanied by the alleviation of the developed allodynia. Moreover, at day 7 after operation, SNL-enhanced Tet1 expression also inhibited the binding of DNA methyltransferases (DNMTs, i.e., DNMT1, DNMT3a, and DNMT3b) to the *bdnf* promoter, a requirement for transcriptional silencing by catalysing 5-cytosine (5C) to 5 mC. Together, these data suggest at CpG sites of the *bdnf* promoter, SNL-enhanced Tet1 expression promotes DNA demethylation both by converting 5 mC to 5 hmC and inhibiting DNMT binding to regulate spinal BDNF expression, hence contributing to behavioral allodynia development.

Neural plasticity in the spinal nociceptive pathway relies on molecular machineries similar to learning/memory-associated plasticity in brain areas to cause pain hypersensitivity and is mediated, at least partially, by an epigenetic process¹. Although a study has linked DNA demethylation epigenetic modification to painful diabetic neuropathy², the detailed machinery concerning how active DNA demethylation impacts the spinal plasticity underlying neuropathic pain development remains unclear. The ten-eleven translocation methylcytosine dioxygenase family (Tet1-3), which possesses 2-oxoglutarate and Fe(II)-dependent oxygenase activities, has been identified to convert 5-methylcytosine (5 mC) to 5-hydroxymethylcytosine (5 hmC) in the CpG dinucleotide, and thereby initiate active DNA demethylation epigenetic process³⁻⁵. Among the Tet families, Tet1 is recognized to be essential for the development of neural plasticity because Tet1-dependent DNA demethylation reactivates methylation-silenced genes at plasticity-associated genomic loci⁵⁻⁷. Viral-mediated Tet1 overexpression that increases the conversion of 5 mC to 5 hmC results in the upregulation of memory-associated genes in neurons⁵. Conversely, Tet1-knockout mice present learning deficiencies and memory retention accompanied by extensive methylation of cytosine in the promoters of learning/memory-related genes⁸. Recently, a study reported that spinal Tet family are essential for inflammatory nociception transmission⁹. These evidence implying that analogous forms of synaptic plasticity caused by the Tet1-mediated DNA demethylation-modifying 5 mC/5 hmC enrichment in pain-associated genes may operate at spinal sites to participate in neuropathic pain processing.

Increasing evidence has demonstrated that neuronal activity-induced Tet1 expression is necessary for the demethylation of genes that mediates neural functions such as the brain-derived neurotrophic factor (*bdnf*) gene⁶.

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For example, Tet1 overexpression leads to increased 5 hmC but decreased 5 mC enrichment at CpG sites in the *bdnf* promoter; conversely, Tet1 downregulation is associated with reduced levels of 5 hmC enrichment at CpG sites in the *bdnf* promoter to decrease BDNF expression¹⁰. Numerous studies have linked *bdnf* transcription to the spinal plasticity underlying neuropathic pain in rat models^{11,12}. Altogether, these observations imply that Tet1-mediated DNA demethylation at CpG sites in the *bdnf* promoter could underlie the spinal plasticity causing the neuropathic pain.

In addition to Tet1-dependent demethylation, which converts 5 mC to 5 hmC, Levenson and colleagues¹³ demonstrated that the DNA methylation status at the *bdnf* promoter is also regulated by DNA methyltransferases (DNMTs), well-recognized methylation regulators that promote 5-cytosine methylation in DNA. Recent studies have demonstrated that Tet1 regulates demethylation both by converting 5 mC to 5 hmC and by inhibiting DNMT binding to CpG sites in DNA; the Tet1-generated 5 hmC also inhibits DNMT binding to DNA, thus allowing a 5 hmC-marked region to escape from heterochromatinization¹⁴. Conversely, Tet1-knockout mice manifest increased DNMT expression in memory-associated brain areas¹⁵. Among DNMT family members, DNMT1 maintains gene methylation, DNMT3a and DNMT3b mediate de novo gene methylation, and all of them are preferentially expressed in neurons to pivotally contribute to pain hypersensitivity^{16,17}. Thus, spinal Tet1-achieved demethylation likely represents one mechanism to negatively modulate DNMTs-mediated methylation at the *bdnf* promoter to mediate neuropathic pain development. Here, we investigated the contribution of spinal Tet1 to the epigenetic machinery underlying neuropathic pain and the possible involvement of Tet1-promoted 5 mC/5 hmC conversion-associated gene modification.

Results

SNL enhances ipsilateral spinal Tet1 expression. To characterize the role of spinal Tet1 in neuropathic pain, we initially analysed Tet1 expression in dorsal horn samples dissected from rats with spinal nerve ligation (SNL) and sham operation (Sham). In contrast to a relatively uniform level of Tet1 in the contralateral side, SNL increased the Tet1 expression in the ipsilateral dorsal horn. The enhanced Tet1 expression onset at day 3, became maximal at day 7, and then maintained until days 14 and 21 after nerve ligation (Fig. 1a). In addition, at day 7 after SNL, the upregulated Tet1 expression in the ipsilateral dorsal horn was also identified by immunohistochemistry analysis (Fig. 1b). Double-labelled images revealed the Tet1 immunoreactivity in the dorsal horn coincides with that of neuronal but not microglial or astrocytic markers. Moreover, in the ipsilateral hind paw, SNL reduced the withdrawal threshold at days 3, 7, 14, and 21 post-operation that was consistent with the time profile of the SNL-enhanced Tet1 expression, (Fig. 1c). These data suggested the neuropathic injury provokes behavioral allodynia in accompanied with ipsilateral dorsal horn Tet1 expression.

Spinal Tet1 knockdown alleviates neuropathic allodynia. We next tested if genetic trim-down of dorsal horn Tet1 expression impacts SNL-induced allodynia to confirm the role of spinal Tet1 in neuropathic pain development. In the ipsilateral dorsal horn of naive rats, Western blotting analysis revealed the Tet1 expression was dose-dependently (1, 2, and 3 μ g; 10 μ L; once daily for 4 days) decreased by spinal application of Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA (Fig. 2a), but not by the application of missense siRNA (3 μ g; 10 μ L), the application of polyethylenimine (the transfection reagent; 10 μ L), or the implantation of intrathecal catheter. This result revealed that our antisense siRNA efficiently trimmed-down spinal Tet1 expression. Results of rotarod test demonstrated that there was no significant difference between groups (Fig. 2b). These results indicate that neither the experimental procedure nor the administration of antisense siRNA resulted in motor deficits. While daily application of Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA (3 μ g; 10 μ L; days 3–6 post-SNL) did not affect the withdrawal threshold of sham-operated animals (Fig. 2c), it partially reversed SNL-associated allodynia, as evidenced by significantly increasing the withdrawal threshold at days 5 and 7 after SNL (Fig. 2d). Moreover, administration with Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA significantly reversed the SNL-enhanced Tet1 expression in the ipsilateral dorsal horn at day 7 (Fig. 2e).

Spinal Tet1 knockdown alleviates SNL-enhanced dorsal horn neuron excitability. When compared with the sham operation, SNL significantly increased the frequency and amplitude of mEPSCs recorded from the dorsal horn neurons of spinal slices that were both reversed by daily administration with Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA (3 μ g; 10 μ L; day 3–6 post-SNL) but not the missense siRNA (Fig. 3a,b,c). These results indicate that neuropathic injury enhanced excitability of dorsal horn neuron through spinal Tet1-dependent pre- and post-synaptic machineries.

SNL enhances the global 5 hmC and 5 mC levels in the ipsilateral dorsal horn. Emerging evidence has linked DNA demethylation to the development of chronic pain^{3,18}, and a recent study showed that Tet1 promotes DNA demethylation by producing global 5 hmC in hippocampal neurons⁵. Based on the above results revealing that SNL-enhanced spinal Tet1 expression crucially contributes to neuropathic pain, we next assayed the global level of spinal 5 hmC in response to neuropathic injury. As anticipated, the global level of 5 hmC in the ipsilateral dorsal horn increased in proportion to the SNL-enhanced Tet1 expression—i.e., it gradually increased at day 3, reaching its peak at day 7, and then maintaining this level at days 14 and 21 after operation (Fig. 4a), suggesting that SNL-enhanced spinal Tet1 expression may promote DNA demethylation by producing global 5 hmC. On the other hand, Tet1 is recognized to hydroxylate 5 mC into 5 hmC to initiate a DNA demethylation epigenetic process⁴; thus, we next examined the impact of neuropathic injury on the amount of global 5 mC. Interestingly, although SNL enhanced global 5 mC in the ipsilateral dorsal horn in the progression of neuropathic pain (Fig. 4b), we found that the expression of SNL-enhanced global 5 mC was initiated and reached a peak at day 3 but was significantly blunted at days 7, 14, and 21 compared with that at day 3 after SNL. Additionally, in the ipsilateral dorsal horn of slice obtained at day 7 post-operation, immunofluorescence images revealed that

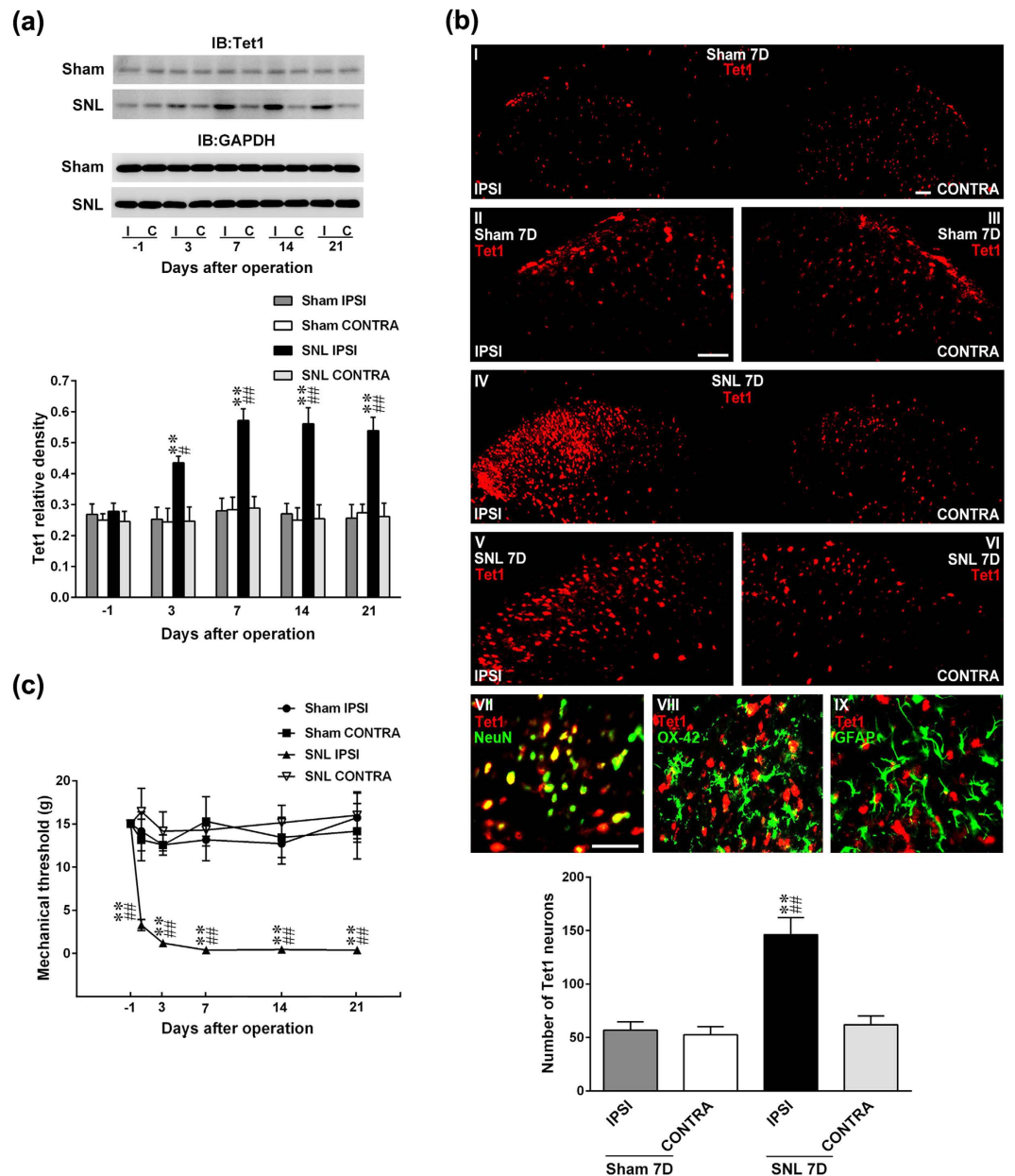


Figure 1. SNL enhances Tet1 expression in ipsilateral dorsal horn neurons accompanied by behavioral allodynia. (a) Representative Western blot and statistical analyses (normalized to GAPDH) revealing that spinal nerve ligation (SNL), but not the sham operation (Sham), increased Tet1 abundances at days 3, 7, 14, and 21 after operation specifically in the ipsilateral (I and IPSI), but not the contralateral (C and CONTRA), dorsal horn. $**P < 0.01$ vs. Sham IPSI. $\#P < 0.05$, $\#\#P < 0.01$ vs. SNL day -1. $n = 6$. IB, Immunoblotting. (b) Representative images showing the SNL-increased Tet1 immunofluorescence (red) in the ipsilateral dorsal horn at day 7 post-operation (SNL 7D) that was colocalized with the immunoreactivity of the neuronal (NeuN, green, VII) marker, but not with that of the (OX-42, green, VIII) or astrocyte (GFAP, green, IX), marker. All of the scale bars = 50 μm. Thickness = 50 μm. $**P < 0.01$ vs. Sham IPSI, $\#\#P < 0.01$ vs. SNL CONTRA. $n = 7$. (c) The withdrawal threshold of the ipsilateral, but not the contralateral, hindpaw was decreased at days 1, 3, 7, 14, and 21 after SNL (von Frey test). $**P < 0.01$ vs. Sham IPSI. $\#\#P < 0.01$ vs. SNL day -1. $n = 7$.

daily application of Tet1 mRNA-specific antisense siRNA (3 μg, 10 μL) to SNL animals prevented Tet1 and 5 hmC upregulation, and the colocalized immunoreactivity (Fig. 4c). Collectively, we speculate that the enhanced global 5 hmC could be attributed to the Tet1-dependent hydroxylation of the SNL-increased spinal global 5 mC level.

SNL enhances Tet1-mediated 5 mC/5 hmC conversion at the CpG sites of the *bdnf* promoter in the ipsilateral dorsal horn. Emerging evidence has suggested that Tet1 and 5 hmC are particularly enriched at the transcription start sites with high CpG content¹⁹. Notably, Tet1 overexpression promotes 5 mC/5 hmC conversion at the CpG sites in the brain-derived neurotrophic factor (*bdnf*) promoter¹⁰. Considering

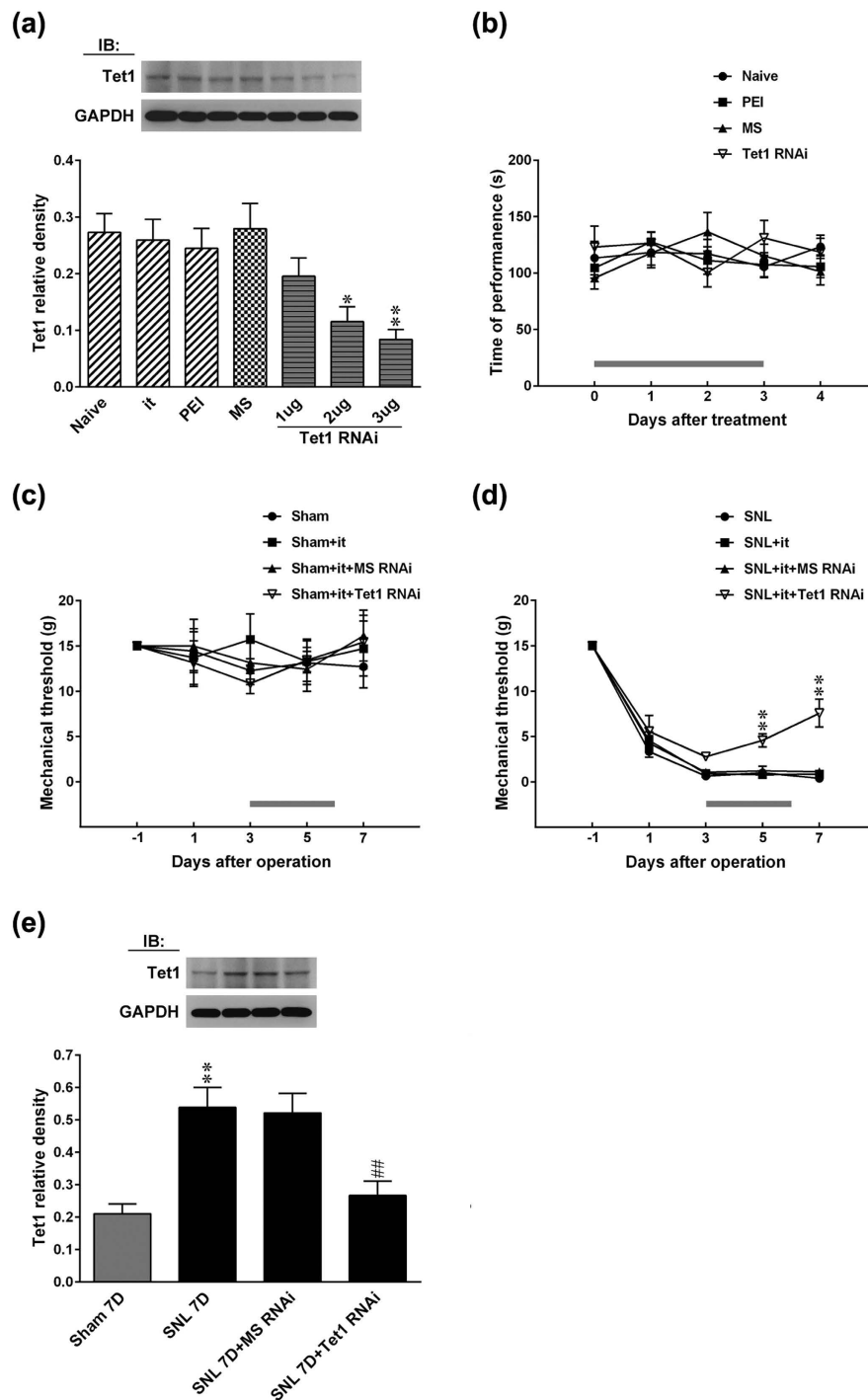


Figure 2. Focal knockdown of spinal Tet1 relieves SNL-induced allodynia without affecting motor function. (a) Representative Western blot and statistical analyses (normalized to GAPDH) demonstrating the intrathecal administration of Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA (Tet1 RNAi; 1, 2, and 3 μ g; 10 μ L; once daily for 4 days), but not missense siRNA (MS, 3 μ g, 10 μ L), polyethylenimine (PEI, 10 μ L) or intrathecal catheter implantation alone (it), dose-dependently decreased spinal Tet1 expression in naïve rats (Naïve). *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01 vs. Naive. n = 6. IB, Immunoblotting. (b) The application of Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA (3 μ g, 10 μ L) resulted in no motor deficits in animals (rotarod test). The grey bar at the bottom indicates the duration of administration. n = 7. (c,d) Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA (SNL + it + Tet1 RNAi, 3 μ g, 10 μ L; once daily from day 3–6 after operation) reversed the SNL-induced allodynia at days 5 and 7 post-operation, but did not affect the withdrawal threshold of the sham-operated animals (Sham + it + Tet1 RNAi, 3 μ g, 10 μ L) (von Frey test). The grey bar at the bottom indicates the duration of administration. **P < 0.01 vs. SNL. n = 7. (e) Representative Western blot and statistical analyses (normalized to GAPDH) showing that, at day 7 post-operation, the SNL-enhanced spinal Tet1 expression was attenuated by Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA (SNL + it + Tet1 RNAi, 3 μ g, 10 μ L; once daily from day 3–6 after operation). **P < 0.01 vs. Sham 7D. ##P < 0.01 vs. SNL 7D. n = 6.

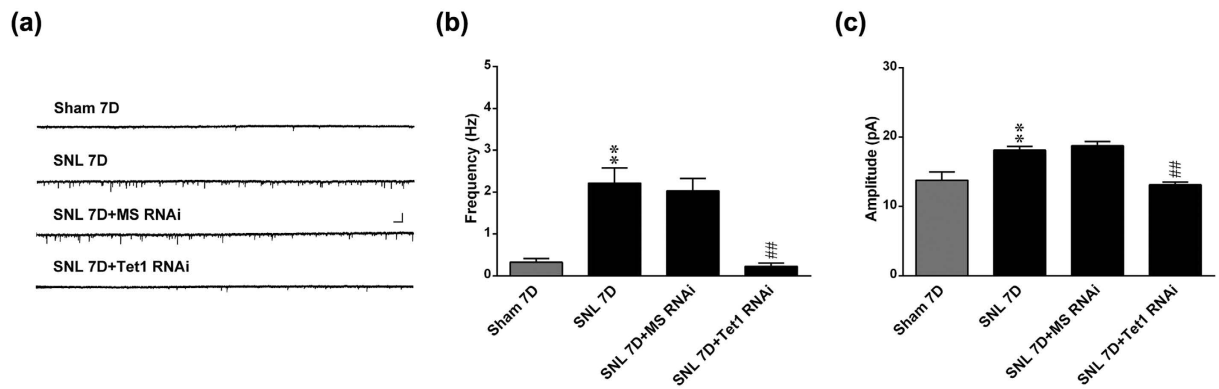


Figure 3. Focal knockdown of spinal Tet1 alleviates SNL-enhanced dorsal horn neuron excitability.

(a–c) Electrophysiological recording traces and statistical analyses shown that compared with the sham operation, SNL increased the frequency and amplitude of mEPSCs of dorsal horn neurons that were reversed by daily administration with Tet1 mRNA-targeting, but not antisense siRNA. Scale bar = 30 pA, 300 ms. ** $P < 0.01$ vs. Sham 7D. ** $P < 0.01$ vs. SNL 7D. $n = 5$.

that BDNF-dependent neural plasticity in the spinal cord has been linked to the genesis of persistent pain^{11,12}, we wondered whether spinal Tet1-modified 5 mC and/or 5 hmC enrichment at the CpG sites in the *bdnf* promoter mediated SNL-induced neuropathic pain. In line with the above global data, we found that 5 hmC enrichment at the CpG sites in the *bdnf* promoter in the ipsilateral dorsal horn was time dependently increased at day 3 and day 7 post SNL (Fig. 5a), time points presumed to reflect the induction²⁰ and maintenance²¹ phases of neuropathic pain, respectively. On the other hand, although 5 mC enrichment was also increased at days 3 and 7 it was significantly blunted at day 7 compared with that at day 3 after SNL, suggesting that SNL may promote the hydroxylation of 5 mC to 5 hmC at the CpG sites in the *bdnf* promoter during the maintenance phases of neuropathic pain. To further assess whether Tet1 catalyse 5 mC hydroxylation and, hence, attenuate SNL-enhanced 5 mC enrichment via active DNA demethylation, we daily administered SNL rats with Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA through the intrathecal catheter. Interestingly, in the ipsilateral dorsal horn sample obtained at day 7 post-surgery, focal knockdown of spinal Tet1 expression (3 μ g; 10 μ L; once daily from day 3–6 post-SNL) significantly decreased 5 hmC but increased 5 mC enrichment at the CpG sites in the *bdnf* promoter (Fig. 5b), revealing the presence of spinal Tet1-dependent 5 mC conversion to 5 hmC at the CpG sites in the *bdnf* promoter during the maintenance phases of neuropathic pain.

SNL promotes spinal Tet1-dependent *bdnf* transcription. One study showed that the overexpression of Tet1, which reactivates the methylation-silenced *bdnf* gene, results in increased BDNF expression⁵. Tet1-dependent DNA demethylation is recognized to convert 5 mC to 5 hmC at the CpG sites in the *bdnf* promoter, hence enhancing BDNF expression¹⁰. Therefore, we next examined whether SNL-induced spinal Tet1-mediated demethylation at the *bdnf* promoter promotes BDNF expression to mediate neuropathic pain. The profile of dorsal horn BDNF expression following response to SNL was first assayed, and then we found that in a manner consistent with SNL-enhanced Tet1 expression, SNL increased the amount of BDNF in the ipsilateral dorsal horn at days 3, 7, 14, and 21 post-operation (Fig. 6a). Daily spinal application of Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA (3 μ g; 10 μ L; day 3–6 post-SNL) reduced SNL-enhanced spinal BDNF expression in the ipsilateral dorsal horn dissected at day 7 after operation (Fig. 6b). Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) analyses revealed SNL increased the binding of Tet1 to the promoter of the *bdnf* gene, an activity that was reversed by the spinal administration of Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA (Fig. 6c; 3 μ g; 10 μ L). Immunohistochemical images further demonstrated that, at day 7 after SNL, the BDNF immunoreactivity in the dorsal horn coincides with that of neuronal, microglial, astrocytic, and presynaptic vesicle markers. Daily administration with Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA attenuated the SNL-enhanced BDNF and all the BDNF-colocalized immunoreactivity (Fig. 6d). Moreover, the immunoreactivity of GFAP and OX-42 but rather than the NeuN or synaptophysin-1 was markedly reduced by focal knockdown of spinal Tet1 expression. These results suggest that Tet1-dependent conversion of 5 mC to 5 hmC at the promoter region in *bdnf* upregulates spinal BDNF expression to participate in the maintenance of neuropathic allodynia.

Tet1 inhibits SNL-induced DNMT-binding to the *bdnf* promoter. In addition to converting 5 mC to 5 hmC at CpG sites, Tet1 itself^{14,22} and the newly Tet1-catalysed 5 hmC¹⁴ both prevent DNA methyltransferase (DNMT) binding to CpG sites, and hence inhibit the conversion of 5C to 5 mC. Based on the above data that the knockdown of spinal Tet1 expression increased 5 mC enrichment at CpG sites in the *bdnf* promoter, we hypothesized that DNMTs and Tet1 act in a compensatory manner in the maintenance of neuropathic pain. Considering DNMT1, DNMT3a and DNMT3b contribute to pain hypersensitivity^{16,17}, we first investigated the binding of DNMTs to the promoter of the *bdnf* gene in response to neuropathic injury. ChIP analyses indicated that SNL increased the binding of DNMT1, DNMT3a and DNMT3b to the promoter of the *bdnf* gene at day 3 and day 7 after operation (Fig. 7a). Similar to the changes in 5 mC enrichment at the *bdnf* promoter, SNL-enhanced DNMTs binding to the *bdnf* promoter at day 7 was also relatively attenuated and significantly reduced compared with

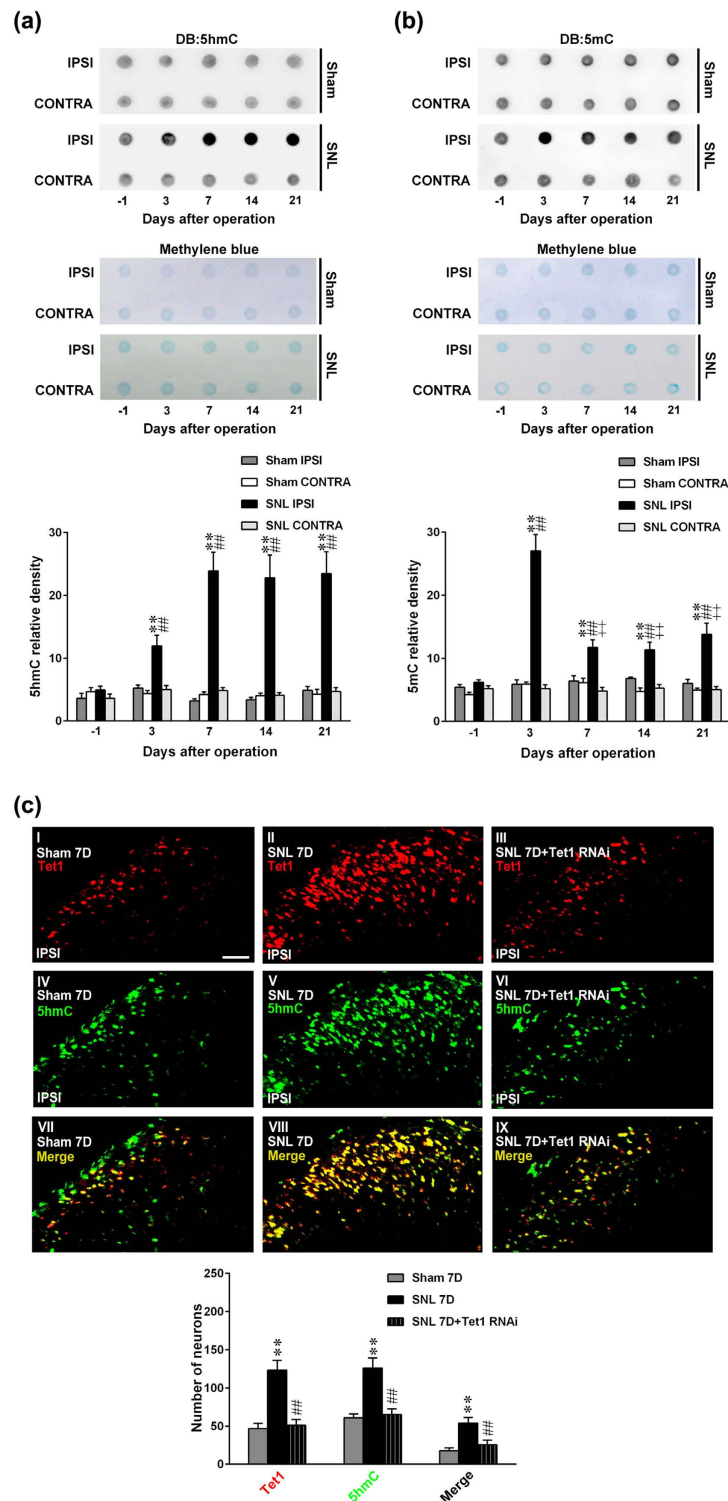


Figure 4. SNL enhances the global amounts of 5 hmC and 5 mC in the ipsilateral dorsal horn. (a,b) The top panel shows the representative dot blot analyses of the global amounts of 5 hmC and 5 mC from the ipsilateral (IPSI) and contralateral (CONTRA) dorsal horn of spinal nerve ligation (SNL) and sham-operation (Sham) rats, respectively. The middle panel is methylene blue staining to validate equal loading of DNA. The bottom panel shows statistical analysis of the relative intensity of 5 hmC and 5 mC in dot blot analyses in both groups. DB, Dot blotting. ** $P < 0.01$ vs. Sham IPSI. ## $P < 0.01$ vs. SNL day -1. $n = 6$. +++ $P < 0.01$ vs. SNL day 3. $n = 6$. (c) Image analyses demonstrate that, compared with the sham operation (Sham 7D), SNL (SNL 7D) markedly increased the Tet1 (red), 5 hmC (green), and Tet1/5-hmC double-labelled (yellow) immunofluorescence in the ipsilateral dorsal horn at day 7 post operation, activities that were all reversed by the daily administration of Tet1 mRNA-specific antisense siRNA (Tet1 RNAi; 3 μ g, 10 μ L, from day 3 to 6 after operation). ** $P < 0.01$ vs. Sham 7D. ## $P < 0.01$ vs. SNL 7D. $n = 7$. Scale bar = 50 μ m. Thickness = 50 μ m.

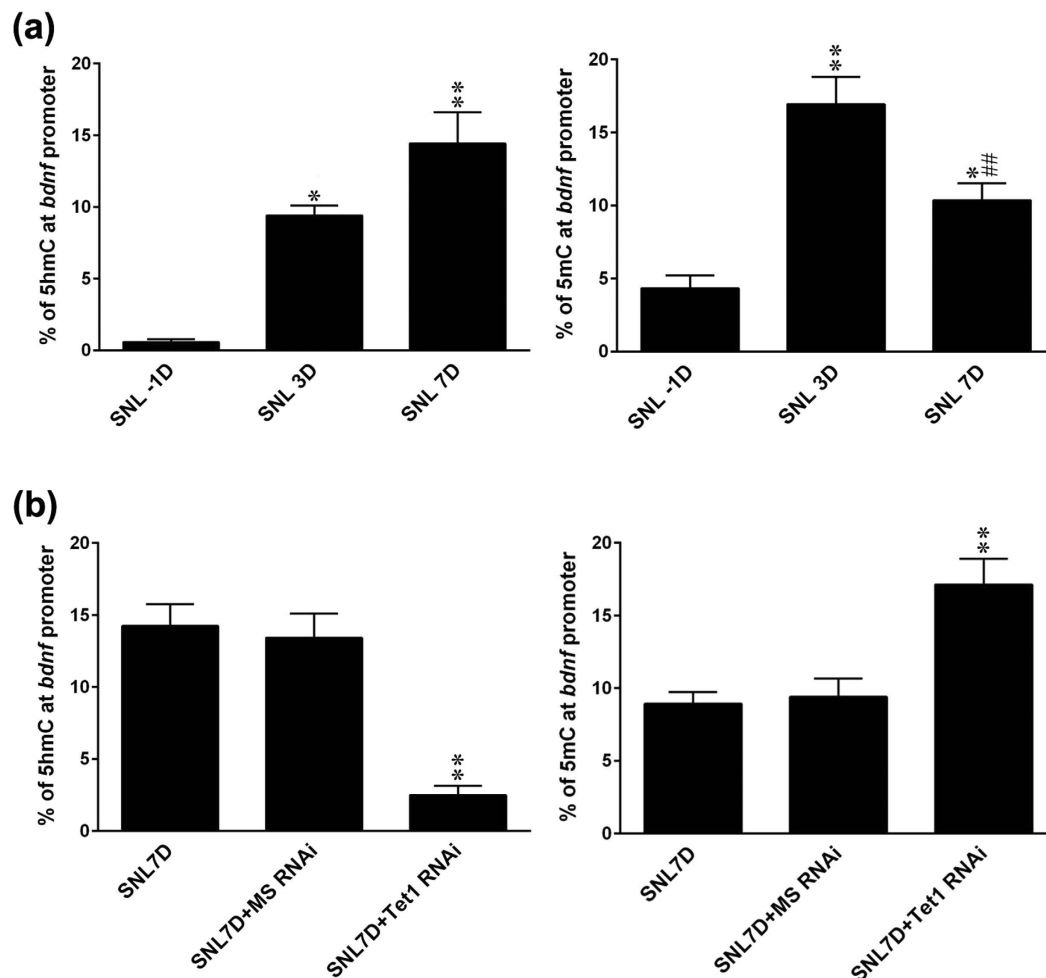


Figure 5. SNL induces Tet1-modified 5 mC and 5hmC enrichment at the CpG sites of the *bdnf* promoter in the ipsilateral dorsal horn samples. **(a)** Representative statistical analyses revealing that SNL-increased 5hmC (left) and 5mC (right) enrichment at the *bdnf* promoter at days 3 and 7 post-operation. Notably, while the 5hmC enrichment was higher at day 7 than day 3, SNL-increased 5mC enrichment was significantly decreased at day 7 compare with that at day 3 after SNL. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs. SNL -1D. ## $P < 0.01$ vs. SNL 3D. $n = 10$. **(b)** While it significantly decreased the 5hmC enrichment, the administration of Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA (SNL + it + Tet1 RNAi, 3 μ g, 10 μ L; from day 3–6 after SNL) to SNL animals further increased the 5mC enrichment at the CpG sites of the *bdnf* promoter at day 7 post-SNL. ** $P < 0.01$ vs. SNL 7D. $n = 10$.

that at day 3 post-SNL. Importantly, focal knockdown of spinal Tet1 expression significantly increased DNMT1, DNMT3a and DNMT3b binding to the *bdnf* promoter at day 7 post SNL (Fig. 7b). Taken together, these results suggest that, in addition to hydroxylating 5mC to 5hmC, Tet1 negatively regulates the binding of DNMTs, an activity that was correlated with 5mC enrichment, at the promoter of the *bdnf* gene to upregulate spinal BDNF expression in the maintenance of nociception hypersensitivity.

Discussion

In this study, we explored the role of Tet1-mediated DNA demethylation in neuropathic pain development. Our results suggest that spinal Tet1-dependent epigenetic modification of *bdnf* gene transcription mediates the pain hypersensitivity caused by neuropathic injury in rats. Our conclusion is founded on findings that neuropathic injury provoked behavioral allodynia associated with ipsilateral enhanced Tet1 expression in dorsal horn neurons. Focal knockdown of spinal Tet1 expression not only diminished SNL-enhanced spinal Tet1 expression but also reduced the associated allodynia at day 7 after operation. Importantly, detailed analyses revealed that SNL-enhanced spinal BDNF expression at day 7 post SNL is attributed to the coupling of Tet1 to the promoter region of *bdnf* to reactivate *bdnf* transcription by converting 5mC to 5hmC, an epigenetic demethylation process. In addition, at the promoter region of the *bdnf* gene, SNL-enhanced DNMT1, DNMT3a, and DNMT3b binding and 5mC enrichment at day 7 post SNL were significantly reduced at this time point compared with that at day 3 post SNL. Moreover, at day 7 post SNL, Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA significantly increased DNMT binding and 5mC enrichment at the *bdnf* promoter region. Altogether, our results, and given that DNMTs are linked to methylation-dependent epigenetic gene silencing by catalysing 5C to 5mC^{23–25}, suggest that, after

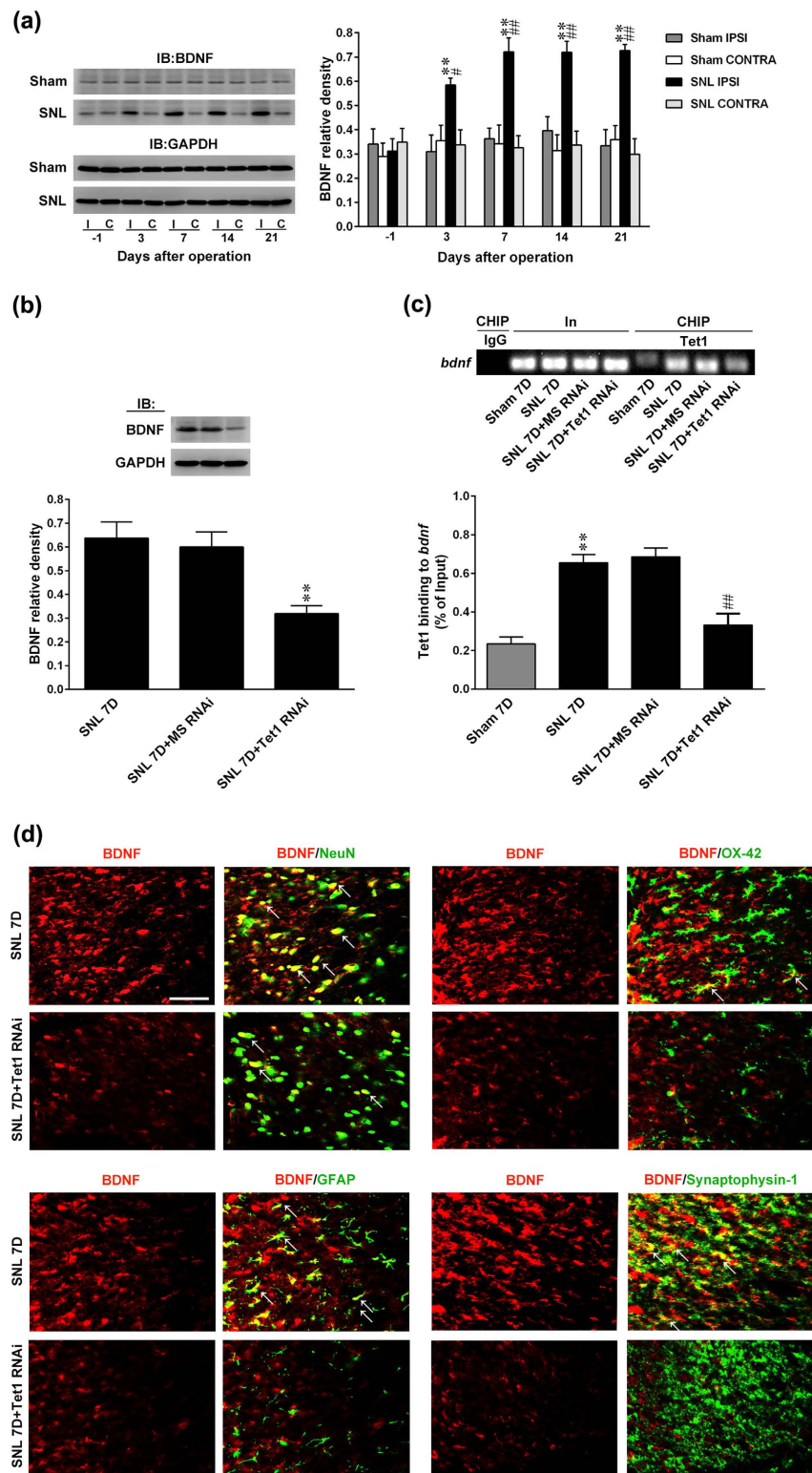


Figure 6. SNL induction of spinal BDNF expression and Tet1-*bdnf* promoter binding were reversed by focal knockdown of spinal Tet1 expression. (a) Representative Western blot and statistical analyses (normalized to GAPDH) revealing that spinal nerve ligation (SNL), but not the sham operation (Sham), increased BDNF expression at days 3, 7, 14, and 21 after operation specifically in the ipsilateral (I and IPSI), but not the contralateral (C and CONTRA), dorsal horn. ** $P < 0.01$ vs. Sham IPSI. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs. SNL day -1. $n = 6$. IB, Immunoblotting. (b) Representative Western blot and statistical analyses (normalized to GAPDH) showing that the SNL-enhanced spinal BDNF expression at day 7 post-operation was attenuated by administering Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA (SNL + it + Tet1 RNAi, 3 μ g, 10 μ L; from day 3–6 after SNL) but not missense siRNA (MS, 3 μ g, 10 μ L) to animals. ** $P < 0.01$ vs. SNL7D. $n = 6$. (c), Chromatin immunoprecipitation (CHIP) analyses showing that the administration of Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA (SNL + it + Tet1 RNAi,

3 µg, 10 µL) attenuated SNL-increased Tet1 binding to the promoter region of the *bdnf* gene. No detectable immunoreactivity was observed in the control IgG-bound precipitates. ** $P < 0.01$ vs. Sham 7D. ** $P < 0.01$ vs. SNL 7D. $n = 6$. In, input control; CHIP, chromatin immunoprecipitation. (d) Images showed that at day 7 after operation, BDNF immunoreactivity in the ipsilateral dorsal horn was colocalized with NeuN, OX-42, GFAP, and synaptophysin-1. All the BDNF-colocalized as well as GFAP- and OX-42- but rather than NeuN- or synaptophysin-1-positive immunoreactivity were attenuated by daily administration with Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA. Scale bar = 50 µm. Thickness = 50 µm.

neuropathic insults, spinal Tet1 not only prompts demethylation by converting 5 mC to 5 hmC but also inhibits DNMT-dependent methylation to prevent further 5 mC enrichment in the promoter region of *bdnf*. Additionally, synergistically, both of these machineries enhance spinal *bdnf* transcription to underlie neuropathic pain development (Fig. 8). Our findings shed important light on epigenetic markers in neuropathic pain and provide a foundation for understanding the functional role of spinal Tet1-dependent DNA demethylation, which reactivates methylation-silenced genes at specific genomic loci, in the development of pain hypersensitivity. This finding provides a basis for future studies investigating the contribution of DNA demethylation-associated epigenetic modulation of the *bdnf* gene in neuropathic pain and will provide insight towards novel therapeutic strategies for their management.

It is worth noting that a recent study has identified that the Tet1 regulation of Tet2 confers tight regulation of the conversion of 5 mC to 5 hmC²². Tet1-deficient animals exhibit the upregulation of genes related to epigenomic modifications and the DNA demethylation pathway, such as Tet2, suggesting that Tet2 might play a compensatory role in the absence of Tet1¹⁵. In addition, our current study found that nerve injury provoked the Tet1-dependent conversion of 5 mC to 5 hmC in the promoter region of *bdnf*, and then enhanced spinal *bdnf* transcription to underlie neuropathic pain development, all of which was reversed by focal knockdown of spinal Tet1 expression. Similarly, Tet2 was also demonstrated to promote 5 hmC enrichment at the *bdnf* promoter and increase the abundance of BDNF mRNA after ischemic injury; conversely, inhibition of Tet2 reduces the amounts of BDNF mRNA and protein²⁶, implying the possible involvement of Tet family members other than Tet1. Particularly, the role of Tet2 in neuropathic pain warrants further study.

BDNF, a member of the neurotrophin family, has been proposed to drive spinal plasticity underlying the central sensitization seen under neuropathic pain conditions^{11,12}. Studies have demonstrated that drug-induced Tet1 expression upregulates *bdnf* transcription by increasing 5 hmC, an activity that is necessary and sufficient for the demethylation of the *bdnf* promoter^{6,10}. Consistent with these studies, we observed that SNL-induced spinal Tet1 expression mediates the maintenance of behavioral allodynia by increasing 5 hmC enrichment at the CpG sites of the *bdnf* promoter with subsequent BDNF expression. Nevertheless, a study investigating an animal model of schizophrenia showed prenatal stress-decreased *bdnf* transcription in the frontal cortex and hippocampus was accompanied by the overexpression of Tet1 and increased 5 hmC enrichment at *bdnf* promoter regulatory regions²⁷. Although the detailed mechanism is unclear, several potential causes might underlie this discrepancy. First, in contrast to our current study that investigated the DNA demethylation pattern in spinal dorsal horn neurons after SNL, that study focused on the neurons in the frontal cortex and hippocampus after prenatal stress, of which the gene expression profiles might be different from those of the spinal neurons of SNL-induced neuropathic pain rats. In addition, as indicated by Dong and colleagues²⁷, there are several regulatory sites in the *bdnf* gene, and whether these regulatory sites play different roles in protein interaction and physiology response, needs clarification in further studies. Moreover, the technique used to quantify DNA demethylation is somewhat different in these studies. Considering that cytosine methylation or hydroxymethylation occurs within the CpG dinucleotide sites, where most transcriptional initiation occurs, crucially modify DNA transcription, we used a specific kit to examine the levels of 5 hmC in the CpGs of the *bdnf* promoter. Our method overcame some of the difficulties in other traditional DNA hydroxymethylation techniques, such as hydroxymethylated DNA Immunoprecipitation, which is used for the detection of any hydroxymethylated cytosine and is not restricted to that in the CpG dinucleotides. Therefore, the differences in techniques may also explain the discrepancy in the results. Nevertheless, the clear-cut mechanism underlying this discrepancy needs further investigations. Notably, at day 7 after operation, SNL increased the dorsal horn BDNF immunoreactivity which coincided with that of neuronal, microglial, astrocytic, and presynaptic vesicle markers. All the BDNF-colocalized immunoreactivity and the GFAP and OX-42, but not the NeuN or synaptophysin immunoreactivity were attenuated by focal knockdown of spinal Tet1 expression. These findings imply that SNL-induced BDNF upregulation resulting from Tet1-associated epigenetic modification might produce downstream activation of neurons, microglia and astrocytes. Nevertheless, it worth notice that in contrast to knockdown of spinal Tet1 expression attenuated BDNF-colocalized as well as the GFAP- and OX-42-labeled immunoreactivity, the SNL-associated spinal Tet1 expression occurred only on neuron but rather than microglia or astrocyte at the identical time point. Though the detail mechanism is unclear, we postulate that neuropathic insult could induce spinal Tet1-dependent epigenetic upregulation of BDNF in neurons that subsequently provoked BDNF expression in the astrocyte and microglia through the neuron-glia interaction, because CNS neurons were demonstrated to regulate microglial activation state and influence basal microglial activities²⁸. Yet the detail mechanism needs to be further investigated.

Following peripheral nerve damage, glia cells in the DRG or spinal cord transform from the resting to the activated form and express neurotrophins, such as NGF²⁹ and BDNF³⁰, to trigger the neural plasticity underlying the pain hypersensitivity through glia-neuron crosstalk³¹. In addition to glial cells, studies have demonstrated neuropathic injury induces BDNF release from primary afferent terminals³² and postsynaptic dorsal-horn neurons³² to mediate the development of neuropathic pain. Consistent with these studies, our results demonstrated that at day 7 post operation, SNL-induced behavioral allodynia in associated with BDNF expression in the ipsilateral

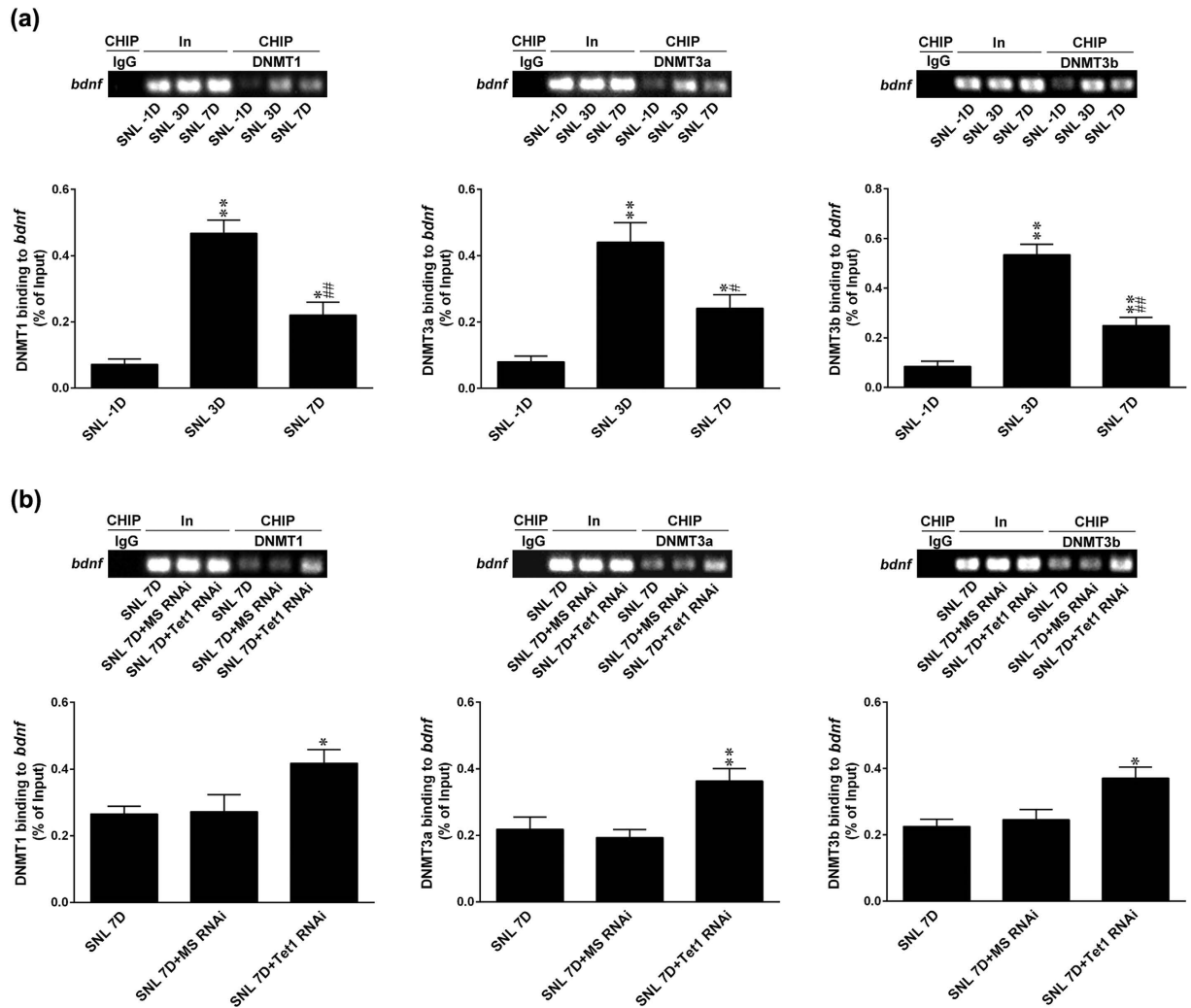


Figure 7. SNL-enhanced Tet1 expression inhibits DNMT binding to the *bdnf* promoter in the ipsilateral dorsal horn. (a) SNL-increased DNMT1 (left), DNMT3a (middle), and DNMT3b (right) binding to the *bdnf* promoter at days 3 and 7 post-operation. Notably, the SNL-increased DNMT-*bdnf* promoter binding was partially reversed at day 7 compared with that at day 3 post-operation. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs. SNL -1D. # $P < 0.05$, ## $P < 0.01$ vs. SNL 3D. $n = 6$. No detectable immunoreactivity was observed in the control IgG-bound precipitates. In, input control; CHIP, chromatin immunoprecipitation. (b) Tet1 mRNA-targeting siRNA (SNL + it + Tet1 RNAi, 3 μ g, 10 μ L; from day 3–6 after SNL) enhanced the binding of DNMT1, DNMT3a, and DNMT3b to the promoter region of the *bdnf* gene at day 7 post-SNL. MS, missense siRNA (3 μ g, 10 μ L). * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ vs. SNL 7D. $n = 6$.

dorsal horn neuron, microglia, and astrocyte. Taken together, these observations suggest that Tet1 activates BDNF expression ipsilaterally in the dorsal horn to underlie SNL-induced behavioral allodynia. Though the data in the current study did not provide information regarding the possible upstream mechanism that trigger the spinal Tet1/BDNF cascade, activation of NMDARs induces BDNF expression³³; and conversely, spinal injection of an NMDAR antagonist reversed neuropathic-like pain induced by spinal administration of BDNF³⁴. We propose that neuropathic injury-facilitated glutamate release is a candidate highly possible for activating Tet1/BDNF cascade to mediate the development of nociceptive hypersensitivity. Nevertheless, further investigations are warranted to explore potential molecules that mediate the SNL-associated spinal Tet1 upregulation.

On the other hand, it is noteworthy that Tet1 is recognized to hydroxylate the 5 mC to 5 hmC and convert 5 hmC to other DNA demethylation intermediates, such as 5-formylcytosine (5fC) and 5-carboxylcytosine (5caC)^{35,36}. After deamination, glycosylase-dependent excision, and repair, these DNA demethylation intermediates reverse back to unmodified cytosine for complete active demethylation that initiate transcription^{37,38}. In the present study, we linked DNA demethylation to the development of neuropathic pain by assaying abundances of 5 mC and 5 hmC, nevertheless, the detail machinery how these demethylation intermediate, such as 5fC, 5caC, and even the 5 hydroxymethylated uracil, contributing to the spinal plasticity underlying pain hypersensitivity requires further study.

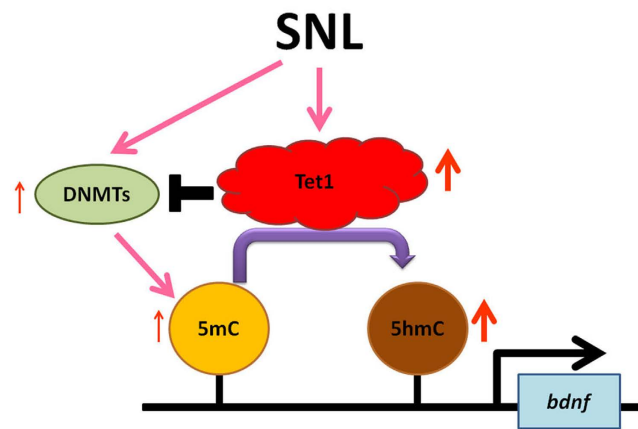


Figure 8. Schematic diagram showing spinal Tet1 contributes to neuropathic pain through DNA demethylation-dependent modification of *bdnf*. SNL facilitates Tet1-dependent demethylation that converts 5mC to 5hmC at the promoter of *bdnf*. In addition, the SNL-enhanced Tet1 also inhibits SNL-enhanced DNMTs coupling to 5mC on *bdnf* promoter. Both these machinery enhance *bdnf* transcription in dorsal horn neurons to underlie neuropathic allodynia development.

Although several members of the DNMT family have been identified to date, only DNMT1, DNMT3a, and DNMT3b possess catalytic activity^{39–41} and are preferentially expressed in neurons pivotally involved in pain hypersensitivity^{16,17}. Interestingly, recent studies investigating epigenetic modification demonstrated that inflammation and nerve injury impact the global expression of DNMT1, DNMT3a, and DNMT3b in dorsal horn neurons⁴²; moreover, following chronic nerve constriction, a model of neuropathic injury, DNMT1, DNMT3a, and DNMT3b are increased in the lumbar spinal cord of rats¹⁷. Similarly, our present study found that SNL increased the binding of DNMT1, DNMT3a, and DNMT3b to the *bdnf* promoter after operation, implying that SNL increased the spinal DNA methylation of the *bdnf* promoter in rats. Notably, although the binding of DNMT1, DNMT3a, and DNMT3b to the *bdnf* promoter was increased by SNL at days 3 and 7 after operation, we found that they declined at day 7 compared with that at day 3, a result quite different from SNL-enhanced spinal Tet1 expression and 5hmC enrichment at the *bdnf* promoter that began at day 3 and peaked at day 7 following SNL. Additionally, knockdown of spinal Tet1 expression resulted in further increased DNMT1, DNMT3a, and DNMT3b binding accompanied by increased 5mC but decreased 5hmC enrichment at the *bdnf* promoter at day 7. We speculate that, in spinal plasticity, which participates in the development/maintenance of SNL-induced neuropathic pain, Tet1 and DNMT could work together at the *bdnf* genomic locus to mediate active DNA demethylation competitively. Our proposal is supported by recent studies demonstrating that Tet1 prevents DNMT binding to CpG sites^{14,22} and that Tet-converted 5hmC was shown to efficiently inhibit the DNMT binding to the genome loci¹⁴. In addition, we found that the knockdown of spinal Tet1 expression alleviates SNL-induced allodynia accompanied by increased binding of DNMT1 to the *bdnf* promoter, suggesting that Tet1-mediated *bdnf* demethylation plays a relatively dominant role in the neuropathic pain development compared with DNMTs. Nevertheless, the description of a detail mechanism requires further study.

In contrast, Cheng *et al.* demonstrated that neuropathic injury also provokes allodynia in the contralateral side like a “mirror-image”²⁹. Their findings are somewhat different from ours, i.e., SNL-induced allodynia and spinal Tet1 expression occurred specifically in the ipsilateral side. Though the underlying causes for this discrepancy is unclear, the Cheng’s surgical procedure for the neuropathic injury involves holding the suture tight for 10 seconds that is different from ours in which the suture is tight ligated without holding. Whether discrepancy in techniques could induce different neuroplasticity and hence different phenotype of pain hypersensitivity needs further studies to be elucidated.

Beside plastic changes in the spinal cord, cumulative evidences have revealed cortical mechanism⁴³, and descending modulation⁴⁴ crucially modify the development/progression of neuropathic pain. In the present study, we demonstrated the contribution of spinal Tet1-dependent plasticity to the development of neuropathic allodynia. The potential impacts of descending controls coming from the higher CNS centers on such a spinal Tet1-associated machinery is highly fascinating and require more experiments to be clarified.

Methods

Animal preparations. Male Sprague-Dawley rats (body weight: 200–250 g) were used in this study. All animal procedures were conducted according to the guidelines of the International Association for the Study of Pain⁴⁵. The study protocol was reviewed and approved by the Institutional Review Board of Taipei Medical University.

Spinal nerve ligation. Spinal nerve ligation rat model was performed as described in our previous studies^{46,47}. After the animals were anesthetized by isoflurane, the left L5-6 spinal nerves were dissected and tightly ligated with 6-0 silk suture 2–5 mm distal to the dorsal root ganglia after making a middle incision in the skin of

the back at the L2-S2 levels. In the sham-operated group, surgical procedures were identical to the nerve ligation group, except the silk suture was placed underneath the left L5-6 spinal nerves but un-ligated.

Intrathecal catheter. A PE-10 silastic tube was implanted into the intrathecal space around the lumbar enlargement of the rat spinal cord as previously described^{48,49}, and after implantation of intrathecal catheter, animals were allowed to recover for 3 days.

Behavioral studies. Tactile sensitivity was evaluated according to the method described by Schafer *et al.*⁵⁰ The calibrated von Frey filaments (0.07–26.0 g) were applied to the plantar surfaces of the hind paws of rats after acclimatization. Mean withdrawal threshold of naive rat was approximately 15 g^{46,51}. Rats displayed a threshold lower or higher than 15 g were excluded from further study. The withdrawal threshold was assayed one day before surgery to ensure that the animals had normal tactile sensitivity. Motor function was assessed using an accelerating Rotarod apparatus (LE8500, Ugo Basile, Varese, Italy). In short, rats were first subjected to a training session after acclimatization. Over a period of 180 sec, the rod was set to accelerate from 3 to 30 rpm during measuring with a cutoff-time of 180 s. Three measurements were obtained at intervals of 5 min and data were averaged for each test.

Western blotting. After euthanization, the dorsal quadrants of the lumbar enlargement (L4-5) of animals were dissected and collected for further study. The dissected dorsal horn (L4-5) samples were homogenized in a Tris-HCl solution (25 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, 1% NP-40, 1% sodium deoxycholate, and 0.1% SDS with a complete protease inhibitor mixture) (Roche, Upper Bavaria, Germany). The homogenates were solubilised 1 hour at 4 °C, and centrifugated at 4 °C for 20 min at 18,700 g. A bicinchoninic acid assay (BCA) was used to determine the protein concentration. The proteins were separated on an acrylamide gel and transferred to a polyvinylidene difluoride membrane and then incubated in either rabbit anti-Tet1 (1:500, Millipore, Billerica, Massachusetts), rabbit anti-BDNF (1:4000, Abcam, Cambridge, UK), or mouse anti-Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH, 1:4000, Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA) for one hour at room temperature. The blot was then washed and incubated in either peroxidase-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1:8000, Jackson ImmunoResearch, West Grove, PA) or goat anti-mouse IgG (1:8000, Jackson ImmunoResearch, West Grove, PA) for one hour at room temperature. The protein bands were visualized using an enhanced chemiluminescence detection kit (ECL Plus, Millipore, Billerica, Massachusetts) and then analyzed using a densitometry (Science Lab 2003; Fuji, Tokyo, Japan).

Immunofluorescence. Under deep isoflurane anesthesia, rats were perfused through the ascending aorta with PBS, followed by 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS (pH 7.4). The harvested spinal cord samples were fixed in the same fixative at 4 °C for 4 hours and then cryoprotected in 30% sucrose solution overnight. For investigating the interactions between Tet1 and neuronal/glia/microglia markers in double-labelling experiments, the spinal sections were incubated at 4 °C overnight with a mixture of rabbit anti-Tet1 (1:200; Millipore, Billerica, Massachusetts) and mouse monoclonal anti-neuronal nuclear antigen (NeuN, a neuronal marker; 1:500; Millipore, Billerica, Massachusetts), mouse anti-glia fibrillary acidic protein (a marker of astroglial cells; 1:1000; Millipore, Billerica, Massachusetts), or mouse anti-integrin α M (OX-42, a marker of microglia; 1:1000; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA). To examine the distribution of BDNF in the spinal cord of different groups, spinal sections were incubated with rabbit anti-BDNF antibody (1:400, Abcam, Cambridge, UK) and one of the following four antibodies: mouse anti-NeuN (1:500; Millipore, Billerica, Massachusetts), mouse anti-OX-42 (1:1000; Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA), mouse anti-GFAP (1:1000; Millipore, Billerica, Massachusetts), and mouse anti-synaptophysin-1 (a presynaptic vesicle protein; 1:500; GeneTex, Irvine, CA). To examine the interactions between Tet1 and 5 hmc in double-labelling experiments, the spinal sections were incubated at 4 °C overnight with a mixture of rabbit anti-Tet1 (1:200; Millipore, Billerica, Massachusetts) and mouse anti-5 hmc (1:200; GeneTex, Irvine, CA). After three times of rinsing with PBS, spinal sections were incubated at 37 °C for one hour with Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (1:1500; Invitrogen, Grand Island, NY) as well as with Alexa Fluor 488 conjugated goat anti-mouse IgG (1:1500; Invitrogen, Grand Island, NY). Subsequently, coverslips were applied on the spinal cord sections after rinsing. The fluorescent markers were excited when they were detected by a camera-coupled device (X-plorer; Diagnostic Instruments, Inc, USA) using fluorescence microscopy (LEICA DM2500, Germany). For quantity measurement of immunofluorescent intensity, five sections from each spinal cord were selected and seven animals were analyzed in each group. All the parameters used were kept consistent during capturing, and all Images were imported into image J software for analysis.

Dot blot analysis. The dissected dorsal horn (L4-5) was collected and ground in liquid nitrogen and stored at –80 °C. After extracting the genomic DNA from tissues using a DNA extraction kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany), the isolated DNA (100 ng per sample) was denatured in 0.1 M NaOH for 10 min at 95 °C and then neutralized with 1 M NH₄OAc on ice. Labelled samples were spotted on a positively charged NC membrane at room temperature. The membrane dried naturally at room temperature. After UV cross-linking at 120000 μ J/cm² for 30 sec, the membrane was blocked with 5% milk at room temperature for one hour. The membrane was incubated with the primary antibody—i.e., mouse anti-5 hmc (1:200; GeneTex, Irvine, CA) or mouse anti-5 hmc (1:200; GeneTex, Irvine, CA) at 4 °C overnight after washed. On day 2, the membrane was washed and incubated in goat anti-mouse IgG (1:8000; Jackson ImmunoResearch, West Grove, PA) for one hour at room temperature. An enhanced chemiluminescence detection kit (ECL Plus, Millipore, Billerica, Massachusetts) was used to visualize the blots. Then, the blots were analysed using a densitometry (Science Lab 2003; Fuji, Tokyo, Japan).

Methylene blue staining. The dot-blot membrane was hybridized with 0.02% methylene blue in 0.3 sodium acetate (pH 5.2) to stain DNA for 10 min. After washing and taking photographs, densitometric analysis of the methylene blue staining was performed with Science Lab 2003 (Fuji, Tokyo, Japan) to validate an equal loading amount of DNA.

Quantification of 5 hmC/5 mC levels at CpG site of *bdnf* promoter. The genomic DNA was extracted with a DNA extraction kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). Purification of 5 hmC/5 mC enriched DNA fragments was performed using the Hydroxymethyl Collector Kit (ActiveMotif, Carlsbad, USA) and Methyl Collector Kit (ActiveMotif, Carlsbad, USA), respectively. Following purification, samples were prepared for qPCR using Power SYBR Green (Applied Biosystems, Carlsbad, CA) on an Applied Biosystems® StepOne™ (Applied Biosystems, Carlsbad, CA) under the same conditions described in the gene expression section. Data are presented as % input, which is calculated as $100 \times 2^{-\Delta Ct}$, where ΔCt = the average Ct value of the input triplicate minus the average Ct value of the sample triplicate. The primer for *bdnf* promoter: 5'-GATCCTCCCTCCTAGCCTAT-3' and 5'-GAGCCACTAGTTGCCACAG-3'.

Chromatin immunoprecipitation. Chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) was performed using commercial kits (Millipore, Billerica, Massachusetts) according to a modified protocol from the manufacturer. The dissected samples were cut into small pieces (1–2 mm³) using razor blades. The minced samples were treated with fresh 1% paraformaldehyde in PBS buffer by gentle agitation for 10 minutes at room temperature to cross-link proteins to DNA. Then, the tissues were washed and re-suspended in lysis buffer, and the lysates were sheared by sonication to generate chromatin fragments with an average length of 200–1000 bp. One percent of the sonicated chromatin was saved as an input control for PCR. The chromatin was then immunoprecipitated for two hours at room temperature with antibody against rabbit anti-Tet1 (1:200, Millipore, Billerica, USA), rabbit anti-DNMT1 (1:1000, Abcam, Cambridge, UK), rabbit anti-DNMT3a (1:1000, Abcam, Cambridge, UK), rabbit anti-DNMT3b (1:1000, Abcam, Cambridge, UK) or an equivalent amount of control IgG. The protein-DNA immunocomplexes were precipitated with protein G magnetic beads at 4 °C for overnight. After the beads were washed, they were re-suspended in ChIP elution buffer, incubated with proteinase K at 62 °C for 2 hours, and then incubated at 95 °C for 10 minutes to reverse the protein-DNA cross-links. The purified DNA associated with specific immunoprecipitates or with negative control IgG was isolated and used as a template for polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to amplify the *bdnf* promoter sequences.

Spinal cord slice preparations. The protocol for tissue preparation was described elsewhere⁵². Briefly, rats were deep anesthetized under isoflurane, and their spinal cords were removed and placed in ice-cold sucrose artificial cerebrospinal fluid (aCSF; sucrose 234 mM, glucose 12 mM, KCl 3.6 mM, MgCl₂ 1.2 mM, CaCl₂ 2.5 mM, NaH₂PO₄ 1.2 mM, and NaHCO₃ 25 mM) bubbled with 95% O₂/5% CO₂. After removing the pia-arachnoid membrane, dissected spinal cords were placed in a shallow groove formed in an agarose block and glued on the stage of a vibratome (DTK1000, Dosaka Co. Ltd., Kyoto, Japan). Transverse spinal slices with a thickness of 400 μm cut at the L4–5 level in the ice-cold sucrose aCSF. The dissected spinal slices were equilibrated in aCSF (NaCl 117 mM, KCl 4.5 mM, CaCl₂ 2.5 mM, MgCl₂ 1.2 mM, NaH₂PO₄ 1.2 mM, NaHCO₃ 25 mM, and dextrose 11.4 mM; pH 7.4; bubbled with 95% O₂/5% CO₂ at room temperature for one hour) before electrophysiological recording. During the recording period, each spinal slice was mounted on a submerged recording chamber and was perfused with oxygenated aCSF at 3–4 ml/min continuously.

Whole-cell patch-clamp recordings. The lamina II area of the dorsal horn was identified by a translucent band in the superficial dorsal horn on an upright fixed-stage IR-DIC microscope (BX51WI, Olympus, Tokyo, Japan). Spinal lamina I and outer lamina II were selected for recordings, as previously described⁵³. Recording pipette (resistance, 5–7 MΩ) was filled with internal solution containing (in mM): 110 Cs⁺ gluconate, 5 TEA, 0.5 CaCl₂, 5 BAPTA, 10 HEPES, 5 QX314, 5 MgATP, and 0.33 GTP-Tris, pH 7.3, 280 mOsm/L. The recording was discarded if input resistance changed more than 15%. Electrophysiological signals were acquired using the Axon equipment (Molecular Devices, Union City, CA, USA). All signals were sampled by pCLAMP 9.2 via a preamplifier (Axopatch 200B) and an AD-converter (Digidata 1322 A), filtered at 2 kHz, digitized at 10 kHz, and stored for off-line analysis. Miniature EPSCs (mEPSCs) were clamped at –70 mV and recorded in the presence of (–) bicuculline methiodide (10 μM), a GABA_A receptor antagonist and tetrodotoxin (1 μM).

Small-interfering RNA. The duplexes of small-interfering RNAs (siRNAs) targeting to Tet1 were 5'-GGAGGGAAUUCUCACGUUA-3'. The missense nucleotides were 5'-UGAUUUACCCUGAAUAUG-3'. Either missense or antisense siRNA was daily administered intrathecally for four days with a polyethylenimine (10 μL, Al 25-kDa, Dharmacon, San Diego, CA)-based gene-delivery system through the implanted catheter (daily for 4 days).

Data analysis. In this study, all data were analyzed using Prism 6.0 (GraphPad, La Jolla, CA) or SigmaPlot 10.0 (Systat Software, San Jose, CA). Data in the text and figures are expressed as the mean ± SEM. We used paired two-tailed Student's t-test to compare the means between groups. One-way or two-way ANOVAs were used to assess changes in values for serial measurements over time and Tukey's test was used for post hoc check. Significance was set at $p < 0.05$.

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Acknowledgements

This research was supported by the Ministry of Science and Technology, Taipei, Taiwan: MOST 105-2628-B-715-003-MY3, 104-2320-B-715-004-MY3, NSC 102-2628-B-715-001, 101-2320-B-715-001-MY3, and MOST 105-2320-B-715-003-MY2 to Dr. HY Peng and Dr. YC Ho, by the Mackay Memorial Hospital MMH-MM-10206, MMH-MM-10302, MMH-MM-10403 and MMH-MM-10503 to Dr. HY Peng as well as by department of Medicine, Mackay Medical College 1001A03, 1001B07, 1011B02, 1021B08, 1031A01, 1031B07, 104B06, 104A08, 1051B03 and 1051B04 to Dr. HY Peng, Dr. YC Ho and Dr. JK Ceng.

Author Contributions

H.Y.P. conceived and designed the experiments. M.C.H., C.Y.L., Y.C.H., H.H.W., J.K.C., Y.P.C., H.Y.P. performed experiments and prepared the figures. H.Y.P. drafted and revised the manuscript with inputs from the co-authors. All authors approved the final version of the manuscript.

Additional Information

Competing financial interests: The authors declare no competing financial interests.

How to cite this article: Hsieh, M.-C. *et al.* Tet1-dependent epigenetic modification of BDNF expression in dorsal horn neurons mediates neuropathic pain in rats. *Sci. Rep.* **6**, 37411; doi: 10.1038/srep37411 (2016).

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