

Fullerene mediates proliferation and cardiomyogenic differentiation of adipose-derived stem cells via modulation of MAPK pathway and cardiac protein expression

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Abstract: Zero-dimensional fullerenes can modulate the biological behavior of a variety of cell lines. However, the effects and molecular mechanisms of proliferation and cardiomyogenic differentiation in brown adipose-derived stem cells (BADSCs) are still unclear. In this study, we report the initial biological effects of fullerene-C₆₀ on BADSCs at different concentrations. Results suggest that fullerene-C₆₀ has no cytotoxic effects on BADSCs even at a concentration of 100 µg/mL. Fullerene-C₆₀ improves the MAPK expression level and stem cell survival, proliferation, and cardiomyogenesis. Further, we found that the fullerene-C₆₀ modulates cardiomyogenic differentiation. Fullerene-C₆₀ improves the expression of cardiomyocyte-specific proteins (cTnT and α -sarcomeric actinin). At elevated concentration, fullerene-C₆₀ reduces the incidence of diminished spontaneous cardiac differentiation of BADSCs with time. At the genetic level, fullerene-C₆₀ (5 µg/mL) also improves the expression of cTnT. In addition, fullerene-C₆₀ promotes the formation of gap junction among cells. These findings have important implications for clinical application of fullerenes in the treatment of myocardial infarction.

Keywords: C₆₀, BADSCs, molecular mechanisms, myocardium

Introduction

Nanotechnology, the use of nanomaterials <100 nm in size, is an emerging area of regenerative medicine encompassing biomarkers discovery, cell therapy, and tissue engineering.¹⁻³ Nanomaterials easily enter cells by direct penetration or receptor-mediated endocytosis and are translocated into different organelles, to modulate the biological behaviors of cell.⁴ Recently, carbon nanomaterials such as zero-dimensional (0D) fullerenes, one-dimensional (1D) carbon nanotubes (CNTs), and two-dimensional (2D) graphene have been used to recreate the specialized local microenvironment for optimal cell growth and differentiation to specific cell types.⁵ Fullerene-C₆₀, first reported by Kroto et al in 1985,⁶ is a remarkably stable cage-like molecule measuring ~0.7 nm in diameter, facilitating passive diffusion into cells and nuclei. In addition to its structural significance, fullerene-C₆₀ is available as a pure compound, while graphene and CNT are poorly defined material structures,⁷ resembling clathrin-coated vesicles in cells.⁸ Further, the fullerene-C₆₀ is biocompatible and does not induce cellular apoptosis/death⁹ or elicit reactive-inflammatory response compared with graphite and single-walled CNT.¹⁰ In addition, fullerene-C₆₀ can bind the hydrophobic drug, protein and/or hydrophobic regions of DNA due to the highly hydrophobic nature of the spherical structure and further modulate the cellular physiology. Recently, studies

suggest that fullerene-C₆₀ easily enter cells and the nucleus in both normal and carcinoma cells, to further modulate their biological behavior. Nishimura et al¹¹ investigated the biological role of fullerene-C₆₀ using mouse embryonic stem cells, and found that the uptake of fullerene-C₆₀ occurs in a concentration-dependent fashion from 2 to 20 µg/mL. The growth rate of cells was not influenced when the concentration of fullerene-C₆₀ was <15 µg/mL.

Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs)-based regenerative medicine is a promising strategy for the treatment of myocardial infarction (MI).^{12–15} Therapeutic efficacy is limited by the low proliferative rate and cardiac differentiation efficiency *in vivo*.¹⁶ Previous studies suggested that brown adipose-derived stem cells (BADSCs) are an ideal source for the treatment of MI due to their high cardiomyogenic differentiation potential. MAPKs, including ERK, p38, and c-JNK, play essential roles in the regulation of BADSCs' biological effects. The ERK MAPK plays a cytoprotective role, whereas the JNK and p38 MAPK cascades mediate pro-apoptotic or cardiomyogenic differentiation.^{17,18}

Carbon nanomaterials modulate the biological behavior of MSCs by regulating the expression of MAPK due to their superior strength and electrical conductivity. Park et al¹⁹ found that 2D graphene regulates the cardiomyogenic differentiation of MSCs by enhancing the expression of extracellular matrix proteins and cellular FAK-Src-ERK/JNK signaling molecules. In addition, 1D CNT-based nanomaterials induce MSCs differentiation toward cardiac progenitor cells *in vitro* and *in vivo*.^{20,21} Our previous study showed that the CNTs can accelerate gap junction formation remarkably via activation of the β1-integrin-mediated FAK/ERK/GATA4 pathway.²² Yang et al²³ found that the 0D fullerol enhances the osteogenesis of human adipose-derived stem cells. Despite these exciting findings, relatively little is known about the molecular mechanism of fullerene-C₆₀ in proliferation and cardiomyogenic differentiation of MSCs.

In the present study, we investigated the effects of 0D fullerene-C₆₀ on the biological behavior of BADSCs, including survival, apoptosis, proliferation, and cardiomyogenic differentiation. To this end, we focused on the regulation of ERK1/2 MAPK and p38 MAPK signal transduction pathways of BADSCs under different levels of fullerene-C₆₀. The cardiomyogenic differentiation capacity of BADSCs in the presence of fullerene-C₆₀ was also evaluated. The transcriptional and translational expression of cTnT/α-sarcomeric actinin in BADSCs was also investigated along with the effects of fullerene-C₆₀ on the gap junction protein Cx-43.

Materials and methods

Isolation, cultivation, and characterization of rat BADSCs

BADSCs were acquired from interscapular adipose tissue of 60–80 g Sprague Dawley rats as previously described.^{24,25} Animal experimental procedures were conducted according to the Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of the Chinese Academy of Military Medical Science (Beijing, People's Republic of China). Briefly, isolated brown adipose tissues were washed extensively using phosphate-buffered saline (PBS; pH 7.4) to remove contaminating debris and red blood cells. These tissues were minced and digested with 0.1% collagenase IV (Sigma-Aldrich Co., St Louis, MO, USA), 0.1% dispase II (Hoffman-La Roche Ltd., Basel, Switzerland), and 0.05% trypsin (Sigma-Aldrich Co.) in serum-free medium at 37°C for 40 minutes. The enzymes were inactivated by Minimum Essential Medium Eagle Alpha Modification/10% fetal bovine serum (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA), and the samples were filtered to remove debris. Finally, the BADSCs were collected by centrifugation, resuspended in Minimum Essential Medium Eagle Alpha Modification/15% fetal bovine serum, and cultured at 37°C and 5% CO₂. The medium was replaced every other day. Flow cytometry (BD, Franklin Lakes, NJ, USA) was used to analyze and confirm the immunophenotype of BADSCs (Figure S1). In addition, the osteogenic and adipogenic differentiation activities were measured by Von Kossa staining (Figure S2) on day 14 and Oil Red O staining on day 7 (Figure S3), respectively.

Fullerene treatment

The freshly isolated BADSCs were seeded in plates at an appropriate density. At appropriate level of confluency after ~72 hours, cells were washed with PBS. Fresh complete culture medium containing fullerene (Timesnano Co., Chengdu, People's Republic of China) at different concentrations (0, 5, 25, 50, and 100 µg/mL) was added. The medium was replaced every other day.

MTT assay

We added 200 µL of culture medium containing 5×10³ BADSCs into 96-well tissue culture plates and incubated at 37°C and 5% CO₂ for 24 hours. The medium was replaced by the culture medium containing fullerene at different concentration. Cells without fullerene treatment were used as control. On days 1, 3, 5, and 7, 20 µL of 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide (MTT) (5.0 mg/mL, Sigma-Aldrich Co.) was added to each well and incubated for 4 hours at 37°C. Then, the supernatant was removed, and

150 μ L of DMSO was added, and the absorbance at 490 nm was recorded on a microplate spectrophotometer (Molecular Devices, Sunnyvale, CA, USA).

Acridine orange/propidium iodide staining

The survival of BADSCs after fullerene treatment was investigated with acridine orange (AO) and propidium iodide (PI) staining. On days 1, 3, 5, and 7 of culture in the fullerene suspensions, BADSCs were stained by AO (0.67 μ M) and PI (75 μ M) for 10 minutes, respectively, according to the manufacturer's instructions. The cellular morphology was visualized under fluorescence microscope (Leica, Wetzlar, Germany).

Flow cytometry assay

The effects of fullerenes on apoptosis of BADSCs were assessed by Annexin V-fluorescein isothiocyanate (V-FITC; Baosai, Beijing, People's Republic of China) and PI staining followed by analysis with flow cytometry. On day 3 after treatment with fullerenes, all the cells were collected and washed twice using cold PBS. Into each cell suspension, 10 μ L of Annexin V-FITC was added and incubated for 15 minutes in the dark, followed by addition of 5 μ L of PI. The proportion of apoptotic-positive cells was analyzed using fluorescence-activated cell sorter (FACScan, BD) immediately.

Bromodeoxyuridine staining

Cells (8×10^4) were seeded in 24-well plates. On days 1, 3, 5, and 7 after fullerenes treatment, cells were incubated with bromodeoxyuridine (BrdU) for 1 hour and stained with anti-BrdU antibody (Sigma-Aldrich Co.) according to the manufacturer's instructions. After washing with PBS containing 1% Triton X-100 three times, the cells were treated with anti-rabbit Cy3 fluorescent-conjugated secondary antibodies at room temperature for 90 minutes. Cell nuclei were visualized with 4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole (DAPI). Finally, the cells were observed under fluorescence microscope (Leica). BrdU-positive (BrdU⁺) cells were counted from ten randomly selected fields of three independent samples. Proliferation activity of BADSCs was defined as the percentage of BrdU⁺ cells relative to the total number of DAPI-positive cells. The results are presented as the mean \pm standard deviation (SD).

Transmission electron microscopic observation

The ultrastructural details and internalization of BADSCs in the presence of fullerene were observed using transmission electron microscopy (TEM). Briefly, BADSCs were incubated with fullerene (50 μ g/mL) for 1 day. Cells were washed with PBS and fixed with 2% glutaraldehyde and 1%

osmium tetroxide for 2 hours at 4°C, and were dehydrated in a series of ethanol solution (50%, 70%, 90%, 95%, and 100%). After infiltration and embedding in epoxy resins at 60°C for 48 hours, the sections were stained with lead citrate. Finally, the ultrathin section was observed with the TEM (Philip, Technai 10) operating at 80 kV.

Immunofluorescence staining

Immunofluorescence analyses were used to investigate the role of fullerenes in the expression of cardiac-specific antigens of BADSCs. Briefly, BADSCs were seeded on slides in 24-well culture plate. The cells were treated with fullerenes for 1, 3, and 7 days. The slides were washed and fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in 0.1 M phosphate buffer (pH 7.4) overnight. After permeabilization with 0.1% Triton X-100, the cells were incubated with the primary antibody against cTnT (Abcam), Cx-43 (Abcam), and α -sarcomeric actinin (Actinin, Sigma-Aldrich Co.) overnight at 4°C, respectively. After rinsing, they were treated with secondary antibodies (FITC-labeled goat anti-mouse IgG or Cy3-labeled goat anti-mouse IgG) at room temperature for 90 minutes. The cell nucleus was stained using DAPI. These samples were observed under a fluorescence microscope (Leica) and analyzed using ImageJ software (NIH, Bethesda, MD, USA).

Western blotting

After treatment with fullerenes at different concentrations for 1, 3, and 7 days, BADSCs were homogenized in a Laemmli sample buffer (Bio-Rad Laboratories Inc., Hercules, CA, USA) on ice. After centrifugation of the lysates at 12,000 \times g for 10 minutes, the supernatant was collected. The protein concentration of these extracts was measured using the BCATM Protein Assay Kit (Thermo Scientific). Equal amounts (75 μ g) of extracted proteins were loaded on a 15% sodium dodecyl sulfate-polyacrylamide gel and separated by electrophoresis, and then transferred to a polyvinylidene difluoride membrane (Roche). The membrane was blocked with 5% defatted milk for 1 hour at room temperature. Next, the membrane was incubated with primary antibody for rabbit anti-Cx-43, mouse anti- α -sarcomeric actinin, mouse anti-GAPDH, ERK MAPK rabbit mAb, phospho-ERK MAPK rabbit mAb, p38 MAPK rabbit mAb, and phospho-p38 MAPK rabbit mAb overnight at 4°C, and incubated with horseradish peroxidase-coupled goat anti-mouse IgG/goat anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibodies for 1 hour at room temperature. The signals of protein bands were detected with enhanced chemiluminescence reagent (Applygen, Beijing, People's Republic of China) on X-ray films. Band intensity was normalized with GAPDH as the endogenous control.

Real-time polymerase chain reaction

For RNA extraction, total RNA was isolated from cells using TRIpure Reagent (Roche). First-strand cDNA was synthesized using RevertAid First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA) according to the standard procedures. The real-time polymerase chain reactions were performed in triplicate with the Fast Start Universal SYBR Green Master (ROX; Roche) and run on the Step One PLUS system (Applied Biosystems, Waltham, MA, USA). Results were obtained from three independent experiments, including a no-template control. All primers were designed by the Primer 5 software (Premier Biosoft International, Palo Alto, CA, USA), and include the following: Rat-cTnTF (ggAAgACTggAgCgAAgA), Rat-cTnTR (AAgTTgggCAT-gAAgAgC), Rat-GAPDHF (gCAAgTTCAAACggCACAg), and Rat-GAPDHR (gCCAgtAgACTCCACgCAT).

Statistical analysis

All data are expressed as mean \pm SD. Data from the five or six groups were compared, and intergroup differences were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance with Tukey's post hoc test. Statistical analyses were performed with Origin Pro 8 software (Originlab, Northampton, MA, USA). A value of $*P < 0.05$ or $**P < 0.01$ was considered statistically significant.

Results and discussion

Effects of fullerene on survival of BADSCs

Of all the carbon nanomaterials, fullerene has the longest history of research on its cytotoxicity.²⁶ Cytotoxicity studies were performed by treating BADSCs with fullerene- C_{60} at different concentrations. AO/PI staining was used to investigate the survival of BADSCs in the presence of fullerene- C_{60} , as shown in Figure 1. The cells growing under all the tested fullerene suspensions were highly viable ($>90\%$), and the number of live cells (staining green) gradually increased with culture time. Few dead cells (staining red) were observed in all groups on day 1. Besides, a few dead cells appeared on days 3–7, especially in the 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ group on day 7, demonstrating the time-dependent and dose-dependent effect.

The presence of apoptotic cells following fullerene- C_{60} treatment was investigated in a fluorescence-activated cell sorter study. As shown in Figure 2, few apoptotic cells ($\sim 6.13\%$) were present in untreated BADSCs on day 3. As expected, the number of apoptotic cells increased after fullerene- C_{60} treatment. The apoptotic ratio slightly increased at enhanced fullerene- C_{60} levels. For example, the apoptotic percentage of BADSCs exposed to 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ of fullerene- C_{60} was $\sim 9.91\%$. These results were consistent with the AO/PI staining. However, the apoptotic percentage was

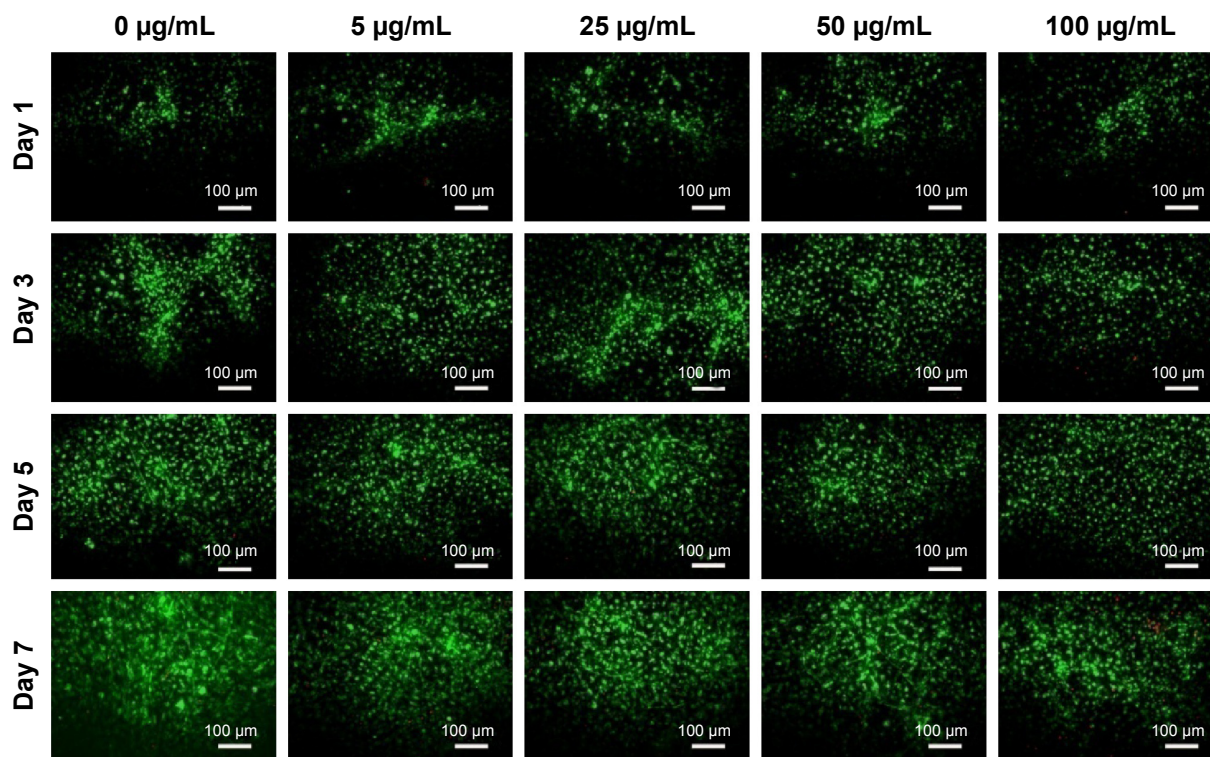


Figure 1 AO/PI staining images of BADSCs after fullerene- C_{60} treatment within 7 days.

Abbreviations: AO, acridine orange; PI, propidium iodide; BADSCs, brown adipose-derived stem cells.

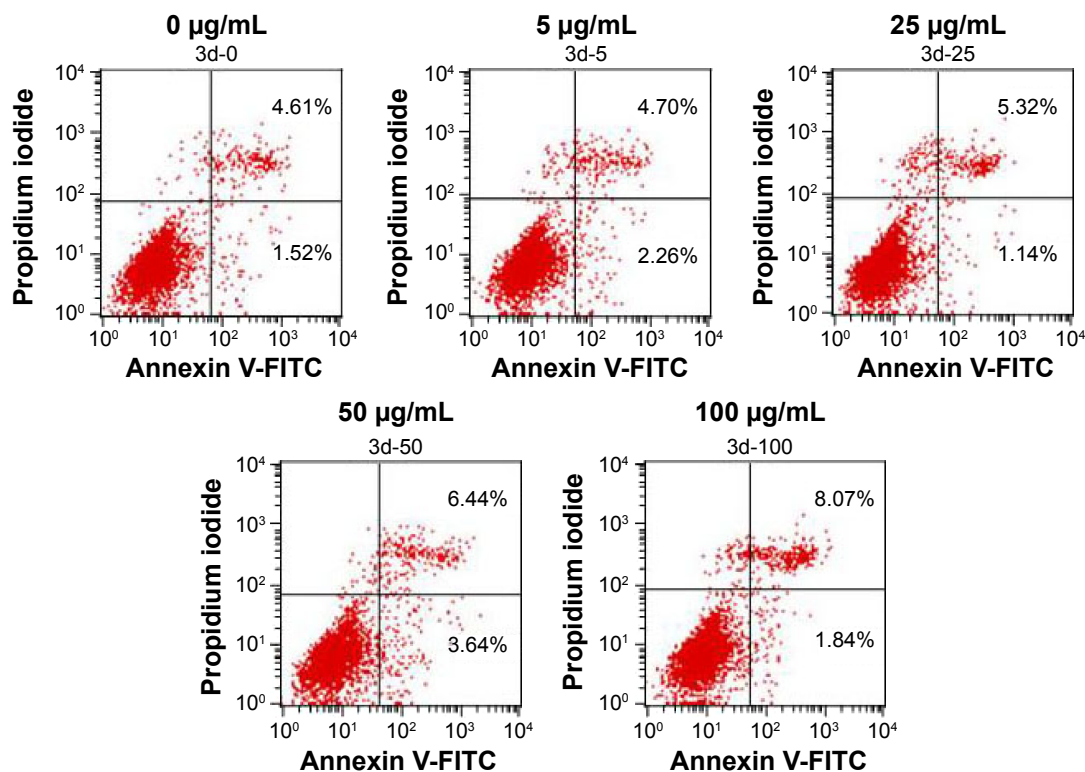


Figure 2 Analysis of apoptotic/dead cell after treatment with fullerene- C_{60} on day 3 by FACS test.
Abbreviations: FACS, fluorescence-activated cell sorter; FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate.

comparatively less than that of other nanomaterials, such as nano- TiO_2 (50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 23.47%),²⁷ CNT (20 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 14.4%),²⁸ and graphene oxide (50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$, 20.4%),²⁹ suggesting minimal damage to BADSCs.

Several studies reported the effect of fullerene- C_{60} exposure under various experimental conditions using different cell lines, with different results.³⁰ For example, Niwa et al³¹ found that fullerene- C_{60} decreased the survival and induced micronucleus in Chinese hamster ovary cells, HeLa cells, and human embryonic kidney 293 cells in low doses and following long-term exposure. Fullerene- C_{60} inhibited nitric oxide production and induced a very low toxicity in human macrophage cells,^{10,30} with a significantly lower cytotoxicity compared with single-wall/multi-wall CNT.³² In addition, studies found a dose-dependent toxicity of fullerene- C_{60} . Sayes et al³³ believed that fullerene- C_{60} was cytotoxic to human dermal fibroblasts and liver carcinoma cells at the 20 ppb level but was relatively nontoxic at 0.14 ppb. Our data suggested that the fullerene- C_{60} had no cytotoxic effect on BADSCs, even at 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$.

Cellular uptake of fullerene

As shown in Figure S4, fullerene- C_{60} was spherical. Their size was obviously larger than that of fullerene- C_{60} molecule (0.7 nm) owing to the aggregation of fullerene- C_{60} while preparing the

TEM sample, which is consistent with previous report.³⁴ The uptake pathway and cellular localization were established with TEM imaging. Unlike the untreated cells (Figure 3A), many aggregates of the fullerene- C_{60} nanoparticles were observed as black patches inside the cell (swallow arrow) (Figure 3B and C), which confirmed efficient transfection of fullerene- C_{60} . Further, most of fullerene- C_{60} accumulation occurred inside the lysosomes. In addition, very few fullerene- C_{60} nanoparticles were observed between the cells (Figure 3B), indicating that the uptake ratio of fullerene- C_{60} for BADSCs was high. The fullerene- C_{60} mechanism of transmission via spontaneous membrane adsorption may be similar to that of other carbon nanomaterials,³⁵ and the internalization entails insertion and diffusion of fullerene- C_{60} across cell membranes. On the other hand, a previous study suggested that lower sized carbon nanomaterials easily penetrated the cell membrane.³⁶ Therefore, the diffusion of tiny fullerene- C_{60} nanoparticles (~ 0.7 nm) was easier inside the cells compared with other carbon nanomaterials. The detailed mechanism should be further studied.

Effects of fullerene on the proliferation behavior of BADSCs

To investigate the proliferative activity of BADSCs in the presence of different concentrations of fullerene- C_{60} , BrdU

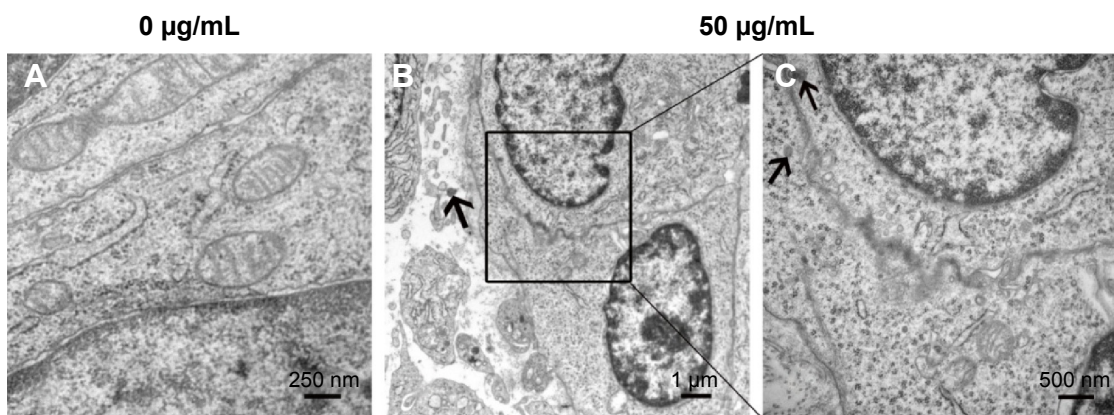


Figure 3 TEM images of BADSCs with and without fullerene- C_{60} treatment.

Notes: (A) Untreated cells. (B) 50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ fullerene- C_{60} treated cells. (C) The zoom of selected area in B. The black arrows point to aggregated fullerene- C_{60} between cells or inside cells.

Abbreviations: TEM, transmission electron microscopy; BADSCs, brown adipose-derived stem cells.

staining was carried out on days 1, 3, and 7. As shown in Figure 4A and B, >9.5% of cells in all groups were stained by BrdU on day 1. Most BrdU⁺ cells can be observed until day 7, although the number decreased. Further, the proportion of BrdU⁺ cells in fullerene- C_{60} groups (>13.41%) was

significantly higher than that of control (9.52%) on day 1. The proliferative activity increased with increasing fullerene- C_{60} concentration. The proportion of BrdU⁺ cells after treatment with fullerene- C_{60} on day 1 with 5, 25, 50, and 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ was 10.76% \pm 1.90%, 10.89% \pm 0.91%, 12.84% \pm 1.22%, and

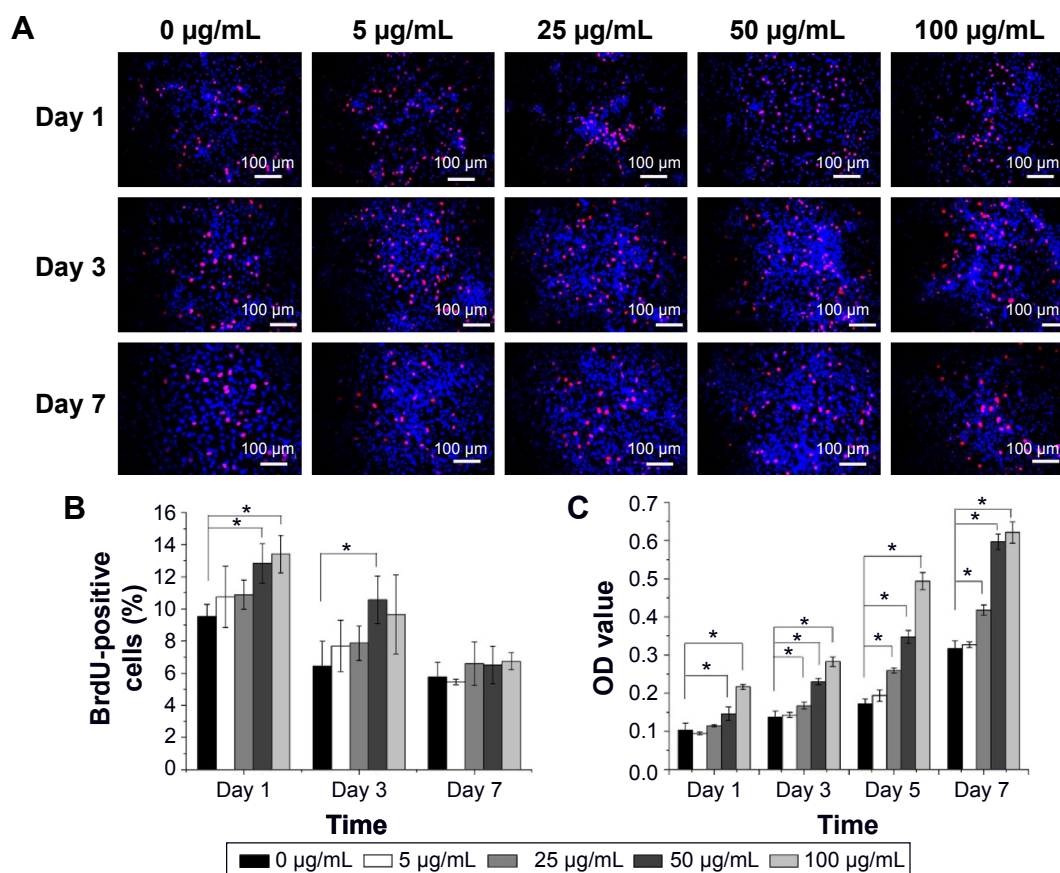


Figure 4 Effects of fullerene on the proliferation behaviors of BADSCs.

Notes: (A) BrdU immunofluorescence staining of BADSCs after treatment with fullerene- C_{60} . (B) Proliferation activity defined as the percentage of BrdU⁺ cells relative to the total number of DAPI⁺ cells. (C) BADSCs proliferation behaviors for up to 7 days by MTT test. * $P < 0.05$.

Abbreviations: BADSCs, brown adipose-derived stem cells; BrdU, bromodeoxyuridine; OD, optical density; DAPI, 4',6'-diamidino-2-phenylindole; MTT, 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide.

13.41%±1.17%, respectively (Figure 4B). In addition, there were no significant differences among all groups on day 7. Notably, the percentages of BrdU⁺ cells decreased with the extended culture time, probably due to decreased DNA synthesis levels.³⁷ Fullerene-C₆₀ treatment partially improved the DNA synthesis in cells, resulting in higher cell number and proliferation.^{23,38}

The MTT assay was conducted to measure cell proliferation and viability following exposure to fullerene-C₆₀ for 7 days. As shown in Figure 4C, the cells proliferated constantly in all the groups. The BADSCs showed a higher growth rate within 7 days, and a much larger number of cells in the fullerene-C₆₀ group than in the control group. The number of BADSCs after treatment with 50 µg/mL and 100 µg/mL fullerene-C₆₀ was significantly higher than that of control group on days 5 and 7, suggesting that fullerene-C₆₀ improved the proliferative capacity.

MAPK plays important roles in cell growth.³⁹ In this study, we analyzed the effects of fullerene-C₆₀ on the ERK1/2 MAPK and p38 MAPK pathways on days 1, 3, and 7

(Figure 5A). The phosphorylation of ERK1/2 (p-ERK1/2) is closely related to cell survival (anti-apoptosis) and proliferation. Our present results showed no significant differences in expression of total ERK1/2 in all the experimental groups. However, fullerene-C₆₀ treatment increased the expression levels of phosphorylated ERK1/2 (p-ERK1/2) compared with control group (Figure 5B). Further, the expression of p-ERK1/2 was increased at higher fullerene-C₆₀ levels except for the 100 µg/mL on days 1 and 3, which indicates that fullerene-C₆₀ enhanced the ERK1/2 activities. In addition, fullerene-C₆₀ improved the phosphorylation of p38 (p-p38) (Figure 5C). In a word, the fullerene-C₆₀ entering BADSCs activates ERK1/2 and p38 signaling pathways mediating stem cell survival/proliferation, resulting in improved cell survival and proliferation (Figure 6).

Effect of fullerene on cardiomyogenic differentiation of BADSCs

Previous studies showed that BADSCs spontaneously differentiated into cardiomyocytes, although the scope for

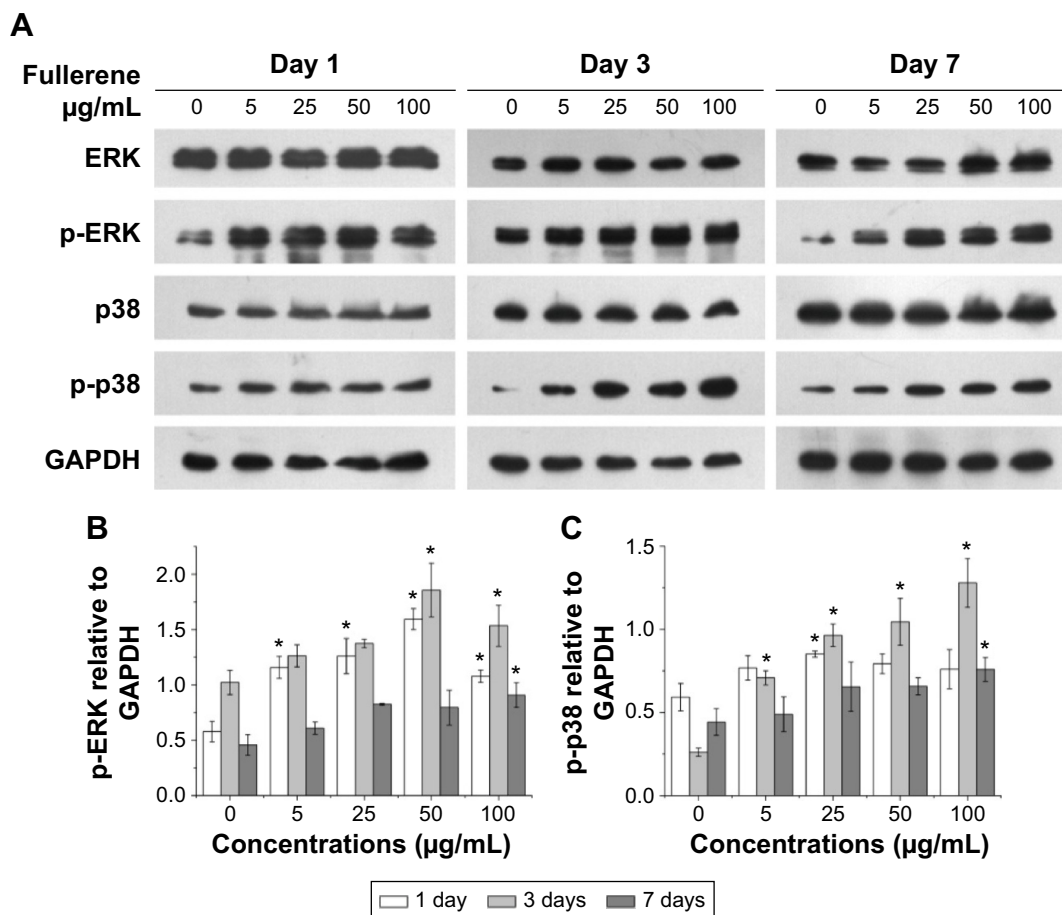


Figure 5 The effects of fullerene-C₆₀ on the ERK1/2 MAPK and p38 MAPK pathways on days 1, 3, and 7.

Notes: (A) Representative Western blot assay for detecting the levels of ERK, p-ERK, p38, and p-p38 of BADSCs cultured in the presence of fullerene-C₆₀. Quantitative analysis of (B) p-ERK expression and (C) p-p38 expression. **P*<0.05.

Abbreviations: BADSCs, brown adipose-derived stem cells; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

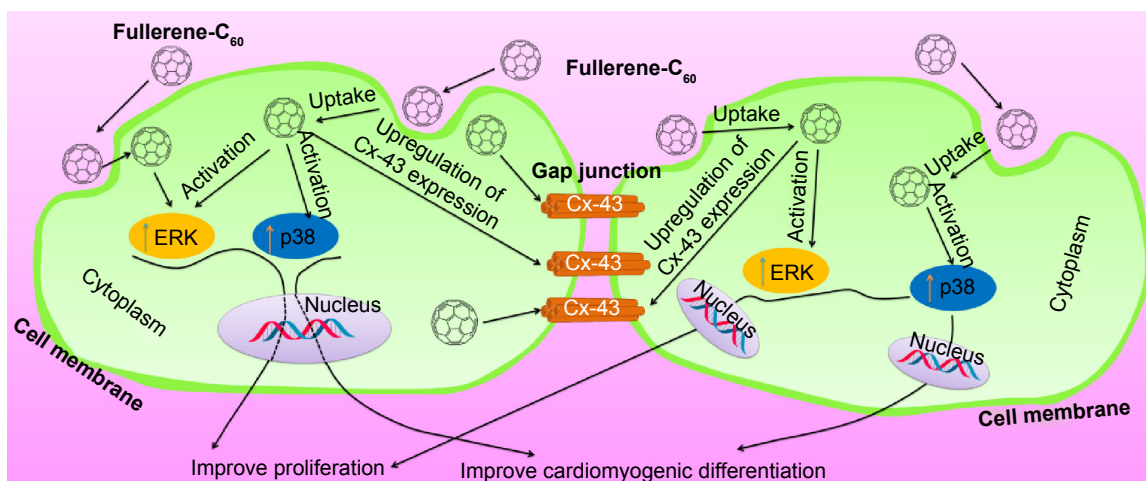


Figure 6 Schematic illustrations of putative pathways for the enhancement of proliferative behaviors and cardiomyogenic differentiation of BADSCs by fullerene- C_{60} via adjusting the expression of MAPK pathway.

Abbreviations: BADSCs, brown adipose-derived stem cells; MAPK, mitogen-activated protein kinases.

improvement in differentiation efficiency remains.^{13,14} Our previous study found that 1D CNT and 2D graphene-based biomaterials improved the cardiac differentiation of BADSCs.²¹ However, the effects of fullerene- C_{60} on cardiomyogenic differentiation of BADSCs are unknown. We therefore cultured BADSCs in vitro, in a medium containing fullerene- C_{60} for 1–7 days. Initially, most cells presented fibroblast-like appearance (Figure 7). With increased culture time, elongated morphology and contractile cells were observed in all groups, indicating that some BADSCs differentiated into cardiomyocytes. In addition, the upregulation of p38 expression is an important signal suggesting cardiomyogenic differentiation

of BADSCs. Jong et al⁴⁰ believe that p38 MAPK signaling facilitates the spontaneous differentiation of embryonic stem cells into cardiomyocytes during the early stage of embryonic development. The control of p38 MAPK activity represented an early switch, committing stem cells into either neurogenesis (p38 off) or cardiomyogenesis (p38 on).^{41–43} Therefore, fullerene- C_{60} modulates the cardiomyogenic differentiation of BADSCs by adjusting the expression of p38 MAPK pathway (Figure 6). In order to further investigate the effects of fullerene- C_{60} on cardiac differentiation efficiency of BADSCs, the expression of cardiomyocyte-specific proteins (cTnT, α -sarcomeric actinin, and Cx-43) was determined

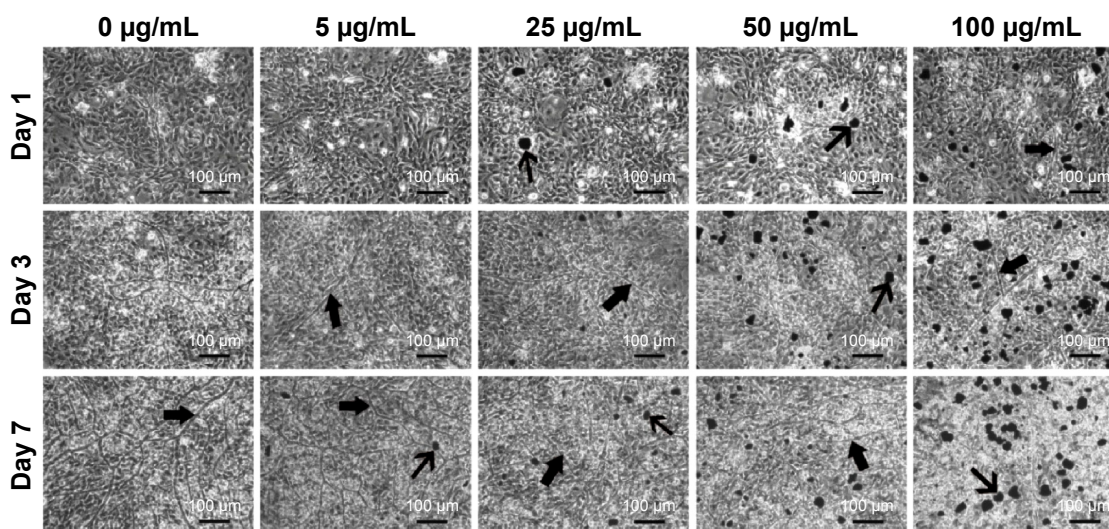


Figure 7 Representative photomicrographs of BADSCs after fullerene- C_{60} treatment.

Note: The black thin arrows point to aggregated fullerene- C_{60} and the black thick arrows point to elongated cardiomyocytes.

Abbreviation: BADSCs, brown adipose-derived stem cells.

via immunofluorescence staining and Western blotting. The degree of cTnT transcription was also measured by real-time polymerase chain reaction.

Effect of fullerene-C₆₀ on the expression of cTnT

As shown in Figure 8A, several cTnT-positive (cTnT⁺, green) cells were observed in all the groups on days 1, 3, and 7, indicating differentiation of a few BADSCs into cardiomyocytes. Further, we found a dose- and time-dependent cardiac differentiation of BADSCs. On day 1, the number of cTnT⁺ cells after treatment with fullerene-C₆₀ was obviously higher than in control groups. The percentage of cTnT⁺ increased from 21.75%±6.19% to 36.40%±1.23% on day 1 when the concentration of fullerene-C₆₀ increased from 0 to 100 µg/mL (Figure 8B), indicating the additional differentiation of BADSCs into cardiomyocytes after treatment with fullerene-C₆₀. The electrical conductivity of fullerene-C₆₀ may be the

primary factor driving the differentiation. The percentage of cTnT⁺ cells increased to 38.25%±2.98% in the control group on day 3, which was higher than in the fullerene-C₆₀ group, suggesting that BADSCs underwent spontaneous cardiomyogenic differentiation. In addition, a shuttle-like morphology of cTnT⁺ cells was observed on day 3 starting with the rounded shape on day 1. Further, these cells were connected with each other and showed striated patterns (inset in Figure 8A), especially in fullerene-C₆₀ groups, which were the typical cardiomyocytes.²¹ On day 7, the number of cTnT⁺ cells was obviously reduced in the control group, indicating decrease in the capacity for spontaneous differentiation of BADSCs. Surprisingly, the number of cTnT⁺ cells continued to increase in the 5 µg/mL group.

The effects of fullerene-C₆₀ on the expression of cTnT were similar to the results with immunofluorescence staining. On day 7, the expression in the experimental groups (except

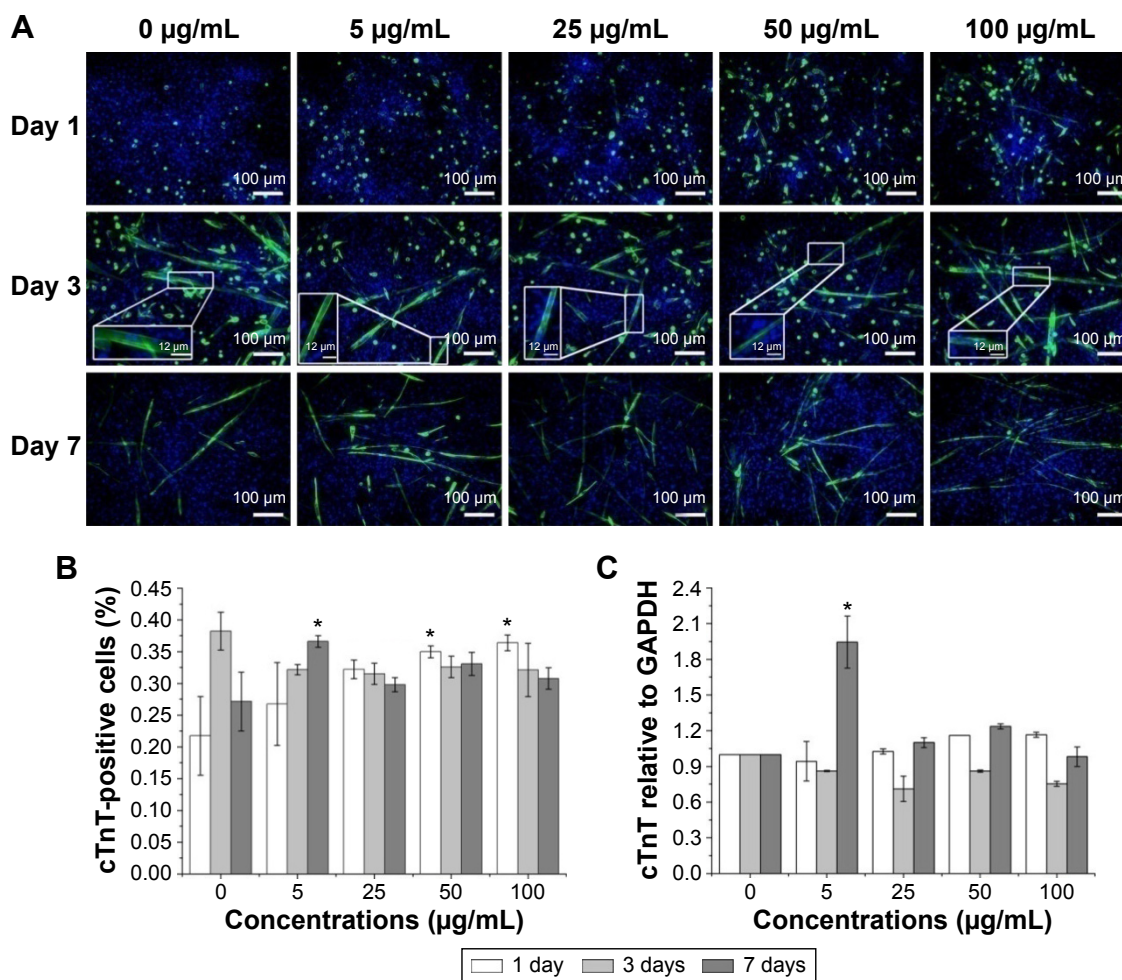


Figure 8 Effect of fullerene-C₆₀ on the expression of cTnT.

Notes: (A) Immunofluorescence staining micrographs of the BADSCs cultivated in the presence of fullerene-C₆₀. (B) The expression level of cTnT calculated from immunofluorescence staining. (C) The cTnT gene expression by real-time PCR test. **P*<0.05.

Abbreviations: BADSCs, brown adipose-derived stem cells; PCR, polymerase chain reaction; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

100 µg/mL) was higher than that of the control group, especially at a concentration of 5 µg/mL. However, the gene expression was at odds with that of the protein levels at similar time points, consistent with the results of Gao et al,⁴⁴ who found that the cTnT protein expression was upregulated between test groups and controls, without any significant differences in mRNA expression.

Effect of fullerene-C₆₀ on the expression of α-sarcomeric actinin

The expression of the cardiac marker α-sarcomeric actinin was similar to that of cTnT, as shown in Figure 9A. The α-sarcomeric actinin-positive cells (green) were observed in all groups, especially in 50 and 100 µg/mL fullerene-C₆₀ groups on day 3. Western blot test also suggested that the

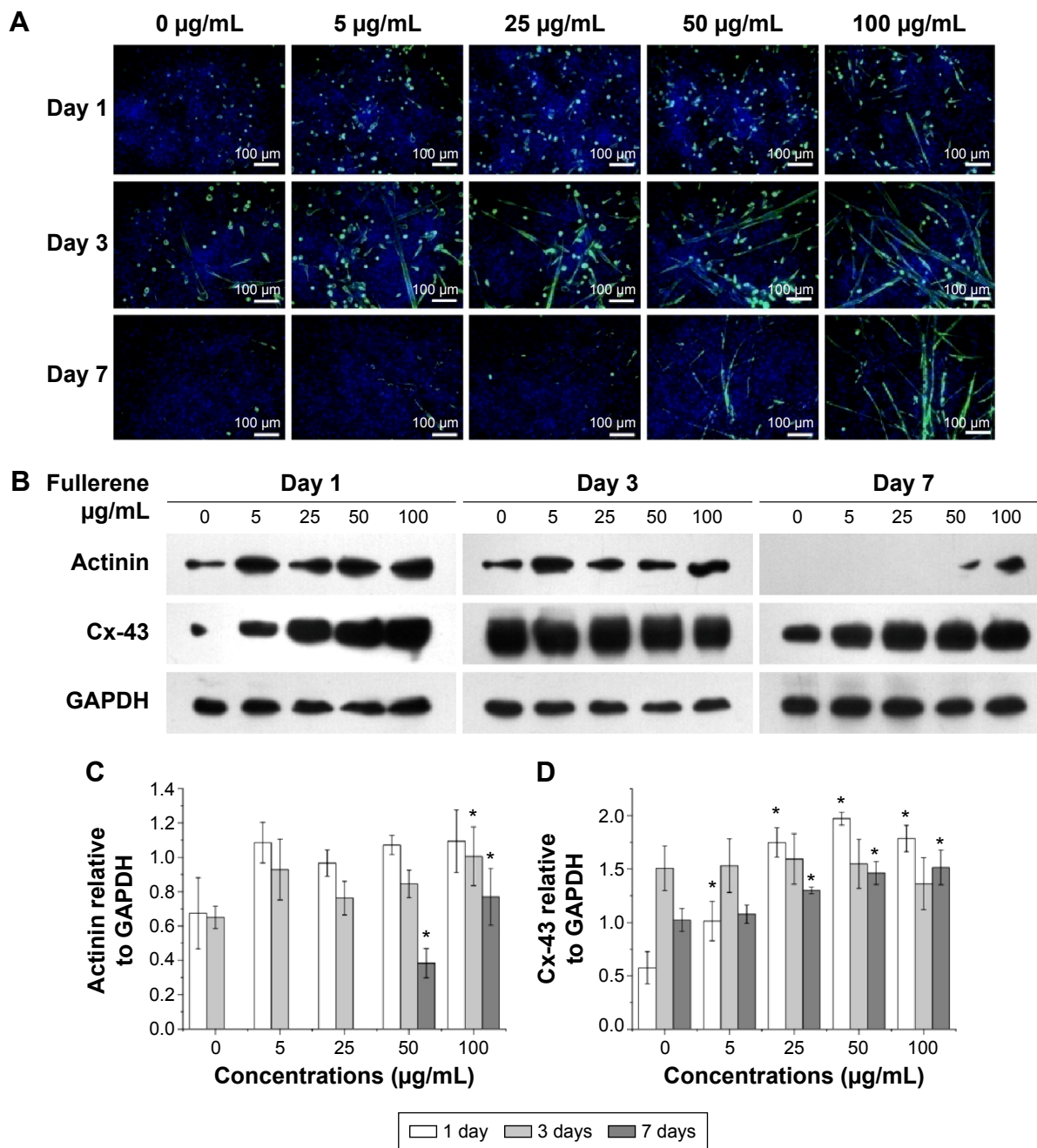


Figure 9 Effect of fullerene-C₆₀ on the BADSCs' cardiac differentiation.

Notes: (A) Immunofluorescence micrographs of the BADSCs cultivated in the presence of fullerene-C₆₀ for α-sarcomeric actinin and nucleus. (B) Representative Western blot assay for detecting the levels of α-sarcomeric actinin and Cx-43 of BADSCs after treatment with fullerene-C₆₀. Quantitative analysis of (C) α-sarcomeric actinin expression levels and (D) Cx-43 expression levels. *P<0.05.

Abbreviations: BADSCs, brown adipose-derived stem cells; GAPDH, glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase.

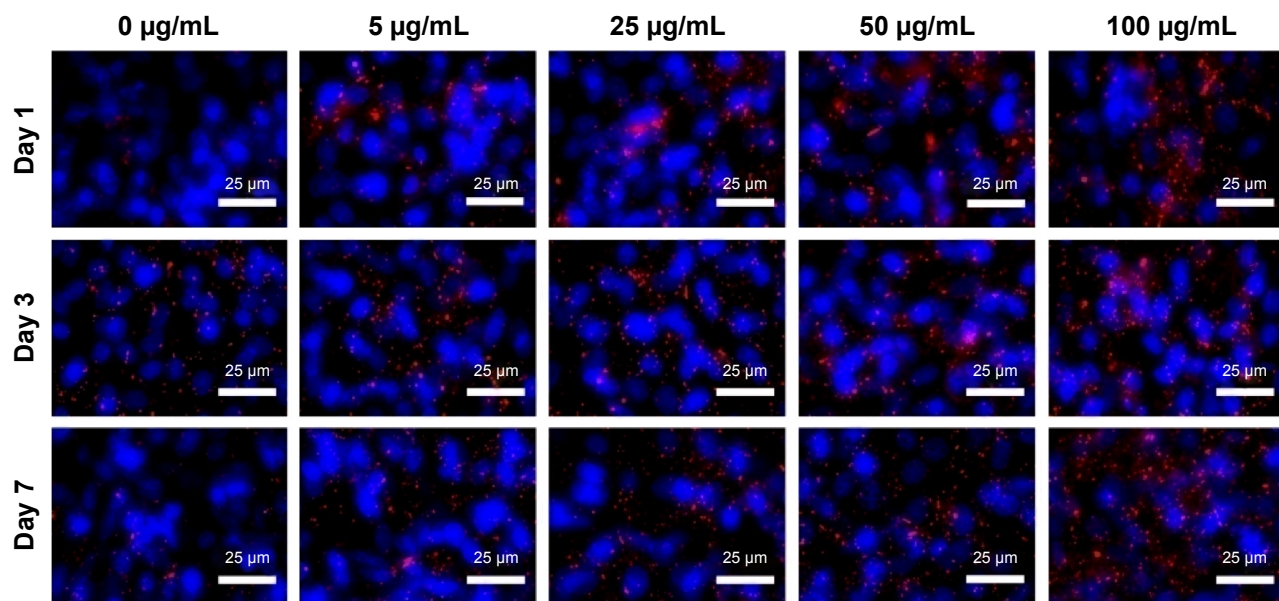


Figure 10 Immunofluorescence staining micrographs of the BADSCs cultivated in the presence of fullerene- C_{60} for Cx-43 and nucleus.
Abbreviation: BADSCs, brown adipose-derived stem cells.

fullerene- C_{60} improved the expression of α -sarcomeric actinin (Figure 9B), and the expression level decreased with culture time. Further, limited α -sarcomeric actinin expression was observed in the 0–25 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ group on day 7, but the cells in 50 and 100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ groups showed an elevated expression of α -sarcomeric actinin. These results suggest that the spontaneous cardiac differentiation of BADSCs decreased with time, which was prevented by high concentrations of fullerene- C_{60} . Because fullerene- C_{60} can be easily taken up by BADSCs, it can further mediate cardiomyogenic differentiation via modulation of the expression of p38 pathway and cardiac protein expression.

Effect of fullerene- C_{60} on Cx-43 expression

The gap junction protein Cx-43, which is responsible for electrical and mechanical coupling,⁴⁵ plays critical roles in cell growth and differentiation. It is the most widely expressed as well as the most representative of cardiac myocytes gap junctions, and enables cell-to-cell communication. Immunofluorescence staining showed that Cx-43 was expressed around the edges of the cells in all groups (Figure 10). Moreover, the Western blot revealed that the Cx-43 expression level in the control group was lower than in fullerene- C_{60} groups at all time points (Figure 9C). No statistical differences were seen among fullerene- C_{60} groups on day 1, while the expression level of Cx-43 increased with rising level of fullerene- C_{60} . These results indicate that the fullerene- C_{60} was beneficial for the formation of gap junctions

among cells and further improved the cell–cell communication (Figure 6). TEM images also showed the formation of gap junction. As shown in Figure 11, the BADSCs-derived cardiac-like cells showed more compact gap junctions at 50 $\mu\text{g/mL}$ fullerene- C_{60} than in control group (the crude arrows). The results suggested that fullerene- C_{60} enhanced the cardiac differentiation of BADSCs, and promoted the maturation of cardiac-like cells, in relation to the electrical conductivity of carbon nanomaterials.

Conclusion

In summary, our findings provide evidence supporting the role of fullerene- C_{60} in modulating the proliferation and cardiomyogenic differentiation of rat BADSCs. The fullerene- C_{60} nanomaterials do not induce the cytotoxicity in BADSCs even at high concentrations (100 $\mu\text{g/mL}$). In addition, fullerene- C_{60} easily transfects cells and modulates the expression of MAPK signaling (ERK and p38) related to stem cell survival, proliferation, and cardiomyogenesis, thereby enhancing proliferative activity of BADSCs. Further, fullerene- C_{60} improves cardiomyogenic differentiation of BADSCs. It promotes the formation of gap junctions in cells and further improves the cell–cell communication. These results provide an opportunity to enhance the proliferation and cardiomyogenic differentiation of stem cells, and suggest evidence for the potential application of fullerene- C_{60} in the treatment of MI via cell therapy or tissue engineering.

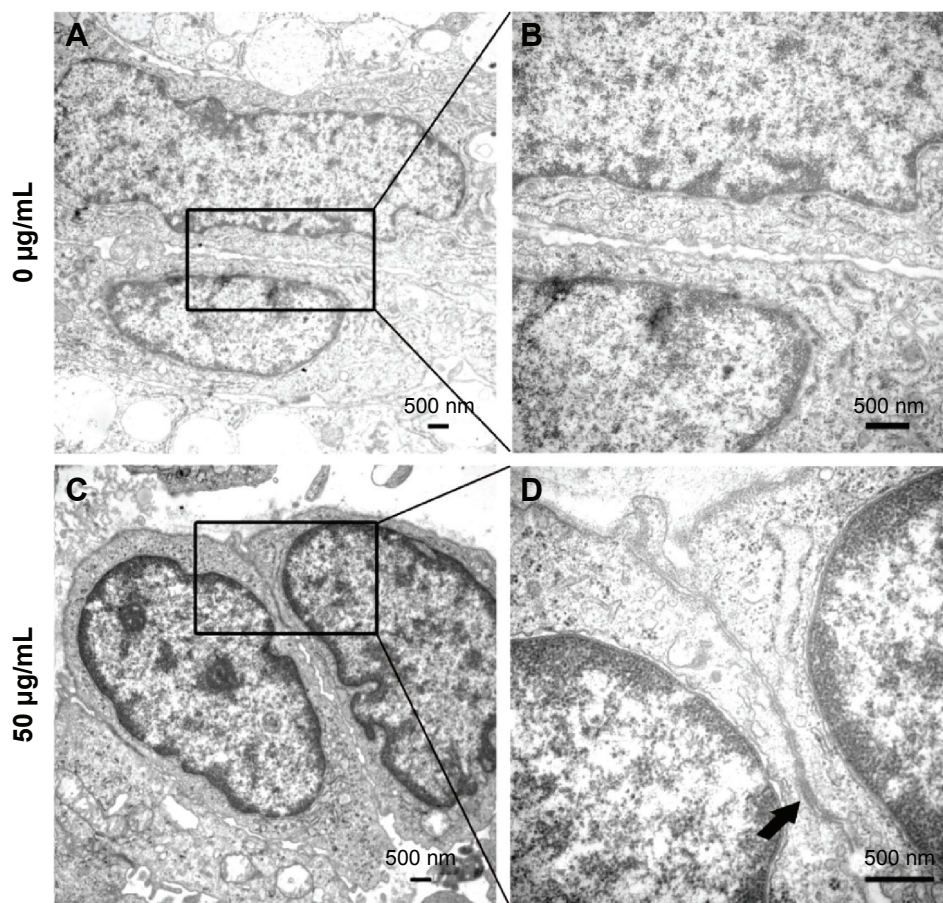


Figure 11 TEM images of the formation of gap junctions in BADSCs.

Notes: (A), (B) Untreated BADSCs. (C), (D) BADSCs treated with 50 µg/mL fullerene. (B), (D) are the zoom of (A) and (C). The thick arrow shows the gap junctions between cells.

Abbreviations: TEM, transmission electron microscopy; BADSCs, brown adipose-derived stem cells.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary materials

As shown in Figure S1, the expression of CD29 and CD90 is 53.49% and 50.77% for characteristic of mesenchymal stem cells, respectively, which is consistent with previous report.¹ In addition, most of the cells were negative for CD45, CD133, and CD34 (which are the hematopoietic markers and

endothelial cells markers).² These data are consistent with immunophenotypic markers of MSCs.

In order to investigate the differentiation potential of BADSCs, the isolated cells were cultured under adipogenic or osteogenic microenvironment for 7 and 14 days, respectively. As shown in Figure S2, cells cultured under

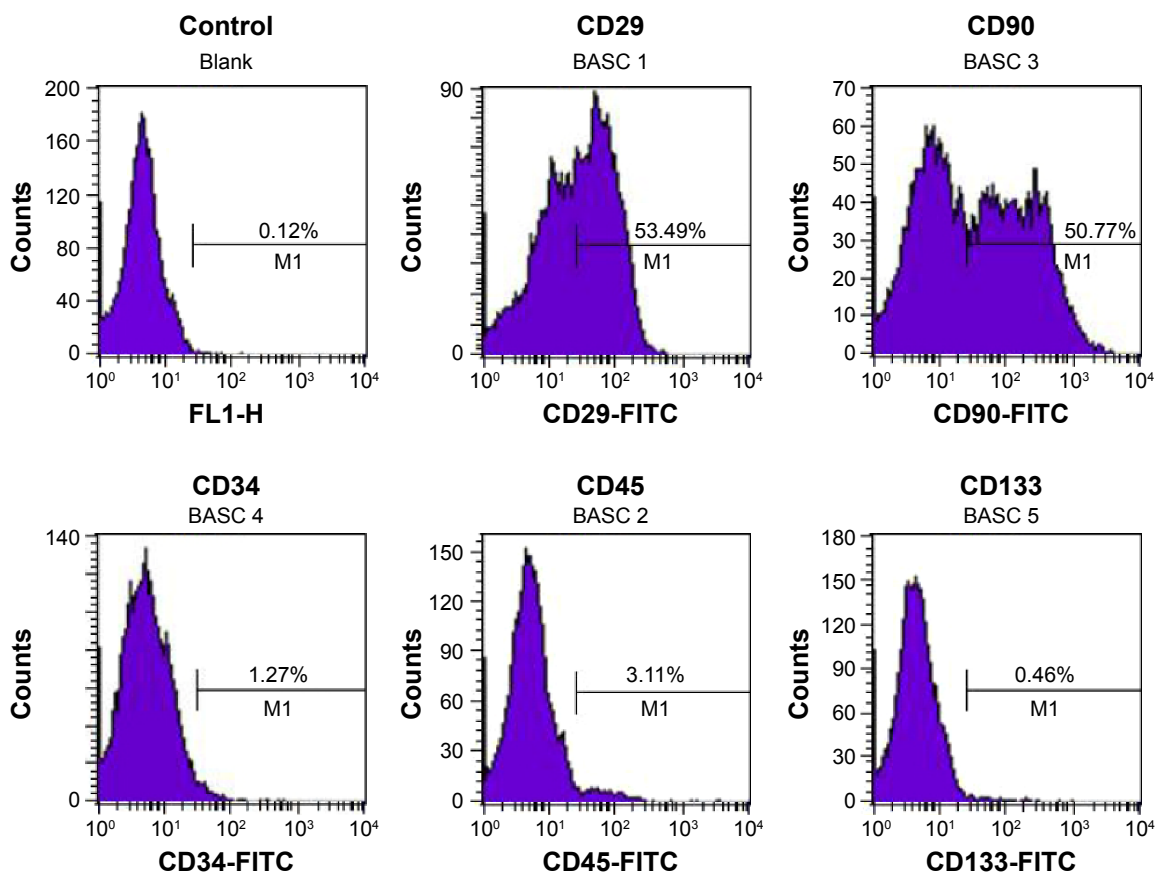


Figure S1 Flow cytometric analysis of BADSCs.

Note: The cells are positive for CD29 and CD90 for characteristic of mesenchymal stem cells, but negative for CD34, CD45, and CD133.

Abbreviations: BADSCs, brown adipose-derived stem cells; FITC, fluorescein isothiocyanate; M1, number of positive cells.

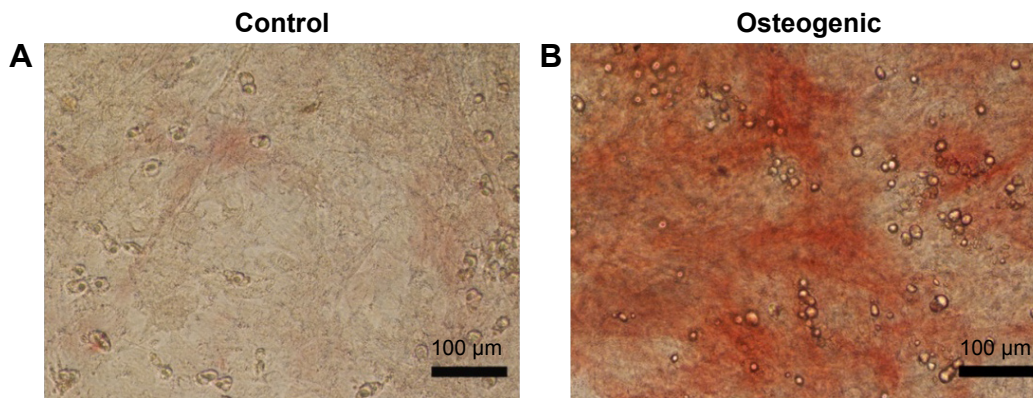


Figure S2 Alizarin Red staining images of BADSCs cultured without (A) or with (B) osteogenic-inducing microenvironment at day 14.

Abbreviation: BADSCs, brown adipose-derived stem cells.

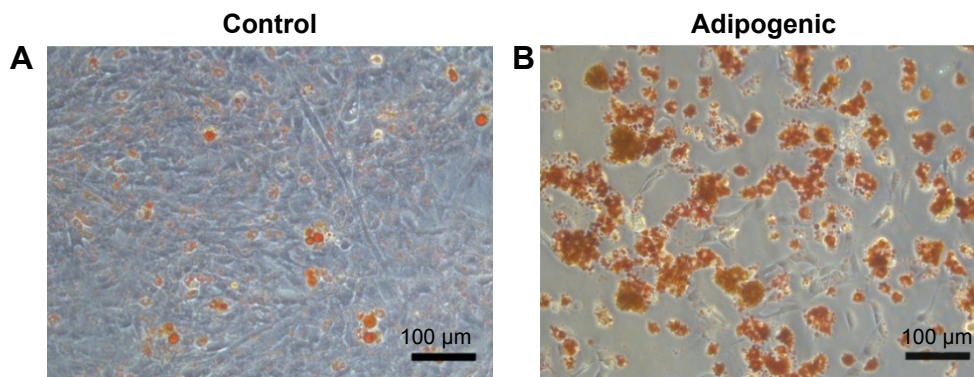


Figure S3 Oil Red O staining images of BADSCs cultured without (A) or with (B) adipogenic-inducing microenvironment at day 7.
Abbreviation: BADSCs, brown adipose-derived stem cells.

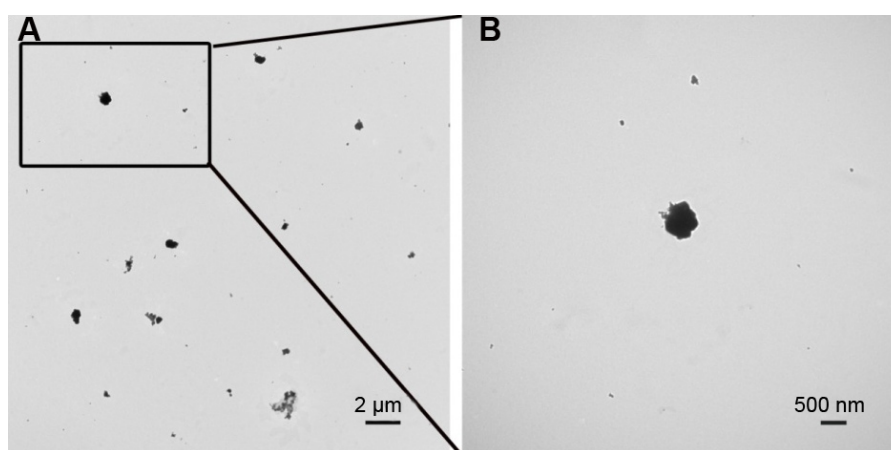


Figure S4 The TEM images of fullerene- C_{60} nanoparticles.
Notes: (A) Morphology image of fullerene- C_{60} . (B) The zoom of selected area in (A).
Abbreviation: TEM, transmission electron microscopy.

osteogenic microenvironment are both positive for Alizarin Red at day 14, indicating that the BADSCs have been differentiated into osteoblast. And most cells cultured under adipogenic microenvironment are positive for Oil Red O at day 7 (Figure S3), suggesting that the BADSCs have differentiated into adipocyte.

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