



Figures and figure supplements

Alternative RNA splicing in the endothelium mediated in part by Rbfox2 regulates the arterial response to low flow

Patrick A Murphy *et al*

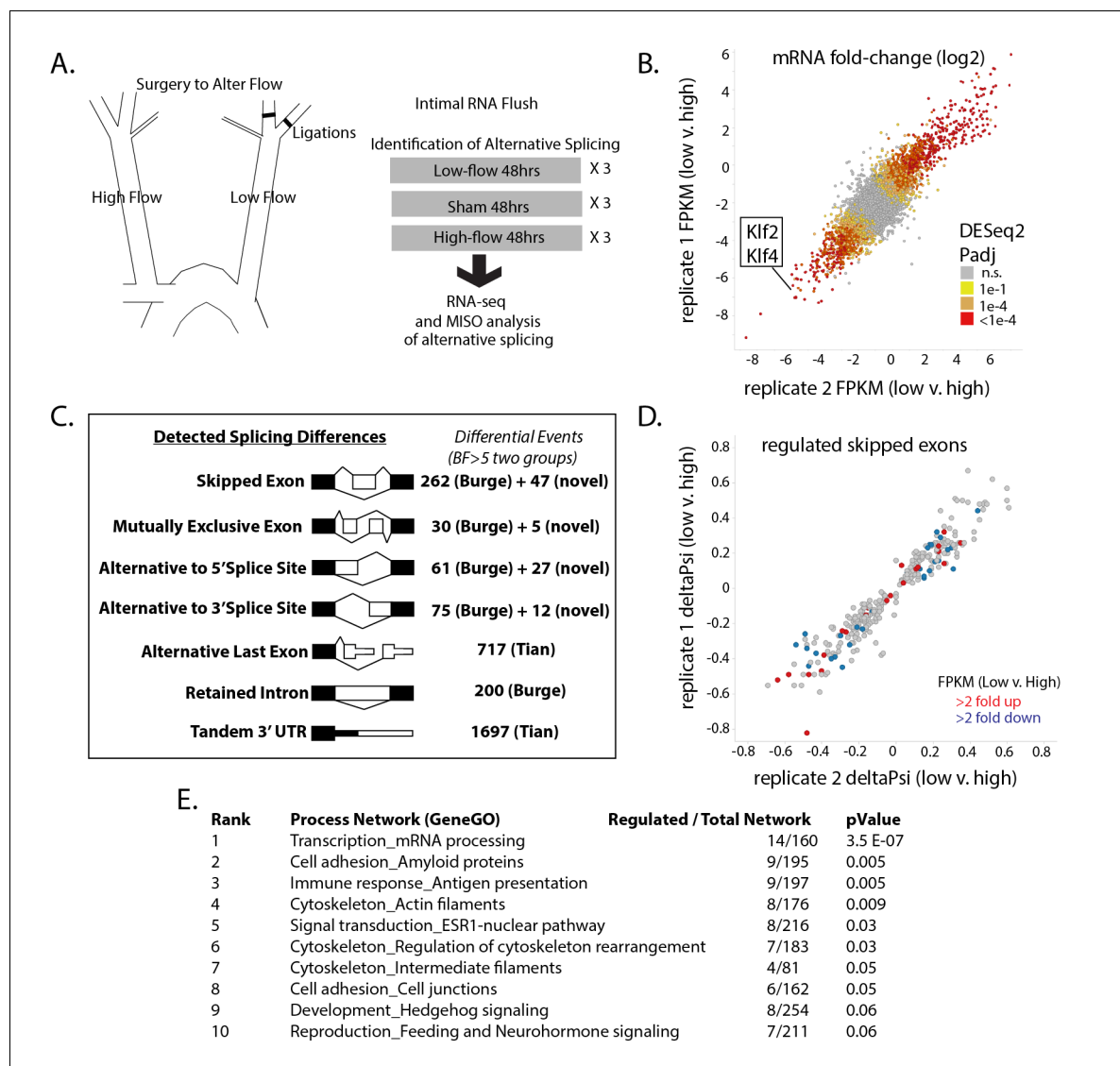


Figure 1. Exposure of the arterial endothelium to low and disturbed flow induces a program of alternative splicing. RNA from the arterial endothelium was isolated 48 hr after partial carotid ligation; from the low-flow side, the high-flow side, or sham-operated vessels. (A) Outline of splicing analysis. Three pools of mRNA from each condition were isolated by polyA and sequenced. (B) Plot showing the consistency of changes in gene expression in two independent biological comparisons of low-flow versus high-flow isolations. (C) Number of RNA splicing events of each category detected by MISO analysis as significantly different in two independent biological comparisons. Events were drawn from annotated databases (Burge, Tian) or from custom annotation of mapped splice junctions (novel). (D) Plot showing the changes in skipped-exon inclusion level (deltaPsi) between low-flow and high-flow isolations. The plot also indicates changes in transcription, highlighting exons in genes with a change in FPKM of more than 2-fold up or down. (E) Processes enriched in the genes with regulated skipped exons, relative to the entire set of genes expressed in the tissue with annotated skipped exons which were not significantly regulated. Padj = Adjusted P-value, BF = Bayes Factor; FPKM = Fragments Per Kilobase of transcript per Million mapped reads; CCDS = Consensus Coding DNA Sequence.

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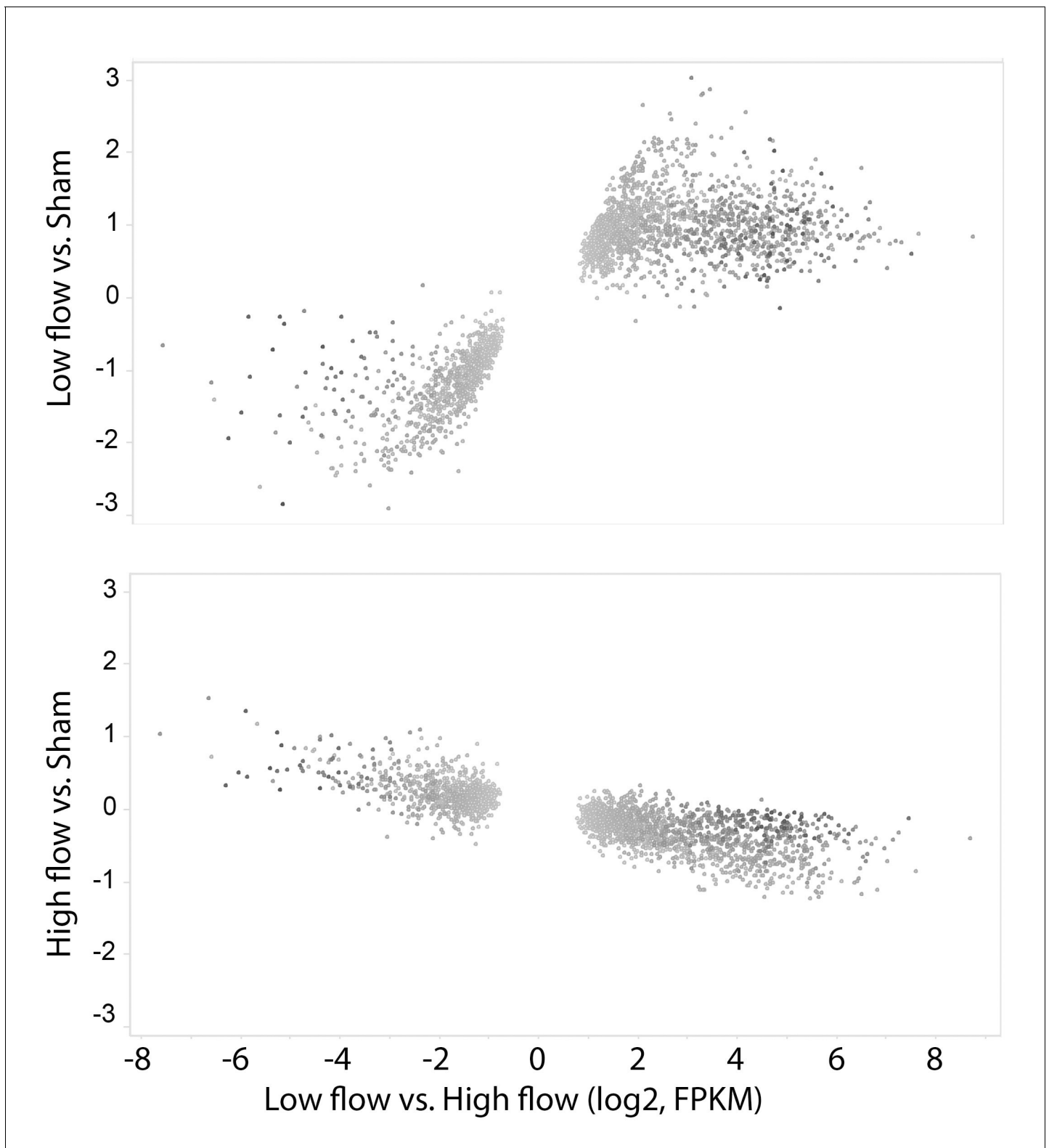


Figure 1—figure supplement 1. Gene expression changes between low-flow and high-flow intima are mainly due to low flow. Alterations in transcript level for the 2535 genes with p -values < 0.0001 in the comparison of low versus high flow. Most of the changes seen in the low vs high flow comparison (X-axis) were stronger in the low vs sham comparison than in the high vs sham comparison (Y-axis). All changes are shown as log2-fold.

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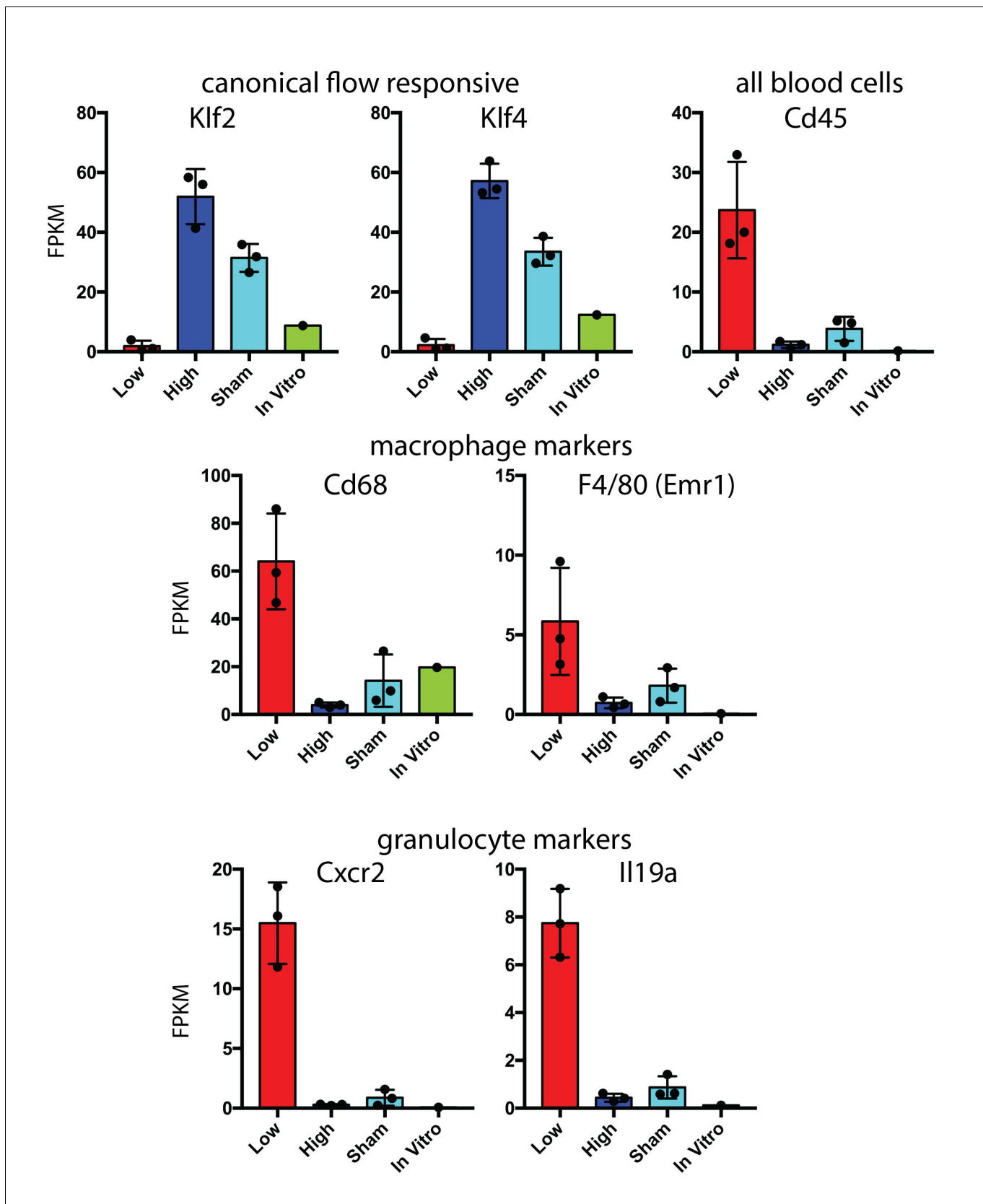


Figure 1—figure supplement 2. Hematopoietic cell recruitment within 48 hr of low and disturbed flow. Comparison of RNA-seq data from carotid intima 48 hr after the induction of low and disturbed flow. Canonical flow-responsive genes (*Klf2* and *Klf4*) and markers of recruited immune cells (*CD45*, *Figure 1—figure supplement 2 continued on next page*

Figure 1—figure supplement 2 continued

Cd68, *F4/80*, *Cxcr2* and *Il19a*) are shown. Each point represents pooled RNA from multiple intimal preparations. In vitro is a single isolated and sorted cell line from aortic endothelium based on eGFP expression (*Cdh5*(PAC)-*CreERT2*; *mTmG*).

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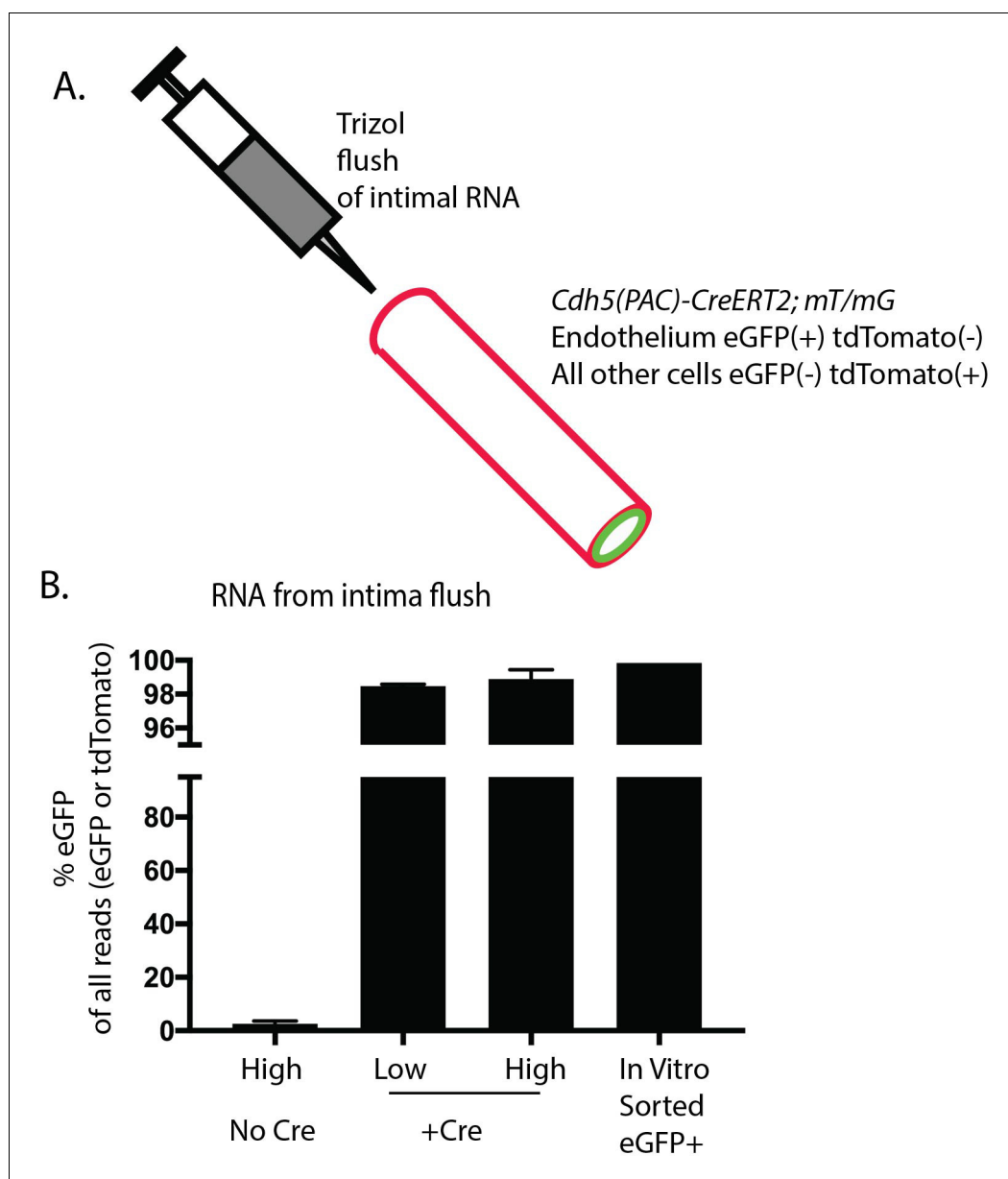


Figure 1—figure supplement 3. Enrichment of endothelial RNA demonstrated by lineage markers in mT/mG mice. The *mT/mG* mice constitutively express *tdTomato* in all cells from a CMV enhancer/chicken beta-actin core promoter (pCA). Upon Cre activity, in this case driven by the endothelial-specific *Cdh5(PAC)-CreERT2*, the *tdTomato* is excised, and a downstream *eGFP* is expressed instead. Since *tdTomato* is expressed in all non-endothelial cells and *eGFP* is expressed in all endothelial cells, the ratio may be used as an indicator of endothelial to non-endothelial mRNA levels in the isolate. The comparison of RNA-seq reads assigned to *eGFP* or *tdTomato* from *Cdh5(PAC)-CreERT2; Rbfox2 ff; mT/mG* (N = 2 pools) mice or *Rbfox2 ff; mT/mG* mice (N = 2 pools) is shown. Cultured and FACS-purified eGFP + cells from *Cdh5(PAC)-CreERT2; Rbfox2 ff; mT/mG* mouse aorta is also shown (N = 1).

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SE, A3SS, A5SS, MXE, RI events with BF>5 in two biological replicates

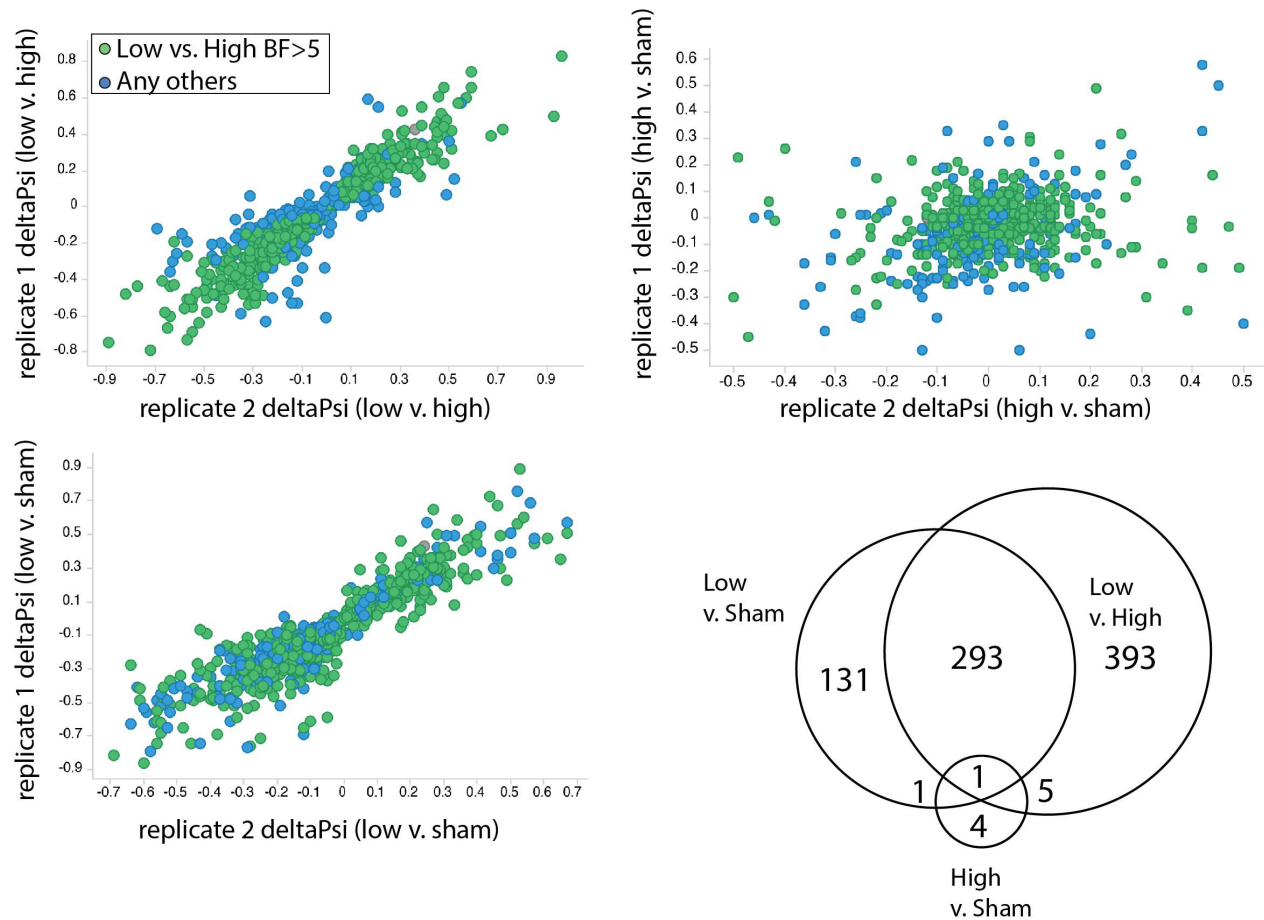


Figure 1—figure supplement 4. Splicing changes are primarily induced by low flow rather than high flow. Comparison of the change in inclusion frequency by MISO for individual splicing events of the SE, MXE, A3SS, A5SS and RI classes. In green are the events presented in **Figure 1C**. In blue are all other events with BF >5 in two independent biological comparisons of low flow versus sham, or with BF >5 in two independent biological comparisons of high flow versus sham. Then Venn diagram shows the overlap in these events found to be significant in each of the independent comparisons.

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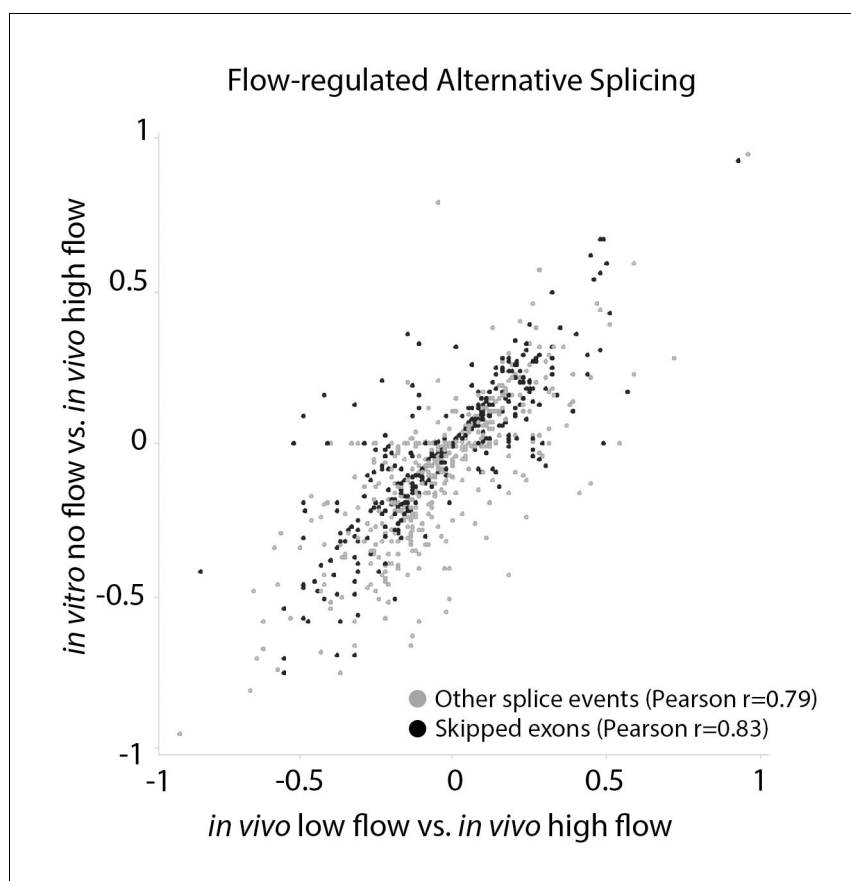


Figure 1—figure supplement 5. Arterial cells cultured *in vitro* replicate splicing changes observed under low and disturbed flow *in vivo*. Comparison of the change in inclusion frequency by MISO for individual splicing events of the classes shown (by color code on bottom), relative to high-flow arterial endothelium *in vivo*. Other splice events include A3SS, A5SS, MXE and RI. Only flow-regulated alternative splicing events are shown. *In vitro* cells are primary *Cdh5*(PAC)-CreERT2; *mT/mG* cells from the aorta, isolated as described in Materials and methods, cultured in static conditions and sorted by FACs for eGFP+ before RNA isolation. Splicing events in these cells were compared to high-flow carotid artery intimal isolate. *In vivo* low-flow is the comparison of the low-flow intimal isolate to the high-flow intimal isolate. Pearson correlation indicates the correlation between the change in inclusion observed in low-flow activated endothelial cells *in vivo* versus low-flow activation of endothelial cells *in vitro*.

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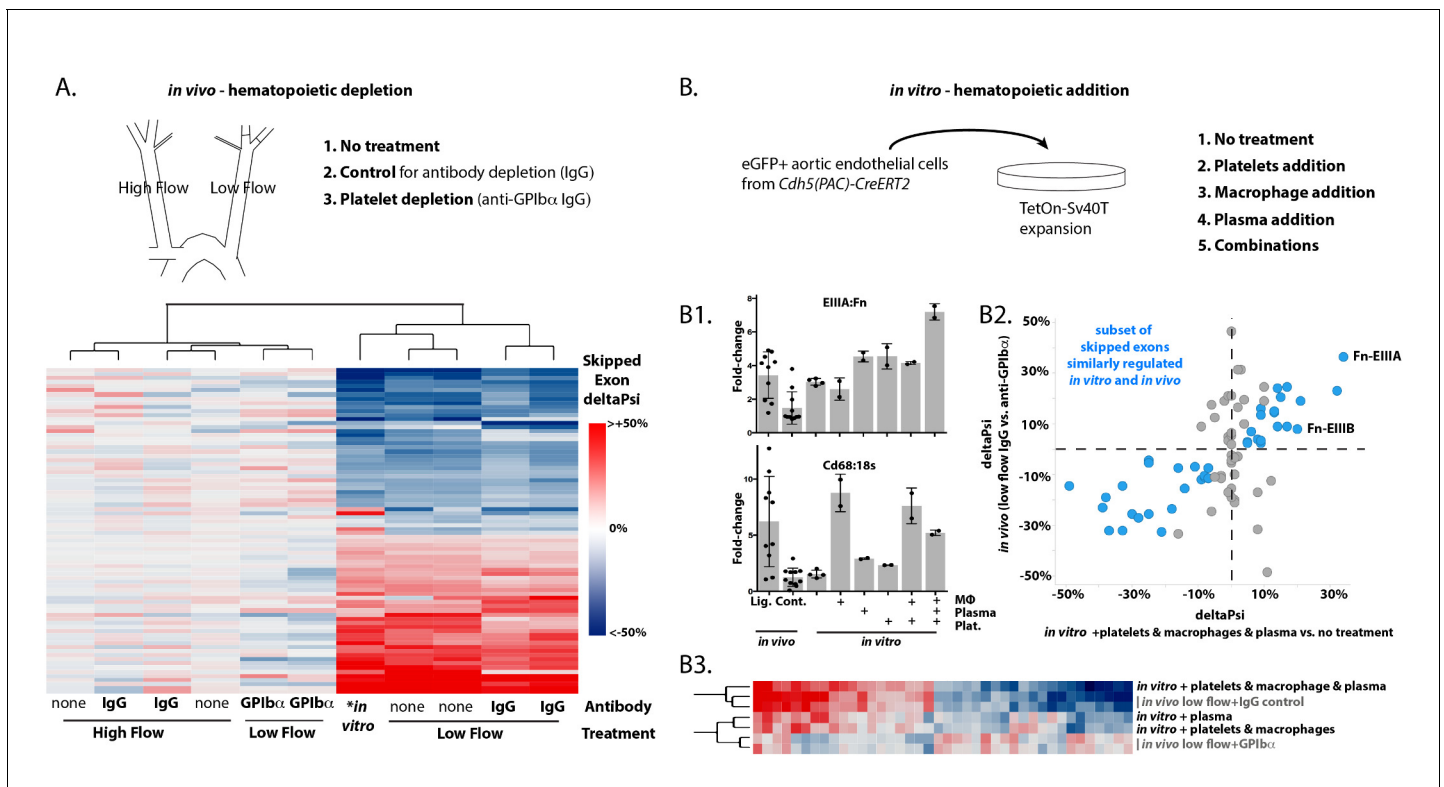


Figure 2. Platelets and macrophages regulate a subset of flow-regulated skipped-exon events. (A) Effects of platelet depletion on splicing patterns *in vivo* (see also 2–2). Clustered heat map showing the change in skipped-exon inclusion frequency relative to high-flow contralateral arteries in biological replicates of untreated arteries (from data set created in **Figure 1**) or platelet-depleted (anti-GPIb α) or IgG control-treated (IgG) arteries. The data shown are for the platelet-dependent subset of all flow-regulated skipped exons (SE; 80/292). IgG and anti-GPIb α (low flow) are relative to average IgG (high flow). No antibody treatment *in vitro* and *in vivo* low flow are relative to average *in vivo* high flow. (B) Effects of platelet, macrophage and plasma addition to endothelial cells *in vitro*. (B1) Bar graphs showing *in vitro* changes in ELIIA inclusion frequency and Cd68 macrophage marker expression with the different treatments of conditionally immortalized aortic endothelial cells, relative to *in vivo* low-flow and high-flow samples. (B2) Plot showing the *in vitro* regulation of platelet-regulated skipped-exon events (40/80), in isolated and conditionally immortalized aortic endothelial cells. (B3) Clustered heat map, showing the change in skipped exon inclusion frequency in *in vivo* biological replicates of low-flow arteries with or without platelet depletion (*in vivo* low-flow+ IgG control, +GPIb α) or conditionally immortalized aortic endothelial cells with the addition of the indicated cells or 10% plasma.

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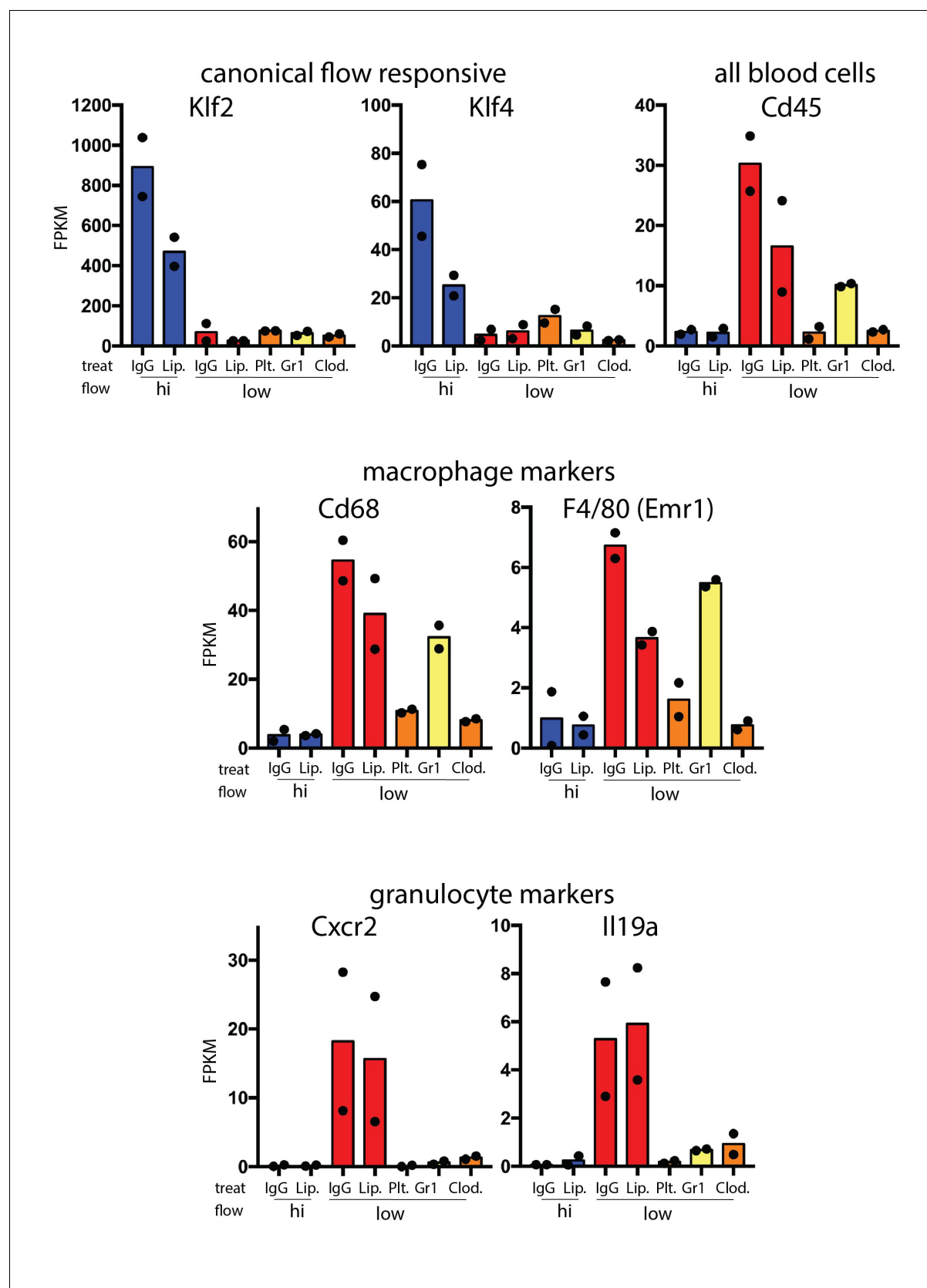


Figure 2—figure supplement 1. Hematopoietic cell depletion in aortic intima 48 hr after induction of low and disturbed flow. Comparison of RNA-seq data from carotid intima 48 hr after induction of low and disturbed flow, or in the contralateral arteries. Each point represents pooled RNA from

Figure 2—figure supplement 1 continued on next page

Figure 2—figure supplement 1 continued

multiple intimal preparations (N = 2 pools per condition, each a pool of 3–5 arteries). IgG is a non-specific antibody control for platelet (Plt.) and granulocyte (Gr1)-depleting antibodies. PBS liposome (Lip.) is a control for macrophage-depleting clodronate liposomes (Clod.).

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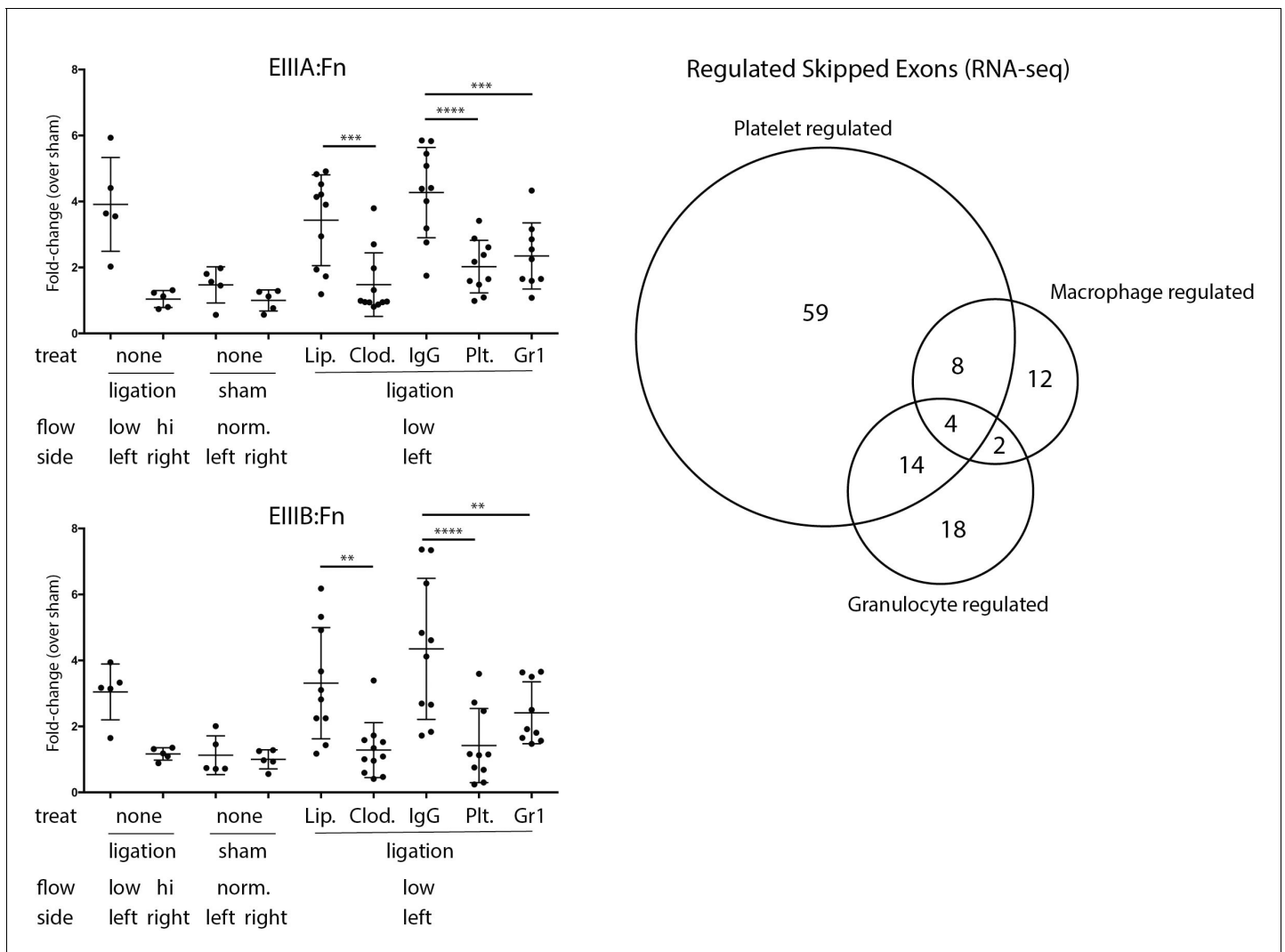


Figure 2—figure supplement 2. In vivo depletions of individual hematopoietic cell populations and their effects on Fn-EIIIA and -EIIIB inclusion. Quantitative PCR results of low-flow carotid arteries isolated from mice treated with anti-Gr1 (granulocytes), anti-GPIIb α (platelets), clodronate liposomes (macrophages), or controls (IgG for antibody treatments and PBS liposomes for clodronate liposomes). Change in inclusion frequency is shown as fold change relative to sham-operated control contralateral artery at 48 hr. Significance of the differences by Sidak's multiple comparison test are shown (** $p < 0.01$, *** $p < 0.001$, **** $p < 0.0001$). Venn Diagram shows the low-flow events significantly regulated in vivo by platelets, macrophages or granulocytes, as defined in methods.

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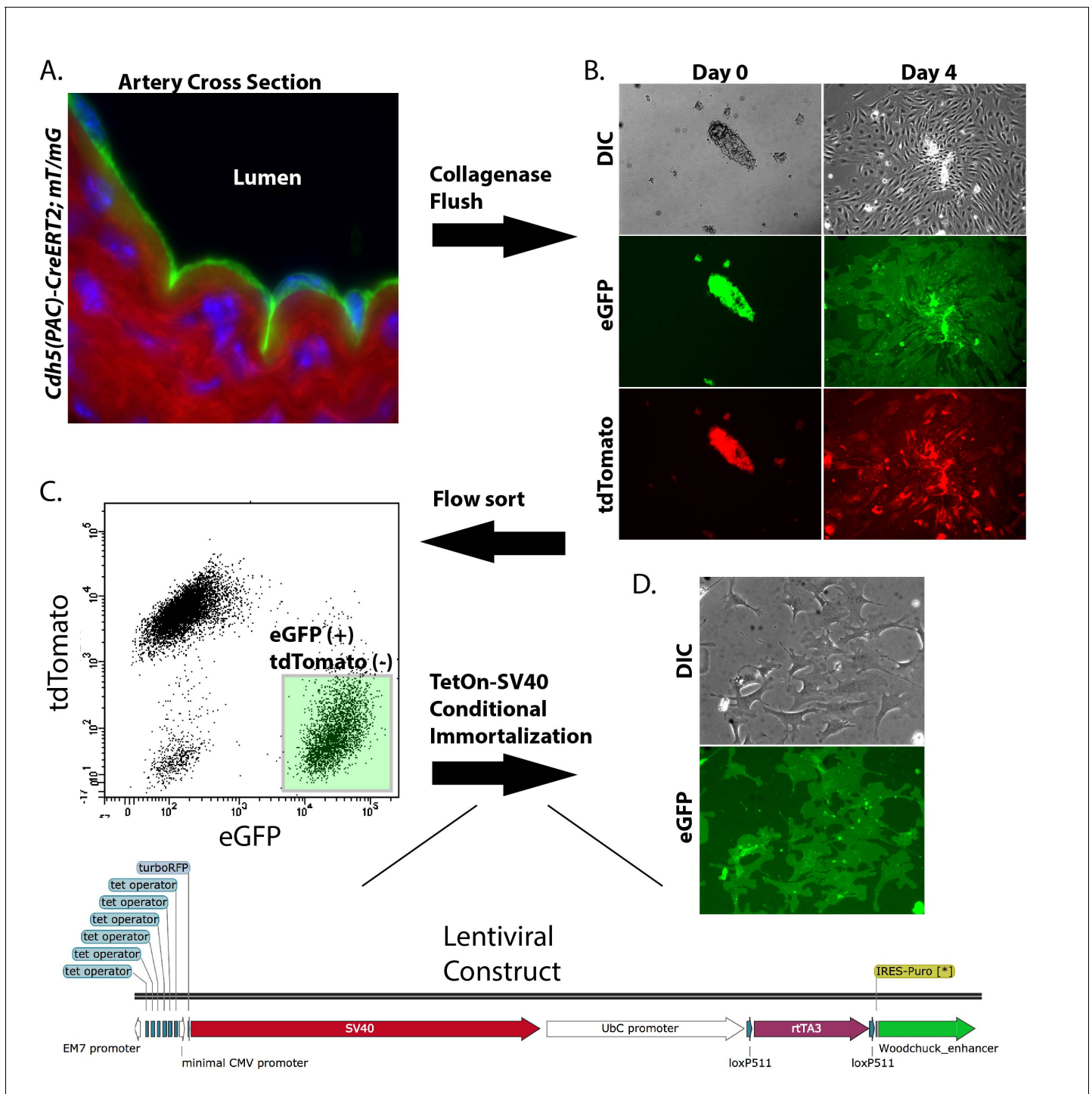


Figure 2—figure supplement 3. Isolation and conditional immortalization of aortic endothelial cells. Endothelial cells were marked by induction of the mT/mG reporter in *Cdh5(PAC)-CreERT2; mT/mG* mice (A), isolated by collagenase flush and cultured (B), sorted on the mT/mG markers (C) and then immortalized by TetOn-SV40T (D).

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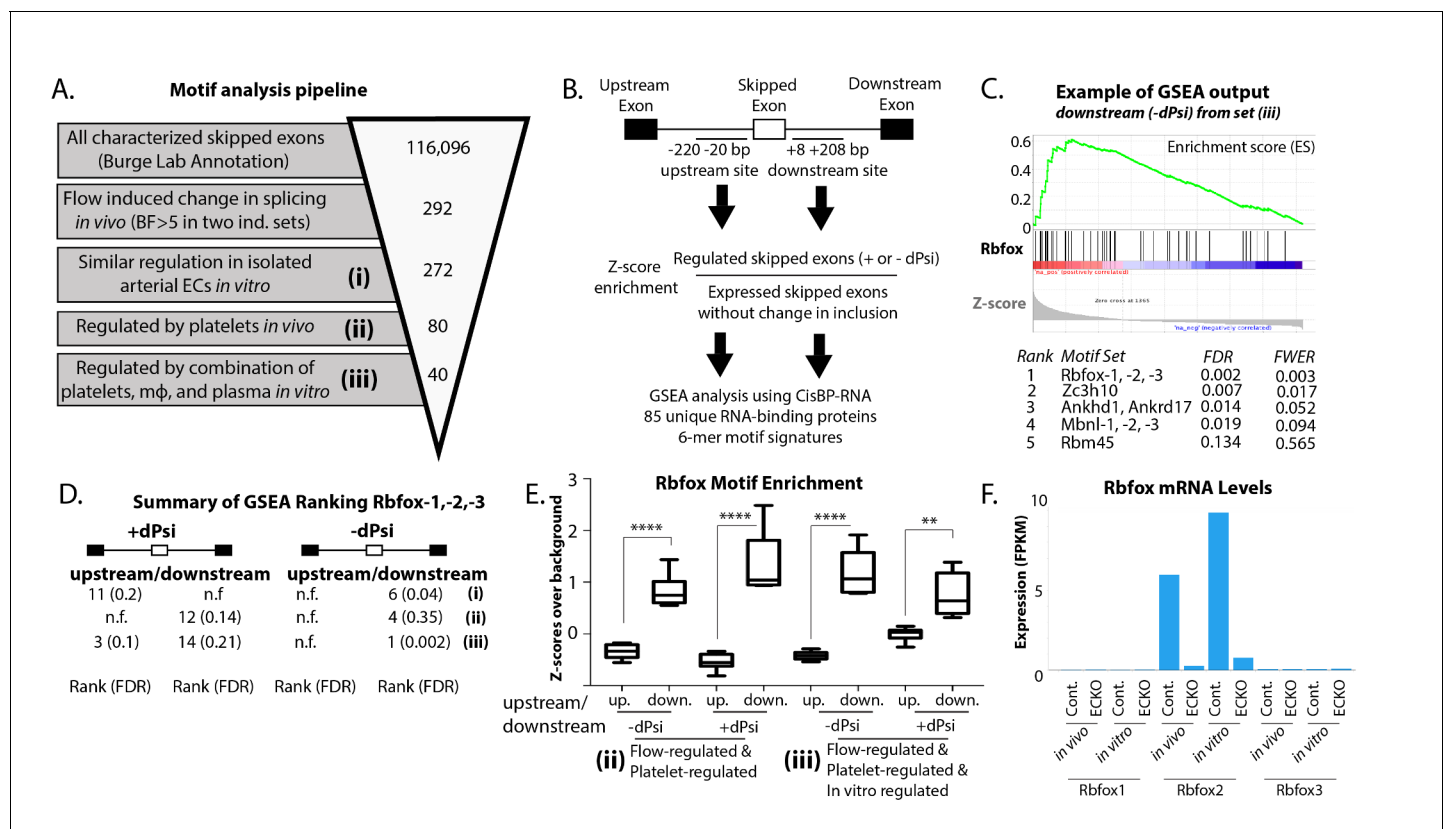


Figure 3. Enrichment of an Rbfox motif in the platelet/macrophage-regulated subset identified *in vivo* and *in vitro*. (A) Motif analysis pipeline, showing the number of potentially regulated skipped-exon events, and those passing each filter. (B) Events were separated into those with increased or decreased inclusion, and then the sequences of the upstream and downstream 200 bp flanking regions were isolated, resulting in four regions of analysis. 6-mer motifs in each region were assessed for enrichment relative to exons expressed in six matched background sets of skipped exons not regulated by flow. GSEA was used to identify splicing factor 'fingerprints' among these enriched motifs, using the motif-binding preference defined by the CisBP-RNA database (Ray et al.). (C) Example of enrichment of Rbfox binding motif in GSEA analysis of 85-unique RNA-binding protein signatures against flanking intron sequences of flow-regulated exons. Plot shows enrichment of Rbfox family motifs among the motifs most enriched above background in the downstream flanking region of exons regulated *in vivo* and *in vitro* (set iii). (D) Enrichment of the Rbfox motif in each of the sets of biologically defined regulated exons (i-iii) within the upstream and downstream flanking regions of exons with either increased or decreased inclusion. (E) Plot showing the average z-score enrichment of the top 5 Rbfox *in vitro* defined motifs in the flanking regions of the *in vivo* regulated exon set (80 SE) and the *in vitro* regulated subset (40 SE), relative to the six matched background sets (N = 6 per bar). (F) Transcript levels of Rbfox family of proteins in the carotid artery *in vivo* and in isolated aortic endothelial cells *in vitro*, with or without the deletion of Rbfox2 by Cdh5(PAC)-CreER (EC-KO). FPKM = Fragments Per Kilobase of transcript per Million mapped reads. FDR; false-discovery rate; n.f.; not found. $p < 0.0001$ (****), $p < 0.01$ (**).

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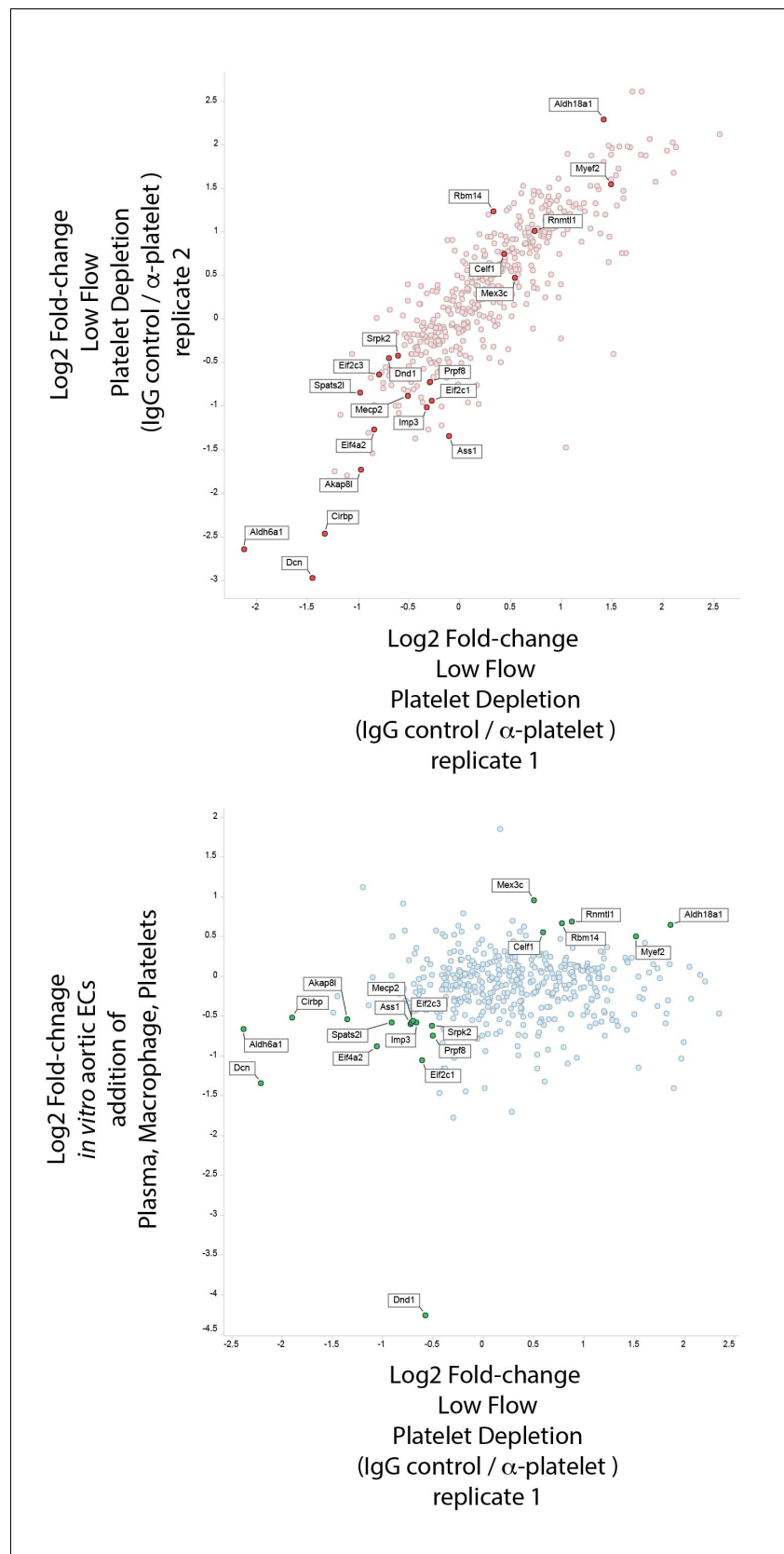


Figure 3—figure supplement 1. No obvious candidate splice factors from differential expression under altered flow conditions. Differential expression of RNA-binding proteins under conditions with altered splicing. Factors
Figure 3—figure supplement 1 continued on next page

Figure 3—figure supplement 1 continued

highlighted had consistent differences of <-0.5 or >0.5 in both sets of data. Only *Dcn* (*decorin*) showed differences of <-1 in both. RNA-binding proteins with FPKM <0.5 in the in vivo data sets were filtered out.

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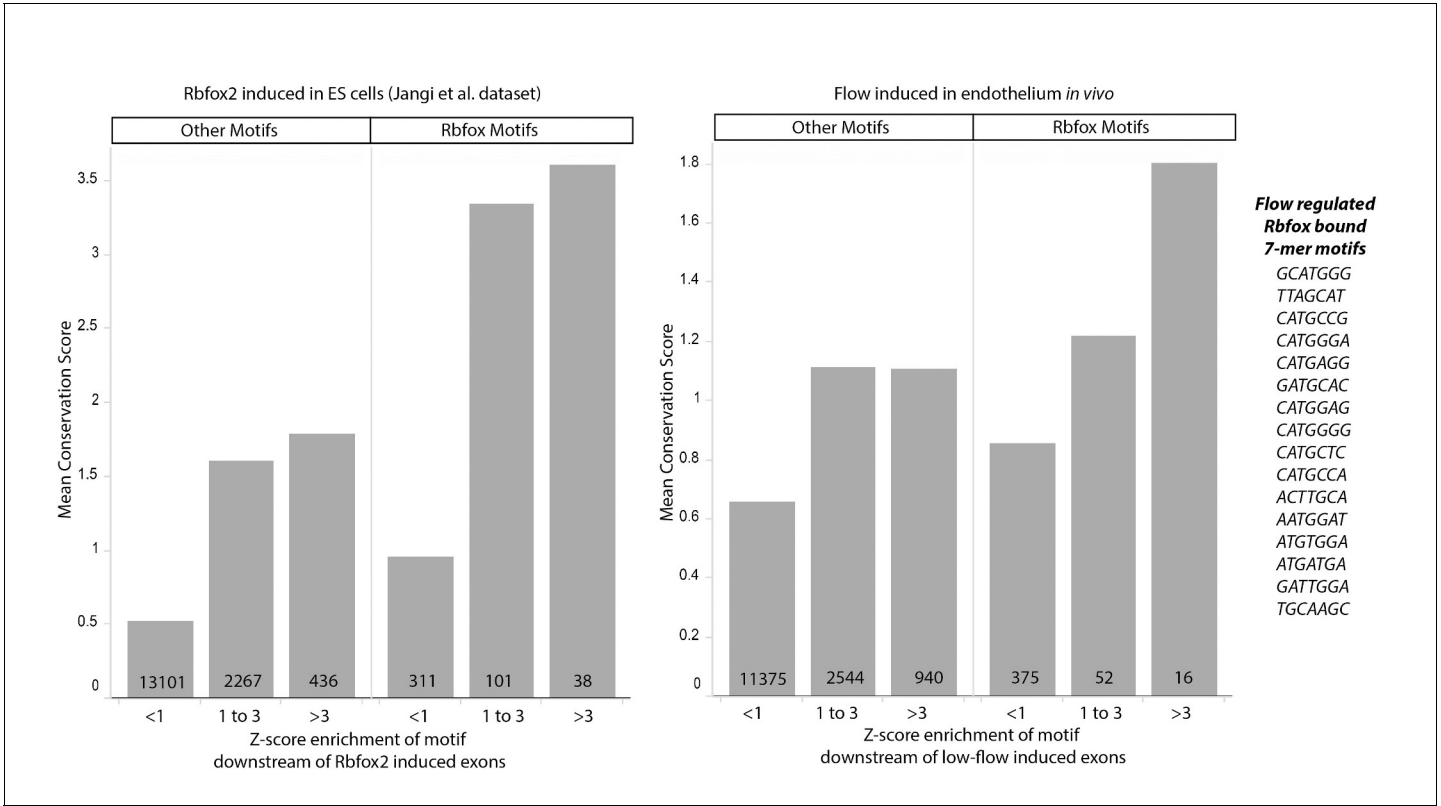


Figure 3—figure supplement 3. Conservation of Rbfox2 motifs enriched near flow-regulated skipped exons. Plot showing the average conservation score (y-axis) and z-score (x-axis) for individual motifs near induced skipped exons in the published positive-control set (Rbfox2 regulated, Jangi et al. Genes and Development 2015) and the flow-induced set of skipped exon described here. Rbfox Motifs and Other Motifs are defined by Rbfox2 binding in vitro in the CisBP-RNA database (z-score >1 in CisBP-RNA). Mean conservation score on the Y-axis is derived from PhyloP vertebrate score at for each nucleotide in the given 7-mer motif adjacent to the regulated skipped exons. Z-score enrichment on the X-axis bins motifs into strongly (z-score >3), moderately (z-score 1 to 3) and weakly (z-score <1) enriched in the downstream region (5'ss) of induced skipped exons, relative to background sets of unregulated skipped exons. Number of motifs in each column are shown at the bottom of the bar. Motifs are shown for the far-right column of flow-induced (Rbfox2 motif z-score >1 in CisBP-RNA, and z-score enrichment >3 downstream of flow induced skipped exons).

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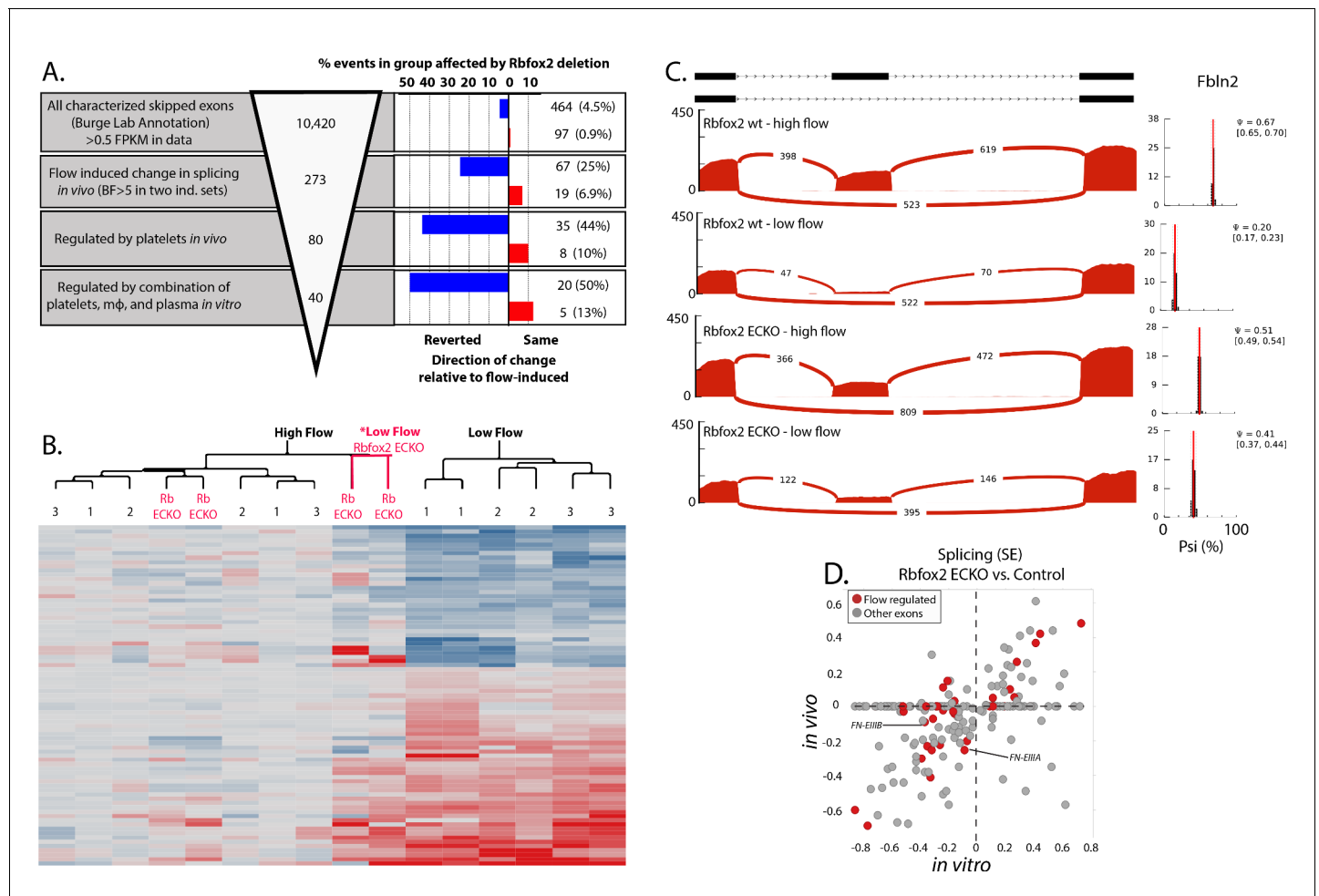


Figure 4. Endothelial *Rbfox2* deletion affects many of the flow-regulated splicing events. (A) Showing the percentage of each group of skipped exons regulated by endothelial deletion of *Rbfox2* (BF >5) in any comparison and regulated similarly in both comparisons of *Rbfox2* wt low-flow vs. *Rbfox2* EC-KO low-flow – either consistent with the flow-induced change in splicing (red, 'same') or against the direction of the flow-induced change in splicing (blue, 'reverted'). (B) Heat map showing the clustering of flow-regulated splicing events reverted by *Rbfox2* deletion (67 of the 273 events consistently regulated between 48 hr and 7 days). 1 = C57 wild-type mice, 48 hr data set; 2 = C57 wild-type mice, IgG control 48 hr data set; 3 = *Rbfox2* wt control (i.e. no Cre), 7 days data set; Rb EC-KO = *Rbfox2* EC-KO 7 days data set. (C) Effect of endothelial *Rbfox2* deletion on flow-mediated regulation of inclusion of *Fbln2* alternative exons. (D) Plot shows the change in splicing of skipped exons (SE) following *Rbfox2* deletion from carotid artery intima *in vivo* (under low flow) or in isolated primary aortic endothelial cells *in vitro*. SE from the *Rbfox2* regulated set of events, in genes expressed >FPKM 1 in *in vitro* and *in vivo* sets. SE also regulated by a change in flow are highlighted.

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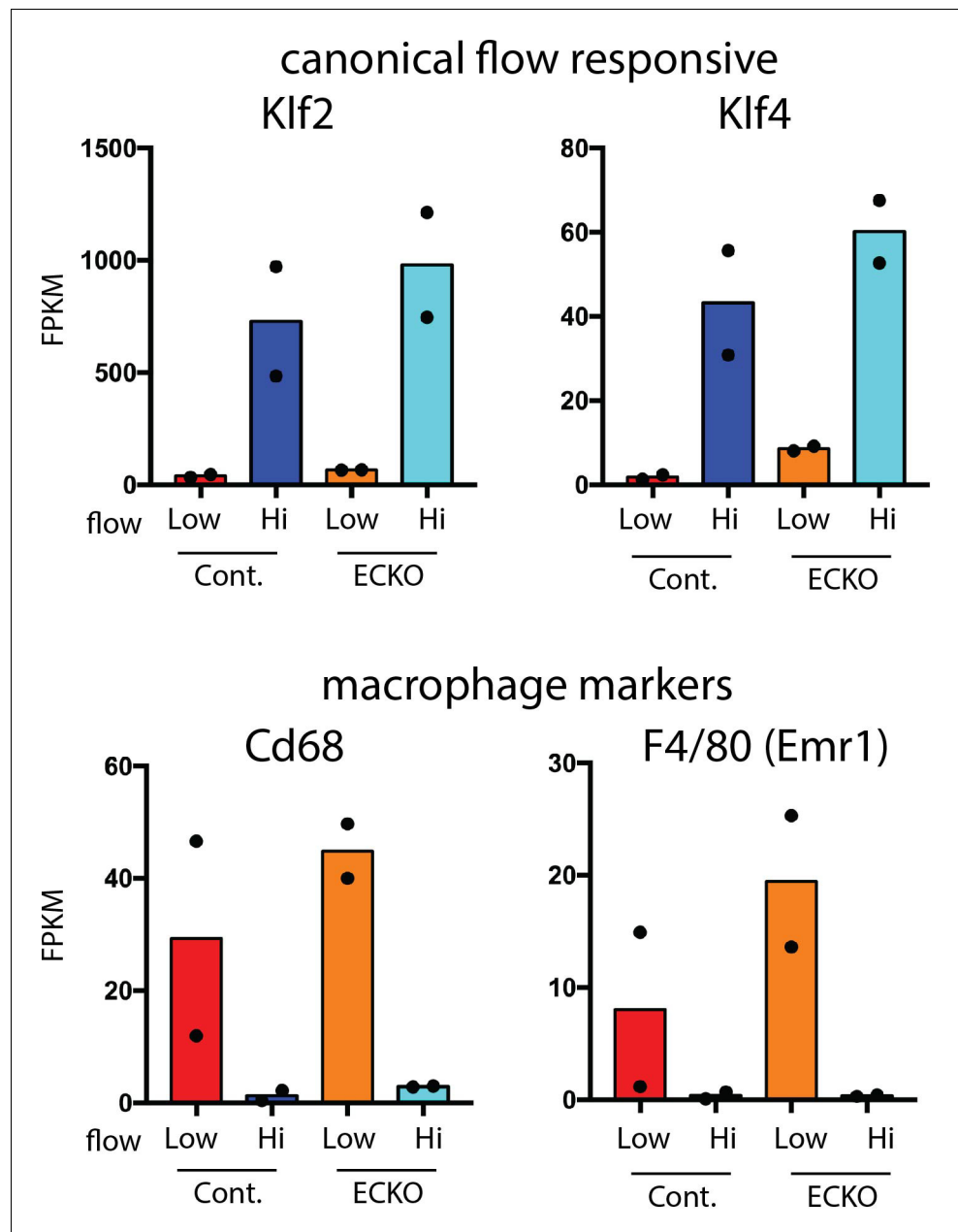


Figure 4—figure supplement 1. Rbfox2 deletion does not cause a reduction in markers of recruited platelets or macrophages. Results of RNA-seq analysis of selected transcripts of intimal flush of the ligated low-flow side or the contralateral high-flow side at 7 days in Rbfox2 EC-KO mice or littermate controls.

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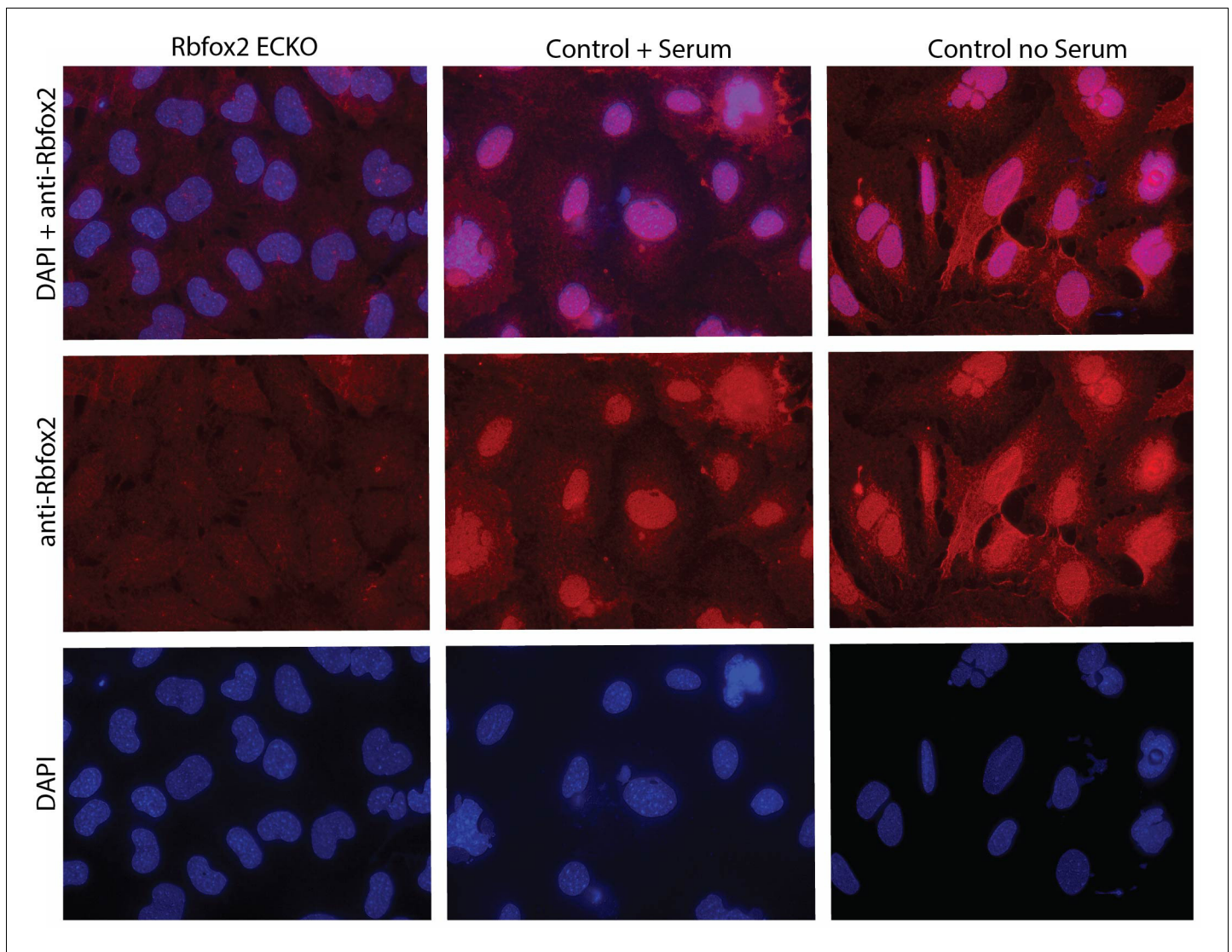


Figure 4—figure supplement 2. Rbfox2 localization under serum stimulation in mouse aortic endothelial cells. Immunofluorescence staining for Rbfox2 protein in aortic endothelial cells in culture under conditions (high density + FBS) which induce *EIIIA* and *EIIIB* inclusion versus conditions which do not (high density no FBS).

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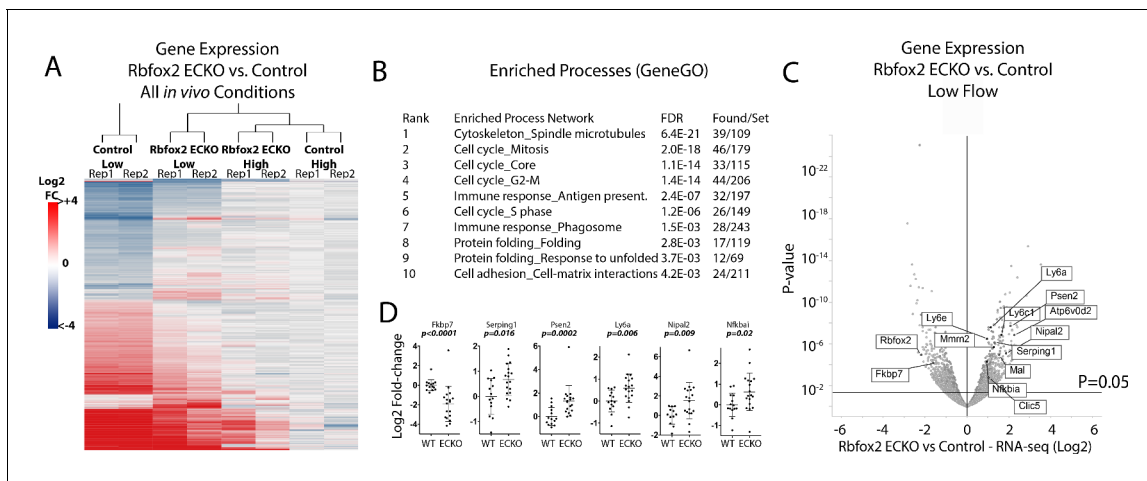


Figure 5. Endothelial *Rbfox2* deletion suppresses low-flow transcript response in the arterial intima. (A) Clustered heat map of the genes with adjusted p -values < 0.05 shows the change in expression relative to contralateral controls at 7 days after the change in flow in the indicated genotypes ($N = 641$). (B) Enriched terms among the genes regulated by *Rbfox2* deletion. (C) Volcano plot showing DESeq2 calculated p -values and log2 fold changes in genes expressed in the arterial intima at 7 days of arteries exposed to low and disturbed flow, with or without deletion of *Rbfox2*. Genes selected for qPCR in single arteries are shown. (D) Results of individual carotid artery qPCR for the genes indicated. Log2 fold-changes are relative to control, p values are from Mann-Whitney test ($N = 14$ control and $N = 18$ *Rbfox2* EC-KO).

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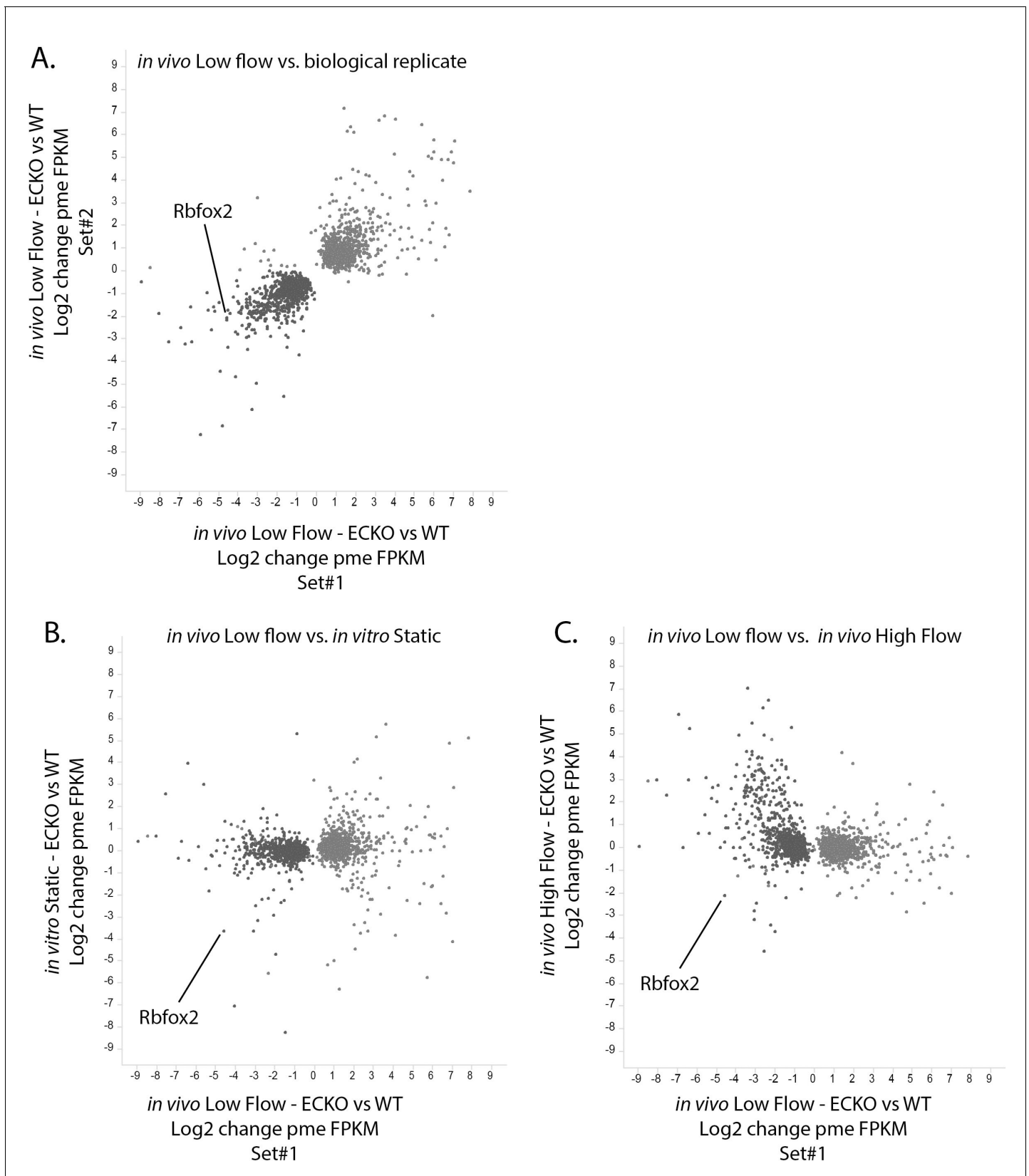


Figure 5—figure supplement 1. Rbfox2-dependent transcriptional response found *in vivo* is specific to the low-flow arterial intima. Change in expression in the low-flow intima of Rbfox2 EC-KO mice versus littermate control mice (X-axis) plotted against the Y-axis showing (A) a biological replicate, (B) *in vitro* static, and (C) *in vivo* high flow. Figure 5—figure supplement 1 continued on next page

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replicate of the same comparison, (B) a comparison of isolated and cultured (7 days) aortic endothelial cells from Rbfox2 EC-KO mice versus littermate control mice, or (C) a comparison of the contralateral high-flow intima of Rbfox2 EC-KO mice versus littermate control mice. Gene expression (pme FPKM) was calculated by RSEM, and only genes with p-values of <0.05 (DESeq2) between Rbfox2 EC-KO and control under low-flow conditions are shown.

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