

Sensory and Motor Systems

Advillin Is Expressed in All Adult Neural Crest-Derived Neurons

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Abstract

Promoter-based genetic recombination (via, e.g., Cre-lox) is most useful when all cells of interest express a particular gene. The discovery that the actin-binding protein advillin is expressed in all somatic sensory neurons has been exploited repeatedly to drive DNA recombination therein, yet specificity of expression has not been well demonstrated. Here, we characterize advillin expression amongst sensory neurons and in several other neural and non-neural tissues. We first validate an advillin antibody against advillin knock-out tissue, advillin promoter-driven EGFP, and advillin mRNA expression. In the dorsal root ganglion (DRG), advillin is enriched in non-peptidergic nociceptors. We also show that advillin expression, and advillin promoter-driven EGFP and Cre-recombinase expression, occurs in multiple tissues including the dorsal habenula of the epithalamus, endocrine cells of the gut, Merkel cells in the skin, and most strikingly, throughout the autonomic nervous system (sympathetic, parasympathetic, and enteric neurons) in mice, rats, and non-human primates. In the mouse pelvic ganglion, advillin immunoreactivity is most intense in pairs of small neurons, and concentrated in spine-like structures on the axon initial segment contacted by sympathetic preganglionic axons. In autonomic targets (iris and blood vessels), advillin is distributed along cholinergic parasympathetic axons and in sympathetic varicosities. Developmentally, advillin expression is absent from sympathetics at postnatal day 4 but begins to emerge by day 7, accounting for previous reports (based on embryonic expression) of advillin's specificity to sensory neurons. These results indicate that caution is warranted in interpreting previous studies in which advillin-driven genomic editing is either constitutive or performed after postnatal day 4.

Key words: advillin; autonomic neurons; enteric neurons; parasympathetic neurons; sensory neurons; sympathetic neurons

Significance Statement

Cell-specific promoters are useful for effecting DNA recombination (e.g., via Cre-lox) for studies of lineage and gene function. Accordingly, advillin, an actin-binding protein expressed in all somatic sensory neurons, has proven valuable in manipulating gene expression therein. Whether advillin expression is restricted to sensory neurons, which is crucial to ascribing primary afferent-specific roles of particular genes, has not been established. Here, we show that advillin is also expressed throughout the adult autonomic and enteric nervous systems, the habenula, and endocrine cells of the skin and gut. Thus, while advillin promoter activity remains useful in achieving recombination in sensory neurons (and some other cells), caution is warranted in interpreting results of experiments in which outcomes depend on multiple advillin-expressing tissues.

Introduction

The ability to manipulate gene expression within specific cells using recombinase driver (e.g., Cre, Dre, Flp) mice has proved a useful tool in studying gene function. Identifying appropriate promoters, expressed exclusively and ubiquitously within a cell population of interest, to drive recombinase expression is a crucial and challenging first step. This is particularly true for primary sensory neurons of the dorsal root ganglion (DRG), which represent an extremely heterogeneous population that have significant overlap in gene expression with other peripheral neurons (Usoskin et al., 2015). Multiple lines have been created that target subpopulations of sensory neurons based on the expression of sensory receptors, channels or neuropeptides. In the DRG, for example, $\text{Na}_v1.8$ -Cre recombinase expression occurs predominantly in nociceptive but not mechanoreceptive neurons allowing for manipulation of genes within this subset of nociceptors (Stirling et al., 2005). Other sensory neuron populations can be similarly targeted with other subtype-specific promoters (e.g., parvalbumin for proprioceptors, Ret for low-threshold cutaneous mechanoreceptors; Niu et al., 2013; Chiu et al., 2014). However, these promoters target only some DRG neurons and their expression in other tissues reduces their overall utility. As such, the discovery of the expression patterns of the advillin gene generated significant interest.

Advillin is a member of a gelsolin/villin superfamily of actin binding and regulatory proteins (Marks et al., 1998). Identified through a screen of an adult murine brain cDNA, advillin was found to have a high degree of homology with villin, gelsolin and adseverin, all of which are important for control of actin organization (Marks et al., 1998; Silacci et al., 2004). Functional experiments suggest that advillin is important for neurite growth and for the development of neuronal cells which form ganglia (Marks et al., 1998; Ravenall et al., 2002). Its strong expression in DRG and trigeminal ganglion neurons at embryonic and adult stages led to the production of multiple mouse lines that used the advillin expression for the purposes of labeling, or manipulating genes, within all primary sensory neurons.

Initially, a knock-in mouse with the start codon of advillin replaced by the axonal tracer human placenta alkaline phosphatase was created for the characterization of advillin expression and visualization of sensory endings and central terminal arborizations (Hasegawa et al., 2007).

The results suggested that advillin was expressed almost exclusively in sensory neurons. This led to the development of a mouse with Cre-recombinase under the regulatory elements of the advillin gene for the excision of floxed genes within neurons of the peripheral ganglia (Zurborg et al., 2011). Subsequently, Lau et al. (2011) recombineered the knock-out mouse with a tamoxifen-inducible CreERT2 recombinase that they also reported was only expressed in sensory neurons on tamoxifen dosing.

Since sensory and sympathetic axons are intermingled in target tissues, peripheral nerves, and sympathetic ganglia (Edgar, 2007; Wang et al., 2014), and communication between these systems is important in conditions such as pain and inflammation (Raja, 1995; Pongratz and Straub, 2014), we sought to take advantage of advillin-based reporters and Cre drivers to study the specific role(s) of sensory neurons in these conditions. However, we immediately found that advillin is expressed throughout the peripheral autonomic nervous system. This was surprising, given assertions to the contrary, but partially supported by limited descriptions of expression patterns of advillin in the earlier literature (Marks et al., 1998; Ravenall et al., 2002; Zurborg et al., 2011). This led us to undertake a more thorough investigation of the expression of advillin in the entire peripheral nervous system and peripheral target tissue of the adult mouse. Along the way we characterize advillin's differential expression in the mouse DRG, describe novel advillin-positive axonal spines in pelvic ganglion neurons (mixed sympathetic/parasympathetic), and confirm advillin expression throughout the entire peripheral autonomic nervous system of mice and selected autonomic ganglia in rats and monkeys. Finally, we show that the likely source of confusion regarding advillin's specificity is rooted in development: advillin only begins to be expressed in sympathetic and enteric neurons postnatally.

Materials and Methods

Animals and tissues

Observations were made on three P17 advillin knock-out mice and two wild-type littermates (a generous gift of Prof. Fan Wang, Duke University), five wild-type adult male C57Bl6 mice, two STOCK Tg (Avil-EGFP) QD84Gsat/Mmucd bred in-house for several generations on a CD1 background ("advillin-EGFP," a BAC transgenic), three male advillin-CreERT2 reporter mice [B6.Cg-Tg(Avil-icre/ERT2)AJwo/J crossed with B6.Cg-Gt(ROSA)26Sor^{tm14(CAG-tdTomato)Hze/J} from The Jackson Laboratory (also a BAC transgenic), killed 4 d after 3 d of 75 mg/kg tamoxifen treatment], five adult male Wistar rats, and two rhesus macaques (DRG and sympathetic ganglion tissue a gift of Qingan Zhu, Department of Spine Surgery, Nanfang Hospital, The Southern Medical University, Guangdong, China). We also used P4 ($n = 6$), P7 ($n = 6$), and P10 ($n = 4$) advillin-EGFP and wild-type littermate pups. Adult animals were transcardially perfused with 4% formaldehyde in 0.1 M phosphate buffer (PB). Pups were immersion-fixed for one week after their abdomens, thoraxes, and skulls were opened. From all adult

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animals, we removed dorsal root ganglia and sympathetic chain ganglia (superior cervical, stellate, and upper thoracic). From all adult rodents we also removed otic ganglia (Al-Hadithi and Mitchell, 1987; cranial parasympathetic ganglia responsible for parotid salivary activity) and major pelvic ganglia (mixed sympathetic and parasympathetic). From adult wild-type and advillin-EGFP mice we harvested adrenal glands, and hairy and glabrous skin of the hindpaw. From rats we also removed irises. We examined brains (specifically habenulae) and spinal cords from adult wild-type mice. We removed superior cervical ganglia from half of the P7 and P10 mouse pups. The other half we sectioned the entire skinned carcass en bloc from the external auditory meatus to mid-cervical region. From all pups we harvested segments of small intestine.

Tissue processing and immunohistochemistry

Tissues were either processed as whole mounts (sympathetic and parasympathetic ganglia, and duodenum from advillin-EGFP mice, duodenum and major pelvic ganglia from wild-type mice, and rat iris), or cut at 20 (adult) or 30 (en bloc pup carcasses) microns on a cryostat and thaw-mounted onto glass slides (all other tissues as well as duodenum, except brain and spinal cord), or cut at 50 μm on a cryostat and processed for free-floating section immunohistochemistry (brain and spinal cord).

Material was first incubated in 10% normal donkey serum in PBS plus 0.2% Triton X-100, plus 0.02% sodium azide for 20 min (sections) for 2 h (whole mounts). Primary antibodies used (over one night for sections, over two nights for whole mounts) were rabbit anti-advillin (1:500, abcam 72210), mouse anti- β III-tubulin (1:500, Sigma, T8660), chicken anti-MAP2 (1:5000, abcam, ab5392), goat anti-choline acetyltransferase (ChAT, 1:200, Millipore, AB144P), sheep anti-tyrosine hydroxylase (TH; 1:100, Pel-Freez Biologicals, P60101), and mouse anti-dopamine β -hydroxylase (D β H, 1:500, Millipore, MAB308). Secondary antibodies were applied at 1:500 (2 h for sections and overnight for whole mounts), and conjugated to Cy3 (donkey anti-rabbit, Jackson ImmunoResearch, 711-165-152), Alexa Fluor 650 (Donkey anti-goat, abcam, ab96934), or Alexa Fluor 488 (donkey anti-mouse, Jackson ImmunoResearch, 715-545-151; donkey anti-sheep, Invitrogen, A11015; donkey anti-chicken, Sigma, SAB4600031). In some cases, Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated lectin GS-IB4 (Invitrogen, 121411, 1 mg/ml) was added to the primary antibody mixture at a 1:500 dilution. Between primary and secondary antibody exposure, tissue was washed in PBS (3 \times 10 min), and following secondary antibody incubation slides were washed again and coverslipped in either ProLong Gold anti-fade reagent with DAPI (Invitrogen), or Vectashield hard-mount with DAPI (Vector Laboratories).

Imaging and analysis

Laser scanning confocal microscopy was conducted using a Zeiss LSM 800 mounted on a Zeiss Image Z.2 microscope. Images were captured using Zen (Blue) software, and images were built using Adobe Photoshop CC 2014.

We used ImageJ (Fiji) to measure relative intensity of EGFP fluorescence, advillin immunoreactivity and IB4-488 intensity in 8-bit dually stained images of L4 and L5 DRG sections (either advillin and EGFP or advillin and IB4-488) along with neuronal profile area in DRG neurons. In comparing advillin and EGFP intensities, we captured a single image from each of the L4 and L5 ganglia from two advillin-EGFP mice. For IB4-488 staining, we captured a single image from each of the L4 and L5 DRGs from four wild-type mice. For advillin-EGFP mice, all DRG neuronal profiles were individually traced from the EGFP channel. In advillin/IB4 colocalization studies, the advillin channel served as the reference. Each section yielded 100–150 profiles.

Scatterplots were prepared in Sigmaplot 2001 (SPSS), and linear regression analysis was conducted using Prism (GraphPad).

Results

Validation of an advillin antibody

The advillin antibody did not label trigeminal sensory neurons from advillin knock-out mice (Fig. 1A), but did in wild-type littermates. We examined the relationship between EGFP and advillin expression in the DRG of advillin-EGFP mice. All profiles were both EGFP and advillin-positive, and there was no advillin staining in any EGFP-negative cells (Fig. 1B). Smaller cells had particularly high EGFP fluorescence and advillin immunoreactivity, and there was a strong and significant correlation between EGFP and advillin intensity (Fig. 1C).

We searched online resources (www.alleninstitute.org; www.gensat.org; www.proteinatlas.org) for advillin expression in other tissues. Advillin promoter activity (driving EGFP), and advillin mRNA is expressed in the brain not only in mesencephalic trigeminal nucleus sensory neurons (not shown), but also in the dorsal habenula (Fig. 1D). In advillin-EGFP mice, EGFP is also in axons of dorsal habenular neurons making up the fasciculus retroflexus projecting to the ventral midbrain. Advillin immunohistochemistry matched both advillin mRNA and EGFP distribution (Fig. 1).

Advillin protein (as determined using a rabbit polyclonal antibody directed against an 86-aa protein fragment; Atlas Antibodies catalog #HPA058864, RRID:AB_2683838) is also expressed at high levels in endocrine cells of the human duodenum (www.proteinatlas.org). We found intense advillin immunoreactivity in wild-type mouse duodenal endocrine cells and intense EGFP fluorescence in the same cells in the advillin-EGFP duodenum (Fig. 1E).

In the skin, individual advillin-positive axons were occasionally apparent around hair follicles (Fig. 2), but in general, they were undetectable outside of fasciculated nerves (see also below). Merkel cells, however, both at the dermal-epidermal border and around and hair follicles, were evident by both EGFP fluorescence in advillin-EGFP mice, and by advillin immunohistochemistry in wild-type mice (Fig. 2). This is in agreement with a previous report of advillin expression by Merkel cells (Ranade et al., 2014).

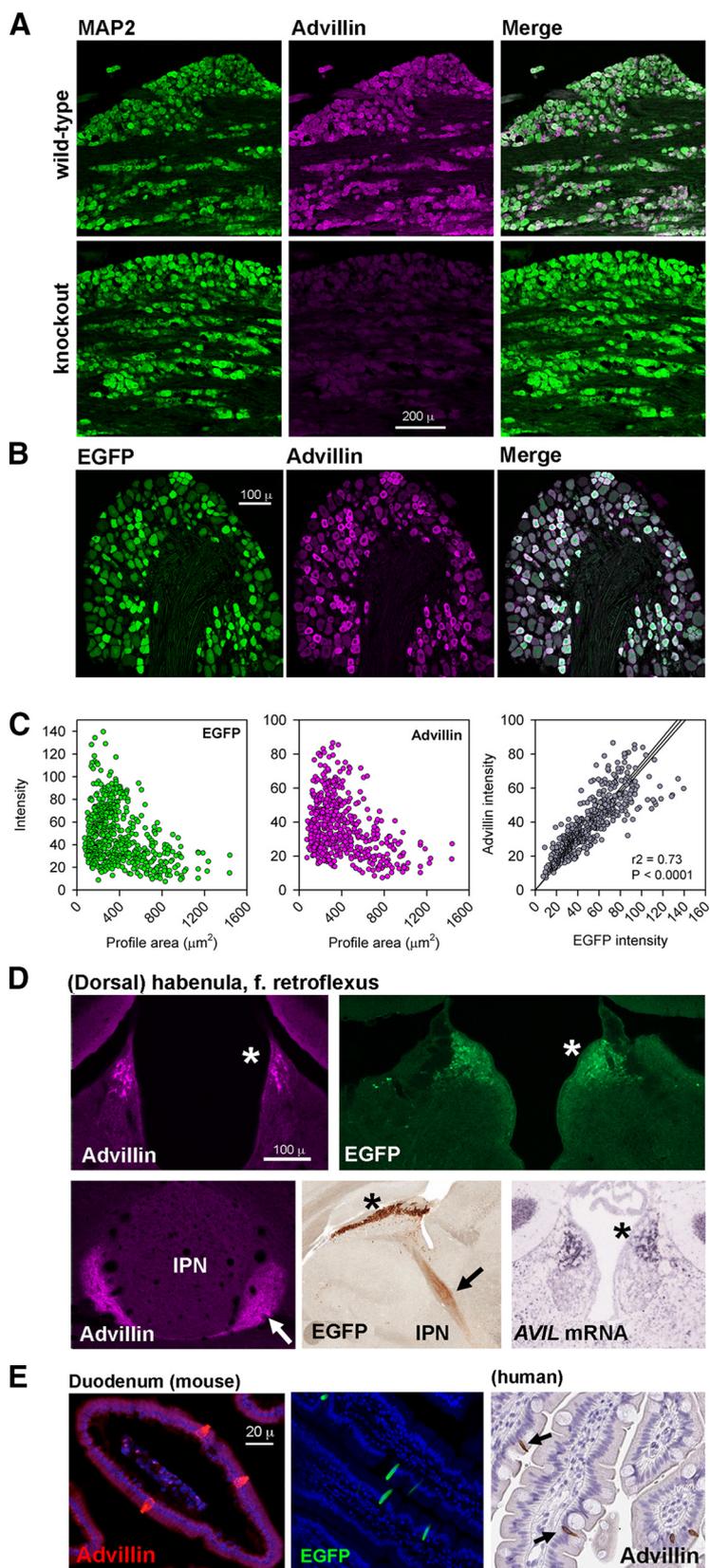


Figure 1. Validation of an advillin antibody (abcam ab72210). **A**, MAP2 and advillin expression in wild-type and advillin knock-out mice. **B**, DRG from advillin-EGFP mouse labeled with anti-advillin antibody. **C**, Scatterplots of EGFP or advillin intensity versus neuronal profile diameter (left, middle) and quantification of the tight correlation between EGFP and advillin intensity. **D**, Advillin immunoreactivity in a wild-type mouse, *AVIL* mRNA in a wild-type mouse, and EGFP immunoreactivity in the advillin-EGFP mouse in

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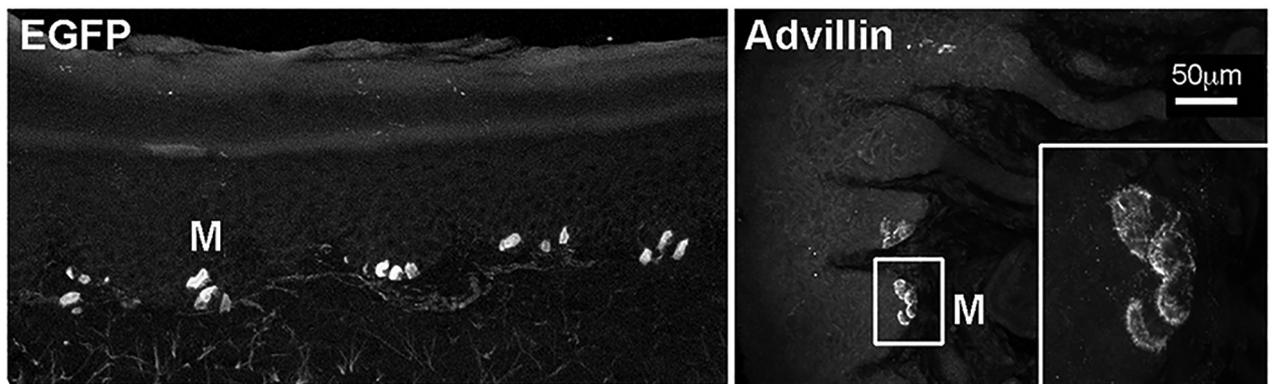
the dorsal habenula (asterisks) and the fasciculus retroflexus (arrows; IPN, interpeduncular nucleus of the midbrain). **E**, Advillin immunoreactivity (wild-type mouse) and EGFP fluorescence (advillin-EGFP mouse) in endocrine cells of the duodenum. Inset shows advillin immunoreactivity in the human duodenum with a different antibody. Image credits: bottom middle in **D**, GENSAT (<http://www.gensat.org/imagenavigator.jsp?imageID=86610>); bottom right in **D**, Allen Institute (<http://mouse.brain-map.org/experiment/show?id=72340234>); right panel of **E**, Human Protein Atlas (<https://www.proteinatlas.org/ENSG00000135407-AVIL/antibody#cbox>).

Advillin is expressed at high levels in IB4-binding DRG neurons

Advillin immunoreactivity was intense in the peripheral processes of DRG neurons in the spinal nerve, but weak or absent in the dorsal root (Fig. 3A), indicating preferential transport to the periphery in most axons. Advillin

immunoreactivity in the spinal cord was detectable only in sensory terminals innervating inner lamina II (Ili), despite the fact that all terminals can be visualized with EGFP immunohistochemistry in advillin-EGFP mice (Fig. 3A, inset). Since non-peptidergic (IB4-binding) nociceptive axons are those which innervate lamina Ili (Snider and

A Glabrous skin



B Hairy skin

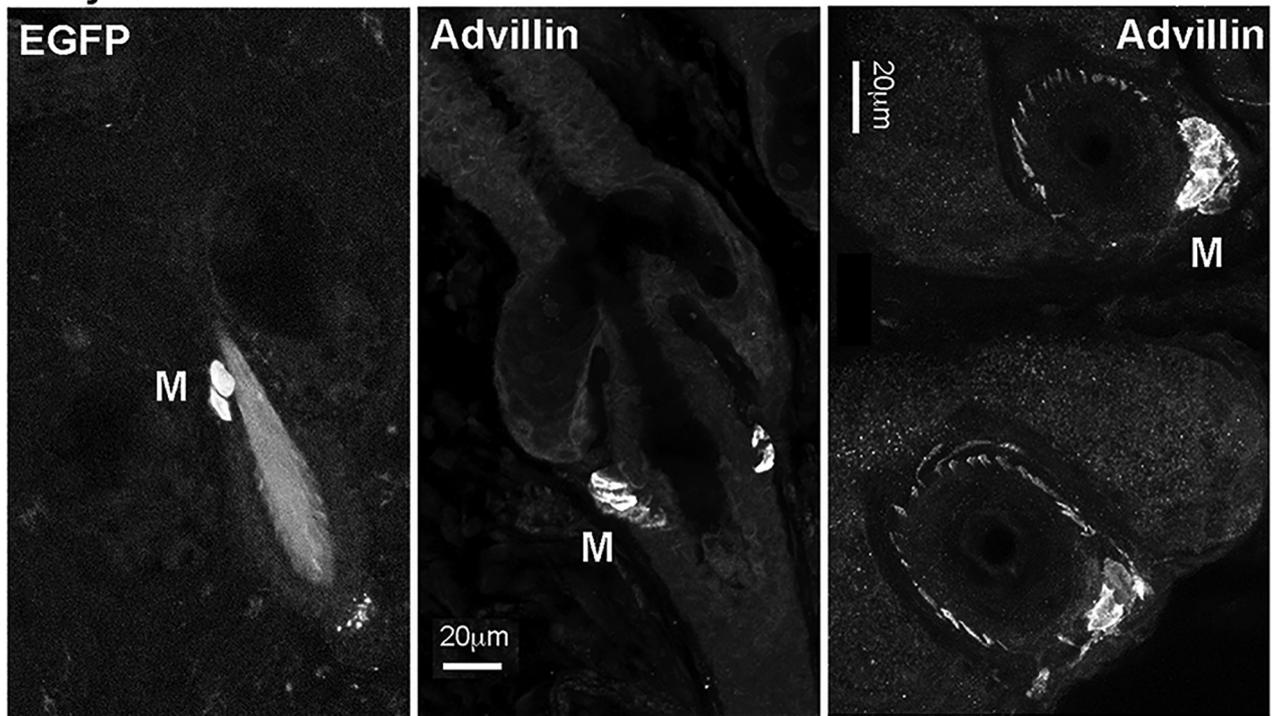


Figure 2. Advillin expression by Merkel cells (M). **A**, Glabrous skin. **B**, Hairy skin. Leftmost panels show advillin promoter-driven EGFP fluorescence. Other panels show advillin immunoreactivity in wild-type mice. The bottom right panel additionally shows hair follicles cut parallel to the skin surface, surrounded by advillin-positive axons.

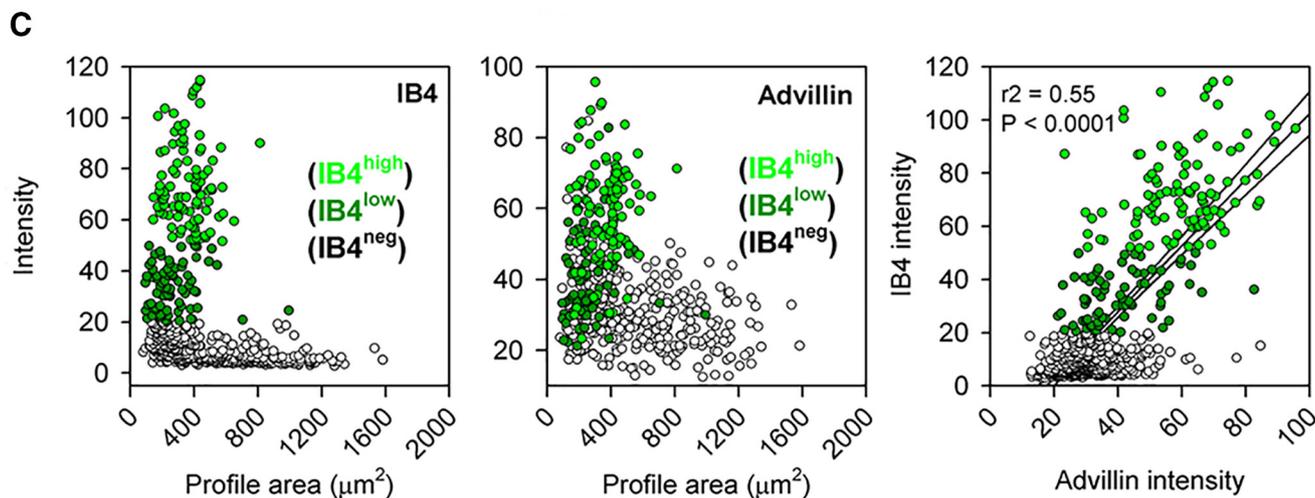
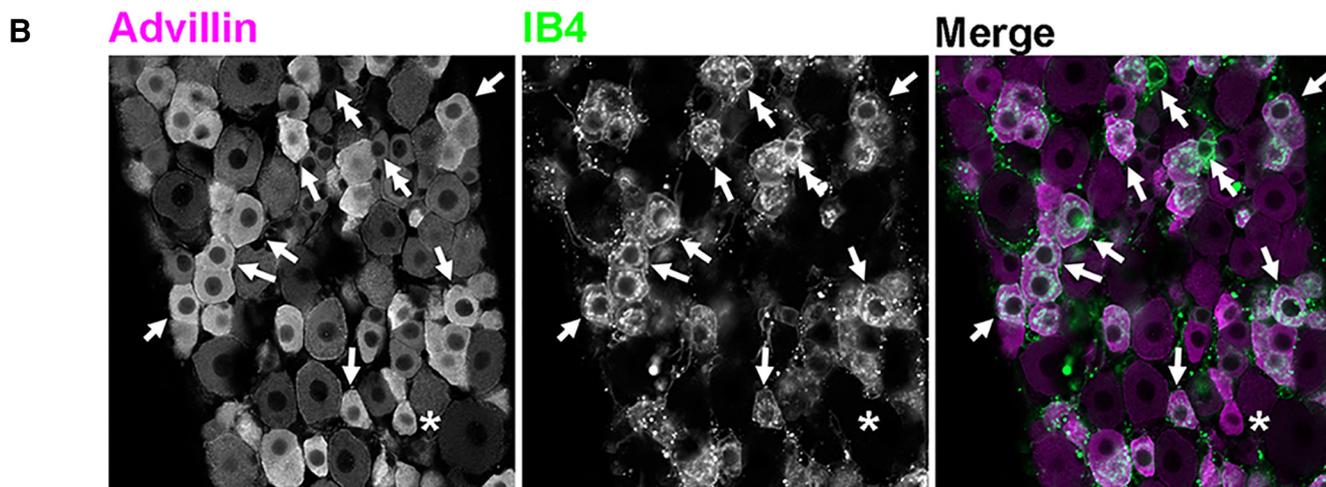
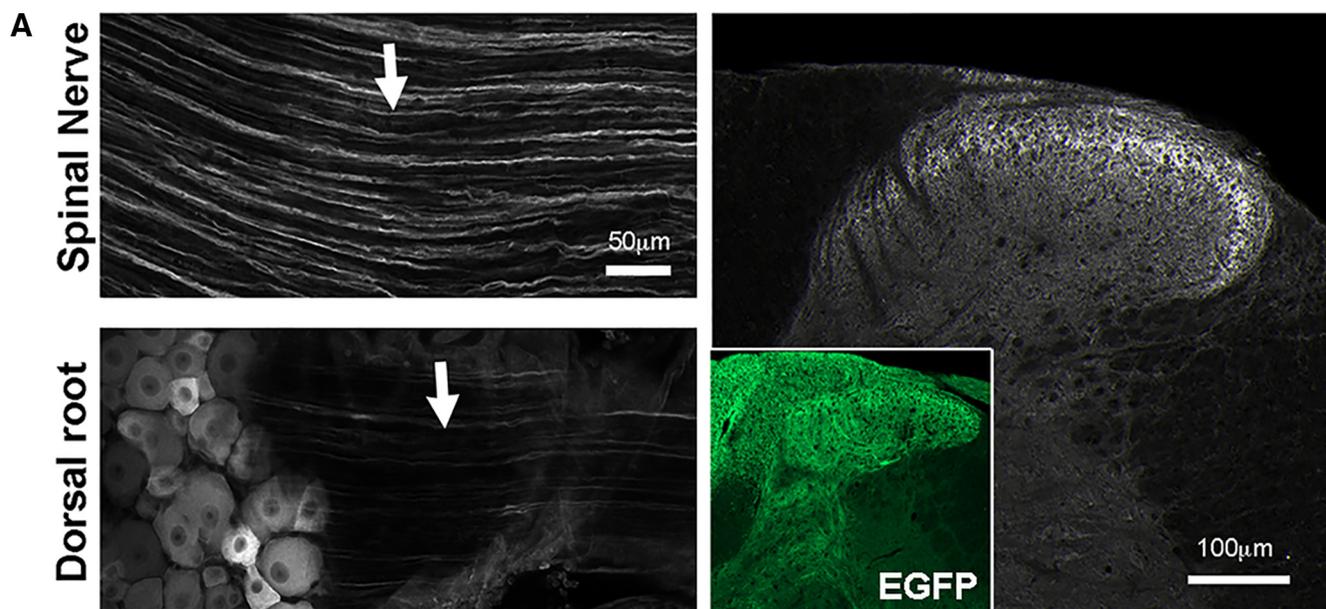


Figure 3. Advillin is enriched in nonpeptidergic nociceptors. **A**, Advillin immunoreactivity is strong in the spinal nerve but weak in the dorsal root. In the cord, intense advillin immunoreactivity is only apparent in inner lamina II. Inset, Advillin promoter-driven EGFP is distributed to all primary afferent axons. **B**, Advillin immunoreactivity is enriched in IB4-binding neurons (arrows). Double arrows indicate rare IB4-binding neurons with weak advillin immunoreactivity, and the asterisk indicates an even more rare IB4-negative

continued

neuron with positive advillin immunoreactivity. **C**, Scatterplots showing IB4 binding and advillin intensity (intensity of IB4 binding indicated by brightness of green, IB4-negative profiles indicated by unfilled circles) as a function of profile area. There is a strong, significant correlation between IB4-binding and advillin immunoreactivity.

McMahon, 1998), we asked whether advillin intensity of DRG neurons was predictive of IB4 binding. Indeed, the vast majority of IB4-positive cells also had high advillin intensity (Fig. 3C). The converse was also true, reflected in a strong significant correlation between advillin and IB4-488 intensity.

Advillin is expressed across species in all classes of autonomic neurons

Figure 4 represents a survey of neural crest-derived neurons in advillin-EGFP mice and wild-type mice processed for advillin immunohistochemistry. Both advillin promoter-driven EGFP and advillin protein are expressed in sympathetic (superior cervical), cranial parasympathetic (otic), mixed sympathetic/parasympathetic (major pelvic ganglion), and enteric neurons throughout the gastrointestinal tract (duodenum shown). In the pelvic ganglion where there are ChAT-positive and ChAT-negative neuronal phenotypes, there was no obvious pattern of (as there was in the DRG) differential advillin staining intensity between populations. Enteric neurons, on the other hand, tended to be large, advillin-rich and ChAT-negative, or smaller, advillin-poor and ChAT-positive. Advillin expression was absent from the adrenal medulla (Fig. 4E), despite being of the sympathetic lineage.

Differences in advillin immunoreactivity (or EGFP fluorescence) among autonomic neurons may indicate that some may in fact not express advillin at all. We therefore examined reporter expression in sensory and sympathetic neurons in advillin-CreERT2 mice crossed with floxed-stop ROSA26-tdtomato mice 4 d following 3 d of tamoxifen treatment. In these mice, reporter expression is far less dependent on the level of ROSA26 activity (which ought to be high and ubiquitous), but more on whether the advillin promoter is active at all. In the DRG, reporter expression varied widely across neurons, but inversely with cell size, most likely reflecting consistent reporter transcription but a limited half-life, and widely-varying cytoplasmic volumes (Fig. 4F). In the stellate ganglion where neuronal size is intermediate but far more uniform, all but a few (>98%) neurons (which probably had not undergone recombination) were brightly fluorescent (Fig. 4F).

In mouse pelvic ganglia, intense advillin immunoreactivity defined pairs of small neurons, very similar in size and shape (Fig. 5A). Pelvic ganglion neurons typically have no dendrites, but from the axon initial segment of these small bright pairs projected advillin-rich spine-like structures to which were apposed ChAT-positive (but advillin-negative) preganglionic axons (Fig. 5A). Occasional, large binucleate pelvic ganglion neurons were also intensely-stained for advillin, and had similar axonal spines (Fig. 5B).

Advillin was also expressed in rat DRG, sympathetic, and parasympathetic ganglia (Fig. 6) and in the primate DRG and sympathetic chain (Fig. 7). In both species, we found intense advillin immunoreactivity in the peripheral, but not central, projections of DRG neurons (Fig. 6A, arrow), as was the case in mice.

Advillin immunoreactivity in autonomic target tissues

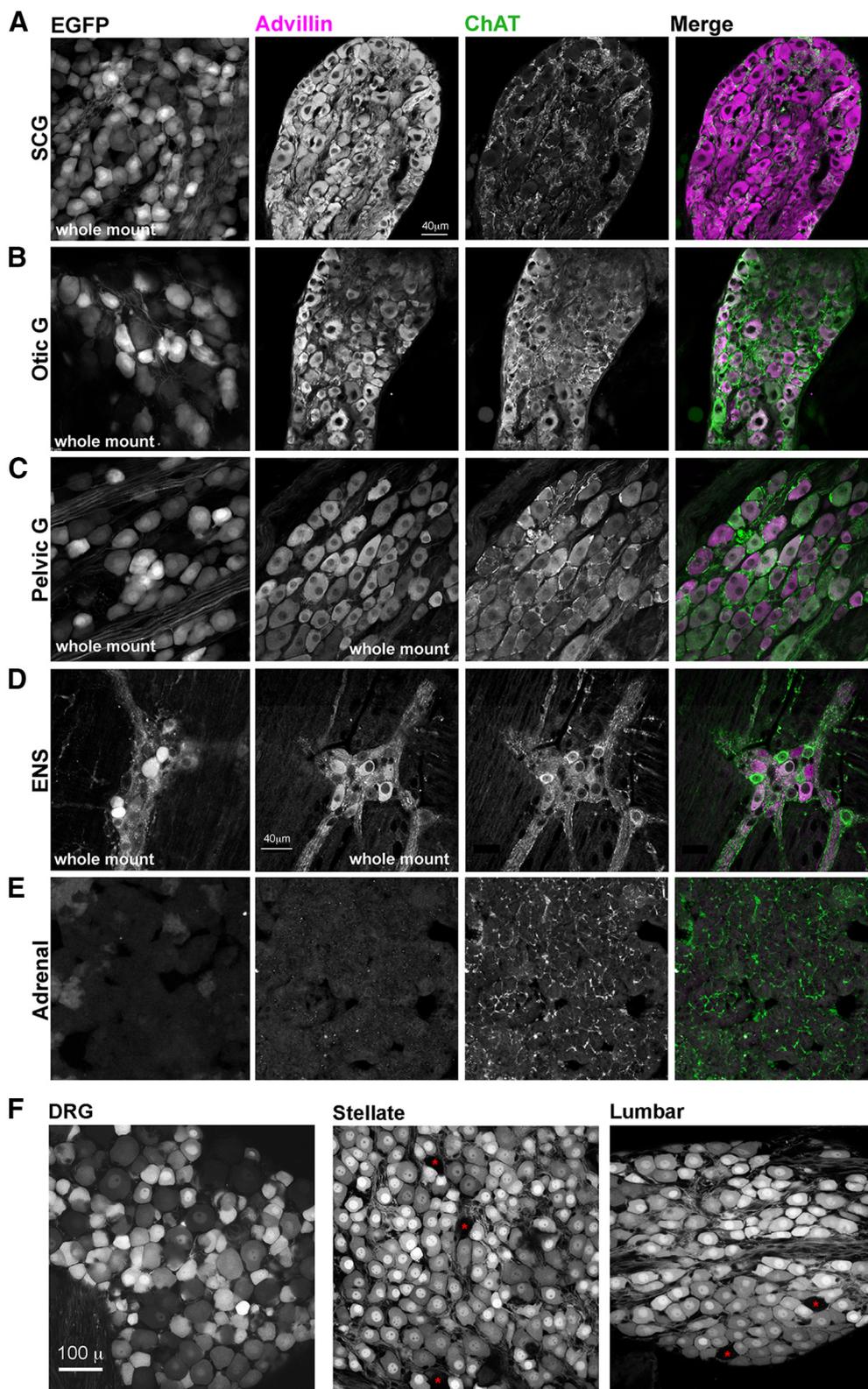
We next asked whether advillin immunoreactivity could be detected in autonomic target tissues. In mouse skin, advillin labeled fasciculated nerve bundles, as well as TH-positive axons innervating arteries (Fig. 8A) and sweat glands (data not shown). Interestingly, advillin immunoreactivity was not detectable in individual (sensory) axons outside of fasciculated nerves. We also examined the rat iris as a target of both sympathetic and parasympathetic innervation. On the corneal surface of the iris, advillin immunoreactivity was present in sympathetic axons innervating blood vessels, where it was concentrated in varicosities, and along cholinergic nerve bundles (Fig. 8B). On the lens side, advillin was clearly present in sympathetic axons of the dilator smooth muscle (again, in varicosities), and in cholinergic axons of the constrictor, where it was more uniformly distributed along ChAT-positive axons.

Advillin expression by sympathetics begins postnatally

Previous work by Hasegawa et al. (2007) showed convincingly a lack of advillin mRNA expression (or hPLAP staining) by sympathetic ganglion neurons in pre-natal mice (their Figure S2), and so we asked at what developmental point advillin begins to be expressed in this population. Fortuitously, Allen brain atlas *in situ* hybridization studies with P4 mice (alleninstitute.org) include sympathetic chain ganglia in their rostral sections of whole spines (Fig. 9A, left). These revealed a dearth of advillin mRNA in the P4 sympathetic chain, and so we examined mouse pups at P4, P7, and P10. In P4 mice, while advillin immunoreactivity was intense in nodose ganglia (containing primary afferents of the vagus nerve), it was absent from the adjoining superior cervical ganglion (SCG; Fig. 9A, right). Advillin immunoreactivity emerged in the SCG over the next 6 d (Fig. 9B). Similarly, few sympathetic neurons were EGFP-positive in P7 advillin-EGFP mice, but were abundant in P10 mice. In enteric neurons, advillin expression began later; absent at P7, and only occasional neurons positive at P10 (Fig. 9D).

Discussion

Since the development of advillin-Cre mouse lines (Lau et al., 2011; Zurborg et al., 2011), the results of more than two dozen papers have relied on them for labeling or knocking out genes specifically in peripheral sensory neu-



Avil-CreERT2 x tdtomato^{flstopfl}

Figure 4. Advillin is expressed throughout the mouse autonomic neuronal lineage. In **A–E**, the leftmost column is EGFP fluorescence from the advillin-EGFP mouse. **A**, SCG (sympathetic). **B**, The otic ganglion (cranial parasympathetic). **C**, major pelvic ganglion (mixed sympathetic parasympathetic). **D**, Enteric neurons (Meissner's plexus). **E**, Advillin is not expressed in the adrenal medulla. **F**, tdtomato fluorescence in the DRG and stellate and lumbar sympathetic chain ganglia following tamoxifen-induced nuclear translocation of advillin promoter-driven CreERT2 expression in a ^{flstopfl}-tdtomato reporter mouse. Red asterisks indicate rare non-recombined neurons.

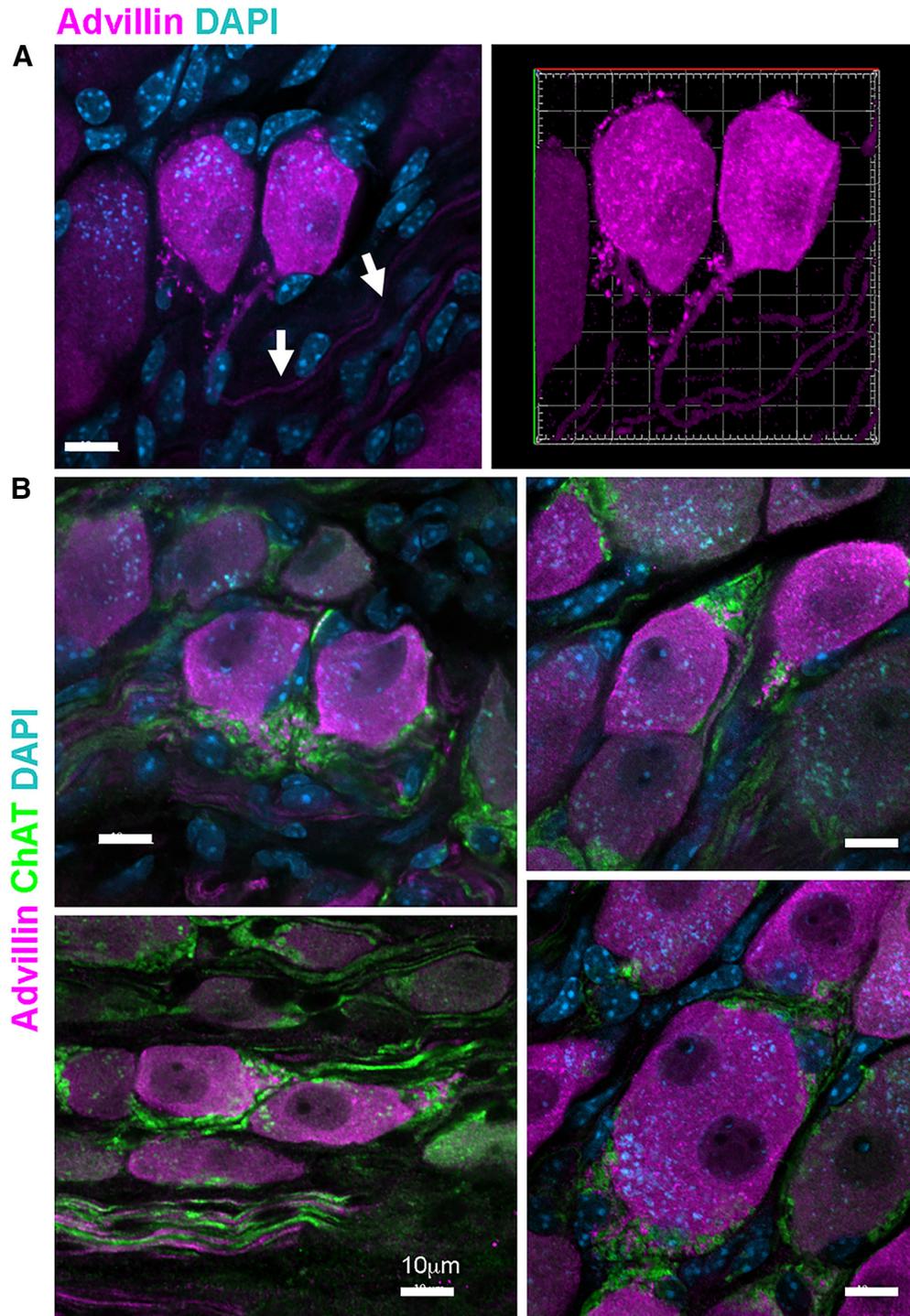


Figure 5. Advillin in spine-like structures on the pelvic ganglion neuron axonal initial segment. **A**, Confocal stack and 3D reconstruction of an advillin-intense neuronal pair with spine-like structures projecting from the axonal initial segment (arrows). **B**, Examples of advillin-bright pairs with axonal spines. ChAT-positive preganglionic axons contact neurons at these spines. The lower right panel of **B** shows an occasional binucleate neuron, also advillin-intense and with axonal spines.

rons. In many cases, specificity of advillin expression to the DRG is important in their interpretation, but evidence thereof has been incomplete. We therefore conducted a thorough examination of the expression patterns of advillin in the adult mouse using immunohistochemistry and two advillin reporter mouse strains. Although advillin is

expressed in all DRG neurons, we found that the expression was enriched in small, IB4-binding DRG neurons, corresponding to a subpopulation of non-peptidergic nociceptors (Snider and McMahon, 1998). Subsequent examination of autonomic neurons revealed substantial advillin expression in enteric, parasympathetic and sym-

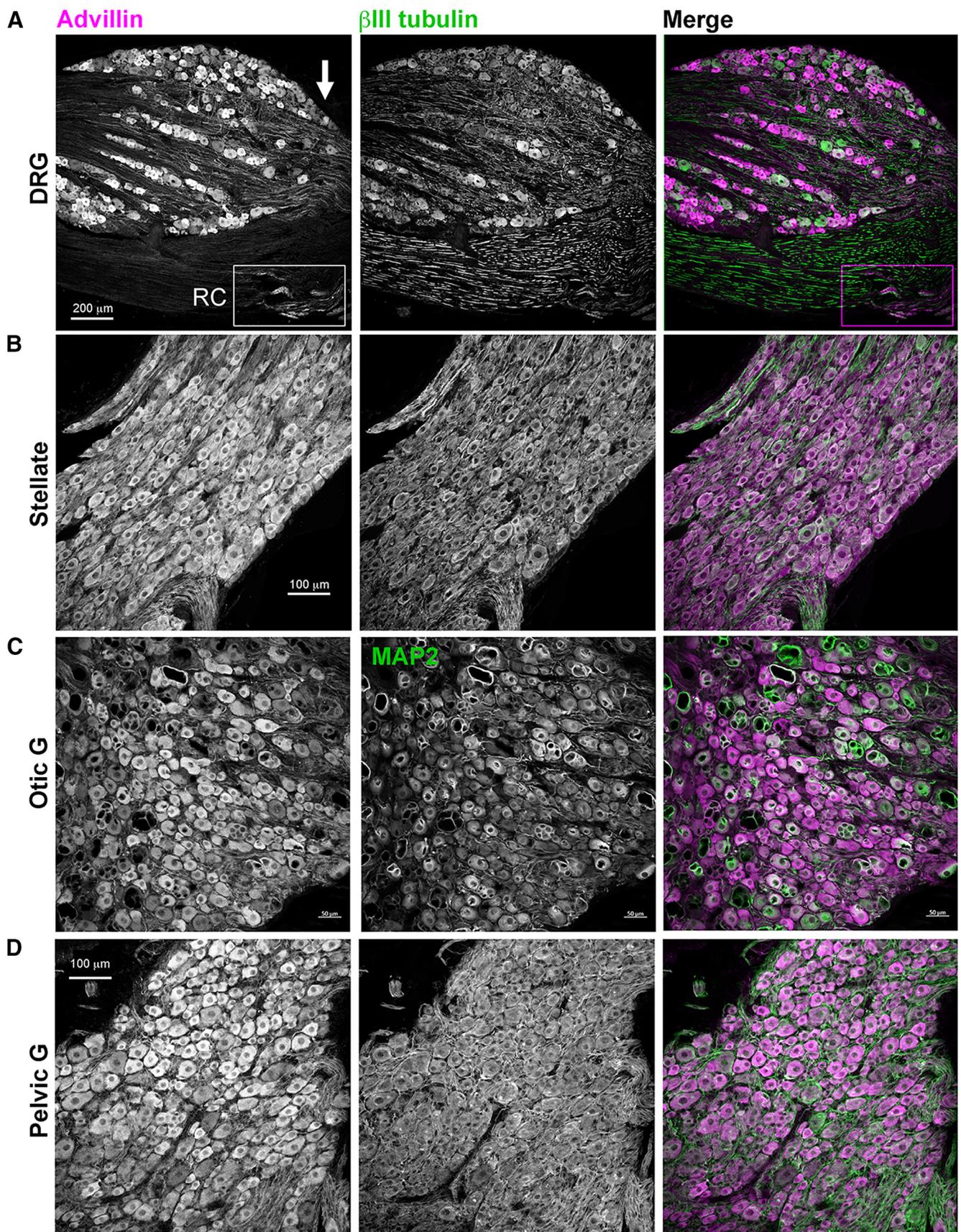


Figure 6. Advillin expression in rat sensory and autonomic neurons. **A**, DRG. Note intense advillin immunoreactivity at the distal pole of the DRG (arrow), but not in the dorsal root. RC, rami communicantes containing sympathetic axons. **B**, Stellate ganglion

continued

(sympathetic). **C**, Otic ganglion (cranial parasympathetic). **D**, Major pelvic ganglion (mixed sympathetic/parasympathetic).

pathetic neurons as well as in their peripheral projections. The expression of advillin was particularly notable in fibers innervating blood vessels and in Merkel cells of glabrous and hairy skin. We extended these observations to the peripheral autonomic nervous system of rats and non-human primates. Finally, we show that advillin expression only emerges postnatally in the mouse autonomic nervous system.

Although advillin is ubiquitously expressed by DRG neurons, it has gone unnoticed that some early work indicated that it is not, in fact, sensory neuron-specific. The initial description of advillin expression in mice by Northern blot and *in situ* hybridization analyses revealed that in addition to the DRG and trigeminal ganglia, advillin is expressed in uterus, intestines, taste buds, and at low levels in the brain (Marks et al., 1998). Furthermore, ex-

pression data for pervin, the rat homolog of the advillin protein, showed expression extensively in both the DRG and SCG (Ravenall et al., 2002). The initial characterization of the advillin-Cre mouse also showed significant levels of Cre expression within the adult SCG (Zurborg et al., 2011). These early but clear indications of advillin expression in autonomic structures appear to have been subsequently overlooked. A reason might simply be anatomy: compared to easily-identifiable DRGs in the bony confines of the spinal column and the trigeminal ganglia in the base of the skull (Devor, 1999), the autonomic ganglia are widely-dispersed in the soft tissue of the animal and more challenging to isolate. For example, even the relatively large SCG can easily be confused by the inexperienced with nearby lymph nodes. The more likely explanation is that conclusions about advillin distribution have relied on prena-

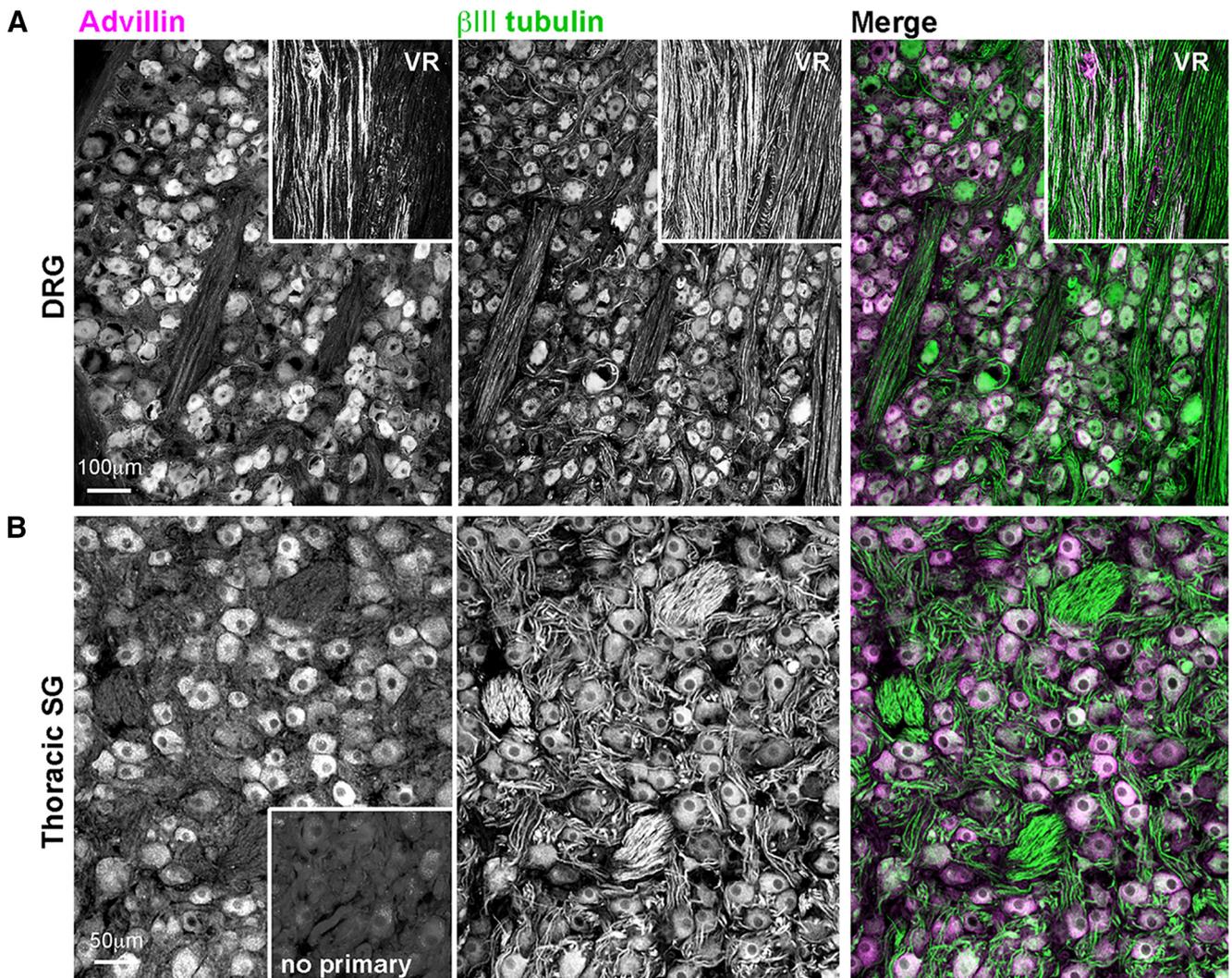


Figure 7. Advillin expression in non-human primate sensory and autonomic neurons. **A**, DRG. VR, ventral root (advillin-negative). **B**, Thoracic sympathetic chain ganglion.

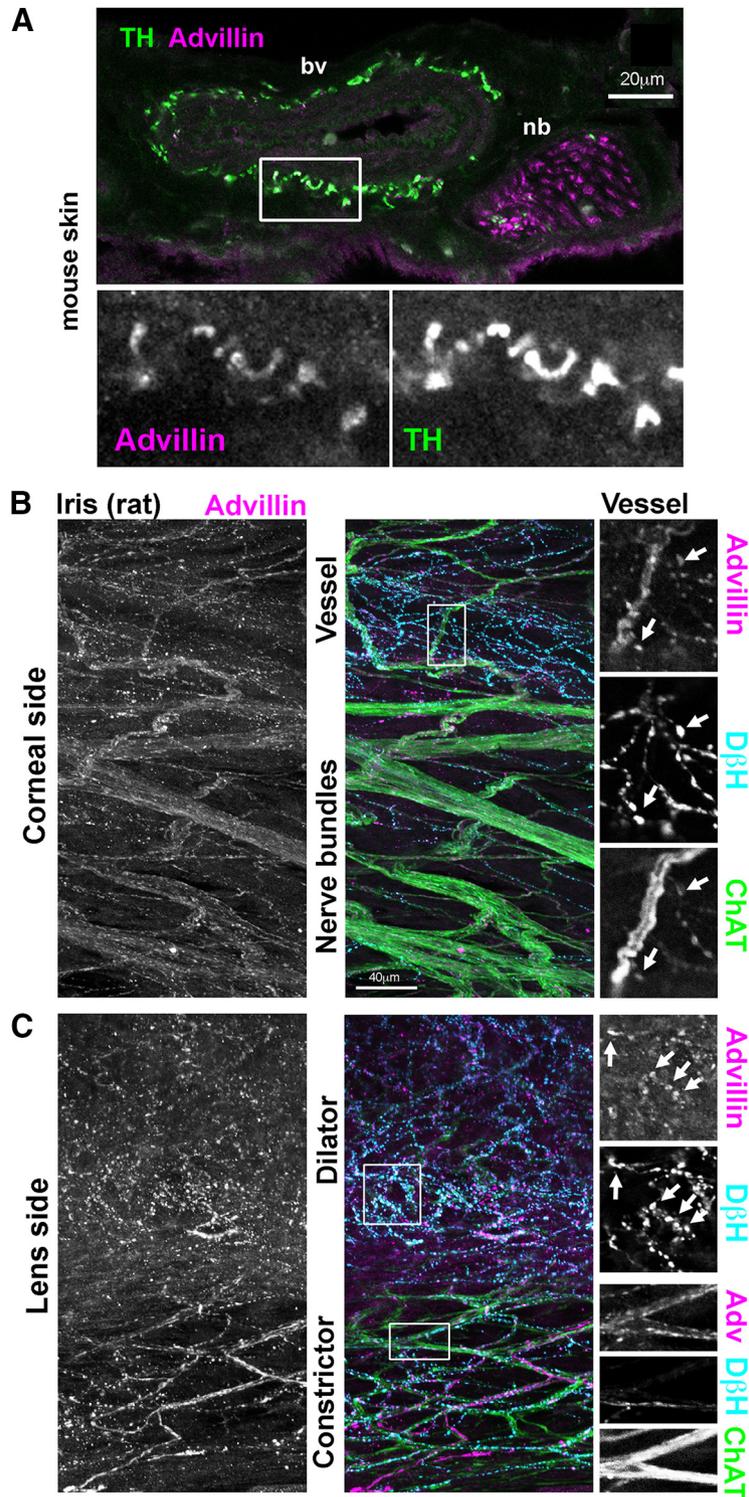


Figure 8. Axonal advillin expression in sympathetic target tissues. **A**, Mouse skin. Note colocalization between TH and advillin around a blood vessel (bv). A fasciculated nerve bundle (nb) is also apparent. **B**, **C**, Whole-mount rat iris. **B**, Corneal surface of the iris showing heavily-innervated bv and ChAT-positive nbs. **C**, Lens surface of the iris showing sympathetic and parasympathetic innervation of the dilator and constrictor muscles, respectively.

tal expression patterns (Hasegawa et al., 2007; Minett et al., 2012). The present work not only underscores that advillin is expressed in adult autonomic neurons (Zurborg et al., 2011), but also identifies the first postnatal week as the time at

which advillin expression by sympathetic neurons begins, and the second week for enteric neurons.

The lack of specificity of advillin expression is in some cases without significant issue. For example, the only

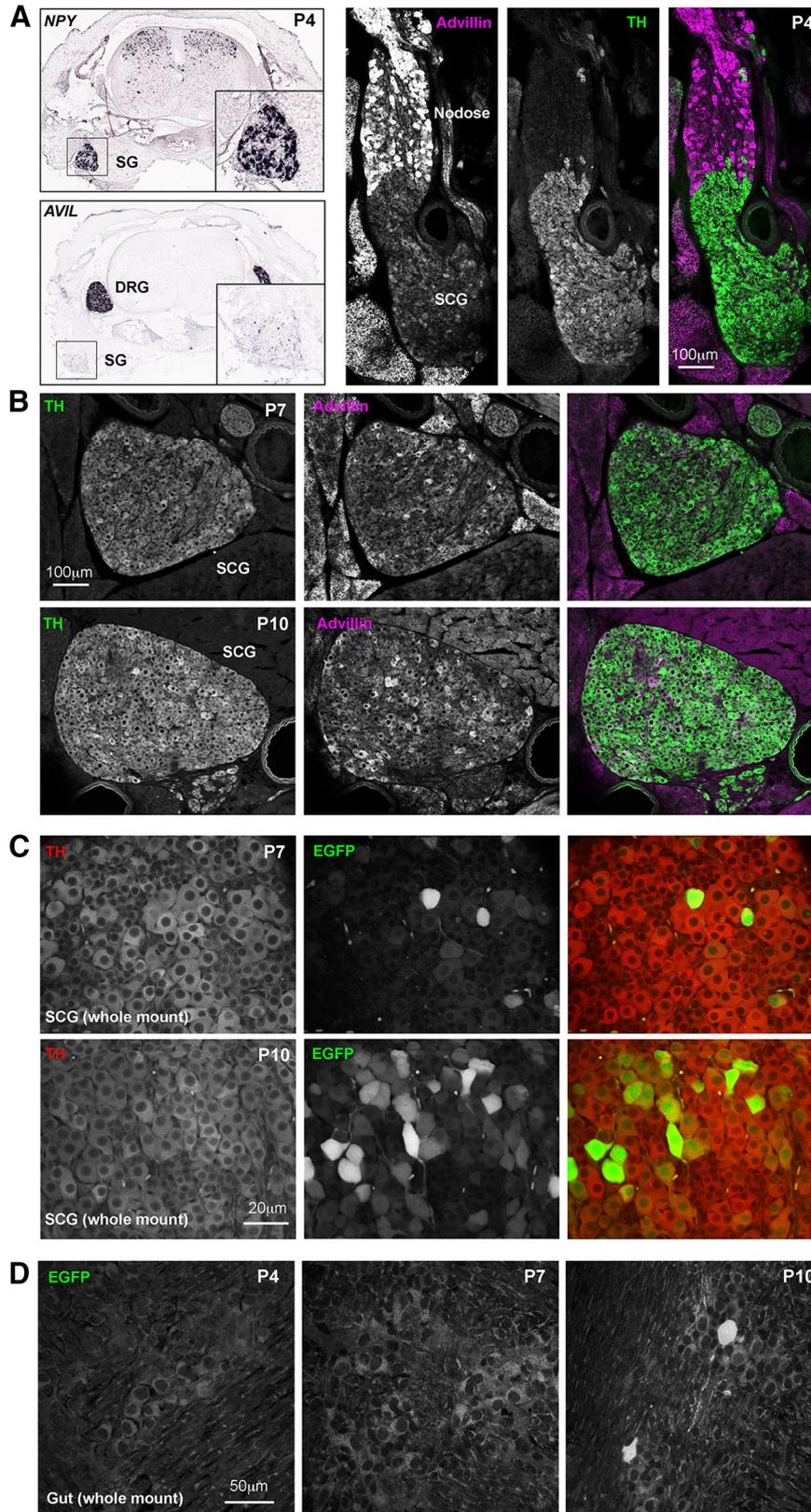


Figure 9. Advillin expression emerges postnatally in sympathetic neurons. **A**, left, Allen Institute NPY ISH data showing the position of the sympathetic chain in lower cervical/upper thoracic spines; advillin mRNA signal intensity is low or absent in sympathetics at this time. **A**, right, Advillin immunoreactivity is present in the nodose ganglion but absent from the fused sympathetic ganglion. **B**, Advillin immunoreactivity in superior cervical ganglia of P7 and P10 mouse pups (30-µm sections). **C**, Advillin-driven EGFP fluorescence also appears by day 7 and increases thereafter. **D**, Advillin-driven EGFP expression is absent from enteric neurons

continued

before day 10, at which point advillin-positive neurons are still rare. Image credits in **A**, left: Allen Institute (<http://mousespinal.brain-map.org/imageseries/show.html?id=100040017>; <http://mousespinal.brain-map.org/imageseries/show.html?id=100020083>).

spinal cord-projecting advillin-expressing axons are those of primary afferents which terminate throughout the gray matter and form the ascending dorsal columns. As such, studies that use advillin driven reporter expression to examine the termination patterns of sensory neurons in the spinal cord are able to take advantage of this mouse while avoiding potential pitfalls (Leslie et al., 2011; Comer et al., 2015; Abraira et al., 2017). Similarly, studies which use advillin-Cre expression to label neurons or knock-out genes *in vivo* before studying the effect within DRG neurons *in vitro*, circumvent the problems with additional gene expression changes in other cell types (Abe et al., 2010; Lopes et al., 2017). Combinatorial approaches taking advantage of expression of multiple genes have been used to effect changes in a more specific cell population than advillin alone. For example, McCoy et al. used an advillin-Cre mouse crossed with a LoxP-stopped human diphtheria receptor knocked-in to the CGRP α locus so that CGRP-expressing sensory neurons were specifically targeted for ablation with diphtheria toxin (McCoy et al., 2013; McCoy and Zylka, 2014). Requiring the expression of multiple genes for recombination may be the key to specifically targeting the entire population of DRG neurons.

Caution, however, must be applied when interpreting results where multiple advillin-positive populations are involved, such as *in vivo* regeneration studies, or where changes in behavioral responses or target tissue innervation are examined (da Silva et al., 2011; Lee et al., 2014; Minett et al., 2014; Weng et al., 2015). In some cases, this may mean simply extending conclusions to include additional cell populations. For example, Shin et al. (2014) used advillin-driven reporter expression in axons to conclude that SCG10 is present at high levels in sensory, but not motor axons; our results (not to mention the fact that SCG10 stands for superior cervical ganglion 10), allow inclusion of sympathetics among SCG10-enriched axons. However, for cases where the independent roles of sensory and autonomic neurons need to be considered separately, such as in some studies of pain and neuroinflammation, the expression of advillin throughout the peripheral nervous system could significantly impact the conclusions. In one such study (Minett et al., 2012), the role of (floxed) Nav1.7 in different pain modalities was examined using mouse lines that had Cre expression driven by either Wnt1, which is expressed in all neural crest derived cells, Nav1.8, which is expressed in a subset of sensory neurons, or advillin. Interestingly, only the Wnt1-Cre mice demonstrated a “pain-free” phenotype, which was inferred as due to the elimination of Nav1.7 in both sensory and sympathetic neurons. However, based on the fact that advillin is expressed in peripheral sympathetic neurons, an alternate explanation for their findings must be found. Feng et al., used

advillin-driven channelrhodopsin 2 to “selectively” stimulate sensory axons projecting to the colon *via* the pelvic nerve (Feng et al., 2016). Not only does the pelvic nerve convey sympathetic and parasympathetic input to the colon from the pelvic ganglion, but it also contains centrifugally-projecting axons of enteric neurons (Luckensmeyer and Keast, 1996), all of which would be expected in this case to be activated by light. It is clear from these examples that the key to drawing conclusions from *in vivo* studies that use genetically modified mice is in understanding the complete impact of the modifications. Indeed, a recent study took advantage of advillin-Cre expression in both sensory neurons and Merkel cells, to demonstrate the importance of Piezo₂ expression in transduction of low-threshold mechanical stimuli (Ranade et al., 2014).

Although the expression of advillin in multiple cell types limits its use as a way to specifically target primary sensory neurons, modification of techniques may help to restrict gene manipulation to desired populations. Attempts to only activate recombination in primary sensory neurons might be undertaken in advillin-CreERT2 mice via intrathecal administration of tamoxifen methiodide (which unlike tamoxifen, does not easily cross the blood-brain-barrier (Biegon et al., 1996; Sömjen et al., 1996)). A second method might be the intrathecal administration of specific serotypes of recombinant adeno-associated virus (Storek et al., 2006; Mason et al., 2010; Vulchanova et al., 2010; Machida et al., 2013; Fagoe et al., 2014) carrying advillin promoter-driven Cre, which would result in Cre expression only in the infected cells that are also expressing advillin. However, difficulties with achieving high-level, long last lasting gene expression within all DRGs by intrathecal injection may mean lower recombination efficiency in the peripheral sensory neuron population (Beutler et al., 2005; Vulchanova et al., 2010). An alternative is suggested by our developmental data: conditional recombination using advillin-CreERT2 mice before post-natal day 4 would be expected to spare autonomic neurons.

In conclusion, our data clearly show that in mammals, advillin is expressed in the all classes of neural crest-derived neurons; advillin-driven expression of reporters or recombinases is not sensory neuron specific. Genetic labeling or modification based on advillin expression remains useful, but must take in to account or exclude potentially important roles of other advillin-expressing cells.

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