Bicaudal-D1 regulates the intracellular sorting and signalling of neurotrophin receptors

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Summary

We have identified a new function for the dynein adaptor Bicaudal D homolog 1 (BICD1) by screening a siRNA library for genes affecting the dynamics of neurotrophin receptor-containing endosomes in motor neurons. Depleting BICD1 increased the intracellular accumulation of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF)-activated TrkB and $p75^{NTR}$ by disrupting the endosomal sorting, reducing lysosomal degradation and increasing the colocalisation of these neurotrophin receptors with retromer-associated sorting nexin 1. The resulting re-routing of active receptors increased their recycling to the plasma membrane and altered the repertoire of signalling-competent TrkB isoforms and $p75^{NTR}$ available for ligand binding on the neuronal surface. This resulted in attenuated, but more sustained AKT activation in response to BDNF stimulation. These data, together with our observation that *Bicd1* expression is restricted to the developing nervous system when neurotrophin receptor expression peaks, indicate that BICD1 regulates neurotrophin signalling by modulating the endosomal sorting of internalised ligand-activated receptors.

Running title: BICD1 regulates neurotrophin receptor signalling

Introduction

Neurons have complex axonal and dendritic arborisations, which are paramount for the function of the nervous system. The development and maturation of these extended neuronal networks require tight regulation of the intracellular transport of organelles and cargoes, such as mRNA, mitochondria, growth factor receptors and their signalling adaptor molecules, which in turn are necessary to ensure neuronal growth, differentiation and survival (Ascano et al, 2012; Hirokawa et al, 2010; Salinas et al, 2008).

Neurotrophins are essential for the development and maintenance of the nervous system (Ascano et al, 2012). The neurotrophin family consists of four structurally related growth factors: nerve growth factor (NGF), brain derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), NT3 and NT4/5 (Bibel & Barde, 2000; Huang & Reichardt, 2001). These ligands bind and activate the tropomyosin-related kinases TrkA, TrkB and TrkC either alone or in combination with p75 neurotrophin receptor ($p75^{NTR}$), which lacks enzymatic activity (Simi & Ibanez, 2010). Neurotrophin receptors have different binding specificities for their ligands: TrkA binds preferentially to NGF; TrkB to BDNF and NT4/5; TrkC to NT-3, whilst $p75^{NTR}$ can bind all four neurotrophins, including pro-neurotrophins (Teng et al, 2010). The considerable crosstalk in the binding of neurotrophins to their receptors generates a variety of signalling outputs resulting in diverse cellular responses, which are initiated both by ligand availability and the relative abundance of each neurotrophin receptor at specific locations on the neuronal surface (Ascano et al, 2012; Reichardt, 2006). This signalling diversity is further enhanced because the same neurotrophin can have opposing effects, depending on whether it is presented to the neuron as the precursor or mature form (Teng et al, 2010). It is therefore important that neurotrophin signalling is tightly controlled both spatially and temporally, particularly in the developing nervous system when neurotrophins and their receptors are abundantly expressed.

The signalling cascades activated by neurotrophins in the neuronal periphery are regulated by the endocytosis, sorting and trafficking of neurotrophin receptors along the axon or dendrites towards the cell body, where they elicit transcriptional responses (Ascano et al, 2012; Ibanez, 2007; Schmieg et al, 2013). We have previously shown that the binding fragment of tetanus neurotoxin (H_CT) is a reliable probe to monitor neurotrophin receptor uptake and intracellular trafficking (Bercsenyi et al, 2013). Indeed, H_CT and $p75^{NTR}$ bound to NGF accumulate in clathrin-coated pits and are internalised by a clathrin-mediated endocytic pathway in motor neurons (Deinhardt et

al, 2006a; Deinhardt et al, 2007). Furthermore, H_CT shares the same axonal retrograde transport organelles with neurotrophins and their receptors (Deinhardt et al, 2006b; Lalli & Schiavo, 2002).

Since a comprehensive understanding of the molecular mechanisms controlling neurotrophin receptor internalisation and trafficking is still lacking, we sought to identify new genes involved in this pathway by performing an siRNA screen in motor neurons derived from transgenic HB9-GFP embryonic stem (ES) using H_CT and an antibody directed against $p75^{NTR}$ ($\alpha p75^{NTR}$) as fluorescent reporters (Terenzio et al, 2014). Importantly, expression of green fluorescent protein (GFP) driven by the Hb9 homeobox gene enhancer (Wichterle et al, 2002) facilitated the unequivocal identification of motor neurons generated from these cells upon differentiation (Terenzio et al, 2014).

Using this approach, we identified a small cohort of genes affecting the intracellular accumulation of H_CT and $\alpha p75^{NTR}$ when silenced (see **Table S1**). Knockdown of one gene in particular, *bicaudal D homolog 1* (*Bicd1*) yielded an increased internalisation phenotype for H_CT and was selected for further analyses, which demonstrated that BICD1 depletion also increased the intracellular accumulation of ligand-bound $p75^{NTR}$ and TrkB (Terenzio et al, 2014).

BICD1 is known to participate in endosomal trafficking and dynein-mediated processes (Aguirre-Chen et al, 2011; Bianco et al, 2010; Hoogenraad et al, 2001; Matanis et al, 2002), including retrograde transport in neuronal cells (Wanschers et al, 2007). Furthermore, BICD1 has important roles in the development and function of the *Drosophila* and *C. elegans* nervous systems (Li et al, 2010). We now show that BICD1 is a key regulator of the intracellular trafficking of neurotrophin receptors and that it performs this role by controlling the BDNF-triggered sorting and progression of $p75^{NTR}$ and TrkB through the endosomal pathway. BICD1 depletion disrupted this mechanism to favour $p75^{NTR}$ and TrkB recycling, which in turn affected their signalling.

Our data identify a novel function for BICD1 as a modulator of neurotrophin receptor dynamics and signalling, which may also be relevant for other receptor tyrosine kinases in different cellular systems.

Results

Bicd1 is strongly expressed in the developing central and peripheral nervous systems

One of the most prominent candidates from our siRNA screen was BICD1 (Terenzio et al, 2014). Since BICD1 and related proteins are cytoplasmic dynein adaptors (Hoogenraad et al, 2001; Matanis et al, 2002), and BICD1 has been postulated to function in retrograde transport (Wanschers et al, 2007), we decided to focus our efforts on addressing the role played by BICD1 in the regulation of neurotrophin receptor trafficking in our model system.

We used a *Bicd1* gene-trapped ES cell clone (*Bicd1*$^{gt/+}$; gene trap RRP227) for the functional characterisation of BICD1. This genetrap vector expressed a β-galactosidase cassette, allowing us to determine *Bicd1* expression patterns in chimeric embryos generated from *Bicd1*$^{gt/+}$ ES cells (**Figure 1A**). X-gal histochemistry of *Bicd1*$^{gt/+}$ ES cell-derived embryos revealed that at embryonic day 12 (E12) *Bicd1* was highly and almost exclusively expressed in ventral horn motor neurons of the developing spinal cord (**Figure 1A'-A'''**), dorsal root ganglia (DRG) (**Figure 1A''-A'''**) and brain (**Figure 1A'** and **A''**). These X-gal stained embryos were then paraffin embedded, cross sectioned and immunostained to reveal that *Bicd1* expression was highest in HB9-positive ventral horn motor neurons (**Figure 1B**), a sub-population of DRG neurons (**Figure 1D** and in the nerve tracts emanating from these structures (**Figure 1A''', C**). High *Bicd1* expression in the developing nervous tissue closely matched the pattern of immunoreactivity for BDNF, Trk receptors and p75^{NTR} (**Figure S1A-C**). Altogether, these observations suggest that BICD1 plays a role in the developing nervous system at a time when neurotrophins and their receptors are highly expressed (Davies, 1994; Ernfors, 2001; Klein, 1994).

However, only one developmental day later, the expression pattern of *Bicd1* had dramatically changed: at E14.5 *Bicd1*-LacZ had been lost from the brain (**Figure S1E**) and spinal cord (**Figure S1F**), yet was still strongly retained in DRG (**Figure S1F-G**) and was most notably upregulated in skin, skeletal muscle and heart ventricles, but interestingly, not in the atria (**Figure S1H**).

Bicd1$^{gt/gt}$ ES cell derived motor neurons are a reliable *in vitro* model system to study BICD1 function

We had planned to use *Bicd1*$^{gt/+}$ x C57/Bl6 mouse chimeras to generate a *Bicd1*$^{gt/+}$ founder colony. However, mating of male chimeras with approximately 75% ES cell contribution to wild type females produced no mutant offspring, indicating that germline transmission of the *Bicd1*$^{gt/+}$ allele had failed to take place. We therefore selected for loss of heterozygosity in culture using high G418 concentrations (Lefebvre et al, 2001). Resultant homozygous *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ ES cells were isolated, expanded and differentiated into motor neurons.

BICD1 transcript and protein level were reduced by approximately 70% in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons compared to wild type cells (**Figure 1E-F** and **S1D**). Complete ablation of *Bicd1* expression was not expected since gene trap insertions are prone to unpredicted downstream mRNA splicing events (Voss et al, 1998). In contrast, *Bicd2* mRNA levels were found to be approximately 80% higher in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons compared to wild type controls (**Figure S1D**), suggesting that BICD2 might compensate for the partial loss of BICD1. However, this scenario is unlikely since BICD2 protein levels were not increased in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons (**Figure S2A**).

BICD1 depletion had no significant effect on the expression of the motor neuron markers *Hb9* and *ChAT* (choline acetyltransferase) (**Figure S1D**), or p75^{NTR} (**Figure 1E-F** and **S1D**), whilst Trk protein levels did exhibit an approximate 30% decrease using a pan-Trk antibody (**Figure 1F**). Since motor neurons do not express TrkA, this reduction could only be attributed to decreased levels of TrkB and/or TrkC. Accordingly, a similar decrease of TrkB transcript levels was observed (**Figure S1D**).

Bicd1$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons were indistinguishable from their wild type counterparts, since we observed no statistically significant difference in terms of either the abundance of synaptic boutons (**Figure S2B-C**), or the morphology of the neurite network (**Figure S2D-G**). Taken together, these results demonstrated that RRP227 gene trap ES cell-derived motor neurons were a suitable model system with which to investigate the functional consequences of BICD1 depletion on the trafficking of neurotrophin receptors.

BICD1 depletion affects the internalisation and intracellular fate of H_CT

Our siRNA screen revealed that *Bicd1* knockdown increased the intracellular accumulation of H_CT compared to cells transfected with control siRNA (Terenzio et al, 2014), a phenotype that was replicated in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons (**Figure 2A-B**). Overexpressing BICD1-GFP in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons rescued this phenotype by

decreasing H_CT accumulation compared to neurons expressing GFP alone (**Figure S3A** and **2C**), confirming that the observed phenotype was a direct consequence of BICD1 depletion. To further investigate the nature of the intracellular compartment to which BICD1 associates, we purified a population of endosomes containing monocrystalline ion oxide nanoparticles (MION) -conjugated H_CT (Deinhardt et al, 2006b; Wade et al, 2012). Many of these organelles are signalling endosomes as they are known to contain Trk receptors and $p75^{NTR}$, and are transported from the periphery towards the motor neuron soma by cytoplasmic dynein (Schmieg et al, 2013). BICD1 associated with this compartment together with its known interactors $p150^{Glued}$ and p50, two subunits of the dynactin complex that are required for dynein motor activity, and Rab6, a small GTPase involved in Golgi to ER retrograde trafficking (**Figure S3B**) (Fuchs et al, 2005; Matanis et al, 2002).

Because BICD1 undergoes axonal retrograde transport (Terenzio et al, 2014) and has been previously implicated in its regulation (Wanschers et al, 2007), we tested whether this trafficking pathway was altered in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons. Surprisingly, there was no significant difference in the speed or frequency of axonal retrograde carriers containing $\alpha p75^{NTR}$ (**Figure S3C**) and H_CT (Terenzio et al, 2014) between wild type and mutant neurons, suggesting that the increase somatic accumulation of H_CT observed in motor neurons depleted of BICD1 was not due to abnormalities in axonal retrograde transport.

Alternatively, the increased accumulation of H_CT found in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons (**Figure 2A-B)** might have been caused by defective endosomal sorting and/or trafficking in the cell soma. To test this possibility, we used transmission electron microscopy to trace the intracellular fate of internalised H_CT conjugated to colloidal gold in wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons, and determined the morphology of gold-containing organelles at the ultrastructural level (**Figure 2D** and **Figure 4)**. Some of these H_CT-containing compartments resembled multi-vesicular bodies (MVBs), which was not surprising since H_CT was previously reported to associate with these organelles (Parton et al, 1987). Other H_CT-containing membrane compartments were described on the basis of their contents: 'amorphous' (no clearly identifiable content and low electron density), 'membranous' (relatively high membrane content) and 'tubular', because of their characteristic morphology (**Figure 2D**). Compared to wild type cells, *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons contained significantly more H_CT in the 'amorphous' compartments where it clustered close to the limiting membrane (**Figure 2D**). Interestingly, when compared to wild type controls, *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons displayed

an inverse relationship in the abundance of H_CT-positive 'amorphous' organelles relative to MVBs (**Figure 2E**). Occasionally, H_CT concentrated as clusters within bud-like protrusions, which were often contiguous with the lumen of compartments with 'amorphous content' (**Figure S3D**). These structures were more commonly observed in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons and were believed to represent enlarged endosomal sorting compartments.

TrkB associates with enlarged endosomal compartments in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons

Because H_CT displayed an extensive colocalisation with TrkB (**Figure 3A**) and p75^{NTR} (Deinhardt et al, 2007; Deinhardt et al, 2006b; Lalli & Schiavo, 2002) in wild type motor neurons, neurotrophin receptors may also associate with enlarged endosomes in BICD1-depleted cells. Electron microscopy of wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons incubated for two hours with a cocktail of colloidal gold-labelled probes: H_CT (10 nm) and antibodies directed against TrkB (20 nm) and p75^{NTR} (5 nm), demonstrated that neurotrophin receptors and H_CT were all present within a sub-population of endosomes (**Figure 4**). As expected, the accumulation of all three probes within these organelles was greater in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons compared to wild type cells (compare **Figure 4A** with **4B**), indicating that endosomal trafficking of neurotrophin receptors was also affected by BICD1 depletion.

The increased association of H_CT, TrkB and p75^{NTR} with these compartments in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons suggested that BICD1 could play a role in the endocytic sorting of neurotrophin receptors and H_CT in the cell body. This view was supported by the observation that H_CT co-localised with components of the retromer complex, most notably sorting nexin 1 **(**SNX1) (**Figure S4A-B)** and Vps26 (Terenzio et al, 2014). TrkB was also localised to endogenous SNX1-positive compartments (**Figure 3B-C**). We resorted to using N2A neuroblastoma cells overexpressing FLAG-tagged TrkB for this experiment because of the inability to simultaneously detect endogenous TrkB and SNX1 using antibodies raised in the same species (see Supplemental Information). Overexpressing FLAG-TrkB in N2A cells followed by incubation with BDNF-mCherry demonstrated that endogenous BICD1 co-localised with BDNF/TrkB-positive organelles (**Figure 3D**).

Importantly, the co-distribution of H_CT with SNX1-positive compartments was higher in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons compared to wild type cells (**Figure S4A-B**), suggesting that

SNX1-dependent sorting of H_CT and neurotrophin receptors was affected by BICD1 depletion.

BICD1 depletion enhances the neurotrophin-dependent intracellular accumulation of p75^{NTR} and TrkB

We previously showed that p75^{NTR} undergoes rapid recycling at the plasma membrane in the absence of neurotrophins (Deinhardt et al, 2007). This steady-state recycling of p75^{NTR} in the absence of exogenous ligands was unaffected by BICD1 depletion (**Figure S5A-B**). To test whether BICD1 was required for the BDNF-induced trafficking of p75^{NTR}, we treated wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons with exogenous BDNF, a treatment which promoted the recruitment of p75^{NTR} to a clathrin-dependent endocytic pathway linked to axonal retrograde transport (Deinhardt et al, 2007). The addition of BDNF resulted in a marked increase in the intracellular accumulation of αp75^{NTR}, which was significantly higher in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons compared to wild type controls (**Figure S5C-D**), indicating that BICD1 is required for the trafficking of BDNF-bound p75^{NTR}, but does not influence the neurotrophin-independent trafficking of this receptor. This effect was unlikely to have resulted from the altered axonal retrograde transport of αp75^{NTR}, as this process was not affected by BICD1 depletion (**Figure S3D**).

A similar ligand-dependent accumulation phenotype was also observed for TrkB in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons (**Figure 5A-D**). Like many receptor tyrosine kinases, activated TrkB-BDNF complexes traffic to the late endosomal pathway and are ultimately delivered to lysosomes for degradation (Chen et al, 2005). We tested whether the increased accumulation of ligand-activated TrkB in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons was caused by the defective sorting of this receptor to lysosomes by inhibiting lysosomal proteases using a cocktail of well-characterised inhibitors (leupeptin, E64D and pepstatin A). Only wild type motor neurons were affected by this treatment, whereas αTrkB accumulated to similar levels in treated and untreated *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons (**Figure S6A**). A similar trend was also established for αp75^{NTR} accumulation (**Figure S6B**). We did not detect any obvious difference either in lysosomal acidification or distribution of LAMP2-positive organelles between *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ and wild type motor neurons, suggesting that BICD1 depletion does not affect lysosome biogenesis or function, but is likely to cause an impaired sorting of neurotrophin receptors along the degradative pathway. Consistent with this idea was our observation that intracellular accumulation of H_CT was unaffected by lysosomal inhibitors (**Figure S6C**), which was

not surprising since this probe does not enter the lumen of lysosomes (**Figure S6D**) and therefore is not degraded by these organelles.

Since the results described in **Figure S6A-B** were obtained by an imaging approach using fluorescent αTrkB and αp75^{NTR}, we wanted to confirm these results using a more direct biochemical strategy. For this purpose we selected a pulse-chase protocol, which allowed us to follow the dynamics of a cohort of internalised receptors as they trafficked along the endosomal pathway. To this end, we loaded ES-derived motor neurons with a 15 min pulse of αTrkB in the presence of BDNF and lysosomal inhibitors or vehicle control, followed by 1 or 2 h incubation in the presence or absence of lysosomal inhibitors. After cell lysis, antibody pulldown followed by western blotting revealed a major band of full length TrkB (TrkB.FL; 145 kDa) and a minor band of TrkB.T1 (90 kDa), representing the truncated dominant-negative form of this receptor (Fenner, 2012), in wild type cells (upper panel, **Figure 5E**). However, samples isolated from *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons displayed a striking increase of TrkB.T1 relative to TrkB.FL (lower panel, **Figure 5E**). In agreement with the immunofluorescence data quantified in **Figure S6A**, lysosomal inhibitors proved effective in preventing the degradation of αTrkB in wild type, but not in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons (**Figure 5E**), suggesting that BICD1 depletion impaired lysosome-mediated degradation of these receptors.

TrkA is degraded by the combined actions of lysosomes and the proteasome (Geetha & Wooten, 2008; Sommerfeld et al, 2000), a pathway shared at least in part by TrkB (Sommerfeld et al, 2000). Interestingly, proteasomal inhibition redirects TrkA from late endosomes to the recycling route (Moises et al, 2009). Therefore, the residual degradation of TrkB observed for wild type motor neurons at the latest time point (**Figure 5E**, 120 min**)** could be the result of its clearance by the proteasome, and suggested a possible explanation for the apparent ineffectiveness of lysosomal inhibitors in preventing the clearance of TrkB from *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons (lower panel, **Figure 5E**). To test this hypothesis and assess the impact of BICD1 on these degradative pathways, we repeated the 15 min pulse step in the presence or absence of MG132, a specific proteasome inhibitor. Probing the αTrkB immunoprecipitates with the TrkB antibody revealed profiles similar to those shown in the previous experiment (compare upper panels in **Figure 5F** with **5E**). However, re-probing the same membrane with an ubiquitin-specific antibody revealed a signal only for the *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ sample treated with a combination of lysosomal inhibitors and MG132 (**Figure 5F**). This result implied that within 15 min of exposure to BDNF, TrkB internalised by

Bicd1$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons was preferentially ubiquitinated and likely targeted for proteasome-mediated degradation.

BICD1 depletion increases neurotrophin receptor levels at the plasma membrane

Inhibition of the proteasome, which causes an accumulation of ubiquitinated Trks, redirects TrkA from late endosomes to a plasma membrane recycling pathway (Moises et al, 2009). Depletion of BICD1 on the other hand led to the intracellular increase of H_CT, TrkB and p75^{NTR} in large vacuoles often connected to structures resembling tubular endosomes (**Figure S2D)**. Further insights into the nature of these organelles were provided by the colocalisation of SNX1 with TrkB and H_CT (**Figure 3B** and **S4A-B**), and the increase in SNX1-associated H_CT positive structures in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons (**Figure S4A-B**). Based on these findings and the notion that TrkB was preferentially ubiquitinated when BICD1 was depleted (**Figure 5F**), we decided to test whether the altered neurotrophin receptor trafficking observed in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons resulted in an increased recycling of these receptors back to the plasma membrane.

In spite of TrkB-FL transcript (**Figure S1D**) and protein levels (**Figure 1E-F**) being reduced in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons relative to wild type cells, cell surface immunofluorescence and biotinylation experiments both demonstrated that significantly more TrkB was present on the plasma membrane of *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ neurons compared to wild type controls (**Figure 6A-C**), with a similar trend also observed for p75^{NTR} (**Figure S7A-D**).

TrkB signalling is impaired in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons

The most striking finding from the previous set of experiments was the substantial increase in TrkB.T1 localisation to the surface of *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons (**Figure 5E-F** and **6C-E**). TrkB.T1 heterodimerise with TrkB.FL to inhibit auto-phosphorylation and downstream signalling of the full length receptor (Eide et al, 1996; Fenner, 2012). Therefore, the substantially decreased ratio of TrkB.FL to TrkB.T1 (**Figure 6E**) on the plasma membrane of *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons, together with an increased cell surface localisation of p75^{NTR} (**Figure S7A-D**), would be expected to reduce phosphoinositide-3 kinase (PI3K) and Ras-mediated signal activation following treatment with BDNF.

To test this hypothesis, we stimulated motor neurons with BDNF for various time points before assaying lysates by western blotting for phosphorylated TrkB, AKT and ERK1/2.

In wild type cultures, both AKT and ERK1/2 phosphorylation peaked at 10 min followed by a progressive attenuation of this response over the following 40 min. The same overall trend was observed for *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons, but phosphorylation of both AKT and ERK1/2 was lower at all time points tested (**Figure 7A-D**). Thus, even though more cell surface TrkB and p75^{NTR} were available for ligand binding in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons, this was accompanied by decreased activation of AKT and ERK1/2 following BDNF treatment. This reduced signalling response might be a consequence of decreased TrkB activation caused by the lower TrkB.FL to TrkB.T1 ratio present in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons. This hypothesis was supported by data shown in **Figure 7E-F**, where phosphorylation of TrkB upon stimulation with BDNF for 10 min was lower in mutant motor neurons compared to wild type controls.

Proteosomal inhibition is known to induce sustained ERK1/2 activation following NGF stimulation (Moises et al, 2009), which was likely to result from enhanced TrkA recycling back to the plasma membrane. We have now shown that *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons respond to BDNF/TrkB activation through sustained PI3K/AKT signalling. Thus, whereas the phospho-AKT profile tailed off at later time points in wild type cells, BICD1-depleted motor neurons displayed a more prolonged AKT activation during 1 h of BDNF stimulation (**Figure 7A-B**). This trend was substantiated by prolonged stimulation experiments when phospho-AKT levels, albeit lower, remained relatively stable over the entire time-frame of the experiment in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons (**Figure 7G**).

Discussion

Using a novel siRNA screening approach designed to identify new players involved in the trafficking of neurotrophin receptors and neurotropic virulence factors in motor neurons (Terenzio et al, 2014), we have identified several genes that affected the intracellular accumulation of H_CT and αp75^{NTR}. Because of our long standing interest in axonal retrograde transport, the most intriguing candidate revealed by this screen was *Bicd1.* This cytoplasmic dynein adaptor and closely related proteins, such as BICD2 and BICDR1, play diverse roles in nervous system development and maintenance (Matanis et al, 2002; Schlager et al, 2010). For instance, BICD2 is required for neuronal migration (Jaarsma et al, 2014), whereas BICD1 cooperates with dynein and kinesins in *C. elegans* nervous system patterning (Aguirre-Chen et al, 2011). Furthermore, *Drosophila* BicD recycles clathrin heavy chain back to the plasma membrane during synaptic stimulation (Li et al, 2010), and controls distribution of

Fragile X mental retardation protein (Bianco et al, 2010). Our *in vivo* observations now expand this list of functions by showing that BICD1 very likely plays an important role in the developing mouse nervous system, at least during the period when BDNF and neurotrophin receptors are highly expressed (**Figure 1** and **S1**).

Silencing of *Bicd1* increased the intracellular accumulation of H_CT and this was confirmed in motor neurons expressing the RRP227 *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ hypomorphic allele. The intracellular distribution of H_CT in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons differed markedly from that observed in wild type cells (**Figure 2D-E**). In mutant cells, H_CT clustered near the limiting membrane of a population of enlarged organelles with amorphous content, which lacked intra-luminal vesicles typical of MVBs (**Figure 2D**) and was found in protrusions emanating from such structures (**Figure S3D**). These observations suggested that endosomal sorting and/or maturation of these H_CT-containing compartments were perturbed in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons. Because H_CT is co-transported with p75^{NTR} and TrkB, we inferred that these receptors were also likely to be present in at least a sub-population of the enlarged H_CT-labelled compartments present in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons. This conclusion was supported by the findings that colloidal gold-labelled H_CT, αTrkB and αp75^{NTR} all accumulated in the same enlarged organelles (**Figure 4**), which strongly suggested that these structures represented sorting compartments common to all three probes. Furthermore, the increased occurrence of such organelles in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons indicated that BICD1 depletion affected the endosomal sorting of H_CT, TrkB and p75^{NTR}.

This hypothesis was supported by the observation that H_CT-positive organelles in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons also displayed an increased co-localisation with SNX1, a retromer component (**Figure S4A-B**). Retromer is a large protein complex, which controls the endosome membrane re-sculpturing process essential for the formation of transport carriers (Bonifacino & Hurley, 2008; Cullen & Korswagen, 2012) and the selection of specific cargoes (Harrison et al, 2014). Classically, this complex has been shown to mediate retrograde transport of cargoes from endosomes to the trans-Golgi network (TGN). However, Steinberg *et al.* have recently shown that the retromer and specific SNX isoforms, such as SNX17 and SNX27, were involved in preventing lysosomal degradation in favour of maintaining plasma membrane levels of several transporters, signalling receptors and adaptor molecules, such as the glucose transporter GLUT1, PDGFRβ and the neurotrophin receptor binding protein Kidins220/ARMS (Steinberg et al, 2013; Steinberg et al, 2012). Moreover, retromer-independent functions for SNX1 in the recycling of specific receptors to the plasma

membrane have also been described (Nisar et al, 2010). The retrograde pathway to the TGN is unlikely to be involved in the re-routing of H_CT and neurotrophin receptors when BICD1 is depleted, since cholera toxin B subunit (CTB) trafficking to the Golgi was unaffected in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons (**Figure S8**). Importantly, this result also demonstrated that the depletion of BICD1 did not cause a general defect in endosomal trafficking.

Similar increased accumulation phenotypes in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons were also observed for p75^{NTR} and TrkB, but only after treatment with BDNF (**Figure 5A-D** and **S5A-D**). Upon stimulation, phosphorylated TrkB is mainly sorted to lysosomes and degraded (Bronfman et al, 2007; Chen et al, 2005; Huang et al, 2009). Our observations that the intracellular accumulation of p75^{NTR} and TrkB was enhanced in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons and that H_CT appeared to be trapped in organelles resembling those shown to accumulate NGF in sympathetic neurons treated with lysosomal inhibitors (Claude et al, 1982), suggested that the trafficking of receptors normally targeted to lysosomes might be impaired by BICD1 depletion. Accordingly, inhibiting lysosomal proteases in wild type motor neurons phenocopied the increased accumulation of TrkB and p75^{NTR} observed in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ cultures treated with BDNF (**Figure S6A-B**). These data, together with the lack of overt alterations in lysosome morphology and activity in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons, implied that BICD1 is not likely to be involved in lysosome biogenesis or function, but participates in a sorting step regulating the targeting of endocytic cargoes to these organelles (**Figure 8**). TrkB antibody feeding assays confirmed this view by demonstrating that upon treatment with BDNF, TrkB internalised by *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons was not protected from degradation in the presence of lysosome protease inhibitors (**Figure 5E**). This result suggested that TrkB-BDNF complexes were preferentially degraded by an alternative mechanism in these cells. This was likely to be via the proteasome since ubiquitinated TrkB was only detected in immunoprecipitates retrieved from *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons in which proteasomal activity was inhibited (**Figure 5F**). Trk receptors have been shown to be ubiquitinated and a proportion of this modified receptor pool is degraded by the proteasome (Geetha & Wooten, 2008; Sommerfeld et al, 2000). This post-translational modification is important for neurotrophin receptor function since defective ubiquitination of TrkA causes defective endosomal trafficking, impaired degradation and increased recycling of this receptor, which was proposed to lead to the increased survival of sensory neurons in vivo (Yu et al, 2014). Our findings now suggest that BICD1 plays a role in this pathway by regulating the balance between these two degradation fates. We speculate that impaired targeting of TrkB to lysosomes in

neurons lacking BICD1 might cause an increased ubiquitination and re-routing of this receptor to the proteasome and the recycling pathway, resulting in the increased targeting of TrkB and $p75^{NTR}$ to the plasma membrane, possibly via a SNX/retromer-mediated retrieval route (**Figure 8**). Such a mechanism would be expected to ensure appropriate TrkB-mediated signalling output in response to BDNF availability and according to the composition of receptor complexes bound to this ligand.

Several lines of evidence indicate that impairments of the trafficking and/or degradation of neurotrophin receptors alter the output of neurotrophin signalling cascades (Ascano et al, 2012; Reichardt, 2006). For example, overexpression of Hrs, a component of the endosomal sorting complex required for transport (ESCRT), in PC12 cells caused a redirection of TrkB to the recycling route and a more sustained ERK1/2 activation upon BDNF treatment (Huang et al, 2009). Similar behaviour has also been described for TrkA in the same cell line, where inhibition of endosomal maturation by overexpression of a dominant-negative Rab7 mutant resulted in the accumulation of TrkA-containing endosomes and an increased ERK1/2 signalling (Saxena et al, 2005). Furthermore, proteosomal inhibition induced a sustained NGF-dependent ERK1/2 activation (Moises et al, 2009). Based on these results, we investigated the signalling response to BDNF in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons and found that TrkB phosphorylation and the downstream activation of PI3K-AKT and Ras-ERK1/2 were decreased in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons (**Figure 7**). Notably, AKT phosphorylation levels, albeit lower, remain stable over a longer period in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons compared to wild type cells (**Figure 7G**), supporting the notion that receptor recycling is an important mechanism to sustain signalling by rapidly returning growth factor receptors to the plasma membrane (Chen et al, 2005; Huang et al, 2013).

A likely explanation for the lower signalling capacity of *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons is the reduced quantity of signalling-competent TrkB.FL relative to the dominant inhibitory TrkB.T1 isoform present on the surface of BICD1-depleted neurons (**Figure 5E-F** and **6C-E**). This change in the stoichiometry of TrkB pools combined with the increased levels of $p75^{NTR}$ on the cell surface of *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons, may represent an adaptive response to overstimulation caused by defective degradation of activated TrkB.FL. In this light, BICD1-depleted motor neurons could adapt to these unfavourable conditions by altering their cell surface levels of $p75^{NTR}$ and repertoire of TrkB isoforms in order to protect themselves from chronic TrkB.FL-mediated overstimulation, which is in agreement with the neuronal response to excitotoxic insult during brain ischemia and traumatic brain injury (Gomes et al, 2012).

In conclusion, we would like to propose a model by which BICD1 controls the trafficking of activated neurotrophin receptors to appropriate degradation routes to maintain an optimal response to neurotrophin stimulation. By impinging on this trophic response, BICD1 functions to modulate the signalling amplitude and duration elicited by ligand-bound neurotrophin receptors. In this context, BICD1 serves to fine tune neurotrophin receptor signalling by maintaining the balance between receptor degradation over recycling so that the remaining receptor pool not destined for degradation is targeted back to the plasma membrane by a retromer-mediated sorting process (**Figure S8**). This equilibrium ensures optimal signal intensity and/or duration by delivering the appropriate repertoire of neurotrophin receptors to the plasma membrane where they are available to respond to their cognate ligands, which are especially abundant during neuronal growth. BICD1 function would therefore be expected to be critical during nervous system development when neurons rely on neurotrophins for their specification, differentiation and survival. Indeed, this may be one reason why BICD1 is highly expressed together with neurotrophins and their receptors in the developing nervous system (**Figure 1** and **S1**). TrkB-BDNF signalling mechanisms are instrumental in regulating nervous system development and are key modulators of synaptic plasticity in adulthood. Intriguingly, dendritic elongation and branching of cortical neurons is controlled by the differential activation of TrkB.FL versus TrkB.T1 (Yacoubian & Lo, 2000), whilst $p75^{NTR}$ is a negative modulator of dendrite complexity in hippocampal neurons (Zagrebelsky et al, 2005). These functions are very likely to operate in concert with BICD1, which was recently shown to be essential for the correct neuronal patterning and dendritic branching in *C. elegans* (Aguirre-Chen et al, 2011). These studies and our current work collectively indicate that BICD1 helps to coordinate the complex membrane sorting of neurotrophin signalling endosomes during nervous system development, and may regulate the activity of other receptor tyrosine kinases in different cell types.

Materials and Methods

Ethics statement

All experiments were carried out following the guidelines of the Cancer Research UK genetic manipulation procedures. Animal work was carried out under licence from the UK Home Office in accordance with the Animals (Scientific Procedures) Act 1986.

Reagents

Unless otherwise stated, all chemical reagents were supplied by Sigma. Tissue culture media, supplements and AlexaFluor555-conjugated cholera toxin B subunit (CTB) and secondary antibodies were purchased from Life Technologies.

Antibodies

Actin (AC-15), BICD1 (HPA041309), BICD2 (HPA024452) and FLAG (M1) were all from Sigma. BDNF (N-20), LAMP2 (ABL-93) Rab6 and pan-Trk (C-14) were from Santa Cruz. AKT (#9272), phospho-AKT (S473, #4060), ERK1/2 (#9102), phospho-ERK1/2 (#9101), TrkB (80E3) and phospho-TrkB (Y706/707, C50F3) were from Cell Signaling. TrkB antibody (#07-225, used for live cell internalisation assays) and MAP2 from Millipore; βIII tubulin (TUJ1) from Covance; SOD1 (ab16831), from Abcam; Islet1/2 from Developmental Studies Hybridoma Bank; FK2 from Enzo Life Sciences; mouse monoclonals to $p150^{Glued}$ and p50 from BD Biosciences. $\alpha p75^{NTR}$ (5410) was described in (Deinhardt et al, 2007). SNX1 and Vps26 antibodies were a kind gift of Matthew Seaman, University of Cambridge.

BDNF-mCherry expression

A BDNF-mCherry expression construct was kindly provided by F. Saudou (Institut Curie, Orsay, F) (Gauthier et al, 2004) and transfected using Lipofectamine 2000 (Life Technologies) into HEK293-FT cells, which had previously been adapted to grow in suspension in HyClone Serum-Free Medium (SFM; Thermo Scientific). SFM conditioned with secreted BDNF-mCherry was collected after 72 h, centrifuged at high speed and the supernatant concentrated approximately 15 fold by force filtration using Amicon Ultra Centrifugal filters (Ultracel 30K; Millipore). The concentrate was snap frozen at -80˚C and then analysed by western blotting against recombinant BDNF (R&D Systems) to assess BDNF-mCherry concentration (Deinhardt et al, 2006b) before performing FLAG-TrkB internalisation experiments in N2A cells.

***Bicd1*$^{gt/+}$ chimeric embryos and lacZ expression analysis**

10-15 RRP227 ES cells were injected into blastocyst stage embryos collected from superovulated C57BL/6J female mice that had been mated to C57BL/6J male mice. Embryos were transferred to pseudo-pregnant (2.5 days post coitum) recipient mice according to standard protocols (Nagy et al, 2002). To assess Bicd1-lacZ expression patterns during mouse development, E11.5-E14.5 embryos were fixed at room temperature for 15-30 min in 0.1 M sodium phosphate, pH 7.3, 0.4% paraformaldehyde (PFA), 5 mM EGTA, 2 mM $MgCl_2$, washed three times in 0.1 M sodium phosphate pH

7.3, 2 mM $MgCl_2$, 0.1% sodium deoxycholate, 0.02% NP-40, and finally transferred into developing solution (100 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.3, 2 mM $MgCl_2$, 0.01% sodium deoxycholate, 0.02% NP-40, 5 mM $K_3Fe(CN)_6$, 5 mM $K_4Fe(CN)_6$, 1 mg/ml X-gal (Roche), for 30 min to 5 h at 37˚C or overnight in the dark. The reaction was quenched by rinsing several times in PBS and embryos then post-fixed in 4% PFA and stored in 70% ethanol prior to imaging. After imaging, some samples were paraffin embedded, sectioned, DAB immunostained and counterstained with Nile Red.

ES cell-derived motor neurons

ES cells were grown on fish skin gelatin coated flasks in Glasgow Minimal Essential Medium (GMEM), 5% ES cell-qualified foetal bovine serum FBS, 5% knockout serum replacement (KSR), 1% GLUTAMAX, 0.1 mM 2-mercaptoethanol and 1,000 units/ml of leukaemia inhibitory factor (ESGRO, Millipore). To generate motor neurons, 1.5 x 10^6 ES cells were grown in suspension on a 10 cm non-tissue culture treated Petri dish containing differentiation (DFNK) medium: 45% Neurobasal, 45% DMEM/Ham's-F12, 10% KSR, 1% GLUTAMAX and 0.1 mM 2-mercaptoethanol. The following day, EBs were gently centrifuged and re-suspended in 10 ml of fresh DFNK medium and plated on a new Petri dish. The following day, the greatly enlarged EBs were allowed to sediment by gravity and re-suspended in fresh DFNK medium supplemented with 1 μM all-trans retinoic acid (RA) and 333 nM Smoothened Agonist (SAG; Enzo Life Sciences). EBs were maintained under these conditions for a further 4 days (medium changed every other day) and then dissociated with 0.025% porcine pancreatic trypsin in 1 ml PBS for 7 min at 37˚C and processed as described previously for the dissociation of mouse E13.5 spinal cord motor neurons (Hafezparast et al, 2003). Cells were plated onto poly-D-ornithine and laminin coated dishes in motor neuron growth medium: Neurobasal medium supplemented with 2% B27, 2% heat-inactivated horse serum, 1% GLUTAMAX, 25 μM 2-mercaptoethanol, 10 ng/ml rat ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF; R&D Systems), 100 pg/ml rat glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor (GDNF; R&D Systems) and 1 μM RA.

Generation of homozygous RRP227 ES cells

Mouse ES cells with a gene-trap insertion in the first intron of *Bicd1* (RRP227; http://www.informatics.jax.org/javawi2/servlet/WIFetch?page=alleleDetailandkey=544886) were obtained from the Mutant Mouse Regional Resource Center. Homozygous *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ cells were generated as previously described (Lefebvre et al, 2001). Briefly, heterozygous cells were seeded at 30% confluence and maintained under standard

feeder-free ES cell culture conditions in medium containing 1.5 mg/ml G418 until distinct clones of antibiotic-resistant cells appeared. Several clones were picked up into a drop of 0.025% trypsin solution and seeded into separate wells of a 24-well plate and grown in the presence of 500 ng/ml G418. Loss of heterozygosity was assessed by semi-quantitative real time PCR using the One-Step RT-PCR kit (Life Technologies) and primers specific for the wild type *Bicd1* cDNA (forward: ggc tgg tgg tgc tgg agg aga a; reverse: gtg gac act agt ttc tgc aat gtg a).

The G418-resistant ES cell clone that showed the most marked reduction in PCR product relative to the heterozygous parent cell line was then selected for further quantification by quantitative real time PCR (**Table S2**), which confirmed an approximately 70% reduction in *Bicd1* expression relative to wild type ES cells.

Quantitative real time-PCR

Total RNA was extracted from ES cell-derived motor neuron cultures 4-5 days after the plating of disaggregated embryoid bodies (EBs), using either Trizol (Life Technologies) or RNeasy kits (Qiagen). 1-2 μg of total RNA was used to synthesise cDNA using the Superscript-VILO cDNA synthesis kit (Life Technologies), cDNA was diluted 1/10 and PCR amplified on a 7500 Fast Real Time PCR (Applied Biosystems) using intron spanning primers (**Table S2**) and EXPRESS SYBR Green ER master mix (Life Technologies).

Immunofluorescence and immunohistochemistry

Motor neurons were seeded onto poly-D-ornithine and laminin-coated coverslips, maintained under standard culture conditions for 4-5 days before fixation with 4% PFA for 15 min at room temperature. Fixed cells were washed and blocked in 2% bovine serum albumin (BSA) in PBS with or without 0.2% Triton X-100 for 20 min at room temperature prior to incubation for 1 h with primary antibodies (see above) followed by AlexaFluor-conjugated secondary antibodies (1:500). Samples were then counterstained with DRAQ5 (Biostatus), post fixed with PFA and mounted with Mowiol.

E11.5-14.5 embryos were fixed in neutral buffered formalin overnight, processed for paraffin embedding and then sectioned. Sections (4 μm) were microwaved for 15 min in 0.01 M sodium citrate buffer, pH 6.0 for antigen retrieval, blocked with 10% normal donkey serum, 1% BSA and stained overnight at 4˚C with a combination of mouse anti-βIII tubulin and either rabbit anti-BDNF (N-20), rabbit anti-pan-Trk (C-14) or αp75^{NTR} (5410). Following extensive washing in PBS, sections were stained with biotinylated

horse anti-rabbit IgG (Vector Labs) and AlexaFluor488-conjugated donkey anti-mouse IgG for 1 h. After washing, sections were incubated in AlexaFluor555-conjugated streptavidin (Life Technologies) for 45 min at room temperature, washed, incubated for 30 min in 0.1% Sudan Black dissolved in 70% ethanol to quench auto-fluorescence and then mounted in Hardset Mount containing DAPI (Vector). The same protocol was used for horseradish peroxidase (HRP) -immunohistochemistry except that sections were firstly quenched with 1.6% H_2O_2/PBS before blocking and staining with a single primary antibody, followed by biotinylated secondary antibody, ABC reagent (Vector Labs), developed with DAB (Vector Labs) and counterstained with Haematoxylin.

Internalisation assays

Internalisation assays for H_CT, $\alpha p75^{NTR}$ and αTrkB (Upstate, 1:1000) were performed on wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons seeded onto coverslips. Experiments designed to rescue the *Bicd1* depletion phenotypes were carried out on *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons transfected with a full length mouse *Bicd1* cDNA (MGC-27566, LGC Promochem) cloned into EcoR1/BamH1 sites of EGFP-N1 (Clontech). This BICD1-GFP construct was transfected into motor neurons by Magnetofection using Neuromag (OZ Biosciences) following manufacturer´s specifications. Cells were assayed within 16 h of transfection.

Cell surface biotinylation

The pool of neurotrophin receptors on the plasma membrane was quantified using a cell surface biotinylation kit (Thermo Scientific) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons were assayed under steady state conditions 4-5 d after plating at high density onto 6 cm dishes, by cooling on wet ice before removing the growth medium, washing with ice-cold PBS and crosslinking cell surface exposed proteins with sulfo-NHS-SS-biotin for 30 min on ice. After quenching, cells were scraped, pelleted, washed twice with ice cold Tris-buffered saline (TBS) and lysed on ice for 30 min. Insoluble proteins were pelleted by centrifugation and supernatants adjusted to the same protein concentration. Biotinylated proteins from 100 µg of total lysate were isolated with neutravidin agarose beads prior to western blot analysis.

Endosome isolation and western blotting

MION-conjugated H_CT was used to purify H_CT-positive endosomes, which were isolated as previously described (Wade et al, 2012). SDS-PAGE was performed using

4-12% NuPAGE Bis-Tris gradient gels (Life Technologies) according to the manufacturer's instructions and blotted onto polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) membranes. Membranes were blocked in 5% skimmed milk or 5% BSA dissolved in Tris-buffered saline containing 0.05% Tween-20 (TBST) for 1 h at room temperature and then incubated with primary antibodies diluted 1:1,000 or 1:2,000 in TBST for 1 h at room temperature or overnight at 4˚C. Blots were then washed and incubated with appropriate HRP-conjugated secondary antibodies (GE Healthcare). Immunoreactivity was detected using Luminata or Crescendo ECL substrates (Millipore) and ECL-Hyperfilm (GE-Healthcare).

Pharmacological experiments

H_CT and $\alpha p75^{NTR}$ and αTrkB internalisation/accumulation assays were performed as described in the main text, but in the presence of lysosomal inhibitors (leupeptin 200 μM, E64D 2 μM, pepstatin A 20 μM) or an equivalent volume of DMSO. Cells were allowed to internalise the probes for 1 h at 37°C, acid-washed for 2 min, washed in PBS and fixed with 4% PFA for 20 min. To detect internalised $\alpha p75^{NTR}$ or αTrkB the cells were immunostained with anti-rabbit AlexaFluor555-conjugated IgG.

For biochemical assessments of internalised receptor fate, a pulse-chase antibody feeding assay was performed as follows: motor neuron cultures were incubated with αTrkB and BDNF in the presence or absence of lysosomal inhibitors in complete growth medium as described above, but instead of a 1 h continuous feed, a 15 min internalisation pulse was performed. This was followed by washing the cells three times with fresh antibody-free medium and incubation for a further 1 or 2 h as above, but in the absence of αTrkB. To assess TrkB ubiquitination the same protocol was used with the addition of MG132 (10 μM), which was present throughout the pulse and chase periods. The quantity of initially internalised αTrkB/TrkB complex (15 min pulse) and non-degraded αTrkB/TrkB remaining after the chase periods was determined by immunoprecipitating the antibody/receptor complex from cell lysates prepared as described for the signalling assay in the main text. Lysates were then incubated for 1 h at 4˚C with 10 μl of pre-washed Protein-G coated Dynabeads (Life Technologies) per sample. TrkB bound beads were then washed three times in lysis buffer followed by SDS-PAGE and western blotting. The top half of these blots was first probed using the rabbit anti-TrkB (80E3) antibody. Some blots were then stripped and re-probed for ubiquitin using the mouse FK2 antibody. The lower half of these same blots were probed separately with HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit immunoglobulins in order to detect internalised αTrkB.

CTB accumulation assay

Wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons were allowed to internalise AlexaFluor555-CTB (1 μg/ml) for 1 h at 37°C, acid-washed for 2 min, washed in PBS and fixed with 4% PFA for 20 min. Samples were immunostained for βIII tubulin and imaged. The amount of CTB accumulation in the Golgi area was quantified using ImageJ.

Neurite outgrowth assay

Wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons were plated at equal density, fixed 48 h after plating with 4% PFA for 20 min, immunostained for βIII tubulin and imaged. Quantification of total outgrowth, maximum process length and number of branches was performed using Metamorph (Molecular Devices).

Signalling assays

Wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons were starved for 5 h at 37˚C in Neurobasal medium and then stimulated with 100 ng/ml of BDNF in same medium. At the appropriate time points, cells were placed on ice immediately after removing the growth medium and then lysed in 10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 1% NP-40, 1 mM EDTA containing HALT protease and phosphatase inhibitors (Thermo Scientific) for 30 min. Insoluble proteins were pelleted and protein concentration assayed in the supernatants before addition of sample buffer. Samples were heated for 10 min at 70˚C and 5-15 μg of protein per sample loaded in SDS-PAGE prior to western blotting for phospho-TrkB, phospho-AKT and phospho-ERK1/2. Phosphorylation levels were quantified either by re-probing the same membranes, or in some cases by running the same lysates in parallel and immunoblotting for the respective total proteins.

Axonal retrograde transport assay

Axonal retrograde transport kinetics of H_CT and αp75^{NTR} in wild type and in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons was performed as previously described (Deinhardt et al, 2006b; Lalli & Schiavo, 2002) and quantified using Motion Analysis software (Kinetic Imaging) (Bohnert & Schiavo, 2005; Deinhardt et al, 2006b).

BICD-GFP and FLAG-TrkB overexpression in N2A cells

N2A cells were transfected with FLAG-TrkB constructs (kindly provided by Francis Lee, Weill Cornell Medical College, NY) and BICD1-GFP using Lipofectamine2000 according to the manufacture's instructions. Approximately 13 h after transfection,

antibody uptake experiments were performed on N2A cells by incubation with FLAG-tag antibody (clone M1, 1:1000) in the presence either of recombinant BDNF (100 ng/ml) or purified mCherry-BDNF for 1 h at 37°C. Cells were then acid-washed for 2 min, washed in PBS and fixed with 4% PFA for 20 min. Cells were then immunostained with AlexaFluor555- or AlexaFluor488-conjugated anti-mouse antibodies to detect internalised FLAG-TrkB and primary antibodies targeting endogenous SNX1 or BICD1.

Transmission electron microscopy

H_CT was conjugated to colloidal gold by mixing 250 μg of purified H_CT in 0.5 ml of 2 mM sodium tetraborate to 1 ml of colloidal gold particles (10 nm; British Biocell) previously adjusted to pH 6.0. αp75^{NTR} (#5411; 200 μg in 0.2 m□) and αTrkB (#07-225; 60 μg in 200 μ□) were dialysed against 2 mM sodium tetraborate and incubated with 2 ml (5 nm) and 0.2 ml (20 nm), respectively, of colloidal gold previously adjusted to pH 9.0. Samples were stirred at room temperature for 10 min. BSA was added to a final concentration of 1% and the mixture stirred for a further 10 min. The suspension was finally pelleted at 45,000*g* for 45 min (αp75^{NTR}), 30 min (H_CT) and 10 min (αTrkB), resuspended in the original volume of 20 mM Tris-NaOH pH 8.2, 150 mM NaCl, 1% BSA and stored at 4˚C for a maximum of 2-3 weeks.

Motor neurons plated on coverslips were incubated with 20 nM nanogold-conjugated H_CT for 2 h at 37˚C prior to washing. Cells were fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde, 4% paraformaldehyde in Sorensen's phosphate buffer at room temperature for 20 min, post-fixed in osmium tetroxide, stained with tannic acid and dehydrated progressively up to 100% ethanol. Finally, coverslips were embedded in an Epon epoxy resin, sectioned (70-75 nm) and stained with lead citrate. Images were acquired using a Tecnai Spirit Biotwin (FEI) transmission electron microscope. Random grids were visually scanned for the presence of nanogold-containing organelles by two independent operators and classified as described in the main text.

Data quantification

ImageJ was used for the quantification of western blots and immunofluorescence staining in all experiments. ImageJ was used to threshold the fluorescence staining of interest and quantify the thresholded voxels. Immunostaining for neuronal-specific proteins, such as βIII tubulin, was used as object masks to quantify both immunostaining intensity as well as fluorescent probe binding and internalisation.

Supplementary data

Supplementary Tables and Figures are available at The EMBO Journal Online.

Abbreviations

αp75^{NTR}, antibody directed against the extracellular domain of p75^{NTR}; αTrkB, antibody directed against the extracellular domain of TrkB; BDNF, brain-derived neurotrophic factor; BICD, bicaudal D homolog; BSA, bovine serum albumin; CTB, cholera toxin B subunit; CNS, central nervous system; CNTF, ciliary neurotrophic factor; DRG, dorsal root ganglia; E12, embryonic day 12; EB, embryoid bodies; ERK, extracellular signal-regulated kinase; ES, embryonic stem; ESCRT, endosomal sorting complex required for transport; GDNF, glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor; H_CT, binding fragment of tetanus toxin; HRP, horseradish peroxidase; MION, monocrystalline ion oxide nanoparticles; MN, motor neuron; p75^{NTR}, NGF, nerve growth factor; p75 neurotrophin receptor; pAKT, phospho-AKT (S473); pERK1/2, phospho-ERK1/2; PI3K, phosphoinositide-3 kinase; pTrkB, phospho-TrkB; PVDF, polyvinylidene fluoride; RA, all-trans retinoic acid; SAG, Smoothened Agonist; siRNA , small interfering RNA; SNX1, sorting nexin 1; TBS, Tris-buffered saline; TGN, trans-Golgi network; Trk, tropomyosin-receptor-kinase.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interests.

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Figure legends

Figure 1. Validation of *Bicd1* gene-trapped ES cells

Lateral (A') and dorsal (A'') views of an X-gal stained E12.5 embryo derived from RRP227 *Bicd1*$^{gt/+}$ ES cells, demonstrating *Bicd1* expression throughout the developing nervous system, but particularly strong in the spinal cord (SC), hindbrain and dorsal root ganglia (DRG, asterisks). Scale bars, 1 mm. Removing the head at the cervical region and visualising the cut surface (A''') shows that *Bicd1* expression is particularly high in the ventral horns of the spinal cord (white arrowheads), DRG and ventral nerve tracts descending from these structures (black arrowheads). Scale bar, 200 μm.

(B) Paraffin-embedded transverse section taken from the thoracic region of the embryo shown in A, immunostained for HB9 and counterstained with Nile Red. HB9 protein (brown) is localised exclusively in ventral horn motor neuron nuclei (MN), whilst *Bicd1*-lacZ (blue) is expressed both in motor neurons and adjacent DRGs. Scale bar, 100 μm.

(C, D) Transverse section of a spinal cord of an E12.5 wild type mouse embryo immunostained for BICD1 (green) and Islet1 (red). Images taken from regions approximated by the black boxes in (B) show intense immunoreactivity for BICD1 in nerve tracts (C; central box in B), and in a subset of Islet1-positive DRG nuclei (D; right side box in B). Scale bars, 20 μm.

(E) Western blotting of whole cell lysates generated from *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ and wild type control ES cell-derived motor neurons showing relative expression levels of BICD1, TrkB, p75^{NTR} and β actin as a loading control.

(F) Quantification of western blots for BICD1, pan-Trk (correspondent to TrkB and TrkC receptors in these samples) and p75^{NTR} normalised to βIII tubulin (n=3, paired t-test, mean± s.e.m, *, $p < 0.05$, ***, $p < 0.001$, n.s., non significant).

Figure 2. Internalisation of H_CT in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons

(A, B) AlexaFluor555-conjugated H_CT was internalised for 1 h at 37˚C by wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons, which were then acid-washed and fixed. Representative pseudo-coloured images of wild type (top) and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ (bottom) motor neurons were used to generate a heat map profile to better visualise the difference in relative amounts of internalised H_CT between the two genotypes. Scale bar, 20 μm.

Quantification of H_CT internalised by wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons after 1 h incubation at 37˚C is shown in B (n=3, t-test, ± s.e.m, **, $p < 0.01$).

(C) Quantification of H_CT internalised by *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons overexpressing GFP or BICD-GFP for 1 h at 37˚C. Note that BICD1-GFP overexpression significantly decreased H_CT accumulation (red squares) (35-40 transfected cells were quantified per genotype; Mann-Whitney test, **, $p < 0.01$).

(D) Gold-conjugated H_CT (10 nm) was internalised for 1 h at 37˚C by wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons, which were then fixed and processed for transmission electron microscopy. In *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons, colloidal gold-H_CT (arrowheads) accumulated in different types of organelles, which were classified as MVBs, endosomes containing membranes ('membranous'), endosomes with amorphous content ('amorphous') and tubular endosomes ('tubular'). Scale bar, 200 nm.

(E) Quantification of the relative abundance of each sub-type of colloidal gold-H_CT containing organelle for each genotype (n=2, mean ± s.e.m).

Figure 3. SNX1 co-localises with TrkB and H_CT

(A) H_CT and TrkB colocalise in wild type motor neurons. AlexaFluor555-conjugated H_CT (red) was internalised for 1 h at 37˚C; neurons were then acid-washed, fixed and immunostained for TrkB (green). TrkB/H_CT positive structures (arrowheads) were frequently detected in the cell soma and neurites. Scale bar = 5 µm.

(B, C) N2A neuroblastoma cells over-expressing FLAG-TrkB were incubated with FLAG antibody and BDNF for 1 h at 37˚C and then acid-washed, fixed and immunostained to detect FLAG-TrkB (green) and endogenous SNX1 (red). Scale bar, 10 µm. Quantification of FLAG-TrkB/SNX1 co-localisation is shown in C (n=3, 31 cells in total analysed).

(D) N2A cells overexpressing FLAG-TrkB were incubated with FLAG antibody and BDNF-mCherry (red) for 1 h at 37˚C and then washed, fixed and immunostained to detect FLAG-TrkB (green) and endogenous BICD1 (blue). Note the presence of triple positive structures demonstrating that endogenous BICD1 associates with internalised TrkB-BDNF complexes. Scale bar, 10 µm.

Figure 4. *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons accumulate H_CT, TrkB and p75^{NTR} in enlarged endosomal structures

Wild type (A) and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ (B) motor neurons were allowed to internalise gold-conjugated H_CT (10 nm, empty arrowheads), αTrkB (20 nm, white arrowheads) and αp75^{NTR} (5 nm, black arrowheads) in the presence of BDNF for 2 h at 37˚C and then processed for transmission electron microscopy. Colloidal gold-conjugated probes were found in a variety of organelles ranging from MVBs (Ab), endosomes containing membranes (Ac and Bc), endosomes with "amorphous" content (Ba, Bb) and tubular endosomes (Aa). These organelles are pseudocoloured according to the number of probes that they contain: yellow, pink and green representing single, double and triple labelled compartments, respectively. Note that double and triple labelled enlarged organelles were more prevalent in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons compared to wild type cells. Scale bars = 200 nm (main panels); 50 nm (insets).

Figure 5. The BDNF-dependent intracellular accumulation of TrkB by *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons is phenocopied in wild type cells treated with lysosomal inhibitors

(A, B) TrkB antibody (αTrkB) was internalised for 1 h at 37˚C by wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons, which were then acid-washed, fixed and immunostained for βIII tubulin and AlexaFluor-conjugated anti-rabbit IgG to detect αTrkB. Scale bar, 20 μm. Quantification of internalised αTrkB from three independent experiments is shown in B (n=3, t-test, mean ± s.e.m., n.s., not significant).

(C, D) Internalisation of αTrkB as described for (A), but stimulated with 100 ng/ml of BDNF. Scale bar = 20 μm. Quantification of internalised αTrkB in the presence of BDNF from three independent experiments is shown in D (n=3, t-test, ± mean ± s.e.m., **, $p < 0.01$).

(E) Wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons were co-incubated with αTrkB, 100 ng/ml of BDNF and a cocktail of lysosomal inhibitors (leupeptin 200 μM, E64D 2 μM, pepstatin A 20 μM) or DMSO vehicle control for 15 min 37˚C. Unbound antibody was then removed before chasing the internalised αTrkB pool under identical conditions. Cells were subsequently lysed at different time points and αTrkB captured on protein-G conjugated magnetic beads followed by western blotting for TrkB. Note that the truncated TrkB.T1 isoform was significantly enriched relative to TrkB.FL in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons (lower panel) compared to wild type controls (upper panel). Inhibition of

lysosomal proteases prevented αTrkB.FL degradation in wild type motor neurons (compare with DMSO-treated samples), but was ineffective in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ cells.

(F) Wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons were co-incubated with αTrkB, 100 ng/ml of BDNF and lysosomal inhibitors as described in (E) for 15 min at 37˚C in the presence or absence of 10 μM MG132. Upon cell lysis, αTrkB was captured as above. Immunoprecipitated samples were probed for TrkB (upper panels), with the FK2 antibody, which targets mono- and poly-ubiquitinated proteins (middle panels), and with HRP-conjugated anti-rabbit immunoglobulins in order to detect internalised αTrkB. TrkB.T1 was enriched in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons in both conditions, but TrkB ubiquitination was detected only in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neuron samples treated with MG132.

Figure 6. *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons have increased cell surface levels of TrkB.T1

(A, B) Wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons were fixed and immunostained without permeabilisation to detect cell surface exposed TrkB using the TrkB antibody used in **Figure 5**. Scale bar = 20 μm. Quantification of cell surface localised TrkB receptors from three independent experiments is shown in B (n=3, t-test, ± s.e.m., *, $p < 0.05$).

(C) Representative western blotting of TrkB isoforms present on the surface of wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons at steady state. Cell surface proteins were biotinylated, purified on neutravidin sepharose beads and probed for the extracellular domain of TrkB. SOD1 was used as a control for cytosolic proteins. The input (INP), supernatant (SN) and biotinylated cell surface protein (beads) fractions are shown. Note the significantly increased level of TrkB.T1 relative to TrkB.FL in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons compared to wild type controls.

(D, E) Quantification of cell surface biotinylated TrkB.FL relative to TrkB.T1 receptors from four independent experiments (t-test, ± s.e.m., **, $p < 0.001$, n.s., not significant).

Figure 7. AKT and ERK1/2 phosphorylation are altered in BDNF-stimulated *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons

(A) Starved wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons were stimulated with 100 ng/ml BDNF for various time points before cell lysis and immunoblotted for phospho-AKT (pAKT; S473) and then re-probed for total AKT.

(B) Densitometric analysis of pAKT (S473) from three independent experiments including the one shown in (A). pAKT band densities were normalised to total AKT (pAKT/AKT) for each time point and plotted as the mean ± s.e.m. Reduced phosphorylation of AKT in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons compared to wild type controls was statistically significant at all time points (two ways ANOVA, $p < 0.0001$).

(C) The same blot shown in (A) was probed for phospho-ERK1/2 (pERK1/2) and then re-probed for total ERK1/2.

(D) Densitometric analysis of pERK1/2 from three independent experiments including the one shown in (C). pERK1/2 band densities were normalised to total ERK (pERK/ERK) for each time point and plotted as the mean ± s.e.m. Reduced phosphorylation of ERK1/2 in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons compared to wild type controls was statistically significant at all time points (two ways ANOVA, $p < 0.0001$).

(E, F) Starved wild type and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons were stimulated with 100 ng/ml BDNF for 10 min before cell lysis. Samples were immunoblotted for phospho-TrkB (pTrkB; top panel), phospho-AKT (pAKT; S473; middle panels) and pERK1/2 (lower panels) (E). The same lysates were probed for total TrkB, AKT and ERK1/2 to assess loading parity between samples (F).

(G) Starved wild type (left panels) and *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons (right panels) were stimulated with 100 ng/ml BDNF for different time points before cell lysis. Samples were immunoblotted for phospho-AKT (pAKT; S473) and total AKT. Note that there was a gradual decrease in pAKT signal over time for wild type cells, which contrasted with sustained pAKT levels for *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons.

Figure 8. Proposed role of BICD1 in neurotrophin receptor trafficking and signalling

In wild type motor neurons, BDNF binds to and activates TrkB. Ligand-receptor complexes are internalised at synaptic sites located in the periphery (1); note that for clarity, internalisation of these complexes from the plasma membrane of the soma is not depicted. Ligand-receptor complexes are sorted to signalling endosomes (2), retrogradely transported in a cytoplasmic dynein-dependent process (3), towards the cell soma where they associate with somatic sorting endosomes (4) decorated by sorting nexin 1 (SNX1) and other retromer components. Different neurotrophin receptor pools, but not H_CT are then trafficked towards MVB/lysosomes (5a) or the proteasome

(5b) for degradation, or like H_CT recycled to the plasma membrane (5c). Impairment of the lysosomal targeting of TrkB in cells lacking BICD1 is envisaged to impair the flow of the receptor from somatic sorting endosomes towards lysosomes, and redirect them either to the recycling route back to the plasma membrane or to the proteasome for ubiquitin-mediated degradation. The main consequence of these miss-sorting steps is the increased accumulation of neurotrophin receptors on the cell surface at steady state. Such a chronic imbalance in receptor recycling over receptor degradation in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons is predicted to result in prolonged receptor activation after internalisation and/or overstimulation from repeated recycling to the plasma membrane. The increased levels of cell surface TrkB.T1 in *Bicd1*$^{gt/gt}$ motor neurons (6) may be an adaptive response to overstimulation and serves to reduce BDNF-mediated activation of TrkB.FL and associated AKT (6) and ERK1/2 (7) signalling pathways.

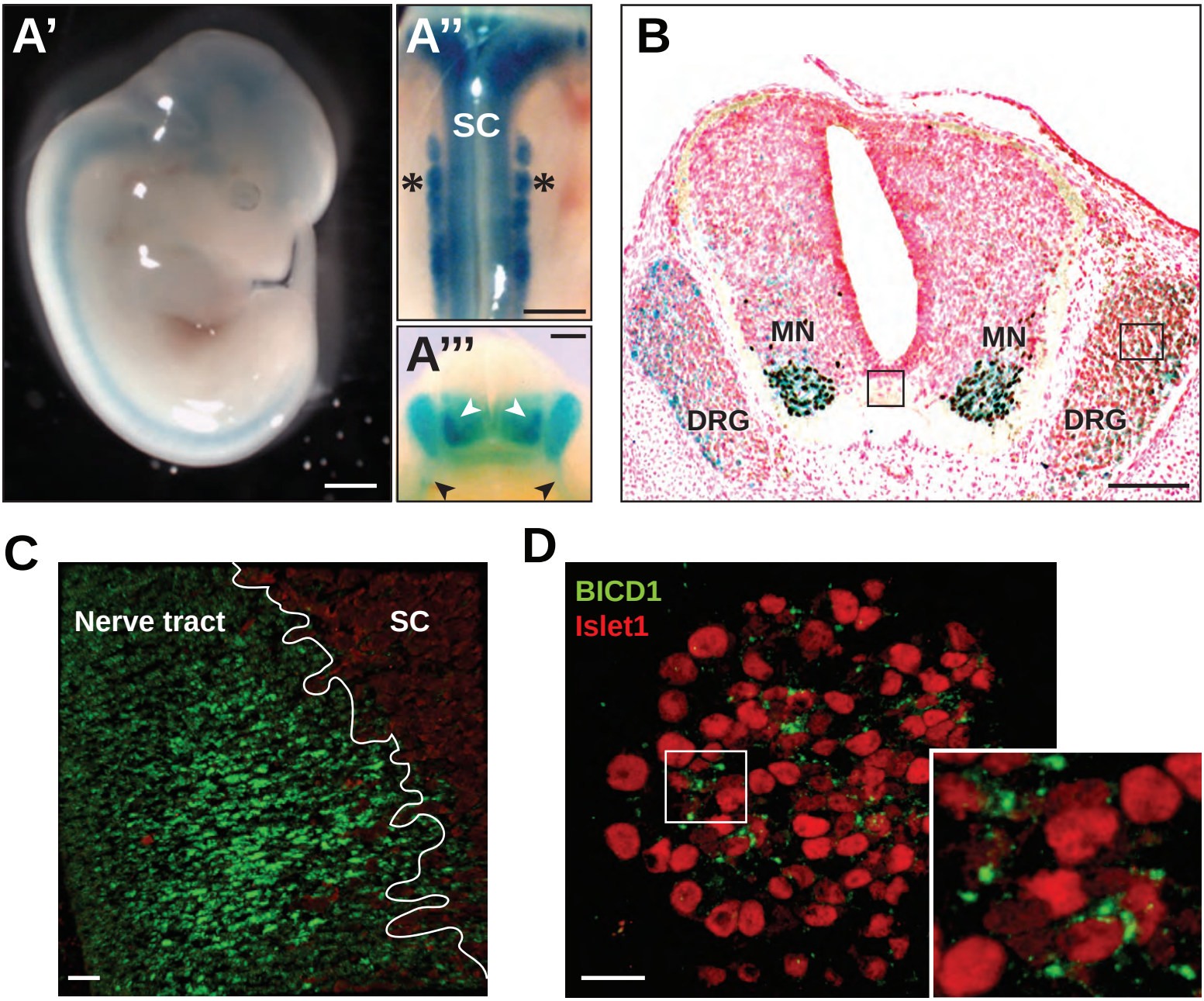


Figure 1 Terenzio et al.

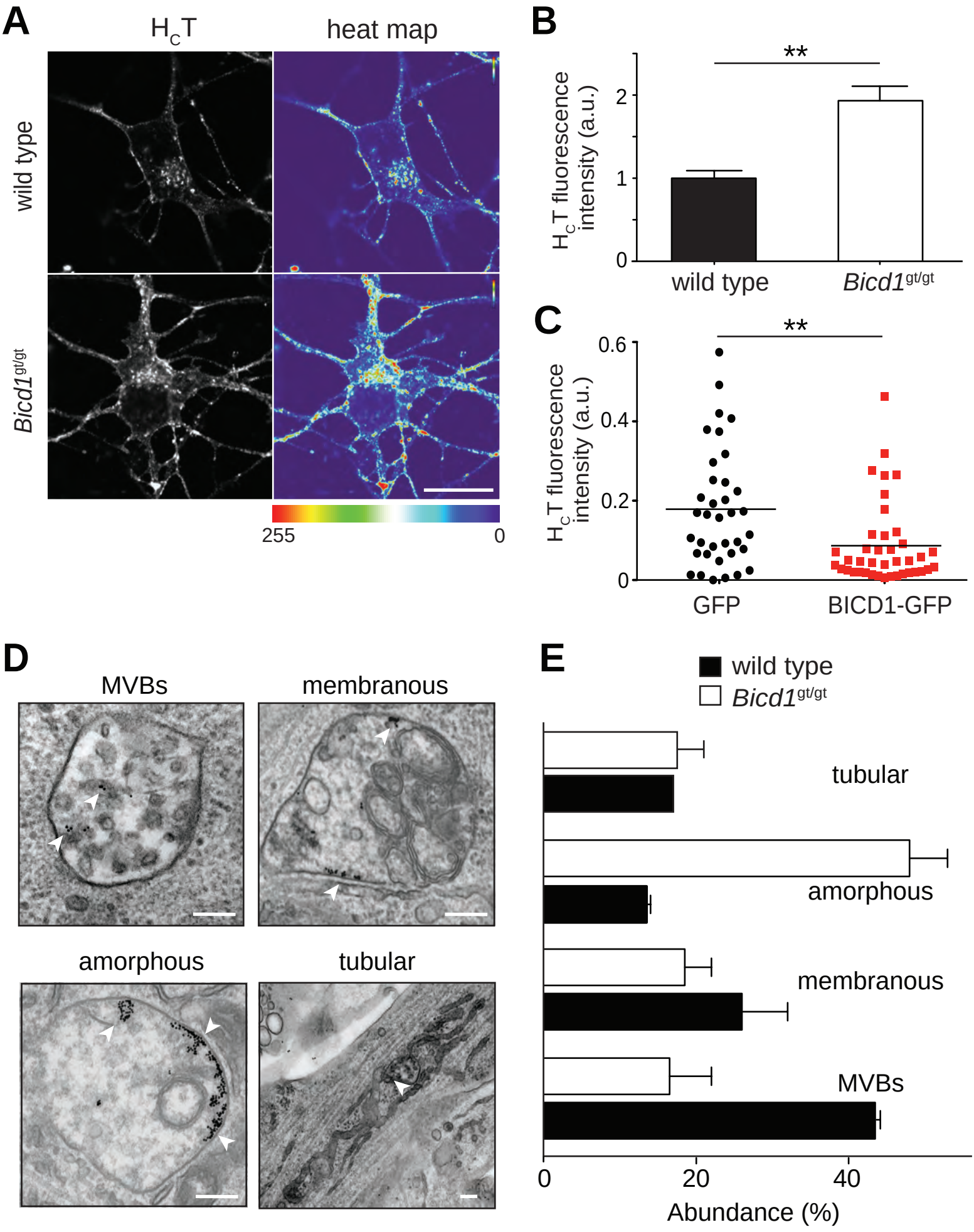


Figure 2 Terenzio et al.

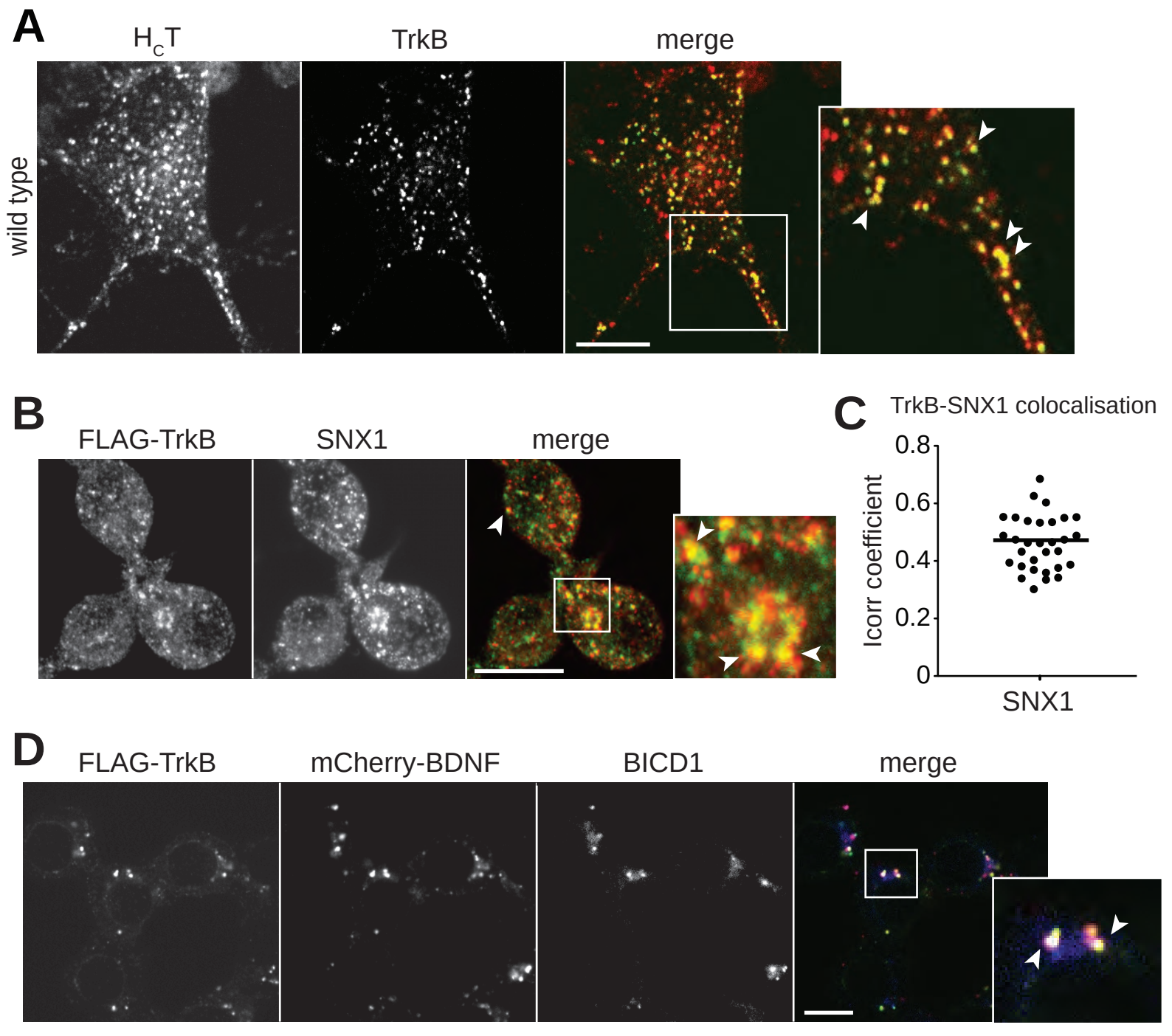
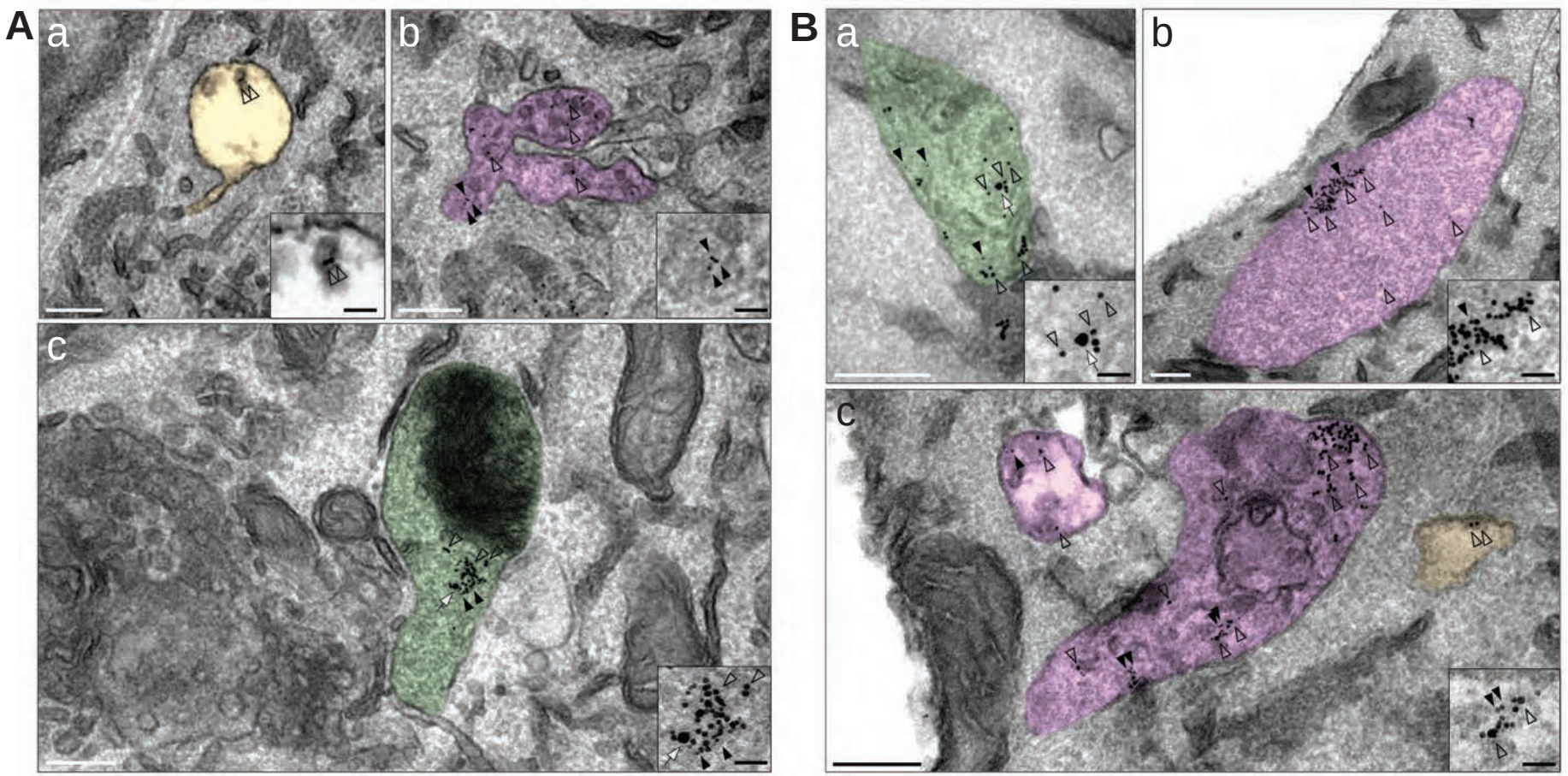


Figure 3 Terenzio et al.



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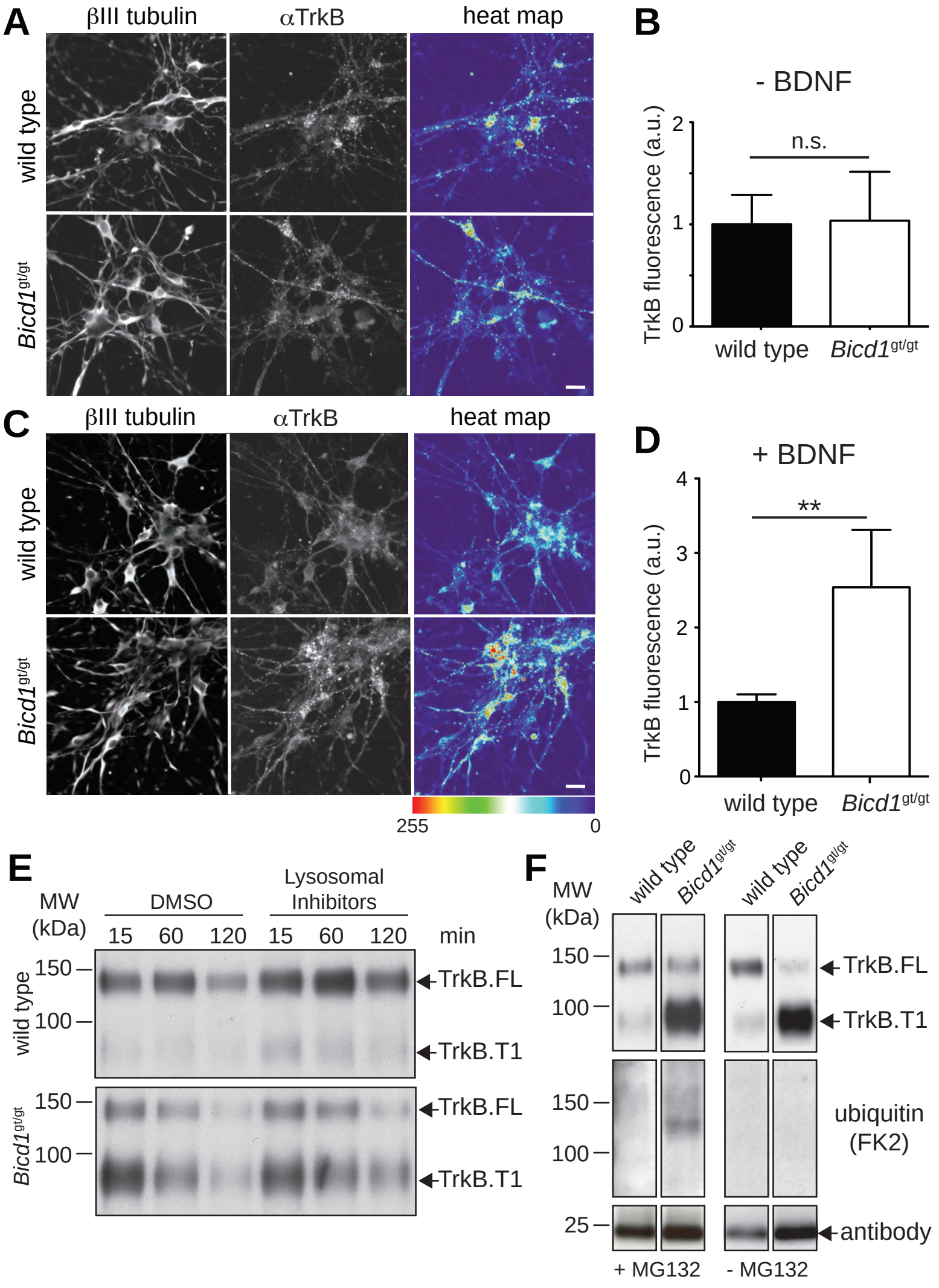

Figure 5 Terenzio et al.

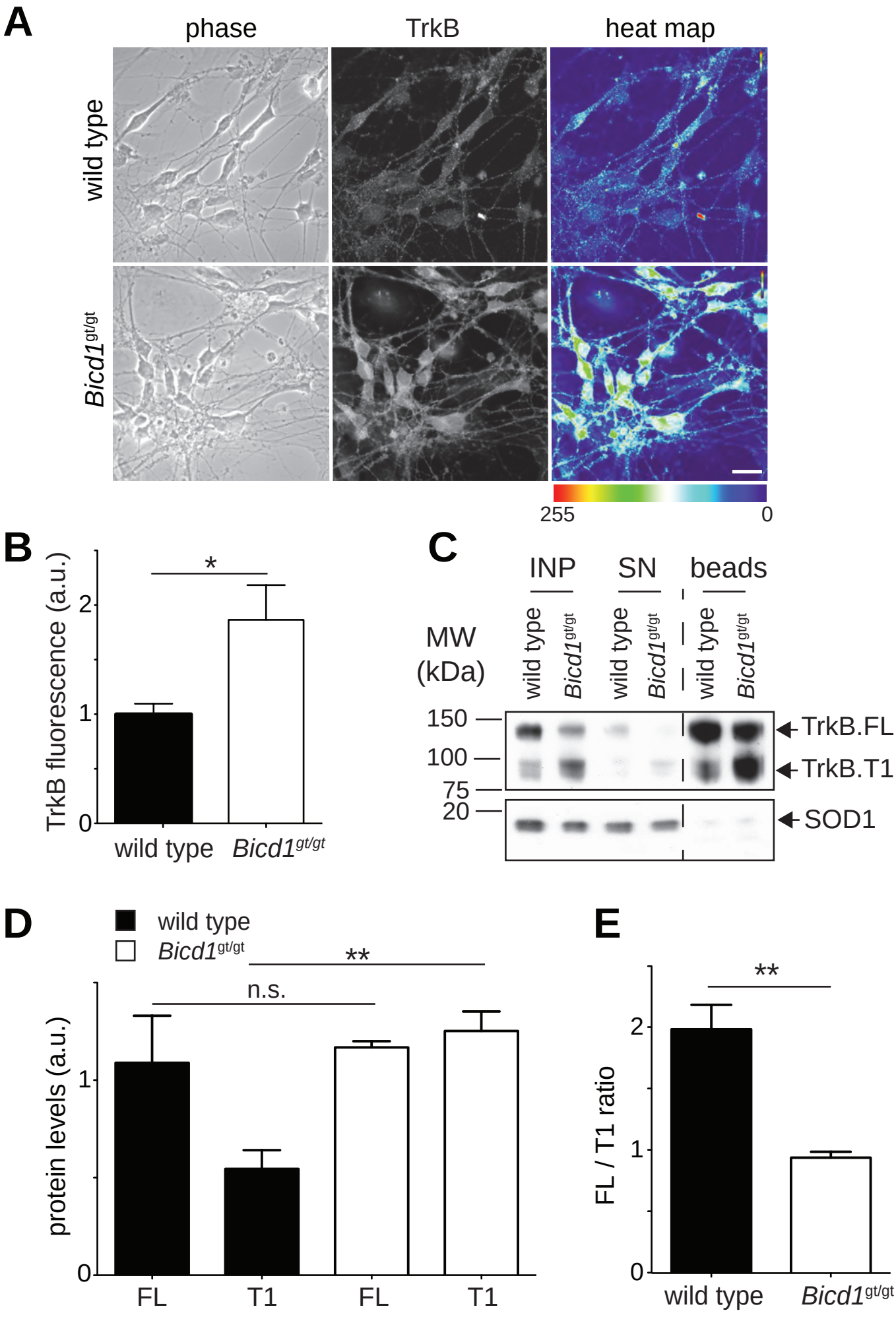

Figure 6 Terenzio et al.

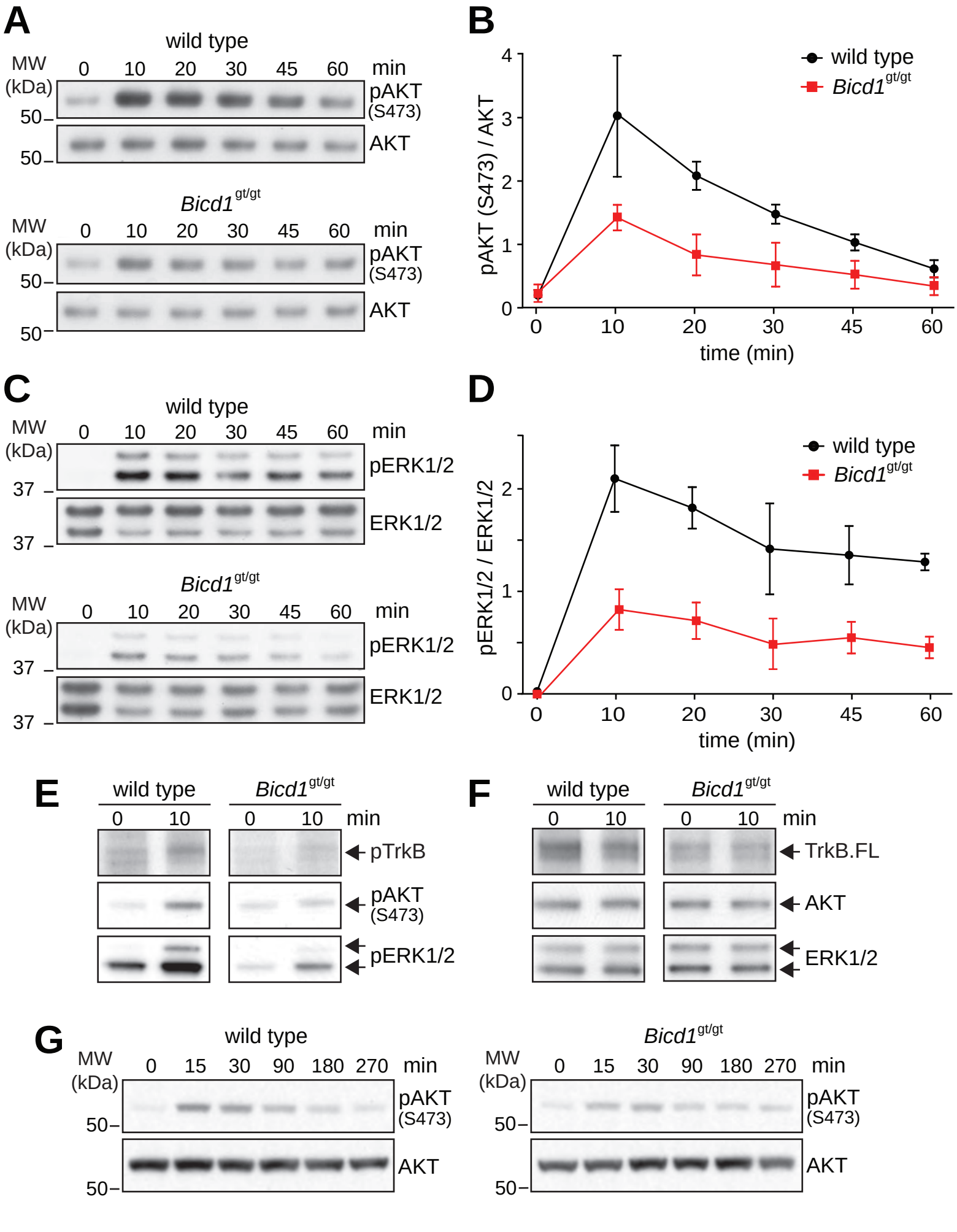

Figure 7 Terenzio et al.

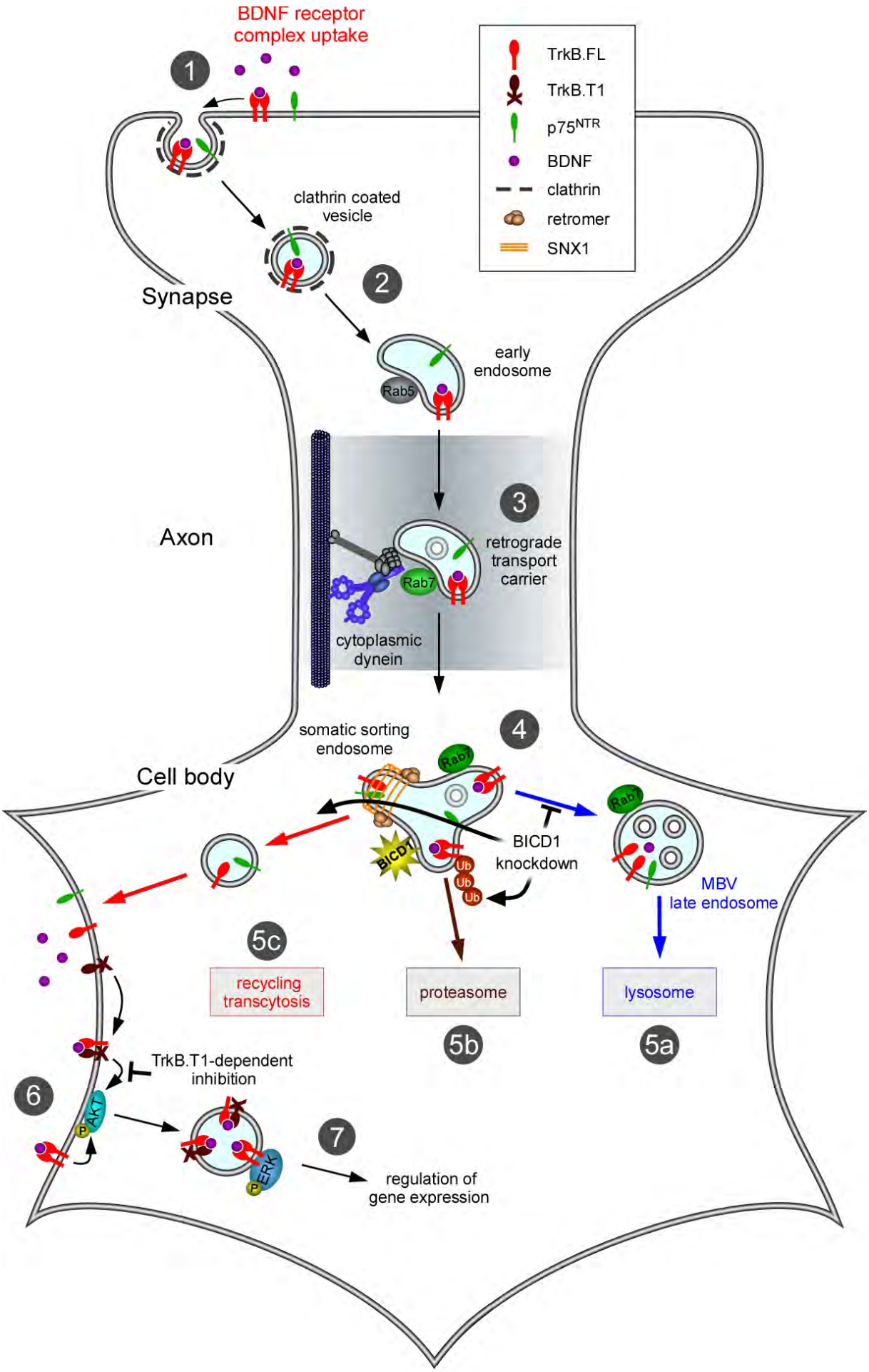

Figure 8 Terenzio et al.