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




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The PAX-FOXO1s trigger fast trans-differentiation of chick embryonic neural cells into alveolar rhabdomyosarcoma with tissue invasive properties limited by S phase entry inhibition

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Abstract

The chromosome translocations generating PAX3-FOXO1 and PAX7-FOXO1 chimeric proteins generate the paediatric fusion-positive alveolar subtype of Rhabdomyosarcoma (FP-RMS). Despite the ability to remodel chromatin landscapes and promote the expression of tumour driver genes, they only induce transformation *in vivo*. The reason for this is unclear. To address this, we developed an *in ovo* neural progenitor assay to PAX-FOXO1s. Our data demonstrate that PAX-FOXO1s, but not wild-type PAX3/7, induce trans-differentiation of neural cells into FP-RMS-like cells with myogenic characteristics. In parallel, PAX-FOXO1s transform pseudo-stratified epithelium into a cohesive mesenchyme capable of tissue invasion. Similarly, PAX-FOXO1s, similar to wild-type PAX3/7, reduce the levels of CDK-CYCLIN activity and increase the levels of p21. Introduction of CYCLIN D1 or MYCN overcomes this PAX-FOXO1-mediated cell cycle inhibition. Together, our findings reveal a mechanism that can explain the apparent limited oncogenicity of PAX-FOXO1 fusion factors. They are also consistent with certain clinical reports indicative of a neural origin of FP-RMS.

Author summary

The fusion-positive subtype of rhabdomyosarcoma (FP-RMS) is a rare malignant paediatric cancer. The mechanisms that still remain to be deciphered. Out of the gross genetic aberrations found in these cancers, t(2;13)(p21;p11) translocations are the first to appear and lead to the expression of fusion proteins made of the PAX3 or PAX7 and the transactivation domain of FOXO1. Both PAX3-FOXO1 and PAX7-FOXO1 have been shown to induce transcription, yet they only inefficiently promote the transformation of healthy cells into tumorigenic cells. We have used chick embryos to monitor *in vivo* the early response of cells to PAX-FOXO1 chimeric proteins, but not the normal PAX3 and PAX7, transform neural cells into cells with FP-RMS molecular characteristics. PAX-FOXO1s also force polarized epithelial neural cells to adopt a mesenchymal phenotype with tissue invasive properties. PAX-FOXO1s inhibit cell division and hence tumour growth. Genetically re-activating core cell cycle regulators overcomes PAX-FOXO1-mediated cell cycle inhibition. Together, our findings bring further support to the idea that the PA

oncoproteins, whose oncogenicity is limited by negative effects on cell cycle.

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Data Availability: Transcriptomes of ARMS and ERMS biopsies have been published elsewhere [1,2]; accession numbers GSE92689, E-TABM-1202, E-MEXP-121). These are microarrays. Data necessary to be able to compare data coming from distinct labs are also provided in [S1 Table](#).

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Introduction

Transcriptomic landscape remodelling represents a hallmark of tumorigenesis [1]. This is often driven by the action of powerful transcriptional modulators, such as master transcription factors (TFs). Understanding the mechanisms by which a pathogenic transformation of cells represents a key challenge in cancer research, so it is essential to develop more physiological model systems to address this question [1,2].

Two related oncogenic TFs, PAX3-FOXO1 and PAX7-FOXO1, are associated with the emergence of a paediatric alveolar subtype of rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS), named fusion-positive RMS (FP-RMS). These patients are mostly found in limb extremities and the trunk. These comprise aggregates of round cells with rhabdomyoblastic features. These cells express, as for other RMS subtypes, undifferentiated embryonic muscle cells markers. Almost half of FP-RMS patients carry detectable metastases in the lung or bone marrow at the time of diagnosis. These metastases, together with cancer resistance and emergence of secondary disease are the main causes of death in RMS patients [4].

The in-frame pathognomonic chromosomal translocations, t(2;13)(q35;q14) or t(1;13)(p36;q14) fuse the PAX3 or PAX7 genes to the 3' end of the FOXO1 gene and lead to the mis-expression of chimeric TFs as PAX3 or PAX7 TFs and the transactivation domain of FOXO1 [3]. Exome sequencing revealed that these are the primary genetic lesions in more than 90% of FP-RMS cases [5,6]. Few somatic mutations are found in these tumours, suggesting that the relative fast development of the tumour after the translocations [6]. Furthermore, recurrent gross

whole genome duplication, unbalanced chromosomal copy gain, focal amplifications (12q13-q14 heterozygosity notably on 11p15.5 locus presented by FP-RMS cells [5,6] suggest a tumorigenic chromothripsis [7]. The relative contribution of PAX-FOXO1s and of these gross genetic aberrations in healthy cells into FP-RMS cells is still debated.

A large body of work, mainly focused on PAX3-FOXO1 and aimed at identifying and functionally validating target genes, argues the cell fate change characteristic of FP-RMS is driven by PAX-FOXO1s [1]. From PAX-FOXO1's strong transcriptional transactivation potential, which surpasses that of non-coding FOXO1 binds to non-coding *cis*-regulatory genomic modules (CRMs), remodelling chromatin architecture [11,12]. These CRMs regulate the expression of genes associated with at least 3 traits deleterious [8,9,11,12,14]. First, several of the target genes encode cell surface proteins which are key cell alteration of the some of them was shown to affect RMS cell motility [15–19]. Second, FP-RMS muscle cell master TFs, which in presence of PAX3-FOXO1 can no longer promote muscle terminal PAX-FOXO1s perturb the core cell cycle machinery [8,9]. Cross-interactions between PAX3-FOXO1, *BCL-XL* or the senescent factor p16^{INK4A} promote cell survival [22–24]. PAX3-FOXO1 increase myoblasts and this associated with a downregulation of cyclin-dependent kinase inhibitors (CDKIs). Fusion protein displays elevated levels in the G2 phase which are required for the upregulation of genes [27].

Despite the apparently powerful activity of PAX-FOXO1s, data from animal models have led to the conclusion that these proteins do not efficiently trigger FP-RMS formation and spreading [24,28–31]. In excess of 60 days, PAX3-FOXO1 expressing human myoblasts or mesenchymal stem cells to produce significant FP-RMS contrasts with the 15 days required for patient derived FP-RMS cells [30–32]. Similarly, driving PAX3-FOXO1 in muscle embryonic cells from the murine *Pax3* locus induces tumour mass with a reported frequency of 10% [33]. These *in vivo* approaches have revealed several parameters enhancing PAX-FOXO1 proteins or transgenes in zebrafish indicated that neural derived tissues are more prone than mesodermal tissues when exposed to PAX3-FOXO1, highlighting the differential response of distinct cell lineages [2]. Both models indicate that a threshold level of PAX3-FOXO1 needs to be reached to observe tumour formation. Complementing PAX-FOXO1s expression with genetic aberrations promoting cell cycle progression increased the frequency of tumour formation [28–34]. This was notably achieved by lowering the retinoblastoma protein, RB1; or conversely by ectopically elevating MYCN expression or RAS activity [34].

To investigate the molecular mechanisms of oncogenicity in FP-RMS we characterised the initial steps associated with the transformation of cells expressing PAX3-FOXO1 and PAX7-FOXO1. The genetic origin of paediatric cancers [35], the identification of FP-RMS growths in neural tube derived tissues [36], the use of embryonic neural lineage determinants in FP-RMS cells [9], and the recent use of chick embryonic neural tube as a model system for studying cell fate transition [37] and invasion [38,39] led us to develop the embryonic chick neural tube as a model system. We repress the molecular hallmarks of neural tube progenitors within 48 hours and impose a molecular transition to FP-RMS cells. Concomitantly, PAX-FOXO1s promote an epithelial-mesenchymal transition, comparable to the adjacent mesoderm in less than 72 hours. Moreover, PAX-FOXO1s limit cell cycle progression activity, which in turn can explain the limited oncogenicity of these fusion TFs.

Results

Chick neural cells lose their neurogenic potential upon PAX3-FOXO1 exposure

To investigate the transformation potential of PAX-FOXO1 proteins, we set out to perform gain of function experiments in the neural tube of chick embryos. Hamburger and Hamilton (HH) stage 11 chick embryos were electroporated with PAX3-FOXO1 together with a bi-cistronically encoded nuclear-targeted GFP and all control constructs (Fig 1A). For comparison, electroporations with the wild-type versions of *Pax3* or the empty *pC*

addition, the non-electroporated side of the neural tube stood as well as an internal control.

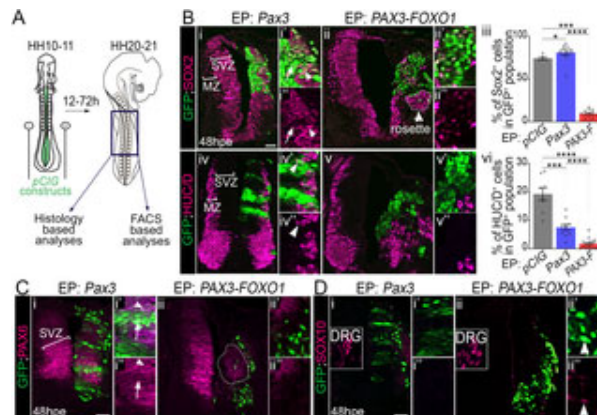


Fig 1. PAX3-FOXO1 switches off generic neurogenic marker expression in chick embryonic spinal cord.

(A) Schematics showing HH10-11 chick embryos filled with *pC/G* based constructs before being electroporated into the thoracic region (dark blue square) of the electroporated embryos were dissected 12 to 72 h after electroporation for histology based analyses or FACS based analyses. **(B) (i-ii'; iv-v')** Immunofluorescence images of chick embryos 48hpe with the indicated plasmids. MZ: Mantle Zone; SVZ: Sub-Ventricular Zone. **(i-ii')** HUC/D⁺ cells in the GFP⁺ population 48hpe with the indicated plasmids (dots: embryo value). **(iv-v')** SOX2⁺ cells in the GFP⁺ population 48hpe with the indicated plasmids (dots: embryo value). Whitney U test: *: $p < 0.05$, ***: $p < 0.001$, ****: $p < 0.0001$. **(C, D)** Immunofluorescence images of chick embryos 48hpe with the indicated plasmids. DRG: dorsal root ganglia. **(C)** SOX10⁺; GFP⁺ cells. **(D)** PAX6⁺; GFP⁺ cells. **(i-ii')** and **(iv-v')** panels are blow-ups of a subset of **(i-ii')** and **(iv-v')** panel GFP⁺ cells. Dash lines indicate rosettes of GFP⁺ cells clustering apart from the SVZ. Arrowheads in **(B)** i', ii' and **(C)** i', ii' point at a PAX6⁺ cell, while those in **(B)** iv', v' point at a HUC/D⁺; GFP⁺ cell. Arrows in **(B)** i', ii' and **(C)** i', ii' mark GFP⁺ SOX2 or PAX6. hpe: hours post-electroporation; scale bars: 50μm.

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We characterised the molecular identity of electroporated cells by assaying the expression of generic neurogenic markers (Fig 1C). At 48 hours post electroporation (hpe), the neural tube of chick embryos contained SOX2⁺ cells ventrally and HUC/D⁺ neurons laterally in the mantle zone (brackets in the non-electroporated and 1Ci). PAX3 overexpression did not affect this organisation and cells kept expressing these markers (Fig 1Bi-ii'). This is consistent with PAX3 being present in the spinal progenitors located in the dorsal neural tube. Yet, in some cells expressing high levels of PAX3, SOX2 and PAX6 expression levels were reduced (Fig 1Ci'). More significantly, spinal cells overexpressing PAX3 produced less HUC/D⁺ neurons and SOX2⁺ cells (Fig 1Bi-ii', iii, iv-iv', vi). This phenotype is reminiscent to that caused by the forced expression of PAX6, suggesting that the extinction of PAX is required in neural progenitors for their terminal differentiation. FOXO1 overexpression caused a marked reorganisation on both the ventricular and mantle regions (Fig 1Bii-ii', iii, v-v', vi and 1Cii-ii'). Strikingly, most PAX3-FOXO1⁺ cells lacked both SOX2 and HUC/D and displayed only PAX6 expression (Fig 1Bii-ii', iii, v-v', vi and 1Cii-ii').

We next checked for the expression of SOX10, a marker of neural crest cells (NCC)[41] (Fig 1D). At 48hpe SOX10⁺ NCC were present in the skin and the DRG (insets in Fig 1Di, ii). The electroporation induced SOX10 expression (Fig 1Di-ii') and only rare PAX3-FOXO1⁺ cells were positive for this marker. This rules out the possibility of a switch of neural cells into NCC upon exposure to the fusion TF. Tak

PAX3-FOXO1 is sufficient to divert cells from a generic neurogenic program.

PAX3-FOXO1 TFs convert chick neural cells into FP-RMS like-cells

We next tested whether PAX3-FOXO1 expressing cells adopted the identity of alveolar rhabdoid of genes that define this identity [9], we combined and re-analysed microarray-based tumour tra PAX3-FOXO1 and 34 PAX7-FOXO1 positive FP-RMS patients and 59 patients affected by othe Tables, S1A Fig) [42–46]. We identified 1194 genes enriched in FP-RMS biopsies; 40% of which identified PAX3-FOXO1 bound *cis*-regulatory modules (CRM) [11,12] (Fig 2B). This list of genes identified PAX3-FOXO1 dependent FP-RMS markers, such as *ALK*, *ARHGAP25*, or *FGFR4* [9], genes indicated that they encode for developmental regulators of many embryonic lineages kno PAX7 activities (Fig 2C, S4 Table) [48], and not exclusively of the muscle lineage. For instance, the caudal part of amniotes, *ALK* is found in the spinal cord neurons and peripheral nervous sys expressed by the neural tube and somite cells (cf. chicken expression database <http://geisha.ar> marks amongst others the somites [50]. The complexity of FP-RMS signature is likely to stem fr expression of master TFs which control the development of distinct lineages in the embryo and developmental time points. To illustrate this, we focused on nine TFs, namely *EYA2*, *FOXF1*, *LI* *PAX2*, *PRDM12* and *TFAP2 β* (Fig 2D). In the myogenic lineage, *MEOX1* is the first to be induce specification and the segmentation of the epithelialized somites [51]. *LMO4* is transiently induce remains longer in these structures where it contributes to the induction of one of the core myogi *PITX2* has been shown also to contribute to the induction of *MYOD1* but in the limb myoblasts [myoblasts is required at foetal stages [56]. Only briefly expressed in the somites, *FOXF1* marks including the splanchnic mesoderm or the sclerotome [57]. The other TFs, *PAX2* [58], *PRDM12* neurons of the peripheral and/or central nervous system, so are *EYA2* [61], *LMO4* [62] and *PIT*. cells are not simply undifferentiated muscle cells, but rather as cells with their own transcription this combination of TFs in FP-RMS, we quantified their expression levels using either RT-qPCR established human RMS cell lines, including 3 FN-RMS (RD, RDAbl, Rh36) and 4 PAX3-FOXO SJRh30, Rh4, Rh5) (Fig 2D, S1B Fig, S1 Methods, S1–S4 Raw images). All markers assessed with transcript and protein expression levels varying from one cell line to another (Fig 2D, S1B I *PRDM12* and *TFAP2 β* displayed significant elevated levels in FP-RMS cells compared to FN-R MYOD1 protein levels did not discriminate FN-RMS and FP-RMS cell lines (S1Biii Fig). *FOXF1* cells (Fig 2Diii,v). *LMO4* and *PITX2* transcripts were detected in all RMS subtypes (Fig 2Dv). In higher in FP-RMS Rh5, SJRh30 and Rh4, cell lines than in the other cell lines (S1Biii Fig), repre biomarker and supporting post-translation regulation. Altogether these results further highlight i combination of TFs expressed by FP-RMS [64], which could in turn underpin the transcriptomic they confirmed that the nine TFs chosen can be used to define a FP-RMS identity and to discr embryonic lineage, notably the myogenic one.

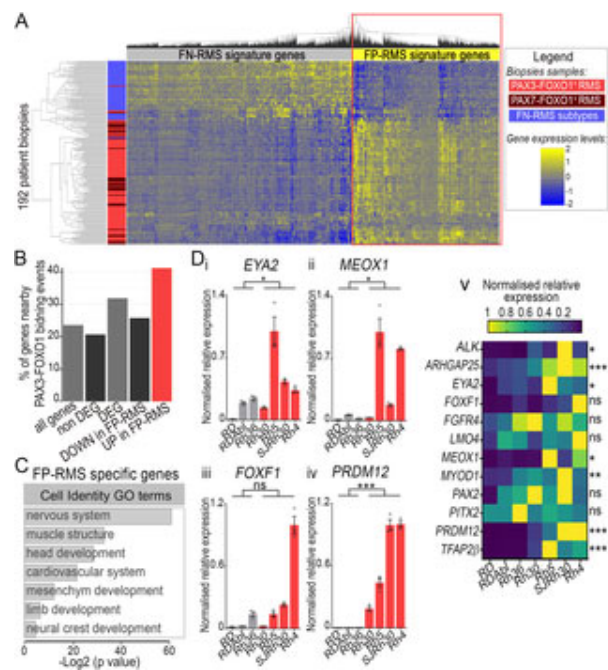


Fig 2. FP-RMS gene signature is composed of TFs marking in the embryo distinct lineages.

(A) Heatmap of hierarchically clustered differentially expressed genes between PAX3-FOXO RMS (red and burgundy rectangles, respectively) and FN-RMS biopsies (blue rectangles). F colour-coded in blue (lower levels) to yellow (higher levels) (See also Method section and [S1](#) in FP-RMS versus FN-RMS are squared in red and named FP-RMS signature genes. **(B)** Pe nearby at least one known PAX3-FOXO1 bound CRM [12] out of those present in our comple genes), non-differentially regulated between FP-RMS and other RMS (non DEG), the differ FP-RMS and other RMS (DEG), downregulated in FP-RMS compared to other RMS (DOWN RMS compared to other RMS (UP in FP-RMS). **(C)** Gene ontology enrichment for biological specification applied to genes enriched in FP-RMS biopsies. **(D)** mRNA expression levels of a PAX3-FOXO1 binding event and expressed in various PAX3/7 dependent embryonic tissue indicated FN-RMS and FP-RMS cell lines. Levels are relative to *TBP* transcripts and normali lines. **i-iv**: dots: biological replicates; bar plots: mean \pm s.e.m.; n = 3 replicates. **v**: heatmap c line. Normalised relative expression across samples are colour-coded in blue (lower levels) t way-ANOVA p-values evaluating the similarities between FP-RMS and FN-RMS cells lines: * p<0.001, ****: p<0.0001, ns: p>0.05.

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We next assessed the expression of these nine TFs and that of the FP-RMS hallmark genes, *A*, *GFP*, *Pax3* or *PAX3-FOXO1* electroporated chick neural cells (Fig 3A). For this, the neural tube dissociated and FACS purified (Fig 1A). RNA from 60 to 80k GFP positive cells was extracted and cDNAs. The expression of all genes was significantly increased by *PAX3-FOXO1* and barely all hybridization for *PITX2*, *LMO4* and *MYOD1* performed 24 hours earlier confirmed the ectopic in *FOXO1* and the absence of these genes in the neural tube submitted to *PAX3* ectopic expression. *PITX2* and *LMO4* induction was observed in all the electroporated cells (Fig 3Bii-ii', iv-iv'). In contrast, *MYOD1* induction was observed in only half of the electroporated cells (Fig 3Bvi, vi'). In addition, quantitative levels after fluorescent immunolabelling of 48hpe embryos showed that *PAX3-FOXO1* promotes *S2Aii-iii* Fig). Conversely, forced expression of *PAX3* had no effect on TFAP2 α ⁺ neurons, but in *MYOD1* neurons (Fig 3Ci-i'', iii, S2Ai, i', iii Fig). Altogether our data provides evidence that *PAX-FOXO1* fa

molecular signature reminiscent of human FP-RMS cells in neural cells, a non-muscle lineage. MYOD1 was induced by PAX3-FOXO1, another member of the core myogenic transcriptional network used as a RMS marker [64], was not induced by the fusion TF, nor by PAX3 (S2B Fig).

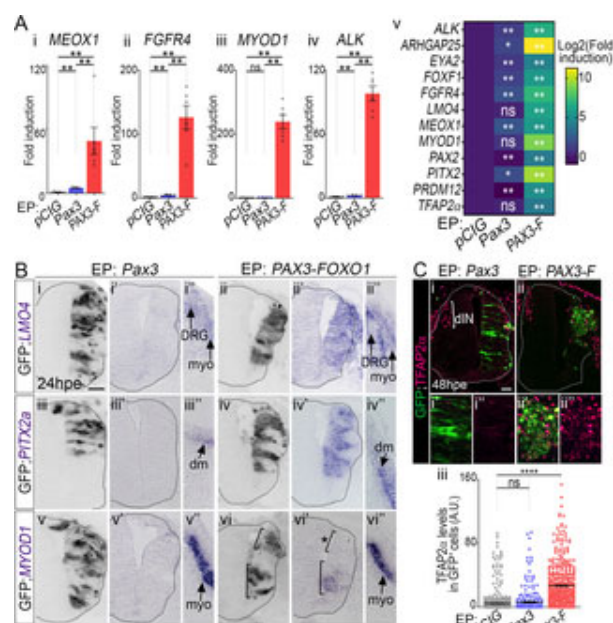


Fig 3. PAX3-FOXO1 converts embryonic neural progenitors into cells harbouring FP-RMS molecular traits. **(A)** mRNA expression levels of FP-RMS hallmark genes in GFP⁺ FACS sorted neural tube c plasmids. Levels are relative to *TBP* transcripts and normalised to *pCIG* samples mean level bar plots: mean \pm s.e.m; $n > 4$ FACS sorts; **v**: heatmap exhibits mean value over 4 discrete F. samples are colour-coded in blue (lower levels) to yellow (higher levels). **(B)** *In situ* hybridiza *MYOD1* detection and immuno-detection of GFP on transverse sections of chick embryos 24 *FOXO1*. x and x' panels represent the same neural tube but in adjacent histological slides. x region of the x' sample. dm: dermo-myotome; DRG: dorsal root ganglia, myo: myotome. Upp negative for *MYOD1* (*), the lower one cells positive for this TF. *PITX2a*, *LMO4*: $n > 9$ embryo: ii") Immunodetection of GFP and TFAP2 α on transverse sections of chick embryos 48hpe w Quantification of expression levels of TFAP2 α in GFP⁺ cells in the spinal cords of chick embri plasmids (dots: cell values; bars: mean \pm s.e.m; $n > 5$ embryos). Mann-Whitney U test p-value between either *pCIG* and *Pax3* samples or *pCIG* and *PAX3-FOXO1* samples: *: $p < 0.05$, **: $p < 0.0001$, ns: $p > 0.05$; Scale bars: 50 μ m. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1009164.g003>

PAX3-FOXO1 activates conserved FP-RMS associated enhancers in chick neural cells

The robustness of PAX3-FOXO1 mediated FP-RMS hallmark gene induction in neural cells cou conserved enhancers known to operate in FP-RMS cells [11,12]. To test this idea, we cloned er mouse *Met*, *Meox1*, *Myod1*, *Alk*, or human *CDH3* and *PRDM12* genes (S1 Methods). We clone promoter and a reporter gene and co-electroporated them with either *pCIG*, *Pax3*, or *PAX3-FO*; electroporated with the control vector the activity of these enhancers was barely detectable (Fig CRM near the *PRDM12* locus that had an endogenous activity in the intermediate-dorsal neuro presence of PAX3-FOXO1 all cloned enhancers, except the *CDH3* CRM, were transcriptionally

high expression of the reporter gene (Fig 4iii,iii',vi,vi',vii, S2Ciii,iii',iv and S2D Fig). The magnitude of induction varied between enhancers and from cell to cell. In contrast, PAX3 transcriptional potential (Fig 4ii,ii',v,v',vii, S2Cii,ii',iv Fig). It promoted *Meox1* CRM activity to levels found in PAX3-FOXC. *Myod1* and *PRDM12* CRM activity by PAX3 was milder than by PAX3-FOXO1. Finally, PAX3 did not activate *Alk* activity. Altogether these results support a model whereby the transformation of neural progenitor cells can be mediated by PAX3-FOXO1 co-option of conserved enhancer elements.

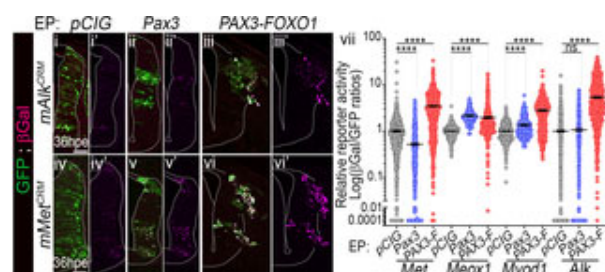


Fig 4. Activation of FP-RMS associated enhancers in chick neural cells by PAX3-FOXO1.

(i-vi') Immunostaining for GFP and βGalactosidase (βGal) on transverse sections of chick embryos electroporated with PAX3-FOXO1 and the indicated reporters for the mouse versions of *cis*-regulatory modules (FP-RMS cells [12]). (vii) Quantification of βGal levels normalised to that of GFP in cells electroporated with the indicated enhancer reporter constructs at 36hpe (dots: cell values; bars: mean ± s.e.m.; n>4 embryos) ****: p< 0.0001, ns: p> 0.05. Scale bars: 50μm.

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PAX3-FOXO1 promotes epithelial-mesenchymal transition, cell migration and tissue invasion

Paralleling PAX3-FOXO1 mediated cell fate changes, drastic rearrangement of the pseudo-stratified layer (compare Fig 5Aiii,iii' to Fig 5Ai,i'). PAX3-FOXO1⁺ cells adopted a rounded shape, were never grouped together (Fig 5Aiii,iii'). Some cells had delaminated either inside the neural tube canal tissue (brackets in Fig 5Aiii,iii'). In addition, neighbouring unelectroporated cells clustered together ectopically positioned within the "mantle zone", supporting a sorting of PAX3-FOXO1⁺ cells from the neural tube (with dash-lines in Figs 1Bii, 1Cii and 5Aiii). In contrast, cells electroporated with *pCIG* or *Pax3* were confined to the neural tube (Fig 5Aii-ii'). In addition, PAX3 overexpression resulted in a thinner neural tube (compare Fig 5Ai-ii' to Fig 5Ai,i').

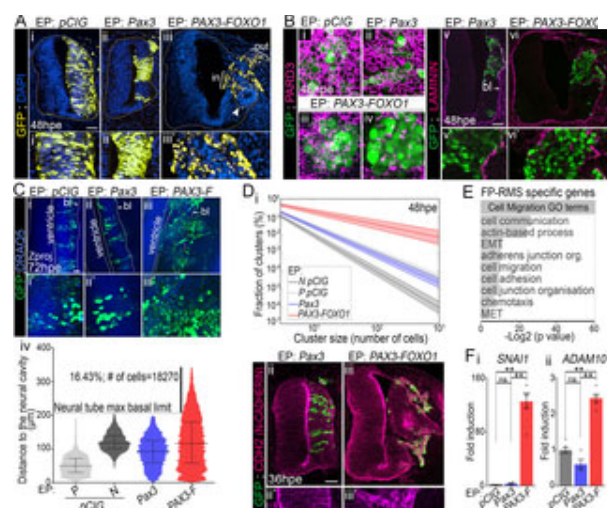


Fig 5. PAX3-FOXO1 transforms neural epithelial cells into a cohesive mesenchyme capable of migration.

(A) (i-iii') Immunodetection of GFP and DAPI staining on transverse section of chick embryo plasmids. Brackets in Aiii highlight cells delaminating inside the neural tube (in) or outside of Apical confocal views in open-booked preparation of spinal cords of embryos 48hpe with the immunolabelled with antibodies against GFP and PARD3. Variations in the phenotype are ok FOXO1: (iii) represents 2 of 8 cases analysed, (iv) the rest of cases. **(v-vi')** Immunodetection transverse sections of chick embryos 48hpe with the indicated plasmids. **(C) (i-iii')** Z-project embryos immuno-labelled for GFP and stained with DRAQ5. Dotted lines delineate either the neural tube/mesoderm border. **(iv)** Quantification of the distance of each GFP⁺ nuclei from the indicated plasmids (Violin plots) P: progenitors and N: neurons. **(D) (i)** Exponential fit of the function of cluster size at 48hpe in discrete sample types. **(ii-iii')** Immunodetection of GFP on sections of chick embryos 48hpe with the indicated plasmids. **(E)** Gene ontology enrichment linked cell migration and adhesion applied to genes enriched in FP-RMS biopsies. EMT: epithelial to mesenchymal transition. MET: mesenchymal to epithelial transition. **(F) (i-ii)** Levels of mRNA expression of the indicated genes assayed by RT-qPCR on GFP⁺ FACS sorted neural tube cells 48hpe with *pCIG*, *Pax3* and *PAX3-FOXO1* to *TBP* transcripts and normalised to *pCIG* samples mean level (dots: value for a single RNA). Whitney U test p-value: *: p<0.05, **: p<0.01, ns: p>0.05). x' and x'' panels are blow-ups of a basal lamina. Scale bars: 50µm, but in D: 10µm.

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To validate these observations, we quantified several parameters in whole embryos stained with DAPI and documented the distribution of several key markers of the epithelial state (S3A Fig, S6 Table). Cell migration are tightly connected to cell shape (e.g. [65]). Hence, we started by evaluating that of ellipticity of their nuclei segmented from 3D images (S3B Fig). This parameter reflects the degree of elongation, which fluctuated between 0.4 and 0.42 for *pCIG* and *Pax3* elongated nuclei (S3Bi,ii,iv Fig). The ellipticity was substantially smaller; with time this difference was accentuated (S3Bii,iv Fig). PAX3-FOXO1 cells adapted to tissue exploration [65].

We then monitored the orientation of the major axis of the ellipsoid fit of GFP⁺ cells using polar coordinates of cell arrangement within the tissue (S3C Fig). The polar angle θ gave the deviation of the nuclei from the ventral axis, while the azimuthal angle ϕ informed on its orientation within the lateral-medial axis (S3Ci Fig). In 48hpe controls and *Pax3* samples, the distribution of θ and ϕ was similar (S3Cii,ii,iv Fig). At 0°C, consistent with nuclei paralleling the medial-lateral axis of the embryos and apico-basal at

PAX3-FOXO1 samples θ and ϕ values displayed a wide distribution (S3Cii,iii Fig), ranging for in 90° . Hence, *PAX3-FOXO1* is able to randomize the nuclei orientation within the spinal tissue.

Alterations in the shape and orientation of the nuclei by *PAX3-FOXO1* led us to assess the apic (S4A Fig) [66]. We monitored the distribution of the apical determinant PARD3. In open book pre cord, PARD3 labelling revealed a honeycomb-like network at the apical surface (Fig 5Bi). This r for *PAX3* although cells harboured less cell-cell contacts (Fig 5Bii). In contrast, *PAX3-FOXO1* c (Fig 5Biii,iv). The loss of apical polarity upon *PAX3-FOXO1* forced expression was confirmed by activated form of β CATENIN (S4Ai-ii' Fig). We next looked at the distribution of the focal adhesi accumulates within the basal regions of control cells (arrowheads in S4Aiii-iv' Fig). Upon *PAX3* levels of this protein increased (arrows in S4Aiii' Fig), yet higher levels of β 1 INTEGRIN were d (arrowheads in S4Aiii' Fig). In contrast, the expression of this protein was homogenous through Fig). Hence, upon *PAX-FOXO1* expression, neural progenitors lose the polarized distribution of that become distributed evenly throughout their cell membrane.

Because cell polarity is influenced by the extra cellular matrix (ECM) [66], we investigate the dis This key scaffold component of the basal lamina separates the neural tube from the adjacent m samples at 48hpe (Fig 5Bv,v'). In the presence of *PAX3-FOXO1*, the basal lamina broke down (provides, thus, cells with the ability to dismantle tissue barriers. We next tested whether *PAX3-F* migration, by measuring the distances between the centre of electroporated nuclei and the apic dimensions of 72hpe embryos (Fig 5C). In *pC/G* samples, the arrangement of progenitors and r to distinguish these two types of cells. This could not be done in *Pax3* samples, probably becau and in *PAX3-FOXO1* due to the global transformation of cells (Fig 1B). While, nuclei overexpres tube (compare Fig 5Cii,ii' to Fig 5Ci,i' and Fig 5Civ), a fraction of *PAX3-FOXO1*⁺ cells (more tha neural tube and were present within the adjacent tissues (Fig 5Ciii-iii', iv).

To investigate whether cells clustered together, we first measured the distance between neares number of cells belonging to the same cluster (Fig 5Di, see Methods). In control embryos, elect more clustered together than neurons, which is in agreement with the delamination and various subpopulations (Fig 5Di). *PAX3* electroporated cells behave similarly to control neural progenitic progenitor like state adopted by *PAX3* electroporated spinal cells (Fig 1B). By contrast, in *PAX3* tubes, we identified more cells close to each other and bigger groups of cells than in control (Fig favours the clustering of cells. In agreement with this, *PAX3-FOXO1*⁺ cells expressed high leve was homogenously distributed throughout the cells (Fig 5Diii,iii'), while the gain of *PAX3* barely of *CDH2* (Fig 5Dii,ii').

Taken together, these data indicate that *PAX3-FOXO1* not only triggers acquisition of FP-RMS i cells with the ability to invade tissues. These phenotypes are likely to be directly regulated by th great number of *PAX-FOXO1* targets in FP-RMS cells encoding for tissues remodellers and cel Fig). We notably confirmed that the master epithelial-mesenchymal transition driver *SNAI1* and genes displayed elevated levels in presence of *PAX3-FOXO1* compared to control and *PAX3*⁺ c

PAX3-FOXO1 holds cells in G1 by decreasing CDK-CYCLIN activity

We next assessed the impact of *PAX3-FOXO1* on other hallmarks of cancer cells, notably those [14](Fig 6, S5 and S6 Figs).

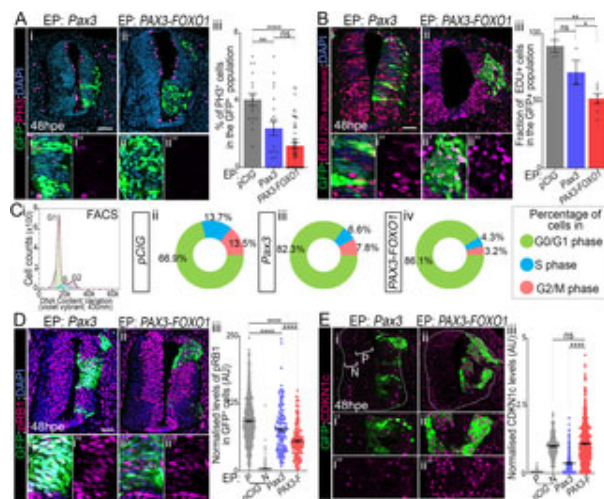


Fig 6. Pax3 and PAX3-FOXO1 limit the entry of cells into S phase.

(A) (i-ii') Immunodetection of GFP, phospho-histone H3 (PH3) and DAPI staining on transverse sections of chick embryos 48hpe with the indicated plasmids. **(iii)** Quantification of the number of PH3⁺ cells in the GFP⁺ population expressing the indicated plasmids (dots: embryo values; bar plots: mean \pm s.e.m.). **(B) (i-ii')** Immunodetection of EdU and DAPI staining on transverse sections of chick embryos 48hpe with the indicated plasmid before harvest. **(iii)** Quantification of the number of EdU⁺ cells in the GFP⁺ population in embryos expressing the indicated plasmids (dots: embryo values; bar plots: mean \pm s.e.m.). **(C)(i)** FACS plots showing DNA content and cell cycle phases gating (green: G0/G1 phase; pink: G2/M phase). **(ii-iv)** Percentage of cells in the indicated cell cycle phase at 48hpe in embryos expressing the indicated plasmids, for individual values see [S6Bi-iii Fig](#) and for raw plots see [S6A Fig](#). **(D) (i-ii')** Immunodetection of phosphorylated form of RB1 (pRB1) and DAPI staining on transverse sections of chick embryos 48hpe with the indicated plasmids. **(iii)** Quantification of pRB1 levels in the GFP⁺ cells in embryos expressing the indicated plasmids (dots: embryo values; bar plots: mean \pm s.e.m., n > 8 embryos). **(E) (i-ii')** Immunodetection of GFP and DAPI staining on transverse sections of chick embryos 48hpe with the indicated plasmids. P: progenitors; N: neurons. **(iii)** Quantification of GFP⁺ cells in embryos expressing the indicated plasmids. P: progenitors; N: neurons. (dots: embryo values; bar plots: mean \pm s.e.m., n > 4 embryos). x' and x'' panels are blow-ups of a subset of x panel GFP⁺ cells. Mann-Whitney U test: ns: p > 0.05, *: p < 0.05, **: p < 0.01, ***: p < 0.001, ****: p < 0.0001, ns: p > 0.05. Scale bars: 50µm.

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To assess the proliferative state of cells, we marked mitotic cells using an antibody against the phosphorylated form of histone H3 (PH3) (Fig 6A). This indicated PAX3-FOXO1⁺ cells displayed a lower rate of mitosis than control cells. A reduction in the number of PH3⁺ cells was seen also in PAX3⁺ cells, albeit to a lesser extent (Fig 6A). That either PAX3-FOXO1⁺ cells were blocked in a cell cycle phase or had a longer cell cycle(s). To assess whether PAX3-FOXO1 specifically induced cell death by marking activated CASPASE3⁺ apoptotic cells (Fig 6A), we treated embryos with PAX3-FOXO1, a too low proportion of cells (about 2%) were undergoing cell death at 48hpe to decrease. We next traced cells undergoing DNA synthesis by treating embryos with EdU for 20 min. In all control cells were positive for EdU, while only half of PAX3-FOXO1⁺ cells (Fig 6Bii-ii', iii) and the thymidine analogue (Fig 6Bi-i', iii). Confirming this compromised entry into replication, the expression of MCM2, a protein of the pre-replicative complex was significantly downregulated in PAX3-FOXO1⁺ cells (Fig 6Cii-ii', iii). The levels of this protein were barely affected by the gain of Pax3 (Fig 6Cii-ii', iii). FACS analyses after labelling cells with a permeable DNA dye (vibrant dyecycle violet stain) in presence of PAX3 and PAX3-FOXO1 a larger proportion of cells were in the G1 phase (compared to control cells) (Fig 6Cii, S6Bi-iii Fig). Taken together, these results support the idea that the gain for PAX3 or

phase. Similar experiments performed in human fibroblasts indicated that this cell type was also FOXO1 (S6Biv-vi Fig), supporting the idea that PAX3-FOXO1 mediated cell cycle hold is not int

Finally, the phosphorylation of the retinoblastoma-associated RB1 protein being one of the hallr leading to the entry in S phase, we assayed its status (Fig 6D). Both PAX3 and PAX3-FOXO1 d fusion protein to a greater extent than wild-type PAX3 (Fig 6D). Yet, it is worth noting that phosp cells overexpressing the PAX variants and were higher than cells that have left the cell cycle, su Hence, cells are probably not fully arrested. The decrease in phospho-RB1 levels is not linked t *RB1*, *CDK2*, *CDK6* and *CCND1* (S5C Fig). Instead, we identified that amongst the CIP/KIP CDI upregulated by the fusion protein (Fig 6E), a cue potentially explaining the PAX3-FOXO1 media activity.

PAX3-FOXO1 mediated cell cycle inhibition is overcome by CCND1 or MYCN

We then wanted to test whether PAX3-FOXO1-transformed cells could re-enter cell cycle. For tl CDK-CYCLIN activity in PAX3-FOXO1 expressing cells, by forced expression of CYCLIN D1, C cyclin subtype, PAX3 and PAX3-FOXO1 positive cells displayed a mitotic rate, revealed by qual *pCIG* control embryos at 48hpe (compare Fig 7Ai-ii" to Fig 6Ai-ii", Fig 7Aiii). Accordingly, the ga FOXO1⁺ cells to incorporate EdU as do controlled cells (compare Fig 7Bi-i" to Fig 6Bii-ii", Fig 7I

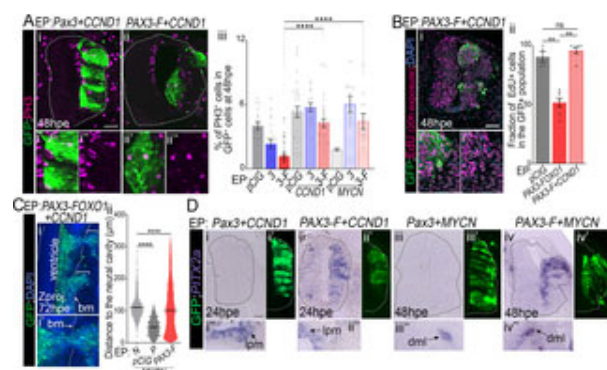


Fig 7. CYCLIN D1 and MYCN rescue PAX-FOXO1 cell cycle inhibition, without affecting the identity and mi
(A) (i-ii") Immunodetection of GFP, the phosphorylated form of histone H3 (PH3) and DAPI s chick embryo at 48hpe with the indicated plasmids. **(iii)** Quantification of the number of PH3⁺ embryos expressing the indicated plasmids at 48hpe. (dots: embryo values; bar plots: mean *PAX3-FOXO1* samples are the same as in Fig 6Aiii). **(B) (i-i")** Immunodetection of GFP, EdU section of chick embryos 48hpe with the indicated plasmids and soaked with EDU 20h before the number of EdU⁺ cells in the GFP⁺ population in embryos expressing the indicated plasm mean \pm s.e.m.). **(C) (i-i')** Z projection along the dorso-ventral axis of 3D scans of an embryos *CCND1*. Dotted lines mark the apical cavity and the basal membrane (bm). **(ii)** Quantification nuclei and the apical surface at 72hpe with the indicated plasmids (Violin plots). **(D)** *P/ITX2* d on transverse sections of chick embryos 24hpe and 48hpe with the indicated plasmids and in adjacent section slide. Bottom panels show areas on the embryos and section presented in t expressed, including the lateral plate mesoderm (lpm) and the dorsal medial lip of the dermo are blow-ups of a subset of x panel GFP⁺ cells. Mann-Whitney U test p-value: **: $p < 0.01$, *** bars 50 μ m.

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We next wondered whether the proto-oncogenes recurrently amplified in FP-RMS cells could all FOXO1 expressing cells. MYCN been amplified in about 10% of FP-RMS [6], we forced its exp In the control neural tube, as previously demonstrated [68], MYCN, as opposed to its usual func progenitors in M phase (Fig 7Aiii). In contrast, in presence of PAX3-FOXO1⁺ and MYCN cells b (Figs 7Aiii and S5D), with their rate of mitosis reaching levels comparable to that of control *pC/*

Finally, we checked that upon reactivation of the proliferative activity of PAX3-FOXO1, the spec neural progenitors were maintained. Assaying the migration of cells supported this idea (Fig 7C marker gene *PITX2* (Fig 7D).

Together, these results indicated that PAX3-FOXO1 proteins inhibit the entry of cells into S pha: decrease in CDK-CYCLIN activity. This inhibition can be overcome by increasing the levels of C

PAX7-FOXO1 transformation of spinal progenitors is reminiscent to that by PAX3-FOXO1

Finally, we assessed whether the transformation properties of PAX3-FOXO1 were shared by P effects of PAX7-FOXO1 on spinal progenitors diverge from that of PAX7 (Fig 8, S7 Fig). To do s we assayed cells 48hpe with *PAX7-FOXO1* or *Pax7* using the pan-neuronal markers SOX2 and genes *LMO4*, *PITX2a*, *TFAP2α*, and *Pax2* (Fig 8A, S7A and S7B Fig). Forced expression of PA maintenance of a SOX2⁺ state (S7Ai,i',iii Fig), reduced the formation of HUC/D⁺ neurons (Fig 8 expression of the selected FP-RMS signature genes (Fig 8Aiv-iv",vi, S7Bi,i',iii,iii',v-v" Fig). By cc RMS markers at the expense of the pan-neuronal markers (Fig 8Aii-iii,v-vi, S7Aii-iii and S7Bii-ii' with PAX3-FOXO1. The levels of *TFAP2α* in PAX7-FOXO1⁺ cells reached levels similar to those (compare Fig 8Avi to Fig 3Ciii), while PAX7-FOXO1 poorly induced *PITX2* and *LMO4* comparec S7Bii,ii',iv,iv' to Fig 3Bii,ii',iv,iv'). This may stem from the differential transcriptional potential betw

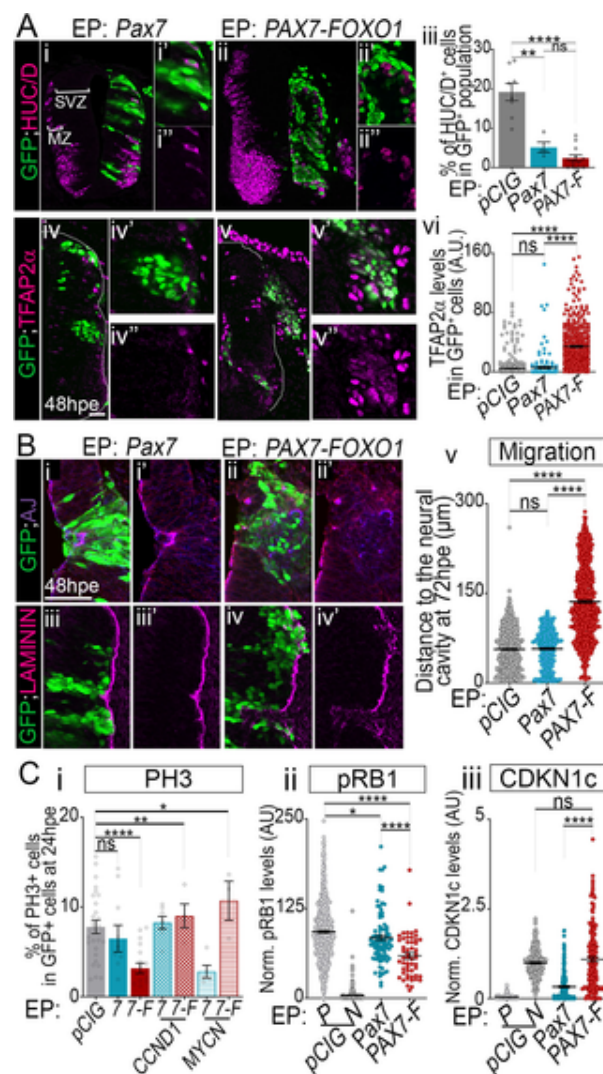


Fig 8. Major traits of PAX7-FOXO1 cellular transformation.

(A) (i-ii'', iv-v') Immunodetection of GFP, HUC/D and TFAP2α on transverse section of chick indicated plasmids. (iii, vi) Quantification of the number of HUC/D⁺ and TFAP2α⁺ cells in the expressing the indicated plasmids at 48hpe. (dots: embryo values; mean ± s.e.m.). Data for i as presented in Figs 1Bvi and 3Ciii). (B) (i-iv'') Immunodetection of GFP, activated bCATENIN adherens junctions) and LAMININ on blows-off on GFP⁺ cells of transverse sections of chick indicated plasmids. (v) Quantification of the distance of GFP⁺ nuclei to the apical surface of i with the indicated plasmids measured on transverse sections (dots: values in individual cells embryos). (C) (i) Quantification of the number of PH3⁺ cells in the GFP⁺ cells in embryos ex 24hpe. (dots: embryo values; mean ± s.e.m.. (ii,iii) Quantification of pRB1 (ii) and CDKN1c (embryos expressing the indicated plasmids (dots: cell values in arbitrary unit (AU), bars: mea for the pC/G samples in C are the same as presented in S5D Fig, Fig 6Diii and Fig 6Eiii. x' a subset of x panel GFP⁺ cells. Mann-Whitney U test p-value: **: p< 0.01, ****: p< 0.0001, ns: ns.

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Second, we investigated the tissue remodelling properties of PAX7-FOXO1 and PAX7 (Fig 8B). neuro-epithelium structure (Fig 8i,iv), PAX7-FOXO1 triggered marked tissue remodelling (Fig 8j,v) gain of function, PAX7-FOXO1 remodelling was accompanied by the loss of restricted accumul

and a breakdown of the basal lamina (Fig 8Biv-iv'). The gain for PAX7 did not alter the distribution. Furthermore, PAX7-FOXO1⁺ cells gained the ability to colonize adjacent tissues, while the force the position of electroporated cells within the embryo (Fig 8Bv).

Finally, quantifying the number of PH3⁺ cells and the levels of phospho-RB1 in chick embryos expressing FOXO1 were consistent with these PAX variants reducing the ability of progenitors to proliferate activity (Fig 8Ci,ii, S7C Fig); with the effects of PAX7-FOXO1 much stronger than that of PAX7. FOXO1⁺ cells was correlated with elevated levels of CDKN1c (Fig 8Ciii, S7Dii-ii" Fig). This was (Fig 8Ciii, S7Di-i" Fig). We next checked whether the proliferative behaviour of PAX7-FOXO1⁺ cells expressing CCND1 or MYCN (Fig 8Ci). At 24hpe in presence of either cell cycle regulator PAX7 rate as great as that of *pC/G* samples (Fig 8Ci).

Altogether these data demonstrate that the gross phenotypic traits provided by PAX3-FOXO1 are reminiscent, despite some differences in the molecular response of cells to the two factors. Assessing the underpinning these differences and how they impact the long term phenotype of cells could provide insight in the outcome between patients carrying either the t(2;13)(q35;q14) or t(1;13)(p36;q14) translocation.

Discussion

New markers of FP-RMS and their regulation by the PAX-FOXO1s

As for many cancers, the transcriptional state of FP-RMS varies considerably between patients. In our study, variations in the profile of expression of the embryonic muscle markers, MYOD1 and MYOG [64] in the transcriptome of 192 RMS patients we have been able to reevaluate the list of genes marking the distinctive feature of the FP-RMS molecular signature is its association with genes not only regulated in embryonic muscle cells, but also of other embryonic cell lineages, having in common a PAX3/7 binding site. Accordingly, the chromatin landscape of FP-RMS only partially matches that of myoblasts and rhabdomyoblasts. PAX3-FOXO1 bound CRMs in the vicinity of 40% of these FP-RMS associated genes and of PAX3-FOXO1 bound CRMs represents a means by which PAX3/7 dependent developmental gene networks are expressed in expressing cells [11,12,70]. In addition, the presence of TFs known to also strongly influence the transcriptional state of embryonic lineages [51,53–57,59,62,63,71] might also contribute to the FP-RMS dysfunctional transcriptional state.

Variations in the FP-RMS signature genes is likely to stem from the specific genetic aberrations and the cell of origin [5,6]. Our data demonstrate that the PAX-FOXO1s are expressed in some of FP-RMS associated TFs, while their expression is normally silenced (Figs 3 and 4). PAX3-FOXO1, stemming from a pioneer transcriptional activity [73], demonstrated for PAX3-FOXO1 in human myoblasts, the recruitment of the fusion TF operates largely on closed and transcriptional shut down CRM. PAX3-FOXO1 CRM nucleosomes and to set up an epigenetic landscape associated with active transcription. In the embryonic neural tube, we were able to activate *de novo* CRMs in the embryonic neural tube (Fig 4, S2C Fig).

In comparison to the PAX-FOXO1s, the wild-type PAX3 or PAX7 are way more sensitive to the induction of myogenesis while MYOD1 can be induced in embryonic stem cells derived myoblasts by PAX3 [74], we were able to induce myogenesis transcripts after a gain for PAX3 expression in the neural tube (Fig 2A and 2B). Tissue specific myogenic PAX3/7 TFs haven't yet been revealed. Yet, genetic studies suggest a model where cell fate specification is dependent transcriptional activation in the myogenic lineage (e.g. [75–77]) and in great means of repression in the neural tube (e.g. [78–80]). As such PAX3 recruitment to the genome of myoblasts by chromatin marks [75] and PAX3 loss of function phenotypes in these cells can be largely rescued by FOXO1 [76]. Conversely, in the neural tube it would act at least partially as a transcriptional repressor to rescue Pax3 loss of function phenotypes [80]. Even more it can interfere with the normal functional fate changes ([29,80,81] and our study). In agreement, PAX3 poorly induced the activity of FP-F

embryos (Fig 4, S2B Fig). Interestingly, it has been observed that the fusion with FOXO1 inhibit therefore the PAX3-FOXO1 proteins harbour a higher transcriptional potential, which certainly requires specific co-factors.

The tissue specific activity of PAX3 can be bypassed, as demonstrated by the induction of MYC PAX3 is provided by RCAS based viral infection for 5 days [83]. This mode of transgenesis expects prolonged expression of the transgenes, as opposed to the electroporated and episomally transcribed genes progressively diluted by cell division. This is in line with the idea that the levels of PAX TFs are in response of cells. Exemplifying this, spinal progenitors harbouring different levels of PAX activity induce neuronal subtypes [84] and the loss of one single PAX3 allele leads to Waardenburg syndrome, [85].

The use of various promoters to drive the expression of PAX3-FOXO1 in zebrafish or the compound expressed from one or two Pax3 alleles support the idea that PAX-FOXO1 levels are also instrumental in the transformation of healthy cells to FP-RMS like cells [28,29,32]. This may explain the discrepancies we have observed in the chick neural tube and that reported in the neural tube of mice where PAX3-FOXO1 is expressed from the endogenous Pax3 locus or using Pax3 promoter region [81,84,86]. In these mouse models, the specification of neuronal identities, the neural epithelium folding alterations and in some cases the loss of cells have been reported. In contrast, the presence of both myoblast and non myoblasts associated TFs in cells expressing PAX3-FOXO1 and PAX7-FOXO1 support a routing of cells to a FP-RMS like state.

Most importantly, our study, taken together with the study by Kendall *et al.* [29], supports the cellular subtype from which FP-RMS can originate. Accordingly, 20–40% of primary tumour may arise from NCC, such as the orbit, bladder, para-meningeal, head and neck areas ([41,46,87], S1A Fig) and report the presence of FP-RMS primary growths in a giant naevus and spinal cord, that are usually associated with t(2;13)(q35;q14) translocations [36,37]. This idea is further supported by the observation that the regulatory regions in the vicinity of the t(2;13)(q35;q14) translocations remain active in the neural tube after the translocation origin on the manifestation of the disease and how much it can contribute to the FP-RMS heterogeneity. It is tempting to speculate that it will modulate tumour formation incidence, location and histology.

PAX-FOXO1s mediated cell cycle inhibition limits the expansion of transformed and metastatic cells

In the light of the cellular phenotypes appearing upon exposure to PAX-FOXO1, we propose that PAX-FOXO1s are oncogenic drivers, whose activity is likely underpinning the timeline of tumour formation. On the other hand, PAX-FOXO1s provide cells with tissue remodelling and invasion capacities. This is reminiscent of the transcription factors, named EMT-TFs [89]. Explaining this, PAX-FOXO1 dependent FP-RMS signature is significant for tissue remodelling. It includes notably modulators of RhoGTPases activity, such as ARHGAP25 known to regulate cell-cell and cell-ECM interactions, polarity and migration [90], which are all repressed upon exposure (Fig 4). In addition, PAX-FOXO1 tissue remodelling activity could be reinforced by the transcription factors, such as SNAI1, PRXX1, ETS1/2 [89] (S1–S3 Tables, Fig 4).

On the other hand, our analyses revealed that the oncogenicity of PAX-FOXO1 transformed cells is limited by cell cycle proliferation (Fig 5). Such negative effect of PAX-FOXO1s on cell cycle progression is unlikely to be observed in Human myoblasts expressing PAX3-FOXO1 as they are not able to produce colonies within soft agar culture for PAX3-FOXO1⁺ NIH3T3 cells to generate such colonies [91], and PAX-FOXO1s⁺ human myoblasts spend more time in G1 phase, as do chick neural cells (S3E Fig). These results provide insight into the role of FOXO1s with genetic aberrations promoting cell cycle progression, such as the gain of MYCN or CDKN2A, can enhance their tumorigenic potential (Fig 3, Fig 6) [28,30,34]. Whether such complex genomic evolution and if so how it is achieved is not known for most cases. Alterations including mutations, deletions and amplifications or structural variations within cell cycle regulators associated with F

chromosome translocation is only seen in 30% of biopsies [5,6]. This calls for a better understanding underpinning this cell cycle inhibition. The buffered cell cycle progression induced by PAX-FOXO could underlie the refractory response of FP-RMS cells to drugs such as CDK2 inhibitors [34] and resurgence of tumours post-treatment [92], as shown for other cancers [2]. We propose that RE PAX-FOXO1 mediated establishment of a dormant state. The decrease in the levels of the phospho-FOXO1 gain of function points at a decrease in the level of CDK2 activity and explains the arrest. This is further supported by the elevated levels of CDKN1c (p57^{Kip2}), a protein that binds to and was originally shown to cause cell cycle arrest mostly in G1 phase. This hypothesis is also compatible with a complementation with CCND1 (Cyclin D1), an efficient driver to S phase [95]. Strongly supporting a nodal point in PAX-FOXO1 mediated cell cycle regulation, its loss of function have been shown to promote the formation of tumours from p53 null cells of the Myf6 embryonic muscle lineage overexpress

Finally, amongst the approaches taken to study FP-RMS development and evolution [28–30,32] recapitulates the invasive and disseminative properties of PAX-FOXO1 expressing cells [92]. As human grafted cells [38], we believe that it will be particularly suited for studying the modes of dissemination of transformed cells. Our model will also provide a means to investigate the molecular networks at the PAX-FOXO1 mediated-latent metastatic state to overt metastasis [97]; and thereby to provide a platform for therapeutics development.

Methods

Bioinformatics

Transcriptomes of FP-RMS and ERMS biopsies have been published elsewhere [42–46] (accession numbers: E-TABM-1202, E-MEXP-121 and data in [45]). Each dataset was based on Affymetrix microarray data (Sheet 2). Raw probe set signal intensities were normalized independently, using the *fr* Bioconductor R package [98]. Individual expression matrices were merged and the residual removed using the ComBat method implemented in the SVA R package [99]. Samples corresponding to the presence/absence of *PAX3-FOXO1* or *PAX7-FOXO1* fusion genes were subset from the original dataset. Differential analysis of fusion positive versus negative samples was conducted using the parameters: `resp.type = "Two class unpaired"`, `nperms = 100`, `random.seed = 37`, `testStatistic = delta score` lower than 2.3 (FDR 0) where selected for subsequent analysis.

Hierarchical clustering of the normalized transcriptomes was implemented using the heatmap.2 [101]. *PAX3-FOXO1* ChIPseq data (GSE19063, Cao 2010) were mapped to human genome (hg19) and called using MACS2 [103] implemented on Galaxy server [104]. Peaks common to the 2 replicates and present in the RD cell line samples were selected using BEDtools [105] and annotated to the transcription start sites [106]. Functional annotation of the differentially expressed genes and the *PAX3-FOXO1* putative binding sites was performed using the PANTHER Classification System [107] or GSEA [108].

Chick *in ovo* electroporation

Electroporation constructs based on *pCIG* (*pCAGGS-IRES-NLS-GFP*) expression vector [109] were used to express *Pax3*, *Pax7*, *PAX3-FOXO1*, *PAX7-FOXO1* [80]; *MYCN* [68]; *CCND1* [110]. Reporters for the human *FOXO1* bound enhancers were cloned upstream of the *thymidine kinase* (tk) promoter and *nucleoside phosphorylase* (nuc) promoter (mlp) and *H2B-Turquoise*. For detailed cloning strategies see supporting methods. *pCIG* based constructs (1.5–2 µg/µl) were electroporated in Hamburger and Hamilton (HH) stage 25 to 28 embryos according to described protocols [112]. Embryos were dissected at the indicated stage in cold PBS 1X.

Immunohistochemistry and *in situ* hybridisation on cryosections

Embryos were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA) for 45 min to 2 hr at 4°C, cryoprotected and embedded in gelatin, cryosectioned (14 µm), and processed for immunostaining [112] or *in situ* the reagents are provided in the [S1 Methods](#). Immunofluorescence microscopy was carried out with a microscope. Pictures of *in situ* hybridisation experiments were then taken with an Axio Observer microscope. Images were processed with Image J v.1.43g image analysis software (NIH) and Photoshop 7.0 (Adobe, CA, USA). All quantifications were performed using ImageJ v.1.43 g on usually more than 10 transverse sections per embryo. The number of cells positive for a marker per section was estimated on between 2 to 6 transverse sections per embryo. The number of sections taken into account is proportional to the extent of electroporated cells found along the anterior-posterior axis of the embryo. The mean was calculated and is represented with a dot on graphs. Fluorescence intensities in GFP⁺ cells were of interests whose size was adapted to that of cell nuclei and multi-measurement plugin. These intensities were obtained in more than 5 embryos, the number of embryos analysed is always given in the legend. In all intensities, the greatest variations in the data was set between cells and not between embryos. The developmental stage of each cells, their localisation within the neural tube and the levels of expression were assessed. The probabilities of similarity between two populations of values (i.e. between two types of chick sarcoma) were assessed with a Mann-Whitney U test in GraphPad Prism and all the p-values are given in figures legend. All quantifications are in [Table 1](#).

EdU pulse labelling and staining

A solution of EdU 500uM was injected within the neural tube lumen 20h before harvest. Immunofluorescence was performed as described previously [114] and with the Click-it EdU system (Thermo fisher).

Cell dissociation from chick embryos

GFP positive neural tube regions were dissected after a DispaseI-DMEM/F-12 treatment (Stem Cell Technologies, 37°C, 30min). Single cell suspensions were obtained by 3 minutes incubation in Trypsin-EDTA (Gibco) and mechanical pressure. Inhibition of Trypsin was ensured using with cold foetal bovine serum (FBS) (Gibco).

RT-quantitative real-time-PCR on FAC sorted cells

GFP⁺ cells were sorted using BD Influx Sorter (BD Biosciences). Total RNA was extracted from cells using RNeasy-Micro kit with DNaseI (Life technologies) instructions. RNA quality was assessed by a NanoDrop DS-11 FX spectrometer). cDNA was synthesized by SuperScript VILO (Life Technologies) according to the manufacturer's instructions. RT-PCR was performed using the Veriti™ 96-Well Fast Thermal Cycler (Applied Biosystems) with the StepOnePlus™ real-time PCR system (Applied Biosystems) using SYBR Green detection. Primers can be found in [S1 Methods](#). The expression of each gene was normalised to that of *T*. *FOXF1*, *MYOD1*, *PITX2*, *RB1*, *TFAP2α*, *TFAP2β*, *TBP* expressions were assessed in n = 6 (*pC* *FOXO1*) independent experiments. Other genes were tested in 3 independent experiments per gene. Statistical analyses using Mann-Whitney U-test or two-way ANOVA test were performed in GraphPad Prism.

Flow cytometry-based cell cycle analysis

Dissociated cells were stained with 5uM Vybrant DyeCycle violet stain (V35003, Thermo Fisher) for 30 minutes in the dark. Light scattering parameters were quantified using a Cyan ADP flow cytometer. Data were processed using FlowJo software v10.7.1 (Becton Dickinson, USA). Representative gating strategy: Single cell events were gated by forward scatter (FCS) peak vs Area ([S6Ai Fig](#)). Cells were also gated by FSC Area vs Side Scatter ([S6Aii Fig](#)). FSC area vs GFP-log properties were used to segregate GFP⁺ cells from GFP⁻ wild-type cells ([S6Aiii Fig](#)). Cell cycle analysis was performed by using the Dea software. The content data with manual constraining G1 and G2 range for model fit optimisation ([S6B Fig](#)). Gr

in each cell cycle phase was generated using Excel or GraphPad ([Fig 6C](#); [S6C Fig](#)).

GFP and DNA labelling and imaging 3D chick embryos

Samples were incubated overnight with Atto488 (1/300, Sigma) at 4°C for GFP staining, washed 5–10 minutes in DRAQ5 (1/1000, Thermofisher) for DNA staining and finally washed in PBS. Samples were embedded in 1% agarose for 3D imaging. 3D scans of samples were obtained with a 2-photon a femtosecond pulsed Insight Spectra Physics laser, a Carl Zeiss 20x, NA 1.0 (water immersion) BioTek) image acquisition software. A single wavelength of 930nm was used for exciting all fluorophores. Two GaAsP sensitive photomultipliers allowed simultaneous detection of the two emission lights. A dichroic mirror 585nm and a bandpass filter 525/50nm.

3D images processing and quantitative analyses

Image pre-processing and segmentation were performed using ImageJ and Imaris. Background subtraction was performed on DRAQ5 channel stacks of thick samples, notably 72hpe samples. Automatic surface segmentation plugin based on intensity and size (<95 voxels) allowed removal of dead cells. x,y,z coordinates of the centre point, the major axis of their ellipsoid fit, the sphere radius were retrieved for all segmented nuclei. The surfaces encompassing the neural tube, the neural cavity were delineated on the DRAQ5 signal, on x-y planes every 3 z-stacks. Distance Transformation segmentation was used to quantify the distance between the centre of the nuclei and this cavity. DBSCAN algorithm on Matlab [115]. Clusters contained a minimum of 3 cells, and the radius that belong to the same cluster was fixed to 10µm. *Cell orientation* was established by converting the vector representing the major axis of the ellipsoid fit of GFP positive cells into polar coordinates. Graphpad Prism were used for graphic representation and statistical analyses.

Imaging the apical surface of Par3 and GFP labelled spinal cord

Dissected spinal cords were fixed in PFA4% for 1h and washed in PBS. Immunofluorescence. Open-book preparation of the samples flattened between a slide and coverslip was imaged using (Leica DMI8: CSU-W1 Yokogawa spinning disk) and MetaMorph (Molecular Devices) image acquisition software.

Supporting information

S1 Fig.

(A) Body locations of RMS biopsies. Locations of FP-RMS (red) and FN-RMS (blue) biopsies assessed in [Fig 2A](#) and coming from previous studies [42–46]. ND: Non determined. **(B) PITX2 RMS from FN-RMS cells.** (i, iii) Pictures of western blots using the indicated antibodies on pro FN-RMS (RD, RDAbl, Rh36) and FP-RMS (Rh3, Rh5, SJRH30, Rh4) cell lines and (ii) normalized GAPDH. This shows variable levels of PAX3-FOXO1 (i, ii) between FP-RMS cell lines and of PITX2 (iii) in FP-RMS versus FN-RMS. In addition, specific ectopic expression of several PITX2 isoforms (iii) in FP-RMS versus FN-RMS. See [S4 Raw images](#).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1009164.s001>
(TIF)

S2 Fig. Extended characterization of PAX3-FOXO1's ability to induce FP-RMS signature genes.

(A) (i-ii') Immunodetection of GFP and PAX2 on transverse sections of chick embryos 48hpe with GFP. Quantification of PAX2 expression levels in GFP⁺ cells in the spinal cords of chick embryos 48hpe (dots: single cell values; bars: mean ± s.e.m.; n>5 embryos). **(B)** Immunodetection of GFP and PAX2 on transverse sections of chick embryos 48hpe with GFP. Quantification of PAX2 expression levels in GFP⁺ cells in the spinal cords of chick embryos 48hpe (dots: single cell values; bars: mean ± s.e.m.; n>5 embryos).

chick embryos 48hpe with the indicated plasmids. **x''** panels are views on the myotome (myo) o
Immunostaining for GFP, Turquoise direct fluorescence and DAPI staining on transverse section
indicated plasmids and a reporter for human *PRDM12*^{CRM} and *CDH3*^{CRM}. **(Civ)** Quantification
that of GFP in cells electroporated with *PRDM12*^{CRM} reporter at 24hpe (dots: single cell values
embryos). Mann-Whitney U test p-value: ****: $p < 0.0001$. Scale bars: 50µm.

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(TIF)

S3 Fig. Cell shape and orientation dynamics induced by PAX3-FOXO1.

(A) (i-iii) Projection of 3D images of embryos 48hpe with the indicated plasmids, stained with D
(i'-iii') Result of the segmentation performed at the level of the boxes indicated on samples i-iii.
electroporated half of the neural tube are transparent yellow, while cell nuclei are coloured. In *p*
segregating progenitor nuclei from neurons is highlighted in transparent red. **(iv)** x (medial-later
(dorsal-ventral) axes giving the orientation of i-iii samples. **(B) (i-iii)** Representative 3D shape o
scanned whole embryos 48hpe with the indicated plasmids. **(iv)** Temporal dynamics of the ellip
segmentation of GFP⁺ nuclei (as shown in i-iii) in whole-mount embryos (mean ± s.d., n>6 emb
dimensions of the chick embryos of θ and ϕ polar angles of the vector (blue arrow) defining the
circle). **(ii-iii)** ϕ (ii) and θ (iii) possible values and major axes of chick embryos (black circles) an
electroporated with the indicated plasmids at 48hpe.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1009164.s003>

(TIF)

S4 Fig. Extended characterization of the epithelial-mesenchymal transition triggered by PAX3-FOXO1.

(A) Immunodetection of GFP, PARD3, activated β CATENIN (β CAT.) and β 1-INTEGRIN on trans
48hpe with the indicated plasmids. In i and ii, **x'** and **x''** panels are blown up on a subset of **x** pa
x'' are blown up on a subset of **x** panel GFP⁺ and GFP⁻ cells. Arrowheads in **x'** panels point are
on the basal side of cells. Arrows in **iii'** indicate increased levels of β 1-INTEGRIN at the membr
Scale bars: 50µm. **(B)** Normalized levels of *SNAI1* and *ADAM10* mRNA assayed by DNA micro
biopsies (dots: RNA sample values; bars: mean ± s.e.m.; Mann-Whitney U test p-value: ****: $p <$

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1009164.s004>

(TIF)

S5 Fig. Cell cycle state of PAX3 and PAX3-FOXO1 overexpressing embryonic spinal cells.

(A) (i-iii') GFP and activated CASPASE3 immunodetection and DAPI staining on transverse se
the indicated plasmids. **(iv)** Quantification of the number of activated CASPASE3⁺ cells in the C
with the indicated plasmids (dots: embryo values; bar plots: mean ± s.e.m.). **(B)** GFP and MCM
staining on transverse sections of chick embryos 48hpe with the indicated plasmids. **(iv)** Quanti
cells 48hpe with the indicated plasmids (dots: single cell values; bar plots: mean ± s.e.m.; n>5 e
fold changes in the expression of the indicated genes relative to their mean expression in *pCIG*
GFP⁺ from chick embryos 48hpe with the indicated constructs. **(D)** Quantification of the number
population in embryos 24hpe with the indicated plasmids (dots: embryo values; bar plots: mean
blown up on a subset of **x** panel GFP⁺ cells. Mann-Whitney U test p-value: *: $p < 0.05$, **: $p < 0.0$
 $p > 0.05$. Scale bars: 50µm.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1009164.s005>

(TIF)

S6 Fig. Cell cycle phases of PAX3 and PAX3-FOXO1 overexpressing cells.

(A) FACS gating strategy in 3 steps using Flowjo: (i) isolation of singlets (FS: forward scatter/ap
(ii) selection of cells based on their size (FS: forward scatter) and granularity (SS: side scatter);

GFP⁻ pools. **(B)** FACS plots showing DNA content distribution of GFP⁻ (i,ii,iii) and GFP⁺ (i',ii',iii') Vybrant DyeCycle Violet stain (black line) and the Dean/Jett/Fox model based cell cycle phases the distribution with the model; pink area: G0/G1 phase, blue area: S phase and green area: G2 with the indicated plasmids. **(C)** Proportion of cells in the indicated cell cycle phase assayed by sorted GFP⁻ and GFP⁺ chick neural (i-iii) and Human Forskin Fibroblasts (HFF; iv-vi) stained with (dots: mean value on cells analysed on independent FAC sorted samples; bar plots: mean \pm s.e. 0.05, **: p<0.01, ***: p<0.001, ns: p>0.05).

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1009164.s006>

(TIF)

S7 Fig. Extended characterization of PAX7-FOXO1 transformation properties.

(A) (i-ii'') Immunodetection of GFP and SOX2 on transverse sections of chick embryos 48hpe v Mantle Zone; SVZ: Sub-Ventricular Zone. **(iii)** Percentage of SOX2⁺ cells in the GFP⁺ population (dots: embryo values; bar plots: mean \pm s.e.m. **(B)** *In situ* hybridization for *LMO4* (i-ii''), *PITX2a* GFP and PAX2 (v-vi'') on transverse sections of chick embryos 24hpe (i-iv'') or 48hpe (v-vi'') with i-iv in display region of the DRG, somite or endoderm regions of x sample. DRG: dorsal root ganglion myotome. **(C)** Quantification of the number of PH3⁺ cells in the GFP⁺ cells in embryos 48hpe w Immunodetection of GFP and CDKN1c on transverse sections of chick embryos 48hpe with the N: neurons. x' and x'' panels are blown up on a subset of x panel GFP⁺ cells. Mann-Whitney U test ****: p<0.0001, ns: p>0.05. Scale bars: 50 μ m.

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(TIF)

S1 Methods. Enhancer reporter cloning steps, Primers and antibodies lists.

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(DOCX)

S1 Table. Gene expression levels in FP-RMS biopsies.

Normalised expression levels of genes assayed using DNA-microarrays in FP-RMS biopsies (S

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1009164.s009>

(XLSX)

S2 Table. Gene expression levels in FN-RMS biopsies.

Normalised expression levels of genes assayed using DNA-microarrays in FN-RMS biopsies

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(XLSX)

S3 Table. Origin of transcriptomes presented in S1 and S2 Tables and location of PAX3-FOXO1 bound regions:

Sheet 1: Origin of the samples and presence or not of PAX3-FOXO1 or PAX7-FOXO1. Sheet 2: CRM (peaks) nearby the genes assayed in Sheet1. Sheet 2: Position of PAX3-FOXO1 bound C

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1009164.s011>

(XLSX)

S4 Table. Results of the Gene Ontology Biological Process term enrichment analysis.

Sheet 1: Statistics for GO terms related to cell identity, migration and cell cycle regulation enrichment in RMS. Sheet 2: FP-RMS upregulated genes assigned to cell identity. Sheet 3: FP-RMS upregulated genes assigned to migration and adhesion. Sheet 4: FP-RMS upregulated genes assigned to cell cycle regulation

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1009164.s012>

(XLSX)

S5 Table. Matrices of the data graphed in the manuscript Figures.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1009164.s013>
(XLSX)

S6 Table. Cell parameters quantified from 3D scans of whole embryos at 48hpe.

Data obtained on a given scan on a given embryo are presented in one independent sheet. Data presented on a single line.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1009164.s014>
(XLSX)

S1 Raw image. Full western blot membrane presented in S1B Fig_anti-FOXO1.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1009164.s015>
(TIF)

S2 Raw image. Full western blot membrane presented in S1B Fig_anti-GAPDH.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1009164.s016>
(TIF)

S3 Raw image. Full western blot membrane presented in S1B Fig_anti-PITX2.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pgen.1009164.s017>
(TIF)

S4 Raw image. Full western blot membrane presented in S1B Fig_anti-MYOD1.

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