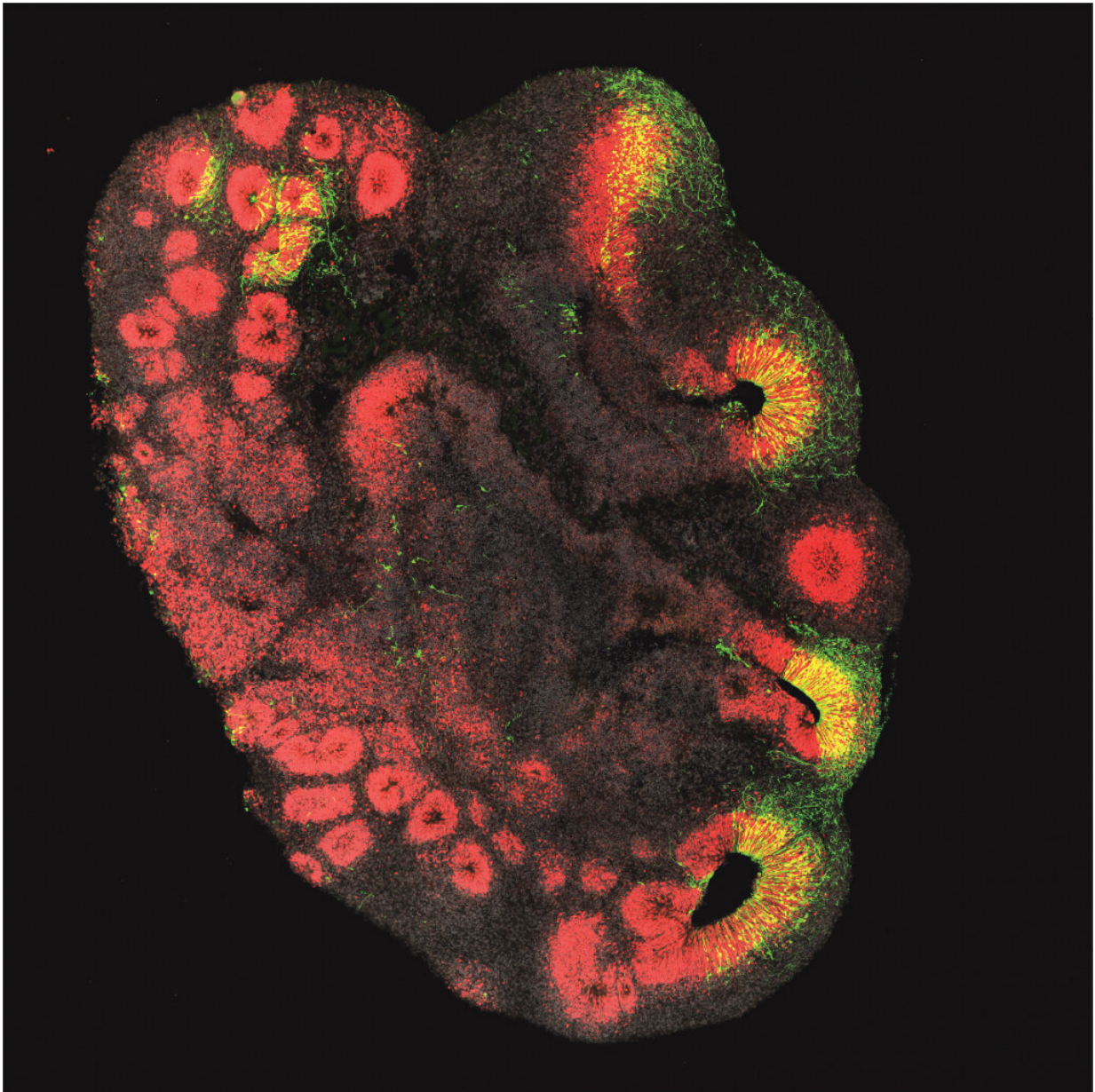


# Brain organoids provide insights into the evolution of the human brain

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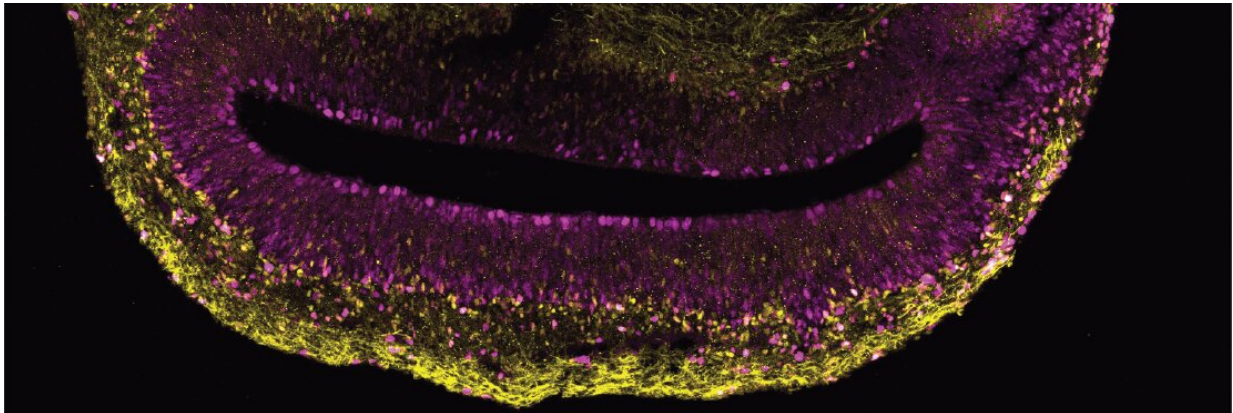
A brain organoid about 3 millimeters in size made from stem cells of a chimpanzee. The brain stem cells are stained red; brain stem cells that received the ARHGAP11B gene are shown in green. Photo: Jan Fischer. Credit: Jan Fischer

Animal studies on great apes have long been banned in Europe for ethical reasons. For the question pursued here, organoids (three-dimensional cell structures a few millimeters in size that are grown in the laboratory) are an alternative to animal experiments. These organoids can be produced from pluripotent stem cells, which then differentiate into specific cell types, such as nerve cells. In this way, the research team was able to produce both chimpanzee brain organoids and human brain organoids. "These brain organoids allowed us to investigate a central question concerning ARHGAP11B," says Wieland Huttner of the MPI-CBG, one of the three lead authors of the study published in *EMBO Reports*.

"In a previous study we were able to show that ARHGAP11B can enlarge a primate brain. However, it was previously unclear whether ARHGAP11B had a major or minor role in the evolutionary enlargement of the human neocortex," says Wieland Huttner. To clarify this, the ARGHAP11B gene was first inserted into brain ventricle-like structures of chimpanzee organoids. Would the ARGHAP11B gene lead to the proliferation of those brain stem cells in the chimpanzee brain that are necessary for the enlargement of the neocortex?

"Our study shows that the gene in chimpanzee organoids causes an increase in relevant brain stem cells and an increase in those neurons that play a crucial role in the extraordinary mental abilities of humans," said Michael Heide, the study's lead author, who is head of the Junior Research Group Brain Development and Evolution at the DPZ and

employee at the MPI-CBG.



A section of a brain organoid made from stem cells of a human. In magenta are actively proliferating brain stem cells, in yellow a subset of brain stem cells.

Photo: Jan Fischer. Credit: Jan Fischer

When the ARHGAP11B gene was knocked out in [human brain organoids](#) or the function of the ARHGAP11B protein was inhibited, the amount of these brain stem cells decreased to the level of a chimpanzee. "We were thus able to show that ARHGAP11B plays a crucial role in neocortex development during [human evolution](#)," says Michael Heide.

Julia Ladewig of HITBR, the third of the lead authors, adds, "Given this important role of ARHGAP11B, it is furthermore conceivable that certain maldevelopments of the neocortex may be caused by mutations in this gene."

**More information:** Human-specific ARHGAP11B ensures human-like basal progenitor levels in hominid cerebral organoids, *EMBO Reports* (2022). [DOI: 10.15252/embr.202254728](https://doi.org/10.15252/embr.202254728)

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