Reprogramming Factor Stoichiometry Influences the Epigenetic State and Biological Properties of Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells

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SUMMARY

We compared two genetically highly defined transgenic systems to identify parameters affecting reprogramming of somatic cells to a pluripotent state. Our results demonstrate that the level and stoichiometry of reprogramming factors during the reprogramming process strongly influence the resulting pluripotency of iPS cells. High expression of Oct4 and Klf4 combined with lower expression of c-Myc and Sox2 produced iPS cells that efficiently generated “all-iPSC mice” by tetraploid (4n) complementation, maintained normal imprinting at the Dlk1-Dio3 locus, and did not create mice with tumors. Loss of imprinting (LOI) at the Dlk1-Dio3 locus did not strictly correlate with reduced pluripotency though the efficiency of generating “all-iPSC mice” was diminished. Our data indicate that stoichiometry of reprogramming factors can influence epigenetic and biological properties of iPS cells. This concept complicates efforts to define a “generic” epigenetic state of iPSCs and ESCs and should be considered when comparing different iPS and ES cell lines.

INTRODUCTION

Direct reprogramming generates induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) with the molecular profile and developmental potential of embryonic stem cells (ESCs); however, several studies have suggested that subtle differences in gene expression or chromatin modifications yield iPS cell lines with reduced pluripotency when compared to ESCs. Tissue-specific iPSCs have been reported to harbor “epigenetic memory,” which correlates with the ability to give rise to somatic cells of their tissue-of-origin more efficiently than other lineages (Kim et al., 2010; Polo et al., 2010; Ohi et al., 2011; Bar-Nur et al., 2011). Loss of imprinting (LOI) at the Dlk1-Dio3 locus has been associated with lower pluripotency as seen by poor chimera formation and loss of potential to generate “all-iPSC mice” in 4n complementation assays, the most stringent assay for pluripotency (Liu et al., 2010; Stadtfeld et al., 2010a). These data argued that incomplete reprogramming is a common outcome of factor-mediated reprogramming.

While the successful generation of all-iPSC mice suggests that at least some iPSC lines can pass the most stringent test of pluripotency (Boland et al., 2009; Kang et al., 2009; Zhao et al., 2009), it remains unclear how technical or biological conditions used to generate IPS cells influence the epigenetic and biological properties of iPSCs. Comparisons between ESCs and iPSCs often lack proper ESC controls and to date it has been difficult to simultaneously control variables in reprogramming experiments such as complete reactivation of endogenous pluripotency genes, basal reprogramming vector expression (Soldner et al., 2009), genetic background of donor cells, unique reprogramming factor cocktails (Yu et al., 2007), and distinct proviral integrations (Wernig et al., 2007).

In this study we used two transgenic systems that eliminate most of these variables in the generation of iPSCs and demonstrate that expression and stoichiometry of reprogramming factors influence the biological properties of iPS cells. Our data suggest the epigenetic state and pluripotency of iPSCs are influenced by unique and difficult-to-control parameters during direct reprogramming.

RESULTS

Derivation of Tissue-Specific iPSCs
To generate iPSCs under highly defined conditions from multiple somatic tissues of origin, we isolated cells from a previously published mouse model of factor-mediated reprogramming (Carey et al., 2010). These mice carry a single polycistronic vector carrying Oct4, Sox2, Klf4, and c-Myc (Carey et al., 2009) flanked by LoxP sites (in the following termed “Col1a1-OSKM”) under the control of a doxycycline-inducible promoter that was inserted into the collagen type 1α locus (Col1a1) by gene targeting in ESCs expressing the reverse tetracycline inducible M2rtTA (rtTA) from the ROSA26 promoter. Cells derived from four different somatic tissues including liver (Liv), CD19+ proB cells...
(pB), whole Brain tissue (B), and tail-tip fibroblasts (TTF) were isolated and induced with DOX under optimized conditions for iPSC derivation as described previously (Figure 1A) (Carey et al., 2010). All iPSC lines stained positive for the pluripotency markers alkaline phosphatase (AP), SSEA-1, and Nanog (Figure 1B) and expressed pluripotency genes at levels similar to control ES cell lines as measured by qRT-PCR (Figure 1C). iPSC lines from each somatic lineage generated differentiated tissues of all three germ layers in teratoma assays (Figure S1A, available online). In addition, in vitro differentiation to mature neurons was performed on four iPSC lines and an ESC control, all of which generated TuJ1- and MAP2-2-positive neurons (Figure S1B). Factor-free iPSCs were isolated upon exposure to Cre recombinase with precise excision of the Col1a1-OSKM transgene confirmed by Southern blot (Figure 1D) and PCR analyses (Figure 1E). In agreement with previous studies all-iPSCs derived with the Col1a1-OSKM transgene generated teratomas and adult chimeras after blastocyst injection, most of which were shown to contribute to the germline (Carey et al., 2010) (Table S1).

The Majority of iPS Cells Can Generate “All-iPSC” Mice

To determine whether Col1a1-OSKM iPSC lines could generate full-term “iPSC mice” we performed tetraploid (4n) complementation assays. Two ESC lines of genetically identical background to the iPSCs were used as control (Col1a1-OSKM ES cell lines #1B and #1C) and gave rise to live-born mice with efficiencies ranging from ~1.67% to 3%, respectively (Figure 1F). We injected all nine factor-free iPSCs that had been independently derived from different donor tissues into 4n blastocysts and obtained normal-appearing breathing E19.5 pups from seven out of nine lines with efficiencies ranging from 0.5% to 7.5% (avg. 2.2%) (Figure 1F), which is similar to ES and SCNT-ES cells as well as other reports with embryonic or adult fibroblast derived iPSC mice (Boland et al., 2009; Eakin et al., 2005; Eggan and Jaenisch, 2003; Kang et al., 2009; Stadtfeld et al., 2010a; Zhao et al., 2009). Most newborns were sacrificed after breathing was established while some gave rise to healthy pups that survived to adulthood (BC2 Ad.5), all of which were male and had a uniformly agouti coat color (Figure S1C). It has been shown previously that the presence of vectors carrying reprogramming factors affects the gene expression profile of iPSCs (Soldner et al., 2009); therefore, to determine whether the presence of the Col1a1-OSKM vector interfered with the potential to generate all-iPSC mice, we injected vector-containing parental iPSCs into 4n blastocysts. As shown in Table S2, five out of the nine parental-vector-containing Col1a1-OSKM lines were able to produce all-iPSC mice (avg. 2%) (Figure S1D).

These data indicate that the majority of iPSCs isolated from different tissues were able to generate all-iPSC mice after injection into 4n blastocysts with efficiency similar to that of ES cells (2.5% and 2.1%, respectively) (Figure 1F and Table S3). Finally, aging of OSKM iPSC mouse did not reveal elevated mortality due to tumors over a 16 month period of observation (Figure 1G) in contrast to “Col1a1-OKSM” transgenic mice (Stadtfeld et al., 2010b), which exhibit elevated mortality. The high tumor incidence in the latter strain may be due to IRES-mediated read-through from the Col1a1 promoter into the Col1a1-OKSM transgene leading to occasional c-Myc activation.

Silencing of the Dlk1-Dio3 Locus Is Not an Absolute Marker of Reduced Pluripotency

Two recent reports found that LOI at the Dlk1-Dio3 locus decreased the efficiency of iPSC cell lines to produce high-grade chimeras and precluded the generation of all-iPSC mice by 4n complementation (Liu et al., 2010; Stadtfeld et al., 2010a). To determine whether this could faithfully predict the failure of iPSCs from our system to produce all-iPSC mice, we tested two maternally expressed imprinted RNAs, the noncoding RNA Gtl2 (also known as Meg3) and the small nucleolar RNA Rian. Both genes were expressed at levels similar to ES cell controls (seven different ESC lines tested, data not shown) in a majority of lines (6/9), while a minority (3/9) exhibited reduced expression (Figure 2A). High-contribution chimeras were obtained from all lines exhibiting reduced Gtl2 expression (Figure 2B). Col1a1-OSKM iPSC cell lines were analyzed by Southern analysis with two methylation-sensitive restriction enzymes (Hhal and HpaII) to assess the methylation status of a control element for the imprinted Dlk1-Dio3 locus, the intergenic germline-derived differentially methylated region (IG-DMR) (Li et al., 2003; Zhou et al., 2010). Figure 2C demonstrates that two ES cell clones and three iPSC lines exhibiting ESC-like levels of Gtl2 and Rian have both methylated and unmethylated IG-DMR alleles. In contrast, only methylated IG-DMR alleles were detected in two iPSC lines (Livp2E2, pBL4) with reduced levels of Gtl2 and Rian expression, while the third line with reduced expression (BE1), did not show a gain in methylation at the CpGs tested by Southern. Thus, the majority of iPSC lines with repressed transcripts within the Dlk1-Dio3 locus showed a gain of DNA methylation at CpGs within the IG-DMR locus, whereas ESCs and iPSCs with ESC-like expression did not.

To assess whether loss of imprinting (LOI) at the Dlk1-Dio3 locus affected the developmental potential of the Col1a1-OSKM iPSCs, we performed 2n blastocyst injections to generate adult chimeras from all nine lines to analyze chimerism based on agouti coat color (n = 44), dividing the chimeras into two groups (Gtl2-ON or Gtl2-LOW). All lines, independent of the status of Dlk1-Dio3, had variable contributions with no significant difference between the two groups (Figures 2D and 2E).

Our results differ from previous studies that demonstrated the predictive value of the imprinting state of the Dlk1-Dio3 locus in determining the potential of iPSCs to produce all-iPSC mice (Figure 2F). Factor-free iPSC line pBL4 Ad.1 gave rise to all-iPSC mice (Table S1) and late-stage embryos with Southern blot analysis of the IG-DMR locus, confirming that these mice carried only methylated alleles (Figure 2G). We conclude that reduced expression of genes within the Dlk3-Dio3 locus does not strictly correlate with reduced pluripotency in iPSCs.

Stoichiometry of Reprogramming Factors Influences the Genetic and Epigenetic State of the Dlk1-Dio3 Locus

The Col1a1-OSKM reprogrammable mouse strain is based upon a genetically highly defined and almost identical transgenic system described previously (Stadtfeld et al., 2010a, 2010b). Both strains use a DOX-inducible polyclastric vector inserted into the Col1a1 locus that was activated by the M2rtTA inserted into the ROSA26 locus. Figure 3A shows the three differences in design of the two vectors inserted into the Col1a1 locus in the
Figure 1. The Majority of iPS Cells Can Generate “All-iPSC” Mice
(A) Experimental scheme describing the Col1a1 2lox OSKM mouse strain for deriving iPSCs.
(B) Immunostaining for alkaline phosphatase (Alk. Phos.), SSEA1, and Nanog on iPSC lines derived from four adult tissues.
(C) qRT-PCR of pluripotency genes in Col1a1 2lox OSKM iPSCs and control ES cell lines. Relative expression levels normalized to the housekeeping gene HPRT. Error bars represent standard deviation of triplicate reactions.
(D) Southern analysis of iPSCs obtained from sorted (GFP+) single iPSCs after transduction with adenovirus carrying Cre-recombinase. DNA was digested with XbaI and probed for correct targeting using a 5' Col1a1 probe and lack of signal with an internal probe using Klf4. Same indicated iPSC lines are loaded in +Cre OSKM excision (right).
OSKM and OKSM mice: (1) OKSM instead of OSKM; (2) F2A instead P2A; and (3) IRES instead T2A.

To investigate the basis for the different quality of iPS cells derived from each system we first compared the basal and DOX-induced level of factor expression. Single-copy transgenic MEFs from Col1a1-OSKM or Col1a1-OKSM mice were cultured in the presence or absence of DOX with transgene RNA levels analyzed by qRT-PCR using primers for Oct4 and Sox2 cDNA. Neither system showed significant differences in transgene RNA levels prior to or upon induction (Figure S2A). In addition, we observed that the number of copies of either the Col1a1-OSKM or the ROSA26 M2rtTA transgene did not affect the *Dlk1-Dio3* locus gene expression state (“ON” versus “LOW”) in resulting iPSCs, the majority of which show ESC-like expression and no difference between lines derived from mice heterozygous or homozygous at either locus (Figure S2B).

We next tested protein levels in Col1a1-OSKM and Col1a1-OKSM MEFs induced with DOX and both derived from the same gene-targeted parental V6.5 ES cell lines. Western analysis in Figure 3A shows that reprogramming factor protein levels were significantly different between the two strains. We observed higher protein levels of Oct4 and Klf4 in Col1a1-OSKM MEFs and lower levels of Sox2 and c-Myc than in those of similarly induced Col1a1-OKSM MEFs. Quantification of band intensities after normalization to the loading control indicated ~5- and 15-fold-higher protein levels of Oct4 and Klf4 and about 2-fold-lower protein levels of Sox2 and c-Myc in Col1a1-OKSM as compared to Col1a1-OSKM MEFs (Figure S2C). The specific concomitant accumulation of unprocessed high-molecular-weight polyproteins was consistent with inefficient processing to mature functional Oct4 and Klf4 proteins in Col1a1-OKSM cells (* in Figure 3A), an effect attributable to the F2A or P2A peptide variants used in the two vectors (Figure S2D). These results demonstrate that subtle differences in vector construction have a significant impact on protein expression.

To examine whether an increased expression of reprogramming factor protein levels could affect the epigenetic state of the iPSCs, we analyzed IG-DMR methylation in iPSCs created by induction of the Col1a1-OSKM transgene alone or by additional ectopic expression of Oct4 or Klf4 or of both factors using DOX-inducible lentiviruses. For this we derived tertiary MEFs from a single Gtli2-ON secondary iPS cell line “BC2” by injection into 2n blastocystos and initiated reprogramming to generate stable DOX-independent iPSCs. Upon isolation of DOX-independent iPSCs DNA was isolated and analyzed by Southern blot to determine the extent of aberrant DNA methylation at the *Dlk1-Dio3* IG-DMR. Aberrant methylation occurred in about 43% of OSKM, OSKM+O, and OSKM+K MEFs. However, combined ectopic expression of Oct4 and Klf4 significantly reduced aberrant methylation to ~15% of the tested iPSCs lines (OSKM+O+K; p = 0.0441) (Figure 3B, Figure S3A), suggesting that the level of Oct4 and Klf4 expression during reprogramming can influence the resulting epigenetic conformation at the IG-DMR locus.

We also tested whether a change in factor level(s) could rescue the consistent aberrant silencing of the *Dlk1-Dio3* locus in the Col1a1-OKSM MEFs, which have been reported to consistently give rise to Gtli2-LOW iPSCs (Stadtfeld et al., 2010a). ESC-derived secondary Col1a1-OKSM MEFs were infected with different combinations of DOX-inducible lentiviruses carrying the pluripotency factors Oct4 (O), Klf4 (K), and Nanog (N) with robust protein expression being observed by western blot (Figure 3C). Eight to ten DOX-independent iPSC lines were isolated from each condition after 2 to 3 weeks and expression of Gtli2 was analyzed by RT-PCR. Of 57 clones analyzed from five separate conditions, four clones transduced with Oct4 and Klf4 showed ESC-like expression (O+K #12, 2.14, 2.29, 2.31) and normal methylation of the IG-DMR locus (Figure 3D; Figure S3B) while all other conditions gave rise to clones with reduced Gtli2 between 0.5- and 0.1-fold normalized expression to ESCs (Figure S3C). Thus 22% (4/18) of the OKSM O+K clones had preserved normal imprinting of the *Dlk1-Dio3* locus and expressed Gtli2 at levels similar to OSKM iPSCs.

In agreement with Gtli2 expression being a predictor of 4n competence, the Col1a1-OKSM O+K #12 iPS clone, carrying one and two proviral integrations of Oct4 and Klf4, respectively (data not shown), gave rise to adult chimeras and all-iPSC mice when injected into 2n and 4n blastocyst embryos (Figures 3E and 3F), with PCR genotyping verifying the origin of the Col1a1-OKSM O+K #12 all-iPSC mouse (Figure S3D). These data confirm that ectopic expression of Oct4 and Klf4 in secondary MEFs can generate high-quality iPSCs even on a genetic background of OKSM, which generates mostly iPSCs with LOI and decreased pluripotency (Stadtfeld et al., 2010a).

**Isolation of Gtli2-ON and Fully Pluripotent Cells following Stoichiometric Correction**

Our data predict that preselection for optimal stoichiometry should further increase normal imprinting at the *Dlk1-Dio3* locus in iPSCs. To this end we generated a “tertiary” Col1a1-OKSM transgenic system carrying identical Oct4 and Klf4 proviral integrations as a parental secondary cell line by injecting iPSC clone #12 into 2n blastocystos to generate tertiary Col1a1-OKSM O+K #12 MEFs (Figure 4A). DOX addition induced robust expression of proviral Oct4 and Klf4 as detected by western blot (Figure 4B).

Ectopic Oct4 and Klf4 expression in the tertiary system greatly altered the growth and proliferative characteristics of reprogramming MEFs typically observed using the Col1a1-OKSM strain (Figure 4C). Colonies were picked from multiple independent
Figure 2. Silencing of the Dlk1-Dio3 Locus Is Not an Absolute Marker of Reduced Pluripotency

(A) qRT-PCR of nine Col1a1 2lox OSKM iPSCs and one ES cell control (V6.5) of Gtl2 and Rian. Expression levels are relative to GAPDH. “Gtl2-LOW” is represented in iPSC lines with < 50% expression of both genes (right). Error bars indicated standard error of the mean of three biological replicates (SEM). Expression in additional iPSCs are shown in Figure S2B.

(B) Bright-field pictures of Col1a1 2lox OSKM chimeras from Gtl2-LOW iPSCs.

(C) Methylation analysis of IG-DMR in Col1a1 2lox OSKM iPSC lines. All DNAs were digested with StuI in combination with either methylation-insensitive MspI or methylation-sensitive HpaII or HhaI. The digested DNAs were analyzed by Southern hybridization with a probe to IG-DMR. Restriction enzymes: M, MspI; Hp, HpaII; Hh, HhaI.

(D) % chimera

(E) p = 0.4743

(F) all-iPSC-mouse

(G) Digest: StuI+Hhal

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Factor Levels Influence Pluripotency of iPSCs

well on day 8 and expanded to isolate DOX-independent cell lines, which stained positive for pluripotency markers Nanog and SSEA1 (Figure 4D). To determine the silencing at the Dlk1-Dio3 locus, we isolated RNA and tested for expression of Gt12 by qRT-PCR. Out of 41 iPSC lines analyzed from two independent experiments, 23 (56.1%) exhibited Gt12 expression similar to the parental Col1a1-OKSM O+K #12 secondary iPSC line, with the remaining samples ranging from 0.5- to 0.1-fold relative to GAPDH, similar to Col1a1-OKSM iPSCs (Figure 4E and Figure S4A). To determine the epigenetic state of the Gt12 expression as iPSCs derived from Col1a1-OSKM somatic cells.

We verified the pluripotency of early passage (p3) OKSM O+K #12 tertiary iPSCs in 4n complementation assays by generating all-iPSC mice from Gt12-ON clones #12.21 and 12.1.2 (~2.8%–5.2%) (Figure 4H and Figure S4B). PCR genotyping of tissues from all-iPSC mice confirmed the origin from tertiary Col1a1-OKSM O+K #12 iPSCs (Figure S4C).

To test whether differentiated somatic cells of blood origin could also be rescued by ectopic expression of Oct4 and Klf4 we isolated CD11b+ macrophages from spleen of an adult Col1a1-OKSM O+K #12 chimera. In contrast to fibroblasts, blood cells show very low levels of Dlk1-Dio3 transcripts (Stadtfeld et al., 2010). After isolation of tertiary blood-iPSCs we found that, similar to MEF-derived iPSCs, 6/12 exhibited ESC-like expression of Gt12 (Figure 4G). These observations are consistent with the notion that reprogramming of Col1a1-OKSM somatic cells transduced with Oct4 and Klf4 generates a similar fraction of iPSCs that maintain normal Dlk1-Dio3 locus expression as iPSCs derived from Col1a1-OKSM somatic cells.

As a control we characterized another Col1a1-OKSM tertiary reprogramming system carrying only ectopic Klf4 (K #1) (Figure S4D) and found that six tertiary MEF-derived iPSC clones exhibited reduced Gt12 expression (Figure S4E). We also sought to determine whether additional epigenetic changes correlated with the Gt12 expression status or 4n competence in Col1a1-OKSM and Col1a1-OSKM iPSCs by comparing the methylation of regions associated with epigenetic memory (Kim et al., 2010). Bisulfite sequencing was used to determine the methylation of four loci (Gcnt2, Kcnrg, Cd37, and Slc32a1) in five fibroblast- and four blood-derived iPSCs. Figure S4F shows that no consistent DNA methylation differences were found between Gt12-ON and Gt12-LOW lines derived from either Col1a1-OKSM or -OSKM mice. One Col1a1-OKSM O+K #12 tertiary MEF iPSC line (#12.1.2) had acquired some aberrant DNA methylation within the Kcnrg and Gcnt2 regions analyzed but this did not preclude the ability to give rise to “all-iPSC” mice (Figure S4B). Thus, the methylation state of loci that are differentially modified in iPSCs derived from different donor cell types did not correlate with Dlk1-Dio3-LOI or 4n competence.

DISCUSSION

The main finding of our study is that the expression level and stoichiometry of reprogramming factors used to generate iPSCs play an important role in determining the epigenetic and pluripotent state of iPSCs (Table S4). This conclusion is based on the comparison of two genetically highly defined transgenic systems, both of which used an identical strategy to activate reprogramming factor expression, thus eliminating the variables inherent in conventional vector-mediated iPSC generation. Importantly, while factor transcription was equivalent in both systems, subtle differences in vector design (choice of different 2A peptides and the use of an IRES instead of a 2A sequence; Figure 3A) caused a significant difference in the stoichiometry and total factor protein level. High Oct4 and Klf4 combined with lower Sox2 and c-Myc expression in the Col1a1-OSKM mice was more optimal for generating high-quality iPSC cells than in Col1a1-OKSM mice. In further support of this conclusion we found that the number of copies of the Col1a1-OSKM transgene or M2rtTA did not correlate with Dlk1-Dio3 LOI in Col1a1-OKSM iPSCs (Figure S2B), which is consistent with the notion that factor stoichiometry, rather than absolute factor expression levels, may be important.

The distinct factor expression levels of OSKM and OKSM reprogrammable mice strains emphasize that different factor stoichiometries can produce iPSCs but that their quality may vary. The more favorable vector design in OSKM mice significantly reduced the proportion of iPSC lines exhibiting LOI at the imprinted Dlk1-Dio3 locus and robustly increased the proportion of iPSC lines with ESC-like pluripotency (e.g., 4n competence). Furthermore, aberrant DNA methylation within the Dlk1-Dio3 locus did not, in contrast to previous observations, preclude the generation of all-iPSC mice by tetraploid complementation although the efficiency of generating mice by 4n complementation decreased with aberrant methylation at this locus. Nonetheless, our data are consistent with LOI at the Dlk1-Dio3 locus being a criterion for low-quality iPSC cells.

All somatic cells have the potential to generate iPSCs but reprogramming is an inefficient and stochastic process with long latency (Hanna et al., 2009). While factor expression in OSKM mice was more favorable for high-quality iPSC cell
Figure 3. Stoichiometry during Reprogramming Influences the Genetic and Epigenetic State of the Dlk1-Dio3 Locus
(A) (Top) Scheme of the two polycistronic vectors inserted into the Col1a1 gene in the OSKM and the OKSM mouse strains, respectively. Note the unique 2A-peptides (F2A versus P2A), the IRES sequence present in OKSM, and the position of Sox2 and Klf4 in each cassette, respectively. (Below) Western blot analysis of reprogramming factor proteins upon induction with DOX in Col1a1 mouse embryonic fibroblasts. * indicates high molecular unprocessed precursor proteins for Oct4 and Klf4.
(B) Relative fraction of iPSCs recovered with aberrant DNA methylation as tested by Southern analysis at the IG-DMR region (StuI+HpaII digest). Secondary OSKM MEFs were reprogrammed with no additional factor (+/C0), additional Oct4, Klf4, or both (+Oct4+Klf4). Total number of iPSCs recovered and examined in each condition indicated below. p value = fisher’s exact t test.
(C) Western blot analysis of vector-mediated induction of additional pluripotency factors in Col1a1-OKSM secondary MEFs. Samples were harvested 48 hr after addition of DOX. Prolonged exposure shows Oct4 and Klf4 from the OKSM transgene (data not shown).
generation than in Col1α1-OKSM mice, it is probably not optimal as reflected in the higher incidence of normal imprinting at the Dlk1-Dio3 locus when the Oct4 and Klf4 levels were further increased. In addition, the change of factor stoichiometry in Col1α1-OKSM mice by a vector-mediated increase of Oct4 and Klf4 partially rescued LOI at the Dlk1-Dio3 locus (22% of the iPSCs had normal imprinting instead of none on the Col1α1-OKSM background) and resulted in 4n-competent iPSCs. When tertiary MEFs and adult blood cells were isolated from such a “rescued” Col1α1-OKSM iPSC clone and reprogrammed by DOX, ~50%–56% of the resulting tertiary iPSCs had normal imprinting of the Dlk1-Dio3 locus, which supports the conclusion that a more optimal factor stoichiometry results in a reliably and consistently higher recovery of fully pluripotent iPSC cells independent of their differentiation stage or tissue-of-origin.

The observation that Col1α1-OSKM iPSC mice did not develop tumors argues against the hypothesis that reprogramming is inherently tumorigenic. Recent analysis by Quinlan et al. utilizing whole-genome DNA sequencing on several viral-transduced iPSC lines displaying full developmental potential (e.g., 4n competence) found only a few (one or two) de novo genomic structural variants and did not find evidence for activation of endogenous retroelements during the acquisition of pluripotency (Quinlan et al., 2011). Whether 4n-competent iPSCs from the Col1α1-OSKM reprogrammable mouse strain show similar genomic stability will be an interesting area for future investigation.

A much-debated issue in the iPSC cell field is the question of how similar or different iPSCs are as compared to ES cells derived from naturally fertilized embryos or following somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT). While the transcriptional and epigenetic state of iPSCs is highly similar to ES cells (Bock et al., 2011; Guenther et al., 2010; Mikkelsen et al., 2008; Stadtfeld et al., 2010a), a number of recent studies have identified at least some genetic, epigenetic, and biological differences between iPSCs and ES cells though the functional consequences have not been clarified (Gore et al., 2011; Hussein et al., 2011; Lister et al., 2011). The results presented in this study argue that subtle and temporary differences in the level and stoichiometry of the reprogramming factors during early stages of iPSC formation can have irreversible consequences for the epigenetic state and the pluripotent potential of iPSC cells. This is consistent with the notion that incomplete or imperfect reprogramming is not a fundamental biological problem of factor-induced iPSC generation but rather due to technical and often not well-controlled variables. Thus, comparisons between ES and iPSC cells may often be influenced by idiosyncratic and difficult to control differences that occur during the generation of individual pluripotent cells, qualifying conclusions about generic differences between ES and iPSCs.

**EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES**

**Somatic Cell Isolation and Culture**

Organs were isolated from 6-week-old Col1α1 2lox OSKM transgenic male mice heterozygous for the ROSA26 M2rtTA and homozygous at the Col1α1 locus harboring the 2lox OSKM cassette. The following isolation procedures were applied: brain was removed and plated immediately into ES cell medium with doxycycline (2 μg/ml); whole marrow and isolation of liver cells were performed as described previously (Carey et al., 2010); CD19+ pro-B cells or CD11b+ macrophages were isolated by MACS cell separation (Miltenyi Biotec Cat# 130-052-201) following manufacturer’s instructions; purified B cell subsets were resuspended in IMDM with 15% FCS as well as IL-4, IL-7, SCF (10 ng/ml each, Peprotech), and doxycycline (2 μg/ml) and plated on OP9 bone marrow stromal cells (ATCC). Three days later the medium was changed to E8 medium plus DOX.

**Quantitative RT-PCR**

Total RNA was isolated using Trizol reagent (Invitrogen) or RNeasy kit (QiAGEN). Five micrograms of total RNA was treated with DNase I to remove potential contamination of genomic DNA using a DNA Free RNA kit (Zymo Research). One microgram of DNase I-treated RNA was reverse transcribed using a First Strand Synthesis kit (Invitrogen) and ultimately resuspended in 100 μl of water. Quantitative PCR analysis was performed in triplicate using as a first strand Synthesis kit (Invitrogen) and ultimately resuspended in 100 μl of water.

**Southern Blotting**

For analysis of OSKM excision in iPSC lines 10 μg of XbaI digested genomic DNA was separated on a 0.7% agarose gel, transferred to a nylon membrane (Amersham). The membrane was prehybridized with hybridization buffer (1% bovine serum albumin in 7% SDS and 0.5M sodium phosphate, pH 7.5) at 65 °C and hybridized with 32P random primer (Stratagene) labeled probes for 5′ Col1α1 probe (external) (Carey et al., 2010) and mouse Klf4 (full-length Klf4 cDNA). For analysis of IG-DMR, DNA was digested with StuI plus EcoRI, fractionated by agarose gel electrophoresis, transferred to nylon membrane, and probed with probe M4 (IG-DMR) as previously described (Takada et al., 2002).

**Western Blotting**

Cell pellets were lysed on ice in Laemmli buffer (62.5 mM Tris-HCl, pH 6.8, 2% sodium dodecyl sulfate, 5% glycerol, and 0.01% bromophenol blue) for 30 min in presence of protease inhibitors (Roche Diagnosticos), boiled for 5–7 min at 100°C, and subjected to western blot analysis. Primary antibodies: rabbit anti-Oct4 (1:1000, scH-134, Santa Cruz), rabbit anti-Sox2 (1:1000, #2748, Cell Signaling), goat anti-Klf4 (1:1000, AF3158, R&D Biosystems), rabbit anti-c-Myc (1:1000, #9402, Cell Signaling), and rabbit anti-actin (1:2000, A2066, Sigma), rabbit anti-Nanog (1:200, ab80892, Abcam), α-tubulin (1:10,000, #T-9026, Sigma). Blots were probed with anti-mouse, anti-goat, or anti-rabbit IgG-HRP secondary antibody (1:10,000) and visualized using ECL detection kit (GE Healthcare).
Figure 4. Isolation of Gtl2-ON and Fully Pluripotent iPSC Cells following Stochiometric Correction

(A) Schematic for the generation of tertiary Col1a1 OKSM O+K system. Secondary OKSM O+K #12 iPSCs with normal Dlk1-Dio3 imprinting were injected into 2n blastocysts to obtain genetically identical “tertiary” OKSM O+K #12 MEFs. Addition of DOX reactivated both the Col1a1 OKSM transgene as well as the DOX-inducible Oct4 and Klf4 proviruses to obtain tertiary iPSCs, which were analyzed for Gtl2 expression and IG-DMR DNA methylation.

(B) Western blot analysis of ESCs as well as secondary and tertiary Col1a1 reprogramming systems from identical genetic backgrounds. Tertiary OKSM O+K #12 MEFs show robust reactivation of Oct4 and Klf4 proviruses upon addition of DOX media.

(C) Bright-field images of reprogramming tertiary OKSM O+K #12 MEFs after 6 days of DOX.

(D) Bright-field and immunofluorescence (IF) of pluripotency markers in tertiary OKSM O+K #12 iPSCs. Nanog (red) and SSEA1 (green).

(E) Quantitative RT-PCR of Gtl2 expression in 29 OKSM O+K #12 MEF-derived tertiary iPSCs. Sixteen out of twenty-nine show expression levels similar to parental OKSM O+K #12 secondary iPSCs. Dotted red line represents Gtl2-LOW cutoff. Error bars represent standard deviation of triplicate reactions (SD).

(F) Representative Southern blot analysis of IG-DMR (StuI+HpaII digest) from tertiary OKSM O+K #12 iPSCs generated from MEFs. All clones with ESC-like expression show normal DNA methylation at the IG-DMR whereas clones with reduced expression show aberrant DNA methylation.
Cell Stem Cell

Factor Levels Influence Pluripotency of iPSCs

Mouse Blastocyst Injections and Teratoma Formation

All animal procedures were performed according to NIH guidelines and were approved by the Committee on Animal Care at MIT. All 2n and 4n injections were performed using B6D2F2 embryos as Col1a1 2lox OSKM iPSCs were derived from an agouti mouse and could be identified by coat color as adults. Diploid or tetraploid blastocysts (94–98 hr after HCG injection) were placed in a drop of HEPE-S-CZB medium under mineral oil. A flat tip microinjection pipette with an internal diameter of 16 μm was used for iPS cell injections. Each blastocyst received 6–10 iPS cells. After injection, blastocysts were cultured in potassium simplex optimization medium (KSOM) and placed at 37°C until transferred to recipient females. About ten injected blastocysts were transferred to each uterine horn of 2.5-day-postcoitum pseudopregnant B6D2F1 female. Pups were recovered at day 19.5 and fostered to lactating B6D2F1 mothers when necessary. Teratoma formation was performed by depositing 2 × 10^5 cells under the flanks of recipient SCID or Rag2–/– mice. Tumors were isolated 3–6 weeks later for histological analysis.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental Information includes four figures, four tables, and Supplemental Experimental Procedures and can be found with this article online at doi:10.1016/j.stem.2011.11.003.

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