

# Eps8 Regulates Hair Bundle Length and Functional Maturation of Mammalian Auditory Hair Cells

Valeria Zampini<sup>1,2,9</sup>, Lukas Rüttiger<sup>3,9</sup>, Stuart L. Johnson<sup>1,9</sup>, Christoph Franz<sup>3,9</sup>, David N. Furness<sup>4,9</sup>, Jörg Waldhaus<sup>3</sup>, Hao Xiong<sup>3,5</sup>, Carole M. Hackney<sup>1</sup>, Matthew C. Holley<sup>1</sup>, Nina Offenhauser<sup>6</sup>, Pier Paolo Di Fiore<sup>6,7,8</sup>, Marlies Knipper<sup>3</sup>, Sergio Masetto<sup>2\*</sup>, Walter Marcotti<sup>1\*</sup>

**1** Department of Biomedical Science, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom, **2** Department of Physiology, University of Pavia, Pavia, Italy, **3** Department of Otolaryngology, THR, University of Tübingen, Tübingen, Germany, **4** Institute for Science and Technology in Medicine, Keele University, Keele, United Kingdom, **5** Department of Otolaryngology-Head & Neck Surgery, Tongji Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science & Technology, Wuhan, China, **6** IFOM, Fondazione Istituto FIRC di Oncologia Molecolare, Milan, Italy, **7** Istituto Europeo di Oncologia, Milan, Italy, **8** Dipartimento di Medicina, Chirurgia e Odontoiatria, Università degli Studi di Milano, Milan, Italy

## Abstract

Hair cells of the mammalian cochlea are specialized for the dynamic coding of sound stimuli. The transduction of sound waves into electrical signals depends upon mechanosensitive hair bundles that project from the cell's apical surface. Each stereocilium within a hair bundle is composed of uniformly polarized and tightly packed actin filaments. Several stereociliary proteins have been shown to be associated with hair bundle development and function and are known to cause deafness in mice and humans when mutated. The growth of the stereociliar actin core is dynamically regulated at the actin filament barbed ends in the stereociliary tip. We show that Eps8, a protein with actin binding, bundling, and barbed-end capping activities in other systems, is a novel component of the hair bundle. Eps8 is localized predominantly at the tip of the stereocilia and is essential for their normal elongation and function. Moreover, we have found that Eps8 knockout mice are profoundly deaf and that IHCs, but not OHCs, fail to mature into fully functional sensory receptors. We propose that Eps8 directly regulates stereocilia growth in hair cells and also plays a crucial role in the physiological maturation of mammalian cochlear IHCs. Together, our results indicate that Eps8 is critical in coordinating the development and functionality of mammalian auditory hair cells.

**Citation:** Zampini V, Rüttiger L, Johnson SL, Franz C, Furness DN, et al. (2011) Eps8 Regulates Hair Bundle Length and Functional Maturation of Mammalian Auditory Hair Cells. *PLoS Biol* 9(4): e1001048. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001048

**Academic Editor:** Andy Groves, Baylor College of Medicine, United States of America

**Received:** December 7, 2010; **Accepted:** March 9, 2011; **Published:** April 19, 2011

**Copyright:** © 2011 Zampini et al. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

**Funding:** This work was supported by the Wellcome Trust (088719), RNID (G41), and Westfield Health to W.M.; CARIPLO Foundation (2007/5746) to S.M. and N.O.; Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft DFG Kni 316-4-1 and Graduate Program Grant of the University of Tübingen to M.K.; Henry Smith Charity to D.N.F.; Compagnia San Paolo to N.O.; Associazione Italiana per la Ricerca sul Cancro (AIRC) to N.O. and P.P.D.F.; the European Community, the European Research Council, the Italian Ministries of Education-University-Research (MIUR) and of Health, the Ferrari Foundation, the Monzino Foundation, to P.P.D.F.W.M. is a Royal Society University Research Fellow. The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

**Competing Interests:** The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

**Abbreviations:** ABR, auditory brainstem response; CAP, compound action potential; CM, cochlear microphonic; DPOAE, distortion product otoacoustic emission; EP, endocochlear potential; IHCs, inner hair cells; OHCs, outer hair cells; P, postnatal day; SEM, scanning electron microscopy; SP, summing potential; TEM, transmission electron microscopy

\* E-mail: w.marcotti@sheffield.ac.uk (WM); smasetto@unipv.it (SM)

<sup>9</sup> These authors contributed equally to this work.

## Introduction

The mechano-electrical transduction of sound information is made possible by sensory hair cells (inner and outer hair cells) in the cochlea [1]. The initial step in the sound transduction cascade is performed by mechanically gated ion channels positioned near the tips of hair cell stereocilia. Stereocilia are microvilli-like structures that protrude from the apical surface of hair cells, with a core composed of tightly packed actin filaments [1,2]. Their lengths are scaled precisely to form bundles of stereocilia (hair bundle) with a staircase-like architecture [3,4]. Each hair bundle is composed of two or more rows of stereocilia that are coupled to one another by extracellular links of several types [2]. The staircase mainly develops postnatally when stereociliary elongation stops initially in the shortest rows at around postnatal day 5 (P5) and the tallest row at about P15 in mice [3]. The height of

stereocilia within a row is similar not only within a single hair bundle but also in the bundles of closely adjacent hair cells, indicating that the polymerization and depolymerization of their F-actin core is tightly regulated [4].

Several genes encoding for stereociliary proteins, including whirlin [5,6], espin [7,8], and the unconventional myosins VIIa [9] and XVa [10], have been shown to cause deafness when mutated [2]. Although these proteins are important for the correct regulation of hair bundle length and development, they are unlikely to control actin polymerization directly [2]. Recently, it has been shown that the novel stereociliary protein twinfilin 2, an actin filament barbed-end capping protein located only at the tips of the short and middle rows of stereocilia in IHCs, is able to control actin dynamics in developing and mature hair bundles by restricting their excessive elongation [3]. However, the nature of the protein(s) regulating actin dynamics in the tallest stereocilia

## Author Summary

Mammalian hearing depends on mechanosensory inner and outer hair cells within the inner ear that convert sound vibrations into electrical signals. While inner hair cells are the primary sensory receptors, outer hair cells improve auditory sensitivity. Although we know that sensory cells of the auditory, visual and olfactory systems undergo a series of regulated physiological and morphological changes during development, relatively little is known about the molecular mechanisms that regulate the development of these cells. In this study, we find that the protein Eps8, which binds to the key structural protein actin and regulates cell growth and neural development, is an essential component of auditory hair cell development and function. We show that mice lacking Eps8 are profoundly deaf and that their mechanically sensitive hair bundles do not fully grow. However, we also show that the bundles retain their ability to transduce mechanical stimuli. Further study revealed that Eps8 has additional functions in the physiological maturation of inner hair cells and in their ability to transmit electrical information to the brain. Combined, our results provide evidence for the complex physiological role of Eps8 in hair cells and the reason why its absence causes profound deafness.

remains unknown. Epidermal growth factor receptor pathway substrate 8 (Eps8 [11,12]) is an evolutionarily conserved signal transducer endowed with multiple functions in the control of actin dynamics and in the integration of these events with other receptor-activated signaling functions. Depending on its association with other signal transducers, Eps8 can regulate the activation of the Rac GTPase, a master regulator of actin remodeling [13–15], and integrate cellular signaling and membrane EGF receptor internalization [16]. Eps8 can also act directly on actin by binding to it and exerting both actin bundling and actin barbed-end capping activity [14,17,18]. At the functional level, Eps8 has been implicated in axonal filopodia growth [19], in modulating the activity of the NMDA receptor [20], and in regulating the length of intestinal microvilli, which were found to be shorter in its absence [17,21]. Given the structural similarity between microvilli and stereocilia, we hypothesized that Eps8 may also be important for hair cell stereocilia growth and more generally to hair-cell function. To test these hypotheses we undertook a structural and an in-depth physiological investigation of Eps8 knockout mice. We report that hair cells from these mice indeed exhibit shorter stereocilia. Moreover, Eps8 knockout mice are deaf and the normal physiological development of IHCs is prevented. Thus our results identify a novel critical regulator of one of the most distinctive functional refinements of the mammalian auditory system.

## Results

### Eps8 Is Present at the Tips of the Hair Cell Stereocilia

The localization of Eps8 in cochlear hair cells was determined by performing immunofluorescence and post embedding immunogold labeling on immature and adult wild-type control mice. Eps8 expression was detected at the tip of the stereocilia of cochlear hair cells (Figure 1A–D and Figure S1A–C). The specificity of the antibody was verified on hair cells from Eps8 knockout mice (Figure S1D–F). The expression pattern of Eps8 was also confirmed by immunogold labeling (Figure 1E, example for an adult IHCs), with a pattern remarkably reminiscent of the

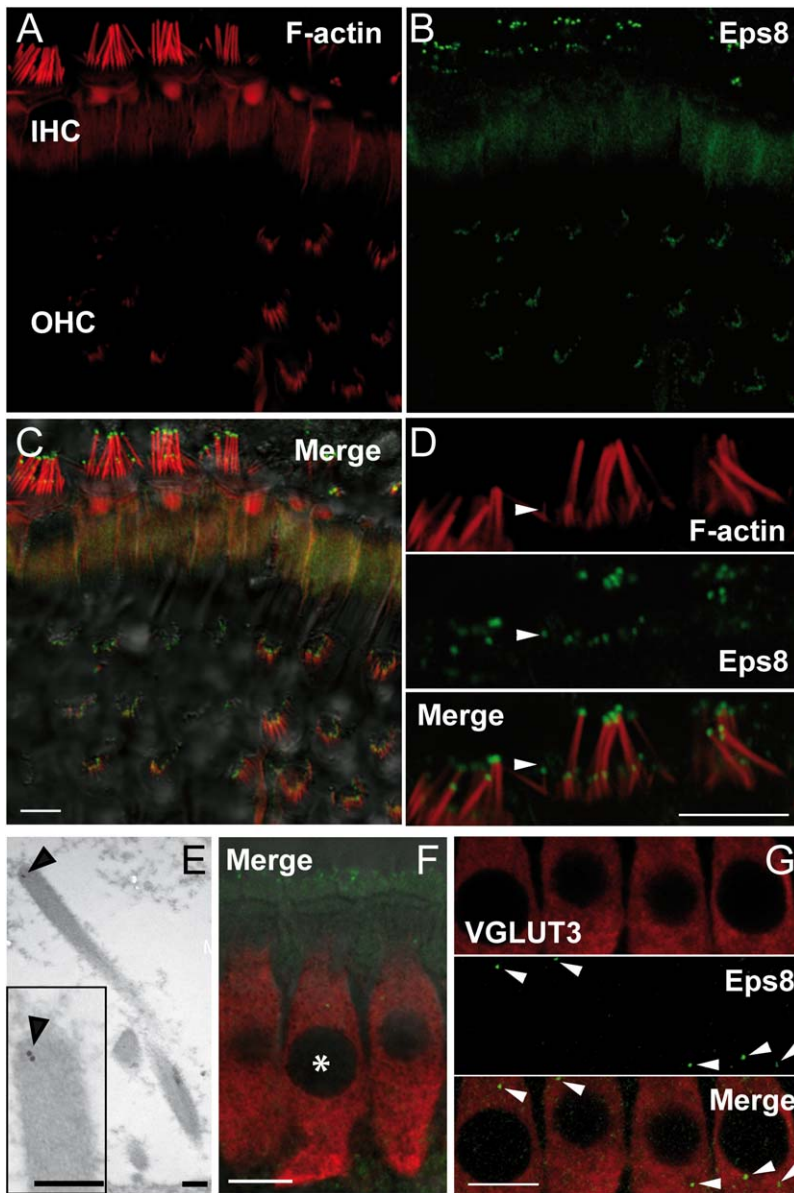
localization of Eps8 at the tip of intestinal microvilli [17]. Punctate expression of Eps8, similar to that observed in the stereocilia (Figure 1A–E), was also present in the IHC cytoplasm (Figure 1F,G) and was not observed in the absence of the primary antibody for Eps8 (unpublished data). This pattern of Eps8 expression was further confirmed by immunogold experiments where gold particles were observed in the cytoplasm of IHCs (density of 3 particles/ $\mu\text{m}^2$  measured from 10 IHCs) at higher levels than over the tissue-free resin of the section. These findings indicate that there is likely to be some expression of Eps8 in the cell cytoplasm.

### Hair Cells from Eps8 Knockout Mice Have Shorter Stereocilia

Scanning (SEM: Figure 2A–C for IHCs and Figure 2D–F for OHCs) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM: Figure 3 for IHCs) were used to investigate the hair bundle morphology in Eps8 knockout mice. IHC stereocilia from Eps8 knockout mice were shorter than those of wild-type animals (Figures 2 and 3). Hair bundles of IHCs from Eps8 knockouts also had additional rows of stereocilia (five or six instead of the typical three to four rows: Figure 2A,B), resembling those of immature hair cells [22]. OHCs from knockout mice also had shorter and additional rows of stereocilia compared to control cells (Figure 2D,E). Despite the defects associated with the absence of Eps8, the staircase-like architecture of hair bundles [4] was preserved, although shallower (Figures 2 and 3), and tip links were present in both immature and adult knockout hair cells (Figure 2C and F for an adult IHC and OHC, respectively). We measured the lengths of individual stereocilia in IHCs from TEM images. We found that in knockout IHCs the first three rows of stereocilia were significantly shorter when compared to controls (Figure 3). The height of tall stereocilia (Figure 3B) was  $4.1 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{m}$  ( $n=9$ ) in control compared with  $1.4 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{m}$  ( $n=8$ ) in knockout cells ( $p<0.0001$ ) with an overall reduction of 65% (Figure 3C). The height of the intermediate (control:  $1.5 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $n=8$ ; knockout:  $1.3 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $n=9$ ,  $p<0.01$ ) and first shortest row (Short 1, control:  $1.2 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $n=8$ ; knockout:  $1.0 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $n=7$ ,  $p<0.05$ ) stereocilia were also found to be reduced by 13% and 15%, respectively, in knockout cells. The second shortest row (Short 2) stereociliary height did not change significantly between controls and knockout cells (control:  $0.9 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $n=5$ ; knockout:  $0.8 \pm 0.1 \mu\text{m}$ ,  $n=7$ ).

### Eps8 Knockout Mice Exhibit Profound Hearing Loss

The physiological consequences of the absence of Eps8 in hair cells were investigated by testing hearing function in Eps8 knockout adult mice (P30–P57) using auditory brainstem responses (ABRs) and electrocochleography. Eps8 knockouts were profoundly deaf since ABRs, which reflect the activity of the afferent auditory pathway and IHCs, could only be elicited in response to unphysiologically high sound stimulus levels (pure tone threshold in knockout mice was 110–120 dB SPL: Figure 4). ABR thresholds for broadband click (Figure 4A), noise pulse stimuli (unpublished data), and frequency-specific pure tone stimulation (Figure 4B) in Eps8 knockout mice were significantly higher than those in control mice ( $p<0.001$  for click and noise pulse and pure tone). In order to investigate cochlear function in more detail we used electrocochleography (CAP, SP, and CM) and DPOAEs. Compound action potentials (CAPs), which represent the firing activity of auditory afferent fibres, were greatly reduced in Eps8 knockout mice compared to those in control animals (Figures S2). The thresholds for eliciting summing potentials (SPs: reflecting the summation of IHC depolarization) were also significantly higher in Eps8 knockout mice (Figures S3). The endocochlear potential (EP),



**Figure 1. Eps8 is localized at the hair cells stereociliary tips.** (A–C) F-actin containing stereocilia (A) and Eps8 (B) staining in IHCs and OHCs from P45 mice using confocal microscopy. Merged images are shown in (C) together with the DIC image. Note that Eps8 localizes at the tip of stereocilia (red: F-actin staining). (D) High resolution image of IHC stereocilia showing that Eps8 is present in the tips of both taller and shorter (arrowhead) stereocilia. Scale bars in (A–D) are 5  $\mu\text{m}$ . (E) TEM immunogold labeling showing the stereociliary localization of Eps8 in a P35 IHC (inset shows this at higher magnification). Scale bars: 200 nm. (F) Immunostaining of IHCs from P16 mice using confocal microscopy. Image is a single section at the level of the IHC nuclei. Red indicates the IHC marker VGLUT3 and green Eps8. Asterisks denote IHC nuclei. Note that some stereociliary Eps8 staining is evident (top of the image) due to the angle of the tissue. (G) Magnified images of IHCs showing that punctate Eps8 labeling was also present in the cell cytoplasm (arrowheads). Scale bars in (F) and (G): 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001048.g001

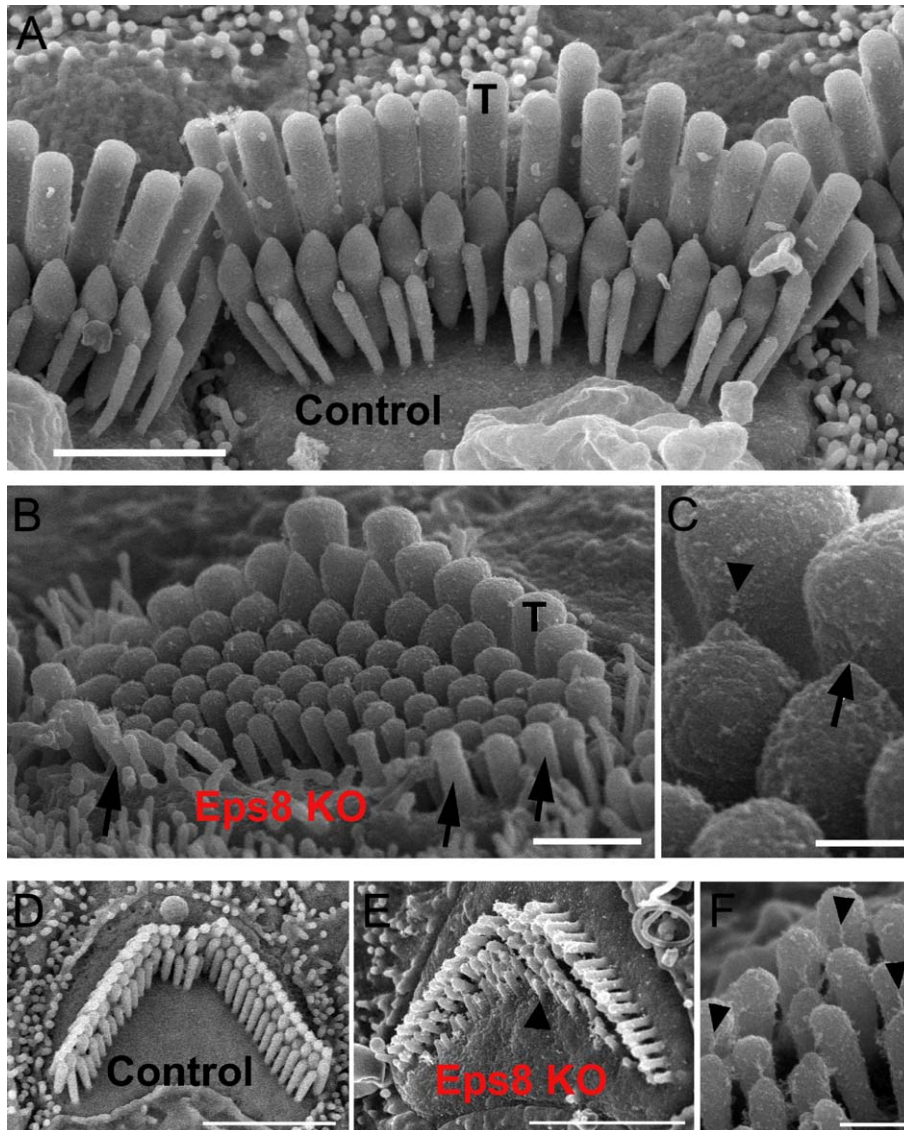
which reflects the electrical driving force for mechano-electrical transduction, was found to be similar between Eps8 knockout ( $81.3 \pm 6.5$  mV) and control mice ( $85.1 \pm 5.3$  in 10–11-wk-old mice), indicating that the driving force for generating the IHC receptor potential is likely to be normal.

The activity of OHCs was investigated by measuring distortion product otoacoustic emissions (DPOAEs) and cochlear microphonics (CM). In knockout animals both DPOAEs and CM thresholds were increased to stimulus levels close to the technical detection limit (Figure S4). The reduced physiological responses in knockout mice could be related to hair cell abnormalities such as in the mechano-electrical transduction apparatus (stereocilia and

transducer channels) and/or altered biophysical properties of their basolateral membrane.

#### Hair Cell Transducer Current Does Not Require Eps8

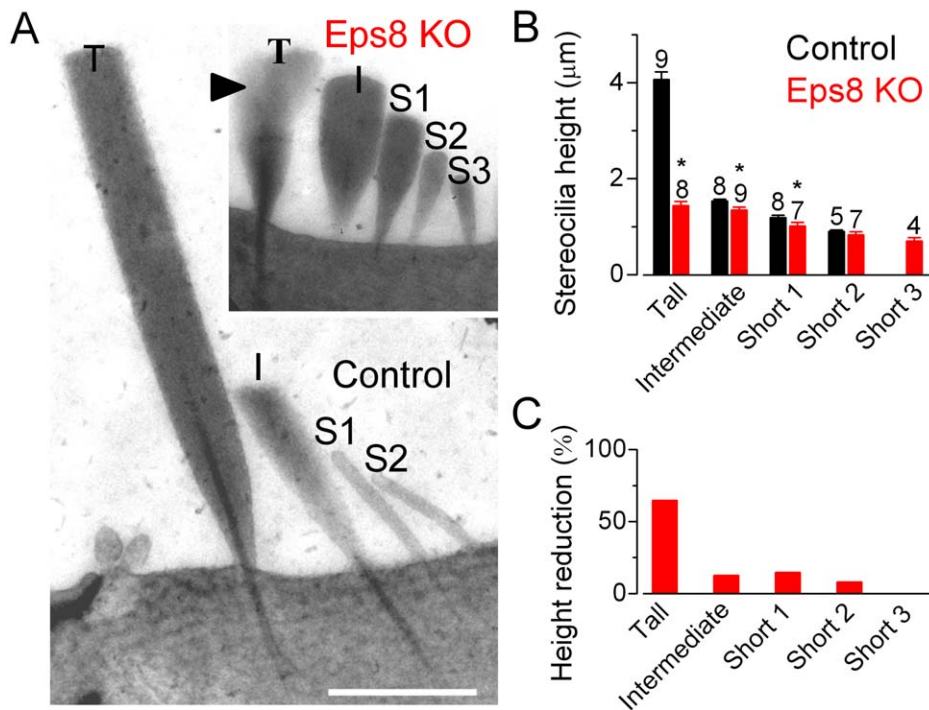
Mechano-electrical transducer currents were recorded from hair cells, the hair bundles of which were stimulated with a piezo-driven fluid-jet. Transducer currents from apical-coil hair cells (P6–P9) in Eps8 control and knockout mice were elicited by alternating inhibitory and excitatory bundle displacements using 50 Hz sinusoidal force stimuli [23]. When large/saturating excitatory stimuli were applied to the bundle, a large transducer current could be recorded in all control and knockout OHCs



**Figure 2. Hair bundle morphology in hair cells from adult *Eps8* mice.** (A) Scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing the typical hair bundle structure in control adult mouse P18 IHCs. Note that, generally, IHC hair bundles are composed of three rows of stereocilia. The tall stereocilia are indicated by T. Scale bar: 2  $\mu$ m. (B) SEM showing that tall stereocilia (T) appear to be truncated in adult *Eps8* knockout mice. Arrows indicate taller stereocilia oriented opposite to those positioned in the direction of bundle sensitivity. Moreover, additional rows of short stereocilia (three in this case) are present compared to wild type mice. Scale bar: 1  $\mu$ m. (C) Higher magnification micrograph showing a tip link (arrow) and tip-link remnant (arrowhead) in an IHC from an *Eps8* knockout mouse. Scale bar: 250 nm. (D–F) Outer hair cell hair bundle morphology in *Eps8* mice. SEM showing the typical hair bundle structure of a second row (from the modiolus) OHC from the middle region of a normal wild type adult mouse cochlea (panel D). The precisely arranged rows of stereocilia with well defined height increments can be seen. (E) A comparable hair bundle from an *Eps8* adult mutant mouse. Note that all the stereocilia in equivalent rows appear shorter, and the shortest row has missing stereocilia. Additional rows of stereocilia are also present (arrowhead). Scale bars: 2.5  $\mu$ m. (F) Detail of the hair bundle of an OHC from row 1 showing numerous tip links including some that are single filaments (arrowheads). Scale bar: 300 nm.  
doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001048.g002

(Figure 5A–C) and IHCs (Figure 5D–F), suggesting that the tip links observed with SEM (Figure 2) were functional. It is worth noting that the hair bundles of OHCs and IHCs were stimulated from different sides (OHCs: Figure 5A, top panel; IHCs: Figure 5D, top panel). This different approach, which was due to technical limitations of simultaneously positioning the recording patch electrode and the fluid jet with respect to the tissue, caused negative pressure at the tip of the jet to produce inhibitory responses in OHCs (Figure 5A,B) while being excitatory in IHCs (Figure 5D,E). Upon moving the bundles in the excitatory direction and at negative membrane potentials, an inward

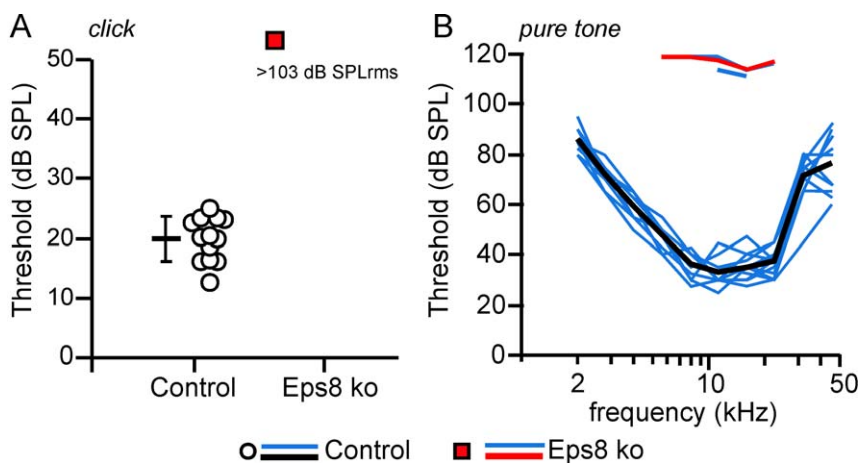
transducer current could be elicited. Any resting current flowing through open transducer channels in the absence of mechanical stimulation was reduced when bundles were moved in the inhibitory direction (i.e. away from the taller stereocilia), as was evident for control hair cells (Figure 5A and D, arrows at the negative voltage step) and knockout OHCs (Figure 5B). In contrast, in most of the knockout IHCs large inhibitory bundle displacements elicited small inward currents (Figure 5E: arrow) instead of reducing the current available at rest (Figure 5D). This anomaly was probably due to the disorganized hair bundles, where some stereocilia were oriented on the opposite side of the hair



**Figure 3. IHC hair bundle height in adult *Eps8* mice.** (A) Transmission electron micrographs (TEM) of apical-coil IHCs from wild type (control) and *Eps8* knockout (KO) adult mice (P22–P35) showing hair bundles in radial semi-thin sections. Semi-thin sections were used to maximize stereocilium length within a single section but do not allow clear visualization of finer structures such as tip links. Note the four rows of stereocilia in the control labeled: tall (T), intermediate (I), and two shorter rows (S1, S2). The knockout hair bundle is shown at the same magnification in the inset. Equivalent rows (T, I, S1, and S2) are identified by location across the hair bundle; an additional short row (S3) is also present. In the knockout hair bundle, portions of two overlapping tall stereocilia are visible (arrowhead); note that the tips (e.g. height) of these two overlapping stereocilia were similar. Scale bars: 1 µm. (B) Heights of stereocilia (mean ± s.d., number of stereocilia measured from 3 knockout and 4 control IHCs is shown above the bars). Asterisks indicate statistical significance. (C) Reduction (%) in stereocilia height in knockout IHCs compared to those of control cells. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001048.g003

bundle compared to control cells (Figure 2B: arrows). A similar behavior has also been described in myosin VIIa mutant mice [24]. OHCs, which appeared to have a less severe bundle

disorganization (Figure 2E), did not show abnormal directional sensitivity (Figure 5B). By stepping the membrane potential from  $-122$  mV to more depolarized values, the transducer current



**Figure 4. Auditory brainstem responses (ABR) in *Eps8* mice.** (A–B) ABR thresholds, obtained from control (13 ears from 7 mice: circles and black line) and *Eps8* knockout (16 ears from 8 mice: red squares and red line) adult mice. ABR thresholds for broadband click (A) and frequency-specific pure tone stimulation (B) in *Eps8* knockout mice were significantly higher than those in control mice (click and noise pulse  $p < 0.001$ ; pure tone  $p < 0.001$  between 5.6 and 22.3 kHz). Note that for frequency-specific ABR, threshold could only be determined in 3 ears from knockout mice (no thresholds were determined in all animals for click stimulation). Thresholds of individual ears are shown as circle and square symbols (click) and blue lines (pure tone). Black and red lines give the mean values. Responses to pure tone stimuli in knockout mice could only be recorded at high stimulus levels outside the normal physiological range (B: pure tone threshold 110–120 dB SPL). doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001048.g004

decreased in size at first and then reversed near 0 mV (OHCs: controls,  $-5.4 \pm 0.7$  mV,  $n = 3$ ; knockouts  $-2.4 \pm 0.3$  mV,  $n = 6$ ; Figure 5C; IHCs: controls  $+1.2 \pm 1.8$  mV,  $n = 4$ ; knockouts  $-1.3 \pm 1.3$  mV,  $n = 3$  Figure 5F), in agreement with the non-selective permeability of MET channels to cations [25]. Note that the current became outward when excitatory bundle stimulation was applied during voltage steps positive to the reversal potential of the transducer current. At positive potentials, the larger resting transducer current, which was much more pronounced in OHCs (Figure 5A: +93 mV, arrowhead) than IHCs (Figure 5D: +94 mV, arrowhead), is likely to be due to an increased open probability of the transducer channel resulting from a reduced driving force for  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  influx [26]. The relationship between transducer current and membrane potential shows that the maximal size of the transducer current, measured in 1.3 mM extracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , was on average 91% larger at all membrane potentials in knockout IHCs compared to that of control cells (two-way ANOVA:  $p < 0.0001$ , Figure 5F). In OHCs the maximal size of the transducer current in Eps8 knockout mice was slightly but significantly larger than that of control cells (overall about 18% larger,  $p < 0.05$ , Figure 5C).

We have taken advantage of the less severe hair bundle disorganization in knockout OHCs to investigate whether the absence of Eps8 had any effect on the resting transducer current. In both control and Eps8 knockout OHCs, the resting current increased with membrane depolarization as previously shown in hair cells from wild-type CD-1 mice [23]. Although the resting transducer current was significantly different between control and knockout OHCs (Figure 5G,  $-122$  mV:  $p < 0.01$ ;  $+98$  mV:  $p < 0.0001$ ), its increase with depolarization was the same for both genotypes (about 3 times), suggesting a similar  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  sensitivity of the transducer apparatus. We tested whether this was also the case for IHCs by locally superfusing their hair bundle with a solution containing an endolymph-like concentration of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  (0.04 mM [27]). Lowering the extracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentration is known to increase both the maximum transducer current and its fraction activated at rest. Calcium is a permeant blocker of the transducer channel [28,29], so the increased current amplitude in low  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  is caused by the partial relief of this block. Moreover, extracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  causes adaptation and as such closes some transducer channels. Therefore, reducing  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  influx into the transducer channel, by either depolarizing hair cells to near the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  equilibrium potential (as shown in Figure 5A,D) or lowering the extracellular concentration, causes an increased open probability of the channel [30]. In Eps8 mice, both phenomena were observed since decreasing the  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentration from 1.3 mM to 0.04 mM increased the holding and maximal transducer current in both control and knockout IHCs (Figure 5H and I). Increasing the extracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  from 1.3 mM to 5 mM had the opposite effect (Figure 5H,I: tested in knockouts only). The overall change in the holding current and maximal transducer current in response to extracellular  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  was significant in both control ( $t$  test:  $p < 0.01$  and  $p < 0.005$ , respectively) and knockout (one-way ANOVA:  $p < 0.005$  and  $p < 0.0001$ ) IHCs. The maximal current, but not the holding current, was significantly larger ( $P < 0.0005$ ) in knockout compared to control IHCs when the same  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  concentration was used (Figure 5I). The above results indicate that the biophysical properties of the transducer channel, including adaptation and the presence of a resting current, are not affected by Eps8.

The above experiments were performed on young animals (P6–P9) since this age is the most reliable for recording accurate transduction currents from mouse hair cells [31]. We tested whether transduction was likely to be functional in adult hair cells by using the styryl dye FM1-43 (Figure S5A,B). We did the same for immature cells as a comparison (Figure S5C,D). FM1-43 is a

permeant blocker of the hair cell transducer channel that has previously been used to assess the presence of the resting transducer current in hair cells [23]. The advantage of this method is that the possible presence of the resting transducer current can be determined without the need of interfering with the hair bundle, thus effectively eliminating any possible artifact resulting from the abnormal orientation of stereocilia in knockout mice. Bath application or local superfusion of FM1-43 resulted in the selective labeling of immature (P7) and adult (P15–P21) control and knockout hair cells (Figure S5).

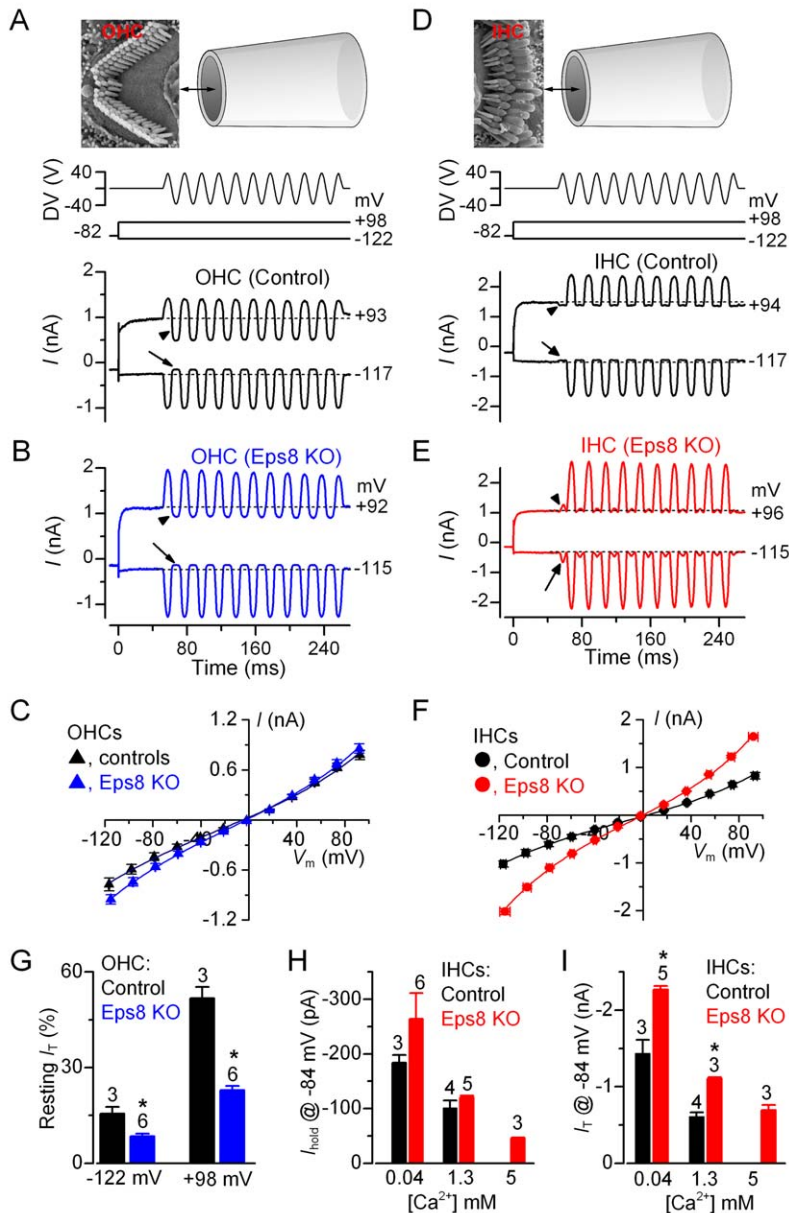
Together the above findings indicate that the biophysical properties of the transducer channel are not affected by the absence of Eps8 and that the abnormalities observed in knockout hair cells are the consequence of the disrupted hair bundle morphology, with IHCs being more affected than OHCs.

### IHCs from Eps8 Knockout Mice Do Not Develop Adult-Type Ion Channels

The biophysical properties of IHCs from Eps8 knockout mice were investigated to determine whether the loss of auditory function was associated with abnormalities in the normal function or development of these cells. In pre-hearing animals (<P12 in most rodents), the resting membrane potentials and size of  $\text{K}^{+}$  currents recorded from knockout IHCs was similar to that of controls (Table 1). Moreover, all immature IHCs investigated were able to generate spontaneous or evoked repetitive  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  action potentials (Figure 6A,B for control and knockout IHCs, respectively) as previously shown in wild-type cells [32]. These results show that the absence of Eps8 did not interfere with the biophysical properties of pre-hearing cells.

We then investigated whether IHCs were able to acquire the electrical properties characteristic of adult cells, including a rapidly activating large conductance  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -activated  $\text{K}^{+}$  current ( $I_{\text{K},f}$  [33]) and a current carried by KCNQ4 channels ( $I_{\text{K},n}$ ) with an unusually hyperpolarized activation range [34]. While both  $\text{K}^{+}$  currents were present in adult control IHCs (Figure 6C), they were absent in Eps8 knockout cells (Figure 6D; see also Table 1), which instead retained an immature phenotype by expressing the inward rectifier  $\text{K}^{+}$  current  $I_{\text{K}1}$  [35]. The physiological consequence of failing to acquire these adult-type currents was that Eps8 knockout IHCs retained the ability of generating slow  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  action potentials (Figure 6F), similar to those recorded from embryonic and early postnatal IHCs [34]. They did not acquire the fast, small, and graded voltage responses (Figure 6E) as previously described in adult IHCs of normal CD-1 mice [33]. In knockout adult IHCs, the resting membrane potential ( $V_m$ ) was significantly more depolarized and the cell membrane capacitance ( $C_m$ ) significantly smaller than in control cells (Table 1:  $p < 0.005$  for both measurements), and similar to those found in immature cells, further supporting the role of Eps8 in IHC maturation.

We investigated the effect of the efferent neurotransmitter acetylcholine (ACh) on control and Eps8 knockout IHCs. The ACh-activated current, which is mediated by  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  entering hair cells through  $\alpha 9 \alpha 10$ -nAChRs and activating SK2 channels, is normally expressed in immature IHCs [36,37] or adult OHCs [38] but not in adult IHCs [36,37]. In agreement with the above findings, adult control IHCs did not respond to the extracellular application of 100  $\mu\text{M}$  ACh (Figure 6G). In contrast, all knockout adult IHCs showed a large ACh-activated current at around the holding potential of  $-84$  mV (Figure 6H), which further supports the requirement of Eps8 for their full physiological maturation. It is possible that Eps8 knockout IHCs could, to some extent, retain direct axosomatic olivocochlear efferent fibres of the auditory nerve that transiently modulate the electrical activity of pre-hearing IHCs



**Figure 5. Mechano-electrical transducer current in Eps8 cochlear hair cells.** (A and B) Saturating transducer currents recorded from a control (A) and a knockout (B) apical-coil Eps8 OHC by applying sinusoidal force stimuli of 50 Hz to the hair bundles. The driver voltage (DV) signal of  $\pm 40$  V to the fluid jet is shown above the traces (for OHCs, negative deflections of the DV are inhibitory). The top panels show the orientation of the fluid jet (not to scale) with respect to the OHC (A) and IHC (D) hair bundle. OHC membrane potentials were stepped between  $-122$  mV and  $+98$  mV in 20 mV nominal increments from the holding potential of  $-82$  mV. For clarity only a few responses are shown (membrane potentials next to the traces have been corrected by the voltage drop across the residual series resistance). The arrows and arrowheads indicate the closure of the transducer channels open at rest (i.e. resting current) elicited during inhibitory bundle displacements at hyperpolarized and depolarized membrane potentials, respectively. Note that the resting current increases with membrane depolarization. Dashed lines indicate the holding current, which is the current at the holding membrane potential. (C) Peak-to-peak current-voltage curves were obtained from three control and six knockout OHCs (P8–P9) using 1.3 mM extracellular  $Ca^{2+}$ . The fits through the data are according to a simple single-energy-barrier model:  $I(V) = k [\exp((1-\gamma)(V-V_r)/V_s) - \exp(-\gamma(V-V_r)/V_s)]$ , where  $k$  is a proportionality constant,  $V_r$  is the reversal potential,  $V_s$  is a measure for the steepness of the rectification, and  $\gamma$  is the fractional distance within the membrane's electrical field of an energy barrier, as measured from the outside. Average parameters were obtained from fits to individual cells and were: control  $k = 284 \pm 37$ ,  $V_r = -5.4 \pm 0.7$  mV,  $V_s = 46 \pm 2$  mV, and  $\gamma = 0.45 \pm 0.01$ ; Eps8 KO  $k = 306 \pm 33$ ,  $V_r = -2.4 \pm 0.3$  mV,  $V_s = 42 \pm 2$  mV, and  $\gamma = 0.45 \pm 0.01$ . (D and E) Saturating transducer currents recorded from a control and a knockout IHC. Note that because of the different orientation of the hair bundles in respect to the fluid jet used between OHC and IHC recordings (see top panels in A and D), negative pressure at the tip of the jet caused excitatory responses in IHCs. In knockout IHCs, a small current in the excitatory direction was elicited during inhibitory bundle displacements (this current was not present in control IHCs: arrows and arrowheads). (F) Peak-to-peak current-voltage curves were obtained from four control and three knockout IHCs (P6–P8). Control:  $k = 386 \pm 102$ ,  $V_r = +1.2 \pm 1.8$  mV,  $V_s = 51 \pm 10$  mV, and  $\gamma = 0.47 \pm 0.01$ . Eps8 KO:  $k = 459 \pm 20$ ,  $V_r = -1.3 \pm 1.3$  mV,  $V_s = 46 \pm 1$  mV, and  $\gamma = 0.48 \pm 0.01$ . (G) Changes in the resting transducer current at two nominal membrane potentials in control and knockout immature (P8–P9) OHCs. The resting current is given by the holding current minus the current present during inhibitory bundle deflection. (H and I) Holding current (H) and transducer current (I) at the membrane potential of  $-84$  mV in control and knockout IHCs in the presence of 0.04 mM (endolymph-like), 1.3 mM, and 5 mM extracellular  $Ca^{2+}$ . Note that 5 mM  $Ca^{2+}$  was only tested in knockout IHCs. Transducer current recordings were made at room temperature. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001048.g005

**Table 1.** Properties of immature and adult IHCs from Eps8 knockout mice.

IHC Properties	Immature		Adult	
	P3–P8 Controls	P4–P7 Knockouts	P19–P22 Controls	P19–P51 Knockouts
Membrane capacitance (pF)	7.5±0.3 (19)	7.8±0.4 (18)	9.9±0.1 (27)	6.1±0.2 (21)
Resting potential (mV)	-57.3±1.1 (11)	-55.0±1.5 (7)	-70.9±1.6 (10)	-59.5±2.9 (11)
$I_{K1}$ at -124 mV (pA)	-134±27 (7)	-139±19 (5)	—	-100±12 (10)
$I_K$ at 0 mV (nA)	3.4±0.6 (8)	4.0±0.3 (5)	10.5±0.9 (12)	5.2±0.8 (11)
$I_{Kf}$ at -25 mV (nA)	—	—	1.5±0.2 (15)	—
$I_{K,n}$ at -124 mV (pA)	—	—	224±18 (6)	—

Values are means ± s.e.m.; number of hair cells is in parentheses.  $I_{K1}$ , inward rectifier K<sup>+</sup> current [35];  $I_K$ , delayed rectifier K<sup>+</sup> current [34];  $I_{K,n}$ , negatively activated K<sup>+</sup> current carried by KCNQ4 channels [34];  $I_{Kf}$ , Ca<sup>2+</sup>-activated K<sup>+</sup> current [33]. "—", not present.

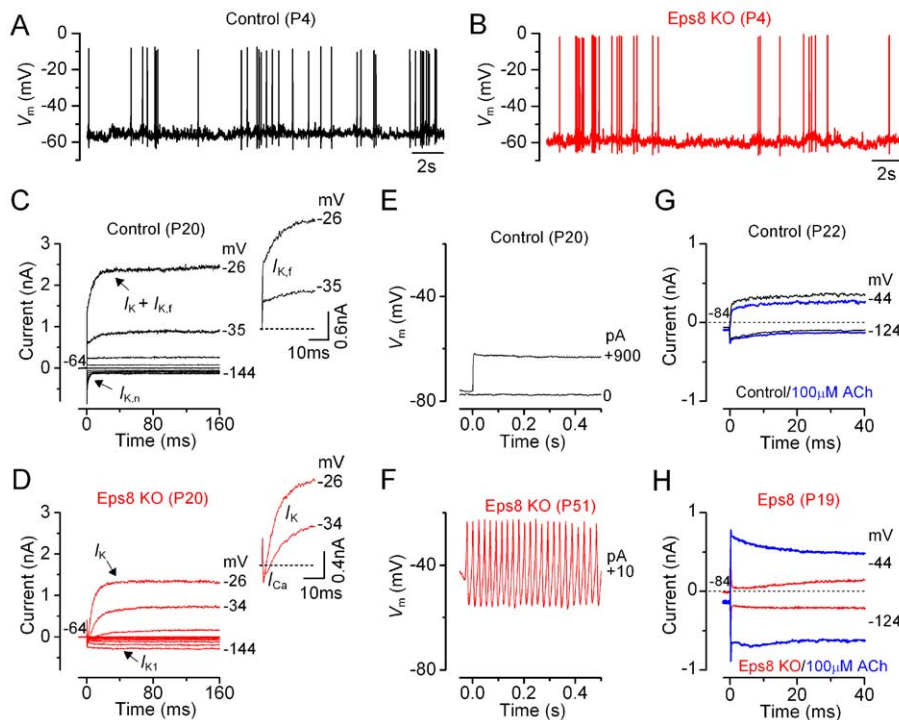
doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001048.t001

before taking up their final position on adult OHCs [39]. Overall, the biophysical properties of the IHC membrane in Eps8 knockout mice suggest that Eps8 is required for IHC physiological maturation.

### OHC Basolateral Membrane Properties Develop Normally in Eps8 Knockout Mice

We investigated immature and adult Eps8 knockout OHCs to determine whether the development of their basolateral membrane properties was affected as in IHCs. Immature OHCs from knockout mice exhibited biophysical characteristics similar to those measured in control cells (Table 2). However, in contrast to IHCs, the resting

membrane potential and cell membrane capacitance of adult OHCs were found to be similar between control and knockout cells (Table 2).  $I_{K,n}$ , the major current component in adult mouse OHCs and normally expressed from P8 onwards [40], was seen in all adult OHCs investigated (Figure 7A,B; Table 2), and its size, measured in isolation as previously described [40], did not differ significantly between control and knockout cells (Table 2). Moreover, adult knockout OHCs were sensitive to ACh (Figure 7C,D), exhibited electromotile activity (Figure 7E), and expressed the motor protein prestin [41] in their basolateral membrane (Figure 7F). Despite the fact that  $I_{K,n}$  and ACh-mediated responses in IHCs and OHCs are



**Figure 6. Current and voltage responses of IHCs from Eps8 mice.** (A and B) Spontaneous Ca<sup>2+</sup>-dependent action potentials recorded from a control (A: black line) and an Eps8 knockout (B: red line) pre-hearing P4 IHC. (C and D) Currents from a control and a knockout adult P20 IHC, respectively, were elicited by depolarizing voltage steps in 10 mV nominal increments from the holding potential of -64 mV to the various test potentials shown by some of the traces. The insets show the onset (first 25 ms) of the same current recordings on an expanded scale, showing the presence of the rapidly activating  $I_{Kf}$  only in control cells. Note that a large Ca<sup>2+</sup> current ( $I_{Ca}$ ) preceded the activation of the much slower K<sup>+</sup> current ( $I_K$ ) in knockout IHCs. (E and F) Voltage responses induced by applying depolarizing current injections to a control and a knockout adult IHC, respectively. Note that action potentials could only be elicited in knockout IHCs. (G and H) Membrane currents recorded from adult control and knockout IHCs, respectively, before and during superfusion with 100 μM ACh (blue traces).

doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001048.g006



**Table 2.** Properties of immature and adult OHCs from Eps8 knockout mice.

OHC Properties	Immature		Adult	
	P3–P9 Controls	P5–P8 Knockouts	P10–P14 Controls	P10–P14 Knockouts
Membrane capacitance (pF)	6.4±0.3 (13)	6.2±0.4 (10)	6.5±0.3 (15)	7.1±0.4 (17)
Resting potential (mV)	−52.5±2.1 (3)	(0)	−56.7±1.9 (6)	−56.4±1.9 (5)
$I_K$ at 0 mV (nA)	1.8±0.1 (10)	1.9±0.2 (3)	1.2±0.1 (7)	1.5±0.1 (17)
$I_{K,n}$ at −124 mV (pA)	—	—	109±10 (4)	164±21 (16)

Values are means ± s.e.m.; number of hair cells is in parentheses.  $I_K$ , delayed rectifier  $K^+$  current [40];  $I_{K,n}$ , negatively activated  $K^+$  current carried by KCNQ4 channels [40]. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001048.t002

carried by the same channels, their normal developmental expression was only affected in IHCs. These findings indicate that although IHCs and OHCs share some similar biophysical properties, only the maturation of IHCs appeared to be affected by the absence of Eps8.

### Exocytosis in IHCs from Eps8 Knockout Mice Fails to Mature

Since the  $K^+$  currents did not mature in knockout IHCs, we investigated whether the development of  $I_{Ca}$  and the induced exocytosis were altered in the absence of Eps8. Exocytosis was estimated by measuring increases in cell membrane capacitance ( $\Delta C_m$ ) following depolarizing voltage steps, which is generally interpreted as an indication of neurotransmitter release from presynaptic cells. The synaptic machinery of IHCs becomes more sensitive to  $Ca^{2+}$  as they mature, causing synaptic vesicles to be released linearly with increases in  $Ca^{2+}$  current [42–45]. We found that in the absence of Eps8 the developmental linearization of the exocytotic  $Ca^{2+}$  sensitivity in IHCs did not occur. In adult Eps8 knockout IHCs the maximal size of the  $Ca^{2+}$  current ( $I_{Ca}$ ) was significantly larger ( $p < 0.0001$ ) than that of control cells (Figure 8A–C) but similar to that measured in pre-hearing cells [42–45]. However, the corresponding  $\Delta C_m$  was similar between the two genotypes (Figure 8B,C, lower panel). As a consequence the exocytotic  $Ca^{2+}$  dependence, defined as the variation in  $\Delta C_m$  as a function of  $I_{Ca}$  and displayed as a synaptic transfer function [42–45], was significantly less linear in the knockout (power of  $3.4 \pm 0.6$ ,  $n = 5$ ) than in control (power of  $1.2 \pm 0.1$ ,  $n = 5$ ; Figure 8D) adult IHCs and was instead comparable to that of immature cells [42,44]. Despite these physiological abnormalities, adult knockout IHCs appeared to show a normal distribution of both  $Ca^{2+}$  channels and synaptic ribbons (Figure 8E). In order to account for the larger  $Ca^{2+}$  current in knockout IHCs, it is likely that either the  $Ca^{2+}$  channel density per spot is larger or single  $Ca^{2+}$  channel properties, such as open probability and regulation, have been affected.

### Discussion

We have shown that Eps8 is located in the tips of the stereocilia in mammalian IHCs and OHCs and that it is required for regulating hair bundle length, which is crucial for the normal mechano-sensitivity of the transduction apparatus. We have also shown that in the absence of Eps8 IHCs remain immature at the onset of hearing (Figure S6). Interestingly, Eps8 appeared not to influence OHC maturation, despite the fact that they have almost identical developmental requirements as IHCs, including the expression of similar  $K^+$  channels and responses to the efferent neurotransmitter ACh. The relevance of this molecule to hearing is emphasized by the fact that mice lacking Eps8 are profoundly deaf.

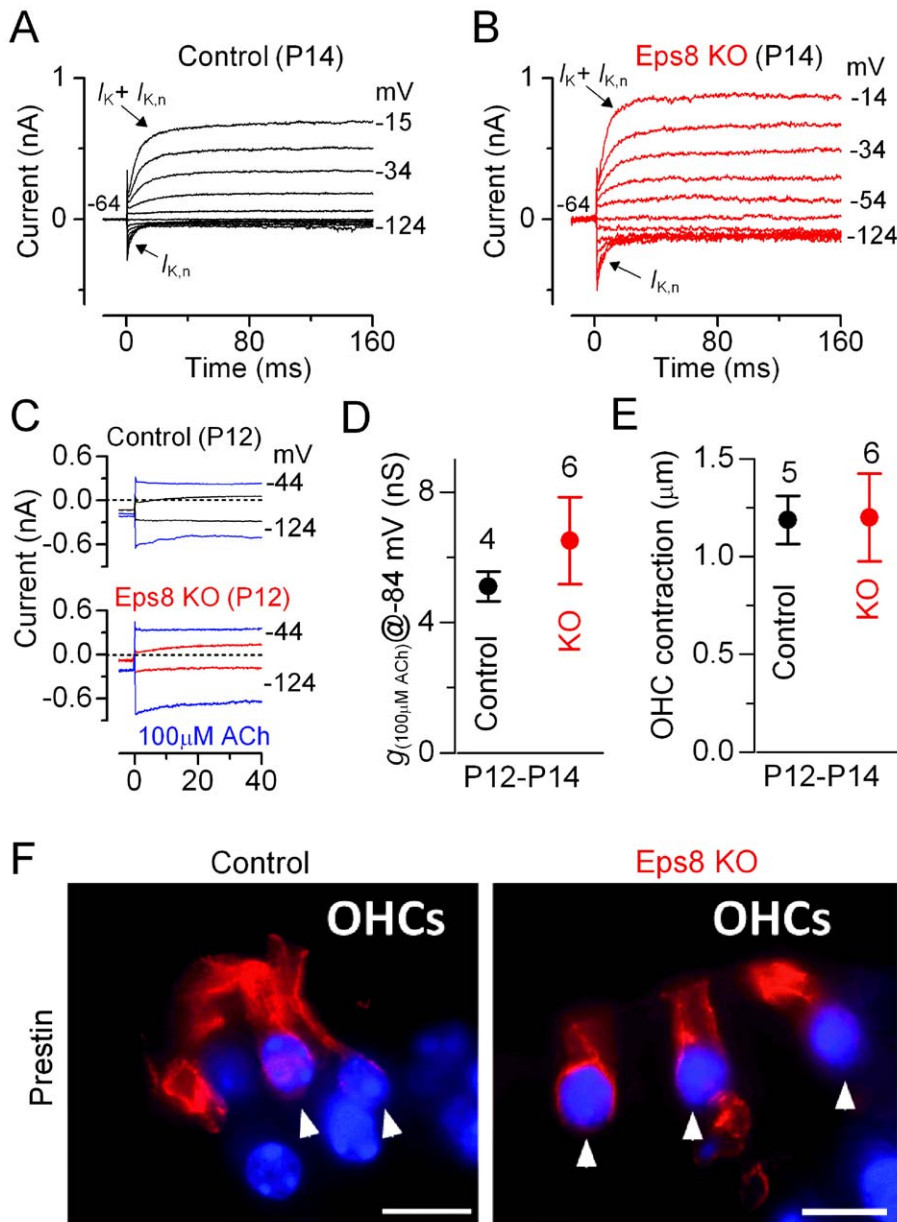
### Eps8 Is Required for the Elongation and Maintenance of Cochlear Hair Cell Stereocilia

Transduction of acoustic stimuli into electrical signals relies on hair bundles being oriented along the axis of mechano-sensitivity, which is critical for the optimal opening of transducer channels [1]. The maturation and maintenance of hair bundle height requires continuous turnover of the actin filaments that form the core of each stereocilium [4,46]. Several stereociliary proteins are known to contribute to the normal development and/or maintenance of hair bundle structure and function [2,47], but none of these appear to exert direct control over actin polymerization in hair cell stereocilia. Recently it has been shown that twinfilin 2, an F-actin barbed-end-capping and G-actin-sequestering protein that can inhibit actin polymerization, is expressed at the tips of the shorter stereocilia of IHCs and OHCs. Overexpression of twinfilin 2 in cultured IHCs resulted in a significant reduction of stereocilia length, suggesting that twinfilin 2 limits elongation of the shorter stereocilia in order to maintain the mature staircase architecture of cochlear hair bundles [3]. Gelsolin is another actin capping protein present at the tip of the shorter stereocilia on OHCs and is crucial for regulating their elongation [48].

Here we show that Eps8 is expressed at the tips of stereocilia in mammalian cochlear IHCs and OHCs, which is in agreement with recent findings in OHCs [49]. The absence of Eps8 results in abnormally short stereocilia, particularly those in the tallest row, with IHCs being substantially more affected than OHCs. Therefore, in contrast to twinfilin 2 and gelsolin, Eps8 appears to favor stereocilia elongation. Eps8, like twinfilin 2 and gelsolin, is an actin capping protein able to inhibit the growth of actin filaments at their plus end [17,50], but it also acts as a cross-linking or bundling protein and regulates microvillar morphogenesis in *Caenorhabditis elegans* [18]. Actin-bundling-proteins are required for forming protrusions such as filopodia and microvilli in eukaryotes [51]. Interestingly, Eps8 can switch between capping and bundling activity, with capping activity activated by Abi-1 [50] and bundling by IRSp53 [52]. Recent evidence has indicated that the capping activity of Eps8 is required for the formation of filopodia in hippocampal neurons [19]. Although Eps8 has been shown to regulate the length of intestinal microvilli in mice [21], it is not known whether it controls this via its capping and/or bundling function. The identity of Eps8 interaction partners in hair cells is not known, although our data, together with that of a recently published study [49], are consistent with similar activities for Eps8 in hair cell stereocilia growth and maintenance.

### Eps8 Is Not Required for the Mechano-Electrical Transducer Current

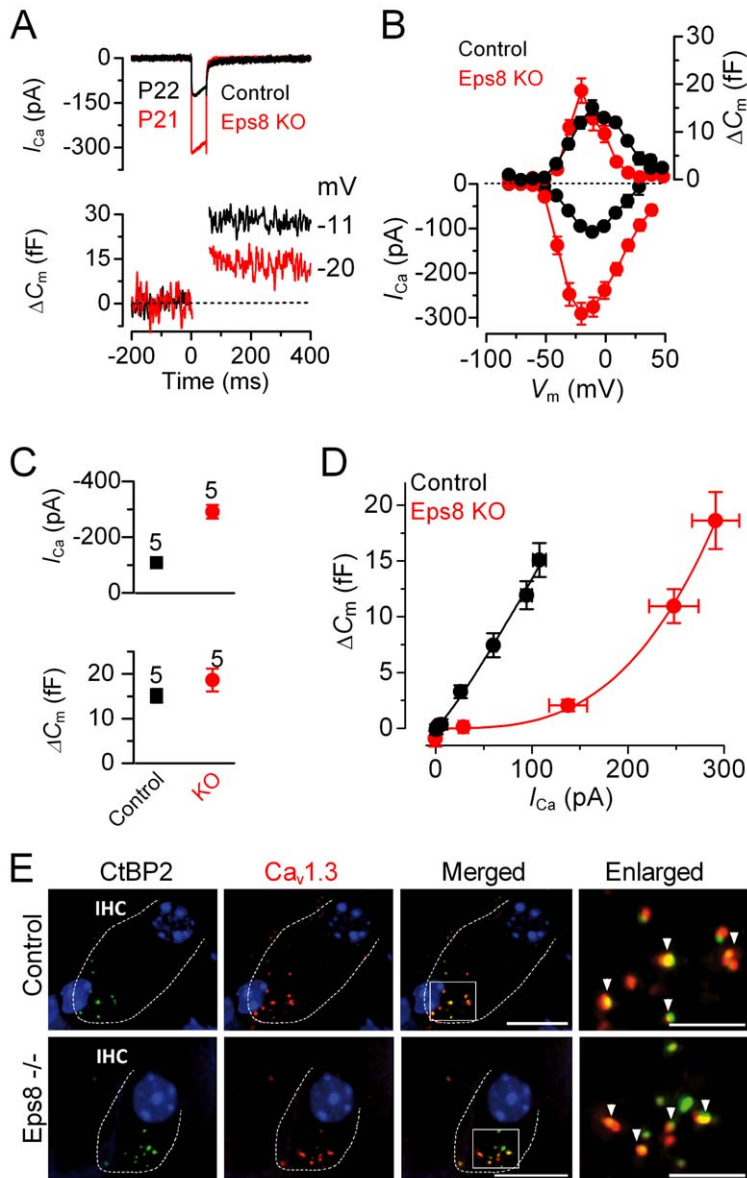
Scanning electron microscopy of Eps8 knockout hair cells revealed the presence of tip links, which are thought to be a



**Figure 7. Eps8 does not affect the development of OHC basolateral properties.** (A and B)  $K^+$  currents recorded from mature control and knockout OHCs, respectively, elicited by depolarizing voltage steps (10 mV nominal increments) from  $-124$  mV to more depolarized values from the holding potential of  $-64$  mV. The  $K^+$  current characteristic of adult OHCs,  $I_{K,n}$ , was similarly expressed in OHCs from control and knockout Eps8 mice (see also Table 2). (C) Membrane currents recorded from control (top panel) and knockout (bottom panel) P12 OHCs before and during superfusion with  $100 \mu$ M ACh (blue traces). (D) Steady-state slope conductance measured near  $-84$  mV in the presence of  $100 \mu$ M ACh. (E) OHC contraction (i.e. electromotility) in response to voltage steps from  $-64$  to  $+56$  mV at room temperature. Note that the size of the total  $K^+$  current, the isolated  $I_{K,n}$  (see also Table 2), ACh responses, and electromotile activity were all similar between control and knockout OHCs. (F) Immunolabeling of the motor protein prestin (red) in OHCs of adult control (left panel) and Eps8 knockout mice (right panel) was normal. Arrowheads point to OHCs. Scale bars:  $10 \mu$ m. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001048.g007

pre-requisite for mechano-electrical transduction [53]. We found that large transducer currents could be elicited following saturating hair-bundle stimulation in the absence of Eps8, suggesting that the observed tip links are functional and that this novel stereociliary protein is not essential for mechano-electrical transduction in cochlear hair cells. The larger transducer current recorded in Eps8 knockout hair cells, with IHCs being more affected than OHCs, could be explained by the presence of more functional transducer channels per hair bundle. This is conceivable considering the presence of the additional rows of stereocilia, especially in knockout

IHCs. If we assume that all additional stereocilia on knockout IHCs have functional transducer channels connected by tip links, then there would be twice the number of transducer channels per bundle, which would account for the larger transducer current. The presence of the resting transducer current and the similar  $Ca^{2+}$  sensitivity of the channel in control and knockout hair cells (Figures 5 and S5) indicate that Eps8 is not involved in determining the biophysical properties of the transducer channel. This is not true for many other proteins associated with hair bundles and hearing loss [2,54] including myosin VIIa [24], myosin XVa [55], and



**Figure 8. Exocytotic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  dependence and synaptic organization in *Eps8* IHCs.** (A and B)  $I_{\text{Ca}}$  and  $\Delta C_m$  responses from adult control and *Eps8* knockout IHCs. Recordings were obtained in response to 50 ms voltage steps, in 10 mV increments, from  $-81$  mV. For clarity, only maximal responses are shown in (A). (C) Maximal peak  $I_{\text{Ca}}$  (top panel) and  $\Delta C_m$  (bottom panel) values, from P22 control and P21 knockout IHCs. (D) Synaptic transfer relations obtained by plotting  $\Delta C_m$  against the corresponding  $I_{\text{Ca}}$  between  $-71$  mV and the peak  $I_{\text{Ca}}$  from panel B, showing that knockout IHCs exhibited a steeper intrinsic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  dependence of exocytosis than control cells [42–45]. Fits are according to eqn. 1 (see Methods). (E) Immunolabeling of synaptic ribbons (green: CtBP2/RIBEYE) and  $\text{Ca}_v1.3$   $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  channels (red) at the presynaptic site of control (top panels) and knockout (bottom panels) adult IHCs (enlarged images magnified in the right panels). A comparable degree of colocalization was present in IHCs from both genotypes (indicated by the yellow overlapping staining and arrowheads in the right panels). Scale bars: 10  $\mu\text{m}$ , apart from the two enlarged panels, where they are 5  $\mu\text{m}$ .  
doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001048.g008

harmonin-b [56]. IHCs from myosin XVa mutant mice have short hair bundles similar to those in *Eps8* mice [55], but they also have a series of additional defects in the transducer apparatus, including absence of tip links and loss of adaptation and  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  sensitivity of the transducer current [55]. Nevertheless, the short hair bundles in *Eps8* knockout hair cells could have a large impact in adult animals because the relationship between force applied and hair bundle displacement could compromise the ability to detect physiological sound pressures. This scenario is suggested by the CAPI/O relation (Figure S2C) and in particular by the absence of CM responses in knockout mice (Figure S4). The latter indicates that the much

smaller hair bundles of OHCs (Figure 2; see also [49]), which was the only abnormality observed in these cells, are unlikely to be coupled to the tectorial membrane and therefore would not be stimulated effectively in normal physiological conditions.

### The Absence of *Eps8* Prevents the Normal Maturation of Cochlear IHCs

Prior to the onset of hearing (postnatal day 12 in most rodents) immature hair cells of the mammalian cochlea follow a developmental program that includes the acquisition and/or elimination of different basolateral membrane proteins (e.g. ion

channels and synaptic molecules [57]) in order to mature into fully functional sensory receptors. These proteins in adult IHCs are directly involved in shaping the receptor potential generated by the opening of the transducer channels and in triggering exocytosis at hair cell ribbon synapses [58]. Although the physiology of hair cells changes progressively through development (Figure S6), the most significant and abrupt transition occurs at the onset of hearing [57]. The prevailing hypothesis is that hair cell functional maturation is controlled by a developmental switch, which is thought to be influenced by spontaneous  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  action potential activity [32,34,59].

We found that, although the basolateral properties of immature IHCs were indistinguishable between control and Eps8 knockout mice, in adult cells the absence of Eps8 was accompanied by morphological differences, such as a smaller cell size and apparent persistence of axo-somatic efferent connections. There was also a failure in the normal appearance of mature biophysical characteristics, namely  $\text{K}^+$  currents ( $I_{K,f}$ ,  $I_{K,n}$ ) [32,34], linear exocytotic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  dependence [42–45], and the down-regulation of immature-type channels such as those carrying  $I_{K1}$ ,  $I_{Ca}$ , and ACh-responses (Figure S6 [32,35,37]). The possibility that an absence of Eps8 only delays the normal physiological maturation of cochlear hair cells, as previously described in mice lacking thyroid hormone receptors [60], is unlikely since the observed defects persisted in IHCs from nearly 2-mo-old Eps8 knockout mice.

Calcium-dependent action potential activity in immature IHCs is required for the expression of the BK current  $I_{K,f}$  [61] and the linear exocytotic  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  dependence [62] in adult cells. It is also possible that IHC maturation depends on the presence of the resting transducer current in immature cells, especially from the second postnatal week when the endocochlear potential begins to increase [63], since it would depolarize the hair cells and affect the action potential activity. However, the biophysical properties of pre-hearing Eps8 knockout IHCs, including action potential activity and resting mechano-electrical transducer current, appeared similar to those of control cells. This excludes the possibility that in Eps8 knockout mice the developmental switch between immature and adult IHCs is prevented by a functional defect in IHCs during immature stages. Despite the similarities between hair cells, the fact that OHCs appear unaffected in the absence of Eps8 suggests that their functional maturation is regulated somewhat differently to that of IHCs.

The unconventional myosin VI, which when mutated causes hereditary deafness in mice (*Snell's waltzer*) and humans [54,64], is a protein responsible for actin-based motility. In hair cells myosin VI is required for the normal developmental expression of adult-like ion channels/presynaptic proteins, most likely by affecting intracellular trafficking [65,66]. However, in contrast to Eps8 knockout mice, the hair-cell hair bundles in *Snell's waltzer* mice are profoundly disorganized [67], which is likely to affect the biophysics of mechano-electrical transduction (i.e. resting transducer current and adaptation) as also previously shown in myosin VIIa mutants [24]. A similar phenotype to that of Eps8 knockout mice has been observed in mutant mice lacking the transmembrane protein *Tmc1* [68], but in this case both IHCs and OHCs failed to mature. *Tmc1* has been suggested to be involved in intracellular trafficking or, more generally, in the activation or modulation of intracellular signals associated with hair cell maturation [68]. Based on current experimental evidence, a similar effect on hair cell maturation to that of *Tmc1* could also be postulated for Eps8, whether localized in the stereocilia or in the cytoplasm (Figure 1). Currently, little is known about the specific role of Eps8 in actin remodeling in mammals. In mice, it has been shown that the absence of Eps8 causes the cytoskeleton to be more

refractory to actin depolymerization (i.e. a less dynamic cytoskeleton) and a larger NMDA current in cerebellar granule cells [20]. Eps8 activity has also been described to regulate actin dynamics in response to extracellular (e.g. BDNF [19]) and intracellular (e.g. IRSp53 [52]) factors, suggesting that the absence of IHC maturation in knockout mice could originate from a more general/indirect role of Eps8 in regulating developmental signaling at around the onset of hearing.

Mutant mice have proven to be a powerful means for identifying the molecular mechanisms responsible for the development and maintenance of normal hearing [2,47,64]. We found that in the absence of Eps8 mice are deaf and that, in the cochlea, the protein directly influences stereocilia growth and is required for IHC maturation. The exact mechanism by which Eps8 is able to control such a complex developmental program remains a major challenge for future studies.

## Materials and Methods

### Single-Hair Cell Electrophysiology

Inner and outer hair cells (IHCs:  $n = 82$ ; OHCs,  $n = 58$ ) from Eps8 mutant mice [20] were studied in acutely dissected organs of Corti from postnatal day 3 (P3) to P51, where the day of birth is P0. Animals were killed by cervical dislocation in accordance with UK Home Office regulations. Cochleae were dissected as previously described [42–45] in normal extracellular solution (in mM): 135 NaCl, 5.8 KCl, 1.3  $\text{CaCl}_2$ , 0.9  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 0.7  $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4$ , 5.6 D-glucose, 10 Hepes-NaOH, 2 sodium pyruvate, amino acids, and vitamins (pH 7.5; osmolality  $\sim 308 \text{ mmol kg}^{-1}$ ). Superfusion of hair cells with 100  $\mu\text{M}$  ACh (Sigma) was performed with a multi-barreled pipette positioned close to the patched cells. Unless otherwise stated, all recordings were performed near body temperature ( $35\text{--}37^\circ\text{C}$ ) and using 1.3 mM  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  in the extracellular solution. All animals were genotyped as previously described [20].

Voltage and current recordings were obtained using the following intracellular solution (in mM): 131 KCl, 3  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 1 EGTA-KOH, 5  $\text{Na}_2\text{ATP}$ , 5 Hepes-KOH, 10 sodium phosphocreatine (pH 7.3). The pipette intracellular solution for exocytosis measurements contained (in mM): 106 Cs-glutamate, 20 CsCl, 3  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 1 EGTA-CsOH, 5  $\text{Na}_2\text{ATP}$ , 0.3  $\text{Na}_2\text{GTP}$ , 5 Hepes-CsOH, 10  $\text{Na}_2$ -phosphocreatine (pH 7.3); that for mechano-electrical transduction contained (in mM): 135 CsCl, 2.5  $\text{MgCl}_2$ , 1 EGTA-CsOH, 2.5  $\text{Na}_2\text{ATP}$ , 10 sodium phosphocreatine, 5 Hepes-CsOH (pH 7.3). Patch pipettes were coated with surf wax (Mr. Zogs SexWax, USA) to minimize the fast patch pipette capacitance transient. Electrophysiological recordings were made using Optopatch (Cairn Research Ltd, UK) or Axopatch 200B (Molecular Devices, USA) amplifiers. Data acquisition was controlled by pClamp software using Digidata 1320A or 1440A boards (Axon Instruments, CA, USA). Recordings were low-pass filtered at 2.5 kHz (8-pole Bessel) or 2.0 kHz (4-pole Bessel), sampled at 5 kHz, and stored on computer for off-line analysis (Origin: OriginLab, USA). Membrane potentials were corrected for the  $R_s$  (IHCs:  $3.5 \pm 0.3 \text{ M}\Omega$ ,  $n = 74$ ; OHCs:  $3.4 \pm 0.3 \text{ M}\Omega$ ,  $n = 54$ ) and liquid junction potential (Cl<sup>-</sup> and Glutamate-based intracellular solution:  $-4 \text{ mV}$  and  $-11 \text{ mV}$ , respectively). The overall average voltage-clamp time constant (product of  $R_s$  and membrane capacitance  $C_m$ ) was  $27 \pm 3 \mu\text{s}$  for IHCs ( $n = 74$ ) and  $24 \pm 2 \mu\text{s}$  for OHCs ( $n = 54$ ).

Real-time changes in membrane capacitance ( $\Delta C_m$ ) were measured using the Optopatch as previously described [42–45]. Briefly, a 4 kHz sine wave of 13 mV RMS was applied to IHCs from  $-81 \text{ mV}$  and was interrupted for the duration of the voltage

step. The capacitance signal from the Optopatch was amplified ( $\times 50$ ), filtered at 250 Hz, and sampled at 5 kHz. Capacitance changes were measured by averaging the  $C_m$  traces after the voltage step (around 200 ms) and subtracting the pre-pulse baseline.  $\Delta C_m$  was recorded while applying 30 mM TEA and 15 mM 4AP (Fluka, UK) and 60  $\mu$ M linopirdine to reduce  $K^+$  currents. The relation between  $Ca^{2+}$  entry and exocytosis in IHCs (Figure 8D), estimated using a synaptic transfer function [42–45], was obtained by plotting  $\Delta C_m$  against the peak  $I_{Ca}$  for 50 ms voltage steps from  $-71$  mV to that where the maximal  $I_{Ca}$  occurred from the  $I$ - $V$  curves (Figure 8B). Data were approximated using a power function:  $\Delta C_m \propto I_{Ca}^N$  (eqn. 1), where  $N$  is the power.

Mechano-electrical transduction was recorded by mechanically stimulating the hair bundles of immature apical-coil IHCs using a solution-filled pipette (8–10  $\mu$ m tip diameter) inserted into a piezoelectric disc-driven fluid jet as described before [23]. The pipette tip was positioned near to the bundles to elicit a maximal transducer current. Saturating mechanical stimuli were applied as 50 Hz sinusoids (filtered at 0.25 kHz, 8-pole Bessel) with  $\pm 40$  V driving voltages. For these experiments we used KCl- or CsGlutamate-based intracellular solution. Voltage clamp protocols are referred to a holding potential of  $-84$  mV or  $-82$  mV. The effect of endolymph-like  $Ca^{2+}$  (20–40  $\mu$ M; [27]) was examined by using a solution containing low  $Ca^{2+}$  (40  $\mu$ M  $Ca^{2+}$ , buffered with 4 mM HEDTA). During the experiments in which different extracellular  $Ca^{2+}$  concentrations were used (0.04 mM, 1.3 mM, or 5 mM), the hair bundles were topically superfused and the fluid jet pipette was also filled with the same solution.

The presence of electromotile activity in OHCs was estimated by applying a depolarizing voltage step from the holding potential of  $-64$  mV to  $+56$  mV and cell length change recorded using a CCD camera, with a  $\times 3$  magnifier, attached to the microscope ( $\times 63$  objective). The aim of this experiment was to assess whether Eps8 knockout OHCs retained their electromotile ability. OHC contraction was visually obvious and was typically measured as length change between the patch electrode (positioned just below the cuticular plate) and the nucleus region. Measurements were performed in Photoshop and were calibrated using a microscope grid (20  $\mu$ m = 520 pixels). Our data (control:  $1.19 \pm 0.12$   $\mu$ m,  $n = 5$ ; knockout:  $1.20 \pm 0.22$   $\mu$ m,  $n = 6$ ) are in agreement with previous recordings using a similar technique (13 nm/mV [69], giving 1.56  $\mu$ m contraction for a similar 120 mV range to that used in our study).

Statistical comparisons of means were made by Student's two-tailed  $t$  test or, for multiple comparisons, analysis of variance, usually one-way ANOVA followed by the Tukey test. Mean values are quoted  $\pm$  s.e.m. where  $p < 0.05$  indicates statistical significance.

### FM1-43 Labeling

Stock solutions of 1 or 3 mM FM1-43 (n-(3-triethylammonium-propyl)-4-(4-(dibutylamino)styryl) pyridiniumdibromide: Molecular Probes or Invitrogen) were prepared in water. FM1-43 dye labeling was studied using bath or topical application methods. After dissections the apical coils of control and knockout cochleae (aged P7–P21) were immobilized at the bottom of a microscope chamber containing normal extracellular solution. Cochleae were then bathed or superfused with a solution containing 3  $\mu$ M FM1-43 for 10–15 s and immediately washed several times with normal extracellular solution. The cochleae were then viewed with an upright microscope equipped with epifluorescence optics and FITC filters (excitation 488 nm, emission 520 nm) using a  $63\times$  water immersion objective. Images were captured within 10–20 min from the dye application using a CCD camera (SPOT-

JNR). Some experiments were also performed using a confocal microscope. A total number of 20 control and 15 knockout cochleae from 11 and 8 mice, respectively, were used. These experiments were performed at room temperature (22–25°C) as previously described [23].

### In Vivo Hearing Tests and Electrocochleography

All in vivo measurements were performed on anesthetized adult mice (7 controls and 8 knockouts).

*Auditory brainstem responses (ABRs)* were performed as previously described [70]. Briefly, to record auditory brainstem responses, subdermal silver-wire electrodes were inserted at the vertex (reference) and ventro-lateral to the measured ear (active) and the back of the animal (ground). Responses were measured for click and noise burst stimuli and stimulus frequencies between 2.0 and 45.2 kHz in 2 steps per octave. Responses were amplified by 94 dB and band pass filtered between 0.2 and 5 kHz. Stimulus sound pressure levels were typically 20–100 dB SPL, presented in steps of 5 dB.

**Distortion product otoacoustic emissions (DPOAE).** Outer hair cell function was assessed using DPOAE as previously described [70].

*In vivo electrocochleography* (compound action potentials of the auditory nerve, CAP; summing potential of IHC receptor potentials, SP; cochlear microphonic, CM) was performed in anesthetized mice. In addition to the general anesthesia, lidocaine hydrochloride (Xylocain 2%, AstraZeneca, Wedel, Germany) was subcutaneously injected at sites of surgical intervention. The bony bulla was exposed retro-auricularly through a surgical cut in the skin and a 1 mm hole drilled through the bone at the top end of the bulla, close to the ear canal. The mucosa within the hole was removed and the round window niche visualized, just above the stapedial artery. A silver ball recording electrode was placed on the round window membrane. Subdermal silver wire electrodes were inserted at the vertex (reference) and the back (ground) of the animal. Sound-evoked electrical potentials (i.e. CAP, CM, and SP) were recorded by the active electrode positioned on the round window. CAPs were recorded in free field with click stimuli (100  $\mu$ s, alternating condensation and rarefaction) and frequency-specific tone bursts (3 ms, 1 ms ramp, alternating phase, 2 kHz to 45 kHz in 1–4 steps per octave, sound pressure levels were below threshold up to 120 dB SPL in 5 dB steps). The electrode signals were averaged for 8–32 repetitions at a stimulus repetition rate of 40/s. The signal was amplified (74 dB), filtered (0.2–5 kHz), and added for alternating phase or polarity to omit the stimulus artifact and cochlear microphonics. SPs were obtained with 20 ms tone bursts, responses filtered from 5 Hz to 5 kHz, averaged 512 times. CMs were recorded for 10 ms tone bursts band pass filtered from 0.2 to 50 kHz, averaged 64 times for stimuli of 4 kHz, 11.3 or 16 kHz, and 32 kHz and sound pressure levels from below threshold to 80 dB SPL in steps of 10 dB.

**Input/output functions.** From the waveform signal of the CAP and SP recordings, peak amplitudes (in  $\mu$ V) were calculated and plotted as I/O functions with increasing stimulus level (0–120 dB SPL). For CAP I/O function, peak-to-peak amplitudes were calculated for the stimulus frequency of 16 kHz (control mice: positive 0.8 ms, negative 1.4 ms, positive 1.9 ms; Eps8 knockout mice: negative 1.1, positive 1.4, negative 1.8). For SP, amplitude was defined as average DC potential minus baseline. SP amplitudes were calculated for stimulus frequencies giving the best response; i.e. 11.31 kHz for controls and 16 kHz for Eps8 knockout mice.

**Endocochlear potential (EP).** In anesthetized mice the bony bulla was exposed via a ventral approach. Surgery was kept to

minimum to avoid the loss of blood or reduced oxygen supply. After opening the bulla wall above the basal turn of the cochlea using a 1 mm diameter drill, the bony wall above the *stria vascularis* was thinned out until only a soft tissue layer was covering the endolymphatic space of the *scala media*. The EP was measured while penetrating into the *scala media* using a glass pipette microelectrode (tip diameter about 1  $\mu\text{m}$ , filled with 150 mM KCl). EP was calculated at a depth from 120 to 420  $\mu\text{m}$  (drift in the potentials was typically below 10 mV).

CAP and SP, CM, DPOAE, and ABRs were performed under anesthesia and the experimental protocols were reviewed and approved by the animal welfare commissioner and the regional board for scientific animal experiments in Tübingen (Germany). Experiments were performed in a soundproof chamber (IAC) as described [70]. For stimulus generation and signal recording, a multi-function IO-Card (PCI-6052E or PCI-MIO-16-E1, NI, USA) was used. Sound pressure level was controlled with custom made attenuators and amplifiers (Wulf Elektronik, Germany). Stimuli were delivered to the ear by calibrated loudspeakers (DT-911, Beyerdynamic, Germany) placed 3 cm lateral to the animal's pinna or in closed field (DPOAE). Sound pressure was calibrated online prior to each measurement with a microphone probe system (B&K 4191, Bruel & Kjaer, Denmark). Thresholds were defined as the sound pressure level where a stimulus-correlated response was clearly identified by visual inspection of the averaged signal.

Statistical comparisons of means were made by two-way ANOVA. Mean values are quoted  $\pm$  s.d. where  $p < 0.05$  indicates statistical significance.

### Immunofluorescence Microscopy

Cochleae from immature (P5–P7) and adult (P45–P46) control mice (NMRI, C57BL/6, Eps8) and Eps8 knockout mice were used to prepare cryosections or whole-mount preparations for immunofluorescence microscopy and processed as previously described [65]. Briefly, cochleae prepared for cryosections were dissected and fixed for 2 h with 2% paraformaldehyde, decalcified, embedded in Tissue-Tek optimal cutting temperature compound, and cryosectioned at a thickness of 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . Sections were embedded with Vectashield mounting medium with DAPI (Vector Laboratories). For whole-mount preparations, the whole organs of Corti were dissected out in  $1 \times \text{PBS}$  and mounted on slides. Antibodies to Eps8 (mouse, monoclonal, BD Transduction Laboratories, diluted 1:50), otoferlin (rabbit, diluted 1:6000 [71]),  $\text{Ca}_v1.3$  (rabbit, Alomone Laboratories, diluted 1:50), prestin (rabbit, diluted 1:3000 [72]), and CtBP2/Ribeye (mouse, BD Transduction Laboratories, diluted 1:50) were used. Primary antibodies were detected with Cy3-conjugated (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories) or Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated secondary antibodies (Molecular Probes). Sections were viewed using an Olympus BX61 microscope equipped with motorized  $z$  axis, epifluorescence illumination, and differential interference contrast (DIC). Images were acquired using a CCD camera and analyzed with cellSense Dimension software (OSIS). To display  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  channel and ribbon distribution, cochlear slices were imaged over a distance of several  $\mu\text{m}$  with the coverage of the IHC synaptic region in an image-stack along the  $z$  axis ( $z$  stack) followed by 3-dimensional deconvolution using cellSense Dimension module with the advanced maximum likelihood estimation algorithm (ADVMLE, OSIS). Figure 7F shows composite images, which represent the maximum intensity projection over all layers of the  $z$  stack. Images were processed with Photoshop. The distribution of Eps8 and prestin in apical coil hair cells was determined in at least three animals of a given age and done at least in triplicate on each.

For confocal microscopy, whole-mount cochleae were counterstained for F-actin with Alexa 568 (1:400 dilution) conjugated phalloidin (1:1000 dilution) or labeled with the IHC marker VGLUT3 (rabbit, 1:200 dilution: Synaptic System) [65], mounted in Vectashield, and viewed with a Zeiss 510 Meta confocal laser scanning microscope.

### Scanning Electron Microscopy

For SEM cochleae were excised from wild-type, including CD-1 mice, and knockout Eps8 mice (P2–P5 and P18) and a hole made in the apex. They were fixed by intralabyrinthine perfusion using a fine hypodermic needle through the round window with 2.5% glutaraldehyde in sodium cacodylate buffer containing 2 mM calcium chloride (pH 7.4) and then immersed in this fixative for 2 h. They were stored in fixative diluted 1/10<sup>th</sup> in buffer and subsequently dissected by removing the bone from the apical coil to expose the organ of Corti and then immersed in 1% osmium tetroxide in the same cacodylate buffer for 1 h. For osmium impregnation, which avoids gold coating, cochleae were incubated in solutions of saturated aqueous thiocarbonylhydrazide (20 min) alternating with 1% osmium tetroxide in buffer (2 h) twice (the OTOTO technique [73]). They were dehydrated through an ethanol series and critical point dried using  $\text{CO}_2$  as the transitional fluid, then mounted on specimen stubs using silver conducting paint (Agar Scientific, Stansted, UK), and examined in a Hitachi S4500 field emission SEM operated at 5 kV accelerating voltage. Images were obtained from >10 control and four knockout mice.

### Transmission Electron Microscopy and Immunogold Electron Microscopy

For TEM cochleae from adult Eps8 knockout and wild type mice (P22, P26, and P35) were fixed as for SEM, the shell was partially removed from both sides of the spiral, and the cochleae postfixed by immersion for 1 h in 1% osmium tetroxide in the cacodylate buffer, dehydrated, and embedded in Spurr resin using a standard protocol [74]. The apical region was exposed by cutting longitudinally through the centre of the modiolus using an annular diamond blade on a Malvern Instruments (Malvern, UK) 2A microslicer. Semi-thin serial sections (250 nm) were cut from the apical coil and mounted on copper hole grids coated with a formvar film. They were examined unstained in a JEOL 1230 TEM operated at 100 kV accelerating voltage. To measure the height of the stereocilia, digital images were acquired using a Megaview III (SIS systems, Olympus Microscopes Ltd) and stereocilia were selected for measuring provided the tips and more than 75% of the shaft were evident in the section. The majority of sections contained the whole length of stereocilia. Measurement was performed using the “arbitrary length” tool on the analySIS program and was made along the long axis of the stereocilium between the tip and entry into the cuticular plate. The thickness of the stereocilia rootlets were taken from their narrowest region.

For immunogold, cochleae were excised from wild-type control mice, fixed as above using 4% paraformaldehyde in 0.1 M sodium phosphate buffer, decalcified using 5 mM EDTA containing 1% paraformaldehyde for 3 d, dehydrated, and embedded in LR-White (London resin company) as previously described [75]. After slicing in a midmodiolar plane as before, 100 nm ultrathin sections of the apical coil were cut, mounted onto 200 mesh thin bar nickel grids coated with QuickCoat glue (Agar Scientific, Stansted), and allowed to dry. To immunolabel them, the grids were placed in sequence in drops of the following solutions placed on a parafilm sheet in a moist chamber (at room temperature unless otherwise stated): 0.05 M Tris buffered saline (TBS—0.05 M Tris and 0.9%

sodium chloride, pH 7.4) for 5 min, 10% goat serum (GS) in TBS containing 0.1% Tween 20 for 30 min, 1% GS-TBS containing the Eps8 primary antibody (BD Biosciences, Germany) diluted 1:50 overnight at 4°C, 10% GS-TBS for 15 min, goat-anti mouse IgG secondary antibody conjugated to 15 nm gold particles (British Biocell, UK) diluted 1:20 for 2 h, TBS X3, distilled H<sub>2</sub>O X2, and finally saturated aqueous uranyl acetate for 20 min. After washing in distilled water and drying for at least 1 h, grids were examined in a JEOL 1230 TEM operated at 100 kV. For TEM experiments we analyzed between one and two cochleae for each age/genotype tested.

## Supporting Information

**Figure S1** Specificity of the Eps8 antibody. (A–C) Immunostaining of Eps8 (green) and the hair cell marker otoferlin (red) in an adult control IHC. The Eps8 protein is localized in hair cell stereocilia (arrowhead). In this and following figures, DAPI (blue) is the nuclear marker. In order to define the exact localization of Eps8, immunohistochemical images were superimposed onto the differential interference contrast (DIC) image (B, region of stereocilia enlarged in C). Dotted lines in (B) and (C) define the border between two neighboring IHCs. Note that the Eps8 protein was present at the stereociliary tips. (D–F) The Eps8 protein was not detected in IHCs from adult Eps8 knockout mice. The arrow in (F) points to the shorter stereociliary bundle compared to that of control IHCs (C). Scale bars are 10  $\mu$ m, apart from those in panels (C) and (F), which are 5  $\mu$ m.

**Figure S2** Compound action potential waveform (CAP) in Eps8 mice. (A) CAP signals recorded from control (left panel) and Eps8 knockout (right panel) adult mice (P51–P57). Note that for clarity, responses in knockout mice are amplified by 5 times and shifted down. Grey dotted diagonal line guides to equivalent stimulus levels for control and knockout mice. While CAPs in control mice had low thresholds and wave amplitude progressively increased with stimulus intensity, responses in Eps8 knockout mice only became visible for stimulus levels higher than 110 dB SPL and had much smaller maximal amplitudes (25  $\mu$ V in Eps8 knockouts; 450  $\mu$ V in controls). (B) The thresholds for eliciting CAPs to clicks (lowest stimulus level exciting a reliable signal; left panel) or to pure tone stimulation (right panel) were significantly greater in Eps8 knockout mice (CAP pure tone 8–16 kHz;  $p < 0.001$ ). Mean values (control: black line; knockout: red lines) and individual measurements (symbols and blue lines) are shown. In Eps8 knockout mice, CAP thresholds could not be found in 3 mice and 1 mouse for click and pure tone stimulation, respectively. (C) Growth functions (Input/Output) for CAP as a function of stimulus sound pressure (dB SPL) for control ( $n = 2$ ) and knockout ( $n = 4$ ) mice. Note that Eps8 knockout mice showed a similar shape of CAP growth to that of controls despite the higher thresholds and smaller responses, suggesting that the difference could be accounted for by a lower sensitivity to the stimulus. In Eps8 knockout mice we could not verify whether amplitudes were able to reach control levels since the stimulus level could not be extended beyond 120 dB SPL. CAP I/O values represent peak-to-peak amplitudes.

**Figure S3** Summating potential (SP) in Eps8 mice. (A) SP waveforms obtained from control (left) and knockout (right) mice. (B) Mean SP threshold. In one out of 4 Eps8 knockout mice SP signal could not be elicited even at 120 dB SPL stimulus level. (C) Growth function (I/O) of the summating potential (SP) at the best responsive stimulus frequency (11.3 or 16 kHz). Two and four

mice were used for control and knockout mice, respectively. Note that the thresholds for eliciting SPs (reflecting the summation of the IHC depolarization signals) were significantly increased in Eps8 knockout mice ( $p < 0.05$ , panel A and B), and the amplitudes showed a change of polarity toward the negative scale (panel C). Using electrocochleography it has been shown that the position of the electrode on the cochlear outside wall influences the polarity of the recorded signal [76]. Since in our recordings the electrode was always positioned at the round window membrane, a change of polarity could reflect a differential change in IHC excitability at a particular location along the tonotopic gradient within the cochlea or a change in the IHC receptor potential due to the high intensity stimulation used to evoke responses in Eps8 knockout mice. However, the latter possibility is unlikely since a change in polarity was not observed when a comparable, high intensity stimulus was presented to wild-type mice (only a loss of threshold and amplitude responses was seen due to a temporary hearing loss caused by the overstimulation).

**Figure S4** Distortion product otoacoustic emissions (DPOAEs) and cochlear microphonics (CM) in Eps8 mice. The activity of OHCs was investigated by measuring DPOAEs, which originate from the mechanical nonlinearity within the cochlea, i.e. OHC electromotility [77]. In adult control animals (6–7 wk old: measurements were from 12 ears/6 mice), the DPOAE signals were found to be within the expected normal range and both the amplitudes (A:  $12.5 \pm 4.7$  dB SPL) and thresholds (B: 0 dB SPL at 11.3 kHz) showed that electromotile activity in control OHCs was normal. In knockout mice (4–5 wk old: measurements were from 15 ears/8 mice), the amplitude and threshold functions were very close to the technical detection limit, suggesting that OHC electromotility could have been affected. The sum of the mechano-electrical transducer currents predominantly produced by the OHCs was also investigated using cochlear microphonics (CM). The mean CM threshold (thick lines) and individual ear CM thresholds (thin lines) in control and knockout adult mice are shown in (C). CM thresholds were normal in wild-type control mice and were increased to stimulus levels close to the intrusion of the stimulus artifact (ca. 80 dB SPL) in Eps8 knockout mice (4–16 kHz,  $p < 0.001$ ). These data therefore suggest that OHC activity is likely to be compromised in Eps8 knockout animals. However, we have shown that the biophysical properties of adult Eps8 knockout OHCs, including their electromotile activity, are similar to those present in control cells (Figure 7). These findings, together with the fact that CM are absent in knockout mice, indicate that their shorter, and most likely stiffer, hair bundles are unlikely to be stimulated effectively in normal physiological conditions.

**Figure S5** FM1-43 uptake in Eps8 control and knockout hair cells. (A) Fluorescence images from the apical coil region of control and knockout P18 cochleae taken within 20 min after a 15 s exposure to 3  $\mu$ M FM1-43. Note that FM1-43 labeled OHCs (3 rows) and IHCs (1 row) in both control and knockout mice, whereas the surrounding supporting cells did not load with the dye. In agreement with previous findings [23] OHCs exhibited more intense labeling than IHCs. (B) As in panel (A) but with the DIC image superimposed. (C and D) FM1-43 labeling (3  $\mu$ M for 15 s) in immature cochleae from control and knockout mice (P7). Fluorescent images were acquired using either 4 s (A and B) or 5 s (C and D) exposure time. Scale bars: 20  $\mu$ m.

**Figure S6** Main physiological and morphological differences between pre- and post-hearing IHCs from control and Eps8

knockout mice. (A and B) Schematic representation showing the membrane currents and main structural features in immature control and Eps8 knockout IHCs, respectively. Based on our experiments, the only difference in immature IHCs was the additional and much shorter stereocilia and the larger transducer current in knockout IHCs compared to controls.  $I_T$ , transducer current [78,79];  $I_{K1}$ , inward rectifier  $K^+$  current [35];  $I_K$ , delayed rectifier  $K^+$  current [34];  $I_{Ca}$ ,  $Ca^{2+}$  current [32];  $I_{K(ACH)}$ , ACh-activated  $K^+$  current [36,37]. Control and knockout IHCs also showed normal voltage responses (action potential activity [32]) and a high order exocytotic  $Ca^{2+}$  dependence (left panels [45]). Afferent (a, blue) and efferent (e, pink) fibre organization is also likely to be normal in knockout mice. (C and D) Morphological and physiological differences between control (C) and Eps8 knockout (D) adult IHCs. Adult-type  $K^+$  currents ( $I_{K,f}$ , BK current [33];  $I_{K,m}$ , KCNQ4 current [34]) were missing in knockout IHCs that instead expressed immature-type currents. Moreover, mutant IHCs remained responsive to the efferent neurotransmitter ACh, fired action potentials instead of graded receptor potentials (left-top panels), and showed an immature exocytotic  $Ca^{2+}$  dependence

(high order instead of linear: left-bottom panels). Otof and Syt IV represent the proposed  $Ca^{2+}$  sensors involved in exocytosis and vesicle replenishment, respectively [45]. Closed circles (green) at the tops of stereocilia represent Eps8. Arrows next to currents indicate the main direction of ion flow. (TIF)

## Acknowledgments

We would like to thank G. P. Richardson for his critical feedback on an earlier version of the manuscript and J. Cardwell and S. Hague for their assistance with the breeding of Eps8 animals.

## Author Contributions

The author(s) have made the following declarations about their contributions: Conceived and designed the experiments: WM. Performed the experiments: VZ LR SLJ CF DNF JW HX CMH WM. Analyzed the data: VZ LR SLJ CF DNF JW HX CMH MCH MK WM. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: NO PPDF. Wrote the paper: SM WM.

## References

- Fettiplace R, Hackney CM (2006) The sensory and motor roles of auditory hair cells. *Nat Rev Neurosci* 7: 19–29.
- Petit C, Richardson GP (2009) Linking genes underlying deafness to hair-bundle development and function. *Nature Neurosci Rev* 12: 703–710.
- Peng AW, Belyantseva IA, Hsu PD, Friedman TB, Heller S (2009) Twinfilin 2 regulates actin filament lengths in cochlear stereocilia. *J Neurosci* 29: 15083–15088.
- Tinley LG, Tinley MS, DeRosier D (1992) Actin filaments, stereocilia, and hair cells: how cells count and measure. *Ann Rev Cell Biol* 8: 257–274.
- Belyantseva IA, Labay V, Boger ET, Griffith AJ, Friedman TB (2003) Stereocilia: the long and the short of it. *Trends Mol Med* 9: 458–461.
- Mburu P, Mustapha M, Varela A, Weil D, El-Amraoui A, et al. (2003) Defects in whirlin, a PDZ domain molecule involved in stereocilia elongation, cause deafness in the whirler mouse and families with DFNB31. *Nat Genet* 34: 421–428.
- Zheng L, Seckerova G, Vranich K, Tinley LG, Mugnaini E, et al. (2000) The deaf jerker mouse has a mutation in the gene encoding the espin actin-bundling protein of hair cell stereocilia and lacks espin. *Cell* 102: 377–385.
- Donaudy F, Zheng L, Ficarella R, Ballana E, Carella M, et al. (2006) Espin gene (ESPN) mutations associated with autosomal dominant hearing loss cause defects in microvillar elongation or organization. *J Med Genet* 43: 157–161.
- Rzadzinska AK, Nevalainen EM, Prosser HM, Lappalainen P, Steel KP (2009) Myosin VIIa interacts with Twinfilin-2 at the tips of mechanosensory stereocilia in the inner ear. *PLoS One* 4: e7097. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0007097.
- Belyantseva IA, Boger ET, Friedman TB (2003) Myosin XVa localizes to the tips of inner ear sensory cell stereocilia and is essential for staircase formation of the hair bundle. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 100: 13958–13963.
- Fazioli F, Minichiello L, Matoska V, Castagnino P, Miki T, et al. (1993) Eps8, a substrate for the epidermal growth factor receptor kinase, enhances EGF-dependent mitogenic signals. *EMBO J* 12: 3799–3808.
- Wong WT, Carlomagno F, Druck T, Barletta C, Croce CM, et al. (1994) Evolutionary conservation of the EPS8 gene and its mapping to human chromosome 12q23-q24. *Oncogene* 9: 3057–3061.
- Scita G, Nordstrom J, Carbone R, Tenca P, Giardina G, et al. (1999) EPS8 and E3B1 transduce signals from Ras to Rac. *Nature* 401: 290–293.
- Scita G, Tenca P, Areces LB, Tocchetti A, Frittoli E, et al. (2001) An effector region in Eps8 is responsible for the activation of the Rac-specific GEF activity of Sos-1 and for the proper localization of the Rac-based actin-polymerizing machine. *J Cell Biol* 154: 1031–1044.
- Di Fiore PP, Scita G (2002) Eps8 in the midst of GTPases. *Int J Biochem Cell Biol* 34: 1178–1183.
- Lanzetti L, Rybin V, Malabarba MG, Christoforidis S, Scita G, et al. (2000) The Eps8 protein coordinates EGF receptor signalling through Rac and trafficking through Rab5. *Nature* 408: 374–377.
- Croce A, Cassata G, Disanza A, Gagliani MC, Tacchetti C, et al. (2004) A novel actin barbed-end-capping activity in EPS-8 regulates apical morphogenesis in intestinal cells of *Caenorhabditis elegans*. *Nat Cell Biol* 6: 1173–1179.
- Hertzog M, Milanesi F, Hazelwood L, Disanza A, Liu H, et al. (2010) Molecular basis for the dual function of Eps8 on actin dynamics: bundling and capping. *PLoS Biol* 8: e1000387. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1000387.
- Menna E, Disanza A, Cagnoli C, Schenk U, Gelsomino G, et al. (2009) Eps8 regulates axonal filopodia in hippocampal neurons in response to brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF). *PLoS Biol* 7: e1000138. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1000138.
- Offenhäuser N, Castelletti D, Mapelli L, Soppo BE, Regondi MC, et al. (2006) Increased ethanol resistance and consumption in Eps8 knockout mice correlates with altered actin dynamics. *Cell* 127: 213–226.
- Tocchetti A, Soppo CB, Zani F, Bianchi F, Gagliani MC, et al. (2010) Loss of the actin remodeler Eps8 causes intestinal defects and improved metabolic status in mice. *PLoS One* 5: e9468. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0009468.
- Furness DN, Richardson GP, Russell IJ (1989) Stereociliary bundle morphology in organotypic cultures of the mouse cochlea. *Hear Res* 38: 95–109.
- Gale JE, Marcotti W, Kennedy HJ, Kros CJ, Richardson GP (2001) FM1-43 dye behaves as a permeant blocker of the hair-cell's mechanotransducer channel. *J Neurosci* 21: 7013–7025.
- Kros CJ, Marcotti W, van Netten SM, Self TJ, Libby RT, et al. (2002) Reduced climbing and increased slipping adaptation in cochlear hair cells of mice with Myo7a mutations. *Nat Neurosci* 5: 41–47.
- Ohmori H (1985) Mechano-electrical transduction currents in isolated vestibular hair cells of the chick. *J Physiol* 359: 189–217.
- Crawford AC, Evans MG, Fettiplace R (1989) Activation and adaptation of transducer currents in turtle hair cells. *J Physiol* 419: 405–434.
- Bosher SK, Warren RL (1978) Very low calcium content of cochlear endolymph, an extracellular fluid. *Nature* 273: 377–378.
- Ricci AJ, Fettiplace R (1998) Calcium permeation of the turtle hair cell mechanotransducer channel and its relation to the composition of endolymph. *J Physiol* 506: 159–173.
- Marcotti W, van Netten SM, Kros CJ (2005) The aminoglycoside antibiotic dihydrostreptomycin rapidly enters mouse outer hair cells through the mechano-electrical transducer channels. *J Physiol* 567: 505–521.
- Crawford AC, Evans MG, Fettiplace R (1991) The actions of calcium on the mechano-electrical transducer current of turtle hair cells. *J Physiol* 434: 369–398.
- Kennedy HJ, Evans MG, Crawford AC, Fettiplace R (2003) Fast adaptation of mechano-electrical transducer channels in mammalian cochlear hair cells. *Nat Neurosci* 6: 832–836.
- Marcotti W, Johnson SL, Rüscher A, Kros CJ (2003) Sodium and calcium currents shape action potentials in immature mouse inner hair cells. *J Physiol* 552: 743–761.
- Kros CJ, Ruppersberg JP, Rüscher A (1998) Expression of a potassium current in inner hair cells during development of hearing in mice. *Nature* 394: 281–284.
- Marcotti W, Johnson SL, Holley MC, Kros CJ (2003) Developmental changes in the expression of potassium currents of embryonic, neonatal and mature mouse inner hair cells. *J Physiol* 548: 383–400.
- Marcotti W, Géléoc GSG, Lennan GWT, Kros CJ (1999) Developmental expression of an inwardly rectifying potassium conductance in inner and outer hair cells along the mouse cochlea. *Pflügers Arch* 439: 113–122.
- Glowatzki E, Fuchs PA (2000) Cholinergic synaptic inhibition of inner hair cells in the neonatal mammalian cochlea. *Science* 288: 2366–2368.
- Marcotti W, Johnson SL, Kros CJ (2004) A transiently expressed SK current sustains and modulates action potential activity in immature mouse inner hair cells. *J Physiol* 557: 613–633.
- Dulon D, Lenoir M (1996) Cholinergic responses in developing outer hair cells of the rat cochlea. *Eur J Neurosci* 8: 1945–1952.
- Pujol R, Lavigne-Rebillard M, Lenoir M (1998) Development of sensory and neural structures in the mammalian cochlea. In: Rubel EW, Popper AN, Fay RR, eds. *Development of the Auditory System*, Springer, New York. pp 146–192.



40. Marcotti W, Kros CJ (1999) Developmental expression of the potassium current  $I_{K,n}$  contributes to maturation of mouse outer hair cells. *J Physiol* 520: 653–660.
41. Liberman MC, Gao J, He DZ, Wu X, Jia S, et al. (2002) Prestin is required for electromotility of the outer hair cell and for the cochlear amplifier. *Nature* 419: 300–304.
42. Johnson SL, Marcotti W, Kros CJ (2005) Increase in efficiency and reduction in Ca dependence of exocytosis during development of mouse inner hair cells. *J Physiol* 563: 177–191.
43. Johnson SL, Forge A, Knipper M, Münkner S, Marcotti W (2008) Tonotopic variation in the calcium dependence of neurotransmitter release and vesicle pool replenishment at mammalian auditory ribbon synapses. *J Neurosci* 28: 7670–7678.
44. Johnson SL, Franz C, Knipper M, Marcotti W (2009) Functional maturation of the exocytotic machinery at gerbil hair cell ribbon synapses. *J Physiol* 587: 1715–1726.
45. Johnson SL, Franz C, Kuhn S, Furness DN, Rüttiger L, et al. (2010) Synaptotagmin IV determines the linear  $Ca^{2+}$  dependence of vesicle fusion at auditory ribbon synapses. *Nat Neurosci* 13: 45–52.
46. Rzadzinska AK, Schneider ME, Davies C, Riordan GP, Kachar B (2004) An actin molecular treadmill and myosins maintain stereocilia functional architecture and self-renewal. *J Cell Biol* 164: 887–897.
47. Manor U, Kachar B (2008) Dynamic length regulation of sensory stereocilia. *Semin Cell Dev Biol* 19: 502–510.
48. Mburu P, Romero MR, Hilton H, Parker A, Townsend S, et al. (2010) Gelsolin plays a role in the actin polymerization complex of hair cell stereocilia. *PLoS One* 5: e11627. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0011627.
49. Manor U, Disanza A, Grati M, Andrate L, Lin H, et al. (2011) Regulation of stereocilia length by myosin XVa and Whirlin depends on the actin-regulatory protein Eps8. *Current Biol* 21: 167–172.
50. Disanza A, Carlier MF, Stradal TE, Didry D, Frittoli E, et al. (2004) Eps8 controls actin-based motility by capping the barbed ends of actin filaments. *Nat Cell Biol* 6: 1180–1188.
51. Harris ES, Gauvin TJ, Heimsath EG, Higgs HN (2010) Assembly of filopodia by the formin FRL2 (FMNL3). *Cytoskeleton* 67: 755–772.
52. Disanza A, Mantoani S, Hertzog M, Gerboth S, Frittoli E, et al. (2006) Regulation of cell shape by Cdc42 is mediated by the synergic action-bundling activity of the Eps-IRSp53 complex. *Nat Cell Biol* 8: 1337–1347.
53. Assad JA, Shepherd GM, Corey DP (1991) Tip-link integrity and mechanical transduction in vertebrate hair cells. *Neuron* 7: 985–994.
54. Schwander M, Kachar B, Müller U (2010) The cell biology of hearing. *J Cell Biol* 190: 9–20.
55. Stepanyan R, Frolenkov GI (2009) Fast adaptation and  $Ca^{2+}$  sensitivity of the mechanotransducer require myosin-XVa in inner but not outer cochlear hair cells. *J Neurosci* 29: 4023–4034.
56. Michalski N, Michel V, Caberlotto E, Lefèvre GM, van Aken AF, et al. (2009) Harmonin-b, an actin-binding scaffold protein, is involved in the adaptation of mechano-electrical transduction by sensory hair cells. *Pflugers Arch* 459: 115–130.
57. Housley GD, Marcotti W, Navaratnam D, Yamoah EN (2006) Hair cells—beyond the transducer. *J Membr Biol* 209: 89–118.
58. Sterling P, Matthews G (2005) Structure and function of ribbon synapses. *Trends Neurosci* 28: 20–29.
59. Beurg M, Safieddine S, Roux I, Bouleau Y, Petit C, et al. (2008) Calcium- and otoferlin-dependent exocytosis by immature outer hair cells. *J Neurosci* 28: 1798–1803.
60. Rüscher A, Ng L, Goodyear R, Oliver D, Lisoukov I, et al. (2001) Retardation of cochlear maturation and impaired hair cell function caused by deletion of all known thyroid hormone receptors. *J Neurosci* 21: 9792–9800.
61. Brandt A, Striessnig J, Moser T (2003) CaV1.3 channels are essential for development and presynaptic activity of cochlear inner hair cells. *J Neurosci* 23: 10832–10840.
62. Johnson SL, Adelman JP, Marcotti W (2007) Disruption of spontaneous action potential activity in inner hair cells of SK2 knockout mice prevents the normal development of exocytotic machinery. *J Physiol* 583: 631–646.
63. Boshier SK, Warren RL (1971) A study of the electrochemistry and osmotic relationships of the cochlear fluids in the neonatal rat at the time of the development of the endocochlear potential. *J Physiol* 212: 739–761.
64. Dror AA, Avraham KB (2009) Hearing loss: mechanisms revealed by genetics and cell biology. *Annu Rev Genet* 43: 411–437.
65. Heidrych P, Zimmermann U, Kuhn S, Franz C, Engel J, et al. (2009) Otoferlin interacts with myosin VI: implications for maintenance of the basolateral synaptic structure of the inner hair cell. *Hum Mol Genet* 18: 2779–2790.
66. Roux I, Hosie S, Johnson SL, Bahloul A, Cayet N, et al. (2009) Myosin VI is required for the proper maturation and function of inner hair cell ribbon synapses. *Hum Mol Genet* 18: 4615–4628.
67. Self T, Sobe T, Copeland NG, Jenkins NA, Avraham KB, et al. (1999) Role of myosin VI in the differentiation of cochlear hair cells. *Dev Biol* 214: 331–341.
68. Marcotti W, Erven A, Johnson SL, Steel KP, Kros CJ (2006) Tmc1 is necessary for normal functional maturation and survival of inner and outer hair cells in the mouse cochlea. *J Physiol* 574: 677–698.
69. Canis M, Ortner M, Olzowy B, Jahn K, Strupp M, et al. (2008) Subpixel tracking for the analysis of outer hair cell movements. *Acta Otolaryngol* 128: 228–232.
70. Engel J, Braig C, Rüttiger L, Kuhn S, Zimmermann U, et al. (2006) Two classes of outer hair cells along the tonotopic axis of the cochlea. *Neuroscience* 143: 837–849.
71. Schug N, Braig C, Zimmermann U, Engel J, Winter H, et al. (2006) Differential expression of otoferlin in brain, vestibular system, immature and mature cochlea of the rat. *Eur J Neurosci* 24: 3372–3380.
72. Weber T, Zimmermann U, Winter H, Mack A, Kopschall I, et al. (2002) Thyroid hormone is a critical determinant for the regulation of the cochlear motor protein prestin. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 99: 2901–2906.
73. Furness DN, Hackney CM (1986) High-resolution scanning-electron microscopy of stereocilia using the osmium-thiocarbonylhydrazide coating technique. *Hear Res* 21: 243–249.
74. Furness DN, Hackney CM (1985) Cross-links between stereocilia in the guinea pig cochlea. *Hear Res* 18: 177–188.
75. Furness DN, Lawton DM, Mahendrasingam S, Hodiern L, Jagger DJ (2009) Quantitative analysis of the expression of the glutamate-aspartate transporter and identification of functional glutamate uptake reveal a role for cochlear fibrocytes in glutamate homeostasis. *Neuroscience* 162: 1307–1321.
76. van Deelen GW, Smoorenburg GF (1986) Electrocochleography for different electrode positions in guinea pig. *Acta Otolaryngol* 101: 207–216.
77. Ashmore JF (1987) A fast motile response in guinea-pig outer hair cells: the cellular basis of the cochlear amplifier. *J Physiol* 388: 323–347.
78. Géléoc GSG, Lennan GWT, Richardson GP, Kros CJ (1997) A quantitative comparison of mechano-electrical transduction in vestibular and auditory hair cells of neonatal mice. *Proc R Soc Lond B* 264: 611–621.
79. Beurg M, Evans MG, Hackney CM, Fettiplace R (2006) A large-conductance calcium-selective mechanotransducer channel in mammalian cochlear hair cells. *J Neurosci* 26: 10992–11000.