Miniaturized Permeability Assay for CRISPR-Mediated Genome-Wide Screens

by

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Summary

We developed a new permeability assay in which endothelial cells are grown to confluence on ~150 μm microcarriers; each microcarrier is measured as a separate sample, facilitating a sufficiently large number for the performance of human genome-wide CRISPR screens.

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ABSTRACT

The impermeability of epithelial or endothelial cell monolayers that coat the lumen of numerous organs is crucial for normal vertebrate physiology. The integrity of their intercellular junctions is the key element of monolayer impermeability. The known repertoires of genes and proteins that mediate junction integrity are incomplete and likely more complex than previously appreciated. Recently-developed high-throughput genome-wide screens could be used in principle to map these pathways, but this powerful approach cannot be easily adapted to collective cell functions. To overcome this limitation, we designed a new permeability assay that consists of cell monolayers grown on ~150 μm microcarriers. Each microcarrier functions as a miniature individual assay of permeability (MAP). Here we validate the assay by showing that the expression of short guide RNAs (sgRNAs) that target genes coding known thrombin signaling proteins block effectively thrombin-induced junction disassembly. We demonstrate that MAPs carrying such cells can be separated from those that carry cells expressing non-targeting sgRNAs, and that MAP sensitivity to gene repression is comparable to quantifying permeability by measuring monolayer impedance.

INTRODUCTION

One of the new opportunities afforded by the sequencing of the human genome, as well as of many others, is the ability to run genome-wide reverse screens to identify genes that underlie diverse phenotypes. The repurposing of CRISPR/disabled (d) Cas9 for targeting either repressive or activating modules to genomic loci provides a more versatile and specific tool than RNAi, becoming the screen method of choice. In the few short years since this tool became available, it has already been applied to numerous ends, including cancer drug discovery (Shi et al., 2015a), analysis of unfolded protein response (Adamson et al., 2016), and the identification of cancer immunotherapy targets (Manguso et al., 2017). CRISPR/dCas9-mediated screens take advantage of the accurate sgRNA-dependent targeting of protein modules that either repress or activate transcription to 5'-UTRs. Transcriptional activation has been achieved by various combinations of a range of modules, including NF-κB trans-activating subunit p65 (Konermann et al., 2015), tetrameric VP16 transactivation domain (VP64), heat shock factor 1, the catalytic histone acetyltransferase core domain of the human E1A-associated protein p300, and the viral replication and transcription activator (Rta) [reviewed in (Chavez et al., 2016)]. In contrast, transcriptional repression has been produced by a single module, the Krüppel-associated box (KRAB) domain of the zinc-finger transcription factor Kox1(Gilbert et al., 2014; Kearns et al., 2014; Thakore et al., 2015). The efficacy of the regulatory dCas9-fused module is highly dependent on the selection of the sgRNA genomic targets relative to the transcription start sites, based on rules that were derived and optimized empirically (Horlbeck et al., 2016; Konermann et al., 2015). Activation on the order of 10^3-fold, as measured by quantifying mRNA levels of selected genes, was achieved by some of the above complexes (Chavez et al., 2016), whereas transcriptional repression measured in the same way was on the order of 10^2-fold, and rarely 10^3-fold (Gilbert et al., 2014).

Genome-wide screens employing activating or repressive dCas9 constructs and sgRNA libraries were deployed to identify toxin or drug resistance and vulnerability-conferring genes (Chen et al., 2015; Gayle et al., 2017; Gilbert et al., 2014; Kurata et al., 2016; Tao et al., 2016; Yamauchi et al., 2018), genes that mediate cell immune and inflammatory responses (Napier et al., 2016; Parnas et al., 2015; Shi et al., 2015b; Zimmermann et al., 2017), and genes required for cell survival, proliferation, and metastasis (Burr et al., 2017; Chen et al., 2015; Fei et al., 2017; Wang et al., 2015; Xu et al., 2017). To date, essentially all screens measured a single phenotype: cell enrichment or depletion, an individual-cell attribute. Such assays are suitable to the pooled format that, with rare exceptions (Cong et al., 2013; Erard et al., 2017), characterizes the vast majority of currently available sgRNA libraries, and enables a relatively facile and economical quantification of the phenotype. Though effective and fruitful, the current limitation to individual-cell functional assays leaves out collective cell functions which underlie physiologically essential processes. Here we validate a new functional assay we designed to facilitate adaptation of the CRISPR-mediated screen for the

identification of genes that regulate the permeability of endothelial cell (EC) monolayers. The integrity of this monolayer is critical to the normal function of the vascular system because it confers the barrier function of the vessels. Because administration of thrombin produces large gaps in EC monolayers that can be detected with relative ease, we chose to validate the assay by testing if sgRNAs from an existing repressive CRISPR library (Horlbeck et al., 2016) designed to knockdown the transcription of thrombin signaling pathway genes are enriched in cells that do not respond to it.

Currently available permeability assays are not compatible with the requirement of genome-wide screens because they cannot accommodate the large number of samples, and because their multi-well format is unsuitable for the pooled sgRNA libraries used in practically all screens. To our knowledge, the highest sampling capacity currently available for the measurement of paracellular permeability is provided by the 96-well plate filter insert assay format. A comprehensive screen of the human genome by 10 sgRNAs and 5 technical replicates per gene using this assay would require approximately 10^4 multi-well plates, a number that is beyond the capacity of most research laboratories. To design a more suitable assay, we took advantage of the microcarrier-based cell culture technique developed to maximize the number of adherent cells grown per volume of medium. Typically, microcarriers consist of spherical beads of a diameter in the range of 100-200 μm, made of cross-linked polymers. Commercially available microcarriers come in a variety of polymeric matrices and surface treatments or coatings (Martin et al., 2011). Microcarriers carrying EC monolayers had been used to study the effect of various agonists on cell monolayer permeability by measuring the absorbance of dye into the microcarriers, or in a chromatographic format, by measuring the elution time of a dye (Eaton et al., 1991; Killackey et al., 1986; Park et al., 1999; Waters, 1996)

RESULTS

EC monolayers grown on single microcarriers serve as individual permeability assays

We sought an in vitro permeability assay that would be compatible with the high throughput format required for genome-wide screens to interrogate signaling pathways that regulate the integrity of endothelial cell junctions. In contrast to the previous adaptation of microcarriers for measuring monolayer permeability, we consider each microcarrier as an individual MAP. This facilitates high throughput testing of a large number of samples in a relatively small volume of growth medium (approximately 4.3×10^5 microcarriers per 100 mL). We envisioned that ECs will be transduced by either repressive (CRISPRi) or activating (CRISPRa) sgRNA libraries and grown as clonal populations on each microcarrier. When treated by agonists that disrupt cell junctions, e.g. vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) or thrombin, junctions among ECs expressing sgRNAs that target genes required the for the cellular response to the administered agonist will fail to disassemble. To distinguish between microcarriers carrying responsive or non-responsive EC monolayers, we selected a probe that would bind to the microcarriers surface exposed through the gaps between the responsive cells. Since the microcarriers type that supported EC growth optimally is coated with gelatin, we selected the collagen-binding fragment of fibronectin (FN_c) (Owens and Baralle, 1986) because of its high binding affinity to gelatin (Engvall et al., 1978) and conjugated it to a fluorophore. MAPs carrying responsive EC monolayers would become fluorescent because of the binding of the fluorescently-conjugated fibronectin fragment to the newly formed gaps between ECs. These MAPs would then be separated from those carrying non-responsive monolayers by fluorescence-assisted sorting (Fig. 1).

Thrombin increases the permeability of telomerase-immortalized human primary EC monolayers

Among a variety of known permeability factors, we noted that thrombin induces relatively large openings between confluent ECs (Laposata et al., 1983), as observed also when cells were grown on the same type of microcarriers used in this study (Killackey et al., 1986). We chose it, therefore, as a convenient agonist for testing MAP validity. To gauge thrombin's effects on the monolayers of the telomerase-immortalized human dermal microvascular ECs (TIME cells) we used throughout this study, we measured thrombin-induced

change in permeability by two approaches. In the first, we measured the penetration of a fluorescently-conjugated dextran probe through an EC monolayer. In the second, we measured the thrombin-induced change in the impedance of the monolayer. Both approaches yielded large changes in the measured attributes (Figs. 2A, 2B), indicating substantial increases in monolayer permeability. In the first type of assay, where the measured leakage of the probe is a direct reflection of the formation of pores in the formerly confluent EC monolayer, the fluorescence of the probe in the lower chamber of the assay increased more than 3-fold (Fig. 2A). In impedance measurements, thrombin concentrations of 0.5, 1.0, and 2.0 U/mL reduced the impedance by approximately 1.1 units, although their rate of recovery to the pre-thrombin level became slower when thrombin concentration was increased (Fig. 2A). To visualize the structural effects of thrombin on the EC monolayer, we immunolabeled the cells to track the localization of vascular endothelial cadherin (VEcad) and used phalloidin to observe thrombin-induced changes in the actin cytoskeleton. Thrombin induced the opening of large gaps, which were in some locations as large as EC width (approximately 30 μm), and the formation of denser and thicker stress fibers (Fig. 2C), similar to previous observations (Rabiet et al., 1996).

Single TIME cells grow to confluence on gelatin-coated microcarriers

Following tests with several types of microcarrier polymers (e.g. polystyrene, diethylaminoethyl dextran), and coatings (e.g. fibronectin, collagen I), we determined that microcarriers consisting of cross-linked dextran matrix and coated with gelatin are optimal for TIME cell growth. To observe monolayer integrity, we stained them with calcein, a dye that visualized both the cell body and intercellular junctions (Fig, 3A). All the cells grown on each microcarrier in a genome-wide screen are required to express a single sgRNA to avoid mixed effects of silencing the expression of potentially antagonistic genes or additive effects of potentially cooperative genes. Consequently, the TIME cell monolayer on each microcarrier has to evolve from a single cell and form a clonal population. To achieve a 1:1 cell-microcarrier ratio, we used a seeded ratio of one cell per two microcarriers. Starting from a single cell, TIME cells reached confluence in nine days, forming tightly sealed monolayers similar cells grown from an initially larger number (Fig 3B).

TIME cells grown on microcarriers form intact tight and adherens junctions

Formation of a cobblestone monolayer with integral intercellular junctions is essential for the repurposing of cell-coated microcarriers as individual permeability assays. Evidence for the establishment of such monolayers on the same type of microcarriers used here, including at the ultrastructural level, had been reported approximately 30 years ago (Haselton et al., 1989; Killackey et al., 1986). Furthermore, there is no apparent cause that would render formation of intact intercellular junctions less likely on a convex than on a flat surface. Nevertheless, we sought to show that junction-specific proteins are present at the junction of the specific cell type used in this study, as an indication of intercellular junction integrity. Tight junctions form a more restrictive barrier than adherens junctions, and do not permit the passage of proteins because of their size-selectivity (Van Itallie et al., 2008). To test their integrity, we immunolabeled JAM-A, a single-pass transmembrane protein, and the adaptor protein ZO1, which bind each other at tight junctions (Ebnet et al., 2000). Both proteins were abundantly present at cell borders among all the cells that were visible in the field of view. They appeared as narrow undisrupted bands (Fig. 3C). The adherens junction marker vascular endothelial (VE)-cadherin was similarly patterned and abundant (ibid.). We conclude that the intercellular junctions formed by MAPs do not differ from junctions formed by the same (Fig. 2C) or other (Ngok et al., 2012) ECs on flat surfaces.

Thrombin increases attachment of FN_c to gelatin-coated surfaces

To assess the compatibility of fluorophore-conjugated FN_c (FN_{cf}; Fig. 4A), we tested if the extent of its binding to a gelatin-coated substrate depends on EC confluence. The fluorescence signal of the surface-attached probe on microcarriers carrying a confluent TIME cell monolayer was miniscule in comparison to the signal

of sub-confluent monolayer (Fig 4B). Thrombin treatment of confluent TIME cell layers generated substantial gaps among adjacent cells (Fig 4C). Bare, gelatin-coated microcarriers bound FN_{cf} avidly, whereas microcarriers coated by a sub-confluent EC monolayer bound only a fraction of the latter (Fig 4D).

Likelihood of false discovery is reduced by removal of non-confluent microcarriers

Though the majority of TIME cell monolayers reached confluence even when grown from a single cell per microcarrier (Fig. 3B), it is practically impossible to ensure that the surface of all microcarriers is fully coated by cells. Elimination of microcarriers that have residual exposed surface patches is essential because the FN_{cf} probe would bind to the exposed surface, resulting in the misidentification of the cells as intransigent to the sgRNA they were transduced with during a genome-wide screen. Such an error would result in the omission of potentially relevant genes. To eliminate sub-confluent microcarriers from the population, we sorted MAPs that were incubated with FN_{cf} in the absence of an agonist. Extinction profiles of individual MAPs were higher at the edges, likely corresponding to the gelatin and TIME cell layers (Fig. 5A). The fluorescence signal was frequently uniform across the imaged face of the microcarriers. Initially, we gated the MAP population to exclude debris or clusters of more than one MAP (Fig. 5B). The residual population was gated again to remove MAPs whose peak fluorescence intensity was at least two-fold higher than the intensity of the highest counts (ibid.). This subgroup, which we assumed would include the majority on non-confluent MAPs, amounted to 12 percent of the MAP population. To test the efficacy of this approach and the stability of cell monolayers on the MAPs during sorting, we scanned the sorted MAP population. The spreads of its extinction values and sizes were confined within a relative narrow range. A histogram of MAP peak fluorescence intensity revealed a similarly confined group, as expected (Fig. 5C). Visual inspection of samples from the initial and residual populations confirmed the presence of exceptionally bright MAPs in the former (Fig. 5D), but not in the latter (Fig. 5E).

Fluorescence-assisted sorting separates MAPs carrying thrombin-treated and untreated TIME cells

Execution of a genome-wide screen requires physical separation between the phenotypes that ensue during the functional assay – in the current study, these are thrombin-responsive and non-responsive MAPs. The conjugation of FN_c to a fluorophore would enable separation by fluorescence-assisted sorting (FACS), albeit not by conventional instruments designed to handle cell-sized particles. In order to test the sensitivity of the sorter to the signal of junction disassembly detected by the binding of the FN_{cf} probe, after the assay was completed we fixed the microcarrier-attached TIME cells by EtOH, which is an optimal fixative for the preservation of nucleic acids (Srinivasan et al., 2002). Fixation prevented changes in cell and junction morphology. We then subjected the whole microcarrier population to fluorescence-assisted sorting on a FACS apparatus equipped with large-bore nozzle to accommodate the flow of MAPs. When using sgRNAs from a CRISPRi library, as in this study, the target population are MAPs that carry cells which did not respond to thrombin, presumably due to the repressive effect of the tested sgRNAs. These would be the microcarriers that emit the lowest fluorescence intensity during sorting, some of which would be detectable only by their extinction signal, because their fluorescence emission could be lower than the sensitivity of the sorter's light detector. Due to potential disparity in cell response to thrombin, among other conceivable biological variables, the light-intensity distribution of among the sorted MAP population was continuous over an interval between high and low intensity values, rather than binary. To produced two distinct sorted populations, we defined two gates, one for the low-responding microcarriers, referred to as 'negative', and the high-responders that we refer to as 'positive'. The percentage of the population of microcarriers that were not treated by thrombin and counted as negative fell from approximately 40 percent to only 10 percent of the thrombin-treated microcarrier population (Fig. 6A), because of the upward shift in MAP fluorescence intensity. Complementarily, the percentage of positive microcarriers increased from approximately 15 to 40 percent of the treated microcarrier population (Fig. 6B). These measurements demonstrate a robust and reproducible response to thrombin that can be readily resolved into positive and negative populations. A portion of approximately 45 percent of the

total microcarrier population encompassing the medium of the response range remained between the upper and lower gates. This sub-population is least likely to contain microcarriers carrying cells that express the most repressive sgRNAs. Sidestepping this population was not likely, therefore, to preclude the identification of genes that have major roles in mediating the disassembly of cell junctions in response to thrombin.

sgRNAs repress target gene expression level, protein abundance, and response to thrombin

To effectively test if the microcarrier-based permeability assay can achieve this separation by distinguishing between genes that affect EC response to thrombin, we selected sgRNAs that target *F2R*, the gene that encodes the main thrombin receptor in ECs (Kataoka et al., 2003), proteinase-activated receptor (PAR) 1, as a positive control. We chose *KDR*, the gene that encodes VEGF receptor 2, the main VEGF receptor in blood vessel ECs (Quinn et al., 1993), as a negative control. We included sgRNAs that target *GNAQ*, a gene encoding $G\alpha_q$, a trimeric GTPase. $G\alpha_q$ mobilizes calcium by activating phospholipase C-β, but unlike $G\alpha_{11/12}$, it is not known to affect EC monolayer permeability (McLaughlin et al., 2005). We selected it, therefore, as an unknown whose effect on the permeability of microcarrier-attached TIME cell monolayers remains to be tested. Before testing the effects of the selected sgRNAs on EC barrier function, we validated the presumed capacity of each of the five individual sgRNAs designed to target single genes (Horlbeck et al., 2016) by measuring how effectively they repressed the transcription of their target genes and, consequently, reduced the abundance of the protein these genes encode. Using quantitative real-time polymerase chain reaction (qRT-PCR), we detected a large variability among the repressive effects of each set of five sgRNAs that reached more than 13-fold in the case of *F2R*-targeting sgRNAs (Fig. 7A). The most effective one among the five sgRNAs repressed *F2R* transcription to approximately 6 percent of its expression level in TIME cells treated by non-targeting sgRNAs (Fig. 7A). Based on immunoblotting, the pattern of PAR1 abundance in each cell group expressing a single sgRNA fit precisely the qRT-PCR expression pattern of *F2R,* which encodes PAR1. The single sgRNA-specific expression levels of *GNAQ* and *KDR* fit similarly well the abundances of $G\alpha_q$ and *KDR* (Fig. 7B, 7C), confirming that three to four sgRNAs out of each set of five were capable of repressing their target gene by at least 70 percent.

Efficient repression of *F2R* is expected to diminish the effect of thrombin on endothelial cell junctions, which typically lose their interconnections and retract, producing large intercellular gaps (Fig. 4C). The effect of *GNAQ* repression, on the other hand, remained to be revealed in the planned permeability assays. To test these predictions, we measured the impedance before and after the application of thrombin of TIME cell populations expressing each of the most repressive sgRNAs of *F2R*, *GNAQ*, and *KDR*, grown in multi-well plates. The impedance of TIME cells expressing sgRNAs for *GNAQ*, *KDR*, and a validated negative-control (NC) sgRNA (Horlbeck et al., 2016) fell by close to an impedance unit (Fig. 7D). The impedance of TIME cells expressing *F2R* sgRNA, on the other hand, fell only by 0.2 units and returned to the basal level earlier than the other cell groups.

MAP sensitivity to *F2R* knockdown is similar to impedance measurement

Insufficient sensitivity of a permeability assay may limit its utility in general and its capacity to detect genes that modify the response to the tested agonist in particular. We chose impedance measurement as a benchmark for assay sensitivity because this technique is more sensitive than that of cell monolayers cultured on a permeable substrate (Bischoff et al., 2016), the main alternative technique. We tested the sensitivity of impedance measurement as a detector of sgRNA-mediated knockdown of an essential gene by comparing the thrombin response of TIME cells transduced by the most effective *F2R*-targeting sgRNA, *F2R*-2, to cells transduced by a negative-control sgRNA. Whereas the impedance of cells transduced by the latter sgRNA fell by four units, the impedance of TIME cells transduced by *F2R*-2 fell only by 0.75 unit (Fig. 8A).

As a first step in the test of MAP sensitivity to *F2R* knockdown, we repeated the procedure described above for the removal of particles that were not whole single MAPs and of non-confluent single MAPs (Fig. 8B). The

mean peak fluorescence intensity of thrombin-treated MAPs carrying cells transduced by the most effective *F2R*-targeting sgRNA was higher by approximately 18 percent than that of the same type of untreated MAPs (Fig. 8C). On the other hand, MAPs carrying cells transduced by a mixture of the three negative control sgRNAs responded to thrombin by a four-fold increase in mean fluorescence intensity compared to an untreated group (Fig. 8D). To serve as a functional assay in a screen with a repressive sgRNA library, the technique is required to distinguish between MAPs that respond normally to the agonist, i.e. those that express sgRNAs irrelevant to the screened signaling pathway, and between repressive sgRNAs. We used a ratiometric approach to express this attribute as a dimensionless quantity that can reflect the sensitivities of dissimilar techniques that use incomparable units of measurements. We defined the sensitivity of the assay as the ratio between the response of cells which express an irrelevant sgRNA to the response of cells that express a repressive sgRNA. In this study, the two groups were represented by cells that express a mixture of the three negative control sgRNAs versus those that express *F2R*-2.

Thus, the sensitivity of the impedance measurement was calculated by the ratio between I_{NC} and I_{F2R} (Fig. 8A), whereas MAP sensitivity was calculated by the ratio between F_{NCT}–F_{NCU} (Fig. 8D) and F_{F2RU}–F_{F2RT} (Fig. 8C). The respective values are 3.4 and 7.6, indicating that MAP sensitivity was comparable or better than the sensitivity of impedance measurement for detecting the repressive effect of *F2R*-2.

F2R sgRNA suppresses thrombin-induced hyperpermeability

All the gene-targeting sgRNAs tested above repress, albeit to varying degrees, the expression of their target genes. Therefore, we gauged the combined effect of these sgRNAs on MAP permeability by comparing the sorting outcomes of a mixed population made up of equal-sized groups of MAPs carrying cells that express on each MAP one of the 15 sgRNAs employed in the study (five each for *F2R*, *GNAQ*, and *KDR*) to the sorting outcome of MAPs carrying cells that express neither sgRNAs nor dCas9-KRAB, similar to those shown in Fig. 6B. The sorting outcome of the first group (Fig. 8E) shows that sgRNA expression almost abolished the population of untreated positive MAPs and reversed the distribution of thrombin-treated MAPs. The former was more than halved, and the latter increased by close to seven-fold. These large effects demonstrate the repressive efficacy of each gene-specific sgRNAs group. To visualize the individual effect of the most repressive *F2R*, *GNAQ* and *KDR*-targeted sgRNAs in comparison to three validated NC sgRNAs (Horlbeck et al., 2016) on MAP permeability, we imaged the fluorescence of thrombin-treated MAPs with each of these sgRNAs. Cells expressing either *GNAQ*, or *KDR*-targeted sgRNAs responded to thrombin similarly to the negative-control sgRNA-expressing microcarriers (Fig. 8F). In contrast, the response of MAPs with cells that expressed the most effective *F2R* sgRNA was similar to that of MAPs carrying untreated cells that expressed one of the negative-control sgRNAs (top row of images in Fig. 8F). These results are consistent with the rest of the functional effects of the sgRNAs. The persistence of low fluorescence intensity emitted by MAPs carrying cell that express a *F2R* sgRNA indicates that thrombin treatment did not cause an artifactual signal resulting from cell detachment from the microcarrier surface. Nevertheless, since the sorting is to be used in combination with an inhibitory library, it needs to separate the microcarriers that emit the lowest light signal. Therefore, artifactually bright microcarriers cannot cause false gene identification.

DISCUSSION

In contrast to most if not all genetic screens performed to date, the new assay facilitates genetic screens of a collective cell function. Previous screens measured phenotypes that reflect changes in cell number, an activity of individual cells. Permeability is not amenable to existing functional assays, because it is inherently a collective cell function. The new assay repurposes a pre-existing device – microcarriers that had been developed over fifty years ago to increase the surface available for the growth of adherent cells (van Wezel, 1967). Microcarriers had already been used, in fact, to measure EC monolayer permeability, albeit in bulk format (Killackey et al., 1986). In contrast, the new assay deploys each cell-coated microcarrier as a single sample, thus taking advantage of the small microcarrier diameter of 150 μm on the average, to pack as many

as 6000 microcarriers per mL of medium. At this sample concentration, 166 mL of growth medium would contain 10^6 microcarriers. As estimated above, this is a sufficiently large number of samples for performing a genome-wide screen with this functional assay.

Screens based on cell growth can measure a continuum of quantitative phenotypes by counting the numbers of cells that express sgRNAs of interest (Kampmann et al., 2013). These measurements can be used for further analysis of the targets identified in the first screen, such as construction of genetic interaction (GI) maps (Bassik et al., 2013). Though the phenotypes of the MAPs (i.e., their fluorescence intensities), also vary continuously within a certain range, the sorting converts that range into an either “positive” or “negative” binary output, precluding the attribution of a continuous range of quantitative phenotypes to each sample, and of further analysis. This drawback can be overcome, however, by performing a set of replicate assays where the position of the gate is changed incrementally so that a larger range of phenotypes is sampled. Replicating the assay is straightforward because it can be run in as little as 30 min using a volume of less than 200 mL microcarriers in growth medium.

In addition to compactness, the format of the assay facilitates physical separation between samples that are either responsive or refractory to the stimulus, by using the phenotype as a sorting input. The separation is crucial for the identification of the genes that produce the measured phenotype. Counting the number of cells on the microcarriers, and determining if the cell monolayer reached confluence are straightforward because the cells on the microcarrier surface can be readily visualized by a dye and by other imaging modalities (Haselton et al., 1989; Killackey et al., 1986). The visibility enables growth of a clonal cell population from a single cell per microcarrier and makes it possible to verify that the cell monolayer coating the MAPs is confluent, preventing spurious signal as a result of probe binding to the exposed surface of the microcarrier. The duration of the assay, i.e. the time necessary for eliciting a measurable phenotype depends on the nature of the agonist, but it is not likely to allow sufficient time for the emergence of multiple phenotypes, such as change in cell density. This narrows the scope of the assay to its intended purpose of measuring intercellular permeability and prevents interference from other potential effects of the agonists which are often pleiotropic, such as VEGF. While the assay was validated by thrombin-induced hyperpermeability of EC monolayers, it is compatible with any monolayer-forming cell type, such as epithelial cells, and with any agonist that induces disruption of intercellular junctions.

Screening an untreated cell population that expresses a CRISPRi library would be potentially productive beyond its use for the removal of MAPs that carry non-confluent TIME cell monolayers. It is conceivable that the homeostasis of intercellular junctions requires the activity and turnover of certain proteins. At least some of the non-confluent microcarriers may carry clonal cell populations that express sgRNAs which knockdown genes that encode these proteins. Their identification could be as significant as that of genes that encode proteins which are required for the response to junction-disrupting agonists.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Endothelial cell culture

Telomerase-immortalized microvascular endothelial (TIME) cells (American Type Cell Culture) were grown at 37°C in a humidified 5 percent CO_2 incubator in Vascular Cell Basal Medium supplemented with Microvascular Endothelial growth Kit-VEGF (ATCC) and 12.5 µg/mL blasticidin (ThermoFisher Scientific).

Immunofluorescence

TIME cells grown to confluence on gelatin-coated round 12-mm glass coverslips (GG-12-Gelatin, Neuvitro) were treated with 2 U/mL thrombin (human α-thrombin, Enzyme Research Laboratories) for 30 min at 37°C, and 5 percent CO_2, or with PBS as a negative control. After washing in ice-cold PBS, fixation in 4 percent paraformaldehyde/PBS for 30 min at 23°C, and permeabilization in 0.1 percent Triton X-100 (Sigma-Aldrich) in PBS for 5 min, cells were incubated in a blocking solution of 5 percent bovine serum albumin (BSA, Sigma-Aldrich) in PBS for 1 h. Immunolabeling by primary antibodies diluted according to the manufacturer's instructions in 0.1 percent Triton X-100 and1 percent BSA in PBS overnight at 4 °C was followed by a 3×PBS wash and incubation with 2.5 µg/mL fluorescently-conjugated secondary antibodies in PBS for 30 min at 23°C. After a 3×PBS wash, coverslips were mounted on glass slides (ProLong Gold Antifade Mountant, ThermoFisher Scientific). Images of TIME cells grown either as a two-dimensional culture or on microcarriers were acquired by epi-fluorescence microscopy (EVOS FL Auto Cell Imaging System, ThermoFisher Scientific).

Immunoblotting

Cells were scraped off plates, extracted in RIPA lysis buffer (25 mM Tris-HCl pH 7.6, 150mM NaCl, 1 percent NP-40, 1 percent sodium deoxycholate, 0.1 percent SDS; ThermoFisher Scientific) supplemented with phosphatase (Fisher Scientific) and protease (Sigma-Aldrich) inhibitor cocktails, and clarified by centrifugation (20,000 g, 10 min). Total protein concentration was determined by the BCA protein assay (ThermoFisher Scientific). Equal amounts of total protein were separated by 10 percent SDS-PAGE and transferred to a PVDF membrane. Membranes were blocked by 5 percent casein in TBS with 0.1 percent Tween 20, probed with the indicated primary antibodies, and incubated with HRP-conjugated secondary antibodies for 1 h at 23°C. Protein-antibody complexes were visualized by chemiluminescence (SuperSignal™ West Pico PLUS, ThermoFisher Scientific) on film (HyBlot CL® Autoradiography Film, Denville Scientific Inc.) or imaged by a charge-coupled device camera (Chemidoc Imaging System, BioRad).

Impedance measurement

Impedance was measured on xCELLigence Real-Time Cell Analyzer (RTCA; ACEA Biosciences) according to the manufacturer's instructions. Briefly, 30000 TIME cells were seeded in 200 µL growth medium per well of an electronic 16-well plate (E-Plate View 16, ACEA Biosciences) for 30 min at 23°C to allow cell sedimentation. The cells were grown to confluence at 37°C, 5 percent CO_2. On the day of experiment, cells were treated by thrombin or by the same volume of carrier (PBS), and placed in the analyzer for continuous recording of impedance are needed. Relative impedance is expressed as $(Z_i-Z_0)/15\ \Omega$, where Z_i is the impedance at the ith time point, and Z_0 is the initial impedance before the addition of thrombin.

Macromolecular permeability

TIME cells seeded at 1×10^5 per filter insert (0.4 µm pores, 6.4 mm diameter, polyethylene terephthalate membrane, Transwell®, Corning) were grown for 72 h in 24-well plates (Transwell®, Corning) filled with 800 µL growth medium per well. The cells in the inserts were supplemented at the same time by either 2 U/mL thrombin or carrier, and by 1 µg/mL fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC)-dextran (2000 kDa, Sigma-Aldrich) was

added in the upper chamber. Ten µL samples were removed after 0, 5, 15, 30, 60, 90 and 120 min from the lower compartment, diluted in 90 µL of PBS, transferred in a 96 well black plate, clear bottom. Fluorescence in each well was measured with excitation at 485 nm and readout at 535 nm (VICTOR2, PerkinElmer). The results are expressed as light intensity counts.

TIME cell culture on microcarriers in spinner flasks

Cytodex 3 microcarriers (GE Health Sciences) were hydrated in a PBS volume of 50 mL/g for 3 h at 23°C, washed twice in a PBS volume of 30 mL/g, and autoclaved (121°C, 20 min). A quantity of 92 mg Cytodex 3 microcarriers were readied for cell growth by incubation overnight at 37°C, 5 percent CO_2, and stirred at 35 rpm (Troemner) in 50 mL growth medium in 100 mL siliconized (Sigmacote, Sigma-Aldrich) spinner flasks (Bellco Glass, model 1965-95010) equipped with a glass-ball plunger. TIME cells grown to 80 percent confluence in T75 flasks were briefly detached with 0.05 percent trypsin, 0.02 percent EDTA (ATCC). The cells were then resuspended in growth medium supplemented with 15 percent FBS and 4.5 g/L glucose (supplemented growth medium). Microcarriers were inoculated with $6X10^6$ cells in 50 mL of supplemented growth medium to achieve a density of 24000 cells/cm^2. The microcarrier culture was incubated at 37°C, 5 percent CO_2 and stirred intermittently at 35 rpm for 1 min once every 15 min for a total of 1 hour, then stirred continuously at the same speed. Medium was replenished once every two days. Cells reached confluence in 3-5 days. In order to seed a single cell per microcarrier, the above amount of microcarriers was inoculated with $1.5X10^5$ cells to achieve a density of 600 cells/cm^2. To monitor cell growth on microcarriers, a small microcarrier sample was removed every day, treated with 2 µM of Calcein AM (ThermoFisher Scientific), and visualized by epifluorescence microscopy. Under these conditions, cells reached confluence in 9 days.

Detection of barrier disruption by fluorophore-conjugated fragment of fibronectin

To detect disruption of the confluent TIME cell monolayer on microcarriers, we used a 45 kDa fibronectin proteolytic fragment (FN_c, Sigma-Aldrich) purified from human plasma (Sigma-Aldrich) conjugated to Dylight 550 with a labeling kit (ThermoFisher Scientific). The cells were grown to confluence on gelatin-coated round 12-mm diameter glass coverslips (GG-12-Gelatin, Neuvitro). On the day of the permeability assay, the cells were treated with thrombin for 30 min at 2 U/mL and with 1 µg/mL FN_{cf} for 5 min. The cells were then washed with ice cold PBS, fixed in 4 percent paraformaldehyde/PBS for 30 min, and washed again with PBS. The coverslips were mounted on glass slides with Prolong Gold (Invitrogen), a DAPI-containing medium. Permeability was characterized by quantifying dye fluorescence (DyLight 550, Ex/Em 562/576 nm, ThermoFisher Scientific) in epifluorescence images (EVOS FL, ThermoFisher Scientific).

Permeability in response to thrombin on cytodex3 microcarriers

TIME cells grown to confluence on microcarriers were incubated with 2 U/mL of Thrombin for 25 min in spinner flasks spun at 35 rpm at 37°C, 5 percent CO_2. The medium was then supplemented with 1 µg/mL Dylight 550-conjugated FN_c (FN_{cf}) and stirred for 5 min. MAPs were transferred into a plate for visualization and quantification of the Dylight 550 dye by epifluorescence (EVOS FL).

Microcarrier sorting

MAPs treated as desired were fixed in 50 percent EtOH/PBS and 1 percent FBS for 10 min at 23°C, washed twice in PBS for 10 min at 4°C, and transferred to PBS with 1 percent FBS. MAPs were sorted at 561 nm on a Biosorter instrument (Union Biometrica) equipped with a FP-1000 1000 µm nozzle.

Expression of *dCas9-KRAB* and repressive sgRNAs in TIME cells and genomic DNA sequencing

Lentiviri were produced and infected into TIME cells as described (Kampmann et al., 2014). The cells were transduced first by lentivirus expressing dCas9 fused to the KRAB repressor module (Gilbert et al., 2014)

(pHR-SFFV-dCas9-BFP-KRAB, Addgene). Lentivirus-expressing cells were sorted (FACSAria II, BD Biosciences) using blue fluorescent protein (BFP) as a marker. Oligonucleotides encoding five optimized sgRNAs targeting the transcription start sites of *F2R*, *GNAQ*, and *KDR*, and NC sgRNAs were synthesized based on sequences from the CRISPRi V2 library designed by Horlbeck et al. (Horlbeck et al., 2016). Each sgRNA was subcloned into the backbone plasmid of the CRISPRi V2 library (pU6-sgRNA EF1Alpha-puro-T2A-BFP, Addgene) between the BstXI and BlpI restriction sites. Groups of *dCas9-KRAB*-expressing TIME cells were each infected separately by lentiviri expressing a single sgRNA and selected by puromycin resistance conferred by the sgRNA-expressing plasmid. sgRNA sequences are provided in supplementary Table 1.

Statistics

The significance of the difference between means was determined by two-tailed Student's *t*-test. The null hypothesis was considered untrue if the probability satisfied the condition $P \leq 0.05$.

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Author contributions: CS designed and performed experiments, analyzed the results, and wrote the manuscript; JY and XK performed experiments, analyzed the results, and prepared reagents; RK performed experiments, LE supervised the preparation of reagents and designed experiments; PF supervised the preparation of reagents and DNA sequencing, and analyzed data; EL designed experiments, analyzed data, and wrote the manuscript; AH conceived the study, coordinated its performance, designed experiments, analyzed the results, and wrote the manuscript.

The authors have no competing financial interests.

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FIGURE LEGENDS

Figure 1: Microcarriers are repurposed as miniature individual permeability assays. A. Gelatin-coated microcarriers composed of cross-linked dextran carry a confluent EC monolayer (green, to designate calcein-loaded ECs, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5), incubated in medium containing the collagen-binding proteolytic fragment of fibronectin conjugated to a fluorophore (FN_{cf}). Once treated by a junction-disrupting agonist (thrombin in this study), FN_{cf} binds to the exposed gelatin surface between cells whose junctions disassembled in response to the agonist. **B.** Microcarriers carrying untreated ECs bind a minimal amount of FN_{cf}. Microcarriers carrying agonist-treated ECs bind varying amounts of $FN_{cf,}$ depending on the identity of the gRNA expressed by the clonal cell population on each microcarrier. Microcarriers carrying ECs that express gRNAs targeting genes that encode proteins required for the induction of the disassembly of cell-cell junctions bind a low amount $FN_{cf,}$ similar to untreated microcarriers. ECs expressing gRNAs that are unrelated to the signaling pathway of the junction-disrupting agonist respond by disassembling their junctions. FN_{cf} binds to the gelatin surface exposed between the responsive ECs, rendering the microcarriers that carry these cells fluorescent. The fluorescent microcarriers and the dark microcarriers are separated by fluorescence assisted sorting. The gates of the sorting machine can be set up to capture any group of interest in this population, based on the fluorescence intensity of the microcarriers of interest.

Figure 2: Thrombin increases the paracellular permeability of TIME cell monolayers. A. Epifluorescence images of confluent TIME cells in monolayers grown on gelatin-coated coverslips. Intercellular junctions disassembled upon treatment by 2 U/mL thrombin (Thr), as indicated by the change in the VEcad signal. The cells formed thicker stress fibers and detached from each other (UT, untreated). **B.** The permeability of TIME cell confluent monolayers grown on filter inserts to 2000 kDa FITC-dextran increased in response to treatment by 2.0 U thrombin, as indicated by the augmentation of the fluorescence signal from the bottom well under the filter. **C.** The impedance of TIME cell monolayers grown on electrodes embedded in the bottom of multi-well plates fell sharply after treatment by the listed dosages of thrombin, indicating that the integrity of the monolayer deteriorated.

Figure 3: TIME cells form a clonal confluent cobble-stone monolayer on microcarriers. A. Images of calcein AM-stained TIME cells seeded on microcarriers at a density of 1.5×10^4 cells/cm^2 microcarrier surface area and grown for the indicated durations in spinner flasks. The cells reached confluence after 4 days and formed a tightly-sealed monolayer (see cell junctions in inset). Scale bars, 200 (top row) and 100 (bottom row) μm. **B.** When initiated from a single TIME cell per microcarrier, a confluent monolayer was formed in 9 days. The inset visualizes intercellular junctions. Scale bar, 100 μm.

Figure 4: FN_{cf} identifies gaps between thrombin-treated confluent TIME cells. A. Scheme of human fibronectin showing the location of the collagen-binding domain. **B**. TIME cells grown on gelatin-coated glass coverslip until reaching the indicated confluences were incubated with 1 μg/mL FN_{cf} (red) for 5 min. Scale bar, 100 μm. **C.** Confluent TIME cells grown as described above were either untreated (UT) or treated by 2 U/mL thrombin (Thr) for 30 min followed by incubation with 1 μg/mL FN_{cf} for 5 m. **D.** Microcarriers without cells or microcarriers carrying TIME cells at the indicated confluence were treated with 1 μg/mL FN_{cf} for 30 minutes. Scale bar, 200 μm.

Figure 5. Binding of FN_{cf} is used to remove non-confluent MAPs. A. Gallery of emission and extinction profiles of individual confluent MAPs. **B**. Density plot and gating of an untreated MAP population incubated with FN_{cf} prior to sorting (3403 events). **C.** Peak fluorescence intensity histogram of the MAPs gated in (B). **D.** Density plot of the MAPs gated in (C). **E.** Peak fluorescence histogram of the MAPs gated in (C). **F.** Image of a group of presorted MAPs showing the fluorescence of bound FN_{cf}. **G.** A similar image of a group of sorted MAPs (scale bar, 1 mm).

Figure 6. Dark and fluorescent microcarriers are over-abundant in untreated or in thrombin-treated populations, respectively. A. Confluent TIME cells grown on microcarriers were either untreated or treated by 2 U/mL thrombin for 30 min followed by 5 min incubation with 1 μg/mL FN_{cf} for 5 min. The cells were then fixed on microcarriers by 60 percent EtOH prior to sorting (Time of flight). **B**. Negative and positive populations of microcarriers were represented on a histogram among each sample.

Figure 7. Highly effective sgRNAs reduce substantially the expression and abundance of the targeted gene and encoded protein, respectively. A. Quantification of qRT-PCR measurements of the expression levels of *F2R* in TIME cells transduced by each one of the five CRISPRi library sgRNAs that target *F2R* (mean±SD, n=3). The immunoblot (one of duplicate experiments) on the right side shows PAR1 abundance in TIME cells transduced by the same sgRNAs. **B** and **C**. The same measurements as above for the sgRNAs that target *GNAQ* or *KDR*.

Figure 8. *F2R* sgRNA suppresses thrombin-induced hyperpermeability. A. Time course of normalized impedance measurements of thrombin-treated TIME cells relative to the impedance of untreated ones expressing NC-2 sgRNA. Each trace represents 4 samples on a multi-well plate. I_{NC} and I_{F2R} are described in the text. **B.** Peak fluorescence density plot of MAPs that carry cells transduced by *F2R*-targeting sgRNA gated as shown; peak fluorescence histogram of the MAPs gated in (B), gated as shown. **C.** Peak fluorescence histogram of sorted MAPs that carry cells transduced by *F2R*-targeting sgRNA which were either untreated or treated by thrombin. The green lines indicate the mean peak fluorescence. F_{F2RU} and F_{F2RT} are described in the text. **D.** Effects of thrombin treatment on the fluorescence intensity of MAPs carrying TIME cell transduced by a mixture of three negative control sgRNAs. The green lines indicate their means. F_{NCT} and F_{NCU} are described in the text. **E.** Percentages of MAPs sorted from a population consisting of equal numbers of MAPs of cells transduced by each of the18 sgRNAs employed in the study (five each for *F2R*, *GNAQ*, and *KDR*, and three negative-control sgRNAs) under the indicated conditions (mean±SD, n=4). **F.** Triplicate fluorescence images of MAPs carrying cells transduced by the indicated sgRNAs, under the indicated conditions. Scale bar, 100 μm.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The supplementary material consists of one Excel files that contains one table.

Table S1: Sequences of the sgRNAs from the CRISPRi V2 library (Horlbeck et al., 2016), the sgRNA-specific reverse primers used in qRT-PCR experiments, and the forward primer based on the sequence of the backbone plasmid of the sgRNA library, pU6-sgRNA EF1Alpha-puro-T2A-BFP.

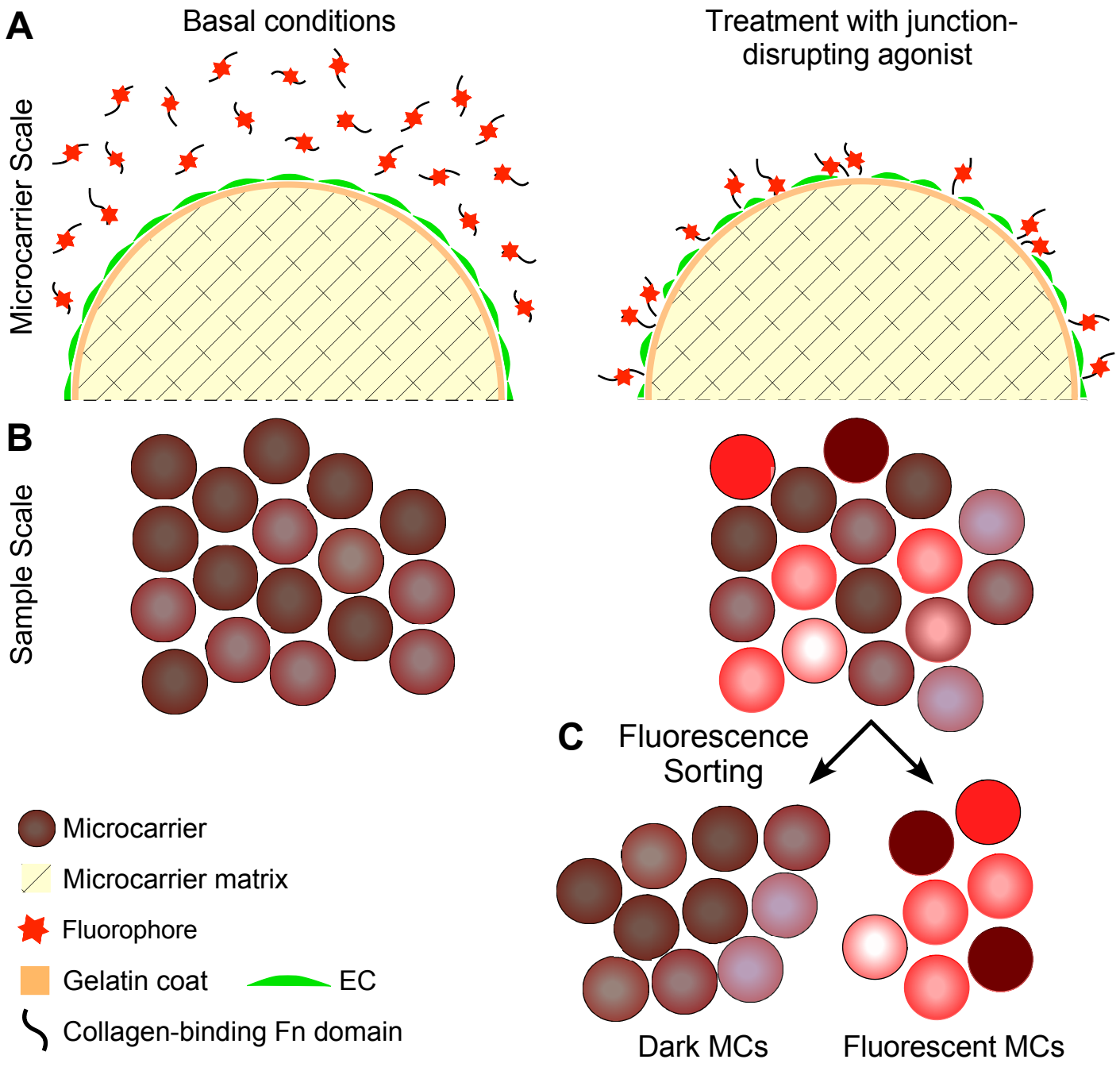
A
Basal conditions
Treatment with junction-disrupting agonist
Microcarrier Scale
B
Sample Scale
C
Fluorescence Sorting
Microcarrier
Microcarrier matrix
Fluorophore
Gelatin coat
EC
Collagen-binding Fn domain
Dark MCs
Fluorescent MCs

Figure 1

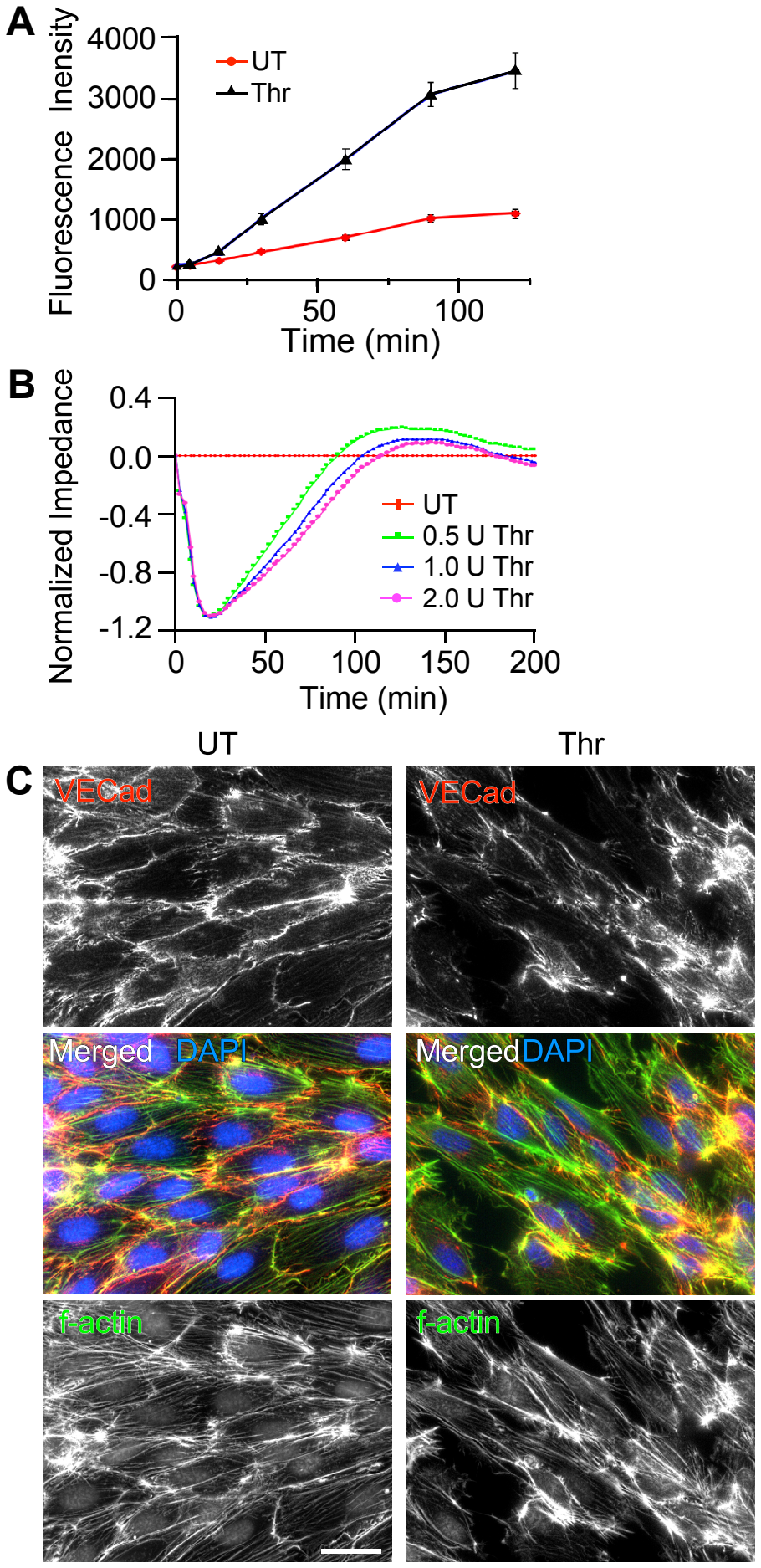
A
Fluorescence Inensity
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
UT
Thr
0
50
100
Time (min)
B
Normalized Impedance
0.4
0.0
-0.4
-0.8
-1.2
UT
0.5 U Thr
1.0 U Thr
2.0 U Thr
0
50
100
150
200
Time (min)
C
UT
Thr
VECad
VECad
Merged DAPI
MergedDAPI
f-actin
f-actin

Figure 2

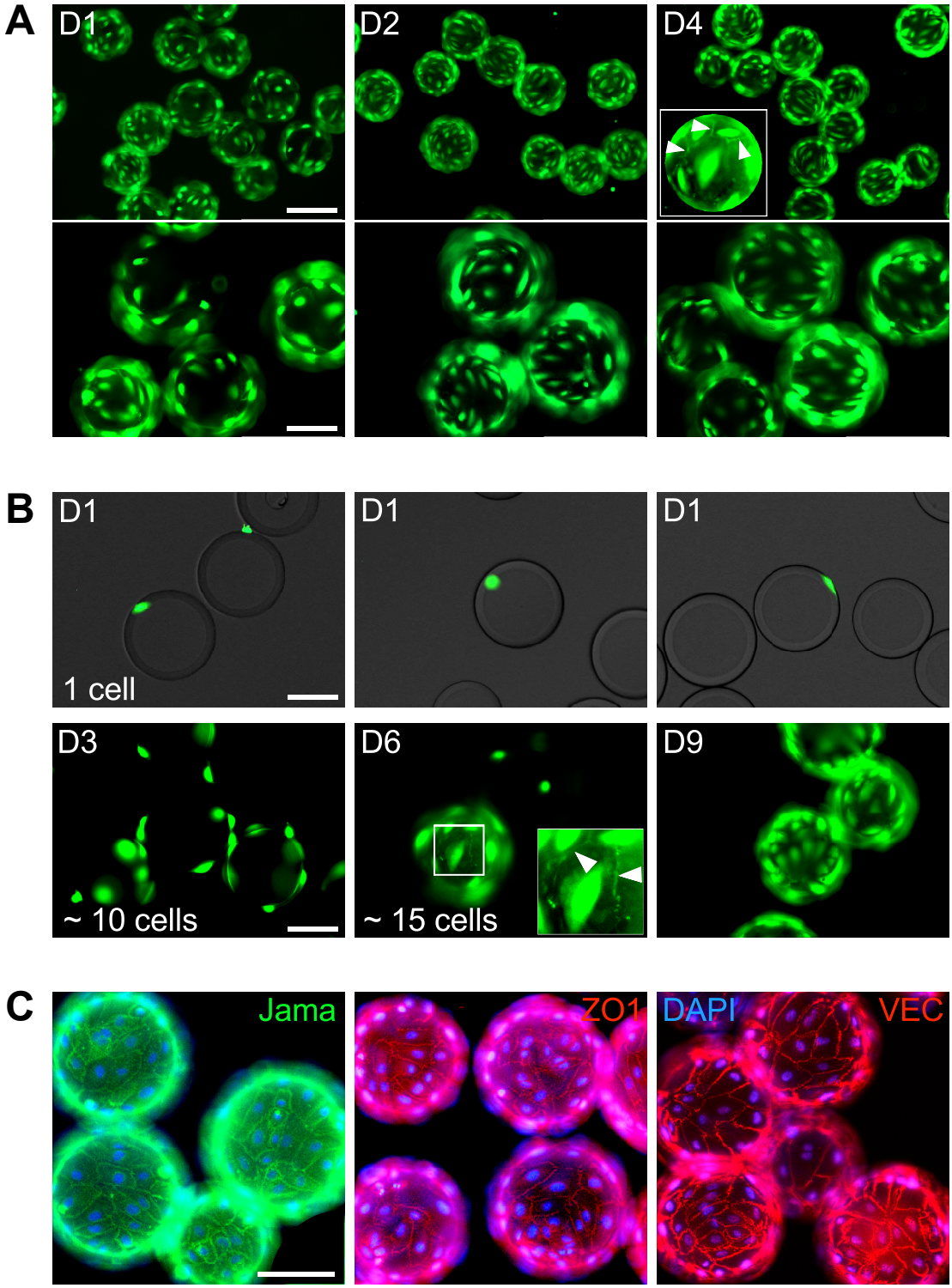
A
D1
D2
D4
B
D1
1 cell
D1
D1
D3
~ 10 cells
D6
~ 15 cells
D9
C
Jama
ZO1
DAPI
VEC

Figure 3

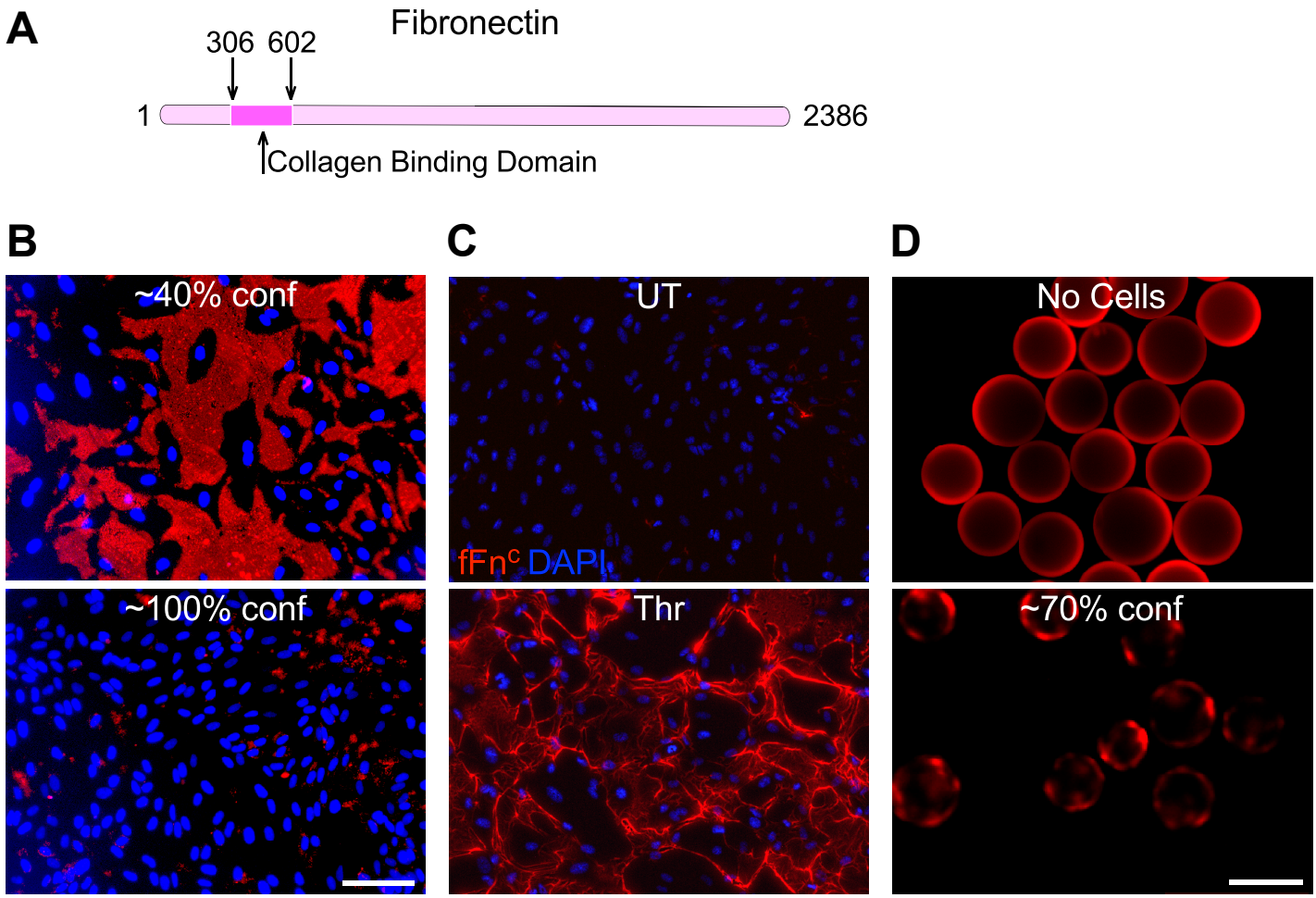
A
Fibronectin
306
602
1
2386
Collagen Binding Domain
B
C
D
~40% conf
UT
No Cells
fFnc DAPI
~100% conf
Thr
~70% conf

Figure 4

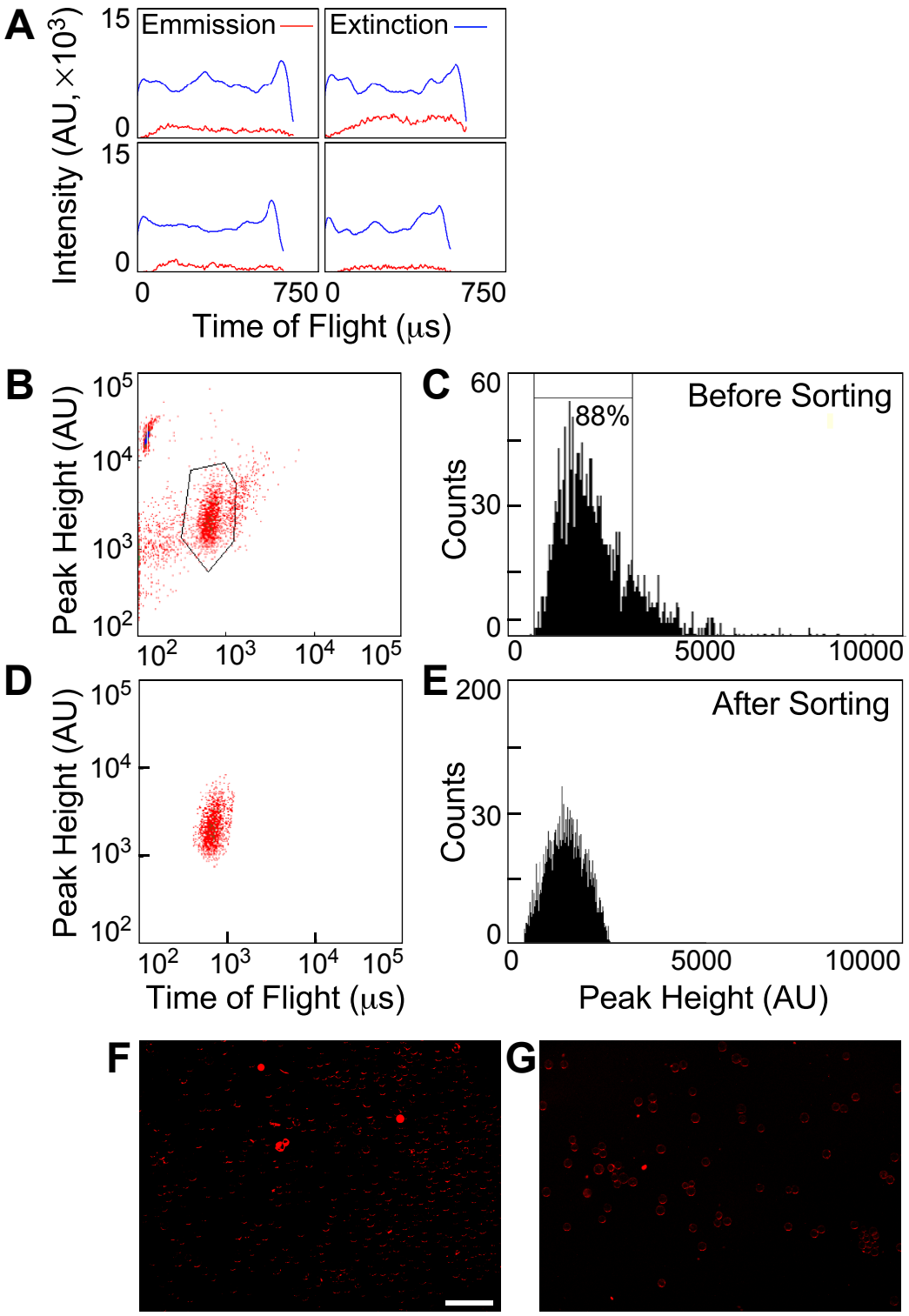
A
Emmission
Extinction
Intensity (AU, ×10³)
15
0
15
0
0
750
0
750
Time of Flight (μs)
B
Peak Height (AU)
10⁵
10⁴
10³
10²
10²
10³
10⁴
10⁵
C
Before Sorting
88%
Counts
60
30
0
0
5000
10000
D
Peak Height (AU)
10⁵
10⁴
10³
10²
10²
10³
10⁴
10⁵
Time of Flight (μs)
E
After Sorting
Counts
200
30
0
0
5000
10000
Peak Height (AU)
F
G

Figure 5

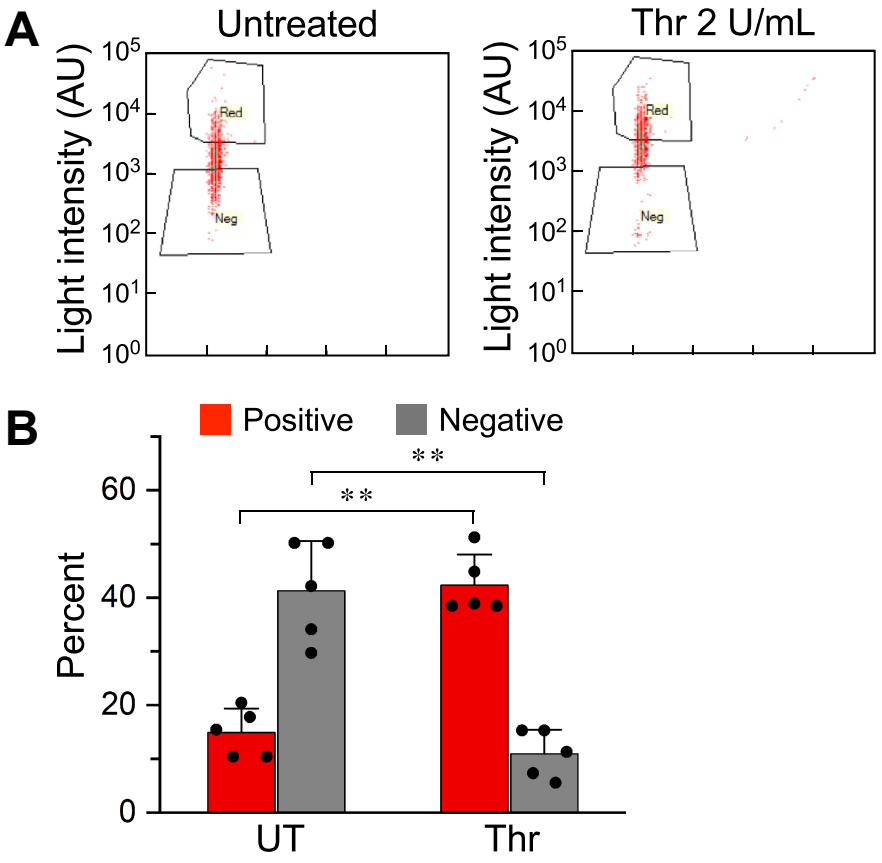
A
Untreated
Thr 2 U/mL
Light intensity (AU)
Red
Neg
B
Positive
Negative
Percent
**
**
UT
Thr

Figure 6

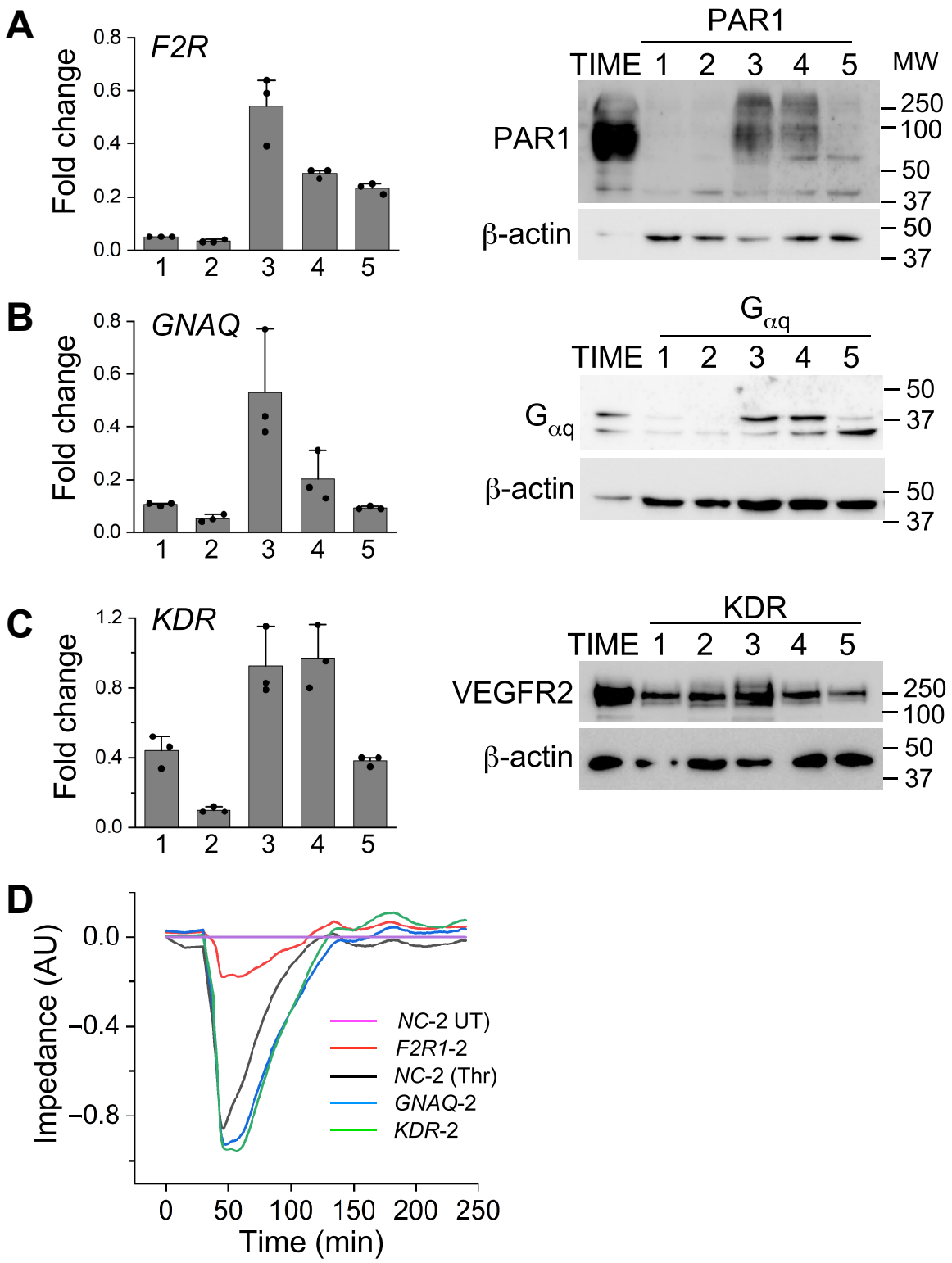
A
F2R
Fold change
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
1 2 3 4 5
PAR1
TIME 1 2 3 4 5
MW
PAR1
β-actin
250
100
50
37
50
37
B
GNAQ
Fold change
0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
0.0
1 2 3 4 5
Gαq
TIME 1 2 3 4 5
Gαq
β-actin
50
37
50
37
C
KDR
Fold change
1.2
0.8
0.4
0.0
1 2 3 4 5
KDR
TIME 1 2 3 4 5
VEGFR2
β-actin
250
100
50
37
D
Impedance (AU)
0.0
−0.4
−0.8
0 50 100 150 200 250
Time (min)
NC-2 UT)
F2R1-2
NC-2 (Thr)
GNAQ-2
KDR-2

Figure 7

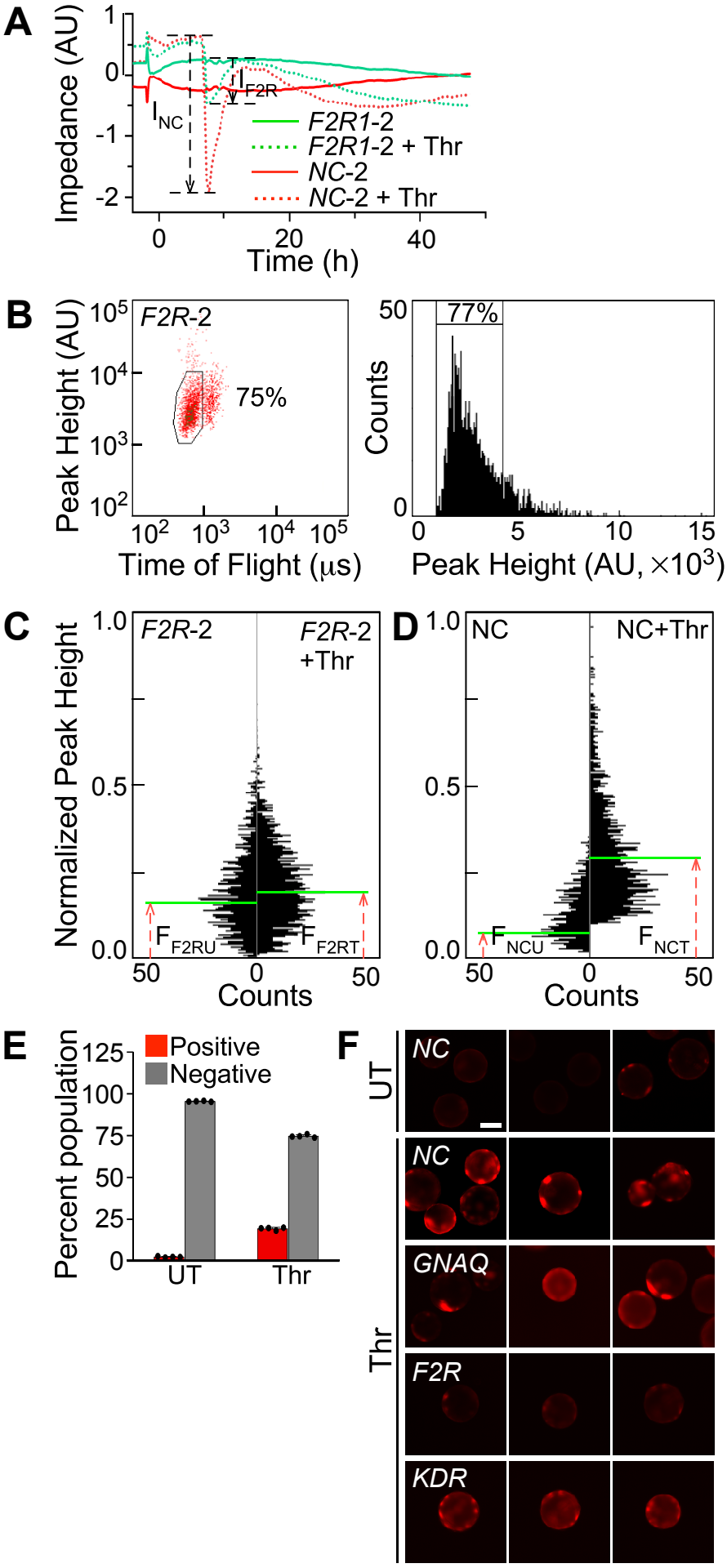
A
Impedance (AU)
Time (h)
I_NC
I_F2R
F2R1-2
F2R1-2 + Thr
NC-2
NC-2 + Thr
B
Peak Height (AU)
Time of Flight (μs)
F2R-2
75%
Counts
Peak Height (AU, ×10^3)
77%
C
Normalized Peak Height
F2R-2
F2R-2 +Thr
F_F2RU
F_F2RT
Counts
D
NC
NC+Thr
F_NCU
F_NCT
Counts
E
Percent population
Positive
Negative
UT
Thr
F
UT
Thr
NC
NC
GNAQ
F2R
KDR

Figure 8

Table S1

KDR	Protospacer	5' forward	3' reverse complement
	GCTGCCAGACGGACTTTCTG	TTGGCTGCCAGACGGACTTTCTGGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACCAGAAAGTCCGTCTGGCAGCCAACAAG
	GCGCAAGTGATGCCCGGCGC	TTGGCGCAAGTGATGCCCGGCGCGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACGCGCCGGGCATCACTTGCGCCAACAAG
	GTCTAGAGAAGGAGGCGCGG	TTGGTCTAGAGAAGGAGGCGCGGGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACCCGCGCCTCCTTCTCTAGACCAACAAG
	GAGGCAGACAGGTCGGGTGA	TTGGAGGCAGACAGGTCGGGTGAGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACTCACCCGACCTGTCTGCCTCCAACAAG
	GGCGGCGCGCAAGTGATGCC	TTGGGCGGCGCGCAAGTGATGCCGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACGGCATCACTTGCGCGCCGCCCAACAAG
SRC			
	Gggcagacggacgcacggga	TTGGggcagacggacgcacgggaGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACTCCCGTGCGTCCGTCTGCCCCAACAAG
	Ggcgggacgtccagcgggac	TTGGgcgggacgtccagcgggacGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACGTCCCGCTGGACGTCCCGCCCAACAAG
	Gcggaccgcgggacgtccag	TTGGcggaccgcgggacgtccagGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACCTGGACGTCCCGCGGTCCGCCAACAAG
	Gcaccggcagacggacgcac	TTGGcaccggcagacggacgcacGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACGTGCGTCCGTCTGCCGGTGCCAACAAG
	Gggcgggcgggcgggctcac	TTGGggcgggcgggcgggctcacGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACGTGAGCCCGCCCGCCCGCCCCAACAAG
PAR1			
	GGTGCCCACGGGTAAGATCA	TTGGGTGCCCACGGGTAAGATCAGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACTGATCTTACCCGTGGGCACCCAACAAG
	GGGACCCTGATCTTACCCGT	TTGGGGACCCTGATCTTACCCGTGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACACGGGTAAGATCAGGGTCCCCAACAAG
	GTCAGGGTCCAAGCGACCCT	TTGGTCAGGGTCCAAGCGACCCTGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACAGGGTCGCTTGGACCCTGACCAACAAG
	GTGGCTTTCGGAGGAAACTG	TTGGTGGCTTTCGGAGGAAACTGGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACCAGTTTCCTCCGAAAGCCACCAACAAG
	GTCGGCGAGCGCTGTGTCTG	TTGGTCGGCGAGCGCTGTGTCTGGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACCAGACACAGCGCTCGCCGACCAACAAG
GNAQ			
	GACTGGAGCACAGATCCggg	TTGGACTGGAGCACAGATCCgggGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACCCCGGATCTGTGCTCCAGTCCAACAAG
	GGCTCCGCGCCTGGCAATCG	TTGGGCTCCGCGCCTGGCAATCGGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACCGATTGCCAGGCGCGGAGCCCAACAAG
	GGAGCACAGATCCgggaggg	TTGGGAGCACAGATCCgggagggGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACCCCTCCCGGATCTGTGCTCCCAACAAG
	GCTCCTTCCCCGGGAACAGG	TTGGCTCCTTCCCCGGGAACAGGGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACCCTGTTCCCGGGGAAGGAGCCAACAAG
	GCGCCAGGCGCACGGCGTAG	TTGGCGCCAGGCGCACGGCGTAGGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACCTACGCCGTGCGCCTGGCGCCAACAAG
negative control			
	GCTGCATGGGGCGCGAATCA	TTGGCTGCATGGGGCGCGAATCAGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACTGATTCGCGCCCCATGCAGCCAACAAG
	GTGCACCCGGCTAGGACCGG	TTGGTGCACCCGGCTAGGACCGGGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACCCGGTCCTAGCCGGGTGCACCAACAAG
	GTGTGCAACCTCCGCCGTTG	TTGGTGTGCAACCTCCGCCGTTGGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACCAACGGCGGAGGTTGCACACCAACAAG
	GCCCGAGCAGTGGCTCGCTA	TTGGCCCGAGCAGTGGCTCGCTAGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACTAGCGAGCCACTGCTCGGGCCAACAAG
	GGTCAGGTAGAGGGATTGAG	TTGGGTCAGGTAGAGGGATTGAGGTTTAAGAGC	TTAGCTCTTAAACCTCAATCCCTCTACCTGACCCAACAAG
Forward primer	gcacaaaaggaaactcaccct		