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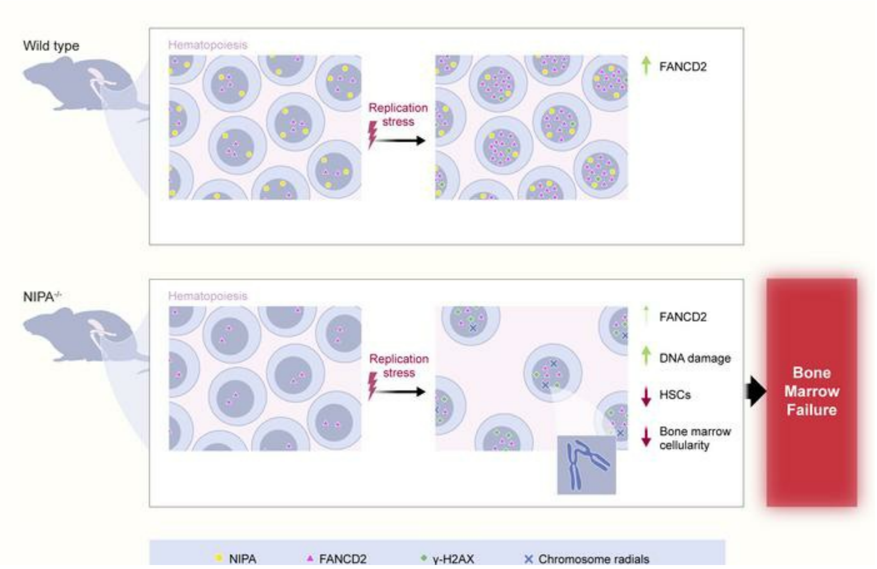
Research Article **Hematology**

Graphical abstract


Wild type
Hematopoiesis
Replication stress
FANCD2
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Hematopoiesis
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DNA damage
HSCs
Bone marrow cellularity
Bone Marrow Failure
NIPA
FANCD2
γ-H2AX
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Loss of the Fanconi anemia–associated protein NIPA causes bone marrow failure

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Inherited bone marrow failure syndromes (IBMFSs) are a heterogeneous group of disorders characterized by defective hematopoiesis, impaired stem cell function, and cancer susceptibility. Diagnosis of IBMFS presents a major challenge due to the large variety of associated phenotypes, and novel, clinically relevant biomarkers are urgently needed. Our study identified nuclear interaction partner of ALK (NIPA) as an IBMFS gene, as it is significantly downregulated in a distinct subset of myelodysplastic syndrome–type (MDS-type) refractory cytopenia in children. Mechanistically, we showed that NIPA is major player in the Fanconi anemia (FA) pathway, which binds FANCD2 and regulates its nuclear abundance, making it essential for a functional DNA repair/FA/BRCA pathway. In a knockout mouse model, *Nipa* deficiency led to major cell-intrinsic defects, including a premature aging phenotype, with accumulation of DNA damage in hematopoietic stem cells (HSCs). Induction of replication stress triggered a reduction in and functional decline of murine HSCs, resulting in complete bone marrow failure and death of the knockout mice with 100% penetrance. Taken together, the results of our study add NIPA to the short list of FA-associated proteins, thereby highlighting its potential as a diagnostic marker and/or possible target in diseases characterized by hematopoietic failure.

Introduction

Inherited BM failure syndromes (IBMFSs) include a wide spectrum of hematological disorders characterized by hypocellular BM and peripheral blood (PB) cytopenia (1, 2). The best-characterized IBMFSs are Fanconi anemia (FA) and dyskeratosis congenita (DC), characterized by DNA damage repair deficiency and premature telomere shortening, respectively. It is a major diagnostic challenge to distinguish among IBMFS, myelodysplastic syndrome–type (MDS-type) refractory cytopenia of childhood (RCC), and severe aplastic anemia (SAA), due to overlapping phenotypes and pathological mechanisms. Furthermore, both the diagnostic tests and the number of cells available are limited (3–7). Therapeutic strategies for these entities differ, and challenging procedures including genetic analysis are required in order to verify the diagnosis. High-throughput analyses have identified new mutations and potential regulators of IBMFSs (8–13).

FA occurs worldwide and affects 1 in 100,000 births (14–16). However, due to the variety of phenotypes associated with FA, it is often underdiagnosed. Alterations in the FA/BRCA pathway are known to cause genomic instability and cancer in humans. For example, patients with FA have a several-100-fold-higher risk of acute myeloid leukemia (AML) induction than the non-FA population (17, 18). Interestingly, FA pathway aberrations can also contribute to cancer in individuals without FA (19–21). A total of 22 FANC genes have been characterized to date, and the elimination of any of these gene products results in disruption of the FA/BRCA pathway, a key regulator counteracting replication stress and promoting accurate DNA replication (22–24). Moreover, even heterozygous FANC mutations increase the risk of cancer, suggesting that the phenotypes resulting from disruption of these genes may be dose dependent. Among these proteins, FA complementation group D2 (FANCD2) is a crucial player, with a pivotal role in maintaining the integrity of stalled replication forks and processing interstrand crosslinks (ICLs) (25, 26). Hematopoietic stem cells

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Conflict of interest: The authors have declared that no conflict of interest exists.

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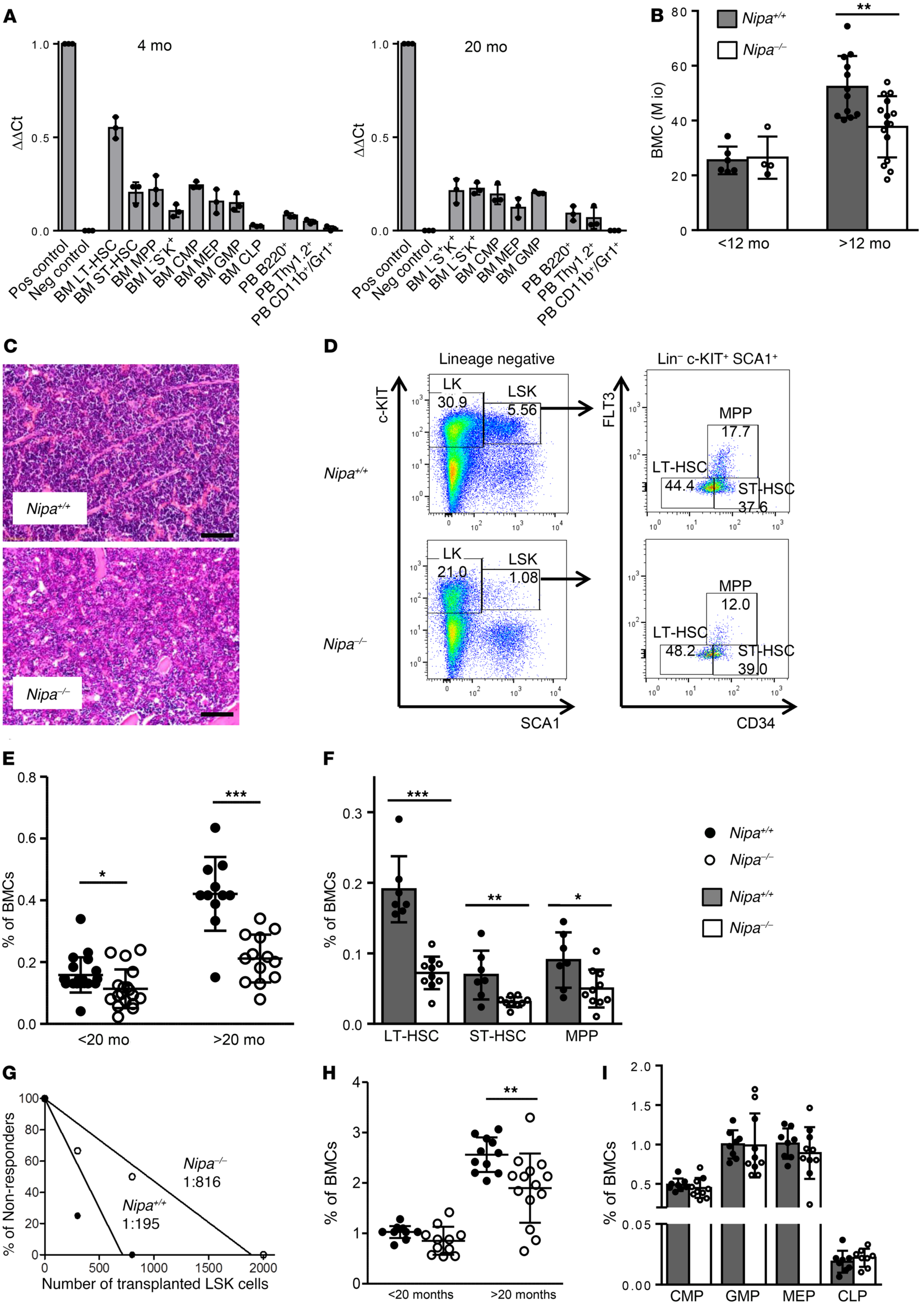

A
4 mo
20 mo
ΔΔCt
1.0
0.5
0.0
Pos control
Neg control
BM LT-HSC
BM ST-HSC
BM MPP
BM L⁻S⁺K⁺
BM CMP
BM MEP
BM GMP
BM CLP
PB B220⁺
PB Thy1.2⁺
PB CD11b⁺/Gr1⁺
BM L⁻S⁺K⁺
BM L⁻S⁻K⁺
B
Nipa+/+
Nipa−/−
BMC (Mio)
80
60
40
20
0
**
<12 mo
>12 mo
C
Nipa+/+
Nipa−/−
D
Lineage negative
Lin⁻ c-KIT⁺ SCA1⁺
c-KIT
SCA1
FLT3
CD34
LK
30.9
LSK
5.56
MPP
17.7
LT-HSC
44.4
ST-HSC
37.6
LK
21.0
LSK
1.08
MPP
12.0
LT-HSC
48.2
ST-HSC
39.0
E
% of BMCs
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
*
***
<20 mo
>20 mo
F
% of BMCs
0.3
0.2
0.1
0.0
***
**
*
LT-HSC
ST-HSC
MPP
● Nipa+/+
○ Nipa−/−
Nipa+/+
Nipa−/−
G
% of Non-responders
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
500
1000
1500
2000
Number of transplanted LSK cells
Nipa−/−
1:816
Nipa+/+
1:195
H
% of BMCs
4
3
2
1
0
**
<20 months
>20 months
I
% of BMCs
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.05
0.00
CMP
GMP
MEP
CLP

Figure 1. Deletion of *Nipa* leads to progressive HSC reduction and BM aplasia with age. (**A**) Expression levels of *Nipa* in immature and mature hematopoietic cell populations from 4- and 20-month-old WT mice, as assessed by qRT-PCR. Testis germ cells served as positive control, *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ BMCs as negative control. $n = 3$. (**B**) BM cellularity of *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ mice younger and older than 12 months. $n = 19$ *Nipa*$^{+/+}$; $n = 18$ *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. Mio, 1 × 10^6. (**C**) Representative H&E staining of BM sections from 10-month-old mice. Original magnification, ×10. Scale bar: 100 μm. (**D**) Representative flow cytometry profiles of LSK cells, LT-HSCs, ST-HSCs, and MPPs in *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ mice older than 20 months. (**E**) Quantification of LSK cells in *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ BMCs from mice younger and older than 20 months. $n = 32$ *Nipa*$^{+/+}$; $n = 31$ *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. (**F**) Percentage of LSK subpopulations (LT-HSCs, ST-HSCs, and MPPs) in *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ BMCs from mice older than 20 months. $n = 7$ *Nipa*$^{+/+}$; $n = 10$ *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. (**G**) Number of functional HSCs in vivo measured by limiting dilution Tx using different doses of LSK cells from 14- to 17-month-old mice. *Nipa*$^{+/+}$, 1:195 (95% CI, 1:71–1:538); *Nipa*$^{-/-}$, 1:816 (95% CI, 1:337-1:1973). (**H**) Quantification of LK cells in *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ BMCs from mice younger and older than 20 months of age. $n = 24$ *Nipa*$^{+/+}$; $n = 26$ *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. (**I**) Percentage of hematopoietic progenitor populations (CMP, GMP, MEP, CLP) in *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ BMCs of 20-month-old mice. $n = 8$ *Nipa*$^{+/+}$; $n = 10$ *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. $^*P < 0.05$, $^{**}P < 0.01$, $^{***}P < 0.001$. An unpaired 2-tailed Student's *t* test (**B**, **E**, **F**, **H**, and **I**) or L-Calc software (**G**) was used for statistical analyses. Data are presented as mean ± SD. See also Supplemental Figure 1.

(HSCs) cycle throughout their lifetime. Replication errors are associated with chromosome gaps or breaks, and accumulation of DNA damage is a hallmark of aging HSCs, leading to the induction of apoptosis in these cells (27–30). Because of this, FANCD2 has been shown to be an essential player in maintaining the HSC pool in both the steady state and under stress conditions (31–35). Although several studies highlight the impact of DNA damage on HSCs (27, 36–38), molecular mechanisms in the complex interplay of DNA repair/FA/BRCA pathway proteins and the aging of HSCs are not yet elucidated.

Nuclear interaction partner of ALK (NIPA; also called ZC3HC1) has been identified as a mammalian F-box protein that defines an SCF-type ubiquitin E3 ligase (SCF$^{\mathrm{NIPA}}$) and regulates the timing of mitotic entry (39). It also plays an important role in meiosis by promoting DNA double-strand break repair and formation of the synaptonemal complex, preventing a block of spermatogenesis during meiotic prophase and subsequent apoptosis (40).

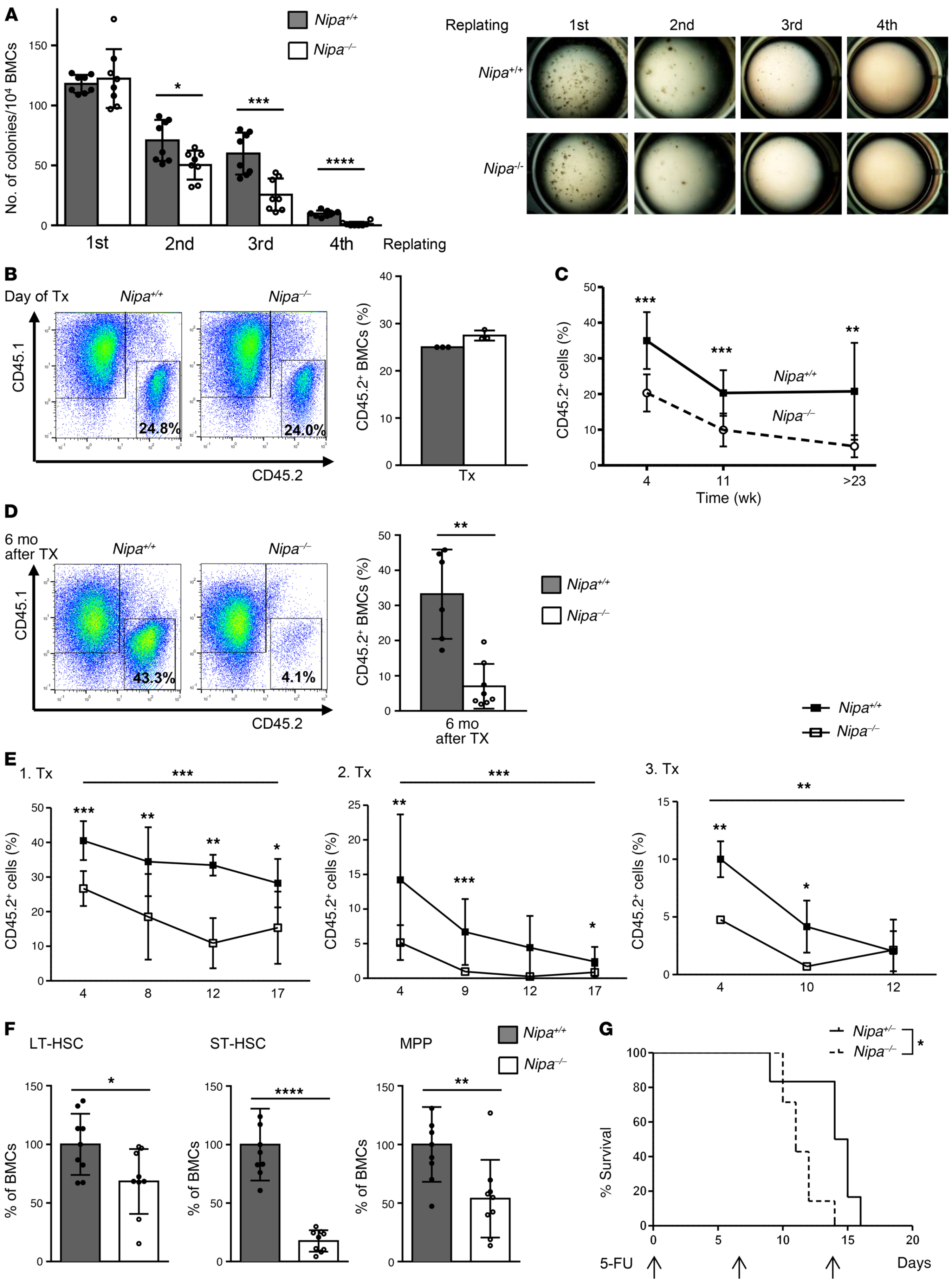
In this work, we show that *Nipa* deficiency in mice mimics FA, with unresolved DNA damage in HSCs, BM failure, and mitomycin C (MMC) hypersensitivity defining NIPA as an FA-associated protein. Furthermore, the reduction in its expression in pediatric RCC patients indicates a potential function for NIPA as a biomarker and/or therapeutic target.

Results

Deletion of Nipa leads to progressive HSC reduction and BM aplasia in aged mice. *Nipa* mRNA was highly expressed in young and old hematopoietic stem and progenitor cells, especially in the most primitive long-term repopulating HSCs (LT-HSCs) (Figure 1A). To analyze its function in these cells, we generated conditional *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ animals. Mice harboring 2 loxP sites spanning exons 1 and 2 of the *Nip*a locus (40) were bred with either a ubiquitously expressing CMV-Cre transgenic (41, 42) or a VAV-Cre transgenic mouse strain (43), leading to deletion of NIPA ubiquitously or only in hematopoietic tissues, respectively. Analysis of BM cellularity revealed significantly decreased cell numbers in old *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ mice compared with their WT littermates (Figure 1B), and histological examinations showed mild BM hypoplasia (Figure 1C). Immunophenotypic analysis of subpopulations revealed significant and progressive exhaustion of lineage marker$^-$Sca-1$^+$c-Kit$^+$ (LSK) cells, with a 40% reduction in aged animals compared with their WT littermates (Figure 1, D–F). LT-HSCs (CD34$^-$Flt3$^-$LSK; $P = 0.0005$), short-term HSCs (ST-HSCs; CD34$^+$Flt3$^-$LSK; $P = 0.006$), and multipotent progenitors (MPPs; CD34$^+$Flt3$^+$LSK; $P = 0.02$) were reduced to similar degrees in *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ animals, with no age-related increase. In vivo limiting dilution transplantation (Tx) assays revealed a severe reduction in the number of functional HSCs within the LSK population, with a frequency of 1:816 *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ LSK cells compared with 1:195 WT LSK cells (Figure 1G). Analysis of more mature hematopoietic cells revealed a significant reduction in lineage marker$^-$Sca-1$^-$c-Kit$^+$ (LK) frequencies in *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ mice older than 20 months (Figure 1H), whereas the common myeloid progenitor (CMP), megakaryocyte/erythrocyte progenitor (MEP), granulocyte/monocyte progenitor (GMP), and common lymphoid progenitor (CLP) populations were still within the normal ranges in aged mice (Figure 1I). *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ mice had normal RBC and WBC counts but mildly reduced numbers of platelets (Supplemental Figure 1A; supplemental material available online with this article; https://doi.org/10.1172/JCI126215DS1). *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ mice older than 1 year showed mild B cell lymphopenia and monocytosis, pointing to a myeloid bias in aged *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ HSCs (Supplemental Figure 1, B–F).

Together, these data indicate that *Nipa* is expressed throughout life in hematopoietic cells, particularly in LT-HSCs, and that deletion of *Nipa* causes progressive, age-related loss of HSCs in mice.

Nipa$^{-/-}$ *HSCs show reduced repopulating ability and a bias toward myeloid differentiation*. To further examine the role of NIPA in HSC reconstitution capacity and exhaustion, we performed in vitro and in vivo repopulation experiments. Although *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ BM cells (BMCs) gave rise to colony numbers similar to those in WT cells, their serial repopulation revealed greatly reduced ability to form colonies (Figure 2A). To test the competitive reconstitution potential of *Nipa*-deficient BMCs, we transplanted CD45.2$^+$ *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ or *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ BMCs together with competing CD45.1$^+$ WT BMCs at a ratio of 1:3 into lethally irradiated recipient mice (Figure 2B and Supplemental Figure 2A). Chimerism was measured at the indicated time points, showing a severe and sustained reduction in CD45.2$^+$ WBCs in mice transplanted with *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ BMCs (Figure 2C). The reduced competitiveness of *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ BMCs affected all hematopoietic organs and lineages, with less than 10% BM chimerism 6 months after Tx compared with 33% for WT BMCs (Figure 2D; $P = 0.003$). To further determine whether the HSC pool was reduced in transplanted *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ BMCs or whether *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ HSCs exhibited functional defects, we performed serial Tx of LSK cells (Supplemental Figure 2, B and C). Indeed, Tx of equal numbers of sorted WT or *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ LSK cells showed that the repopulation capacity of *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ LSK cells was greatly impaired, with reduced WBC chimerism in all 3 serial Tx assays, suggesting a functional loss of repopulating *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ cells (Figure 2E). The reduced repopulation ability was also reflected by splenic as well as LT-HSC chimerism (Supplemental Figure 2, D and E). Nevertheless, long-term recon-


A
No. of colonies/10⁴ BMCs
150
100
50
0
*
***
****
1st
2nd
3rd
4th
Replating
Nipa+/+
Nipa–/–
Replating
1st
2nd
3rd
4th
Nipa+/+
Nipa-/-
B
Day of Tx
Nipa+/+
Nipa–/–
CD45.1
CD45.2
24.8%
24.0%
CD45.2+ BMCs (%)
40
30
20
10
0
Tx
C
CD45.2+ cells (%)
50
40
30
20
10
0
***
***
**
Nipa+/+
Nipa–/–
4
11
>23
Time (wk)
D
6 mo after TX
Nipa+/+
Nipa–/–
CD45.1
CD45.2
43.3%
4.1%
CD45.2+ BMCs (%)
50
40
30
20
10
0
**
6 mo after TX
Nipa+/+
Nipa–/–
Nipa+/+
Nipa–/–
E
1. Tx
***
CD45.2+ cells (%)
50
40
30
20
10
0
***
**
**
*
4
8
12
17
2. Tx
***
CD45.2+ cells (%)
25
20
15
10
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17
3. Tx
**
CD45.2+ cells (%)
15
10
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4
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12
F
LT-HSC
% of BMCs
150
100
50
0
*
ST-HSC
% of BMCs
150
100
50
0
****
MPP
% of BMCs
150
100
50
0
**
Nipa+/+
Nipa–/–
G
Nipa+/–
Nipa–/–
*
% Survival
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
5
10
15
20
Days
5-FU

Figure 2. *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ HSCs show reduced repopulating ability, limited self-renewal potential, and bias toward myeloid differentiation. (**A**) In vitro CFU assay of *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ BMCs replated 4 times. Quantification of colonies and representative images. Data are from 4 independent experiments. $n = 8$ *Nipa*$^{+/+}$; $n = 8$ *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. (**B**) Representative flow cytometry profiles of BM chimerism of transplanted BMC mixture (day of Tx) injected into recipient mice in a competitive BM Tx assay. Quantified percentage of donor-derived BMCs normalized to WT, set 25%. $n = 3$. (**C**) Percentages of donor-derived PB cells analyzed by flow cytometry at the indicated time points in competitive BM Tx assay. Data from 3 independent Tx assays with at least 5 mice per group and genotype. (**D**) Representative flow cytometry profiles of CD45.1/CD45.2 BM chimerism after 6 months in recipient mice in competitive BM Tx assay. Quantified percentage of donor-derived BMCs. $n = 8$ *Nipa*$^{+/+}$; $n = 6$ *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. (**E**) Percentages of donor-derived PB cells analyzed by flow cytometry at the indicated time points in 3 serial LSK Tx assays. Data are from 2 independent Tx assays with 3–7 mice per group and genotype. (**F**) Percentages of LT-HSCs, ST-HSCs, and MPPs in 6- to 8-month-old *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ BMCs after 5-FU injection on day –4, normalized to WT, set 100%. $n = 9$ *Nipa*$^{+/+}$; $n = 9$ *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. (**G**) Kaplan-Meier survival curve of 11-month-old *Nipa*$^{+/x}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ mice following regular 5-FU administration. $n = 6$ *Nipa*$^{+/x}$; $n = 7$ *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. $^{*}P < 0.05$, $^{**}P < 0.01$, $^{***}P < 0.001$, $^{****}P < 0.0001$. An unpaired 2-tailed Student's *t* test (**A**–**F**) or log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test (**G**) was used for statistical analyses. Data are presented as mean ± SD. See also Supplemental Figures 2–4.

stitution seemed to be at least partially maintained, as we were able to detect rare donor cells in the recipients of tertiary Tx of *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ LSK cells (Figure 2E). In Tx of *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ LSK cells, myeloid repopulation was favored over lymphocytic reconstitution, with greater stability of granulocytes and monocytes seen in the first course of Tx (Supplemental Figure 2F).

Taken together, the results indicate that *Nipa* deletion both reduces the HSC pool and causes a cell-intrinsic long-term repopulation defect, with impaired self-renewal in serial transplantations and a bias toward myeloid differentiation.

Nipa deficiency accelerates 5-fluorouracil–mediated hematopoietic exhaustion. To evaluate the influence of *Nipa* deficiency on the regenerative potential of HSCs under stress conditions, we analyzed BM cellularity and the frequency of early hematopoietic cell populations in young mice treated with 5-fluorouracil (5-FU). *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ mice showed BM aplasia 10 days after weekly 5-FU injection (Supplemental Figure 3A) and a significant reduction in LT-HSCs ($P = 0.04$), ST-HSCs ($P < 0.0001$), and MPPs ($P = 0.008$) 96 hours after a single 5-FU injection compared with their littermate controls (Figure 2F). When mice were treated weekly with 5-FU, we observed reduced survival of *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ animals, indicating reduced regenerative potential under the replication stress of *Nipa*-deficient HSCs (Figure 2G). To determine the extent of HSC proliferation after 5-FU treatment, we performed BrdU incorporation assays and observed significantly higher amounts of *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ LSK cells in S phase 5 days after drug administration, compared with WT LSK cells (Supplemental Figure 3B). This implies a role for NIPA in maintaining HSC quiescence. Furthermore, in cell trace assays, which were combined with annexin staining, we demonstrated loss of *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ HSCs after induction of replication stress by a reduction in cell numbers (Supplemental Figure 3C) and significantly higher rates of apoptosis (Supplemental Figure 3E). However, rare surviving cells were able to perform adequate rounds of cell cycling, as in cell trace assays both *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ LSK cells cycled 4 times after in vivo 5-FU treatment and 3 days of ex vivo culture (Supplemental Figure 3D). Steady-state cell cycle analyses revealed no differences in aged, nonstimulated HSCs (Supplemental Figure 4, A and B).

These results suggest an important role for NIPA in retaining HSC maintenance under 5-FU–induced stress conditions. Moreover, by inducing replication stress through application of 5-FU, we were able to trigger the phenotypic reduction and functional decline of aged *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ HSCs in young animals.

Nipa$^{-/-}$ *HSCs are unable to repair DNA damage and prone to cell death.* To clarify whether the phenotype of aged or stressed *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ LSK cells is associated with increased levels of DNA damage, we examined the accumulation of foci of the phosphorylated histone H2A variant H2AX at Ser139 (γ-H2AX), which is indicative of unresolved DNA damage. No difference in DNA damage foci between *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ LSK cells was found at 5 months of age (Figure 3A), whereas the amount of γ-H2AX foci was markedly enhanced in aged *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ LSK cells (Figure 3B; $P = 0.008$). The accumulation of γ-H2AX foci in aged *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ mice was restricted to the primitive hematopoietic stem and progenitor cell compartment, since we did not detect such differences in mature, lineage-positive cells (Supplemental Figure 5A).

To clarify whether the accumulation of DNA damage sites in aged *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ animals was due to defective DNA repair, we irradiated sorted young LSK cells (4 Gy) and monitored for DNA damage repair by measuring γ-H2AX kinetics. We were not able to find gross differences in early DNA damage induction in young LSK cells 3 hours after irradiation (Supplemental Figure 5B). However, 11 hours after irradiation, the majority of *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ HSCs showed successful DNA damage repair, as illustrated by resolution of the γ-H2AX foci. *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ LSK cells showed prolonged DNA damage signals, with a significantly higher percentage of cells with more than 6 γ-H2AX foci (39.3%, vs. 19.6% in WT cells; $P = 0.02$; Figure 3C). This suggests that the DNA repair pathway is defective in *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ HSCs. Of note, we did not find any differences in resolution of γ-H2AX foci in more differentiated cell populations (Supplemental Figure 5C), indicating that *Nipa* deficiency impairs the irradiation-induced DNA damage response predominantly in LSK cells.

In addition, we observed a significant increase in annexin V^{+}7AAD^{-} cells, especially in primitive CD34^{-} *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ LSK cells (13.8%, compared with 4.7% in WT LSK cells) in mice older than 20 months (Figure 3D and Supplemental Figure 5D). The increased susceptibility of *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ LSK cells to cell death was further enhanced in the absence of protective BM niche–derived signals (30%, vs. 3.8% annexin V^{+}7AAD^{-} cells; Supplemental Figure 5E; $P < 0.001$). Cell death could also be triggered by Tx stress, as young *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ BMCs showed an increase in annexin V^{+}7AAD^{-} cells 17 weeks after a second LSK Tx compared with *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ BMCs (Supplemental Figure 5F).

To further delineate which pathways are deregulated in *Nipa*-deficient aged or DNA-damaged HSCs, we performed global gene expression analysis on untreated and irradiated (4 Gy) cells of aged mice (Supplemental Figure 5G). In agreement with the above-described experiments, the microarray data showed significantly upregulated expression of apoptotic genes in both aged and DNA-damaged *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ LSK cells (Figure 3E and Supplemental Figure 5H). Untreated *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ LSK cells showed aberrations in

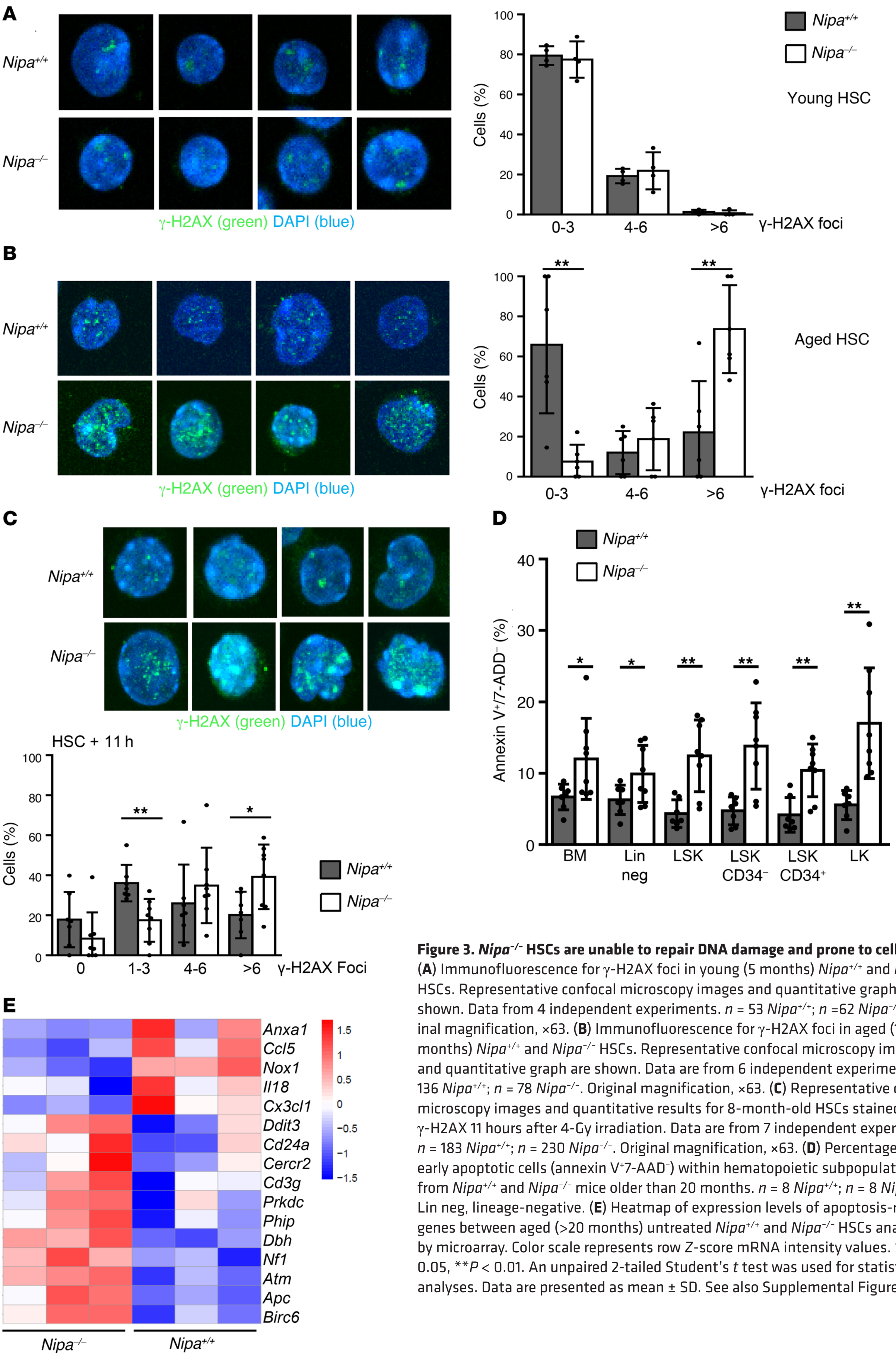

Figure 3. *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ HSCs are unable to repair DNA damage and prone to cell death. (**A**) Immunofluorescence for γ-H2AX foci in young (5 months) *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ HSCs. Representative confocal microscopy images and quantitative graph are shown. Data from 4 independent experiments. n = 53 *Nipa*$^{+/+}$; n =62 *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. Original magnification, ×63. (**B**) Immunofluorescence for γ-H2AX foci in aged (11–18 months) *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ HSCs. Representative confocal microscopy images and quantitative graph are shown. Data are from 6 independent experiments. n = 136 *Nipa*$^{+/+}$; n = 78 *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. Original magnification, ×63. (**C**) Representative confocal microscopy images and quantitative results for 8-month-old HSCs stained for γ-H2AX 11 hours after 4-Gy irradiation. Data are from 7 independent experiments. n = 183 *Nipa*$^{+/+}$; n = 230 *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. Original magnification, ×63. (**D**) Percentages of early apoptotic cells (annexin V^{+}7-AAD^{-}) within hematopoietic subpopulations from *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ mice older than 20 months. n = 8 *Nipa*$^{+/+}$; n = 8 *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. Lin neg, lineage-negative. (**E**) Heatmap of expression levels of apoptosis-related genes between aged (>20 months) untreated *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ HSCs analyzed by microarray. Color scale represents row Z-score mRNA intensity values. $^{*}P < 0.05$, $^{**}P < 0.01$. An unpaired 2-tailed Student's t test was used for statistical analyses. Data are presented as mean ± SD. See also Supplemental Figure 5.

their DNA repair expression profile, with overexpression of genes involved in DNA damage repair (Supplemental Figure 5I).

Taken together, our results highlight increased sensitivity to cell death in aged and DNA-damaged *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ LSK cells, which was associated with an accumulation of DNA damage that may be due to alterations in the DNA repair pathway.

NIPA interacts with FANCD2. To further investigate the underlying mechanisms and identify NIPA-interacting proteins, we performed mass spectrometry analysis of NIPA-overexpressing HEK293T cells. Through this analysis, we found that FANCD2 interacts with NIPA and confirmed the binding by coimmunoprecipitation experiments in Phoenix and HeLa cells, as well as in hematopoietic primary cells and cell lines (Figure 4, A and B, and Supplemental Figure 6, A–D). Coimmunoprecipitation of transiently overexpressed FLAG-hNIPA in Phoenix cells and endogenous NIPA in HeLa cells through FANCD2 and vice versa confirmed the robust NIPA-FANCD2 interaction (Figure 4, C and D). Although *FancD2* mRNA levels were unaffected in the absence of NIPA (Supplemental Figure 7A), non- and monoubiquitinated FANCD2 protein levels were significantly reduced in *Nipa*-deficient cells, indicating that NIPA is important for FANCD2 protein stabilization (Figure 4, E–G; $P < 0.0001$). Localization analyses of FANCD2 by immunofluorescence in HeLa cells retrovirally transfected with pLMP miR^{Ctrl} or miR^{Nipa} showed significantly reduced FANCD2 levels predominantly in the nucleus of *Nipa*-downregulated cells (Supplemental Figure 7B). Nuclear and cytosolic extracts of *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ primary mouse embryonic fibroblasts (MEFs) reinforced this result, showing greatly reduced FANCD2 protein levels, especially in the nuclear fraction (Figure 4, H and I). Cycloheximide treatment of primary MEFs resulted in a reduced half-life of FANCD2 in *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ cells (Figure 4, J and K), suggesting that NIPA is important for FANCD2 protein stability. Inhibition of the proteasomal pathway by MG132 led to partial rescue of FANCD2 protein levels (Figure 4L and Supplemental Figure 8, A and B), once again suggesting that NIPA prevents FANCD2 from untimely (proteasomal) degradation. In order to investigate steady-state levels of other FANC family members in *Nipa*-deficient animals, we examined FANCG, FANCE, FANCF, and FANCI protein levels, with only slightly reduced amounts of FANCI in *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ primary MEFs (Supplemental Figure 9, A and B).

Nipa-deficient cells show MMC hypersensitivity as a hallmark of FA. To test the activation ability of the FA/BRCA pathway in the absence and presence of NIPA, we treated primary MEFs with MMC, which strongly activates the FA pathway via DNA interstrand cross-linkage. We examined mRNA and protein levels of FANCD2, and found that while *FancD2* transcription was comparable in *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ primary MEFs (Supplemental Figure 10A), non- and monoubiquitinated FANCD2 protein levels were dramatically reduced, particularly after MMC treatment in *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ compared with WT MEFs (Figure 5A and Supplemental Figure 10B; $P < 0.0001$). Immunofluorescence of untreated and MMC-treated primary MEFs demonstrated the MMC hypersensitivity of *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ cells, shown by significantly increased numbers of γ-H2AX foci after 6 hours of MMC treatment (Figure 5, B and C, and Supplemental Figure 10C). Importantly, we showed a significant increase in radial chromosomes, which is a hallmark of FA, in MMC-treated *Nipa*-deficient primary splenocytes (Figure 5, D and E). *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ cells further displayed high sensitivity to MMC, as confirmed by reduced survival rates. Interestingly, the MMC hypersensitivity was seen in both *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ and *Fancd2*-deficient cells, with *Fancd2*-deficient cells showing a trend to even higher MMC sensitivity after treatment with 20 or 50 nM MMC (Figure 5F).

At this point, we sought to examine whether reexpression of *Nipa*, *Nipa* mutants, or *Fancd2* can rescue the observed phenotype. Indeed, reexpression of *Nipa* (WT) was able to increase FANCD2 levels (Figure 6, A and B, and Supplemental Figure 11A) and also to functionally reverse the observed repopulating defects in *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ HSCs (Figure 6, C and D). Reexpression of a *Nipa* mutant with a deleted and thereby inactive F-box (referred to here as NipaΔF-box), was also able to rescue the functional repopulation defects of *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ HSCs and also showed strong binding to FANCD2 (Figure 6, A–D, and Supplemental Figure 11, A–E). Reexpression of *Fancd2* in primary *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ BMCs restored the repopulation capacity in CFU assays, further emphasizing that the *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ phenotype in HSCs is caused by impaired FANCD2 levels with a disruption of the FA pathway (Figure 6, F and G). We were also able to restore the MMC sensitivity of *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ MEFs by *Fancd2* reexpression in those cells (Figure 6E). To investigate whether NIPA and FANCD2 are epistatic, we downregulated *Fancd2* in *Nipa*-deficient spleen cells and examined chromosomal radials after MMC treatment. As shown in Supplemental Figure 12, A–C, NIPA was epistatic to FANCD2. However, we found a slight increase in chromosomal radials after *Fancd2* knockdown in *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ spleen cells (Supplemental Figure 12, A–C). In agreement with these results, *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ primary MEFs with downregulated *Fancd2* showed slightly increased MMC hypersensitivity compared with solely *Nipa*-deficient MEFs (Supplemental Figure 12, D and E; 10, 20, and 50 nM MMC; $P = 0.1$). Therefore, we suggest that NIPA is epistatic to FANCD2, with slight additional FANCD2-dependent effects on MMC sensitivity in *Nipa*-deficient cells.

Based on these results, we conclude that NIPA, independent of its F-box function, is essential for the nuclear abundance of FANCD2 and correct initiation of the FA/BRCA pathway.

Loss of NIPA leads to a BM failure phenotype in mice resembling that of functional Fanc deficiency. Mice with a dysfunctional FA pathway such as *FancA*$^{-/-}$, *FancD2*$^{-/-}$, or *FancG*$^{-/-}$ showed overall mild hematopoietic anomalies under steady-state conditions, but application of chronic stress induced complete hematopoietic collapse in some strains (38, 44). Based on the defective activation of the FA/BRCA pathway, we hypothesized that *Nipa*-deficient mice have an FA-like phenotype. To provoke this distinct phenotype, we treated *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ mice repeatedly with poly(I:C) (Supplemental Figure 13A and ref. 38). To exclude *Nipa*-deficient niche–dependent effects in the experimental setup, we performed the long-term assay using a hematopoietic cell–specific *Vav*$^{Tg/WT}$ *Nipa*$^{CKO/CKO}$ mouse strain. After short-term poly(I:C) treatment of young *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ mice, we showed significantly reduced blood counts (Supplemental Figure 13B), diminished BM cellularity (Supplemental Figure 13C), and lower levels of LSK and LK cells (Supplemental Figure 13D). An 5-ethynyl-2′-deoxyuridine (EdU) assay did not identify cell cycle defects in *Nipa*-deficient BMCs (Supplemental Figure 13E).

Even more remarkable were the results of the chronic stress assay: while control mice survived repeated poly(I:C) injections for more than 400 days, all of the treated *Vav*$^{Tg/WT}$ *Nipa*$^{CKO/CKO}$ animals

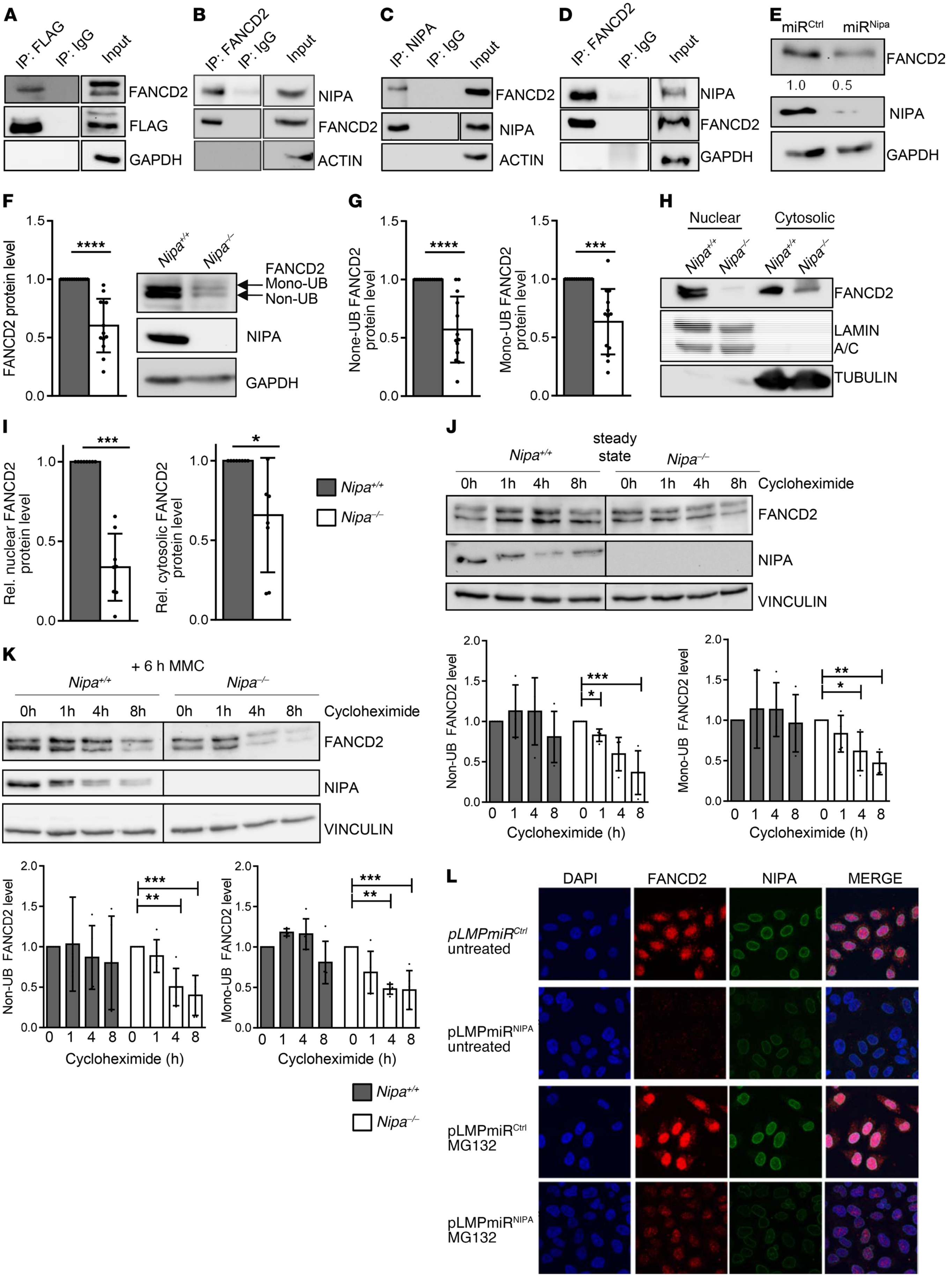
A
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Figure 4. NIPA interacts with FANCD2. (**A**) FLAG coimmunoprecipitation of Phoenix E cells transiently transfected with FLAG-hNIPA. (**B**) FANCD2 coimmunoprecipitation of Phoenix E cells transiently transfected with FLAG-hNIPA. (**C**) NIPA coimmunoprecipitation of HeLa cells with endogenous levels of NIPA. (**D**) FANCD2 coimmunoprecipitation of HeLa cells with endogenous levels of NIPA. (**E**) Western blot analysis of HeLa cells retrovirally transfected with pLMP miR^{Ctrl} or miR^{Nipa} for FANCD2, normalized to GAPDH. (**F**) Western blot analysis of $Nipa^{+/+}$ and $Nipa^{-/-}$ primary MEFs for FANCD2, NIPA, and GAPDH. Quantification of relative FANCD2 protein levels normalized to GAPDH of $Nipa^{+/+}$ and $Nipa^{-/-}$ primary MEFs. $n = 13$ $Nipa^{+/+}$; $n = 13$ $Nipa^{-/-}$. (**G**) Quantification of relative nonubiquitinated (Non-UB) and monoubiquitinated (Mono-UB) FANCD2 protein levels of $Nipa^{+/+}$ and $Nipa^{-/-}$ primary MEFs analyzed by Western blot. $n = 13$ $Nipa^{+/+}$; $n = 13$ $Nipa^{-/-}$. (**H**) Western blot analysis of nuclear and cytosolic extracts of $Nipa^{+/+}$ and $Nipa^{-/-}$ primary MEFs for FANCD2, lamin A/C, and tubulin. (**I**) Quantification of relative (rel.) FANCD2 protein levels normalized to lamin A/C (nuclear) or tubulin (cytosolic) of $Nipa^{+/+}$ and $Nipa^{-/-}$ primary MEFs. $n = 8$ $Nipa^{+/+}$; $n = 8$ $Nipa^{-/-}$. (**J**) Western blot analysis of non- and mono-UB FANCD2 levels of $Nipa^{+/+}$ and $Nipa^{-/-}$ primary MEFs (steady state) treated with cycloheximide for the indicated times. $n = 4$ $Nipa^{+/+}$; $n = 4$ $Nipa^{-/-}$. (**K**) Western blot analysis of non- and mono-UB FANCD2 levels of $Nipa^{+/+}$ and $Nipa^{-/-}$ primary MEFs (6 hours, 0.5 μM MMC) treated with cycloheximide for the indicated times. $n = 5$ $Nipa^{+/+}$; $n = 5$ $Nipa^{-/-}$. (**L**) Immunofluorescence for FANCD2, NIPA, and DAPI in untreated and 4-hour MG132–treated (5 μM) in HeLa cells retrovirally transfected with pLMP miR^{Ctrl} or miR^{Nipa}. Representative confocal microscopy images are shown. $*P < 0.05$, $**P < 0.01$, $***P < 0.001$, $****P < 0.0001$. A paired 2-tailed Student's *t* test Original magnification, ×63. (**F**, **G**, and **I**) or Dunnett's test (**J** and **K**) was used for statistical analyses. Data are presented as mean ± SD. See also Supplemental Figures 6–9.

died due to BM failure, with a median latency of 354 days (Figure 7A; $P = 0.001$). WBC counts were greatly reduced at the time of death (Figure 7B; $P < 0.0001$), and BM sections showed substantial aplasia (Figure 7C and Supplemental Figure 13F), with a slight increase in fibrosis as measured by reticulin staining of $Vav^{Tg/WT}$ $Nipa^{CKO/CKO}$ BM sections (Supplemental Figure 13G). To further test our hypothesis that this dramatic phenotype was caused by a functional *Fancd2* deficiency in $Nipa^{-/-}$ animals, we analyzed FANCD2 in young untreated and poly(I:C)-treated HSCs via immunofluorescence. As expected, untreated young HSCs showed low FANCD2 levels independent of NIPA (Figure 7, D and E, and Supplemental Figure 13H). In contrast, poly(I:C)-treated WT HSCs exhibited a strong FANCD2 signal, whereas *Nipa*-deficient HSCs showed significantly reduced FANCD2 levels. The FANCD2 reduction occurred predominantly in the nucleus, with significantly reduced nuclear FANCD2 staining in $Nipa^{-/-}$ HSCs on day 56 of repetitive poly(I:C) treatment (Figure 7, D and E, and Supplemental Figure 13H; $P = 0.006$). This was most likely the cause for the aberrant DNA repair/FA/BRCA pathway in *Nipa*-deficient HSCs.

Taken together, these data indicate that loss of NIPA leads to a BM failure phenotype in mice under chronic stress conditions resembling that of animals with a dysfunctional FA/BRCA signaling cascade. This points to a functional FA pathway defect in LSK cells due to reduced nuclear FANCD2 levels in the case of *Nipa* deficiency and defines NIPA as an FA-associated protein.

NIPA is downregulated in BM cells from a subset of patients with hypocellular RCC. Based on the pathological MMC sensitivity in vitro and the FA-like phenotype of *Nipa*-deficient mice, we postulated that *Nipa* deficiency might cause FA in humans or play a role in other human disorders characterized by hypocellularity of the BM. First, we sequenced the *NIPA* gene in 5 patients with confirmed but unclassified FA who were negative for all FA genes described to date, but found no *NIPA* mutations when using whole exome sequencing (WES). We next focused on BM samples from children with MDS-type RCC, a disease characterized by pancytopenia, BM dysplasia, normal blast percentages, and often BM hypocellularity. We also included patients with genetically defined FA (Supplemental Figure 14). NIPA expression was determined by IHC on trephine biopsy slides. As expected, FA patients with documented germline FANC gene mutations showed physiological NIPA expression in BM cells (Supplemental Figure 14, patients 1–6, and Figure 7F, patients 1 and 2). In contrast, only 13 of 24 RCC patients showed normal NIPA expression (Supplemental Figure 14, patients 8–20), while 11 showed greatly reduced NIPA levels (Figure 7F and Supplemental Figure 14, patients 21–31). The presence of an underlying germline syndrome predisposing to MDS (including FA) was investigated in all RCC patients. Surprisingly, in the patients with a defined germline mutation (i.e., in GATA2, SAMD9L, or RUNX1), we found normal levels of NIPA expression (Supplemental Figure 14, patients 8–13, and Figure 7F, patients 9 and 10). Of the 18 patients without a known genetic predisposition and having a normal karyotype, 11 showed a marked reduction in NIPA expression (Supplemental Figure 14, patients 21–31, and Figure 7F, patients 26–29). Interestingly, the RCC samples with downregulated NIPA expression also showed reduced FANCD2 levels (Figure 7G). Together with the findings in our mouse model, this result indicates that a reduction in NIPA levels might contribute to hematopoietic failure in these patients.

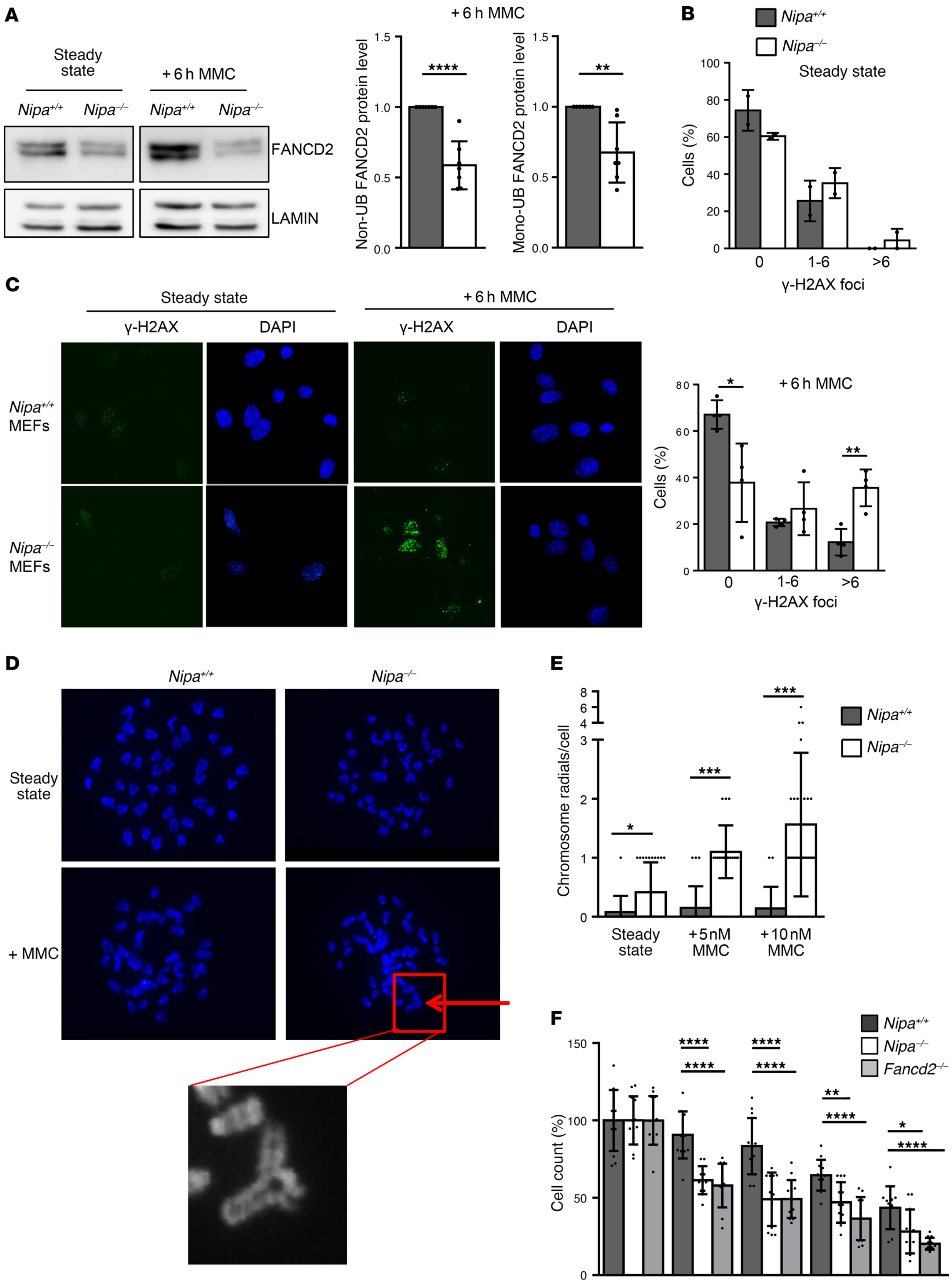
To investigate whether *NIPA* mutations or deletions account for its reduced expression in RCC patients, we performed WES of 8 of the samples with reduced NIPA expression. We did not detect any *NIPA* mutations, suggesting epigenetic and/or (post)transcriptional regulation as the most likely reasons for NIPA downregulation in these patients.

In summary, we found reduced NIPA expression in a subset of patients with hypocellular BM and peripheral cytopenia. Further studies will be required in order to uncover a causal link between NIPA expression and hematopoietic failure in RCC patients, and to evaluate NIPA expression as a novel biomarker and potential therapeutic target in patients with RCC and FA.

Discussion

Nipa is expressed in the murine hematopoietic system throughout life, with particularly high expression levels in the primitive HSC pool, indicating a potential role for NIPA in these cells. Indeed, within our study, we were able to identify a crucial function of the protein within the DNA repair/FA/BRCA network.

In the absence of NIPA, HSCs show characteristic features of premature aging (45) in aged and challenged mice: the finding of impaired reconstitution efficiency and repopulation capacity in competitive and serial Tx, respectively, suggests that *Nipa* deficiency leads to cell-intrinsic HSC defects. Reduced reconstitution efficiency is a classical feature of aged HSCs, as has been shown previously by Liang et al., who correlated BM reconstitution efficiency indirectly with age, finding 2- to 3-fold-lower engraftment of old compared with young HSCs (46, 47). Consistent with other reports showing a switch from lymphoid to myeloid differentiation



in aged HSCs (48, 49), *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ HSCs tended to differentiate toward the myeloid lineage. One hallmark of aged HSCs is the accumula-

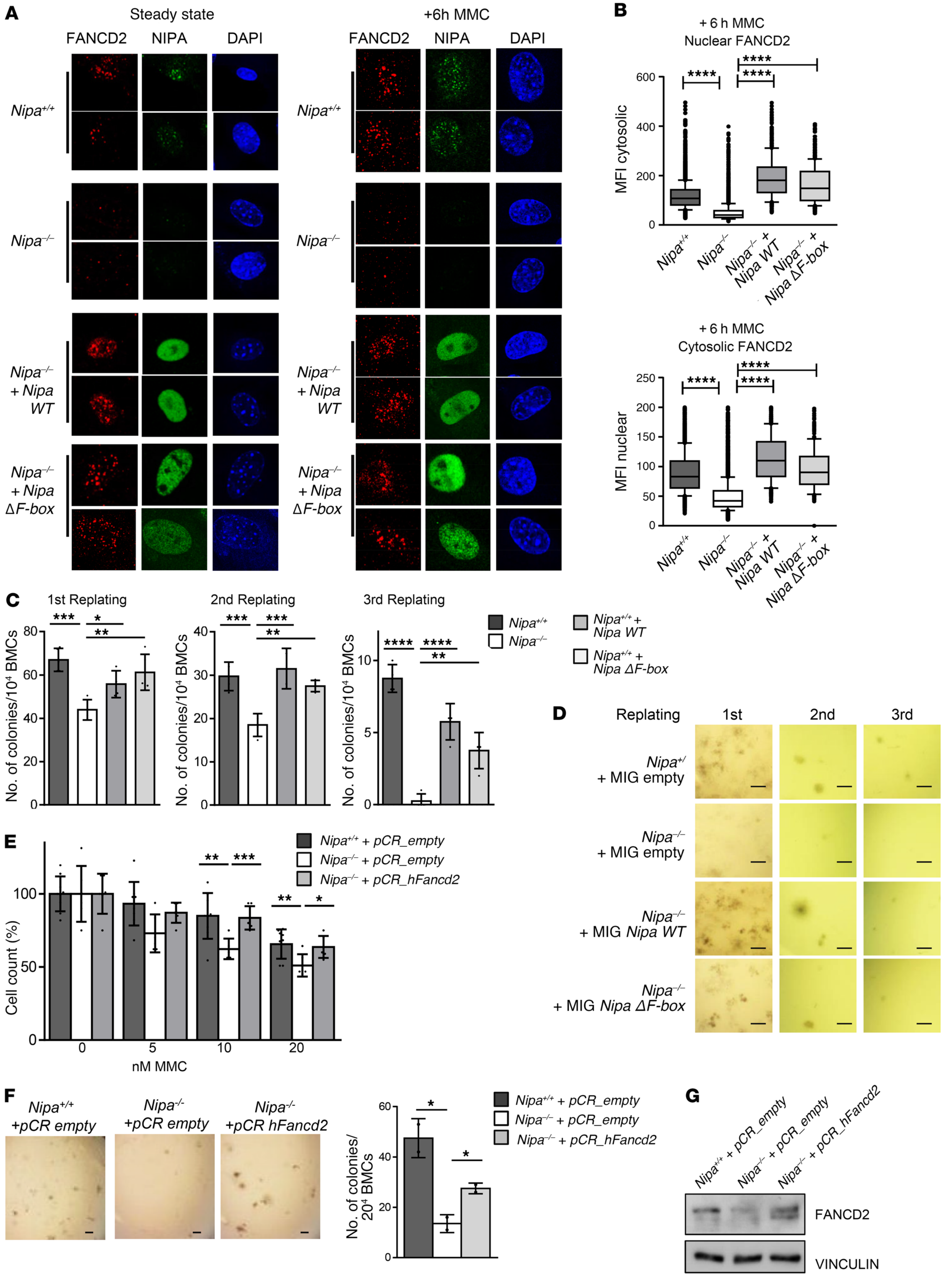
Figure 5. *Nipa*-deficient cells display MMC hypersensitivity as a hallmark of FA. (**A**) Western blot analysis of *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ primary MEFs (untreated and treated +6 hours with 0.5 μM MMC) for FANCD2 and lamin. Quantification of relative non- and monoubiquitinated FANCD2 protein levels of *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ primary MEFs is shown. $n = 7$ *Nipa*$^{+/+}$; $n = 7$ *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. (**B**) Quantification of γ-H2AX foci in untreated and 0.5 μM MMC–treated *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ primary MEFs. No MMC: data from 2 independent experiments; $n = 74$ *Nipa*$^{+/+}$, $n = 112$ *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. +6 hours MMC: data from 4 independent experiments; $n = 121$ *Nipa*$^{+/+}$, $n = 93$ *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. (**C**) Immunofluorescence for γ-H2AX foci in untreated and 6-hour MMC-treated (0.5 μM) *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ primary MEFs. Representative confocal microscopy images are shown. Original magnification, ×63. (**D**) Representative images of DAPI-stained metaphase spreads of untreated and MMC-treated (5 nM) *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ spleen cells after 48 hours of in vitro growth. Arrow indicates chromosome radials. Original magnification, ×100. (**E**) Quantification of chromosome radials per cell of untreated and MMC-treated (5 and 10 nM) *Nipa*$^{+/+}$ and *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ spleen cells after 48 hours of in vitro growth. No MMC: $n = 40$ *Nipa*$^{+/+}$; $n = 40$ *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. +MMC: $n = 20$ *Nipa*$^{+/+}$; $n = 20$ *Nipa*$^{-/-}$. (**F**) Cell survival assay of *Nipa*$^{+/+}$, *Nipa*$^{-/-}$, and *Fancd2*$^{-/-}$ MEFs measured after 5 days of culture with the indicated concentrations of MMC. Data from 2 independent experiments are shown. $n = 12$ *Nipa*$^{+/+}$; $n = 12$ *Nipa*$^{-/-}$; $n = 12$ *Fancd2*$^{-/-}$. One-way ANOVA, $P = 6.4 \times 10^{-7}$ (5 nM); $P = 4.9 \times 10^{-6}$ (10 nM); $P = 1.7 \times 10^{-5}$ (20 nM); $P = 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ (50 nM). Reported *P* values in the figure from unpaired 2-tailed Student's *t* test. $^{*}P < 0.05$, $^{**}P < 0.01$, $^{***}P < 0.001$, $^{****}P < 0.0001$. A paired (**A**) or unpaired (**B** and **E**) 2-tailed Student's *t* test was used for statistical analyses. Data are represented as mean ± SD. See also Supplemental Figure 10.

tion of γ-H2AX foci (50, 51). The accumulation of a large number of γ-H2AX foci in aged *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ HSCs suggests that unresolved DNA damage might be causative for premature aging, as seen in mice defective for DNA repair pathway genes. Recent findings implicate replication stress as a major cause of DNA damage induction in HSCs (31, 52), and it has been shown that physiological stresses (such as infections and blood loss) trigger quiescent HSCs to enter the cell cycle, with accumulation of DNA damage as a direct consequence (38). Interestingly, we demonstrated that NIPA regulates the nuclear abundance of FANCD2, a key regulator of the FA/BRCA pathway directly involved in counteracting replication stress by maintaining the integrity of stalled replication forks and processing ICLs (22, 25, 26); and it has been shown that the nuclear localization of FANCD2 is essential for its function (53). Although we cannot exclude that NIPA has several interaction partners involved in DNA damage repair, the interaction of NIPA with FANCD2 and its interplay with the FA/BRCA pathway define NIPA as an FA-associated protein that is essential for preventing the accumulation of DNA damage. Like *Fanc*-mutated cells, *Nipa* deficiency results in increased MMC sensitivity, which is a substantial hallmark of a nonfunctional FA/BRCA pathway (34, 35).

Based on these observations, we hypothesized that *Nipa*-deficient mice resemble *Fanc* gene–knockout animals. Indeed, *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ mice have gross hematopoietic and nonhematopoietic similarities to those strains. Most existing FA mouse models show functional defects of HSCs, hypersensitivity to MMC, and increased γ-H2AX levels, all of which are features of the *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ phenotype (44, 54–57). *FancB*$^{+/-}$ and *FancA*$^{-/-}$ mice show reduced platelet counts, as was found in the *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ animals. However, most *Fanc*-knockout mouse strains (*Fancc*$^{-/-}$, *Fancg*$^{-/-}$, *Fancd1*$^{-/-}$, *Fancd2*$^{-/-}$, and *Usp1*$^{-/-}$) show only limited alterations in PB counts, comparable to the *Nipa*-knockout mouse. Most importantly, exposure of *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ mice to chronic stress conditions induced full BM failure with peripheral cytopenia and death of the animals, which closely mirrors the phenotype of *FancA*$^{-/-}$ mice (38). Along with the hematopoietic phenotype, *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ mice showed a reduced Mendelian birth rate, similar to *Fancd2*- and other *Fanc*-knockout animals. Furthermore, in both *Nipa*- and *Fanc*-knockout strains, mice show growth retardation and germ cell defects with hypogonadism. The germ cell defects in our *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ mice were caused by a block of spermatogenesis during meiotic prophase due to altered DNA damage repair followed by apoptosis (40). Regarding cancer susceptibility, *Fanc*-knockout mice mostly develop cancer after 15 months of age or under stress conditions (44).

In our study, we showed that NIPA and FANCD2 interact which each other and identified a profound and essential regulation of FANCD2 by NIPA. A central remaining question is how NIPA influences FANCD2 abundance and its localization. In previous studies, NIPA was identified as an F-box protein that is part of an SCF-type E3-ubiquitin ligase (39). We show that the F-box function of NIPA seems not to play a crucial role in the regulation of FANCD2 or the murine BM failure phenotype: First, FANCD2 levels were downregulated in NIPA-knockdown and -knockout cells, but should accumulate if FANCD2 would be an SCF$^{\text{NIPA}}$ target. Second, we generated an F-box–deleted *Nipa* mutant and showed that it was still able to bind and interact with FANCD2. Therefore, we believe that the F-box function of NIPA plays a subordinate role in regulating the FA/BRCA axis. Alternatively, NIPA may act as a scaffold protein for FANCD2, thereby stabilizing the nuclear abundance of FANCD2. Another plausible possibility could be that NIPA, which is located at the nuclear envelope of the cell, is directly involved in the nuclear export of the protein. In addition, it is most likely that NIPA has pleiotropic effects after DNA damage, as damaged *Nipa*$^{-/-}$ cells show some features (γ-H2AX foci after irradiation) that do not essentially correspond to the FANCD2 pathway. Further biochemical and in vivo analysis with different *Nipa* and *FancD2* mutants will unravel the precise mode of the functional NIPA-FANCD2 interaction.

Based on the FA-like phenotype of *Nipa*-deficient mice, we predict that there is also an FA phenotype in humans. Along with the very variable clinical picture, 90% of FA patients develop BM failure within the first 40 years of life, and the incidence of hematopoietic and solid malignancies in those patients is high (58). Only a very few of the patients diagnosed with FA by the MMC hypersensitivity assay have no mutation in 1 of the 22 known homozygous or compound heterozygous *FANC* genes. Despite the rarity of those unclassified FA patients, we were able to sequence 5 patient samples collected at the German reference diagnostics center for FA (Institute of Human Genetics, Biozentrum), but did not identify any *NIPA* mutations. However, we intend to continue to screen genetically undefined FA cases for *NIPA* deletions and include expression analyses of the protein. As classical IBMFSs such as FA and DC cannot be diagnosed by BM morphology alone, and differentiation of IBMFS and RCC remains a major diagnostic challenge (5, 59), we also evaluated NIPA status in patients with hematopoietic failure. In recent years, it became evident that other forms of BM failure or familial MDS (*GATA2* haploinsufficiency, *SAMD9/9L* syndromes, *MYSM1* deficiency, etc.) can also appear as hypocellular RCC. Still, in approximately 85% of RCC patients, no predisposing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Nuclear FANCD2
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Nipa+/+ + pCR_empty
Nipa–/– + pCR_empty
Nipa–/– + pCR_hFancd2
FANCD2
VINCULIN

Figure 6. *Fancd2* restoration can overcome the defects of *Nipa*-deficient cells. (**A**) Immunofluorescence for FANCD2, NIPA and DAPI, in untreated and 6-hour MMC–treated (0.5 μM) $Nipa^{+/+}$ and $Nipa^{-/-}$ primary MEFs retrovirally transfected with pBABE^{NipaWT} or $\text{pBABE}^{Nipa\Delta F\text{-}box}$. Representative confocal microscopy images are shown. Original magnification, ×63. (**B**) Average fluorescence intensity of FANCD2 staining in the nucleus and the cytosol of the $Nipa^{+/+}$ and $Nipa^{-/-}$ primary MEFs (+6 hour MMC) shown in **A** analyzed by image cytometry. Box-and-whisker plots: 10th to 90th percentile, with outliers aligned. Nuclear FANCD2: n = 4622 $Nipa^{+/+}$; n = 5035 $Nipa^{-/-}$; n = 722 $Nipa^{-/-}$ + *Nipa WT*; n = 315 $Nipa^{-/-}$ + *Nipa ΔF-box*. Cytosolic FANCD2: n = 3929 $Nipa^{+/+}$; n = 4414 $Nipa^{-/-}$; n = 593 $Nipa^{-/-}$ + *Nipa WT*; n =287 $Nipa^{-/-}$ + *Nipa ΔF-box*. Reported P values in the figure from Dunnett's test. (**C**) $Nipa^{+/+}$ or $Nipa^{-/-}$ BMCs were retrovirally infected with pMIG^{empty}, pMIG^{NipaWT}, or $\text{pMIG}^{Nipa\Delta F\text{-}box}$ and used for in vitro CFU assay. Quantification of colonies is shown. n = 4 $Nipa^{+/+}$; n = 4 $Nipa^{-/-}$; n = 4 $Nipa^{-/-}$ + *Nipa WT*; n = 4 $Nipa^{-/-}$ + *Nipa ΔF-box*. Reported P values in the figure from Dunnett's test. (**D**) Representative images of CFU assay described in **C**. Scale bars: 1000 μm. (**E**) Cell survival assay of $Nipa^{+/+}$ and $Nipa^{-/-}$ primary MEFs lentivirally infected with pCR^{empty} or pCR^{Fancd2} measured after 5 days of culture with the indicated concentrations of MMC. Data from 2 independent tests are shown. n = 9 $Nipa^{+/+}$ + pCR^{empty}; n = 6 $Nipa^{-/-}$ + pCR^{empty}; n = 6 $Nipa^{-/-}$ + pCR^{Fancd2}. One-way ANOVA, P = 0.004 (10 nM); P = 0.014 (20 nM). Reported P values in the figure from unpaired 2-tailed Student's t test. (**F**) $Nipa^{+/+}$ or $Nipa^{-/-}$ BMCs were lentivirally infected with pCR^{empty} or pCR^{Fancd2} and used for in vitro CFU assay. Representative images and quantification of colonies are shown. Scale bar: 1000 μm. n = 2 $Nipa^{+/+}$ + pCR^{empty}; n =2 $Nipa^{-/-}$ + pCR^{empty}; n = 2 $Nipa^{-/-}$ +pCR^{Fancd2}. One-way ANOVA, P = 0.015. Reported P values in the figure from unpaired 2-tailed Student's t test. (**G**) Representative Western blot of BMCs used for CFU assay shown in **A**. *P < 0.05, **P < 0.01, ***P < 0.001, ****P < 0.0001. Data are represented as mean ± SD. See also Supplemental Figures 11 and 12.

germline mutation can be identified (our unpublished observation, European Working Group of MDS in Childhood [EWOG-MDS] study). In addition, biomarkers that predict disease progression (i.e., transfusion dependency, severe neutropenia, and/or progression to advanced MDS) are missing. Within our study, we provide evidence that NIPA expression is relevant in diseases characterized by hematopoietic failure. In a subset of patients with MDS-type RCC, we found a distinct and significant downregulation of NIPA. None of the 11 RCC patients with reduced NIPA expression had mutations in genes known to be involved in BM failure or myeloid malignancies (i.e., *GATA2*, *SAMD9/9L*, or *RUNX1*). We also did not find mutations in the *NIPA* gene in 8 of those samples, suggesting epigenetic or posttranslational mechanisms as a cause for the reduction in NIPA protein levels. Interestingly, NIPA is located at chromosome 7q32.2, a region frequently found to be deregulated in methylation analyses of myelodysplastic syndromes (60–63), suggesting the possibility of epigenetic regulation of NIPA in RCC. In contrast, all of the 20 patients with genetically defined FA or GATA2, SAMD9L, or RUNX1 syndromes examined showed normal NIPA expression. This might indicate that NIPA is an additional regulator of hematopoietic function and that its loss can be the cause of hematopoietic failure in the absence of other known reasons. Further studies will help to understand how NIPA expression is regulated, and larger patient cohorts will be required in order to determine whether NIPA expression levels can be used to distinguish between familial MDS/IBMFS cases (*GATA2*, *SAMD9/9L*, etc.) and sporadic disease, or to predict disease outcome. Finally, the putative causal relationship between NIPA expression and RCC pathogenesis could open the way for its use as a therapeutic target.

Taken together, our results add NIPA to the short list of FA-associated proteins and identify a NIPA/FANCD2 axis in which the nuclear abundance of FANCD2 is regulated by NIPA. Further analyses of NIPA in hypoplastic BM disorders will expand the molecular and clinical landscape of IBMFS and RCC, and uncover the clinical potential and relevance of NIPA as a diagnostic tool and possible target in affected patients.

Methods

Mice. $Nipa^{CKO/CKO}$ and $Nipa^{KO/KO}$ mice were generated using a conditional knockout strategy (40). To achieve tissue-specific *Nipa* deletion, we crossed $Nipa^{CKO/CKO}$ mice with Vav-Cre ($Vav^{Tg/WT}$) transgenic mice (43). Littermates or age- and sex-matched mice were used as controls. Recipient mice and donor mice for support BM were either B6.SJL-PtprcaPep3b/Boy (CD45.1) mice or CD45.1/CD45.2 heterozygotes that were of the F_1 generation of C57BL/6 and B6.SJL-PtprcaPep3b/Boy mice (The Jackson Laboratory).

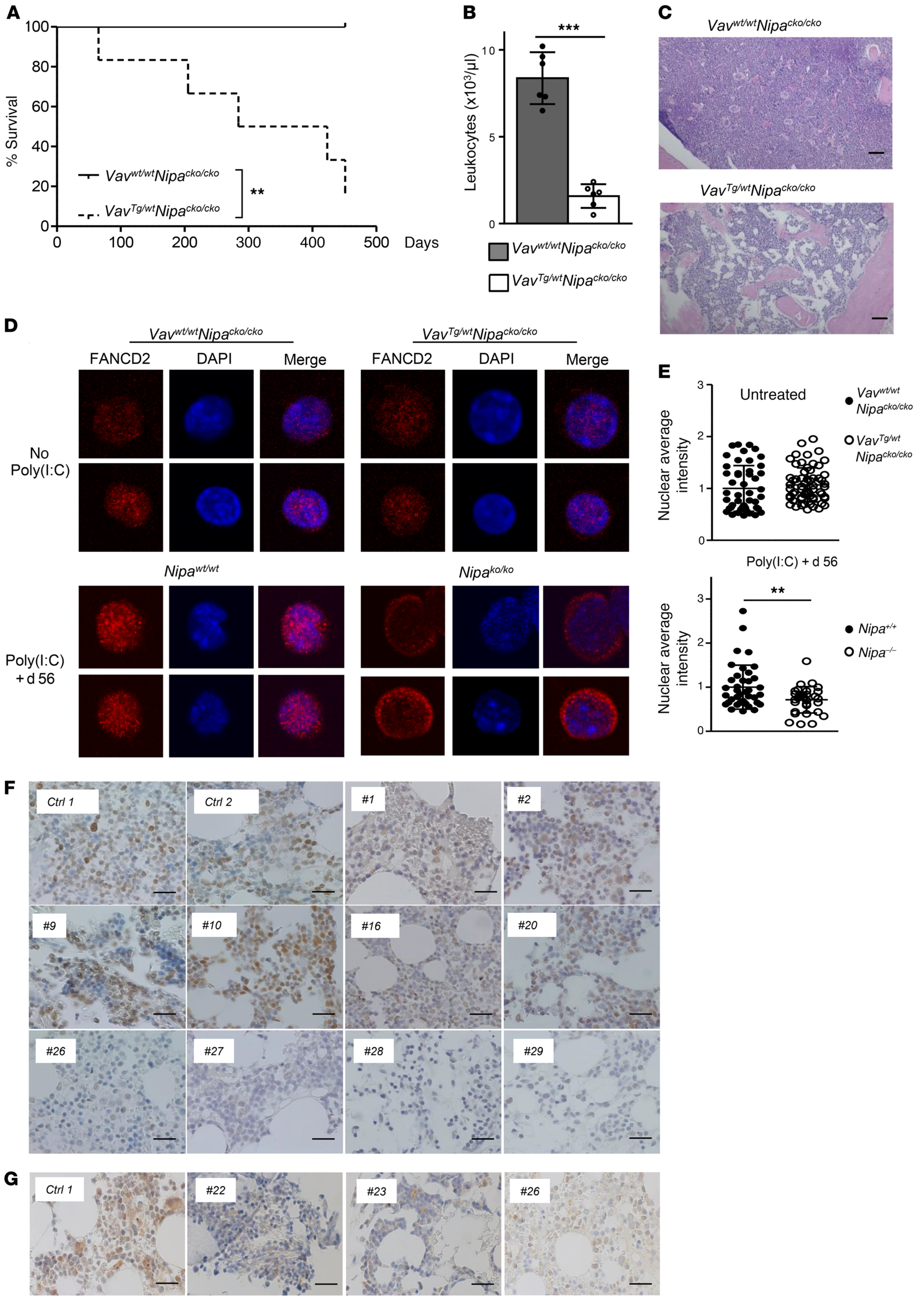
Plasmids and siRNAs. pLMPmiR^{Ctrl} and pLMPmiR^{Nipa} were generated by subcloning the target-specific hairpin sequence from Eurofins according to the manufacturer's instructions. siRNA^{NIPA} corresponded to sense CAGAUUGAAUCGUCCAUGA•d(TT) (39). A firefly luciferase siRNA served as a control. FANCD2 Silencer Select siRNA and control Silencer Select siRNA were purchased from Thermo Fisher Scientific and used according to the manufacturer's protocol. MigR1 FLAG-hNipaWT, MigR1 FLAG-hNipaΔF-box, pBABE hNipaWT, and pBABE hNipaΔF-box were provided by F. Bassermann (Technische Universität München, Munich, Germany). pCR1317 (pCR hFancd2; Addgene plasmid 111127) and pCR1265 (pCR empty; Addgene plasmid 111094) were a gift from Jacob Corn (64). VSVG and CMV vectors were produced by a member of our research team.

Cell lines. Primary $Nipa^{+/+}$ or $Nipa^{-/-}$ MEFs were prepared from embryos on E13.5, but only used at early passage and cultured in DMEM (PAA Laboratories) supplemented with 15% FCS under low oxygen conditions. Phoenix E helper virus-free ecotropic packaging cells (G. Nolan, Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA) and HeLa cells (ATCC) were maintained in DMEM supplemented with 10% FCS. The mouse pro-B cell line Ba/F3 (DSMZ) and the BM-derived cell line 32D were cultured in RPMI 1640 (Life Technologies) supplemented with 10% FCS, 2 ng/mL IL-3, and penicillin/streptomycin (65). HPC7 cells (RRID:CVCL_RB19) were cultured in IMDM (Gibco) supplemented with 10% FCS, 200 mM L-glutamine, 1-thyioglycerol, stem cell factor, and penicillin/streptomycin. All cell lines were cultured in a humidified incubator at 37°C with 5% CO_2.

To inhibit protein synthesis, cells were cultured in the presence of 25 μg/mL cycloheximide, and to inhibit proteasomal degradation, cells were cultured in the presence of 10 μM MG132 (66).

Transfection, and retroviral and lentiviral transduction. Retrovirus preparation and generation of transiently transfected cell lines were performed using Lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) (67). To generate stable retrovirally infected cell lines of HeLa cell line origin, cells were transduced by 2–4 rounds of spin infection (1200 *g*, 32°C, 90 minutes) every 12 hours in retroviral supernatant supplemented with 4 g/mL Polybrene (Sigma-Aldrich) and 10% DMEM. Retroviral and lentiviral infection of BMCs and primary MEFs was performed as previously described (67–69). MMC was used in a final concentration of 0.1 or 0.5 μM.

MMC sensitivity assay. Primary MEFs were plated in triplicate for each drug dose and treated with different concentrations of freshly


A
% Survival
100
80
60
40
20
0
0
100
200
300
400
500
Days
Vav$^{wt/wt}$Nipa$^{cko/cko}$
Vav$^{Tg/wt}$Nipa$^{cko/cko}$
**
B
Leukocytes (x10^3/µl)
10
5
0
***
Vav$^{wt/wt}$Nipa$^{cko/cko}$
Vav$^{Tg/wt}$Nipa$^{cko/cko}$
C
Vav$^{wt/wt}$Nipa$^{cko/cko}$
Vav$^{Tg/wt}$Nipa$^{cko/cko}$
D
Vav$^{wt/wt}$Nipa$^{cko/cko}$
Vav$^{Tg/wt}$Nipa$^{cko/cko}$
FANCD2
DAPI
Merge
FANCD2
DAPI
Merge
No Poly(I:C)
Nipa$^{wt/wt}$
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Poly(I:C) + d 56
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Nuclear average intensity
3
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Untreated
Vav$^{wt/wt}$ Nipa$^{cko/cko}$
Vav$^{Tg/wt}$ Nipa$^{cko/cko}$
Poly(I:C) + d 56
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Figure 7. Loss of NIPA leads to a BM failure phenotype resembling functional *Fanc* deficiency. (**A**) Kaplan-Meier survival curve of $Vav^{WT/WT}$ $Nipa^{CKO/CKO}$ and $Vav^{Tg/WT}$ $Nipa^{CKO/CKO}$ mice following regular poly(I:C) treatment dying from BM failure. $n = 8$ $Vav^{WT/WT}$ $Nipa^{CKO/CKO}$, $n = 6$ $Vav^{Tg/WT}$ $Nipa^{CKO/CKO}$. (**B**) Leukocyte counts of $Vav^{WT/WT}$ $Nipa^{CKO/CKO}$ and $Vav^{Tg/WT}$ $Nipa^{CKO/CKO}$ mice following regular poly(I:C) treatment at death compared with control mice at the same time points. $n = 6$ $Nipa^{+/+}$; $n = 6$ $Nipa^{-/-}$. (**C**) Representative H&E staining of BM sections of $Vav^{WT/WT}$ $Nipa^{CKO/CKO}$ and $Vav^{Tg/WT}$ $Nipa^{CKO/CKO}$ mice following regular poly(I:C) treatment sacrificed when moribund or at end of experiment. Original magnification, ×10. Scale bars: 100 μm. (**D**) Representative confocal microscopy images of LSK cells isolated from untreated or poly(I:C)-treated (day 56) mice (aged 3–5 months). Cells are stained for FANCD2 (red) and DAPI (blue). Original magnification, ×63. (**E**) Average fluorescence intensity of FANCD2 staining in the nuclei of untreated and poly(I:C)-treated HSCs. Results were normalized to control cells set to 1. Untreated: $n = 48$ $Vav^{WT/WT}$ $Nipa^{CKO/CKO}$; $n = 62$ $Vav^{Tg/WT}$ $Nipa^{CKO/CKO}$. Poly(I:C) +d56: $n = 40$ $Nipa^{+/+}$; $n = 32$ $Nipa^{-/-}$. (**F**) Representative IHC staining of NIPA (brown) in BM sections from patients with FA (patients 1 and 2) and RCC with (9 and 10) and without (16, 20, and 26–29) known germline predisposition demonstrates distinct NIPA downregulation (patients 26–29) in approximately 45% of analyzed RCC cases. Control samples (Ctrl 1 and 2) represent IHC NIPA BM sections from adult healthy donors. Original magnification, ×63. Scale bar: 20 μm. (**G**) Representative immunohistochemical staining of FANCD2 (brown) in BM sections from NIPA-downregulated RCC patients (22, 23, and 26). Control sample (Ctrl 1) represents IHC FANCD2 BM section from an adult healthy donor. Original magnification, ×63. Scale bars: 20 μm. $^{**}P < 0.01$, $^{***}P < 0.001$. A log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test (**A**) or unpaired 2-tailed Student's *t* test (**B** and **E**) was used for statistical analyses. Data are presented as mean ± SD. See also Supplemental Figures 13 and 14.

made MMC. After 5 days in culture, cells were harvested and counted. Cell numbers of the MMC-treated samples were normalized to the cell numbers in the untreated sample (70).

Immunoprecipitation, Western blotting, and cytosolic/nuclear extracts. For Immunoprecipitation and Western blotting, the following antibodies were used (40, 71, 72): NIPA (B-10), lamin A/C (E-1), and tubulin (TU-02) antibodies were obtained from Santa Cruz Biotechnology. NIPA (HPA 024023), FLAG (M2), and β-actin (A5441) antibodies were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich; GAPDH (OSG-00033G) from Osenses; FANCD2 (EPR2302) from Abcam; and (NB100-182) from Novus Biologicals. Cytosolic and nuclear extracts were generated according to the manufacturer's protocol using NE-PER Nuclear and Cytoplasmic Extraction Reagents (Thermo Fisher Scientific).

Flow cytometric analysis and cell sorting. Flow cytometric analysis was performed using single-cell suspensions incubated with the indicated antibodies (73). A CyAn ADP Analyzer (Beckman Coulter), FACSCanto II, LSRFortessa, FACSAria III, FACSAria Fusion (BD Biosciences), and Beckman Coulter MoFlo XDP were used for analyzing and sorting. Antibodies used to stain cell surface markers were: anti–mouse CD11b (Mac-1, M1/70), CD16/32 (clone 93), CD34 (RAM34), CD45.1 (LY-5.1, A20), CD45.2 (LY-5.2, 104), CD45R/B220 (RA3-6B2), CD45 (30-F11), CD90.2 (Thy1.2, 53-2.1), CD117 (c-KIT, 2B8), CD127 (IL-7Ra, A7R34), CD135 (FLT3, A2F10), Gr-1 (Ly-6G, RB6-8C5), Sca-1 (D7), and Ter-119 (TER-119), all obtained from BD Biosciences or eBioscience. Lineage-positive cells were removed using the Lineage Cell Depletion Kit (Miltenyi Biotec) before sorting.

Apoptosis measurement was performed as previously described using annexin V/7-AAD and cell cycle analysis by BrdU/propidium iodide (PI) (67, 74).

Immunofluorescence and microscopy. For γ-H2AX, NIPA, and FANCD2 measurements, HeLa cells, primary MEFs, or HSCs were fixed (4%PFA), permeabilized (100%methanol), and after blocking stained for primary and secondary antibodies (75). Anti–γ-H2AX (JBW301; Merck Millipore), anti-NIPA (B-10; Santa Cruz Biotechnology), and anti-FANCD2 (NB100-182, Novus Biologicals) antibodies were used. Image acquisition was performed using a Leica TCS SP2 AOBS confocal microscope equipped with a ×63 NA 1.4 HCX PL APO objective or an Olympus scanR Screening Station. Image analysis was performed using MetaMorph v.7.6.3.0 or Olympus scanR acquisition software.

CFU methylcellulose assay. To analyze stem cell potential with serial replating, 10,000 BMCs were plated in MethoCult 3434 (StemCell Technologies) (67). After 6–10 days, colonies were counted, and 10,000 BMCs were replated in new MethoCult medium.

Transplantation assays. For competitive BM Tx, $Nipa^{+/+}$ or $Nipa^{-/-}$ BMCs ($CD45.2^+$) were isolated from donor mice, mixed with $CD45.1^+$ competitor BMCs, and transplanted via tail vein injection into lethally irradiated (10 Gy fractionated) WT hosts ($CD45.2^+$). For serial LSK cell Tx, 2000 sorted $Nipa^{+/+}$ or $Nipa^{-/-}$ LSK cells were transplanted together with support BMCs using $CD45.1^+CD45.2^+$ double-positive, lethally irradiated recipient mice. For second and third serial Tx, donor LSK cells were isolated and transplanted at 17-week intervals. For the limiting dilution Tx assay, we transplanted 300, 800, or 2000 $Nipa^{+/+}$ or $Nipa^{-/-}$ LSK cells together with 0.5×10^6 $CD45.1^+$ support BMCs into lethally irradiated recipient mice. Engraftment was assessed as positive if chimerism was greater than 5% when all lineages were included. To monitor hematopoietic recovery in all Tx experiments, blood counts were measured using a scil Vet ABC Blood Counter. Donor cell engraftment was determined using $CD45.1^+/CD45.2^+$ discrimination.

Treatment with 5-FU and poly(I:C). To induce hematopoietic stress, 5-FU (150 mg/kg body weight, Ribosepharm GmbH) was injected intraperitoneally at the indicated time points. Mice were analyzed after the first injection or monitored for hematopoietic exhaustion during weekly application. For poly(I:C) treatment (5 mg/kg body weight, i.p.), mice were injected twice a week for 4 weeks, followed by 4 weeks of recovery. For the long-term poly(I:C) assay, this treatment cycle was repeated 9 times (504 days).

Chromosome preparation. Spleen cells were cultured for 48 hours in RPMI medium supplemented with 10% FCS, 1% penicillin/streptomycin (10,000 U/mL), 1% nonessential amino acids (×1000), 1% sodium pyruvate, 50 μM β-mercaptoethanol, 5 ng/mL murine IL-4, and 25 μg/mL LPS. Reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich or Gibco. Cells were exposed to either no drug or MMC in a final concentration of 5 nM. After incubation with Colcemid (0.5 μg/mL) for 3 hours at 37°C, the mitotic metaphases were prepared by resuspending the cells in hypotonic 0.075 M KCl in H_2O for 30 minutes, followed by fixing in methanol/acetic acid solution (3:1), dropping on cold, wet slides, and air-drying. Chromosomes were stained with DAPI (1.0×10^{-6} g/mL in PBS buffer, pH 7.0), mounted with antifade (Vector Laboratories), and scaled with a coverslip. Digital images were recorded with a digital camera (Sensys, Photometrics) on an Axioplan II fluorescence microscope (Zeiss) with Plan Apochromat 63/40 or 100/1.30 objectives (room temperature) using the Vysis workstation QUIPS (76).

Patients. Diagnosis of FA was established using the MMC hypersensitivity assay. Diagnosis of MDS-type RCC was established according to WHO criteria (77, 78). In all RCC patients, FA was excluded, and

GATA2, RUNX1, SAMD9, and SAMD9L genes were sequenced in 23 of 24 patients. RCC patients were enrolled in the EWOG-MDS study (ClinicalTrials.gov NCT00047268).

Histology and IHC. For histology, tissues were dissected, fixed (4% formalin), and paraffin embedded. Sections (3–5 μm) were cut and stained with H&E (40). Immunohistochemistry was performed using NIPA (HPA024023, Sigma-Aldrich), FANCD2 (NB100-182, Novus Biologicals), and reticulin antibodies.

Gene expression analysis. RNA from primary BM/PB cells and MEFs was isolated with the RNeasy Mini Kit (QIAGEN). cDNA was generated using the RevertAid H Minus First Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit (Thermo Fisher Scientific). Quantitative real-time PCR was performed using LightCycler 480 SYBR Green I Master (Roche Life Science) (73). Primer sequences used for quantitative qRT-PCR were as follows: m*Nipa* primer RT1S (5′-GGGAGCTGATAGATGAAGGAATT-3′), m*Nipa* primer RT1AS (5′-GCCCACTTCAAAGAAGAAAAGGTTT-3′), m*Gapdh* primer S (5′-AAGGTCATCCCAGAGCTGAA-3′), m*Gapdh* primer AS (5′-CTGCTTCACCACCTTCTTGA-3′), m*18S* primer S (5′-GCAATTATTCCCCATGAACG-3′), and m*18S* primer AS (5′-GGCCTCACTAAACCATCCAA-3′). For microarray analysis, RNA integrity was analyzed by capillary electrophoresis using a Fragment Analyzer (Advanced Analytical Technologies). RNA samples were further processed with the Affymetrix WT Pico Kit as described by the manufacturer. Labeled fragments were hybridized to GeneChip Mouse Gene ST 2.0 arrays for 16 hours at 45°C at 60 rpm in an Affymetrix Hybridization Oven 640. After washing and staining, the arrays were scanned with the Affymetrix GeneChip Scanner 3000 7G. CEL files were produced from the raw data with Affymetrix GeneChip Command Console Software (75). Regulated genes were identified using a linear-based model, limma R package (http://bioinf.wehi.edu.au/limma). The threshold for significance was set to a *P* value of less than 0.01.

Nipa sequencing. Sufficient amounts of DNA were available for exome sequencing from 17 patients. Sequencing libraries were prepared at the DKFZ Genomics and Proteomics Core Facility using the Agilent SureSelectXT Human All Exon V64 kit and subsequently sequenced on a HiSeq 4000 instrument using the 100-bp paired-end mode. First, bad quality reads were removed using Trimmomatic 0.36 (79). The selected reads were then aligned to the human reference genome hg19 using BWA-MEM 0.7.15 (80). Postalignment processing including base recalibration and insertion/deletion (INDEL) realignment was performed with GATK 3.6 (81). Finally, we called single nucleotide variants (SNVs) and INDELs with VarScan2 2.4.3 (82). Synonymous and nonexonic mutations were filtered out, as well as mutations found in more than 0.1% of the healthy population (gnomAD) (83). Calling of both SNVs and INDELs was performed without using paired germline control samples.

Accession number. The microarray data reported herein were deposited in the NCBI's Gene Expression Omnibus database (GEO GSE104735).

Statistics. A paired or unpaired 2-tailed Student's *t* test was used for statistical analyses unless otherwise stated. Data were plotted as mean ± SD as indicated. A closed testing procedure was applied to control for the error rate in multiple comparisons of 3 groups; i.e., tests of the global hypothesis of no differences between 3 groups were performed first, and 2-group comparisons were performed only if the 3-group comparisons yielded a significant result. To compare several groups with 1 control group, Dunnett's test was applied. The survival curves were analyzed using a log-rank (Mantel-Cox) test; for limiting dilution Tx assays, L-Calc software (StemCell Technologies) was used. A *P* value less than 0.05 was considered significant.

Study approval. All procedures were performed in accordance with national and institutional guidelines for animal care and experiments. Animal studies were approved by the institutional review board of Regierungspräsidium Freiburg, Freiburg, Germany. The EWOG-MDS study (ClinicalTrials.gov NCT00047268) was approved by the ethics committee of the University of Freiburg (no. 430/16). Written informed consent for participation was obtained from patients and parents.

Author contributions

SK performed and designed experiments, analyzed data, and wrote the manuscript. ME, CMN, MW, and IB provided and analyzed human patient samples and data collected within the EWOG-MDS study. GA, DP, and MB performed and analyzed array and WES data. RI, TP, and CK helped with mouse experiments. AMR and MZ performed immunoprecipitation analyses. TR helped with biochemical experiments. MF supported flow cytometry, sorting, and microscopy analyses. HK, KS, TAM, and NCW provided critical material. MK, SL, and BK performed mass spectrometry and data analysis. MP helped with the isolation and preparation of chromosomes for radial identification. MR and ASG performed and analyzed histology samples. ME, MB, CD, JDA, MLC, DS, RZ, and CP contributed to the development of the manuscript. ME, RAJO, and JD developed the concept and analyzed the data. ALI developed the overall concept, supervised the experiments, analyzed data, and wrote the manuscript. All authors edited and reviewed the manuscript.

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