

Supplementary Materials for

CXCR4 signaling determines the fate of hematopoietic multipotent progenitors by stimulating mTOR activity and mitochondrial metabolism

Vincent Rondeau *et al.*

Corresponding author: Karl Balabanian, karl.balabanian@inserm.fr

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Other Supplementary Material for this manuscript includes the following:

Data files S1 to S12
MDAR Reproducibility Checklist

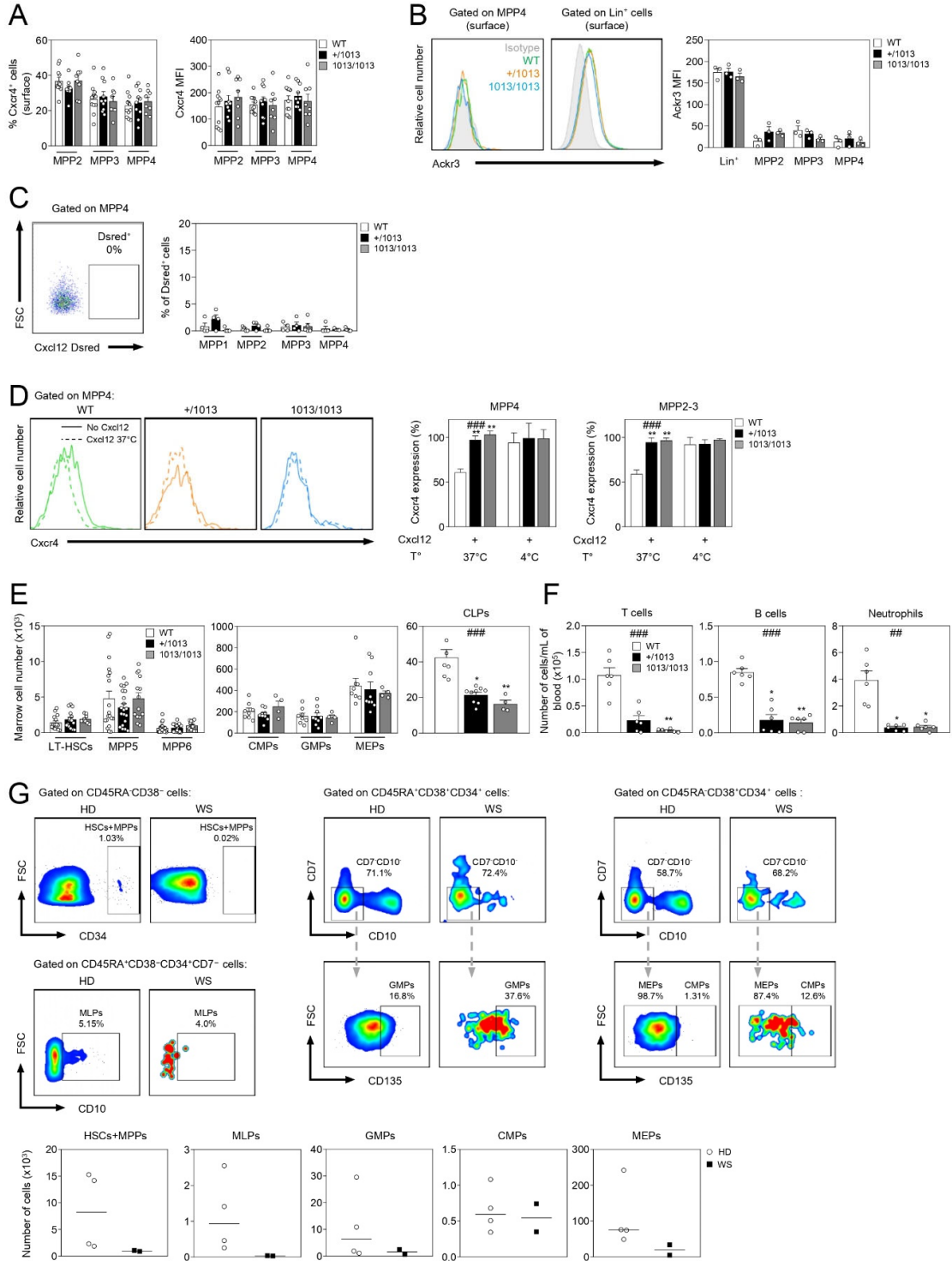


Fig. S1. Desensitization-resistant $Cxcr4^{1013}$ is present on all MPP subsets. (A) Surface abundance of $Cxcr4$ determined by flow cytometry on MPP2, MPP3, and MPP4 from the marrow fraction of WT and $Cxcr4^{1013}$ knockin mice. $Cxcr4^+$ fractions or MFI values obtained within MPP2, MPP3, and MPP4 relative to background fluorescence based on the corresponding isotype control staining are shown. $n=4$ independent experiments for a total of 11 WT, 10 $+/1013$, and 8 $1013/1013$ mice. (B) Representative histograms for surface detection of $Ackr3$ on MPP4 and Lin^+ cells from marrow fraction of WT and knockin mice. Background fluorescence is shown (isotype, gray histogram). MFI values for $Ackr3$ were determined by flow cytometry on Lin^+ cells, MPP2, MPP3, and MPP4. $n=3$ independent experiments for a total of 3 mice per group. (C) Representative flow cytometric analysis for $Dsred$ detection in MPP4 from marrow fraction of $Cxcl12^{Dsred}$ reporter mice. Proportions of $Dsred^+$ cells within MPP1, MPP2, MPP3, and MPP4 from the marrow fraction of $Cxcr4^{+/+}Cxcl12^{Dsred}$, $Cxcr4^{+/1013}Cxcl12^{Dsred}$, or $Cxcr4^{1013/1013}Cxcl12^{Dsred}$ mice. $n=3$ independent determinations for a total of 4 $Cxcr4^{+/+}Cxcl12^{Dsred}$, 4 $Cxcr4^{+/1013}Cxcl12^{Dsred}$, and 5 $Cxcr4^{1013/1013}Cxcl12^{Dsred}$ mice. (D) Representative histograms for surface detection of $Cxcr4$ on MPP4 stimulated with $Cxcl12$ at 37°C for 45 min (dashed line) or incubated in medium alone (plain line). Cell surface expression of $Cxcr4$ on WT and $Cxcr4^{1013}$ knockin MPP2/3 or MPP4 upon stimulation with $Cxcl12$ at 37°C or 4°C for 45 min. $Cxcr4$ expression on MPP2/3 or MPP4 incubated in medium alone was set at 100%. Data are from three independent experiments for a total of 10 WT, 10 $+/1013$, and 5 $1013/1013$ mice. (E) Absolute numbers of LT-HSCs, MPP5, MPP6, CMPs, GMPs, MEPs, and CLPs in the marrow fraction of WT and knockin mice. $n=5$ independent experiments for a total of 15 WT, 15 $+/1013$, and 9 $1013/1013$ mice (LT-HSCs) or $n=7$ independent experiments for a total of 19 WT, 19 $+/1013$, and 13 $1013/1013$ mice (MPP5/MPP6) or $n=3$ independent experiments for a total of 8 WT, 9 $+/1013$, and 4 $1013/1013$ mice (CMPs/GMPs/MEPs/CLPs). (F) Absolute numbers of T cells ($CD3^+$), B cells ($B220^+$) and neutrophils ($Gr1^+$) in the blood of WT or knockin mice. $n=3$ independent experiments for a total of 6 mice per group. (G) Representative dot-plots comparing the frequencies of human HSCs/MPPs, MLPs, GMPs, CMPs and MEPs. Absolute numbers of HSCs/MPPs, MLPs, GMPs, CMPs and MEPs in BM aspirates of HD and WS patients. Barplots indicate mean/SEM, horizontal lines correspond to median values. $^{###} P < 0.005$; $^{####} P < 0.0005$ for Kruskal–Wallis tests; $^* P < 0.05$; $^{**} P < 0.005$ Dunn’s test.

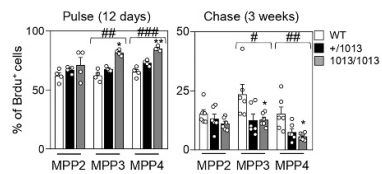
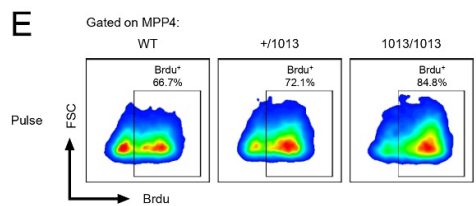
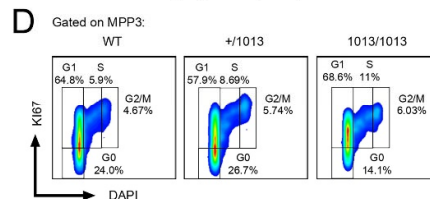
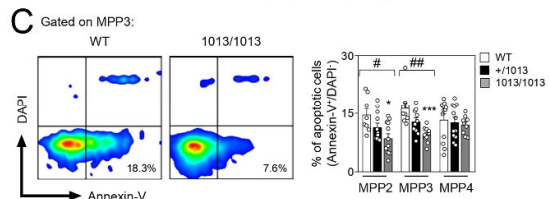
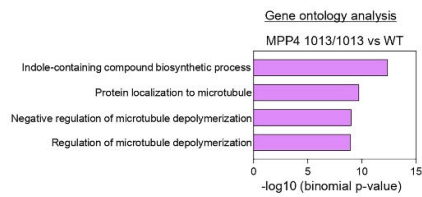
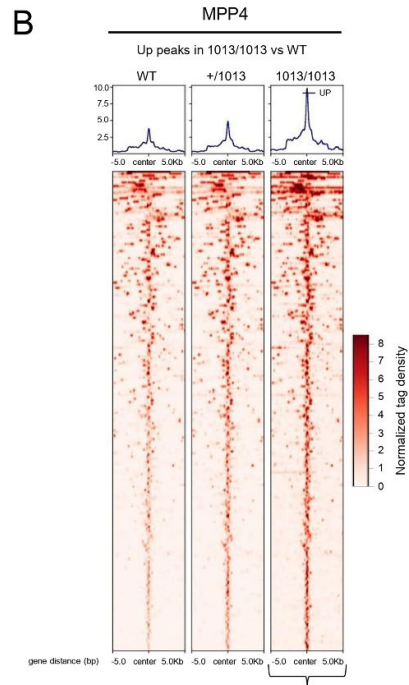
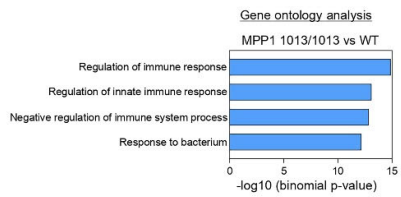
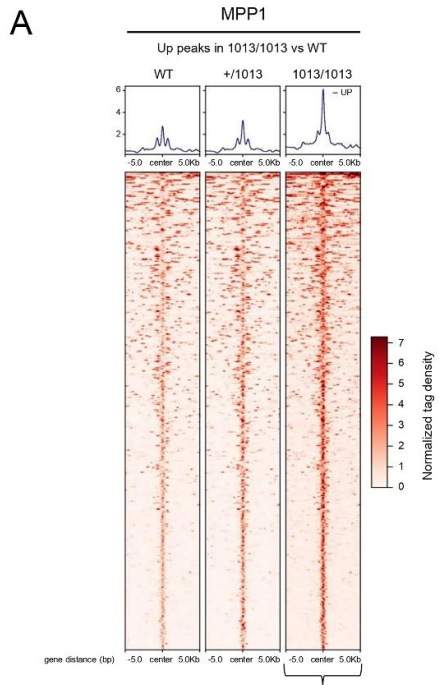


Fig. S2. Quiescence/cycling balance and survival profile are differentially disturbed in Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin MPP subpopulations. (A) Heatmap of increased ATAC-seq peaks in WT or Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin MPP1 and gene ontology analysis with associated genes. (B) Heatmap of increased ATAC-seq peaks in WT or knockin MPP4 and gene ontology analysis with associated genes. (C) Representative flow cytometric analyses comparing the frequencies of apoptotic MPP3 in WT and 1013/1013 mice. The proportions of apoptotic MPP2, MPP3, and MPP4 were determined in the marrow fraction of WT and knockin mice. n= 4 independent experiments for a total of 8 WT, 12 +/-1013, and 12 1013/1013 mice. (D) Representative flow cytometric analyses comparing the frequencies of MPP3 and MPP4 in the different phases of the cell cycle in WT and knockin mice are shown. Data are representative of n= 5 independent experiments for a total of 15 WT, 15 +/-1013, and 12 1013/1013 mice. (E) Representative flow cytometric analyses comparing the frequencies of BrdU⁺ MPP4 in WT and knockin mice after a 12-day pulse period. Percentage of BrdU⁺ cells among WT and knockin MPP2, MPP3, and MPP4 after a 12-days pulse period or 3 weeks of chase. n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 4 mice per group (pulse) or n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 6 mice per group (chase). # P < 0.05; ## P < 0.005; ### P < 0.0005 for Kruskal–Wallis tests; * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.005; *** P < 0.0005 for Dunn’s test compared with WT.

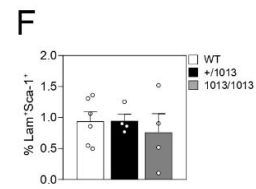
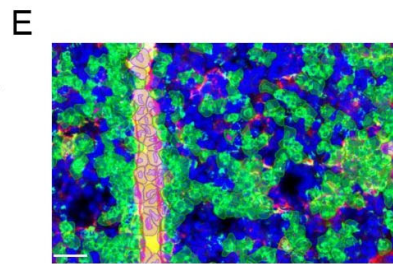
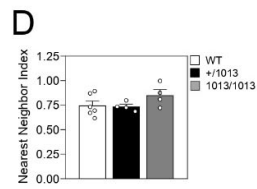
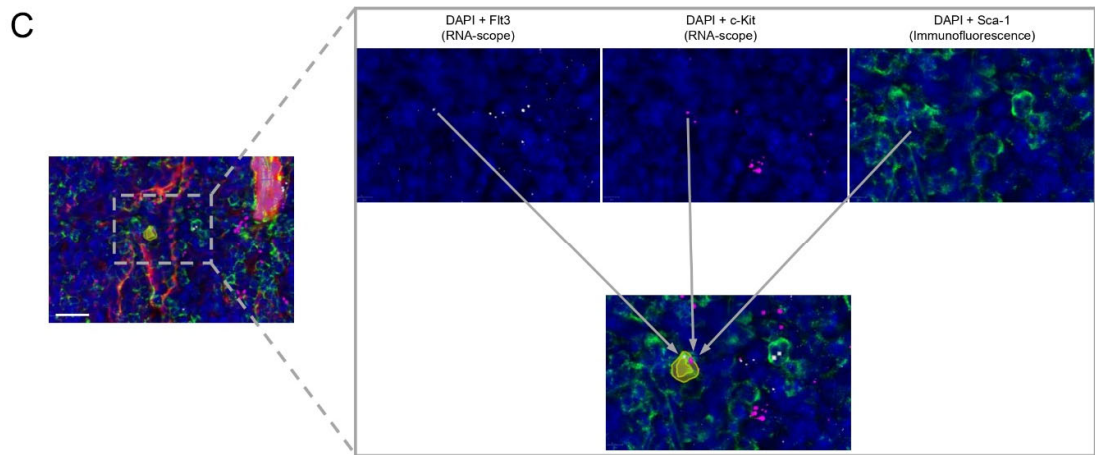
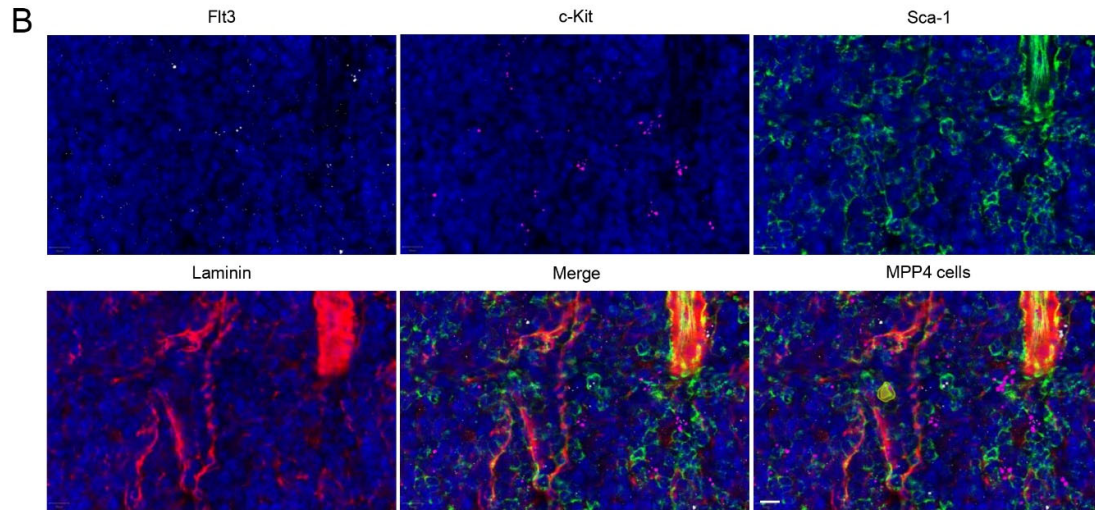
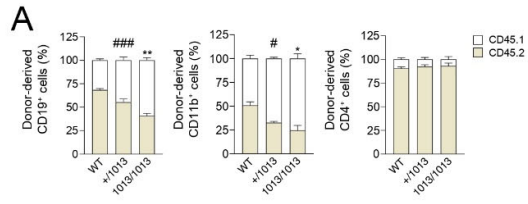


Fig. S3. Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin mice display preserved proportion of BM arteriolar cells. (A) Relative contribution of CD45.2⁺ and CD45.1⁺ cells to B cells (CD19⁺), myeloid cells (CD11b⁺), and T cells (CD4⁺) in the peripheral blood of CD45.1⁺/CD45.2⁺ WT recipient mice 3 weeks after competitive BM transplantation. n=2 independent experiments for a total of 5 WT, 4 +/1013, and 4 1013/1013 donor mice. **(B)** Representative BM sections from WT mice stained for Flt3 and c-Kit by RNA-scope and for Sca-1 and Laminin by immunofluorescence. The color code for markers used is indicated and image obtained after merging signals corresponding to the different markers is shown. Nuclei are labelled with DAPI (blue). MPP4 defined as c-Kit⁺Sca-1⁺Flt3⁺ are highlighted in yellow on merged image. **(C)** Strategy to identify MPP4 on BM sections as in (B) by combining in situ hybridization assay RNA-scope and immunofluorescence staining. MPP4 defined as c-Kit⁺Sca-1⁺Flt3⁺ are highlighted in yellow. Scale bars, 10 μ m. **(D)** Spatial distribution analysis of MPP4 cells using nearest neighbor index (NNI). n= 3 independent determinations for a total of 6 WT, 4 +/1013, and 4 1013/1013 mice. Mann–Whitney U test was used to determine absence of statistical significance (p=0.2571). **(E)** Representative BM section from WT mice showing arteriolar cells defined as Lam⁺Sca-1⁺ and highlighted in purple. n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 6 WT, 4 +/1013, and 4 1013/1013 mice. Scale bar, 20 μ m. **(F)** Proportions of arteriolar cells detected by immunofluorescence in the BM sections from WT and knockin mice. n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 6 WT, 4 +/1013, and 4 1013/1013 donor mice. # P < 0.05; #### P < 0.0005 for Kruskal–Wallis tests; * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.005 for Dunn’s test.

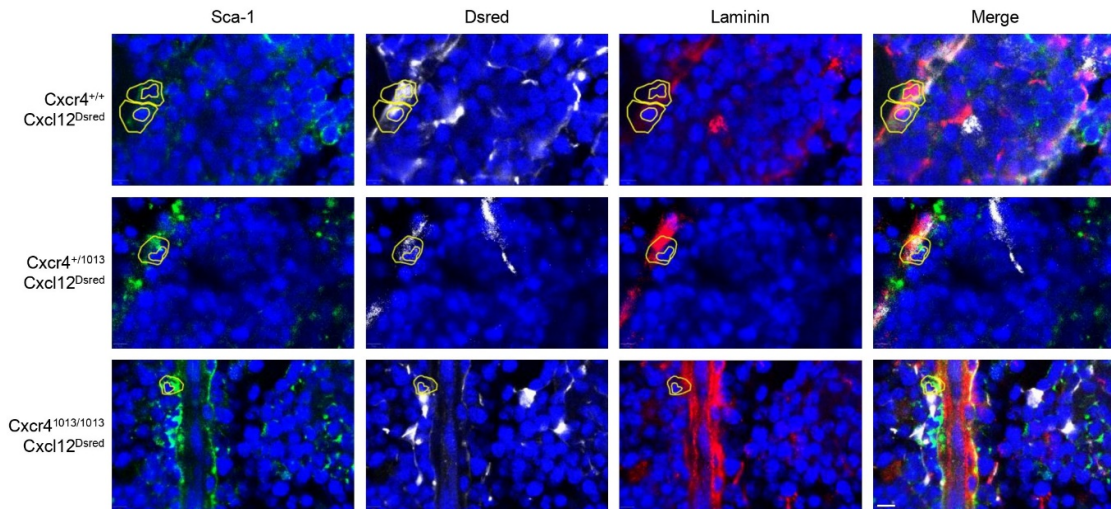


Fig. S4. Arteriolar cells express *Cxcl12* independently of their *Cxcr4* mutational status. (A) Representative BM sections from *Cxcr4*^{+/+}*Cxcl12*^{Dsred}, *Cxcr4*^{+/1013}*Cxcl12*^{Dsred}, and *Cxcr4*^{1013/1013}*Cxcl12*^{Dsred} mice showing Sca-1 immunofluorescence, Dsred, Laminin immunofluorescence. Nuclei are labelled with DAPI (blue). MPP4 cells are outlined in yellow. BM sections are representative of n= 3 independent determinations for a total of 3 mice per group. Scale bar, 5 μ m.

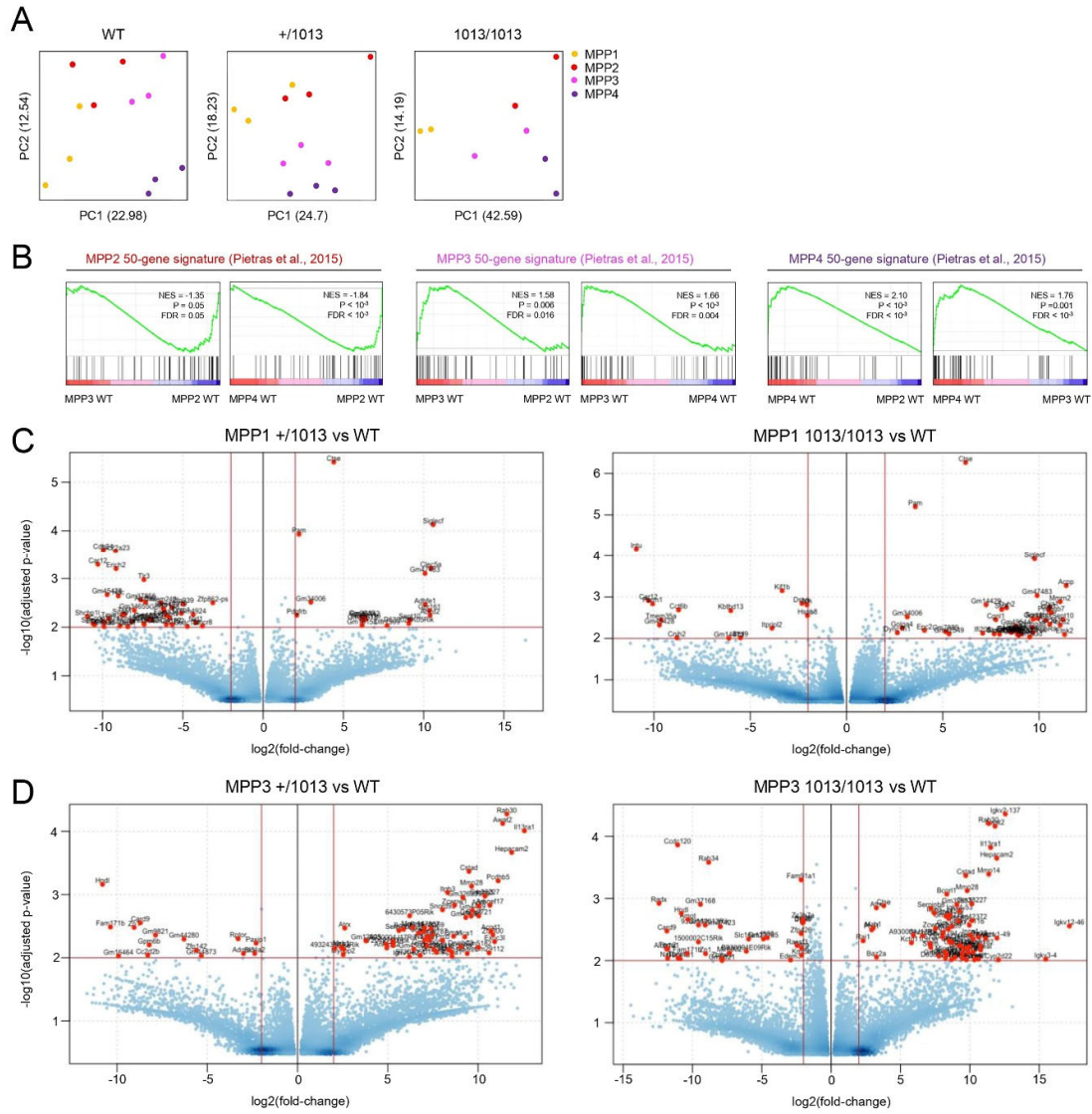


Fig. S5. MPP subsets do not share similar requirements for the Cxcl12-Cxcr4 signaling axis to maintain their molecular identity. (A) PCA of RNA-seq gene expression data obtained from the indicated MPP subpopulations in WT and knockin mice. **(B)** GSEA for MPP2-, MPP3- and MPP4-gene specific signatures between the indicated WT subpopulations. **(C)** Volcano plots of differentially expressed genes in +/1013 (left) vs. WT (right) MPP1 and in 1013/1013 (left) vs. WT (right) MPP1. Genes highly differentially expressed ($\log_2\text{FC}(\text{Cxcr4}^{1013} \text{ knockin vs WT MPP1}) > 2$; $-\log_{10}(\text{adjusted p-value}) > 2$) are shown in red. **(D)** Volcano plot of differentially expressed genes in +/1013 vs. WT MPP3 and in 1013/1013 vs. WT MPP3. Genes highly differentially expressed ($\log_2\text{FC}(\text{Cxcr4}^{1013} \text{ knockin vs WT MPP3}) > 2$; $-\log_{10}(\text{adjusted p-value}) > 2$) are shown in red.

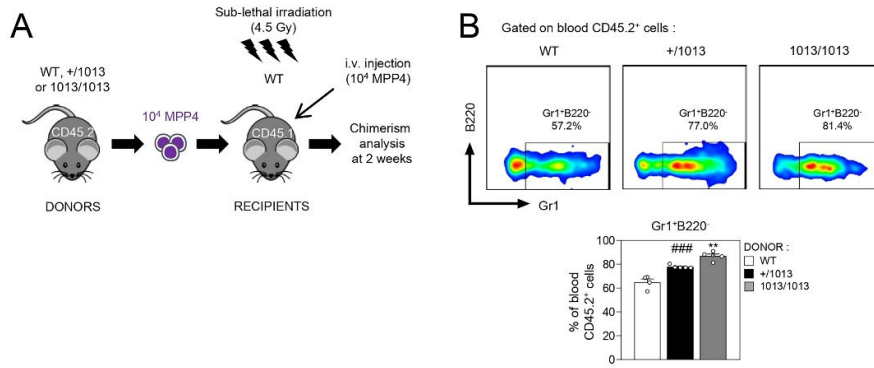
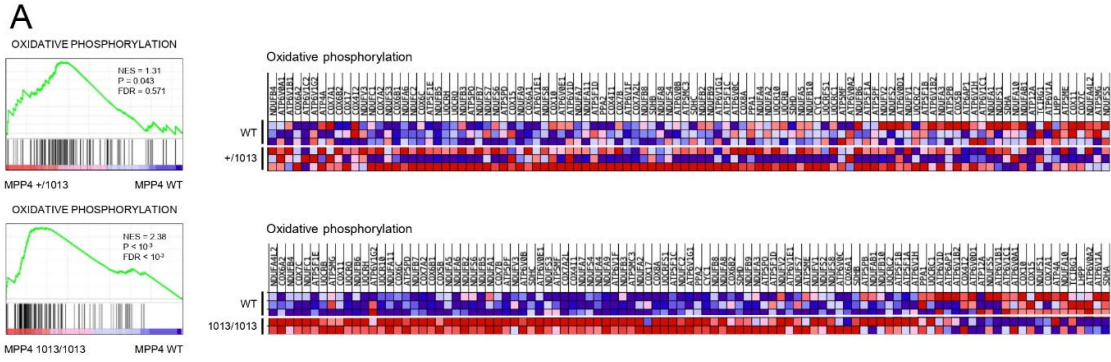


Fig. S6. Increased myeloid output in the peripheral blood of *Cxcr4*¹⁰¹³ knockin MPP4-chimeric mice. (A) In vivo differentiation assays workflow. (B) Proportions of donor CD45.2⁺ (WT, +/1013, or 1013/1013) myeloid cells (Gr1⁺B220⁺) recovered from the blood of CD45.1⁺ recipients two weeks after the transplantation. All displayed results are represented as means ± SEM and are from n= 2 independent experiments for a total of 4 WT, 5 +/1013, and 5 1013/1013 donor mice. ### P < 0.0005 for Kruskal–Wallis tests; ** P < 0.005 for Dunn’s test compared with WT.



B

GLYCOLYSIS

NES = -0.87
P = 0.088
FDR = 1.0

MPP4 +/1013 MPP4 WT

NES = 0.96
P = 0.558
FDR = 0.775

MPP4 1013/1013 MPP4 WT

C

MPP4

Non stimulated

Relative cell number

p-p38

MPP4

p-p38 MFI (x10⁻³)

Cxcl12 - +

WT +/1013 1013/1013

D

MPP4

Relative cell number

MitoSox

Fold change MitoSox MFI

MPP4

Relative cell number

CellRox

Fold change CellRox MFI

MPP4

Relative cell number

DCFDA

Fold change DCFDA MFI

WT +/1013 1013/1013

E

MPP4

2-NBDG MFI (x10³)

Time (hr)

WT +/1013 1013/1013

F

MPP4

Relative cell number

TFAM

TFAM MFI (x10³)

WT +/1013 1013/1013

G

MPP1

Relative cell number

p-mTOR

MPP1

Relative cell number

p-S6

MPP1

Relative cell number

p-S6

Non stimulated

WT +/1013 1013/1013 AMD3100

Cxcl12 - + +

AMD3100 - - +

p-mTOR MFI (x10³)

p-S6 MFI (x10³)

Cxcl12 - + +

AMD3100 - - +

H

MPP1

MFI (x10³)

TMRE MTG

WT +/1013 1013/1013

I

MPP1

Relative cell number

TFAM

TFAM MFI (x10³)

WT +/1013 1013/1013

J

Day 7 (MPP4 culture)

% of viability

PBS Mito-q CCCP

WT +/1013 1013/1013

K

Day 7 (MPP4 culture)

Number of Gr1⁺CD11b⁺ cells (x10³)

PBS NAC

WT +/1013 1013/1013

L

Day 7 (MPP4 culture)

% of viability

PBS NAC

WT +/1013 1013/1013

Fig. S7. Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin MPP4 produce higher amounts of ROS and display reduce glucose uptake. (A) RNAseq-based GSEA for the OXPHOS signature in +/-1013 vs. WT MPP4 and in 1013/1013 vs. WT MPP4. Heatmaps showing normalized dye intensity for the expression of genes involved in the OXPHOS signature in WT vs Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin MPP4. (B) RNAseq-based GSEA for glycolysis signatures in WT and knockin MPP4. (C) Representative histograms for intracellular detection of phosphorylated p38 (p-p38) in sorted MPP4 from the marrow fraction of WT and knockin mice. Fluorescence in absence of phospho-p38 antibody (dashed line) or Cxcl12 stimulation (gray histogram) are shown. MFI values for p-p38 were determined by flow cytometry. n= 2 independent experiments for a total of 3 WT, 2 +/-1013, and 3 1013/1013 mice. (D) Representative histograms for intracellular detection of ROS by flow cytometry in WT and knockin MPP4. Bar graphs denote the fold change in MitoSox, CellRoxDeepRed and DCFDA MFI values compared with those obtained in WT MPP4. n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 7 WT, 6 +/-1013, and 6 1013/1013 mice (MitoSox), n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 7 WT, 5 +/-1013, and 7 1013/1013 mice (CellRox), or n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 6 WT, 5 +/-1013, and 6 1013/1013 mice (DCFDA). (E) MFI values for 2-NBDG determined by flow cytometry. n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 6 WT, 4 +/-1013, and 6 1013/1013 mice. (F) Representative histograms for TFAM staining and MFI values in MPP4 from marrow fraction of WT and knockin mice. n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 3 mice per group. (G) Representative histograms for intracellular detection of phosphorylated mTOR (p-mTOR) and phosphorylated S6 (p-S6) in MPP1 from the marrow fraction of WT and knockin mice. Fluorescence in the absence of p-mTOR or p-S6 antibody (dashed line) or Cxcl12 stimulation (gray histogram) or in the presence of Cxcl12 and AMD3100 (black histogram) are shown. MFI values for p-mTOR and p-S6 were determined by flow cytometry. n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 6 mice per group (no AMD3100) or n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 6 WT, 6 +/-1013, and 4 1013/1013 mice (with AMD3100). (H) MFI values for TMRE and MTG in WT and knockin MPP1. n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 10 WT, 9 +/-1013, and 9 1013/1013 mice. (I) Representative histograms for TFAM staining and MFI values in MPP1 from marrow fraction of WT and knockin mice. n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 3 mice per group. (J) Viability in WT or knockin MPP4 cultures in the presence or absence of Mito-q and CCCP assessed at day 7 by flow cytometry using the Live/Dead dye. n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 3 mice per group. (K and L) Absolute numbers of mature myeloid cells (Gr1⁺CD11b⁺, K) and viability (L) were assessed at day 7 in WT or knockin MPP4 cultures in the presence or absence of NAC. n = 3 independent experiments with 3 mice per group. # P < 0.05; ## P < 0.005; ### P < 0.0005 for Kruskal–Wallis tests; * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.005; *** P < 0.0005 for Dunn’s test; £ P < 0.05; ££ P < 0.005 for Mann-Whitney’s test.

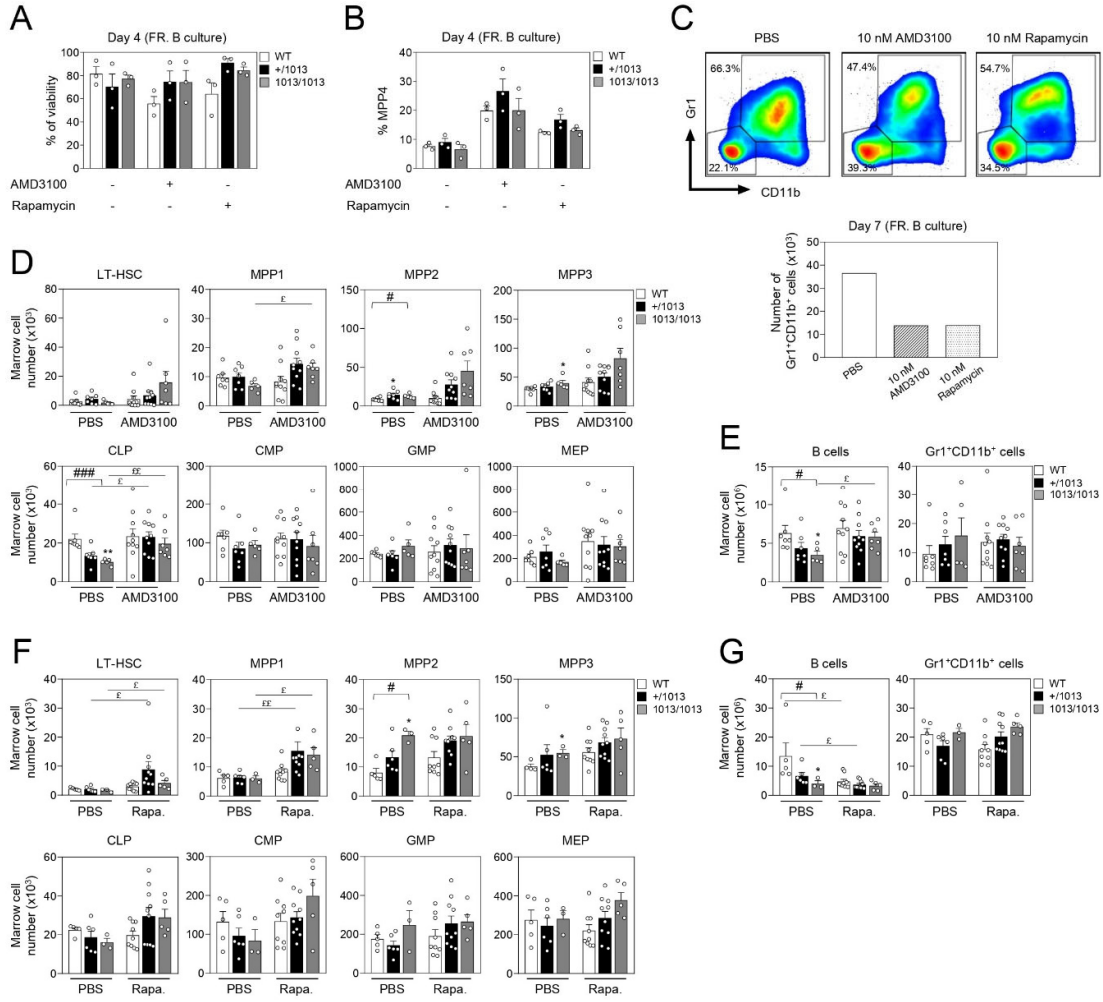


Fig. S8. Chronic blockade of Cxcr4-dependent signaling in Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin mice corrects the number of CLPs and mature B cells within BM. (A and B) Viability (A) and proportions of MPP4 (B) in WT or Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin MPP4 cultures in the presence or absence of AMD3100 or rapamycin assessed at day 4 by flow cytometry. n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 3 mice per group. (C) Representative flow cytometric analyses comparing the frequencies of Gr1⁻CD11b⁻ and Gr1⁺CD11b⁺ cells at day 7 in TMRE^{low} (fraction B) MPP4 cultures in the presence or absence of AMD3100 or rapamycin. The graph shows absolute numbers of mature myeloid cells (Gr1⁺CD11b⁺) assessed at day 7. (D) Absolute numbers of LT-HSCs, MPP1-3, CLPs, CMPs, GMPs and MEPs were determined by flow cytometry in the marrow fraction of AMD3100-treated WT and knockin mice. n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 7 WT, 7 +/-1013, and 5 1013/1013 mice (PBS condition) and a total of 10 WT, 10 +/-1013, and 7 1013/1013 mice (AMD3100 condition). (E) Absolute numbers of B cells (CD19⁺B220⁺) and mature myeloid cells (Gr1⁺CD11b⁺) in the marrow fraction of treated mice. n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 7 WT, 7 +/-1013, and 5 1013/1013 mice (PBS condition) and a total of 10 WT, 10 +/-1013, and 7 1013/1013 mice (AMD3100 condition). (F) Absolute numbers of LT-HSCs, MPP1-3, CLPs, CMP, GMPs, and MEPs determined by flow cytometry in the marrow fraction of treated WT and knockin mice 2h after the last injection of rapamycin. n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 5 WT, 6 +/-1013, and 3 1013/1013 mice (PBS condition) and a total of 9 WT, 10 +/-1013 and 5 1013/1013 mice (Rapamycin condition). (G) Absolute numbers of B cells and mature myeloid cells in the marrow fraction of treated mice. n= 3 independent experiments for a total of 5 WT, 6 +/-1013, and 3 1013/1013 mice (PBS condition) and a total of 9 WT, 10 +/-1013, and 5 1013/1013 mice (rapamycin condition). # P < 0.05; ### P < 0.0005 for Kruskal–Wallis tests; * P < 0.05; ** P < 0.005; for Dunn’s test; £ P < 0.05; ££ P < 0.005 for Mann-Whitney’s test.

Table S1. Biomark principal component analysis contributing genes related to Fig 5.

Genes	PC1	PC2
<i>Mpo</i>	22.9410772293186	0.0226051554014014
<i>Irf8</i>	26.7415577574601	3.12993943231947
<i>Cebpa</i>	4.8618201396235	39.8904666219647
<i>Gfi1b</i>	0.305843078631275	42.870602086591
<i>Ikzf1</i>	11.6849571840968	5.4133811606772
<i>Il7r</i>	2.79762481876075	0.552813189945707
<i>Dntt</i>	19.9260608421189	8.06212105674224
<i>Bach2</i>	10.7410589499902	0.0580712963582981

Table S2. List of primers used for the BioMark assay related to Fig. 5 and fig. S1.

Genes	Primers
MPP markers	
<i>Cd48</i>	Mm00455932_m1
<i>Slamf1</i>	Mm00443316_m1
<i>Flt3</i>	Mm00439016_m1
<i>Irf8</i>	Mm00492567_m1
Lymphomyeloid differentiation	
<i>Ikzf1</i>	Mm01187880_m1
<i>Il7r</i>	Mm00434295_m1
<i>Dntt</i>	Mm00493500_m1
<i>Bach2</i>	Mm00464379_m1
<i>Mpo</i>	Mm00447886_m1
<i>Cebpa</i>	Mm00514283_s1
<i>Gfi1b</i>	Mm00492318_m1
Irrelevant genes (negative controls)	
<i>Pax5</i>	Mm00435501_m1
<i>Cd3e</i>	Mm00599684_g1
Housekeeping gene	
<i>Actb</i>	Mm01205647_g1

Table S3. List of antibodies used for immunofluorescence related to Fig. 6.

Antibody	Origin	Conjugate	Supplier
Tomm20	Rabbit	Uncoupled	Thermo Fischer Scientific
IgG (Secondary Antibody)	Goat	Alexa Fluor 555	Thermo Fischer Scientific

Data file S1. Complete list of increased and decreased ATAC-seq peaks in 1013/1013 MPP1 related to Fig. 2.

Data file S2. Complete GO analysis of genes associated with decreased ATAC-seq peaks in Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin MPP1 related to Fig. 2.

Data file S3. Complete GO analysis of genes associated with increased ATAC-seq peaks in Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin MPP1 related to Fig. 2.

Data file S4. List of HOMER known motifs decreased in Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin MPP1 related to Fig. 2.

Data file S5. List of HOMER known motifs increased in Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin MPP1 related to Fig. 2.

Data file S6. Complete GO analysis of genes associated with decreased ATAC-seq peaks in Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin MPP4 related to Fig. 2.

Data file S7. Complete list of decreased and increased ATAC-seq peaks in 1013/1013 MPP4 related to Fig. 2.

Data file S8. Complete GO analysis of genes associated with increased ATAC-seq peaks in Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin MPP4 related to Fig. 2.

Data file S9. List of HOMER known motifs decreased in Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin MPP4 related to Fig. 2.

Data file S10. List of HOMER known motifs increased in Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin MPP4 related to Fig. 2.

Data file S11. List of genes significantly increased or decreased in Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin MPP4 related to Fig. 4.

Data file S12. Complete GO analysis of genes that increased or decreased in Cxcr4¹⁰¹³ knockin MPP4 related to Fig. 4.