

New mass spectrometry-based technique provides insights into the evolution of the brain

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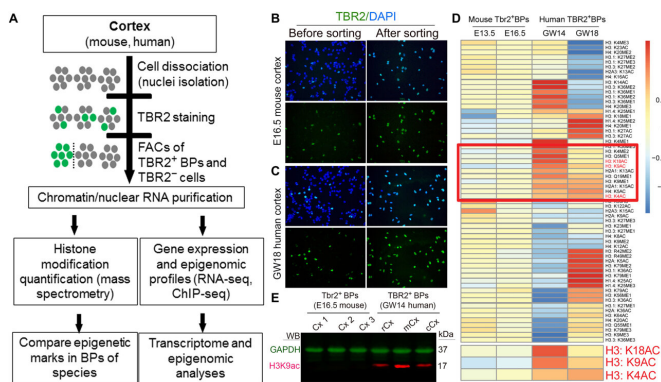


Fig. 1. Systematic screening for epigenetic marks showing differential levels between mouse and human bIPs. (A) A scheme of the experimental design used to compare the transcriptomes and epigenomes of mouse and human BPs. (B and C) Purification of Tbr2+ bIPs in developing mouse and human cortex. Representative images of cell suspensions from mouse cortex (B) and human cortex (C) stained with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI) and a Tbr2 antibody. (D) The data for epigenetic marks are presented as a heatmap. Bottom: Enlarged pattern showing that the levels of H3K18ac, H3K9ac, and H3K4ac are low in mouse BPs and high in human BPs. (E) Western blot (WB) analysis of protein extracts from Tbr2+ bIPs of whole mouse cortex (Cx) and from human cortex at rostral (r), medial (m), and caudal (c) areas at indicated stages with H3K9ac antibody (in red) and with glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH) antibody (in green, as loading control). Credit: DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abc6792

The neocortex is organized into six neuronal layers and numerous functional areas. They form the structural basis for the processing of sensorimotor stimuli and many of our intellectual abilities. In the course of evolution, the human brain has undergone various changes, which include, for example, a significant growth in size and a special

folding of the neocortex. "This evolution is thought to have shaped our behavior and cognitive abilities and made our species so unique," explains Tran Tuoc. The billions of neurons that contribute to this expansion are mainly generated by the so-called basal progenitors—BPs for short—located in the germinal zones of the developing brain.

How brain growth is controlled was not known

Even though researchers have been very interested in shedding light on this development in recent years, they have so far only been able to identify a few factors that play a role in it. "Moreover, the [epigenetic mechanisms](#) that are thought to control the proliferation of BPs on a genome-wide scale are still not known," says Tran Tuoc. Together with an international research team, he has succeeded in identifying a key factor in the expansion and folding of the neocortex: H3 acetylation, which regulates the proliferation of basal progenitor cells.

In order to test whether cortical expansion in evolution is linked to a change in the epigenetic landscape, the authors started by investigating whether epigenetic marks differ between TBR2-positive (+) BPs from [mouse](#) and human cortices. They performed intranuclear immunofluorescence staining with TBR2 antibodies and with single cell suspensions isolated from developing mouse and human cortices, followed by fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) to purify TBR2+ BPs.

The team used a new mass spectrometry-based technique to detect differences in the epigenetic landscape between the developing mouse and [human brain](#). "Our studies showed that what is known as histone H3 lysine 9 acetylation, or H3K9ac, is low in mouse basal progenitor cells but

high in human cells," says Tran Tuoc. When the researchers increased the acetylation of mouse neurons in the experiment, this stimulated their proliferation, which led to growth and folding of the typically smooth mouse cortex. The pathway is via increased expression of the TRNP1 gene.

These results suggest that manipulating H3 acetylation in basal progenitor [cells](#) could help generate more neurons, which in turn could be used to treat neurodegenerative diseases.

More information: Cemil Kerimoglu et al, H3 acetylation selectively promotes basal progenitor proliferation and neocortex expansion, *Science Advances* (2021). [DOI: 10.1126/sciadv.abc6792](https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.abc6792)

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