

express TrkA, while upon addition of Tetracyclin, TrkA is induced and expressed as long as Tetracyclin is present. All cell lines were shown to be free of mycoplasma and authenticated at DSMZ (German Collection of Microorganisms and Cell Cultures, Germany, Braunschweig). This confirmed that the cell lines SY5Y, SY5Y-TR (expressing the tetracyclin repressor gene) and SY5Y-TR-TrkA clone 1 (expressing TrkA after tetracyclin treatment) match with the human neuroblastoma cell line SY5Y.

Expression of the human codon optimized TrkA was confirmed by RT-qPCR (Primer: sen *TCGAAAATCAGCAGCACC*; rev *GCCACAAATCTCAGTCCA*). Following incubation with tetracyclin (1 μ g/ml) or doxycyclin (1 μ g/ml) for 48h TrkA expression was detected only in Tet-treated SY5Y-TrkA clones 1-6, but not in parental SY5Y, SY5Y-TR (harbouring only the tetracyclin repressor) or cells without treatment (Fig. 2). Induced expression of TrkA could also been shown on protein level using Western Blotting (α -TrkA Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA, sc-11) for clone 1,4 and 6 (Fig. 3). Most interestingly, activation of TrkA occurred only in the presence of the TrkA-ligand, NGF (100 ng/ml). High expression of TrkA did not result in autophosphorylation when cells were treated with tetracyclin (1 μ g/ml) only (Fig. 4).

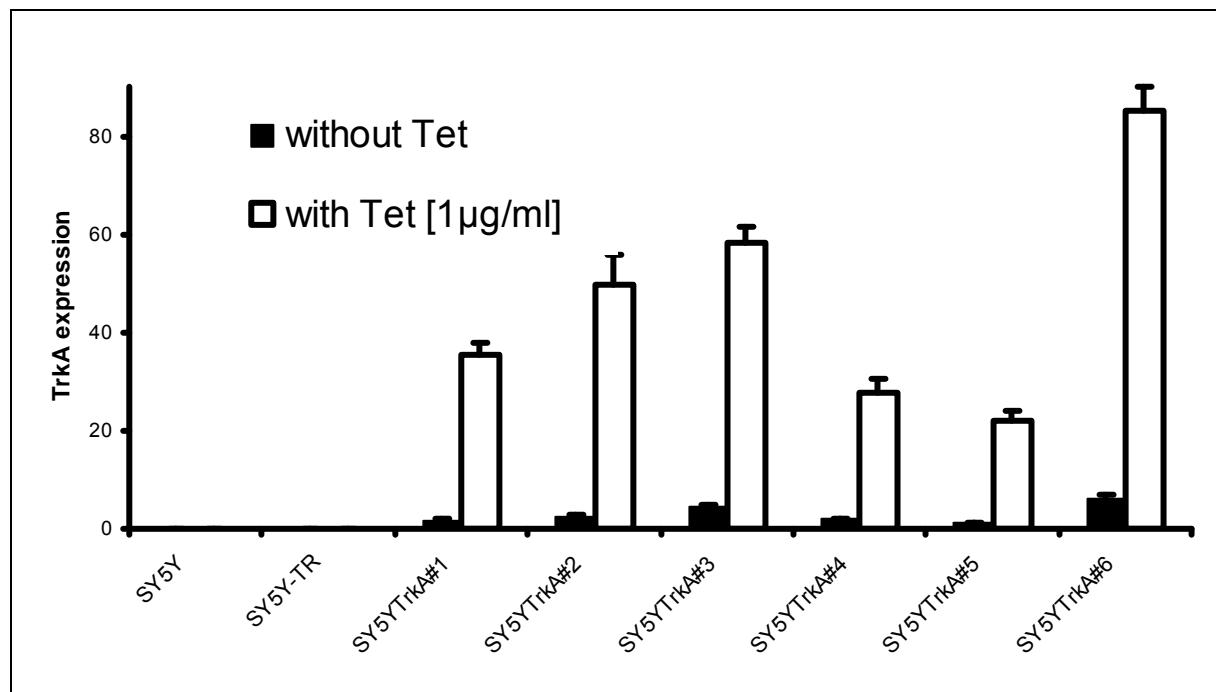


Fig. 2: RT-qPCR analysis revealed high and stable expression of TrkA after 72h treatment with tetracyclin. The SY5Y-TrkA clones 1-6, which were not treated with tetracyclin show only little higher basal expression of TrkA compared to SY5Y and SY5Y-TR.

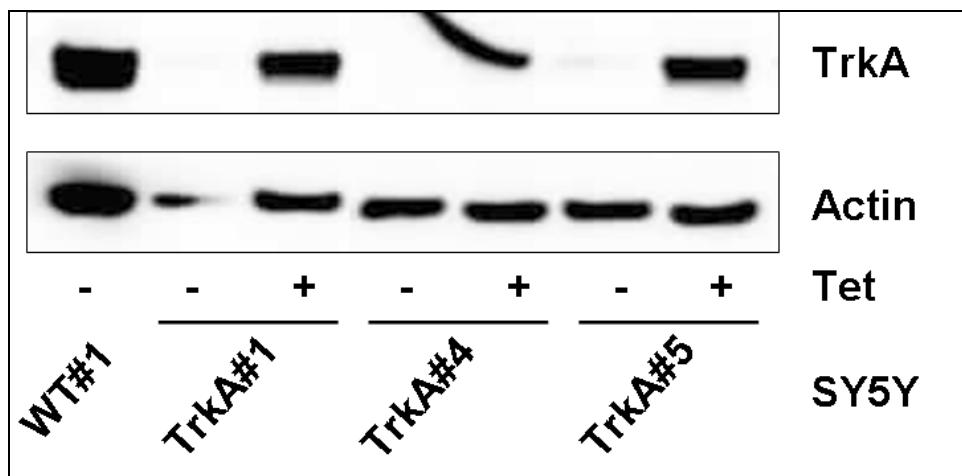


Fig. 3: Induced protein expression of TrkA following tetracyclin treatment. TrkA is only expressed in cells, which were treated with tetracyclin. SY5Y-TrkA-WT#1, expressing TrkA constitutively was used as a control.

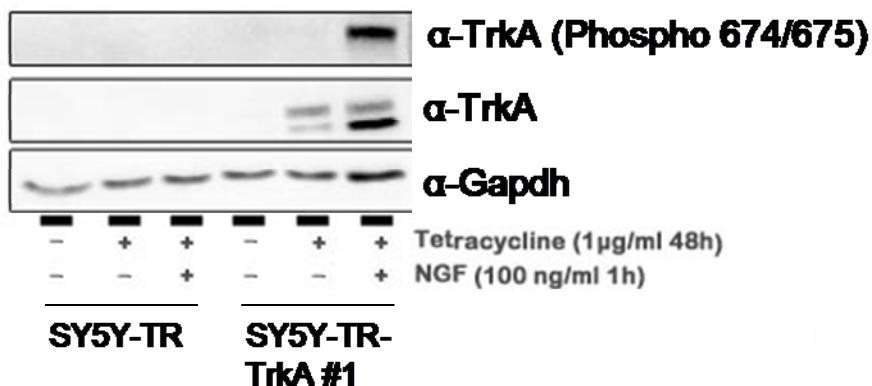


Fig 4: Expression of TrkA can be achieved by addition of Tet, but TrkA-activation requires additional stimulation by NGF. Neither TrkA expression nor activation can be found in the control cell line SY5Y-TR.

Induced expression of TrkA following tetracyclin and NGF (100ng/ml) for the times indicated, SY5Y-TrkA clones show clearly neurite outgrowth and reduced cell number both hinting at induction of differentiation (Fig. 5).

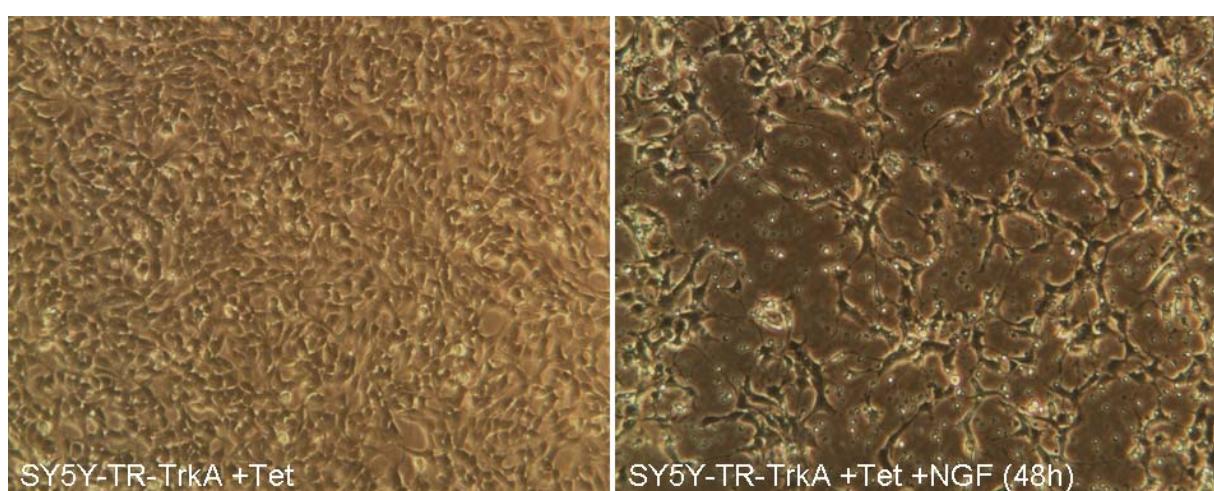


Fig. 5: Tetracyclin induced expression of TrkA and subsequent treatment with its ligand NGF induces morphological signs of differentiation in SY5Y-TR-TrkA clones (shown for one clone, additional data for the remaining cell clones are available upon request). PIs note neurite outgrowth and reduced cell number in the treated cells compared to the untreated control.

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