Inactivation of Bardet-Biedl syndrome genes causes kidney defects

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Submitted 10 March 2010; accepted in final form 17 November 2010

Guo DF, Beyer AM, Yang B, Nishimura DY, Sheffield VC, Rahmouni K. Inactivation of Bardet-Biedl syndrome genes causes kidney defects. Am J Physiol Renal Physiol 300: F574–F580, 2011; doi:10.1152/ajprenal.00150.2010.—Bardet-Biedl syndrome (BBS) is a rare hereditary autosomal recessive disease associated with several features including obesity, hypertension, and renal abnormalities. The underlying mechanisms of renal defects associated with BBS remain poorly defined. We examined the histological, molecular, and functional renal changes in BBS mouse models that have features of the human disorder. Interestingly, obese hypertensive Bbs4+/−/− mice exhibited inflammatory infiltration and renal cysts, whereas the obese normotensive Bbs2+/−/− mice had only minor inflammatory infiltration. Accordingly, the expression level of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) was elevated in the kidney of both BBS mice with a more marked increase in Bbs4+/−/− mice. In contrast, endothelial nitric oxide synthase expression was decreased in Bbs4+/−/−, but not Bbs2+/−/−, mice. Similarly, the expression levels of transient receptor potential vanilloid 1 and 4 channels as well as β- and γ-subunits of epithelial Na channel were significantly reduced only in the kidney of Bbs4+/−/− mice. Metabolic studies revealed changes in urine output and urinary concentrations of creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, sodium, and potassium with a more pronounced effect in Bbs4+/−/− mice. In contrast, endothelial nitric oxide synthase expression was decreased in Bbs4+/−/−, but not Bbs2+/−/−, mice. Finally, we found that calorie restriction which prevented obesity in BBS mice reversed the morphological and molecular changes found in Bbs2+/−/− and Bbs4+/−/− mice, indicating the kidney abnormalities associated with BBS are obesity related. These findings extend our understanding of the function of BBS proteins and emphasize the importance of these proteins in renal physiology.

BARDET-BIEDL SYNDROME (BBS) is a genetically heterogenous, autosomal recessive disorder with 14 Bbs genes identified so far (22, 26). BBS is characterized by several features including obesity, retinopathy, polydactyly, hypogonadism, and cognitive impairments (3). Hypertension and renal abnormalities are also commonly associated with BBS and renal diseases are a significant cause of death in BBS patients. BBS-related renal abnormalities vary, but they often consist of both structural defects such as cysts formation and functional impairments including reduced glomerular filtration rate, acidification and concentrating defect (10–12). Consequently, end-stage renal disease is frequent in BBS patients requiring hemodialysis maintenance or kidney transplantation.

Defects in renal cilia, highly ordered microtubule organelles, are thought to be the major cause of renal abnormalities in BBS that is consistent with the importance of BBS proteins for ciliary function. Indeed, BBS proteins localize to centrosomes and/or basal bodies (26). In addition, seven BBS proteins (BBS1, BBS2, BBS4, BBS5, BBS7, BBS8, and BBS9) have been shown to form a core complex, known as the BBSome (16). This complex is thought to function as a unit that mediates protein/vesicle trafficking to cilia. Therefore, disruption of ciliary function in BBS may cause morphological and molecular changes in the kidney that perturb many systems relevant to renal physiology and blood pressure control.

We recently generated several mouse models of BBS by individually knocking out the Bbs2, Bbs4, and Bbs6 genes (8, 15, 18). Importantly, these BBS knockout mice phenocopy several features observed in human patients including obesity, retinal degeneration, neurosensory defects, and behavioral changes. In the present study, we investigated the morphological, molecular, and functional changes in the kidney of BBS mice that may contribute to the hemodynamic and renal defects associated with this syndrome. For this, we studied two BBS mouse models, the obese normotensive Bbs2−/− mice and the obese hypertensive Bbs4−/− mice.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Materials. Antibodies against transient receptor potential vanilloid (TRPV)1 and TRPV4 were purchased from Alomone Labs; antibodies against endothelial nitric oxide synthase (eNOS) and secondary antibodies were from Santa Cruz Biotechnology. Antibodies against inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) were from Cell Signaling. Antibody against β-actin was from Abcam.

Animals. Bbs2−/−, Bbs4−/−, and Bbs6−/− mice used in this study were described previously (8, 15, 18). Homozygous knockout (−/−) and littermate control mice were produced by crossing heterozygous mice with a mixed genetic background of C57BL/6J and 129/SvEv mice. Genotyping was performed by PCR methods as described previously (8, 15, 18). Wild-type littermate mice were used as controls. Obesity was induced in C57BL/6J mice purchased from the Jackson Laboratory (Bar Harbor, ME) using a 45% high-fat diet (D12451, Research Diets, New Brunswick, NJ) as described previously (14, 20). A group of chow-fed C57BL/6J mice was used as a lean control. Animals were housed in a room maintained at a constant temperature (23°C) and a 12:12-h light-dark cycle (lights turned off at 6 PM) and had free access to standard mouse chow (LM-485; Harlan Teklad Premier Laboratory Diets) and tap water. For caloric restriction, sex- and age-matched controls and BBS mice (6–8 wk old) were housed in individual cages, and Bbs2−/− and Bbs4−/− animals were given 75–80% of the amount of chow consumed by wild-type controls everyday for 3–4 mo. The University of Iowa Animal Research Committee approved all protocols.

Metabolic cage analysis. Water intake and urine volume were measured by housing the mice in metabolic cages (Nalgene Nunc International, Rochester, NY). Mice were acclimated to the cages for
3 days before the 24-h drinking volume and urine output measurements were performed during 2 days.

**Radio telemetry recording of blood pressure.** Arterial pressure was recorded in conscious mice as described previously (19, 21). Briefly, mice were anesthetized with ketamine (91 mg/kg) and xylazine (9.1 mg/kg) and the catheter was inserted in the carotid artery. The transmitter was placed under the skin. The neck incision was closed using silk and further sealed with tissue adhesive. Mice were kept warm on a heating pad and monitored closely until fully recovered from anesthesia. Animals were allowed to recover for several days before arterial pressure was recorded continuously in the conscious unrestrained state for 7 days.

**Histological analysis.** Kidneys were collected in Tissue-Tek cassettes, immediately dipped in ice-cold PBS-4% paraformaldehyde, and fixed for 24 h at 4°C. The tissue blocks in paraaffin were cut with a microtome, and the sections were stained with periodic acid-Schiff for histological analysis.

**Analysis of gene expression by quantitative RT-PCR.** Various tissues were harvested and snap-frozen in liquid nitrogen. Total RNA was isolated using RNeasy Plus Mini Kit from Qiagen. Ten micrograms of total RNA in final volume of 100 μl were used to synthesize first-strand cDNAs with the Super-Script premplification system. Then, 10 μl of cDNA and 0.4 mmol/l of primers were added in a final volume of 25 μl PCR mixture (iQ SYBR Green supermix, Bio-Rad) and amplified in an iQ5 Multicolor Real-Time PCR Detection System (Bio-Rad). The PCR conditions for all genes were as follows: denaturation for 5 min at 95°C, then 40 cycles for 30 s at 95°C and 30 s at 55°C. The primer set for each gene is also shown in Table S1 (the online version of this article contains supplemental data). β-Actin expression was used as internal control to normalize mRNA expression of these genes.

**Western blotting.** Total protein fractions from the kidney, lung, or aorta were prepared and used for Western blotting with specific antibodies. Tissues were homogenized in an ice-cold glass homogenizer in 400–600 μl of lysis buffer [50 mmol/l HEPES, pH 7.5, 150 mmol/l NaCl, 1 mmol/l MgCl2, 1 mmol/l CaCl2, 10 mmol/l NaF, 5 mmol/l EDTA, 1% Triton, 2 mmol/l sodium orthovanadate, and protease inhibitor cocktail (Roche)]. Samples were centrifuged at 9,000 g for 30 min at 4°C, and supernatants were divided in aliquots and stored at −80°C. Protein concentration was determined with Bio-Rad DC Protein Assay Kit.

**Expression level of various proteins was determined by Western blotting.** Briefly, 20 μg of protein samples were separated by 9% SDS-PAGE and transferred onto PVDF membrane. Each membrane was incubated with primary antibodies (1:1,000) in Tris-buffered saline-tween 20 (TBST) buffer containing 5% skim milk at 4°C overnight followed by secondary horseradish peroxidase-conjugated antibody in TBST buffer with 5% skim milk at room temperature for 1 h. Blots were detected using enhanced chemiluminescence Plus Western Blotting Detection System (GE Healthcare). NIH Image J software was used to quantify band intensity that was expressed as arbitrary values normalized to β-actin.

**Biochemical assays.** Urine and plasma sodium, potassium, blood urea nitrogen (BUN), and creatinine concentrations were analyzed using a Vitros 350 Chemistry Analyzer (Ortho Clinical Diagnostics, Raritan, NJ). Vitros Calibrator kit 1 and kit 2 were used for calibration. vitros performance verifier II as serum standard control, and Liquichek (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Irvine, CA) urine chemistry control as urine standard control. Plasma albumin concentrations were also measured using Vitros 350 Chemistry Analyzer.

Creatinine clearance was calculated using the formula [{(UrineCreatinine × UrineVolume) / PlasmaCreatinine}] × PlasmaCreatinine, while fractional excretion of sodium was derived from the formula [{(UrinesNa+ × PlasmaCreatinine) / (UrinesCreatinine × PlasmaNa+)}] × 100 (4, 7).

**Statistical analysis.** Data are expressed as means ± SE. Data were analyzed using Student’s t-test or one-way ANOVA. When ANOVA reached significance, a post hoc comparison was made using Fisher test. A P < 0.05 value was considered to be statistically significant.

**RESULTS**

**Kidney histological analysis.** We compared renal morphology between the obese Bbs2/−/− and Bbs4/−/− mice and age-matched littermate lean controls. Interestingly, 12- wk-old Bbs2/−/− and Bbs4/−/− mice exhibited inflammatory infiltration (Fig. 1, A–C) with a more marked effect in Bbs4/−/− mice. At 40 wk of age, the morphological changes in the kidney of BBS animals, particularly Bbs4/−/− mice, were more pronounced. In addition to the enhanced inflammatory infiltration, Bbs4/−/−, but not Bbs2/−/−, mice displayed significant glomerular changes including glomerular cysts (Fig. 1, D–F). These results suggest an age-dependent penetrance of the morphological alterations in BBS.

**Gene expression analysis.** To investigate the potential molecular changes associated with BBS, we compared the expression levels of several renal systems relevant to the kidney function between Bbs2/−/−, Bbs4/−/− mice and wild-type littermate controls (20–24 wk old). Consistent with the presence of inflammation, the expression of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) was increased in the kidneys of BBS mice both at the mRNA (Fig. 2A) and protein levels (Fig. 2B). In addition, the increase in renal iNOS was more marked in Bbs4/−/− mice compared with Bbs2/−/− mice. Conversely, eNOS mRNA and proteins were significantly decreased in the kidneys of Bbs4/−/− mice, but not in Bbs2/−/− mice (Fig. 3, A and B).

TRPV anion channels, particularly TRPV1 and TRPV4, have recently received attention for their involvement in blood pressure and renal function regulation (23). Of interest, TRPV proteins were found to localize to the cilium of tubular epithelial cells (25). Given the critical role of BBS proteins for ciliary function, we examined the effect of deleting Bbs2 and Bbs4 genes on the expression level of these channels in the kidney. As shown in Fig. 4, A and B, the mRNA level of both TRPV1 and TRPV4 was significantly lower in the kidney of Bbs4/−/− mice. In contrast, the TRPV1 and TRPV4 mRNA level in the kidney of Bbs2/−/− mice showed no significant change relative to wild-type controls. To corroborate our gene expression findings, we measured the protein levels of TRPV1 and TRPV4 in the kidney of BBS mice. Bbs4/−/−, but not Bbs2/−/− mice, showed a marked decrease in kidney TRPV1 and TRPV4 proteins (Fig. 4, C and D). To test whether the decrease in TRPV proteins is specific to Bbs4/−/− mice, we measured the expression level of TRPV4 in the kidney of Bbs6/−/− mice. There was no difference (P = 0.33) in the TRPV4 protein level in the kidney between Bbs6/−/− mice (1.12 ± 0.15 AU, n = 3) and littermate controls (1.00 ± 0.16 AU, n = 3). These results indicate that the decrease in renal TRPV expression is specific to Bbs4/−/− mice.

Next, we tested whether the decrease in TRPV1 and TRPV4 expression in Bbs4/−/− mice is restricted to the kidney. For this, we measured the level of TRPV1 and TRPV4 proteins in other tissues. In the aorta, there was no significant change in TRPV1 and TRPV4 expression in Bbs4/−/− and Bbs2/−/− mice compared with wild-type controls (Fig. S1). Similarly, the expression level of TRPV4 was unaltered in the lung of Bbs4/−/− and Bbs2/−/− mice relative to littermate controls (data not shown).

**AJP-Renal Physiol • VOL 300 • FEBRUARY 2011 • www.ajprenal.org**

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Together, these data indicate that the decreased level of TRPV1 and TRPV4 in Bbs4⁻/⁻ mice is specific to the kidney. We also examined whether the alteration in gene expression in the kidney of BBS mice is specific to TRPV channels. For this, we assessed whether the expression level of other channels relevant to renal functions was perturbed in BBS mice. Bbs4⁻/⁻ mice exhibited a significant reduction in the abundance of β and γ, but not α, mRNA subunits of epithelial...
sodium channel in the kidney (Fig. 5A). In contrast, there was no statistical difference ($P = 0.42$) in the renal mRNA level of sodium/hydrogen exchanger between $Bbs2^{-/-}$, $Bbs4^{-/-}$, and wild-type mice (Fig. 5B), indicating that the changes in gene expression are specific and not general to all ion transporters.

Finally, because the renal renin-angiotensin system (RAS) is critical for the regulation of renal function and blood pressure, we explored a potential pathophysiological role for renal RAS in the abnormalities associated with BBS. For this, we compared mRNA levels of the RAS components in the kidney of $Bbs2^{-/-}$, $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice, and littermate controls (Fig. 6). Interestingly, mRNA levels of angiotensinogen and angiotensin converting enzyme were significantly reduced in the kidney of $Bbs4^{-/-}$, but not $Bbs2^{-/-}$, mice, whereas no significant difference in the expression levels of renin, angiotensin-converting enzyme II, angiotensin receptor type 1a (AT1a) and AT1b was detected. The suppressed intrarenal RAS in $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice contrasts with the higher arterial pressure in these animals (19).

Assessment of renal function. To determine the functional consequences of the morphological and molecular changes we found in BBS animals, we examined the renal secretory functions of 12- to 24-wk-old $Bbs2^{-/-}$ and $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice. First, we compared plasma levels of BUN, creatinine, sodium, and potassium and found no significant difference between BBS mice and wild-type controls (Table S2).

There was a tendency for lower water intake in $Bbs2^{-/-}$ and $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice relative to controls, but this was not statistically significant. On the other hand, urine output was significantly reduced in both BBS mouse models compared with the controls (Table 1). While urine creatinine concentration was increased in both $Bbs2^{-/-}$ and $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice, creatinine clearance was decreased in these mice relative to controls (Table 1). In contrast, urine concentrations of BUN, sodium, and potassium as well as fractional excretion of sodium were increased only in $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice. These results demonstrate that the morphological and molecular changes observed in the kidney of BBS mice are associated with alterations in the excretion of water and electrolytes.

Role of obesity in the renal changes. To assess the role of obesity in the renal changes associated with BBS, we performed a histological analysis of the kidneys of calorie-restricted $Bbs2^{-/-}$ and $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice. Calorie restriction protocol effectively prevented obesity in BBS mice as indicated by the normalized body weight and fat pads (Fig. S2). In addition, calorie restriction eliminated the hypertension associated with $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice. Indeed, while the obese $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice displayed higher mean arterial pressure, the calorie-restricted $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice had normal mean arterial pressure compared with wild-type controls (Fig. 7A).
Histological analysis of kidneys of calorie-restricted $Bbs2^{-/-}$ and $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice revealed no significant changes (absence of inflammatory infiltration and glomerular cysts) compared with wild-type controls (Fig. 7, B–D), indicating that kidney morphological changes found in obese $Bbs2^{-/-}$ and $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice can be avoided by preventing obesity.

Finally, we examined the effect of eliminating obesity, by calorie restriction, on the decrease in renal TRPV channels and eNOS in $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice. There was no difference in the renal expression level of TRPV1, TRPV4, or eNOS between calorie-restricted $Bbs4^{-/-}$, $Bbs2^{-/-}$ mice, and littermate controls (Fig. 7, E–G), indicating that lower expression of TRPV1, TRPV4, and eNOS in the kidney of $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice is obesity related. To demonstrate this further, we performed two additional studies. First, we examined the renal expression levels of TRPV1/4 channels in young $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice (5 wk old) before the development of obesity (body weight: $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice: 15.62 ± 1.39 g and WT mice: 15.78 ± 1.21 g, $P = 0.47$, $n = 4$ each). We found no significant difference in the expression levels of TRPV1 and TRPV4 in the kidneys of young $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice (1.12 ± 0.26 and 1.05 ± 0.36 AU, respectively, $n = 4$ each) compared with controls (1.00 ± 0.16 and 1.00 ± 0.31 AU, respectively, $n = 4$ each). Second, we assessed the renal expression level of TRPV4 in normal C57BL/6J mice rendered obese by high-fat diet. We found a significantly ($P = 0.01$) reduced TRPV4 protein levels in the kidneys of diet-induced obese mice (0.59 ± 0.07 AU, $n = 3$) relative to the lean controls (1.00 ± 0.10 AU, $n = 3$).

**DISCUSSION**

In the present study, two genetically engineered mouse models of BBS ($Bbs2^{-/-}$ and $Bbs4^{-/-}$) were used to explore potential dysfunctions in the kidney that may account for the renal and cardiovascular abnormalities associated with BBS. We found that deletion of $Bbs2$ and $Bbs4$ genes caused differential changes in the renal systems that convey prohypertensive and protective renal effects such as TRPV1, TRPV4, and eNOS that may contribute to the contrasting arterial pressure levels in the two BBS mouse models. The suppression of these regulatory systems in $Bbs4$-null mice may contribute to the hypertension associated with this mouse model (19). The reduced renal TRPV1 expression in Dahl salt-sensitive rats that develops hypertension after salt feeding supports a role for the suppression of these TRPV channels in hypertension (24). On the other hand, the normal expression level of these protective renal systems in $Bbs2$-null mice can explain the protection of these animals from hypertension despite the presence of obesity.

Our data regarding the normal or suppressed renal RAS indicate that this system is not involved in the development of BBS-associated renal abnormalities or hypertension in the case of $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice, but we cannot rule out a pathophysiological role of systemic RAS or other local RAS including those found in the brain, heart, and vascular system in the pathologies associated with BBS. Also, we cannot exclude the possibility that differences in the expression level of RAS components and other systems between BBS mice and controls in specific renal structures may have been missed due to the use of the whole kidney in our mRNA and protein analysis.

It is possible that the renal changes we found in BBS mice are not caused by loss of BBS proteins in the kidney, but are the consequence of alterations in other tissues/systems that influence the renal physiology such as the sympathetic nervous system. In this regard, we previously demonstrated that $Bbs4$-null mice have increased renal sympathetic drive, whereas $Bbs2$-null mice do not (19). Chronic sympathetic nerve activation can induce several defects in the kidney including some

![Fig. 6. Relative expression level (by qRT-PCR) of renin-angiotensin system (RAS) components in the kidney of $Bbs2^{-/-}$, $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice, and WT controls. Relative mRNA level of angiotensinogen (AGT; A), renin (B), angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE; C), ACEII (D), angiotensin receptor type 1a (AT1a; E), and AT1b (F) in the kidney of $Bbs2^{-/-}$ and $Bbs4^{-/-}$ mice compared with control littermates. *$P < 0.05$ compared with WT mice; $n = 3$–6 per group.](http://ajprenal.physiology.org/)
of the alterations we describe in the present study (9). However, we found that Bbs6-null mice which like Bbs4-null mice are obese, hypertensive, and have increased renal sympathetic tone do not exhibit similar renal changes as indicated by the normal expression level of TRPV4. Therefore, sympathetic nerve activation may contribute to the renal abnormalities such as those we report in Bbs4-null mice, but do not seem to be the main cause.

Our data in the obese normotensive Bbs2-null mice compared with the obese hypertensive Bbs4-null mice can be interpreted as an indication that the presence of hypertension is necessary for obesity to cause renal abnormalities. In support of this idea is the finding that normotensive melanocortin-4 receptor knockout mice do not develop significant renal defects despite obesity (6), mimicking Bbs2-null mice. However, induction of hypertension in these melanocortin-4 receptor knockout mice by infusing L-NAME for 8 wk caused only modest renal abnormalities (6). This result combined with the lack of renal changes in the obese hypertensive Bbs6-null mice indicates that hypertension may contribute to the renal abnormalities, but cannot entirely explain the differential renal effects induced by inactivation of Bbs2 and Bbs4 genes.

Growing evidences suggest that BBS proteins are important for ciliary function (3, 26). Primary cilia on renal epithelial cells act as mechanosensors to detect and respond to fluid flow (17). The significance of primary cilia is demonstrated by the fact that ciliary defects alter various physiological functions leading to several disorders including cysts, retinal degeneration, liver fibrosis, anosmia, ataxia, cardiac defects, and hydrocephalus (1, 5). The renal pathologies associated with BBS including those described here are consistent with ciliary defects. In BBS mice, ciliary abnormalities were found in several tissues including the testis, retina, lung, and brain. However, in our previous studies, the renal cilia appeared grossly normal in Bbs4-null mice while only some renal cilia seemed abnormal in shape in Bbs2-null mice (15, 18). Thus, the potential role of ciliary defects in the renal abnormalities associated with BBS mice needs further investigation to explore the possibility that subtle changes in the structure and/or function of renal cilia may account for the effects we describe in BBS mice.

It is intriguing that mice null for Bbs2 and Bbs4 genes exhibited different histological and molecular changes in the kidney given that both BBS2 and BBS4 proteins are part of the BBSome complex (16). These findings suggest that in the kidney the function of the BBSome is differentially affected by the absence of BBS2 vs. BBS4 proteins. Our results may also indicate that in the kidney, BBS4 protein is involved in functions other than the BBSome, suggesting a tissue-specific role for BBS proteins. Such tissue-specific role of BBS proteins would be consistent with the variability in the expression of the phenotypic characteristic of BBS among families.

There has been considerable interest in identifying the genes and determining the pathophysiological mechanisms involved in BBS due to the fact that components of the phenotype including obesity, hypertension, and renal injury are common in the general population. In addition, recent evidence identified Bbs genes as susceptibility genes involved in common obesity and associated diseases such as hypertension (2). Therefore, elucidation of the function of Bbs genes and the mechanisms of BBS pathogenesis may lead to a better un-
standing of the biochemical and developmental pathways involved in disorders commonly found in the general population.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We thank Drs. H. Li and C. D. Sigmund for assistance with the histological studies; Drs. J. B. Stokes, C. P. Thomas, and U. C. Kopp for the advice and critical reading of the manuscript; and C. Searby, K. Bugge, and P. Shi for expert technical assistance.

GRANTS

The author’s research was supported by National Institutes of Health (NIH) Grants HL-084207 to K. Rahmouni and V. C. Sheffield and EY-011298 and EY-017168 to V. C. Sheffield. A. M. Beyer was supported by an NIH National Service Award research fellowship 5 T32-HL-07121-33. V. C. Sheffield is an investigator of the Howard Hughes Medical Institute.

DISCLOSURES

No conflicts of interest, financial or otherwise, are declared by the author(s).

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