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4 **Identification of Specific Pluripotent Stem Cell Death-inducing Small Molecules by Chemical**  
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6 **Screening**  
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**Summary**

6 A potential application of embryonic and inducible pluripotent stem cells for the therapy of  
7 degenerative diseases involves pure somatic cells, free of tumorigenic undifferentiated embryonic and  
8 inducible pluripotent stem cells. In complex collections of chemicals with pharmacological potential we  
9 expect to find molecules able to induce specific pluripotent stem cell death, which could be used in some  
10 cell therapy settings to eliminate undifferentiated cells. Therefore, we have screened a chemical library of  
11 1120 small chemicals to identify compounds that induce specifically apoptotic cell death in  
12 undifferentiated mouse embryonic stem cells (ESCs). Interestingly, three compounds currently used as  
13 clinically approved drugs, nortriptyline, benzethonium chloride and methylbenzethonium chloride,  
14 induced differential effects in cell viability in ESCs versus mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs).  
15 Nortriptyline induced apoptotic cell death in MEFs but not in ESCs, whereas benzethonium and  
16 methylbenzethonium chloride showed the opposite effect. Nortriptyline, a tricyclic antidepressant, has  
17 also been described as a potent inhibitor of mitochondrial permeability transition, one of two major  
18 mechanisms involved in mitochondrial membrane permeabilization during apoptosis. Benzethonium  
19 chloride and methylbenzethonium chloride are quaternary ammonium salts used as antimicrobial agents  
20 with broad spectrum and have also been described as anticancer agents. A similar effect of benzethonium  
21 chloride was observed in human induced pluripotent stem cells (hiPSCs) when compared to both primary  
22 human skin fibroblasts and an established human fibroblast cell line. Human fibroblasts and hiPSCs were  
23 similarly resistant to nortriptyline, although with a different behavior. Our results indicate differential  
24 sensitivity of ESCs, hiPSCs and fibroblasts to certain chemical compounds, which might have important  
25 applications in the stem cell-based therapy by eliminating undifferentiated pluripotent stem cells from  
26 stem cell-derived somatic cells to prevent tumor formation after transplantation for therapy of  
27 degenerative diseases.  
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**Keywords:** embryonic stem cells, induced pluripotent stem cells, fibroblasts, chemical screening, small molecules, apoptosis, teratoma, nortriptyline, benzethonium.

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6 **Introduction**  
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8 Stem cell research has gained much attention in recent years, due to the therapeutic applications  
9 emerging from stem cells. A major field of stem cell research is related to their targeted differentiation in  
10 order to obtain specific somatic cell types that could be used to replace damaged tissues [1]. Cell  
11 replacement therapy has produced promising results in preliminary tests using different disease models,  
12 and might be used to cure several disorders in the near future, such as neurodegenerative diseases [2, 3],  
13 myocardial infarction-derived tissue damage [4, 5] or even diabetes [6]. Specific stem cell differentiation  
14 can be achieved by different methods [7, 8]. A field of research that has achieved importance lately is  
15 chemical genetics [9], which consists on the use of chemical compounds to alter protein activity, allowing  
16 the functional characterization of the biological targets of chemicals. Two major approaches within this  
17 field are forward chemical genetics, in which desired phenotypic changes are analyzed upon treatment of  
18 cells or whole organisms with chemicals, and reverse chemical genetics, in which chemicals that modify  
19 the activity of a given protein are first identified *in vitro* and later used in cells or organisms to determine  
20 their phenotypic effect [10].  
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23 In stem cell research, chemical compounds are being used to direct differentiation of stem cells to  
24 specific somatic cell types [11]. On one side, this type of experiments can be used to obtain specific cell  
25 types for different applications, such as cell replacement therapy; on the other side, they constitute a  
26 powerful tool to identify the genes and signaling pathways involved in specific differentiation programs.  
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29 A major problem that has arisen during targeted differentiation of embryonic stem cells (ESCs) is  
30 the differentiation to unwanted cell types or even the uncontrolled proliferation of undifferentiated or  
31 partially differentiated cells, giving rise to teratocarcinomas [12, 13]. The identification of novel  
32 chemicals that induce specific stem cell differentiation is therefore of utmost importance. Conversely,  
33 identification of compounds that display specific toxicity towards stem cell versus differentiated cells or  
34 vice versa is also very interesting. Such compounds could be used for the elimination of undifferentiated  
35 stem cells when specific somatic cells are desired. On the other hand, the identification of compounds  
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4 with specific toxicity against differentiated cells but not to stem cells could be used for the isolation of  
5 stem cells from different tissues.  
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8 The objective of the work we present here has been to identify chemicals, from complex  
9 collections of small molecules with pharmacological potential, able to induce specific cell death in  
10 pluripotent stem cells versus differentiated cells, or vice versa. With this aim in mind, we have screened a  
11 chemical library of 1120 chemicals to identify chemicals that specifically induce death of undifferentiated  
12 ESCs. Among those, of special interest were chemicals that induced cell death by apoptosis in order to  
13 investigate whether apoptotic pathways are differentially regulated in ESCs versus non-ESCs (MEFs or  
14 Bax/Bak double knockout MEFs). Moreover, apoptosis-inducing compounds with cell-type specificity  
15 could be used to silently eliminate unwanted cell types in targeted differentiation approaches either *in*  
16 *vitro* or *in vivo*. During our screening we identified nortriptyline as a chemical that, at certain doses,  
17 induced apoptotic cell death in MEFs but not in ESCs or in Bax/Bak double knockout MEFs, indicating  
18 an interesting similarity between ESCs and Bax/Bak double knockout MEFs with respect to apoptosis  
19 resistance. Much more important, we also identified two related compounds, benzethonium chloride and  
20 methylbenzethonium chloride with the opposite effect, they induced apoptosis at certain concentrations in  
21 ESCs but not in MEFs. Benzethonium chloride was also tested in human induced pluripotent stem cells  
22 (hiPSCs) and two different types of human fibroblasts, displaying also selective toxicity against hiPSCs  
23 cells at certain concentrations.  
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## 47 Materials and Methods

### 48 Cell Lines

51 Mouse CGR8 embryonic stem cells (ESCs), adapted to grow in the absence of feeder cells, have  
52 been previously described [14]. They were cultured at 37°C in a humidified 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere, in  
53 Glasgow Minimum Essential Medium (GMEM, Invitrogen) supplemented with 10 % fetal bovine serum  
54 (FBS, Invitrogen), 100 units/ml leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF, Chemicon), 50 µM β-mercaptoethanol  
55 (Invitrogen) and 100 U/ml of penicillin/streptomycin (Invitrogen) in 0.2% gelatin (Sigma) coated flasks.  
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4 hiPSC line IMR90-C4 (WiCell, Madison, WI, USA) was grown under serum free, feeder free  
5 conditions using mTeSR media (Stem Cell Technologies, Vancouver BC, Canada) supplemented with  
6 100 ng/ml basic fibroblast growth factor (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA) onto BD Matrigel (BD  
7 Biosciences, Palo Alto, CA, USA) coated dishes. When the cells reached around 70% confluence, single  
8 cells were obtained by trypsinisation and later 10,000 cells were plated per well of a 96-well plate in the  
9 presence of 10µM Y-27632 (ROCK inhibitor) (Sigma, St. Louis, MO, USA) to prevent single cells from  
10 undergoing anoikis. The cells were washed 24 hours post plating and grown for another 24 hours in the  
11 absence of Y-27632 to get rid of any intracellular residual Y-27632. 48 hours post plating, the cells were  
12 either untreated or treated in quadruplicates with chemical compounds, for 48 hours.  
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15 SV40-transformed mouse embryonic fibroblasts (referred to as MEFs throughout the text) were  
16 kindly shared by Dr. Julián Pardo (Department of Biochemistry and Molecular and Cellular Biology,  
17 University of Zaragoza, and Fundación Aragón I+D (ARAID). Cells were cultured at 37°C in a  
18 humidified 5% CO<sub>2</sub> atmosphere, in Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (DMEM, Invitrogen)  
19 supplemented with 10% FBS, 100 units/ml of penicillin/streptomycin and 2 mM glutamine (Invitrogen).  
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22 Wild type, untransformed, MEFs (referred to as wtMEFs in the text) were kindly provided by Dr.  
23 Manuel Serrano (CNIO, Madrid), and SV-40 transformed Bax-/Bak- double knockout MEFs (referred to  
24 as DKO-MEFs) were kindly provided by Dr. Cristina Muñoz-Pinedo (IDIBELL, L'Hospitalet, Barcelona)  
25 and have been previously described [15] and were cultured as SV40-transformed MEFs.  
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28 Primary adult human skin fibroblasts (MXDJ) and HFF-1 fibroblast cell line (ATCC, Manassas,  
29 VA, USA) were cultured in DMEM media supplemented with 10% FCS and 2mM L-glutamine (all from  
30 Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA).  
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### 33 Chemical Library 34

35 The compound library used for this study was the Prestwick Chemical Library (Prestwick  
36 Chemical, Illkirch, France), which contains 1120 small molecules, all of them being marketed drugs. The  
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4 active compounds of this library were selected for their high chemical and pharmacological diversity as  
5 well as for their known bioavailability and safety in humans.  
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## 11 **Initial Screening**

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13 To carry out the screening, murine ESCs grown in 25 cm<sup>2</sup> flasks coated with gelatin were  
14 trypsinized, washed with wash medium (GMEM with 5 % FBS), and plated on gelatin-coated 96-well  
15 plates at a density of 10,000 cells per well in culture medium. After overnight incubation, medium was  
16 replaced by fresh medium. Since the concentration of stock compounds in the chemical library was 5 mM  
17 (in dimethylsulfoxide, DMSO), intermediate plates were prepared containing three or four compounds per  
18 well diluted 1/10 in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) pH 7.4 (Invitrogen). 2 µl of this intermediate  
19 solution were added to 100 µl of medium to achieve a final concentration of 10 µM per compound, and a  
20 final DMSO concentration of 0.6 or 0.8% in wells containing three or four compounds, respectively. The  
21 same final concentration of DMSO without compounds was used as negative control. Camptothecin,  
22 which inhibits the DNA enzyme topoisomerase I, was used as positive control of cell death at a  
23 concentration of 10 µM. The blank was prepared with culture medium without cells.  
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38 ESCs were incubated with chemical compounds or controls for 48 h. Then, a colorimetric assay  
39 was used to measure cell viability.  
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## 45 **XTT Colorimetric Assay**

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47 The Cell Proliferation Kit II (XTT) (Roche) was used to measure cell viability. The assay is based  
48 on the cleavage by metabolic active cells of the yellow tetrazolium salt XTT (2,3-bis[Methoxy-4-nitro-5-  
49 sulfophenyl]-2H-tetrazolium-5-carboxanilide) to form an orange formazan dye. Cells were incubated for  
50 4 h. with kit reagents as recommended by the manufacturer and then absorbance at 450 nm was measured  
51 using a Synergy HT multi-mode micro plate reader (BioTek), using a reference wavelength of 650 nm.  
52 For human iPS cells and fibroblasts, readings were taken at 480 and 655 nm using a Bio-Rad 3550  
53 microplate reader. Sets of compounds reducing cell viability were selected for further screening.  
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6 **Secondary Screening**  
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8        The secondary screening was performed as described for the primary screening, but using one  
9        compound per well, at a final concentration of 10  $\mu$ M and 0.2% DMSO.  
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12        In this step, we also treated SV40-transformed mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) with the  
13        same compounds, in order to identify those with differential effects on both cell types. MEFs were seeded  
14        at 2500 cells/well, since they grow faster than ESCs.  
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22 **Vital Staining**  
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24        ESCs and MEFs were cultured and treated with compounds as for the XTT assay. Culture media  
25        and floating cells were transferred to a microtube, attached cells were trypsinized and transferred to the  
26        same tube. An aliquot of this cell suspension was diluted (1:1) with a solution of the vital dye trypan blue  
27        (0.4% in PBS) and live (unstained) and dead (blue) cells were counted using a Neubauer chamber. Three  
28        biological independent replicates were analyzed with DMSO (negative control), camptothecin (CPT) and  
29        compounds 26D, 199A and 223A and two replicates with compounds 23B, 45B, 92B and 219C. In each  
30        individual replicate cells were placed on the two sides of the Neubauer chamber and cells in four  
31        quadrants on each side were counted. For most cells, this was done twice (i.e., 16 quadrants counted).  
32        Number of cells per quadrant varied between averages of 20 (for compounds and controls that kill cells)  
33        and 50 (for compounds and controls which did not kill cells).  
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49 **Dose/Response studies**  
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51        Dose/response studies of selected compounds were carried out using dilutions ranging from 0.1 to  
52        100  $\mu$ M, under the same conditions described above, except for hiPSCs and fibroblasts, with which  
53        concentrations ranging from 2.5 to 40  $\mu$ M were used.  
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4 **Caspase Inhibition Assays**  
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6 Cells were cultured under the conditions described above and treated with 100  $\mu$ M z-VAD-fmk  
7 (pan-caspase inhibitor) in DMSO or DMSO alone (negative control) 30 minutes before adding the  
8 compounds, and then incubated for 48 hours. In order to determine the moment of highest inhibition of  
9 cell death by caspase inactivation, this assay was also performed at different times of incubation with the  
10 compounds: 3, 6, 12, 24, and 48 h.  
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16 **Caspase 3 and 7 Activity**  
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20 Caspase 3 and 7 activity was measured by a colorimetric assay that is based on the hydrolysis of  
21 acetyl-Asp-Glu-Val-Asp p-nitroanilide (Ac-DEVD-pNA, Sigma) by caspases 3 and 7, resulting in the  
22 release of the p-nitroaniline (pNA). p-Nitroaniline is detected measuring absorbance at 405 nm  
23 ( $\epsilon_{mM}=10.5$ ).  
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25 ESCs and MEFs were seeded at 40000 and 5000 cells per well, respectively, on a 96-well plate.  
26 DMSO vehicle alone, 10  $\mu$ M camptothecin or 10  $\mu$ M compound were added to the cells and incubated for  
27 12 h. Cells were then lysed with 100  $\mu$ l lysis buffer (1 % Triton X100, 100 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 0.5 mM  
28 EDTA) and 1/2 serial dilutions were made with reaction buffer (100 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 20 % glycerol,  
29 20 mM DTT, 0.5 mM EDTA). 100  $\mu$ l of reaction buffer containing Ac-DEVD-pNA at 400  $\mu$ M was added  
30 to each well (final concentration of Ac-DEVD-pNA, 200  $\mu$ M). Absorbance at 405 nm was measured after  
31 incubating the plate at 37°C for 0 min, 30 min, 1 h, 2 h, 4 h and overnight.  
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50 **Morphologic Assessment of Apoptosis**  
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53 ESCs and MEFs were seeded in 24-well plates at a concentration of 150000 and 25000 cells per  
54 well, respectively. After overnight incubation, medium was replaced with fresh medium and  
55 camptothecin, compounds 26D and 223A at a concentration of 10  $\mu$ M were added. The same amount of  
56 DMSO included with the compounds was used as negative control. After 24 h of incubation with the  
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4 compounds, cells were incubated with 1  $\mu$ g/ml Hoechst 33342 (Invitrogen) for 15 min at room  
5 temperature. Cells were visualized and photographed (400X magnification) directly on the culture plates  
6 without further processing, using an inverted fluorescence microscope with the appropriate filter. Two  
7 biological independent experiments were carried out in duplicates, counting three fields in each sample.  
8 Nuclei were scored as apoptotic when their chromatin was clearly condensed and/or fragmented with  
9 respect to the round nuclei of healthy cells (cells suspected to be undergoing mitosis were scored as  
10 healthy). A minimum of 28 cells (MEFs treated with nortriptyline) and a maximum of 250 cells (CGR8  
11 treated with DMSO or with nortriptyline) were scored in each field.  
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## Statistical analyses

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26 Each experiment, unless indicated otherwise, was performed in three biological independent  
27 replicates with appropriate technical replicates for each sample for the final read out. Values were  
28 normalized to the control in each experiment. The mean values of technical replicates were used to  
29 calculate the mean, standard deviation and statistical t-test values among biological independent replicates  
30 using the GraphPad Prism 4 software (GraphPad Software, Inc. La Jolla, CA, USA).  
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## Results

### Initial Screening

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41 In order to identify chemical compounds that altered the viability of ESCs, we treated cells in 96-  
42 well plates with compounds in groups of three or four at a final concentration of 10  $\mu$ M. Positive controls  
43 contained 10  $\mu$ M camptothecin and negative controls, DMSO in PBS. Cells were incubated with  
44 compounds for 48 hours and analyzed using the XTT assay. Figure 1 shows the results obtained with 40  
45 groups of four compounds. 37 groups of four compounds and 12 groups of three compounds decreased  
46 cell viability, whereas 12 groups of four compounds and 12 groups of three compounds increased cell  
47 viability, according to the XTT assay. We proceeded with further analysis of compounds that decreased  
48 cell viability.  
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6 **Secondary Screening**  
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8       The four or three compounds present in wells with decreased cell viability were analyzed  
9 individually using the XTT assay under the conditions described above. At this step, since we were  
10 interested on compounds with specific effects on stem cells, we included MEFs to select compounds with  
11 different effects on both types of cells. Figure 2A shows the results of one of these deconvolution assays,  
12 corresponding to group 26, which contained four compounds, referred to as 26A to 26D. In this particular  
13 case, compound 26B was responsible for the decreased cell viability observed with this group (excluding  
14 possible additive or synergistic effects of different compounds), with similar effects in ESCs and MEFs.  
15 Interestingly, compound D from group 26 had a strong negative effect on the viability of MEFs without  
16 affecting ESCs. We also found compounds with the opposite effect, as shown in figure 2B, where the  
17 effect of compound 26D is shown together with the effects of compounds 199A and 223A, which  
18 decreased ESCs viability without significantly altering the viability of MEFs.  
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21       In order to confirm that the effect monitored with the XTT assay was due to cell death and not  
22 due to cell cycle arrest, we used trypan blue staining to differentiate dead (blue) from live (unstained)  
23 cells. As demonstrated in figure 2C, the effects on cell viability observed with compounds 26D, 199A and  
24 223A were due to cell death.  
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27       **Analysis of the Mode of Cell Death**  
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30       Since we were especially interested in compounds that cause death by apoptosis, we carried out  
31 further analyses with the XTT assay using Bax/Bak double knockout MEFs (DKO-MEFs) and z-VAD-  
32 fmk, a caspase inhibitor. DKO-MEFs were quite resistant to incubation with compounds 26D, 199A and  
33 223A, suggesting that they were inducing death by apoptosis (fig. 3A). Markedly, compound 26D  
34 induced death in MEFs but not in ESCs, and DKO-MEFs were quite resistant to compound 26D.  
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37       We also incubated all three cell lines with the compounds in the presence or absence of z-VAD-  
38 fmk, (fig. 3A, B, C). Z-VAD-fmk did not affect viability of ESCs treated with compounds 199A and  
39 223A, but it significantly increased the viability of MEFs treated with compound 26D (fig. 3B).  
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4 223A (fig. 3B), and as expected had no effect on those treated with compound 26D. This suggests that  
5 caspase-dependent apoptosis is not involved in death caused by compounds 199A and 223A. Z-VAD-fmk  
6 did not alter the effect of compounds 199A and 223A on MEFs, but partially prevented cell death induced  
7 by compound 26D (fig. 3C). Although cell viability was not completely recovered by inhibiting caspases,  
8 a similar partial recovery was observed with cells treated with camptothecin, a known apoptosis inducer  
9 through DNA damage, suggesting that compound 26D is causing caspase-dependent apoptosis in MEFs.  
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12 As an additional apoptosis assay, we determined caspase 3 and 7 activity in MEFs treated with  
13 compound 26D and in ESCs treated with compounds 199A and 223A, using camptothecin as a positive  
14 control. The results indicated that caspase 3 and 7 were activated upon treatment of ESCs with  
15 compounds 199A and 223A and MEFs upon treatment with compound 26D (fig. 3D). Although these  
16 results are consistent with the caspase inhibition data obtained with MEFs and compound 26D, they are  
17 somehow contradictory with the results obtained from ESCs treated with compounds 199A and 223A.  
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20 The partial improvement in MEFs viability treated with compound 26D and z-VAD-fmk suggests  
21 that caspase-independent mechanisms are additionally responsible for cell death. Since caspase-  
22 independent mechanisms, such as those mediated by release of apoptosis-inducing factor (AIF) from  
23 mitochondria, usually proceed at a slower pace than caspase-dependent ones, we carried out a time course  
24 of cell death induction by compound 26D. As compounds 199A and 223A are very similar (see below)  
25 and their effects on cell viability were almost identical, we also carried out a time course analysis of the  
26 effect of compound 223A in ESCs viability. Cells were treated with the compounds at 10  $\mu$ M with or  
27 without z-VAD-fmk and assayed at 3, 6, 12, 24 and 48 hours.  
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30 The viability of MEFs treated with compound 26D for different periods of time followed a pattern  
31 similar to those treated with camptothecin (fig. 4), with the strongest effect of z-VAD-fmk observed after  
32 24 hours. Taken together these results indicate that compound 26D is inducing apoptotic cell death in  
33 MEFs.  
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36 The time course of treatment with compound 223A indicated that cell death induced by this  
37 compound was not significantly altered when z-VAD-fmk was added to the culture, with a pattern clearly  
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4 different from that obtained with camptothecin (fig. 5). Taken together, these results indicate that  
5 although caspases, at least caspase 3 and 7, are activated, caspase-independent cell death is mainly taking  
6 place since overall cell death is not prevented by caspase inhibition.  
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10 As an additional method to confirm that apoptotic cell death was taking place, cells treated with  
11 compounds 26D and 223A for 24 hours were incubated with Hoechst 33342 in order to analyze the  
12 morphology of nuclei (compound 199A was not included since 199A and 223A are analogues). Apoptotic  
13 nuclei were clearly present when ESCs were incubated with compound 223A but not with compound  
14 26D. The opposite has been observed in MEFs (fig. 6). This confirmed that these compounds induce  
15 apoptotic cell death in a cell type-specific manner.  
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### **Dose/Response Assays**

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28 We analyzed the effect of compounds 26D, 199A and 223A at concentrations varying between  
29 0.1 and 100  $\mu$ M in order to determine the dose that decreased cell viability by 50% ( $LD_{50}$ ) using the XTT  
30 assay. The three compounds were analyzed using ESCs and MEFs. The  $LD_{50}$  value for compounds 199A  
31 and 223A in ESCs was approximately 7  $\mu$ M (fig. 7A) and 20  $\mu$ M for 199A and 25  $\mu$ M for 223B in MEFs  
32 (fig. 7B). The  $LD_{50}$  value for compound 26D in MEFs was approximately 8  $\mu$ M (fig. 7B), and 40  $\mu$ M in  
33 ESCs (fig. 7A). These results indicate that, under these conditions, these compounds could be used to  
34 selectively kill ESCs or MEFs. We could therefore define a “selectivity index” as the ratio between the  
35  $LD_{50}$  for the desired cell type and the  $LD_{50}$  for the undesired cell type. For selection of MEFs, the  
36 selectivity index for compounds 199A and 223A would be 2.86 and 3.57, respectively. For selection of  
37 ESCs with compound 26D, this selectivity index would be 5.  
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### **Identity of Compounds 26D, 199A and 223A**

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55 Up to this point, we had worked without knowing the identity of the compounds present in our  
56 assays. Inspection of the annotations in the chemical library indicated that compound 26D was  
57 nortriptyline hydrochloride, a heterocyclic drug used to treat several disorders, like depression, nocturnal  
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4 enuresis, migraines, neuralgia and also to help quit smoking. Interestingly, nortriptyline has also been  
5 described as an inhibitor of permeability transition. Compounds 199A and 223A are methylbenzethonium  
6 chloride and benzethonium chloride, respectively, analogue quaternary ammonium salts used as  
7 antimicrobial agents with broad spectrum. Benzethonium chloride has also been described as an  
8 anticancer agent. Both compounds have a similar molecular structure and similar toxic activities, and  
9 interestingly were identified due to their same effect on ESCs versus MEFs from two different groups of  
10 compounds.  
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## 22 **Effect of Selected Compounds on hiPSCs and Human Fibroblasts**

  
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24 After observing the interesting differential effects of these compounds on mouse pluripotent  
25 embryonic stem cells and fibroblasts, we decided to address whether similar effects would be observed on  
26 human cells. We therefore carried out further assays on a human induced pluripotent stem cell line,  
27 IMR90-C4, and human fibroblasts of two different origins: MXDJ, from a skin biopsy of one of the  
28 authors, and the ATCC cell line HFF-1. Since we had observed similar effects of benzethonium chloride  
29 and methylbenzethonium chloride, we used only the former in these assays. Cells were treated with  
30 benzethonium or nortriptyline under the same conditions used with mouse cells, but with concentrations  
31 ranging between 2.5 and 40  $\mu$ M. The results, shown on figure 8, clearly indicate a higher sensitivity of  
32 hiPSCs to benzethonium than human fibroblasts, with an approximate LD<sub>50</sub> of 7.5  $\mu$ M for iPS cells and  
33 around 13  $\mu$ M for both types of fibroblasts. The “selectivity index” in this case would be 1.7. On the other  
34 side, hiPSCs were more affected than fibroblasts by nortriptyline at low concentrations but tolerated  
35 higher concentrations better, although the LD<sub>50</sub> was similar in both cases (around 28  $\mu$ M for fibroblasts  
36 and 35  $\mu$ M for iPS cells).  
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These results confirm the special sensitivity of two different types of stem cells from two  
different organisms to benzethonium chloride as compared to fibroblasts of different origins.

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4 Furthermore, they also indicate a special sensitivity of MEFs to nortriptyline and different responses of  
5 hiPSCs and human fibroblasts to this compound.  
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## 9 Discussion

10 We have used a forward chemical genetics approach to identify compounds with differential  
11 effects on viability of mouse ESCs, hiPSCs and fibroblasts. We screened a chemical library using the  
12 XTT colorimetric assay, which determines cell viability by detecting mitochondrial dehydrogenase  
13 activity. The murine ESC line CGR8 was selected because it grows in the absence of feeder cells,  
14 therefore allowing the use of the mentioned assay without interference from feeder cells. To emphasize  
15 the relevance of our findings for the human application model we also used hiPSCs. To accelerate the first  
16 screening we mixed compounds in groups of four or three. Although we identified several compounds  
17 that increased cell viability according to the XTT assay, in this report we focus on those that decreased it  
18 to identify possible candidates that specifically induce death of undifferentiated ESCs.  
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21 We then used a secondary screening to analyze individually those compounds from groups that  
22 caused a significant reduction in cell viability. In this secondary screening we also used MEFs in order to  
23 identify compounds with differential effects on ESCs and MEFs. Among the compounds that killed both  
24 ESCs and MEFs there are known apoptosis inducers such as camptothecin or etoposide; anthracycline  
25 antibiotics such as doxorubicin, daunorubicin or mitoxantrone; protein synthesis inhibitors such as  
26 puromycin or cycloheximide; alkaloids such as tomatine, emetine, ellipticine or lycorine; or disinfectants  
27 such as chlorhexidine, among others. Some of these compounds are used in cancer chemotherapy.  
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30 Since only ESCs were used in the first screening, we expected to identify only compounds that  
31 would kill these cells but not MEFs. However, when we analyzed individually the four compounds  
32 present in group 26, we realized that although viability reduction was caused by compound 26B, which  
33 had the same effect on both cell types, compound 26D was clearly reducing viability of MEFs but not that  
34 of ESCs. Further assays to determine the mode of cell death were carried out without knowing the identity  
35 of compound 26D. This compound is nortriptyline, a heterocyclic drug mainly used as antidepressant.  
36 The first report found in Medline about nortriptyline dates back to 1962, where its activity as an  
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4 antidepressant is described [16], although heterocycles have been used clinically since the 1950's [17].  
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6 Nortriptyline was later reported to inhibit mitochondrial monoamine oxidase (MAO) *in vitro* but not *in*  
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8 *vivo* [18]. Interestingly, nortriptyline was identified as a potent inhibitor of mitochondrial permeability  
9 transition (mPT) [17]. Nortriptyline delays disease onset in models of neurodegeneration, particularly in  
10 amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) and Huntington's disease (HD), by inhibiting release of cytochrome c  
11 from mitochondria [19]. The same group later reported that nortriptyline protects mitochondria and  
12 reduces cerebral ischemia/hypoxia injury in primary cerebrocortical neurons, inhibiting cell death by  
13 prevention of mitochondrial potential loss, release of proapoptotic factors from mitochondria and  
14 activation of caspases [20].  
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17 The results reported above are in apparent contradiction with our results reported here for MEFs.  
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19 Since MEFs used in our counter-screening are transformed with SV40, we also treated wild type MEFs  
20 with these compounds and obtained similar results to those obtained with transformed MEFs (data not  
21 shown). Furthermore, as human fibroblasts of two different origins were more resistant to nortriptyline  
22 than MEFs, this indicates that MEFs are especially sensitive to this compound. Our data indicated that  
23 continuous treatment with nortriptyline caused death in MEFs by caspase-dependent and -independent  
24 mechanisms, since cell death could only be partially inhibited by inhibition of caspases. Resistance of  
25 double Bax/Bak knockout MEFs is also indicative of induction of apoptotic death in MEFs by  
26 nortriptyline, which was confirmed by detecting apoptotic nuclei. Therefore, either nortriptyline is not  
27 causing inhibition of mPT in MEFs or continuous inhibition of mPT is deleterious for these cells. Since  
28 mPT transient openings occur in intact cells [21], it is possible that continuous blockade of this pore  
29 would have negative effects for these cells. There is a great deal of controversy surrounding the  
30 composition of the permeability transition pore complex (PTPC) [22]. mPT can take place without the  
31 proteins initially reported as components of the PTPC, therefore a more dynamic view of this complex is  
32 currently considered [23], meaning that different proteins could participate in mPT in different  
33 physiological situations or under different stimuli. MEFs and nortriptyline could be used to shed light on  
34 this controversial subject.  
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4 We also identified compounds that killed ESCs but not MEFs at certain doses. Benzethonium  
5 chloride and methylbenzethonium chloride killed ESCs with an LD<sub>50</sub> of 7  $\mu$ M, whereas their LD<sub>50</sub> values  
6 for MEFs were 25  $\mu$ M and 20  $\mu$ M, respectively. These compounds belong to a family of quaternary  
7 ammonium salts with surfactant activity used as disinfectants with broad antimicrobial spectra, and they  
8 can damage biological membranes. Benzethonium chloride has been described to induce enteric  
9 neurotoxicity [24]. Methylbenzethonium chloride has been used as an antileishmanial agent, and reported  
10 to induce mitochondrial swelling in treated parasites [25]. Benzethonium chloride has been recently  
11 described as a novel anticancer agent after being identified in a small-molecule screen using the same  
12 chemical library we have used, together with another library [26]. Yip and coworkers used a  
13 hypopharyngeal squamous cancer cell line (FaDu) and untransformed mouse embryonic fibroblasts  
14 (NIH3T3) in their primary screening. They used a nasopharyngeal cancer cell line (C666-1) and primary  
15 normal human fibroblasts (GM05757) in a secondary screening, determining cell viability with an MTS  
16 test (tetrazolium-based like the XTT assay we have used). These authors concluded that the LD<sub>50</sub> for  
17 benzethonium chloride was lower (3.8 and 5.3  $\mu$ M) in cancer cells than in normal cells (42.2 and 17  $\mu$ M),  
18 therefore showing a clear therapeutic index. They reported that benzethonium chloride induced apoptotic  
19 cell death, causing loss of mitochondrial membrane potential and activating caspases.  
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22 Methylbenzethonium chloride was also identified in their screen. Benzethonium chloride has also  
23 been more recently reported to induce apoptosis in primary human gingival fibroblasts in vitro [27]. Our  
24 data indicate that MEFs are more resistant to benzethonium chloride and methylbenzethonium chloride  
25 than ESCs. Furthermore, assays with hiPSCs and human fibroblasts of two different origins confirmed the  
26 data obtained with mouse cells, indicating that hiPSCs are also more sensitive to benzethonium chloride  
27 than human fibroblasts.  
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30 From our results we may conclude that ESCs and hiPSCs resemble cancer cells in their lower  
31 resistance to cell death induced by benzethonium chloride. Stem cells are known to resemble cancer cells  
32 in several aspects like their unlimited proliferation capability, the fact that stem cells transplanted into  
33 mice can develop into tumors [28] and also stem cells have been derived from teratocarcinomas [29, 30].  
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4 Tsai and McKay [31] described the identification of the first known gene involved in the regulation of  
5 proliferation in both ESCs and at least some types of cancer cells, naming it nucleostemin since its  
6 product is active in the nucleus of stem cells. Nucleostemin was later reported to be necessary not only for  
7 cell proliferation but also for evasion of apoptosis in bladder cancer cells [32]. Our results indicate that  
8 chemical compounds can also be used to study apoptotic regulation common to stem cells and cancer  
9 cells.  
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12 In summary, we have identified a compound, benzethonium chloride, which is toxic for mouse  
13 embryonic stem cells as well as human induced pluripotent stem cells at concentrations at which  
14 fibroblasts from mice and human are resistant. The similar effect on two different types of pluripotent  
15 cells from different organisms suggests that there might be an underlying mechanism of toxicity that is  
16 specific for pluripotent cells, which could be shared, at least in part, with some tumor cells. Therefore,  
17 benzethonium chloride could be used as a tool to study differences in the machinery for cell death  
18 initiation and execution between pluripotent and differentiated cells. The difference in the response to  
19 nortriptyline between hiPSCs and human fibroblasts could also be exploited for the preparation of iPS  
20 cells from differentiated cells. Finally, these findings open new roads for developing new strategies for a  
21 safe stem cell based cellular therapy of degenerative diseases. Tumorigenicity assays in mice inoculated  
22 with pluripotent stem cells are under way in order to find out the pharmacological relevance of the effects  
23 observed in cultured cells as well as the usefulness of benzethonium chloride as a possible  
24 antiteratogenic agent for stem cell therapy.  
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21 **Conflicts of interest.** The authors declare no potential conflicts of interest.  
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## Figure Legends

**Fig. 1** Primary screening. Results of XTT assays carried out with 40 groups of four compounds on ESCs, at a final concentration of 10  $\mu$ M for 48 hours. Camptothecin (CPT) at 10  $\mu$ M was used as positive control. DMSO alone was used as negative control (100% viability).

**Fig. 2** Secondary screening. A) Example of a screening of individual compounds from one group (group 26, compounds A, B, C and D) using ESCs (black bars) and MEFs (grey bars). Each compound was used at a final concentration of 10  $\mu$ M and cells incubated for 48 hours. Camptothecin (CPT) was used as positive control and DMSO as negative control (100% viability). B) Differential effect of three compounds on ESCs (black bars) and MEFs (grey bars). Assays were carried out as in A). The mean  $\pm$  SD (standard deviation) of three independent experiments (n=3), each of them carried out with triplicates, are shown. C) Cell viability determined by trypan blue staining. ESCs (black bars) and MEFs (grey bars) were treated individually with seven different compounds at 10  $\mu$ M for 48 hours, trypsinized, mixed with

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4 a trypan blue solution and counted using a Neubauer chamber. Viability is shown as the percentage of  
5 unstained cells with respect to total cells. Values represent the mean  $\pm$  SD of three (control, CPT, 26D,  
6 199A and 223A) or two (23B, 45B, 92B y 219C) independent experiments, each carried out with  
7 duplicates. \*, significant difference for  $p<0.05$  with respect to the DMSO control.  
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15 **Fig. 3** Role of caspases in cell death. Double knockout (DKO) MEFS (A), ESCs (B) and wild type MEFs  
16 (C) were treated with compounds 26A, 199A or 223A in the absence (black bars) or presence (grey bars)  
17 of 100  $\mu$ M z-VAD-fmk. The results of XTT assays are presented as the mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent  
18 experiments, each carried out with triplicates. D) Determination of caspase 3 and 7 activity. ESCs and  
19 MEFs were incubated for 12 h with each compound, with camptothecin or with DMSO. Ac-DEVD-pNA  
20 was then added to the cultures and incubated for 0 min, 30 min, 2 h and 4 h, measuring absorbance at 405  
21 nm as described in materials and methods. \*, significant difference for  $p<0.05$  with respect to the DMSO  
22 control. #, significant difference for  $p<0.05$  with respect to the sample in presence of z-VAD-fmk.  
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35 **Fig. 4** Time course experiment with MEFs incubated with camptothecin (CPT) (A) and compound 26D  
36 (B) at 10  $\mu$ M for 3, 6, 12, 24, and 48 h. In the absence (black bars) or presence (grey bars) of 100  $\mu$ M z-  
37 VAD-fmk. The results of XTT viability assays are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent  
38 experiments (n=3), each carried out with triplicates. \*, significant difference for  $p<0.05$  with respect to  
39 the DMSO control. #, significant difference for  $p<0.05$  with respect to the sample in presence of z-VAD-  
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51 **Fig. 5** Time course experiment with ESCs incubated with camptothecin (CPT) (A) and compound 223A  
52 (B) at 10  $\mu$ M for 3, 6, 12, 24, and 48 h. In the absence (black bars) or presence (grey bars) of 100  $\mu$ M z-  
53 VAD-fmk. The results of XTT viability assays are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent  
54 experiments (n=3), each carried out with triplicates. \*, significant difference for  $p<0.05$  with respect to  
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4 the DMSO control. #, significant difference for  $p < 0.05$  with respect to the sample in presence of z-VAD-  
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**Fig. 6** Apoptotic nuclei in different cells treated with different compounds. ESCs and MEFs treated with compounds 26D, 223A or DMSO were stained with Hoechst 33342 and analyzed with an inverted fluorescence microscope. A) Micrographs of representative fields of each preparation are shown at a magnification of 400X. Note that ESCs are smaller than MEFs. Bars are 20  $\mu\text{m}$ . B) Graphical representation of numbers of cells with apoptotic nuclei upon different treatments. Values are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  SD of two biological independent experiments, each carried out with duplicates, scoring three microscope fields per sample.

**Fig. 7** Dose-response analyses of the effect of compounds 26D, 199A and 223A on MEFs and ESCs. Compounds were used at 0.1, 1, 2, 4, 8, 25, 50 and 100  $\mu\text{M}$ , on ESCs (A) or MEFs (B). Camptothecin (CPT) was used as positive control at the same concentrations. Values are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent experiments, each carried out with duplicates.

**Fig. 8** Effect of benzethonium chloride (A) and nortriptyline (B) on hiPSCs and fibroblasts. hiPSCs line IMR90-C4, human fibroblasts HFF-1 and primary skin fibroblasts MXDJ were treated with benzethonium chloride or nortriptyline at concentrations of 2.5, 5, 10, 20 and 40  $\mu\text{M}$  for 48 hours and assayed with XTT. Values are expressed as the mean  $\pm$  SD of three independent experiments carried out in triplicates, normalized to control (vehicle DMSO).

Figure 1

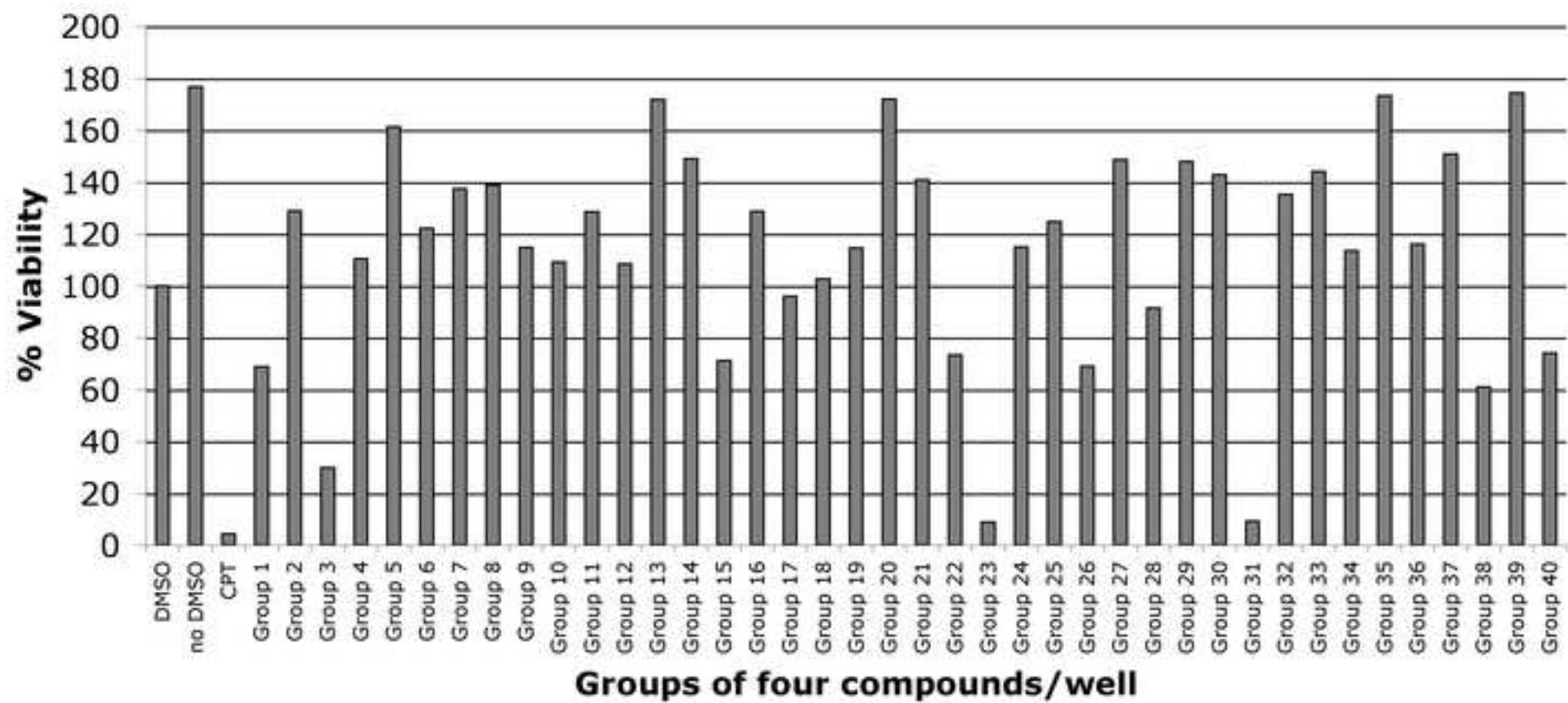


Figure 2

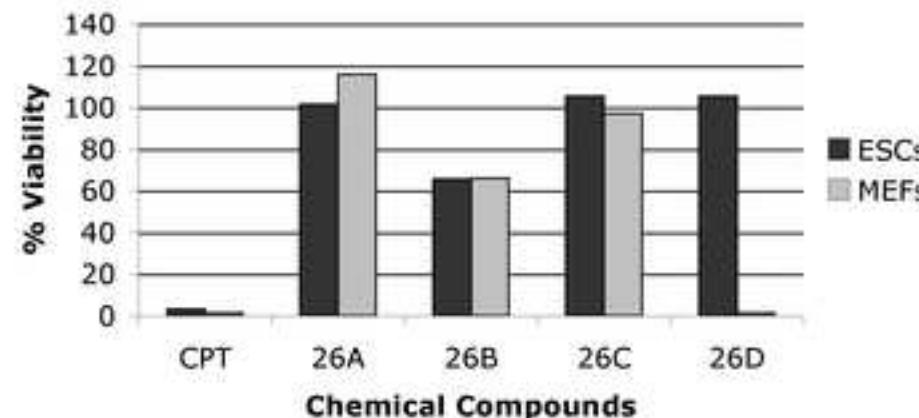
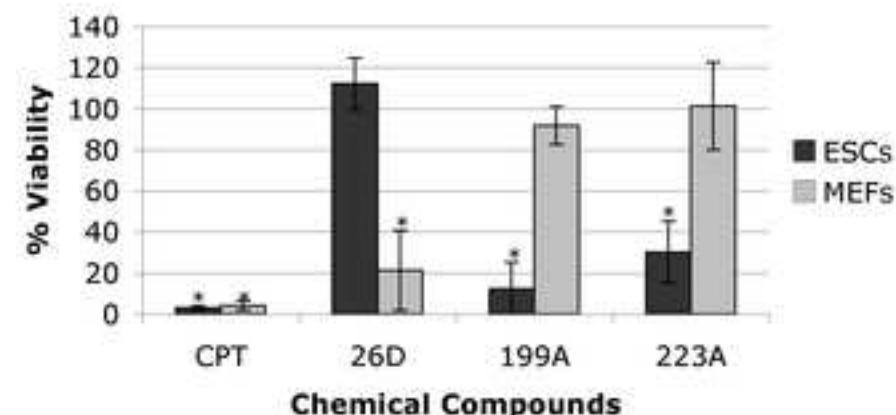
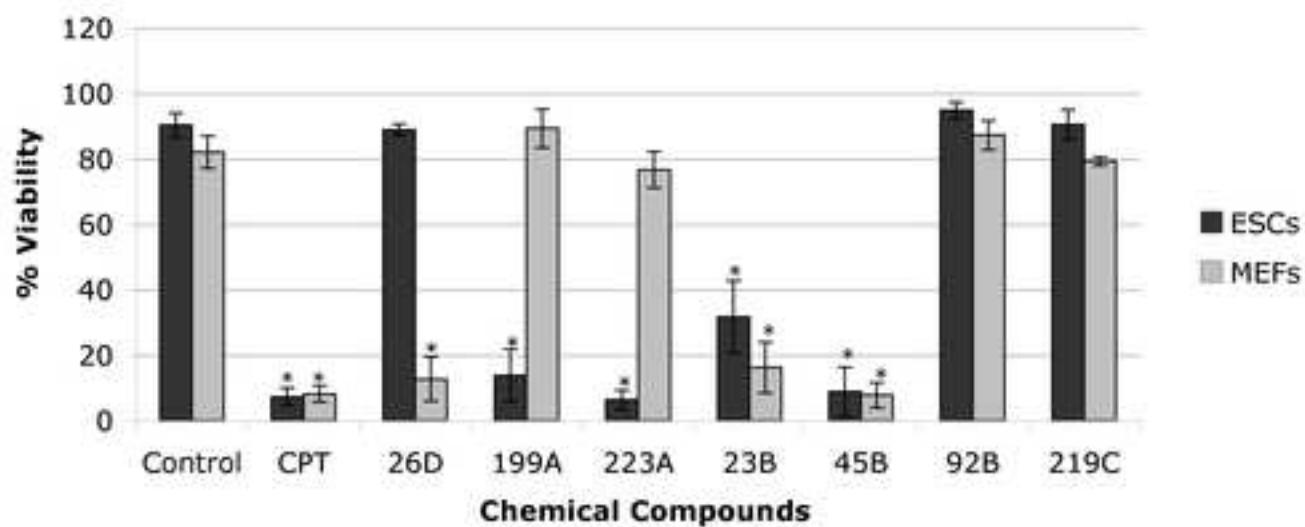
**A****B****C**

Figure 3

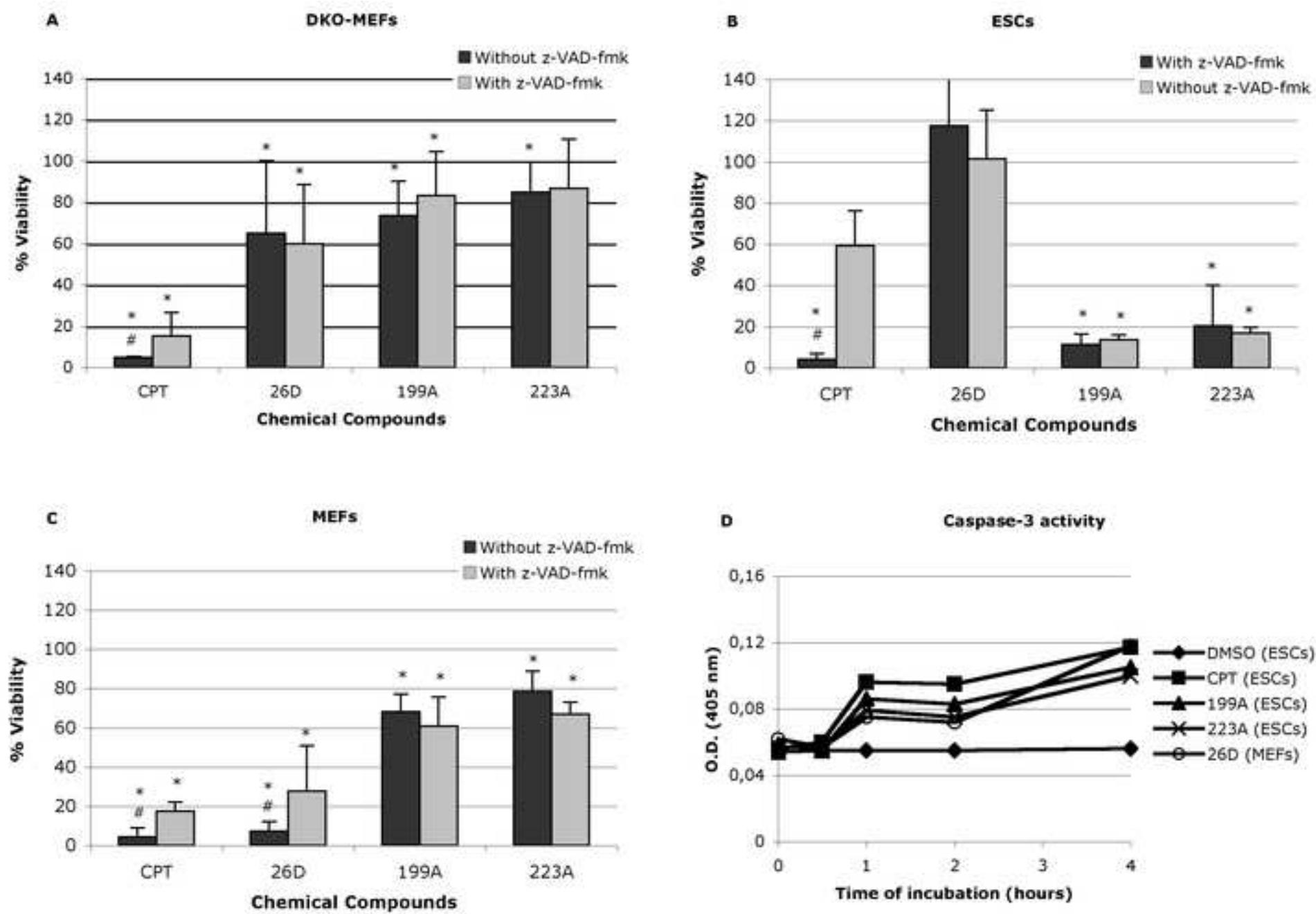


Figure 4

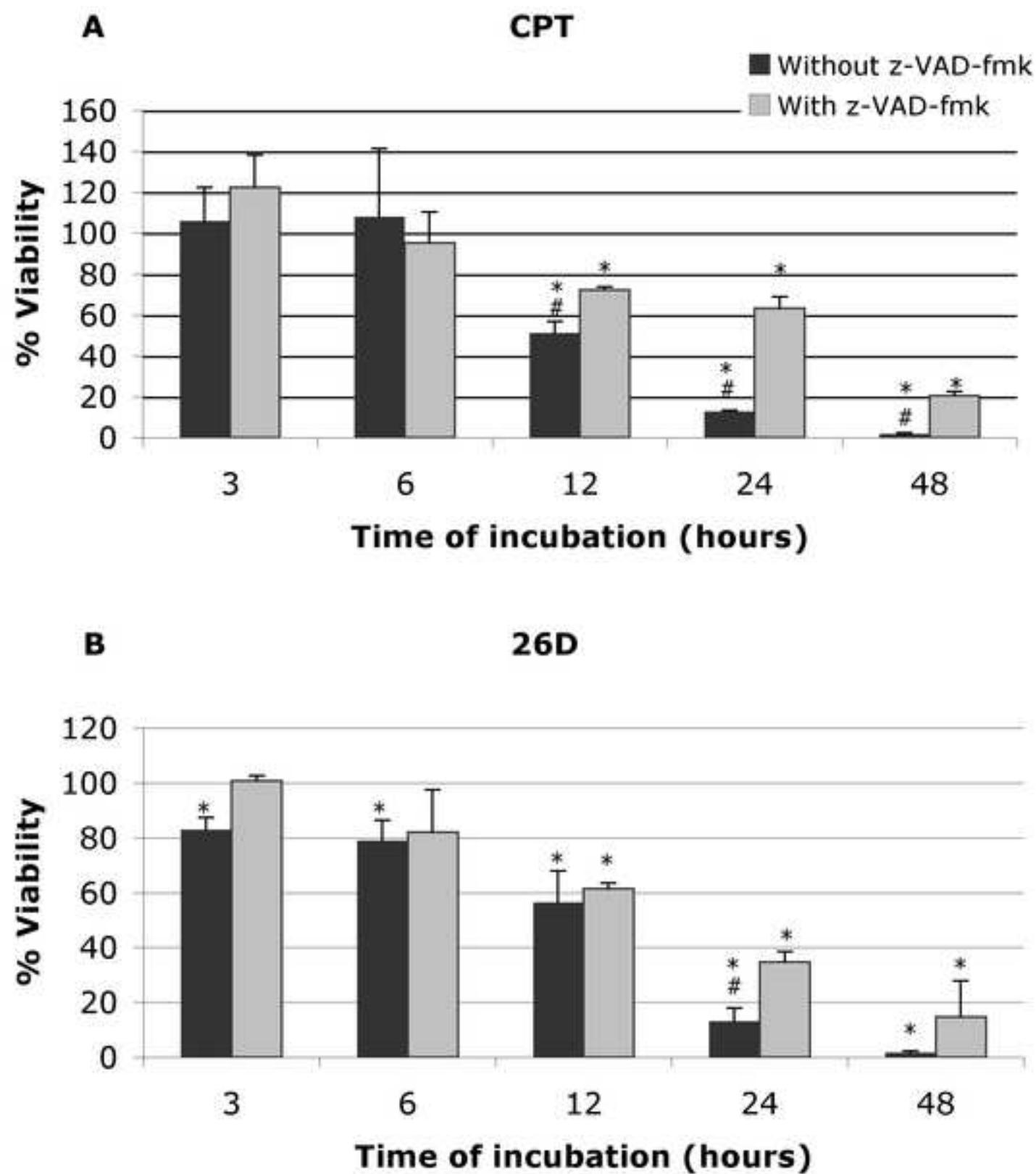


Figure 5

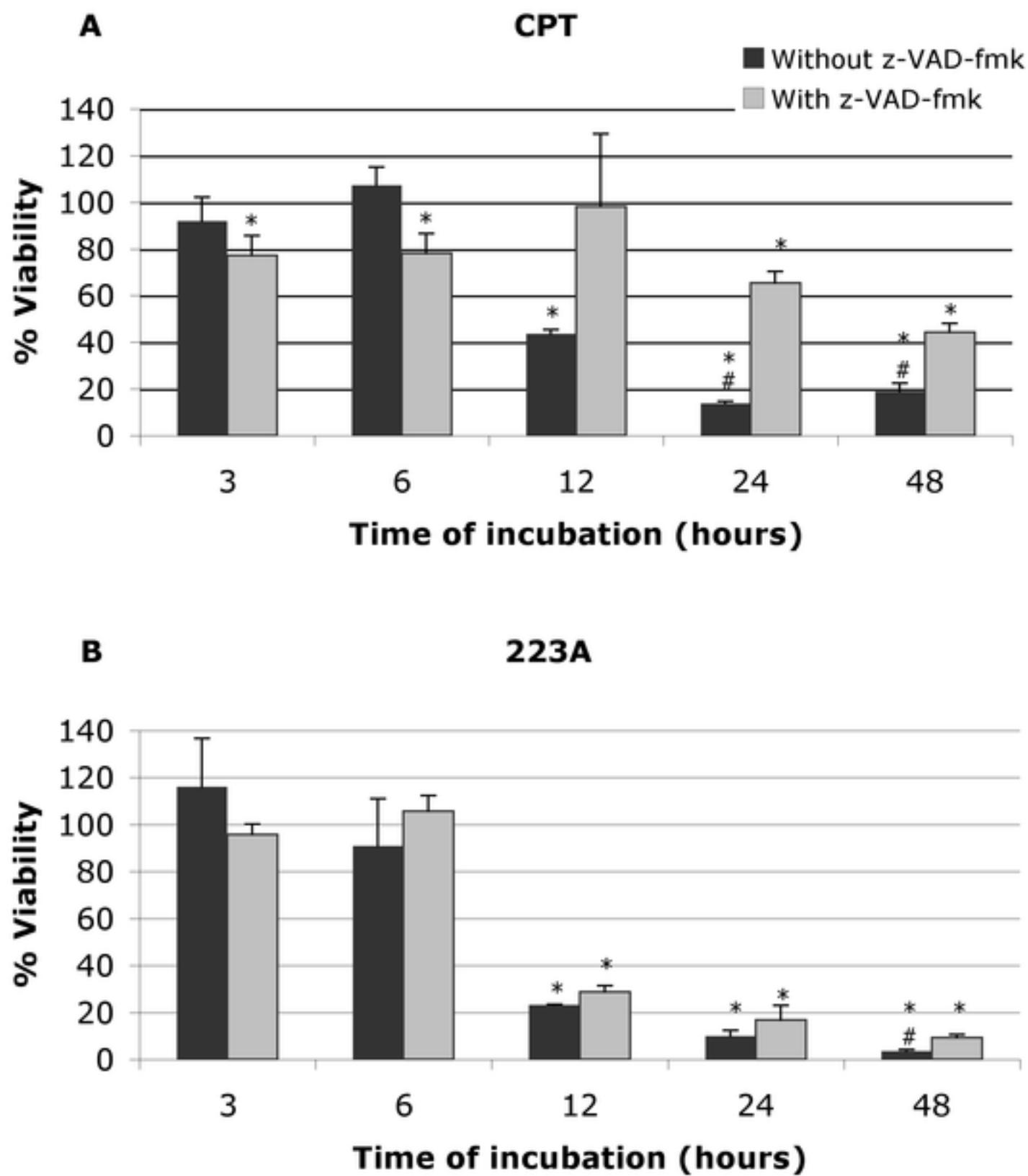


Figure 6

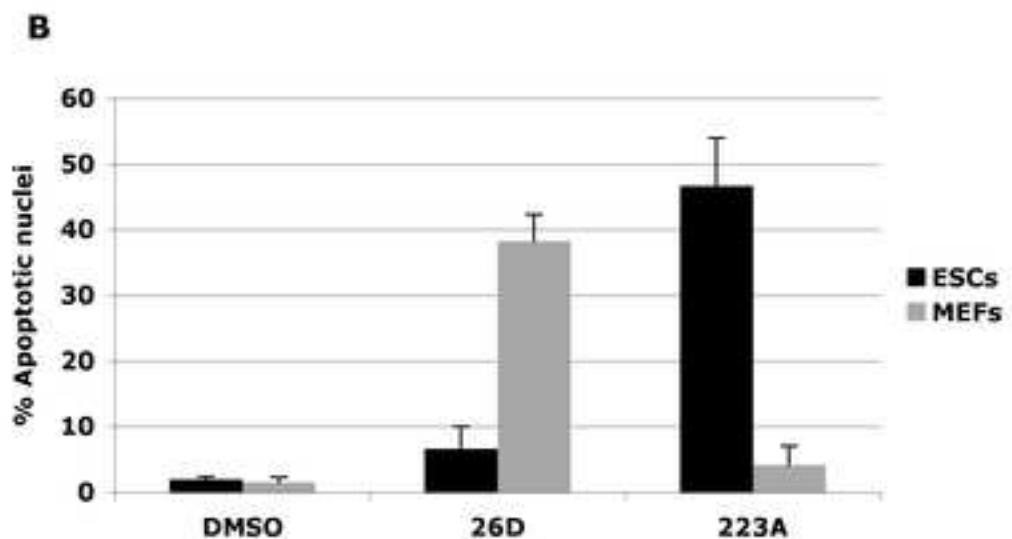
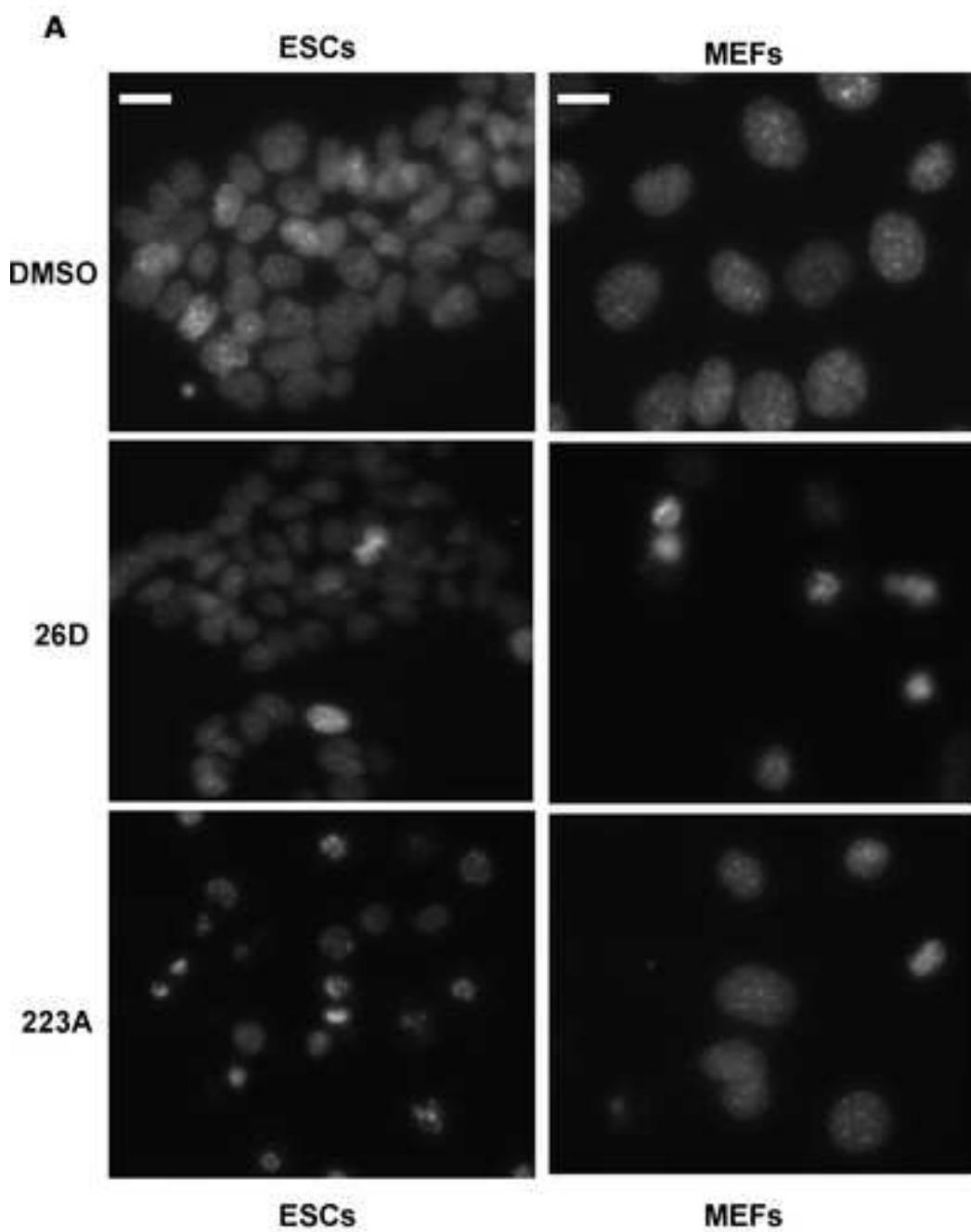


Figure 7

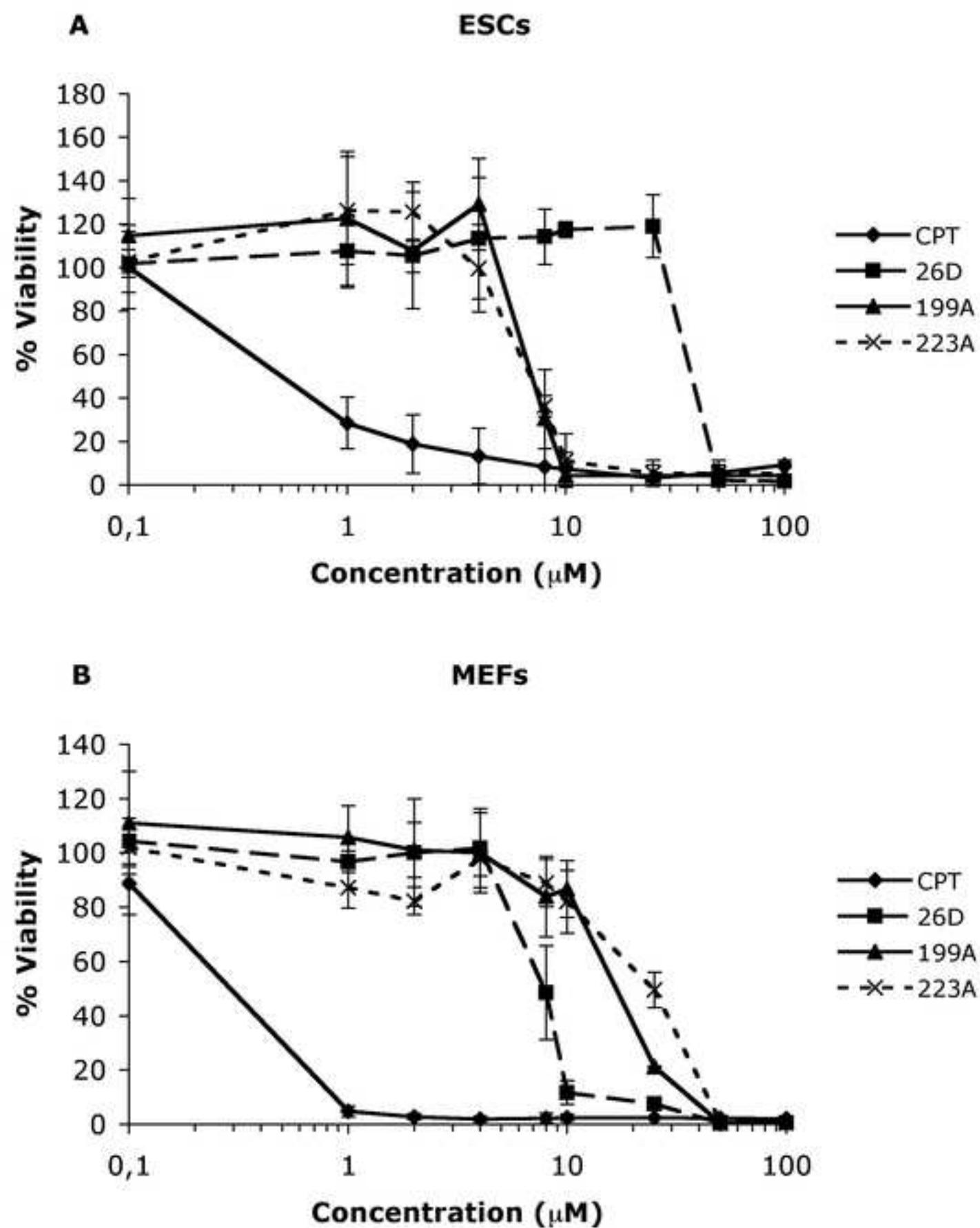


Figure 8

