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The Tetraspanin CD9 Affords High-Purity Capture of All Murine Hematopoietic Stem Cells

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SUMMARY

Prospective isolation is critical for understanding the cellular and molecular aspects of stem cell heterogeneity. Here, we identify the cell surface antigen CD9 as a positive marker that provides a simple alternative for hematopoietic stem cell isolation at high purity. Crucially, CD9 affords the capture of all hematopoietic stem cells in murine bone marrow in the absence of contaminating populations that lack authentic stem cell function. Using CD9 as a tool to subdivide hematopoietic stem-cell-containing populations, we provide evidence for heterogeneity at the cellular, functional, and molecular levels.

INTRODUCTION

The ability to prospectively isolate discrete hematopoietic cell fractions has afforded the identification and functional analysis of hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells, allowing for detailed descriptions of the hierarchical organization of the hematopoietic system as well as of the transcriptional programs regulating commitment steps. The resulting road map of hematopoiesis provides a platform for the description of malignant target cells and molecular regulation of leukemogenesis. However, isolation of hematopoietic cell fractions is an ongoing process of refinement at both the progenitor and stem cell levels (Balazs et al., 2006; Ooi et al., 2009). By global gene expression profiling of a BM-derived multipotent hematopoietic progenitor cell line, we have previously identified CD9 as a candidate marker for primitive hematopoietic cells (Bruno et al., 2004). Analyses of primary cells are consistent with this notion, demonstrating the highest CD9 levels in the HSC fraction (Figure S1) and raising the possibility that CD9

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

CD9 Is a Positive Marker that Simplifies Prospective Isolation of HSCs

By global gene expression profiling of a BM-derived multipotent hematopoietic progenitor cell line, we have previously identified CD9 as a candidate marker for primitive hematopoietic cells (Bruno et al., 2004). Analyses of primary cells are consistent with this notion, demonstrating the highest CD9 levels in the HSC fraction (Figure S1) and raising the possibility that CD9
can be used for purification of HSCs. We therefore tested whether inclusion of CD9 as a positive selection marker could replace a number of other markers currently included in existing strategies, thereby simplifying prospective isolation of HSCs. Following lineage depletion and Sca-1 selection (LS) to exclude CD9-expressing progenitor populations (Figures S1 and S4), CD9high cells showed an identical phenotype to HSCs isolated by the more complex existing strategies (Figure 1A; Table S1). Moreover, >90% of the CD9high LS cells lacked intracellular expression of the proliferation marker Ki67, suggesting that they are in the quiescent, G0 phase of the cell cycle, a documented trait of HSCs (Cheshier et al., 1999) Figure S1). Of note, CD9low cells read out as functional HSCs in transplantation assays and long-term reconstituting multiple hematopoietic lineages in primary recipients (Figures 1B and 1C), as well as over serial transplantation (data not shown). Limiting dilution transplantations further revealed similar HSC frequencies in the CD9high LS population as have been reported for populations purified by “conventional methods” (Kiel et al., 2005; Osawa et al., 1996) (Figure 1D). In contrast, CD9low cells neither phenotypically nor functionally resemble HSCs. Taken together, our data demonstrate that CD9 can simplify prospective isolation of HSCs without loss of purity.

In deconstructing our strategy, we noted that further simplification could be made possible. C-kit enriched, CD48–/–, CD9high BM cells were negative for lineage markers and displayed an immunophenotypic HSC signature (Figure 1E). Additionally, low doses of CD48–/–CD9high cells gave robust long-term multilineage reconstitution in all recipients transplanted (Figures 1F and 1G), suggesting that HSCs could be isolated at high purity using only two channels.

In summary, CD9 significantly simplifies high-purity isolation of HSCs. This allows for HSC analysis when FACS or sorting possibilities are limited, as well as more advanced FACS analysis.
on high-purity HSC populations, as three to four channels are freed for other markers.

**CD9 Captures All HSCs in Murine BM**

Stringent use of available markers already allows for high purity prospective isolation of HSCs. However, accumulating reports suggest that this comes at the expense of yield, and rare long-term reconstitution activity has been observed also in transplantation studies of both CD34+ and CD150+/CD150– populations (Challen et al., 2010; Osawa et al., 1996; Weksberg et al., 2008). We therefore asked whether CD9 could capture all HSCs in murine BM.

To this end, we utilized CD9 to subdivide conventional populations known to contain HSCs and transplanted these into irradiated recipient mice (Figures 2A, 2B, and S4; Table S1). The overlap between immunophenotypic HSC populations is presented in Figure S2. Interestingly, all HSC activity was detected in the CD9high fractions, while no long-term engraftment to multiple lineages was detected in mice transplanted with CD9low cells, except for in one outlier mouse (Figure 2C).

The capture of all HSCs at high purity further facilitates exploration of different aspects of HSC heterogeneity. Indeed, lineage distribution analysis indicated myeloid and lymphoid biases between CD150+ and CD150– HSCs, respectively (Figure 2D). Specifically, lymphoid bias was detected in recipients transplanted with CD9high LSKCD48–CD150– cells (Figure 2D). Our data suggest that this represents a self-renewing population
with a high frequency of lymphoid-biased cells since lineage skewing was maintained over serial transplants (Figure S2) and exacerbated when transplanting low doses of cells in limiting-dilution experiments (Figures 2E and 2F). Thus, CD9 is a useful tool for dissecting true functional HSC heterogeneity with respect to lineage bias within HSCs, a feature of HSCs that has recently come to the fore (Challen et al., 2010; Kent et al., 2009; Weksberg et al., 2008).

**CD9 Affords Analysis of Molecular Heterogeneity in HSC Populations**

CD9 allows for discrimination of bona fide HSCs from contaminating nonreconstituting cells within established HSC compartments, as well as capture of HSCs from cell fractions where they are thought to be rare. Thus the “conventionally sorted” long-term reconstituting HSC population (LSK<sup>FLt3</sup>CD34<sup>−</sup>) as well as the “conventional” short-term reconstituting HSCs (LSK<sup>FLt3</sup>CD34<sup>+</sup>) may be subdivided on the basis of CD9, yielding four cell fractions with distinct immunophenotype and function. Having these at hand affords reinvestigation of transcriptional programs from different HSC fractions both at population level and at single-cell level. To this end, we performed single-cell quantitative multiplex reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR analysis on a microfluidics-based platform for a preselected set of 36 genes documented as markers or functional regulators for HSCs, lineage commitment, or cell cycle (Figure 3A). The primary data (Figure 3A) and the principal-component analysis (PCA; Figure 3B) highlight not only the relationship between these different compartments but also the heterogeneity within them. An overwhelming proportion of cells from the CD9<sup>high</sup> fraction of the long-term reconstituting HSC population (LSK<sup>FLt3</sup>CD34<sup>−</sup>) expressed HSC-related genes, while Ki67 and cyclins critical for cell cycle were silent. Of the lineage markers assayed, only scattered expression of megakaryocyte-erythroid genes was observed (Figure 3A). In contrast, expression of HSC genes was infrequent among CD9<sup>low</sup> cells of this fraction, while Ki67
and cyclins were upregulated. It is striking that, among the CD9low cells, 61% (44/72) of the cells expressed erythropoietin receptor (Epor) and a large majority of the Epor+ cells additionally expressed the two other erythroid regulators, Scl/Tal1 and Gata1, while lacking messenger RNA (mRNA) for Cd34 and Mpl (Figure S3). In support of the molecular data suggesting erythroid-lineage character, CD9 low cells generated late erythroid colony-forming units (CFU-Es), with efficiency close to that of prospectively isolated CFU-E cells (Figure 3D; data not shown) (Pronk et al., 2007), while displaying poor colony-forming capacity for other myeloid progenitors (Figure S3). Thus, single-cell molecular profiling supports our functional data in that HSCs are exclusively found in the CD9high fraction of the HSC population. CD9low cells represent a nonreconstituting, contaminating progenitor population with mainly erythroid potential. Thus, CD9 affords resolution of cell heterogeneity resulting from copurification of lineage-committed cells with bona fide HSCs.

Within the “conventionally sorted” short-term reconstituting HSC population (LSKFLT3−CD34−), CD9high cells had a transcriptional pattern similar to that of the HSCs described earlier (i.e., CD9high LSKFLT3−CD34−), with HSC-related genes frequently expressed. However, this population contains a substantial proportion of cells expressing genes involved in cell cycle progression. FACS analysis confirmed that a difference in Ki67 expression discriminated between the different populations, where >90% of CD9high LSKFLT3−CD34− cells were Ki67−, compared to only 50% of the other CD9low HSC population, as well as the CD9low cells (Figure 3C). Thus, CD9 identifies functional heterogeneity within the HSC population relating to cell cycle status and allows for resolution of a proliferating HSC population expressing the activation marker CD34 (Sato et al., 1999). Of note, the recently identified HSC marker EPCR (Procr) (Balazs et al., 2006) was infrequently expressed in this repopulating population.
Transcriptional homogeneity among HSCs. It is interesting that, genes involved in regulation of transcription. Of these, 18 were identified using the Gene Ontology database to identify a total of 22 differential genes. RT-qPCR was used to verify these results, and the expression levels were compared between compartments. We found that some genes were expressed in both compartments, while others were expressed uniquely in one of them. Interestingly, the CD9low fraction of LSKCD48-CD34+ cells presented an entirely different transcriptional pattern than that of CD9high cells, displaying a largely silent HSC signature, while myeloid-correlating genes such as Mpo and Cebpα were expressed at higher frequencies.

Thus, it is clear that further separation based on CD9 expression discriminates transcriptional profiles that were previously merged (Mansson et al., 2007) and that most instances of detection of lineage-affiliated markers occur in CD9low non-HSCs rather than in CD9high HSCs. This is in line with our recent findings on individual cells from self-renewing cell lineages where large-scale expression of lineage programs and self-renewal capacity were separated (Pina et al., 2012).

Taken together, the ability to discriminate authentic HSCs from nonreconstituting cells affords analysis of true molecular HSC signatures, without the confounding variable of contaminating cells. This elimination of cellular heterogeneity resulting from copurification of non-HSCs gives insight into the transcriptional programs underlying stem cell function and further uncovers functional heterogeneity within the HSC pool.

High-Resolution RNA-Seq Analysis of CD9high HSCs Reveals Molecular Heterogeneity on a Single-Cell Level

The capacity to dissect heterogeneity prompts a reinvestigation of global gene expression programs of prospectively isolated HSCs. We therefore performed RNA sequencing (RNA-seq) analyses of a highly purified and functionally homogenous HSC population (CD135+CD48-CD34+), depleted of lymphoid- and cell-cycle-biased HSCs. We compared this transcriptome with that of a primitive progenitor population lacking HSCs, but with low-engrafting, short-term multilineage reconstituting activity in our transplantation experiments (ST-HSCs; LSKCD48-CD150+CD34-CD9high, data not shown). In two independent experiments, approximately 55 × 10^6 reads were aligned to the mouse genome. A total of 9,152 genes survived quality control and were analyzed for differential expression between LT- and ST-HSCs (Figure 4A). Genes such as Mki67, Cdkn1c (p57), and CD34 displayed substantial differential expression as expected (Figure 4B), while gene set enrichment analysis revealed significant overrepresentation of cell cycle genes within the ST-HSC sample, confirming the success of LT-/ST-HSC expression profiling by RNA-seq despite the observed and expected close relation between the two populations analyzed. We compiled a refined stem cell signature by identifying genes with >2-fold differential expression between compartments in both experiments: 241 genes were found to be upregulated in LT-HSCs, while 353 had increased expression in ST-HSCs (Figures 4C and 4D). We used the Gene Ontology database to identify a total of 22 differential genes involved in regulation of transcription. Of these, 18 were selected for single-cell qPCR analysis to obtain a measure of transcriptional homogeneity among HSCs. It is interesting that, among the 11 genes identified as upregulated in LT-HSCs, two distinct patterns of expression emerged. (1) Twenty-seven percent of genes were expressed in most cells in both populations, albeit at higher levels in the individual LT-HSCs (Ciao1, Taf1b, and FoxO1); (2) the remaining 73% changed in frequency, although not in level, indicating heterogeneous expression of a subset of transcripts (Batt2, Epa1, Klf2, Rarg, Rocrc, Runx1t1, Smad7, and Tgfb1i1; Figure 4E). Thus, although LT-HSCs are nearly homogeneous in functional terms and share a similar transcriptional signature with several genes (e.g., Vwf, Tenc) uniquely expressed in virtually all LT-HSCs (Figures 3A and 4G), a snapshot view of transcription factor expression reveals striking molecular heterogeneity of a fraction of genes. Thus, even after depletion of non-HSC progenitors, there is still considerable transcriptional noise and fate priming within the functionally largely homogenous HSCs.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Mice

C57Bl/6 (CD45.2), congenic B6SJL (CD45.1), and C57Bl/6 × B6SJL (CD45.1/CD45.2) mice were kept in ventilated racks and given autoclaved food and water in the barrier facility at the Biomedical Center of Lund University. All animal experiments were approved by the Lund University Animal Ethical Committee.

FACS Analysis and Sorting

Peripheral blood, unfractionated BM, or magnetically c-kit-enriched BM from 9- to 16-week-old mice was stained in PBS/fetal calf serum (FCS), with combinations of antibodies listed in Table S1. For cell cycle analysis, BM stained with the desired antibody cocktail was fixed with paraformaldehyde (Sigma), permeabilized with Triton-X (Sigma), and then stained with Ki67 (BD Biosciences). Cells were sorted on a FACS Aria cell sorter (BD Biosciences) or analyzed on a FACS Canto II (BD Biosciences) or a Gallios (Beckman Coulter) flow cytometer.

Colonoy Assays

A total of 60–400 cells were sorted into Iscove’s modified Dulbecco’s medium ( Gibco) containing 5% FCS and transferred to 35 mm Petri dishes in methylcellulose medium (M3434; STEMCELL Technologies) supplemented with 100 U/ml penicillin and 100 μg/ml streptomycin. CFU-ES were scored 3 days following plating, and other colonies were scored at day 12.

Transplantation Assays

Purified cells were sorted at indicated doses and mixed with 2 × 10^5 unfractionated BM cells from a congenic strain. The cell suspension was transplanted into the tail vein of lethally irradiated (900 cGy) recipients. If not stated, 20 cells per recipient were transplanted for LSKCD48-150-, LSKFPR3-CD34- and CD48-CD9high populations; 100 cells per recipient were transplanted for CD9high LS cells, LSKCD48-150-, and LSKFPR3-CD34-, and 40 cells per recipient were transplanted for CD9high LS cells. In limiting dilution assays for the LS9thrombocytopenia (LS9thrombocytopenia) or LS CD48 ‘CD150’ populations, a recipient mouse was considered to be reconstituted if donor chimera was >0.1% for both the myeloid and lymphoid lineages or only the lymphoid lineages, respectively (Figure S1). Competitive repopulating unit (CRIU) frequency was calculated on the basis of negative recipients using L-calc software (StemCell Technologies).

Single-Cell qPCR Analysis

Single cells were sorted into lysis buffer containing 0.4% NP40, deoxyadenosine 5'-triphosphates, dithiothreitol, and RNase OUT (Invitrogen) and snap frozen. On thawing, CellsDirect reaction mix containing SSIII/PlatinumTaq (CellsDirect One-Step RT-qPCR kit, no ROX, Invitrogen) and 48 TaqMan assays to a final dilution of 0.05× each were added to the cell lysate for RT-PCR preamplification and gene expression quantification according to previously published protocols (Pina et al., 2012).
RNA-Seq
RNA from 2,000 sorted cells was processed using the SMARTer cDNA synthesis kit (Clontech). End repair was performed on the resulting DNA using Klenow and T4 PNK. A 3’ protruding A base was generated using T4 polymerase, and adapters were ligated. The DNA was loaded on gel, and a band corresponding to ~300 base pairs (bp) (chromatin immunoprecipitation fragment plus adapters) was excised. The DNA was isolated, amplified by PCR, and used for cluster generation on the Illumina 1G genome analyzer (Illumina, Inc.). The 35 bp tags were mapped to the mm9 version of the mouse genome, used for cluster generation on the Illumina 1G genome analyzer (Illumina, Inc.).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Supplemental Information includes four figures and three tables and can be found with this article online at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.celrep.2013.07.020.

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