BMPs and FGFs target Notch signalling via jagged 2 to regulate tooth morphogenesis and cytodifferentiation

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SUMMARY
The Notch signalling pathway is an evolutionarily conserved intercellular signalling mechanism that is essential for cell fate specification and proper embryonic development. We have analysed the expression, regulation and function of the jagged 2 (Jag2) gene, which encodes a ligand for the Notch family of receptors, in developing mouse teeth. Jag2 is expressed in epithelial cells that give rise to the enamel-producing ameloblasts from the earliest stages of tooth development. Tissue recombination experiments showed that its expression in epithelium is regulated by mesenchyme-derived signals. In dental explants cultured in vitro, the local application of fibroblast growth factors upregulated Jag2 expression, whereas bone morphogenetic proteins provoked the opposite effect. Mice homozygous for a deletion in the Notch-interaction domain of Jag2 presented a variety of severe dental abnormalities. In molars, the crown morphology was misshapen, with additional cusps being formed. This was due to alterations in the enamel knot, an epithelial signalling structure involved in molar crown morphogenesis, in which Bmp4 expression and apoptosis were altered. In incisors, cytodifferentiation and enamel matrix deposition were inhibited. The expression of Tbx1 in ameloblast progenitors, which is a hallmark for ameloblast differentiation and enamel formation, was dramatically reduced in Jag2−/− teeth. Together, these results demonstrate that Notch signalling mediated by Jag2 is indispensable for normal tooth development.

KEY WORDS: Jagged 2, Notch signalling, Tooth, Embryonic development, Ameloblast, Enamel, Cell fate, Tissue interactions, Tbx1, Bmp4, FGF, Barx1, Pax9, Pitx2, Mouse

INTRODUCTION
The Notch signalling pathway is an evolutionarily conserved mechanism that enables adjacent cells to adopt different fates (Artavanis-Tsakonas et al., 1995; Gridley, 1997; Robey, 1997; Weinmaster, 1997). Four isoforms of the Notch receptors (Notch1, Notch2, Notch3 and Notch4) have been identified in vertebrates, whereas only one isoform is found in Drosophila. The Notch receptor is a transmembrane protein with a large extracellular domain carrying multiple epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like repeats and a cytoplasmic domain required for signal transduction. Notch activation is achieved through direct interaction with membrane-bound ligands that contain, in their extracellular domain, multiple EGF-like motifs and the Delta/Serrate/Lag-2 (DSL) domain (Henderson et al., 1994; Muskavitch, 1994). Five ligands (jagged 1 (Jag1), Jag2, delta-like 1 (Dll1), Dll3 and Dll4) have been identified in vertebrates (D’Souza et al., 2008; Radtke et al., 2005). All of these ligands are transmembrane proteins. The signal induced by ligand binding is transmitted by the intracellular part of the receptor in a process involving proteolysis and interactions with cytoplasmic and nuclear proteins (Fortini, 2009; Fortini and Bilder, 2009; Jarriault et al., 1995; Kopan and Ilagan, 2009; Kopan et al., 1996).

Signals exchanged between neighbouring cells through the Notch receptors influence proliferation, differentiation and apoptotic events at all stages of development, controlling organ formation and morphogenesis (Artavanis-Tsakonas et al., 1995; Artavanis-Tsakonas et al., 1999; Cornell and Eisen, 2005; Lewis, 2008; Robey, 1997). Notch malfunction has been shown to disrupt aspects of neurogenesis, somite formation, angiogenesis, and kidney and lymphoid development (Conlon et al., 1995; Hrabe de Angelis et al., 1997; Limbourg et al., 2005; Louvi and Artavanis-Tsakonas, 2006; McCright et al., 2001; Nye et al., 1994; Radtke et al., 2005; Swiatek et al., 1994; Wilson and Radtke, 2006). In humans, mutations in the NOTCH1, NOTCH3 and JAG1 genes are associated, respectively, with a lymphoblastic leukaemia, a neurological disease known as CADASIL, and an inherited malformative disorder known as Alagille syndrome that affects the liver, heart, vertebrae, eyes and face (Ellisen et al., 1991; Gridley, 2003; Joutel et al., 1996; Li et al., 1997; Louvi et al., 2006; Oda et al., 1997).

The tooth represents a powerful model for elucidating the molecular mechanisms involved in cell fate determination and differentiation of various cell lineages during embryonic development (Mitsiadis and Graf, 2009). Teeth arise from reciprocal inductive interactions between the oral epithelium and the underlying neural crest-derived mesenchyme (Bluteau et al., 2008; Cobourne and Mitsiadis, 2006; Thesleff and Hurmerinta, 1981). These interactions progressively transform the tooth primordia into complex mineralised structures of various cell types. In mice at embryonic day (E) 10, factors derived from the oral epithelium, such as fibroblast growth factors (FGFs), bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs), Wnt factors and sonic hedgehog (Shh), signal to the mesenchyme and initiate tooth development (Aberg et al., 1997; Dassule et al., 2000; Dassule and McMahon, 1998; Kettunen and Thesleff, 1998; Mitsiadis, 2001; Tummers and Thesleff, 2009). These molecular events are followed by cellular activities that are visualised as local...
epithelial thickenings at the sites of the future teeth. Thereafter, the developing epithelium forms the dental bud and cap structures that mark the onset of tooth morphology. The cap stage is characterised by the appearance of a transient epithelial signalling centre called the enamel knot, which is formed by subsets of cells that once more express BMPs, FGFs, Wnt factors and Shh (Jernvall et al., 1998; Mitsiadis, 2001; Tummers and Theisef, 2009). The enamel knot regulates dental cusp morphology by controlling epithelial cell proliferation and apoptosis (Jernvall et al., 1998; Kim et al., 2006; Viriot et al., 1997). Subsequent folding and growth of the epithelium give rise to the bell stage, at which cytodifferentiation occurs. Four cell layers form the epithelial component during late odontogenesis: the inner dental epithelium (future ameloblasts), stratum intermedium, stellate reticulum and outer dental epithelium. The dental mesenchyme is also composed of different cell types, such as odontoblasts, sub-odontoblastic layer cells, dental papilla cells and dental follicle cells. Ameloblasts and odontoblasts are highly differentiated cells that synthesize and secrete the organic components of the enamel and dentin, respectively (Bluteau et al., 2008; Mitsiadis and Graf, 2009).

Previous data have shown that components of the Notch signalling pathway are expressed in developing mouse teeth. Expression of Notch1, Notch2, Notch3 (Mitsiadis et al., 1995a), Dll1 (Mitsiadis et al., 1998a), Jag1 (Mitsiadis et al., 1997) and Jag2 (Mitsiadis et al., 2005; Valsecchi et al., 1997) in developing teeth prefigures the subdivision of the epithelium into ameloblastic (capable of enamel-matrix synthesis) and non-ameloblastic regions already at the initiation stage. This becomes obvious during cytodifferentiation, in which Notch receptors and ligands show complementary expression patterns: Notch1 expression is confined to the stratum intermedium, whereas Dll1 and Jag2 are expressed in the adjacent inner dental epithelium layer (Mitsiadis et al., 1998a; Mitsiadis et al., 2005; Valsecchi et al., 1997). Similarly, in dental mesenchyme, Dll1 is expressed in differentiating odontoblasts, whereas the Notch genes are predominantly expressed in the sub-odontoblastic layer (Mitsiadis et al., 1998a). These results suggest that Notch receptors and ligands control tooth morphogenesis and influence differentiation events. However, little information exists about the in vivo biological role of Notch signalling during odontogenesis. This is mainly due to the early embryonic death (at E11-12) of Notch1 (Swiatek et al., 1994), Notch2 (Hamada et al., 1999; McCright et al., 2001), Jag1 (Xue et al., 1999) and Dll1 (Hrabe de Angelis et al., 1997) homozygous mice.

Here, we examined in detail the expression, regulation and function of Jag2 in developing mouse teeth. For the functional analysis we used mice with a targeted mutation that deletes exons encoding the Notch-interacting DSL domain of the Jag2 protein (Jiang et al., 1998).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals and tissue preparation
E10.5-18.5 Swiss mouse embryos were used for in situ hybridisation, tissue recombination and bead implantation experiments. Jag2 knockout mutant mice have been described previously (Jiang et al., 1998). E12.5-18.5 wild-type, Jag2+/− and Jag2−/− embryos were obtained by intercrossing Jag2+/− mice. Embryonic age was determined according to the appearance of the vaginal plug (day 0) and confirmed by morphological criteria. Animals were sacrificed by cervical dislocation and the embryos removed in Dulbecco’s phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). Dissected heads were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) for 24 hours at 4°C and prepared for sectioning.

Probes and in situ hybridisation
Digoxigenin-labelled sense and antisense riboprobes for Jag2, Bmp2, Bmp4, Bmp7, Fgf8, Pitx1, Pitx2, Barx1, Pax9, Tbx1 and Mk were used. Whole-mount in situ hybridisation on explants and in situ hybridisation on cryosections of E12.5-18.5 embryos were performed as described (Mitsiadis et al., 2003; Mitsiadis et al., 1998b; Wilkinson, 1995).

Dental explants, tissue recombination and bead implantation experiments
E11.5-13.5 molars were dissected from the rest of the mandible in PBS. Twenty-four dental explants were incubated for 5 minutes in 2.25% trypsin/0.75% pancreatin on ice. Epithelial and mesenchymal tissues were separated at DMEM supplemented with 1% foetal calf serum (FCS). Isolated mesenchymal tissues were transferred onto pieces of Nucleopore filter (pore size, 0.1 μm) supported by metal grids (Trowell type). Thereafter, isolated epithelia were placed either in contact with the mesenchyme or cultured alone. Eight homochronic recombinants (E11.5 epithelium/E11.5 mesenchyme, E13.5 epithelium/E13.5 mesenchyme), eight heterochronic recombinants (E11.5 epithelium/E13.5 mesenchyme and vice versa) and eight isolated epithelia (E11.5 and E13.5) were cultured for 24 hours in DMEM supplemented with 15% FCS and 20 units/ml penicillin/streptomycin in a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO2 in air at 37°C.

The same procedure was followed for bead implantation experiments, in which 18 E12.5 molar tooth germs were collected. Dental epithelia were separated from mesenchyme and then isolated epithelia were recombined with isolated mesenchyme. Beads were placed on top of dental epithelia and cultured for 24 hours. After culture, explants were fixed in 4% PFA, washed in PBS and analysed by whole-mount in situ hybridisation (Mitsiadis et al., 2003; Mitsiadis et al., 1997; Mitsiadis et al., 1995a).

Recombinant proteins and treatment of beads
Recombinant human BMP2, BMP4, FGF2, FGF8 and FGF4 proteins were used for bead implantation experiments. Affigel agarose beads (75-150 μm diameter) and heparin acidic beads (100-250 μm diameter) were used as carriers of BMP and FGF proteins, respectively. Recombinant proteins were diluted with 0.1% bovine serum albumin (BSA) in PBS to concentrations of 10-25 (FGFs) and 100-250 (BMPs) ng/μl per 5 μl per 50 beads and incubated for 30 minutes at 37°C. Beads were then placed on top of dental explants. Control beads were treated identically with 0.1% BSA in PBS.

Histology
Mouse embryos were dissected and DNA was prepared from the tails for genotyping by PCR analysis. Heads of embryos were fixed in 4% PFA for 24 hours, then embedded in paraffin, sectioned at 6 μm, and stained according to the Masson’s trichrome protocol.

Analysis of apoptosis
Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP nick end (TUNEL) labelling was used to investigate apoptosis. Briefly, after proteinase K treatment (20 μg/ml at 37°C for 30 minutes), slides were incubated with terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase at 37°C for 1 hour. Anti-digoxigenin antibody conjugated with horseradish peroxidase was applied and 3,3’-diaminobenzidine (DAB) was used to visualise apoptotic DNA strand breaks (brown). A positive control for TUNEL labelling was used to investigate apoptosis. Briefly, after proteinase K treatment (5 μg/ml at 37°C for 30 minutes), whereas for the negative control we omitted the terminal transferase from the labelling procedure as described previously (Mitsiadis et al., 2008b).

RESULTS

Jag2 expression during embryonic tooth development
To be able to interpret the effects of Jag2 deletion on tooth development, we first determined its expression in sections of E11.5-18.5 teeth. Jag2 expression was observed in dental epithelium from E11.5 onwards, and persisted in epithelium throughout all stages of embryonic development (Fig. 1). During
The signal was absent in slides hybridised with the dental epithelia (Fig. 1F,G), whereas at more advanced stages (E13.5) the bud stage, Jag2 expression was observed in the epithelium of dental molar (A-E) and incisor (F-J) tooth germs, and mandibular (F,J) and mandibular process (Fig. 1B,C) incisors. (A) Jag2 expression in E11.5 dental epithelium (de) and dental mesenchyme (mes). (B,D,F) Jag2 transcripts in E12.5 (B) and E13.5 (D) dental epithelium cultured alone. (C) E11.5 dental epithelium cultured alone. (E) E13.5 dental epithelium recombined with E11.5 dental mesenchyme. (F) E11.5 dental epithelium recombined with E13.5 dental mesenchyme. (G) Jag2 expression in E13.5 epithelia cultured alone. (H) Jag2 expression in E11.5 epithelia cultured alone. (I) Jag2 expression in E11.5 epithelia cultured with E13.5 mesenchyme. (J) Jag2 expression in E13.5 epithelia cultured with E11.5 mesenchyme. (K) Jag2 expression in E11.5 epithelia cultured with E11.5 mesenchyme. (L) Jag2 expression in E13.5 epithelia cultured with E13.5 mesenchyme.

Although the initiation of Jag2 expression in odontogenesis occurs prior to mesenchymal induction (E11.5), its maintenance might depend on mesenchyme-derived signals at later stages (E12.5-13.5), when the mesenchyme possesses odontogenic potential (Mina and Kollar, 1987). To investigate this, we first cultured isolated E11.5 and E13.5 dental epithelium and examined Jag2 expression. Whereas isolated E11.5 dental epithelia strongly expressed Jag2 (Fig. 2A), expression was significantly reduced in E13.5 epithelia cultured alone (Fig. 2B). These findings indicate that Jag2 expression is intrinsic to epithelium at E11.5, whereas expression might require the presence of mesenchyme-derived signals at later stages.

To explore this further, we dissected epithelial and mesenchymal tissues from E11.5-13.5 molar germs and followed Jag2 expression in cultured homochronous and heterochronous tissue recombinants. In homochronous recombinants from E11.5 dental tissues, Jag2 expression was observed in all dental epithelial cells (Fig. 2C). In homochronous recombinants from E13.5 molar germs, Jag2 expression was only observed in dental epithelial cells contacting the mesenchyme (Fig. 2D). These findings reflect the in vivo situation in E13.5 teeth, in which Jag2 is expressed in dental epithelial cells that are in close contact with the mesenchyme and is downregulated in epithelial cells located far from the mesenchyme. To test whether tooth recombinant explants recapitulate the initial processes of tooth development, we also studied the expression of Pitx2, a gene that is exclusively expressed in dental epithelium during odontogenesis (Mucchielli et al., 1997). Expression of Pitx2 was found in the epithelium of dental recombinants (see Fig. S1 in the supplementary material).

Consequently, we tested whether the non-induced E11.5 dental mesenchyme could maintain Jag2 expression in E13.5 epithelia. For this we used heterochronous recombinants, in which E13.5 epithelia were cultured together with E11.5 mesenchyme. Few Jag2 transcripts were found throughout the epithelial cells (Fig. 2E), indicating that E11.5 dental mesenchyme does not have the capacity to maintain Jag2 expression in E13.5 epithelia. By contrast, strong Jag2 expression was observed in recombinants of E13.5 dental mesenchyme with E11.5 epithelia (Fig. 2F). Jag2 transcripts were less abundant (or absent) in epithelial cells...
These results indicate that FGFs upregulate Jag2 expression in tooth recombinants (see Fig. S3 in the supplementary material). To explore the role of FGFs in the Notch-interacting domain of Jag2 (Jag2DDSL), we isolated dental epithelia, whereas BMPs have the opposite effect and downregulate Jag2 expression in dental epithelium. Opposite effects of FGFs and BMPs on Jag2 expression in dental epithelium

We attempted to elucidate the mesenchyme-derived signals that are responsible for the maintenance of Jag2 expression in dental epithelium. BMPs and FGFs are essential for tooth initiation and morphogenesis and therefore good candidates for such a function. BMP and FGF beads were placed either on top of recombinants of dental epithelium and dental mesenchyme isolated from E12.5 tooth germs or onto isolated E12.5 dental epithelia cultured alone (Fig. 3). Jag2 expression was upregulated by FGF2 (see Fig. S2 in the supplementary material), FGF4 (Fig. 3A,B) and FGF8 (Fig. 3A,C) beads in the epithelium of tooth recombinants, and in isolated dental epithelia (Fig. 3D,E). By contrast, Jag2 expression was downregulated in recombinants cultured with BMP2 (Fig. 3F) or BMP4 (Fig. 3F,G) beads. Jag2 expression was downregulated in dental epithelial cells surrounding BMP4 beads, but upregulated around FGF8 beads, when recombinants were cultured together with both FGF8 and BMP4 beads (Fig. 3H). Control BSA beads did not alter Jag2 expression in the epithelium of tooth recombinants (Fig. 3I) or in epithelia cultured alone (Fig. 3J). Similarly, BSA beads did not affect epithelial Pitx2 expression in tooth recombinants (see Fig. S3 in the supplementary material). These results indicate that FGFs upregulate Jag2 expression in dental epithelium, whereas BMPs have the opposite effect and downregulate its expression.

Jag2 mutant mice exhibit abnormal tooth morphology and mineral matrix deposition

To explore the role of Jag2 in vivo, we analysed mice deficient in the Notch-interacting domain of Jag2 (Jag2DDSL), Jag2DDSL,Jag2DDSL (Jag2+/–) homozygous mutant mice die shortly after birth from cleft palate caused by fusions of the oral epithelium. Most commonly, the tongue is fused to the palatal shelves, preventing them from elevating. However, we have observed that essentially all the oral epithelial surfaces can fuse with each other in Jag2–/– mice (Casey et al., 2006; Jiang et al., 1998). We observed that the Jag2–/– teeth exhibited an abnormal morphology. Histological analysis of E18.5 Jag2–/– molars revealed that their epithelial compartment was thinner than normal. Furthermore, the crown morphology was affected as small cusps, and possibly changes in cusp number, were evident (Fig. 4A,C). Ameloblasts and odontoblasts are columnar cells that participate in the secretion of enamel and dentin matrix, respectively. Odontoblasts were located at the tip of the cusps of E18.5 Jag2–/– molars (Fig. 4A), but were absent in E18.5 Jag2+/– molars (Fig. 4C). Dentin and enamel were not yet deposited in molars (Fig. 4A,C). In E18.5 Jag2–/– incisors, odontoblasts were fully differentiated and secreted dentin matrix (Fig. 4B, blue arrowhead). Similarly, functional ameloblasts formed a layer of polarised cells that secrete enamel matrix (i.e. black line on top of dentin in Fig. 4B). By contrast, odontoblast differentiation was inhibited and dentin was absent in Jag2–/– incisors (Fig. 4D, blue arrowhead). Likewise, ameloblast differentiation was inhibited, as indicated by their small size and absence of polarity (Fig. 4D).

Correlation of decreased apoptosis and altered BMP expression in the enamel knot of Jag2–/– teeth

Crown morphology is refined through the controlled elimination of cells in the enamel knot by apoptosis. Using TUNEL staining we visualised apoptosis in E14.5 molars. We noted a substantial reduction of apoptosis in the enamel knot of Jag2–/– (Fig. 5B,D) compared with Jag2+/– (Fig. 5A,C) molars. The enamel knot exerts its activity through the production of BMPs, FGFs, Wnt proteins and Shh (Mitsiadis, 2001; Tommers and Thesleff, 2009). One consequence of the dysregulation of the signalling network in the enamel knot might be the altered Jag2–/– tooth morphology.

Fig. 3. Regulation of Jag2 expression in E12.5 dental epithelium. Whole-mount in situ hybridisation. The red dotted lines indicate the border between dental epithelium and dental mesenchyme. (A) Upregulation of Jag2 in tooth recombinants of epithelium (e) cultured on top of mesenchyme (m) together with FGF4 (orange) or FGF8 (red) beads (b). (B) Tooth recombinants of epithelia cultured in contact, and on top of, a mesenchyme together with FGF4 and BSA (red asterisk) beads. Jag2 expression is seen in epithelial cells surrounding the FGF4 bead. Also note Jag2 induction in epithelial cells contacting the mesenchyme, as expected. (C) Jag2 expression in a recombinant of epithelium cultured on top of mesenchyme together with FGF8 beads. (D) Upregulation of Jag2 expression by FGF8 in dental epithelium cultured alone. (E) Upregulation of Jag2 expression by FGF4 in dental epithelium cultured alone. (F) Downregulation of Jag2 expression in recombinants of epithelium cultured on top of mesenchyme together with BMP2 (yellow) or BMP4 (cyan) beads (asterisks). (G) Downregulation of Jag2 expression in a tooth recombinant of epithelium cultured on top of mesenchyme together with BMP4 beads. (H) Jag2 expression in a tooth recombinant of epithelium cultured on top of mesenchyme together with BMP4 and FGF8 beads. Induction of Jag2 expression in epithelial cells by an FGF8 bead and downregulation by a BMP4 bead are seen. (I) BSA beads do not alter Jag2 expression in the epithelium of tooth recombinants. (J) BSA beads do not induce Jag2 expression in epithelium cultured alone.
Previous work has demonstrated that BMP signalling is involved in apoptotic events during the embryonic development of various tissues (Dunn et al., 1997; Hofmann et al., 1996; Macias et al., 1997; Yokouchi et al., 1996; Zou and Niswander, 1996). We examined BMP expression in the enamel knot of E14.5 Jag2–/– embryos. Wherever preameloblasts (pa) have not yet differentiated into ameloblasts, dentin and enamel are absent (Fig. 4A, compare Fig. 5B with Fig. 6F) and are accompanied by misshapen teeth coincides with the lack of apoptosis (compare Fig. 5B with Fig. 6F) and is accompanied by misshapen tooth crowns.

**Alteration of the molecular cascade in Jag2–/+ mouse embryos during the different stages of tooth development**

Pitx1, Pitx2, Pax9, Barx1 and Mk (Mdk – Mouse Genome Informatics) are required for proper tooth formation and represent excellent markers for the dental epithelium (Pitx1, Pitx2), dental mesenchyme (Pax9, Barx1), or both (Mk) (Mitsiadis et al., 2008a; Mitsiadis and Drouin, 2008; Mitsiadis et al., 1998b; Mitsiadis et al., 1995b; Mucchielli et al., 1997; Neubuser et al., 1995; Neubuser et al., 1997; Peters et al., 1998; Tissier-Seta et al., 1995). Similarly, Fgf8 is a marker for dental epithelium during tooth initiation (Heikinheimo et al., 1994; Kettunen and Theleslie, 1998). We examined the expression of these genes in teeth of Jag2-deficient embryos. During dental epithelial thickening (bud stage, E12.5), Fgf8 (Fig. 7A,E), Pitx1 (data not shown) and Pitx2 (Fig. 7B,F) expression was restricted to the dental epithelium of both Jag2–/+ and Jag2–/– embryos. However, the domain of Fgf8 expression was reduced in the dental epithelium of Jag2–/– embryos when compared with that of heterozygous littermates (Fig. 7E, red arrowhead).

We next tested whether Jag2 controls epithelial Pitx1 and Pitx2 expression at later stages of odontogenesis (Fgf8 was not used further as a marker because it is not expressed in dental epithelium during the following stages). No alterations in Pitx1 and Pitx2 expression were observed in the epithelium of E14.5 Jag2–/– molars (Fig. 7A,E). At the bell stage, Pitx1 and Pitx2 were strongly expressed in the epithelium of E18.5 Jag2–/– and Jag2–/– molars (Fig. 7U). Although a clear distinction between the four different cell layers forming the dental epithelium was evident in E18.5 Jag2–/– molars (Fig. 7Q), such a distinction was impossible in Jag2–/– molars (Fig. 7U). Furthermore, the dental epithelium of Jag2–/– molars appeared thinner than that of Jag2–/– molars (Fig. 7Q,U).

Tissue recombination experiments have demonstrated that tooth crown morphology is under the influence of mesenchyme-derived signals (Mina and Kollar, 1987). Thus, the morphological defects observed in Jag2–/– teeth are unlikely to be caused by the lack of Jag2 expression in dental epithelium alone. Consequently, we investigated the eventual molecular consequences of Jag2 deletion...
on tooth mesenchyme. Expression of Pax9 and Barx1 was restricted to the mesenchyme of developing teeth (Fig. 7C,D,K,L,S,T). Although Mk was also expressed in the mesenchyme during all stages of odontogenesis, differentiating preameloblasts started to express Mk (Fig. 7R; data not shown) (Mitsiadis et al., 2008a; Mitsiadis et al., 1995b). At E12.5, the expression patterns of Pax9 (Fig. 7G), Barx1 (Fig. 7H) and Mk (data not shown) were not altered in the mesenchyme of Jag2–/– teeth. By E14.5, mesenchymal expression of Pax9 (Fig. 7O), Barx1 (Fig. 7P) and Mk (data not shown) was dramatically decreased, although not completely abolished, in Jag2–/– molars. Similarly, in the mesenchyme of E18.5 Jag2–/– molars, Pax9 (Fig. 7W), Barx1 (Fig. 7V) and Mk (Fig. 7X) expression was faint, whereas strong expression was seen in E18.5 Jag2–/– molars (Fig. 7T). Hence, deletion of Jag2 in dental epithelium contributes indirectly, through the influence of epithelial-mesenchymal interactions, to the downregulation of Jag2–/– mesenchyme.

Enamel formation in Jag2–/– teeth was also affected. A hallmark of enamel induction is the expression of Tbx1 in ameloblast progenitors of developing teeth (Mitsiadis and Drouin, 2008; Mitsiadis et al., 2008c; Zoupa et al., 2006), as incisors of Tbx1–/– mice do not form enamel (Caton et al., 2009). We tested whether Jag2 deletion also affects Tbx1 expression in ameloblast progenitors. In situ hybridisation in sections of E14.5 and E16.5 Jag2–/– molars showed that Tbx1 expression was considerably downregulated in inner dental epithelium cells (Fig. 8A,C,E,F) when compared with E14.5 and E16.5 Jag2+/– teeth (Fig. 8B,D,G). Tbx1 was not the only gene altered in the inner dental epithelial cells: their differentiation into preameloblasts correlated with downregulation of Pitx2 expression (Fig. 7Q) (Mitsiadis et al., 1998b; Mucchielli et al., 1997) and upregulation of Mk expression (Fig. 7R, red arrowheads) (Mitsiadis et al., 1995b). Pitx2 expression was not downregulated (Fig. 7U) and nor was Mk upregulated (Fig. 7V) in the inner dental epithelium of E18.5 Jag2–/– molars, indicating a failure or delay in the differentiation process of the ameloblast precursors.

These findings establish that Jag2 participates in the cascade of epithelial-mesenchymal interactions that govern tooth development, and demonstrate that its absence interferes with the regulated expression of several key genes involved in odontogenesis.

**DISCUSSION**

Teeth develop through sequential and reciprocal interactions between oral epithelium and cranial neural crest-derived mesenchyme (Bluteau et al., 2008; Cobourne and Mitsiadis, 2006; Lumsden, 1988; Mitsiadis, 2001). Dental epithelium contains the progenitors/precursors of ameloblasts, which are responsible for enamel formation. For their terminal differentiation, ameloblast progenitors undergo a specific developmental programme controlled by secreted signalling molecules and transcription factors (reviewed by Mitsiadis, 2001; Mitsiadis and Graf, 2009; Timmers and Thesleff, 2009). How this determination is achieved is not yet understood, but it might occur via Notch-mediated lateral inhibition, whereby inhibitory interactions between adjacent progenitor cells regulate cell fate specification (Artavanis-Tsakonas et al., 1995). Our previous studies have shown that Notch expression in the epithelium of developing teeth correlates with ameloblast fate specification (Mitsiadis et al., 1995a). Jag2 is expressed in prospective ameloblast precursor cells that are adjacent to the Notch1-expressing cells of the stratum intermedium (Mitsiadis et al., 1998a; Mitsiadis et al., 1995a). This well-defined expression pattern suggests that, in the developing dental epithelium, Notch1 signalling is mediated through the Jag2 receptor, as has been shown in previous studies in a variety of mammalian tissues (Francis et al., 2005; Lindsell et al., 1995; Luo et al., 1997). This signalling pair might play a pivotal role in ameloblast lineage commitment from...
the earliest stages of odontogenesis. As shown in this study, interruption of Jag2-mediated Notch signalling in vivo greatly affects dental epithelial progenitor cells and diminishes their potential to form ameloblasts, culminating in tooth germs with abnormal morphology and lacking enamel.

**Regulation of Notch signalling in developing teeth**

E11.5 epithelium possesses the inductive capacity for tooth formation (Lumsden, 1988; Mina and Kollar, 1987). Jag2 expression in the E11.5 dental epithelium is independent of mesenchyme-derived signals. This was demonstrated in cultured E11.5 dental explants, in which expression persisted in epithelium after removal of the mesenchyme. By E12.5, a time corresponding to the shift of the odontogenic potential from epithelium to mesenchyme (Mina and Kollar, 1987), epithelial Jag2 expression is dependent on mesenchyme-derived signals. Indeed, Jag2 expression was downregulated in E13.5 dental epithelial explants cultured in the absence of mesenchyme. By contrast, E13.5 dental mesenchyme maintained epithelial Jag2 expression in homochronic tooth recombinants. Interestingly, Jag2 was downregulated in the epithelium of heterochronic recombinants (E13.5 epithelium/E11.5 mesenchyme). This suggests that the E11.5 mesenchyme does not possess the adequate repertoire of signalling molecules necessary for Jag2 maintenance in epithelium. Conversely, in heterochronic recombinants composed of E11.5 epithelium and E13.5 mesenchyme, Jag2 was expressed in epithelial cells contacting the mesenchyme. This suggests that the E11.5 epithelium is competent to respond to E13.5 mesenchyme-derived signals. Taken together, these findings indicate that Notch-mediated decisions in dental epithelium are influenced by epithelial-mesenchymal interactions and thus must be under the control of other signalling pathways.

Members of the BMP and FGF families are essential for odontogenesis (Aberg et al., 1997; Kettunen et al., 1998) (reviewed by Mitsiadis, 2001; Mitsiadis and Graf, 2009). BMPs and FGFs exert opposite effects on the expression of Notch receptors and ligands in dental tissues (Mitsiadis et al., 1997; Mitsiadis et al., 1998a), indicating that dental cell fate choices are under the concomitant control of the Notch and BMP/FGF signalling pathways. Several studies have indicated that FGFs are important for the maintenance of ameloblast progenitors (Klein et al., 2008; Wang et al., 2007). FGFs may have an autocrine (e.g. Fgf4) or a paracrine (e.g. Fgf2) function that affects cell behaviour in dental epithelium, which expresses the FGF receptor Fgfr2b (Kettunen et al., 1998). We found that the in vitro implantation of FGF2, FGF4 and FGF8 beads into E12.5 explants upregulated Jag2 expression in dental epithelium, whereas BMP2 and BMP4 beads exerted the opposite effect. Hence,
within the dental epithelium, Notch signalling is regulated by FGFs and BMPs to assure the maintenance of ameloblast precursors. However, there is not yet sufficient information about a genetic interaction between these three signalling pathways during embryogenesis (Hurlbut et al., 2007).

Morphological and cytodifferentiation defects in Jag2–/– teeth

To assess defects in tooth morphology we examined E18.5 Jag2–/– mouse embryos. The overall morphology and structure of the developing teeth were disturbed in mutant embryos. Abnormal crown morphology, as shown by the presence of small cusps and possibly changes in cusp number, is observed in Jag2–/– molar.

Unfortunately, more detailed insight into the effects of Jag2 deficiency on late tooth morphology, using kidney capsule experiments, could not be obtained. Unanticipated difficulties were encountered in dissecting out intact tooth germs from Jag2–/– embryos because of fusions occurring as early as E12.5 in developing structures of the oral cavity (tongue, palatal shelves). This technical difficulty should be overcome as soon as a conditional floxed allele for Jag2 is available. We found that Jag2 inactivation significantly reduced apoptosis in the enamel knot, a transient signalling centre (Jernvall et al., 1998; Timmers and Thesleff, 2009), and this event could be responsible for the morphological defects of the crown. A similar effect of Jag2 on apoptosis has been reported in developing teeth (Francis et al., 2005; Jiang et al., 1998). In mutant embryos because of fusions occurring as early as E12.5 in developing structures of the oral cavity (tongue, palatal shelves). This technical difficulty should be overcome as soon as a conditional floxed allele for Jag2 is available. We found that Jag2 inactivation significantly reduced apoptosis in the enamel knot, a transient signalling centre (Jernvall et al., 1998; Timmers and Thesleff, 2009), and this event could be responsible for the morphological defects of the crown. A similar effect of Jag2 on apoptosis has been reported in developing teeth (Francis et al., 2005; Jiang et al., 1998). In mutant embryos because of fusions occurring as early as E12.5 in developing structures of the oral cavity (tongue, palatal shelves). This technical difficulty should be overcome as soon as a conditional floxed allele for Jag2 is available. We found that Jag2 inactivation significantly reduced apoptosis in the enamel knot, a transient signalling centre (Jernvall et al., 1998; Timmers and Thesleff, 2009), and this event could be responsible for the morphological defects of the crown. A similar effect of Jag2 on apoptosis has been reported in developing teeth (Francis et al., 2005; Jiang et al., 1998). In mutant embryos because of fusions occurring as early as E12.5 in developing structures of the oral cavity (tongue, palatal shelves). This technical difficulty should be overcome as soon as a conditional floxed allele for Jag2 is available. We found that Jag2 inactivation significantly reduced apoptosis in the enamel knot, a transient signalling centre (Jernvall et al., 1998; Timmers and Thesleff, 2009), and this event could be responsible for the morphological defects of the crown. A similar effect of Jag2 on apoptosis has been reported in developing teeth (Francis et al., 2005; Jiang et al., 1998).
differentiation marker genes, such as Pitx1 (Mitsiadis and Drouin, 2008), Pitx2 (Mitsiadis and Drouin, 2008; Mitsiadis et al., 1998b; Muchelli et al., 1997), Pax9 (Peters et al., 1998) and Barx1 (Mitsiadis et al., 1998b; Muchelli et al., 1997), provides a good indication of the molecular alterations that take place in tooth germs of Jag2–/– mice. Of particular interest is that whereas the expression of the epithelial genes Pitx1 and Pitx2 was not significantly affected in Jag2–/– mutants, expression of both Barx1 and Pax9 was severely diminished in tooth mesenchyme. Thus, the specification of dental mesenchymal cells is partly controlled by Jag2-mediated Notch signalling in the epithelium, indicating an additional role of Notch as a central regulator of the epithelial-mesenchymal interactions that regulate tooth morphogenesis and cytodifferentiation.

The link between the Notch signalling pathway and Tbx1 in developing teeth

It has been shown that Jag2 has survival and proliferative effects on a variety of progenitor cells (e.g. haematopoietic cells) (DeHart et al., 2005; Francis et al., 2005; Radtke et al., 2005; Tsai et al., 2000). It is thus conceivable that Jag2 might exert the same effect on ameloblast progenitors. A key gene for the ameloblastic lineage is that of the transcription factor Tbx1 (Mitsiadis et al., 2008c). In its absence, proliferation of ameloblast precursors and their differentiation into ameloblasts are severely affected (Caton et al., 2009). Tbx1 expression was significantly reduced in the dental epithelium of Jag2–/– teeth, indicating that Notch signalling controls Tbx1 expression. Indeed, the lack of enamel in Jag2–/– incisors (the enamel phenotype) is similar to that observed in Tbx1–/– incisors (Caton et al., 2009). Furthermore, analysis of the mouse Tbx1 promoter using a combination of web-based programmes (Genomatix, Transfac, TFsearch) and phylogenetic examination revealed the existence of three potential Notch binding sites (P. Papagerakis, personal communication). Downregulation of Tbx1 expression could be responsible for the reduction of Fgf8 expression in the epithelium of E12.5 Jag2–/– tooth germs, as we have shown recently that Tbx1 and FGFs form a regulatory loop in dental tissues (Mitsiadis et al., 2008c).

On the basis of our results, we propose the following model of Jag2 function in developing teeth (Fig. 9). During tooth initiation, a group of oral epithelial cells forms a population of dental cells with an as yet unspecified fate. Through the influence of FGF signalling, a subset of cells within this group starts to express Jag2 and adopt the ameloblast fate. Jag2, in turn, activates Bmp4 expression in the cells of the enamel knot. Under the influence of Bmp4 signalling, these cells will be eliminated by apoptosis, contributing to normal tooth morphology. Deletion of Jag2 inhibits local Notch signalling, leading to an uncontrolled execution of parallel differentiation programmes, reflected in the increased number of tooth cusps. Furthermore, inhibition of Jag2-mediated Notch signalling causes downregulation of Tbx1 expression in ameloblast progenitors. Through this process, a larger number of unspecified cells remain in the dental epithelium. These cells are unable to interact properly with the underlying dental mesenchyme, resulting in the concomitant downregulation of Barx1 and Pax9 expression in mesenchyme and the disturbance of both cytodifferentiation and mineralisation processes.

In conclusion, the present findings show that Jag2-mediated Notch signalling is required for proper tooth formation. Correct regulation of the Notch pathway by FGF and BMP signals is important not only for the control of cell fates, but also for the maintenance of the correct balance of cell proliferation, differentiation and apoptosis.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Dr Papagerakis (CCMB, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA) for help with the Tbx1 promoter. This work was supported by grants from the University of Zurich and Hartmann-Müller Foundation (Zurich, Switzerland).

Competing interests statement

The authors declare no competing financial interests.

Supplementary material

Supplementary material for this article is available at http://dev.biologists.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1242/dev.049528/-/DC1

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