Perinatal or Adult \textit{Nf1} Inactivation using Tamoxifen-inducible PlpCre Each Cause Neurofibroma Formation

Debra A. Mayes  
\textit{Wright State University - Main Campus}, debra.mayes@wright.edu

Tilat A. Rizvi

Jose A. Cancelas

Nathan T. Kolasinski

Georgianne M. Ciraolo

\textit{See next page for additional authors}

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Authors
Debra A. Mayes, Tilat A. Rizvi, Jose A. Cancelas, Nathan T. Kolasinski, Georgianne M. Ciraolo, Anat O. Stemmer-Rachamimov, and Nancy Ratner

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Perinatal or Adult Nf1 Inactivation using Tamoxifen-inducible PlpCre Each Cause Neurofibroma Formation

Mayes DA, Rizvi TA, Cancelas JA, Kolasinski N, Ciraolo CM, Stemmer-Rachamimov AO, and Ratner N
Divisions of Experimental Hematology and Cancer Biology, and Pathology, Cincinnati Children’s Hospital Medical Center, Hoxworth Blood Center, University of Cincinnati, Department of Pathology, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School.

OBJECTIVES

Neurofibromas are tumors initiated by biallelic mutation of the NF1 tumor suppressor gene in the Schwann cell lineage. One idea within the field suggests that Nf1 loss must occur within progenitor cells present within a critical window during Schwann cell development in order for neurofibromas to form. To test this hypothesis and to examine whether myelinating Schwann cells can serve as aneurofibroma cell of origin, Nf1 loss was induced at perinatal or adult timepoints using a tamoxifen-inducible Plp-CreERT driver.

RESULTS

Perinatal loss of Nf1 resulted in small neurofibromas late in life, while adult loss caused large neurofibromas and morbidity beginning 4 months after onset of Nf1 loss. PLP-CreERT recombination (EGFP+ cells) occurred in: satellite cells, S100?+ myelinating Schwann cells, and p75+ cells. Plp-CreERT nerves and neurofibromas contained cells with Remak bundle disruption; however, no recombination within GFAP+ non-myelinating Schwann cells was identified. Extramedullary lympho-hematopoietic expansion that contained EGFP+/Sca-1+ stromal cells amongst EGFP-negative lympho-hematopoietic cells was also observed.
CONCLUSIONS/SIGNIFICANCE

Neurofibroma formation is not restricted to loss of \textit{Nf1} in embryonic life, but can be triggered by \textit{Nf1} loss throughout life. Although all neurofibroma models and human samples have Remak bundle disruption (leading to the assumption that \textit{Nf1} loss within the non-myelinating Schwann cell may be vital for tumor formation), there was no EGFP+ recombination within GFAP+ non-myelinating Schwann cells, eliminating the GFAP+ non-myelinating Schwann cell as the cell of origin for neurofibroma formation.

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