

Tbx6-mediated Notch signaling controls somite-specific *Mesp2* expression

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Mesp2 is a transcription factor that plays fundamental roles in somitogenesis, and its expression is strictly restricted to the anterior presomitic mesoderm just before segment border formation. The transcriptional on-off cycle is linked to the segmentation clock. In our current study, we show that a T-box transcription factor, Tbx6, is essential for *Mesp2* expression. Tbx6 directly binds to the *Mesp2* gene upstream region and mediates Notch signaling, and subsequent *Mesp2* transcription, in the anterior presomitic mesoderm. Our data therefore reveal that a mechanism, via Tbx6-dependent Notch signaling, acts on the transcriptional regulation of *Mesp2*. This finding uncovers an additional component of the interacting network of various signaling pathways that are involved in somitogenesis.

enhancer | transgenic mouse | RBPJ κ | luciferase assay

Somitogenesis not only is an important morphogenic process that generates metamer structures in vertebrates, but it is also an intriguing model system for the study of the interactions among various signaling cascades that facilitate periodic pattern formation. The segmental boundary of each somite forms at the anterior end of the presomitic mesoderm (PSM) or unsegmented paraxial mesoderm, which is supplied from the primitive streak or tailbud at a later stage of development.

Notch signaling plays fundamental roles in segmental pattern formation by means of oscillating the activity in the tailbud, its forward movement through the PSM as traveling waves, and its stabilization at the anterior end of the PSM (1, 2). A segment border forms at the posterior limit of the stabilized stripe of Notch signaling activity (2). The oscillation of the Notch signals in the tailbud region is regulated by the transcription factor Hes7 (3), a glycosyltransferase Lunatic fringe (2), and by Wnt signaling (4). In contrast, the positioning of segment formation by a determination wavefront is thought to be defined by antagonistic interactions between gradients of Fgf signals from the posterior end (5) and retinoic acid (RA) from anterior end of the PSM (6). On the other hand, mutant analyses identified a T-box protein, Tbx6, as an indispensable component for correct PSM differentiation and segmentation (7). However, the direct molecular relationships between these factors have not yet been well characterized.

A basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor, *Mesp2*, has a crucial role both in somite segment border formation and in the establishment of the rostrocaudal patterning of each somite (8). *Mesp2* shows dynamic and periodical expression in the anterior PSM, which defines the positioning of the forming somite by suppressing Notch signaling, partly through the activation of *lunatic fringe* (2). Genetic analyses have revealed that *Mesp2* expression itself is controlled by Notch signaling, which indicates the presence of a complicated feedback circuitry (9, 10). However, the molecular mechanisms that control *Mesp2* expression remain largely unknown. In our present study, we show that Tbx6 directly binds to upstream elements of the *Mesp2* gene and is essential for the activation of *Mesp2* expression. Furthermore, we demonstrate that Notch signaling strongly enhances *Mesp2* ac-

tivation by Tbx6, and we identify the sequences that are important for this enhancement. Hence, we identify a Tbx6-mediated Notch signaling pathway as a mechanism underlying the regulation of *Mesp2* expression.

Results and Discussion

Evolutionally Conserved Sites in the Upstream Region of the *Mesp2* Gene Promote Strong Reporter Activity in Forming Somites. The distinct expression patterns of *Mesp2* expression during somitogenesis are strictly regulated. As we previously reported (11), a transgenic approach has revealed that a 300-bp portion of the 5'-adjoining sequence of the *Mesp2* ORF induces lacZ reporter activity in forming somites. This finding reflects the *Mesp2* expression pattern in the anteriormost PSM, suggesting that this 5' region includes cis elements that regulate PSM-specific *Mesp2* expression. We performed comparisons of the genomic sequences of mouse *Mesp2* and its putative ortholog in zebrafish, *mespb*, and identified five conserved sites (A–E) in this 300-bp segment (Fig. 1A). Each of these sites was then independently examined for enhancer properties by using a transgenic strategy. We previously showed that one of our transgenic constructs, *P2L-100*, containing sites D and E, which cover the 100 bp upstream of the *Mesp2* ATG start codon, did not activate the lacZ reporter gene (11). We thus concentrated our analysis on sites A–C in our current experiments by ligating them with the *P2L-100* construct. None of these three sites could individually promote lacZ reporter activity in somites (Fig. 1B). However, the combination of sites A and B (designated as “site A+B” hereafter) induced strong β -gal expression in the somite region (Fig. 1B Left). This result suggests that specific transcription factors required for somite-specific *Mesp2* expression may bind to site A+B.

Tbx6 Binds to Cis-Regulatory Elements of the *Mesp2* Gene and Activates Its Expression. To identify transcription factors that bind to the cis-regulatory elements of the *Mesp2* gene, we performed yeast one-hybrid screening. Using site A+B sequences as the “bait,” we isolated a T-box transcription factor, Tbx6, as a candidate binding protein. T-box proteins have been shown to recognize and bind to nucleotide sequences of 10–11 bp in length that possess a conserved CACAC motif (12). Significantly, sites A, B, and D in the upstream sequences of the *Mesp2* gene contain this motif (Fig. 2A). EMSA subsequently revealed that FLAG-Tbx6 binds to both site B and site D, in addition to the T (Brachyury) binding consensus sequence (12) (Fig. 6A, which is published as supporting information on the PNAS web site). By using site B sequences as a probe for FLAG-Tbx6 binding, EMSA experiments produced two band shifts, a distinct band

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Abbreviations: PSM, presomitic mesoderm; NICD, Notch intracellular domain; RA, retinoic acid.

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To examine the function of these upstream *Mesp2* cis elements on gene expression, we performed transient transgenic mouse analyses using a lacZ reporter with mutated cis elements in 6-kb upstream sequences of the *Mesp2* ORF. The nucleotide substitutions that eliminate the binding of Tbx6 to sites B and D of the *Mesp2* promoter (P2EmB1D) diminished gene reporter activity in these assays (Fig. 2C). Furthermore, targeted disruption of sites B and D eliminated *Mesp2* expression in the forming somites of homozygous embryos (data not shown), demonstrating that these cis-regulatory elements are essential for somite-specific *Mesp2* expression.

In mouse embryo, *Mesp2* mRNA emerges in anterior PSM, at the position of S-1 (8, 9). Tbx6 protein exists also in S-1 (20). *Mesp2* is not expressed in the PSM of *Tbx6*-null mouse embryos (7), suggesting that it is a downstream target of Tbx6. Although the distinct *Mesp2* signal overlaps only in the anteriormost part of *Tbx6*, the initial *Mesp2* mRNA emerges in the more posterior region, overlapping with the *Tbx6* signal (Fig. 6E). These results suggest that Tbx6 is necessary at least for initiation of *Mesp2* expression.

In zebrafish, *fused somite (fss)*, which encodes *Tbx24*, is known as a distant homolog of mouse *Tbx6*, and the corresponding mutant embryos have neither segmented somite nor *mespb* expression (21). The cis-regulatory elements are also well conserved between the upstream regions of *Mesp2* and *mespb* (Fig. 1A), and Tbx24 also binds to the *Mesp2* upstream region (data not shown). Recently, Davidson *et al.* (22) reported that, during heart development in the simple chordate *Ciona intestinalis*, a *Mesp* homolog is also expressed in a Tbx6-dependent manner. Comparing genomic sequences among *Ciona*, mouse, and zebrafish, the authors identified multiple Tbx6 binding sites in the upstream sequence of *Ciona Mesp* homolog. Taken together, we speculate from these findings that Tbx6-mediated activation of the *Mesp* genes is an evolutionally conserved mechanism in Chordata.

The Notch Intracellular Domain (NICD) Activates a *Mesp2* Reporter Construct in a Tbx6-Dependent Manner. To analyze the detailed regulatory mechanisms underlying the control of *Mesp2* expression, we constructed a *Mesp2* reporter system comprising a firefly luciferase reporter and *Mesp2* cis elements. Cotransfection of a Tbx6 expression vector with the *Mesp2* reporter increased luciferase activity by 10-fold (Fig. 3), indicating that Tbx6 functions as a transcriptional activator of *Mesp2*. In somite-stage embryos, *Tbx6* is expressed throughout the PSM and also in the tailbud region (20, 23), whereas *Mesp2* expression is restricted to the anterior PSM just before somite formation, and the expression overlaps only in the anterior limit of the *Tbx6* expression domain (Fig. 6E). The discrepancy between these expression patterns strongly indicates that other unknown factor(s) participate in the pathways that restrict the *Mesp2* expression domain to the anterior PSM. Because Notch signaling plays crucial roles in many aspects of somitogenesis, and given that *Mesp2* expression is known to depend on Dll1-Notch signaling (10), we examined the involvement of Notch signaling in the Tbx6-mediated transactivation of *Mesp2*.

The typical Notch signaling pathway is composed of ligands known as DSL (Delta, Serrate, and Lag-2), Notch receptors, effectors known as CSL (CBF-1, Suppressor of Hairless, and Lag-1), and a number of other proteins that modulate the functions of each component of the pathway (24). Once the DSL ligands bind to the Notch receptor, the NICD is proteolytically cleaved, translocates into the nucleus, and binds to its CSL effector (RBPJ κ in the case of mouse) to activate the transcription of downstream target genes (24). We transiently introduced expression vectors for NICD and RBPJ κ -VP16 (dominant-active RBPJ κ) (25), in conjunction with Tbx6, into cultured cells bearing the *Mesp2* reporter. As a positive control, we used the

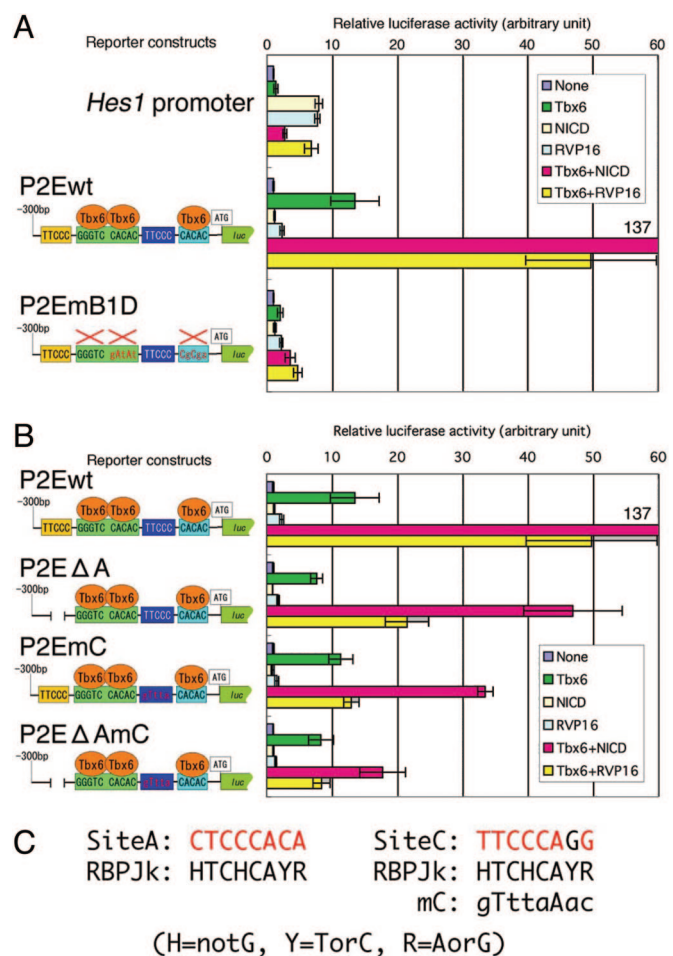


Fig. 3. *Mesp2* expression is activated by Notch signaling in a Tbx6-dependent manner. For each set of analyses, the luciferase activity was normalized to the values obtained in the absence of an expression vector (None). Error bars represent the standard deviation from six independent experiments. RVP16, RBPJ κ -VP16. (A) Tbx6 activates a *Mesp2*-luciferase reporter gene construct synergistically with the NICD or RBPJ κ -VP16. Mutation of site B and site D (denoted as P2EmB1D) eliminates this transactivation. (B) Notch signal activates the *Mesp2* reporter construct via site A and site C. The reporter constructs are indicated to the left of the graph. (C) Nucleotide sequences of the possible RBPJ κ binding sites in site A (Left) and site C (Right) and the comparison between these regions and the RBPJ κ binding consensus sequence (denoted as RBPJ κ) (27). The nucleotides matching the consensus sequence are shown in red for site A and site C. Nucleotide substitutions in site C (denoted as mC) are indicated in lowercase.

Hes1 promoter, which is known to be a downstream target of Notch signaling (26). Transfection of the *Hes1* reporter construct produced significant luciferase activity even in the absence of NICD (data not shown), reflecting the endogenous NICD activity, and the reporter activity increased further in the presence of either NICD or RBPJ κ -VP16. In contrast, neither NICD nor RBPJ κ -VP16 was found to activate the *Mesp2* reporter (Fig. 3A). However, when NICD and Tbx6 were cotransfected, significant increases in luciferase activity were detected (Fig. 3A). RBPJ κ -VP16 also can activate the *Mesp2* promoter when cotransfected with Tbx6 (Fig. 3A), suggesting that RBPJ κ -dependent Notch signaling activated *Mesp2* reporter in a Tbx6-dependent manner. Consistent with this finding, mutations in site B and site D, which eliminate Tbx6 binding to the *Mesp2* upstream region, greatly reduced *Mesp2* reporter activation by NICD or RBPJ κ -VP16 (Fig. 3A).

To identify the Notch signaling responsive site within the

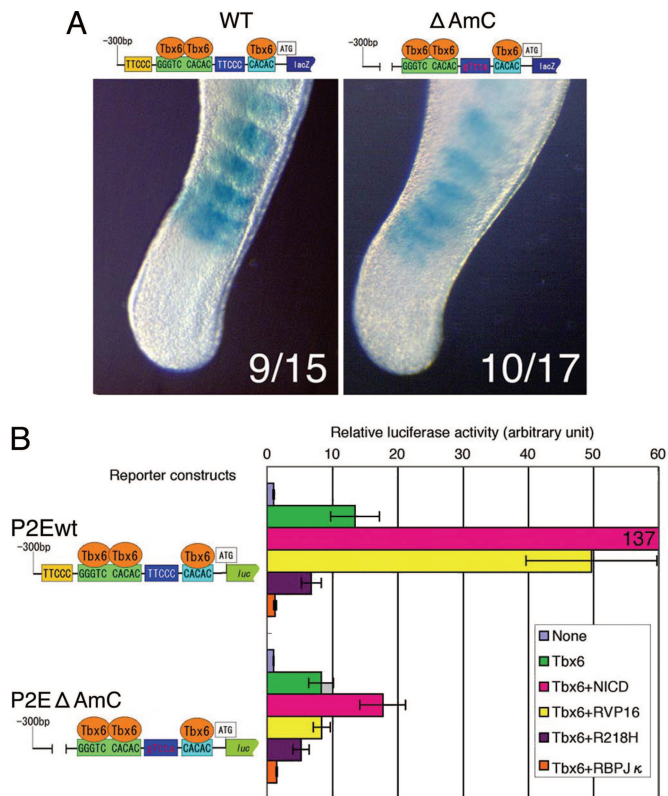


Fig. 5. The expression of *Mesp2* is not achieved solely by RBPJ κ -dependent Notch signaling. (A) Transgenic analyses reveal that somite-specific reporter expression can still be observed by using the P2E Δ AmC construct, which contains a deletion of site A and mutations in site C. The numbers of β -gal-positive embryos are indicated for each image (β -gal-positive/transgene-positive). (B) The expression of a dominant-negative RBPJ κ diminishes reporter activation by Tbx6 for both the wild-type (wt) and P2E Δ AmC (Tbx6+R218H, purple bars) vectors. Wild-type RBPJ κ also strongly suppressed reporter activity driven by Tbx6 (Tbx6+RBPJ κ , orange bars). Error bars represent the standard deviation in six independent experiments.

Tbx6 itself has only weak transactivation properties, if any, and needs to cooperate with other signals such as Notch for full activity. We speculate that reporter activation by Tbx6 itself (Figs. 3 and 5) may be accomplished by cooperation with Notch signaling, presumably driven by endogenous NICD in cultured cells. Endogenous NICD concentration in cells or tissues is very low and biochemically undetectable (32). However, cultured fibroblast cells express mature Notch protein (33) and show γ -secretase-like activity that generates NICD from Notch protein (32). Furthermore, NICD activates *Hes1* reporter at very low concentrations, below the level of biochemical detection (32). Consistent with these data, *Hes1* reporter showed higher basal activity than *Mesp2* reporters or control reporter with no promoter/enhancer: 100 times higher in COS-7 cells and 60 times higher in NIH/3T3 cells in our observation (data not shown). We suppose that endogenous NICD affects the expression of Notch downstream genes in cultured cells.

NICD accumulation is observed as a strong band-like pattern in the anterior PSM and as a weak diffused signal in the posterior PSM (1, 2). *Mesp2* is initially detectable in the middle of a distinct band of NICD in the anterior PSM (2), consistent with the importance of Notch signaling in *Mesp2* expression indicated by our present study. However, the weak Notch signaling activity observed in the posterior PSM may activate *Mesp2* expression, whereas *Mesp2* transcripts appear only in the anterior PSM. One possibility is that there is a “threshold” of NICD levels that is

required to trigger Tbx6-dependent *Mesp2* activation (Fig. 4D). Because RBPJ κ is expressed ubiquitously in the developing embryo (34) and strongly represses Tbx6-dependent activation of the *Mesp2* reporters (Fig. 5B), it may also function as a suppressor in the posterior PSM that prevents inadequate expression of *Mesp2*.

Recent reports also indicate that there are two gradients of mutually inhibitory signals, Fgf8 and RA, that have important roles in the positional determination of segment formation (35). It is likely therefore that the Fgf8 and RA signals also participate in the regulation of *Mesp2* expression. Recently, Delfini *et al.* (36) reported an intriguing result suggesting that Fgf signaling represses *Mesp2* expression. Using *in ovo* electroporation, they demonstrated that the up-regulation of Fgf in the PSM diminishes the endogenous expression of *cMeso*, the chick *Mesp2* homolog. It is plausible therefore that Fgf8, which is strongly expressed in the tailbud and posterior PSM, prevents the inadequate expression of *Mesp2* in posterior region. The involvement of RA in *Mesp2* expression remains elusive, however, because the disruption of *CYP26* (37), a degradation enzyme for RA, does not severely affect *Mesp2* expression levels (2). In the zebrafish embryo, FGF signaling up-regulates a basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor, *her13.2*, which maintains the oscillation of the Notch signals in both the tailbud and PSM by repressing the Notch-regulated genes *her1* and *her7* (38). RA and Fgf signals may thus contribute to the positioning of *Mesp2* expression by coordinating the regular oscillation of Notch signals in the tailbud and PSM.

Interestingly, it has been revealed that *Tbx6* is one of the direct targets of RBPJ κ -dependent Notch signaling (39). During somitogenesis, Notch signals may first activate *Tbx6* expression in the tailbud and posterior PSM region and then activate *Mesp2* expression in the anterior PSM in cooperation with Tbx6. Furthermore, Tbx6 also works upstream of the Notch signaling pathway. In embryos of *Tbx6* hypomorphic mutant mice, *Dll1* expression in the tailbud and posterior PSM is greatly reduced (40). Promoter analyses of *Dll1* have demonstrated that Tbx6, in synergy with Wnt signaling, activates *Dll1* expression by binding to T-binding consensus sequences (20, 41). Taken together, our present results demonstrate that Tbx6 and Notch signaling constitute a regulatory network that controls somite formation via the regulation of *Mesp2* expression.

Materials and Methods

Transgenic Analyses. DNA fragments, with and without mutations in conserved upstream sites, were generated from a *Mesp2* genomic fragment by using a standard PCR-based protocol. Transgene inserts were digested from the corresponding plasmids, purified, and injected into the male pronucleus of a fertilized egg (42). The injected embryos were then transferred into pseudopregnant recipients and allowed to develop until 9.5–10.5 days postcoitum. Embryos were then analyzed for lacZ expression by X-gal staining (43) and subsequently examined for the presence of the transgene by PCR analysis (44).

Yeast One-Hybrid Screening. Synthetic oligonucleotides corresponding to contiguous sequences of conserved site A (nucleotides –199 to –191 from first ATG of *Mesp2* ORF) and site B (nucleotides –162 to –140) were inserted into the vectors pHISi-1 and placZi (Clontech), immediately upstream of the HIS3 and lacZ reporter genes, respectively. The resulting constructs were then linearized and introduced simultaneously into *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* YM4271 (Clontech) to generate the bait strain. The bait strain was then transformed by using 80 μ g of 11.5 days postcoitum mouse tail cDNA library plasmid (45) to screen up to 2 million independent clones. We obtained hundreds of positive clones (HIS3+ and LacZ+) and recovered

library plasmid from 77 of these. Fifty-one of these 77 clones were sequenced and found to encode Tbx6.

EMSA. The full-length Tbx6 ORF was obtained from the pACT-Tbx6 construct, which was isolated from the yeast one-hybrid screening. After ligation to a 3XFLAG tag (Sigma), the tagged Tbx6 insert was cloned into pCS2+ (46). *In vitro* transcription/translation was then performed with a TNT *in vitro* translation kit (Promega) following the manufacturer's protocol. Oligonucleotide probes were labeled with digoxigenin-11-dideoxy UTP by using recombinant TdT (Roche Diagnostics). Crude *in vitro* translated product (5 μ l) was subjected to EMSA as a protein sample. As a negative control, reticulocyte lysate without Tbx6 template was used. EMSA was performed by using the DIG Gel Shift Kit, 2nd Generation (Roche Diagnostics), following the manufacturer's protocol. The band shifts were detected by using LumiImager LAS-1000 (Fuji).

Luciferase Assay. Segments (356 bp) corresponding to the 5'-adjoining sequence of the *Mesp2* ORF, with and without mutations in the conserved binding sites, were subcloned into the pGL3-Basic (Promega) vector to generate luciferase reporter constructs. The expression vectors for the proteins to be assessed were constructed in the same way as that used in the EMSAs

described above. COS-7 cells were routinely and regularly passaged in DMEM supplemented with 10% FBS. Cells were seeded at 2.5×10^4 cells per well in 24-well plates, and, after 24 h of cultivation, they were transfected with a total of 350 ng of DNA containing the reporter plasmids and expression vectors for the proteins under analysis (50 ng of each expression vector and 200 ng of reporter construct, adjusted to 350 ng by the addition of empty vector). Twenty-four hours after transfection, the cells were lysed by Passive Lysis Buffer (Promega) and subjected to a luciferase assay by using the Dual Luciferase System (Promega). In all experiments, 5 ng of the sea pansy luciferase expression vector phRL-TK (Promega) was used per well as the internal control. Luciferase activity was normalized to the phRL-TK internal control activity (sea pansy luciferase). The experiments were performed in triplicate for each assay and repeated at least twice.

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