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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Pax6- and Six3-Mediated Induction of Lens Cell Fate in Mouse and Human ES Cells

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Abstract

Embryonic stem (ES) cells provide a potentially useful in vitro model for the study of in vivo tissue differentiation. We used mouse and human ES cells to investigate whether the lens regulatory genes Pax6 and Six3 could induce lens cell fate in vitro. To help assess the onset of lens differentiation, we derived a new mES cell line (Pax6-GFP mES) that expresses a GFP reporter under the control of the Pax6 P0 promoter and lens ectoderm enhancer. Pax6 or Six3 expression vectors were introduced into mES or hES cells by transfection or lentiviral infection and the differentiating ES cells analyzed for lens marker expression. Transfection of mES cells with Pax6 or Six3 but not with other genes induced the expression of lens cell markers and up-regulated GFP reporter expression in Pax6-GFP mES cells by 3 days post-transfection. By 7 days post-transfection, mES cell cultures exhibited a >10-fold increase over controls in the number of colonies expressing γA-crystallin, a lens fiber cell differentiation marker. RT-PCR and immunostaining revealed induction of additional lens epithelial or fiber cell differentiation markers including Foxe3, Prox1, α- and β-crystallins, and Tdrd7. Moreover, γA-crystallin- or Prox1-expressing lentoid bodies formed by 30 days in culture. In hES cells, Pax6 or Six3 lentiviral vectors also induced lens marker expression. mES cells that express
lens markers reside close to but are distinct from the Pax6 or Six3 transduced cells, suggesting that the latter induce nearby undifferentiated ES cells to adopt a lens fate by non-cell autonomous mechanisms. In sum, we describe a novel mES cell GFP reporter line that is useful for monitoring induction of lens fate, and demonstrate that Pax6 or Six3 is sufficient to induce ES cells to adopt a lens fate, potentially via non-cell autonomous mechanisms. These findings should facilitate investigations of lens development.

Introduction

The ability to direct ES and induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cell differentiation toward specific tissue fates in vitro provides an excellent opportunity to investigate the gene regulatory networks (GRNs) that operate during organ development [1, 2]. While ES and iPS cells hold promise for cell-based therapies, only in a handful of cases is molecular information detailed enough to guide directed differentiation to specific tissue types. The developing vertebrate ocular lens offers a potential system for such approaches, as considerable knowledge exists about the cascade of transcription factors, signaling molecules and cell-cell interactions necessary for head surface ectoderm to develop into a mature optically clear lens [3–5]. This process is accompanied by the stepwise specification of the pre-placodal region (PPR) into an anterior sensory placode (ASP) domain and then a pseudostratified ectodermal lens placode. Thereafter, progression through the lens pit and lens vesicle stages occurs, culminating in formation of the lens proper [4]. From this stage on, the lens consists of anteriorly localized cells, termed the anterior epithelium of the lens (AEL), that terminally differentiate into posteriorly localized elongated fiber cells.

Numerous studies demonstrate that lens differentiation involves the action of a conserved GRN that is initiated by a specific set of regulatory genes that includes Pax6 and Six3 [5–8]. Targeted mis-expression in Drosophila of mouse or fly Pax6 that encodes a conserved paired domain and homeodomain containing transcription factor results in multiple ectopic ommatidial structures on the antenna, wings and halteres [9]. In addition, Pax6 mis-expression in Xenopus results in ectopic eye structures that include lens-like tissue termed “lentoids”, as well as retinal tissue [6–8]. The formation of ectopic lentoids in the nasal pericocular ectoderm is also noted in mice with conditional deletion of beta-catenin, suggesting that canonical Wnt signaling normally represses lens fate [10]. Thus, repression of canonical Wnt signaling in the surface ectoderm is critical for lens development, and Pax6 has been demonstrated to directly control expression of several Wnt inhibitors in the presumptive lens ectoderm [11]. Conversely, Pax6 haploinsufficiency in mice results in the Small eye and cataract phenotypes, and nullizygosity results in a failure of lens placode induction and anophthalmia [12–17]. Similarly, PAX6 haploinsufficiency in humans results in the pan-ocular eye
disorder aniridia that manifests as cataracts, corneal opacification, and retinal anomalies, while compound heterozygosity for PAX6 loss-of-function causes anophthalmia \cite{18–22}. Thus, Pax6 appears to function as a key regulatory gene for metazoan eye development, acting as one of several ‘eye specification’ genes that function in an interconnected, non-linear GRN with feedback and autoregulatory circuits.

A second eye specification gene is the Drosophila homeobox gene sine oculis (so); its presumptive vertebrate orthologue is Six3. Ectopic expression of mouse Six3 in Medaka fish (Oryzias latipes) results in ectopic lentoid formation, presumably by activation of Pax6 expression in the presumptive lens ectoderm, while Six3 deficiency in mice results in defective lens induction \cite{8,23}. Collectively these observations support a key, evolutionarily conserved regulatory function of Pax6 and Six3 in metazoan eye development that extends to vertebrate lens induction \cite{24}. Given the conserved role for these two ocular developmental regulators, we hypothesized that ES cells might provide an attractive system to investigate early vertebrate ocular and lens regulatory mechanisms \textit{in vitro}.

Previous studies have shown that both mouse and primate (Cynomolgus monkey) ES cells possess the ability to differentiate into lentoids upon prolonged culture \textit{in vitro}. In these studies, the induction of lentoid formation, defined by a characteristic 3-D morphology and the expression of lens markers, involved the upregulation of Pax6-expression in differentiating ES cells co-cultured with a stromal cell feeder layer. For example, these cells have been reported to provide stromal cell-derived inducible factors that promote the differentiation of pluripotent stem cells to neuronal pigmented epithelial cell fates \cite{25–27}.

Two additional reports describe the induction of lens progenitors and lentoids from hES cells and from iPS cells derived from cataract patients using chemically defined protocol \cite{28,29}. These investigations used a three-step protocol that was based on known signaling requirements in lens development, and achieved efficient induction of lentoid bodies. Collectively, these studies show that ES cells from at least three species - rodent, human, and non-human primate - possess lens forming potential, and suggest a clear role for extrinsic signals in this process. In the case of rodent and non-human primate cells, culture with a stromal feeder layer resulted in increased Pax6 expression in differentiating cells and in the development of lentoid like structures \cite{25–27}, while in the hES cell protocol, PAX6 and SIX3 expression were documented as key early responses in lentoid induction \cite{28,29}. Given these results, we sought to investigate whether Pax6 itself, alone or in combination with Six3, could directly induce the expression of lens fate in mES and hES cells. We further sought to determine whether this process occurred in a cell autonomous or non-cell autonomous fashion.
Materials and Methods

Ethics Statement
All experiments involving derivation of cell lines from any animals was done with the approval of and in accordance with the Harvard University IACUC Approved protocol number 750 (RLM)

Derivation of Pax6-GFP reporter mES cells
A novel mES cell line, designated Pax6-GFP mES (FVB/N mice) was derived from the previously described transgenic mouse line Pax6-GFP Cre, (P0-3.9-GFPCre mice on an FVB background) which expresses GFP reporter under the control of the Pax6 P0 3.9 ectoderm enhancer (Pax6 EE-GFP) [30, 31] (S1A Figure). All animal studies were conducted in accordance with protocols defined in the ARVO Statement for the Use of Animals in Ophthalmic and Vision Research and approved by the Animal Care and Use Committee of Harvard Medical School (Boston, MA). Blastocysts from these mice were isolated using standard protocols and the inner cell mass was manually separated and cultured with mES cell media on mitotically inactivated mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs). Based on morphologic appearance, presumptive Pax6-GFP mES colonies were picked, clonally expanded and characterized by immunohistochemistry, RT-PCR analysis, and differentiation assays, to confirm their stem cell identity (Fig. 1A–L).

Embryonic stem cell and feeder cell sources
Mouse R1 and G4 ES cells were obtained from the Samuel Lunenfeld Research Institute (Mt. Sinai Hospital, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada). Human H1 ES cells were obtained from the National Stem Cell Bank (WiCell, Madison, WI). MEFs from E13.5 mouse embryos were treated with mitomycin C and used as feeders for mouse G4 ESCs and Pax6-GFP mES cells, while gamma-irradiated MEFs were prepared in house or purchased (Global Stem, Inc., Rockville, MD) and used as feeders for H1 hES cells. Feeder preparation and ES cell culture were performed using standard methods [32–34].

Pax6 and Six3 expression plasmids and lentiviral vectors
Expression plasmids
Mouse Pax6 or Six3 cDNAs were cloned into the pcDNA-DEST47 vector using the Invitrogen Gateway Cloning System to produce a CMV promoter-driven C terminal-fused Pax6- or Six3-GFP protein (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). Control cultures were transfected with pBabe Puro expression plasmid (AddGene, Cambridge, MA) originally developed by William Hahn [35] (S1B–C Figure).

Lentiviral expression vectors
We used both in- house and commercially prepared lentiviral constructs. Commercial constructs were obtained from GeneCopoeia (Rockville, MD; http://
Mouse Pax6 cDNA was cloned into GeneCopoeia ORF clone EX-Mm04345-Lv33 lentiviral vector construct to produce CMV promoter-driven Pax6 (IRES) GFP proteins. Mouse Six3 cDNA was cloned into the GeneCopoeia ORF clone EX-Mm05246-Lv43 lentiviral vector construct (S1D–E Figure). Additionally, Pax6 cDNA was cloned into an alternate lentiviral vector HPV570. HPV570 is a self-inactivating, doubly-insulated lentiviral vector that expresses eGFP from an EF1α promoter [36] (a kind gift of Dr. P. Leboulch). Pax6 cDNA was also cloned into HPV422, a non-insulated lentiviral vector that contains an IRES eGFP cassette and a WPR sequence, and expressed from an EF1α promoter [36]. The fragment was cloned between the HpaI and MluI sites of the lentiviral vector digested with BssHII-HpaI and BssHII-MluI (S1F–G Figure).

Embryonic stem cell culture, Pax6 or Six3 expression vector transfection and transduction

G4 mES cells were cultured on mitomycin C mitotically inactivated MEFs as previously described [32, 33] using DMEM (Gibco, Carlsbad, CA)/10%FBS (HyClone, Logan, UT)/LIF at 10^6 U/ml (Millipore, Billerica, MA)/0.1 mM b-ME (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) (henceforth defined as ‘mES cell media’). hES cells were cultured on gamma-irradiated MEF feeders in 80% DMEM-F12 (Gibco, Carlsbad, CA)/20% KnockOut Serum Replacement (KOSR, Gibco,)/1 mM L-glutamine (Gibco, Carlsbad, CA)/0.1 mM β-mercaptoethanol (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO)/4 ng/ml bFGF (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) (henceforth defined as
‘human ES cell media’). Once ES cell cultures were sub-confluent, these cultures were either transfected with a Pax6 or Six3 expression plasmid or infected with the appropriate lentiviral vectors. Pax6 and Six3 expression plasmid vectors were transfected into G4 or Pax6-GFP mES cells using FuGENE 6 (Roche, Madison, WI). Pax6 and Six3 lentiviral vectors were introduced by infecting cells with freshly harvested viral supernatant along with 6 μg/ml of polybrene (Millipore, Billerica, MA). Transfected and transduced ES cells cultures were fixed on days 7, 14, 21, 28 or 30 in vitro using 4% paraformaldehyde/4% sucrose at room temperature for 15 minutes. The cultures were then processed for immunostaining as described below.

Immunostaining of Pax6 and Six3 expressing ES cell cultures
After fixation, Pax6 or Six3 ES cell cultures were incubated at least 2 hours with a primary antibody for goat polyclonal γA-crystallin (Santa Cruz Biotech., Santa Cruz, CA), rabbit polyclonal αB-crystallin (Abcam, Cambridge, MA), rabbit polyclonal Prox1 (Covance; PRB), or rabbit polyclonal Tdrd7 [37] at a dilution of 1:100. After 3 washes fixed cultures were incubated at least 1 hour in Alexa Fluor 488 or Alexa Fluor 594 (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) conjugated secondary antibody at a dilution of 1:1000. After immunostaining was completed, cells were incubated for 30 minutes in DAPI to visualize nuclei. For antibody specifications, see S1 Table.

Characterization and immunostaining of the Pax6-GFP mES cells
Cultures of Pax6-GFP mES cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA)/4% sucrose and processed for immunostaining. Commercial antibodies for Oct4 (ab18976; Abcam, Cambridge, MA), SSEA1 (FCMAB117P; Millipore, Billerica, MA) and Nanog (ab106465; Abcam, Cambridge, MA), and histochemical reagents for alkaline phosphatase activity (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) were used for marker studies. Differentiation of Pax6-GFP mES cells was evaluated by immunostaining with antibodies to neurofilament (NF, ectoderm) (ab24575; Abcam, Cambridge, MA), alpha-fetoprotein (AFP, endoderm) (sc-8108; Santa Cruz Biotech.) and smooth muscle actin (SMA, mesoderm) (ab5694; Abcam, Cambridge, MA). Primary and secondary antibody immunostaining were performed as previously described [38]. Controls included omission of primary or secondary antibody, and comparison of differentiated and undifferentiated cells. For antibody specifications, see S1 Table.

Polymerase chain reaction (PCR)
Total RNA for RT-PCR analyses was isolated from cell cultures using a Qiagen kit (Valencia, CA, USA). RT-PCR analyses were performed using primers for stem cell and lens markers (S2 Table). RT was performed using the qScript cDNA Synthesis Kit (Quanta Biosciences, Gaithersburg, MD). The RT product was used
in PCR with the GoTaq Core System I (Promega, Fitchburg, WI) for 35 amplification cycles at a 57–60 °Celsius annealing temperature.

Results
Derivation of a Pax6-GFP reporter mES cell line
To genetically monitor if ES cells could be induced to acquire lens progenitor cell fate, we first developed a mES cell line that expresses a GFP reporter under the control of the murine Pax6 P0 promoter and 3.9 kb of upstream sequence that contains the Pax6 lens ectoderm enhancer or EE [39, 40]. This reporter cell line, denoted Pax6-GFP mES, was developed from a mouse transgenic line Pax6-GFP Cre [30, 31] that expresses GFP beginning at E8.75 in presumptive lens ectoderm under the control of the Pax6 P0 promoter and EE. We isolated the inner cell mass from blastocysts from this transgenic mouse line and derived ES cells by culturing them in mES cell media on mitotically inactivated mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEF). Morphologically compact Pax6-GFP mES colonies were picked, clonally expanded and characterized by immunostaining, differentiation assays, and RT-PCR analysis to confirm their stem cell identity. Immunostaining demonstrated the expression of the known ES cell markers Oct4, SSEA1 and Nanog (Fig. 1A–G). Similar to other ES cell lines, cells in Pax6-GFP mES colonies displayed alkaline phosphatase activity, and immunostaining results were verified by RT-PCR detection of Oct4 and Nanog expression in two independent Pax6-GFP mES cell line clones (Fig. 1H–I).

In addition, when allowed to differentiate, these cells generated mesodermal, ectodermal and endodermal cell types as reflected by immunostaining for smooth muscle actin (SMA), neurofilament (NF) and alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) (Fig. 1J–L), respectively. Collectively, these data support the pluripotent capacity of the Pax6-GFP mES cell line. Lastly, we found that transfection of Pax6 (Fig. 1M–O) or Six3 (Fig. 1Q–T) up-regulated the Pax6-EE GFP reporter, as evident from GFP expression as early as 3 days post-transfection (Fig. 1M–T). Thus, we derived a Pax6-GFP mES cell line that expresses a GFP reporter under the control of the Pax6 EE.

Expression of Pax6 or Six3 in mES cells induces lens marker expression
Introduction of Pax6 or Six3 into G4 mES cells via expression plasmid resulted in a >10-fold increase in the percentage of γA-crystallin immunoreactive mES cell colonies by 7 days post-treatment compared to G4 mES cells transfected with control plasmids at similar efficiency (Fig. 2A–G). Similar results were obtained with lentiviral vector transduction (data not shown).

After 14 days of culture post-transfection, γA-crystallin expression continued to be detected in these ES cells, mainly in the central portions of individual colonies (Fig. 3A,E). We also detected expression of other lens fiber cell differentiation
markers, Prox1, αB-crystallin, and Tdrd7 expression by immunostaining in these cultures at this stage whereas control vectors (LvHPV422 and LvHPV570) and vectors encoding either of two other genes, Eya1, Ctnnb (encoding β-catenin), gave negligible staining (Fig. 3B–D,F, and data not shown). These data suggest that Pax6 and Six3 can induce markers of lens fiber cell fate in mES cells. Tdrd7 expression was observed to be partly granular (Fig. 3D), as previously described in lens fiber cells [37]. RT-PCR analyses confirmed the transcript expression of these and other lens expressed genes (Fig. 3G). Thus, expression of either Pax6 or Six3 induces the expression of lens fiber cell markers.

In addition, beginning as early as 7–14 days post-transfection of mES cells, distinct cell aggregates of Prox1 (Fig. 3B,F) and γA-crystallin expressing cells were observed (Fig. 3H–J) at a ratio of ~4 aggregates per 15 mES cell colonies. By 30 days in culture, much larger 3-dimensional aggregates of compacted γA-crystallin expressing cells could be identified which met the morphological definition of lentoids (Fig. 3J, K).

Human ES cells express lens markers in response to Pax6 or Six3 transduction

To study whether Pax6 or Six3 could induce lens cell fate in human hES cells, we used lentiviral vectors to introduce either mouse Pax6 or Six3 into human H1 ES cells. By 14 and 24 days post-infection, Pax6 lentivirus-infected H1 hES cells exhibited expression of γA-crystallin, Prox1, and Tdrd7 (Fig. 4A–F), similar to
expression of the homologous mouse proteins in G4 and Pax6-GFP mES cells. 
Prox1 expression was detected in Pax6 transduced hES cells (Fig. 4A–C), and so 
was Tdrd7, which overlapped with a subset of γA-crystallin expressing cells 
(Fig. 4D–F). Note that depending on the type of lens cells Prox1 staining is 
observed in both nucleus and cytoplasm [41]. In cells of the lens placode, 
epithelium and the germinative zone, Prox1 is predominantly cytoplasmic, while 
in differentiating fiber cells it is predominantly nuclear. It is possible that Pax6 
lentivirus-infected H1 hES cells are in the process of differentiation and therefore 
exhibit staining in both locations. Similar results were obtained with H1 hES cells 
transduced with a Six3 expressing lentiviral vector (data not shown), and lens 
marker results were also confirmed by RT-PCR (Fig. 4G).

ES cell lens differentiation involves distinct cell populations
Immunohistochemical analyses of G4 mES cell cultures transduced with Pax6- or 
Six3-GFP expressing lentivirus suggested that cells expressing either Pax6 or Six3 
appeared to induce their neighbors to enter the lens differentiation pathway, but 
not necessarily themselves. For example, cells that expressed the Pax6-GFP vector
localized alongside of but were distinct from cells that expressed γA-crystallin and Tdrd7 (Fig. 5A–F). Similarly, when Six3-GFP was expressed in G4 mES cells at 21 days post-infection, Six3 GFP expressing cells were often found close to γA-crystallin positive cells, but the two markers only rarely co-localized to the same cell (Fig. 5G–I).

Discussion

The differentiation potential of ES cells makes these cells attractive candidates for cell-based therapies and for unraveling the *in vivo* mechanisms of tissue-specific differentiation. A unique attribute of lens development is the fact that key regulatory genes such as Pax6 and Six3 can induce ocular organogenesis in certain invertebrates and vertebrates. In this study we demonstrated that expression of either Pax6 or Six3 is sufficient to initiate lens marker expression and lentoid formation in differentiating mouse and human ES cells. By way of comparison, the induction of ES cells to lens fate has also been efficiently achieved by a three step manipulation of signaling pathways known to act in endogenous lens
development [28, 29]. Considered together, these complementary results indicate that specific aspects of the endogenous lens forming gene regulatory network (GRN) are recapitulated in the ES cell lens differentiation system.

A novel aspect of the present work was the generation of a mES cell line that expresses a GFP reporter under the control of the *Pax6* P0 promoter and upstream lens ectoderm enhancer (*EE*). This mES cell line should facilitate our understanding of the inductive mechanisms involved in lens progenitor cell differentiation. For example, when *Pax6*-GFP reporter mES cells are transduced with *Pax6* or *Six3*, directed differentiation along the lens pathway appears to commence as early as 3 days post treatment, when GFP reporter expression is detected. In *vivo*, the mouse *Pax6* ectoderm enhancer directs *Pax6* expression as early as E8.5 during lens placode specification and thereafter in the AEL, and it is positively autoregulated by the *Pax6* gene product. Hence, the early appearance of GFP expression following introduction of *Pax6* into *Pax6*-GFP reporter mES cells is consistent with the known positive autoregulation of the *Pax6* EE. In *Pax6* or *Six3* transfected *Pax6*-GFP or G4 mES cells, differentiation ensues with expression of γA-crystallin and of additional lens differentiation markers. Frequently, these lens marker positive cells were noted to cluster together in aggregates in the
central portion of individual ES cell colonies. Ultimately, by 30 days post-
transduction, some aggregates coalesce to form lentoid bodies.

The lens marker genes expressed during differentiation in the in vitro ES cell
system are normally expressed in distinct spatial and temporal patterns during in
vivo lens development. Specifically, the developing lens involves a single
progenitor cell lineage with multiple states of differentiation. Therefore, the
significant degree of non-overlapping expression of lens markers in differentiating
ES cells may reflect the emergence of distinct lens cell phenotypes via normal
developmental regulatory mechanisms. Alternatively, the discordant expression of
the lens markers in differentiating cells in these cultures could reflect a high degree
of cellular and molecular heterogeneity due to variable micro-environmental cues,
nor are these two mutually exclusive. Both early markers (Cryaa, Foxe3/FOXE3,
CRYAA and CRYBB2) as well as late markers of lens cell development (γA-
crystallin, Tdrd7, Prox 1), are identified and described in mESC and hESC
cultures using immunolabeling while concurrently demonstrating up regulation
of Pax6 expression in both Pax6 and Six3 transduced ES cultures. These findings
further lend support to the recapitulation of physiologically relevant differentia-
tion pathways in vitro. It is important to note that the overall efficiency of lens
induction in these cultures appears to be less than that observed in the chemically
defined media protocol (27). This is not unexpected, because in the Pax6
transduction protocol described here, only a fraction of cells are transduced,
whereas in the chemically defined media protocol, the entire culture is uniformly
exposed to the requisite signaling molecules. Nonetheless, our observations
indicate that expression of Pax6 or Six3 in undifferentiated ES cells is sufficient to
direct a subset of the cells to differentiate towards a lens fate.

These findings hold relevance for two reasons. First, this system may allow the
study of lens differentiation mechanisms in vitro. Such knowledge could help
delineate the underlying genetic circuitry used in endogenous lens development
and also needed to generate lens cells from undifferentiated ES cells for future cell-
based therapies. Second, an in vitro model for lens development could allow study
of the pathological mechanisms that underlie congenital lens defects. For example,
recently Lachke et al. [37] found that mutations in the gene encoding the RNA
granule protein Tdrd7 cause cataracts and an associated glaucoma. The presence
of Tdrd7 granules in these cultures provides a potential system to further analyze
their composition and function. In addition, this system could allow functional
tests of lens associated candidate genes identified by bioinformatics tools such as
iSyTE [42].

Mechanistically, the idea that a single-gene manipulation can initiate the
development of a complex tissue is highly appealing and can be understood in the
context of scale free networks in which certain highly connected nodes function as
“hubs” (41). In this case, key upstream regulatory genes such as Pax6 and Six3
may function as hubs and serve to initiate a series of distinct downstream
transcriptional events and cellular interactions that lead to the emergence of lens
cell types. Previous studies have shown that co-culture of primate and mouse ES
cells on PA6 stromal feeders can direct ES cell differentiation along the lens
pathway, the latter in a Pax6-dependent process [25–29]. These results suggest an
important role for signaling interactions between feeder and ES cells. An
important role for signaling interactions is also indicated by the efficient
induction of lens cell fate in chemically defined ES cell induction protocols (27–
28).

By tracing the mES cells transduced with a lentiviral vector constitutively
expressing either Pax6 or Six3 along with GFP under a constitutive EF1α
promoter, we were able to track the fate and location of the Pax6 or Six3-
expressing cells relative to the lens marker expressing cells in these cultures.
Interestingly, we found that while ~1–5% of GFP expressing cells co-express lens
markers, the majority of lens-marker-expressing cells reside near Pax6-GFP
expressing cells. This observation is consistent with results from the aforemen-
tioned co-culture experiments, as Pax6 expressing cells appear able to recruit
nearby undifferentiated cells into the lens differentiation program. We therefore
suspect that individual Pax6 expressing cells recruit other cells to the lens pathway
via non-cell autonomous mechanisms, and that the expression of Pax6 suffices to
initiate this differentiation cascade. We also have investigated the use of FGFs
which supported formation of lentoids but did not appear significantly different
from Pax6 and Six3 transfected differentiating cultures that were not
supplemented with FGF. This may in part be due to paracrine production of FGF
in all cultures. This system thus provides the opportunity to further investigate the
gene regulatory mechanisms that underlie mammalian lens development.

Supporting Information
S1 Figure. (A–G) Plasmid and viral vector maps and (H) target cells.
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S1 Table. Antibodies used for immunolabeling in this study.
doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0115106.s002 (DOCX)
S2 Table. List of PCR primers used for analysis.
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Author Contributions
Conceived and designed the experiments: RMA SAL BGN RLM. Performed the
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RMA SAL BGN JL NN CN MN SR QX RLM. Contributed reagents/materials/
analysis tools: RMA SAL BGN RC RLM. Wrote the paper: RMA SAL BGN JL RC
SR JLE QX RLM.


