

Enhanced Proliferation, Survival, and Dopaminergic Differentiation of CNS Precursors in Lowered Oxygen

Lorenz Studer,^{1,3} Marie Csete,^{2,4} Sang-Hun Lee,^{1,5} Nadine Kabbani,¹ Jean Walikonis,² Barbara Wold,² and Ron McKay¹

¹Laboratory of Molecular Biology, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, ²Biology Division, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 92215, ³Laboratory of Stem Cell and Tumor Biology, Neurosurgery and Cellular Biochemistry and Biophysics, Sloan Kettering, New York, New York 10021, ⁴Departments of Anesthesiology, and Cell and Developmental Biology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-0615, and ⁵College of Medicine, Hanyang University, Seoul, 133-791, Korea

Standard cell culture systems impose environmental oxygen (O₂) levels of 20%, whereas actual tissue O₂ levels in both developing and adult brain are an order of magnitude lower. To address whether proliferation and differentiation of CNS precursors *in vitro* are influenced by the O₂ environment, we analyzed embryonic day 12 rat mesencephalic precursor cells in traditional cultures with 20% O₂ and in lowered O₂ (3 ± 2%). Proliferation was promoted and apoptosis was reduced when cells were grown in lowered O₂, yielding greater numbers of precursors. The differentiation of precursor cells into neurons with specific neurotransmitter phenotypes was also significantly altered. The percentage of neurons of dopaminergic phenotype increased to 56% in lowered O₂ compared with 18% in 20% O₂. Together, the

increases in total cell number and percentage of dopaminergic neurons resulted in a ninefold net increase in dopamine neuron yield. Differential gene expression analysis revealed more abundant messages for FGF8, engrailed-1, and erythropoietin in lowered O₂. Erythropoietin supplementation of 20% O₂ cultures partially mimicked increased dopaminergic differentiation characteristic of CNS precursors cultured in lowered O₂. These data demonstrate increased proliferation, reduced cell death, and enhanced dopamine neuron generation in lowered O₂, making this method an important advance in the *ex vivo* generation of specific neurons for brain repair.

Key words: CNS precursors; CNS stem cells; dopaminergic neurons; erythropoietin; oxygen; Parkinson's disease

Cultured CNS stem cells have proved useful in defining the pathways that lead to generation of neurons and glia (McKay, 1997). These cells self-renew, and after mitogen withdrawal, differentiate into neurons, astrocytes and oligodendrocytes in predictable proportions (Johe et al., 1996; McKay, 1997). Single extrinsic factors can shift the fate of CNS stem cells toward specific cell lineages (Johe et al., 1996; Panchision et al., 1998). The potential therapeutic application of CNS stem cells in common degenerative and ischemic diseases has become a major focus of research. The generation of dopaminergic neurons from CNS precursors is of special interest given the promising results of fetal cell transplantation in patients with Parkinson's disease (Olanow et al., 1996; Piccini et al., 1999; Freeman et al., 2000).

In clinical settings, gases are appreciated as primary variables in organ survival, with O₂ as the critical gas parameter. However, traditional CNS stem cell culture (as well as virtually all other *ex vivo* cell culture) is performed in nonphysiologically high O₂. Standard tissue culture incubator conditions are 5% CO₂ and 95% air, which exposes cells to a 20% O₂ environment. In mammalian brain, interstitial tissue O₂ levels range from ~1 to 5% (Table 1). We tested the effects of culturing CNS progenitor cells in physiological "lowered" (3 ± 2%) O₂, comparing the cultures with those grown in the usual 20% O₂. Our results indicate that oxygen lowered to more physiological levels alters cultured CNS progenitors in important ways; lowered O₂ culturing provides marked trophic and proliferative effects on CNS precursors and signifi-

cantly changes developmental kinetics and outcome compared with traditional culture conditions. Initial investigation of the molecular basis for these effects reveals selective changes in expression of a subset of functionally interesting genes whose products can partially recapitulate some of the effects of lowered O₂ culturing. The shift in precursor-derived neuronal subtype differentiation in lowered O₂ cultures suggests a powerful method for large-scale production of specific neurons for brain repair.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals were housed and treated following National Institutes of Health guidelines. Cells dissected from rat embryonic day 12 (E12) mesencephalon were mechanically dissociated, plated on plastic 24-well plates (Costar, Cambridge, MA) on 12 mm glass coverslips (Carolina Biological Supply Company, Burlington, NC) precoated with polyornithine-fibronectin, and grown in defined medium with basic fibroblast growth factor (bFGF) (Johe et al., 1996; Studer et al., 1998). After precursor expansion in the presence of bFGF for 4–6 d, bFGF was withdrawn from the medium to promote differentiation. Clonal assays were performed in plastic 48-well plates (Costar). In some studies, recombinant human Epo, recombinant human vascular endothelial growth factor 165 (VEGF₁₆₅), or recombinant mouse FGF8b, or their neutralizing antibodies (all from R & D Systems, Minneapolis, MN) were added to cultures at the following concentrations: 0.5 U/ml Epo, 10 μg/ml Epo neutralizing antibody, 250 ng/ml FGF8, 5 μg/ml FGF8b neutralizing antibody, 50 ng/ml VEGF, and 0.5 μg/ml VEGF neutralizing antibody. Dose response for Epo was performed at 0.05, 0.5, 5, and 15 U/ml and at 10 and 100 μg/ml for anti-Epo. Results of all experiments were confirmed by at least two independent culture series.

Lowered O₂ culture. Cultures were placed in humidified portable isolation chambers (Billups-Rothenberg, Del Mar, CA), flushed daily with a gas mixture of 1% O₂ plus 5% CO₂ plus 94% N₂. Precise O₂ levels in the chamber atmosphere depended on the length of flush (90 sec at 15 l/min achieved 6% O₂, and 6 min of flush achieved 1.5% O₂), which was not standardized until availability of an O₂-sensitive electrode system (OS2000; Animas Corp., Frazer, PA). Thus, "lowered O₂" conditions represent a range of ambient O₂ of 3 ± 2%, which approximates normal brain tissue levels (Table 1). The entire chamber was housed in an incubator to maintain 37°C temperature. To minimize oxygen fluctuations at the time of medium changes, media were pre-equilibrated to lowered O₂ conditions in separate chambers for several hours (or at 20% O₂) in the incubator.

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L.S. and M.C. contributed equally to this work.

Correspondence should be addressed to Dr. Marie Csete, Anesthesiology Research Laboratories, 1150 West Medical Center Drive, Medical Sciences I, Room 7444, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-0615. E-mail: csete@umich.edu.

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Table 1. Regional rat brain tissue partial pressures of oxygen measured by microelectrode

Brain area	% O ₂
Cortex (gray)	2.5–5.3
Cortex (white)	0.8–2.1
Hypothalamus	1.4–2.1
Hippocampus	2.6–3.9
Pons, fornix	0.1–0.4

Adapted from Silver and Erecinska, 1988.

Bromodeoxyuridine uptake and terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated biotinylated UTP nick end labeling analysis. Bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) (10 μ M) was added to cultures for exactly 60 min, just before fixation. Anti-BrdU staining (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Arlington Heights, IL) and terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated biotinylated UTP nick end labeling (TUNEL) reaction (Boehringer Mannheim, Mannheim, Germany) were performed according to the protocol of the manufacturer. TUNEL-positive (TUNEL+) cells were visualized by metal-enhanced DAB reaction (Pierce, Rockford, IL) after peroxidase conversion of the FITC label. Phase contrast was used for counting total number of nuclei in a field. All counts were performed by observers blinded to experimental conditions.

Immunohistochemistry. Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde plus 0.15% picric acid–PBS, and standard immunohistochemical protocols followed. The following primary antibodies were used: for stem cell–progenitor characterization, nestin polyclonal #130 at 1:500 (Martha Marvin and Ron McKay, National Institutes of Health Bethesda, MD), sialic acid-substituted form of neuronal cell adhesion molecule (PSA-NCAM), engrailed-1 (En1), and FP4 (all monoclonal at 1:2; provided by Tom Jessell, Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank, Iowa City, IA); for stem cell differentiation, β -tubulin type III (Tuj1) monoclonal at 1:500 and polyclonal at 1:500 (both Babco, Richmond, CA), O4 monoclonal at 1:5 (Boehringer Mannheim), galactocerebroside monoclonal at 1:50 (Boehringer Mannheim), and glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) at 1:100 (ICN Biochemicals, Costa Mesa, CA); for neuronal subtype differentiation, tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) polyclonal at 1:200–1:500 (Pel-Freez Biologicals, Rogers, AR) or monoclonal at 1:2000 (Sigma, St. Louis, MO), GABA polyclonal at 1:500 (Sigma), serotonin polyclonal at 1:2000 (Sigma), glutamate at 1:500 (Sigma), and dopamine β -hydroxylase at 1:100 (Protos Biotech Corp.). Appropriate fluorescence-tagged (Jackson ImmunoResearch, West Grove, PA) or biotinylated (Vector Laboratories, Burlingame, CA) secondary antibodies were used for visualization.

Cell counts and statistical procedures. Uniform random sampling procedures were used for cell counts and quantified using the fractionator sampling technique (Gundersen et al., 1988). Data are expressed as mean \pm SEM. Statistical comparisons were made by ANOVA with *post hoc* Dunnett's test when more than two groups were involved. If data were not normally distributed, a nonparametric test (Mann–Whitney *U* test) was used to compare lowered with 20% O₂ results.

Reverse-phase HPLC determinations of dopamine content. Culture supernatants of medium, HBSS, and HBSS plus 56 mM KCl (for evoked release) were stabilized with orthophosphoric acid and metabisulfite and stored at -80°C until analysis. Stabilization, aluminum adsorption, equipment, and elution of dopamine have been described previously (Studer et al., 1996, 1998). Results were normalized against dopamine standards at varying flow rates and sensitivities.

Western blots. Cell pellets were stored at -80°C . Pellet was lysed in 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.6, 20% glycerol, 10 mM NaCl, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.2 mM EDTA, and 0.1% Triton X-100, with protease inhibitors (Complete; Boehringer Mannheim), homogenized, and incubated on ice for 1 hr. After centrifugation, supernatant protein concentration was assayed by BCA (Pierce). For Western blots, the block was 5% milk in TBS–Tween 20, primary TH antibody (Pel-Freez Biologicals) was used at 1:500, and secondary was HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit (Pierce) at 1:5000. Signal was detected with SuperSignal (Pierce).

Reverse transcription-PCR. Cultures were washed once in PBS before solubilization in Trizol (Life Technologies, Gaithersburg, MD) and then stored at -80°C . RNA extraction was performed according to the recommendations of the manufacturer (Life Technologies). Superscript kit (Life Technologies) was used for reverse transcription of 10 μ g of RNA per condition. PCR conditions were optimized by varying MgCl₂ concentration and cycle number to determine linear amplification range. Amplification products were identified by size and confirmed by DNA sequencing. MgCl₂ concentrations for TH, sonic hedgehog (SHH), and FGFR3 reactions were 2 mM, and for all others was 1.5 mM. Primer sequences, cycle numbers, and annealing temperatures were as follows: GAPDH, [forward (f)] CTCGTCATAGACAAGATGGTGAAG, [reverse (r)] AGACTC-CACGACATCTCAGCACC, 28 cycles, 59°C, 305 bp; von Hippel Lindau (VHL), (f) CCTCTCAGGTCATCTTCGCAACC, (r) AGGGATG-GCACAAACAGTTCC, 35 cycles, 60°C, 208 bp; hypoxia inducible factor-1 α (HIF1 α), (f) GCAGCAGATCTCGGCGAAGCAAA, (r)

GCACCATAACAAAGCCATCCAGGG, 30 cycles, 59°C, 235 bp; Epo, (f) CGCTCCCCACGCCCTCATTG, (r) AGCGGCTTGGGTGGCGCTT-GGA, 30 cycles, 60°C, 385 bp; VEGF, (f) GTGCATCGACCCGTG-GCTTTACT, (r) CGCCTTGCAACGCGAGTCT-GTGT, 30 cycles, 60°C, 474 bp (detects VEGF-1, VEGF-2, and VEGF-3); Nurr1, (f) TGAAGAGAGCGGAGAAGGAGATC, (r) TCTGGA-GTTAAGAAAATCGGAGCTG, 30 cycles, 55°C, 255 bp; TH (kindly provided by Vera Vikodem, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Bethesda, MD) 30 cycles, 56°C, 300 bp; Ptx3, (f) CGT-GCGTGGTTGGTTCAAGAAC, (r) GCGGTGAGAATACAGGTTGT-GAAG, 35 cycles, 60°C, 257 bp; SHH, (f) GGAAGATCACAAAGAACTC-CGAAC, (r) GGATGCGAGCTTTGGATTATAG, 30 cycles, 59°C, 354 bp; FGF8, (f) CATGTGAGGGACAGAGCC, (r) GTAGTTGTCTC-CAGCAGGATC, 35 cycles, 60°C, 312 bp; En1, (f) TCAAGACTGACTA-CAGCAACCCC, (r) CTTTGTCTGAACCGTGGTGGTAG, 30 cycles, 60°C, 381 bp; FGFR3, (f) ATCCTCGGAGATGACGAAGAC, (r) GCA-TGCTGCCAAACTTGTCTC, 30 cycles, 55°C, 326 bp; glial-derived neurotrophic factor, according to Moreau et al. (1998); and BDNF, (f) GTGA-CAGTATTAGCGAGTGGG, (r) GGGTAGTTCGGCATTGC, 35 cycles, 56°C, 213 bp.

RESULTS

Lowered O₂ augments precursor cell yield by affecting cell proliferation and cell death and enhances clonal growth

In lowered O₂, precursors from E12 rat mesencephalon expanded in the presence of bFGF yielded an average twofold to threefold more cells than 20% O₂ cultures over a wide range of plating densities (Fig. 1A). To test whether increased precursor yield in lowered O₂ is because of increased proliferation, reduced cell death, or both, the cells were pulsed with BrdU at several time points during expansion or differentiation. Increased BrdU labeling indices were found in precursors grown in lowered O₂ when compared with traditional cultures. The BrdU labeling index was increased in precursors both during expansion (in the presence of bFGF) and during differentiation (after mitogen withdrawal) (Fig. 1B). In addition to increased proliferation in lowered O₂ cultures and clones (Fig. 1C), CNS precursors were also less likely to undergo apoptosis than those grown in 20% O₂. The number of TUNEL-positive cells was reduced both during expansion and after bFGF withdrawal (Fig. 1D). To investigate O₂ effects at clonal densities, mesencephalic precursors were first expanded in 20 ng/ml bFGF for 6 d in 20% O₂, passaged and replated at a density of one to five cells per well, and then maintained at either lowered or 20% O₂. After 20 d, bFGF was withdrawn. The efficiency of clone formation was three times higher in lowered O₂, and the average clone size increased from <50 cells in 20% O₂ to 50–500 cells in lowered O₂ (Fig. 1C). We conclude that both reduced apoptosis and increased proliferation contribute to greater cell yield in lowered versus 20% O₂.

Cell lineage

We used a series of molecular markers together with morphological assessment to characterize how lowered O₂ culturing affects the choice of differentiation pathways and the kinetics of differentiation. Immunoreactivity for the intermediate filament nestin was used to discriminate CNS stem and progenitor cells from more differentiated progeny (Lendahl et al., 1990). Six days after bFGF withdrawal, the percentage of nestin-positive cells derived from expanded precursors was grossly reduced in lowered O₂ compared with 20% O₂ cultures, suggesting that differentiation might have been accelerated in lowered O₂. Immunoreactivity to PSA-NCAM, a marker expressed in committed neuronal progenitors (Mayer-Proschel et al., 1997), was also reduced in differentiated lowered O₂ cultures. The idea of accelerated progression to a more differentiated phenotype was further supported by the earlier appearance of neuronal and glial markers in lowered O₂. The proportion of CNS lineages derived from expanded precursors was determined by immunohistochemical analysis. Neurons were identified by Tuj1, astrocytes were identified by GFAP, and oligodendrocyte precursors were identified by O4 staining. Five days after bFGF withdrawal, mesencephalic precursors yielded 73% Tuj1+ cells versus 63% in 20% O₂ ($n = 12$, $p = 0.06$); no GFAP+ cells were detected

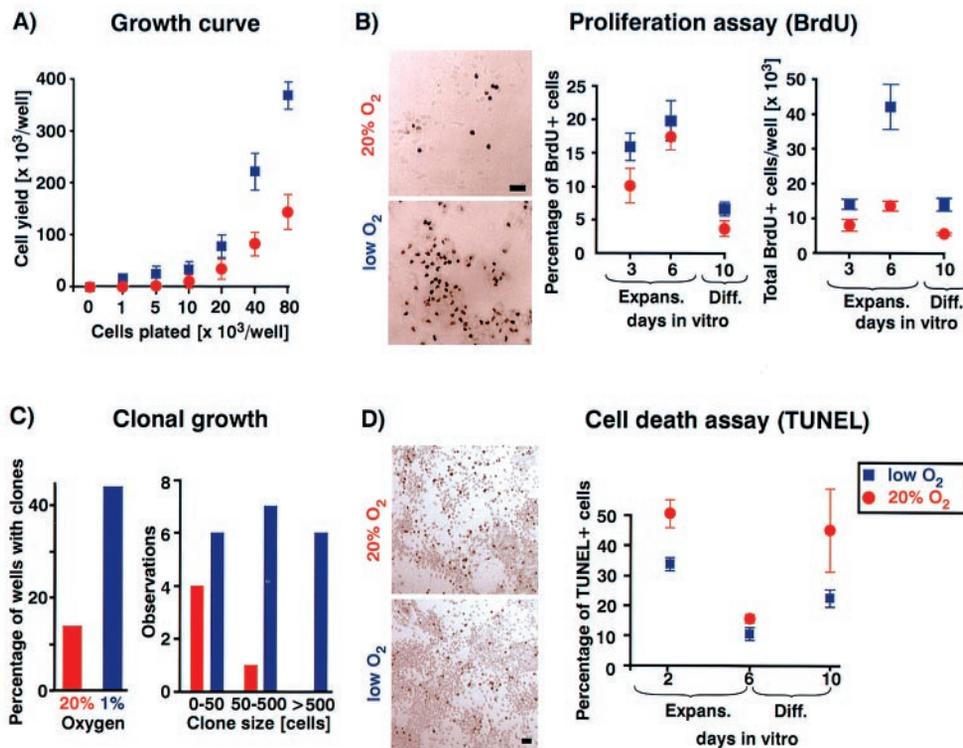


Figure 1. Lowered O_2 mediates increased yield of CNS precursors. *A*, Precursor yield across plating densities. CNS precursors derived from the ventral mesencephalon were expanded with bFGF in lowered or 20% O_2 , and total cell numbers were assessed after 5 d of proliferation, when >90% of cells are nestin+ precursors. Significantly increased cell numbers were detected at all plating densities in lowered O_2 compared with 20% O_2 . *B*, Precursor proliferation. CNS precursors were pulsed with 10 μ M BrdU for 60 min immediately before fixation and then stained for BrdU uptake. More BrdU+ cells were seen in lowered O_2 cultures during both proliferation and differentiation. Data are presented as mean \pm SEM ($n = 40$). Differences between lowered and 20% O_2 were statistically significant at all time points and for all parameters ($n = 8$, $p < 0.05$), except percentage of BrdU+ cells at day 4 of expansion ($n = 8$; $p = 0.10$). Scale bar, 20 μ m. *C*, Clonal growth. The yield of clones derived from single precursors was threefold higher in lowered O_2 compared with 20% O_2 cultures (left). The majority of clones derived from precursors in lowered O_2 cultures contained 50–500 cells, whereas clone size in 20% O_2 cultures was generally 5–50 cells (right). *D*, Cell death. Apoptosis was assayed by TUNEL labeling of mesencephalic precursors cultured in either lowered or 20% O_2 . Representative TUNEL stains during expansion (2 and 6 d of culture) and differentiation (4 d after bFGF withdrawal) are shown. Scale bar, 20 μ m. A significant decrease in the percentage of apoptotic cells in lowered O_2 compared with traditional cultures was detected ($n = 8$; $p < 0.05$).

in either condition; 1% were O4+ versus 0% in 20% O_2 ($n = 12$, $p < 0.01$). The remaining cells were nestin+ or did not react with any of the markers tested.

Neuronal subtype differentiation

We next examined the effect of lowered O_2 on neuron subtype differentiation. Compared with traditional cultures, differentiated mesencephalic precursors from lowered O_2 cultures displayed a striking increase in both the absolute number and fraction of neurons expressing TH (Fig. 2*A*). In lowered O_2 , large neuronal clusters were seen in which virtually all neurons were TH+. On average, 56% of neurons (costained with Tuj1) were TH+ versus 18% in 20% O_2 cultures ($n = 12$, $p < 0.001$). Increased TH immunoreactivity in lowered O_2 cultures correlated with increased TH protein content in Western blots (Fig. 2*B*). Dopamine production by these neurons was confirmed by reverse-phase HPLC, which showed significantly increased levels of dopamine in lowered versus 20% O_2 cultures (Fig. 2*C*); conditioned medium (24 hr) showed a fivefold increase in dopamine ($n = 5$, $p < 0.01$), and evoked release was threefold increased ($n = 5$, $p < 0.05$). These results demonstrate that lowered oxygen increases the yield of functional dopaminergic neurons.

Mesencephalic precursors give rise to neurons with several distinct neurotransmitter phenotypes in addition to dopaminergic fate. Interestingly, the percentage of serotonergic neurons was also increased in lowered O_2 , 3.2 ± 1.2 versus $1.2 \pm 0.3\%$ in 20% O_2 ($n = 12$, $p < 0.05$) (Fig. 3*A*). On the other hand, the percentage of GABA+ and glutamate+ neurons was reduced in lowered O_2 ; only $6.6 \pm 1.8\%$ of neurons were GABA+ in lowered O_2 versus $10.4 \pm 1.5\%$ in 20% O_2 ($n = 12$, $p < 0.05$), and $12.8 \pm 3.8\%$ of neurons were glutamate+ in lowered O_2 cultures versus $23.6 \pm 4.0\%$ in 20% O_2 ($n = 12$, $p < 0.01$). No double labeling of TH with dopamine β -hydroxylase or TH with GABA was detected (data not shown). These results indicate that TH immunoreactivity reflected the generation of differentiated dopaminergic neurons but not noradrenergic or adrenergic fates, or the transient developmental expression of TH reported in some GABAergic neurons (Max et al., 1996).

We then examined the effect of lowered oxygen on dopaminergic differentiation as a function of exposure timing, during proliferation versus differentiation. Mesencephalic precursors were expanded for 5 d in either lowered or 20% O_2 . These cultures were then divided for differentiation in either lowered or 20% O_2 . Precursors expanded in lowered O_2 but differentiated in 20% O_2 resulted in $54 \pm 7\%$ of all the neurons expressing TH, similar to those maintained in lowered O_2 throughout ($58 \pm 7\%$, $n = 12$, $p = NS$) but significantly higher than those maintained throughout in 20% O_2 ($25 \pm 5\%$, $n = 12$, $p < 0.01$). Exposure to lowered O_2 confined to the differentiation phase did not significantly increase the percentage of neurons expressing TH ($32 \pm 5\%$, $n = 12$, $p = NS$) compared with cultures maintained in 20% O_2 throughout. These data suggest that important effects of lowered oxygen in promoting dopaminergic differentiation and survival are initiated when the cells are still functionally precursors.

Semiquantitative reverse transcription-PCR was used to assay cultures at various time points for differential expression of genes regulated by oxygen or involved in mediating oxygen responsiveness (Fig. 3*B*). In addition, we analyzed expression of candidate genes for dopaminergic neuron development (Fig. 3*C*). As expected, erythropoietin and VEGF RNAs were upregulated in lowered versus 20% O_2 conditions, although with different kinetics (Fig. 3*A*). Transcript levels for the tumor suppressor gene VHL and the bHLH-PAS gene hypoxia inducible factor-1 α (HIF1 α) (Maxwell et al., 1999) did not differ between O_2 conditions.

A small increase in TH message was detected from lowered O_2 cultures after differentiation compared with 20% O_2 . The Ptx3 homeobox gene, implicated in dopamine neuron development (Smidt et al., 1997), was also expressed at increased levels in lowered O_2 , confirming that these conditions promoted the specific midbrain dopaminergic phenotype and not just simply upregulated TH expression. Strong evidence links sonic hedgehog (Echelard et al., 1993) and Nurr1 (Saucedo-Cardenas et al., 1998) genes to the differentiation of midbrain dopaminergic neurons, but no O_2 -dependent changes in their expression were detected. However,

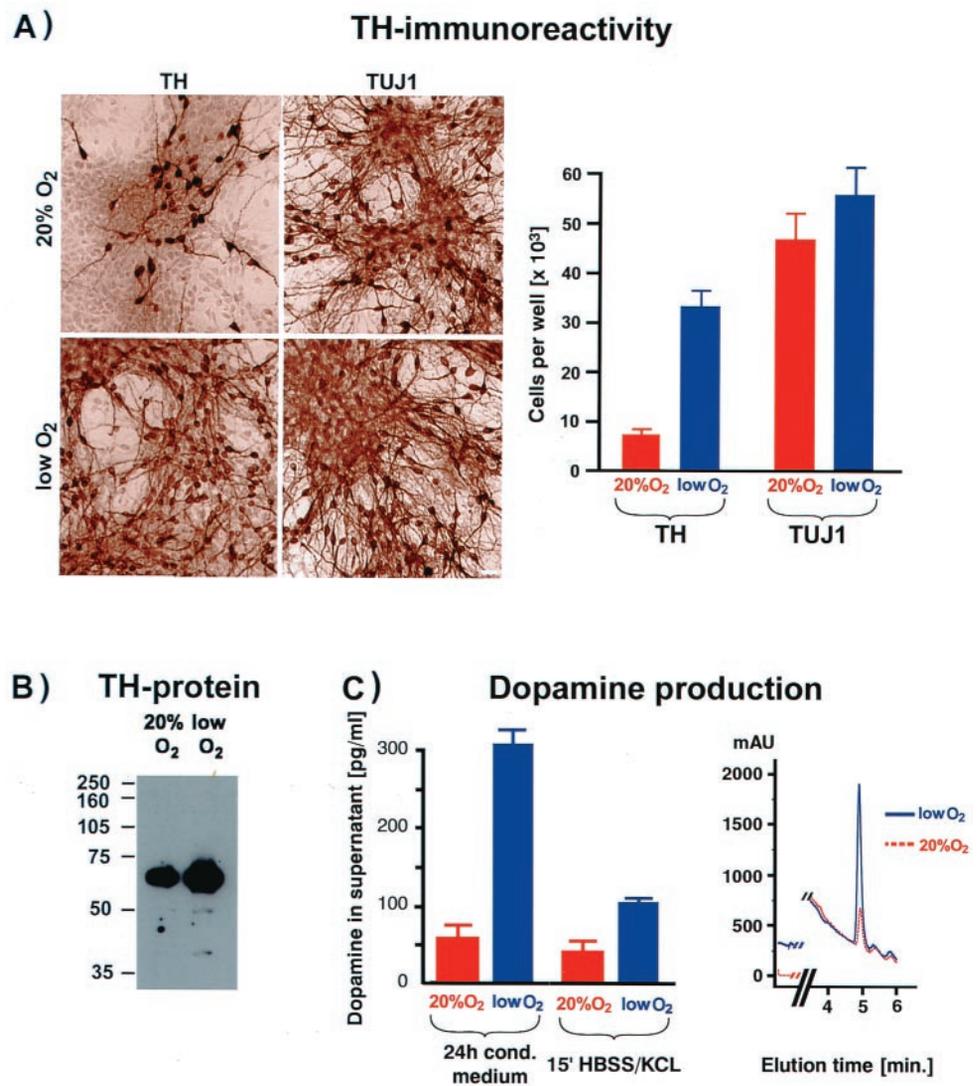


Figure 2. Lowered O₂ culturing improves the yield of functional precursor-derived dopaminergic neurons. *A*, Precursors from E12 mesencephalon were expanded in the presence of bFGF for 5 d, followed by 5 d of differentiation, and then stained for the neuronal marker Tuj1 and for TH. A large increase in both the total number and percentage of TH⁺ neurons was detected in lowered O₂ compared with 20% O₂ cultures ($p < 0.001$). Scale bar, 20 μ m. *B*, Western blot analysis revealed significantly more TH protein in samples from lowered (vs 20%) O₂ cultures. Each lane was loaded with 2.5 μ g of total protein. *C*, Reverse-phase HPLC with electrochemical detection was used to quantify dopamine levels in conditioned medium (24 hr) and in buffer with 56 mM KCl after 15 min (evoked release). Significantly more dopamine was detected in cultures maintained in lowered O₂ compared with those grown in 20% O₂ ($p < 0.01$ in conditioned medium; $p < 0.05$ for evoked release). *Inset* shows typical chromatogram for dopamine detection in lowered and 20% O₂ culture media.

engrailed-1 was upregulated in lowered O₂, a finding confirmed at the protein level by immunohistochemistry (Fig. 3*A*). FGF8b message was dramatically upregulated in lowered O₂ by the end of the expansion phase. Messages for other regulators of dopaminergic differentiation or survival did not differ between O₂ conditions.

Based on these results, precursor cells were exposed to recombinant proteins and neutralizing antibodies for FGF8b, VEGF, or Epo in both lowered or 20% O₂ and in the presence of bFGF. VEGF or its neutralizing antibody did not affect the number of dopaminergic neurons generated in the two O₂ conditions. FGF8b promoted proliferation in mesencephalic precursors; cells maintained in 20% O₂ increased by 7.5 ± 1.2 -fold in 5 d compared with 5.1 ± 1.0 -fold without FGF8b ($n = 6$, $p < 0.05$). After bFGF withdrawal, continuous FGF8 exposure prolonged precursor proliferation in both O₂ conditions and substantially delayed neuronal differentiation, including the generation of TH⁺ cells. Surprisingly, addition of recombinant human Epo led to a marked dose-dependent increase in TH⁺ cells in 20% O₂ cultures (Fig. 4*A,C*). Furthermore, addition of Epo neutralizing antibody to both lowered and 20% O₂ cultures dramatically reduced the yield of dopaminergic neurons (Fig. 4*B*). These results demonstrate that Epo added to 20% O₂ cultures partially mimics the effects of lowered O₂ on dopamine neuron yield. Furthermore, differential oxygen-dependent gene expression patterns can be used to elucidate pathways important for differentiation and survival of particular neuronal phenotypes.

DISCUSSION

Lowered oxygen cultures favor proliferation and survival of CNS stem cells

Standard conditions for the culture of mammalian cells are 37°C in a gas atmosphere of 5% CO₂ and 95% air. Thus, ambient temperature is adjusted to reflect core mammalian body temperature and CO₂ is adjusted to reflect approximate venous concentrations, whereas in striking contrast, O₂ levels in culture are not adjusted to normal physiological levels. At sea level, unhumidified room air contains 21% O₂, and a 95% air–5% CO₂ mixture contains 20% O₂. Alveolar air contains 14% O₂, arterial O₂ concentration is 12%, venous O₂ levels are 5.3%, and mean tissue O₂ concentration is 3% (Guyton and Hall, 1996). In mammalian brain, interstitial tissue O₂ levels range from ~1 to 5% (Goda et al., 1997; Liu et al., 1997; Tammela et al., 1997). Data gathered from extensive sampling suggest that mean brain O₂ levels in adult rat and fetal sheep are 1.6% (Koos and Power, 1987; Silver and Erecinska, 1988). Physiological tissue O₂ levels in some brain regions are even lower (Table 1).

In this work, we analyze the impact of lowered, more physiological O₂ levels on CNS stem cell culture and report four major effects: (1) increased proliferation of progenitors; (2) reduced apoptosis; (3) accelerated progression to differentiated states; and (4) elevated absolute number and proportion of dopaminergic neurons.

Lowered O₂ culturing consistently enhanced proliferation of CNS precursors and stem cells. A twofold to fourfold increase in

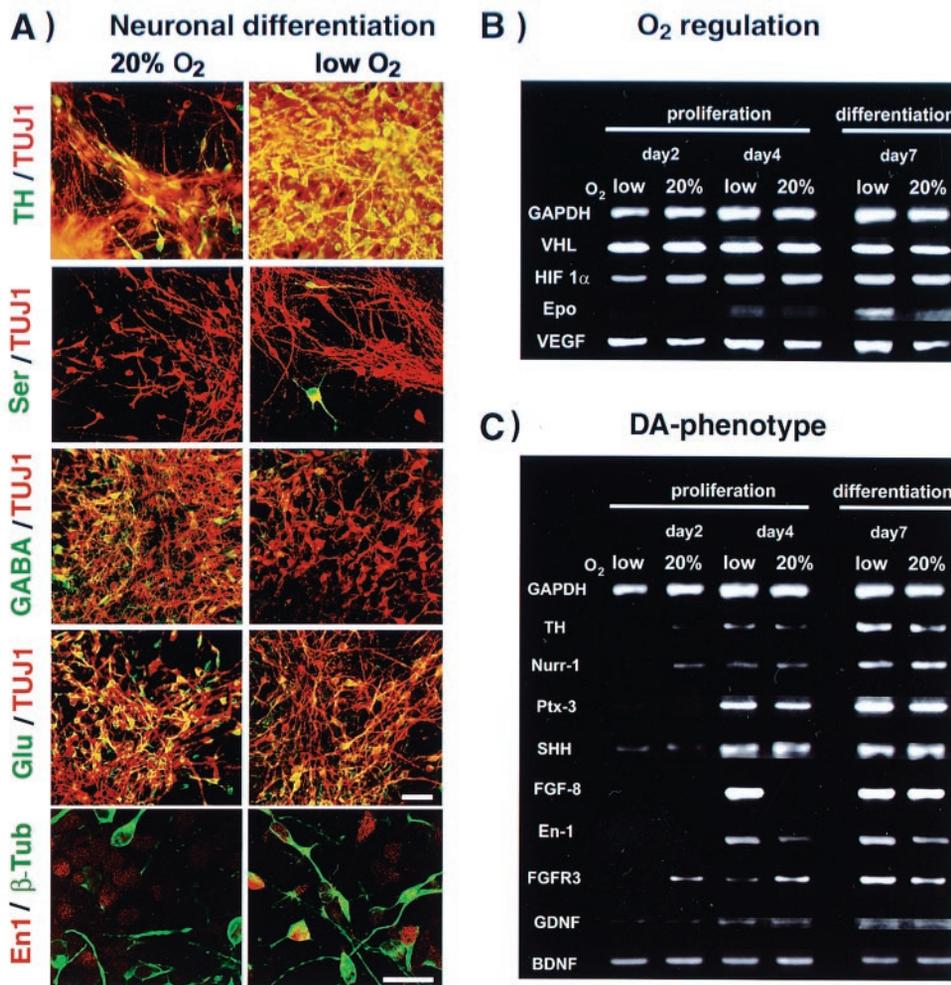


Figure 3. Neuronal subtype differentiation and molecular characterization of mesencephalic precursors in lowered versus 20% O₂. *A*, Double immunocytochemical labeling of neurons (Tuj1+, red) revealed that lowered O₂ culturing markedly increased the fractional yield of dopaminergic and serotonergic neuronal subtypes but decreased the fractional yield of GABA+ and glutamate+ neurons (all subtype labels, green). TH and GABA were not coexpressed as in some developing neurons *in vivo*. The percentage of neurons expressing the midbrain transcription factor En1 was increased in lowered O₂. Scale bars, 20 μm. *B*, *C*, Semi-quantitative PCR demonstrates differential gene expression in CNS precursors cultured in lowered or 20% O₂. *B*, Expression of genes involved in the physiological response to changes in oxygen levels. The expression of HIF1α, VHL, Epo, and VEGF was assessed after 2 or 6 d of expansion and after 4 d of differentiation in lowered or 20% O₂. Data are normalized to GAPDH expression. A significant increase in Epo expression was detected in lowered versus 20% O₂ mostly during differentiation, whereas VEGF was upregulated during both expansion and differentiation. No O₂-dependent regulation of HIF1α or VHL messages was observed. *C*, Candidate genes involved in midbrain dopaminergic neuron development were also tested for O₂-dependent differential expression. Increased expression of TH and Ptx3 during differentiation confirmed the larger number of functional dopaminergic neurons in lowered O₂ cultures (compare with Fig. 2). Significant increases in expression levels of FGF8 and En1 were also detected in lowered O₂.

cell number was observed during the proliferation phase when most of the cells are nestin+ precursors. The increase in cell number was also maintained after mitogen withdrawal when proliferation overall was vastly reduced. The effects of lowered oxygen were not limited to precursors derived from the ventral mesencephalon. CNS precursors derived from the E14 lateral ganglionic eminences, the anlage of the striatum, and from E14 cortex showed very similar results to those reported here for mesencephalic precursor proliferation, cell death, and clonal growth (data not shown). Although more cells were present in differentiated cultures in lowered O₂, our data show that the proportions of neurons and glia were generally similar in the two culture conditions. In neural tissue, there is one supporting, although specialized, precedent for mitogenic activity of lowered O₂ in neural crest-derived carotid body chromaffin cells (Nurse and Vollmer, 1997). These dopaminergic glomus cells are functionally specialized O₂-sensitive chemoreceptors and so would be expected to be specifically responsive to changes in O₂ levels in the carotid artery. Our results show that lowered oxygen enhances the proliferation and survival of CNS stem cells.

We identified two specific growth factors, FGF8 and Epo, as candidates for significant roles in the lowered O₂ responses and showed that each can recapitulate part of the lowered O₂ phenotype at 20% O₂. In early midbrain development, FGF8 functions as a mitogen (Danelian and McMahon, 1996), but significant mitogenic or trophic effects of FGF8 on CNS stem cell cultures have not been reported. In our study, the increased cell yield from mesencephalic precursors maintained in 20% O₂ and exposed to 250 ng/ml FGF8 partly recapitulated the proliferation–trophic effects of lowered O₂, with a 30% increase in total number compared with a 200–400% increase in lowered O₂.

Less apoptosis occurs in CNS stem cells cultured in lowered versus 20% O₂. Among the many possible mechanisms contributing to reduced apoptotic death in lowered oxygen cultures, erythropoietin may act as an anti-apoptotic agent (Quelle et al., 1998) or as an anti-oxidant (Bany-Mohammed et al., 1996). Oxidative activity was not directly measured in our cultures but may contribute to apoptosis in high-oxygen conditions (Zaman et al., 1999). In addition, oxidative stress and decreased ability to respond to oxidative stress are thought to contribute to the pathophysiology of Parkinson’s disease (Olanow and Tatton, 1999).

Dopaminergic commitment and differentiation

For several years, the midbrain has been studied as a model for neuron subtype specification (Ericson et al., 1995; Hynes et al., 1995; Wang et al., 1995; Ye et al., 1998) (for review, see Hynes and Rosenthal, 1999). Under optimal conditions, mesencephalic precursors have been reported to yield neurons in which 24% are dopaminergic, a markedly improved yield historically (Studer et al., 1998). Lowered oxygen here led not only to higher total cell numbers but also increased the percentage of dopaminergic neurons to a remarkable 56%. The percentage of serotonergic neurons, another ventral neuronal phenotype (Yamada et al., 1991; Hynes et al., 1995; Ye et al., 1998), was also increased in lowered oxygen. In contrast, the fractional yields of GABAergic and glutamatergic neurons were reduced. The lowered oxygen conditions were most effective in generating dopaminergic neurons during the phase of precursor cell expansion. These results suggest that lowered oxygen conditions enhance the production of ventral fates by a mechanism that acts before neuronal differentiation.

Transcript levels of FGF8 and En1, known mediators of midbrain dopaminergic neuron development (Simone et al., 1998; Ye

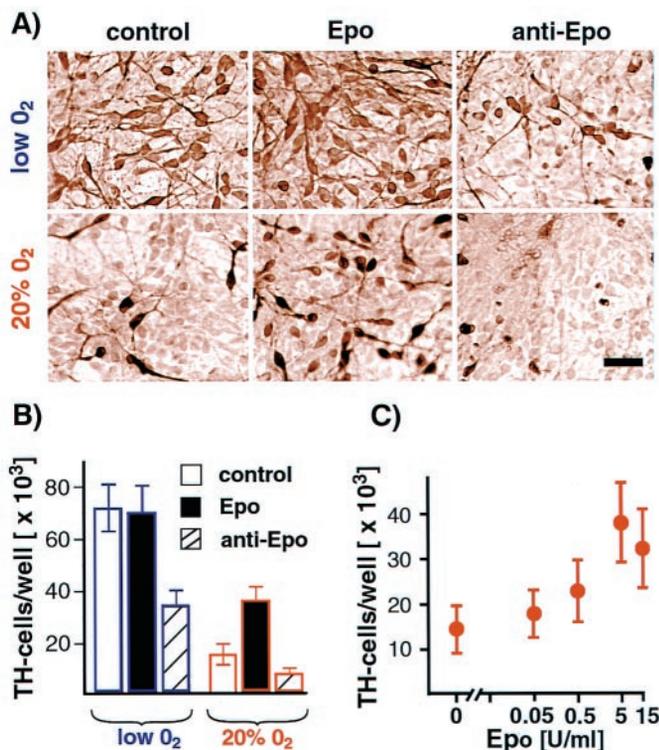


Figure 4. Epo mimics the lowered O₂ effect on dopaminergic differentiation. *A*, Representative images of TH⁺ cells grown in the presence or absence of Epo and anti-Epo antibody and in lowered or 20% O₂ conditions. All reagents were added to E12 mesencephalic precursor cultures throughout cell expansion and differentiation (10 d total) in lowered or 20% O₂. Epo supplementation significantly increased TH⁺ cell numbers in 20% O₂ cultures ($n = 6$; $p < 0.05$). Epo neutralizing antibody decreased TH⁺ cell numbers in both lowered O₂ ($n = 6$; $p < 0.01$) and 20% O₂ cultures ($n = 6$; $p < 0.05$). Scale bar, 20 μ m. *B*, Effects of Epo and anti-Epo blocking antibody on dopamine neuron yield. *C*, Epo positively influences dopamine neuron yield in 20% O₂ in a dose-dependent manner.

et al., 1998; Shamim et al., 1999), were upregulated in lowered versus 20% O₂ cultures. FGF8 has also been implicated in the commitment of serotonergic neurons (Ye et al., 1998). These findings are consistent with a role for FGF8 in the expansion of dopaminergic and serotonergic neuronal subtypes seen in lowered O₂ cultures. However, addition of FGF8 to 20% O₂ cultures or neutralization of FGF8 in lowered O₂ cultures did not reproduce the O₂-dependent neuronal subtype differentiation patterns. The secreted morphogen SHH induces dopaminergic neuron differentiation in explants of the early neural plate (Hynes et al., 1995; Wang et al., 1995; Ye et al., 1998). Purified sonic hedgehog (10 ng/ml to 1 μ g/ml) had no effect on expanded mesencephalic precursors under both oxygen conditions (data not shown).

Engrailed-1 mRNA and protein levels were increased in lowered oxygen. Engrailed-1 is thought to act in a pathway with pax2, wnt-1, and FGF8 to regulate the fate of midbrain neurons (Wurst et al., 1994; Danelian and McMahon, 1996; Joyner, 1996; Simone et al., 1998). The FGF8 gene contains a binding site for engrailed (Gemel et al., 1999). In addition, we found that the FGF8 5'-UTR sequence (GenBank accession number AF065607) contains a nine base sequence (CCTCCCTCA), which may be involved in oxygen responsiveness in VEGF and Epo regulatory elements (Scandurro and Beckman, 1998). We have not yet determined whether En1 acts as a direct upstream regulator of FGF8 in our lowered O₂ cultures or whether they act independently. Nonetheless, the prominent expression of En1 in young neurons (Fig. 3) suggests it may be a good candidate for regulating neuronal subtype differentiation.

Epo levels are known to be regulated by oxygen in the erythropoietic system. Epo and its receptor are expressed in brain from early development through adulthood (Juul et al., 1999), but no

specific role for Epo in CNS development has been described. In the adult CNS, however, Epo has received attention as a neuroprotective agent (Sakanaka et al., 1998), and Epo treatment of PC12 cells has been demonstrated to increase intracellular monoamine levels (Masuda et al., 1993). Here we showed that, at 20% O₂, Epo can mimic part of the lowered O₂ effect of dopaminergic differentiation and survival. Increases in yield of dopaminergic neurons in 20% O₂ cultures were dose-dependent, but no additional increase in yield was mediated by Epo in lowered oxygen, suggesting that the Epo levels in lowered O₂ were at maximal functional levels for this response. Of note, the full effect of lowered O₂ on dopaminergic yield could not be recapitulated by Epo, suggesting that additional factors are involved in this O₂-mediated outcome. Nonetheless, the finding that Epo alters the differentiation patterns of expanded CNS precursors is novel and identifies Epo as a component of increased dopaminergic neuron yield in lowered oxygen conditions.

A recent report demonstrated increased dopamine content after differentiated dopaminergic mesencephalic neurons were exposed to anoxic (0% O₂) conditions (Gross et al., 1999). Another study described a relative increase in TH-expressing neurons in primary neuronal cultures from E14 rats after exposure to 5% O₂ (Colton et al., 1995). It is also known that hypoxic conditions favor expression of the TH gene (Czyzyk-Krzeska et al., 1994; Paulding and Czyzyk-Krzeska, 1999). However, to our knowledge, this is the first report that lowered O₂ conditions support CNS stem cells during the expansion phase and enhance the production of ventral neuronal subtypes.

Overall, our results suggest that O₂ levels much lower than those traditionally used in culture allow for improved precursor cell proliferation and provide a powerful tool for the generation of specific neuron types. In particular, lowered O₂ culturing has the practical effect of contributing to more efficient production of dopaminergic neurons for potential transplantation therapies. Furthermore, the effects of lowered, more physiological O₂ on cell cultures are not limited to the CNS and extend to the peripheral nervous system (Morrison et al., 2000) and to non-neuronal tissues (M. Csete and B. Wold, unpublished observations).

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