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Inhibition of IKK/NF-κB Signaling Enhances Differentiation of Mesenchymal Stromal Cells from Human Embryonic Stem Cells

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SUMMARY

Embryonic stem cell-derived mesenchymal stromal cells (MSCs; also known as mesenchymal stem cells) represent a promising source for bone regenerative medicine. Despite remarkable advances in stem cell biology, the molecular mechanism regulating differentiation of human embryonic stem cells (hESCs) into MSCs remains poorly understood. Here, we report that inhibition of IκB kinase (IKK)/nuclear factor kappa B (NF-κB) signaling enhances differentiation of hESCs into MSCs by expediting the loss of pluripotent markers and increasing the expression of MSC surface markers. In addition, a significantly higher quantity of MSCs was produced from hESCs with IKK/NF-κB suppression. These isolated MSCs displayed evident multipotency with capacity to terminally differentiate into osteoblasts, chondrocytes, and adipocytes in vitro and to form bone in vivo. Collectively, our data provide important insights into the role of NF-κB in mesenchymal lineage specification during hESC differentiation, suggesting that IKK inhibitors could be utilized as an adjuvant in generating MSCs for cell-mediated therapies.

INTRODUCTION

Human mesenchymal stromal cells (MSCs; also known as mesenchymal stem cells) have gained considerable attention for their promising potential in cell-mediated therapy. MSCs are progenitor cells whose capacity to differentiate into osteoblasts and modulate the immune response makes them instrumental in bone regenerative medicine (Kode et al., 2009; Stappenbeck and Miyoshi, 2009; Alvarez et al., 2015; Deng et al., 2015). Clinical trials have already demonstrated that implantation of MSCs is an effective and safe treatment modality in defect repair (Bianco et al., 2013; Quarto et al., 2001; Wang et al., 2012). Although MSCs used in cell therapies are mostly isolated from adult bone marrow, proliferation and differentiation capacity of these MSCs from bone marrow (BMSCs) has been shown to decline as the donor patient ages (Kern et al., 2006; Quarto et al., 2001). Due to these shortcomings of BMSCs, human embryonic stem cells (hESCs), which have the potential to provide an unlimited supply of MSCs, are potential alternative sources for MSCs (Choo and Lim, 2011; Thomson, 1998). hESC-derived MSCs are similar to BMSCs biologically and functionally, but with higher osteogenic potential and proliferation rates as well as less immunogenicity (Li et al., 2013). Three methods have been developed to promote the differentiation of hESCs into MSCs: (1) the formation of three-dimensional embryonic bodies, (2) the culture of hESCs on stromal cells, and (3) the culture of hESCs as monolayers (Arpornmaeklong et al., 2009; Barberi et al., 2005; Villa-Diaz et al., 2012; Karp et al., 2006). However, the molecular mechanism by which hESCs commit to MSC fate remains elusive.

The nuclear factor kappa B (NF-κB) is known for its key role in the regulation of many cellular processes. The classical NF-κB is a heterodimer of p50 and p65/RelA proteins, in which the p65/RelA subunit has transactivation activity. The IκB kinase (IKK) complex mediates the degradation of IκBs to activate NF-κB (Krum et al., 2010). Recent studies have suggested that NF-κB may also play a role in stem cell self-renewal and differentiation (Armstrong et al., 2006; Dreesen and Brivanlou, 2007). The NF-κB subunits, including p65, p50, IκBα, and IκBβ, were found to be present throughout differentiation of hESCs (Yang et al., 2010). Although NF-κB signaling activity is low in hESCs, its inhibition leads to significant cell differentiation (Armstrong et al., 2006), suggesting that basal level of NF-κB activity is required for hESC identity. On the other hand, p65 overexpression caused loss of pluripotency and hESC differentiation (Luningschror et al., 2012). Moreover, it has been shown that Nanog maintains the pluripotency of mouse ESCs by binding to and suppressing the functions of NF-κB transcriptional activity (Torres and Watt, 2008). Given these seemingly contradictory reports, the precise regulatory functions of NF-κB in hESC differentiation require further investigation.

In this report, we investigated the effect of IKK/NF-κB signaling in regulating differentiation of hESCs into MSCs. Here, we demonstrated that inactivation of the

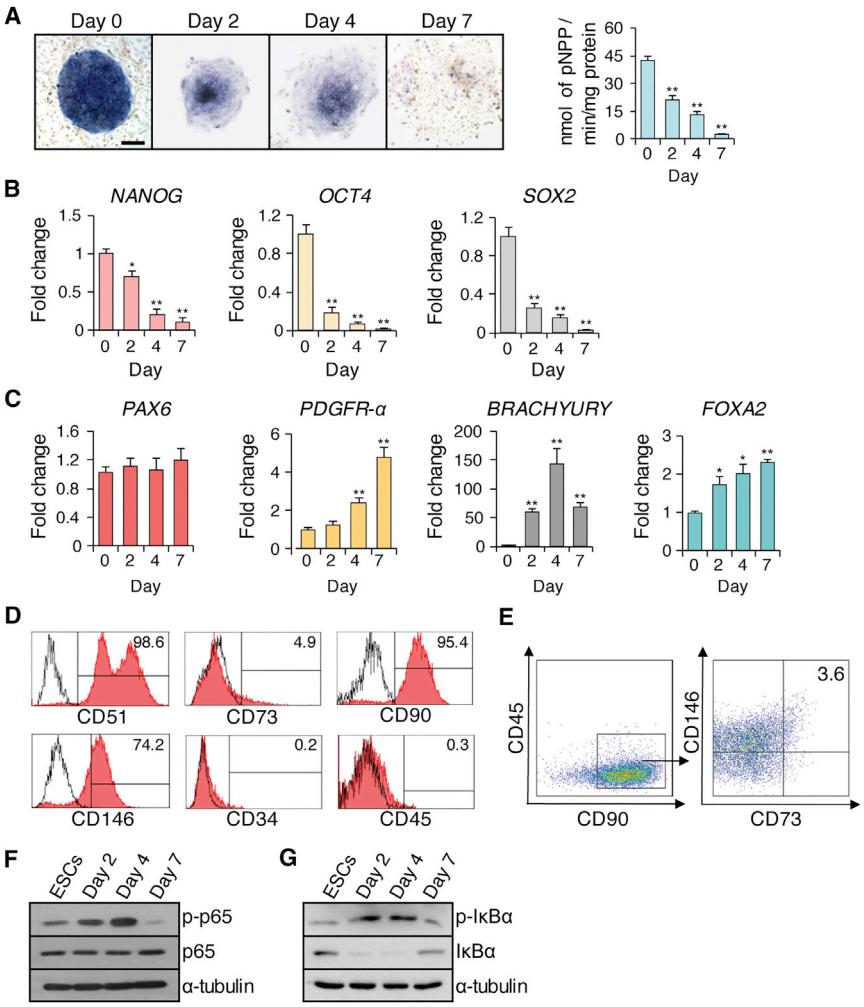

Figure 1. Spontaneous Differentiation of hESCs without the Feeder Cell Layer

(A) Alkaline phosphatase staining and quantitative alkaline phosphatase activity assay at 0, 2, 4, and 7 days. Scale bar indicates 200 μm.

(B) qRT-PCR results of pluripotent markers (*NANOG*, *OCT4*, *POU5F1*) at 0, 2, 4, and 7 days.

(C) qRT-PCR results of an ectodermal gene (*PAX6*), mesodermal genes (*PDGFR-α* and *BRACHYURY*), and an endodermal gene (*FOXA2*) at 0, 2, 4, and 7 days.

(D) Flow cytometry analysis of cells expressing MSC surface markers.

(E) Four-color flow cytometry analysis for CD45, CD90, CD73, and CD146 expression was used to isolate $CD73^{+}CD90^{+}CD146^{+}CD45^{-}$ MSCs.

(F) Western blot of p65 and phosphorylated p65 at 0, 2, 4, and 7 days of hESC differentiation.

(G) Western blot of IκBα and phosphorylated IκBα at 0, 2, 4, and 7 days of H1 hESC differentiation. Three independent experiments were performed.

*$p < 0.05$, **$p < 0.001$.

IKK/NF-κB signaling pathway by the small-molecule IKK inhibitor (IKKi) and p65 knockdown promotes hESC differentiation into MSCs on monolayer culture. IKKi-treated hESCs generated a significantly increased MSC population and exhibited multipotency.

RESULTS

Inhibition of NF-κB Signaling Promotes hESC Differentiation and Enhances MSC Marker Expression

hESCs can be differentiated into MSCs when they are cultured in a monolayer without feeder cells (Karp et al., 2006). To induce this differentiation, we seeded the H1 hESC aggregates onto tissue culture dishes without feeder cells. We found that the alkaline phosphatase activity of hESCs decreased progressively and dramatically in the 7 days following culturing in a monolayer (Figure 1A). Real-time RT-PCR revealed that the expression of pluripotent markers, including *NANOG*, *OCT4*, and *SOX2*, gradually declined in parallel with alkaline phosphatase activity, indicating hESC differentiation (Figure 1B).

We then examined the expression pattern of markers indicative of the three germ layers. While the ectodermal marker gene *PAX6* was not induced, the endodermal marker gene *FOXA2* and two mesodermal markers *PDGFR-α* and *BRACHYURY* were significantly elevated upon monolayer culture, indicating their preferential differentiation toward these two specific lineages (Figure 1C). Furthermore, when the MSC surface markers were assessed after 7 days of differentiation, more than 95% of cells were positive for CD51 and CD90, but negative for CD34 and CD45 (Figure 1D). However, $CD146^{+}$ cells were 74.2% and $CD73^{+}$ cells were relatively low at 4.9% (Figure 1D). Based on these results, we selected the combination markers of $CD73^{+}CD90^{+}CD146^{+}CD45^{-}$ to isolate MSCs, excluding CD51 due to its high level of expression at 99% (Figure 1D). We were able to obtain 3.6%

CD73$^+$CD90$^+$CD146$^+$CD45$^-$ MSCs of the total differentiated cells from H1 hESCs (Figure 1E). Similarly, MSCs could also be generated from H9 hESCs (Figures S1A–S1E).

IKK directly phosphorylates the p65 transactivation domain on serine 536 (S536), a process that is correlated with IKK/NF-κB activity (Yang et al., 2003). To examine the status of the IKK/NF-κB signaling pathway, we screened for phosphorylated p65 during hESC differentiation. Consistent with previous studies (Foldes et al., 2010; Kang et al., 2007), phosphorylated status of p65 and IκBα was low, suggesting that NF-κB activity is present but low in H1 hESCs (Figures 1F and 1G). Interestingly, phosphorylation of p65 and IκBα increased progressively in the first 4 days of H1 or H9 hESC differentiation, but decreased to the basal level on day 7 (Figures 1F, 1G, and S1F). In contrast, the components of non-canonical NF-κB signaling, p100 and p52 (Bakkar et al., 2012), were minimally affected (Figure S1G).

To determine whether IKK/NF-κB signaling plays a functional role in hESC differentiation into MSCs, we used IKKi to inhibit the IKKβ subunit of IKK complex, blocking IKK-mediated phosphorylation-induced proteasomal degradation of IκB, and thereby disabling activation of NF-κB (Baxter et al., 2004; Park et al., 2006). We treated the H1 hESC monolayer culture daily with IKKi (1 μM) from day 1 to day 4 during which IKK/NF-κB activity was found to be upregulated. This treatment resulted in significant inhibition of p65 and IκBα phosphorylation (Figures 2A and 2B), as well as reduction in alkaline phosphatase activity (Figure 2C) compared with vehicle control at days 2 and 4 of H1 hESC differentiation. Similarly, during the 7-day differentiation period, IKKi treatment consistently expedited the loss of pluripotency in H1 hESCs as determined by further suppressed mRNA expression levels of pluripotent markers, including *NANOG*, *OCT4*, and *SOX2* (Figure 2D). Germ layer marker examination revealed that mesodermal markers *PDGFR-α* and *BRACHYURY* were found to be significantly upregulated as a result of treatment at days 2 and 4 of hESC differentiation (Figure 2E). The endodermal marker *FOXA2* was also upregulated at day 4 (Figure 2E). In contrast, the ectodermal marker *PAX6* gene expression remained unchanged (Figure 2E). MSC marker assessment showed that *CD73* and *CD146* were significantly upregulated following 4 days of IKKi treatment (Figure 2F); such upregulation was further confirmed by flow cytometry analysis (Figure 2G). IKKi treatment also generated a 3-fold increase in the proportion of CD73$^+$CD90$^+$CD146$^+$CD45$^-$ MSCs in the total differentiated H1 hESC population, compared with vehicle control treatment (Figure 2H). Similarly, we found that IKKi treatment also significantly generated more MSCs from H9 hESCs (Figure S2).

IKKi-Treated Cells Exhibit Enhanced Osteogenic and Chondrogenic Potentials

As IKKi treatment during hESC differentiation generated a larger CD73$^+$CD90$^+$CD146$^+$CD45$^-$ MSC population, we examined whether inhibiting NF-κB signaling by IKKi enhances terminal differentiation capacity of differentiated hESCs. After H1 hESCs were grown in monolayer culture for 7 days with and without IKKi, these differentiated and unsorted hESCs were further induced to undergo osteogenic differentiation with osteogenic induction (OI) medium in the absence of IKKi for 7 days. As shown in Figure S3A, alkaline phosphatase activity was significantly elevated in IKKi-pretreated cells compared with control cells. In addition, real-time RT-PCR showed elevated expression levels of osteogenic markers, including *RUNX2* and *BGLAP* (Figure S3B). Consistent with 7-day osteogenic induction results, IKKi-pretreated cells were able to form more mineralized nodules than control cells after prolonged treatment with OI medium for 14 days as demonstrated by Alizarin red staining (Figure S3C).

Furthermore, we evaluated and compared the chondrogenic capacity of differentiated H1 hESCs under chondrogenic conditions. IKKi-pretreated cells showed the presence of increased glycosaminoglycans as demonstrated by Alcian blue staining following prolonged treatment with chondrogenic induction medium for 21 days (Figure S3D). mRNA expression levels of chondrogenic marker genes including *SOX9* and *COL2A1* were also significantly upregulated (Figure S3E).

Inhibition of NF-κB Signaling by p65 Depletion Promotes hESC Differentiation and Enhances MSC Marker Expression

To further confirm that inhibition of NF-κB promotes hESC differentiation, we knocked down p65 in hESCs using lentiviruses expressing p65 small hairpin RNAs (shRNAs), targeting the 3′ UTR. The depletion of p65 in H1 hESCs was confirmed by real-time RT-PCR (Figure 3A) and by significantly suppressed expression of NF-κB target genes, including *cIAP2*, *IL-6*, and *IL-8* (Figure 3B). Consistent with our IKKi treatment results, this p65 deficiency showed the decline of alkaline phosphatase activity at days 2 and 4 of the differentiation process (Figure 3C). Moreover, real-time RT-PCR revealed accelerated loss of the pluripotent markers *NANOG*, *OCT4*, and *SOX2* during hESC differentiation (Figure 3D). As with IKKi treatment, the endodermal marker *FOXA2* and two mesodermal markers *PDGFR-α* and *BRACHYURY* were found to be significantly elevated while the ectodermal marker *PAX6* was unchanged (Figure 3E). The expression of *CD73* and *CD146* was also significantly upregulated in a time-dependent manner, with the most drastic differences at day 7 of hESC differentiation (Figure 3F). Flow cytometry analysis confirmed the increased

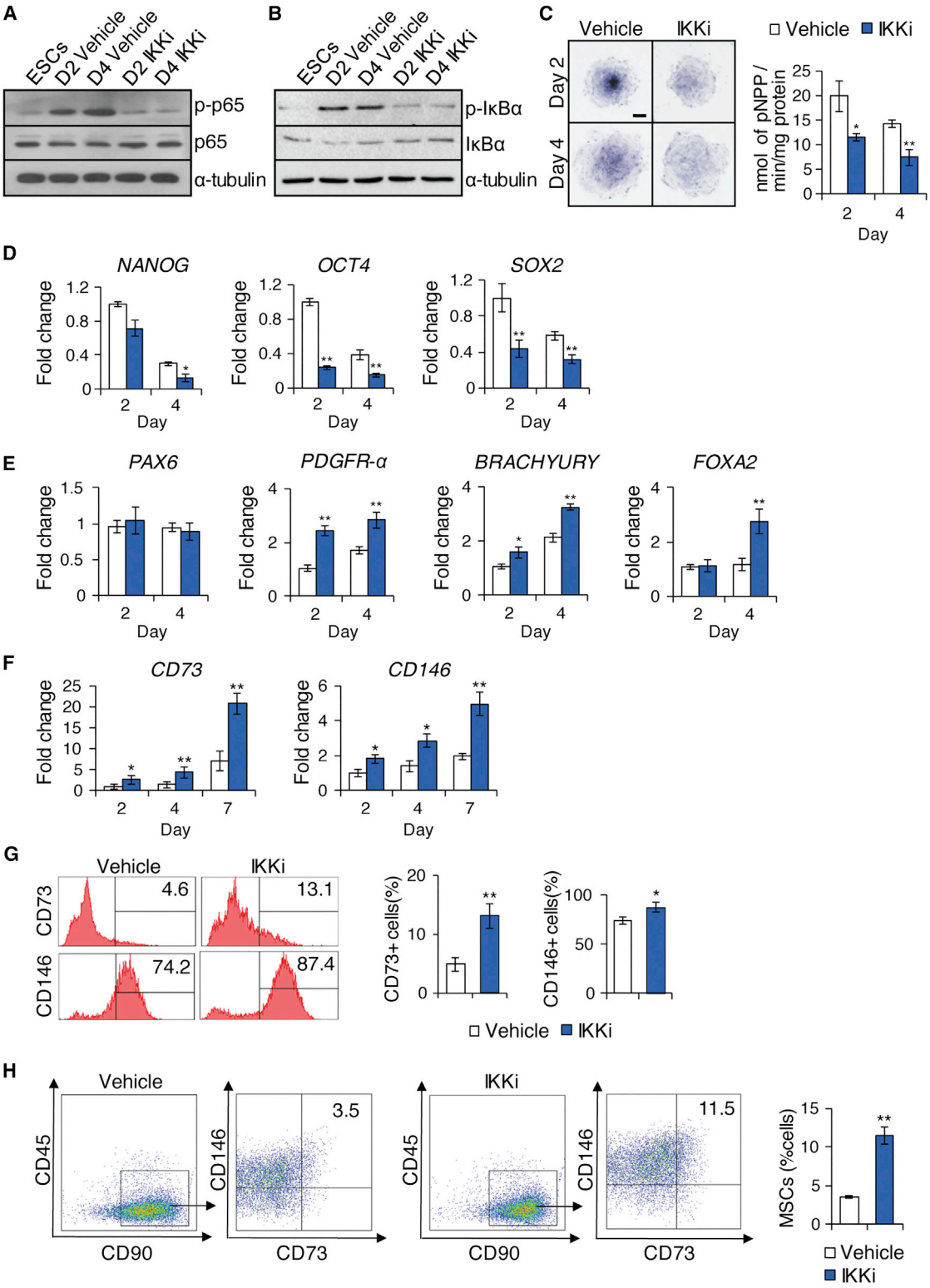

Figure 2. Effect of IKKi Treatment on Mesenchymal Lineage Specification of hESCs

(A) Western blot of p65 and phosphorylated p65 at 0, 2, and 4 days of hESC differentiation.

(B) Western blot of IκBα and phosphorylated IκBα at 0, 2, and 4 days of hESC differentiation.

(C) Alkaline phosphatase staining and quantitative alkaline phosphatase activity assay at 2 and 4 days. Scale bar indicates 200 μm.

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expression of CD73 and CD146 (Figure 3G). Finally, similar to IKKi treatment, NF-κB inhibition by p65 depletion increased the proportion of $CD73^+CD90^+CD146^+CD45^-$ MSCs by 3-fold (Figure 3H).

MSCs Derived from IKKi-Treated hESCs Maintain Multipotency In Vitro and Form Bone In Vivo

Since IKKi treatment generated significantly more MSCs from hESCs, it was important to determine whether these MSCs maintained multipotential properties and formed bone tissues in vivo. We sorted MSCs derived from IKKi-treated H1 hESCs and vehicle-treated hESCs and compared the terminal differentiation capacity to develop into osteoblasts, chondrocytes, and adipocytes in the absence of IKKi. Induced to undergo osteogenic differentiation, both groups displayed similar alkaline phosphatase activity and mineralization capacity (Figures 4A and 4C). Real-time RT-PCR also showed no significant differences in the expression of the osteogenic marker genes, *RUNX2* and *BGLAP* (Figure 4B). Similarly, no significant changes were observed in chondrogenic potential, as determined by Alcian blue staining and expression of the chondrogenic marker genes, *SOX9* and *COL2A1* (Figures 4D and 4E). Induced to undergo adipogenic differentiation with adipogenic induction media for 21 days, oil red O staining revealed lipid deposit formation (Figure 4F) and the quantification and expression of adipogenic marker genes, *PPAR-γ* and *LPL*, showed no difference in adipogenic potential between the two groups (Figures 4F and 4G). Importantly, both populations were able to form bone in vivo (Figure 4H). To confirm ectopic bone regeneration, we examined the expression of human osteocalcin in these mineralized tissues. Osteocytes and lining osteoblasts were positively stained in both groups (Figure S4). To examine whether IKKi treatment might induce chromosomal abnormality at the genomic level, we performed G-banded chromosome studies of 20 mitoses. The results revealed that both groups exhibited a normal male karyotype with no gross abnormalities (Figure 4I).

DISCUSSION

For successful utilization of hESCs to generate MSCs for cell-mediated therapies, it is critical to develop a better understanding of the molecular mechanisms that govern their differentiation into specific progenitor cells. Here, we identified an important mechanism that facilitates differentiation of pluripotent hESCs into multipotent MSCs. By inhibiting the NF-κB signaling pathway, hESCs were differentiated more readily into MSCs, thereby enhancing lineage-specific terminal differentiation into osteoblasts and chondrocytes.

Recent studies have suggested that NF-κB signaling is involved in both maintenance and differentiation of ESCs (Dreesen and Brivanlou, 2007). While a low but detectable level of NF-κB activity was found in both mouse ESCs (mESCs) and hESCs (Torres and Watt, 2008; Yang et al., 2010), the functional role of NF-κB signaling was found to be contradictory. In mESCs, endogenous NF-κB activity and target gene expression was observed to have increased during the differentiation process. In addition, forced expression of the NF-κB subunit p65 caused mESC differentiation and loss of pluripotency (Luningschror et al., 2012). Conversely, NF-κB inhibition in mice increases expression of pluripotency markers (Dutta et al., 2011). miR-290, an ESC-specific microRNA cluster that targets p65, maintains pluripotency in mESCs by repressing NF-κB signaling (Luningschror et al., 2012). Similarly, Nanog's binding to NF-κB inhibits the transcriptional activity of NF-κB and collaborates with Stat3 to promote self-renewal and impair differentiation (Torres and Watt, 2008). In contrast, it is reported that NF-κB inhibition in hESCs leads to hESC differentiation and loss of pluripotency (Armstrong et al., 2006). Using two different approaches for inhibiting NF-κB, our findings confirmed the notion that NF-κB inhibition promoted hESC differentiation. Importantly, we found that inhibition obtained significantly higher yields of MSCs. It was reported that there was a significant increase in expression of the NF-κB pathway components, p50 and phosphorylated form of p65, during embryonic body-mediated differentiation of hESCs grown in mouse embryonic feeder (MEF) layers (Yang et al., 2010). Similarly, here we demonstrated an increase in phosphorylated p65, indicative of heightened IKK/NF-κB activity, as hESCs differentiated in the monolayer culturing system and lost their pluripotency. It is noteworthy that such heightened activity was present only during the initial 4 days of differentiation and quickly

(D) qRT-PCR results of *NANOG*, *OCT4*, and *POU5F1* at 2 and 4 days.
(E) qRT-PCR results of *PAX6*, *PDGFR-α*, *BRACHYURY*, and *FOXA2* at 2 and 4 days.
(F) qRT-PCR results of *CD73* and *CD146* at 2, 4, and 7 days.
(G) Flow cytometry analysis of cells with or without IKKi treatment examining MSC marker expression.
(H) Four-color flow cytometry analysis for CD45, CD90, CD73, and CD146 expression to isolate $CD73^+CD90^+CD146^+CD45^-$ MSCs following 7 days of hESC differentiation with or without IKKi. Proportions of $CD73^+CD90^+CD146^+CD45^-$ MSCs generated. Three independent experiments were performed.
$^*p < 0.05$, $^{**}p < 0.001$.

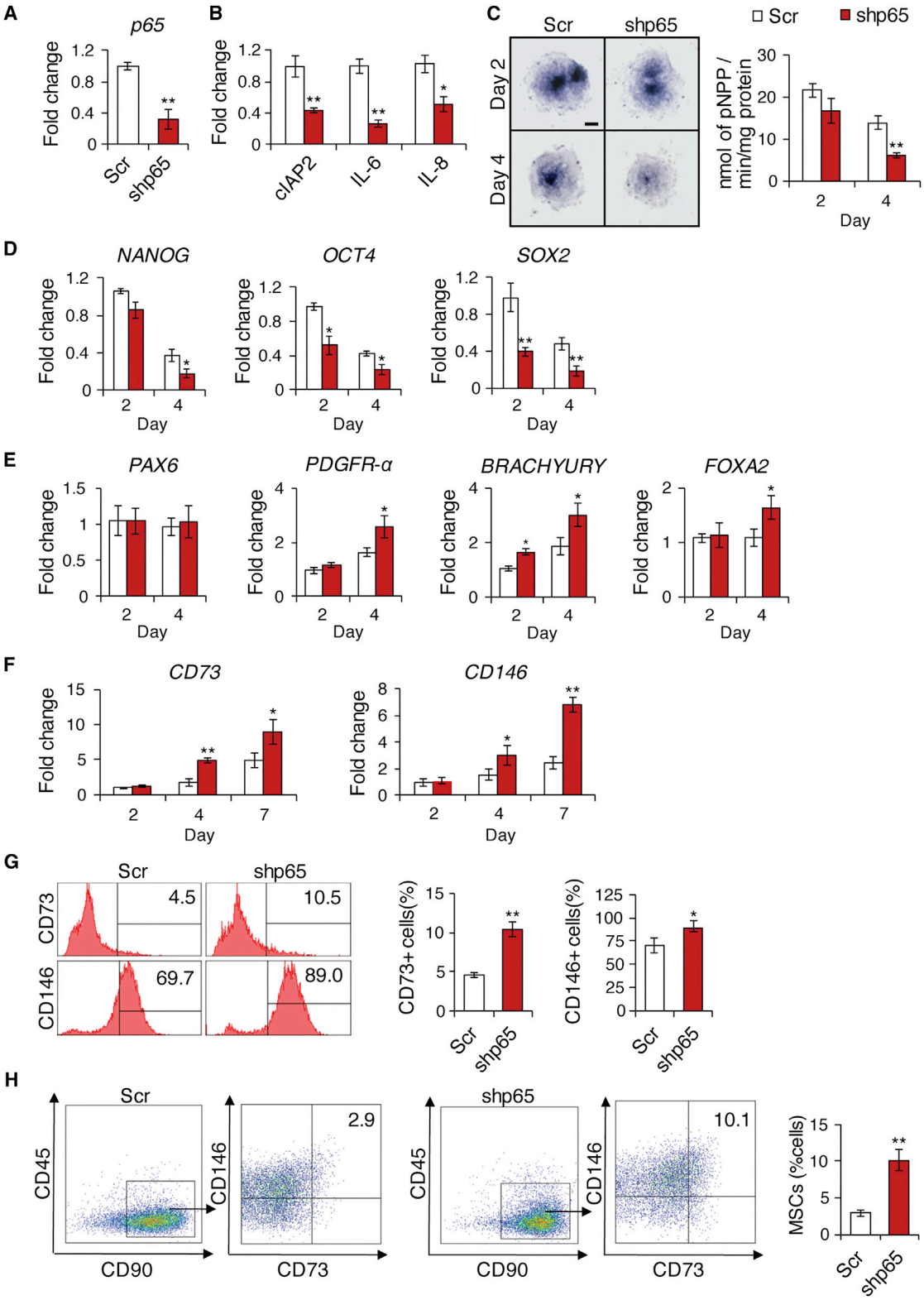

Figure 3. Effect of p65 Knockdown on Differentiation and Mesenchymal Lineage Specification of hESCs

(A) qRT-PCR showing the deletion of *p65* mRNA by shp65 in H1 hESCs.

(B) qRT-PCR results of NF-κB target genes (*cIAP2*, *IL-6*, *IL-8*) in Scr or shp65 transduced H1 hESCs at 4 days.

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returned to the basal level. When this transient upregulation of IKK/NF-κB signaling was inhibited, hESC differentiation was enhanced, suggesting that IKK/NF-κB activity may act as a compensatory mechanism to suppress its differentiation into progenitor cells during the early stages. Indeed, such a compensatory mechanism was also seen in previous studies. NF-κB activity is high during the development of bone but decreases in adult bone (Krum et al., 2010). Previously, we have found that the inhibition of NF-κB signaling promotes osteogenic differentiation of MSCs in vivo and in vitro (Chang et al., 2009, 2013). Altogether, our results suggest that NF-κB is a negative regulator of MSC differentiation from ESCs and bone formation.

It has previously been reported that differentiation of hESCs without the embryonic body stage led to an increase in the capacity of hESCs to differentiate into osteogenic progenitor cells (Karp et al., 2006). Consistent with these findings, our differentiation culture method resulted in cells with increased mesodermal and endodermal lineage marker gene expression, while the expression of the ectodermal lineage marker, *PAX6*, was unchanged. These results differ distinctly from embryonic bodies in which the inhibition of NF-κB promotes ectodermal lineage alone. Such discrepancies may stem from differences in culturing conditions including dosing. Yang et al. (2010) used a 20 μM dose of IKKi daily for 6 days, which is significantly higher than the concentration used in this study, 1 μM. This super-physiological concentration of IKKi may be responsible for the significant cell death and morphology changes that Yang et al. (2010) observed in hESCs. During our dosing optimization studies, we initially experienced massive cell death with higher doses, leading us to decide on a 1 μM dose. While IKKi at this low dose not only induces minimal cell death and proliferation impairment, it is sufficient to significantly suppress IKK activity, as demonstrated by a reduction in the S536 phosphorylated form of p65. As such, evaluating the role of NF-κB signaling by directly comparing different culturing conditions warrants closer examination.

In summary, we demonstrated that hESCs are a reliable resource to generate functional MSCs, making hESC-derived MSCs a promising alternative to BMSCs, which require invasive harvesting and show diminishing differentiation capacity with age. We also provide evidence that inhibition of NF-κB signaling promotes differentiation of hESCs into MSCs. By inhibiting IKK/NF-κB signaling, greater quantities of MSCs can be obtained more efficiently. Purified MSCs generated with IKKi treatment had the capacity for in vivo bone formation, offering tremendous benefits for bone tissue engineering. Therefore, the use of IKKi to inhibit NF-κB signaling to derive and enrich functional MSCs from hESCs may represent an efficient method that holds great promise for regenerative medicine in the future.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

Cell Culture

hESC-related work was approved by UCLA Embryonic Stem Cells Research Oversight Committee (IRB: 10-001711-CR-00001). H1 and H9 hESCs were obtained from UCLA Broad Stem Cell Research Center. hESCs (passages 35–45) were cultured on a mitotically inactivated MEF layer, as previously described (Thomson, 1998). To induce differentiation of hESCs, we detached hESC colonies using type IV collagenase (1 mg/ml), and hESC aggregates were plated into tissue culture dishes and grown in DMEM, containing 15% fetal bovine serum, 1% L-glutamine, 1% non-essential amino acid, and 1% penicillin-streptomycin for 1 day. Subsequently, IKKi (1 μM, Calbiochem) was added during ESC differentiation as indicated. After 7 days of differentiation, the derived cells were trypsinized to generate a single-cell suspension for further differentiation.

shRNA Knockdown

To knockdown p65 during differentiation of hESCs, we packaged and generated the lentiviruses expressing shRNA p65 or scramble shRNA (Scr) in 293T cells as described previously (Ramadoss et al., 2011). For viral infection, ESC aggregates were plated overnight and then infected with lentiviruses in the presence of polybrene (6 μg/ml) for 24 hr. After 3 days of infection, pools of colonies were selected with puromycin (Thermo Fisher Scientific) for 3 days at a concentration of 0.4 μg/ml. The target sequence for p65 shRNA was 5′-GTGACAAGGTGCAGAAAGA-3′.

All procedures were performed in accordance with the approved protocol by the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), and were oversight by UCLA Animal Research Committee (ARC). Detailed procedures are listed in Supplemental Experimental Procedures.

(C) Alkaline phosphatase staining and quantitative alkaline phosphatase activity assay for hESCs after transfection with Scr or shp65 lentivirus at 2 and 4 days. Scale bar indicates 200 μm.
(D) qRT-PCR results of *NANOG*, *OCT4*, and *POU5F1* at 2 and 4 days.
(E) qRT-PCR results of *PAX6*, *PDGFR-α*, *BRACHYURY*, and *FOXA2* at 2 and 4 days.
(F) qRT-PCR results of *CD73* and *CD146* at 2, 4, and 7 days.
(G) Flow cytometry analysis of cells expressing MSC markers.
(H) Four-color flow cytometry analysis for CD45, CD90, CD73, and CD146 to isolate $CD73^{+}CD90^{+}CD146^{+}CD45^{-}$ MSCs following 7 days of H1 hESC differentiation. Three independent experiments were performed.
$^{*}p < 0.05$, $^{**}p < 0.001$.

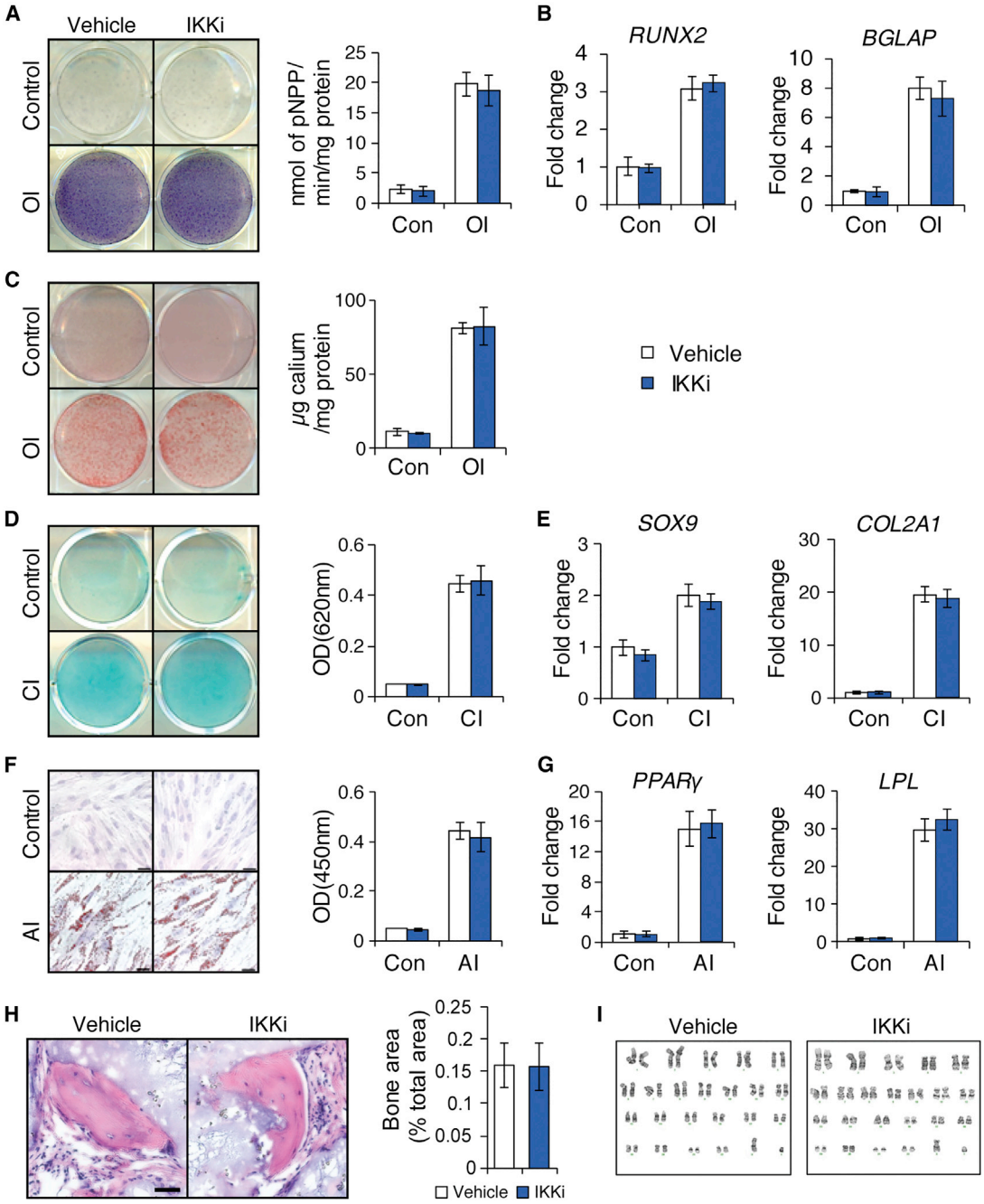

Figure 4. Characterization of Sorted MSCs Derived from IKKi-Treated hESCs

(A) Alkaline phosphatase staining and quantitative alkaline phosphatase activity assay after 14 days of osteogenic induction (OI).

(B) qRT-PCR results of osteogenic markers (*RUNX2* and *BGLAP*) after 7 days of OI.

(C) ARS staining and quantification after 14 days of OI.

(D) Alcian blue staining and quantification after 21 days of chondrogenic induction.

(E) qRT-PCR results of chondrogenic markers (*SOX9* and *COL2a1*) expression after 14 days of chondrogenic induction (CI).

(F) Oil red O staining and quantification after 21 days of adipogenic induction (AI). Scale bar indicates 200 μm.

(G) qRT-PCR results of adipogenic markers (*PPAR-γ* and *LPL*) expression after 14 days of AI.

(H) Bone formation in vivo by sorted MSCs derived from IKKi-treated H1 hESCs in six immunocompromised mice. Bar indicates 100 μm.

(I) Karyotype analysis of sorted MSCs derived from IKKi-treated H1 hESCs. For all in vitro experiments, three independent experiments were performed.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental Information includes Supplemental Experimental Procedures, four figures, and one table and can be found with this article online at http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.stemcr.2016.02.006.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

D.P., C.Z., and R.A. performed the experiments and analyzed the data. C.H. and C.Y.W. designed experiments and wrote the manuscript.

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