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Genetic And Chemical Correction Of Cholesterol Accumulation And Impaired Autophagy In Hepatic And Neural Cells Derived From Niemann-Pick Type C Patient-Specific iPSC Cells

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SUMMARY

Niemann-Pick type C (NPC) disease is a fatal inherited lipid storage disorder causing severe neurodegeneration and liver dysfunction with only limited treatment options for patients. Loss of NPC1 function causes defects in cholesterol metabolism and has recently been implicated in deregulation of autophagy. Here, we report the generation of isogenic pairs of NPC patient-specific induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) using transcription activator-like effector nucleases (TALENs). We observed decreased cell viability, cholesterol accumulation, and dysfunctional autophagic flux in NPC1-deficient human hepatic and neural cells. Genetic correction of a disease-causing mutation rescued these defects and directly linked NPC1 protein function to impaired cholesterol metabolism and autophagy. Screening for autophagy-inducing compounds in disease-affected human cells showed cell type specificity. Carbamazepine was found to be cytoprotective and effective in restoring the autophagy defects in both NPC1-deficient hepatic and neuronal cells and therefore may be a promising treatment option with overall benefit for NPC disease.

INTRODUCTION

NPC disease is an inherited, autosomal recessive lysosomal storage disorder caused by loss-of-function mutations primarily in the NPC1 gene (~95%), leading to severe neurodegeneration and liver dysfunction (Carstea et al., 1997; Millard et al., 2005; Vance and Peake, 2011; Vanier, 2010). NPC1 is a transmembrane protein located on the late endosomal/lysosomal (LE/L) compartments where it regulates cholesterol efflux (Abi-Mosleh et al., 2009; Carstea et al., 1997; Millard et al., 2005). So far, more than 250 different NPC1 mutations effecting protein expression, function and stability have been identified. The most common mutation associated with the classical juvenile-onset phenotype, NPC111061T, promotes ER-mediated degradation of the mutant protein (Gelsthorpe et al., 2008). Characteristic for NPC disease is the sequestration of low-density lipoprotein (LDL)-derived cholesterol and other lipids in the cellular LE/L compartments due to defective export (Xie et al., 1999). Loss of NPC1 function causes impaired cholesterol homeostasis that has a major impact on liver and brain (Vance and Peake, 2011; Vanier, 2010; Xie et al., 1999).

Autophagy, an intracellular degradation pathway for damaged organelles and aggregation-prone proteins, is essential for cellular homeostasis (Mizushima et al., 2008; Ravikumar et al., 2010). Autophagy regulates lipid metabolism and alterations in intracellular lipid content is likely to impact the autophagy pathway (Singh and Cuervo, 2012; Singh et al., 2009). The degenerative phenotypes in the liver and cerebellum observed in NPC patients resemble those seen in the organs of autophagy-deficient mice (Hara et al., 2006; Komatsu et al., 2006, 2007; Mizushima et al., 2008; Rosenbaum and Maxfield, 2011), suggesting a role of autophagy in the etiology of NPC disease. The dynamic process of autophagy, defined as autophagic flux, encompasses the generation of autophagosomes and its fusion with late endosomes to form amphisomes, which subsequently fuse with lysosomes forming autolysosomes where the autophagic cargo is degraded (Ravikumar et al., 2010). Although impaired autophagy has been shown to contribute to neurodegenerative and liver disorders (Komatsu, 2012; Mizushima et al., 2008; Sarkar, 2013) and is implicated in NPC disease (Elrick et al., 2012; Odonez et al., 2012; Pacheco et al., 2007; Sarkar et al., 2013), the exact nature of autophagy dysfunction in human NPC disease-affected cells has not been clarified.

The generation of NPC patient-specific induced pluripotent stem cells (iPSCs) provides access to unlimited numbers of disease-affected cell types and a unique opportunity to gain mechanistic insights and screening for new cell type-specific therapeutic compounds (Grskovic et al., 2011;Hara et al., 2006;Kondo et al., 2013;Saha and Jaenisch, 2009;Soldner et al., 2009;Soldner and Jaenisch, 2012;Yusa et al., 2011). Isogenic iPSCs that differ exclusively in a single disease-causing genetic mutation enable studying of the disease phenotypes under highly controlled conditions and allow linking the observed defects directly to disease-causing genetic alterations (Soldner et al., 2011).

Here, we report the generation of patient-specific NPC1 iPSCs and isogenic mutant and control cell lines. NPC1 iPSC-derived hepatic and neuronal cells showed reduced cell viability compared to their controls and displayed defects in cholesterol metabolism and impairment in autophagic flux. TALEN-mediated correction of the NPC1I1061T mutation rescued these disease phenotypes, including dysfunctional autophagic flux, thus implying that the defect in autophagy is directly linked to loss of NPC1 protein function. Screening of small molecule autophagy inducers identified compounds that could rescue the block in autophagy, leading to increased cell viability in NPC1- deficient hepatic and neuronal cells.

RESULTS

Generation and Characterization of NPC Patient- Specific iPSCs

We generated transgene-free iPSCs from fibroblasts of NPC patients (Table 1) using Cre-excisable lentiviruses (Figure S1A available online) (Soldner et al., 2009;Sommer and Mostoslavsky, 2010) and derived up to 15 independent NPC1 iPSC lines from each patient sample (Table 1). We chose those with the lowest number of viral integrations for Cre-recombinase-mediated vector excision, which was confirmed by Southern blot analysis (Figures S1B and S1C). NPC1 iPSC lines expressed transcripts of endogenous pluripotency-related genes, stained positive for pluripotency markers, displayed a normal karyotype and were capable of forming teratomas with contribution to all three embryonic germ layers (Figures S1D-S1G). NPC1 protein levels were markedly reduced in NPC1 iPS-derived cells compared to control cells (Figure S1H). To generate disease-affected cell types, we induced hepatic (Si-Tayeb et al., 2010) and neuronal differentiation (Marchetto et al., 2010). Hepatic-like cells showed characteristic morphology, stained positive for lineage-specific markers such as α -fetoprotein (AFP), HNF4-a (HNF4a) and human albumin (ALB), and expressed lineage-specific genes (Figures 1A, S1I, and S1J). Neurons expressed specific markers such as class III β -tubulin (TUJ1) and microtubule-associated protein 2 (MAP2) (Figure 1B). Cell viability was significantly reduced in NPC1 iPSC-derived hepatic-like cells and aged neuronal cultures as compared to control iPSC and hESC-derived cells (Figures 1C and 1D).

Generation of Isogenic Mutant and Control NPC1 iPSCs

Recent progress in human gene targeting using zinc finger nuclease and TALENs allows for the correction of a single disease-causing point mutation in iPSCs, and thereby the generation of isogenic disease and control cell lines (Soldner et al., 2011;Yusa et al., 2011). To repair the NPC1I1061T mutation, we designed TALEN pairs introducing a DNA double-strand break close to nt 3181C (Figures 2A, 2B, and S2A; see Supplemental Information) (Cermak et al.,2011). The donor construct contained a puromycin selection cassette (puroDtk) flanked by piggyBac terminal repeats (Yusa et al., 2011) (Figure 2B) allowing for correction of the I1061T mutation and the complete removal of the selection cassette. We targeted a NPC patient line that is compound heterozygous and carries the NPC1I1061T mutation on one allele (NPC1-2) (Table 1). Integration of the piggyBac cassette was confirmed by Southern blot analysis and PCR (Figure S2B;data not shown). Out of 146 NPC1-2 iPSC-derived clones analyzed, five were targeted on the allele carrying the I1061Tmutation (Table S1). In addition, we targeted the control line (control-2) that has one NPC1 mutant and one wild-type allele (Table 1). Two clones had the selection cassette integrated on the wild-type allele (Table S1). Integration of the piggyBac cassette on the wild-type allele in this cell line disrupted exon 21 and thereby generated a second mutant allele (Control-2- Mut). Overall, we observed a targeting efficiency of 6%.Transient expression of transposase in the targeted clones led to removal of the piggyBac selection cassette, which was confirmed by Southern blot (Figure 2C). We did not detect any reintegration of the piggyBac element (Figure S2C). Correction of the I1061T mutation in the NPC1-2-Corr line and restoration of the wild-type allele in the Control-2-Corr line were further confirmed by sequence analysis and PCR (Figures 2D and S2D). Analysis of the genomic DNA of corrected clones at the top ten predicted off-target cutting loci of TALEN pair 1 revealed no mutations (see Supplemental Information; data not shown). Genome-wide comparison of copy number variations (CNVs) of independent NPC1 iPSC lines and the isogenic pairs using Illumina sequencing showed no major changes (Figures S2E and S2F). Corrected NPC1 iPSC lines expressed pluripotency markers, were capable of forming teratomas and efficiently differentiated into hepatic-like and neuronal cells (Figures 2E, S2G, and S2H). Loss and restoration of NPC1 protein levels in the targeted NPC1 iPSCs was confirmed by western blot analysis (Figure 2F).

NPC1 iPSC-Derived Hepatic and Neuronal Cells Show Defects in Cholesterol Metabolism

NPC disease is considered to be primarily a neurodegenerative disorder; nevertheless, hepatomegaly is one of the first detectable disease manifestations in more than 50% of NPC patients, and a significant number of infants die from liver failure (Kulinski and Vance, 2007;Rosenbaum and Maxfield, 2011;Vanier, 2010), but NPC1 deficiency in human disease-affected cell types has not been analyzed because of a lack of availability. We detected cholesterol accumulation in the LE/L compartments by Filipin staining in NPC1-deficient hepatic-like and neuronal cells (Figures 3A and 3B) similar to that observed in NPC1 iPSC-derived fibroblasts (Figures S3A and S3B).Sequestration of cholesterol in the LE/L compartments consequently affects downstream pathways, such as cholesterol ester (CE)

synthesis (Abi-Mosleh et al., 2009; Brown and Goldstein, 1997; Goldstein et al., 1983), prompting us to analyze cholesterol esterification and the cholesterol sensing machinery in mutant hepatic cells. Defects in acetyl-CoA acetyltransferase-mediated synthesis of CE were detected by measuring the incorporation of [¹⁴C]oleate (Brown and Goldstein, 1997; Goldstein et al., 1983). Cholesteryl [¹⁴C]oleate synthesis was markedly increased in control hepatic-like cells after LDL treatment, whereas no increase was detected in NPC1-deficient hepatic-like cells (Figure 3C), suggesting an impairment in CE synthesis. Hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin (HP- β -cyclodextrin), which releases cholesterol from the LE/L compartments (Abi-Mosleh et al., 2009), allowed CE synthesis in NPC1-deficient hepatic-like cells but not in the control cells (Figure 3D). HP- β -cyclodextrin (0.2%) was sufficient to induce maximal formation of cholesteryl [¹⁴C]oleate in NPC1-deficient hepatic-like cells. We did not detect any general effect on triglyceride formation in the treated hepatic cells (Figure S3C). NPC1-deficient and control cells treated with 25-hydroxycholesterol (25-HC), which stimulates cholesterol esterification by causing cholesterol to translocate directly from the plasma membrane to the ER, responded in a similar range (Figure S3D) (Abi-Mosleh et al., 2009), indicating that components of the cholesterol pathway downstream of LE/L compartments were intact. Our data show that sequestration of LE/L-resident cholesterol impairs cholesterol esterification in NPC1-deficient hepatic-like cells.

Rescue of Cholesterol Defects by Treatment with Hpb- Cyclodextrin or by Genetic Correction of the NpC1no6iT Mutation

A block in cholesterol transport to the ER impairs transcriptional regulation caused by constant activation of proteolytic cleavage of the sterol regulatory element-binding proteins (SREBPs) (Horton et al., 2002). Because cleaved SREBP translocates to the nucleus and activates transcription, we analyzed the formation of nuclear SREBP-2 (nSREBP-2) in NPC1-deficient hepatic cells. Although in control cells nSREBP-2 was decreased in the nuclear fraction in response to treatment with 10% serum, we did not detect any changes in NPC1-deficient cells (Figure 3E). Similar observations were made in NPC1 iPSC-derived neurons after treatment with 2% serum (Figure 3F). In addition, increased nSREBP-2 levels in NPC1-deficient hepatic cells lead to upregulation of transcription of specific target genes, such as SREBPs themselves. We detected an increase in SREBP RNA levels in NPC1-deficient hepatic cells after treatment with 10% serum, whereas RNA levels in controls were downregulated (Figure S3E). Upon combined treatment with 10% serum and 0.2% HP- β -cyclodextrin, transcript levels of SREBP and low-density lipoprotein receptor (LDL-R) decreased in NPC1-deficient hepatic cultures and were comparable to those in control cells after treatment with 10% serum only (Figures S3F and S3G). After correction of the NPC111061T mutation, NPC iPSC-derived hepatic and neuronal cells showed normal cholesterol distribution (Figures 3A and 3B) and responded to serum treatment by suppressing SREBP2 cleavage, as evident by a reduction in nSREBP2 protein and SREBP transcript levels (Figures 3E, 3F, and S3E). These results confirmed defects in cholesterol sensing in NPC1 iPSC-derived hepatic and neuronal cells that could be rescued by genetic correction of NPC111061T.

Impairment of Autophagic Flux in NPC1 iPSC-Derived Human Disease-Affected Cell Types

Emerging evidence indicates that impaired autophagy contributes to neurodegenerative and liver disorders (Hara et al., 2006; Komatsu, 2012; Mizushima et al., 2008; Ravikumar et al., 2010) and is thought to be involved in NPC1 disease (Elrick et al., 2012; Ordonez et al., 2012; Sarkar et al., 2013). We assessed perturbation in autophagic flux in NPC1-deficient hepatic and neuronal cells. To monitor autophagic flux in NPC patient-specific iPSC-derived cells, we measured the levels of the specific autophagosome marker LC3-II (light chain 3 of microtubule-associated protein 1) and the pathway-specific substrate, p62. Levels of LC3-II directly correlate with the steady-state number of autophagosomes, whereas the levels of p62 reflect autophagic turnover (Klionsky et al., 2012; Bjorkoy et al., 2009). Both LC3-II and p62 levels were significantly increased in NPC1-deficient hepatic-like cells compared to the control cells (Figure 4A), suggesting impaired autophagic flux. However, p62 transcript levels in control and NPC1-deficient hepatic cells were comparable (Figure S4A), implying that accumulation of p62 protein is due to reduced clearance rather than diminished transcription. Similar observations were made in NPC1 iPSC-derived neuronal cultures (Figure 4B). We further analyzed autophagosome synthesis with a saturating concentration of bafilomycin A1 (BafA1), which inhibits lysosomal acidification and prevents LC3-II degradation, thus causing its accumulation (Klionsky et al., 2012). After BafA1 treatment, the accumulation of LC3-II in NPC1-deficient hepatic-like and neuronal cells was abrogated compared to controls (Figures 4C and 4D). These data suggest that accumulation of autophagosomes is not due to increased autophagosome synthesis but rather occurs because of a block in autophagic flux in NPC1-deficient cells. We did not find alterations in the upstream events regulating autophagosome synthesis, such as the levels of Beclin 1 and Atg5-Atg12 conjugation, in NPC1-deficient cells (Figures S4B and S4C). These data are consistent with our recent findings related to a block in autophagic flux seen in mouse NPC1 mutant cells that is attributed to impaired formation of autophagosomes, resulting from defects in the SNARE machinery that regulates autophagosome maturation (Sarkar et al., 2013). Impaired SNARE functioning and autophagic flux are also reported in other lysosomal storage disorders, such as multiple sulfatase deficiency and mucopolysaccharidosis type IIIA, where LE/L-resident cholesterol accumulation is observed (Fraldi et al., 2010). We were not able to detect impaired autophagy in NPC1-deficient iPSCs, hepatic and neuronal progenitor cells, or early neurons (data not shown). Our data argue against previous findings that attributed the increase in steady-state LC3-II levels in human cells to an induction of autophagy (Ordonez et al., 2012; Pacheco et al., 2007).

Defect in Autophagy Is Directly Linked to the NPC111061T Mutation

To assess whether the defect in autophagic flux is caused by NPC1 deficiency, we compared LC3-II and p62 levels in hepatic and neuronal cells carrying the NPC111061T mutation and their isogenic control. We found that basal autophagy was restored in the mutant cells after genetic correction (Figures 4E and 4F). In contrast, disruption of the NPC1 wild-type allele in control hepatic cells, which led to loss of NPC1 expression (Figure 2F), resulted in marked

increase of LC3-II and p62 levels, which phenocopied the effects found in NPC1 iPSC-derived hepatic cells (Figure S4D). Electron microscopic analysis confirmed accumulation of autophagic vacuoles and lipid droplets (LDs) in NPC1 mutant hepatic cells, a phenotype that was abolished after correction of the NPC1I1061T mutation (Figures 4G and S4E). Thus, genetic correction of the NPC1 mutation rescued both the cholesterol and autophagy abnormalities.

Treatment with HP- β -cyclodextrin (Vance and Peake, 2011) did not rescue the perturbation in autophagic flux. Instead, we observed an increased block in autophagy, which was dose dependent as evident by elevation of LC3-II and p62 levels (Figure S5A). A lower dose of Hpb- cyclodextrin (0.2%), sufficient to restore defects in cholesterol metabolism as shown by induction of cholesterol esterification (Figure 3D), did not further impair autophagy in NPC1 iPSC-derived hepatic-like cells (Figure S5A). In summary, we show a block in autophagic flux in NPC1 disease-affected human cells. This defect was abrogated in hepatic-like and neuronal cells by genetic correction of the NPC1I1061T mutation but not by depleting cholesterol, thus implying that impaired autophagy is directly linked to loss of NPC1 protein function.

Induction of Autophagy Rescues the Defect in Basal Autophagy and Increases Cell Viability in NPC1- Deficient Hepatic-like and Neuronal Cells

Upregulation of autophagy is beneficial in transgenic models of several neurodegenerative and certain liver disorders (Rubinsztein et al., 2012; Sarkar, 2013). Using NPC iPSC-derived cells may allow the identification of potent compounds that can rescue the autophagy defects in human disease-affected cells. We found that induction of autophagy by inhibiting the mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR) pathway with rapamycin (Rap) or starvation (Ravikumar et al., 2010) significantly reduced p62 levels in NPC1 iPSC-derived hepatic cells to amounts comparable to the basal levels in control cells (Figures 5A and S5B). Because long-term treatment with mTOR inhibitors may have unfavorable side effects due to critical functions of mTOR in growth and translation (Sarkar, 2013), we performed a small-scale candidate drug screen testing different concentrations of mTOR-independent autophagy enhancers, such as carbamazepine (CBZ), verapamil (Ver), trehalose (Tre), and SMER28 (Figures 5B and S5C; see Supplemental Information). These compounds are reported to be protective in *Drosophila* or mouse models of Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and Huntington's disease (Rubinsztein et al., 2012; Sarkar, 2013) or α -antitrypsin deficiency (Hidvegi et al., 2010; Sarkar, 2013). By measuring p62 clearance, we found CBZ to be the most potent drug in rescuing the defective autophagy phenotype in NPC1 iPSC-derived hepatic cells (Figure 5B). CBZ, which induces mTOR-independent autophagy by lowering inositol and IP3 levels (Sarkar et al., 2005), reduced p62 levels to a similar extent as observed with rapamycin treatment (Figure 5B). Our data suggest that CBZ-mediated restoration of autophagic flux was sufficient to overcome the block observed in NPC1- deficient hepatic cells, which may be due to a recently characterized bypass mechanism (Sarkar et al., 2013).

We assessed the possibility of using CBZ in combination with HP- β -cyclodextrin (0.2%, sufficient to induce cholesterol ester formation without perturbing autophagy; Figures 3D and S5A) to simultaneously restore both the cholesterol and autophagy defects. We found a significant reduction in p62 levels after dual treatment comparable to the effects of CBZ alone (Figure 5C), as well as a partial rescue of the defective cholesterol metabolism as observed by downregulation of SREBP protein, and SREBP and LDL-R transcript levels (Figures S5D and S5E). P62 transcript levels were not affected by the compound treatment (Figure S5F), suggesting that the clearance of p62 protein levels is due to increased autophagic degradation. Chemical induction of autophagy with Rap or CBZ, or CBZ in combination with a low dose of HP- β -cyclodextrin, significantly increased cell viability of NPC1-deficient hepatic cells (Figures 5D and 5E).

We further evaluated the effects of autophagy-inducing compounds using NPC1 iPSC-derived neuronal cultures. In addition to Rap and CBZ, Tre and Ver significantly rescued the defective autophagy phenotype in these cells, as assessed by p62 clearance (Figures 5F and S5G). Notably, cell viability in NPC1-deficient neuronal cultures was significantly increased with all the chemical inducers of autophagy alone, as well as in combination with 0.2% HP- β -cyclodextrin (Figure 5G). Although our data suggest that induction of autophagy by itself is cytoprotective in the context of NPC disease, combining this treatment with a partial release of the LE/L-resident cholesterol can restore the autophagy defects as well as improve cholesterol homeostasis in the liver and the brain.

DISCUSSION

In summary, our data show that patient-specific NPC1 iPSC-derived hepatic and neuronal cells are less viable and develop disease-relevant defects, such as in cholesterol metabolism and autophagic flux (Figure 6). In contrast to previous reports, we do not observe similar defects in NPC1 iPSCs or in neuronal and liver progenitor cells (Trilck et al., 2013). Both these defects are abrogated after correction of the NPC1I1061T mutation, implying that the NPC1 protein has a functional role in both the processes. Recent studies provide evidence that regulation of lipolysis and autophagy are interrelated and controlled by similar regulatory mechanisms (Singh and Cuervo, 2012). We speculate that disturbance of this interrelation may trap NPC1-deficient cells in a vicious cycle where inhibition of autophagy will cause increased intracellular lipid content (Ouimet, 2013; Sarkar et al., 2013; Singh and Cuervo, 2012; Singh et al., 2009), a condition that may further deteriorate by the release of high levels of cholesterol (Peake and Vance, 2012) or by blocking autophagy (Meskeetal., 2014; Sarkar et al., 2013). Brain and liver-specific deletion of essential autophagy genes (such as Atg5 or Atg7) in normal mice causes neurodegeneration and liver injury, respectively (Hara et al., 2006; Komatsu et al., 2006, 2007), similar to those observed in NPC1 patients. These observations further support our assumption that impairment in autophagy is a crucial contributing factor for NPC disease.

Our data argue that induction of autophagy might be a plausible treatment option for NPC disease. Such a strategy is supported by our recent study in NPC1 mutant mouse cells showing that a block in autophagic flux due to defects in

amphisome formation can be bypassed by stimulating autophagy (Sarkar et al., 2013). Induction of autophagy has been shown to be protective in several models of neurodegenerative and liver diseases (Hidvegi et al., 2010; Ravikumar et al., 2010; Rubinsztein et al., 2012; Sarkar, 2013). Because mTOR governs critical cellular function such as translation and cell growth, small molecule autophagy enhancers acting independently of mTOR might be more suitable for long-term treatment of patients. Screening mTOR-independent autophagy inducers that are known to increase autophagic flux in various in vitro and in vivo transgenic disease models (Sarkar, 2013) revealed cell type specificity, because only CBZ could overcome the impairment in autophagy in both NPC1 iPSC-derived hepatic and neuronal cells. These findings underline the unique value of using human iPSC-derived disease-relevant cells for identifying potent compounds of biomedical relevance (Grskovic et al., 2011). We show that higher concentrations of HP- β -cyclodextrin treatment further perturb autophagic flux in NPC1 iPSC-derived hepatic cells with likely deleterious cellular consequences. These observations are consistent with earlier findings describing neurotoxic effects of HP- β -cyclodextrin treatment in neurons from NPC1 mutant mice (Peake and Vance, 2012).

Our data indicate that induction of autophagy itself is beneficial, and in combination with a cholesterol-depleting agent (such as low dose of HP- β -cyclodextrin) that does not impact on autophagy will rescue both the autophagy and cholesterol defects in NPC1 patients. Our study suggests that inducing autophagy with CBZ may have overall benefit for the treatment of NPC disease as it might be effective in liver and brain.

EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURES

HiPSC Derivation, Cultivation, and Differentiation

Transgene-free iPSCs were generated from fibroblasts of NPC patients (Table 1) using Cre-excisable lentiviruses encoding a polycistronic doxycycline-inducible (DOX) expression cassette containing all four reprogramming factors Oct4, Klf4, Sox2, c-Myc (OKSM) (pHAGE2-TetOminiCMV-hSTEMCCA-loxP) (Sommer and Mostoslavsky, 2010) and a modified tetracycline-controlled trans-activator (FUW-M2rtTA-loxP) (Soldner et al., 2009). All pluripotent cell lines have been characterized using standard pluripotency assays (see Supplemental Experimental Procedures). All protocols were approved by the relevant Institutional Review Board (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and the Embryonic Stem Cell Research Oversight Committees (Whitehead Institute). Differentiation of iPSCs into hepatic-like cells was induced after single-cell replating of iPSCs on matrigel following published protocols (Si-Tayeb et al., 2010). Neuronal progenitors (NPs) and neurons were derived using an embryoid body (EB)-based protocol (Marchetto et al., 2010).

TALEN and Donor Design and Generation

TALENs were designed according to previously published principles (Cermak et al., 2011; Miller et al., 2011). All TALENs used the +63 truncation point for fusion to the obligate heterodimeric FokI cleavage domain (Doyon et al., 2011; Miller et al., 2011). The tandem arrays of TALE repeats were assembled as described previously (Marchetto et al., 2010) (see Supplemental Information). Their editing activity was assayed using the Surveyor nuclease (Transgenomic) (Guschin et al., 2010). The targeted loci were PCR amplified using the following primer pairs: Cel-I-NPC1-F (5'-atgctgcctatagttctgcag-3') and Cel-I-NPC1-R (5'-tcacaga gacttagattctg-3') for the NPC1 locus. PCR products were then denatured, rehybridized, digested with the Surveyor nuclease, and analyzed. NPC111061T-specific TALEN pairs introducing a DNA double-strand break in exon 21 (nt 3181C) were designed according to previously published principles (Cermak et al., 2011). To increase targeting efficiency, we used a donor construct containing a puromycin selection cassette (PGK-puroDtk-pGhpa cassette) flanked by piggyBac terminal repeats (Yusa et al., 2011). The 700 bp 3' homology arm introduced the ACA (Thr) to ATA (Ile) switch correcting for the mutation. In addition, a silent CTT to TTA (Leu) codon switch 3 bp upstream of the mutation was introduced, generating the TTAA sequence necessary for the piggyBac excision (Figures 2A and 2B).

TALEN-Mediated Gene Targeting and Transposon Excision

Cells were prepared as described previously (Kondo et al., 2013; Soldner et al., 2009). Cells (1×10^7) were electroporated with 35 mg of donor plasmid (designed and assembled by H.W.) and 7.5 mg of each TALEN expression vector (Gene Pulser Xcell System, Bio-Rad: 250 V, 500 mF, 0.4 cm cuvettes) and subsequently plated on DR4 MEF feeder layers in hESC medium supplemented with ROCK inhibitor for the first 24 hr. Puromycin selection (0.5 mg/ml) was started 72 hr after electroporation. Individual colonies were picked 10-14 days after electroporation. Correctly targeted clones were confirmed by Southern blot (AseI, EcoRI digested) and used for transposon removal. Cells (1×10^7) were electroporated with 10 mg of hyperactive piggyBac transposase expression vector (pCMV-hypBase) as described previously (Soldner et al., 2009). On day 4, medium was changed to hESC medium containing 0.25 mM FIAU. Individual colonies were picked and expanded. Genotype and deletion of the piggyBac transposon were analyzed by Southern blot (AseI, EcoRI digest). Additionally PCR and sequencing mutation analysis was performed. Genomic DNA was amplified with primers NPC1-Wt-F (5'-ccttgattatacatgaaaccag-3'), NPC1-I1061T-Mut-F (5'-gaagaaagc ccgacttac-3'), NPC1-I1061T-Corr-F (5'-gaagaaagcccgattaat-3'), respectively, and NPC1-R (5'-gagcattccacagcattctg-3') under standard PCR conditions. PCR products were sequenced (Applied Biosystems Model 3730 capillary DNA sequencer with Big Dye Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit).

Prediction of NPC1 TALENs Off-Target Sites

The position weight matrices (PWMs) of NPC1 TALEN pairs (see Supplemental Information) were constructed using model 3 as described previously (Moscou and Bogdanove, 2009) (see Supplemental Information).

Immunostaining

Immunostaining was performed according to standard protocols using primary antibodies listed in the Supplemental Information. Cholesterol was detected by Filipin staining (50 mg/ml Filipin complex, *Streptomyces filipinensis*; Sigma-Aldrich).

Acyl-CoA Acetyltransferase Assay

Defects in cholesterol metabolism were assessed using the Acyl-CoA Acetyltransferase Assay. The rate of incorporation of [¹⁴C]oleate into cholesterol [¹⁴C]oleate and [¹⁴C]triglycerides by intact cell monolayers was measured as previously described (Goldstein et al., 1983).

Immunoblot Analysis

Cell pellets were lysed on ice in Lysis Buffer (10 mM Tris-HCl [pH 7.4], 2% SDS, 1 mM DTT, 10% glycerol, and 120 mg/ml urea) for 30 min in presence of Complete EDTA-free Protease Inhibitor Cocktail (Roche Diagnostics) and subjected to SDS-PAGE and standard immunoblot analysis. Primary antibodies used are listed in the Supplemental Information. Amersham ECL Western Blotting Detection Reagent (GE Healthcare) was used for visualization.

Chemical Compounds

Autophagic flux in NPC1 iPSC-derived cells was assessed using a saturating concentration of bafilomycin A₁ (BafA₁) clamping LC3-II/autophagosome degradation (Klionsky et al., 2012). To test the possibility of inducing autophagy, we performed a candidate drug screen including described mTOR-independent autophagy inducers (Sarkar, 2013) (Figure S5G; Supplemental Information). Their effect was analyzed by measuring p62 levels and cell viability by FITC-Annexin V/PI staining. Compounds used for treatment of hepatic-like cells were bafilomycin A₁ (Enzo Life Sciences), rapamycin (LC Laboratories), carbamazepine, verapamil, trehalose, SMER28, and HP-β-cyclodextrin (all Sigma-Aldrich). Cells were treated with compounds as indicated.

Statistical Analyses

Densitometry analyses on the immunoblots were done by ImageJ software (NIH) by measuring levels of the protein of interest relative to the loading control, as previously described (Williams et al., 2008). The control condition was set to 100%, and the data were represented as mean ± SEM. The y axis values are shown in percentages (%). Experiments were performed in triplicates at least twice. The p values for densitometry analyses, vesicle number, and aggregate formation were determined by Student's t test (unpaired) using Prism 6 software (GraphPad), as previously described (Korolchuk et al., 2009). ***p < 0.001; **p < 0.01; *p < 0.05; ns, nonsignificant.

ACCESSION NUMBERS

The NCBI SRA accession number for the CMV analysis reported in this paper is SRP026624.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Supplemental Information includes Supplemental Experimental Procedures, five figures, and one table and can be found with this article online at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.stemcr.2014.03.014>.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

D.M., S.S., H.W., and R.J. designed the experiments and wrote the paper. D.M. and H.W. designed and performed the TALEN-mediated gene correction experiments. D.M. and S.S. designed and performed the autophagy experiments. L.A.-M. performed the ACAT assay. M.M. and P.X. provided technical assistance. A.W.C. performed computational analysis for TALEN specificity and for TALEN off-target cutting sites. Q.G. analyzed teratomas. All other experiments were performed by D.M.

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