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Nanog Is the Gateway to the Pluripotent Ground State

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SUMMARY

Pluripotency is generated naturally during mammalian development through formation of the epiblast, founder tissue of the embryo proper. Pluripotency can be recreated by somatic cell reprogramming. Here we present evidence that the homeodomain protein Nanog mediates acquisition of both embryonic and induced pluripotency. Production of pluripotent hybrids by cell fusion is promoted by and dependent on Nanog. In transcription factor-induced molecular reprogramming, Nanog is initially dispensable but becomes essential for dedifferentiated intermediates to transit to ground state pluripotency. In the embryo, Nanog specifically demarcates the nascent epiblast, coincident with the domain of X chromosome reprogramming. Without Nanog, pluripotency does not develop, and the inner cell mass is trapped in a pre-pluripotent, indeterminate state that is ultimately nonviable. These findings suggest that Nanog choreographs synthesis of the naive epiblast ground state in the embryo and that this function is recapitulated in the culmination of somatic cell reprogramming.

INTRODUCTION

Pluripotency is the capacity of a single cell to generate in a flexible manner all cell lineages of the developing and adult organism. This is an essential, albeit transient, attribute of cells in embryos that undergo regulative development. After fertilization, mammalian zygotes follow a program of cleavage divisions and elaborate two extraembryonic lineages, trophoblast and hypoblast (Selwood and Johnson, 2006). This preparatory phase of development culminates in creation of the embryo founder tissue, a population of unrestricted pluripotent cells known as the epiblast (Gardner and Beddington, 1988; Nichols and Smith, 2009). The epiblast proliferates to provide the substrate for axis formation, germlayer specification, and gastrulation. Naive early epiblast cells can be immortalized in culture in the form of embryonic stem (ES) cells (Brook and Gardner, 1997; Evans and Kaufman, 1981; Martin, 1981). Pluripotent cells can also be created outside the embryo by reprogramming somatic cells, either by fusion with pre-existing pluripotent cells (Miller and Ruddle, 1976; Tada et al., 1997, 2001; Takagi et al., 1983) or, more compellingly, by transfection with regulatory transcription factors (Takahashi and Yamanaka, 2006). Information is accumulating on the molecular composition and inferred regulatory circuitry of the pluripotent state (Chen et al., 2008; Jaenisch and Young, 2008; Kim et al., 2008a). Understanding of how pluripotent cells are generated remains rudimentary, however.

Nanog is a highly divergent homeodomain-containing protein commonly accorded a central position in the transcriptional network of pluripotency (Boyer et al., 2005; Cole et al., 2008; Loh et al., 2006; Wang et al., 2006). It is essential for early embryonic development (Mitsui et al., 2003). Nanog is expressed in pluripotent embryo cells, derivative ES cells, and the developing germline of mammals and birds (Chambers et al., 2003; Lavial et al., 2007; Mitsui et al., 2003; Yamaguchi et al., 2005). Forced expression of Nanog is sufficient to drive cytokine-independent self-renewal of undifferentiated ES cells (Chambers et al., 2003).

Surprisingly, however, Nanog is not one of the canonical quartet of transcription factors employed to reprogram mouse fibroblasts (Maherali et al., 2007; Okita et al., 2007; Takahashi et al., 2007; Takahashi and Yamanaka, 2006; Wernig et al., 2007). Moreover, addition of Nanog to this quartet has not been reported to increase efficiencies. However, Nanog is expressed weakly or not at all in incompletely reprogrammed cells that fail to activate properly the endogenous pluripotent transcriptional circuitry (Silva et al., 2008; Sridharan et al., 2009; Takahashi and Yamanaka, 2006). Selection or screening for activation of endogenous Nanog expression facilitates isolation of fully reprogrammed induced pluripotent stem (IPS) cells that can contribute to adult chimeras and give germline transmission (Okita et al., 2007). Furthermore, in human cells Nanog does facilitate molecular reprogramming (Yu et al., 2007). It has also
been shown that Nanog promotes the transfer of pluripotency after ES cell fusion (Silva et al., 2006).

Nanog null embryos do not develop beyond implantation (Mitsui et al., 2003). An inner cell mass (ICM) is evident in mutant blastocysts and the collapse of post-implantation development has been assumed to reflect a requirement for Nanog to maintain and expand the pluripotent epiblast (Mitsui et al., 2003). However, conditional gene deletion in ES cells revealed that Nanog is not essential for propagation of pluripotency ex vivo (Chambers et al., 2007). Nanog null ES cells are more prone to differentiate but can be maintained indefinitely. Moreover, they contribute extensively to somatic chimeras, presenting a major discrepancy with the embryo deletion analysis.

In this study, by clarifying the role of Nanog in generation versus maintenance of pluripotency, we seek to resolve paradoxes arising from previous findings. We compare experimental induction of pluripotency from somatic cells with natural development of pluripotency in the blastocyst.

RESULTS

Nanog Dosage Is Critical for Cell Fusion-Induced Reprogramming

Transgenic expression of Nanog promotes formation of pluripotent hybrids after fusion of ES cells with somatic cells (Silva et al., 2006). We investigated whether upregulation of endogenous Nanog may have a similar effect. Exposure of ES cells to 3 µM MEK inhibitor (PD184352 or PD0325901) (Ying et al., 2008) in the presence of serum and leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF) results in increased expression of Nanog without altering levels of Oct4 (Figures 1A and 1B). Rex1, a sensitive indicator of undifferentiated ES cell status (Toyooka et al., 2008), is also unchanged suggesting that the increase in Nanog is not secondary to reduced differentiation. Nanog has been shown to fluctuate in ES cells cultured in serum and LIF (Chambers et al., 2007). MEK inhibition increases the fraction of Nanog-positive cells to over 90% and also increases the mean and maximum levels of expression (Figure 1C and Figure S1 available online). We treated ES cells with 3 µM MEK inhibitor for 3 days prior to polyethylene glycol (PEG) mediated fusion with brain-derived neural stem (NS) cells. The NS cells constitutively express tauGFP and puromycin resistance whereas the ES cells express the dsRed2 and hygromycin resistance, enabling detection and selection of hybrids (Silva et al., 2006). Fused cells were purified by flow cytometry 24 hr after PEG treatment, quantitated (Figure 1D), and plated in complete ES cell medium. MEK inhibitor was maintained for 72 hr after sorting, then withdrawn. Puromycin plus hygromycin selection was then applied. Macroscopic colonies of typical ES cell morphology emerged after 5–6 days under selection. All of these expressed GFP and dsRed2 (Figure 1E). Plates were fixed on day 12 and stained for alkaline phosphatase, a marker of ES cells (Figure 1D). MEK inhibitor-treated cultures yielded a greater than 40-fold increase in undifferentiated hybrid colonies, normalized to the number of fused cells plated to eliminate variation due to differences in fusion efficiency (Figure 1F). This dramatic effect of MEK inhibition is likely to be mediated at least in part via upregulation of Nanog since endogenous Nanog is normally limiting for transfer of the pluripotent state (Silva et al., 2006).

We then exploited the availability of Nanog null (Δ) ES cells (Chambers et al., 2007) to evaluate whether Nanog may be necessary to produce pluripotent hybrids. As controls we employed both parental ES cells and NanogΔ cells with restored Nanog expression from a constitutive transgene (Δ+Ng) (Figure 1G). Fusion of parental ES cells with Oct4-GFP NS cells generated around 70 colonies per plate (Figures 1H and 1I). Δ+Ng ES cells yielded increased numbers of hybrid colonies, >400 per plate, consistent with the enhancing effect of overexpression of Nanog (Silva et al., 2006). In contrast, fusions using NanogΔ ES cells yielded only 2–3 hybrid colonies in identical conditions (Figures 1H and 1I). This 25-fold reduction in hybrid yield indicates that Nanog expression is a critical determinant for the efficiency of reprogramming. Furthermore the occasional hybrid colonies recovered from NanogΔ×NS cell fusions expressed Nanog from the NS cell genome (Figure S2). Activation of Nanog after fusion could compensate for absence from the ES cell partner. We therefore fused NanogΔ ES cells with NanogΔ NS cells (Figure S3). We introduced into the NanogΔ NS cells a dual puromycin resistance and dsRed expression construct. After fusion, 4 × 10^6 cells were plated per 10 cm dish and placed under selection the following day. A few hybrid colonies, approximately 10 per plate, were evident after 2 weeks, identified by combined red and green fluorescence. These cells did not have typical compact ES cell colony morphology, however (Figure 1J). To clarify their status we transferred them to the selective ground state culture combination of MEK inhibitor and GSK3 inhibitor (2i) plus LIF (Ying et al., 2008). NS cells cannot survive in 2i and puromycin was maintained to eliminate any persisting unfused ES cells. All cells died or differentiated within days. In contrast hybrids generated between null ES cells and null NS cells expressing a Nanog transgene expanded readily without differentiation. Nanog is not required by established pluripotent cells in 2i/LIF because Nanog null ES cell lines can readily be propagated (Figure S4). We conclude that if Nanog is absent from both fusion partners, hybrid cells do not attain pluripotency.

Nanog Is Necessary for Molecular Reprogramming to Progress beyond Dedifferentiation to Pluripotency

The hybrid results led us to hypothesize that Nanog may be dispensable in the initial stages of reprogramming the somatic cell genome but essential for instating pluripotency. We therefore examined requirements for Nanog during molecular reprogramming (Takahashi and Yamanaka, 2006). NS cells underwent rapid reprogramming after transfection with Oct4, Klf4, and c-Myc, without requirement for exogenous Sox2 (Kim et al., 2008b; Silva et al., 2008). As a control population we introduced a constitutive Nanog transgene (Ng) into NanogΔ NS cells (Figure 2A). Oct4, Klf4, and c-myc were transduced into NanogΔ and Δ-Ng NS cells. After 3 days, cells were transferred into medium containing serum and LIF. Two days later the plates were near-confluent with compact proliferating cells that had lost the bipolar morphology of NS cells and morphologically resembled undifferentiated ES cells (Figure 2B) (Silva et al., 2008). These cells downregulated the NS cell marker Olig2 and acquired the intercellular adhesion molecule Ecadherin (Figure S5B). They expressed ES cell markers SSEA-1 and alkaline
phosphatase (Figures S5A and S5C). However, endogenous core pluripotency factors were not robustly expressed (Figure 2F). There were no discernible differences between transduced NanogΔ and Δ+Ng cells. These observations suggest that Nanog is not required to produce a dedifferentiated partially reprogrammed state.

Incompletely reprogrammed cells may be promoted to pluripotency by exposure to 2i/LIF (Silva et al., 2008). This allowed us to test whether partially reprogrammed NanogΔ cells could transit to pluripotency. NanogΔ cells transduced with the three factors were passaged once on feeders in the presence of serum and LIF, then switched to 2i/LIF. All cells died within 7 days (Figure 2C). No colonies formed from multiple wells plated (Figures 2C and 2D). In marked contrast Δ+Ng cells treated in the same way generated around 100 colonies per plate of 6 × 10⁵ cells, corresponding to a conversion frequency of 0.16% ± 0.02% (Figures 2C and 2D). These colonies were expanded in 2i/LIF and stable lines generated (Figure 2E). Resistance to G418 and hygromycin indicated activation of the endogenous targeted Nanog alleles. They expressed Fgf4 and Rex1 unlike the partially reprogrammed cells (Figure 2F).

We deleted the floxed Nanog transgene after conversion in 2i/LIF (Figure S6A) by Cre recombination (Chambers et al., 2007). The deletion is conveniently monitored by gain of dsRed expression. DsRed-positive iPS cells continued to proliferate with undifferentiated morphology and retention of mRNA markers of pluripotency (Figure S6B). To confirm ground state identity and developmental potential, we examined ability to colonize the mouse embryo after morula aggregation. Chimeric fetuses analyzed at mid-gestation exhibited widespread contribution of GFP-positive cells (Figure S6D). Therefore, in line with results analyzed at mid-gestation exhibited widespread contribution of GFP-positive cells, Nanog is not the immediate target of 2i in pre-iPS cells.

The deletion is conveniently monitored by gain of dsRed expression. DsRed-positive iPS cells continued to proliferate with undifferentiated morphology and retention of mRNA markers of pluripotency (Figure S6B). To confirm ground state identity and developmental potential, we examined ability to colonize the mouse embryo after morula aggregation. Chimeric fetuses analyzed at mid-gestation exhibited widespread contribution of GFP-positive cells (Figure S6D). Therefore, in line with results analyzed at mid-gestation exhibited widespread contribution of GFP-positive cells, Nanog is not the immediate target of 2i in pre-iPS cells.

We then investigated whether partially reprogrammed NanogΔ cells that appear incapable of progression to the ground state are indeed pre-iPS cells. To do this we restored Nanog expression using PiggyBac transposition (Wang et al., 2008) to introduce a floxed Nanog transgene into the partially reprogrammed cells. Stable transfectants were obtained after hygromycin selection. Cells were then transferred into 2i/LIF as above. In contrast to nontransfected and empty vector transfected cells that died, PB-Nanog transfectants produced over 1400 colonies per well (Figure 2G). This corresponds to a conversion efficiency of more than 0.4%. These cells are G418 resistant, indicating activation of the endogenous targeted Nanog locus. qRT-PCR analysis revealed silencing of retroviral expression and upregulation of ground state pluripotency markers Rex1 and Klf2 to levels comparable to those found in ES cells (Figure 2H). After tamoxifen-induced Cre excision of the Nanog transgene these cells gave liveborn coat color chimeras (Figure 2I).

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**Nanog Enables pre-iPS Cells to Acquire Ground State Pluripotency**

We then investigated whether partially reprogrammed NanogΔ cells are capable of progression to the ground state.
growth factor dependency, inactivation of the X chromosome (in XX cells), and inability to contribute to blastocyst chimeras. This is a transcriptionally and epigenetically differentiated cell state compared with naive epiblast or ES cells (Nichols and Smith, 2009) that does not revert, even in 2i/LIF. However, EpiSCs can be reprogrammed to ground state pluripotency by stable transfection with Klf4 and culture in 2i/LIF. This occurs with an efficiency of 0.1%–1%, similar to somatic cell reprogramming (Guo et al., 2009). EpiSCs express Nanog but at lower levels than ES cells. We therefore tested whether elevated expression of Nanog may mediate conversion to the ground state. We used EpiSCs derived from an E5.5 female embryo carrying the Oct4-GFP reporter. Nanog stable transfectants were generated by lipofection with a Piggybac vector containing independent promoters directing expression of Nanog and of dsRed reporter linked to the hygromycin resistance gene (PB Nanog/dsRed). Transfectants were expanded in EpiSC culture conditions of Fgf2 and activin under hygromycin selection. Under these conditions there is no upregulation of ground state markers. Upon transfer to 2i/LIF, which eliminates parental EpiSCs or control transfectants (Guo et al., 2009), multiple undifferentiated colonies form that express Oct4-GFP (Figure 3A). Colonies were obtained at an average of 200–2000 per well of 2 × 105 cells, or 1%–10%. These cells could be stably propagated and exhibited upregulation of ES cell markers (Figure 3D). This frequency of conversion is 10-fold higher than for Klf4 transfectant in side-by-side experiments. Klf4-mediated conversion is dependent on treatment with 2i, which may act in part by inducing Nanog. We asked whether Nanog can mediate reprogramming of EpiSCs without 2i. Nanog-transfected EpiSCs transferred from Fgf2/activin culture to medium supplemented with LIF+BMP4 produced numerous undifferentiated Oct-GFP-positive colonies (Figures 3B and 3C) that could be stably expanded and showed the transcriptional marker profile of ground state pluripotency, including upregulation of Klf4 (Figure 3D). No iPS cell colonies were obtained from parallel cultures of Klf4 transfectants without 2i.

The Nanog-generated Epi-iPS cell colonies invariably expressed dsRed (Figure 3C) indicating integration of the transgene. Temporary transfection of the Nanog construct without PBase did not yield any Epi-iPS cells. We then tested transient cotransfection of Nanog with Klf4. Transfected cells were transferred into 2i/LIF after 48 hr. Epi-iPS cell colonies emerged over the following 7 days at a frequency of 2–6 colonies per well of 2 × 104 starting EpiSCs. Several of these colonies were picked and expanded. They showed uniform expression of Oct4-GFP but no dsRed (Figure 3E). Integration of PB vectors was undetectable by genomic PCR (Figure 3F). qRT-PCR analysis confirmed transcriptional resetting with upregulation of ES cell markers Nr0b1, Klf4, and Klf2 and downregulation of EpiSC markers Fgf5, Brachyury, and Lefty (Figure 3G). Immunostaining for the silencing mark me3H3K27 revealed that the nuclear focus corresponding to the inactive X chromosome was erased in the Epi-iPS cells (Figure 3H). The definitive test of ground state pluripotency is ability to colonize the developing embryo and contribute substantially to term chimeras. Two clones of Nanog/Klf4 Epi-iPS cells were tested by morula aggregation and both colonized the egg cylinder at high frequency (Figure S8), a property never exhibited by EpiSCs (Guo et al., 2009). After blastocyst injection of one of these clones, healthy adult mice were obtained with extensive coat color chimerism (Figure 3I).

These findings confirm that in the presence of other key pluripotency factors, Nanog can orchestrate transition to the ground state, mediating both transcriptional and epigenetic reprogramming. Intriguingly, as previously noted for ES cell self-renewal (Chambers and Smith, 2004) and hybrid reprogramming (Silva et al., 2006), endogenous expression of Nanog is limiting, indicating dosage sensitivity in Nanog action.

**Nanog Protein Localizes Specifically to Nascent Epiblast**

The preceding evidence that Nanog is crucial for instating pluripotency during somatic cell reprogramming prompted re-examination of its role in embryogenesis. Nanog is essential for development after implantation (Mitsui et al., 2003). This could be because it serves to maintain the epiblast or because it is required to make a pluripotent epiblast. Nanog is present from the late morula throughout formation and expansion of the ICM (Chambers et al., 2003; Dietrich and Hiliagi, 2007). The epiblast emerges through partition of the ICM in the mature mouse blastocyst between embryonic day (E) 3.5 and E4.5 (Gardner, 1983). Nanog mRNA is downregulated shortly thereafter (Chambers et al., 2003). We analyzed distribution of Nanog protein at these stages (Figures 4 and S9).

We compared localization of Nanog with Oct4, generally considered a pluripotency marker but also transiently expressed...
during hypoblast formation (Palmieri et al., 1994). We contrasted Nanog distribution with Gata6 and Gata4, specification factors for the hypoblast (Chazaud et al., 2006). At E3.5 Nanog was largely confined to the ICM (Figures 4C and S9) and present in most, though not all, of these cells, as previously described (Chazaud et al., 2006; Dietrich and Hiragi, 2007). Oct4 was strongly expressed throughout the ICM and also detectable in some trophoblast cells. By E4.5 Nanog immunostaining was confined to a subset of ICM cells overlaid on one surface by trophoblast and on the other by hypoblast (Figure 4A). Oct4 was expressed more broadly and was present in almost all ICM cells (Figure 4). Gata4 and Gata6 were restricted to ICM cells lining or close to the blastocoel, corresponding to the location of the hypoblast layer (Figures 4A and 4C). Many of those cells coexpressed Oct4. In contrast, we did not observe at E4.5 any instance of a cell that coexpressed Nanog with either Gata4 or Gata6.

Mouse embryo development can be arrested and synchronized at the mature blastocyst stage if implantation is prevented by ongoing lactation or by experimental deprivation of estrogen (Nichols et al., 2001). This condition of diapause is a favored stage for the derivation of ES cells (Evans and Kaufman, 1981). Oct4 is expressed in all ICM cells in diapause. In contrast Nanog is present only in the interior ICM cells and is absent from the hypoblast layer (Figure 4B). These findings establish that Nanog uniquely marks the epiblast in the mature blastocyst and is mutually exclusive with expression of the Gata factors, whereas Oct4 is ubiquitous throughout the ICM.

Expression of Nanog Defines the Domain of X Chromosome Reactivation

In female mouse embryos the paternally X chromosome is silenced during early cleavage (Okamoto et al., 2004). The inactive X (X) is then reactivated in the ICM (Mak et al., 2004; Okamoto et al., 2004). Reactivation is critical to allow for random X inactivation in the embryo proper and may be considered an essential attribute of ground state pluripotency in females. Indeed a distinctive feature of female ES cells is that both X chromosomes are active (Martin, 1981; Rastan and Robertson, 1985). Furthermore, ES cells have the capacity to reactivate a silenced somatic X chromosome during cell fusion-induced reprogramming (Silva et al., 2006; Tada et al., 2001; Takagi et al., 1983). We therefore analyzed the relationship between Nanog expression and reactivation of Xi in the ICM. We used immunostaining for Eed, a component of the PRC2 polycomb group complex, to detect epigenetic marking indicative of Xi (Silva et al., 2003). We compared the presence or absence of an Eed nuclear body with Nanog expression. All ICM cells of XX E3.5 blastocysts exhibited a prominent Eed focus (Figures 4C and 4D), confirming that Xi is maintained in the early blastocyst (Mak et al., 2004). Therefore coexpression of Nanog, Oct4, and Sox2, at least at the levels present at E3.5, is not sufficient for X chromosome reactivation. At E4.5, however, around half of the Oct4-positive ICM cells in XX blastocysts had lost the Eed nuclear body that was readily detectable in neighboring trophoblast cells (Figures 4C and 4E). Absence of the Eed focus correlated precisely with the presence of Nanog (Figures 4C and 4E and Movie S1). ICM cells retaining Xi did not have Nanog but expressed Gata4 (Figures 4C and 4E), indicative of hypoblast differentiation (Chazaud et al., 2006). Similarly in diapause blastocysts an Eed nuclear body was evident in all cells of the hypoblast and trophoblast but absent from Nanog-positive epiblast cells (Figure 5F). From all embryos examined, every cell without an Eed nuclear body also expressed Nanog. These observations indicate that X chromosome silencing is erased in only a subset of the ICM.

We conclude that Nanog expression at E4.5 defines the embryo founder compartment and is coincident with the domain of X chromosome reactivation. Nanog-negative ICM cells still express Oct4 but are Gata6/Gata4 positive. These hypoblast cells do not erase X chromosome silencing. Thus paternal X chromosome inactivation in the yolk sac endoderm does not entail a second cycle of imprinted inactivation but is inherited from early cleavage as occurs in the trophoblast.

**Nanog Null ICMs Fail to Reactivate X, and Do Not Generate Pluripotent Cells**

We then analyzed ICM status in Nanog−/− blastocysts (Mitsui et al., 2003). At E3.5 Nanog protein was undetectable in one quarter of intercross blastocysts, but these were not distinguishable in morphology, size, or ICM cell number (Figures 5A and S9). In contrast, an overt phenotype was evident in embryos harvested at E4.5. Of 57 E4.5 intercross blastocysts, 12 lacked detectable Nanog protein. The Nanog-negative specimens contained substantially fewer ICM cells, and these showed reduced intensity of Oct4 staining (Figures 5A and 5B). Strong...
Figure 4. Nanog Expression Demarcates the Epiblast and Is Coincident with the Domain of X\textsuperscript{a} Reactivation

(A) Immunostaining for Oct4, Nanog, and Gata6 in E4.5 embryos.

(B) Immunostaining for Oct4 and Nanog in diapause embryos.

(C) Single optical sections through E3.5 and E4.5 embryos immunostained for Oct4, Nanog, Eed, and Gata4. White arrows point to cells in E4.5 embryos stained with Oct4 and displaying Eed foci (inactive X chromosome).

(D) Eed status in Nanog-positive ICM cells of blastocysts with Eed foci in trophoblast nuclei. Nanog-positive cells were scored as \(XX_a\) when an Eed nuclear body was present and \(X_aX_a\) when this was absent. Counts show average number (Nr) of cells per embryo with the indicated phenotype.

(E) Confocal sections through ICM region of an E4.5 blastocyst immunostained for Eed, Oct4, Nanog, and Gata4. Oct4 staining marks the ICM (white dashed line), whereas Eed staining alone represents trophectoderm nuclei (between yellow and white dashed line). Only Nanog-stained nuclei lack the Eed nuclear body.
Gata4 staining was lacking, though faint immunoreactivity was apparent in a few cells (Figures 5B and 5C). In five Nanog-negative blastocysts with Eed foci in trophoblast nuclei, the nuclear body was also prominent in all intact ICM nuclei (Figure 5D). Persistence of X in Oct4-positive ICM cells in mutant embryos at E4.5 is consistent with a putative direct role for Nanog in X chromosome reactivation (Navarro et al., 2008). It also points to a failure of null ICM cells to develop into epiblast.

To clarify the cellular basis of the phenotype of Nanog-deficient blastocysts, we examined diapause blastocysts. Diapause effectively extends the preimplantation period and allows the possibility for retarded cells to catch up in development. Eight of thirty-one intercross diapause blastocysts lacked Nanog-positive cells. None of these contained an overt ICM compartment. Four were completely Oct4 negative, while the others contained a few Oct4-stained cells dispersed around the trophectoderm layer (Figure 5E). In Nanog-negative diapause embryos that showed Eed foci, this was present in every nucleus including those staining for Oct4 (Figure 5E), indicating that X reactivation had not occurred. These observations indicate that the reduced size of the ICM at E4.5 and the absence of hypoblast are not due to retarded growth or differentiation but are a result of developmental failure. We surmised that Nanog may be required to achieve a pluripotent ground state in the early embryo.

To test further whether pluripotent cells could be produced in the absence of Nanog we examined responsiveness to 2i. Culture of early embryos in 2i maximizes expansion of the epiblast (Nichols et al., 2009a) and facilitates subsequent derivation of ES cells, including from otherwise recalcitrant strains (Nichols et al., 2009b; Ying et al., 2008). Early blastocysts cultured in 2i or 2i/LIF for 48 hr develop expanded Oct4-positive ICMs with a large component of Nanog-expressing cells along with Gata4-positive hypoblast (Figure 6A). Nanog null ES cells expand more efficiently in 2i or 2i/LIF than in serum and LIF (Figure S4). Therefore if Nanog 

Nanog mutant ICM cells are blocked in a transition stage of ICM development. Null cells cannot progress to pluripotency and therefore have only two options, differentiation into trophoblast or death.

**DISCUSSION**

Nanog can command constitutive self-renewal of ES cells (Chambers et al., 2003) and appears able to reverse precommitment perturbations of the pluripotent state (Chambers et al., 2007; Silva and Smith, 2008; Suzuki et al., 2006). Nanog also greatly increases the efficiency of nuclear reprogramming by ES cell fusion (Silva et al., 2006). It is therefore somewhat surprising that Nanog is not represented among the minimal combinations of exogenous factors found to convert mouse somatic cells into iPS cells (Takahashi and Yamanaka, 2006). This study offers an explanation (Figure 7). Our results indicate that Nanog is in fact decisive for attaining this pluripotent ground state. However, this requirement is during the final phase of reprogramming when other key factors are already present and may be fulfilled by activation of endogenous Nanog. A role in the culmination of somatic cell reprogramming is mirrored by the pivotal function revealed for Nanog in establishing pluripotency in the embryo.

Analyses of reprogramming in Nanog-deficient cells show that it is fully dispensable for the initial steps: loss of differentiated characteristics and creation of a pre-pluripotent state. Indeed pre-iPS cells, which have silenced somatic genes, exhibit expression of some markers of pluripotency but not Nanog (Silva et al., 2008; Sridharan et al., 2009). The failure to respond to 2i/LIF, which efficiently converts wild-type pre-iPS cells to
Figure 5. Phenotypic Analysis of Nanog Null Blastocysts
(A) Counts of the total number of Oct4-stained internal cells in blastocysts from Nanog+/− intercrosses determined by confocal analysis.
(B) Nanog, Oct4, and Gata4 immunostaining of E4.5 blastocysts.
(C) Counts for total number of Gata4-positive cells with weak or strong signal in E4.5 embryos.
(D) Nanog-negative E4.5 blastocyst stained for Oct4 and Eed. Asterisk marks shrunken nucleus of dying cell. Insets show Eed nuclear bodies in Oct4 stained cells.
pluripotency (Silva et al., 2008), indicates that Nanog−/− pre-IPS cells cannot attain pluripotent status. This block is overcome, however, by introduction of Nanog. Therefore, Nanog mediates acquisition of pluripotency by dedifferentiated partially reprogrammed cells.

The in vivo phenotype of Nanog deletion shows that it is critical for early ICM cells to mature into pluripotent epiblast. This explains why mutant embryos cannot give rise to ES cells (Mitsui et al., 2003), even though Nanog-deficient ES cells are viable (Chambers et al., 2007). Cells that are allocated to the ICM but unable to upregulate Nanog progressively degenerate between E3.5 and E4.5. This occurs by a combination of differentiation into trophoblast and apoptosis (Figures 6D to 6F). The failure of Nanog null ICMs to form hypoblast is unexpected. It is possible that Nanog plays a role in potentiating hypoblast specification. Alternatively, hypoblast may be specified but unable to survive in the absence of paracrine support from a nascent epiblast. This would be consistent with the detection of occasional mutant cells showing weak Gata4 staining.

In conclusion, our findings suggest that Nanog lies at the heart of a convergent mechanism for attaining the ground state of authentic pluripotency both in embryonic development and in the final phase of somatic cell reprogramming. We surmise that Nanog choreographs the emergent gene regulatory network of pluripotency into a functional and self-sustaining configuration. The next challenge is to elucidate precisely how Nanog brings about this synthesis.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Nanog−/− NS cells were derived using the established NS cell derivation protocol (Conti et al., 2005) from E12.5 fetal forebrain of a chimeric fetus after flow cytometric purification of GFP-expressing null cells. Nanog+/+ NS cells were derived from E12.5 fetal forebrain of transgenic lines that constitutivelyexpress the fusion protein tauGFP and the puromycin resistance gene or the puromycin-resistance gene (Silva et al., 2008). Nanog−/− rescue NS cells were derived by transfection with pPyfloxNanogIpdsRedB to obtain cells that express constitutively Nanog and puromycin resistance. Nanog−/− pre-IPS cells were transfected using Nucleofection with 1 μg of PBloxNanogPrgHygro plus 2–3 μg PBase expression vector, pCAGPBase (Guo et al., 2009), to obtain cells that express constitutively Nanog and Hygromycin resistance. EpiSCs derived from E5.5 Oct4GFP epiblast were cultured and transfected as described (Guo et al., 2009).

The Nanog null mutation generated by homologous recombination has been described previously (Mitsui et al., 2003). Genotypes of intercross blastocysts were inferred from presence or absence of Nanog immunostaining.
Figure 6. Nanog Null Blastocysts Do Not Generate Pluripotent ICM Cells
(A–C) Blastocysts were harvested at E3.5 from Nanog<sup>−/−</sup> intercrosses and cultured in suspension in 2i/LIF for 2 days.
(B) Phase contrast images. Dashes outline ICMs.
(C) Eed and Nanog immunostaining.
(D) Oct4, Gata4, Troma1, and active caspase immunostaining of freshly harvested E4.5 blastocysts.
(E) Single optical sections of E4.5 blastocysts stained for Oct4 and Troma1. Arrowhead points to double-positive cells apparently located in the surface trophoblast.
(F) Counts for number of Oct4-positive Troma1-positive cells.
(G) Examples of 8 day cultures of ICMs isolated from Nanog<sup>−/−</sup> intercross E3.5 blastocysts. Left panel: culture from heterozygous ICM showing persistent ICM and outgrowing hypoblast (H) cells. Right panel: trophoblast (T) sheet differentiated from null ICM.
(H) Table summarizing cultures of outgrowths from Nanog<sup>−/−</sup> intercross E3.5–E3.75 ICMs. D: degenerated embryos.


