Gene expression of OCT4, SOX2, KLF4 and MYC (OSKM) induced pluripotent stem cells: identification for potential mechanisms

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Abstract

Background: Somatic cells could be reprogrammed to induced pluripotent stem cells (iPS) by ectopic expression of OCT4, SOX2, KLF4 and MYC (OSKM). We aimed to gain insights into the early mechanisms underlying the induction of pluripotency.

Methods: GSE28688 containing 14 gene expression profiles were downloaded from GEO, including untreated human neonatal foreskin fibroblasts (HFF1) as control, OSKM-induced HFF1 (at 24, 48, 72 h post-transduction of OSKM encoding viruses), two iPS cell lines, and two embryonic stem (ES) cell lines. Differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were screened between different cell lines and the control by Limma package in Bioconductor. KEGG pathway enrichment analysis was performed by DAVID. The STRING database was used to construct protein-protein interaction (PPI) network. Activities and regulatory networks of transcription factors (TFs) were calculated and constructed by Fast Network Component Analysis (FastNCA).

Results: Compared with untreated HFF1, 117, 347, 557, 2263 and 2307 DEGs were obtained from three point post-transduction HFF1, iPS and ES cells. Meanwhile, up-regulated DEGs in first two days of HFF1 were mainly enriched in RIG-I-like receptor (RLR) and Toll-like receptor (TLR) signaling pathways. Down-regulated DEGs at 72 h were significantly enriched in focal adhesion pathway which was similar to iPS cells. Moreover, ISG15, IRF7, STAT1 and DDX58 were with higher degree in PPI networks during time series. Furthermore, the targets of six selected TFs were mainly enriched in screened DEGs.

Conclusion: In this study, screened DEGs including ISG15, IRF7 and CCL5 participated in OSKM-induced pluripotency might attenuate immune response post-transduction through RLR and TLR signaling pathways.

Virtual slides: The virtual slide(s) for this article can be found here: http://www.diagnosticpathology.diagnomx.eu/vs/2503890341543007.

Keywords: Reprogramming, Transcriptional factor, Protein-protein interaction network, Regulatory network

Background

Human embryonic stem (ES) cells have potential in cell replacement therapies using their regenerative properties. Disappointingly, there were many limitations for using of ES cells as therapeutic transplantation material, such as rejection [1], the risk of teratoma formation from residual ES cells [2] and inadequate cell number [3]. In contrast, induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells take advantages over ES cells. It is important to highlight the need to investigate differences between iPS and ES cells. In adult tissues and organs, fully differentiated cells rarely change from one type to another. However, somatic cells can be forcibly reprogrammed to pluripotency by cell fusion, somatic cell nuclear transfer and ectopic expression of defined factors including octamer binding transcription factor 4 (OCT4), SRY related high mobility group box protein 2 (SOX2), Kruppel like factor 4 (KLF4) and myelocytomatosis viral oncogene (MYC) (known as OSKM factors) [4-6]. Takahashi and Yamanaka

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established a critical landmark with generation of iPS cells from fibroblasts by simple ectopic expression of OSKM factors. Notably, the 2012 Noble Prize in Physiology and Medicine was awarded to researchers for their extraordinary contribution on reprogramming somatic cells to pluripotency [7]. The advantages of OSKM-induced reprogramming to iPS cells were simplicity and robustness, as many different cell types from different species could be reprogrammed to pluripotency by ectopic expression of transcription factors [8]. Therefore, iPS cells offer an expectation for patient-specific pluripotent stem cells therapy.

Generally, many groups have shown that both human and mouse somatic cells can be reprogrammed by ectopic expression of OSKM factors to pluripotent state [9,10]. And a number of technologies were performed to understand the molecular mechanisms of cellular reprogramming mediated by OSKM factors. Gene expression profiling in fibroblasts uncovered three phases of reprogramming termed initiation, maturation and stabilization [11]. A mesenchymal-to-epithelial transition (MTE) was realized as a marker in initiation phase [12]. Also, bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) signaling played a critical role in the process of OSKM-induced pluripotency [11]. In the initiation phase, reprogrammable cells would firstly increase proliferation, then undergo histone modifications, initiate MET and followed by DNA demethylation and X-chromosome reactivation [13]. Then pluripotent genes and developmental regulators were activated which will instigate the second phase. In the last phase, the cytoskeleton was remodeled to an ESC-like state. Polo and collaborators have confirmed the initial work of three factors. Notably, the 2012 Noble Prize in Physiology and Medicine was awarded to researchers for their extra-ordinary contribution on reprogramming somatic cells to pluripotency [7]. The advantages of OSKM-induced reprogramming to iPS cells were simplicity and robustness, as many different cell types from different species could be reprogrammed to pluripotency by ectopic expression of transcription factors [8]. Therefore, iPS cells offer an expectation for patient-specific pluripotent stem cells therapy.

## Methods

### Microarray data

The microarray data under the accession number GSE28688 is available at the NCBI Gene Expression Omnibus database (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/) based on the platform Illumina HumanRef-8 v3.0 expression beadchip, which composes of 14 samples including two HFF1 samples as control, six OSKM-induced HFF1 samples which were harvested 24, 48, 72 hours post-transduction, four human iPS cell lines and two human ES cell lines. Transductions were performed using pMX-based retroviral vectors each encoding the transcription factors OCT4, SOX2, KLF4, and c-MYC.

### Data preprocessing and DEGs screening

To process gene expression dataset, the log2 of expression matrix which was preprocessed by rank invariant normalization in lumi package [16] was calculated. Illumina probes were then filtered from 24526 to 17669 as different probes could map to the same gene and average expression value was set as ultimate value. DEGs were identified from different comparisons between OSKM-induced HFF1 cells and the control, between iPS cells and the control, between ES cells and the control using Limma package [17] in Bioconductor with a t-test under Benjamini Hochberg correction [18]. P < 0.05 and |log₂FC| ≥ 1 were selected as the cutoff criteria.

### KEGG pathway enrichment analysis

KEGG pathway enrichment analysis for DEGs were carried out by DAVID (Database for Annotation, Visualization and Integrated Discovery) [19]. Pathways with p < 0.05 were identified as significance.

### PPI network construction

To construct PPI networks, both up- and down-regulated DEGs obtained from different comparisons were mapped to STRING [20]. The Cytoscape software was used to visualize the networks [21].

## Fast Network Component Analysis (FastNCA)

FastNCA is a fast method for determining both activities and regulatory influence for a cluster of transcription factors (TFs) [22]. To study the regulation of TFs in the complex process, six TFs (FOXF2 (forkhead box F2), GATA2 (GATA binding protein 2), FOXA3 (forkhead

### Table 1 Differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in different contrastive groups

| Contrastive group | The number of DEGs | The number of up-regulated DEGs | The number of down-regulated DEGs |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| HFF1_24 h vs HFF1 | 117               | 103                           | 14                               |
| HFF1_48 h vs HFF1 | 347               | 234                           | 113                              |
| HFF1_72 h vs HFF1 | 557               | 337                           | 320                              |
| ES vs HFF1        | 2263              | 1007                          | 1256                             |
| iP5 vs HFF1       | 2307              | 699                           | 16.8                             |
box A3), SMAD6 (SMAD family member 6), STAT5B (signal transducer and activator of transcription 5B) and CNTN2 (contactin 2)] whose targets were enriched in screened DEGs were chosen. Then we calculated activities of these six TFs in ES cell, iPS cell and OSKM-induced HFF1 cells and correlation between activity and gene expression of TFs using this method. To predict interactions between different TFs, STRING [20] was utilized and interaction network was visualized by Cytoscape [23]. Meanwhile, FastNCA was also performed to construct transcriptionally regulatory network for these six TFs and their target DEGs in different cell lines.

### Results

#### DEGs screening

In order to gain insight into the molecular events during the early stage of reprogramming, we screened DEGs from comparisons between HFF1 cells at 24, 48, 72 h post-transduction of OSKM encoding viruses and HFF1 control, between HFF1-derived iPS cell lines and control, between the ES cell lines and control. As a result, 117, 347, 557, 2307 and 2263 DEGs were obtained, respectively (data was shown in Table 1). As shown, the number of screened DEGs in OSKM-induced HFF1 cell gradually increased with time, whilst the number of DEGs in iPS cells

| Table 2 Enriched KEGG pathways in different contrastive groups |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| KEGG pathway | Count | P value |
| HFF1_24 h vs HFF1 Up-regulated gene | hsa04622: RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway | 6 | 9.35E-05 |
| | hsa04620: Toll-like receptor signaling pathway | 5 | 0.0043 |
| | hsa04623: Cytosolic DNA-sensing pathway | 4 | 0.0057 |
| HFF1_48 h vs HFF1 Up-regulated gene | hsa04620: Toll-like receptor signaling pathway | 6 | 0.0209 |
| | hsa04622: RIG-I-like receptor signaling pathway | 5 | 0.0249 |
| Down-regulated gene | hsa05410: Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) | 4 | 0.0479 |
| HFF1_72 h vs HFF1 Up-regulated gene | hsa00330: Arginine and proline metabolism | 6 | 0.0076 |
| | hsa00480: Glutathione metabolism | 5 | 0.0287 |
| | hsa00250: Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism | 4 | 0.0349 |
| Down-regulated gene | hsa04510: Focal adhesion | 13 | 4.57E-05 |
| | hsa04810: Regulation of actin cytoskeleton | 10 | 0.0056 |
| | hsa05200: Pathways in cancer | 11 | 0.0272 |
| ES vs HFF1 Up-regulated gene | hsa05217: Basal cell carcinoma | 14 | 9.58E-06 |
| | hsa04310: Wnt signaling pathway | 22 | 1.28E-04 |
| | hsa05200: Pathways in cancer | 36 | 2.29E-04 |
| | hsa00330: Arginine and proline metabolism | 10 | 0.0029 |
| Down-regulated gene | hsa04510: Focal adhesion | 40 | 8.73E-08 |
| | hsa00520: Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism | 13 | 1.09E-04 |
| | hsa04512: ECM-receptor interaction | 18 | 2.52E-04 |
| | hsa04142: Lysosome | 20 | 0.0019 |
| iPS vs HFF1 Up-regulated gene | hsa04310: Wnt signaling pathway | 16 | 2.39E-04 |
| | hsa05217: Basal cell carcinoma | 8 | 0.0029 |
| | hsa00250: Alanine, aspartate and glutamate metabolism | 6 | 0.0041 |
| | hsa00260: Glycine, serine and threonine metabolism | 6 | 0.0041 |
| Down-regulated gene | hsa04510: Focal adhesion | 56 | 1.46E-11 |
| | hsa04512: ECM-receptor interaction | 27 | 3.06E-07 |
| | hsa00520: Amino sugar and nucleotide sugar metabolism | 16 | 2.84E-05 |
| | hsa04810: Regulation of actin cytoskeleton | 42 | 1.43E-04 |

| Table 3 The numbers of nodes and edges in protein-protein interaction networks of different contrasts |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| The number of nodes | The number of edges |
| HFF1_24 h | 80 | 931 |
| HFF1_48 h | 217 | 1290 |
| HFF1_72 h | 358 | 1838 |
| ES | 1737 | 9067 |
| iPS | 1829 | 11765 |
Table 4: Degree of differentially expressed proteins in protein-protein interaction network

| HFF1_24 h | HFF1_48 h | HFF1_72 h | ES | IPS |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|-----|
| Gene      | Degree    | Gene      | Degree | Gene | Degree | Gene | Degree |
| ISG15     | 50        | STAT1     | 59    | STAT1 | 52    | TSPO | 206   |
| STAT1     | 50        | ISG15     | 51    | ISG15 | 44    | TP53 | 168   |
| DDX58     | 48        | IFIT3     | 49    | IRF7  | 41    | CCND1| 106   |
| IFIT3     | 47        | IRF7      | 49    | DDX58 | 40    | CDH1 | 104   |
| IRF7      | 47        | DDX58     | 48    | TOP2A | 40    | MYC  | 96    |
| MX1       | 47        | IFIT1     | 48    | MX17  | 39    | FGF2 | 87    |
| RTP4      | 46        | IFI35     | 47    | CENPF | 38    | CD44 | 83    |
| IFIH1     | 45        | RTP4      | 47    | KIF2C | 38    | MMP9 | 82    |
| IFI1      | 45        | MX1       | 47    | ASPM  | 38    | COL1A2| 81    |
| IFI35     | 44        | RSAD2     | 45    | IFIT1 | 38    | ALPL | 81    |

Figure 1: Transcription factor (TF) activities calculated by FastNCA. A. Predicted activities of six transcription factors (TFs) used in this study. For each TF, rows represent different cell type and columns correspond to the different TF. Black diamond represents the base level, and green diamond represents activity of TF is lower than base level. Red diamond represents activity is higher than base level. B. Correlation matrix between TF activities and gene expression of TF. Red diamond represents positive correlation, and green diamond represents negative correlation. Black diamond represents there is no correlation between TF activities.
was nearly equal to ES cells. However, both up- and down-regulated DEGs were different in all comparisons.

**KEGG pathway enrichment analysis**

We looked for enriched KEGG pathways of DEGs (see Table 2). Up-regulated DEGs at 24 h and 48 h post-transduction were both mainly enriched in RIG-I-like receptor (RLR) signaling pathway and Toll-like receptor (TLR) signaling pathway, especially ISG15 (ISG15 ubiquitin-like modifier), STAT1 (signal transducer and activator of transcription 1), DDX58 [DEAD (Asp-Glu-Ala-Asp) box polypeptide 58], IRF7 (interferon regulatory factor 7) and CCL5 [chemokine (C-C motif) ligand 5]. While up-regulated DEGs at 72 h post-transduction were significantly enriched in amino acid metabolism pathway, and down-regulated DEGs were enriched in focal adhesion, regulation of actin cytoskeleton and pathway in cancer, specifically ATCB (actin, beta), ITGA2 (integrin, alpha 2) and PDGFRA (platelet-derived growth factor receptor, alpha polypeptide). Up-regulated DEGs in comparisons between ES cells and the control, between iPS cells and the control were both mainly enriched in basal

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**Figure 2** Predicted combinatorial regulation pairs of transcription factors. Yellow circle represents TFs used in this study. A black solid line indicates that the pair was supported by protein-protein interaction with STRING software. A blue dotted line indicates that the pair was predicted by FastNCA.

**Figure 3** Regulatory networks for OSKM-induced HFF1. Yellow circle represents transcription factor. Red circle represents up-regulated differentially expressed gene (DEG) and green circle represents down-regulated DEG.
cell carcinoma and Wnt signaling pathway, especially TP53 (tumor protein p53), but down-regulated DEGs were enriched in focal adhesion and ECM-receptor interaction pathway, especially CCND1 (tumor protein p53) and CD44.

PPI network construction
To identify key components of reprogramming process, we constructed PPI networks in five contrastive groups separately (data not shown). Because PPI networks were greatly complicated, the numbers of nodes and edges and proteins with higher degree in networks were shown in Tables 3 and 4.

TF activities calculated by FastNCA and correlation with gene expression of TFs
Figure 1A shows the estimated activities of six TFs. HFF1 cells as control were not treated by OSKM and activities of TFs in control were set as the base level. STAT5B, FOXF2, CNTA2 and SMAD6 were activated post-transduction of OSKM encoding viruses. STAT5B retained high activity at 24, 48 h in OSKM-induced HFF1 cells, iPS cells and ES cells compared with the control. FOXF2 activity returned to base level but peaked in iPS cells and ES cells. CNTN2 activities in OSKM-induced HFF1 cells and iPS cells were higher than base level. As to SMAD6, its activity was higher than base level just at 24 h post-transduction but returned to base level at 48 h. FOXA3 activities were higher just in iPS cells and ES cells but maintained base level in OSKM-induced HFF1 cells. GATA2 activities were lower in OSKM-induced HFF1 cells but higher in iPS cells and ES cells than base level.

Figure 1B demonstrated the correlation between activities of six TFs predicted by FastNCA and gene expression of TFs. As shown, CNTN2 and STAT5B showed strong positive correlation between activities and expression possibly due to auto- or cross-regulation. On the other hand, the activities and expression were also strongly correlated for SMAD6, FOXA3, FOXF2 and GATA2. Positive correlation stated that TFs might participate in the same biological pathway or interact between each other.

We wondered if predicted correlation between TF activities and gene expression could be due to the interaction of two TFs, either as a complex or otherwise. Thus, TF pairs with significant activity correlation to published protein-protein interactions were checked (Figure 2). Intriguingly, TFs which were predicted to act together showed high correlation.

Regulatory network for TFs and DEGs
To gain insight into the enriched targets for TFs, regulatory networks were constructed for TFs and DEGs (Figures 3 and 4). In different regulatory network, the number of target DEGs varied widely (Table 5). In OSKM-induced HFF1 cells, screened DEGs were significantly targeted by STAT5B, FOXF2 and GATA2, but in iPS and ES cells, screened DEGs were mainly targeted by STAT5B, FOXA3 and FOXF2. As a result, GATA2 and FOXA3 might be the difference between somatic cells and pluripotent cells.

Discussion
To drive somatic cells to the pluripotent state, viral transduction of OSKM factors is considered as the most robust method. Despite this, we do not fully elucidate the molecular mechanisms of reprogramming which induce somatic cells to pluripotency. To this end, we used microarray analysis to identify crucial events occurring within the first 72 hours of initiation phase. On the one hand, the screened DEGs during time series via different pathways regulated reprogramming process. On the other hand, significant TFs regulated target genes or interacted with other factors to affect reprogramming.
Following our finding from the pathway enrichment analysis, we demonstrated that up-regulated DEGs in the first 48 hours were enriched in RLR signaling pathway and TLR signaling pathway. These two pathways were reported to play an important role in immune response [24]. Although somatic cell reprogramming by viral transduction is an effective method to obtain ES-like cells, the host cell immune response acts as a roadblock to efficient reprogramming. Targeted by TFs, ISG15, IRF7 and CCL5 were significantly expressed in these two pathways. Associated with transcriptionally regulatory network, ISG15 expression which was targeted by STAT5B and GATA2 factors was induced by virus infection. Based on accumulating evidence, it is proposed that virus-induced ISG15 expression would conjugate ubiquitin to RIG-I to inhibit RLR signaling and attenuate immune response [25]. Together, these studies suggested that attenuation of HFF1 cell’s immune response is of benefit to reprogramming process. Meanwhile, virus infection triggers SUMOylation of IRF7 and this modification negatively regulated virus-stimulated interferon transcription [26]. And TF GATA2, targeted with CCL5 and ISG15, has appeared to regulate the survival/proliferation of self-renewing stem cells [27]. In our research, up-regulated DEGs including ISG15, IRF7 and CCL5 were in accordance with the aforementioned information. Importantly, the results from PPI networks in the time series showed that CCL5 interacted with MYC, IRF7, ISG15, STAT1 and DDX58 which were mostly interferon-stimulated genes [28]. Moreover, a number of reports have been published showing that MYC and other three factors induced somatic cells to pluripotent cells [29,30]. Consequently, MYC might participate in reprogramming process through interacting with CCL5 and other genes via RLR and TLR signaling pathway.

At 72 h post-transduction, down-regulated DEGs were enriched in focal adhesion and regulation of actin cytoskeleton pathways which reflected the potential establishment of cell-cell contact favorable for inducing pluripotency and were similar to iPS and ES cells, especially ATCB and ITGA2. ACTB, the target gene of STAT5B, interacted with MX1 which was a key mediator of the interferon-induced antiviral response against most of viruses through inhibiting viral primary transcription [31]. ITGA2, as a member of integrin family, could activate focal adhesion kinase and lead to cell cycle progression and cell migration which were contributed to cell reprogramming [32]. As a result, ACTB and ITGA2 which were targeted by TFs played a vital role in reprogramming process likely via focal adhesion pathway.

**Conclusion**

From microarray analysis for identified DEGs, results showed that gene expression of iPS cells was most similar to ES cells. Furthermore, gene expression of HFF1 cells at 72 h post-transduction was mostly alike with iPS cells. In summary, a series of interferon-stimulated genes including ISG15, IRF7 might regulate cell pluripotency via RLR and TLR signaling pathways to attenuate immune response for OSKM encoding viruses, but ATCB and MX1 participated in reprogramming perhaps through focal adhesion pathway. Nevertheless, future cell and animal experiments will be required to determine the role of these genes in OSKM-induced pluripotency.

**Abbreviations**

ES: Human embryonic stem; iPS: Induced pluripotent stem; MTE: Mesenchymal-to-epithelial transition; BMP: Bone morphogenic protein; DEGs: Differentially expressed genes; KEGG: Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes; PPI: Protein-protein interaction; OCT4: Octamer binding transcription factor 4; SOX2: SRY related high mobility group box protein 2; KLF4: Kruppel like factor 4; MYC: Myelocytomatosis viral oncogene.

**Competing interests**

The authors declared that they have no competing interests.

**Authors’ contributions**

YC: participated in the design of the study and performed the statistical analysis, and helped to draft the manuscript. XD: participated in the design of the study and performed the statistical analysis, and helped to draft the manuscript. QZ: performed the statistical analysis. ZD: performed the statistical analysis. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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