

Cell Reports

Supplemental Information

Single-Cell Network Analysis Identifies DDIT3 as a Nodal Lineage Regulator in Hematopoiesis

**Cristina Pina, José Teles, Cristina Fugazza, Gillian May, Dapeng Wang, Yanping Guo,
Shamit Soneji, John Brown, Patrik Edén, Mattias Ohlsson, Carsten Peterson, and Tariq
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SUPPLEMENTARY METHODS

Mice

B6.129S-*Ddit3*^{tm1Dron/J} (*Ddit3* KO) mice (Marciniak et al., 2004) (Jackson Laboratories) and C57BL/6 mice were maintained in the John Radcliffe Hospital (Oxford) and CR-UK London Research Institute animal facilities in accordance with Home Office regulations.

Flow cytometry

KLS and GMP cells were isolated from mouse BM essentially as described (Akashi et al., 2000), using pre-enrichment on magnetic columns (Miltenyi Biotech) with either lineage⁺ cell depletion (LD columns) or Kit⁺ cell enrichment (LS columns) as per manufacturer's protocols. Cell sorting was performed on MoFlo (Dako Cytomation) and FACSARIAII (BD Biosciences) instruments; analysis used Cyan ADP and Gallios analyzers (Dako Cytomation). For single-cell experiments, cells were sorted into tubes and re-sorted on the same gates for single-cell deposition into 96-well plates. Antibodies used are listed below.

Supplementary Methods Table 1: Flow cytometry antibodies used in this study
(refers to Experimental Procedures)

Antibody	Fluorochrome	Clone	Supplier
CD3 ϵ	purified biotinylated	145-2C1	BioLegend
CD4	purified biotinylated	G41.5	eBioscience
CD8a	purified biotinylated	53-6.7	eBioscience
CD11b / Mac1	purified biotinylated PE APC	M1/70	eBioscience
CD16/32 / Fc γ III/IIIR	FITC PECy7	93	eBioscience
CD34	FITC	RAM34	eBioscience

	Alexafluor 647 eFluor 660		
CD117 / c-kit	PE APC Alexafluor 780 Pacific Blue/eFluor 450	2B8	eBioscience/BD Pharmingen
B220	purified biotinylated	RA3-6B2	eBioscience
Ly-6A/E / Sca-1	PE PECy7 Pacific Blue	E13-161.7 or D7	BioLegend/BD Pharmingen
Ly-6C / Gr1	purified FITC PE PECy7 Pacific Blue	RB6-8C5	BioLegend/BD Pharmingen
Ter-119	purified biotinylated	TER-119	BD Pharmingen
F(ab') ₂ goat anti-rat IgG (H/L)	PECy5		Invitrogen
Streptavidin	PECy7 APCCy7 Pacific Blue		eBioscience/Invitrogen

Note: The lineage antibody cocktail was CD3 ϵ , CD4, CD8a, B220, Gr1, Mac1 and Ter119.

Lentiviral constructs

Full-length mouse *Ddit3* and *Ddit3- Δ C* mutant with N-terminal FLAG tags and engineered BamHI flanking restriction sites were PCR-cloned into T-easy vector (Promega) and subcloned into the BamHI site of CSIE μ (*pHR-SIN-CSGW-ires-EmGFP*), as described (May et al., 2013). All cloning primer sequences are available upon request. *Ddit3*-shRNA (target sequence: AAGAGCAAGGAAGAACTAGGAAA; sense oligo: TGAGCAAGGAAGAACTAGGAAAGGGATCCTTTCCTAGTTCTTCCTTCGTCTTTTTTC; antisense oligo: TCGAGAAAAAAGACGAAGGAAGAACTAGGAAAGGATCCCTTTCCTAGTTCTTCCTTGCTCA) was cloned into the HpaI and XhoI sites of *pLentilox 3.7*, also as described (May et al., 2013).

Single-cell quantitative RT-PCR

The Taqman probes used in this study are listed below.

Supplementary Methods Table 2: Taqman probes used in this study
(refers to Experimental Procedures)

Gene	Assay number
<i>Atp5a1</i>	Mm00431960_m1
<i>Hprt1</i>	Mm00446968_m1
<i>Ubc</i>	Mm01201237_m1
<i>Arid5a</i>	Mm00524454_m1
<i>Arid5b</i>	Mm00517818_m1
<i>Cbx2</i>	Mm00483084_m1
<i>Cbx4</i>	Mm00483089_m1
<i>Cbx8</i>	Mm00489229_m1
<i>Cd34</i>	Mm00519283_m1
<i>Cebpa</i>	Mm00514283_s1
<i>Cebpb</i>	Mm00843434_s1
<i>Cebpd</i>	Mm00786711_s1
<i>Cebpe</i>	Mm02030363_s1
<i>Cebpg</i>	Mm01266786_m1
<i>Csf1r</i>	Mm01266652_m1
<i>Csf2ra</i>	Mm00438331_g1
<i>Csf3r</i>	Mm00432735_m1
<i>Cxxc5</i>	Mm00505000_m1
<i>Ddit3</i>	Mm00492097_m1
<i>Dnmt3b</i>	Mm01240113_m1
<i>Egr1</i>	Mm00656724_m1
<i>Egr2</i>	Mm00456650_m1
<i>Egr3</i>	Mm00516979_m1
<i>Eomes</i>	Mm01351985_m1
<i>Epqr</i>	Mm00438760_m1
<i>Fcgr3</i>	Mm00438882_m1
<i>Gata1</i>	Mm00484678_m1

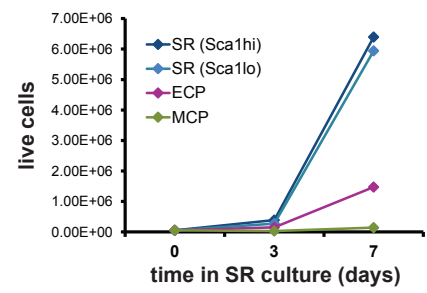
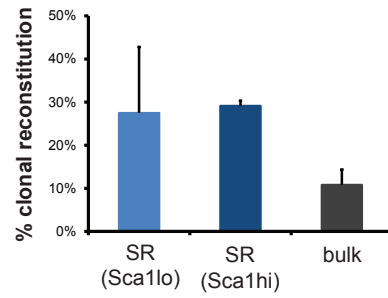
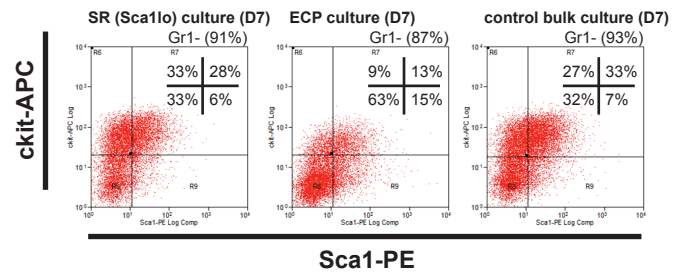
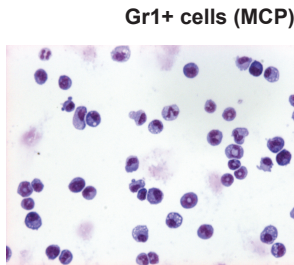
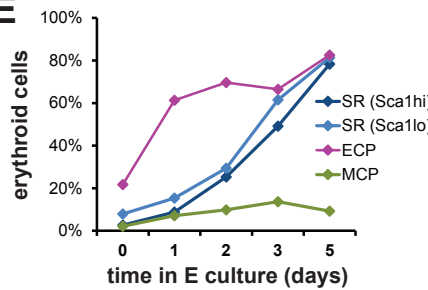
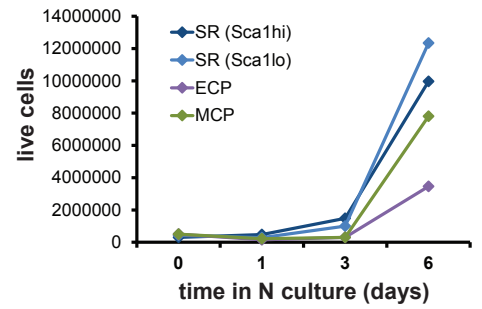
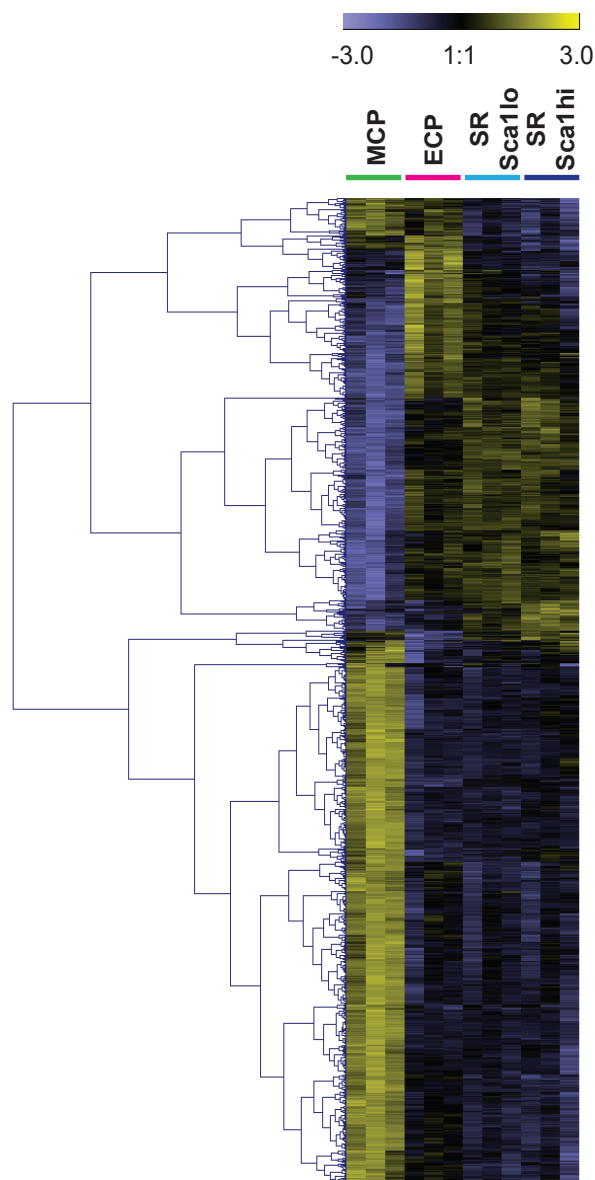
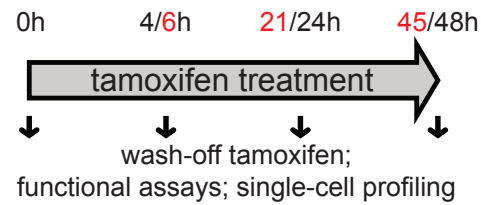
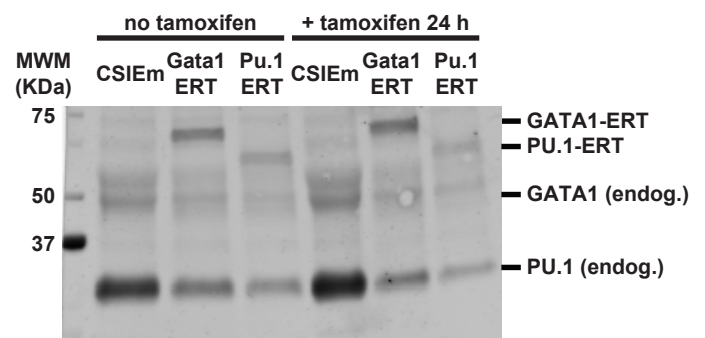
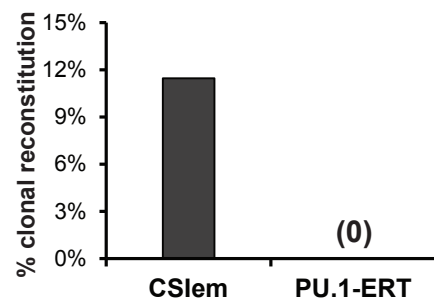
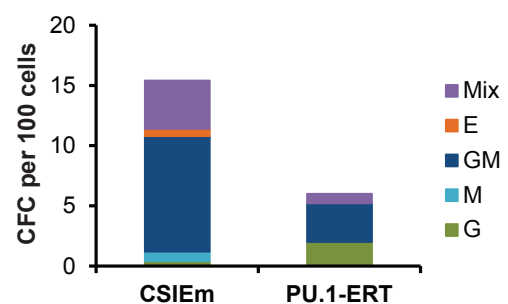
<i>Gata2</i>	Mm00492300_m1
<i>Gfi1</i>	Mm00515855_m1
<i>Gfi1b</i>	Mm00492319_m1
<i>Jun</i>	Mm00495062_s1
<i>Kit</i>	Mm00445212_m1
<i>Klf2</i>	Mm01244979_g1
<i>Lmo4</i>	Mm00495373_m1
<i>Ly6a</i>	Mm00726565_s1
<i>Lyl1</i>	Mm00493219_m1
<i>Meis1</i>	Mm00487664_m1
<i>Mpl</i>	Mm00440310_m1
<i>Mpo</i>	Mm00447886_m1
<i>Myc</i>	Mm00487803_m1
<i>Nr4a2</i>	Mm00443060_m1
<i>Sfpi1</i>	Mm00488140_m1
<i>Tal1</i>	Mm00441665_m1
<i>Zfp1</i>	Mm00494336_m1

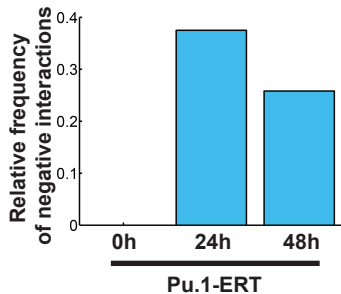
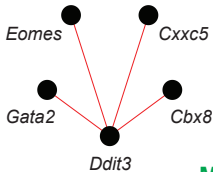
Note: Control gene expression assays are highlighted in gray.

Microarray analysis and RNA-sequencing

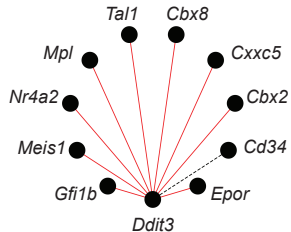
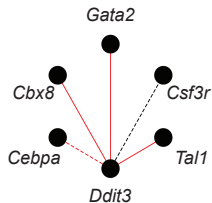
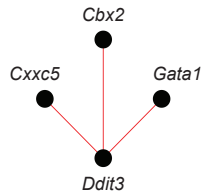
RNA was prepared from Trizol (Life Technologies) lysates. Microarray analysis was performed on an Agilent platform, as described (May et al., 2013). Differentials between any 2 compartments were calculated using LIMMA (Smyth, 2004); hierarchical clustering was performed in Genesis. For RNA sequencing, cDNA was prepared using Clontech SMARTer ultra-low input RNA kit for Illumina sequencing kit with sonication in a Covaris sonicator. 15ng cDNA were used for library preparation, using individual NEB reagents and NEB Next multiplex oligos for Illumina sequencing (E7335). Briefly, cDNA ends were repaired by incubation with T4 DNA polymerase, Klenow and T4 polynucleotide kinase (30', 20°C) before addition of dA tails by Klenow 3'-5'-exo minus enzyme (30', 37°C). Quick T4 DNA

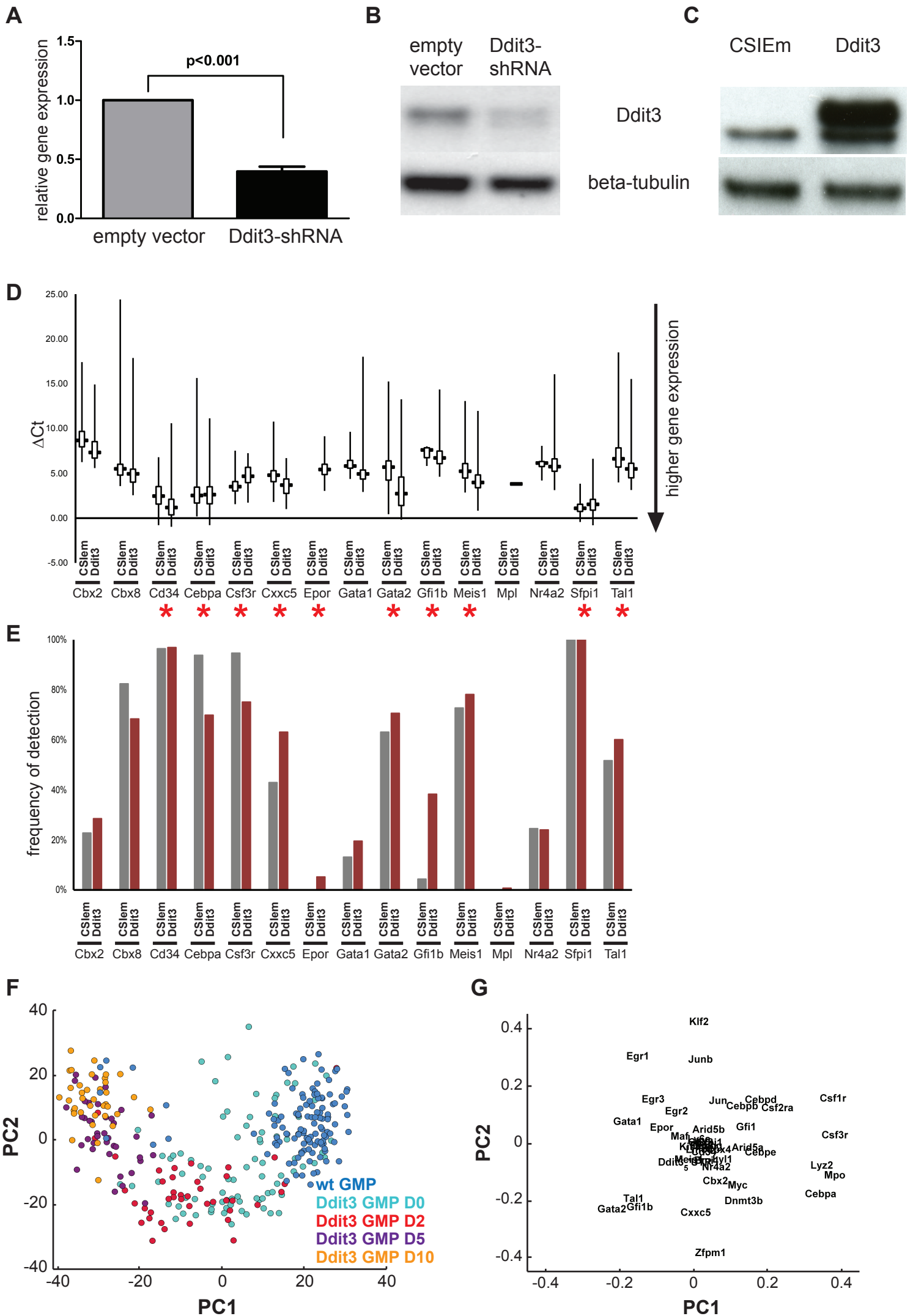
ligase was used to add NEB adapters (15', rt), followed by digestion with USER enzyme (15', 37 °C). DNA was amplified using Phusion master mix with high fidelity buffer, universal primer and an indexed oligo, with the following PCR program: 98 °C, 30s; 15-18x (98 °C, 10s; 65 °C, 30s; 72 °C, 30s); 72 °C, 5'. Library size selection (150-350 bp) was done by agarose gel electrophoresis. Libraries were sequenced by standard procedures on HiSeq, using 50bp single-end sequencing. FASTQ files for GMP wt, CSIEm D2, Ddit3 D2, Ddit3-ΔC D2, CSIEm D5, Ddit3 D5 and Ddit3-ΔC D5 were mapped onto the mouse genome (version mm10) using Tophat, and FPKM values measured with Cufflinks to represent gene expression levels (Trapnell et al., 2012). Only protein-coding genes were considered and expression values from individual isoforms were averaged. Gene set enrichment analysis (Subramanian et al., 2005) used the data for CSIEm D2 and Ddit3 D2 as phenotype-relevant datasets, and pre-MegE, CFUe, pre-GM and GMP gene signatures (calculated as 4-fold enrichments over the global average) as well as Gata2 ChIP targets in FDCPmix multipotential cells as background datasets (May et al., 2013). Following software developers' recommendations for conditions of no phenotypic replicates, analysis used up to 1500 genes per gene set, gene-set permutation methodology and an FDR cutoff of 0.05.

A**B****C****D****E****F****G****H****I****J****K**

A**B****SR****ECP**

Ddit3

Gata1-ERT**MCP****Pu.1-ERT**



SUPPLEMENTARY FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure S1. Functional and molecular characterization of FDCPmix

compartments (refers to Figure 1 in main text). **A.** Growth curves of FDCPmix fractions cultured for 7 days under maintenance culture conditions; data are representative of >3 experiments. SR (Sca1^{hi}) and SR (Sca1^{lo}) represent Kit+Gr1- cells sorted as the highest and lowest 20% of a broad Sca1 distribution, as is apparent in C. As seen in panels A, B and E-G, and similarly to our findings in the multipotent hematopoietic EML cell line (Pina et al., 2012), these 2 fractions were indistinguishable both functionally and molecularly, and also behaved like total Kit+Gr1- cells (data not shown). They are thus treated as SR cells. **B.** Culture reconstitution capacity of total FDCPmix and SR fractions plated as single cells and cultured for 7 days under maintenance conditions. Clones containing more than 100 cells are considered to reflect the progeny of a cell with culture-reconstituting potential, used as an operational definition of self-renewal capacity. Data are mean + SD of 2 independent experiments, n=60 cells/experiment. No clones were obtained in ECP-initiated cultures (data not shown). **C.** Flow cytometry analysis of FDCPmix cultures initiated with SR and ECP fractions, as well as total cells (control bulk culture). **D.** Representative cytopsin of MCP cells stained by the May Grunewald Giemsa (MGG) method. **E.** Kinetics of production of erythroid cells from FDCPmix fractions grown under erythroid differentiation conditions. Cytopsin were performed at the days indicated and stained with MGG and O-dianosidine to detect hemoglobinized cells; cells were scored as blasts, erythroid or myeloid cells on the basis of their morphology (May et al., 2013). Data are representative of 3 experiments. **F.** Growth curve of FDCPmix fractions cultured under neutrophil

differentiation conditions; representative experiment. **G.** Unsupervised hierarchical clustering of differential genes between any 2 FDCPmix compartments and/or bulk FDCPmix cells analyzed on Agilent microarrays and represented in Genesis. The Z-score transformed data used for the analysis are represented in Supplementary File 1. **H.** Experimental protocol of Gata1-ERT and Pu.1-ERT activation in FDCPmix SR cells. Times of cell collection after activation are shown in red and black for Gata1-ERT and Pu.1-ERT, respectively. **I.** Western blot of Gata1-ERT and Pu.1-ERT expression in transduced FDCPmix cells with and without tamoxifen activation (24h). Endogenous Gata1 and Pu.1 proteins are also indicated. Antibodies used were anti-Pu.1 (T-21), Santa Cruz Biotechnology, and anti-Gata1 ab11963, Abcam; secondary antibody detection with Odissey anti-rabbit 700. **J.** Clonal reconstitution capacity of FDCPmix SR cells transduced with *Pu.1-ERT* or control virus (*CSIE_m*) and activated for 48h with tamoxifen. Assay design as in B. **K.** Lineage potential of control and Pu.1-ERT FDCPmix SR cells after 48h of tamoxifen activation, as tested by CFC assays in multipotential methylcellulose medium.

Figure S2. Network analysis of single-cell transcriptional programs in lineage commitment (refers to Figure 2 in main text). **A.** Proportion of negative interactions in Pu.1-ERT networks at each individual time point. **B.** *Ddit3* direct interactions in the single-cell transcriptional networks of SR, ECP, MCP, Gata1-ERT and Pu.1-ERT populations represented in Figure 2E.

Figure S3. Modulation of *Ddit3* levels of expression and analysis of the transcriptional consequences of enforcing *Ddit3* in GMP cells (refers to Figure 3 in main text). **A.** Quantification of *Ddit3* knockdown in FDCPmix cells by quantitative

RT-PCR; mean + SEM of 4 experiments. Mean knockdown = 0.397. **B.** Western blot analysis of *Ddit3* knockdown in mouse erythro-leukaemic MEL cells. **C.** Western blot analysis of enforced *Ddit3* expression in FDCPmix cells; CSIEm; empty control vector. Antibodies used were anti-DDIT3 (R-20) and anti-beta tubulin (H-235), Santa Cruz Biotechnology; secondary antibody detection with Hrp-conjugated anti-rabbit (GE Healthcare). **D-E.** Validation of the network neighbors of *Ddit3* identified in the analysis of FDCPmix cells (Figure S2B) using single-cell quantitative RT-PCR analysis of GMP cells where *Ddit3* expression was enforced. A total of 133 *Ddit3*-transduced and 114 control (CSIEm) cells from 4 independent experiments were analyzed by Fluidigm single-cell RT-qPCR and the respective ΔC_t values (D, box plots) and frequency of detection (E) of neighbor genes are represented. Differentially expressed genes were determined using a Mann-Whitney test and are marked by asterisks. **F.** PCA plot of the gene expression profiles of individual GMP cells transduced with *Ddit3*-expressing lentiviral vector (D0) and cultured for 2 (D2) and 5 days (D5) in the presence of SCF, IL-3, IL-6 and EPO or tested in CFC assays under similar cytokine conditions (D10); untransduced GMP (wt) are included as control. The first 2 PC explain 31% of the data variance. N= 118 (wt), 84 (D0), 41 (D2), 39 (D5) and 37 (CFC). **G.** Gene loadings of PC1 and PC2 in F. Genes with the most extreme positions along each axis contribute the most to cell separation along the respective PC.

Figure S4. *Ddit3* enforces global remodeling of lineage-affiliated programs in GMP (refers to Figure 4 in main text). **A.** Relative connectivity of *Gata2*, *Mpo* and *Csf3r* hubs in the transcriptional networks of CSIEm and *Ddit3*-transduced GMP represented in Figure 4A (top and middle). **B.** Flow cytometry plots of CSIEm and

Ddit3-transduced GMP cultured for 5 days in multi-lineage differentiation conditions (SCF, IL-3, IL-6 and EPO). Cells were re-gated as GFP⁺, and Lineage⁺ indicates detection of Gr1 and/or Mac-1 antigens. **C.** Cluster dendrogram of the RNA-seq profiles of *CSIEm* and *Ddit3* -transduced GMP, as well as wt GMP cultured for 2 and 5 days in multi-lineage differentiation conditions. **D.** Transcriptional networks of untransduced (wt) GMP. Network representation as in Figure 2E; the differential regulatory hubs highlighted in color are quantified in Figure 4D.

SUPPLEMENTARY FILES

Supplementary File 1: Pina_Supplementary_File_1.xlsx. Lists all significant pair-wise gene associations for network inference in analysis of commitment in FDCPmix (tabs 1-4); single and dual-gene classifiers from FDCPmix single-cell gene expression data (tabs 5-6); differentially expressed genes by microarray analysis of FDCPmix fractions (tab 7). Refers to Figures 1 and 2 in the main text.

Supplementary File 2: Pina_Supplementary_File_2.xlsx. Lists all significant pair-wise gene associations for network inference in wild-type and lentivirally-transduced GMP cells (1 tab). Refers to Figure 4 in the main text.

SUPPLEMENTARY REFERENCES

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