

Transcriptional circuitry and the regulatory conformation of the genome

WORKSHOP

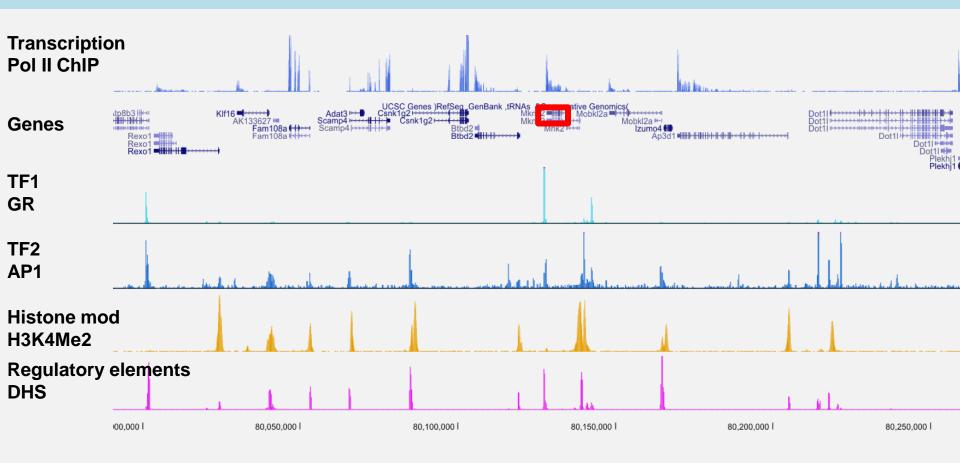


Ofir Hakim

Faculty of Life Sciences

Chromosome conformation capture (3C)

Most GR Binding Sites Are Distant From Regulated Genes



chr10:79,970,001-80,260,000

Distribution of GR Binding Sites

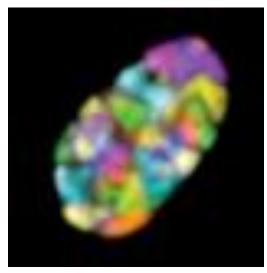
-5kb 🔶 Distal upstream 🗲 +5kb (>5kb upstream of TSS) 500 TSS (-2.5kb to +2.5 kb)/ 400 Frequency 300 200 Downstream (of last exon) 100 Introns Exons 1.4% 0 20 60 -60 -40 -20 0 40

Position (kb)

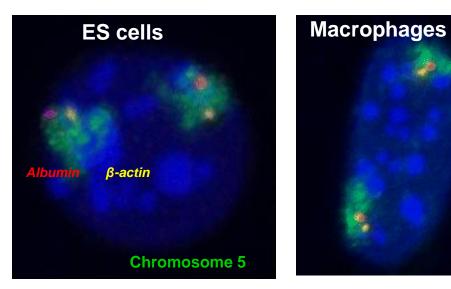
Position of GR relative to TSS

8,373 GR Binding Sites

The genome is not randomly organized



Nature Reviews Genetics 6, 429

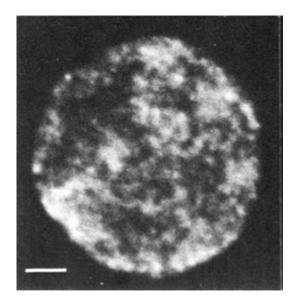


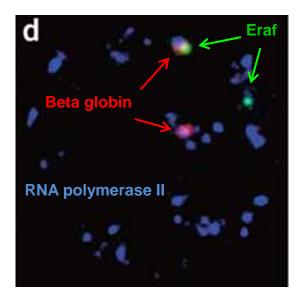
Chromosomes territories

Cell-type specificity

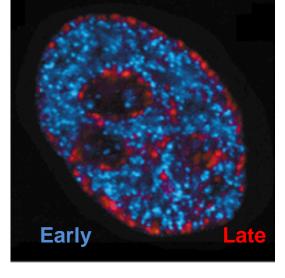
Hepperger, et al. Chromosoma. 2008

Functional compartmentalization





Expression foci



Replication timing

Active chromatin DNasel

Gene position is correlated with gene activity

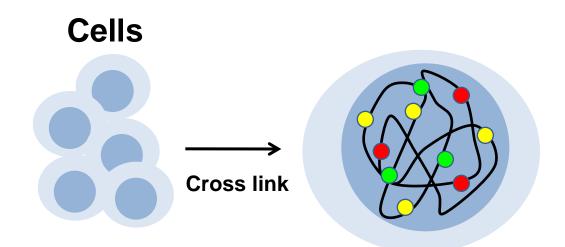
Hutchison and Weintraub, Cell (1985)

Osborne et al. Nature Genet. (2004) Schermelleh et al. Chromosome Res. (2001)

- Increase resolution
- Increase throughput
- Reduce bias

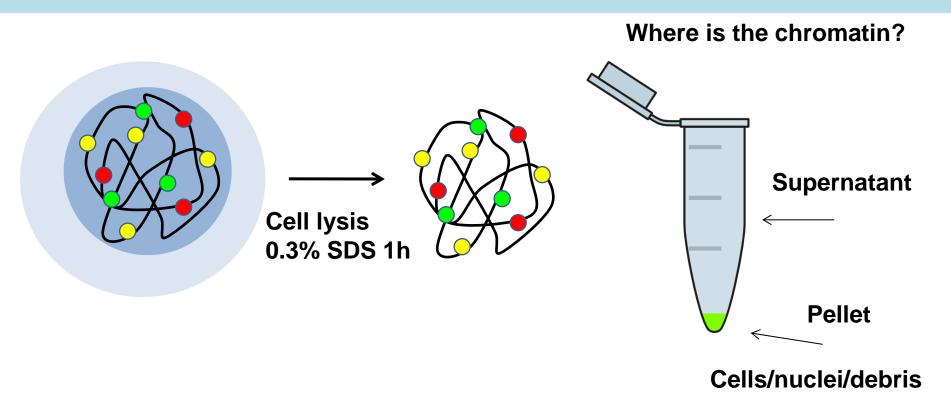
Chromosome Conformation Capture (3C)

1. Crosslinking With Formaldehyde



FA%-0%-2% we commonly use 1% Time- commonly 10 minutes Temperature- commonly 37°C

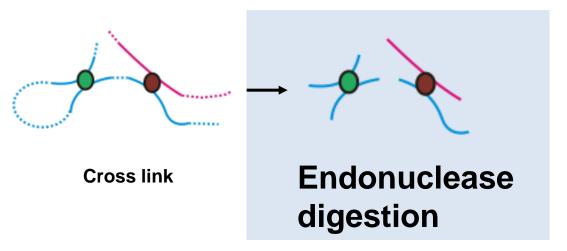
2. lysis?



In vivo formaldehyde cross-linking: it is time for black box analysis

Gavrilov et al., PLoS One. 2013;8(3):e60403 Gavrilov et al., Brief Funct Genomics, in press

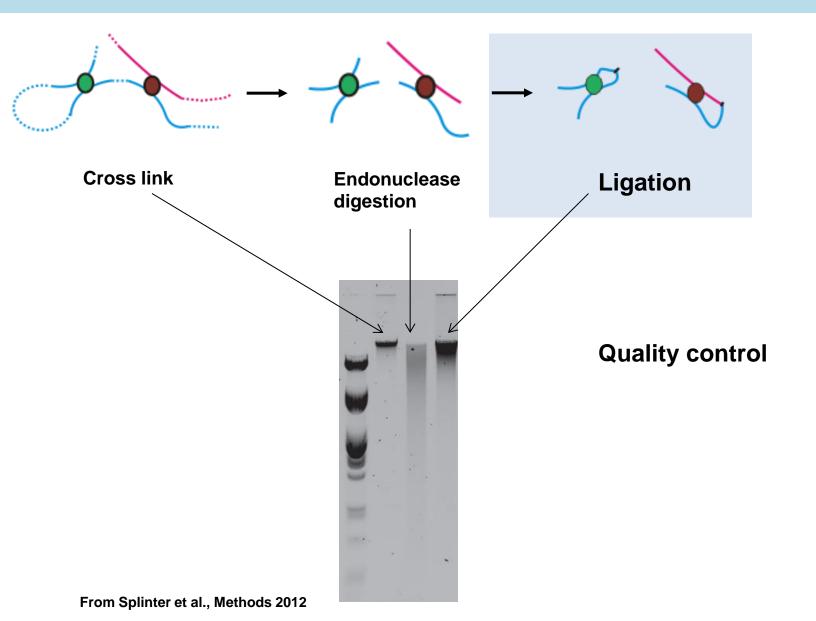
3. Endonuclease digestion



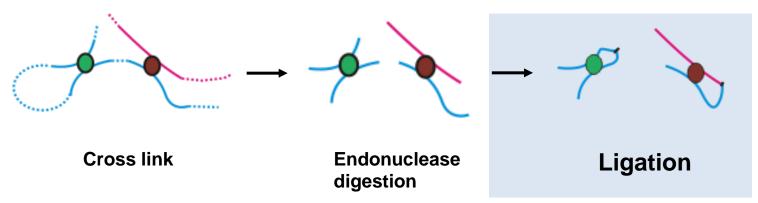
Search the literature for validated enzymes capable digesting in 3C conditions (SDS, Triton...)



4. Ligation



4. Ligation



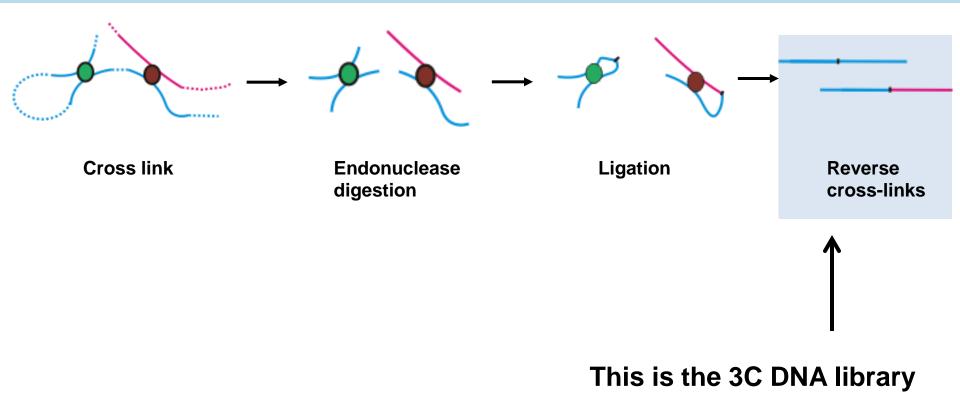
Low DTT in ligation buffer is important for the following DNA precipitation



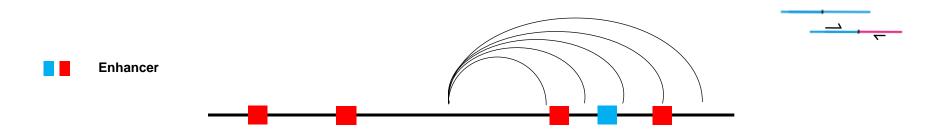
Multiple ligases can work in low DTT concentrations suitable for 3C

Schwartz et al., Biotechniques in press

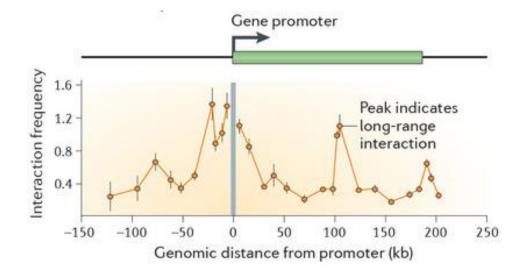
5. Reverse cross-links



Chromosome Conformation Capture (3C)



Principle	Contacts between two defined regions
Coverage	Commonly <1Mb
Detection	Locus-specific PCR
Resolution	High
Limitations	Low throughput and coverage
Examples	Determine interaction between a known promoter and enhancer

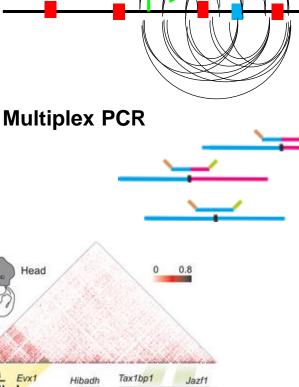


Carbon Copy 3C (5C)

в

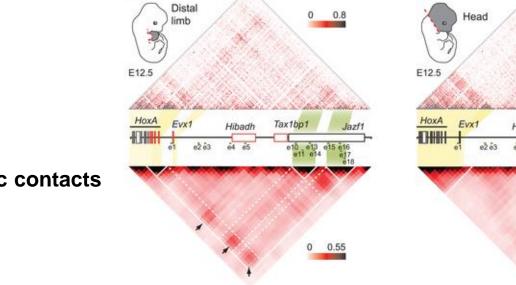
Principle	All against all
Coverage	Commonly <1Mb
Detection	Multiplex PCR, HT-sequencing
Resolution	High
Limitations	Limited coverage
Examples	Determine comprehensively higher-order chromosome structure in a defined region

A



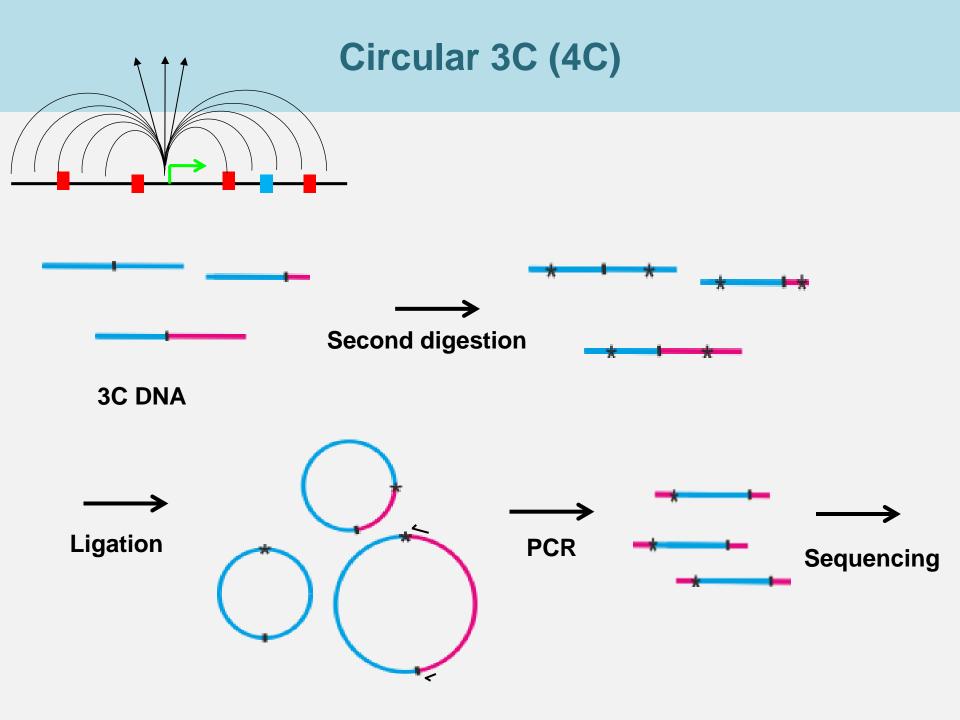
e10 e13 e15 e16 e11 e14 e1

0 0.55

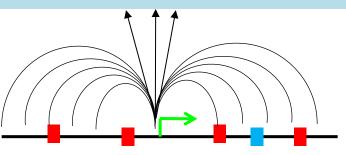


Limb-specific contacts

Berlivet et al., PLoS Genet. (2013)

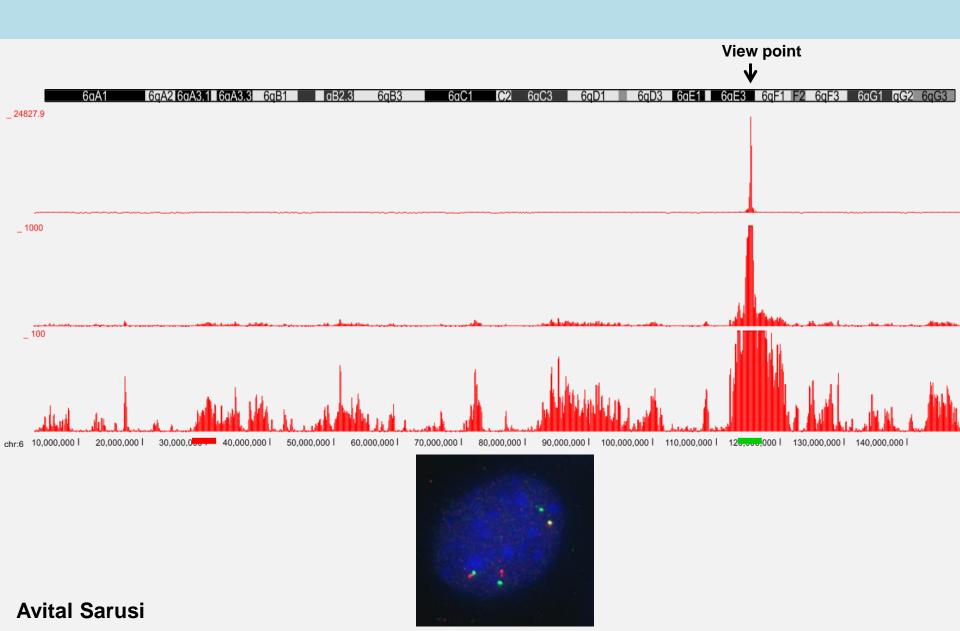


Circular 3C (4C)



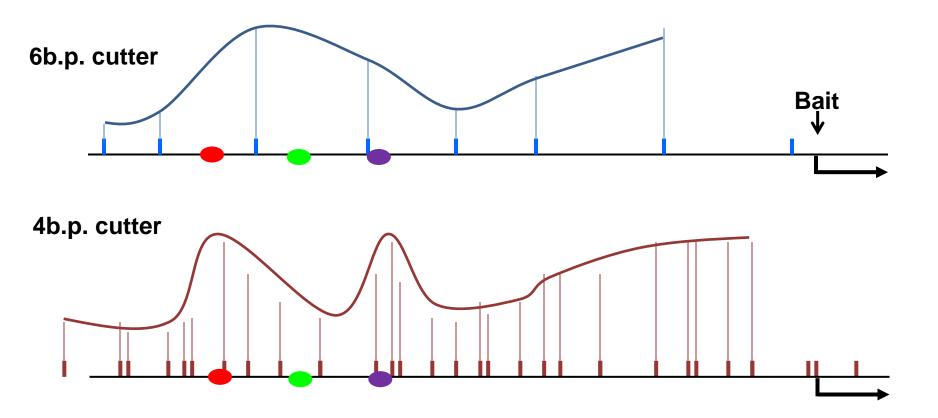
Principle	All contacts with a point of interest
Coverage	Genome-wide
Detection	PCR, HT-sequencing
Resolution	High
Limitations	Limited to one view point
Examples	All genes and genomic elements associated with a known LCR

Hierarchical Contact Landscape

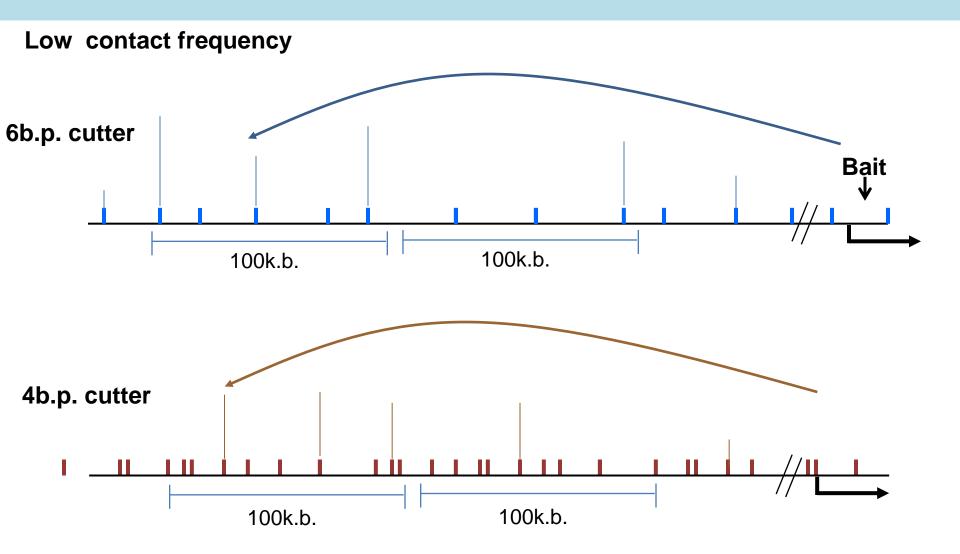


Resolution - proximal range 10kb- 1000kb

High contact frequency

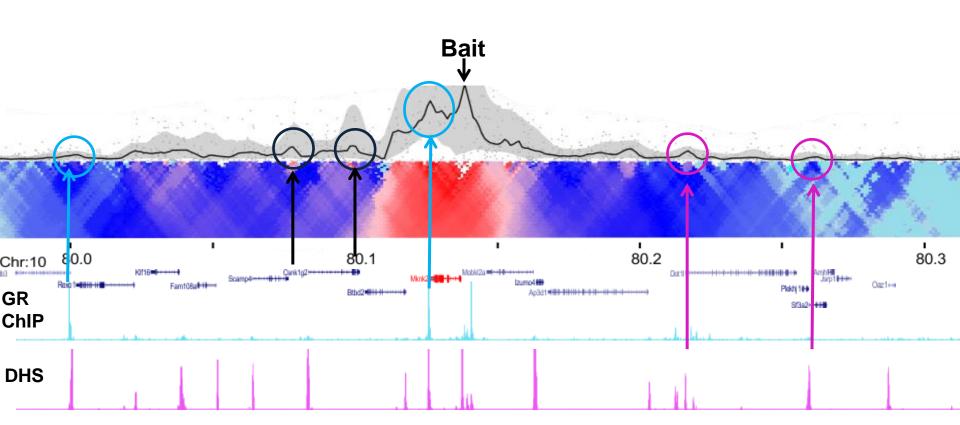


Resolution - far cis (Mb) and trans



Mknk2 Long-Range Contacts High-Resolution

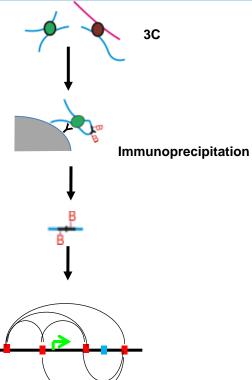
Contacts 1h after induction



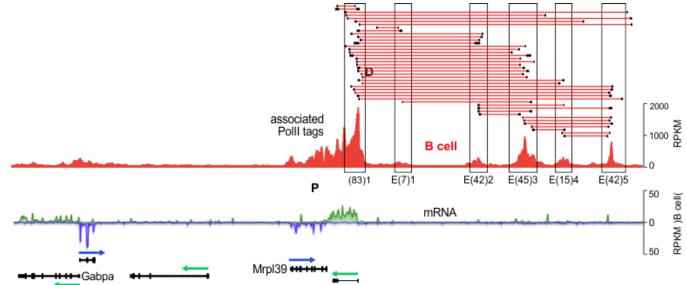
Rachel Deitch, Dana Raz, Moran Tal

Analysis method- van de Werken et al., Nat. Methods 2012

ChIA-PET

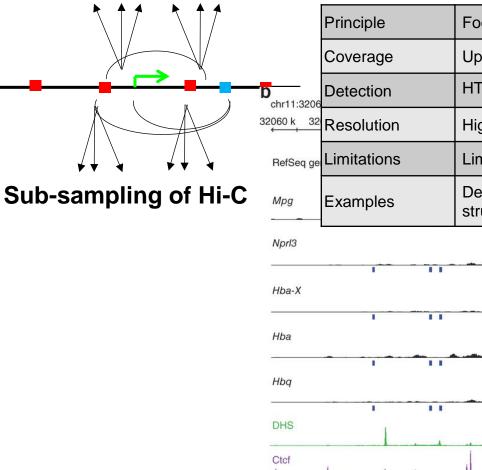


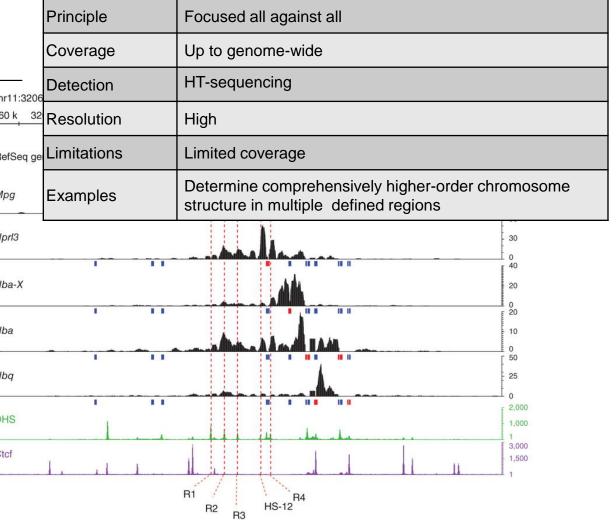
Principle	All contacts associated with a given protein
Coverage	Genome wide *
Detection	paired end HT-sequencing
Resolution	High
Limitations	Rely on one factor, disregarding other contacts
Examples	Map chromatin interaction network of a known transcription factor



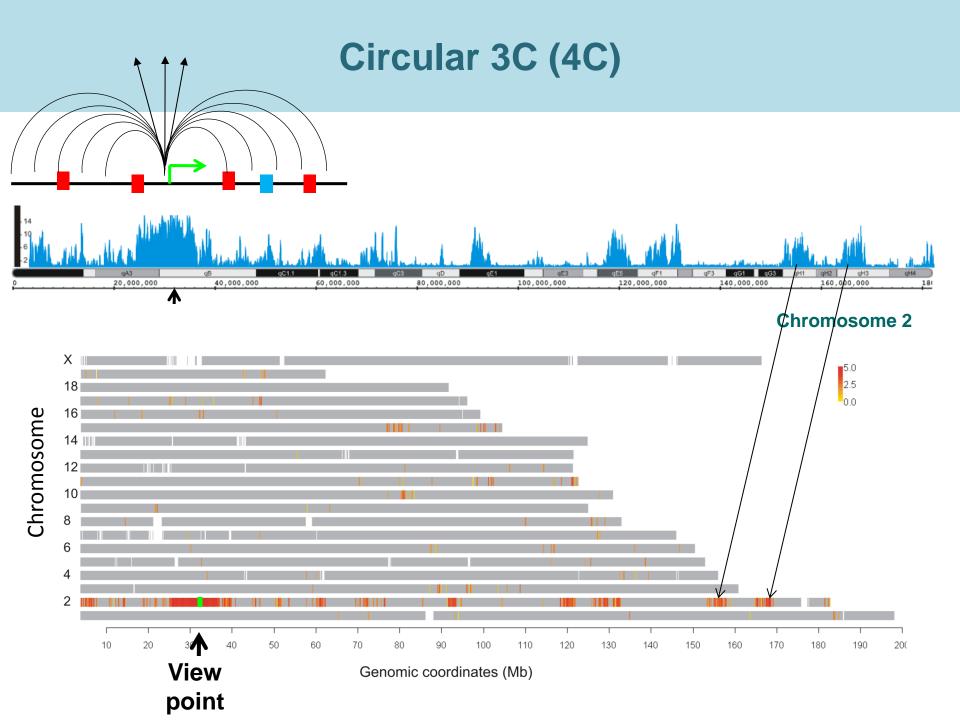
Keifer-Kwon et al., 2013

Capture-C



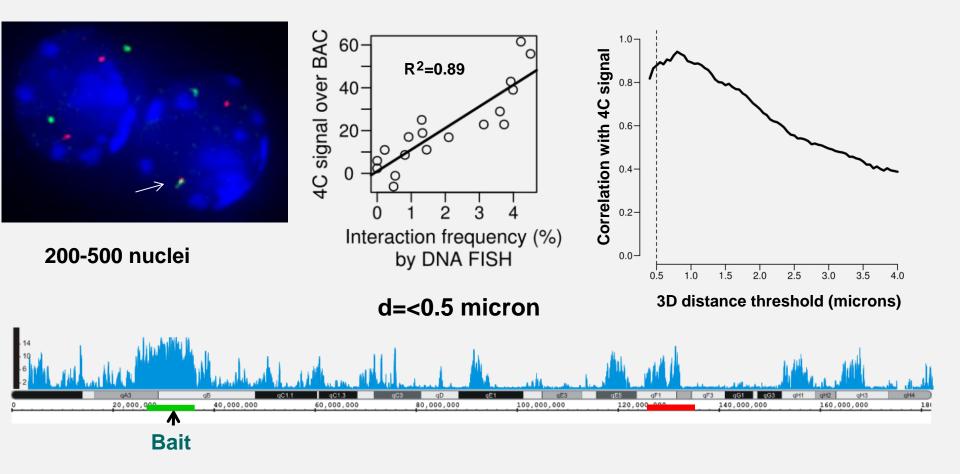


Hughes et al., 2014

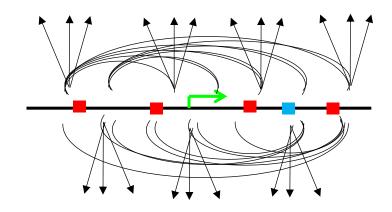


What does a C signal mean?

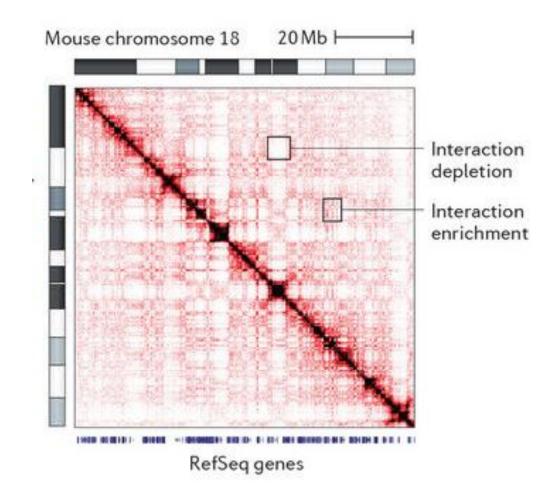
DNA FISH



Hi-C

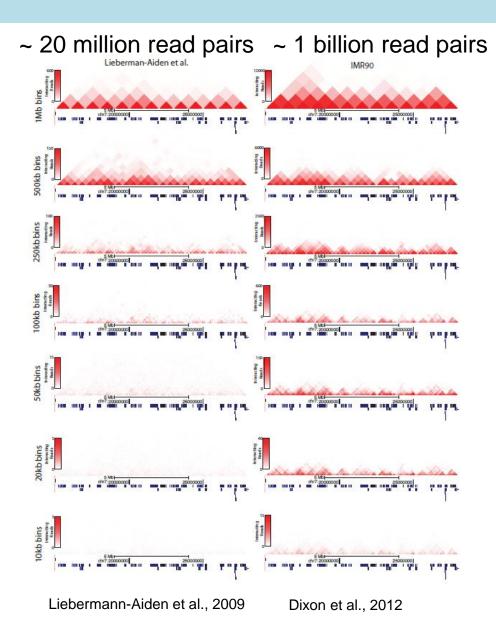


Principle	All against all
Coverage	Genome-wide *
Detection	Paired end HT-sequencing
Resolution	Low *
Limitations	
Examples	All intra- and inter- chromosomal associations



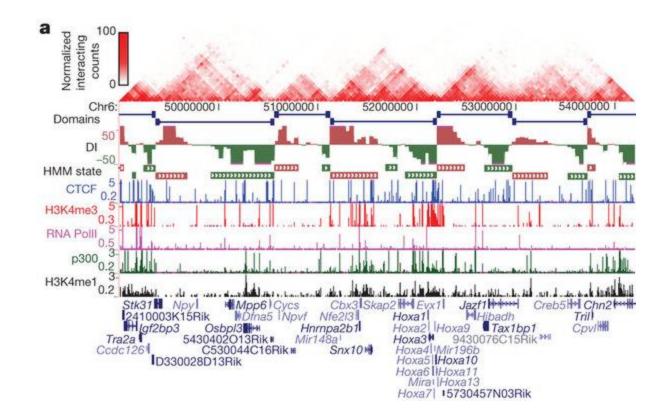
Dekker et al., Nature Reviews Genetics 14, 390-403 (2013)

Resolution is critical

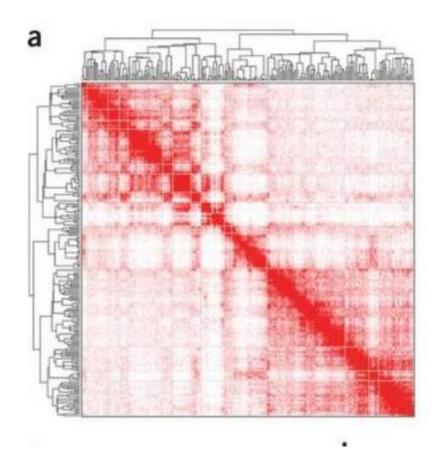


Topological associated domain (TAD)

Negabase-sized local chromatin interaction domains



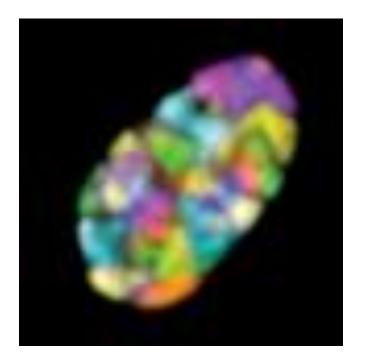
Domains within domains

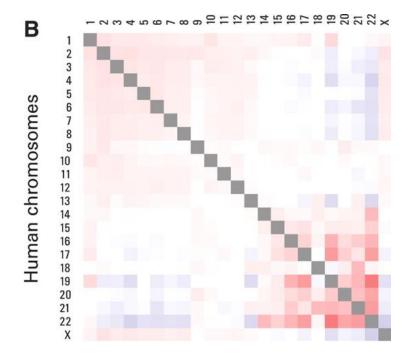


Khalor et al., 2011

Chromosomes are organized in territories

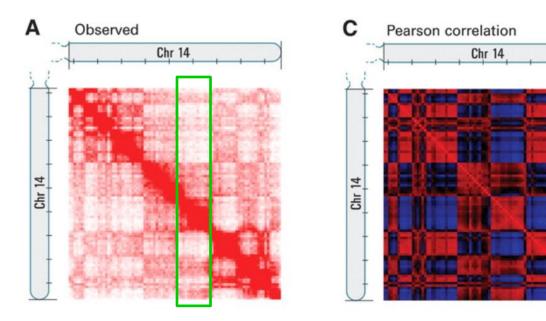
Chromosomes are organized in territories





Human chromosomes

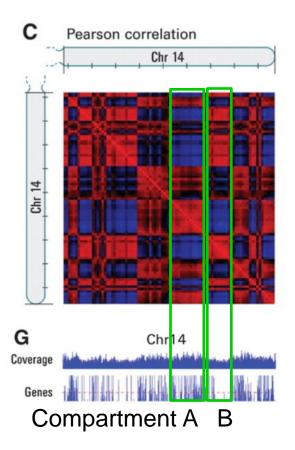
Preferential contacts within and between chromosomes



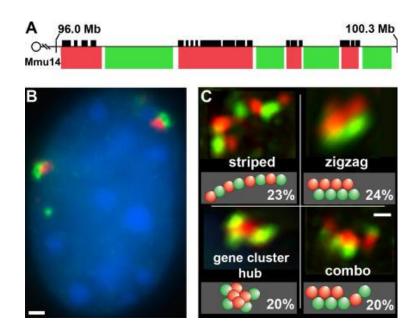
There are two compartments : A and B

Are there sub-compartment structures?

Genomic associations: Gene density, Gene activity

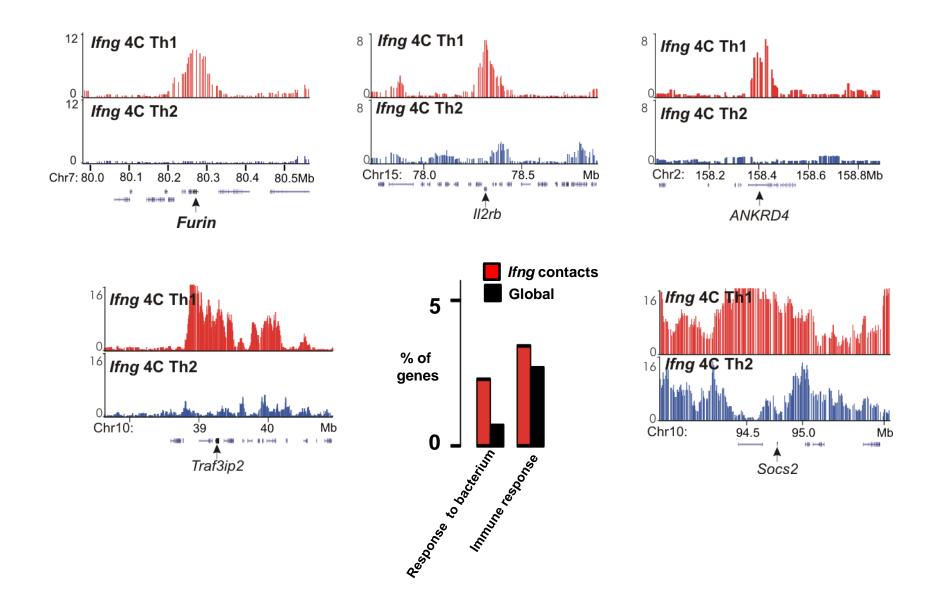


Compartment A is gene rich



Compartment A Genes Spearman's $\rho = 0.431$ Expression Spearman's $\rho = 0.476$ Accessible chromatin, Spearman's $\rho = 0.651$ H3K36 trimethylation, Spearman's $\rho = 0.601$ (active) H3K27 trimethylation, Spearman's $\rho = 0.282$ (repressive) A is more closely associated with open, accessible, actively transcribed chromatin.

Contacts between TADs are cell-type specific



Contacts between TADs are cell-type specific

