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Citation for published version:

Digital Object Identifier (DOI):
10.1002/stem.2562

Link:
Link to publication record in Edinburgh Research Explorer

Document Version:
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Published In:
Stem Cells

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Activation of KLF1 Enhances the Differentiation and Maturation of Red Blood Cells from Human Pluripotent Stem Cells

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Key Words. Erythroid differentiation • Induced pluripotent stem cells • Transcription factors • Gene delivery systems in vivo or in vitro

ABSTRACT

Blood transfusion is widely used in the clinic but the source of red blood cells (RBCs) is dependent on donors, procedures are susceptible to transfusion-transmitted infections and complications can arise from immunological incompatibility. Clinically-compatible and scalable protocols that allow the production of RBCs from human embryonic stem cells (hESCs) and induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) have been described but progress to translation has been hampered by poor maturation and fragility of the resultant cells. Genetic programming using transcription factors has been used to drive lineage determination and differentiation so we used this approach to assess whether exogenous expression of the Erythroid Kruppel-like factor 1 (ELK/ KLF1) could augment the differentiation and stability of iPSC-derived RBCs. To activate KLF1 at defined time points during later stages of the differentiation process and to avoid transgene silencing that is commonly observed in differentiating pluripotent stem cells, we targeted a tamoxifen-inducible KLF1-ERT2 expression cassette into the AAVS1 locus. Activation of KLF1 at day 10 of the differentiation process when hematopoietic progenitor cells were present, enhanced erythroid commitment and differentiation. Continued culture resulted the appearance of more enucleated cells when KLF1 was activated which is possibly due to their more robust morphology. Globin profiling indicated that these conditions produced embryonic-like erythroid cells. This study demonstrates the successful use of an inducible genetic programing strategy that could be applied to the production of many other cell lineages from human induced pluripotent stem cells with the integration of programming factors into the AAVS1 locus providing a safer and more reproducible route to the clinic. STEM CELLS 2016; 00:000–000

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Production of red blood cells from human pluripotent stem cells in the laboratory could solve many of the problems associated with blood transfusion but clinical trials have been hampered by the poor maturation status and fragility of differentiated cells. Here, we demonstrate the successful use of an inducible transcription factor programing strategy that results in the enhanced differentiation and maturation of red blood cells. This strategy could be applied to the production of many other cell lineages from human induced pluripotent stem cells with the integration of programming factors into the AAVS1 locus providing a safer and more reproducible route to the clinic.

INTRODUCTION

The generation of an unlimited supply of red blood cells (RBCs) from human pluripotent stem cells (hPSCs) such as human embryonic stem cells (hESCs) or induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs), could alleviate many of the current problems facing the blood transfusion services such as transfusion transmitted infection, donor supply and immune compatibility. Scalable, clinically compatible protocols to produce erythroid cells from hPSCs have been developed but progress to translation has been hampered by the lack of terminal maturation of the resultant cell. In contrast to RBCS generated in vitro from adult bone marrow or mobilised peripheral blood CD34+ progenitors cells, erythroid cells produced from both hESCs and iPSCs have a fragile morphology, a poor enucleation rates and express embryonic and foetal rather than adult globin [1–7].

Transcription factors are arguably the most important route to controlling cell type
identity as they drive lineage-specific genes associated with their functional properties [8]. Transcription factor program- ming has been used to direct hESC/iPSC differentiation into distinct cell types such as cardiomyocytes and neurons [9, 10]. Enhanced expression of transcription factors known to be involved in the development and maintenance of the hematopoietic system such as SCL/TAL1, RUNX1, HOXA9, or HOXB4 have been used to increase the production of hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells from hESCs/iPSCs [11–16] and four transcription factors (GATA1, LMO2, SCL/TAL1, and cMYC) directly converted fibroblast into primitive erythroid progenitors [17].

Erythroid Kruppel-like factor 1 (EKLF/KLF1) is a zinc finger DNA binding protein that plays a critical role in regulating the expression of genes involved in erythroid cell identity and function including those involved in heme biosynthesis, red cell membrane stability and adult globin [18, 19]. Coassociations of KLF1-regulated genes at specialized nuclear hotspots is thought to optimize the coordinated transcriptional control [20].

Detailed analyses of mouse mutants demonstrated that Klf1 deficiency results in defects in hemoglobin metabolism and membrane stability and that Klf1-null erythroid cells in the fetal liver have an abnormal morphology with many retaining their nuclei [21–25]. Deficiencies in KLF1 have also been associated with human disease [26, 27]. For example, a missense mutation in KLF1 results in a dominant-negative congenital dyserythropoietic anemia [28]. Reduced activity of KLF1 has been associated with the rare blood group In (Lu) phenotype with amino acid substitutions within zinc finger domains predicted to abolish the interactions of KLF1 with downstream targets [29–31]. Genomic sequencing has uncovered the fact that a broad range human red cell disorders are caused by variants in KLF1 [32].

We noted that KLF1 was expressed at a lower level in erythroid cells derived from hESCs compared to adult CD34+-derived cells and, given its importance in erythroid maturation, we hypothesized this low level of expression of KLF1 might be one reason for their lack of maturity. We first assessed the effects of constitutive expression of KLF1 and noted a significant reduction in the proliferative capacity of differentiating hESCs and a high variability in expression and stability of the transgene. We, therefore, developed a strategy where we could induce activity of KLF1 at later time-points during the differentiation process after hematopoietic progenitor cells (HPCs) had described by generating and testing a human KLF1-ERT2 fusion protein. To achieve a consistent and physiological level of expression and to avoid transgene silencing, we employed the “safe harbor” approach by integrating the inducible KLF1-ERT2 transgene into the AAVS1 locus [33–35].

We show for the first time that the inducible activation of KLF1 at a defined time point during the differentiation of both hESC and iPSCs enhanced erythroid commitment and differentiation. Continued culture of KLF1-activated cells resulted in a more robust morphology and a higher proportion of detectable enucleated cells. Globin profiling indicated that erythroid cells produced under these conditions had an embryonic-like phenotype.

**Materials and Methods**

**Plasmid Construction**

cDNAs encoding human wild type KLF1 or mutant R328L KLF1 [31] were amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and cloned into the EcoRI-digested pCAG-IRESPuro plasmid (pCAG-SIP). Tamoxifen inducible KLF1-ERT2 and R328L-ER7 fusion cassettes were generated by recombiningering [Supporting Information Fig. S1B, S1D, S1E]. CAG-HA-KLF1-ERT2-PolyA was cloned into the multiple cloning site of the pZDonor-AAVS1 Puromycin vector (PZD0020, Sigma-Aldrich, Gillingham, UK, http://www.sigmaaldrich.com/).

**Production of iPSCs from ORhesus Negative Individuals**

Dermal fibroblasts were obtained from blood group O Rhe- sus negative individuals by R Biomedical Ltd, Edinburgh, UK, (http://www.rbiomedical.com) under REC 1/AL/0020 ethical approval. Fibroblasts were reprogrammed to iPSCs using an episomal strategy with the transcription factors, OCT4, KLF2, SOX2, and cMYC [8] (http://roslincells.com). Characterization of the SFCi55 cell line used in this study included flow cytometry for key pluripotency and differentiation markers (Supporting Information Fig. S2A, S2B). Chromosomal spreads revealed a normal 46XX karyotype that was then confirmed by SNP analysis (data not shown). Hematopoietic differentiation of SFCi55 compared favorably to H1 hESCs (data not shown) and other published iPSC lines (Supporting Information Fig. S2C).

**Maintenance and Differentiation of hESC and iPSCs**

hESC and iPSCs were maintained in STEMPRO hESC SFM (Thermo Fisher Scientific Life Sciences, Waltham, MA, http://www.thermofisher.com) containing 20 ng/ml bFGF (FGF2) (R&D Systems, Abingdon, U.K., https://www.rndsystems.com) on CTS CELLstart Substrate (Thermo Fisher Scientific Life Sciences) and passaged (1:4) when 70%-80% confluent using STEMPRO EZPassage (Thermo Fisher Scientific Life Sciences, Waltham, MA, http://www.thermofisher.com). Hematopoietic differentiation was carried out in a step-wise, serum-, and feeder-free protocol as described in detail previously [15, 36].

**Transfection of hESC and iPSCs**

H1 hESC or iPSCs were fed with STEMPRO hESC SFM containing 20 ng/ml bFGF, and 10 μM Rock inhibitor (Y-27632, Calbiochem, Darmstadt, Germany, http://www.mercckmillipore.com) was added at least 1 hour prior to electroporation as described previously [11, 37]. Single cell suspensions were generated using Accutase (Thermo Fisher Scientific Life Sciences), washed and resuspended (107 cells per 0.5 ml) in Dulbecco’s phosphate-buffered saline without Ca2+ and Mg2+ (DPBS) and electroporated with 30 μg of linearized vector (BioRad Hemel Hempstead, UK http://www.bio-rad.com, Gene pulser; 320V 250 μF). Cells were plated on CTS CELLstart substrate in STEMPRO hESC SFM containing 20 ng/ml bFGF and 10 μM Rock inhibitor and 0.6 μg/ml puromycin for 10 days then resistant colonies were picked, expanded, and screened by PCR and Western blotting.

**KS62 Cell Maintenance and Electroporation**

KS62 cells were seeded at 107/ml in DMEM medium (Thermo Fisher Scientific Life Sciences) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum, 2 mM sodium pyruvate (Thermo Fisher Scientific Life Sciences), 1% nonessential amino acids (Thermo Fisher Scientific Life Sciences), and 0.1 mM β-mercaptoethanol.
cDNA quantity, GAPDH was used as reference gene. PCR reactions following the manufacturer’s instructions. To normalize conjugated IgG (HAF008, R&D Systems, Abingdon, U.K., on 4%-20% Ready Gel (BioRad), Gene pulser; 320 V, 500 μF), then pools of cells were selected in 2.0 μg/ml puromycin (Sigma Aldrich) 2 days later. Hemin (50 μM) (Sigma Aldrich) was added to the cultures to induce differentiation then cells were harvested and analyzed after 4 days.

**COS7 Cell Maintenance and Transfection**

COS7 cells were maintained in GMEM medium (Thermo Fisher Scientific Life Sciences) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum, 2 mM sodium pyruvate (Thermo Fisher Scientific Life Sciences), 1% nonessential amino acids (Thermo Fisher Scientific Life Sciences), 1% L-glutamine, 2 mM sodium pyruvate (Thermo Fisher Scientific Life Sciences), 1% antibiotics (BioRad, Gene pulser; 320 V, 500 μF), and 0.1 mM β-mercaptoethanol (Thermo Fisher Scientific Life Sciences) and passaged at 1:5 ratio. Cells were seeded at 5 × 10⁴/well in a 6-well-plate and transfected with 2.5 μg of DNA plasmid using the Xfect Transfection Reagent (Clontech, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France. http://www.clontech.com).

**Quantitative Reverse-Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction**

RNA was extracted using RNeasy Mini Kit (QIAGEN), and reverse transcription was performed by High-Capacity cDNA Reverse Transcription Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific Life Sciences) following the manufacturer’s instructions. To normalize cDNA quantity, GAPDH was used as reference gene. PCR reactions were carried out in triplicate using Applied Biosystems 7500 Fast Real-Time PCR System and data was analyzed on SDS v1.4 software (Thermo Fisher Scientific Life Sciences).

**Protein Extraction and Western Blotting**

Cells were lysed in RIPA buffer (Thermo Fisher Scientific Life Sciences) for total protein extraction. For nuclear fractionation, the cell pellet was resuspended in 0.2 ml of Swelling Buffer (5 mM PIPES, pH 8.0; 85 mM KCl; 0.5% NP40; protease inhibitor cocktail) for 20 minutes on ice. After spinning at 1,500 rpm at 4°C, the cytoplasmic supernatant was removed. The nuclear pellet was resuspended in 0.3 ml of lysis buffer (20 mM Hepes, pH 7.6; 1.5 mM MgCl2; 350 mM KCl; 0.2 mM EDTA; 20% Glycerol; 0.25% NP40; 0.5 mM EDT; protease inhibitor cocktail; Benzonase) and gently shaken at 4°C for 1 hour. The nuclear fraction was collected after centrifuged at 13,000 rpm, 4°C, for 30 minutes and stored at −80°C. Proper amount of protein lysates were electrophoresed on 4%-20% Ready Gel (BioRad), transferred to nitrocellulose membranes (10402580, Whatman, Sigma Aldrich) and probed with anti-HA tag (631207; Clontech), anti-KLF1 (sc14034, Santa Cruz), goat anti–rabbit IgG-FITC (F0382-1ML, SIGMA-ALDRICH) antibodies, and DAPI (4',6-Diamidino-2-phenylindole; SIGMA-ALDRICH). Stained cells were analyzed using a Zeiss Observer microscope and processed with AxiosVision and ImageJ software.

**Morphological Analysis**

5 × 10⁴ erythroid cells were resuspended in 0.2 ml PBS, loaded in cytospin slide chamber, and centrifuged at 500 rpm for 10 minutes. Rapid Romanowsky staining of air-dried slides was performed according to manufacturer’s instructions (HS705, TCS biosciences, Buckinghamshire, UK, http://www.tcsbiosciences.co.uk).

**High-Performance Liquid Chromatography**

High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) globin chain separation was performed using a protocol modified from Lapillonne et al. [38]. Briefly, cells were washed three times in PBS, lysed in 50 μl water by three rapid freeze-thaw cycles and centrifuged at 13,000 g at 4°C for 10 minutes. Globin chain separation was performed by injecting 10 μl of the supernatant onto a 1.0 × 250 mm C4 column (Phenomenex, Macclesfield, U.K., http://www.phenomenex.com/) with a 42%-56% linear gradient between mixtures of 0.1% TFA in water (Buffer A) and 0.1% TFA in acetonitrile (Buffer B) at flow rate of 0.05 ml/min for 55 minutes on a HPLC Ultimate 3000 system (Dionex, Thermo Fisher Scientific Life Sciences). The column temperature was fixed at 50°C during analysis and the UV detector was set at 220 nm. Elution times of peaks generated were compared to control samples (e.g., adult and foetal blood) for...
identification and the area under the curve was used to calculate the proportion of each globin peak as a percentage of the total.

Statistical Analysis

The statistical analysis was performed using GraphPad Prism 6 software. For cell proliferation (Figs. 1A, 4A) and globin expression by HPLC (Fig. 6), data were analyzed using two-way ANOVA followed by Tukey’s multiple comparisons test. CFU-C (Fig. 1B) and flow cytometry data (Figs. 1D, 3D, 7C) were analyzed using one-way ANOVA followed by Holm-Sidak’s multiple comparison test. Gene expression data were analyzed using ratio paired t test.
RESULTS

Constitutive Overexpression of KLF1 in Differentiating hESCs Leads to Reduced Cell Proliferation and Hematopoietic Progenitor Cell Production

KLF1 was expressed at a lower level in erythroid progenitors derived from hESC compared to those derived from adult peripheral blood CD34⁺ progenitors (Supporting Information Fig. S1A) and we hypothesized that this could be one of the reasons for their lack of maturity. H1 hESCs were transfected with vectors carrying either wild type KLF1 or mutant (R328L) KLF1 cDNA under the control of the constitutive CAG promoter followed by an intraribosomal entry site and the puromycin resistance gene (Supporting Information Fig. S1B). The R328L mutant protein had an arginine (R) to leucine (L) substitution in the second zinc finger domain at position 328 that abolishes activity in a transactivation assay (Supporting Information Fig. S1C) [29], but does not interfere with the activity of WT KLF1. There was no significant difference in the morphology of control H1, H1-KLF1, and H1-R328L hESC lines and all cell lines were maintained as undifferentiated hESCs in comparable conditions (data not shown). The morphology of transfected hESCs during the initial days of our erythroid differentiation protocol [15, 36] was comparable to parental H1 hESCs but the proliferation rate at later stages of the differentiation protocol was significantly lower in H1-KLF1 cells (Fig. 1A). There was a significant reduction in the total number of CFU-C colonies detected in H1-KLF1 cells compared to control H1 cells and H1-R328L cells (Fig. 1B). Flow cytometry confirmed the reduction in HPCs with fewer CD34⁺ CD43⁺ double positive cells generated in the H1-KLF1 hESC line (Fig. 1C, 1D). Thus, constitutive expression of KLF1 resulted in a significant reduction in the proliferative capacity and an associated reduction in the production of HPCs hampering our ability to assess the specific effects of KLF1 on erythroid differentiation and maturation.

KLF1-ERT2 Fusion Protein Can Translocate to the Nucleus and Can Activate KLF1 Target Genes upon Induction

We established an inducible strategy where we could activate KLF at specific time points during differentiation to assess the effects of this transcription factor on later erythroid cell production and maturation. We fused the human KLF1 and the mutant KLF1 (R328L) to the mutated form of the oestrogen receptor (ERT2) (Supporting Information Fig. S1D, S1E) and created the expected sized fusion protein of 74 kD (Fig. 2A, 2B). Before investing resources on assessing this strategy on
hiPSCs, we first tested the functionality of the KLF1 inducible strategy on simpler well-established cell systems. We used transiently transfected COS7 cells where high levels of transgene expression enable the subcellular location of fusion proteins to be assessed by immunofluorescence staining. This demonstrated that wild type KLF1-ER T2 and mutant R328L-ERT2 fusion proteins are sequestered in the cytoplasm and, upon tamoxifen treatment, they are released and can translocate to the nucleus (Fig. 2C, 2D).

To assess whether the KLF1-ERT2 fusion protein could activate the expression of KLF1 target genes within a hematopoietic context, we used the K562 human leukemia cell line that could be induced to differentiate into the erythroid cells. Pools of puromycin-resistant K562 cells were generated then RNA was isolated after culturing in the presence or absence of tamoxifen. Functionality of the KLF1-ER T2 fusion protein was confirmed by demonstrating that the addition of tamoxifen enhanced the expression level of a known KLF1 target gene, Alpha Hemoglobin Stabilizing Protein (AHSP) (Fig. 2E).

No significant increase in AHSP expression was observed after tamoxifen treatment of cells transfected with the CAG-R328L-ERT2 construct confirming the lack of transcriptional activity of the mutant form that had been predicted previously from luciferase assays (Supporting Information Fig. S1C). Comparable levels of KLF1-ERT2 and CAG-R328L-ERT2 protein were produced, excluding the possibility that the lack of activity of the mutant R328L-ERT2 was due to a lower level of expression (Fig. 2A).
Activation of KLF1 Promoted Erythroid Differentiation of hESC and iPSCs

We then tested the effects of KLF1 activation on the production and maturation of erythroid cells during hESC and iPSC differentiation. Pilot experiments where pCAG-KLF1-ERT2 and pCAG-R382R-ERT2 constructs were randomly integrated into the genome of the H1 hESCs indicated that activation of KLF1 promoted the differentiation of erythroid cells as assessed by an increase in the proportion of CD235a+ CD71+ expressing cells and an increase in the level of CD235a expression (Supporting Information Fig. S3). However, given the known silencing issues associated with random integration of transgenes and the potential detrimental effects of insertion mutagenesis, we adopted a ‘safe harbor’ approach and targeted the AAVS1 locus (Fig. 3A) [34]. We generated the AAVS1-HA-KLF1-ERT2 targeting vector (Fig. 3A) and electroporated this together with the AAVS1 zinc finger nuclease (ZFN) plasmids (a gift from Dr C.J. Chang, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York) [33, 35] into the human iPSC line, SFCi55 (Supporting Information Fig. S2). Puromycin-resistant colonies were screened by genomic PCR (Supporting Information Fig. S4). 93% (27/29) of iPSC clones were correctly targeted with both AAVS1 alleles targeted in 13 clones (Supporting Information Fig. S4A-4G). Western blot analyses using the α-HA antibody detected the fusion protein in targeted iPSC clones (herein referred to as iKLF1.1 and iKLF1.2) (Supporting Information Fig. S5A). We confirmed the presence of the predicted sized KLF1-ERT2 fusion protein in nuclear extracts isolated from undifferentiated and differentiated (day 10) iKLF1.2 iPSCs and noted that the level of expression of KLF1 protein in day 10 differentiating iPSCs was significantly lower than in adult CD34+ cells (Fig. 3B) as was the level of KLF1 transcript (Supporting Information Fig. S5C) as previously demonstrated (Supporting Information Fig. S1). We noted the presence of a low level of KLF1-ERT2 fusion protein in our crude nuclear extracts in the absence of tamoxifen but it is unclear whether this is due to cytoplasmic contamination or leakiness of the ER T2 system (Fig. 3B). Addition of tamoxifen for 3 hours resulted in the translocation of KLF1-ERT2 protein into the nucleus (Fig. 3B). The level KLF1 protein expression in differentiating iKLF1.2 iPSCs is comparable to the level of expression of endogenous KLF1 in differentiating adult CD34+ cells indicating that, unlike lentiviral expression strategies that result in very high, non-physiological levels of transgene expression, this strategy results in physiological levels of KLF1 (Fig. 3B, Supporting Information Fig. S5C).

The clonal iKLF1.2 iPSC line was differentiated using the erythroid differentiation protocol [36] and we assessed the production of erythroid cells at day 15 in the presence and absence of tamoxifen (from day 10). Upon activation of KLF1, the percentage of CD235a+ CD71+ double positive erythroid cells increased in the iKLF1.2 iPSC lines, but not in control iPSCs (Fig. 3C, 3D). This increase was also observed in the independently derived iKLF1.1 cell line (Supporting Information Fig. S5B) and was consistent with the results using randomly inserted constructs in hESCs (Supporting Information Fig. S5C).
These data indicate that activation of KLF1 enhanced erythroid differentiation, visually evident by the enhanced red appearance of the cell pellet (Fig. 3E). We also noted that tamoxifen treated cultures generated a smaller cell pellet and a significantly lower number of cells (Fig. 4A). There was no significant difference in cell viability at days 15, 24, and 31 when KLF1 was activated at day 10 indicating that the reduced cell number was not the result of increased apoptosis or cell death. (Fig. 4B). Furthermore, quantitative reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction analyses of differentiating cells (day 24) demonstrated that activation of KLF1 resulted in a significant upregulation of the cell cycle inhibitors P21 and P27, the anti-apoptotic gene, BCLX and PIM1 that regulates cell proliferation and survival (Fig. 4C). Interestingly KLF1 activation did not result in the upregulation of P18 which has been shown to mediate the effects of KLF1 on cell cycle exit in the murine system [39]. Taken together, our data suggest that activation of KLF1 promotes erythroid differentiation at the expense of cell proliferation.

Activation of KLF1 Enhanced the Expression of Genes Associated with Erythropoiesis

To investigate the impact of KLF1 activation on genes associated with erythropoiesis, we conducted real-time PCR on RNA isolated from differentiating control hiPSCs and iKLF1 iPSC (iKLF1.2) at day 15 (A) and day 24 (B) following treatment with (+) or without (−) tamoxifen from day 10 using primers to SOX6, AHSP, BCL11A, ANK1, GYPC, SLC4A1, EPB4.9, and ABCG2. Data represent the mean of three independent experiments and error bars show the SEM. For each gene, the expression level of control iPSCs in the absence of tamoxifen was used as the calibrator and set at 1 and the expression of all other samples expressed as fold change. A ratio paired t test was used to assess the effect of KLF1 activation in iKLF1.2 cells (*p < .05). Abbreviation: iPSCs, induced pluripotent stem cells.

Figure 5. A subset of KLF1 target genes are upregulated upon activation of KLF1 during erythroid differentiation. Quantitative reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction analyses of RNA isolated from control induced pluripotent stem cell (iPSC) and iKLF1 iPSC (iKLF1.2) at day 15 (A) and day 24 (B) following treatment with (+) or without (−) tamoxifen from day 10 using primers to SOX6, AHSP, BCL11A, ANK1, GYPC, SLC4A1, SLC2A4, EPB4.9, and ABCG2. Data represent the mean of three independent experiments and error bars show the SEM. For each gene, the expression level of control iPSCs in the absence of tamoxifen was used as the calibrator and set at 1 and the expression of all other samples expressed as fold change. A ratio paired t test was used to assess the effect of KLF1 activation in iKLF1.2 cells (*p < .05). Abbreviation: iPSCs, induced pluripotent stem cells.

KLF1-Activated Erythroid Cells Express Embryonic Globins

HPLC analyses of protein isolated from cells at day 31 of the differentiation protocol showed that activation of KLF1 in iKLF1.2-derived erythroid cells significantly enhanced the proportion of the embryonic ε- and γ-globin and reduced the proportion of β-globin protein. No adult β-globin protein was detected in any of the samples (Fig. 6). Taken together these data suggests that in this differentiation system, activation of KLF1 at day 10 of the differentiation protocol enhances the production and maturation of primitive erythroid cells.

KLF1 Activation Increases the Proportion of Enucleated Erythroid Cells

Given previous reports that KLF1 null mice had more nucleated RBCs [25], we hypothesized that activation of exogenous KLF1 might enhance the efficiency of maturation and/or their stability. Differentiating KLF1-ERT2-expressing cells were treated with
tamoxifen then the presence of enucleate cells assessed by flow cytometry. Live CD235a+ cells were gated and CD235a+/CD71+/Hoechst+ erythroblasts, CD235a+/CD71+/Hoechst+ nucleated RBCs and CD235a+/CD71+/Hoechst− enucleated RBCs were identified (Supporting Information Fig. S7). Human peripheral blood was used as a positive control for the identification of live, CD235a+/CD71+/Hoechst+ enucleated RBCs. The majority of differentiating cells at day 24 were nucleated
CD235a⁺/CD71⁺/Hoechst⁺ erythroblasts (Fig. 7A). By day 31 CD235a⁺ cells began to lose the CD71 marker, indicating that they represented a more mature erythroid population (Fig. 7B). Activation of KLF1 in differentiating iPSCs reproducibly increased the proportion of enucleated RBCs that were detected in this assay (Fig. 7B, 7C). Morphological analyses indicated that KLF1-activated cells had a more robust morphology which could explain the fact that more enucleated cells were detected (Fig. 7D).

**DISCUSSION**

Current protocols to produce RBCs from hPSC have limitations because they generate a relatively low proportion of enucleated cells and express embryonic/foetal but not adult globin [6]. Forward programming using lineage specific transcription factors has been used to enhance the production of a number of cell types from hPSCs including hematopoietic lineages [16, 17, 40]. Here we describe the first application of an inducible programming strategy to modify the production and maturation of RBCs from hPSCs. We used the transcription factor KLF1 because it was expressed at low levels in hPSC-derived erythroid cells compared adult-derived cells and it plays a pivotal role in the final steps of definitive erythropoiesis [19]. Genes that are regulated by KLF1 include many of the key genes associated with erythroid development and maturation [19, 25, 41, 42].

We established an inducible activation strategy whereby the exogenous KLF1-ER² fusion protein is tethered in the cytoplasm but upon addition of tamoxifen it can translocate to the nucleus and activate the expression of target genes. The level expression of KLF1 in differentiating iKLF1.2 iPSCs is comparable to the level of expression in differentiating adult CD34⁺ cells indicating that physiological levels of expression are achieved using this strategy.

Activation of KLF1 at day 10 after HPC formation resulted in an increase in the proportion of erythroid cells but the overall number of cells was lower than controls. The fact that we observed no effect on the viability of cells suggests that activation of KLF1 is driving HPCs to differentiate at the expense of proliferation [43]. It is well documented that erythroid terminal differentiation requires proliferation arrest and exit from the cell cycle with a balance between proliferation and maturation being fine-tuned at later stages of erythropoiesis [24, 44]. The antiproliferative effect of KLF1 during erythropoiesis is thought to be via its interactions with cell cycle related genes including Plm1, E2F2, p27, p21, p18 [19, 39, 45]. We demonstrate that activation of KLF1 significantly altered the expression levels of p27, p21, and Plm1 but not p18 suggesting that some, but not all, of these interactions are conserved between mouse and human. Our results are consistent with a study using a similar KLF1-ER² strategy in murine ESCs where activation of KLF1 resulted in reduced proliferation coupled with enhanced differentiation [46]. Another study using a tetracycline-inducible KLF1 strategy in murine ESCs expression reported that KLF1 promoted the expression of erythroid lineage genes while repressing the onset of megakaryopoiesis [43]. We detected an increase in expression of KLF1 target genes associated with heme synthesis and transport including ABCG2 and AHSP, supporting the notion that KLF1-activation enhanced the erythroid maturation and differentiation process.

Activation of exogenous KLF1 resulted in an increase in the proportion of detectable enucleated erythroid cells. It has been proposed that hPSC-derived erythroid cells may be more fragile than their counterparts generated from adult CD34 progenitors [36] and so it is possible that the effect of KLF1 is due to enhanced membrane stability rather than a direct effect on the enucleation process per se. The final stages of RBC maturation are associated with cell membrane and cytoskeleton remodelling and a number of KLF1 target genes have been associated with these processes [19, 21, 26, 47]. Furthermore, the phenotype of KLF1 deficient mice has been associated with decreased membrane stability [21]. Activation of KLF1 in our system enhanced the expression of some of these KLF1 targets including ANK1, GYPG, SLC4A1, and ABCG2 which supports our hypothesis that activation of KLF1 results in the production of more robust erythroid cells.

The mechanisms of enucleation is known to involve multiple molecular and cellular pathways including histone deacetylation, actin polymerization, cytokinesis, cell-matrix interactions, specific microRNAs, and vesicle trafficking [48]. Enucleation efficiency of iPSC-derived erythroid cells was improved with stromal cell culture and when cells were derived from cultures involving prolonged three-dimensional culture [1, 5]. More recently KLF1 has been shown to have an extrinsic role in erythroid maturation via expression of KLF1 in erythroid-island associated macrophages [49, 50] so KLF1 may be playing an extrinsic role during the differentiation process. It is also possible that KLF1 activation is altering the expression of miRNAs or long noncoding RNAs that have been identified as key players in erythroid development and maturation [1, 51].

The majority of hPSC differentiation protocols generate RBCs that express embryonic ε-globins and/or foetal γ-globins, but little or no adult β-globin [6, 7]. We show that KLF1 enhanced the expression of embryonic ε- and ζ-globin proteins, but no adult β-globin was detected in any of the conditions suggesting that this strategy is enhancing the production of embryonic erythroid cells and that KLF1 alone is not sufficient to enhance the expression of adult β-globin. A low level of expression of KLF1 and BCL11A in K562 cell and cord blood derived erythroid cells was shown to be associated with fetal globin expression and transduction of KLF1 and BCL11A lentiviral vectors resulted in adult levels of β-globin in these cells [52]. Interestingly that study also demonstrated that lentiviral transduction of BCL11A alone was sufficient to induce the expression of β–globin in the immortalized iPSC-derived HiDEP-1 cell line because that cell lines had adult-like levels of KLF1 [52]. A recent study that added KLF1 to IEP cells showed adult-like globin [17]. The erythroid cells derived from the SFCi55 iPSC cell line used in this study have lower levels of KLF1 compared to differentiated adult CD34⁺ cells (Fig. 3B, Supporting Information Fig. SSC and, although BCL11A has been reported as a KLF1 target gene, we did not see a significant alteration in the level of expression of BCL11A upon KLF1 activation in our system. Activation of KLF1 target genes will rely on the presence of specific cofactors which will be cell context dependent. More recent studies highlight the complexity of interaction between KLF1 and its regulated genes and specialized transcription factories in
nuclear hotspots have been identified that are likely where coregulated genes cooperate for optimal efficiency and coordinated transcriptional control [20]. Our ongoing studies are assessing the effects of exogenous expression of both KLF1 and BCL11A on the expression of the different globin proteins in differentiating iPSCs.

Flow cytometry analyses of erythroid markers throughout the differentiation protocol indicates that there are two waves of erythropoiesis in our culture system [36] and our data suggest that activation of KLF1 at day 10 is enhancing the primitive rather than the definitive wave.

This study is the first to demonstrate enhanced erythropoiesis from hPSCs using a forward programming approach by activation of a single transcription factor, KLF1 at levels that are comparable to physiological level. However, the successful production of adult-like erythroid cells in sufficient quantities from iPSCs will undoubtedly require the use of multiple transcription factors in a combinatorial forward programming approach as recently described for the production of platelets form hPSCs [40] and primitive erythroid cells from fibroblasts [17]. The key to this strategy is to define the complex cocktail of transcription factors that define the development and maintenance of adult erythroid cells and to induce their expression at defined time points in a reproducible manner. Integration of inducible transcription factors into the AAVS1 locus could provide a safer and more reproducible strategy for clinical translation.

This study assessed the effects of KLF1 on the production and maturation of erythroid cells from differentiating human pluripotent stem cells. We generated a human iPSC line carrying a tamoxifen-inducible form of KLF1 in the AAVS1 locus. Activation of KLF1 alone promoted erythroid differentiation, enhanced the expression of key erythroid genes and generated a slightly higher proportion of mature enucleated cells. However, activation of KLF1 promoted the differentiation of primitive, not definitive erythroid cells as defined by an increase in embryonic globins. The enhanced erythroid differentiation is associated with a proliferation arrest and the upregulation of the cell cycle inhibitors P21 and P27 resulting in a significant reduction in the overall number of cells generated.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was carried out as part of the Novosang consortium (www.novosang.co.uk) with funding from Wellcome Trust and Scottish Funding Council. CTY received a Global Scholarship from University of Edinburgh College of Medicine and Veterinary Medicine. We thank Dr CJ Cheng (iCaM School of Medicine, at Mount Sinai, New York) for reagents used to target the AAVS1 locus, Dr Belinda Singleton for human KLF1 cDNAs and Prof David Anstee for valuable discussions. R.M. is currently affiliated with Peking University Institute of Hematology, Peking University People’s Hospital, Beijing100044, China.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

C.-T.Y.: Performed research, analysed data and wrote paper; R.M.: Performed research and analysed data; R.A.A.: Performed research; M.J.: performed research; A.H.T.: Performed research; A.F.: Performed research and analysed data; L.M.: Performed research; J.F., J.C.M.: Designed research and analysed data; L.M.F.: Designed research, analysed data and wrote paper.

DISCLOSURE OF POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors indicate no potential conflicts of interest.

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