



Model Organisms and Innovative Approaches In Developmental Biology

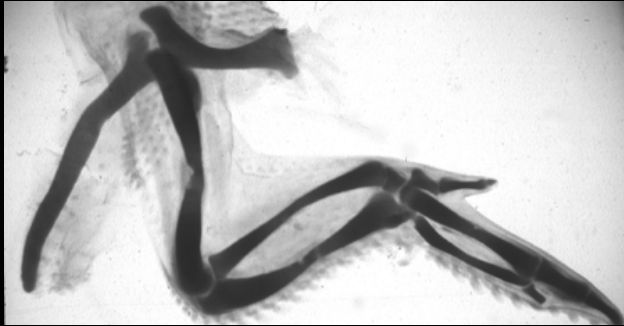


Genetic and Molecular Control of Vertebrate Limb Development and Morphological Diversity

Lee Niswander
HHMI/ U Colorado Health Sciences Center

lee.niswander@uchsc.edu

Limb Development



Chick

Pro: experimental embryology,
rapid functional analysis

Con: relative lack of genetics



Mouse

Pro: genetics,
genetic manipulation

Con: in utero development



Bat

Pro: evo-devo studies,
experimental embryology

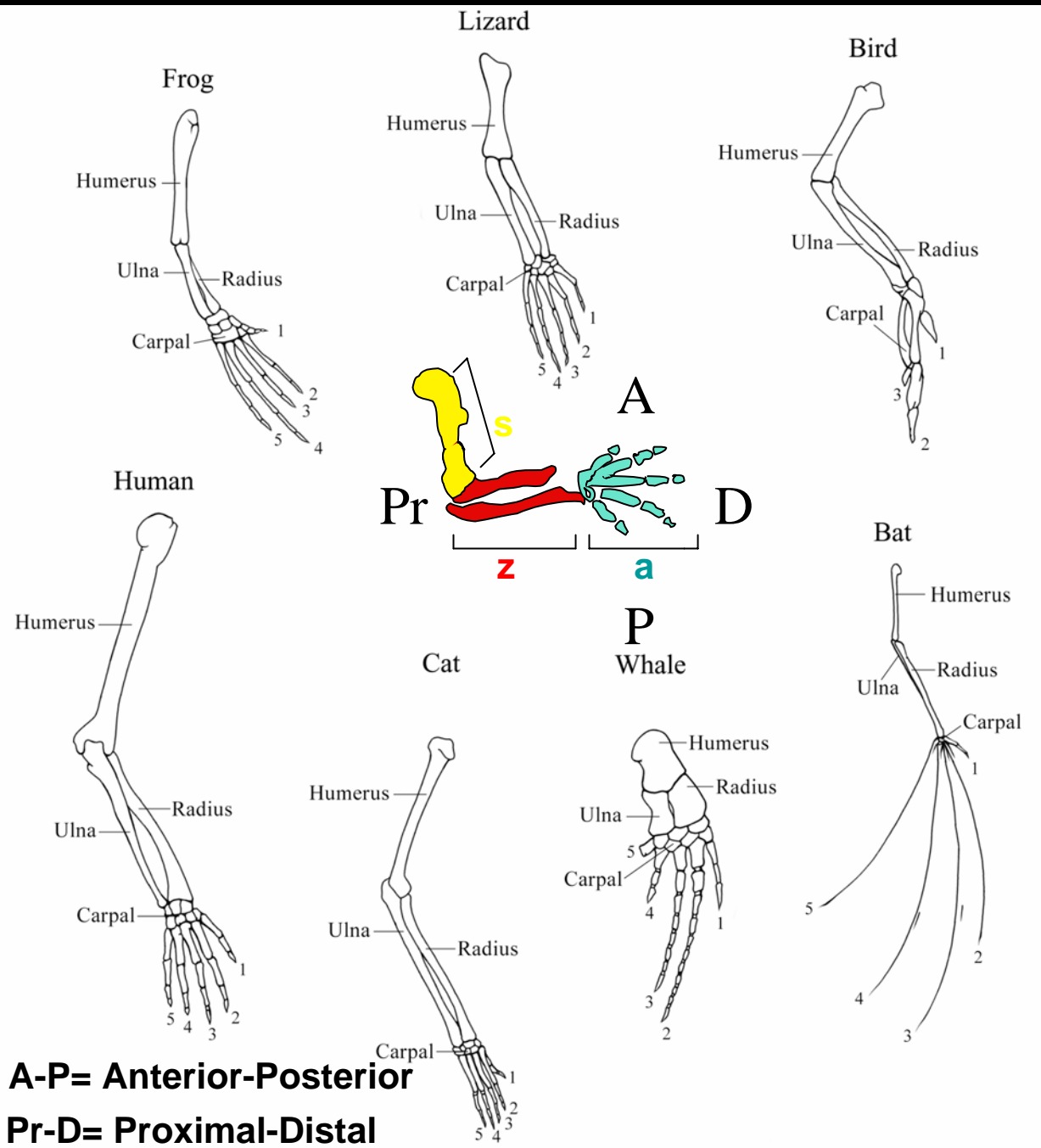
Con: relative lack of genetics
relatively difficult to obtain

Diversity of Vertebrate Limbs

s= stylopod

z= zeugopod

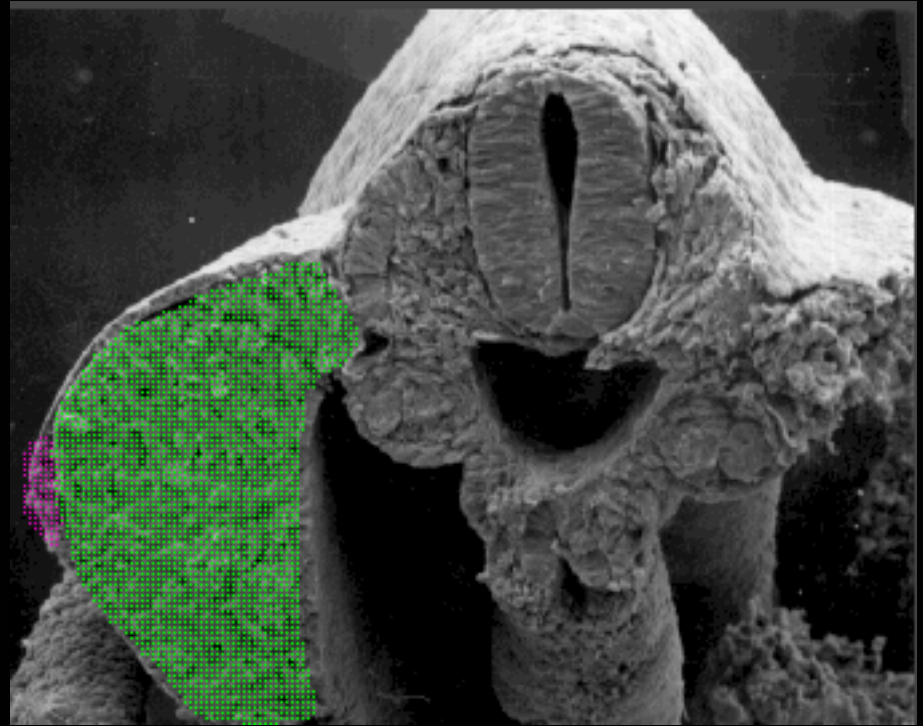
a= autopod



A-P= Anterior-Posterior

Pr-D= Proximal-Distal

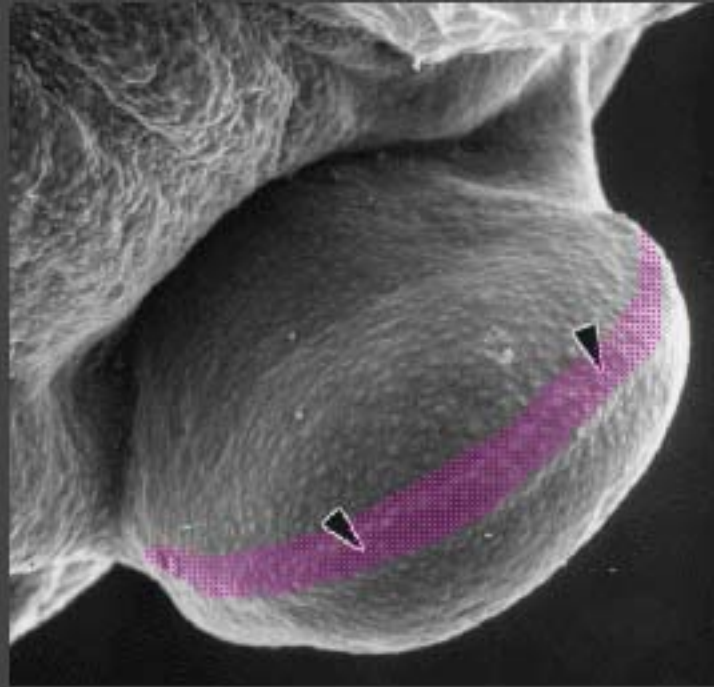
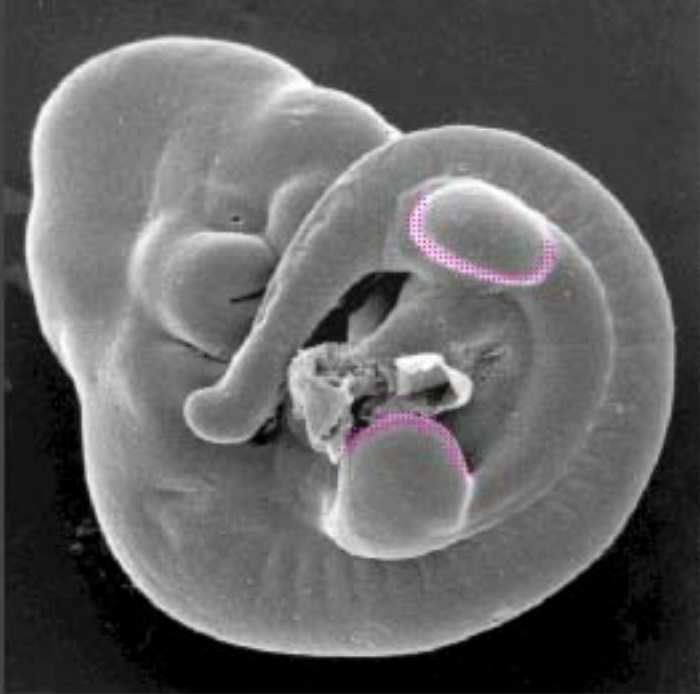
Modified from:
Ridley M. Evolution, 2nd ed.
Blackwell Science 1996



P. Martin
Int. J. Dev. Biol 1990

Species: Mouse
Day Gestation: 9
Approx. Human Age: 28 days
View: Lateral

http://www.med.unc.edu/embryo_images/unit-mslimb



The thickened ectoderm at the distal rim of the limb bud is termed the **apical ectodermal ridge**.

Species: Mouse
Day Gestation: 11
Approx. Human Age: 33 days
View: Lateral

Limb Development
17 of 26

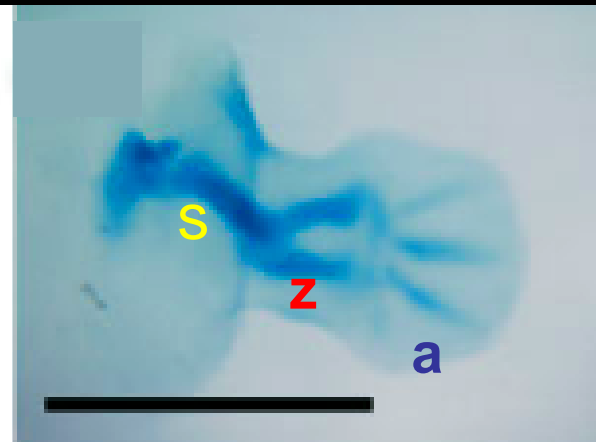
Laying down of the cartilage condensations



Martin, 1990

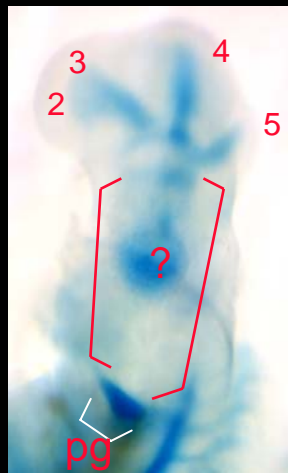
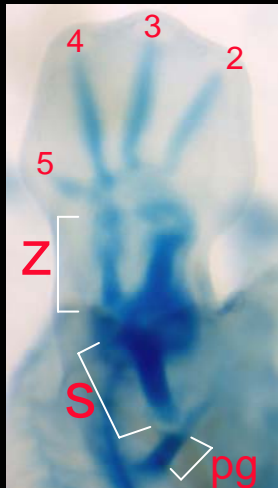
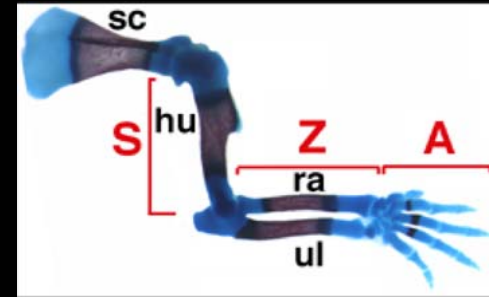
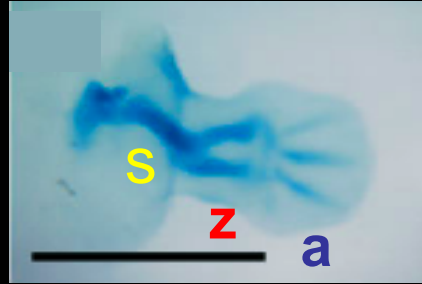
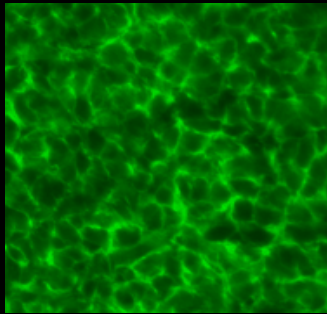
Khokha et al. 2003

12.5

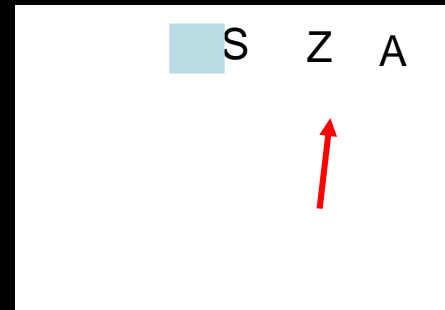
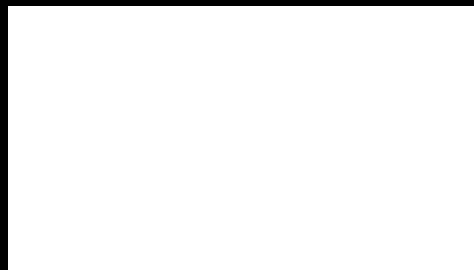
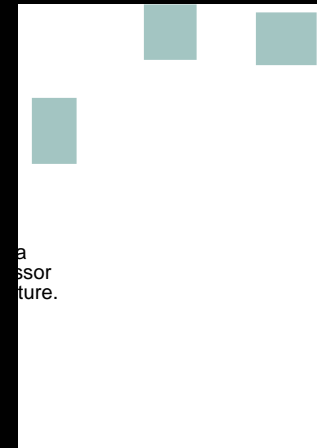
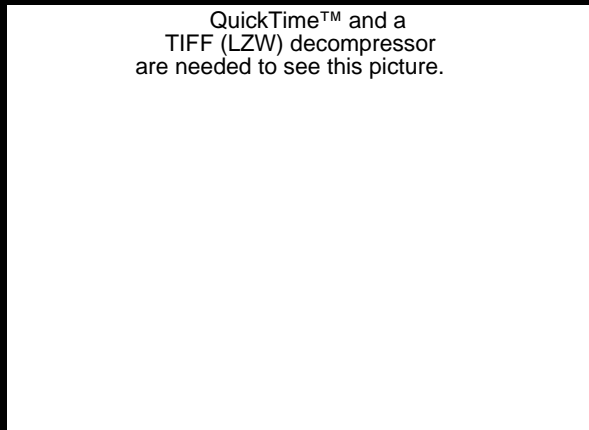


Specification

Elaboration of Patterning



Plzf/Gli3 dKO
Barna et al.



Fgf4/Fgf8 dKO
Sun et al. Nature (2002)

Hoxa11/d11 dKO
Davis et al. Nature (1995)

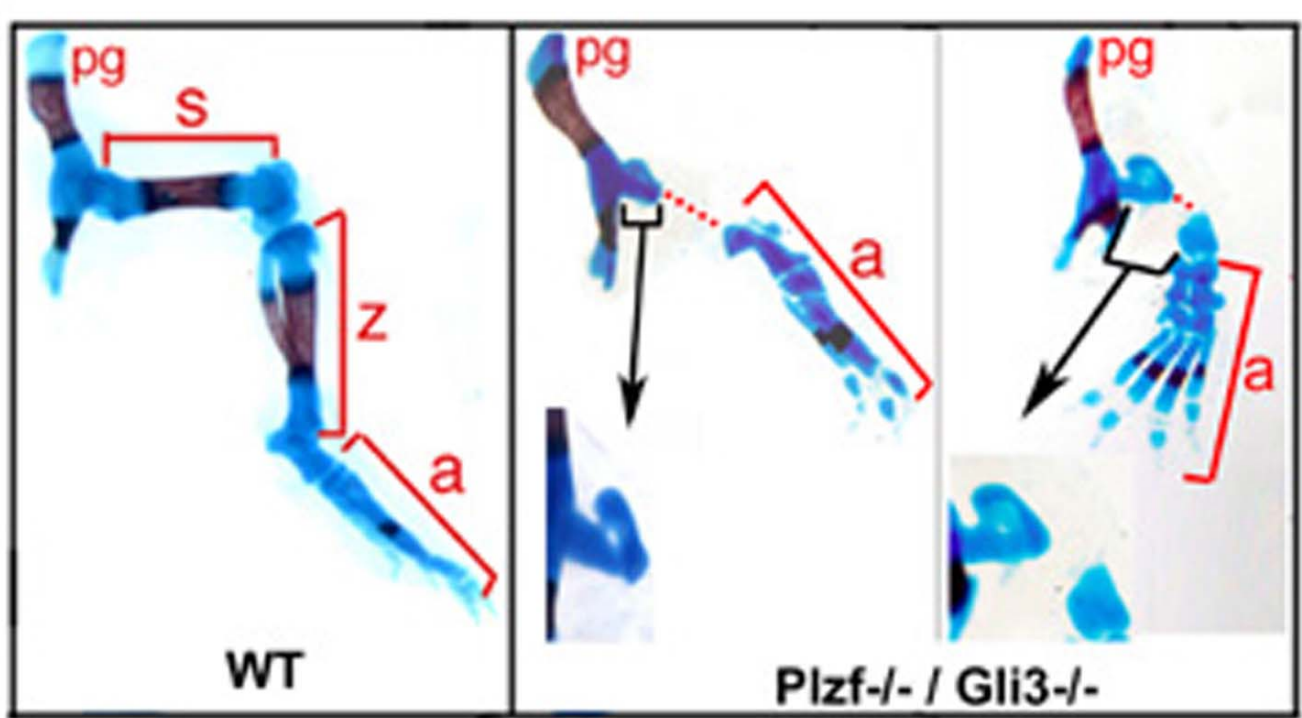
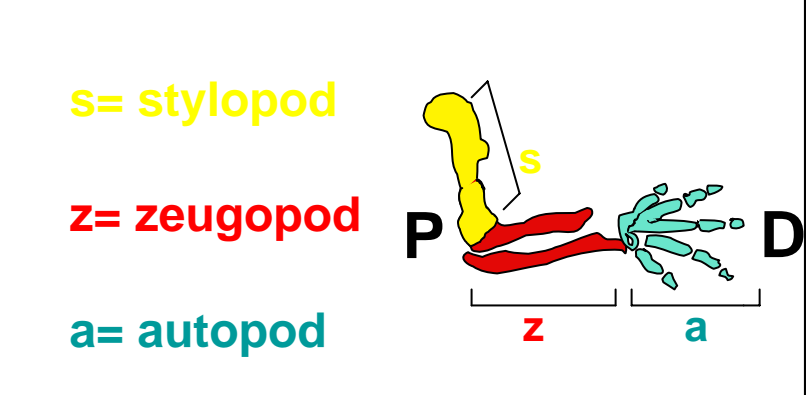
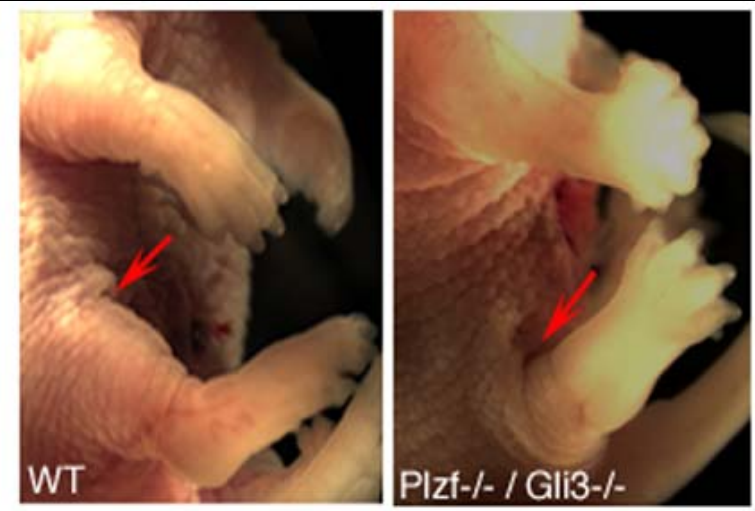


PLZF (also known as ZFP 145)

PLZF translocated to the Retinoic Acid Receptor Alpha ($RAR\alpha$) gene is associated with acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL)

PLZF is a sequence specific DNA binding transcriptional repressor belonging to the POK (POZ and Kruppel) family of proteins that can remodel chromatin to a heterochromatic state.

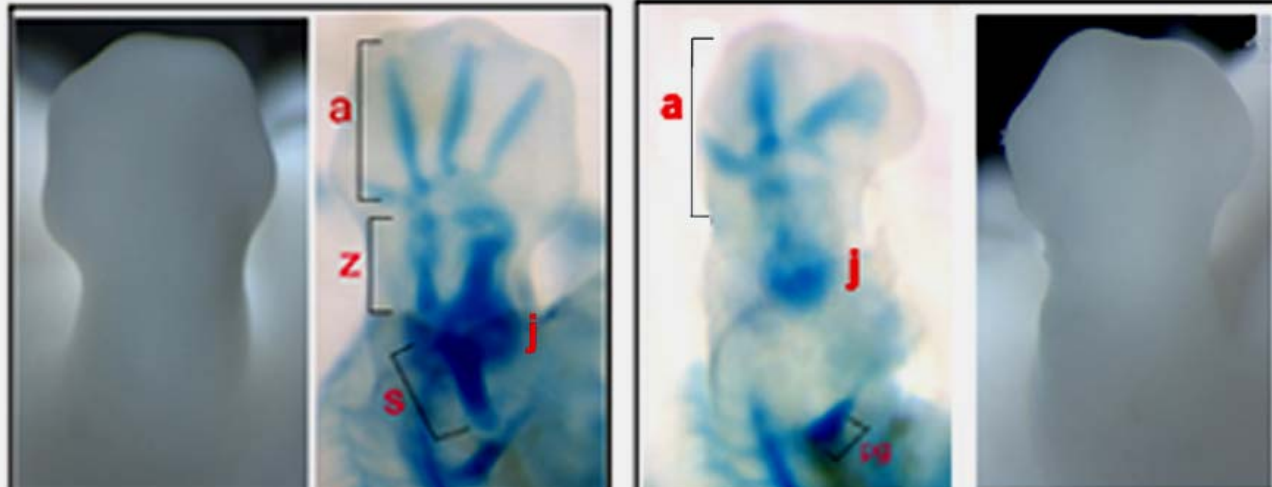
Genetic interaction between the transcription factors Plzf and Gli3





WT

Plzf^{-/-} / Gli3^{-/-}

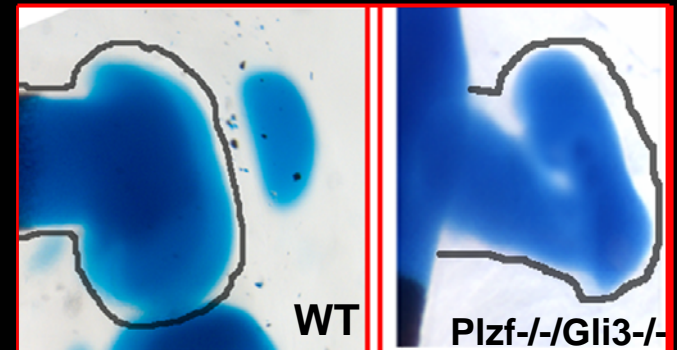
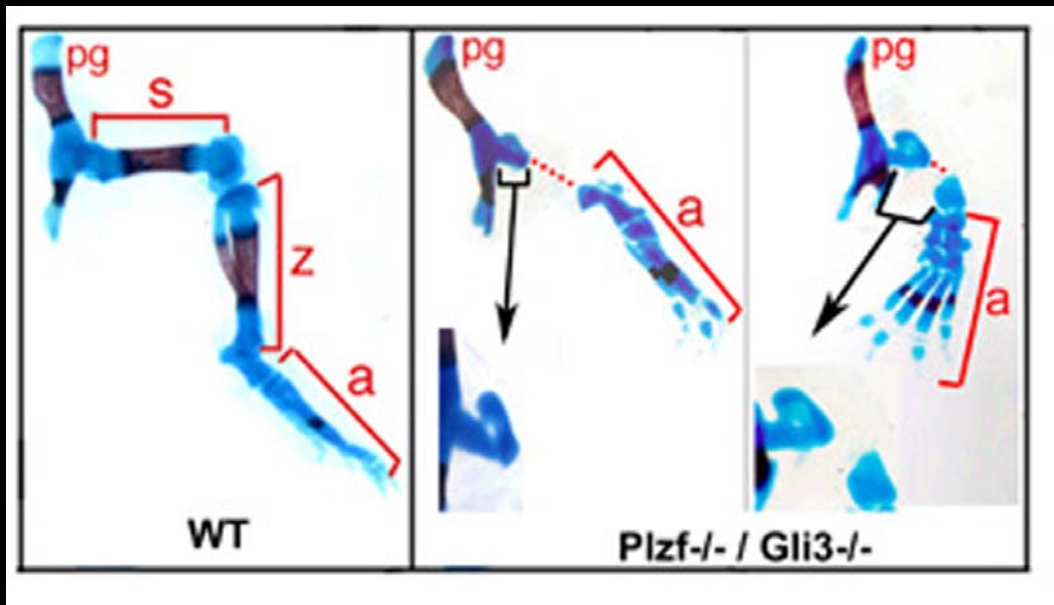
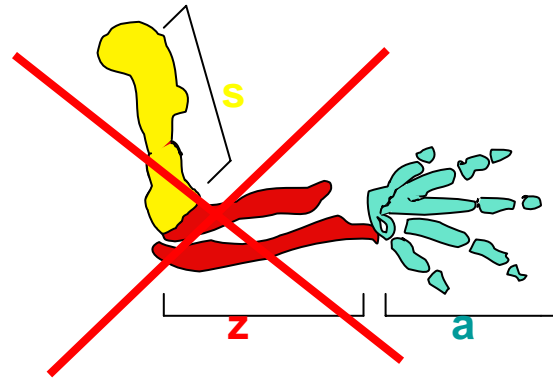


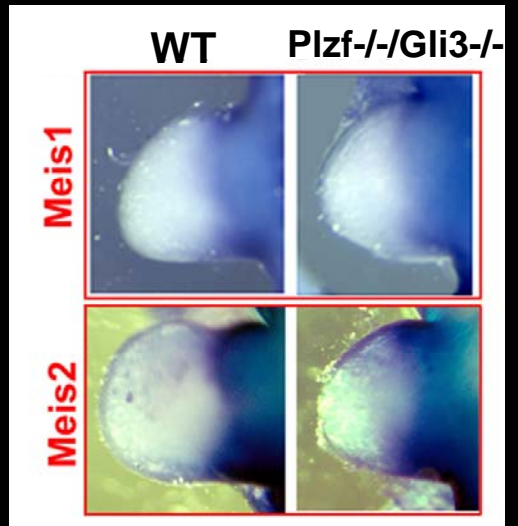
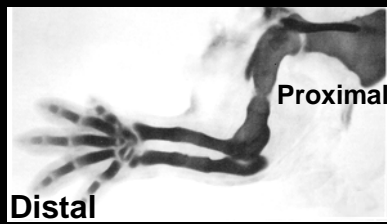
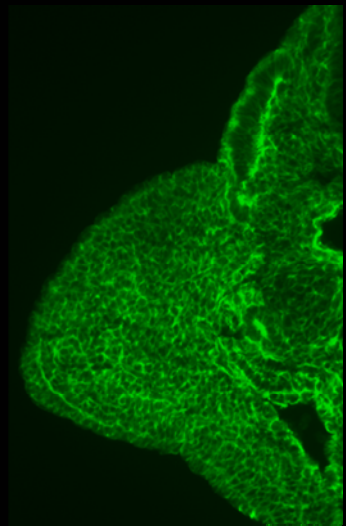
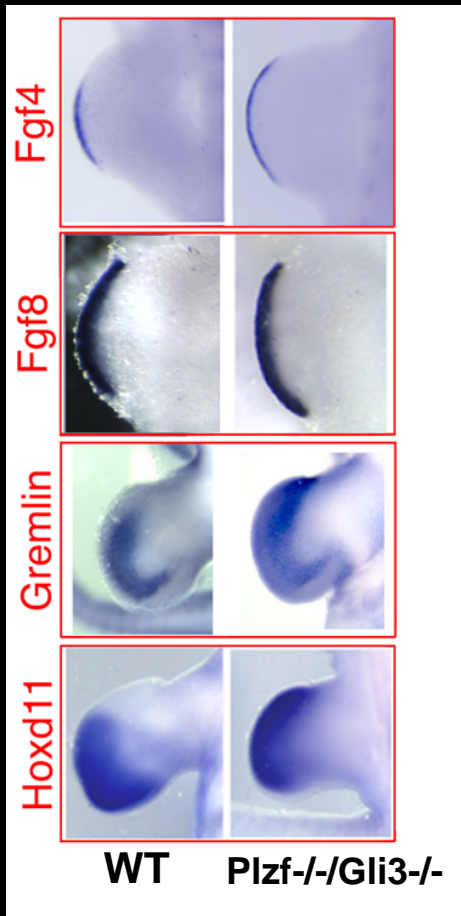
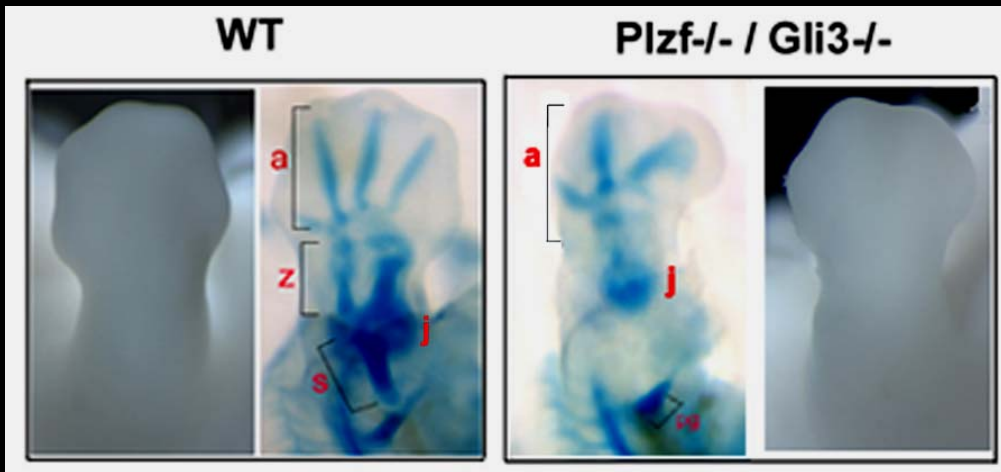
Skeletal elements of the limb are independently regulated

s= stylopod

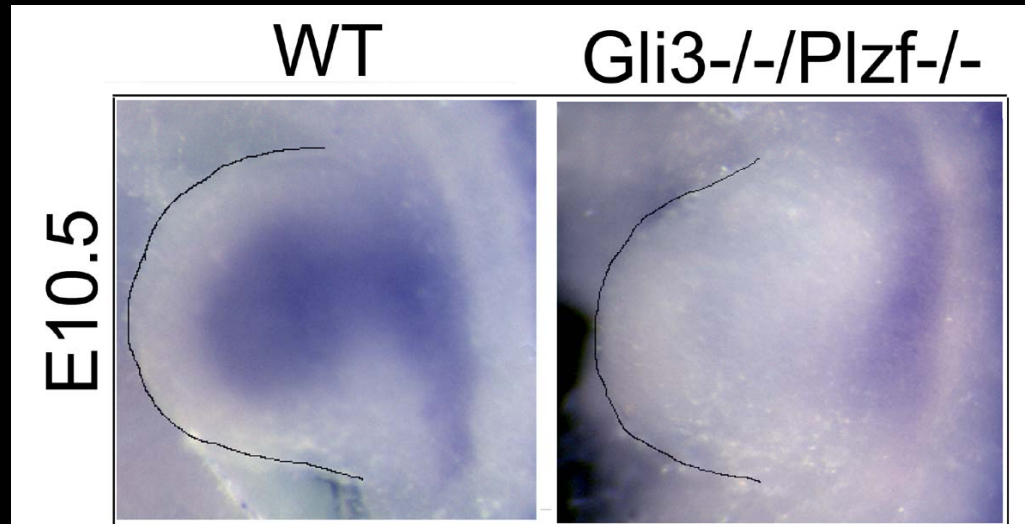
z= zeugopod

a= autopod

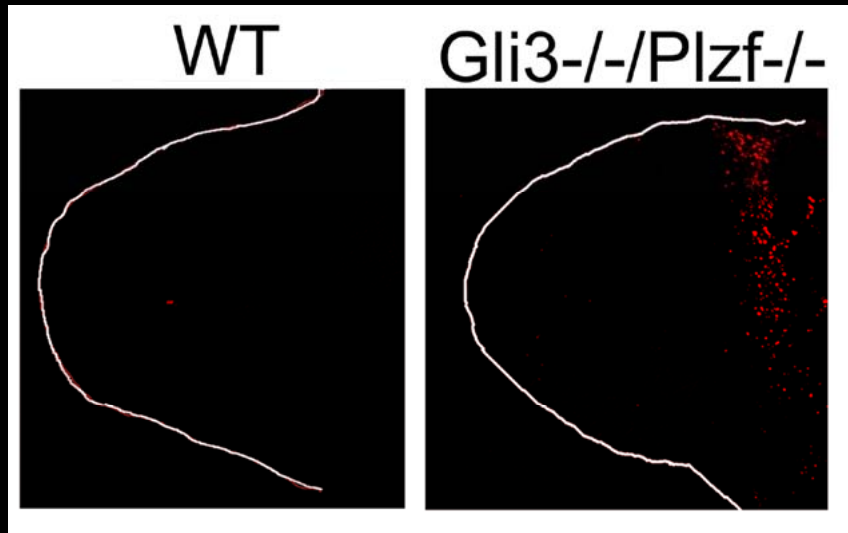




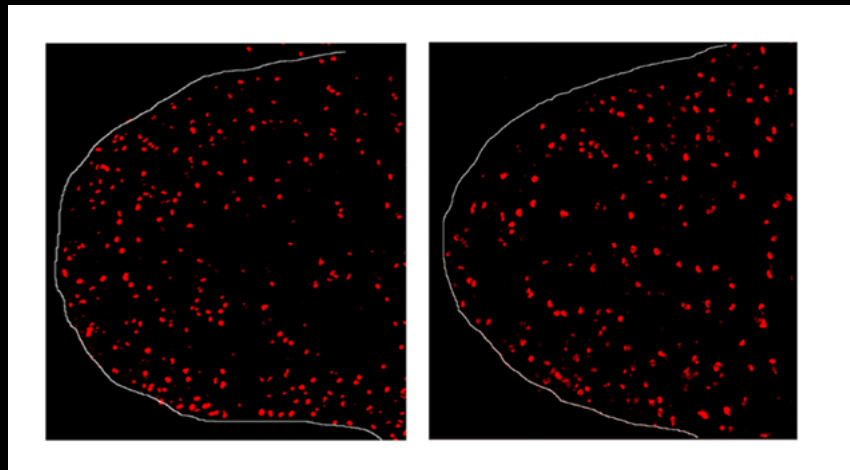
Sox9: the earliest known marker of cartilage differentiation



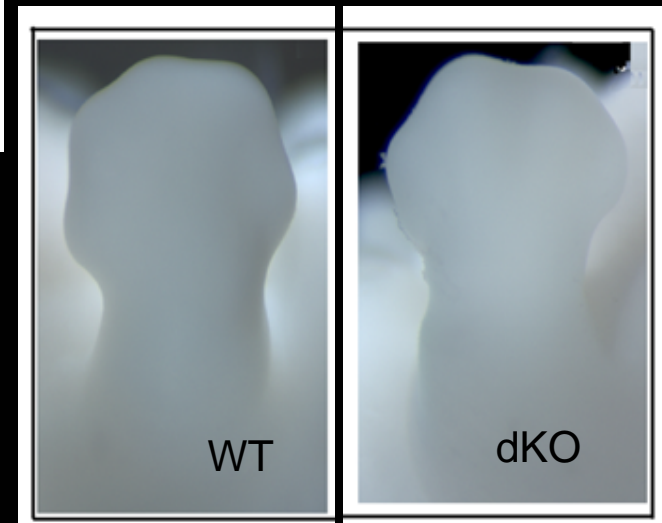
Plzf and Gli3 are required for the survival of a small population of proximal mesenchyme



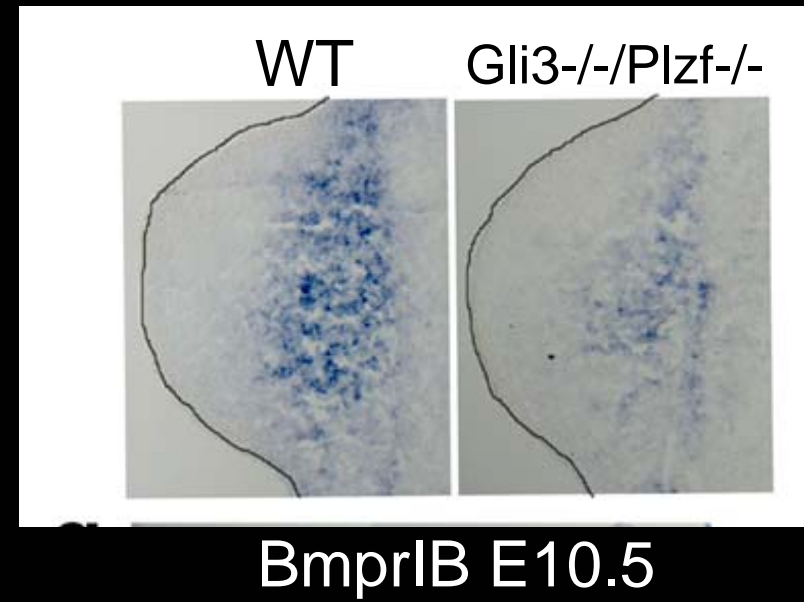
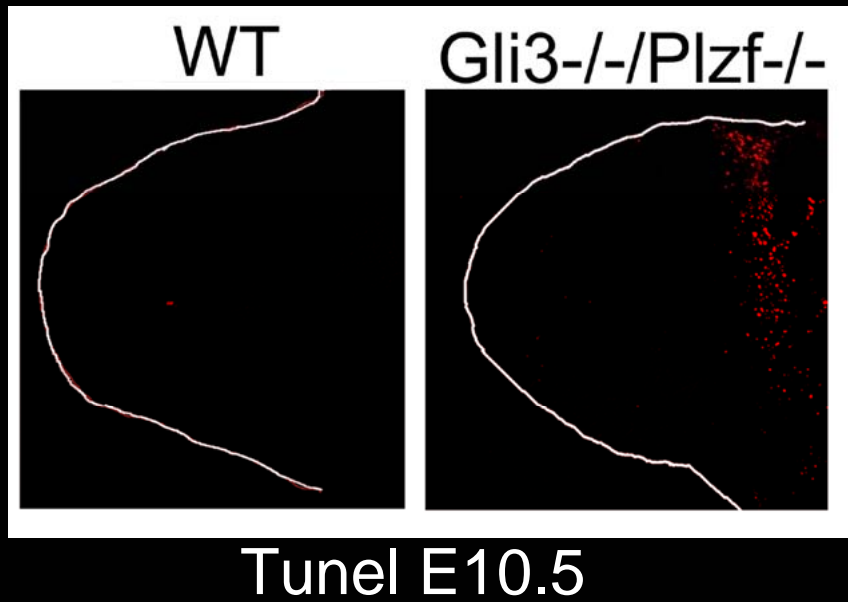
Tunel E10.5



H3-Mitotic Cells E10.5

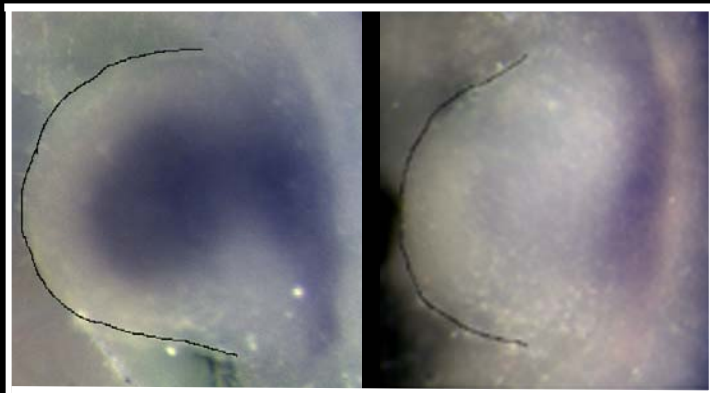


The dying cells in the *Plzf*^{-/-}/*Gli3*^{-/-} limb are marked by *Bmpr1B* expression



The molecular basis for *Plzf*^{-/-}/*Gli3*^{-/-} proximal limb defects

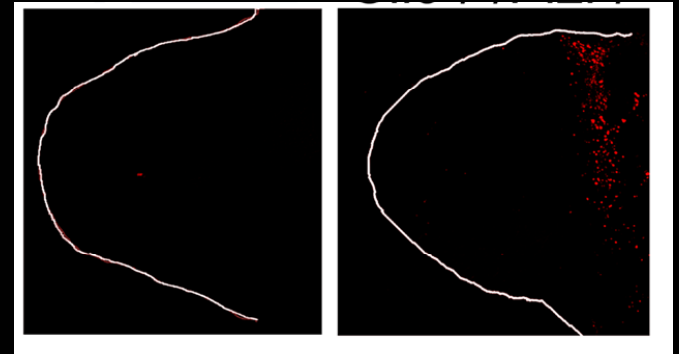
Sox9



WT

Plzf^{-/-}/*Gli3*^{-/-}

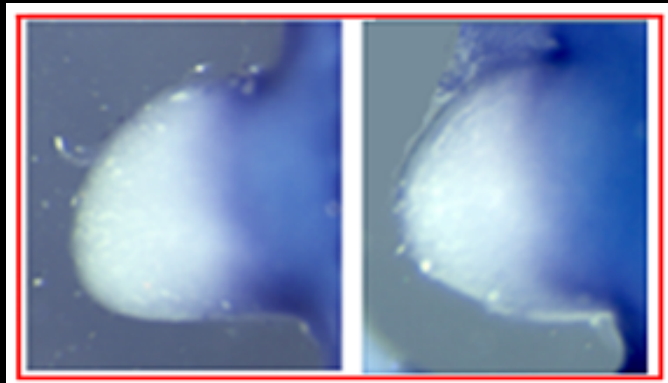
Tunel



WT

Plzf^{-/-}/*Gli3*^{-/-}

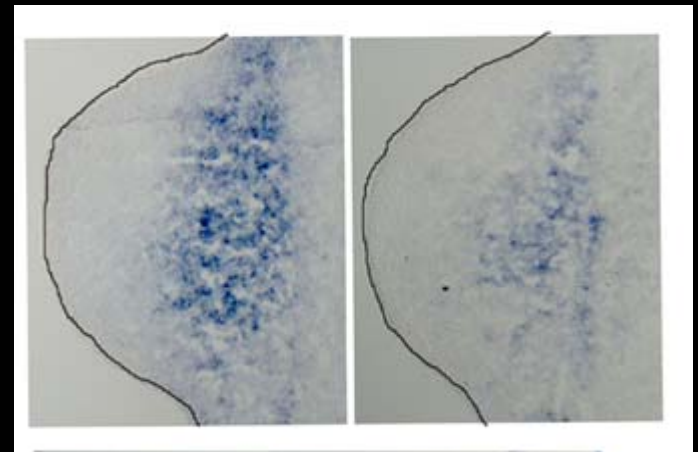
Meis1



WT

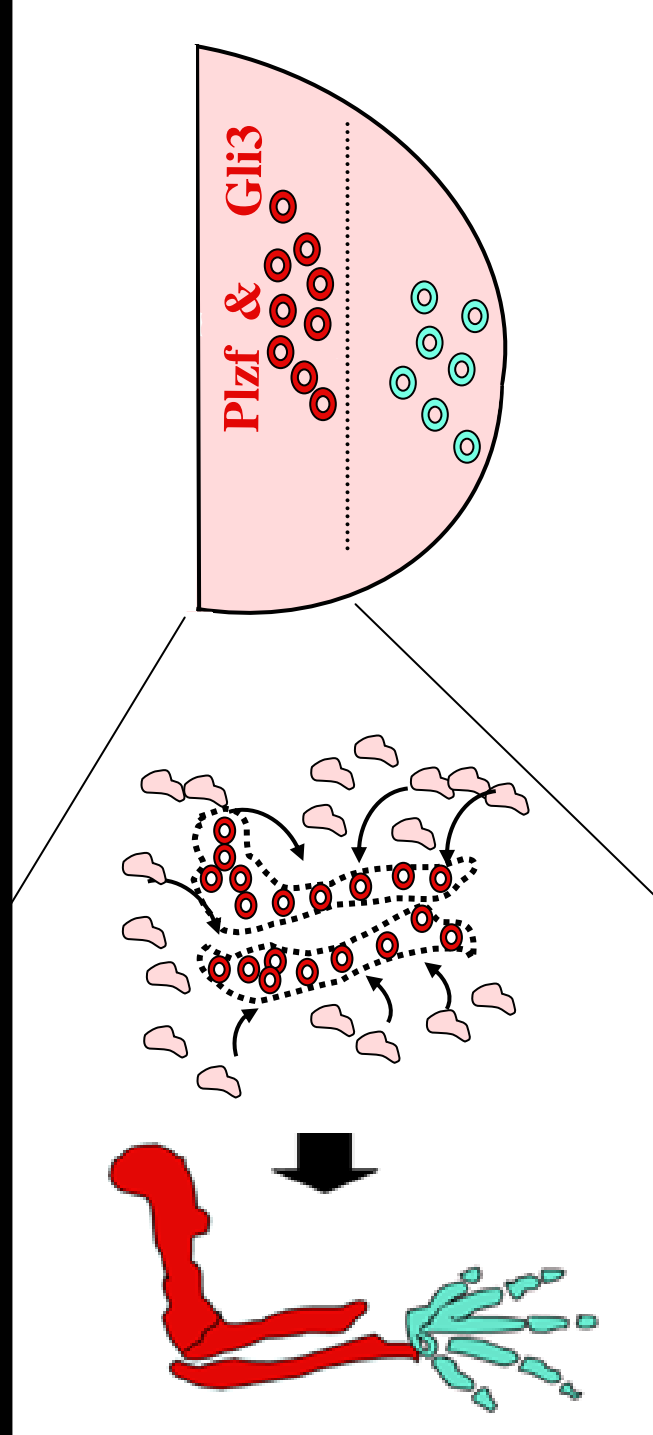
Plzf^{-/-}/*Gli3*^{-/-}

BMPR1B



WT

Plzf^{-/-}/*Gli3*^{-/-}



= Mesenchyme



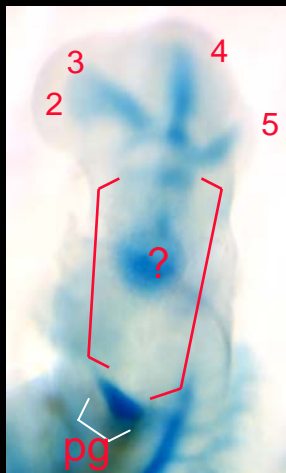
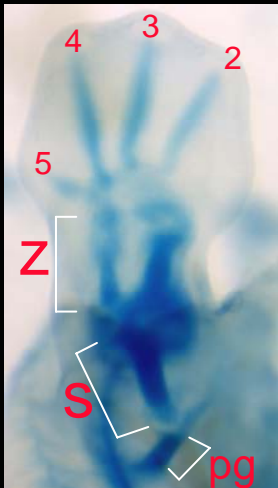
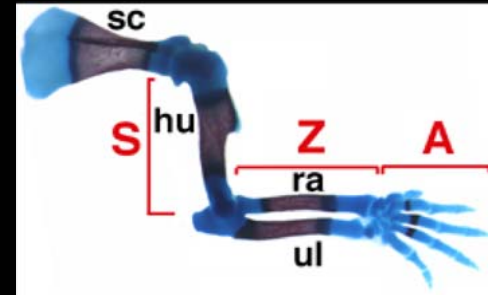
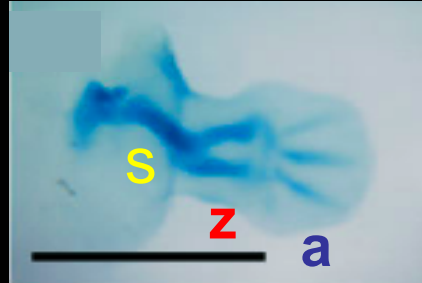
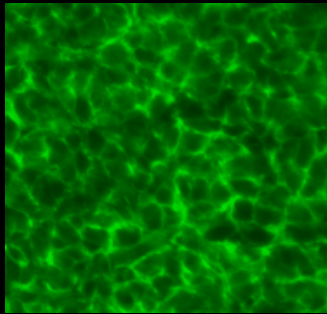
= Proximal Progenitors



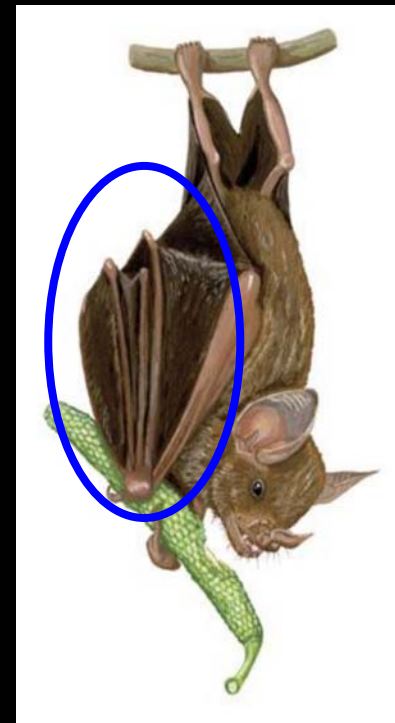
= Distal Progenitors

Specification

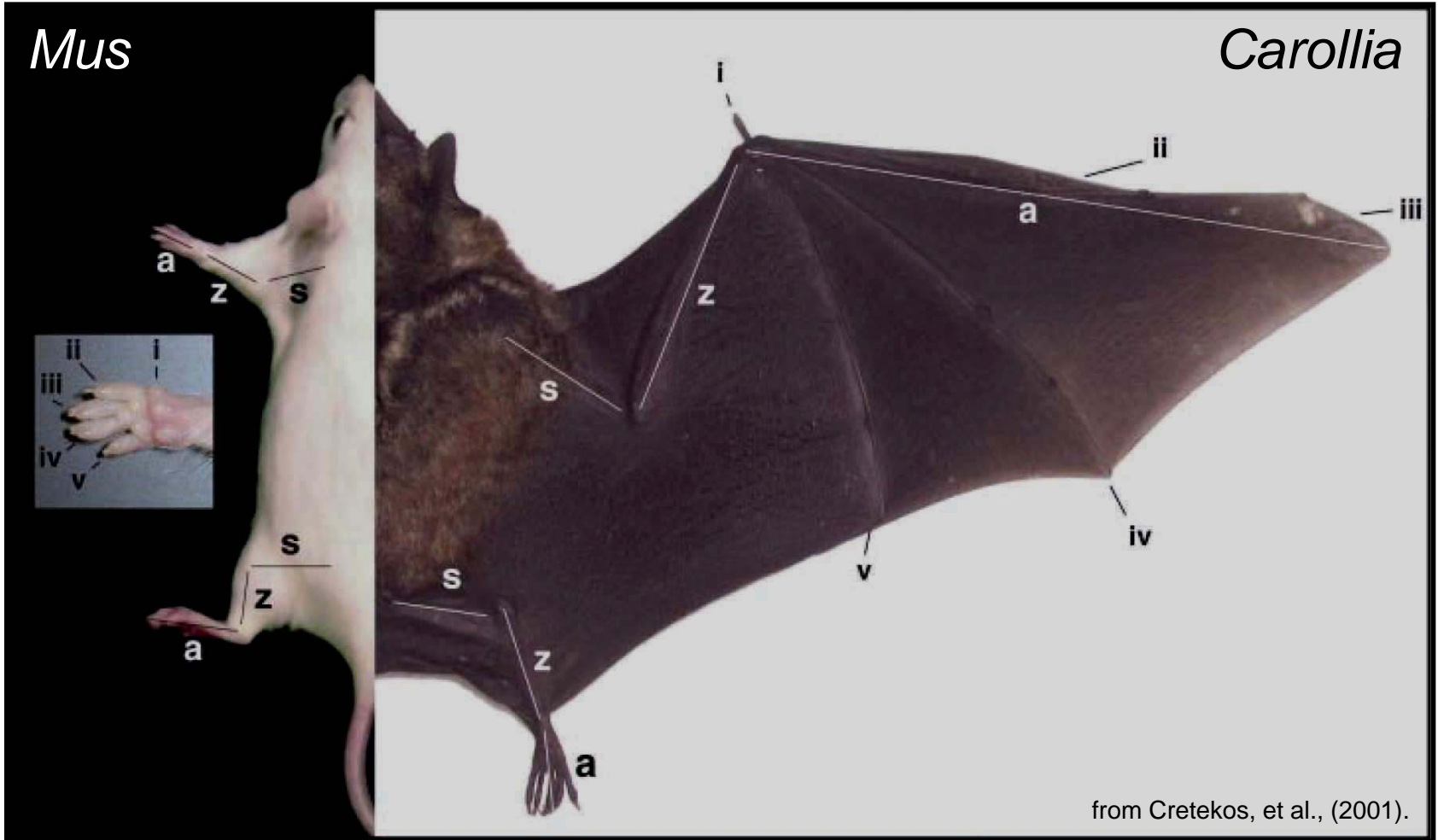
Elaboration of Patterning



Plzf/Gli3 dKO
Barna et al.

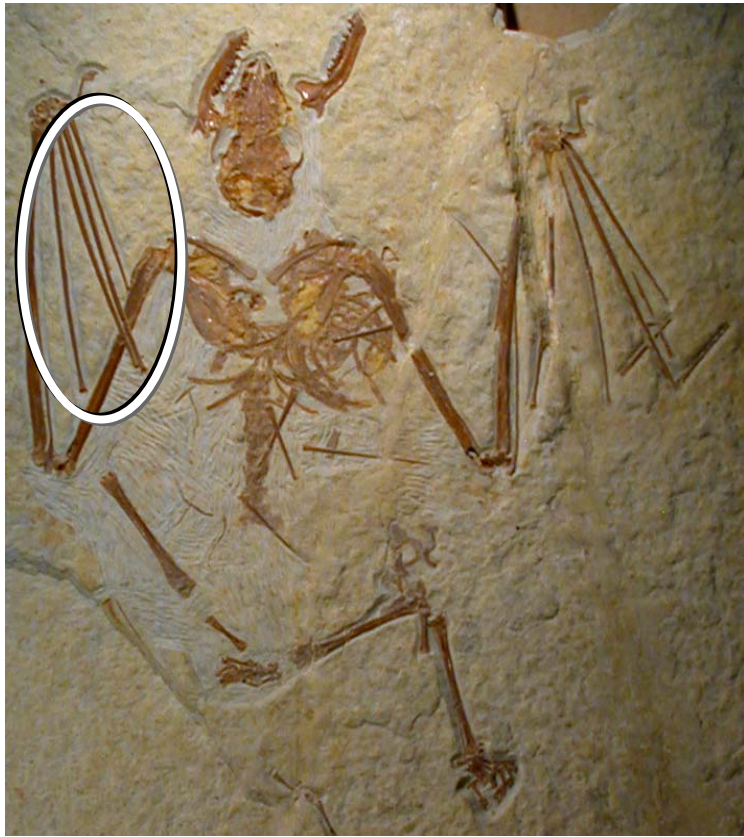


Comparative evo-devo

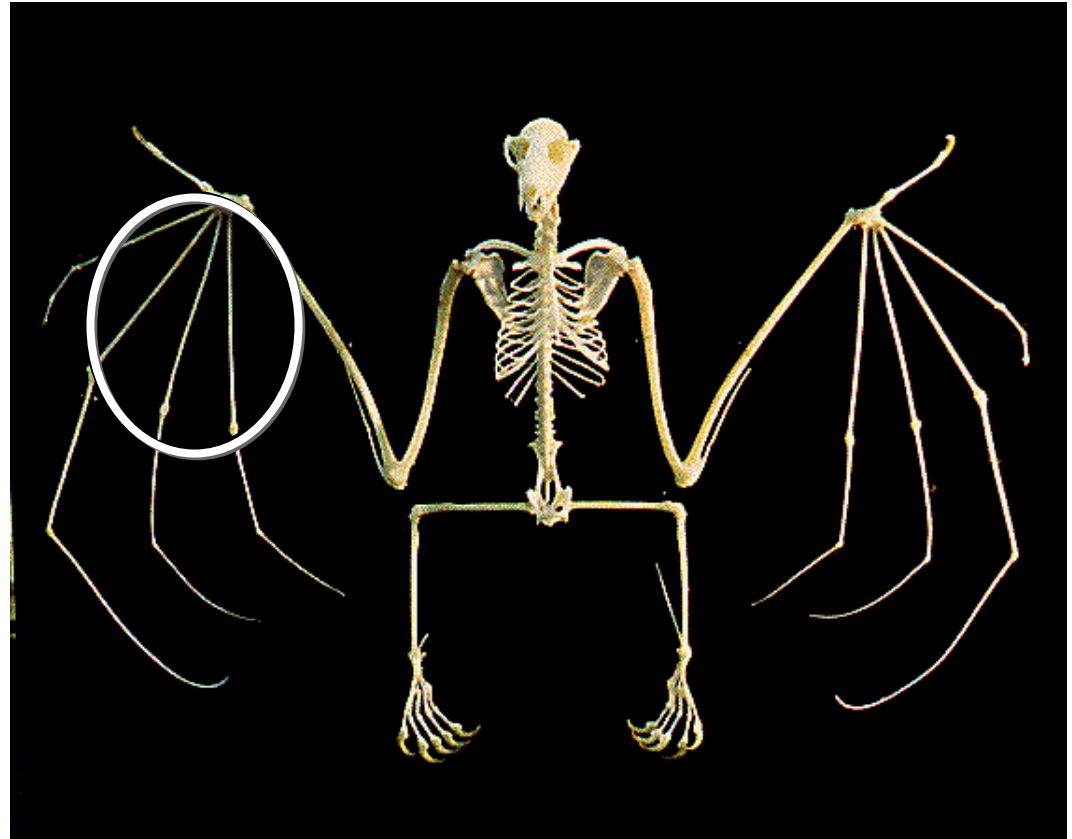


The evolution of bat morphology

**Early fossil bat
(50 million years old)**



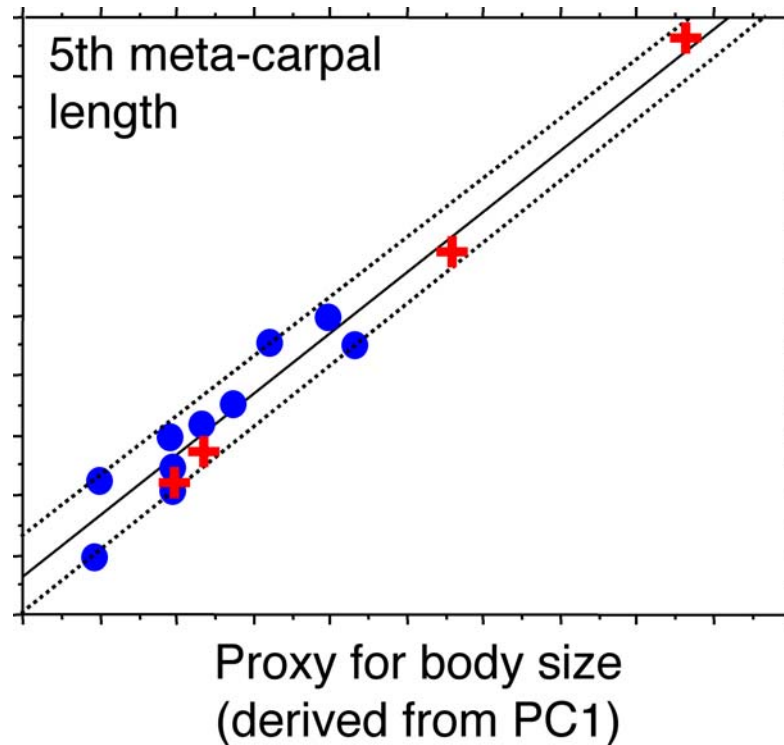
Modern bat



Bat metacarpals have remained constant in length for the past fifty million years

📄 Extinct bats

● Extant bats



- **Extinct bats:** *Icaronycteris*, *Hipposideros*, *Archaeonycteris*, *Palaeochiropteryx*
 - **Extant bats:** representatives of every modern family

Carollia perspicillata

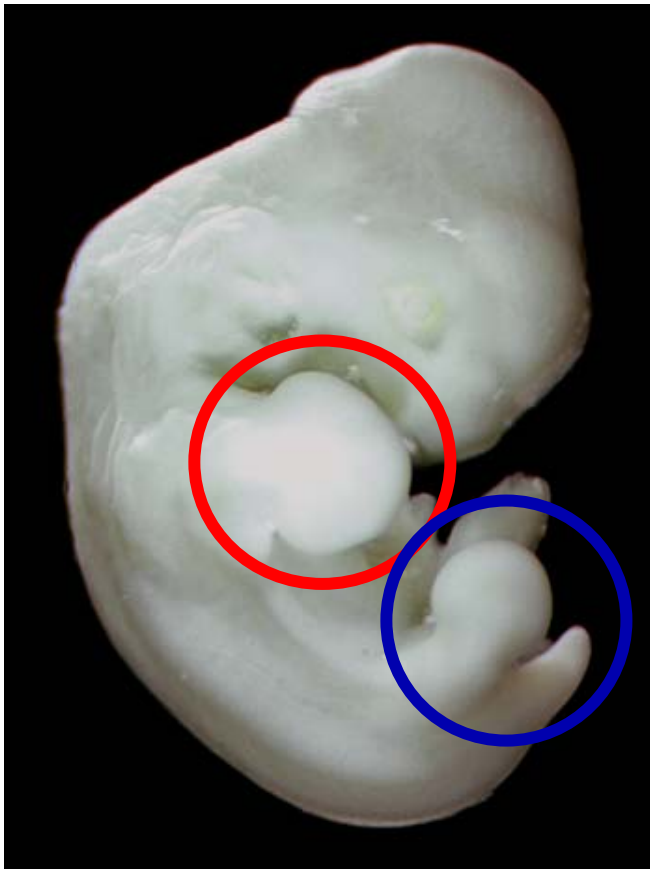


- **Common name:** Seba's short-tailed bat
- **Abundance:** Very Common
- **Gestation:** 115-120 days
- **Reproduction:** Bi-annually (June to Aug. and Feb. to May) give birth to 1 offspring
- **Diet:** Fruit, pollen, insects
- **Location:** Central and South America

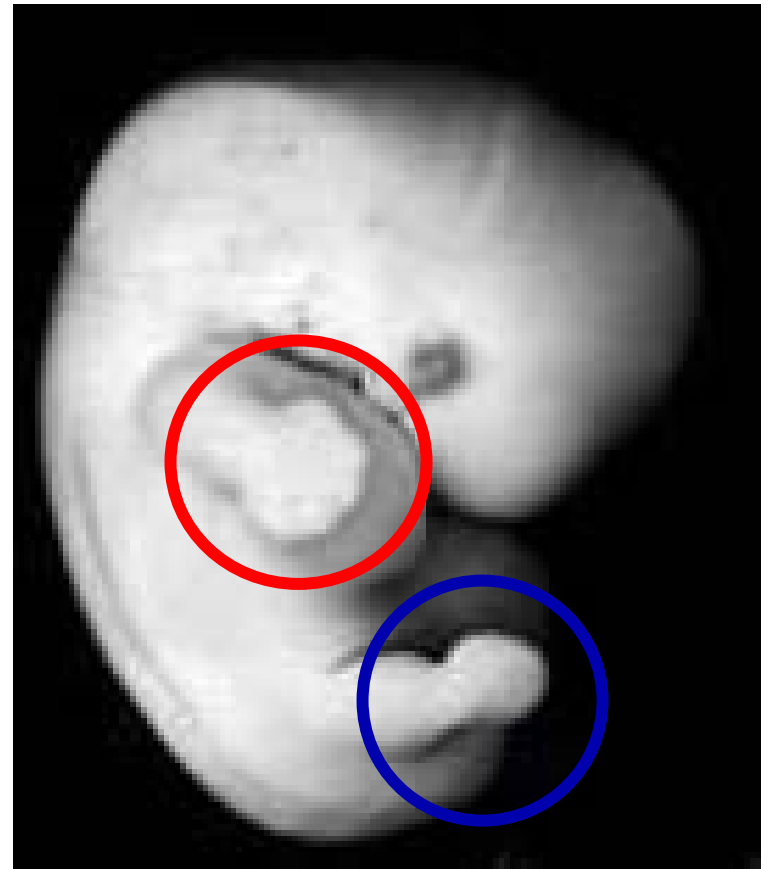
Hypothesis:

The elongation of bat digits resulted from changes in the temporal and/or spatial expression of a few key regulators of limb development.

Early bat digits are similar in size to those of other mammals



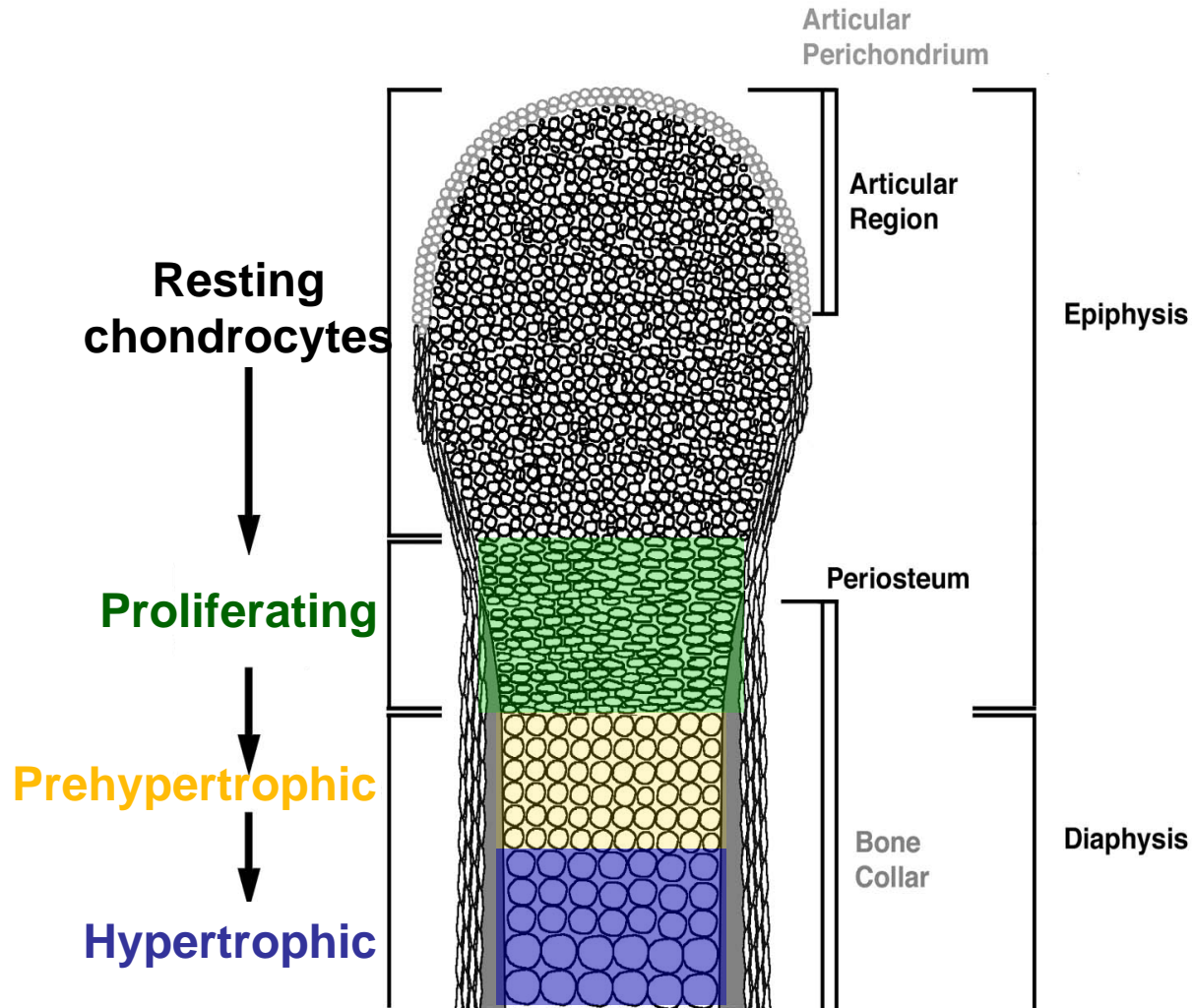
Day 48 Bat Embryo
(comparable to Day 12 mouse)



Day 48 Human Embryo
(comparable to Day 13.5 mouse)

Growth plate morphology:

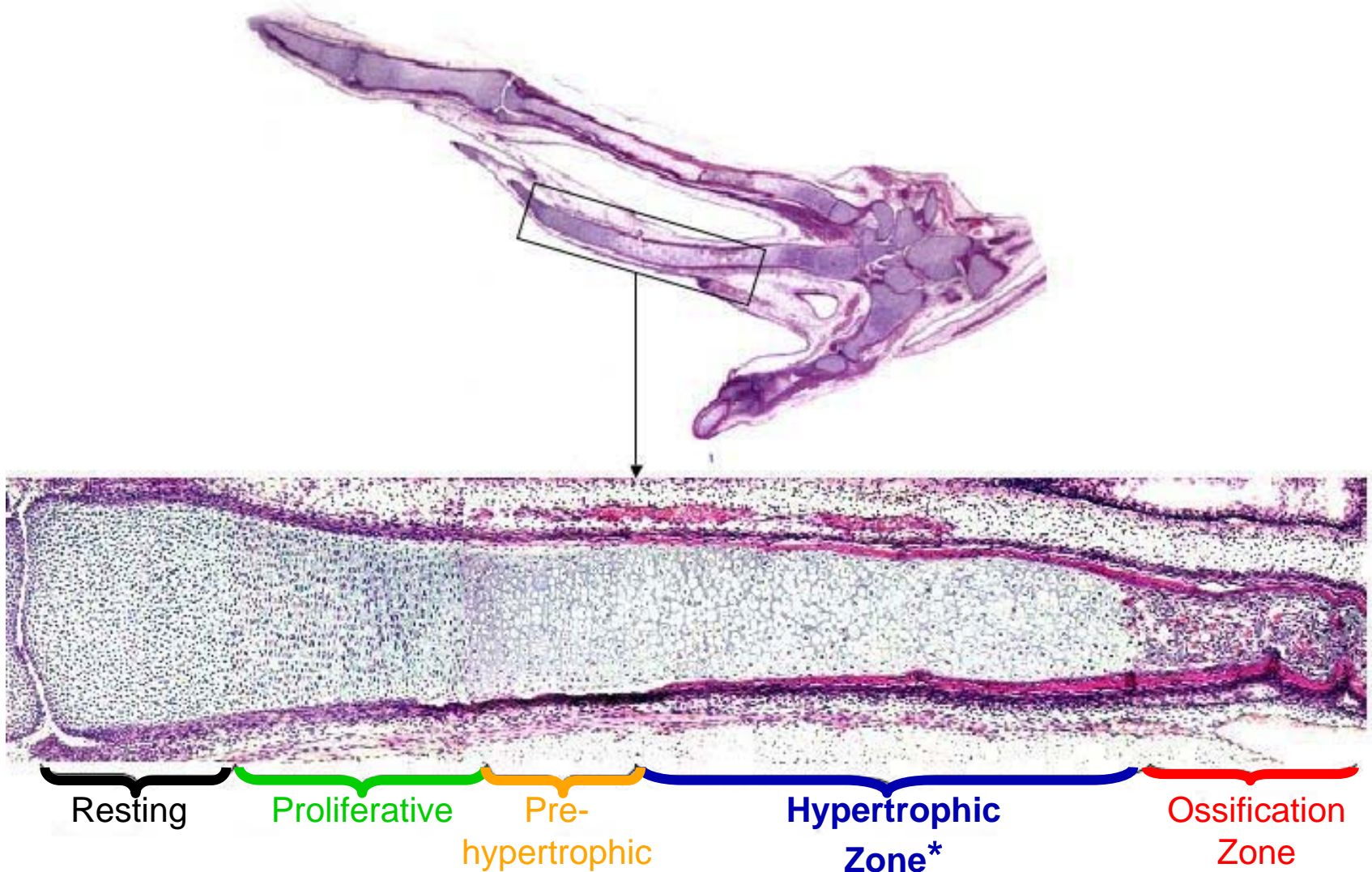
The relative rate of cartilage proliferation and differentiation controls digit length



*adapted from Weatherbee and Niswander (in press)

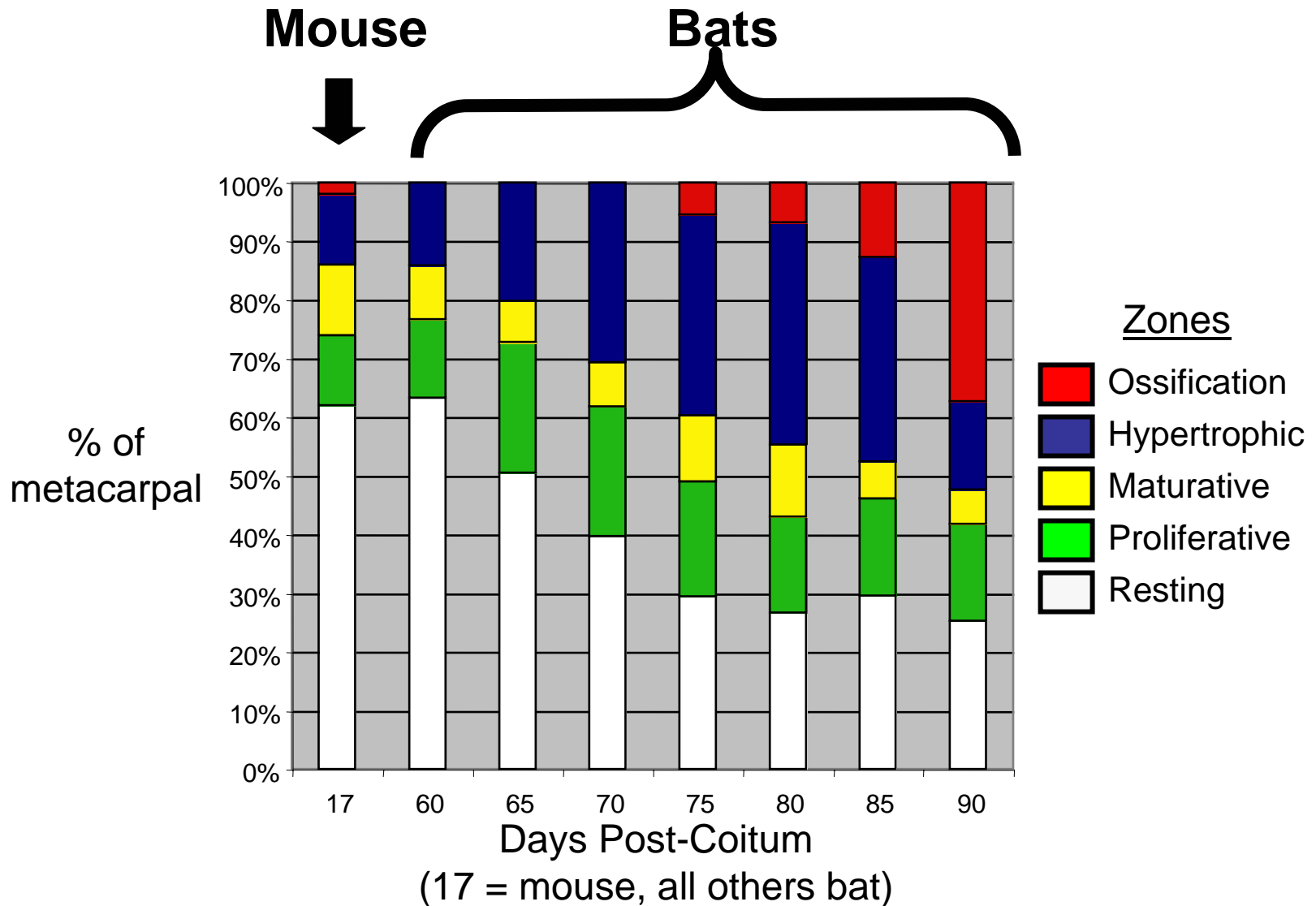
Hypertrophic zone greatly enlarged in bat

Bat phalanges (80 dpc)

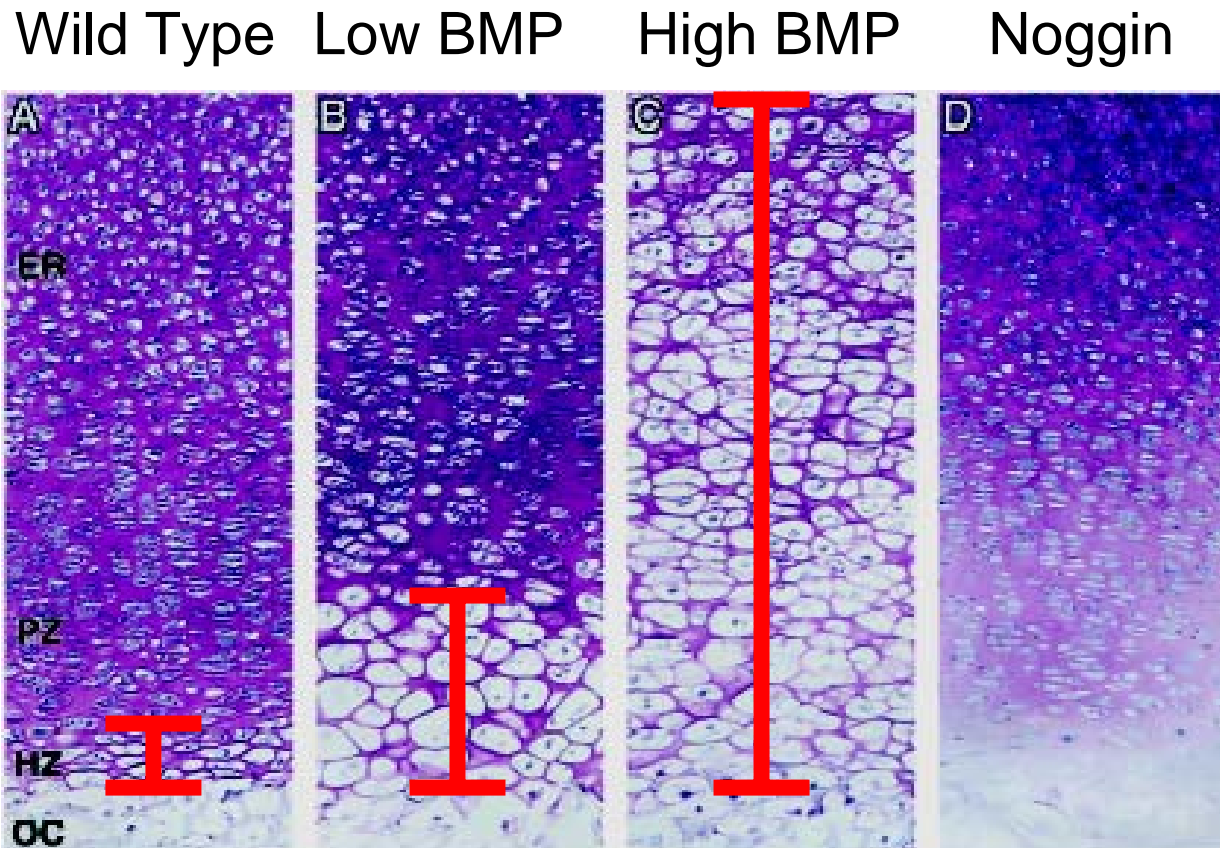


■ Paraffin embedded, sectioned and stained with hematoxylin and eosin

Hypertrophic zone greatly enlarged in bat

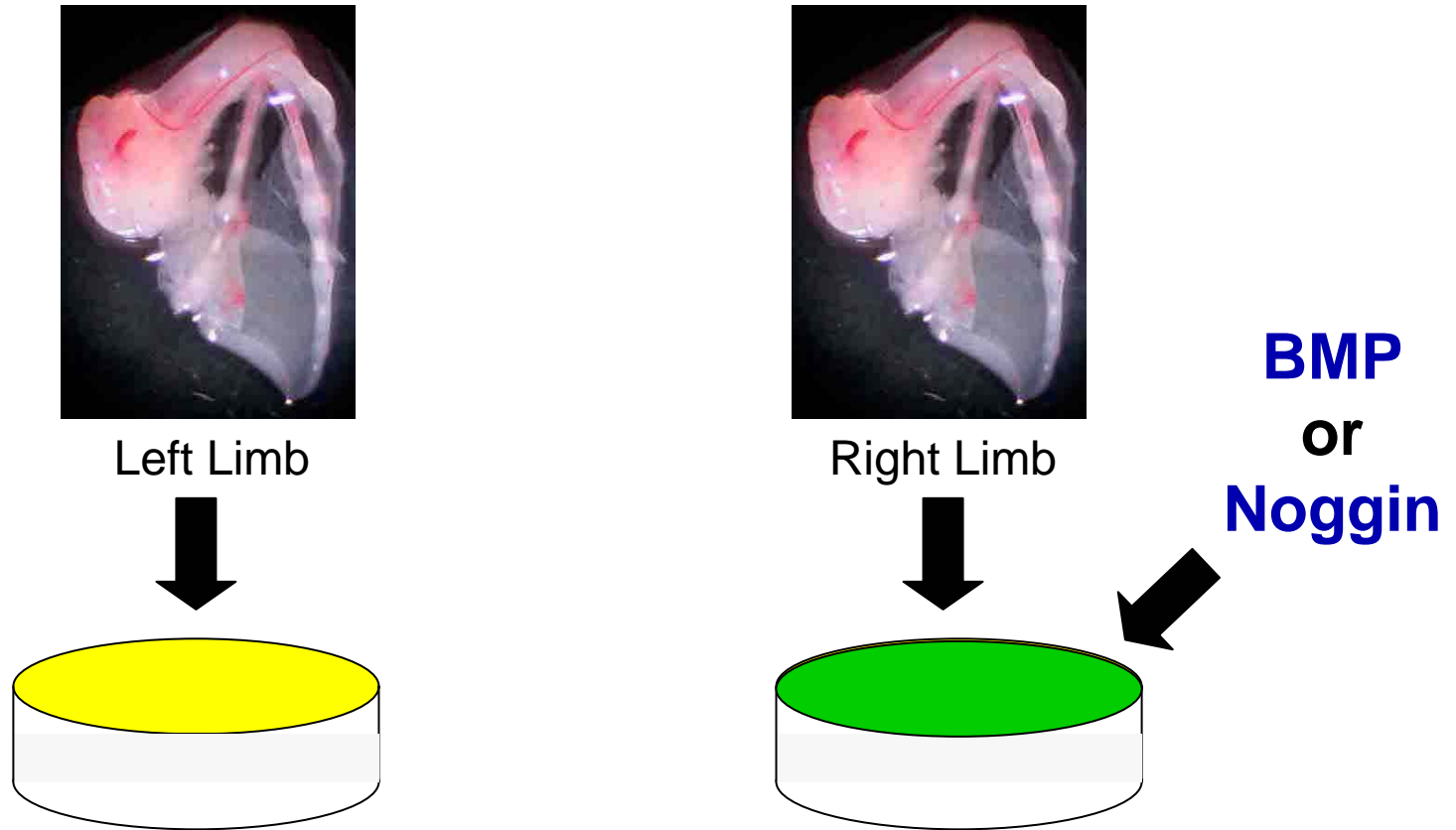


Application of BMP protein to mouse and rat limbs results in a bat-like morphology (De Luca, et. al., 2001)



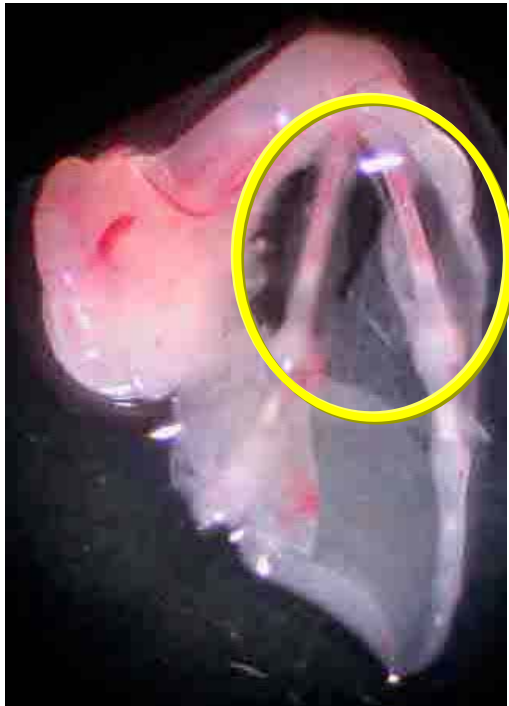
Can BMP stimulate digit elongation in bats?

Bat metacarpals were cultured in either *Bmp* or *Noggin* (a BMP antagonist) proteins, or control media



Digit length can be changed by application of either *Bmp* or *Noggin* protein

Pre-*Bmp* culture*

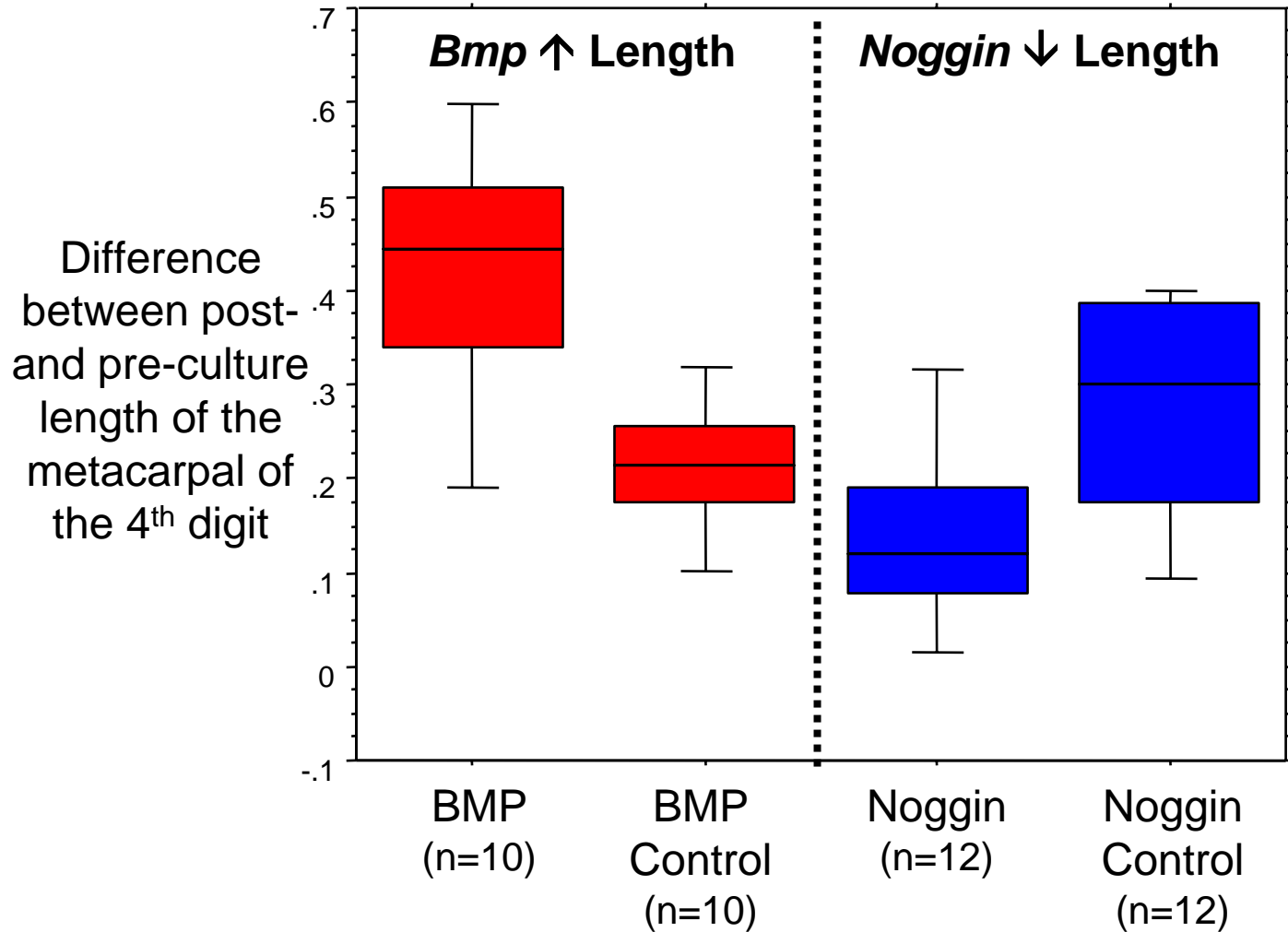


Post-*Bmp* culture*



*images shown at same scale

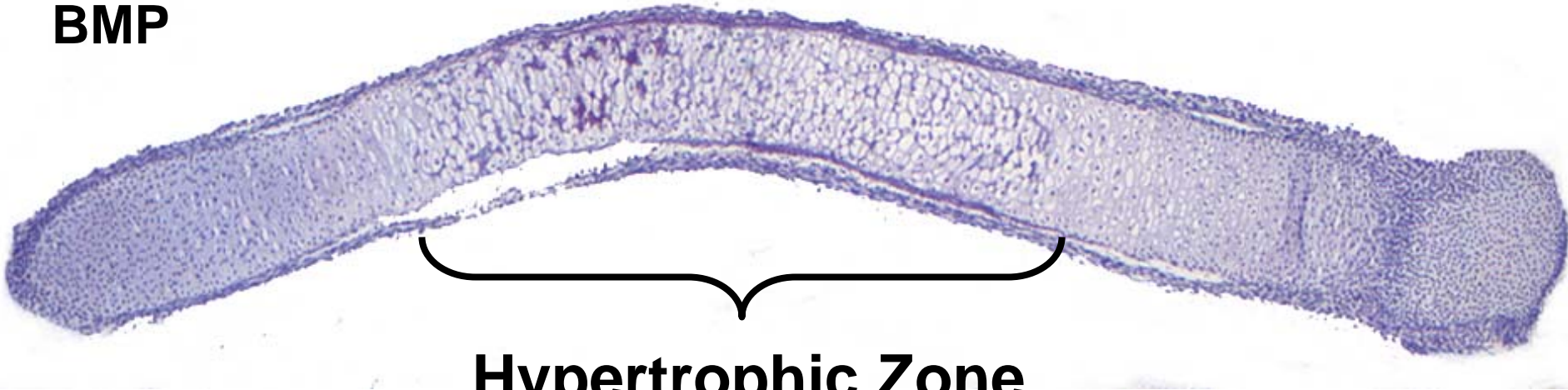
Digit length can be changed by application of either *Bmp* or *Noggin* protein



- Differences between *Bmp* & *Bmp* Control and *Noggin* & *Noggin* Control are statistically significant (p -values = 0.003 and 0.015, respectively)

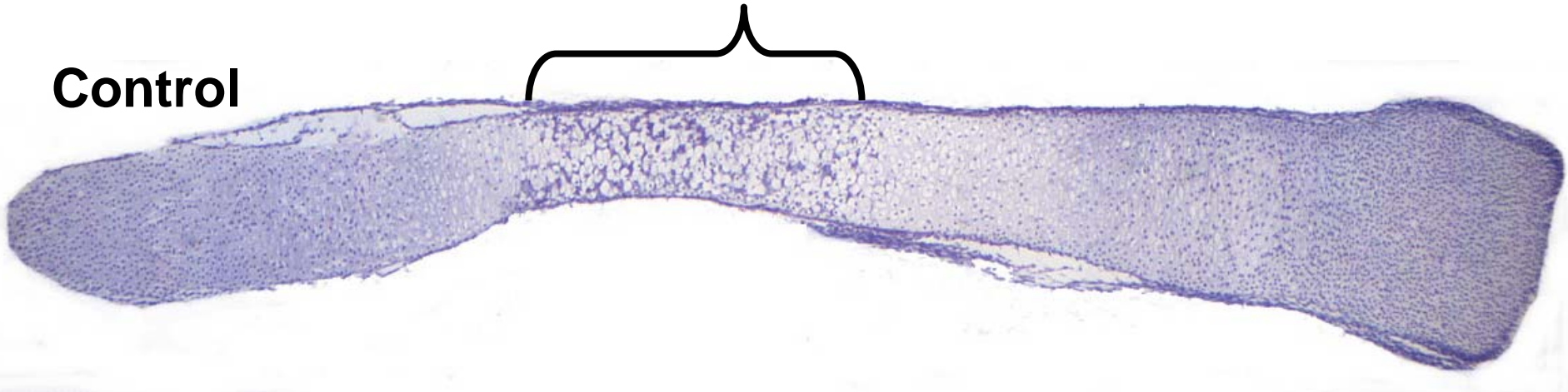
Relative size of the hypertrophic zone can be changed by application of either *Bmp* or *Noggin*

BMP

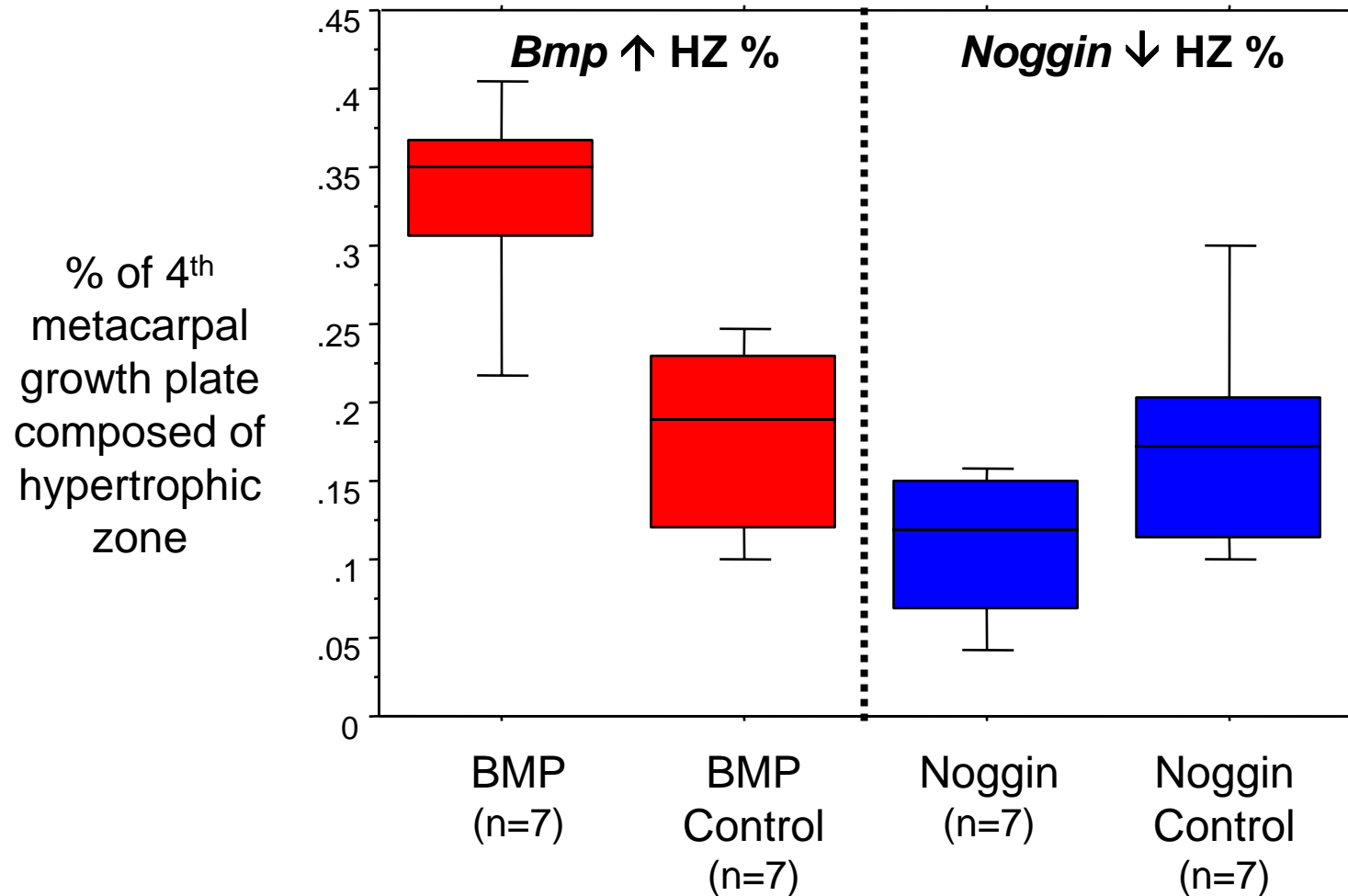


Hypertrophic Zone

Control



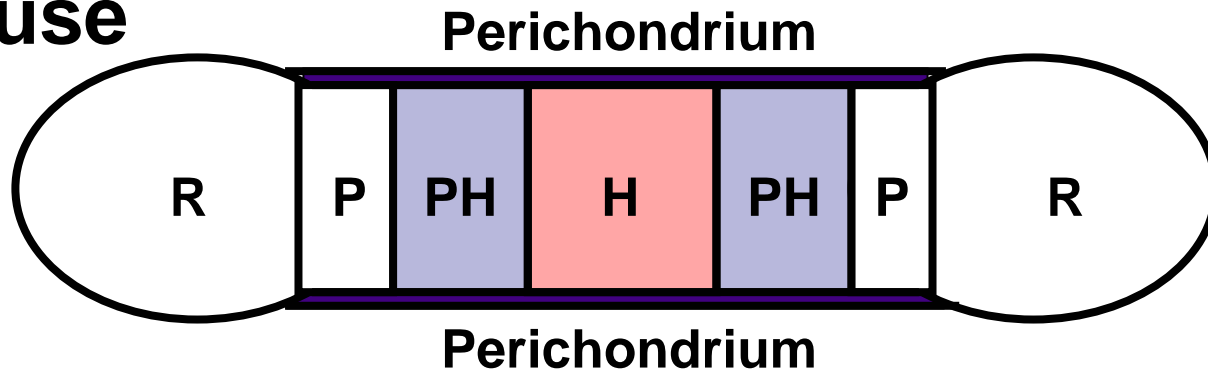
Relative size of the hypertrophic zone can be changed by application of either *Bmp* or *Noggin* protein



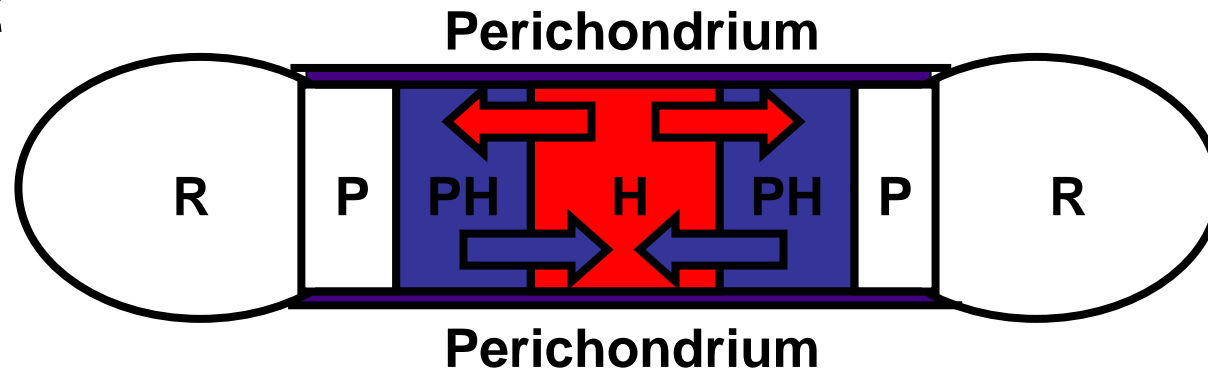
- Differences between *Bmp* & *Bmp* Control and *Noggin* & *Noggin* Control are statistically significant (p -values = 0.028 and 0.046, respectively)

Did a change in *Bmp* expression stimulate digit elongation?

Mouse



Bat

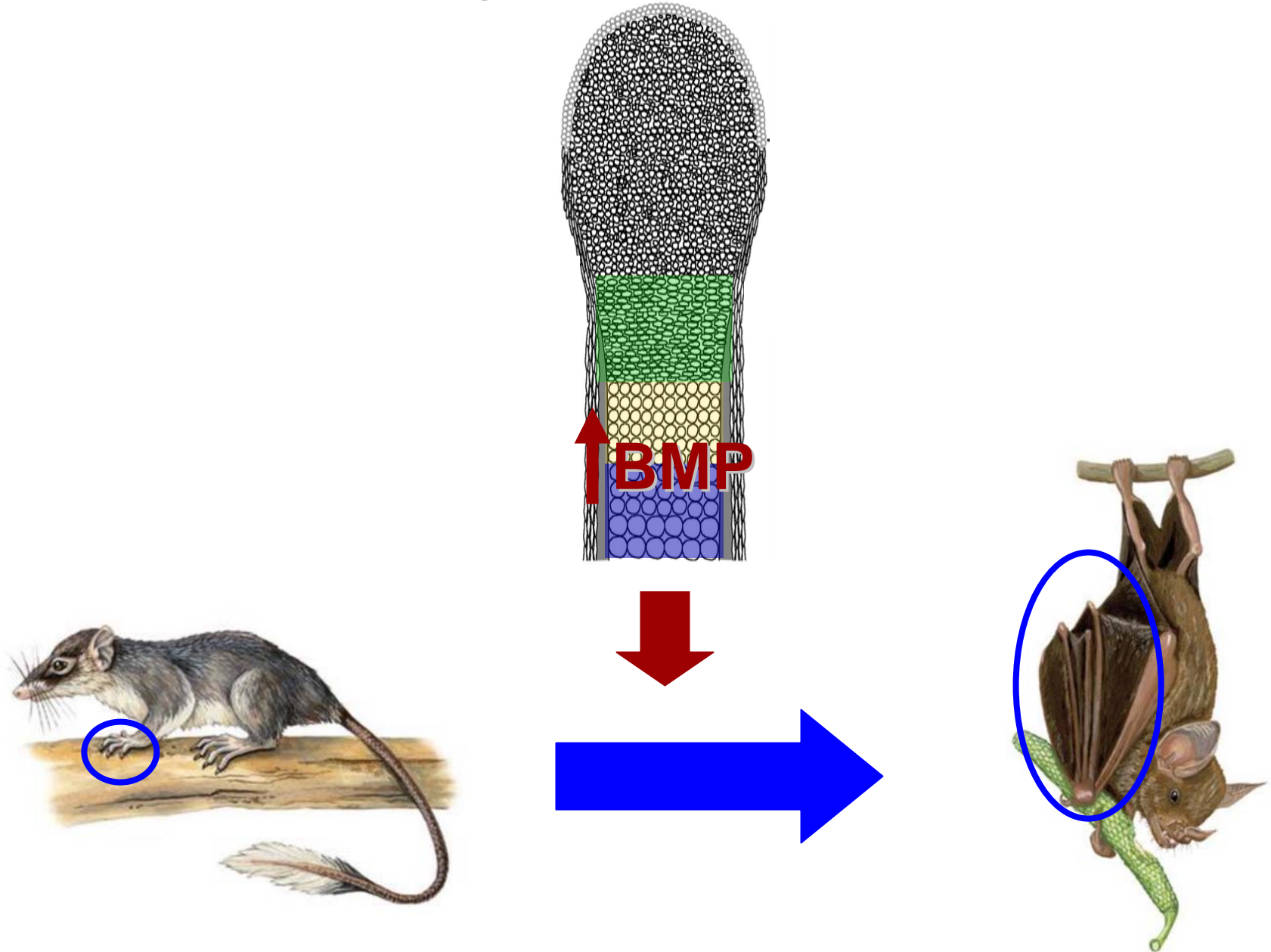


 **BMP2**

 **BMP4**

 **Both**

Conclusion



Chicken Embryo

In ovo surgical and molecular experiments



stage 20 chick embryo

BMP signaling is required for interdigital cell death

Molecular manipulation in the chick embryo

- * Block BMP signaling - inhibit cell death
- * Activate BMP signaling - premature cell death



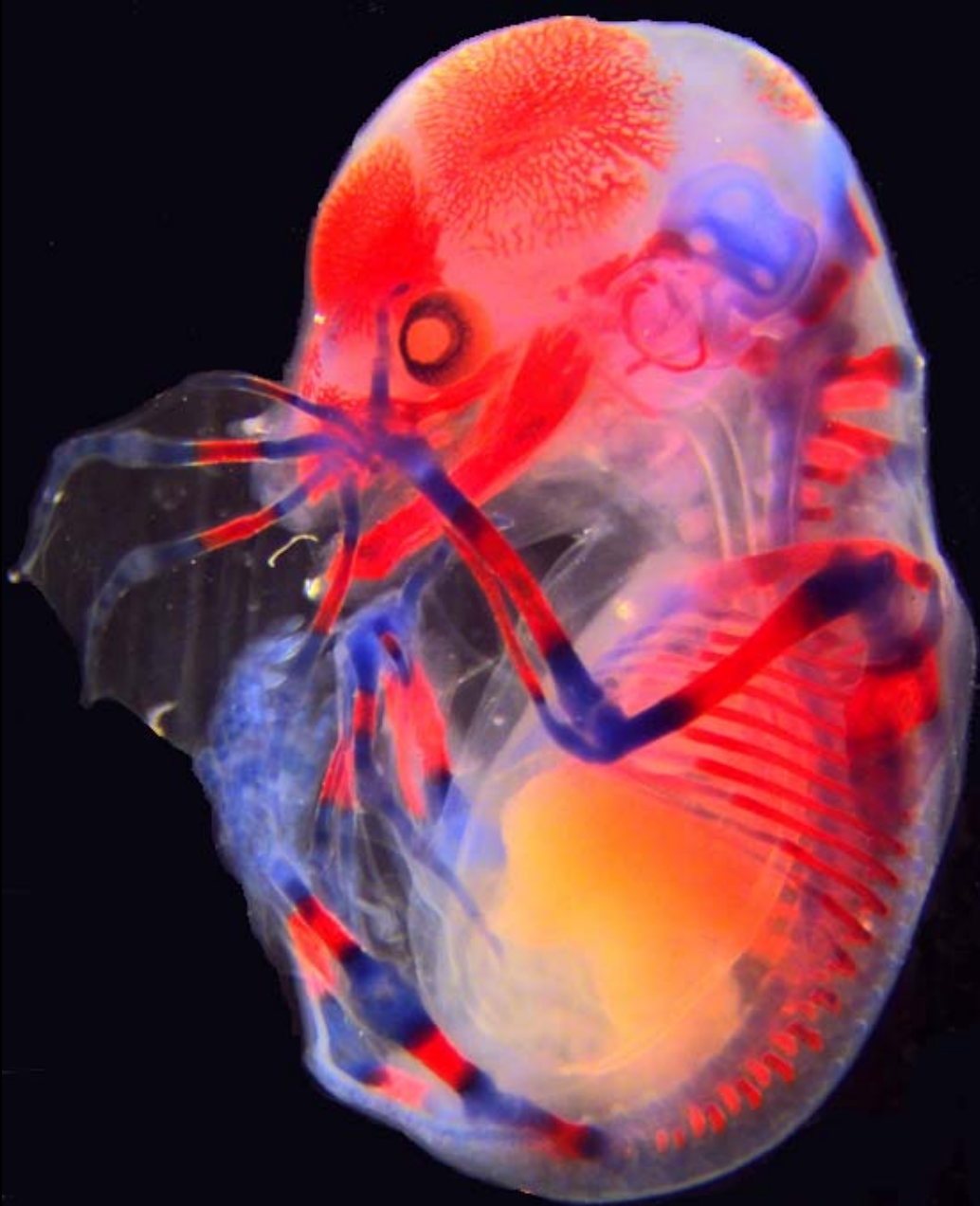
Zou and Niswander 1996, Science 272, 738-741
Pizette et al. 1999, Development 126, 883-894

Bat Wing Development



How is the webbing between the digits maintained in bat wings?

Scott Weatherbee



Bat

Molecular Evolution

Scott Weatherbee

Karen Sears

MD Anderson Cancer Center

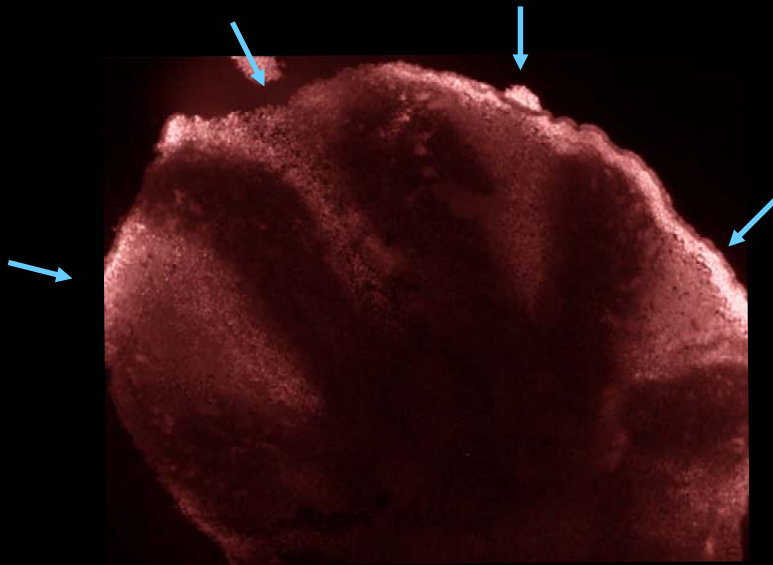
Richard Behringer

Chris Cretekos

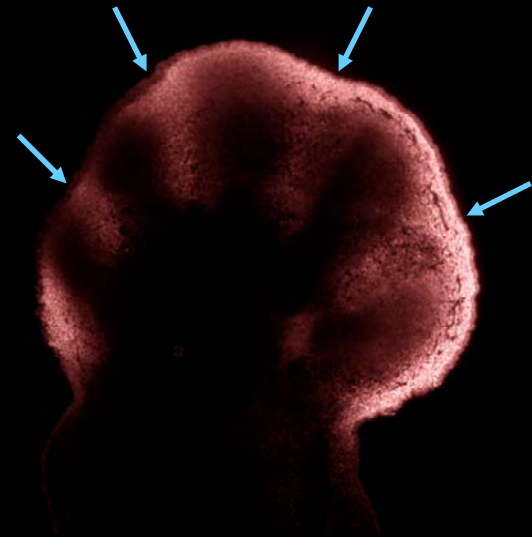
SUNY Downstate

John Rasweiler

BMP signaling occurs in the bat interdigits



Forelimb
webbing **retained**



Hindlimb
webbing **removed**

Similar levels of BMP target (anti-Msx1/2 antibody) in forelimb and hindlimb

Fgf8 is expressed in bat interdigital tissue

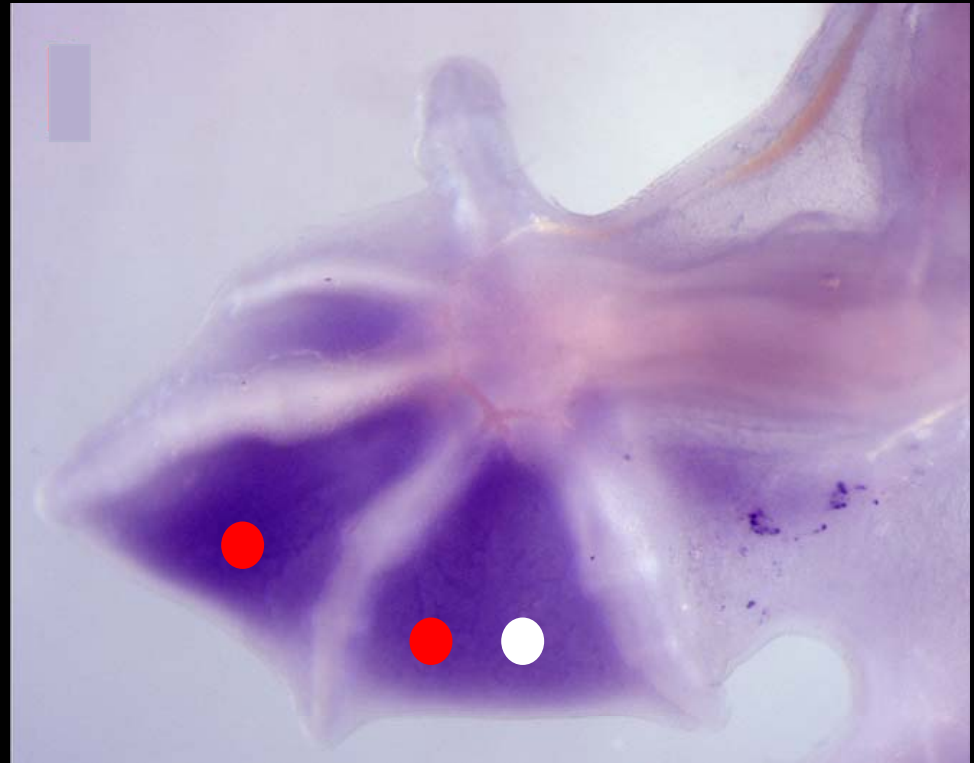


scale bars = 0.5mm

Webbing is retained by attenuation of BMP signaling and acquisition of a novel domain of FGF signaling

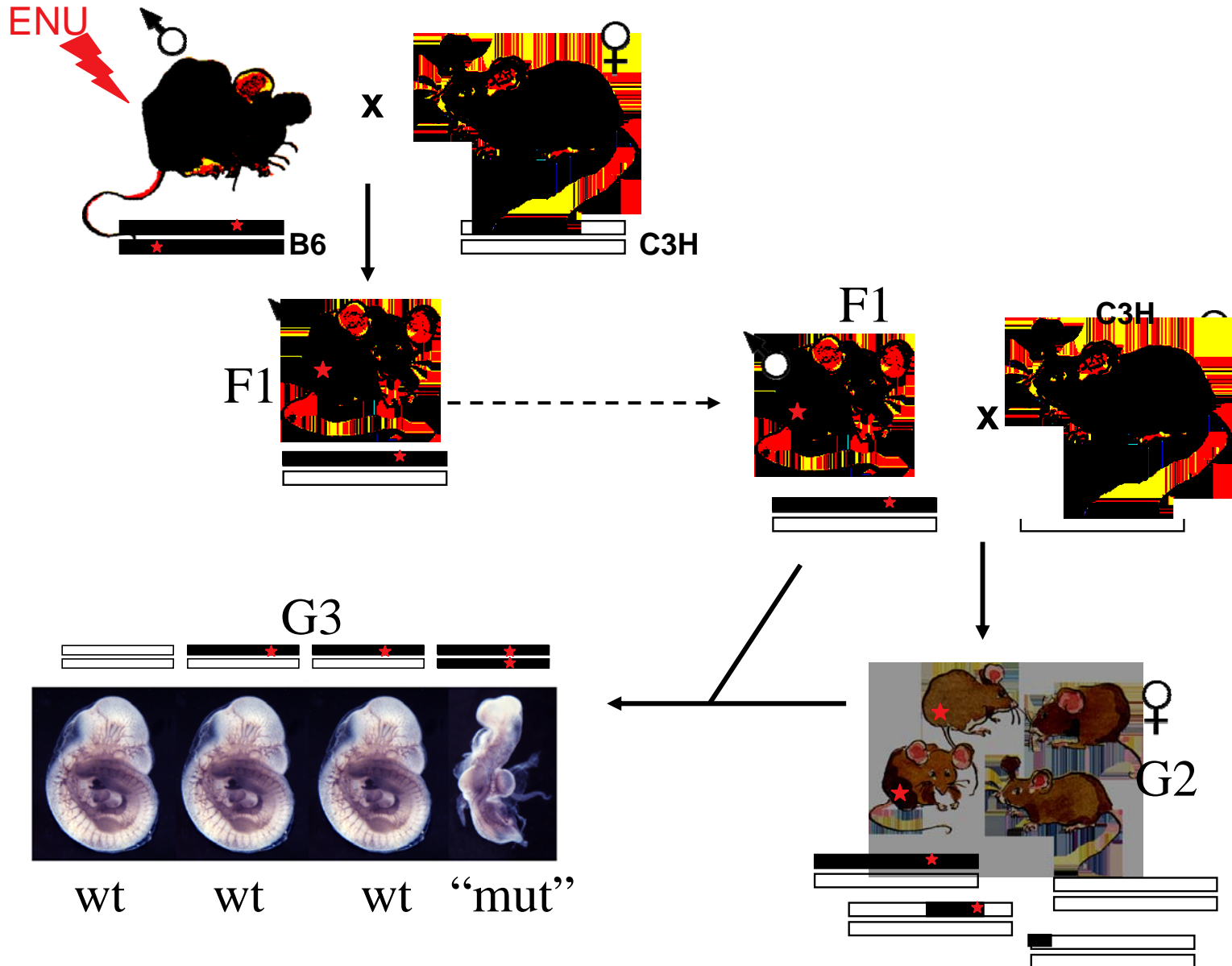
● = FGF inhibitor (SU5402)

● = BMP protein



Insert beads
Culture for 19-48 hours
Analyze for cell death

Genome-wide forward genetic screen to directly identify genes required for mouse embryonic development



Limb mutations

Maria Barna
Tae-Hee Kim

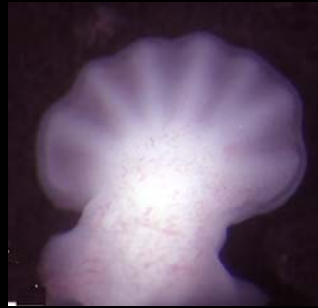
Aimin Liu
Scott Weatherbee



control



Line 37
Line 33D



Line 11A
Cardiac
Eye
Neural



Line V8 (*flexo*)
L-R patterning
Midbrain defect



Line 20
Syndactyly
Exencephaly
Lung fusion



control



Line 10
Exencephaly
Lack of eyes



Lines 99K1/43B

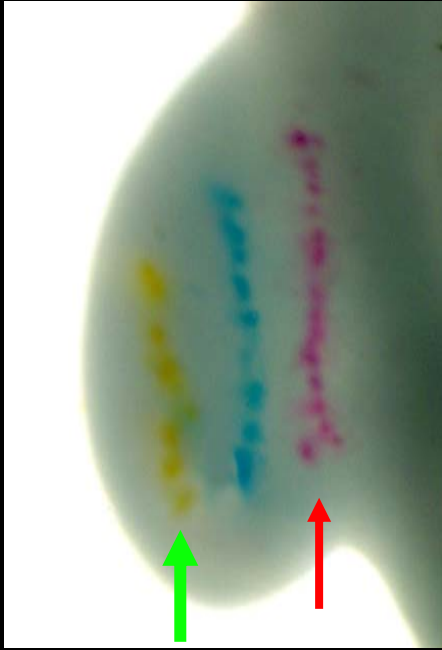
Digit loss and fusion
D-V digit duplications
Kidney small/missing
Neonatal lethality

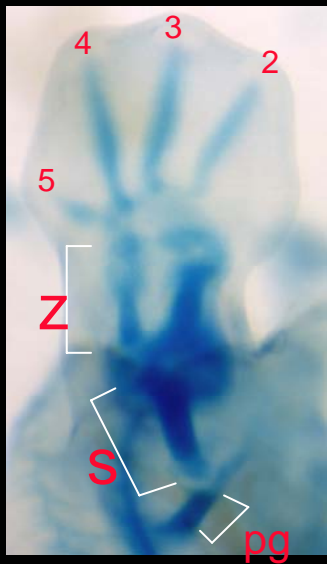
“ There is no thought without an image” -Aristotle

QuickTime™ and a
TIFF (LZW) decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

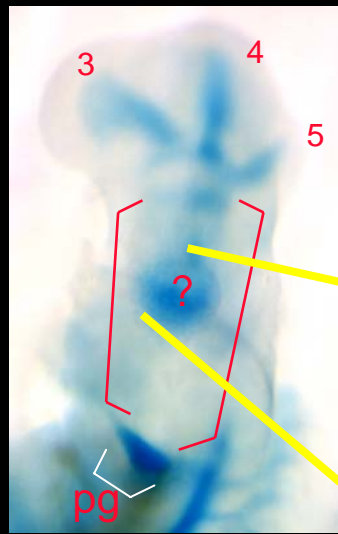
**From: (Pizette,S & Niswander, L
Dev. Bio. 219, 237–249(2000))**

Functional Evidence for Early Specification





WT



Plzf ^{-/-} Gli3 ^{-/-}

Gdf5 Expression

