Microwell-mediated Control of Embryoid Body Size Regulates Embryonic Stem Cell Fate Via Differential Expression of WNT5a and WNT11

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Detailed Terms
Microwell-mediated control of embryoid body size regulates embryonic stem cell fate via differential expression of WNT5a and WNT11

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Recently, various approaches for controlling the embryonic stem (ES) cell microenvironment have been developed for regulating cellular fate decisions. It has been reported that the lineage specific differentiation could be affected by the size of ES cell colonies and embryoid bodies (EBs). However, much of the underlying biology has not been well elucidated. In this study, we used microengineered hydrogel microwells to direct ES cell differentiation and determined the role of WNT signaling pathway in directing the differentiation. This was accomplished by forming ES cell aggregates within microwells to form different size EBs. We determined that cardiogenesis was enhanced in larger EBs (450 μm in diameter), and in contrast, endothelial cell differentiation was increased in smaller EBs (150 μm in diameter). Furthermore, we demonstrated that the EB size mediated differentiation was driven by differential expression of WNTs, particularly noncanonical WNT pathway, according to EB size. The higher expression of WNT5a in smaller EBs enhanced endothelial cell differentiation. In contrast, the increased expression of WNT11 enhanced cardiogenesis. This was further validated by WNT5a-siRNA transfection assay and the addition of recombinant WNT5a. Our data suggest that EB size could be an important parameter in ES cell fate specification via differential gene expression of members of the noncanonical WNT pathway. Given the size-dependent response of EBs to differentiate to endothelial and cardiac lineages, hydrogel microwell arrays could be useful for directing stem cell fates and studying ES cell differentiation in a controlled manner.

The developmental versatility of embryonic stem (ES) cells offers a powerful approach for directing cell fate and is a promising source of progenitors for cell replacement therapy and tissue regeneration (1). ES cells can differentiate into a wide spectrum of cell types, such as cardiomyocytes and endothelial cells, by forming embryoid bodies (EBs) (2). Those lineages arise from distinct mesoderm subpopulations that develop sequentially from premesoderm cells (3). Such lineage specification is highly coordinated with differential changes in gene expression (4–8).

Despite the therapeutic potential of ES cells, one of the significant challenges to their widespread clinical use, is the inability to homogeneously direct ES cell differentiation into specific lineages. One reason for the heterogeneity in EB differentiation is caused from variations in EB size (9, 10). To address this challenge for controlling the differentiation of ES cells, various microscale technologies (i.e., surface patterning, hydrogel microwells, and microfluidic systems) have been developed for directing the stem cell fate (11–15). Micropatterning techniques have been used to evaluate the effect of EB size on ES cell differentiation. For instance, microfabricated adhesive stencils were used to pattern ES cells for controlling initial ES cell aggregate sizes, which influenced the early differentiation to different germ layers (12). In another approach, microcontact printed substrates were used to generate islands of ES cells to regulate the self-renewal of ES cells by local modulation of self-renewal signaling molecules (13). However, although the size of ES cell aggregates has been shown to influence lineage specific differentiation (16, 17), the underlying biology and EB-size mediated factors for ES cell fate has not been well elucidated.

In this study, we elucidated the biological events that regulate EB-size mediated cell fate into cardiac and endothelial lineages by using nonadhesive poly(ethylene glycol) (PEG) hydrogel microwells of various diameters (150, 300, and 450 μm) ES cells formed homogenous EBs with different sizes. In the study of ES cell differentiation into cardiac and endothelial lineage, we found a highly size dependent response. Furthermore, we demonstrated that the differential expression of WNT5a and WNT11, two members of the noncanonical WNT pathway, was directly involved in the size mediated response of the cell aggregates. We further validated these responses by performing the studies to show that the size mediated response could be altered by the modulations of these signaling molecules. These results suggest that microwell-based templates could be important in directing the differentiation of ES cells and for elucidating stem cell differentiation mechanisms by enabling the formation of controlled microenvironments.

**Results**

**Hydrogel Microwell Arrays to Culture ES Cells.** We used a templating approach based on hydrogel microwell arrays to control the size and shape of mouse ES (mES) cell aggregates. To fabricate hydrogel microwells of different diameters (Fig. S1A), we used a micromolding technique that we have previously described (16–18). SEM images (Fig. 1A) showed that microwells were engineered with controllable diameters (150, 300, and 450 μm). In addition, the results of the cell viability assay demonstrated that although cells were cultured within microwells with different diameters, they remained highly viable after 7 days (Fig. 1A).


The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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induction of PECAM transcript in the late stage of culture as compared to larger microwells with 300 and 450 μm in diameter (Fig. 3C). Interestingly, tie-2 expression, a marker indicating endothelial cells, in 150 μm and 300 μm EBs was much higher at late culture time (day 15). Cumulatively, these results suggest that cardiogenesis was developed in larger EBs with the highly reduced endothelial cell differentiation. In contrast, small EBs resulted in much higher endothelial cell differentiation with reduced cardiogenesis.

**Differential Expression of WNT5a and WNT11.** To characterize the factors that influence EB-size dependent differentiation into cardiac and endothelial cells, we evaluated the gene and protein expression of various extracellular matrix (ECM) molecules and soluble factors. Specifically, the basement membrane components that can be generated by endoderm within EBs (28) and WNT signaling family, which is known to be important in cardiogenesis and endothelial cell differentiation (4, 26, 29, 30) were evaluated. The genes for various key components of basement membrane were evaluated and showed no significant difference in expression (Fig. S2A) at day 5 of EB formation. This was also supported by the similarity in laminin distribution within EBs of distinct sizes (Fig. S2B). In addition, the canonical WNT2 and noncanonical WNT5a and WNT11 pathways were evaluated. We did not observe significant difference in WNT2 expression and β-catenin expression at day 3 and 5 of EB formation within microwells. In contrast, we detected differential expression of WNT5a and WNT11 in EBs with different sizes (Fig. S2A). The smaller EBs (150 μm in diameter) expressed high levels of WNT5a without WNT11 expression. Meanwhile, the larger EBs (450 μm in diameter) expressed WNT11 with the highly reduced WNT5a expression at day 5 of EB formation. Thus, smaller EBs showed higher expression of WNT5a and higher endothelial cell differentiation while suppressing WNT11 expression. In contrast, larger EBs showed highly increased expression of WNT11 and higher cardiogenesis with low expression of WNT5a (Fig. S2C).

To further confirm the role of WNT5a and WNT11 on regulating EB-size mediated cardiogenesis and endothelial cell differentiation, inhibition and activation test were performed. For the inhibition assay, we evaluated vessel sprouting activity and beating activity of smaller EBs (150 μm in diameter) by silencing the WNT5a gene by WNT5a-siRNA transfection. As shown in Fig. 4A, WNT5a gene silenced 150-μm EBs did not show vessel sprouting structure on Matrigel in endothelial cell culture condition, but showed relatively high expression of sarcomeric α-actinin. This suggests an increase in cardiogenesis and a decrease in vessel sprouting activity, altering the behavior of normal 150-μm EBs (Fig. 4B). The WNT5a gene silencing was confirmed by the highly reduced expression of
WNT5a mRNA in WNT5a-siRNA transfected 150-μm EBs (Fig. 4C). Cardiogenic gene (GATA4 and ANF) expression was highly induced in WNT5a gene silenced 150-μm EBs with distinctly low expression of endothelial cell markers, PECAM and tie-2. Accompanied with the inhibition assay, the activation assay was performed by the addition of recombinant mouse WNT5a in the culture of 450-μm EBs on Matrigel. The addition of recombinant mouse WNT5a increased vessel sprouting structure on Matrigel in endothelial cell culture condition, but there was no significant difference in beating activity as compared to normal 450-μm EBs (Fig. 4D and E). Despite the addition of recombinant mouse WNT5a, there was a slight increase in WNT5a mRNA expression, but no difference in WNT11 mRNA expression. Also, cardiogenic gene (GATA4 and ANF) expression did not show any significant difference except for a slight reduction in ANF expression in 450-μm EBs with the addition of recombinant mouse WNT5a at day 15 of culture. However, the expression of endothelial cell markers, PECAM and tie-2, was increased by the addition of recombinant mouse WNT5a (Fig. 4F).

Discussion

Due to its similarity to the embryonic gastrulation process, EB formation has been commonly used to induce spontaneous differentiation of ES cells (2). The size of EBs is considered as an important parameter that influences ES cell differentiation (31). However, the complex series of interactions within a differentiating cell aggregate is difficult to analyze and is further increased in complexity in that most methods to form EB cultures are either too cumbersome or unable to uniformly control the size of EBs. To address these challenges, various microengineering approaches have been recently developed (12–14). It has been observed that size directs the early germ layer formation within EBs (12, 16). Another approach showed relatively homogenous EB formation using rotating bioreactor culture system (32) that enhanced differentiation into cardiogenic lineage (33). However, previous studies did not analyze the effects of EB size on various tissue types derived from the mesoderm tissue, nor did they elucidate the biological role of morphogenetic signaling molecules (i.e., WNT pathway) on EB-size mediated response. In our work, we extend on these studies to show that cardiac and endothelial cell differentiation, two derivatives of mesoderm lineage, occurs based on developmentally distinct WNT signals that are initiated based on the size of the EBs. Our results show that uniformly formed EBs within microwells differentiated upon removal of self-renewing factors by losing expression of Oct4, E-cadherin, and SSEA-1. Similar to embryo-

![Fig. 3. EB size-mediated endothelial cell differentiation of ES cells. (A) Phase contrast and immunocytochemical characterization of endothelial cell differentiation identified by CD31 (red) and SMA (green) at day 11. EBs retrieved from microwells (Top) and negative control staining only with secondary antibody (Right fluorescent image). ES cells cultured within microwells for 5 days were plated onto Matrigel substrates and were cultured for additional 6 days (Middle) and a fluorescent image of vessel sprouting from EBs on Matrigel (Right fluorescent image). EBs cultured within microwells for 11 days (Bottom) and a fluorescent image of vessel sprouting from EBs on Matrigel (Right fluorescent image). Each inset indicates phase contrast image of corresponding EBs cultured within microwells. (Scale bar, 100 μm.) (B) Characterization of sprouting vessel activity and frequency of EBs cultured within microwells. The sprouting activity and frequency of ES cells cultured within smaller microwells were higher than those within larger microwells. (Scale bar, 100 μm.) (C) Analysis of gene expression of ES cells to identify endothelial cell differentiation. (I) Gel pictures, (II) PECAM mRNA expression, (III) Flk-1 mRNA expression, and (IV) Tie-2 mRNA expression. Data shown as mean normalized mRNA expression intensity ± SEM (n = 3, * indicates P < 0.05 compared to 150 μm EB).]
genesis, in vitro EB formation results in primordial precursor cells that further differentiate to highly specialized phenotypes of cardiac (34) and vascular tissue (27). Interestingly, larger EBs supported cardiac differentiation, while smaller ones generated endothelial cells. This was despite the fact that at early stages the degree of mesoderm formation in the EBs appeared to be independent of the EB size. Thus, this suggests that signals derived from other tissues may have played a critical role in directing the mesoderm tissue to differentiate differently. Based on a previously published report (12), it is known that larger EBs generate a larger degree of early endoderm tissue. Thus, it may be that the inductive signals of early endoderm drive the differentiation of the mesoderm cells in the larger EBs. This is further supported in that endoderm has been reported to be important in both X. laevis and chick embryos (35, 36). Alternatively, the endothelial cell differentiation in smaller EBs may be the result of absence of cues from the endoderm tissue or the presence of inductive cues from the ectoderm and mesoderm tissue.

To further test these hypotheses, we analyzed the role of various signaling molecules on the EBs of various sizes. Given the importance of ECM in regulating the surrounding microenvironment by modulating the biomechanical and biochemical signaling, we tested the level of expression of different ECM components in the EBs. Surprisingly, despite differences in the early expression of endoderm tissue, we did not observe significant difference in the expression of various ECM molecules in the EBs of different sizes. We, therefore, analyzed the role of WNT family members on regulating early patterning and morphogenesis in the developing embryos. WNT5a and WNT11, which have been known to participate in cardiogenic and endothelial lineage differentiation (4), were selected and evaluated. We also studied their differential expression according to EB size mediated ES cell fate specification. By performing these studies, we demonstrated that noncanonical WNT family members, WNT5a and WNT11, were differentially expressed in EBs of different sizes. Previous studies have shown that WNT signaling pathway played an important role in controlling morphogenesis in cardiac (4) and vascular (5) tissue development. WNT5a is a key signaling molecule that mediates endothelial cell proliferation and differentiation (5, 29), while WNT11 plays an important role for cardiac development (4, 30). Our results directly support the notion that the differential expression of these molecules within the EBs, potentially from nonmesoderm tissues, directly contributes to the differentiation of mesoderm precursors to either cardiac or endothelial pathways. This is further supported by other studies that report the differential WNT5a and WNT11 gene expression during embryonic development (37). In our study, we did not observe difference in the WNT2 expression between EBs of different sizes, which has been known to participate in mesoderm formation (38).
Another important feature of our studies may be related to the size of the EBs and their influence on regulating the temporal expression of signaling molecules. It has been previously shown that WNT5a expression was induced from approximately day 4 of EB formation (5) and WNT11 expression was induced from approximately day 6 (4). This change in expression is also correlated by an increase in EB size (Fig. S3). Therefore, it appears that as the size of the EBs is increased with culture time, there is a tendency of WNT5a to down-regulate and to express WNT11, which correlates with our results, showing that WNT11 is expressed in larger EBs. Although this is yet to be proven, it may be that by regulating the size of the EBs and it may be possible to program aspects of the EB’s temporal signaling.

The addition and silencing of WNT5a experiments yielded a number of other interesting features. First, although the addition of recombinant WNT5a increased endothelial cell activity in large EBs, we did not observe significant effect on cardiogenic differentiation. This result was similar to a previous study, in which WNT signaling through a β-catenin pathway did not change cardiogenic potential over a range of WNT5a concentrations (39). Thus, the size of EBs can preferentially enhance cardiogenesis simply by suppressing the expression of WNT5a. Second, the silencing of WNT5a in smaller EBs resulted in a decrease in endothelial cell differentiation and an increase in cardiac differentiation. This suggests that upon silencing of WNT5a, the mesoderm precursors in the EBs may change their differentiation pathway from endothelial to cardiac.

Given these features, our results show a deterministic mechanism in which noncanonical WNT pathway controls embryonic cardiac and vascular development as a function of EB size. These data suggest that homogeneous EBs formed within PEG microwells can control WNT signaling pathway to direct cell fate specification. Although it appears that WNT pathway plays an important role in directing cardiac and endothelial cell specification, the relationships between WNT5a and WNT11 or their interactions with other WNT family members remain to be further studied.

**Conclusion**

We demonstrate that microengineered hydrogel wells can be used to direct ES cell differentiation in a size dependent manner. In particular, cardiogenesis was enhanced in larger EBs, while endothelial cell differentiation was increased in smaller EBs. Furthermore, we found that noncanonical WNT pathway played an important role in controlling cardiogenic and endothelial cell differentiation. Specifically, the higher expression of WNT5a in smaller EBs enhanced endothelial cell differentiation while suppressing WNT11 expression. Given the size-mediated differentiation response, the homogeneous formation of EBs within microwells could be a potentially useful tool for directing ES cell differentiation for regenerative medicine and drug discovery applications.

**Methods**

**Fabrication of Hydrogel Microwell Platforms.** Silicon masters were developed by using published microfabrication procedures (16). Detailed methods of microwell fabrication are available in SI Methods.

**ES Cell Culture and Embryoid Body Formation.** Methods of ES cell expansion, EB formation, cardiogenic cell differentiation, and following morphological observation and cell viability, as well as, evaluation of beating and vessel sprouting activity are available in SI Methods.

**Immunocytochemical Staining.** Detailed method of inhibition and activation assay is available in SI Methods.

**Reverse Transcription-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR).** Detailed method of RT-PCR is available in SI Methods. Primers and product sizes are detailed in Table S1.

**Inhibition and Activation Assay.** Detailed method of inhibition and activation assay is available in SI Methods.

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