Brain Insulin-Like Growth Factor-I Directs the Transition from Stem Cells to Mature Neurons During Postnatal/Adult Hippocampal Neurogenesis

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Abstract

The specific actions of insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) and the role of brain-derived IGF-I during hippocampal neurogenesis have not been fully defined. To address the influence of IGF-I on the stages of hippocampal neurogenesis, we studied a postnatal/adult global igf-I knockout (KO) mice (igf-I-/-) and a nervous system igf-I conditional KO (igf-I-V/A). In both KO mice we found an accumulation of Tbr2-/-intermediate neuronal progenitors, some of which were displaced in the outer granule cell layer (GCL) and the molecular layer (ML) of the dentate gyrus (DG). Similarly, more ectopic Ki67-/- cycling cells were detected. Thus, the GCL was disorganized with significant numbers of Prox1-/-granule neurons outside this layer and altered morphology of radial glial cells (RGCs). Dividing progenitors were also generated in greater numbers in clonal hippocampal stem cell (HPSC) cultures from the KO mice. Indeed, higher levels of Hes5 and Ngn2, transcription factors that maintain the stem and progenitor cell state, were expressed in both HPSCs and the GCL-ML from the igf-I-V/A mice. To determine the impact of igf-I deletion on neuronal generation in vivo, progenitors in igf-I-/- and igf-I-V/- mice were labeled with a GFP-expressing vector. This revealed that in the igf-I-V/- mice more GFP-/-immature neurons were formed and they had less complex dendritic trees. These findings indicate that local IGF-I plays critical roles during postnatal/adult hippocampal neurogenesis, regulating the transition from HPSCs and progenitors to mature granule neurons in a cell stage-dependent manner. Stem Cells 2016; 00:000—000

Significance Statement

There is evidence that systemic insulin-like growth factor-I (IGF-I) promotes neuronal maintenance in the postnatal/adult hippocampus. Other studies have suggested the implication of locally-produced IGF-I in the modulation of adult hippocampal neurogenesis in vivo but this concept was not demonstrated. We present novel findings showing that brain IGF-I directs the generation of granule neurons from neural stem cells in the postnatal/adult mouse hippocampus. We also show that the regulation of gene expression and cycling cell number by IGF-I may be part of the mechanisms involved in these actions.

Introduction

The formation of new neurons persists in the postnatal and adult mammalian hippocampus (HP) due to the existence of neural stem cells (NSCs) located in the subgranular zone (SGZ) of the DG [1-3]. These NSCs (or type I cells) are quiescent cells, yet upon activation they self-renew to maintain the NSC population and to produce dividing neuronal progenitors that will differentiate into granule neurons [4-7]. Significantly, the maintenance and proliferation of adult NSCs, and the generation, migration and differentiation of newly formed neurons, are regulated by extracellular growth factor signaling [8, 9].

While circulating IGF-I promotes neuronal survival and adult neurogenesis, its specific effects and mechanisms of action are still not fully understood. Similarly, the role of locally-produced IGF-I in regulating adult hippocampal neurogenesis remains to be determined [10-16]. Conditional deletion of the igf-I receptor gene (igf-ir) using the Nestin-Cre strategy produces almost complete loss of the DG in mice [17]. Moreover, exogenous IGF-I promotes the proliferation of progenitor cells in the adult HP, both in culture and in vivo [18-22]. This enhancement in cell proliferation is followed by the formation of granule neurons [18, 20, 23]. By contrast, there are more proliferative
cells in the SGZ of adult Igf-I KO mice [24], although both the Igf-I KO and the Igf-IR KO have fewer granule and parvalbu-
min (PV) neurons [24–26] indicating that the influence of Igf-I on proliferation and differentiation remains unclear.

Furthermore, our studies demonstrated that Igf-I plays a critical role in regulating the exit of neuroblasts from the sub-
ventricular zone (SVZ) and the incorporation of new neurons into the adult olfactory bulb (OB), in part through the activation of
the PI3K/AKT pathway [12]. However, Igf-I effects on hippocampal cell migration/positioning were not reported [12, 27–30].

In previous studies, a role for local Igf-I on regulating adult neurogenesis was suggested but no in vivo work has
demonstrated this concept [12, 14, 24, 31–34]. Thus, we have analyzed the influence of the lack of Igf-I on the different
stages of neurogenesis in the postnatal/adult DG. Further-
more, we have generated a nervous system specific Igf-I condi-
tional KO mouse to study the role of brain Igf-I on neurogenesis. Taken together, our results indicate that local
Igf-I directs the transition from HPSCs and progenitors to
granule neurons. Moreover, this factor promotes the correct
migration/positioning as well as the morphological and molec-
ular maturation of these neurons. Our findings suggest that
these effects might be dependent on the regulation of
Hes5 and Ngn2 expression and cycling cell number by Igf-I.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Global Igf-I Knockout Mice (Igf-I<sup>−/−</sup>)**

We used mice obtained from the mating of MF1 Igf-I<sup>+</sup>/<sup>−</sup> mice [12, 35–37].

**Conditional Igf-I Knockout Mice, Nestin-Cre:igf-I (Igf-I<sup>fl/fl</sup>)**

To study the role of Igf-I produced locally in the brain and to
prevent the death of the global Igf-I KO mice caused by the
lack of lung maturation [36], we have generated a conditional
Igf-I KO mice in which Igf-I is deleted specifically in neural
cells by crossing an Igf-I loxp line mice [38] with a Nestin-Cre
line mice [39–41] purchased from The Jackson Laboratory
(Bar Harbor, Maine, USA https://www.jax.org/).

To verify that the production of Cre was specific to the
neural cells, we crossed Nestin-Cre mice with the Rosa26-
Yellow fluorescent protein (YFP) reporter mice [42].

The conditional Igf-I<sup>fl/fl</sup> mice were maintained by crossing
C57Bl6N Igf<sup>f<sup>N/A</sup></sup> mice. In this work we have analysed 19 con-
ditional Igf-I<sup>fl/fl</sup> mice (Igf-I<sup>f<sup>N/A</sup></sup>) and 20 control mice (7 Igf-I<sup>+/+</sup>,
4 Igf-I<sup>f<sup+N/A</sup></sup>, 1 Igf-I<sup>f<sup>−/−</sup></sup> and 8 Igf-I<sup>f<sup>N/A</sup></sup> Cre<sup>−/−</sup> mice). We did not
find statistically significant differences between the mice used
as controls (hereafter referred to as Igf-I<sup>f<sup>N/A</sup></sup>) and accordingly
the results obtained were combined in the study. The geno-
types of the different mice were determined by PCR on tail
DNA (Supporting Information Tables S1, S2).

All animal care and handling was carried out in accord-
ance with European Union guidelines and Spanish legislation.

**In vivo Injection of Retroviral Vectors Expressing Enhancer Green Fluorescent Protein (EGFP)**

Retroviral particles expressing EGFP under the control of a
CMV promoter were obtained by transfecting the retroviral
plasmid into 1F8 cells [43, 44]. The titers of the concentrated
viral particles were in the range of 10<sup>13</sup> colony forming units (cfu/ml). Particles (2 µl) were injected stereotaxically into the
hilus (Hi) of the DG of anesthetized postnatal day 21 (P21)
Igf-I<sup>+/+</sup> and Igf-I<sup>−/−</sup> mice and the animals were analyzed 21
days postinjection (dpi). The stereotaxic coordinates were:
anteroposterior to bregma —(d + 0.2) mm, lateral to midline
1.9 mm and ventral to dura —2 mm in Igf-I<sup>+/+</sup> mice; and
anteroposterior to bregma —(d + 0.1) mm, lateral to midline
1.2 mm, ventral to dura —1.6 mm in the Igf-I<sup>−/−</sup> mice, where
“d” is half the length between bregma and lambda.

**Immunohistochemistry**

Cryostat (15 µm) and vibratome (50 µm) sections were incu-
bated for 24–72 hours at 4°C with the primary antibodies
listed in Supporting Information.

**Quantitative Analysis of Immunostained Sections**

The number of Nestin<sup>+</sup>, Sox2<sup>+</sup>, BrdU<sup>+</sup>, Ki67<sup>+</sup>, MCM2<sup>+</sup>,
Pax6<sup>+</sup>, Tbr2<sup>+</sup>, Doublecortin (DCX)<sup>+</sup>, and Prox1<sup>−/−</sup> cells was quantified in confocal images of single optical planes taken
every 2 µm along the thickness (z-axis) of the sections.

To analyze the percentage of cells exiting the cell cycle in
vivo, adult Igf-I<sup>Cri</sup> and Igf-I<sup>N/A</sup> mice were injected with a single
dose of 5-bromo-2′-deoxyuridine (BrdU, 100 µg/g) 24
hours before perfusion. After immunostaining, the number of
BrdU<sup>+</sup> and Ki67<sup>+</sup> cells were counted.

The process length of the Nestin<sup>+</sup> cells was measured using
ImageJ software (NIH, https://imagej.nih.gov/ij/) and the number of secondary processes or branches was counted
in ten cells per animal.

The distribution of labeled cells in the different subdivi-
sions of the DG [SGZ, inner granule cell layer (iGCL), outer
granule cell layer (oGCL) and molecular layer (ML)] was ana-
yzed and the results were expressed as the percentage
of cells positive for each marker in each subdivision.

The main dendrite length of the DCX<sup>−/−</sup> cells was measured
using ImageJ software in ten cells per animal.

The number of ectopic Prox1<sup>−/−</sup> granule neurons was
counted in confocal images of single optical planes. To mark
the granule cell layer (GCL), we measured the fluorescence
intensity of Prox1<sup>−/−</sup> cells from the Hi to the hippocampal fis-
sure (HF) or ventricle (see plots in Fig. 3I). Accordingly, we
drew a line across the GCL where the Prox1 intensity
increases sharply between the Hi and the GCL, and it
decreases sharply between the GCL and ML. We choose the
immunostaining of Prox1 to delineate the GCL as this tran-
scription factor specifically labels granule neurons [45, 46].

The percentage of cells expressing DCX, Calretinin (CR),
Calbindin (CB) and Prox1 of the total GFP<sup>−/−</sup> cells at 21 dpi was
counted in confocal images of single optical planes taken
every 2 µm through the thickness of the sections.

The total length of the GFP<sup>−/−</sup> cells was determined using
ImageJ, and the number of primary dendrites and branches
were counted directly. We also analyzed the distribution of
GFP<sup>−/−</sup> cells in the SGZ, iGCL, oGCL and ML as described above.

**In Situ Hybridization**

In situ hybridization with a digoxigenin-labeled Igf-I probe was
performed following standard methods in cryostat sections
from P21 and P49 Igf-I<sup>+/+</sup> and Igf-I<sup>−/−</sup> mice.
Neural Stem Cell Cultures
HPSecs were prepared from single P21 Igf-1+/+ and Igf-1−/− mice, from adult (6-month-old) Igf-1+/+ and Igf-1−/− mice, and from P21 C57Bl6N mice essentially as described previously [47]. The resulting cells were cultured in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle medium (DMEM)/nutrient mixture F12 (F12), supplemented with insulin (final concentration 10μg/ml), apotransferrin, putrescine, progesterone, sodium selenite (N2; DMEM/F12/ N2) and maintained with daily addition of 20 ng/ml fibroblast growth factor-2 (FGF-2, Peprotech Cat No. 100-18B, https://www.stemcells.com/). The expression of gene expression obtained in cells were seeded in 96-multiwell plates. The following day, growth factor-2 (FGF-2, Peprotech Cat No. 100-18B, https://www.stemcells.com/) and maintained with daily addition of 20 ng/ml fibroblast growth factor (EGF, Peprotech Cat No. AF-100-15). After cell passage 3 the insulin concentration was reduced to 0.5 μg/ml (87.2 nM) in cultures from Igf-1+/+, Igf-1−/−, Igf-1+/− and Igf-1−/− mice. For the clonal analysis, neurospheres were dissociated and cells were seeded in 96-multiwell plates. The following day, wells containing a single cell were marked and then maintained 14 days when they were scored for the presence of single cells, duplets, groups of 4–8 cells, and neurospheres. To analyse the percentage of cycling cells and cell cycle exit, adult HPSC (aHPSC) neurospheres from 6 month-old Igf-1+/+ and Igf-1−/− mice were maintained as floating neurospheres adding FGF-2 and EGF every three days (partial deprivation), a condition that induces the initiation of differentiation in proliferating NSCs [48]. Neurospheres were given a pulse of BrdU 22 hours before splitting and the dissociated cells were cultured for 1 day in vitro (DIV) in the total absence of exogenous EGF and FGF-2 to induce differentiation.

To determine the expression of Igf-1 and Igf-1r during aHPSC proliferation and differentiation, cells prepared from Igf-1+/+, Igf-1−/− and C57Bl6N mice were grown as neurospheres; then induced to differentiate upon growth factor removal for 1 and 2 days.

Fibroblast Cultures
Fibroblasts were isolated from small pieces of skin (~ 1 cm²) from the pectoral region of 2 to 20-month-old Igf-1+/+ and Igf-1−/− mice. After 3–4 passages, cells were collected in TRIzol to extract RNA.

Hepatocyte Cultures
Hepatocytes were isolated from 2 to 20-month-old Igf-1+/+ and Igf-1−/− mice. After 3–4 DIV, the cells were harvested in TRIzol to extract RNA.

Gene Expression Analysis in HPSCs
For gene expression analysis, HPSCs from Igf-1+/+ and Igf-1−/− mice were seeded at 5,000 cells/cm² in DMEM/F12/N2 under FGF-2 and EGF partial deprivation. After six DIV the cells were recovered for RNA extraction followed by real-time reverse transcription quantitative-polymerase chain reaction (RT-qPCR) analysis using the primers listed in Supporting Information Table S3. Then, gene expression changes Igf-1+/− mice were compared relative to the levels of gene expression obtained in Igf-1+/+ mice, using the CT method [49, 50] and were expressed as fold changes in log2 scale. The expression of Igf-1 in HPSCs, oligfactory bulb stem cells (OBSCs), fibroblasts and hepatocytes obtained from Igf-1+/+ and Igf-1−/− mice was also measured by (RT-qPCR) and the results were given as relative mRNA levels normalized to the Ct value for Gapdh. Similarly, the expression of Igf-1 and Igf-1r in HPSCs from Igf-1+/+, Igf-1−/− and C57Bl6N mice was also measured by RT-qPCR.

Gene Expression Analysis in Microdissected GCL-ML
Although the large majority of Ki67+, MCM2+, Pax6+, Tbr2−, and Prox1− are located in the GCL a small yet significant proportion of them are found in the ML of Igf-1 knockout mice (Figs. 1–6). Accordingly, the expression of Igf-1, Hes5 and Ngn2 was analyzed in the GCL-ML subregion, which was previously microdissected from 2-month old Igf-1+/+ and Igf-1−/− mice.

IGF-I Immunoassay
The blood was extracted from the heart of 2 to 20-month-old Igf-1+/+ and Igf-1−/− mice and was incubated at 37°C 1 hour and, then, at 4°C overnight. Serum IGF-I level was measured using a mouse IGF-I immunoassay following the manufacturer’s instructions (Quantikine Enzyme-Linked ImmunoSorbent Assay, ELSIA, mouse/rat IGF-I Immunoassay, R&D No. MG100, https://www.rndsystems.com/).

Statistical Analysis
A two-tailed Student’s t-test was used to compare the mean ± SEM values from the Igf-1+/+ and Igf-1−/− mice or Igf-1+/+ and Igf-1−/− mice, with Welch’s correction when the f-test indicated significant differences between the variances of both groups. To compare the raw mRNA values in linear scale obtained by RT-qPCR from Igf-1+/+ and Igf-1−/− mice we used the nonparametric Wilcoxon test or the two-tailed Student’s t-test. All analyses were carried out with GraphPad Prism software and the differences were considered as statistically significant when p < 0.05.

The full description of the Materials and Methods is given as Supporting Information.

Results
The Cellular Expression of IGF-I and IGF-IR in the Postnatal/Adult HP
Although the regional expression of Igf-1 and Igf-1r mRNAs in the central nervous system (CNS) is well characterized [Allen Brain Atlas and [11, 31, 34, 51–54]], their cellular distribution has been relatively less well studied [12, 34, 55–57]. Here, we analyzed the expression of IGF-I and IGF-IR protein and mRNA in different cell types of the postnatal/adult HP by single and dual immunohistochemistry, in situ hybridization and RT-qPCR (Supporting Information Figs. S1, S2).

We found IGF-I-immunoreactive cells in the Hi and the GCL of the DG, as well as in pyramidal cells of the CA3 region (Supporting Information Fig. S1A). Of these Igf-1−/− cells, 42% colocalized with PV (Supporting Information Fig. S1B–S1D) and an apparently smaller percentage (not quantified) colocalized with Prox1 (Supporting Information Fig. S1E–S1G). However, immunohistochemistry of HP sections from Igf-1−/− mouse with our anti-IGF-I antibody (rabbit anti-IGF-I, IBT Ref. http://www.ibtsystems.de/: PABCa, Santa Cruz Ref.: sc-9013, http://www.scbio.de/). Thus, the specificity of the three antibodies could not be confirmed in the Igf-1−/− mouse, a fact probably due to the...
Figure 1. Effect of *Igf-I* deletion on hippocampal neural stem cells and proliferative cells. Coronal sections from P42-54 *Igf-I*+/+ and *Igf-I*−/− mice were labeled with an anti-Nestin (A, B), anti-Sox2 (D, E), anti-Ki67 (G, H) or anti-MCM2 (K, L) antibody and counterstained with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI). All the images are z-stack projections of confocal images taken every 2 μm. The graphs show the number of secondary processes per cell in Nestin+/−-cells (C), the number of Sox2+/−-cells (F), Ki67+/−-cells (I), the distribution of the Ki67+/−-cells in the different subdivisions of the DG (J), the number of MCM2+/−-cells (M) and the distribution of the MCM2+/−- cells (N). Nestin+/−-cells had less secondary branches in *Igf-I*−/− mice compared with their *Igf-I*+/+ littermates. The number of Ki67+/−- and MCM2+/−-cells in the DG of *Igf-I*−/− mice was significantly higher than in the *Igf-I*+/+ mice. The Ki67+/−-cells in *Igf-I*+/+ animals were mainly located in the SGZ, whereas in the *Igf-I*−/− mice, a decrease of Ki67+/−-cells in the SGZ and a marked increase in the inner and outer GCL was seen (arrow), where MCM2+/−-cells also located (arrow). Hippocampal stem cells (HPSCs) were isolated from P21 *Igf-I*+/+ and *Igf-I*−/− mice, and seeded as single cells for clonal analysis under low insulin conditions (O). Of the seeded single cells, some remained as single cells while others divided into cell pairs, groups of 4–8 cells or into neurospheres with more than eight cells. The graphs represent the proportions of these four different fates (P) and the neurosphere area (Q). The percentages of each category were similar in *Igf-I*+/+ and *Igf-I*−/− cultures. The *Igf-I*−/− cells formed bigger neurospheres after 14 days in culture, indicative of an increase in progenitor cell proliferation. The results are the mean ± SEM from 4–6 mice and of 9–16 neurospheres from four cultures: *, p < .05, **, p < .01, Student’s t-test. Scale bar (L and O): 23.9 μm (A–L) and 34.69 μm (O). Abbreviations: GCL, granule cell layer; Igf-I, insulin-like growth factor-I; ML, molecular layer; SGZ, subgranular zone.
presence of truncated peptides in this KO mouse since it carries a deletion of a portion of exon 4 of the *Igf-I* gene whereas the other exons remain intact [35].

As a mouse with a complete knockout of the *Igf-I* gene is not available, we generated a riboprobe specific to the product of exon 4 and performed in situ hybridization in cryostat sections from *Igf-I*+/+ and *Igf-I*−/− mice. *Igf-I* mRNA expression was clearly detected in cells having a relatively large body size located in the Hi and in the proximities of the SGZ (Supporting Information Fig. S2A, top). Cells in the GCL appeared also positive for *Igf-I* mRNA although at lower levels. In contrast, only a diffuse signal was seen in sections from *Igf-I*−/− mouse (Supporting Information Fig. S2A, bottom). Indeed, the pattern of *Igf-I* mRNA expression (Supporting Information Fig. S2A) was similar to that observed by immunostaining (Supporting Information Fig. S1A–S1G): *Igf-I* mRNA was more abundant in relatively large cells of the Hi, identified as PV-immunoreactive neurons, and also had a lighter expression in granule neurons. Overall, the in situ hybridization analysis supports the data obtained by immunostaining.

Using immunohistochemistry, IGF-IR positive cells were detected in the Hi, GCL and pyramidal cell layer (Supporting Information Fig. S1H), and we also observed IGF-IR in Prox1+ cells (Supporting Information Fig. S1I–S1K).

**Figure 2.** Increased number and altered distribution of Tbr2+ intermediate neuronal progenitors in the dentate gyrus of *Igf-I*−/− mice. Coronal sections from P21-24 and P49-54 *Igf-I*+/+ and *Igf-I*−/− mice were labeled with anti-Pax6 (A, B and I, J) and anti-Tbr2 (E, F and M, N) antibodies, and counterstained with DAPI. All the images are z-stack projections of confocal images. The graphs show the number of Pax6+ cells (C and K) and Tbr2+ cells (G and O), and their distribution in the subdivisions of the DG (D, H, L, and P) in *Igf-I*+/+ and *Igf-I*−/− mice. In the *Igf-I*−/− mice there was a twofold increase in the number of Tbr2+ neuronal progenitors. In P21 *Igf-I*−/− mice, more Pax6+ and Tbr2+ cells were located in the inner and outer GCL, and in the ML, than in the *Igf-I*+/+ mice. The results are the mean ± SEM from 3 to 4 mice: *p < .05, **p < .01; Student’s t-test. Scale bar (N): 23.9 μm. Abbreviations: Hi, hilus; iGCL, inner granule cell layer; Igf-I, insulin-like growth factor-I; ML, molecular layer; oGCL, outer granule cell layer; SGZ, subgranular zone.
Figure 3. The lack of IGF-1 alters the morphology of DCX<sup>+</sup>-cells and the positioning of Prox1<sup>+</sup>-cells in the dentate gyrus. The images show representative immunostaining for DCX (A–D) and Prox1 (G–H) in coronal sections from P42-54 Igf-I<sup>+/+</sup> and Igf-I<sup>−/−</sup> mice counterstained with DAPI. All the images are z-stack projections of confocal images. The graphs show the number of DCX<sup>+</sup>-cells per volume at P42-54 (E), the main dendrite length of DCX<sup>+</sup>-cells (F) and the number of Prox1<sup>+</sup>-cells located outside the GCL (limits indicated in the images by dotted lines) in Igf-I<sup>+/+</sup> and Igf-I<sup>−/−</sup> mice (J). The line plots (I) show the Prox1 fluorescence intensity from the Hi to the ML in confocal images taken from coronal sections. The dendrites in the Igf-I<sup>−/−</sup> mice were shorter and less radially oriented than in Igf-I<sup>+/+</sup> mice. A twofold increase in the number of ectopic Prox1<sup>+</sup>-cells in the DG (arrows) of Igf-I<sup>−/−</sup> mice was found (J), although some ectopic Prox1<sup>+</sup>-cells were also evident in the Igf-I<sup>+/+</sup> mice (arrowhead). The results are the mean ± SEM from 3–7 mice and 70 neurons of each genotype: *, p < .05, ***, p < .001; Student’s t-test. Scale bar (D and H): A–D, 35.76 µm; G and H, 130.09 µm; G' and H', 31.91 µm (enlarged areas). Abbreviations: GCL, granule cell layer; HF, hippocampal fissure; Hi, hilus; Igf-I, insulin-like growth factor-I; ML, molecular layer; SGZ, subgranular zone.
Our in situ hybridization and immunohistochemistry techniques did not allow us to unambiguously determine whether Igf-I was expressed in NSCs and progenitors from histological sections. However, we found specific expression of Igf-I mRNA in HPSCs isolated from Igf-I1/1 mice, whereas Igf-I was not detected in cells from Igf-I2/2 mice (Supporting Information Fig. S2B). Igf-Ir mRNA was expressed by HPSCs, with no significant differences in Igf-I1/1 and Igf-I2/2 cells (Supporting Information Fig. S1C). As seen in the graphs (Supporting Information Fig. S1D–S1E) the levels of both growth factor and its receptor tended to increase from HPSC proliferation to differentiation but the observed changes were not statistically significant ($p = 0.15–0.85$).

In conclusion, the expression of IGF-I and IGF-IR in NSCs and neurons suggests that the local production of this growth factor may regulate the formation of granule cells from their progenitors in the postnatal/adult DG.

The Stage-Specific Roles of IGF-I During Hippocampal Neurogenesis

To analyse the role of IGF-I in hippocampal neurogenesis, first, we used a global Igf-I KO mouse [35]. These mice do not express Igf-I in the HP as mentioned above. Furthermore, they have extremely low levels of serum IGF-I compared to Igf-I1/1 [58] and suffer a 3.5-fold decrease in their body weight (Supporting Information Table S4, see also [12, 24, 25, 26]).

Our in situ hybridization and immunohistochemistry techniques did not allow us to unambiguously determine whether Igf-I was expressed in NSCs and progenitors from histological sections. However, we found specific expression of Igf-I mRNA in HPSCs isolated from Igf-I1/1 mice, whereas Igf-I was not detected in cells from Igf-I2/2 mice (Supporting Information Fig. S2B). Igf-Ir mRNA was expressed by HPSCs, with no significant differences in Igf-I1/1 and Igf-I2/2 cells (Supporting Information Fig. S1C). As seen in the graphs (Supporting Information Fig. S1D–S1E) the levels of both growth factor and its receptor tended to increase from HPSC proliferation to differentiation but the observed changes were not statistically significant ($p = 0.15–0.85$).
Here we found a 0.67-fold and 2.4-fold reduction in the estimated volume of the HP in Igf-1−/− compared to the Igf-1+/+ mice at P21 and P49, respectively, with similar changes in the CA, DG and GCL ([Supporting Information Table S5]). In contrast, the decrease in the volume of the OB was similar at both ages (3.3-fold) and of the same magnitude to the reduction of body weight.

In the light of these data, and given the expression of IGF-I and its receptor in the DG, we studied the role of IGF-I in the DG, albeit with a significant reduction in the number of secondary processes compared to Igf-1+/+ animals (p <.01, Fig. 1A–1C). In contrast, a similar number of Sox2+/−cells was found in both mouse types (p = .35; Fig. 1D–1F).

To study the role of Igf-1 deletion on proliferative cells, we analyzed the number of Ki67+/− and MCM2−/−cells [62, 63] in sections from P49 mice (Fig. 1G–1J). In the Igf-1−/− mice there were more Ki67+/−cells (twofold increase, p <.05, Fig. 1H–1I) and their distribution in the DG was distinct to that in the Igf-1+/−. Thus, in the Igf-1−/− mice there were 13.6% fewer Ki67+/−cells in the SGZ (p <.05) yet 2.5-fold more of these cells were in the iGCL. We also quantified a 12.7-fold and a 3.1-fold increase in Ki67+/−cells in the oGCL and in the ML, respectively, although these changes were not significant (p = .1; Fig. 1J). In addition, the Igf-1−/− mice had a higher number of MCM2−/−cells (1.31-fold, p <.05, Fig. 1K–1M) some of which were displaced in the oGCL (3.1-fold increase, p <.005, Fig. 1K–1L, 1M). These results show that in the absence of IGF-I, there is an increase in the number of cycling cells and their position in the GCL is altered.

**The Lack of IGF-I Promotes the Proliferation of HPSCs in Clonal Analysis**

To further explore the impact of Igf-1 KO on cell proliferation, HPSCs were grown as neurospheres under population

**Figure 5.** Generation and characterization of a conditional Igf-1 KO specific to the nervous system. Igf-1 loxP mice and Nestin-Cre mice were crossed to generate a conditional Igf-1 KO mice in which Igf-1 is deleted only in neural cells. The graphs (A) represent the relative Igf-1 mRNA levels in aHPSCs, aOBSCs, fibroblasts, and hepatocytes from 2 to 20 month-old Igf-1loxP and Igf-1−/− mice measured by RT-qPCR. The graph (B) shows similar IGF-I levels in serum from Igf-1loxP and Igf-1−/− mice measured by ELISA. The expression of Igf-1 was abolished completely or reduced to very low levels in cells from neural tissues in the Igf-1−/− mice, whereas it was similar to the Igf-1loxP in cells from nonneural tissues. The results are the mean ± SEM from 3 to 4 mice. (C) The images show the normal gross brain structure of P49 Igf-1loxP and Igf-1−/− mice. (D) Coronal sections from P49 Igf-1loxP and Igf-1−/− mice stained with cresyl violet revealed that the GCL in the Igf-1−/− mice was less compacted compared with that of the Igf-1loxP mice. Scale bar (D): C, 8.2 mm; D, 367 μm (enlarged areas, 21 μm). Abbreviations: aHPSCs, adult hippocampal stem cells; aOBSCs, adult olfactory bulb stem cells; CA1, CA2 and CA3, Cornu ammonis1, 2 and 3; DG, dentate gyrus; GCL, granule cell layer; Igf-1, insulin-like growth factor-1.
conditions. After dissociating the neurospheres, the percentage of cells in each phase of the cell cycle was determined by flow cytometry using Propidium iodide (PI). The HPSCs from Igf-I<sup>2/2</sup> and Igf-I<sup>1/1</sup> mice had the same percentages of cells in each phase (G<sub>0</sub>/G<sub>1</sub>: Igf-I<sup>1/1</sup>, 78.6 ± 4.9, Igf-I<sup>2/2</sup>, 80.7 ± 3.0; S: Igf-I<sup>1/1</sup>, 9.7 ± 2.5, Igf-I<sup>2/2</sup>, 9.7 ± 2.3; G<sub>2</sub>/M: Igf-I<sup>1/1</sup>, 11.7 ± 2.4, Igf-I<sup>2/2</sup>, 9.6 ± 1.4; n = 3–4).

We also studied the effect of the lack of IGF-I on HPSC self-renewal and proliferation by clonal analysis (Fig. 1O). The number of wells containing one single cell the day after seeding was similar in both genotype cultures (Igf-I<sup>1/1</sup>, 45.5 ± 1.8; Igf-I<sup>2/2</sup>, 32.3 ± 7.4; n = 4), and 28.7% of the Igf-I<sup>2/2</sup> single cells and 39.8% of the Igf-I<sup>1/1</sup> single cells (p = .36) survived for 14 days and generated clones or remained

**Figure 6.** A nervous system-specific Igf-I deletion impairs postnatal/adult hippocampal neurogenesis. Coronal sections from P49 Igf-I<sup>Ctrl</sup> and Igf-I<sup>D/D</sup> mice labeled with an anti-Ki67 (A, B), anti-Tbr2 (E, F), anti-DCX (I, J) and anti-Prox1 (M, N, mosaic images; M’–N’, enlarged areas) antibodies and counterstained with Hoechst. All the fluorescent images are z-stack projections of confocal images taken every 2 μm. The graphs represent the number of Ki67<sup>+</sup>-cells (C), Tbr2<sup>+</sup>-cells (G), DCX<sup>+</sup>-cells (K) and ectopic Prox1<sup>+</sup>-cells (O); the distribution of Ki67<sup>+</sup>-cells (D) and Tbr2<sup>+</sup>-cells (H) in the subdivisions of the DG and the main dendrite length of DCX<sup>+</sup>-cells (L). The Igf-I<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> mice presented higher number of Tbr2<sup>+</sup>-cells and ectopic Prox1<sup>+</sup>-cells and shorter and less radially oriented DCX<sup>+</sup>-cells in the DG compared with the Igf-I<sup>Ctrl</sup> mice. Arrows indicate Ki67<sup>+</sup>-cells and ectopic Prox1<sup>+</sup>-cells in Igf-I<sup>Δ/Δ</sup> mice and arrowheads show ectopic Prox1<sup>+</sup>-cells in the Igf-I<sup>Ctrl</sup> mice. The results are the mean ± SEM from 4 to 5 mice and 39 neurons of each genotype: *, p < .05, ***, p < .001, Student’s t-test. Scale bar (P): 29.1 μm (A–J); 125 μm (M, N); 29.1 μm (M’–N’). Abbreviations: GCL, granule cell layer; Hi, hilus; iGCL, inner granule cell layer; Igf-I, insulin-like growth factor-I; ML, molecular layer; oGCL, outer granule cell layer; SGZ, subgranular zone.
as single cells. The clones were classified in groups depending on the number of cells they contained (2, 4–8 or >8 cells). After 14 DIV, we found the same percentage of single cells and clones in cultures from both genotypes (Fig. 1P). However, the size of neurospheres, i.e., groups of more than eight cells [55], was larger in Igf-I−/− than Igf-I+/+ cultures (2.5-fold, \( p < .05 \); Fig. 1Q). The results suggest that the absence of IGf-I did not alter the ability of HPSCs to self-renew in this assay, although the proliferation of progenitor cells was enhanced.

The Lack of IGf-I Disrupts the Number and Position of Progenitor Cells in the DG

In the DG, the Pax6 transcription factor is expressed by NSCs and in progenitors that have not yet been specified to generate neurons or glia [6, 64]. In P21-24 mice, there was a 1.29-fold more Pax6−/−-cells in Igf-I−/− animals compared to Igf-I+/+ mice, although this change was not significant (\( p = .21 \); Fig. 2A–2C). Although Pax6−/−-cells were located primarily in the SGZ in Igf-I−/− and Igf-I+/+ mice, we found 8.3-fold more Pax6−/−-cells in the oGCL of Igf-I−/− animals (\( p < .05 \), Fig. 2A, 2B, 2D). By contrast, no statistically significant differences were detected in P49-54 Igf-I−/− mice (Fig. 2I–2L). Additionally, in these older mice, there were fewer (2.7 to 3.3-fold) Pax6−/−-cells than in younger animals (P21) in both mouse genotypes.

Tbr2 is expressed in the intermediate neuronal progenitor cells; probably those committed toward the neuronal lineage [6, 64, 65]. In P21-24 animals, we observed a twofold increase in the number of Tbr2−/−-cells in the Igf-I−/− compared to the Igf-I+/+ mice (\( p < .05 \), Fig. 2E–2G). Furthermore, higher percentages of Tbr2−/−-cells were detected in the iGCL, oGCL and ML of the Igf-I−/− animals (\( p < .05 \) and \( p < .01 \)), whereas there was a lower percentage of Tbr2−/−-cells in the SGZ (\( p < .01 \); Fig. 2E, 2F, 2H) compared to that in the Igf-I+/+ mice. This accumulation of Tbr2−/−-cells persisted in P49-54 Igf-I−/− mice (1.8-fold increase, \( p < .05 \); Fig. 2M–2O) yet there were no significant changes in their distribution (Fig. 2P). Additionally, in P49-54 animals there was a decrease (1.7 to 1.9-fold) in the number of Tbr2−/−-cells compared to that of P21-23 mice.

In summary, the altered number and/or distribution of Pax6−/− and Tbr2−/−-cells suggests that in the absence of IGf-I, the transition of progenitor cells to the next stage of neurogenesis is disrupted.

Altered Morphology of DCX−/−-Cells and Misplacement of Prox1−/−-Neurons in Igf-I−/− Mice

DCX is a microtubule associated protein that is expressed in neuroblasts and immature neurons [66]. In P21-24 mice, there was less DCX labeling in Igf-I−/− mice than in the Igf-I+/+ animals (Supporting Information Fig. S3A–S3D). In older mice (P42-54), while the number of DCX−/−-cells in Igf-I+/+ and Igf-I−/− mice was similar, these cells had a less radial morphology in the Igf-I−/− than in the Igf-I+/+ mice (Fig. 3A–3E). Indeed, the dendritic tree of DCX−/−-cells occupied the entire width of the ML in Igf-I+/+ mice, while DCX−-dendrites in the Igf-I+/+ often failed to reach the ML. This difference is exemplified by the DCX−-cells having a 2.3-fold shorter main dendrite in Igf-I−/− animals (\( p < .001 \); Fig. 3F).

Differentiated granule neurons are characterized by the expression of the homeobox transcription factor, Prox1 [45, 46]. In Igf-I+/+ mice, Prox1−/−-cells were virtually restricted to the GCL at P21-24 and P49-54, although scattered cells were detected outside of the GCL (arrowhead in Supporting Information Fig. S3E; Fig. 3G). However, the distribution of Prox1−/−-cells was not well defined in Igf-I−/− mice, forming a more disorganized GCL (Supporting Information Fig. S3F; Fig. 3H). To determine the contour of the GCL, we measured the fluorescence intensity of Prox1−/−-cells from the Hi to the ML in confocal images. In the resulting line plots, the fluorescence signal in Igf-I+/+ mice was grouped into a narrow area that possibly corresponds to the SGZ and GCL (\( \approx 60 \mu m \)), whereas in the Igf-I−/− mice we detected other fluorescence peaks due to ectopic cells (Fig. 3I). To quantify this disorganization, we delineated the GCL and counted the Prox1−/−-cells outside this area in the ML and Hi. We found a 3.2-fold increase in the number of ectopic Prox1−/−-cells in P21-24 Igf-I−/− mice (\( p < .05 \); Supporting Information Fig. S3G). Similarly, the P49-54 Igf-I−/−-animals exhibited a 2.8-fold increase in the number of Prox1−/−-cells located outside the GCL (\( p < .05 \), Fig. 3J).

Finally, we ruled out that the observed effects in the Igf-I−/− mice were due to a process of reactive gliosis, inflammation or cell death. We performed immunohistochemistry with an antibody against S100β to label mature astrocytes, or Iba1 to label microglia, and no apparent differences were observed between Igf-I+/+ and Igf-I−/− mice (unpublished observations).

Cell death was studied by TUNEL labeling and with an antibody against activated caspase 3, yet we failed to detect apoptotic cells in our sections (unpublished observations). Additionally, we analyzed cell death by flow cytometry of HPSCs labeled with Annexin V and PI, and we observed no significant differences in the percentage of dead cells in HPSCs from Igf-I−/− and Igf-I+/+ mice (early apoptosis: Igf-I+/+ 6.4 ± 2.5, Igf-I−/− 7.0 ± 3.0; late apoptosis: Igf-I+/+ 28.3 ± 4.0, Igf-I−/− 33.3 ± 5.2; dead: Igf-I+/+ 14.1 ± 2.1, Igf-I−/− 13.7 ± 3.0; \( n = 4 \)).

Altogether, our results show that the lack of IGf-I alters the morphology of RGCs, and it causes an accumulation and displacement of cycling cells in the GCL, partially due to the increase of neuronal progenitors. Moreover, Igf-I deletion impairs the morphology of DCX−-cells, and the migration/positioning of Prox1−/−-neurons in the GCL.

Altered Molecular and Morphological Differentiation of Newly Generated Neurons in Igf-I−/− Mice

We studied the effect of Igf-I deletion on the formation of granule neurons in a restricted time window (from P21 to P42). We injected EGFP-expressing retroviral particles into Igf-I+/+ and Igf-I−/− P21 mice (Fig. 4A), to label proliferating cells and analyze the differentiation-maturation and position of the newly formed neurons in the GCL [7]. We did not find statically significant differences in the number of GFP−-cells between the animals at 21 dpi (Igf-I+/+ 231.0 ± 133.1, Igf-I−/− 80.25 ± 31.48; \( n = 4 \), \( p = .35 \)). However, the Igf-I−/− mice had a 1.8-fold more GFP−-cells expressing DCX than in the Igf-I+/+ mice (\( p < .05 \), Fig. 4B, 4C, 4I), while the percentage of GFP−-cells expressing Prox1 was similar in animals of both genotypes (\( \approx 80% \), Fig. 4D, 4E, 4I). To better characterize the degree of granule neuron differentiation-maturation, we used antibodies against CR which can be detected when DCX...
expression decreases and CB which is detected after CR expression [6, 64]. There was a 9.2-fold increase in the percentage of GFP⁺-cells expressing CR in Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice (p < .01; Fig. 4F, 4G, 4J) and a 3.3-fold decrease in the percentage of GFP⁺-cells expressing CB compared with the Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice (p < .05; Fig. 4H, 4L, 4J). By contrast, we did not find any GFP⁺-cells positive for S100b, Ki67 or lba1 in mice of either genotype (unpublished observations).

The distribution of GFP⁺-cells in the GCL was similar in both mouse genotypes (Fig. 4K, 4L, 4M). However, the GFP⁺-cells in Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice had a more immature morphology than in the Igf-I⁺/+ animals, as reflected by a 2.4-fold reduction in the total length of the dendrites (p < .001) and a 1.24-fold increase in the number of primary dendritic branches (p < .001), as well as a 1.25-fold decrease in secondary branches (p < .01; Fig. 4K, 4L and N-0). Thus, the absence of IGFR-I inhibits the molecular and morphological differentiation and maturation of newly formed granule cells in the postnatal/adult DG. The results also suggest a failure for the cells to polarize in the absence of IGFR-I.

Brain-Derived IGF-I Affects Postnatal/Adult Hippocampal Neurogenesis

A role for locally-produced IGF-I in adult hippocampal neurogenesis has been proposed but not yet demonstrated in vivo [12, 14, 24, 32–34, 67]. The expression of IGF-I mRNA in the DG (Supporting Information Fig. S2) supports but does not prove this idea. To address this fundamental question we crossed Igf-IloxP and Nestin-Cre mice [38, 39, 41] (Supporting Information Fig. S4) to obtain mice in which Igf-I was deleted only in neural cells (conditional Igf-I KO termed as Igf-I⁻/⁻) and mice in which Igf-I expression was not altered (control mice termed as Igf-I⁺/⁺) (Fig. 5; Supporting Information Fig. S5). We measured IGF-I mRNA in two pure populations of neural cells (aHPSCs and aOBSCs) from Igf-I⁻/⁻ and Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice by RT-qPCR (Fig. 5A) to avoid contamination of mRNA from nonneural cells and from the vasculature. RT-qPCR analysis was also performed in fibroblasts and hepatocytes from the same mice. Levels of IGF-I protein in serum were measured by ELISA (Fig. 5B). As observed in the figures, the expression of IGF-I was abolished in aHPSCs from Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice and was almost absent (a reduction of 11-fold) in aOBSCs (Fig. 5A). In contrast, the levels of IGF-I mRNA in fibroblasts and hepatocytes as well as the serum IGF-I levels in Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice were similar to those in Igf-I⁺/⁺ mice. These results show that the Igf-I depletion is specific to neural cells and it does not change the peripheral production of IGF-I.

Next, we analyzed the macroscopic phenotypes of the Nestin-Cre/igf-I⁻/⁻ mice (Supporting Information Fig. S5C). The Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice had a similar body weight compared to the Igf-I⁺/⁺ mice (Igf-I⁻/⁺, 16.30 ± 1.14 n = 7; Igf-I⁻/⁻, 15.04 ± 0.78 n = 6; p = .396) and we did not find statistical differences in the volume of any brain area studied, except in the volume of the OB and in the GCL of the DG (Fig. 5C, 5D; Supporting Information Table S6). In fact, we found a 1.9-fold decrease in the volume of the GCL (p < .01) and a less compact organization of the granule neurons in this area of Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice compared with the Igf-I⁺/⁺ mice (Fig. 5D).

We immunostained sections from P49 Igf-I⁺/⁺ and Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice with antibodies against Ki67, Tbr2, DCX and Prox1 as they label the most affected cell populations in the global Igf-I KO mice. The total number of Ki67⁺-cells was 1.4-fold higher in the Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice (p = .14) although the number of those cells located in the oGCL was 2.2-fold greater (p < .05) in the Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice (Fig. 6A–6D). In addition, the Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice had a twofold increase in the number of Tbr2⁺-cells (p < .05) some of which were present in the oGCL and in the ML, whereas in the Igf-I⁺/⁺ mice the Tbr2⁺-cells were rarely found in these subdivisions (Fig. 6E–6H). The main dendrite length of DCX⁺-cells in Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice was a 1.3-fold shorter than in the Igf-I⁺/⁺ mice (p < .001) and the dendrites were oriented less radially to the SGZ, without being affected the number of DCX⁺-cells (Fig. 6I–6L). Moreover, the Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice showed a twofold increase in the number of ectopic Prox1⁺-cells compared with the Igf-I⁺/⁺ mice (p < .05, Fig. 6M–6O). All these results show that the Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice have a similar phenotype in the GCL to the global Igf-I KO mice.

To further analyse the molecular mechanisms underlying the IGF-I effect, we isolated HPSCs from Igf-I⁺/⁺ and Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice and we maintained them as floating neurospheres adding FGF-2 and EGF every 3 days ("experimental design 1") [48]. After 6 DIV, we analysed the expression of genes involved in self-renewal, cell proliferation, differentiation, cell death and cell signalling by RT-qPCR (Fig. 7A–7C; Supporting Information Fig. S6A, Table S3). We found a 2.7-fold, 1.9-fold, and 2.7-fold increase (in log₂ scale) in the mRNA levels of Hes5, Ngn2, and Dscaml1, respectively, as well as a 1.8-fold decrease in Calb1 in cells from Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice compared with cells from Igf-I⁺/⁺ mice (Fig. 7B). When we compared the raw mRNA values in linear scale we found a 7-fold, 2.9-fold, 5.7-fold significant increases in Hes5, Ngn2, and Dscaml1 (p < .05) and a 3.4-fold reduction in Calb1 (p < .05) (Fig. 7C). Except for S100b, changes in all other transcripts (including IgfIr and Inslr) were less than onefold in log₂ scale (Fig. 7B; Supporting Information Fig. S6A, Table S3). To determine the expression of Hes5 and Ngn2 mRNAs in an in vivo vs. vivo approach we dissected out the GCL-ML from adult Igf-I⁺/⁺ and Igf-I⁻/⁻ mouse HP, followed by RNA extraction and RT-qPCR analysis (Fig. 7D). The mRNA levels of Hes5 and Ngn2 were 2.2-fold and 1.5-fold (in log₂ scale) and 4.7-fold and 2.8-fold (in linear scale) greater in the GCL-ML of Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice compared to Igf-I⁺/⁺. Although these increases did not reach statistical significance (p = .26 and p = .12) they were relatively similar to those obtained in HPSC cultures from Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice. As expected, the level of Igf-I mRNA in the Igf-I⁻/⁻ GCL-ML dropped sharply (6.9-fold; p < .001) (Fig. 7D).

Next, to analyze the percentage of cycling cells and the cell cycle exit, neurospheres were given a pulse of 5 μM BrdU 22 hours. The dissociated cells were then cultured for 1 DIV to induce differentiation ("experimental design 2", Fig. 7E). The quantification revealed a significantly higher percentage of Ki67⁺-cells (11.5-fold; p < .001) and fewer cells (1.25-fold; p < .05) exiting the cell cycle in Igf-I⁻/⁻ cultures (Fig. 7F, 7G). We then studied whether the Igf-I conditional deletion affected cell cycle exit in vivo by performing double BrdU/Ki67 immunostaining of sections from adult mice previously injected with BrdU. The results show a 36% reduction (p = .39; nonstatistically significant) in cells exiting the cell cycle in the Igf-I⁻/⁻ mice in vivo.

These findings indicate that the lack of brain IGF-I impairs hippocampal neurogenesis (Supporting Information Fig. S6B) promoting the expression of Hes5 and Ngn2 [6, 68–70] and of
Figure 7. Effect of the lack of IGF-I in neural cells on gene expression profile and cell cycle exit. (A) adult HPSC (aHPSC) neurospheres from 6 months-old Igf-I\textsuperscript{+/+} and Igf-I\textsuperscript{+/−} mice were maintained as floating neurospheres during 6 DIV adding FGF-2 and EGF every three days, a condition that induces the initiation of differentiation in proliferating NSCs. Then, gene expression was quantified by real-time qPCR. (B) We found a 2.7-fold, 1.9-fold and 2.7-fold increases in the mRNA levels of Hes5, Ngn2, and Dscam1, respectively, as well as a 1.8-fold decrease in Calb1 (all in log2 scale) in cells from Igf-I\textsuperscript{+/−} mice compared with Igf-I\textsuperscript{+/+} cells. (C) The analysis of the raw mRNA values in linear scale revealed a 7-fold, 2.9-fold, 5.7-fold significant increases in Hes5, Ngn2, and Dscam1 (\(p < .05\)) and a 3.4-fold reduction in Calb1 (\(p < .05\)). (D) The GCL-ML subregion was microdissected from the HP of 2 month-old Igf-I\textsuperscript{+/+} and Igf-I\textsuperscript{+/−} mice and the mRNA isolated for qPCR analysis. Similar to that found in HPSCs the mRNA levels of Hes5 and Ngn2 in the GCL-ML were 2.2-fold and 1.5-fold (in log2 scale) and 4.7-fold and 2.8-fold greater in Igf-I\textsuperscript{+/−} mice compared to Igf-I\textsuperscript{+/+}. The level of Igf-I mRNA in the Igf-I\textsuperscript{+/−} GCL-ML dropped sharply (6.9-fold; \(p < .001\)). (E) aHPSC neurospheres from 6 month-old Igf-I\textsuperscript{+/+} and Igf-I\textsuperscript{+/−} mice were grown as described in the experimental design 2. (F) The images show representative immunostaining with anti-BrdU and anti-Ki67 antibodies and counterstained with Hoechst of aHPSCs. (G) The graphs represent the percentages of Ki67\textsuperscript{+} cells and of BrdU\textsuperscript{−}Ki67\textsuperscript{−}/BrdU\textsuperscript{−}. The Igf-I\textsuperscript{+/−} cultures had higher percentage of Ki67\textsuperscript{+} cells whereas they showed a decrease in cell cycle exit. The results are the mean ± SEM of 4–6 experiments performed in triplicate and of four independent cultures. (H) The images show representative immunostaining with anti-BrdU and anti-Ki67 antibodies and counterstained with Hoechst of vibratome sections from 2 month-old Igf-I\textsuperscript{+/+} and Igf-I\textsuperscript{+/−} mice. (I) The results (mean ± SEM of 3–4 animals) show a 36% reduction (nonstatistically significant) in cells exiting the cell cycle in the Igf-I\textsuperscript{+/−} mice in vivo. Scale bar (F and H): F, 28.6 μm; H, 29.1 μm. Abbreviations: DIV, days in vitro; EGF, epidermal growth factor; FGF-2, fibroblast growth factor-2; GCL, granule cell layer; Igf-I, insulin-like growth factor-I; ML, molecular layer; SGZ, subgranular zone.
Dcaml1, an early marker of neuronal differentiation [48] and reducing that of Calb1, a late marker of neuronal differentiation [71]. Moreover, in the absence of IGF-I, cell cycle exit is partially inhibited in HPSCs.

**DISCUSSION**

Although there is evidence that IGF-I promotes neuronal formation and maintenance in the postnatal/adult HP [24, 25], the role of locally-produced IGF-I remains largely unknown and the stages and mechanisms by which IGF-I affects hippocampal neurogenesis have not been fully defined. Our results suggest that NSCs as well as PV neurons and possibly granule neurons, among other cells, may be the neural source of local IGF-I in the DG.

Here, we show that neuronal progenitors accumulate in the DG in the absence of IGF-I, which is also associated with the disorganization of the GCL and reduced dendrite growth of granule neurons. Thus, our stage-specific analysis of hippocampal neurogenesis in two mouse Igf1 lines (global and nervous system-specific) indicates that brain IGF-I regulates the number and location of dividing progenitors, and the correct positioning and differentiation of newly formed granule neurons in the GCL (Supporting Information Fig. S6B). Our findings suggest that the effects of IGF-I deficiency might be dependent on the upregulation of Hes5 and Ngn2 and the maintenance of cells in cycle, facts that could impair the transition from NSCs and progenitors to mature granule neurons.

**The Effect of IGF-I Deletion on Hippocampal Neural Stem and Progenitor Cells**

It was previously proposed that poorer survival rather than decreased proliferation provokes the reduction in the size of the HP of global Igf1 KO mouse [24]. Here we found more cycling cells and Tbr2 neuronal progenitors in the absence of IGF-I, which are distributed aberrantly in the outer areas of the GCL, and even in the ML. The larger size of the clonal neurospheres from Igf1 KO mice is compatible with the increase in the proliferation of progenitor cells corroborating the in vivo data. Notably, in the Igf1 KO mice, which in contrast to the global IGF-I knockout [1993; Beck et al. 1995; Cheng et al. 2003; Pichel et al. 2003] have normal body and brain weight, we also found an increase in the number and displacement of progenitors in the oGCL, together with a significant reduction of the GCL volume, although the size of the DG and the HP were not significantly diminished. Thus, the data obtained in the IGF-I KO mice support a specific role for brain IGF-I in regulating the number and position of neuronal progenitors, rather than this being a secondary effect due to the reduction of somatic or brain growth.

The increase in the number of cycling cells detected in the IGF-I KO mouse seems not to agree with previous data from studies into the action of exogenous IGF-I. Indeed, IGF-I stimulates the proliferation of embryonic NSCs [55, 72] and the overexpression or peripheral administration of IGF-I enhances the number of proliferative cells in the postnatal/adult HP [24, 25]. By contrast and in line with our results, more proliferative cells in the postnatal SGZ of global IGF-I KO mice were previously reported [24]. Our novel findings showing greater Hes5 and Ngn2 expression and lower Calb1 expression in HPSCs and in the GCL-ML of IGF-I KO mice may suggest that the absence of brain IGF-I produces a deregulation of IGF-I/IGF-IR mediated intracellular signaling that may ultimately alter gene transcription. This would lead to enhanced proliferation and/or the maintenance of cells in cycle and therefore accumulation of dividing progenitor cells. In support of this idea, a greater number of dividing progenitors was found in the IGF-I knockout both in vitro and in vivo and cell cycle exit was partially reduced in HPSCs induced to differentiate in culture. Furthermore, downregulation of Hes5 has been reported to be necessary for neuronal generation from HPSCs in the adult mouse [68, 74] and Ngn2 overexpression favors the amplification of granule neuron progenitors [69]. Accordingly, we suggest that high levels of Hes5 and Ngn2 in IGF-I KO cells would favor the maintenance of cells as NSC and progenitors inhibiting the progression to terminal neuronal differentiation. However, this idea would need additional support as the increases in Hes5 and Ngn2 levels in HPSCs were significant but they did not reach statistical significance when the experiment was performed in the GCL-ML of IGF-I KO mouse.

It could also be possible that the above mentioned alterations favor the ectopic position of progenitor cells in the different subdivisions of the GCL. Furthermore, the disrupted RGC morphology may also impair the proper migration and positioning of neuronal progenitors and granule neurons (see next). Concurring with these ideas, altered IGF-I/IGF-IR intracellular pathways cause cell accumulation in the adult SVZ of IGF-I KO mice [12, 37], over-activation of the AKT signaling pathway alters neuronal positioning in the adult DG [75] and the interaction between RGCs and neuronal progenitors is necessary for DG formation [76].

**The Effect of IGF-I on Neuronal Differentiation, Migration and Positioning in the DG**

In the IGF-I KO mice, the accumulation of progenitor cells did not imply an increase in newly formed mature CB neurons but rather, we detected a fewer such cells and more immature DCX- and CR-granule cells in our retroviral injection experiments. It has been reported that only a subpopulation of progenitor cells generate mature neurons that functionally integrate into the DG, whereas the majority undergo apoptosis and are removed by phagocytosis [77]. In fact, loss of progenitors and/or reduced generation could explain the lower numbers of Pax6- and Tbr2- cells both in IGF-I KO and IGF-I KO mice at P49-54 compared to those at P21-23. A lack of IGF-I was previously reported to cause cell death and reduced neuronal survival in the DG [24, 26, 67] and a nestin-dependent conditional IGF-IR KO produces gross defects in the DG [17]. However, we did not observe an increase in apoptosis in histological sections or in cultured HPSCs, suggesting that the reduction in newly formed CB cells in the IGF-I KO mice was probably not due to the activation of cell death but rather to inhibited neuronal differentiation and maturation, as above mentioned.

In addition to affecting molecular differentiation, the lack of IGF-I prevents the correct morphological polarization and differentiation of granule neurons. In fact, the labeling of dividing cells and their neuronal progeny with retroviral vectors confirms the specific impact of IGF-I deletion on the morphology of neurons generated during the postnatal/adult
period. Moreover, our results indicate that local IGF-I promotes, in a paracrine and/or autocrine manner, the morphological differentiation of immature granule neurons as shown by the reduced length, and altered radial orientation of DCX-neurites in the Igf-I<sup>F<sup>N/A</sup></sup>.

The lack of Igf-I also produces a significant increase in the number of ectopic Prox<sup>1</sup> - neurons that lie outside the GCL, probably due to the deregulation of IGF-I/IGF-IR mediated intracellular signaling and the disrupted morphology of RGC processes, as mentioned above to explain the aberrant position of neuronal progenitors. Supporting these ideas, the reduced complexity of RGC morphology in the OB of embryonic Igf-I<sup>F<sup>N/A</sup></sup> mice concurs with deficits of mitral neuron migration [12, 55]. Although the number of Tbr2<sup>+</sup> - neuronal progenitors was significantly higher in P49-54 Igf-I<sup>F<sup>N/A</sup></sup> mice, we did not find an aberrant distribution of these cells compared with that in P21-23 mice. This may reflect that the ectopic neuronal progenitors could have differentiated to Prox1<sup>+</sup> -neurons, which are displaced at P49-54.

We cannot rule out that the accumulation of cycling cells observed in the global Igf-I<sup>F<sup>N/A</sup></sup> mice may be compensated by circulating IGF-I in the Igf-I<sup>F<sup>N/A</sup></sup> mice. In fact, the increase in total number cycling cells is not statistically significant in the conditional mice. However, the GCL of the conditional mice contains significantly more ectopic cycling cells than that of Igf-I<sup>loxP</sup> mice. In addition, our findings show that the number of neuronal progenitors, the generation of granule neurons as well as the migration/positioning and differentiation of these neurons are dependent on local Igf-I. Accordingly, IGF-I actions are not only cell-dependent but may also be modulated by the source of this growth factor.

In conclusion, we present novel findings showing that brain IGF-I is a fundamental component of the molecular network that instructs the sequential steps of the transition from NSCs and progenitors to mature granule neurons in the postnatal/adult HP (Supporting Information Fig. S6B).

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**AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS**


**DISCLOSURE OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

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