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A gene regulatory network cooperatively controlled by Pdx1 and Sox9 governs lineage allocation of foregut progenitor cells

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Summary

The generation of pancreas, liver and intestine from a common pool of progenitors in the foregut endoderm requires the establishment of organ boundaries. How dorsal foregut progenitors activate pancreatic genes and evade the intestinal lineage choice remains unclear. We here identify Pdx1 and Sox9 as cooperative inducers of a gene regulatory network that distinguishes the pancreatic from the intestinal lineage. Genetic studies demonstrate dual and cooperative functions for Pdx1 and Sox9 in pancreatic lineage induction and repression of the intestinal lineage choice. Pdx1 and Sox9 bind to regulatory sequences near pancreatic and intestinal differentiation genes and jointly regulate their expression, revealing direct cooperative roles for Pdx1 and Sox9 in gene activation and repression. Our study identifies Pdx1 and Sox9 as important regulators of a transcription

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Author Contributions

H.P.S., P.A.S. and M.S. conceived the project. H.P.S., P.A.S., and M.S. designed the experiments and analyzed the data. H.P.S. and P.A.S. performed all analyses of mouse genetic models. R.X. and A.W. performed ChIP-seq experiments. N.A.P. and A.W. analyzed ChIP-seq data. P.P.L. and G.W.Y. performed PCA. M.A.M. designed and generated the *Rosa26*$^{mCherry\text{-}tetO\text{-}Sox9}$ mouse strain. H.P.S., P.A.S. and M.S. wrote the manuscript.

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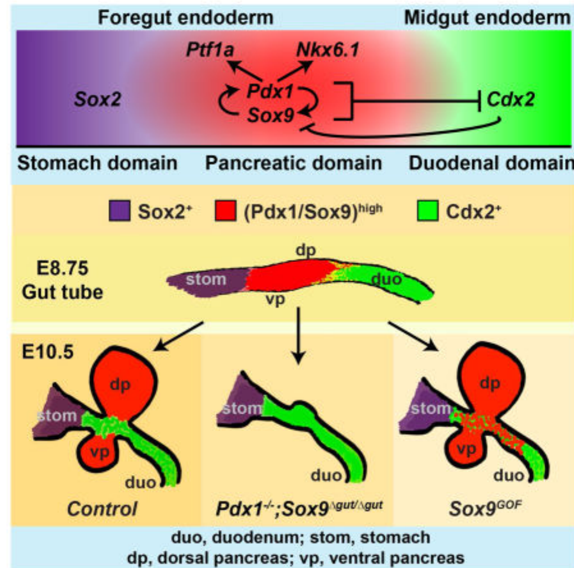
factor network that initiates pancreatic fate and sheds light on the gene regulatory circuitry that governs the development of distinct organs from multi-lineage-competent foregut progenitors.

Graphical abstract



Keywords

pancreas; development; progenitor; Sox9; Pdx1; Cdx2

Introduction

During mammalian development, naïve endodermal progenitors are directed toward different organ fates, including lung, pancreas, liver, and intestine. At developmental junctures, multipotent progenitors must be allocated to different lineages, exemplified by progenitors in the foregut endoderm, which give rise to pancreas, stomach, duodenum, liver, and the hepatobiliary system. Organ lineage choices are initiated by cross-repressive interactions between transcription factors (TFs) driving alternative lineage programs, followed by feed-forward induction of additional TFs to further execute the differentiation process (Holmberg and Perlmann, 2012). A large body of work has identified numerous TFs that are required for the early development of individual organs, in particular the pancreas and liver (Seymour and Sander, 2011; Zaret, 2008). Despite these significant advances, it is still poorly understood which regulatory networks induce specific organ fates, and how organ boundaries are established in the foregut endoderm. Identifying the mechanisms responsible for specifying individual organ fates is important for devising cell reprogramming strategies, which are still lacking for *ex vivo* production of pancreatic cells.

The pancreas arises as two buds on opposing sides of the gut tube at the boundary between the stomach and duodenum, the most rostral portion of the intestine (Shih et al., 2013). The anatomical location of the pancreas implies that an organ boundary must be established that

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distinguishes pancreatic from stomach and intestinal progenitors. The TF Cdx2 is exclusively expressed in intestinal epithelial cells, spanning the length of the alimentary tract from the proximal duodenum to the distal rectum. Cdx2 is essential for intestinal development and induces intestinal epithelial differentiation by activating the transcription of intestine-specific genes, such as MUC2, sucrase, and carbonic anhydrase I (Gao et al., 2009; Verzi et al., 2011). However, the mechanisms preventing expansion of the Cdx2 expression domain beyond the duodenal boundary in the foregut endoderm remain undefined.

The TFs Pdx1, Foxa2, Mnx1 (Hb9), Onecut-1 (Hnf6), Prox1, Tcf2, Gata4/6, Sox9, and Ptf1a, each play an important role in early pancreas development, yet deletion of no single factor alone is sufficient to abrogate pancreatic lineage induction (Carrasco et al., 2012; Harrison et al., 1999; Haumaitre et al., 2005; Jacquemin et al., 2000; Kawaguchi et al., 2002; Lee et al., 2005; Offield et al., 1996; Seymour et al., 2007; Wang et al., 2005; Xuan et al., 2012). These observations imply either that the inducer of the pancreatic fate remains to be identified or that the pancreatic fate is specified through a cooperative mechanism involving multiple TFs.

Combining genetic, cistrome, and transcriptome analysis, we here identify the TFs Pdx1 and Sox9 as cooperative inducers of the pancreatic lineage. The combined inactivation of *Pdx1* and *Sox9* leads to an intestinal fate conversion of the pre-pancreatic domain, illustrated by expansion of the field of Cdx2 expression. Conversely, ectopic expression of Sox9 in intestinal progenitors is sufficient to induce Pdx1 and repress Cdx2. At a mechanistic level, we show that Pdx1 and Sox9 function as direct and cooperative activators of pancreatic genes and repressors of intestinal lineage regulators. Together, these findings shed light on the transcriptional mechanisms that induce the pancreatic fate and establish the pancreatic-to-intestinal organ boundary.

Results

Pdx1 and Sox9 cooperatively induce the pancreatic lineage program

To identify TFs most closely associated with pancreatic lineage induction, we compared expression levels of TFs represented in the RNA-seq data from pancreatic progenitor cells and closely related endodermal cell populations. These comprised human embryonic stem cell (hESC)-derived definitive endoderm, gut tube progenitors, posterior foregut, pancreatic progenitors, hepatic progenitors, and endocrine cells, as well as primary human fetal pancreatic anlagen and primary cadaver pancreatic islets (Fig. 1A). Principal component analysis of TF expression data clustered the different cell populations by developmental proximity, effectively reconstructing the dynamics of endodermal development and underscoring the importance of TF levels in successfully delineating these cell types (Fig. 1B). Two TFs, PDX1 and SOX9, most strongly distinguished pancreatic progenitors from other cell populations (Fig. 1B), suggesting possible cooperative roles for PDX1 and SOX9 in pancreatic lineage specification.

First, to define the domains of Pdx1 and Sox9 expression during pancreatic specification, we performed co-immunofluorescence staining for Pdx1 and Sox9 together with the anterior

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foregut marker Sox2 or the mid-/hindgut marker Cdx2, respectively, at embryonic day (E) 8.75 (15–17 somites). The $Sox2^+$ domain, from which the stomach develops (McCracken et al., 2014; Sherwood et al., 2009), formed a boundary with both the $Pdx1^+$ and $Sox9^+$ domains (Fig. 2A–A″). Very few cells co-expressing Sox2, Pdx1, and Sox9 were observed at this boundary (Fig. 2A–A″). Cells in the presumptive proximal duodenum expressed high levels of Cdx2 and also Sox9 (Fig. 2B–B″). In contrast to Sox9, which spanned the proximal duodenal and pre-pancreatic domains, Pdx1 was restricted to the pre-pancreatic domain (Fig. 2B–B′). At the boundary between the duodenal and pre-pancreatic domain, we observed a transition from a $Cdx2^{high}$ to a $Cdx2^{low}$ state (Fig. 2B–B″, dashed line; Movie S1). Consistent with previous studies (McCracken et al., 2014), Cdx2 was largely absent from the pancreatic buds (Fig. 2C), showing that Cdx2 is gradually excluded from the pancreatic domain.

To determine the fate of *Sox9*- or *Pdx1*-expressing cells in the foregut endoderm, we performed lineage tracing in embryos carrying the $Rosa26^{mTomato/mGFP}$ ($R26^{mT/mG}$) reporter allele and an inducible form of Cre-recombinase, *CreER,* driven by either *Sox9* or *Pdx1* regulatory sequences. In these mice, tamoxifen administration to pregnant dams turns off constitutive expression of membrane-targeted Tomato (mT) and induces heritable expression of membrane-targeted GFP (mGFP), permitting recombined cells and their progeny to be traced by mGFP labeling. Tamoxifen administration at E8.0 resulted in labeling of the pancreatic epithelium in $R26^{mT/mG}$*;Pdx1-CreER* (Fig. 2D) and $R26^{mT/mG}$*;Sox9-CreER* (Fig. 2E) embryos at E10.5. Consistent with the incomplete segregation of the $Cdx2^+$ and $Pdx1^+$/$Sox9^+$ domains at E8.75 (Fig. 2B–B″,C), mGFP labeling was also observed in scattered $Cdx2^+$ cells of the proximal duodenum (Fig. 2D,E). $mGFP^+$ cells in the $Sox2^+$ gastric region were extremely rare (data not shown). Together, these findings indicate that the pancreatic-to-stomach boundary is largely established by E8.75, whereas the pancreatic and duodenal domains separate gradually between E8.75 and E10.5.

Previous studies have shown that pancreatic outgrowth and induction of a subset of early pancreatic markers still occur in *Pdx1*-null mutants (Offield et al., 1996). Similarly, after conditional *Sox9* inactivation with a *Pdx1-Cre* transgene pancreatic buds evaginate (Seymour et al., 2007; Seymour et al., 2012). However, since *Pdx1-Cre* deletes *Sox9* after the pancreatic program has been initiated, it remains unclear whether Sox9 is necessary to initiate the pancreatic program. To determine whether *Sox9* is required for pancreatic specification, we generated global *Sox9*-null mutant embryos (Fig. 3A,C). While hypoplastic, dorsal and ventral pancreatic rudiments arise in *Sox9*-null embryos (Fig. 3B,B′,D,D′), showing that *Sox9* is dispensable for pancreatic fate assignment and outgrowth of the pancreatic buds. Notably, although Pdx1 staining intensity is reduced, Pdx1 is expressed in both dorsal and ventral pancreatic buds of $Sox9^{-/-}$ embryos (Fig. 3B,B′,D,D′), showing that Sox9 is dispensable for Pdx1 induction. Similarly, we have previously found Sox9 to be expressed in Pdx1-deficient dorsal pancreatic progenitors at E10.5 (Seymour et al., 2012). Thus, neither Pdx1 nor Sox9 is required for pancreas specification or induction of the other's expression.

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Based on their early expression in pre-pancreatic cells, we postulated that Sox9 and Pdx1 might function together and induce the pancreatic lineage in a cooperative manner. To test this, we generated mice lacking various combinations of either one or two alleles of *Pdx1, Sox9*, or both. Since early embryonic lethality of *Sox9*-null embryos precluded the analysis of compound mutants beyond E11.5 (Akiyama et al., 2004), we employed a conditional *Sox9* ablation strategy, using the *Foxa3-Cre* transgenic line (Lee et al., 2005), which ablates *Sox9* efficiently in the gut tube by E9.5 (*Sox9* ^{gut}) (Fig. 3E–H″).

We next generated compound mutants carrying various combinations of the *Pdx1*-null (*Pdx1*^{LacZko}) and *Sox9* ^{gut} alleles and visualized the dorsal and ventral pancreatic buds, antral stomach and duodenum by X-Gal staining for β-galactosidase (β-gal) expressed from the *Pdx1*^{LacZko} allele (Fig. 3I,J). With progressive loss of *Sox9* gene dosage (*Sox9*$^{+/+}$ > *Sox9*$^{+/\ gut}$ > *Sox9* $^{gut/\ gut}$) on the *Pdx1*-heterozygous mutant background, the pancreatic buds became increasingly hypoplastic (Fig. 3I–N). In E12.5 *Pdx1*$^{+/-}$*;Sox9* $^{gut/\ gut}$ embryos, the dorsal pancreas was reduced to a severely hypoplastic remnant and the ventral pancreatic bud was undetectable (Fig. 3N; absent ventral pancreas denoted by asterisk). Notably, the size of the ventral pancreatic bud was significantly reduced in compound-heterozygous mutants (Fig. 3K,L,U), which contrasted with the normal bud size seen in embryos deficient for a single copy of either *Pdx1* (Fig. 3I,J) or *Sox9* (Seymour et al., 2008). This phenotype in compound-heterozygous mutants demonstrates genetic interaction between *Pdx1* and *Sox9*. The dorsal pancreas remnant (the ventral pancreas is undetectable in *Pdx1*$^{-/-}$ embryos; Fig. 3P; asterisk) became increasingly smaller with decreasing *Sox9* gene dosage on a *Pdx1*-null background (Fig. 3O–T) and was morphologically almost indiscernible in compound-homozygous *Pdx1*$^{-/-}$*;Sox9* $^{gut/\ gut}$ mutants (Fig. 3S–U). Combined, these genetic findings demonstrate cooperative functions of *Pdx1* and *Sox9* in early pancreas development.

To determine whether deletion of *Pdx1* and *Sox9* perturbs induction of the pancreatic program, we next analyzed the expression of early pancreatic markers in *Pdx1;Sox9* compound mutants. Confirming previous findings (Seymour et al., 2007; Seymour et al., 2012), Sox9 expression was maintained in pancreatic rudiments of *Pdx1*$^{-/-}$ embryos at E10.5, and conversely, Pdx1 was also expressed in *Sox9* $^{gut/\ gut}$ mutants (Fig. S1A–N; note that the truncated Pdx1 protein expressed from the *Pdx1*-null allele is detected by the anti-Pdx1 antibody used). Immunofluorescence staining for Foxa2, Mnx1, Onecut-1, Tcf2, Gata4, and Prox1 further revealed maintenance of their expression in embryos lacking either *Pdx1, Sox9*, or both (Fig. S1O–BB, data not shown).

In contrast, expression of the pancreas-specific TF Ptf1a was drastically reduced in *Sox9* $^{gut/\ gut}$ and *Pdx1*$^{-/-}$*;Sox9* $^{gut/\ gut}$ embryos (Fig. S1CC–II), showing that Ptf1a expression is Sox9-dependent. Albeit to a lesser extent, Ptf1a expression was also diminished in *Pdx1*$^{-/-}$ embryos (Fig. S1HH). Like Ptf1a, the TF Nkx6.1 is pancreas-specific and, together with Ptf1a, governs the endocrine *versus* acinar cell fate choice (Schaffer et al., 2010). Nkx6.1 was not detected in *Pdx1*$^{-/-}$ and *Pdx1*$^{-/-}$*;Sox9* $^{gut/\ gut}$ embryos and reduced in *Sox9* $^{gut/\ gut}$ embryos (Fig. S1NN–PP). This confirms earlier findings in *Pdx1*$^{-/-}$ embryos (Pedersen et al., 2005) and suggests that Pdx1 is dominant over Sox9 in regulating Nkx6.1 expression. Together, our findings show that expression of the pancreas-restricted

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TFs Ptf1a and Nkx6.1 is under the control of Pdx1 and Sox9, whereas the expression of Foxa2, Mnx1, Onecut-1, Tcf2, Gata4, and Prox1 is Pdx1- and Sox9-independent.

PDX1 and SOX9 co-regulate intestinal cell fate determinants

To define the mechanistic basis of the observed cooperativity between Pdx1 and Sox9 in specifying the pancreatic fate, we mapped where PDX1 and SOX9 bind in the genome to explore synergy at the level of gene regulation. As the number of pancreatic progenitors in early mouse embryos is extremely limited, we generated pancreatic progenitors from hESCs (Xie et al., 2013) and performed chromatin immunoprecipitation and sequencing (ChIP-seq) analysis for PDX1 and SOX9. We mapped 55,481 unique binding peaks for PDX1 and 9,767 unique peaks for SOX9 (Fig. 4A). PDX1 and SOX9 peaks exhibited surprisingly limited overlap (Fig. 4B), which was unexpected given that lineage-determining TFs generally bind to *cis*-regulatory elements, in particular enhancers, as a collective unit (Spitz and Furlong, 2012). To understand the basis for the limited overlap in PDX1 and SOX9 binding sites, we analyzed PDX1 and SOX9 occupancy specifically at promoters and enhancers, using chromatin maps we recently generated based on histone modifications (Wang et al., 2015). This analysis revealed recruitment of both PDX1 and SOX9 to promoters, albeit to not entirely overlapping sites (Fig. S2A). Strikingly, and in stark contrast to PDX1, there was little recruitment of SOX9 to enhancers (Fig. S2B). Other TFs with roles in early pancreatic development, such as FOXA2, ONECUT-1 and TCF2, occupied enhancers together with PDX1 (Fig. S2B), consistent with TFs forming regulatory collectives at transcriptional enhancers (Calo and Wysocka, 2013). Together, these findings show that SOX9 is predominantly recruited to promoter regions, while PDX1 and other early pancreatic TFs co-occupy enhancers.

To relate PDX1 and SOX9 binding patterns to gene regulatory functions, we used the Genomic Regions Enrichment of Annotations Tool (GREAT) to predict putative target genes of PDX1-bound enhancers and then catalogued genes with binding peaks for PDX1 and SOX9 around transcriptional start sites and/or at PDX1-bound enhancers. This analysis identified 2,201 PDX1 and SOX9 co-bound genes (Fig. 4C; Supplemental Table 1). Consistent with the cooperative role of Pdx1 and Sox9 in pancreatic fate determination, regulators of pancreatic development are PDX1 and SOX9 co-bound, exemplified by the TFs *PTF1A*, *PAX6* and *NEUROG3* (Fig. 4C,F). Interestingly, PDX1 and SOX9 co-bound genes were enriched for Gene Ontology (GO) categories associated with cell developmental processes, including gut and liver development (Fig. 4D). Occupancy of hepatic genes by PDX1 and SOX9 provides a possible explanation for why hepatic genes are ectopically expressed in Pdx1- and Sox9-deficient pancreatic buds (Seymour et al., 2012). PDX1 and SOX9 co-bound genes included several intestinal cell fate-determining TFs, such as *CDX2, ONECUT-2* and *NKX6-3* (Dusing et al., 2010; Nelson et al., 2005; Pedersen et al., 2005) (Fig. 4C,F), suggesting a possible role for SOX9 and PDX1 in regulating these genes at the lineage bifurcation of pancreas and gut. 18% of all PDX1 and SOX9 co-bound genes were not expressed in pancreatic progenitors (Fig. 4E), indicating that PDX1 and SOX9 could play a role in gene silencing. Combined, these results suggest cooperative roles for SOX9 and PDX1 in the regulation of pancreatic and intestinal genes.

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Based on these findings, we predicted that decreased Pdx1 and Sox9 levels would induce ectopic activation of intestinal genes in the pancreatic domain. To test this, we identified co-regulated genes of both factors through transcriptional profiling of pancreatic progenitors from embryos with reduced *Pdx1* and *Sox9* gene dosage. Given that 1.) both pancreatic buds are virtually absent in *Pdx1;Sox9* double-homozygous mutants and 2.) evidence of genetic interaction in compound *Pdx1;Sox9* heterozygous mutants, we reasoned that mRNA profiling of pancreata from compound *Pdx1;Sox9* heterozygous mutants *versus* either single-heterozygous mutant could identify co-regulated genes. Hence, we performed cDNA microarray profiling of dorsal pancreatic epithelia from $Pdx1^{+/-}$, $Pdx1^{+/-};Sox9^{+/\ gut}$ and $Sox9^{+/\ gut}$ littermates at E12.5 when the epithelium is still predominantly comprised of undifferentiated progenitor cells (Fig. 5A).

Comparison of gene expression profiles revealed significant differences in the expression of 3,337 genes (False Discovery Rate [FDR] <0.05) between $Pdx1^{+/-};Sox9^{+/\ gut}$ and $Pdx1^{+/-}$ pancreatic epithelia and 4,486 genes (FDR <0.05) between $Pdx1^{+/-};Sox9^{+/\ gut}$ and $Sox9^{+/\ gut}$ epithelia (Fig. 5B; Supplemental Tables 2 and 3). We then performed a cross-comparison of these two data sets in order to identify Pdx1- and Sox9-co-regulated genes. A total of 1,817 genes were common to both sets of significantly-regulated genes with the same sign of change (i.e. up-regulated or down-regulated) (Fig. 5B,C: co-regulated genes are denoted by red pixels in Fig. 5C; Supplemental Table 4) and associated with the GO term foregut morphogenesis (Fig. 5D; Supplemental Table 5). Intriguingly, among the top twenty Pdx1- and Sox9-co-repressed genes with the highest fold-change were several genes encoding intestinal cell fate regulators, including *Cdx2*, *Onecut-2* and *Nkx6.3* (Fig. 5E), which also showed co-recruitment of PDX1 and SOX9 to their regulatory regions (Fig. 4C,F; Supplemental Table 1). These intestinal markers were all up-regulated in pancreatic epithelia from compound *Pdx1;Sox9* heterozygous mutants, suggesting a synergistic and direct role for Pdx1 and Sox9 in repressing genes encoding intestinal lineage regulators.

Pdx1 and *Sox9* jointly control the pancreatic *versus* intestinal cell fate choice

To determine whether Pdx1 and Sox9 indeed control the fate decision between pancreas and intestine, we analyzed the expression of the intestinal marker Cdx2 in the pancreatic region of embryos carrying various combinations of the *Pdx1*-null and $Sox9^{\ gut}$ alleles. In control embryos at E10.5, cells of the dorsal pancreatic bud can be identified by high levels of Pdx1 expression, whereas prospective duodenal cells express the intestinal marker Cdx2 (Fig. 6A–A″,P). At the duodenal-pancreatic junction, the $Pdx1^{high}$ domain forms a boundary with the $Cdx2^{+}$ domain; only a few $Pdx1^{high}$ cells express Cdx2 (Fig. 6A–A″,P; note, duodenal precursors express low levels of Pdx1 (Fukuda et al., 2006)). As in control embryos, the $Pdx1^{high}$ and $Cdx2^{+}$ domains were distinct in embryos deficient for a single copy of either *Pdx1* or *Sox9*, compound *Pdx1;Sox9* heterozygous mutant embryos, and *Pdx1* or *Sox9* single-homozygous mutants (Fig. 6B–F″). In stark contrast, immunofluorescence staining for the truncated Pdx1 protein and Cdx2 in embryos with a combined homozygous deletion of *Pdx1* and *Sox9* revealed extensive overlap between the $Cdx2^{+}$ and $Pdx1^{+}$ domains (Fig. 6G–G″,P). Thus, the presence of either Pdx1 or Sox9 is sufficient to repress the intestinal marker Cdx2 in the pancreatic domain, whereas loss of both Pdx1 and Sox9 results in ectopic Cdx2 expression. In contrast, combined *Pdx1* and *Sox9* deletion did not result in

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ectopic expression of the stomach marker Sox2 in the Pdx1^{+} domain (Fig. S3A–D″), showing that Pdx1 and Sox9 cooperatively repress intestinal but not anterior foregut markers.

To directly test whether Pdx1 and Sox9 are sufficient to repress the intestinal fate *in vivo*, we forcibly expressed *Sox9* in *Pdx1*-expressing foregut progenitor cells, using a *Pdx1*-driven tetracycline transactivator mouse ($Pdx1^{tTA}$) and a single copy, tetracycline-regulated *Sox9* transgene (*mCherry-tetO-Sox9*) inserted into the disabled *Rosa26* locus ($Rosa26^{mCherry\text{-}tetO\text{-}Sox9}$) (Fig. S3E). In this system, *Sox9* and the *mCherry* reporter gene are expressed in the Pdx1^{+} domain in the absence of doxycycline; administration of doxycycline suppresses transgene expression. In $Pdx1^{tTA};Rosa26^{mCherry\text{-}tetO\text{-}Sox9}$ ($Sox9^{GOF}$) embryos never exposed to doxycycline, Sox9 expression was enforced in Pdx1^{+} cells of the pancreatic buds, antral stomach and duodenum (Fig. S3F–G″). In control embryos, Sox9 is detectable in the antral stomach and duodenum, but at much lower levels than in the pancreas (Fig. S3F–F″). Formation of the pancreatic buds and gross gut morphology in $Sox9^{GOF}$ embryos were comparable to controls (Fig. S3H–K).

Consistent with previous observations that Sox9 reinforces Pdx1 expression (Dubois et al., 2011; Seymour et al., 2012), ectopic Sox9 expression resulted in increased Pdx1 staining intensity in the duodenal domain (Fig. 6H–I″), thus creating an extra-pancreatic Sox9 ^{high}/ Pdx1^{high} domain. In this domain, we observed reduced expression of the intestinal markers Cdx2 and Onecut-2, showing that the concerted activities of Pdx1 and Sox9 are sufficient to repress intestinal cell fate determinants (Fig. 6J–M″,P). Notably, despite induction of a Pdx1^{high} state and repression of intestinal markers in $Sox9^{GOF}$ embryos, Sox9 overexpression failed to induce Ptf1a in intestinal progenitors (Fig. 6N–O″). Previous work has shown that Ptf1a misexpression in the gut tube induces ectopic pancreas formation (Willet et al., 2014). Consistent with the lack of Ptf1a induction, an ectopic pancreatic bud was not observed in $Sox9^{GOF}$ embryos (Fig. 6N–O″). Combined, these results show that a Sox9^{high}/Pdx1^{high} state prevents foregut endoderm progenitor cells from adopting intestinal lineage identity.

Discussion

In this study, we uncover a cooperative role for Pdx1 and Sox9 in governing the lineage choice between pancreas and intestine. Our data suggest a model whereby Pdx1 and Sox9 establish pancreatic lineage identity by excluding intestinal lineage-restricted TFs, such as Cdx2, from foregut endoderm progenitor cells (Fig. 6Q). Our work further shows that the concerted activities of Pdx1 and Sox9 induce pancreatic differentiation programs through regulation of the pancreas-specific TFs Ptf1a and Nkx6.1. Interestingly, although the TFs Foxa2, Mnx1, Onecut-1, Tcf2, Gata4, and Prox1 are also important in early pancreas development (Seymour and Sander, 2011; Shih et al., 2013), their expression was not affected by combined *Pdx1* and *Sox9* deletion. These findings suggest that Sox9 and Pdx1 together are essential for driving pancreatic gene expression. The pancreatic program is reinforced by both positive autoregulation of Pdx1 (Marshak et al., 2000) and Sox9 (Lynn et al., 2007; Mead et al., 2013) and a positive cross-regulatory loop between Pdx1 and Sox9 (Dubois et al., 2011; Seymour et al., 2012). The mutual reinforcement of expression

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between Pdx1 and Sox9 appears to be direct, as PDX1 occupied *SOX9* regulatory sequences and *vice versa* (Fig. S2C). Early pancreatic TFs induce a Notch^{high} state that is important for maintaining the pancreatic state (Ahnfelt-Ronne et al., 2012; Jensen et al., 2000). For example, Sox9 and Ptf1a both promote expression of the Notch effector Hes1 in the early pancreas, and Hes1 in turn reinforces Ptf1a expression (Ahnfelt-Ronne et al., 2012).

Previous studies have shown that a subset of normally pancreas-fated cells adopt intestinal identity in *Ptf1a*-null mutant mice (Kawaguchi et al., 2002). This invokes the question of how *Pdx1, Sox9* and *Ptf1a* contribute to the gene regulatory network that establishes pancreatic identity and prevents foregut progenitors from becoming intestinal cells. Together with published observations, findings reported here identify Sox9 and Pdx1 as lying upstream of Ptf1a in the transcriptional regulatory cascade effecting pancreas induction (Fig. 6Q). Several observations support this conclusion. First, combined deletion of *Pdx1* and *Ptf1a* phenocopies the effects of *Pdx1* deletion, arguing that Pdx1 is required prior to Ptf1a in pancreatic specification (Burlison et al., 2008). Second, we show that Ptf1a is not expressed in the absence of Sox9 (Fig. S1GG), whereas Sox9 and Pdx1 induction do not depend on Ptf1a (Seymour et al., 2012). We note that Sox9 regulates Ptf1a only during pancreas specification, but not later in pancreas development, when the Sox9 and Ptf1a expression domains are distinct (Shih et al., 2012).

It is important to consider that after combined inactivation of *Pdx1* and *Ptf1a* in mice or *Xenopus,* the dorsal pancreatic bud still forms and early pancreatic genes are activated (Afelik et al., 2006; Burlison et al., 2008). Furthermore, we found that despite intestinal fate conversion of some Ptf1a-deficient cells (Kawaguchi et al., 2002), Cdx2 remains excluded from the pancreatic domain in *Ptf1a*-null mutants (data not shown). These findings suggest that the pancreatic-to-intestinal boundary is still established in the absence of Pdx1 and Ptf1a. In contrast, we show that combined deletion of *Sox9* and *Pdx1* leads to misspecification of progenitors in the foregut endoderm, converting the pancreatic domain into a Cdx2-expressing intestinal domain (Fig. 6G). Moreover, ectopic expression of Sox9 in duodenal precursors was sufficient to induce Pdx1 and repress Cdx2 (Fig. 6I,K). These findings identify Sox9 as a critical early component of the gene regulatory network that governs both the activation of pancreatic genes and the repression of intestinal genes. Consistent with this notion, we found that SOX9 occupies genomic regions near genes required for early pancreatic development (i.e. *PTF1A*) as well as intestinal development (i.e. *CDX2*). Mechanistically, our data imply that Sox9 can function as either a transcriptional activator or repressor. Such a dual role for Sox9 is consistent with its ability to recruit both transcriptional coactivators and corepressors (Lee et al., 2012; Leung et al., 2011).

Of interest is our finding that SOX9 and PDX1 bind to distinct *cis*-regulatory elements within the genome. While PDX1, FOXA2, ONECUT-1, and TCF2 collectively occupy enhancers, SOX9 was predominantly detected in promoter regions, suggesting a unique role for SOX9 in the regulation of gene expression. This observation could be relevant to gene regulatory mechanisms in multiple contexts, as Sox9 controls cell lineage decisions in several tissues, including gonad, lung and kidney (Reginensi et al., 2011; Rockich et al., 2013; Sekido and Lovell-Badge, 2008). A future direction will be to test whether promoter-

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specific recruitment of Sox9 is also seen in other tissues and to determine how Sox9 deposition at promoters evokes cooperative effects with tissue-specific TFs bound to enhancers.

Experimental Procedures

Mouse strains

All animal experiments described herein were approved by the University of California San Diego Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees. The following mouse strains have been previously described: *Sox9^{flox}* (Kist et al., 2002), *Pdx1^{LacZko}* (herein designated *Pdx1^{-}*) (Offield et al., 1996), *Foxa3-Cre* (Lee et al., 2005), *Sox9-CreER* (Kopp et al., 2011), *Pdx1-CreER* (Gu et al., 2002), *Prm1-Cre* (O'Gorman et al., 1997), *Zp3-Cre* (de Vries et al., 2000), *Pdx1^{tTA}* (Holland et al., 2002) and *R26$^{mT/mG}$* (Muzumdar et al., 2007). To generate *Sox9*-null mice, germline recombination of the *Sox9-flox* allele was employed as previously described (Akiyama et al., 2004). Briefly, *Sox9$^{fl/+}$* mice were bred to carry either the oocyte-specific *Zp3-Cre* (de Vries et al., 2000) or the spermatid-specific *Prm1-Cre* (O'Gorman et al., 1997) transgenes. One *Sox9* allele was deleted in the oocytes or spermatids of *Zp3-Cre;* or *Prm1-Cre;Sox9$^{fl/+}$* mice, respectively; these mice were then crossed to obtain *Sox9*-null embryos. To generate *Rosa26$^{mCherry_tetO-Sox9}$* mice, mouse *Sox9* coding sequences with MluI and NheI restriction sites on the 5′ and 3′ ends were generated from E15.5 pancreas by linker-primer PCR. The PCR product was then cloned into MluI and NheI sites of pBR322-hygro-ptight-mcherry, screened for orientation, and confirmed for bi-directionality (primers: Sox9-F MluI, **tcacgcgt**ATGAATCTCCTGGACCCCTT; Sox9-R NheI, **ggctagc**TCAGGGTCTGGTGAGCTGTGT). The bidirectional *mCherry-tetO-Sox9* gene was inserted as a single copy transgene into a functionally-disabled *Rosa26* gene locus using recombinase-mediated cassette exchange as previously described (Chen et al., 2011; Long et al., 2004). Mice bearing the *Rosa26$^{mCherry-tetO-Sox9}$* allele were obtained after blastocyst microinjections, chimera matings, and FlpE-mediated removal of an FRT-flanked hygromycin resistance cassette.

A single dose of 2 mg/40 g body-weight Tamoxifen (Sigma, St Louis, MO, USA) dissolved at 10 mg/ml in corn oil, was administered by intraperitoneal injection. For each experiment, a minimum of three embryos per genotype was analyzed. Midday on the day of vaginal plug appearance was considered E0.5.

Analysis of ChIP-seq data

Raw Illumina sequencing reads were mapped to reference human genomic database (version hg18) using Bowtie (ver1.1.0, http://bowtie-bio.sourceforge.net/index.shtml) to generate sam files. Sam files were subsequently converted to tag directories using HOMER (http://homer.salk.edu/homer/ngs/index.html). The ChIP-seq peak, peak distribution and gene annotations were also annotated by HOMER analysis. Input sequencing data were used to normalize background reads for peak calling. Overlapping peaks were determined using table browser function in UCSC genome browser website, with minimum of 1 bp overlap. A 200 kb window was used to identify genes associated with the peaks. Transcription factor

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binding to a promoter was determined by presence of a ChIP-seq peak within 20 kb upstream and 5 kb downstream of a TSS of an annotated gene.

Transcription factor binding to an enhancer was determined based on a minimum of 1 bp overlap between a transcription factor ChIP-seq peak and a predicted enhancer (defined as ±500 bp from the center of the enhancer using the enhancer prediction tool (Rajagopal et al., 2013)). We assigned PDX1-bound enhancers to nearest genes using GREAT (version 2.0, http://bejerano.stanford.edu/great/public/html/) with a basal plus 200 kb extension rule setting. In Fig. 4C–E, PDX1-bound genes were defined as genes with PDX1 binding at either promoters and/or PDX1 binding at enhancers corresponding to the gene. Since SOX9 did not exhibit significant enrichment at enhancers, SOX9-bound genes were defined as genes with SOX9 binding at promoters. Conserved regions were identified using the vista point tool comparing human to mouse (Frazer et al., 2004).

Gene ontology analysis was performed using the web tool David Bioinformatics Database (http://david.abcc.ncifcrf.gov/home.jsp) (Huang da et al., 2009). The complete set of all RefSeq genes was used as a background.

ChIP-seq data for FOXA2, TCF2 and ONECUT-1 in hESC-derived pancreatic progenitors have been previously described (Weedon et al., 2014).

Principal component analysis

The quality of the RNA sequencing data was analyzed using the FastQC v0.10.1 software. Once the samples passed quality control, they were aligned to the hg19 genome using RNA-Star 2.3.0e, with the parameters set to default. After alignment, Sailfish 0.6.3 and Cufflinks 2.2.0 were used to determine gene expression values. Datasets incorporating multivariate sequencing information (commonly gene expression values or splicing scores) were analyzed *via* the dimensionality reduction method PCA with the intention of uncovering features of the data that can explain variation within the dataset, and as a visual summary of the sample data. The data was stored in pandas dataframes (pandas python package v0.14.1) and visualized using matplotlib v0.13. A detailed description of all methods is available in Supplemental Material.

Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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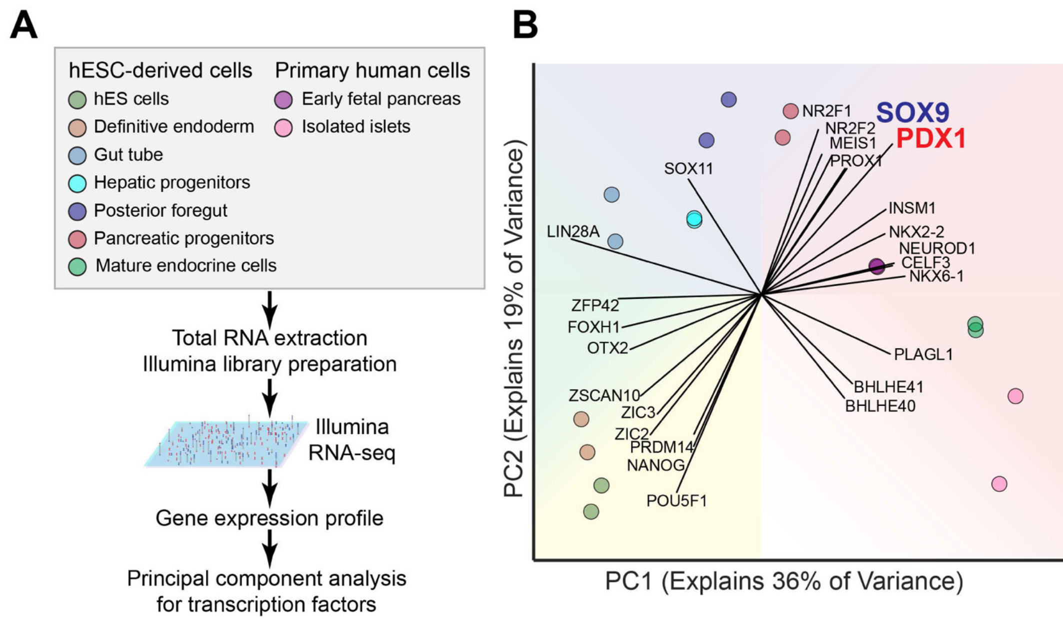

Figure 1. Principal component analysis for expression of transcription factors in endodermal cell populations

(**A**) Experimental strategy for principal component analysis of transcription factors in various endodermal cell populations. (**B**) Principal component (PC) analysis of the expression values (RPKM) characterizing the variance explained by transcription factors expressed in human embryonic stem cell (hESC)-derived populations and primary human cells. Each vector emanating from the origin represents an individual gene. Each dot represents a sample and each color represents the type of sample.

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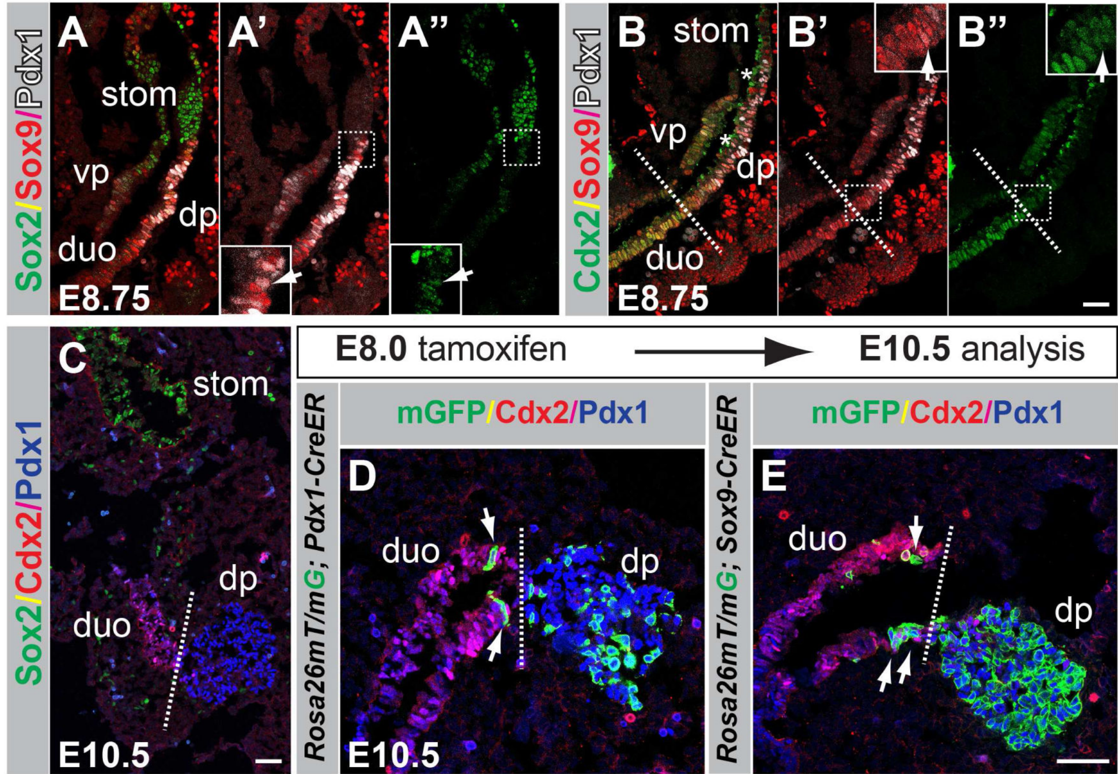

Figure 2. Pdx1 and Sox9 are coexpressed in the pancreatic domain in the foregut endoderm

(A–B″) Immunofluoresence staining for Sox2, Sox9 and Pdx1 (**A–A″**) and Cdx2, Sox9 and Pdx1 (**B–B″**) on embryonic sections at embryonic day (E) 8.75. The arrows in **A′**,**A″** and **B′**,**B″** indicate Pdx1^{+}/Sox9^{+} cells co-expressing Sox2 and Cdx2, respectively. The dashed line in **B–B″** demarcates the transition from the presumptive duodenal to the pre-pancreatic region. Fields demarcated by white dashed boxes in **A′**,**A″**,**B′**,**B″** are shown at higher magnification in the same panels. Non-specific signal for Cdx2 is evident in the foregut lumen (**B**,**B″**, asterisks) due to antibody trapping. **(C)** Immunofluoresence staining for Cdx2, Sox2, and Pdx1 at E10.5. (**D**,**E**) Dams carrying *R26*$^{mT/mG}$ embryos expressing CreER driven by either the *Pdx1* or *Sox9* regulatory sequences were injected with tamoxifen at E8.0, embryos sectioned at E10.5, and immunofluorescence staining performed for Cdx2, Pdx1 and GFP. Recombined, membrane-targeted GFP^{+} (mGFP^{+}) cells trace to the pancreatic epithelium; scattered labeled cells are also detectable in the proximal duodenum in *R26*$^{mT/mG}$*;Pdx1-CreER* (**D**) and *R26*$^{mT/mG}$*;Sox9-CreER* (**E**) embryos. dp, dorsal pancreas; vp, ventral pancreas; duo, duodenum; stom, stomach. Scale bars = 50 μm (**A–E**).

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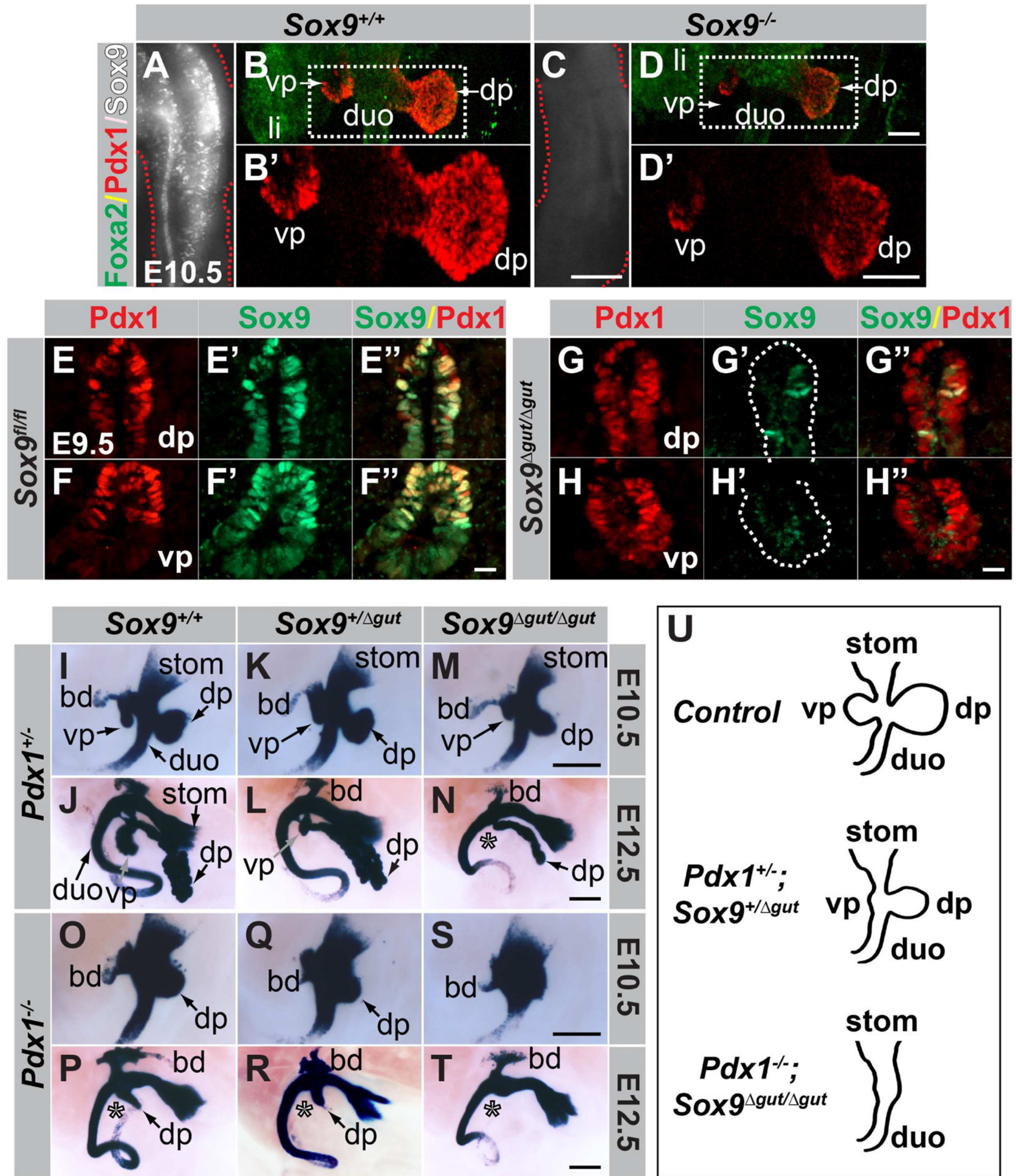

Figure 3. ***Sox9*** **is dispensable for pancreas induction**

(**A,C**) Confirmation of global *Sox9* deletion by WMIF staining of Sox9 in E10.5 tail-tips. (**B,D**) 2D projections of 3D Imaris-reconstructed *z*-stacks through trunks of embryos after WMIF for Foxa2 and Pdx1. Although smaller, dorsal and ventral pancreatic buds are present in E10.5 *Sox9*-null embryos (**D,D′**). Fields demarcated by white dashed boxes in **B,D** are shown at higher magnification in **B′,D′**, respectively. Only single-channel Pdx1 signal is shown in **B′** and **D′**. (**E–H″**) Immunofluorescence staining of sections through the pancreatic region of $Sox9^{fl/fl}$;*Foxa3-Cre* ($Sox9^{\ gut/\ gut}$) and control $Sox9^{fl/fl}$ embryos at E9.5. Sox9 is efficiently deleted in dorsal (**G′,G″**) and ventral (**H′,H″**) pancreatic buds of $Sox9^{\ gut/\ gut}$ embryos. Dashed line in **G′** and **H′** demarcates the Pdx1^{+} domain. (**I–T**) X-Gal staining for β-galactosidase expressed from the $Pdx1^{LacZko}$ allele in embryonic day (E) 10.5 and E12.5

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embryos carrying combinations of mutant alleles for *Pdx1* and *Sox9*. With increasing loss of *Sox9* dosage on either *Pdx1*-heterozygous (**I–N**) or *Pdx1*-null (**O–T**) backgrounds, dorsal and ventral pancreatic buds become increasingly hypoplastic. In $Pdx1^{-/-};Sox9^{gut/gut}$ embryos (**S,T**), pancreatic buds are not discernible. Note the reduced ventral pancreas in E12.5 compound heterozygous mutants (**L**). Asterisks denote absence of ventral pancreas. (**U**) With decreasing dosage of functional *Pdx1* and *Sox9* alleles, pancreatic morphogenesis becomes increasingly perturbed. dp, dorsal pancreas; vp, ventral pancreas; duo, duodenum; stom, stomach; li, liver; bd, bile duct. Scale bars = 50 μm (**E–H″**), 70 μm (**B,B′,D, D′**), 200 μm (**A,C**), 250 μm (**I–T**).

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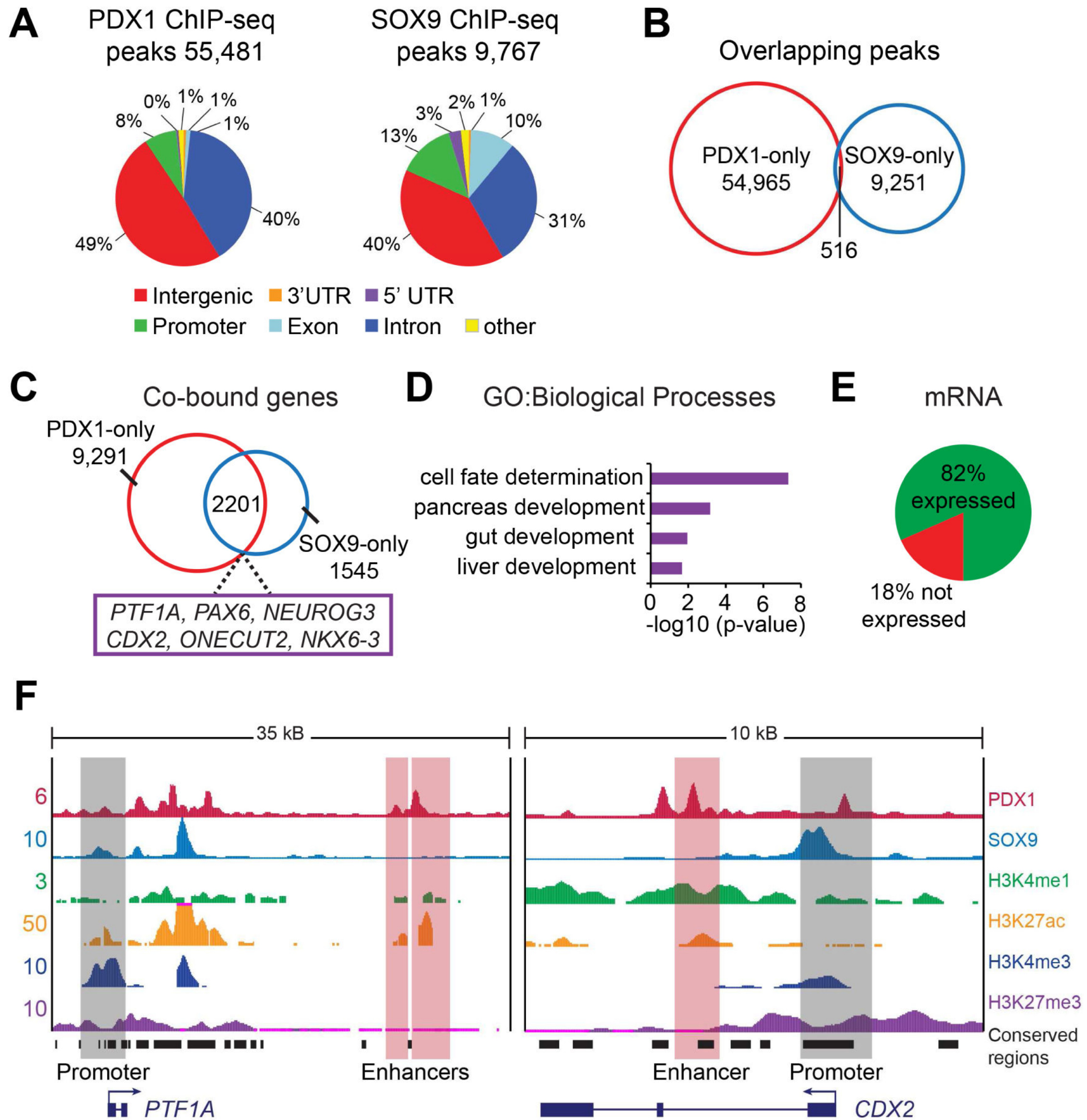

Figure 4. PDX1 and SOX9 co-occupy pancreatic and intestinal genes

(**A**) Genome-wide distribution of PDX1 and SOX9 binding peaks within the human genome from ChIP-seq analysis of human embryonic stem cell (hESC)-derived pancreatic progenitors. (**B**) Venn diagram of the overlap between PDX1 binding peaks and SOX9 binding peaks (minimum of 1 bp overlap). (**C**) Venn diagram of the overlap between genes bound by PDX1 and SOX9, showing 2,201 genes to be co-bound by PDX1 and SOX9 (hypergeometric analysis: p-value=4.3×10^{-9}). (**D**) Gene ontology (GO) analysis of PDX1 and SOX9 co-bound genes (defined as PDX1 and SOX9 binding at enhancers and/or promoters within a 200 kb window). (**E**) Analysis of co-bound genes revealed that 82% of the co-bound genes are expressed and 18% are not expressed in hESC-derived pancreatic progenitors. (**F**) ChIP-seq binding profiles (reads per million) for PDX1, SOX9 and histone modifications (H3K4me1, H3K27ac, H3K4me3, H3K27me3) at the *PTF1A* and *CDX2* loci

in hESC-derived pancreatic progenitors. Enhancers were identified based on presence of H3K27ac and H3K4me1 and absence of H3K3me3. Black boxes indicate conserved regions in mice. kB, kilobases.

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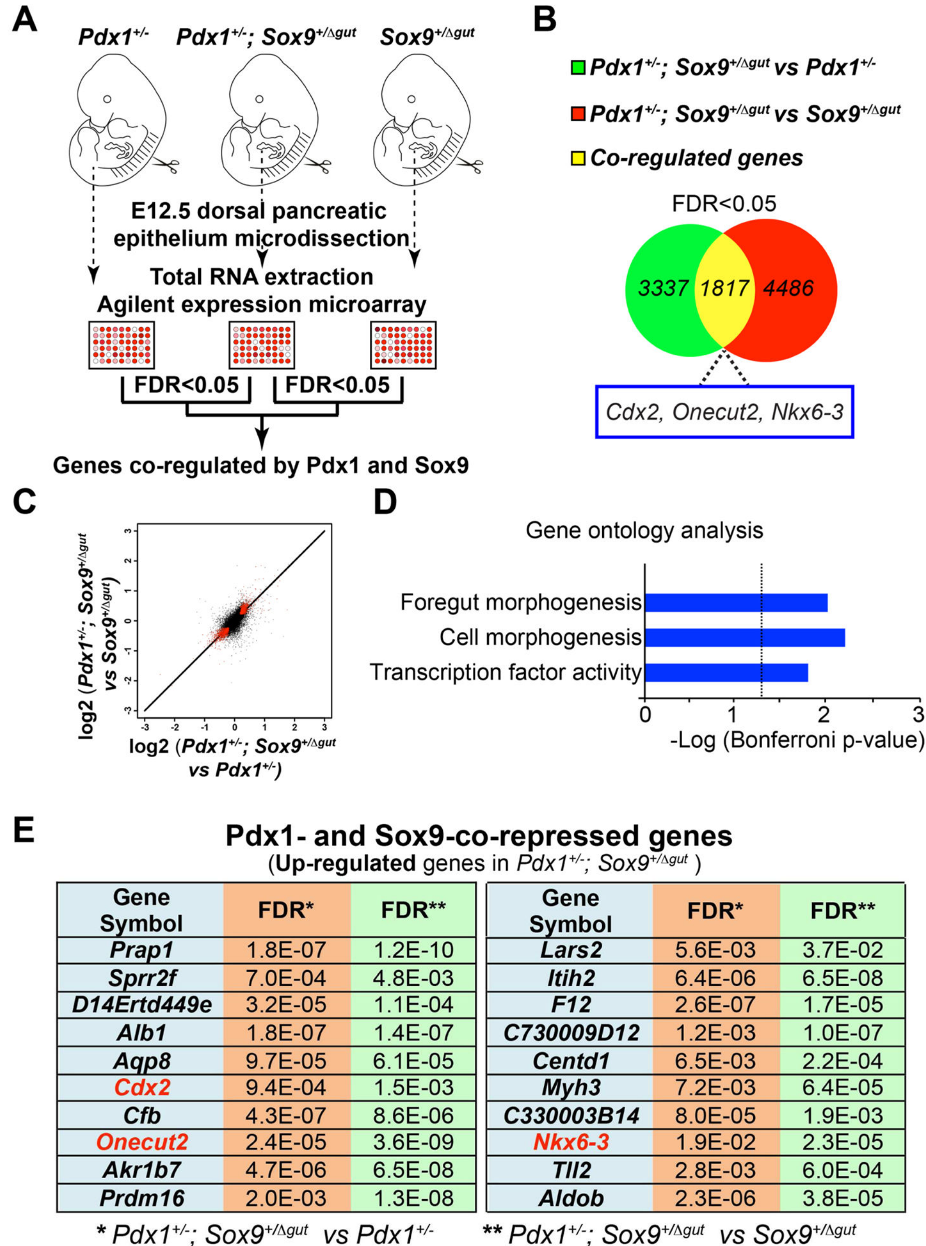

Gene Symbol	FDR*	FDR**	Gene Symbol	FDR*	FDR**
Prap1	1.8E-07	1.2E-10	Lars2	5.6E-03	3.7E-02
Sprr2f	7.0E-04	4.8E-03	Itih2	6.4E-06	6.5E-08
D14Ertd449e	3.2E-05	1.1E-04	F12	2.6E-07	1.7E-05
Alb1	1.8E-07	1.4E-07	C730009D12	1.2E-03	1.0E-07
Aqp8	9.7E-05	6.1E-05	Centd1	6.5E-03	2.2E-04
Cdx2	9.4E-04	1.5E-03	Myh3	7.2E-03	6.4E-05
Cfb	4.3E-07	8.6E-06	C330003B14	8.0E-05	1.9E-03
Onecut2	2.4E-05	3.6E-09	Nkx6-3	1.9E-02	2.3E-05
Akr1b7	4.7E-06	6.5E-08	Tll2	2.8E-03	6.0E-04
Prdm16	2.0E-03	1.3E-08	Aldob	2.3E-06	3.8E-05

Figure 5. *Pdx1* and *Sox9* cooperatively silence genes encoding intestinal cell fate regulators

(**A**) Illustration of the experimental strategy for gene expression microarray analysis. The mRNA profiles of embryonic day (E) 12.5 pancreata (*n*=12 per genotype) from 1.) $Pdx1^{+/-}$ *versus* $Pdx1^{+/-};Sox9^{+/\ gut}$ and 2.) $Sox9^{+/\ gut}$ *versus* $Pdx1^{+/-};Sox9^{+/\ gut}$ littermates were compared. (**B**) 3,337 and 4,486 genes were differentially-expressed between 1.) and 2.), respectively. A total of 1,817 genes were common to both sets of significantly-regulated genes (FDR<0.05) with the same sign of change (i.e. up-regulated or down-regulated). (**C**) Pdx1- and Sox9-co-regulated genes were identified by cross-comparing mRNA profiles of E12.5 pancreata (*n*=12 per genotype) from 1.) $Pdx1^{+/-}$ *versus* $Pdx1^{+/-};Sox9^{+/\ gut}$ and 2.) $Sox9^{+/\ gut}$ *versus* $Pdx1^{+/-};Sox9^{+/\ gut}$ littermates. A total of 1,817 genes (denoted by red

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pixels) were common to both sets of significantly-regulated genes (FDR<0.05) with the same sign of change. (**D**) Gene ontology analysis of the 1,817 Pdx1- and Sox9-co-regulated genes. (**E**) The top twenty Pdx1- and Sox9-co-repressed genes with the highest fold-change.

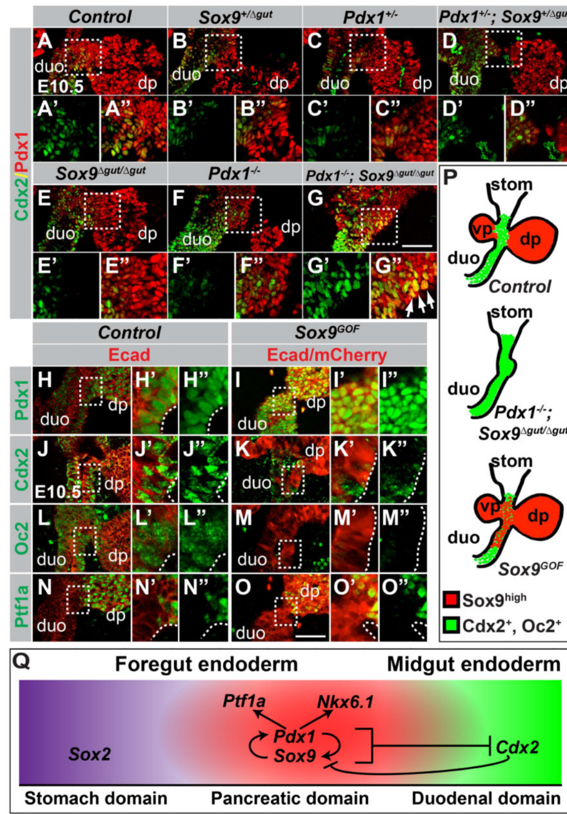

Figure 6. Pdx1 and Sox9 are necessary and sufficient to repress the intestinal lineage choice

(**A–G**) Immunofluorescence analysis for Pdx1 and Cdx2 on E10.5 embryos carrying various combinations of *Pdx1* and *Sox9* mutant alleles. In compound *Pdx1;Sox9* heterozygous mutant or *Pdx1* or *Sox9* single-homozygous mutant embryos, Cdx2 expression is restricted to duodenal precursors and excluded from the $Pdx1^{high}$ dorsal pancreas (**A–F**). In $Pdx1^{-/-}$;*Sox9* $^{gut/\ gut}$ embryos, a duodenal-pancreatic junction is not discernable and Pdx1 and Cdx2 are co-expressed in a broad domain (arrows in **G″**). (**H–O**) Immunofluorescence staining of sections from $Sox9^{GOF}$ and control littermates shows repression of the intestinal markers Cdx2 (**J,K**) and Onecut-2 (Oc2; **L,M**) in $mCherry^+$ duodenal precursors in $Sox9^{GOF}$ mice. Pdx1 is upregulated (**H,I**) but Ptf1a is not induced (**N,O**) in duodenal precursors in $Sox9^{GOF}$ embryos. Fields demarcated by dashed boxes in **A–O** are shown at higher magnification in **A′–O″**. (**P**) Summary of the phenotypes observed after combined *Pdx1* and *Sox9* deletion or *Sox9* overexpression. (**Q**) Graphical model summary. Our data support a model whereby Pdx1 and Sox9 cooperatively specify the pancreatic lineage by inducing the pancreatic transcription factors Nkx6.1 and Ptf1a and repressing the duodenal transcription factor *Cdx2*. A positive regulatory loop between Pdx1 and Sox9 maintains the pancreatic fate choice. Repression of Sox9 by Cdx2 creates bistability of the fate choice (Gao et al. 2009). dp, dorsal pancreatic bud; vp, ventral pancreatic bud; duo, duodenum; stom, stomach. Scale bar = 50 μm.

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