A	endothelial cell differentiation from stem cells, 72
ACTA2, smooth muscle vasculopathy mutations, 163	epicardium formation, 55
ACTC1, cardiomyopathy mutation, 141	second heart field development, 18, 20
Activin A, 72	venous pole development, 7, 18
ADAMTS1, 96	Boolean models, heart development, 36, 38
Aortic aneurysm	Brachyury, 52
gene mutations	
extracellular matrix, 157	_
table, 155–156	C
Loeys-Dietz syndrome and transforming growth	Cardiac crescent. See First heart field
factor-β signaling mutations, 159–160	Cardiac neural crest cell (CNCC)
Marfan syndrome	aortic arch artery patterning and outflow tract
aneurysm and gene mutations, 154, 156	septation, 59–60
transforming growth factor-β signaling,	induction and migration signaling, 57-59
157–159	progenitor cells, 50–52, 57
pathophysiology, 153-154	valve development, 90, 92
prospects for study, 165	Cardiac stem cell. See Human pluripotent stem cell
smooth muscle vasculopathy, 162–164	Cardiomyocyte
transforming growth factor-β signaling	regenerative models
canonical versus noncanonical signaling,	cell lines, 172–173
160–162	coculture, 171–172
high versus low, 164-165	microfluidic systems, 172
Aortic arch, artery patterning, 59–60	overview, 170-171
Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC)	primary cells, 173
clinical features and gene mutations, 139	stem/progenitor cell differentiation, 173-174
human pluripotent stem cell models, 193, 198	three-dimensional culture, 171
Arterial pole, progenitor cells, 5–6	two-dimensional culture, 171
ARVC. See Arrhythmogenic right ventricular	stem cell differentiation in vitro, 69-71
cardiomyopathy	stem cell models of heart disease. See Human
ASD. See Atrial septal defect	pluripotent stem cell
Atrial septal defect (ASD), gene mutations, 109,	Cardiomyopathy
111–112, 122	classification, 134
Atrioventricular septal defect (AVSD)	gene mutations
copy number variation, 125–126	arrhythmic syndromes, 140
gene mutations, 109, 111–112, 123	arrhythmogenic right ventricular
AVSD. See Atrioventricular septal defect	cardiomyopathy, 139
	dilated cardiomyopathy, 138-139
	discovery, 134-135
В	hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, 135
Ballooning morphogenesis, biomedical impact, 21	left ventricular compaction, 139-140
β-catenin	novel variants in general population, 141-142
mesoderm differentiation, 70-71	restrictive cardiomyopathy, 140
venous pole development, 18	table, 136-138
BMPs. See Bone morphogenetic proteins	therapy guidance, 147
Bone morphogenetic proteins (BMPs)	genetic models
cardiogenic mesoderm precursors, 52-55	development, 142-143
chamber morphogenesis, 20	functional evaluation

Cardiomyopathy (Continued)	CYP2C9, 229-230
induced pluripotent stem cells, 145	CYP2C19, 230-231
zebrafish, 145–146	
genetic testing, 147	D
human pluripotent stem cell models, 192	D
nongenetic factors, 143–145	DCM. See Dilated cardiomyopathy
overlapping phenotypes and genes, 140-141	DES, cardiomyopathy mutation, 140
overview, 133-134	DICER, 41
prospects for study, 147-148	DiGeorge syndrome, 5, 20, 60, 11
reprogramming for regenerative medicine	Dilated cardiomyopathy (DCM)
clinical prospects, 223	clinical features and gene mutations, 138-139
fibroblast reprogramming, 218-219	human pluripotent stem cell models, 192
functional comparison to cardiomyocytes,	DNA methylation. See Epigenetics
219-220	Down syndrome (DS), congenital heart disease,
mouse studies, 220-222	114–115, 123, 126
overview, 217–218	Drug discovery and development
Catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular	animal models, 269–272
tachycardia (CPVT), human	cardiovascular disease mortality, 263-264
pluripotent stem cell models,	clinical trials, 272–274
191–192, 198	ischemia reperfusion injury, 270
Cathepsin K, valve remodeling, 95	portfolio decisions for target selection, 266–269
Chamber morphogenesis	regenerative models
epicardium-derived cells, 55, 57	drug-screening tools, 252–253
initiation, 20–21	human pluripotent stem cell heart disease
CHD. See Congenital heart disease	models, 253-255
Chromatin modification. See Epigenetics	overview, 251–252
Clopidogrel, pharmacogenomics, 230-231	prospects, 259
CNCC. See Cardiac neural crest cell	regenerative therapy
CNV. See Copy number variation	overview, 256
COL3A1, Marfan syndrome mutations, 154	mesenchymal stem cells, 256-257
COL6A1, modifier gene in congenital heart disease, 123	paracrine factors and developmental pathway
COL6A2, modifier gene in congenital heart disease, 123	modulators, 257–259
Compact layer, cell lineages, 8	toxicology and safety assays, 255
Conduction system, cell lineages, 8–9	research and development overview, 264-266
Congenital heart disease (CHD). See also specific genes	DS. See Down syndrome
copy number variation, 124-127	
de novo mutations, 124	r
epidemiology, 107, 121	E
genome-wide association study of common variants,	EB. See Embryoid body
126, 128–129	EC. See Endothelial cell
modifier genes, 115, 122-124	ECM, see Extracellular matrix
monogenic gene mutations, 60, 107-114	ELN
noncoding mutations, 129-130	aortic aneurysm gene mutations, 157
phenotypic variability, 115–116	modifier gene in congenital heart disease, 122-123
prospects for study	Embryoid body (EB), cardiomyocyte differentiation in
monogenic disease, 116	vitro, 70
polygenic disease, 130–131	Embryonic stem cell. See Human pluripotent stem cell
TBX mutations, 114–115	EMT. See Epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition
Copy number variation (CNV), congenital heart	ENCODE, 32, 120, 130
disease, 124-126	Endocardium, development, 9–10
CPVT. See Catecholaminergic polymorphic ventricular	Endothelial cell (EC)
tachycardia	heart valve
CRELD1, modifier gene in congenital heart disease, 115,	functions, 86–87
123	fusion, 94–95
CRISPR/Cas9 technology, genome-wide screening of diploid stem cells, 75–78, 278	human pluripotent stem cell differentiation, 196–197 stem cell differentiation in vitro, 71–72

Endothelin, 59	progenitor isolation in mice, 68
Epicardium	signal gating of enhancer function, 36, 38
development, 10	FOXC2, 18
proepicardium. See Proepicardium	FRZB, modifier gene in congenital heart disease, 123
Epicardium-derived cell (EPDC)	
cardiac injury response, 257	
heart development overview, 55, 57	G
valve development, 90	GATA4
Epigenetics	cardiac kernel, 31
gene regulatory network and cell fate attractors,	fibroblast reprogramming, 219
28-29	gene mutation and congenital heart disease, 60,
heart development regulation, 38-40	111-114
Epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition (EMT)	heart tube development, 16
epicardium, 55	mesoderm progenitors, 54
heart valve, 88–89	modifier genes, 115
Mesp1 activation, 2	subpharyngeal cardiac progenitor cell proliferation
ERK1, 162	and differentiation, 18
ERK2, 162	GATA5, modifier gene in congenital heart disease, 123
Erv2, endocardium development, 9	Gene regulatory network (GRN)
ETS2, fibroblast reprogramming into cardiac	epigenetic memory and cell fate attractors, 28-29
progenitors, 202	network view of biology, 29
Extracellular matrix (ECM)	overview, 26
aortic aneurysm gene mutations, 157	regulation in heart development
heart valve	Boolean models of heart development, 36, 38
overview, 85–86	Drosophila model, 34–35
remodeling, 96	enhancers
scaffold materials, 241	functions, 33–34
	machine learning for classification, 34
-	signal gating, 35–36
F	prospects for study, 42-43
FANTOM, 32	restriction of developmental potential and cell
FBLN2, modifier gene in congenital heart disease, 123	fate, 28
FBN1	Genome editing, human pluripotent stem cells, 72–73
aortic aneurysm gene mutations and alleles,	GLA, cardiomyopathy mutation, 135
157-158	GLP-1. See Glucagon-like peptide-1
Marfan syndrome mutations, 154, 156–157	Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), 255
FGFs. See Fibroblast growth factors	GRN. See Gene regulatory network
FHF. See First heart field	
Fibrillin-1. See FBN1	ш
Fibroblast, reprogramming into cardiac progenitors,	Н
202, 219	HCM. See Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy
Fibroblast growth factors (FGFs)	HCN4, cardiac crescent marker, 3
cardiogenic mesoderm precursors, 52–55	Heart valve
chamber morphogenesis, 20, 59	cell types
endothelial cell differentiation from stem cells, 72	endothelial cell, 86–87
epicardium formation, 55	interstitial cell, 87
Fgf10, head skeletal muscle expression, 19	development
second heart field development, 5–6	overview, 87–88
venous pole development, 7	patterning and epithelial-to-mesenchymal
Fibulin-4, aortic aneurysm role, 157–158	transition, 88–89
Fibulin-5, aortic aneurysm role, 157	extracellular matrix, 85–86
First heart field (FHF)	morphogenesis
attractor states, 37	endothelial cell fusion, 94–95
developmental overview, 29–30, 50	lineage tracing
markers, 3	atrioventricular valves, 90–93
mesoderm progenitors, 52, 54-55	SL valves, 95–94

Heart valve (Continued)	Hutchinson-Gilford progeria, human pluripotent stem
overview, 89–90	cell models, 194
postfusion morphogenesis, 95	Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM)
prefusion of mesenchyme structures, 90	clinical features and gene mutations, 135, 142, 163
prospects for study, 99-100	human pluripotent stem cell models, 192
remodeling	• •
extracellular matrix, 96	
lineage diversification, 95–96	I
structure and function, 83–85	IL-6. See Interleukin-6
tissue engineering	Induced pluripotent stem cell. See Human pluripotent
challenges, 99	stem cell
engineering in situ with scaffolds, 98–99	Interleukin-6 (IL-6), inhibitors, 271
overview, 96–97	Internal ribosome entry site (IRES), 72
scaffolds, 97–98	Interstitial cell, heart valve, 87
stem cell sources, 97	Interventricular septum, cell lineages, 8
Hedgehog, second heart field development, 18, 20	IRES. See Internal ribosome entry site
Hey1, heart valve development, 89	Ischemia reperfusion injury, 270
<i>Hey2</i> , heart valve development, 89	Isl1
Histone modification. See Epigenetics	arterial pole development, 5–6
hPSC. See Human pluripotent stem cell	cardiac kernel, 31
Human pluripotent stem cell (hPSC)	conduction system, 9
cardiomyocyte differentiation in vitro, 69–71	endocardium development, 9
cardiomyopathy evaluation with induced	epicardium development, 10
pluripotent stem cells, 145	head skeletal muscle expression, 19
endothelial cell differentiation in vitro, 71–72	mesoderm progenitors, 54
generation, 69	second heart field expression, 4, 68
genome editing, 72–73	subpharyngeal cardiac progenitor cell proliferation
genome-wide screening	and differentiation, 18
diploid cells	venous pole development, 7
CRISPR/Cas9 technology, 75-78	
prospects for cardiogenesis studies, 78	
haploid cells, 73-75	J
heart disease models	JNK1, 162
cardiovascular progenitor cell differentiation	
advances and challenges, 189	
cardiomyocyte heterogeneity, 195–196	K
cardiomyocyte maturation, 189	Kabuki syndrome, 124
interline variability in cardiac	
differentiation, 196	
	L
diseases, 190–194, 198	IAMP2 cardiamyonathy mutation 135
embryonic stem cell models, 197–198	LAMP2, cardiomyopathy mutation, 135
induced pluripotent stem cell models,	Latent transforming growth factor-β-binding proteins
197-198	(LTBPs), 158
limitations, 202–203	LDS. See Loeys–Dietz syndrome
prospects	Left ventricular compaction (LVNC), clinical features
complex disease modeling, 198-199	and gene mutations, 139–140
personalized medicine, 201	LEOPARD syndrome, human pluripotent stem cell
progenitor purification and lineage marking,	models, 193, 198
199–200	LHX3a, cardiac kernel, 31
tissue engineering, 200-201, 243-246	LMNA, cardiomyopathy mutation, 134, 138, 141
somatic cell reprogramming, 201–202	Loeys-Dietz syndrome (LDS), transforming
vascular smooth muscle cell and endothelial cell	growth factor-β signaling mutations,
differentiation, 196–197	159–160
	Long intergenic noncoding RNA, heart development
properties, 187–189	regulation, 42
regenerative medicine, 60–61	Long noncoding RNA, heart development regulation, 41
regenerative medicine. See Regenerative models	Long horicoung KivA, heart development regulation, 41

Long QT syndrome (LQTS) drug development, 269 human pluripotent stem cell models, 190–191, 198 LQTS. See Long QT syndrome LTBPs. See Latent transforming growth factor-β-	MYL2, 140, 220 MYL3, 140 Myocardial tissue engineering. See Tissue engineering MyoD, 5, 19, 218 Myosin light chain (MLC), modifications and smooth
binding proteins LVNC. See Left ventricular compaction	muscle vasculopathy, 162
1	N
M	Neuregulin-1, 177
MAML3, common variants, 128-129	NKX2-5
Marfan syndrome	conduction system, 9
aneurysm and gene mutations, 154, 156	endocardium development, 9
mitogen-activated protein kinase signaling, 162	enhancer function, 33, 36
transforming growth factor-β signaling, 157–159,	epicardium development, 10
161	fluorescent protein fusion, 73
Mef2C	gene mutation and congenital heart disease, 60,
cardiac kernel, 31	108-111
enhancer function, 33	heart tube development, 16
fibroblast reprogramming, 219	mesoderm progenitors, 54, 238
subpharyngeal cardiac progenitor cell proliferation	modifier genes, 115
and differentiation, 18	subpharyngeal cardiac progenitor cell proliferation
MEIS1, 40	and differentiation, 18
MEIS2, 40	venous pole development, 7
Mesenchymal stem cell (MSC)	Notch, chamber morphogenesis, 20
heart valve engineering, 97	NOTCH1
regenerative medicine, 256–257	cardiomyopathy mutation, 144
Mesoderm progenitors	valve development, 95
early vertebrate cardiogenesis, 51–52	
induction, 52	
MESP1	O
cardiac kernel, 31	OCT4, cardiac kernel, 31
cardiac precursor cell expression, 5	OFT. See Outflow tract
conduction system, 8–9	Outflow tract (OFT)
delamination role, 2	gene mutations and defects, 5
fibroblast reprogramming into cardiac progenitors, 202	septation, 59–60
head skeletal muscle expression, 5	Р
heart tube development, 16	-
mesodermal progenitors, 52	PE. See Proepicardium
MESP2, delamination role, 2	PEO. See Proepicardial organ
Messenger RNA. See Synthetic chemically modified	Personalized medicine
messenger RNA	cardiovascular risk prediction, 227–229
Mibefradil, 271	genome-wide association studies, 226–227
MicroRNA	human pluripotent stem cell heart disease models,
cardiomyopathy studies, 143–144	201
heart development regulation, 40–41	next-generation sequencing, 227
Mix11, 73, 238 MIC See Mysein light shein	pharmacogenomics
MLC. See Myosin light chain	clopidogrel, 230–231 statins, 231
modRNA. See Synthetic chemically modified messenger	warfarin, 229–230
RNA MSC Saa Masanchymal atam call	
MSC. See Mesenchymal stem cell MYRPC3 cardiomyopathy mutation 135 142	prospects, 231–232 Pharmacogenomics. <i>See</i> Personalized medicine
MYBPC3, cardiomyopathy mutation, 135, 142 Myf5, 5	Pitx2
MYH11, smooth muscle vasculopathy mutations, 163	cardiac patterning, 19
MYH7, cardiomyonathy mutation, 134–135, 139–142	heart valve development, 88

PLN, cardiomyopathy mutation, 141	overview, 169-170
Pol II. See RNA polymerase II	schematic of complexity, 170
Pompe's disease, human pluripotent stem cell	tissue models, 174
models, 193	whole heart/ex vivo models, 174
PRDM16, cardiomyopathy mutation, 139	Restrictive cardiomyopathy, clinical features and gene
PRKAG2, 135	mutations, 140
Proepicardial organ (PEO), epicardium	Reverse cholesterol transport (RCT), 255
development, 10	Right ventricle (RV), gene mutations and
-	
Proepicardium (PE)	defects, 5
chamber maturation and coronary vessel	RNA polymerase II (Pol II), epigenetic regulation of
formation, 55, 57	heart development, 38, 40
epicardium-derived cells, 55, 57	RV. See Right ventricle
induction, 55	
origin and fates, 55–56	S
progenitor cells, 51	
PTPN11, common variants, 129	SCF. See Stem cell factor
Pum1, 74	SCN10A, 34
	SCN5A, 34
n	SDF-1, cardiac regeneration studies, 258
R	Second heart field (SHF)
RANKL, valve remodeling, 95	attractor states, 37
RCT. See Reverse cholesterol transport	developmental overview, 29-30, 50
Regenerative models	diversity encoding, 18–19
animal models	gene mutations and disease, 19-20
amphibians, 176	Isl1, 4-6, 68
humans, 179	mesoderm progenitors, 52, 54-55
large animals, 178	progenitor cells, 5–6, 16–17
noncardiac models, 174	progenitor isolation in mice, 68
small mammals, 176-178	signal gating of enhancer function, 36, 38
snake, 176	Selector gene hypothesis, 26–28
species comparison of heart characteristics,	SGS. See Shprintzen-Goldberg syndrome
176–178	SHF. See Second heart field
zebrafish, 175–176	Shprintzen-Goldberg syndrome (SGS), 165
cell models	Sinus venosus, formation, 7
cardiomyocyte, 170–171	SKI, 165
cell lines, 172–173	SLCO1B1, 231
coculture, 171–172	SMAD2, de novo mutations, 124
microfluidic systems, 172	SMAD3, Loeys – Dietz syndrome mutations,
primary cells, 173	159–160, 164
stem/progenitor cell differentiation,	SMAD4, aortic aneurysm gene mutations, 160
173–174	SMARCD3, heart tube development, 16
three-dimensional culture, 171	Smooth muscle cell, human pluripotent stem cell
two-dimensional culture, 171	differentiation, 196–197
computational models, 170	Smooth muscle vasculopathy (SMV), aortic aneurysm,
drug discovery and development	162–164
drug-screening tools, 252–253	SMV. See Smooth muscle vasculopathy
human pluripotent stem cell heart disease	_ ·
	SSEA-1, 178
models, 253–255	Statins 202 272
overview, 251–252	drug discovery and development, 263, 272
prospects, 259	pharmacogenomics, 231
regenerative therapy	Stem cell. See Human pluripotent stem cell;
overview, 256	Mesenchymal stem cell
mesenchymal stem cells, 256–257	Stem cell factor (SCF)
paracrine factors and developmental pathway	cardiac regeneration studies, 258
modulators, 257–259	endothelial cell differentiation from
toxicology and safety assays, 255	stem cells, 72

Synthetic chemically modified messenger RNA	drug testing
(modRNA)	advantages and limitations, 243
advantages and limitations versus conventional gene	cardiotoxicity, 242
transfer, 211	proarrhythmic actions, 242-243
heart progenitor cell fate studies, 210-211	human pluripotent stem cell heart disease
immune surveillance escape for protein expression,	models, 200-201, 243-246
208-209	heart cells, 237-239
overview, 207-208	overview, 235–237
therapeutic application, 211, 213, 279	scaffold materials, 240-242
transfection of cardiac and skeletal muscle cells,	TOF. See Tetralogy of Fallot
209-210	TPM1, cardiomyopathy mutation, 140
Systems biology	Trabeculated myocardium, cell lineages, 8
genome-wide technology, 31-32	Transforming growth factor- β (TGF- β), aortic aneur-
network view of biology, 29	ysm signaling
overview, 25–26	canonical versus noncanonical signaling, 160-162
	high versus low levels of signaling, 164-165
т.	Loeys-Dietz syndrome defects, 159-160
Т	Marfan syndrome, 157-159, 161
TALENs, 75, 146, 197	TTN, cardiomyopathy mutation, 139, 141-142
ΓB4, cardiac regeneration studies, 258–259	
ΓBX1	
arterial pole development, 5–6	V
defects and heart development, 5, 20	Valve. See Heart valve
gene mutation and congenital heart disease, 60,	Vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF)
114–115	cardiac regeneration studies, 258-259
head skeletal muscle expression, 19	endothelial cell differentiation from stem cells, 72
subpharyngeal cardiac progenitor cell proliferation	synthetic chemically modified messenger RNA
and differentiation, 18	studies of cell fate, 210–212
TBX2	VEGF. See Vascular endothelial growth factor
chamber morphogenesis, 21	VEGFR2
heart valve development, 89	cardiac crescent and linear heart tube formation, 52
ΓΒΧ3, chamber morphogenesis, 21	54-55
TBX5	mesoderm progenitors, 54
cardiac crescent marker, 3	Venous pole, progenitor cells, 6–8
cardiac kernel, 31	Ventricular septal defect (VSD)
chamber morphogenesis, 21	gene mutations, 108–109, 111–112, 122
fibroblast reprogramming, 219	phenotypic variability, 115–116
gene mutation and congenital heart disease, 60, 114	VKORC1, 229–230
heart tube development, 16	VSD. See Ventricular septal defect
noncoding mutations, 129–130	
second heart field expression, 5, 238	W
TBX6, cardiac kernel, 31	
Tbx18, epicardium development, 10	Waddington landscape, 26–27
TBX20	Warfarin, pharmacogenomics, 229–230
cardiac kernel, 31	WES. See Whole exome sequencing
chamber morphogenesis, 21	Whole exome sequencing (WES), cardiomyopathy
Tetralogy of Fallot (TOF), 121, 125, 129	studies, 141, 147a
TGF-β. See Transforming growth factor-β	Williams syndrome, human pluripotent stem cell
Timothy syndrome, human pluripotent stem cell	models, 194
models, 191	WNT
Tissue engineering. See also Regenerative models; specific	cardiogenic mesoderm precursors, 52
tissues	venous pole development, 18
functional myocardium applications	Wt1, epicardium development, 10, 55