

2016

# Developmental transcription factors in age-related CNS disease: A phoenix rising from the ashes?

Robert White

Meghan Thomas  
*Edith Cowan University*

---

[10.4103/1673-5374.175044](https://doi.org/10.4103/1673-5374.175044)

Originally published as : White, RobertB (2016). "Developmental transcription factors in age-related CNS disease: a phoenix rising from the ashes?".

Neural regeneration research (1673-5374), 11 (1), p. 64. Article found [here](#)

Neural Regeneration Research (NRR) is a peer-reviewed open-accessed journal.

This Journal Article is posted at Research Online.

<http://ro.ecu.edu.au/ecuworkspost2013/1853>

● PERSPECTIVE

## Developmental transcription factors in age-related CNS disease: a phoenix rising from the ashes?

Few would doubt that understanding the developmental landscape from which a mature neuron is derived is essential to understand its biology. The temporal and spatial position of a cell from the very earliest stages of development predicts the unique combinations of growth factors it will subsequently be exposed to. This combination of factors determines the transcriptional platform set within the cell by its specific combination of transcription factors, who direct the show. This, in turn, determines what cell type it will differentiate into, and what connections it will make. How this developmental platform translates to maintenance of a differentiated neuron in an adult brain is less clear.

Most developmental factors control aspects of biology that are not required, or even wanted, during or after the differentiation process: initiators of DNA synthesis or proliferation are clearly of no use to a differentiated neuron, and can certainly evoke damaging effects.

So, why is it commonplace in the adult brain to see the upregulation of developmental factors during stress, trauma, and disease? Two potential explanations dominate the debate. Firstly, that there is a cellular attempt to rejuvenate (the “phoenix from the ashes”) by using the only machinery it ‘knows’ how, or secondly, that, indeed, these transcription factors are not simply ‘developmental’, and can drive distinct platforms of transcription in different circumstances (or “horse for many courses”). These two hypotheses are, of course, not necessarily mutually exclusive.

Regardless of the ‘motive’ many developmental transcription factor-encoding genes are recruited in difficult situations in later life. One such beast is Pax6, the subject of some of our laboratory’s research (Blake et al., 2008; Needham et al., 2014; Thomas et al., 2016).

**The developmental transcription factor Pax6:** The *Pax6* gene belongs to the highly functionally and structurally conserved *Pax* gene family (*Pax1–9*) of tissue-specific transcription factors. The *Pax* family are instrumental in development and have a critical role in brain regionalisation and specification of subtypes of neurons within brain regions. *Pax6* is one of the earliest gene products expressed in the developing embryo. Initially, *Pax6* is expressed in the neural plate, and after closure of the neural tube it is expressed in the lower ventral region except in the most ventral cells of the floor plate, acting to ventrally polarize the neural tube.

*Pax6* is a key neurogenic factor and a well-accepted neurogenic determinant. Indeed, *Pax6* is frequently used as a marker of neural precursor status. Recent studies have demonstrated that overexpression of both *Pax6* and another transcription factor, *Sox2*, is sufficient to transdifferentiate fibroblast cells into induced neuronal progenitors (Maucksch et al., 2012), in line with it having been demonstrated that *Pax6* alone induces neuronal specification of postnatal forebrain astrocytes (Heins et al., 2002).

As well as specifying neural progenitor cells, *Pax6* also acts in a second phase of fate decision-making during development, namely during the specification of a subpopulation of neurons. Within the developing brain, *Pax6* expression is confined to the forebrain, optic vesicles and the ventral midbrain (Stoykova and Gruss, 1994). Its expression correlates with the appearance of dopaminergic neurons of the ventral thalamus (preoptic area, zona incerta and periventricular and arcuate nuclei), the mesencephalic tegmentum (region of the differentiating substantia nigra) as well as in neurons of the dorsolateral part of the reticular substantia nigra (Stoykova and Gruss, 1994; Vitalis et al., 2000).

Over-expression of *Pax6* in a variety of cells and circumstanc-

es has provided compelling evidence for a potent role of *Pax6* in specifying dopamine producing neurons. Its over-expression in embryonic day 12 rat ventral mesencephalon neural stem cells yields significantly higher tyrosine hydroxylase-expressing neurons compared to controls (Spitere et al., 2008). The forced expression of *Pax6* in rostral migratory stream neural precursors drives newly generated periglomerular neurons to assume a tyrosine hydroxylase-positive dopaminergic identity *in vivo* (Hack et al., 2005). Critically, *Pax6*-deficient neuroblasts transplanted into the subventricular zone of adult wild type mice maintain similar migratory and neuronal differentiation capabilities but undergo precocious differentiation resulting in cell fate switching and failure to generate specific dopaminergic neuronal sub-classes (Kohwi et al., 2005). More research in this field is certainly required, as there are still many anomalies to overcome, as *Pax6* suppression has also been shown to be beneficial in the generation of a dopaminergic phenotype from precursors (Denham et al., 2012).

**In the adult brain:** In the adult brain, *Pax6* again rears its head, but “only” in very specific locations. Very specific indeed, and in keeping with its developmental role – in areas of continued proliferation and neurogenesis. Expression is maintained in adult neural progenitor cells of the subventricular zone of the olfactory bulb and the subgranular zone of the dentate gyrus (Stoykova and Gruss, 1994). The “only” in the earlier sentence is in quotation marks as it is neither the whole truth nor is it nothing but the truth. When people have looked more exhaustively and in greater detail, isolated populations of *Pax6*-positive cells have been found. In the normal adult brain *Pax6* expression has also been demonstrated in areas that do not undergo overt neurogenesis: the substantia nigra pars reticulata, retina, preoptic area, zona incerta, ventral tegmental area, and mesencephalic periaqueductal gray (Stoykova and Gruss, 1994; Vitalis et al., 2000). *Pax6* is also expressed within certain post-mitotic cells of the adult substantia nigra in the human and rodent midbrain (Thomas et al., 2016). We have shown that, within the normal aging human adult midbrain substantia nigra, a very small number of cells express PAX6 protein. In the rat, many of these substantia nigra *Pax6*-positive cells co-label with tyrosine hydroxylase – the rate-limiting enzyme in the synthesis of dopamine and is expressed in catecholaminergic neurons (White and Thomas, 2012); and thus in this area of the adult brain, *Pax6* is likely expressed in differentiated dopaminergic neurons. However not all *Pax6*-positive cells in the substantia nigra also expressed tyrosine hydroxylase, and we did not observe any co-labelling with astrocyte markers (glial fibrillary acidic protein), so this avenue of exploration certainly requires further work to generate a comprehensive identity of these cells.

**Disease and damage:** In keeping with its role in developmental neurogenesis, injury models have suggested that in these adult regions *Pax6* expression is associated with the generation of new neurons in the areas of damage. For example a transient forebrain ischemic brain injury induces *Pax6* up-regulation in subgranular-zonal cells (Nakatomi et al., 2002); treatment of a rat Parkinson’s disease model with a dopamine receptor agonist increases proliferation and cell survival in newly generated neurons (Winner et al., 2009) with concurrent increased expression of *Pax6* in these cells; a spinal cord injury results in transient up-regulation of *Pax6* in the ependymal layer (Yamamoto et al., 2001); and the number of *Pax6*-positive cells is markedly increased in the subventricular zone following striatal quinolinic acid-induced striatal cell death in rats (Jones and Connor, 2011).

We have also recently shown that, in an animal model of Parkinson’s disease, the number of *Pax6*-positive cells within the midbrain substantia nigra increases significantly (Thomas et al., 2016). We used the well-characterized rat 6-hydroxydopamine striatal lesion model and assessed the number of *Pax6*-positive cells in the substantia nigra at time points corresponding to the phase of active cell loss (14 days post lesion) and after cell loss has plateaued (28 days post lesion).

In this model, the number of *Pax6*-positive cells is significantly

elevated during the phase of active cell loss, and this increase in Pax6-positive cells is maintained after cell loss has completed. This potentially indicates that the cells that upregulate Pax6 do not die throughout this process, and as we have shown that many of these Pax6-positive cells are differentiated dopaminergic neurons (tyrosine hydroxylase-positive), then we believe this is indeed an interesting finding warranting further investigation.

**So what about the human disease ‘model’?** We obtained post-mortem brain tissue of people who died with Parkinson’s disease and have demonstrated that, in comparison to age and sex matched controls, the small number of cells expressing PAX6 in the human substantia nigra was significantly reduced.

So, what is it doing there? It seems that at least one important role that is directed by Pax6 in these adult brain cells is to ensure cell survival. Olfactory bulb neurons of 3 month old mice co-express Pax6 along with markers of terminal dopaminergic differentiation, including tyrosine hydroxylase and the dopamine transporter (Ninkovic et al., 2010). The loss of Pax6 expression by Cre-Lox recombination results in these neurons undergoing apoptosis, showing that Pax6 is required for the survival of some of these neurons (Ninkovic et al., 2010). Some of the genes targeted by Pax6 in this process are known; for instance Pax6 mediates survival of olfactory bulb neurons *via crystallin  $\alpha A$*  and its loss reduces *crystallin  $\alpha A$*  expression and induces apoptosis *via* caspase-3 activation (Ninkovic et al., 2010).

We have also recently shown that PAX6 effectively promotes survival in a cell culture model of PD – human neuroblastoma-derived SH-SY5Y cells differentiated down a dopaminergic lineage using retinoic acid and then exposed to dopaminergic-neuron-selective neurotoxins (rotenone and 1-methyl-4-phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine). We induced expression of PAX6 after differentiation in this cell culture model and then applied neurotoxic insults and measured survival, apoptosis and mitochondrial depolarization. PAX6 induction markedly improved how the cells fared in all these parameters, indicating that PAX6 over-expression following differentiation increases the survival of SH-SY5Y cells exposed to dopaminergic-neuron-selective neurotoxins by increasing their resistance to both programmed cell death and the effects of oxidative stress on mitochondrial health and function. It is worth noting that we also observed a significant upregulation of another developmental transcription factor gene known to play a role in the differentiation and survival of midbrain dopaminergic neurons, *neurogenin 2*, following PAX6 induction (Thomas et al., 2016).

It is intriguing to note that in Parkinson’s disease, the two substantia nigra areas, the pars compacta and the pars reticulata do not share equal vulnerability to developing pathology; the substantia nigra pars compacta experiences the highest levels of degeneration, with the substantia nigra pars reticulata degenerating later as the disease progresses. As we have shown, Pax6 expression occurs in the substantia nigra pars reticulata, which could imply a role for Pax6 in the protection of these dopamine-producing cells. Importantly then, Pax6 may have a third function in promoting cell maintenance and/or survival of adult neurons (Blake et al., 2008).

**Conclusion:** The phoenix of Greek mythology is a long-lived bird that is cyclically regenerated or reborn, obtaining new life by arising from the ashes of its predecessor. We do not know the precise function of our ‘phoenix’ developmental transcription factors in the neurobiology of aging brains of humans yet, but it is not entirely unlikely that one day we will use them to enable rebirth within the ashes of the degenerating central nervous system.

*Both authors contributed to the conception, research and writing of the paper, and approved the final copy.*

*Raine Foundation Priming Grant, Australian Research Council Discovery Project Grant (DP772899), Cancer Council WA Suzanne Cavanagh Early Career Research Grant. These funding sources had no involvement in the conduct of the research or in the preparation of the paper.*

*We dedicate this work to the memory of the wonderful Oliver Sacks R.I.P. May his legacy continue to awaken the minds of readers for many years to come.*

Robert B. White\*, Meghan G. Thomas

School of Anatomy, Physiology & Human Biology, The University of Western Australia, Crawley, WA, Australia (White RB)  
Parkinson’s Centre, School of Medical Sciences, Edith Cowan University, Joondalup, WA, Australia (White RB, Thomas MG)  
Experimental and Regenerative Neuroscience, School of Animal Biology, The University of Western Australia, Crawley, WA, Australia (White RB, Thomas MG)

\*Correspondence to: Robert B. White, Ph.D., robert.white@uwa.edu.au.

Accepted: 2015-11-03

orcid: 0000-0002-2854-0936 (Robert B. White)

doi: 10.4103/1673-5374.175044 <http://www.nrronline.org/>

**How to cite this article:** White RB, Thomas MG (2016) Developmental transcription factors in age-related CNS disease: a phoenix rising from the ashes? *Neural Regen Res* 11(1):64-65.

## References

- Blake JA, Thomas M, Thompson JA, White R, Ziman M (2008) Perplexing Pax: from puzzle to paradigm. *Dev Dyn* 237:2791-2803.
- Denham M, Bye C, Leung J, Conley BJ, Thompson LH, Dottori M (2012) Glycogen synthase kinase 3beta and activin/nodal inhibition in human embryonic stem cells induces a pre-neuroepithelial state that is required for specification to a floor plate cell lineage. *Stem cells* 30:2400-2411.
- Hack MA, Saghatelian A, de Chevigny A, Pfeifer A, Ashery-Padan R, Lledo PM, Gotz M (2005) Neuronal fate determinants of adult olfactory bulb neurogenesis. *Nat Neurosci* 8:865-872.
- Heins N, Malatesta P, Cecconi F, Nakafuku M, Tucker KL, Hack MA, Chapouton P, Barde YA, Gotz M (2002) Glial cells generate neurons: the role of the transcription factor Pax6. *Nat Neurosci* 5:308-315.
- Jones KS, Connor B (2011) Proneural transcription factors Dlx2 and Pax6 are altered in adult SVZ neural precursor cells following striatal cell loss. *Mol Cell Neurosci* 47:53-60.
- Kohwi M, Osumi N, Rubenstein JL, Alvarez-Buylla A (2005) Pax6 is required for making specific subpopulations of granule and periglomerular neurons in the olfactory bulb. *J Neurosci* 25:6997-7003.
- Mauksch C, Firmin E, Butler-Munro C, Montgomery JM, Dottori M, Connor B (2012) Non-viral generation of neural precursor-like cells from adult human fibroblasts. *J Stem Cells Regen Med* 8:162-170.
- Nakatomi H, Kuriu T, Okabe S, Yamamoto S, Hatano O, Kawahara N, Tamura A, Kirino T, Nakafuku M (2002) Regeneration of hippocampal pyramidal neurons after ischemic brain injury by recruitment of endogenous neural progenitors. *Cell* 110:429-441.
- Needhams M, White RB, Giles KM, Dunlop SA, Thomas MG (2014) Regulation of human PAX6 expression by miR-7. *Evolutionary Bioinformatics* 10:107-113.
- Ninkovic J, Pinto L, Petricca S, Lepier A, Sun J, Rieger MA, Schroeder T, Cvekl A, Favor J, Gotz M (2010) The transcription factor Pax6 regulates survival of dopaminergic olfactory bulb neurons via crystallin alphaA. *Neuron* 68:682-694.
- Spitere K, Toulouse A, O’Sullivan DB, Sullivan AM (2008) TAT-PAX6 protein transduction in neural progenitor cells: a novel approach for generation of dopaminergic neurons in vitro. *Brain Res* 1208:25-34.
- Stoykova A, Gruss P (1994) Roles of Pax-genes in developing and adult brain as suggested by expression patterns. *J Neurosci* 14:1395-1412.
- Thomas MG, Welch C, Stone L, Allan P, Barker RA, White RB (2016) PAX6 expression may be protective against dopaminergic cell loss in Parkinson’s disease. *CNS Neurol Disord Drug Targets* 15:73-79.
- Vitalis T, Cases O, Engelkamp D, Verney C, Price DJ (2000) Defect of tyrosine hydroxylase-immunoreactive neurons in the brains of mice lacking the transcription factor Pax6. *J Neurosci* 20:6501-6516.
- White RB, Thomas MG (2012) Moving beyond tyrosine hydroxylase to define dopaminergic neurons for use in cell replacement therapies for Parkinson’s disease. *CNS Neurol Disord Drug Targets* 11:340-349.
- Winner B, Desplats P, Hagl C, Klucken J, Aigner R, Ploetz S, Laemke J, Karl A, Aigner L, Masliah E, Buerger E, Winkler J (2009) Dopamine receptor activation promotes adult neurogenesis in an acute Parkinson model. *Exp Neurol* 219:543-552.
- Yamamoto S, Nagao M, Sugimori M, Kosako H, Nakatomi H, Yamamoto N, Takebayashi H, Nabeshima Y, Kitamura T, Weinmaster G, Nakamura K, Nakafuku M (2001) Transcription factor expression and Notch-dependent regulation of neural progenitors in the adult rat spinal cord. *J Neurosci* 21:9814-9823.