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Research Article

Vascular biology

The ascending thoracic aorta is designed to withstand biomechanical forces from pulsatile blood. Thoracic aortic aneurysms and acute aortic dissections (TAADs) occur as a result of genetically triggered defects in aortic structure and a dysfunctional response to these forces. Here, we describe mutations in the forkhead transcription factor *FOXE3* that predispose mutation-bearing individuals to TAAD. We performed exome sequencing of a large family with multiple members with TAADs and identified a rare variant in *FOXE3* with an altered amino acid in the DNA-binding domain (p.Asp153His) that segregated with disease in this family. Additional pathogenic *FOXE3* variants were identified in unrelated TAAD families. In mice, *Foxe3* deficiency reduced smooth muscle cell (SMC) density and impaired SMC differentiation in the ascending aorta. *Foxe3* expression was induced in aortic SMCs after transverse aortic constriction, and *Foxe3* deficiency increased SMC apoptosis and ascending aortic rupture with increased aortic pressure. These phenotypes were rescued by inhibiting p53 activity, either by administration of a p53 inhibitor (pifithrin- α), or by crossing *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice with *p53*^{-/-} mice. Our data demonstrate that *FOXE3* mutations lead to a reduced number of aortic SMCs during development and increased SMC apoptosis in the ascending aorta in response to increased biomechanical forces, thus defining an additional molecular pathway that leads to familial thoracic aortic disease.

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FOXE3 mutations predispose to thoracic aortic aneurysms and dissections

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The ascending thoracic aorta is designed to withstand biomechanical forces from pulsatile blood. Thoracic aortic aneurysms and acute aortic dissections (TAADs) occur as a result of genetically triggered defects in aortic structure and a dysfunctional response to these forces. Here, we describe mutations in the forkhead transcription factor *FOXE3* that predispose mutation-bearing individuals to TAAD. We performed exome sequencing of a large family with multiple members with TAADs and identified a rare variant in *FOXE3* with an altered amino acid in the DNA-binding domain (p.Asp153His) that segregated with disease in this family. Additional pathogenic *FOXE3* variants were identified in unrelated TAAD families. In mice, *Foxe3* deficiency reduced smooth muscle cell (SMC) density and impaired SMC differentiation in the ascending aorta. *Foxe3* expression was induced in aortic SMCs after transverse aortic constriction, and *Foxe3* deficiency increased SMC apoptosis and ascending aortic rupture with increased aortic pressure. These phenotypes were rescued by inhibiting p53 activity, either by administration of a p53 inhibitor (pifithrin- α), or by crossing *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice with *p53*^{-/-} mice. Our data demonstrate that *FOXE3* mutations lead to a reduced number of aortic SMCs during development and increased SMC apoptosis in the ascending aorta in response to increased biomechanical forces, thus defining an additional molecular pathway that leads to familial thoracic aortic disease.

Introduction

The major diseases affecting the ascending thoracic aorta are thoracic aortic aneurysms and acute aortic dissections (TAADs). The natural history of a thoracic aortic aneurysm involves progressive enlargement until an acute tear in the inner layer of the aorta causes blood to dissect through the medial layer. The thick medial layer of the aorta is made up of more than 50 layers of alternating elastic lamellae and smooth muscle cells (SMCs) in humans, and the deposition of elastin occurs mostly during development (1). SMCs in the ascending thoracic aorta that synthesize and organize the elastin fibers arise from neural crest (NC) cells, whereas SMCs in the descending aorta are derived from the presomitic mesoderm (2–4).

Heterozygous mutations in genes that have been shown or are predicted to disrupt SMC contraction, decouple SMCs from the extracellular matrix, or impair the function of proteins involved

in canonical TGF- β signaling predispose individuals to familial TAADs (FTAADs) (5). These mutations create a cascade of anatomic and physiologic defects that lead to degeneration of the medial layer of the aorta, characterized by loss or fragmentation of elastic fibers, focal loss of SMCs, accumulation of proteoglycans, and ultimately TAAD (5, 6). Currently, 11 genes identified in FTAADs are responsible for only 25% of the disease incidence in these families. Thus, the causative gene has not been identified in the majority of families with inherited thoracic aortic disease.

Results

FOXE3 mutations predispose to TAADs. A large family of European descent, TAA337, was identified with 8 cases of acute aortic dissections inherited in an autosomal-dominant manner (Figure 1A). These dissections occurred at an average age of 45.6 years (range 27–63 years) in individuals who also had no history of hypertension. Affected family members presented with acute ascending aortic dissection (type A) with dilatation noted at the time of surgery (except in 1 family member, III:2, who had prior normal aortic

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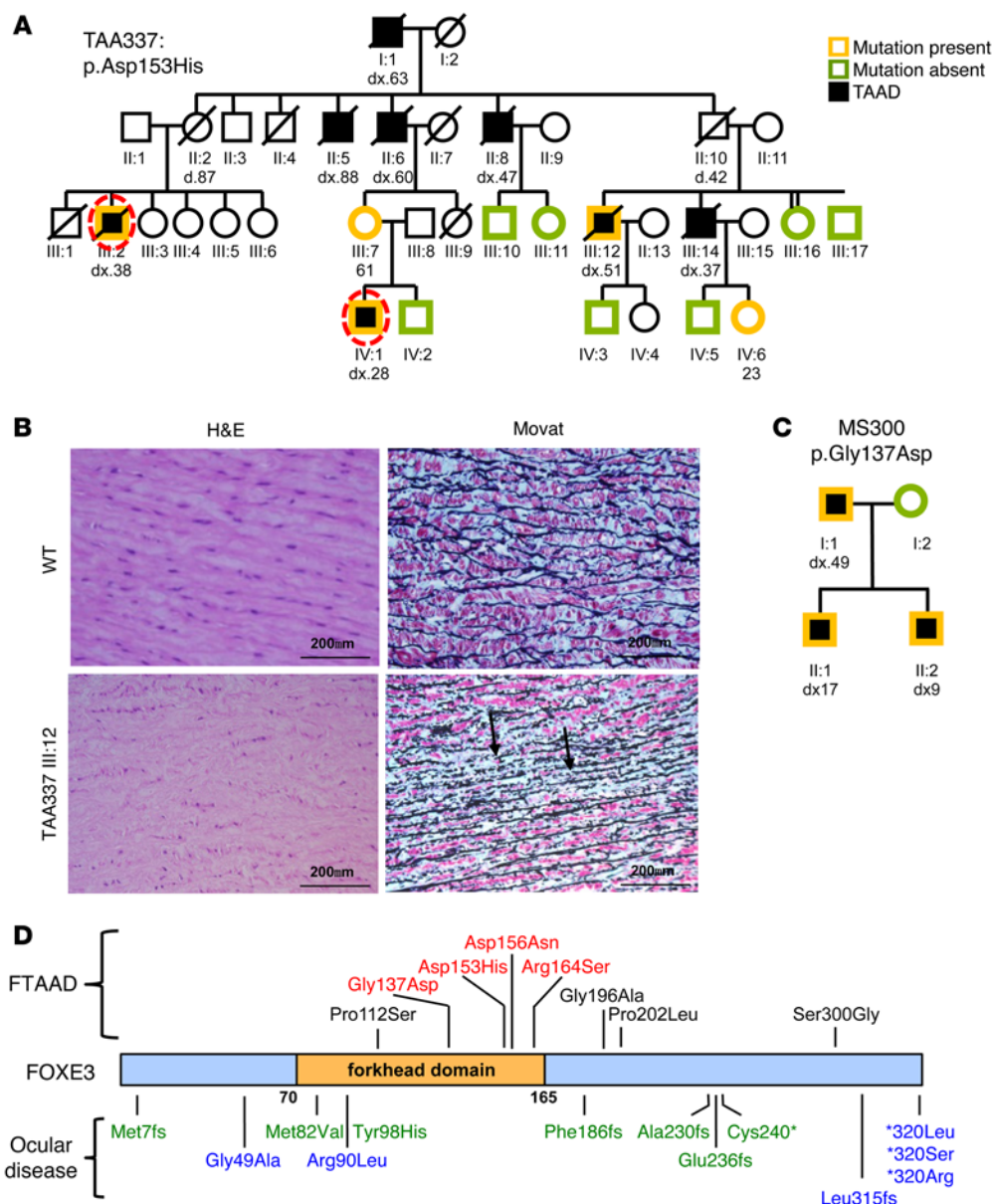


Figure 1. Identification of *FOXE3* mutations as a cause of FTAADs. (A) Pedigree of family TAA337, with the legend showing the designation of the disease and mutation status of the family members. The age at diagnosis of aortic root enlargement and/or dissection (dx.) is shown in years, and “d.” indicates age at death. The diagonal line across the symbol indicates that the individual is deceased. DNA from the individuals circled in red was used for exome sequencing. (B) Ascending aortic pathology in individual III:12 from family TAA337 and control aorta. H&E and Movat pentachrome staining of ascending aortic media from III:12 demonstrated loss of SMCs (red in Movat stain) between intact elastin fibers (black; original magnification, $\times 400$). (C) Pedigree of MS300 with a *FOXE3* p.Gly137Ala mutation. (D) Schematic representation of *FOXE3* protein domain structure and location of rare variants. The *FOXE3* rare variants identified in this study are on the top of the protein diagram. Red color indicates variants likely to be pathogenic for FTAAD. The *FOXE3* mutations that were reported to be causative for ocular lens abnormalities are on the bottom of protein diagram. Blue color indicates dominant mutations; green color indicates recessive mutations.

imaging); only 1 family member presented with a descending aortic dissection (type B; IV:1). Evidence of decreased penetrance in women was supported by the fact that only men were affected; 2 women who inherited the defective gene had no aortic disease (II:2 died in her 80s and III:7 is 61 years of age and asymptomatic). Histologic examination of the aortae from the affected family members showed a unique pathology, in that regions of the medial layer had relatively intact elastin lamellae but loss of SMCs between the lamellae (Figure 1B, arrows, and ref. 7). The known FTAAD genes were excluded as the cause of the inherited aortic disease in this family, and exome sequencing was pursued using DNA samples from 2 distantly related affected individuals (coefficient of relationship = 1/16; circles, Figure 1A). The sequencing data were filtered to identify heterozygous variants with a minor allele frequency (MAF) of less than 0.05% in the Exome Variant Server of the NHLBI GO ESP and shared between affected relatives (8, 9). DNA from additional family members was sequenced, and only

1 rare variant, *FOXE3* [MIM 601094] c.457G>C (p.Asp153His), segregated with aortic disease in TAA337 (Figure 1A). This variant is present once in 13,000 chromosomes in the ESP database and disrupts an evolutionarily conserved amino acid. Segregation of the *FOXE3* variant with aortic disease in this family revealed a lod score of 3.00. Exome and Sanger sequencing of 564 unrelated FTAAD probands identified 7 additional *FOXE3* rare variants predicted to disrupt the protein: p.Pro112Ser, p.Gly137Asp, p.Asp156Asn, p.Arg164Ser, p.Gly196Ala, p.Pro202Leu, and p.Ser300Gly (Supplemental Table 1; supplemental material available online with this article; doi:10.1172/JCI83778DS1). Variant p.Gly137Asp was identified in affected members of a small family with aortic root dilatation (Figure 1C); no additional samples were available from the other families. The *FOXE3* variants p.Gly137Asp, p.Asp153His, p.Asp156Asn, and p.Arg164Ser are predicted to be damaging or deleterious by at least 4 of 6 functional prediction programs, have a combined annotation-dependen-

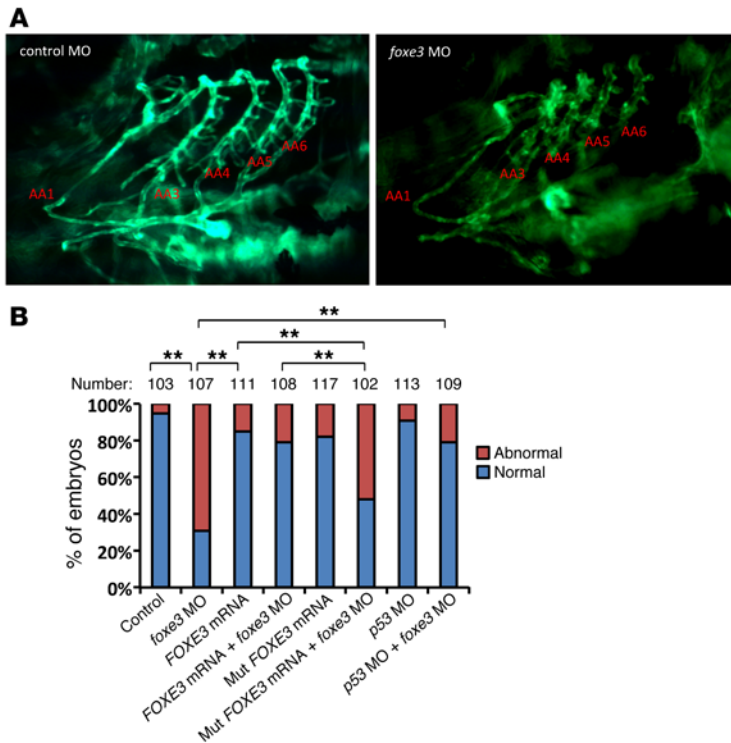


Figure 2. Knockdown of *foxe3* disrupts aortic arch development in zebrafish. (A) Representative images of control and *foxe3* MO-injected *Tg(flk1:EGFP)* zebrafish at 105 hours post fertilization (hpf). The majority of *foxe3* morphants displayed an incomplete or missing aortic arch assembly when compared with control MO-injected embryos. Red letters (AA1–AA6) indicate the location of normal and abnormal aortic arches in control and *foxe3* MO-injected zebrafish. Original magnification, $\times 10$. (B) Frequency of aortic arch abnormalities associated with embryos injected with the following: 4 ng scramble MO, *foxe3* MO; human *FOXE3*; WT human mRNA plus *foxe3* MO; mutant (Mut) *FOXE3* mRNA; mutant *FOXE3* mRNA (harboring p.Asp153His); mutant *FOXE3* mRNA plus *foxe3* MO; *p53* MO; and *p53* MO plus *foxe3* MO. Aortic arch development was disrupted in 70% of *foxe3* morphants. Coinjection of the *foxe3* MO with human *FOXE3* mRNA decreased the percentage of embryos with abnormal arch defects from 70% to 21% ($P = 0.0003$). However, coinjection of *FOXE3* mRNA harboring the mutation p.Asp153His rescued significantly fewer embryos than did WT mRNA (52%, $P = 0.001$). Injection of WT or mutant *FOXE3* mRNA alone had no significant effect on aortic arch morphology. Coinjection of the *p53* MO also rescued *foxe3* MO-induced aortic arch development. $**P < 0.01$, by 1-way ANOVA.

dent depletion (CADD) score greater than 15, and alter highly conserved amino acids (Supplemental Table 1). *FOXE3* encodes a forkhead transcription factor, and 4 of the 7 rare variants (Gly137, Asp153, Asp156, and Arg164) are located in the highly conserved forkhead DNA-binding domain. In contrast, p.Pro112Ser, p.Gly196Ala, p.Pro202Leu, and p.Ser300Gly are predicted to be benign by 6 functional prediction programs and alter amino acids that are not conserved and are thus less likely to cause disease (Supplemental Table 1). The *FOXE3* variant p.Asp156Asn has a MAF of 0.029% in the Exome Aggregation Consortium (ExAC) database (<http://exac.broadinstitute.org/>), and, therefore, the pathogenic significance of this variant is unclear.

Mutations in *FOXE3* have been previously reported to cause a spectrum of eye disorders including Peters anomaly, cataracts, and anterior segment dysgenesis (10, 11). Interestingly, *FOXE3* mutations causing lens diseases disrupt amino acids in the forkhead domain proximal to the variants associated with FTAAD or outside this domain (Figure 1D). Furthermore, the individuals with TAAD who carry the *FOXE3* variants do not have any apparent eye abnormalities. Taken together, these data strongly suggest that unique *FOXE3* mutations within the forkhead domain predispose individuals to TAAD.

Knockdown of *foxe3* disrupts aortic arch development in zebrafish.

Since *FOXE3* has no known role in the aorta, we initially explored its function in aortic development in zebrafish embryos, because the forkhead domain of *FOXE3* is highly conserved from humans to zebrafish. Previous studies had shown that *foxe3* is expressed in the lens of the eye and prechordal plate region in zebrafish, and a morpholino (MO) oligomer-induced knockdown of translation disrupted lens morphogenesis (12, 13). We injected the same *foxe3* MO into 1-cell-stage *Tg(flk1:EGFP)* zebrafish embryos, which express EGFP in endothelial cells under the control of the

zebrafish *flk1* promoter, to assess the development of the vasculature (14, 15). The aortic arches were disrupted in 70% of *foxe3* morphants, without alterations in the cardiac outflow tract (as illustrated at 105 hours in Figure 2A). Coinjection of the *foxe3* MO with human *FOXE3* mRNA decreased the percentage of embryos with an abnormal aortic arch from 70% to 21% ($P = 0.0003$; Figure 2B), thus confirming the specificity of the vascular defects and cross-species conservation of *foxe3*. However, coinjection of *FOXE3* mRNA harboring the mutation identified in TAA337 (p.Asp153His) rescued significantly fewer embryos compared with WT mRNA (52%, $P = 0.001$). To examine the potential off-target effects caused by MO toxicity, the *foxe3* MO was coinjected with a *p53* MO. Unexpectedly, we found that the *p53* MO rescued the aortic arch defects of *foxe3* morphants (Figure 2B). These results raise the possibility that *p53* may act downstream of *foxe3* in a pathway that is required for aortic development.

Foxe3 is critical for ascending aortic development and pressure-induced aortic remodeling in mice. Given the the observation that *foxe3* knockdown disrupts aortic development in zebrafish, we sought to characterize the role of *Foxe3* in the mouse aorta. Since *Foxe3* mRNA and protein expression could not be detected in adult mouse aortae, we assessed *Foxe3* expression during mouse development. Whole-mount in situ hybridization (ISH) of mouse embryos showed that *Foxe3* expression begins at E9.5 in the pharyngeal arches (PAs), the lens placode of the eye, and the caudal forebrain and presumptive midbrain, as previously described (Figure 3A and ref. 16). At E9.75, *Foxe3* is expressed in PA1 and PA2, with minimal expression in PA4. By E12.5, *Foxe3* is no longer expressed in the PA but is confined to the anterior lens epithelium. The expression pattern of *Foxe3* is similar to that of *Pax3*, a marker of early NC, which differentiates into SMCs that populate the ascending thoracic aorta (3, 17, 18).

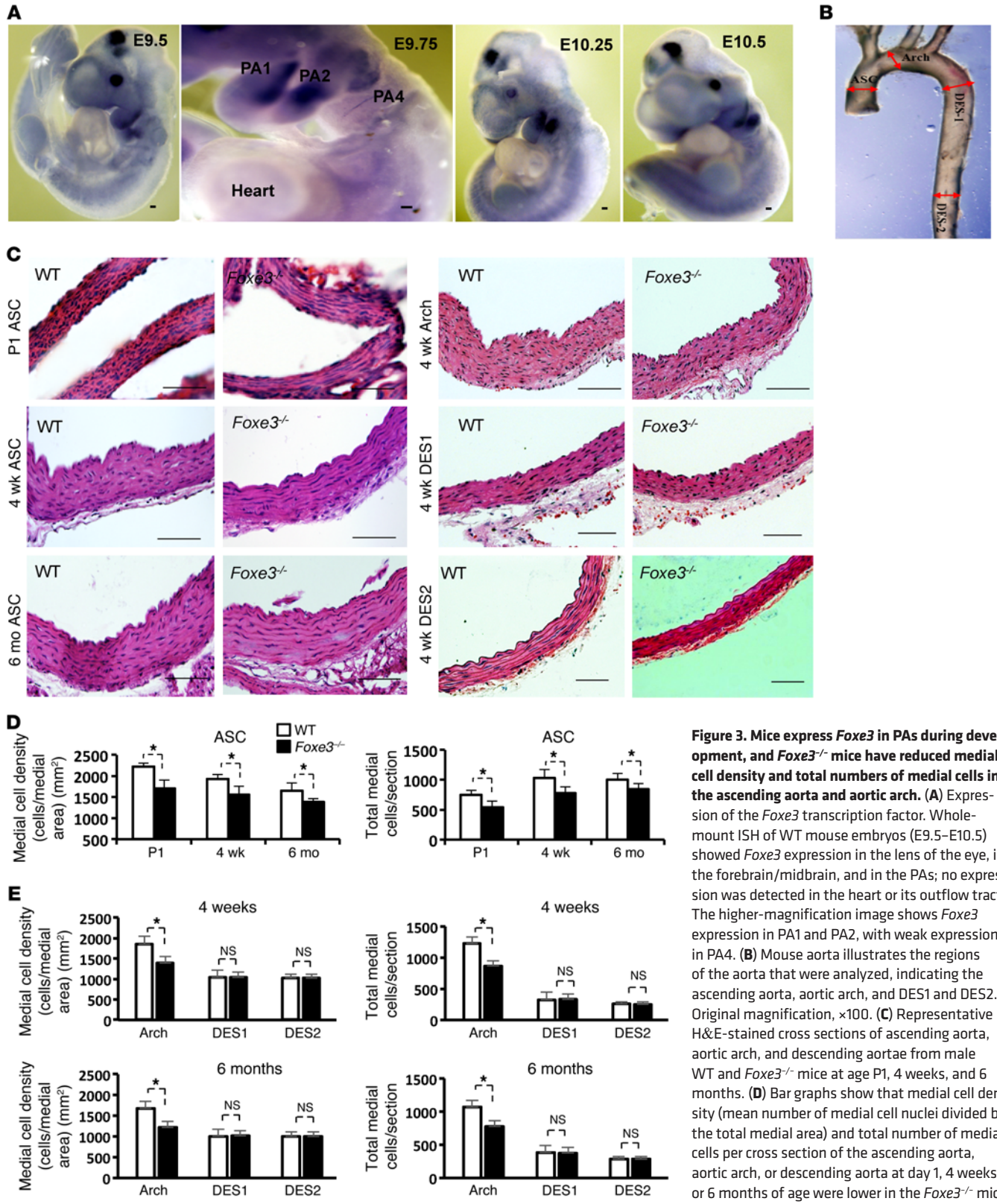


Figure 3. Mice express *Foxe3* in PAs during development, and *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice have reduced medial cell density and total numbers of medial cells in the ascending aorta and aortic arch. (A) Expression of the *Foxe3* transcription factor. Whole-mount ISH of WT mouse embryos (E9.5–E10.5) showed *Foxe3* expression in the lens of the eye, in the forebrain/midbrain, and in the PAs; no expression was detected in the heart or its outflow tract. The higher-magnification image shows *Foxe3* expression in PA1 and PA2, with weak expression in PA4. **(B)** Mouse aorta illustrates the regions of the aorta that were analyzed, indicating the ascending aorta, aortic arch, and DES1 and DES2. Original magnification, ×100. **(C)** Representative H&E-stained cross sections of ascending aorta, aortic arch, and descending aortae from male WT and *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice at age P1, 4 weeks, and 6 months. **(D)** Bar graphs show that medial cell density (mean number of medial cell nuclei divided by the total medial area) and total number of medial cells per cross section of the ascending aorta, aortic arch, or descending aorta at day 1, 4 weeks, or 6 months of age were lower in the *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice compared with WT mice. **(E)** Medial cell density and total number of medial cells were significantly lower in the ascending aortae and aortic arches in *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice than in WT mice, but there was no statistical significant difference for the descending aorta. *n* = 5 per group. Error bars indicate SD from the average. **P* < 0.05, by Student's *t* test. Scale bars: 100 μm. ASC, ascending aorta.

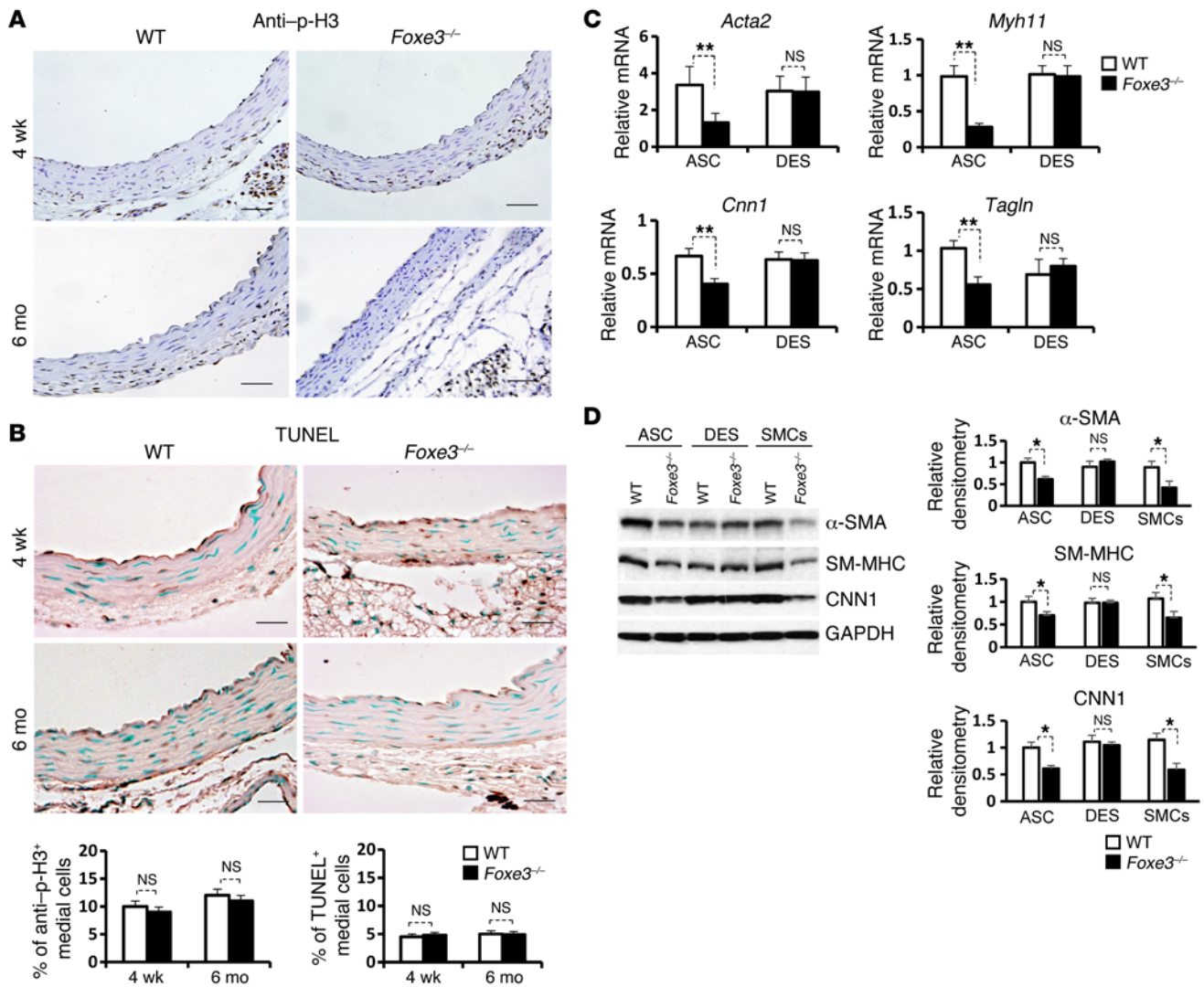


Figure 4. *Foxe3*^{-/-} ascending aortae have reduced expression of SMC genes encoding contractile protein but show no difference in proliferating or TUNEL-positive cell levels compared with WT controls. (A) Anti-p-H3 staining (p-H3, for proliferative cells) of representative cross sections of ascending aortae from WT and *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice at 4 weeks and 6 months of age. The cellular proliferation marker showed no differences between WT and *Foxe3*^{-/-} aortae from mice of the same age. Scale bars: 100 μ m. (B) TUNEL staining in ascending aortic sections from WT and *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice at 4 weeks and 6 months of age. No differences in the percentage of TUNEL-positive cells were observed in aortae from WT and *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice of the same age. Scale bars: 100 μ m. Error bars indicate SD from the average. (C) Real-time qPCR analysis of SMC differentiation marker genes (*Acta2*, *Myh11*, *Cnn1*, and *Tagln*) using RNA from ascending and descending aortic tissues from WT and *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice (expression levels were normalized to *Gapdh*). *n* = 5 per group. ***P* < 0.01, by Student's *t* test. (D) Western blots for the SMC contractile proteins α -SMA, smooth muscle myosin heavy chain (SM-MHC), and calponin (CNN1) in ascending aortae, thoracic descending aortae, and explanted ascending aortic SMCs from WT and *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice. Bar graphs show densitometric quantification for α -SMA, SM-MHC, and CNN1 in ascending aortae, descending aortae, and SMCs from WT and *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice. Protein levels were significantly lower in the ascending aortae and explanted SMCs from *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice compared with levels detected in WT mice, but there was no difference in levels in the descending aorta. *n* = 5 per group. **P* < 0.05, by Student's *t* test. Error bars indicate SD from the average. DES, descending aorta.

Foxe3^{-/-} mice have lens defects but are otherwise indistinguishable from their WT littermates in terms of development, growth, life expectancy, reproduction, and appearance. *Foxe3*^{-/-} aortae have no morphologic abnormalities by both visual inspection and echocardiographic assessment when compared with WT mice aortae (Supplemental Figure 1). At P1, 4 weeks, and 6 months of age, histopathologic analysis of the ascending aortae and aortic arches of *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice revealed consistently decreased numbers of cells and cell density in the media; no other differences were observed when compared with the WT controls (Figure 3, B-E, and Supple-

mental Figure 1, A and C). In contrast, the number and density of medial cells in the proximal and distal thoracic descending aorta (DES1 and DES2, respectively) did not decrease in *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice (Figure 3, C and E, and Supplemental Figure 1). There was no difference in the percentage of proliferating cells (assessed by anti-phospho-histone H3 [anti-p-H3]) or apoptotic cells (assessed by TUNEL assays) in WT and *Foxe3*^{-/-} aortae (assessed at 4 weeks and 6 months; Figure 4, A and B). Quantitative PCR (qPCR) showed that expression of the SMC differentiation markers *Acta2*, *Myh11*, *Cnn1*, and *Tagln* was also significantly downregulated in *Foxe3*^{-/-}

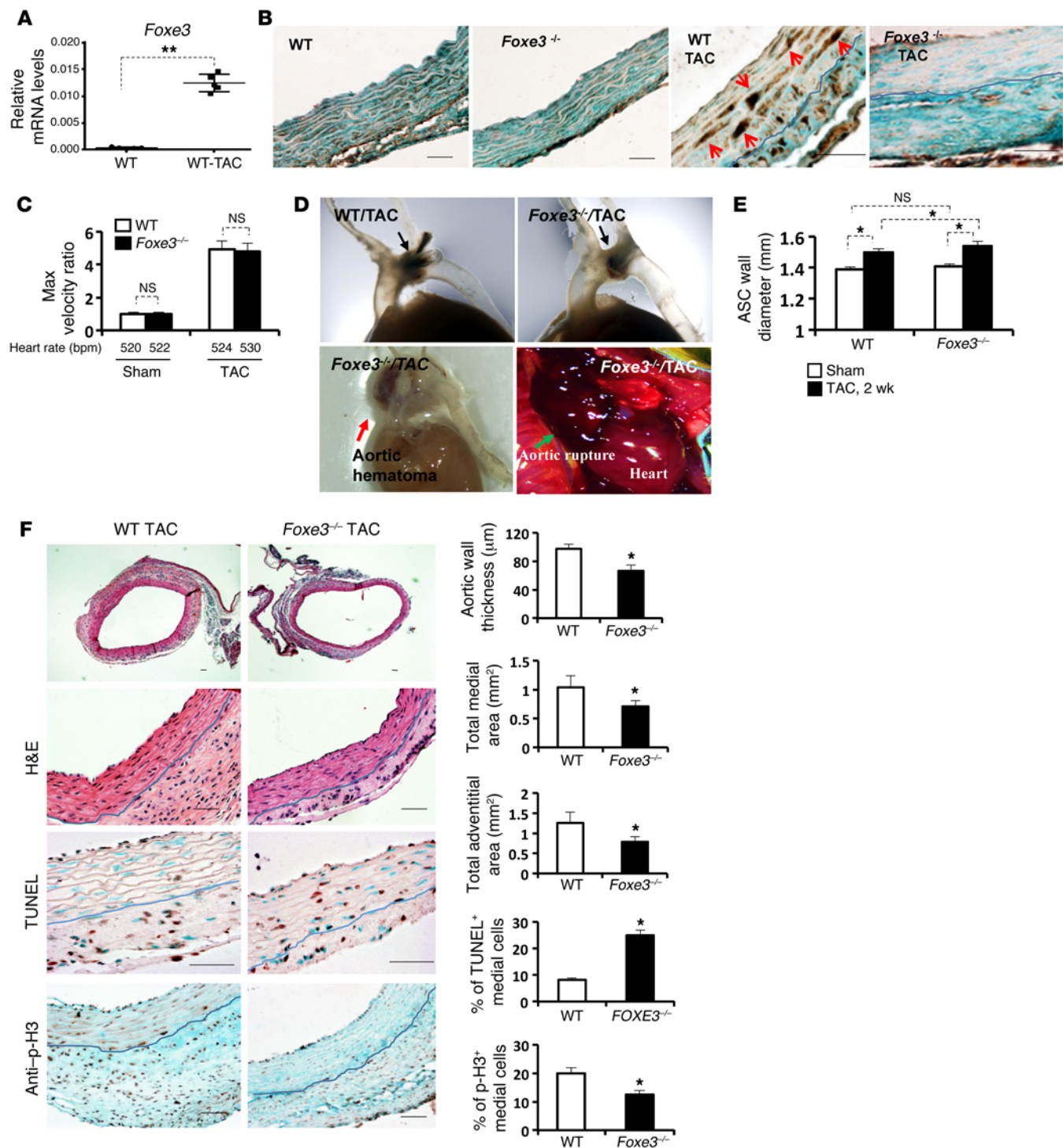


Figure 5. *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice have altered aortic remodeling and rupture of the aorta after TAC. (A) qPCR analysis of *Foxe3* expression in WT ascending aortae 2 weeks after TAC indicated that *Foxe3* expression was induced with TAC. *n* = 5 per group. ***P* < 0.01, by Student's *t* test. (B) Cross sections of ascending aortae from mice before and after TAC, immunostained with anti-FOXE3 Ab. *Foxe3* staining was not detected in aortic medial layer tissue from WT mice at baseline or in tissue from *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice, but there was nonspecific staining in the aortic adventitial layer from *Foxe3*^{-/-} and WT mice. FOXE3 staining was detected in the medial layer of ascending aortae from WT mice after TAC; adventitial layer staining was also present but may have been nonspecific. (C) Echocardiograms show the maximum (Max) systolic velocities and heart rate (bpm) in ascending aortae after sham operation or TAC. (D) Whole mounts of aortae from mice after TAC; arrows show banding location. Half of the aortae from *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice were similar to those from WT mice (upper 2 panels), but half of the *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice had complications including aortic hematoma formation (left lower panel, red arrow) or death due to aortic rupture (right lower panel; green arrow). Original magnification, ×15. (E) Echocardiographic assessment of the ascending aortic lumen in WT and *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice after sham operation or TAC. *n* = 6 per group. **P* < 0.05, by 1-way ANOVA. (F) Cross sections of ascending aortae from WT and *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice 2 weeks after TAC with H&E, TUNEL, and anti-p-H3 staining. Blue line shows the boundary between the media and adventitia. Bar graphs show the quantification of aortic wall thickness, total medial area, total adventitial area, and the percentage of TUNEL-positive and anti-p-H3-positive medial cells. *n* = 5 per group. **P* < 0.05, by Student's *t* test.

ascending aortic tissues when compared with WT aortae, and this was confirmed by Western blot analysis of ascending aortic lysates and explanted SMCs (Figure 4, C and D). However, expression levels of the same SMC marker genes were not significantly different in the descending thoracic aortae of WT and mutant animals (Figure 4, C and D). These histologic changes persisted in aged *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice (1.6 years old), but we observed no other pathologic changes in comparison with age-matched WT animals (Supplemental Figure 2). Therefore, deficiency of *Foxe3* during development leads to specific reductions in the number, density, and differentiation status of SMCs in the ascending aorta and aortic arch.

To determine whether *Foxe3*^{-/-} aortae were more sensitive to risk factors for aortic disease, we used the established model of transverse aortic constriction (TAC) to increase biomechanical force on the ascending aorta (19, 20). After TAC, *Foxe3* expression was significantly induced in WT mice, and immunostaining detected FOXE3 protein in the nuclei of medial cells in the ascending aorta (Figure 5, A and B). Doppler measurements of aortic flow velocity were not significantly different between *Foxe3*^{-/-} and WT mice after TAC (Figure 5C). However, 4 of 14 *Foxe3*^{-/-} animals died between 4 and 11 days after TAC, while there was no mortality among the WT controls. At necropsy, we found hemothoraces indicative of aortic rupture in *Foxe3*^{-/-} animals but not in the controls (Figure 5D and Supplemental Figure 3A). Furthermore, 3 surviving *Foxe3*^{-/-} animals had blood in the proximal ascending aortic wall after 2 weeks of TAC (Figure 5D). Histopathology of the hemorrhagic aorta demonstrated medial degradation, with inflammatory infiltrates and thrombus, consistent with intramural hematomas (Supplemental Figure 3A). Thus, 50% of *Foxe3*^{-/-} (7 of 14) and none of the WT control (0 of 13) mice developed TAC-induced aortic complications (Figure 5D and Supplemental Figure 3A; $P < 0.01$). In addition, the ascending aortae of the surviving *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice were significantly dilated in comparison with those of the WT controls (Figure 5E and Supplemental Figure 3B; $P < 0.05$).

TAC induces thickening of the media and adventitia of the ascending aortic wall in WT mice (20), but the *Foxe3*^{-/-} aortae showed significantly less thickening, with reduced medial and adventitial areas, compared with WT aortae 2 weeks after TAC ($P < 0.05$; Figure 5F and Supplemental Figure 3C). TAC also induces an inflammatory reaction characterized by increased expression of matrix metalloproteinases (*Mmp2*, *Mmp9*) and inflammatory mediators (*Il6*) and infiltration of macrophages in the adventitia (20). Induction of *Mmp2*, *Mmp9*, and *Il6* expression as well as adventitial macrophage infiltration (positively stained anti-MOMA2 or anti-Mac2 cells) after TAC were significantly attenuated in *Foxe3*^{-/-} aortae (Supplemental Figure 4, A and B; $P < 0.01$). Finally, expression of SMC markers, including *Acta2*, *Myh11*, and *Cnn1*, was significantly induced with TAC in WT aortae, while it was correspondingly reduced in *Foxe3*^{-/-} aortae (Supplemental Figure 4C). These observations reveal that FOXE3 deficiency impairs ascending aortic remodeling in response to mechanical stress.

To investigate how *Foxe3* may affect SMC survival, markers of apoptosis and proliferation were measured in the ascending aortae of *Foxe3*^{-/-} and WT mice. Two weeks after TAC, the percentage of TUNEL-positive cells was significantly increased in the aortic media of *Foxe3*^{-/-} animals compared with that seen in WT controls (Figure 5F; $P < 0.05$). Conversely, the percentage of anti-p-H3-positive

SMC nuclei in the media of *Foxe3*^{-/-} aortae was significantly decreased (Figure 5F; $P < 0.05$). Thus, FOXE3 deficiency attenuates stress-induced aortic remodeling, as indicated by relative thinning of the aortic wall and increased SMC apoptosis after TAC.

Inhibition of p53 rescues aortic developmental defects and aortic remodeling in response to increased biomechanical forces in Foxe3^{-/-} mice. Our zebrafish data suggested that aortic defects induced by loss of *foxe3* are p53 dependent (Figure 2). Therefore, we sought to determine whether aberrant TAC-induced aortic remodeling and increased SMC apoptosis in the *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice were also dependent on p53. We initially determined that *Foxe3*^{-/-} SMCs explanted from ascending aortae were significantly more sensitive to staurosporine-induced apoptosis than were WT SMCs, as assessed by the percentage of SMCs positive for annexin V (Figure 6A). When the experiment was performed with pifithrin- α (PFT), a pharmacological p53 inhibitor (21), the percentage of annexin V-positive *Foxe3*^{-/-} SMCs decreased to WT levels (Figure 6A). We then sought to determine whether p53 inhibition could prevent aortic apoptosis in vivo by injecting PFT (2.2 mg/kg) i.p. into WT and *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice 24 hours before TAC and every 48 hours after TAC (21). PFT significantly reduced the incidence of aortic rupture and intramural hematomas in *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice that underwent TAC (50% to 17%, $P < 0.05$). After PFT treatment, the mean diameter of the ascending aorta and the percentage of TUNEL-positive cells in the aortic media were also normalized to WT levels in surviving *Foxe3*^{-/-} animals ($P < 0.05$, Figure 6B, echocardiogram and Figure 6C).

To determine whether a constitutive absence of p53 could rescue aortic developmental defects in *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice, we crossed *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice with p53-deficient (*p53*^{-/-}) mice to generate *Foxe3*^{-/-} and *p53*^{-/-} double-KO (*Foxe3*^{-/-} *p53*^{-/-}) animals. These mutant mice were live born at expected Mendelian ratios and had no apparent congenital abnormalities. In 4-week-old *Foxe3*^{-/-} *p53*^{-/-} ascending aortae, we observed that the total number of medial cells and cell densities were effectively restored to WT levels (Figure 6D). The attenuated expression of SMC differentiation markers that we had observed in *Foxe3*^{-/-} ascending aortae was not significantly improved by p53 deficiency (Figure 6E). We further investigated whether loss of p53 would rescue the aberrant pressure-induced aortic remodeling seen in *Foxe3*^{-/-} animals. No aortic ruptures or aortic aneurysms or dissections occurred with TAC in the *Foxe3*^{-/-} *p53*^{-/-} mice. Echocardiography confirmed that the diameters of the ascending aortae from *Foxe3*^{-/-} *p53*^{-/-} mice 2 weeks after TAC were similar to those in ascending aortae from WT mice (Figure 7B). No aortic enlargement or histologic or pathologic changes were identified in *p53*^{-/-} ascending aortae compared with WT aortae at baseline (Supplemental Figure 5). Loss of p53 completely restored TAC-induced *Foxe3*^{-/-} *p53*^{-/-} aortic remodeling to the extent observed in WT mice, with increases in medial and adventitial areas that were indistinguishable from those observed in WT aortae (Figure 7, A and C). Similarly, deletion of p53 rescued TAC-induced aortic SMC apoptosis in *Foxe3*^{-/-} *p53*^{-/-} ascending aortae to levels indistinguishable from those in WT aortae (Figure 7, TUNEL assay). Finally, *Foxe3*^{-/-} *p53*^{-/-} aortae showed an increase in the number of p-H3-positive cells similar to that seen in WT aortae (Figure 7, anti-p-H3). Although loss of p53 effectively rescued ascending aorta medial cell density in *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice, the lens defects in *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice were not rescued

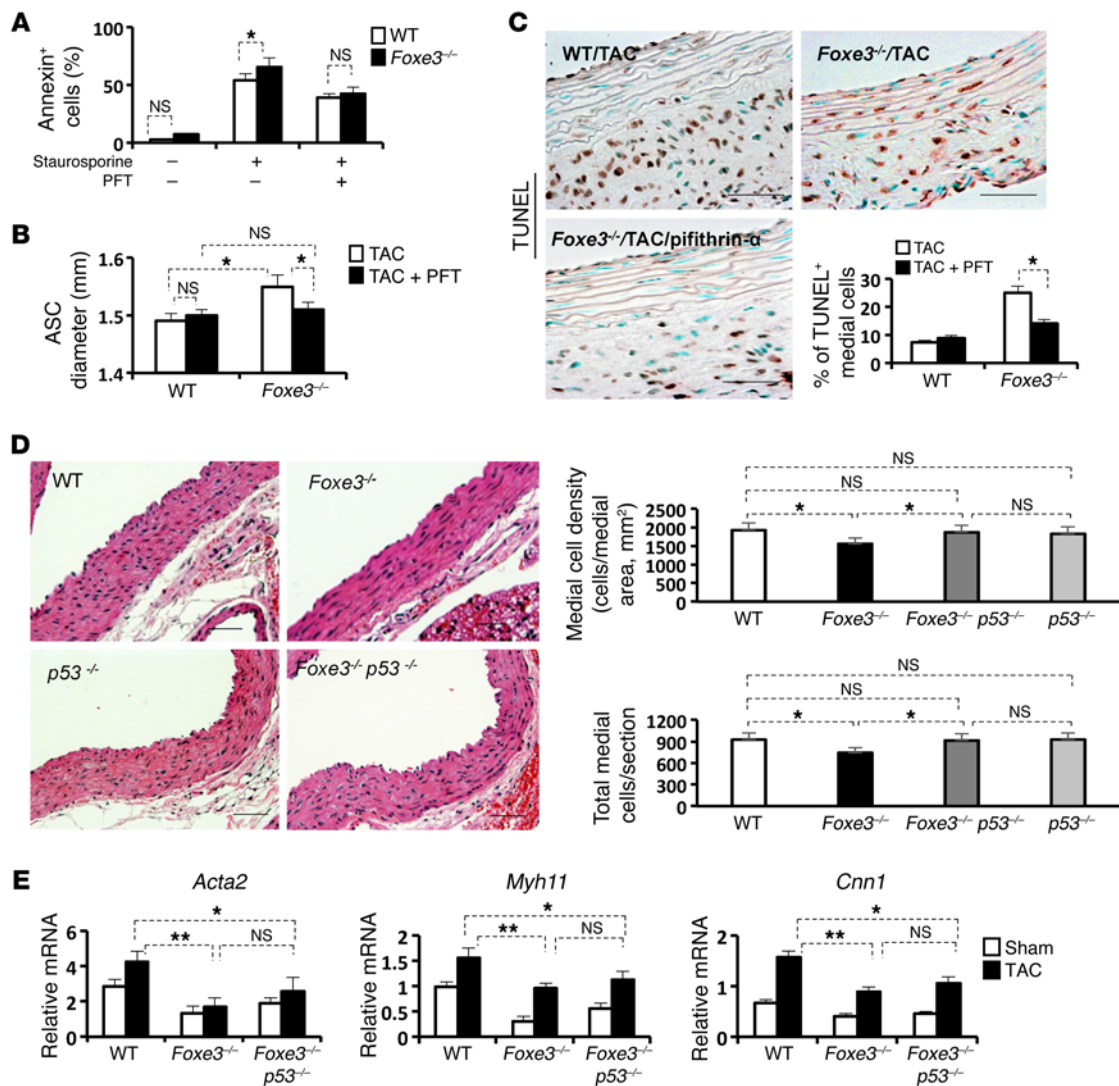


Figure 6. Aortic developmental defects and aberrant aortic remodeling with TAC in *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice is rescued by blocking p53. (A) Annexin V assay by flow cytometric analysis. After a 24-hour exposure to staurosporine, the percentage of annexin V-positive cells was significantly greater in *Foxe3*^{-/-} SMCs compared with that seen in WT SMCs. Inhibition of p53 with PFT significantly decreased the percentage of annexin V-positive *Foxe3*^{-/-} SMCs to the level detected in WT SMCs. **P* < 0.05, by Student's *t* test. (B) Echocardiographic analysis of the ascending aortic diameter shows that PFT treatment rescued the increased aortic diameter with TAC in *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice. *n* = 5 per group. **P* < 0.05, by 1-way ANOVA. (C) TUNEL staining in ascending aortic sections from WT and *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice with TAC and PFT treatment. Bar graphs show that the proportion of TUNEL-positive medial cells in the *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice decreased with PFT treatment. *n* = 5 per group. **P* < 0.05, by Student's *t* test. Original magnification, ×400. (D) Representative images of H&E-stained cross sections of ascending aortae from 4-week-old male WT, *Foxe3*^{-/-}, *p53*^{-/-}, and *Foxe3*^{-/-} *p53*^{-/-} mice. Bar graphs show their medial cell densities (mean number of medial cell nuclei divided by the total medial area) and the total number of medial cells per cross section at the ascending aorta. Deletion of *p53* effectively restored medial cell density and cell numbers in the ascending aortic media of *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice and eliminated the differences among *Foxe3*^{-/-} *p53*^{-/-}, *p53*^{-/-}, and WT mice of the same age. *n* = 6 per group. **P* < 0.05, by 1-way ANOVA. Original magnification, ×200. (E) qPCR analysis of SMC-specific gene (*Acta2*, *Myh11*, and *Cnn1*) expression in ascending aortic tissues from WT, *Foxe3*^{-/-}, and *Foxe3*^{-/-} *p53*^{-/-} mice. Gene expression levels were normalized to *Gapdh*. *n* = 5 per group. **P* < 0.05 and ***P* < 0.01, by 1-way ANOVA.

with *p53* deficiency (Supplemental Figure 6). These data suggest that FOXE3 and p53 may interact to regulate SMC survival during development and in response to increased aortic stress in adult animals.

To determine how p53 may drive SMC loss with FOXE3 deficiency, we investigated the role of CDKN1A, a known transcriptional target of p53 that encodes the cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitor p21/WAF (22, 23). Although CDKN1A is not expressed in the adult aorta, we found that *Cdkn1a* expression was induced

in mice 2 weeks after TAC, and its expression was significantly greater in the TAC aortae of *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice when compared with WT mice aortae (Figure 8A; *P* < 0.01). Since knockdown of *p53* expression effectively rescued the aortic developmental defects associated with loss of *foxe3* expression in zebrafish and to determine whether CDKN1A acts downstream of p53, we coinjected a *Cdkn1a* MO with the *foxe3* MO. We found that knockdown of *Cdkn1a* expression also rescued the aortic arch defect of *foxe3* MO-injected zebrafish (Figure 8B; *P* < 0.01).

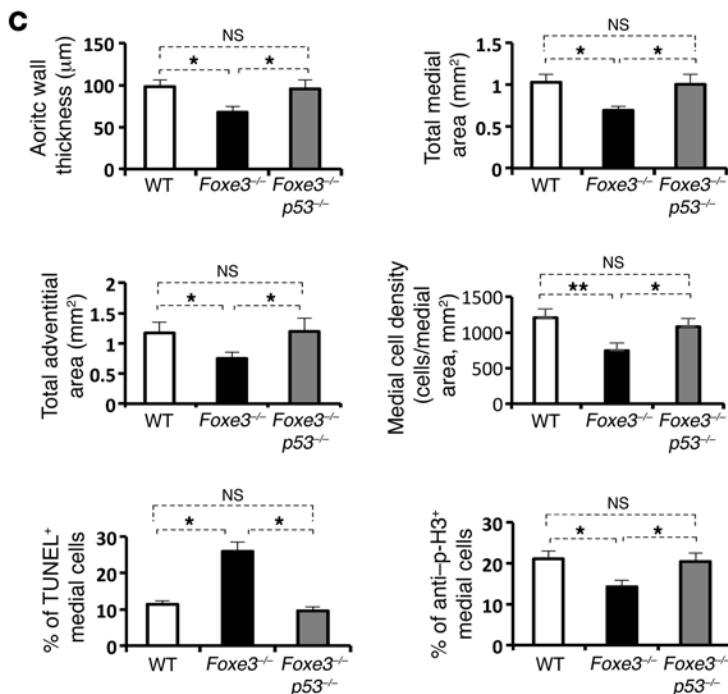
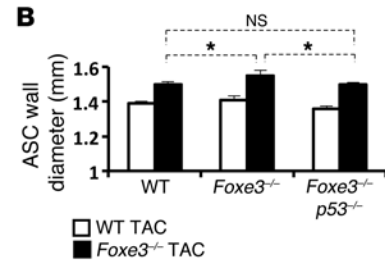
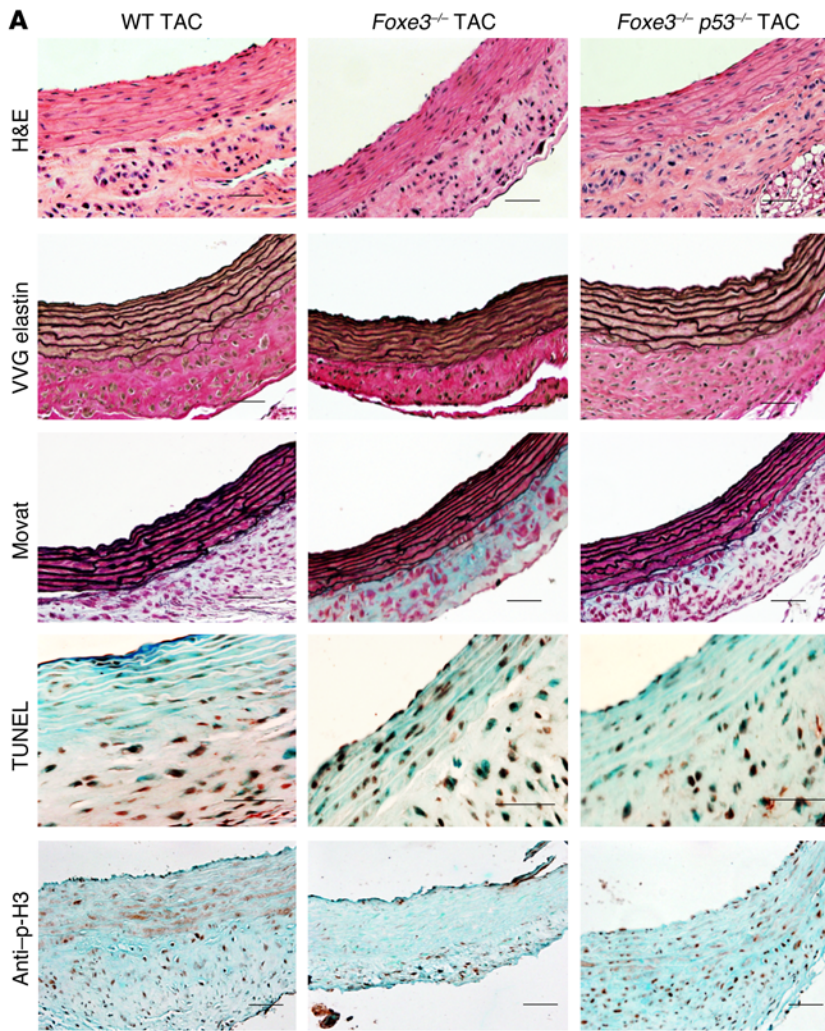


Figure 7. Loss of *p53* rescues TAC-induced aortic rupture and SMC apoptosis in *Foxe3*-deficient aortae. (A) Representative images of ascending aortic cross sections from WT, *Foxe3*^{-/-}, and *Foxe3*^{-/-} *p53*^{-/-} mice 2 weeks after TAC. Cross sections of ascending aortae were stained with H&E, VVG elastin, Movat pentachrome, TUNEL, and anti-p-H3. Scale bars: 100 µm. (B) Echocardiographic analysis of the aortic diameter of ascending aortae from WT, *Foxe3*^{-/-}, and *Foxe3*^{-/-} *p53*^{-/-} mice 2 weeks after TAC. The diameters of the ascending aortae from *Foxe3*^{-/-} *p53*^{-/-} mice 2 weeks after TAC were similar to diameters of aortae from WT mice. *n* = 5 per group. **P* < 0.05, by 1-way ANOVA. (C) Bar graphs show the quantification of aortic wall thickness, total medial area, total adventitial area, medial cell density (mean number of medial cell nuclei divided by medial area [mm²]), percentage of TUNEL-positive aortic medial cells, and percentage of medial cells stained with anti-p-H3 Abs. *p53* deficiency rescued TAC-induced aberrant aortic remodeling in *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice to an extent indistinguishable from that observed in WT mice, as shown by the increased medial and adventitial areas and number of TUNEL-positive medial cells as well as the increased number of p-H3-positive medial cells. *n* = 5 per group. **P* < 0.05 and ***P* < 0.01, by 1-way ANOVA. Error bars indicate SD from the average.

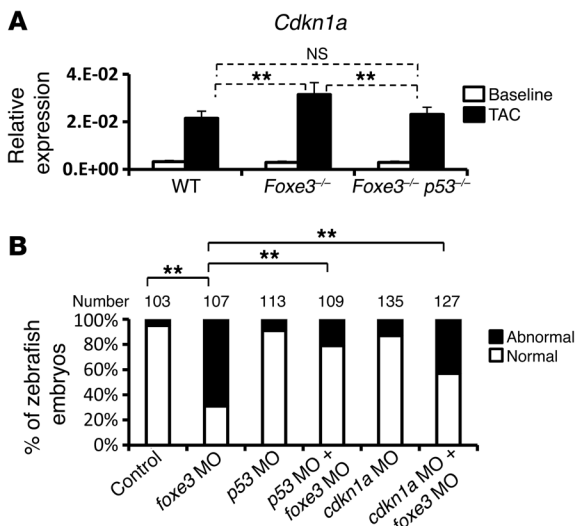


Figure 8. Loss of *p53* rescues SMC loss with *Foxe3* deficiency through *Cdkn1a*. (A) qPCR analysis of *Cdkn1a* mRNA expression in ascending aortae from WT, *Foxe3*^{-/-}, and *Foxe3*^{-/-} *p53*^{-/-} mice at baseline and 2 weeks after TAC. *Cdkn1a* was significantly induced with TAC, and expression levels were significantly higher in the TAC aortae from *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice when compared with levels in aortae from WT mice. Deletion of *p53* significantly restored *Cdkn1a* expression levels to those detected in WT aortae. *n* = 5 per group. ***P* < 0.01, by 1-way ANOVA. (B) Quantification of aortic arch abnormalities associated with embryos injected with the control MO, *foxe3* MO, *p53* MO, or *cdkn1a* MO. Knockdown of *foxe3* with the *foxe3* MO disrupted development of the aortic arches in zebrafish. Coinjection of the *foxe3* MO with the *p53* MO significantly rescued the aortic defect. Injection of the *cdkn1a* MO also partially rescued *foxe3* MO-induced abnormal aortic arch development in zebrafish. ***P* < 0.01, by 1-way ANOVA.

Discussion

We identified dominant *FOXE3* mutations in patients with TAADs by a combined approach of whole-exome and Sanger sequencing of DNA from families with multiple members with thoracic aortic disease. The missense mutations identified specifically alter amino acids at the C-terminal end of the forkhead DNA-binding domain. In contrast, dominant *FOXE3* mutations that cause ocular conditions are located at the N-terminal end of the forkhead domain or outside this domain (24, 25). Additionally, the homozygous dysgenic lens (*dyl*) mouse has 2 *Foxe3* missense mutations, F93L and F98S, both of which fall at the N-terminal end of the forkhead domain (the homologous amino acids in the *FOXE3* are F100 and F105) (26). The distinct location of the *FOXE3* mutations causing these 2 phenotypes implicate different effects of these mutations on transcriptional function. Analyses of *FOXC1* mutations, which cause a spectrum of ocular defects characterized by disruption of the iris, have found that missense mutations can differentially affect the forkhead transcription factor's stability, DNA binding, or transactivation of gene expression (27). It is also possible that mutations in different regions of the DNA-binding domain disrupt the binding or transactivation of different genes. Although mutations in a single forkhead transcription factor can cause pleiotropic developmental defects and adult-onset diseases (28), there are no other examples in which mutations in different regions of a forkhead transcription factor cause different phenotypes.

The data presented here suggest that *Foxe3* is critical for populating the ascending aorta with differentiated SMCs during development. Interestingly, *Foxe3* plays a similar role in the eye; deficiency of *Foxe3* in mice causes reduced proliferation of the anterior lens epithelium, and the differentiating lens fiber cells do not mature properly (29). The data presented here indicate that *Foxe3* deficiency limits SMC proliferation or survival and decreases differentiation as the ascending aorta and arch are populated during development. SMCs arise from multiple embryonic origins. The ascending aorta and aortic arch SMCs are derived from the NC, whereas SMCs in the descending thoracic aorta are derived from the paraxial mesoderm (3). *Foxe3* expression was present in the PAs during development, which correlates with our finding that only NC-lineage SMCs in the ascending aorta and aortic arch were underpopulated and the descending thoracic aortic SMCs were not. Deficiency of *p53* rescued the decreased SMC density and total SMC numbers in the ascending aorta but did not rescue the decreased differentiation of these cells. Previous studies have established a role of *p53* in SMC proliferation and survival; loss of *p53* drives excessive SMC proliferation, and overexpression of *p53* leads to premature SMC senescence (30). Thus, our data indicate that *FOXE3* limits *p53* activity in NC-derived SMCs during development so that the ascending aorta and aortic arch are sufficiently populated with SMCs.

Our data also indicate that *Foxe3* expression is induced with increased biomechanical forces in ascending aortic SMCs and drives antiapoptotic/prosurvival pathways in these cells. Although low levels of SMC apoptosis are evident in thoracic aortic aneurysms, a role of SMC apoptosis in disease initiation or progression has not been established (30). Studies using mouse models engineered with both inducible and chronic vascular SMC-specific apoptosis have demonstrated that SMC apoptosis can alter aortic pathology, specifically increasing both breaks in the elastin lamellae and proteoglycan accumulation in the aortic media (31). Although current data suggest excessive TGF- β signaling as the cause of aortic disease in the Marfan mouse model (*Fbn1*^{C1039G/+}) (32), these mice show evidence of aortic SMC apoptosis in the postnatal period. Furthermore, a pan-caspase inhibitor attenuates aneurysm growth in these mice (33). Identification of *Foxe3* deficiency as a cause of stress-induced apoptosis of aortic SMCs leading to aortic ruptures provides additional support for a role of SMC apoptosis in thoracic aortic disease and, specifically, a role of SMC apoptosis in thoracic aortic ruptures.

It is notable that both *p53* deficiency and PFT treatment rescued the increase in SMC apoptosis and deaths due to aortic rupture in *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice. Although *p53* deficiency rescued the decreased number of SMCs in the ascending aorta, treatment with PFT was sufficient to attenuate SMC apoptosis and aortic rupture in *Foxe3*^{-/-} mice, despite the decreased numbers and dedifferentiation of SMCs in the ascending aorta. PFT was initially identified as a compound capable of inhibiting *p53*-mediated apoptosis (34). More recently, it has been reported that PFT reduces apoptosis in a human colon cancer cell line (HCT116 cells) in the absence of *p53*, acting through mitochondria but upstream of caspase 9 activation (35). Aortic dissections and ruptures are what lead to premature death from thoracic disease, and these data suggest that therapeutic manipulation of SMC prosurvival pathways has the potential to decrease the risk for these deadly complications.

Methods

Family recruitment and characterization. Families with 2 or more members affected with thoracic aortic diseases were enrolled in the study (36). Phenotypic characterization of vascular diseases was previously described (36). Blood or saliva samples were obtained from affected individuals and family members. Medical records, including imaging studies of the aorta, surgical reports, hospital records, death certificates, and physicians' notes were reviewed. Phenotypic features beyond the vascular system were assessed in *FOXE3* mutation carriers who were examined by clinical geneticists. Familial thoracic aortic disease probands were from a Houston cohort ($n = 297$), along with probands from the National Registry of Genetically Triggered Thoracic Aortic Aneurysms and Cardiovascular Conditions (GenTAC) cohort ($n = 58$). The ethnic and racial backgrounds of the 355 affected probands were as follows: 91% European American, 4% African American, 3% Hispanic, 1% Asian, and 1% other ethnicity.

French probands and families ($n = 41$) were recruited through the National Reference Center for Marfan Syndrome and Related Disorders (Centre National de Référence pour le syndrome de Marfan et apparentés) and through related centers throughout France. All of these patients were of European descent and were screened for diagnosis of a possible syndromic cause of TAAOs through a multidisciplinary clinic, including systematic slit-lamp examination and extensive imaging.

Exome sequencing. Genomic DNA was extracted from peripheral blood lymphocytes using standard protocols. Five micrograms of DNA from 2 affected individuals in family TAA337 (coefficient of relationship = 1/16) was used for construction of the shotgun sequencing library as described previously using adapters for paired-end sequencing (37). Exome sequences were captured by SeqCap EZ Exome Probes, version 1.0 (Roche) and recovered according to the manufacturer's directions. Enriched libraries were then sequenced on an Illumina Genome Analyzer IIx following the manufacturer's protocols.

Reads were mapped to the reference human genome (UCSC hg19) with the Burrows-Wheeler Aligner (BWA) (SourceForge) and variants called using SAMtools (37). Insertion-deletion (indel) variants affecting the coding sequence were identified after a Smith-Waterman realignment of the BWA calls. Single nucleotide variants (SNVs) and indels were filtered to greater than 8 times and quality to greater than 30. Annotation of variants was performed using the SeattleSeq server (<http://snp.gs.washington.edu/SeattleSeqAnnotation141/>). Approximately 16,800 heterozygous variants were identified in each individual. We further filtered out synonymous variants, variants that were located outside splicing sites or coding regions, or variants that had an MAF of more than 0.05% in the European American cohort in the NHLBI ESP. By this filtering strategy, 213 and 199 variants, respectively, were identified, and 13 of these variants were heterozygous in both affected individuals. These variants were considered candidate mutations causing thoracic aortic disease. The exome sequencing data for this family have been deposited in the dbGaP database (dataset name: ESP_Family_Studies_Aortic_Disease_Subject; dataset accession: pht003123.v1.p1).

DNA sequencing. A Sanger DNA sequencing assay was performed to validate exome sequencing results and test the segregation of variants with TAAO in families (37). *FOXE3* mutations were reported on the basis of the NCBI's RefSeq code NM_012186.2.

In vivo studies in zebrafish. *Tg(flk1:EGFP)* zebrafish were maintained at 28.5°C under continuous water flow and filtration, with

automatic control for a 14-hour light/10-hour dark cycle. The night before injection, male and female fish were placed into a 1-liter tank containing a fish mating cage with an inner mesh and divider. Zebrafish embryos were obtained from natural spawning by removing the divider and stimulating with light. The embryos were kept at 28.5°C before and after microinjection. The *foxe3* MO was injected into the yolk of 1- to 2-cell-stage embryos at a dosage of 4 ng per embryo. The *foxe3* MO (5'-TGCAAGATTCATAAAAGTTGTCTAA-3') was purchased from Gene Tools LLC. Capped mRNAs were synthesized from 1 µg of the linearized template containing WT or mutant human *FOXE3* (Asp153His) by sp6 RNA polymerase using an mMESSAGE mMACHINE Kit (Ambion, Life Technologies). Synthetic mRNAs were injected into the 1-cell-stage embryos, together with the *foxe3* MO, at a dosage of 250 pg per embryo. After injection, embryos were incubated in E3 embryo medium. Embryos were anesthetized with 0.168 mg/ml tricaine (Sigma-Aldrich), mounted in 2% methylcellulose, and photographed with a Leica fluorescence microscope equipped with a Leica DFC300FX color camera system.

Whole-mount ISH. The *Foxe3*-null (*Foxe3*^{-/-}) mice were generated previously (29). Mice in this study were analyzed on a C57BL/6 mixed genetic background (Supplemental Table 2). Whole-mount ISHs were performed using standard protocols (29). Probes were labeled using digoxigenin by in vitro transcription with either T7 or T3 RNA polymerase.

Histomorphometric studies. Animals were anesthetized and perfusion fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde. The ascending and descending aortae were excised and further fixed overnight. The tissues were then embedded transversely in paraffin and cut at a thickness of 5 µm. Cross sections were stained with H&E following standard protocol. The images were captured using an Olympus DP-71 camera and Olympus DP controller software (Olympus America). The thickness of the vascular walls was measured using ImageJ software (NIH). The medial area was defined as the area between the external and internal elastic lamina. The adventitia area was defined as the area between the external elastic lamina and the tunica external, the outermost layer of the vessel. The outer and inner boundaries of both vascular adventitia and media were marked with the polygon selection tool in Image J. The selections were saved in the region of interest (ROI) manager for measurement. For counting of SMC nuclei, the total number of nuclei in the medial layer from H&E-stained slides was counted manually using the built-in cell-counter tool in Image J. Cell density was calculated as the total number of nuclei divided by the medial area. Sections were also stained with Verhoeff-van Gieson (VVG) elastin to detect the expression of elastin or Movat pentachrome to detect collagen (yellow), cells (red), elastin (black), and proteoglycans (blue). For all these area measurements, 2 sections per sample from 1 mouse were chosen at random. Data from 5 mice for each experimental group were analyzed and averaged.

TAC model. The TAC procedure was performed on 12-week-old male *Foxe3*^{-/-} and WT mice by staff at the Mouse Phenotype Core Laboratory at the Baylor College of Medicine using a standard surgical protocol (20). Studies were performed 2 weeks after TAC, prior to the maladaptive cardiac failure that is associated with TAC (38).

Mouse Doppler echocardiography. Successful TAC, which produces a 60%–80% aortic constriction, was monitored by noninvasive Doppler imaging. This procedure was performed 1 and 2 weeks after TAC. Only mice with a right carotid/left carotid flow ratio that reached a

gradient that was more than 5- to 10-fold higher by Doppler, indicating successful transverse constriction, were used for the studies (39). High-resolution ultrasound was performed with a Vevo 770 imaging system using a 40-MHz 704 probe (VisualSonics) as described previously (20). All scanning and analysis were performed by an experienced ultrasound technician who was blinded to the mouse genotype.

Vascular SMC isolation and culture. Mouse aortic SMCs were explanted from the ascending aortae of 4-week-old male *Foxe3^{-/-}* and WT mice as previously described (20). The identity of the cells as SMCs was verified by staining for anti-mouse monoclonal smooth muscle α -actin (α -SMA) (Sigma-Aldrich, 95% of cells stained positive for anti- α -SMA). SMCs were cultured in smooth muscle basal media (SmBM) containing 20% FBS, pyruvate, HEPES, L-glutamine, antibiotic, and growth factors (SmBM Bulletkit; Lonza). Two independent cell lines were explanted from WT mice and mutant mice, using 5 mice from each group. Cells for all experiments were serum starved in SmBM containing 1% FBS for 24 hours prior to treatment, unless otherwise noted. The results presented are representative of duplicate experiments performed on these SMCs using matched passage levels between WT and mutant SMCs, with all studies done on SMCs before passage 5.

RNA extraction and qPCR. Total mice aortic tissues and primary vascular SMC cellular RNA were extracted with TRIzol (Sigma-Aldrich) according to the manufacturer's protocol. cDNA synthesis was performed using Multiscribe Reverse Transcriptase and random primers according to the manufacturer's protocol (Applied Biosystems). For qPCR analysis of mRNA expression, PCR was performed using TaqMan assays (Applied Biosystems) according to the manufacturer's instructions. TaqMan probes were purchased from Applied Biosystems and analyzed using an Applied Biosystems Prism 7900 HT Sequence Detection System according to the manufacturer's instructions. Experiments were performed in triplicate. *Gapdh* and *Dimt1* (18S rRNA) were used as internal controls. Only qPCR data generated using the *Gapdh* control are shown.

IHC and immunofluorescence. Immunohistochemical staining was performed on paraffin-embedded sections with primary Abs against p-H3 (EMD Millipore; O6-570) and Mac2 (LifeSpan Biosciences; clone M3/M38), followed by a biotinylated secondary Ab according to the manufacturer's protocol. Staining was treated with a peroxidase-conjugated biotin-avidin complex using a VECTASTAIN ABC-AP Kit (Vector Laboratories) and visualized by DAB (Vector Laboratories). Slides were counterstained with hematoxylin or methyl green. For immunofluorescence staining, slides containing frozen mouse aortic cross sections (7- μ m thick) were immediately fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 30 minutes, blocked using 0.1% Triton X and 5% normal rat serum for 30 minutes at 37°C, and then incubated overnight at 4°C with rat anti-macrophage (Abcam; MOMA-2; ab33451) at a concentration of 1:200. After washing, an Alexa Fluor 568-conjugated secondary Ab (Invitrogen, Life Technologies; A-21124) was added at a dilution of 1:200 for 1 hour at 37°C. Slides were then counterstained with DAPI (Vector Laboratories).

Immunoblot analyses. Protein lysates were prepared from each mouse aortic tissue or from primary vascular SMCs following standard protocols. Briefly, aortic tissues were homogenized and lysed in ristocetin-induced platelet aggregation (RIPA) buffer (Bio-Rad) supplemented with protease inhibitor cocktail (Sigma-Aldrich). Protein (25 μ g) for each sample was separated on SDS-PAGE with Tris-HCl gel (Ready Gel; Bio-Rad), followed by transfer to polyvinylidene difluoride

membranes (Immobilon-P; EMD Millipore). Membranes were immunoblotted with a primary Ab and the appropriate horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary Ab (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories). Immunoblots were visualized by ECL (Amersham ECL Western Blotting Detection Reagents; GE Healthcare). The primary Abs used were: anti- α -SMA (Sigma-Aldrich; A2547; 1:5,000); anti-SM myosin (Sigma-Aldrich; M7787; 1:2,000); anti-calponin (Sigma-Aldrich; C2687; 1:2,000); and anti-GAPDH (Fitzgerald Industries; 70R-49779; 1:10,000). Immunoblots were analyzed using ImageJ software.

Cell-cycle and apoptosis analyses by flow cytometry. Cell-cycle distribution and the number of apoptotic cells (detected as a sub-G1 fraction) were determined after propidium iodide (PI) staining (Sigma-Aldrich) and analyzed on a BD FACScan flow cytometer (39). Induction of apoptosis was quantified by measuring annexin V-positive cells with flow cytometry using the Annexin V Apoptosis Detection Kit (BioVision). Annexin V binds to the cells that express phosphatidylserine on the outer layer of the membrane, and PI stains the cellular DNA in cells with a compromised, permeable membrane. This allows the discrimination between live (unstained), apoptotic (annexin V-positive), and necrotic cells (stained with both annexin V and PI).

TUNEL analysis of apoptosis in aortic tissue. Apoptosis was studied using the TUNEL assay. Apoptotic cells were detected using an in situ cell death detection kit (Roche Applied Science) as previously described (39).

p53 inhibition studies. PFT, a pharmacological p53 inhibitor, was purchased from (EMD Millipore) and diluted in PBS. An in vitro p53 inhibition study was performed by adding 10 μ M PFT to the cell culture media as previously described (21). Rates of programmed cell death were assessed with 3 independent in vitro assays. In each assay, 2×10^5 SMCs in serum-free media were treated with 10 μ M PFT for 24 hours and then with or without 1 μ mol/l staurosporine (Sigma-Aldrich) for another 24 hours. After 48 hours, cells were fixed and stained for cell-cycle and apoptosis analysis using the Annexin V Apoptosis Detection Kit (BioVision).

To investigate the role of p53 in *Foxe3*-related apoptosis, PFT was administered by i.p. injection at a dosage of 2.2 mg/kg, then dissolved in PBS 1 hour before TAC and then every 48 hours. Animals were euthanized 2 weeks after the surgery, and the ascending aortic tissues were harvested for either RNA, total protein, histomorphometric analysis, or TUNEL assay, as described previously (21).

Statistics. Data represent the mean \pm SD. Statistical differences between WT and mutant mice or cells at different time points were analyzed by an unpaired, 2-tailed Student's *t* test (for comparisons between 2 groups) or 1-way ANOVA (for comparisons between more than 2 groups, followed by the Newman-Keuls multiple comparisons test). Differences were considered statistically significant at *P* values of 0.05 or less. Data for cell culture experiments represent 3 experiments performed in triplicate using separate cultures.

Two-point parametric linkage analysis of *FOXE3* mutation and TAAD was performed using Superlink Software (40). A disease allele frequency of 0.0001 and complete penetrance in males and 70% penetrance in females with no phenocopies were used in the analysis.

Study approval. Studies involving human subjects were approved by the Committee for the Protection of Humans of the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston and were in agreement with French bioethics laws, and approval was provided by the Comité Consultatif de Protection des Personnes dans la Recherche Biomédicale de Boulogne Billancourt, Ile de France XI, authorization no. 11008). Written informed consent was received from all participants prior

to their inclusion in the study. All experiments with animals were approved by the IACUC of the Baylor College of Medicine and by the IACUC of the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston.

Author contributions

SQK and OMM performed most of the experiments and contributed to experimental design, data analysis, discussion, and writing of the manuscript. DCG and ESR contributed to family recruitment and characterization and exome sequencing analysis and assisted in the preparation of the manuscript. CB and GJ contributed to family recruitment and DNA sequencing analysis. LG, XYD, and LYZ performed zebrafish experiments and immunoblot analyses. CLR performed mouse TAC surgeries. SKP and AMP performed and analyzed the echocardiographic data and contributed to data analysis, discussion, and writing of the manuscript. MJB, JS, and DAN provided the exome sequencing data. SQK, CSK, and XRD performed qPCR analysis. RLSC and SML contributed to statistical analysis. ECS supervised and analyzed the zebrafish experiments. MWM contributed to scientific discussion. MJ supervised the mouse studies, wrote the animal protocol, and contributed to data analysis and discussion. DMM conceptualized the project, secured funding, supervised the work, and wrote the manuscript. All authors discussed the results and commented on the manuscript.

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