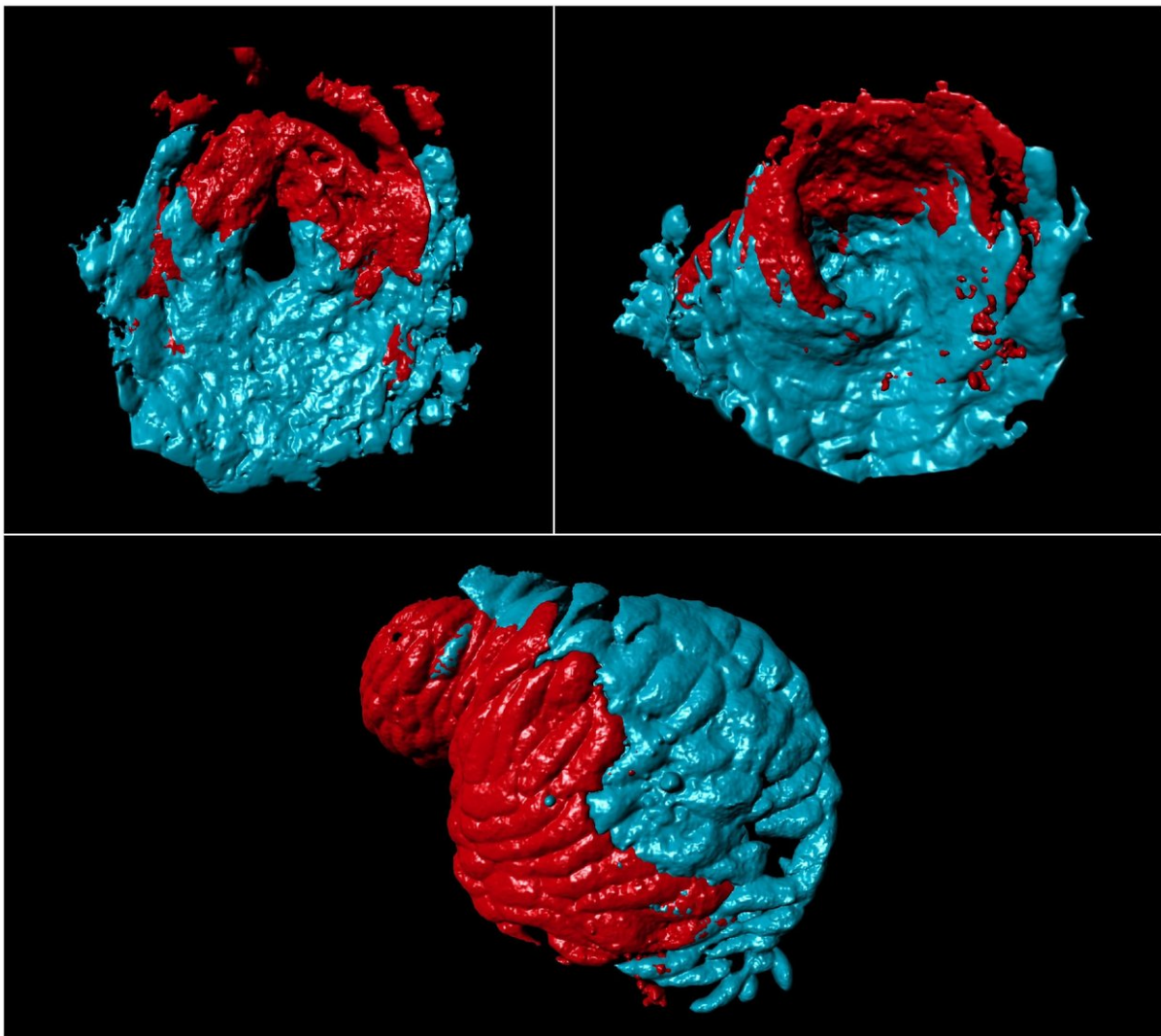


# Zebrafish heart development reveals key insight into inherited heart defects

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Asymmetrical cardiac expression of the *meis2b* gene (shown here in cyan) at early stages of embryonic heart development in zebrafish. Credit: Almary Guerra

Scientists have shown for the first time that the blueprint for the four chambers of the human heart exists in the humble zebrafish, a study in *eLife* reports.

The discovery provides key insights into processes that go wrong in congenital [heart](#) defects and means that researchers now have a simple model for further research that more closely reflects what happens in human [heart development](#).

During development, the heart forms four chambers that support blood flow to the lungs and the rest of the body. The arrangement of these parallel blood systems was essential for the evolution of mammals from aquatic ancestors, but the processes by which the left and right cardiac compartments are separated remain poorly understood.

Research has shown that formation of the adult heart occurs in part from two sets of precursor cells called the first heart field (FHF) and the second heart field (SHF). FHF cells form most of the [left ventricle](#), whereas cells from the SHFs are involved in shaping the right ventricle. By contrast, both left and right atria involve cells from both groups.

"This suggested that the left and right sides of the ventricle and atrium of the heart are developed by different biological processes, to ensure distinction between the [side](#) that supports the lungs, and the side that supports [blood flow](#) to the rest of the body," explained Dr. Almary Guerra, graduate student at the Max Planck Institute for Heart and Lung Research, Germany, and lead author of the study. "But given that the same cells are involved in both sides of the atrium, we still do not understand how the left and right parts of the atrium develop separately from each other."

Studies of zebrafish have contributed significantly to our understanding of heart development, and Dr. Guerra and colleagues used this organism to explore whether there were differences in molecules and cells between the two sides of the single atrium.

They first looked at which genes were most active in the atrium and found two of interest called *pitx2c* and *meis2b*. Mutations in the human versions of both genes are known to cause defects in the formation of the heart septum, a serious condition which demands surgical intervention. *meis2b* was found in different amounts in the left and right sides of the heart, and both *pitx2c* and *meis2b* were most often found in the same place. Further analysis revealed that *meis2b* controls *pitx2c* expression, revealing an important insight for potential treatment of [heart defects](#).

To work out the origin of this gene pattern, the team studied genes in different regions of the heart as the zebrafish developed over time. They found that *meis2b* was most active in a group of cells that form the left side of the heart during the earliest stage of development and this was maintained through to adulthood. Moreover, the SHF precursor [cells](#) involved in atrial formation were present in regions where *meis2b* was both present and absent, confirming that SHF contributes equally to both sides of the atrium and is not involved in asymmetric development of the atria.

Finally, to understand whether *meis2b* was essential for correct atrial function, they mutated the gene in zebrafish and studied its effects. In early development, there was an overgrowth of the atrium in relation to the ventricle, which was due to an increase in heart-cell division. ECG tests on the zebrafish revealed that the mutation adversely affected the electrical activity of the heart, similarly to what is known in humans.

"We have shown for the first time that atrial compartmentalization

occurs in the zebrafish," said senior author Dr. Sven Reischauer, Junior Group Leader at the Max Planck Institute for Heart and Lung Research. "The next step is to identify the specific elements that control atrial asymmetry and to use the model to reveal further insights into heart development that will be invaluable for understanding and treating heart defects."

**More information:** Almary Guerra et al, Distinct myocardial lineages break atrial symmetry during cardiogenesis in zebrafish, *eLife* (2018).  
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