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RNA-mediated non-Mendelian inheritance of an epigenetic change in the mouse

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Paramutation is a heritable epigenetic modification induced in plants by a cross-talk between allelic loci. We report a similar modification of the *Kit* gene of the mouse in the progeny of heterozygotes with the null mutant *Kit*^{*tm1Alf*} (*LacZ* insertion). In spite of a homozygous wild type genotype, their offspring maintain to a variable extent the white spots characteristic of *Kit* mutants. Efficiently inherited from both male and female parents, the modified phenotype results from a decrease in *Kit* mRNA with the accumulation of non-polyadenylated RNA molecules of abnormal sizes. Sustained transcriptional activity at the postmeiotic stages at which the gene is normally silent leads to the accumulation of RNA in spermatozoa. Microinjection into fertilized eggs either of total RNA from *Kit*^{*tm1Alf*} heterozygotes or of *Kit* specific microRNAs induced a heritable white tail phenotype. Our results identify an unexpected mode of epigenetic inheritance associated with the zygotic transfer of RNA molecules.

Paramutation, first observed in maize¹ and subsequently in a variety of plants², is a heritable epigenetic change of the phenotype of a “paramutable” allele, initiated by interaction in heterozygotes with a “paramutagenic” form of the locus. Often referred to as an exception to the law of Mendel, which states that genetic factors segregate unchanged from heterozygotes, paramutation is meiotically stable and inherited in the absence of the inducing allele. To date, the closest observations in an animal species were changes in the DNA methylation profiles directed by the allelic locus in the mouse that we and others described as “transvection” or “paramutation-like” effects^{3,4}. We now report a modification in the phenotypic expression of the wild type allele of the *Kit* receptor gene in the progeny of heterozygotes with a null insertion mutant. The “paramutated (*Kit**)”, genotypically wild type animals, maintain the white-spotted phenotype characteristic of *Kit* mutants in the absence of the mutant allele. The efficient paternal and maternal inheritance of the paramutated state raises the question of a possible molecular support of the epigenetic information.

Non-Mendelian phenotype distribution

The *tm1Alf* mutation (MGI:2449782, initially designated *Kit^{W-LacZ}*) was engineered⁵ by inserting a 3 kb Neo-LacZ cassette downstream of the initiator ATG. A unique mRNA of the same size with the β -galactosidase coding sequence is expressed under control of the *Kit* promoter and regulatory sequences. The mutation abrogates the synthesis of the *Kit* tyrosine kinase receptor, which plays a critical role in several developmental processes including germinal differentiation, hematopoiesis and melanogenesis. Accordingly, *Kit^{tm1Alf}* homozygotes die shortly after birth and heterozygotes show a white tail tip and white feet (Fig. 1). We initially observed an abnormal segregation of phenotypes in the progeny of crosses between two heterozygous parents. Wild type genotypes were identified by the absence of both *LacZ* sequences determined by genomic PCR analysis and β -galactosidase expression by in situ X-Gal staining (not shown), and further confirmed by Southern blot analysis (Fig. 1c). However, it was striking that most of these genetically *Kit^{+/+}* mice maintained the white patches characteristic of the parental heterozygotes (Fig. 1 and Table 1). The occurrence of this modified, “paramutated” form of the *Kit⁺* allele (*Kit** phenotype) was not restricted to the progeny of heterozygote intercrossing, but also observed in *Kit^{tm1Alf/+}* crosses with wild type partners,

independently of the gender combination (Table 1). It was not dependent on the genetic background of the mice since the same phenotypes were found with the original 129/Sv *Kit*^{*tm1Alf/+*} heterozygotes and after at least 6 generations of back-crosses of the mutation onto the C57Bl/6 and B6D2 genetic backgrounds (Supplementary Table 1). The paramutated phenotype was inherited, with a variable phenotypic extent depending on the crosses (Supplementary Fig. 1). It was most strongly expressed in second generation crosses between *Kit*^{*tm1Alf/+*} heterozygotes and still clearly recognizable in the progeny of Kit* parents in the absence of the *tm1Alf* allele (Kit* x *Kit*^{*+/+*} and Kit* x Kit* crosses, Table 1 and Supplementary Fig. 1). It would then progressively disappear in the following generations.

Another feature apparent from the data in Table 1 (see also Supplementary Fig. 1) is that in crosses between heterozygotes, the *Kit*^{*tm1Alf/+*} genotype was generated with frequencies in the range of 50 to 60 per cent, instead of the Mendelian two thirds. A likely explanation is that a fraction of the paramutable alleles has been modified in *Kit*^{*tm1Alf/+*} heterozygotes to the point of not being viable any more. The extent to which expression of the wild type allele is altered varies between individuals, as indicated by the variable extent of the white fur patches (see Supplementary Fig. 1), and either the lack or an extensively reduced level of receptor expression would not be compatible with normal development.

To probe the molecular basis of the paramutated phenotype, DNA and histone methylation were investigated in a CpG-rich region (nt. -31 to +219) which corresponds to the minimal Kit promoter⁶. Cytosine methylation was examined by amplification and sequencing after bisulfite treatment⁷. Possible changes in chromatin structure were investigated by chromatin immunoprecipitation with antibodies directed against the lysine 4 and 9 dimethylated forms of histone H3, which are respectively associated with active and repressed chromatin⁸. No significant change in either cytosine or histone methylation was observed between wild type, heterozygous and paramutated animals (data not shown). However, we cannot exclude a critical role of differential DNA or histone methylation either in a specific cell type or in one of the more distant and not yet precisely mapped control regions which had been inferred from the analysis of *Kit* mutants⁹.

Reduced levels of polyadenylated RNA

The White-Spotted phenotype of heterozygotes of a null mutant and a wild type allele results from the reduced level of receptor expression⁵. This was also the case of paramutated animals. Levels of polyadenylated Kit mRNA amounting to one-half of the wild type homozygote were determined both in *Kit*^{tm1Alf/+} heterozygotes and in their paramutated (Kit*) progeny, despite the presence in the latter of two structurally normal wild type alleles (Fig. 2a). In addition to this marked decrease in mature mRNA, Kit RNAs of abnormal sizes accumulated, whose possible origin – abnormal arrest and/or initiation of primary transcription, abnormal post-transcriptional processing, secondary cleavage of mature RNAs – remains to be determined. Starting in heterozygotes, distinct profiles of abnormal fragments were seen in different tissues. As exemplified in Fig. 2b, a prominent 0.37 kb RNA species was detected in brain RNA, identified (data not shown) as a spliced fragment of the mature Kit transcript including only exons 1 and 2. In the testis, Northern analysis detected a more dispersed smear of RNA molecules of multiple sizes. Since these abnormal short species were identified with a 5' probe corresponding to the region disrupted by LacZ insertion, and, on the other hand did not hybridize with a LacZ probe, it is clear that they were derived from the genetically wild type allele responsible for the Kit* phenotype. They were clearly distinct from the transcript limited to the *LacZ* coding region expressed from the mutant allele (Fig. 2b).

RNA in *Kit*^{tm1Alf/+} sperm

The next question that we addressed was the nature of the signal leading to the hereditary transfer of the paramutated state, first by a comparative analysis of spermatogenesis in the heterozygote and wild type testis. A significant difference was noted in *Kit* transcription levels, with higher levels determined by run-on assays in heterozygotes (Fig. 3a). Deregulation was most obvious at the late spermatogenic stages. In the wild type mouse, *Kit* transcription is essentially restricted to spermatogonia, with reduced levels in early meiotic cells¹⁰⁻¹³. The gene is virtually silent in the haploid phase, with the exception of a shorter RNA (tr-Kit) made from an internal promoter in the most 3' region of the locus¹⁴. In contrast, in *Kit*^{tm1Alf/+} germ cells, Northern blot analysis showed significant amounts of 5' Kit RNA sequences in both round and elongated spermatids (Fig. 3b). This

altered pattern of expression included an increased activity of both the upstream Kit and the internal tr-Kit promoters. It also affected the promoters on the two alleles, as high levels of β -galactosidase synthesis were evidenced in the haploid compartment of the tubules (Supplementary Fig. 2). These changes, clearly characteristic of heterozygous state, at which paramutation is initiated, may be related with meiotic mispairing. Such an effect would be contrasting with the equally unexplained decrease in expression due to a perturbed synapsis described in a recent report¹⁵.

Most likely as a consequence of its deregulated expression, Kit RNA was detected not only in the spermatids of heterozygotes and paramutated mice, but even more unexpectedly in their mature epididymal sperm (Fig. 4). Both semi-quantitative RT-PCR and quantitative real time PCR detected in sperm extracts RNA sequences corresponding to the 5' region of the gene. RT-PCR performed with only 20 cycles detected the Kit RNA sequences (Fig. 4a), in addition to other transcripts (including Gapdh, Prm1, Prm2) (data not shown). These RNAs were never detected in sperm of wild type animals at such low cycle numbers.

The presence of RNA molecules has been reported in human sperm (reviewed in ref. 16). The finding of increased amounts in heterozygotes was not expected and needed confirmation. Acridine-orange staining showed two unexpected features in heterozygous and paramutated males (Fig. 4b). Microscopic examination revealed the accumulation of yellow stained material in the vicinity of their nuclei, presumably corresponding to RNA¹⁷. FACS diagrams confirmed a significant degree of yellow staining (vertical axis). On the other hand, a more variable intensity of the green stain (DNA, horizontal axis) was indicative of a less compact chromatin structure.

RNA containing structures can be identified in the electron microscope by the EDTA regressive staining technique, based on the chelation of uranyl ions by neutral EDTA^{18,19}. EDTA regressive staining in an Epon section shows densely contrasted structures corresponding to ribonucleoprotein constituents, while DNA containing structures appear greyish or bleached (see control spermatocyte sections in Fig. 4c). Enzymatic treatment of the sections (not shown) verified that the EDTA

regressive staining was abolished after RNase treatment and remained unchanged after extensive treatment of the sections with either DNase I or pronase.

Spermatozoa in epididymis sections (Fig. 4c) showed characteristic staining patterns for *Kit*^{tm1Alf/+} heterozygotes with heads more heterogeneous and more contrasted than those of B6D2 males. The generally light staining of the wild type mouse sperm by the EDTA regressive technique, with only the rare occurrence of somewhat more contrasted sections (Fig. 4c), may reflect a physiological low level of RNA, as reported for human sperm¹⁶. It was clearly distinct from the homogeneous staining of sperm heads in heterozygotes, which taken together with RT-PCR results and with the deregulated expression of Kit at the late spermatogenic stages, was indicative of the presence of unusual amounts of RNA.

RNA induction

The presence of RNA in sperm cells led us to consider the possibility that transfer of RNA to the fertilized egg could be the signal leading to the paramutated phenotype. Although the molecular mechanisms involved would remain to be established, such a hypothesis would be consistent with recent examples of RNA molecules responsible for stable epigenetic changes (reviewed in ref. 20). A series of experiments were performed in which RNA prepared from either *Kit*^{+/+} homozygotes or *Kit*^{tm1Alf/+} heterozygotes was microinjected into B6D2 one-cell embryos following the standard procedures of DNA microinjection²¹. No toxicity was noted and, in every litter born after *Kit*^{tm1Alf/+} RNA injection, a fraction of the offspring close to 50% showed the white tail tip characteristic of the heterozygote (Fig. 5). The same result was registered after injection of somatic (brain) RNA and of RNA prepared from heterozygote sperm. We noted, however, the appearance of rare white-spotted mice in the control litters produced after microinjection of RNA prepared from wild type brain, as well as after injection of irrelevant (LacZ) RNA. We nevertheless concluded that this was a specific effect of the heterozygote RNA for two reasons. First, the frequencies in these controls were significantly lower than with heterozygote RNA, with smaller white areas. More significantly, the rare white tail phenotype of the controls were either very inefficiently or not at all transmitted to the

progeny in crosses with wild type partners, in clear contrast with the phenotype induced by *Kit*^{tm1Alf/+} RNA, which was efficiently transmitted (Fig. 5 and Supplementary Table 3).

Taken together with the presence of RNA molecules of abnormal sizes in preparations from heterozygotes (Fig. 2), we hypothesized that the paramutated state was induced by a partial degradation product of *Kit* RNA. We then attempted to target RNA degradation by injecting either one of the two microRNAs, miR-221 and -222, which had been identified as potentially targeting *Kit* mRNA in a computational survey of mammalian microRNAs²². We then tested whether injection of these two miRNAs could have the same effect. This experiment proved that this is indeed the case with the white tail phenotype being induced at high frequency and efficiently inherited (Fig. 5b, Supplementary Table 2). Exposure to microRNAs of the early embryonic genome thus appears sufficient to induce a permanent and heritable epigenetic change in gene expression.

Conclusion

While it is tempting to think in terms of causal relationships, the mechanisms leading to the inherited modification of the paramutated phenotype and to the similar phenotypes induced by exposure to the abnormal species of *Kit* RNA and to microRNAs remain to be precised. Further characterization of RNAs in heterozygotes, of their effects when injected into zygotes, as well as of the mechanistic aspects of the chromatin remodeling processes directed by microRNAs, will hopefully lead to a more complete and better defined picture.

The initial event inducing paramutation is not known, even in the most thoroughly investigated plant systems². Incomplete meiotic pairing of homologous chromosomes is considered as the determining event in the epigenetic changes known as co-suppression in plants and meiotic silencing in *Neurospora*²³. Preliminary results on two other *Kit* mutants would be consistent with this view. We generated a distinct insertion mutant carrying a *GFP-Neo* cassette in the first intron of the gene and found that paramutated animals were generated in progenies under the same conditions and with the same frequency as in *Kit*^{tm1Alf/+} crosses. To the contrary, strictly Mendelian phenotypic and

genotypic segregations were consistently found in the offspring of the classical point mutant *Kit*^{W-v}²⁴ (data not shown).

A number of epigenetic determinations are currently under study in various systems, and a role of RNA has been suggested in several instances (reviewed in ref. 2), the induction of heritable phenotypic changes by double stranded RNA was reported in *Coenorhabditis elegans*²⁵ and a RNA cache was suggested as a carrier of genetic information in *Arabidopsis*²⁶. On the other hand, one of the challenging aspects of the present results is the hereditary transmission of epigenetic states. Paternal and maternal transmission was equally efficient. Analysis of the sperm cell, of a simpler structure than the ovocyte, led us to conclude that it is not only a vector for the male haploid genome but also the carrier of supplementary information in the form of RNA molecules. The EDTA regressive technique, which allows the analysis of spermatozoa at the cellular level, and on the other hand, microinjection into fertilized eggs of RNA and microRNAs should be useful tools to develop a functional analysis. The mouse model might then provide a clue on the function of the RNA molecules that are observed in human sperm¹⁶. The hypothesis that RNAs of paternal origin, including microRNAs, can play a role in modulating gene expression in the embryo has been recently formulated (reviewed in ref. 16) and paramutation in the *Kit* gene may provide a useful experimental model for further analysis.

Methods

Mice and genetic typing. *Kit*^{tm1Alf/+} heterozygotes were initially received from Dr. J.J. Panthier (Institut Pasteur, Paris). Three stocks were generated and maintained in parallel, one in the original 129/Sv genetic background, and two by crosses into C57BL/6 and into C57BL/6 x DBA/2 (B6D2), in both cases for at least 6 generations. We determined genotypes by PCR assays specific for the *Neo* and *LacZ* transgene and by Southern blot hybridization with a genomic probe. Investigations were conducted in accordance with French and European regulations for the care and use of research animals.

Southern blot analysis. Analysis was performed after cleavage with *EcoRI* and *EcoRV* enzymes as described⁵.

RNA analysis. Northern analysis was performed as previously described³. Polyadenylated RNA was prepared from total RNA using the mRNA Isolation Kit (Roche Molecular Biochemicals) according to manufacturer's instructions. The 5' probe for detection of Kit mRNA covered the distal part of exon 1 and exon 2, from nt 69 to 374 of the cDNA sequence (GenBank AY536430). The probe for the 3' part of the Kit transcript and the mRNA encoding the truncated tr-Kit¹⁴ extended from nt 2418 to 2776 (see supplementary data for nucleotide sequences). Quantitation was performed by densitometric analysis of autoradiograms at various exposure times. Kit RNA values were normalized to the level of GAPDH mRNA. Quantitative PCR assays were performed with the ABI Prism apparatus (AB Applied systems) with the Syber Green I kit (Eurogentec ref. RT-SN2x-03+). Sequences of oligonucleotide primers are provided as Supplementary Material.

Transcriptional run-on assays. Assays of transcriptional activity by radiolabeling of RNA transcripts with [α -³²P]UTP in isolated nuclei²⁷ were performed on testicular cell preparations from 10 week-old males. Five independent assays per animal were performed on two animals of each genotype. A detailed procedure is provided as Supplementary Information linked to the online version of the paper.

Acridine Orange staining and FACS analysis. Preparation of spermatozoa from the epididymis of wild type, heterozygote and paramutated males were fixed in buffered 10% formaldehyde for 30 min, rinsed with phosphate-buffered saline, treated with trypsin 0,2% and 0,01 % Triton-X100 for 30 min at room temperature, washed and stained with Acridine Orange (Sigma A6014) for 15 min according to published procedures¹⁷. Samples were analyzed on a CAS200 apparatus (Becton-Dickinson Cell Analysis System, Elmhurst, Illinois).

Microinjection into fertilized eggs. RNA microinjection into B6D2 fertilized eggs (after normal ovulation) was performed by the standard techniques of DNA injection²¹. 1-2 pl of a 10 μ g/ml solution of total RNA and of 0.1 μ g/ml solutions of RNA oligonucleotides in Tris 5mM EDTA 0.1 mM were injected.

In situ determination of β -galactosidase activity. X-Gal determination of β -galactosidase activity was performed as previously described²⁸.

Electron microscopy. Mouse testes and epididymis were fixed immediately after dissection in 1.6 % glutaraldehyde in 0.1M phosphate buffer (1h, 4°C). They were rinsed with buffer and free aldehyde groups were blocked with 50 mM NH₄Cl in PBS for 30 min at 4°C. Specimens were dehydrated with acetone and embedded in Epon. RNA-protein complexes were visualized by the EDTA regressive technique¹⁸. Shortly, grids were stained 1 min with 4% aqueous solution of uranyl acetate (RT) and treated 30 min in 0.2M EDTA solution pH 7.0. Grids were carefully rinsed with distilled water and stained with 1 min with lead citrate. Under these conditions, only RNA molecules remained stained. All grids were observed in a Philips CM12 electron microscope operating at 60 or 80 kV and equipped with a 30 μ m objective aperture. Recording films were taken and treated under similar working conditions.

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Supplementary Information is linked to the online version of the paper at www.nature.com/nature.

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Table 1. Segregation of coat phenotypes in the progeny of *Kit*^{tm1Alf/+} parents

Crosses [†]		Progeny [§]			
Male	Female	Fur phenotype	Lac Z	Number of mice	Class
		White-spotted	+	30	<i>Kit</i> ^{tm1Alf/+}
<i>Kit</i> ^{tm1Alf/+}	<i>Kit</i> ^{tm1Alf/+}	White-spotted	-	24	Kit *
	(8)	Full color	-	3	<i>Kit</i> ^{+/+}
		White-spotted	+	16	<i>Kit</i> ^{tm1Alf/+}
<i>Kit</i> ^{tm1Alf/+}	<i>Kit</i> ^{+/+}	White-spotted	-	24	Kit *
	(4)	Full color	-	4	<i>Kit</i> ^{+/+}
		White-spotted	+	22	<i>Kit</i> ^{tm1Alf/+}
<i>Kit</i> ^{+/+}	<i>Kit</i> ^{tm1Alf/+}	White-spotted	-	14	Kit *
	(4)	Full color	-	5	<i>Kit</i> ^{+/+}
Kit *	<i>Kit</i> ^{+/+}	White-spotted (partially) [§]	nd	26	Kit *
	(6)	Full color	nd	40	<i>Kit</i> ^{+/+}
<i>Kit</i> ^{+/+}	Kit *	White-spotted (partially) [§]	nd	23	Kit *
	(5)	Full color	nd	34	<i>Kit</i> ^{+/+}

[†] B6D2 genetic background; number of litters analyzed shown in parenthesis.

[§] Phenotype: see Fig. 1b and Supplementary Fig. 1; genotyping: LacZ determination by genomic PCR amplification and expression by X-Gal assay on tail; nd: not determined.

[§] Reduced degree of white spotting (similar to Kit* x Kit* crosses, see Supplementary Fig. 1).

Legends to figures

Figure 1. The “White Spotted” phenotype of *Kit*^{tm1Alf/+} heterozygotes and their paramutated progeny. **a.** Genotype and phenotype of the heterozygote. EI: EcoRI, EV: EcoRV sites. **b.** Heterozygote and paramutated (*Kit**) littermates. **C.** Nine mice with white tail tips from 3 litters were further analyzed by Southern blot hybridization with a probe amplified from nt -904 to +89 of the *Kit* locus⁵. DNA in lanes 2 to 6, 8 and 9 show the wild type genomic structure (*Kit** paramutated); lanes 1 and 7: *Kit*^{tm1Alf/+} heterozygotes; lane 10: control B6D2 DNA.

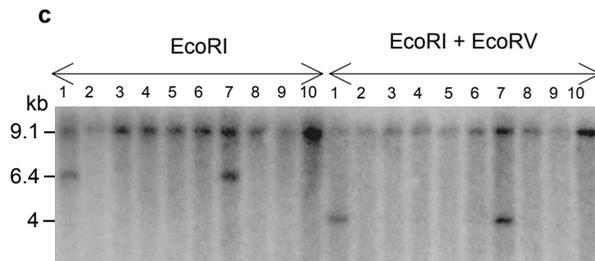
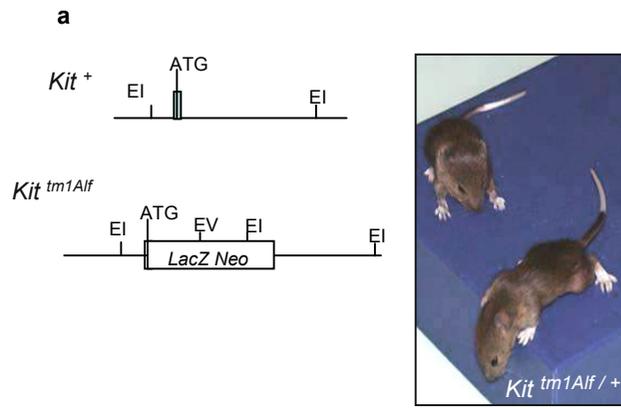
Figure 2. Monoallelic levels of polyadenylated *Kit* RNA and abnormal patterns in total RNA. **a.** Northern analysis of brain mRNA and densitometric measurements performed at successive exposure times of the *Kit* mRNA band relative to *Gapdh* in the same lane. Ordinate: arbitrary values shown as mean \pm s.e.m., ★: significant ($p < 0.05$). **b.** Northern analysis of *Kit*^{tm1Alf/+} total RNA compared to *Kit*^{+/+} RNA shows a variety of additional transcripts with different patterns in different organs. The 5' *Kit* probe covers exons 1 and 2, and the *LacZ* probe, the entire coding region.

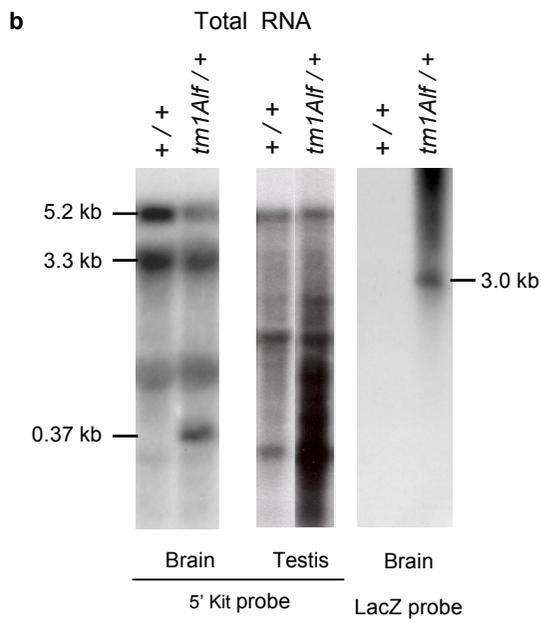
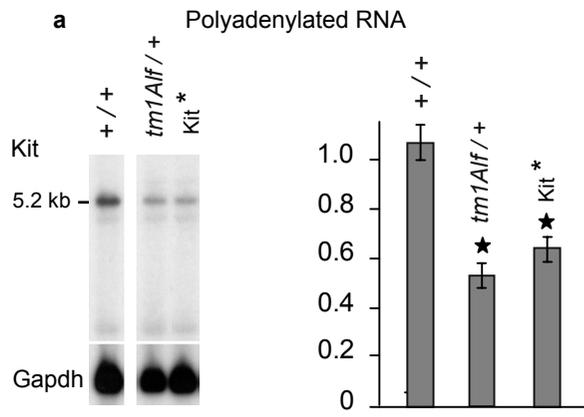
Figure 3. *Kit* RNA is overexpressed in heterozygote germ cells. **a.** Increased transcription rate. Incorporation of α [³²P]UMP in permeabilized testicular cells and radioactivity determination in hybrids with a *Kit* probe, relative to total incorporation (arbitrary units, see Methods). **b.** Northern blot analysis with the 5' *Kit* probe of RNA prepared from elutriation fractions (90 per cent pure¹³, starting from pools of 10 males of each genotype): “Rs”: round spermatids; “Es”: elongated spermatids; “Es+S”: a mixture of elongated spermatids and spermatozoa. Hybridization with protamine (*Prm1*) probe (control) and with the 3' *Kit* probe to detect the truncated form tr-*Kit*¹⁴.

Figure 4. RNA in *Kit*^{tm1Alf/+} spermatozoa. **a.** DAPI staining, RT-PCR determination of *Kit* RNA (1-3: wild type; 4-6: heterozygotes); quantitative real time PCR determination relative to *Gapdh* RNA. **b.** Acridine-orange staining: fluorescence microscopy and FACS analysis of

RNA (yellow, vertical axis) and DNA (green, horizontal axis); values in red and blue: cell counts in the corresponding compartment. **c.** EDTA regressive staining. Top: *Kit^{tm1Alf/+}*, bottom: *Kit^{+/+}*, left: epididymis (insert: higher magnification), right: control staining of spermatocytes, showing the greyish appearance of nuclei (DNA) and the contrasted stain (RNA) in cytoplasm. Bar: 1 μ m.

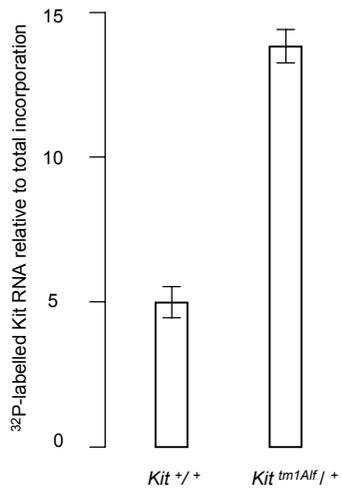
Figure 5. A heritable mutant-like phenotype induced by RNA microinjection in one-cell embryos. **a.** White-spotted progeny (per cent, total number shown in parenthesis) born after microinjection of the indicated RNAs (sequences of oligonucleotide primers and miRNAs listed as Supplementary data). Horizontal lines: average with s.e.m. of each group (\star $p < 0.05$). Open bars: low efficiency of transmission (≤ 3 per cent); closed bars: efficiencies of transmission from 56 to 78 per cent (complete data listed in Supplementary Table 2). **b.** F1 progeny of a wild type female mated with a white-spotted male born after injection of *Kit^{tm1Alf/+}* brain RNA.



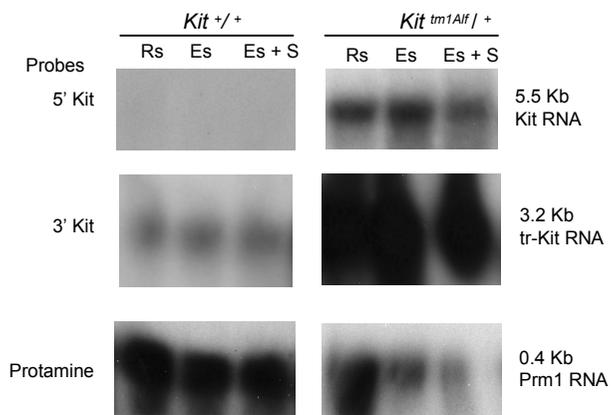


2005-06-06392CFig2

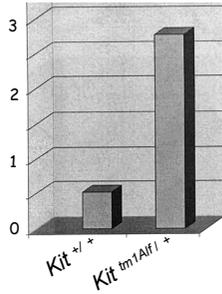
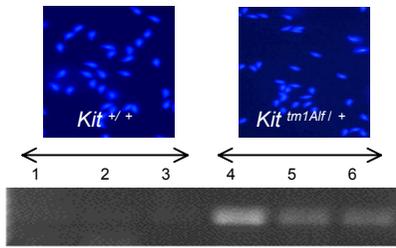
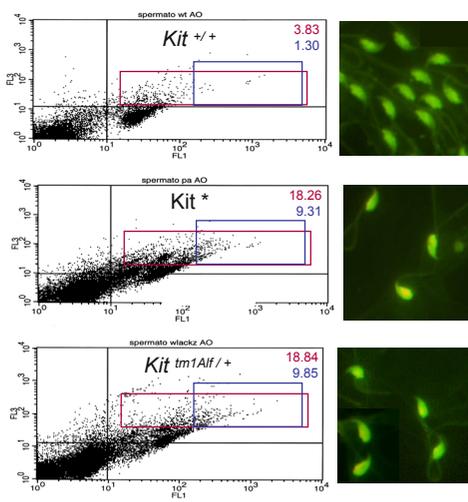
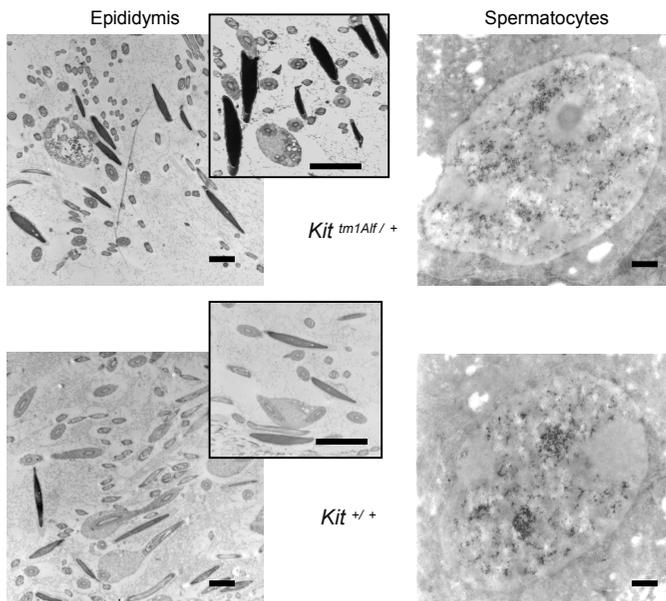
a

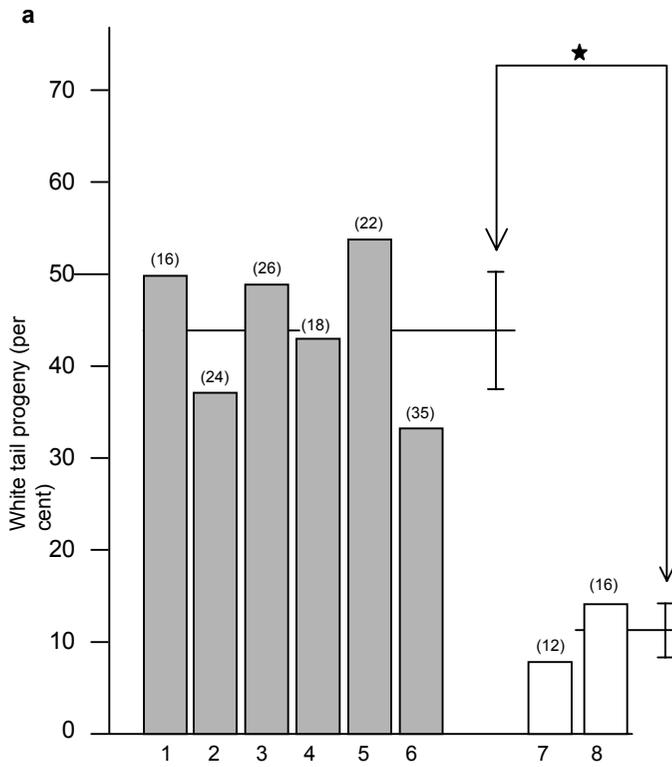


b



2005-06-06392CFig3

a**b****c**



Injected RNA

1: heterozygote sperm	7: wild type brain
2: heterozygote brain	8: LacZ
3: miR221	
4: miR222	■ inherited white spotting
5: miR221 double-stranded	□ 1st generation only
6: miR221 + miR222	



Supplementary Table 1. Paternal and maternal transmission of paramutated alleles in 129/Sv and C57BL/6 genetic backgrounds

Crosses [†]			Progeny [§]		
Male	Female	Genetic background [§]	White spotted (<i>Kit^{tm1Alf/+}</i>)	Partially white spotted (Kit [*])	Full color (<i>Kit^{+/+}</i>)
<i>Kit^{tm1Alf/+}</i> x <i>Kit^{+/+}</i>		129/Sv	20	12	4
		C57BL/6	16	10	4
<i>Kit^{+/+}</i> x <i>Kit^{tm1Alf/+}</i>		129/Sv	21	11	5
		C57BL/6	15	10	4

[†] wild type and mutant partners of same genetic background in each cross

[§] cumulated values of 4 litters for each cross; genotypes (parenthesis) and phenotypes of progenies as determined in Table 1

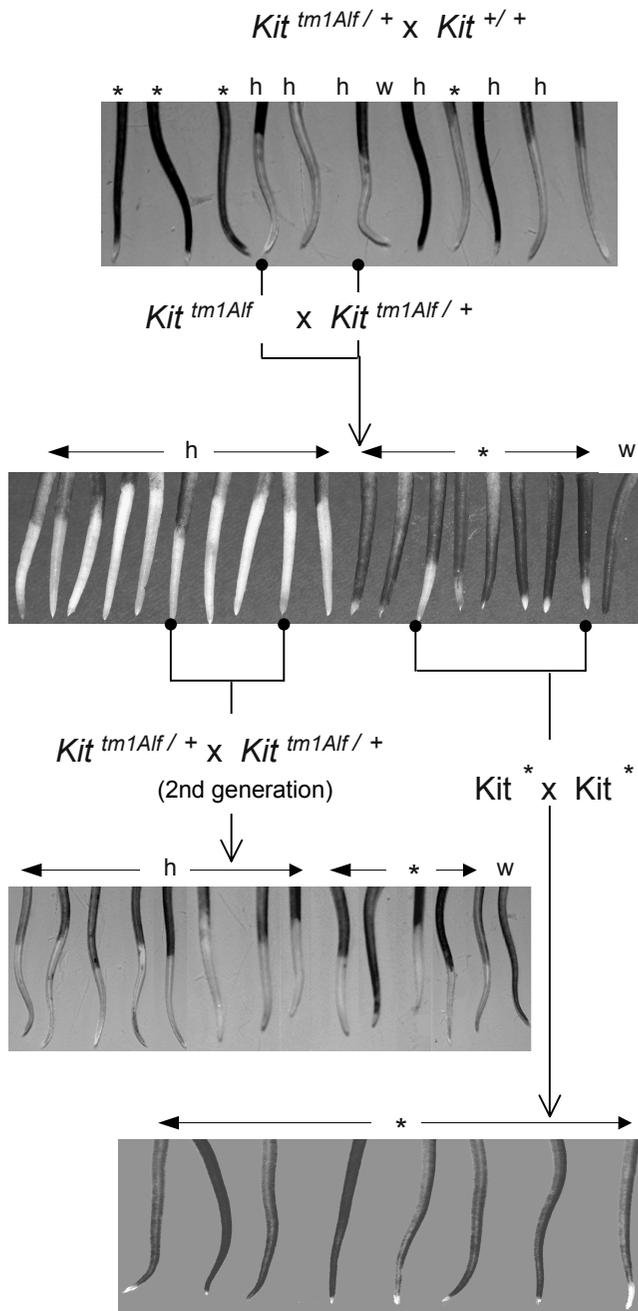
[§] 129/Sv: the original *Kit^{tm1Alf/+}* strain⁷; C57BL/6: at least 6 backcrosses of the mutant allele.

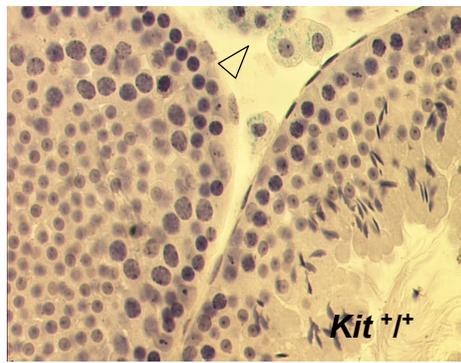
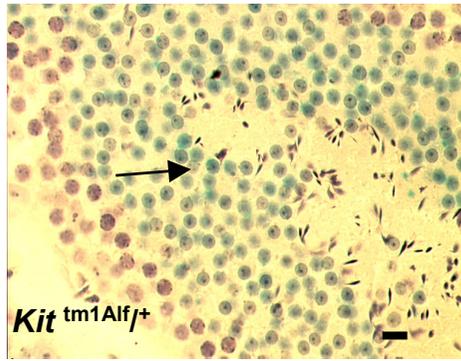
Supplementary Table 2. Inheritance of the white-spotted phenotype induced by RNA microinjection

Injected RNA	Mating partners (wild type)	White-spotted progeny / total [†]	Transmission efficiency (per cent)
Paramutated brain RNA	female	25/32	78
	male	26/34	76
miR221	female	18/32	56
	male	19/31	61
miR222	female	20/36	56
	male	18/32	56
LacZ	female	0/31	< 3
	male	1/33	3
Wild type brain RNA [§]	female	1/43	2

[†] cumulated results of four to five litters

[§] only one white-spotted male was obtained in this category (see Fig. 5a)





Supplementary Figure 1. Inheritance of the white tail phenotype in crosses between *Kit*^{tm1Alf/+} heterozygotes and paramutated homozygotes. Each photograph shows the tail colors in either one or, in the second row from top, two litters. Genotyping (PCR determination of *Neo* and *LacZ* sequences, expression of β -galactosidase) compared to white tail phenotype distinguish wild type (“w”), paramutated (“*”) and heterozygotes (“h”).

Supplementary Figure 2. Altered regulation of *Kit* transcription in the male germ cells of *Kit*^{tm1Alf/+} heterozygotes. While in this line, β -galactosidase expression is in general a faithful reporter of the *Kit* promoter activity⁵, X-Gal staining of 1 month-old male testis section shows high level of β -galactosidase in round spermatids (arrow). Background estimated in a wild type section is limited to a faint staining in Leydig cells (arrowhead). Bar, 20 μ m.

Supplementary Methods.

Oligonucleotide primers and miR sequences. Oligodesoxyribonucleotides were provided by Eurogentech (France). Primers for RT-PCR amplification of Kit RNA (5' probe) were GATCTGCTCTGCGTCCTG and TGGCAGGATCTCTAACAAAC (nt 69 to 374). The probe for the 3' part of the Kit transcript and the mRNA encoding the truncated tr-Kit¹⁴ was similarly amplified with primers ACAGTGTATTCACAGAGATTTG and GACGTCATGAAGACTTGCTG (nt 2418 to 2776). The GAPDH probe was generated by reverse transcription and PCR amplification with primers, TGGCCTTCCGTGTTCTAC and CCTGGTCCTCAGTGTAGCCCA and the probe for protamine (*Prm1*) with primers CCTTAGCAGGCTCCTG and GGCCAGATACCGATGC. Oligoribonucleotides with the sequences of miR221 and miR 222, AGCUACAUGUCUGCU-GGGUUU and AGCUACAUCUGGCUACUGGGUCUC, (<http://microrna.sanger.ac.uk/targets/>) were provided by Sigma-Proligo.

Transcription run-on assay. After removal of albuginea, the cells from the seminiferous tubules were mechanically resuspended and washed twice with ice-cold PBS. The cell suspension was then clarified through a 40µ filter to remove cellular aggregates. Suspensions from individual mice (1×10^8 cells) were resuspended in 1 ml ice-cold lysis buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.4, 1.5 mM MgCl₂, 0.14 M NaCl). Addition of 10 µl Nonidet P-40 on ice was sufficient to lyse more than 80% of the cells in 15 minutes. Nuclei were recovered by centrifugation at 1,300 x g at 5°C and washed twice in 20 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0 buffer, 10 mM MgCl₂, 140 mM KCl, 20% glycerol, 14 mM β-mercaptoethanol (washing buffer). Nuclei were counted and the suspension was split into 5 independent samples and incubated for 20 minutes at 30°C in the presence of 50 µCi [α -³²P]UTP per tube in labeling buffer (20mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 10 mM MgCl₂, 140 mM KCl, 20% glycerol 14 mM β-mercaptoethanol, 1 mM each of ATP, GTP and CTP, 10 mM phosphocreatine, 100 µg/ml phosphocreatine kinase). Nuclei were then recovered by low-speed centrifugation and washed twice.

RNA was prepared by the Trizol procedure, ethanol precipitated, redissolved in 50 μ l water, and total incorporated radioactivity was determined. Fixed amounts of labeled material were hybridized on excess of Kit DNA spotted onto nylon membranes under the same conditions as for Northern analysis.