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Ⅲ. 研究成果の刊行物・別刷

REVIEW

Gene-manipulated embryonic stem cells for rat transgenesis

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Abstract Embryonic stem cells (ESCs) are derived from blastocysts and are capable of differentiating into whole tissues and organs. Transplantation of ESCs into recipient blastocysts leads to the generation of germline-competent chimeras in mice. Transgenic, knockin, and knockout gene manipulations are available in mouse ESCs, enabling the production of genetically modified animals. Rats have important advantages over mice as an experimental system for physiological and pharmacological investigations. However, in contrast to mouse ESCs, rat ESCs were not established until 2008 because of the difficulty of maintaining pluripotency. Although the use of signaling inhibitors has allowed the generation of rat ESCs, the production of genetically modified rats has been difficult due to problems in rat ESCs after gene introduction. In this review, we will focus on some well-documented examples of gene manipulation in rat ESCs.

Keywords ES cell · Rat · Transgenic · Pluripotency · Chimera

Introduction

Embryonic stem cells (ESCs) established from the inner cell mass (ICM) of preimplantation blastocysts [1] have been routinely derived from mice since 1981 [2, 3]. These cells have a stable developmental potential to form derivatives of all three embryonic germ layers, the endoderm,

mesoderm, and ectoderm, even after prolonged culture [4] and have been used to study the mechanism of cell differentiation. Moreover, they are capable of generating germline chimeras following injection into the blastocyst [5]. Gene manipulation is available, and germline transmission of transgenic ESCs was achieved in 1986 [6]. Soon after this achievement was reported, gene-targeting mice were generated via homologous recombination in ESCs [7]. So far, a huge number of genetically modified mice have been produced via the manipulation of ESCs and used in a range of biomedical researches. However, this technique is unavailable in species other than mice because of a lack of stable ESCs.

The laboratory rat, the first mammalian species domesticated for scientific research, has been used as an animal model for research in physiology, toxicology, nutrition, behavior, immunology, and neoplasia for over 150 years [8–12]. Despite the utility to use rats in experiments, rat ESCs were not established until 2008. The reasons for the failure to develop ESCs in rats are related to the difficulty in maintaining pluripotency in culture despite trials using numerous strategies [13–17]. Our group generated rat ESCs harboring a potential to contribute to chimera but not to develop germ cells [18]. On the other hand, despite the lack of authentic ESCs, several technologies have been developed to alter rats genetically [19–26].

Rat transgenesis from ESCs with 2i+LIF medium

In 2008, germline-competent rat ESCs were first established from blastocysts by using a 2i+LIF medium composed of two signaling inhibitors (MEK inhibitor PD0325901; GSK3 inhibitor CHIR99021), a leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF), and a defined basal culture medium

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containing no fetal bovine serum (FBS) (Fig. 1) [27, 28]. The results of the two studies showed that FBS was a key factor in the induction of differentiation in rat ESCs [29]. This culture medium was also used for the generation of mouse ESCs [30]. Generally, mouse ESCs are cultured on feeder layers of mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs). Further, it was found that the use of DIA-M cells [27] or a mixture of MEFs and L-cells as feeder layers [28] was optimal for isolating rat ESCs. In these conditions, although ESCs maintained pluripotency and contributed to chimeras, only two of nine cell lines achieved germline transmission. Rat-induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) with the potential to contribute to chimeras were also generated by the addition of A-83-01 (Type 1 Tgf β receptor inhibitor) to 2i+LIF in a mouse ESC basal culture medium containing 20% knockout serum replacement (KSR). However, these iPSCs did not achieve germline transmission [31].

Gene introduction was available in the rat ESCs cultured in 2i+LIF medium. However, they were sensitive to electro-physical stimulation induced by the conventional electroporation method, which led to cell death. A nucleofection method was found to be more efficient and convenient for gene introduction in rat ESCs [28]. Furthermore, FBS was temporally added into an electroporation medium as well as a 2i+LIF cell-culture medium to aid viability [27]. Each group obtained stable transfectant clones in which the CAG-eGFP-IRES-pac plasmid was randomly integrated in their genome after selection with puromycin [27, 28]. Although five overt coat color chimeras were born after injection of the clone, they either died perinatally or were euthanized due to jaw abnormalities. The reasons for their abnormalities might have been chromosomal instability in the transfectant ESC line [27]. On the other hand, Hirabayashi et al. [32] succeeded in the germline transmission of a transfectant rat ESC line

harboring a humanized Kusabira-Orange (huKO) gene using the 2i+LIF culture medium. A CAG/huKO-neo plasmid was introduced into ESCs by electroporation, and then stable clones were obtained by neomycin selection. In the 2i+LIF medium, 1,000 U/ml of rat LIF [33] was substituted for the human LIF used in the previous works (100 U/ml [27]; 10 U/ml [28]). It is possible that the rat LIF is better for the maintenance of rat ESCs [34]. Kobayashi et al. [35] overcame the difficulty to generate interspecific chimeras between rats and mice using rat ES or iPS cells cultured in a 2i+rat LIF medium. Thus, using rat LIF might be an option to keep rat ESCs stable.

Rat transgenesis from ESCs with YPAC medium

Our group developed a new culture medium (YPAC medium) including the additional signaling inhibitors of Rho-associated kinase (Y-27632) and A-83-01 to the 2i [36]. The four inhibitors, Y-27632, PD0325901, A-83-01, and CHIR99021, are collectively referred to as YPAC. A mouse ESC basal culture medium containing FBS (20% vol/vol) and MEFs was used, but LIF was not necessary in our study (Fig. 1). In the culture condition, the majority of cell lines (six out of six) demonstrated chimerism and germline transmission and could be stably transfected with a reporter transgene to produce genetically modified rats. These three cell lines were derived from each of the following strains: Wistar, LEA (Long Evans Agouti), and hybrid Wistar/LEA [36].

Since the medium contained 20% serum, the ESCs were tolerant to the damage induced by electric stimuli during gene introduction. In our procedure, a transgene in which the Venus gene was transcribed by the *Oct4*-promoter (*Oct4*-Venus) was introduced in the ESCs by the nucleofection method. When the manipulated cells were plated,

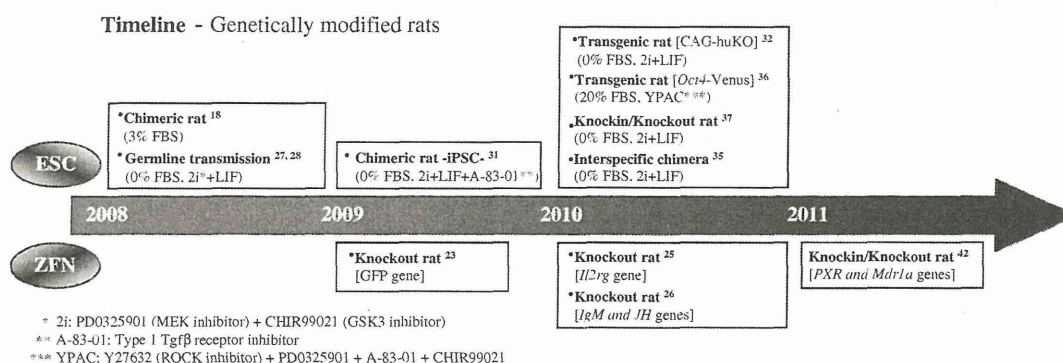


Fig. 1 Timeline of rat transgenesis using ESC or ZFN technology since 2008. The *parentheses* indicate the culture conditions. The *brackets* indicate transgenes or targeted genes

the use of matrigel (2% at final concentration) was effective for selecting stable clones because they are retained to adhere on MEFs [36]. It is generally known that rat ESC colonies tend to detach from MEFs [27, 28, 36]. This phenomenon enhances the ESCs' attachment to each other, leading to clone contamination. As the transgene did not include a selection cassette, Venus-positive clones were picked and expanded without drugs. In this cloning process, we found an advantage of using ESCs for the generation of transgenic rats because we were able to choose high-quality clones mimicking an endogenous *Oct4* expression pattern. While the majority of the clones exhibited a heterogeneous expression pattern in undifferentiated cells, only a few clones maintained homogenous expression after long-term culture (Fig. 2a). This homogeneity corresponds to the expression pattern of endogenous OCT4 protein. *Oct4*-Venus transgenic rats were generated through germline transmission of the selected clones without any adverse effects of gene introduction on chimera contribution (Fig. 2b). The Venus fluorescence was also detected in germ cells of the transgenic fetal gonads (Fig. 2c). Moreover, we could trace the fluorescence only in undifferentiated ESCs from their blastocysts during the establishment process and long-term culture (Fig. 2d) [36].

Gene targeting rats from ESCs

Tong et al. [37] achieved for the first time the production of knockout rats via homologous recombination in rat ESCs. A targeting vector was constructed to disrupt the tumor suppressor gene *p53* (also known as *Tp53*). Targeting efficiencies in two ESC lines derived from the DA (Dark Agouti) strain were 1.12–3.70%. Many properly targeted cell lines cultured in the 2i+LIF medium developed chromosome abnormalities. Over 65% of the cells were polyploid. This phenomenon is similar to that reported in previous works [27, 28]. However, after subcloning round and compact colonies, two out of 20 clones had euploid chromosome numbers leading to the production of a viable knockout [34]. This achievement is historic because the *p53* knockout rat validates the culminated effort of many to enable targeted genetic engineering in rat ESCs. Another group also succeeded in gene targeting in a hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase (*hprt*) locus by homologous recombination in rat ESCs [38]. Although these *hprt* heterozygous clones cultured in the 2i+LIF medium maintained pluripotency, aneuploid cells did emerge in the cultures. However, approximately 2% of geneticine-resistant colonies achieved recombination correctly. The efficiency was similar to that originally reported for mouse

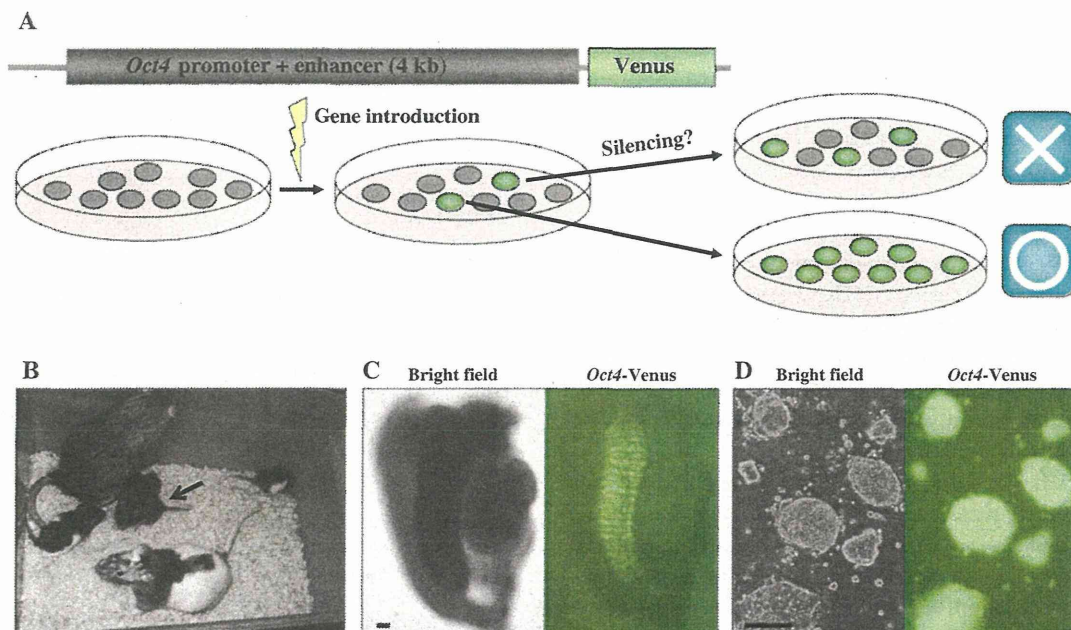


Fig. 2 Transgenesis in rat ESCs. **a** *Oct4*-Venus transgene is introduced in rat ESCs by a nucleofection method. Some clones receive random integration of the transgene, with subsequent green fluorescence. After subcloning and passaging, Venus fluorescence was decreased in a majority of the clones (*upper*), while a minority of the clones expressed the fluorescence homogeneously. **b** The *Oct4*-Venus

transgenic rat (*arrow*) was produced through germline transmission of the recombinant ESCs from a chimeric rat. **c** *Oct4*-Venus positive-germ cells in E16.0 gonad of the transgenic rats. **d** An ESC line derived from the *Oct4*-Venus transgenic rat. Venus fluorescence was kept in undifferentiated cells after 18 passages. All scale bars, 100 μ m

and human ESCs [39–41]. Thus, these reports suggest that rat ESCs are readily amenable to gene targeting by homologous recombination using the basic methodology that has proved so effective in mouse ESCs.

Discussion

Rat transgenesis via gene manipulation in ESCs was demonstrated in 2010, marking the beginning of a new era in rat genetics. Although some problems remain in the rat ESC handling, a combination of the methods described in this manuscript as well as newly devised techniques will lead to the discovery of a gold standard method to routinely generate genetically modified rats from ESCs. Recently, not only knockout but also knockin rats have been generated using ZFN-mediated homologous recombination [42]. This knockin strategy will make it possible to introduce temporal control and tissue-specific changes in genes in rat models by combining *Cre/loxP* and an inducible gene expression system. ZFN technology also possesses several advantages, such that the time frame to obtain mutant animals is short, ZFN-mediated homologous recombination in embryos does not require a selection marker, and time-consuming backcrossing is avoided [42]. However, this technology remains expensive to purchase, which is an obstacle for most researchers. In contrast, researchers can apply gene targeting by using ESCs, as is routinely done in mouse research. Therefore, ESC is also required to expand knockout rat lines. There is another advantage of using ESCs when generating transgenic rats. Useless transgenic animals are frequently generated with the conventional method. However, as described in this manuscript, we can choose ESC clones in which a transgene is correctly expressed, leading to the generation of high-quality transgenic rats [36]. Moreover, we can analyze gene function in chimeric animals by using ESCs. Recent reports have shown that this chimeric strategy is effective in identifying gene functions *in vivo* in terms of developing a more clinically relevant stochastic model [43]. Thus, we speculate that using both the ESC and ZFN strategies will be necessary for routine rat transgenesis.

We now have an opportunity to find new gene functions that have been concealed or questioned in mutant mice. We have accumulated genetic information and a vast amount of research data on physiology and pharmacology in rats. Thus, a combination of these studies will lead to the discovery of new and profound mechanisms of human diseases and the manufacture of medicines to cure patients. Furthermore, rats with their larger sizes make it possible to extract sufficient quantities of samples, such as blood, without killing the animals and to perform difficult surgeries, such as those in brain tissue; all of this emphasizes

the advantages of gene-modified rats. We hope that researchers will create many genetically modified rats and open up a powerful new platform for the study of human diseases.

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form derivatives of all three embryonic germ layers even after prolonged culture (Thomson & Marshall, 1998) and have been used to study the mechanism of cell differentiation. Moreover, they are capable of generating germ-line chimeras following injection into the blastocyst (Bradley et al., 1984). Thus, the creation of targeted mutation in the mouse has been a valuable source of animal models of human disease.

In 2003, Ying et al. demonstrated that bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs) could replace serum and act together with LIF to maintain mouse ES cell self-renewal (Ying et al., 2003). Furthermore, in 2008, they found that a combination of mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase (MEK) inhibitor PD0325901 and glycogen synthase kinase-3 (GSK3) inhibitor CHIR99021, termed 2i, could replace serum, MEF, and LIF in mouse ES cells (Ying et al., 2008). Under this condition, PD0325901 shields inductive differentiation stimuli including autocrine fibroblast growth factor-4 (FGF4). CHIR99021 enhances ES cell propagation, which might be due to its exerting a global modulation of the ES cell metabolic and biosynthetic capacity rather than having a direct anti-apoptotic action (Ying et al., 2008) (Fig. 1).

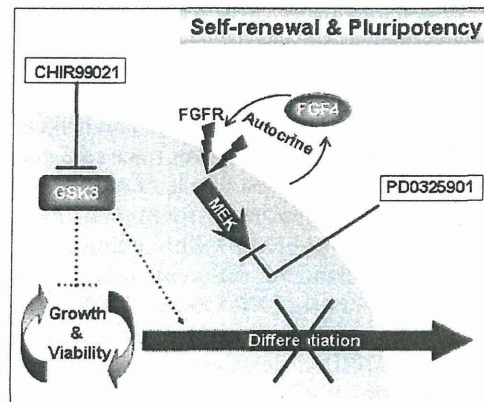


Fig. 1. Mechanism of maintenance of self-renewal and pluripotency

3. Rat

The laboratory rat was the first mammalian species domesticated for scientific research, and it has been used as an animal model in physiology, toxicology, nutrition, behavior, immunology, and neoplasia for over 150 years (Jacob, 1999). The physiology is easier to monitor in the rat, and, over time, a volume of data has developed that will take years to be replicated in the mouse. Moreover, in many cases, the physiology is more similar to the corresponding human condition. The size of the animal enhances its use as a disease model, not just because of the ability to perform surgical procedures but also because of the proportional size of important structures in organs that affects both the degree to which the organ is involved in an experimental lesion and the effects of the distance from the drug administration to specific anatomical areas (Iannaccone & Jacob, 2009).

3.1 Background of rat ES cells

After the first mouse ES cell lines were derived 29 years ago (Evans & Kaufman, 1981; Martin, 1981), many efforts were made to establish rat ES cells. Although a culture medium

Establishment of Embryonic Stem Cells and Generation of Genetically Modified Rats

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1. Introduction

Authentic embryonic stem (ES) cells are derived from the inner cell mass (ICM) of preimplantation blastocysts in rodents. ES cells have been routinely derived since 1981 (Evans & Kaufman, 1981; Martin, 1981). They are capable of generating germline chimeras following injection into blastocysts. A very large number of knockin/knockout mice have been produced so far, leading to significant progress in both basic research and clinical investigation. However, recent reports indicate that the phenotypes of knockout mice sometimes do not correspond to human diseases (Rogers et al., 2008). Thus, the ES cells of other species, especially rats, have been desired for the generation of new animal models for human diseases.

In 2008, we successfully established rat ES cells with a chimeric contribution (Ueda et al., 2008). Soon after our report, authentic rat ES cells that could complete a germline transmission were established (Buehr et al., 2008; Li et al., 2008). These reports suggest that a removal of serum from a culture medium is necessary for maintaining the pluripotency of rat ES cells (Kawamata & Ochiya, 2010a). However, despite the assertion in these reports, we recently established high-quality rat ES cells by using a combination of 20% serum and signaling inhibitors. Furthermore, this culture condition enabled the ES cells to receive gene manipulation, leading to obtaining genetically modified rats via germline transmission. We also discovered an indispensable technique during a blastocyst injection process for the generation of germline chimeras (Kawamata & Ochiya, 2010b).

This new technology should provide valuable animal models for the study of human diseases by the induction of gene-targeting manipulations in the rat ES cells. In this chapter, we discuss the techniques for the establishment of rat ES cells compared to mouse ES cells and the creation of genetically modified rats.

2. Mouse ES cells

ES cells are derived from the inner cell mass (ICM) of blastocysts and are capable of unlimited, undifferentiated proliferation *in vitro*. Mouse ES cell lines were first established by culturing ICM (Evans & Kaufman, 1981; Martin, 1981) in the presence of serum and a feeder cell layer made of mouse embryonic fibroblast (MEF). Later, it was shown that the leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF) is the key cytokine secreted by feeders to support mouse ES cell self-renewal and that LIF was able to replace the requirement for feeders in propagation (Smith et al., 1988; Williams et al., 1988). These cells have a stable developmental potential to