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**Keywords:** Human teratocarcinoma stem cells; embryonic stem cells; nullipotent; pluripotent; DNMT3B

# Aza-deoxycytidine induces apoptosis or differentiation via DNMT3B and targets embryonal carcinoma cells but not their differentiated derivatives

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**Background:** Teratocarcinoma is a malignant male germ cell tumour, which contains stem cells and differentiated cancer tissues. *DNMT3B* has been shown to be highly expressed in human teratocarcinoma stem cells, and to mediate cytotoxicity of Aza-deoxycytidine (Aza-dC) in a pluripotent stem cell line NTERA2.

**Methods:** We have established *DNMT3B* or *POU5F1* (hereafter referred to as *OCT4*) knockdown in teratocarcinoma stem cells N2102Ep and TERA1 and in the pluripotent NTERA2 by a doxycycline-inducible system, and tested the cytotoxicity induced by Aza-dC.

**Results:** Silencing of *DNMT3B* led to apoptosis of human teratocarcinoma stem cells N2102Ep and TERA1. Further, we found that induction of apoptosis or differentiation in NTERA2 and human embryonic stem cells by Aza-dC requires DNMT3B. To test whether Aza-dC inhibits proliferation of differentiated teratocarcinoma cells, we depleted *OCT4* expression in N2102Ep and TERA1 cells treated with Aza-dC. Treatment with Aza-dC reduced cell number of differentiated cells to a lesser extent than their undifferentiated parental stem cells. Moreover, in contrast to the stem cells, Aza-dC failed to induce apoptosis of differentiated cells.

**Conclusions:** Our finding suggests that DNMT3B acts as an antiapoptotic gene in teratocarcinoma stem cells, and mediates apoptosis and differentiation of human pluripotent stem cells induced by Aza-dC, and that Aza-dC specifically induces apoptosis of teratocarcinoma stem cells.

Teratocarcinoma is one form of testicular germ cell tumour (GCT), the most common type of cancer occurring in young men between 20 and 40 years of age (Oosterhuis and Looijenga, 2005). These tumours contain both embryonal carcinoma (EC) cells, which represent the stem cells of the cancer, and a heterogeneous mixture of their differentiated derivatives. However, in some cases, these tumours may be composed entirely of EC cells, without any differentiated cell components, whereas many cell lines such as N2102Ep and TERA1 derived from testicular GCTs also appear to be composed of EC cells that have lost the ability to differentiate.

Such EC cells are termed 'nullipotent' and fail to differentiate under normal circumstances such as when grown as xenograft tumours or induced with agents like retinoic acid (Andrews *et al*, 1980), which do induce the differentiation of pluripotent EC cell line NTERA2 (Andrews, 1984; Andrews *et al*, 1984). The appearance of nullipotent EC cells may reflect selection of more aggressive variants during cancer progression. Nevertheless, nullipotent EC cells can be induced to differentiate following genetic manipulation to knockdown expression of *OCT4* (Matin *et al*, 2004; Andrews *et al*, 2005).

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The cellular origin of GCT has been suggested by Skakkebaek and colleagues (Skakkebaek, 1972; Rajpert-De Meyts *et al*, 1998) to be carcinoma *in situ* (CIS), also known as intratubular germ-cell neoplasia unclassified lesion or testicular intratubular neoplasia. In addition, Rajpert-de Meyts and Hoesi-Hansen (Rajpert-de Meyts and Hoesi-Hansen, 2007) have proposed a hypothesis suggesting that these CIS cells are defective arrested primordial germ cells (PGCs) or gonocytes due to testicular dysgenesis. A transcriptomic analysis of CIS, early germ cells and several types of GCTs has indicated that CIS cells in fact resemble to PGCs/gonocytes (Sonne *et al*, 2009). The molecular similarity between CIS and gonocytes is further supported by low levels of DNA methylation and histone H3 lysine 9 dimethylation in CIS, which are consistent with low levels of those epigenetic marks in PGCs (Almstrup *et al*, 2010). An activation of embryonic programme similar to embryonic stem (ES) cells in CIS might lead to the development of teratocarcinoma stem cells (Almstrup *et al*, 2004; Skotheim *et al*, 2005; Kristensen *et al*, 2008; Alagaratnam *et al*, 2012).

Tumour eradication of teratocarcinoma can be achieved by treatment of those cancers with irradiation and cisplatin-based compounds, as they are sensitive to these therapies. The sensitivity of teratocarcinoma to radiation and DNA-damaging agents can be explained by their cell origin of the tumours, that is, CIS. As these agents are very toxic to embryonic cells including PGCs, CIS-derived cancer cells are therefore susceptible to these treatments. Thus, the loss of a stem cell phenotype of EC cells as they differentiate to form teratomas will result in a resistance of the cancers to radiation and chemotherapy (Oosterhuis and Looijenga, 2005). More than 70% of patients with teratocarcinoma can be cured by using cisplatin-based chemotherapy in combination with surgery. Nevertheless, the rest of patients cannot be cured due to an incomplete response or relapse. Moreover, testicular GCT is still a fatal cancer disease in approximately 5% of the patients. One potential chemotherapy to improve the treatment outcome is by combining cisplatin-based therapy with a DNA methylation inhibitor Aza-deoxycytidine (Aza-dC; Beyrouthy *et al*, 2009), which has been clinically used for treatment of patients with myelodysplastic syndrome and some solid tumours (Yang *et al*, 2010), and possesses an ability to inhibit proliferation of cancer stem-like cells (Tsai *et al*, 2012).

A number of gene expression analyses have found that *DNMT3B*, which encodes a *de novo* DNA methyltransferase, is highly expressed in nulipotent human EC cells at a level similar to the pluripotent EC cell line, NTERA2, and human ES cells (Sperger *et al*, 2003; Skotheim *et al*, 2005; Alagaratnam *et al*, 2012). In the present study, we found that silencing of *DNMT3B* induced apoptosis of nulipotent EC cells, N2102Ep and TERA1. However, *DNMT3B* knockdown did not induce apoptosis in pluripotent NTERA2 and ES cells, but did attenuate apoptosis or differentiation induced by Aza-dC in NTERA2 and ES cells, suggesting that *DNMT3B* is required for apoptosis or differentiation induced by Aza-dC. However, when N2102Ep and TERA1 were caused to differentiate by a knockdown of *POU5F1* (hereafter referred to as *OCT4*) Aza-dC-induced apoptosis was antagonised. Our studies suggest differential roles of *DNMT3B* in nulipotent and pluripotent stem cells, and highlight an evidence of cancer stem cells, but not their differentiated derivatives, which undergo apoptosis induced by the epigenetic drug.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Cell culture.** Human teratocarcinoma stem cells N2102Ep and TERA1 (Andrews *et al*, 1980) and NTERA2 (Andrews *et al*, 1984) were grown using DMEM (high glucose, no pyruvate) (PAA) supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum (FCS; Hyclone, Rockford,

IL, USA). N2102Ep and TERA1 were passaged by 0.25% trypsin/EDTA at day 5 of culture as previously described (Andrews *et al*, 1980), whereas NTERA2 were passaged at 1:3 ratio by using glass beads. The human ES cell line H7 (Thomson *et al*, 1998) was grown in knockout-DMEM supplemented with 20% knockout-serum replacement, 1X non-essential amino acids, 1 mM glutamine, 0.1 mM beta-mercaptoethanol and 4 ng ml<sup>-1</sup> bFGF (Invitrogen, Grand Island, NY, USA) seeded on 6 × 10<sup>3</sup> cells cm<sup>-2</sup> mitomycin C-treated MF-1 mouse embryonic fibroblasts, and placed at 37 °C under a humidified atmosphere of 5% CO<sub>2</sub> incubator. Cells were passaged every 5–7 days using collagenase type IV (Invitrogen) and scraped with glass beads (Sigma, St Louis, MO, USA). For Aza-dC treatment, cells were grown in medium supplemented with 10 nM Aza-dC (Sigma); cultures were maintained for 7 days during which the culture medium was changed every other day.

**Establishment of shRNAi-inducible cell lines.** Tetracycline repressor (TetR)-overexpressing cell lines N2102Ep, TERA1 and NTERA2 were established by transfecting 1 × 10<sup>6</sup> cells with 5 μg pCAG-TetRns-IRES-Puromycin (Zafarana *et al*, 2009). Transfectants were seeded on 90 mm<sup>2</sup> cell culture dishes. Puromycin-resistant colonies were selected using 3 μg ml<sup>-1</sup> puromycin (Sigma). Stable TetR-over-expressing N2102Ep, TERA1 and NTERA2 cell lines were subsequently transfected with 5 μg pSuperior-Neo (Oligoengine, Seattle, WA, USA) containing siRNA targeting *DNMT3B* (Wongtrakoonogate *et al*, 2014). N2102Ep and TERA1 cell lines harbouring *OCT4* shRNAi construct were also established using the previously reported *OCT4* target sequence (Zafarana *et al*, 2009). Stable transfected stem cell colonies were selected using 750 μg ml<sup>-1</sup> G418 (Invitrogen). Reverse transcription quantitative polymerase chain reaction and western blotting were employed to validate expression of knockdown-target genes in cells grown with or without 1 μg ml<sup>-1</sup> doxycycline (Dox).

**Cloning-efficiency assay.** Cells were washed once with PBS. N2102Ep and TERA1 were disaggregated to a single-cell level using 0.25% trypsin, whereas 0.05% trypsin was used for NTERA2 and human ES cells H7. Cells were plated at 250 cells (for human teratocarcinoma stem cells) or at 10 000 cells (for human ES cells) in six-well plates. After a 2-week culture, cells were washed once with PBS and ice-cold methanol, respectively. Cells were fixed with 1 ml of the methanol for 15 min at room temperature. The methanol was removed, and cells were incubated with 1 ml of a crystal violet solution (0.4% (w/v) in methanol) for another 15 min. Unstained crystal violet was washed off by tap water. The plates were dried and were counted for colony numbers.

**Flow cytometry.** Flow cytometry was performed as previously described (Draper *et al*, 2002). Briefly, cultured cells were harvested by trypsinisation. One hundred thousand cells in 100 μl PBS with 10% FCS were treated with MC631 monoclonal antibody recognising the SSEA3 antigen (Shevinsky *et al*, 1982) at 1:10 dilution for 15 min. Cells were then washed and were incubated with Cy5-conjugated anti-rat secondary antibody (Jackson Laboratory, West Grove, PA, USA) for 15 min. Cells were washed with Annexin V binding buffer (Invitrogen), and were incubated with FITC-conjugated Annexin V for 30 min at room temperature. The samples were analysed with the Cyan flow cytometer (Dako Cytomation, Carpinteria, CA, USA).

**Reverse transcription quantitative polymerase chain reaction.** RNA was extracted using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen). Complementary DNA synthesis was performed with 1 μg RNA using SuperScript II Reverse Transcriptase (Invitrogen). Then, qPCR was carried on by using SYBR Green JumpStart *Taq* ReadyMix (Sigma) in a total volume of 20 μl each well with an iCycler iQ system (Bio-Rad, Hercules, CA, USA). Primer sequences are available upon request.

**Western blotting.** Cell pellets were resuspended in RIPA buffer and were subjected to sonification. Protein concentration was determined using a bicinchoninic acid protein assay kit (Thermo Scientific, Rockford, IL, USA). Each well was loaded with 20  $\mu$ g of proteins. Proteins were transferred to PVDF membrane (Bio-Rad). Antibodies for western blotting are as followed; DNMT3B (sc-20704) and OCT4 (sc-5279) from Santa Cruz (Dallas, TX, USA); ACTB (A5316) from Sigma.

## RESULTS

**DNMT3B is important for clonal propagation of EC cells.** To ascertain whether DNMT3B might be important for survival of human EC cells, we have generated Dox-inducible *DNMT3B* knockdown in human teratocarcinoma stem cell lines N2102Ep and TERA1 (Andrews *et al.*, 1980). In addition, we have also established the inducible *DNMT3B* knockdown using a pluripotent stem cell line NTERA2, which possesses a unique ability to differentiate by retinoic acid (Andrews, 1984). We show that the expression of DNMT3B was decreased upon induction of Dox (Figure 1A). The human ES cell line H7 harbouring the *DNMT3B* inducible knockdown cassette, which has been established previously (Wongtrakoongate *et al.*, 2014), also downregulated expression of DNMT3B by Dox treatment (Figure 1A). This result indicates that DNMT3B expression level can be silenced by the Dox-inducible shRNAi.

Next, we performed cloning-efficiency assay to determine whether DNMT3B might facilitate clonal propagation of teratocarcinoma stem cells. The clonal ability test reveals that silencing of *DNMT3B* led to a reduction of cloning efficiency of EC cells N2102Ep and TERA1 (Figure 1B), suggesting a role of DNMT3B

in clonal propagation of the cancer stem cells. Similarly, *DNMT3B* knockdown also reduced clonal ability of human pluripotent stem cells NTERA2 and H7 (Figure 1B).

**Aza-dC impairs clonal propagation via DNMT3B.** DNMT has been proposed to mediate DNA mutagenicity and hence cellular cytotoxicity induced by Aza-dC through a covalent trapping mechanism between Aza-dC-incorporated DNA adduct and the methyltransferase (Juttermann *et al.*, 1994; Jackson-Grusby *et al.*, 1997). To define whether Aza-dC treatment might diminish colony survival, and whether DNMT3B might mediate the cytotoxic effect in human nullipotent EC cells, N2102Ep and TERA1, and human pluripotent stem cells NTERA2 and H7, *DNMT3B* expression was silenced for 3 days, and the cells were subsequently treated with Aza-dC. The result shows that Aza-dC treatment reduced cloning efficiency of the stem cells to a greater extent than the *DNMT3B* knockdown (Figure 1B). Upon Aza-dC treatment, we found that further downregulation of *DNMT3B* by shRNAi elevated colony-forming numbers in the stem cells, indicating that Aza-dC impedes survival of the cancer stem cells and pluripotent stem cells partly through a mechanism involving DNMT3B.

**DNMT3B acts as an antiapoptotic gene in human EC cells.**

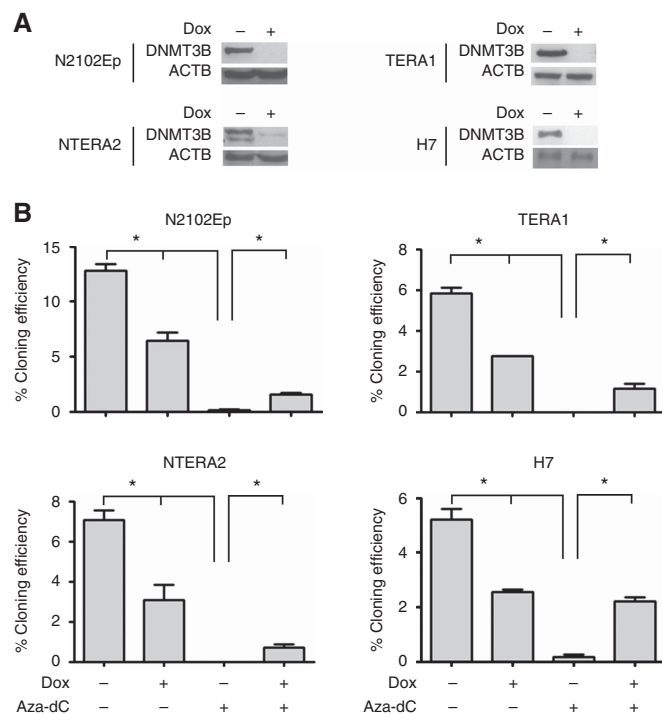
Next, apoptosis assay using a double staining of Annexin V together with the stem cell marker SSEA3 was employed to elucidate whether silencing of *DNMT3B* induces apoptosis of human nullipotent stem cells N2102Ep and TERA1 and pluripotent stem cells NTERA2 and H7. Upon *DNMT3B* silencing, population numbers of SSEA3<sup>+</sup>/Annexin V<sup>+</sup>, of which represents 'apoptotic stem cells', in Dox-treated N2102Ep and TERA1 were two-fold increased approximately in comparison with the controls (Figure 2A and B). On the other hand, the numbers of SSEA3<sup>+</sup>/Annexin V<sup>+</sup> population were not increased in the pluripotent stem cell lines NTERA2 and H7 ES cells (Figure 3A and B). These results suggest that DNMT3B might prevent apoptosis in the human nullipotent EC cells N2102Ep and TERA1, but not in pluripotent NTERA2 and human ES cells.

**Aza-dC induces apoptosis of pluripotent stem cells NTERA2 through DNMT3B.**

We found that Aza-dC treatment led to an increase in the numbers of SSEA3<sup>+</sup>/Annexin V<sup>+</sup> population in N2102Ep, TERA1, NTERA2 and H7 (Figure 2), suggesting that the apoptotic effect of Aza-dC on the stem cells is a general feature as in mouse ES cells (Juttermann *et al.*, 1994; Oka *et al.*, 2005). We also observed that in pluripotent NTERA2 cells treated with Aza-dC, a further depletion of *DNMT3B* by shRNAi resulted in a reduction in the SSEA3<sup>+</sup>/Annexin V<sup>+</sup> population compared with cells treated with Aza-dC alone (Figure 3A). In contrast, the numbers of SSEA3<sup>+</sup>/Annexin V<sup>+</sup> population of N2102Ep, TERA1 and H7 treated with Aza-dC were similar between without or with *DNMT3B* silencing (Figure 2A and B and Figure 3B). These results suggest that DNMT3B mediates an induction of apoptosis induced by Aza-dC in the pluripotent stem cells NTERA2 but not in N2102Ep, TERA1 and human ES cells.

**Aza-dC induces differentiation of human ES cells through DNMT3B.**

As Aza-dC has been originally reported to induce cellular differentiation (Taylor and Jones, 1979; Jones and Taylor, 1980), we next asked whether Aza-dC might induce differentiation of human teratocarcinoma stem cells N2102Ep and TERA1 and pluripotent stem cells NTERA2 and H7. Treatment with Aza-dC resulted in an increase in numbers of SSEA3<sup>-</sup>/Annexin V<sup>-</sup> cells, of which represents 'non-apoptotic differentiated cells', in pluripotent NTERA2 and H7 (Figure 3). On the other hand, the numbers of SSEA3<sup>-</sup>/Annexin V<sup>-</sup> cells in N2102Ep and TERA1 were not increased by Aza-dC treatment (Figure 2A and B). This result indicates that Aza-dC induces differentiation of pluripotent NTERA2 and H7 cells.



**Figure 1.** DNMT3B is not only important for clonal ability of stem cells, but also mediates a reduction of clonal ability induced by Aza-dC treatment. (A) Western blotting of DNMT3B in N2102Ep, TERA1, NTERA2 and H7 ES cells with doxycycline (Dox) treatment to knockdown *DNMT3B*. (B) Cloning efficiency was performed in N2102Ep, TERA1, NTERA2 and H7 cells with doxycycline (Dox) and/or Aza-dC treatment. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  s.d.;  $n = 3$ ; \* $P < 0.05$ .

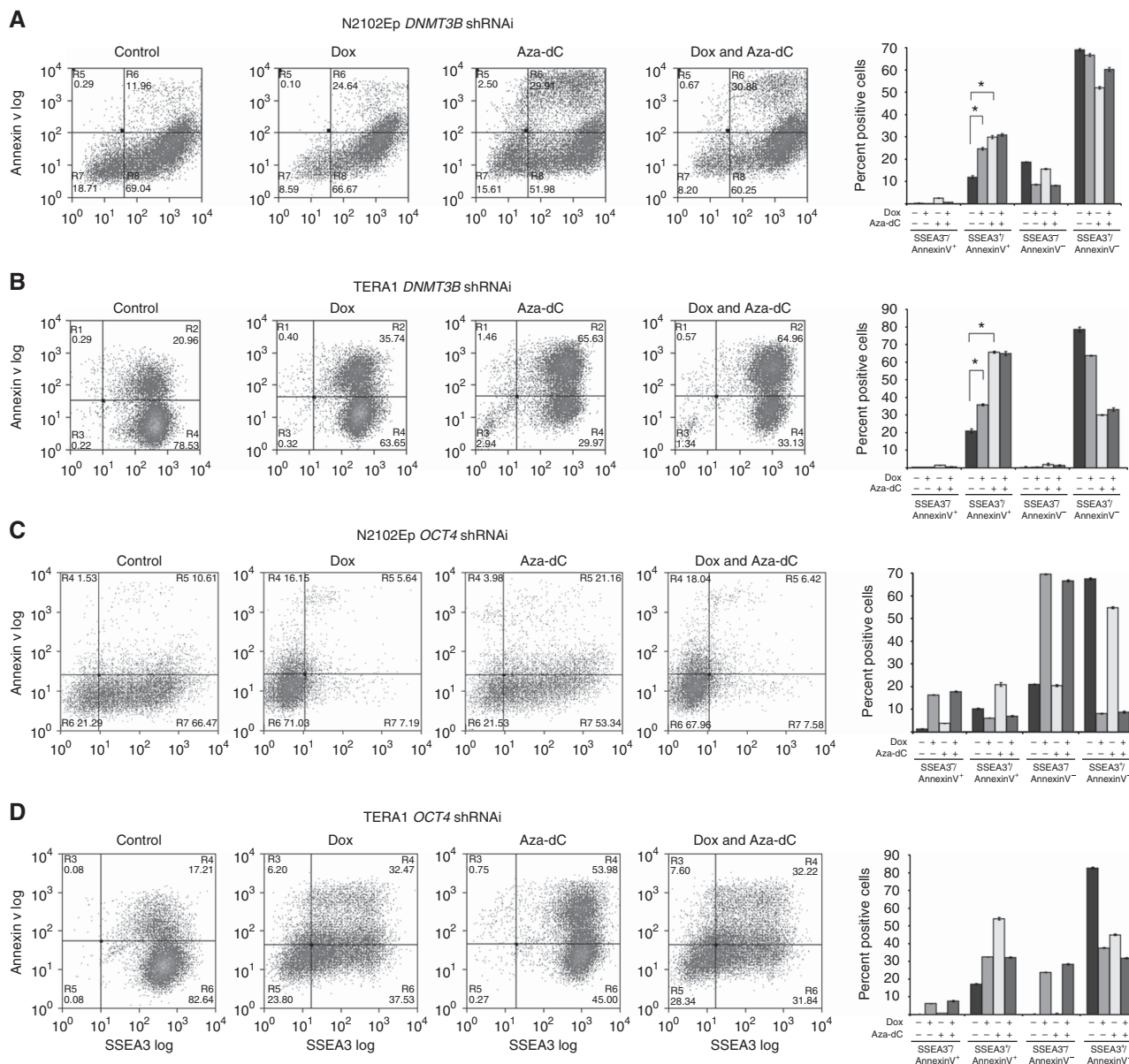


Figure 2. DNMT3B prevents apoptosis of nullipotent EC cells N2102Ep and TERA1. Flow cytometry analysis of DNMT3B knockdown in (A) N2102Ep and (B) TERA1, and OCT4 knockdown in (C) N2102Ep and (D) TERA1. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  s.d.;  $n = 3$ ;  $*P < 0.05$ .

To establish whether DNMT3B mediates differentiation of pluripotent NTERA2 and H7 induced by Aza-dC, we treated the cells with Aza-dC in the absence or presence of *DNMT3B* silencing. In human ES cells H7 treated with Aza-dC, a further depletion of *DNMT3B* by shRNAi resulted in less cell number of SSEA3<sup>-</sup>/Annexin V<sup>-</sup> population than cells treated with Aza-dC only (Figure 3B). In contrast, the number of SSEA3<sup>-</sup>/Annexin V<sup>-</sup> cells of NTERA2 treated with Aza-dC was similar between without or with *DNMT3B* silencing (Figure 3A). This result suggests that DNMT3B mediates an induction of differentiation induced by Aza-dC in human ES cells but not in pluripotent stem cells NTERA2.

Consistent with flow cytometry analysis, we found that Aza-dC treatment led to a reduction of the expression level of stem cell-associated genes *OCT4*, *NANOG* and *SOX2* in pluripotent NTERA2 and H7 ES cells (Figure 4). In contrast, Aza-dC treatment did not downregulate expression of the stem cell genes in the nullipotent EC cells N2102Ep and TERA1. Further, silencing of *DNMT3B* in Aza-dC-treated NTERA2 and H7 resulted in a higher expression of

*OCT4*, *NANOG* and *SOX2* compared with cells treated with Aza-dC alone. This result indicates that DNMT3B might also mediate downregulation of *OCT4*, *NANOG* and *SOX2* in pluripotent NTERA2 and H7 ES cells induced by Aza-dC.

**Resistance of Aza-dC-induced apoptosis of differentiated teratocarcinoma stem cells.** Although many human EC cell lines fail to differentiate after manipulation of culture conditions, we have previously shown that N2102Ep and TERA1 do differentiate following knockdown of *OCT4* using siRNA (Matin *et al*, 2004; Andrews *et al*, 2005). To test whether these differentiated derivative cells undergo apoptosis by Aza-dC induction similar to that observed in their stem cell parents (Figure 2A and B), we have established shRNAi-inducible *OCT4* knockdown cell lines of N2102Ep and TERA1 (Figure 5A). Consistent with the previous works, the inducible *OCT4* knockdown N2102Ep and TERA1 by shRNAi showed an upregulation of genes representing trophoblastic and endodermal lineages, indicating their differentiation (Figure 5B).

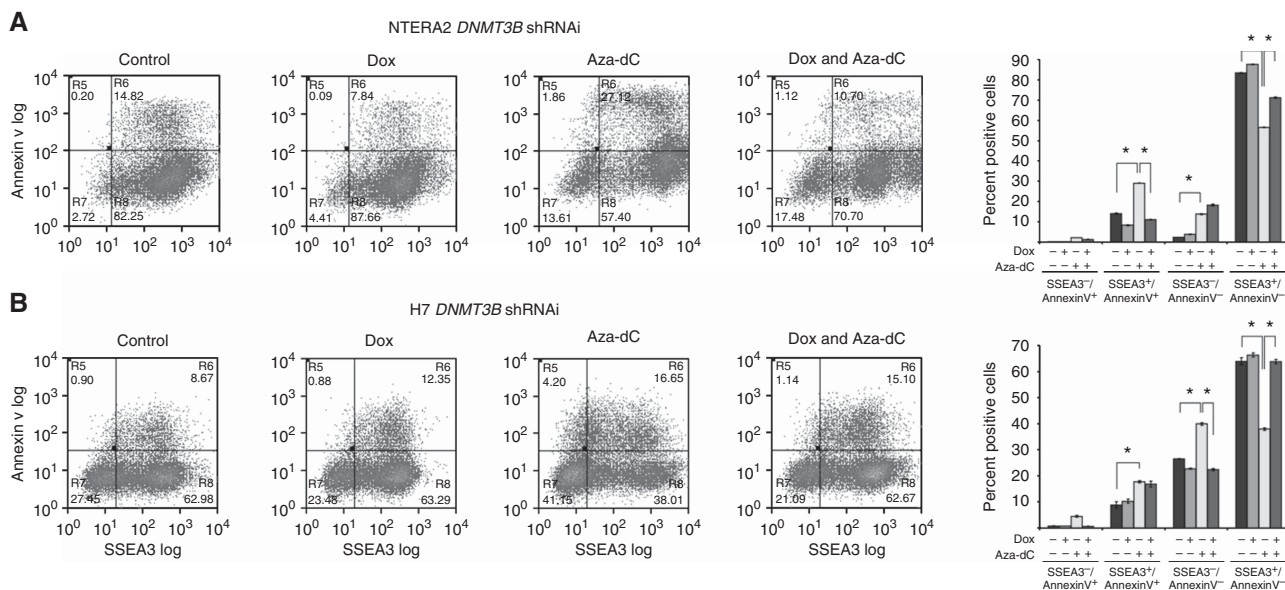


Figure 3. DNMT3B mediates apoptosis of pluripotent stem cells NTERA2 induced by Aza-dC, whereas it mediates differentiation of human ES cells. Flow cytometry analysis of DNMT3B knockdown in (A) NTERA2 and (B) H7 ES cells. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  s.d.;  $n=3$ ;  $*P<0.05$ .

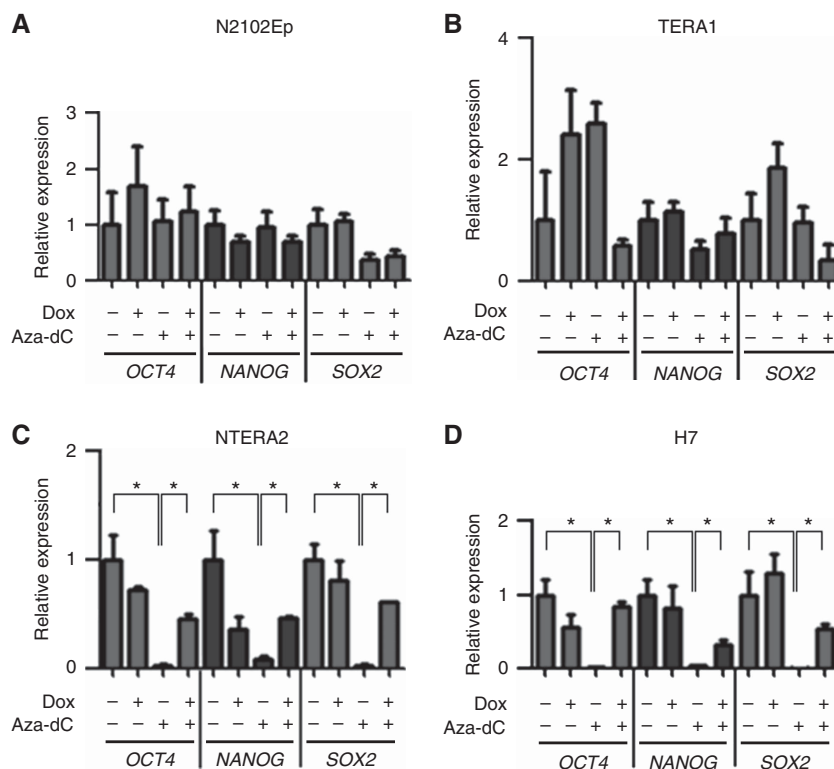
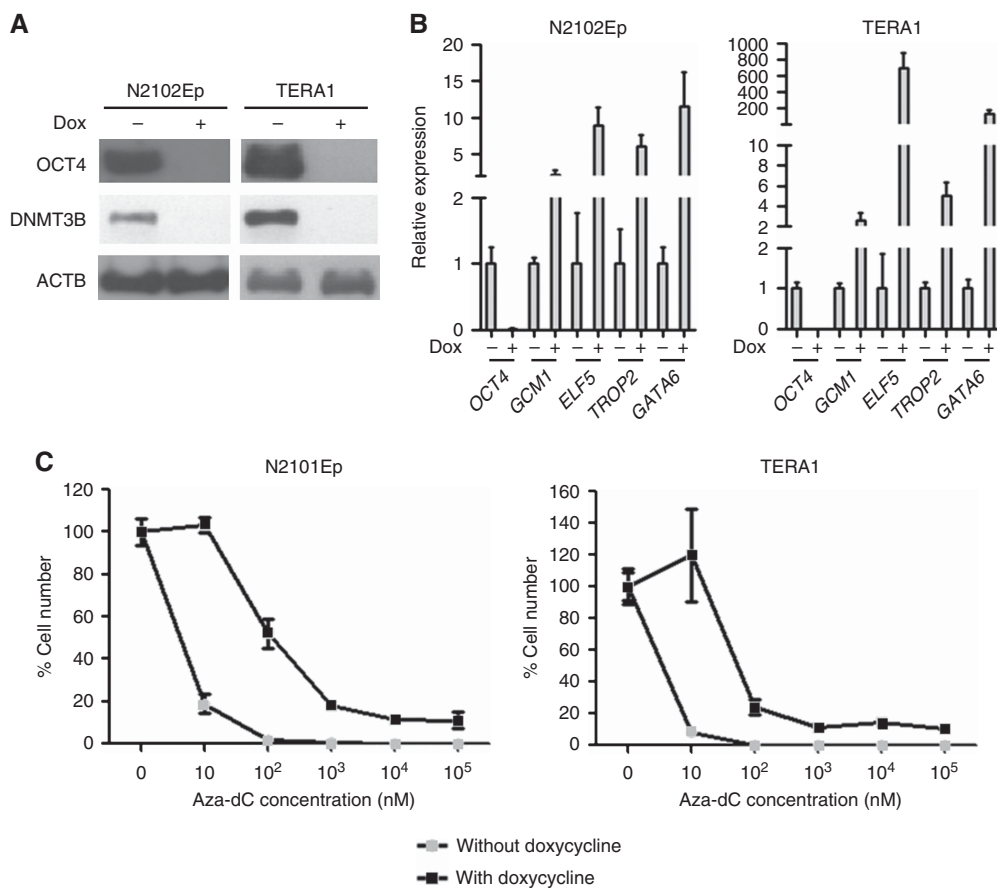


Figure 4. Aza-dC downregulates the expression of stem cell-associated genes in pluripotent stem cells through DNMT3B. Expression of *OCT4*, *NANOG* and *SOX2* was assessed by RT-qPCR upon treatments by doxycycline (Dox) to knockdown *DNMT3B* and by Aza-dC in (A) N2102Ep, (B) TERA1, (C) NTERA2 and (D) H7 ES cells. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  s.d.;  $n=3$ ;  $*P<0.05$ .

Dose-response experiments were then performed to ascertain whether the sensitivity to Aza-dC is altered in differentiated versus undifferentiated cells. We found that undifferentiated N2102Ep and TERA1 show  $IC_{50}$  at approximately 5 nM, whereas differentiated cells, as induced by Dox treatment to knockdown *OCT4*, show  $IC_{50}$  at 100 nM (Figure 5C). This result indicates that the cancer stem cells are more sensitive to Aza-dC than their differentiated derivatives.

Flow cytometric analysis reveals that silencing of *OCT4* gave rise to more Annexin V<sup>+</sup> cells (Figure 2C and D), suggesting that *OCT4* might inhibit apoptosis of nullipotent EC cells. We found that expression of *DNMT3B* was diminished by silencing of *OCT4* (Figure 5A) supporting the role of *DNMT3B* in preventing apoptosis in N2102Ep and TERA1 (Figure 2A and B). Next, upon Aza-dC treatment we compared the level of Annexin V<sup>+</sup> cells of



**Figure 5.** Nullipotent EC cells are more sensitive to Aza-dC than their differentiated cells. **(A)** Western blotting of N2102Ep and TERA1 clones with *OCT4* silencing. Expression of DNMT3B was also downregulated by silencing of *OCT4*. **(B)** Expression of differentiation-associated genes was upregulated in *OCT4* knockdown EC cells. **(C)** Dose response of Aza-dC on cell number of EC cells N2102Ep and TERA1 upon *OCT4* silencing was determined. Cells were cultured for 7 days with new culture medium containing indicated concentration of Aza-dC replaced every day. Data are represented as mean  $\pm$  s.d.;  $n = 3$ .

the stem cells and their *OCT4* knockdown differentiated cells to ascertain whether Aza-dC is able to induce apoptosis of the differentiated cancer cells. Although Aza-dC treatment increased the number of Annexin V<sup>+</sup> cells of EC cells, it failed to do so in the *OCT4* knockdown differentiated cancer cells (Figure 2C and D). This result suggests that the apoptotic response induced by Aza-dC is specific to undifferentiated stem cells. Collectively, our results imply that Aza-dC selectively target the stem cell component of teratocarcinoma.

## DISCUSSION

Human teratocarcinoma consists of EC cells, which represent the stem cells of the tumours, and their differentiated cells or teratoma. The majority of human EC cells do not differentiate in culture, therefore they are considered as nullipotent stem cells (Andrews *et al*, 2005). DNMT3B is one of the most highly expressed transcripts found in EC cells including N2102Ep and TERA1 (Sperger *et al*, 2003). We report in the present study that the clonal ability of EC cells is dependent on DNMT3B expression (Figure 1B). DNMT3B is also necessary to prevent apoptosis in EC cells N2102Ep and TERA1, but not in pluripotent NTERA2 and ES cells (Figure 2A and B and Figure 3A and B). DNMT3B has been reported as an oncogene in many somatic cancers (Beaulieu *et al*, 2002; Rhee *et al*, 2002; Lin *et al*, 2006; Linhart *et al*, 2007; Kurita *et al*, 2010; Sandhu *et al*, 2011). Our study, therefore,

provides evidence that DNMT3B might act as an oncogene in nullipotent EC cells. Similar to our finding, knockdown of DNMT3L, which is another DNA methyltransferase without the catalytic activity, induces two-fold increase of numbers of apoptotic cells in human EC cells (Minami *et al*, 2010). As DNMT3L interacts with and promotes *de novo* DNA methylation activity of DNMT3B (Suetake *et al*, 2004), the role of these two genes might be functionally related in tumorigenesis of teratocarcinoma.

We find that Aza-dC induces apoptosis of nullipotent EC cells (N2102Ep and TERA1) as well as pluripotent EC and ES cells (NTERA2 and H7). Our result supports a recent study, which shows that Aza-dC treatment at the concentration of 10 nM is enough to attenuate clonal ability and to induce apoptosis of NTERA2 (Beyrouthy *et al*, 2009). This concentration is approximately 100–1000 fold lower than that used to induce cytotoxicity of somatic cells (Beyrouthy *et al*, 2009). We show that Aza-dC induces not only apoptosis, but also differentiation of pluripotent NTERA2 and H7 (Figure 3A and B). Our results suggest that the epigenetic drug Aza-dC alters fates of pluripotent stem cells by driving these cells toward differentiation and apoptosis. On the other hand, it induces nullipotent EC cells N2102Ep and TERA1 to undergo only apoptosis but not differentiation.

We show in this study that DNMT3B mediates apoptosis induced by Aza-dC in pluripotent NTERA2 (Figure 3A), whereas it mediates downregulation of SSEA3 expression induced by Aza-dC in pluripotent H7 ES cells (Figure 3B). Nonetheless, DNMT3B has a

role in Aza-dC-induced downregulation of *OCT4*, *NANOG* and *SOX2* expression in both NTERA2 and H7 (Figure 4). Our results support previous findings that DNMT3B mediates the effects of Aza-dC to induce apoptosis in mouse ES cells and human pluripotent stem cells NTERA2 (Oka *et al*, 2005; Beyrouthy *et al*, 2009; Biswal *et al*, 2012). In contrast to the pluripotent stem cells, as DNMT3B is important to prevent apoptosis of N2102Ep and TERA1 (Figure 2A and B), knockdown of *DNMT3B* in the nullipotent N2102Ep and TERA1 might not allow the nullipotent EC cells to encounter the apoptotic effect of Aza-dC. Hence, the sensitivity of Aza-dC toward apoptotic or differentiation responses is not always determined by the expression level of DNMT3B. A mechanism underlying cytotoxicity induced by Aza-dC has been proposed to occur through a covalent trapping of DNA methyltransferases (Juttermann *et al*, 1994), which then induces DNA mutagenicity (Jackson-Grusby *et al*, 1997). Given that cell cycle profile is not different in mouse ES cells depleted for DNA methyltransferases (Oka *et al*, 2005), an incorporation activity of Aza-dC into genomic DNA of the cells might be similar. Therefore, the higher apoptosis induced by Aza-dC treatment in control than in *DNMT3B* knockdown cells, which was observed only in NTERA2 but not other cell lines, could be explained by the formation of covalent adduct between Aza-dC-DNMT3B at genomic level rather than by difference in cell cycle profile especially in S phase.

We have previously reported that transient siRNA silencing of *OCT4* in nullipotent stem cells including the N2102Ep and TERA1 induced them to differentiate (Matin *et al*, 2004; Andrews *et al*, 2005). We show that silencing of *OCT4* led to apoptosis of N2102Ep and TERA1 (Figure 2C and D). The increase in apoptotic cells might be due to a reduction of DNMT3B level (Figure 5A), as DNMT3B prevents apoptosis in the nullipotent EC cells (Figure 2A and B). Because somatic cells respond poorly to Aza-dC compared with teratocarcinoma stem cells (Beyrouthy *et al*, 2009), we induced differentiation of N2102Ep and TERA1 using shRNAi-inducible *OCT4* knockdown, and found that differentiated *OCT4* knockdown cells respond poorly to the epigenetic drug Aza-dC (Figure 2C and D). As Aza-dC is a nucleoside analogue that can be incorporated into DNA during S phase, the higher cytotoxicity observed in the nullipotent EC cells than in their *OCT4* knockdown differentiated cells might be due to a higher cell division rate of the cancer stem cells. Our study, therefore, provides evidence that EC cells but not their differentiated derivatives are sensitive to the epigenetic drug Aza-dC. Therefore, using Aza-dC in clinical trials of patients with teratocarcinoma should be cautious, in which the drug will target only EC cells, but might act poorly against differentiated teratoma tissues. A recent study has also suggested the ability of Aza-dC to target cancer stem-like cells (Tsai *et al*, 2012). Thus further investigations on the anticancer stem cell property of Aza-dC toward other types of cancers, which are developed from cancer stem cells or cancer initiating cells, will be important to translate the use of this epigenetic drug into clinic.

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