Khurana Lab	SOP-VK	PiggyBac	Author:	Revision:	Issued
BRIGHAM HEALTH BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL		Transfection	Aazam	Asia	04-19-2020
HARVARD		iPSC	Approved:		Revised
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1. Purpose

Generation of stably transfected iPSC with piggybac constructs.

2. Scope

This procedure is used to introduce exogenous NGN2 gene into iPSCs. The established cell lines are used for trans-differentiation into neurons by doxycycline induction.

3. Materials

6-well plate Cell culture hood Pipets (10, 20, 1000p) 1.5mL autoclaved Eppendorf tubes Cell counter

4. Reagents

TransIT-LT1 Transfection Reagent (Mirus, MIR 2304) Opti-MEM Reduced Serum Medium (Gibco, 31985062) Matrigel growth factor reduced (Corning, 354230) DPBS without Ca and Mg, 500mL (Corning, 21-031-CV) Accutase (Gibco, 00-4555-56) StemFlex medium (Gibco, A3349401) ROCK inhibitor (Peprotech, 1293823) Transposase pEf1α-hyPBase Piggybac plasmid construct: pEXP-piB-BsD-Tet-NGN2-Puro-IRES-SNAP-PGKtk; Plasmid #1022 in Khurana's Plasmid logs

5. Procedure

6.1. Day before transfection: Re-plating the cells

- 6.1.1. Aspirate the medium from one confluent well of 6-well plate, and wash once with PBS.
- 6.1.2. Add 1 mL accutase and leave in the incubator for 2 min.
- 6.1.3. Add 1 mL growth medium or hES medium with a 1000p, and pipet up and down to dissociate the cells and break them into single cells.
- 6.1.4. Transfer the cell suspension to a 15mL conical tube. Centrifuge at 800 rpm for 3 min. Remove the supernatant.
- 6.1.5. Add 1 mL StemFlex to resuspend and count the cells with cell counter.

- 6.1.6. Take out 6-well plate coated with Matrigel from 37°C incubator after at least one-hour incubation.
- 6.1.7. Aspirate the Matrigel carefully without scratching the surface. Wash once with PBS to remove residual Matrigel.
- 6.1.8. Plate 1.5 X 10^6 cells (when slow growers) in 2 mL StemFlex supplemented with 10 μ M ROCK inhibitor in one well of Matrigel-coated 6-well plate.
- 6.1.9. You may seed another well with fewer cells at 1.0 X 10⁶ to compare the wells on the day of transfection to choose one.
- 6.1.10. Cells should be about 70% confluent the next day.

6.2. Day of transfection

- 6.2.1. Prepare the transfection mix in 1.5mL Eppendorf tubes under cell culture hood.
- 6.2.2. Add 200 μL Opti-MEM medium to the 1.5mL tube for each transfection.
- 6.2.3. Add 2 μ g of the piggybac plasmid to the tube.
- 6.2.4. Add 1.5 μ g of the transposase plasmid to the mix.
- 6.2.5. Add 10.5 μL TransIT-LT1 Transfection Reagent and mix well (ratio 1:3 DNA:Reagent).
- 6.2.6. Leave under the hood at room temperature for 20 min.
- 6.2.7. Remove the cell culture plate from day before and choose the well that is about 70-80% confluent in single layer cells.
- 6.2.8. Remove the medium and feed with 2 mL StemFlex supplemented with 10 μM ROCK inhibitor (Y).
- 6.2.9. Add the 200 μL transfection mix evenly and drop-wise on the culture plate.
- 6.2.10. Shake the plate very gently to make sure it is dispersed evenly.
- 6.2.11. Leave at 37°C incubator for 6 hours without disturbing it.
- 6.2.12. Aspirate the medium and feed with 2 mL StemFlex + Y.
- 6.2.13. Change the medium for every day with StemFlex + Y.
- 6.2.14. Two days after transfection add 5 μg/mL blasticidin (BsD) if the backbone of the piggybac plasmid has the selection gene for blasticidin resistance. If cells look unhealthy after the transfection, do 2.5 μg/mL blasticidin (BsD).
- 6.2.15. Continue selection for 5 days (max). Changing the medium every day with StemFlex + 10 μ M Y + 5 μ g/mL BsD.

- 6.2.16. If you see more than 80% of cells die before 5 days, stop selection and feed the cells with StemFlex without BsD until it becomes confluent for expansion.
- 6.2.17. You do not need to supplement StemFlex with ROCK inhibitor after day 7 of transfection, but do use RI at the following passage.
- 6.2.18. Expand the cell line (use RI during the passaging) and freeze a large number of tubes. When passaging the cells for the 1st time, add RI to the media.

7. Important QC tests on the newly generated *polyclonal* iPSC lines:

- 7.1. Depending on the experiment, you may choose to keep the line as **polyclonal** or **monoclonal** by subcloning it and select for single clones to use moving forward (2-3 clones for QC and you can pool or keep separate).
 - 7.1.1. Expand a polyclonal line upfront at the lowest passage possible into a large batch.
 - 7.1.2. Keep the passage as low as possible. Preferred to not use the line more than 5 passages after the Piggybac transfection. If the line is stable and has good karyotype, if may be reconsidered to use the line at later passages.
- 7.2. **Karyotype** the newly generated line to determine any abnormal chromosomal events.
 - 7.2.1. For most purposes karyotyping the *polyclonal* line on 50 cells to get a sense of the karyotypically unstable population (if any) is fine. Karyotype the lowest passage available.
 - 7.2.2. For a *monoclonal* culture of your key cell line you may perform the standard 20 count cell karyotyping.
- 7.3. Perform the **Splinkerette PCR assay** to locate and map the exact location of each transposition event in the genome of the cells that are stably transfected with piggybac construct. It also shows the copy number for the number of transposon integrations (protocol available at the Khurana Lab/Aazam).

NGN2-Puro-PB Construct Map:

