

# Early Heart Development

Precardiac mesoderm – horseshoe shaped extending back on both sides of the foregut

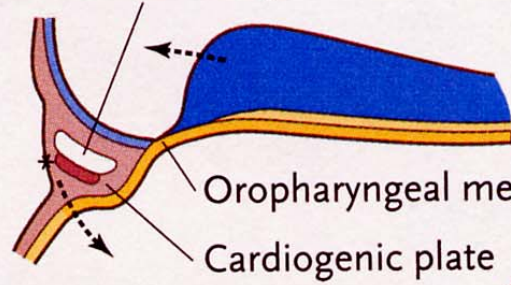
Endoderm induces early heart tissue

Mesoderm splits → somatic and splanchnic, cardiogenic plate is splanchnic and anterior to the oropharyngeal membrane

Space between somatic and splanchnic mesoderm will form pericardial cavity

180° rotation of the anterior embryo places the heart posterior to the oropharyngeal membrane

Pericardial cavity



**B**

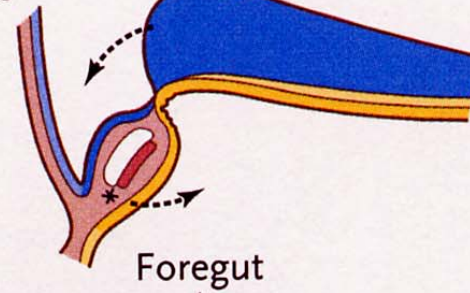
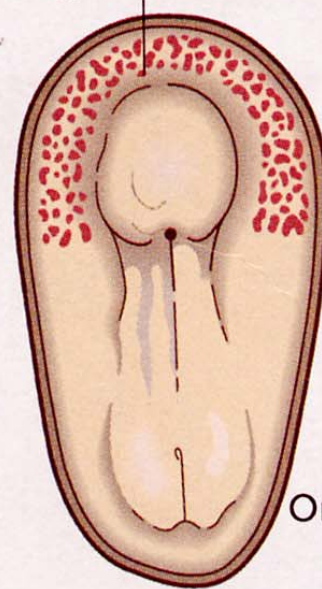
Neural plate

Oropharyngeal membrane

Cardiogenic plate

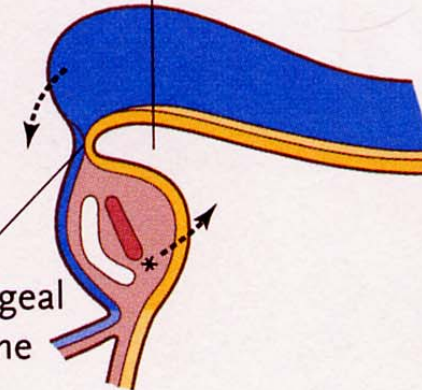
Cardiogenic mesoderm

**A**



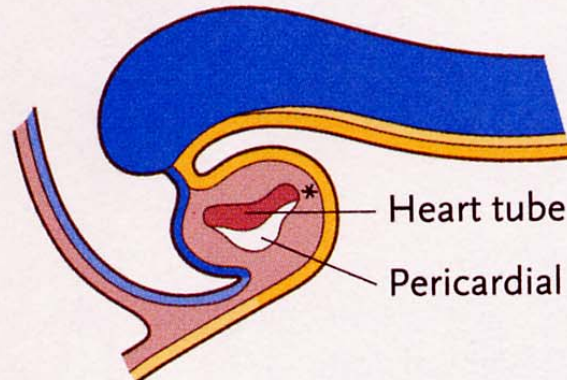
**C**

Foregut



**D**

Oropharyngeal membrane



**E**

Heart tube

Pericardial cavity

# Heart Formation

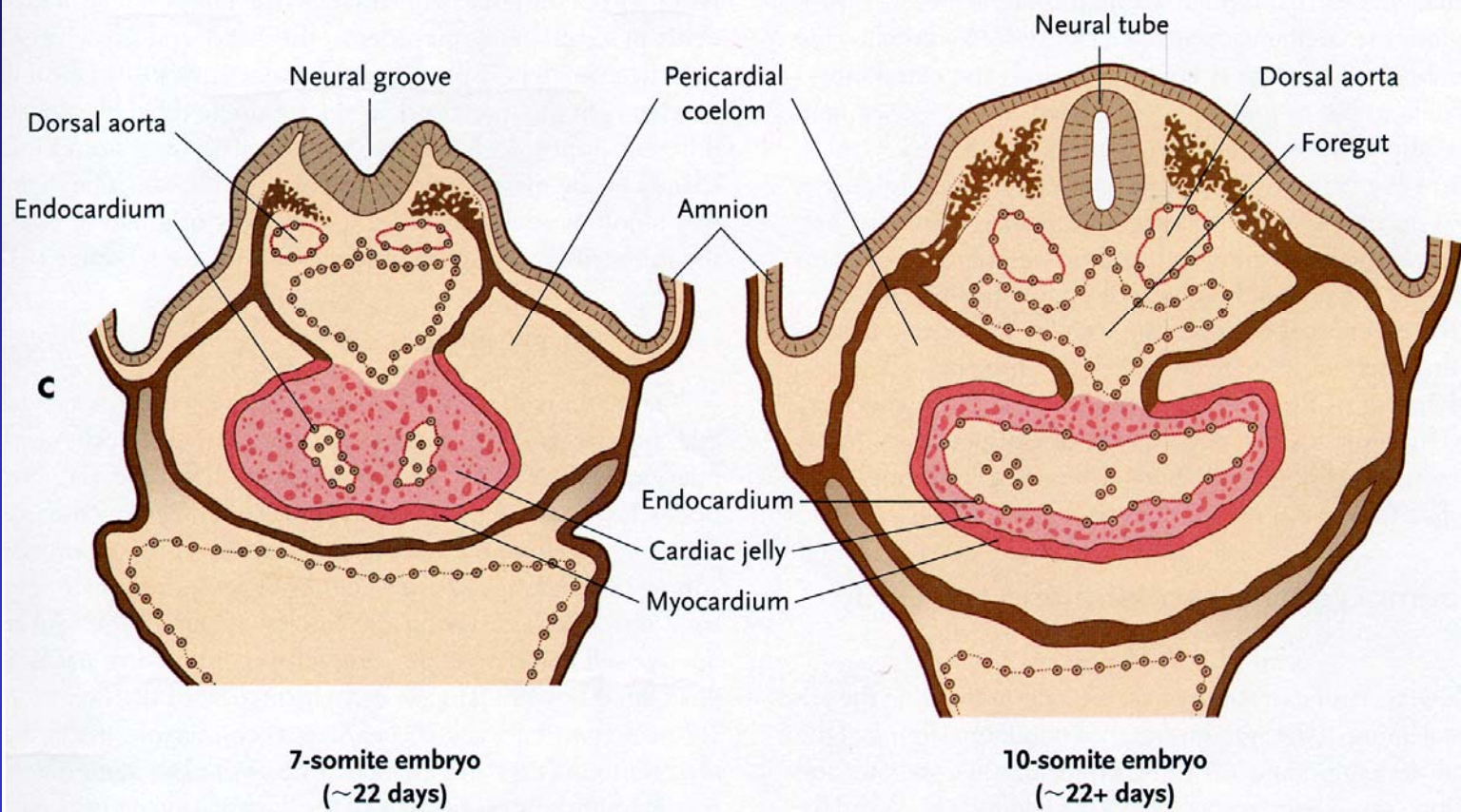
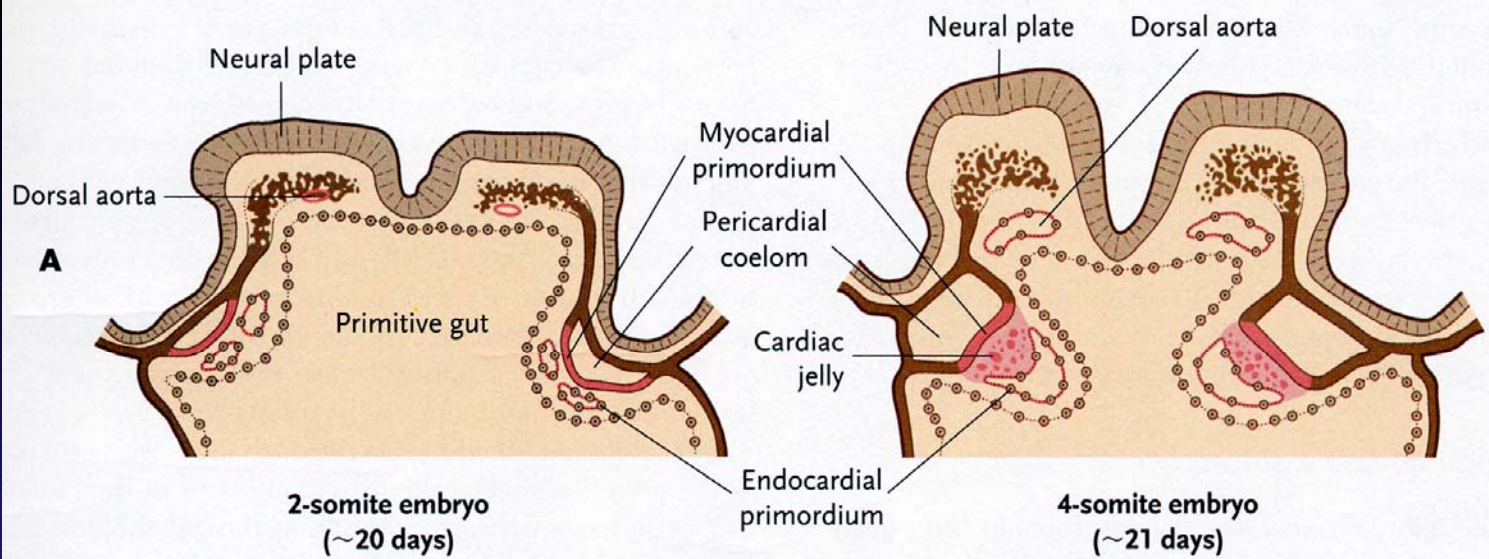
Vesicles in the pre-cardiac splanchnic mesoderm fuse to form paired endocardial primordia on both sides of the foregut

Endocardial primordia fuse along the midline to form the primitive tubular heart

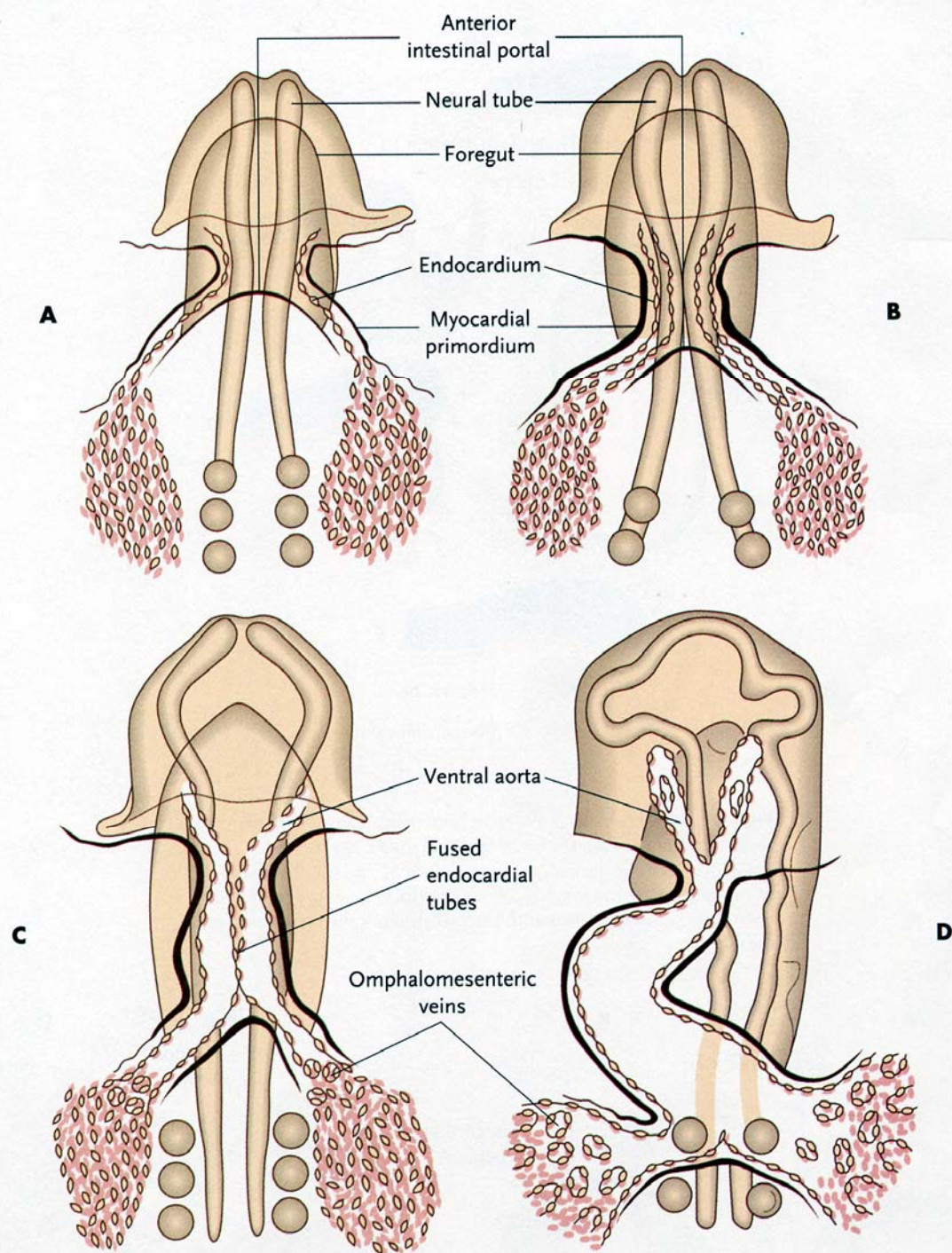
Inner endocardial lining becomes the endocardium, surrounded by matrix called cardiac jelly

Myocardium surrounds the cardiac jelly

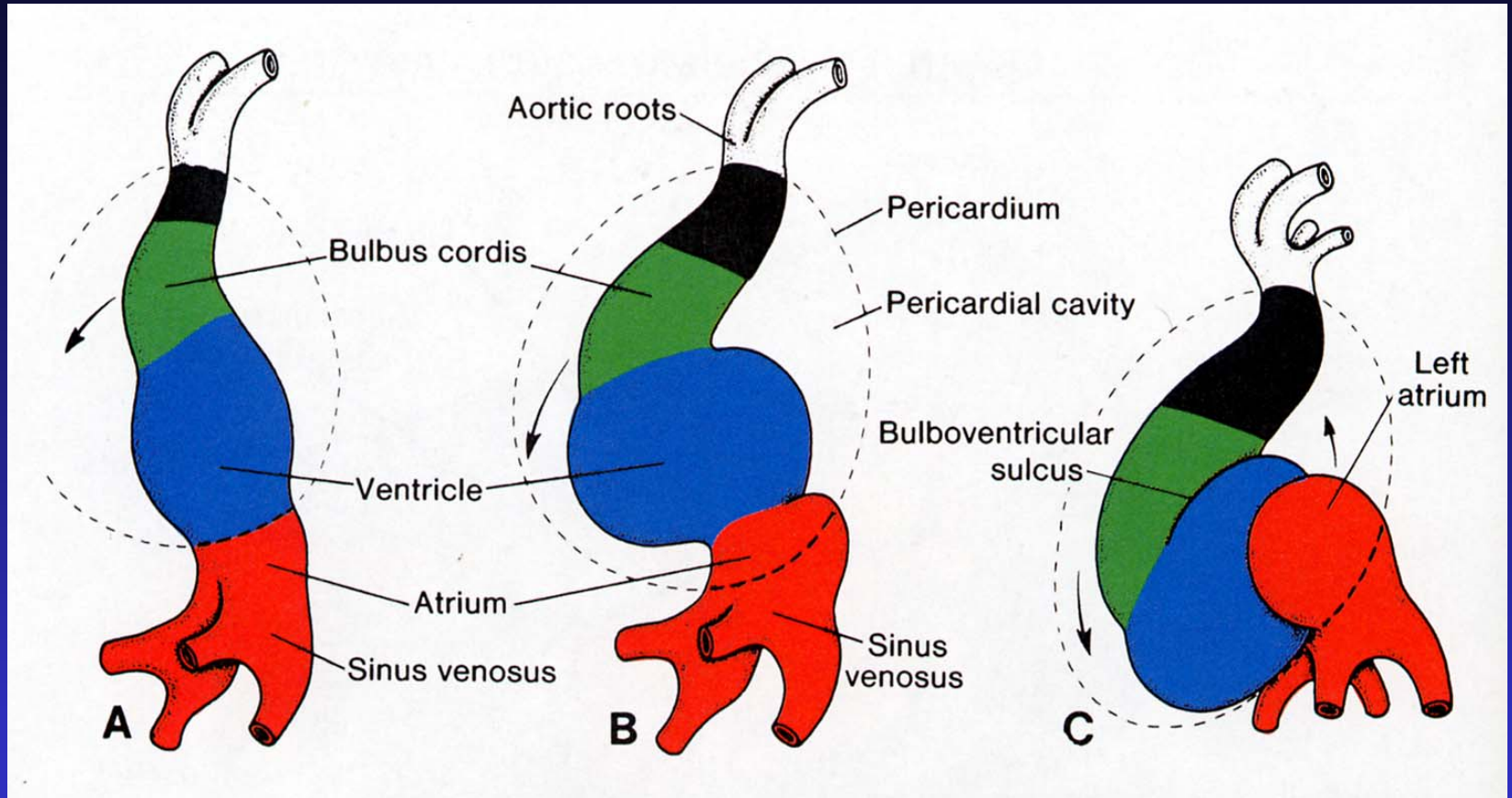






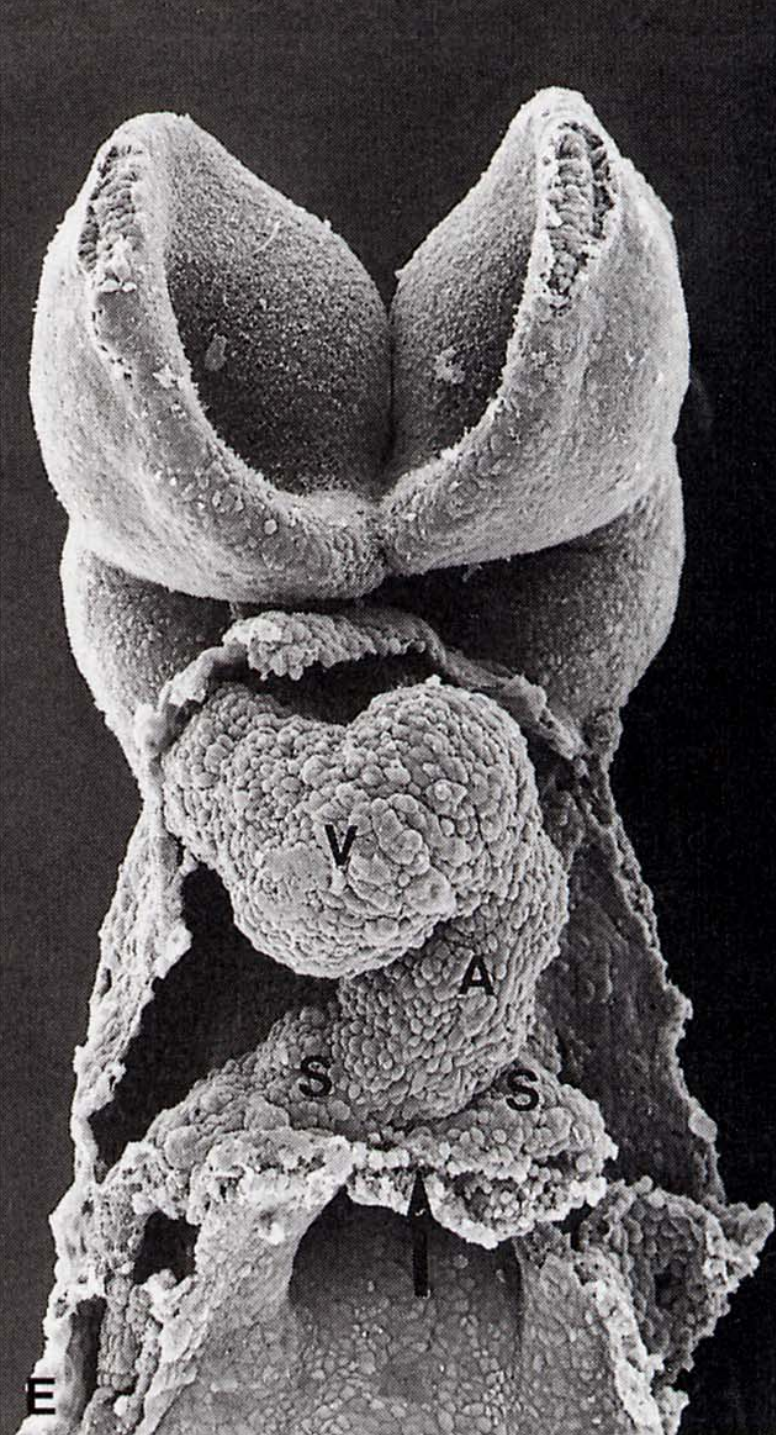
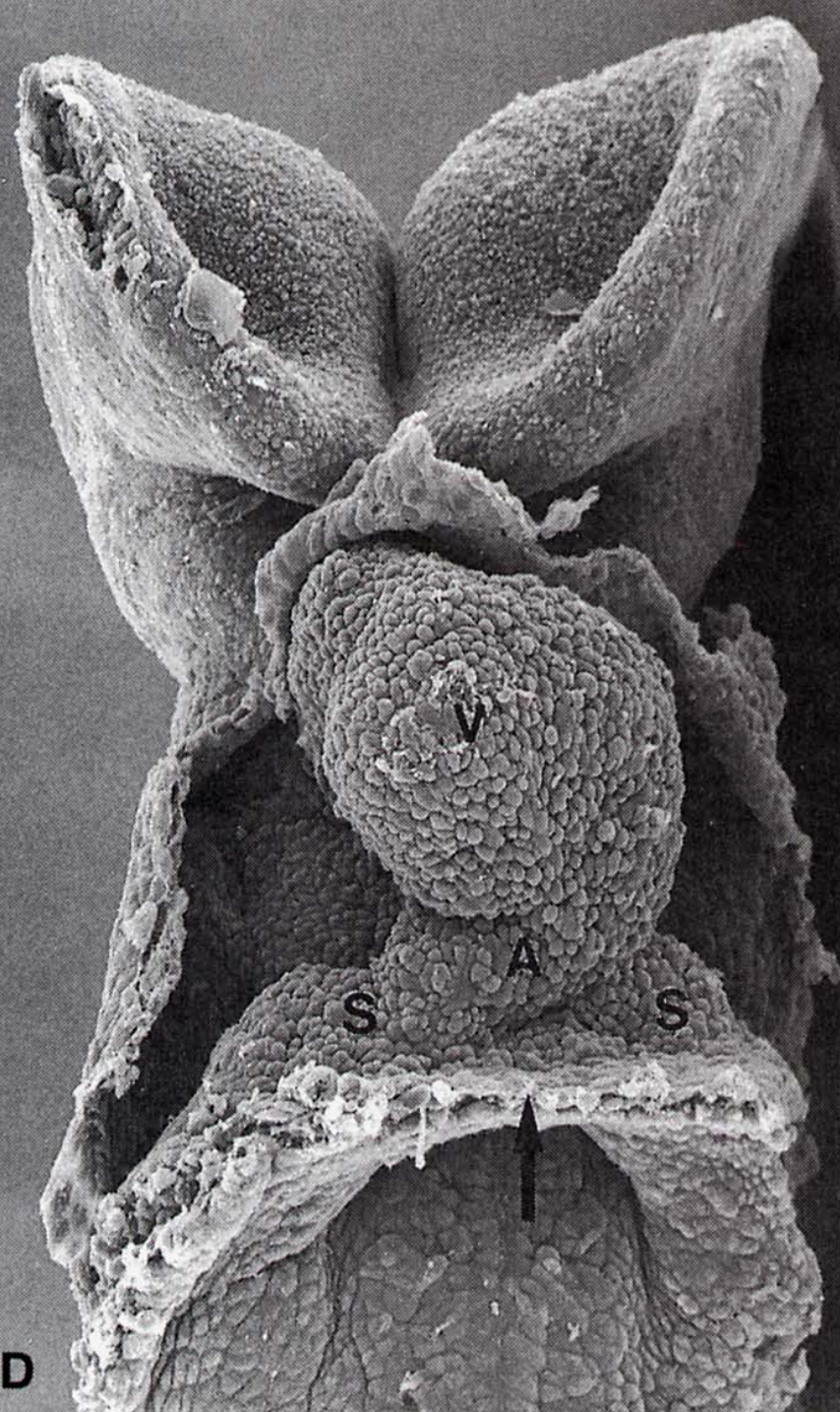


# Heart Formation

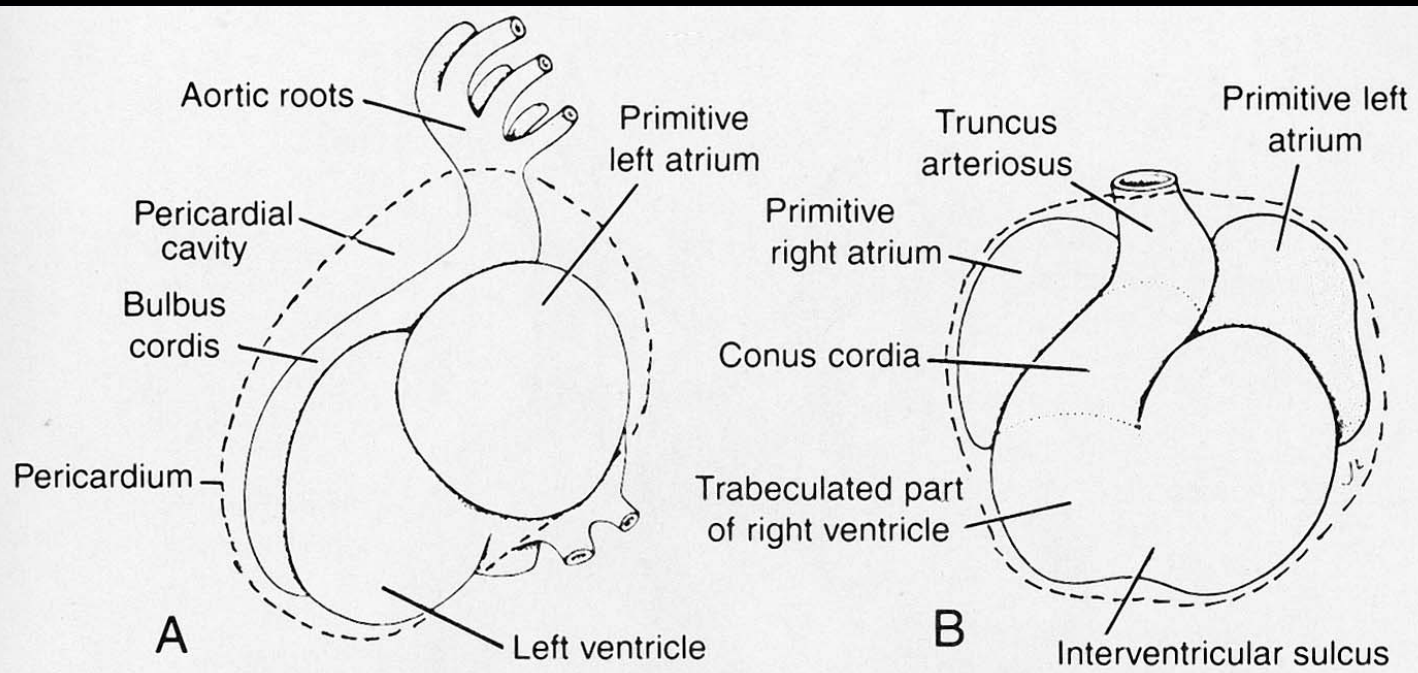


Tubular heart forms an S-shaped loop











# Blood and Vessels

Blood forms from blood islands in the Yolk Sac

Extraembryonic splanchnic mesoderm

Induced by extraembryonic endoderm

Stem cell = hemangioblasts in the blood islands

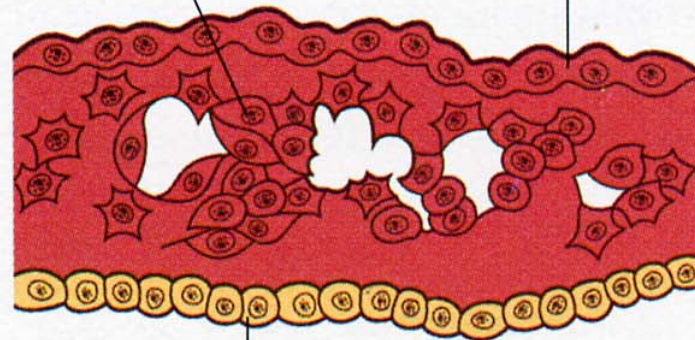
Blood-forming cells = hemocytoblasts

Vessel forming cells = endothelial cells

Hemangioblasts  
in primordial  
blood island

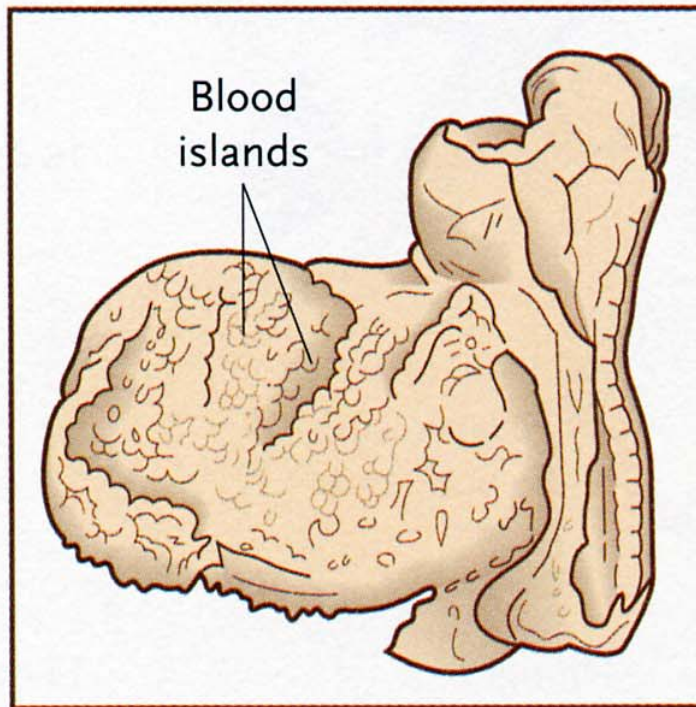
Splanchnic mesoderm  
of yolk sac

**B**



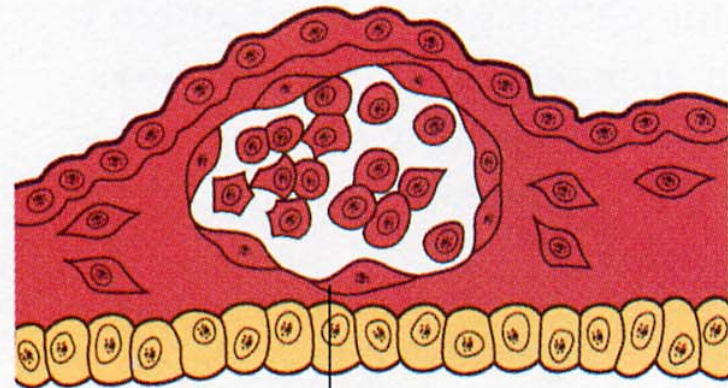
Yolk sac endoderm

**A**



Blood  
islands

**C**



Endothelium

Blood cells

**D**

