

Supplementary Materials for

An engineered Sox17 induces somatic to neural stem cell fate transitions independently from pluripotency reprogramming

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Figs. S1 to S11
Tables S1 and S2
Legend for movie S1
Legends for data S1 and S2

Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:

Movie S1
Data S1 and S2

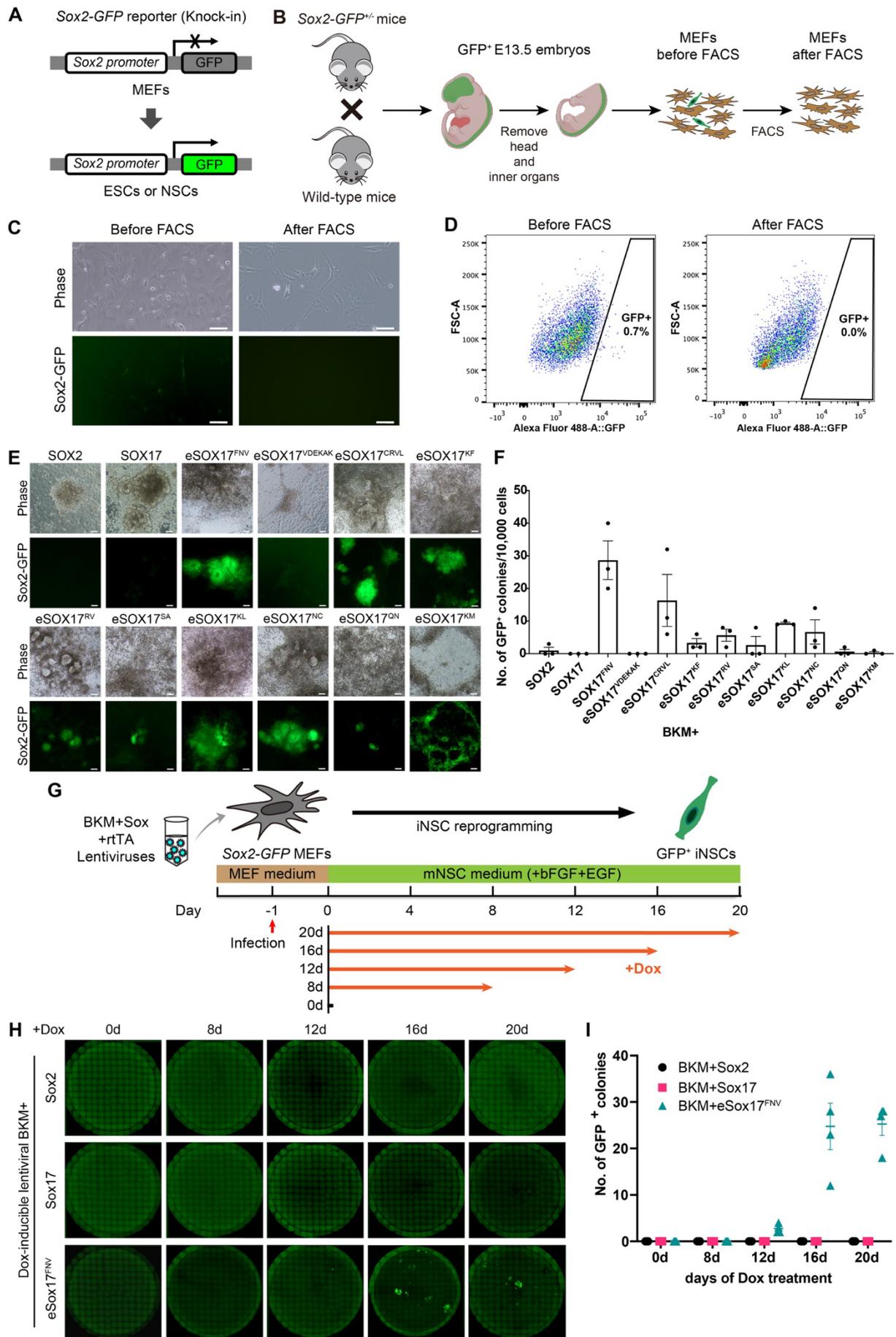


Fig. S1. Generation of Sox2-positive cells from Sox2-GFP MEFs with eSox17^{FNV}, related to Fig. 1. (A) Illustration of *Sox2-GFP* reporter. (B) Workflow of MEF preparation. (C-D) Purification of *Sox2-GFP* MEFs by FACS. Microscope images (C) and FACS plots (D) of *Sox2-GFP* MEFs before and after cell sorting by FACS. (E) Representative microscope images of miNSC reprogramming with BKM+eSOX17 variants 4-factor combinations. Images were taken at day 20 of reprogramming. Scale bar, 80 μ m. (F) Number of Sox2-GFP⁺ colonies at day 20 of reprogramming in indicated BKM+eSox17 variants 4-factor conditions (n=3, mean \pm SEM). (G) Scheme of reprogramming using Sox2-GFP MEFs and Dox-inducible lentiviral vectors. Transduced cells were treated with Dox for 8, 12, 16 or 20 days and were cultured in mNSC medium for up to 20 days. (H) Whole-well scan images of iNSC reprogramming in 12-well plates at day 20 with indicated lentiviral cocktails and Dox induction time periods. (I) Number of Sox2-GFP⁺ colonies counted at day 20 of reprogramming with indicated lentiviral cocktails and Dox induction time periods (n=4, mean \pm SEM).

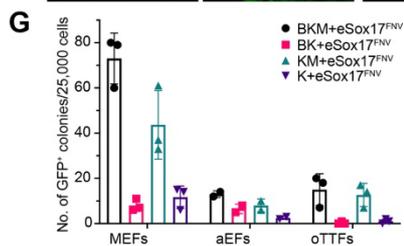
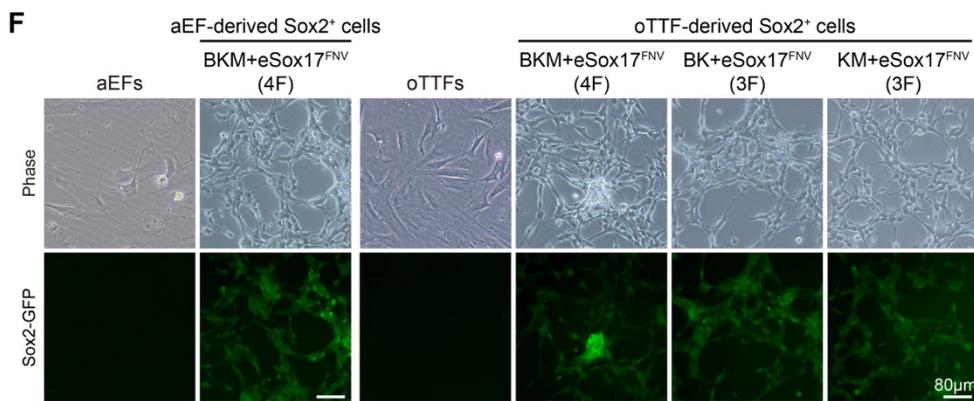
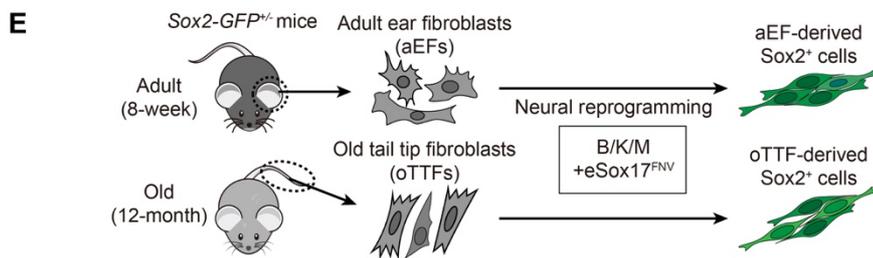
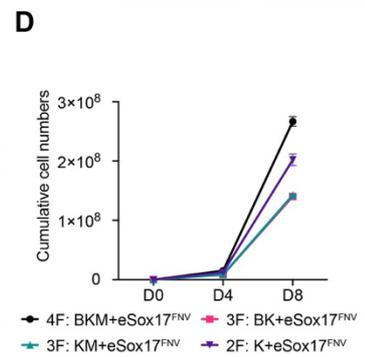
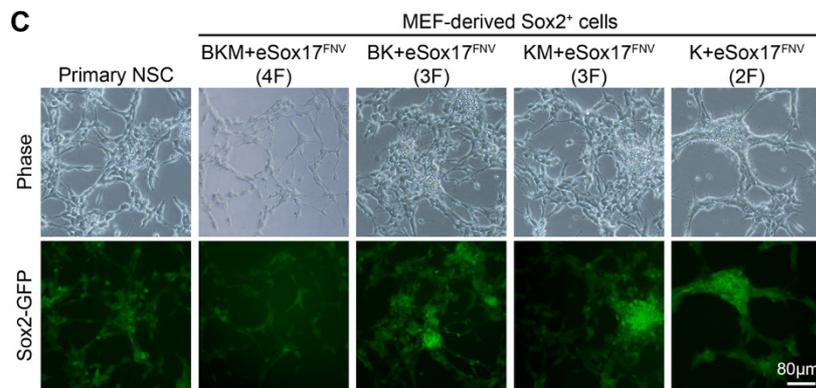
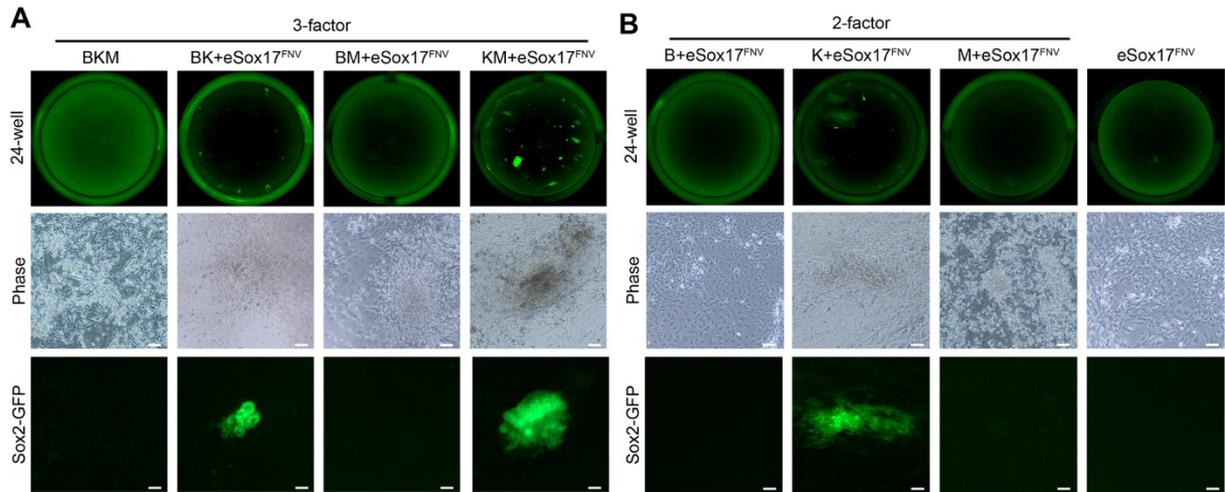


Fig. S2. Generation of Sox2-positive cells from fetal, adult and aged fibroblasts with eSox17^{FNV}, related to Fig. 1. (A-B) Whole-well scans (upper panels) of 24-well plates using a GFP channel, representative phase contrast (middle panel) and corresponding GFP fluorescence (lower panel) images of cells reprogrammed from Sox2-GFP MEFs for indicated 3-factor (A), 2-factor/1-factor (B) conditions at day 20. Scale bar, 80 μ m. (C) Representative microscope images of primary mNSCs, and Sox2⁺ generated from MEFs with indicated 4F, 3F and 2F cocktails. Scale bar, 80 μ m. (D) Proliferation rate of Sox2⁺ cells. Cells were passaged and 50,000 cells were plated onto Matrigel-coated 24-well plates every 4 days. Cells corresponding to passages 19-21 (n=3, mean \pm SEM). (E) Schematic illustration of isolation of adult ear fibroblasts (aEFs) and old tail tip fibroblasts (oTTFs) from Sox2-GFP mice for reprogramming experiments. (F) Representative microscope images of adult ear fibroblasts (aEFs), old tail-tip fibroblasts (oTTFs) and Sox2⁺ cells generated from aEFs and oTTFs with indicated 4F and 3F cocktails. Scale bar, 80 μ m. (G) Counts of GFP⁺ colonies at day 20 of miNSC reprogramming from MEFs, aEFs and oTTFs in indicated conditions (n=3, mean \pm SEM).

Fig. S3. Characterization of miNSCs generated with eSox17^{FNV} from MEFs, aEF and oTTF in vitro, related to Fig. 2. (A) Immunocytochemistry of aEF and oTTF-derived miNSCs using antibodies against NESTIN, SOX1, SOX2, PAX6 and FABP7. Scale bar 20 μ m. (B-D) Gene expression of MEF-derived B/K/M/eSox17^{FNV} 4F-miNSCs clone #2 at passage 3 (P3) and passage 8 (P8) detected by qRT-PCR. MEFs, ESCs and primary NSCs were used as controls. Expression of NSC genes was normalized to primary NSCs (B), fibroblast genes was normalized to MEFs (C), and pluripotency genes was normalized to ESCs (D). P, passage. n = 2, mean. (E) Expression of lentiviral transgenes *Brn4*, *Klf*, *c-Myc* and *eSox17^{FNV}* in 4F-miNSC clone #2 at indicated passage normalized to MEFs 4 days post lentiviral infection (4dpi) cultured in NSC medium containing Dox. (F) Schematic representation for differentiation of miNSCs to neurons, astrocytes and oligodendrocytes. (G) Differentiation of indicated miNSCs into Tju1⁺ neurons, GFAP⁺ astrocytes, O4⁺ or MBP⁺ oligodendrocytes determined by immunocytochemistry. Scale bar, 40 μ m.

Fig. S4. Regional identify of miNSCs, related to Fig. 3. (A) Hierarchically clustered heatmap based on Pearson correlation coefficients (r^2) using normalized read counts of bulk RNA-seq with two technical replicates as input. (B-D) Volcano plots of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in all miNSCs versus the parental fibroblasts (B), all miNSCs versus pluripotent stem cells (PSC) (C) and 2F-miNSCs versus parental fibroblasts (D). Selected differentially expressed fibroblast, NSC and PSC genes are labelled. (E) Expression of selected forebrain, midbrain, hindbrain, spinal cord, dorsal and ventral regional identity genes in bulk RNA-seq data represented as log₂ transformed read counts. (F) Cell cycle analysis of scRNA-seq data.

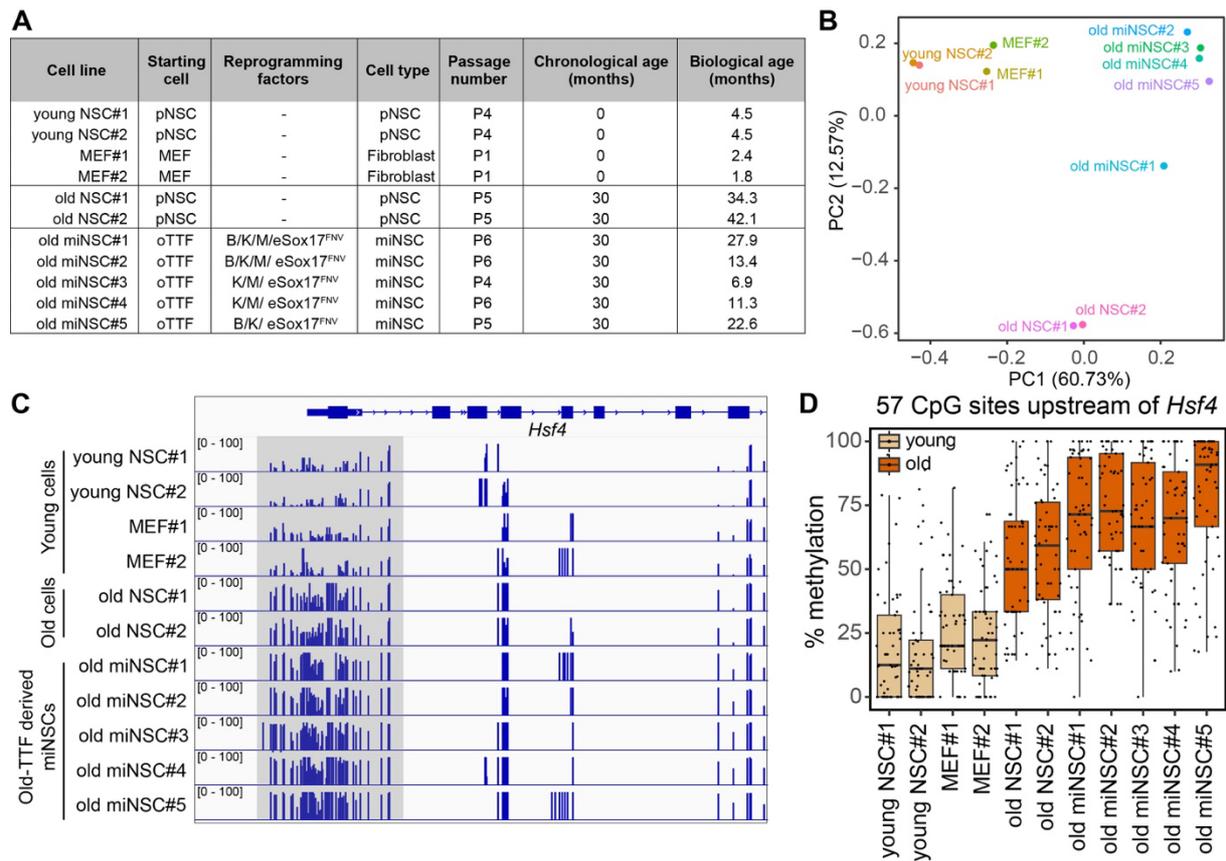


Fig. S5. Methylation age of miNSCs predicted using RRBS data, related to Fig. 3. (A) Mouse cell lines for RRBS including young NSCs and MEFs from embryos, old NSCs from 2.5-year-old brains and old miNSCs reprogrammed from fibroblasts of aged mice. Methylation age of the cells are predicted using 329 CpG sites in Mouse Epigenetic Clock (41) based on RRBS data. (B) PC analysis of 404 CpG sites in 20 aging-related hypermethylated regions (42) in RRBS data. (C) Selected genomic views of the methylation levels at selected CpG sites. Genome browser tracks from Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV) using BigWig files as input were shown for *Hsf4* loci (chr8:105,269,017-105,272,689). Differentially methylated (DM) promoter loci is marked with a gray box. Number on the left side of each track indicates the percentage of methylation at individual CpG sites (0 - 100). (D) Boxplot of methylation levels of 57 CpG sites in the DM promoter loci of *Hsf4* in (C).

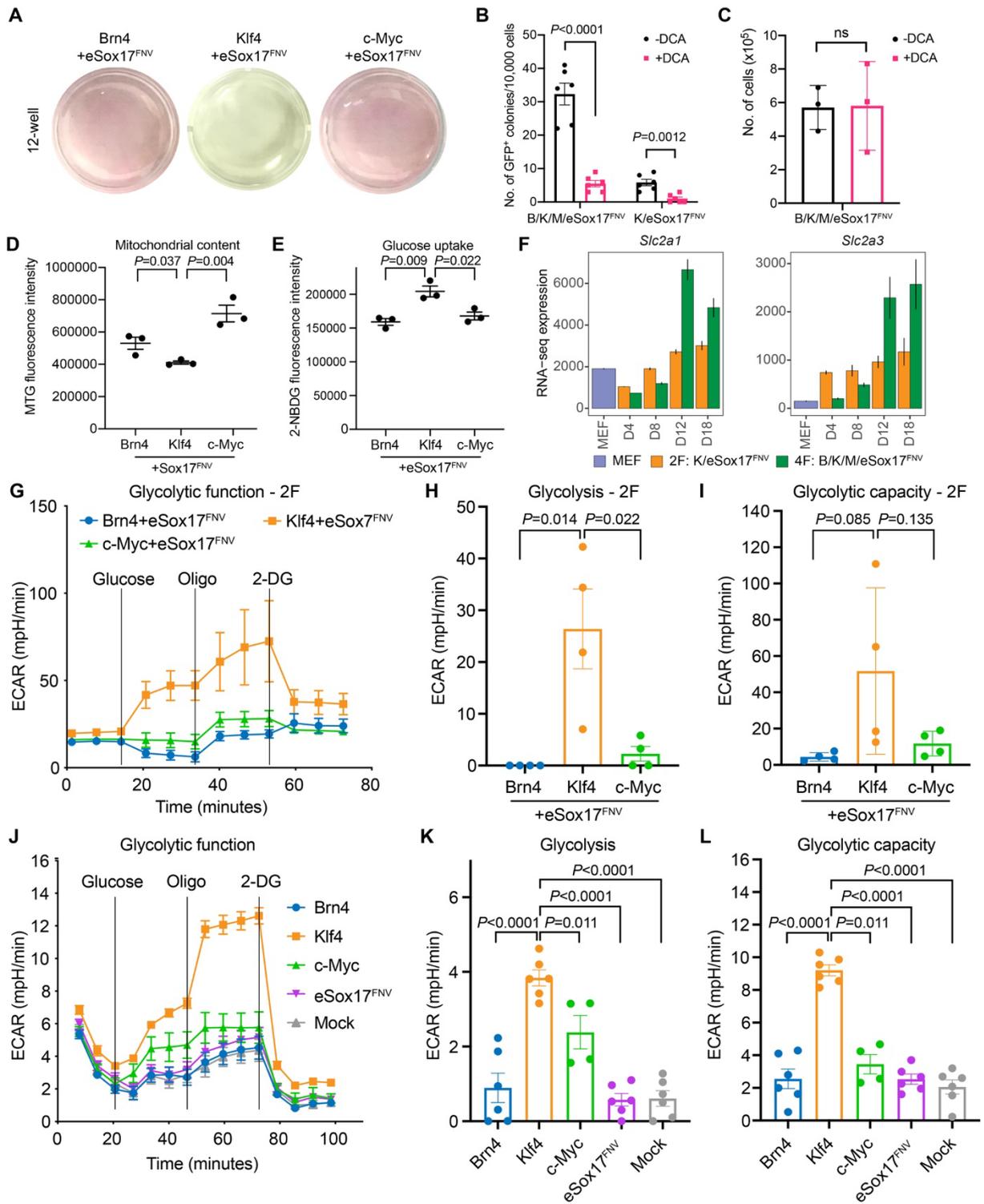


Fig. S6. Klf4 directs a metabolic switch during miNSC reprogramming. (A) Images of wells with cell culture media of cells overexpressing indicated factors at reprogramming day 10 showing that Klf4 induces a colour change. Cells were fed with fresh mNSC medium every two days. (B) Counts of Sox2-GFP⁺ miNSC colonies at day 20 of reprogramming with B/K/M/eSox17^{FNV} (4F) or K/eSox17^{FNV} (2F) cocktail in mNSC medium with or without 3.5 mM of the glycolysis inhibitor DCA (n=6, mean ± SEM). (C) Total live cell number on each well of 24-well plate after 10 days of reprogramming with the 4F cocktail in mNSC medium with or without 3.5 mM DCA (n=3, mean ± SEM). (D-E) Mean fluorescence intensities (MFI) of cells stained with MitoTracker Green (MTG) (D) and 2-NBDG (E) at day 5 of reprogramming. One out of two representative experiments is shown (n = 3, mean ± SEM). (F) Mean RNA-seq expression of glucose transporter genes *Slc2a1* and *Slc2a3* at day 4, 8, 12 and 18 of iNSC reprogramming with B/K/M/eSox17^{FNV} (4F) or K/eSox17^{FNV} (2F) cocktail. (G) Representative extracellular acidification rate (ECAR) at day 10 of reprogramming with indicated single factors (n = 4-6 for each group, mean ± SEM). (H-I) Glycolysis calculated (h) and glycolytic capacity (I) from ECAR values from the glycolysis-stress test in (G) (n = 4-6, mean ± SEM). Student's t-test (two-tailed, unpaired, with assumption of the same SD), P-values are indicated. (J) Representative extracellular acidification rate (ECAR) at day 10 of reprogramming with indicated two 2F conditions (n = 4, mean ± SEM). (K-L) Glycolysis calculated (J) and glycolytic capacity (L) from ECAR values from the glycolysis-stress test in (J) (n = 4, mean ± SEM). Student's t-test (two-tailed, unpaired, with assumption of equal variance), P-values are indicated.

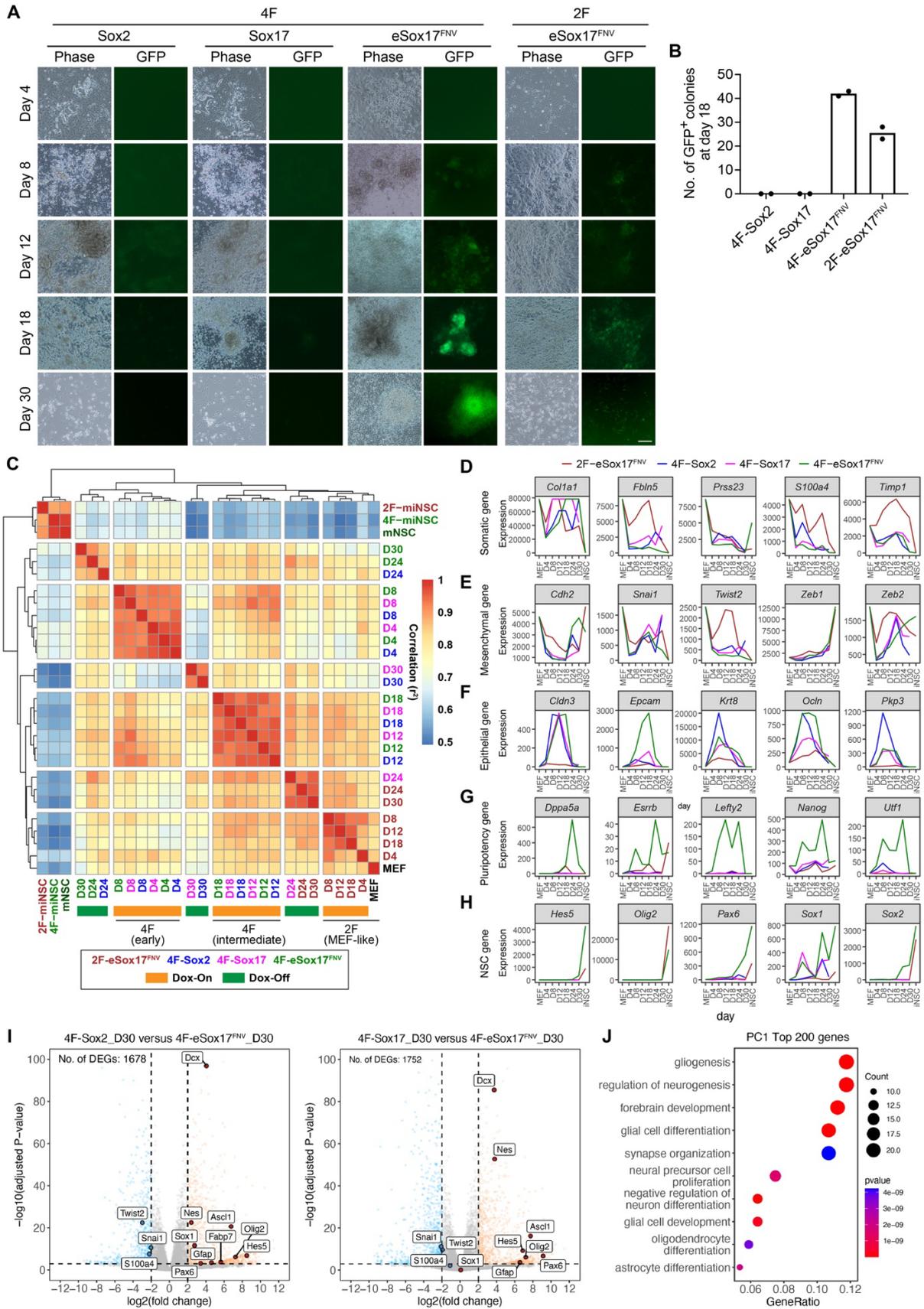


Fig. S7. Time-course RNA-seq of miNSC reprogramming experiment, related to Fig. 4. (A) Representative microscopy images of cells reprogrammed with indicated conditions on indicated days of reprogramming. Scale bar, 160 μm . (B) Count of Sox2-GFP⁺ colonies in indicated conditions at reprogramming day 18 (n = 2, mean \pm SEM). (C) Hierarchically clustered heatmap based on Pearson correlation coefficients (r^2) using RNA-seq mean read counts of duplicates as input. (D-H) RNA-seq expression of somatic (D), mesenchymal (E), epithelia (F), pluripotency (G) and NSC genes (H) in indicated conditions at day 4, 8, 12, 18, 24 and 30 of miNSC reprogramming. (I) Volcano plots of differentially expressed genes (DEGs) in 4F-Sox2 reprogrammed cells versus the 4F-eSox17^{FNV} reprogrammed cells (left) and 4F-Sox17 reprogrammed cells versus the 4F-eSox17^{FNV} reprogrammed cells (right) at day30 (D30) of miNSC reprogramming. Selected differentially expressed fibroblast and NSC genes are labelled. (J) Gene ontology (GO) analysis performed using top 200 genes showing the highest contribution for PC1 in the PC analysis in Fig. 4B.

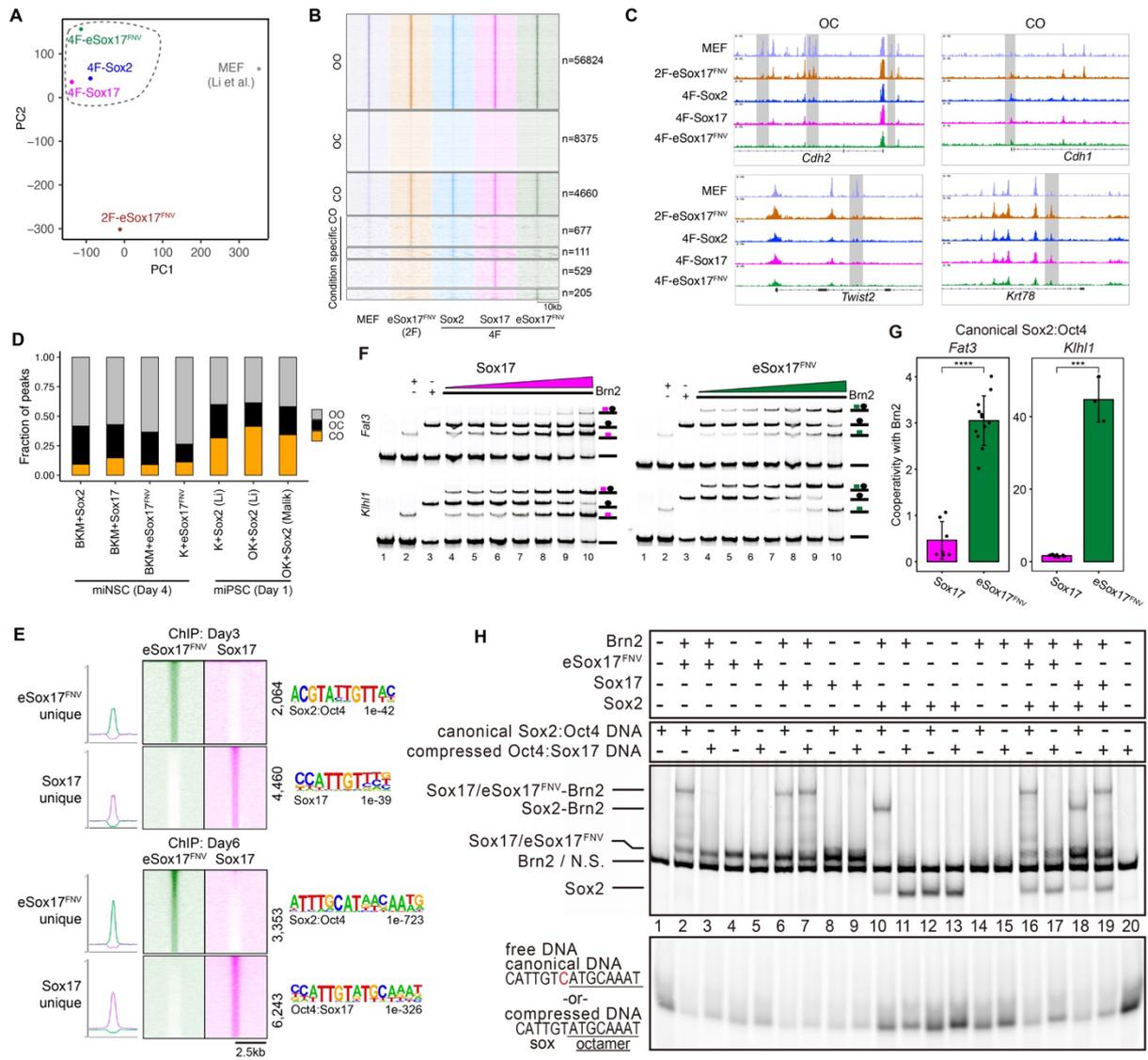


Fig. S8. Chromatin opening by eSox17^{FNV}, related to Fig. 5. (A) PC analysis of ATAC-seq signals from 4F conditions containing Sox2, Sox17 or eSox17^{FNV} and eSox17^{FNV} 2F condition as well as publicly available ATAC-seq data for MEFs (GSE93026). Duplicates were merged for analysis. (B) Heatmap of ATAC-seq signals around ATAC-seq peaks grouped using *glbase3* (72). ATAC-seq peaks were redefined using *redefine_peaks* function and subsequent 101,731 redefined peaks from all of the samples were grouped by *chip_seq_cluster* function from *glbase3* packages. Concurrent and unique peak groups were selected and visualized using EaSeq. Changes in chromatin states from non-transduced MEFs to cells at day 4 of reprogramming are indicated. CO: closed in MEFs but open in reprogrammed cells; OC: open in MEFs but closed in reprogrammed cells. The number of peaks defined in each group is indicated in the middle gray boxes. (C) Selected genomic views of the ATAC-seq signals for the indicated groups. Genome browser tracks from Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV) using BigWig files as input were shown for representative genomic loci: *Cdh2* (chr18:16,679,575-16,844,074), *Twist2* (chr1:91,790,669-91,841,242), *Cdh1* (chr8:106,581,620-106,640,290), *Krt78* (chr15:101,960,722-102,007,895). OC/CO loci are marked with a gray box. Number on the left side of each track indicates the vertical scale of genome views (0 - 30 or 0 - 60). (D) Fraction of OO, OC and CO peaks in reprogramming cells compared with MEFs in indicated reprogramming conditions. Data for miPSC reprogramming day 1 of K/Sox2 (Li) and O/K/Sox2 (Li) are from GSE93026, and O/K/Sox2 (Malik) from GSE103980. (E) ChIP-seq signals from GSE107987 around unique peaks defined by MANorm between eSox17^{FNV} (green) and Sox17 (purple) in O/K/M/S 4-F iPSC reprogramming conditions at day 6, with a peak number of each cluster. Top known motifs discovered in each cluster are shown as sequence logos with P values. (F) Heterodimer EMSAs with 50nM Cy5 labeled DNA probes for genomic sequences with the Sox2:Oct4 DNA motif (*Fat3* and *Klh11*) to monitor the complex formation of Brn2 (black circle) with Sox17 (magenta square) and eSox17^{FNV} (green square). (G) Quantifications of heterodimer EMSAs and calculation of cooperativity factors (68) from (F). Data are shown as mean \pm sd (n=3-9). *** and **** for P-value < 0.001 and 0.0001 from an unpaired t-test. (H) Whole-cell extract EMSA of full-length eSox17^{FNV}, Sox17, and Sox2 with or without Brn2 on 280nM Cy5 labelled DNA of canonical or compressed SoxOct motifs using HEK293T cell lysates.

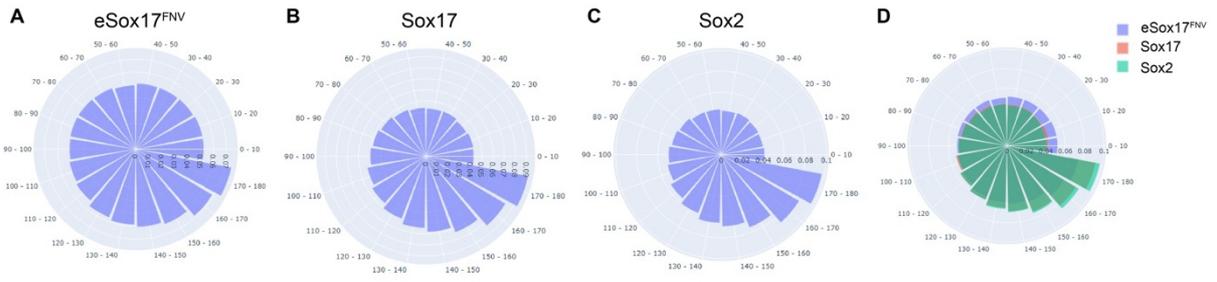


Fig. S9. Angle analysis of Sox factors, related to Fig. 5. (A-D) Individual and combined distribution of angles in polar coordinates formed from two consecutive frames found from SMT trajectory analysis.

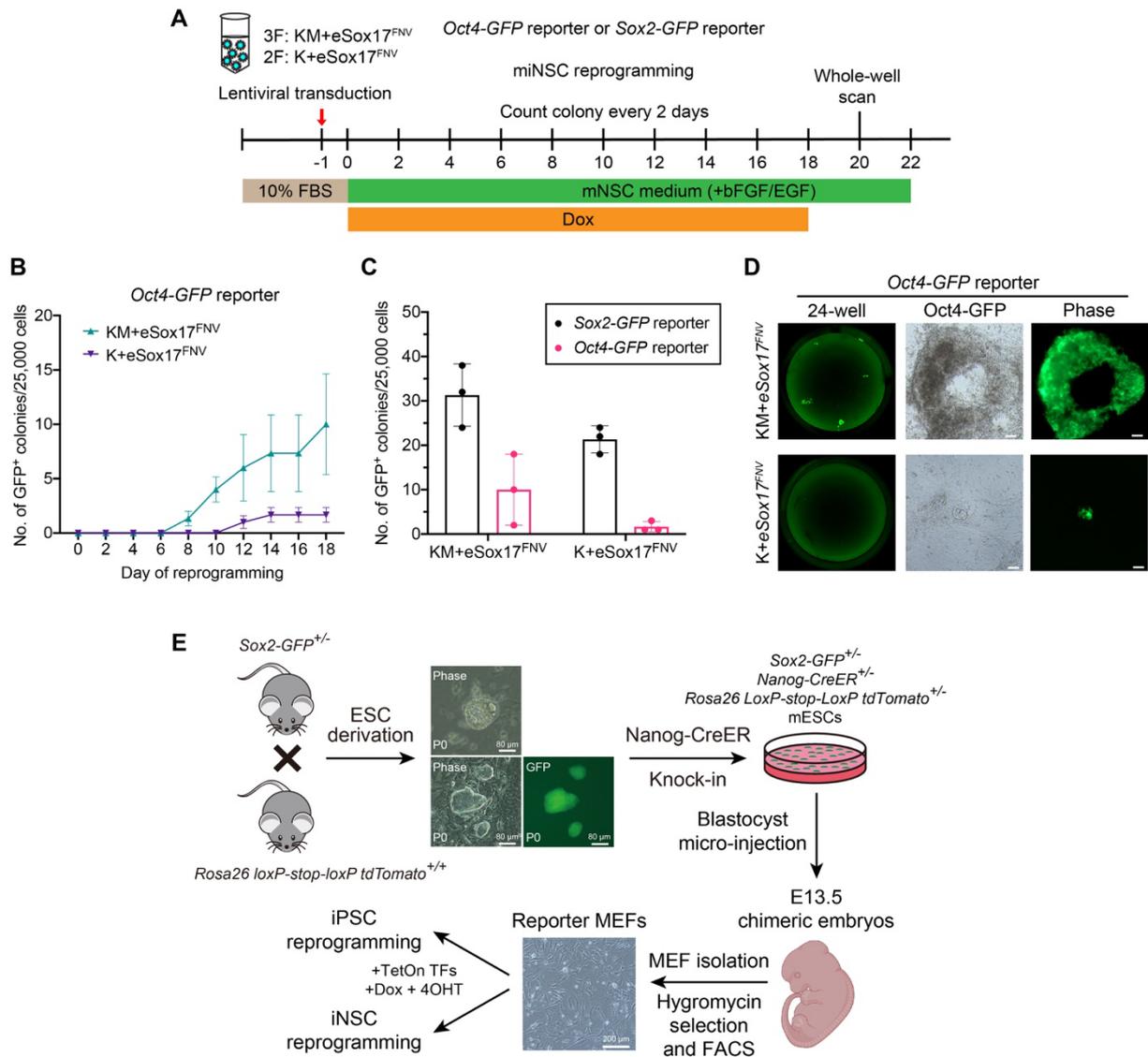


Fig. S10. miPSC and miNSC reprogramming with *Oct4-GFP* reporter, related to Fig. 6. (A) Schematic illustration of miNSC reprogramming using *Oct4-GFP* MEFs and *Sox2-GFP* MEFs as starting cells and indicated TF combinations containing eSox17^{FN}. (B) Number of *Oct4-GFP*⁺ colonies in indicated conditions from day 0 to day 18 of neural reprogramming using OG2 reporter (n=3, mean ± SEM). (C) Counts of GFP⁺ colonies at day 18 of reprogramming in indicated conditions. One out of three representative experiments is shown (n=3, mean ± SEM). (D) Whole-well scan of 24-well plates at day 20 of neural reprogramming using *Oct4-GFP* reporter (left), representative microscope phase-contrast (middle) and fluorescence (right) images of *Oct4-GFP*⁺ colonies in indicated conditions at day 20. Scale bar, 80 μm. (E) Scheme illustrating generation of the dual reporter in MEFs used for either miPSC or miNSC reprogramming.

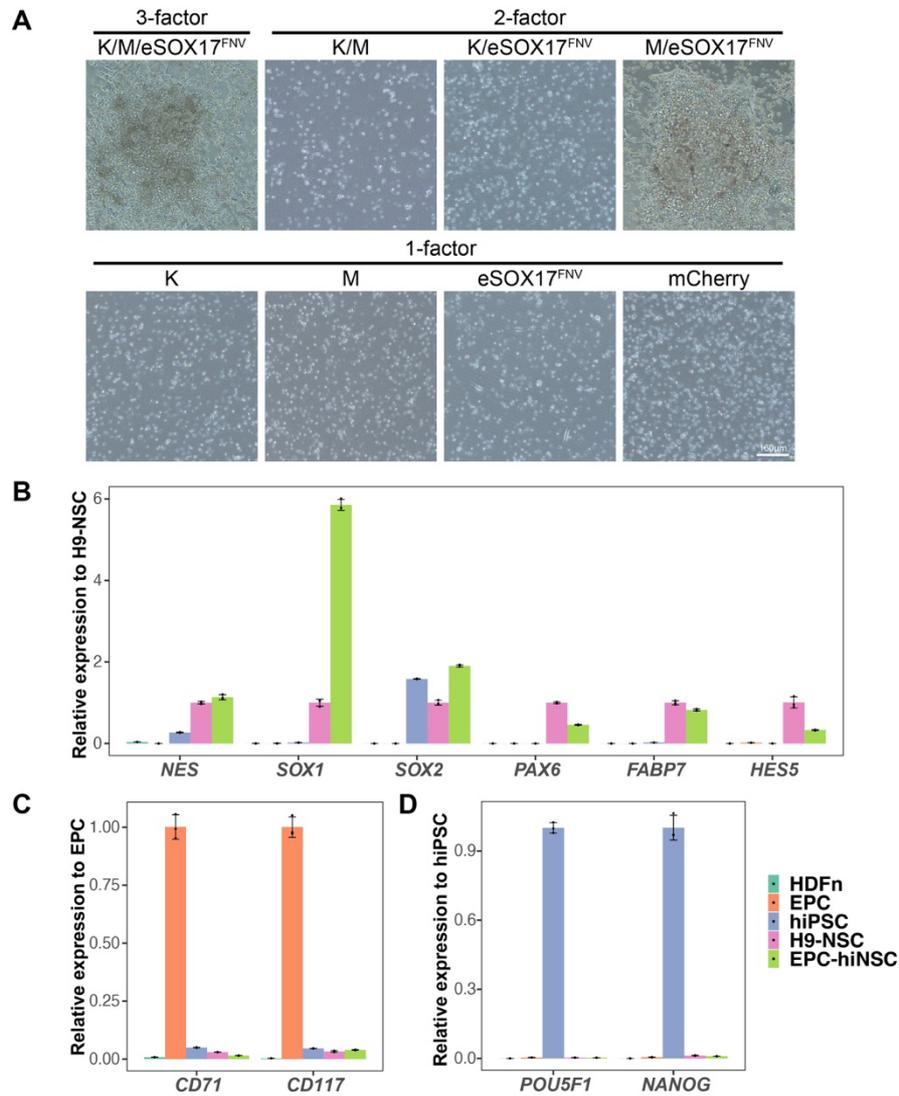


Fig. S11. eSOX17^{FNV} and C-MYC are sufficient to reprogram human blood cells into iNSCs, related to Fig. 7. (A) Representative phase-contrast microscope images of hiNSC reprogramming from human erythroid progenitor cells (EPCs) with indicated TFs at day 20. hiNSC-like colonies were only formed in 3-factor K/M/eSOX17^{FNV} and 2-factor M/eSOX17^{FNV} conditions. Scale bar, 160 μ m. (B-D) Gene expression of M/eSOX17^{FNV} reprogrammed 2F-hiNSCs detected by qRT-PCR. Neonatal human dermal fibroblasts (HDFn), EPCs, hiPSCs and H9-NSCs were used as controls. Expression of NSC genes was normalized to H9-NSCs (B), EPC genes was normalized to EPCs (C), and pluripotency genes was normalized to hiPSCs (D). n = 3, mean \pm sd.

Table S1. Primers used in this study.

qRT-PCR primers			
Name	Species	Sequence-forward (5'-3')	Sequence-reverse (5'-3')
<i>Gapdh</i>	Mouse	CCAATGTGTCCGTCGTGGAT	TGCCTGCTTCACCACCTTCT
<i>Sox1</i>	Mouse	GGCCGAGTGGAAAGGTCATGT	TCCGGGTGTTCCCTTCATGTG
<i>Sox2</i>	Mouse	ACGGCCATTAACGGCACACT	TTTTGCACCCCTCCCAATTC
<i>Olig1</i>	Mouse	AGGGTTTCCGAGCTGGATGTT	AGGAACCTCTCCACTTCGCATC
<i>Olig2</i>	Mouse	ACCACCACGTGTCGGCTATG	TGGTCCAGCTCCCCTTCTTG
<i>Pax6</i>	Mouse	CAAGTTCCTGGGAGTGAACC	TCCACATAGTCATTGGCAGA
<i>Thy1</i>	Mouse	TTCCCTCTCCCTCCTCCAAGC	TCGAGGGCTCCTGTTTCTCCTT
<i>Pdgfr</i>	Mouse	CAGGACCTCTGGCTGAAGCA	TCTGGGAGGCAGAAGGGAGAT
<i>Colla1</i>	Mouse	CCCTGCCTGCTTCGTGTAATA	TCGTCTGTTTCCAGGGTTGG
<i>Nanog</i>	Mouse	CTCAAGTCCTGAGGCTGACA	TGAAACCTGTCCTTGAGTGC
<i>Pou5f1</i>	Mouse	TAGGTGAGCCGTCTTTCCAC	GCTTAGCCAGGTTTCGAGGAT
Lentiviral <i>Brn4</i>	Mouse	TGAACCGTCAGATCGCCTGG	ATGGACAAGGGAGCTGGAAC
Lentiviral <i>Klf4</i>	Mouse	TGAACCGTCAGATCGCCTGG	GTGGAGAAGGACGGGAGCAG
Lentiviral <i>cMyc</i>	Mouse	TGAACCGTCAGATCGCCTGG	TCGAGGTCATAGTTCCTGTTGGTG
Lentiviral <i>Sox2</i>	Mouse	TGAACCGTCAGATCGCCTGG	GGCTTCAGCTCCGTCTCCAT
Lentiviral <i>Sox17</i>	Mouse	TGAACCGTCAGATCGCCTGG	TCACTGGCGTATCCCGCATC
<i>NESTIN</i>	Human	CTGTAGGCCCTGTTTCTCCTGCT	CTGCGGGCTACTGAAAAGTTCCA
<i>SOX1</i>	Human	CAGCAGTGTGCTCCAATTCA	GCCAAGCACC GAATTCACAG
<i>SOX2</i>	Human	TGGCGAACCATCTCTGTGGT	CCAACGGTGTCAACCTGCAT
<i>PAX6</i>	Human	CCAGAAAGGATGCCTCATAAA	TCTGCGCGCCCCTAGTTA
<i>FABP7</i>	Human	GGCTTTGCCACTAGGCAGG	TGACCACTTTGTCTCCTTCTTGA
<i>HES5</i>	Human	TCCTGGAGATGGCTGTCAGCTA	CGTGGAGCGTCAGGAAGTCA
<i>CD71</i>	Human	ACCATTGTCATATACCCGTTCA	CAATAGCCCAAGTAGCCAATCAT
<i>CD117</i>	Human	CGTTCGTCTCCTACTGCTTCG	CCCACGCGGACTATTAAGTCT
<i>POU5F1</i>	Human	GGTGGAGGAAGCTGACAACA	ATCTGCTGCAGTGTGGGTTT
<i>NANOG</i>	Human	CCCCAGCCTTTACTCTTCCTA	CCAGGTTGAATTGTTCCAGGTC
<i>GAPDH</i>	Human	CTGGGCTACACTGAGCACC	AAGTGGTCGTTGAGGGCAATG
Genotyping PCR primers			
Name	Species	Sequence (5'-3')	
Sox2-EGFP-mu-F	Mouse	AAGTTCATCTGCACCACCG	
Sox2-EGFP-mu-R	Mouse	TGCTCAGGTAGTGGTTGTCG	
Nanog-common-F	Mouse	AGTGGTAGCAACGGTGGTAGTG	
Nanog-wt-R	Mouse	GTTTGGGGTTTGGAAAGGAGCAC	
Nanog-CreER-mu-R	Mouse	GTCCATCAGGTTCTTGCGAACCTC	
Rosa26-wt-F	Mouse	AAGGGAGCTGCAGTGGAGTA	
Rosa26-wt-R	Mouse	CCGAAAATCTGTGGGAAGTC	

Rosa26-tdT-mu-F	Mouse	CTGTTTCCTGTACGGCATGG
Rosa26-tdT-mu-R	Mouse	GGCATTAAAGCAGCGTATCC

Table S2. Antibodies used in this study.

Antibodies	Source	Identifier
Rabbit anti-Sox1	Novus Biologicals	NBP2-24486
Mouse anti-Sox2	Santa Cruz	sc-365823
Rabbit anti-Sox2	Stemgent	09-0024
Rabbit anti-Pax6	GeneTex	GTX113241
Mouse anti-Nestin	Sigma-Aldrich	MAB353
Mouse anti-Fabp7	Santa Cruz	sc-374588
Mouse anti-Tubb3 (Tuj1)	BioLegend	801202
Mouse anti-NF	BioLegend	801701
Mouse anti-MAP2	Sigma-Aldrich	M4403
Rabbit anti-MAP2	Cell Signaling	4542S
Rabbit anti-TH	Novus Biologicals	NB300-109
Mouse anti-vGlut2	Novus Biologicals	NBP2-59330
Mouse anti-HB9	Santa Cruz	sc-515769
Rabbit anti-Isl1	Abcam	ab20670
Rabbit anti-SYN1	Novus Biologicals	NB300-104
Rabbit anti-PSD95	Thermo Scientific	51-6900
Rabbit anti-GFAP	Agilent Dako	Z0334
Mouse anti-O4	R&D Systems	MAB1326
Rabbit anti-Olig2	Millipore	AB9610
Donkey anti-Mouse, Alexa Fluor 488	Invitrogen	A-21202
Goat anti-Rabbit, Alexa Fluor 488	Invitrogen	A-11008
Donkey anti-Mouse, Alexa Fluor 594	Invitrogen	A-21203
Donkey anti-Rabbit, Alexa Fluor 594	Invitrogen	A-21207
Donkey anti-Mouse, Alexa Fluor 647	Invitrogen	A-31571
Donkey anti-Rabbit, Alexa Fluor 647	Invitrogen	A-31573
Nucblue Fixed Cell Stain (DAPI)	Invitrogen	R37606

Movie S1.

Fluorescence live-cell imaging of Fluo-4 shows dynamic changes in intracellular calcium in hiNSC-derived neurons. Calcium sparks represent spontaneous activity of neurons, related to Fig. 7H.

Data S1.

Data of colony count of GFP positive colonies in miNSC reprogramming, qRT-PCR and EMSA.

Data S2.

Marker genes for each clusters identified in scRNA-seq data, related to Fig. 3F.