On and Off Retinal Circuit Assembly by Divergent Molecular Mechanisms

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Introduction: Direction-selective responses to visual cues depend upon precise connectivity between inhibitory starburst amacrine cells (SACs) and direction-selective ganglion cells (DSGCs). Motion is detected by SAC responses to illumination onset (On) or cessation (Off). On and Off SACs costratify in the inner plexiform layer of the vertebrate retina with distinct DSGC dendritic arborizations that mediate On or Off directional responses. Here, we study the molecular mechanisms that specify On versus Off SACs and the signaling pathways governing the functional assembly of murine retinal direction-selective circuitry. We show that signaling between the transmembrane guidance cue semaphorin 6A (Sema6A) and its receptor plexinA2 (PlexA2) regulates dendritic morphology of On but not Off SACs, thereby controlling direction-selective responses to visual stimuli.

Methods: We analyzed SAC stratification in the inner plexiform layer, and dendritic morphology of individual On and Off SACs, throughout retinal development in Sema6A–/– and PlexA2–/– mutant mice. We used dissociated retinal cultures to determine how neurites from genetically labeled SACs respond to exogenous Sema6A. We determined the light-evoked excitatory and inhibitory responses of Sema6A+/+ On SACs. Finally, we analyzed direction-selective responses in isolated retinas by On-Off direction-selective ganglion cells.

Results: Sema6A is expressed in On, but not Off, SACs, whereas PlexA2 is expressed in all SACs. In vitro, exogenous Sema6A repels neurites only from PlexA2+, Sema6A–/– SACs, the in vivo expression profile of Off SACs. In PlexA2+/– or Sema6A+/– retinas, SAC dendritic stratifications fail to completely segregate from each other; therefore, in vitro and in vivo observations suggest that repulsive interactions between Sema6A and PlexA2 mediate SAC dendritic stratification. Analysis of dendritic morphology in individual SACs in the x-y plane reveals that On SACs in PlexA2+/– and Sema6A+/– mutants are missing extensive portions of their dendritic fields, have asymmetric dendritic arbors, and exhibit self-avoidance defects; Off SACs in these mutants have normal x-y plane dendritic arbors. Specific On-Off bistratified direction-selective ganglion cells in Sema6A+/– mutant retinas exhibit decreased tuning of On-directional motion responses, whereas Off responses in these same cells are unaffected, correlating the elaboration of symmetric SAC dendritic morphology and asymmetric responses to motion.

Discussion: Our findings show that, in addition to contributing to the separation between On and Off SAC dendritic stratifications into distinct inner plexiform layer laminae, Sema6A-PlexA2 signaling selectively regulates the elaboration of symmetric SAC dendritic fields. Disruption of Sema6A-PlexA2 signaling ultimately results in compromised On, but not Off, directional tuning in a subclass of On-Off direction-selective ganglion cells. Our elucidation of molecular events critical for functional assembly of retinal direction-selective circuitry may have general implications for understanding the establishment of circuitry in which individual neurons participate in multiple distinct pathways.

Summarizing, Sema6A is expressed in On, but not Off, SACs, whereas PlexA2 is expressed in all SACs. In vitro, exogenous Sema6A repels neurites only from PlexA2+, Sema6A–/– SACs, the in vivo expression profile of Off SACs. In PlexA2+/– or Sema6A+/– retinas, SAC dendritic stratifications fail to completely segregate from each other; therefore, in vitro and in vivo observations suggest that repulsive interactions between Sema6A and PlexA2 mediate SAC dendritic stratification. Analysis of dendritic morphology in individual SACs in the x-y plane reveals that On SACs in PlexA2+/– and Sema6A+/– mutants are missing extensive portions of their dendritic fields, have asymmetric dendritic arbors, and exhibit self-avoidance defects; Off SACs in these mutants have normal x-y plane dendritic arbors. Specific On-Off bistratified direction-selective ganglion cells in Sema6A+/– mutant retinas exhibit decreased tuning of On-directional motion responses, whereas Off responses in these same cells are unaffected, correlating the elaboration of symmetric SAC dendritic morphology and asymmetric responses to motion.

Supplementary Materials

Materials and Methods
Figs. S1 to S17
Movies S1 to S6
References

Development of direction-selective circuitry. On and Off mouse SACs normally stratify in discrete layers (top left) and exhibit radial dendrite morphology (top right). Sema6A and its PlexA2 receptor are expressed in On SACs, but only PlexA2 is expressed in Off SACs. Sema6A mutants, SACs fail to stratify (bottom left) and On SACs are misshapen (bottom right), compromising responses to “light on” directional cues.

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On and Off Retinal Circuit Assembly by Divergent Molecular Mechanisms

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Direction-selective responses to motion can be to the onset (On) or cessation (Off) of illumination. Here, we show that the transmembrane protein semaphorin 6A and its receptor plexin A2 are critical for achieving radially symmetric arborization of On starburst amacrine cell (SAC) dendrites and normal SAC stratification in the mouse retina. Plexin A2 is expressed in both On and Off SACs; however, semaphorin 6A is expressed in SACs. Specific On-Off bistratified direction-selective ganglion cells in semaphorin 6A+/− mutants exhibit decreased tuning of On directional motion responses. These results correlate the elaboration of symmetric SAC dendritice morphology and asymmetric responses to motion, shedding light on the development of visual pathways that use the same cell types for divergent outputs.

The detection of object motion is a critical visual function. Direction-selective responses to visual cues by the vertebrate retina depend on the precise wiring of inhibitory starburst amacrine cells (SACs) onto direction-selective ganglion cells (DSGCs) (1–4). SACs are divided into onset (On) and cessation (Off) subtypes based on their function, which correlates with localization of their cell bodies and dendritic processes (5). On and Off SACs costratify with distinct DSGC dendritic arborizations that have the capacity to mediate On or Off directional responses (6–8), and SACs play a fundamental role in regulating DSGC output (9–12). Protocadherins mediate the self-avoidance of SAC dendrite processes and regulate the morphogenesis of both On and Off SACs (13). However, the molecular mechanisms that specify On versus Off SACs, and the signaling pathways governing the functional assembly of retinal direction-selective circuitry, remain unclear.

Class A plexin receptors (PlexAs) in the developing mouse retina are expressed largely in the inner plexiform layer (14, 15). To identify cell types expressing PlexA2, we performed double immunohistochemistry analyses and observed colocalization of PlexA2 and choline acetyltransferase (ChAT), which is expressed by SACs (Fig. 1, A to C). This observation was confirmed by situ hybridization analysis (Fig. 1, A and C) and by labeling in a Pax6::LacZ reporter mouse (fig. S2, F to I). The protein distributions in the inner plexiform layer of PlexA2 and semaphorin 6A (Sema6A), a transmembrane semaphorin that is a functional PlexA2 ligand in the mammalian nervous system (16, 17), are complementary with respect to PlexA2 expression in the Off region of the inner plexiform layer, but they exhibit selective overlap in the On region of the inner plexiform layer (Fig. 1, D to F, and fig. S1, E to H). Sema6A immunoreactivity accumulates along the inner of the two PlexA2-immunopositive (PlexA2+) sublaminae, is observed in On but not Off inner plexiform layer neurites, and is found in the cell bodies of all PlexA2+ cells in the ganglion cell layer but not the inner nuclear layer (Fig. 1, G to I). Thus, Sema6A and PlexA2 are coexpressed in On, but not Off, SACs.

To investigate the functional importance of this selective PlexA2 and Sema6A protein localization, we isolated SACs from a mouse line, ChAT::cre;ROSA26SL-Tdtomato, in which both On and Off SACs are genetically labeled with Tdtomato (Fig. 2A). In contrast, both Sema6A−/− and Sema6A+/− SACs avoid Sema6A-Fc stripes, whereas wild-type Sema6A+ SACs show no preference and extend their processes freely over Sema6A-Fc and control stripes (Fig. 1, J to K′ and N). In contrast, both Sema6A+ and Sema6A− SACs derived from PlexA2+−/− mutant retinas extend neurites equally over Sema6A-Fc and control stripes (Fig. 1, L to N), showing that in vitro exogenous Sema6A repels processes only from SACs that express PlexA2 but not Sema6A—are the expression profile of Off SACs in vivo.

To address PlexA2 function in retinal development in vivo, we first characterized SAC sublaminar neurite stratification and SAC cell body mosaic patterning in PlexA2−/− retinas. SACs normally stratify in two discrete inner plexiform layer laminae: S2 and S4 (Fig. 2A). In PlexA2−/− retinas, however, these two stratifications fail, with full penetrance, to completely segregate from each other (Fig. 2B, and fig. S4, A and A′; n = 6 PlexA2−/− mutants). This is in contrast to calretinin+ amacrine cells and retinal ganglion cells, TH+ and vGlut3+ amacrine cells, and NK3R+, Syt2+, and PKCα+ bipolar cells, all of which show normal axonal targeting and dendritic stratifications in the PlexA2−/− retina (Fig. S4, B to G). In addition, PlexA2−/− On and Off SACs exhibit indistinguishable density recovery profiles, and several additional cell body mosaic spacing parameters, compared with control SACs (Fig. S5), showing that PlexA2 is dispensable for regulating SAC cell body mosaic spacing.

The in vivo protein distribution of PlexA2 and Sema6A in the inner plexiform layer, and the responses to Sema6A protein by SAC neurites in vitro (Fig. 1), suggest that Sema6A is involved in PlexA2-dependent SAC dendritic stratification. We tested this idea by analyzing Sema6A−/− mutant retinas and found that PlexA2−/− SAC dendritic stratification defect is photocopied, with full penetrance and expressivity, in Sema6A−/− retinas (Fig. 2C, n = 6 Sema6A−/− mutants) and is not further enhanced in PlexA2−/−;Sema6A−/− double mutant retinas (dKO) (Fig. 2, D and H; n = 4 PlexA2−/−;Sema6A−/− mutants). This suggests that PlexA2 and Sema6A are involved in the same signaling pathway that regulates SAC dendritic stratification in the inner plexiform layer (Fig. 2G). To determine whether the segregation of On and Off SAC processes is cell-type autonomous, we generated a ChAT::cre;PlexA2−/− mouse line in which PlexA2 is selectively ablated in all SACs (fig. S2, J to M). We observed in these mutant retinas the same stratification defects we found in PlexA2−/− mice (Fig. 2, E, F, and H, and fig. S2, J′ to M′). SAC dendritic stratification defects were not observed in other PlexA4 null mutant mice (PlexA4−/−, Pax3−/−, and Pax4−/−) (fig. S6, A to C) or neurotin-1 and -2 deficient mice (fig. S6, D, F, D), suggesting that most secreted semaphorins do not mediate SAC stratification. The same is true for mutants in the genes encoding the remaining class 6 semaphorin proteins (Sema6B, 6C, and 6D) (18).

In early postnatal development, wild-type On and Off SAC processes are initially entangled at P0 and P2 but segregate into two distinct stratifications by P4 (fig. S1 to K′) (6, 19). We found that On and Off SAC dendrites in ChAT::cre;ROSA26SL-Tdtomato;PlexA2−/− mice failed to completely segregate by P4 (Fig. 2, O and O′). To further investigate these SAC dendritic process stratification defects, in which On and Off SAC processes apparently cross over between inner plexiform layers 2 and 4, we analyzed sparsely labeled SACs in ChAT::cre;ROSA26SL-Tdtomato;PlexA2−/− mutant retinas. We observed that dendrites of both On and Off SACs stratify normally in control retinas (PlexA2+/−) but that both SAC types can stratify inappropriately in the

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PlexA2−/− mutants (fig. S3). We examined 35 PlexA2−/− SAC processes that crossed between the On and Off ChAT bands and traced 17 of these to Off SACs and 18 to On SACs (fig. S3, D to L). Therefore, both in vitro and in vivo observations support the idea that Sema6A-PlexA2 repulsive interactions are a critical component of the molecular mechanisms that underlie stratification of On and Off SAC dendritic processes.

The formation of distinct On and Off SAC sublaminar dendritic process stratifications during early retinal development differentiates these two motion-detection circuits. Because Sema6A is expressed selectively and continuously in On, but not Off, SACs (Fig. 1 and fig. S1), we next asked if Sema6A-PlexA2 signaling functions later in retinal development to refine direction-selective circuitry by regulating On SAC dendritic morphology. To visualize On SAC dendritic morphology, we filled individual adult On SACs with Alexa-555 dye and confirmed their identity by

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**Fig. 1. Sema6A is expressed in On, but not Off, SACs in vivo, and SACs lacking Sema6A avoid exogenous Sema6A in vitro.** (A to C) Mouse P14 retina sections immunostained with antibodies directed against PlexA2 (green) and ChAT (red) reveal colocalization of PlexA2 and ChAT immunoreactivity in cell bodies (yellow arrows) and in dendritic processes (red arrows). (D to I) Postnatal retina sections immunostained with antibodies to PlexA2 (red) and antibodies to Sema6A (green) show that PlexA2 and Sema6A exhibit mostly complementary protein distributions in the inner plexiform layer [white arrows in (E) and (F)] but that they are coexpressed in On SACs [yellow arrow heads in (G) and (H), white asterisk in (I)]. (J to N) Genetically labeled, dissociated SACs from wild-type (WT) retinas are divided into two populations in vitro: Sema6A− (J and J') and Sema6A+ (K and K'). Neurites extending from WT Sema6A− SACs avoid exogenous Sema6A-Fc stripes (J), whereas WT Sema6A+ SACs do not (K). PlexA2−/− SACs, both Sema6A+ and Sema6A−, extend freely over Sema6A-Fc+ stripes [(L) and (M)]. The ratio of SAC neurite length off of Sema6A-Fc stripes to neurite length on Sema6A-Fc stripes is shown in (N) (n ≥ 15 SACs per genotype). Error bars, mean ± SEM. *P < 0.01. Scale bars, 20 μm in (O) for (A) to (C), 20 μm in (F) for (D) to (F), 10 μm in (I) for (G) to (I), 40 μm in (M) for (J) to (W), and 10 μm in (M') for (J') to (M').
anti-ChAT immunostaining (fig. S7, A to C). Wild-type On SACs exhibited characteristic radially symmetric morphology (Fig. 3A), whereas PlexA2−/− On SACs were missing extensive portions of their dendritic fields (Fig. 3B). Also, normal SAC dendritic self-avoidance was compromised in PlexA2−/− On SACs (Fig. 3, A′ and B′, and fig. S7, D to G). Unlike SAC self-avoidance defects previously described in protocadherin mutants (13), the PlexA2−/− defects were confined to the distal-most third of SAC dendritic processes. These same defects were found in Sema6A−/− and PlexA2−/−; Sema6A−/− mutants (Fig. 3, C to D′). Quantification of total dendritic length (Fig. 3E), dendritic field area (Fig. 3F),

**Fig. 2.** Sema6A-PlexA2 signaling segregates On and Off SAC dendritic stratifications in vivo. (A to D) Wild-type (A), PlexA2−/− (B), Sema6A−/− (C), and PlexA2−/−;Sema6A−/− (D) adult retina sections immunostained with antibodies to ChAT. On and off SAC processes fail, with full penetrance, to completely segregate in PlexA2−/− (B), Sema6A−/− (C), and PlexA2−/−;Sema6A−/− (D) retinas (stratification crossovers indicated by white arrows, n ≥ 4 mice for each genotype). (E and F) Conditional removal of PlexA2 protein in SACs recapitulates PlexA2−/− stratification defects (n = 3 mice). (G) Schematics of SAC dendritic stratification in WT, PlexA2−/−, Sema6A−/−, and PlexA2−/−;Sema6A−/− mutants. (H) Quantification of SAC stratification crossovers in (A) to (D) and in (F) (n ≥ 6 retinas per genotype). Error bars, mean ± SD *P < 0.001. (I to P′) Characterization of SAC dendritic stratification in WT (I to (L′)) and PlexA2−/− (M to (P′)) retinas using the SAC Tdtomato genetic reporter. In WT retinas, On and Off SAC dendrites are intermingled at P0 (I) and (I′). They then separate during early postnatal retinal development (J and (J′)) and become completely separate stratifications by P4 [(K) and (K′)]. SAC dendritic stratifications in PlexA2−/− mutants (M), (M′), (N), and (N′) are indistinguishable from WT [(I), (I′), (J), and (J′)] at P0 and at P2. However, the stratification phenotype is observed by P4 in PlexA2−/− retinas [(O) and (O′) (yellow arrow)] and persists through P7 [(P) and (P′), yellow arrowheads]. n = 3 mice for each genotype at each different developmental stage. Scale bars, 20 μm in (F) for (A) to (F), 50 μm in (P) for (I) to (P), and 20 μm in (P′) for (I′) to (P′).
Fig. 3. Sema6A-PlexA2 signaling regulates dendritic arborization and symmetric organization in On SACs. (A to D) Single On SACs labeled with Alexa-555 in WT (A), PlexA2−/− (B), Sema6A−/− (C), and PlexA2−/−;Sema6A−/− (D) adult retinas. (A′ to D′) Single-plane confocal images of magnified fields in (A) to (D) (red rectangles) show that higher-order distal dendrites in PlexA2−/− (B′), Sema6A−/− (C′), and PlexA2−/−;Sema6A−/− (D′) retinas exhibit self-avoidance defects in comparison with WT (A′). (E to I) Quantification of total dendritic length (E), dendritic field area (F), self-crossing number per cell (G), symmetry index (H), and dendritic complexity (I, measured by Sholl analyses) shows that overall dendritic morphology is disrupted in PlexA2−/−, Sema6A−/−, and PlexA2−/−;Sema6A−/− retinas (n ≥ 12 SACs per genotype). Error bars, mean ± SD. *P < 0.01. (J to M) Sparse genetic labeling of On SACs in WT retinas [(J) to (M)] shows that dendritic morphology of On SACs is not symmetric at P0 ([J]) but becomes symmetric during the course of early postnatal retinal development [(K) to (M)]. PlexA2−/− On SACs ([J′]) are indistinguishable from WT ([J]) at P0; however, they fail to establish dendritic process symmetry by P4 [red arrows in (K′)] and throughout retinal development [red arrows in (L′) and (M′)]. (N) Quantification of the symmetry index in WT and PlexA2−/− retinas through early postnatal retinal development. Red bars in (H) and (N) represent the mean value for each genotype. Scale bars, 50 μm in (D) for (A) to (D), 50 μm in (D′) for (A′) to (D′), 20 μm in (J) for (J′) and (J″), 50 μm in (K) for (K′) and (K″), 50 μm in (L) for (L′) and (L″), and 50 μm in (M) for (M′) and (M″).

**RESEARCH ARTICLE**

1241974-4 1 NOVEMBER 2013 VOL 342 SCIENCE www.sciencemag.org
self-crossing number per SAC (Fig. 3G), symmetry index (Fig. 3H; defined in fig. S7I), and dendritic complexity (Sholl analysis, Fig. 3I) reveals that the overall dendritic arborization characteristics and symmetric dendritic organization are compromised in PlexA2−/−, Sema6A−/−, and PlexA2−/−:Sema6A−/− mutants.

In the developing rabbit retina, On SAC dendritic processes achieve symmetry by postnatal day 0 (P0) (20). In addition to our Alexa-555 injection experiments in adult mice, we used genetic sparse labeling to delineate On SAC morphology throughout postnatal murine retinal development. Wild-type On SACs exhibit asymmetric dendritic morphology at P0 and P2 (Fig. 3J and fig. S8A, top left panels) and display extensive dendritic morphology at P4 (Fig. 3K and fig. S8A, bottom left panels) and then maintained throughout retinal development (Fig. 3, L to N). At P0, PlexA2−/− On SAC dendrites resemble wild-type with respect to dendritic asymmetry and other dendritic organization parameters (Fig. 3, J’ and N, P = 0.9884; and fig. S8, A and B); they also exhibit similar dendritic process motility (movie S2). Nonetheless, they still retain asymmetric dendritic morphology at P4 (Fig. 3, K’ and N, P < 0.001; and fig S8A, bottom right panels) or even later (P14 and P21) (Fig. 3, L’, M’, and N, P < 0.001; and fig. S8C). These same defects apply to Sema6A−/− mutant retinas (fig. S9). We did not observe any correlation between SAC dendritic asymmetry phenotypes and the overall location of On SAC cell bodies in PlexA2+/− retinas; PlexA2−/− On SACs in all four retinal quadrants exhibit the full range of dendritic process symmetry defects (fig. S10). Thus, in addition to contributing to the separation between On and Off SAC dendritic stratifications into distinct inner plexiform layer laminae, Sema6A-A-PlexA2 signaling regulates the elaboration of symmetric On SAC dendritic fields during postnatal retina development.

To investigate whether PlexA2−/− On SAC inner plexiform layer dendritic arborization phenotypes in the x-y plane (Fig. 3) are correlated with SAC dendritic stratification defects in the z plane shows that only the Sema6A−/− On SAC plexus is compromised, as indicated by large gaps and holes (yellow arrowheads in (E’) and (F’)). (G and H) Quantification of dendritic field area (G) and symmetry index (H) of WT, Sema6A−/−, and PlexA2+/− On and Off SACs at P11. Red bars in (H) represent mean value for each genotype. Error bars, mean ± SD. *P < 0.01; **P < 0.001. (I) Dendritic plexus organization of On SACs in control (left) and ChAT::cre;PlexA2−/− (right) retinas. Conditional removal of PlexA2 protein in all SACs disrupts On, but not Off (see fig. S14, A and B), SAC plexus (yellow arrowheads in right panel). Scale bars, 100 µm in (F) for (A) to (F’), 100 µm in (I) for left and right panels.

Fig. 4. Sema6A-PlexA2 signaling is dispensable for Off SAC dendritic arborization and ChAT+ plexus organization. (A to F’) Sparse genetic labeling of On [(A) and (D’)] and Off [(A) and (D)] SACs coupled with anti-ChAT immunostaining of On [(B’) and (E’)] and Off [(B) and (E)] SAC dendritic plexuses in the same WT [(A) to (C’)] and Sema6A−/− [(D) to (F’)] retinas. (D) to (F) and (D’) to (F’) are different focal planes from the same field. On and Off SACs in WT retinas exhibit stereotypic symmetrical morphology [(A) and (A’)]. In contrast, overall dendritic organization of Sema6A−/− On SACs [(D’), red arrow], but not Off SACs [(D) and (D’), red arrowhead], is disrupted. Similarly, SAC plexus organization revealed by anti-ChAT immunostaining
of the inner plexiform layer (Fig. 2, A to D), we analyzed both the x-y projection images and z-stacked images of individual, genetically labeled, PlexA2$^{-/-}$ SACs. We found two classes of PlexA2$^{-/-}$ SACs: (i) those that stratify normally within the ChAT$^{+}$ On sublaminae (11 out of 29 On SACs) (fig. S11, A and B), and (ii) those that misstratify within the ChAT$^{+}$ Off sublaminae (18 out of 29 On SACs) (fig. S11, C and D). Thus, PlexA2$^{-/-}$ SAC dendritic arborization phenotypes in the x-y plane are distinct from SAC dendritic stratification defects in the z plane.

The restricted expression of Sema6A in On SACs raises the possibility that Sema6A regulates only On, but not Off, SAC dendritic arborization in the x-y plane. In contrast, protocadherins expressed in both On and Off SACs (21) dictate dendritic self-avoidance in both cell types (13).

We investigated this issue by examining genetically labeled Off SACs. Indeed, Sema6A$^{-/-}$ Off SACs (Fig. 4D) exhibit the normal, radially symmetric, dendritic morphology found in wild-type SACs (Fig. 4, A and A', quantified in Fig. 4H, and movie S4). Sema6A$^{-/-}$ Off SACs also have normal dendritic field area, but PlexA2$^{-/-}$ Off SACs (figs. S12 and S13 and Fig. 4H) exhibit symmetric dendritic fields, both within and
outside of regions where On and Off SAC dendrites fail to separate from one another (fig. S11H). Reconstruction of individual PlexA2−/− and PlexA2+/− Off SAC dendritic arbors further illustrates that a fraction of mutant Off SAC dendritic processes from an individual SAC can straitify within the ChAT+ On sublamina without affecting the symmetric morphology of the entire Off SAC dendritic arbor (movies S5 and S6). We observed that PlexA2−/− On SACs show a modest reduction in dendritic field area (Fig. 4G and fig. S13H), suggesting that PlexA2 may promote dendritic-process outgrowth in Off SACs.

The dendritic arborization defects observed in individual Sema6A−/− and PlexA2−/− mutant SACs can be generalized to the overall On SAC dendritic plexus organization. Using anti-ChAT immunostaining to label all On and Off SAC dendritic processes, we observed that only On SAC dendritic plexuses are defective in Sema6A−/− retinas (compare Fig. 4E′ with Fig. 4, B, B′, and E; quantification in Fig. S12G). Large gaps and holes in the ChAT+ plexuses were found in areas where Sema6A−/− On SACs failed to elaborate their dendrites (compare Fig. 4F′ with Fig. 4, C, C′, and F). The organization of the On SAC dendritic plexus is not likely mediated by the other Sema6 proteins because Sema6B−/− and Sema6C−/−; Sema6D−/− double mutants exhibit normal On and Off SAC plexus organization (fig. S14C; quantification in fig. S14D). Defects in the PlexA2−/− ChAT+ On plexus phenocopy those observed in Sema6A−/− mutants (fig. S12, B to F′; quantification in S12G), and conditional removal of PlexA2 in all SACs disrupts On, but not Off, ChAT+ dendritic plexus organization (Fig. 4I and fig. S14, A and B). These results show that PlexA2 is cell-type-autonomously required for On, but not Off, SAC plexus organization.

To investigate the correlation between SAC morphological defects and function (22), we performed patch-clamp recordings from labeled On SACs in flat-mount retinas of ChAT::cre; ROSA1SL-Tdtomato mice in wild-type or Sema6A−/− genetic backgrounds. Although Sema6A−/− On SACs exhibit reduced dendritic length, coverage area, complexity, and symmetric organization (Fig. 3), the average amplitude of the light-evoked excitatory postsynaptic current (EPSC) is not different from wild-type (Fig. 5, A and B), showing that Sema6A−/− On SACs retain normal light-evoked excitatory responses. However, Sema6A−/− On SACs showed excess and aberrant light-evoked inhibitory postsynaptic currents (IPSCs) (fig. S15, A to C).

**Fig. 6. Sema6A-PlexA2 signaling in the development of SACs and the functional assembly of direction-selective retinal circuits.** Sema6A-PlexA2 signaling participates in two aspects of SAC development in the early postnatal mammalian retina. (A) In the z plane, PlexA2 is expressed in both On and Off SACs, whereas Sema6A is expressed only in the lower half of the inner plexiform layer and in On, but not Off, SACs. Repulsive Sema6A-PlexA2 signaling in trans segregates initially entangled On and Off SAC processes between P2 and P3. (B) In the x-y plane, continuous expression of both Sema6A and PlexA2 in On SACs functions to separate rapidly extending dendritic processes throughout early retinal development (P2 to P10). In WT retinas, On SACs are not symmetrically organized at P0. In the presence of intact Sema6A and PlexA2 signaling, On SAC dendrites avoid each other during this early phase of SAC dendritic development, leading to elaboration of symmetric SAC dendritic fields by the end of postnatal retinal development. In the absence of Sema6A, PlexA2, or both, many On SAC dendrites fail to fully separate from one another. This affects dendritic process dynamics and eventually causes dendritic field area and symmetry defects in Sema6A−/−; PlexA2−/−, and Sema6A−/−;PlexA2−/− mutants. The disruption of On SAC dendritic plexuses affects GABA-mediated connectivity among On SACs and compromises directional tuning of On direction-selective responses.
mediated by γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA) receptors (Fig. S1D). The mechanism underlying this change is presently unclear, although increased GABA-mediated lateral inhibition among Sema6A−/− On SACs is one likely possibility.

SACs are essential for retina direction-selectivity (23). Their radial symmetric dendritic morphology is likely to be essential for generating direction-selective responses from direction-selective ganglion cells (3). To assess any perturbations in direction-selective output due to SAC morphological defects, we performed cell-patch recordings, using two-photon microscopy to target neurons for electrochemically labeled by green fluorescent protein (GFP) (24). TRHR-GFP;Sema6A−/− direction-selective ganglion cells presented with drifting-bar motion stimulation displayed normal posterior-preferred directional tuning for both On and Off responses (Fig. 5C) (24). TRHR-GFP;Sema6A−/− direction-selective ganglion cells, in contrast, showed compromised On direction-selective tuning (Fig. 5D, red line), although Off direction-selective tuning is preserved (Fig. 5D, blue line). Pooled data show that On responses in TRHR-GFP;Sema6A−/− direction-selective ganglion cells have abnormal, broader, direction tuning, with the magnitudes of the On response vector sums being significantly lower than in the control group (Fig. S5E, 0.15 ± 0.09 for TRHR-GFP;Sema6A−/− cells and 0.43 ± 0.20 for TRHR-GFP;Sema6A−/− cells, mean ± SD; P < 0.01, Mann-Whitney test). In contrast, TRHR-GFP;Sema6A−/− Off direction-selective responses were not significantly broader than those observed in the control group (magnitude values of Off response vector sums: 0.32 ± 0.15 for TRHR-GFP;Sema6A−/− cells and 0.40 ± 0.15 for TRHR-GFP;Sema6A−/− cells; P = 0.18, Mann-Whitney test). Dye-fills of individual TRHR-GFP+ direction-selective ganglion cells reveal that TRHR-GFP;Sema6A−/− DSGC dendrites still cofasciculate with On SAC dendritic processes (Fig. 5F and fig. S16), and the dendritic field area of TRHR-GFP;Sema6A−/− direction-selective ganglion cells in both Off and On SAC plexuses does not differ from TRHR-GFP;Sema6A−/− direction-selective ganglion cells (fig. S17). Taken together, these results show that On directional tuning of at least one On-Off direction-selective ganglion cell subtype is defective in Sema6A−/− mutants.

In this study, we demonstrate that Sema6A, a classical axon guidance cue, is a molecular determinant that distinguishes On from Off visual pathways. Sema6A, together with PlexA2, regulates SAC dendritic stratification, On SAC dendritic morphology, and functional assembly of retinal direction-selective circuitry. In the neonatal murine retina, repulsive Sema6A-PlexA2 signaling disentangles On and Off SAC dendritic processes, providing the anatomical organization critical for the emergence and separation of On and Off direction-selective circuitry (Fig. 6A).

Despite our observation of SAC inner plexiform layer stratification defects in all Sema6A−/− and PlexA−/− mutant retinas examined, there remain normally stratified SAC processes in these mutants such that most SAC dendrites are still confined to their normal ChAT+ sublaminae, suggesting that additional dendritic stratification mechanisms function in parallel to Sema6A-PlexA2 signaling to ensure proper SAC dendrite stratification. Our in vitro observation that exogenous Sema6A protein repels SAC neurites expressing PlexA2 but not Sema6A (corresponding to Off SACs), but does not affect SAC neurites expressing both PlexA2 and Sema6A (corresponding to On SACs), suggests that Sema6A and PlexA2 use in trans repulsion to facilitate correct SAC stratification. The lack of a repulsive response to exogenous Sema6A by SACs that express both Sema6A and PlexA2 likely reflects the silencing of PlexA2 by ligand expressed in cis, as has been observed in murine sensory neurons that express both Sema6A and PlexA4 and do not respond to exogenous Sema6A in vitro (25). Our data suggest that On SAC dendritic processes in vivo are not repelled by exogenous Sema6A, so defects in their laminar stratification in the inner plexiform layer may occur as a secondary consequence of Off SAC stratification defects or as a result of distinct Sema6A-PlexA2 signaling interactions.

During later postnatal retinal development, selective and continuous expression of Sema6A in On SACs signals through PlexA2 to elaborate dendritic morphology, including symmetric organization of dendritic processes (Fig. 6B); apparently, Off SACs use molecular mechanisms distinct from those used by On SACs to achieve symmetric dendritic arbors. Sema6A-PlexA2 repulsion likely serves to separate rapidly growing On SAC dendritic processes from one another within the same SAC; however, these repulsive interactions must not occur among neighboring SACs. Sema6A-PlexA2 repulsive signaling may be constrained to early postnatal SACs when overlap with adjacent SAC dendritic processes is minimal, or it may be restricted to emerging dendritic branch points during the course of dendritic arbor growth. Therefore, it is critical to determine the spatial and temporal dynamics of Plexin receptor activation during SAC development. In addition, protocoladherin signaling (13), and likely additional mechanisms, also mediate SAC dendritic process self-avoidance and allow for intercellular SAC dendritic process overlap. Horizontal cells in the mouse retina express both Sema6A and another of its receptors, PlexA4, and horizontal cell dendrites in PlexA4−/− mutants show self-avoidance defects (15). Taken together, our data show that semaphorin ligands and their cognate receptors expressed in the same neuron facilitate the elaboration of dendritic arbors during postnatal retinal development.

Disruption of Sema6A-PlexA2 signaling leads to morphological deficits in On SACs and ultimately results in severely compromised On directional tuning in a subclass of direction-selective ganglion cells. Our elucidation of molecular events critical for functional assembly of retinal direction-selective circuitry may have general implications for understanding the establishment of circuitry in which individual neurons participate in multiple, distinct pathways.


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Supplementary Materials

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Materials and Methods

Figs. S1 to S17

Movies S1 to S6

References (26–35)

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Wiring the Retina

Starburst amacrine cells in the retina detect motion by responding to light going on or off. L. O. Sun et al. (10.1126/science.1241974) analyzed how the cellular circuits develop in the mouse retina to form the basis of motion detection. Expression patterns of semaphorin 6A and its receptor plexin A2 defined the shape and reactivity of the starburst amacrine cells. Semaphorin 6A expression was restricted to particular cells, generating two classes of starburst amacrine cells with distinct morphologies and opposing functions.