NGF Controls Dendrite Development in Hippocampal Neurons by Binding to \( p75^{\text{NTR}} \) and Modulating the Cellular Targets of Notch

Patricia Salama-Cohen,*† Maria-Ángeles Arévalo,**‡ Jochen Meier,**‡ Rosemarie Grantyn,**‡ and Alfredo Rodríguez-Tébar*§

*Instituto Cajal de Neurobiología, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, E28002 Madrid, Spain; and ‡Johannes Mueller Institute for Physiology, Medical Faculty (Charité) of the Humboldt University Berlin, D-10117 Berlin, Germany

Submitted May 31, 2004; Revised October 6, 2004; Accepted October 8, 2004
Monitoring Editor: Pamela Silver

Notch and neurotrophins control neuronal shape, but it is not known whether their signaling pathways intersect. Here we report results from hippocampal neuronal cultures that are in support of this possibility. We found that low cell density or blockade of Notch signaling by a soluble Delta-Fc ligand decreased the mRNA levels of the nuclear targets of Notch, the homologues of enhancer-of-split 1 and 5 (Hes1/5). This effect was associated with enhanced sprouting of new dendrites or dendrite branches. In contrast, high cell density or exposure of low-density cultures to NGF increased the Hes1/5 mRNA, reduced the number of primary dendrites and promoted dendrite elongation. The NGF effects on both Hes1/5 expression and dendrite morphology were prevented by p75-antibody (a p75 NTR-blocking antibody) or transfection with enhancer-of-split 6 (Hes6), a condition known to suppress Hes activity. Nuclear translocation of NF-kappaB was identified as a link between \( p75^{\text{NTR}} \) and Hes1/5 because it was required for the up-regulation of these two genes. The convergence of the Notch and \( p75^{\text{NTR}} \) signaling pathways at the level of Hes1/5 illuminates an unexpected mechanism through which a diffusible factor (NGF) could regulate dendrite growth when cell-cell interaction via Notch is not in action.

INTRODUCTION

Notch activity has a strong impact on the morphology of developing neurons (reviewed in Whitford et al., 2002). It is a type I cell surface protein that functions as a receptor for the membrane-associated ligands Delta 1–3 and Jagged 1–2 (reviewed in Mumm and Kopan, 2000; Redmond and Ghosh, 2001). Activation by its ligands results in the cleavage and nuclear translocation of the intracellular domain of the receptor. In the nucleus, the intracellular domain of Notch binds to the mammalian homologue of Suppressor-of-hairless, thereby modulating the transcription of the homologues of Enhancer-of-split (Hes) and Hes-related (Herp) genes, in particular Hes1 and Hes5. In turn, this cascade of events controls the expression of proneural genes that are essential for the differentiation of neurons and glia (reviewed in Mumm and Kopan, 2000; Weinmaster, 2000). In postmitotic neurons, activation of Notch affects the growth pattern of dendrites. For instance, in cultured embryonic cortical neurons up-regulation of Notch activity accounted for the contact-dependent inhibition of dendrite growth (Sestan et al., 1999). A suppression of dendrite outgrowth was observed both in the presence of a membrane-associated Notch ligand or after transfection of a constitutively active form of Notch1 (Franklin et al., 1999; Redmond et al., 2000).

An important open question is whether the signaling pathway of Notch can also be accessed by signals generated upon the release and binding of diffusible molecules. As a rule, the development and maintenance of neuron shape involves both direct cell-cell contact and the release and uptake of growth factors, but the respective signaling pathways rarely use the same sets of molecules. In the present study, we sought to determine whether neurotrophins can use the signaling pathway of Notch to regulate the growth of hippocampal dendrites, especially under conditions when Notch activity is low due to reduced cell-cell contact.

A contribution of neurotrophins to the regulation of dendrite morphology has already been demonstrated in a variety of preparations (McAllister et al., 1995, 1997; Baker et al., 1998; Jin et al., 2003). As neurotrophins are released in an activity-dependent manner, they can play a major role in the structural adjustment of developing and mature neuronal circuits (reviewed in Whitford et al., 2002). However, the signaling pathways underlying neurotrophin effects on neurite outgrowth are not well elucidated. Although most studies in this area emphasize the importance of Trk receptors, the additional possibility exists that neurotrophins regulate neuronal morphology by binding to \( p75^{\text{NTR}} \), the common neurotrophin receptor (Rodríguez-Tébar et al., 1990; Chao and Hempstead, 1995).

The present study was undertaken i) to characterize the effects of Notch and NGF/\( p75^{\text{NTR}} \) on the dendrite shape of hippocampal neurons and ii) to find out whether a point of convergence exists between the signaling pathways of Notch and \( p75^{\text{NTR}} \). We found that up-regulation of Hes1/5 genes
could either be caused by activation of Notch or, if the cell density is sufficiently low, by activation of p75\textsuperscript{NTR} with NGF. In both cases this was associated with a decrease in the number of primary dendrites and an increase in dendrite length. Thus, in case of Notch inactivation or desensitization, a diffusible factor—NGF—could substitute for Notch, thereby keeping the level of \textit{Hes} expression under continuous control.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Antibodies and Other Chemicals**

MAP-2 monoclonal mouse antibody was from Sigma (St. Louis, MO). Anti-p65/NF-kappaB polyclonal rabbit antiserum was purchased from Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA) and the rabbit anti-EGFP was purchased from Molecular Probes Europe (Leiden, Holland). The anti-p75\textsuperscript{NTR} rabbit polyclonal antiserum (p75-antibody) was kindly provided by Moses Chao (New York University Medical Center). All secondary antibodies, such as anti-rabbit IgG, were from Jackson Immunoresearch (West Grove, PA). SNS50, an inhibitor of NF-kappaB activation, was purchased from Calbiochem (LaJolla, CA). The Delta recombinant ligand (Delta-Fc) was obtained from the conditioned medium of the 293F-Delta-Fc cell line (Morrison et al., 2000) after purification in protein-G affinity chromatography.

**Hippocampal Neuronal Cultures, Neuron Transfection, and Incubation Conditions**

The hippocampus was isolated from embryonic day 17 mouse embryos and dissociated after digestion with trypsin (Worthington, Lakewood, NJ) and DNase I (Sigma; Goslin et al., 1996). Neurons were plated on glass coverslips coated with poly-L-lysine (Sigma) and cultured in Neurobasal A supplemented with B-27 and GlutaMAX I (Life Technologies, Crewe, Cheshire, United Kingdom). The plating density was varied between 15,000 and 150,000/cm\textsuperscript{2}, which will be indicated at any experiment described. Low density (LD) refers to 15,000/cm\textsuperscript{2}, medium density to 30,000–50,000/cm\textsuperscript{2}, and high density (HD) to 150,000/cm\textsuperscript{2}. Under the conditions used, cultures were devoid of glia and displayed minimal cell death (<10% apoptotic nuclei). After 7 days in vitro (DIV) the neurons were transfected using the Effectene Transfection Reagent (Qiagen GmbH, Hilden, Germany), following the manufacturer’s instructions. Cells were either transfected with an Hes6- and EGFP-expressing pIREs vector (Cossins et al., 2002) or an EGFP-expressing vector (pEGFP-N1; Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). Before the application of extracellular ligands, the medium was replaced by fresh medium devoid of B27 supplement and incubated for 2 h. The cultures were then incubated in fresh standard medium devoid of B27 supplement (control) or in medium containing a neurotrophin (NGF, BDNF, NT-3, or NT-4/5, 100 ng/ml each), Delta-Fc-lysine (Sigma) and cultured in Neurobasal A supplemented with B-27 and GlutaMAX I (Life Technologies, Crewe, Cheshire, United Kingdom) and the presence of MAP-2 staining on thin first- and second-order nonaxonal branches. Circles, circular region of interest (ROI), was used for morphometric evaluation of dendrites.

**Image Acquisition and Morphometric Analysis of Labeled Hippocampal Neurons**

The low efficacy of transfection (~0.1%) allowed single-labeled neurons to be observed under a Zeiss Axioskop 2 microscope, using a plan-neofluar 40× oil objective with a numerical aperture of 1.3 (Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany). Parallel experiments demonstrated that, in all conditions used, >90% of nonaxonal processes (see below) were MAP-2 positive, thus indicating that they were true dendrites (see Figure 3). Images of ~20 neurons per coverslip were digitally acquired (Olympus camera DP-70, Tokyo, Japan) and imported to the final figures by CorelDraw 11 (Ottawa, Ontario, Canada). Dendrite outgrowth was manually evaluated. Only neurons with a defined axon were used for evaluation, but the data from the axon were not included in the analysis. Axons were distinguished from dendrites by the following criteria (Dotti et al., 1988): i) It has a diameter that is much smaller than that of a stem dendrite and that remains constant over the length, ii) Axons emit collaterals at an angle close to 90°, whereas dendrites typically bifurcate at an angle >45°, iii) An axon can be traced far beyond the limits of the dendrite field (usually over hundreds of μm), iv) As expected, the axon was also negative for antibodies against microtubule-associated protein 2 (MAP-2; Figure 1, A and B, arrowheads). Frequently, the axon emerged not from the soma but from a stem dendrite that was MAP-2 positive. At DIV7 hippocampal neurons showed, depending on cell density, between 5 and 15 first-order neurites and many second- and third-order branches. To determine whether these presumably still immature neurites already displayed dendrite characteristics, we performed double immunostaining with antibodies against EGFP and MAP-2a/b. Figure 1 illustrates an experiment with control cultures and sister cultures after a 16-h treatment with Delta-Fc ligand, a condition known to increase the number of neurites (see Results). MAP-2 immunoreactivity was found along the entire length of the nonaxonal processes. We therefore classified these processes as dendrites. A region of interest (ROI) with a radius of 50 μm was projected onto the EGFP-labeled neurons with its center roughly coinciding with the center of the soma. The dendrite length was expressed as the fraction of dendrite trees that exceeded the limit of the ROI (fraction dendrites >50 μm). The branching pattern was characterized by the number of primary dendrites, i.e., the number of dendrites associated with the soma and the number of dendrite branch points per ROI. A branch point was defined as the point of origin of at least two daughter branches with a length >7 μm.

**Quantitative Real-time PCR**

Total RNA was extracted from DIV7 cultures with Absolutely RNA kit (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). First-strand cDNA was prepared from RNA using the First Strand Synthesis kit from Fermentas GMBH (St. Leon-Rot, Germany) with a random hexamer primer according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Quantitative PCR was performed using the ABI Prism 7000 Sequence Detector (Applied Biosystems, Weiterstadt, Germany). TaqMan probes and primers for \textit{Hes1}, \textit{Hes5}, and for the control housekeeping gene, \textit{Gapdh}, were Assay-on-Demand gene expression products (Applied Biosystems). All TaqMan probes were labeled with 6-carboxy fluorescein (FAM). Real-time PCRs were performed following the supplier’s instructions (Applied Biosystems) in 20-μl volume reaction using the TaqMan Universal PCR Master Mix. All reactions were done in triplicates and the experiments were repeated at least three times. The standard curves for \textit{Hes1}, \textit{Hes5}, and \textit{Gapdh} were generated using serial dilutions of cDNAs from DIV7 hippocampal cultures. \textit{Hes1} and \textit{Hes5} expression was normalized for \textit{Gapdh} expression by using the standard curve method described by the manufacturer. Data were analyzed with an unpaired Student’s t test (Graph Pad Prism 4.0, Sorrento, CA) and are expressed as mean ± SEM.

**Preparation of Nuclear Extracts**

Nuclear extracts from cultured hippocampal neurons were prepared as described previously with some modifications (Coffey et al., 2000). Briefly, cells were washed once with cold PBS containing 1 mM MgCl\textsubscript{2} and then lysed for 10 min on ice in 500 μl of the following lysis buffer: 20 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 10 mM NaCl, 5 mM MgCl\textsubscript{2}, 2.5 mM EDTA, 0.1 mM DTT, 50 mM NaF, 1 mM Na\textsubscript{3}VO\textsubscript{4}, 1 mM PMSE, 0.05% NP-40 (Igepal CA-630, Sigma) and an antipro-
tease cocktail (Roche Diagnostics GmbH, Mannheim, Germany). The cells were scraped from the culture dish and the suspension was centrifuged at 300 × g for 10 min at 4°C. The pellet was washed once in lysis buffer devoid of NP-40 and finally dissolved in a 60 μL Laemmli denaturation buffer. The protein content was estimated by the DC&RC method (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Munich, Germany) and equal amounts of protein were subjected to SDS/PAGE.

**Western Blot Analysis**

After electrophoresis, samples were transferred to nitrocellulose membranes, which were incubated in blocking buffer (TBS with 0.3% Tween 20, Sigma, and 5% nonfat dry milk). Membranes were subsequently probed with anti-p65/NF-kappaB, 1:500, for 16 h at 4°C. The blots were washed and then incubated with peroxidase-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG (1:5000). Immunoreactivity was developed by enhancer chemoluminescence (Amersham Biosciences Europe GmbH, Freiburg, Germany).

**RESULTS**

**Effect of Cell Density on Hes1/5 mRNA Levels and Dendrite Morphology of Hippocampal Neurons**

Neurons from E17 mouse hippocampi were plated at low (15,000/cm²) or high (150,000/cm²) cell density and maintained for up to 7 DIV. Based on previous data, it was expected that high density will stimulate the activity of Notch, thereby increasing the levels of *Hes1* and *Hes5* mRNA (Sestan et al., 1999). Quantitative PCR analysis of hippocampal neuronal cultures showed that this was the case. The effects were seen after 2 and 7 DIV (Figure 2A). To characterize the cellular responses associated with low or high cell density, 7 DIV hippocampal cultures were transplanted with an EGFP-expressing vector. The dendrites were subjected to morphometric analysis. Figure 2, B and C, illustrates that neurons grown in cultures at different density exhibited obvious differences in dendrite morphology. Quantitative evaluation showed that low density promoted the initiation of new dendrites (Figure 2D) or dendrite branches (Figure 2E) at the same time stimulating dendrite elongation (Figure 2F).

**Blockade of Notch Activity Reduces the Level of Hes1/5 Expression and Stimulates Dendrite Initiation**

To verify whether, in our preparation, changes in dendrite growth were indeed dependent on the activity of Notch, we applied the blocking Notch ligand Delta-Fc to cultures of intermediate cell density (50,000/cm²). Indeed, this manipulation caused both a decrease of *Hes1/5* mRNA levels (Figure 3A) and a dendrite pattern resembling that observed at low cell density, i.e., the initiation of new primary dendrites and dendrite branches was clearly enhanced (Figure 3, B–E), whereas the fraction of dendrites >50 μm decreased (Figure 3F).

**Shared Cellular Targets of p75NTR and Notch**

Dendritic morphology does not solely depend on cell-cell contact, but is also controlled by a variety of diffusible factors, including neurotrophins. This implies that both regulatory systems must at some point converge. The question arouses whether or not neurotrophins have access to the regulation of *Hes1/5*, the nuclear target of Notch. To answer this question, hippocampal neurons were cultured at intermediate cell density (30,000/cm²) and on DIV7 for 3.5 h exposed to NGF, BDNF, NT3, or NT4/5. All four neurotrophins significantly increased the levels of *Hes1* and *Hes5* mRNAs (Figure 4A), although there was some variability in the efficacy of individual neurotrophins. The similarity of the action observed with the different neurotrophins was a first hint that the increase of *Hes1* and *Hes5* expression could be mediated by the common neurotrophin receptor p75NTR (see below).

**NGF Regulates the Morphology of Hippocampal Dendrites**

There is still little information available on the role of NGF in the regulation of dendrite growth (but see Aibel et al.,
increased the fraction of dendrites >50 μm (Figure 4F). An effect of NGF on the number of branch points was not observed (Figure 4E). These experiments suggest that under conditions of low cell density NGF may simulate the action of Notch (compare with Figure 2, D and F).

**The Effects of NGF on Hes1/5 Expression and Dendrite Morphology are Mediated by p75<sub>NTR</sub>**

In situ hybridization and PCR demonstrated the presence TrkA and p75<sub>NTR</sub> in the embryonic and mature hippocampus (unpublished data). Taking into account that all neurotrophins increased the expression of Hes1/5, we pursued the hypothesis that the NGF effects on Hes1/5 and dendrite morphology were mediated by the common low-affinity receptor, p75<sub>NTR</sub>. Indeed, addition of p75-antibody, an antibody with blocking properties (Huber and Chao, 1995), prevented the NGF-induced increase of Hes1/5 mRNA levels (Figure 5A). In these low-density cultures (15,000/cm<sup>2</sup>) p75-antibody also blocked the effect of NGF on the number of primary dendrites (Figure 5B). By itself, it had no discernable effects (Figure 5B). Together, these results render strong support to the idea that NGF regulates Hes1/5 expression and dendrite initiation via its low-affinity receptor p75<sub>NTR</sub>.

**Dendrite Initiation Is Facilitated by Low Levels of Hes1/5 Activity, and This Limits the Ability of NGF to Decrease the Number of Primary Dendrites and to Stimulate Dendrite Elongation**

To further elucidate the signaling mechanisms leading to either dendrite initiation or elongation, cultures were transfected with a pIRES vector expressing both EGFP and Hes6. HES6 was shown to bind to HES1 and Xhairy 2A and to inhibit the transcriptional repressor activity of HES1 (Bae et al., 2000; Koyano-Nakagawa et al., 2000), probably by forming heteromultimers with HES proteins (Cossins et al., 2002). In cultures of intermediate cell density (50,000/cm<sup>2</sup>), where the number of primary dendrites is already low in the controls, NGF failed to decrease the number of primary dendrites (Figure 6, A, B, and E), but it still promoted dendrite elongation (Figure 6, A, B, and F). Expression of Hes6 initiated the outgrowth of additional primary (Figure 6E) and secondary (unpublished data) dendrites, an effect unaltered by the presence of NGF (Figure 6, D and E). Furthermore, the expression of Hes6 prevented the NGF-induced dendrite elongation (Figure 6, G and F). In contrast, when neurons were grown at low cell density, therefore exhibiting a large number of primary dendrites, NGF was able to reduce dendrite number and to increase dendrite length (Figure 6, G and F; also see also Figure 5B). However, both effects were totally abolished by transfection with Hes6. This dominant negative action of Hes6 is consistent with the proposal that the transcription factors Hes1/5 are intercalated in the signaling pathway through which NGF/p75<sub>NTR</sub> control the growth of dendrites.

**The NGF-induced Increase of Hes1/5 mRNA Levels Implies NF-kappaB Activity**

In the light of these results, the question arose as to how NGF might control the levels of Hes1/5 transcripts. Because activation of p75<sub>NTR</sub> by neurotrophins induced the translocation of NF-kappab to the cell nucleus (Carter et al., 1996; Ladiwala et al., 1998), we tested the possibility that NF-kappab mediates the NGF-induced increase of Hes1/5 mRNA levels. To this end, hippocampal cultures were exposed to NGF in the absence or presence of SN50, a specific inhibitor of NF-kappab (Lin et al., 1995). The application of NGF facilitated the appearance of the NF-kappab subunit

---

Figure 3. The effect of Notch blockade on Hes1/5 mRNA levels and on dendrite morphology of EGFP-labeled hippocampal neurons in culture. (A) Neurons from E17 mouse hippocampi were plated at an initial cell density of 50,000/cm<sup>2</sup>. After 7 DIV the recombinant Notch ligand Delta-Fc (14 nM) was added for 3.5 h. The mRNA levels of Hes1 and Hes5 were determined by RT and quantitative PCR. Observe that under the given experimental conditions Delta-Fc behaved as an antagonist of Notch activity, inducing a decrease in the mRNA levels of both Hes1 and Hes5. (B and C) Digital fluorescence images of EGFP-labeled hippocampal neurons. Same cell density as in A. Note Delta-Fc induced the appearance of additional primary dendrites and second-order dendrite branches and decreased the fraction of dendrites >50 μm. (D–F) Summary of morphometric evaluation. The difference in absolute number of dendrites >50 μm was not significantly different in this experiment. Symbols and parameters as in Figure 2.
p65/RelA in the nucleus, and this effect was prevented by SN50 (Figure 7, A and B). As expected, a block of p75 NTR signaling with p75-antibody also precluded the nuclear translocation of p65/RelA. Figure 7, C and D, shows that the presence of the NF-κB inhibitor alone decreased the levels of Hes1/5 mRNA. Furthermore, the inhibitor SN50 prevented the NGF-induced up-regulation of both Hes1 and Hes5 mRNA. Taken together, these data support the hypothesis that NF-κB is an essential link between p75 NTR-mediated signaling and Hes1/5 expression.

**Do NGF/p75NTR and Notch Activities Collaborate to Induce Hes1/5 Expression?**

The involvement of NF-κB in the NGF-induced increase of Hes1/5 mRNA levels suggests that until the level of p65/RelA in the nucleus, and this effect was prevented by SN50 (Figure 7, A and B). As expected, a block of p75 NTR signaling with p75-antibody also precluded the nuclear translocation of p65/RelA. Figure 7, C and D, shows that the presence of the NF-κB inhibitor alone decreased the levels of Hes1/5 mRNA. Furthermore, the inhibitor SN50 prevented the NGF-induced up-regulation of both Hes1 and Hes5 mRNA. Taken together, these data support the hypothesis that NF-κB is an essential link between p75 NTR-mediated signaling and Hes1/5 expression.

**Figure 4.** The effect of neurotrophins/NGF on Hes1/5 mRNA levels and on dendrite morphology of EGFP-labeled hippocampal neurons in culture. (A) Results of quantitative RT-PCR experiments on hippocampal neurons that were plated at an initial cell density of 30,000/cm² and after 7 DIV for 3.5 h exposed to the corresponding neurotrophin at a final concentration of 100 ng/ml. Shown is that all neurotrophins induced an increase of Hes1 and Hes5 mRNA. (B–F) Data from low-density cultures (15,000/cm²). Transfection on DIV 7 and exposure to NFG (100 ng/ml) for 16 h. Observe that in the controls the number of primary dendrites was higher (B and D). The presence of NGF decreased the number of primary dendrites and promoted dendrite elongation (C and F). Symbols and parameters as in Figure 2.

**Figure 5.** The effect of p75NTR blockade on Hes1/5 mRNA levels and on dendrite morphology of EGFP-labeled hippocampal neurons in culture. (A) Results of quantitative RT-PCR experiments on hippocampal neurons that were plated at an initial density of 15,000/cm² and after 7 DIV for 3.5 h exposed to standard medium (control), NGF (100 ng/ml) or NGF plus blocking p75-antibody (1:100). Observe that the presence of the antibody prohibited the NGF-induced increase in the mRNA levels of Hes1 and Hes5. (B) Results of morphometric evaluation in cultures of 15,000 cells/cm². Observe that the presence of the p75NTR-blocking antibody prevented the NGF-induced decrease in the number of primary dendrites. Symbols and parameters as in Figure 2.
of Hes1/5 the signaling pathway of NGF might be different from that of Notch. To determine how, with respect of Hes1/5 expression, Notch and NGF/p75NTR cooperate, we measured the effects of NGF on both Hes1 and Hes5 mRNA levels in low (15,000/cm²) and high (150,000/cm²) cell density cultures. Figure 8 shows that NGF increased Hes1/5 mRNA levels only when cell density was low. In contrast, in high cell density cultures, with high levels of Hes1/5 mRNA, NGF had no effect. These results indicate that the Hes1/5 mRNA levels are under the control of two different mechanisms that are additive only as long as one of them does not produce saturation.

**DISCUSSION**

Our principal findings and the proposed signal flow are summarized in Figure 9. We have shown that not only high cell density and Notch activation, but also exposure to NGF, BDNF, NT-3, and NT-4/5 can increase the levels of Hes1 and Hes5 mRNA. This effect of NGF on Hes1/5 was prevented by the p75NTR-blocking antibody p75-antibody and mediated by nuclear translocation of NF-kappaB. Conditions leading to activation of HES1/5, including the exposure to NGF, resulted in a decrease in the number of primary dendrites and an increase in dendrite length. Accordingly, conditions resulting in HES1/5 deactivation, such as low cell density, incubation in Delta-Fc or transfection with Hes6 produced an increase in the number of primary dendrites and an inhibition of dendrite elongation. Thus, low Hes1/5 mRNA levels are concomitant with short and bushy dendrites. Together, these observations support the hypothesis that by binding to p75NTR NGF can partially substitute for the activation of Notch.

With regard to the direction of effects, our results from hippocampal neurons are at variance with the data obtained from cultured cortical neurons, where high levels of Hes1/5 expression were associated with enhanced branching and reduced elongation of neuronal dendrites (Sestan et al., 1999; Redmond et al., 2000). We cannot, at present, explain the contrasting behavior of hippocampal and cortical neurons. However, it is known that in response to the same stimulus neurons may exhibit variable growth patterns. For example, neurons from different cortical layers were reported to display differential morphological changes under the influence of BDNF or NT3 (McAllister et al., 1997; reviewed in McAllister et al., 1999). Phenotype-specific responses to environmental signals may represent a requirement for optimal adjustment of neuron shape in a mixed population of neurons.
HES as a Common Target of p75NTR and Notch Signaling

Until now the only known physiological source of Hes activation was Notch, and the only known effectors of Notch signaling were the Hes and the Herp genes (see Iso et al., 2003 for review). However, according to previous reports, tissue distributions of Notch and Hes do not always overlap, thereby already suggesting that other membrane receptors could participate in the modulation of HES activity. Now we found that Hes1/5 activation may also be derived from activation of p75NTR by NGF. Although this result is somewhat surprising, it was clear that the Notch and the p75NTR pathway must converge if both are able to regulate the morphology of dendrites. However, until now, it was not known that NGF can have so drastic effects on dendrite morphology of hippocampal neurons. Our present findings also illuminate the conditions under which NGF can contribute to the structural plasticity of hippocampal dendrites.

Our experiments addressed the question of whether or not the actions of Notch and NGF/p75NTR were additive. We found that NGF only increased the levels of Hes1/5 mRNA when the latter were submaximal. Likewise, NGF had clear effects on the number of primary dendrites only in low-density cultures, i.e., when Notch and Hes1/5 activity were not saturated. Already at medium cell density added NGF failed to induce a clear effect on the number of primary dendrites. It therefore seems very likely that NGF-dependent stimulation of Hes1/5 expression represents a regul-
tory mechanism that complements the regulation by Notch. Thus, in the case of low Notch activity, i.e., under condition of reduced cell-cell contact or Notch desensitization, an appropriate level of Hes1/5 expression and dendrite elongation could be maintained because of the longer-distance action of NGF on p75NTR.

To determine how the signaling pathways of p75NTR proceeds toward Hes1/5, we studied the role of NF-kappaB. It had already been suggested that the activation of p75NTR by NGF can promote the activation of NF-kappaB (Carter et al., 1996). Here we showed that NGF-induced activation of NF-kappaB is a mechanism also shared by hippocampal neurons. The export of p65/NF-kappaB to the nucleus was concomitant with the up-regulation of the Hes1/5 genes, and the pharmacological inhibition of the former prevented the NGF-induced increase of Hes1/5 mRNA levels. Under basal conditions, the inhibition of NF-kappaB activity decreased Hes1/5 mRNA levels, which represents further evidence for the involvement of NF-kappaB in the up-regulation of Hes1/5 expression.

The molecular mechanism linking NF-kappaB activation and Hes1/5 up-regulation in postmitotic neurons has remained unresolved. Our data are in contrast with that of Espinosa et al. (2003), who found that the sequestration of NF-kappaB in the cytoplasm of NIH-3T3 and 293T cells freed the Hes1 promoter from the repression by SMRT/ N-CoR. A synergistic action of Notch and NF-kappaB has, however, been described by Bash et al. (1999). In their experiments Jagged1 transcripts were up-regulated by activated NF-kappaB. At higher concentration Jagged1 should activate Notch receptors and then increase the Hes1/5 transcription levels in neighboring cells. We tested this possibility, but found that the exposure of cultured hippocampal neurons to NGF had no effect on the expression of jagged1 (our unpublished results). Therefore, we consider the observed increase of Hes1/5 expression to be a direct consequence of NGF-induced NF-kappaB activation.

**Multiple Functions of Hes Genes**

Although the role of HES1/5 has been extensively studied in neural stem cells (see Solecki et al., 2001; Cossins et al., 2002 for more details), little is known about the functions of HES1/5 in the development of postmitotic neurons. Taking into account i) the existence of antagonistic relationships between different members of the Hes family, ii) the differences in the functions of the proneural bHLH genes under the control of Hes1/5 (our unpublished results), and iii) the multitude of possible Hes effectors downstream of the proneural genes, one may expect the consequences of Hes1/5 activation to be rather varied. Nonetheless, in the experimental model used here, the cellular responses to the modulators of Hes1/5 expression were surprisingly reproducible. Conditions resulting in a decrease of Hes1/5 mRNA inevitably led to the outgrowth of additional dendrites/branches. However, because our present results are at variance with the previously reported suppressive effect of high cell density on dendrite elongation (Sestan et al., 1999; Redmond et al., 2000), we assume that the mechanisms controlling dendrite morphology downstream of Hes1/5 exhibit phenotype-specific differences.

**A New Role for p75NTR in the Regulation of Dendrite Growth**

It is already well established that neurotrophins can play a critical role in the morphogenesis of neurons by controlling the outgrowth and ramification of axons and dendrites (see McAllister et al., 1999; Huang and Reichardt, 2001 for review). Most of the previously described actions were mediated by Trk receptors. In particular it was shown that NGF promoted neurite outgrowth by binding to TrkA, (see Kaplan, 1998; Yamashita et al., 1999; Nakamura et al., 2002; Katoh and Negishi, 2003). These studies identified molecular links between TrkA and Rho GTPases as well as downstream targets of the latter. Interestingly, it has been shown that in cultured hippocampal neurons TrkA mutations interfered with neurite elongation (Aiβel et al., 1998). In peripheral neurons, p75NTR proved to be essential for axon growth. Hence, p75NTR-knockout mice presented reduced axon elongation (Bentley and Lee, 2000; McQuillen et al., 2002). p75NTR may control axonal outgrowth by promoting a signal through the small GTPases (Wong et al., 2002; Yamashita et al., 2002; Yamashita and Tolyama, 2003) or the ceramide pathways (Brann et al., 1999). Contrasting with these studies on axon growth, the effects of p75NTR on dendritic morphology have so far remained elusive. The present experiments made clear that p75NTR activity can indeed be a potent factor in the regulation of dendrite structure.

As the most important outcome of our current work we consider the finding that NGF/p75NTR can substitute for the signals normally derived from Notch (Figure 8). In hippocampal neurons, the efficacy of the NGF/p75NTR pathway was inversely related to the efficacy of the Notch pathway. In other words, an NGF/p75NTR-mediated decrease in dendrite number and an increase in dendrite length can only be expected when Hes1/5 activity is released from the control by Notch. This was the case in low-density cultures, and it may happen after massive neuron death or any other condition leading to deactivation or desensitization of Notch.

Clarifying the mechanisms by which neurotrophins regulate dendrite morphology is crucial for reaching a complete understanding of the cellular interactions that enable a developing network to adjust to the gain or loss of neurons. Identification of p75NTR activity as another starting point for Hes-dependent signaling should help to direct further studies on the development and structural plasticity of dendrites.

**REFERENCES**


