Wnt/β-catenin regulates an ancient signaling network during zebrafish scale development

Andrew J. Aman, Alexis N. Fulbright¹, David M. Parichy

Department of Biology and Department of Cell Biology
University of Virginia
Charlottesville VA 29903

¹ Present address: Huntsman Cancer Institute; University of Utah; Salt Lake City UT 84112
ABSTRACT

Understanding how patterning influences cell behaviors to generate three dimensional morphologies is a central goal of developmental biology. Additionally, comparing these regulatory mechanisms among morphologically diverse tissues allows for rigorous testing of evolutionary hypotheses. Zebrafish skin is endowed with a coat of precisely patterned bony scales. We use in-toto live imaging during scale development and manipulations of cell signaling activity to elucidate core features of scale patterning and morphogenesis. These analyses show that scale development requires the concerted activity of Wnt/β-catenin, Ectodysplasin (Eda) and Fibroblast growth factor (Fgf) signaling. This regulatory module coordinates Hedgehog (HH) dependent collective cell migration during epidermal invagination, a cell behavior not previously implicated in skin appendage morphogenesis. Our analyses demonstrate the utility of zebrafish scale development as a tractable system in which to elucidate mechanisms of developmental patterning and morphogenesis, and suggest a single, ancient origin of skin appendage patterning mechanisms in vertebrates.

INTRODUCTION

Developmental patterning generates distinct gene expression regimes that regulate morphogenetic cell behaviors. Identifying core regulatory modules, elucidating the specific interactions they comprise, and how these activities are translated into discrete morphological outcomes are central goals of modern developmental biology. To these ends, considerable progress has been made at embryonic stages, yet patterning and morphogenesis at post-embryonic stages remain poorly understood.

Skin appendages are classic developmental model systems that have been leveraged to generate insights into how mesenchymal–epithelial signaling interactions pattern tissues and affect morphogenesis (Lai and Chuong, 2016). These structures, including the hair, teeth, mammary and eccrine glands of mammals, feathers and scales of birds, and scales or scutes of reptiles are among the most conspicuous features of the adult form. In addition to being developmental biology models with clear biomedical relevance, skin appendages have been of longstanding interest for their evolutionary significance. Although amniote skin appendages such as hairs and feathers have widely varied morphologies, recent work suggests that all of these appendages derive from a common progenitor that was present in stem amniotes (Di-Poi and Milinkovitch, 2016; Wu et al., 2018).

Another skin appendage is the scale of fishes. In many extant teleosts, scales comprise thin, overlapping plates of dentin-like calcified extracellular matrix embedded in the dermis (Sire et al., 2009). Similar to amniote skin appendages, fish scales develop relatively late in ontogeny and are distributed across the skin in a tight, hexagonal grid pattern in the adult. Scales have been the object of excellent histological and ultrastructural studies that have characterized developmental anatomy, and genetic analyses that have identified phenotypes associated with Ectosyslasin-A (Eda) and Fgf mutations (Harris et al., 2008; Rohner et al., 2009; Sire et al., 1997). Nevertheless, these serially reiterated, highly accessible organs have yet to be exploited as a model for understanding skin appendage development at a cellular level. This inattention perhaps reflects perceived technical challenges to working with larval fish, as compared to embryos. It might also reflect on-going uncertainty as to whether fish scales and amniote skin appendages are homologous, i.e., derived from a single archetype organ in a common ancestor (Paul, 1972; Sharpe, 2001). If all vertebrate skin appendages are homologous, we would expect...
that common developmental regulatory mechanisms underlie teleost scales, avian feathers, mammalian hair and other appendage types.

Here, we use conditional-genetic manipulations, live imaging and gene expression assays optimized for post-embryonic fish to show that multiple signaling pathways, including Wnt/β-catenin, Eda, Fgf and Shh regulate scale patterning and morphogenesis. These analyses produce clear evidence for a single, ancient origin of vertebrate skin appendages, reflected in common developmental genetics of widely divergent appendage types across phylogenetically disparate vertebrate lineages. Additionally, we uncover a novel process of HH-dependent collective cell migration that is necessary for epidermal invagination during skin appendage morphogenesis. Together, our analyses establish the fundamental parameters that govern scale initiation and morphogenesis and lay the groundwork for exploiting zebrafish scale development as a system in which to discern general principles of developmental patterning, regulation of morphogenetic cell behaviors, and the evolution of genetic regulatory mechanisms.

RESULTS

*sp7*+ osteoblast-like cells generate scales and reveal amniote-like skin patterning in zebrafish

Histological, ultrastructural and fate mapping studies showed that scale morphogenesis begins with the formation of a bi-layered dermal papilla immediately beneath the epidermis (Mongera and Nüsslein-Volhard, 2013; Shimada et al., 2013; Sire et al., 1997). Yet these studies did not unambiguously identify the cell types involved. We hypothesized that, due to their calcified composition, scales will be formed by osteoblast-like cells. To test this, we analyzed the distribution of osteoblasts using fish transgenic for *sp7:EGFP* while also monitoring the distribution of calcified extracellular matrix using Alizarin Red S (ARS) vital dye (Adkins, 1965; DeLaurier et al., 2010).

Weak *sp7:EGFP* expression was first detected in clusters of cells in the skin, immediately followed by detection of calcified matrix ([Figure 1A], d1–d2 and [Figure 1 - figure supplement 1A and 1B]). Throughout subsequent scale development, the distribution of calcified matrix correlated with the distribution of *sp7:EGFP*+ cells ([Figure 1A], d2–d6; [Figure 1 - figure supplement 1B]) suggesting that *sp7:EGFP* labeled the dermal cell population that deposits calcified extracellular matrix comprising the scale plate. Hereafter, we refer to this cell population as dermal Scale Forming Cells (dSFCs). Early *sp7:EGFP*+ dSFC clusters that lacked detectable calcified matrix showed a bi-layer papilla corresponding with structures described in histological and ultrastructural studies ([Figure 1 - figure supplement 1C]). Therefore, *sp7:EGFP* labels developing scales from very early in morphogenesis and likely earlier than other scale osteoblast markers (Iwasaki et al., 2018).

Following their initial appearance, scales grew centripetally from the scale focus with a posterior bias leading to polarized extension through the addition of dSFCs and calcified matrix ([Figure 1 - figure supplement 1D,E]). In fully formed scales, *sp7:EGFP*+ dSFCs were arranged in a monolayer along the deep aspect of the calcified matrix but also looped around to cover the superficial surface, overlapping with the intensely ARS-labeled limiting layer ([Figure 1A, Figure 1 - figure supplement 1F–1H]).

Skin appendage primordia in amniotes spread sequentially across the skin during development (Chuong et al., 2013; Dalle Nogare and Chitnis, 2017; Painter et al., 2012; Sick et al., 2006). In-
toto repeated live imaging of individual zebrafish revealed similar sequential addition of scale primordia (Figure 1B–1F, Movie 1). The first scales were found in a row on the caudal peduncle followed by a second row that formed on the flank above the ribs (Figure 1 - figure supplement 2A,B). Within one day, two complete rows of scales formed (Figure 1B). Additional rows were added dorsally and ventrally, and columns were added anteriorly and posteriorly (Figure 1B–1D; Figure 1 - figure supplement 2F-I). Finally, a third scale origin appeared just posterior to the mandible and spread along the ventral surface to meet the ventral row scales just posterior to the pectoral fin insertion (Figure 1E; Figure 1 - figure supplement 2J). These events lead to a complete coat of scales arranged in a half-offset, hexagonal grid on the juvenile fish (Figure 1F). Under optimized conditions, this process took ~13 days (Figure 1 - figure supplement 2C-E). Identical scale patterning can be visualized using sequential calcium vital dye labelling (Figure 1 - figure supplement 2K-O).

There are presently no staging conventions for squamation in zebrafish. Based on our live imaging, we propose a staging system for this process. Two rows (2R) represents the initial appearance of scales up to two complete scale rows. Four rows (4R) are fish with four complete scale rows, one dorsal and one ventral to the original two scale rows. This stage corresponds with the stage of grossly apparent posterior squamation (SP) defined in Parichy et al. (2009). Finally, beard (B) stage fish have scales along the dorsal anterior, as well as the initiation of post-mandibular scales, corresponding with the anterior squamation (SA) stage defined in Parichy et al. (2009).

Our observations of scale development indicate that sequential addition of skin appendage primordia, leading to a tightly packed hexagonal grid, is a feature of epidermal appendage development common to both amniotes and anamniote fishes. In turn, this suggests the hypothesis that these diverse appendage types are patterned by common mechanisms. To evaluate this hypothesis we next tested requirements for specific signaling activities during scale development.

**Wnt/β-catenin signaling is necessary for scale initiation.**

If amniote skin appendages and teleost scales arose from a common ancestral organ, we predicted that Wnt/β-catenin signaling should be necessary for scale development as it is for ectodermal appendages of amniotes (Andl et al., 2002; Dhouailly et al., 2017). To inhibit Wnt/β-catenin signaling during scale development, we used the hs:dkk1 transgenic line that allows conditional expression of a potent and selective Wnt/β-catenin signaling inhibitor (Glinka et al., 1998; Stoick-Cooper et al., 2007). As predicted, inhibiting Wnt/β-catenin beginning prior to the appearance of sp7:EGFP+ papillae prevented scale formation (Figure 2A and 2C). This early treatment also blocked localized expression of the Wnt/β-catenin signaling activity reporter 7xTCF:mCherry (Moro et al., 2012) (Figure 2B).

Beyond scale phenotypes, Wnt/β-catenin inhibition prevented fin outgrowth and formation of pelvic fin rays (Figure 2A and 2D), demonstrating a role for this pathway in fin development, in addition to previously documented functions in fin regeneration (Kawakami et al., 2006; Stoick-Cooper et al., 2007; Wehner et al., 2014). Scale and fin phenotypes were not caused by a generalized retardation of development, as Dkk1-overexpressing fish achieved sizes similar to those of non-transgenic, heat-shocked sibling controls (Figure 2E).

If Wnt/β-catenin signaling is necessary for initiating scale development, signaling activity must precede overt scale morphogenesis. Live imaging of fish doubly transgenic for 7xTCF:mCherry
and sp7:EGFP showed that, as predicted, Wnt/β-catenin signaling activity was evident before sp7:EGFP+ scale papilla had formed (Figure 2F). After papilla formation, Wnt/β-catenin signaling became polarized toward the posterior scale margin, where it remained throughout scale growth. Because scales develop in an invariant sequence we were also able to analyze expression of conserved Wnt/β-catenin targets lef1 and axin2 in fixed specimens (Cadigan and Waterman, 2012; Hovanes et al., 2001; Jho et al., 2002; Ramakrishnan and Cadigan, 2017). In agreement with the 7xTCF:mCherry reporter, lef1 and axin2, as well as nuclear localized β-catenin, were found in skin patches presaging the appearance of scales (Figure 2—figure supplement 1A,B, pre scale and papilla; Figure 2 - figure supplement 1E,F). Expression subsequently became restricted to a posteriorly biased ring around the circumference of the developing scale (Figure 2 - figure supplement 1A,B, extension; Figure 2 - figure supplement E,G,H). Although expression dynamics of these Wnt/β-catenin activity markers were broadly similar, axin2 was expressed exclusively in dermal cells and was absent from the epidermis, whereas lef1 was expressed in both dermis and epidermis (Figure 2 - figure supplement 1A,B). As expected for Wnt target genes, early Dkk1 induction prevented patterned expression lef1 and axin2 (Figure 2 - figure supplement 1C,D, early hs:dkk1). However, Dkk1-mediated Wnt repression initiated after scales had formed attenuated expression of axin2, but not lef1 (Figure 2 - figure supplement 1C,D, late hs:dkk1), suggesting a mechanism independent of Wnt/β-catenin signaling for maintaining lef1 expression during scale outgrowth.

Taken together, expression of Wnt/β-catenin target genes prior to papilla appearance and lack of scales in Dkk1 overexpressing fish demonstrates that Wnt/β-catenin signaling is necessary for initiation of scale development. We next sought to address how Wnt/β-catenin signaling interacts with other signaling pathways during scale development.

Zebrafish scale development requires interactions between Wnt/β-catenin and Eda signaling

The phenotypes of fish inhibited for Wnt/β-catenin signaling—abrogated scale and fin formation—were similar to phenotypes of fish lacking Ectodysplasin-A (Eda) signaling (Harris et al., 2008; Kondo et al., 2001). We therefore hypothesized that Wnt/β-catenin and Eda signaling interact during scale development. To elucidate regulatory linkages between these pathways we used the zebrafish nkt mutant line, harboring a presumptive eda loss of function allele (Harris et al., 2008). nkt mutants lacked overt indications of scale morphogenesis and sp7:EGFP+ dSFCs in the skin, in addition to having impaired fin outgrowth (Figure 3 - figure supplement 1A). Yet, live imaging of sp7:EGFP; 7xTCF:mCherry transgene expression and in situ hybridization against lef1 showed that Wnt/β-catenin activity was patterned into spots in the epidermis of scale-less nkt mutants (Figure 3A–3D). Wnt/β-catenin targets were initially expressed in scale-appropriate patterns in nkt mutants, yet further rows were not formed and expression domains did not polarize. These findings indicate that initiation and patterning of Wnt activity in the skin is Eda-independent, whereas later refinement and reiteration of Wnt activity requires Eda signaling. The absence of overt scale development despite initiation of Wnt signaling, also demonstrates that Wnt signaling alone is not sufficient to induce scales in the absence of Eda.

Conversely, we asked whether Eda signaling requires Wnt/β-catenin activity. We first examined the expression of genes encoding Eda and its receptor Edar during normal scale development. Immediately prior to scale formation, eda expression disappeared from epidermal cells above forming scale papillae where edar expression was first detected (Figure 3 - figure supplement 1B,C pre-scale). Subsequently, eda was expressed broadly in dSFCs whereas edar expression...
became localized principally to the posterior margin of the scale epidermis (Figure 3 - figure supplement 1B,C papilla, extension) in the vicinity of Wnt/β-catenin target genes (Figure 2F and Figure 2 - figure supplement 1). These similar expression patterns (and common phenotypes of pathway blockade) suggested the hypothesis that edar is a Wnt/β-catenin signaling target during scale formation, whereas eda expression might be independent of Wnt/β-catenin. We therefore induced hs:dkk1 following the appearance of initial scales (2R stage) and assayed expression of eda and edar. As predicted, edar expression was strongly attenuated in Dkk1-overexpressing, Wnt/β-catenin inhibited fish, whereas eda expression persisted (Figure 3E,F).

Lack of edar expression in Wnt/β-catenin inhibited fish, taken together with residual Wnt activity in nkt mutants that nevertheless formed no scales, suggested that a lack of Eda pathway signaling is the primary reason that scales do not develop in Wnt inhibited fish. To test this, we conditionally misexpressed Eda and Edar while manipulating Wnt/β-catenin signaling. In fish with normal Wnt/β-catenin signaling, misexpression of either Eda or Edar initiated scale development (Figure 3 - figure supplement 2A,B), whereas Edar did so only when misexpressed in the epidermis (Figure 3 - figure supplement 2C,D), suggesting that competence to respond to Eda signaling is unique to epidermis. However, Eda/Edar driven ectopic scale induction was completely blocked in the absence of Wnt/β-catenin signaling (Figure 3G–3H, hs:dkk1). Therefore, neither Wnt/β-catenin nor Eda signaling is sufficient to trigger scale development in the absence of the other.

Fgf-dependent differentiation of scale forming cells requires Wnt/β-catenin signaling

Fgf signaling has been implicated in skin appendage development of amniotes (Huh et al., 2013; Mandler and Neubüser, 2004; Petiot et al., 2003) and in scale development of teleosts: zebrafish harboring mutations simultaneously in fgfr1a and fgf20a have scales that are smaller than normal, whereas fish mutant for fgfr1a alone have scales that are larger than normal. It remains unclear whether Fgf signaling is required for scale initiation, outgrowth or both (Daane et al., 2015; Rohner et al., 2009). To circumvent potential functional redundancies and to test the necessity of Fgf signaling for scale development, we employed the pan-Fgf receptor inhibitor BGJ398 that has been shown to specifically block activity of Fgf receptor kinase but not other closely related kinases (Guagnano et al., 2011). This treatment led to an immediate and complete arrest of squamation and scale growth without affecting overall somatic growth of the fish (Figure 4A,B; Figure 4 - figure supplement 1A-C), demonstrating that Fgf signaling is necessary for both scale initiation and outgrowth. To determine which Fgf receptors are involved in scale development, we generated cDNA from 4R stage skin and assayed by RT-PCR the expression of each of the five Fgf receptor genes present in the zebrafish genome. Of these, amplicons for fgfr1a, fgfr1b and fgfr2 were recovered. While riboprobes against fgfr1b did not yield tissue specific staining, consistent with previous reports (Rohner et al., 2009), fgfr1a was detected in dSFCs and fgfr2 in the epidermal posterior margin during scale development (Figure 4 - figure supplement 1D,F).

To determine how Fgf signaling integrates with Wnt and Eda signaling during scale development, we used hagoromo (hag) mutants that overexpress Fgf8a in the skin post-embryonically due to a viral insertion upstream of fgf8a (Amsterdam et al., 2009; Kawakami et al., 2000). We found that hag/+ fish develop large, disorganized sheets of sp7:EGFP+ dSFCs (Figure 4C), a previously overlooked phenotype. In hag/+ fish with repressed Wnt/β-catenin
signaling, neither sheets nor foci of sp7:EGFP+ dSFCs developed in response to fgf8a overexpression (Figure 4D). By contrast, hag/+ fish simultaneously homozygous for nkt—and so lacking Eda but retaining residual Wnt signaling activity (Figure 3A–3D)—formed broad sheets of sp7:EGFP+ dSFCs (Figure 4F). Taken together these results show that Fgf-mediated differentiation of dSFCs requires Wnt/β-catenin, but not Eda signaling. The Wnt-dependence of Fgf signaling is not likely due to modulation of Fgfr gene expression (Figure 4 - figure supplement 1E,G) but could reflect direct or indirect regulation of other Fgf pathway components yet to be identified.

HH signaling requires Wnt/β-catenin and Eda pathways and is necessary for epidermal morphogenesis of scales

HH signaling is necessary for morphogenesis of amniote skin appendages (Bitgood and McMahon, 1995; Dassule and McMahon, 1998; St-Jacques et al., 1998), and shha transcript has been detected in developing zebrafish scales (Harris et al., 2008; Iwasaki et al., 2018; Sire and Akimenko, 2004). To elucidate the role of HH signaling, we used a heat-shock inducible dominant repressor form of Gli2 (DR-Gli2) and treatment with the Smo antagonist cyclopamine (Gould and Missailidis, 2011; Shen et al., 2013). These treatments did not affect induction or patterning of scales, but did alter scale morphogenesis. In normal scale development, the epidermis folds around the growing posterior margin of the developing scale (Figure 5A). Strikingly, epidermal folding was completely blocked by HH repression (Figure 5B). Correspondence of DR-Gli2 and cyclopamine phenotypes (Figure 5 - figure supplement 1A) and repression of HH pathway targets (Figure 5 - figure supplement 1B) confirmed specificity and efficacy. These results also demonstrated that epidermal morphogenesis during scale development is an active, HH-dependent process and not simply a passive consequence of scale plate growth, indeed, epidermal folding was completely absent even when underlying scale plates overlapped (Figure 5 - figure supplement 1A).

We next investigated the expression dynamics of HH ligand-encoding shha, the conserved HH transcriptional target hhip, and a transgenic reporter of HH signaling, gli2-D:mCherry (Chuang and McMahon, 1999; Lum and Beachy, 2004; Schwend et al., 2010). Since HH repression did not interfere with scale induction we predicted that expression of HH pathway genes and signaling activation would appear later in scale morphogenesis. We found that—unlike Wnt/β-catenin, Eda and Fgf signaling—HH signaling began only after papilla morphogenesis (Figure 5C). shha was initially expressed in the epidermis overlying the scale papilla and was later restricted to a column of two to three cells at the posterior scale margin (Figure 5 - figure supplement 1D). gli2-D:mcherry and hhip were detected in a population of cells beneath the sp7:EGFP+ dSFCs, where expression persisted throughout scale morphogenesis (Figure 5C; Figure 5 - figure supplement 1E).

To further investigate the requirement for HH signaling in epidermal morphogenesis, we imaged fish doubly transgenic for the epidermal transgene cldnb:EGFP and gli2-D:mCherry throughout scale development. This revealed cldnb:EGFP+ epidermal cells invaginating into the underlying dermis in close association with the HH-responding population (Figure 5D). Live imaging of cells at the leading edge of invaginating epidermis revealed hallmarks of active invasive migration including broad lamellipodia and long cellular extensions (Figure 5E).

If HH signaling triggers epidermal invagination by promoting invasion, we reasoned that Shha overexpression might promote excessive or ectopic invagination (Shen et al., 2013). Unfortunately, Shha overexpression in fish transgenic for hs:shha-GFP led to rapid kyphosis,
failure to feed and developmental arrest, precluding analyses of scale morphogenesis (Figure 5F). Strikingly, however, epidermal cells of these fish rapidly migrated from the surface of the fish to the glass coverslip (Figure 5G). Cells at the leading edge of this sheet were cldnb:EGFP+ and displayed numerous long filopodia, consistent with active migration. Similar phenotypes have been observed in early larval skin and are associated with impaired epidermal cohesion and increased invasiveness (Boggetti et al., 2012; Carney et al., 2007).

Because expression of shha in the epidermal posterior margin overlaps with expression of Wnt/β-catenin target genes and with edar (Figure 2F, Figure 2 - figure supplement 1A,B,E-H; Figure 3 - figure supplement 1C), we hypothesized that shha expression might require Wnt/β-catenin signaling, Eda signaling, or both. We therefore assayed expression of HH signaling components while manipulating Wnt/β-catenin and Eda pathways. shha, hhip and gli-D:mCherry expression were strongly attenuated in both Wnt-repressed and nkt mutant fish (Figure 5 - figure supplement 1F-H). Since nkt mutants retain epidermal Wnt signaling activity (Figure 3B) but lack Eda, these data suggest that shha expression is regulated by Eda signaling during scale development.

Wnt/β-catenin and HH signaling are required for scale regeneration

During normal life, fish often lose scales owing to interactions with other species and the environment, and scales have long been recognized for their regenerative ability (Smith, 1931). To further test roles for early (Wnt/β-catenin) and late (HH) signaling pathways, and whether functions are conserved in both ontogenetic and regenerative contexts, we removed all scales from the caudal peduncle of adult fish. One day after scale removal, patterned 7xTCF:mCherry expression revealed Wnt/β-catenin signaling in the epidermis, presaging the appearance of regenerated scales (Figure 6A). To test the requirement for this activity, we repressed Wnt/β-catenin signaling during scale regeneration by Dkk1 induction. This resulted in the regeneration of significantly fewer, slower growing scales as compared to controls (Figure 6B–6D). Finally, to test the role of HH signaling during regeneration we expressed DR-Gli2 beginning after scale removal. As during scale ontogeny, HH-repression completely blocked epidermal morphogenesis (Figure 6E). Therefore, Wnt/β-catenin and HH signaling play similar roles during scale development and regeneration.

DISCUSSION

Our analysis, based on live imaging of individual fish, has revealed the developmental anatomy of squamation and individual scale development with unprecedented resolution. We find that zebrafish squamation proceeds through an invariant sequence of row and column addition (Figure 7A), this differs from previous reports based on fixed specimens that inferred a sequential spread of scales from posterior to anterior (Sire et al., 1997). The sequence we documented resembles that of goldfish (Carassius auratus) and medaka (Oryzias latipes) (Iwamatsu, 2014; Li et al., 2015). Since the lineages leading to zebrafish and medaka are thought to have diverged over 300 million years ago (Near et al., 2012), the squamation sequence presented here potentially represents a conserved, ancestral character of teleosts. Zebrafish squamation is also strikingly reminiscent of the ordered addition of chicken feather and reptile scale anlagen, suggesting this mode of patterning is conserved throughout vertebrates (Di-Poi and Milinkovitch, 2016; Jung et al., 1998).
Previous histological and ultrastructural studies have characterized the basic anatomy of scale development (Lippitsch, 1990; Sire et al., 1997; Sire and Akimenko, 2004). We infer that sp7:EGFP osteoblast-like cells (dSFCs) deposit the calcified scale plate. Based on the morphology and distribution of these cells, they likely correspond to dermal cells identified in previous fate-mapping (Lee et al., 2013; Mongera and Nüsslein-Volhard, 2013; Shimada et al., 2013). Our analyses of dSFC distribution in live animals showed that these cells first appear as a bi-layered condensation, corresponding to the dermal papilla identified in histological analyses (Sire et al., 1997). Since dermal papilla formation represents the very first overt indication of scale morphogenesis, sp7:EGFP proved to be a useful marker for scale initiation. By labelling epidermis and using vital dyes that reveal calcified matrix, we were able to monitor key cell populations involved in scale formation. Combining these assays with visualization of signaling pathway activity revealed the distribution of signaling event during scale morphogenesis. For example, we find that a sheet of HH-responding cells develop beneath nascent scales and presumably coordinate scale extension (Iwasaki et al., 2018) with epidermal invagination (Figure 7B), through intermediary mechanisms that are currently not known.

Forward genetic screens have implicated Eda and Fgf signaling in scale development (Harris et al., 2008; Kondo et al., 2001; Rohner et al., 2009). The discovery that Eda signaling is necessary for development of both amniote skin appendages and fish scales suggested a single origin of skin appendages in ancient fishes (Di-Poi and Milinkovitch, 2016; Harris et al., 2008; Houghton et al., 2005; Kondo et al., 2001; Zhang et al., 2009). Yet, it remains debated whether involvement of Eda signaling implies homology between amniote and fish skin appendages or rather a general functional requirement of Eda for epithelial–mesenchymal signaling interactions (Sharpe, 2001). We found that Eda and Wnt/β-catenin signaling integrate similarly during fish scale and amniote skin appendage development: (i) Wnt/β-catenin signaling was initiated in the absence of Eda signaling yet pattern refinement and reiteration were Eda-dependent (Figure 3A–D); and (ii) Wnt/β-catenin signaling was necessary for the expression of the Eda receptor, edar (Figure 3F; (Houghton et al., 2005; Zhang et al., 2009)).

Simultaneous manipulation of multiple signaling activities revealed that while Eda and Fgf signaling are sufficient to drive ectopic differentiation of dSFCs and scale development, these pathways were able to do so only in the presence of functional Wnt/β-catenin signaling. Since dSFCs do not differentiate in Wnt-inhibited fish with simultaneous upregulation of Eda or Fgf, there are likely other, as yet unidentified, parallel mechanisms by which Wnt regulates scale development (Figure 7C). These interactions are again similar to signaling interactions previously described for hair and feather patterning in amniotes (Andl et al., 2002; Houghton et al., 2005; Huh et al., 2013; Liu et al., 2008; Mandler and Neubüser, 2004; Petiot et al., 2003; Sick et al., 2006).

During late steps in scale development, we found that Wnt/β-catenin-Eda dependent HH signaling regulates epidermal morphogenesis. Since HH signaling is also necessary for epidermal morphogenesis during hair and feather development (McKinnell et al., 2004; St-Jacques et al., 1998), the functional outputs of signaling on morphogenesis are also likely conserved and anciently evolved. In turn, this suggests a previously unappreciated role for invasive migration in epidermal morphogenesis that may be of general relevance to understanding cellular mechanisms underlying skin appendage development. It will be interesting to learn how modifications to these terminal processes have contributed to diversity in skin appendage morphologies across vertebrates.

Taken together, our analyses of teleost scale developmental genetics using zebrafish suggest a single origin of skin patterning mechanisms in ancient fishes that has been conserved in extant...
vertebrates, even as the final adult morphology of feathers, hairs and scales appear wildly divergent. Importantly, the fossil record indicates that early tetrapods were endowed with fish-like calcified dermal scales (Coates, 1996; Jarvik, 1996), with a progressive loss of calcified matrix over geological time (Mondéjar-Fernández et al., 2014). In light of conserved developmental regulatory architecture, this suggests a scenario in which skin appendages lost dermal calcified matrix and gained epidermal keratinization ultimately leading to the skin appendages of extant amniotes. Conservation of molecular mechanisms that regulate skin appendage patterning and early morphogenesis enables the use of zebrafish scale development as a model system for understanding vertebrate skin patterning and morphogenesis with exceptional opportunities for live imaging and forward genetic analysis, complementing existing chicken and mouse models.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Fish

Fish were maintained in the WT(ABb) background at 28.5°C. Lines used were Tg(sp7:EGFP)b1212 abbreviated sp7:EGFP (DeLaurier et al., 2010); Tg(hsp70l:dkk1b-GFP)w32T abbreviated hs:dkk1 (Stoico-Cooper et al., 2007); Tg(7xTCF-Xia.Siam:nlsmCherry)ia5 abbreviated 7xTCF:mcherry (Moro et al., 2012). Tg(Mmu.Foxa2-cryaa:mCherry)nu15Tg abbreviated gli2-D:mCherry (Schwend et al., 2010); Tg(hsp70l:gli2aDR-EGFP)umz23Tg abbreviated hs:gli2-DR (Shen et al., 2013); Tg(hsp70l:shha-EGFP)umz30Tg abbreviated hs:shha (Shen et al., 2013); Tg(-8.0cdnb:LY-EGFP)zf106Tg abbreviated cdnb:EGFP (Haas and Gilmour, 2006); nackdt1261 abbreviated nkt (Harris et al., 2008); hagoromo abbreviated hag (Kawakami et al., 2000). For regeneration experiments, scales were removed using forceps.

Molecular biology

All coding sequences and in-situ probe templates were amplified using Primestar-GXL (Takara) from cDNA prepared with SSIII (ThermoFisher) and cloned into pJet1.2/blunt (ThermoFisher) with the following primers: lef1 5'tgtagggtgaggaggactttca, 5'cctgtagctgctgtctttgctt; axin2 5'agggataatattaagcgtcagcag, 5'ggcccttttgaagaagtatctgta; eda 5'agaggacgaggaagttcggtat, 5'gtgcatgtgttcaggtttggta; edar 5'ttacggcactaaagacgatgatta; 5'ggattagtgcagttctgtgttcc; fgfr1a 5'tcagaaagtgctgatgtcctagtc, 5'cataagtctgcacacacacact; fgfr2 5'aattcgctgtctgctctttttct, 5'gtctcagtgtttttgagaactgt; shha 5'acaacgagaaaacccctgtag; 5'gtaacattgccaaatggtgaagag. hsp70l:eda-2A-nls-mCherry abbreviated Eda-2A-mCherry, and hsp70l:edar-2A-nls-mCherry abbreviated Eda-2A-mCherry, were made using the tol2 Gateway Kit (Kwan et al., 2007), and injected together with tol2 mRNA (Kawakami, 2004).

In-situ hybridization

In-situ probes and tissue were prepared as described previously (Quigley et al., 2004). Probes were hybridized for 24 h at 66 °C. Post-hybridization washes were performed using a BioLane HTI 16Vx (Intavis Bioanalytical Instruments), with the following parameters: 2x SSCT 3 x 5 min, 11 x 10 minutes at 66 °C; 0.2x SSCT 10 x 10 min; blocking solution [5% normal goat serum (Invitrogen), 2 mg/mL BSA (RPI) in PBST] for 24 h at 4 °C; anti-Dig-AP. Fab fragments (1:5000 in blocking solution, Millipore-Sigma) for 24 hours at 4 °C; PBST 59x20 minutes. AP staining was performed as described (Quigley et al., 2004). Tissue for sectioning was equilibrated into 5% gelatin (300-bloom, type-A, Sigma), post-fixed in 4% PFA/PBS overnight at 4 °C and sectioned on a Vibratome 1500 (Harvard Apparatus).
**Immunostaining**

Tissue was fixed in freshly prepared 4% PFA/PBS (EMS) for 1 h at 4 °C, blocked using blocking solution (described above) for 24 hours at 4°C and incubated with rabbit anti-beta-catenin antibody (1:1000 in blocking solution, Sigma PLA0230) for 24 h at 4 °C. Secondary antibody (Alexa Fluor 568 Goat anti-rabbit; Life-Technologies ALL036) was applied at 1:400 in blocking solution. 3 µM DAPI and 130 nM Alexa Fluor-488 Phallloidin (ThermoFisher) were used as counterstains. 12 x 20 min PBST washes were performed following both primary and secondary antibodies.

**Heat-shock induction**

All heatshocks were performed in a 10 gallon glass aquarium equipped with a 1000 watt submersible heater and a programmable temperature controller (Process Technology). Larvae were given 6 x1 h 39 °C heat shocks per day. Early *hs:dkk1* and *hs:gli2-DR*: PR stage larvae (Parichy et al., 2009) were selected and heat-shocked for 10 d. Late *hs:dkk1*: 2R stage larvae (*Figure 1B*) were selected and heat-shocked for 3 d. *hs:Eda-2A-mCherry* and *hs:Edar-2A-mCherry*: PR stage larvae were selected and heat-shocked for 5 d. For scale regeneration, heatshock induction began 16 h prior to scale removal and was maintained throughout regeneration timecourse.

**Drug treatments**

BGJ398: 2R stage larvae (*Figure 1B*) were selected and incubated daily in 1µM BGJ398 (Selleckchem)(Guagnano et al., 2011) or 0.1% DMSO for 1 h over 5 d. Cyclopamine: PR stage larvae were selected and incubated daily in 40 µM cyclopamine (Selleckchem (Gould and Missailidis, 2011)) or 0.25% ethanol for 2 h over 12 d. All larvae were housed individually in 100 mL system water and fed freshly-hatched Artemia (Aquacave) between treatments.

**Vital dyes**

Vital dyes were dissolved in fish system water and titrated to pH 7.5 with sodium bicarbonate. Fish were incubated in 0.4% Alizarin Red-S (ARS) or 0.2% calcein (Sigma) for 1 h at 28.5°C and washed for at least 1 h in fresh system water.

**Imaging**

Live imaging: larvae were immobilized using 0.2% Tricane Methanesulfonate (Western Chemical) and imaged on an inverted Zeiss AxioObserver microscope equipped with Yokogawa CSU-X1M5000 laser spinning disk. In-situs: Zeiss AxioObserver or AxioZoom V16 uprigt stereomicroscope. Immunostainings: Zeiss LSM-800 scanning confocal microscope. Brightness and contrast were adjusted using Adobe Photoshop when necessary.

**Quantification and statistics**

Quantifications were made using ImageJ and analyzed using GraphPad Prism. All tests of statistical significance used two-tailed, unpaired t-tests with Welch's correction.

**AKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Funded NIH R35 GM122471 and University of Washington Royalty Research Fund grant #A112414 to DMP. We thank S. Halabiya for assistance with molecular biology, T. Piotrowski, R. Dorsky, R. Karlstrom, T. Becker and M. Harris for reagents, and Parichy Lab members for animal care.
REFERENCES

Adkins, K.F., 1965. Alizarin Red S as an intravital fluorochrome in mineralizing tissues. Stain Technol 40.

Amsterdam, A., Lai, K., Komisarczuk, A.Z., Becker, T.S., Bronson, R.T., Hopkins, N., Lees, J.A., 2009. Zebrafish Hagoromo mutants upregulate fgf8 post-embryonically and develop neuroblastoma. Molecular cancer research : MCR 7, 841-850.

Andl, T., Reddy, S.T., Gaddapara, T., Millar, S.E., 2002. WNT Signals Are Required for the Initiation of Hair Follicle Development. Developmental Cell 2, 643-653.

Bitgood, M.J., McMahon, A.P., 1995. Hedgehog and Bmp genes are coexpressed at many diverse sites of cell – cell interaction in the mouse embryo. Dev Biol 172.

Boggetti, B., Jasik, J., Takamiya, M., Strähle, U., Reugels, A.M., Campos-Ortega, J.A., 2012. NBP, a zebrafish homolog of human Kank3, is a novel Numb interactor essential for epidermal integrity and neurulation. Developmental Biology 365, 164-174.

Cadigan, K.M., Waterman, M.L., 2012. TCF/LEFs and Wnt Signaling in the Nucleus. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Biology 4, a007906.

Carney, T.J., von der Hardt, S., Sonntag, C., Amsterdam, A., Topczewski, J., Hopkins, N., Hammerschmidt, M., 2007. Inactivation of serine protease Matriptase1a by its inhibitor Hai1 is required for epithelial integrity of the zebrafish epidermis. Development 134, 3461-3471.

Chuang, P.-T., McMahon, A.P., 1999. Vertebrate Hedgehog signalling modulated by induction of a Hedgehog-binding protein. Nature 397, 617.

Chuong, C.-M., Yeh, C.-Y., Ting-Xin, J., Widelitz, R., 2013. Module-based complexity formation: periodic patterning in feathers and hairs. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Developmental Biology 2, 97-112.

Coates, M.I., 1996. The Devonian tetrapod Acanthostega gunnari Jarvik: postcranial anatomy, basal tetrapod interrelationships and patterns of skeletal evolution. Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh: Earth Sciences 87, 363-421.

Daane, J.M., Rohner, N., Konstantinidis, P., Djuranovic, S., Harris, M.P., 2015. Parallelism and Epistasis in Skeletal Evolution Identified through Use of Phylogenomic Mapping Strategies. Molecular Biology and Evolution.

Dalle Nogare, D., Chitnis, A.B., 2017. Self-organizing spots get under your skin. PLOS Biology 15, e2004412.

Dassule, H.R., McMahon, A.P., 1998. Analysis of Epithelial–Mesenchymal Interactions in the Initial Morphogenesis of the Mammalian Tooth. Developmental Biology 202, 215-227.

DeLaurier, A., Eames, B.F., Blanco-Sanchez, B., Peng, G., He, X., Swartz, M.E., Ullmann, B., Westerfield, M., Kimmel, C.B., 2010. Zebrafish sp7:EGFP: a transgenic for studying otic vesicle formation, skeletogenesis, and bone regeneration. Genesis 48, 505-511.

Dhouailly, D., Godefroit, P., Martin, T., Nonchev, S., Caraguel, F., Oftedal, O., 2017. Getting to the root of scales, feather and hair: As deep as odontodes? Experimental Dermatology, n/a-n/a.

Di-Poï, N., Milinkovitch, M.C., 2016. The anatomical placode in reptile scale morphogenesis indicates shared ancestry among skin appendages in amniotes. Science Advances 2.

Glinka, A., Wu, W., Delius, H., Monaghan, A.P., Blumenstock, C., Niehrs, C., 1998. Dickkopf-1 is a member of a new family of secreted proteins and functions in head induction. Nature 391, 357-362.

Gould, A., Missalidis, S., 2011. Targeting the hedgehog pathway: the development of cyclopamine and the development of anti-cancer drugs targeting the hedgehog pathway. Mini Rev Med Chem 11, 200-213.

Guagnano, V., Furet, P., Spanka, C., Bordas, V., Le Douget, M., Stamm, C., Brueggen, J., Jensen, M.R., Schnell, C., Schmid, H., Wartmann, M., Berghausen, J., Drueckes, P., Zimmerlin, A., Bussiere, D., Murray, J., Graus Porta, D., 2011. Discovery of 3-(2,6-
dichloro-3,5-dimethoxy-phenyl)-1-{6-[4-(4-ethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenylamin o]-pyrimidin-4-yl}-1-methyl-urea (NVP-BGJ398), a potent and selective inhibitor of the fibroblast growth factor receptor family of receptor tyrosine kinase. J Med Chem 54, 7066-7083.

Haas, P., Gilmour, D., 2006. Chemokine Signaling Mediates Self-Organizing Tissue Migration in the Zebrafish Lateral Line. Developmental Cell 10, 673-680.

Harris, M.P., Rohner, N., Schwarz, H., Perathoner, S., Konstantinidis, P., Nüsslein-Volhard, C., 2008. Zebrafish eda and edar Mutants Reveal Conserved and Ancestral Roles of Ectodysplasin Signaling in Vertebrates. PLoS Genet 4, e1000206.

Houghton, L., Lindon, C., Morgan, B.A., 2005. The ectodysplasin pathway in feather tract development. Development 132, 863-872.

Hovanes, K., Li, T.W., Munguia, J.E., Truong, T., Milovanovic, T., Lawrence Marsh, J., Holcombe, R.F., Waterman, M.L., 2001. Beta-catenin-sensitive isoforms of lymphoid enhancer factor-1 are selectively expressed in colon cancer. Nat Genet 28, 53-57.

Huh, S.H., Narhi, K., Lindfors, P.H., Haara, O., Yang, L., Ornitz, D.M., Mikkola, M.L., 2013. Fgf20 governs formation of primary and secondary dermal condensations in developing hair follicles. Genes Dev 27, 450-458.

Iwamatsu, T., 2014. Growth of the Medaka (III) - Formation of Scales. Bulletin of the Aichi Univ. of Education (Natural Sciences) 63, 59-66.

Iwasaki, M., Kuroda, J., Kawakami, K., Wada, H., 2018. Epidermal regulation of bone morphogenesis through the development and regeneration of osteoblasts in the zebrafish scale. Dev Biol.

Jarvik, E., 1996. The Devonian tetrapod Ichthyostega. Lethaia 29, 76-76.

Jho, E.-h., Zhang, T., Domon, C., Joo, C.-K., Freund, J.-N., Costantini, F., 2002. Wnt/β-Catenin/ Tcf Signaling Induces the Transcription of Axin2, a Negative Regulator of the Signaling Pathway. Molecular and Cellular Biology 22, 1172-1183.

Jung, H.S., Francis-West, P.H., Widelitz, R.B., Jiang, T.X., Ting-Berreth, S., Tickle, C., Wolpert, L., Chuong, C.M., 1998. Local inhibitory action of BMPs and their relationships with activators in feather formation: implications for periodic patterning. Dev Biol 196, 11-23.

Kawakami, K., 2004. Transgenesis and gene trap methods in zebrafish by using the Tol2 transposable element. Methods Cell Biol 77, 201-222.

Kawakami, K., Amsterdam, A., Shimoda, N., Becker, T., Mugg, J., Shima, A., Hopkins, N., 2000. Proviral insertions in the zebrafish hagoromo gene, encoding an F-box/WD40-repeat protein, cause stripe pattern anomalies. Curr Biol 10, 463-466.

Kawakami, Y., Rodriguez Esteban, C., Raya, M., Kawakami, H., Martí, M., Dubova, I., Izpisúa Belmonte, J.C., 2006. Wnt/β-catenin signaling regulates vertebrate limb regeneration. Genes & Development 20, 3232-3237.

Kondo, S., Kuwahara, Y., Kondo, M., Naruse, K., Mitani, H., Wakamatsu, Y., Ozato, K., Asakawa, S., Shimizu, N., Shima, A., 2001. The medaka rs-3 locus required for scale development encodes ectodysplasin-A receptor. Current Biology 11, 1202-1206.

Kwan, K.M., Fujimoto, E., Grabher, C., Mangum, B.D., Hardy, M.E., Campbell, D.S., Parant, J.M., Yost, H.J., Kanki, J.P., Chien, C.B., 2007. The Tol2kit: a multisite gateway-based construction kit for Tol2 transposon transgenesis constructs. Dev Dyn 236, 3088-3099.

Lai, Y.C., Chuong, C.M., 2016. The "tao" of integuments. Science 354, 1533-1534.

Lee, R.T.H., Thiery, J.P., Carney, T.J., 2013. Dermal fin rays and scales derive from mesoderm, not neural crest. Current Biology 23, R336-R337.

Li, I.-J., Chang, C.-J., Liu, S.-C., Abe, G., Ota, K.G., 2015. Postembryonic staging of wild-type goldfish, with brief reference to skeletal systems. Developmental Dynamics 244, 1485-1518.

Lippitsch, E., 1990. Scale morphology and squamation patterns in cichlids (Teleostei, Perciformes): A comparative study. Journal of Fish Biology 37, 265-291.

Liu, F., Chu, E.Y., Watt, B., Zhang, Y., Gallant, N.M., Andl, T., Yang, S.H., Lu, M.-M., Piccolo, S., Schmidt-Ullrich, R., Taketo, M.M., Morrisey, E.E., Atit, R., Dlugosz, A.A., Millar, S.E., 2008.
Wnt/β-catenin signaling directs multiple stages of tooth morphogenesis. Developmental Biology 313, 210-224.

Lum, L., Beachy, P.A., 2004. The Hedgehog Response Network: Sensors, Switches, and Routers. Science 304, 1755-1759.

Mandler, M., Neubüser, A., 2004. FGF signaling is required for initiation of feather placode development. Development 131, 3333-3343.

McKinnell, I.W., Turmaine, M., Patel, K., 2004. Sonic Hedgehog functions by localizing the region of proliferation in early developing feather buds. Developmental Biology 272, 76-88.

Mondéjar-Fernández, J., Clément, G., Sanchez, S., 2014. New Insights into the Scales of the Devonian Tetrapod Tulerpeton curtum Lebedev, 1984. Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology 34, 1454-1459.

Mongera, A., Nüsslein-Volhard, C., 2013. Scales of fish arise from mesoderm. Current Biology 23, R338-R339.

Moro, E., Ozhan-Kizil, G., Mongera, A., Beis, D., Wierzbicki, C., Young, R.M., Bournele, D., Domenichini, A., Valdivia, L.E., Lum, L., Chen, C., Amatruda, J.F., Tiso, N., Weidinger, G., Argenton, F., 2012. In vivo Wnt signaling tracing through a transgenic biosensor fish reveals novel activity domains. Developmental Biology 366, 327-340.

Near, T.J., Eytan, R.I., Dornburg, A., Kuhn, K.L., Moore, J.A., Davis, M.P., Wainwright, P.C., Friedman, M., Smith, W.L., 2012. Resolution of ray-finned fish phylogeny and timing of diversification. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 109, 13698-13703.

Painter, K.J., Hunt, G.S., Wells, K.L., Johansson, J.A., Heaton, D.J., 2012. Towards an integrated experimental–theoretical approach for assessing the mechanistic basis of hair and feather morphogenesis. Interface Focus 2, 433-450.

Parichy, D.M., Elizondo, M.R., Mills, M.G., Gordon, T.N., Engeszer, R.E., 2009. Normal table of postembryonic zebrafish development: Staging by externally visible anatomy of the living fish. Developmental Dynamics 238, 2975-3015.

Paul, F.A.M., 1972. When? Why? and How?: Some Speculations on the Evolution of the Vertebrate Integument. American Zoologist 12, 159-171.

Petiot, A., Conti, F.J., Grose, R., Revest, J.M., Hodivala-Dilke, K.M., Dickson, C., 2003. A crucial role for Fgfr2-Ilb signalling in epidermal development and hair follicle patterning. Development 130, 5493-5501.

Quigley, I.K., Turner, J.M., Nuckels, R.J., Manuel, J.L., Budi, E.H., MacDonald, E.L., Parichy, D.M., 2004. Pigment pattern evolution by differential deployment of neural crest and post-embryonic melanophore lineages in Danio fishes. Development 131, 6053-6069.

Ramakrishnan, A.-B., Cadigan, K.M., 2017. Wnt target genes and where to find them. F1000Research 6, 746.

Rohner, N., Bercsényi, M., Orbán, L., Kolanczyk, M.E., Linke, D., Brand, M., Nüsslein-Volhard, C., Harris, M.P., 2009. Duplication of fgfr1 Permits Fgf Signaling to Serve as a Target for Selection during Domestication. Current Biology 19, 1642-1647.

Schwend, T., Loucks, E.J., Ahlgren, S.C., 2010. Visualization of Gli activity in craniofacial tissues of hedgehog-pathway reporter transgenic zebrafish. PLoS One 5, e14396.

Sharpe, P.T., 2001. Fish scale development: Hair today, teeth and scales yesterday? Current Biology 11, R751-R752.

Shen, M.-C., Ozacar, A.T., Osgood, M., Boeras, C., Pink, J., Thomas, J., Kohtz, J.D., Karlstrom, R., 2013. Heat-shock–mediated conditional regulation of hedgehog/gli signaling in zebrafish. Developmental Dynamics 242, 539-549.

Shimada, A., Kawanishi, T., Kaneko, T., Yoshihara, H., Yano, T., Inohaya, K., Kinoshita, M., Kamei, Y., Tamura, K., Takeda, H., 2013. Trunk exoskeleton in teleosts is mesodermal in origin. Nature Communications 4, 1639.

Sick, S., Reinker, S., Timmer, J., Schlake, T., 2006. WNT and DKK determine hair follicle spacing through a reaction-diffusion mechanism. Science 314, 1447-1450.
Sire, J.-Y., Allizard, F., Babiar, O., Bourguignon, J., Quilhac, A., 1997. Scale development in zebrafish (Danio rerio). Journal of Anatomy 190, 545-561.

Sire, J.-Y., Donoghue, P.C.J., Vickaryous, M.K., 2009. Origin and evolution of the integumentary skeleton in non-tetrapod vertebrates. Journal of Anatomy 214, 409-440.

Sire, J.Y., Akimenko, M.A., 2004. Scale development in fish: a review, with description of sonic hedgehog (shh) expression in the zebrafish (Danio rerio). Int J Dev Biol 48, 233-247.

Smith, G.M., 1931. THE OCCURRENCE OF MELANOPHORES IN CERTAIN EXPERIMENTAL WOUNDS OF THE GOLDFISH (CARASSIUS AURATUS). The Biological Bulletin 61, 73-84.

St-Jacques, B., Dassule, H.R., Karavanova, I., Botchkarev, V.A., Li, J., Danielian, P.S., McMahon, J.A., Lewis, P.M., Paus, R., McMahon, A.P., 1998. Sonic hedgehog signaling is essential for hair development. Curr Biol 8, 1058-1068.

Stoick-Cooper, C.L., Weidinger, G., Riehle, K.J., Hubbert, C., Major, M.B., Fausto, N., Moon, R.T., 2007. Distinct Wnt signaling pathways have opposing roles in appendage regeneration. Development 134, 479-489.

Wehner, D., Cizelsky, W., Vasudevaro, Mohankrishna D., Özhan, G., Haase, C., Kagermeier-Schenk, B., Röder, A., Dorsky, Richard I., Moro, E., Argenton, F., Kühl, M., Weidinger, G., 2014. Wnt/β-Catenin Signaling Defines Organizing Centers that Orchestrate Growth and Differentiation of the Regenerating Zebrafish Caudal Fin. Cell Reports 6, 467-481.

Wu, P., Yan, J., Lai, Y.C., Ng, C.S., Li, A., Jiang, X., Elsey, R.M., Widelitz, R., Bajpai, R., Li, W.H., Chuong, C.M., 2018. Multiple Regulatory Modules Are Required for Scale-to-Feather Conversion. Mol Biol Evol 35, 417-430.

Zhang, Y., Tomann, P., Andl, T., Gallant, N.M., Huelsken, J., Jerchow, B., Birchmeier, W., Paus, R., Piccolo, S., Mikkola, M.L., Morrissey, E.E., Overbeek, P.A., Scheidereit, C., Millar, S.E., Schmidt-Ullrich, R., 2009. Reciprocal requirements for Eda/Edar/NF-κB and Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathways in hair follicle induction. Developmental cell 17, 49-61.
**Figure 1. Zebrafish scale development**

All images from a single representative individual labelled with *sp7:EGFP* (yellow, to visualize osteoblast-like scale forming cells) incubated with Alizarin Red-S vital dye (ARS, magenta, to visualize calcified matrix). (A) Development of a single, representative scale. A small cluster of dSFCs (d1) polarizes and grows posteriorly (d2–d5) until it imbricates with its neighbors and forms an intensely calcified limiting layer (arrow in d6). (B–E) Scales are added sequentially across the skin of larval fish. (B) Initially, two rows of scales form near the horizontal myoseptum, defined here as the 2R (two row) stage. (C) Additional dorsal and ventral rows arise, defining the 4R (four row) stage. (D) Row addition continues while columns of scales appear anterior and posterior, leading to the 6R (six row) stage. (E) In the B (beard) stage, a cluster of scales arises ventral–posterior to the head (star) and spreads along the ventrum. (F) Final squamation pattern in a juvenile. Scale bars, 200 µm (A); 1 mm (B–F).
Figure 1 – figure supplement 1. Scales are deposited by *sp7:EGFP*+ osteoblast-like cells. (A,B) Repeated live imaging of individual larvae revealed that calcified matrix, detected by Alizarin Red S (ARS) labeling (magenta) follows appearance of *sp7:EGFP*+ osteoblast-like cells (yellow). (C, C') Prior to initial ARS detection, *sp7:EGFP*+ scale forming cells were arranged in a bi-layered papilla. Phalloidin counter stain (blue) shows cell outlines. (D, E) Sequential labelling with calcein (green) and ARS (magenta) show that scales grow posteriorly from the initial center of calcification, which is retained as the scale-focus (foc). (D) Calcein labelling from initial scale formation. (E) Extending scales. (E-H) Osteoblast like cells are arranged in a monolayer along the deep aspect of the mature scale and loop around to cover the superficial aspect of growing posterior margin (boxed area in E). Scale bars, 100µm (A, B, D, E); 50 µm (C, C’, F, G, H); 10 µm (F').
Figure 1 – figure supplement 2. Squamation details revealed by repeated live imaging of individual fish

(A,B) Squamation initiated from two foci, on the caudal peduncle (boxed in a), and on the flank above the ribs (red arrowhead in B). (A',B') Closer view of boxed areas in (a) and (b). (C) Squamation initiated in larvae between 8.5 mm and 9.5 mm standard length (SL; n=131). (D,E) Squamation was completed over 13±2 days during a period of rapid somatic growth. Measurements shown are from 5 representative individuals housed individually, fed *ad libitum* and imaged daily throughout squamation. (F,G) Addition of scale rows and columns in a single representative individual. (K-O) Sequential calcein, ARS labelling confirms squamation sequence revealed by daily live imaging.

pel = pelvic fin; cf = caudal fin; op = opercle; so = superopercule bone; pec = pectoral fin.

Scale bars, 1 mm (A, B, F–O); 100 µm (A', B').
Figure 2. Wnt/β-catenin signaling is necessary for scale development

(A) Wnt repression by heat-shock induction of *hs:dkk1* transgene blocked scale formation, arrested fin outgrowth (yellow brackets) and prevented pelvic fin ray development (yellow arrow). (B) *hs:dkk1* induction abrogated patterned expression of the Wnt/β-catenin reporter transgene *7x:TCF:mCherry* (cyan). (C) *hs:dkk1* larvae developed significantly fewer scales (n=21) than heat-shocked controls (n=13; p<0.0001). (D) Pectoral fins were significantly shorter in *hs:dkk1* larvae (n=21) than in heat-shocked controls (n=13; p<0.0001). (E) *hs:dkk1* larvae achieved a similar standard length (n=21) to heat-shocked controls (n=13; p=0.1). Plots indicate means±SD. (F) Live image series of Wnt/β-catenin activity revealed by expression of *7x:TCF:mCherry* reporter transgene (cyan). Wnt/β-catenin reporter expression was first detected in a patch of epidermal cells in prospective scale regions (pre-scale). Subsequently, *sp7:EGFP*+ dSFCs appeared underneath the *7x:TCF:mCherry* expressing cells (papilla). During later scale extension and imbrication, *7x:TCF:mCherry* expression persisted at the posterior margin in cells superficial and posterior to the scale forming cells. Scale bars, 1 mm (A); 100 µm (B,F).
Figure 2 – figure supplement 1. Distribution of Wnt/β-catenin signaling targets in developing scales

(A) *lef1* was initially broadly expressed in cuboidal, basal epidermal cells prior to overt scale morphogenesis (pre scale; n=6). Subsequently, expression spread to dermal cells of the scale papilla (papilla; n=6) before becoming restricted to epidermal and dermal cells at the posterior margin (extension; n=6). Dotted lines in lower panels indicate epidermal–dermal boundary. (B) *axin2* was expressed in the dermis prior to scale formation (pre scale; n=6). Expression persisted throughout the dermal papilla and weak expression was detected in epidermal cells (papilla; n=6). *axin2* expression ultimately became restricted to dermal cells at the posterior margin (extension) and was absent in overlying epidermal cells (arrowheads; n=6). (C) Induction of *hs:dkk1* prior to initial squamation (early *hs:dkk1*) prevented patterned expression of *lef1* (n=8). *hs:dkk1* induction did not affect *lef1* expression in scales that had formed prior to induction (late *hs:dkk1*; n=8). (D) *axin2* expression was abolished from skin when *hs:dkk1* was induced prior to squamation (early *hs:dkk1*; n=8) and from scales that had already formed prior to induction (late *hs:dkk1*; n=8). (E) Whole-mount antibody staining revealed intense accumulation of β-catenin protein in early (*sp7:EGFP* negative) pre-scale regions (top box); polarized *sp7:EGFP*+ scale papillae (mid box) and extending scales (bottom box). (F) In pre scale regions, nuclear β-catenin (red) was detected in superficial epidermis (F’) as well as deep dermis (F”) (arrows). (G) In *sp7:EGFP*+ (green) scale papilla, nuclear β-catenin was present in epidermis (G’) and in dermal *sp7:EGFP*+ scale forming cells (G”, arrows). (H) In extending scales, nuclear β-catenin was not detected in epidermis (H’) but only in one to two rows of *sp7:EGFP*+ dermal scale forming cells at the posterior margin (H”, arrows). Scale bars, 250 µm (A–D, surface view); 50 µm (A–D, sections); 250 µm (E); 25 µm (F–H); 10 µm (F’–H’, F”–H”).
Figure 2 – figure supplement 1. Distribution of Wnt/β-catenin signaling targets in developing scales
Figure 3. Wnt/β-catenin and Eda signaling interact during scale development

(A) In WT (nkt/+ ) larvae, Wnt/β-catenin activity revealed by expression of 7x:TCF:mCherry (cyan), was patterned into a series of half-offset spots (arrows) prior to appearance of sp7:EGFP+ dSFCs (yellow, n=6). (B) In Eda mutant (nkt/nkt) larvae, 7x:TCF:mCherry expression was patterned into spots (arrows), although no dSFCs developed (n=6). (C) WT (nkt/+ ) fish fixed at 10.0–10.5 mm had multiple rows of left1+ scales (n=6). (D,D’) Scale-less Eda mutant (nkt/nkt) larvae of similar size had patterned expression of left1 (arrows) in basal epidermal (ep) and dermal (d) cells (n=4 of 6). (E) hs:dkk1 had no effect on eda expression in scales that developed prior to induction. (F) hs:dkk1 attenuated edar expression in scales (arrowheads indicate position of scale margin). (G,H) Expression of ectopic Eda and Edar (both magenta) caused ectopic scale formation in heat-shocked controls (top: Eda, n=10; Edar, n=20) but not hs:dkk1 larvae (bottom: Eda, n=16; Edar n=18). Scale bars, 100 µm (A, E-H); 50 µm (C, D, D’).
Figure 3 – figure supplement 1. Eda signaling during zebrafish scale development

(A) Eda mutant (nkt/nkt) larvae lacked scales and had profound fin growth defects (n=6). (B) eda is downregulated in epidermis overlying nascent scale papillae (b’ pre scale, arrow). Subsequently, eda is strongly expressed in dermal scale forming cells where it persists throughout scale development (B’’ papilla; B’’’ extension). n=6. (C) edar expression was complementary to eda. In (C’ pre scale) skin, edar expression appears in epidermis in the region where eda is downregulated. edar expression remains epidermal (c’’ papilla) before shifting to the epidermal posterior margin (C’’’ extension). n=6. Scale bars, 1 mm (A); 100 µm (B-D); 50 µm (E,F).
Figure 3 – figure supplement 2. Only epidermis is competent to respond to Eda signaling
Scale forming cells labeled with sp7:EGFP (yellow). (A) Superficially located epidermal clones that misexpress Eda (magenta) were associated with ectopic scales (n=10). (B) Deeper clones of Eda-misexpressing cells were associated with myotomes, co-expressed sp7:EGFP, or both, and were likely dermal. Such clones also triggered ectopic scale formation (n=7). (C) Superficially located epidermal clones that expressed Edar (magenta) were associated with ectopic scale formation (n=20). (D) Deeper, myotome-associated Edar-misexpressing clones did not trigger scale formation (n=8). Scale bar, 100 µm.
Figure 4. An Fgf–Wnt/β-catenin signaling interaction is necessary for differentiation of scale forming cells

(A,B) Imaging sp7:EGFP over a five day treatment with 1 µM BGJ398 to inhibit Fgf receptors revealed completely arrested squamation (n=8), whereas DMSO-treated control fish developed normally (n=8). (A',B') BGJ398 treatment also arrested growth of individual scales. (C) hag/+ mutants overexpress Fgfl8a and had disorganized differentiation of sp7:EGFP+ dSFCs (n=6). (D) dSFCs did not appear in hag/+ mutant skin with hs:dkk1 induction (n=12). (E) Loss of Eda signaling in nkt/nkt mutants did not prevent differentiation of sp7:EGFP+ scale forming cells, likely owing to residual Wnt activity in the skin (n=12). Scale bars, 1 mm (A–E); 100 µm (A', B').
Figure 4 – figure supplement 1. Fgfr signaling blockade, expression and persistence after Wnt/β-catenin signaling inhibition

(A) Scales added over the course of a five day treatment with 0.1% DMSO or 1 µM BGJ398. DMSO-treated fish added more scales than BGJ398-treated fish (p=0.0001). (B) Scale surface area increased more in DMSO-treated controls than BGJ398-treated fish (p<0.0001). (C) Standard length increased similarly in DMSO treated fish and BGJ398-treated fish (p=0.15); n=8 for all measurements. Plots indicate means±SD. (D) fgfr1a was expressed broadly in epidermis prior to scale formation (pre-scale). Expression shifted to scale forming cells in the dermal papilla (papilla), and was maintained in scale forming cells at the posterior margin (extension). (E) Wnt repression following scale formation did not affect fgfr1a expression (late hs:dkk1), however, repression prior to scale formation prevented localized expression (early hs:dkk1). Eda mutants (nkt/nkt) did not show patterned fgfr1a expression. Expression was maintained in neuromasts (nm) of early hs:dkk1 and nkt/nkt. (F) fgfr2 was also detected broadly in the epidermis prior to scale formation (pre-scale), before becoming restricted to the epidermal posterior margin (papilla), where it was maintained throughout scale development (extension). (G) Similar to fgfr1a, fgfr2 expression was not affected by Wnt repression after scale formation (late hs:dkk1), although patterned expression was blocked by Wnt repression prior to scale formation (early hs:dkk1) and also by loss of Eda (nkt/nkt). n=6 for all in situ hybridizations. ep=epidermis; d=dermis. Scale bars, 250 µm (D,F upper); (50 µm, D,F lower).
Figure 5. HH signaling is necessary for epidermal morphogenesis

(A) In heat-shocked control fish the epidermis (labeled by cldnb:EGFP, green) was folded around the posterior margin of individual scales (marked by ARS, magenta). (A') orthogonal projection, arrow indicates leading edge of epidermis; n=8. 

(B) Heatshock induction of a dominant repressor Gli2 (hs:gli2-DR), completely blocked epidermal folding. (B') Orthogonal view; n=12. 

(C) HH-responding cells (cyan) were very few at early stages of scale development (papilla) labelled by sp7::EGFP (yellow). HH-responding cells were found posterior and deep to the extending scale (extension) and persisted throughout later scale growth (imbrication); n=8. 

(D) HH-responding cells (cyan) appeared prior to epidermal invagination (pre). Initial invagination (arrow), followed the contour of the HH responding population (initial). Epidermal invagination continued in close association with HH responding cells (final); n=8. 

(E) High resolution imaging of the leading row of invaginating epidermal cells revealed hallmarks of cell migration including membrane ruffles (arrows) and long cellular extensions (arrow head); n=10. 

(F) Shha overexpression by heatshock induction of hs:shha lead to severe kyphosis; n=48. 

(G) cldnb:EGFP+ epidermis in hs:shha larvae migrated from the animal onto the glass coverslip during image acquisition; n=6.

Scale bars, 100 µm (A,B); 50 µm (C); 25 µm (D); 10 µm (E); 1 mm (F); 100µm (G); 20 µm (G, inset).
Figure 5 – figure supplement 1. HH signaling during scale development

(A) Epidermis (cldnb:EGFP, green) was folded around the bony scale plates (ARS, magenta) in larvae treated with 1% EtOH throughout squamation; n=8. 40 µM cyclopamine treatment completely blocked epidermal folding, even when scale plates overlapped (arrow); n=8. (B,C) Heatshock induction of dominant repressor Gli2 (hs:gli2-DR) strongly attenuated expression of the HH reporter transgene (gli2-D:mCherry; b) and the conserved HH target gene hhip (arrowheads in C). (D) shha expression was only detectable in the epidermis following formation of the scale papilla (papilla). Expression persisted in two to three rows of cells at the epidermal posterior margin in growing scales (extension). (E) The HH target gene, hhip, also initiated expression following papilla appearance (papilla) and persisted in a population of cells deep to the dermal scale forming cells (SFC). (F,G) shha and hhip expression was not detected in scales (arrowheads) following induction of hs:dkk1 (n=8). Eda mutants (nkt/nkt) also lacked shha and hhip expression (n=6). (H) hs:dkk1 induction attenuated expression of the HH reporter gli2-D:mCherry; n=6. Scale bars, 100 µm (A, B, C, F, G); 50 µm (D, E, H).
Figure 6. Wnt/β-catenin and HH signaling are necessary for normal scale regeneration. (A) Adult scales labelled with sp7:EGFP (yellow), were removed from the caudal peduncle (0 d post-pluck). One day following surgery (1 d post-pluck) patterned Wnt/β-catenin signaling activity was detected, as revealed by 7xTCF:mCherry (cyan, arrowheads). After two days (2 d post-pluck), all removed scales had started to regenerate; n=8. (B) Scale regeneration occurred normally in heat-shocked controls (n=7), whereas hs:dkk1 induction delayed scale regeneration (n=10). Asterisks (*) mark ontogenic scales not plucked. (C) Heat-shocked controls regenerated a significantly higher proportion of scales two days after scale removal (2dpp) then hs:dkk1 fish (p=0.0004). Three days after scale removal (3 dpp), all heat-shocked controls had regenerated their full complement of scales whereas hs:dkk1 fish regenerated significantly fewer scales (p=0.0007). (D) Regenerating scales grew more quickly in heat-shocked controls than in hs:dkk1 fish (p=0.003). Plots indicate means±SD. (E) In heat-shocked controls, epidermis (cldnb:EGFP, green) folded around regenerated scale plates (ARS; magenta) within ten days of scale removal (n=6), whereas HH repression (hs:gli2-DR) prevented epidermal folding (n=8). Asterisks (*) mark ontogenic scales not plucked. Scale bars, 500 µm (A, B, E); 100 µm (E, orthogonal views).
Figure 7. Summary of scale development and schematic of molecular interactions.

(A) Zebrafish squamation sequence showing the addition of scales (yellow) by addition of rows and column (arrows). (B) Scale morphogenesis is first recognized as at the papilla stage when sp7:EGFP+ dSFCs (yellow) differentiate beneath the epidermis (green). Following papilla formation polarized growth commences and scale forming cells line the posterior margin and deep aspect of the growing calcified plate (magenta). At this stage epidermal invagination begins. These processes (polarized growth of the calcified matrix and epidermal invagination) continue to generate the final morphology of the scale. (C) Schematic representation of molecular interactions leading to scale initiation and epidermal morphogenesis. (1) Refinement and reiteration of Wnt/β-catenin activity required Eda signaling (Figure 3A-D). (2) Wnt/β-catenin signaling was necessary for edar expression (Figure 3F). (3) Wnt/β-catenin and Eda signaling were necessary for patterned expression of Fgf receptors (Figure 4 – figure supplement 1E,G). (4) Eda signaling was necessary for shha expression and HH pathway activity (Figure 5 – figure supplement 1 F-H). (5) HH signaling was necessary for epidermal morphogenesis (Figure 5A,B; Figure 5 – figure supplement 1A). (6) Edar misexpression caused ectopic differentiation of dSFCs (Figure 3H, Figure 3 – figure supplement 2C). (7) Broadly overexpressed Fgf8a caused broad, disorganized differentiation of dSFCs via a Wnt dependent mechanism (Figure 4C-E). (8) Neither Eda, nor Fgf signaling was sufficient to cause differentiation of dSFCs in the absence of Wnt signaling (Figure 3G,H; Figure 4D). Dashed line denotes activation of Edar by the Eda signaling ligand.
Movie 1. Zebrafish squamation stages

*sp7:EGFP* cells (yellow) and Alizarin Red-S labelled calcified matrix (magenta) serially imaged in live fish. Two row (2R), four for (4R), six row (6R) and beard (B) stages are annotated. Scale bar = 1mm.