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Class III myosins shape the auditory hair bundles by limiting microvilli and stereocilia growth

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The precise architecture of hair bundles, the arrays of mechanosensitive microvilli-like stereocilia crowning the auditory hair cells, is essential to hearing. Myosin IIIa, defective in the late-onset deafness form DFNB30, has been proposed to transport espin-1 to the tips of stereocilia, thereby promoting their elongation. We show that *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice lacking myosin IIIa and myosin IIIb are profoundly deaf, whereas *Myo3a*-cKO *Myo3b*^{-/-} mice lacking myosin IIIb and losing myosin IIIa postnatally have normal hearing. *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} cochlear hair bundles display robust mechano-electrical transduction currents with normal kinetics but show severe embryonic abnormalities whose features rapidly change. These include abnormally tall and numerous microvilli or stereocilia, ungraded stereocilia bundles, and bundle rounding and closure. Surprisingly, espin-1 is properly targeted to *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} stereocilia tips. Our results uncover the critical role that class III myosins play redundantly in hair-bundle morphogenesis; they unexpectedly limit the elongation of stereocilia and of subsequently regressing microvilli, thus contributing to the early hair bundle shaping.

Introduction

Hearing critically depends on the correct shaping of hair bundles at the apical surfaces of cochlear hair cells, the auditory sensory cells. Cochlear hair bundles contain three rows of actin-filled stereocilia of increasing heights, forming a regular staircase pattern. This architecture ensures the effective gating of mechano-electrical transduction (MET) channels located at the tips of the stereocilia in the short and middle rows (Beurg et al., 2009). The cochlea contains two types of hair cells, the inner hair cells (IHCs) and the outer hair cells (OHCs), with distinct “U”-like and “V”-like hair bundle shapes, respectively. The IHCs are the genuine sensory cells that convert sound-induced oscillations of their hair bundles into electrical signals transmitted to primary auditory neurons, whereas the OHCs are mechanical effectors involved in the amplification of cochlear vibrations in response to sound (Fettiplace and Kim, 2014). Both the mechanical and geometric characteristics of the hair bundles determine their

response to sound-induced deflecting forces and the frequency tuning properties of this response. Accordingly, the number, lengths, widths, and positions of stereocilia vary in a precisely controlled manner along the cochlea, to ensure the high sensitivity and sharp frequency selectivity of the MET response. The stereocilia are filled with a regular (“paracrystalline”) array of parallel actin filaments, tightly bundled by actin cross-linking proteins such as fascin, fimbrins, and espins (Tilney et al., 1980; Shin et al., 2013). These filaments are continuous from the base to the tips of the stereocilia, and uniformly polarized with their barbed (polymerizing) ends located at the tips and their pointed (depolymerizing) ends at the bases. The parallel F-actin core tapers at its base and terminates in a rootlet, a dense and thinned F-actin bundle that anchors each stereocilium to the underlying F-actin-rich cuticular plate of the hair cell apical surface (Furness et al., 2008; Kitajiri et al., 2010).

Mutations in several genes encoding unconventional myosins cause various forms of deafness in humans and mice and have revealed the critical roles of these motor proteins in hair bundle development and maintenance. One of these myosins,

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Abbreviations used in this paper: ABR, auditory brainstem response; DPOAE, distortion-product otoacoustic emission; E, embryonic day; IHC, inner hair cell; MET, mechano-electrical transduction; MORN, membrane occupation and recognition nexus; OHC, outer hair cell; P, postnatal day; SPL, sound pressure level; USH, Usher syndrome.

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myosin XVa, is located at the tips of the stereocilia and forms a complex with the PDZ domain-containing protein whirlin and the actin regulatory protein Eps8, whose disruption causes stereocilia to be abnormally short at postnatal stages (Probst et al., 1998; Delprat et al., 2005; Manor et al., 2011). Myosin VIIa, defects of which cause Usher syndrome type I (USH1; Weil et al., 1995), forms a complex with other USH1 proteins (cadherin-23, protocadherin-15, harmonin, and Sans), which is required for the cohesiveness of the growing hair bundle (Petit and Richardson, 2009). Mutant mice lacking myosin VIIa have fragmented hair bundles, and the stereocilia of the tallest row are abnormally long (Gibson et al., 1995; Mburu et al., 1997; Boëda et al., 2002; Lefèvre et al., 2008). The hair bundle also contains myosin VI, whose absence causes a defective tapering of the basal part of the stereocilia (Self et al., 1999). Finally, biallelic mutations in the gene encoding myosin IIIa, *MYO3A*, cause a late-onset form of deafness, DFNB30 (Walsh et al., 2002). This myosin has been localized to the stereocilia tips in IHCs and OHCs. In newborn rats, myosin IIIa has a “thimble-like” distribution, forming a ring around the tips of the stereocilia (Schneider et al., 2006). When overexpressed in HeLa cells (Les Erickson et al., 2003) and in hair cells of cultured auditory organs (Schneider et al., 2006), a GFP–myosin IIIa fusion protein localizes at the tips of the filopodia and stereocilia. Furthermore, when myosin IIIa and the F-actin bundling and ankyrin repeat-containing protein espin-1 are both overexpressed in hair cells, they concentrate at the tips of the stereocilia, and the latter elongate (Salles et al., 2009). Myosin IIIa has been shown to transport espin-1 to the tips of filopodia in COS-7 cells, through the binding of its conserved tail homology domain, 3THDI, to the ankyrin repeat domain of espin-1, thereby providing a plausible mechanism by which myosin IIIa could promote F-actin polymerization in filopodia and stereocilia (Salles et al., 2009).

A mouse model of DFNB30, carrying a nonsense mutation of *Myo3a* (*Myo3a^{K1/K1}*) in the motor head coding region, has been engineered (Walsh et al., 2011). These mutant mice display hearing loss starting around 2.5 mo of age, along with gradual hair cell degeneration past 8 mo. Myosin IIIb, the short-tail vertebrate class III myosin paralog, lacks an actin-binding domain on its tail, which prevents this myosin from reaching the tips of filopodia by itself (Merritt et al., 2012; Mecklenburg et al., 2015). Yet myosin IIIb has a distribution similar to that of myosin IIIa in the hair bundle (Merritt et al., 2012). It has been shown to reach stereocilia tips by an espin-1-dependent mechanism, in which espin-1, bound to the 3THDI domain of myosin IIIb, would act as a “crutch,” providing the tail of this myosin with the actin-binding activity it intrinsically lacks (Merritt et al., 2012).

We observed the presence of myosins IIIa and IIIb in the stereocilia of mouse cochlear hair cells as early as embryonic day 16.5 (E16.5). This raised the possibility that these two myosins have important functions in the early stages of hair bundle development, concealed by their hypothesized redundant activity. To address this issue, we analyzed mouse mutants carrying a deletion of *Myo3a* (*Myo3a^{-/-}*), *Myo3b* (*Myo3b^{-/-}*), or both (*Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}*) or displaying conditional postnatal inactivation of *Myo3a* (*Myo3a-cKO*) or such a deletion with a concomitant full deletion of *Myo3b* (*Myo3a-cKO Myo3b^{-/-}*). Our analyses revealed the critical role of class III myosins in the early patterning of cochlear hair bundles. They are required in the control of the growth process underlying the formation of

the cochlear hair bundle, by unexpectedly restraining, rather than promoting, the elongation of the stereociliary F-actin cores.

Results

Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-} mice are profoundly deaf

We first assessed auditory function in *Myo3a^{-/-}* and *Myo3b^{-/-}* mice by measuring the thresholds of auditory brainstem responses (ABRs), which monitor the electrical response of the auditory pathway to brief sound stimuli, using pure tones of frequencies from 10 to 32 kHz. We tested OHC function by recording the distortion-product otoacoustic emissions (DPOAEs) elicited by two-tone stimuli (see Materials and methods). At 1 mo, *Myo3a^{-/-}* mice displayed no appreciable hearing impairment. However, between 2 and 4 mo, their mean ABR thresholds at 10, 15, and 20 kHz (but not at 32 kHz) were 8 to 20 dB higher than those of their heterozygous (*Myo3a^{+/-}*) littermates and wild-type mice used as controls ($P < 0.03$ for all comparisons; Fig. 1 A). Their DPOAE thresholds and amplitudes did not differ from those of control mice of the same ages (2–4 mo, $P > 0.1$; Fig. 1 B), suggesting that OHC function was not impaired. Together, these results are consistent with late-onset, mild hearing loss in *Myo3a^{-/-}* mice, reminiscent of the hearing loss in *Myo3a^{K1/K1}* mice (Walsh et al., 2011). In contrast, the ABR thresholds and the DPOAE thresholds and amplitudes of *Myo3b^{-/-}* mice measured between 2 and 4 mo showed no statistically significant difference compared with those of control mice ($P > 0.1$; Fig. 1, A and B).

Unlike *Myo3a^{-/-}* and *Myo3b^{-/-}* mice, *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* mice were profoundly deaf at 1 mo, with ABR thresholds exceeding 90-dB sound pressure level (SPL) at all frequencies tested (10, 15, 20, and 32 kHz; $P < 10^{-4}$; Fig. 1 C). In addition, their DPOAEs were indistinguishable from the noise background, with DPOAE thresholds above the highest testable stimulus intensity, indicating dysfunctional OHCs (Fig. 1 D). The comparison of these results with those obtained for *Myo3a^{-/-}* and *Myo3b^{-/-}* mice suggested that class III myosins are essential and work redundantly during the development of the auditory system. Consistent with this conclusion, using anti-myosin IIIa and anti-myosin IIIb-specific antibodies, we observed that the two myosins were present in the hair bundles of both IHCs and OHCs as early as E16.5 in mice (Fig. 1, E and F). On postnatal day 7 (P7), myosin IIIa immunostaining was detected at the stereocilia tips in *Myo3b^{-/-}* mice (Fig. S1 A); conversely, myosin IIIb immunostaining of the stereocilia tips was detected in *Myo3a^{-/-}* mice (Fig. S1 B).

Myo3b^{-/-} mice with postnatal inactivation of Myo3a have normal hearing

We then addressed the possible persistence of compensation between myosin IIIa and myosin IIIb at mature stages. We first generated mice carrying a postnatal deletion of *Myo3a* (*Myo3a-cKO* mice). Immunostaining for myosin IIIa in *Myo3a-cKO* cochleas showed a weak signal persisting at the tips of IHC and OHC stereocilia on P8, which had disappeared entirely by P13 (Fig. 2 A). ABR and DPOAE tests indicated normal hearing of *Myo3a-cKO* mice at 1 mo. Between 1 and 3 mo, the ABR thresholds of these mice increased significantly (by 20–44 dB) in comparison with those of control mice for each frequency tested between 10 and 32 kHz ($P < 10^{-2}$; Fig. 2 B). At these ages, the ABR thresholds of *Myo3a-cKO* mice were also

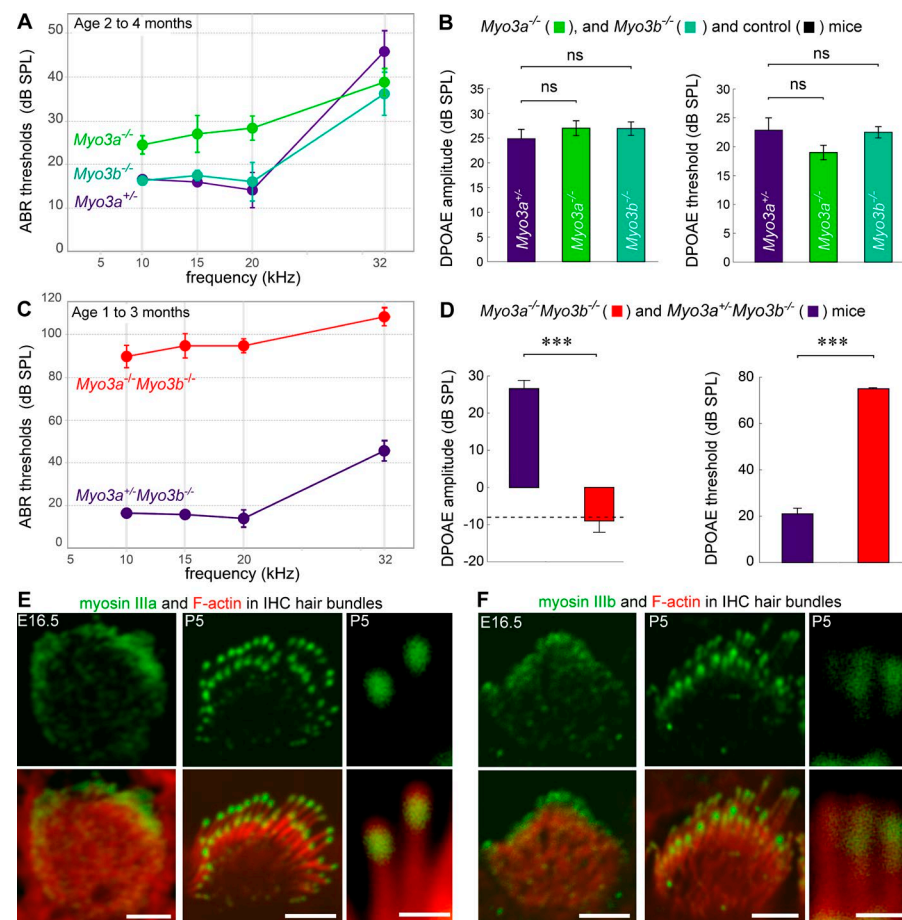


Figure 1. Hearing sensitivity in myosin III-deficient mice and distribution of class III myosins in the hair bundle. (A and B) ABR thresholds for pure tones between 5 and 32 kHz (A), and DPOAE amplitudes and thresholds for primary tone frequencies $f_1 = 15$ kHz and $f_2 = 1.2 f_1$ (B) in *Myo3a*^{+/-}, *Myo3a*^{-/-}, and *Myo3b*^{-/-} mice. Plotted curves represent averages over the period 2–4 mo. (C and D) ABR thresholds (C) and DPOAE amplitudes and thresholds for the same primary frequencies (D) in *Myo3a*^{+/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} (dark purple) and *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} (red) mice. Averages (mean \pm SEM) are plotted over the age period 1–3 mo. The dashed line indicates the noise floor of the microphone (-8 dB SPL); 0 dB SPL marks a sound pressure level at the human hearing threshold at 1 kHz (20 μ Pa). Asterisks indicate significance (***, $P < 0.001$; ns, nonsignificant difference; Welch's t test). (E and F) Myosin IIIa (E) and myosin IIIb (F) in F-actin-labeled (red) IHC hair bundles. On E16.5, both myosins display robust expression in the stereocilia. On P5, they are located at the stereocilia apices but excluded from their extreme tips (right). Bars: (left and middle) 2 μ m; (right) 500 nm.

significantly higher (by 18–28 dB) than those of *Myo3a*^{-/-} mice ($P < 0.002$ at each frequency), and a difference persisted at 6 mo ($P = 0.02$, comparison across all frequencies). However, as in *Myo3a*^{-/-} mice, no change in DPOAE thresholds and amplitudes was detected in *Myo3a-cKO* mice ($P = 0.1$; Fig. S1 C), indicating normal functioning of the OHCs. Strikingly, the auditory responses of *Myo3a-cKO Myo3b*^{-/-} mice, which lack both myosins IIIa and IIIb at mature stages but retain myosin IIIa during the early postnatal stage, did not differ significantly from those of control mice. These mutant mice had normal ABR thresholds in the 10- to 32-kHz frequency range and normal DPOAE amplitudes up to at least 6 mo (Figs. 2 B and S1 C). This result, combined with the absence of an abnormal auditory phenotype in *Myo3b*^{-/-} mice, suggested that the inactivation of *Myo3a* elicits a deleterious effect of myosin IIIb at mature stages, possibly exacerbated in *Myo3a-cKO* mice. Altogether, these data revealed that the period during which class III myosins play their most critical roles in the mouse cochlea does not extend beyond the onset of hearing (P12–P14 in mice).

Cochlear hair bundles of *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice have abnormally long stereocilia and show dynamic shape defects during development

We investigated possible hair bundle defects underlying the deafness of *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice by scanning electron microscopy between E16.5 and P9 (Figs. 3, 4, and 5). In the mouse, the morphogenesis of auditory hair bundles starts on \sim E14 near the base of the cochlea and progresses gradually

toward its apex (Cotanche and Corwin, 1991; Denman-Johnson and Forge, 1999). Before stereocilia emerge, the apical surface of the hair cell is covered with microvilli similar in size surrounding the centrally positioned kinocilium (Tilney et al., 1992). The kinocilium, a genuine cilium (Flock and Duvall, 1965), controls the initial positioning and polarity of the developing hair bundle (Jones and Chen, 2008; Deans, 2013). Its migration to the lateral side of the apical surface between E14.5 and E17.5 (Lepelletier et al., 2013) initiates a first phase of growth during which the microvilli-like precursors of the stereocilia that are closest to the kinocilium elongate and widen first, forming the tallest stereocilia row, followed by growth of the other rows (Tilney et al., 1992; Kaltenbach et al., 1994). The kinocilium marks the vertex of the hair bundle (Cotanche and Corwin, 1991; Denman-Johnson and Forge, 1999), whose shape and positioning are constrained by the compartmentalization of the asymmetric cell division proteins Par-6 and G α_3 at the apical surface of the hair cell (Ezan et al., 2013; Tarchini et al., 2013; see also Fig. S2, A and B). By P0, the IHCs and the OHCs harbor a regular polarized staircase formed by 5–10 rows of stereocilia of graded heights, with typical U and V shapes, respectively (Fig. 3, A and B).

A second phase of selective stereocilia development extends up to the first two postnatal weeks, during which the three tallest stereocilia rows continue to widen and change length until they reach their mature size (in the mouse cochlea, they shorten except in the most apical cochlear regions, where they elongate; Sekerková et al., 2011), whereas the remaining microvilli regress (Barr-Gillespie, 2015; Fig. 3 B, top). An overall

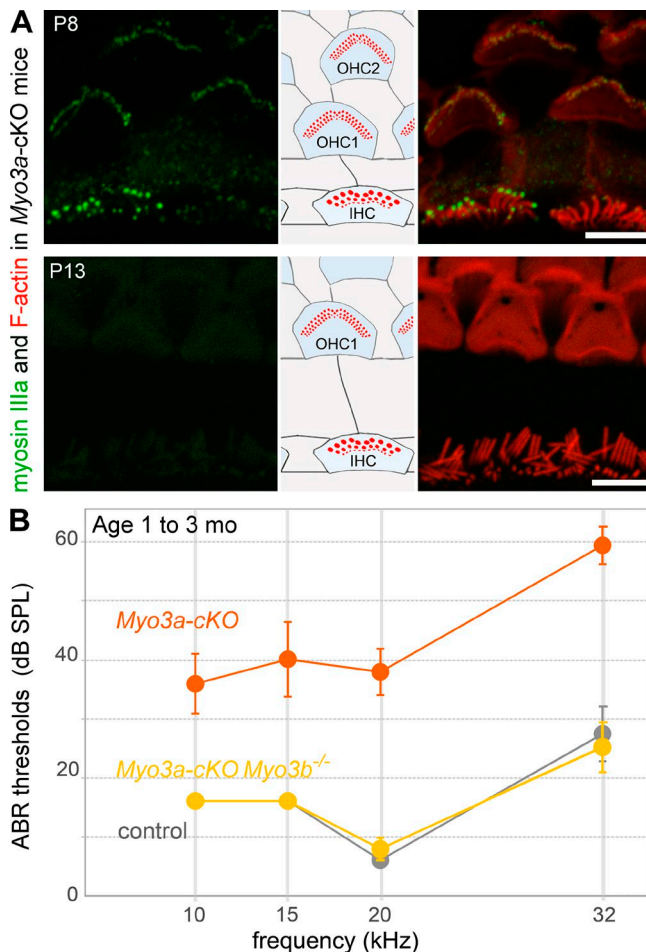


Figure 2. Myosin IIIa distribution and hearing sensitivity in *Myo3a-cKO* mice. (A) Cochleas of *Myo3a-cKO* mice immunostained with anti-myosin IIIa antibodies (green) on P8 and P13. Note the disappearance of myosin IIIa from the F-actin-labeled stereocilia (red) on P13. Bars, 5 μ m. (B) ABR thresholds of *Myo3a^{fl/fl}Myo3b^{-/-}* (controls, gray), *Myo3a-cKO* (orange), and *Myo3a-cKO Myo3b^{-/-}* (yellow) mice, averaged over the age period of 1–3 mo (mean \pm SEM).

increase of the spacing between stereocilia accompanies their continuous widening and functional maturation during this phase (Kaltenbach et al., 1994).

Up to birth (P0), the *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* hair bundles displayed a cohesive appearance at all cochlear locations (Fig. 3, A and B), consistent with the presence of lateral interstereocilia links in these bundles (Fig. S3 A). The position of the kinocilium was normal, and the distributions of Par-6 and Gai₃ displayed characteristic V-shaped compartmentalizations at the apical hair cell surface (Fig. S2, A and B). However, already on E16.5, striking hair bundle abnormalities were visible in both *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* IHCs and OHCs. In the mid-to-apical cochlear region, most of the IHCs (81%), but only 19% of the OHCs, had seemingly normal U- or V-shaped hair bundles (Fig. 3, B and C). The most notable defect was the presence of misshaped bundles with abnormally long protrusions of apparently ungraded heights (in 8% of the IHCs and 33% of the OHCs), hereafter referred to as “long amorphous” bundles (Fig. 3, B and C). The remaining hair bundles referred to as “others” (11% of IHCs and 58% of OHCs; Fig. 3 C) had also abnormal shapes but harbored stereocilia rows organized in a staircase pattern. Among these, a few OHC hair bundles (<5%)

displayed exuberant centrally positioned protrusions of flaccid appearance, up to three times longer than the nearby stereocilia (Fig. 3, B and C).

In P0 *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* mice, marked changes of hair bundle shapes had occurred in both IHCs and OHCs. Only 9% of the IHC bundles were still U-like shaped. The fraction of long amorphous IHC bundles had become predominant (76%), whereas the fraction of others remained about the same (15%; Fig. 3 C). In contrast, in P0 OHCs, long amorphous bundles were no longer present, whereas the fraction of V-like-shaped OHC bundles was only slightly decreased (12%), and those classified as others had become predominant (88%; Fig. 3 C). The most striking abnormalities of the OHC hair bundles classified as others were a rounding of their shape, accompanied by the occurrence, in 67% of the P0 OHCs, of one or more ectopic “side” rows prolonging the tallest stereocilia row and often closing the hair bundle, which appeared almost circular in some OHCs (Fig. 3, A and B). The exuberant protrusions seen on E16.5 were very rare on P0 and never observed at later stages (Fig. 3, B and C). On P9, these hair bundle abnormalities had even worsened, affecting all the hair cells. In the mid-to-apex of the cochlea, most of the IHCs (~75%) harbored long amorphous hair bundles, and ~50% of the OHC bundles displayed closed or circular shapes. These hair bundles had also lost cohesiveness, some of the OHC bundles even being fragmented (Fig. 3 B, bottom).

We also measured the mean projected height of the tallest row of stereocilia in the IHCs and OHCs in the mid-to-apex of the cochlea. This height was markedly greater in the P0 *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* mice than in control mice (by 96% in the IHCs and by 27% in the OHCs, $P < 10^{-5}$; Fig. 4 A and Table 1). The height of the tallest stereocilia row remained greater on P9 in *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* mice than in control mice, by 60% for the IHC bundles and by 103% for the OHC bundles ($P < 10^{-3}$; Fig. 4 A and Table 1). The increased difference in the P9 OHC bundles reflected the fact that the height of the tallest OHC stereocilia did not change in *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* mice between P0 and P9, whereas it decreased by ~36% in the control mice, as expected (Sekerková et al., 2011; Fig. 4 A).

Therefore, the cochlear hair bundles of *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* mice are affected by major developmental abnormalities of stereocilia heights and hair bundle shape. The rapid developmental changes in these anomalies betray a dynamic instability of the F-actin-rich microvilli and stereocilia during their elongation.

The developing hair bundles of *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* IHCs and OHCs have abnormally spaced and numerous stereocilia but acquire some features of mature hair bundles

We further characterized the abnormalities of *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* cochlear hair bundles by analyzing the number and spacing of stereocilia within their tallest row and the distance between rows. On P0, the total number of stereocilia in the tallest row was greater in *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* mice than in control mice in both IHCs and OHCs (by 57% and 37%, respectively, in the mid to apex of the cochlea; $P < 10^{-5}$; Fig. 4 B and Table 1). In the IHCs, the density of stereocilia was also markedly higher in *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* mice within the tallest row and between the three tallest rows (the interstereocilia distances were decreased by ~40%, compared with their values in control mice, in the mid to apex of the cochlea; $P < 10^{-3}$; Fig. 4 B and Table 1). In

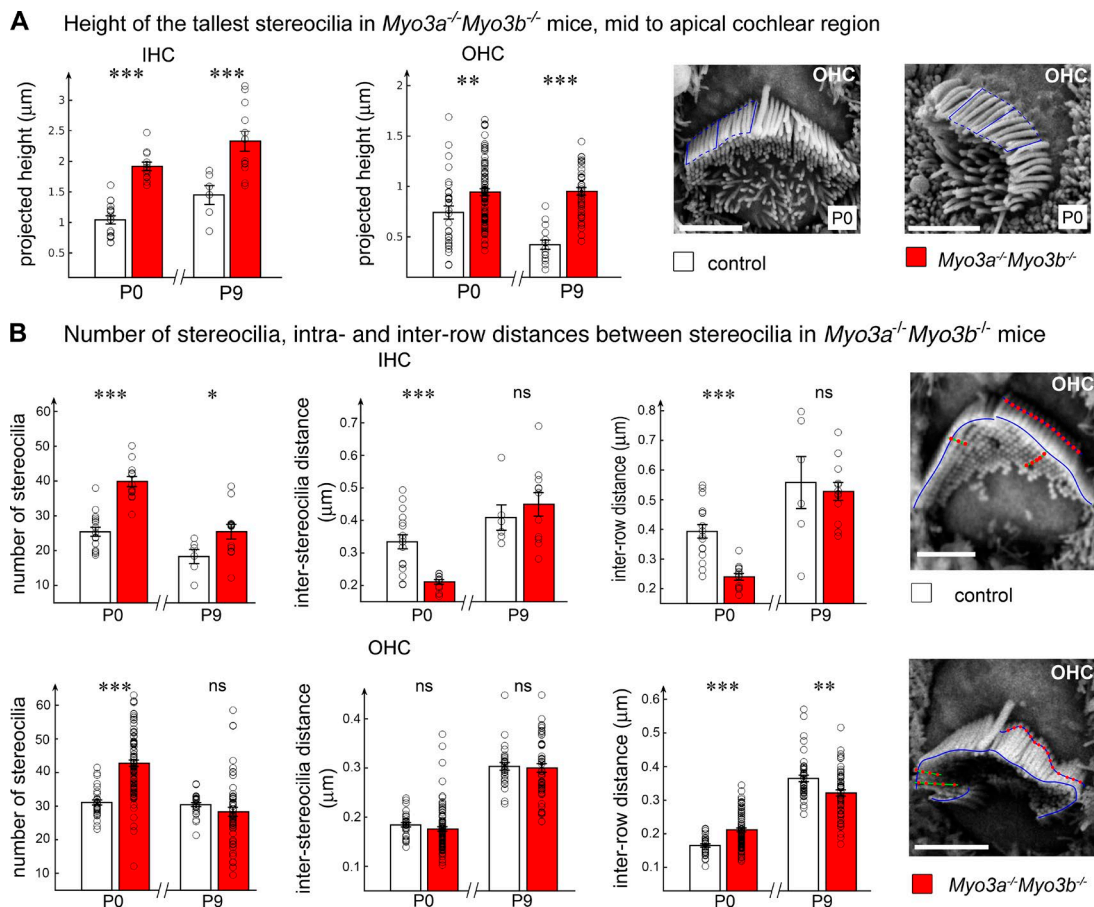


Figure 4. **Geometric characteristics of IHC and OHC hair bundles in *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice.** (A) Projected height of the tallest stereocilia row in the IHC and OHC hair bundles of control and *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice, with illustrative P0 hair bundles. Mean \pm SEM for bundles with a distinct tallest row (types b or c) is plotted on P0 and P9. (B) The mean number of stereocilia, the interstereocilia distances within the tallest row, and between the three tallest rows are plotted (mean \pm SEM) for P0 and P9 mice. Representative hair bundles illustrating the measurements performed, e.g., the interstereocilia distances and the total length of the tallest row of stereocilia (used to estimate the total number of stereocilia) are shown. Cell numbers for the various characteristics averaged are given in Table 1. Bars, 2 μ m. Asterisks indicate significance as in Table 1.

up to 10 rows organized into a roughly hexagonal mosaic in long amorphous hair bundles; in the OHCs, the TRIOBP spots formed a generally closed pattern (Fig. 5, A and B). These observations suggest that all persisting microvilli, either centrally located in the IHC bundles or at the medial side (opposite to the kinocilium) of the OHC bundles forming “side wings” or closing these bundles, had developed rootlets, indicating their differentiation into mature stereocilia.

Cochlear hair cells of *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice display robust MET current responses

On the basis of its peculiar thimble-like distribution, enclosing the tips of the stereocilia, it has been suggested that myosin IIIa could adjust the tenting of stereocilia membranes near the tip links and thereby influence MET channel gating including the MET adaptation process (by which a rapid reduction of MET currents occurs during a prolonged mechanical stimulation; Schneider et al., 2006). We addressed this issue by recording MET currents in IHCs and OHCs from the apical third of cochleas of P7 *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice (Fig. 6). We mechanically stimulated hair bundles with an approximately normal V or U shape in this region (avoiding circular or closed bundles) while recording MET currents by the whole-cell patch-clamp technique (Fig. 6, A and F). *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} hair cells displayed robust

MET current responses, with mean peak amplitudes of 537 ± 62 pA for OHCs ($n = 11$) and 710 ± 122 pA for IHCs ($n = 7$). The averaged peak amplitude of these MET currents was unaltered in the IHCs ($P = 0.39$, Welch's t test), whereas it was about halved in the OHCs ($P < 10^{-4}$), compared with the MET current amplitudes of control IHCs and OHCs, respectively. The sensitivity of the MET response, measured by determining the maximum slope of the MET current-deflection relationship, was lower than that in controls for both IHCs and OHCs ($P < 10^{-2}$; Fig. 6, B and G). However, the adaptation characteristics of these MET currents in IHCs and OHCs (fast and slow adaptation time constants and extent of adaptation) displayed no significant alteration in the *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice (Fig. 6, C–E and H–J).

We then explored the mechanosensitivity of the cochlear hair bundles containing supernumerary stereocilia in *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice, especially the abnormal circular bundles of the OHCs (Fig. 7). We developed a specific stimulator consisting of a fine vertical glass probe designed to fit inside such a circular bundle. In response to broad-amplitude, low-frequency sinusoidal stimulation ($\pm 1 \mu$ m at 50 Hz) applied with this probe, we recorded a periodic MET current displaying two positive-response phases per stimulation cycle (Fig. 7 A). This effect was likely caused by alternating “positive” and “negative” phases (directed toward and away from the kinocilium,

A Distribution of TRIOBP-containing rootlets in the hair bundle at P4

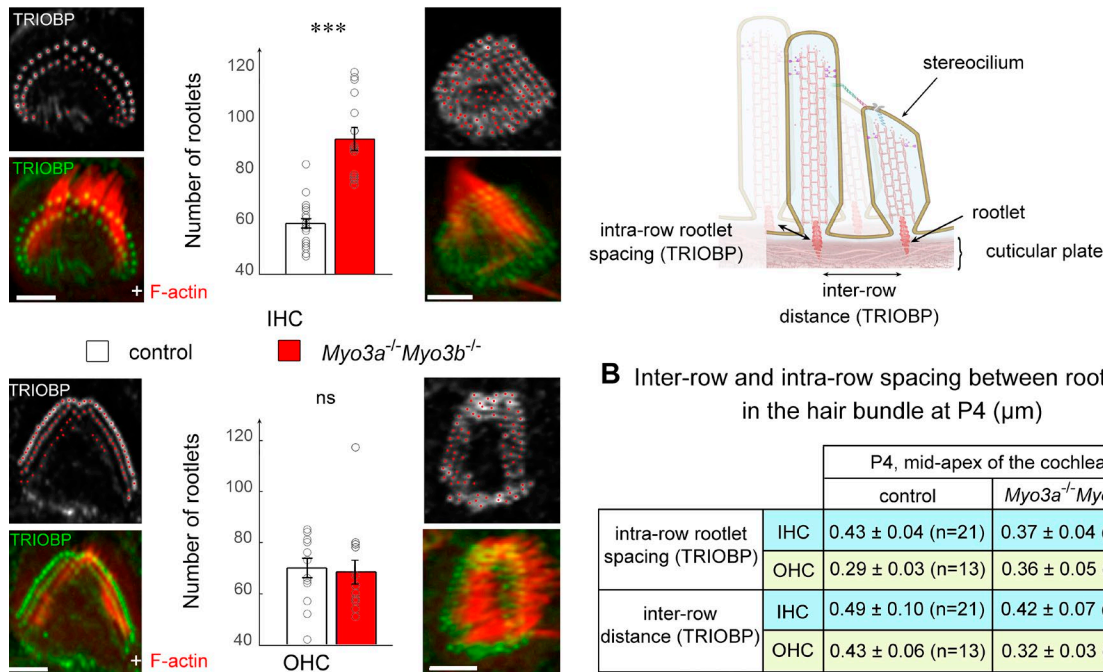


Figure 5. **Supernumerary and abnormal distribution of stereocilia rootlets in the hair bundles of *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* mice.** (A) Immunostaining for TRIOBP labels the actin filament rootlets at the bases of stereocilia in P4 *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* (controls) and *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* mice and the quantification of the number of stereocilia rootlets at the apical surfaces of the IHCs and OHCs. (B) Mean values (mean ± SEM) of interrow and intrarow spacing between rootlets. Bars, 2 μm. Asterisks indicate significance as in Table 1.

respectively) of hair bundle deflection. The rows of stereocilia with normal polarity were stimulated during the positive phase, evoking larger current responses, whereas those with the opposite polarity with respect to the kinocilium were stimulated during the negative phase, evoking smaller currents (Fig. 7 A, arrows). Both components of this current were blocked by the addition of 5 mM BAPTA (Fig. 7 A, lower trace). This rules out a contribution to these currents of the “reversed polarity” MET reported in cochlear hair cells in the absence of tip links (Kim et al., 2013; Marcotti et al., 2014), which is calcium independent. When a step displacement of the probe was applied toward the medial side of the bundle (opposite to the kinocilium and corresponding to the inhibitory direction of MET in a

wild-type hair bundle), small but consistent inward MET currents were recorded (averaging to 101 ± 16 pA, $n = 10$ OHCs). These MET currents displayed fast activation and adaptation, with time constants similar to those measured in control hair cells (Fig. 7, B and C). They were inhibited by the application of 5 μM FM1-43 (Fig. S3 B), which blocks hair cell MET channels (Gale et al., 2001).

These results establish that the *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* hair bundles have MET currents with almost normal characteristics in terms of the response to deflections of their hair bundles. The morphologically mature supernumerary stereocilia that form in the defective *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* hair bundles also had almost normal MET current responses.

Table 1. **Geometric characteristics of stereocilia bundles in the cochlea of *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* mice**

Characteristic	Hair cell	P0, apex of the cochlea		P9, apex of the cochlea	
		Control	<i>Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}</i>	Control	<i>Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}</i>
Projected height	IHC	1.04 ± 0.28 (n = 17)	2.04 ± 0.50 (n = 13)***	1.45 ± 0.38 (n = 6)	2.33 ± 0.57 (n = 12)**
	OHC	0.74 ± 0.36 (n = 31)	0.94 ± 0.31 (n = 83)**	0.47 ± 0.17 (n = 22)	0.95 ± 0.24 (n = 39)***
Number of stereocilia	IHC	25.4 ± 5.4 (n = 17)	39.9 ± 5.3 (n = 13)***	18.3 ± 4.95 (n = 6)	25.5 ± 7.3 (n = 12)*
	OHC	31.1 ± 4.3 (n = 31)	42.7 ± 9.2 (n = 95)***	30.1 ± 3.1 (n = 34)	28.3 ± 9.96 (n = 55) ^{ns}
Interstereocilia distance	IHC	0.33 ± 0.09 (n = 17)	0.20 ± 0.04 (n = 13)***	0.41 ± 0.10 (n = 6)	0.48 ± 0.15 (n = 12) ^{ns}
	OHC	0.18 ± 0.02 (n = 31)	0.18 ± 0.07 (n = 95) ^{ns}	0.29 ± 0.04 (n = 34)	0.32 ± 0.09 (n = 55) ^{ns}
Interrow distance	IHC	0.39 ± 0.09 (n = 17)	0.24 ± 0.04 (n = 13)***	0.56 ± 0.21 (n = 6)	0.53 ± 0.10 (n = 12) ^{ns}
	OHC	0.17 ± 0.03 (n = 29)	0.21 ± 0.05 (n = 83)***	0.35 ± 0.07 (n = 50)	0.32 ± 0.07 (n = 57)*
Number of “side” rows	IHC	0.0 ± 0.0 (n = 17)	1.62 ± 0.87 (n = 13)***	0.0 ± 0.0 (n = 6)	0.92 ± 0.51 (n = 12)***
	OHC	0.0 ± 0.0 (n = 31)	1.20 ± 0.85 (n = 95)***	0.0 ± 0.0 (n = 28)	0.89 ± 0.88 (n = 55)***

Geometric parameters of hair bundles (mean ± SD). All distances are in micrometers. The interrow distance is defined as the mean distance between the three rows of stereocilia. All other parameters refer to the tallest row of stereocilia. Significance of the comparison of the values in *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* and control mice according to Welch’s *t* test is indicated by asterisks (*, $P < 0.05$; **, $P < 0.01$; ***, $P < 0.001$; ns, non-significant).

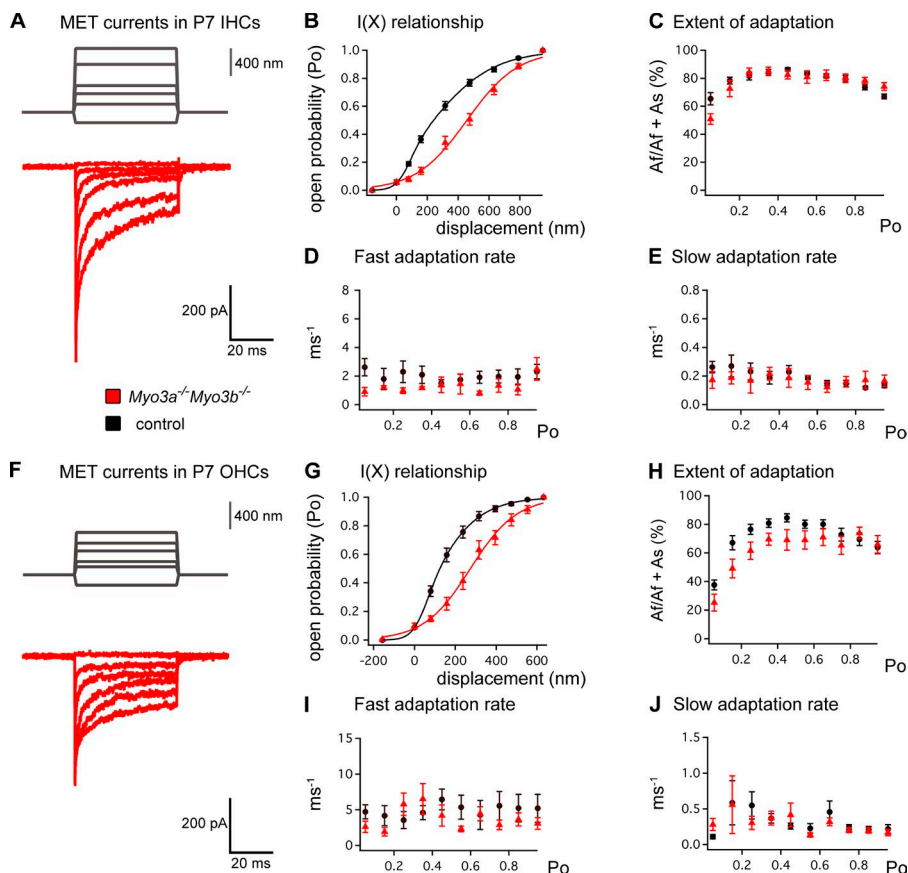


Figure 6. Cochlear hair cells of P7 *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice display normal MET features. (A and F) The mechanical stimulation protocol (upper traces), with examples of MET currents in a *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} IHC and a *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} OHC (red traces). (B and G) The mean amplitude–displacement relationships [I(X)] in both IHCs (n = 6) and OHCs (n = 11) from *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice show a reduced response sensitivity compared with IHCs (n = 25) and OHCs (n = 19) from control mice (wild-type or *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} littermates). (C–E and H–J) Adaptation characteristics of MET currents (extent, C and H; fast rate, D and I; slow rate, E and J) in either IHCs or OHCs from *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice do not differ significantly from those measured in control IHCs or OHCs.

The myosin IIIa binding partners espin-1 and MORN4 are targeted to the tips of cochlear stereocilia in *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice

Espins, a class of actin-bundling proteins critical for the formation of stereocilia and other actin-filled protrusions (Loomis et al., 2003), include espin-1, which has been proposed to be targeted to

the stereocilia tips by myosin IIIa (Salles et al., 2009). We thus investigated whether this protein is present in the cochlear hair bundles of *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice. We detected espin-1 in these bundles on P0, when it starts to be expressed in the rat cochlea (Sekerková et al., 2006; Fig. 8 A). It was located at the tips of the stereocilia in both IHCs and OHCs. Immunostaining experiments

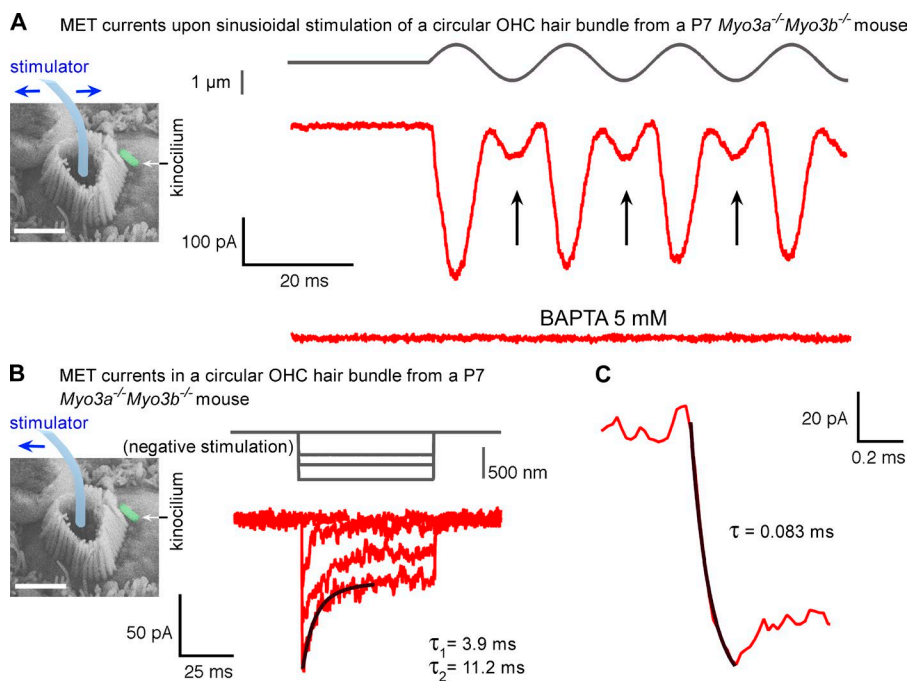


Figure 7. Supernumerary stereocilia in *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice display inward MET currents. MET currents recorded from a P7 OHC with a circular hair bundle. The thin glass probe used to stimulate the bundle is illustrated in the insets (bar, 2 μm). (A) Response to a sine wave deflection (protocol shown in the upper gray trace). The phase of stimulation directed toward the kinocilium, and that directed in the opposite (negative) direction, both elicit depolarizing inward MET currents (the latter of smaller amplitude, arrows) that are sensitive to treatment with 5 mM BAPTA (lower trace). (B) Response to displacement steps in the negative direction (protocol shown above). The fast and slow adaptation time constants indicated were estimated by fitting a double exponential $y = y_0 + A_1 \exp(-\Delta x/\tau_1) + A_2 \exp(-\Delta x/\tau_2)$ to the maximum displacement response (black curve; fit parameters: $y_0 = -36.1$ pA, $A_1 = -27.8$ pA, $A_2 = -13.5$ pA; $x_0 = 50.6$ ms). (C) The activation time constants of the MET current traces shown in B, estimated from a single exponential fit, are similar to those of MET currents recorded in control OHCs.

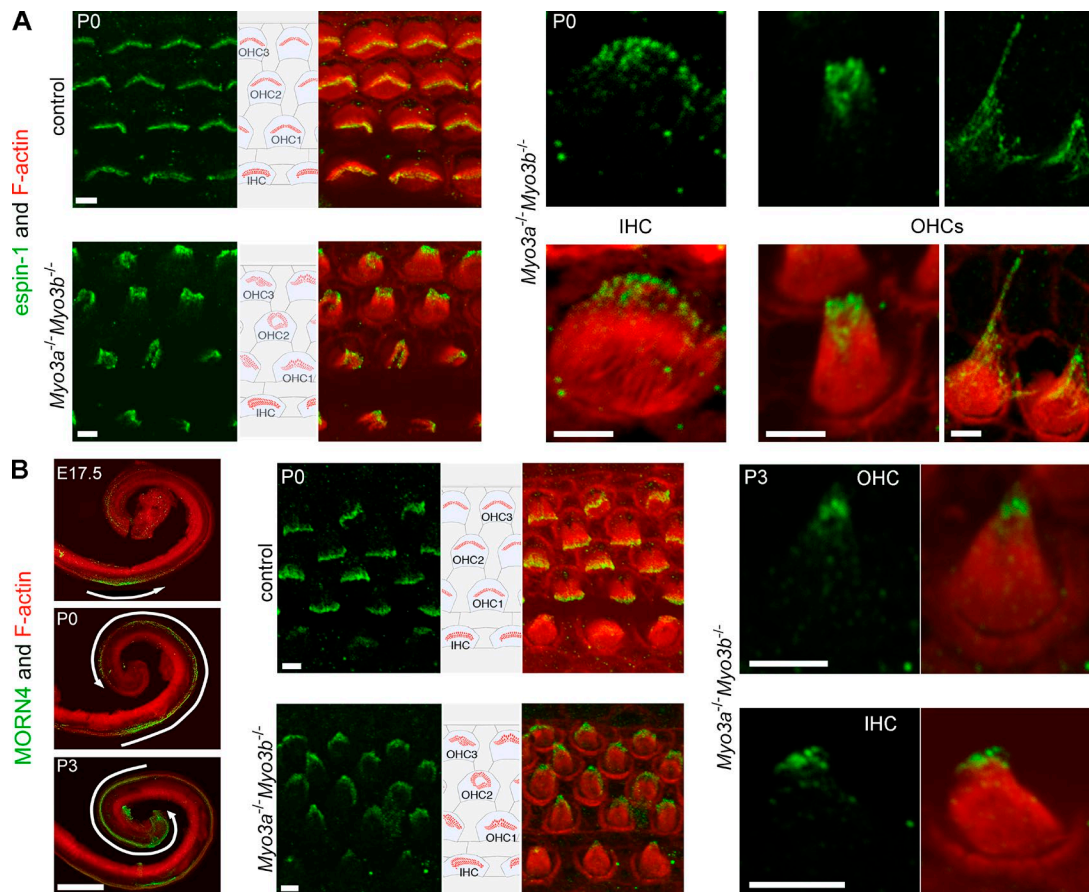


Figure 8. **Espin-1 and MORN4, both binding to myosin IIIa, are properly targeted to the stereocilia tips in *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice.** (A) Espin-1 immunostaining (green) in F-actin-labeled IHC and OHC hair bundles (red) from P0 *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} (control) and *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice. (B) MORN4 immunostaining (green) in control and *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice. (left) A transient pattern of MORN4 expression during development is observed from the base to the apex of the cochlea between E17.5 and P3. (middle and right) MORN4 is detected at the stereocilia tips in IHC and OHC hair bundles in control and *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice. Bars: (B, left) 500 μ m; (other panels) 2 μ m.

using pan-espin antibodies, detecting all espin isoforms, showed their presence over the length of the stereocilia shafts, both in *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} and in control mice (Fig. S4 A). The immunostaining of espin-1 and other espin isoforms included stereocilia of the normal-looking hair bundles, those forming abnormal side rows, those of long amorphous bundles, and central microvilli displaying exuberant growth in OHCs. Thus, unexpectedly, the absence of myosins IIIa and IIIb does not impair the concentration of espin-1 at the tips of cochlear stereocilia.

We wondered whether this conclusion could be extended to other binding partners of class III myosins. Using the yeast two-hybrid system (Fig. S5 A), we identified several potential partners of this myosin. We focused on retinophilin/MORN4, a protein with four membrane occupation and recognition nexus (MORN) repeats, given its role in the membrane association and stabilization of protein complexes (Ma et al., 2006) and the reported *in vitro* interaction between MORN4 and myosin IIIa (Mecklenburg et al., 2015). We confirmed this interaction by co-immunoprecipitation assays and colocalization experiments in transfected HEK293 cells (Fig. S5, B and C). A basal-to-apical wave of MORN4 expression progressed along the length of the cochlea from E17.5 to P6 (Fig. 8 B, left). MORN4 was present at the tips of the stereocilia in both IHCs and OHCs, indicating a colocalization with myosin IIIa. In *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} cochlear hair cells, the MORN4 staining remained at the stereocilia tips,

although it was fainter and less uniform than in control hair cells (Fig. 8 B, middle and right). We extended our analysis to two additional potential binding partners of myosin IIIa in cochlear hair bundles: coronin-1a (found with the PPI Finder tool; He et al., 2009), an actin-binding protein that promotes the cofilin-mediated severing of actin filaments (Jansen et al., 2015), and espin-like, an espin paralogue similar in structure to espin-1 (Shin et al., 2013; Zheng et al., 2014). Both coronin-1 and espin-like had similar locations at the tips of cochlear stereocilia in the presence and in the absence of class III myosins (Fig. S4, D and E).

Discussion

These morphological and functional analyses of mice lacking one or both class III myosins demonstrate the key implication of these myosins in the early steps of cochlear hair bundle morphogenesis (Fig. 9 A). Our results show that myosins IIIa and IIIb play critical redundant roles during that period but are dispensable for the acquisition of several characteristics of mature hair bundles. Our main conclusion is that these myosins limit the growth of microvilli within the forming auditory hair bundles and thereby contribute to the architecture of the hair bundle, including its staircase pattern. Unexpectedly, the stereocilia of *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} cochlear hair bundles are abnormally tall

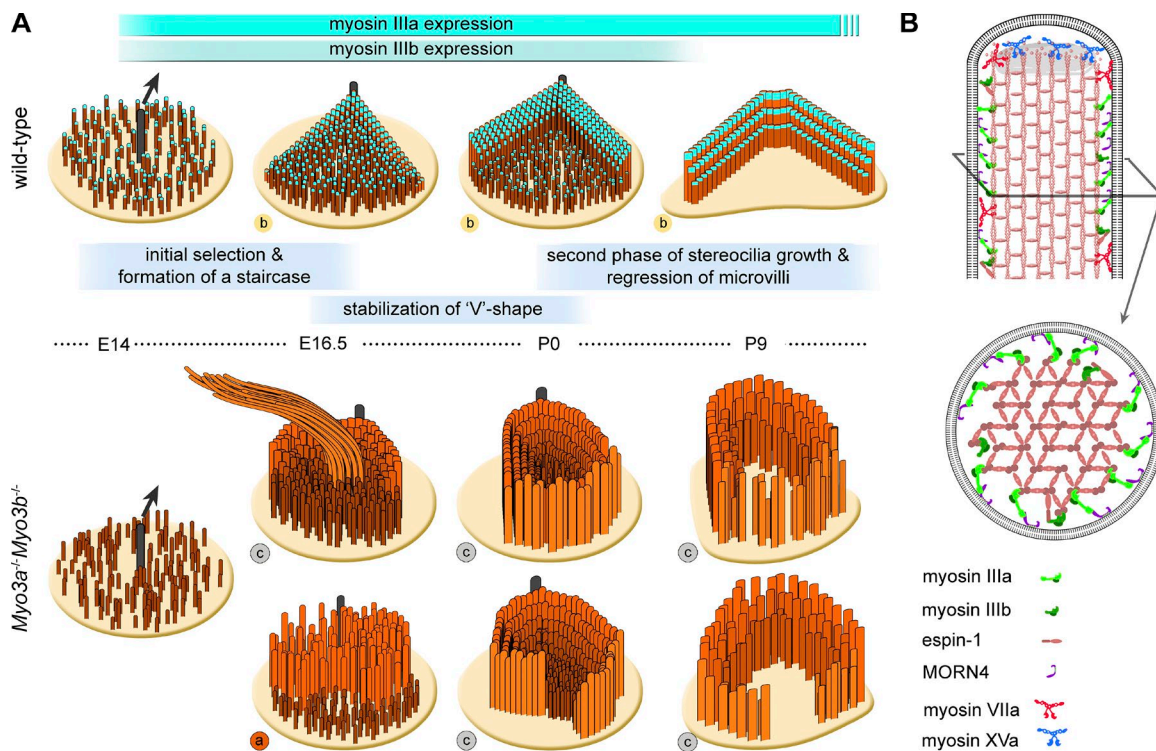


Figure 9. Schematic representations illustrating the role of class III myosins in the developing cochlear hair bundles. (A) OHC hair bundle formation in wild-type and *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* mice. On E14, undifferentiated microvilli cover the apical surface of the differentiating hair cell. E14–E16.5 period: the first phase of stereocilia growth after the kinocilium migration; in *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* mice, unstable growth of stereocilia perturbs their initial organization and selection, resulting in “long amorphous” bundles (a) and other shape abnormalities including exuberant F-actin protrusions (c). E16.5–P0 period: stabilization of the V shape; in *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* mice, hair bundles stabilize but remain affected by various shape abnormalities. P0–P9 period: second phase of stereocilia growth. Past this stage, only myosin IIIa is expressed in wild-type hair cells. (B) Suggested action of myosins IIIa and IIIb in early hair bundle shaping; by forming a ring containing membrane-stabilizing proteins (e.g., MORN4), the two myosins regulate the membrane tension near stereocilia tips and/or the transport and function of proteins involved in the stereocilia actin turnover.

and display phenotypic features suggestive of an actin dynamic instability, indicating that class III myosins control the selective elongation of stereocilia by stabilizing their F-actin cores.

We measured robust MET currents in both IHCs and OHCs of *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* mice. The amplitude and sensitivity of these MET currents were smaller and more variable from cell to cell than those of control hair cells, but their kinetics and adaptation characteristics were normal, which appears to rule out an implication of these myosins in MET adaptation (Schneider et al., 2006). Incidentally, MET also occurred in the supernumerary stereocilia of circular OHC bundles, which display inward current responses when deflected in the direction opposite to the kinocilium. The MET currents of *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* hair cells were consistent with an altered mechanical response of hair bundles due to their abnormal shapes, whereas the MET channels are otherwise properly functioning. Finally, the absence of an abnormal auditory phenotype in *Myo3a-cKO Myo3b^{-/-}* mice, which lack both myosins IIIa and IIIb from P13, precludes a crucial role of these myosins in the maintenance of MET at mature stages.

We found that the constitutive absence of both class III myosins leads to profound deafness caused by hair bundle developmental defects. As neither *Myo3a^{-/-}* mice nor *Myo3b^{-/-}* mice exhibit early hearing impairment, this demonstrates that myosins IIIa and IIIb are able to compensate for the loss of each other in the developing cochlea. A role for myosin IIIa in the maintenance of mature stereocilia has been suggested based on the implication of this protein in the DFNB30 late-onset form

of deafness (Walsh et al., 2002), its localization at the tips of stereocilia (Schneider et al., 2006), and in vitro evidence of the elongation of stereocilia when myosin IIIa is overexpressed with espin-1 in hair cells at postnatal stages (Salles et al., 2009). Remarkably, the absence of hearing loss in *Myo3a-cKO Myo3b^{-/-}* mice pinpoints the compensatory mechanisms between myosins IIIa and IIIb as being critical during the period of hair bundle formation, but contrary to earlier suggestions, not at mature stages (Walsh et al., 2002; Schneider et al., 2006).

The hearing impairment of *Myo3a-cKO* mice suggests that myosin IIIb exerts some deleterious effects on hearing past the developmental stages. In the absence of myosin IIIa, these deleterious effects would become apparent upon the abnormal compensatory recruitment of myosin IIIb in the hair bundle. It has indeed been shown that GFP–myosin IIIa can effectively outcompete mCherry–myosin IIIb because of its greater F-actin binding affinity and higher processive speed along actin filaments, enabling it to reach the tips of filopodia in COS-7 cells more rapidly (Manor et al., 2012; Merritt et al., 2012). Whatever the actual mechanisms involved, our findings suggest that the downregulation of *MYO3B* expression might be an effective way of preventing late-onset hearing loss in patients with *MYO3A* defects.

The normal positioning of the kinocilium and the almost normal orientation of *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* cochlear hair bundles on P0 argue against a role of these myosins in the establishment of hair bundle polarity. Consistently, *Myo3a^{-/-}Myo3b^{-/-}* cochlear hair cells had a well-defined bare zone, to which the $G\alpha_3$ protein was restricted and from which Par-6 was excluded

(Fig. S2 B). However, these bundles failed to properly mold themselves into the V-shaped boundary of the bare zone.

After the kinocilium migration, the first phase of hair bundle growth starts. Lasting up to \sim P0, this phase normally marks the switch of microvilli-like protrusions to stereocilia, followed by the formation of an initial U- or V-shaped staircase of stereocilia (Fig. 9 A). The substantial fraction of abnormally shaped cochlear hair bundles in *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice on E16.5 shows that the first phase of hair bundle growth is defective in these mice. The exaggerated elongation and number of microvilli and stereocilia, together with the rapid changes in the distribution of hair bundle shape abnormalities in *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} cochlear hair cells between E16.5 and P0, strongly suggest a perturbed control of F-actin turnover. The absence of hair bundle defects in *Myo3a*^{-/-} and *Myo3b*^{-/-} mice point at properties common to myosins IIIa and IIIb, which ensure the correct unfolding of this first step of hair bundle formation in the single mutants. Together, our results imply that these myosins operate during the early and most dynamic phase of hair bundle growth, during which microvilli are driven to differentiate into growing stereocilia or to regress. It is tempting to hypothesize that class III myosins contribute to the transition from a highly dynamic mode of stereocilia growth, which might involve an actin treadmill as suggested earlier (Rzadzinska et al., 2004), to a mode that seems not to depend on actin treadmill and is much more stable (Zhang et al., 2012; Narayanan et al., 2015; Drummond et al., 2015), at least in mice (Hwang et al., 2015).

The second phase of cochlear bundle growth, from P0 up to hearing onset (P12), leads to the widening and further elongation or shortening of the three tallest rows of stereocilia and the regression of the other rows and additional microvilli (Fig. 9). In both IHCs and OHCs of *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice, an overelongation of the stereocilia persists between P0 and P9, and a widening of the stereocilia accompanies their increased spacing (Fig. 3 B). In addition, *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} stereocilia develop rootlets and contain the major proteins involved in hair bundle maturation, including the USH proteins (Fig. S4, B and C). Together, our data do not provide support for an alteration of the maturation of cochlear hair bundles in the absence of class III myosins. It remains to be determined to which extent the lack of activity of these myosins contributes to the worsening of the shape abnormalities affecting *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} cochlear hair bundles in the second phase of stereocilia growth.

The *ex vivo* observation that class III myosins can promote the elongation of F-actin protrusions by transporting espin-1 to their tips (Salles et al., 2009; Merritt et al., 2012) suggested that the loss of these myosins should lead to abnormally short hair bundles. We observed instead a marked elongation of microvilli or stereocilia in the cochlear hair bundles of *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice. The normal immunostaining pattern of espin-1 in these hair bundles establishes that myosins IIIa and IIIb are dispensable for the targeting of this espin isoform to the tips of stereocilia *in vivo*. Notably, class III myosins are also dispensable for the targeting of some of their other interacting or potentially interacting proteins, including MORN4, espin-like, and coronin-1a. Also consistent with the proper targeting of espin-1 in the absence of myosins IIIa and IIIb, a cochlear phenotype opposite to that of *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice is observed in the Jerker (*jelje*) mice that carry a mutation inactivating the gene coding for all espin isoforms (Sekerková et al., 2004). Jerker mice have abnormally thin and short stereocilia from P0 onwards in both IHCs and OHCs, but the formation

of the initial U or V bundle shapes and the first phase of stereocilia elongation appear unaffected (Sekerková et al., 2011). This suggests that the early role of class III myosins in hair bundle morphogenesis is in fact independent of espins. However, we noted occasional, intriguing similarities between the hair bundle defects of heterozygous Jerker (*jel/+*) mice and those of myosin III mutant mice. These include a base-to-tip tapering of *jel/+* IHC stereocilia on P5, similar to the tapering observed in some P0 *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} IHCs (Fig. 3 B), and the existence of transient thin outgrowths at the very tips of stereocilia in a few *Myo3a*^{+/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} IHCs on P0 (Fig. S3 C), similar to the transient “candlewick-like” tapering reported in the vestibular stereocilia of *jel/+* mice (Sekerková et al., 2011). Thus, subtle functional interactions between class III myosins and espin-1 might take place in the early developing cochlear hair bundles.

The fate of F-actin-filled protrusions is determined by the balance between the outward-pushing force of the growing F-actin bundle and the membrane tension forces that oppose this growth (Prost et al., 2007; Orly et al., 2014). The protrusion grows, regresses, or remains stable according to whether the balance is positive, negative, or at equilibrium. By acting on this balance, the activity of class III myosins could control the selection of the microvilli to become stereocilia. Any perturbation of this activity would thus have profound effects on hair bundle shape. The ring-like distribution of these myosins (Schneider et al., 2006), enclosing the stereocilia actin cores just below (\sim 0.2 μ m) the tips while being excluded from the tips (Fig. 1, E and F), is highly suggestive of their association with the membrane of stereocilia. Myosin IIIa, presumably coupled to the membrane by stabilizing proteins such as MORN4 (Fig. 9 B), may help to dynamically reinforce the membrane tension near the tips of stereocilia. Such a myosin III-driven dynamic ring, we suggest, would be ideally positioned for a finely tuned control of the membrane tension at the tips of stereocilia during their most dynamic period of growth. In addition, considering the regulatory roles conferred to class III myosins by their N-terminal kinase domain (Dosé et al., 2008), such a ring could act as a “funnel controller,” downregulating the function or limiting the supply of actin-binding or actin-regulatory proteins to the barbed ends of actin filaments in developing stereocilia. Our findings reveal a previously unsuspected critical role of class III myosins in the control of the selective growth of stereocilia during the early phase of cochlear hair bundle formation.

Materials and methods

Generation of single- and double-knockout mice for myosin IIIa and myosin IIIb

We first generated *Myo3a*^{-/-} and *Myo3b*^{-/-} mouse strains displaying an early constitutive deletion of the gene encoding myosin IIIa and the gene encoding myosin IIIb, respectively. We generated *Myo3a*^{fl/fl} mice by floxing exons 4 and 5 of *Myo3a*. These mice were crossed with *PGK-cre* mice expressing the cre recombinase gene (*cre*) under the control of the early and ubiquitously active phosphoglycerate kinase-1 (PGK) gene promoter (Lallemand et al., 1998) to obtain *Myo3a*^{-/-} mice. The *Myo3b*^{-/-} mouse strain was generated by a simpler strategy, in which exons 3 and 4 of the *Myo3b* gene were disrupted by a *lacZ/Neo* cassette insertion (Texas A&M Institute for Genomic Medicine). *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice were obtained by first crossing the *Myo3b*^{-/-} strain with *Myo3a*^{+/-} heterozygous mice, as this approach was more successful than direct crosses with *Myo3a*^{-/-} mice. *Myo3a*^{+/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} pups were selected and crossed. The resulting mice reproduced as effi-

ciently as wild-type mice, and their genotypes (*Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} and *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-}) followed a 1:1 ratio, consistent with Mendelian segregation rules. Mice with a postnatal conditional deletion of *Myo3a* were produced by crossing *Myo3a*^{fl/fl} mice with *Myo15-cre* recombinant mice expressing *cre* under the control of the *Myo15* promoter. In the resulting *Myo3a-cKO* mice, *Myo3a* is inactivated from P1 onwards at the base of the cochlea and throughout the cochlea a few days later (Caberlotto et al., 2011). Similarly, we generated *Myo3a-cKO Myo3b*^{-/-} mice carrying both the same postnatal inactivation of *Myo3a* from P1 onward and a constitutive deletion of *Myo3b*, by first crossing *Myo3a*^{fl/fl} and *Myo3b*^{-/-} mice together and then crossing the offspring of this cross with *Myo15-cre* mice. The morphological and physiological data did not differ among heterozygous (*Myo3a*^{+/-}, *Myo3b*^{+/-}, or *Myo3a*^{+/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-}), floxed (*Myo3a*^{fl/fl} or *Myo3a*^{fl/fl}*Myo3b*^{-/-}) mutant mice, and wild-type mice; they were thus used indifferently as controls in our analyses.

Audiometric recordings

Behavioral tests of *Myo3a*^{-/-}, *Myo3b*^{-/-}, and *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice revealed no apparent vestibular defect, so we focused on their hearing abilities. ABRs and DPOAEs were recorded as previously described (Le Calvez et al., 1998). ABR waves were recorded in response to pure tone bursts at frequencies of 10, 15, 20, and 32 kHz in mice aged between 1 and 6 mo. ABR thresholds were determined as the lowest stimulus for which recognizable ABR waves were observed. DPOAEs were collected with a miniature microphone positioned at the entry of the ear canal. Two primary pure-tone stimuli of frequencies f_1 and f_2 were applied simultaneously, where f_2 was between 5 and 20 kHz and the f_2/f_1 ratio was kept constant at 1.2. The cubic difference tone at $2f_1 - f_2$, the most prominent distortion product tone produced by mammalian ears, was measured for primary tones having equal levels, ranging from 30 to 75 dB SPL. The data shown in Figs. 1 and S1 were obtained from recordings at the primary frequencies $f_1 = 15$ kHz and $f_2 = 18$ kHz.

MET current recordings

All recordings were performed at cochlear positions lying 20%–40% from the cochlear apex of P7–P8 mice. Cochlear coils were finely dissected, placed under two nylon meshes, and observed under an Axioscope FS microscope (Carl Zeiss) fitted with a 40× water-immersion objective (Carl Zeiss). IHCs or OHCs were subjected to whole-cell voltage clamping at -80 mV and 20°C–25°C, with an EPC-10 patch-clamp amplifier (HEKA). The extracellular solution contained 146 mM NaCl, 5.8 mM KCl, 1.5 mM CaCl₂, 0.7 mM NaH₂PO₄, 2 mM sodium pyruvate, 10 mM glucose, and 10 mM HEPES, pH 7.4 (305 mosmol/kg). Borosilicate patch pipettes (1–2 MΩ) were backfilled with an intracellular solution containing 130 mM KCl, 10 mM NaCl, 3.5 mM MgCl₂, 1 mM EGTA, 5 mM potassium ATP, 0.5 mM GTP, and 5 mM HEPES, pH 7.4 (290 mosmol/kg). No correction was made for liquid junction potential. Series resistance was always <10 MΩ and was compensated to 70%. Hair bundles were mechanically stimulated with a rigid glass rod that had been fire-polished to fit the normal hair bundles. A specific stimulator was also designed to fit the abnormal circular OHC hair bundles in *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice. The probe was attached to a piezoelectric actuator (PA8/12; Piezosystem Jena) driven by a fast voltage amplifier (ENV800; Piezosystem Jena). The resonance of the actuator was decreased by subjecting the stimulating signal of the EPC-10 amplifier to low band-pass filtering at 5 kHz with a Bessel four-pole filter (model 3362; Krohn-Kite). MET current responses were typically averaged over five consecutive stimulations.

Antibodies and immunostaining of whole-mount cochleas

We generated polyclonal antibodies against myosin IIIa, myosin IIIb, and espin-1 by injecting specific peptides into rabbits. For myosin IIIa, we used the amino acid sequence reported in a previous study (Schnei-

der et al., 2006). For myosin IIIb, we used the sequence SPEDTMYYNQLNGTLEYQGSQRKPRKLGQIKVLDGEDQYYKCLSPGACAPEETHSVHPFFSSSPREDPFAQH (Agro-Bio), and for espin-1, we used the sequence LDALP VHHAARSGLHLCLR (Proteogenix; Salles et al., 2009). We checked that our anti-myosin IIIa and anti-myosin IIIb antibodies were specific by immunofluorescence experiments in which *Myo3a*^{-/-} and *Myo3b*^{-/-} mice were used as negative controls (Fig. S1, A and B). Rabbit polyclonal antibodies raised earlier in the laboratory were also used: antibody H1b against harmonin-β (Boëda et al., 2002), antibody P1CD1-3 against all isoforms of protocadherin-15 (Sahly et al., 2012; Pepermans et al., 2014), and antibodies against the N-terminal region of the murine VLGR1 protein (Michalski et al., 2007). In addition, commercially available antibodies were used against the following proteins: Par-6b, myosin VIIa, pan-espin (Santa Cruz Biotechnology); Gα_{i3} (Sigma-Aldrich); MORN4 (Sigma-Aldrich and Abcam); TRIOBP (Sigma-Aldrich); and espin-like and coronin-1A (Abcam). All these antibodies are raised in rabbits and are polyclonal, except the anti-myosin VIIa antibodies, which are raised in mice and are monoclonal.

For immunofluorescence analysis, cochlear explants were dissected and fixed in either 1% PFA at 4°C overnight (embryonic and P0 cochleas) or 2% PFA at room temperature for 30 min (later stages). Samples were processed as previously described (Sahly et al., 2012). They were then immersed in a permeabilizing solution (20% normal goat serum and 0.5% Triton X-100) for 1 h and exposed to primary antibodies at 4°C overnight. For anti-MORN4 and anti-espin-like staining, an antigen retrieval method was used, consisting of immersion in citrate buffer (pH 6) heated at 60°C for 15 min, between the permeabilization and blocking steps. Specific secondary antibodies were goat anti-rabbit Atto 488 or goat anti-mouse Atto 488 (Sigma-Aldrich). Atto 565 phalloidin (Sigma-Aldrich) was used to stain F-actin. Samples were imaged at room temperature with a confocal microscope (LSM 700; Carl Zeiss), with an oil-immersion Plan-Apochromat ×63 NA 1.4 objective lens from Carl Zeiss.

Coimmunoprecipitation experiments

HEK 293T cells were transfected in the presence of Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen). One of the following combinations of constructs were used for transfection: (1) a cDNA encoding the GFP-tagged myosin IIIa tail alone (aa 1,107–1,621; accession number NM_148413); (2) a cDNA encoding the GFP-tagged myosin IIIa tail with a cDNA encoding the Flag-tagged MORN4 fragment (aa 1–146; accession number NM_198108); or (3) a cDNA encoding the GFP-tagged myosin IIIa tail with a cDNA encoding the Flag-tagged spectrin βII-R16 fragment, used as a negative control (C-terminal region of spectrin βII starting from the spectrin repeat 16; aa 1,914–2,364; accession number NP_008877.1). Protein extracts were incubated at 4°C for 2 h with a mouse monoclonal antibody directed against FlagM2 (Sigma-Aldrich) and then for 30 min with protein G-coated μMACS magnetic MicroBeads (Miltenyi Biotec). The bound proteins were denatured and eluted in 50 μl 2× NuPAGE containing 1× SDS. Immunoprecipitates were run on 4%–12% NuPAGE gels (Invitrogen) and subjected to Western blot analysis. HRP-conjugated goat anti-rabbit or anti-mouse antibodies (Jackson ImmunoResearch Laboratories) and the ECL chemiluminescence system (Pierce) were used for detection of the proteins.

Scanning electron microscopy and morphological analysis of cochlear hair bundles

Samples were prepared for electron microscopy as previously described (Furness et al., 2008). In brief, cochleas were dissected, fixed in 2.5% glutaraldehyde in 0.1 mM cacodylate buffer, and processed according to the osmium, thiohydrocarbazine impregnation method.

Images were acquired with a JEOL JSM6700F electron microscope operating at 3 kV (JEOL). Quantitative analysis of hair bundle geometry was performed on P0 for the base and apex of the cochlea and on P9 for the apex of the cochlea only. In all the images analyzed, the image plane coincided approximately with the surface of the epithelium in the OHC region, and the angle between the shafts of the stereocilia and the z axis was $\sim 25^\circ$, with a variability of $\pm 10^\circ$, giving a projection factor of ~ 0.4 relative to actual stereocilium length. This uniformity of orientation made it possible to compare the relative heights of the stereocilia in each hair cell type between mutant and control mice. However, because of the orientation of the sample, typically only the lateral edge of the tallest row of stereocilia in the IHCs row was visible from base to tip, whereas a significant fraction of the tallest stereocilium shafts in the OHCs were generally visible. For this reason, projected stereocilium height measurements were more accurate for OHCs than for IHCs. A custom MATLAB (MathWorks) interface was used to select intensity profiles along the rows of stereocilia of each hair cell analyzed, facilitating the measurement of stereocilium numbers, projected heights, and the distances between stereocilia by the detection of profile maxima. Unless otherwise stated, all statistical comparisons were based on Welch's t test.

Online supplemental material

Fig. S1 illustrates the validation of our antibodies against myosins IIIa and IIIb in *Myo3a*^{-/-} and *Myo3b*^{-/-} mice, respectively, and shows physiological (DPOAE) results for these mice and for *Myo3a-cKO Myo3b*^{-/-} mice. Fig. S2 illustrates the absence of alteration of cochlear polarity cues in *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice. Fig. S3 shows the interstereocilia links, the inhibition of MET currents by FM1-43 in a circular *Myo3*^{+/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} OHC bundle, and the occasional thinning of stereocilia tips in IHCs of *Myo3*^{+/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} heterozygous mice. Fig. S4 shows the distribution of espin isoforms, USH proteins, coronin-1a, and espin-like protein in cochlear hair bundles of *Myo3a*^{-/-}*Myo3b*^{-/-} mice. Fig. S5 illustrates the in vitro interaction between myosin IIIa and MORN4. Online supplemental material is available at <http://www.jcb.org/cgi/content/full/jcb.201509017/DC1>.

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