Lab Resource: Stem Cell Line

Generation of a human induced pluripotent stem cell line CERAi001-A-6 using episomal vectors

Raymond C.B. Wong a,b,⁎, Sandy S. Hung a,b, Stacey Jackson a,b, Vikrant Singh c, Shahnaz Khan a,b, Helena H. Liang a,b, Lisa S. Kearns a,b, Tu Nguyen a,b, Alison Conquest a,b, Maciej Daniszewski a,b, Alex W. Hewitt a,b,c, Alice Pébay a,b,⁎

a Centre for Eye Research Australia, Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital, Australia
b Ophthalmology, Department of Surgery, The University of Melbourne, Australia
c School of Medicine, Menzies Institute for Medical Research, University of Tasmania, Australia

Abstract

We report the generation of the hiPSC line CERAi001-A-6 from primary human dermal fibroblasts. Reprogramming was performed using episomal vector delivery of OCT4, SOX2, KLF4, L-MYC, LIN28 and shRNA for p53.

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Resource table

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<th>Name of Stem Cell line</th>
<th>CERAi001-A-6</th>
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<tr>
<td>Institution</td>
<td>Centre for Eye Research Australia, University of Melbourne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person who created resource</td>
<td>Dr. Raymond Wong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact person and email</td>
<td>Assoc. Prof. Alice Pébay (<a href="mailto:apebay@unimelb.edu.au">apebay@unimelb.edu.au</a>)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date archived/stock date</td>
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<tr>
<td>Origin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethics</td>
<td>Patient informed consent obtained/Ethics Review Board-competent authority approval obtained</td>
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Resource details

Epidermal fibroblasts were obtained from skin biopsies of a 50 years old healthy male subject (EPS1133). Reprogramming was performed on patient fibroblasts using non-integrating episomal vectors to deliver OCT4, SOX2, KLF4, L-MYC, LIN28 and shRNA to p53 (Piao et al., 2014; Wang et al., 2016). A clonal hiPSC line (CERAi001-A-6 hiPSC) was established and further characterized for pluripotency.

Characterization of CERAi001-A-6 hiPSCs demonstrated that the cells were positive for the pluripotent markers TRA-1-60 and OCT4 (Fig. 1A and B, respectively). Upon embryoid body formation, CERAi001-A-6 hiPSCs differentiated into cells representative of ectoderm (NESTIN positive cells, Fig. 1C), mesoderm (SMA positive cells, Fig. 1D) and endoderm (AFP positive cells, Fig. 1E). RT-PCR analysis demonstrated gene expression of NANOG and endogenous OCT4 and SOX2, suggesting successful reprogramming of CERAi001-A-6 hiPSCs (Fig. 1F). Altogether, these results demonstrate that the CERAi001-A-6 hiPSCs retain the potential to differentiate in vitro into the three germ layers. To ensure the genetic integrity of the CERAi001-A-6 hiPSCs generated, we performed genome-wide copy number variation (CNV) profiling using Illumina HumanCore Beadchip. Our results demonstrate that the parental fibroblasts and CERAi001-A-6 hiPSCs were both male (XY) and exhibited a normal diploid chromosomal content (Fig. 1G). Furthermore, microsatellite analysis confirmed that the CERAi001-A-6 hiPSCs originated from the parental patient fibroblasts (Fig. 1H). The established CERAi001-A-6 is negative for mycoplasma testing (Fig. 1I).
Materials and methods

**Ethics**

Collection of patient samples and generation of hiPSCs were approved by the Human Research Ethics committees of the Royal Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital (11/1031H, 13/1151H-004) and carried out in accordance with the requirements of the National Health & Medical Research Council of Australia and conformed with the Declarations of Helsinki (McCaughey et al., 2016).

**Cell culture**

Patient fibroblasts were cultured in DMEM medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum, 1×l-glutamine, 0.1 mM non-essential amino acids and 0.5× penicillin/streptomycin (all from Invitrogen). CERA001-A-6 hiPSCs were cultured on mitotically inactivated mouse embryonic fibroblasts feeders in the presence of DMEM/F-12 medium containing 1×GlutMAX, 20% knockout serum replacement, 10 ng/ml basic fibroblast growth factor, 0.1 mM nonessential amino acids, 100 μM 2-mercaptoethanol and 0.5× penicillin/streptomycin (all from Invitrogen).
hiPSC generation and characterization

Skin fibroblasts were reprogrammed to generate hiPSCs as previously described (Piao et al., 2014; Hung et al., 2016). Briefly, 600,000 skin fibroblasts were nucleofected with episomal vectors (pCXLeHOCT3-4-shp53, pCXLe-hSK, pCXLe-hUL, all from Addgene), using the Nucleofection kit for primary fibroblasts with program T-016 (Lonza). The nucleofected cells were plated down onto gelatinized plate in fibroblast medium. On day 7, 100,000 fibroblasts were replated onto a 100 mm dish with MEF with hiPSC medium. On day 34 post-reprogramming, we isolated hiPSC colonies by manual dissection. The established CERAi001-A-6 hiPSCs were further expanded and characterized for pluripotency (Wong et al., 2011). RT-PCR is performed to analyse NANOG, endogenous OCT4 and SOX2 expression using the following primers: OCT4-ENDO: GACAGGGGGAGGGGAGGCTAGG, CTTCCCTCAACACCTGCCCCAAAAC; SOX2-ENDO: GGAAATGGGAGGGTGCAAGAGG, TTGCGTGAGTGTGGATGGGATTGGTG; NANOG: CAGCCCCGAATTCACACCAAGG, CGGAAGATTCCCAGTCGGGTTCACC; β-ACTIN: CCCTGGCACCCAGCAC, GCCGATCCACACGGAGTAC. CNV analysis was performed using the Illumina HumanCore Beadchip SNP array. Both the parental fibroblasts and CERAi001-A-6 hiPSCs were used for CNV analysis.

For in vitro differentiation, CERAi001-A-6 hiPSCs were allowed to form embryoid bodies in suspension for 12 days, followed by attachment on gelatinized dishes for further differentiation for 15 days. Differentiation markers (SMA, NESTIN and AFP) were analysis to detect cell representative of the three germ layers.

Immunocytochemistry

Immunocytochemistry analysis was performed using standard procedures. Samples were immunostained with primary antibodies TRA-1-60 (5 μg/ml, Millipore), OCT4 (5 μg/ml, sc-5279, Santa Cruz Biotechnology), SMA (10 μg/ml, MAB1420, R&D Systems), NESTIN (10 μg/ml, AB22035, Abcam) or AFP (10 μg/ml, ST1673, Millipore). Subsequently, the samples were immunostained by the appropriate Alexa Fluor–488 antibodies and DAPI nuclear counterstain. Fluorescent images were taken using a Nikon Eclipse TE2000 inverted microscope.

Microsatellite analysis

Microsatellite analysis was performed using the Applied Biosystems Linkage Mapping Set (Australian Genomics Research Facility). Twelve polymorphic markers were assessed, including D2S2211, D2S125, D2S337, D3S1267, D6S257, D8S284, D11S904, D11S4151, D12S78, D12S345, D14S283 and D17S1852. The results were presented as a heatmap using R.

Mycoplasma testing

Mycoplasma test is performed using the MycoAlert kit (Lonza) following the manufacturer’s instruction.

References


