Orthodenticle is required for the development of olfactory projection neurons and local interneurons in Drosophila

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ABSTRACT

The accurate wiring of nervous systems involves precise control over cellular processes like cell division, cell fate specification, and targeting of neurons. The nervous system of Drosophila melanogaster is an excellent model to understand these processes. Drosophila neurons are generated by stem cell like precursors called neuroblasts that are formed and specified in a highly stereotypical manner along the neuroectoderm. This stereotypy has been attributed, in part, to the expression and function of transcription factors that act as intrinsic cell fate determinants in the neuroblasts and their progeny during embryogenesis. Here we focus on the lateral neuroblast lineage, AL1, of the antennal lobe and show that the transcription factor-encoding cephalic gap gene orthodenticle is required in this lineage during postembryonic brain development. We use immunolabelling to demonstrate that Otd is expressed in the neuroblast of this lineage during postembryonic larval stages. Subsequently, we use MARCM clonal mutational methods to show that the majority of the postembryonic neuronal progeny in the AL1 lineage undergoes apoptosis in the absence of orthodenticle. Moreover, we demonstrate that the neurons that survive in the orthodenticle loss-of-function condition display severe targeting defects in both the proximal (dendritic) and distal (axonal) neurites. These findings indicate that the cephalic gap gene orthodenticle acts as an important intrinsic determinant in the AL1 neuroblast lineage and, hence, could be a member of a putative combinatorial code involved in specifying the fate and identity of cells in this lineage.

KEY WORDS: Otd, Olfactory interneuron, Neuroblast, Drosophila

INTRODUCTION

The accurate wiring of nervous systems is a multifold task that includes precise control over cellular processes such as cell division and cell fate specification, pathfinding and synaptic partner matching to generate appropriate numbers of neurons and glia that target appropriate regions in the brain and make appropriate synaptic contacts within these regions. What are the molecular mechanisms by which developing nervous systems achieve this? The brain of the holometabolous insect Drosophila melanogaster is an excellent model to understand these processes. Drosophila neurons are generated by stem cell like precursors called ‘neuroblasts’ (NBs), most of which divide in an asymmetric manner to self-renew and generate a ‘ganglion mother cell’ (GMC), which has the ability to divide once more to give rise to two post-mitotic neural cells (Doe, 1992; Hartenstein et al., 2008). Drosophila neurogenesis occurs in two phases. NBs go through a rapid burst of neurogenesis in the embryo to create the much simpler larval brain (Hartenstein and Campos-Ortega, 1984), and after a period of quiescence, they reinitiate neurogenesis in a second, longer postembryonic phase to create the far more complex adult brain (Ito and Hotta, 1992; Pereanu and Hartenstein, 2006; White and Kankel, 1978). During both phases, the lineage-related neurons born from a single NB often fasciculate their outgrowing axons and hence tend to project to and innervate the same target fields in the brain neuropile (Lovick et al., 2013; Pereanu and Hartenstein, 2006; Wong et al., 2013). Due to these developmental processes, the mature fly brain is a strikingly modular structure with NB lineages representing the ‘modules’ that underlie the basic architecture of the brain’s macrocircuitry.

During embryonic development, identifiable NBs form in a highly stereotypical manner at defined locations within the neuroectoderm (Doe, 1992; Hartenstein and Campos-Ortega, 1984; Hartenstein et al., 1987). This stereotypy in the formation and specification of embryonic NBs has been attributed, in part, to the action of embryonic patterning genes that initially define the body axes but are also expressed later in development in unique combinations in the NBs of the embryo (Skeath and Thor, 2003; Urbach and Techna, 2004). Loss-of-function studies performed for some of these genes have revealed that they have important roles in the development of the embryonic brain (Kuert and Reichert, 2013; Lichtneckert and Reichert, 2008; Urbach and Techna, 2008). Examples for this are the two cephalic gap genes orthodenticle (otd) and empty spiracles (ems). Like other cephalic gap genes, otd and ems are first expressed in broad stripes in the anterior region of the embryo at the early blastoderm stage (Dalton et al., 1989; Finkelstein et al., 1990; Walldorf and Gehring, 1992). In their absence, entire embryonic head segments fail to be specified resulting in ‘gaps’ in the head of the embryo (Cohen and Jürgens, 1990; Schmidt-Ott et al., 1994). Subsequently, during embryonic neurogenesis, these two homeodomain transcription factors are expressed in specific sets of embryonic NBs in the central brain and are required for the appropriate development of the embryonic brain regions that derive from these NBs (Hartmann et al., 2000; Hirth et al., 1995; Urbach and Techna, 2003; Younossi-Hartenstein et al., 1997).

Recent work indicates that some of these early “embryonic” patterning genes are also required in specific NB lineages during postembryonic brain development. For example, the cephalic gap
Involved in specifying the fate and identity of interneurons in the antennal lobe, the primary centre for olfactory processing, is made up of dense synaptic regions called glomeruli comprising uniglomerular and multiglomerular projection neurons (PNs) that project to the protocerebrum as well as oligogglomerular and multiglomerular local interneurons (LNs) that do not leave the antennal lobe (Chou et al., 2010; Das et al., 2008; Jefferis et al., 2001; Lai et al., 2008). Most of these interneurons are generated postembryonically by five identified NBs. These are the anterodorsal NB [ALad1 (Jefferis et al., 2001)], the lateral NB [AL11 (Chou et al., 2010; Das et al., 2008; Lai et al., 2008)], the ventral NB [ALv1 (Lai et al., 2008)], the ventral-LN NB [ALv2 (Das et al., 2011; Lai et al., 2008)] and the ALlv1 (Das et al., 2013; Pereanu and Hartenstein, 2006). The cephalic gap gene ems is expressed in two of these NBs in the larval brain. In the ALad1 NB lineage, ems is required for correct dendritic targeting of uniglomerular PNs in the antennal lobe (Lichteneckert et al., 2008). In the AL11 NB lineage, ems is required for NB survival; in the absence of ems the NB undergoes apoptosis, and therefore no progeny is generated (Das et al., 2008).

Here we focus on the AL11 NB lineage and show that a second cephalic gap gene, otd, is also required in this antennal lobe lineage during postembryonic brain development. We use immunolabelling to demonstrate that Otd is expressed in the NB of this lineage during postembryonic larval stages. Subsequently, we use MARCM clonal mutational methods to show that a large majority of the postembryonic neuronal progeny in the AL11 lineage undergoes apoptosis in the absence of otd. Moreover, we demonstrate that the neurons that survive in the otd loss-of-function condition display severe targeting defects in both the proximal (dendritic) and distal (axonal) neurites. The identification of otd as a second cephalic gap gene that is involved in the specification of the AL11 lineage implies that Otd together with Emst act as important intrinsic determinants and, hence, could be members of a putative combinatorial code involved in specifying the fate and identity of interneurons in the AL11 lineage.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Fly strains and MARCM analysis**

Unless otherwise stated, all flies were obtained from the Bloomington Stock Centre, Indiana, USA. To generate Tubulin-Gal4 or GH146-Gal4, WT or otd null clones, females of the following genotypes:

- FRT19A/FM7c; y1 sn1 oc2 FRT19A/FM7c
- oc<sup>ind1</sup> sn13; FRT19A/FM7c

were crossed with males of the following genotypes:

- FRT19A hsFLP, Tubulin-Gal80; Tubulin-Gal4, UAS-mCD8::GFP/CyO
- FRT19A hsFLP, Tubulin-Gal80; GH146-Gal4, UAS-mCD8::GFP/CyO.

The embryos collected from these crosses were aged appropriately at 25°C and were then treated to a 1 hour heat shock regime at 37°C. Heat shocks were given at embryonic (0–16 hours after egg-laying) or early postembryonic (0–4 hours after larval hatching) stages. For the p35 rescue experiments, females of the genotype oc<sup>ind1</sup> sn13/FRT19A/FM7c; UAS-p35/CyO were crossed with males of the genotype FRT19A hsFLP, Tubulin-Gal80; Tubulin-Gal4, UAS-mCD8::GFP/CyO. ems<sup>-</sup>7.1-Gal4 was generated in HR lab.

**Immunohistochecmy**

Brains were dissected and stained as described earlier (Wu and Luo, 2006). The primary antibodies used were: rabbit anti-GFP (1:10,000; Molecular Probes, Invitrogen, Delhi, India), chick anti-GFP (1:10,000; AbCam, Cambridge, UK), mouse anti-Bruchpilot (mAbnc82, 1:20; DSHB, Iowa, USA), rabbit anti-Otd (1:1500, gift from H. Sun University of Taiwan, Taiwan), guinea pig anti-Otd (1:750, gift from T. Cook, University of Cincinnati School of Medicine, USA). Secondary antibodies – Alexa-488, Alexa-568 and Alexa-647 coupled antibodies generated in goat (Molecular Probes) – were used at 1:400 dilutions.

**Microscopy**

Fluorescent preparations were imaged on an Olympus Fluoview (FV1000) scanning confocal microscope. Optical sections were taken at 1 μm intervals with a picture size of 512x512 pixels (or 1024x1024 where required) and digitally processed using Image J (http://rsbweb.nih.gov/ij/) and Adobe Photoshop CS3 (Adobe Systems, San Jose, CA, USA).

**Lineage nomenclature**

The antennal lobe lineages have been named by various groups in the past. Here we list the various names by which each lineage is called.

| Lineage | Other Names |
|---------|-------------|
| AL11 NB | ALlv1, ALlv2 |
| ALad1 NB | ALv2 |
| ALlv1 | BAla1 |
| ALv2 | BAlp4 |

**RESULTS**

Otd is expressed in the AL11 neuroblast during postembryonic development

In the mature adult brain, the neuronal cell bodies of the 5 NB lineages that generate the bulk of the antennal lobe interneurons are clustered in 5 groups surrounding each antennal lobe in the deutocerebrum. The ALad1 cell body cluster is located anterodorsal to the antennal lobe, the AL11 cell body cluster is located lateral to the antennal lobe, and the ALlv1, ALv2 and ALv1 cell body clusters are located ventrolaterally to the antennal lobe (Fig. 1A). The adult-specific “secondary” neurons in these lineages are generated by their parent NB during larval life, and for each NB the lineally related neurons can be identified in the larval brain based on the specific projection pattern of their axons.
showed that the AL11 NB expresses Ems during postembryonic development (Fig. 2A,B). This confirmed the findings of earlier work (Lichtneckert et al., 2008). Co-immunolabelling with an anti-Otd antibody showed that the Ems-expressing AL11 NB also expresses the second cephalic gap gene Otd (Fig. 2A,C,D; yellow dotted lines). Although the AL11 NB was labelled by the Otd antibody, the level of Otd immunoreactivity was lower than the level of Ems immunoreactivity in this NB (Fig. 2B,C). Similar findings were obtained for earlier larval instar stages (data not shown). We conclude that Otd is expressed in the AL11 NB during larval development.

**Otd is required for the correct number of neurons in the AL11 lineage**

In order to investigate the developmental role of Otd in the AL11 lineage, we carried out *otd* loss-of-function experiments on this lineage during larval development. As *otd* null mutants are embryonic lethal, we induced wild-type and *otd* null MARCM neuroblast clones at embryonic and early postembryonic stages and assayed the effect of the *otd* loss of function on the neuronal progeny of the AL11 NB in the adult brain. In our experiments, we used two null alleles of *otd*, *ocotdYH13* and *oc2* (also known as *ocJA101*), *ocotdYH13* is an EMS induced mutation, *oc2* is an X-ray induced deletion within the gene; both are known to be amorphs (Finkelstein and Perrimon, 1990; Finkelstein et al., 1990; Wieschaus et al., 1992).

When randomly induced *tubulin*-labelled wild-type neuroblast clones were generated at either embryonic or early postembryonic (0–4 hours after larval hatching – ALH) stages, the set of adult-specific neurons typical for the AL11 lineage was recovered in the adult brain. These AL11 neuroblast clones consisted of about 200 cells, which comprised both LNs and PNs, and, as expected for neuroblast clones containing multiglomerular LNs and PNs, these neurons projected dendritic processes in the antennal lobe with multiglomerular innervation patterns (Fig. 3A–C). In
Otd is required for correct dendritic targeting of neurons in the ALl1 lineage

The surviving neurons in tubulin-labelled otd null ALl1 clones manifested abnormal dendritic projection patterns in the antennal lobe. Moreover, they also manifested aberrant misprojections outside the antennal lobe towards the suboesophageal ganglion (SOG) and other brain regions. To characterize these misprojection patterns in more detail, we focused our analysis on GH146-Gal4-labelled neuroblast ALl1 clones, since tubulin drives expression in multiple cell types making documentation of misprojections difficult.

In GH146-labelled neuroblast clones of the wild-type ALl1 lineage, multicellular clones comprising uniglomerular PNs innervating a specific subset of glomeruli were recovered as described previously (Das et al., 2008; Lai et al., 2008) (Fig. 4A). In GH146-labelled otd mutant neuroblast clones, the surviving neurons of the ALl1 lineage formed a more diffuse, multiglomerular innervation in the antennal lobe, and often no glomerular boundaries were distinguishable (Fig. 4B,C,E). This mutant dendritic innervation pattern contrasted with the innervation pattern of wild-type GH146-Gal4-labelled PNs, which have dendritic innervations within discrete glomeruli (compare Fig. 4A with Fig. 4B,C,E). A variety of other defects were also visible in the surviving mutant PNs. Wild-type GH146-labelled PNs of the ALl1 lineage do not innervate the contralateral antennal lobe; however, in otd null clones mutant PNs formed misprojections to the contralateral antennal lobe (Fig. 4E, arrow). PNs in the otd null ALl1 lineage also often sent misprojections outside the antennal lobe neuropile to neighbouring neuropiles (Fig. 4B–D, arrows). Occasionally mutant clones had only sparse innervation in the antennal lobes and largely innervated non-antennal neuropile in the protocerebrum (Fig. 4D).

Otd is required for correct axonal targeting of neurons in the ALl1 lineage

The surviving neurons in tubulin-labelled otd null ALl1 clones also manifested abnormal axonal projection patterns in the protocerebrum. To characterize these axonal defects, we again focused on GH146-Gal4-labelled clones. In wild-type neuroblast clones, the GH146-labelled PNs of the ALl1 lineage projected their axons via the inner antennocerebral tract (iACT) to the protocerebrum and form axonal terminals in the calyx of the mushroom body. However, the axonal arborizations of mutant PNs, which resemble the trajectory normally taken by PNs, appeared defasciculated in the lateral horn (Fig. 5A).

Surviving otd null PNs in the ALl1 lineage resembled wild-type PNs in their gross anatomy; their axonal trajectory resembled the trajectory normally taken by PNs, they appeared to innervate the lateral horn, and on occasion they even had innervations in the calyx of the mushroom body. However, the axonal arborizations of mutant PNs in the protocerebrum manifested marked defects. Fig. 5B–D shows three examples of the axonal arborizations of otd null PNs in the lateral protocerebrum. In all three otd null clones, the axon bundle defasciculated extensively much before the lateral horn (white
Genotypes of lateral horn in the protocerebrum (white dotted lines). (B–D) The axonal tract that typical PNs follow to the protocerebrum. Note that this tract remains fasciculated in a single bundle until it approaches the lateral horn in the protocerebrum (white dotted lines). (B–D) The axonal tracts of GH146-labelled otd/− clones of the AL1 lineage in the protocerebrum. Note that in these clones the axonal tract of the PNs defasciculate extensively and precociously (white arrowhead, B–D). Other mutant phenotypes include innervations not restricted to the lateral horn (white dotted lines; magenta arrowheads, B–D). Other mutant phenotypes include innervations not restricted to the lateral horn (white arrowheads, B–D). (A) Genotypes FRT19A/ FRT19A, Tubulin-Gal80, hsFLP; GH146-Gal4, UAS-mCD8::GFP/+ . (B,C) Genotypes FRT19A,oc(G418)n1/FRT19A, Tubulin-Gal80, hsFLP; GH146- Gal4, UAS-mCD8::GFP/+ . (D) Genotypes FRT19A,oc(FRT19A, Tubulin- Gal80, hsFLP; GH146-Gal4, UAS-mCD8::GFP/+ . Green: anti-GFP; Red: anti-Bruchpilot. Scale bar: 50 μm.

In order to determine if otd was required in the AL1 lineage, we generated otd null, GH146-Gal4-labelled, single cell clones in the second larval instar stage and analysed the axonal and dendritic projection patterns of the resultant single cell clones in the adult brain. These experiments revealed two significant findings. Firstly, we noticed a marked reduction in clonal frequencies of the wild-type and otd null single cell clones. In the wild type we recovered 34 single cell clones out of 131 brains examined (clonal frequency ~26%); in otd mutant clones we recovered only 40 single cell clones out of 310 brains examined (clonal frequency ~13%).

Several distinct requirements for this gene. The first, most evident defect observed in clonal loss-of-function experiments was the reduction in cell number of the AL1 lineage; only 20% of the cells present in the wild-type adult brain were seen in the mutant condition. This phenotype is reminiscent of, but not exactly like, the phenotypes observed in this lineage due to the loss of function of three other genes, empty spiracles (ems), homothorax (hth) and extradenticle (exd) (Das et al., 2008; Urbach and Technau, 2003). Interestingly, 15% of the embryonic neuroblasts that express otd co-express the cephalic gap gene ems.

Here we report that otd is also co-expressed with ems in a neuroblast lineage during postembryonic brain development. We have focused our analysis on the AL1 neuroblast, which has been shown to express ems during larval development. While our findings indicate that the expression of otd is relatively low compared to the level of ems expression in the AL1 neuroblast, our mutant analysis indicates that otd is essential for the development of the neurons in this lineage. It will be interesting to see if otd might be similarly involved in the development of the other neuroblast lineages in the brain.

Mutant analysis of the function of otd in the AL1 lineage revealed several interesting implications for this gene. The first, most evident defect observed in clonal loss-of-function experiments was the reduction in cell number of the AL1 lineage; only 20% of the cells present in the wild-type adult brain were seen in the mutant condition. This phenotype is reminiscent of, but not exactly like, the phenotypes observed in this lineage due to the loss of function of three other genes, empty spiracles (ems), homothorax (hth) and extradenticle (exd) (Das et al., 2008; Urbach and Technau, 2003). Interestingly, 15% of the embryonic neuroblasts that express otd co-express the cephalic gap gene ems.

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**DISCUSSION**

During early embryogenesis, the cephalic gap gene otd is expressed in a broad stripe in the anterior most domain of the cephalic region of the embryo where it is known to specify the entire segment, including the anterior brain that derives from this segment. Studies that have analysed the expression of otd in the later stages of embryonic brain development have shown that otd continues to be expressed in specific neuroblasts. For example, in the protocerebral part of the embryonic brain, otd is expressed in about 70% of the neuroblasts (Urbach and Technau, 2003). Interestingly, 15% of the embryonic neuroblasts that express otd co-express the cephalic gap gene ems.

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survive to adulthood. Upon the loss of function of otd, 20% of the neural cells (~40 cells) survive and are present in the adult brain. This suggests that the mechanism of action of these genes might be different. In this respect, it is interesting to note that accompanied by the loss of function of ems, hth or exd a severe reduction in the size of the antennal lobe results, whereas following otd loss of function, the lobe size and its general glomerular organization remains largely unaffected.

A different requirement for otd in the ALl1 lineage determined by our mutational analysis was in the targeting of the dendrites and the arborization of the axons of the 20% of the cells that do survive to adulthood. Upon the loss of function of otd, ALl1 PNs displayed a variety of targeting defects including diffuse and disorganised dendritic arbores, innervations in non-antennal neuropiles, as well as extensive, premature defasciculation and misprojections of the axonal terminals. This suggests that patterning of the PNs at both the proximal and the distal terminals might be coupled. Such coupling of PN patterning has been uncovered for other genes as well, including other transcription factors like acj6, drifter, hth, exd and lola (Ando et al., 2011; Komiyama et al., 2003; Spletter et al., 2007).

It has been postulated that the identity of a NB and its lineage depends upon a certain constellation of transcription factors that acts as a code of identity (Shirasaki and Pfaff, 2002). Expression analysis of NBs in the embryo has revealed that there do exist unique combinations of transcription factors in specific NBs (Urbach and Technau, 2003). Moreover, recent studies, which are largely limited to a few well-described lineages in the brain, are beginning to identify the elements of putative ‘combinatorial codes’ of NB specification (Bello et al., 2007; Das et al., 2008; Kuert et al., 2012; Lichtneckert et al., 2008). Results from this study imply that the two cephalic gap genes otd and ems are included among the set of intrinsic cell fate determinants for the ALl1 lineage. As most postembryonic lineages have now been identified in both the larval and adult brains, such molecular genetic analyses can now be extended to other brain lineages (Ito et al., 2013; Lovick et al., 2013; Wong et al., 2013; Yu et al., 2013). It is noteworthy that although analyses such as these have uncovered genes that are required in NB lineages for their survival or local targeting, none, so far, have identified genes that can actually switch the identity of one NB lineage into that of other. It will be interesting to see if future studies uncover such important factors that determine the identities of lineages.

Acknowledgements
We are grateful to Henry Sun and Tiffany Cook for their gracious gifts of the anti-Otd antibodies.

Competing interests
The authors have no competing interests to declare.

Author contributions
S.S., H.R. and K.V.R. conceived and designed the experiments. S.S. and S.B. performed the experiments. All authors analysed and interpreted the data. S.S., K.V.R. and H.R. wrote the paper.

Funding
This work was supported by grants from National Centre for Biological Sciences–Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Department of Biotechnology, Government of India–Centre for Nanotechnology [SR/SS/NM-36/2005] and the National Science Foundation. K.V.R. acknowledges support as a JC Bose Fellow of the Government of India. We thank the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India–Centre for Nanotechnology and the Central Imaging and Flow Cytometry Facility (CIFC).

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