Ciliary neurotrophic factor maintains the pluripotentiality of embryonic stem cells

Joanne C. Conover1, Nancy Y. Ip1, William T. Poueymirou1, Brian Bates2*, Mitchell P. Goldfarb1, Thomas M. DeChiara1 and George D. Yancopoulos1

1Regeneron Pharmaceuticals, Inc., 777 Old Saw Mill River Road, Tarrytown, New York 10591, USA
2Department of Biochemistry & Molecular Biophysics, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, 630 West 168th Street, New York, New York 10032, USA

*Current address: Whitehead Institute, Cambridge, MA 02142, USA

SUMMARY

Ciliary neurotrophic factor was discovered based on its ability to support the survival of ciliary neurons, and is now known to act on a variety of neuronal and glial populations. Two distant relatives of ciliary neurotrophic factor, leukemia inhibitory factor and oncostatin M, mimic ciliary neurotrophic factor with respect to its actions on cells of the nervous system. In contrast to ciliary neurotrophic factor, leukemia inhibitory factor and oncostatin M also display a broad array of actions on cells outside of the nervous system. The overlapping activities of leukemia inhibitory factor, oncostatin M and ciliary neurotrophic factor can be attributed to shared receptor components. The specificity of ciliary neurotrophic factor for cells of the nervous system results from the restricted expression of the alpha component of the ciliary neurotrophic factor receptor complex, which is required to convert a functional leukemia inhibitory factor/oncostatin M receptor complex into a ciliary neurotrophic factor receptor complex. The recent observation that the alpha component of the ciliary neurotrophic factor receptor complex is expressed by very early neuronal precursors suggested that ciliary neurotrophic factor may act on even earlier precursors, particularly on cells previously thought to be targets for leukemia inhibitory factor action. Here we show the first example of ciliary neurotrophic factor responsiveness in cells residing outside of the nervous system by demonstrating that embryonic stem cells express a functional ciliary neurotrophic factor receptor complex, and that ciliary neurotrophic factor is similar to leukemia inhibitory factor in its ability to maintain the pluripotentiality of these cells.

Key words: leukemia inhibitory factor, ciliary neurotrophic factor, embryonic stem cells, oncostatin M, gp130

INTRODUCTION

Ciliary neurotrophic factor (CNTF), originally characterized for its ability to support the survival of parasympathetic neurons from chick ciliary ganglion (Adler et al., 1979; Lin et al., 1989; Stöckli et al., 1989), also supports the survival of sensory neurons, preganglionic sympathetic spinal cord neurons, retinal neurons, hippocampal neurons and motor neurons (Skaper and Varon, 1986; Blottner et al., 1989; Ernsberger et al., 1989; Hoffmann, 1988; Arakawa et al., 1990; Sendtner et al., 1990; Ip et al., 1991; Oppenheim et al., 1991; Martinou et al., 1992; Sendtner et al., 1992). In addition, CNTF induces the cholinergic differentiation of sympathetic neurons (Ernsberger et al., 1989; Saadat et al., 1989), the astrocytic differentiation of glial progenitors (Lillien et al., 1988; Hughes et al., 1988), and the maturation and survival of oligodendrocytes (Louis et al., 1993). It has recently been shown that CNTF is distantly related to members of a cytokine subfamily that includes leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF), oncostatin M (OSM), granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF), and interleukin-6 (IL-6) (Bazan, 1991). While LIF and OSM mimic CNTF in its actions on cells of the nervous system (Bruce et al., 1992; Gearing and Bruce, 1992; Hall and Rao, 1992; Ip et al., 1992; Martinou et al., 1992; Rao et al., 1992a,b; Richards et al., 1992; Kalberg et al., 1993; Ludlam and Kessler, 1993; N.Y. Ip, G.D. Yancopoulos, unpublished data), LIF and OSM also display a broad array of actions outside of the nervous system (Chang and Gough, 1992; Bruce et al., 1992; Gearing and Bruce, 1992; Richards et al., 1992). The overlap in CNTF, LIF and OSM actions is explained by the recent finding that these cytokines share two of their receptor components (Gearing and Bruce, 1992; Gearing et al., 1991, 1992; Kalberg et al., 1993; Ludlam and Kessler, 1993; N.Y. Ip, G.D. Yancopoulos, unpublished data), LIF and OSM also display a broad array of actions outside of the nervous system (Chang and Gough, 1992; Bruce et al., 1992; Gearing and Bruce, 1992; Richards et al., 1992). The overlap in CNTF, LIF and OSM actions is explained by the recent finding that these cytokines share two of their receptor components (Gearing and Bruce, 1992; Gearing et al., 1991, 1992; Kalberg et al., 1993; Ip et al., 1992; Liu et al., 1992; Davis et al., 1993a,b; Stahl et al., 1993): gp130, the IL-6 signal transducing receptor component (Taga et al., 1989; Hibi et al., 1990), and LIFRβ, originally cloned as a LIF-binding protein (Gearing et al., 1991). In contrast to LIF and OSM, however, CNTF requires a third receptor component, CNTFRα (Davis et al., 1991), which converts
a functional LIF/OSM receptor (i.e., LIFRβ and gp130) into a functional CNTF receptor complex (Ip et al., 1992, 1993; Davis et al., 1993a,b; Stahl et al., 1993). CNTFRα is almost exclusively expressed within the nervous system, and this restricted expression is apparently responsible for limiting CNTF to its actions on neuronal and glial cells (Davis et al., 1991; Ip et al., 1993). The finding that the CNTF receptor complex includes a functional LIF receptor raised the possibility that some cells previously found to be LIF-responsive may in actuality be physiologic targets for CNTF. Most such cells would be expected to reside within the nervous system, due to the restricted distribution of CNTFRα. However, the recent observation that CNTFRα is expressed by very early neuronal precursors (Ip et al., 1993) suggested that CNTF may act even earlier in development on cells residing outside of the nervous system. Here we explore the possibility that embryonic stem cells express not only LIF receptors, but a CNTF receptor complex, and that CNTF can maintain the pluripotentiality of these cells.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cell culture

The 129/Sv/Ev-derived ES cell line, CCE, used in this study was maintained in culture as described (Robertson, 1987). In brief, ES cells were grown on a feeder layer of STO fibroblast cells (growth-arrested with mitomycin C, Sigma) in Dulbecco’s modified Eagle’s media (DME, Irvine Scientific) containing 10% FBS (Hyclone), 0.1 mM β-mercaptoethanol, L-glutamine (292 mg/ml), penicillin (100 U/ml) and streptomycin sulfate (100 mg/ml). The STO feeder cells were then eliminated by passing the ES cells twice onto gelatin-coated plates (0.1% gelatin from porcine skin, Sigma) in media supplemented with 10-20 ng/ml R & D Systems or Upstate Biotechnology, Inc.); further culture of STO-free ES cells was performed in media containing either LIF (20-50 ng/ml), CNTF (50 ng/ml, Masiakowski et al., 1991) or factor as indicated. Typically, ES cells were plated at a density of 6×10⁶ cells per 100 mm dish or 5×10⁵ cells per 35 mm dish (high density platings) and passed every 3-4 days. Low density cultures of ES cells were plated at 500 or 1000 cells per 35 mm plate. The formation of embryoid bodies was according to techniques described previously (Robertson, 1987).

MTT assay

STO-free ES cells were plated onto gelatin-coated 24-well dishes at a density of 1×10⁵ cells per well (high-density culture) in the presence of varying concentrations of LIF or CNTF. Cells were passaged (1:8) every 3 days for two passages; 1 day after the second passage, a MTT cell proliferation assay (Promega) was performed on the remaining attached cells according to manufacturer’s recommendations. Absorbance at 570 nm was quantitated using a ThermoMax microplate reader (Molecular Devices).

Northern analysis

ES cells (CCE) used for northern analysis were grown on gelatin plates and were free of contaminating STO feeder cells. Total RNA was prepared by the guanidinium thiocyanate method (Chomczynski and Sacchi, 1987). 10 µg of total RNA were fractionated on 1% formaldehyde-agarose gels and then transferred to nylon membranes. Blots were hybridized with32P-labelled cDNA probes for rat CNTFRα (800 bp PstI fragment), human LIFRβ (1.8 kb HindIII-NotI fragment), human gp130 (3.0 kb EcoRI-SpeI fragment), human tis 11 (2.3 kb EcoRI fragment) and mouse fgf-5 (2.2 kb fragment) (Ip et al, 1992; Davis et al., 1993; Haub and Goldfarb, 1991).

Immunoprecipitation and anti-phosphotyrosine immunoblotting

STO-free ES cells, grown in media supplemented with LIF (20 ng/ml), were washed three times in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS, without calcium and magnesium salts, Irving Scientific), and then starved in RPMI media for 2 hours at 37°C. After the 2 hour starve period, cells were treated with varying concentrations of CNTF, LIF or IL-6 for 5 minutes, washed in PBS containing orthovanadate (1 mM) and solubilized in lysis buffer (PBS with 1% Brij96 (Sigma), 1 mM orthovanadate, 1 mM PMSF and aprotonin (0.14 U/ml)). The lysate was immunoprecipitated with an antibody that recognizes LIFRβ (Stahl et al., 1993) for 1-3 hours at 4°C and then protein G-Sepharose (1-3 hours, Pharmacia). The beads were washed three times with lysis buffer and then boiled in protein sample buffer. Immunoprecipitated proteins were separated on 7.5% SDS-polyacrylamide gels. Gels were transferred to polyvinylidene difluoride membranes, blocked (15 mM Tris, pH 7.5, 200 mM NaCl, 10% BSA) for 3 hours incubated for 1 hour 45 minutes with anti-phosphotyrosine antibody (monoclonal 4G10, Upstate Biotechnology Inc.) at a dilution of 1:4000 in TBST (20 mM Tris, pH 7.6, 150 mM NaCl, 4% bovine serum albumin and 0.1% Tween-20). The blots were then washed 3× 10 minutes in TBST. The immunoprecipitated phosphotyrosine proteins were visualized by the ECL reaction according to the manufacturer’s instructions (Amersham).

RESULTS

ES cells express functional CNTF receptors

LIF is thus far the only factor known that can maintain ES cells, which are derived from the inner cell mass of a preimplantation mouse blastocyst, in an undifferentiated state capable of contributing to all cell lineages upon reintroduction into the embryo (Smith et al., 1988; Williams et al., 1988; Pease and Williams, 1990). As would be expected based on their LIF-responsiveness, we find that ES cells express both LIFRβ and gp130 transcripts (Fig. 1A) and can also be maintained by OSM (Fig. 2C). Moreover, two different ES cell lines examined (but not STO cells normally used as feeders for ES cells) also express CNTFRα transcripts (Fig. 1A), suggesting that CNTF might indeed act on ES cells. To determine whether ES cells express functional CNTF receptor complexes and if activation of these receptors results in responses similar to those triggered by LIF, we first compared immediate early signaling events induced by LIF and CNTF in ES cells. It is known that LIF and CNTF induce indistinguishable patterns of protein tyrosine phosphorylation and gene activation in responding neuronal cells (Ip et al., 1992); the gene activations include induction of a characteristic immediate early gene, tis11. We find that CNTF is equivalent to LIF in inducing the tis11 gene in ES cells (Fig. 1B). In contrast, IL-6, a cytokine related to LIF and CNTF, does not induce tis11 in ES cells (Fig. 1B). Furthermore, both LIF and CNTF elicit tyrosine phosphorylation of the receptor components, LIFRβ and gp130, in a similar dose-dependent manner (Fig. 1C). Hemopoietic cells expressing functional LIF receptors in the absence of CNTFRα do not display detectable responses to these doses of CNTF (Davis et al., 1993a), suggesting that...
CNTF maintains pluripotentiality of ES cells

CNTF is not functioning through LIFRβ and gp130 alone in ES cells. In addition, the similar magnitude of the responses elicited by CNTF and LIF indicates that functional CNTF receptors are found on most (if not all) of the ES cells bearing LIF receptors, and not only on a restricted subpopulation of differentiated ES cells.

CNTF maintains undifferentiated state of ES cells

Our findings that ES cells express functional CNTF receptors, together with previous data indicating that CNTF and LIF share common receptor subunits and signalling pathways (Ip et al., 1992, 1993; Davis et al., 1993a,b; Stahl et al., 1993), suggested that CNTF might be equivalent to LIF in maintaining ES cells in a pluripotential state. Stem-cell morphology was initially used to compare potential effects of CNTF with those of LIF. In low-density cultures in which growth of ES cells as single-cell-derived clones was examined, both LIF and CNTF could maintain the undifferentiated state (characterized by discreetly bordered tight clumps of small cells lacking discernible intercellular boundaries) of a substantial proportion of those clones (Fig. 2A, left and middle panels, and Fig. 2B); in contrast, only differentiated clones (characterized by individual, large, flat cells) could be observed in the absence of LIF or CNTF (Fig. 2A, right panel, and Fig. 2B). In high density cultures ES cells could be maintained by either CNTF or LIF for at least 18 passages (>54 days) with no apparent change in their growth rate or morphology. In contrast, ES cells grown in the absence of these factors for even two passages (7 days) displayed substantial cellular differentiation. Consistent with these observations in high density cultures, a direct comparison after three passages at high density reveals an increased number of cells in the presence of either LIF or CNTF as compared to in the absence of these factors (Fig. 2D).

To compare further the extent of differentiation in ES cells maintained in LIF or CNTF we utilized expression of fibroblast growth factor-5 (fgf-5) as a sensitive marker of ES cell differentiation. While undifferentiated ES cells and their in vivo correlate, the blastocyst inner cell mass, show no detectable fgf-5 transcripts, early postimplantation development and differentiation is marked by a burst of epiblastic
fgf-5 expression (Hébert et al., 1991; Haub and Goldfarb, 1991); this burst of fgf-5 expression is mimicked in vitro during the differentiation of suspension cultures of ES cells into embryoid bodies (Haub and Goldfarb, 1991; Hébert et al., 1991; Shen and Leder, 1992; Fig. 3B, compare lanes 1 and 2). We find that depriving even substratum-attached ES cells of LIF results in the induction of fgf-5 transcripts within 18-48 hours (Fig. 3A), well before the development of obvious morphological differentiation. Maintenance of ES cells in LIF or CNTF (for at least six passages, >24 days) prevents induction of fgf-5 (Fig. 3B, lane 1 and 3). Furthermore, ES cells maintained in CNTF retain the ability, upon removal of CNTF, to express fgf-5 and differentiate into embryoid bodies (Fig. 3B, lane 4). Altogether, the morphological studies and the fgf-5 analyses suggest that CNTF

Fig. 3. LIF- and CNTF-maintained ES cells do not express fgf-5.
(A) Time course showing the rapidly induced expression of fgf-5 mRNA in ES cells grown in the absence of LIF or CNTF. (B) fgf-5 mRNA is not detectable in ES cells maintained for six passages (24 days) in LIF or CNTF; however, these cells are capable of expressing fgf-5 and forming embryoid bodies (EB) when grown in suspension in the absence of LIF or CNTF. As a control for the amount of RNA loaded, the filters were probed with the constitutively expressed gene glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (GAPDH).
maintains ES cells in an undifferentiated state similar to that maintained by LIF, and that these cells retain the ability to appropriately differentiate upon removal of the CNTF.

**CNTF-maintained ES cells can be used to generate chimeric mice**

As a final demonstration that CNTF maintains the pluripotentiality of ES cells, we have been able to utilize CNTF-maintained ES cells (in the absence of STO feeder cells) to generate highly chimeric mice by blastocyst microinjection, with a preponderance of males observed among the chimera offspring (Fig. 4A-C). This distortion in the normal ratio of male to female mice among the chimeras is one indicator of good chimera formation, suggesting high localized incorporation of Y-chromosome-bearing ES cells into the genital ridge. We find that the extent of chimerism obtained with CNTF-maintained ES cells was comparable to that obtained using ES cells maintained with LIF and that the male-to-female ratio distortion was even slightly higher (Fig. 4A,B). However, the extent of chimerism obtained with ES cells maintained with either CNTF or LIF in the absence of STO feeder cells was somewhat less than that obtained using cells maintained on STO feeder cells (data not shown). In addition, ES cells maintained for 6-10 passages in the presence of either CNTF or LIF (but in the absence of STO feeder cells) could contribute to chimeras in which >80% of the coat color was ES-cell derived (Fig. 4A,B) whereas higher passages (18 passages) of either CNTF or LIF-maintained ES cells could contribute less to the coat color of resulting chimeras (20-30% ES-derived).

Since ES cells and the host blastocyst express different isoforms of glucose phosphate isomerase (GPI), GPI analysis of tissues from chimeric animals was used to demonstrate ES cell contribution to various cell lineages. GPI analyses verified that CNTF-maintained ES cells could contribute to all cell lineages examined (Fig. 4C). Finally, chimeric mice generated from CNTF-maintained ES cells exhibited no decrease in vitality nor increase in tumor incidence as compared to control animals.

**DISCUSSION**

We have found that CNTF is similar to LIF, its distant structural relative, in maintaining the pluripotentiality of ES cells. This equivalency is entirely consistent with the finding that CNTFRα, which is expressed in ES cells, converts a LIF receptor (i.e., gp130 and LIFRβ) into a functional CNTF
receptor (Ip et al., 1992, 1993; Davis et al., 1993a,b; Stahl et al., 1993; Gearing et al., 1993). The LIF/CNTF cytokine subfamily also includes OSM, IL-6 and G-CSF (Rose and Bruce, 1991; Bazan, 1991). As would be expected based on its ability to bind the LIF receptor complex in the absence of additional receptor components (Gearing and Bruce, 1992; Gearing et al., 1992), OSM appears similar to LIF and CNTF in its actions on ES cells. However, ES cells lack responses and required receptor components for IL-6- and G-CSF (Schmitt et al., 1991). Furthermore, ES cells reportedly do not express receptors for any of the other cytokines examined (i.e., receptors for erythropoietin, CSF-1, GM-CSF, interleukin-1, interleukin-3 and interleukin-4; Schmitt et al., 1991).

The rather unique capabilities of CNTF, LIF and OSM to act on ES cells may be of no physiological import, simply providing convenient reagents for the in vitro maintenance of pluripotential stem cells. On the other hand, it seems quite likely that at least one of these factors may influence the maintenance and/or eventual development of pluripotential stem cells during normal embryogenesis. The presence of the entire CNTF receptor complex in ES cells raises the possibility that LIF and OSM responses by these cells simply reflect the inclusion of a functional LIF/OSM receptor within the CNTF receptor complex. In contrast, LIF expression in the uterus coincides with blastocyst implantation (Bhatt et al., 1991) and pregnant mice homozygous for a disrupted LIF gene cannot support blastocyst implantation (Stewart et al., 1992); however, blastocysts lacking a functional LIF gene develop normally in foster mothers (Stewart et al., 1992). The absence of notable developmental defects in these embryos raises the possibility that either OSM (which has not yet been identified in rodents) or CNTF can compensate for lack of LIF during early development.

The actions of CNTF on ES cells provide the first example of CNTF responses in cells outside of the nervous system; recent findings also suggest that CNTF can act directly on skeletal muscle (Helgren et al., unpublished data). Expression of CNTFRα by early neuronal progenitors (Ip et al., 1993), together with the findings described here on ES cells, indicate that a factor discovered for its ability to promote the survival of mature neurons may in addition have widespread actions on immature precursor cells and may play a role in the preimplantation stage of embryogenesis. Alternatively, the physiological mediator of CNTF-like actions on pluripotential stem cells and early neuronal progenitors may be a yet undiscovered relative of CNTF that shares the requirement for CNTFRα, but also displays appropriate temporal and spatial distributions; the remarkable evolutionary conservation of CNTFRα (which exceeds that of any other cytokine receptor) has previously led to the suggestion that it may bind additional members of this growing cytokine family (Ip et al., 1993). Resolution of these issues requires detailed expression studies during embryogenesis, as well as the manipulation of the genes for these cytokines and their receptors in vivo.

We thank Dr. Leonard S. Schleifer and the rest of the Regeneron community for enthusiastic support and insightful comments. We thank Drs. Elizabeth J. Robertson, Frederick W. Alt and Jean Charron for ES cells and useful suggestions, Karen Mattsson, Li Pan, Brad Prutkin and Mary Simmons for expert technical assistance and Deborah Mahoney and the Regeneron graphics department.

REFERENCES


(Accepted 16 August 1993)