

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Semaphorin 3A is a retrograde cell death signal in developing sympathetic neurons

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ABSTRACT

During development of the peripheral nervous system, excess neurons are generated, most of which will be lost by programmed cell death due to a limited supply of neurotrophic factors from their targets. Other environmental factors, such as ‘competition factors’ produced by neurons themselves, and axon guidance molecules have also been implicated in developmental cell death. Semaphorin 3A (Sema3A), in addition to its function as a chemorepulsive guidance cue, can also induce death of sensory neurons *in vitro*. The extent to which Sema3A regulates developmental cell death *in vivo*, however, is debated. We show that in compartmentalized cultures of rat sympathetic neurons, a Sema3A-initiated apoptosis signal is retrogradely transported from axon terminals to cell bodies to induce cell death. Sema3A-mediated apoptosis utilizes the extrinsic pathway and requires both neuropilin 1 and plexin A3. Sema3A is not retrogradely transported in older, survival factor-independent sympathetic neurons, and is much less effective at inducing apoptosis in these neurons. Importantly, deletion of either neuropilin 1 or plexin A3 significantly reduces developmental cell death in the superior cervical ganglia. Taken together, a Sema3A-initiated apoptotic signaling complex regulates the apoptosis of sympathetic neurons during the period of naturally occurring cell death.

KEY WORDS: Sympathetic neurons, Cell death, Sema3A, Rat, Mouse

INTRODUCTION

In the developing vertebrate nervous system, neurons are generated in excess. Many of these neurons are non-essential or inappropriately connected and are eliminated by programmed cell death (Oppenheim, 1991). In peripheral neurons, apoptosis is in large part due to the limited supply of neurotrophic factors produced by their targets of innervation. Neurons that make appropriate connections and successfully compete for neurotrophic factors survive, whereas unsuccessful neurons are eliminated by developmental apoptosis (Levi-Montalcini, 1987; Oppenheim, 1991). Some neurons undergo apoptosis at early developmental stages while extending their axons and before reaching their final targets (Coggeshall et al., 1994; White and Behar, 2000). It is therefore conceivable that the environment

contains cues that not only guide developing axons, but also actively induce neuronal apoptosis. Moreover, it has been speculated that apoptosis at early stages of development might be related to axon pathfinding errors, possibly as a mechanism to eliminate those neurons with axons that have wandered astray and innervate non-target tissues (Oppenheim, 1991).

It has recently become apparent that neuronal apoptosis can be induced in response to axon guidance molecules, including ephrin A5, semaphorin 4D, semaphorin 3A (Sema3A) and *Drosophila* NetA (Gagliardini and Fankhauser, 1999; Yue et al., 1999; Giraudo et al., 2004; Newquist et al., 2013). Sema3A, a secreted glycoprotein that belongs to the semaphorin family of axon guidance molecules, plays a crucial role in axonal pathfinding and neuronal patterning of numerous populations of peripheral nervous system (PNS) and central nervous system (CNS) neurons (Luo et al., 1993; Messersmith et al., 1995; Behar et al., 1996; Varela-Echavarría et al., 1997). *In vitro*, Sema3A induces apoptosis of CNS neurons, such as cerebellar granule neurons (CGNs) (Shirvan et al., 1999) and retinal ganglion cells (RGCs) (Shirvan et al., 2002), as well as PNS neurons such as paravertebral sympathetic ganglion neurons (Shirvan et al., 1999) and sensory dorsal root ganglion (DRG) neurons (Gagliardini and Fankhauser, 1999; Ben-Zvi et al., 2006). Neuropilin 1 (Npn1) supports high-affinity binding of Sema3A (He and Tessier-Lavigne, 1997; Kolodkin et al., 1997) and functions as a co-receptor in a complex with plexin A family members (Takahashi et al., 1999; Tamagnone et al., 1999; Yaron et al., 2005). The plexin A cytoplasmic domain is essential for Sema3A signaling (Takahashi et al., 1999; Tamagnone et al., 1999). Although Sema3A can induce apoptosis when applied to cultured neurons *in vitro*, to what extent Sema3A directly induces apoptosis *in vivo* via Npn1 and plexin A proteins is debated (Ben-Zvi et al., 2008; Haupt et al., 2010).

In the context of target-derived survival mediated by neurotrophic factors, nerve growth factor (NGF), together with its receptor tyrosine kinase TrkA (also known as Ntrk1), is internalized and retrogradely transported as a complex from the axon terminal to the cell body to support the survival of sympathetic and sensory neurons (Cosker et al., 2008). Using compartmentalized cultures of rat superior cervical ganglia (SCG) sympathetic neurons, we report here that Sema3A is retrogradely transported from distal axons to cell bodies to induce apoptosis. Importantly, this retrograde Sema3A death signal triggers the extrinsic apoptosis pathway, requires both Npn1 and plexin A3, and contributes significantly to programmed cell death of SCG neurons *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

RESULTS

Sema3A is retrogradely transported from the distal axons to the cell bodies of sympathetic neurons

In the developing PNS, Sema3A plays a crucial role as a chemorepulsive axon guidance molecule for postganglionic

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sympathetic neurons and repels developing axons from non-target tissues (Nakamura et al., 2000; Kolodkin and Tessier-Lavigne, 2011). Upon receptor binding on the neuronal growth cone, the Sema3A ligand-receptor complex undergoes rapid endocytosis (Fournier et al., 2000). The fate of the internalized complex, however, has not yet been investigated. To determine whether Sema3A internalized at the axon terminal is retrogradely transported to the cell body, compartmentalized cultures of sympathetic neurons were used (Fig. 1A). Campenot chambers were prepared and dissociated SCG neurons were plated in the central compartment and left to grow their axons into fluidically isolated side compartments. To visualize Sema3A, a fluorescent tandem dimerized tomato (tdT)-Sema3A fusion protein, as well as tdT alone, were generated (Fig. S1A-C). The bioactivity of tdT-Sema3A was tested by examining its binding to Npn1 (Fig. S1D) and axon

repulsion of NGF-responsive DRG neurons (Fig. S1E,F). Unlike tdT alone, tdT-Sema3A was able to bind to Npn1 (Fig. S1D) and induced axon repulsion of DRG neurons (Fig. S1E,F).

To determine whether Sema3A can be retrogradely transported, the distal axons of SCG neurons grown in compartmentalized cultures for 7-14 days, during which there is robust axon growth into the side compartments, were exposed to tdT-Sema3A, or tdT alone, for 24 h. Interestingly, some of the cell bodies in the central compartment displayed tdT fluorescence (Fig. 1B), but only in cultures in which tdT-Sema3A, and not tdT, was added to the axon compartments (Fig. 1B). The neurons that displayed accumulation of tdT-Sema3A appeared to be atrophic and were possibly undergoing apoptosis (Fig. 1B). Because the induction of apoptosis could potentially cause an underestimation of the number of neurons that were retrogradely transporting tdT-

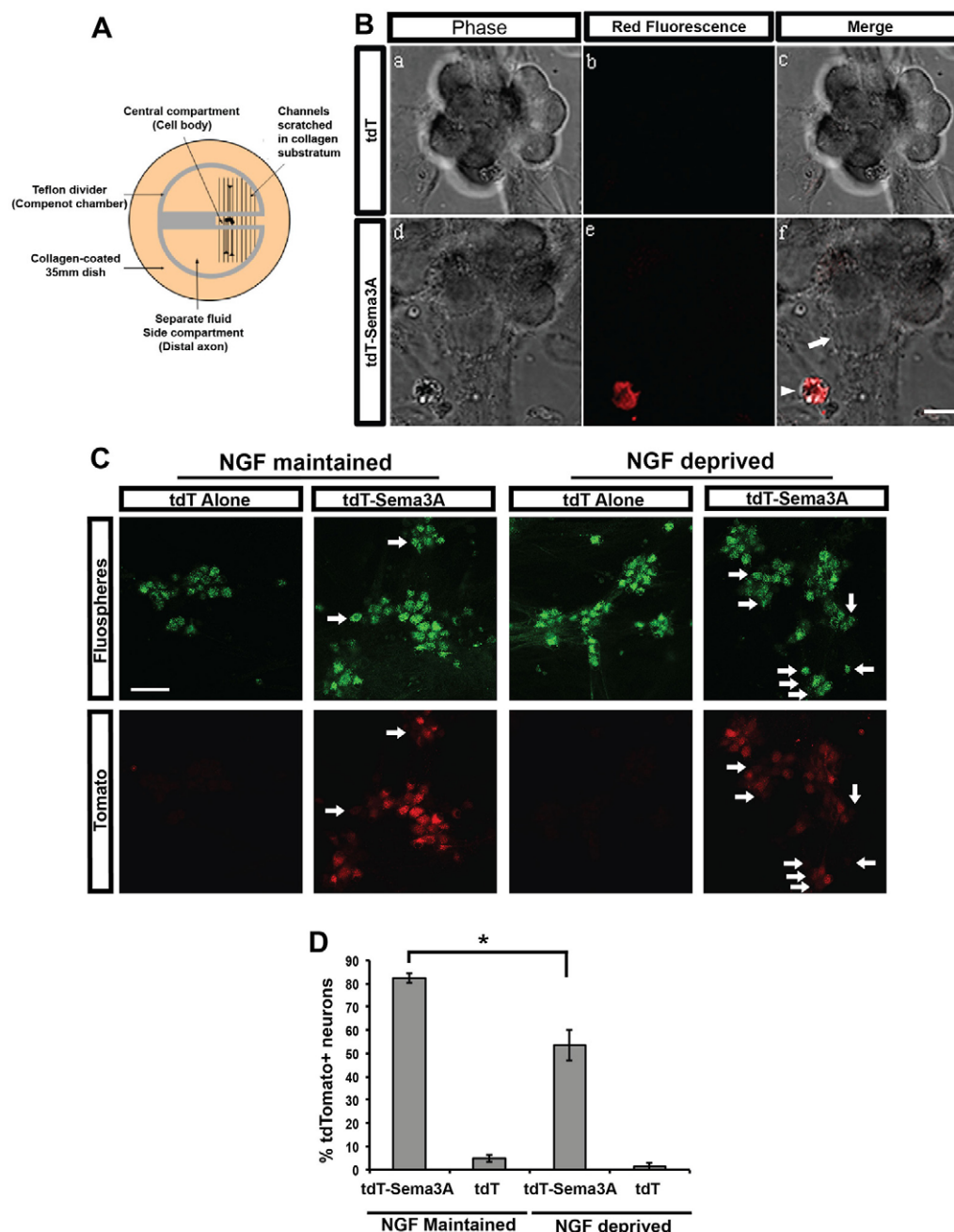


Fig. 1. Sema3A is retrogradely transported from the distal axons to the cell bodies of sympathetic neurons. (A) Diagram of a compartmentalized culture containing neuronal cell bodies and growing distal axons in separate fluid compartments. (B) Soluble tdT or tdT-Sema3A were added to the SCG medium bathing the distal axons in compartmentalized cultures. Unlike tdT alone (a-c), tdT-Sema3A (d-f) was detected by direct fluorescence imaging in cell bodies after being retrogradely transported from distal axons to cell bodies (arrowhead in f). Arrow (f) shows a cell body from a neuron not retrogradely transporting tdT-Sema3A. (C) Compartmentalized cultures of P5 SCG neurons provided with tdT-Sema3A, or tdT alone, along with FluoSpheres indicates cell bodies from neurons projecting axons into the side compartment (green fluorescence, top panels) and retrogradely transporting tdT-Sema3A (red fluorescence, bottom panels). These transport studies were performed on neurons that were either maintained or deprived of NGF (as indicated). Arrows indicate neurons that did not retrogradely transport tdT-Sema3A. (D) Quantification of the data in C, with the bars representing tdT-Sema3A⁺ neurons/FluoSphere⁺ neurons. Results are presented as mean±s.e.m. from three independent experiments. **P*<0.05, Student's *t*-test. Scale bars: 20 μm in B; 50 μm in C.

Sema3A, these experiments were repeated in neurons maintained in a pan-caspase inhibitor (BAF) to eliminate cell death. Immunofluorescence labeling of tdT with tomato antibodies was also performed on these cultures to better detect the retrogradely transported tdT-Sema3A. Interestingly, the majority of NGF-maintained SCG neurons appeared to retrogradely transport tdT-Sema3A under these conditions (Fig. 1C). To quantify the percentage of SCG neurons capable of retrogradely transporting tdT-Sema3A from distal axons to the cell body, we determined the percentage of neurons that projected into the side compartments where the tdT-Sema3A was applied. This was accomplished by applying fluorescently labeled carboxylate beads that are internalized and retrogradely transported (FluoSpheres, 515 nm emission) to the distal axons along with tdT-Sema3A, or tdT alone. When compared with the total number of neurons that were FluoSphere labeled, and thus projecting into the side compartments (Fig. 1C), the cell bodies of $82.2 \pm 2.0\%$ of these NGF-maintained neurons were tdT-Sema3A⁺. This was a significant increase compared with neurons treated with tdT alone ($P < 0.01$), in which only $4.7 \pm 1.5\%$ of cell bodies were tdT⁺ (Fig. 1D). Thus, most SCG neurons (82.2%) were able to internalize and retrogradely transport Sema3A from distal axons to the cell body in compartmentalized cultures.

To determine whether the retrograde transport of Sema3A was affected by the trophic status of the neurons, Sema3A retrograde transport studies were performed on neurons that were deprived of NGF at the same time that tdT-Sema3A was applied to the distal axons. tdT-Sema3A was also retrogradely transported in NGF-deprived sympathetic neurons, but to a lesser extent (Fig. 1C,D). Quantification of the number of NGF-deprived neurons that retrogradely transported tdT-Sema3A revealed that $53.4 \pm 6.7\%$ were tdT-Sema3A⁺, as compared with only $1.3 \pm 1.4\%$ of NGF-deprived neurons that transported tdT alone (significantly different, $P < 0.01$). When tdT-Sema3A transport was compared between NGF-maintained neurons (82.2%) and NGF-deprived neurons (53.4%), this difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.05$), indicating that neurons that were atrophic and beginning to undergo apoptosis transported less Sema3A. This is likely to be due to a generalized reduction in axonal integrity and, therefore, retrograde transport in the NGF-deprived neurons.

While analyzing the morphology of tdT-Sema3A⁺ neurons in the central compartment in the absence of caspase inhibitors, we observed that their cell bodies were small and exhibited an atrophic, phase dark morphology characteristic of sympathetic neurons undergoing apoptosis (Fig. 1B, arrowhead). This suggested that Sema3A might function as a retrograde death signal. To determine whether Sema3A could induce cell death in sympathetic neurons, mass cultures of SCG neurons were exposed to tdT-Sema3A for 24 h. Interestingly, tdT-Sema3A⁺ SCG neurons had pyknotic nuclei (Fig. 2B–D), indicative of apoptosis. To examine whether apoptotic-appearing neurons expressed Npn1 on their cell surface, immunofluorescence labeling of Npn1 was performed without cell permeabilization. Surprisingly, Npn1 was observed on the surface of healthy, tdT-Sema3A[−] neurons (Fig. 2A) but not on dying neurons with cell bodies containing tdT-Sema3A (Fig. 2B). These data suggest that Npn1 might be internalized upon Sema3A binding in neurons, as has been reported previously (Fournier et al., 2000), and retrogradely transported to the cell body.

Sema3A, but not Sema3E or Sema3F, mediates SCG cell death via caspase 3 activation

To determine whether Sema3A induces cell death of SCG neurons via apoptosis, caspase activation was examined in mass cultures of SCG neurons treated with alkaline phosphatase-tagged Sema3A (AP-Sema3A), or AP-Fc alone (Giger et al., 2000). Apoptosis was measured by counting activated caspase 3⁺ neurons 24 h after Sema3A exposure. $11.1 \pm 3.5\%$ of SCG neurons were positive for activated caspase 3 when exposed to AP-Sema3A (Fig. 2F,I) and had nuclear pyknotic bodies (Fig. 2G), as compared with the AP-Fc control that had only $0.8 \pm 0.6\%$ apoptosis (Fig. 2I). An unrelated Npn1 ligand, VEGF165, did not induce apoptosis of SCG neurons (Fig. 2I). Other class 3 semaphorin family members, including Sema3E and Sema3F, failed to induce apoptosis comparable to Sema3A (Fig. 2I). The low level of apoptosis observed with AP-Fc ($0.8 \pm 0.6\%$), AP-VEGF165 ($0.6 \pm 0.3\%$), AP-Sema3F ($1.9 \pm 1.3\%$) and AP-Sema3E ($0.9 \pm 0.4\%$) was not significantly different from that of untreated controls. Taken together, Sema3A, but not Sema3E or Sema3F, induced apoptosis of sympathetic neurons via caspase 3 activation.

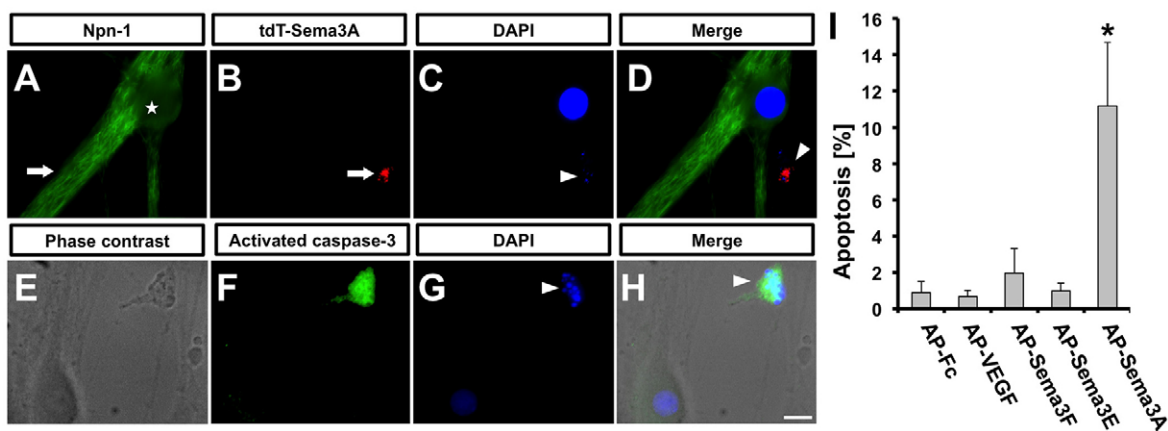


Fig. 2. Sema3A induces apoptosis of primary SCG neurons. (A–D) Mass cultures of SCG neurons were treated with tdT-Sema3A for 24 h and then immunofluorescently labeled for Npn1 and with DAPI. tdT-Sema3A was found in cell bodies (arrow in B), where it colocalizes with pyknotic nuclei (arrowhead in C,D). Npn1 was expressed on the cell surface of both cell bodies (asterisk in A) and axons (arrow in A) of healthy neurons, but was not found in apoptotic cell bodies (arrowhead in D). (E–H) SCG neurons treated with AP-Sema3A for 24 h and then immunolabeled with antibodies to activated caspase 3. (F) Image of a cell body undergoing apoptosis that was positive for activated caspase 3 and containing a pyknotic nucleus (arrowhead in G,H). (I) Quantification of the percentage of activated caspase 3⁺ neurons after exposure to class 3 semaphorins. Error bars indicate s.e.m.; * $P < 0.05$, Student's *t*-test. Scale bar: 20 μ m.

Retrograde Sema3A-induced cell death of sympathetic neurons requires microtubule-based axonal transport

In compartmentalized cultures of sympathetic neurons, selective exposure of distal axons to Sema3A induced apoptosis of the cell bodies within 24 h (Fig. 1A). In fact, within 6 h of tdT-Sema3A application to distal axons, tdT-Sema3A⁺ cell bodies were observed to be undergoing cell death (Fig. 3A). We speculated that the retrograde transport of Sema3A may be necessary to induce neuronal apoptosis. To address this possibility, microtubules were pharmacologically depolymerized by exposing the distal axons in compartmentalized cultures to nocodazole (NC) along with AP-Sema3A, or AP-Fc as a negative control. Six hours after these treatments, activated caspase 3⁺ cell bodies were quantified. Sema3A-induced apoptosis was almost completely blocked in SCG neurons treated with NC, as compared with SCG neurons exposed to AP-Sema3A alone ($3 \pm 0.2\%$ without NC versus $0.3 \pm 0.2\%$ with NC, $P < 0.01$; Fig. 3A). These data suggest that microtubule-based transport is required for Sema3A-induced retrograde cell death.

Sema3A induces apoptosis of sympathetic neurons via the extrinsic pathway

To determine the cellular mechanisms by which Sema3A induces apoptosis, we first examined whether Sema3A inhibits NGF-mediated retrograde survival. NGF, upon activation of its receptor tyrosine kinase TrkA, is internalized and retrogradely transported from the distal axons to the cell bodies as a stable NGF-TrkA complex to signal cell survival (Cosker et al., 2008). To determine whether TrkA activation, or retrograde transport of activated TrkA, is affected by Sema3A, we stimulated distal axons of compartmentalized cultures with Sema3A and NGF while the cell bodies were deprived of NGF. Under these conditions, autophosphorylated TrkA in the cell bodies is exclusively derived from the distal axons. Sema3A did not inhibit TrkA activation in the distal axons, nor did it alter the retrograde transport of phosphorylated TrkA (Fig. 3B). Thus, Sema3A did not appear to significantly reduce retrograde NGF-TrkA signaling in sympathetic neurons to induce cell death.

NGF deprivation of sympathetic neurons triggers apoptosis via the intrinsic pathway, which requires gene expression that induces cytochrome c release from mitochondria, leading to the activation of caspases (Chang et al., 2002; Kirkland and Franklin, 2003; Freeman et al., 2004; Jacobs et al., 2006). The extrinsic pathway, by contrast, is typically initiated by death receptors such as the tumor necrosis factor receptors (TNFRs) that initiate caspase 8 activation at the plasma membrane (Benn and Woolf, 2004; Kantari and Walczak, 2011). Apoptosis-induced gene expression that occurs via the intrinsic pathway upregulates several proapoptotic mediators, such as cyclin D1, c-Jun, BIM (also known as Bcl2l1) and SM-20 (also known as Egl1) (Freeman et al., 2004), and NGF deprivation-induced apoptosis of sympathetic neurons is inhibited by cycloheximide (Deckwerth and Johnson, 1993; Estus et al., 1994; Freeman et al., 2004). To determine whether inhibition of protein synthesis also protected neurons from Sema3A-induced cell death, SCG neurons were treated with AP-Sema3A, or AP-Fc, in the presence or absence of cycloheximide. Nuclear condensation and apoptotic morphology (axon degeneration, loss of phase-bright appearance of cell bodies) were measured from images of the same fields of neurons before and after the stimulations in order to determine the total percentage of neurons that die in the presence Sema3A (Fig. 4A). There was no significant difference in the number of neurons that underwent Sema3A-induced apoptosis in the presence or absence of cycloheximide, suggesting that protein synthesis is not required for Sema3A-induced death (Fig. 4A). Consistent with previous reports, cycloheximide did rescue a large percentage of neurons from undergoing apoptosis upon NGF withdrawal (Fig. 4A).

As further support for Sema3A acting via the extrinsic pathway to induce apoptosis, we examined whether Sema3A-induced apoptosis could be blocked by a selective inhibitor of caspase 8. As expected, a pan-caspase inhibitor blocked cell death of sympathetic neurons that were either deprived of NGF or exposed to Sema3A (Fig. 4B). Specific inhibition of caspase 8, however, selectively blocked Sema3A-mediated apoptosis but did not inhibit NGF deprivation-induced apoptosis (Fig. 4B), indicating that

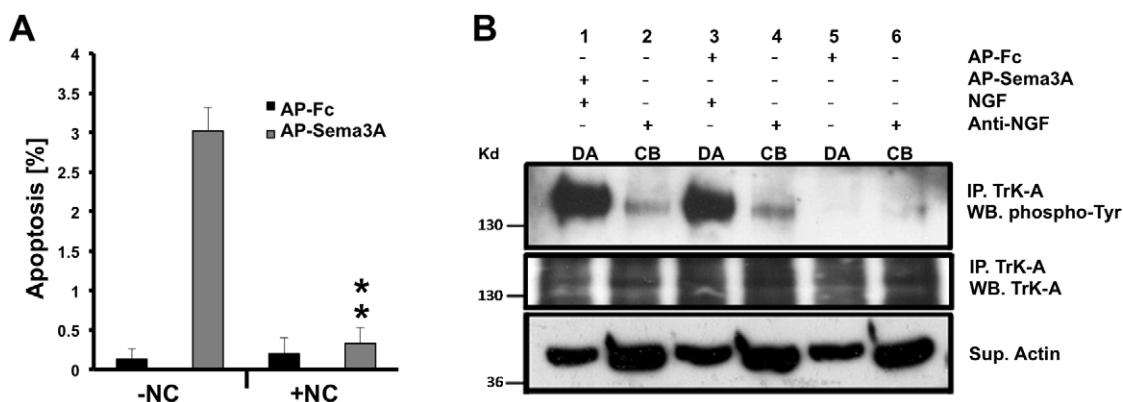


Fig. 3. Retrograde Sema3A-induced cell death requires microtubule-based axonal transport in sympathetic neurons. (A) In compartmentalized cultures of sympathetic neurons, distal axons were exposed to either AP-Sema3A or AP-Fc, with or without nocodazole (NC). Six hours after stimulation, immunofluorescent labeling of activated caspase 3 was performed, followed by quantification of activated caspase 3⁺ cell bodies. The short 6 h treatment was used, even though this resulted in a lower percentage of Sema3A-mediated apoptosis, because NC alone inhibits retrograde transport of NGF-TrkA complexes, which will result in apoptosis of the neurons within 24 h. Mean \pm s.e.m. from three independent experiments. ** $P < 0.01$, Student's *t*-test. (B) In three separate SCG compartmentalized cultures (lanes 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6), distal axons (DA) were treated with control AP-Fc (lanes 3 and 5) or AP-Sema3A (lane 1) with or without NGF. In some conditions the cell bodies (CB) were treated with anti-NGF (lanes 2, 4 and 6). After 24 h, the neurons were subjected to TrkA immunoprecipitation followed by western blotting with the indicated antibodies. Sema3A treatment of axons in the presence of NGF does not affect TrkA activation or its retrograde transport to cell bodies (lanes 1 and 2), when compared with neurons treated with AP-Fc and NGF (lanes 3 and 4). Supernatants from the immunoprecipitations were analyzed for actin as a loading control. Similar results were obtained from three independent experiments.

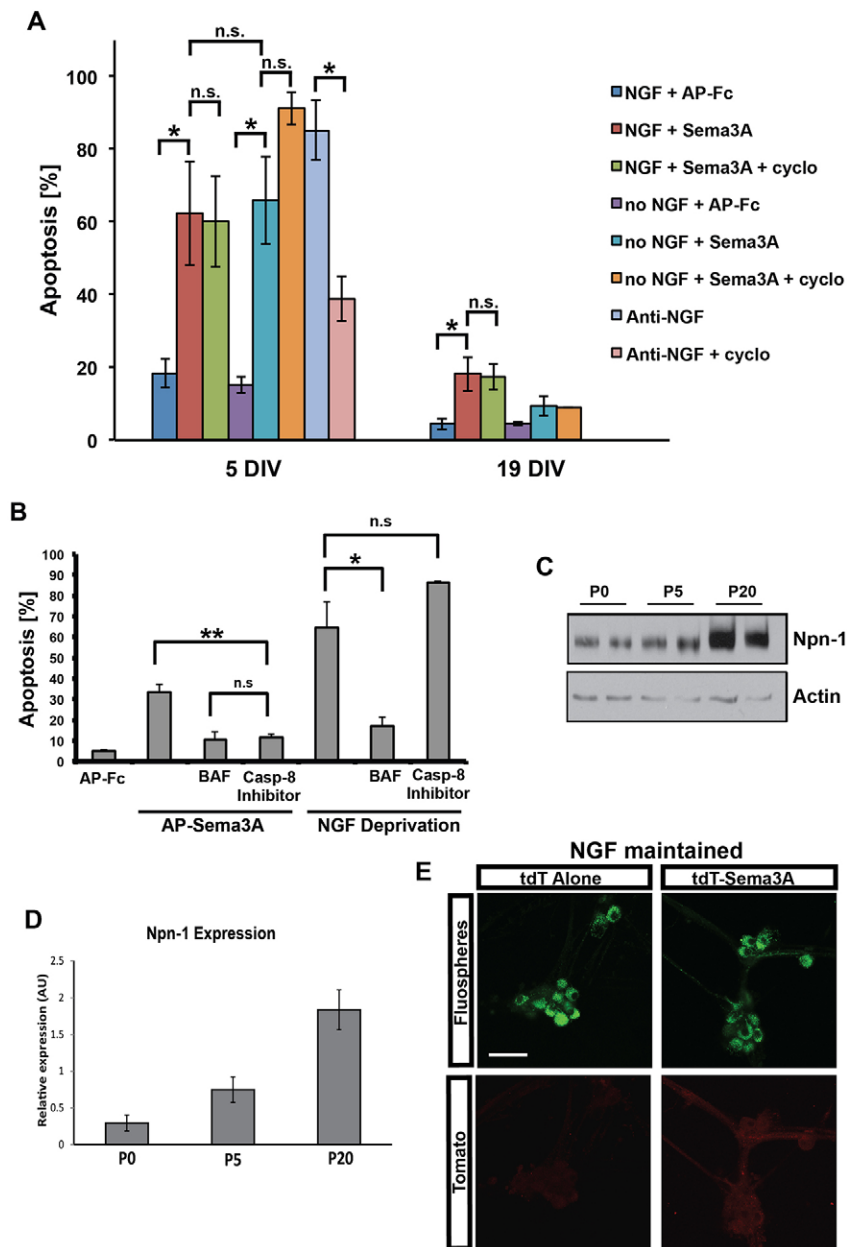


Fig. 4. Sema3A induces apoptosis via the extrinsic pathway. (A) SCG neurons were maintained for 5 DIV or 19 DIV, at which time they are fully mature. The neurons were then deprived of NGF, deprived of NGF in the presence of cycloheximide, given Sema3A in the presence or absence of NGF, or given Sema3A in the presence of cycloheximide for 24 h. The percentage of neurons that underwent apoptosis was quantified by measuring both cellular morphology and nuclear morphology. Mean \pm s.e.m. from three independent experiments. (B) SCG neurons were maintained *in vitro* for 5 DIV and then exposed to AP-Fc, AP-Sema3A, or deprived of NGF in the presence or absence of the pan-caspase inhibitor BAF (50 μ M) or caspase 8 inhibitor II (5 μ M). Apoptosis was ascertained 24 h later as described for A. Mean \pm s.e.m. from three independent experiments, except for the AP-Fc treatment ($n=2$). (A,B) n.s., not significant; * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$, Student's *t*-test. (C) Sympathetic neurons maintained in culture to the equivalent of P0, P5 or P20 were detergent extracted and subjected to Npn1 immunoblotting after immunoprecipitation of Npn1. Note that Npn1 expression increased by P20 relative to actin, which was used as a loading control. (D) The experiments in C were quantified from three independent cultures; mean \pm s.e.m. (E) Retrograde Sema3A transport studies of compartmentalized cultures of P18 SCG neurons. Note that at this age little or no tdT-Sema3A was retrogradely transported, as compared with the transport of tdT alone. Scale bar: 50 μ m.

caspase 8 is required for Sema3A-induced, but not NGF deprivation-induced, cell death. Taken together, the data presented in Fig. S2, Figs 3 and 4 support the hypothesis that Sema3A-induced apoptosis occurs via the extrinsic pathway.

It is possible that Sema3A could function to enhance, or accelerate, apoptosis in sympathetic neurons that are not receiving sufficient NGF. To test this hypothesis, NGF was removed from sympathetic cultures, but we did not include an anti-NGF antibody in the medium during this deprivation (which is used to block NGF that remains on the collagen and cell surface). This NGF deprivation method allows the neurons to survive in this very low amount of NGF for 24–48 h before apoptosis is initiated. AP-Sema3A, or AP-Fc alone, was added to these NGF-deprived neurons, and the extent of cell death measured after 24 h. As before, Sema3A induced robust and significant apoptosis in NGF-deprived sympathetic neurons, as compared with AP-Fc alone (Fig. 4A, $P<0.05$). Interestingly, there was no difference in the level of apoptosis induced by Sema3A in NGF-maintained neurons versus NGF-

deprived neurons (Fig. 4A), indicating that Sema3A does not act to enhance or trigger apoptosis induced by NGF withdrawal.

Activation of the c-Jun transcriptional pathway is an important mediator of several different forms of neuronal cell death, including developmental apoptosis as well as injury-induced cell death (Karin and Gallagher, 2005; Borsello and Forloni, 2007). c-Jun phosphorylation in SCG neurons was examined upon Sema3A exposure. The number of phospho-c-Jun-immunolabeled neurons (Fig. S2A,B) was significantly higher in neurons exposed to AP-Sema3A than in those exposed to AP-Fc alone or to VEGF (Fig. S2B). These data suggest that Sema3A triggers c-Jun activation in sympathetic neurons, and that the Sema3A-triggered apoptotic pathway is largely extrinsic in nature.

Mature sympathetic neurons are resistant to Sema3A-induced apoptosis

In addition to examining the effect of protein synthesis inhibitors, we investigated whether the age of the sympathetic neurons

influenced their sensitivity to *Sema3A*-induced apoptosis. Sympathetic neurons undergo a transition from acutely requiring NGF for survival to becoming largely insensitive to its removal (Easton et al., 1997). This transition, known as maturation, occurs *in vivo* as well as in primary SCG neurons *in vitro* (Angeletti et al., 1971; Goedert et al., 1978; Easton et al., 1997). In Figs 2 and 3, our experiments were performed on neurons maintained for 10–14 days *in vitro* (DIV), a period during which sympathetic neurons are in the process of becoming insensitive to apoptosis induced by NGF withdrawal. Sympathetic neurons at 5 DIV (immature) or 19 DIV (fully mature) were exposed to *Sema3A* and cell death was assessed. AP-*Sema3A* induced death of a significantly higher percentage of immature neurons than mature neurons (Fig. 4A). However, as much as 15% of mature SCG neurons remained *Sema3A* sensitive and still underwent apoptosis (Fig. 4A).

To determine whether the loss of sensitivity to *Sema3A* with age was due to a loss of expression of the receptor for *Sema3A*, *Npn1*, mass cultures of sympathetic neurons were matured in culture to the equivalent of postnatal day (P) 0, 5 and 20. The neurons were then detergent extracted, *Npn1* was immunoprecipitated from these extracts and subjected to immunoblotting to determine the expression levels of *Npn1* protein. The level of *Npn1* did not decline with age and, in fact, increased by P20 (Fig. 4C,D). It is unlikely, therefore, that the loss of *Sema3A* sensitivity in mature neurons (Fig. 4A) is due to the downregulation of *Npn1*.

Interestingly, the retrograde transport of tdT-*Sema3A* declined in compartmentalized cultures of mature neurons (Fig. 4E). In fact, mature neurons were not observed to retrogradely transport tdT-*Sema3A* to the extent observed in young, NGF-dependent neurons (Fig. 1C,D). Although there was some specific, but faint, labeling in tdT-*Sema3A*-treated neurons as compared with tdT-treated neurons (Fig. 4E), this amount of labeling could not be accurately quantified. It is possible that this low amount of retrograde transport accounts for the 15% of apoptosis that occurs in mature neurons exposed to *Sema3A*. Taken together, mature sympathetic neurons are significantly less sensitive to *Sema3A*-induced cell death, which might be due to their inability to internalize and retrogradely transport *Sema3A*.

Npn1 and plexin A3 are required for *Sema3A*-induced cell death in sympathetic neurons

Sema3A mediates axon growth collapse *in vitro* and axon guidance in sympathetic and sensory neurons *in vivo* via *Npn1* and plexin A4 (Yaron and Zheng, 2007; Pasterkamp and Giger, 2009). The observation that the *Npn2* ligand *Sema3F* does not induce apoptosis of SCG neurons (Fig. 2) suggests that binding of *Sema3F* to *Npn2* does not signal apoptosis (Giger et al., 1998). To determine which receptor components are necessary for *Sema3A*-mediated apoptosis of sympathetic neurons, siRNA silencing of *Npn1*, plexin A3 and plexin A4 was performed. Protein knockdown in primary SCG neurons was confirmed by immunoblotting (Fig. 5A). Activated caspase 3 immunolabeling was performed to quantify apoptosis in *Sema3A*-treated SCG neurons that were transfected with siRNAs to *Npn1*, plexin A3 (*PlxnA3*), plexin A4 (*PlxnA4*) or non-targeting RNA. As observed previously, apoptosis was induced by AP-*Sema3A* exposure, as compared with AP-Fc, in neurons transfected with noncoding siRNA ($6.7 \pm 1.6\%$ versus $0.7 \pm 0.1\%$; Fig. 5B). In marked contrast, *Sema3A* largely failed to induce apoptosis in neurons that underwent *Npn1* or plexin A3 silencing, and there was no significant difference between neurons treated with AP-*Sema3A* or AP-Fc control ($2.1 \pm 0.6\%$ versus $0.6 \pm 0.1\%$ for *Npn1*; $1.4 \pm 0.2\%$ versus $0.6 \pm 0.1\%$ for plexin A3; Fig. 5B). Knockdown of plexin A4

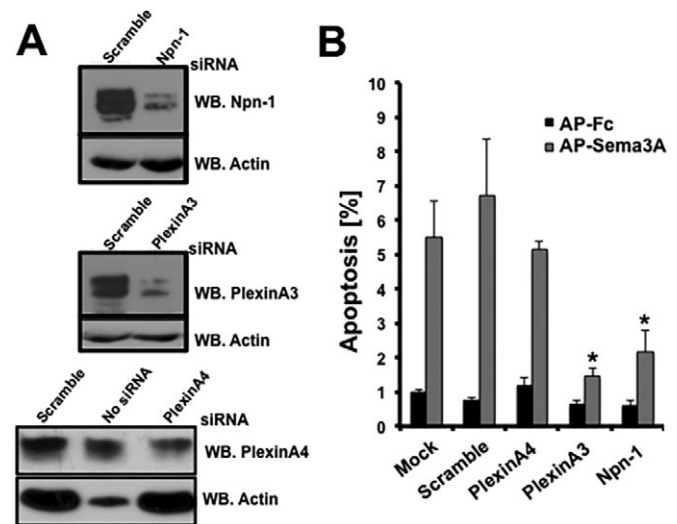


Fig. 5. Npn1 and plexin A3 are required for *Sema3A*-induced apoptosis.

(A) Cell lysates derived from primary sympathetic neurons that were not transfected or transfected with *Npn1*, *PlxnA3*, *PlxnA4* or non-targeting control siRNAs were subject to western blotting to confirm effective knockdown of these proteins. Actin immunoblotting served as a loading control. (B) Activated caspase 3 immunofluorescence labeling of primary SCG neurons transfected with the siRNAs described in A was performed after their exposure to AP-Fc or AP-*Sema3A* for 24 h. Activated caspase 3⁺ cells were quantified as percentage of apoptosis. Mean \pm s.e.m. from three independent experiments. * $P < 0.05$, Student's *t*-test.

expression, however, did not significantly inhibit *Sema3A*-induced cell death (*Sema3A* $5.1 \pm 0.2\%$ versus AP-Fc $1.2 \pm 0.2\%$; Fig. 5B). These results suggest that *Sema3A*-induced apoptosis of sympathetic neurons is mediated by an *Npn1*-plexin A3 receptor complex that is distinct from the *Npn1*-plexin A4 receptor complex that mediates *Sema3A*-induced axon repulsion (Yaron et al., 2005).

Plexin A3 and Npn1 are required for developmental cell death of sympathetic neurons *in vivo*

To determine whether plexin A3 and *Npn1* are involved in developmental cell death of sympathetic neurons *in vivo*, the extent of apoptosis in the SCG was examined in *PlxnA3*^{-/-} knockout mice and in *Npn1*^{fl/fl};synapsin-Cre (*Syn-Cre*) mice. Apoptotic cells were detected in SCG sections of embryonic day (E) 18.5, P0 and P20 *PlxnA3*^{-/-} mice by immunofluorescence labeling for activated caspase 3 (Fig. 6A,B).

Interestingly, the number of activated caspase 3⁺ SCG neurons per ganglion was reduced significantly in E18.5 *PlxnA3*^{-/-} as compared with *PlxnA3*^{+/+} mice (763 ± 76 versus 985 ± 55 activated caspase 3⁺ cells/ganglion, respectively). There were also significantly fewer activated caspase 3⁺ neurons in the SCG of P0 *PlxnA3*^{-/-} compared with *PlxnA3*^{+/+} mice (571 ± 46 versus 804 ± 50 activated caspase 3⁺ cells/ganglion, respectively). By P20, an age when programmed cell death is largely complete in the SCG, there was no difference in the level of apoptosis between *PlxnA3*^{-/-} and *PlxnA3*^{+/+} mice (184 ± 53 versus 195 ± 110 , respectively). A similar reduction in apoptosis was observed by analyzing TUNEL staining, with fewer TUNEL⁺ cells observed in P1–P2 *PlxnA3*^{-/-} than in *PlxnA3*^{+/+} SCG (2.5 ± 2.5 versus 12 ± 1 TUNEL⁺ cells/ganglion, respectively; Fig. 6C,D). The reduction of both activated caspase 3⁺ (E18.5 and P0) and TUNEL⁺ (P1–2) neurons in *PlxnA3*^{-/-} mice was significantly different than in *PlxnA3*^{+/+} mice ($P < 0.05$).

Npn1 was deleted from sympathetic neurons using *Npn1*^{fl/fl}; *Syn-Cre* in order to avoid the embryonic lethality of *Npn1*^{-/-} mice

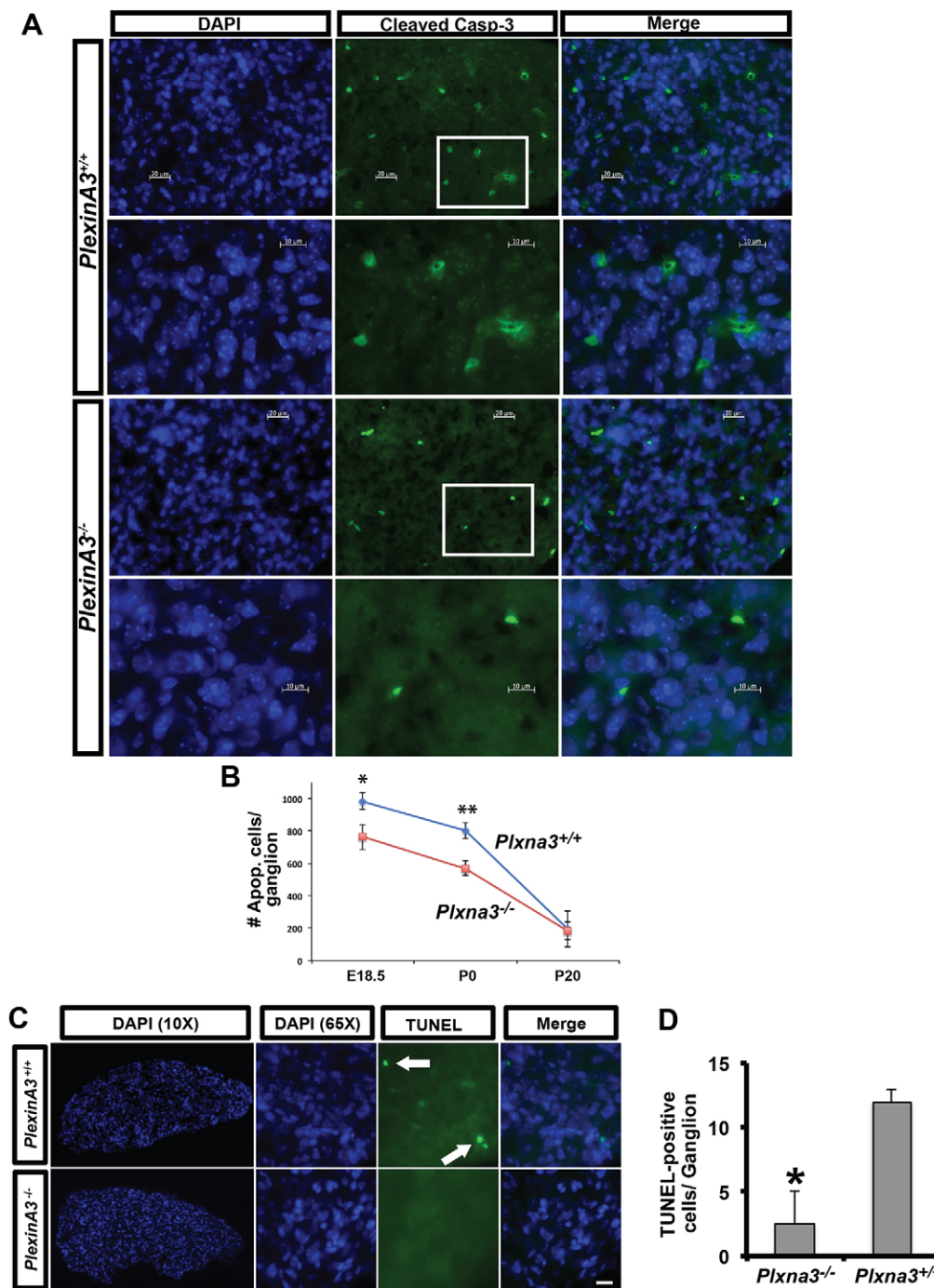


Fig. 6. Programmed cell death is reduced in the SCG of *Plxna3* knockout mice. (A) Activated caspase 3 immunofluorescence labeling (green) revealed a decrease in the number of apoptotic neurons in the P0 SCG of *Plxna3*^{-/-} compared with *Plxna3*^{+/+} mice. Nuclei are stained with DAPI (blue). Boxed regions are shown at higher magnification in the lower row for each genotype. (B) The analysis in A was performed on E18.5 ($n=5$ for each genotype), P0 ($n=4$ for each genotype) and P20 ($n=4$ for *Plxna3*^{+/+} and $n=5$ for *Plxna3*^{-/-}) SCG and activated caspase 3⁺ cells per ganglion quantified; mean \pm s.e.m. (C) TUNEL staining of *Plxna3*^{+/+} and *Plxna3*^{-/-} SCG was performed on P1–P2 mice ($n=3$ for both genotypes). Arrows indicate TUNEL⁺ cell bodies. (D) Quantification of the number of TUNEL⁺ cells per ganglion from C; mean \pm s.e.m. (B,D) * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$, Student's *t*-test. Scale bars: 20 μ m in C, and in A rows 1 and 3; 10 μ m in A rows 2 and 4.

due to vascular defects, which would have precluded analysis of programmed cell death in the SCG (Kitsukawa et al., 1997). The loss of Npn1 was confirmed in the SCG of *Npn1*^{fl/f}; *Syn-Cre* mice by the absence of AP-Sema3A binding to sections of SCG from *Npn1*^{fl/f}; *Syn-Cre* as compared with *Npn1*^{fl/f} mice (Fig. 7A). Similar to *Plxna3*^{-/-} mice, there were fewer apoptotic neurons in the SCG of P1–P2 *Npn1*^{fl/f}; *Syn-Cre* as compared with *Npn1*^{fl/f} mice (3 ± 2.5 versus 51 ± 10.8 caspase 3⁺ neurons/ganglion, $P<0.05$; Fig. 7B). Taken together, these data indicate that both plexin A3 and Npn1 are involved in developmental cell death of SCG neurons, most likely via their interaction with Sema3A.

Based on these observations, we sought to determine whether there was a sustained increase in the number of neurons in the SCG after the period of programmed cell death. In some knockout mice,

the deletion of a molecule involved in apoptosis results in an initial protection from cell death but the eventual elimination of these neurons, such as in *p75*^{-/-} (*p75* is also known as *Ngfr*) mice (Deppmann et al., 2008). In *Bax* knockout mice, by contrast, all neurons are rescued from apoptosis permanently (Deckwerth et al., 1996), indicating that Bax is absolutely required for the apoptosis pathway in SCG neurons. To distinguish between these two possibilities, the numbers of neurons in the SCG of P20 *Plxna3*^{-/-} and *Plxna3*^{+/+} mice were compared. Because a delay in apoptosis would be difficult to detect by activated caspase 3 staining if it occurred over the course of days to weeks, tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) immunolabeling was analyzed at P20. TH immunostaining, which labels greater than 95% of SCG neurons, was performed on serial sections of SCG, and the total number of TH⁺ neurons in each

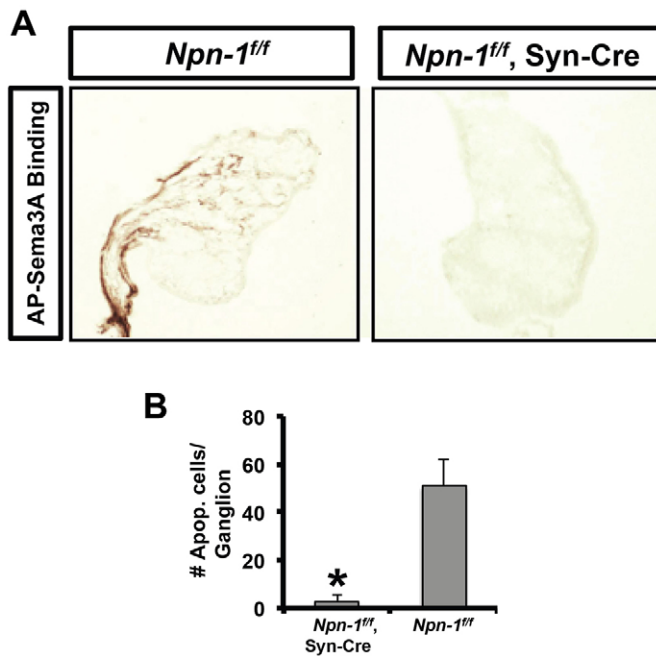


Fig. 7. Neural deletion of Npn1 rescues neurons from apoptosis.

(A) Confirmation of Npn1 deletion from sympathetic neurons was achieved using a Sema3A binding assay. Assays were performed on sections of SCG isolated from either *Npn1^{+/+}* or *Npn1^{+/+};Syn-Cre* mice at P1–P2. *Npn1^{+/+};Syn-Cre* SCG did not bind Sema3A (right), in contrast to *Npn1^{+/+}* SCG (left), functionally confirming the deletion of Npn1. (B) SCG from *Npn1^{+/+}* ($n=3$) or *Npn1^{+/+};Syn-Cre* ($n=3$) mice were serially sectioned and the number of activated caspase 3⁺ cells per ganglion quantified as in Fig. 6. Mean \pm s.e.m. * $P<0.05$, Student's *t*-test.

ganglion was counted (Fig. 8A,B). There was no significant difference in the number of TH⁺ neurons between *Plxna3^{-/-}* and *Plxna3^{+/+}* SCG (6244 \pm 924 neurons versus 7072 \pm 97 neurons, respectively). Therefore, the neurons that are protected from apoptosis in *Plxna3^{-/-}* mice between E18.5 and P2 eventually go on to die and do not persist beyond P20.

DISCUSSION

Sema3A is best known for its role as a repulsive axon guidance cue for developing PNS and CNS neurons (Luo et al., 1993; Messersmith et al., 1995; Behar et al., 1996; Varela-Echavarría et al., 1997). Besides its role in regulating neuronal morphology, accumulating evidence suggests that Sema3A induces neuronal apoptosis (Gagliardini and Fankhauser, 1999; Shirvan et al., 1999, 2002; Ben-Zvi et al., 2006). Despite recent progress, whether Sema3A, Npn1 and plexins are physiologically relevant in developmental cell death *in vivo*, and the mechanisms underlying semaphorin-induced apoptosis, remain poorly understood (Ben-Zvi et al., 2006, 2008; Jiang et al., 2007, 2010; Haupt et al., 2010). Here we identify Sema3A as a retrograde death signal for developing sympathetic neurons. In compartmentalized cultures of SCG neurons, Sema3A applied to distal axons is retrogradely transported to the cell soma and, upon its arrival, triggers caspase 3 and caspase 8-dependent cell death. Mechanistic studies identified Npn1 and plexin A3 as obligatory receptor components for Sema3A-induced cell death. Sema3A-initiated apoptosis is not NGF sensitive and progresses via the extrinsic cell death pathway. Importantly, deletion of either *Plxna3* or *Npn1* protects SCG neurons from naturally occurring cell death during early postnatal development, indicating that retrograde Sema3A signals the programmed cell death of sympathetic neurons by a plexin A3–Npn1 receptor complex.

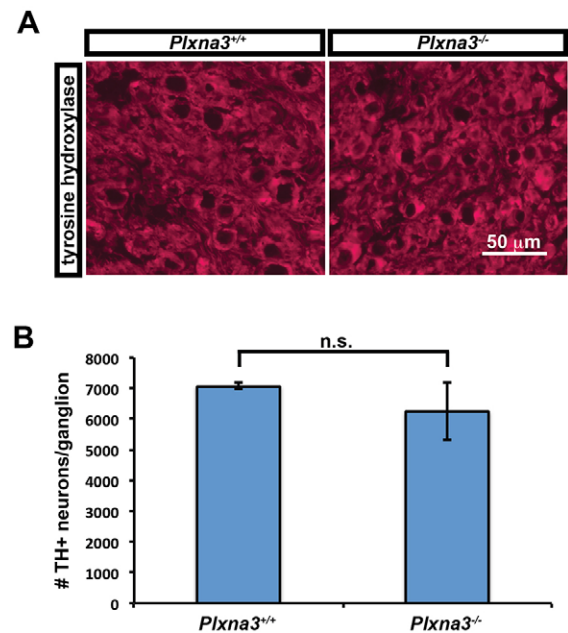


Fig. 8. Programmed cell death in the SCG is eventually complete by P20 in *Plxna3^{-/-}* mice. (A) Tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) immunolabeling was performed on serial sections of SCG from P20 *Plxna3^{+/+}* (left) and *Plxna3^{-/-}* (right) mice. (B) The total number of TH⁺ neurons in each SCG was ascertained by counting the number of TH⁺ cells in every third section throughout the entire ganglia ($n=3$ for both genotypes). There was no significant difference by *t*-test. Mean \pm s.e.m.

Eliminating excessively produced neurons by programmed cell death is an important step during nervous system development and patterning. In the PNS, it is well established that remote signals at nerve terminals influence the final number of neurons through the regulation of cell death and survival (Levi-Montalcini, 1987; Oppenheim, 1991). Pro-survival neurotrophic factors are produced in limiting amounts by their peripheral targets and neurons compete for access to neurotrophic factors. Mounting evidence suggests the existence of pro-apoptotic signals, such as precursor forms of neurotrophins, that trigger cell death through activation of p75 (Lee et al., 2001; Teng et al., 2010). Evidence for semaphorin-induced cell death stems predominantly from experiments with neural tumor cells and cultured neurons (Gagliardini and Fankhauser, 1999; Shirvan et al., 1999; Bagnard et al., 2001; Ben-Zvi et al., 2006). The extent to which Sema3A is involved in developmental cell death of embryonic sensory and motor neurons is debated (Ben-Zvi et al., 2008, 2013; Haupt et al., 2010). During embryonic development, Sema3A is broadly expressed in the PNS and is often found along the trajectory of sensory, motor and sympathetic fibers (Giger et al., 1996). Whether Sema3A primarily functions in axon guidance of sympathetic neurons or also contributes to their programmed cell death, however, has remained unknown. Here we show that Sema3A induces the developmental stage-dependent cell death of sympathetic neurons. We propose two possible models of how Sema3A may regulate the developmental cell death of sympathetic neurons. First, Sema3A released from non-target areas is endocytosed at the growth cone and retrogradely transported to the cell body to trigger cell death. Prolonged exposure to Sema3A may trigger cell death and eliminate neurons with axons that have wandered astray and fail to reach their appropriate target. Consistent with this idea, the PNS of *Sema3a^{-/-}* mice shows profound defasciculation of sensory, motor

and sympathetic projections. Second, sympathetic neurons themselves that have innervated their correct targets and receive sufficient NGF, i.e. ‘winning neurons’, express *Sema3A* as a competition factor and release it into target areas or the ganglion itself. This *Sema3A* then induces the apoptosis of neurons that are not obtaining sufficient amounts of NGF, i.e. ‘losing neurons’. The observations that NGF-deprived neurons are not more susceptible to *Sema3A*, and that *Sema3A* induces the apoptosis of neurons even in the presence of NGF, provide some evidence contrary to this competition model. An important future direction will be to identify the cell types that express *Sema3A*, and when during development they do so, to aid in the prediction of whether *Sema3A* acts to eliminate off-target neurons or acts as a competition factor.

The observation that retrograde *Sema3A*-induced apoptosis is inhibited by microtubule depolymerization indicates that the death-inducing signal is retrogradely transported from distal axons to cell bodies. When coupled with the previous observation that *Sema3A* binding to *Npn1* triggers rapid endocytosis at the neuronal growth cone (Fournier et al., 2000), the retrograde apoptosis signal might be composed of a *Sema3A*-*Npn1*-plexin A3 ligand-receptor complex, rather than *Sema3A* alone. Similar to *Sema3A*, growth inhibitory molecules belonging to the ephrin family (Jurney et al., 2002; Zimmer et al., 2003), or the reticulon family member *Nogo-A* (also known as *Rtn4*) (Joset et al., 2010), have been shown to undergo rapid endocytosis, furthering the likelihood that axon guidance complexes may also affect cellular events remotely from their initial location of receptor binding. Additional studies are needed to determine the molecular composition of the retrogradely transported death complex, as well as the mechanism by which it is internalized and trafficked to cell bodies. The signaling events subsequent to *Sema3A*-*Npn1*-plexin A3 receptor assembly that induce apoptosis are not well understood. Although we did not observe alterations in *TrkA* retrograde signaling upon *Sema3A* treatment, semaphorins have been reported to inhibit NGF-mediated Akt and Erk signaling (Atwal et al., 2003), suggesting that they could potentially antagonize NGF signaling and induce apoptosis via the intrinsic pathway. The observations, however, that *Sema3A*-mediated apoptosis did not require new protein synthesis and required caspase 8 activation, suggest that death occurred via an extrinsic pathway. There were some similarities, however, between NGF deprivation-induced death and *Sema3A*-induced death, such as the activation of c-Jun and the loss of sensitivity in mature neurons. Both the intrinsic pathway and the extrinsic pathway can induce JNK/c-Jun signaling (Benn and Woolf, 2004; Kantari and Walczak, 2011). Our observation that mature neurons are less sensitive to both NGF deprivation and *Sema3A* suggests that there might be common components between these two death pathways, such as *Apaf1* (Wright et al., 2007). Alternatively, *Sema3A* receptor components or downstream components of the *Sema3A*-initiated apoptotic signaling cascade could be downregulated as sympathetic neurons mature. We did not observe a decrease in *Npn1* expression, but the retrograde transport of *Sema3A* was reduced dramatically in mature sympathetic neurons, suggesting that the loss of sensitivity to *Sema3A* might be at the level of receptor internalization and transport. Interestingly, the pro-apoptotic serine/threonine kinase *NDR* (also known as *Stk38*) was recently identified as a signaling target of *MICAL*, which associates with plexins and is required for *Sema3A*-mediated axon repulsion (Terman et al., 2002; Zhou et al., 2011). It will be important to determine whether any of these signaling molecules are altered during the maturation of sympathetic neurons.

Lastly, it is well established that *Sema3A* and other members of the semaphorin family are upregulated following injury to the PNS and CNS (Pasterkamp and Giger, 2009). Axonal injury to the mammalian optic nerve, for example, triggers death of the majority of RGCs (Dickendesher et al., 2012) and correlates with an upregulation of *Sema3A*. Remarkably, intraocular injection of blocking antibodies to *Sema3A* inhibits injury-induced death of RGCs (Shirvan et al., 2002), suggesting that a detailed understanding of the *Sema3A* cell death mechanisms might aid the development of therapeutic strategies to block neuronal cell death following nervous system injury or disease.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Culture of SCG neurons

The production of primary sympathetic neurons from rat Sprague-Dawley embryos has been described previously (Tsui-Pierchala and Ginty, 1999). Glial cells were eliminated from the cultures by including aphidicolin (5 µg/ml, Sigma) to the culture medium. Compartmentalized cultures of sympathetic neurons were produced as described previously (Tsui-Pierchala and Ginty, 1999). In both mass and compartmentalized cultures, neurons were maintained for 5–21 DIV before treatment. The experimental treatments of these neurons, including siRNA silencing, are described in the supplementary Materials and Methods. All procedures on mice and rats were performed in accordance with National Institutes of Health guidelines and were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) of the University of Michigan.

Sema3A fusion proteins

The construction and bioactivity analysis of *Sema3A* fusion proteins, including tdT-*Sema3A* and AP-*Sema3A*, are described in the supplementary Materials and Methods.

Immunofluorescence and TUNEL labeling

Some of the *Plxna3*^{−/−} mice used in this study were generously provided by Alex Kolodkin (Cheng et al., 2001). For conditional *Npn1* knockout mice, neuron-specific *Npn1*^{fl/fl}; *Syn-Cre* P1 mice were generated from heterozygous matings (Gu et al., 2003). For the analysis of whole SCG, P1 mice were collected and the neck regions were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) in PBS overnight at 4°C, washed in PBS and cryoprotected. Tissue cryosections (10 µm) were used for immunofluorescence labeling of activated caspase 3. SCG sections were incubated in PBS containing 1% BSA (Sigma), 0.1% Triton X-100 (Sigma), MOM (Vector Labs) and 5% goat serum for 1 h at room temperature (RT), followed by incubation with primary antibody against activated caspase 3 (1:250; Cell Signaling Technology, 9661) or TH (1:250; Millipore, AB1542). For immunofluorescence labeling of primary SCG neurons, the cells were washed in cold PBS and fixed in 4% PFA for 20 min at RT. Neurons were permeabilized in PBS containing 0.3% Triton X-100 (5 min, RT), incubated in PBS containing 1% BSA and 5% normal goat serum (NGS; 30 min, RT) and then incubated with activated caspase 3 antibody (1:500) or RFP antibody for tdT-*Sema3A* (1:250; Rockland, 600-401-379) in the blocking solution overnight. The labeling was detected using Alexa 488-conjugated donkey anti-rabbit and Alexa 633-conjugated donkey anti-sheep antibodies (both 1:250; Biotium, 20015 and 20134; 2 h, RT).

The terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase-mediated dUTP nicked end labeling (TUNEL) assay was performed on 10 µm sections of SCG using the ApopTag Fluorescein *In Situ* Apoptosis Detection Kit (Millipore) following the manufacturer's protocol. Microscopy and the quantification of immunolabeling/apoptosis are described in the supplementary Materials and Methods.

Immunoblotting

Western blotting was performed as described previously (Tsui-Pierchala and Ginty, 1999). Antibodies (1:1000, unless stated otherwise) and dilutions used in immunoblotting were: anti-phosphotyrosine (Millipore, 05-321), anti-*TrkA* (Santa Cruz, SC-11), anti-activated caspase 3 (Cell Signaling,

9661), anti-Npn1 (Cell Signaling, 3725), anti-plexin A3 (Cell Signaling, 5512), anti-plexin A4 (Cell Signaling, 3816), anti-actin (Santa Cruz, SC-1616), anti-DsRed (Clontech, 632496) and anti- β -actin (Sigma, A2066; 1:2000). Immunoblots were visualized using enhanced chemiluminescence substrates (SuperSignal, Thermo Fisher).

Immunoprecipitations

After stimulation of compartmentalized sympathetic neurons, the dishes were placed on ice, gently washed twice with PBS, and the cell bodies and distal axons were lysed separately with immunoprecipitation (IP) buffer as described previously (Tsui-Pierchala and Ginty, 1999). TrkA was immunoprecipitated with Trk antibody (C-14; Santa Cruz, SC-11) along with protein A and protein G (Roche). After 24 h gentle agitation at 4°C, the immunoprecipitates were washed three times with IP buffer and the complexes were prepared for SDS-PAGE by adding 2× sample buffer (125 mM Tris pH 6.8, 20% glycerol, 4% SDS, 0.016% Bromophenol Blue) and heating for 6 min at 100°C. These extracts were subjected to SDS-PAGE followed by electroblotting onto PVDF membranes (Millipore) and western blot analysis as above.

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Competing interests

The authors declare no competing or financial interests.

Author contributions

H.A., A.B.W., B.A.P. and R.J.G. conceived and designed the experiments. A.B.W., H.A. and T.L.D. carried out the experiments. F.I. and Y.Y. produced and provided tissues of the appropriate ages and provided live *Plxna3*^{-/-} mice. A.B.W., H.A., T.L.D., B.A.P. and R.J.G. analyzed the data. A.B.W., H.A. and B.A.P. wrote the manuscript. A.B.W., H.A., T.L.D., B.A.P. and R.J.G. reviewed and edited the manuscript.

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Supplementary information

Supplementary information available online at <http://dev.biologists.org/lookup/suppl/doi:10.1242/dev.134627/-/DC1>

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Supplementary Materials and Methods

Sympathetic neuron treatments. Stimulation of SCG neurons with Sema3A was performed using tdT-Sema3A or AP-Sema3A (5nM) along with NGF (25ng/ml) for 6 hrs or overnight (37°C, 8% CO₂). To inhibit caspases, the pan-caspase inhibitor Boc-Asp(OMe)-fluoromethyl ketone (BAF, 50 µM, Sigma) or the caspase-8 specific inhibitor (Caspase-8 Inhibitor II, 5 µM, Calbiochem) were applied concomitant with Sema3A. In compartmentalized cultures, only the distal axons were stimulated, and controls consisted of either tdT alone or AP-Fc (5nM). For retrograde labeling, FluoSphere carboxylate beads (Yellow-Green, Invitrogen) were applied to the distal axons at a 1:2000 dilution of the stock, and cell bodies imaged 24 hrs later. In compartmentalized cultures, microtubule polymerization was arrested in axons in the distal axon compartment by pretreating axons with nocodazole (20µg/ml; Sigma) for 1 hr prior Sema3A treatment and then with 10µg/ml nocodazole along with Sema3A treatment for 6 hours.

siRNA silencing assays. siRNAs targeting Npn-1 (80 nM), PlexinA3 (20 nM) and PlexinA4 (20 nM) were used for RNA interference experiments with the following target sequences: 5'-CGGGCGCTTTCCGCAGCGATA-3', 5'-ACCGTGTACAAGGGTATTC CA-3' and 5'-TACAGCAACTTTGA TGATAAA-3', respectively (Qiagen). A scrambled siRNA was used as control (20 nM, Ambion). Primary sympathetic neurons at 15 DIV were transfected with these siRNAs using the i-fect siRNA transfection reagent (Neuromics) according to the manufacturer's protocol. After 48 hrs, the transfected neurons were subjected to either immunofluorescence labeling or cell lysis for immunoblotting.

Microscopy and quantification of apoptosis. Immunofluorescence and TUNEL imaging was performed using fluorescence inverted microscopes (Carl Zeiss, AxioVert 200M and Olympus, IX71, Germany). The tdT-Sema3A and FluoSphere retrograde transport in SCG compartmentalized

cultures were visualized using a confocal microscope (Leica microsystems, TCS SP5II, Germany). Images were analyzed by using the image acquisition Zeiss Axiovision or Leica LAS AF software (Carl Zeiss and Leica microsystems, respectively). For activated caspase-3 immunolabeling and TUNEL assays, every third 10µm section throughout the entire ganglion was analyzed for activated caspase-3-positive or TUNEL-positive cells (predicted soma size of an SCG neuron at this age is roughly 30 µm) to avoid double counting of cells. Total neuron counts in the SCG were obtained by counting every TH⁺ cell in every third 10 µm section throughout the entire ganglion as well. Apoptosis was quantified for activated caspase-3 or P-c-Jun immunofluorescence in cultured SCG neurons as a percentage of activated caspase-3-positive or P-c-Jun-positive cells divided by the total number of DAPI-positive SCG neurons. Quantifications were typically performed by an observer that was naïve to the conditions and data were graphed as the mean ± standard error (SEM).

Construction and analysis of Sema3A fusion proteins. The tandem dimerized tomato-Semaphorin3A fusion protein (tdT-Sema3A) was constructed by standard PCR cloning using the *Tth* DNA polymerase (Applied Biosystems) and sequences from tdT (a generous gift from Samuel L. Pfaff) and rat Sema3A. As a negative control, the tdT-Sema3A expression plasmid was modified such that the tdT stop codon was included. Thus, this protein (referred to as tdT) consists of an expressed tdT and non-expressed Sema3A. In some of these experiments, an alkaline-phosphatase (AP) tagged Sema3A was used to assess the apoptotic effects of Sema3A on sympathetic neurons (Kolodkin et al., 1997). AP-Sema3A, which has been extensively characterized previously, has high affinity for Npn-1 (1.5 nM K_D) and is highly bioactive, as assessed by growth cone collapse assays in DRG explants (Kolodkin et al., 1997). Conditioned cell culture supernatants from transfected HEK293 cells were collected and concentrated using centrifugal filter units (MWCO 30kDa, Millipore).

Bioactivity of Sema3A fusion proteins. To confirm the functionality of the tdT-Sema3A fusion protein, HEK293T cells were transiently transfected with either pIRES-EGFP (GFP) or full-length rat Npn-1

in pIRES-EGFP (GFP-Npn-1). After 24 hours, the cells were rinsed with PBS and incubated with 5nM of either tdT or tdT-Sema3A for 90 minutes at RT. Following three additional washes with PBS, the cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) for 40 min, rinsed 3 times with PBS, and analyzed by fluorescence microscopy. To assess the bioactivity of tdT-Sema3A, a neurite repulsion assay on E18 dorsal root ganglion (DRG) explants was performed as described previously (Kolodkin et al., 1997). Briefly, HEK293T cells were transiently transfected with either tdT-Sema3A or tdT. After 24 hours, the cells were trypsinized and collected in “hanging droplets” and the droplets were incubated for 5 hrs at 37°C to form cell aggregates. In a collagen matrix, a DRG explant was placed in close proximity to aggregated HEK293T cells. After 30 min at RT, neuronal growth medium (Neurobasal medium with B-27 supplement, glutamine, penicillin/streptomycin, and 15ng/ml NGF) was added and the co-cultures were incubated at 37°C for 48 hrs. The co-cultures were then fixed with 4% PFA for 1 hour, washed 3 times with PBS, and immunolabeled with the 2H3 anti-neurofilament antibody (1:500 dilution, Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank, University of Iowa). For quantification, the length of axonal projections on the proximal (P) and distal (D) sides of the DRG explant was measured and used to calculate the P/D ratio. 16 explants were analyzed for each condition (from 3 independent experiments). Results are presented as mean \pm SEM ($P < 0.001$, unpaired t-test).

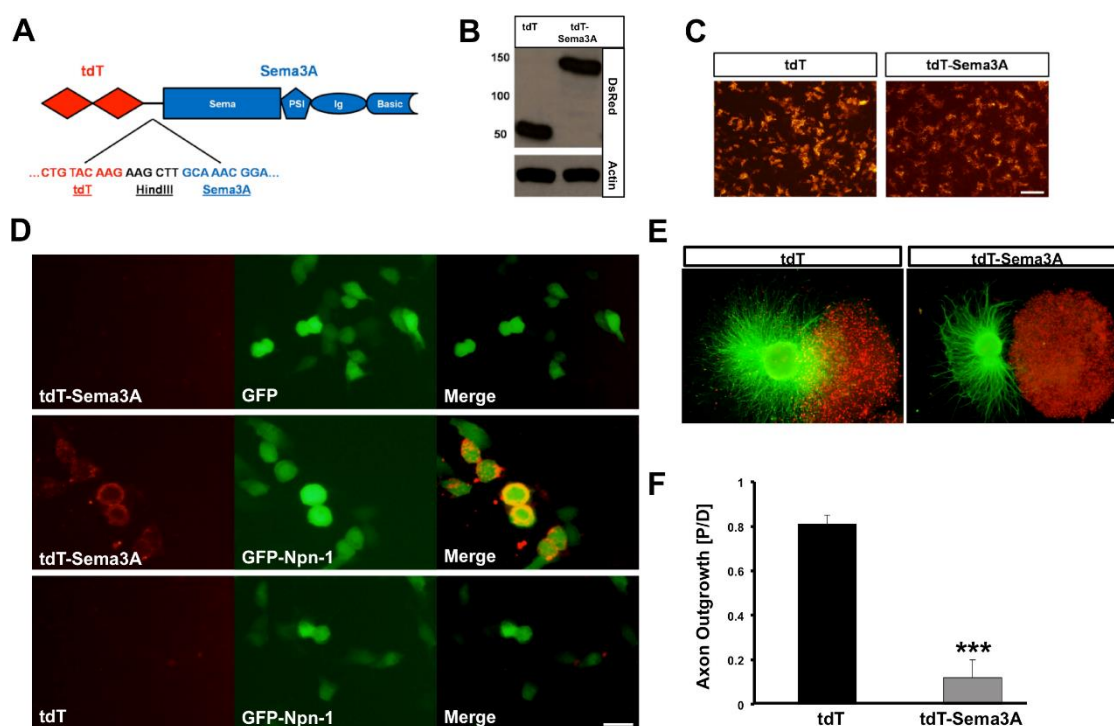


Fig. S1. Confirmation of tdT-Sema3A functionality. (A) Schematic diagram of the tdTomato-Semaphorin3A fusion protein (tdT-Sema3A). Tandem dimerized tomato was fused in frame to the amino terminus rat Sema3A (23 amino acids after the start codon - blue). Sema is the amino-terminal semaphorin domain; PSI is the plexin-semaphorin-integrin domain; Ig is the immunoglobulin-like domain; Basic is the basic C-terminal domain. (B) Immunoblotting using conditioned media from HEK293T cells transfected with either tdT or tdT-Sema3A revealed the expected protein sizes when probed with an anti-DsRed antibody. Actin immunoblotting confirmed analysis of equal amounts of protein. (C) HEK293T cells that were transfected with either tdT or tdT-Sema3A display robust tdT fluorescence. (D) HEK293T cells were transfected with either GFP or GFP-Npn-1, and binding of tdT or tdT-Sema3A was assessed 24 hours later. Binding is only observed between the tdT-Sema3A fusion protein and GFP-Npn1-transfected cells. (E) E18 rat dorsal root ganglion (DRG) explants were co-cultured in a collagen matrix with HEK293T cells expressing either tdT or tdT-Sema3A and grown for 48 hours. DRG axonal projections were labeled with 2H3 anti-neurofilament antibody. DRG

axons are repelled by the tdT-Sema3A-expressing HEK293Ts, but not by the tdT-expressing cells. (F) Quantification of the repulsion assay shown in (E). The length of axonal projections on the proximal (P) and distal (D) sides of the DRG explants was measured and used to calculate the P/D value. 16 explants from 3 independent cultures were analyzed. Gray bar (tdT); black bar (tdT-Sema3A). Results are presented as mean \pm SEM. (***) is $P < 0.001$ using student's t-test. Scale bar, (A) 30 μm , (B) 200 μm .

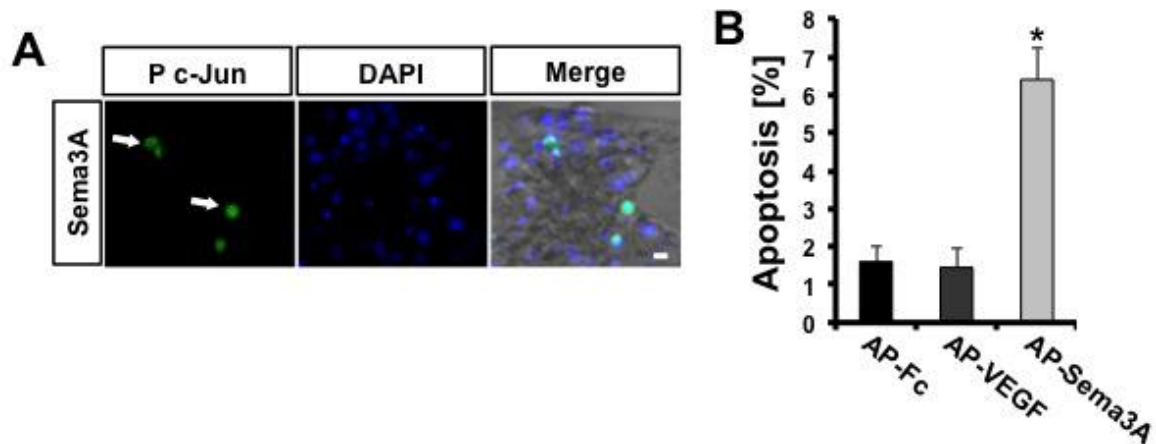


Fig. S2. Sema3A induces c-Jun phosphorylation in SCG neurons. (A) Phospho-c-Jun immunolabeling was detected in Sema3A-stimulated sympathetic neurons (arrows). (B) Quantification of the number of phospho-c-Jun positive neurons, relative to the total number of neurons, when stimulated with AP-Sema3A, AP-VEGF or AP-Fc are presented as mean \pm SEM from four independent experiments. (*) $P < 0.05$, using student's t-test. Scale bar, 10 μ m.