



ALDH1B1 is a potential stem/progenitor marker for multiple pancreas progenitor pools

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ABSTRACT

Aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH) genes are increasingly associated with stem/progenitor cell status but their role in the maintenance of pluripotency remains uncertain. In a screen conducted for downstream *Ngn3* target genes using ES derived pancreas progenitors we identified *Aldh1b1*, encoding a mitochondrial enzyme, as one of the genes strongly up regulated in response to *Ngn3* expression. We found both by *in situ* hybridization and immunofluorescence using a specific antibody that ALDH1B1 is exclusively expressed in the emerging pancreatic buds of the early embryo (9.5 dpc) in a *Pdx1* dependent manner. Around the time of secondary transition, ALDH1B1 expression was restricted in the tip tripotent progenitors of the branching epithelium and in a subset of the trunk epithelium. Expression in the latter was *Ngn3* dependent. Subsequently, ALDH1B1 expression persisted only in the tip cells that become restricted to the exocrine lineage and declined rapidly as these cells mature. In the adult pancreas we identified rare ALDH1B1⁺ cells that become abundant following pancreas injury in either the caerulein or streptozotocin paradigms. Blocking ALDH catalytic activity in pancreas embryonic explants resulted in reduced size of the explants and accelerated differentiation suggesting for the first time that ALDH activity may be necessary in the developing pancreas for the maintenance and expansion of progenitor pools.

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Introduction

The identification of stem/progenitor cell markers, particularly in adult tissues, is an important goal for regenerative medicine. Identification of specific markers for stem/progenitor cells is essential for their isolation and study as well as for the enrichment of ES cell or iPS cell derived populations for specific stem/progenitor cells. In the pancreas, the question of whether multipotent pancreatic progenitors persist into adulthood, as well as their possible anatomical location have been highly contested issues.

Genetic lineage tracing based on CRE recombinase and combined with functional analyses using a variety of pancreas injury and regeneration models have not yet pinpointed an adult progenitor cell for all pancreatic lineages (Furuyama et al., 2011;

Inada et al., 2008; Kopinke et al., 2011; Kopinke and Murtaugh, 2010; Kopp et al., 2011b; Solar et al., 2009). Obviously, this does not exclude the possibility that an as yet unknown gene may specifically mark such pancreas stem/progenitor cells. Additionally, unidentified extracellular signals may be necessary for the expansion, survival and differentiation of stem/progenitor cells following injury and regeneration. The conflicting results regarding the presence of progenitor cells and their differentiation potential may be indicative of the presence of the required signal(s) in sub-optimal concentrations. Furthermore, *bona fide* stem/progenitor cells may not be identifiable by the expression of a single gene but by the combinatorial expression of several genes, possibly specific transcription factors (Kopp et al., 2011a). In this case only the development and use of highly sophisticated lineage tracing methods will allow the unambiguous identification of this population. Genes strongly expressed in progenitor pools during development are prime candidates as markers for adult stem/progenitor cells. Ideal markers should allow the isolation of the target cell population with minimal damage and be highly specific to allow for unambiguous lineage tracing of descendant cells.

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The pancreas develops at the posterior foregut region of the definitive endoderm and is first morphologically obvious around 9.5 dpc with the emergence of the dorsal and ventral pancreatic buds (Spooner et al., 1970). Induction of the pancreatic fates is mediated from signals emanating from the adjacent mesodermal, notochord and dorsal aorta tissues. Retinoic acid (RA), FGF and BMP signaling and inhibition of SHH signaling (Dessimoz et al., 2006; Hebrok et al., 1998; Kim and Melton, 1998; Kumar et al., 2003; Martin et al., 2005; Molotkov et al., 2005; Stafford and Prince, 2002; Wells and Melton, 2000) play key roles in the emergence of the pancreatic primordia. All pancreatic cell types are derived from this pool of early pancreatic progenitor cells that co-express the transcription factors PDX1, PTF1a and SOX9 (Kawaguchi et al., 2002; Seymour et al., 2007).

The pancreatic buds thicken and then start expanding at around 10.5 dpc by branching morphogenesis (Puri and Hebrok, 2007). Successive rounds of branching and growth result in a tree-like epithelial network surrounded by mesenchyme. As branching morphogenesis proceeds, expression of *Ptf1a* and *Cpa1* become restricted to the tips of the branching epithelium. Lineage tracing suggest that the tips retain their multipotentiality until 13.5 dpc, at which point resident CPA1⁺ cells become dedicated acinar progenitors (Zhou et al., 2007). The extension of the tips leaves behind trunk cells expressing *Nkx6.1*, *Nkx6.2*, *Sox9* and *Hnf1b*. *Hnf1b* is expressed exclusively in all trunk cells and HNF1b⁺ cells remain multipotent up until around 13.5 dpc. The reciprocal repression between *Ptf1a* and *Nkx6* transcription factors acts as a switch in multipotent progenitors directing them to either the acinar or the ductal/endocrine fate (Schaffer et al., 2010). This is reflected in the switch of the multipotent trunk HNF1b⁺ cells to exclusive duct/endocrine progenitors cells (Solar et al., 2009). NGN3⁺ endocrine progenitor cells arise from the trunk epithelium, delaminate and migrate into the mesenchyme to differentiate into the islet cells of the mature organ leaving behind acinar progenitors (Cole et al., 2009; Gouzi et al., 2011; Rukstalis and Habener, 2007).

Thus the emerging picture of stem/progenitor cells is a highly dynamic one, whereby as cells mature and become restricted in their developmental potential, expression of distinct transcription factors segregates to different progenitor populations and then differentiated cells. For example, based on its expression pattern in embryonic and adult pancreas, but also on its unique expression in various stem/progenitor cell domains (Kopp et al., 2011a), Sox9 was postulated as a possible marker of stem/progenitor cells in the adult pancreas. Careful lineage tracing analysis showed that whereas the Sox9⁺ cell domain remains multipotent up until birth, this multipotency is rapidly lost during the first three weeks of age (Kopp et al., 2011b).

The existence of a small population of PDX1, PTF1a, SOX9 and NKX6.1 co-positive cells at the interface of the tip and the trunk regions raised the possibility that this population were the precursors of the centro-acinar cells that are thought to represent the facultative stem/progenitor cell of the adult pancreas (Kopp et al., 2011a). ALDH activity is being increasingly associated with stem/progenitor cell status (Balber, 2011). It is hypothesized that this activity constitutes a significant determinant of stem/progenitor cell survival through its ability to detoxify metabolic byproducts and potentially cytotoxic molecules (Alison et al., 2010; Gasparetto et al., 2012), but this hypothesis has not been genetically tested. Thus putative progenitor centroacinar cells were isolated from adult pancreata on the basis of their high aldehyde dehydrogenase (ALDH) activity and shown to generate multiple pancreatic cell types *in vitro* or upon transplantation into embryonic pancreas explants. Strong expression of the aldehyde dehydrogenase genes *Aldh1a1* and *Aldh1a7* in this cell population was demonstrated by qPCR, but the capacity of the isolated cells to generate endocrine and exocrine cells was not directly associated with *Aldh1a1* and/or *Aldh1a7* function. Using a broad

specificity (polyclonal) ALDH1 antibody, ALDH immunoreactivity, restricted at the tips of the branching epithelium, was detected at embryonic stages 12.5 dpc and 14.5 dpc (Rovira et al., 2010).

In a screen conducted for downstream NGN3 target genes using ES derived pancreas progenitors we identified a novel aldehyde dehydrogenase gene, *Aldh1b1* (encoding a mitochondrial enzyme) as one of the genes strongly up regulated in response to *Ngn3* expression (Serafimidis et al., 2008). We then found both by *in situ* hybridization and immunofluorescence using an ALDH1B1-specific antibody (Stagos et al., 2010) that it is exclusively expressed in the emerging pancreatic buds of the early embryo (9.5 dpc) in a *Pdx1* dependent manner. Expression of *Aldh1b1* and *Aldh1a1* were the strongest among expression of several *Aldh* genes examined around the time of secondary transition. Expression of both genes dropped in *Ngn3* null 14.5 dpc pancreata suggesting that together they may play a key role in the development of the epithelium and the endocrine lineage in particular. *Aldh1b1* expression was restricted in the tip tripotent progenitors of the branching epithelium and in a subset of the trunk epithelium. Expression in the latter was *Ngn3* dependent. Later, *Aldh1b1* expression persisted only in the tip cells that are restricted to the exocrine lineage and declined rapidly as these cells matured. In the adult pancreas we identified rare ALDH1B1⁺ cells that became abundant following pancreas injury and regeneration. Blocking ALDH activity in pancreas embryonic explants resulted in reduced size of the explants and accelerated differentiation, suggesting for the first time that ALDH activity may be necessary in the developing pancreas for the maintenance and expansion of progenitor pools.

Materials and methods

Animal strains

Animal studies were conducted in accordance with international guidelines and after ethical approval of the competent Veterinary Service of Athens. Null mouse mutants were used for the *Ngn3* (Gradwohl et al., 2000), and the *Pdx1* (Holland et al., 2002) genes. Mouse genotyping procedures were as described for *Ngn3* (Gradwohl et al., 2000), and *Pdx1* (Holland et al., 2002).

Real Time PCR

Six (12.5 dpc) or four (14.5 dpc) embryonic pancreata were pooled. Total RNA isolation and cDNA preparation were according to standard procedures (Serafimidis et al., 2008). Real Time PCR primers were designed using the Beacon Designer software, Real Time PCR reactions were performed with SYBR-GREENER (Invitrogen) using an ABI PRISM 7000 machine and primary results were analyzed using the machine's software. Absolute expression values were calculated using the ΔC_t method ($\text{expression} = 2^{-(C_t \text{ sample} - C_t \beta\text{-actin})}$) and multiplied by 1000. At least three reactions for each gene at each time point were carried out. Primers used were evaluated by inspection of the dissociation curve and were as follows: *Aldh1b1* F: AGCCTCTGTTCAAGTTCAAG, R: CCTTAAAGCCTCCGAATGG, *Aldh2* F: GTAGACAAGGCAGTGAAG, R: GGTACGAGATGACATAAGG, *Aldh1a1* F: TATATGATGTTGTTCAG CCCAGTG, R: ATGTTCCACCCAGTTCTCTTCC, *Aldh1a2* F: TGGAAATG GGAGAGAAATGG, R: GGCAAGAGTGGTGAATGG, *Aldh1a3* F: CCAGT GTGAGGTAGAGAATGTG, R: GTGTTGAGGGAGGAAAGAAGG, *Aldh1a7* F: TTAGCAGCAGGAGTCTTCAC, R: ACAGGGACAGCCAAA-TAGC, *Aldh8a1* F: ATTCCTCGGTCTGTTCTG, R: TGGCTATCACGG-TATTCC, β -actin F: TGGCTCCTAGCACCATGA, R: CCACCGATCCA CACAGAG. The relative efficiency of the primers for *Aldh1a1*, *Aldh1a2* and *Aldh1b1* was calculated by plotting the threshold cycle (Ct) as a function of log₁₀ concentration of the target

sequences that were contained in the template plasmids carrying the cDNAs of the three genes (Sup. Fig. 1 *x*-axis is plotted as a function of the $-\log$ pMol of target sequence). The slope of the trend line generated is a function of PCR efficiency, with a slope of -3.32 indicating 100% efficiency (Ballester et al., 2004). Linear regression analysis showed very good correlation coefficients and indicated that efficiency (Ballester et al., 2004) of the three primer pairs was high and very similar (Sup. Fig. 1).

In situ antisense RNA hybridization

To generate an *Aldh1b1* riboprobe plasmid, cDNA was generated from *Ngn3* expressing ES^{Tet-On/Ngn3} derived pancreas progenitor cells (Serafimidis et al., 2008) and PCR amplification (annealing temperature 61 °C, 35 cycles) using specific forward

(5' GGCGAGTCTAGACTCAAGAGAGTCACC 3') and reverse (5' CACTCTGGATCCAGCCACCG 3') primers incorporating XbaI and BamHI sites, respectively was employed to amplify a 910 bp fragment of the *Aldh1b1* cDNA. The cDNA was subsequently cloned in the respective sites of pBS SK⁺ and the antisense RNA probe was generated using standard procedures. RNA *in situ* hybridization and tyramide signal amplification were carried out as described (Serafimidis et al., 2011).

Mouse embryo pancreas dissections and immunofluorescence

Mouse pancreata were fixed, cryoprotected and cryosectioned at 12 μ m using standard procedures and immunofluorescence was carried out as described (Serafimidis et al., 2011). Primary antibodies used were: rabbit anti-ALDH1B1 (1:500) (Stagos et al.,

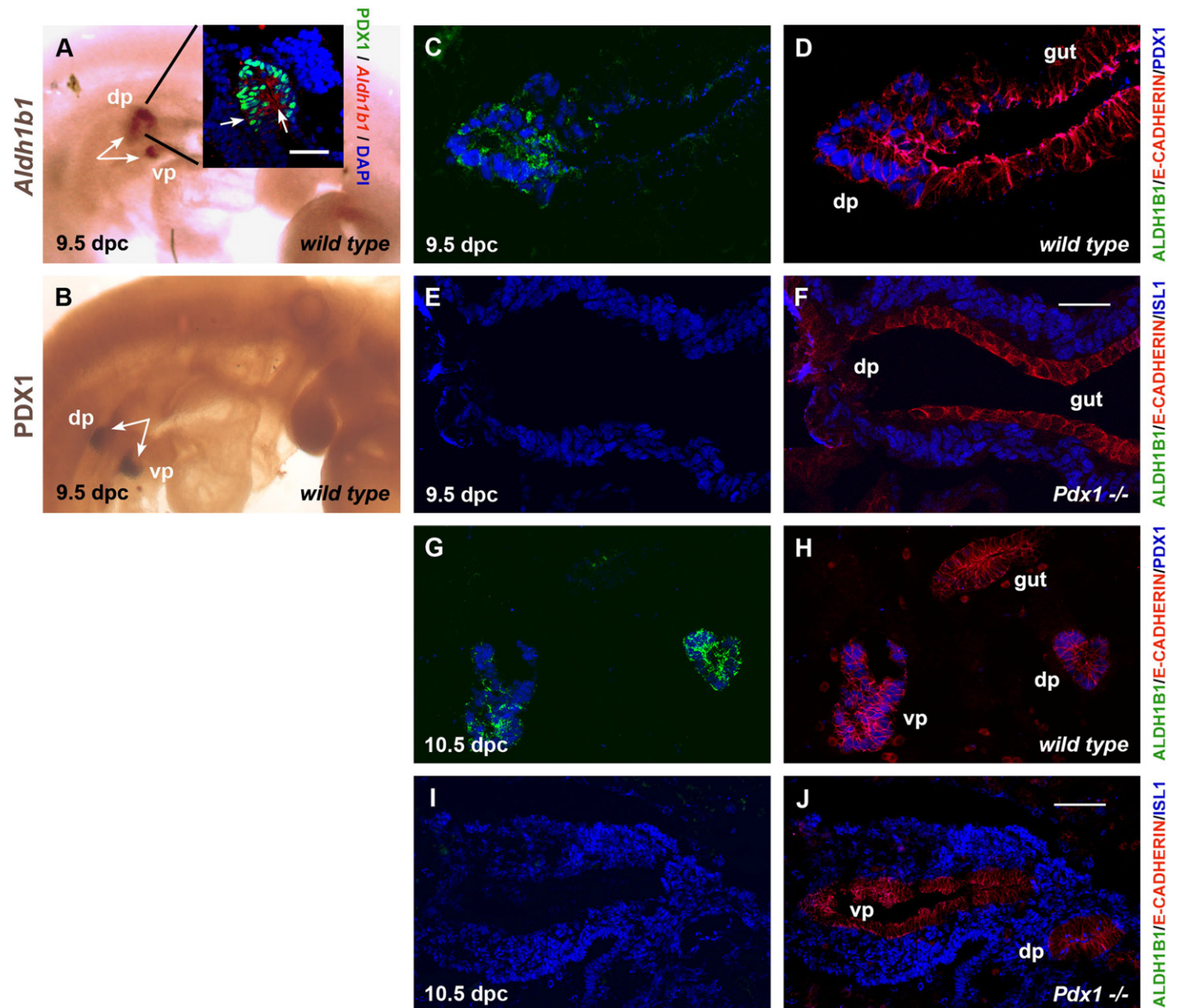


Fig. 1. *Aldh1b1* is expressed in the pancreatic buds in a *Pdx1* dependent manner. (A and B) *In situ* whole mount hybridization shows that *Aldh1b1* is expressed in both the dorsal and ventral pancreatic buds (dp and vp, respectively) at 9.5 dpc (arrows in A) marked at the same time point by whole mount immunostaining for PDX1 (arrows in B). Combined *in situ* hybridization for *Aldh1b1* expression and PDX1 immunostaining showed co-localization (insert in A). (C–F) Triple immunofluorescence at 9.5 dpc for ALDH1B1, E-CADHERIN and PDX1 or ISL1. Both ALDH1B1 and PDX1 proteins are present in the same cells of wt embryos (compare C and D). ALDH1B1 expression was completely lost in 9.5 dpc *Pdx1* null embryos (E and F). In E and F mesenchymal cells are marked by ISL1 expression. (G–J) Triple immunofluorescence at 10.5 dpc for ALDH1B1, E-CADHERIN and PDX1 or ISL1. ALDH1B1 and PDX1 proteins continue to be co-expressed in wt embryos (compare G and H). ALDH1B1 expression was completely lost in 10.5 dpc *Pdx1* null embryos (I and J). In I and J mesenchymal cells are marked by ISL1 expression. Scale bars: A (inlet), C–F 50 μ m; G–J 100 μ m.

2010) rabbit anti-NGN3 (1:200; gift from H. Edlund), rat anti-E-CADHERIN (1:400; Zymed), rat anti-CYTOKERATIN 19 (anti-CK-19; 1:250; DSHB), mouse anti-INSULIN (1:1000; Sigma), mouse anti-GLUCAGON (1:500; Sigma), mouse anti-BrdU (1:200 DAKO), mouse anti-PDX1 (1:300, DSHB), rabbit anti-AMYLASE (1:300, Sigma), rabbit anti-SOX9 (1:500; Chemicon), PNA-FITC lectin (1:100, Sigma), DBA-Rhodamine (1:100, Vector Laboratories). Secondary antibodies were anti-mouse, anti-rabbit, and anti-rat Alexa-488-, Alexa-633-, and Alexa-568-conjugated goat antibodies (1:500; Molecular Probes).

Organotypic cultures of embryonic pancreata

Dorsal pancreatic buds were dissected at 11.5 dpc and cultured for 2.5 or 6 days in a drop (40 μ l) of DMEM/F12

(Gibco) supplemented with penicillin–streptomycin–glutamine (Gibco) and non-essential amino acids (Gibco). Diethylaminobenzaldehyde (DEAB) (Sigma) and/or RA (Sigma) were used at 100 μ M or 25 nM respectively and the medium was renewed daily. BrdU (BD Biosciences) was used at 10 μ M 2 h prior to fixation. Cultured pancreata were processed for immunofluorescence on cryosections using standard procedures. All sections from at least three pancreata for each experimental condition were used for quantitation. Images for each section were taken and analyzed as described (Serafimidis et al., 2011) to determine differentiation corresponding to each pancreatic lineage as well as BrdU incorporation for the mesenchymal and epithelial cell populations. Epithelial cells were defined as E-CADHERIN⁺ and mesenchymal cells as E-CADHERIN⁻ cells.

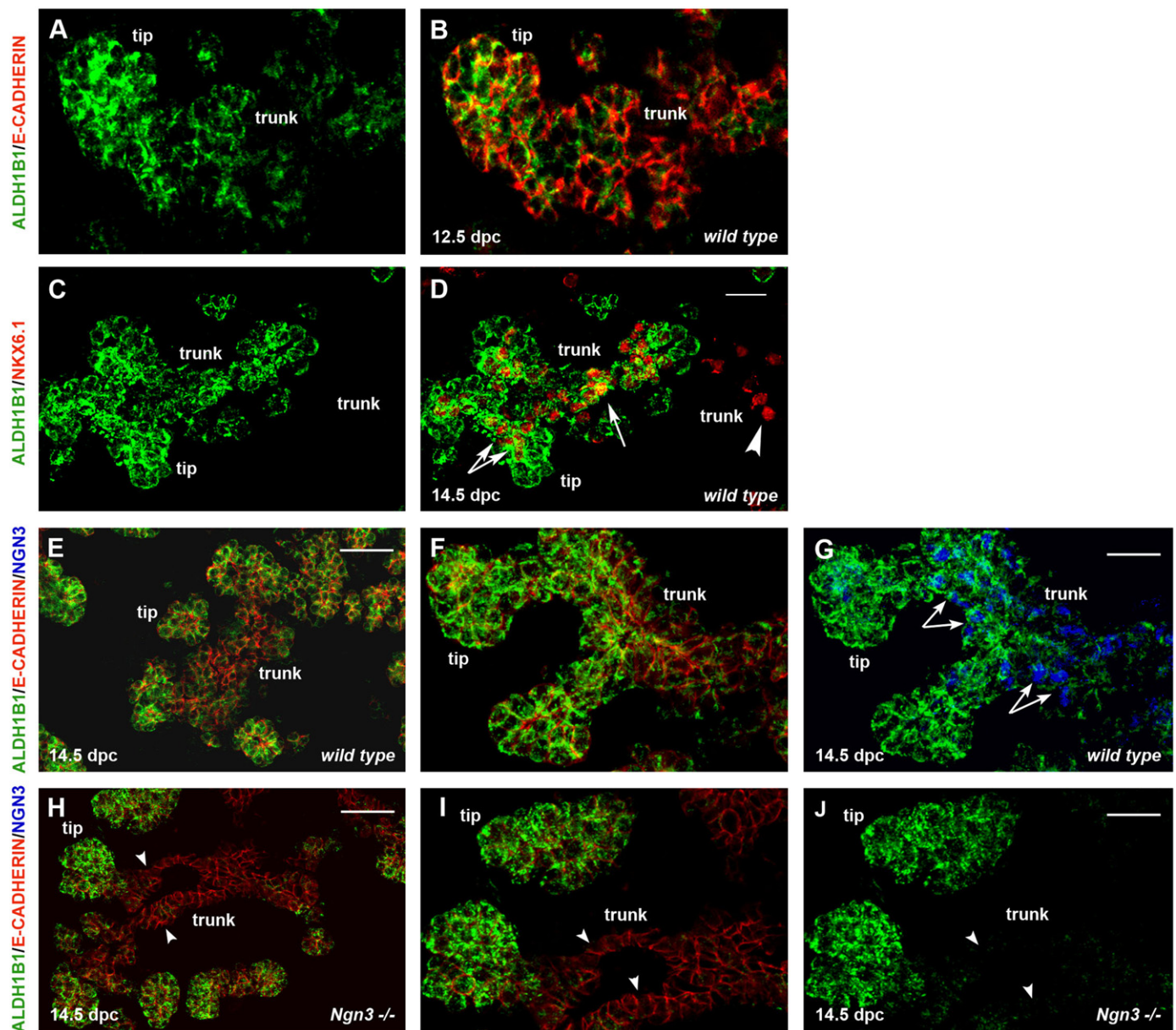


Fig. 2. *Aldh1b1* is expressed in tip and trunk pancreas progenitors and expression in the latter is *Ngn3* dependent. (A and B) Double immunofluorescence for ALDH1B1 and E-CADHERIN showed that ALDH1B1 is expressed exclusively in the 12.5 dpc pancreatic epithelium in both the tips and the trunks. (C and D) Double immunofluorescence for ALDH1B1 and NKX6.1 at 14.5 dpc wt embryonic pancreata showed that most (arrows in D) but not all (arrowheads in D) NKX6.1⁺ trunk cells were also ALDH1B1⁺. (E–G) Triple immunofluorescence experiments for ALDH1B1, E-CADHERIN and NGN3 14.5 dpc wt embryonic pancreata showed that all trunk ALDH1B1⁺ cells were also NGN3⁺ (arrows in G). (H–J) Triple immunofluorescence experiments for ALDH1B1, E-CADHERIN and NGN3 at NGN3 null embryonic pancreata showed that expression of ALDH1B1 in the trunk is NGN3 dependent (arrowheads in H–J). Scale bars: A and B, C and D, F and G, I and J 50 μ m; E and H 100 μ m.

Pancreatic injury and regeneration

Acute pancreatitis (AP) was induced by six hourly intraperitoneal caerulein (Sigma-Aldrich) injections at 50 µg/kg of body weight in 0.9% NaCl, following a fasting period of 12 h, and pancreata were harvested 21 h after the last injection. For β cell ablation, streptozotocin (Sigma-Aldrich) was administered intraperitoneally at 50 mg/kg of body weight following 12 h of fasting. Streptozotocin was dissolved in 50 mM NaCitrate pH 4.5 and was prepared fresh just before each injection.

Results

Aldh1b1 is expressed in the early pancreatic buds in a *Pdx1* dependent manner

We first examined whether *Aldh1b1* is expressed at the early bud stages of pancreas development using whole mount *in situ* hybridization. At e9.5, *Aldh1b1* expression was similar to that of *Pdx1*, a homeobox gene expressed in the developing pancreas anlagen, and was exclusively and specifically expressed in both dorsal and ventral pancreatic buds (Fig. 1A, B). Combined *Aldh1b1* *in situ* hybridization with PDX1 immunofluorescence analysis of transverse sections at the level of the developing pancreatic buds revealed that *Aldh1b1* is expressed in all cells that have no contact with the mesenchyme (inner cell layers) and some cells of the external layer of the developing pancreatic buds (Fig. 1A, inset). Double *Aldh1b1* *in situ*/ALDH1B1 immunofluorescence experiments confirmed antibody specificity as all ALDH1B1⁺ cells were expressing *Aldh1b1* (Sup. Fig. 2A and B). Double immunofluorescence experiments showed that the mitochondrial ALDH1B1 and the transcription factor PDX1 were expressed in the same cells at both 9.5 dpc (Fig. 1C and D) and 10.5 dpc (Fig. 1G and H). *Pdx1* expression is dispensable for induction of the pancreatic buds but absolutely essential for their subsequent development (Jonsson et al., 1994; Offield et al., 1996). We found that *Aldh1b1* expression in the developing pancreatic buds was *Pdx1* dependent as its expression was completely abolished in the *Pdx1* null mutants at both 9.5 dpc (Fig. 1E and F) and 10.5 dpc (Fig. 1I and J). Thus *Aldh1b1* is expressed in the early pancreatic buds that consist of multipotent pancreas progenitors in a *Pdx1*-dependent manner.

Aldh1b1 is strongly expressed in the developing pancreatic epithelium and its expression in the trunk epithelium is *Ngn3* dependent

To examine *Aldh1b1* expression at subsequent stages of pancreas development we performed *in situ* hybridization and immunofluorescence experiments at 12.5 and 14.5 dpc. ALDH1B1 expression persisted exclusively at the tips and the trunk of the developing pancreas epithelium at both stages, with expression being stronger at the tips. No expression was detected in the mesenchyme (Fig. 2A, B and C–G). Tripotent pancreas progenitors are located at the tips of the pancreatic epithelium up until 13.5 dpc when they become exocrine progenitors (Zhou et al., 2007). At 14.5 dpc NKX6.1⁺ endocrine/ductal progenitors and *Ngn3*⁺ endocrine progenitors are located in the trunk. Additionally, the presence of an NKX6.1⁺ tripotent progenitor population at the interface between the tip and trunk territories has been postulated (Kopp et al., 2011a). We found that the majority of NKX6.1⁺ cells were also ALDH1B1⁺ (86%, n=482). NKX6.1⁺ cells at the interface between tips and trunk epithelium were all ALDH1B1⁺, whereas most, but not all NKX6.1⁺ cells at the trunk were ALDH1B1⁺ (Fig. 2C, D). *Aldh1b1* was initially identified as a gene downstream of *Ngn3*. Consistently, all trunk ALDH1B1⁺ cells

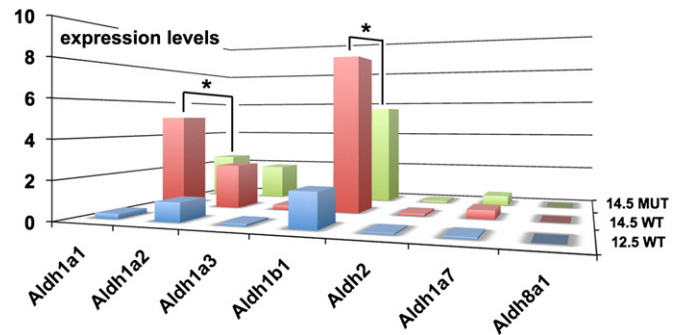


Fig. 3. *Aldh1b1* is strongly expressed in the developing pancreas compared to other *Aldh* genes. Real Time PCR in 12.5 and 14.5 dpc wt and 14.5 *Ngn3* null pancreata was performed for all known *Raldh* genes as well as for *Aldh1b1* and the closely related *Aldh2*. *Aldh1b1* appears to be expressed in higher levels compared to *Aldh1a1* and *Aldh1a2*. *Aldh1b1* and *Aldh1a1* expression levels drop in 14.5 dpc *Ngn3* null pancreata in a statistically significant manner (* $p < 0.05$).

were NGN3⁺ (Fig. 2E–G) and *Aldh1b1* expression in the trunk was completely and selectively abolished in *Ngn3*-null pancreata (Fig. 2H–J). Accordingly, overall levels of *Aldh1b1* expression were decreased in the *Ngn3*-null pancreata at 14.5 dpc (Fig. 3; Sup. Table 1). At 16.5 dpc ALDH1B1 expression was restricted at the tips, where exocrine progenitors are located, and its expression was completely abolished by the end of the gestation period (data not shown).

Whereas the role of *Aldh1a2* in pancreas bud induction is through the supply of RA (Martin et al., 2005; Molotkov et al., 2005), the expression and possible role of other *Aldh* genes during subsequent stages of pancreas development remains obscure. Thus we compared expression levels of *Aldh1b1* with expression levels of (a) *Aldh2*, a gene encoding an *Aldh1b1* related mitochondrial ALDH that clears toxic aldehydes (Chen et al., 2008), (b) *Raldh* genes encoding enzymes necessary for RA generation *in vivo* such as *Aldh1a1*, *Aldh1a2* and *Aldh1a3* (Duester, 2008), (c) *Aldh1a7*, a gene encoding an enzyme that it may also act to clear toxic aldehydes (Hsu et al., 1999; Montplaisir et al., 2002) and (d) *Aldh8a1*, a gene that may also be encoding an RA generating enzyme (Lin et al., 2003). At 12.5 dpc only *Aldh1b1*, and to a lesser extent *Aldh1a2*, were expressed to appreciable levels (Fig. 3, Sup. Table 1). At 14.5 dpc expression of both *Aldh1a1* and *Aldh1b1* was strongly induced and *Aldh1a2* expression was slightly stronger compared to the earlier stage examined. Expression of *Aldh1a2* most likely corresponded to mesenchymal cells (Tulachan et al., 2003) whereas, based on published data and the results presented above, *Aldh1a1* and *Aldh1b1* expression corresponded exclusively to the developing epithelium (Ostrom et al., 2008; Tulachan et al., 2003) (Fig. 3, Sup. Table 1). *Aldh1b1* expression dropped substantially in the 14.5 dpc *Ngn3* null pancreata reflecting the loss of the *Aldh1b1* expressing NGN3⁺ endocrine progenitor cells and confirming that *Aldh1b1* expression in the epithelium is partly *Ngn3* dependent. Consistent with the epithelial expression of *Aldh1a1* and epithelial alterations in the *Ngn3* null embryonic pancreata (Magenheim et al., 2011) its expression also decreased significantly in the *Ngn3* null pancreata. In contrast, and consistent with its postulated expression in the mesenchyme (Tulachan et al., 2003), expression of *Aldh1a2* was not affected in the mutants (Fig. 3, Sup. Table 1). Primer efficiency was essentially the same for *Aldh1b1* and *Aldh1a1* primer pairs and efficiency of the *Aldh1a2* primers was only slightly higher (Sup. Fig. 1).

Taken together, the data suggested that *Aldh1b1* is expressed in different pancreas progenitor pools during the expansion and branching of the pancreatic epithelium. Its expression is at least comparable and most likely higher than that of *Aldh1a1* and definitely higher than that of *Aldh1a2* around the time of

secondary transition, suggesting an important role in the development of the pancreatic epithelium.

ALDH activity is implicated in maintaining the progenitor status and balancing the relative development of the pancreas lineages

To address the role of ALDH enzymatic activity in progenitor cell expansion and/or cell lineage specification during pancreas development we used drop explant cultures of 11.5 dpc embryonic pancreata. Dorsal pancreata were dissected and cultured in a drop of defined medium for six days. At the end of that period, cells representing all three lineages developed reproducibly, suggesting that this approach could be used to assess the contribution of the ALDH enzymatic activity in early embryonic pancreas growth and differentiation. We blocked ALDH activity by including in the culture medium 100 μM DEAB, a specific competitive reversible inhibitor of ALDH enzymes (Marchitti et al., 2008). At the end of the six-day culture period, quantification of the DAPI signal indicated that DEAB treated pancreas explants ($n=7$) were reduced in size by half when compared to untreated ones ($n=7$, $p < 0.05$). There was no evidence of excessive cell death (data not shown). To assess whether the size reduction was due to a reduction in mitotic rate we cultured 11.5 dpc pancreata for a period of 60 h and labeled mitotic cells in the presence of 10 μM BrdU 2 h prior to fixation. We quantitated BrdU incorporation in the epithelium (E-CADHERIN⁺ domain)

compared to the rest of the developing pancreas (E-CADHERIN⁻ domain) by immunofluorescence. BrdU incorporation in the epithelium of pancreata cultured in the presence of 100 μM DEAB was preferentially reduced by approximately 15% whereas BrdU incorporation in the mesenchyme was not affected (Fig. 4A, B and I). Since DEAB is a universal inhibitor of ALDH activity (Marchitti et al., 2008), including RALDHs, we assessed whether the decrease in mitotic cells was due to inhibition of RA generation, by supplementing the explant cultures with 25 nM RA. Strikingly, the proliferation rate dropped even further with the addition of RA, suggesting that the DEAB effect was not through inhibition of RA generation. Inclusion of both DEAB and RA in the same explant cultures did not produce additional synergistic effects, suggesting that they act in independent, parallel pathways (Fig. 4I).

Interestingly, BrdU incorporation in the DEAB treated explants was concentrated at the developing tips of the epithelium (Fig. 4A–D) suggesting that loss of ALDH activity could be affecting preferentially the endocrine and ductal lineages emanating from the trunk epithelium. Accordingly, we then examined whether the reduction of the mitotic rate in the epithelium and primarily in the trunk resulted in precocious differentiation and whether it perturbed the relative balance among pancreas lineages. We indeed found that after 60 h in culture, expression of SOX9 was lower and expression of NGN3 was dramatically lower in treated compared to control pancreata (Fig. 4E–H). Furthermore, the relative number of the main endocrine cell

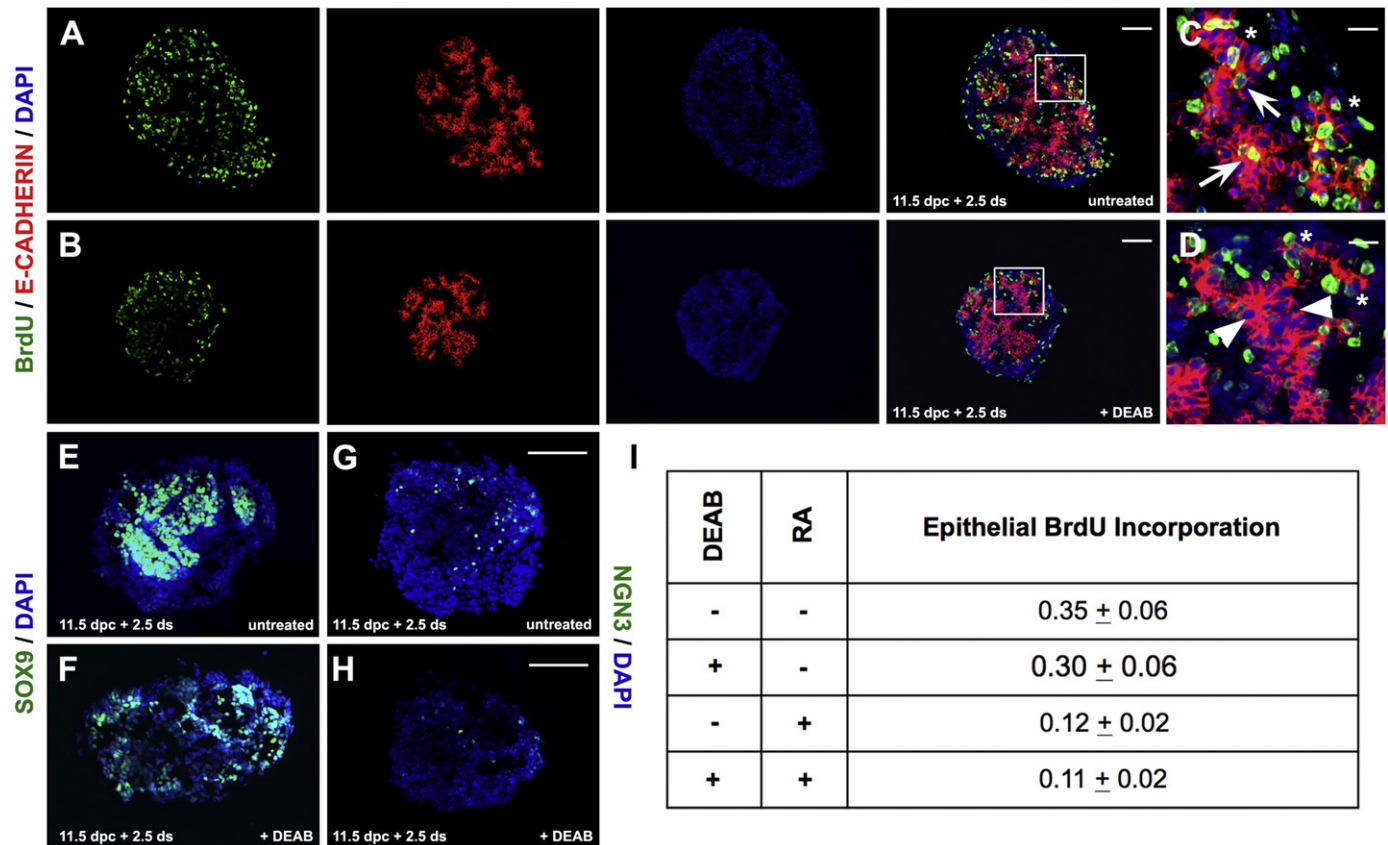


Fig. 4. Blocking of ALDH activity in mouse embryonic pancreas explants reduces mitosis in the epithelium. (A–D) Double immunofluorescence in untreated (A and C) and DEAB treated (B and D) pancreata for E-Cadherin and BrdU showed that BrdU incorporation apparent in the trunk epithelium of control pancreata (arrows in C) was greatly reduced in the trunk epithelium of DEAB treated pancreata. Areas marked by squares in A and B are represented in high magnification in C and D respectively. (E and F) Immunofluorescence in untreated (E) and DEAB treated (F) pancreata showed a drop in SOX9 expression following DEAB exposure. (G and H) Immunofluorescence in untreated (G) and DEAB treated (H) pancreata showed a drop in NGN3 expression following DEAB exposure. (I) Epithelial BrdU incorporation was reduced in DEAB treated pancreata. Inclusion of RA further reduced incorporation to levels similar by the inclusion of RA alone ($p < 0.02$). Scale bars: A–D, E and F, G–J 100 μm ; C and D 25 μm .

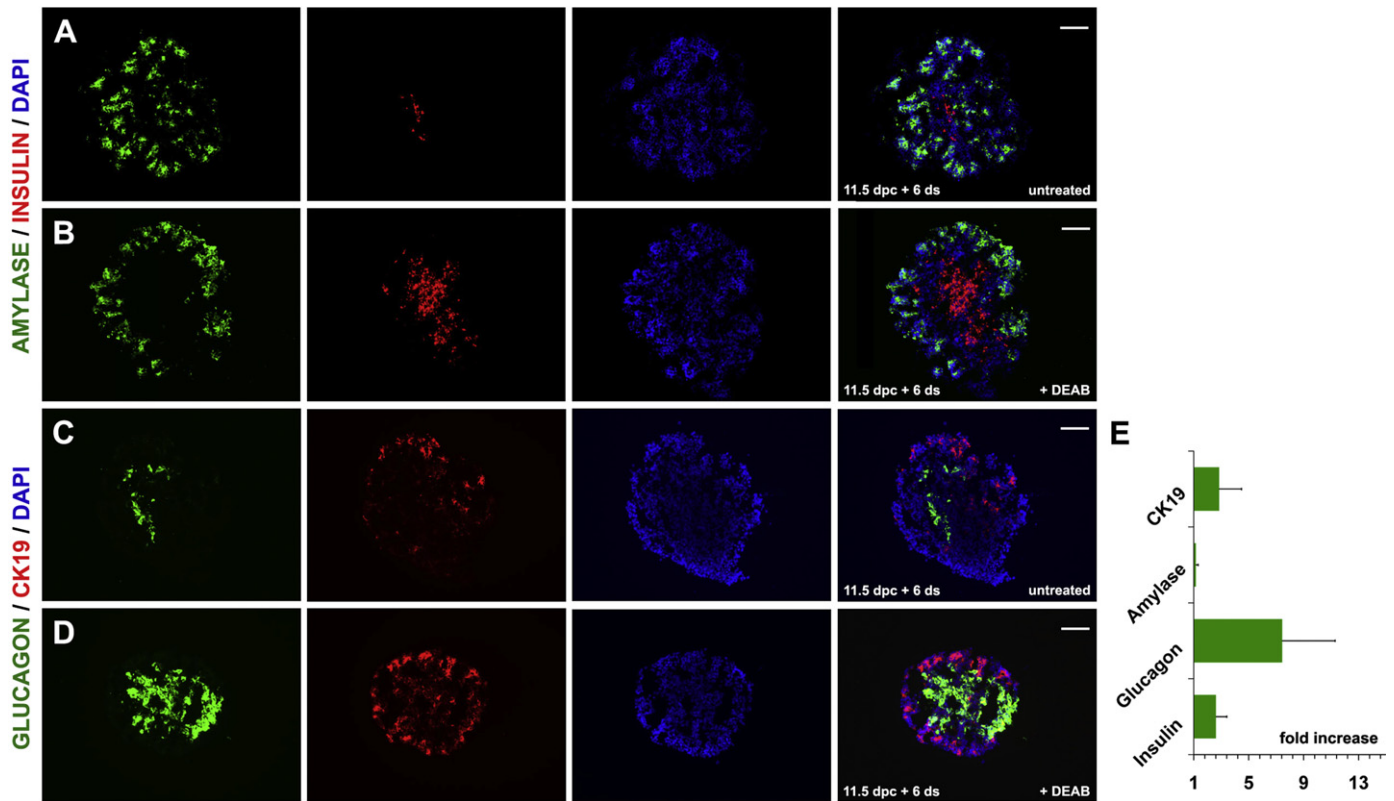


Fig. 5. Blocking of *Aldh* activity in mouse embryonic pancreas explants accelerates differentiation and changes the relative lineage distribution. (A and B) Double immunofluorescence for AMYLASE and INSULIN in untreated (A) and DEAB treated (B) pancreata showed an increase in the number of INSULIN⁺ cells (depicted graphically in E). (C and D) Double immunofluorescence for CK19 and glucagon in untreated (C) and DEAB treated (D) pancreata showed a strong increase in the number of GLUCAGON⁺ cells (depicted graphically in E). Scale bars: A–D 100 μ m.

subpopulations, insulin⁺ and glucagon⁺ cells, expanded by two and seven fold respectively, whereas the smaller SOMATOSTATIN⁺ population was not affected (Fig. 5 and data not shown). Surprisingly, expression levels of the endocrine hormone genes did not change appreciably in the DEAB treated pancreata suggesting complex effects of ALDHs on endocrine cell maturation. The number of ductal CK19⁺ cells also expanded by three fold (Fig. 5C–E). In contrast, the relative number of amylase⁺ cells did not change (Fig. 5A, B and E). Thus, blocking ALDH enzymatic activity resulted in a reduction of the mitotic rate, and consequently explant size, and alteration of the relative balance of pancreatic lineages.

Rare ALDH1B1⁺ cells persist in the adult pancreas and expand vigorously in two different models of pancreas injury

Strong *Aldh1b1* expression ceases by birth (data not shown). However, expression persisted in the adult stages in very rare elongated cells that were PNA⁺/DBA⁻ (93%, $n=27$) suggesting that they were centroacinar-like cells. We did not detect any ALDH1B1⁺/DBA⁺ cells (Fig. 6A–C) whereas very few ALDH1B1⁺ cells were PNA⁻/DBA⁻ (7%, $n=27$).

Genetic, surgical or pharmacological insults can induce pancreas regeneration characterized by upregulation of the expression of progenitor markers and variable degrees of tissue repair. Administration of caerulein results in excessive secretion and auto-activation of digestive enzymes as well as inflammation leading to extensive death of the acinar cells. Remarkably, the pancreas is able to recover from such an insult through regeneration and return to normal histology and function (Jensen et al., 2005; Strobel et al., 2007). We evaluated the behavior of the rare centroacinar-like ALDH1B1⁺ cells in the context of acute pancreatitis

induced by successive caerulein injections. Pancreata were analyzed for ALDH1B1 expression 21 h after the last injection. Strikingly, and in contrast to the very low abundance of ALDH1B1⁺ cells in untreated adult pancreata (Fig. 6A), the number of ALDH1B1⁺ cells expanded approximately 20-fold following caerulein-induced pancreatitis (Fig. 6D). Additionally, the percentage of ALDH1B1⁺ cells that were either PNA⁺/DBA⁺ or PNA⁻/DBA⁻ increased as compared to untreated controls (to 6% and 14% respectively, $n=86$). (Fig. 6D–F and data not shown). ALDH1B1⁺ cells did not express either PDX1 or NKX6.1 (data not shown). However, consistent with the notion that these were progenitor cells, ALDH1B1⁺ cells did incorporate BrdU (Sup. Fig. 3A).

We also investigated whether an insult directed at the endocrine compartment had a comparable result. To ablate β cells we delivered streptozotocin intraperitoneally at 50 mg/kg of body weight, once per day, for 3 consecutive days and pancreata were analyzed 14 days after the last injection. Similarly to the caerulein treated pancreata, the number of ALDH1B1⁺ cells increased 10-fold following streptozotocin treatment (Fig. 6G). In contrast to caerulein treatment, streptozotocin treatment did not appear to alter the percentages of ALDH1B1⁺ cells that were PNA⁺/DBA⁻ or PNA⁻/DBA⁻ (Fig. 6H, I, K and L). Some ALDH1B1⁺ cells did incorporate BrdU suggesting, that at least some ALDH1B1⁺ cells retained progenitor status (Sup. Fig. 3B), but ALDH1B1⁺ cells were not positive for either PDX1 or NKX6.1 (data not shown). Remarkably ALDH1B1⁺ cells were occasionally seen surrounding β cell depleted islets (Fig. 6J).

Taken together these data showed that very rare ALDH1B1⁺ cells persisted in the adult pancreas. The ALDH1B1⁺ cell population expanded greatly following two different insults ablating the acinar and β cell population suggesting that ALDH1B1 expression marks stem/progenitor cells in the adult pancreas.

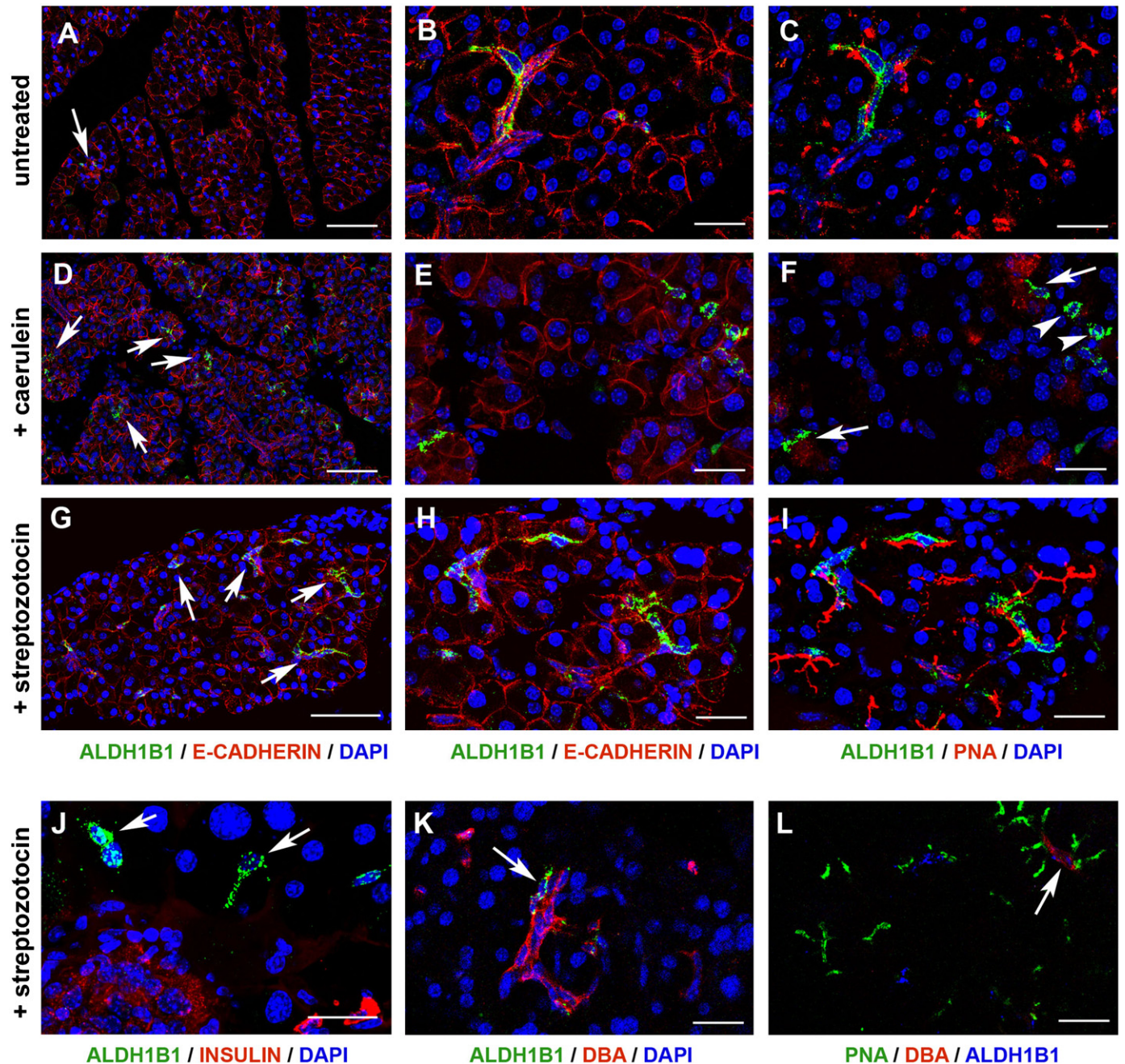


Fig. 6. Very rare $ALDH1B1^+$ cells persist in the adult pancreas but their number expands vastly following either caerulein or streptozotocin insults. (A–C) Triple immunofluorescence of wt, untreated pancreata showed the presence of rare elongated cells expressing $ALDH1B1$ (A–C, arrows in A), $E-CADHERIN$ (A and B) and PNA (C). (D–F) The number of $ALDH1B1^+$ cells expanded by 20-fold in response to acute pancreatitis as shown by triple immunofluorescence for $ALDH1B1$ (D–F, arrows in D), $E-CADHERIN$ (D and E) and PNA (F). Most $ALDH1B1^+$ cells were PNA^+ (F, arrows) but some were PNA^- (F, arrowheads). (G–I) The number of $ALDH1B1^+$ cells expanded by 10-fold in response to β cell ablation as shown by triple immunofluorescence for $ALDH1B1$ (G–I, arrows in G), $E-CADHERIN$ (G and H) and PNA (I). (J–L) $ALDH1B1^+$ cells occasionally surrounded β cell depleted islets (J, arrows). Occasionally, $ALDH1B1^+/DBA^+$ (K, arrow) or $ALDH1B1^+/DBA^+/PNA^+$ (L, arrow) cells were observed. Scale bars: A, D, and G 100 μm ; B and C, E and F, H and I, J and L 25 μm .

Discussion

Deregulation of pancreatic homeostasis can lead to diabetes or pancreatic cancer, both diseases with very high prevalence and high associated human cost. Generating insulinogenic β cells from pluripotent stem cells or inducing pancreas regeneration from endogenous stem cells to replenish the pool of β cells could provide new effective treatments for diabetes. The existence of pancreatic stem cells and their contribution to cancer remains controversial. In the mouse, putative adult pancreas stem/progenitor cells were isolated as cells with high $ALDH$ activity from

the centroacinar compartment and had the capacity to generate endocrine and exocrine cells in culture (Rovira et al., 2010). Strikingly, experiments in a genetically engineered mouse model of pancreatic cancer suggested that cells in the same location might be the cells of origin of pancreatic cancer (Esposito et al., 2007; Guerra et al., 2007). The identification of specific marker(s) for these cells may help to devise strategies for β cell replenishment in diabetes or stopping pancreatic cancer progression.

Here we report the identification of a novel *Aldh* gene, *Aldh1b1*, expressed in the early embryo pancreatic buds and during

subsequent development in different progenitor pools. Rare ALDH1B1⁺ cells persisted in the adult but their number expanded greatly after pancreas injury targeting either the β cell population or the acinar cell population. We propose that *Aldh1b1* is a pancreas progenitor marker. The elucidation of its function may aid in devising strategies to stimulate *in vivo* expansion and differentiation of these cells.

The ALDH superfamily consists of proteins with complex expression patterns and diverse, often unknown, substrates (Jackson et al., 2011). ALDH catalytic activity, determined by Aldefluor assay, is being increasingly associated with stem/progenitor cell status (Balber, 2011) but also cancer stem cells (Alison et al., 2010). Lack of specific antibodies for distinct ALDH proteins has not allowed the unequivocal assignment of specific ALDHs to distinct stem/progenitor populations. Here we demonstrated that ALDH1B1 persists in pancreas progenitor pools during development and in rare cells in the adult pancreas. A possible role of ALDHs in stem/progenitor cells may relate to the regulation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) levels. Stem and progenitor cells need to precisely regulate levels of ROS, which may damage DNA but also regulate cell proliferation and differentiation in some types of tissue stem cells (Kobayashi and Suda, 2012). Oxidative stress resulting from the accumulation of ROS can be detrimental to stem cells as it may result to accumulation of DNA damage thus permanently impairing the function of terminally differentiated descendant cells. Thus, systems that neutralize ROS should be fine tuned according to the requirements of different specific stem cell type and ALDHs are part of the cellular response that protects against oxidative stress (Black et al., 2012; Brocker et al., 2010). Under physiological conditions, the principal source of ROS are the mitochondria (Balaban et al., 2005) and therefore, in pancreas progenitors, the mitochondrial ALDH1B1 could be participating in reducing the load of toxic aldehydes, possibly in conjunction with the cytosolic ALDH1A1, to levels compatible with stem/progenitor status.

So far, three *Aldh* genes have been found to be expressed during pancreas development. *Aldh1a2* (aka *Raldh2*) encodes the main retinoic acid generating enzyme and plays a key role in the induction of the dorsal pancreatic bud in the mouse. At early stages it is expressed in the dorsal pancreatic mesenchyme, and signals to adjacent mesenchymal cells to induce *Isl1* and endodermal cells to induce *Prox1* and *Pdx1* and acquire dorsal pancreatic bud fates. Lack of functional *Aldh1a2* results in loss of the dorsal pancreatic bud and this can be rescued by maternal supplementation of RA (Martin et al., 2005; Molotkov et al., 2005). This function is evolutionarily conserved as loss of function mutations of the zebrafish *Aldh1a2* resulted in a similar phenotype (Stafford and Prince, 2002). During subsequent developmental stages, *Aldh1a2* is expressed at low levels in the mesenchyme but not in the developing epithelium (Tulachan et al., 2003). *Aldh1a1* (aka *Raldh1*) is detected in the branching epithelium (Ostrom et al., 2008; Tulachan et al., 2003). *Aldh1a1* null mice were viable and fertile and showed no overt pancreas related phenotype (Fan et al., 2003; Matt et al., 2005). Thus whereas RA is indispensable for the induction of the pancreas anlagen, its involvement in subsequent stages of pancreas development remains to be demonstrated. Our findings demonstrate that another *Aldh* gene, *Aldh1b1*, may be implicated in pancreas development. At 9.5 dpc it is exclusively and strongly expressed in both pancreatic buds. At subsequent stages its expression remains strong and, based on qPCR analysis, stronger than either *Aldh1a1* or *Ald1a2*. *Aldh1b1* nulls are viable and fertile with no obvious pancreas associated defects.

Two models may account for the role of *Aldh1b1* and *Aldh1a1* in the development of the pancreatic epithelium. One postulates a sequential role for the corresponding proteins; the first promoting

the progenitor state via as yet unknown mechanisms, and the second promoting differentiation, possibly through the local generation of retinoic acid. Supplementation of the explant cultures with physiological concentrations of RA promoted differentiation but this finding does not necessarily imply a role of RA *in vivo*. The other model would postulate that the two proteins overlap functionally, possibly participating in the ROS detoxification process. The inactivation of all ALDHs in pancreatic explant cultures by DEAB suggested that the net effect of ALDH activity is to promote the progenitor state, but it cannot exclude the possibility that ALDH1A1 and ALDH1B1 may function in opposing capacities to balance progenitor pool maintenance and differentiation. Elucidating the developmental mechanisms controlling this balance will provide valuable cues for the efficient differentiation of PS derived pancreas progenitors into mature endocrine cells. Given the absence of any overt pancreas associated phenotype in either the *Aldh1a1* or the *Aldh1b1* null mutants, we favor the hypothesis that these two ALDHs overlap functionally.

It was surprising to find that qPCR reactions did not detect appreciable changes in the endocrine hormone transcripts in control and DEAB treated pancreata. There could be several explanations for this result. It is possible that although the numbers of endocrine cells are increased, the amount of transcript produced per cell may be reduced in response to DEAB treatment. Alternatively, blocking ALDH activity may alter endocrine cell maturation either by increasing the rates of hormone translation from pre-existing mRNA transcripts, or by stabilizing the already synthesized hormones and preventing their degradation. The exact mechanisms by which ALDHs exert their effects on endocrine cell maturation remain to be elucidated.

The existence of facultative stem/progenitor cells in the adult pancreas remains controversial. Extensive studies using lineage tracing have not pinpointed such a cell population. A possible caveat of these studies is that mostly markers of mature cells have been used for the lineage tracing, possibly excluding specialized progenitor cells. On the other hand combined expression of several transcription factors may define this subpopulation, making it very difficult to detect unequivocally (Kopp et al., 2011a). Recently, putative adult pancreas stem/progenitor cells were isolated from the interface of ducts with the exocrine compartment using FACS and the Aldefluor fluorescence assay that labels cells with ALDH enzymatic activity. These cells had the capacity to generate endocrine and exocrine cells *in vitro* and were shown to express certain stem/progenitor markers and three *Aldh* genes, namely *Aldh1a1/a2/a7*. The number of these cells greatly increased after caerulein treatment that induces pancreatitis and sets in motion a regenerative response (Rovira et al., 2010). Here we show the population of Aldh1b1⁺ cells expands greatly following injuries directed against either the endocrine or acinar compartments. In both cases cells are proliferative and mostly E-cadherin⁺/PNA⁺ suggesting an origin from the acinar compartment. The relatively fast appearance of Aldh1b1⁺ cells following injury, particularly after caerulein treatment, suggests that they originate from cells that have dedifferentiated, rather than the preexisting small population of Aldh1b1⁺ cells. Furthermore, the expansion of this population in two different models of pancreatic injury suggests that Aldh1b1 is part of a general injury response in the adult pancreas and it will be important to identify the signals driving this expansion. Intriguingly, following caerulein treatment, and in contrast to streptozotocin treatment, the number of ALDH1B1⁺ that were either DBA⁺/PNA⁺ or DBA⁻/PNA⁻ appeared increased, suggesting a differential response of ALDH1B1⁺ cells to distinct insults. To evaluate the relative importance of ALDHs in pancreas progenitors and regeneration it will be important to assess which, if

any, ALDH activity is required for the multipotency of the ALDH active cells and for the pancreas regenerative response.

ALDH1B1 appears unique among other ALDHs because it may continuously and specifically mark stem/progenitor cells in the developing and adult pancreas. Interestingly, ALDH1B1 has been identified as a potential colon cancer biomarker (Chen et al., 2011). Often, the same signaling pathways used in development are utilized during regeneration but also for cancer stem cell propagation. Having a single gene specifically expressed in stem cells during development, the mature organ and development of cancer will allow for the isolation and comparative analysis of the corresponding populations. This, combined with functional studies of *Aldh1b1*, may accelerate the discovery of approaches to enhance pancreas regeneration and halt the progression of pancreatic cancer.

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Appendix A. Supporting information

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ydbio.2012.10.030>.

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