Mst1 and Mst2 Are Essential Regulators of Trophoblast Differentiation and Placenta Morphogenesis

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Abstract

The placenta is essential for survival and growth of the fetus because it promotes the delivery of nutrients and oxygen from the maternal circulation as well as fetal waste disposal. Mst1 and Mst2 (Mst1/2), key components of the mammalian hpo/Mst signaling pathway, encode two highly conserved Ser/Thr kinases and play important roles in the prevention of tumorigenesis and autoimmunity, control of T cell development and trafficking, and embryonic development. However, their functions in placental development are not fully understood, and the underlying cellular and molecular mechanisms remain elusive. Here, we investigated the functions of Mst1/2 in mouse placental development using both conventional and conditional (endothelial) Mst1/2 double knockout mice. We found that the number of trophoblast giant cells dramatically increased while spongiotrophoblast cells almost completely disappeared in Mst1/2 deficient placentas. We showed that Mst1/2 deficiency down regulated the expression of Mash2, which is required for suppressing the differentiation of trophoblast giant cells. Furthermore, we demonstrated that endothelial-specific deletion of Mst1/2 led to impaired placental labyrinthine vasculature and embryonic lethality at E11.5, but neither affected vasculature in yolk sac and embryo proper nor endocardium development. Collectively, our findings suggest that Mst1/2 regulate placental development by control of trophoblast cell differentiation and labyrinthine vasculature at midgestation and Mst1/2 control labyrinthine morphogenesis in trophoblast- and fetal endothelial-dependent manners. Thus, our studies have defined novel roles of Mst1/2 in mouse placental development.

Introduction

The placenta is the first organ formed during mammalian embryogenesis to establish the maternal-fetal circulatory system for nutrients and gas exchange as well as fetal waste disposal [1,2]. Subtle perturbations in its morphogenesis and functions may result in organ malformation, pregnancy complications and early pregnancy loss [3]. The fully developed mouse placenta consists of three distinct layers: the maternally-derived decidua, which directly contacts with the uterus, and two embryonically-derived layers, the junctional zone composed of trophoblast giant cells and spongiotrophoblast cells, and the labyrinth zone, a highly interconnecting structure formed by outer epithelium derived from the trophoblast cell lineage and an underlying vascular network and stroma derived from embryonic mesoderm [3].

Using gene-targeting technology, to date more than 100 mouse models have been reported to exhibit various defects in trophoblast differentiation and/or placenta morphogenesis [1,3]. Trophoblast giant cells arise from the direct differentiation of mural trophoderm at the blastocyst stage and later differentiate from the ectoplacental cone cells after implantation. While the differentiation of trophoblast giant cells appears to be a ‘default pathway’, it is regulated by a series of basic helix-loop-helix (bHLH) genes [4]. The bHLH Mash2 (also known as Ascl2) gene suppresses differentiation of trophoblast giant cells (TGC). Deletion of Mash2 results in premature loss of the ectoplacental cone/spongiotrophoblasts and an increase of TGC differentiation [5,6]. In contrast to suppressing TGC differentiation, the bHLH Hand1 and Stra13 genes can promote TGC formation [7,8].

The labyrinth is a complex of trophoblast, mesoderm and vascular derivatives. Major labyrinthine morphogenetic events are initiated and regulated by trophoblasts [9]. Multinucleated syncytiotrophoblast cells differentiate from the chorionic trophoblast cells through cell fusion when the chorion begins to fold to form the villi, creating a space into which the fetal blood vessels grow from the allantois [3]. Gemi1-positive trophoblast cells define the sites where folding of the chorionic plate and invagination of the allantoic mesoderm occur [10,11]. Whereas Gemi1 is essential for chorioallantoic morphogenesis, many other genes including those encoding transcription factors and signal transduction pathway components. regulate the extent of labyrinth growth [2,3]. A common phenotype among different mutants is that the
labyrinth is much smaller than normal. The abnormality of many mutant embryos can be reversed by making chimeras with wild-type tetraploid cells, implying that functions of the genes are required within the trophoblast compartment but not the vascular endothelium [3]. Unc5b seems to be the only gene that has been reported not to affect trophoblast development and vasculature in the yolk sac and embryo, but instead regulates angiogenesis in the labyrinth [12].

Mst1 and Mst2 (hereafter called Mst1/2), encoding two highly conserved Ser/Thr kinases, are the mammalian homologues of Drosophila Hpo, which controls organ size by negatively regulating cell proliferation and apoptosis [13]. Tissue-specific deletion of Mst1/2 in mice results in tissue-specific tumorigenesis and confirms their conversed physiological roles as tumor suppressors [14,15,16]. Loss of function studies of Mst1 mice also reveal novel functions of Mst1 in T cell development and trafficking [17,18,19,20]. Universal deletion of Mst1/2 in mice results in embryo lethality at midgestation accompanied by impaired vascularization in labyrinth/yolk sac/embryo, neural tube unclosure and severe growth retardation [21]. However, the cellular and molecular mechanisms underlying the defects of Mst1/2-deficient embryonic and placental development remain to be elucidated.

In this study, we evaluated the effect of combined Mst1/2 deficiency on mouse placental development during midgestation using conventional and endothelial-specific Mst1 and Mst2 knockout mouse models. We found that universal deletion of Mst1/2 severely impaired trophoblast cell differentiation by down regulating Mst2 expression and impeded labyrinth morphogenesis at midgestation. We also showed that endothelial-specific deletion of Mst1/2 led to impaired placental labyrinth vasculature and embryonic lethality, but had neither obvious effects on vasculature in both yolk sac and embryo proper nor endocardium development before E11.5. Our findings reveal a novel role for Mst1/2 in trophoblast cell differentiation and labyrinthine vasculature at midgestation and suggest that Mst1/2 control labyrinth morphogenesis in trophoblast- and fetal endothelial-dependent manners.

Results

High Expression of Mst1/2 in Developing Mouse Placentas

To study the function of Mst1 and Mst2 genes in mouse placental development, we first examined the spatiotemporal expression pattern of Mst1/2 in developing mouse placenta at E9.5 and E10.5 by immunohistochemistry. We observed the abundant expression of Mst1 in all three trophoblast layers (trophoblast giant cell, spongiotrophoblast and labyrinth layers) of E9.5 and E10.5 placentas and a relatively lower expression in the surrounding tissues such as the allantois (Fig. 1A). An expression pattern similar to that of Mst1 was also observed for Mst2 (Fig. 1B). Our data is consistent with the result of Northern blot analysis of Mst1/2 expression in human tissues [22,23]. The high and overlapped expression of Mst1 and Mst2 in mouse and human placenta suggests that they may play redundant but critical roles in placental development.

Severely Impaired Trophoblast Differentiation and Labyrinth Morphogenesis in Mst1/2 DKO Placentas

To investigate the roles of Mst1/2 in placental development, histopathological analyses of Mst1−/−Mst2−/− (Mst1/2 DKO) placentas at E8.5, E9.5 and E10.5 were performed. The results revealed that normal trophoblast differentiation was severely impaired in Mst1/2 DKO placentas from earlier stages. By E8.5 there were more trophoblast giant cells in the ectoplacental cone (EPC) of Mst1/2 DKO placentas compared with the control (Fig. 2A and B). In E9.5 control placentas, the EPC was still obvious, and the trophoblast giant cells were presented as a discontinued single-cell layer while the spongiotrophoblast cells formed a multi-cell layer above the developing labyrinth layer. Fetal blood vessels invaded the chorionic plate and started branching into the developing labyrinth layer (Fig. 2C left panel). However, in E9.5 Mst1/2 DKO placentas, the EPC almost completely disappeared and the number of trophoblast giant cells dramatically increased (Fig. 2B and 2C right panel), forming a multi-cell layer while the prospective spongiotrophoblast layer was reduced to small pockets of cells (Fig. 2C right panel). The chorionic plate remained more compact than the control and lacked signs of fetal blood vessel invasion (Fig. 2C right panel), which was confirmed by immunofluorescent staining for CD31 (Fig. 2E), an endothelial cell marker. These results demonstrate that labyrinth morphogenesis in E9.5 Mst1/2 DKO placentas was also severely impaired. At E10.5, the labyrinth of control placentas continued to expand and formed a thick layer of labyrinth with a large number of fetal blood vessels filled with nucleated erythrocytes and maternal sinusoïds containing enucleated erythrocytes (Fig. 2D left panel). In contrast, in Mst1/2 DKO placentas, no characteristic labyrinth layer was formed although fetal blood vessel invasion seemed to occur. Furthermore, the spongiotrophoblast layer almost disappeared in Mst1/2 DKO placenta at E10.5 (Fig. 2D right panel). To further confirm this phenotype, RNA in situ hybridization was performed. We observed a dramatic increase in the signal of Pltbd1 (previously known as PL1, placental lactogen-1), which is a specific marker for trophoblast giant cells [30]. In contrast, the expression of Tbpapa (also known as 4311), a marker for spongiotrophoblast cells in the placenta and their precursors in the EPC [24], was nearly absent in Mst1/2 DKO placenta at E9.5 (Fig. 2F). Our studies demonstrate that Mst1/2 are crucial for placental trophoblast differentiation and are key developmental regulators of mouse placental labyrinth morphogenesis.

Mst1/2 Deficiency does not Affect the Proliferation/ Apoptosis of Trophoblast Giant Cells and Spongiotrophoblast Cells

Mst1/2 are well known for their roles in suppressing cell proliferation and promoting apoptosis [13]. Given the high expression of Mst1/2 in mouse placentas, it is possible that Mst1/2 regulate placenta development by controlling trophoblast cell proliferation and apoptosis. To test this possibility, we first evaluated cell proliferation of trophoblast giant cells and spongiotrophoblast cells in Mst1/2 DKO placentas by Ki67 immunofluorescent staining. Results showed that there was almost no Ki67 signal in the trophoblast giant cell layer of both Mst1/2 DKO and control placentas at E9.5. The proliferation signals were mainly located in the labyrinth layer of Mst1/2 DKO and control placentas and there was no significant difference between them (Fig. 3A bottom panel and B). Since trophoblast giant cells are mainly differentiated from the ectoplacental cone cells directly after implantation, we further evaluated cell proliferation in E8.5 Mst1/2 DKO placentas. The analysis revealed that the proliferation signals in the EPC of Mst1/2 DKO placentas were comparable to those of controls (Fig. 3A top and middle panels and B). These results suggest that the dramatic increase of trophoblast giant cells in Mst1/2 DKO placentas was not due to enhanced proliferation. Next, we further examined the apoptosis of placental trophoblast cells by TUNEL assay. No obvious
apoptotic cells were found in both Mst1/2 DKO and control placentas at E9.5 and E8.5 (Fig. 3D). These observations indicate that the diminished number of spongiotrophoblast cells and increased number of trophoblast giant cells in Mst1/2 DKO placentas were not due to abnormal proliferation and apoptosis of trophoblast cells.

**Mst1/2 are Required for Maintaining Mash2 Expression in Placentas**

Both the secondary trophoblast giant cells and spongiotrophoblast cells differentiate from precursors in the EPC [2,4]. The differentiation towards TGC lineage is thought of as a ‘default’ differentiation pathway in the absence of trophoblast stem cell maintenance. The differentiation to spongiotrophoblast cells requires the activation of certain signal pathways to suppress the ‘default’ differentiation of trophoblast giant cells [4]. The basic helix-loop-helix transcription factor, Mash2, is expressed in the ectoplacental cone cells and is required for suppressing the formation of trophoblast giant cells. Targeted deletion of Mash2 resulted in a reduction of mouse ectoplacental cone cells, loss of the subsequent spongiotrophoblast layer, and a concurrent expansion of trophoblast giant cells [5,6]. The EPC almost completely disappeared in Mst1/2 DKO placentas (Fig. 3C right panel). To understand the molecular mechanism(s) by which Mst1/2 regulate trophoblast differentiation, we examined the expression of Mash2 in Mst1/2 DKO placentas by RNA in situ hybridization. The results showed the Mash2 expression was dramatically reduced in Mst1/2 DKO placentas (Fig. 3E).

The bHLH transcription factors Hand1 and Stra13 can promote TGC differentiation [7]. Therefore, we also evaluated the effect of Mst1/2 deficiency on the expression of Hand1 and Stra13 genes by quantitative RT-PCR. We found that mRNA levels of Hand1 and Stra13 in Mst1/2 DKO placentas were comparable to those of controls (Fig. 3F). Taken together, our results suggest that impaired Mash2 expression could be the reason behind the abnormal differentiation of trophoblast cells in Mst1/2 DKO placentas.
Endothelial-specific Deletion of Mst1 and Mst2 Impairs Placental Labyrinth Vascularization and Leads to Embryonic Lethality

The abnormal phenotype of smaller labyrinth in many mutant embryos can be reversed by the provision of wild-type trophoblast in tetraploid chimeras [3]. Although this strongly suggests that placental trophoblast cells play important roles in labyrinthine morphogenesis and vascularization, the endothelial cells derived from the allantois are indispensable for the same processes [2,3]. Mst1/2 DKO embryos displayed failed fetal blood vessel invasion and branching in placental labyrinth (Fig. 2C and D), impaired yolk sac vascular development and severe cardiovascular defects.
Mst1, Mst2 Regulates Trophoblast Differentiation

Endothelial-specific Deletion of Mst1/2 does not Affect Vasculature and Endocardium Development in the Midgestation Mouse Embryos

Endothelial cells are the first components of the cardiovascular system to undergo differentiation and are required for the whole process of vascular patterning [27]. We had previously confirmed Tie2-Cre activation in E9.5 mouse embryos and reported multiple cardiac and vascular defects of Adam 10fl/fl; Tie2-Cre mouse embryos at E9.5 [26]. Since Mst1/2 DKO mice displayed impaired yolk sac vascular development and severe cardiovascular defects (data not shown and Oh, et al [21]), we assumed that endothelial-specific deletion of Mst1/2 would result in defects of the yolk sac vasculature and the embryonic cardiovascular system, which might lead to the embryonic lethality of Mst1/2 CKO mice. However, we found that the yolk sac vasculature of Mst1/2 CKO embryos at E10.5 appeared normal and large villi blood vessels were as well developed as the control (Fig. 3B). This observation was further confirmed by whole mount immunohistochemical staining with anti-CD31 antibodies. The results showed that at E10.5 major blood vessels and a well-branched capillary network, which were similar to the control, were present in Mst1/2 CKO yolk sac (Fig. 5C). Furthermore, well-developed and defined capillary networks were also apparent in the head and intersomeric regions of both Mst1/2 CKO and control embryos proper at E9.5 and E10.5 (Fig. 5D and E). These results demonstrate that endothelial-specific deletion of Mst1/2 does not affect yolk sac and embryonic vasculature in mice.

Endothelial cells are also critical for cardiac development [28]. In order to determine the effect of endothelial-specific deletion of Mst1/2 on cardiac development, we performed histopathological analysis of serially sectioned Mst1/2 CKO embryonic hearts. Our analysis showed that at E9.5 the size and structure of the Mst1/2 CKO heart was very similar to that of the control (Fig. 5F). The endocardium was well developed and the atrioventricular (AV) cushion started to develop. However, at E10.5 the Mst1/2 CKO heart had a smaller atrioventricular (AV) cushion which contained less cells and ventricular trabeculation was underdeveloped (Fig. 5G). These results suggest that endothelial cell intrinsic function of Mst1/2 was not required for endocardium development of embryo heart before E9.5, but endothelial-specific Mst1/2 deficiency might either affect mouse heart development after E9.5 or just be a secondary effect of the placental defect of the Mst1/2 CKO embryo (see discussion).

Discussion

In the studies reported here we have demonstrated that universal deletion of Mst1/2 impairs placental development by interfering with trophoblast differentiation and blocking labyrinthine vasculization. We found a dramatic increase in TGC number and almost a complete lack of spongiotrophoblast cells in Mst1/2 DKO placentas, which phenocopies the mouse Mash2 mutant [5,6]. Furthermore, we have shown that the expression of Mash2, which inhibits the default TGC differentiation, is down regulated at transcription level in Mst1/2 DKO placentas while the expression of Hand1 and Stra3, which promote TGC differentiation, are not significantly affected at mRNA levels. These results suggest that Mst1/2 may regulate trophoblast differentiation and placental morphogenesis by activating the Mash2 expression. YAP/Yki are well-defined downstream targets of Hpo/Mst pathway. It is well known that inactivation of the Hpo/Mst pathway leads to nuclear entrance and activation of YAP/Yki transcription co-activators in phosphorylation-dependent and phosphorylation-independent mechanisms [29]. Because the Mash2 expression was down regulated in Mst1/2-deficient trophoblast cells, we infer that YAP cannot act as a transcription co-activator here. Given the above results and analysis, we propose that YAP may function as a transcription co-repressor, rather than a transcription co-activator, in Mst1/2-mediated activation of Mash2 expression in trophoblast cells. Consistent with our proposal, YAP was reported to be a co-transcriptional repressor for the osteocalcin gene expression in vivo [30]. However, it is also
Figure 4. Defective labyrinthine vascularization/morphogenesis in Mst1/2 CKO placentas. (A) RT-PCR analysis of Mst1/2 expression in the purified endothelial cells from E10.5 wild type embryos and yolk sacs (left panel) and Flow cytometry analysis of CD31 expression of the purified endothelial cells (right panel). Note: β-gal gene was expressed on blood vessels containing nucleated fetal red blood cells. Black dashed lines indicate the spongiotrophoblast layer. (B) Images of X-gal-stained E9.5 placental cryosections with indicated genotypes. (C) Images of whole-mount X-gal-stained E9.5 yolk sacs with indicated genotypes. (D and E) Images of HE-stained cryosections of Ctr and Mst1/2 CKO placentas at E9.5 (D) and E10.5 (E).
possible that Mst1/2 regulates Mash2 expression by modulating the activity of an unidentified and/or trophoblast-specific transcriptional repressor or activator. In line with this possibility, we have recently found that Mst1 regulates Foxp3 expression through phosphorylating and stabilizing transcriptional factors, Foxo1/3 [31]. It is worthy to perform further experiments using trophoblast cell lines to verify these possibilities.

We have also shown that endothelial-specific function of Mst1/2 is required for optimal vascular development of labyrinth although it is dispensable for the vasculature of yolk sac/embryo proper and early endocardium development. The placenta is one of the more complex vascularized tissues in mammals. The fetal-placental vascular system circulates fetal blood and interdigitates with trophoblast sinuses filled with maternal blood. The signaling between the extra-embryonic tissue and the fetal-placental vessels is required for vascularization within the placental labyrinth [3,32]. Almost all previous mutational analyses of dozens of genes required for this communication demonstrate that patterning by the trophoblast cells is an essential guide for proper growth of the fetal vessels into and within the labyrinth layer and conclude that

Figure 5. The effects of endothelial-specific deletion of Mst1/2 CKO on cardiac and vascular development during midgestation. (A and B) Photographs of freshly dissected embryos proper (A) and yolk sacs containing embryos (B) with indicated genotypes and ages. Large vitelline blood vessels (white arrows) are observed on both the control and mutant yolk sacs. (C-E) Vasculature in E10.5 yolk sacs (C), head and intersomitic regions of E9.5 (D) and E10.5 (E) embryos of the indicated genotypes visualized by whole-mount anti-CD31 immunohistochemistry. (F and G) HE-stained transverse paraffin sections of E9.5 (F) and E10.5 (G) hearts of the indicated genotypes. Black arrows indicate atrioventricular cusions. Images are representatives from at least three embryos per group.

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all these genes exert their effects through the extraembryonic trophectoderm [1,4]. The exception is the study of Utx5b gene whose expression is restricted to endothelial cells in the placenta. Utx5b deficiency results in a dramatic reduction of arteriole whose expression is restricted to endothelial cells in the placenta. The results from our studies of Mst1/2 DKO mice also suggest that placenta defects may be the primary reason leading to embryonic lethality of Mst1/2 DKO mice. There are two commonly used approaches to verify the contribution of placenta abnormalities to the embryonic lethality phenotype of mutant mice. One is tetraploid aggregation assay by which wild type tetraploid cells contribute exclusively to the trophoblast cells of the placenta and extra-embryonic endoderm, whereas mutant diploid cells can contribute to all the structures of the fetus and to the extraembryonic mesoderm including the mesoderm of the yolk sac, the allantoic mesoderm and the fetal blood vessels of the placenta [1]. The other approach is to apply specific Cre lines, such as the Sox2 or Mox2 transgenic Cre lines, to inactivate a gene only within epiblast cells that give rise to the entire embryo proper as well as to the extraembryonic mesoderm that forms the fetal vasculature in the placental labyrinth but not in the trophoblast of the placenta [36,37]. However, both methods will result in a labyrinth with mutant fetal endothelial cells derived from the allantoic mesoderm. These two methods are not suitable for verifying the contribution of placenta abnormalities to the embryonic lethality phenotype of Mst1/2 DKO mice because we have shown that endothelial-specific deletion of Mst1/2 caused placenta defects and embryonic lethality. Further studies using trophoblast-specific Mst1/2 knockout mice are needed to solve this problem.

### Materials and Methods

#### Mice

The generation of Mst1−/−, Mst2−/− and Mst2−/− mice was described previously [17,31]. Mst1/2 DKO mice were maintained in 129 genetic background. The Tie2-Cre transgenic mouse line was kindly provided by Dr. X. Yang [25] and Mst1/2 CKO mice were maintained in C57Bl6/129 mixed genetic background. The Rosa26R reporter mouse line was obtained from Jackson laboratory (strain: B6.129S4-Gtrosa26 tm1Sor; stock # 003474). The progeny were genotyped respectively as previously described [25,31]. This study was carried out following the general guidelines published by the Association for Assessment and Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care, The Animal Care and Use Committee of the Institute of Developmental Biology and Molecular Medicine at Fudan University approved all protocols used in animal experiments (Permit Number: 2007010).

#### Histological, Immunohistochemical and Immunofluorescent Analyses

Histological analysis was performed using the standard procedure.

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**Table 1. Numbers of Mst1/2 CKO and Ctr offsprings.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Ctr</th>
<th>Mst1/2 CKO</th>
<th>ND</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E9.5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E10.5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E11.5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E12.4–14.5</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6*</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cross: Mst1+/−,Mst2−/−;Tie2-Cre X Mst1+/−,Mst2−/−. 
Ctr includes: Mst1+/−,Mst2−/−;Tie2-Cre, Mst1+/−,Mst2−/−, Mst1+/−,Mst2−/−. 
ND: not determined.

*dead embryos.

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For cryosections, dissected tissues or embryos were fixed for 30 minutes in 4% PFA followed by dehydration in 50% sucrose solution for two hours, and then embedded in OCT (Richard-Allan Scientific) and frozen in liquid nitrogen-cooled isopentane. Frozen sections were collected at 7 μm.

For immunohistochemical and Immunofluorescent analyses, cryosections were stained with antibodies against the following proteins respectively: Mst1, Mst2 (Abcam 51134 and 52641), Ki67 (Novocastra Laboratories NCL-Ki67p) and CD31 (BD 550736) following the standard protocols [38].

Whole mount staining with anti-Cd31 antibody (BD 550274) was performed as described by Takahashi, et al. [39] except for cryosections were stained with antibodies against the following Tpbpa, Prl3d1 (ascl2) mouse placenta RNA in situ Hybridization fragments for Tpbpa, Prl3d1 (Ascl2) mouse placenta RNA were amplified using Taq DNA polymerase (Invitrogen) and the primer sequences of quantitative PCR primers are: Hand1-F, 5’-GAGTAAAGCAAAGTTCCTACA-3’; Tppha-Reverse: 5’-TGCTGTTGGTTTTTCTCCTCTC-3’. Pld3d1-Forward: 5’-GTGGTGCGTAACCTGTCCTAATAAC-3’; Pld3d1-Reverse: 5’-AACCTGGGACCACTGAGATTTG-3’. Mask2-Forward: 5’-GTGCAAA CGTCCACTTCCCACC-3’, Mask2-Reverse: 5’-TGCTTTTCCCTGCCAGGATGG-3’.

The PCR products were then cloned into T-vectors and verified by DNA sequencing. DIGoxigenin (DIG)-labeled riboprobes were prepared using the DIG RNA-labeling Kit (Roche 11175025910) by DNA sequencing. Digoxigenin (DIG)-labeled riboprobes were prepared using the DIG RNA-labeling Kit (Roche 11175025910) by DNA sequencing. Digoxigenin (DIG)-labeled riboprobes were prepared using the DIG RNA-labeling Kit (Roche 11175025910) by DNA sequencing. Digestion of the cDNA fragments with restriction enzymes will allow the isolation of specific regions of interest.

RNA in situ Hybridization

To generate RNA probes for RNA in situ hybridization, cDNA fragments for Tpbpa, Prl3d1 (PL1) and Ascl2 cDNA fragments were obtained by RT-PCR from the E9.5 wild type mouse placenta RNA using the following primers: Tpbpa-Forward: 5’-AGGATAAA-GAAGTTCTCATA-3’; Tpbpa-Reverse: 5’-TGCTGTTGGTTTTTCTCCTCTC-3’. Pld3d1-Forward: 5’-GTGGTGCGTAACCTGTCCTAATAAC-3’; Pld3d1-Reverse: 5’-AACCTGGGACCACTGAGATTTG-3’. Mask2-Forward: 5’-GTGCAAA CGTCCACTTCCCACC-3’, Mask2-Reverse: 5’-TGCTTTTCCCTGCCAGGATGG-3’.

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Micrographs and Statistical Analysis

Fluorescent micrographs were acquired using a Leica DMRXA2 fluorescence microscope equipped with a Leica DFC350FX camera. Histochemical micrographs were acquired using a Leica DMRXA2 fluorescence microscope equipped with a Leica DFC350FX camera. Images were processed using Adobe Photoshop.

Blood vessels in placenta labyrinth were counted as previously described [45]. Statistical analysis was conducted using unpaired t-test by GraphPad Prism 4. Results with p values less than 0.05 were considered significant.

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Author Contributions

Conceived and designed the experiments: XD KD WT. Performed the experiments: XD YD HS JL DS SK. Analyzed the data: XD WT. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: LS KD TX. Wrote the paper: XD WT.

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