

90791_Auto_Edited-check.docx

5

Name of Journal: *World Journal of Stem Cells*

Manuscript NO: 90791

Manuscript Type: ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Basic Study

Evaluation of the genetic response of mesenchymal stem cells to nanosecond pulsed electric fields by whole transcriptome sequencing

Lin JJ *et al.* Genetic response of MSCs to nsPEFs

Abstract

BACKGROUND

Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) modulating by various exogenous signals have been applied extensively in regenerative medicine research. Notably, nanosecond pulsed electric fields (nsPEFs), characterized by short duration and high-strength, significantly influence cell phenotypes and regulate MSCs differentiation *via* multiple pathways. Consequently, we used transcriptomics to study changes in messenger RNA (mRNA), long noncoding RNA (lncRNA), microRNA (miRNA), and circular RNA during nsPEF application.

AIM

To explore gene expression profiles and potential transcriptional regulatory mechanisms in MSCs pretreated with nsPEFs.

METHODS

The impact of nsPEFs on the MSC transcriptome was investigated through whole transcriptome sequencing. MSCs were pretreated with 5-pulses nsPEFs (100 ns at 10 kV/cm, 1 Hz), followed by total RNA isolation. Each transcript was normalized by FPKM. Fold change and difference significance were applied to screen the differentially expressed genes (DEGs). Gene Ontology and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes analysis elucidated gene functions, complemented by quantitative polymerase chain reaction verification.

RESULTS

In total, 263 DEGs were discovered, with 92 upregulated and 171 downregulated. DEGs were predominantly enriched in epithelial cell proliferation, osteoblast differentiation, mesenchymal cell differentiation, nuclear division and wound healing. Regarding cellular components, DEGs were primarily involved in condensed chromosome, chromosomal region, actin cytoskeleton, kinetochore. From aspect of molecular

functions, DEGs were mainly focused on glycosaminoglycan binding, integrin binding, nuclear steroid receptor activity, cytoskeletal motor activity and steroid binding. Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction confirmed targeted transcript regulation.

CONCLUSION

Our systematic investigation of the wide-ranging transcriptional patterning modulated by nsPEFs revealed the differential expression of 263 mRNAs, 2 miRNAs, and 65 lncRNAs. Our study demonstrates that nsPEFs may affect stem cells through several signaling pathways, which are involved in vesicular transport, calcium ion transport, cytoskeleton, cell differentiation.

Key Words: Nanosecond pulsed electric fields; Whole transcriptome sequencing; Mesenchymal stem cells; Genetic response; Stem cell engineering

Lin JJ, Ning T, Jia SC, Li KJ, Huang YC, Liu Q, Lin JH, Zhang XT. Evaluation of the genetic response of mesenchymal stem cells to nanosecond pulsed electric fields by whole transcriptome sequencing. *World J Stem Cells* 2024; In press

Core Tip: Nanosecond pulsed electric fields (nsPEFs) have been found to regulate the osteogenic, chondrogenic and adipogenic differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs). We hypothesized that several key factors may be regulated by nsPEFs, thereby influencing the biological functions of MSCs. Following MSC exposure to nsPEFs, we detected the differential expression of 263 messenger RNAs, 65 long noncoding RNAs, and 2 microRNAs. Verification by quantitative polymerase chain reaction and Gene Ontology and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes enrichment analyses demonstrated the involvement of chromosome, cytoskeleton and calcium signaling pathways following nsPEFs pretreatment. These results may be very meaningful for the further application of nsPEFs in MSCs.

INTRODUCTION

Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs), as seed cells in regenerative repair, have been extensively applied in preclinical and clinical research within regenerative medicine, such as osteoarthritis^[1], cartilage defects^[2], and bone defects^[3]. The differentiation and function of MSCs can be modulated by various exogenous signals, including biological factors^[4], drug formulations^[5], and physical signals^[6]. The quest for an appropriate exogenous signal to regulate the functions and differentiation of stem cells remains a dynamic area of investigation for numerous researchers.

Pulsed electric fields (PEFs), as a crucial biophysical signal, can induce changes in cell membranes and alterations in intracellular calcium ion concentrations. Under specific conditions, PEFs can significantly influence cell phenotypes and regulate stem cell differentiation through multiple pathways^[7,8]. However, the biological effects of traditional PEFs are relatively weak, the time required for the emergence of a differentiating response can often range from hours to days^[9]. This may be attributed to the fact that the pulse width of traditional PEFs is in the microsecond range or higher, exceeding the intrinsic charging and discharging time of cell membranes (in the range of hundreds of nanoseconds). As a result, traditional PEFs face difficulties in deeply penetrating the cell interior due to the shielding effect of the cell membrane^[10]. In contrast, nanosecond PEFs (nsPEFs) represent nanosecond-duration, high-strength electric fields, with a shorter pulse width than the charging and discharging time of the cell membrane. Furthermore, nsPEFs can deeply penetrate into cellular organelles and exhibit significant biological effects^[11]. In our previous research, it was found that nsPEFs can influence the osteogenic, adipogenic, and chondrogenic differentiation of MSCs by regulating DNA methylation and the MAPK signaling pathway^[12]. Although nsPEFs show strong regulatory effects on MSC differentiation, previous studies have mainly focused on specific molecules or pathways, and a comprehensive exploration of the mechanisms by which nsPEFs regulate MSCs has not been conducted.

Transcriptomics analysis, by examining messenger RNA (mRNA), long noncoding RNA (lncRNA), microRNA (miRNA), and circular RNA (circRNA), allows for a comprehensive understanding of changes in gene expression. It also holds significant importance in unraveling alterations in biological processes. In this study, we first utilized high-throughput transcriptomics sequencing to detect the expression changes of mRNA, miRNA, lncRNA, and circRNA in MSCs after nsPEFs treatment. Additionally, we carried out ¹Gene Ontology (GO) and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes (KEGG) analyses to explore the biological processes and signaling pathways associated with differentially expressed target genes. Furthermore, we validated the expression levels using quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction, providing further support for the application of nsPEFs in MSCs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cell isolation and culture

All animal experiments were approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Peking University (COE-GeZ-7). Rat bone marrow MSCs (rMSCs) were harvested from 8 wk old Sprague Dawley rats according to our previous study^[13]. MSCs were cultured in expansion medium composed of Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM, Hyclone) supplemented with 10% (v/v) fetal bovine serum (Gibco), and 1% penicillin/streptomycin (Amresco), within a humidified incubator at 37 °C with 5% CO₂. Cells were trypsinized 0.25% (w/v) trypsin (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, United States) upon reaching 85% confluence. MSCs at passage 5 were used for subsequent experiments.

Application of nsPEFs

We previously found that nsPEFs (100 ns, 10 kV/cm, 1 Hz, 5 pulses) can improve the stemness of porcine bone marrow MSCs, human bone marrow MSCs and rMSCs, and promote osteochondral defect repair in rats^[12-14]. In this study, nsPEFs using the same parameters were applied to regulate MSC performance. According to our previous

study^[12-14], one million MSCs were suspended in 1 mL DMEM within a 0.4-cm gap cuvette (Bio-Rad, 165-2088, United States) and stimulated by 5 pulses of nsPEFs (100 ns at 10 kV/cm, 1 Hz), the time interval between two pulses was 1 s. The cells were then subjected to nsPEFs with a duration of 100 ns, as previously described. Five pulses were applied at 1-s intervals between each pulse. MSCs without nsPEFs stimulation served as the control group.

RNA isolation

Total RNA was isolated from the cells 24 h after exposure. RNA was isolated with the miRNA extraction kit (Cat#TR205-200, Tanmo). Qualified total RNA was further purified by the RNAClean XP Kit (Cat#A63987, Beckman Coulter, Inc. Kraemer Boulevard Brea, CA, United States) and the RNase-Free DNase Set (Cat#79254, QIAGEN, GmbH, Germany). RNA quantity was assessed by UV spectrometry at 260 nm/280 nm absorbance on a NanoDrop Spectrophotometer (NanoDrop Technologies, Wilmington, DE, United States).

RNA-seq and DEG analysis

The filtered clean reads were mapped to the reference genome database. Each transcript was normalized by FPKM to eliminate the influence of gene length and sequencing depth. The counts of each sample were mapped to the annotated genome after standardization and normalization. Finally, fold change (FC) and difference significance were used to screen the differentially expressed genes (DEGs). Each group of cells was sequenced with three independent biological replicates.

GO and KEGG enrichment and network analysis

GO term and KEGG pathway enrichment analyses were performed using the tool for Function Annotation in DAVID (<https://david.ncifcrf.gov/>). The KEGG pathway maps were obtained from the KEGG database (<http://www.kegg.jp/>).

Expression validation using quantitative polymerase chain reaction

Total RNA was extracted from 1×10^6 cells treated with 1 mL TRIzol. Purity and concentration were determined by a NanoDrop 2000 (Thermo Fisher Scientific). cDNA was synthesized with the ReverTra Ace qPCR Kit (TOYOBO, FSQ-101) and then subjected to quantitative polymerase chain reaction using Power SYBR Green PCR Master Mix (ABI, 4368708). The gene mRNA levels were determined using 50 ng of cDNA on an Applied Biosystems 7300. All template amplifications were conducted in triplicate with a three-step polymerase chain reaction process. Using ACTIN expression as a normalization control, the relative expression was calculated using the $2^{-\Delta\Delta Ct}$ method. The primer sequences are provided in Table 1.

Statistical analysis

All numerical data from quantitative polymerase chain reaction are presented as means \pm SD. Comparisons between the two groups were performed with the independent sample *t*-test. Results are presented as the mean \pm SD. The Student's test was performed with the least significant difference using Prism 8.21 software (GraphPad). The statistical significance level was set at $P < 0.05$.

RESULTS

Identification of DEGs

Differentially expressed lncRNAs and mRNAs ($n = 3$)¹ are displayed using Volcano plots (Figure 1) and heat maps (Figure 2). The top 20 DE lncRNAs and mRNAs in the nsPEFs-treated group compared to the control group are listed in Tables 2 and 3, respectively.

In total, 263 DEGs were identified in the PRJNA931816 dataset, of which 92 and 171 were significantly ($|\log_2FC| > 0.585$ and q value < 0.05) upregulated and downregulated, respectively (Figures 1A and 2A). In total, 65 DE lncRNAs were identified in the PRJNA931816 dataset, of which 36 and 19 were significantly ($|\log_2FC| > 1$ and q value < 0.05) upregulated and downregulated, respectively (Figures 1B and 2B). In total, 0 DE circRNAs were identified in the PRJNA931816 dataset ($|\log_2FC| > 1$

and q value < 0.05) (Figure 1C). In total, 0 DE circRNAs were identified in the PRJNA931816 dataset ($|\log_2FC| > 1$ and q value < 0.05) (Figure 1C). In total, 2 upregulated DE miRNAs were identified in the PRJNA931816 dataset, ($|\log_2FC| > 1$ and q value < 0.05) (Figure 1D).

³ *Enrichment analysis of DEGs*

To investigate the biological functions and pathways of DEGs, KEGG and GO analyses were conducted for the 263 DEGs. Figure 3 demonstrates the mainly enriched functional annotations from three aspects, including biological process, cellular components (CC), and molecular functions (MF). From the perspective of biological process, DEGs were mainly enriched in epithelial cell proliferation, osteoblast differentiation, mesenchymal cell differentiation, nuclear division, and wound healing. From the perspective of CC, DEGs were mainly involved in condensed chromosome, chromosomal region, actin cytoskeleton, and the kinetochore. From the perspective of MF, DEGs were mainly focused on glycosaminoglycan binding, integrin binding, nuclear steroid receptor activity, cytoskeletal motor activity, and steroid binding. When the upregulated mRNAs were enriched, 12 mRNAs were found to be involved in chromosome segregation (biological process). For example, among the 12 mRNAs, Top2a is a conserved regulator of chromatin topology which plays an important role in catalyzing reversible DNA double-strand breaks^[15]. From the perspective of CC, upregulated mRNAs were mainly enriched in the chromosome, centromeric region, kinetochore, and midbody. From the perspective of MF, upregulated mRNAs were mainly enriched in integrin binding. When the downregulated mRNAs were enriched, mRNAs were involved in the extracellular space (CC). Among the 12 mRNAs, wnt11 plays an important role in regulating extracellular matrix (ECM) organization^[16], and Smoc1 as an extracellular glycoprotein is a critical regulator of cell attachment to the ECM by binding to calcium^[17]. From the perspective of GO, downregulated mRNAs were mainly enriched in the positive regulation of gene expression, cell differentiation, and ventricular septum morphogenesis (Figure 3A and C). The detailed relationship

between DEGs and GO are shown by the Chord diagram of GO (Figure 3E). GO analysis classified genes heavily involved in epithelial cell proliferation and osteoblast differentiation, among others.

Moreover, KEGG analysis shown in Figure 3B, D, and F demonstrated that DEGs mainly participated in the calcium signaling pathway, ECM-receptor interaction, focal adhesion, and vascular smooth muscle contraction. A Waterfall plot was generated to reveal the potential effects of nsPEFs on signaling pathways (Figure 3F). Other related signaling pathways such as the regulation of actin cytoskeleton, PI3K-Akt signaling pathway, Rap1 signaling pathway, cGMP-PKG signaling pathway, and Hippo signaling pathway-multiple species may also contribute to completing the reaction process of MSCs to nsPEFs. It can be seen that the term cluster showed that nsPEFs may stimulate the cells through the calcium signaling pathway *etc.*

Enrichment analysis of DE lncRNA and miRNAs

The GO enrichment analysis results for the DE lncRNAs, miRNAs, and mRNAs are shown in Figure 4. Based on the target genes with DE lncRNAs, the most significantly enriched biological process were involved in regulation of endothelial cell migration, and ribonucleoprotein complex subunit organization. The most significantly enriched CC were the oligosaccharyltransferase complex, endoplasmic reticulum protein-containing complex, chromosome, and centromeric region. The most significantly enriched MF were tubulin binding, nuclear retinoid X receptor binding, and nuclear retinoic acid receptor binding (Figure 4A). Moreover, in Figure 4B, KEGG analysis shows that DE lncRNAs mainly participated in the glycerophospholipid metabolism signaling pathway.

Based on the target genes of DE miRNAs, the most significantly enriched biological process were involved in the flavonoid metabolic process, cellular glucuronidation, vesicle fusion to plasma membrane, and animal organ regeneration. The most significantly enriched CC was the intrinsic component of organelle membrane, the integral component of organelle membrane, and the peroxisome. The most significantly

enriched MF were glucuronosyltransferase activity, hexosyltransferase activity, MAP kinase activity (Figure 4C). In addition, KEGG analysis in Figure 4D shows that DE miRNAs mainly participated in porphyrin metabolism, ascorbate and aldarate metabolism, biosynthesis of cofactors, and the pentose and glucuronate interconversions signaling pathway.

Validation of mRNA expression using quantitative polymerase chain reaction

We confirmed the accuracy of sequencing data for selected mRNAs, and the mRNA validation results were consistent with the RNA-seq data (Figure 5). According to the related signaling pathway, we selected seven upregulated mRNAs, aldehyde dehydrogenase 3 family member A1 (*Aldh3a1*), centromere protein F (*Cenpf*), kinesin family member 20B (*Kif20b*), epiregulin (*Ereg*), *Nek2*, nuclear receptor subfamily 3 group C member 2 (*Nr3c2*), and scinderin (*Scin*). The expression of these seven genes was found to be increased 2.02-fold, 1.8-fold, 2.11-fold, 2.12-fold, 1.66-fold, 2.01-fold, and 2.19-fold in nsPEFs-treated cells. We selected six downregulated mRNAs, *Actg2*, *Asic3*, *Crybat4*, *Nog*, *Stxbp5* L, and *Tubb2b*. The expression of these seven genes was found to be decreased in nsPEFs-treated cells, indicating that the mRNA validation results were consistent with the RNA-seq data.

DISCUSSION

In this study, nsPEFs-treated rMSCs were evaluated by whole transcriptome sequencing in terms of mRNA, lncRNA, circRNA and miRNA. Previous studies have shown that nsPEFs can regulate the expression levels of some mRNAs in MSCs and upregulate the differentiation potential of MSCs^[12]. nsPEFs can regulate the chondrogenic differentiation of MSCs through phosphorylation of MAPK signaling pathways^[14]. nsPEFs can also regulate the differentiation potential of MSCs through demethylation of stemness genes^[12], and can induce nodule formation in osteoblasts^[18]. However, the lack of a systematic study hindered further application of nsPEFs in stem cell differentiation.

Using whole transcriptome sequencing, 263 differentially expressed mRNAs (q value < 0.05 , $|\log_2FC| > 0.585$), 2 differentially expressed miRNAs (q value < 0.05 , $|\log_2FC| > 0.585$) and 65 differentially expressed lncRNA (q value < 0.05 , $|\log_2FC| > 1$) were identified, which were involved in stem cell differentiation, calcium ion, plasma membrane, cell skeleton, chromatin, cell adhesion, *etc.* Our previous study found that nsPEFs (100 ns, 10kV/cm) with specific parameter combinations could promote chondrogenic differentiation, osteoblastic differentiation and adipogenic differentiation of stem cells, but did not induce apoptosis under these parameters^[13,15]. Therefore, a combination of 100 ns and 10 kV/cm was selected to conduct electrical stimulation treatment on rMSCs to determine their effects on the gene expression profile. mRNA analysis indicated that nsPEFs may affect cell differentiation, calcium ions, plasma membrane and other aspects. The expression level of *Scin*, *Ereg*, *Kif20b*, *Aldh3a1*, *Nr3c2*, and *Cenpf* were upregulated. To better understand the universal effects of nsPEFs on mammalian cells, we compared the gene expression profiles between rMSCs (our data), TM3 cells, Jurkat cells and U937 cells based on publicly available data^[19,20]. We found that the gene expression levels of 23 genes were co-upregulated in rMSCs and TM3 cells, including *KIF20B*, which indicated that nsPEFs may cause common effects (Supplementary Figure 1). Compared with rMSCs, we found more co-DEGs in TM3 cells (23 genes) than in Jurkat cells (3 genes) and U937 cells (6 genes). The reason for this may be that TM3 and rMSCs are adherent cells, and they are from mice or rats, while U937 and Jurkat cells are suspension cells, and are from humans. The 23 co-DEGs are involved in the ECM-receptor interaction signaling pathway. Electric fields were reported to regulate ECM structures^[21] and ECM synthesis^[22]. On the other hand, ECM was reported to participate in regeneration^[23] and played an important role in stem cell fate^[24]. ECM may be involved in the regulation of cell fate by nsPEFs, which could be further investigated focusing on ECM receptor interaction. TM3 can influence several growth factors, including interleukin 1 α , transforming growth factor β , inhibin, and insulin-like growth factor 1. *KIF20B* was reported to be involved in cell proliferation^[25]. *Scin* belongs to the gelolysin protein superfamily, which is involved in the regulation of

cytoskeleton and transport in cell vesicles. It has an important regulatory role in the release of intracellular calcium ions, behaving as a filamentous actin-severing and capping protein^[26]. The actin filament network, which in turn leads to the release of secretory vesicles^[27], plays an important role in actin-dependent membrane fusion^[26]. Ereg belongs to the epidermal growth factor family and is separated from stem cells. It has been reported that Ereg can promote the migration and chemotactic ability of adipose stem cells through the MAPK signaling pathway^[28]. Cenpf plays an important role in the microtubule network, which may be related to SNARE proteins which are involved in plasma membrane circulation^[29]. These genes remain to be explored in nsPEFs-treated stem cells.

MiRNA plays an important biological function by regulating downstream gene translation. We found that nsPEFs had few effects on miRNAs, and the expression level of novel.118 and novel.106 were significantly upregulated. GO/KEGG analysis of the target genes of miRNA showed that nsPEFs may affect vesicle fusion to the plasma membrane, and MAPK *etc.* In addition, nsPEFs were reported to affect the MAPK signaling pathway by phosphorylation of p38, JNK, and ERK^[30]. Bone regeneration can be regulated *via* the MAPK signaling pathway under specific hydrogel treatment^[31]. High voltage PEFs with short durations, can permeabilize cell membranes with a duration ranging from microseconds to nanoseconds^[32]. nsPEFs can also regulate membrane pore formation and upregulate the release of exosomes^[33], and vesicle fusion was related to exosome formation^[34]. In addition, studies have shown that electroporation can increase the production of exosomes by increasing intracellular calcium ions^[35]. Following nsPEFs treatment, exosome release from tumor cells was also significantly increased^[33]. Exosomes, released from stem cells, could stimulate wound regeneration and bone regeneration^[36,37]. Thus, nsPEFs may affect exosome formation through vesicle fusion to the plasma membrane in stem cells, which requires further investigation.

Based on the DE lncRNA target genes, the most significant MF involved tubulin binding after nsPEFs treatment and the most significant signaling pathway involved

glycerophospholipid metabolism and mismatch repair. In addition, studies have shown that nsPEFs with certain parameters can be applied to regulate the level of cell differentiation^[12], promote the release of the intracellular calcium pool^[38], and trigger reversible perforation of the cell membrane^[39]. A previous study showed that nsPEFs could affect chromosome structure by inducing extracellular release of chromosomal DNA in a calcium-dependent manner^[40]. nsPEFs with high intensity (60 kV/cm) can induce damage to the cytoskeleton and nuclear membrane^[41]. Chromosome structure is sensitive to physical stimulation. Extremely-low-frequency magnetic fields could stabilize active chromatin, partially depending upon chromatin status^[42]. Chromosomes can be oriented, aligned and translated by high frequency electric fields, in a frequency dependent manner^[43]. Chromatin accessibility played an important role in gene expression and cell fate^[44]. Chromatin undergoes a binary off/on switch during cell fate transitions^[45]. Electric fields were reported to change cell fate partially through regulation of calcium, electrically charged cell-surface receptors in response to the electric field^[46]. Thus, nsPEFs may affect the chromatin accessibility and cell fate of stem cells, which remains to be explored.

The calcium signaling pathway may play an important role in the process of reaction of MSCs to nsPEFs. A previous study showed that nsPEFs could induce calcium flux in osteoblasts^[47]. In our data, DEGs and the target genes of lncRNA and miRNA were enriched in the calcium signaling pathway as shown by GO/KEGG analysis. Calcium release caused by nsPEFs may be due to nanopore formation in the endoplasmic reticulum^[48]. Furthermore, nsPEFs may activate TMEM16F (or anoctamin 6), a protein functioning as a calcium-dependent scramblase, which contributes to the reaction of calcium release due to nsPEFs^[49]. BAPTA-AM, a calcium chelator, could attenuated the upregulated phosphorylation level of JNK caused by nsPEFs^[14]. Calcium may contribute to apoptosis in hair follicle stem cells through Piezo1^[50]. Calcium uptake was reported to control mitochondrial calcium homeostasis and hematopoietic stem cell differentiation, two important determinants in stem cell fate^[51]. Calcium-activated potassium channels activity can influence MSCs differentiation through membrane

potential and intracellular calcium oscillations^[52]. Consequently, the calcium signaling pathway may play an important role in the effects caused by nsPEFs in stem cells.

CONCLUSION

There are few studies on the effect of nsPEFs on stem cells at the whole transcriptomic level. The effects of nsPEFs on stem cells were systematically studied, and 263 differentially expressed mRNAs, 2 differentially expressed miRNAs, and 65 differentially expressed lncRNAs were identified. It was shown that nsPEFs may affect stem cells by several signaling pathways and may be involved in vesicular transport, calcium ion transport, the cytoskeleton, and cell differentiation. ¹ Our study is the first to investigate the expression profile of the whole transcriptome in nsPEFs-treated stem cells. This study provides a certain basis for the application of nsPEFs in stem cell differentiation and tissue regeneration.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) have been extensively applied in preclinical and clinical research within regenerative medicine. Their differentiation and function are modulated by various exogenous signals, which provide potential strategies for researchers to explore appropriate exogenous signals to regulate the functions and differentiation of stem cells. Nanosecond pulsed electric fields (nsPEFs) represent nanosecond-duration, high-strength electric fields to significantly influence cell phenotypes and regulate stem cell differentiation through multiple pathways. Thus, we used transcriptomics analysis to analyze messenger RNA (mRNA), long noncoding RNA (lncRNA), microRNA (miRNA), and circular RNA (circRNA) to identify changes in gene expression following treatment with nsPEFs.

Research motivation

The differentiation and function of MSCs are regulated by nsPEFs. However, the mechanism, especially changes in gene expression after nsPEFs treatment remains unclear.

Research objectives

To reveal gene expression in MSCs pretreated with nsPEFs and explore the potential gene regulatory mechanism.

Research methods

We used whole transcriptome sequencing to investigate the effects of nsPEFs on MSCs transcriptome. Five pulses of nsPEFs (100 ns at 10 kV/cm, 1 Hz) were applied to pretreat MSCs. Total RNA was isolated after pretreatment of MSCs; each transcript was normalized by FPKM. Fold change and difference significance were used to screen the differentially expressed genes (DEGs). Gene Ontology and Kyoto Encyclopedia of Genes and Genomes analyses were conducted to identify gene function and was verified by quantitative polymerase chain reaction.

Research results

The top 20 differentially expressed lncRNAs and mRNAs were revealed. Two hundred and sixty-three DEGs were identified in the PRJNA931816 dataset, of which 92 were upregulated and 171 were significantly downregulated, respectively. DEGs were mainly enriched in epithelial cell proliferation, osteoblast differentiation, mesenchymal cell differentiation, nuclear division, and wound healing. As for cellular components, DEGs were mainly involved in condensed chromosome, chromosomal region, actin cytoskeleton, and the kinetochore. With regard to molecular functions, DEGs were mainly focused on glycosaminoglycan binding, integrin binding, nuclear steroid receptor activity, cytoskeletal motor activity, and steroid binding. Quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction was used to verify the seven upregulated mRNAs, *Aldh3a1*,

Cenpf, Kif20b, Ereg, Nek2, Nr3c2, Scin, and downregulated mRNAs, *Actg2, Asic3, Crybat4, Nog, Stxbp5 L, Tubb2b*.

Research conclusions

Our systematic investigation of the wide-ranging transcriptional patterning modulated by nsPEFs revealed the differential expression of 263 mRNAs, 2 miRNAs, and 65 lncRNAs. We showed that nsPEFs may affect stem cells *via* several signaling pathways and be involved in vesicular transport, calcium ion transport, the cytoskeleton, and cell differentiation.

Research perspectives

This study is the first to investigate the expression profile of the whole transcriptome in nsPEFs-treated stem cells. The findings provide a certain basis for the application of nsPEFs in stem cell differentiation and tissue regeneration.

4%

SIMILARITY INDEX

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	www.frontiersin.org Internet	74 words — 2%
2	www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov Internet	25 words — 1%
3	Xuanzhe Liu, Huimin Xiao, Xiaotong Peng, Yimin Chai, Shuo Wang, Gen Wen. "Identification and comprehensive analysis of circRNA-miRNA-mRNA regulatory networks in osteoarthritis", Frontiers in Immunology, 2023 Crossref	19 words — < 1%
4	pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov Internet	19 words — < 1%
5	f6publishing.blob.core.windows.net Internet	16 words — < 1%
6	assets.researchsquare.com Internet	15 words — < 1%

EXCLUDE QUOTES ON

EXCLUDE BIBLIOGRAPHY ON

EXCLUDE SOURCES

EXCLUDE MATCHES

< 15 WORDS

< 15 WORDS