Pax3 Stimulates p53 Ubiquitination and Degradation Independent of Transcription

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Abstract

Background: Pax3 is a developmental transcription factor that is required for neural tube and neural crest development. We previously showed that inactivating the p53 tumor suppressor protein prevents neural tube and cardiac neural crest defects in Pax3-mutant mouse embryos. This demonstrates that Pax3 regulates these processes by blocking p53 function. Here we investigated the mechanism by which Pax3 blocks p53 function.

Methodology/Principal Findings: We employed murine embryonic stem cell (ESC)-derived neuronal precursors as a cell culture model of embryonic neuroepithelium or neural crest. Pax3 reduced p53 protein stability, but had no effect on p53 mRNA levels or the rate of p53 synthesis. Full length Pax3 as well as fragments that contained either the DNA-binding paired box or the homeodomain, expressed as GST or FLAG fusion proteins, physically associated with p53 and Mdm2 both in vitro and in vivo. In contrast, Splotch Pax3, which causes neural tube and neural crest defects in homozygous embryos, bound weakly, or not at all, to p53 or Mdm2. The paired domain and homeodomain each stimulated Mdm2-mediated ubiquitination of p53 and p53 degradation in the absence of the Pax3 transcription regulatory domains, whereas Splotch Pax3 did not stimulate p53 ubiquitination or degradation.

Conclusions/Significance: Pax3 inactivates p53 function by stimulating its ubiquitination and degradation. This process utilizes the Pax3 paired domain and homeodomain but is independent of DNA-binding and transcription regulation. Because inactivating p53 is the only required Pax3 function during neural tube closure and cardiac neural crest development, and inactivating p53 does not require Pax3-dependent transcription regulation, this indicates that Pax3 is not required to function as a transcription factor during neural tube closure and cardiac neural crest development. These findings further suggest novel explanations for PAX3 functions in human diseases, such as in neural crest-derived cancers and Waardenburg syndrome types 1 and 3.

Introduction

Understanding how regulators of embryonic development function on a molecular level is a major objective of developmental biology. Pax3, a member of the mammalian Pax family of developmental regulators, is expressed in the neuroepithelium, neural crest, and somitic mesoderm [1,2,3]. One hundred percent of mouse embryos that are homozygous for the mutant Pax3 allele, Splotch (Pax3<sup>Splotch</sup>), develop neural tube defects (NTD), cardiac outflow tract defects (COTD), and fail to form skeletal muscle, indicating that Pax3 is essential for formation of these structures [4,5,6]. In humans, Waardenburg syndrome (WS) types 1 and 3 is an autosomal dominant condition that is caused by Pax3 mutations and affects neural crest-derived structures, [7]. Pax proteins are characterized by the presence of a paired box DNA-binding element [1]. Some of the Pax proteins, including Pax3, contain a paired-type homeodomain that also binds to DNA, and a conserved octapeptide [1]. It has traditionally been accepted that Pax3 regulates developmental processes by operating as a transcriptional regulator because: (i) Pax3 contains sequence-specific DNA-binding domains that are capable of directing trans-activation [8,9,10]; (ii) the protein product of the mutant Splotch Pax3 allele is trans-activation defective [11]; and (iii) several genes have been identified that are directly or indirectly regulated by Pax3 [12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23]. However, exactly how Pax3 regulates formation of the neural tube and neural crest-dependent structures has not yet been determined.

Apoptotic cells are observed in embryos expressing nonfunctional Pax3 alleles at sites where normal Pax3-expressing neuroepithelial and cardiac neural crest cells are located in w.t. embryos [24,25,26]. This suggests that the ensuing NTD and COTD result from depletion of progenitor cells that are necessary to populate these structures. We showed that inactivation of p53 through germ-line mutation or chemical inhibition prevented the NTD, exencephaly and spina bifida, and COTD that are characteristic of Pax3<sup>Splotch</sup> embryos, as well as associated apoptosis, in embryos expressing nonfunctional Pax3 alleles [25,27]. This indicates that Pax3 is not required in neuroepithelium and neural crest.
cres to regulate genes that direct morphogenesis or migration, but that it is required to block p53-dependent processes that lead to apoptosis. This contrasts with the role of Pax3 in skeletal muscle development where it serves as an upstream regulator of myogenic gene expression [16,17]. p53 protein, but not mRNA, was increased in Pax3<sup>−/−</sup> embryos, suggesting that Pax3 blocks p53 function by inhibiting p53 protein synthesis, stability, or both [27]. However, the precise mechanism by which Pax3 regulates steady state levels of p53 protein, and whether it involved Pax3 functioning as a transcription factor, has not been determined.

Further study of the molecular mechanism by which Pax3 regulates p53 can be facilitated by a cell culture model of developing neuroepithelium and neural crest. Murine embryonic stem cells (ESC) can be induced to form neuronal precursors that express genes that are characteristic of neuroepithelium, including Pax3 [28]. Thus, if expression of Pax3 causes a reduction in steady-state levels of p53 protein, differentiating ESC would be a valid cell culture model to study the mechanism by which Pax3 blocks p53 function in embryonic neuroepithelium and neural crest.

**Results**

**p53 protein is negatively regulated by Pax3 in ESC**

We first investigated whether abundance of p53 protein, but not mRNA, was inversely related to abundance of Pax3 in ESC as in mouse embryos. Murine ESC were grown as undifferentiated cultures (stage 1), or were induced to form neuroepithelial-like neuronal precursors (stage 3) using established methods [29]. There was no difference in abundance of p53 mRNA between stage 1 and stage 3 (Figure 1 A). In contrast, Pax3 mRNA was undetectable in stage 1 ESC but was significantly increased during stage 3. Nestin mRNA, which is expressed in neuroepithelium in vivo and in ESC-derived neuronal precursors [29,30] increased in stage 3 ESC. In contrast to p53 mRNA, p53 protein significantly decreased during ESC differentiation, while Pax3 protein increased in parallel to Pax3 mRNA (Figure 1 B). Nestin protein levels also significantly increased in stage 3 ESC. Immunofluorescence using antibodies against p53 or Pax3 further supported that p53 and Pax3 protein abundance are inversely related in undifferentiated and differentiating ESC (Figure 1 C, D).

To test whether Pax3 was responsible for the decrease in p53 protein in differentiating ESC the effects of expressing Pax3 in stage 1 ESC, and of knocking down expression of Pax3 in stage 3 ESC, on p53 were examined. Transfecting ESC with a Pax3 expression vector showed that constitutive expression of Pax3 had no effect on p53 mRNA (Figure 1 E) but was sufficient to suppress p53 protein in stage 1 ESC (Figure 1 F). Conversely, knocking down Pax3 using an inducible shRNA in stage 3 ESC increased...
p53 protein (Figure 1 G). These results demonstrate that Pax3, and not the process of differentiation per se, is responsible for the decrease in p53 in stage 3 ESC.

**Pax3 stimulates p53 ubiquitination and degradation**

Treatment of lung carcinoma cells transfected with a Pax3 expression plasmid with cycloheximide suggested that Pax3 stimulates p53 degradation [31], however, whether synthesis of p53 or synthesis of a regulator of p53 turnover was also inhibited by cycloheximide was not determined. To examine whether the decrease in p53 protein in ESC-derived neuronal precursors was due to a reduction in protein synthesis, stability, or both, newly synthesized p53 was pulse labeled with 35S-met. The rate of incorporation of 35S-met into p53 demonstrated that p53 protein synthesis was not reduced in stage 3 ESC (Figure 2 A). However, assay of 35S-met-labeled p53 followed by a chase with unlabeled met demonstrated that the t1/2 of p53 is reduced approximately 3-fold in stage 3 ESC compared to stage 1 ESC (Figure 2 B). p53 degradation is stimulated by association with Mdm2 and activation of Mdm2 ubiquitin ligase activity [32]. To test whether decreased stability of p53 in stage 3 ESC might be due to increased ubiquitination, ubiquitinated p53 relative to total p53 was assayed by immunoblot. The amount of p53 that was ubiquitinated was significantly increased in stage 3 ESC (Figure 2 C), suggesting that Pax3 stimulates p53 degradation by promoting its ubiquitination.

Although it is possible that Pax3 could regulate expression of genes whose products participate in p53 ubiquitination, we considered that a more rapid modulation of p53 degradation could be effected if Pax3 physically associates in a complex containing p53 and Mdm2. To study this, we immunoprecipitated p53, Pax3, or Mdm2 and examined protein associations by immunoblot. As shown in Figure 2 D, Pax3 and p53 associated with each other, particularly using extracts from stage 3 ESC, and Pax3 also associated with Mdm2. As expected, Mdm2 co-immunoprecipitated with p53, although more of p53 and Mdm2 were associated with each other using extracts from stage 3 ESC than from stage 1 ESC. Inasmuch as p53 is less abundant in stage 3 than in stage 1 ESC, it is possible that Pax3 promotes association of p53 with Mdm2.

We next investigated which structural domains of Pax3 are responsible for association with p53 or Mdm2. As diagrammed in Figure 2 E, the structural domains of Pax3 that have been previously identified include an N-terminal transcription inhibitory domain (ID), the paired domain (PD), a conserved octapeptide (OCT), the paired-type homeodomain (HD), and a C-terminal trans-activation domain (TAD). The PD and HD are each independent DNA-binding domains [3,9,10] that bind to DNA with higher affinity together than when only one of the domains is bound together [8], the OCT is necessary for homodimerization [11], and the ID and TAD possess transcription inhibition and transcription activation activities, respectively [33]. We constructed plasmids to express glutathione-S-transferase- (GST) and FLAG-tagged proteins fused with full-length w.t. Pax3, or fragments containing various Pax3 structural domains. Additionally, we constructed plasmids to express GST or FLAG fused with the least defective of the proteins encoded by the mutant Pax3 allele, Splotch. The Splotch mutation disrupts the splice acceptor site of exon 4, resulting in four aberrantly spliced transcripts [11,34,35]. Three of the predicted protein products cause frame shifts beginning in the PD, but the least defective deletes 45 amino acids that include part of the PD and the OCT (Figure 2 E).

GST fusion proteins were incubated with extracts from stage 1 ESC to determine which Pax3 structures can associate with p53 or Mdm2 in vivo (Figure 2 F), and plasmids encoding FLAG fusion proteins were transiently transfected into stage 1 ESC to determine which Pax3 structures can associate with p53 or Mdm2 in intact cells in vivo (Figure 2 G). All fusion proteins containing either the PD or OCT associated with p53 and Mdm2 in the presence of the other DNA-binding domain. p53 associated with Splotch Pax3 at levels comparable to that of w.t. Pax3 in vitro, but only weakly in vivo. The weak association of Splotch Pax3 in vivo, despite the presence of the HD, which can associate with p53 in the absence of other Pax3 structural domains, suggests that the part of the PD and OCT that are deleted in Splotch Pax3 are necessary to prevent interference by the N-terminal transcription inhibitory domain or the C-terminal trans-activation domain for association of the HD with p53. Mdm2 only weakly associated with Splotch Pax3 both in vitro and in vivo.

The Pax3 paired domain and homeodomain stimulate Mdm2-mediated ubiquitination of p53 and p53 degradation

The physical association of Pax3 with p53 and Mdm2 suggested that Pax3 might regulate p53 ubiquitination. To test this, ubiquitination of GST-p53 by GST-Mdm2 in the presence or absence of GST-Pax3 was assayed in vitro. Ubiquitination of GST-p53 was stimulated by GST-Pax3 in a dose-dependent fashion (Figure 3 A). This activity was dependent on Pax3 structures, as GST alone did not stimulate p53 ubiquitination (Figure 3 B). GST-Pax3 did not stimulate p53 ubiquitination in the absence of GST-Mdm2 (Figure 3 C), demonstrating that Pax3 was not itself an ubiquitin ligase, but that it stimulated ubiquitin ligase activity of Mdm2.

To determine which structural domain(s) of Pax3 are responsible for stimulation of p53 ubiquitination, in vitro ubiquitination of GST-p53 by GST-Mdm2 with the addition of each of the GST fusion proteins containing Pax3 structural domains was examined. Each of the structural domains that are capable of complex formation with p53 and Mdm2 stimulated ubiquitination of GST-p53, although the PD appeared to be more potent than the HD (Figure 3 D). Notably, GST-Splotch Pax3 did not increase ubiquitination of GST-p53.

To test whether the same Pax3 structural domains that can stimulate Mdm2-mediated ubiquitination in vitro can stimulate p53 ubiquitination and degradation upon expression in ESC, plasmids encoding FLAG fusion proteins were transiently transfected into stage 1 ESC. As shown in Figure 4 A, the Pax3 structures that contain the PD or the HD, except for Splotch Pax3, stimulated p53 ubiquitination in vivo, just as they did in vitro. Transfecting increasing concentrations of plasmids encoding FLAG fusion proteins caused a dose-dependent decrease in steady state levels of p53 only if they encoded Pax3 structures that were capable of stimulating p53 ubiquitination (Figure 4 B, C). Because each of the PD and HD were capable of stimulating p53 ubiquitination and down regulation when they were expressed in the absence of the C-terminal trans-activation domain or the N-terminal transcription inhibitory domain, this indicates that down regulation of p53 does not require Pax3 to function as a transcriptional regulator. There was no effect of increasing concentrations of FLAG-Splotch Pax3 on p53 steady state levels. This is not due to decreased stability of the Splotch Pax3 protein, because steady-state levels of FLAG-Splotch Pax3 were similar to those of FLAG-w.t. Pax3 (Figure 4 B, C). Instead, the failure of Splotch Pax3 to decrease p53 levels appears to be due to defective association of Splotch Pax3 with p53 and Mdm2, and failure to stimulate Mdm2 ubiquitin ligase activity.
Figure 2. Pax3 stimulates p53 degradation and ubiquitination and physically associates with p53 and Mdm2. (A) Pulse labeling with $^{35}$S-met to determine the rate of p53 synthesis in stage 1 and stage 3 ESC. Quantitation of $^{35}$S-p53 is described in the supporting online material. (B) Pulse-chase labeling to determine the $t_{1/2}$ of p53 in stage 1 and stage 3 ESC. (C) Quantitation of ubiquitinated p53/total p53 in stage 1 and stage 3 ESC following immunoprecipitation of p53 and immunoblotting using anti-ubiquitin or anti-p53 antibodies. *p < 0.05 vs. stage 1. (D) Whole cell extracts of stage 1 or stage 3 ESC were immunoprecipitated using antibodies against p53, Pax3 or Mdm2, and then immunoblotted using antibodies against p53, Pax3, and Mdm2. (E) Schematic diagram of full-length w.t. Pax3, Pax3 structural domains, and a Splotch Pax3 (Sp) protein product that were expressed as GST and FLAG fusion proteins. N-term, amino-terminus of Pax3 through the homeodomain; C-term, carboxy-terminus distal to the homeodomain (including the transactivation domain); DBD, DNA-binding domain (PD through HD); ID, the trans-activation inhibitory domain (amino-terminal to the PD); PD, paired domain; OCT, octapeptide (carboxy-terminal of the PD to amino-terminal of the HD); and HD, homeodomain. The Splotch cDNA deletes exon 4 and lacks coding sequence for part of the PD and the OCT but retains the HD. Numbers refer to amino acid positions of w.t. Pax3. (F) Immunoblot using antibodies against p53 (upper panel), Mdm2 (middle panel), or GST following incubation of whole cell lysates from stage 1 ESC with GST-Pax3 fusion proteins linked to glutathione-sepharose beads. (G) Immunoblot using antibodies against p53 (upper panel), Mdm2 (middle panel), or FLAG following incubation of whole cell lysates from stage 1 ESC that had been transiently transfected with plasmids encoding FLAG-tagged Pax3 fusion proteins with antibody against FLAG linked to M2 beads.

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Discussion

It has long been recognized that Pax3 is essential for formation of the neural tube and neural crest-dependent structures. Until now, it has been believed that the activity of Pax3 as a DNA-binding transcription factor is responsible for these functions, and that the phenotype of Pax3Sp/Sp embryos is due to loss of transcription factor activity of Splotch Pax3 [11,35]. Our previous studies demonstrated that neural tube closure, cardiac neural crest migration, and cardiac outflow tract septation proceeds normally in Pax3Sp/Sp and Pax3-null embryos as long as p53 is inactivated [25,27], demonstrating that Pax3 is required for these processes only to inactivate p53. The results presented here demonstrate that Pax3 inactivates p53 by stimulating its degradation and that stimulation of p53 degradation occurs independent of Pax3 binding to DNA and regulation of transcription. Therefore, while Pax3 may, in addition, regulate gene expression during neural tube closure, cardiac neural crest migration, and cardiac outflow tract septation proceeds normally in Pax3Sp/Sp and Pax3-null embryos as long as p53 is inactivated [25,27], demonstrating that Pax3 is required for these processes only to inactivate p53. The results presented here demonstrate that Pax3 inactivates p53 by stimulating its degradation and that stimulation of p53 degradation occurs independent of Pax3 binding to DNA and regulation of transcription. Therefore, while Pax3 may, in addition, regulate gene expression during neural tube closure, cardiac neural crest migration, and cardiac outflow tract septation, our results indicate that Pax3 is required in order to effect neural tube closure and neural crest-dependent cardiac outflow tract septation only to stimulate p53 ubiquitination and degradation independent of transcription. Moreover, these findings show that the mutant Splotch Pax3 allele is defective in associating with p53 and Mdm2 and fails to stimulate p53 ubiquitination and down regulation. Because stimulation of p53 degradation by w.t. Pax3 occurs independent of its activity as a transcription factor, this indicates that Splotch Pax3 is functionally null, not because it is defective as a transcription factor, but because it fails to effectively complex with p53 and Mdm2 and to stimulate Mdm2-mediated ubiquitination of p53.

Associations of the Pax3 PD and HD with other proteins, including the retinoblastoma tumor suppressor protein (Rb), Msx1, Mox1 and Mox2, and Ets have been reported [36,37,38,39]. However, each of these associations functioned to block Pax3 binding to DNA and activating transcription. In contrast, the association of the Pax3 DNA-binding domains with p53 and Mdm2 that are reported here confers an activity on these domains separate from gene regulation.

Additionally, our findings suggest that human diseases associated with PAX3 may be explained by insufficient or excessive p53 degradation. For example, almost all of the 76 different PAX3 mutations that have been identified in WS type 1 and type 3 are localized to the PD, the OCT, or the HD (Figure S1 and Table S6). Because these mutations interfere with the transcription factor activity of PAX3, it has been widely accepted that altered expression of PAX3 target genes is responsible for the WS phenotype. However, our results predict that mutation of these PAX3 domains ought to also impair stimulation of HDM2-mediated ubiquitination of p53. Thus, failure to block p53-dependent processes, rather than altered expression of PAX3 target genes, may be responsible for the WS phenotype. Further research will be necessary in order to determine whether this is the case. On the flip side, PAX3 over expression occurs in many neural crest or neuroectodermal tumors

Figure 3. Pax3 stimulates Mdm2-mediated ubiquitination of p53 in vitro. (A) In vitro ubiquitination reactions of GST-p53 with GST-Mdm2 (150 ng), and 0–1600 ng GST-Pax3. Ubiquitination was assayed by immunoblot using 53 antibodies. The position of GST-p53 is indicated by a heavy arrow, and the positions of ubiquitinated p53 are indicated by narrow arrows. (B) In vitro ubiquitination reactions as in (A) except that GST without any Pax3 coding sequences was used. (C) In vitro ubiquitination reactions performed with only GST-Mdm2 or 400 ng GST-Pax3. (D) In vitro ubiquitination reactions of GST-p53 with GST-Mdm2 and 400 ng GST fusion proteins of w.t. Pax3, Pax3 structural domains, or Splotch Pax3. (The GST-p53 and GST-Mdm2 vectors used here encoded murine p53 and Mdm2, although similar results were obtained using human p53 and Mdm2 fusion proteins (data not shown)).

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such as melanoma, neuroblastoma, and Ewing’s sarcoma [40,41,42,43,44]. The \(p53\) gene is rarely deleted or mutated in these tumors [45,46]. Thus, \(p53\) loss of function may be accomplished by physical interaction with PAX3, and this may be crucial to the oncogenesis of these tumors. Other Pax proteins have oncogenic potential, as indicated by fibroblast transformation [47]. However, only Pax5 has been shown to regulate \(p53\), and this was by direct transcription inhibition [48]. Whether downregulation of \(p53\) by either transcriptional or post-transcriptional mechanisms is a general property of the Pax family remains to be determined.

Our conclusions may appear audacious given the existing dogma that Pax3 regulates neural tube closure and cardiac neural crest development by virtue of its activity as a transcription factor. However, reexamination of the existing literature in light of our findings can reveal a new paradigm of the mechanism by which Pax3 regulates neural tube and neural crest development. In particular, there are several genes, including two identified by us, whose expression is increased or decreased by Pax3 [12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23]. Nonetheless, heretofore there is little functional evidence that Pax3 directly regulates any of these putative target genes and that they are mechanistically involved in neural tube closure or neural crest development. The only gene for which there is functional evidence is Msx2, whose expression is negatively regulated by Pax3 in the neural tube and neural crest [19]. Msx2 loss-of-function (\(Msx2^{-/-}\)) rescued COTD and embryonic lethality in Pax3Sp/Sp embryos, although NTD were not rescued [19]. This evidence notwithstanding, the putative Pax3 binding site within the Msx2 promoter is low affinity [8], suggesting that Pax3 might not directly regulate Msx2 under physiological conditions. There is evidence that Msx2 expression is upregulated along with \(p53\) [49], suggesting that Msx2 might be a direct or indirect target of \(p53\). Thus, while Pax3 can directly regulate Msx2 under experimental conditions, effects of Pax3 on Msx2 expression in embryonic cardiac neural crest may be indirect and mediated by altered \(p53\) levels. The failure of Msx2 deletion to rescue NTD in Pax3Sp/Sp embryos indicates that Msx2 is not a functional target of Pax3 in the neural tube, or that its downregulation is not sufficient to mediate effects of Pax3 on neural tube closure.

Interestingly, it was recently reported, using conditional deletion of Pax3 in premigratory and/or migratory neural crest, that Pax3 is only required for expression in early premigratory and migratory cardiac neural crest [50]. This is consistent with our findings, using pifithrin-\(\alpha\), that inhibition of \(p53\) by Pax3 is only required during approximately the first 4 hours after the onset of

![Figure 4](https://www.plosone.org/doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0029379.g004)
Fetal calf serum (Atlanta Biologicals), were grown as undifferentiated, monolayer cultures (referred to as stage 3). All experiments were performed using cells that had been differentiated to neuronal precursors, stage 1 cultures were transferred to tissue culture dishes in DMEM:F12 media with 0.5 \( \mu \)M retinoic acid (Sigma), 1000 units/ml of leukocyte inhibitory factor (LIF), 2 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, and 1x nonessential amino acids (all from Millipore), and 1x penicillin/streptomycin (Invitrogen). To induce differentiation to neuronal precursors, stage 1 cultures were trypsinized, and were induced to form embryoid bodies (referred to as stage 2) in bacterial grade culture dishes containing stage 1 media with 0.5 \( \mu \)M retinoic acid, but without LIF, for 4 days, then were transferred to tissue culture dishes in DMEM:F12 media (Invitrogen) containing fibronectin (Becton Dickenson), insulin, transferrin, and selenium (Sigma) for up to 4 days (referred to as stage 3). All experiments were performed using cells that had undergone fewer than 40 passages.

Materials and Methods

Ethics Statement

Mouse embryos used for recovery of RNA for generation of p53 and Mdm2 expression plasmids were obtained from pregnant mice on E10.5 using procedures that are approved by the Joslin Diabetes Center Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee under Protocol #92-06.

Embryonic Stem Cell Culture

Mouse D3 ESC (ATCC) were cultured and induced to form neuronal precursors as described [29], except that 0.5 \( \mu \)M retinoic acid (Sigma) was added to embryoid body cultures. Briefly, cells were grown as undifferentiated, monolayer cultures (referred to as stage 1) on 0.1% gelatin-coated tissue culture dishes (without mouse embryo fibroblasts) in DMEM (Invitrogen) containing 10% fetal calf serum (Atlanta Biologicals), 110 \( \mu \)M \( \beta \)-mercaptoethanol (Sigma), 1000 units/ml of leukocyte inhibitory factor (LIF), 2 mM glutamine, 1x nucleosides, 1x nonessential amino acids (all from Millipore), and 1x penicillin/streptomycin (Invitrogen). To induce differentiation to neuronal precursors, stage 1 cultures were trypsinized, and were induced to form embryoid bodies (referred to as stage 2) in bacterial grade culture dishes containing stage 1 media with 0.5 \( \mu \)M retinoic acid, but without LIF, for 4 days, then were transferred to tissue culture dishes in DMEM:F12 media (Invitrogen) containing fibronectin (Becton Dickenson), insulin, transferrin, and selenium (Sigma) for up to 4 days (referred to as stage 3). All experiments were performed using cells that had undergone fewer than 40 passages.

Plasmid Constructions

Short hairpin RNA (shRNA) sequences targeting Pax3 mRNA were designed using the shRNA Sequence Designer (Clontech), and a scrambled sequence was designed using BLOCK-iT RNAi Designer (Invitrogen). Three Pax3-targeted shRNA sequences and the scrambled sequence (Table S1) were inserted into the XhoI and HindIII sites of pSg plasmid DNA. Recombinant shRNA plasmids targeting Pax3 mRNA, or empty vector were stably transfected into cells in 35 mm dishes using 1.8 \( \mu \)g plasmid DNA. Recombinant shRNA plasmids targeting Pax3 mRNA, or empty vector were stably transfected into cells in 35 mm dishes using 2 \( \mu \)g plasmid DNA. To induce shRNA expression, ESC were first differentiated to stage 3, then 1 \( \mu \)g/ml of doxycycline (Clontech) was added to media on day 4 of stage 3 ESC cultures. Cultures were harvested 48 h after doxycycline administration.

Transfection of ESC

All transient and stable transfections of stage 1 ESC were performed using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) at a concentration of 10 \( \mu \)g/ml. Stable transfectants were selected using 400 \( \mu \)g/ml of G418 (Invitrogen). Transient transfections of stage 1 ESC were performed using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) at a concentration of 10 \( \mu \)g/ml. Stable transfectants were selected using 400 \( \mu \)g/ml of G418 (Invitrogen). Transient transfection cultures were terminated 48 h after transfection.

pCMV-Pax3 [8,47] or empty CMV vector [8] were stably transfected into cells in 35 mm dishes using 1.8 \( \mu \)g plasmid DNA. Recombinant shRNA plasmids targeting Pax3 mRNA, or empty vector were stably transfected into cells in 35 mm dishes using 2 \( \mu \)g plasmid DNA. To induce shRNA expression, ESC were first differentiated to stage 3, then 1 \( \mu \)g/ml of doxycycline (Clontech) was added to media on day 4 of stage 3 ESC cultures. Cultures were harvested 48 h after doxycycline administration.

Association of FLAG-Pax3 and Pax3 domain fusion proteins with endogenous ESC proteins was studied using transient transfection of ESC grown in 10 cm plates with 24 \( \mu \)g plasmid DNA. The effect of increasing expression of FLAG-Pax3 and Pax3 domain fusion proteins on p53 protein was tested using transient transfection of ESC grown in 35 mm plates with 0, 1, 2, or 4 \( \mu \)g plasmid DNA.

Real time RT-PCR

Total RNA was extracted using Ultraspec (Biotecx Laboratories). Real-time RT-PCR was performed in quadruplicate as described using rRNA as the normalization control [57]. Primer and probe sequences for Pax3 and p53 were as previously reported [57,58]. Primers and probes for rRNA and Nestin were obtained from PerkinElmer.

Immuno blot Analyses

Whole cell extracts were prepared and analyzed by immuno blot as described [27,59]. Antibodies and their working dilutions of...
primary and secondary antibodies are listed in Table S3. Antibodies coupled to hors eradish peroxidase (HRP) were detected by chemiluminescence (PerkinElmer) and exposure to x-ray film. Band intensity was quantified using Adobe Photoshop (Version 9.01).

Immunoprecipitation

Two hundred µg protein from whole cell extracts were pre-cleared at 4°C for 1 hour with 10 mg non-immune IgG and 10 ml of 50% protein A/G beads (Santa Cruz Biotechnology). The pre-cleared extract was incubated with appropriate antibodies (Table S4) while rocking at 4°C overnight. Protein A/G beads were added for one hour prior to precipitation. The precipitated proteins were analyzed by immunoblot as above.

Immunofluorescence microscopy

ESC were grown on gelatin-coated cover slips. Cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde, permeabilized with 10% Triton X-100-PBS, blocked in 5% BSA-PBS, and washed in 1% BSA-PBS. The cells were then incubated with primary antibodies at 4°C overnight, and secondary antibodies for 1 hour in the dark at room temperature (see Supplementary Table S5 for antibody details). Cells were counterstained for 5 min. with 300 nM DAPI in PBS. Both antibody incubations were followed by three 10 minute washes in PBS. Cells were imaged with a Nikon 80i fluorescence microscope.

Measurement of rates of p53 protein synthesis and decay

p53 synthesis in stage 1 and stage 3 ESC was assayed by pulse labeling with 35S-methionine. Briefly, cultures were incubated in cysteine- and methionine-free DMEM for 15 minutes. The media were replaced with cysteine- and methionine-free media containing 0.17 µCi/µl 35S-methionine (1175 Ci/mmol) and cultures were incubated for times indicated. p53 was immunoprecipitated from whole cell extracts, electrophoresed, and immunoblotted. p53 bands were cut from nitrocellulose filters and were counted in a scintillation counter (Beckman Coulter). The relative amount of newly synthesized p53 was expressed as 35S-cpm/p53 immunoreactivity (determined by scanning and quantitation of x-ray film). Curves were compared using nonlinear regression.

The rates of p53 decay in stage 1 and stage 3 ESC were assayed by pulse-chase labeling. Briefly, cells were labeled with 35S-methionine-containing media as above for 1 hour. Media were removed, cultures were rinsed twice with PBS, and were then incubated in complete DMEM. The amount of 35S-p53 at each time point was quantitated as above. Nonlinear regression was used to calculate the half-life of p53.

In vitro GST Fusion Protein Association Assay

Expression of GST fusion proteins by Rosetta E. coli was induced as described [60]. GST fusion proteins were isolated as described [8]. Five hundred mg protein from stage 1 whole cell lysates were incubated with glutathione-sepharose beads (GE healthcare, Piscataway, NJ) coupled to GST fusion proteins, according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The ESC proteins that co-precipitated with GST fusion proteins were identified by immunoblot using antibodies listed in Table S3.

In vitro Ubiquitination Assay

In vitro ubiquitination reactions were performed as described [60]. The reaction mixture (20 µl) contained 10 ng GST-p53 (murine), 24 ng E1 (Boston Biochem), 20 ng GST-UbcH5C (Boston Biochem), 150 ng GST-Mdm2 (murine), 10 µg His-ubiquitin (Boston Biochem), plus GST fusion proteins containing full length Pax3 or Pax3 domains. After incubation at 37°C for 60 min, the reaction products were terminated with stop buffer (Boston Biochem). Ubiquitinated and unubiquitinated p53 were detected by immunoblot using goat anti-p53 antibodies.

In vivo Ubiquitination Assay

Whole cell lysates were prepared from stage 1 or stage 3 ESC, or from stage 1 ESC transiently transfected for 48 h with 4 µg FLAG-tagged plasmid DNA in 35 mm plates. 500 µg protein were pre-cleared and immunoprecipitated with anti-p53 antibodies (Ab1 and Ab3) and protein A/G beads at 4°C overnight. The precipitated proteins were analyzed by immunoblot with anti-ubiquitin antibodies.

Statistical Analyses

All statistical analyses were performed using GraphPad Prism software v. 4.0. Data shown are mean ± S.E.M.

Supporting Information

Table S1 Oligonucleotide Sequences for Pax3 shRNA.

Short hairpin RNA (shRNA) sequences targeting Pax3 mRNA were designed and inserted into pSingle-cTS-shRNA (Clontech) as described in Supplementary Materials and Methods. Xho I sites are highlighted in green; short hairpin sequences are highlighted in yellow; Mlu I sites are highlighted in purple; Hind III sites are highlighted in turquoise.

Table S2 Primer sequences and PCR conditions for construction of GST fusion proteins. Key: FL, full length; DBD, DNA-binding domain; ID, inhibitory domain; PD, paired domain; OCT, conserved octapeptide; HD, homeodomain.
Genbank accession number. Nucleotides are numbered with ‘+1’ corresponding to the transcription initiation site.

(DOC)

Table S3 Immunoblot Antibodies. Antibodies used for immunoblot, their dilutions, species of origin, and commercial sources.

(DOC)

Table S4 Immunoprecipitation Antibodies. Antibodies used for immunoprecipitation, amounts used, species of origin, and commercial sources.

(DOC)

Table S5 Immunofluorescence Antibodies. Antibodies used for immunofluorescence, dilutions, species of origin, and commercial sources.

(DOC)

Table S6 Waardenburg Syndrome Types 1 and 3 Mutations. Summary of currently identified PAX3 mutations associated with Waardenburg Syndromes Types 1 and 3 and effects on PAX3 protein.

(DOC)

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: XDW SCM MRL. Performed the experiments: XDW SCM MRL. Analyzed the data: XDW SCM MRL. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: XDW SCM. Wrote the paper: MRL.
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