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The transcription factor Foxg1 promotes optic fissure closure in the mouse by suppressing Wnt8b in the nasal optic stalk

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The transcription factor Foxg1 promotes optic fissure closure in the mouse by suppressing Wnt8b in the nasal optic stalk

Abbreviated title

Foxg1 suppresses Wnt8b for mouse optic fissure to seal

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Abstract

During vertebrate eye morphogenesis a transient fissure forms at its inferior part, known as the optic fissure. This will gradually close giving rise to a healthy, spherical optic cup. Failure of the optic fissure to close gives rise to an ocular disorder known as coloboma. During this developmental process Foxg1 is expressed in the optic neuroepithelium, with highest levels of expression in the nasal optic stalk. Foxg1-/- mutant mice have microphthalmic eyes with a large ventral coloboma. We found Wnt8b expression upregulated in the Foxg1-/- optic stalk and hypothesized that, similar to what is observed in telencephalic development, Foxg1 directs development of the optic neuroepithelium through transcriptional suppression of Wnt8b. To test this, we generated Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- double mutants of either sex and found that the morphology of the optic cup and stalk and the closure of the optic fissure were substantially rescued in these embryos. This rescue correlates with restored Pax2 expression in the anterior tip of the optic fissure. In addition, although we do not find evidence implicating altered proliferation in the rescue, we observe a significant increase in apoptotic cell density in Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- double mutants compared to the Foxg1-/- single mutant. Upregulation of Wnt/β-catenin target molecules in the optic cup and stalk may underlie the molecular and morphological defects in the Foxg1-/- mutant. Our results show that proper optic fissure closure relies on Wnt8b suppression by Foxg1 in the nasal optic stalk to maintain balanced apoptosis and Pax2 expression in the nasal and temporal edges of the fissure.

Significance statement

Coloboma is an ocular disorder that may result in a loss of visual acuity and accounts for around 10% of childhood blindness. It results from errors in the sealing of the optic fissure (OF), a transient structure at the bottom of the eye. Here, we investigate the colobomatous phenotype of the Foxg1-/- mutant mouse. We identify upregulated expression of Wnt8b in the optic stalk of Foxg1-/- mutants before OF closure initiates. Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- double mutants show a substantial rescue of the Foxg1-/- coloboma phenotype, which correlates with a rescue in molecular and cellular defects of Foxg1-/- mutants. Our results unravel a new role of Foxg1 in promoting OF closure providing additional knowledge about the molecules and cellular mechanisms underlying coloboma formation.
Vertebrate eye development is a multi-step process that involves early specification of the eye field followed by bilateral evagination of the diencephalon, giving rise to the optic vesicle. The optic vesicle will then invaginate and form the optic stalk (OS) ventrally and the two-layered optic cup, with an outer layer known as retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) and the inner (close to the lens) neural retina. As the optic cup grows the apposed edges of its inferior part, known as the optic fissure, come in close proximity and fuse together to give rise to a fully formed spherical eye structure (Chow and Lang, 2001; Lamb et al., 2007; Fuhrmann, 2010).

The cellular and molecular mechanisms that control optic fissure closure are not fully understood. Errors underlying this process lead to an ocular disorder known as coloboma. Although environmental factors have been implicated in defective optic fissure closure, it is well established that mutations in genes that are normally expressed in the optic vesicle give rise to coloboma (Gregory-Evans et al., 2004; Chang et al., 2006; Williamson and FitzPatrick, 2014).

The study of animal models with colobomatous phenotypes has allowed a better understanding regarding the cellular and molecular basis of the disorder. Among the cellular processes underlying optic cup formation and optic fissure closure are cell proliferation and apoptotic cell death.

Among the molecules that are involved in coloboma formation is the transcription factor Pax2. Mutations in the \textit{PAX2} gene in humans lead to the renal-coloboma syndrome characterized by renal and ocular malformations, including optic nerve coloboma (Schimmenti et al., 1995; Schimmenti, 2011). Loss of Pax2 in mice leads to a coloboma phenotype due to inability of the edges of the optic fissure to fuse (Torres et al., 1996). New molecular players are continuously added to the list of genes leading to coloboma in mice and humans (Gregory-Evans et al., 2004; Chang et al., 2006; Williamson and FitzPatrick, 2014), including proteins implicated in the HH (Wen et al., 2015), Fgf (Cai et al., 2013), Bmp (Huang et al., 2015), RA (Lupo et al., 2011) and Wnt (Liu and Nathans, 2008; Zhou et al., 2008; Lieven and Ruther, 2011; Liu et al., 2012; Alldredge and Fuhrmann, 2016; Liu et al., 2016) signalling pathways.
Foxg1 is forkhead box transcription factor expressed from early stages of mouse embryonic development in the developing nervous system and is specifically found in the telencephalon, optic chiasm and retina (Xuan et al., 1995; Huh et al., 1999; Pratt et al., 2004; Fotaki et al., 2006; Tian et al., 2008; Fotaki et al., 2013). Mice with no functional Foxg1 (Foxg1-/− mutants) die at birth and show severe reduction in the size of telencephalic lobes and eyes (Xuan et al., 1995). In addition, Foxg1-/− eyes display a large ventral coloboma (Huh et al., 1999). Foxg1’s role in the developing eye has not been studied in detail. We have recently shown that in the mouse Foxg1 is essential for controlling the size of the ciliary margin in the nasal peripheral retina and for suppressing Wnt/β-catenin signalling in this region (Fotaki et al., 2013).

Here, we examine the molecular and cellular causes of the coloboma phenotype of the Foxg1-/− mutant. We found that Wnt8b expression in the wild type OS is upregulated in this mutant. We hypothesized that, similar to the telencephalon (Danesin et al., 2009), Foxg1 may normally suppress Wnt8b in the nasal OS for proper optic cup and/or OS formation to take place. We tested this by suppressing Wnt8b expression genetically in Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b-/− double mutants. In accordance with our hypothesis, in the double mutant we found substantial rescue of the optic fissure closure defect we observed in the Foxg1-/− single mutant. Our results reveal a novel mechanism of optic fissure closure which relies on Foxg1-mediated suppression of Wnt8b in the nasal OS to maintain balanced apoptosis and normal Pax2 expression in the nasal edges of the fissure.
Materials and methods

Mice

All experiments were done according to Home Office regulations (Scotland, UK).

Foxg1+/− heterozygote males were bred to F1 (CBAxC57/B6) females to produce Foxg1+/− heterozygous males and females as previously described (Fotaki et al., 2013). The Wnt8b+/− mice have been previously described (Fotaki et al., 2010). Foxg1+/−;Wnt8b+/− double heterozygotes were generated by intercrossing Foxg1+/− and Wnt8b+/− heterozygous mice.

Embryos

To generate Foxg1−/− single or Foxg1−/−;Wnt8b−/− double mutant embryos, timed matings were set up among Foxg1+/− heterozygote or Foxg1+/−;Wnt8b+/− double heterozygote male and female mice respectively. The day the vaginal plug was detected in females was designated as E0.5.

No gross differences were detected in morphology or marker expression between wild types (Foxg1+/+) and Foxg1+/− heterozygotes (not shown). However, unless otherwise stated, in most cases when comparing Foxg1−/− homozygotes to controls we used wild type embryos.

Foxg1−/−;Wnt8b−/− double mutant embryos were compared to two experimental groups: a) a control group, consisting of either wild type (Foxg1+/+;Wnt8b+/+), single heterozygotes (Foxg1+/−;Wnt8b+/+ or Foxg1+/+;Wnt8b+/−) or double heterozygote (Foxg1+/−;Wnt8b+/−) embryos; b) a group where the Foxg1 mutation was found in homozygosis (Foxg1−/−) and the Wnt8b allele was either wild type (Wnt8b+/+) or heterozygous (Wnt8b+/−). This group was collectively named as the Foxg1−/−;Wnt8b+/− mutant group.

Genotyping of mice and embryos

Foxg1+/− heterozygote mice express one copy of functional β-galactosidase under the control of the Foxg1 promoter and were distinguished from wild types (Foxg1+/+) by PCR analysis based on detection of the lacZ allele (Xuan et al., 1995). For all embryos younger than E11.0, the Foxg1 mutation was detected by PCR using primers specific for the Foxg1-wild type allele (Foxg1-wt-F:
a 856 bp PCR product and for the *Foxg1*-null allele (Foxg1-mt-F: GCT GGA CAT GGG AGA TAG GA; Foxg1-mt-R: GAC AGT ATC GGC CTC AGG AA), resulting in a 650 bp PCR product. For embryos older than E11.0, *Foxg1/-* mutants were clearly distinguished by their phenotype as previously described (Fotaki et al., 2013).

The *Wnt8b* mutation was detected by PCR in both mouse and embryonic tissue as previously described (Fotaki et al., 2010).

**Histology and cresyl violet staining**

Mouse embryos were collected on ice-cold PBS buffer and fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) in 0.1M Phosphate buffer as previously described (Fotaki et al., 2006). Embryos were either embedded in a 1:1 mixture of OCT/sucrose (30%) for cryostat sectioning or in paraffin for microtome sectioning (Fotaki et al., 2013). Embryos used for cell counts were embedded in paraffin and cut at 7 μm horizontal sections. Some sections were stained with 0.2% of cresyl violet acetate (Sigma-Aldrich, Dorset, UK).

**Riboprobe synthesis, in situ hybridization (ISH), immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence, X-gal staining**

Probes were labeled with digoxigenin according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Roche, Burgess Hill, UK). Riboprobes used for this study were for *Axin2* (Fotaki et al., 2011), *Bmp7* (Morcillo et al., 2006), *Celsr3* (Tissir et al., 2005), *Foxg1* (Fotaki et al., 2013), *Foxd1* (Herrera et al., 2004), *Fzd3* (Montcouquiol et al., 2006), *Vangl* (Montcouquiol et al., 2006), *Vax1* (Bertuzzi et al., 1999), *Wnt2b* (Fotaki et al., 2013), *Wnt3a*, *Wnt5a* (Liu et al., 2003; Ang et al., 2004) and *Wnt7b*, *Wnt8b* (as described in Fotaki et al., 2011).

Previously described protocols were used for in situ hybridization, immunohistochemistry, immunofluorescence and X-gal staining (Fotaki et al., 2008, 2011; Fotaki et al., 2013). Pax2 DAB-immunohistochemistry was performed on already X-gal stained sections of *Foxg1+/-* embryos (Figure 11 - panels A&B). DAB-immunohistochemistry for β-gal was performed on sections that had already
been reacted for Wnt8b ISH (Figure 3). Following incubation with the appropriate secondary biotylinated antibody, DAB-immunohistochemistry was performed using the Vectastain ABC kit (Vector, Peterborough, UK), as previously described (Fotaki et al., 2006). ISH sections were in many cases counterstained with Nuclear Fast Red (Vector). Immunofluorescence reacted sections were counterstained with 4′,6-Diamidine-2′-phenylindole dihydrochloride (DAPI) dilactate (2 µg/ml) (Sigma-Aldrich). All experiments were performed on at least 6 eyes from 3 different embryos for each experimental group (unless otherwise indicated).

All antibodies used for experiments are listed in Table 1. All Alexa-fluorescent antibodies were from Molecular Probes - ThermoFischer Scientific (Loughborough, UK).

**Imaging**

DAB and in situ images were taken with a Leica DFC480 camera connected to a Leica DMNB epifluorescence microscope. Fluorescence images were taken with a Leica DM5500B automated upright microscope connected to a DFC360FX camera. Whole embryonic eyes were photographed with a Leica DFC420 camera connected to a Leica M165C stereomicroscope all from Leica Microsystems (Milton Keynes, UK). Confocal images were taken with a Zeiss LSM 510 Axioskop.

**Labelling Index (LI), Mitotic Index, Apoptotic Cell Density and Pax2 Cell Density Counts**

To calculate the LI we used Foxg1+/+ wild type controls (n= 4 eyes from 3 different embryos) and Foxg1-/- mutants (n= 5 eyes from 3 different embryos). Using confocal images, we counted the total number of cells counterstained with DAPI and the total number of cells immunostained with BrdU from 3-4 dorsal to ventral sections from the nasal and temporal components of the retina. Cell counts were performed manually on merged stacks of confocal images using the software IMARIS 8.0.0 (Bitplane, RRID:SCR_007370), which allows image rotation, facilitating counts in the x-y-z axis. LI was calculated as the ratio of BrdU-positive to the total number of cells in the nasal and temporal retinæ.

To calculate the pH3 cell surface density (mitotic index) we used Foxg1+/+ wild type controls (n= 4 eyes from 3 different embryos) and Foxg1-/- mutants (n= 5 eyes from 3 different embryos). The
total number of pHH3-positive cells was counted manually in the nasal and temporal retinae of each section from 3-4 dorsal to ventral sections. ImageJ (RRID:SCR_003070) was used to outline and calculate the perimeter of the apical surface of the nasal and temporal retinae, where counts were taken from and the volume of each section was calculated by multiplying the thickness of the section (7 μm) by the area.

To calculate the apoptotic cell density in our first experimental setup (Table 2) we used Foxg1+/+ wild type controls (n= 5 eyes from 3 different embryos) and Foxg1-/- mutants (n= 5 eyes from 3 different embryos) and in our second experimental setup (Table 3) we used control (n= 6 eyes from 4 different embryos), Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ (n= 4 eyes from 2 different embryos) and Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/− double mutant (n= 4 eyes from 3 different embryos) embryos. We counted cleaved caspase-3 positive cells from 3-5 middle to ventral sections from each eye where optic fissure was detectable and omitted dorsal sections, as cell death detection in these was absent from all our experimental groups. The area of the nasal and temporal retinae, where counts were taken from, was traced using ImageJ and the volume of each section was calculated by multiplying the thickness of the section (7 μm) by the area.

To calculate the Pax2 cell density at the edges of the optic fissure, we used control (n= 3 eyes from 3 different embryos); Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ mutant (n= 4 eyes from 3 different embryos) and Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/− double mutant (n= 3 eyes from 3 different embryos) embryos. We counted Pax2-positive cells from 2 representative mid-sagittal sections within a square of 0.1 mm x 0.1 mm encompassing the edges of the fissure and the average values for the nasal and temporal retinae of each specimen were used for comparisons.

**Corrected Total Cell Fluorescence (CTCF) counts**

To quantitate Pax6 and Pax2 expression we used controls (for E10.5: n= 5 eyes & for E11.5: n= 4 eyes from 3 different embryos); Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ mutants (for E10.5: n= 6 eyes & E11.5: n= 4 eyes from 3 different embryos) and Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/− double mutants (for E10.5 & E11.5: n= 4 eyes from 3 different embryos) at E10.5 and E11.5. Using ImageJ, we outlined the nasal and temporal retinae and for each section we measured the area, the mean fluorescence and the integrated...
fluorescent density, along with several adjacent background readings in 3-6 representative sections per specimen along the ventro-dorsal axis. The most dorsal sections were not included in the study as their morphological differences in the mutants are more subtle than those observed in middle and ventral sections. For each section we calculated the CTCF according to the formula: CTCF = Integrated Density – (Selected Area X Mean fluorescence of background readings) (McCloy et al., 2014). The obtained values were divided by 1000.

Statistics

To compare the LI, mitotic index and apoptotic cell density between our different experimental groups, we assumed that this follows a normal distribution within the mouse population of the same genotype and that two values were different when the confidence intervals did not intersect. The confidence intervals were calculated using the mean values (LI, mitotic index or apoptotic cell density), the standard error and the value of the normal distribution that corresponds to at least 95% confidence level (p<0.05), after applying the Bonferroni correction where appropriate. For our calculations, we used a sampling strategy. We used a two-stage sampling strategy (Shiver and Borders, 1996), in which the primary units are the mouse eyes and the secondary units are the eye sections. This sampling strategy, a widely used methodology in experimental fields such as Forestry, is applied, for example, to calculate total number of trees and/or ratios among specific species (Shiver and Borders, 1996).

Data analysis was performed using R software (version 3.1.2, RRID:SCR_001905) and the package survey for analysis of complex surveys (http://r-survey.r-forge.r-project.org/survey/). The package survey produces an estimate of the mean ratio (LI=Brdu-positive cells/Total number of cells; cell density=cell count/volume) and its standard error (SE).

To compare the Pax6 and Pax2 CTCF values we performed ANOVA analysis followed by Bonferroni correction, using the averaged CTCF values along the ventro-dorsal axis for the nasal and temporal retina of each specimen analysed. A similar procedure was followed to calculate the Pax2-positive cell density in the nasal and temporal retinas. The degrees of freedom (df), the F value and the p value were calculated using the software SPSS (IBM SPSS Statistics 21, RRID:SCR_002865).
RNA extraction, cDNA synthesis and PCR-arrays

The optic cups of E11.0 wild type and Foxg1/-/- age-matched embryos were dissected out using fine tip (0.125 mm) Tungsten dissecting probes (WPI, Hitchin, UK) and snap frozen on dry ice. RNA was generated pooling together 6 eyes, dissected out from 3-5 different wild type or Foxg1/-/- mutant embryos and was extracted using the RNeasy micro kit (QIAGEN, Manchester, UK) following the manufacturer’s instructions. 150 ng of RNA from three independent samples of Foxg1+/+ wild type and Foxg1/-/- mutant optic cups were used to synthesize cDNA, using the RT2 First Strand Kit (QIAGEN) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The cDNA was mixed with RT2 SYBR Green ROX qPCR mastermix (QIAGEN) according to the manufacturer’s instruction and the mixture was loaded on RT2 Profile PCR array plates for the mouse Wnt signalling pathway [PAMM-043Z] (QIAGEN). The plates were run on a StepOnePlus Real-Time PCR machine (Applied Biosystems, ThermoFisher Scientific). Results obtained from three plates for each group were further processed through the QIAGEN GeneGlobe Data Analysis Centre (http://www.qiagen.com/gb/shop/genes-and-pathways/data-analysis-center-overview-page/).
Results

Expression of Foxg1 in the developing optic cup and stalk at E10.5

Foxg1 expression in the developing mouse retina has been described in detail at E12.5 and E14.5, after completion of optic fissure closure (Huh et al., 1999; Pratt et al., 2004; Tian et al., 2008; Fotaki et al., 2013). To gain understanding about Foxg1 expression in the developing optic cup before the optic fissure seals, we performed in situ hybridization at E10.5 on horizontal sections throughout the ventral-to-dorsal axis (Figure 1). Foxg1 expression was detected in the nasal retina and RPE (optic cup) and in the OS in agreement with previous observations (Hatini et al., 1994). Foxg1 expression was higher in ventral and middle sections compared to dorsal sections (compare Figure 1a-c to 1d). In ventral sections, Foxg1 expression appeared more extended towards the midline of the naso-temporal axis than in middle and dorsal sections and reached the nasal edge of the optic fissure (arrow in Figure 1a). Foxg1 expression in the optic cup was lower than that in the OS and telencephalon throughout the ventral-to-dorsal axis (i.e. compare intensity of telencephalic and OS to optic cup signal in Figure 1A-C). Our results highlight high expression of Foxg1 in the nasal optic stalk and ventral optic cup, both of which are involved in optic fissure formation.

Increased Wnt8b expression in the Foxg1-/- optic stalk at E10.5

In the mouse telencephalon, Foxg1 suppresses expression of Wnt molecules (Wnt2b, Wnt3a, Wnt5a, Wnt7b and Wnt8b), normally confined to the dorsomedial telencephalon and/or cortical hem (not shown & Muzio and Mallamaci, 2005; Hanashima et al., 2007). We hypothesized that the same Wnt molecules are also upregulated in the developing optic vesicle leading to defects in optic fissure closure. Using in situ hybridization, we examined expression of these Wnts in wild type E12.0-E12.5 horizontal sections to determine expression in the optic cup and stalk.

All five Wnt molecules examined were expressed in the dorsomedial telencephalon and/or cortical hem (Figure 2A,C,E,G,I), as previously described (Richardson et al., 1999; Muzio and Mallamaci, 2005; Fotaki et al., 2010 & data not shown). In the optic neuroepithelium, Wnt8b was detected in a small domain in the OS (Figure 2B, arrowhead in 2b) (Roy et al., 2013). Wnt7b-positive cells were
observed in the lens (Figure 2D,d) (Liu et al., 2003; Ang et al., 2004), while Wnt2b expression was confined in the peripheral RPE and ciliary margin (Figure 2F,f) (Liu et al., 2003; Fotaki et al., 2013). Wnt5a was detected in the eyelid epithelium (Figure 2H,h), as previously reported (Liu et al., 2003; Fotaki et al., 2013), while Wnt3a was not detected in any part of the developing optic cup or stalk or surrounding periocular mesenchyme (Figure 2J,j) (Liu et al., 2003).

We then studied expression of Wnt2b, Wnt7b and Wnt8b which were found expressed in the optic neuroepithelium, in E10.5 horizontal sections of control and Foxg1-/- mutants by means of in situ hybridization. No differences were observed in Wnt2b and Wnt7b expression in the E10.5 optic cup between wild types and Foxg1-/- mutants (not shown). Similar to E12.5, at E10.5 Wnt8b expression in the wild type developing optic vesicle was restricted to a small domain in the OS (Figure 3A,a). However in the Foxg1-/- mutant, Wnt8b expression at and near the OS region was found expanded (Figure 3A’, arrowheads in Figure 3a’). In controls, Wnt8b expression was found in both the nasal and temporal OS and nasally it was expressed in Foxg1-positive cells (reflected by positive β-gal staining, expressed under the control of the Foxg1 promoter, Figure 3B,b). In Foxg1-/- mutants, Wnt8b expansion was observed in the nasal optic stalk, where Foxg1 is normally expressed (Figure 3B’,b’).

Our results indicate that loss of Foxg1 leads to an upregulation of Wnt8b in the developing nasal OS, in a domain where Foxg1 is normally expressed, suggesting that Foxg1 may normally suppress Wnt8b function in this region.

Significant rescue of the coloboma phenotype of the Foxg1-/- mutant in a Wnt8b-null genetic background

Based on expansion of Wnt8b expression in the Foxg1-/- OS at E10.5 (Figure 3) and the previously described repressor activity of foxg1 on wnt8b in the zebrafish telencephalon (Danesin et al., 2009), we hypothesized that upregulated Wnt8b expression in the optic stalk causes coloboma in the Foxg1-/- mutant. To test our hypothesis, we crossed male and female mice, double heterozygous for the Foxg1 (Foxg1+/-) (Xuan et al., 1995) and Wnt8b (Wnt8b+/-) (Fotaki et al., 2010) alleles, to generate double homozygous embryos Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/-.
We first assessed the phenotype of \( Wnt8b^{-/-} \) mutant optic cups at E15.5. Cresyl violet staining showed similar optic cup morphology between wild type and \( Wnt8b^{-/-} \) mutants and complete closure of the optic fissure (Figure 4A,A’). In addition, double immunofluorescence for markers of the proliferating (BrDU and Vsx2) and differentiating (Tuj1 and Islet1) retinal layers did not reveal any gross differences between wild types and \( Wnt8b^{-/-} \) mutants (Figure 4B,B’ & 4C,C’).

We then examined the eye phenotype of control, \( Foxg1^{-/-};Wnt8b^{+/+} \) or \( Foxg1^{-/-};Wnt8b^{+/+} \) (collectively designated as \( Foxg1^{-/-};Wnt8b^{+/+} \) mutants) and \( Foxg1^{-/-};Wnt8b^{-/-} \) double mutants at E15.5, when optic fissure closure has normally been completed. Control eyes showed normal optic cup morphology and complete optic fissure closure (Figure 5A). \( Foxg1^{-/-};Wnt8b^{+/+} \) mutants displayed microphthalmia and ventral coloboma (Figure 5A’), as previously described (Huh et al., 1999). As predicted by our hypothesis, \( Foxg1^{-/-};Wnt8b^{-/-} \) double mutants displayed a spherical-shaped optic cup and rescue of the coloboma phenotype (Figure 5A’

Gross analysis of optic cup morphology did not reveal a large ventral gap in any of the \( Foxg1^{-/-};Wnt8b^{-/-} \) double mutant eyes examined (n=12). Cresyl violet staining showed a spherical optic cup and optic nerve in control embryos (Figure 5B), an abnormal optic cup with an elongated retina with foldings and with no clearly identifiable optic nerve in \( Foxg1^{-/-};Wnt8b^{+/+} \) mutants (100% of all eyes examined; n= 22) (Figure 5B’) (Pratt et al., 2004) and an optic cup and optic nerve resembling that of controls in \( Foxg1^{-/-};Wnt8b^{-/-} \) double mutants (Figure 5B’

Sequential coronal sections of \( Foxg1^{-/-};Wnt8b^{-/-} \) double mutant eyes (n=6) revealed that 50% of the optic cups had complete optic fissure closure anteriorly and at the mid-lenticular level and 100% at the posterior pole (Figure 5C’-E’). At anterior and mid-lenticular levels, 50% of the optic cups showed unfused tips in the form of small gaps or indentations (Figure 5C’,D’), which were never observed in controls (n=18 eyes) (Figure 5C,D). The indentations anteriorly included both the interior and exterior aspects of the \( Foxg1^{-/-};Wnt8b^{-/-} \) neural retina (arrowheads in Figure 5C’), while at mid-lenticular level it either included both (not shown) or just the interior aspect (arrowhead in Figure 5D’). The edges of the optic fissure of the \( Foxg1^{-/-};Wnt8b^{-/-} \) optic cup at the posterior pole were fused and resembled those of controls (Figure 5E,E’).
Our results collectively show a spectacular rescue of the optic cup and optic stalk/nerve morphology and of the optic fissure closure defect observed in the Foxg1-/ mutant in a genetic background lacking Wnt8b expression and strongly suggest that Wnt8b expression normally needs to be suppressed by Foxg1 for normal optic cup and stalk development to take place.

**Naso-temporal defects are not rescued in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/ double mutant retina**

Foxg1 is crucial for specification of the nasal retina and its loss leads to an abnormal expansion of the temporal expression of Foxd1 nasally (Huh et al., 1999; Tian et al., 2008). We hypothesized that the rescue of the double mutant Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/ optic cup morphology (Figure 5B’’), may be the result of a rescue in naso-temporal retinal patterning. In situ hybridization for Foxd1 expression at E11.5 and E15.5 revealed restricted expression in the temporal retina in controls (Figure 6A,B) and expanded expression in the nasal domain of Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ retinae (Figure 6A’,B’). In the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/ double mutant we observed a similar expansion of Foxd1 to that observed in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ retinae at E11.5 and E15.5 (Figure 6A’’& 6B’’). Results were similar at E10.5 and consistent for all specimens analysed (8 eyes from 4 different embryos for each experimental group, across all ages), indicating that rescued morphology of the optic cup in Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/ double mutants occurs despite the retention of naso-temporal patterning defects.

**The Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/ double mutant optic cup morphology at E10.5 resembles that of the Foxg1-/ single mutant**

To understand when in development we first start to observe morphological differences between controls, Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ mutants and Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/ double mutants, we examined the morphology and marker expression of the optic neuroepithelium in these experimental groups at E10.5. Using as markers Coup-TFI, which labels the retina and the OS (Tang et al., 2010), and Mitf, which labels the RPE (Nguyen and Arnheiter, 2000), we first observed major morphological differences between wild types and Foxg1-/ single mutants along the naso-temporal axis (Figure 7). Coup-TFI expression was detected throughout the ventral optic cup (Figure 7A,A’), while in dorsal sections it showed a high-temporal-low nasal gradient (Figure 7D,D & Tang et al., 2010) in wild types and Foxg1-/ mutants. Coup-TFI expression revealed that in ventral sections the Foxg1-/ optic cup
displayed an abnormal flattened shape (Figure 7A') compared to the wild type U-shaped optic cup (Figure 7A). In addition, the forming optic fissure in wild types (asterisk in Figure 7C) was not detectable in the Foxg1-/- mutant (question mark in Figure 7C'). Coup-TFI expression in the OS, although similar between wild types and Foxg1-/- mutants, revealed an abnormally enlarged distance between nasal and temporal OS in the Foxg1-/- mutant (double arrow in Figure 7C'). Regarding Mitf expression, this was limited to the RPE in wild types and Foxg1-/- mutants (Figure 7B,B',E,E'), but revealed a thickened nasal RPE in the Foxg1-/- mutant in both ventral (Figure 7B') and dorsal (Figure 7E') sections.

We then examined our three experimental groups described above using well-established markers for the retina, RPE, and OS [Pax6: in the retina with high peripheral-to-low central gradient and a low ventral-to-high dorsal gradient & in the RPE (Walther and Gruss, 1991; Baumer et al., 2003)]; [Coup-TFII: in the RPE & OS – (Tang et al., 2010; Eiraku et al., 2011)]; [Pax2: in the OS and central retina with a high ventral-to-low dorsal gradient (Nornes et al., 1990; Puschel et al., 1992; Baumer et al., 2003)] to determine differences in optic neuroepithelium morphology and marker expression. Results described below were consistent for all specimens from the same experimental group (6 eyes from 3 different embryos for each experimental group).

In terms of morphology, the ventral optic cup of the Foxg1-/-,Wnt8b-/- double mutant was similar to that of the Foxg1-/-,Wnt8b+/- mutant, showing a flattened appearance and lack of the U-shape formation in controls due to lack of nasal invagination of the optic cup (arrows in Figure 8A'',C'' and 8A',C'). However in dorsal sections, Foxg1-/-,Wnt8b-/- double mutant optic cups resembled the control optic cup shape (Figure 8B,B'',8D,D''). To determine whether the changes in Foxg1-/- optic cup morphology may be attributed to defects in the formation of the “hinge” region at the nasal RPE-retinal transition, we examined expression of the phosphorylated myosin light chain 2 (pMLC2), which has been implicated in RPE stiffness and in shaping the optic cup (Eiraku et al., 2011; Carpenter et al., 2015). However, we did not observe any gross differences in pMLC2 expression between E10.5 wild type and Foxg1-/- mutant optic cups at the hinge region that may account for the changes observed in the mutant nasal optic cup shape (Figure 7G,G').
In terms of molecular profile, our marker analysis revealed that in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ single mutant, the Pax2-positive domain seemed reduced in the nasal retina in ventral sections compared to that of controls (compare areas indicated by magenta brackets in Figures 8A,C & 8A’,C’), while Pax6 expression seemed expanded nasally in both ventral and dorsal sections compared to that of controls (compare areas indicated by green brackets in Figures 8C & 8C’ and Figure 8D to 8D’). However in Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- double mutants, Pax2 expression ventrally expanded throughout the nasal and temporal retinal domain (magenta bracketed area in Figure 8A’’), similar to that of controls, while Pax6 staining was restricted to the peripheral retina both nasally and temporally and resembled more that of control staining (green bracketed area in Figure 8C’’ & Figure 8D’’).

To quantitate the above observations, we measured the corrected total cell fluorescence (CTCF) for the Pax6 and Pax2 cells in the nasal and temporal retinas (for details see Materials and Methods). The Pax6 CTCF was found increased in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ single mutant compared to that of controls and Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- double mutants (ANOVA; df, 2; F, 4.433, p=0.036) and the difference reached statistical significance between single and double mutants (Figure 8E,F). In the case of Pax2, although the CTCF was found reduced in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ single mutant compared to that of controls and double mutants, the difference was not significant (ANOVA; df, 2; F, 0.5; p=0.619) (Figure 8E).

Our results show that at E10.5, ventral optic cup morphology in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- double mutant resembles more that of Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ single mutants than that of controls, despite the fact that Pax6 expression in significantly reduced in these mutants compared to that of the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ single mutant.

**Morphological and molecular alterations in optic fissure development in Foxg1-/- embryos are rescued in Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- double mutants by E11.5**

We then examined the morphology and marker expression of the developing optic cup at E11.5, using the same markers as for E10.5 embryos (Coup-TFII/Pax2 and Pax6/Pax2) (Figure 9). As for the E10.5 embryos, results described below were consistent for all specimens from the same experimental group (6 eyes from 3 different embryos for each experimental group).
At E11.5, optic cup morphology in Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ mutants was severely compromised in ventral and middle sections (Figure 9A’,B’,D’,E’) while the appearance of dorsal optic cup sections resembled more that of controls (Figure 9C,C’ & 9F,F’). Coup-TFII expression revealed a thickened RPE in ventro-nasal sections in this mutant (Figure 9A’). The gap between the nasal and temporal edges of the optic fissure was much greater in Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ mutants compared to controls (compare the OF region indicated by an arrow in Figures 9A & 9A’).\textit{Similar to controls (Figure 9D-F), Pax6 expression in Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ mutants was detected in the retina and RPE (Figure 9D’-F’). However, in ventral sections Pax6 expression revealed a greater nasal domain compared to the Pax6-positive temporal domain (compare the bracketed nasal and temporal retinæ in Figure 9D’).}

\textit{In contrast, in Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- double mutants the anatomy of the optic cup resembled that of controls along the ventro-dorsal axis (Figure 9A”-F”). In ventral sections, the optic cup displayed a clearly centrally-placed optic fissure between the juxtaposed nasal and temporal sides (Figure 9A” ,D”). Although the distance between the edges of the optic fissure in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- double mutant was not as narrow as that of controls, it was greatly reduced compared to that of the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ mutant (compare the OF region indicated by an arrow in Figures 9A” to that in 9A & 9A’). The Coup-TFII staining revealed a normal RPE appearance ventro-nasally and not the thickening observed in Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ mutants (Figure 9A”). In ventral sections, Pax2 expression in the optic cup was increased compared to Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ mutants and surrounded both the nasal and temporal edges of the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- optic fissure (Figure 9A” ,D”). Similar to controls, Pax6 expression was detected in the optic cup and RPE (Figure 9D”-F”).}

\textit{Similar to E10.5, we quantitated expression of Pax6 and Pax2 using the corrected total cell fluorescence along the ventro-dorsal axis. In agreement with our observations, we found a significant increase in Pax6 fluorescence (ANOVA; df, 2; F, 17.29; p=0.001) (Figure 10A,C) and a significant decrease in Pax2 fluorescence (ANOVA; df, 2; F, 23.665; p<0.0001) (Figure 10B,C) in Foxg1-/-.
Wnt8b+/+ mutants compared to that of controls and double mutants. In addition, Pax2 fluorescence
was significantly increased in double mutants compared to that of controls (Figure 10B,C).

The above results show an amelioration of optic cup and optic stalk morphology in the Foxg1-/-
Wnt8b/- double mutant by E11.5, with wild type levels of optic cup Pax6 expression and a
significant increase in nasal optic cup Pax2 expression compared to that of wild types and Foxg1-/-
Wnt8b+/+ mutants.

To validate rescue of Pax2 expression in the edges of the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b/- optic fissure, we further
examined sagittal sections immunostained for Pax2. First, we examined Pax2 expression in Foxg1-/-
single mutants and wild type littermates at E12.0, when optic fissure closure is initiated in controls
(Figure 11). In contrast to wild type expression (Figure 11A-C), in Foxg1-/- retinae the anterior tip
was Pax2-negative and located at a distance from the Pax2-positive-posterior optic fissure tip (Figure
11C’). Similar results were obtained with in situ hybridization for Vax1 (Figure 11D,D’,E,E’), which
is also expressed at the edges of the optic fissure (Baumer et al., 2002) and, when mutated, gives rise
to a coloboma phenotype in mice (Hallonet et al., 1999). However, similar expression of Bmp7, a
gene essential for optic fissure formation (Morcillo et al., 2006), was observed in both the anterior and
posterior tips of wild types and Foxg1/- mutants along the proximo-distal axis (Figure 11F,F’,G,G’).

In Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b/- E11.5 sagittal sections (4 eyes from 3 different embryos in the sagittal plane),
Pax2 expression was present in both the anterior and posterior tips of the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b/- optic
fissure (Figure 12A‘’) along the proximo-distal axis (3/4 eyes examined), similar to controls (Figure
12A). In one case, anterior Pax2 staining in distal sections was limited to only a few cells (not shown).
However, in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ mutant, Pax2 expression was not detected in the anterior optic
fissure (Figure 12A’), in agreement with the results we observed in the Foxg1/- single mutant (Figure
11C,C’). This was further confirmed by counting the Pax2-positive cells at the edges of the optic
fissure within a square area of 0.01 mm² (for details see Materials and Methods). The Pax2-positive
cell density in the nasal edge of the optic fissure was significantly reduced in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+
mutant compared to that of controls and double mutants (ANOVA; df, 2; F, 141,374; p<0.0001)
(Figure 12B). No differences were observed in temporal Pax2-positive cell density between groups (ANOVA; df, 2; F, 3.669; p=0.081).

These results confirm that loss of Wnt8b function in the Foxg1-/- null background leads to a specific increase in Pax2 expression in the anterior (nasal) tips of the optic fissure, strongly suggesting that this may contribute to the rescue of the coloboma phenotype in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- double mutant.

**Cell proliferation is not altered in the Foxg1-/- mutant at E10.5**

Optic cup formation and optic fissure closure rely on balanced cell proliferation and cell death (Morcillo et al., 2006; See and Clagett-Dame, 2009; Cai et al., 2013; Noh et al., 2016).

To understand whether aberrant optic cup cell proliferation may be involved in coloboma formation in the Foxg1-/- mutant, we calculated the labelling index (LI) (BrDU-positive cells over total number of cells) in nasal and temporal retinae of E10.5 wild type and Foxg1-/- mutant optic cups (for a detailed description see Materials and Methods). To define the border between nasal and temporal retina, we used as a guide Foxg1+/− heterozygous and Foxg1-/- homozygous sections immunostained for β-galactosidase (β-gal) (Xuan et al., 1995), normally found in the nasal retina (dashed line in Figure 13A,A'). Our cell counts did not reveal any significant differences in the LI ± standard error among wild type (0.45170 ± 0.05608) and Foxg1-/- mutant (0.45398 ± 0.03902) nasal retina or wild type (0.42959 ± 0.03825) and Foxg1-/- mutant (0.43340 ± 0.05842) temporal retina. In addition, immunohistochemistry for phosphorylated histone H3 (pHH3), a mitosis (M)-phase marker (Hans and Dimitrov, 2001), did not result in any differences in the cell distribution or the mitotic index (number of pHH3-positive cells per surface area ± standard error) (for details see Materials and Methods) between E10.5 wild type (0.03483 ± 0.00454) and Foxg1-/- mutant (0.03418 ± 0.00266) nasal retina or wild type (0.03133 ± 0.00337) and Foxg1-/- mutant (0.03686 ± 0.00772) temporal retina. Finally, based on the suggestion that precocious differentiation of neural progenitors at the apposed edges of the optic fissure may result in failure of the fissure to seal (Lohnes et al., 1994), we performed immunohistochemistry for β-tubulin III (Tuj1), a marker of early-born neurons (Membrege and Hall,
1995). However, we did not observe any Tuj1-positive cells in the E10.5 developing optic cup or OS of wild types or Foxg1-/− mutants (not shown).

**Apoptotic defects in the nasal retina in the Foxg1-/− mutant at E10.5 are partially rescued in the Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b-/− double mutant**

To determine if abnormal apoptosis is associated with the optic cup phenotype of Foxg1-/− mutants, we examined the apoptotic density in E10.5 nasal and temporal wild type and Foxg1-/− horizontal sections, using immunohistochemistry for cleaved caspase-3 (Noh et al., 2016). Our cell counts revealed a significantly lower density of apoptotic cells (p<0.05) in the Foxg1-/− nasal retina compared to that of wild types (Figure 13 & Table 2), with a mean value reaching 35% (percentage points) of the wild type nasal values. No differences in apoptotic density were observed among genotypes in the temporal retina (Figure 13 & Table 2).

The correlation between decreased nasal apoptosis and failed optic fissure closure in Foxg1-/− mutants led us to hypothesise that the rescue of optic fissure closure in the Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b-/− double mutant observed at E11.5 (Figure 9A′′,D′′), is associated with restoration of normal apoptotic levels. We analysed apoptotic cell density in three experimental groups: i. controls; ii. Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b+/− mutants and iii. Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b-/− double mutants. In nasal retina, and in accordance with our hypothesis, we found an increase of 24% in mean apoptotic density in Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b-/− double mutants compared to Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b+/− mutants, which was statistically significant (p<0.05) (Figure 14 & Table 3), although the increase did not quite reach the level observed in our control samples (p<0.05) (Figure 14 & Table 3). No significant differences were observed in temporal apoptotic cell density between controls, Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b+/− mutants and Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b-/− double mutants (Table 3).

Our results show that at E10.5 there is significant increase in nasal apoptotic cell density in the Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b-/− double mutant compared to the Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b+/− mutant, consistent with the idea that this may be partly responsible for the amelioration of the Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b-/− optic fissure morphology at E11.5.
Upregulation of Wnt/β-catenin signalling target molecules in the Foxg1-/- optic cup and stalk

Wnt molecules signal mainly through the Wnt/β-catenin or the planar cell polarity (PCP) pathways (reviewed in Loh et al., 2016). To gain insight into which Wnt signalling pathway is affected by the upregulation of Wnt8b observed in the optic stalk of the Foxg1-/- mutant, we examined downstream targets of the Wnt/β-catenin and the PCP pathways in the optic cup and OS.

First, we performed a PCR array analysis and profiled the expression of 84 genes related to Wnt-mediated signal transduction, using RNA extracted from optic cups of E11.0 wild type and Foxg1-/- embryos. Out of 12 Wnt-signalling target genes included in the array (indicated by an asterisk in Table 4), the only one that showed a significant change in expression was c-Jun, a downstream target of the Wnt/β-catenin pathway (Mann et al., 1999), with a 2.5-fold upregulation (p=0.01) in Foxg1-/- optic cups (Table 4). This upregulation became apparent at the protein level by E12.0, when we detected a clear increase in c-Jun expression in the Foxg1-/- retina (Figure 15A,A’) (results were consistent in n=6 from 3 different control and Foxg1-/- mutant eyes).

We then analysed mRNA expression by means of in situ hybridization in the OS of wild type and Foxg1-/- mutants of molecules implicated in the PCP pathway (Fzd3, Celsr3 and Vangl3) (Figure 15B-D, B’-D’) (Tissir et al., 2005; Montcouquiol et al., 2006), as well as Axin2 (Figure 15E,E’), a read-out of the Wnt/β-catenin signalling pathway (Jho et al., 2002). Axin2 showed a clear upregulation in the OS of the Foxg1-/- mutant (Figure 15E’), similar to the upregulation observed in Wnt8b expression (Figure 15F,F’), which became evident as early as E10.5 (data not shown).

These results show that Wnt8b upregulation in the Foxg1-/- optic stalk results in upregulation of the Wnt/β-catenin signalling pathway through overexpression of the downstream targets c-Jun and Axin2 in the Foxg1-/- mutant optic cup and stalk respectively.
Our data unravel a novel mechanism of optic fissure (OF) closure which relies on Foxg1-mediated suppression of Wnt8b in the nasal OS resulting in balanced apoptosis and normal Pax2 expression in the nasal edges of the fissure (Figure 16A-C). This newly described role of Foxg1 in optic cup formation is independent of its function as a retinal naso-temporal determinant.

We hypothesized that, similar to foxg1 function in the zebrafish telencephalon (Danesin et al., 2009), mouse Foxg1 suppresses Wnt8b function in the developing optic neuroepithelium for proper optic cup formation to take place. Indeed, wild type Wnt8b expression in the OS was upregulated in the Foxg1-/- mutant as early as E10.5. This was observed in the nasal stalk, which is the region of the developing optic neuroepithelium with highest Foxg1 expression levels at this developmental stage (this study and Hatini et al., 1994). Our genetic experiment allowed us to evaluate the in vivo effects of loss of Wnt8b expression in a Foxg1-null genetic background. The remarkable rescue of the optic cup and stalk morphology and the substantial sealing of the OF by E15.5 in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- mutant are in agreement with our hypothesis. Future experiments will show whether mouse retinal Foxg1 suppresses Wnt8b by direct binding, similar to zebrafish telencephalon (Danesin et al., 2009), or whether the suppression is indirect, supported by the lack of Foxg1 binding sites within the Wnt8b promoter region in mouse neural stem cells (Bulstrode et al., 2017).

Foxg1 is expressed in the nasal retina of vertebrates (Hatini et al., 1994; Takahashi et al., 2003; Picker et al., 2009) and work in chick and zebrafish has established Foxg1’s role as an early determinant of retinal naso-temporal polarity exerting an antagonistic effect on Foxd1 (Yuasa et al., 1996; Takahashi et al., 2003), a temporal retina determinant which is abnormally expressed in the Foxg1-/- nasal retina (Huh et al., 1999; Tian et al., 2008). The fact that abnormal Foxd1 expression in the nasal retina is still observed in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- mutant reveals that the coloboma phenotype is not a secondary defect to the abnormal Foxg1-/- naso-temporal patterning.

Although the shape of the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- optic cup resembles that of the Foxg1-/- mutant at E10.5, its Pax6 and Pax2 expression profiles mimic those of controls. By E11.5, the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/-
/- optic cup morphology resembles that of controls, with normal Pax6 and elevated Pax2 expression levels. The optic cup normally undergoes a series of morphological changes, from a flattened to a spherical shape (Lamb et al., 2007; Eiraku et al., 2011; Eiraku and Sasai, 2012). Our data support the idea that in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/ mutant, optic cup formation is delayed resulting in closure of the OF at a later developmental point, at ~E15.5 rather than at E13.5 (Hero, 1989).

Pax2 is required for OF closure (Torres et al., 1996) and loss of Pax2 expression in the nasal (anterior) edge of the optic fissure in the Foxg1-/ mutant may account for failure of the OF edges to fuse. This is further supported by the fact that in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/ mutant with 100% OF fusion in proximal sections there is 100% rescue of Pax2 expression in the anterior OF proximally, while in distal sections, where Pax2 expression is not fully recovered, we observe less efficient rescue (Figure 16A-C).

Precise regulation of cellular events is crucial for the development of the optic cup and stalk. At early stages of optic cup development intense cell proliferation takes place, which is associated with the invagination of the optic vesicle and the appearance of the OF (Calvente et al., 1988). We hypothesized that changes in optic cup morphology in the Foxg1-/ mutant may result from aberrant proliferation, which may be rescued in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/ mutant. However, the lack of difference in the LI, mitotic index and β-tubulin-III expression between wild types and Foxg1-/ mutants at E10.5 argued against the idea that aberrant proliferation and/or premature differentiation is involved in the early Foxg1-/ optic cup morphological defects.

Programmed cell death (apoptosis) in the nasal and temporal edges adjoining the OF normally occurs during mouse optic cup formation and OF closure (Hero, 1989; Ozeki et al., 2000). Apoptosis is first detected in ventro-nasal retina in the region of the presumptive OF at E9.5 and is then found in the OF edges, becoming undetectable after the edges fuse at E13.5 (Ozeki et al., 2000). In addition, either increased or decreased OF apoptosis has been found in mouse mutants with a coloboma phenotype (Cai et al., 2013; Noh et al., 2016). This evidence strongly supports balanced apoptosis at the edges of the OF as a major determinant of proper OF closure. Our data show significantly reduced levels of caspase-3 mediated apoptosis in the Foxg1-/ ventro-nasal retina, which strongly suggest a
requirement for Foxg1 in promoting apoptotic cell death at the nasal edge of the fissure. Reduction in
apoptosis is observed in Bmp7-/- mouse mutants, which fail to form OF (Morcillo et al., 2006).
However, normal Bmp7 expression in the edges of the Foxg1-/- fissure indicates that Foxg1 OF
function is independent of Bmp7. In the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- double mutant, apoptosis in the nasal
retina was significantly higher to that of Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ mutants, suggesting that Wnt8b
overexpression is a contributing factor to the reduction in apoptosis we observe in the Foxg1-/-
embryos.

Wnt8b activates Wnt/β-catenin signalling (Lee et al., 2006) and our data suggest that upregulation of
this signalling cascade results in coloboma. Although our present data do not provide a direct link
between the observed changes in apoptosis and Wnt/β-catenin signalling, it is interesting that the only
downstream target with upregulated expression in the Foxg1-/- optic cup was c-Jun. c-Jun protects
cells from excessive apoptotic activity (Wisdom et al., 1999; Shaulian and Karin, 2002) and its
upregulation in the Foxg1-/- mutant optic cup may result in reduction of apoptosis in the nasal edge of
the optic fissure compromising fissure closure.

Although our array analysis in the optic cup did not reveal differences between wild types and Foxg1-
/- mutants in Axin2 expression, a read-out of the Wnt/β-catenin pathway (Jho et al., 2002), Axin2 was
found upregulated in the Foxg1-/- OS, at the same sites where Wnt8b upregulation was observed. This
is in agreement with the current notion that Wnt proteins are locally-acting signalling molecules
(Alexandre et al., 2014; Farin et al., 2016; Loh et al., 2016) and suggests that the rescued optic cup
morphology in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b/- mutant may be a secondary effect to a primary rescue in OS
formation. This idea is further supported with the following model of molecular interactions in the
developing eye at ~E11.5 (Figure 16D-F).

Foxg1 in the nasal ciliary margin controls Wnt2b levels, which in turn result in normal transcriptional
activation of Pax6. In parallel, Foxg1 in the nasal stalk keeps Wnt8b levels in check, resulting in
normal Pax2 expression in the ventral retina, due to low transcriptional repression. Finally, Pax6 and
Pax2 levels are balanced through reciprocal inhibition, as previously described (Schwarz et al.,
2000)(Figure 16D). When Foxg1 function is abolished, Pax6 expression is upregulated resulting in an
expanded ciliary margin (Fotaki et al., 2013), while Pax2 expression is significantly reduced (this study) resulting in failure of the OF to form properly (Figure 16E). In the Foxg1−/−;Wnt8b−/− mutant, Pax2 levels are significantly increased compared to those of single mutants and controls (this study), resulting in proper OF closure. Although Pax6 expression should still be elevated in the double mutant, our quantitation analysis reveals similar levels of expression to those of controls. A possible explanation for this is that in the double mutant Pax2 expression is more elevated than that of Pax6, and when it suppresses Pax6 it reduces it to normal values (Figure 16F). Although currently unavailable, we predict that a Pax2-overexpressing mouse strain crossed to the Foxg1-mutant background will phenocopy the Foxg1−/−;Wnt8b−/− phenotype in line with our hypothesis.

Our observations that upregulated Wnt/β-catenin signalling associate with coloboma formation seem to be at odds with the fact that a coloboma phenotype is also observed in cases when the Wnt/β-catenin signalling is reduced, as in the case of humans with mutations in the Wnt receptor gene FZD5 (Liu et al., 2016) and Fzd5−/− null mice, which show increased apoptosis and increased Pax2 expression in the optic cup (Liu and Nathans, 2008). However, Wnt/β-catenin signalling must also be increased in Dkk1+/− mice with reduced levels of the Wnt antagonist Dkk1 and in mice with a loss of function of Axin2, a negative regulator of the Wnt/β-catenin signalling, both of which also show a coloboma phenotype (Lieven and Ruther, 2011; Alldredge and Fuhrmann, 2016). This all suggests that Wnt/β-catenin signalling needs to be tightly regulated in the optic cup and stalk for proper optic fissure closure and unbalanced expression (over- or under-expression) of its components leads to coloboma.

Our work uncovers a novel action of Foxg1 in limiting Wnt/β-catenin signalling in the optic stalk for proper optic cup and stalk formation and OF closure to take place and provides additional knowledge regarding the molecular players and cellular mechanisms underlying coloboma formation.
References


Fotaki V, Price DJ, Mason JO (2011) Wnt/beta-catenin signaling is disrupted in the extra-toes (Gli3(Xt/Xt)) mutant from early stages of forebrain development, concomitant with anterior neural plate patterning defects. J Comp Neurol 519:1640-1657.


Figure Legends

Figure 1: *Foxg1* mRNA expression in the developing optic neuroepithelium. In E10.5 horizontal sections along the ventral-to-dorsal axis, *Foxg1* is expressed in the nasal retina (r), retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) and optic stalk (OS) (A-D; a-d). Strong *Foxg1* expression is detected in the telencephalon (Tel). The arrow in (a) demarcates the forming optic fissure (OF). In this and all subsequent images N-T designates the nasal-temporal axis marked with dashed lines in b-d; pRPE, presumptive RPE. Scale bars: A-D = 100 μm; a-d = 50 μm; inset in A = 200 μm.

Figure 2: Expression of Wnt molecules in the developing telencephalon and optic neuroepithelium. E12.5 wild type horizontal sections depicting expression of *Wnt8b* (A), *Wnt7b* (C), *Wnt2b* (E), *Wnt5a* (G) and *Wnt3a* (I) in the dorsomedial telencephalon (dmTel) and cortical hem (ch). *Wnt8b* is detected in the optic stalk (OS) (B, arrowhead in b) and the hypothalamic optic recess (or) (arrow in b). *Wnt7b* is expressed in the lens (D, d). *Wnt7b* is also expressed strongly in the diencephalic preoptic area (POA) and anterior hypothalamus (AH) (D). *Wnt2b* is expressed in the ciliary margin (CM) and peripheral retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) (F, f). *Wnt5a* is detected in the eyelid epithelium (arrow in H) but similar to *Wnt3a* it is not detected within the optic neuroepithelium (H, h, J, j). Scale bars: A, C, E, G, I = 400 μm; B, D, F, H, J = 200 μm; b, d, f, h, j = 100 μm.

Figure 3: Upregulation of *Wnt8b* expression in the nasal optic stalk in the *Foxg1*-/mutant at E10.5. *Wnt8b* is expressed in the dorsomedial telencephalon (Tel) (A) and in a small domain in the optic stalk (OS) of controls (bracketed area in a, B, b) and is upregulated in the *Foxg1*-/mutant telencephalon (A’) and in the nasal OS (arrows in a’,B’,b’) where Foxg1 would normally be expressed (β-gal staining in B,b,B’,b’). Scale bars: A, A’ = 200 μm; a, a’, B, B’ = 100 μm; b, b’ = 50 μm.

Figure 4: The *Wnt8b*-/null mutant shows normal optic cup morphology and marker expression. Horizontal sections of E15.5 wild types (*Wnt8b*+/+) (A-C) and *Wnt8b*-/null mutants (A’-C’) do not reveal any gross differences among genotypes. Cresyl violet wild type (A) and *Wnt8b*-/null mutant (A’) sections reveal normal optic cup morphology. Double immunofluorescence for BrdU & Tuj1 (B, B’) and Vsx2 & Islet1 (C, C’) show that the proliferating, outer neuroblastic layer (onbl)
(BrdU- and Vsx2-positive cells) and differentiating, inner neuroblastic layer (inbl) (Tuj1- and Islet1-positive cells) retinal layers are similar in wild types (B, C) and Wnt8b-/– mutants (B’, C’). Scale bars: A,A’, 200 μm; B,B’C,C’, 200 μm.

Figure 5: Rescue of the coloboma phenotype of the Foxg1-/- mutant in a Foxg1-/-; Wnt8b-/- null background. Optic cup images of control embryos showing normal optic fissure closure (A), Foxg1-/-; Wnt8b+/- single mutants with a large ventral coloboma (A’) and Foxg1-/-; Wnt8b-/- double mutants displaying rescue of the coloboma phenotype (A’’). Cresyl violet stained sections of control (B), Foxg1-/-; Wnt8b+/- single (B’) and Foxg1-/-; Wnt8b-/- double mutants (B’’) revealing that the double mutant optic cup and optic nerve (indicated by arrow in B’’) resembles that of the control (indicated by arrow in B), rather than that of the single mutant (B’). In the single mutant the OS does not form normally as indicated by the two arrows in B’, resulting in abnormal formation of the optic nerve. High power images of coronal sections of control (C, D, E) and Foxg1-/-; Wnt8b-/- double mutants (C’, D’, E’) in anterior (C, C’), mid-lenticular (D, D’) and posterior (E, E’) levels showing failure of the optic fissure to seal completely in the double mutant anterior and mid-lenticular levels (arrowheads in C’ and D’ respectively). Scale bars: A,A’,A’’, 20 μm; B,B’,B’’, 200 μm; C-E & C’- E’, 100 μm.

Figure 6: Upregulation of Foxd1 expression in the Foxg1-/- and in the Foxg1-/-; Wnt8b-/- double mutant nasal retina. Foxd1 mRNA expression in horizontal E11.5 (A-A’’) and E15.5 (B-B’’) sections is detected in the temporal retina of controls (A, B), but is found upregulated throughout the temporal and nasal retinal domains in Foxg1-/-; Wnt8b+/- (A’, B’) and Foxg1-/-; Wnt8b-/- double mutants (A’’, B’’). Scale bars: A,A’,A’’, 100 μm; B,B’,B’’, 200 μm.

Figure 7: The shape of the nasal optic cup is compromised in Foxg1-/- mutants. Double immunofluorescence for Coup-TFI & Mitf in wild type (Foxg1+/-) ventral (A-C) and dorsal (D-F) and Foxg1-/- ventral (A’-C’) and dorsal (D’-F’) E10.5 horizontal sections. Coup-TFI is found in the ventral (A,A’) and dorsal (D,D’) retina (r) and in the optic stalk (OS) in both wild types (A,D) and Foxg1-/- mutants (A’,D’). Mitf is found in the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) in ventral and dorsal sections in both wild types (B,E) and Foxg1-/- mutants (B’,E’). The brackets in (B) and (B’) indicate
the presumptive RPE (pRPE) in wild types and Foxg1-/− mutants respectively. The asterisk in (C)
labels the optic fissure (OF) in wild types (C), which is not clearly visible in Foxg1-/− mutants
(question mark in C’). The double arrow in (C’) indicates the abnormally enlarged distance between
nasal and temporal OS in the Foxg1-/− mutant and the arrowhead the lack of invagination of the nasal
optic cup. The dashed lines in (F) and (F’) indicate the naso-temporal axis. Phosphorylated myosin
light chain 2 (pMLC2) expression in wild types (G) and Foxg1-/− mutants (G’) is detected along the
RPE (indicated by small arrows in G,G’) and in the hinge region (indicated by a vertical arrow in G
and G’). Scale bars: A-F; A’-F’, 100 μm; G,G’, 50 μm.

Figure 8: Marker analysis of the optic neuroepithelium in control, Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b+/+ and
Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b−/− E10.5 horizontal sections. Coup-TFII (green) and Pax2 (magenta)
immunofluorescence in control (A,B), Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b+/+ (A’,B’) and Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b−/− (A’’,B’’)
sections. Coup-TFII is found in the optic stalk (OS) and the presumptive retinal pigment epithelium
(pRPE), indicated by brackets in (A,A’,A’’) in ventral sections and the RPE in dorsal sections
(B,B’,B’’) in controls (A,B), single (A’,B’) and double mutants (A’’,B’’). Pax2 is found in the optic
stalk (A,C) and in the region of the retina (r) that surrounds the forming optic fissure in control ventral
sections (magenta bracketed areas in A&C). In Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b+/+ single mutants ventral sections,
Pax2 is found in the OS (A’,C’) but expression in the retina is shifted towards the temporal domain, as
indicated by the magenta bracket in A’ & C’. In the Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b−/− double mutant, Pax2 is
expressed in the OS (A’’,C’’’) and throughout the retina in ventral sections (magenta bracket in A’’ &
C’’’). In dorsal sections, Pax2 expression is found in the region that will give rise to the optic disc
(OD) (B,D,B’,D’,B’’,D’’) in all three genotypes. Dorsal Pax2 expression in the Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b+/+
mutant is shifted to the temporal retina, as with ventral sections (B’,D’). Pax6 (green) and Pax2
(magenta) immunofluorescence in control (C,D), Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b+/+ (C’,D’) and Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b−/−
(C’’,D’’’) sections. Pax6 expression is found in the retina and RPE throughout the ventro-dorsal axis.

In Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b+/+ mutants the size of the ventro-nasal Pax6+ domain is clearly enlarged (green
bracket in C’) compared to that of controls (C) and Foxg1-/−;Wnt8b−/− double mutants (green bracket
in C’’). The green brackets in A,A’,A’’ indicate nasal Pax2-negative expression, which corresponds to
Pax6-positive expression in C,C’,C’’, while the magenta brackets indicate the Pax2 expression
domain. The arrows in A', C' and A'', C'' indicate the lack of a clear constriction where the optic cup invagination forms nasally in single and double mutants respectively. The graph (E) shows the difference in the mean values of the corrected total cell fluorescence (CTCF) for Pax6 and Pax2 in the nasal and temporal retinal domains along the ventro-dorsal axis. The asterisk indicates a p=0.04. An ANOVA was performed to define the statistical significance of the difference of the results (F); ncontrol = 5 eyes from 3 different embryos; n^Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ = 6 eyes from 3 different embryos; n^Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- = 4 eyes from 3 different embryos; Scale bars: 100 µm.

Figure 9: Marker analysis of the optic neuroepithelium in control, Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ and Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- E11.5 horizontal sections. Coup-TFII (green) and Pax2 (magenta) immunofluorescence in control (A-C), Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ (A'-C') and Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- (A''-C'') sections. In ventral and middle sections, Coup-TFII is restricted in the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE) (A-A'', B-B''), while in dorsal sections it is expanded at the tips of the peripheral retina (arrows in C-C''). In ventral sections Pax2 is detected at the apposed edges of the optic fissure in controls (A) and Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- double mutants (A''). In Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ mutants, Pax2 expression is found in the temporal but not the nasal edges of the optic fissure (A'). Pax2 is also detected in the optic disc (OD) marked with arrowheads in all three different genotypes (A-A'', B-B'', C- C'') and optic stalk (OS) (A-A'', D-D'', E-E''). The thin arrows in (A-A'') demarcate the optic fissure (OF). Pax6 (green) and Pax2 (magenta) immunofluorescence in control (D-F), Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ (D'-F') and Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- (D''-F'') sections. Pax6 expression is found in the retina (r) and RPE throughout the ventro-dorsal axis. Pax6 staining reveals that the size of nasal and temporal retina is similar in controls (D-F) and Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- double mutants (D''-F''). In Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ mutants the size of the nasal retina is clearly enlarged compared to that of the temporal retina (compare size of bracketed areas in D'). The asterisk in (F') marks the presence of abnormal ciliary margin tissue in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ mutant, as previously described (Fotaki et al., 2013). Scale bars: 100 µm.

Figure 10: Quantitation of Pax6 and Pax2 expression in E11.5 retinal sections. An ANOVA was performed to define the statistical significance of the difference in the mean values of the corrected
total cell fluorescence (CTCF) for Pax6 (A) and Pax2 (B) in the nasal and temporal retinal domains along the ventro-dorsal axis. The graph (C) depicts these differences and the asterisks indicate the corresponding p values; n=4 eyes from 3 different embryos for all three groups analysed.

**Figure 11: Optic fissure marker expression in control (Foxg1+/+; Foxg1+/−) and Foxg1−/− mutant sagittal sections.** At E11.5, Foxg1 (blue staining in A, B) is expressed in the anterior (A) edge in controls (Foxg1+/−), while Pax2 (brown staining in A, B) is detected in both the anterior and posterior (P) edges of the optic fissure (A, B). At E12.0, Pax2 immunofluorescence reveals normal anterior and posterior expression at the optic fissure edges in the wild type (Foxg1+/+) (C), while in the Foxg1−/− mutant the anterior domain of expression is lost and the posterior is maintained (C”).

Similarly, Vax1 mRNA wild type anterior expression (D, E) is compromised in the Foxg1−/− mutant (D’, E’), while posterior expression is intact (D, D’, E, E’). Bmp7 mRNA expression is intact in both the anterior and posterior edges of the optic fissure in the Foxg1−/− mutant (F’, G’) similar to the wild type (F, G). A, D, D’, F, F’ are more proximal sections to B, E, E’, G, G’ respectively. Scale bars: A, B, 100 μm; C, C’, 100 μm; D–G & D’–G’, 100 μm.

**Figure 12: Pax2 expression in the anterior and posterior tips of the optic fissure.** Pax2 expression in E11.5 sagittal control (A), Foxg1−/−;Wnt8b+/+ mutant (A’) and Foxg1−/−;Wnt8b−/− double mutant (A”’) sections showing that the normal Pax2 expression in the anterior (A) and posterior (P) edges of the control optic fissure (A) is only found posteriorly in the Foxg1−/−;Wnt8b+/+ mutant (A’) but is rescued in the Foxg1−/−;Wnt8b−/− double mutant (A”’). ANOVA analysis revealed that the Pax2-positive cells within a 0.01 mm² area at the edges of the nasal retina is significantly reduced (p<0.0001) in the Foxg1−/−;Wnt8b+/+ mutants compared to that of controls and double mutants (B); ncontrol= 3 eyes from 3 different embryos; nFoxg1−/−;Wnt8b+/+= 4 eyes from 3 different embryos; nFoxg1−/−;Wnt8b−/−= 3 eyes from 3 different embryos. Scale bars: 100 μm.

**Figure 13: Apoptotic cell density is significantly reduced in the nasal retina in the Foxg1−/− mutant.** β-galactosidase (β-gal) staining defines the border between the nasal and temporal retinae (r) (dashed line in A, A’) in Foxg1+/+ heterozygote controls (A) and Foxg1−/− mutants (A’). Cleaved caspase-3 immunohistochemistry was used to detect retinal cells undergoing apoptotic cell death in
wild types (Foxg1+/+) (B) and Foxg1-/- mutants (B’). Mean apoptotic cell density values were normalized as a percentage to the wild type nasal value (100% apoptotic density) (C). Scale bars: 50 μm.

**Figure 14: Partial rescue of the apoptosis phenotype of the Foxg1-/- mutant in the Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- double mutant.** Cleaved caspase-3 immunohistochemistry labels retinal cells undergoing apoptotic cell death in control (A), Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ (A’) and Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- (A’’) E10.5 horizontal sections. The arrows is A and A’’ indicate the optic fissure (OF), which starts to form in the control and Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- double mutant, while the dashed-arrow in A’ indicates a less-clear formation of the OF in Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ single mutants. Mean apoptotic cell density values were normalized as a percentage to the control nasal value (100% apoptotic density) (B). Scale bars: 50 μm.

**Figure 15: Optic cup and stalk Wnt-signalling target gene analysis in controls and Foxg1-/- mutants at E12.5.** c-Jun protein expression is upregulated in the Foxg1-/- optic cup (A’) compared to expression in controls (A). No differences in Fzd3 (B,B’), Celsr3 (C,C’) or Vangl2 (D,D’) mRNA expression are observed between Foxg1-/- mutants and controls. Axin2 expression is upregulated in the nasal component of the optic stalk in Foxg1-/- mutants (arrowheads in E’) compared to controls (arrow in E) and mirrors upregulated expression of Wnt8b in the same region (compare E to F & E’ to F’). Scale bars: A,A’, 100 μm; B-E, B’-E’, 200 μm; F,F’, 100μm.

**Figure 16: Schematic summary of main findings and proposed Foxg1 regulatory network in the developing eye.** In wild types (A) Foxg1 is normally expressed in the nasal optic cup (OC) and optic stalk (OS), Wnt8b is expressed in the nasal and temporal OS and Pax2 is expressed in the nasal and temporal OS and in the nasal and temporal edges of the optic fissure (OF). Apoptosis is normally observed in the nasal and temporal edges of the OF (brown dots). In Foxg1-/- mutants (B), loss of Foxg1 results in abnormal upregulation of Wnt8b nasally, increased suppression of Pax2 and decreased apoptotic cell death in the nasal edges of the fissure. In Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- double mutants (C), loss of both Foxg1 and Wnt8b results in rescued Pax2 expression in the nasal edges of the OF, although Pax2 expression is stronger distally than proximally. Apoptosis is increased compared to the
Foxg1-/- mutant (B) but it is still significantly below the control values (A). (C-D) A model of possible molecular interactions showing how Foxg1 function and loss of function affects optic cup and optic fissure formation. The ---| symbol indicates repression; the -> activation. Our model cannot predict whether the molecular interactions are direct or indirect.
Table Legends:

Table 1: Antibodies used in this study

Table 2: Apoptotic cell densities in Foxg1+/+ wild type and Foxg1-/- mutant nasal and temporal retinae. n= 5 eyes from 3 different embryos for each group; SE, standard error; 97.5% confidence interval (CI). Two cell densities are statistically different (p<0.05) when the confidence intervals (CI) do not intersect.

Table 3: Apoptotic cell densities in control, Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ and Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- nasal and temporal retinae. ncontrol= 6 eyes from 4 different embryos; nFoxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+ = 4 eyes from 2 different embryos; nFoxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/-; 4 eyes from 3 different embryos; SE, standard error; 99.6% confidence interval (CI). Two cell densities are statistically different (p<0.05) when the confidence intervals (CI) do not intersect.

Table 4: PCR array results for 84 genes related to Wnt-mediated signal transduction, showing the average ΔCt values for each experimental group, fold changes and the p-values of these changes. RNA was extracted from optic cups at E11.0. Results are the average values from three control and three mutant plates. The 12 gene names followed by an asterisk are downstream targets of the Wnt-signalling pathway. Fold changes >2 with a p value <0.05 were observed for c-Jun, Wnt11, Wnt3 and Wnt4.
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**Anterior** | **Mid-lenticular** | **Posterior**

**control** |                  |                  |

**Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/-** |                  |                  |
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**Ventral**

- A
- A'
- A''

**Middle**

- B
- B'
- B''

**Dorsal**

- C
- C'
- C''

---

**N→T**

- Pax6/Pax2

**Ventral**

- D
- D'
- D''

**Middle**

- E
- E'
- E''

**Dorsal**

- F
- F'
- F''
### Nasal Pax6 CTCF

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<th>(L) Genotype</th>
<th>Mean Difference (L-J)</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Interval</th>
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<td>-686.0</td>
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* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

### Nasal Pax2 CTCF

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* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

### Corrected Total Cell Fluorescence

![Bar chart showing corrected total cell fluorescence for Pax6 and Pax2 in nasal and temporal regions with significant differences indicated by asterisks.]

- **: P < 0.01
- ***: P < 0.001
- *: P < 0.05
### Pax2-positive nasal cell density

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* The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.
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**B**

- control nasal retina
- Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+(+/-) nasal retina
- Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- nasal retina

**Normalized apoptotic cell density (%)**

- 0
- 20
- 40
- 80
- 120
- 160

**Graph:**

- Black diamond: control nasal retina
- Grey diamond: Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b+/+(+/-) nasal retina
- White diamond: Foxg1-/-;Wnt8b-/- nasal retina