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Engrailed 1 shapes the dopaminergic and serotonergic landscape through proper isthmic organizer maintenance and function

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ABSTRACT

The isthmic organizer (IsO) is a signaling center that specifies the correct and distinct embryonic development of the dopaminergic midbrain and serotonergic hindbrain. The IsO is a linear boundary between the two brain regions, emerging at around embryonic day 7-8 of murine embryonic development, that shapes its surroundings through the expression of instructive signals such as Wnt and growth factors. Homeobox transcription factor engrailed 1 (En1) is present in midbrain and rostral hindbrain (i.e. rhombomere 1, R1). Its expression spans the IsO, and it is known to be an important survival factor for both dopaminergic and serotonergic neurons. Erroneous composition of dopaminergic neurons in the midbrain or serotonergic neurons in the hindbrain is associated with severe pathologies such as Parkinson’s disease, depression or autism. Here we investigated the role of En1 in early mid-hindbrain development, using multiple En1-ablated mouse models as well as lineage-tracing techniques, and observed the appearance of ectopic dopaminergic neurons, indistinguishable from midbrain dopaminergic neurons based on molecular profile and intrinsic electrophysiological properties. We propose that this change is the direct result of a caudal relocation of the IsO as represented by ectopic presence of Fgf8, Otx2, Wnt1 and canonical Wnt-signalling. Our work suggests a newly-discovered role for En1: the repression of Otx2, Wnt1 and canonical Wnt-signalling in R1. Overall, our results suggest that En1 is essential for proper IsO maintenance and function.

KEY WORDS: mdDA, Engrailed 1, IsO, Mouse, Patterning

INTRODUCTION

The correct and distinct embryonic development of the midbrain and hindbrain is specified by a signaling center between these brain areas: the isthmic organizer (IsO). The mid- and hindbrain region harbor two essential neurotransmitter systems: mesodiencephalic dopaminergic (mdDA) neurons, which express a plethora of dopaminergic markers such as Th, Pitx3, Nurr1, Otx2, En1, En2, Dat, Lmx1a/b, Vmat2, Aadc, Pbx1, Pbx3, (Smidt and Burbach, 2007), and serotonergic (5-HT) neurons which express different markers such as Sert, Pet1 and Gata3 (Deneris and Wyler, 2012; Smidt and van Hooft, 2013). The correct function of the IsO is essential in determining the location and respective size of these neuronal systems.

The IsO is formed at around embryonic day (E)7-8 of murine embryonic development, at the exact position where the expression of mesencephalic Otx2 and metencephalic Gbx2 meet (Martinez-Barbera et al., 2001; Millet et al., 1999; Wassarman et al., 1997). Through the expression of fibroblast growth factor 8 (Fgf8) (Crossley and Martin, 1995) and secreted glycoprotein Wnt1 (Wilkinson et al., 1987), the IsO provides the surrounding areas with instructive signals that lead to the induction of mdDA neurons located in midbrain and 5HT neurons in the hindbrain (Brodski et al., 2003; Ye et al., 1998). Disruption of the Otx2/Gbx2 boundary results in a positional shift of the IsO, and this is accompanied by an enlarged or reduced mid- or hindbrain (Broccoli et al., 1999; Martinez et al., 1999; Millet et al., 1999; Wassarman et al., 1997).

The homeobox transcription factor engrailed 1 (En1) is involved in development and maintenance of the monoaminergic structures in the mid- and hindbrain (Deneris and Wyler, 2012; Fox and Deneris, 2012; Jensen et al., 2008; Lundell et al., 1996; Simon et al., 2005; Smidt and Burbach, 2007; Smidt and van Hooft, 2013; Wylie et al., 2010), and has been implicated to contribute to the maintenance of the IsO in zebrafish (Scholpp et al., 2003). Previous studies on the developmental role of En1 in the murine mid- and hindbrain region has long been hindered due to the assumption that absence of the En1 alleles results in the complete ablation of the cerebellum with perinatal lethality (Wurst et al., 1994). However, our group and others recently showed that this cerebellar ablation and perinatal lethality is caused by the genetic background of the mouse strain. This phenotype can be circumvented by back crossing the original 129/Sv line to a C57BL/6j background (Bilovocky et al., 2003; Veenvliet et al., 2013). Using this approach we showed that in the absence of En1, the expression of mdDA markers is diminished during embryogenesis. Paradoxically, ectopic mdDA markers can be detected in the metencephalon (Veenvliet et al., 2013). Furthermore, in a genome wide expression analysis of En1KO animals it was shown that besides the dopaminergic markers also several markers that are associated with the serotonergic system were down regulated, such as Gata3, Penk1 (Veenvliet et al., 2013). The ectopic expression of dopaminergic markers in the metencephalon and the deregulated serotonergic markers in the genome wide expression analysis suggest that En1 influences the cytoarchitecture of midbrain and the rostral hindbrain. In the present study we show that the dopaminergic neurons in the metencephalon are molecularly indistinguishable from correct positioned midbrain dopaminergic neurons. All critical dopaminergic markers that are present in the mdDA neurons of En1-ablated animals (Pitx3, Nurr1, Lmx1b, En2, Otx2, Th, Dat, Vmat2, Aadc, Pbx1 and Pbx3) are also present in the ectopic Th-expressing cells. Furthermore, electrophysiological recordings indicate that the ectopic Th-expressing cells fully resemble control mdDA neurons, both at prenatal and postnatal stages. In line with this observation, we show...
that the expansion of the DA neuronal field is accompanied by a diminished amount of 5-HT neurons in rhombomere 1 (R1). We propose that the appearance of ectopic dopaminergic (eDA) neurons is the direct result of an extension of midbrain patterning in R1, due to a caudal relocation of the IsO as represented by ectopic presence of Fgf8, Otx2, Wnt1 and canonical Wnt-signaling. In conclusion, En1 is essential for proper IsO maintenance and function.

RESULTS
Ectopic dopaminergic neurons arise in rostral hindbrain in absence of En1
To further substantiate our initial observations at E14.5 that in absence of En1 cells emerge in the metencephalon that possess a dopaminergic profile (expressing Pitx3, Nurr1, Th, Dat, Vmat2, Aadc; Fig. S1) (Veenvliet et al., 2013) we mapped the appearance of the ectopic DA neurons in time (Fig. 1A). Similarly we investigated the presence of essential transcription factors, expressed during early DA development (before E11) such as Lmx1b and En2 (Smidt and Burbach, 2007; Smidt et al., 2000a), and transcription factors Pbx1 and Pbx3, that are involved in DA subset specification (Veenvliet et al., 2013).

As early as E12.5 Th expression can be detected in an ectopic location caudal to the midbrain (Fig. 1A, arrowheads), indicating that at the first sign of dopaminergic development the ectopic DA neurons arise and these neurons can still be detected later in development at E16.5.

In En1KO animals, Lmx1b expression is enhanced in the ventral hindbrain area, which is especially apparent in more medial positions (Fig. 1B, middle panel, arrowheads). Furthermore, the En2 expression is extended into the hindbrain (Fig. 1B, right panel, arrowheads). Moreover, subset markers Pbx1 and Pbx3 are both ectopically expressed in the (ventral) hindbrain. Notably, the expression pattern of Pbx1 matches the ectopic expression of Th at E14.5 (Fig. 1C, arrowheads).

To assess whether these initial developmental defects are lasting towards adulthood we analyzed sagittal sections of neonatal and adult En1KO brains. Ectopic DA (eDA) neurons, identified by the expression of Th, are still found in (para)medial sections of the neonatal and adult En1KO brain at postnatal day (P)0 and P42 (Fig. 1D,E, arrowhead). Note however, that at P42 the density Th-positive neurons was somewhat diminished in SN and VTA as a consequence of the En1-ablation (Veenvliet et al., 2013). This similar

Fig. 1. Ectopic dopaminergic neurons are found in the hindbrain of the En1KO as early as E12.5 and remain present into adulthood. (A) Th expression is found in the rostral hindbrain of En1 knockout embryos (En1KO) at prenatal stages embryonic day (E)12.5, E14.5 and E16.5 (arrowheads), as compared to wild-type embryos (En1WT). (B,C) Earlier dopaminergic markers, Lmx1b and En2 (B), and transcription factors that are involved in DA subset specification like Pbx1 and Pbx3 (C) are ectopically present in absence of En1 at E14.5 (arrowheads). (D,E) Sagittal sections of neonate and adult En1KO midbrain and hindbrain at postnatal day (P)0 and P42, reveal Th transcript is present in hindbrain (arrowheads). Both the size of the midbrain and ectopic Th-population seems to progressively diminish, as a consequence of the En1-ablation (Veenvliet et al., 2013). At 1 year it is difficult to differentiate between mdDA and eDA neurons. (Para)medial sections as shown in schematic: M, midbrain; R1, rhombomere 1; dotted line represents the position of the isthmus. Scale bars: 100 μm.
loss of cell density was observed for the Th-expressing cells in the metencephalon (compare prenatal stages with P0 and P42, Fig. 1). At 1 year after birth only a few Th-positive cells are still present in the En1KO, probably due to earlier described progressive degeneration in the absence of En1 (Veenvliet et al., 2013). Consequently, while it is no longer possible to clearly determine the exact location of the small amount of remaining Th neurons, it suggests that the eDA neurons are also characterized by a progressive cell loss possibly similar to mdDA neurons in the absence of En1. Taken together, the analysis from embryonic, neonatal and adult En1KO material indicates that eDA neurons in En1KO mice are molecularly similar to mdDA neurons in these mice.

**Ectopic DA neurons are indistinguishable from mdDA neurons based on their intrinsic electrophysiological properties**

To further prove that the observed eDA neurons are (functionally) similar to mdDA neurons we investigated their electrophysiological profile at different developmental stages. In order to specifically visualize mdDA neurons in living slices we elected to use Pitx3GFP/+ mice, in which GFP is uniquely expressed under the control of Pitx3 (Maxwell et al., 2005). Since we showed that Pitx3 is present in eDA neurons (Fig. S1), we intercrossed En1 mutant animals with Pitx3GFP/+ animals, ultimately generating En1KO; Pitx3GFP/+ animals, thus introducing GFP expression in mdDA neurons and eDA neurons (Fig. 2A-C, Fig. S2).

Recordings from (a) midbrain Pitx3GFP/+ neurons, (b) En1KO; Pitx3GFP/+ midbrain neurons and (c) eDA neurons in En1KO; GFP/+ animals at E16.5 revealed a high input resistance and a depolarized resting membrane potential within all three conditions, and a general absence of spontaneous action potential firing (Fig. 2D, Table 1). This is indicative of the immature state of these neurons at E16.5, and based of the passive electrophysiological properties, this state was not different between the three groups (P > 0.05 between the three conditions, for all properties, Table 1). At P7 we were able to compare both passive and active properties between the three groups. Though no difference were found between the three conditions (P > 0.05 between the three conditions, for all properties, Table 1), all recorded neurons were capable of firing action potentials. Furthermore, dopaminergic neurons in slice preparation can be identified by characteristic hallmarks, such as the presence of the h-currents (Chu and Zhen, 2010; Grace and Onn, 1989). This current is reflected by the appearance of a hyperpolarizing ‘sag’ in the patch clamp recordings, as is the case at P7 in all three conditions (arrowheads, Fig. 2E). In addition, the majority of neurons (85%) displayed spontaneous action potential firing (Table 1). Thus, based on all included electrophysiological, active and passive properties (Table 1), eDA neurons are not dissimilar from control and En1KO mdDA neurons at E16.5 and P7.

**The balance between dopaminergic and serotonergic neuron has shifted in the absence of En1**

It has previously been suggested that En1-derived cells make up the entire midbrain and R1 area (as visualized by En1Cre;Wnt1-ΔMHB;+;R26dTomato model in (Yang et al., 2013). In order to define the region that is under the control of En1 we lineage traced En1 using En1Cre/+;R26RYFP/R26RYFP (En1CreWT;YFP) and En1CreCre;R26RYFP/YFP (En1CreKO;YFP) animals. In double labeling experiments at E12.5 we show that the region under the control of En1 extends to the ventral diencephalon and caudally to the presumed R1/R2 limit (Fig. 3A-C, indicated by the dashed line). Moreover, confirming our previous data, eDA neurons were generated in absence of En1 (En1CreKO;YFP) and are clearly confined to the region in which En1’s influence is apparent (i.e. the entire midbrain and R1 area).
The appearance of dopaminergic neurons in rostral hindbrain (arrow head, Fig. 3B) hints towards a change in molecular coding in this region which might also influence the generation of 5-HT neurons. Analysis of En1CreWT;YFP and En1CreKO;YFP animals at E14.5 showed that 5-HT is absent in the region that is under the control of En1 (Fig. 3D, asterisk). Importantly, in the region caudal to the En1 limit (caudalwards from R2) 5-HT appears to be present similar to En1CreWT;YFP animals.

In order to further evaluate the loss of 5-HT neurons we investigated critical components of the molecular machinery essential for developing 5-HT neurons, such as Gata3, Pet1 and Sert at E14.5 (Deneris and Wyler, 2012). The serotonergic population can be divided (para-)medially into the dorsal raphe nucleus (DRN) (isthmic- or ventral R1-derived), the median raphe nucleus (MnR, ventral R1-derived) and the ventral preoptine raphe nucleus (PnnR, which is R2-derived) (Alonso et al., 2013). In the absence of En1 the expression of Pet1, Sert and Gata3 was mostly lost in the medial DRN (asterisks in Fig. 4D,J,P), whereas in para-medial sections the DRN is still present, though differently organized (Fig. 4E,K,Q, arrow). In agreement with the presence of 5HT in R2 in the En1CreKO (Fig. 3D), the expression of Pet1, Sert and Gata3 seems unaffected in the PnnR, suggesting that at E14.5 the development of these serotonergic neurons progresses normally without En1 activity.

In order to establish that these prenatal changes were maintained into adulthood we analyzed Sert expression in adult control and En1KO animals (P42). In line with the data at embryonic stages, Sert expression was strongly diminished (Fig. 4S-Z, asterisks) and the Sert-expressing neurons that were still present, are differently restricted to one location (Fig. S3C′). This is indicative of critical changes in the cytoarchitectural organization of the border between the midbrain and R1 in the absence of En1.

In an independent set of experiments we analyzed Fgf8 expression in order to confirm the loss of IsO integrity in the En1KO. Instead of one clear band of expression representing the IsO in control animals (Fig. 5R,S), the expression of Fgf8 was lost in the most medial
section whereas two separate bands of Fgfl expression (of which the latter was positioned more caudally) were observed in the mutant (Fig. 5T,U). Adjacent sections analyzed for Wnt1 expression reveal that the appearance of multiple bands of Fgfl expression are accompanied by a mosaic expression pattern of Wnt1 (Fig. 5V-Y). Markedly, the pseudo-overlay of Fgfl and Wnt1 reveals a mutual exclusive expression pattern (Fig. 5vi). Since Fgfl is considered to be present in the hindbrain-derived part of the IsO, whilst Wnt1 is only present in midbrain-derived tissue (Martinez et al., 1999), their mutual exclusive stripped pattern suggests that the IsO is fragmented in the En1-ablated mice. Notably, we investigated the expression of Gbx2 to determine if the observed distorted IsO was influenced by aberrant expression of Gbx2. However, similar to control, the Gbx2 expression was absent at E12.5 in En1KO animals, while adjacent sections with Otx2 expression reveal a clear posterior shift (Fig. S4).

Since we observed over-expression of Wnt1 around the IsO in the En1KO (Fig. 5G,H,X,Y) we examined if the absence of En1 also resulted in changes in (canonical) Wnt-signaling. To do so, we generated En1WT;BatGal+ and En1KO;BatGal+ animals which serve as reporters for possible changed canonical Wnt signaling (Maretto et al., 2003; Mesman et al., 2014). In absence of En1 we find a strong upregulation of β-galactosidase activity, indicative for an upregulation of canonical Wnt signaling (Fig. 5BB,CC; for a complete data overview, including Wnt1 and Th expression as reference see Fig. S5). Thus, in contrast to control animals (Fig. 5Z,AA), in the absence of En1, both Wnt1 expression (Fig. 5DD-GG) and canonical Wnt-signaling are markedly upregulated at E14.5. To conclude, our data indicate that En1 is essential for the (direct or indirect) repression of Wnt1 and Otx2 in R1, and establishment or maintenance of appropriate Fgfl expression, which together may form the molecular basis of a disturbed IsO in the absence of En1.

**DISCUSSION**

**Engrailed 1 is essential for proper IsO development and function**

During normal murine brain development the IsO (as defined by Fgfl expression) is set at the juxtaposition of Otx2/Gbx2 expression at ∼E7-8 (Crossley and Martin, 1995; Martinez et al., 1999; Millet et al., 1999). The requirements for proper IsO development change dynamically over time; the classic removal of Gbx2 results in an expanded expression of Otx2 and a caudal relocation of the IsO.
(Wassarman et al., 1997), whereas the IsO region develops normally, when Gbx2 is conditionally removed after \( \sim E9 \) (Li et al., 2002). Furthermore, at E12.5 the linear expression of Fgf8 marks the caudal limit of Otx2 expression as a boundary between midbrain and R1, although Gbx2 is no longer present in R1 (Fig. S4). Consequently, it has been suggested that a Gbx2-independent route is required to repress Otx2 in the metencephalon after \( \sim E9 \) (Li et al., 2002).

In the full En1KO we observed a (mosaic) expansion of Otx2 expression at E12.5, which resulted in a fragmentation of the IsO as marked by ectopic Fgf8 expression (Fig. 5). Strikingly, the altered expression of Otx2 in the En1KO was mimicked by the identical expression of Wnt1 (Fig. 5ii), whilst fragmented Gbx2-independent route is required to repress Otx2 in the metencephalon after \( \sim E9 \) (Li et al., 2002).

To recapitulate, these studies and our data suggest that the changed dynamics of the IsO in absence of En1 are primarily due to misexpression of Otx2 and Wnt1, resulting in the appearance of eDA neurons at the expense of 5HT neurons as a secondary consequence. In this sense, En1 might fulfill a role that is very similar to that of Gbx2, i.e. the repression of Otx2. Evidently, Gbx2 represses Otx2 earlier in development, however after \( \sim E9 \) Gbx2 is no longer required (Li et al., 2002), which just coincides with the time point of the expression of En1 in the region. This notion is supported by the observation that the phenotype of the En1KO highly resembles the Gbx2KO (Wassarman et al., 1997). We propose that En1 is essential for continued repression of Otx2 thereby enabling a 5-HT phenotype in R1.

A general role for En1 in boundary formation?
In support of our current work that reveals that En1 is essential for proper IsO maintenance and function, other groups have shown that En1 fulfills a similar role in limb development. En1KO
animals display limb malformations such as polydactyly and a double-dorsal paw (i.e. the ventral paw becomes hairy and pigmented), independent of the genetic background of the mutant line (Adamska et al., 2004; Bilovocky et al., 2003; Wurst et al., 1994). This phenotype is explained by an ectopic or secondary apical ectodermal ridge (AER), a signaling center similar to the IsO. The AER forms an Fgf8-expressing border between ventral ectodermal tissue and dorsal ectodermal tissue during limb formation (Moon and Capecchi, 2000). These changes in AER development are accompanied by the ectopic expression of Wnt7a and Wnt-signaling (Adamska et al., 2004; Cygan et al., 1997; Loomis et al., 1998). To recapitulate, in En1-ablated animals both the AER and the IsO are characterized by ectopic expression of Fgf8, Wnts and canonical Wnt-signaling, resulting in the expansion of dorsal ectoderm and midbrain, which ultimately leads to polydactyly as well as dopaminergic neurons in the metencephalon.

How does En1 support a dopaminergic cell fate in midbrain but suppress it in R1?
En1 is present in midbrain and R1, its expression spans the IsO. This introduces the question via which mechanism En1 induces dopaminergic neurons rostrally and serotonergic neurons caudally of the IsO? In drosophila, En exerts a repressive effect on its targets in the absence of Exd, whilst in the presence of Exd, En activates its targets (Serrano and Maschat, 1998). The murine orthologue of Exd is Pbx1, and if its relationship to En1 in mouse is similar to the relationship between Exd and En in drosophila, the differential presence of Pbx1 in midbrain (but not R1) might play a decisive role in determining the activator role of En1 on its targets in midbrain (but not R1). Research on the Pbx1KO reveal that mdDA neurons develop a normal molecular profile (though neurons display disrupted axon guidance) (Sgadò et al., 2006). However, the possibly compensatory presence of Pbx3, might cloak the true regulatory role of Pbx1 on En1 function. Secondly, in an impressive double publication Kurokawa and colleagues show a repressive regulator mechanism controlling Otx2 expression (Inoue et al., 2012; Kurokawa et al., 2004a,b). Otx2 contains an enhancer region 115 kb 3′ downstream (the X29 sequence) which induces Otx2 expression activities in midbrain from E8.5 onwards. The authors propose that the TAATTA sequence within X29 is recognized by Brn1/2/4 and Oct6 in midbrain leading to activation of Otx2, whereas Gbx2 competes for binding to the same sequence in hindbrain and successfully represses Otx2. Interestingly, En1 is similarly known to recognize TAATTA (Draganescu and Tullius, 1998), and thus the repressive
role of En1 on Otx2 in R1 possibly occurs through to the X29 regulatory sequence.

Concluding remarks
In the current manuscript we elected to investigate the role of En1 in the viable En1-null mouse (the En1tm1Alj/+/ animals back-crossed to the C57BL6/J line; Bilovocky et al., 2003; Veenvliet et al., 2013) in order to link developmental mechanisms of mid-hindbrain formation to the adult landscape of dopaminergic and serotonergic neurons. Our work suggests that En1 controls the repression of Otx2, Wnt1 and canonical Wnt-signaling in ventral R1. Ablation of En1 changes the patterning around the ISo and induces properly coded and functional eDA neurons at the expense of serotonin neurons. This suggests that En1 is pivotal to ISo maintenance and function.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals
Embryos from several mouse lines were isolated at embryonic day (E)12.5, E14.5, and E16.5, considering the morning of detection of the vaginal plug as E0.5. Tissue was isolated at postnatal day (P)0 (day of birth), P7, P42 and one year after birth. Several mutant mouse lines were used during this study; all of them were back-crossed to the C57BL6/J line. For details about these lines see the Materials and Methods section in the manuscript. All animals were genotyped by PCR using specific primers (Table 2).

Electrophysiology recordings
For recordings at E16.5, pregnant dams were sacrificed by cervical dislocation and embryos were isolated from the uterus. Neural tubes were micro-dissected on ice in 5% FCS Leibovitz-15 (Sigma), the telencephalon was removed and the remaining neural tube was cut along the medial axis. The resulting ‘hemitubes’ were subsequently used for recordings at the mediolateral plane. The eDA neurons were discriminated from mdDA neurons in the En1-mutant based on their ectopic (caudal) location in the hindbrain.

Table 2. Overview of used genotype primers

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Animal mutant line</th>
<th>Genotype primers (5'-3')</th>
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<tr>
<td>En1tm1Alk/J+/- WT</td>
<td>F_WT: TTTCTTGATCGGGTGCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R_WT: CCAGCAATAGAGATCGCTACACA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F_KO: TGGATTGCACGGAGATCGCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R_KO: GCCTGCGAGAAGGATCGCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F_B6.Cg-Tg(BAT- lacZ)SPiccJ</td>
<td>GATACTGATCGAGAGGATCGCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R_LacZ: GTTCATGAGAGGATCGCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F_En1Cre: CTTCGCTGAGACGCTCGCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R_En1Cre: TCTGCTGAGAAGGATCGCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F_En1CreERT: GCCTGCTGAGACGCTCGCC</td>
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<td>R_En1CreERT: TCTGCTGAGAAGGATCGCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R26RYFP</td>
<td>F_WT: CCAGCAAATAGAGATCGCTACACA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>R_KO: TGGATTGCACGCAGGCTACACA</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Fresh frozen sections were defrosted and post-fixed with 4% PFA for 45 min. Sections were washed with PBS three times, and once with staining solution (5 mM potassium ferrocyanide; 5 mM potassium ferricyanide; 45 min. Sections were washed with PBS three times, and once with staining solution, protected from light, until staining was optimal. Sections were then rinsed in PBS, dehydrated and embedded in Fluorsave (Biochemical). Primary antibodies that were used: Rabbit α-Th (Pelfreeze, 1:1000), Rabbit α-serotonin (ImmunoStar, 1:500), Rabbit α-Protin3 (Smidt et al., 1997, 1:500), Chicken α-GFP (Abcam, 1:1000), Sheep α-GFP (Biogenesis, 1:500). Secondary antibodies that were used: Goat α-Rb Alexa Fluor 555 (1:1000), Goat α-Rb Alexa Fluor 488 (1:1000), all from Invitrogen.

X-galactosidase staining protocol
Fresh frozen sections were defrosted and post-fixed with 4% PFA for 45 min. Sections were washed with PBS three times, and once with staining solution (5 mM potassium ferrocyanide, 5 mM potassium ferricyanide, 2 mM MgCl2 in PBS). Sections were incubated at RT with staining solution, complemented with 1 mg/ml X-galactosidase (X-gal) for several hours, protected from light, until staining was optimal. Sections were then rinsed in PBS, dehydrated and embedded in Entellan (Merck).

Fluorescence immunohistochemistry
Embryos were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) in PBS, cryoprotected in 30% sucrose in PBS and subsequently stored at −80°C. Sagittal sections (16 μm) were cut on a cryostat, after which they were washed with TBS and blocked in 4% fetal calf serum (FCS) in THZT (50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.6, 0.5 M NaCl, 0.5% Triton X-100). After another wash treatment with TBS, sections were incubated overnight at 4°C with primary antibody in THZT. Sections were washed three times (TBS) the following morning and incubated for minimally 2 h at room temperature (RT) with secondary antibody in TBS, followed by wash treatment with PBS. Finally sections were embedded with Fluorsave (Biochemical). Primary antibodies that were used: Rabbit α-Th (Pelfreeze, 1:1000), Rabbit α-serotonin (ImmunoStar, 1:500), Rabbit α-Protin3 (Smidt et al., 1997, 1:500), Chicken α-GFP (Abcam, 1:1000), Sheep α-GFP (Biogenesis, 1:500). Secondary antibodies that were used: Goat α-Rb Alexa Fluor 555 (1:1000), Goat α-Rb Alexa Fluor 488 (1:1000), all from Invitrogen.
software (HEKA Electronic, Lambrecht, Germany). Cells were voltage clamped at ~70 mV (corrected for liquid junction potential) and series resistance was compensated for at least 70%. Signals were filtered at 1-5 kHz, sampled at 10 kHz, and off-line analysis was performed using Igor Pro (Wavemetrics, Lake Oswego, OR, USA).

**Statistical analysis**

Values of electrophysiological measurements are expressed as means± standard error of the mean (s.e.m.). Comparisons were made using two-tailed Student’s t-test. P<0.05 was considered significant, and indicated using an asterisk (*).

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**Competing interests**

The authors declare no competing or financial interests.

**Author contributions**


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**Supplementary information**

Supplementary information available online at http://bio.biologists.orglookup/suppl/doi:10.1242/bio.015032/-DC1

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