In vivo birthdating by BAPTISM reveals that trigeminal sensory neuron diversity depends on early neurogenesis

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Among sensory systems, the somatic sense is exceptional in its ability to detect a wide range of chemical, mechanical and thermal stimuli. How this sensory diversity is established during development remains largely elusive. We devised a method (BAPTISM) that uses the photoconvertible fluorescent protein Kaede to simultaneously analyze birthdate and cell fate in live zebrafish embryos. We found that trigeminal sensory ganglia are formed from early-born and late-born neurons. Early-born neurons give rise to multiple classes of sensory neurons that express different ion channels. By contrast, late-born neurons are restricted in their fate and do not form chemosensory neurons expressing the ion channel TrpA1b. Accordingly, larvae lacking early-born neurons do not respond to the TrpA1b agonist allyl isothiocyanate. These results indicate that the multimodal specification and function of trigeminal sensory ganglia depends on the timing of neurogenesis.

KEY WORDS: Neurogenesis, Trigeminal sensory ganglia, Trp, Zebrafish

INTRODUCTION

Somatosensory organs recognize a wide range of stimuli such as noxious chemicals, pressure and temperature (for a review, see Julius and Basbaum, 2001). The vertebrate somatosensory system consists of sets of sensory ganglia located in the peripheral nervous system (PNS) (for a review, see Lynn, 1975). Trigeminal sensory ganglia innervate most of the head (Noden, 1980), whereas the dorsal root ganglia (DRG) flank the spinal cord and innervate the body (Swett and Woolf, 1985). Trigeminal sensory neurons project to several brainstem nuclei, whereas DRG neurons send afferent axons to the spinal cord (for a review, see Marmigere and Ernfors, 2007).

The multimodal nature of the information detected by the somatosensory system is reflected in the neuronal diversity of sensory ganglia (for reviews, see Julius and Basbaum, 2001; Marmigere and Ernfors, 2007). Two major subpopulations of somatosensory neurons can be distinguished: the proprioceptive neurons transduce innocuous stimuli such as light touch, whereas the nociceptive neurons detect potentially harmful stimuli. To cover a wide range of sensory information, nociceptive neurons express diverse channels and receptors that respond to these stimuli. For example, TrpV1 is a heat sensing channel expressed in thermosensitive neurons (Caterina et al., 1997), whereas TrpA1 is expressed in a subset of neurons responsive to chemical irritants such as allyl isothiocyanate (mustard oil), the pungent ingredient of mustard (Bandell et al., 2004; Jordt et al., 2004). Another subset of neurons is defined by expression of the P2X3 receptor, an ATP sensor involved in the modulation of nociceptive signals (Chen et al., 1995). Thus, in contrast to other sensory systems, the somatosensory ganglia contain a diverse array of sensory neurons that are tuned to very distinct classes of stimuli. How this diversity is achieved during development is poorly understood.

Studies of the central nervous systems (CNS) in both vertebrates and invertebrates have revealed that the temporal pattern of neuron specification contributes to the generation of neuronal diversity (for a review, see Pearson and Doe, 2004). During development of Drosophila melanogaster, for example, neuroblasts undergo stem cell-like divisions to generate neuronal progeny in an ordered sequence (Truman and Bate, 1988; Pearson and Doe, 2003). Similarly, different neurons of the layered mammalian cortex form at precise developmental times (for a review, see McConnell, 1995). Neurons located deep in the cortex are born before neurons that populate more superficial layers, resulting in an inside out progression of neurogenesis. In both systems, progenitors gradually lose competence to generate early-born fates. In the PNS, cell birthdating and genetic studies in mouse and chick suggest that DRG neurons derive from three waves of neurogenesis (Carr and Simpson, 1978; Frank and Sanes, 1991; Lawson and Biscoe, 1979; Ma et al., 1999; Maro et al., 2004; Marmigere and Ernfors, 2007). The second wave gives rise to the majority of proprioceptive and nociceptive neurons, whereas the first and third waves generate predominantly proprioceptive and nociceptive neurons, respectively. It is unclear whether similar or different strategies are used during the diversification of trigeminal sensory neurons or how different nociceptive subsets are specified. Here, we address these issues using the zebrafish trigeminal ganglia as a model system.

Similar to other vertebrates, the trigeminal sensory ganglia in zebrafish form on either side of the head, between the eye and ear (Fig. 1A). The first trigeminal sensory neurons are born at around 11 hours post fertilization (hpf) and rapidly assemble into a ganglion (Knaut et al., 2005). By 24 hpf, the ganglia mediate the response to mechanical stimuli (Saint-Amant and Drapeau, 1998) and chemical irritants (D.P. and A.F.S., unpublished), resulting in a highly stereotypic escape behavior. It has remained unclear how the different modalities within the trigeminal ganglia are generated. To address this issue, we analyzed how the timing of neurogenesis regulates trigeminal sensory neuron specification. We developed a novel technology (BAPTISM) to compare neuronal birth date and specification in vivo and interfered with early or late periods of

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neurogenesis. Our results indicate that the full repertoire of trigeminal sensory neuron cell types and larval behaviors depends on early neurogenesis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Zebrafish strains

Embryos were raised at 28.5°C in water containing 0.003% 1-phenyl-2-thiourea (PTU) and staged as described by Kimmel et al. (1995). huc::kaede-p2x3b:egfp and huck:kaede::trpa1b:egfp embryos were generated by breeding homozygous adults. neurogenin1 (n1005) homozygous embryos were generated by inbreeding heterozygous adults and identified by their touch insensitivity at 24 hpf.

Whole-mount in situ hybridization and antibody staining

The zebrafish trpv1 cDNA was generated by performing RT-PCR with Superscript II (Invitrogen) using primers based on the sequence from 5' and 3' RACE (FirstChoice RLM-RACE, Ambion) and Ensembl exon predictions. Full-length sequence has been deposited in GenBank under accession number EU423314. The huc cDNA was obtained from GenBank (accession number A1959250); the p2x3a cDNA was obtained from the Seguela laboratory (Kucenas et al., 2006) and the p2x3b cDNA was obtained from the Voigt laboratory (Bouc-Grabot et al., 2000). Preparation of RNA probes and in situ hybridization were performed as described previously (Ober and Schulte-Merker, 1999). RNA probes against trpa1b, trpv1, p2x3a, p2x3b and huc were labeled with DIG (Roche) and detected with an anti-DIG antibody (Roche). Immunohistochemistry was performed as described (Trevarrow et al., 1990). Antibodies against HuC (Molecular Probe) and HNK-1 were diluted 1:500 and detected using was performed as described (Trevarrow et al., 1990). Antibodies against p2x3b (Ober and Schulte-Merker, 1999). RNA probes against trpa1b, trpv1, p2x3a, p2x3b and huc were labeled with DIG (Roche) and detected with an anti-DIG antibody (Roche). Immunohistochemistry was performed as described (Trevarrow et al., 1990). Antibodies against HuC (Molecular Probe) and HNK-1 were diluted 1:500 and detected using an anti-mouse antibody conjugated to HRP (Jackson Immunolab) and the Cy3-t tyramide amplification system (NEN Life Science). Antibodies against phosphohistone H3 (Upstate) were diluted 1:250 and detected using an anti-rabbit antibody conjugated to FITC (Jackson Immunolab).

Morpholino injections

neurogenin1 morphants were generated by injection of 6 ng of neurogenin1 morpholino (5'−gatcttacctgattacatccta−3') (Genetools) at the one-cell stage.

BrdU birthdating analysis

Embryos aged between 24 hpf and 92 hpf were anesthetized with Tricaine (Sigma) and immobilized on a plate of 3% agarose. BrdU 100 mM (5 μl; Sigma) was injected into the brain ventricle. Injected embryos were allowed to develop until 72 hpf and imaged with a Pascal confocal inverted microscope using a 40× water immersion objective (Zeiss). The birthdate of a neuron refers to the time point at which a precursor undergoes its last division before differentiating as a neuron. HuC is expressed in differentiating neurons of vertebrates shortly after their birth (Marusich et al., 1994). To study the temporal pattern of neurogenesis in the trigeminal sensory ganglion in zebrafish, we first analyzed the expression of the zebrafish homologue of HuC (Kim et al., 1996). huc mRNA highlighted the first differentiated trigeminal neurons at 11 hours post fertilization (hpf) on each side of the head (Fig. 1B). Each ganglion contained 14±2 neurons (Fig. 1D). By the time the trigeminal sensory ganglia are responsive to external stimuli (24 hpf), each ganglion contained an average of 31±1 neurons (Fig. 1C,D). To follow the development of the trigeminal sensory ganglia at later stages, we used a transgene that expressed the fluorescent protein Kaede under the control of the huc promoter (Sato et al., 2006). We found that at 24 hpf each trigeminal sensory ganglion had an average size of 37±3 neurons and by 72 hpf reached an average size of 53±6 neurons (Table 1; Fig. 2B; Fig. 6A; see Movie 3 in the supplementary material). To gain further insight into the temporal pattern of trigeminal neurogenesis after 24 hpf, we used 5-bromo-2-deoxyuridine (BrdU) incorporation. Between 24 hpf and 92 hpf, a single injection of BrdU was given per embryo. The time points for injection were separated by 4-hour intervals, because BrdU remained available for incorporation for about 4 hours after injection (see Fig. S1 in the supplementary material). At 96 hpf, double labeling for BrdU and HuC was used to identify neurons that were born before or after BrdU injection (Fig. 1E; see Movie 1 in the supplementary material). This analysis revealed that new trigeminal neurons arose continuously from 24 hpf to 96 hpf (Fig. 1G). The number of new neurons added to a single ganglion per 4-hour interval ranged from one to eight with an average of 2.0±0.48 neurons. This rate of neurogenesis leads to an estimated addition of 23±4 neurons per ganglion from 24 hpf to 72 hpf, consistent with the increase of HuC-expressing neurons from 37±3 at 24 hpf to 53±6 at 72 hpf (Table 1; Table 1; Fig. 2B; Fig. 6A; see Movie 3 in the supplementary material). Taken together, our analysis indicates that neurogenesis in trigeminal sensory ganglia consists of an early burst shortly after 11 hpf and a continuous slower phase after 24 hpf. We refer to trigeminal sensory neurons born before and after 24 hpf as early-born and late-born neurons, respectively.
In vivo birthdating of trigeminal sensory neurons

To distinguish early-born from late-born neurons in live embryos, we devised a method called BAPTI (birthdateing analysis by photoconverted fluorescent protein tracing in vivo) (Fig. 2A). In this method, we used the photoconvertible fluorescent protein Kaede. Upon exposure to ultraviolet light (405 nm) Kaede is permanently cleaved, and its emission spectrum shifts from green to red (Ando et al., 2002). The converted Kaede remains stable for several days (Hatta et al., 2006; Kimura et al., 2006). To specifically label early-born trigeminal sensory neurons, Kaede was photoconverted at 24 hpf in transgenic embryos expressing Kaede under the control of ~6 kb of huc cis-regulatory region (huc:kaede) (Sato et al., 2006). This resulted in the red-fluorescent labeling of neurons born before 24 hpf. At 72 hpf, these early-born trigeminal sensory neurons were still evident by expression of the converted, red-fluorescent Kaede (huc:kaede<sup>red</sup>) (Fig. 2B, white arrows). Because the huc:kaede transgene continues to be expressed in these neurons, they also expressed de novo synthesized unconverted green-fluorescent Kaede (huc:kaede<sup>green</sup> + huc:kaede<sup>green</sup>) (Fig. 2B, white arrows). By contrast, neurons born after 24 hpf did not contain converted red-fluorescent Kaede but only contained the unconverted green-fluorescent Kaede (huc:kaede<sup>green</sup>) (Fig. 2B, white arrowheads). Our analysis confirmed the presence of early-born and late-born neurons in the trigeminal sensory ganglia of 72 hpf zebrafish embryos. Of the 53±6 neurons per ganglion present at 72 hpf (Table 1; Fig. 2B; see Movie 3 in the supplementary material), 35±4 were born before 24 hpf (Table 1; Fig. 2B, white arrows; see Movie 3 in the supplementary material), whereas 18±3 neurons were added after 24 hpf (Table 1; Fig. 2B, white arrowheads; see Movie 3 in the supplementary material). These results are consistent with the observations that each ganglion contains 37±3 huc:kaede-expressing neurons at 24 hpf (Table 1; Fig. 6A) and that 23±4 neurons are added per ganglion based on BrdU labeling (Fig. 1G).
BAPTISM thus supports and extends the findings obtained using BrdU and makes it possible to analyze the temporal dynamics of neurogenesis in living zebrafish embryos.

**Late-born neurons have restricted fates**

To determine whether the specification of trigeminal sensory neurons is linked to their birthdates, we assessed the fates of early-born and late-born trigeminal sensory neurons. To this end, we combined reporter transgenes with the BAPTISM method (BAPTISM combined with Subpopulation Markers or BAPTISM) (Fig. 3A). In this approach, specific cell types within trigeminal sensory ganglia are labeled by EGFP expression under the control of cis-regulatory regions of different subpopulation markers (subpopulation:egfp). As shown in Fig. 3, in embryos carrying the hue:kaede transgene as well as a subpopulation:egfp transgene, trigeminal sensory neurons will, depending on their subtype, express either hue:kaede alone or both hue:kaede and subpopulation:egfp. They will, thus, be uniformly green (hue:kaede\textsuperscript{green} or hue:kaede\textsuperscript{green} + subpopulation:egfp\textsuperscript{green}). When early-born neurons are labeled red by photoconversion of Kaede at 24 hpf, neurons that express the subpopulation marker will be red but not green (hue:kaede\textsuperscript{red} + subpopulation:egfp\textsuperscript{green}). By contrast, neurons that do not express the subpopulation marker will be red but not green (hue:kaede\textsuperscript{red}). When the same embryos are analyzed at 72 hpf, early-born neurons will have retained the converted red-fluorescent Kaede but will also express unconverted green-fluorescent Kaede (hue:kaede\textsuperscript{red} + hue:kaede\textsuperscript{green} or hue:kaede\textsuperscript{red} + hue:kaede\textsuperscript{green} + subpopulation:egfp\textsuperscript{green}) and will, thus, be both red and green. By contrast, late-born neurons will, at that stage, express only non-converted green Kaede (hue:kaede\textsuperscript{green} or hue:kaede\textsuperscript{green} + subpopulation:egfp\textsuperscript{green}) and thus be green. To distinguish the late-born neurons that express the subpopulation marker (hue:kaede\textsuperscript{green} + subpopulation:egfp\textsuperscript{green}) from the ones that do not (hue:kaede\textsuperscript{green}), a second conversion is performed at 72 hpf. Following this second conversion, both early-born and late-born neurons will contain converted red-fluorescent Kaede (hue:kaede\textsuperscript{red} + subpopulation:egfp\textsuperscript{green}) but only those neurons that also express subpopulation:egfp will retain green fluorescence (hue:kaede\textsuperscript{red} + subpopulation:egfp\textsuperscript{green}). Direct comparison of individual neurons before and after the second conversion will therefore reveal whether a given subpopulation marker is expressed in an early-born and/or a late-born neuron (Fig. 3B). BAPTISM thus can be used to identify simultaneously in vivo both the birthdate of a neuron and its fate.

We applied BAPTISM to investigate whether early-born and late-born neurons contribute to different subpopulations of trigeminal sensory neurons. We focused on two subpopulations of neurons: those expressing trpa1b and those expressing p2x3b. Both genes are expressed in the trigeminal sensory ganglia of zebrafish starting at 24 hpf (Kucenas et al., 2006) (D.P. and A.F.S., unpublished). We used transgenic zebrafish expressing EGFP under the control of the cis-regulatory regions of p2x3b or trpa1b. Both transgenes reflect the expression patterns of the endogenous genes (Kucenas et al., 2006) (M.C. and A.F.S., unpublished). BAPTISM analysis of embryos carrying the p2x3b:egfp transgene revealed that both early-born and late-born neurons contributed to the p2x3b-expressing subpopulation (Fig. 4A,B, green arrows and arrowheads) (see Movies 4 and 5 in the supplementary material). Per ganglion, 14±1 p2x3b-expressing neurons were derived from early-born neurons, and 3±1 p2x3b-expressing neurons were derived from late-born neurons (Table 1; Fig. 4A,B,E, green arrows and arrowheads) (see Movies 4 and 5 in the supplementary material). This indicated that

### Table 1. Neurons forming the trigeminal sensory ganglia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions</th>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>hue:kaede</th>
<th>p2x3b:egfp</th>
<th>trpa1b:egfp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wild type</td>
<td>24 hpf</td>
<td>37±3 (n=5)</td>
<td>15±2 (n=11)</td>
<td>20±3 (n=5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>72 hpf</td>
<td>53±6 (n=5)</td>
<td>17±2 (n=7)</td>
<td>13±2 (n=7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+Anti-proliferative drugs</td>
<td>72 hpf</td>
<td>34±3 (n=11)</td>
<td>17±3 (n=5)</td>
<td>20±1 (n=5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+neurogenin1 morpholino</td>
<td>72 hpf</td>
<td>15±2 (n=8)</td>
<td>8±2 (n=3)</td>
<td>0 (n=11)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neurons expressing hue:kaede, p2x3b:egfp and/or trpa1b:egfp transgenes were counted in 24 hpf and 72 hpf embryos. The BAPTISM technique was used to distinguish early-born neurons from late-born neurons at 72 hpf. The averages reported in the table represent the number of neurons per ganglion expressing a particular transgene in wild-type embryos, embryos treated with anti-proliferation drugs or neurogenin1 morphant embryos. The standard error and sample size are indicated.
both early-born and late-born neurons have the potential to form p2x3b-expressing neurons. The specification of the p2x3b-expressing subpopulation of trigeminal sensory neurons therefore appears to be determined independently of birthdate. BAPTI analysis of trpa1b:egfp-expressing embryos revealed that early-born neurons contributed to the trpa1b-expressing neurons (Fig. 4C,D,E green arrows) (see Movies 6 and 7 in the supplementary material). Per ganglion, 13±2 trpa1b-expressing neurons were derived from early-born neurons (Table 1; Fig. 4C,D,E, green arrows; see Movies 6 and 7 in the supplementary material). By contrast, none of the late-born neurons expressed trpa1b (Fig. 4C–E, white arrowheads; see Movies 6 and 7 in the supplementary material). Of the 132 late-born neurons analyzed in seven huc:kaede:trpa1b:egfp embryos, none expressed trpa1b:egfp (Table 1; Fig. 4C–E; see Movies 6 and 7 in the supplementary material). This indicates that trpa1b-expressing neurons are exclusively formed from early-born neurons, and that late-born neurons do not contribute to this subset of trigeminal sensory neurons. These results suggest that early-born neurons are competent to form both trpa1b-expressing and p2x3b-expressing neurons, whereas late-born neurons are restricted in their cell type specification.

**Independent specification of early-born and late-born neurons**

The results described above reveal that early-born neurons persist in trigeminal sensory ganglia and that late-born neurons are restricted in their fate. In principle, the development of early-born neurons could be influenced by the presence of late-born neurons and vice versa. For example, the differentiation of early-born neurons might restrict the fate of late-born neurons, and late-born neurons might be required for the maintenance of early-born neurons. To test these models, we generated embryos whose trigeminal sensory ganglia contained only early-born or only late-born neurons, and determined whether these ganglia expressed p2x3b and trpa1b.

To create embryos that lacked late-born neurons, we blocked cell proliferation after 24 hpf by treating embryos with anti-proliferative drugs (Lyons et al., 2005). Phospho-histone H3 labeling indicated that treated embryos displayed a strong reduction of mitotic cells (Fig. 6H). To further analyze the formation and survival of neurons after treatment, BAPTI was used to label neurons at 24 hpf (see Fig. S2 in the supplementary material). At 72 hpf, treated embryos contained 32±3 early-born neurons (huc:kaede) and only 3±1 late-born neurons (huc:kaede) (for a total of 34±3 neurons), as opposed to 35±4 early-born neurons and 18±3 late-born neurons (for a total of 53±6 neurons) in mock-treated embryos (Table 1; see Fig. S2 in the supplementary material). These results reveal that anti-proliferation treatment does not affect the survival of early-born neurons but strongly reduces the formation of late-born neurons. Trigeminal sensory ganglia consisting of early-born neurons still expressed p2x3b, p2x3b:egfp, trpa1b and trpa1b:egfp (Fig. 5B,D,F,H). Similar to untreated embryos, treated embryos contained 17±3 p2x3b:egfp-expressing neurons and 20±1 trpa1b-GFP-expressing neurons (Table 1; Fig. 5A–D). In addition, we detected mRNA expression of other trigeminal subpopulation markers such as the thermally gated channel TrpV1 and the second P2X3 homologue P2X3a (see Fig. S3 in the supplementary material). These results indicate that late-born neurons are required neither for the maintenance nor subspecification of early-born neurons.

BAPTI indicated that in contrast to early-born neurons, late-born neurons did not generate trpa1b-expressing neurons (Fig. 4E). To test whether this restriction is imposed on the late-born neurons by the presence of early-born neurons, we specifically removed early-born neurons from the trigeminal ganglia. Zebrafish embryos that lack the transcriptional regulator neurogenin1 lack trigeminal sensory ganglia at 24 hpf (Fig. 6B) (Andermann et al., 2002; Cornell and Eisen, 2002; Golling et al., 2002). We discovered, however, that neurogenin1 mutants and neurogenin1 morphants (antisense morpholino-injected embryos) formed trigeminal sensory ganglia at
later stages of development (Fig. 6D,F,G). In neurogenin1-depleted embryos, the first huc-expressing trigeminal sensory neurons appeared around 48 hpf (data not shown). By 96 hpf, trigeminal ganglia contained fewer neurons than wild-type ganglia but formed the typical three branched pattern (Fig. 6C-G).

To test whether the ganglia in neurogenin1 morphants were formed by late-born neurons, we performed BrdU labeling experiments. A time course of BrdU injections in neurogenin1 morphants revealed that, as in wild type, late-born neurons emerged continuously after 24 hpf (Fig. 1F,H; see Movie 2 in the supplementary material). To determine whether delayed differentiation of early-born neurons might also contribute to the later emergence of trigeminal sensory neurons, we eliminated the late-born neurons from neurogenin1 morphants using the anti-proliferation treatment described above. No trigeminal sensory neurons were detected in treated neurogenin1 morphants at 72 hpf (Fig. 6K), confirming that late neurogenesis is the major source of neurons in the absence of neurogenin.

To directly visualize the formation of late-born neurons in the absence of neurogenin1, we injected neurogenin1 morpholinos into huc:kaede embryos. Morphants had 15±2 neurons per ganglion at 72 hpf, compared with 53±6 neurons in wild type (Table 1; Fig. 2B and data not shown; see Movie 3 in the supplementary material). Consistent with late neurogenesis in neurogenin1 morphants, the number of neurons in neurogenin1-depleted embryos is comparable with the number of late-born neurons in wild-type embryos based on BrdU labeling (23±4 neurons per ganglion) (Fig. 1G) or BAPTI (18±3 neurons per ganglion) (Table 1; Fig. 2B; see Movie 3 in the supplementary material). These results suggest that the trigeminal sensory ganglia of neurogenin1-depleted embryos are solely formed from late-born neurons.

To test whether early-born neurons restrict the fate of late-born neurons, we injected neurogenin1 morpholinos into p2x3b:egfp and trpa1b:egfp embryos. Morphants had 8±2 p2x3b:egfp-expressing neurons per ganglion but no trpa1b:egfp-expressing neurons could be detected (Table 1; Fig. 7B,D). neurogenin1 morphants expressed...
DISCUSSION

Early neurogenesis is sufficient for establishment of multimodal sensing in trigeminal sensory ganglia

Neurogenesis of zebrafish trigeminal sensory ganglia initiates with a burst at 11 hpf, resulting in the generation of ~30 neurons by 24 hpf. At later stages trigeminal sensory ganglia grow continuously but at a slower rate to form ~55 neurons by 72 hpf. Our study reveals that a subpopulation of chemosensory neurons expressing the nociceptive channel TrpA1b forms exclusively during the early phase of zebrafish neurogenesis (Fig. 8). Two lines of evidence support this conclusion. First, in vivo labeling using BAPTISM reveals that TrpA1b-expressing neurons form exclusively from early-born neurons. Second, removal of early-born neurons results in the absence of TrpA1b cells and abrogates the larval escape behavior triggered by the TrpA1b agonist allyl isothiocyanate. In contrast to TrpA1b neurons, mechanosensory and P2X3b neurons develop from both early-born and late-born neurons.

Different waves of neurogenesis have also been implicated in the cell type diversification of mouse DRGs, but, in contrast to the zebrafish trigeminal ganglion, nociceptive DRG neurons do only derive from the second and third wave of neurogenesis. It is conceivable that these apparent differences might be based on differences in marker analysis. For example, the birthdate of TrpA1b neurons has not been determined in mouse (Ma et al., 1999; Maro et al., 2004; Marmigere and Ernfors, 2007). In addition, lineage analysis in zebrafish will be required to determine whether late-born trigeminal neurons are derived from the cells analogous to the boundary cap cells responsible for the third wave of neurogenesis in the DRG (Marmigere and Ernfors, 2007).

Specific removal of late-born neurons does not affect the expression of TrpA1b, TrpV1, P2X3a and P2X3b, and the response to allyl isothiocyanate and touch. These findings do not exclude the possibility that more extensive gene expression profiling might identify sensory subtypes that cannot form from early-born neurons. It is unknown how many different neuronal subtypes reside in the zebrafish trigeminal ganglion. For example, studies in mouse have shown that Trp1 neurons are contained within the TrpV1 population, indicating that these two markers label a TrpV1+;TrpA1+ and a TrpV1+;TrpA1− subpopulation. Although similar studies have yet to be performed in zebrafish, our results

trpv1, p2x3a and p2x3b mRNAs (Fig. 7F; see Fig. S4 in the supplementary material) but not trpa1b (Fig. 7H), consistent with our previous findings. These results indicate that the cell fate restriction of late-born trigeminal neurons can occur independently of early-born neurons.

Birthdate affects the chemical sensitivity of trigeminal sensory ganglia

The finding that early neurogenesis is required for the formation of trpa1b-expressing neurons raised the possibility that birthdate might also underlie the function of trigeminal sensory ganglia at a behavioral level. The TrpA1b channel is required for the detection of chemical irritants such as allyl isothiocyanate in mouse (Bandell et al., 2004; Jordt et al., 2004) and zebrafish (D.P. and A.F.S., unpublished) but is not needed for mechanosensation (Bautista et al., 2006; Kwan et al., 2006). These studies raised the hypothesis that only embryos containing early-born neurons would respond to allyl isothiocyanate. Indeed, we found that touch and allyl isothiocyanate elicited an escape response in wild-type larvae and in larvae with only early-born trigeminal sensory neurons (Table 2; see Movies 8 and 9 in the supplementary material). By contrast, neurogenin1-depleted embryos were completely insensitive to allyl isothiocyanate at all stages tested from 24 hpf to 192 hpf, despite the presence of late-born trigeminal sensory neurons (Table 2; see Fig. S5 and Movie 9 in the supplementary material). neurogenin1 mutants did not respond to touch at 24 hpf, consistent with the complete absence of trigeminal sensory neurons at this stage (Table 2; Fig. 6B), but touch response became apparent around 48 hpf and was fully restored by 96 hpf, concomitant with the formation of late-born trigeminal sensory neurons (Table 2; Fig. 6F;G; see Fig. S5 and Movie 9 in the supplementary material). These results suggest that early neurogenesis is required not only for the formation of a specific type of chemosensory trigeminal neurons but also for the establishment of associated behaviors.
indicate that early-born neurons can form a multimodal sensory ganglion independently of late-born neurons. This mode of rapid multimodal neuronal specification contrasts with the sequential patterning in systems such as the mammalian cortex. Mammalian cortical neurons are arranged in a laminar structure composed of six layers. Early-born neurons form the deep layer 6 and as development proceeds, newly born neurons populate increasingly superficial layers (for a review, see McConnell, 1995). Thus, each subset of mammalian cortical neurons forms during a defined time window, whereas multiple subpopulations of zebrafish trigeminal sensory neurons are generated in a short time interval. The latter strategy is well suited for the life history of zebrafish. Embryos develop externally, and larvae hatch and become free-living at about 48 hpf. Thus, functional sensory systems have to be in place early in development. This is particularly true for the trigeminal sensory ganglia and their vital function in the detection of noxious stimuli. Thus, the early neurogenesis and multimodal cell fate specification in this system allow for the rapid formation of a functional organ essential for survival in the wild.

Late neurogenesis contributes to some but not all subpopulations of trigeminal sensory neurons

Our findings indicate that late-born trigeminal sensory neurons of zebrafish are restricted in their fate and do not contribute to the subpopulation of chemosensory neurons expressing TrpA1b. Even in the absence of early-born neurons, late-born neurons fail to express TrpA1b and cannot mediate the response to the TrpA1b agonist allyl isothiocyanate. The cues that restrict the fate of late-born trigeminal sensory neurons are unknown. The lack of activating cues or the presence of inhibitory signals generated by surrounding cells might restrict fate specification at later stages of neurogenesis. The latter mechanism is found in the mammalian retina where amacrine cells, an early-born fate, inhibit the formation of additional amacrine cells (Belliveau and Cepko, 1999). Our results argue against a role of early-born trigeminal neurons as a source of inhibiting cues, because the absence of these cells in neurogenin1 mutants does not alleviate the
restriction of late-born neurons. Intrinsic timing mechanisms could contribute to progenitor restriction. Such a mechanism is observed in the mammalian cortex, where late cortical progenitors placed into a younger host fail to form the deep cortical neurons normally formed by early progenitors (for a review, see McConnell, 1995). A similar mechanism might account for the restriction of late-born trigeminal sensory neurons. Detailed characterization of trigeminal sensory neuron progenitors is needed to determine whether extrinsic regulatory signals might arise from cells surrounding the trigeminal sensory neurons or whether intrinsic mechanisms restrict fate specification.

Fate restriction during neurogenesis is thought to help generate the proper architecture and connectivity of neural circuits. It is conceivable that the location or connectivity of early-born and late-born trigeminal sensory neurons might reflect their functional diversification. Trigeminal sensory ganglia form a coarse topographic map along the anterior-posterior and dorsal-ventral axes (Sagasti et al., 2005). For example, neurons whose cell bodies are located in the anterior-dorsal region of the ganglion tend to innervate the anterior-dorsal region of the head. It is possible that there is a third, proximal-distal axis to this map. Late-born neurons are generally located in deeper cell layers of the ganglion than early-born neurons (see Fig. S6 in the supplementary material) and TrpA1b-expressing neurons are located more superficially (see Fig. S6 in the supplementary material). As detectors of external sources of noxious chemicals, TrpA1b-expressing neurons would need to project into superficial layers of the skin. It is possible that the location of early-born neurons in superficial regions of the ganglia might allow or force innervation of superficial regions of the skin. By contrast, deeper neurons might project more deeply and detect internal, potentially proprioceptive stimuli. Detailed comparisons of birth dates, cell types and peripheral axon projections are required to test this model.

Table 2. Birthdate affects the sensory modalities of the trigeminal sensory ganglia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response to touch</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
<th>Day 6</th>
<th>Day 7</th>
<th>Day 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wild type</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-proliferation treatment</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neurogenin1 (morpholino)</td>
<td>0±0%</td>
<td>15.00±11%</td>
<td>65.00±31.52%</td>
<td>51.67±28.95%</td>
<td>81.82±23.24%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neurogenin1 (mutant)</td>
<td>0±0%</td>
<td>3.33±2.25%</td>
<td>41.67±9.36%</td>
<td>66.67±6.67%</td>
<td>76.67±7.72%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response to mustard oil</th>
<th>Day 1</th>
<th>Day 2</th>
<th>Day 3</th>
<th>Day 4</th>
<th>Day 5</th>
<th>Day 6</th>
<th>Day 7</th>
<th>Day 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wild type</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-proliferation treatment</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>100±0%</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neurogenin1 (morpholino)</td>
<td>0±0%</td>
<td>0±0%</td>
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<td>0±0%</td>
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<td>0±0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neurogenin1 (mutant)</td>
<td>0±0%</td>
<td>0±0%</td>
<td>0±0%</td>
<td>0±0%</td>
<td>0±0%</td>
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<td>0±0%</td>
<td>0±0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wild-type, neurogenin1 morphant and neurogenin1 mutant zebrafish were tested for their response to touch and allyl isothiocyanate starting at 24 hpf (day 1) until 192 hpf (day 8). Touch stimuli were delivered by touching the head of the zebrafish with a glass needle. A solution of 1% allyl isothiocyanate was applied onto the head. Larvae were considered responsive if they instantaneously swam away from the source of the stimulus. On each day of development, individual zebrafish were tested five times and responsiveness was assessed as the percentage of time the animal reacted to the stimulus. The s.e. is indicated below each percentage (n=12). Wild-type and neurogenin1-depleted 96 hpf larvae were responsive to touch, but only wild-type larvae were responsive to allyl isothiocyanate.
BAPTISM – a novel method to analyze birthdate and fate of neurons

Our study introduces a novel method, BAPTISM, for the in vivo analysis of the birthdate and fate of neurons. Conversion of the fluorescent protein Kaede serves as a marker to distinguish neurons born at different times. Birthdate is then correlated with fate by addition of non-convertible EGFP markers that label different neural subpopulations. BAPTISM has several advantages compared with more traditional birthdating techniques such as BrdU incorporation. First, BAPTISM can be used repeatedly throughout embryogenesis, unlike the more invasive BrdU injections that can damage cells and embryos. Second, BAPTISM labels neurons independently of their position in the cell cycle, whereas BrdU is only incorporated during S-phase. Third, BAPTISM is temporally precise, because labeling is instantaneous, whereas BrdU has to be taken up by cells and then remains available for several hours. Fourth, and most importantly, BAPTISM allows continuous in vivo observation: cells can be followed throughout development. By contrast, the visualization of BrdU-labeled cells is restricted to the single time point when the specimen is fixed. By using multiple spectrally distinct fluorescent proteins, BAPTISM can be extended to follow multiple subpopulations at once. Finally, this method can be adapted easily to study additional neuronal assemblies and other organs.

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Supplementary material

Supplementary material for this article is available at http://dev.biologists.org/cgi/content/full/135/19/3259/DC1

References


