Revisiting Chemoaffinity Theory:

Chemotactic Implementation of Topographic Axonal Projection

Running Title: Chemotactic implementation of topographic map

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Abstract

Neural circuits are wired by chemotactic migration of growth cones guided by extracellular guidance cue gradients. How growth cone chemotaxis builds the macroscopic structure of the neural circuit is a fundamental question in neuroscience. I addressed this issue in the case of the ordered axonal projections called topographic maps in the retinotectal system. In the retina and tectum, the erythropoietin-producing hepatocellular (Eph) receptors and their ligands, the ephrins, are expressed in gradients. According to chemoaffinity theory proposed by Sperry, gradients in both the source and target areas enable projecting axons to recognize their proper terminals, but how axons chemotactically decode their destinations is largely unknown. To identify the chemotactic mechanism of topographic mapping, I developed a mathematical model of intracellular signaling in the growth cone that focuses on the unique chemotactic property of the growth cone, which is being attracted or repelled by the same guidance cues in different biological situations. The model presented mechanism by which the retinal growth cone reaches the correct terminal zone in the tectum through alternating chemotactic response between attraction and repulsion around a preferred concentration. The model also provided a unified understanding of the contrasting relationships between receptor expression levels and preferred ligand concentrations in EphA/ephrinA- and EphB/ephrinB-encoded topographic mappings. Thus, this study redefines the chemoaffinity theory in chemotactic terms.

Introduction

During development, neural circuits are wired by axon guidance, in which growth cones chemotactically migrate in response to extracellular guidance cue gradients and connect to their target sites. Many guidance cues and receptors have been discovered, and their functional roles in axon guidance (e.g., attraction or repulsion) have been extensively investigated. The growth cone's chemotactic properties are thus being unveiled at the molecular level [1], but the chemotactic mechanisms of neural circuit construction remain mysterious at the macroscopic level. I addressed this issue by investigating topographic maps, the ordered axonal projections ubiquitous in the sensory nervous system. The best-studied example is in visual system, where retinal ganglion cells (RGCs) project their axons to the optic tectum and/or superior colliculus (SC) while keeping an initial positional relation [2].

The most important concept of topographic map formation is the "chemoaffinity theory" proposed by Roger Sperry in 1940s [3]. Sperry proposed that chemical labels form gradients in source and target areas, allowing a projecting axon to recognize its target site. The theory's molecular basis was identified with the discovery of gradients of erythropoietin-producing hepatocellular (Eph) receptors and their ligands, ephrins, in the retina (source area) and tectum (target area) [4,5]. Ephs and ephrins are classified into two families, A and B, that encode orthogonal topographic maps in the retina and tectum (**Fig. 1**).

The EphA receptor gradient along the retina's nasal-temporal axis topographically corresponds to the ephrinA gradient along the tectum's rostral-caudal axis (**Fig. 1a**). On the orthogonal coordinates, the EphB receptor gradient along the retina's dorsal-ventral axis corresponds to the ephrinB gradient along the tectum's medial-lateral axis (**Fig. 1c**). These facts suggest that RGC growth cones chemotactically migrate to their terminal zones guided by ligand concentrations reflective of receptor expression levels. Because ephrinA and ephrinB act as both attractants and repellents in a concentration-dependent manner [6–8], it is possible that growth cones switch between attraction and repulsion around the terminal zone, but the chemotactic mechanism for decoding destination from dual gradients (i.e., receptor and ligand) is unknown.

The EphA/ephrinA- and EphB/ephrinB-encoded topographic maps differ in that the RGCs with higher EphA receptor expression prefer lower tectal ephrinA concentrations (**Fig. 1b**), whereas the RGCs with higher EphB receptor expression prefer higher tectal ephrinB concentrations (**Fig. 1d**). In other words, the retinotectal system's two kinds of topographic mapping have opposite receptor expression-dependent ligand concentration preferences. How the growth cone's chemotactic system implements these opposite preferences is also unknown.

It is worth mentioning some species-dependent differences in RGCs' axonal projection patterns in the optic tectum or SC. In higher vertebrates (i.e., mammals and birds), the axons overshoot their terminal zones and subsequently form branches [2], while in lower vertebrates (i.e., fish and amphibians), the growth cones directly reach and stop in their terminal zones [2] despite being initially misrouted [9]. This suggests that the chemotactic system implements chemoaffinity, which I investigated as the mechanism of topographic mapping. The growth cone's chemotaxis might therefore play a fundamental role in topographic mapping, while axonal overshoot and branching might facilitate exploration of the terminal zone.

Topographic mapping has been extensively investigated with computational models for four decades [10], but all previous models featured growth cones reaching their terminal zones by heuristically-designed

chemoaffinity [11–21] While these models provided insights into the outcomes of surgical experiments in the retinotectal system[11–13] and the abnormal maps resulting from misexpression of Ephs or ephrins [11,14–21], none addressed how the intracellular mechanism of growth cone chemotaxis achieves chemoaffinity.

I sought to determine the underlying mechanism of topographic mapping implemented by growth cone chemotaxis. To this end, I focused on the growth cone's unique chemotactic property of being attracted and repelled by the same guidance cues in different biological environments [22,23]. By mathematically modeling growth cone migration regulated by intracellular signaling, I attempted to demonstrate how the growth cone reaches its terminal zone in the tectum by switching attraction and repulsion around a preferred ligand concentration. Through this model, I redefined Sperry's chemoaffinity theory in terms of chemotaxis.

Results

I first studied the projecting growth cone's preference for a specific ligand concentration associated with the correct terminal zone in the target area. The basic idea is that a growth cone switches between attraction and repulsion around a specific preferred concentration; if the growth cone exhibits attraction and repulsion to lower and higher concentrations, respectively, then it ultimately reaches a location with the preferred concentration. To examine this idea, I mathematically modeled intracellular signaling in chemotactic growth cones.

Model of bidirectional chemotactic response

The model growth cone was equipped with an intracellular activator (A) and inhibitor (I) of their effector (E), where A and I were upregulated by guidance cues (**Fig. 2a, b**). This activator-inhibitor framework has been commonly observed in both neural and non-neural chemotactic cells [24–27]. For simplicity, a one-dimensional coordinate (x) across the growth cone was modeled as $\{x| -L/2 \leq x \leq L/2\}$, where L indicates its length. The reaction-diffusion dynamics of A and I were described by

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} &= D_A \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} - k_A A + c_A + \alpha_A G(x) \\ \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} &= D_I \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} - k_I I + c_I + \alpha_I G(x) \end{aligned} \qquad [1]$$

with reflecting boundaries at both ends ($x = \pm L/2$), where A and I represent the activities of A and I, respectively, D_Z, k_Z, c_Z, and α_Z ($Z \in \{A, I\}$) denote the diffusion constant, decay rate, constant input, and efficacy, respectively, of the guidance cue's signal transmission, and $G(x)$ represents the guidance cue concentration at x. The activity of E was determined by the ratio of A's activity to I's, i.e., $X(x) = A(x)/I(x)$, which is reasonable if E is regulated by a push-pull enzymatic reaction between A and I [28,29]. The growth cone's migration was driven by the relative spatial polarity of E as $\Delta E/E^*$, where ΔE and E^* indicate the spatial difference of E across the growth cone (i.e., $E(L/2) - E(-L/2)$) and the baseline activity of E (i.e., $E(0)$), respectively. By analytically solving the model (see Materials and Methods), I demonstrated that it produced opposite polarities for ΔE depending on the parameters (**Fig. 2c, d**); when $\Delta E > 0$, the growth

cone was attracted and migrated along the gradient, but when $\Delta E < 0$, the growth cone was repelled and turned against the gradient.

Establishment of preferred concentration by switching attraction and repulsion

I examined how chemotactic responses vary with absolute concentrations in the gradient. My previous study [23] showed that the steady-state response of $\Delta E/E^*$ was presented by

$$\frac{\Delta E}{E^*} = \frac{\Delta A}{A^*} - \frac{\Delta I}{I^*}, \qquad [2]$$

where A^* and I^* denote the baseline activities of A and I, respectively (i.e., $A^* = A(0)$ and $I^* = I(0)$), and ΔA and ΔI denote the spatial differences of A and I, respectively, across the growth cone (i.e., $\Delta A = A(L/2) - A(-L/2)$ and $\Delta I = I(L/2) - I(-L/2)$) (see **Fig. 2d**). Z^* and ΔZ ($Z \in \{A, I\}$) were analytically derived (see Materials and Methods). By substituting these into equation (2), I found that four chemotactic response patterns were generated depending on parameters (**Fig. 3a**): unidirectional repulsion, unidirectional attraction, bidirectional repulsion-to-attraction, and bidirectional attraction-to-repulsion (BAR). In the former two patterns, the growth cone always exhibited attraction or repulsion, meaning that it preferred higher or lower concentrations, respectively (**Fig. 3c, d**). In bidirectional repulsion-to-attraction, the growth cone preferred either higher or lower concentrations depending on the initial concentration (**Fig. 3b**). Finally, in BAR, the growth cone avoided both higher and lower concentrations but preferred a specific concentration by switching attraction and repulsion at that concentration (**Fig. 3e**). I hypothesized that this BAR pattern could play a fundamental role in topographic map formation.

Model of topographic mapping

Assuming that the growth cone exhibited the BAR pattern, I studied how receptor expression levels affected the preferred concentration. To this end, the receptor was incorporated into the model as follow:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} &= D_A \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} - k_A A + c_A + \alpha_A\left(R, G(x)\right) \\ \frac{\partial I}{\partial t} &= D_I \frac{\partial^2 I}{\partial x^2} - k_I I + c_I + \alpha_I\left(R, G(x)\right) \end{aligned}, \qquad [3]$$

where R represents the expressed receptor's density, and $f(R, G)$ represents the density of the receptor's active form depending on the guidance cue concentration. By analyzing this model based on equation (2) (see Materials and Methods), I found that whether the preferred concentration, G_{pref}, decreases or increases with R was determined by the sign of derivatives of $f(R, G)$ with respect to R and G:

$$\frac{dG_{pref}}{dR} = -\frac{\partial f/\partial R}{\partial f/\partial G}. \qquad [4]$$

Therefore, $f(R, G)$, which represents how the guidance cue signal is transmitted to A and I through the receptor, is a crucial factor in the receptor expression level-dependent preferred ligand concentration. I next studied specific examples of $f(R, G)$.

Type 1 mapping encoded by EphA/ephrinA

I considered a scenario in which the receptors were activated by guidance cue binding (**Fig. 4a**), which is described by $f(R,G) = RG/(K+G)$, where K is the dissociation constant of the receptor and guidance cue. I then calculated the preferred concentration based on equation (2) and found that it decreased with the receptor expression level (**Fig. 4b**) as

$$G_{pref} \propto \frac{1}{R-\gamma}, \qquad [5]$$

where γ is a positive constant determined by the model parameters. This is consistent with type 1 topographic mapping in which higher EphA levels result in the growth cone preferring smaller ephrinA concentrations (**Fig. 1a, b**). If the receptor expression level is greater than γ, this relationship produces a linearly ordered topographic map with exponential distributions of retinal EphA and tectal ephrinA (**Fig. 4c**).

Type 2 mapping encoded by EphB/ephrinB

For the mechanism of type 2 EphB/ephrinB-encoded topographic mapping, I tested two biologically plausible hypothetical $f(R,G)$ expressions. First, guidance cue-unbound receptors might trigger intracellular signaling (**Fig. 4a-i**) (see Discussion for its biological relevance), which can be expressed as $f(G) = RK/(K+G)$. For this hypothesis, I found that the preferred concentration increases with the receptor expression level (**Fig. 4e**) as

$$G_{pref} \propto R-\gamma\,. \qquad [6]$$

This is consistent with the fact that higher EphB levels result in the growth cone preferring higher ephrinB concentrations (**Fig. 1c, d**) (see Materials and Methods). This linear relationship (equation (6)) produced a linearly ordered topographic map with exponential distributions of retinal EphB and tectal ephrinB (**Fig. 4f**).

In the second hypothesis, I assumed that two kinds of receptor competitively bind the limited ligands (**Fig. 4d-ii**) (see Discussion for its biological relevance). One kind is uniformly expressed across the retina and the guidance cue-bound form triggers intracellular signaling. The other is expressed in gradients across the retina and indirectly inhibits the uniformly expressed receptor by competitively binding the ligand. This case is described by $f(R,G) = R_cG/(K+R_c+R)$ (Materials and Methods), where R and R_c indicate densities of the receptors expressed in gradients and uniformly, respectively, and K indicates the dissociation constant of the receptor and ligand. For this hypothesis, I also found that the preferred concentration increases with the receptor expression level as

$$G_{pref} \propto R+\rho\,, \qquad [7]$$

where ρ is a positive constant determined by the model parameters. Thus, this hypothesis also explained the type 2 EphB level-dependent preferred ephrinB concentration.

Discussion

I presented a mathematical model of chemotactic response of the growth cone to reveal how topographic map is formed by the growth cone chemotaxis. In my model, for the sake of simplicity, I assumed that the migration direction of the growing axon was determined by polarity of the growth cone signaling. The real mechanism must be more complicated than what assumed in my model. However, the minimalist model I developed was very informative and provided a novel chemotaxis-based logic of chemoaffinity theory for topographic mapping. I demonstrated that the model could generate both attractive and repulsive responses depending on absolute concentrations along the gradient. Such bidirectionality endows the growth cone with preference the preference for a specific guidance cue concentration by switching between attraction and repulsion around that concentration. I also determined the conditions of EphA/ephrinA- and EphB/ephrinB-encoded topographic mapping, in which the preferred concentration decreases and increases, respectively, with the receptor expression level. This study therefore redefined Sperry's chemoaffinity theory in terms of chemotaxis.

Ephrins as attractants and repellents

If ephrinA is a repellent, as classically thought [30], then all RGC growth cones must project to the tectum's rostral end, which has the lowest ephrinA concentration. However, this is not the case; even without tectal space competition between projecting axons, the RGC axons project to the correct terminal zone in the tectum [31]. This contradiction can be resolved simply by regarding ephrinA as both an attractant and a repellent. In fact, ephrinA has been reported to be an attractant or a repellent in a concentration-dependent manner [6]. EphrinB has been regarded as both an attractant and a repellent [7,8]. However, their underlying mechanism was largely unknown. In this study, I demonstrated how ephrinA and ephrinB could indeed work as both attractants and repellents for the chemotactic growth cone.

Signal transmission through EphA and EphB

I demonstrated that whether the preferred ligand concentration decreases or increases with the receptor expression level is determined by whether the guidance cue and the receptor positively or negatively affect intracellular signaling (equation (4)). As the mechanism of EphA/ephrinA-encoded type 1 topographic mapping, I reasonably assumed that ephrinA-bound EphAs trigger intracellular signaling (**Fig. 4a**), but for type 2 topographic mapping, I tested two hypothetical EphB/ephrinB regulation schemes. The first hypothesis was that ephrinB-unbound EphBs, rather than bound ones, trigger intracellular signaling (**Fig. 4d-i**). This seems inconsistent with a property of tyrosine kinase-type receptors, which are activated by ligand binding through phosphorylation [32,33], but it has recently been reported that Ephs can be ligand-independently activated by hemophilic Eph-Eph interactions [34], suggesting that ephrinB-bound and -unbound EphBs could generate different signals. The first hypothesis was thus biologically feasible, but further experimental investigation is needed. The second hypothesis was that two kinds of receptor, which are expressed uniformly or in gradients across the retina, competitively bind the ligand (**Fig. 4d-ii**). This fits the expression profiles of EphB subtypes in the chicken retina well; EphB2 and EphB3 are expressed in gradients across the

retina, whereas EphB1 is uniformed expressed [2]. My hypothesis thus offers experimentally testable predictions concerning EphB/ephrinB regulation.

Comparison with previous chemotaxis models

Chemotactic gradient sensing has been computationally studied mainly for non-neural chemotactic cells [35–39] like *Dictyostelium discoideum* and immune cells, though several studies have examined the growth cone [23,40]. These models, whether applied to neural or non-neural cells, primarily addressed intracellular signaling consisting of activators and inhibitors. In the non-neural cells, the activator and inhibitor were thought to be PI3K and PTEN [24], respectively, or RasGEF and RasGAP [25], respectively. In the growth cone, the activator and inhibitor were thought to be CaMKII and PP1, respectively [26,27]. In short, chemotactic responses could be understood from the activator-inhibitor framework [41], so I hypothesized that RGC chemotaxis is also regulated by an activator-inhibitor system, although the intracellular signaling pathway of Eph/ephrin has not been fully identified.

Comparison with previous models of topographic mapping

There have been many computational studies on topographic mapping [10]. These studies did not focus on the intracellular mechanism of growth cone chemotaxis, but instead developed models with heuristically designed chemoaffinity (e.g., optimization of energy function) by which the growth cone reaches its correct terminal zone. Given such chemoaffinity, these models potentially gave insights into more system-level phenomena, such as abnormal maps resulting from surgical experiments in the retinotectal system [11–13] and from the misexpression of Eph or ephrin [11,14–21]. These models included several factors not included in my model, such as axon competition for tectal space [42], counter-gradients of Ephs and ephrins in the retina and tectum [43], and activity-dependent synaptic plasticity mechanism [44]. Therefore, I must stress that my model does not compete with previous models, but rather can explain the underlying mechanism by which growth cones can chemotactically implement the previous models' heuristically designed chemoaffinity.

Methods

Theory for chemotactic response

Suppose a shallow extracellular gradient because growth cones are known to detect few percent difference of concentrations across the growth cone [45–49]. I then assumed that the intracellular gradients of A and I, $A(x)$ and $I(x)$, were shallow and slightly perturbed from their activities at $x = 0$. The activity of E at x could be linearized as

$$E(x) \simeq E^* + \frac{1}{I^*}\left[A(x) - A^*\right] - \frac{A^*}{I^{*2}}\left[I(x) - I^*\right], \qquad [8]$$

where $A^* = A(0)$, $I^* = I(0)$, and $E^* = E(0) = A^*/I^*$. The relative spatial difference of E across the growth cone was calculated by

$$\frac{\Delta E}{E^*} \equiv \frac{E(L/2) - E(-L/2)}{E(0)} = \frac{\Delta A}{A^*} - \frac{\Delta I}{I^*}, \qquad [9]$$

where ΔA and ΔI indicate the spatial differences of A and I, respectively, across the growth cone.

Distribution of A and I

For both A and I, I calculated the intracellular distribution exposure to an extracellular gradient, $G(x)$. Green's function of $\partial Z/\partial t = D_Z(\partial^2 Z/\partial x^2) - k_Z Z$ was analytically derived using the method of separation of variables:

$$H(x,\xi,t) = \frac{1}{L}\exp(-k_Z t) + \frac{2}{L}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\cos\left[\frac{n\pi}{L}\left(\xi+\frac{L}{2}\right)\right]\cos\left[\frac{n\pi}{L}\left(x+\frac{L}{2}\right)\right]\exp\left[-\left\{k_Z+\left(\frac{n\pi}{L}\right)^2 D_Z\right\}t\right]. \qquad [10]$$

A steady-state solution of equation (3) was thus obtained by

$$Z^{\infty}(x) = \int_0^{\infty} d\tau \int_{-L/2}^{+L/2} d\xi\, H(x,\xi,\tau)\left\{c_Z + \alpha_Z f(R,G(\xi))\right\}, \qquad [11]$$

where Z represents either A or I. Note that $f(R,G(x)) = G(x)$ in equation (1). Because the growth cone is so small that $G(x)$ could be modelled as a shallow linear gradient, $f(R,G(x))$ can be linearized by $f(R,G^*) + gx$, where $G^* = G(0)$ and $g = (\partial f/\partial G|_{G=G^*})(dG/dx|_{x=0})$. This led to

$$Z^{\infty}(x) = Z^* + \frac{2g}{L}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(L/n\pi)^2\left[(-1)^n - 1\right]}{k_Z + (n\pi/L)^2 D_Z}\cos\left\{\frac{n\pi}{L}\left(x+\frac{L}{2}\right)\right\}, \qquad [12]$$

where Z^* indicates baseline activity, i.e., $Z^* = Z^{\infty}(0)$:

$$Z^* = \frac{\alpha_Z f(R,G^*) + c_Z}{k_Z}. \qquad [13]$$

By numerical simulation of the reaction-diffusion dynamics, I confirmed that equation (12) was exact (data not shown). The spatial difference of Z then becomes

$$\Delta Z = Z^{\infty}(L/2) - Z^{\infty}(-L/2) = \frac{8gL^3}{\pi^4}\frac{h(D_Z/k_Z)}{k_Z}, \qquad [14]$$

where

$$h(s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1/(2n+1)^2}{(2n+1)^2 s + (L/\pi)^2}, \qquad [15]$$

which is a monotonically decreasing function converging to 0 (inset of **Fig. 3a**).

Conditions for four chemotactic response patterns

I calculated the growth cone's concentration-dependent chemotactic responses. By substituting Z^* as described by equation (13) for A^* and I^* in equation (2) and substituting ΔZ as described by equation (14) for ΔA and ΔI in equation (2), I obtained

$$\frac{\Delta E}{E^*} = \frac{8gL^3}{\pi^4}\left[\frac{h(D_A/k_A)}{\alpha_A f(R,G^*) + c_A} - \frac{h(D_I/k_I)}{\alpha_I f(R,G^*) + c_I}\right]. \qquad [16]$$

Equation (16) exhibits four response patterns to G^*: all positive, all negative, negative-to-positive, and positive-to-negative, which correspond to unidirectional attraction, unidirectional repulsion, bidirectional repulsion-to-attraction, and BAR, respectively (**Fig. 3b, c, d, e**). The response patterns' parameter regions

were derived under the condition of $\partial f/\partial G > 0$ (**Fig. 3a**). For example, the BAR response pattern is characterized by attraction at lower concentrations (i.e., $E/E^*|_{G^*=0} > 0$) and repulsion at $G^* = \infty$ (i.e., $\Delta E/E^*|_{G^*=0} < 0$), which leads to

$$\frac{c_A}{c_I} < \eta < \frac{\alpha_A}{\alpha_I}, \qquad [17]$$

where $\eta = h(D_A/k_A)/h(D_I/k_I)$.

Preferred concentration in the BAR response pattern

Growth cones with the BAR response pattern prefer a specific concentration of G^* at which $\Delta E/E^* = 0$. In the equation (3) model, setting $\Delta E/E^* = 0$ in equation (16) leads to

$$f(R, G_{pref}) = \gamma, \qquad [18]$$

where $\gamma = (\eta c_I - c_A)/(\alpha_A - \eta\alpha_I)$. The preferred concentration with a specific $f(R, G)$ can be calculated with equation (18). In the equation (1) model, $f(R, G) = G$, thus $G_{pref} = \gamma$. If $f(R, G) = RG/(K + G)$, $G_{pref} = \gamma K/(R - \gamma)$ (equation (5); **Fig. 4a**). If $f(R, G) = RK/(K + G)$, $G_{pref} = (K/\gamma)(R - \gamma)$ (equation (6); **Fig. 4d-i**). If $f(R, G) = R_c G/(K + R_c + R)$, $G_{pref} = (\gamma/R_c)/(R + K + R_c)$ (equation (7); **Fig. 4d-ii**). Total differentiation of equation (18) leads to $(\partial f/\partial R)dR + (\partial f/\partial G_{pref})dG_{pref} = 0$, which in turn leads to

$$\frac{dG_{pref}}{dR} = -\frac{\partial f/\partial R}{\partial f/\partial G}. \qquad [19]$$

Competitive binding of limited ligands by two receptors

I assumed a scenario in which two kinds of RGC-expressed receptors competitively bind limited ligands with identical kinetics. Note that the two assumed kinds are expressed either uniformly or in gradients across the retina. Such dynamics are described by

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dR_c^*}{dt} &= k_f(R_c - R_c^*)G_f - k_b R_c^* \\ \frac{dR_g^*}{dt} &= k_f(R_g - R_g^*)G_f - k_b R_g^* \end{aligned}, \qquad [20]$$

where R_j, R_j^*, and G_f ($j \in \{c, g\}$) indicate densities of the total receptors, guidance cue-bound receptors, and free guidance cues, respectively, and k_f and k_b indicate forward and backward reaction rates, respectively. The total guidance cue concentration is conserved as $G = G_f + R_c^* + R_g^*$. At steady state, $R_j^* = R_j G_f/(K + G_f)$, where $K = k_b/k_f$. If $K \gg G_f$, R_j^* can be approximated as $(R_j/K)G_f$, and the steady state of R_c^* depending on G is then described by

$$R_c^* = \frac{R_c G}{K + R_c + R_g}. \qquad [21]$$

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Author Contributions

H.N. is responsible for the entirety of this article.

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Figures

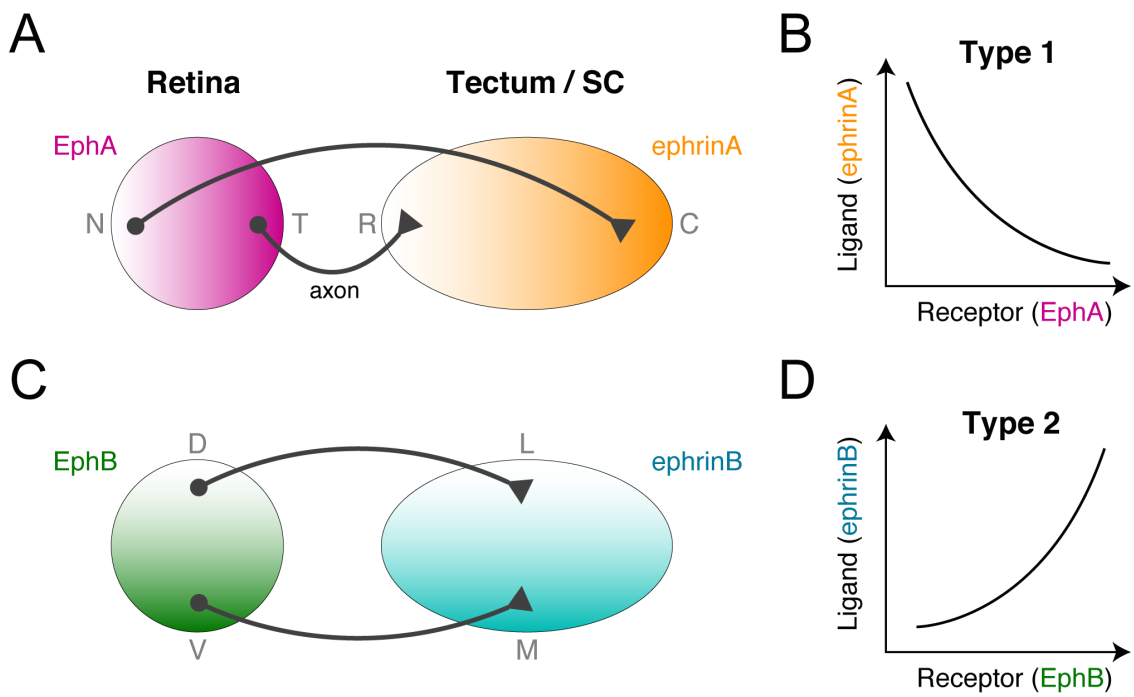

Figure 1: Two types of topographic maps in the retinotectal system

(a, b) Topographic mapping from the retina to the tectum is encoded by orthogonal gradients of EphA and EphB receptors in the retina and of their ligands, ephrinA and ephrinB, in the tectum or SC. **(c, d)** The EphA/ephrinA- and EphB/ephrinB-encoded topographic mappings exhibit opposite receptor expression level-dependent ligand concentration preferences. These were categorized as types 1 and 2 in this study.

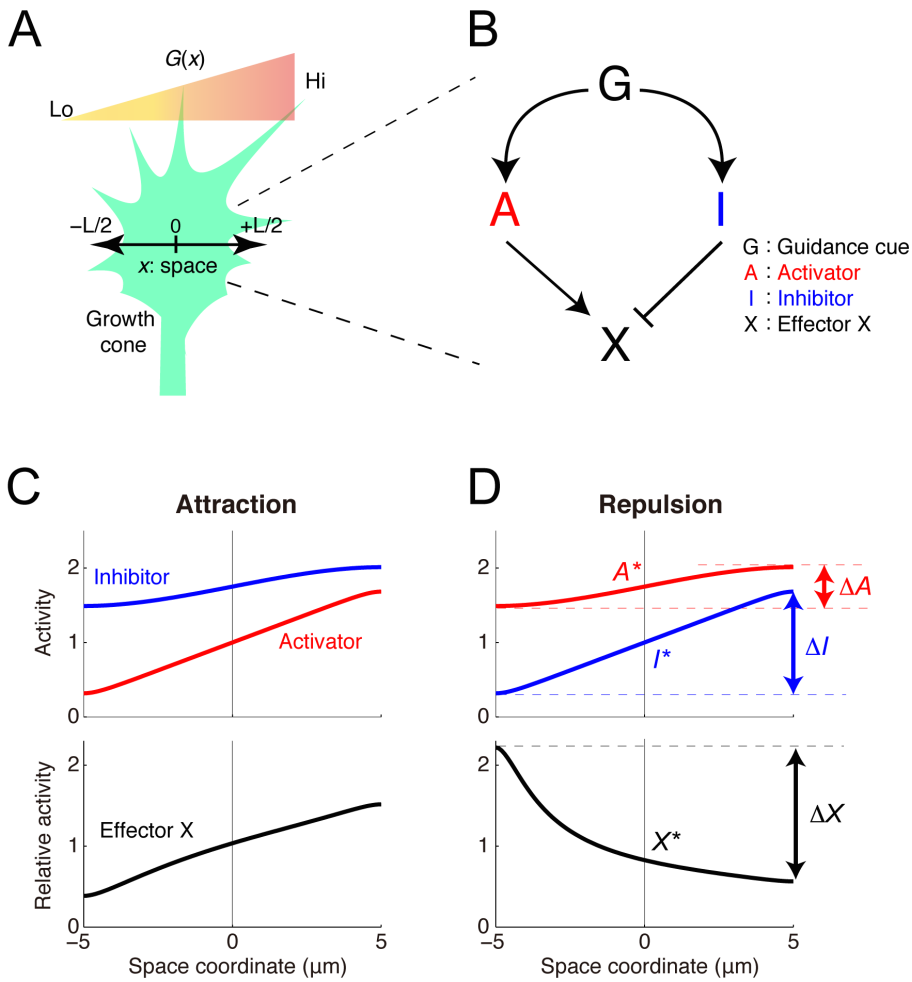

Figure 2: The model of the intracellular growth cone chemotactic process

(a) A schematic of the one-dimensional model growth cone encountering an extracellular gradient of guidance cues. **(b)** The model growth cone's components: a guidance cue (G) regulates an activator (A) and an inhibitor (I) of the effector (E). **(c, d)** Following exposure to a linear extracellular gradient of G ($G(x) = G^* + gx$), gradients of A and I are formed across the growth cone, thereby forming a gradient of E. If the gradient of E orients to the extracellular gradient ($\Delta E > 0$), then the growth cone shows attraction (c), but otherwise ($\Delta E < 0$), it shows repulsion (d). The model parameters are listed in **Table 1**.

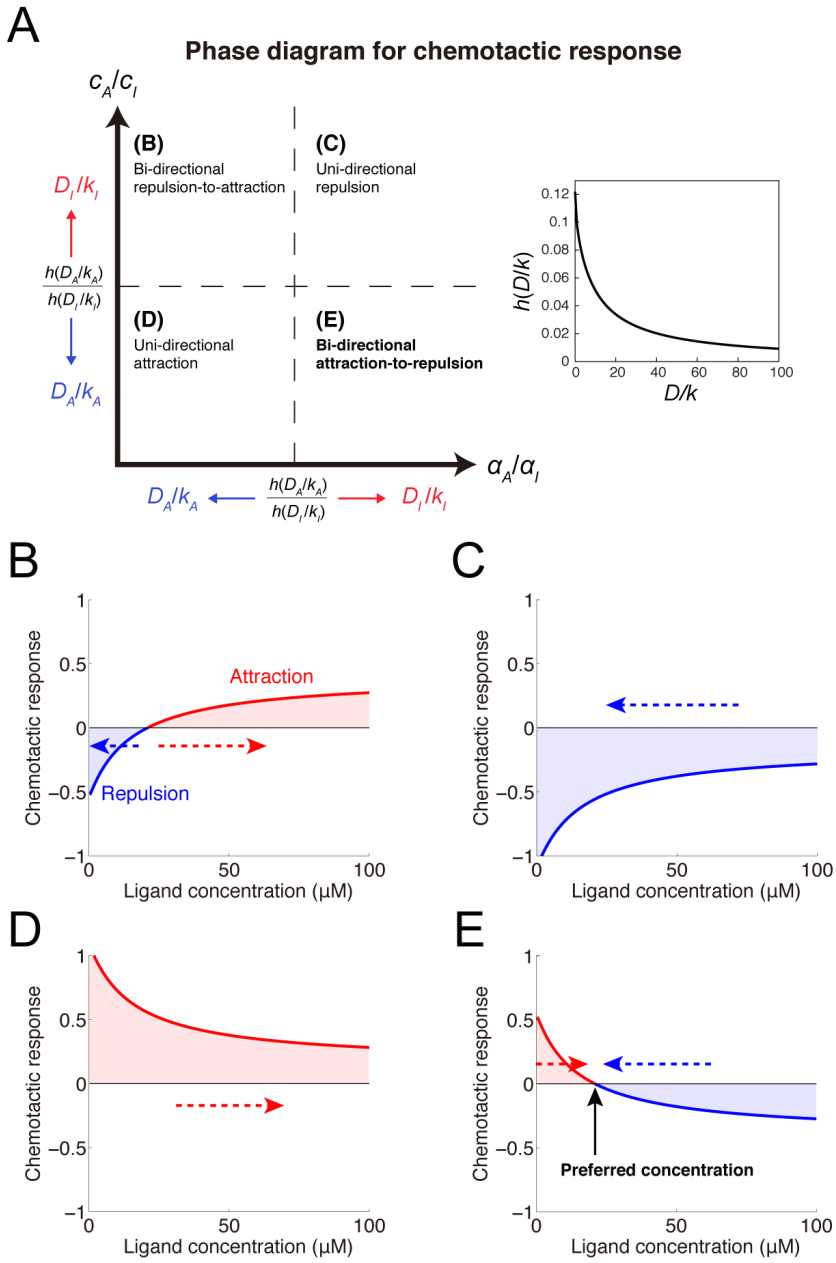

Figure 3: Mechanism of ligand concentration preferences by switching attraction and repulsion

(a) Phase diagram depicting parameter regions of the four chemotactic response patterns. The dashed lines indicate critical lines corresponding to a ratio of $h(D_A/k_A)$ to $h(D_I/k_I)$. Because $h(D/k)$ is a monotonically decreasing function of D/k (inset), the critical lines move with changes in D_A/k_A and D_I/k_I. **(b-e)** Various chemotactic responses (i.e., $\Delta E/E^*$) to guidance cue concentrations were derived: **(b)** bidirectional repulsion-to-attraction, **(c)** unidirectional attraction, **(d)** unidirectional repulsion and **(e)** bidirectional attraction-to-repulsion (BAR). Dashed arrows indicate the direction of concentration changes resulting from attractive or repulsive migration. In the BAR response, the x-intercept indicated by the black arrow corresponds to the preferred guidance cue concentration. The model parameters are listed in **Table 1**.

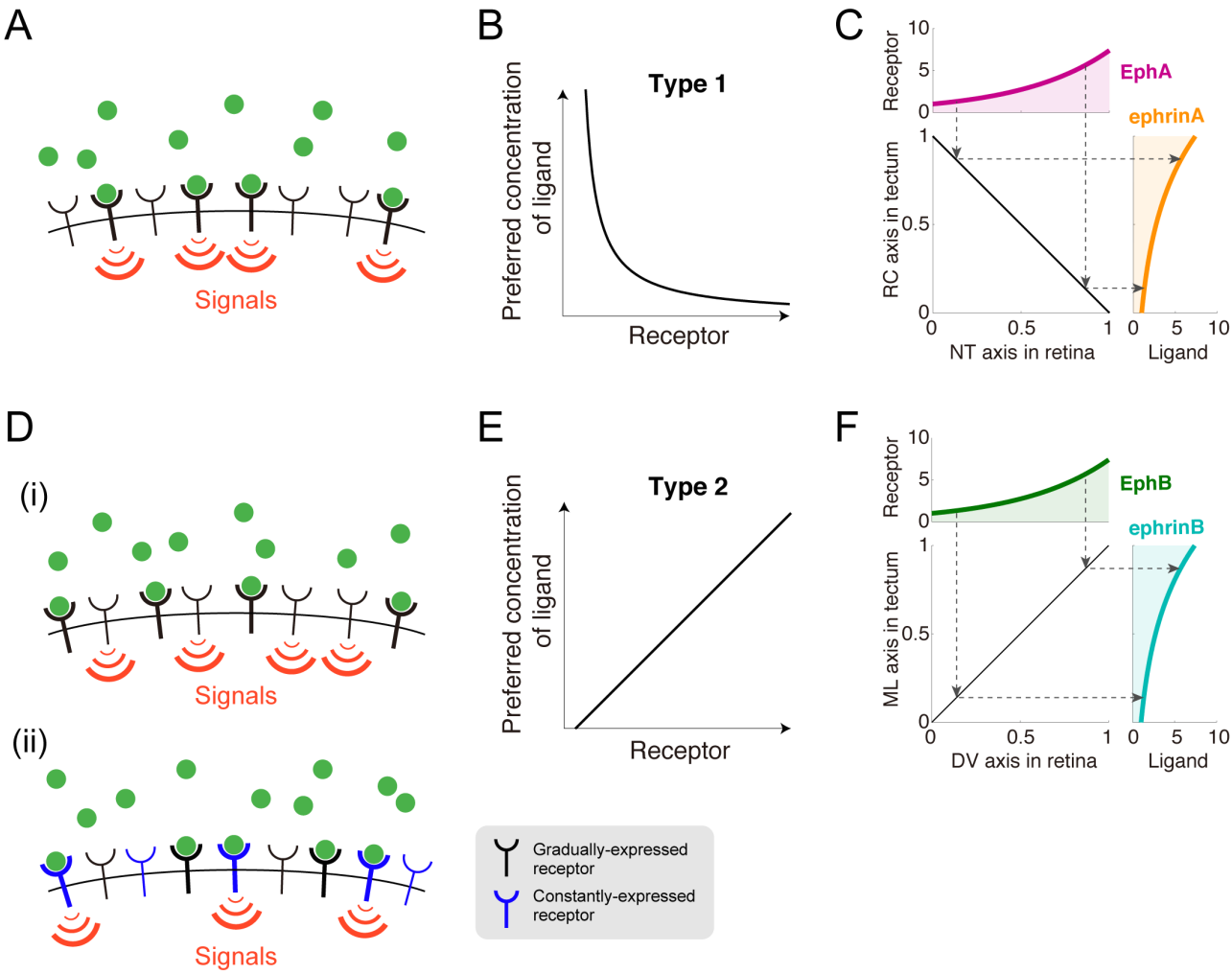

Figure 4: Topographic mapping implemented by growth cone chemotaxis

(a) The receptors were activated by guidance cue binding. **(b)** The chemotactic growth cone in (a) prefers a specific ligand concentration that is inversely proportional to the receptor expression level. **(c)** Linear topographic mapping was produced by an EphA gradient along the retinal nasal-temporal (NT) axis and an ephrinA gradient along the tectal rostral-caudal (RC) axis. Dashed arrows indicate corresponding receptor expression levels and preferred ligand concentrations. The applied gradients were $R_{NT}(x_{NT}) = R_{NT_0} exp(q_A(x_{NT}/\sigma_{NT}))$ and $G_{RC}(x_{RC}) = G_{RC_0} exp(-q_A(1 - x_{RC}/\sigma_{RC}))$. **(d)** Two possible molecular mechanisms by which the guidance cue is transduced to an intracellular signal through the receptor. **(d-i)** Guidance cue-unbound receptors were active. **(d-ii)** Two kinds of receptors competitively bind the guidance cue so that these receptors effectively suppress each other. **(e)** The chemotactic growth cone in (d) prefers a specific ligand concentration that linearly increases with the receptor expression level. **(f)** Linear topographic mapping was produced by an EphB gradient along the retinal dorsal-ventral (DV) axis and an ephrinB gradient along the tectal medial-lateral (ML) axis. The applied gradients were $R_{DV}(x_{DV}) = R_{DV_0} exp(q_B(x_{DV}/\sigma_{DV}))$ and $G_{ML}(x_{ML}) = G_{ML_0} exp(q_B(x_{ML}/\sigma_{ML}))$.

Table 1: Parameter values

Parameter	Unit	Fig.2C	Fig.2D	Fig.3B	Fig.3C	Fig.3D	Fig.3E
L	(μm)	10	10				
G^*	(μM)	10	10				
g	(μM/μm)	0.75	0.75				
D_A	($\mu m^2/s$)	1	100	1	20	1	20
k_A	(s^{-1})	5	2	20	1	20	1
c_A	(μM/s)	0	0	150	0.05	150	0.05
α_A	(s^{-1})	0.5	0.35	10	2.5	5	5
D_I	($\mu m^2/s$)	100	1	20	1	20	1
k_I	(s^{-1})	2	5	1	20	1	20
c_I	(μM/s)	0	0	0.05	150	0.05	150
α_I	(s^{-1})	0.35	0.5	5	10	5	10