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<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>Yu, Z; Tang, PL; Wang, J; Bao, S; Shieh, JT; Leung, AW; Zhang, Z; Gao, F; Wong, SY; Hui, AL; Gao, Y; Dung, N; Zhang, ZG; Fan, Y; Zhou, X; Zhang, Y; Wong, DS; Sham, PC; Azhar, A; Kwok, PY; Tam, PP; Lian, Q; Cheah, KSE; Wang, B; Song, Y</td>
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Mutations in Hnrnpa1 cause congenital heart defects

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Introduction

In humans, nearly 1% of newborns are affected by congenital heart defects (CHDs), and epidemiological studies have suggested significant genetic contribution to the manifestation of CHDs (1–3). While most CHD cases occur sporadically, some familial cases have shown Mendelian inheritance patterns (4). Although the more common types of CHDs are complex disorders, mutations in single genes, such as NKX2-5, GATA4, and TBX1, were found to associate with rare forms of CHDs (1, 5–7).

Collagens are major components of the extracellular matrix; they play a key role in the induction of cell differentiation and tissue morphogenesis. We elucidated the function of IIA in IIA procollagen-deficient mice, generated by deleting exon II of Col2a1 in a hybrid genetic background (8). However, mice homozygous for the IIA-null mutation (IIA−/−) displayed a variable severity of the congenital malformations, ranging from lethal heart malformation and craniofacial defects to near-normal phenotypes after heart tube formation. Hnrnpa1−/− homozygous mutants displayed complete CHD penetrance, including truncated and incomplete looped heart tube at E9.5, ventricular septal defect (VSD) and persistent truncus arteriosus (PTA) at E13.5, and VSD and double outlet right ventricle at P0. Impaired development of the dorsal mesocardium and sinoatrial node progenitors was also observed. Loss of Hnrnpa1 expression leads to dysregulation of cardiac transcription networks and multiple signaling pathways, including BMP, FGF, and Notch in the SHF. Finally, two rare heterozygous mutations of HNRNPA1 were detected in human CHDs. These findings suggest a role of Hnrnpa1 in embryonic heart development in mice and humans.
ICR background were established, and the inheritance of the CHD/death phenotype was evaluated by the Mendelian ratio of the IIA genotypes in IIA+/− × IIA+/− crosses of different genetic backgrounds. However, among the IIA+/− mutant mouse lines, only the IIA−null population from C57-IIA+/− × C57-IIA+/− crosses was significantly underrepresented, whereas ICR-IIA+/− × C57-IIA+/− crosses produced a normal Mendelian ratio (Supplemental Table 1). Thus, we hypothesized that the incomplete penetrance of CHD phenotypes was due to the involvement of an additional CHD-causing genetic factor rather than a random shift of the phenotypes. The CHD-causing genetic locus might be a mutant gene that was created during the targeted disruption of Col2a1 and was only successfully fixed in the congenic C57-IIA+/− mouse line. The suspected genetic lethality may therefore be inherited in a recessive manner and linked with the mutant Col2a1 allele, as the locus was nonpathogenic in C57-IIA+/− heterozygotes. The IIA−/− genotype alone was not sufficient for the manifestation of CHD phenotypes.

The CHD candidate locus was then mapped on chromosome 15qF3, which is approximately 9 cM away from the Col2a1 locus. The cardiac phenotype of this particular line was lost after crossing over with the allele from C57BL/6N, 129/SvEv, or ICR, further supporting a recessive inheritance model. Fine mapping using a congenic set of C57-IIA−/− embryos narrowed down the candidate region to 1.2 Mb (chr15 from 102.29–103.49 Mb) and confirmed a recessive Mendelian inheritance pattern for this new genetic locus. A frameshift CT deletion in exon 5 of the heterogeneous nuclear ribonucleoprotein A1 (Hnrnpa1) gene was detected by targeted next-generation sequencing (NGS) of the candidate region and confirmed by Sanger sequencing (we refer to the mutant allele as Hnrnpa1 ct). Further experiments demonstrate that the Hnrnpa1ct/ct mutation alone is sufficient to cause heart defects at different developmental stages, including E9.5, E13.5, and at P0 (Table 1).

hnRNP A1, a member of the hnRNP A/B subfamily, is reported to take part in pre-mRNA alternative splicing, mRNA export and turnover, translation, miRNA processing, and the regulation of telomeres (9–13). A recent study revealed that, during smooth muscle differentiation, hnRNP A1 directly binds to the promoters of MEF2c, SRF, and myocardin (Myocd) to activate their transcription (14). MEF2c is a transcription factor required for proper outflow tract (OFT) alignment, regulation of anterior heart field (AHF), and cardiomyocyte differentiation (15); it is associated with congenital OFT defects in human patients (16). Myocardin forms a complex with SRF to activate the expression of downstream cardiac genes (17). In vitro experiments show that hnRNP A1 promotes the alternative translation of FGF2 at 4 IRES-dependent initiation sites (18). Isoform-specific ablation of FGF2 in mice has been shown to cause different heart defects in a sex-dependent manner (19). Previous reports have proposed that FGF2 may drive specification of cardiogenic lineage in the anterior lateral plate mesoderm (ALPM) (20, 21), promote proliferation of cardiomyocytes and vascular formation (22), and control the differentiation of resident cardiac precursors into cardiomyocytes in neonatal hearts (23). According to these results, we propose that Hnrnpa1 plays an essential role during cardiac development, and we are the first to our knowledge to demonstrate that mutations in Hnrnpa1 cause heart defects during early cardiac developmental stages.

**Results**

*Identification of Hnrnpa1 as an independent disease gene during cardiac development.* A de novo mutation was generated during the targeted disruption of exon 2 of the Col2a1 gene. We hypothesized that a CHD-causing genetic locus already existed in the IIA−null mouse line with hybrid genetic background and generated a mapping panel for genome-wide linkage analysis in the F2 generation of mice from the C57-IIA+/− × ICR-IIA+/− crosses. A total of 117 SNPs with alleles differentiating C57BL/6J from

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<td>IIA+/−; Hnrnpa1+/−</td>
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<td>E9.5</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>57</td>
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<tr>
<td>E13.5</td>
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<td>19</td>
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Embryos/mice were obtained from crosses of IIA+/+, Hnrnpa1+/+ × IIA+/+, Hnrnpa1+/+ mice at E9.5, E13.5, and P0. The heart defects only can be observed in homozygous deletion mutants (Hnrnpa1+/−) with recessive inheritance model.
ICR at a density of 20 cM were selected from the genome. Seventy-two P0 newborns from 8 litters with 11 CHD cases and thirty-eight E9.5 embryos from 3 litters with 6 CHD cases were genotyped. Using Simwalk2, which contains BLOCK statistics and is the most powerful method to detect linkage in a recessive model, a significant linkage on chromosome 15 at 60 cM was detected with $-\log(P) = 4$ in nonparametric linkage (NPL) ALL statistics and $-\log(P) > 3$ in BLOCK statistics in the recessive model (Figure 1A and Supplemental Figures 2 and 3). With increased marker density in this region, the data sets showed a genome-wide significant NPL, with $-\log(P) = 4$ in the NPL ALL score for both E9.5 and P0. Moreover, the NPL result suggests that the defects in the two developmental stages were possibly due to the same genetic variant and, thus, originated from the same developmental process. The data sets of the two stages were combined to perform transmission disequilibrium test (TDT) analysis using 40 markers. Significant association ($P = 9.634 \times 10^{-7}$) with the phenotype was found starting from 98.95 Mb (Figure 1B). We hypothesized that the genetic locus for CHD is located beyond 98.95 Mb toward the end of chromosome 15, where the IIA-null alleles from C57- IIA+/− mice are predominantly transmitted to affected individuals. To better understand the transmission pattern of the segment beyond the breakpoint, we traced the transmission of the haplotypes in the affected litters in a subset of the mapping pedigrees. To avoid the phasing problem, we selected 18 SNPs that were homozygous for one of the F0 parents but heterozygous for another (Supplemental Table 2). The C57-IIA+/− mutant mouse line was found to be very heterogeneous in this region. Assuming the CHD-causing haplotype (shown in red in Figure 1C) (referred to herein as 154.4) is linked to the line was found to be very heterogeneous in this region. Assuming the CHD-causing haplotype (shown in red in Figure 1C) (referred to herein as 154.4) is linked to the

IIA−/− mutants, where all CHD C57-IIA−/− mutants harbored a homozygous “CC” genotype of rs32183020, and a heterozygous “CT” at rs32183020 from the C57-IIA+/− × C57-IIA+/− crosses. The selected recombinant mouse was

 Establishment of an IIA wild-type CHD mouse line by identifying a recombinant of Col2a1 and rs3218302 loci.

To further define whether the IIA-null allele contributed to the occurrence of CHD phenotype, we generated more C57-IIA+/− embryos and conducted fine mapping using additional SNPs. Supplemental Figure 1G shows the prevalence of CHD in each litter collected from C57-IIA+/− × C57-IIA+/− crosses We genotyped 8 affected and 8 unaffected C57-IIA+/− embryos from the 6 litters collected in the previous analysis. The 6 litters consisted of 2 litters with 100% penetrance for CHD, 2 litters with 0%, and 2 litters with 50%, providing us with a comprehensive and representative set of observations. The embryos were genotyped for 18 markers of the original mapping panel, and rs32183020, which is approximately 9 cM away from the Col2a1 locus, was used to mark the end of the candidate region. Their genotype configurations are summarized in Figure 1C. Two important features were noted. First, Col2a1 was indeed flanked by 129S1/SvImJ and 129X1/SvJ genetic material. Second, rs32183020 was able to differentiate the affected and unaffected CHD C57-IIA+/− mutants, where all CHD C57-IIA+/− mutants harbored a homozygous “CC” genotype of rs32183020, and all non-CHD C57-IIA+/− mutants carried at least one copy of the “T” allele of rs32183020 from C57BL/6J. This result not only provided independent confirmation of our linkage analysis, but also explained why the incomplete penetrance was previously observed in C57-IIA+/− mice. Finally, we narrowed down the candidate region to 1.2 Mb, with 43 transcripts encoded by 34 genes and 4 miRNAs.

With the identification of the “C” allele of rs32183020, which was strongly associated with the CHD mutant allele, we selected a recombinant mouse carrying the wild-type genotype of IIA and a heterozygous “CT” at rs32183020 from the C57-IIA+/− × C57-IIA+/− crosses. The selected recombinant mouse was
A frameshift mutation of the Hnrnpa1 gene causes the CHD phenotype. We performed high-throughput targeted sequencing to identify a variant associated with CHD. The heterozygous (CT genotype) rs32183020 mouse was selected, and DNA was isolated for sequencing. Custom probes (Roche NimbleGen) were designed to target the 1.2-Mb candidate locus (chr15: 102.29–103.49 Mb) and were selected using the targeted sequencing of the 1.2-Mb candidate region detected a 2-base deletion in Hnrnpa1 gene. A screen shot from the IGV browser shows the deletion of CT in Hnrnpa1 in a heterozygous mouse. (E) Sanger sequencing confirmed the presence of CT deletion in Hnrnpa1.

crossed back to the C57BL/6N wild-type mouse to establish a mouse line that only contained the CHD mutant allele on chromosome 15 of the wild-type IIA.

A frameshift mutation of the Hnrnpa1 gene causes the CHD phenotype. We performed high-throughput targeted sequencing to identify a variant associated with CHD. The heterozygous (CT genotype) rs32183020 mouse was selected, and DNA was isolated for sequencing. Custom probes (Roche NimbleGen) were designed to target the 1.2-Mb candidate locus (chr15: 102.29–103.49 Mb) and were selected using the
NimbleGen 2.1 M-probe; the captured fragments were sequenced at an average of 97 times with paired-end 90-bp reads by using NGS. We generated a sequence length of 184.4 Mb with 1.4% duplication rate. 96% of the target region was covered.

We used SAMtools and default filtering parameters to obtain the variants. Twenty-three SNPs and twenty-eight indels were detected compared with the reference, of which eight SNPs and sixteen indels were also observed in dbSNP128. Among the remaining variants, the only exonic variant led to a confidently predicted loss of function of Hnrnpa1, and a 2-base deletion (i.e., c.539_540del; p.180_180del, NM_001039129 in Hnrnpa1) was annotated by both RefSeq and UCSC gene annotation (Figure 1D).

Moreover, we confirmed the same variants by Sanger sequencing (Figure 1E).

Hnrnpa1<sup>ct/ct</sup> mutant mice display complete penetrance of CHDs at multiple cardiac developmental stages. To further confirm the suspected role of Hnrnpa1 in the pathogenesis of CHDs, we used the Hnrnpa1<sup>+/ct</sup> heterozygotes for crosses. In the following text, IIA<sup>++</sup> is included in all genotypes. We collected 79 Hnrnpa1<sup>ct/ct</sup>, 208 Hnrnpa1<sup>+/ct</sup>, and 113 Hnrnpa1<sup>+/+</sup> mice at different developmental stages (Table 1). At E9.5, the distribution of 3 genotypes was consistent with Mendelian law. In Hnrnpa1<sup>+/ct</sup> heterozygotes, heart tube morphology was normal at E9.5, similar to that of wild-type littermate controls (Figure 2A). However, truncated and incomplete looped heart tubes with hypomorphic OFTs and right ventricles were only observed in Hnrnpa1<sup>ct/ct</sup> homozygotes (Fisher’s exact test: \( P = 4.7 \times 10^{-68} \); Figure 2A). Three Hnrnpa1<sup>+/ct</sup> homozygotes were also collected at E13.5, with marked retarded growth. Histological analysis revealed normal anatomy in both wild-type littermate controls and Hnrnpa1<sup>+/ct</sup> heterozygotes, whereas all 3 Hnrnpa1<sup>ct/ct</sup> homozygotes displayed ventricular septal defect (VSD) and persistent truncus arteriosus (PTA), which was caused by complete failure of OFT septation (Figure 2A).
Figure 3. Whole-mount in situ analysis of wild-type embryos stained for Hnrnpa1 mRNA at different embryonic days. Wild-type embryos were stained for Hnrnpa1 mRNA, and corresponding sections were shown from arterial pole to venous pole. At E8 and E8.25, staining for Isl1 and Nkx2.5 was also performed. Isl1 labels SHF cardiac progenitors, whereas Nkx2.5 labels both the FHF and SHF lineages. At each stage, results from 1 of 3 representative experiments are displayed. (A) E7.5; (B) E7.5; (C–E) E8 (2 somite pairs); (F–H) E8.25 (6 somite pairs); and (I) E9.5 (20 somite pairs). (A and B) Expression of Hnrnpa1 in the pre–cardiac crescent stages. Hnrnpa1 mRNA is detected in the ALPM (short arrow). (C) During the cardiac crescent stage, Hnrnpa1 mRNA is expressed in both differentiated myocardium (thin long arrow) and splanchnic mesoderm (wide long arrow). (F) After the formation of primitive heart tube, Hnrnpa1 mRNA maintains its strong expression in the splanchnic mesoderm but with much lower expression level in the differentiated myocardium. (I) In E9.5 wild-type embryo, Hnrnpa1 mRNA continues to be strongly expressed in the splanchnic mesoderm but not in the looped heart tube. FHF, first heart field; SHF, second heart field. Scale bar: 100 μm.

Hnrnpa1 is expressed in both the first heart field and second heart field cardiac lineages at the cardiac crescent stage but is maintained only in second heart field progenitors after heart tube formation. The cardiac malformations exhibited in Hnrnpa1<sup>+/ct</sup> homozygous mutant mice led us to investigate the role of Hnrnpa1 during cardiac development. We performed whole-mount in situ hybridization on wild-type embryos from E7.0–E9.5 using riboprobe complementary for the 3′ UTR region of Hnrnpa1 mRNA (Figure 3). We first used this riboprobe to hybridize E9.5 wild-type, Hnrnpa1<sup>+/ct</sup>, and Hnrnpa1<sup>ct/ct</sup> embryos from the same litter. No signal was detected in the Hnrnpa1<sup>+/ct</sup> homozygous mutants, which demonstrated loss of Hnrnpa1 transcripts and the specificity of this riboprobe (Supplemental Figure 6). Isl1 was stained as an indicator for the SHF, while Nkx2.5 was also stained to indicate both first heart field (FHF) and second heart field (SHF) cardiac progenitors. In the pre–cardiac crescent stage (Figure 3, A and B), expression of Hnrnpa1 mRNA was detected in the pre–cardiac ALPM. In the ensuing cardiac crescent stage, Hnrnpa1 mRNA was expressed in both the FHF and SHF, from which the myocardial cells and cardiac progenitors in the splanchnic mesoderm are derived, respectively, compared with the expression patterns of Isl1 and Nkx2.5 (Figure 3, C–E). After heart tube formation, while a strong expression of Hnrnpa1 was maintained in the splanchnic mesoderm, which was partially overlapped with the Isl1-expressing domain, the expression of Hnrnpa1 was almost lost in the Nkx2.5-expressing differentiated myocardium (Figure 3, F–H). Following with the initiation of the cardiac looping process, Hnrnpa1 continued to be strongly expressed in the splanchnic mesoderm of the dorsal pericardial wall, spanning from the distal OFT to the sinus venosus, but was absent in the myocardium of the looped heart tube. The strongest expression was detected in the left and right lateral sides of the splanchnic mesoderm (Figure 3I). At E9.5, the Hnrnpa1-expressing domain in the splanchnic mesoderm overlapped with the region of the SHF.

Hnrnpa1<sup>ct/ct</sup> mutation leads to loss of Hnrnpa1 expression and dysregulation of both SHF- and heart tube–specific cardiac genes at E9.5. The 2-base deletion in Hnrnpa1 in mice was predicted to cause a frameshift mutation and to stop of the translation early, leading to the nonsense-mediated decay of the transcript. We quantified the expression of Hnrnpa1 mRNA in mutants of Hnrnpa1 and discovered that E9.5 homozygous mutants (Hnrnpa1<sup>ct/ct</sup>) displayed only about 5.86% of the expression level compared with wild-type embryos, whereas the relative expression of heterozygous whole embryos (Hnrnpa1<sup>+/ct</sup>) comprised about 42.7% of the expression, as measured by quantitative RT-PCR (qRT-PCR) (Figure 4A). This result is consistent with the previous whole-mount in situ hybridization analysis (Supplemental Figure 6). Western blot analysis was also performed for all 3 genotypes at E9.5. The hnRNP A1 protein was not examined in Hnrnpa1<sup>+/ct</sup> mutants, whereas only 45.7% of hnRNP A1 expression was detected in Hnrnpa1<sup>ct/ct</sup> mutants compared with wide-type littermate controls (Figure 4B). The 2-base deletion leads to loss of Hnrnpa1 in both mRNA and protein levels.

The pharyngeal tissues (SHF) or heart tubes of E9.5 embryos were isolated separately and used to examine the transcription level of SHF- or heart tube–specific cardiac genes by qRT-PCR, respectively (Supplemental Figure 7). For the SHF lineage, we analyzed the expression levels of two bone morphogenic protein (BMP) type I receptors, Acrvl and Bmpr1a; two kinds of fibroblast growth factor (FGF)
ligands, Fgf8 and Fgf10; Notch ligand Jagged1 (Jag1); and cardiac transcription factors, including Isl1, Mef2c, Nkx2.5, and Tbx1. All of these genes have been confirmed to regulate development of the SHF. In the heart tube, we also investigated the expression levels of Mef2c, Mlc2a, Mlc2v, Myocd, Nkx2.5, and SRF, as these genes played important roles during cardiomyocytes differentiation. The mRNA levels of several SHF cardiac markers, including Acvr1, Bmpr1a, Fgf8, Isl1, Jag1, Nkx2.5, and Tbx1 decreased significantly in the pharyngeal region of Hnrnpa1<sup>+/ct</sup> mutants. However, no significant difference in Mlc2a, Mlc2v, Myocd, and SRF transcripts was detected in the heart tube for Hnrnpa1<sup>+/ct</sup> mutants but not in the heart tube. No significant change in Mef2c expression was detected in both the SHF and the heart tube (Figure 4C). These results demonstrate...
that this Hnrnpa1ct/ct mutation leads to dysregulation of a series of SHF-specific cardiac genes, which should be responsible for cardiac looping defects exhibited in the Hnrnpa1ct/ct mutants at E9.5.

**Altered expression pattern of Nkx2.5 and Isl1 demonstrates cardiac defects associated with both FHF and SHF lineages in Hnrnpa1ct/ct homozygous mutants.** The expression pattern of Hnrnpa1 is reminiscent of that of other essential genes during cardiac development. The VSD, PTA, and DORV displayed in the Hnrnpa1ct/ct homozygous mutants suggest that Hnrnpa1 may be involved in the proliferation/migration of cardiac progenitors. To investigate the effect of Hnrnpa1 deletion on other cardiac developmental genes, whole-mount in situ hybridization was performed on E8–E9.5 embryos to analyze the expression pattern of Nkx2.5 and Isl1.

Nkx2.5 is reportedly expressed in both the FHF and SHF. In the heart tube, Nkx2.5 can either cooperate with Tbx5 or work with Tbx2 and Tbx3 to promote or suppress the differentiation of myocardium, respectively (25–27). Recent work also shows that Nkx2.5 is essential in coordinating the proliferation and differentiation in the SHF (28, 29). Whole-mount in situ analysis demonstrated that CT deletion in Hnrnpa1 alters the expression pattern of Nkx2.5 mRNA at several critical developmental time points (Figure 5). At the cardiac crescent stage (3 somite pairs), there was a marked loss of Nkx2.5-expressing myocardium in the cardiac crescent (FHF lineage) of the Hnrnpa1ct/ct homozygous mutants (Figure 5, C and D, thin long arrow). Reduced expression of Nkx2.5 mRNA was also detected in the medial splanchnic mesoderm (SHF lineage) (Figure 5, C and D, wide long arrow) as well as in the ventral foregut endoderm (Figure 5, C and D, short arrow). After the initiation of cardiac looping (9 somite pairs), a lower expression level of Nkx2.5 mRNA was detected in both the OFT and sinus venous myocardium (Figure 5, G and H, thin long arrow) as well as in the ventral foregut endoderm at the arterial pole (Figure 5, G and H, short arrow). Hnrnpa1ct/ct homozygous mutant hearts were truncated and resembled the primitive linear heart tube, with posterior extension of the Nkx2.5-expressing sinus horns (Figure 5, E and F). By late E9.5 (25 somite pairs), the Hnrnpa1ct/ct mutant heart was incompletely compacted, with enlarged atria (Figure 5, I and J). The expression of Nkx2.5 in the splanchnic mesoderm was confined to the more medial region (Figure 5, K and L, wide long arrow), together with a reduced level in the ventral foregut endoderm (Figure 5, K and L, short arrow). These results suggest that Hnrnpa1 may be required for the maintenance or proliferation of Nkx2.5-positive cardiac progenitors derived from both the FHF and SHF lineages.

We next examined Isl1, which marks the SHF lineage (30, 31). Isl1 can either cooperate with Mesp1 to induce the specification of earliest cardiac progenitors or promote proliferation and maintain differentiation delay in the SHF. Isl1 also coordinates several signaling pathways, including the canonical WNT, FGF, and BMP pathways (31–34). Whole-mount in situ analysis of Isl1 mRNA showed severe SHF associated defects in the Hnrnpa1ct/ct homozygous mutants (Figure 6, A–L). At the cardiac crescent stage (2 somite pairs), the Isl1-expressing domain in the medial splanchnic mesoderm was restricted to a more anterior region along the body axis compared with the wild-type embryos (Figure 6, A and B). Formation of pharyngeal mesoderm (SHF lineage) (Figure 6, C and D, wide long arrow) and foregut endoderm (Figure 6, C and D, short arrow) were also impaired. Further results showed that Isl1 expression in both splanchnic mesoderm (Figure 6, G and H, wide long arrow) and ventral foregut endoderm (Figure 6, G and H, short arrow) was progressively lost after the initiation of cardiac looping morphogenesis in the E8.5 (9 somite pairs) embryos and was more marked in the arterial pole. At E9.5 (25 somite pairs), Isl1 expression was markedly reduced throughout the dorsal pericardial wall spanning from the OFT to the sinus venous in both splanchnic mesoderm (Figure 6, K and L, wide long arrow) and foregut endoderm (Figure 6, K and L, short arrow). By E9.5, Isl1 was expressed in a small population of cells in the right lateral junction between the atria and sinus horn to initiate the specification of sinoatrial node.
Hnrnpa1ct/ct (SAN) progenitors (35). Such expression was absent in the Hnrnpa1ct/ct mutants, indicating the impaired development of the SAN (Figure 6, I and J). Moreover, the expression of Isl1 decreased substantially in the dorsal mesocardium (DM) (Figure 6, M and N), which might interrupt the development of dorsal mesenchymal protrusion (DMP) and atrioventricular septum in later stages (36).

Nkx2.5 and Isl1 play an important role to coordinate the specification, maintenance, and proliferation of cardiac progenitors. The altered expression pattern of Nkx2.5 and Isl1 in cardiac progenitors suggests that the severe congenital cardiac defects associated with Hnrnpa1ct/ct mutation may be mediated by genetic regulation of Nkx2.5 and Isl1.

KO of Hnrnpa1 prevents the differentiation of mESCs into cardiomyocytes in vitro. Hnrnpa1 KO 1 and KO 2 mouse embryonic stem cells (mESCs) were generated by CRISPR/Cas9 deletion of different fragments of exon 6 of Hnrnpa1 in Nkx2.5-EGFP-mESCs (Figure 7A). A single mESC was seeded into ultra-low attachment plates, and formation of embryonic bodies (EBs) was observed 2–3 days later. Between day 3 and day 5, EBs from Nkx2.5-EGFP-mESCs formed tight clusters, whereas EBs in Hnrnpa1 KO 1 and KO 2 groups were loosely aggregated (Figure 7B). At the end of day 6, EBs in all groups were transferred into a new fibronectin-coated plate separately to initiate cardiomyocytes differentiation. Almost all EBs in the Nkx2.5-EGFP-mESC group attached to the plate and formed outgrowths between day 6 and day 9. In contrast, EBs of Hnrnpa1 KO 1 and KO 2 mESCs attached and outgrew poorly at a slower rate, with obviously elevated cell death. Only very few living cells could be observed in KO 1 and KO 2 groups at day 9 (Figure 7B). mESCs in all groups were collected at day 7 to assess the status of cardiomyocytes differentiation. Flow cytometry analysis demonstrated that significantly fewer Nkx2.5-EGFP–positive cells were present in Hnrnpa1 KO 1 and KO 2 culture compared with the Nkx2.5-EGFP-mESC group (Figure 7C and Supplemental Figure 8). All mESCs in KO 1 and KO 2 groups died after day 9.

Heterozygous mutations in HNRNPA1 in human CHDs. We sequenced human HNRNPA1 in two sample sets containing 273 Chinese CHD trio probands and 225 Pakistani probands with CHD (Supplemental Tables 3 and 4). A rare missense variant (NM_031157.2, c. G847A; NP_112420.1, p. G283R, rs375259222) was identified in a 5-month-old boy (ID X122) with VSD, a history of patent foramen ovale, moderate mitral regurgitation, and pulmonary hypertension. A single indel variant (NM_031157.2, c. 607-609 del GGT; NP_112420.1, p. 203 del G) in a 1-year-old boy (ID X102) with VSD (infundibral L–R) was also detected. We also sequenced the gene of available parents. The patient (ID X122) with the p.G283R variant (rs375259222) inherited this variant from his mother, and clinical information about his mother was not available. The patient (ID X102) with the p.203 del G harbored a de novo deletion (Figure 8A).

We considered how the variants potentially affect the protein. rs375259222 (G283R) located after the RRM superfamily domain with a nonpolar amino acid glycine was replaced by a polar positive amino acid arginine at position 283. The de novo mutation of p. 203 del Gly is located in the poly-Gly region that is important for protein structure and not near the C-terminus. Gly203 and Gly283 are both highly conserved among all species (human, cattle, pig, mice, chimpanzee, monkey, and rat; Figure 8B). Mutation Taster, PolyPhen 2, FATHMM, and other 4 programs predicted the variant (G283R) of rs375259222 as possibly damaging (Table 2).

These two variants were not found in NCBI dbSNP (version 144), in the 1000 genome project database, or in our 300 normal controls; rs375259222 is in the EVA_EXAC database (2015 version), with 7 allele counts among the 103,578 total allele counts, indicating that it is a very rare allele in populations. These 7 allele counts are all found in Asians, and it is most likely a recent rare variant.
Discussion

IIA−/− mice displayed complex congenital malformations, ranging from heart malformations and head truncation, resulting in prenatal lethality to near normal phenotype. The variability of the phenotype was shown to be determined by a genetic element that is approximately 9 cM away from the \textit{Col2a1} locus.

Our linkage analysis revealed that the CHD-causing locus is linked with the mutant \textit{IIA}−/− locus on chromosome 15 and originates from the 129S1/SvImJ allele in the R1 ES cell line. Upon crossing over with the allele from C57BL/6N, 129/SvEv, or ICR, the phenotype was lost. Our fine mapping using a congenic set of C57-IIA−/− mice narrowed down the candidate region to 1.2 Mb (from chr15:102.29–103.49 Mb) and showed a recessive and simple Mendelian inheritance pattern of the new genetic locus. A frameshift mutation of the \textit{Hnrnpa1} gene was identified to cause CHD phenotypes in mouse. \textit{Hnrnpa1} mRNA was almost absent in the \textit{Hnrnpa1}−/− homozygous mutant, caused by the nonsense-mediated decay of the transcripts'
Figure 8. **HNRNPA1** mutations in human congenital heart disease patients. (A) Mutations in 2 trio families. (B) Both Gly203 and Gly283 locate in the conserved region of HNRNPA1 protein. CHD, congenital heart disease.
Table 2. Prediction of the function of the two human HNRNPA1 mutants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mutation Taster (score)</th>
<th>PolyPhen 2 (score)</th>
<th>SNPdryad (score)</th>
<th>FATHMM</th>
<th>MetaSVM</th>
<th>MetaLR</th>
<th>CADD (score)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p. Gly283Arg rs375259222</td>
<td>Disease causing–splice site changes, protein feature affected (0.987)</td>
<td>D (0.996)</td>
<td>D (0.96)</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>D (17.9)</td>
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<tr>
<td>p. 203-204 del Gly</td>
<td>Disease causing–protein feature affected (0.939)</td>
<td>-</td>
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All programs predicted the variant (p. Gly283Arg) of rs375259222 as possibly damaging. Mutation Taster predicted the de novo mutation of p. 203–204 del Gly as possibly damaging, D, possibly damaging.

machinery. Loss of Hnrnpa1 expression leads to cardiac looping defects at E9.5, VSD and PTA at E13.5, and embryonic lethality at P0, or VSD/DORV in some rare cases. Hnrnpa1 is expressed in both FHF and SHF cardiac lineages during the cardiac crescent stage; however, Hnrnpa1 was only strongly maintained in SHF progenitors after heart tube formation in mouse embryos. Hnrnpa1 mutant mice have reduced Hnrnpa1 mRNA expression in a dose-dependent manner. The Hnrnpa1<sup>+/−</sup> mutation leads to altered expression pattern of Nkx2.5 and Isl1.

Hnrnpa1 is involved in the development of both the FHF and SHF. The heart originates from two different lineages, the FHF and the SHF. The earliest differentiated cardiomyocytes are generated in the ALPM (37, 38). Then, the differentiated myocardial cells, which are situated in the lateral splanchnic mesoderm, form the cardiac crescent, whereas the SHF-derived cardiac progenitors are localized mediually and dorsally to these differentiated myocardial cells. Whole-mount in situ analysis demonstrates that Hnrnpa1 mRNA is expressed within ALPM in the pre–cardiac crescent stage. During the cardiac crescent stage, Hnrnpa1 is strongly expressed in both the splanchnic mesoderm and differentiated myocardial cells. Reduction of Nkx2.5-expressing myocardium (Figure 5, C and D) and loss of Isl1-expressing tissues around the pharyngeal region in Hnrnpa1<sup>+/−</sup> homozygous mutants (Figure 6, C and D) support the role of Hnrnpa1 in both FHF and SHF lineages during early cardiac development. Similar to loss of Nkx2.5-expressing myocardium, the reduced Nkx2.5-expressing population was also observed during the differentiation of Hnrnpa1-KO mESCs into cardiomyocytes (Figure 7C). After the formation of primitive heart tube, Hnrnpa1 maintains strong expression in the splanchnic mesoderm but not in the heart tube. Though the primitive heart tube forms in Hnrnpa1<sup>+/−</sup> homozygous mutants, the elongation and looping process of the heart tube was not initiated till E8.5 (9 somite pairs) (Figure 5, E and F). A truncated and incomplete looped heart tube was detected at E9.5 (25 somite pairs; Figure 5, I and J). Markedly reduced Isl1 expression (Figure 6, K and L) and restricted Nkx2.5-expressing domain (Figure 5, K and L) in the splanchnic mesoderm indicate SHF-derived cardiac defects. Thus, Hnrnpa1 may be essential for both FHF and SHF lineages at the cardiac crescent stage but plays a major role in the SHF after heart tube formation.

Hnrnpa1<sup>+/−</sup> mutation leads to perturbations of cardiac transcription networks and multiple signaling pathways, including the FGF, BMP, and Notch pathways, in the SHF. During cardiac looping morphogenesis, SHF progenitors are recruited toward the distal OFT and venous region of the elongating heart tube, which finally contribute to the development of the OFT, right ventricle, both atria, and a small portion of the left ventricle (31, 39). Proper development of the SHF is essential for both remodeling of the OFT and cardiac septum formation. Impaired development of the SHF has been associated with OFT alignment defects, such as DORV, PTA, TGA, and TOF (40–43). Other evidence shows that disturbance of regulatory networks in the SHF leads to a variety of VSDs at the arterial pole and causes a series of ASDs or AVSDs at the venous pole (44–49). Thus, the VSD, PTA, and DORV displayed in the Hnrnpa1<sup>+/−</sup> homozygous mutants seem to be associated with impaired SHF development.

The development of the SHF is regulated by complex transcription networks. qRT-PCR results demonstrate that the expression levels of several cardiac transcription factors, including Isl1, Nkx2.5, and Tbx1, decreased significantly in the SHF of Hnrnpa1<sup>+/−</sup> homozygous mutants (Figure 4C). All of these transcription factors have been implicated in the pathogenesis of CHDs. Failure of cardiac looping morphogenesis has been observed in both Isl1- and Nkx2.5-null mouse models (31, 50). Specific inactivation of Nkx2.5 in the SHF leads to complete penetrance of OFT defects, and PTA is the major phenotype (30). Nkx2.5 mutations have been associated with a broad spectrum of human CHDs, including ASD, AVSD, DORV, TGA, TOF, VSD, and truncus arteriosus (7, 51–54). Tbx1 is also proposed as a major candidate for...
del22q11.2 deletion syndrome (or DiGeorge syndrome), characterized by serious craniofacial and cardiovascular defects, including TOF and common arterial trunk (CAT) (6, 55). Tbx1 heterozygous null mice also display a high incidence of OFT anomalies (56).

Interrupted signaling pathways in the SHF are also suggested to be involved in the pathogenesis of CHDs. qRT-PCR results also showed that Hnrnpa1ct/ct homozygous mutation impairs multiple signaling pathways, such as FGF, BMP, and Notch pathways (Figure 4C). FGF signaling has been proved to regulate the proliferation of SHF cardiac progenitors. Inactivation of Fgfr8 in the AHF leads to reduced proliferation and excess cell death in the pharyngeal mesoderm and adjacent tissues (57, 58). Impaired septation, rotation, and alignment of the OFT, including PTA, TGA, and DORV, as well as interrupted cardiac septal and valve development, such as VSD, have been observed in Fgfr8-hypomorphic mice (59). Ablation of mesodermal Fgfr8 with MesP1Cre leads to hypomorphic OFT and right ventricle, which can be significantly exacerbated by compound inactivation of mesodermal Fgfr10 (60). BMP signaling has been proposed to inhibit FGF signaling, and the balance between FGF and BMP signaling is essential for regulation of proliferation and differentiation in the SHF cardiac progenitors (61, 62). In mouse embryos, conditional deletion of Bmpr1a via Isl1-Cre leads to CHDs, including ASD, VSD, PTA, and underdeveloped valves (63). Specific inactivation of Bmpr1a from venous pole SHF also leads to hypoplasia of the DMP precursors, failure of the DMP formation, and ostium primum defects, which contribute to the pathogenesis of AVSD (64). Deletion of Acvr1 in the AHF can cause VSD and aorticopulmonary (AP) trunk septation defects (65). Notch signaling also plays a vital role during cardiac development, and absence of Notch ligand Jagged1 (Jag1) in the SHF causes severe cardiac anomalies, such as DORV and VSD (66).

Similar to these cardiac defects mentioned above, failure of looping morphogenesis, impaired cardiac septum formation (VSD), and OFT anomalies (PTA and DORV) have been observed in Hnrnpa1ho/ho homozygous mutants (Figure 2 and Supplemental Figure 5). qRT-PCR results demonstrated that expression levels of Acvr1, Bmpr1a, Fgfr8, Isl1, Jag1, Nkx2.5, and Tbx1 decrease significantly in the SHF of Hnrnpa1ho/ho homozygous mutants (Figure 4C). Thus, Hnrnpa1 might play an upstream regulatory role during cardiac development. Hnrnpa1ct/ct homozygous mutation leads to dysregulation of multiple cardiac transcription factors and signaling pathways in the SHF, which further contributes to the pathogenesis of CHDs, including OFT malalignment and cardiac septal defects displayed in Hnrnpa1ct/ct mutant mice.

After the formation of the primitive heart tube, Hnrnpa1 maintains its expression in the SHF but not in the heart tube. In Hnrnpa1ct/ct homozygous mutants, though the expression level of Nkx2.5 decreased dramatically in the SHF region, no significant difference was detected in the heart tube by qRT-PCR. Consistent with this, no significant variations of Mlc2a, Mlc2v, Myocd, and Srf expression in the heart tubes or Mef2c expression in both heart tubes and the SHF tissues could be observed (Figure 4C). During smooth muscle differentiation, hnRNP A1 has been suggested as a transcription factor to activate the transcription of MEF2c, SRF, and Myocd (14). Thus, Hnrnpa1 may have different regulatory role during cardiomyocytes differentiation.

All above results demonstrate that at E9.5 Hnrnpa1 has a major regulatory role in the SHF. hnRNP A1 is usually considered as a repressor for alternative splicing, which plays an important role in modulation of exon skipping. hnRNP A1 can also work as a transcription factor to activate the transcription of downstream targets. In addition, hnRNP A1 has been reported to regulate the nuclear export, stability, and alternative translation of the mRNA (9–13). Thus, hnRNP A1 may regulate downstream cardiac genes via these different manners. However, the detailed mechanisms of how hnRNP A1 regulates these genes are still largely unknown.

Hnrnpa1ct/ct homozygous mutation may impair the development of the DM and SAN progenitors. Whole-mount in situ hybridization and section analyses show impaired development of the DM and markedly reduced Isl1 mRNA in this region (Figure 6, M and N). The DMP, which represents the protrusion of discrete mesenchymal cells from the DM toward the atrial cavity, is derived from the Isl1-expressing SHF lineage and is associated with atrioventricular septal defects (46, 47, 67, 68). DMP resides as an integral component of the atrioventricular mesenchymal complex and undergoes mesenchymal-to-myocardial transition in an Nkx2.5-dependent manner (46). The DM defects and altered Isl1 and Nkx2.5 expression pattern may disturb the formation of DMP and, thus, impair atrioventricular septal development in Hnrnpa1ct/ct homozygous mutants.

A previous study has indicated the important roles of Isl1 and Nkx2.5 in SAN development. Isl1 is expressed in the majority of cardiac pacemaker cells throughout the developmental of SAN. Lineage tracing and specific ablation of Isl1 in SAN lineage indicate that Isl1 is essential for the maintenance, proliferation,
and function of SAN cells (69). Transcriptome and ChIP analysis demonstrated that Isl1 is involved in the expression regulation of several genes associated with SAN development, such as Ank2 and Tbx3 (69). Around E9.5, the earliest SAN progenitors, a Isl1- and Tbx18-positive but Nkx2.5-negative population, were detected in the right lateral junction between the atria and sinus horn (36, 70). Isl1 expression in this region is absent in the Hnrnpa1ct/ct mutants (Figure 6, I and J), implicating the loss or deficient development of SAN progenitors. Nkx2.5 suppresses the formation of SAN to establish the boundary between atrial myocardium and SAN progenitors, which can be antagonized by Shox2 (71–73). A recent model shows that Nkx2.5 directly binds to an enhancer of Isl1 and inhibits its transcriptional activity, which is required for the determination of myocytes subtype identity (74). Hnrnpa1ct/ct homozygous mutation leads to posterior extension of the Nkx2.5-expressing domain in the sinus horns at E8.5 (Figure 5, E and F) and expansion of the Nkx2.5-expressing atria at E9.5 (Figure 5, I and J), thereby suggesting that the loss of Isl1 expression in SAN progenitors may be associated with ectopic expression of Nkx2.5 in the caudal venous pole. Thus, Hnrnpa1 may play an essential role upstream of Nkx2.5 and Isl1 to regulate the formation of SAN.

Hnrnpa1 mutations contribute to CHDs. In our mouse model, CHDs, including incomplete looped heart tube at E9.5, VSD and PTA at E13.5, and VSD and DORV at P0, were only detected in the Hnrnpa1ct/ct homozygous mutants, while no obvious cardiac defect was observed in the heterozygous mutants. The number of heterozygous mutant newborns also approximated the expected value. According to a recent study, muscle development was analyzed in the Hnrnpa1-null mouse line (24). Though the CHD phenotypes were not analyzed, significantly higher heart rates and systolic pressures were detected in E18.5 Hnrnpa1 heterozygous null mice. Mouse exon array tests demonstrated that the expression pattern of multiple muscle-related genes was affected in the heterozygous mutant E18.5 hearts. The alternative splicing pattern of several muscle development–related genes, including Mef2c, Lrfipl1, Usp28, and Abcc9 was also changed, with a significantly lower full length/truncated transcripts ratio (24). These results indicated that both heterozygous and homozygous mutations of Hnrnpa1 might have a role in the pathogenesis of CHDs.

Two heterozygous rare mutations of HNRNPA1 in human CHDs were also detected. We sequenced the human HNRNPA1 gene in 273 Chinese CHD trio probands and 225 sporadic Pakistani nonsyndromic CHD patients and discovered one rare inherited missense mutation and one de novo indel heterozygous nonsynonymous variant; both of these two cases mainly present the VSD phenotype with some additional complex heart phenotypes (Figure 8 and Supplemental Table 3). All this evidence supports the important role of hnRNP A1 in cardiac development in both mice and human. Mutations associated with CHDs have been identified in at least 15 transcription factor genes (e.g., NKXX-5, GATA4, ILS1, and HAND2); 17 receptors, ligands, and signaling genes (e.g., ACVR2B, NOTCH1, and SMAD6); and 5 structural protein genes (e.g., ACTC and ELN) (1, 5). More recently, mutations in cilia and cilia-transduced cell signaling pathway genes have been identified by using unbiased screening ethylnitrourea-mutagenized mice (75). Most of these known genes for CHDs were involved in the altered levels of developmental signaling molecules during cardiogenesis. However, an important role of the RNA-binding protein in embryonic heart development is suggested.

The human HNRNPA1 encodes a full-length 372–amino acid protein (accession NP_112420.1) and a truncated 320–amino acid isoform (accession NP_002127.1). Similar to the Hnrnpa1ct/ct mutant mice, VSDs were also observed in human CHD patients with HNRNPA1 mutations. However, unlike the Hnrnpa1ct/ct mutant mice, humans with rare HNRNPA1 mutations did not display OFT defect phenotypes: PTA or DORV. The phenotypic heterogeneity may be underpinned by the facts that the Hnrnpa1ct/ct mutation is located in the RRM domain, even though both mutations found in the human samples are located outside this domain (at the 203–amino acid and 283–amino acid positions, accession NP_112420.1), and that both of the human sample sets were found in live-born CHD patients with heterozygous mutations, suggesting that homozygous mutations might have caused more severe nonviable phenotypes, which were therefore not presented. Because the majority of Hnrnpa1ct/ct mice died before birth, the 2 P0 mice in our samples were a rarity. It was noted that the missense rare variant was inherited from the mother of one of the patients, who had a nonreported cardiac phenotype. To our knowledge, CHDs sometimes reveal incomplete penetrance, and some mild CHDs can be self-corrected, thus becoming undetected in adulthood.

Conclusion. In conclusion, mutations in the Hnrnpa1 gene cause CHDs in both humans and mice. Hnrnpa1 is critical for both the FHF and SHF during early cardiac development. However, in later stages, Hnrnpa1 only has a major role in the SHF. Loss of Hnrnpa1 in the SHF leads to dysregulation of cardiac transcription factors, including Isl1, Nkx2.5, and Tbx1, as well as signaling pathways, such as the BMP,
FGF, and Notch pathways. Thus, CHDs can be caused by impaired development of both the FHF and SHF lineages. This study provides insights into the mechanism by which Hnrnpa1 becomes involved in the cardiac development.

Methods

Animals. Three congenic mouse lines were established by repeatedly backcrossing the IIA+/− mutant mice to C57BL/6N, 129/SvEv, and ICR wild-type mice to obtain IIA+/− mutants with homogenous backgrounds. The IIA+/− mutants generated from the 3 mouse lines were named C57-IIA+/−, 129-IIA+/−, and ICR-IIA+/−, respectively. Construction of mouse lines, collection of embryos, and genotyping were performed as described in the supplemental materials (Supplemental Methods and Supplemental Figures 1–5 and 9).

Identification of the CHD-causing genetic locus. After collection of pedigrees, the CHD-causing genetic locus was searched by genome-wide linkage mapping, fine mapping, and high-throughput targeted sequencing and finally confirmed by Sanger sequencing, as described in the Supplemental Methods. All primers used for genotyping are listed in Supplemental Table 5.

Characterization of CHDs in Hnrnpa1 mutant mice by histological and OPT analyses. The E13.5 embryos were sectioned and then stained with hematoxylin and eosin. OPT was performed for P0 mice (76). See the Supplemental Methods for further details.

Whole-mount in situ hybridization. Digoxigenin-labeled riboprobes, anti-digoxigenin-AP antibody (11095274910; MilliporeSigma), and BM Purple reagent (11442074001; Roche) were used for whole-mount in situ hybridization, as described in the Supplemental Methods.

qRT-PCR. cDNA generated from total RNA of wild-type embryos and heterozygous and homozygous mutants was subjected to SYBR Green-based real-time PCR analysis, as described in the Supplemental Methods. All qRT-PCR primers are listed in Supplemental Table 6.

Western blot analysis. Mouse embryos were dissected at E9.5 to analyze the expression level of hnRNP A1. β-Actin was used as the loading control. Primary antibodies used were anti-mouse hnRNP A1 (sc-32301; Santa Cruz) and anti–β-actin (A2228; MilliporeSigma). The blots were detected using chemiluminescence, as described in the Supplemental Methods.

Cardiac stem cell differentiation into cardiomyocytes in vitro. CRISPR/Cas9 was used to KO Hnrnpa1 in Nkx2.5-EGFP-mESCs (E14.RP11-88L12.Nkx2-5-EmGFP from MMRRC). Target and off-target primers are listed in Supplemental Table 7. These cells were differentiated into cardiomyocytes in vitro, and the Nkx2.5-EGFP-positive percentage was analyzed by flow cytometry, as described in the Supplemental Methods.

Screen of HNRNPA1 variants in human patients. 273 Chinese nonsyndromic CHD patients and 225 sporadic Pakistani CHD patients were recruited. We also sequenced 300 Chinese normal individuals to ensure that the mutation was absent in the normal subjects (Supplemental Table 3 and 4). The phenotype of CHDs and genotyping analysis were performed as described in the Supplemental Methods.

Statistics. NPL was calculated using Simwalk2. The NPL_ALL and BLOCK statistics (for recessive mode) were selected to evaluate the significance of the reported linkage. TDT analysis using 40 markers was performed at E9.5 and P0. \( P < 0.001 \) (Figure 1, A and B) was considered significant. Significant differences in penetrance of the CHD phenotypes among Hnrnpa1+/+, Hnrnpa1+/−, and Hnrnpa1−/− mice at selected time points were determined using Fisher’s exact test (\( P < 0.001 \) was considered significant). For qRT-PCR and Western blot analyses, F test was performed first. Statistical differences were then determined using the unpaired Student’s t test (2-tailed \( P \) value, either equal or unequal variances depending on F test). Figures were generated using GraphPad Prism 6 software. \( P < 0.0167 \) (Figure 4, A and B, and Figure 7C) or \( P < 0.00111 \) (Figure 4C) was considered significant after Bonferroni corrections. Otherwise, \( P \) values of less than 0.05 were considered significant. Graphs represent mean ± SD.

Study approval. The mouse study was approved by the Committee on the Use of Live Animal in Teaching and Research, University of Hong Kong (no. 1264-06, 3598-15). All mice were housed in environmentally controlled rooms in the Laboratory Animal Unit. Written informed consent was obtained from patients’ parents or guardians prior to inclusion in the study. The study protocols conformed to the ethical guidelines of the 1975 Declaration of Helsinki and were approved by the local ethics committee of the National Research Institute for Family Planning, Beijing, China (IRB no. 20101015), the University of Karachi (ref. no. KIBGE/ICE/35046/Sc/20/03/2007), and the University of Hong Kong (IRB no. UW 13-550).
RESEARCH ARTICLE

Author contributions
YQS, KSEC, PCS, PPLT, PLFT, and QL designed the research; ZY, PLFT, BW, JW, JTS, ZZ, FG, AWLL, SB, ALCH, YG, ND, ZGZ, YZ, DSWM, and SYYW performed the research; PLFT, BW, XZ, ZY, SB, YF, AWLL, AA, PYK, PCS, PPLT, KSEC, and YQS analyzed results; and ZY, PLFT, PPLT, BW, QL, KSEC, and YQS wrote the paper.

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