

Myogenic Differentiation of Mouse Embryonic Stem Cells That Lack a Functional *Pax7* Gene

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The transcription factor *Pax7* plays a key role during embryonic myogenesis and sustains the proper function of satellite cells, which serve as adult skeletal muscle stem cells. Overexpression of *Pax7* has been shown to promote the myogenic differentiation of pluripotent stem cells. However, the effects of the absence of functional *Pax7* in differentiating embryonic stem cells (ESCs) have not yet been directly tested. Herein, we studied mouse stem cells that lacked a functional *Pax7* gene and characterized the differentiation of these stem cells under conditions that promoted the derivation of myoblasts in vitro. We analyzed the expression of myogenic factors, such as myogenic regulatory factors and muscle-specific microRNAs, in wild-type and mutant cells. Finally, we compared the transcriptome of both types of cells and did not find substantial differences in the expression of genes related to the regulation of myogenesis. As a result, we showed that the absence of functional *Pax7* does not prevent the in vitro myogenic differentiation of ESCs.

Introduction

UNDER PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS, skeletal muscle regeneration relies on the presence of satellite cells [1–3]. In injured muscles, these cells become activated, proliferate, and differentiate into myoblasts that fuse and reconstruct muscle fibers (reviewed in Yablonka-Reuveni and Scharner and Zammit [4,5]). Satellite cells originate from myogenic precursor cells (MPCs) that are specified during differentiation of the somitic mesoderm and are characterized by the expression of two *Pax* genes, *Pax3* and *Pax7* [6–8]. The differentiation of MPCs into skeletal myoblasts is associated with the progressive downregulation of *Pax3* and *Pax7* and the induction of the expression of the myogenic regulatory factors (MRFs) *MyoD*, *Myf5*, *myogenin*, and *Mrf4* (eg, [9–13]). As myogenesis progresses, a subpopulation of MPCs retain *Pax7* expression [14]. These cells do not differentiate, but instead become satellite cells that remain quiescent until they are activated [15,16]. Under physiological conditions, satellite cells are the major source of cells that ensure the proper regeneration of skeletal muscle. However, in aging organisms and under pathological conditions, such as massive muscle injuries and diseases (eg, Duchenne's muscular

dystrophy), they might not be sufficient. These conditions might be ameliorated by the transplantation of cells derived from pluripotent stem cells, such as embryonic stem cells (ESCs) or induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs; for a review, see Grabowska et al. [17]).

During embryonic myogenesis, as well as in injured or regenerating adult muscles, the sequential expression of MRFs regulates myoblast differentiation and the formation of myotubes that can form myofibers. The pattern of MRF induction is characteristic of both embryonic and adult myogenesis, including the differentiation of satellite cells that are activated within injured and regenerating muscles. In developing embryos, *Pax3* and *Pax7* affect *MyoD* expression by regulating myogenic differentiation [10,18]. In quiescent satellite cells, *Pax7* induces the expression of genes such as Inhibitor of differentiation 3 (*Id3*) [19], which prevents *MyoD* expression and inhibits apoptosis [11,20]. *Pax7* also regulates the expression of *Myf5* mRNA transcripts [21], which are present in satellite cells but remain localized within mRNPs and, for this reason, are unavailable for translation [22].

Among the factors that regulate myogenesis are also small noncoding microRNAs that can negatively regulate

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mRNA transcript levels either by leading to their degradation or by inhibiting translation. For example, *miR27* has been shown to regulate the expression of *Pax3*, but not *Pax7* [23], and both *miR1* and *miR206* can downregulate the expression of *Pax7* [24,25]. The relationship between MRFs and microRNAs has been shown to be reciprocal. Myf5, MyoD, MEF2, and myogenin impact at the level of what are known as myoMiRs, that is, *miR1*, *miR133a*, *miR133b*, and *miR206* [26–28]. Thus, the interplay between Pax7, MRFs, and microRNAs creates an additional level of regulation of myogenic differentiation.

The role of Pax proteins in skeletal muscle development has been established by the genetic ablation of the *Pax3* and *Pax7* genes. In *Pax3*-null mouse embryos, the development of limb muscles was greatly affected because of defects in the migration of skeletal muscle cells [7]. *Pax7* depletion leads to premature death during postnatal development as mutant mice fail to survive beyond 2–3 weeks of age because of a neurological phenotype [29]. In *Pax7* mutant mice, skeletal muscles develop; however, they have a significantly lower mass than wild-type littermates [29–31]. The absence of functional Pax7 does not totally prevent secondary myogenesis [32], but skeletal muscle fibers of mice depleted of Pax7-positive cells exhibit a typical phenotype of primary myofibers [33]. The population of satellite cells that reside in the muscles of newborn *Pax7*-null mice progressively decreases in maturing animals, which prevents proper muscle growth [31]. Thus, in *Pax7*-null mice, the number of satellite cells is lower both in skeletal muscles [14,31] and in the tunica muscularis of the esophagus [34].

In adult mice, the role of *Pax7* was tested in experiments that involved the selective deletion of this gene in satellite cells alone. In animals younger than 21 days old, skeletal muscle regeneration was shown to depend upon Pax7 [35]. However, the role of Pax7 in skeletal muscles of older mice remains the subject of debate. Some lines of evidence indicate that this factor is dispensable for proper satellite cell function [35], while other data suggest that it is necessary for myogenic differentiation, even in mice older than 21 days [36,37]. Thus, differences between the function of Pax7 during embryonic, early postnatal, and adult myogenesis are strongly suggested (reviewed in Wang and Conboy and Relaix and Zammit [38,39]). Furthermore, lack of satellite cells, caused either by a germline mutation in *Pax7* or the conditional depletion of satellite cells, results in the failure of skeletal muscle regeneration [40–43].

Determining the role of Pax7 in myogenic differentiation is crucial for understanding both the biology of MPCs and satellite cells, as well as other stem cells that can enter a myogenic program. Among these cells are those that are considered to be potential sources for cell therapies to treat injured or disease-affected skeletal muscles, that is, ESCs and iPSCs. Several experiments have established that these two types of cells can produce any type of tissue in vivo, either in chimeric animals [44] or in animals generated with the aid of a tetraploid complementation technique [45–47] or in teratomas [48]. It is commonly accepted that in vitro many if not all required cell types can be derived from ESCs and iPSCs. However, for many years, protocols that enabled the efficient derivation of myogenic cells from pluripotent stem cells have not been available. Only recently, significant progress has been made. Several research groups have

established protocols based on the knowledge of embryonic myogenesis. These methods provide favorable in vitro conditions for the robust myogenic differentiation of pluripotent stem cells. In two such studies, the manipulation of Wnt signaling and FGF-2 stimulation of pluripotent stem cells led to efficient myogenic differentiation [49,50]. However, the functionality of the obtained myogenic cells has not yet been tested in vivo. Recently, Chal et al. presented a sophisticated culture scheme that mimicked the environmental characteristics of somitogenesis and further stages of myogenesis. Importantly, that protocol allowed for the successful generation of contractile myofibers and the derivation of an abundance of cells that can support skeletal muscle regeneration [51]. Thus, many previously published experiments have been based on the assumption that the mechanisms that govern cellular differentiation in vivo are also operational during the in vitro differentiation of stem cells. If this is true, one must ask whether this process will be Pax7 dependent in the case of pluripotent stem cells, as has been suggested for embryonic and early postnatal development, or whether it will be Pax7 independent, as suggested for myogenic differentiation that occurs in adult mice [35,38]. To answer this question, ESCs carrying a mutated form of the *Pax7* gene were generated and analyzed.

Materials and Methods

Animal studies were approved by the local ethics committee No. 1 in Warsaw, Poland, according to the European Union Directive on the approximation of laws, regulations, and administrative provisions of the Member States regarding the protection of animals used for experimental and scientific purposes [52,53]. All mice were raised on the premises and were maintained under a 12-h light/12-h dark cycle. ESCs used in this present study were either commercially available D3 line or four ESC lines that were derived by us, that is, Pax7wt1 and Pax7wt2 that expressed functional Pax7, and Pax7ko1 and Pax7ko2 that lacked a functional *Pax7* gene. For each analysis, at least three independent experiments were performed.

Preparation of feeder cells

Feeder cells, that is, inactivated mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs), were prepared according to Robertson [54]. In brief, primary MEFs were derived from 13.5-day-old embryos isolated from F1 (C57Bl6N × CBA/H) females mated with males from the same cross. MEFs were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM) (with 4.500 mg/L glucose; Gibco) supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS; Gibco) and penicillin and streptomycin (5,000 U/mL each; Gibco). Confluent MEFs were inactivated by treatment with mitomycin C (10 µg/mL; Sigma–Aldrich) for 2 h. Growth-arrested MEFs were frozen and plated one day before blastocyst plating or ESC seeding.

Generation and in vitro culture of ESCs

C57Bl6N females carrying a mutation in one allele of the *Pax7* gene were crossed with 129Sv males. Resulting progeny were genotyped. In brief, genomic DNA was isolated from the tail tips of 2-week-old mice that were placed in 100 µL 10% Chelex 100 (Bio-Rad) solution in deionized

water at 98°C for 15 min. Next, supernatants containing DNA were collected and 1 µL of this solution was used for PCR analysis using REDTaq ReadyMix (Sigma–Aldrich) and primers according to previously described conditions [29]. PCR products were separated using 1.5% agarose gel electrophoresis (Bio-Rad) and visualized with ethidium bromide (1 mg/mL; Sigma–Aldrich). Agarose gels were analyzed with GelDoc 2000 (Bio-Rad) using Quantity One software (Bio-Rad). Wild-type alleles were represented by a 200 bp band and the knockout allele by a 600 bp band [29].

For superovulation, 6-week-old F1 (C57Bl6N × 129Sv) *Pax7*^{+/-} females were induced by injecting 10 IU pregnant mare's serum gonadotropin (PMSG; Folligon, Intervet) followed 48 h later by the injection of 10 IU human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG; Folligon, Intervet). Next, females were allowed to mate with males of the same cross and genotype. Blastocysts were collected 96 h after hCG injection by flushing the uterus with an M2 medium [55] and then were transferred to single wells of 96-well culture dishes covered with gelatin (0.2% w/v; Sigma–Aldrich) and a feeder layer of inactivated MEFs.

The medium for ESC derivation was composed of KnockOut DMEM (Gibco) supplemented with 10% serum replacement (SR; Gibco) with the addition of nonessential amino acids (0.1 mM; Gibco), L-glutamine (2 mM; Gibco), β-mercaptoethanol (0.1 mM; Sigma–Aldrich), penicillin and streptomycin (5,000 U/mL each; Gibco), murine leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF, 1,000 IU/mL; ESGRO, Chemicon International), and 12.5 µM MEK1 inhibitor (PD98059; Sigma–Aldrich). After 3–4 days of culture, blastocysts formed outgrowths that were then disaggregated enzymatically and mechanically by incubation with 0.25% trypsin/EDTA (Gibco) for 5–10 min and also by pipetting. Resulting cell suspensions were transferred onto inactivated MEFs and were inspected daily for the appearance of primary colonies. Cultures that contained ESCs were expanded, processed for genotyping and karyotyping, and then frozen for further investigation. Established ESC lines were cultured in KnockOut DMEM that contained all supplements described earlier, except for PD98059, and were supplemented with 15% heat-inactivated FBS (Performance Plus; Gibco) instead of SR.

Some analyses, for example, genotyping or generation of embryoid bodies (EBs), required the removal of MEFs from the ESC cultures. To do so, cultures were incubated in 0.05% trypsin/EDTA for 3–5 min, cells were suspended in a culture medium, plated again onto a culture dish covered with 0.2% gelatin, and then were incubated at 37°C for 20 min, which allowed MEFs to attach to the dish. The ESC-containing medium was transferred to another gelatin covered culture dish or was used for EBs generation. If needed, replating was repeated.

In vitro differentiation of ESCs

EBs were generated using the hanging drop technique. Briefly, 800 ESCs were suspended in 30 µL drops of KnockOut DMEM that lacked LIF, that is, KnockOut DMEM that contained 15% heat-inactivated FBS, L-glutamine, non-essential amino acids, β-mercaptoethanol, and penicillin and streptomycin. Drops were placed onto covers of culture dishes that were filled with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and cultured at 37°C allowing for EBs formation. At day 2

of culture in hanging drops, EBs were transferred to low-adhesive dishes (Medlab) allowing for their culture in suspension. At day 7 of culture, 30 EBs were transferred onto 0.2% gelatin-coated coverslips to allow for outgrowth formation. Control cultures were conducted either in KnockOut DMEM or DMEM followed by DMEM and F12 (1:1; Gibco), which lacked LIF from day 1 until 21 and were supplemented with decreasing concentrations of FBS (see schematic diagram, Fig. 2). Myogenic differentiation was also induced by culturing cells in the medium containing various FBS concentrations, which were also complemented with additional supplements (see schematic diagram, Fig. 3). Between days 2 and 7, EB culture media were supplemented with retinoic acid (RA, 30 nM in DMSO; Sigma) and insulin, transferrin, and selenium (ITS, 1%, Gibco) [56,57]. Subsequently, cells were cultured in KnockOut DMEM that lacked LIF until day 10 of culture, when DMEM containing 20% heat-inactivated FBS (Gibco), and penicillin and streptomycin, was used. Next, the concentration of FBS in the culture medium was reduced to 10% (day 13) and then 5% (day 14). Starting from day 15, EB outgrowths were cultured in a medium composed of DMEM and F12 (1:1; Gibco) supplemented with 1% N2 (Gibco) and penicillin and streptomycin, but that lacked FBS (adapted protocols of [58] and S. Tajbakhsh, personal communication). Culture media were changed every 2–3 days. EBs and EB outgrowths were analyzed at 2, 5, 7, 14, and 21 days of culture.

Generation of cardiomyocytes was carried out as previously described [59] (see schematic diagram, Fig. 2). In brief, 400 ESCs were placed in 20 µL hanging drops of IMDM supplemented with 20% heat-inactivated FBS (Performance Plus), L-glutamine, nonessential amino acids, monothioglycerol (450 µg; Sigma–Aldrich), and penicillin and streptomycin, and were cultured for 2 days. Next, EBs were cultured in suspension in low-adhesive dishes. At day 5, EBs were plated onto 1% gelatin-coated coverslips to allow for outgrowth formation. The culture medium was changed every three days. At 12 days of culture, outgrowths were collected.

In vivo differentiation of ESCs—teratoma formation

ESCs were cultured under standard conditions to support pluripotency. After 4–5 days of culture, ESC colonies were disaggregated in 0.05% trypsin/EDTA for 3–5 min, washed once in the culture medium, and then twice in PBS. Finally, 10×10^6 cells were suspended in 100 µL 0.9% NaCl and injected subcutaneously to isoflurane-anesthetized 3-month-old F1 (C57Bl6N × 129Sv) males. Mice were inspected daily and teratomas were isolated when they were 1 cm in diameter. Immediately after isolation, teratomas were either frozen in liquid nitrogen-cooled isopentane and then stored at –80°C or were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde (PFA; Sigma–Aldrich) in PBS at 4°C, embedded in paraffin replacement, that is, paraplast, and processed as described previously [60]. For each cell line, at least 3 teratomas were analyzed.

Genotyping and karyotyping of ESCs

ESC colonies were disaggregated by incubation in 0.05% trypsin/EDTA for 3–5 min, washed in PBS, pelleted, and frozen at –80°C. Genomic DNA was isolated by stirring ESCs in 100 µL of 10% Chelex 100 solution in deionized water at 98°C for 15 min, as described earlier. Reactions

were carried out as described previously for genotyping of animals. Karyotyping required ESC colonies to be incubated in a medium that contained 10 mg/mL colchicine (Sigma–Aldrich) at 37°C for 1.5 h. Next, ESCs were disaggregated in 0.05% trypsin/EDTA for 3–5 min, washed in PBS, suspended and incubated in 1 mL 0.56% KCl (Sigma–Aldrich) at room temperature for 20 min, and then fixed with methanol:acetic acid solution (3:1) at 4°C for 16 h. Finally, ESCs were dropped onto warm slides and stained with the Giemsa reagent (Merck) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. Next, specimens were dehydrated in HistoChoice (Sigma–Aldrich), mounted with the VectaMount Mounting Medium (Vector Laboratories), and analyzed using transmitted light microscopy (Axioskop; Zeiss). For each ESC line, at least 30 metaphase plates were analyzed.

RNA isolation, RT-PCR, and qPCR (mRNA and microRNA) assays

For mRNA transcript analysis by RT-PCR, RNA was isolated from undifferentiated ESCs and EBs using a High Pure RNA Isolation kit (Roche). Next, 0.2 µg of total RNA was used and reaction was carried out with the Titan One Tube RT-PCR System (Roche) and customized primers according to conditions described previously [61]. PCR products were separated using 2% agarose gel electrophoresis and analyzed as indicated earlier. For qPCR, total RNA was isolated from undifferentiated ESCs, EBs, and EB outgrowths cultured in control media or media supplemented with RA and ITS, and also from 13.5-day-old embryos (obtained according to [62]) using the *mir*-Vana™ miRNA Isolation Kit (Ambion) and DNase treated using TURBO DNase (Ambion). Reverse transcription for mRNA analysis was performed using 0.5 µg of total RNA and the RevertAid First-Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The qPCR assays were performed using the following specific TaqMan® probes: Mm02019550_s1 (*Nanog*), Mm03053810_s1 (*Sox2*), Mm00438930_m1 (*Fgfr1*), Mm00443081_m1 (*Pax6*), Mm01976556_s1 (*Foxa2*), Mm01318252_m1 (*T*), Mm00440701_m1 (*Pdgfra*), Mm00435493_m1 (*Pax3*), Mm00440387_m1 (*MyoD1*), Mm00446194_m1 (*Myog*), Mm01319006_g1 (*Myh7*), Mm00477791_m1 (*Nfix*), Mm00468267_m1 (*Eno3*), and Mm01205647_g1 (*Actb*) using the TaqMan Gene Expression Master Mix (Life Technologies) and a LightCycler 96 instrument (Roche). Data were collected and analyzed using LightCycler 96 SW1.1 software (Roche). For each analysis, three independent experiments were performed. For microRNA analysis, reverse transcription was performed with a TaqMan MicroRNA Reverse Transcription Kit (Applied Biosystems). The qPCR assays were performed using TaqMan (mmu-let-7a-5p, mmu-miR-145a-5p, mmu-miR-206-3p, mmu-miR-294-3p, mmu-miR-181a-5p, mmu-miR-1a-3p, mmu-miR-133a-3p, mmu-miR-133b-3p, U6 snRNA mouse Cat. # 4440887; Applied Biosystems), using a LightCycler® 96 System. Ddct analysis was performed according to Livak [63].

Microarray analysis

For microarray analyses, total RNA was isolated from undifferentiated ESCs (day 0), EBs (day 7 of culture), and EB outgrowths (day 21 of culture) cultured in control media

or media supplemented with RA and ITS. A total of four independent samples were collected for each time point analyzed. RNA was isolated using a High Pure RNA Isolation kit (Roche). Next, the RNA integrity was assessed using a 2100 Bioanalyzer (Agilent Technologies) with an RNA 6000 Nano Lab Chip kit (Agilent Technologies). All RNA samples had an integrity number that was greater than 8.5. The Ambion® WT Expression Kit (Ambion) and GeneChip® WT Terminal Labeling and Controls Kit (Affymetrix) were used according to the manufacturer’s instructions for target preparation on the Affymetrix® Mouse Gene 2.1 ST Array Strip. Fragmented labeled cDNA samples were hybridized to the array and scanned using an Affymetrix GeneAtlas Imaging station. The intensity signals for each probe set were written by Affymetrix software into “.cel” files. All procedures were performed according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The “.cel” files were imported into the Partek Genomic Suite v 6.6 software using RMA (Robust Multiarray Averaging). During this step, background correction was applied based on the global distribution of the PM (perfect match) probe intensities and the affinity of each probe (based on sequences) was calculated. Furthermore, the probe intensities were quantile normalized [64], log₂ transformed, and a median polish summarization of each probe set was applied. Then, a qualitative analysis was performed (ie, Principal Component Analysis) to identify outliers and artifacts on the microarray. After quality control, analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed on the data set, which allowed for the creation of lists of significantly and differentially expressed genes between biological variants. The selected lists were subjected to cluster analysis to identify genes and samples with similar profiles using an unsupervised hierarchical clustering algorithm. Clusters were calculated based on standardized raw intensities that were shifted to a mean of zero and scaled to a standard deviation of one. Furthermore, the color scale among all heat maps was set to a range of –3 to 3 to equalize the dynamic ranges of all intensity plots. Data discussed in this publication have been deposited in the NCBI Gene Expression Omnibus and are accessible through GEO Series accession number GSE66483 (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/geo/query/acc.cgi?acc=GSE66483).

Immunolocalization

ESCs and EB outgrowths were fixed with 3% PFA in PBS at room temperature for 10 min and then were permeabilized with 0.5% Triton-X 100 (Sigma–Aldrich) in PBS at room temperature for 5 min. Nonspecific antibody binding was blocked by incubation in 3% bovine serum albumin (BSA; Sigma–Aldrich) in PBS at room temperature for 1 h. Next, primary antibodies were diluted with 0.5% BSA in PBS and incubated with cells at 4°C overnight. Primary antibodies against the following epitopes were used: Oct-4 (Santa Cruz Biotechnology; diluted 1:100), Nanog (Cosmo Bio Co.; diluted 1:200), myosin heavy chain (DSHB, diluted 1:10), MyoD (Santa Cruz Biotechnology; diluted 1:200), and cardiac Troponin T (Abcam; diluted 1:100). The next day, specimens were incubated with appropriate secondary antibodies conjugated with Alexa 488 (Molecular Probes) or Alexa 595 (Molecular Probes) diluted 1:200 and DRAQ5 diluted 1:1,000 in 0.5% BSA in PBS at room temperature for 2 h. Specimens were washed in PBS and mounted using the

Fluorescent Mounting Medium (Dako). The specificity of primary antibodies was confirmed by incubating ESCs and EB outgrowths with secondary antibodies alone. Specimens were analyzed using an Axiovert 100M scanning confocal microscope (Zeiss) equipped with LSM 510 software. Figures were assembled using Adobe Photoshop CS6 Extended.

Flow cytometry analysis

ESCs without feeders were washed and fixed with 3% PFA in PBS at room temperature for 10 min. Unspecific antibody binding was prevented by incubation in 100 μ L of 0.5% BSA in PBS at 4°C for 30 min. Then, 10 μ L of antibodies against SSEA-1 was added (conjugated with Alexa 488; Santa Cruz Biotechnology). After a 1-h incubation at 4°C, cells were washed with PBS, filtered through 35 μ m pores, and analyzed using a FACSCalibur (Becton Dickinson) with CellQuest software (Becton Dickinson). All analyzes were accompanied by appropriate negative and isotype controls.

Histological analysis

Using a cryostat, 10- μ m-thick sections were obtained from frozen teratomas (Microm HM 505N; Microm International GmbH), air-dried, stained with Harris's hematoxylin (Sigma-Aldrich) and eosin Y (Sigma-Aldrich) for 7 min, and mounted in aqueous permanent mounting agent for microscopy (Dako). Paraplast sections were stained with Harris's hematoxylin, Masson's Trichrome (Sigma-Aldrich), or Harris's hematoxylin and Gomori Trichrome (Sigma-Aldrich) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Sections were analyzed using a Nikon TE200 microscope (Nikon Instruments) and NIS Elements software.

Results

Characterization of mouse ESCs that lack functional Pax7

To directly test the role of Pax7 in the myogenic differentiation of pluripotent stem cells, we derived mouse ESCs that lack a functional Pax7 transcription factor. To this point, we used previously generated *Pax7*^{+/-} mice [29] on a C57Bl6N background and crossed them with 129Sv mice, that is, a strain of mice permissive for the establishment of ESC lines [65]. We used F1 (CB76BIN \times 129Sv) animals with a *Pax7*^{+/-} genotype to generate blastocysts. The resulting wild-type and mutant ESC lines were genotyped (Fig. 1A) and karyotyped. Finally, based on the chromosome count, two wild-type (*Pax7*wt1 and *Pax7*wt2) and two mutant (*Pax7*ko1 and *Pax7*ko2) cell lines were chosen for further analyses. These ESCs were chosen based on the highest proportion of 2n metaphase plates (40 chromosomes), which was 97% for *Pax7*wt1, 94.6% for *Pax7*wt2, 87.5% for *Pax7*ko1, and 80% for *Pax7*ko2 ESCs. These four selected cell lines were carefully analyzed to document their pluripotent characteristics. Their *in vitro* characteristics were compared with analyses of the commercially available D3 ESC line, which was previously shown to be pluripotent (eg, [66,67]).

*Pax7*wt1, *Pax7*wt2, *Pax7*ko1, *Pax7*ko2, and D3 ESCs were cultured under conditions that supported pluripotency and self-renewal, that is, in a medium containing LIF, and then were processed for mRNA analysis or immunolocalization of

pluripotency markers. All analyzed ESCs expressed *Sox2* and *Nanog*, as shown by qPCR (Fig. 1B) and immunodetection (Fig. 1C). In all tested cell lines, *Nanog* was present in the nuclei of ESCs (Fig. 1C). Analyses of cell colonies revealed that in the D3 line, ~86% of cells expressed *Nanog*, compared with 56.2% in *Pax7*wt1, 53.8% in *Pax7*wt2, 59% in *Pax7*ko1, and 80.7% in *Pax7*ko2 (Fig. 1E). Similarly, Oct-4 was detectable in the nuclei of all of cell lines analyzed, as 92% of D3 cells, 88% of *Pax7*wt1 cells, 85% of *Pax7*wt2 cells, 90% of *Pax7*ko1 cells, and 92% of *Pax7*ko2 cells expressed this factor (Fig. 1D, F). Flow cytometry analysis showed that ESCs also expressed SSEA-1 antigen (D3, 68%; *Pax7*wt1, 81.9%; *Pax7*wt2, 53.8%; *Pax7*ko1, 80.7%; and *Pax7*ko2, 59%; Fig. 1G).

Next, we compared the ability of *Pax7*wt and *Pax7*ko ESC lines to differentiate into tissues that originated from the three germ layers. To do so, we tested whether they could differentiate *in vivo* (ie, form teratomas) or *in vitro* (ie, in EBs). In both settings, spatiotemporal interactions between differentiating cells allowed for the generation of ectodermal, endodermal, and mesodermal derivatives (reviewed in Grabowska et al. [17]). *In vivo* assays showed that all cell lines analyzed—*Pax7*wt1, *Pax7*wt2, *Pax7*ko1, and *Pax7*ko2 cells—could form complex teratomas. Histological analyses revealed that many tissues could be generated, including ectodermal squamous epithelium (Fig. 1H, a–d), endodermal ciliated epithelia (Fig. 1H, h) or secretory epithelium (Fig. 1H, e–g), as well as tissues of mesodermal origin, such as connective tissues, including cartilage (Fig. 1H, i–l).

In vitro differentiation of ESCs could be induced by the formation of EBs (Fig. 2A). In brief, for the first 2 days, all EBs were cultured in media supplemented with 15% FBS. Starting from 13 day of culture, EBs were cultured in media in which the concentration of FBS was reduced. The choice of such conditions was based on previously published observations that suggested that deprivation of certain factors present in FBS could prevent proliferation and enhance differentiation (reviewed in Salani et al. [68]). Under such conditions, *Pax7*wt1, *Pax7*wt2, *Pax7*ko1, *Pax7*ko2, and D3 ESCs expressed the ectodermal marker *Pax6*, the endodermal marker *Foxa2*, and the mesodermal marker *Brachyury* (*T*), as indicated by qPCR analyses (Fig. 2B). The ability of the ESCs that we tested to differentiate into cardiomyocytes was confirmed based on a protocol designed by Wobus et al. (Fig. 2C). All ESC lines that we tested synthesized cardiac troponin T, as shown by immunolocalization (Fig. 2D). Thus, we established that the ESCs that we derived, like D3 cells, are pluripotent, as they could differentiate *in vitro* and *in vivo* into cells of ectodermal, endodermal, and mesodermal origin.

Myogenic differentiation of Pax7wt and Pax7ko ESCs

Subsequent analyses of *Pax7*wt and *Pax7*ko ESCs focused on the ability of these cells to differentiate into skeletal myoblasts. To induce myogenic differentiation *in vitro*, ESCs were subjected to a protocol involving the generation of EBs and EB outgrowths (Fig. 3A). According to this experimental scheme, starting from 13 day of culture, EBs were placed in media characterized by a reduced concentration of FBS [68]. From days 2 to 5, to support myogenic differentiation, the culture medium was supplemented with

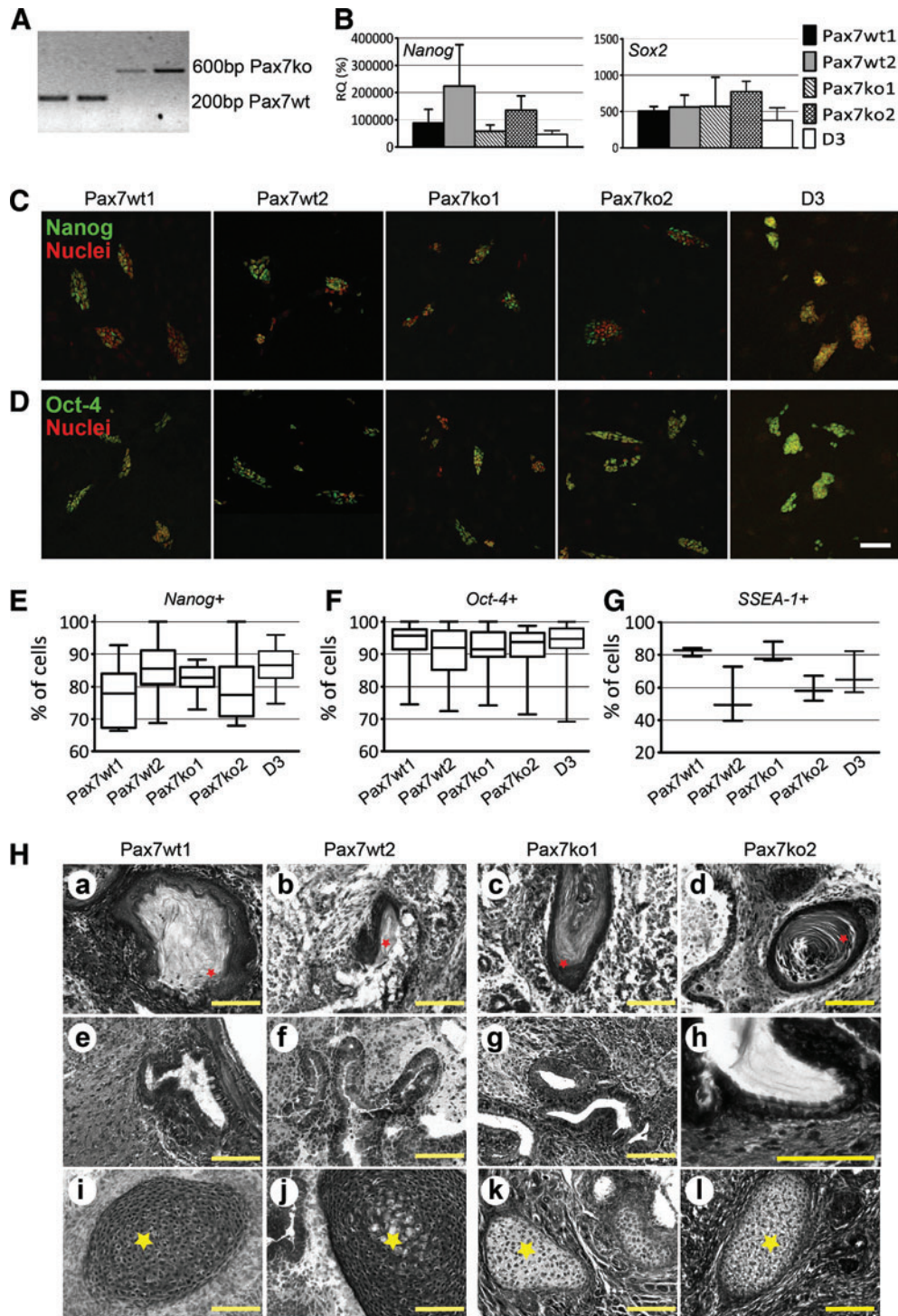


FIG. 1. Characteristics of Pax7wt, Pax7ko, and D3 embryonic stem cells (ESCs). **(A)** Genotyping of Pax7wt and Pax7ko ESCs. Representative agarose gel images with PCR products ~200 bp representing the wild-type allele and ~600 bp representing the mutant allele. **(B)** qRT-PCR analysis of *Nanog* and *Sox2* mRNA transcript levels in Pax7wt, Pax7ko, and D3 ESCs. **(C)** Localization of *Nanog* (green) and nuclei (red) in undifferentiated Pax7wt, Pax7ko, and D3 ESC colonies growing on a mouse embryonic fibroblast (MEF) feeder layer (out of focus). **(D)** Localization of *Oct-4* (green) and nuclei (red) in undifferentiated Pax7wt, Pax7ko, and D3 ESCs that formed colonies grown on an MEF feeder layer (out of focus); bar, 50 μ m. **(E)** Proportion of *Nanog*-expressing cells detected by immunolocalization. **(F)** Proportion of *Oct-4*-expressing cells detected by immunolocalization. **(G)** Proportion of SSEA-1-expressing cells detected by flow cytometry. **(E–G)** The *bottom* and *top* of the *box* represent the first and third quartiles, band inside the box or band alone represents the second quartile (the median), and the ends of the *whiskers* represent the minimum and maximum of all of the data. **(H)** Histological analysis of teratomas derived from Pax7wt and Pax7ko ESCs; **(a–d)**, ectodermal squamous epithelium (red stars); **(e–h)**, endodermal epithelia; and **(i–l)**, mesodermal cartilage (yellow star). Gomori's trichrome staining was used in **(a–e, k–l)**; Masson's trichrome staining was used in **(g–h)**; and hematoxylin and eosin staining was used in **(f, i, j)**; bar, 100 μ m. The mRNA transcript levels measured by qPCR as CT values were normalized to the CT value of actin; data are represented as a percentage of expression observed in a mouse embryo at day 13.5 of development. Color images available online at www.liebertpub.com/scd

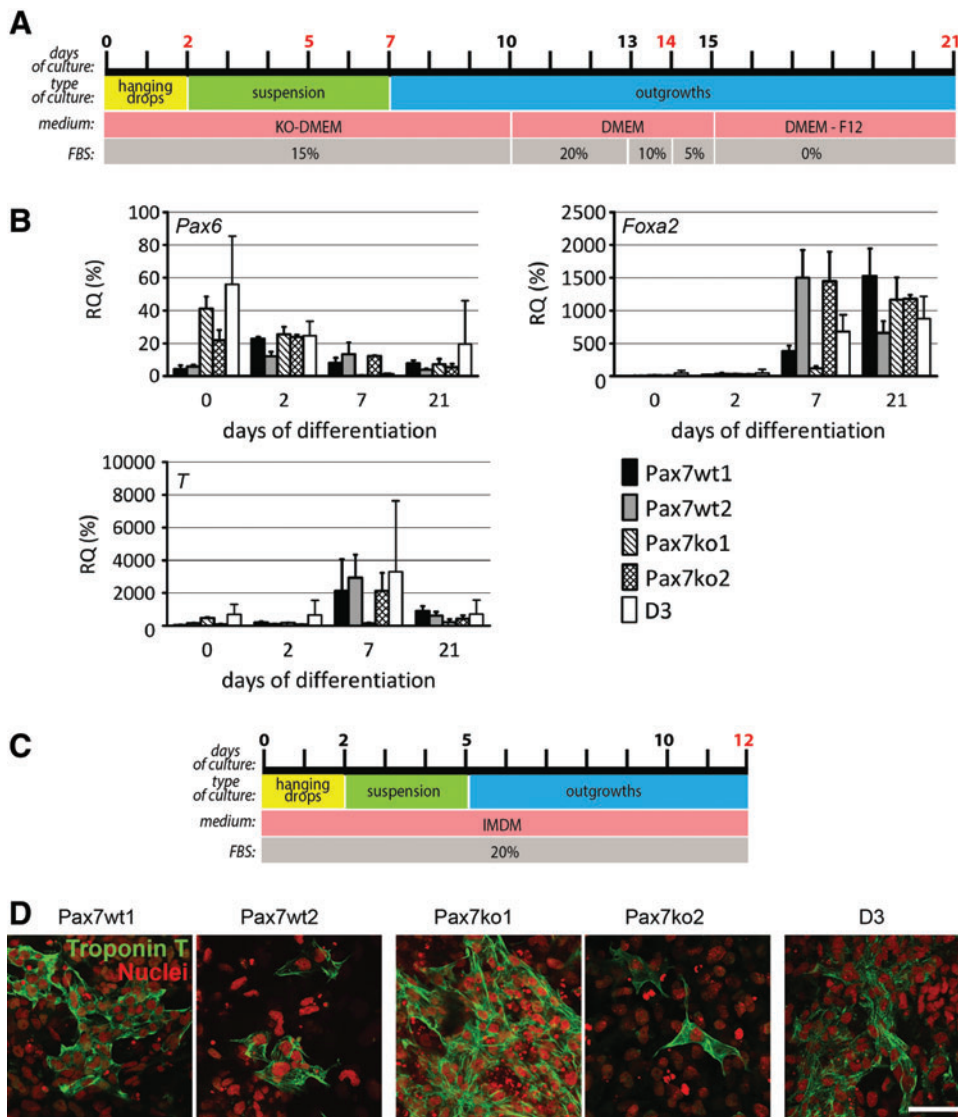


FIG. 2. Analysis of the differentiation of Pax7wt, Pax7-ko, and D3 ESCs. **(A)** This schematic diagram shows the protocol used to induce the differentiation of ESCs. **(B)** qRT-PCR analysis of *Pax6*, *Foxa2*, and *T* (Brachyury) mRNA transcript levels in undifferentiated ESCs at day 0, embryoid bodies (EBs) at days 2 and 7, and EB outgrowths at day 21 of in vitro culture. **(C)** This schematic diagram shows the protocol used to induce the differentiation of ESCs into cardiomyocytes. **(D)** Localization of cardiac troponin T (green) and nuclei (red) in Pax7wt, Pax7-ko, and D3 ESCs at 12 days of in vitro culture; bar 50 μ m. Data obtained by qPCR analysis of mRNA transcript levels are presented as CT values normalized against those of actin; data represent the percentage of expression observed in mouse embryos at day 13.5 of development. Color images available online at www.liebertpub.com/scd

RA and a combination of insulin, transferrin, and selenium (ITS) [56,58,69].

In preliminary experiments, we confirmed that ESCs cultured under conditions that supported pluripotency did not express significant levels of transcripts that encoded myogenic markers, such as *Pax3*, or MRFs, such as *MyoD1* or *Myog*. The levels of mRNA transcripts that encoded the abovementioned factors were much lower than those detected in day 13.5 mouse embryos, which served as a positive control (Fig. 3B). Using sqRT-PCR, we also showed that Pax7wt ESCs could induce Pax7, which became detectable at days 7 and 14 of differentiation (Fig. 3C).

Next, we analyzed the expression of genes that regulate pluripotency and differentiation by the microarray technique. For these analyses, we used Pax7wt1 and Pax7ko1 ESCs. We chose these two cell lines because they induced high levels of the mesodermal marker *T* (Fig. 3D) and were characterized by a high efficiency of myoblast formation (based on MyHC and MyoD expression, see Fig. 4), compared with two other cell lines differentiated in the presence of RA and ITS (Fig. 3A). For each genotype and time point (days 0, 7, and 21), we analyzed three independent samples. ANOVA al-

lowed us to create lists of similarly expressed genes and also significantly up- and downregulated genes that differed between Pax7wt1 and Pax7ko1 ESCs at day 0 (undifferentiated) and at days 7 and 21 of differentiation (Supplementary Tables S1–S6; Supplementary Data are available online at www.liebertpub.com/scd). The transcriptomes of undifferentiated ESCs showed 442 up- or downregulated genes that differed between Pax7wt and Pax7ko cells. Those differences in gene expression become more pronounced as ESC differentiation progressed, with 805 differentially expressed genes at day 7 and 1988 differentially expressed genes at day 21 (Fig. 3E and Supplementary Tables S1–S6).

In both Pax7wt1 and Pax7ko1 ESCs, the expression of mRNAs that encoded the pluripotency markers *Sox2*, *Nanog*, and *Utf1* was downregulated by day 21 of differentiation (Fig. 3F). In addition, expression levels of *Pdgfra*, a marker of the paraxial mesoderm [70], increased and its levels were only slightly lower in Pax7ko1, compared to Pax7wt1. The mRNA transcript levels of *Fgfr1*, which encodes a factor known to be involved in mesoderm formation and myogenic differentiation [71], were higher in Pax7ko1 (Fig. 3F). Thus, in both of the cell lines that we analyzed, mesodermal

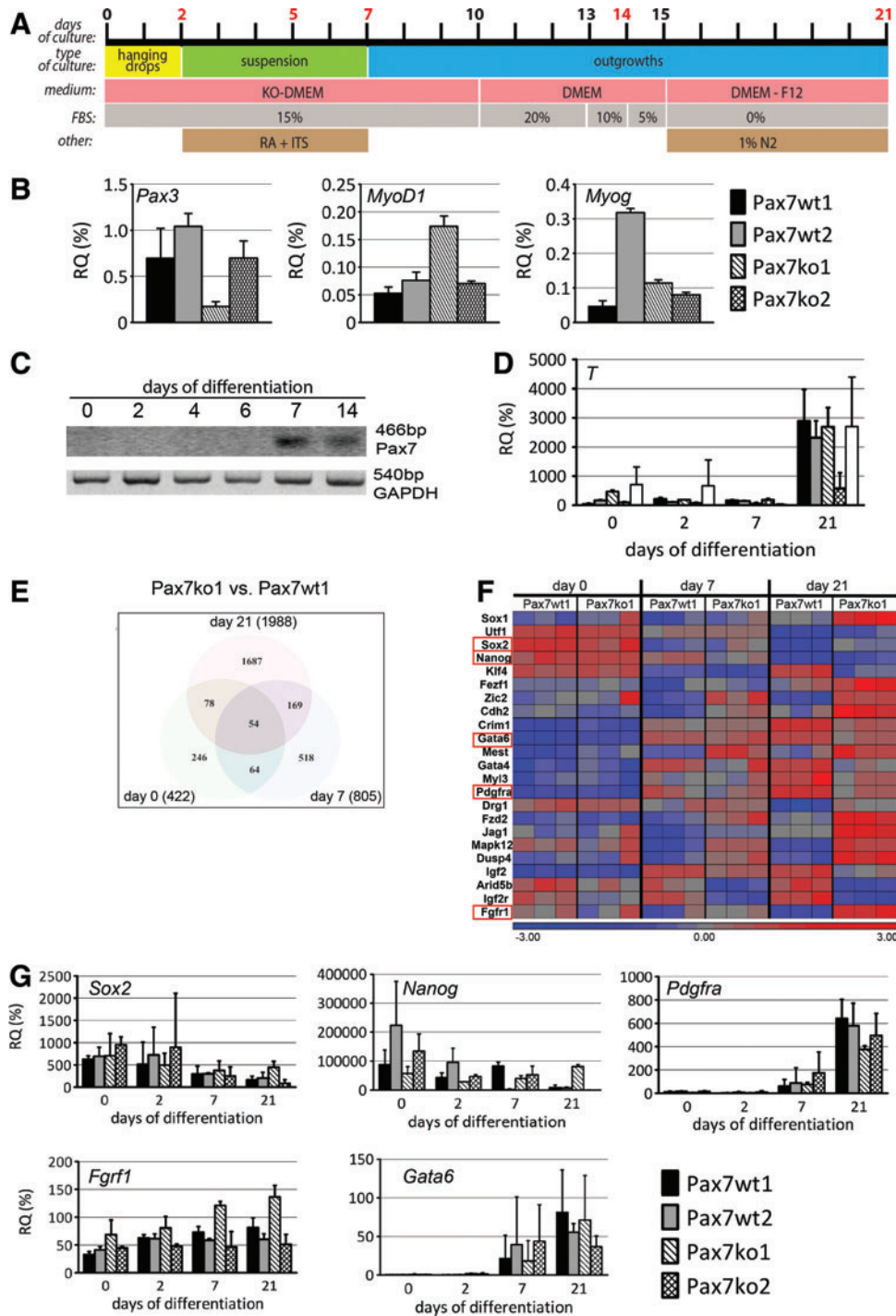


FIG. 3. Analysis of the expression of pluripotency- and differentiation-associated genes in Pax7wt and Pax7ko ESCs. **(A)** This schematic diagram shows the protocol used to induce the myogenic differentiation of ESCs. **(B)** qRT-PCR analysis of *Pax3*, *MyoD*, and *Myog* mRNA transcript levels in undifferentiated ESCs cultured under pluripotency supporting conditions. **(C)** Semi-quantitative RT-PCR analysis of *Pax7* expression in undifferentiated Pax7wt1 ESCs at day 0, in differentiating EBs at days 2, 4, 6, and 7, and in EB outgrowths at day 14 of culture. Representative agarose gel images with PCR products ~466 bp representing *Pax7* and ~540 bp representing *GAPDH*. **(D)** qRT-PCR analysis of *T* (Brachyury) expression in undifferentiated ESCs at day 0, in EBs at days 2 and 7, and in EB outgrowths at day 21 of in vitro culture. **(E)** The Venn graphs show the number of transcripts for which expression is common or different for Pax7wt1 and Pax7ko1 ESCs analyzed at various time points of differentiation. Colors: *green*, undifferentiated ESCs (day 0); *blue*, EBs (day 7); *pink*, EB outgrowths (day 21). Significantly differentially expressed genes were identified using analysis of variance (ANOVA). **(F)** Analysis of the expression levels of transcripts that encoded pluripotency- and differentiation-associated proteins; each group included triplicate measurements. *Blue* color indicates low expression and *red* color indicates high expression levels of transcripts. All genes shown were selected from the complete list presented in Supplementary Tables S1–S6. **(G)** qPCR analysis of *Sox2*, *Nanog*, *Pdgfra*, *Fgrf1*, and *Gata6* mRNA transcript levels. Data obtained using qPCR to assess mRNA transcript levels are shown as CT values, which were normalized against those of actin; data are represented as the percentage of expression observed in mouse embryos at day 13.5 of development. Color images available online at www.liebertpub.com/scd

precursors had formed, as was also indicated by analyses of *T* (Brachyury) expression (Fig. 3D). Next, we found that Pax7wt1 and Pax7ko1 ESCs showed increased expression of differentiation-associated genes, such as neuroectodermal *Sox1* [72] or cardiac and skeletal myogenesis-associated *Gata4*, *Gata6* [73], and *Myl3* [74] (Fig. 3F). The expression levels of these and other transcripts were higher in Pax7ko1 compared with Pax7wt1 ESCs (Fig. 3F). Microarray results for selected genes, *Nanog*, *Sox2*, *Pdgfra*, *Fgfr1*, and *Gata6*, were verified by qRT-PCR analyses of mRNA isolated from cells of each of the four ESC lines (Pax7wt1, Pax7wt, Pax7ko1, and Pax7ko2) that were induced to undergo differentiation in additional independent experiments (Fig. 3G). For almost all of the genes analyzed, except for *Fgfr1*, changes in transcript levels reflected the results that we obtained from microarray analyses.

The expression of factors critical for the specification and differentiation of skeletal myoblasts, such as *Pax3*, *MyoD1*, *Myog*, *Myf5*, *Meg3*, and *Id2*, increased during ESC differentiation, but was not significantly different between Pax7wt1 and Pax7ko1 ESCs (Fig. 4A). Levels of *Pax3*, *MyoD*, myogenin (*Myog*) (Fig. 4B), and other myoblast-specific factors, such as M-cadherin (*Cdh15*, data not shown) and MyHC (*Myh7*), were verified in the four ESC lines by qPCR (Fig. 4D). The expression levels of these genes were low in undifferentiated ESCs and in EBs at day 2 of differentiation of all analyzed cell lines, but then increased at days 7 or 21. Interestingly, qPCR analysis of *Pax3* expression differed from the microarray findings, as it showed that *Pax3* was expressed at day 7, whereas microarrays indicated that this gene was induced later, at approximately day 21 of differentiation. This discrepancy most likely resulted from subtle changes in the culture conditions (mRNA for these analyzes was obtained from independent ESC cultures), which in case of some sensitive genes might have altered expression levels. The levels of *MyoD1* and *Myog* were upregulated at day 21 (Fig. 4A, B). In addition to *Pax3* and MRFs, levels of transcripts that encoded other regulators of myogenesis, such as *BMP4* or *Id2*, as well as structural and adhesion proteins, such as myosins, laminin $\alpha 1$, and N-CAM, increased during differentiation, but were comparable between Pax7wt1 and Pax7ko1 ESCs (Fig. 4A).

At 21 days of culture, EB outgrowths of the four ESC lines (Pax7wt1, Pax7wt2, Pax7ko1, and Pax7ko2) were similar to those of D3 ESCs (data not shown), which contained cells that synthesized MyHC, a late differentiation marker of myoblasts. In all Pax7wt and Pax7ko cultures that we analyzed, MyHC expression was clearly detectable (Fig. 4C). MyHC-positive outgrowths contained various numbers of myoblasts and multinucleated myotubes, indicating that the progeny of the ESCs that we tested could reach advanced stages of myogenic differentiation. The mean numbers of MyHC-positive cells per outgrowth culture, calculated from at least three independent analyzes, were as follows: Pax7wt1, 87; Pax7wt2, 8; Pax7ko1, 156; and Pax7ko2, 4 (minima, maxima, and median values are shown in Fig. 4D). Next, we analyzed the expression of the transcription factor MyoD in the two ESC lines that were characterized by the highest number of MyHC-expressing myoblasts and myotubes, Pax7wt1 and Pax7ko1 (Fig. 4F). In Pax7wt1 EB outgrowths, we identified ~171 cells per outgrowth culture that expressed this transcription factor. Interestingly, Pax7ko1 EB

outgrowths were characterized by a higher number of MyoD-positive cells, as they contained ~311 MyoD-positive cells (minima, maxima, and median values are shown in Fig. 4E).

We also assessed whether myoblasts and myotubes formed by the ESCs that we analyzed were primary (embryonic) or secondary (fetal) myoblasts. To verify this, we analyzed the expression of mRNA transcripts that encoded *Myh7*, *Nfix*, and *Eno3* in undifferentiated ESCs and at days 2, 7, and 21 of differentiation (Fig. 4D). The slow isoform of myosin heavy chain (*Myh7*) is expressed in embryonic myofibers [75]. The product of the gene *Nfix* controls the switch between embryonic and fetal myogenesis. Expression of *Nfix* occurs in fetal myoblasts and induces the expression of genes that are characteristic of fetal myofibers, such as *Ckm* that encodes creatinine kinase or *Eno3* that encodes beta-enolase [76]. Our analysis showed that by day 21 of differentiation, both Pax7wt and Pax7ko ESCs induced *Myh7* expression. At day 21 of differentiation, *Nfix* expression was only higher in Pax7ko1 ESCs compared with the levels observed in the other three cell lines at days 0, 2, and 7. Levels of *Eno3* transcripts, which encode a factor characteristic of fetal myoblasts, were comparable in all analyzed samples, regardless of the stage of differentiation or genotype (Fig. 3D). Thus, the myogenic differentiation of ESCs leads to the generation of myotubes with embryonic characteristics, indicated by *Myh7* expression, and precursors of fetal ones, indicated by *Nfix* expression.

Microarray analyses of ESCs also showed that the levels of transcripts that encoded proteins associated with chromatin organization or nuclear trafficking and the regulation of transcription or translation were higher in differentiating Pax7ko1 compared with Pax7wt ESCs. Among the genes characterized by higher expression levels in Pax7ko1 cells were importins, histones, methyltransferases, ribosomal proteins, and cell cycle regulating factors (Supplementary Fig. S1 and Supplementary Tables S1–S6). However, these differences mentioned earlier did not impact the potential of these ESCs to undergo myogenic differentiation.

MicroRNAs in Pax7wt and Pax7ko ESCs

In addition to analyses of mRNA transcript levels, we also assessed the expression levels of microRNAs (miRNAs). We chose to analyze those miRNAs known to be involved in stem cell differentiation or the regulation of myogenesis in two of the ESC lines, Pax7wt1 and Pax7ko1, cultured under myogenic differentiation-inducing conditions (Fig. 3A). For each analysis, we used RNA isolated from cells that were cultured during three independent experiments.

In the developing mouse embryo, *Let7* is synthesized in the endoderm and mesoderm, but not the ectoderm [77]. An ESC-specific miRNA, *miR294*, has been linked to cell cycle regulation and is known to be downregulated throughout differentiation [78,79]. Consistently, we observed an increase in *Let7* expression in differentiating ESCs that was correlated with a reduction in the expression levels of *miR294* (Fig. 5). Interestingly, at day 14 of differentiation, the EB outgrowth stage, *Let7* expression was found to be much higher in Pax7ko1 than in Pax7wt1 ESCs. A similar expression pattern has been reported for *miR145a*, a miRNA associated with mesodermal differentiation of ESCs [80]. Furthermore, *miR181* has been shown to be involved in

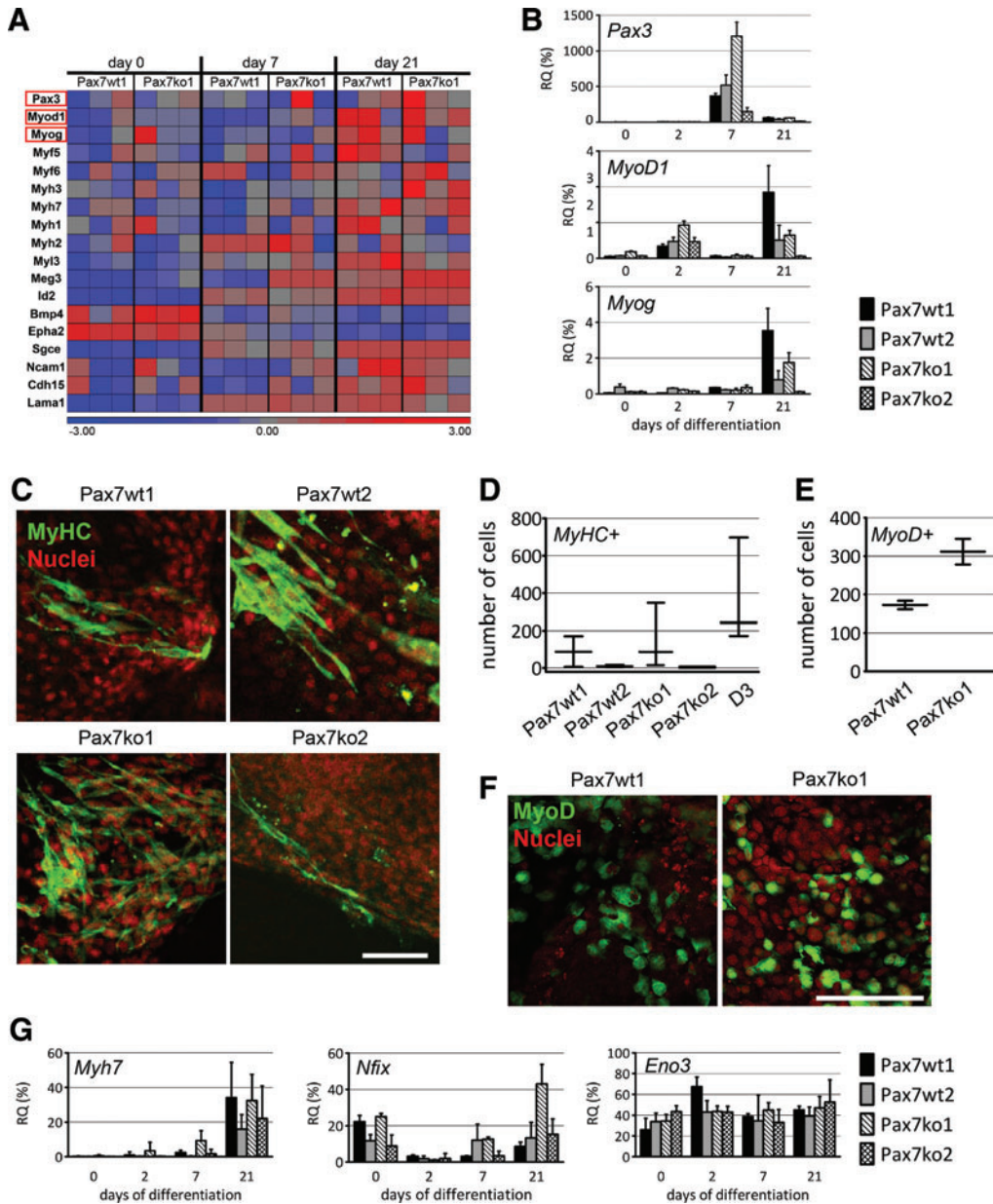


FIG. 4. Analysis of myogenic differentiation in Pax7wt and Pax7ko ESCs. **(A)** Analysis of the expression levels of transcripts that encoded myogenesis-associated genes in Pax7wt1 and Pax7ko1 ESCs; triplicate measurements were obtained for each group. *Blue* color indicates low and *red* color indicates high expression levels of mRNA transcripts. The genes shown were selected from the lists presented in Supplementary Tables S1–S6. **(B)** Analysis of *Pax3*, *MyoD*, and *Myog* expression by qPCR in undifferentiated ESCs at day 0, in EBs at days 2 and 7, and in EB outgrowths at day 21. **(C)** EB outgrowths analyzed at day 21 of culture. Localization of MyHC (*green*) and nuclei (*red*); bar, 50 μ m. **(D)** The number of MyHC-expressing cells detected by immunolocalization. **(E)** The number of MyoD-expressing cells detected by immunolocalization. **(D, E)** The band represents the second quartile (the median) and the ends of the *whiskers* represent the minimum and maximum of all of the data. **(F)** EB outgrowths were analyzed at day 21 of culture. Localization of MyoD (*green*) and nuclei (*red*); bar, 100 μ m. **(G)** Analysis of *Myh7*, *Nfix*, and *Eno3* expression by qPCR in undifferentiated ESCs at day 0, in EBs at days 2 and 7, and in EB outgrowths at day 21. Data obtained by qPCR analysis of mRNA transcript expression levels are shown as CT values, which were normalized against those of actin; data are represented as the percentage of expression observed in mouse embryos at day 13.5 of development. Color images available online at www.liebertpub.com/scd

myogenic differentiation by inhibiting the expression of *Hoxa11*, which results in blocking MyoD [81]. Similarly, at day 14 of differentiation, the expression of this miRNA was higher in Pax7ko1 than in Pax7wt1 cells.

Additional miRNAs, *miR1*, *miR133a*, and *miR133b*, also affect the myogenic differentiation of skeletal muscle and

heart tissue. Specifically, *miR1* promotes myogenesis by inhibiting the expression of *Hdac4*, which can block *Mef2* [82]. It also impacts expression of *Pax7* [24]. The *miR133a* reduces the transcript levels of cyclin D1 (*Ccnd1*) and serum responsive factor (*Srf*), resulting in a reduction in the proliferation capacity of myoblasts [82,83]. The *miR133b*

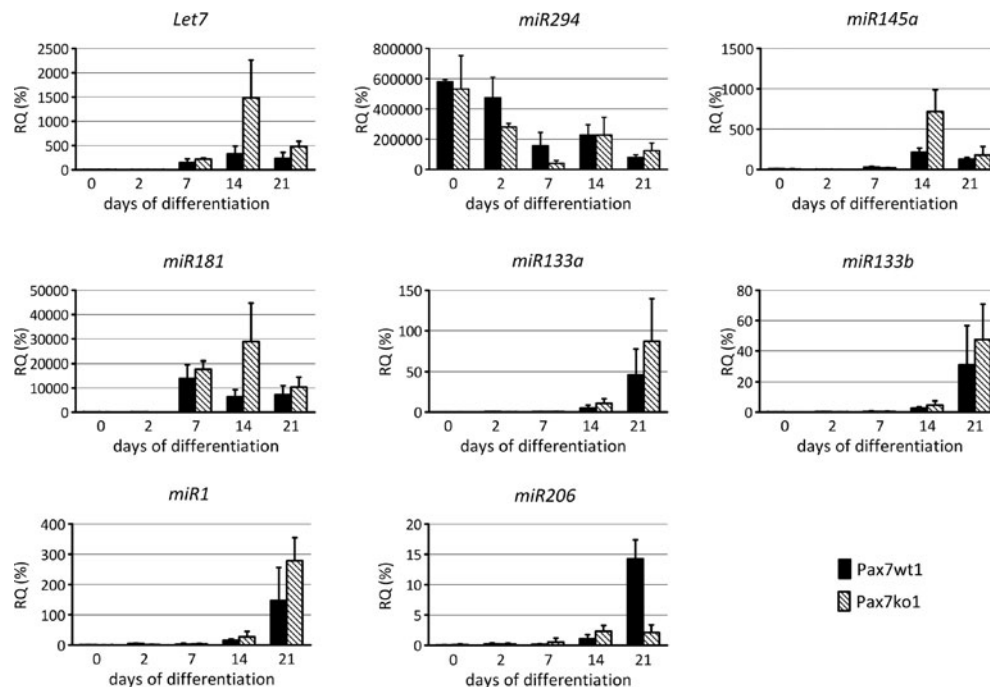


FIG. 5. Analysis of microRNAs expression in pluripotent and differentiating Pax7wt and Pax7ko ESCs. Levels of *Let7a*, *miR294*, *miR145a*, *miR181*, *miR133a*, *miR133b*, *miR1*, and *miR206* expression were analyzed by qPCR in undifferentiated ESCs at day 0, in EBs at days 2 and 7, and in EB outgrowths at days 14 and 21. Data obtained for the expression levels of microRNAs as CT values were normalized against those of *U6* snRNA; data are represented as the percentage of expression observed in mouse embryo at day 13.5 of development.

downregulates *Fscn1* expression, which encodes a protein that is involved in the proper organization of actin cytoskeleton [84]. By day 21 of culture, the expression levels of *miR1*, *miR133a*, and *miR133b* were similarly increased in both Pax7wt1 and Pax7ko1 cells. Interestingly, *miR206*, which has been shown to regulate myogenic differentiation and to downregulate *Pax7* mRNA levels [25], was upregulated in Pax7wt1, but not Pax7ko1 cells. Thus, in the absence of a functional *Pax7* gene, the expression of miRNAs that regulate mesoderm induction, such as *Let7* and *miR145a*, as well as a miRNA that is involved in the regulation of myogenic differentiation, such as *miR181*, was clearly increased at 14 days of differentiation.

In summary, analyses of the levels of myogenic transcripts and the *in vitro* differentiation of Pax7wt and Pax7ko ESCs revealed that irrespective of genotype, these cells could undergo myogenic differentiation.

Discussion

Embryonic myogenesis covers the formation of different myoblast populations. First, muscle fibers are formed in mouse embryo between E10.5–12.5 as a result of the fusion of cells known as embryonic myoblasts. Next, a wave of myogenic differentiation, that is, secondary myogenesis, occurs between E14.5–17.5 and involves fetal myoblasts formation [12,85]. Satellite cells can be identified from E16.5. Both paired box transcription factors, Pax3 and Pax7, are expressed in myoblasts formed during embryogenesis and also in satellite cells. However, in the majority of skeletal muscles, only a subpopulation of satellite cells express Pax3 [6,32,86,87]. Fetal myoblasts predominantly express Pax7

[75,88]. Surprisingly, the absence of functional Pax7 does not affect embryonic or fetal myogenesis, but does alter the function of adult satellite cells, suggesting that different mechanisms may regulate these processes [6,14,31]. During embryonic myogenesis, and also in satellite cells, Pax7 regulates the expression of MRFs. Furthermore, Pax7 downregulation allows for myoblast differentiation and the formation of myotubes and muscle fibers (eg, [9–13]).

Many lines of evidence indicate that proteins that control embryonic myogenesis, that is, MRFs, play a pivotal role during the myogenic differentiation of ESCs (for a review, see Grabowska et al. [17]). In pioneering experiments, overexpression of *MyoD1* induced the synthesis of skeletal muscle-specific proteins and led to the myogenic differentiation of P19 ECCs (embryonic carcinoma cells) or ESCs into myotubes or myoblasts [89–92]. The success rate of these experiments depended greatly on the culture conditions. For example, the expression of *MyoD1* in monolayer-cultured mouse ESCs resulted in the synthesis of myogenin and myosin light chain 2, but was not sufficient to promote myotube formation [89]. However, when stem cells were differentiated into EBs or EB outgrowths in which the synthesis of *MyoD1* and *Pax3* were induced, myoblast derivation was more efficient [93]. Extensive work carried out by the Perlingeiro group established the critical role of exogenously introduced *Pax3* and *Pax7* in driving the myogenic differentiation of ESCs and iPSCs [94–98]. Importantly, none of these experiments directly verified whether the role of Pax7 in regulating the myogenic differentiation of ESCs was similar to what occurs during embryonic myogenesis.

To test whether Pax7 drives the myogenic differentiation of ESCs, we derived cells lacking a functional *Pax7* gene.

Interestingly, such cells did not manifest any dramatic phenotype when cultured in vitro or when induced to differentiate into teratomas in vivo. All of the ESC lines that we generated were pluripotent. The in vitro culture and differentiation in EBs resulted in the expression of ectodermal, endodermal, and mesodermal markers, as revealed by qPCR and microarray analyses. Using the protocol that has been previously established and tested [59,99], we have shown herein that the ESCs differentiated into cells such as cardiomyocytes. Teratomas generated from Pax7wt and Pax7ko ESCs formed complex tumors that were composed of various types of epithelia and tissues of ectodermal, endodermal, and, importantly, mesodermal origins, such as connective tissue and cartilage. Thus, these cells did not differ in their ability to differentiate from other ESCs tested previously.

Molecular analyzes showed that Pax7ko ESCs could undergo myogenic differentiation and initiate the expression of transcripts that encoded markers characteristic of developing myoblasts, such as Pax3, MyoD, myogenin, Myf5, M-cadherin, or MyHC. Interestingly, we did not observe significant differences in the levels of transcripts that encoded these genes compared with wild-type cells, even though the expression of some of these genes, such as MyoD or Myf5, were shown to be controlled by Pax7 [11,20,21]. Other studies have established that the absence of functional Pax7 did not affect the expression of myogenic factors, such as Pax3 [88]. Importantly, all of the ESCs that we tested, irrespective of genotype, could form MyHC and MyoD expressing myocytes and multinucleated myotubes. In the current study, we also established that the absence of functional Pax7 did not affect the expression of *Nfix* in differentiating ESCs, indicating that the generation of fetal myoblast precursors might be Pax7 independent. Our results, however, do not establish whether the function of Pax7 in differentiating ESCs might be redundant with those of other factors. They also do not contradict previous data showing that Pax7 is involved in secondary myotube development and satellite cell specification, as well as their maintenance during postnatal muscle growth and regeneration [4,39,100].

Most of the microRNAs that we analyzed showed a comparable pattern of expression in Pax7wt and Pax7ko ESCs. However, at day 14 of culture, stronger upregulation of three differentiation associated factors—*Let7*, *miR145a*, and *miR181*—was observed in Pax7ko ESCs. This finding might suggest that cells lacking functional Pax7 are characterized by a prolonged initial step of differentiation. For example, *miR181*, also known to be involved in hematopoietic differentiation, becomes downregulated in wild-type cells. However, at day 14 of differentiation, its expression level remains higher in Pax7ko ESCs compared with wild-type ESCs, which corresponds with the expression pattern of mesoderm-specific microRNA [101]. Muscle-specific miRNAs, including *miR1*, *miR133a*, and *miR133b* [82], are similarly expressed in Pax7ko and Pax7wt ESCs. Pax7 has been shown to prevent *MyoD1* expression in satellite cells and C2C12 myoblasts [20] and the expression of *miR1*, *miR133*, and *miR206* depends on MyoD and Myf5 [28]. The miRNAs *miR1* and *miR206* act to repress *Pax7* and *Pax3* during myogenic differentiation [24,102]. Thus, in the absence of Pax7 activity, MyoD should be derepressed and the levels of *miR206* increased. However, in myoblasts, Pax7 has also been shown to promote the expression of *Myf5*

through interactions with histone methyltransferase [21]. The absence of functional *Pax7* also affects *miR206* expression—at day 21, expression levels of this microRNA were dramatically higher in Pax7wt cells compared with mutant cells. However, we did not detect increased expression of *MyoD1* transcripts in Pax7ko ESCs. Thus, the negative feedback loop involving Pax7, MyoD, and *miR206* does not operate in the ESCs that we analyzed. Interestingly, *miR206* inhibition promotes the proliferation of C2C12 myoblasts [103], so its lower expression level in Pax7ko ESCs might be related to the higher expression of transcripts that encode proteins that positively regulate DNA replication and cell cycle, as indicated by microarray analysis. Finally, using microarray analysis and comparing the transcriptomes of Pax7wt and Pax7ko cell lines, we did not identify any differences in the expression of MRFs, which was confirmed by our qPCR results.

In summary, Pax7 function is dispensable for the myogenic differentiation of mouse ESCs. In the absence of functional Pax7, the expression of MRFs and markers of both primary and secondary myofibers were detectable. Notably, as has been shown in previous reports, the myogenic potential of the cell lines that we analyzed differed. Some of them, such as Pax7wt1 and Pax7ko1, were more prone to differentiate into myoblasts than the Pax7wt2 and Pax7ko2 cells described herein, as well as other cell lines that we derived (data not shown). Many lines of evidence established that ESCs differ in their ability to differentiate into myoblasts. Rohwedel et al. showed that BLC6 ESCs were more prone to give rise to myoblasts than D3, B117, or J1 ESCs [104]. Various cell lines or cells that originated from the same ESC line, but were cultured in different laboratories, may differ as a result of different treatments or prolonged in vitro culture [105,106]. In addition, subclones that result from a single cell line have been shown to differ in the level of DNA methylation, which may markedly affect gene expression patterns [107]. Despite these observed differences between the ESCs that we analyzed, all of these cells could undergo myogenic differentiation, irrespective of Pax7 expression.

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Author Disclosure Statement

No author has a commercial association that might create a conflict of interest.

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