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Citation

Published Version
doi:10.3389/fncir.2013.00168

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Accessibility
Germline recombination by conditional gene targeting with Parvalbumin-Cre lines

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Keywords: Cre, conditional targeting, knock-out mouse, germline, testis, parvalbumin

Conditional gene targeting allows us to study gene function in specific tissues or cell types. This is commonly achieved by Cre DNA recombinase and its 34-base pair target sequences called loxP sites. Through the efforts of individual labs and large-scale projects, a sizable collection of Cre mouse lines has been generated to express or delete specific genes in a wide range of cell types throughout the nervous system (Madsen et al., 2010; Taniguchi et al., 2011). Typically, the specificity of Cre transgene expression is controlled by tissue or cell-type promoters. However, increasing evidence has revealed that the desired Cre expression pattern is not always guaranteed (Schmidt-Supprian and Rajewsky, 2007).

Here, we show an example of the undesired recombination in a Cre line whose expression is controlled by the parvalbumin (Pvalb) promoter. Currently, two Pvalb-Cre lines are available: the Pvalb-IRES-Cre (Hippenmeyer et al., 2005) and Pvalb-2A-Cre (Madsen et al., 2010) in which either IRES-Cre or 2A-Cre sequence is inserted by knock-in into the Pvalb 3′ untranslated region. Both Cre lines have been widely used to induce or delete genes of interest in parvalbumin (PV)-positive GABAergic neurons in the brain. However, PV is expressed not only in brain but also in other tissues, including testis in particular (Kagi et al., 1987), suggesting that undesired germline recombination could occur in the Pvalb-Cre testis.

To examine recombination, we crossed Ai32 (ChR2 (H134R)-EYFP) line whose EYFP expression can be detected after recombination (Madsen et al., 2012) with either the Pvalb-IRES-Cre or Pvalb-2A-Cre line. In the Pvalb-2A-Cre+/− background, strong EYFP expression was observed in Leydig cells (Figures 1A,C, arrows) and spermatids in the seminiferous tubules (Figures 1A,C, asterisks) in which PV was expressed (Figure 1B). In contrast, in the Pvalb-IRES-Cre+/− background, although EYFP was slightly expressed in Leydig cells, EYFP was absent from spermatids (Figures 1D,E). This probably reflects weaker expression of Cre under control of the IRES as compared to the 2A sequence (Madsen et al., 2010).

In the conditional knock-out strategy, such recombination in testis should be avoided because it could induce a “total” knock-out of the gene. One example of this undesired recombination by the Pvalb-2A-Cre line is shown in Figures 1F,G. To knock-out the Clock gene, Pvalb-2A-Cre+/−; Clockf/+ mice were crossed with each other (Figure 1F), and genotypes of its progeny were determined for the Cre and Clock alleles (Figure 1G). In some offspring, undesired deletion of the Clock gene (Clock−) was detected (Figure 1G, lane 2 and 4).

In our experience, such undesired recombination happened in 50% of the progeny using this strategy (24 out of 48 mice). Quantitative RT-PCR (qRT-PCR) analysis of brain samples further confirmed deletion of the Clock gene with expression decreased by half in the recombinated offspring (Figure 1G, graph, lane 2 and 4), while only ~5% decrease of Clock expression was seen in the expected conditional progeny (Figure 1G, graph, lane 3). To minimize this undesired recombination, breeding Cre-negative males (Clockf/+ with Cre-positive females (Pvalb-2A-Cre+/−; Clockf/+)) was performed (Figure 1H). In this strategy, the undesired recombination frequency became less than 5%, although it was not completely abolished for unknown reasons.

Such germline recombination is difficult to track in the literature, but it has been noted across several Cre lines widely used in the field of neuroscience, including Camk2a-Cre (Friedel et al., 2011), Nestin-Cre (Friedel et al., 2011; Harno et al., 2013), Env1-Cre (Zeller et al., 2008), and Pcp2-Cre (Tsai et al., 2012). Given this situation, these could simply be the tip of an iceberg. In order to avoid undesired outcomes, here we propose several precautionary measures:

First, expression of Cre outside the region of interest, especially in the germline, should be investigated. For several Cre lines, expression patterns are available in common databases such as The Jackson Laboratory Cre Repository (http://cre.jax.org/data.html) or Cre Portal (http://www.creportal.org/). It should be noted that the recombination pattern has to be evaluated for each floxed line, because recombination efficiency depends upon the region on the chromosome. Second, a breeding strategy should be set up in a way that minimizes the occurrence of germline recombination. Third, deletion of the floxed genes must be analyzed by genotyping as shown in Figure 1G, which is often omitted in the standard conditional knock-out strategy. This is particularly important to avoid misinterpretation of phenotypes due to unexpected recombination in other cells than the desired target.
FIGURE 1 | Germline recombination in Parvalbumin circuits. (A–E)
Expression of EYFP in Parvalbumin-2A-Cre; Ai32+/− testes. (F, G) Breeding strategy to generate conditional knock-out mice using Parvalbumin-2A-Cre line. (G) Genotyping and qRT-PCR analysis of the progeny obtained by (F). Genotyping was performed to detect Cre positive (Cre+) or negative (Cre−), floxed (Clock−/−) or wild-type (Clock+). Arrows indicate location and direction of primers for PCR genotyping. Expression of Clock in neocortex was analyzed by qRT-PCR (graph, 8–12 mice each). **P < 0.001 (One-Way ANOVA, Dunnett’s post-hoc analysis). Values are mean ± s.e.m. (H) Modified breeding strategy to avoid germline recombination when generating PV-cell specific Clock conditional knock-out mice.

MATERIALS AND METHODS
MICE
C57BL/6J (JAX no. 000664), Parvalbumin-2A-Cre (JAX no. 012358) (Madisen et al., 2010), Parvalbumin-IRESCre (JAX no. 008069) (Hippenmeyer et al., 2005), Ai32 (JAX no. 012569) (Madisen et al., 2012), and Clockflox (JAX no. 010490) (Debruyne et al., 2006) mice were purchased from Jackson Laboratory. All mice were on a C57BL/6J background. For examining recombination in testes, Parvalbumin-2A-Cre+/− or Parvalbumin-IRESCre+/− mice were crossed with Ai32+/− mice to generate Parvalbumin-2A-Cre+/−; Ai32+/− or Parvalbumin-IRESCre+/−; Ai32+/− mice. For examining deletion and expression level of Clock gene, Parvalbumin-2A-Cre+/− mice were crossed with Clockflox mice to generate Parvalbumin-2A-Cre+/−; Clockflox mice, and these progeny were then crossed with each other. Animal housing and experimental procedures were approved (AEP28-19) and followed guidelines of the Harvard University Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee.

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY
Testes were decapsulated and embedded in OCT compound (Sakura Finetek USA Inc), quickly frozen and sectioned on a Cryostat (Leica). Cryo-sections (7 µm) were fixed in 4% (wt/vol) paraformaldehyde in 0.1 M phosphate buffer for 15 min at room temperature, washed with PBS thrice, and blocked with buffer (10% normal goat serum and 0.1% Triton X-100) overnight at 4°C. Stained sections were mounted with 4′,6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) and visualized by confocal microscopy (FV1000, Olympus).

PCR GENOTYPING
Genomic DNA was extracted from ear punches and PCR genotyping performed using REDExtract-N-Amp Tissue PCR Kit (Sigma). Primers used in this study were described elsewhere (Debruyne et al., 2006).

REAL-TIME QUANTITATIVE RT-PCR
Total RNA was isolated from the neocortex with mirVana miRNA Isolation Kit (Ambion), and any contaminating DNA removed by TURBO DNA-free Kit (Invitrogen) according to manufacturer’s
instructions. First-strand cDNA was synthesized from total RNA using High Capacity RNA-to-cDNA Kit (Invitrogen) according to manufacturer’s instructions. Real-time quantitative PCR was performed using TaqMan Gene Expression Assay (Applied Biosystems) on a StepOnePlus Real-Time PCR System (Applied Biosystems). TaqMan probes used in this study were for Clock exon 5–6 (Mm00455940_g1) and Gapdh (4352932E). Relative expression of target genes was determined by the $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ method.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
We thank M. Nakamura for animal maintenance and the National Institute of Mental Health Grant 1P50MH094271 (to Takao K. Hensch) for support.

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Received: 16 September 2013; accepted: 26 September 2013; published online: 16 October 2013. Citation: Kobayashi Y and Hensch TK (2013) Germline recombination by conditional gene targeting with Parvalbumin-Cre lines. Front. Neural Circuits 7:168. doi: 10.3389/fncir.2013.00168

This article was submitted to the journal Frontiers in Neural Circuits.

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