3-O-Sulfated Heparan Sulfate Recognized by the Antibody HS4C3 Contribute to the Differentiation of Mouse Embryonic Stem Cells via Fas Signaling

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Abstract

Maintenance of self-renewal and pluripotency in mouse embryonic stem cells (mESCs) is regulated by the balance between several extrinsic signaling pathways. Recently, we demonstrated that heparan sulfate (HS) chains play important roles in the maintenance and differentiation of mESCs by regulating extrinsic signaling. Sulfated HS structures are modified by various sulfotransferases during development. However, the significance of specific HS structures during development remains unclear. Here, we show that 3-O-sulfated HS structures synthesized by HS 3-O-sulfotransferases (3OSTs) and recognized by the antibody HS4C3 increase during differentiation of mESCs. Furthermore, expression of Fas on the cell surface of the differentiated cells also increased. Overexpression of the HS4C3-binding epitope in mESCs induced apoptosis and spontaneous differentiation even in the presence of LIF and serum. These data showed that the HS4C3-binding epitope was required for differentiation of mESCs. Up-regulation of the HS4C3-binding epitope resulted in the recruitment of Fas from the cytoplasm to lipid rafts on the cell surface followed by activation of Fas signaling. Indeed, the HS4C3-binding epitope interacted with a region that included the heparin-binding domain (KLRRRH) of Fas. Reduced self-renewal capability in cells overexpressing 3OST resulted from the degradation of Nanog by activated caspase-3, which is downstream of Fas signaling, and was rescued by the inhibition of Fas signaling. We also found that knockdown of 3OST and inhibition of Fas signaling reduced the potential for differentiation into the three germ layers during embryoid body formation. This is the first demonstration that activation of Fas signaling is mediated by an increase in the HS4C3-binding epitope and indicates a novel signaling pathway for differentiation in mESCs.

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Introduction

Heparan sulfate (HS) is a ubiquitous component of proteoglycans in the extracellular matrix and on the cell surface. In proteoglycans, the HS polysaccharide chains are attached covalently to Ser residues in the core proteins through the linkage region GlcAβ1-3Galβ1-3Galβ1-4Xylβ1-O-Ser [1]. HS chains are synthesized in the Golgi by several enzymes, including members of the EXT protein family, which elongate the HS chain by adding repeating disaccharide units of D-glucuronic acid-N-acetyl-D-glucosamine (-4GlcAβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-). These repeating units are then modified differentially by epimerization and sulfation to produce a wide range of structurally and functionally diverse compounds [1]. Many molecules that are important for development, including members of the fibroblast growth factor (Fgf) family, Wnt, and bone morphogenic protein (BMP), can bind to specific sulfated regions of HS chains, which regulate signaling by these molecules [2,3]. The control of sulfated HS structures is considered essential for the spatiotemporal regulation of cellular differentiation and growth throughout development.

Embryonic stem cells (ESCs) [4,5] are promising tools for biotechnology and possess key features that should allow their exploitation in cell replacement therapies [6]. To exploit this potential, a better understanding of the molecular mechanisms that control ESC pluripotency is required. Pluripotency is regulated by a combination of intrinsic and extrinsic factors [7]. A number of these intrinsic factors have been identified, including Oct3/4 and Nanog [8]. Leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF) [9,10], a known extrinsic factor, plays an important role in maintaining the self-renewal of mouse ESCs (mESCs) via signal transduction and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3) activation [11]. It has been reported that mESCs differentiate into primitive endoderm upon the blockage of LIF/STAT3 signaling, and Nanog inhibits this differentiation process [12,13]. Another extrinsic factor, BMP4, acts in synergy with LIF to maintain self-renewal by modulating the Smad-mediated induction of the Id (inhibitor of differentiation) gene [14]. Wnt/β-catenin signaling also plays a role in the regulation of self-renewal that is independent of LIF/STAT3 signaling but involves Nanog expression [15–17]. Fgf4 is produced...
in an autocrine fashion in mESCs, and Fgf4/extracellular signal-regulated kinase (Erk) signaling contributes to the differentiation of mESCs into neural and mesodermal lineages [18].

Recently, we demonstrated that HS chains, including sulfated regions, contribute to the self-renewal and pluripotency of mESCs through Wnt/β-catenin and BMP/Smad signaling in culture media containing serum and LIF [16,19]. In contrast, other groups have reported that HS chains contribute to the initiation of differentiation via Fgf4 signaling following LIF withdrawal [20,21]. Therefore, HS chains contribute to both the maintenance of the undifferentiated state and induction of differentiation. It has also been reported that the pattern of HS chain sulfation changes during the differentiation of mESCs into mesodermal and neuroectodermal lineages [22,23]. Specific sulfated structures in HS chains might contribute to these differentiation processes by regulating several signal transduction pathways, although the significance of the changes in the sulfation pattern of HS chains remains unclear. We suggest that alteration of HS chain sulfation patterning regulates differentiation in mESCs by controlling several signaling cascades.

3-O-sulfated HS structures that are recognized by the anti-HS antibody HS4C3 [24], which include GcA/IdoA2S-GcNS8S6S, are synthesized by HS 3-O-sulfotransferase (3OST), which transfers sulfate from PAPS (adenosine 3'-phosphate 5'-phosphosulfate) to the 3-OH position of a glucosamine residue to form 3-O-sulfated HS [25]. Six different isoforms of 3OST have been identified so far in mouse (3OST-1, -2, -3A, -3B, -5, and -5). 3-O-sulfated HS serves as an entry receptor for herpes simplex virus 1 (HSV-1) and binds to glycoprotein D of HSV-1 and antithrombin [26]. However, it remains unclear whether 3-O-sulfated HS structures, including the HS4C3-binding epitope, have other functional roles, for example within signal transduction.

In this study, we investigated the contribution of the HS4C3-binding epitope to the regulation of mESC differentiation. We found that HS4C3-binding epitope on mESCs increased after the induction of differentiation into primitive endoderm and primitive ectoderm. Up-regulation of the HS4C3-binding epitope by overexpression of 3OST induced mESC differentiation even in the presence of LIF and serum, and demonstrated that this differentiation resulted from the redistribution of Fas to lipid rafts. In contrast, knockdown of 3OST reduced the potential for differentiation into primitive endoderm and primitive ectoderm. The results showed that Fas signaling via the HS4C3-binding epitope contributes to general differentiation in mESCs.

**Materials and Methods**

**Construction of Expression Vectors**

The 3OST-2, -5, and Fas expression vectors for transfection into mESCs were constructed using the vector pCAGI-Puro (a kind gift of Prof. Kumiko Ui-Tei). The Fas ectodomain expression vectors, for the production of recombinant proteins, were constructed using the vector pGEX-6P-1 (GE Healthcare). These constructs were produced by using the GATEWAY™ cloning system (Invitrogen) as described previously [27]. Each construct contained the appropriate full-length coding sequence (3OST-2, amino acids 1–367; 3OST-5, amino acids 1–346; Fas, amino acids 1–328) or the sequence for the putative extracellular domain of Fas, or fragments of this domain (amino acids 19–168, 19–38, and 39–168).

**Cell Culture and Transfection**

R1 [28] and E14TG2a [29] mESC lines were maintained on mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEF) inactivated with 10 μg/ml mitomycin C (Sigma) in ESC medium (DMEM supplemented with 15% FBS (Hyclone), 1% penicillin/streptomycin (Gibco), 0.1 mM 2-mercaptoethanol (Gibco), and 0.1 mM non-essential amino acids (Gibco)) with 1000 U/ml LIF (Chemicon). R1 and E14TG2a lines were gifts from Dr. Seiji Hitoshi (National Institute for Physiological Sciences, Japan) and Prof. Kumiko Ui-Tei (Biophysics and Biochemistry, Graduate School of Science, University of Tokyo, Japan), respectively. MEFs were prepared from embryos at embryonic day 14.5 (E14.5; ICR). All experiments were performed in the R1 line and most were repeated using the E14TG2a line to confirm that the results were consistent.

Prior to transfection, the mESCs were harvested and 1×10⁶ cells were replated in gelatin-coated feeder-free 60-mm culture dishes (Iwaki) in ESC medium with LIF, and incubated for 16 h. Subsequently (day 1), the cells were transfected with 4 μg of pCAGI containing 3OST-2, 3OST-5, Fas or no insert (control) using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen). On day 2, the cells were subjected to selection with 2 μg/ml puromycin (Sigma) for 24 h. The transfection efficiency was approximately 60%, but only transfected cells survived after puromycin selection. On day 3 (2 days after transfection), the transfected cells were harvested and used in the various experiments as described below. To induce primitive endoderm, mESCs were harvested at the first and second passages and 2×10⁵ cells were replated in gelatin-coated feeder-free 60-mm culture dishes in ESC medium without LIF. At the third and fourth passages, the cells were harvested and 5×10⁴ cells were replated in gelatin-coated feeder-free 60-mm culture dishes in ESC medium without LIF. To induce embryoid body (EB) formation, the transfected cells were transferred to 60-mm Low Cell Binding dishes (Nunc) and cultured in ESC medium without LIF. To analyze the inhibition of Fas signaling, the cells were cultured in medium that contained 10 μM Ac-IETD-CHO or 20 μM Ac-DEVD-CHO (Peptide Institute Inc) dissolved in DMSO. Ac-IETD-CHO and Ac-DEVD-CHO are inhibitors of caspase-8 and caspase-3, respectively.

We generated siRNA expression plasmids that targeted 3OST-5 or EGFp, as a negative control, by inserting the appropriate dsDNAs between the BamHI and HindIII sites of pSilencer 3.1-H1 (Ambion) or pSUPER.retro.puro (OligoEngine). The siRNA sequences used for RNA interference (RNAi) were designed as described previously [19] using “siDirect”: EGFp, 5'-GATCCGGCAACAGCTCTATATCAGGAAAATGCTGATATAGACGTTGTGGCTTTTTGGAAA-3'; 3OST-5-GATCCGGGATTACGTTTTTGGAAAATGCTGATATAGACGTTGTGGCTTTTTGGAAA-3'; 3OST-5-1, 5'-GATCCGGGATTACGTTTTTGGAAAATGCTGATATAGACGTTGTGGCTTTTTGGAAA-3'; 3OST-5-2, 5'-GATCCGGGATTACGTTTTTGGAAAATGCTGATATAGACGTTGTGGCTTTTTGGAAA-3'; 3OST-5-3, 5'-GATCCGGGATTACGTTTTTGGAAAATGCTGATATAGACGTTGTGGCTTTTTGGAAA-3'; 3OST-5-4, 5'-GATCCGGGATTACGTTTTTGGAAAATGCTGATATAGACGTTGTGGCTTTTTGGAAA-3'. Stable knockdown of 3OST-5 mRNA was carried out as follows. To produce retrovirus, the pSUPER.retro.puro constructs were transfected into ecotropic virus-packaging (PLAT-E) cells. Supernatants that contained virus and were derived from these PLAT-E cultures were mixed with 8 μg/ml polybrene (Sigma) and the virus/polybrene mixtures were incubated with mESCs for 24 h. After infection, the cells were replated with ESC medium containing LIF and 2 μg/ml puromycin and cultured for 5–7 days. For transient knockdown of 3OST-5 mRNA by RNAi, 4 μg of the pSilencer 3.1-H1 construct for 3OST-5 were transfected into mESCs by the method described above.
Figure 1. Increase in the HS4C3-binding epitope induces differentiation. (A) FACS analysis, using the HS4C3 antibody, of mESCs after LIF withdrawal up to day 8. mESCs were cultured in the presence of LIF until day 0. In the left panel, a histogram shows a representative result of the FACS analysis (black line, in the presence of LIF; red line, 4 days after LIF withdrawal; green line, 6 days after LIF withdrawal; blue line, 8 days after LIF withdrawal). The gray line shows the result obtained from cells not treated with primary antibody. In the right panel, the values shown are the mean fluorescence intensity ± SD after normalization against mESCs cultured in the presence of LIF (arbitrary value = 1). (B) Immunostaining, using the HS4C3 antibody, of non-permeabilized mESCs cultured in the presence of LIF (+LIF) or mESCs cultured for 7 days in the absence of LIF (−LIF) (upper panel). Lower panel shows DIC images. Scale bar, 5 μm. Representative confocal images are shown. (C) Real time PCR analysis of mESCs after LIF withdrawal.
FACS Analysis

Cells harvested 2 days after transfection were incubated with a vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV)-tagged phage-display antibody against specific sulfated HS structure [30], in FACS buffer (0.5% bovine serum albumin (BSA) and 0.1% sodium azide in PBS). After washing, the cell suspension was incubated with mouse anti-VSV glycoprotein antibody (Sigma) in FACS buffer, washed, and stained with a Cy5-conjugated anti-mouse IgG antibody (Jackson ImmunoResearch) or FITC-conjugated anti-mouse IgG antibody (Sigma) in FACS buffer. Cell analysis was performed using a FACSaria Cell Sorter (Becton Dickinson). We used the VSV-tagged HS4C3 antibody to analyze 3-O-sulfated HS structures [31]. We also used the anti-HS antibody 10E4 (Seikagaku Corp.) and FITC-conjugated anti-mouse IgM as the second antibody (Sigma) for antibody 10E4. We analyzed the expression of Fas using the FITC-conjugated anti-Fas antibody Jo2 (Becton Dickinson). The cells were permeabilized in 70% ethanol for 30 min on ice before Fas staining to enable analysis of total Fas expression [32]. The effect of the inhibition of protein secretion on Fas expression was examined using cells that had been treated with 5 μg/ml brefeldin A (Sigma) for 2 h before harvest.

Measurement of Viability

Two days after transfection, cells were harvested and replated in triplicate at 0.9 × 10^5 cells per well in 96-well 0.2% gelatin-coated plates in ESC medium with LIF. Cell Counting Kit-8 solution (Dojindo) was added after 0, 24 or 48 h and the cells were incubated for a further 2 h. The resulting soluble formazan product, which reflects the number of living cells, was measured at 450 nm. Viability was indicated by the ratio of the absorbance of transfected cells to that of control cells.

Measurement of Apoptotic Cells

Two days after transfection, cells were harvested and suspended in annexin V-binding buffer (BioVision). Annexin V-FITC (BioVision) was added to the cell suspensions, which were incubated at room temperature for 5 min in the dark. The suspensions were analyzed using a FACSaria Cell Sorter.

Analysis of Proteins by Immunoblotting

Two days after transfection, protein samples for immunoblotting were prepared as follows. To analyze phosphorylated protein in transfected cells after extrinsic stimulation, mESCs culture medium was replaced with serum-free ESC medium without LIF for 4 h and the cells were stimulated for 5, 10 or 20 min with PBS or 5 min FgF4. Cells were then lysed with lysis buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 1% Triton X-100, 1 mM Na3VO4, 10 mM NaF). Protease inhibitors). Lipid rafts were isolated as described previously [33,34,35]. Harvested cells were suspended in 0.5 ml of homogenization buffer (50 mM. Tris-HCl pH 6.5, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM EDTA, 1 mM Na3VO4, 10 mM NaF, protease inhibitors) and homogenized by passing through a 20-G needle 50 times on ice. After adding 0.5 ml of lysis buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl pH 6.5, 150 mM NaCl, 5 mM EDTA, 1.2% Triton X-100, 1 mM Na3VO4, 10 mM NaF, protease inhibitors) to the suspension, it was homogenized again by passing through a 20-G needle 10 times and incubated for 30 min on ice. The extract (approx. 1 mg of total protein) was mixed with 1.0 ml of 85% sucrose (Wako) to produce a 42.5% sucrose solution, transferred to a centrifuge tube (Beckman Coulter), and overlaid with 5 ml of 30% sucrose solution and 3 ml of 5% sucrose solution containing 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 6.5, 150 mM NaCl, and 5 mM EDTA. The discontinuous sucrose gradients were centrifuged at 4°C for 16 h in an SW41 Ti rotor (Beckman Coulter) at 30,000 rpm. The gradient was divided into nine fractions from the bottom to the top. The proteins in each fraction were precipitated with 10% trichloroacetic acid and washed with 5% trichloroacetic acid, followed by cold acetone. The precipitate was dried and dissolved in lysis buffer. Aliquots of 10 μg of total protein from the cell samples or half the total protein from each fraction were separated by 10% or 15% SDS-PAGE and transferred onto PVDF membranes (Millipore). After blocking, the membranes were incubated with antibodies against cleaved (activated) caspase-3, cleaved (activated) caspase-8, uncleaved (unactivated) caspase-8, Bad, Erk1/2, phosphorylated Erk1/2 (Thr202 and Tyr204) (Cell Signaling Technology); β-actin (Sigma); Act, phosphorylated Akt (Ser472 and Ser473), Flotillin-1 (Becton Dickinson); Fas (M-20) (Santa Cruz); transferrin receptor (Zymed); or Nanog (ReproCELL). The membranes were then incubated with the appropriate horseradish peroxidase (HRP)-conjugated secondary antibodies (Cell Signaling Technology), washed, and developed with ECL Plus reagents (GE Healthcare).

Binding Assay

The putative extracellular domain of mouse Fas or fragments thereof (amino acids 19–168, 19–38, and 39–168, lacking the signal peptide) and the domains that included point mutations (K32A, R34A, R35A, R36A, and H38A) were expressed in Escherichia coli BL21 cells as fusion proteins with glutathione sepharose transferase (GST), and purified with glutathione sepharose 4B resin (GE Healthcare) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The K32A, R34A, R35A, R36A, and H38A point mutants were generated from the template pgEX-6P-1-Fas (amino acids 19–168) using the KOD Plus Mutagenesis Kit (Toyobo) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. Fas binding activity was examined by an overlay assay as described previously [36]. Fas overlay assays were performed on a PVDF membrane using the purified GST-Fas fusion protein. Samples (2.5 μg of total protein) were separated by 8% SDS-PAGE and then transferred to PVDF membranes. The membranes were blocked in blocking buffer (5% non-fat dry milk in PBS pH 6.5), and then incubated with 10 nM GST-Fas, GST-mutated Fas, or GST-Fas pre-mixed with HS4C3 (1:1000) for 2 h at 4°C in PBS pH 6.5 with 3% BSA. The membranes were washed in buffer (PBS pH 6.5, 0.1% Tween 20), DTT (50 mM), and incubated with a v-erbB antibody (Santa Cruz) for 1 h at room temperature. The membranes were then washed, incubated with a horseradish peroxidase-conjugated secondary antibody, and developed with ECL Plus reagents (GE Healthcare).
Figure 2. Activation of caspase-3 and degradation of Nanog are induced in cells overexpressing 3OST-5. (A) Viability of cells overexpressing 3OST-5. Viability was measured as described in Materials and Methods. The values shown are the means ± SD of triplicate measurements from one representative experiment after normalization against control cells (arbitrary value = 1). (B) Measurement of the rate of apoptosis in mESCs using an annexin V-FITC kit at 2 days after transfection with the 3OST-5 expression construct. The values shown are the means ± SD after normalization against control cells (arbitrary value = 1). (C) FACS analysis, using the HS4C3 antibody and annexin V, of mESCs at 2 days after transfection with the 3OST-5 expression construct (left graph) or of mESCs cultured for 8 days in the absence of LIF (−LIF) (right graph). The...
20) and incubated with HRP-conjugated anti-GST antibody (Santa Cruz) for 1 h at room temperature. Blots were developed with ECL Plus reagents.

RT-PCR and Real Time PCR

Total RNA was isolated from cells using TRIzol® Reagent (Invitrogen) and reverse transcribed using an oligo-dt primer and a Superscript II First Strand Synthesis Kit (Invitrogen). Real time PCR was performed using an ABI PRISM® 7700 Sequence Detection System (Applied Biosystems). The relative amounts of each mRNA were normalized against the amount of β-actin or GAPDH mRNA in the same sample. Primer sets and probes for real time PCR are listed in Tables S1 and S2, respectively.

Self-Renewal Assay

Two days after transfection of pCAGI that contained 3OST-5 or Fas, mESCs were replated at 1 × 10^4 cells per gelatin-coated 60-mm tissue culture dish in ESC medium with or without LIF. In the presence of LIF, the number of undifferentiated cells was determined by alkaline phosphatase (AP) staining. To detect undifferentiated cells, mESCs were replated at 2 days after transfection with the 3OST-5 expression construct (D, left two lanes and E), or mESCs cultured for 8 days in the absence of LIF (−LIF) (D, right two lanes). The histograms show mean densitometric readings ± SD after normalization against control cells (D, left two lanes and E), or mESCs cultured in the presence of LIF (+LIF) (D, right two lanes). The histograms show mean densitometric readings ± SD after normalization against control cells (D, left two lanes and E), or mESCs cultured for 8 days in the absence of LIF (−LIF) and incubated with HRP-conjugated anti-GST antibody (Santa Cruz) for 1 h at room temperature. Blots were developed with ECL Plus reagents.

Immunostaining of mESCs after Induction of Differentiation into Primitive Endoderm

mESCs were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde and washed with PBS. Subsequently, the cells were blocked with buffer 1 (5% BSA, 1% normal goat serum in PBS). After washing with buffer 1, the cells were incubated with the HS4C3 antibody in buffer 1. Then, the cells were washed again and incubated with mouse anti- HS4C3 antibody. Finally, the cells were washed and costained with Cy5-conjugated anti-mouse IgG (Jackson ImmunoResearch) and the FITC-conjugated anti-Fas antibody Jo2 in buffer 1. To permeabilize the mESCs, 0.05% Triton X-100 was added to buffer 1 throughout the process. Immunofluorescence images were taken using an LSM 5 Pascal confocal laser scanning microscope (Carl Zeiss) with a 63 ×/1.3 objective at room temperature.

Results

Increase in HS4C3-Binding Epitope Induces Differentiation

First, we examined changes in HS chain sulfation on the surface of mESCs after induction of differentiation into primitive endoderm by LIF withdrawal. The differentiated cells displayed a reduction in the expression of Nanog and an increase in the expression of Oct3/4 (Figure 1F). Thus, overexpression of the HS4C3-binding epitope induced differentiation of mESCs. To characterize the differentiating mESCs, we evaluated the expression of several germ layer markers. In cells overexpressing 3OST-5, we detected higher expression of markers of the primitive endoderm (Gata6) and primitive ectoderm (Fgf5) than in control cells (Figure 1G). Other lineage markers (neuroectoderm, Isl1; mesoderm, Brachyury; primitive endoderm, Gata4; parietal endoderm, LamininB1; visceral endoderm, Bmp4; trophoblast, Cdx2) were either expressed at a lower level or were unaltered as compared with control cells that were cultured with LIF (Figure 1G). These results demonstrate that the increase in the HS4C3-binding epitope induced differentiation into primitive endoderm and primitive ectoderm during culture in the presence of LIF, which should maintain the undifferentiated state.

Activation of Caspase-3 and Degradation of Nanog are Induced in Cells Overexpressing 3OST-5

Next, we examined cell viability because the cell number for cells overexpressing 3OST-5 was low compared with that for control cells. Indeed, cells overexpressing 3OST-5 displayed decreased viability, which might be caused by apoptosis (Figure 2A). Cell differentiation and apoptosis are linked, and mESCs undergo caspase-mediated apoptosis during differentiation induced by LIF withdrawal [37]. As shown in Figure 2B, the proportion of annexin V-positive cells increased significantly in cells overexpressing 3OST-5 as compared with control cells. In addition, the ratio of annexin V and HS4C3 double-positive cells was approximately five times higher in cells overexpressing 3OST-5 and mESCs induced to differentiate by culture in the absence of LIF for 8 days than in control cells (Figure 2C). These results
Figure 3. The expression of Fas increased on the surface of cells overexpressing 3OST-5. (A) FACS analysis of cell surface Fas (left panel) or total Fas (right panel) in cells overexpressing 3OST-5 using an anti-Fas antibody (black line, control cells; red line, cells overexpressing 3OST-5). The gray line shows the result obtained from cells not treated with primary antibody. As described in Materials and Methods, mESCs were permeabilized to observe total Fas expression or not permeabilized to observe Fas expression on the cell surface. (B) FACS analysis, using an anti-Fas antibody, of Fas on the surface of cells that were overexpressing 3OST-5 and had been treated with brefeldin A. The histograms show the ratio of the mean fluorescence intensity of the treated cells to that of non-treated control cells (arbitrary value = 1). Values are the means ± SD. (C) FACS analysis of cell surface Fas in mESCs cultured for 8 days in the absence of LIF using an anti-Fas antibody. In the left panel, a histogram shows a representative result of the FACS analysis (black line, in the presence of LIF; red line, in the absence of LIF). The gray line shows the result obtained from cells not treated.
indicate that overexpression of the HS4C3-binding epitope induced both differentiation and apoptosis of mESCs in a similar manner to LIF withdrawal.

Caspase-3 is activated during mESC differentiation (Figure 2D, [37]). Therefore, we investigated whether caspase-3 is activated in cells overexpressing 3OST-5 and found that its level of activation was indeed higher in these cells than in control cells (Figure 2D). Given that activated caspase-3 degrades Nanog, which results in mESC differentiation [38], we compared the amounts of Nanog in cells overexpressing 3OST-5 and control cells. The amount of Nanog protein was decreased in cells overexpressing 3OST-5 (Figure 2E), whereas the level of Nanog mRNA was not decreased (Figure 2F). These results suggest that induction of differentiation in cells overexpressing 3OST-5 depends on the activation of caspase-3 followed by the degradation of Nanog.

The Expression of Fas Increased on the Surface of Cells Overexpressing 3OST-5

To clarify the mechanism by which caspase is activated during mESC differentiation, we investigated the contribution of upstream components of the caspase cascade. Fas (CD95 or Apo-1) is a type I membrane protein and a member of the tumor necrosis factor receptor family. Fas signaling, which is activated by interaction between Fas and the Fas ligand (FasL) or simply by the redistribution of Fas into lipid rafts, comprises part of the caspase activation cascade [39,40]. First, we determined the distribution of Fas on cells overexpressing 3OST-5. Fas was present at a very low level on the surface of control cells but this level was clearly higher on cells overexpressing 3OST-5 (Figure 3A left histogram and 3B). However, the total level of Fas did not change between the two cell types (Figure 3A right histogram). The increase in the level of Fas on the surface of cells overexpressing 3OST-5 was inhibited by treating the cells with brefeldin A, which inhibits the transport of proteins from the ER to the Golgi and leads to the accumulation of proteins inside the ER (Figure 3B). Furthermore, the level of Fas on the surface of mESCs differentiated by culture in the absence of LIF for 8 days was increased (Figure 3C).

Overexpression of the HS4C3-Binding Epitope Recruits Fas into Lipid Rafts, which Activates Fas Signaling

Next, we analyzed biochemically whether Fas was localized in lipid rafts in differentiated cells. The separation of lipid rafts and non-rafts was confirmed by western blotting using Flotillin-1 as a marker of the raft fraction (fractions 3–5) and the transferrin receptor as a marker of the non-raft fraction (fractions 7–9) (Figure 4A). Fas was located in the raft fraction in cells overexpressing 3OST-5 in the presence of LIF (+LIF) and in mESCs differentiated by culture in the absence of LIF for 6 days (−LIF) (Figure 4A), which indicated that the activation of Fas signaling in these cells was mediated by the redistribution of Fas into lipid rafts. In addition, the HS4C3-binding epitope was demonstrated for the first time that Fas binds to HS chains, including the HS4C3-binding epitope. Addition of HS4C3 blocked Fas binding completely, which confirmed the interaction was specific (Figure 4F (F-3)). Furthermore, point mutations in the heparin-binding domain (ALAAAVA) of Fas abolished the binding (Figure 4F (F-4)). In addition, we prepared two separate fragments of the Fas ectodomain, amino acids 19–38 and 39–168, (Figure 4E) and performed the overlay assay with these fragments. Binding of the fragment that comprised amino acids 19–38, which included the heparin-binding domain, was increased in cells overexpressing 3OST-5 (Figure 4G (G-2)). In addition, the fragment that comprised amino acids 39–168 did not bind to samples from control cells and cells overexpressing 3OST-5 (Figure 4G (G-4)). Addition of HS4C3 also blocked fragments binding (Figure 4G (G-5, G-3)). Therefore, we concluded that amino acids 19–30 of Fas, which include the heparin-binding domain, are necessary for interaction with the HS4C3-binding epitope. These findings demonstrated for the first time that Fas binds to HS chains, including the HS4C3-binding epitope, through the region that contains the heparin-binding domain (KLRRRVH).

Another important caspase cascade is mediated by changes in mitochondrial permeability, which are regulated by proapoptotic Bcl-2 proteins such as Bad. Bad is phosphorylated as a result of the activation of signal transduction by several survival factors, including growth factors. We examined the phosphorylation of Akt, which is upstream of Bad, after serum stimulation and found that cell number as those derived from cells overexpressing 3OST-5, and control cells. The number of AP-positive colonies that were derived from cells overexpressing Fas was reduced significantly to the same number as those derived from cells overexpressing 3OST-5, even in the presence of LIF and serum in clonal density culture (Figure 4D). This indicated that up-regulation of Fas reduced the self-renewal of mESCs.

To determine whether Fas signaling induced the differentiation of mESCs, we performed a self-renewal assay with cells overexpressing Fas. FACS analysis showed that the amount of Fas on the cell surface was increased in cells overexpressing Fas (Figure 4C). The number of AP-positive colonies that were derived from cells overexpressing Fas was reduced significantly to the same number as those derived from cells overexpressing 3OST-5, even in the presence of LIF and serum in clonal density culture (Figure 4D). This indicated that up-regulation of Fas reduced the self-renewal of mESCs.
Fas signaling is activated by redistribution of Fas into lipid rafts in cells overexpressing 3OST-5. (A) Western blot analysis of raft and non-raft fractions, using anti-Flotillin-1 (raft), anti-transferrin receptor (non-raft), and anti-Fas antibodies, of mESCs at 2 days after transfection with the 3OST-5 expression construct. The left panel shows mean densitometric readings ± SD after normalization against control cells (left and middle right panels) or mESCs cultured in the presence of LIF (middle left and right panels) (arbitrary value = 1). Three independent experiments were performed. * P < 0.01; **P < 0.05. (C) FACS analysis, using the anti-Fas antibody, of mESCs at 2 days after transfection with the Fas expression construct. In the left panel, a histogram shows a representative result of the FACS analysis (black line, control cells; red line, cells overexpressing Fas). The gray line shows the result obtained for cells that were not treated with the primary antibody. In the right panel, the values shown are means ± SD after normalization against control cells (arbitrary value = 1). Three independent experiments were performed. * P < 0.01. (D) Self-renewal assay in cells overexpressing Fas. The proportion of AP-positive colonies is shown. The values shown are the mean ± SD. Two days after transfection, mESCs were replated in ESC medium with or without LIF. * P < 0.01. (E) Mutations and truncations of the recombinant Fas ectodomain. (F) and (G) Overlay assay using the GST-fused recombinant Fas ectodomain. F-1 and G-1 show a western blot using the HS4C3 antibody. The single asterisk (*) shows the effect of the increase in the HS4C3-binding epitope on several core proteins in cells overexpressing 3OST-5. F-2 and G-2, -3, -4 show the overlay assay using the Fas ectodomain (F-2, aa 19–168) or fragments of the Fas ectodomain (G-2, aa 19–38; G-4, aa 39–168). F-3 and G-3, -5 show the overlay assay using the mutated Fas ectodomain (F-3, aa 19–168) or fragments of the Fas ectodomain (G-3, aa 19–38; G-5, aa 39–168) pre-mixed with the HS4C3 antibody. F-4 shows the overlay assay using the mutated Fas ectodomain (aa 19–168). The double asterisk (**) shows increased binding of the Fas ectodomain in cells overexpressing 3OST-5. F-6 shows a western blot using the mutated Fas ectodomain (aa 19–168). The single asterisk (*) shows the effect of the increase in the HS4C3-binding epitope on several core proteins in cells overexpressing 3OST-5. F-7 to G-7 show the overlay assay using the recombinant Fas ectodomain. F-7, G-7 show the activity of the increase in the HS4C3-binding epitope on several core proteins in cells overexpressing 3OST-5. F-8 shows a western blot using the mutated Fas ectodomain (aa 19–168). The double asterisk (**) shows increased binding of the Fas ectodomain in cells overexpressing 3OST-5.

Differentiation of mESCs Induced by Overexpression of the HS4C3-Binding Epitope Is Inhibited by Blockage of Fas Signaling

To confirm that activation of Fas signaling via overexpression of the HS4C3-binding epitope was involved in mESC differentiation, we investigated whether the reduced self-renewal capability of cells overexpressing 3OST-5 could be rescued by blocking Fas signaling using the peptides Ac-IETD-CHO (IETD) and Ac-DEVD-CHO (DEVD), which block the activity of caspase-8 and caspase-3, respectively. We found that treatment of cells overexpressing 3OST-5 with the inhibitors inhibited caspase-3 activation and rescued the degradation of Nanog protein (Figure 5A and 5B). Next, we compared the morphologies of control cells and cells overexpressing 3OST-5. Control cells had a similar morphology to undifferentiated mESCs (Figure 5C). Some IETD-treated cells had a flattened, differentiated morphology (Figure 5C). Some IETD-treated cells had a similar morphology to undifferentiated mESCs (Figure 5C). Then, we performed a self-renewal assay and counted the AP-positive colonies. Treatment of the overexpressing cells with IETD with DEVD or IETD restored the proportion of AP-positive colonies to a level similar to that obtained with control cells (Figure 5D). Furthermore, the level of Oct3/4 and Nanog mRNA in cells overexpressing 3OST-5 was higher after IETD treatment than in untreated cells (Figure 5E). Thus, we demonstrated that activation of Fas signaling via overexpression of the HS4C3-binding epitope induced differentiation in mESCs. As shown in Figure 4B, Fas signaling was activated in mESCs after the induction of differentiation by LIF withdrawal. We expected that blocking Fas signaling would inhibit the induction of differentiation by LIF withdrawal. Indeed, resistance to differentiation caused by activation of Fas signaling was observed in mESCs treated with IETD in the absence of LIF (Figure 5F). These results indicated...
that Fas signaling induces the differentiation caused by LIF withdrawal in mESCs. Taken together, rescue experiments that involved blocking Fas signaling demonstrated that the degradation of Nanog protein and induction of differentiation were actually caused by Fas signaling via HS4C3-binding epitope.

Decrease in the HS4C3-Binding Epitope Inhibits Differentiation and Apoptosis

To examine and confirm the requirement for HS4C3-binding epitope for the differentiation of mESCs, we performed stable and transient knockdown (KD) of 3OST-5 mRNA using RNAi. We designed two constructs that targeted 3OST-5 (3OST-5-1 and 3OST-5-2), which expressed different siRNAs targeting 3OST-5 and one that targeted EGFP as a negative control. The level of 3OST-5 expression was reduced in both stable and transient 3OST-5 KD cells (Figure 6A and 6J). FACS analysis showed that the HS4C3-binding epitope was decreased in both stable and transient 3OST-5 KD cells (Figure 6B and K). Then, we performed a self-renewal assay with the stable 3OST-5 KD cells. The number of AP-positive colonies did not differ between the stable 3OST-5 KD cells and the control cells in the presence of LIF and serum in clonal density culture (Figure 6C). Furthermore, the expression of markers of the undifferentiated and differentiated states did not change even in the stable 3OST-5 KD cells (Figure S4). These results demonstrated that the reduction in the HS4C3-binding epitope did not affect the self-renewal capability of mESCs.

To determine whether down-regulation of the HS4C3-binding epitope affected the potential of mESCs for differentiation, stable 3OST-5 KD cells were induced to form primitive endoderm by LIF withdrawal for 6 days. In the stable 3OST-5 KD cells, the increase in the expression of绀态 (primitive endoderm marker) that was seen in the control cells was inhibited (Figure 6D). This finding indicated that the HS4C3-binding epitope was necessary for differentiation into primitive endoderm. Next, we investigated in vitro differentiation into embryoid bodies (EBs), which comprise three germ layers: endoderm, mesoderm, and ectoderm. Expression of the HS4C3-binding epitope was increased during EB formation in control cells (Figure 6B). In EBs derived from stable 3OST-5 KD cells, HS4C3-binding epitope was decreased compared with that in control EBs (Figure 6B). In turn, the expression of Fgf5 (primitive ectoderm marker), Goosecoid (mesoderm marker), Sox17 (endoderm marker), and Pax6 (ectoderm marker) was decreased by down-regulation of the HS4C3-binding epitope (Figure 6E). Furthermore, Nanog and Oct3/4 were expressed at a higher level in stable 3OST-5 KD cells than in control cells at 4 days after EB formation (Figure 6E). These data demonstrated that down-regulation of the HS4C3-binding epitope during EB formation, then, we examined Fgf4/Erk signaling, which is reported to be a trigger of stem cell differentiation [18], and observed no differences in the level of phosphorylated Erk1/2 between stable 3OST-5 KD cells and control cells after exposure to Fgf4 (Figure 6F). Hence, Fgf4/Erk signaling did not contribute to the potential for differentiation in stable 3OST-5 KD cells. Given the result obtained in the present study that the HS4C3-binding epitope contributed to Fas signaling during the differentiation of mESCs into primitive endoderm, we expected that Fas signaling would also function during EB formation. Therefore, we used IETD, a caspase-8 inhibitor, to analyze the role of Fas signaling in EB differentiation. Treatment with IETD throughout EB differentiation led to a reduction in the expression of Fgf5 (primitive ectoderm marker) and Goosecoid (mesoderm marker), which indicated that Fas signaling was necessary for EB differentiation (Figure 6G). The findings demonstrated that Fas signaling via the HS4C3-binding epitope induced normal EB differentiation. In addition, in EBs derived from cells overexpressing 3OST-5, expression of the HS4C3-binding epitope, Fgf5, and Goosecoid were increased as compared with EBs derived from control cells (Figure 6H and 6I). Furthermore, as shown in Figure 6L, the population of annexin V-positive cells was increased in control cells after LIF withdrawal for 24 hours, whereas that of annexin V-positive cells did not increase in response to LIF withdrawal in 3OST-5 transient KD cells. These data showed that Fas signaling via the HS4C3-binding epitope was indispensable for the induction of apoptosis and differentiation of mESCs into primitive endoderm and EBs.

Fas Colocalizes with HS4C3-Binding Epitope in mESCs

We examined the localization of HS4C3-binding epitope and Fas in mESCs during differentiation in response to LIF withdrawal. In the undifferentiated state in the presence of LIF, confocal slices showed that the HS4C3-binding epitope was localized to the Golgi in the undifferentiated state, was shown by the FACS analysis in Figure 3A, and supported the redistribution of Fas into lipid rafts that was indicated by the biochemical analysis in Figure 4A. Taken together, the results demonstrated that Fas, which was localized to the Golgi in the undifferentiated state, was shifted to lipid rafts on the cell surface by binding to the HS4C3-binding epitope during differentiation.
Figure 6. Decrease in the HS4C3-binding epitope inhibits differentiation and apoptosis. (A) and (J) Real time PCR analysis of 3OST-5 in stable (A) and transient (J) 3OST-5 KD cells. The values shown are means ± SD after normalization against control cells (arbitrary value = 1). (B) FACS analysis using the anti-HS antibody HS4C3 (black line, control ESCs; blue line, stable 3OST-5-1 KD ESCs; red line, control EBs; green line, stable 3OST-5-1 KD EBs). The control cells were transfected with the construct that targeted EGFP. The gray line shows the result obtained for cells not treated with primary antibody. (C) Self-renewal assay with stable 3OST-5 and transient (K) FACS analysis using the anti-HS antibody HS4C3 (black line, control cells; red line, transient 3OST-5-2 KD cells). The gray line shows the result obtained for cells not treated with primary antibody. (L) Measurement of apoptosis in transient 3OST-5 KD cells using an annexin V-FITC kit at 2 days after transfection. The values shown are the means ± SD from duplicate measurements from one representative experiment. (K) FACS analysis using the anti-HS antibody HS4C3 (black line, control cells; red line, transient 3OST-5-2 KD cells). The gray line shows the result obtained for cells not treated with primary antibody. (L) Measurement of apoptosis in transient 3OST-5 KD cells using an annexin V-FITC kit at 2 days after transfection. The values shown are the means ± SD after normalization against control cells in the absence of LIF (arbitrary value = 1). KD, knockdown; RNAi, RNA interference; EB, embryoid body. *, P<0.01; **, P<0.05. Three independent experiments were performed in each case.

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Discussion

Herein we report for the first time that activation of Fas signaling via the HS4C3-binding epitope induced the differentiation into primitive endoderm and primitive ectoderm from mESCs. From our results, we propose the following scheme (Figure 7B). The level of the HS4C3-binding epitope in mESCs increased during differentiation (Figure 1A, 1B, and Figure 6B). The HS4C3-binding epitope interacted with the heparin-binding domain (KLRRRVH) of Fas in the Golgi, which resulted in the redistribution of Fas to lipid rafts and the activation of Fas signaling. Activation of Fas caused degradation of Nanog via activated caspase-3, which induced differentiation (Figure 2D and 2E). The proposed scheme was supported by rescue experiments in which Fas signaling was blocked (Figure 5) and by confocal slices (Figure 7A). Therefore, we propose that the activation of Fas signaling mediated by the HS4C3-binding epitope is a novel mechanism for the regulation of differentiation in mESCs.

It has been reported that Fas is transported from intracellular pools to the cell surface in response to various stimuli [32,41]. However, the identities of the molecules that contribute to this transport of Fas have yet to be determined. Two possible transport pathways have been implicated. 1) The intracellular domain of secreted proteins might interact with Fas in the cytoskeletal network and recruit Fas from the cytoskeletal network to the cell surface. Ivanov et al. reported that Fas-associated phosphatase-1 (FAP-1) contributes to the localization of Fas by binding via the extracellular domain of Fas within the cytoskeletal network [41]. 2) The extracellular domain of secreted proteins might interact with Fas in the Golgi lumen and recruit Fas from the Golgi to the cell surface. Our proposed scheme corresponds to this second possible pathway. As shown in Figure 3B, the effect of brefedlin A on the translocation of Fas was probably due to the inhibition of secretion of HS proteoglycans (HSPGs) that contained the HS4C3-binding epitope. Recently, it has been demonstrated that Fas is redistributed from intracellular pools to lipid rafts on the cell surface in Swiss 3T3 cells overexpressing syndecan-2 [42]. However, the mechanism of this redistribution has not yet been clarified. We obtained data that demonstrated that syndecan-2 was localized to lipid rafts in mESCs (data not shown). Considering our results and the above reported findings, we propose that HS chains on syndecan-2 interact with Fas in the Golgi lumen and mediate the transport of Fas from the Golgi to the cell surface, that is, via pathway 2) described above.
HS4C3-Binding Epitope Contributes to Fas Signaling

A

+ LIF

- LIF day5

- LIF day7

B

Activation of Caspase-3
Degradation of Nanog
Differentiation

Lipid raft

HSPG
(HS4C3-binding epitope)

Golgi apparatus

ER

Nucleus
Gabriella et al. have reported that FasL is not expressed in undifferentiated mESCs [43]. Our preliminary studies showed that expression of FasL was not increased in mESCs during differentiation induced by LIF withdrawal or in cells overexpressing 3OST-5 (Figure S5). In tumor cells, Fas signaling is amplified by the redistribution of Fas into lipid rafts alone, even if Fas does not bind to Fas [39]. Therefore, the data suggest that, in cells overexpressing 3OST-5, Fas signaling can be activated independently of Fas/FasL interaction simply by redistributing Fas into lipid rafts.

The *in vitro* activities of mouse 3OSTs have not been reported yet. However, it has been reported that the human 3OST-2, 3, 4, and 5 isoforms synthesize the HS4C3-binding epitope [25]. Furthermore, among human 3OST-2, 3, 4, and 5, 3OST-2 and -5 correspond clearly to mouse 3OST-2 and 3OST-5, respectively. We performed FACS analysis using the HS4C3 antibody and confirmed that the HS4C3-binding epitope increased in cells overexpressing 3OST-2 or -5 (Figure S6A). In 3OST-2-transfected cells, we obtained the same results as in 3OST-5-transfected cells (Figure S6A–C). These data indicated that 3OST-2 also activated Fas signaling and induced the differentiation.

As shown in Figure 1G, cells overexpressing 3OST-5 had the potential to differentiate not only into primitive endoderm but also into primitive ectoderm. On the other hand, stable 3OST-5 KD cells lost the potential to differentiate into primitive endoderm and primitive ectoderm (Figure 6A–E). Furthermore, treatment with IETD, an inhibitor of caspase-8, interfered with normal differentiation into primitive endoderm and primitive ectoderm (Figure 5F and 6G). Therefore, the activation of Fas signaling via the HS4C3-binding epitope, which was indicated in this study, is involved in the differentiation of mESCs into both primitive endoderm by LIF withdrawal and primitive ectoderm by EB formation. We showed clearly that Fas signaling functioned during these differentiation processes. Interestingly, although Fgf4/Erk signaling was functioning, differentiation into primitive endoderm, primitive ectoderm, and subsequently all three germ layers was inhibited in the stable 3OST-5 KD cells. Therefore, a signal other than Fgf4/Erk signaling must function to induce differentiation. Hence, in addition to Fgf4/Erk signaling, we propose that the activation of Fas signaling via the HS4C3-binding epitope plays an important role in the early stages of all types of differentiation in mESCs.

**Supporting Information**

**Figure S1**  The expression of HS in cells overexpressing 3OST-5. FACS analysis using the anti-HS antibody 10E4 (black line, control cells; red line, cells overexpressing 3OST-5). The gray line shows the result obtained for cells not treated with primary antibody. (TIF)

**Figure S2**  HS4C3-binding epitope localized in lipid rafts in cells overexpressing 3OST-5. Western blot analysis of raft and non-raft fractions using anti-Flotillin-1 (raft), anti-transferrin receptor (non-raft), and HS4C3 antibodies. Representative results are shown. (TIF)

**Figure S3**  Mitochondrial pathways mediated by survival factors are not affected in cells overexpressing 3OST-5. (A) and (B) Western blot analysis, using antibodies against p-Akt, Akt, and Bad, of cells stimulated with FBS. The histograms show mean densitometric readings ± SD for the ratio p-Akt/Akt or Bad/β-actin. Three independent experiments were performed, *P*<0.01. (TIF)

**Figure S4**  Pluripotency was maintained in stable 3OST-5 knockdown cells. Real time PCR analysis of markers of the undifferentiated and differentiated states in stable 3OST-5 knockdown cells. The values shown are means ± SD after normalization against control cells (arbitrary value = 1). Three independent experiments were performed. *, *P*<0.05. (TIF)

**Figure S5**  The expression of Fas ligand was not increased in cells overexpressing 3OST-5. RT-PCR analysis of the expression of Fas ligand in cells overexpressing 3OST-5. GAPDH, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase. (TIF)

**Figure S6**  The overexpression of 3OST-2 also activated Fas signaling and induced the differentiation of mESCs. (A) FACS analysis, using the HS4C3 antibody, of mESCs at 2 days after transfection with the 3OST-2 expression construct (black line, control cells; green line, cells overexpressing 3OST-2). The gray line shows the result obtained from cells not treated with primary antibody. (B) Real time PCR analysis of markers of the undifferentiated state in cells overexpressing 3OST-2. The values were normalized against control cells (arbitrary value = 1). (C) Western blot analysis using an antibody against uncleaved caspase-8, cleaved caspase-3, or Nanog. The histograms show mean densitometric readings ± SD after normalization against control cells (arbitrary value = 1). **, *P*<0.05. Three independent experiments were performed. (TIF)

**Table S1**  List of gene specific primers for real time PCR. (TIF)

**Table S2**  List of gene specific probes for real time PCR. (TIF)

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**Author Contributions**

Conceived and designed the experiments: SN. Performed the experiments: KH NS TI TM. Analyzed the data: KH NS. Contributed reagents/materials/analysis tools: THVK. Wrote the paper: KH NS SN.
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