



Project Leader **Takahiko Hara** Stem Cell Project

## Blood regeneration from ESC/iPSC and development of novel anti-cancer drugs

Dr. Yamanaka's inducible pluripotent stem cell (iPSC) technology has opened a new avenue to overcome incurable diseases by transplantation of missing cells. In 2011, we discovered that overexpression of Lhx2 in hemogenic mesodermal cells resulted in *ex vivo* expansion of transplantable hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs) from mouse embryonic stem cells (ESCs) and iPSCs. Since then, we are making great efforts to improve the system and apply this method to human iPSCs. We believe that comparison of the *in vitro* differentiation capacity of hematopoietic cells between mouse and human iPSCs would uncover novel and fundamental aspects of human HSC development.

**“We are making efforts to derive HSCs from human iPSCs in vitro. We are also challenging to develop novel anti-leukemia drugs and chemokine-based anti-cancer drugs.”**

The presence of cancer stem cells has been proposed in various types of human cancer. As with tissue stem cells, cancer stem cells reside in a niche and stay dormant, thereby surviving chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Presumably, both tissue and cancer stem cells commonly express critical transcriptional regulators and signal transducers. We have already identified DDX1 and PTPN23 as essential molecules for the onset of testicular tumors.

In 2007, we discovered that CXCL14, a CXC-type chemokine, is one of the causative factors for obesity-associated diabetes. In contrast, CXCL14 is known to possess tumor-suppressive activity against lung and oral carcinomas. Recently, we discovered that CXCL14 binds to CXCR4 with high affinity, thereby inhibiting the CXCL12-mediated cell migration. This could be one of the underlying mechanisms of the CXCL14's anti-tumor function. We are vigorously investigating physiological roles of CXCL14 and its action mechanisms. CXCL14 is a promising tool for developing novel anti-cancer and anti-diabetes drugs.

Tanegashima K, Takahashi R, Nuriya H, Iwase R, Naruse N, Tsuji K, Shigenaga A, Otaka A, and Hara T. (2017) “CXCL14 acts as a specific carrier of CpG DNA into dendritic cells and activates Toll-like receptor 9-mediated adaptive immunity.” **EBioMed.** 24: 247-256.

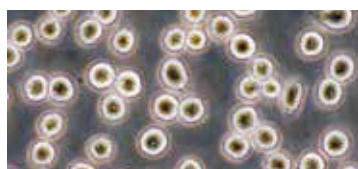
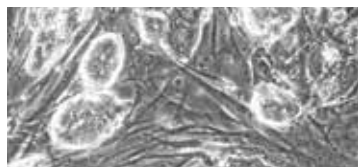
Tanegashima K, Sato-Miyata Y, Funakoshi M, Nishito Y, Aigaki T, and Hara T. (2017) “Epigenetic regulation of the glucose transporter gene Slc2a1 by  $\beta$ -hydroxybutyrate underlies preferential glucose supply to the brain of fasted mice.” **Genes Cells** 22: 71-83.

Suzuki T, Kazuki Y, Oshimura M, and Hara T. (2016) “Highly efficient transfer of chromosomes to a broad range of target cells using Chinese hamster ovary cells expressing murine leukemia virus-derived envelope proteins.” **PLoS ONE** 11: e0157187.

Kodaka Y, Tanaka K, Kitajima, Tanegashima K, Matsuda R, and Hara T. (2015) “LIM homeobox transcription factor Lhx2 inhibits skeletal muscle differentiation in part via transcriptional activation of Msx1 and Msx2.” **Exp. Cell Res.** 331: 309-319.

Tanaka K, Kondo K, Kitajima K, Muraoka M, Nozawa A, and Hara T. (2013) “Tumor-suppressive function of protein-tyrosine phosphatase non-receptor type 23 in testicular germ cell tumors is lost upon overexpression of miR142-3p microRNA.” **J. Biol. Chem.** 288: 23990-23999.

Kitajima K, Minehata K, Sakimura K, Nakano T, and Hara T. (2011) “In vitro generation of HSC-like cells from murine ESCs/iPSCs by enforced expression of LIM-homeobox transcription factor Lhx2.” **Blood** 117: 3748-3758.



# Stem Cell

