

Title	Autotaxin-mediated lipid signaling intersects with LIF and BMP signaling to promote the naive pluripotency transcription factor program(Abstract_要旨)
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論文題目	Autotaxin-mediated lipid signaling intersects with LIF and BMP signaling to promote the naive pluripotency transcription factor program (Autotaxinによる脂質シグナリングはLIFおよびBMPシグナル伝達経路と交わり、ナイーブ型多能性転写因子プログラムの形成を促進する)		
(論文内容の要旨)			
<p>Developmental signaling molecules are used for cell fate determination, and understanding how their combinatorial effects produce the variety of cell types in multicellular organisms is a key problem in biology. Naive and primed pluripotent stem cells (PSCs) provide a potential source of cells for regenerative medicine. Although both cell types can contribute to all three germ layers, they differ in cell morphology, gene expression programs, and epigenetic modifications, such as the X chromosome inactivation status. X chromosomes generally exist in inactive (Xi) and active (Xa) states found in one of the X chromosomes of female primed (XaXi) and naive (XaXa) pluripotent states. Experiments utilized a primed state female Xi-green fluorescent protein (GFP) reporter cell line of mouse epiblast stem cells (mEpiSC). Reactivation of the Xi to Xa would permit an integrated constitutive promoter to express GFP. Examination of this system with live GFP reporter output was exploited to study defined conditions that may induce the naive pluripotency cell state from the differentiated primed state. Efficient conversion was established and then readily studied to reveal the molecular signaling pathways and corresponding expression interactions that explain the process of cell conversion.</p> <p>Experimental results indicated relationships between signaling pathways by cytokines and lipids that, in conjunction with nutrients, synergistically induced a transcription factor circuit necessary for establishing naive pluripotency. The combination of leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF), bone morphogenetic protein 4 (BMP4), lysophosphatidic acid (LPA), and ascorbic acid (AA) efficiently converted mouse primed PSCs into naive PSCs. LPA lipid signaling, specifically, and the LPA-producing enzyme autotaxin (ATX) are crucial in converting primed PSCs into naive PSCs. Signaling by the lipid LPA through its receptor LPAR1 and downstream effector Rho-associated protein kinase (ROCK) cooperated with LIF signaling to promote naive state conversion. BMP4, which also stimulated conversion to naive pluripotency, bypassed the need for exogenous LPA by increasing the activity of the extracellular LPA-producing enzyme ATX. Also, LIF and LPA-LPAR1 signaling cooperatively affected the abundance of signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STAT3), which induced a previously unappreciated kruppel-like factor (KLF)2-KLF4-PR domain 14 (PRDM14) transcription</p>			

<p>factor circuit key to establishing naive pluripotency. AA also affected this transcription factor circuit by controlling PRDM14 expression.</p> <p>Thus, the full exploitation of the defined system in conjunction with RNA interference, and small molecule inhibitors, demonstrated that ATX-mediated autocrine lipid signaling promotes naive pluripotency by intersecting with LIF and BMP4 signaling. These findings provide insights into the extracellular stimuli and gene regulation to precisely control PSCs for regenerative medicine and cell biology.</p>
(論文審査の結果の要旨)
<p>本研究の目的はプライムド型多能性幹細胞をナイーブ型多能性を示す細胞に高効率で変換する新法を確立し、その変換制御メカニズムを明らかにすることで、再生医療や創薬等への応用に向けた基礎的知識を得ることにある。</p> <p>本研究では、マウスにおけるプライムド型多能性幹細胞をナイーブ型多能性幹細胞へ効率よく変換できる、新規かつ組成が明らかな培地を開発した。変換した細胞は、胚盤胞へ注入すると高効率でキメラマウスの臓器に取り込まれ機能し、また、ナイーブ型多能性幹細胞であるマウスES細胞と似た遺伝子発現を示した。この高効率な変換システムおよび遺伝子発現抑制、化学阻害剤等を用いて、サイトカインLIFと脂質LPAの関係を明らかにし、さらにそれらがビタミンCと協調してプライムド型幹細胞をナイーブ化するメカニズムを発見した。また、BMP4を培地の組成に加えることにより大幅に変換効率を上昇させ、さらにBMP4がLPAに置き換えられることを見出した。この現象から、LPAとBMP4の関係に着目し、BMP4が、LPCからLPAを作り出す酵素であるAutotaxinの酵素活性を上昇させることを新たに明らかにした。</p> <p>以上の研究は分化したプライムド型多能性幹細胞からナイーブ型幹細胞が樹立され、安定化される際に機能するシグナル経路および遺伝子回路を示した。さらにナイーブ型多能性が明確でないヒトおよび他の哺乳類のナイーブ型多能性幹細胞の理解に寄与し、哺乳類細胞における幹細胞研究の進展に貢献するところが多い。</p> <p>したがって、本論文は博士（医学）の学位論文として価値あるものと認める。なお、本学位授与申請者は平成30年2月7日実施の論文内容とそれに関連した試問を受け、合格と認められたものである。</p>
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