

## **The transcription Factor Islet-1: A novel Gene Target for Future Cardiac Repair?**

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The LIM-homeobox transcription factor *Isl1* plays a crucial role during heart embryogenesis. Embryonic *Isl1*<sup>+</sup> precursors give rise to over two-thirds of the heart and to its subsequent lineages: cardiac muscle, smooth muscle and endothelium. Interestingly, a subset of *Isl1*<sup>+</sup> progenitors remains embedded in the postnatal heart.

We have previously showed that *Isl1* retroviral transduction to endothelial cells improves their angiogenic properties. In this study, we investigated whether *Isl1* is expressed in adult mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) physiologically, and after acute myocardial infarction (MI). Additionally, we examined whether *Isl1* gene transfer to MSCs could promote the cells' vasculogenic properties, and the therapeutic potential of *Isl1* gene delivery to the infarcted heart.

We used the transgenic mice *Isl1-cre/Z/EG*, in order to detect *Isl1* expression in MSCs of adult mice, complemented by RT-PCR and immunostaining for *Isl1* detection in rats' MSCs. Four weeks after MI was induced in rats, *Isl1* expression was assessed in bone marrow and peripheral blood by RT-PCR and immunostaining. *Isl1* was retrovirally transduced to MSCs. endothelial markers were examined by FACS and tube formation capacity was assessed on matrigel. Furthermore, intramyocardial injection of plasmid encoding *Isl1* to mice after ligation of the LAD has been performed.

We report for the first time, the identification of *Isl1*<sup>+</sup> progenitors in *adult* bone marrow. The number of *Isl1*<sup>+</sup> progenitors increased after *in vitro* cell culture, and also in the splenocytes after acute experimental myocardial infarction. *Isl1* overexpression in MSCs promoted their differentiation towards endothelium.

These data point at the broad potential that *Isl1* gene therapy has in engendering cardiac repair.