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## Yes-associated protein inhibits transcription of myocardin and attenuates differentiation of vascular smooth muscle cell from cardiovascular progenitor cell lineage

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### Abstract

Vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) derived from cardiovascular progenitor cell (CVPC) lineage populate the tunica media of the aortic root. Understanding differentiation of VSMCs from CVPC will further our understanding of the molecular mechanisms contributing to aortic root aneurysms, and thus, facilitate the development of novel therapeutic agents to prevent this devastating complication. It is established that the yes-associated protein (YAP) and Hippo pathway is important for VSMC proliferation and phenotype switch. To determine the role of YAP in differentiation of VSMCs from CVPCs, we utilized the *in vitro* monolayer lineage specific differentiation method by differentiating human embryonic stem cells into CVPCs, and then, into VSMCs. We found that expression of YAP decreased during differentiation of VSMC from CVPCs. Overexpression of YAP attenuated expression of VSMC contractile markers and impaired VSMC function. Knockdown of YAP increased expression of contractile proteins during CVPC-VSMCs differentiation. Importantly, expression of YAP decreased transcription of myocardin

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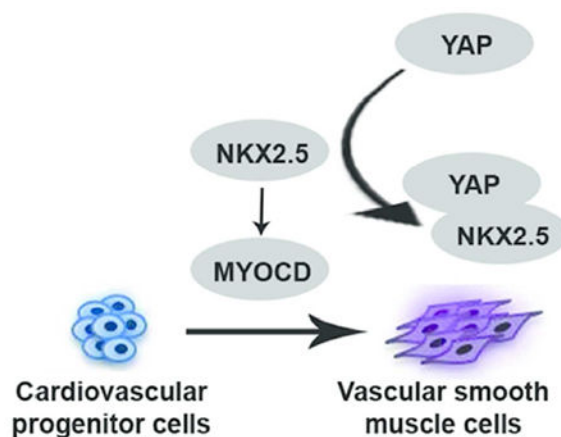
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during this process. Overexpression of YAP in PAC1 SMC cell line inhibited luciferase activity of myocardin proximal promoter in a dose dependent and NKX2.5 dependent manner. YAP protein interacted with NKX2.5 protein and inhibited binding of NKX2.5 to the 5'-proximal promoter region of myocardin in CVPC-derived VSMCs. In conclusion, YAP negatively regulates differentiation of VSMCs from CVPCs by decreasing transcription of myocardin in a NKX2.5-dependent manner.

## Graphical Abstract

Our study demonstrated a negative regulation of YAP in the cardiovascular progenitor cells (CVPC)-VSMC differentiation process. We found YAP blocked NKX2.5's binding to myocardin promoter and inhibited transcription of myocardin during this process. We identified novel modulators in VSMC differentiation and provided a potential target for understanding the development of aortic root aneurysm.



## Keywords

Yes-associated protein; stem cells; vascular smooth muscle cell; cardiovascular progenitor cell; differentiation

## Introduction

Aortic aneurysms are associated with aortic dissection and rupture, which are lethal. There is no medical treatment to prevent or reverse aortic aneurysm. Aortic aneurysms could develop from the loss of vascular smooth muscle cells (VSMCs) in the media layer of the aortic wall leading to progressive aortic dilation. Sixty percent of aortic aneurysms involve the aortic root [1]. Specifically, the subgroup of VSMCs located in the media layer of aortic root is differentiated from second heart field-derived cardiovascular progenitor cells (CVPCs), thereby playing a critical role in the pathological progression of aortic root aneurysms [2]. There is a need to further elucidate the mechanisms in CVPC-derived VSMC differentiation so that novel therapeutic strategies can be developed to prevent aortic root aneurysm.

Yes-associated protein (YAP) is a key co-transcription factor involved in the Hippo signaling that includes upstream kinases (NF2, MST1/2, LATS1/2), major co-transcription factors

(YAP/TAZ), and transcription factors TEAD1-4 [3]. Our group, as well as evidence from other groups, found that Yap was a central regulator of the VSMC phenotype switch and neointima formation after artery injury in adult rodent models [4, 5]. Neural crest-specific deletion of Yap and Taz [6, 7] caused deficiency of neural crest development and subsequent VSMC differentiation. Conditional deletion of Yap with a *Sm22a*-Cre in mice showed that knockout of Yap was sufficient to impede VSMC proliferation resulting in vessel wall thinning and vascular morphological defects [8]. These studies suggest that YAP plays an important role in VSMC repair and vascular development. However, it is unknown how YAP regulates the process of VSMCs differentiation from cardiovascular progenitor cell lineage.

The development of human embryonic and induced pluripotent stem cells [9, 10] has provided new sources to sizably derive VSMCs and offers valuable advantages for identifying novel factors in controlling VSMCs-lineage differentiation. As a newly developed humanized *in vitro* tool, *in vitro* monolayer VSMC differentiation demonstrated advantages in differentiation lineage, origin, and stage controlling [11, 12]. Importantly, differentiated VSMCs exhibited transcription and metabolomics profile similar to primary VSMCs [13]. Therefore, *in vitro* lineage and stage controlled human VSMC differentiation models can facilitate ways to dissect the modulators and pathways involved in different lineages and stages. It also can be utilized to improve quality of tissue engineered vascular grafts for future patient treatment. [14, 15]

In this study, we adopted the *in vitro* monolayer VSMC differentiation system by differentiating human embryonic stem cells (hESCs) H1 cell line into VSMCs through cardiovascular progenitor cells (CVPCs) lineage [12, 15]. Since myocardin is the most potent driver for VSMC differentiation [16-19] and Yap has been showed to abolish myocardin's function majorly by protein-protein interaction [4], we hypothesized that Yap would inhibit the differentiation of CVPCs to VSMCs by inhibiting the function of myocardin.

## Materials and Methods

### Cell culture and VSMC differentiation

Human embryonic stem cell line H1 was cultured monolayer by using TeSR™-E8™ feeder free culture medium. VSMC differentiation protocol from H1 ESCs was modified from published papers and our previous report [12, 15]. As VSMC differentiation from CVPC stage was our research interest, it is illustrated in Figure 1A. Briefly, The hESCs were digested with Versene (Life Technologies) into single cells and plated onto Matrigel-coated culture dishes at a density of  $5 \times 10^4$  cells/cm<sup>2</sup> in CVPC induce medium (DMEM/F12, 1×B27 supplement without vitamin A (Life Technologies), 50 µg/mL ascorbic acid (Sigma), 25 ng/mL BMP4 (R&D Systems), 3 µM GSK3 inhibitor CHIR99021 (Stemgent), 1% pen/strep, and 400 µM 1-thioglycerol (Sigma)) for three days. In order to enhance cell survival, 10 µM ROCK inhibitor Y27632 (Stemgent) was added to the medium and incubated overnight after cell digestion. Medium was replenished daily. For VSMCs terminal differentiation, CVPCs were digested into single cells by Accutase (Stemcell technologies) and plated on Matrigel-coated dishes at density of  $2 \times 10^4$  cells/cm<sup>2</sup> with VSMCs differentiation medium (DMEM/F12, 1×B27 supplement without vitamin A, 2 ng/mL TGF-

$\beta$ 1 (PeproTech)) for seven days, and Y27632 (10 $\mu$ M) was added to the medium overnight after seeding individualized CVPCs. Primary human aortic VSMCs and fibroblasts were isolated by following previous report [4, 20] and cultured in 5% fetal bovine serum (Sigma). Primary VSMCs were treated with identical VSMC differentiation medium for 2 days before being compared to CVPC-VSMCs.

### **RNA extraction, reverse transcription and real-time quantitative polymerase – chain reaction**

Total RNA from cultured cells was extracted with the RNeasy Plus Micro and Mini kit (Qiagen), and cDNA was synthesized with the Superscript IV first-strand synthesis system (Invitrogen). Quantitative realtime PCR amplification was carried out using custom primers with iTaq SYBR supermix (Bio-Rad) as described in our previous reports [15]. The housekeeping gene GAPDH was served as internal control.

### **Western blot analysis, immunofluorescence staining and flow cytometry**

Western blot analysis was carried out as we described previously [4]. Whole cell lysate samples were prepared using the RIPA buffer (Thermo Fisher Scientific) supplemented with a protease inhibitor mixture (Roche Applied Science). Antibodies against GAPDH (1:1000, Santa Cruz), smooth muscle  $\alpha$ -actin (SM  $\alpha$ -actin) (1:1000, sigma), Smooth muscle Myosin heavy chain 11(SMMHC) (1:500, Abcam), SM22 $\alpha$  (1:1000; Abcam), calponin1 (1:1000, Sigma), YAP (1:1000, Cell signal technology) and NKX2.5 (1:200, Santa Cruz) were used to examine individual protein expression. Immuno-activity and band density were visualized by the Odyssey system (LI-COR Biosciences) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

Immunofluorescence staining was performed according to a method described previously [15]. The following primary antibodies against SM  $\alpha$ -actin (1:250, sigma), Smooth muscle Myosin heavy chain 11(SMMHC) (1:200, Abcam), SM22 $\alpha$  (1:250; Abcam), calponin1 (1:250, Sigma), YAP (1:250 Cell signal technology) were used. DAPI was stained with ProLong® Gold Antifade Mountant with DAPI (Life technologies). Stained cells were observed on an OLYMPUS microscope.

Flow cytometry was carried out with previous protocol [15]. Primary antibody against Smooth muscle Myosin heavy chain 11(SMMHC) (1:200, Abcam) was used and Isotype IgG was used as the negative control.

### **Infection with pLX304-lentivirus and shRNA lentivirus**

Overexpression of YAP was achieved by infection with lentivirus-based YAP expressing vector, pLX304-YAP (generous gift from Dr. William Hahn, Dana Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA [21], the control vector pLX304 is generous gift from Dr. David Root, Broad Institute of Harvard and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA [22]). Knockdown of YAP, TAZ or NKX2.5 experiments were carried out by infection with scrambled control or YAP shRNA lentivirus as described previously [4] (YAP shRNA is generous gift from Dr. Kunliang Guan, University of California, San Diego, CA), TAZ shRNA or NKX2.5 shRNA lentivirus (shRNA plasmids are ordered from Sigma). Lentivirus was titrated with Lenti-X™ qRT-PCR titration kit (Clontech). For overexpression of YAP or

knockdown of YAP, TAZ, and NKX2.5 in VSMC differentiation from CVPCs, differentiated CVPCs were infected twice with above viruses at day1 and day2 of VSMC differentiation (Figure 1A), and then infected cells were differentiated with VSMC differentiation medium for another three days before analysis. Overexpression of YAP in PAC1 cell line was also achieved with lentivirus pLX304-YAP and pLX304 as controls.

### Carbachol and angiotensin II contractility assays

Differentiated VSMCs were stimulated with 100  $\mu$ M Carbachol (Sigma) or 10  $\mu$ M angiotensin II (MP Biomedicals). To test the specificity of angiotensin II induced contraction was through angiotensin II type 1 receptor, VSMCs were pretreated with inhibitor losartan (10 $\mu$ M, Sigma) for 1 h and then stimulated with 10  $\mu$ M angiotensin II (MP Biomedicals). The contractions of cells were recorded with Nikon microscope and changes of cell surface area after 30 min were analyzed using ImageJ software.

### Luciferase Activity Assay

Rat smooth muscle cell line PAC1 cells (generous gift from Dr. Li Li, Wayne State University) were seeded in 24-well plates for 24 h. The cells then were transiently transfected by Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) with pGL3-MYOCD promoter-luciferase reporter (MYOCD WT) or the mutated promoter reporter without NKX2.5-binding element (MYOCD NKE mut) [23] (generous gift from Dr. Shiyu Chen, The University of Georgia). Thymidine kinase Renilla luciferase reporter vector was used for dual-luciferase assay. pcDNA-YAP plasmid was transfected for YAP overexpression in PAC-1. Forty-eight hours post-transfection, cells were lysed, and luciferase activity was detected with the Dual-Luciferase reporter assay system (Promega). The activity of thymidine kinase Renilla served as an internal standard.

### Chromatin Immunoprecipitation Assay (ChIP)

ChIP assays were performed in both PAC1 and CVPC-derived VSMCs by using EZ-ChIP™ kit (EMD Millipore) according to manufacturer's manual. Chromatin complexes from YAP lentivirus infected cells were immunoprecipitated with 1  $\mu$ g of Nkx2.5 antibody or IgG (negative control). Quantitative realtime PCR were performed to amplify the Myocd promoter region containing Nkx2.5-binding element (NKE) using the following primer set: for PAC1 SMC cell line: 5-TTCCGCCTCCTCTCTGATTC-3 (forward) and 5-CCTTTTCCTCCTCCTCTGGG-3 (reverse); for CVPC-VSMCs: 5-TCAGGTGATTCTCCACCTC-3 (forward) and 5-TCACACCTGTAATCCCAGCA-3 (reverse).

### Co-immunoprecipitation (Co-IP)

For HEK293 cells, pcDNA-YAP-Myc (Addgene) and pcDNA-Nkx2.5 (generous gift from Dr. Shiyu Chen, The University of Georgia) were co-transfected into HEK293 cells, and cells were harvested 48 h post-transfection. For the process of CVPC-VSMCs differentiation, seeded CVPCs were infected with pLX304-YAP or pLX304-Vector virus at day1 and day2, and cells were harvested 3 days later. The Co-IP assay was performed as described in a previous report [24]. Briefly, cells were lysed in lysis buffer (50 mM Tris-

HCl, pH 7.8, 137 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 0.1% Triton X-100 with a protease inhibitor mixture). After centrifugation at 12,000 rpm for 10 min at 4°C, the supernatants were collected and pre-cleared with protein A/G plus-agarose for 1 h at 4°C. Anti-Myc-Tag (Cell signal technology) or anti-YAP (Cell signaling technology) antibodies were added into pre-cleared supernatants and incubated overnight at 4°C. Normal IgG was used for a negative control. The protein complex was pulled down by incubation of A/G plus-agarose for 1 h at 4°C and washed three times with wash buffer (0.2mM EDTA, 100mM KCl, 2mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 0.1% Tween-20 and 10% glycerol). The immunoprecipitants were analyzed by Western Blotting. Immuno-activity and band density were visualized by the Odyssey system (LI-COR Biosciences) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

## Results

### Characterization of VSMCs differentiated from ESCs derived CVPCs: highly efficient and comparable with primary human VSMCs

We previously established a method involving highly specific induction of CVPCs from human embryonic stem cells [12, 15]. In this study, we were able to further differentiate VSMCs through induced CVPCs by treatment with TGF- $\beta$  only. The differentiation of VSMCs using TGF- $\beta$  only was as good as that using TGF- $\beta$  and PDGF-BB (Figure 1A, Supplement figureS1A). Flow cytometry analysis showed approximately 90% of differentiated VSMCs were positive by staining with the anti-human smooth muscle heavy chain 11 (SMMHC) antibody, which is the most specific differentiation marker for smooth muscle maturation (Figure 1B). The efficiency was consistent to the differentiation efficiency by using other SMC markers as we previously reported [15]. Furthermore, CVPC-VSMCs and the primary VSMCs shared a comparable mRNA expression level of VSMC contractile markers including *ACTA2*, *TAGLN* and *MYH11*, and all the contractile markers were higher than primary aortic fibroblast (Figure 1C). Primary VSMCs and CVPC-VSMCs showed similar and typical VSMC cell morphology and contractile fiber structure by immunofluorescent staining. Similar expression levels of contractile proteins including smooth muscle  $\alpha$ -actin (SM  $\alpha$ -actin), calponin, SM22 $\alpha$ , and smooth muscle heavy chain 11 (SMMHC) were detected between human primary VSMCs and CVPC-VSMCs by immunofluorescent staining (Figure 1D). To exclude the possibility of differentiation of CVPCs to cardiomyocytes and endothelial cells during the VSMC differentiation, we examined expression of MYH6, MYH7, CD31 and CD34 (Supplemental figureS1B and S1C). We found MYH7 was undetectable (data not shown) and other markers of cardiomyocytes and endothelial cells decreased during CVPC-VSMC differentiation.

### Expression of YAP decreased during VSMCs differentiation from CVPCs

To determine role of YAP in VSMC differentiation, mRNAs transcription patterns of VSMCs markers and Hippo signaling were profiled during the VSMC differentiation from CVPCs. As shown in Figure 2A, myocardin, VSMC contractile markers, and *SMTNB* (the specific marker distinguish vascular SMCs and visceral SMCs) increased gradually from day 0 (CVPCs) to day 7 (mature VSMCs), while expression of *YAP*, *TAZ*, and *TEAD4* decreased (Figure 2B, Supplemental figureS2). Moreover, expression of upstream kinase *LATS2* and *NF2* increased with no change in *TEAD1/2/3* (Supplemental figureS2). These



findings suggest that YAP's function was decreased during CVPC-VSMC differentiation. These findings were validated by Western blot (Figure 2C) and immunofluorescent analysis (Figure 2D). Taken together, we found a negative correlation between expression of YAP and myocardin/VSMC markers in CVPC-VSMC differentiation, indicating YAP was a negative regulator for VSMC differentiation from CVPCs.

### **Overexpression of YAP decreased expression of VSMCs markers and its contractile function, and knockdown of YAP/TAZ increased expression of VSMC markers**

To further confirm YAP as a negative regulator for VSMC differentiation from CVPCs, the effect of YAP overexpression during VSMC differentiation from CVPCs was examined. As expected, overexpression of YAP significantly decreased mRNA and protein levels of multiple VSMC differentiation markers, including *ACTA2*, *CNN*, *TAGLN*, *MYH11* and *SMTNB* (Figure 3A, 3B). With treatment of carbachol and angiotensin II, a significant decrease in contractile function was found in the YAP overexpressed VSMCs by quantifying the reduction of cell surface area (Figure 3C, 3D) (Supplemental VideoS1 and S2; S3 and S4). Pretreating VSMCs with losartan abolished angiotensin II induced contraction in both YAP-overexpression and control groups, confirming a specific response of VSMCs to angiotensin II (Figure 3D).

Based on the results that gain-of-function of YAP attenuated CVPCs-derived VSMCs differentiation, we further determined if loss-of-function of YAP would abolish its inhibitory effects on VSMCs differentiation from CVPCs. Given that YAP and TAZ behaved complementarily and overlapping [3], knockdown of YAP and TAZ together was carried out with shRNA lentivirus. Compared to the scramble control group, expression of YAP and *TAZ* were significantly inhibited in shYAP and shTAZ VSMCs (Figure 4A, 4B). For VSMC markers, knockdown of YAP and TAZ resulted in a significant increase in expression of VSMC contractile markers by both RT-qPCR and Western blot (Figure 4A, 4B). Western blot was repeated three times and relative expression level compared to GAPDH of each protein was quantified (Figure 4C).

### **YAP inhibited myocardin transcription by preventing NKX2.5 binding to myocardin promoter**

To further examine how YAP regulates the differentiation of VSMCs, we analyzed the expression of myocardin, the master regulator of VSMC differentiation. We found that expression of myocardin in differentiated VSMCs was down-regulated in YAP overexpressed group (Figure 5A) and upregulated in YAP and TAZ knockdown group (Figure 5B) compared to the control groups. To identify the potential cis-elements located in myocardin promoter that was involved in YAP-mediated inhibition, we compared YAP effects on both luciferase activities of wild type myocardin promoter and its mutant (illustrated in Figure 5C) in PAC1 rat SMC cell line. First, we examined the activities of luciferase reporters driven by the wild type 1.9kb 5'-proximal upstream DNA fragments in the myocardin gene.

By co-transfecting the wild type myocardin promoter luciferase plasmid and pcDNA-YAP construct, we found that YAP inhibited luciferase activity of the myocardin promoter in a

dose-dependent manner compared to the pcDNA vector control group (Figure 5D). Transcription factor NKX2.5 was demonstrated to be an activator for myocardin expression both in cardiomyocytes [25] and SMCs [23, 26] and a NKX2.5 binding element (NKE) was conserved in the myocardin promoter. Myocardin promoter luciferase plasmid with mutated NKX2.5 binding element was co-transfected with pcDNA-YAP construct. Results showed that YAP-mediated inhibitory effects were abolished in the NKE-mutated myocardin promoter luciferase reporter group (Figure 5E), indicating YAP inhibited the transcription of myocardin through NKX2.5. We also performed Chip-PCR on PAC1 SMC cells between YAP overexpression group and vector control group to explore the effects of YAP on NKX2.5's binding to endogenous myocardin promoter. We found that YAP overexpression significantly attenuated NKX2.5's binding to the endogenous myocardin promoter (Figure 5F). To explore the possibility that protein-protein interaction between YAP and NKX2.5 may contribute to YAP-mediated inhibitory effects on myocardin expression, we overexpressed YAP-Myc and NKX2.5 in HEK 293 cells and performed immunoprecipitation with an anti-Myc antibody. Immunoblotting on NKX2.5 demonstrated that YAP-NKX2.5 protein physically interacted with each other (Figure 5G), which indicated that YAP was able to bind with NKX2.5 and interfere NKX2.5's transcription activation on myocardin.

### **YAP interfered with NKX2.5 protein during CVPC-VSMC differentiation and attenuated VSMC differentiation in a NKX2.5 dependent manner**

Consistent with results from PAC1 cells, we found that overexpression of YAP inhibited NKX2.5's binding to the myocardin promoter during CVPC-VSMC differentiation (Figure 6A, 6B). Moreover, knockdown of NKX2.5 decreased expression of myocardin and VSMC markers, which was validated by two shNKX2.5 constructs (Figure 6C). Based on our finding, we hypothesized that during CVPC-VSMC differentiation, knockdown of NKX2.5 could block the positive effects of YAP and TAZ knockdown on VSMC marker expression. As expected, further knockdown of NKX2.5 in YAP/TAZ knockdown cells showed (Figure 6D, Supplemental figureS3) decreased expression of myocardin and VSMC markers compared to the YAP and TAZ knockdown only group. These results indicated that YAP attenuates VSMC differentiation, at least in part, in a NKX2.5 dependent manner.

## **Discussion**

In this study, we examined the function of YAP in the CVPC-VSMCs differentiation process and underlying mechanism. Our results showed that expression of YAP decreased when CVPCs were differentiated into VSMCs (Figure 2). Overexpression and knockdown of YAP demonstrated that YAP inhibited the expression of contractile proteins and contractile function of CVPC-derived VSMCs (Figure 3, 4). Finally, we found that YAP decreased transcription of myocardin by interfering with NKX2.5's binding to the 5'-proximal promoter region of myocardin gene.

To our knowledge, this was the first study to identify that YAP inhibited the expression of VSMCs contractile markers through NKX2.5 during the differentiation process from CVPCs. Our finding is consistent with preclinical data showing forced expression of Yap in



rodent matured SMCs down-regulated the expression of SMCs markers and promoted synthetic phenotypic switch [4, 5, 27]. However, different from our finding that knockdown of YAP and TAZ increased expression of myocardin and VSMC markers, significant increases of VSMC markers were not found in the *SM22a-Cre* Yap deletion mice [8]. The possible reason for this difference includes increased Taz expression in Yap deletion mice may have compensated for the lack of Yap. As a matter of fact, this compensatory increase of Taz has been previously reported by Finch-Edmondson et al, when Yap was knocked out [28].

Previous studies indicate that Yap1 [4] and TEAD1 proteins [29] were able to interfere with the function of myocardin and abolish its activation of smooth muscle cell contractile markers through protein-protein interaction. Similarly, our results showed YAP negatively regulated function of myocardin and YAP attenuated function of myocardin by inhibiting transcription of myocardin in a dose and NKX2.5 dependent manner. As indicated herein, Nkx2.5 was an activator of myocardin transcription and important in the maturation of VSMCs, which is consistent with previous findings [23, 26]. Importantly, we found that protein-protein interaction between YAP and NKX2.5 mediated YAP's inhibition on myocardin transcription and myocardin-driven VSMC differentiation. YAP is characterized with one or two WW domains (two splicing variants, YAP1 and YAP2, respectively) [30]. The WW domain is a protein-protein interaction module, which prefers to bind to ligands containing proline-rich sequences. Interestingly, a proline-rich sequence is conserved in human, rat, and mouse NKX2.5 proteins. It is quite likely that the motifs in YAP discussed above contribute to the binding to NKX2.5. Future studies are warranted to identify the specific protein domain responsible for binding between YAP and NKX2.5.

Besides regulating VSMCs differentiation, YAP also played an important role in VSMC-progenitor cells development. Recent studies showed that neural crest-specific deletion of Yap and Taz with *Wnt1-Cre* or *WntCre<sup>2SOR</sup>* [6, 7] abrogated Notch signaling and caused severe neural tube vessel regression. Differentiation of VSMC from neural crest was interfered and resulted in aortic arch aneurysm and hemorrhaging. Moreover, a Tead2 binding element in the myocardin distal promoter has also been identified in early cardiovascular development [31], suggesting that the Yap-Tead complex may be important during the progenitor stage of VSMC differentiation. We also found that expression of YAP and TAZ increased when H1 ESCs differentiated into CVPCs (data not shown), indicating that YAP functions variably during distinct differentiation stages. Taken together, YAP is very important in the development of the vascular system and YAP's function may vary during different developmental stages. For aortic aneurysm development, besides the findings in rodent models [6-8], it was suggested that YAP may be a potential target for development of human ascending aortic aneurysms [32]. However, future studies with a larger human sample cohort are needed to identify the role of YAP in both aortic root and ascending aortic aneurysm development.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, by using the *in vitro* ESC-CVPC-VSMCs monolayer differentiation model, our study demonstrated a negative regulation of YAP in the CVPC-VSMC differentiation

process. We found YAP blocked NKX2.5's binding to myocardin promoter and inhibited transcription of myocardin during this process (Figure 7). We identified novel modulators in VSMC differentiation and provided a potential target for understanding the development of aortic root aneurysm.

## Supplementary Material

Refer to Web version on PubMed Central for supplementary material.

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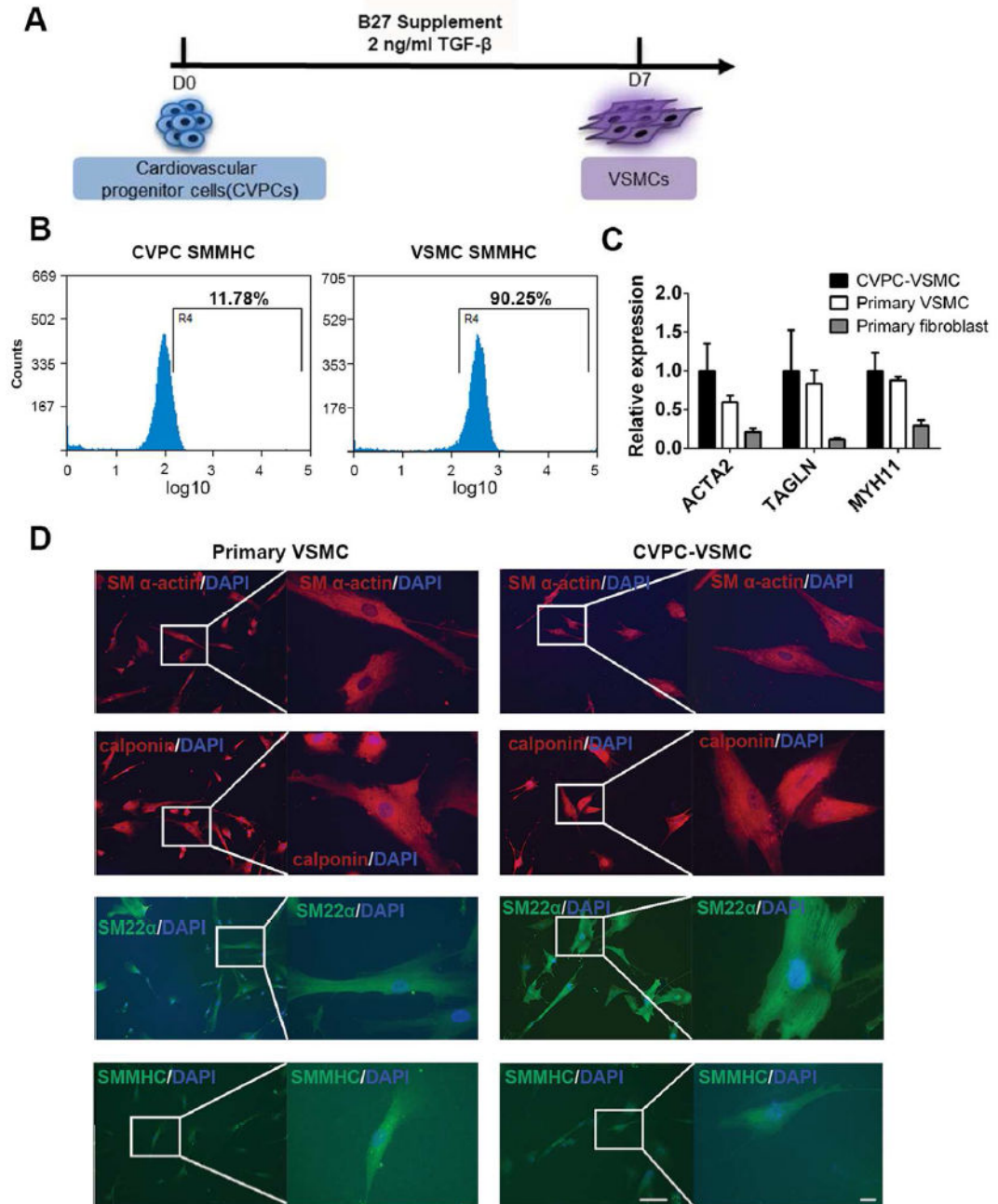
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**Figure 1. Characterization of VSMCs differentiated from ESCs derived CVPCs: highly efficient and comparable with primary human VSMCs**

(A): Strategy of VSMC differentiation from CVPCs. (B): Flow cytometry analysis of SMMHC positive cells on CVPC and day7 VSMC. (C): Compare expression of contractile markers between CVPC-VSMC, primary human VSMC and primary human fibroblast by RT-qPCR. (D): Compare expression of contractile markers and cell morphology between CVPC-VSMC and primary human VSMC by immunofluorescence with low magnification (Left, scale bar=100  $\mu$ m) and high magnification (Right, scale bar=20  $\mu$ m). RT-qPCR was shown as average  $\pm$  SEM (n=3). TGF- $\beta$ : transforming growth factor  $\beta$ ; CVPC:

cardiovascular progenitor cell; VSMC: vascular smooth muscle cell; SMMHC: smooth muscle myosin heavy chain.

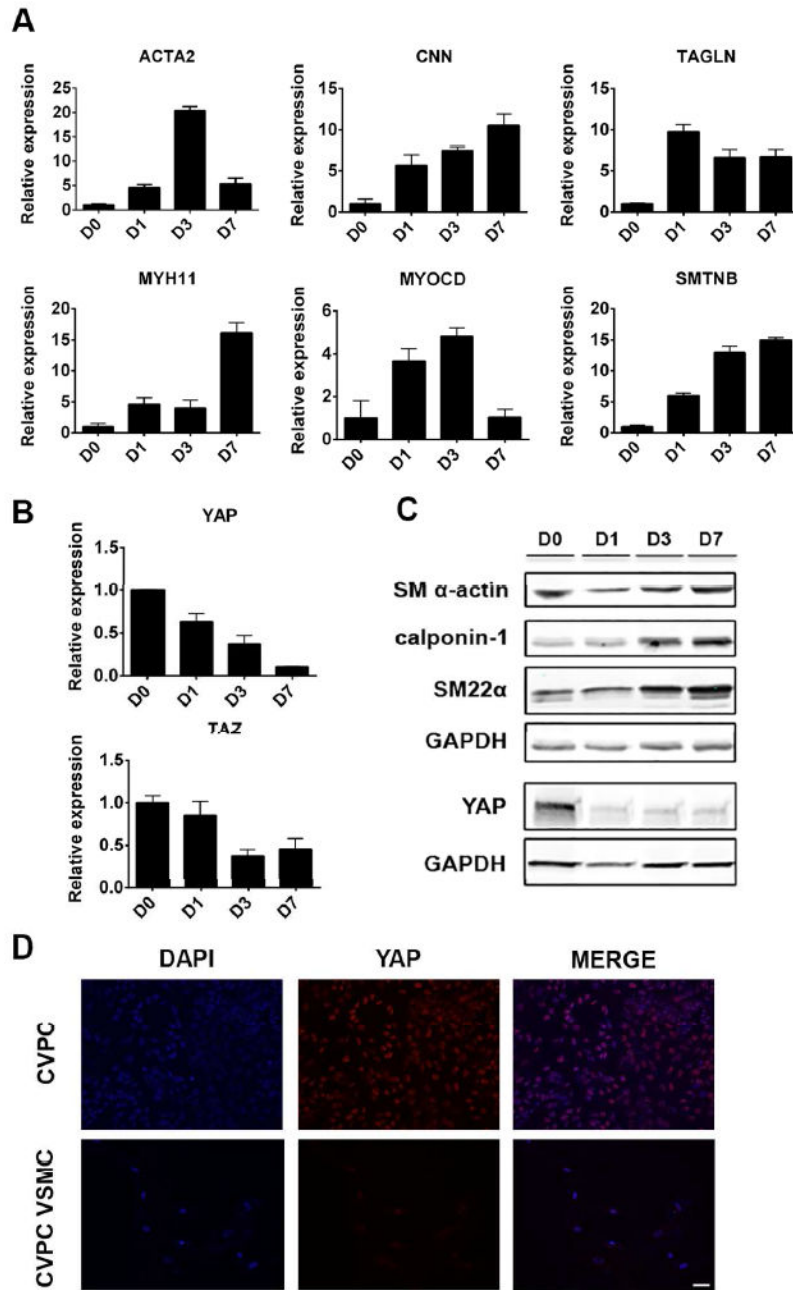
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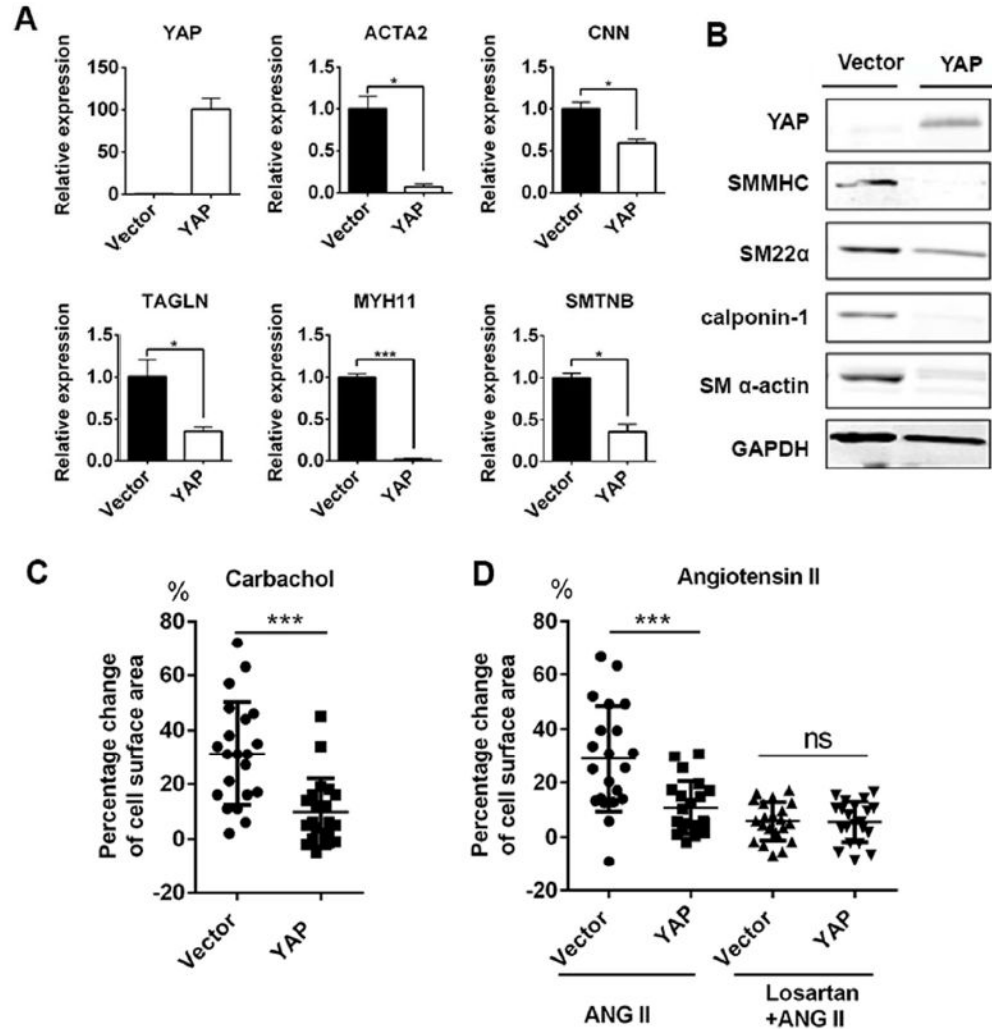
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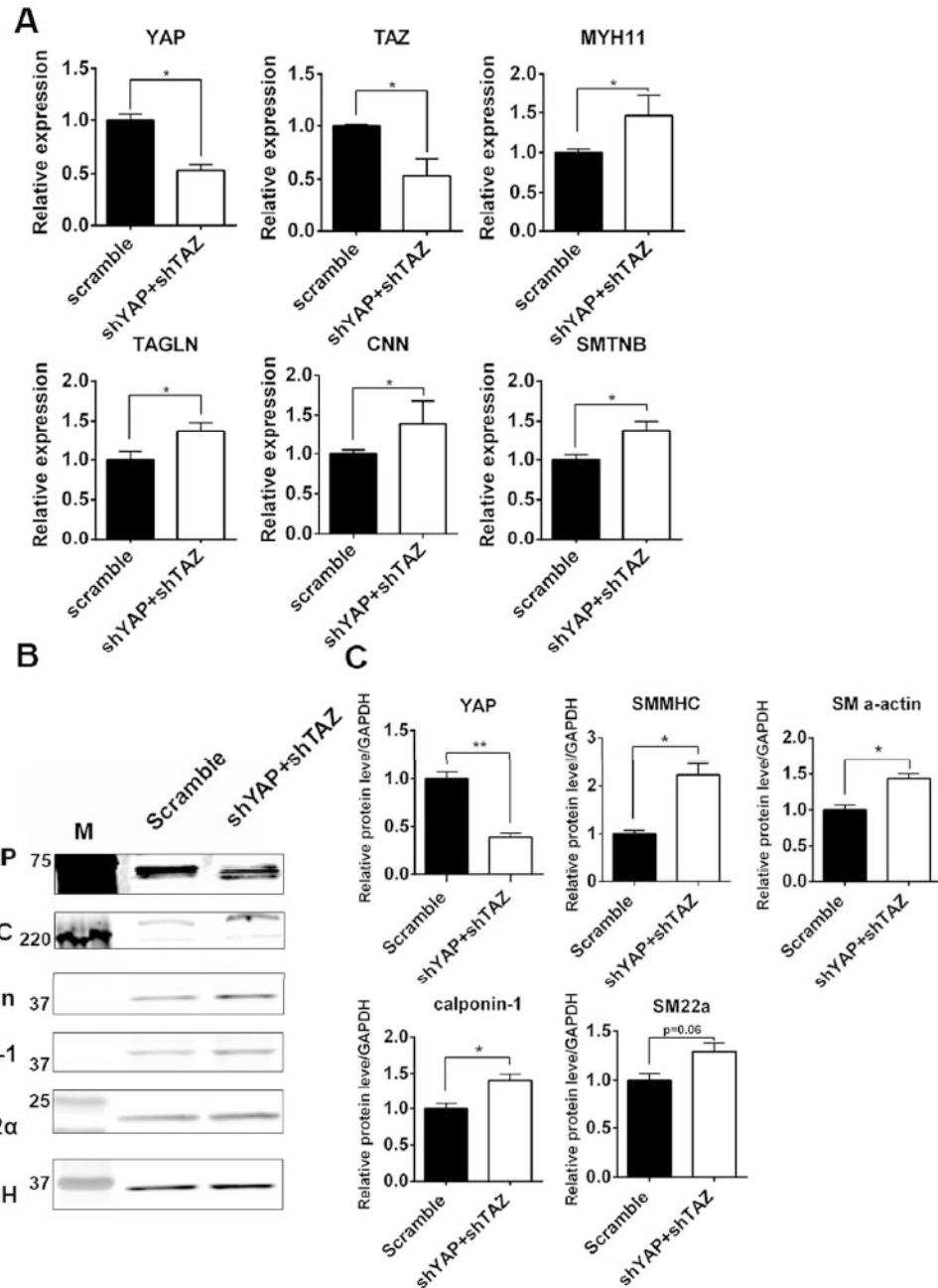
**Figure 2. Expression of YAP decreased during VSMCs differentiated from CVPCs**  
**(A):** Expression of VSMC markers from CVPC (D0) to VSMC (D7) by RT-qPCR. **(B):** Expression of YAP and TAZ from CVPC (D0) to VSMC (D7) RT-qPCR. **(C):** Validation of (A, B) by western blot. **(D):** Expression of YAP in CVPC and VSMC by immunofluorescence, scale bar=50  $\mu$ m. RT-qPCR was shown as average  $\pm$  SEM of three independent replicates. D: day; CVPC: cardiovascular progenitor cell; VSMC: vascular smooth muscle cell.



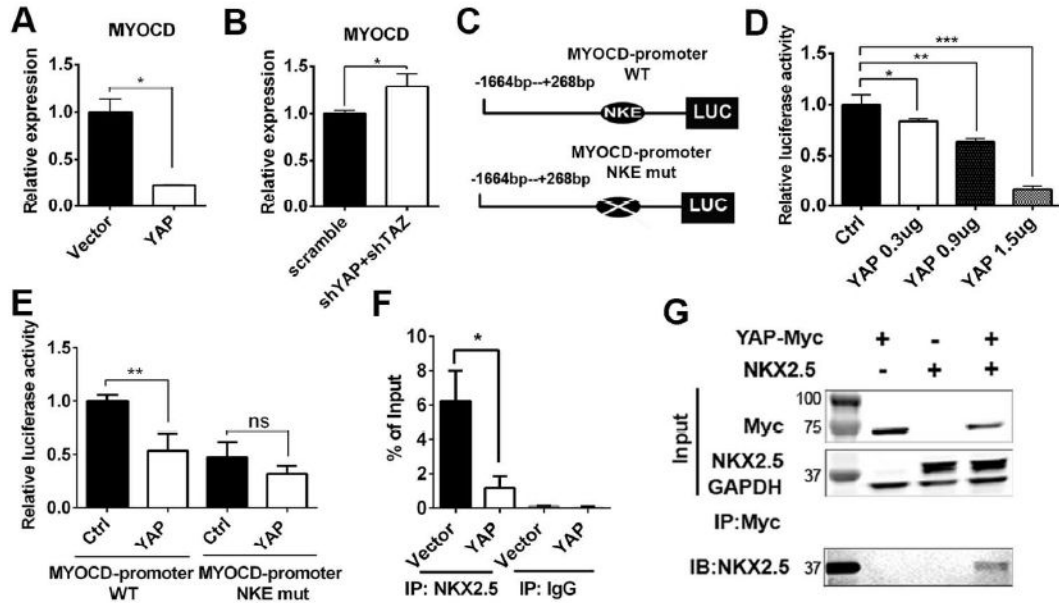
**Figure 3. Overexpression of YAP attenuated differentiation of VSMCs**

**(A)(B):** Overexpression of YAP decreased expression of VSMC contractile markers by RT-qPCR (A) and western blot (B). **(C):** Quantification of decreased cell surface of VSMCs in Vector and YAP overexpressed group after Carbachol 100  $\mu$ M for 30 min. **(D):**

Quantification of decreased cell surface of VSMCs in Vector and YAP overexpressed group after 30 min angiotensin II 10  $\mu$ M treatment in normal VSMCs or losartan 10  $\mu$ M pretreated VSMCs (Losartan+ANG II). Results were shown as average  $\pm$  SEM with three independent replicates and statistic analyzed with unpaired t-test, \* $p$ <0.05, \*\*\* $p$ <0.001. ANG II: angiotensin II.



**Figure 4. Knockdown of YAP/TAZ further increased expression of VSMC markers (A-B):** Expression of VSMC contractile markers in scramble group and shYAP+shTAZ group by RT-qPCR (A) and western blot (B). Bands for YAP in (B) were overexposed to show successful knockdown. M: molecular mass markers. (C): Quantification of each band's density to GAPDH in with three independent western blots replicate, results were shown as average  $\pm$  SEM and statistic analyzed with unpaired t-test. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.005$



**Figure 5. YAP inhibited myocardin transcription by preventing NKX2.5 binding to myocardin promoter**

(A): Expression of myocardin in Vector control and YAP overexpressed group by RT-qPCR.

(B): Expression of myocardin in scramble control and shYAP+shTAZ knockdown group by RT-qPCR.

(C): Schematic of designs of luciferase reporters.

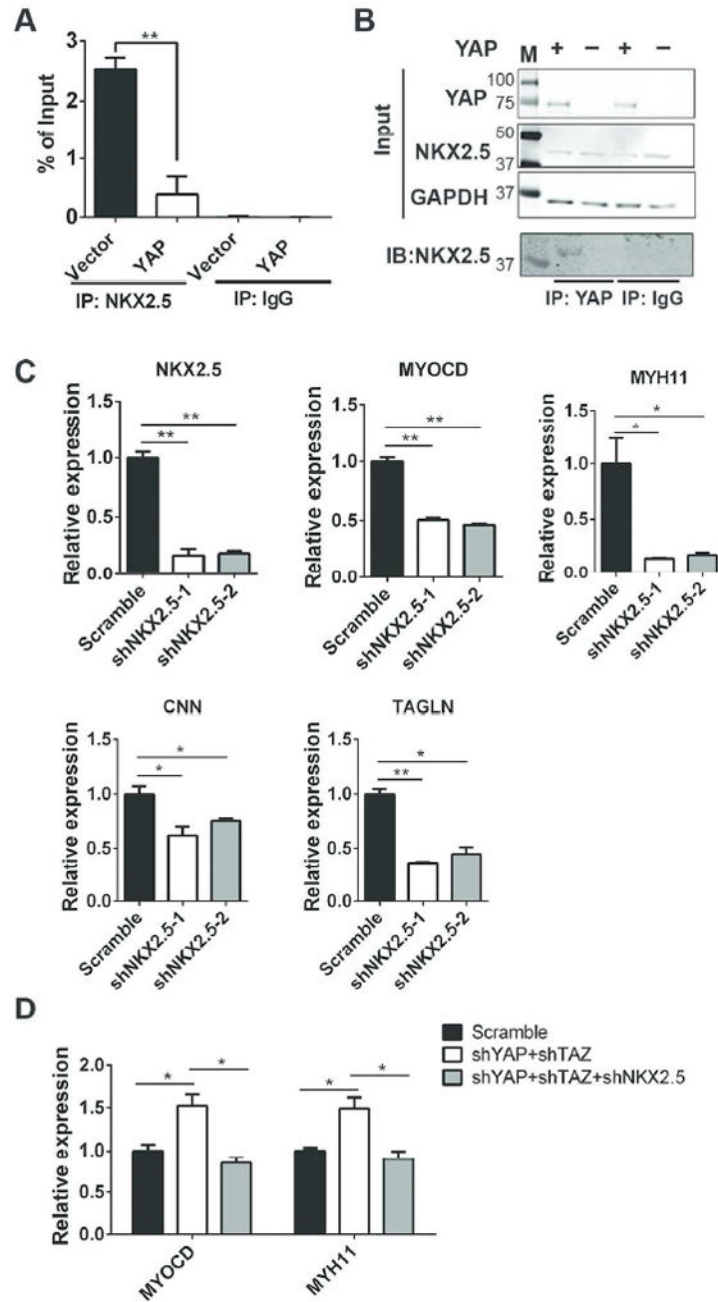
(D): Luciferase activity of MYOCD-promoter WT by different dose of pCDNA-YAP in PAC1 cells.

(E): Luciferase activity of MYOCD-promoter WT and NKE mut between pCDNA control and pCDNA-YAP in PAC1 cells.

(F): Chip-PCR assay between Vector control and YAP overexpressed groups in PAC1 cells.

(G): Co-IP assay in HEK 293 cells by overexpressing YAP-Myc and Nkx2.5 as indicated.

Results were shown as average  $\pm$  SEM and statistic analyzed with unpaired t-test. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.005$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$ , ns: no significance. WT: wild-type; NKE: NKX2.5 binding element; IP: immunoprecipitation; IB: immunoblot. M: molecular mass markers.



**Figure 6. YAP interfered with NKX2.5 protein during CVPC-VSMC differentiation and attenuates VSMC differentiation in a NKX2.5 dependent manner**

(A): Chip-PCR assays between Vector control and YAP overexpressed groups were confirmed in CVPC-derived VSMCs. (B): CO-IP assay on CVPC-derived VSMCs to detect protein-protein interaction between overexpressed YAP and endogenous NKX2.5. (C): Knockdown of NKX2.5 during CVPC-VSMC differentiation by different shRNAs: shNKX2.5-1 and shNKX2.5-2 while sh-scramble was used as control and MYOCD and VSMC markers were detected by RT-qPCR. (D): Knockdown of NKX2.5 abolished effect of

YAP+TAZ knockdown during CVPC-VSMC differentiation. Results were shown as average  $\pm$  SEM and statistic analyzed with unpaired t-test. \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ . IP: immunoprecipitation; IB: immunoblot. M: molecular mass markers.

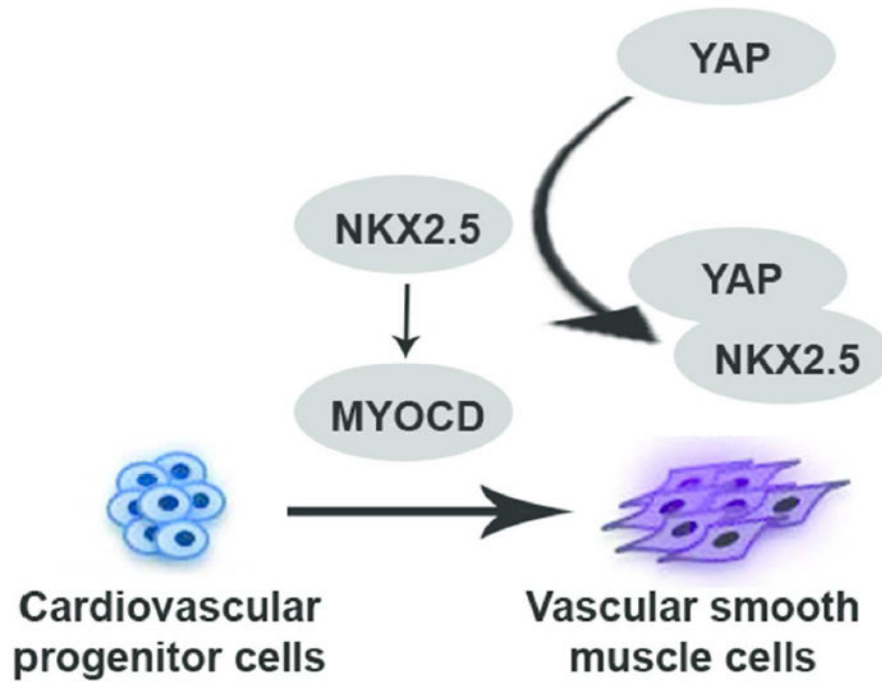
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**Figure 7.**  
Working hypothesis which elaborates role of YAP in differentiation of VSMC from CVPCs

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