

Heart Development: Implications for Regeneration

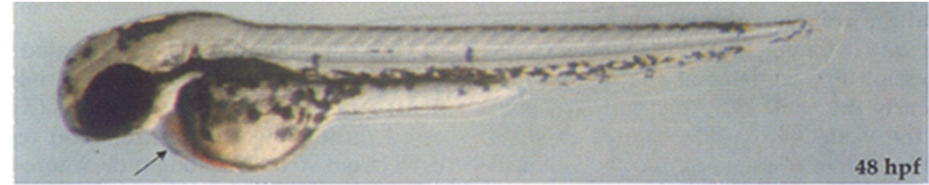
Dr Nicola Smart



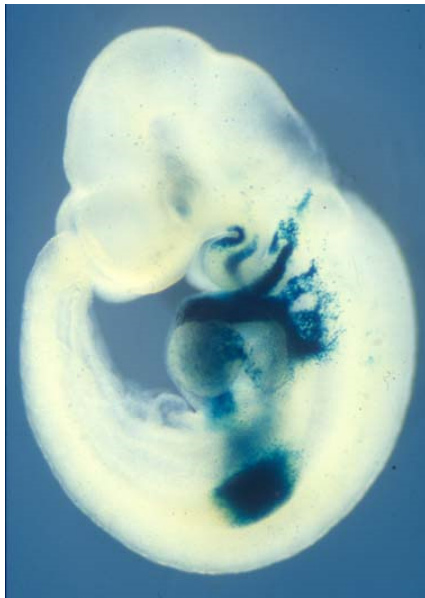
Why study heart development?



Fly



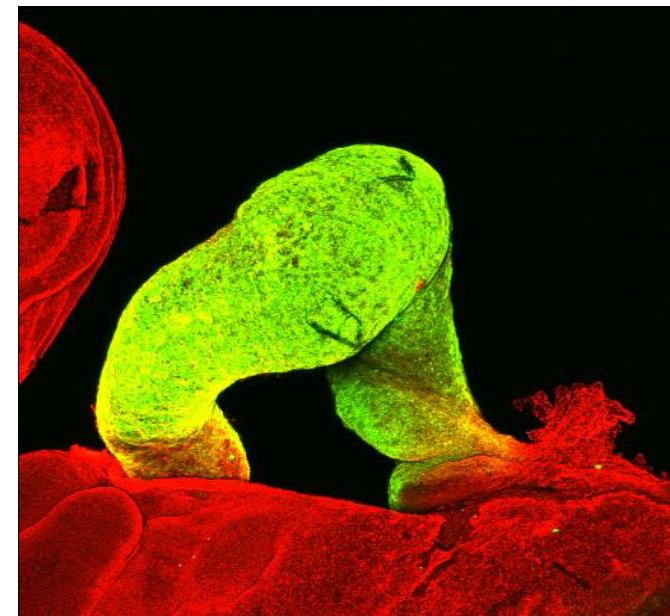
Zebrafish



Mouse



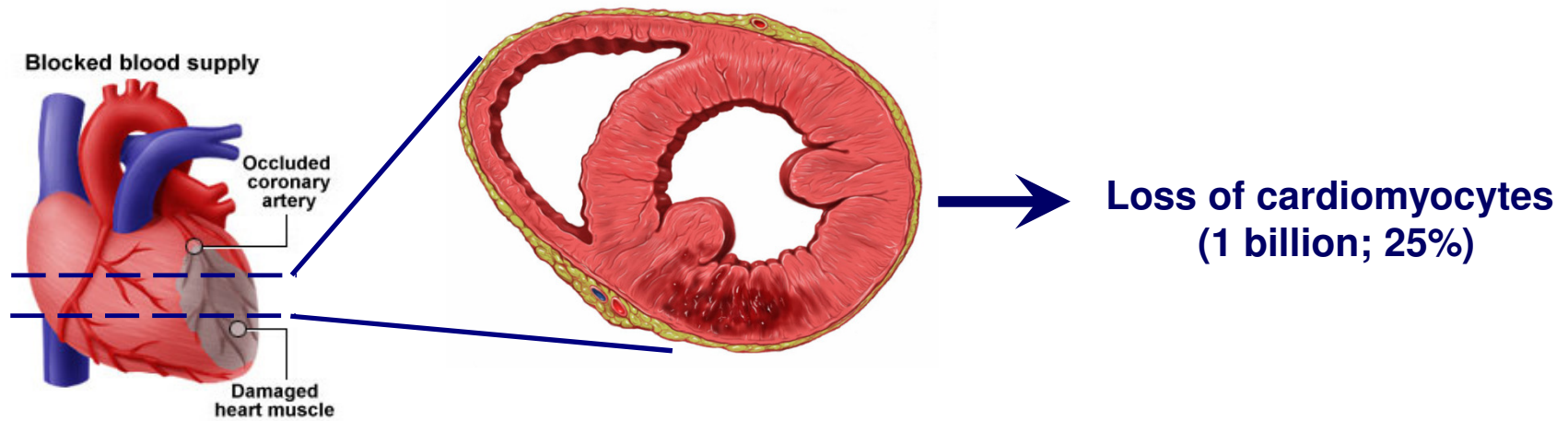
Human



Chicken

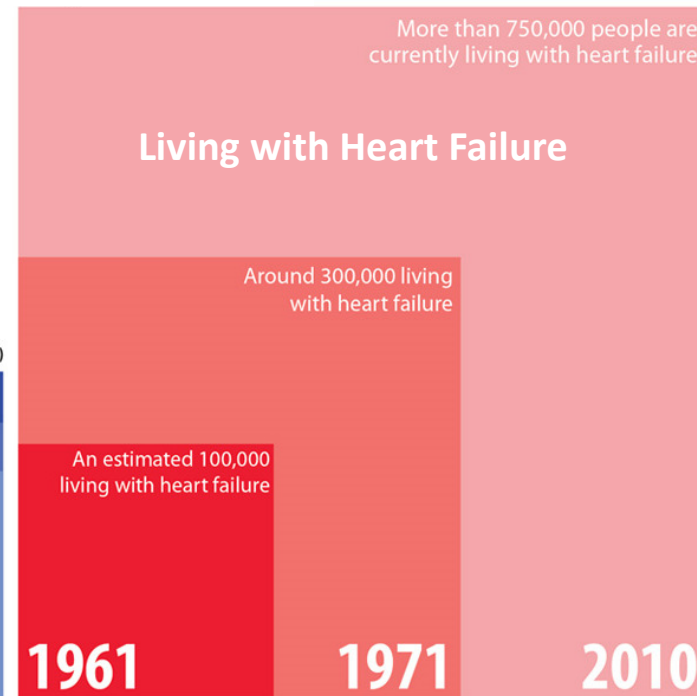
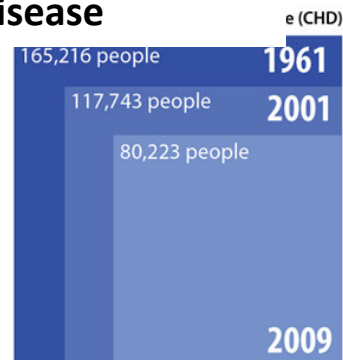
- **Origin of congenital heart defects**
- **Production of cardiac progenitor cells**

Heart Failure: The Evolving Epidemic



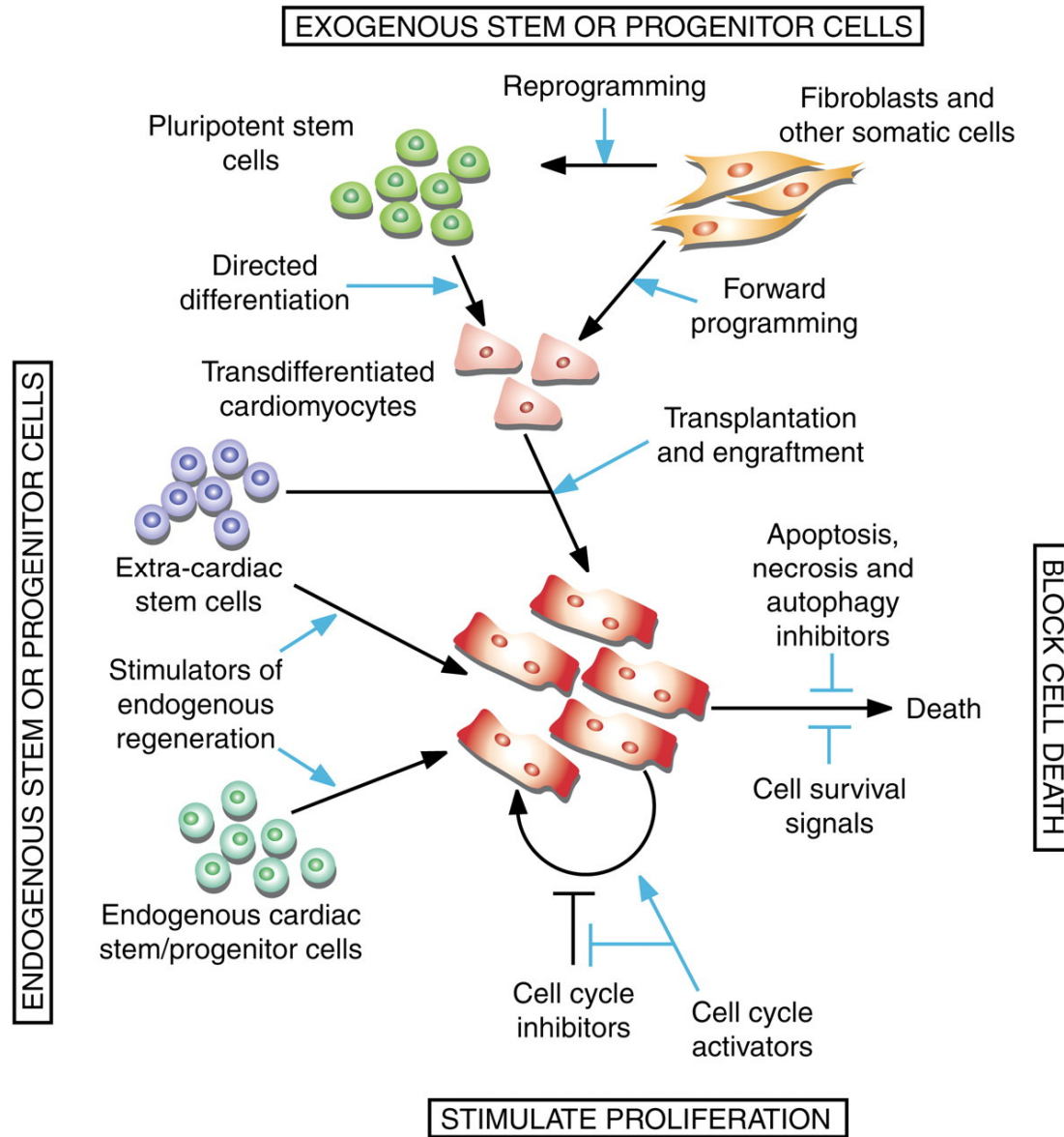
Myocardial Infarction

Deaths from Coronary Heart Disease

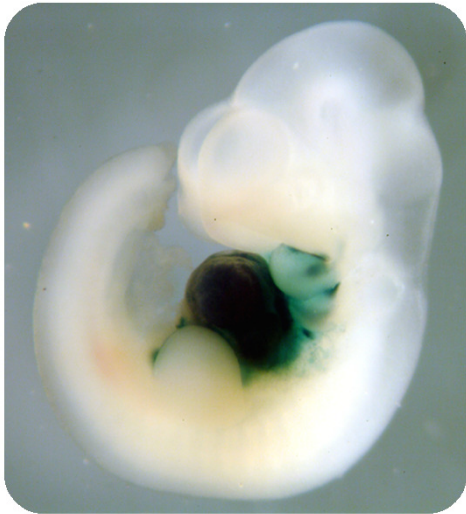


Source: BHF

Strategies to increase cardiomyocyte number following injury



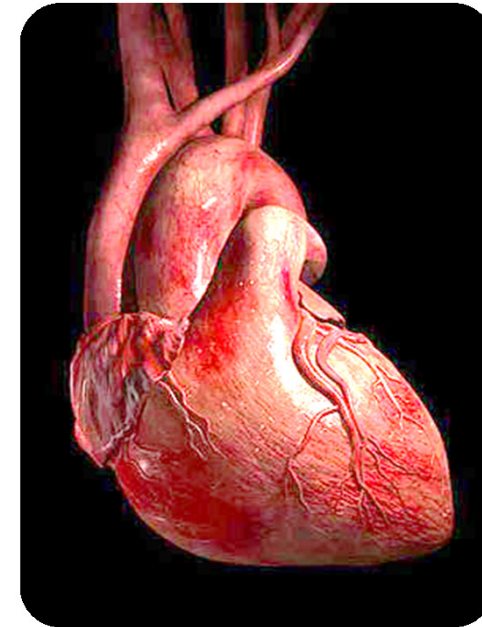
The Embryonic Paradigm for Cardiac Repair



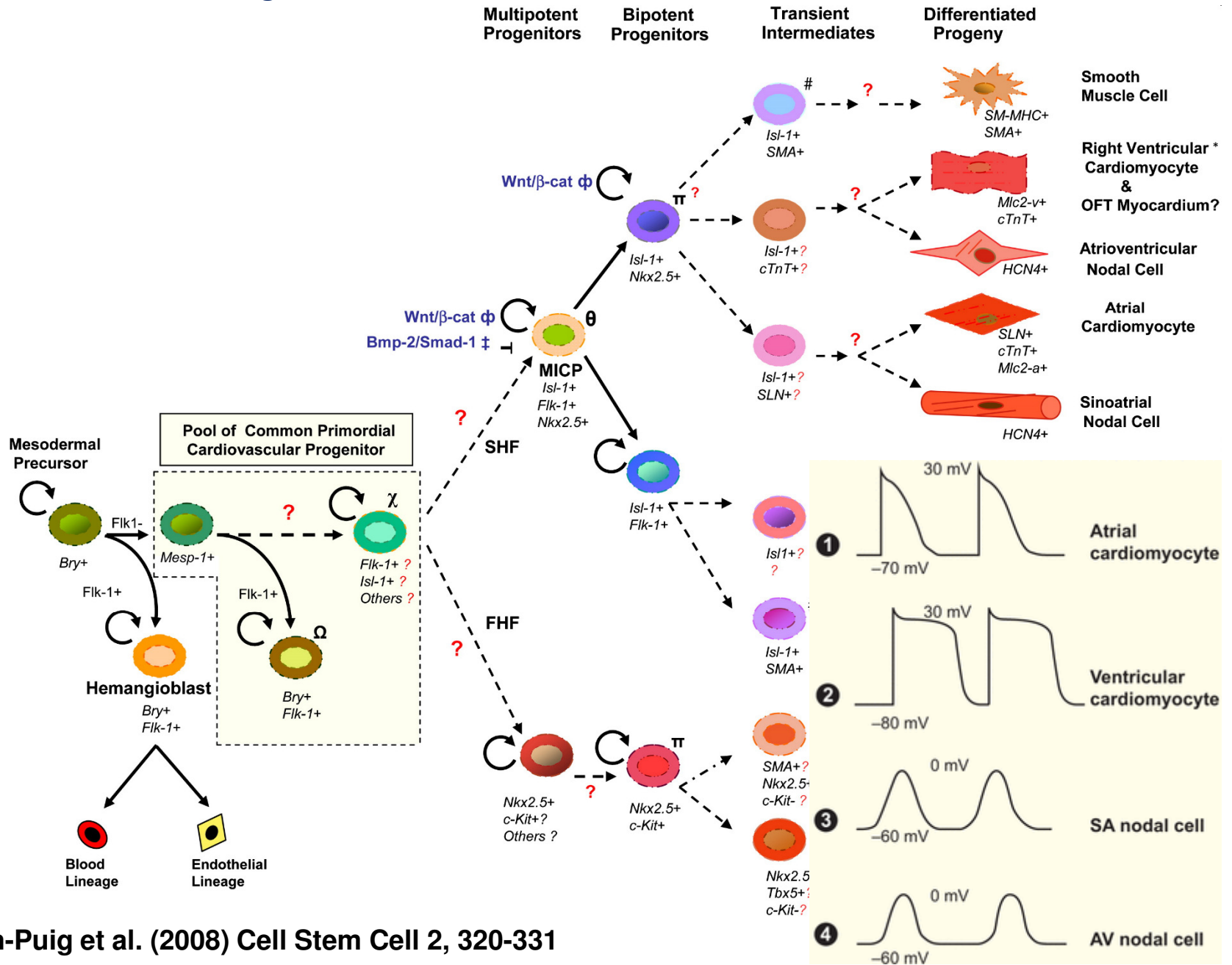
how to make a heart ?



how to repair a heart ?



A Blueprint for Cardiac Regeneration

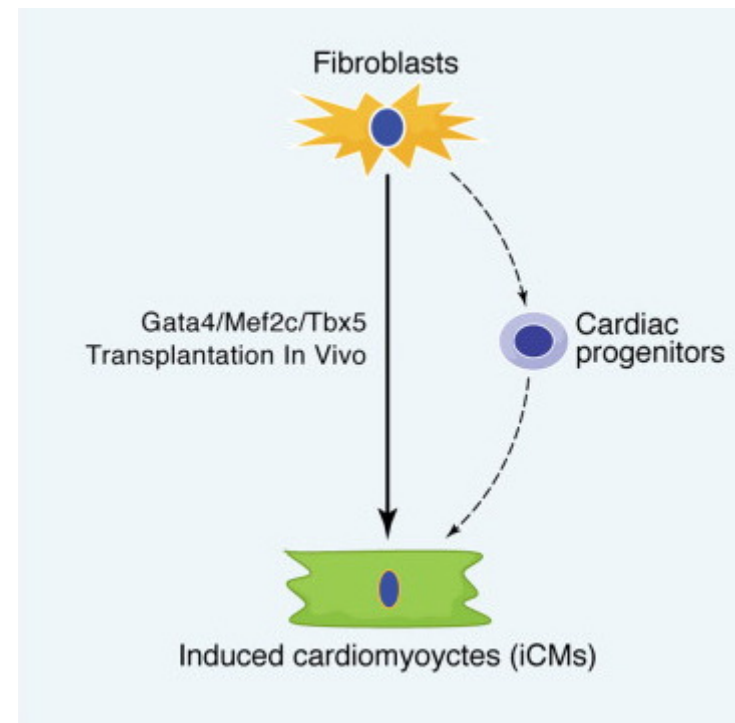


Martin-Puig et al. (2008) Cell Stem Cell 2, 320-331

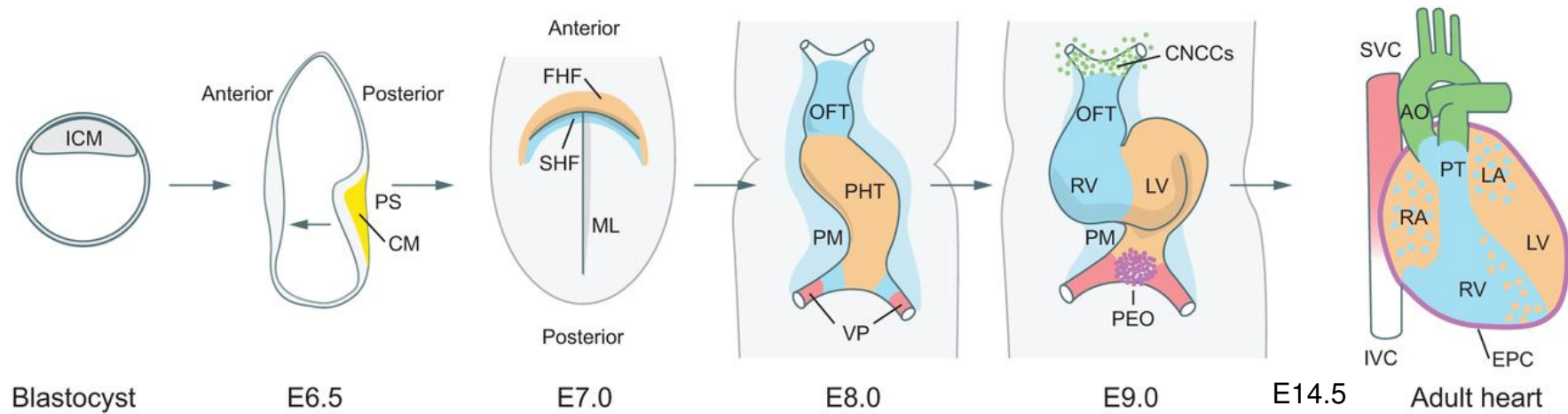
Direct Reprogramming of Fibroblasts into Functional Cardiomyocytes by Defined Factors

Masaki Ieda,^{1,2,3,6,*} Ji-Dong Fu,^{1,2,3} Paul Delgado-Olguin,^{1,2,4} Vasanth Vedantham,^{1,5} Yohei Hayashi,¹ Benoit G. Bruneau,^{1,2,4} and Deepak Srivastava^{1,2,3,*}

¹Gladstone Institute of Cardiovascular Disease



Cardiac development in the mouse embryo



Blastocyst

E6.5

E7.0

E8.0

E9.0

E14.5

Adult heart

Human

Day 15

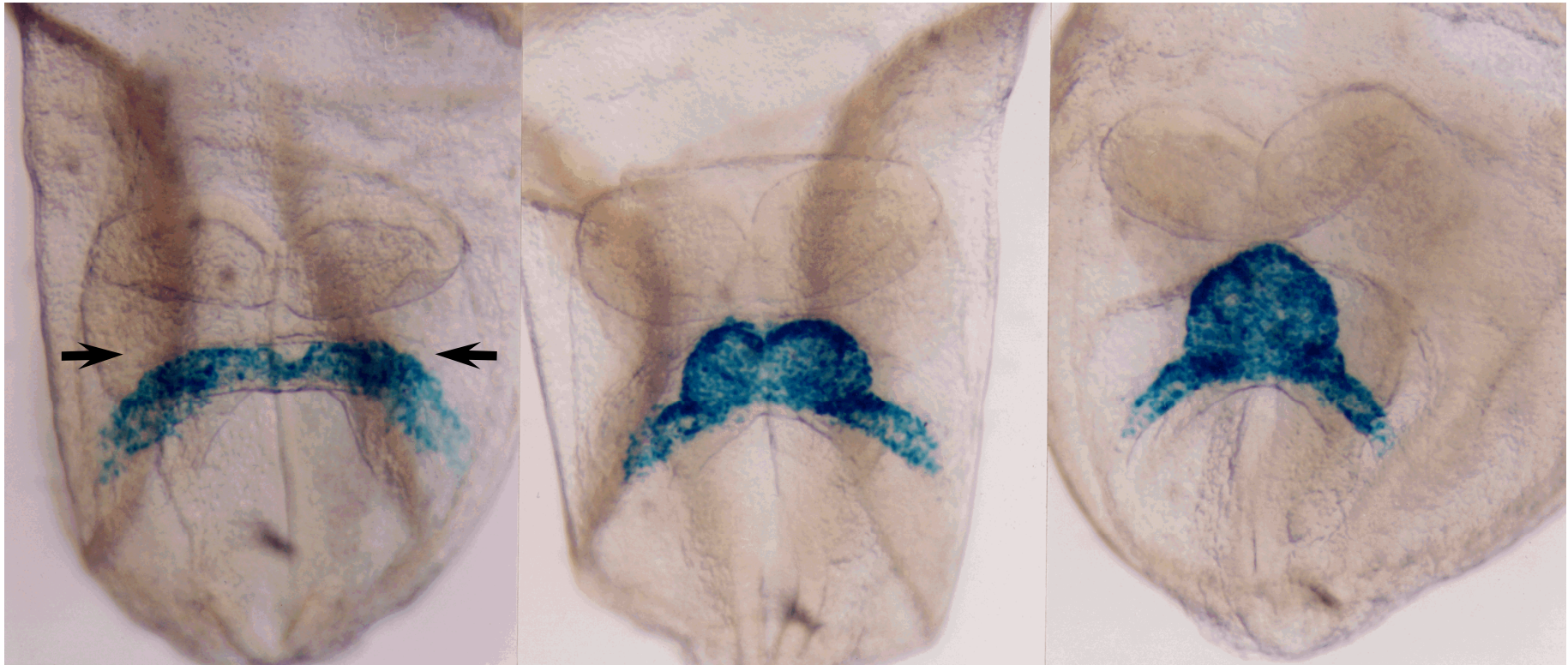
Day 21

Day 28

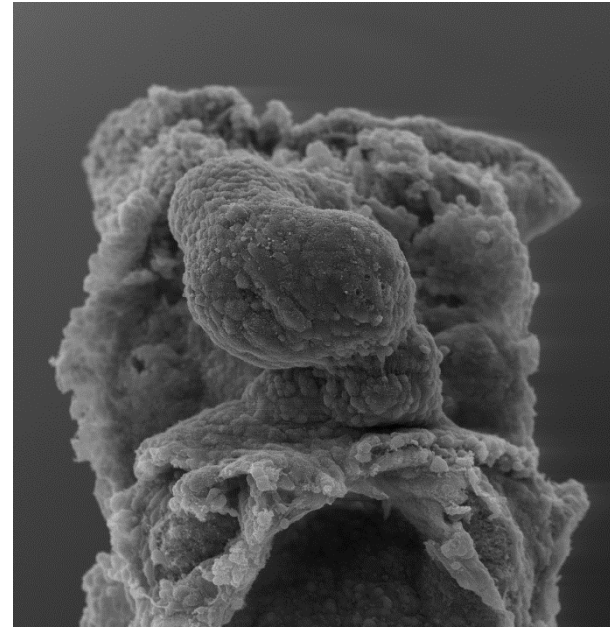
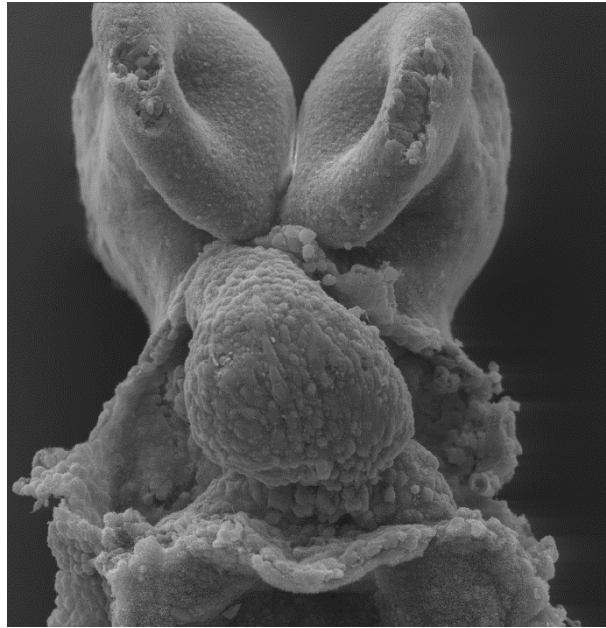
Day 50

Daniela Später et al. *Development* 2014;141:4418-4431

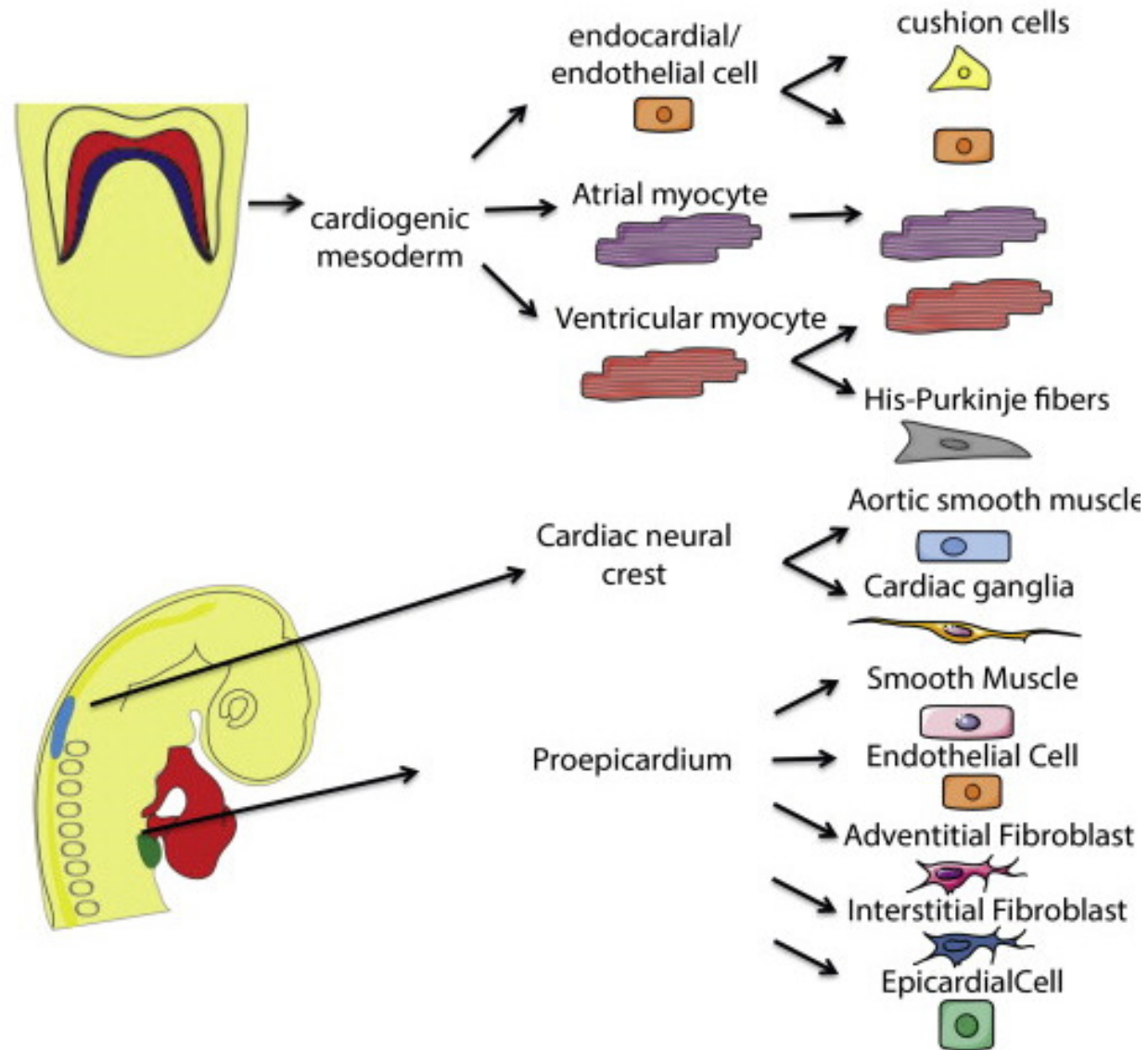
E7.0-7.5 Mouse Embryo: Cardiac Primordium



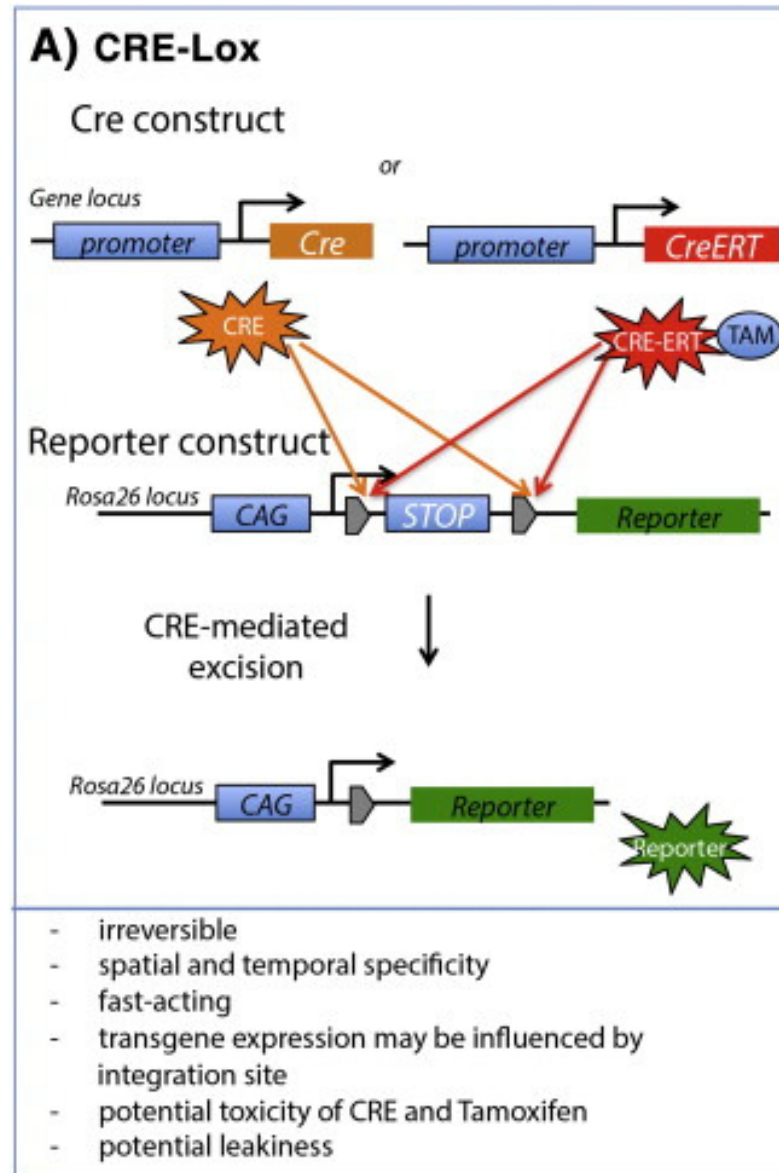
S.E.M. Developing Mouse Heart E8.0-9.5



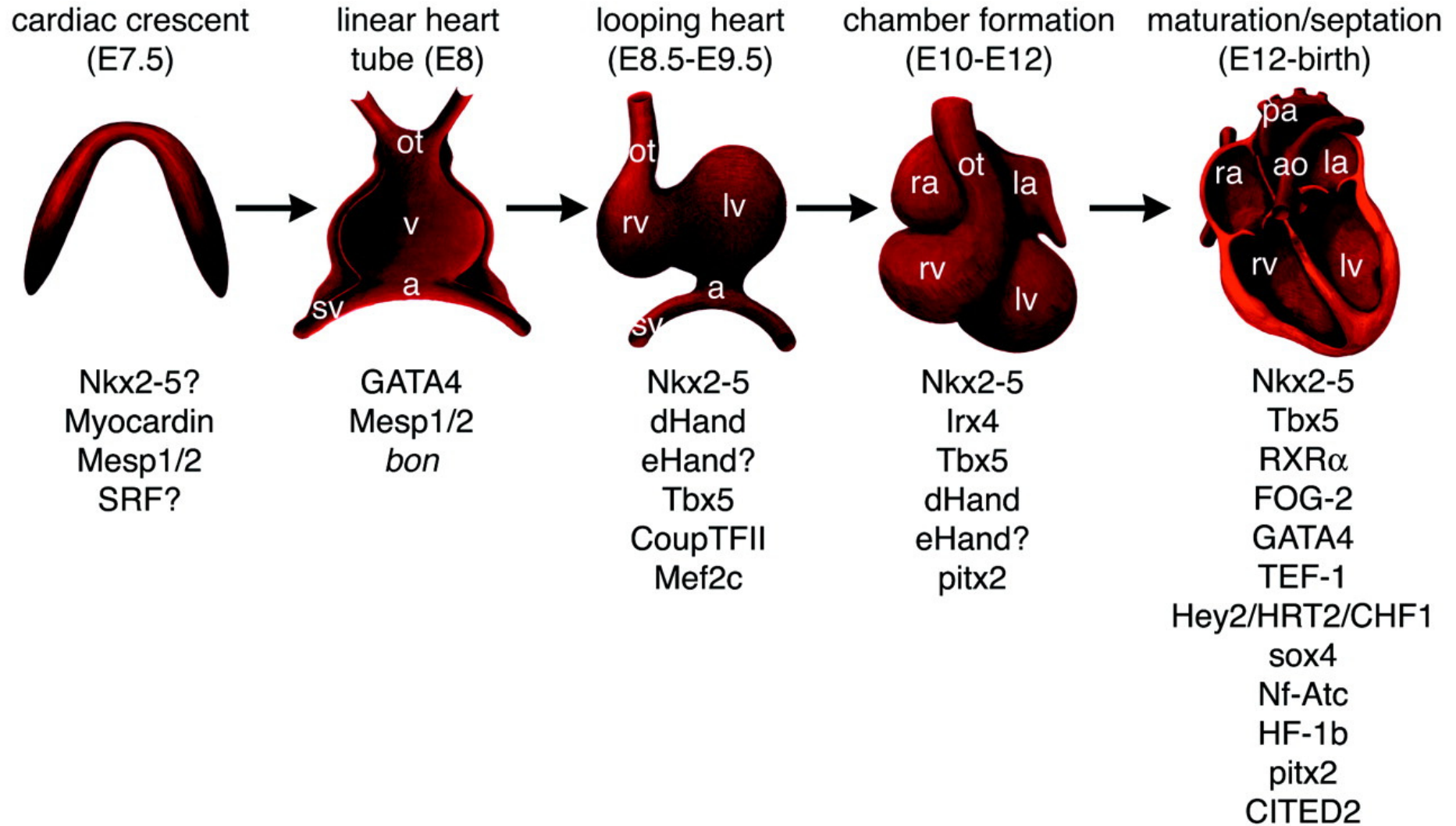
Origin and lineage relationship of cardiac cell types



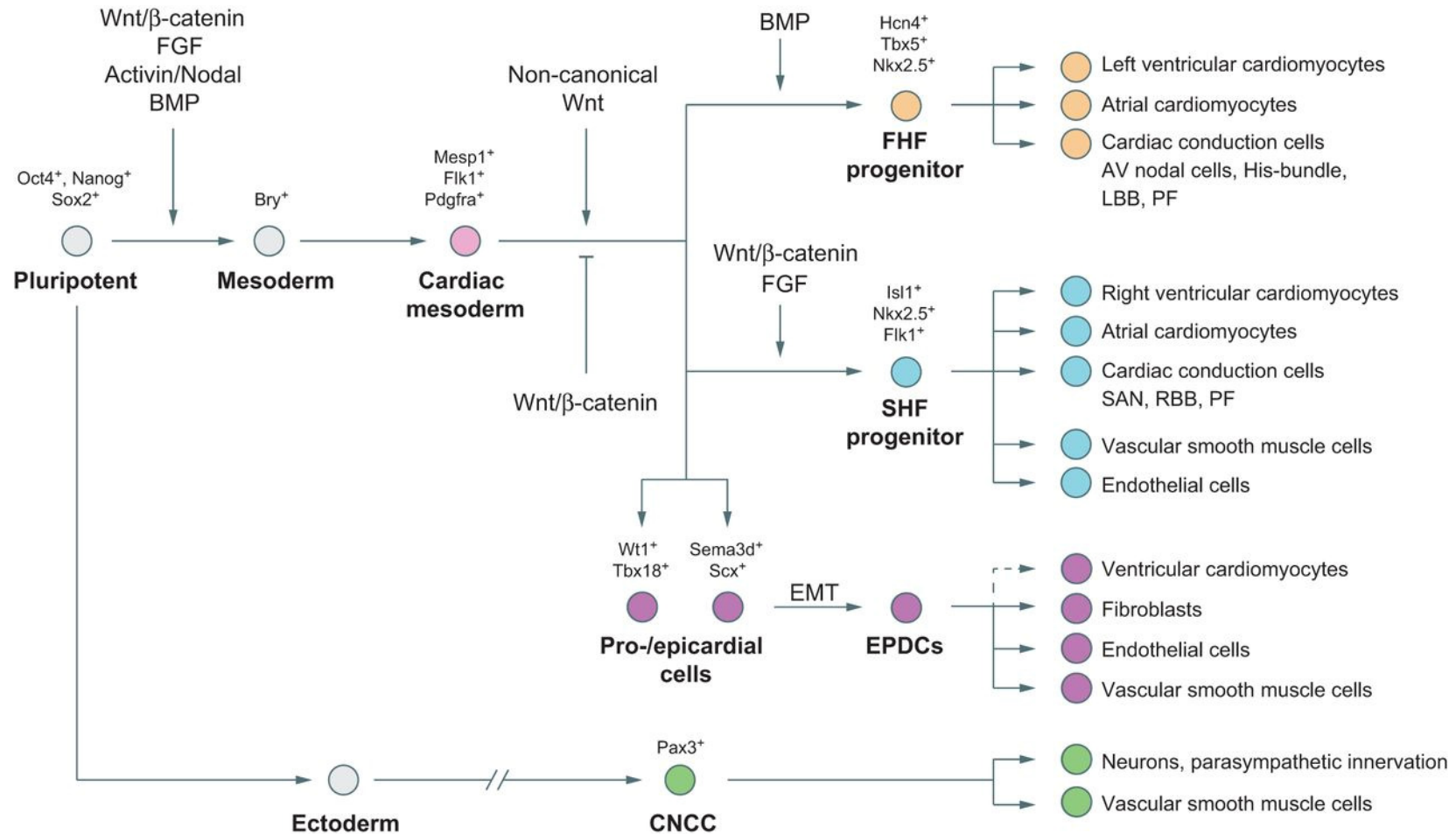
Genetic Fate Mapping



Transcription Factors in Heart Development

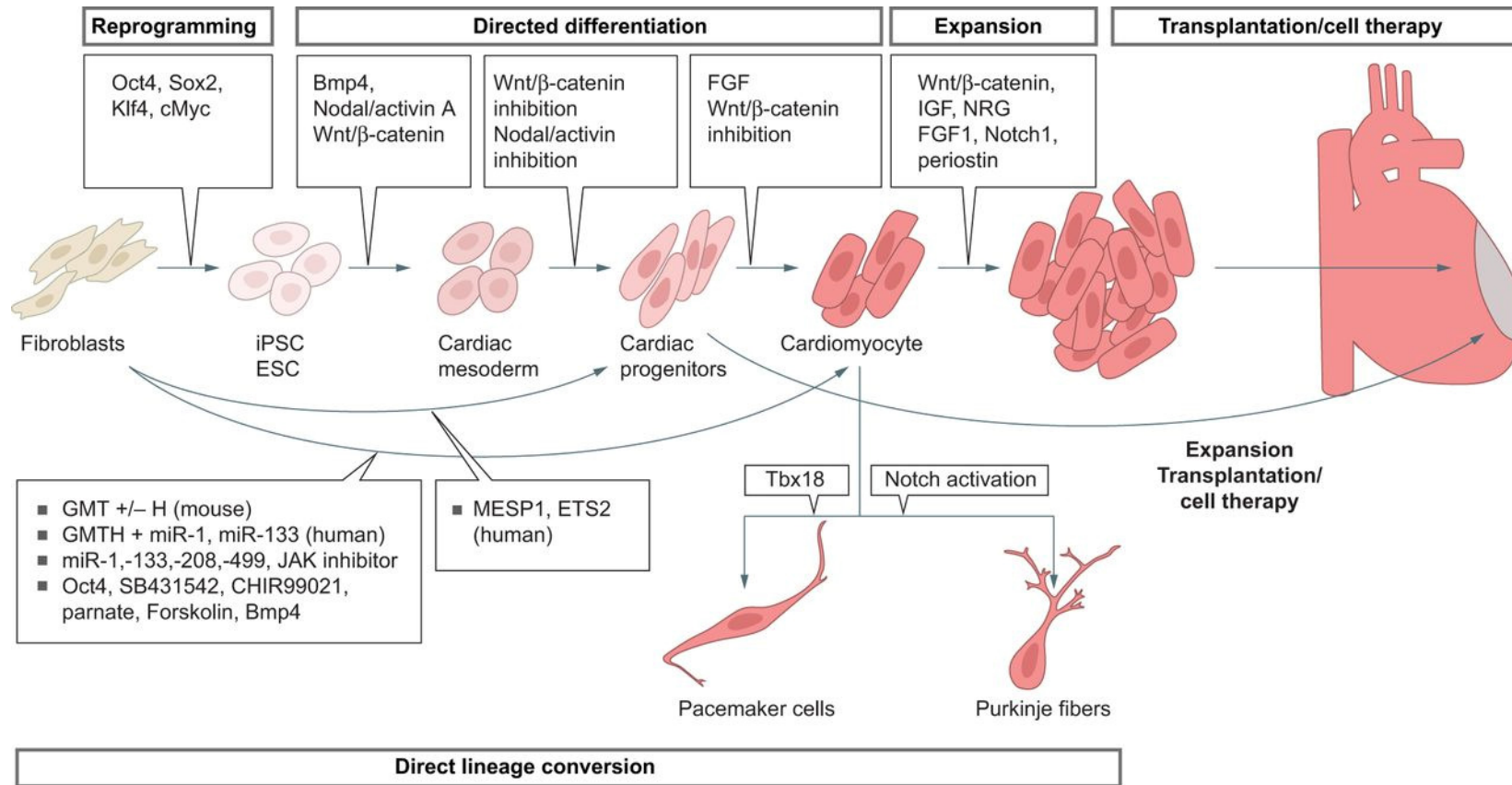


Specification and progression of the cardiac cell lineages during development



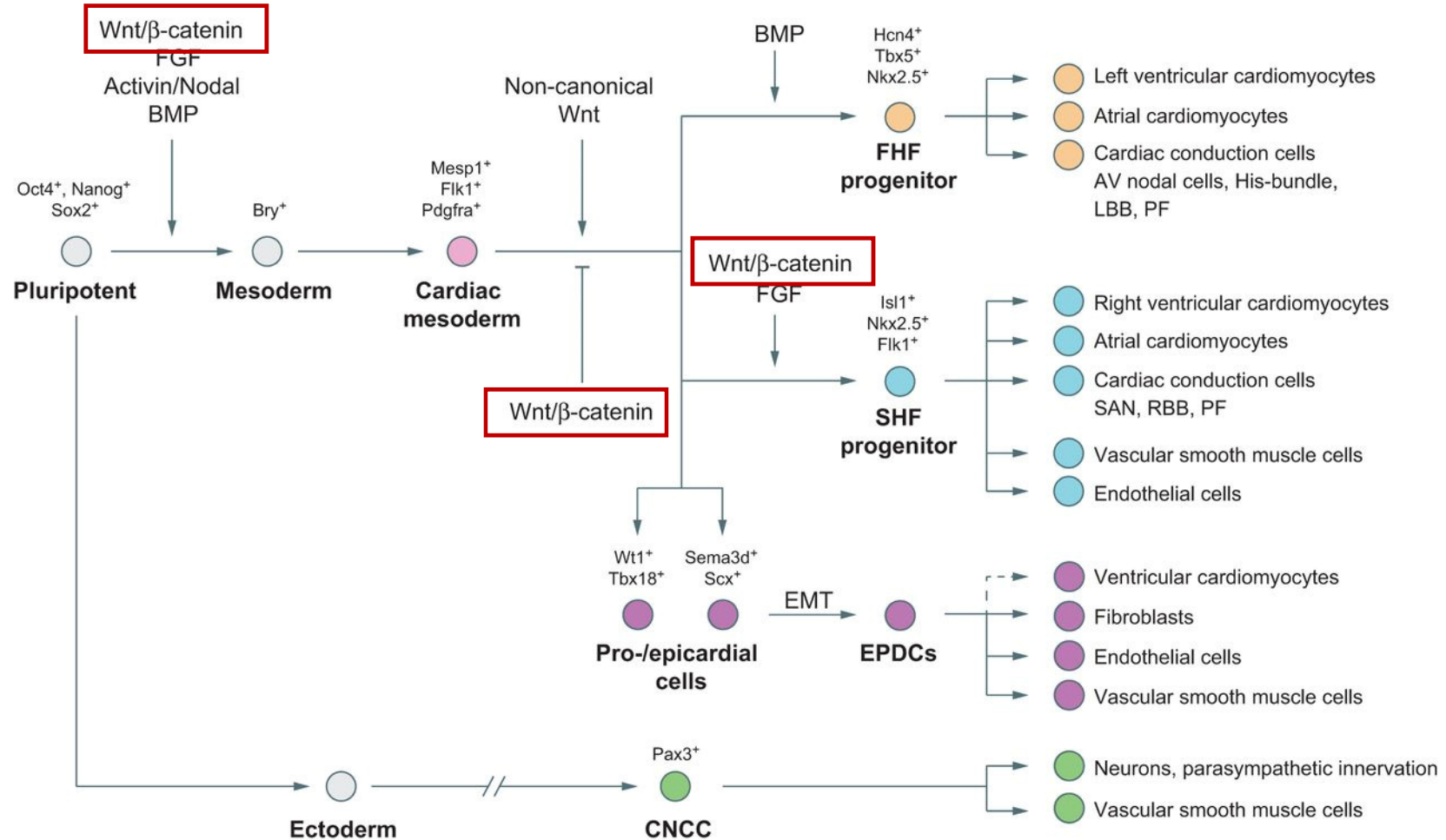
Daniela Später et al. Development 2014;141:4418-4431

Strategies to generate cardiomyocytes in vitro.



Daniela Später et al. *Development* 2014;141:4418-4431

Specification and progression of the cardiac cell lineages during development



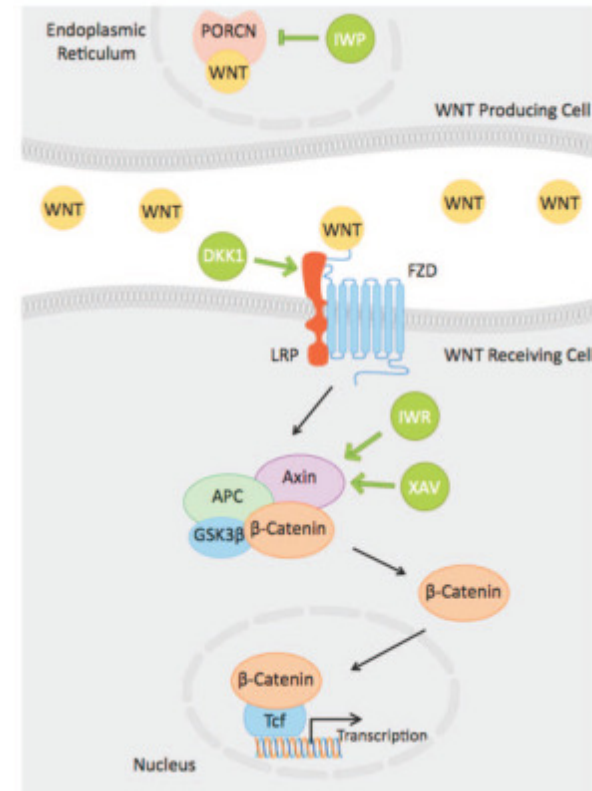
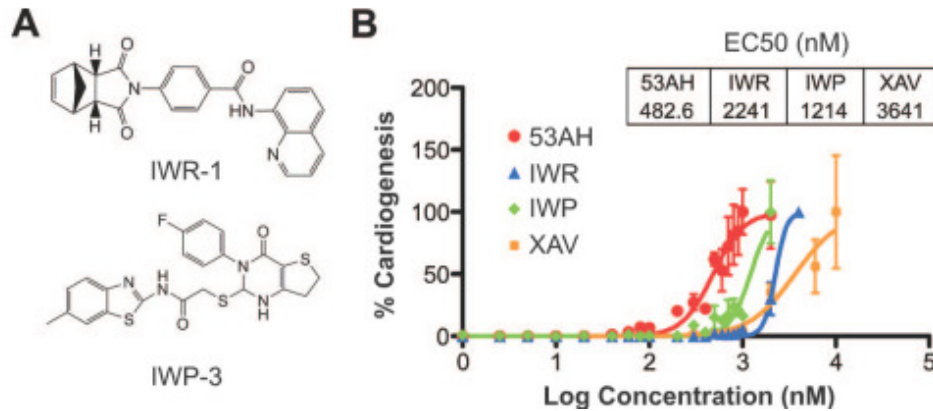
Daniela Später et al. Development 2014;141:4418-4431

Applying this Knowledge...

Brief UltraRapid Communication

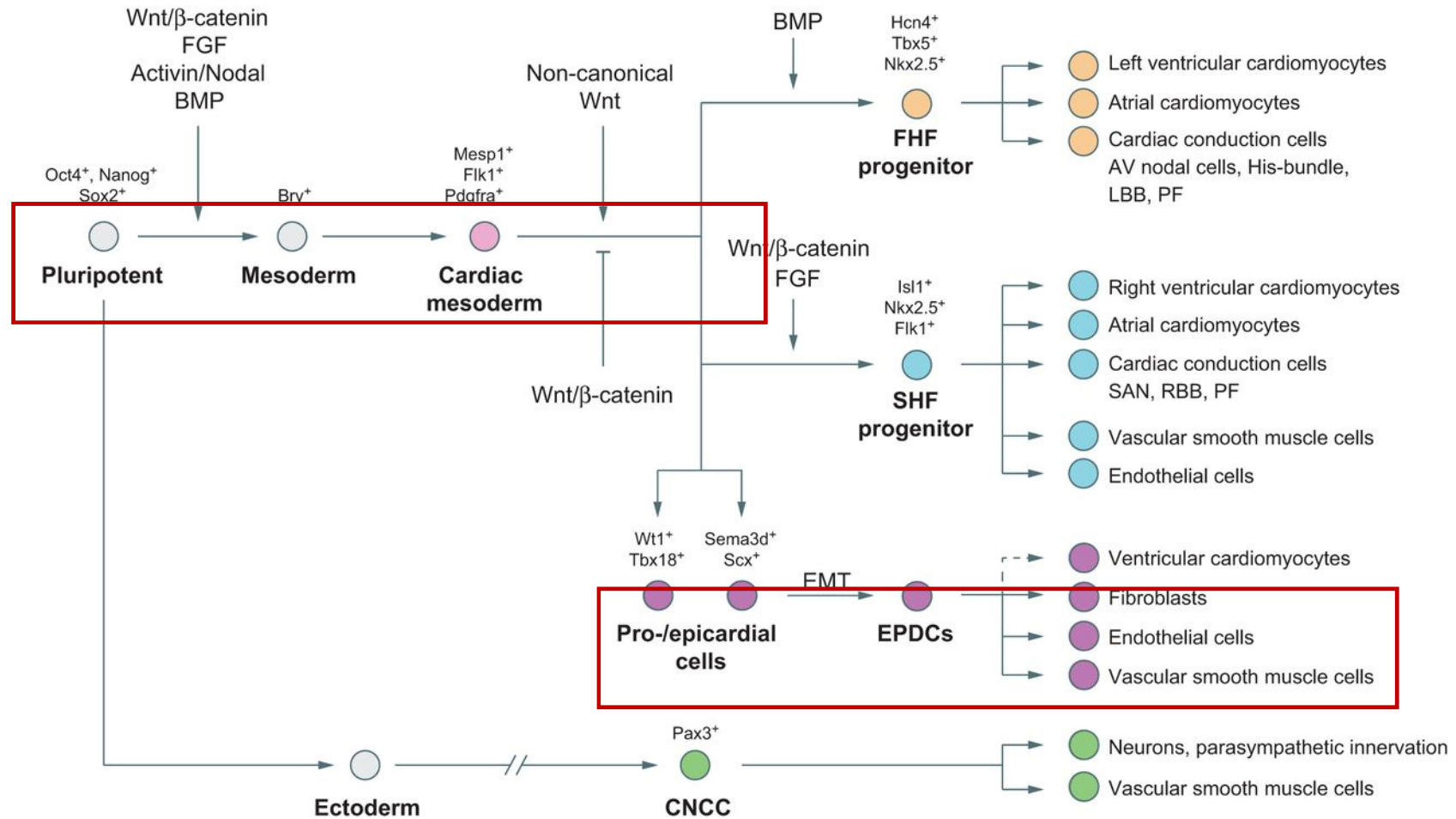
Small-Molecule Inhibitors of the Wnt Pathway Potently Promote Cardiomyocytes From Human Embryonic Stem Cell-Derived Mesoderm

Erik Willems, Sean Spiering, Herman Davidovics, Marion Lanier, Zebin Xia, Marcia Dawson, John Cashman, Mark Mercola



Willems et al., *Circ Res.* 2011;109:360-364.

Specification and progression of the cardiac cell lineages during development



Daniela Später et al. Development 2014;141:4418-4431

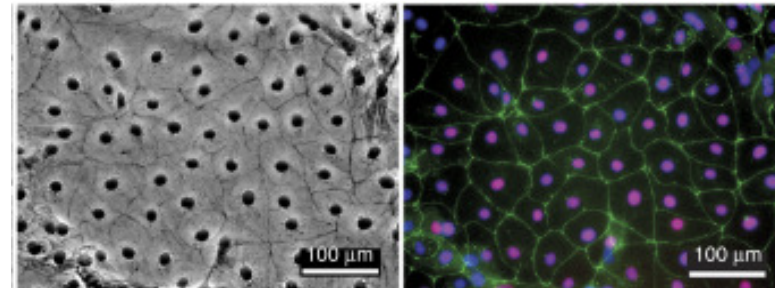
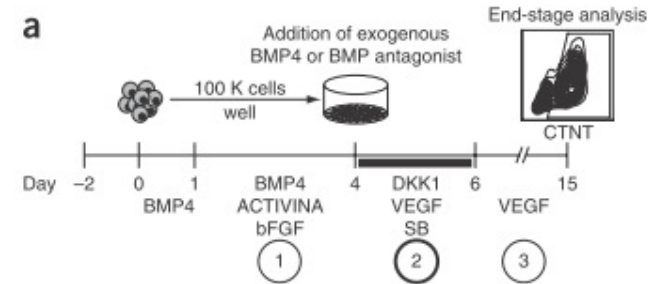
Epicardium from human iPSCs

Generation of the epicardial lineage from human pluripotent stem cells

Alec D Witty^{1,2}, Anton Mihic^{1,3-5}, Roger Y Tam⁶⁻⁸, Stephanie A Fisher⁶⁻⁸, Alexander Mikryukov¹, Molly S Shoichet^{1,6-9}, Ren-Ke Li^{1,3-5}, Steven J Kattman^{1,11} & Gordon Keller^{1,2,10}

The epicardium supports cardiomyocyte proliferation early in development and provides fibroblasts and vascular smooth muscle cells to the developing heart. The epicardium has been shown to play an important role during tissue remodeling after cardiac injury, making access to this cell lineage necessary for the study of regenerative medicine. Here we describe the generation of epicardial lineage cells from human pluripotent stem cells by **stage-specific activation of the BMP and WNT signaling pathways**. These cells display morphological characteristics and express markers of the epicardial lineage, including the transcription factors WT1 and TBX18 and the retinoic acid-producing enzyme ALDH1A2. When induced to undergo epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition, the cells give rise to populations that display characteristics of the fibroblast and vascular smooth muscle lineages. These findings identify BMP and WNT as key regulators of the epicardial lineage *in vitro* and provide a model for investigating epicardial function in human development and disease.

NATURE BIOTECHNOLOGY VOLUME 32 NUMBER 10 OCTOBER 2014

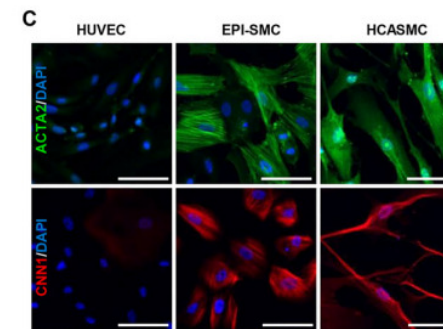
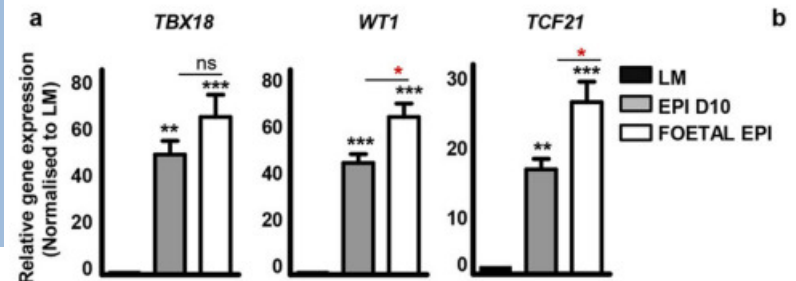
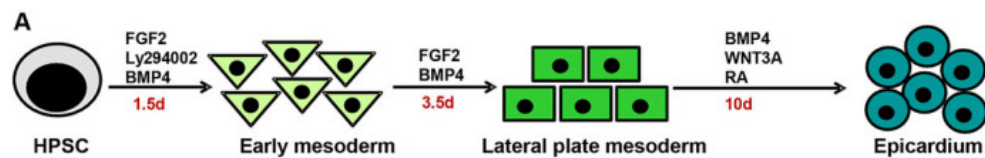


RESEARCH ARTICLE

TECHNIQUES AND RESOURCES

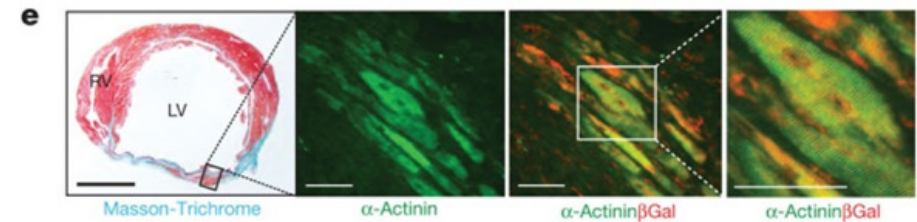
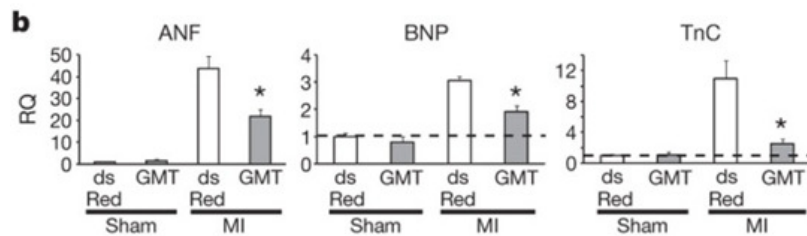
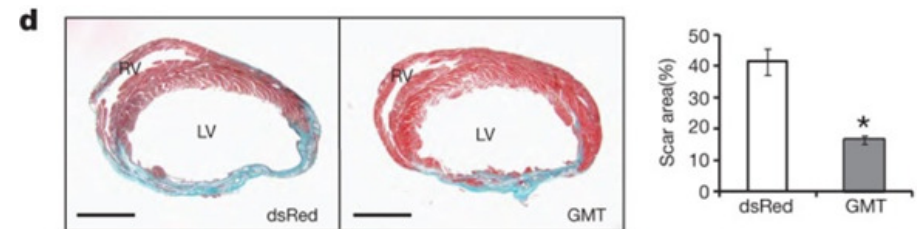
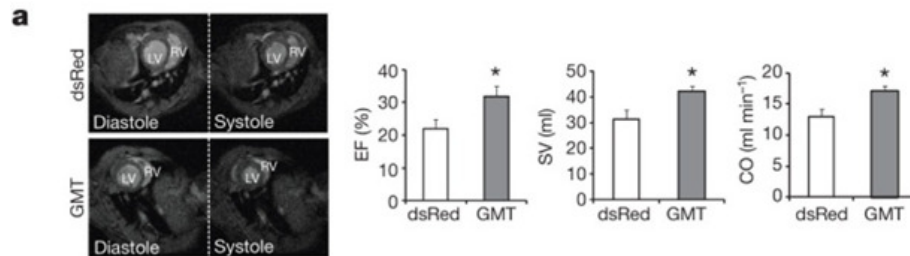
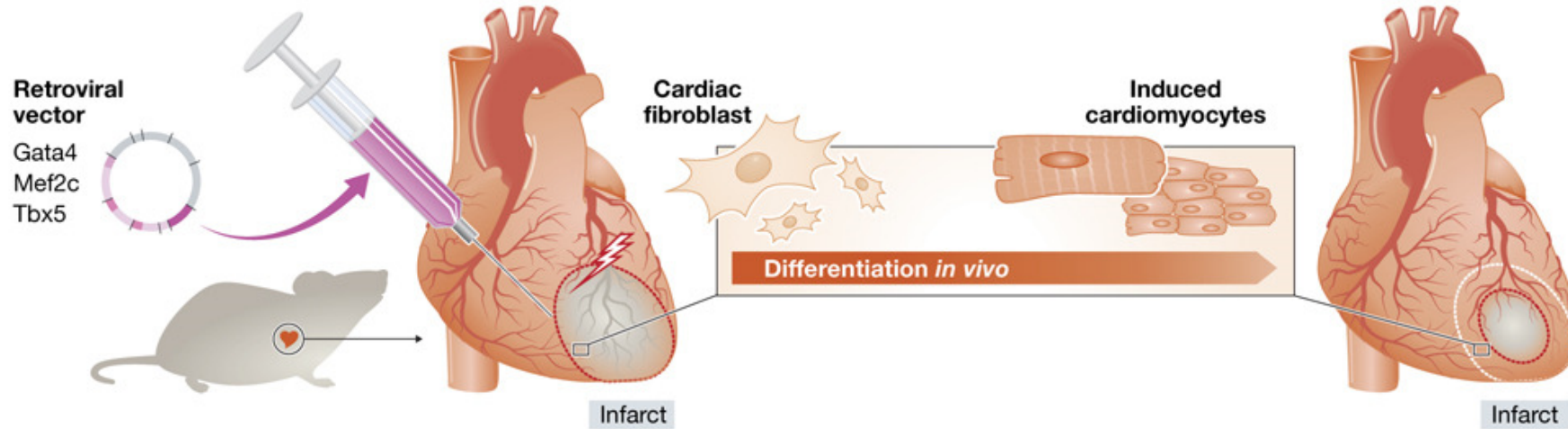
Robust derivation of epicardium and its differentiated smooth muscle cell progeny from human pluripotent stem cells

Dharini Iyer, Laure Gambardella, William G. Bernard, Felipe Serrano, Victoria L. Mascetti, Roger A. Pedersen, Amarnath Talasila and Sanjay Sinha*



In vivo Cardiac Reprogramming: Improved Cardiomyocyte Maturation and Improved Cardiac Function

B In-situ reprogramming/transdifferentiation



nature

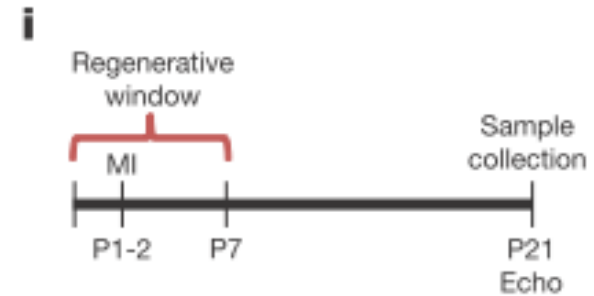
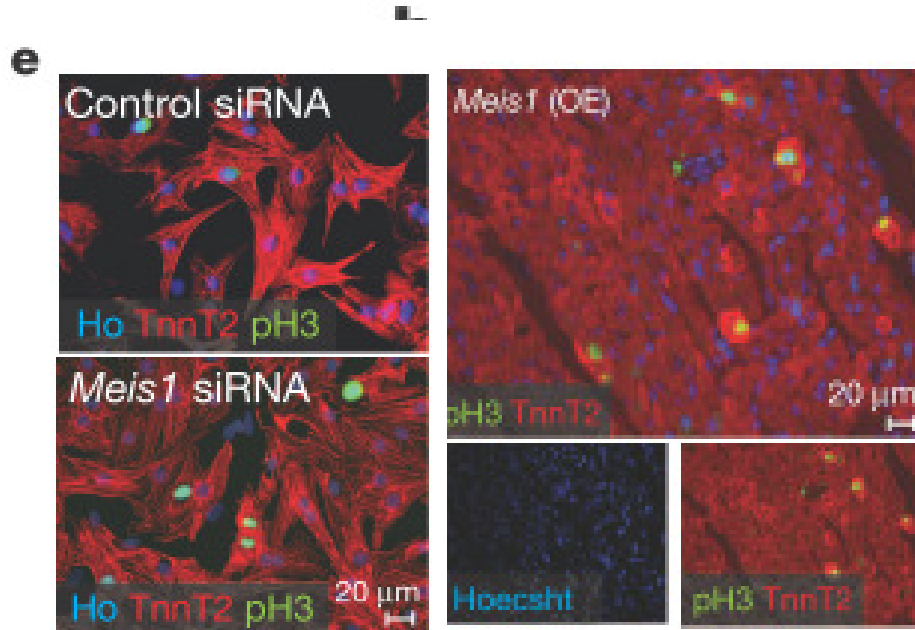
Cell cycle re-entry in adult cardiomyocytes

LETTER

doi:10.1038/nature12054

Meis1 regulates postnatal cardiomyocyte cell cycle arrest

Ahmed I. Mahmoud^{1*}, Fatih Kocabas^{2*}, Shalini A. Muralidhar^{1*}, Wataru Kimura¹, Ahmed S. Koura², Suwannee The¹, Enzo R. Porrello³ & Hesham A. Sadek¹

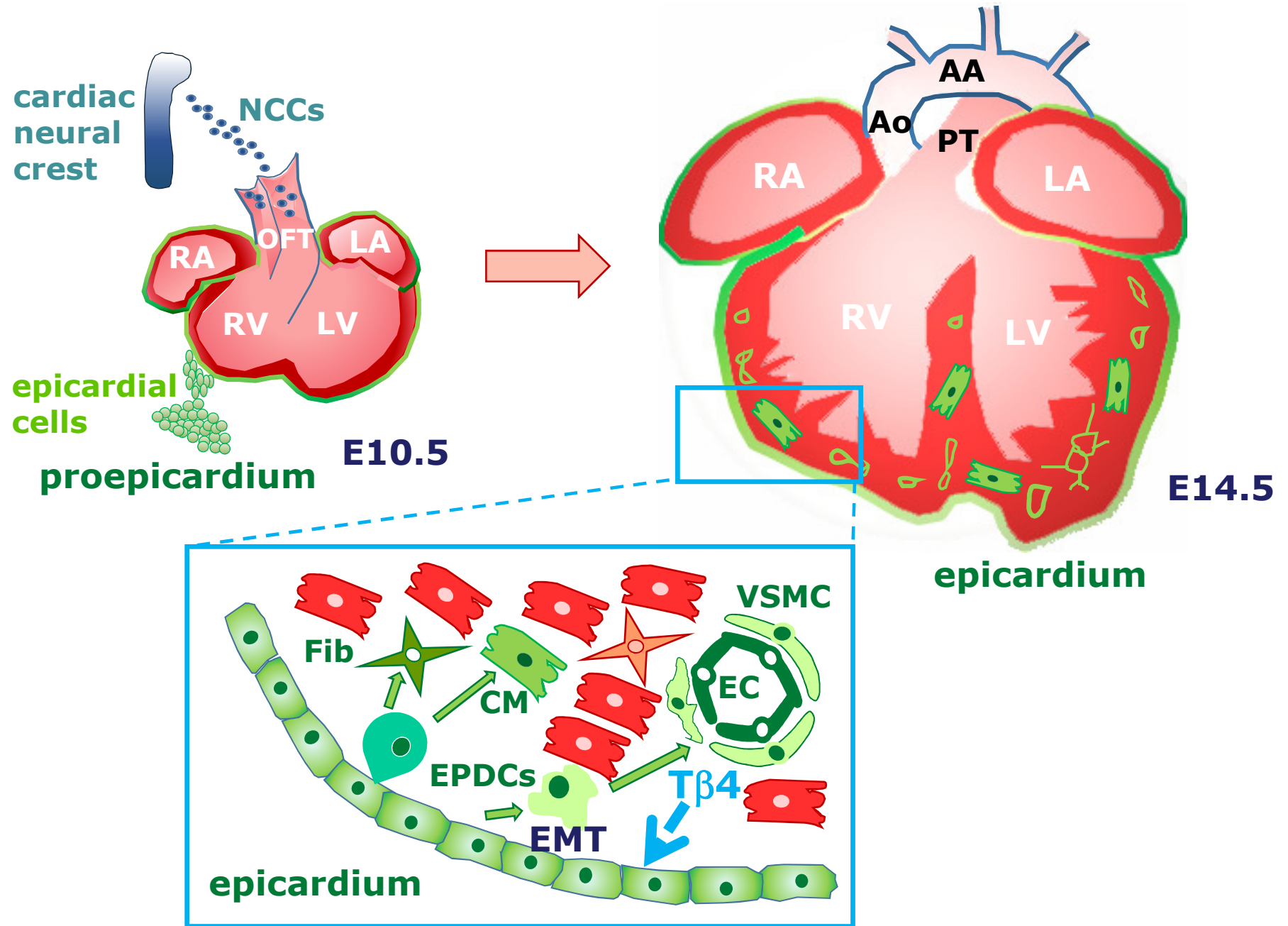


Mahmoud et al (2013) *Nature* 497:249-53

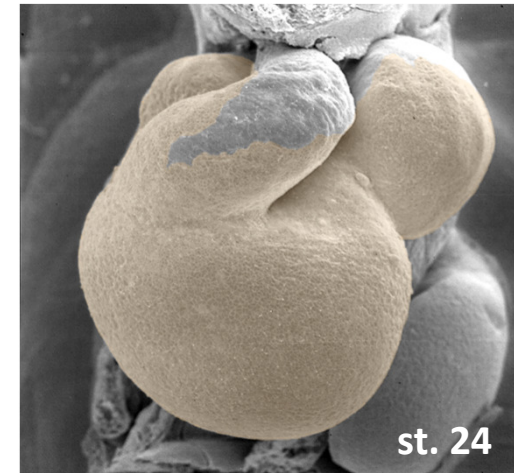
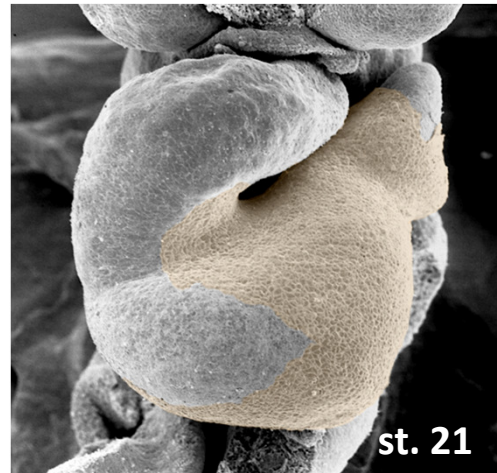
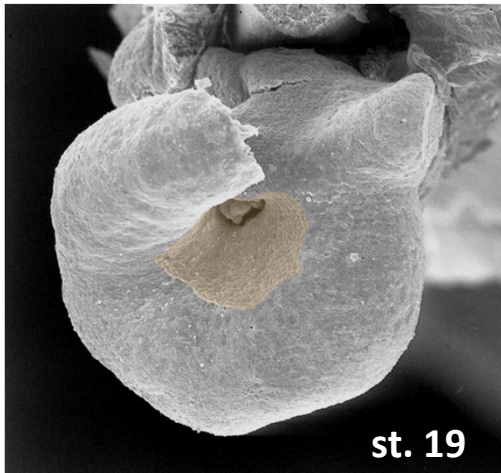
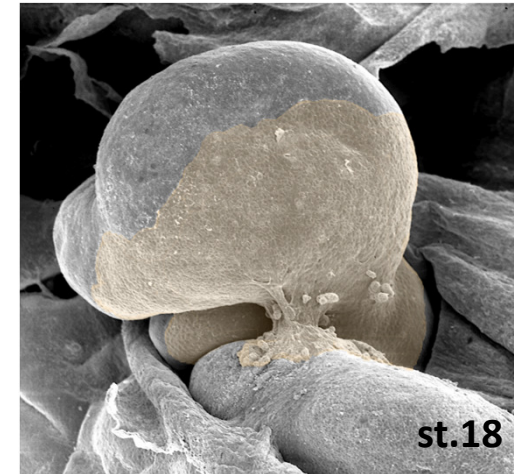
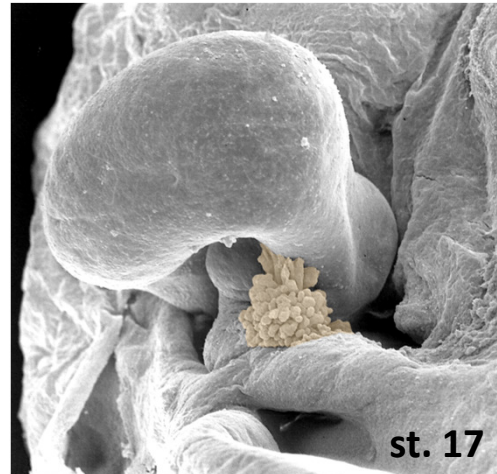
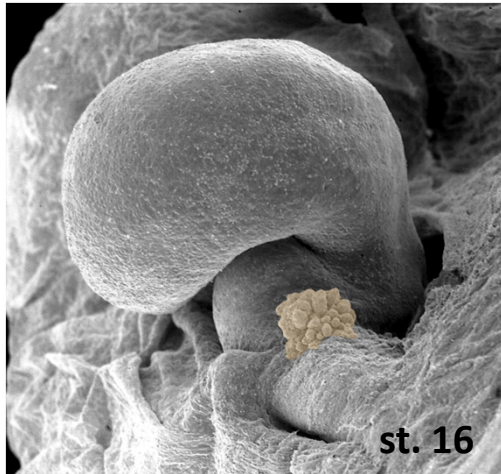
Epicardium-Derived Cells (EPDCs)



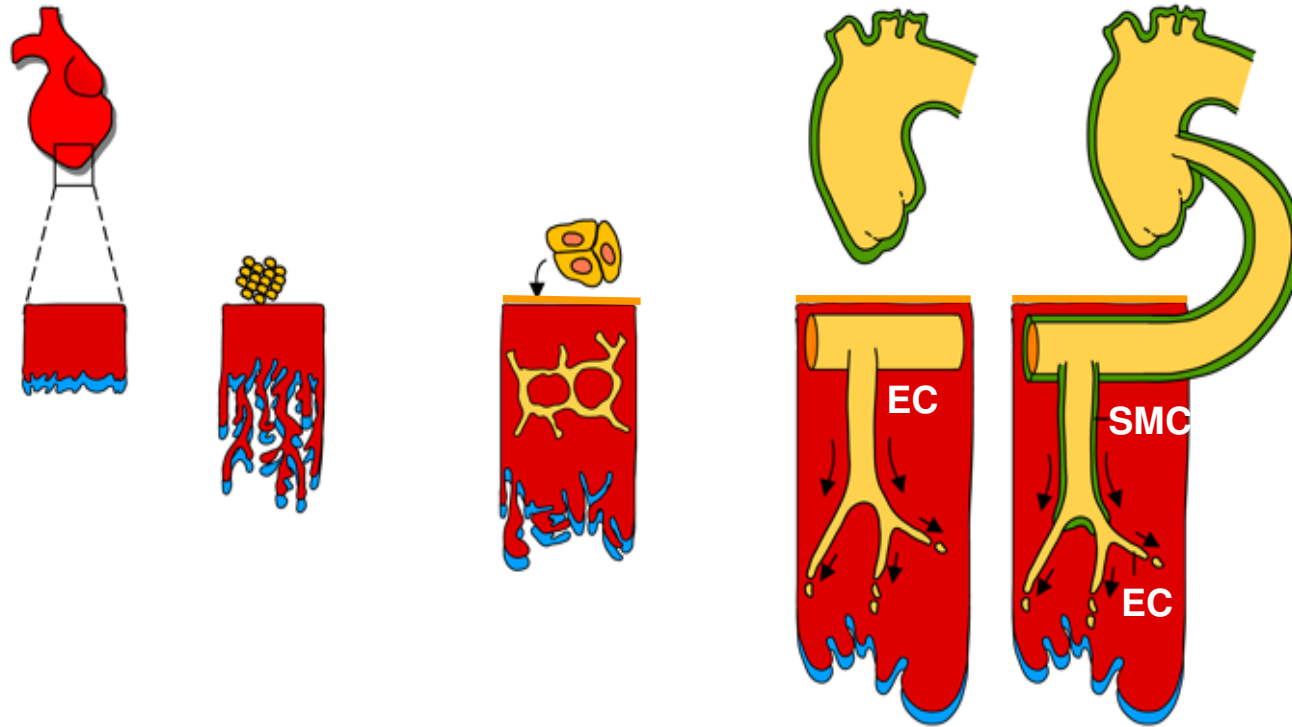
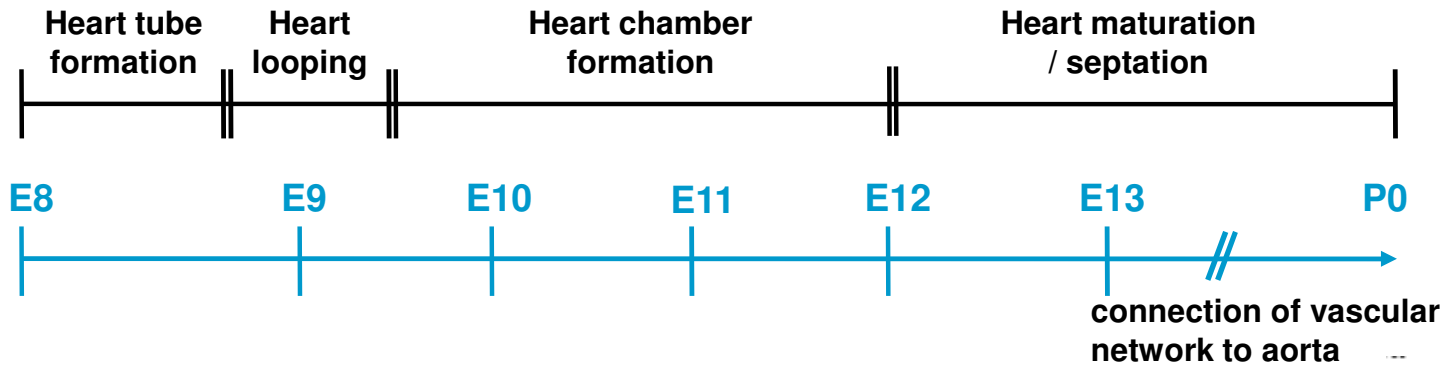
Epicardial Contribution to the Developing Heart



The proepicardium: cell transfer and epicardium formation

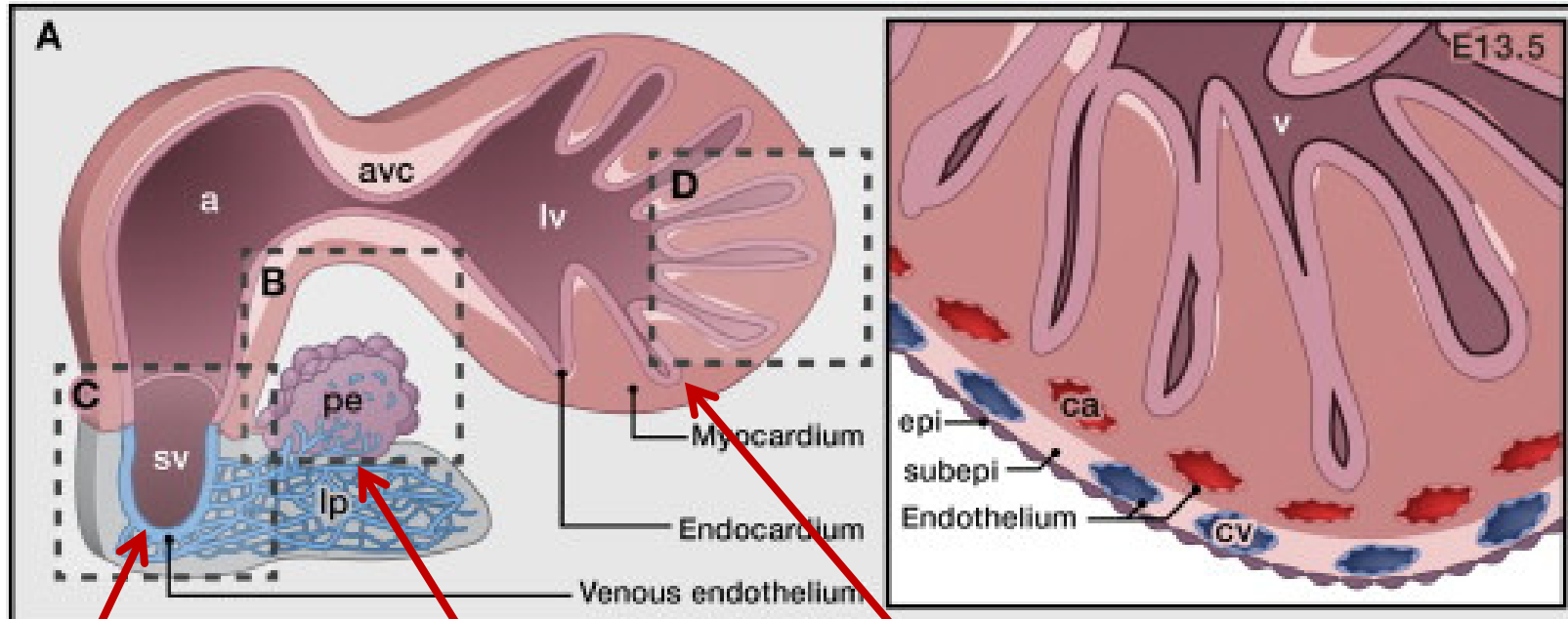


Development of the Coronary Vasculature



avascular myocardium vasculogenesis angiogenesis arteriogenesis

Unresolved: Developmental Origin of Coronary Arteries



**Sinus venosus
(and atrial)
endocardium**

K Red-Horse *et al.* (2010)
Nature 464, 549-553

Tian *et al* (2013)
Cell Res.:1-16

Proepicardial organ

Katz *et al* (2012)
Dev. Cell 22(3):639-50.

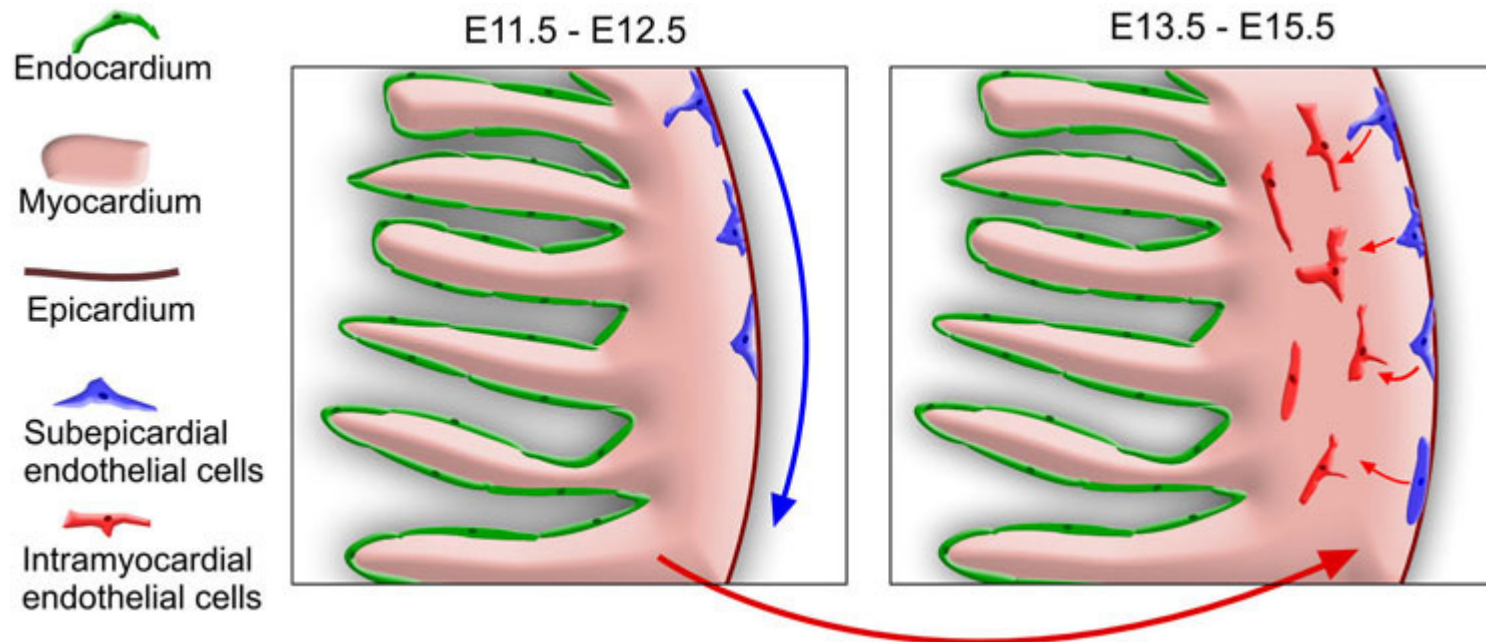
Ventricular endocardium

Wu *et al* (2012)
Cell 151: 1083-1096

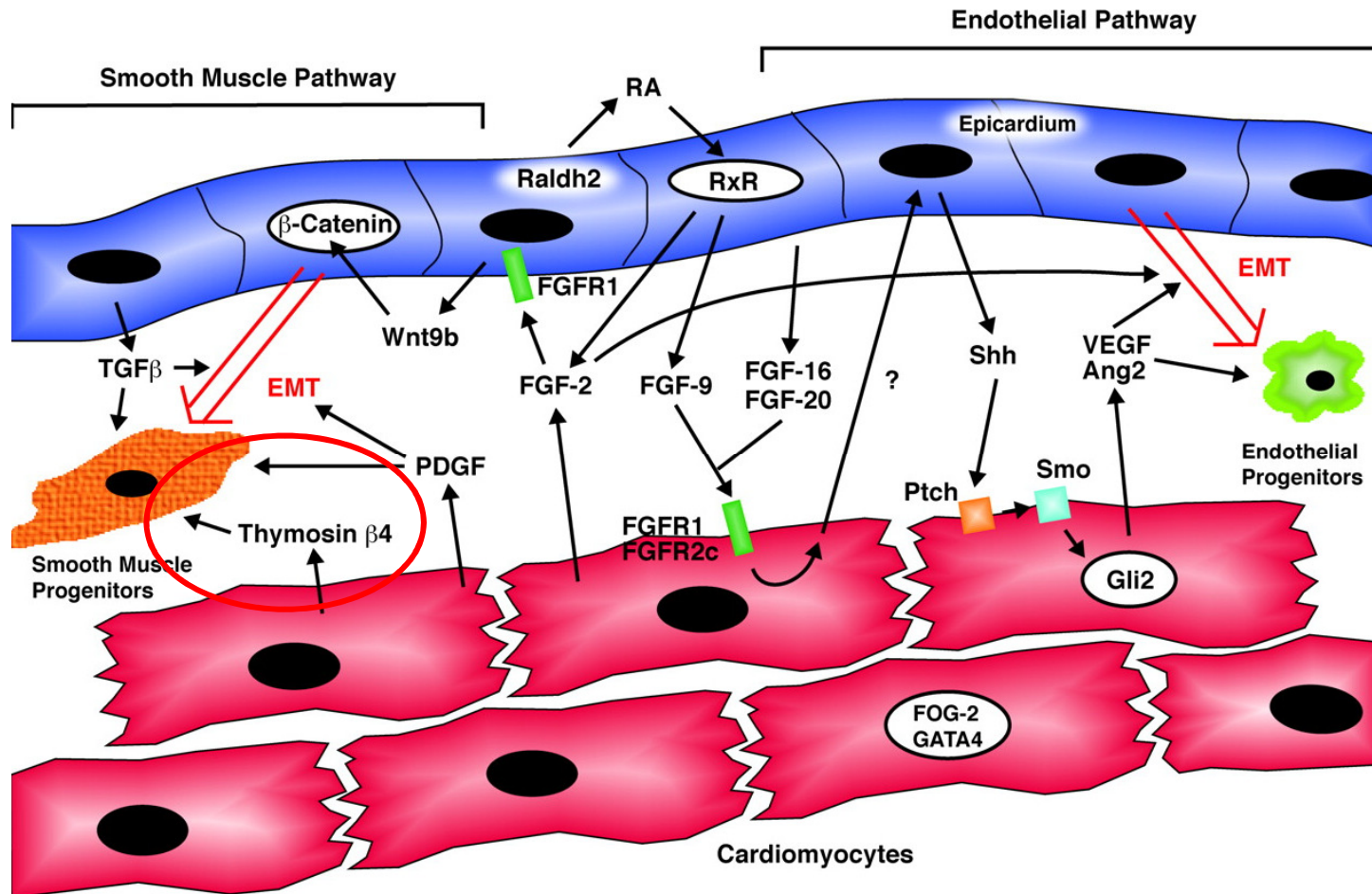
Del Monte and Harvey (2012) *Cell* 151; 932-4

Subepicardial endothelial cells invade the embryonic ventricle wall to form coronary arteries

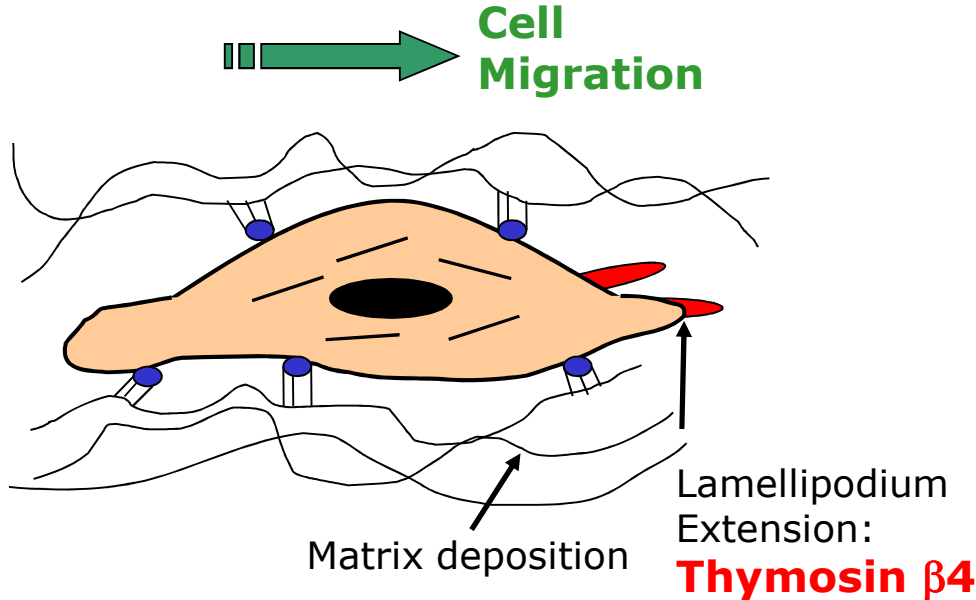
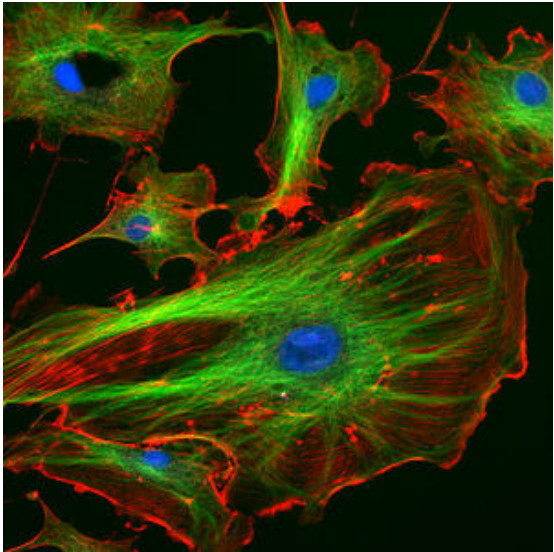
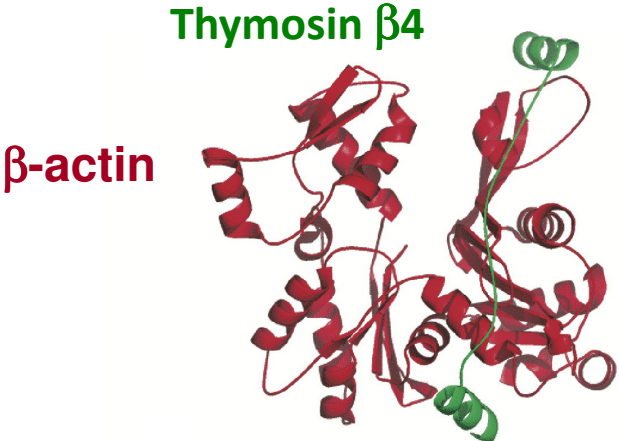
Xueying Tian^{1,*}, Tianyuan Hu^{1,*}, Hui Zhang^{1,*}, Lingjuan He¹, Xiuzhen Huang¹, Qiaozhen Liu¹, Wei Yu¹, Liang He¹, Zhongzhou Yang², Zhen Zhang³, Tao P Zhong⁴, Xiao Yang⁵, Zhen Yang⁶, Yan Yan⁶, Antonio Baldini⁷, Yunfu Sun⁸, Jie Lu⁹, Robert J Schwartz¹⁰, Sylvia M Evans¹¹, Adriana C Gittenberger-de Groot¹², Kristy Red-Horse¹³, Bin Zhou¹



Epicardial–myocardial signaling pathways in coronary vascular development

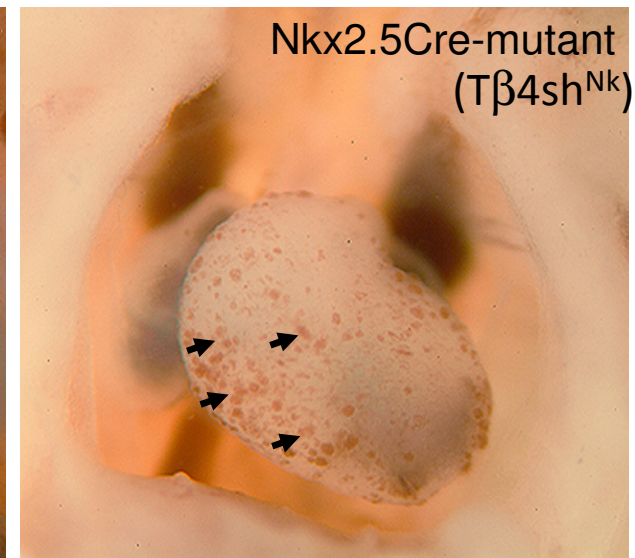
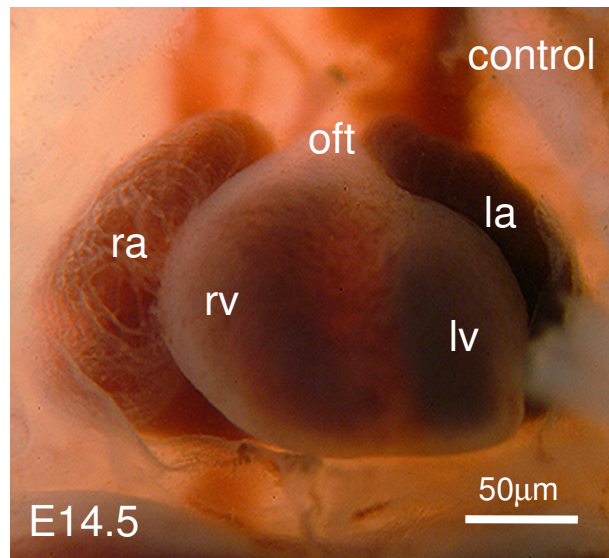


Thymosin β 4 (T β 4)



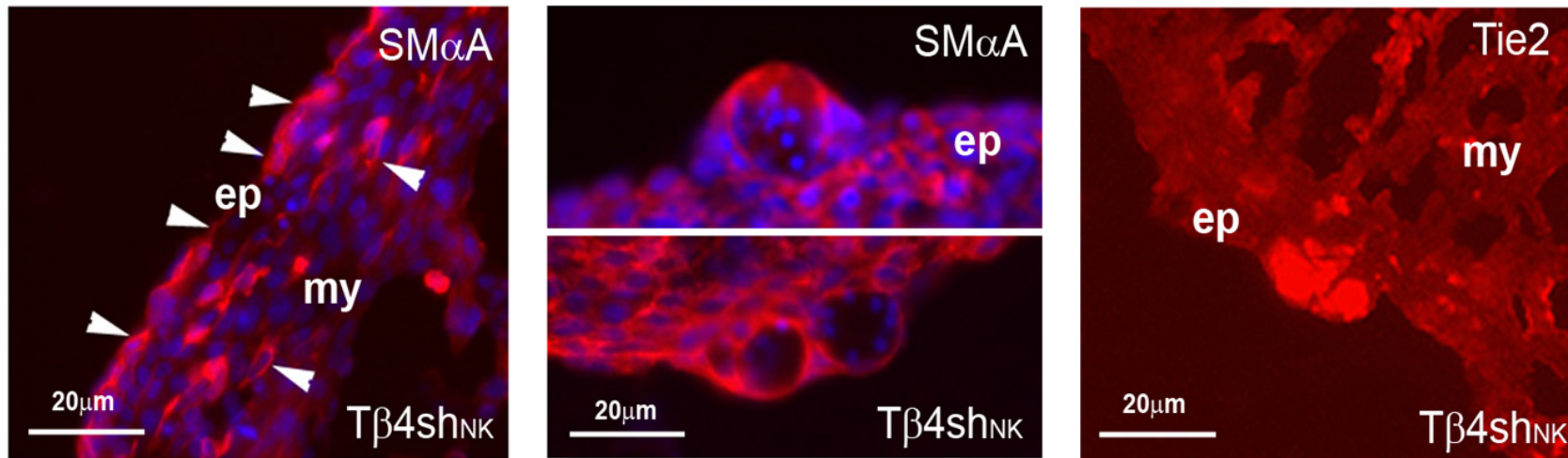
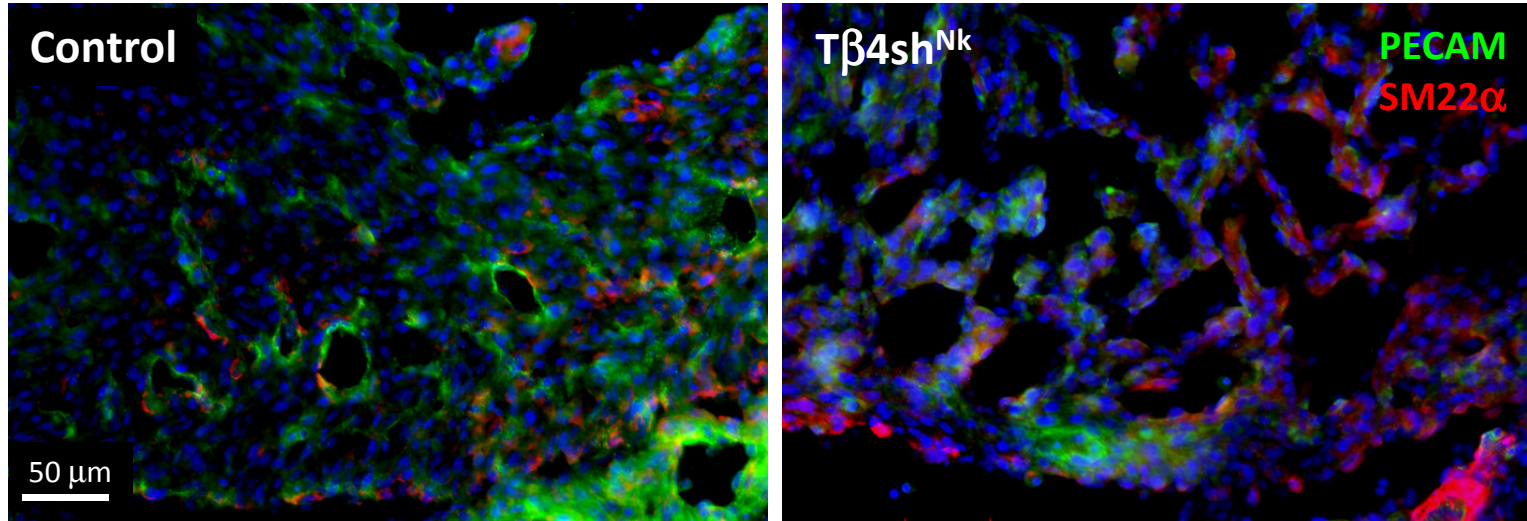
Adapted from: Ridley, A (2000) *Nature* 406, 466-467

Cardiac-specific knockdown of $T\beta 4$

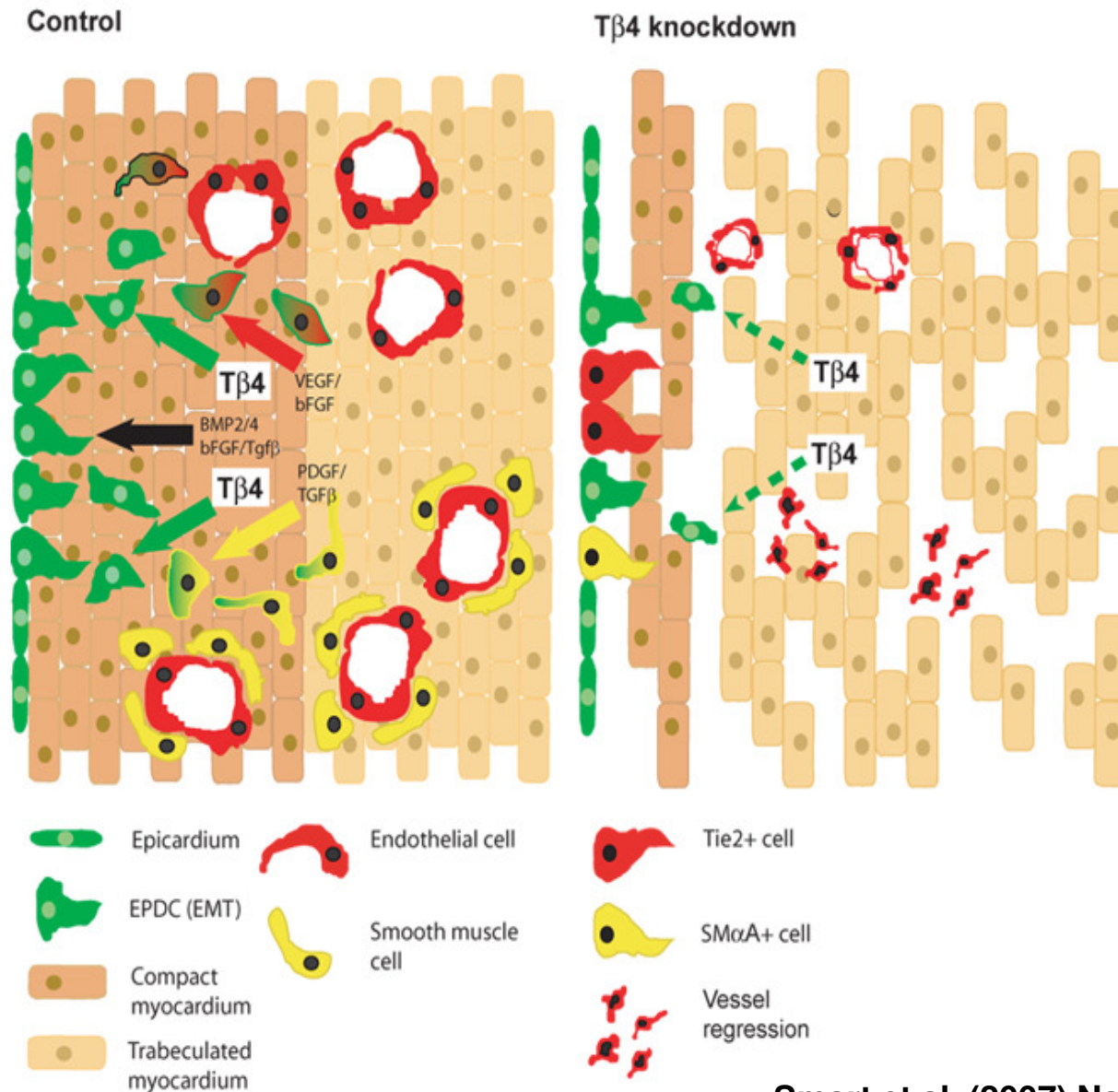


Smart et al. (2007) *Nature* 445, 177-182.

Coronary vascular precursors fail to migrate into the myocardium in $T\beta 4$ knockdown hearts

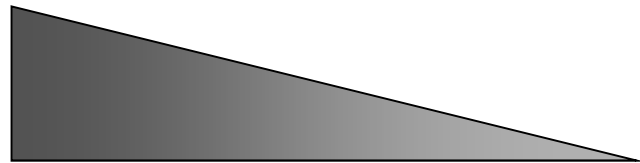
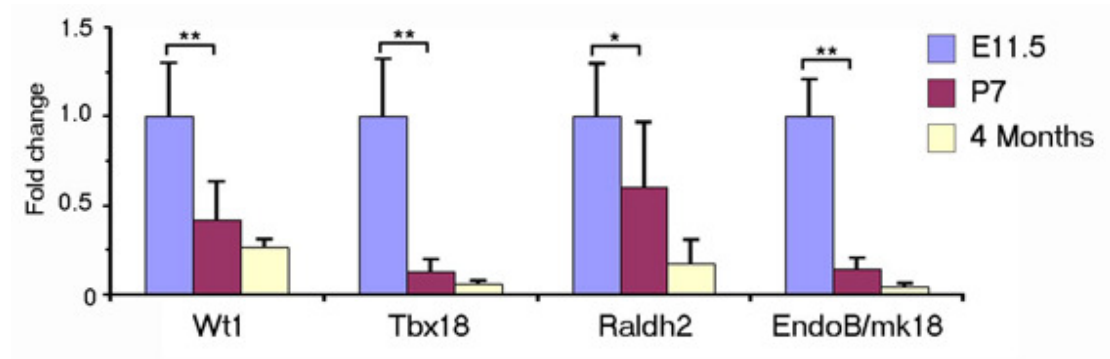
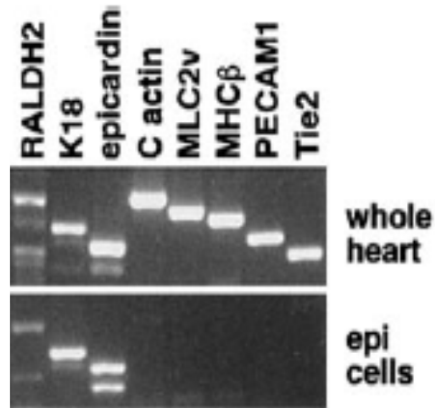
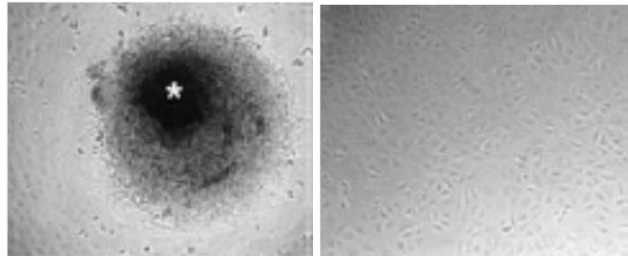


The role of $T\beta 4$ in coronary vessel development



Smart et al. (2007) Nature 445, 177-182.

The Stimulation of Resident Cardiac Progenitor Cells

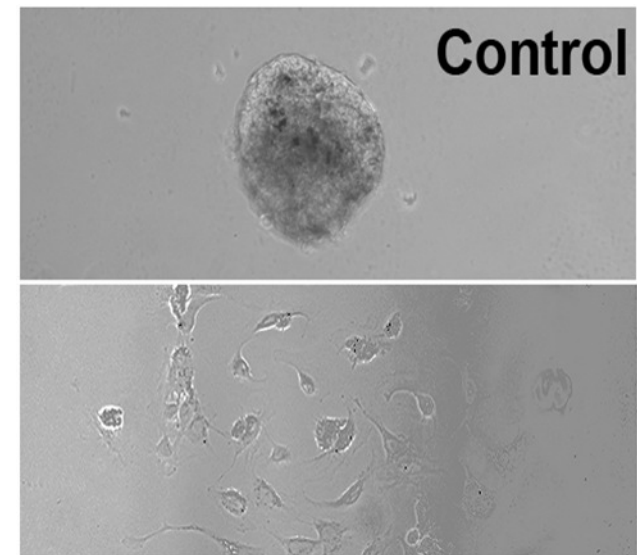
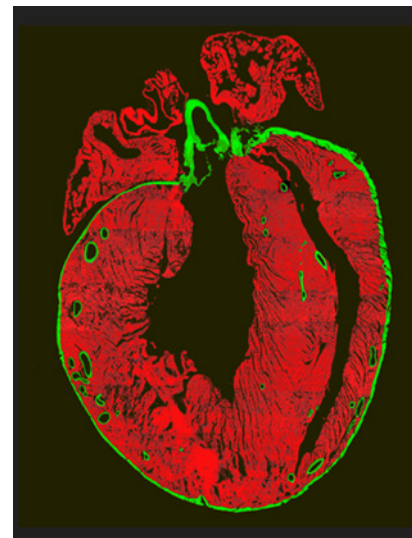


E10.5

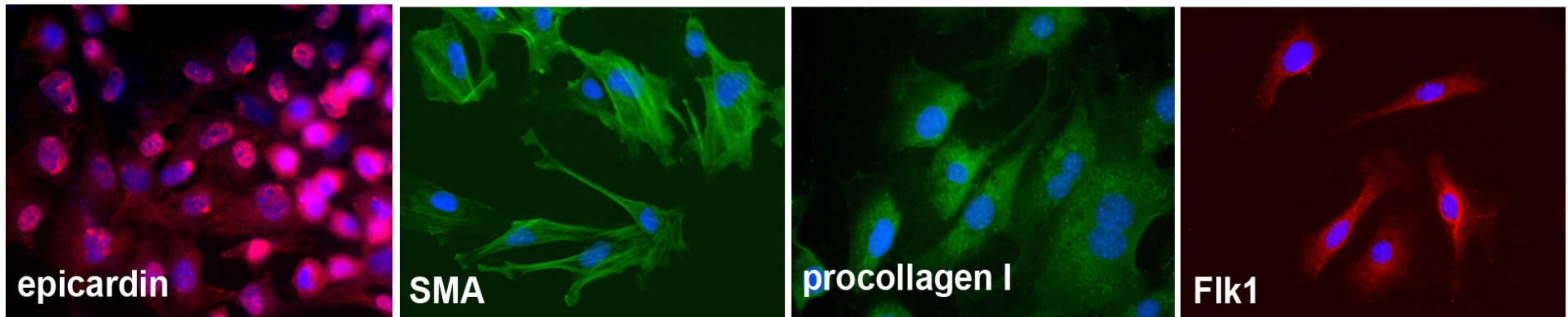
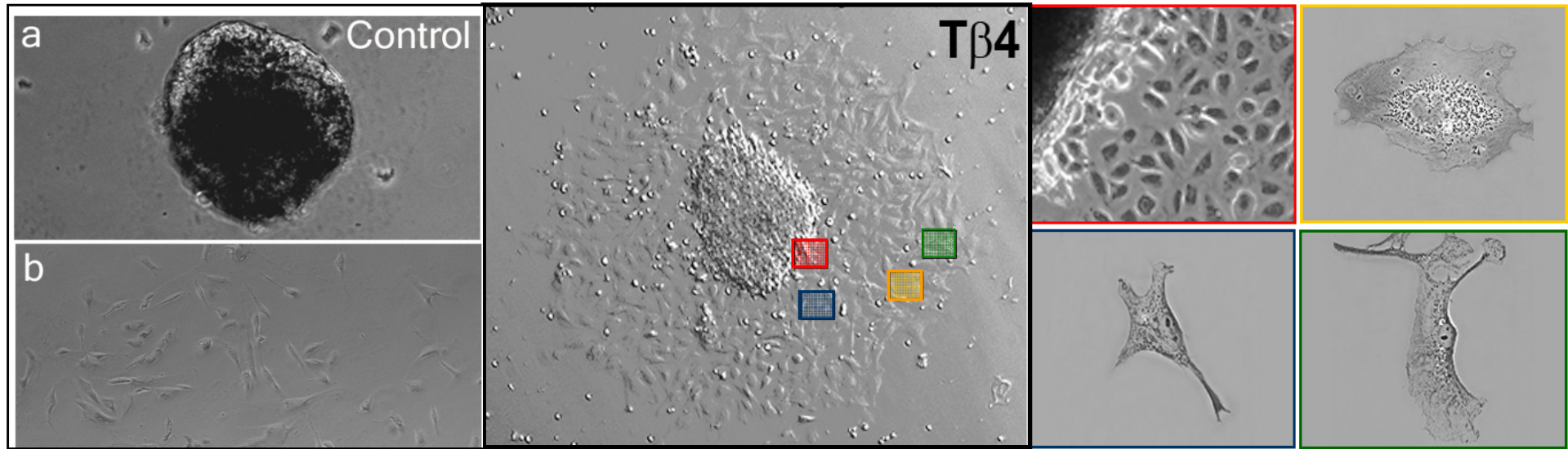
Outgrowth of EPDCs

P4

Chen et al (2002) Dev Biol. 250: 198-207.



T β 4 promotes migration of EPDCs from adult heart



T β 4

REPAIR

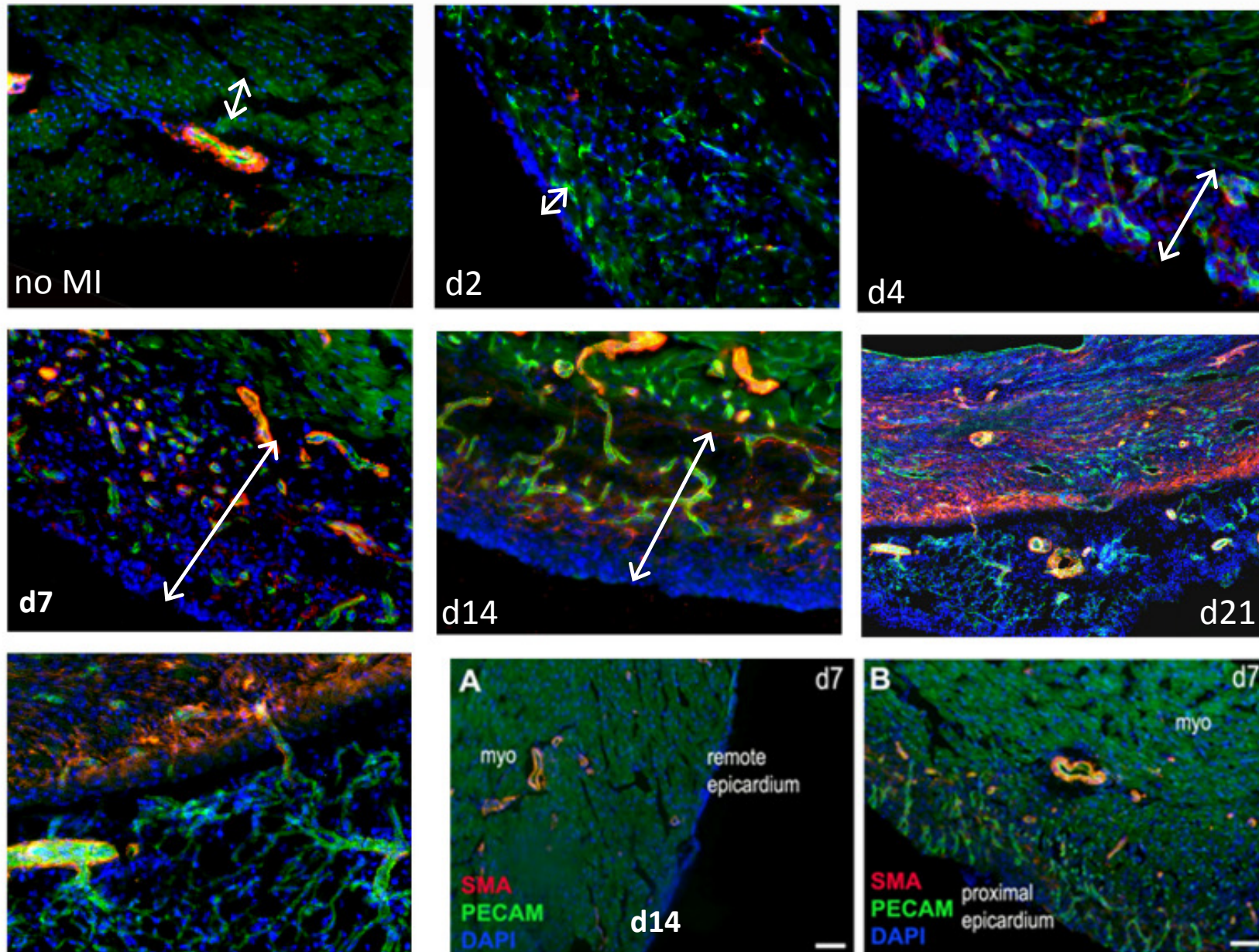


Neovascularisation

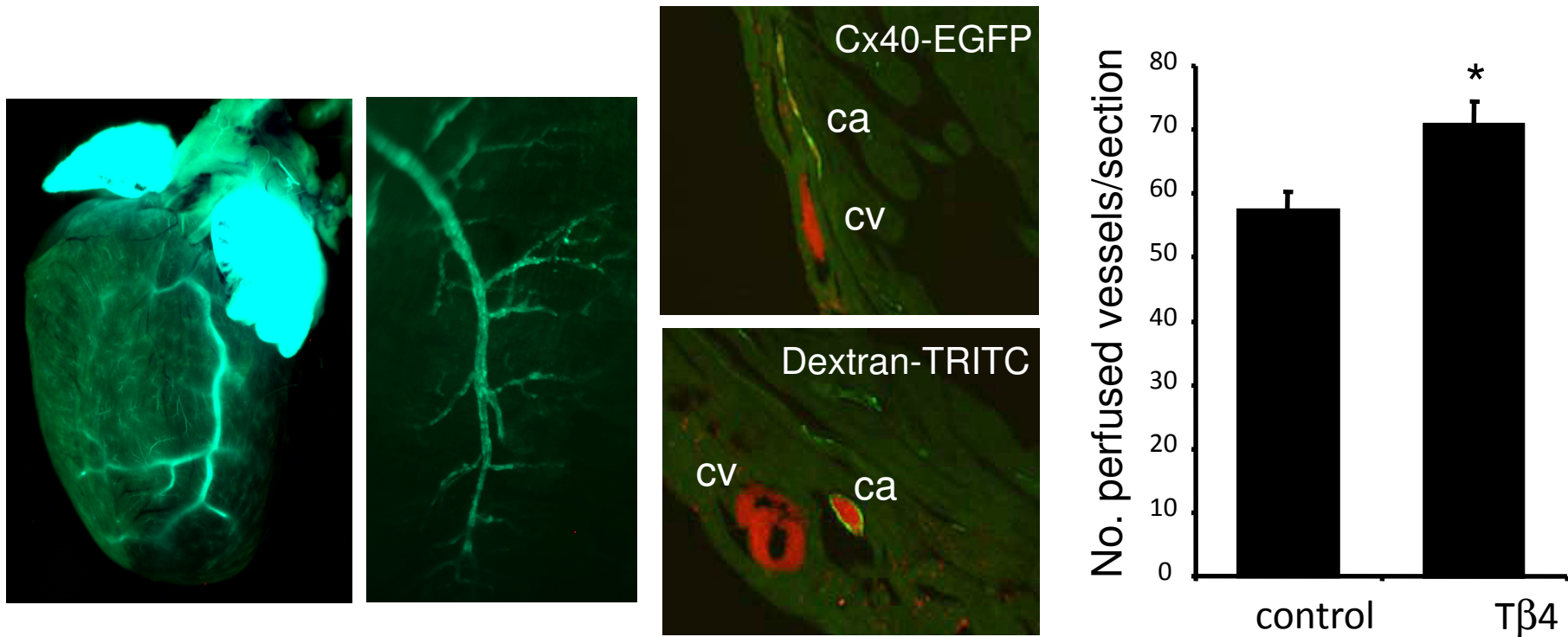
Myocardial Regeneration

Inflammation

T β 4 and the Epicardium: Neovascularisation



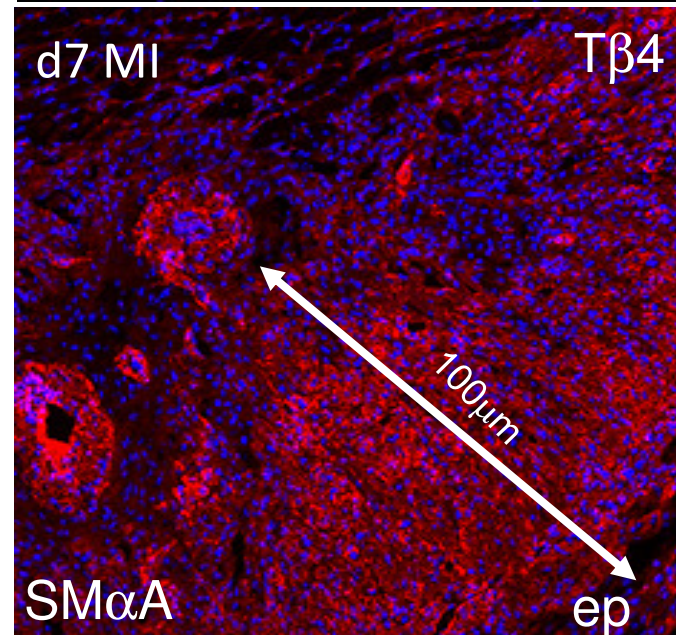
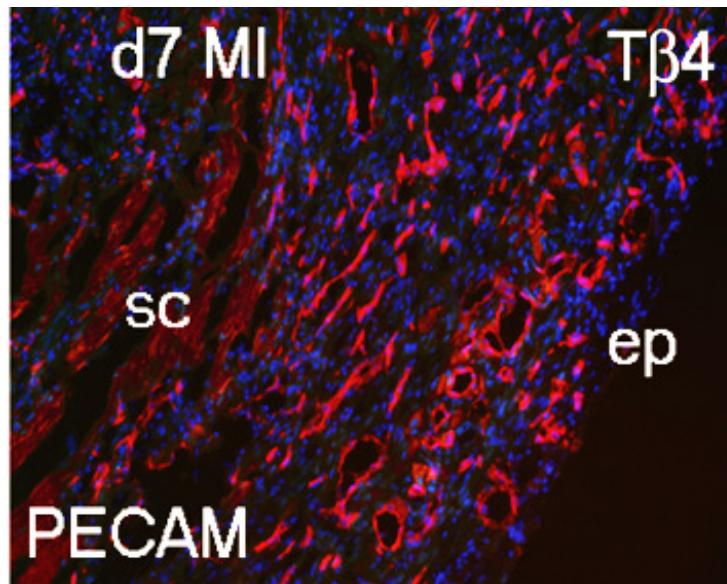
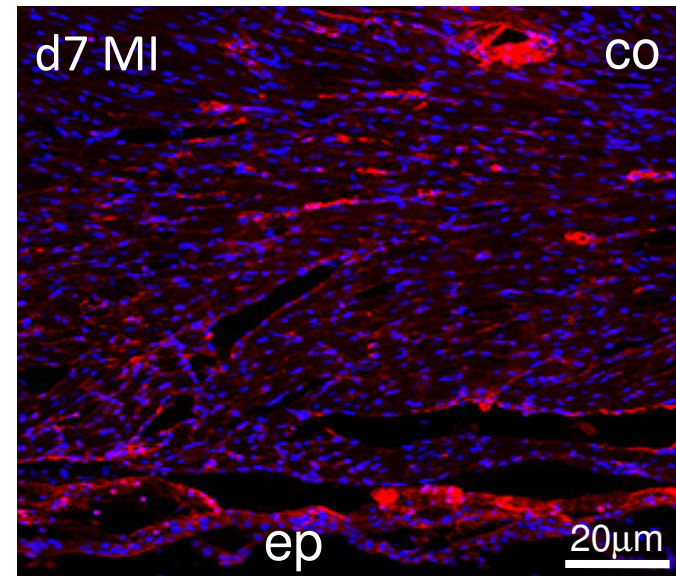
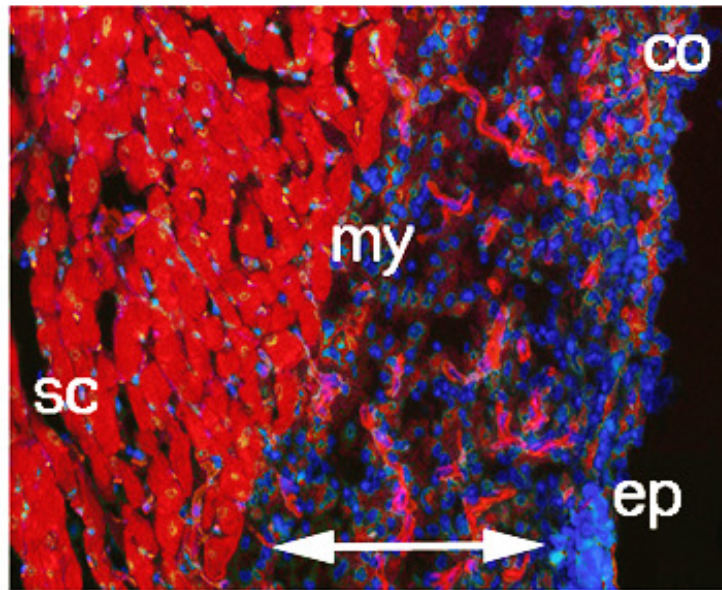
T β 4 promotes formation of durable, perfused vessels



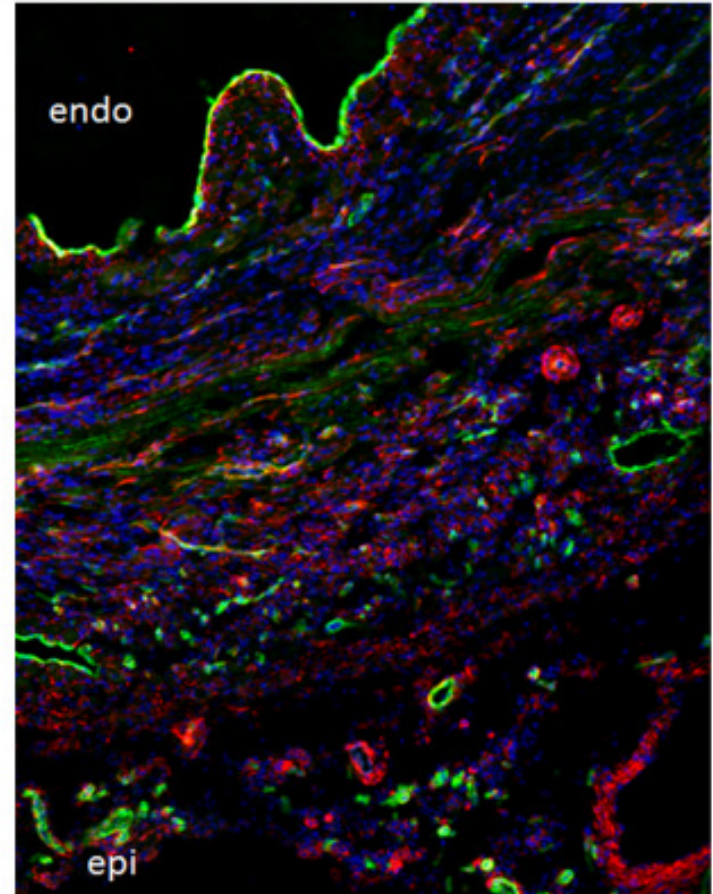
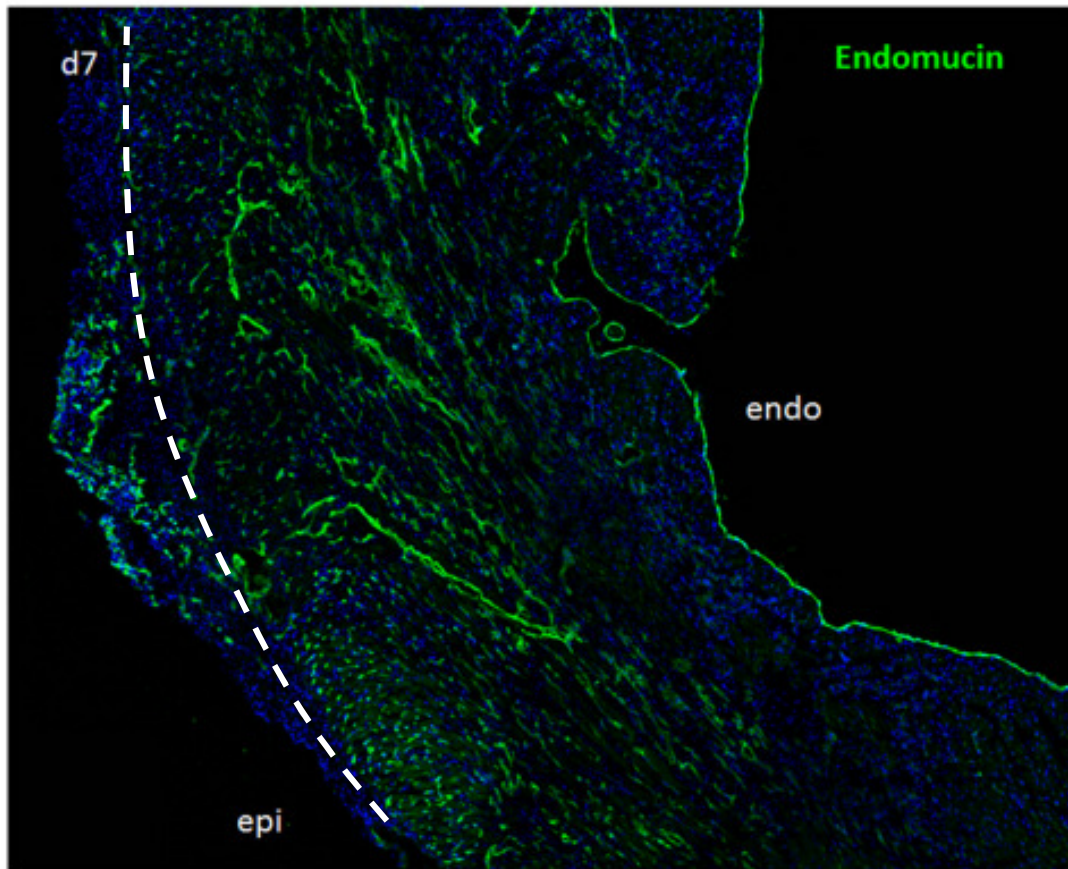
Smart et al. (2010) *Annals New York Acad Sci*,
1194:97-104

Cx40-EGFP: Miquerol et al., (2004) *Cardiovascular Research* 63, 77-86

T β 4 promotes vasculogenesis and arteriogenesis in the ischaemic heart



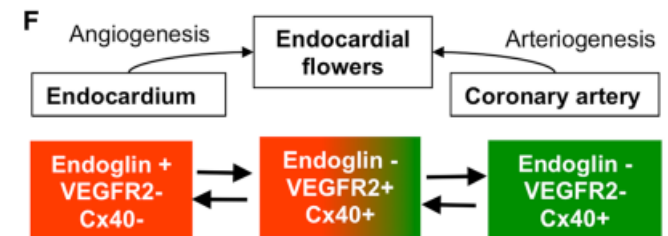
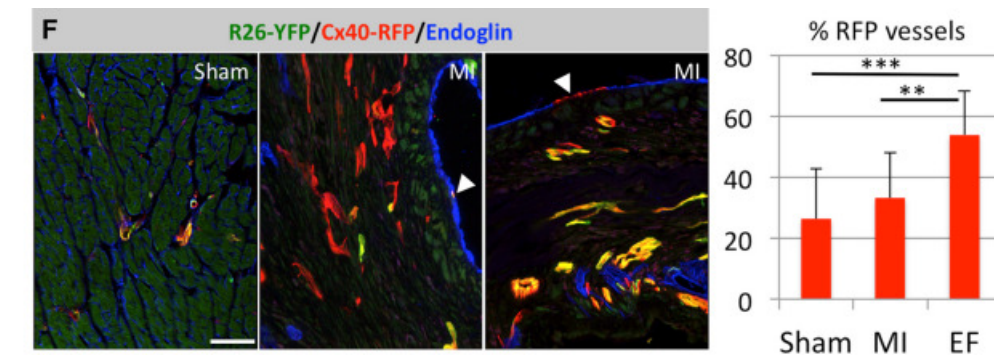
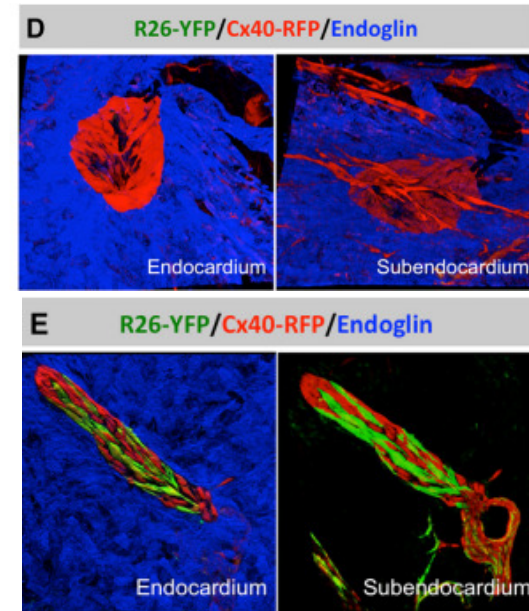
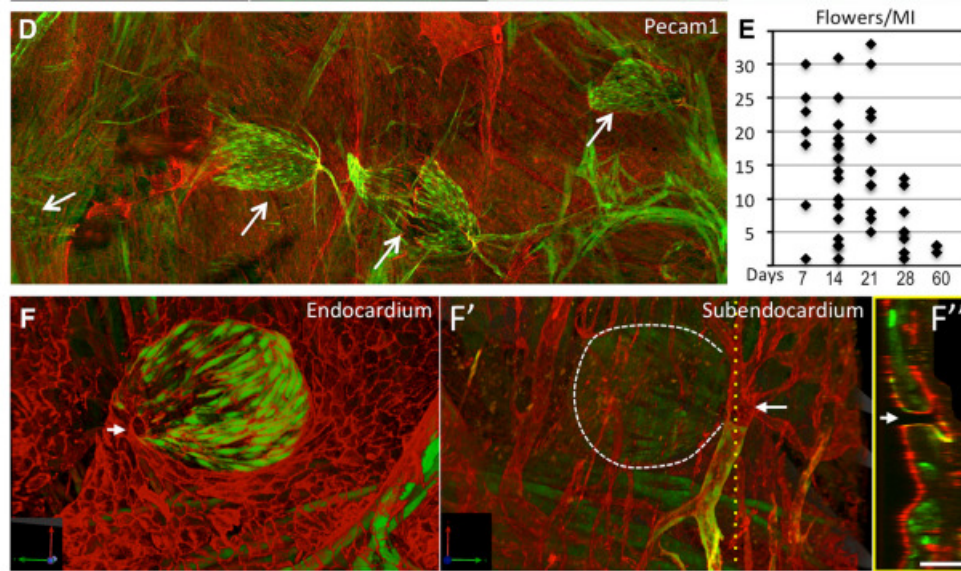
Neovascularisation of the heart post-MI



Endothelial Plasticity Drives Arterial Remodeling Within the Endocardium After Myocardial Infarction

Short Communication

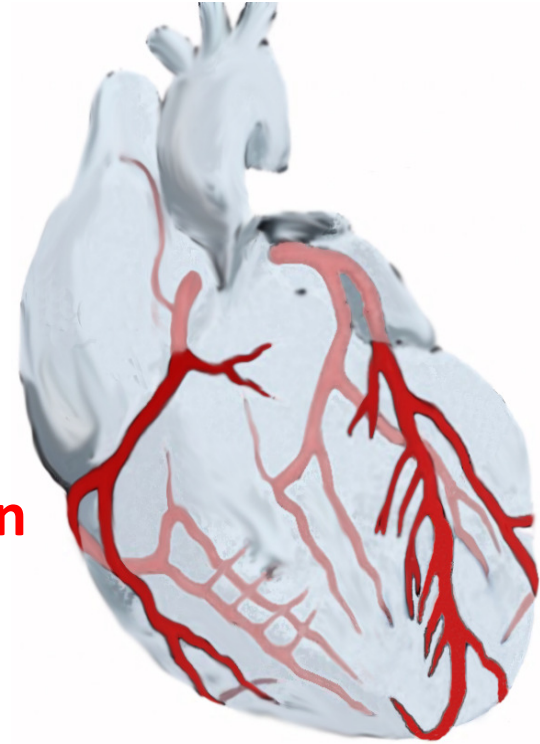
Lucile Miquerol, Jérôme Thireau, Patrice Bideaux, Rachel Surny, Sylvain Richard, Robert G. Kelly



Circ Res. 2015;116:1765-1771

Tβ4

REPAIR

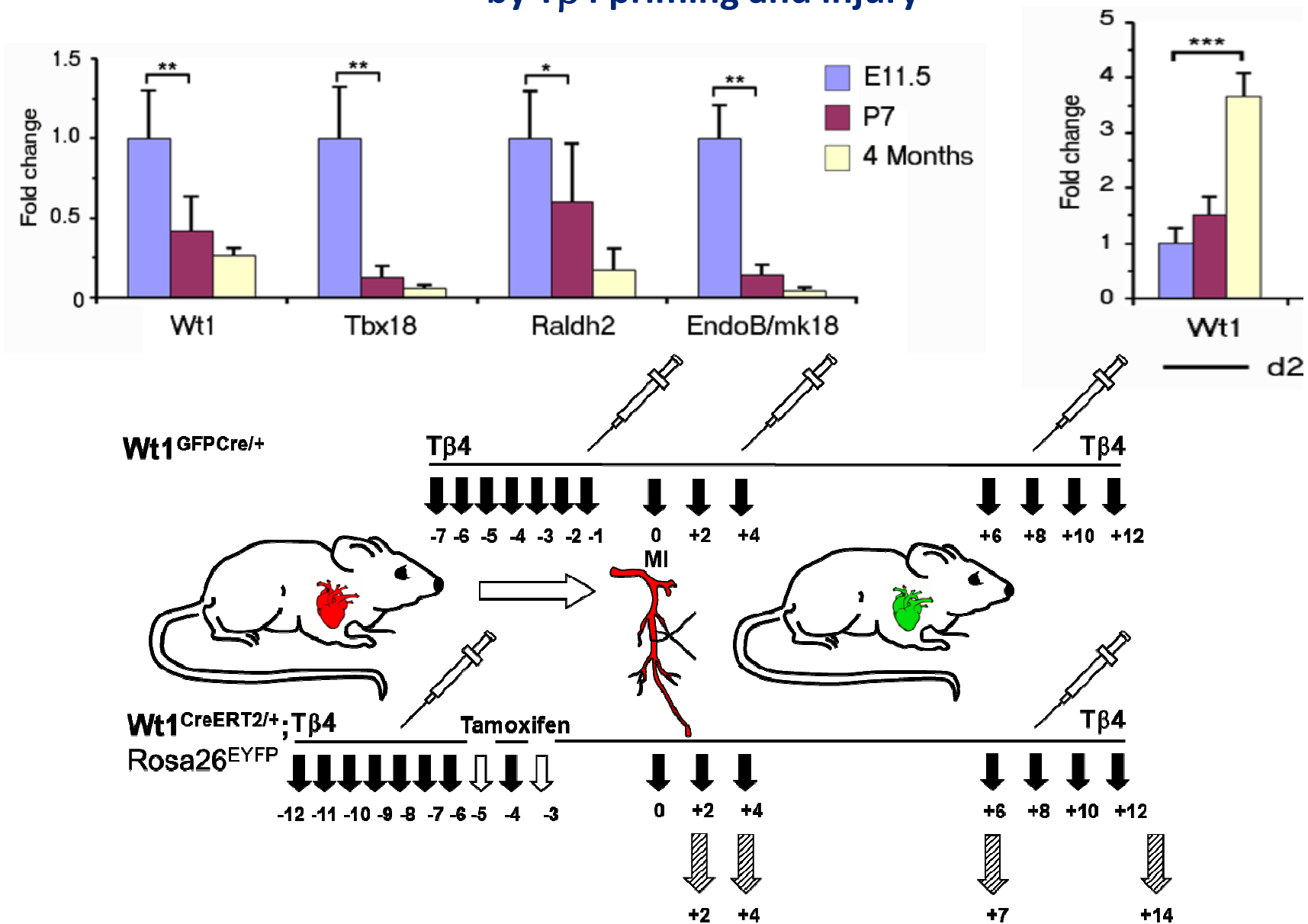


Neovascularisation

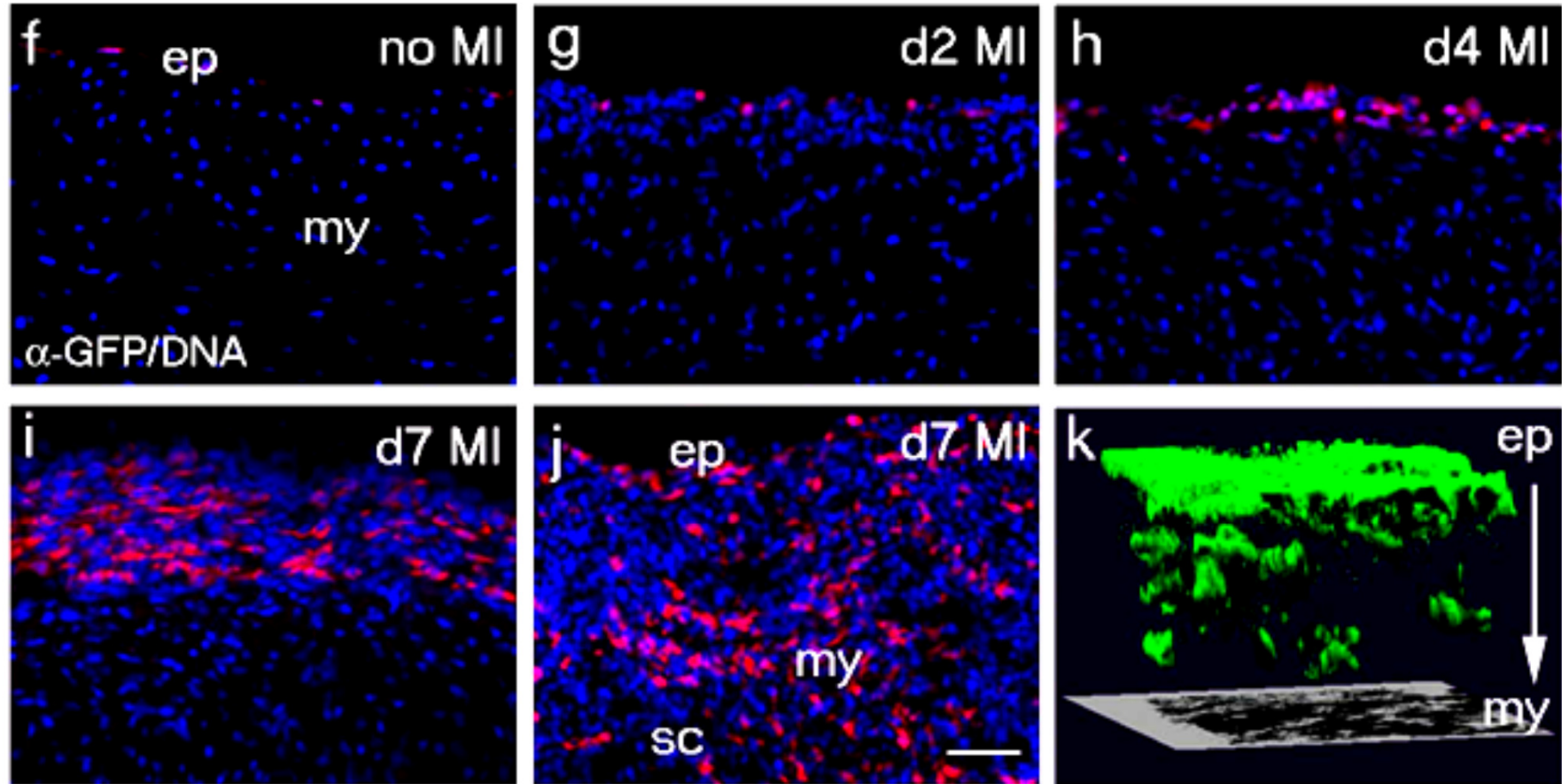
Myocardial Regeneration

Inflammation

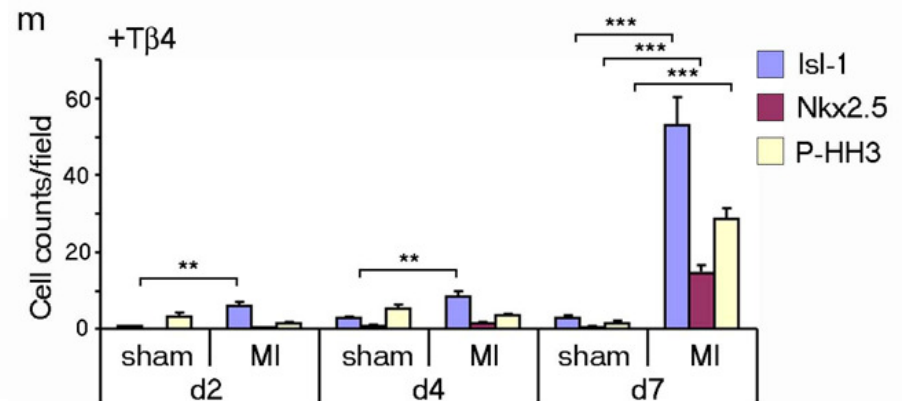
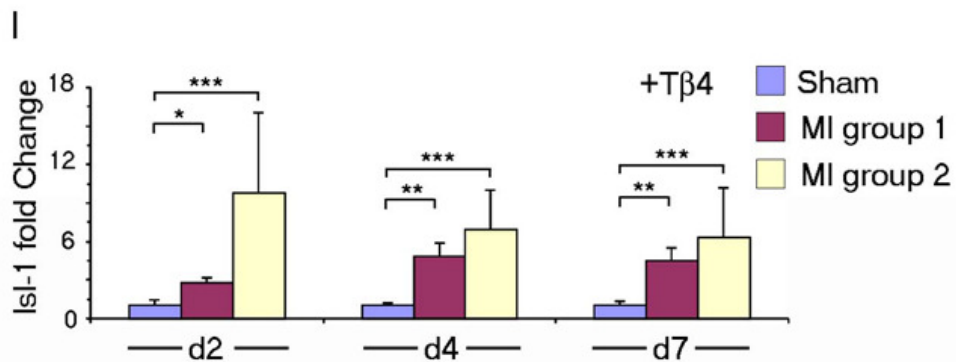
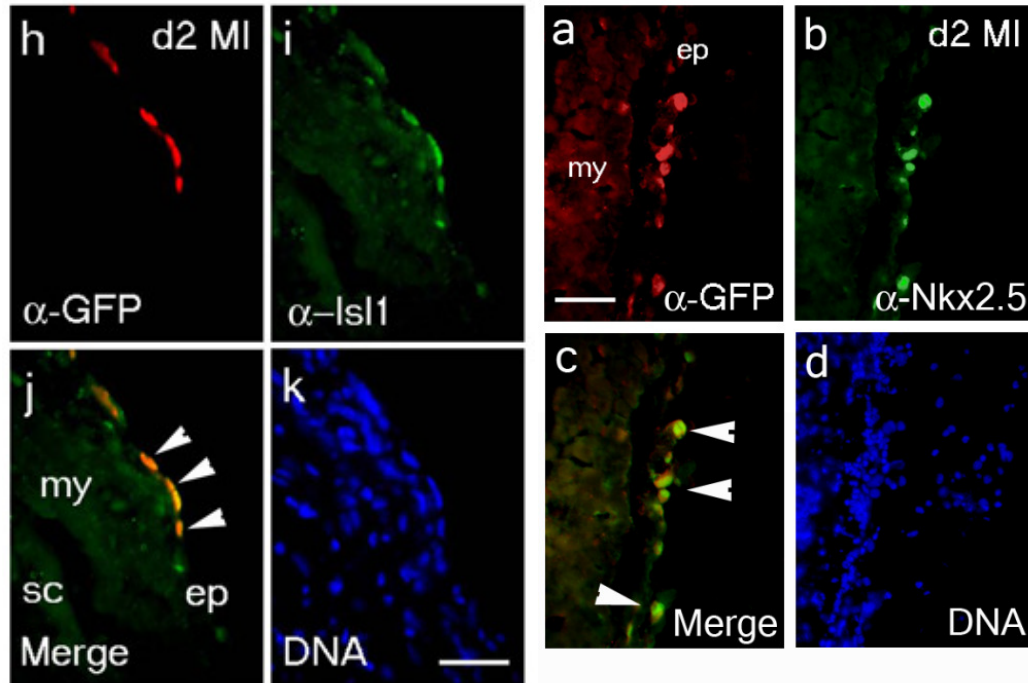
Reactivation of embryonic *Wt1* gene expression in the adult epicardium by T β 4 priming and injury



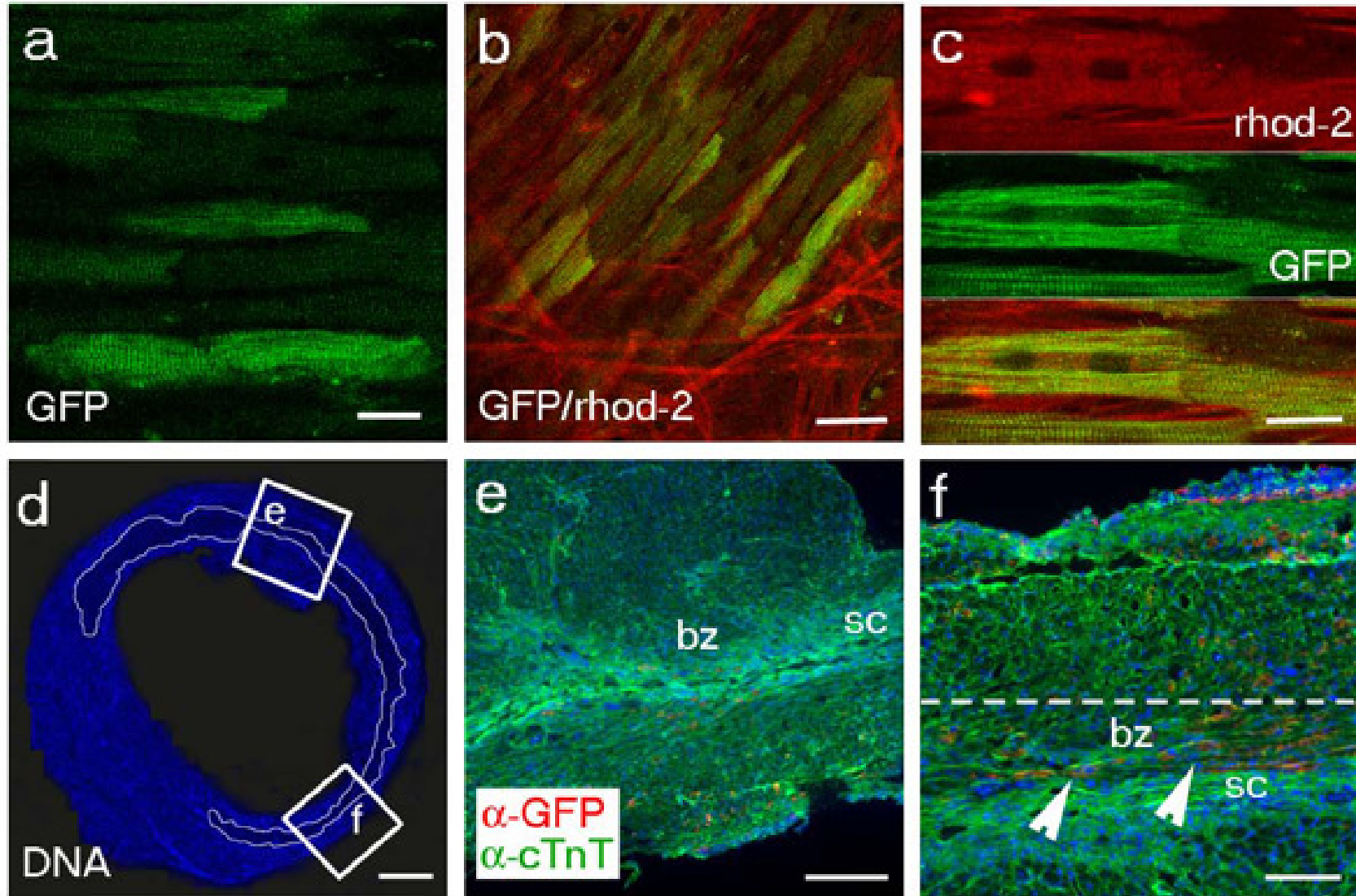
Expansion of GFP+ and YFP+ cells within the epicardium and sub-epicardial regions following T β 4 priming/injury



Activated Wt1+ EPDCs give rise to cardiac progenitors in the injured adult heart

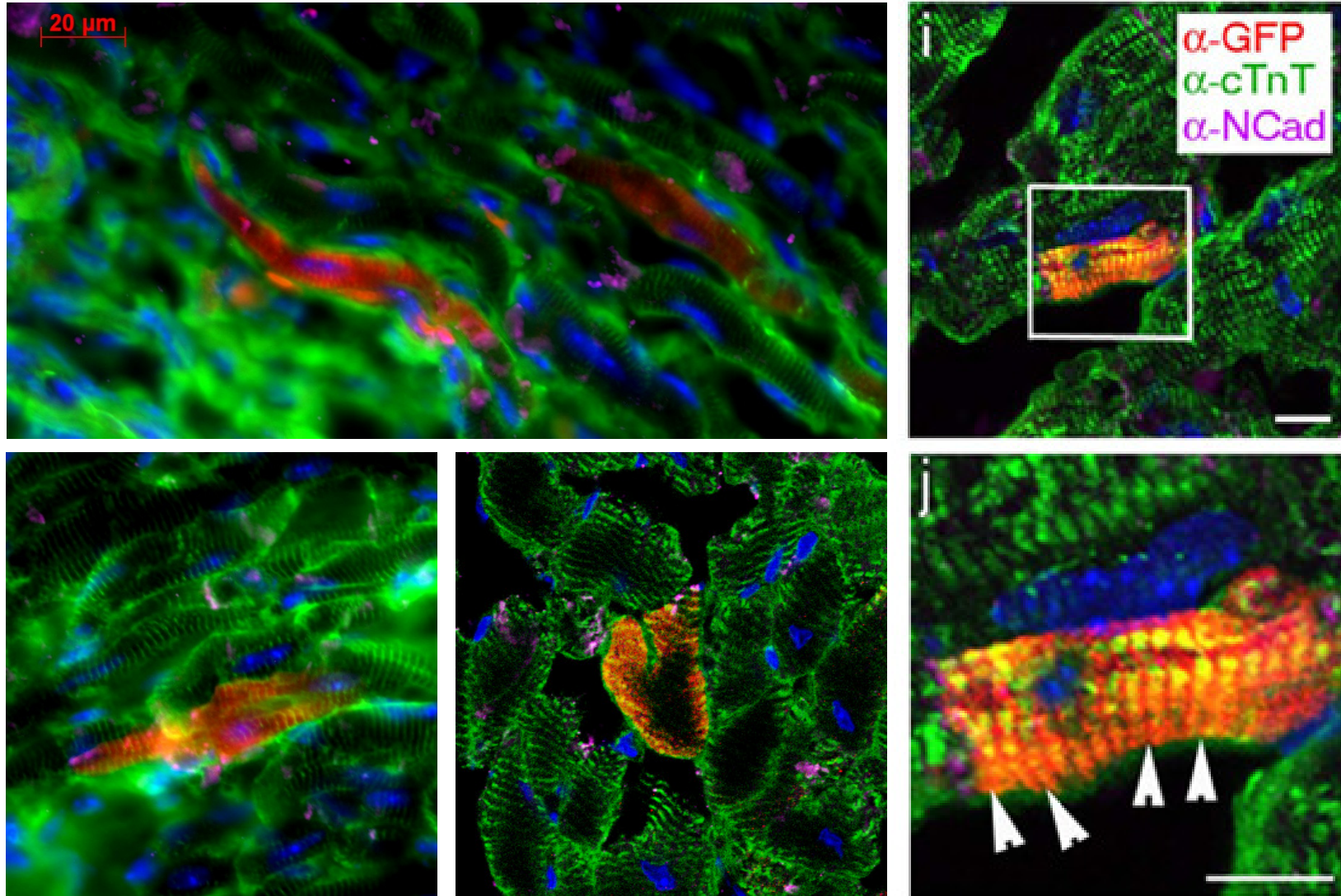


Activated adult Wt1+ EPDCs differentiate into cardiomyocytes



day 14 post-MI

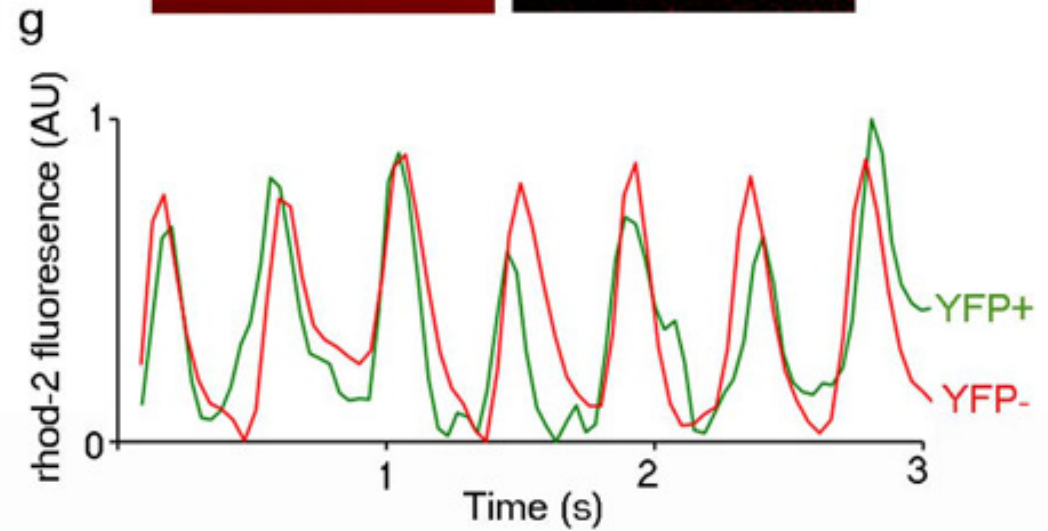
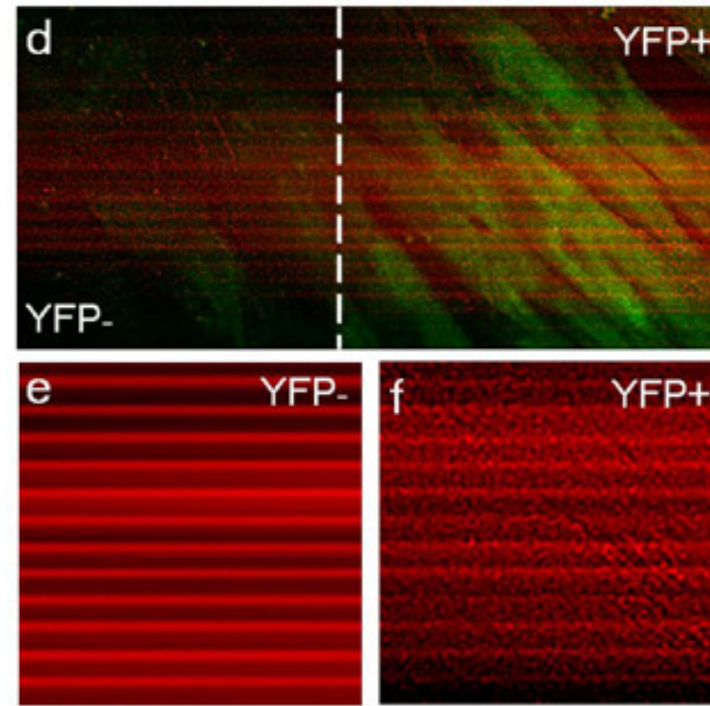
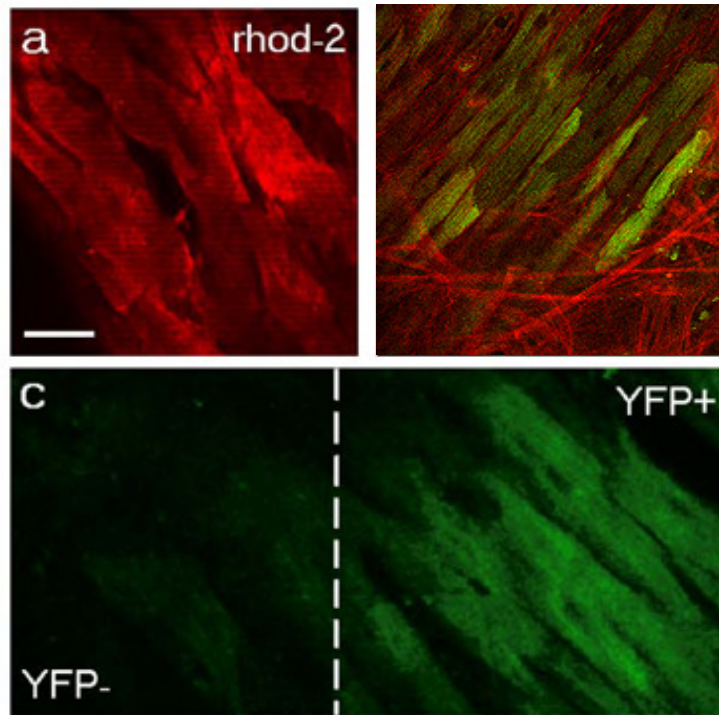
Activated adult EPDCs contribute *de novo* cardiomyocytes to the ischaemic heart



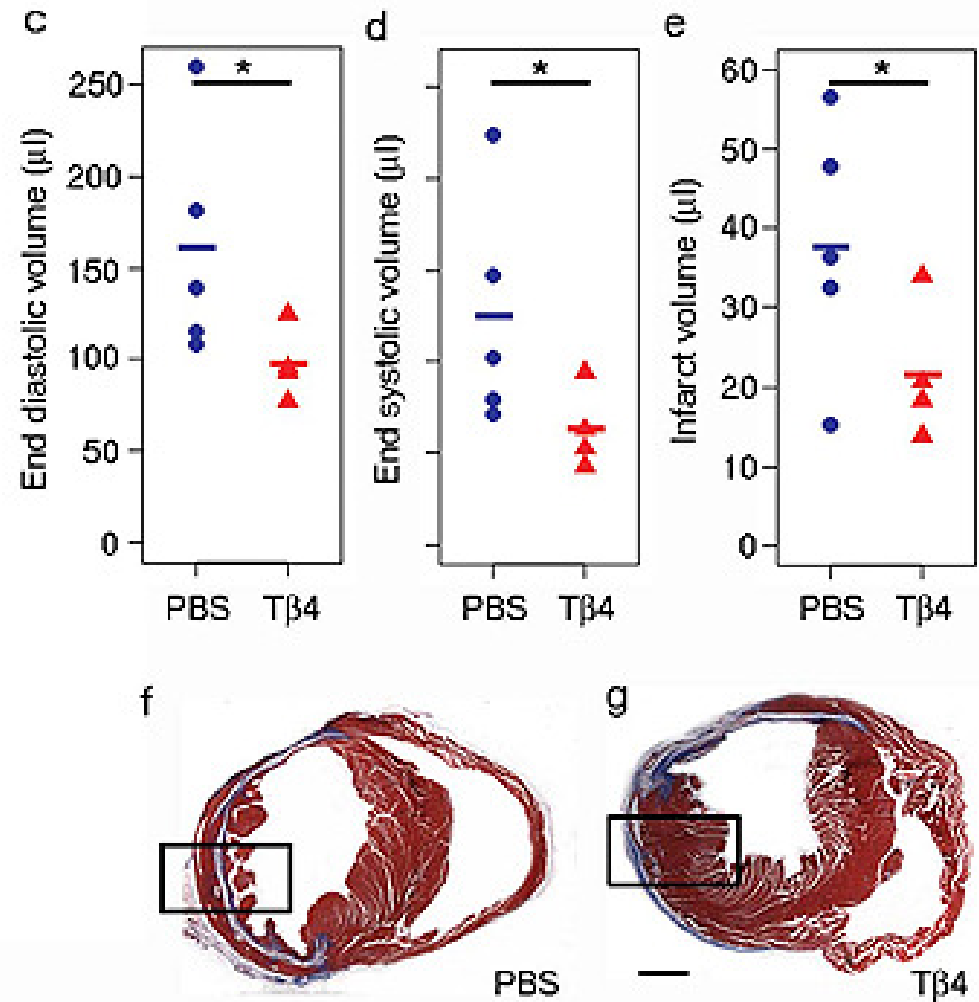
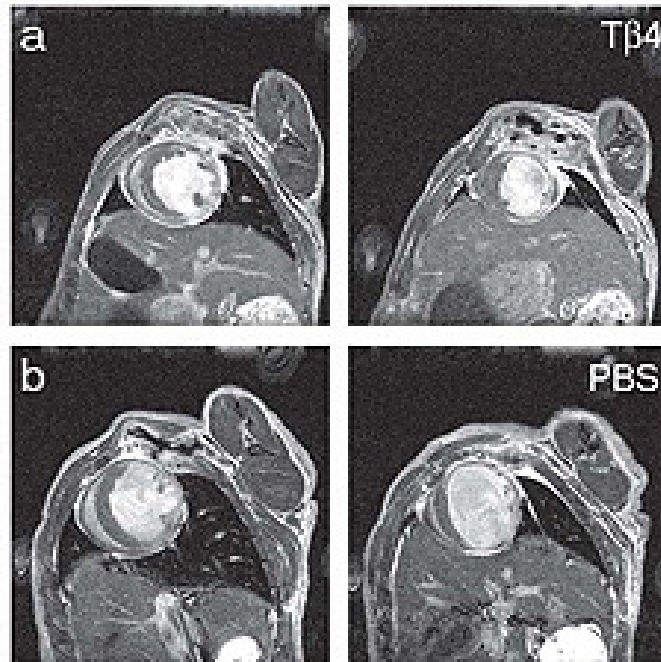
Day 14 post-MI

Smart et al (2011) *Nature* 474(7353):640-4

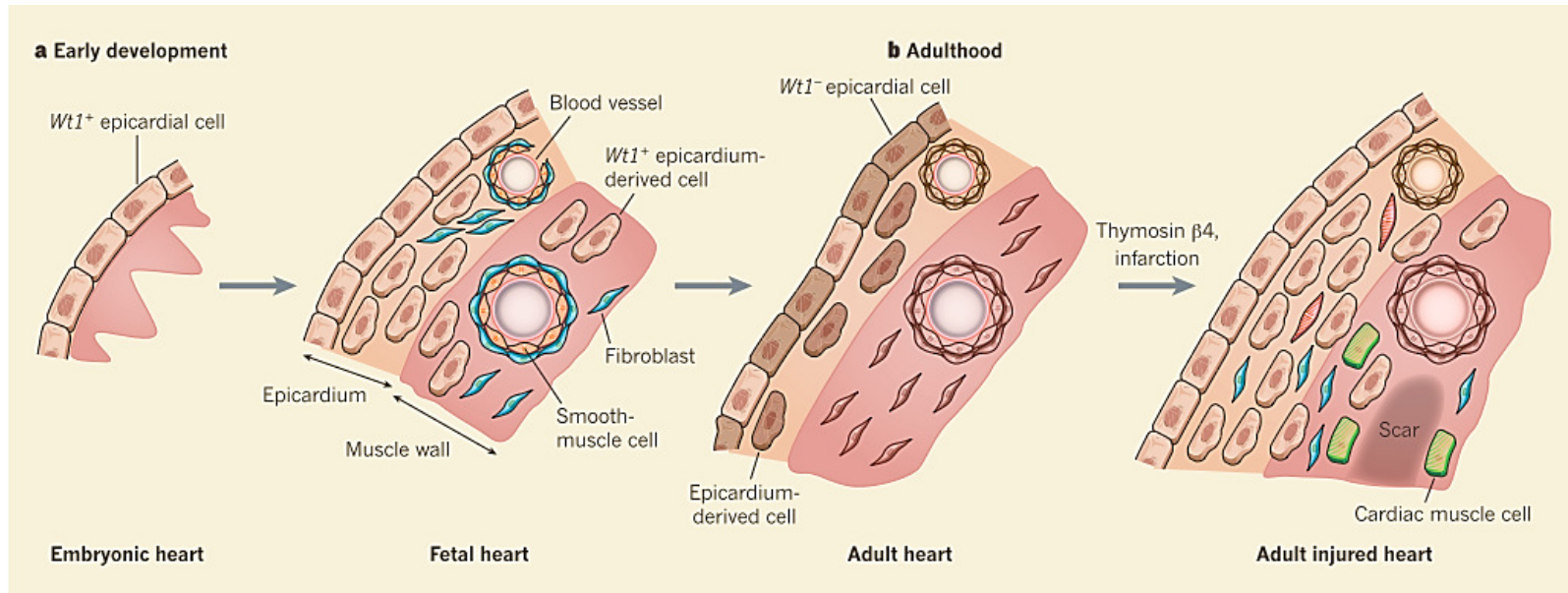
Wt1+ EPDC-derived cardiomyocytes are functional



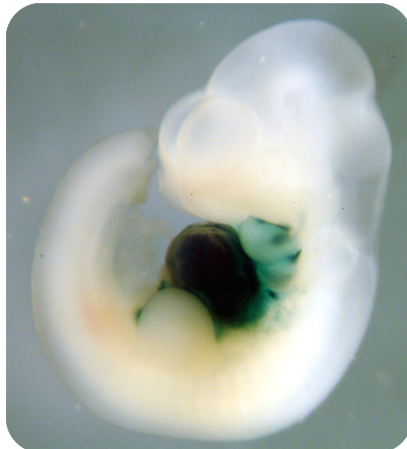
EPDC-derived cardiomyocytes and neovascularisation contribute to Improved cardiac function and reduced scarring



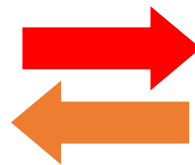
Recapitulating Heart Development in the Adult with Thymosin β 4



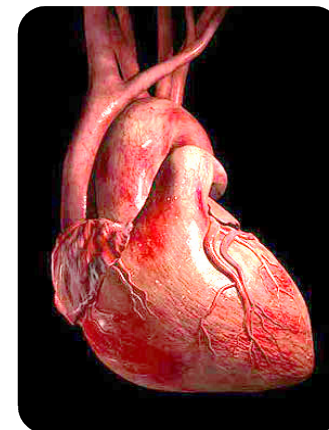
Christoffels (2011) *Nature* 474: 585-586



how to make a heart ?



how to repair a heart ?





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