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<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Leon, TYY; Ngan, ESW; Poon, HC; So, MT; Lui, VCH; Tam, PKH; GarciaBarcelo, MM</td>
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TITLE: Transcriptional regulation of RET by Nkx2-1, Phox2b, Sox10 and Pax3

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E-mail: mmgarcia@hkucc.hku.hk; paultam@hkucc.hku.hk
ABSTRACT

The rearranged during transfection (RET) gene encodes a single-pass receptor whose proper expression and function are essential for the development of enteric nervous system (ENS). Mutations in RET regulatory regions are also associated with Hirschsprung’s disease (HSCR) (aganglionosis of the colon). We have previously showed that two polymorphisms in RET promoter are associated with the increased risk of HSCR. These SNPs overlap with the NK2 homeobox 1 (Nkx2-1) binding motif interrupting the physical interaction of NKX2-1 with the RET promoter and result in reduced RET transcription. In this study, we further delineated Nkx2-1 mediated RET transcription. First, we demonstrated that PHOX2B, like SOX10 and NKX2-1, is expressed in the mature enteric ganglions of human gut. Second, subsequent dual-luciferase-reporter studies indicated that Nkx2-1 indeed works co-ordinately with Phox2b and Sox10, but not Pax3, to mediate RET transcription. In addition, identification of Phox2b responsive region in RET promoter further provides solid evidence of the potential functional interaction between Phox2b and RET. In sum, Phox2b and Sox10 act together with Nkx2.1 to modify RET signalling and this interaction may also contribute to HSCR susceptibility.

KEYWORDS: RET; Nkx2-1; transcription
INTRODUCTION

Neural crest cells are multipotent cells which arise from the dorsal region of the fusing neural tube. During embryogenesis, neural crest cells migrate to their target regions and differentiate into different structures including enteric nervous system (ENS) which controls the blood flow, absorption, secretion and motility of the gut.

The rearranged during transfection (RET) gene encodes a single-pass transmembrane receptor whose expression and proper function are crucial for the migration and differentiation of neural crest cell-derived enteric neuron progenitors, hence, the development of ENS (Schuchardt et al., 1994). Indeed, RET is the major gene implicated in Hirschsprung’s disease (HSCR) which is characterized by the absence of enteric ganglia in the gut region. Transcription of RET is a complex process that involves the dynamic interaction of transcription factors with the core promoter, other regulatory sequences, such as enhancer and repressor sequences. Any alteration in such a complicated mechanism may lead to defective RET expression which may be associated not only with the HSCR but also with the variability presented by the HSCR phenotype.

NKX2-1, PHOX2B, SOX10 and PAX3 are crucial for the development of neural crest cells. Importantly, all these transcription factors are involved in RET transcription. There is no Ret expression in the homozygous Phox2b-knockout mice which presents with a phenotype reminiscent of HSCR in humans (Pattyn et al., 1999). Genetically, Phox2b polymorphisms also interact with RET polymorphisms to increase the risk of HSCR (Miao et al., 2007).
It has been demonstrated that Pax3 is required for enteric ganglia formation and that Pax3 and Sox10 regulate c-ret in a synergistic manner through activation of a conserved Sox10/Pax3-responsive enhancer (Lang and Epstein, 2003). In fact, mutations in SOX10 are associated with syndromic HSCR cases (Waardenburg Syndrome type IV) which are characterized by the auditory-pigmentary defects and HSCR phenotype.

NK2 homeobox 1 (NKX2-1), which was previously known as thyroid transcription factor 1 (TTF1), binds to the RET promoter and transactivates RET transcription (Garcia-Barcelo et al., 2005). Since all these transcription factors play crucial roles in regulating RET transcription in enteric neural crest cells, we set out to investigate whether Nkx2-1 co-operated with Phox2b, Sox10 or Pax3 in the regulation of RET transcription.
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cell cultures

A human (SK-N-SH) and a mouse (Neuro-2A) neuroblastoma cell lines were cultured in complete growth medium: Dulbecco’s Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM) (Gibco, USA) supplemented with heat inactivated 10% fetal bovine serum, 2mM of L-glutamine, 100U/ml penicillin and 100μg/ml streptomycin (Penicillin-Streptomycin) (Gibco, USA) at 37°C, 5% CO₂.

RNA extraction and reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)

RT-PCR was also performed to examine the expression of Ret, Nkx2-1, Phox2b, Sox10 and Pax3 in the cell lines used. Total RNA was extracted from cell lines with TRIzol® Reagent (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) according to manufacturer’s instruction. RT-PCR was performed using 2μg of total RNA with the SuperScript™ One-Step RT-PCR Systems (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA). Conditions of the PCR are summarized in Table 1.

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<td>Phox2b</td>
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<td>Sox10</td>
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<td>Pax3</td>
<td>Forward: 5’-GGA GGC GGA TCT AGA AAG GAA G-3’&lt;br&gt;Reverse: 5’-CCC CCG GAA TGA GAT GGT TGA A-3’</td>
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<td>RET-372bp</td>
<td>Forward: 5’-CCC GCA CTG AGC TCC TAC-3’&lt;br&gt;Reverse: 5’-CGC CCG TGC GCG-3’</td>
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</table>
Table 1. Summary of primers used in this study.

**Immunohistochemistry**

Immunohistochemical study was performed on human gut. Samples were fixed and embedded in paraffin, subsequently sectioned and mounted on glass slides. Anti-Phox2b (1:800, a gift from Stanisla Lyonnet, Necker Enfants Malades Hospital, France) and anti-Ret (1:100, Neuromics, Edina, MN) antibodies were used for immunohistochemistry. For histological analysis, paraffin sections of human gut were rehydrated using standard protocols and microwaved for 10 min in 10mM sodium citrate pH6.0. Sections were then incubated with the antibodies followed by incubation with secondary antibodies, anti-goat-IgG-Texas Red (1:200, Molecular Probe, Eugene, OR) and anti-rabbit-IgG-FITC (1:200, Calbiochem, San Diego, CA) and mounted with aqueous mounting media (Vector, Burlingame, CA).

**Construction of vectors**

*Luciferase-reporter plasmid*

About 3.7kb of the human RET promoter (from the nucleotide 1545 to 5270 of the GenBank accession number AF032124) was cloned upstream of the luciferase reporter in the pXP1 vector (GenBank accession no. AF093683) as previously described (Garcia-Barcelo et al., 2005). In order to generate the sequential deletion reporter constructs, different lengths of the RET promoter (372bp, 200bp and 100bp DNA fragments upstream of the RET transcription start site) were amplified by PCR. The
PCR products were then subcloned into the pGL3-Basic vector (Promega, USA) upstream of the Firefly luciferase gene. Conditions of the PCR are summarized in Table 1.

*Nkx2-1, Phox2b, Sox10 and Pax3 expression vectors*

*Nkx2-1-* and *Phox2b-* expression vectors were the gifts from Dr. Parviz Minoo (University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA) (Hamdan et al., 1998) and Dr. Diego Fornasari (University of Milan and CNR-Institute of Neuroscience, Milan, Italy), respectively. *Sox10* expression construct was purchased from OriGene Technologies, Inc. (Rockville, Maryland, USA). The mouse *Pax3* cDNA was obtained from Prof. Peter Gruss (Max Planck Institute of biophysical chemistry, Department of Molecular Cell Biology, Göttingen, Germany) and then subcloned into pcDNA3.1 at *HindIII* and *XhoI* sites.

*Transient transfection and dual-luciferase assay*

In order to assess the transactivation activity of each transcription factor on the *RET* promoter, SK-N-SH (2x10⁴) or Neuro-2A (3x10⁵) cells were plated on tissue culture plates 24 hours prior to transfection. Cells were transiently co-transfected with 50ng pRL-SV40, 300ng reporter constructs and appropriate amount of *Nkx2-1, Phox2b-, Sox10- or Pax3-* expression vector as indicated using 1.25μl Lipofectamine™2000 (Invitrogen, USA).

Cells were then lysed and the luciferase activity was analyzed with the Dual-Luciferase Reporter Assay System (Promega) on a MicroLumatPlus LB 96V instrument (Berthold Technology). The activity of *RET* promoter was expressed as relative
luciferase unit (RLU) after normalized with the internal control (Renilla luciferase). The experiments were performed at least three times each in triplicate. The bar chart represents the mean value of RLU +/- standard derivation (SD).

Statistical analysis and in silico prediction of Phox2b binding site in the RET promoter

Statistical analysis of the luciferase data was performed with one-way ANOVA. The significance level was set at 5%. Tukey’s test was used for post hoc pair-wise comparisons.

The transcription factor binding sites were predicted by the Matinspector program (http://www.genomatix.de/) with default parameters.
RESULTS

*Differential expression of Nkx2-1, Phox2b, Sox10 and Pax3 in two neuroblastoma cell lines*

Nkx2-1, Phox2b, Sox10 and Pax3 are four key transcription factors for *Ret* expression. Thus, we first evaluated their expression in one human (SK-N-SH) and one mouse (Neuro-2A) neuroblastoma cell lines by RT-PCR. As shown in Figure 1, *Ret*, *Nkx2-1* and *Phox2b* were expressed in these two neuroblastoma cell lines; while *Pax3* was only expressed in Neuro-2A and neither of these cell lines expresses *Sox10*. It is mention-worthy that *PHOX2B*, endogenously expressed in SK-N-SH, contains a 20bp deletion in the polyalanine tract that introduces a premature termination codon and results in a truncated protein (van Limpt et al., 2004). Since *Ret* is expressed in both SK-N-SH and Neuro-2A, these two neuroblastoma cell lines were used to delineate the transcriptional regulation of *Ret* expression in this study.

*PHOX2B is expressed in the myenteric plexus of human adult gut*

Previous study from our group have shown that *NKX2-1* is expressed in enteric ganglions of prenatal and postnatal guts (Garcia-Barcelo et al., 2005), and *PHOX2B* was also detected in the enteric ganglia of the developing ENS (Amiel et al., 2003). Given that *NKX2-1* and *PHOX2B* are co-expressed in these two neuroblastoma cell lines, we speculated that *PHOX2B* may be also persistently expressed even in the postnatal stage. To address this question, we have performed immunohistochemical study using sections from human postnatal gut. As shown in Figure 2, the ganglion cells in myenteric plexus are expressing RET (red) and also costained with PHOX2B (green),
indicating that PHOX2B are persistently coexpressed with RET in enteric ganglions in both embryonic and postnatal stages.

**Activation of RET promoter by Nkx2-1, Sox10 and Pax3**

The differential expression of *Nkx2-1*, *Sox10* and *Pax3* in SK-N-SH and Neuro-2A prompted us to examine their potential transactivation function on *RET* promoter in these cell lines. We used a reporter construct which contains ~3.7kb 5’flanking sequence of *RET* promoter spanning -3527 to +194 relative to the transcription start site. Within this region, we found binding motifs for Nkx2-1, Sox10 and Pax3, but not Phox2b, as summarized in Figure 3A. As indicated, Nkx2-1 binding motif is adjacent to transcription start site at -5. On the other hand, the binding sites for Sox10 and Pax3 are located further upstream at -3417 and -3398, respectively.

To examine the transactivation activity of these transcription factors, luciferase reporter assays were performed using this ~3.7kb *RET* promoter construct and the Neuro-2A cells. Overexpression of Nkx2-1 significantly activated the *RET* promoter by 6.5 folds when compared with the vector control (Figure 3B). Similarly, Sox10 (Figure 3C) and Pax3 (Figure 3D) also elevated the promoter activity by 2.7 and 2 folds, respectively. It is noteworthy that these transcription factors also upregulated the *RET* promoter with similar extent in SN-K-SH (data not shown). Taken together, all these three transcription factors could significantly upregulate the *RET* promoter activity in both neuroblastoma cell lines tested.

**-178/-6 of RET promoter is crucial for Phox2B mediated transcription**
In Figure 4A, we found that Phox2b also increases the promoter activity of \textit{RET} (~1.8 folds, \( p<0.05 \)) in Neuro-2A, it is consistent with the previous finding (Bachetti et al., 2005). Bachetti et al. also showed that the putative binding site(s) for Phox2b may reside at the region between -307 and +53 of the \textit{RET} promoter relative to the transcription start site. To further identify the putative Phox2b binding site, three additional 5’ deletion reporter constructs were generated which contain the regions spanning -178 to +194 (RET-372bp), -6 to +194 (RET-200bp) and +94 to +194 (RET-100bp) of the \textit{RET} promoter relative to the transcription start site. Consistently, Phox2B increased the luciferase activity by 1.8 folds with the proximal 372bp of \textit{RET} promoter (RET-372bp) and it was comparable to that of the full length promoter (Figure 3A & B). Deletion of the additional 172bp (RET-200bp) from the 5’ end resulted in a ~80% reduction in the transcriptional activity, suggesting the presence of a putative Phox2B binding site(s) in this 172bp (Figure 4B).

Subsequent bioinformatic analysis revealed that this 172bp DNA fragment contains multiple putative binding motifs for numerous transcription factors including GC-Box factor SP1, Kruppel-like factor (\textit{KLF}) and vertebrate homologues of enhancer of split complex (\textit{HES1}) etc as indicated in Figure 4C. Nevertheless, no putative Phox2b binding site (‘ATTA’ or ‘TAAT’) was found in this region (Figure 4C).

\textit{Sox10, Phox2b and Nkx2-1 work coordinately to mediate RET transcription}

Given that 1) the above transcription factors are important for the expression of \textit{RET} and they upregulate \textit{RET} promoter activity; 2) Sox10, Pax3 and Nkx2-1 physically bind to the \textit{RET} promoter (Garcia-Barcelo et al., 2005; Lang and Epstein, 2003); and 3) Nkx2-1 only transactivate \textit{RET} transcription in the presence of Sox10 and Pax3 binding
sites (Garcia-Barcelo et al., 2005), we then examined whether Phox2b, Sox10 or Pax3 work coordinately with Nkx2-1 in stimulating \( RET \) transcription. In order to evaluate the functional interaction between these transcription factors on \( RET \) transcription, similar luciferase assays were performed using the Neuro-2A cells in which Nkx2-1 was co-transfected with Phox2b, Sox10 or Pax3.

Co-expression of Phox2b with Nkx2-1 showed significantly higher luciferase activity (4.2-fold) when compared with either Nkx2-1 (2.9-fold) or Phox2b (1.8-fold) alone (Figure 5A), suggesting that Phox2b can enhance Nkx2-1 induced \( RET \) promoter activity. Similar coordination was also found when Nkx2-1 was co-transfected with Sox10 in which 3.9-fold increment in promoter activity was seen, while Nkx2-1 or Sox10 alone only elevated luciferase activity by 1.8-fold and 1.9-fold, respectively (Figure 5B). Unlike Phox2b or Sox10, over-expression of \( Pax3 \) could not further enhance Nkx2-1-activated \( RET \) transcription. Only 1.8-fold increment of the \( RET \) promoter activity was detected when \( Pax3 \) was coexpressed with \( Nkx2-1 \) (Figure 5C).
DISCUSSION

Proper gene expression is tightly regulated by dynamic assembly of transcription complex in the regulatory sequence of the gene which involves the binding of transcription factors specifically to their consensus DNA sequences, protein-protein interaction among enhancers, repressors as well as other cofactors. Aberrant gene expression may lead to disease. In this study, we demonstrated that 1) PHOX2B, like NKX2-1, is persistently expressed not only in the prenatal, but also in the postnatal enteric ganglions; 2) Nkx2-1, Phox2b, Sox10 and Pax3 stimulate RET transcription individually in neuroblastoma cells; 3) the -6/-178 region of the RET promoter is essential for Phox2b-activated RET transcription; 4) Phox2b or Sox10 interact with Nkx2-1 to mediate RET transcription; 5) Nkx2-1 does not co-operate with Pax3 in RET transcription.

NKX2-1, PHOX2B, SOX10 and PAX3 are dispensable for RET expression (Garcia-Barcelo et al., 2005; Pattyn et al., 1999; Lang and Epstein, 2003) and have been associated with the defective ENS development (HSCR). Here, we found that NKX2-1 (Garcia-Barcelo et al., 2005), SOX10 (Fu et al., 2003) and PHOX2B are co-expressed with RET in enteric ganglions of the postnatal gut. We believed that these factors may not only contribute to ENS development, but also the maintenance of RET expression in the mature enteric ganglions.

Like Nkx2-1, Sox10 and Pax3, Phox2b alone was also able to up-regulate RET transcription. Nevertheless, there is no known Phox2b binding site identified in the RET promoter so far. Indeed, a previous finding from Bachetti et al showed that Phox2b confers its full transactivation function with the proximal 360bp RET promoter (Bachetti et al., 2005), and it is believed that the putative binding motif(s) is residing
between +53 and -307. In this study, we used a series of 5’ deletion mutants to further localize the Phox2b responsive region at -6/-178 of the RET promoter. Again, no putative Phox2b binding site (‘ATTA’ or ‘TAAT’) could be identified in this fragment, implying that Phox2b may not bind onto the RET promoter directly. This observation, on the other hand, reinforces the hypothesis that Phox2b may act as a bridge to recruit other transcriptional regulators to form a transcription complex, in turn, mediates the RET transcription. Sequence analysis showed that there are three potential binding sites for SP1 protein (SP1) and two for Kruppel-like factor (BKLF), and one for Hes1 within this 172bp. It suggests that Hes1, SP1 or KLF may interact with Phox2b to mediate RET transcription. Noteworthy, Hes1 and KLF4 are expressed in neural crest progenitor (unpublished data) and implicated in neural stem cell maintenance and neurogenesis (Cau et al., 2000; Li et al., 2005). Therefore, interaction between Phox2b and these two factors may contribute to the neural crest specific expression of RET and ENS development. Future study on the functional interaction between these factors may further delineate the underlying mechanism by which Phox2b mediates the neural crest specific expression of RET.

Several models have been proposed to explain the co-operation mechanism among transcription factors. The ‘kinetics model’ suggests that different transcription factors may accelerate different steps, such as the assembly of transcription complex and elongation of the transcript (Herschlag and Johnson, 1993). If more than one rate-determining step is accelerated, the transcription efficiency will be increased exponentially. However, if only one rate-determining step was accelerated, the transcription efficiency would increase modestly. The co-operative DNA binding model suggests that the synergism could be achieved by the DNA binding of a transcription

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factor which may increase the DNA binding affinity of another transcription factor.

In our system, the additive effect between Nkx2-1 and Sox10 or Phox2b in RET transcription regulation is best explained under the kinetics model whereby Nkx2-1 may only contribute to the Sox10 or Phox2b-regulated transcriptional step. If these transcription factors were implicated in the same rate-determining step, the transcription efficiency would only be increased additively (Herschlag and Johnson, 1993). Alternatively, Phox2b and Sox10 may not have direct interaction with Nkx2-1. They may contribute to the Nkx2-1 regulated RET transcription through other coactivators or tissue specific transcriptional factors.

Evidently, Nkx2 and Pax family members have been shown to have functional cross-talk in various systems. For instance, NKX2-1 directly interacts with PAX8 to regulate thyroid-specific expression of thyroglobulin (Tg) (Espinoza et al., 2001). In the developing pancreata, Nkx2-2 and Pax4, despite of working through two independent pathways, they both are involved in mediating the expression of same set of pancreatic beta-cell early differentiation markers such as Hlxb9, Pdx1 as well as insulin (Sosa-Pineda, 2004). Therefore, Nkx and Pax can work co-ordinately either by direct interaction or via parallel pathways. Here, we have shown that Nkx2-1 does not have direct interaction with Pax3. However, we cannot rule out the possibility that they would work in parallel to provide signal refinement for the RET expression during ENS development.

In sum, this is the first integrated study showing the potential functional interaction of multiple transcription factors with Nkx2-1 to mediate the RET transcription. A delicate balance between these factors will therefore ensure the proper expression of RET during different developmental windows. Identification of promoter
region responsible for Phox2b transactivation further confirms its biological significance on \textit{RET} expression. It also supports the notion that both functional and genetic interactions between \textit{PHOX2B} and \textit{RET} contribute to the development of HSCR disease (Miao et al., 2007).

\textbf{ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS}

We extend our gratitude to everyone who participated in the study. This work was supported by research grants from the Hong Kong Research Grants Council (HKU 7654/07M) and the University of Hong Kong Seed Funding Programme for Basic Research (200611159028) to MMGB.
REFERENCES


FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1. Expression of RET, NKX2-1, Phox2b, Sox10 and Pax3 in SK-N-SH and Neuro-2A cells. RT-PCR analysis indicates that RET, NKX2-1, Phox2b, Sox10 and Pax3 are differentially expressed in two neuroblastoma cell lines (SK-N-SH and Neuro-2A). +ve: positive control; -ve: negative control.

Figure 2. Expression of PHOX2B and RET in myenteric plexus of human gut. Human postnatal gut section was stained with anti-RET and anti-PHOX2B antibodies. RET (red) and PHOX2B (green) are colocalized in neuroblast of the myenteric plexus. lm, longitudinal muscle; cm, circular muscle; mp, myenteric plexus. Scale bars, 50 µm.

Figure 3. Transactivation activities of Nkx2-1, Sox10 or Pax3 on RET promoter. (A) DNA sequence of the RET promoter used in this study. The binding sites of Sox10, Pax3 and Nkx2-1 were highlighted. Luciferase assays shows that (B) Nkx2-1, (C) Sox10 and (D) Pax3 activate RET promoter significantly. Luciferase activity was normalized with Renilla luciferase to obtain relative luciferase unit (RLU). Data are shown as the fold increase in relative promoter activities compared with that in the control (empty vector). Bars bearing “*” are statistically different from the control (p<0.05).

Figure 4. Identification of Phox2b responsive promoter region in RET gene. (A) Luciferase assay shows that Phox2b significantly activates RET transcription. (B) Deletion mutation analysis was performed with three sequential 5’ deletion mutants of
the RET promoter. RET-372bp, RET-200bp and RET-100bp reporter constructs contain the proximal 372bp, 200bp and 100bp of RET promoter. Deletion of -6/-178 of RET promoter results in loss of Phox2b-mediated RET transcription. Luciferase activity was normalized with Renilla luciferase to obtain relative luciferase unit (RLU). Data are shown as the percentage change in relative promoter activities compared with that in the control (empty vector). Bars bearing “*” are statistically different from the control (p<0.05). (C) In silico prediction of putative transcription factor binding sites residing on the region -6/-178 of RET promoter. The putative binding motifs are underlined and labeled accordingly.

Figure 5. Functional interaction of Nkx2-1 with Phox2b, Sox10 and Pax3 on RET transcription. Luciferase assays were performed in Neuro2A cells to examine the potential interaction between Nkx2-1 with (A) Phox2b, (B) Sox10 and (C) Pax3. Luciferase activity was normalized with Renilla luciferase to obtain relative luciferase unit (RLU). Data are shown as the fold increase in relative promoter activities compared with that in the control (empty vector). Bars bearing “*” are statistically different from the control (p<0.05).
Figure 1

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Figure 2
Figure 3

A) 

SOX10

-3516 acctcaatag ccogatgggg gacgagaggg cagtggcaga aactgggcac
-3456 cgaccacttt gctaaacttg caacagccca gcctcaaggt tctgtgcttc aaccaccattc
PAX3

-3396 tecaactgccc atggggaggg acctggaccc ctgcccacgc ccactctgag aggcctcggt
-3336 cagcagttcc aggaatgcca cccagcttcc cagtaatc cc aggacgagtc tgcgctcttg

NKX2-1

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-36 cctacccgtt cctcgggca gcgcgcagct cggctagcttc acgcggcggag cggagcaggg
+26 ggcgcgcagcc gcgggtggttc tccccgagaag tgcttcgcgc ccccagtgac cggagcgtgctcc
+86 ggcgcgcgcc gggcgagggatt gggcgccccg cacgtagcgc cggccaccgcc atccagaccc
+146 ggcgcgcctta gcgcgcaacct tccccaggcc ccgccagcag ccgcaggggc ccgaggaag

B, C, D)

![Relative Luciferase Unit (fold)](chart)

Empty Vector | Nkx2-1 | Empty Vector | Sox10 | Empty Vector | Pax3

D)
Figure 4

A) Relative Luciferase Unit (fold)

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B) Percentage change (%)

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<td>LUC pGL3-Basic</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C) 

-178 cccgcactga gctcttacac gcgcgcgcgc ccgccgcacc ccgcgcacgc agagcaagca
  HES1

-118 ctggagcccc gcacccctccc gcacccccacc cgctctcgcgc ccgcctggc ccacccctgg
  SP1  BKLF  BKLF

-58 acgcgcccgc cgccgccccg ccctaccgcc ctctctgggc ccggcgggc cc
  SP1  SP1
Figure 5

A) Relative Luciferase Unit (fold)

- Empty Vector
- Phox2b
- Nkx2-1
- Phox2b/Nkx2-1

P-values:
- Empty Vector vs. Phox2b: P<0.001
- Empty Vector vs. Nkx2-1: P<0.001
- Empty Vector vs. Phox2b/Nkx2-1: P<0.001

B) Relative Luciferase Unit (fold)

- Empty Vector
- Sox10
- Nkx2-1
- Sox10/Nkx2-1

P-values:
- Empty Vector vs. Sox10: P<0.001
- Empty Vector vs. Nkx2-1: P<0.001
- Empty Vector vs. Sox10/Nkx2-1: P<0.001

C) Relative Luciferase Unit (fold)

- Empty Vector
- Pax3
- Nkx2-1
- Pax3/Nkx2-1

P-values:
- Empty Vector vs. Pax3: P=0.061
- Empty Vector vs. Nkx2-1: P=0.152
- Empty Vector vs. Pax3/Nkx2-1: P<0.001