Rumba and Haus3 are essential factors for the maintenance of hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells during zebrafish hematopoiesis

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SUMMARY

The hallmark of vertebrate definitive hematopoiesis is the establishment of the hematopoietic stem/progenitor cell (HSPC) pool during embryogenesis. This process involves a defined ontogenic switching of HSPCs in successive hematopoietic compartments and is evolutionarily conserved from teleost fish to human. In zebrafish, HSPCs originate from the ventral wall of the dorsal aorta (VDA), from which they subsequently mobilize to an intermediate hematopoietic site known as the caudal hematopoietic tissue (CHT) and finally colonize the kidney for adult hematopoiesis. Despite substantial understanding of the ontogeny of HSPCs, the molecular basis governing migration, colonization and maintenance of HSPCs remains to be explored fully. Here, we report the isolation and characterization of two zebrafish mutants, rumba<sup>hk2</sup> and samba<sup>hk2</sup>, that are defective in generating definitive hematopoiesis. We find that HSPC initiation in the VDA and subsequent homing to the CHT are not affected in these two mutants. However, the further development of HSPCs in the CHT is compromised in both mutants. Positional cloning reveals that Rumba is a novel nuclear C2H2 zinc-finger factor with unknown function and samba encodes an evolutionarily conserved protein that is homologous to human augmin complex subunit 3 (HAUS3). Furthermore, we show that these two factors independently regulate cell cycle progression of HSPCs and are cell autonomously required for HSPC development in the CHT. Our study identifies Rumba and Haus3 as two essential regulators of HSPC maintenance during zebrafish fetal hematopoiesis.

KEY WORDS: Zebrafish, Definitive hematopoiesis, Hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells, Ontogeny, Ventral wall of dorsal aorta, Caudal hematopoietic tissue

INTRODUCTION

Vertebrate hematopoiesis is a complex biological process that occurs in two successive waves. The first, or primitive, wave of hematopoiesis produces primarily embryonic red blood cells and some myeloid cells (Moore and Metcalfe, 1970). This transitory wave is rapidly replaced by the definitive wave of hematopoiesis, which can generate all the blood lineages during fetal life and adulthood. This unique feature of definitive hematopoiesis relies on the definitive hematopoietic stem/progenitor cells (HSPCs), which are capable of self-renewal and differentiation into all hematopoietic lineages (Morrison et al., 1995; Weissman, 2000). In mice, the original pool of HSPCs is established during embryogenesis in a complex developmental process that involves several anatomical sites. The intraembryonic region known as aorta-gonad-mesonephros (AGM) has been widely viewed as the initial site for HSPC production (Muller et al., 1994; Cumano et al., 1996; Medvinsky and Dzierzak, 1996), although the yolk sac and placenta also contribute to this HSPC pool (Gekas et al., 2005; Ottersbach and Dzierzak, 2005; Samokhvalov et al., 2007). The AGM-derived HSPCs then travel to other intermediate hematopoietic sites, such as the fetal liver and possibly the placenta, where they undergo rapid expansion and further differentiation (Mikkola and Orkin, 2006). During postnatal life, HSPCs colonize the bone marrow, in which they undergo differentiation and self-renewal to replenish the loss of peripheral blood cells and maintain the HSPC pool throughout the lifetime of the organism (Cheshier et al., 1999). The ontogeny of definitive HSPCs has been well studied by morphological analysis and functional assays over the years. However, the molecular programs that specify this process are still incompletely defined, partly owing to the fact that most of the genes and pathways involved in HSPC development were identified using reverse genetic approaches in mice. Thus, investigation in other model systems that allow an unbiased phenotype-driven approach is expected to complement our current knowledge from mammals (de Jong and Zon, 2005; Lieschke and Currie, 2007; Trede et al., 2008).

Owing to its unique embryological and genetic advantages, zebrafish has been recognized as a pre-eminent vertebrate model organism for the study of hematopoiesis (Bahary and Zon, 1998; Amatruda and Zon, 1999). Similar to other higher vertebrates, zebrafish hematopoiesis consists of two successive waves of development and produces multilinage hematopoietic cells that are analogous to their mammalian counterparts (Traver et al., 2003; Davidson and Zon, 2004). Definitive hematopoiesis in zebrafish begins in the ventral wall of the dorsal aorta (VDA) at ~28 hours post-fertilization (hpf) as demonstrated by HSPC-associated gene expression and lineage tracing data (Thompson et al., 1998; Willett...
et al., 2001; Kalev-Zylinska et al., 2002; Burns et al., 2002; Murayama et al., 2006; Zhang and Rodaway, 2007; Jin and Wen, 2007; Kiss et al., 2008), suggesting that the VDA is analogous to the mammalian AGM region. Notch, Hedgehog and Prostaglandin-Wnt pathways, as well as biomechanical stimulation by blood flow, have been shown to be crucial for the generation of definitive HSPCs in the VDA region (Gering and Patient, 2005; Burns et al., 2005; North et al., 2007; North et al., 2009; Goessling et al., 2009; Burns et al., 2009). By 2 days post-fertilization (dpf), the majority of these VDA-derived HSPCs have mobilized to the caudal hematopoietic tissue (CHT), an intermediate hematopoietic site analogous to the mouse fetal liver, to support the expansion and differentiation of VDA-derived HSPCs (Murayama et al., 2006; Jin et al., 2007; Kiss et al., 2008). Those HSPCs ultimately colonize the adult hematopoietic organ-kidney (by 5 dpf) signifying the establishment of long-lasting definitive hematopoiesis (Bertrand et al., 2008). Despite these recent progresses in elucidating the developmental path of HSPCs, little is known about the molecular basis of migration, colonization and maintenance of HSPCs. To uncover such mechanisms, our laboratory has carried out forward genetic screens in zebrafish in search of genes involved in HSPC development during definitive hematopoiesis.

Here, we report the isolation and characterization of two definitive hematopoiesis-deficient zebrafish mutants, rumba<sup>hkl1</sup> and <i>sambahkz2</i>, from our N-ethyl-N-nitrosourea (ENU) mutant collection. Phenotype analysis showed that both rumba<sup>hkl1</sup> and <i>sambahkz2</i> mutants carried out primitive hematopoiesis normally but had severe defects in the generation of definitive erythroid, myeloid and lymphoid cells. A closer examination of these two mutants revealed that definitive HSPCs were properly specified in the VDA region and could subsequently migrate to the CHT, but their further development in the CHT could not be sustained. Positional cloning revealed that rumba<sup>hkl1</sup> and <i>sambahkz2</i> mutations were in genes encoding a novel C2H2 zinc-finger factor and an evolutionarily conserved protein homologous to the human augmin complex (Haus3), respectively. Transplantation analysis further demonstrated that both of these proteins, called Rumba and Haus3, were cell autonomously required for maintaining HSPCs in the CHT during fetal hematopoiesis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fish lines and ethylnitrosourea (ENU) mutagenesis

Zebrafish strain AB was used as the wild-type strain for normal crossing and WIK was used as the mapping strain. The Tg(cd41:eGFP) transgenic line used in this study was described by Lin et al. (Lin et al., 2005). ENU (Sigma) mutagenesis was carried out as described (Solnica-Krezel et al., 1994; Mullins et al., 1994).

Single color whole-mount in situ hybridization (WISH)

Antisense RNA probes were labeled with digoxigenin (DIG) using the DIG-RNA Labeling Kit (Roche). WISH was performed as described previously with NBT/BCIP (Sigma) as substrate (Westerfield, 2000). Antibodies were incubated at 4°C overnight with NBT/BCIP (Sigma) as substrate (Westerfield, 2000).

Double staining of <i>cmyb</i> RNA and phospho histone 3 protein (pH3)

To detect <i>cmyb</i> RNA and mitosis marker pH3 simultaneously, embryos were first hybridized with the DIG-labeled antisense <i>cmyb</i> RNA probe as described for single color WISH. After washing and blocking, the embryos were incubated at 4°C overnight with a peroxidase (POD)-conjugated anti-DIG antibody (1:500; Roche) and stained with Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated secondary antibodies (Invitrogen) were used for triple staining.

Apoptotic assay by Acridine Orange staining and TUNEL assay

In brief, embryos were dechorionated and placed in 5 µg/ml Acridine Orange (AO; Sigma) in egg water. After 30-60 minutes, the embryos were washed with egg water and visualized using a fluorescent microscope (Furutani-Seiki et al., 1996). For the TUNEL (terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase dUTP nick end labeling) assay, PFA-fixed embryos were permeabilized by treatment with a proteinase K (10 µg/ml) and aceton:ethanol (1:2) mixture at –20°C and then stained using the In Situ Cell Death Detection Kit TMR red (Roche) according to the manufacturer’s instructions.

Vessel injection

Approximately 1 nl 5% tetramethylrhodamine dextran (10,000 MW, Invitrogen, D1868) was injected intravascularly into the circulation of 4 dpf embryos.

Positional cloning

Positional cloning was performed as described previously (Bahary et al., 2004). The <i>rumbahkz1</i> mutation was first mapped to linkage 16 between the simple sequence length polymorphism markers (SSLPs) z63822 and z62948. Two closer markers, Z63822 and J95743, were used for analyzing 1717 <i>rumbahkz1</i> embryos for recombinant events. The region containing the <i>rumbahkz1</i> mutation was further narrowed down to a 184 kb region by 5′<i>DIG</i>-PCR analysis of 1265 embryos for recombinant events. Two SSLP markers, the <i>rumbahkz1</i> mutation was revealed by sequencing the genomic sequence of the four candidate genes within this region. The primers used for positional cloning of the <i>rumbahkz1</i> mutation were: Z62948 (5′-GGGGCAAGTGTTTTGCTCAT-3′), J95743 (5′-CGCGCCCTCGGTGTCCTACAT-3′), Z63822 (5′-CTGTCTGTCTTTGTTTGCAGAC-3′), J95743 (5′-CCGGCCCTCCTGGTGTCCTACAT-3′).

Double negative screening

Bulk segregate analysis showed the <i>sambahkz2</i> mutation to be linked with two SSLP markers, z4706 and z1059, on chromosome 7. In fine mapping, two closer SSLP markers, zK183N2-118 and z4706, were used for analyzing 1910 <i>sambahkz2</i> embryos for recombinant events. Two markers CR318672_119281 and CR318603_55485 further positioned the <i>sambahkz2</i> mutation to a region covered by three overlapping bacterial artificial
chromosomes (BACs), CR318672, CR376795, and CR318603, on contig 676. Finally, the *samba* zebrafish identification was mutated by sequencing the genome of candidate genes. The primers used for positive cloning of the *samba* were: **atg**06 (5'-TGCAATGAAGCCTCCCA-3', 5'-TTTCCCCATTACAAAGCTC-3'); z1059 (5'-CAGAGATGATCACGCC-3', 5'-TATACCGTGAATATTGCCCG-3'); z1832N1 118 (5'-TGCGAATATGAGCAATACC-3', 5'-TGCGTAAGAAACGCT-3'); CR318672 119281 (5'-GACCTAGAGTCTGAGGTGC-3', 5'-CCGAGTGAACGATCAGTCC-3'); CR318603 55458 (5'-CCAGCAGAGCGTGGCTAAG-3', 5'-GACATGGGAAAGGTCTC-3'). The primers used for genotyping analysis were: 5'-GAGAATCCATTGTTGCTACCA-3', 5'-TTTACTGATTTTATCCCT-3'.

Polynuclear anti-Rumba and anti-αE1-globin antibody production
Glutathione-s-transferase (GST)-Rumba (amino acids 170-200) and GST-αE1-globin (full-length) fusion proteins were used as antigens for rabbit immunization. Rabbit blood sera were collected and purified as described previously (Jin et al., 2006).

Intracellular localization of Rumba and Haus3
To examine the subcellular localization of the Rumba protein, *rumba* was ectopically expressed in fish embryos by plasmid injection and detected with a rabbit anti-Rumba antibody. Finally, the embryos were incubated with a rabbit polyclonal antibody containing DAPI and observed using a Zeiss LSM 510 confocal microscope.

For Haus3 protein cellular localization, Cos-7 cells were grown on coverslips in a 6-well dish and transfected with pcDNA3.1/nw-haus3-atp (haus3 gene fused with a V5 tag at the N terminus) using lipofectamine (Invitrogen). After a brief wash with ice-cold PBS-CM (PBS with 1 mM CaCl2 and 1 mM MgCl2), the transfected cells were fixed in 3% PFA in PBS-CM for 20 minutes, washed twice with PBS-CM followed by two washes in 0.3% NH4Cl in PBS-CM and, finally, PBS-CM. The cells were then permeabilized in PBS-CM containing 0.1% Triton X-100 for 15 minutes and incubated with monoclonal anti-V5 antibody (1:200; Invitrogen) in FDB (PBS-CM with 5% goat serum, 2% fetal bovine serum and 0.05% CaCl2 and 50 μg/ml DNase), the cell suspensions were spun at 800 g for 5 minutes and resuspended in PBS. After passing through a 40 μm pore filter, the cells (10^6 per ml) were analyzed using a FACs Aria II flow cytometer (Becon Dickinson).

Results
*samba* and *samba* zebrafish are definitive hematopoiesis-defective mutants
To gain new insight into the regulation of definitive hematopoiesis, we carried out a forward genetic screen in search of ENU-induced zebrafish mutants with defects in thymic recombination activating gene 1 (rag1) expression. Rag1 is known to catalyze the rearrangement of immunoglobulin genes in immature B lymphocytes and of T cell receptor genes in immature T lymphocytes, respectively (Willett et al., 1997). It is also the primary reagent, a collection of mutants that had relatively normal morphology and intact angiogenesis but specific defects in the generation of definitive hematopoiesis was obtained. Among them, *rumba* and *samba* were two mutant lines with similar phenotypes. Both homozygous *rumba* and *samba* mutants can initiate definitive hematopoiesis in tissues with similar phenotypes. Both homozygous *rumba* and *samba* mutants are distinguishable from their siblings at early stages and had an intact vascular system (see Fig. S4 in the supplementary material). However, rag1 expression was hardly detected in both mutants (Fig. 1A-B'). Their circulation began to slow down gradually after 5 dpf and, eventually, both died at ~7-14 dpf. Consistent with the observation of normal morphology and blood circulation in early stage mutants, primitive hematopoiesis was indeed unaffected in *rumba* and *samba* mutants as shown by the normal expression of erythroid ael-globin (hbaei – Zebrafish Information Network) gene (Brownlie et al., 2003) and myeloid mpox gene (mpx – Zebrafish Information Network) (Bennett et al., 2001) (Fig. 1C-F'). These data indicate that, despite a lack of thymic rag1 expression, both *rumba* and *samba* mutants can initiate primitive hematopoiesis normally.
The lack of thymic \textit{ragl} expression indicates defects in T lymphocytes and prompted us to test whether other hematopoietic lineages, such as erythroid and myeloid cells, of definitive origin were also affected in these two mutants. We therefore examined the transcription of \textit{ael1-globin} and \textit{mpo} in 6 dpf \textit{rumba}^{hkz1–/–} and \textit{sambahkz2–/–} larvae when definitive erythroid and myeloid lineages are evident in the CHT and kidney (Jin et al., 2009). In wild-type embryos, definitive erythroid precursors were found mainly in the CHT and the kidney as shown by the robust \textit{ael1-globin} expression (Fig. 1G,G'). Similarly, \textit{mpo}-expressing definitive myeloid cells predominantly resided in the kidney and scattered across the CHT region (Fig. 1I,I'). However, these expression patterns of both \textit{ael1-globin} and \textit{mpo} were almost wiped out in the 6 dpf \textit{rumba}^{hkz1–/–} and \textit{sambahkz2–/–} mutant larvae (Fig. 1H,H',I,J'). Thus, in addition to the defective lymphoid lineage development, definitive erythroid and myeloid lineages were also severely impaired in \textit{rumba}^{hkz1–/–} and \textit{sambahkz2–/–} mutants, strongly suggesting that both \textit{rumba}^{hkz1} and \textit{sambahkz2} mutations disrupt the early events of definitive hematopoiesis.

\textbf{\textit{rumba}^{hkz1} and \textit{sambahkz2} mutations compromise the HSPC maintenance in the CHT}

We next investigated definitive HSPC development in both mutants. Previous studies have shown that zebrafish HSPCs initiate from the VDA region at ~28 hpf (Gering and Patient, 2005; Burns et al., 2005). The VDA-derived HSPCs subsequently migrate to the CHT at ~2 dpf and finally colonize the kidney by 5 dpf (Murayama et al., 2006; Jin et al., 2007). This developmental path of HSPCs can be followed by monitoring the expression of HSPC-associated genes such as \textit{cmyb} (Murayama et al., 2006; Jin et al., 2007). Therefore, WISH was performed to examine \textit{cmyb} expression in \textit{rumba}^{hkz1–/–} and \textit{sambahkz2–/–} mutants at various developmental stages. We found that HSPCs were properly specified in both mutants as shown by intact \textit{cmyb} expression in the VDA region at 30 hpf (Fig. 2A,A',F,F',K,K',P,P'). Intriguingly, although HSPCs in \textit{rumba}^{hkz1–/–} could colonize the CHT at ~54 hpf (Fig. 2B,G,L,Q), their further development was compromised from 3 dpf onwards (Fig. 2C,H,M,R). In fact, whereas \textit{cmyb} expression in siblings continued to increase in the CHT and appeared in the thymus and kidney by 4 dpf (Fig. 2D,J), this expression pattern was dramatically reduced in \textit{rumba}^{hkz1–/–} mutants (Fig. 2N,S). Similarly, in \textit{sambahkz2–/–} mutants HSPCs were formed in the VDA and subsequently seeded the CHT as indicated by the enrichment of \textit{cmyb} expression in the CHT up to 3 dpf (Fig. 2B',C',G',H',L',M',Q',R'). However, \textit{sambahkz2–/–} mutants started to show obvious decreased expression of \textit{cmyb} in the CHT at ~4 dpf (Fig. 2D',I',N',S'). By 5 dpf, \textit{cmyb} expression was almost undetectable in the CHT, thymus and kidney of both \textit{rumba}^{hkz1–/–} and \textit{sambahkz2–/–} mutants (Fig. 2E,E',J',O,O',T,T'). A similar result was obtained by analyzing the \textit{rumba}^{hkz1} Tg(\textit{cd41}:eGFP) and \textit{sambahkz2}/Tg(\textit{cd41}:eGFP) lines carrying the \textit{cd41}:eGFP transgene (see Fig. S2 in the supplementary material). The Tg(\textit{cd41}:eGFP) transgenic line was recently shown to label definitive hematopoietic precursors, including HSPCs, in zebrafish (Kissa et al., 2008). As expected, large clusters of GFP-positive cells were found in the 5 dpf wild-type siblings CHT (see Fig. S2A,B in the supplementary material), whereas these hematopoietic precursors were reduced in both \textit{rumba}^{hkz1–/–}/Tg(\textit{cd41}:eGFP) and \textit{sambahkz2–/–}/Tg(\textit{cd41}:eGFP) (see Fig. S2C-F in the supplementary material). These results show that both \textit{rumba}^{hkz1} and \textit{sambahkz2} mutations do not affect HSPC initiation in the VDA and their subsequent mobilization to the CHT, but rather disrupt their maintenance and further development in the CHT. In particular, mutation of \textit{rumba} compromised HSPC development as early as 3 dpf, soon after they colonize the CHT, whereas HSPCs in \textit{sambahkz2} mutants appeared to be compromised when they underwent further expansion in the CHT at ~4 dpf.
To define the cellular defects of the hematopoietic phenotype in these two mutants, we first monitored the cell death of HSPCs in \textit{rumba}\textsuperscript{hkz1} and \textit{samba}\textsuperscript{hkz2} mutants using Acridine Orange (AO) staining and the TUNEL assay. Both showed that there was either no significant increase or only a slight increase of apoptotic HSPCs in the CHT of both mutant embryos from 3 dpf to 5 dpf (see Fig. S3 in the supplementary material; data not shown). This result does not explain the drastic reduction of the hematopoietic cell phenotype in the CHT of both mutants. We therefore checked the HSPC proliferation status of both mutants. Anti-phospho-histone 3 (pH3) staining (Hendzel et al., 1997) revealed a block of HSPC proliferation in the CHT of \textit{sambahkz2–/–} embryos at 4 dpf (Fig. 3). In siblings, double staining of \textit{cmyb} and pH3 showed that only a small number of \textit{cmyb}-expressing cells in the CHT was also pH3-positive and, thus, these cells were actually mitotic cells in the M phase (Fig. 3A–D). By contrast, although \textit{cmyb} expression in the CHT was already decreased in \textit{samba}\textsuperscript{hkz2–/–} mutant embryos at 4 dpf, there was a significant increase of pH3-positive cells in the residual \textit{cmyb}-expressing cells (Fig. 3E–H). This result strongly suggests that a large portion of the CHT-restricted hematopoietic cells, including HSPCs, in \textit{sambahkz2} mutants are blocked in the M phase during cell cycle progression so that their expansion and further differentiation are compromised, resulting in a loss of major definitive lineages. Living cell cycle analysis by Hoechst 33342 staining confirmed our speculation: the percentage of hematopoietic precursors (marked by \textit{cd41-GFP} positive cells) in the G2/M stages (29.7%) was three times greater than in their siblings (8.9%; see Fig. S4A,B in the supplementary material). By
contrast, in *rumba*~hklz1~/~ mutant embryos, no obvious increase of pH3-positive cells was found (data not shown). Living cell cycle analysis by Hoechst 33342 staining could not be applied to these embryos because it was difficult to differentiate *rumba*~hklz1~/~ mutant embryos from their siblings before 3 dpf, and hematopoietic cells in the 4 dpf *rumba*~hklz1~/~ mutant embryos were too few to perform cell cycle analysis. We therefore used BrdU labeling to examine the proliferation of HSPCs in *rumba*~hklz1~ mutants.  *rumba*~hklz1~/Tg(cd41:eGFP) mutant embryos and their siblings were injected at 3 dpf with BrdU peritoneally and incubated for two hours. Co-staining of cd41-GFP and BrdU showed no obvious differences between *rumba*~hklz1~ embryos and siblings in the incorporation ratio of BrdU in HSPCs in the CHT region (Fig. 3I–P; see Fig. S4C in the supplementary material). However, we did find that the pH3 positive, BrdU negative HSPCs in the CHT region were significantly increased in *rumba*~hklz1~ mutant embryos (12 out of 33 cells) compared with their siblings (four out of 52 cells) (Table 1). The pH3 and BrdU double-positive HSPCs probably represent cells in M phase that had passed through S phase at least once, whereas pH3 positive but BrdU negative HSPCs are those in M phase that never entered the S phase during the incubation time. In other words, in siblings, most of the active proliferating HSPCs in the CHT had entered M phase by the end of the two hour incubation, as they are pH3 and BrdU double positive. In *rumba*~hklz1~ mutant embryos, however, a significant portion of HSPCs stayed in the M phase of the previous round of the cell cycle during the two hour interval as they were pH3 positive but BrdU negative, indicating delayed cell cycle progression of HSPCs in *rumba*~hklz1~ mutants. Taken together, these observations indicate that the failure to maintain the HSPC pool in *rumba*~hklz1~ and *sambahkz2* mutants is caused by different cellular defects.

**rumba** gene encodes a nuclear zinc finger protein

A positional cloning approach was employed to identify the *rumba*~hklz1~ mutant gene. Bulk segregation analysis first mapped the *rumba* gene on linkage group 16 and fine mapping further placed the mutation within a 184 kb region between two simple sequence length polymorphism markers (SSLPs): O82105 and L25805 (Fig. 4A). This region is covered by four overlapping BACs, zC287M15, zC106K4, zC239E16 and zK67N17, and contains four predicted genes encoding the ETS domain transcriptional repressor PE1, a novel HMG protein, glycogen synthase kinase-3 alpha and a novel C2H2 zinc finger protein, respectively (Fig. 4A). Sequencing the coding region of these candidate genes revealed a point mutation in the gene encoding the novel C2H2 zinc finger protein, which contains 16 C2H2 zinc fingers with no other notable functional domains (Fig. 4F). This point mutation was a C-to-T substitution. Two zinc fingers were less conserved in human protein sequence.

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**Table 1. Quantitative analysis of BrdU incorporation of Cd41+ HSPCs in 3 dpf *rumba*~hklz1~ mutants and their siblings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage of BrdU labeling</th>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>Cd41+ phosphoH3 BrdU+ cell number</th>
<th>Cd41+ phosphoH3 BrdU+ cell number</th>
<th>Percentage of Cd41+ phosphoH3 BrdU+ cells in all Cd41+ phosphoH3 cells</th>
<th>Total number of embryos examined</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 dpf</td>
<td><em>rumba</em><del>hklz1</del>/~</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 dpf</td>
<td>sibling</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Fig. 3. rumba**~hklz1~ and **sambahkz2** mutations cause different cellular defects in definitive hematopoietic cells. (A-H) Double staining of cmyb RNA and phospho histone 3 (pH3) protein in the CHT of 4 dpf wild-type (WT) zebrafish siblings (A-D) and *sambahkz2*~+/+~ mutants (E-H). D and H show bright-field images with fluorescent staining overlaid. (I-P) Triple staining of Cd41-GFP, BrdU and phospho histone 3 (pH3) of 3 dpf wild-type siblings (I-L) and *rumba*~hklz1~/~ mutants (M-P). Arrows indicate Cd41-GFP, BrdU and pH3 triple-positive cell and arrowheads indicate Cd41-GFP and pH3 double-positive but BrdU-negative cell.
There are a total of eight genes predicted to be located in this region, covered by three overlapping BACs on linkage group 7 (Fig. 5A). Using the positional cloning approach described in the previous section, the \texttt{rumba} \texttt{hkz1}–/– mutant phenotype was indeed caused by the nonsense mutation in this gene, we carried out a rescue experiment with in vitro transcribed mRNA. Injection of wild-type mRNA of the C2H2 zinc finger protein partially restored \texttt{cmyb} expression in \texttt{rumba} \texttt{hkz1}–/– mutant embryos (Fig. 4C-E; 21 rescued out of 33 injected mutants), whereas injection of the mutant mRNA failed to do so (data not shown). RT-PCR confirmed that the injected \texttt{rumba} cRNA was sustained until 4 dpf (see Fig. S5 in the supplementary material). Collectively, these data demonstrate that the gene encoding this C2H2 zinc finger protein is responsible for the \texttt{rumba} \texttt{hkz1}–/– mutant phenotype. As \texttt{Rumba} is predominantly localized in the nucleus (Fig. 4G-I), we speculate that \texttt{Rumba} could function as a transcriptional modulator.

\textit{samba} \texttt{hkz2} mutant phenotype is caused by a nonsense mutation in the zebrafish homolog of mammalian \texttt{HAUS3}

Using the positional cloning approach described in the previous section, the \texttt{samba} \texttt{hkz2} mutation was mapped to a 300 kb region covered by three overlapping BACs on linkage group 7 (Fig. 5A). There are a total of eight genes predicted to be located in this region. Sequencing of the coding region of these candidate genes revealed a nonsense point mutation, a T-to-G transition creating a premature stop codon in the transcript, in gene \texttt{zgc153228} in the \texttt{samba} \texttt{hkz2} mutant (Fig. 5B). Based on expressed sequence tag information and the RACE result, we obtained the full-length \texttt{zgc153228} cDNA (\texttt{zgc153228}–\texttt{β}). Interestingly, a comparison of our cDNA sequence (\texttt{zgc153228}–\texttt{β}) with another cDNA sequence from the NCBI database (\texttt{zgc153228}–\texttt{α}) revealed a 48 bp (encoding 16 amino acids) difference in the coding region. This 48 bp sequence, which is part of exon 4 in \texttt{zgc153228}–\texttt{β}, is spliced out in \texttt{zgc153228}–\texttt{α} (Fig. 5C). RT-PCR also confirmed the existence of two forms of \texttt{zgc153228} transcripts (data not shown).

To confirm that the \texttt{samba} \texttt{hkz2} mutant phenotype was indeed caused by the nonsense mutation in \texttt{zgc153228}, we performed a rescue experiment with in vitro synthesized \texttt{zgc153228} mRNA. Injection of either form of wild-type \texttt{zgc153228} mRNA into the \texttt{haust} \texttt{hkz2}–/– mutant embryos partially restored \texttt{cmyb} expression in the CHT (Fig. 5G-J) (α form: 10 rescued out of 38 injected mutants; β form: 18 rescued out of 55 injected mutants); whereas injection of the mutant mRNA failed to do so (data not shown). RT-PCR confirmed the presence of the injected \texttt{zgc153228}–\texttt{β} RNA at 4 dpf (see Fig. S5 in the supplementary material). Based on the positional cloning data and rescue experiment result, we conclude that the nonsense mutation in \texttt{zgc153228} gene does cause the \texttt{samba} \texttt{hkz2} mutant phenotype. The predicted \texttt{zgc153228} open reading frame encodes a 629 amino acid protein with two coiled-coil features. Protein sequence alignment and synteny analysis revealed that it is the homolog of the newly identified human augmin-like complex subunit 3 (\texttt{HAUS3}), which is crucial for mitotic spindle assembly, maintenance of centrosome integrity and mitotic progression in mammalian cell lines (Uehara et al., 2009; Lawo et al., 2009). We hereafter refer to the \texttt{samba} \texttt{zgc153228} gene as \texttt{haus3}. Similar to mammalian \texttt{HAUS3}, immunohistochemical analysis of \texttt{cos-7} cells transiently transfected with V5-tagged \texttt{haus3} cDNA constructs (\texttt{haus3-α} and \texttt{haus3-β}) revealed that \texttt{Haus3} was exclusively localized in the cytoplasm.
Although two splicing forms of \( \text{haus3} \) transcripts exist during embryonic development, \( \text{Haus3-} \alpha \) and \( \text{Haus3-} \beta \) proteins show the same localization patterns and can rescue the mutant hematopoietic phenotype to similar extent. Therefore, they seem to be functionally equivalent during hematopoiesis.

Rumba and Haus3 are cell autonomously required for maintaining the HSPC pool in the CHT

In order to address how loss of the \( \text{rumba} \) and \( \text{haus3} \) genes causes hematopoietic defects, we first examined the temporal and spatial expression pattern of these two genes by WISH. Both genes exhibited a widespread expression in the embryonic body rather than being specific to the hematopoietic tissues (see Fig. S6 in the supplementary material). This raised the question of whether the hematopoietic phenotype observed in \( \text{rumba}^{hkz1/-} \) and \( \text{samba}^{hkz2/-} \) mutants was caused by a cell-autonomous or non-cell-autonomous effect. To clarify this issue, a cell transplantation experiment was performed in which donor cells derived from 3 hpf wild-type \( \text{Tg(cd41:eGFP)} \) embryos were transplanted into either the same stage \( \text{rumba}^{hkz1/-} \) and \( \text{samba}^{hkz2/-} \) mutants or their siblings. We reasoned that if the hematopoietic phenotype in both mutants was caused by a cell-autonomous effect, the contribution of transplanted wild-type donor cells to the HSPCs in the CHT in both mutant hosts would be comparable to that in sibling hosts. Indeed, wild-type donor GFP positive cells were detected in the CHT region of both \( \text{rumba}^{hkz1/-} \) and \( \text{samba}^{hkz2/-} \) hosts, and the contribution ratios were similar to that observed in sibling hosts (Table 2). Notably, those GFP-positive donor cells could form large colonies in the CHT of both mutants and many of them were able to differentiate into \( \alpha \)-E1-globin-positive erythroid precursors (Fig. 6), implying that \( \text{rumba}^{hkz1/-} \) and \( \text{samba}^{hkz2/-} \) mutant embryos injected with either wild-type \( \text{haus3-} \alpha \) or \( \text{haus3-} \beta \) RNA (J). The phenotype seen in I and J is representative of 10 out of 38 and 18 out of 55 mutant embryos observed, as indicated.
As expected, we found that many fewer mutant donor cells were detected in host CHT compared with sibling donor cells (Table 2). Collectively, these data demonstrate that both Rumba and Haus3 act in a cell-autonomous manner in maintaining the HSPC pool in the CHT during fetal hematopoiesis.

**DISCUSSION**

In this study, we report the isolation of two zebrafish mutant lines rumba<sup>hkz1</sup> and samba<sup>hkz2</sup> from our genetic screen aiming to identify novel factors regulating definitive hematopoiesis and HSPC development. Characterization results suggest that the early-forming tissues are largely normal in both mutants and they can both produce primitive hematopoiesis. It has been reported that there is a separate population of committed erythromyeloid progenitors (EMPs) initiating definitive hematopoiesis independent of HSPCs (Bertrand et al., 2007) and this population seems to be unaffected in these two mutants as determined by checking a few erythroid and myeloid marker genes at ~33 hpf (data not shown). We found that although definitive HSPCs were initially specified in the VDA region and could subsequently seed the CHT, their further development was severely impaired in rumba<sup>hkz1</sup> and samba<sup>hkz2</sup> mutants. In particular, loss of rumba affected HSPC maintenance as early as they colonize the CHT, whereas HSPCs in samba<sup>hkz2</sup> mutants were affected in the late stage of HSPC expansion in the CHT. Bertrand et al. have reported that HSPCs can also migrate to the kidney along the renal tube.

Table 2. Summary of transplantation results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Total number of host embryos</th>
<th>With over 20 Cd41-GFP&lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt; cells</th>
<th>With 1-19 Cd41-GFP&lt;sup&gt;+&lt;/sup&gt; cells</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wild type</td>
<td>rumba&lt;sup&gt;hkz1&lt;/sup&gt;–/–</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wild type</td>
<td>sibling of rumba&lt;sup&gt;hkz1&lt;/sup&gt;–/–</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wild type</td>
<td>samba&lt;sup&gt;hkz2&lt;/sup&gt;–/–</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wild type</td>
<td>sibling of samba&lt;sup&gt;hkz2&lt;/sup&gt;–/–</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rumba&lt;sup&gt;hkz1&lt;/sup&gt;–/–</td>
<td>wild type</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rumba&lt;sup&gt;hkz1&lt;/sup&gt;–/–</td>
<td>sibling of wild type</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samba&lt;sup&gt;hkz2&lt;/sup&gt;–/–</td>
<td>wild type</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samba&lt;sup&gt;hkz2&lt;/sup&gt;–/–</td>
<td>sibling of wild type</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CBT, caudal hematopoietic tissue.

As expected, we found that many fewer mutant donor cells were detected in host CHT compared with sibling donor cells (Table 2). Collectively, these data demonstrate that both Rumba and Haus3 act in a cell-autonomous manner in maintaining the HSPC pool in the CHT during fetal hematopoiesis.

**DISCUSSION**

In this study, we report the isolation of two zebrafish mutant lines rumba<sup>hkz1</sup> and samba<sup>hkz2</sup> from our genetic screen aiming to identify novel factors regulating definitive hematopoiesis and HSPC development. Characterization results suggest that the early-forming tissues are largely normal in both mutants and they can both produce primitive hematopoiesis. It has been reported that there is a separate population of committed erythromyeloid progenitors (EMPs) initiating definitive hematopoiesis independent of HSPCs (Bertrand et al., 2007) and this population seems to be unaffected in these two mutants as determined by checking a few erythroid and myeloid marker genes at ~33 hpf (data not shown). We found that although definitive HSPCs were initially specified in the VDA region and could subsequently seed the CHT, their further development was severely impaired in rumba<sup>hkz1</sup> and samba<sup>hkz2</sup> mutants. In particular, loss of rumba affected HSPC maintenance as early as they colonize the CHT, whereas HSPCs in samba<sup>hkz2</sup> mutants were affected in the late stage of HSPC expansion in the CHT. Bertrand et al. have reported that HSPCs can also migrate to the kidney along the renal tube.

![Fig. 6. Rumba and Haus3 are cell autonomously required for maintaining HSPCs in the CHT. (A-H)](image-url) Confocal images of transplantation results in wild-type (WT) zebrafish sibling hosts (A-D), rumba<sup>hkz1</sup>–/– mutant hosts (E-H), and samba<sup>hkz2</sup>–/– mutant hosts (E’-H’). Anti-GFP staining (A,A’,E,E’,I,I’) and anti-βE1-globin staining (B,B’,F,F’) in the host CHT region are merged in C, C’, G and G’, as indicated and superimposed with their respective bright field views in D, D’, H and H’. Dotted lines indicate the position of the caudal vein.
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(bertrand et al., 2008). However, the nature of this HSPC population remains undefined. Nonetheless, we speculate that rumba and haus3 are also required for the development of this HSPC population, presumably in a manner similar to HSPCs in the CHT, because almost no, or very low levels of, hematopoietic marker was detected in the kidney of both mutants (Fig. 1). Further study with markers that specifically mark this HSPC population will help to clarify this issue. Our findings highlight the divergence of the molecular machinery governing the initiation and maintenance of HSPCs. This divergence seems to be conserved among vertebrates. For example, Tal1 and Runx1 are found to be necessary for the initiation, but dispensable for the maintenance of, hematopoietic stem cells in mice (mikkola et al., 2003; ichikawa et al., 2004). By contrast, Sox17 is essential for the maintenance of fetal hematopoiesis, but it is dispensable for the initiation of definitive hematopoiesis and adult hematopoiesis (kim et al., 2007).

Our study shows that cell cycle defects are the primary defects that contribute to the hematopoietic phenotype in rumba<sup>h<sub>k</sub>2<sub>1</sub></sup> and sambahkz2<sup>h<sub>k</sub>2<sub>2</sub></sup> mutants. The absence of both HSPCs and differentiated blood cells in the CHT region in both mutants by 5 dpf indicates that the abnormal hematopoietic cells eventually die. However, TUNEL staining reveals only a subtle increase in the number of dying cells in the CHT region in both mutants (see Fig. S3 in the supplementary material). The most likely explanations for this result are: (1) HSPCs were not properly expanded in both mutants, thus the total cell number is less than that in wild type from 3 dpf onwards; (2) Those defective hematopoietic cells in the CHT are possibly cleared in an unsynchronized and gradual manner. In summary, we believe that cell cycle defects shown in both mutants represent the main cellular defects and that they eventually cause secondary consequences such as clearance of abnormal cells, presumably by apoptosis.

Although rumba<sup>h<sub>k</sub>2<sub>1</sub></sup> and sambahkz2<sup>h<sub>k</sub>2<sub>2</sub></sup> mutants have a similar hematopoietic phenotype, our current evidence indicates that these two genes are involved in different pathways. First, the appearance of hematopoietic defects was earlier in rumba<sup>h<sub>k</sub>2<sub>1</sub></sup> than in sambahkz2<sup>h<sub>k</sub>2<sub>2</sub></sup> mutants. Furthermore, the cell cycle arrest phenotype that occurred in sambahkz<sup>h<sub>k</sub>2<sub>2</sub></sup> mutants was not found in rumba<sup>h<sub>k</sub>2<sub>1</sub></sup>; instead, rumba<sup>h<sub>k</sub>2<sub>1</sub></sup> demonstrated a cell cycle delay defect. No discernible difference of rumba expression was detected between sambahkz<sup>h<sub>k</sub>2<sub>2</sub></sup> mutants and their siblings (data not shown). Moreover, neither Rumba nor Haus3 can rescue each other’s phenotype (data not shown). Thus, Rumba and Haus3 probably function independently in the regulation of HSPC development.

Protein sequence analysis revealed that the zinc finger protein 585B (NM 152279) is the most similar human protein to Rumba. However, 585B also shares a high degree of homology with several other zebrafish zinc finger proteins owing to multiple C2H2 zinc finger domains (data not shown). It is unclear whether 585B is the mammalian counterpart of zebrafish Rumba and further functional assays should be carried out in zebrafish or a mammalian system to clarify this issue. By contrast, protein sequence alignment and synteny analysis showed that the zebrafish Samba protein is homologous to one of the subunits of human augmin complex HAUS3, which is crucial for mitotic spindle assembly, maintenance of centrosome integrity and mitotic progression in Hela cells (Uehara et al., 2009; lawo et al., 2009). We showed that the failure of developing fetal hematopoiesis in the sambahkz2<sup>h<sub>k</sub>2<sub>2</sub></sup> mutant CHT was similarly due to the arrest of HSPCs at the M phase during cell cycle progression as shown by both pH3 staining and FACS analysis. Thus, our findings not only support these human cell line studies but, more importantly, provide genetic evidence for the physiological significance of the human augmin complex in the regulation of HSPC development in vertebrates. The functional similarity of zebrafish Haus3 and human HAUS3 is also supported by the high degree of conservation in their amino acid sequence and protein structure: zebrafish Haus3 has two coiled-coil motifs (amino acids ~108-135 and ~500-527) and human HAUS3 contains several coiled-coil features. Coiled-coil is a typical hypersecondary structure formed by two or more alpha-helices, and short coiled-coil domains usually mediate specific protein-protein interactions (rose and meier, 2004). We speculate that such conserved features might be responsible for the physical interaction with other subunits in the HAUS complex or t-tubulin ring complex (Uehara et al., 2009).

The transplantation assay demonstrates that both rumba and haus3 act cell autonomously in maintaining the HSPC pool in the CHT. However, a non-cell-autonomous effect of these two genes cannot be excluded at this stage. Given the fact that all the ae1<sup>-</sup> positive hematopoietic colonies found in the transplanted host mutant CHT were derived exclusively from donor cells as shown by the fact that they were GFP positive (fig. 6), we speculate that a non-cell-autonomous effect, if it exists, would be minimal. Of note, in the transplantation assay, we also found that transplanted wild-type donor cells appeared to form large colonies in the CHT region of both mutants, whereas in control siblings transplanted cells tended to spread as small clusters. This phenomenon suggests that the CHT niche in the mutants can impose a compensation feedback loop when healthy donors successfully dock into it.

The identification of rumba and haus3 genes as crucial regulators of HSPC development demonstrates the power of the zebrafish system to uncover novel factors involved in hematopoiesis. Besides rumba<sup>h<sub>k</sub>2<sub>1</sub></sup> and sambahkz2<sup>h<sub>k</sub>2<sub>2</sub></sup>, a collection of definitive hematopoiesis defective zebrafish mutants were recovered from our genetic screen. With the cloning and characterization of those mutants, we believe that a great deal will be learned to fill the gaps in our current understanding of HSPC development.

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Competing interests statement
The authors declare no competing financial interests.

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