

## ***In vivo* Neurogenesis**

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**[Abstract]** This protocol shows how to characterize the dynamics of hippocampal neurogenesis in the adult mouse by describing preparation of brain tissue, immunofluorescence of brain sections and confocal stereotactic cell counting.

### **Materials and Reagents**

1. Mice
2. 5-Bromo-2'-deoxyuridine (BrdU) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: B5002)
3. 0.9% sterile sodium chloride (NaCl) (Fresenius Kabi)
4. Ketamine hydrochloride (Ketavet, 100 mg/ml) (Pfizer)
5. Xylazine hydrochloride (Rompun, 20 mg/ml Xylazine) (Bayer)
6. 4% Paraformaldehyde in phosphate buffer (4% Roti-Histofix) (Roth, catalog number: P087.1)
7. Hank's balanced salt solution (HBSS) (Life Technologies, Invitrogen™, catalog number: 14170-138)
8. Sodium chloride (NaCl) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: 31434)
9. Sodium phosphate dibasic heptahydrate (Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>·7H<sub>2</sub>O) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: S9390)
10. Sodium phosphate monobasic monohydrate (NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O) (Roth, catalog number: K300.2)
11. Potassium chloride (KCl) (AppliChem GmbH, catalog number: A3582)
12. Potassium phosphate monobasic (KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>) (GERBU Biotechnik GmbH, catalog number: 2018)
13. Hydrochloric acid (HCl, 37%) (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: 30721)
14. Trizma base (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: T1503)
15. Horse serum (Biochrom, catalog number: S9135)
16. Triton X-100 (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: X-100)
17. Boric acid (Fluka, catalog number: 15660)
18. Sodium tetraborate decahydrate (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: S9640)
19. Hoechst (33342) (dilute with H<sub>2</sub>O to 10 mg/ml) (Biotrend, catalog number: 40047)

20. Sodium azide (Sigma-Aldrich, catalog number: S2002)
21. Superglue
22. Antibodies (see Table 1 and 2)
23. Agarose (AppliChem GmbH, catalog number: A8963)
24. Phosphate buffered saline (PBS) (20x) (see Recipes)
25. TBS (10x) (see Recipes)
26. TBS++ (see Recipes)
27. Boric buffer (see Recipes)
28. 0.1 M Phosphate buffer (PB) (see Recipes)
29. Mowiol (Merck/Calbiochem, catalog number: 475904) (see Recipes)

### **Equipment**

1. Syringe (1 ml syringe 27 G for i.p. injections)
2. 0.5 ml Eppendorf Safelock tubes
3. 15 ml and 50 ml Falcon tubes
4. Petri dish
5. Micro dissecting scissors
6. Forceps
7. Leica VT1200 Vibratome
8. Brush to transfer slices
9. Netwell carriers and plates (Corning Incorporated, catalog number: 3477 and 3520)
10. Rocking platform
11. Tube roller mixer
12. Microscope glass slides
13. Cover slips
14. Confocal microscope
15. Shaker
16. Centrifuges

### **Software**

1. ImageJ

## **Procedure**

### **A. BrdU administration**

1. Mice are injected intraperitoneal (i.p.) with 300 mg/kg bodyweight BrdU (15 mg/ml diluted in 0.9% NaCl) and perfused after 24 h to analyze proliferation of neural progenitor cells.
2. Alternatively, to study survival and differentiation of new-born cells mice are injected i.p. on three consecutive days with 300 mg/kg bodyweight per day BrdU and perfused 4 weeks after to analyse BrdU-positive cells.

### **B. Transcardial perfusion**

1. Animals are anesthetized with an overdose of Rompun (14 mg/kg bodyweight) and Ketavet (100 mg/kg bodyweight) in 0.9% NaCl.
2. Mice are transcardially perfused with 30 ml HBSS followed by 10 ml of 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) dissolved in 0.1 M phosphate buffer pH 7. For transcardial perfusion the thorax cavity is opened, and the right auricle cut with a scissor to allow bleeding. A butterfly cannula is introduced into the left ventricle and mice are perfused with 30 ml HBSS followed by fixation with 10 ml 4% PFA.
3. Brains are removed and post-fixed overnight in 10 ml 4% PFA in 0.1 M phosphate buffer pH 7 in a 15 ml Falcon tube on a tube roller mixer at 4 °C.
4. Tissue is washed twice with PBS and may be stored in PBS with 0.01% sodium azide for up to a year.

### **C. Vibratome cutting**

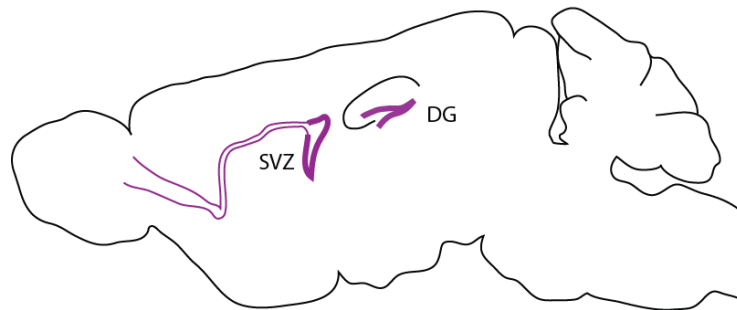
1. For coronal vibratome sections (see Figure 1)
  - a. The cerebellum is cut, removed.
  - b. The brain glued upright with the cutting site using superglue onto the holder plate of the vibratome.
  - c. Coronal sections may have a thickness of 50 µm or 100 µm.  
*Note: The NeuN antibody does not very well penetrate 100 µm thick sections. If you have to use 100 µm thick sections primary antibody incubation should be 72 h.*
2. For sagittal brain sections (see Figure 1)
  - a. Sagittal brain sections are embedded in 2% agarose in PBS.
  - b. The brain is then glued in a solid gel block on the lateral side to the holder plate.
  - c. Sagittal sections are cut 100 µm thick.
  - d. Agarose can be removed from the slices after cutting or may be kept during the staining process in order to stabilize the tissue (especially olfactory bulbs).
3. Sections are stored in PBS with 0.01% sodium azide at 4 °C. Tissue might be used for up

to one year after perfusion.

Coronal brain sections



Sagittal brain sections



**Figure 1. Overview of neurogenic niches in coronal and sagittal brain sections (SVZ: subventricular zone; DG: dentate gyrus)**

#### D. Immunofluorescence staining

1. For each mouse, 6 coronal brain slices (50  $\mu$ m thick) 250  $\mu$ m apart are stained, starting from the first slice, when both, upper and lower blade of the DG, are present on the slice. If sagittal sections are used, 3 slices from each hemisphere 3 slices (300  $\mu$ m) apart are used. Brain sections are placed in net carriers in 12 well plates (2 slices per well) filled with 4 ml 0.1 M Tris buffer (pH 7.4) supplemented with 0.8% NaCl (TBS). The sections are washed three times in TBS each 15 min at RT on a rocking platform (50 rpm).
2. BrdU staining
  - a. BrdU staining requires DNA denaturation by incubating the brain sections in 2 N HCl (always prepare fresh) at 37 °C on a shaker for 30 min.
  - b. Thereafter, sections are neutralized by washing in Boric buffer for 10 min on a shaker at RT.
  - c. Next, sections are washed six times in TBS for 15 min each at RT.
3. Blocking of unspecific antibody binding is performed by incubating sections for 1 h in TBS++ in net carriers at RT.
4. Sections are transferred to 0.5 ml Eppendorf Safelock tubes (2 sections per tube) containing 200  $\mu$ l TBS++ and the diluted primary antibodies, and incubated at 4 °C for 24-72 h. For this 12 tubes are put in a 50 ml Falcon and rotated at 4 °C on a tube roller mixer.

A selection of primary antibodies is listed in Table 1.

**Table 1. Primary Antibody list**

<i>Antibody</i>	<i>Host species</i>	<i>Manufacturer</i>	<i>Catalog number</i>	<i>Dilution</i>
anti-BrdU	rat	AbD Serotec	OBT0030CX	1:500
anti-cleaved Caspase-3	rabbit	Cell Signaling	9661	1:200
anti-DCX (C-18)	goat	Santa Cruz	sc-8066	1:250
anti-GFAP	mouse	Millipore	MAB360	1:400
anti-GFAP	rabbit	Millipore	AB5804	1:400
anti-GFP	chicken	Aves	GFP-1020	1:1,000
anti-NeuN	mouse	Millipore	MAB377	1:200
anti-S100 $\beta$	mouse	Sigma-Aldrich	S2532	1:200
anti-Sox2	rabbit	Abcam	ab92494	1:500
anti-Tbr2 (Eomes)	rabbit	Abcam	ab23345	1:500

Tbr2 Antibody: Some lots work for paraffin sections, others work for the vibratome sections that are used here (see Figure 2). Ask Abcam for information about that or order 2-3 vials to test different lots.

- After incubation sections are transferred back to net carriers in 12 well plates, washed three times with TBS at RT.
- After blocking in TBS++ for 30 min at RT sections are transferred again into 0.5 ml Eppendorf Safelock tubes containing the diluted secondary antibody mix in TBS++. Sections in Eppendorf tubes in Falcons are incubated in secondary antibodies at 4 °C on a tube roller mixer for 2 h. Secondary antibodies are listed in Table 2. Hoechst 33342 (1:10,000) is used to counterstain DNA and added to the secondary antibody mix.

**Table 2. Secondary Antibody list**

<i>Antibody</i>	<i>Manufacturer</i>	<i>Catalog number</i>	<i>Dilution</i>
donkey anti-chicken DyLight488	Dianova	703-485-155	1:400
donkey anti-goat Alexa 488	Invitrogen	A-11055	1:400
donkey anti-goat Alexa 568	Invitrogen	A11057	1:400
donkey anti-goat Alexa 647	Dianova	705-605-147	1:400
donkey anti-mouse DyLight488	Dianova	715-485-150	1:400
donkey anti-mouse Alexa 546	Invitrogen	A10036	1:400
donkey anti-rabbit DyLight488	Dianova	711-485-152	1:400
donkey anti-rabbit DyLight 649	Dianova	711-495-152	1:400
donkey anti-rat Alexa 488	Dianova	712-545-150	1:400
donkey anti-rat rhodamine red	Dianova	712-296-150	1:400

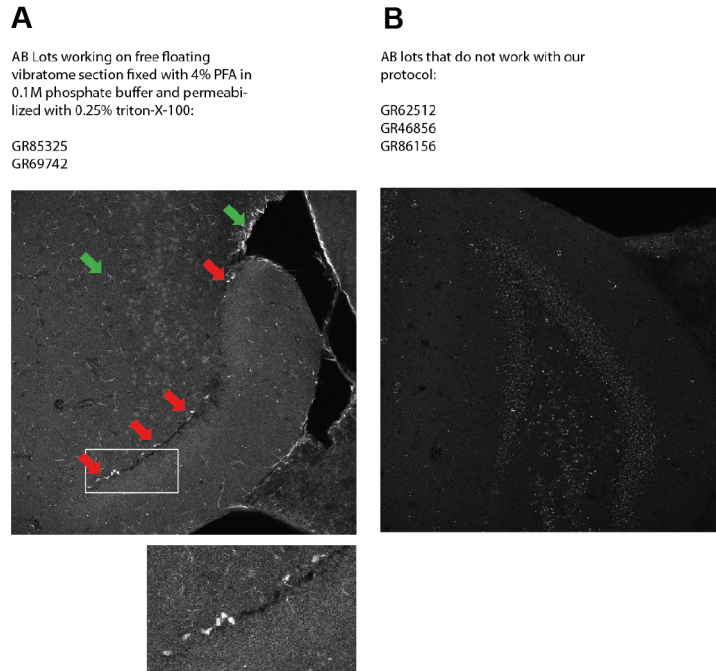
- Finally sections are placed back into net carriers in 12 well plates washed three times for 15 min with TBS and additionally 4 times for 1 min in TBS at RT.
- Sections are floated in 0.1 M PB in a Petri dish, mounted on glass slides and embedded with 100  $\mu$ l Mowiol.

#### E. Confocal microscopy

- Confocal microscope pictures can be taken with a 20x, 40x or 60x objective on a confocal microscope.
- Cell numbers can be counted manually or by using the Cell counter plug in of ImageJ.
- Cell numbers are normalized to the volume of the DG granule cell layer measured by ImageJ.

#### **Representative data**

Not all Tbr2 Eomes antibody (AB) lots work for this protocol. Below are representative pictures and sample lots that show a specific staining (A) of Tbr2 in vibratome sections and antibody lots that give only unspecific background staining (B). Red arrows in A show Tbr2 staining. The green arrows indicate unspecific background staining of glia-like cells that might appear in the specific antibody lots. This background staining is however very well distinguishable from the nuclear Tbr2 staining.



**Figure 2. A specific staining (A) of Tbr2 in vibratome sections and antibody lots that give only unspecific background staining (B)**

### Recipes

1. PBS (20x)

NaCl	160 g/L
Na <sub>2</sub> HPO <sub>4</sub>	23 g/L
NaH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	28.84 g/L
KCl	4 g/L
KH <sub>2</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	4 g/L

Adjust pH to 7.4 with HCl and fill volume up to 1 L with dH<sub>2</sub>O.

2. TBS (10x)

Trizma base	24.23 g/L
NaCl	80.06 g/L

Mix in 800 ml ultra-pure water, adjust pH to 7.6 with pure HCl and fill up to 1 L.

3. TBS ++

TBS	100 ml
Horse serum	3 ml
Triton X-100	0.25 ml

4. Boric buffer

Boric acid	3.1 g/L
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- Sodium tetraborate      4.75 g/L
- Mix in 800 ml ultra pure water, adjust pH to 7.6 and fill up to 1 L.
5. 0.1 M Phosphate buffer
- 0.2 M Monobasic Stock
- $\text{NaH}_2\text{PO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$       13.9 g/500 ml
- 0.2 M Dibasic stock
- $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$       53.65 g/L
- Combine indicated amounts of 0.2 M monobasic and 0.2 M dibasic stock solutions and bring volume up to 600 ml.

0.2 M Monobasic Stock	0.2 M Dibasic Stock	pH
57 ml	243 ml	7.4

6. Mowiol
- 1x PBS      40 ml
- Mowiol      10 g      → stir for 24 h
- Add Glycerol      20 ml      → stir for 24 h
- Centrifuge 15 min at 5,000 rpm, RT
- Aliquot and store at -20 °C

### **Acknowledgments**

This protocol is adapted from Seib *et al.* (2012).

### **References**

- Seib, D. R., Corsini, N. S., Ellwanger, K., Plaas, C., Mateos, A., Pitzer, C., Niehrs, C., Celikel, T. and Martin-Villalba, A. (2013). [Loss of Dickkopf-1 restores neurogenesis in old age and counteracts cognitive decline.](#) *Cell Stem Cell* 12(2): 204-214.