

Structure determination of genomes and genomic domains by satisfaction of spatial restraints

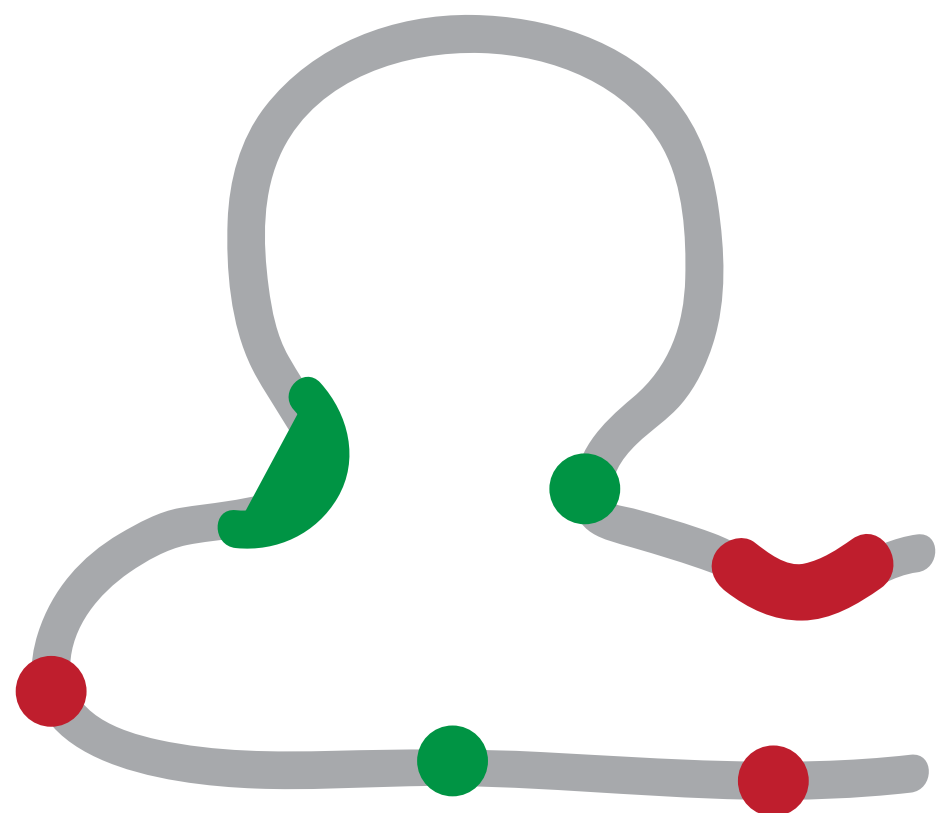
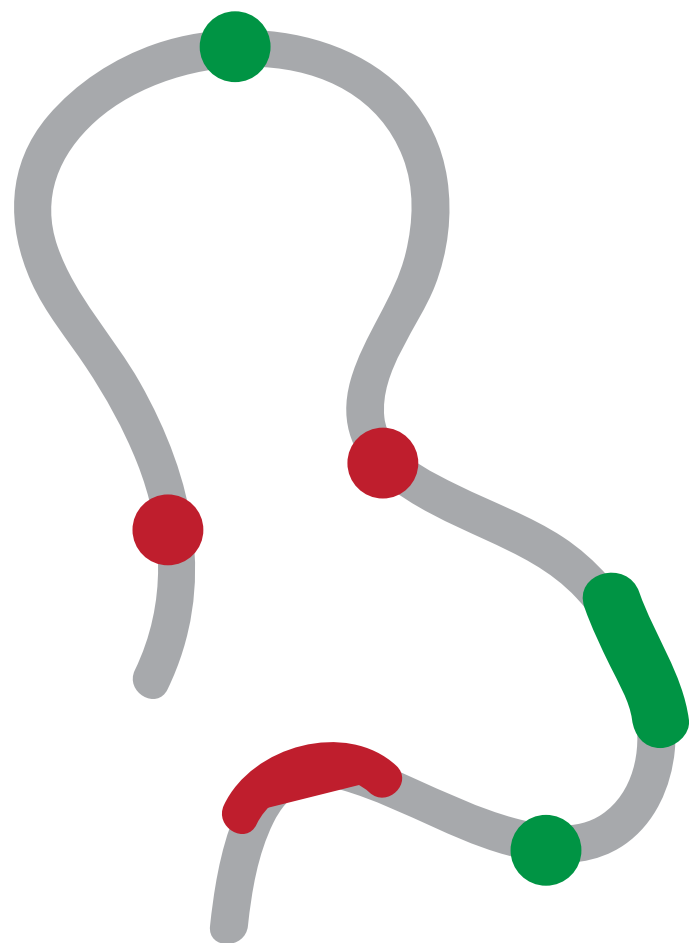
Marc A. Marti-Renom

Structural Genomics Group (ICREA, CNAG-CRG)

<http://marciuslab.org>
<http://3DGenomes.org>
<http://cnag.crg.eu>

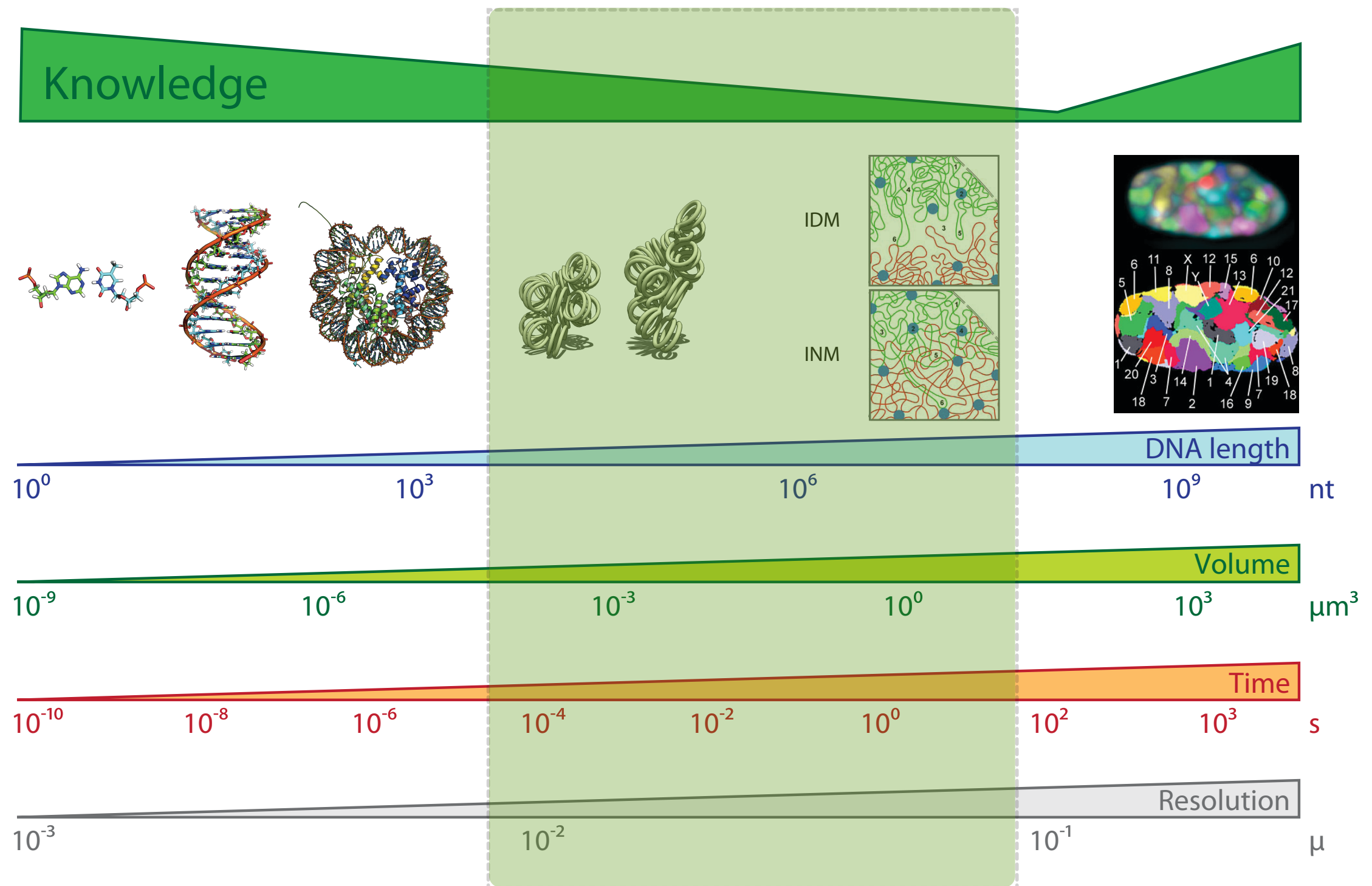
cnag **CRG**^R  **ICREA**





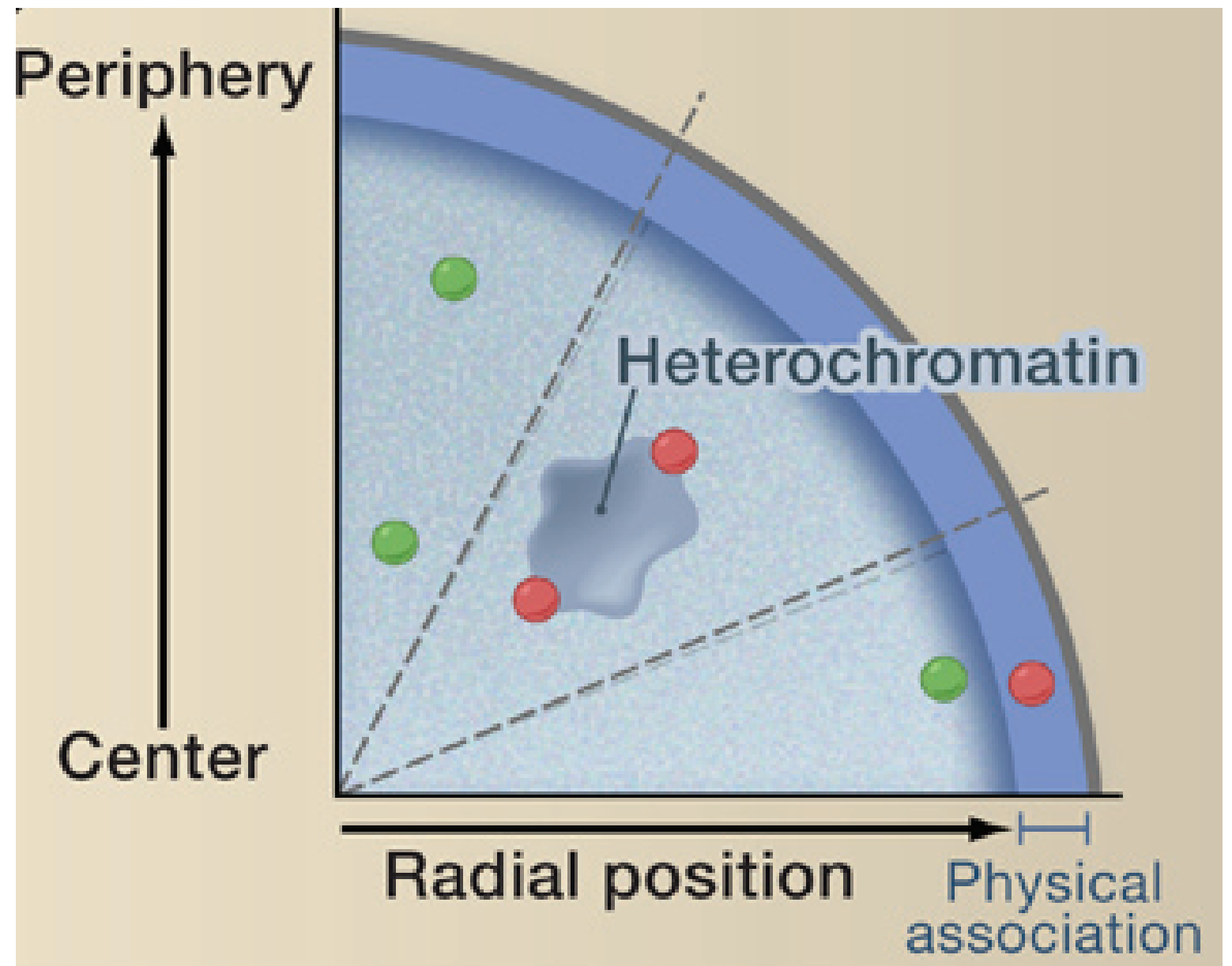
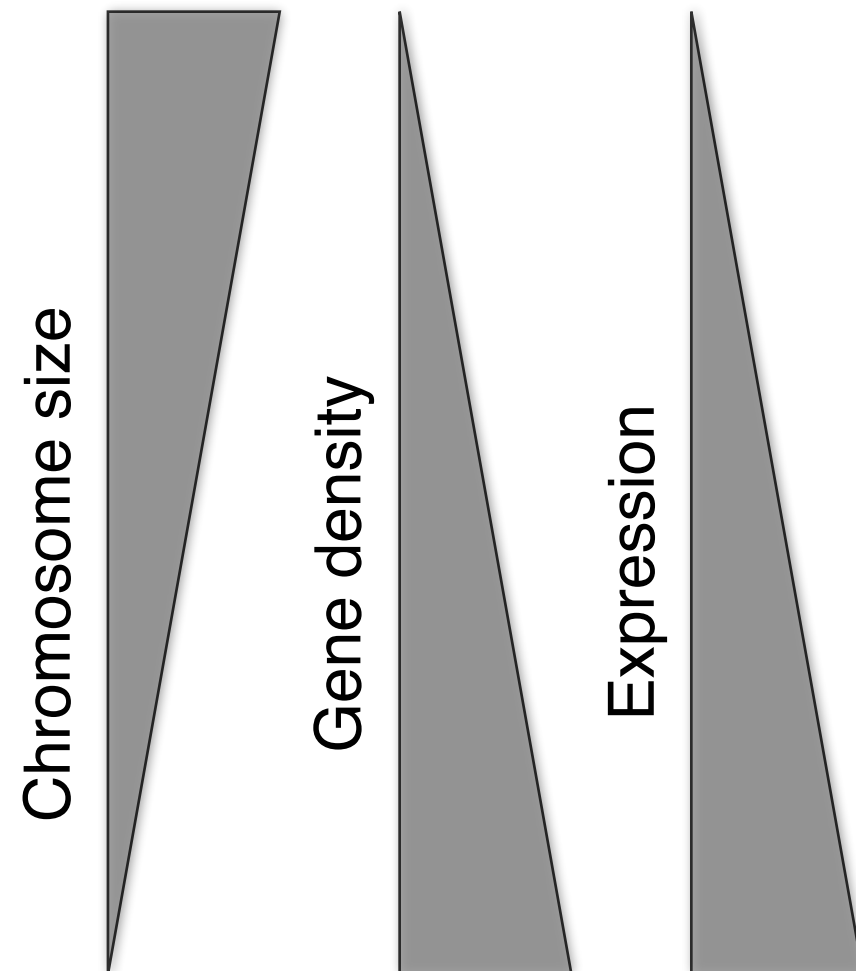
Resolution Gap

Marti-Renom, M. A. & Mirny, L. A. PLoS Comput Biol 7, e1002125 (2011)



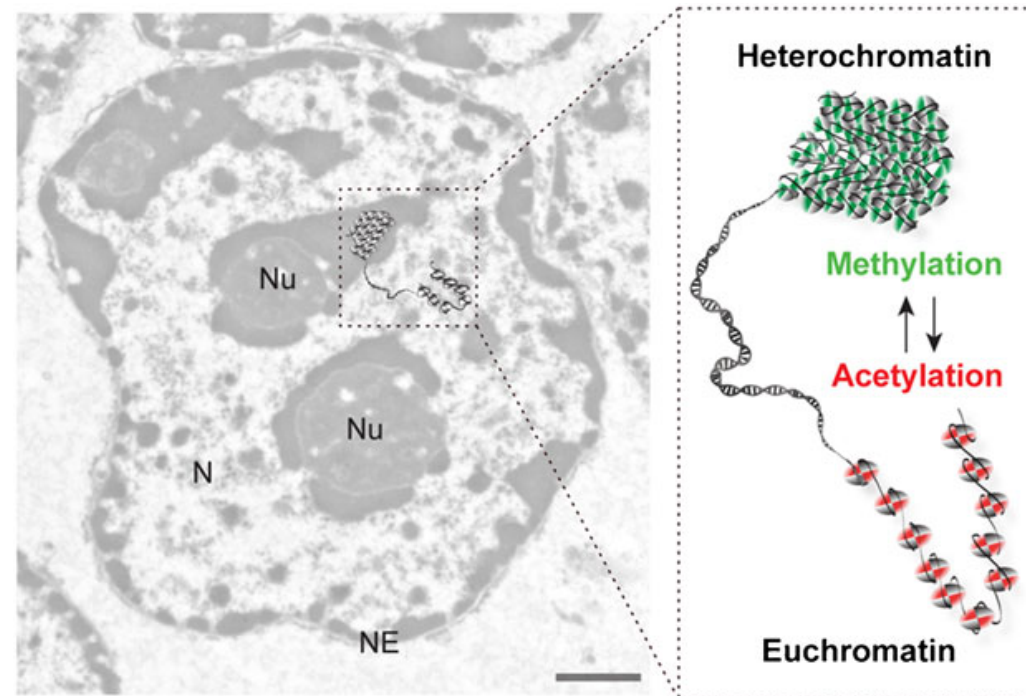
Level I: Radial genome organization

Takizawa, T., Meaburn, K. J. & Misteli, T. The meaning of gene positioning. Cell 135, 9–13 (2008).



Level II: Euchromatin vs heterochromatin

Electron microscopy



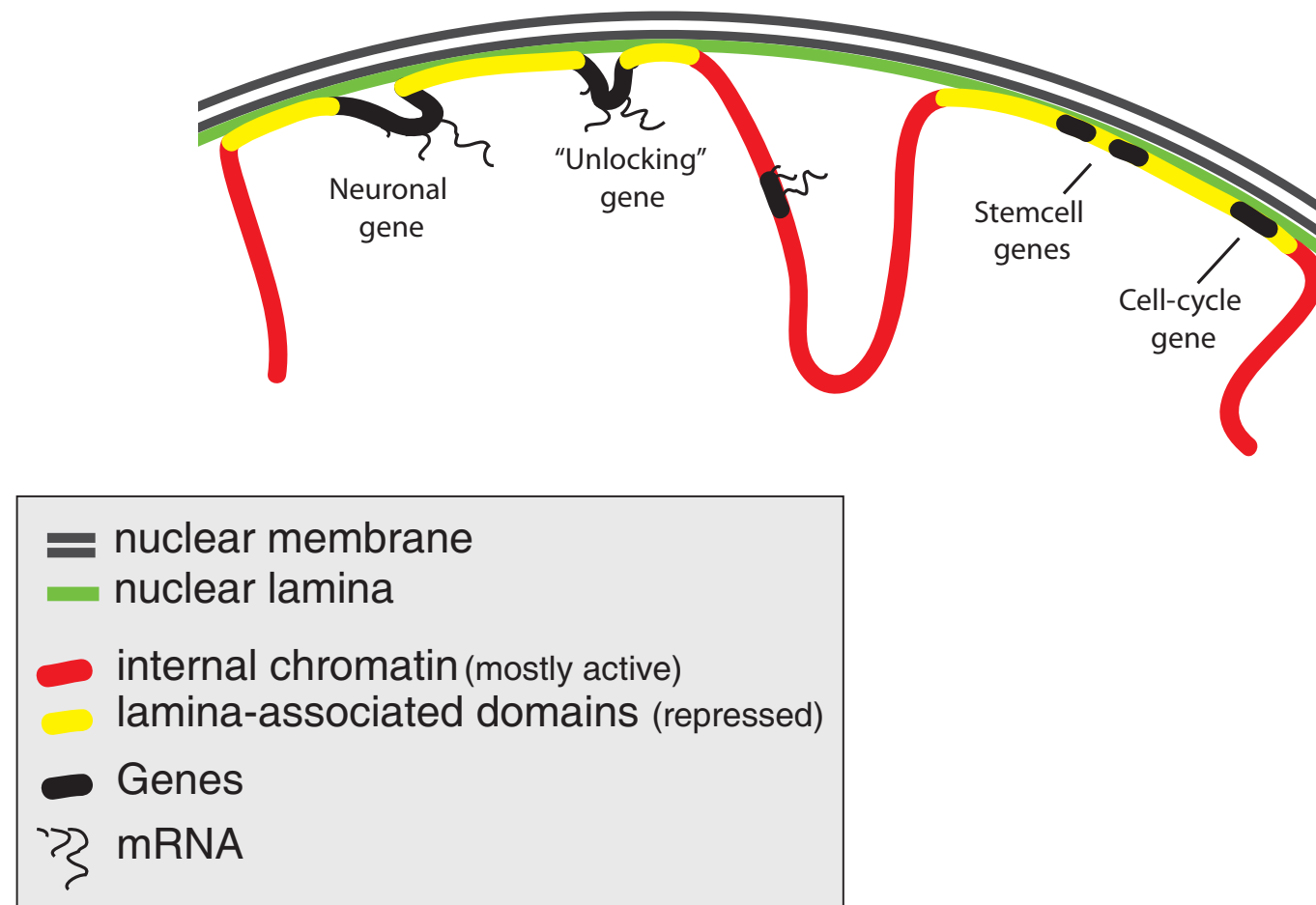
Euchromatin:

chromatin that is located away from the nuclear lamina, is generally less densely packed, and contains actively transcribed genes

Heterochromatin:

chromatin that is near the nuclear lamina, tightly condensed, and transcriptionally silent

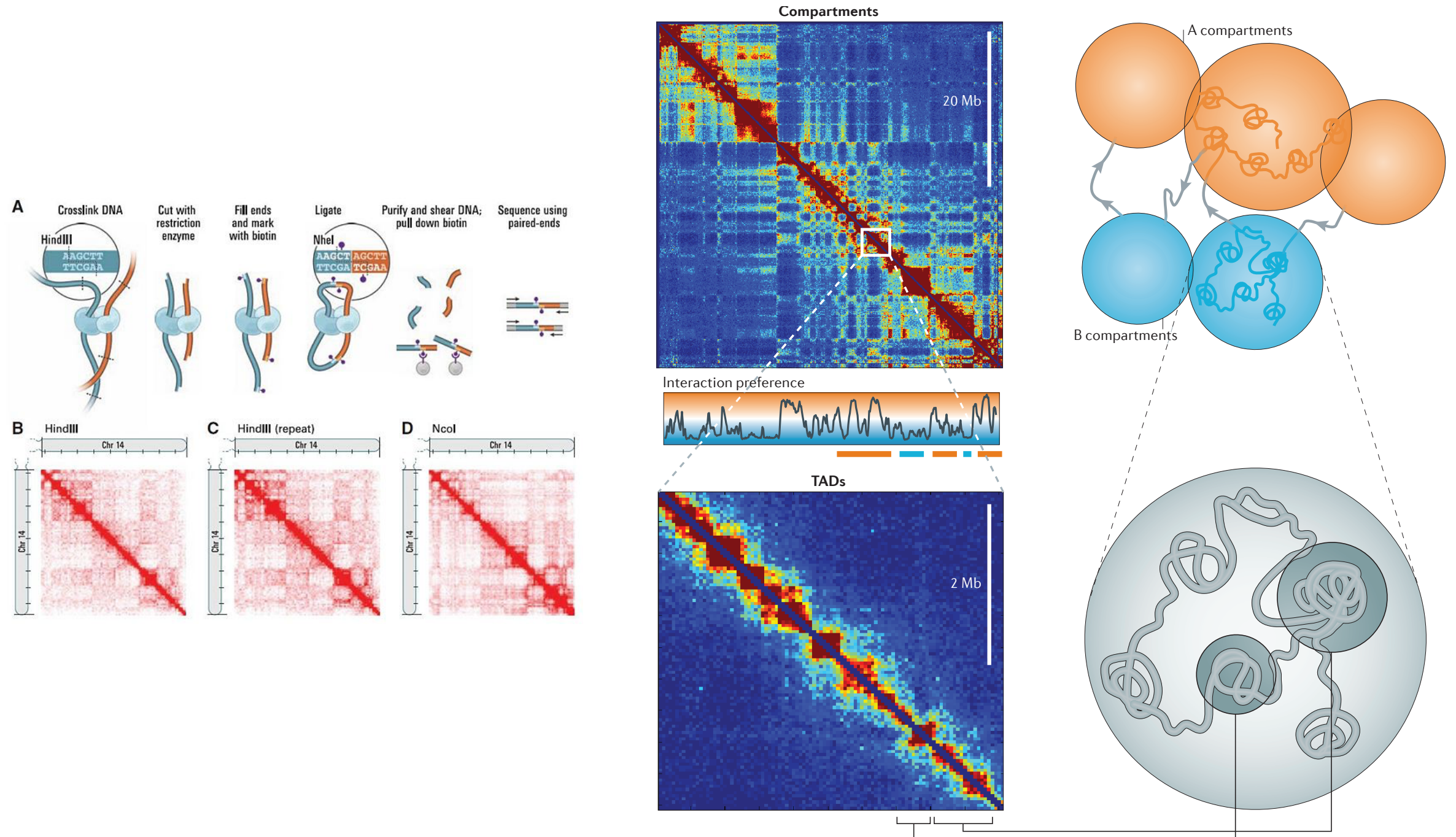
Level III: Lamina-genome interactions



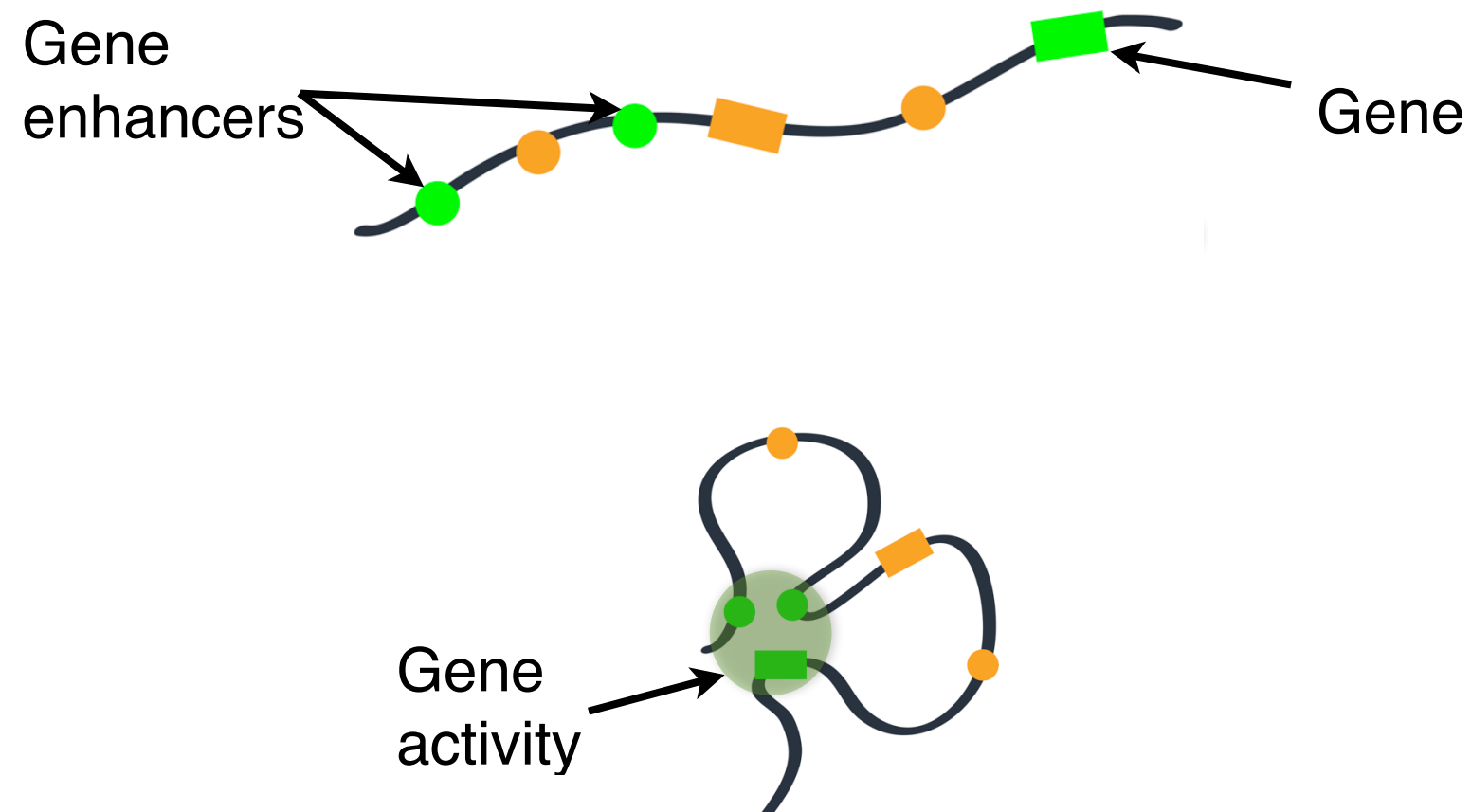
Most genes in Lamina Associated Domains are transcriptionally silent, suggesting that **lamina-genome interactions** are widely involved in the control of **gene expression**

Level IV: Higher-order organization

Dekker, J., Marti-Renom, M. A. & Mirny, L. A. Nat Rev Genet 14, 390–403 (2013).



Level V: Chromatin loops



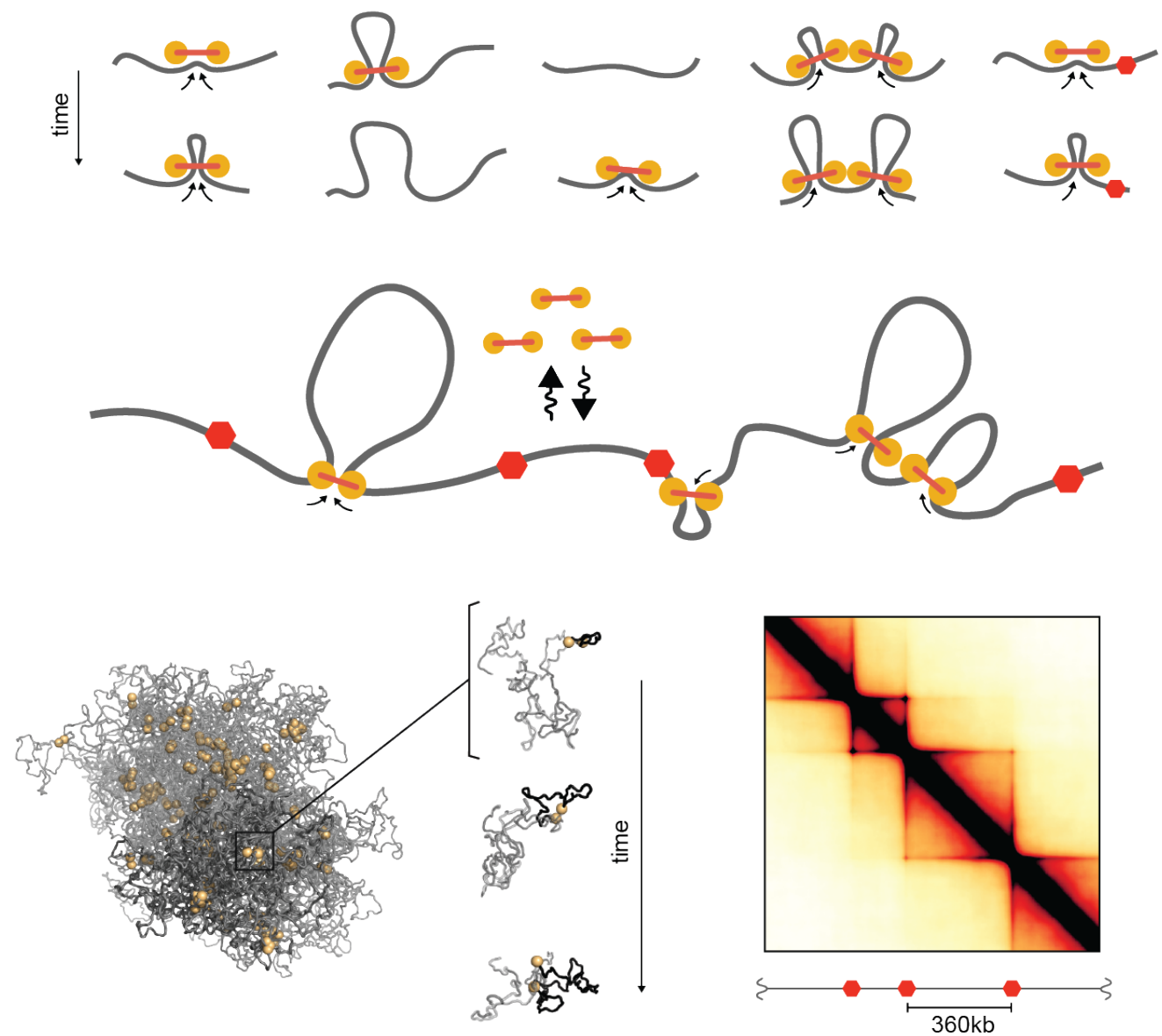
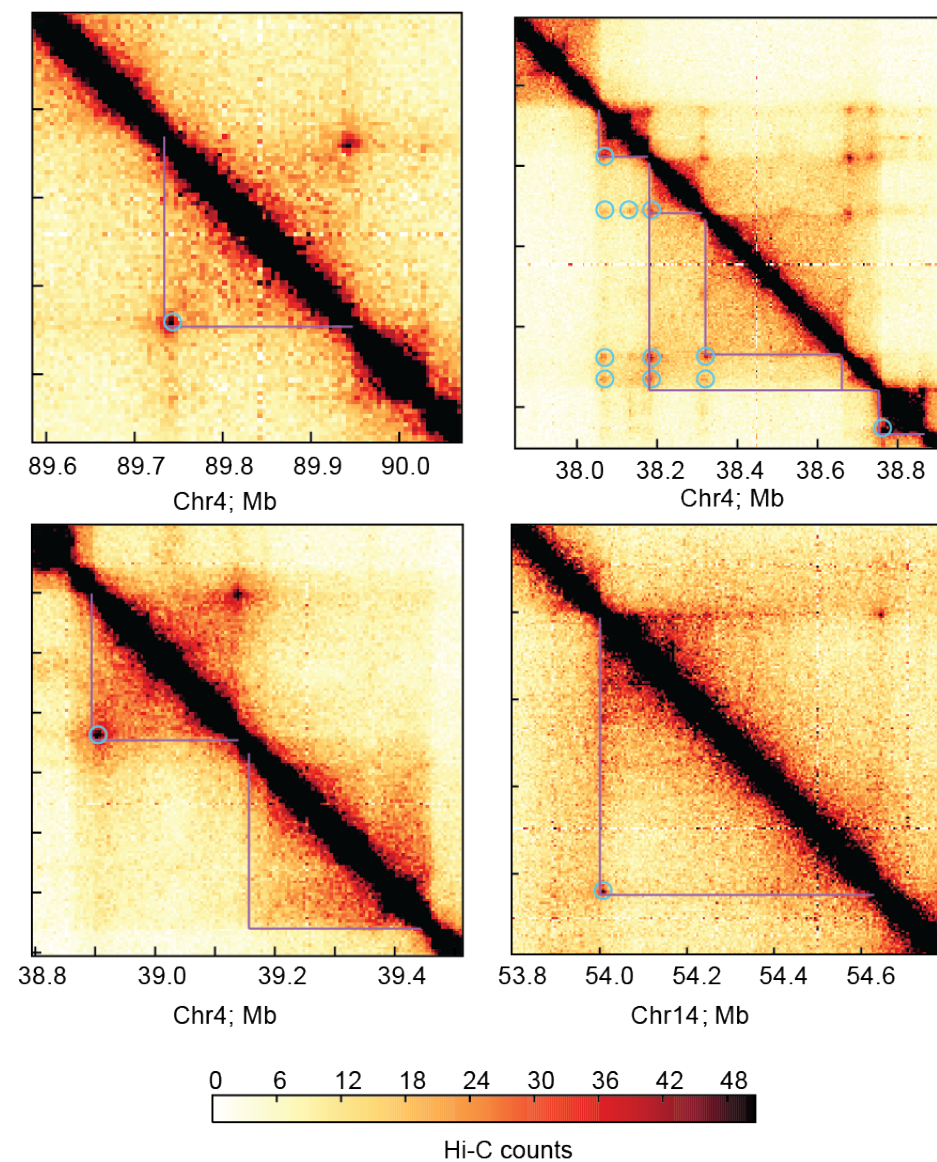
Loops bring distal genomic regions in close proximity to one another

This in turn can have profound effects on gene transcription

Enhancers can be thousands of kilobases away from their target genes in any direction (or even on a separate chromosome)

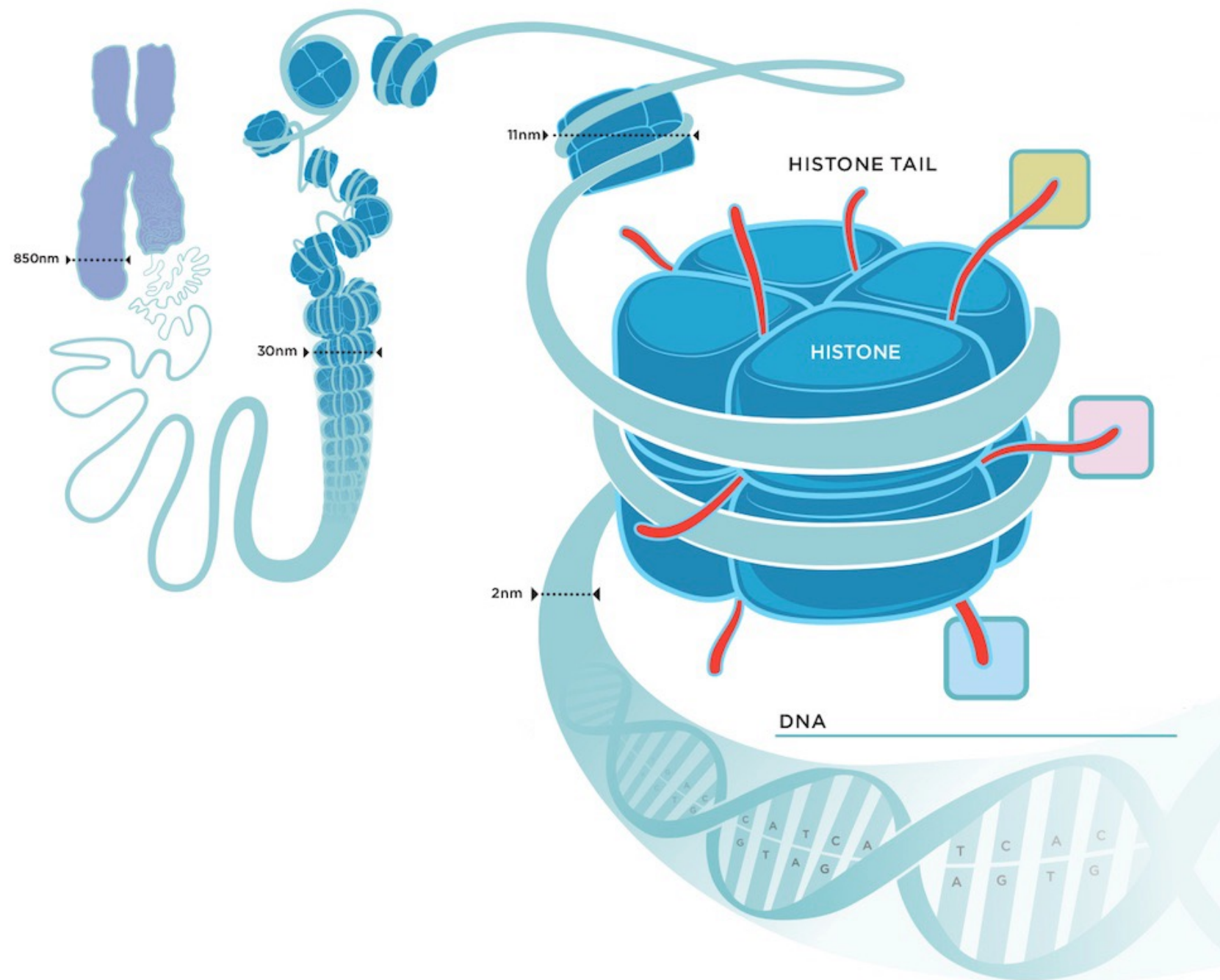
Level V: Loop-extrusion as a driving force

Fudenberg, G., Imakaev, M., Lu, C., Goloborodko, A., Abdennur, N., & Mirny, L. A. (2015).
Formation of Chromosomal Domains by Loop Extrusion. bioRxiv.



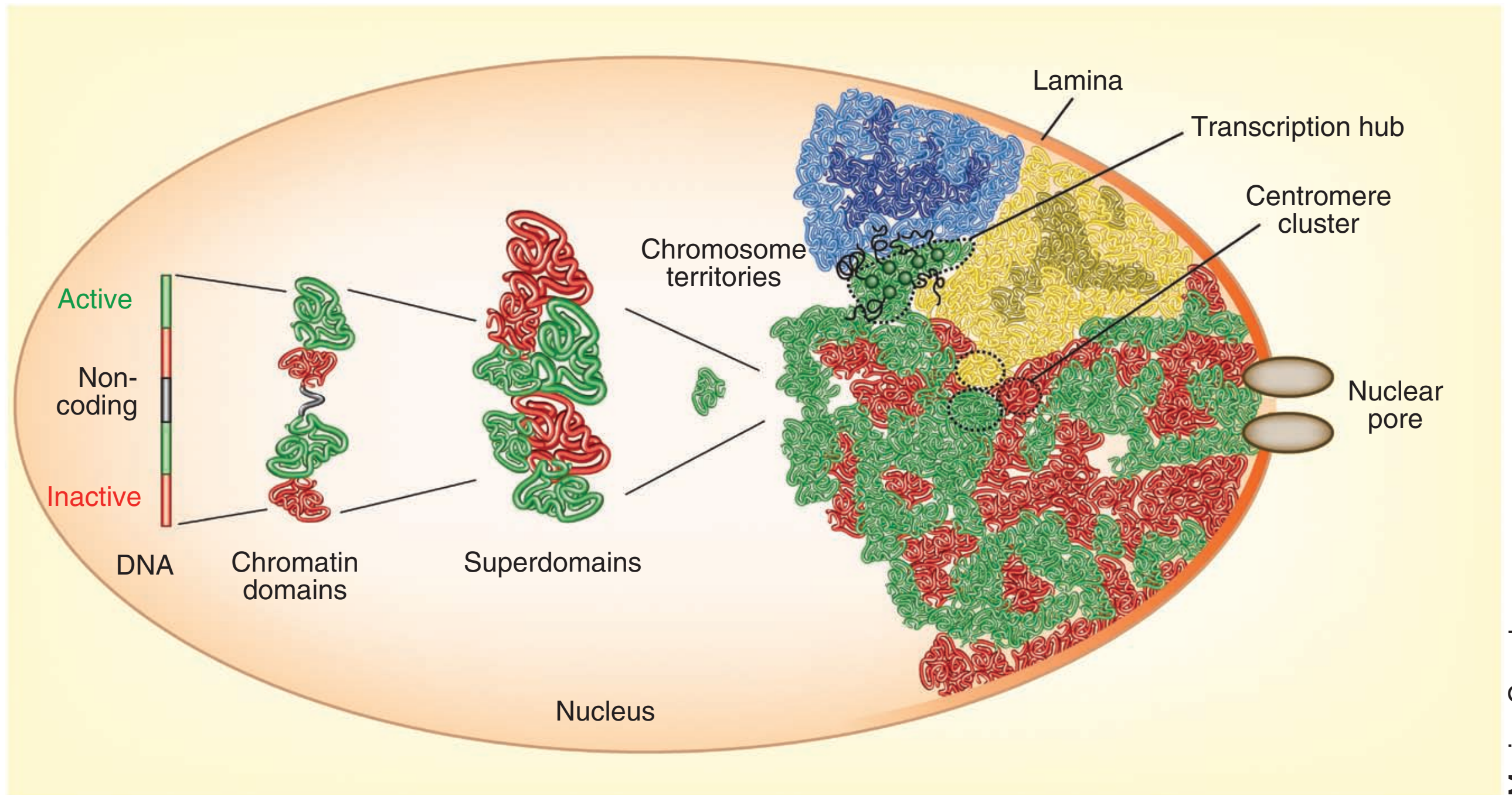
Level VI: Nucleosome

Chromosome Chromatin fibre Nucleosome

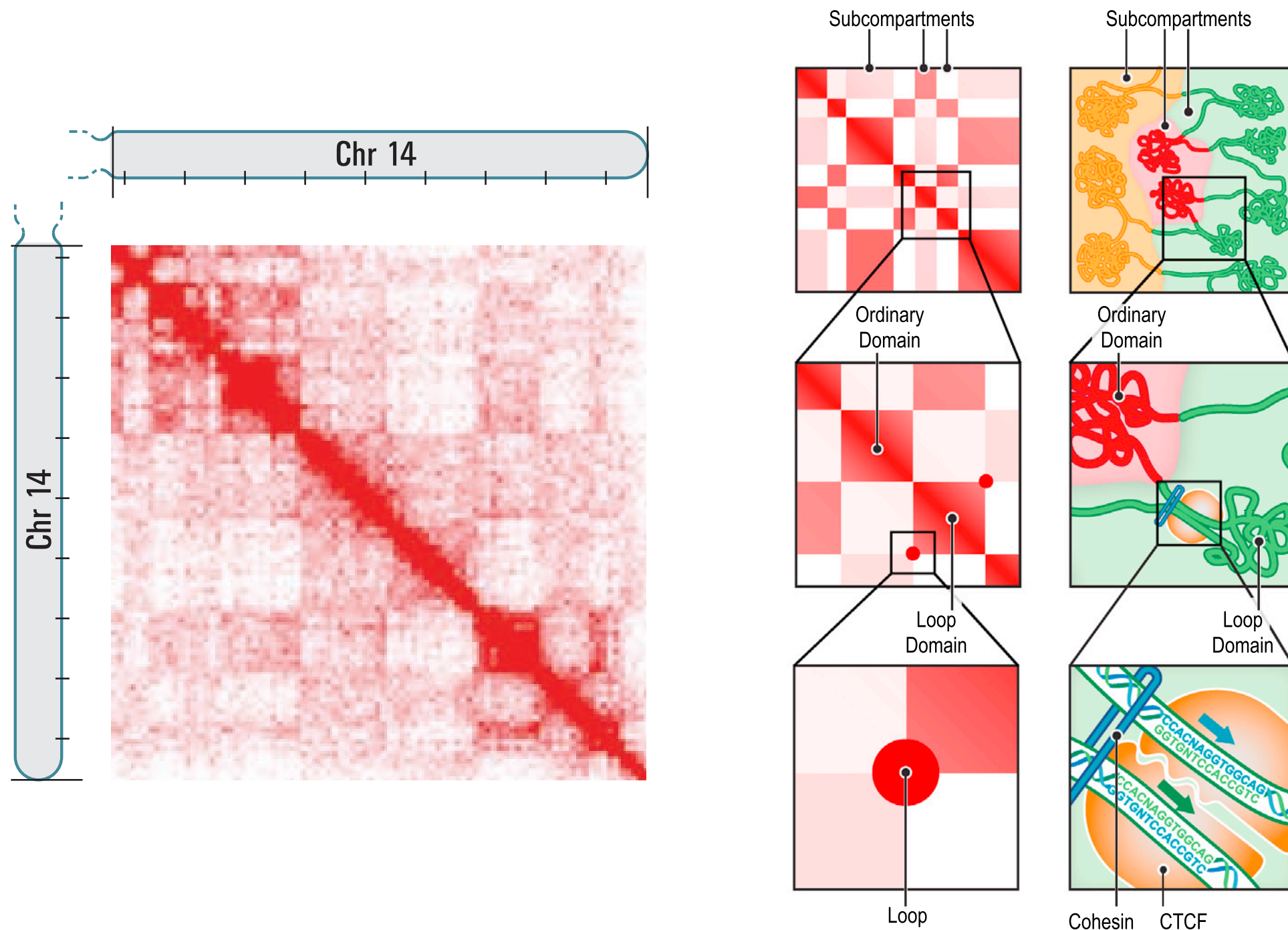


Complex genome organization

Cavalli, G. & Misteli, T. Functional implications of genome topology. Nat Struct Mol Biol 20, 290–299 (2013).



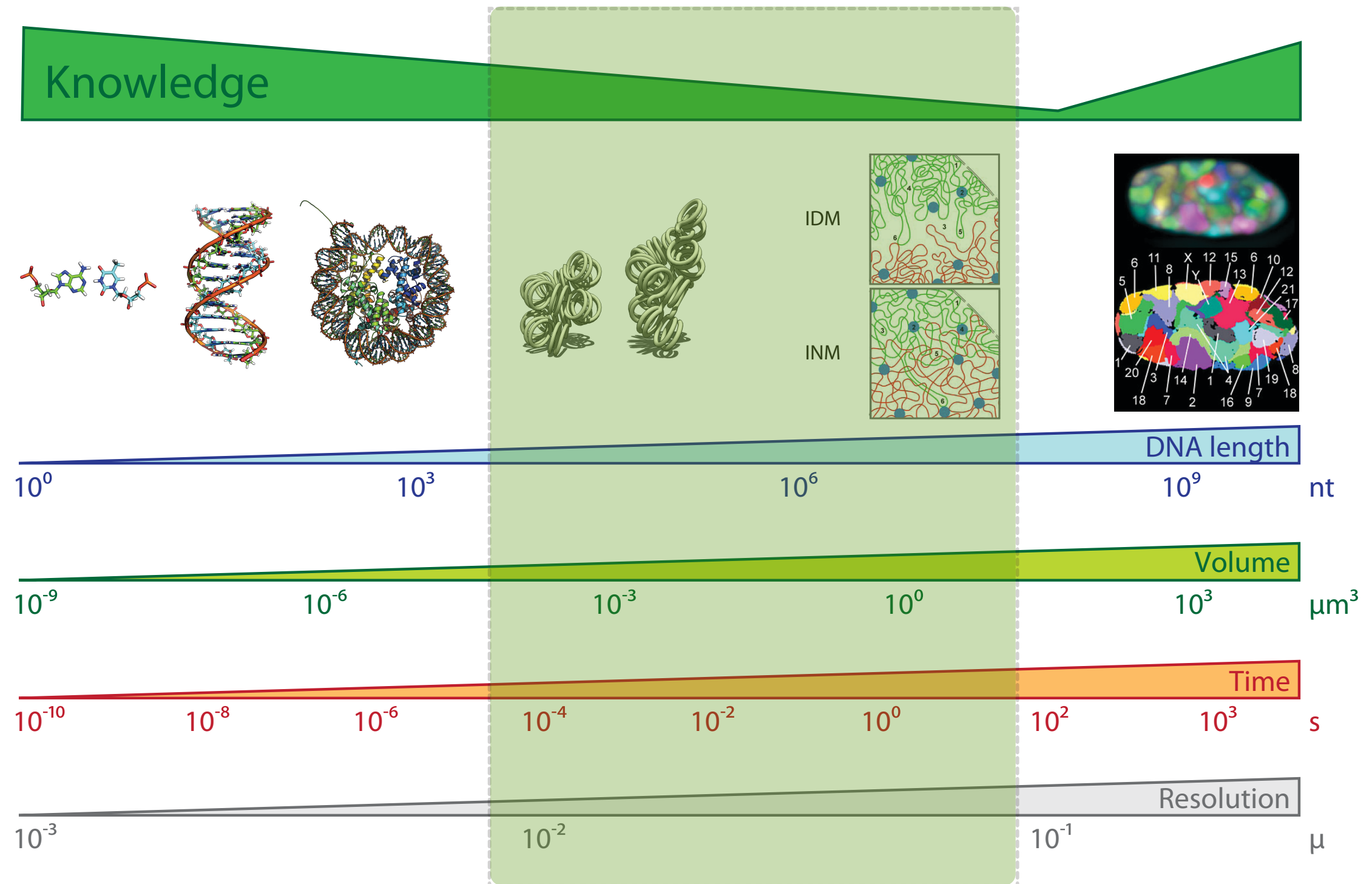
Hierarchical genome organisation



Lieberman-Aiden, E., et al. (2009). *Science*, 326(5950), 289–293.
 Rao, S. S. P., et al. (2014). *Cell*, 1–29.

Resolution Gap

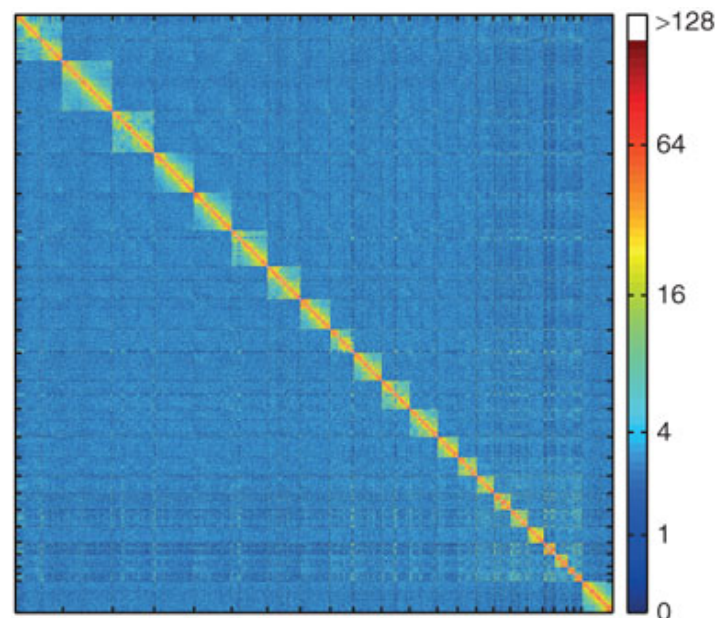
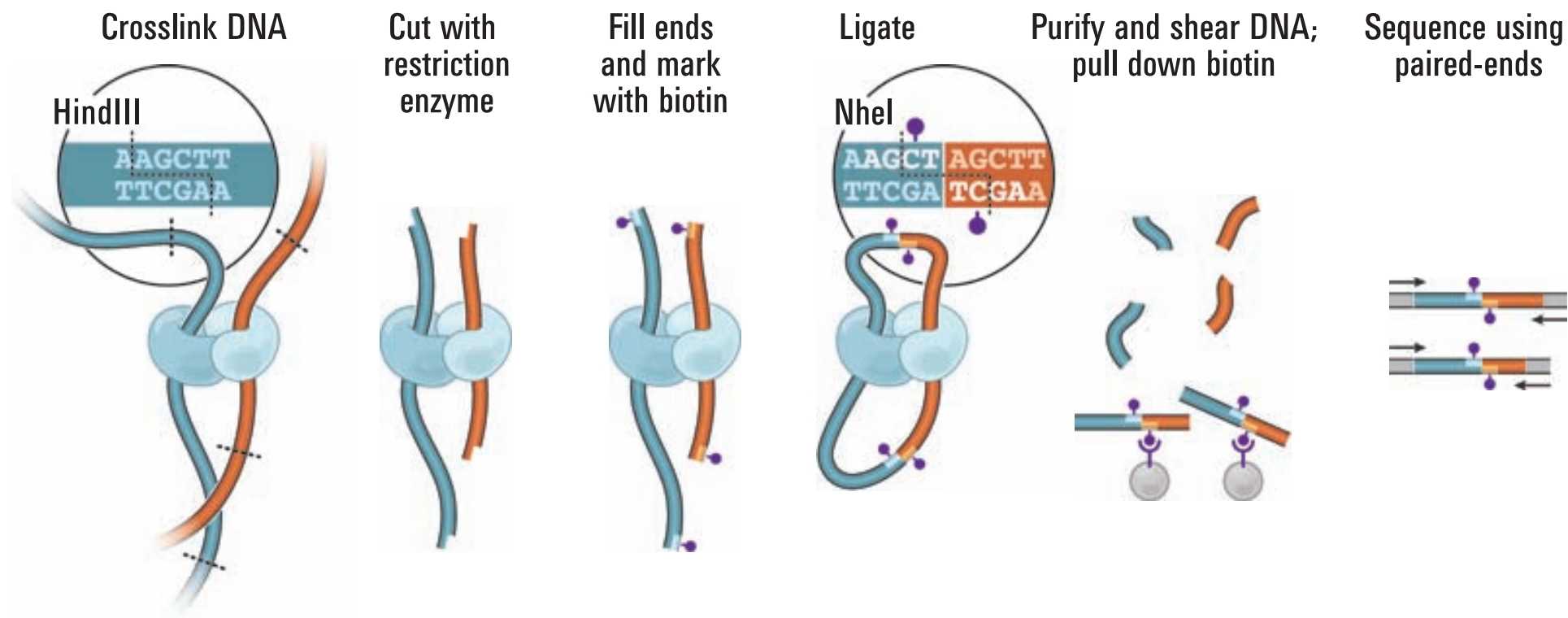
Marti-Renom, M. A. & Mirny, L. A. PLoS Comput Biol 7, e1002125 (2011)



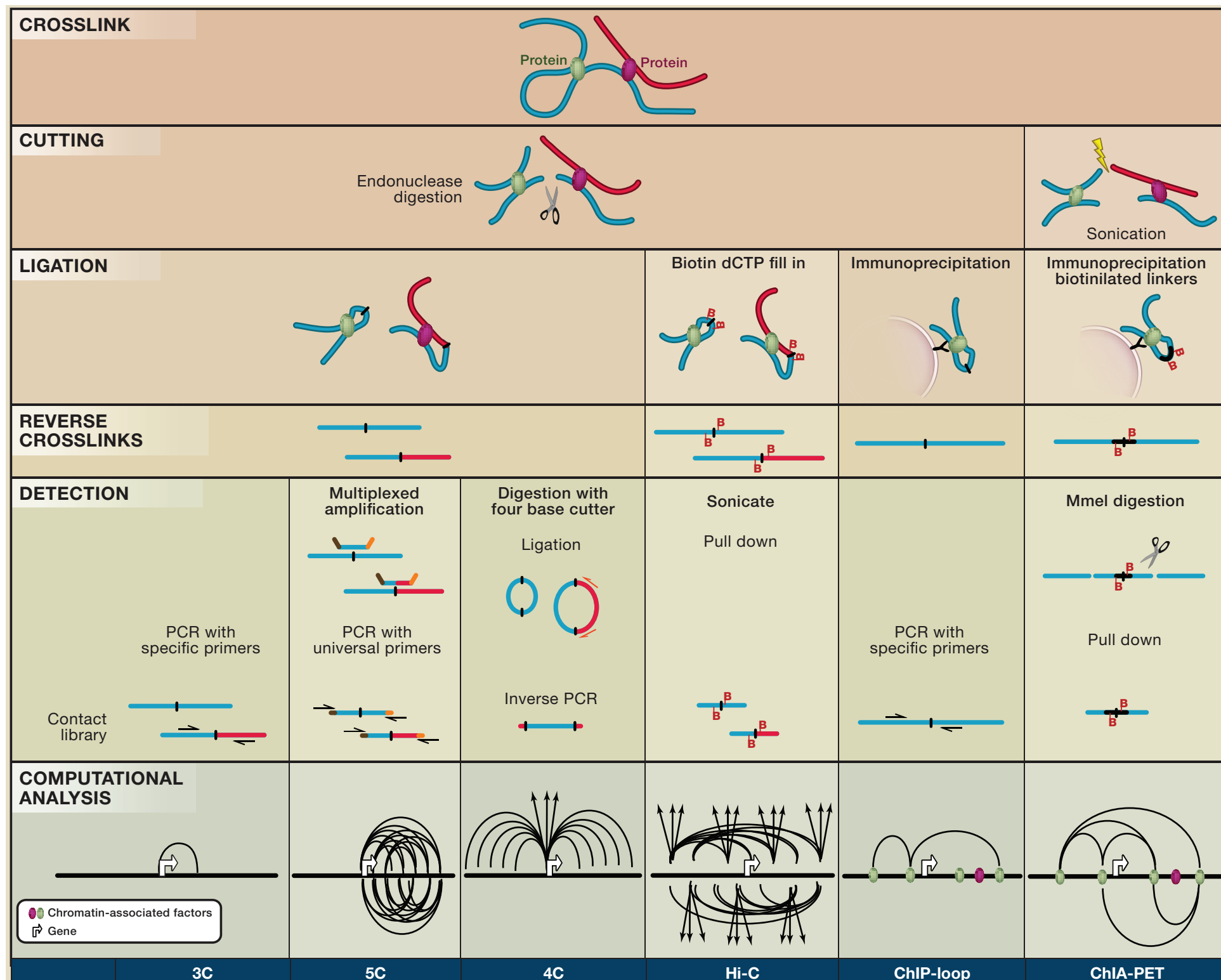
Chromosome Conformation Capture

Dekker, J., Rippe, K., Dekker, M., & Kleckner, N. (2002). *Science*, 295(5558), 1306–1311.

Lieberman-Aiden, E., et al. (2009). *Science*, 326(5950), 289–293.

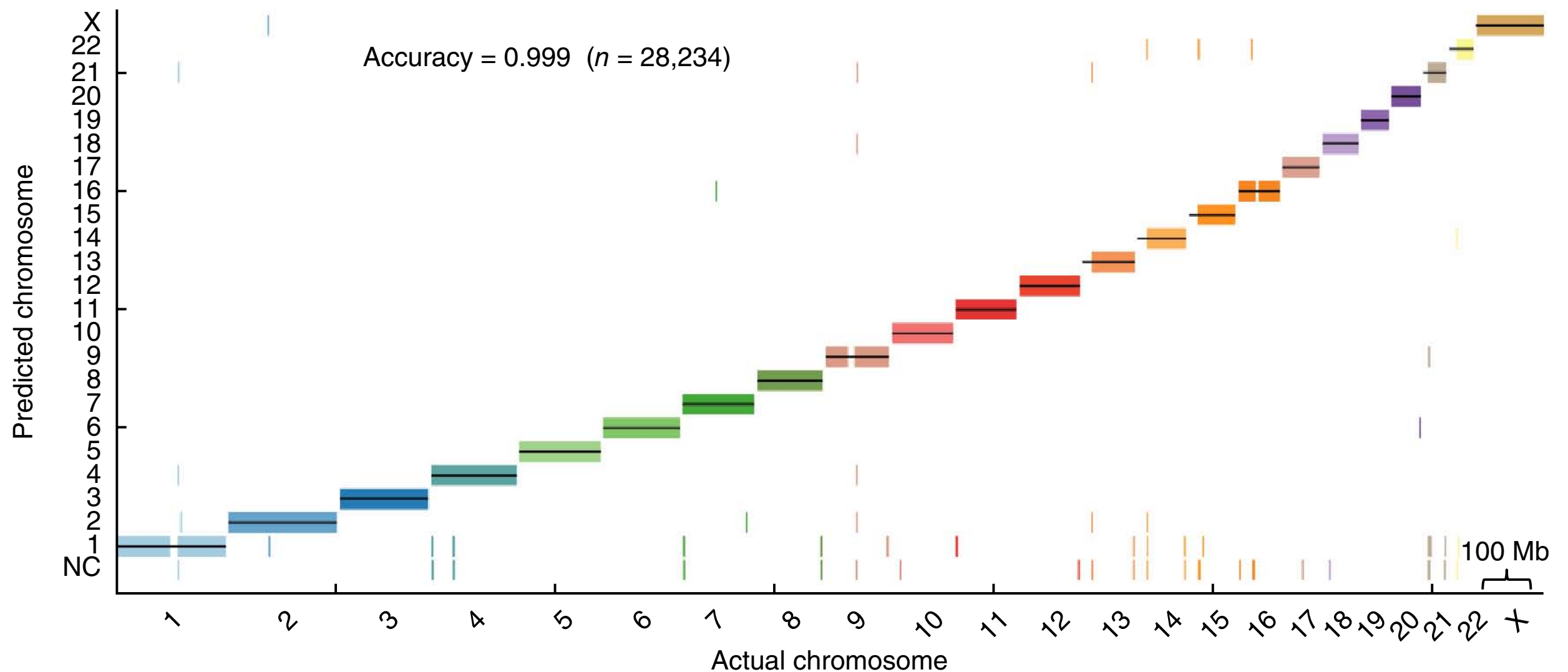


Chromosome Conformation Capture



Hakim, O., & Misteli, T. (2012). SnapShot: Chromosome Confirmation Capture. Cell, 148(5), 1068–1068.e2.

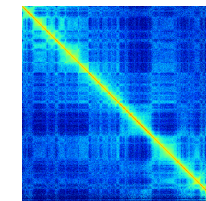
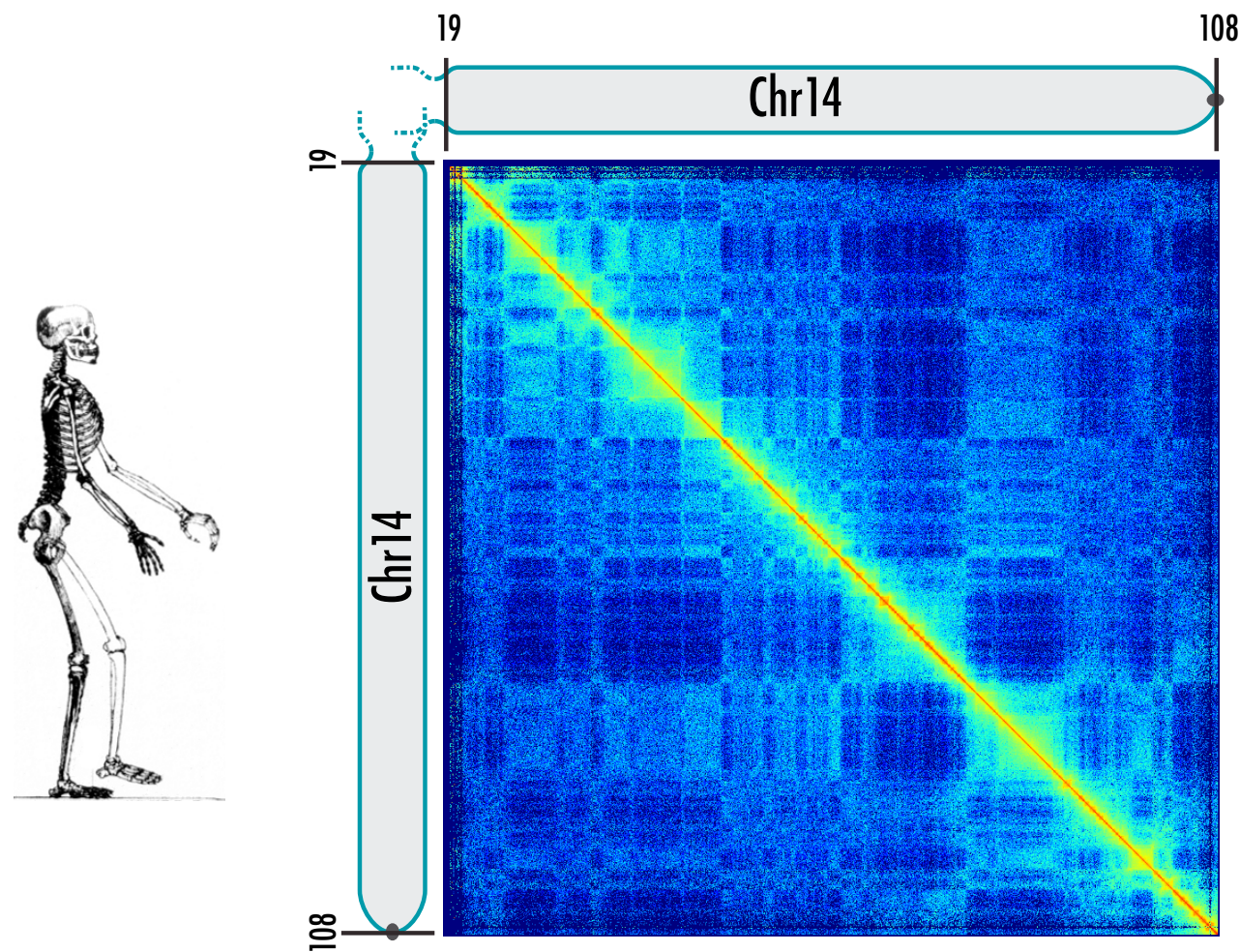
Chromosome Conformation Capture for de-novo assembly



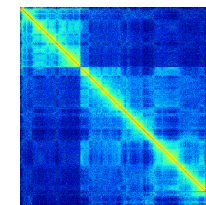
Kaplan, N., & Dekker, J. (2013). High-throughput genome scaffolding from in vivo DNA interaction frequency. *Nature Biotechnology*, 31(12), 1143–1147.

Great apes lymphoblast maps

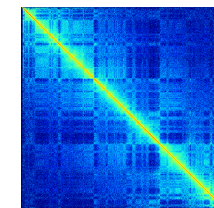
Chromosome 14



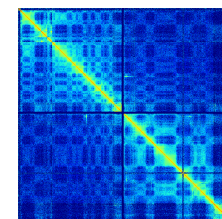
Chimpanzee



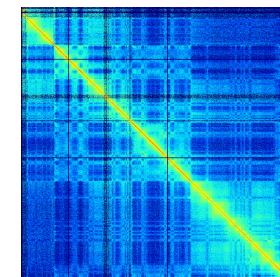
Gorilla



Orangutan



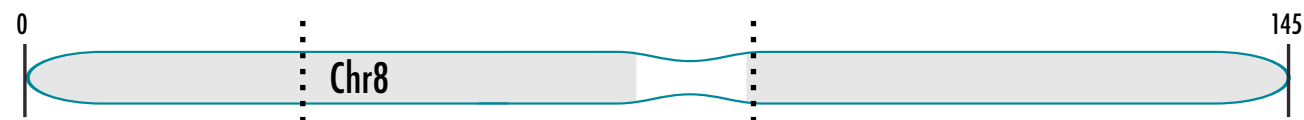
Gibbon



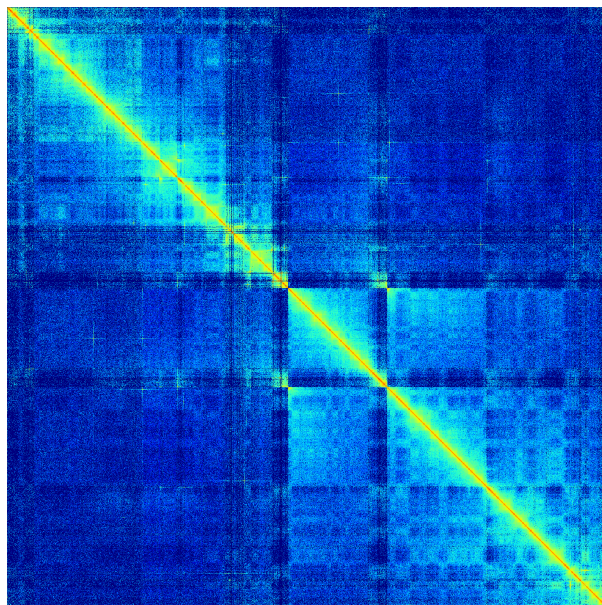
Mouse

Assembly error detection

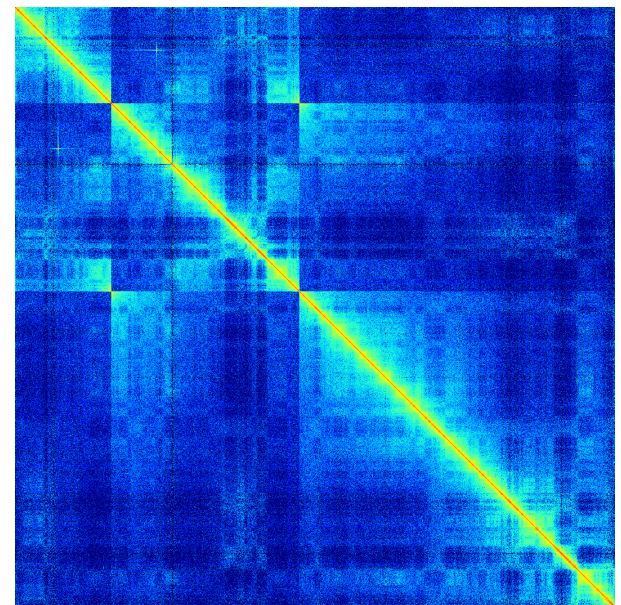
Chromosome 8 Gorilla



Chr 7

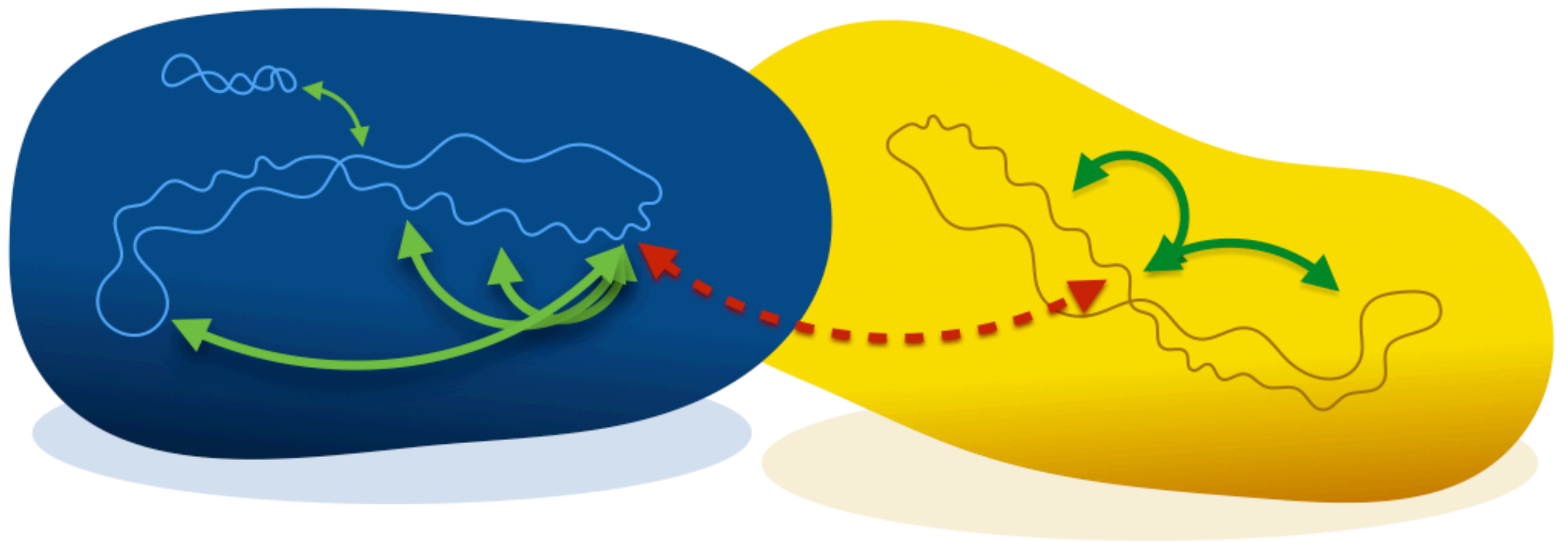


Chr 12



GGO8 has an inversion of the region corresponding to HSA8:30.0-86.9Mb
Aylwyn Scally (Department of Genetics, University of Cambridge)

Chromosome Conformation Capture for meta genomics

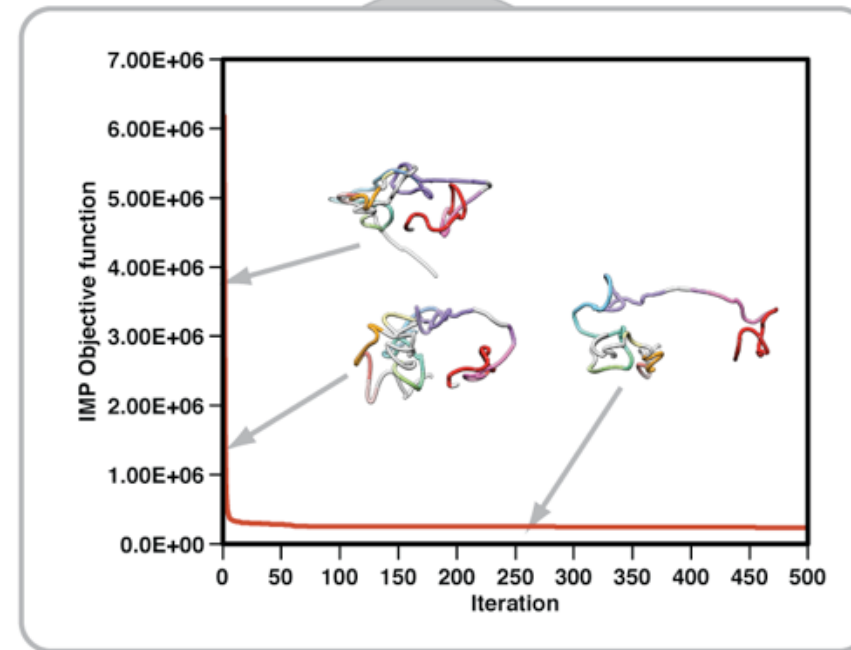
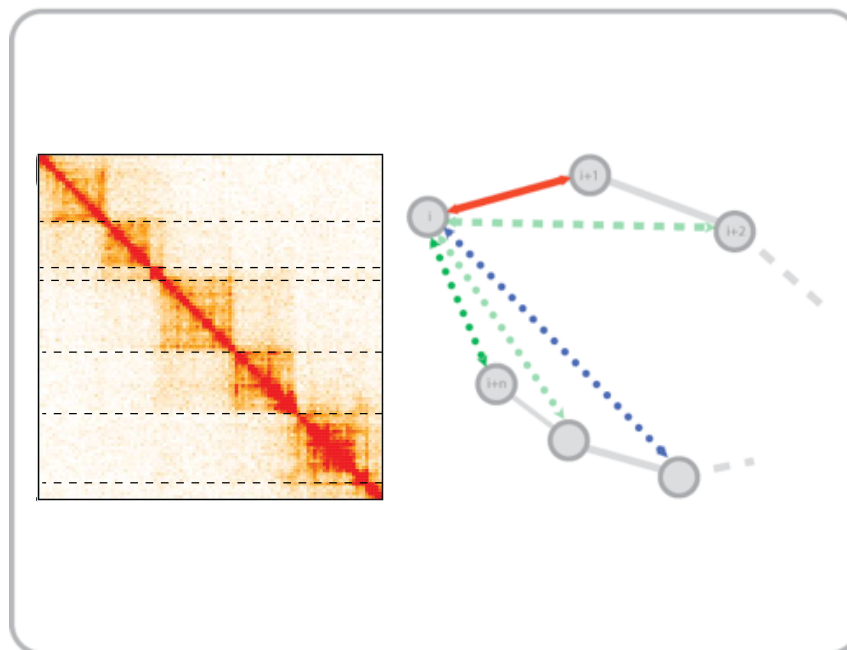
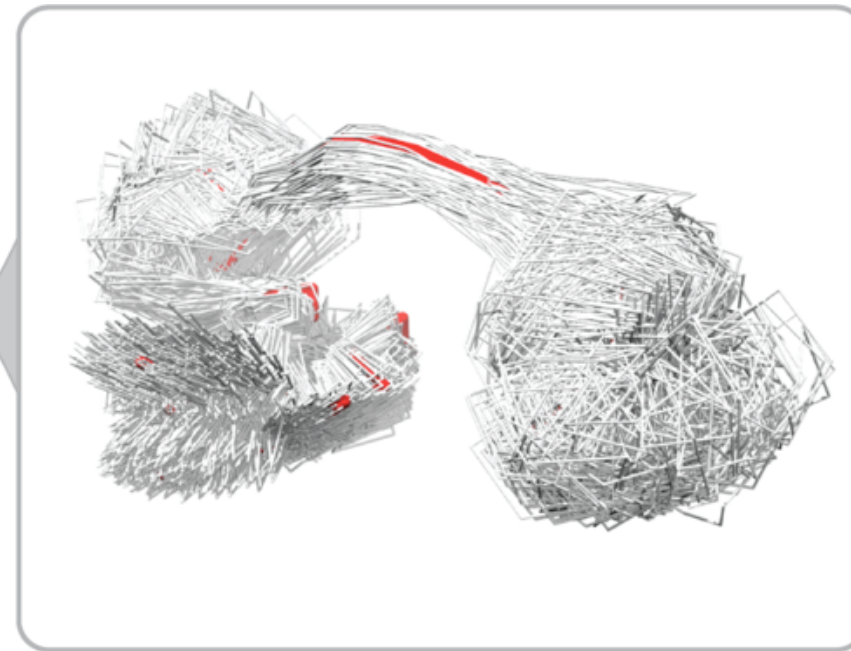
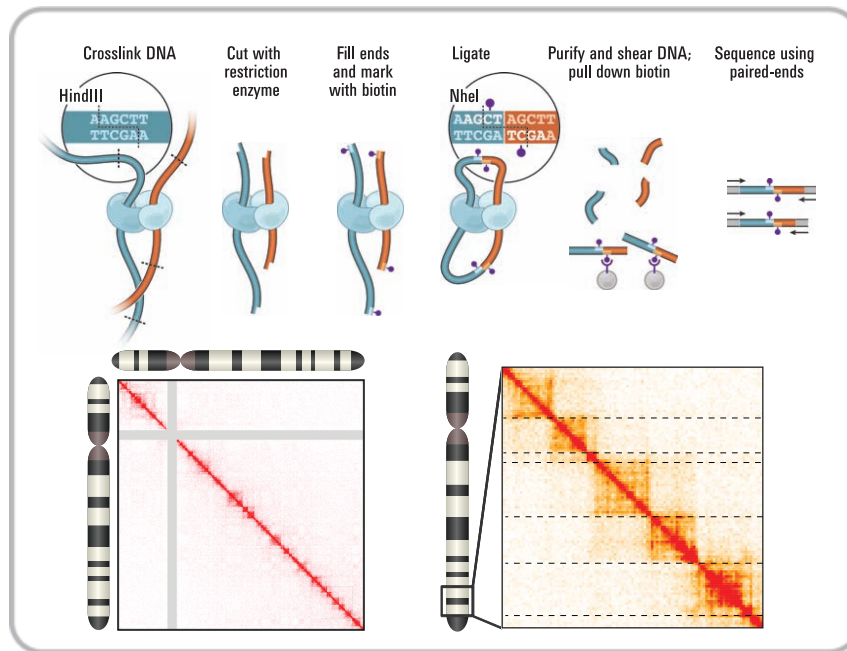


Beitel, C. W., Froenicke, L., Lang, J. M., Korf, I. F., Micheltore, R. W., Eisen, J. A., & Darling, A. E. (2014). Strain- and plasmid-level deconvolution of a synthetic metagenome by sequencing proximity ligation products. doi:10.7287/peerj.preprints.260v1

Hybrid Method

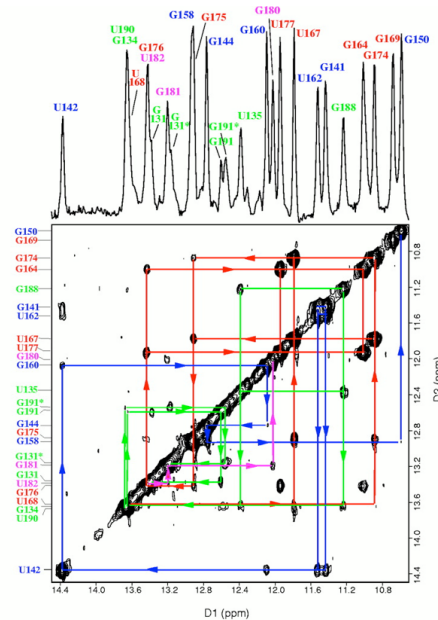
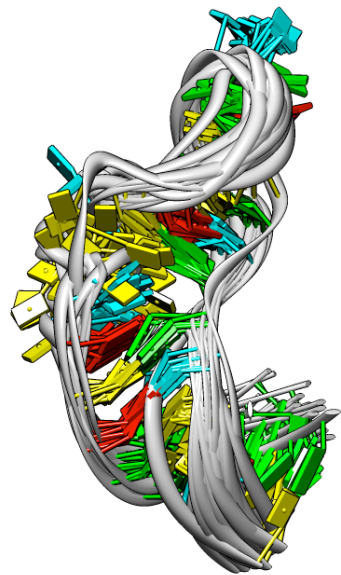
Baù, D. & Marti-Renom, M. A. *Methods* 58, 300–306 (2012).

Experiments

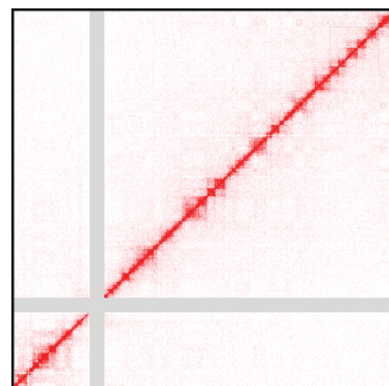
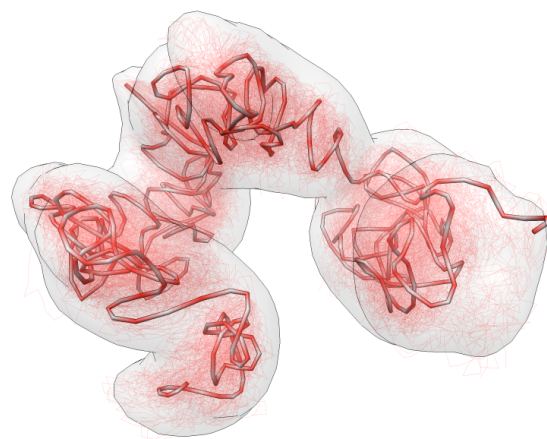


Computation

Structure determination using Hi-C data

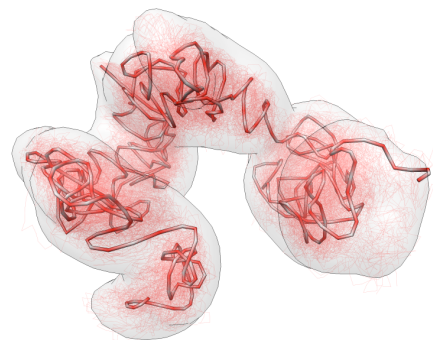
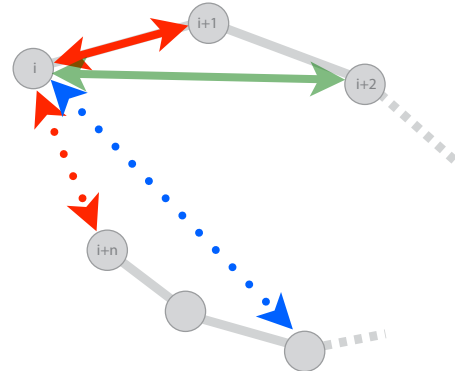
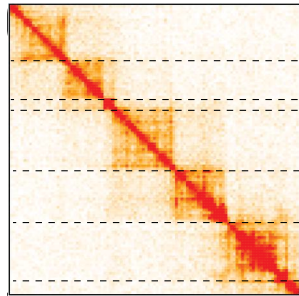


Biomolecular structure determination
2D-NOESY data



Chromosome structure determination
3C-based data

Label
 @FORJUSP02AJWD1
Sequence
 CCGTCAATTCATTAAAGTTTAACTTGCAGGCGTACTCCCCAGGCGGT
 +
 AAAAAAAAAA::99@:::??@::FFAAAAACCAA:::BB@?A?
Q scores (as ASCII chars)
 Base=T, Q=':=25

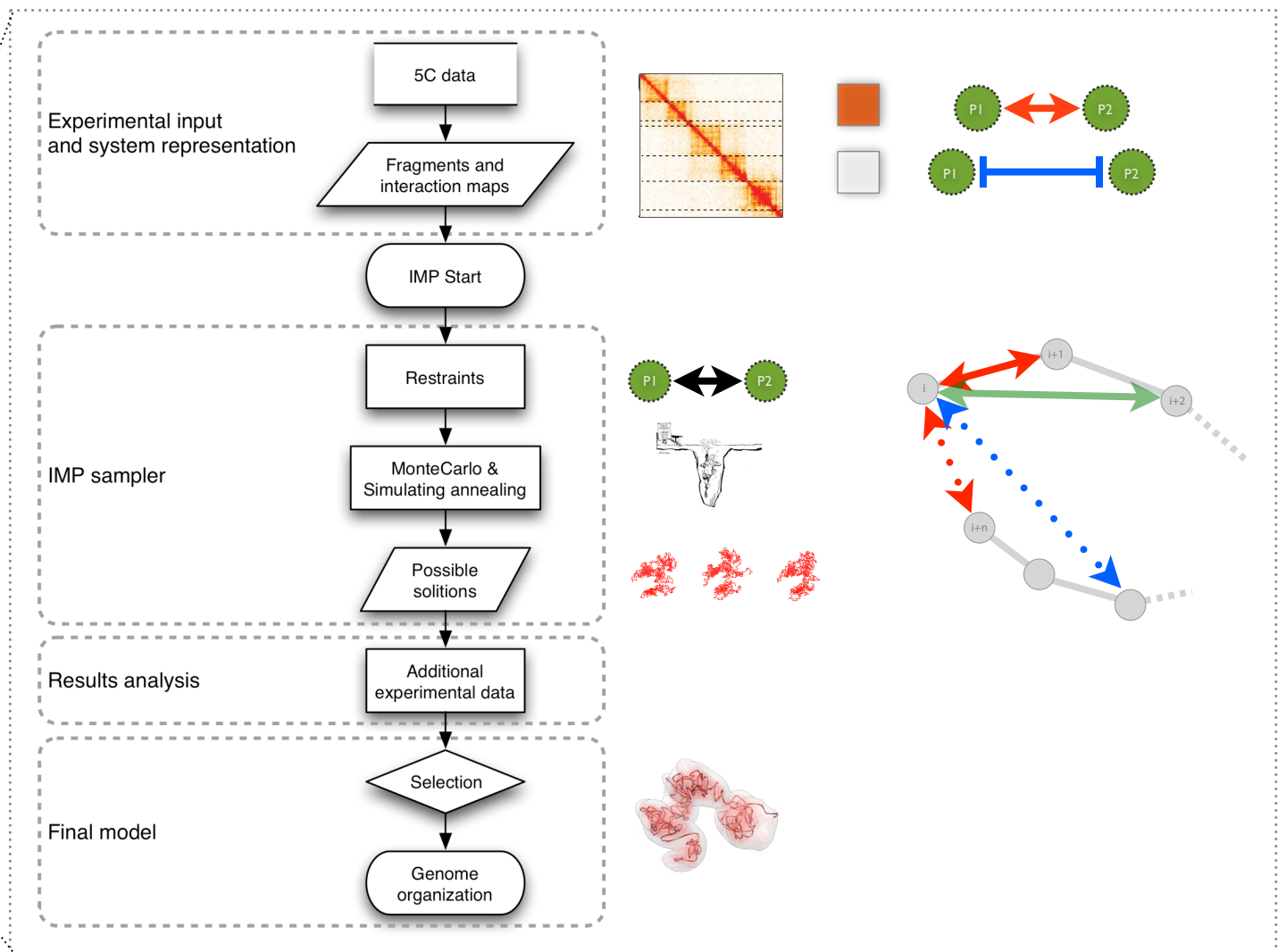


FastQ files to Maps

Map analysis

Model building

Model analysis

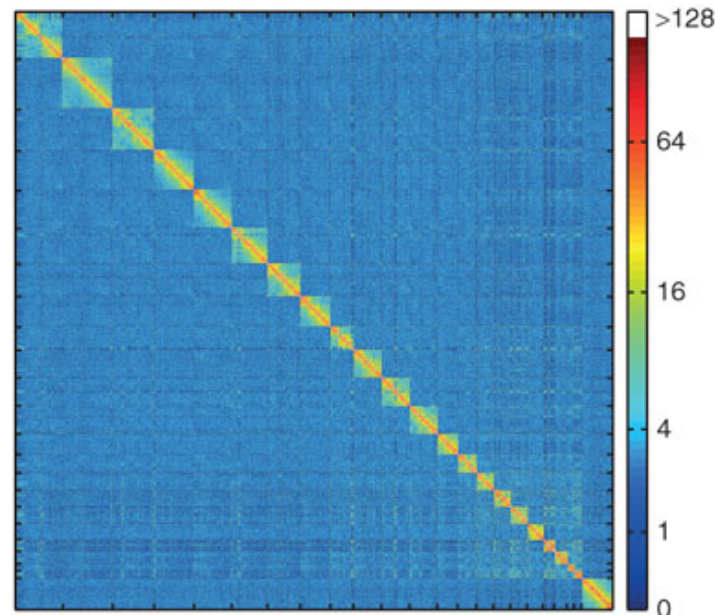
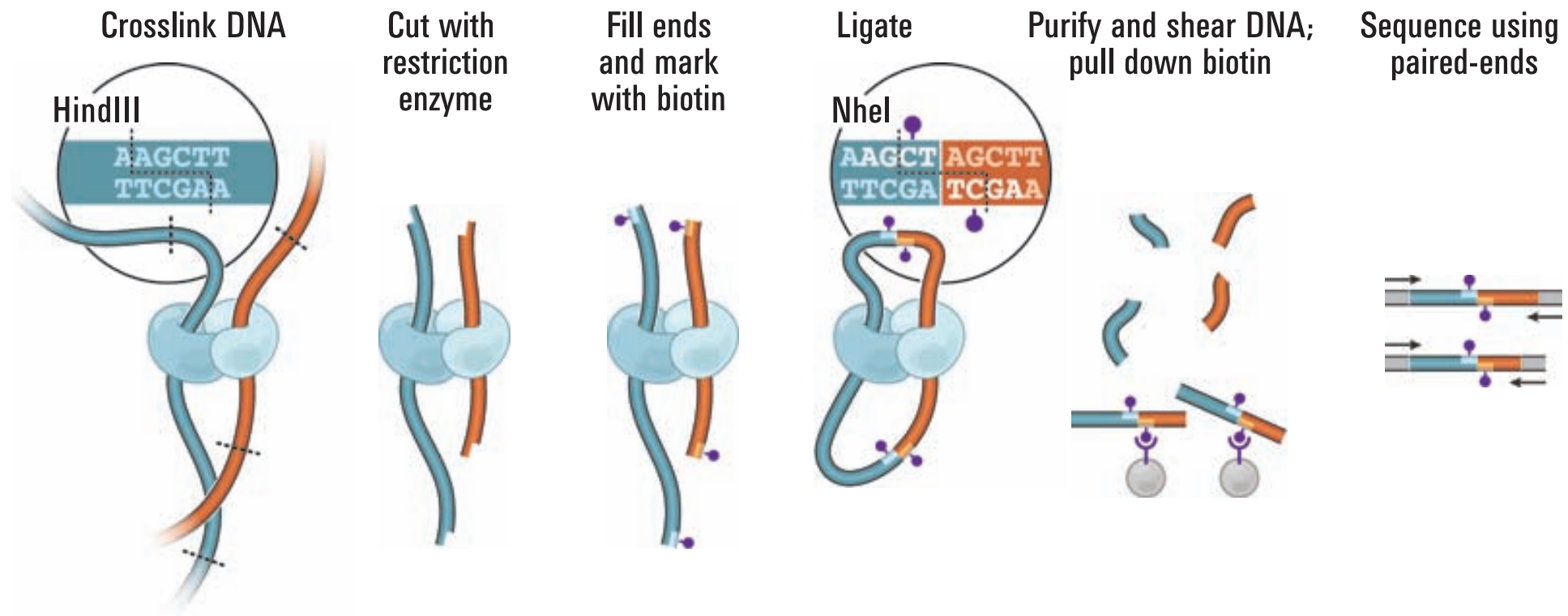




Got FASTQ?

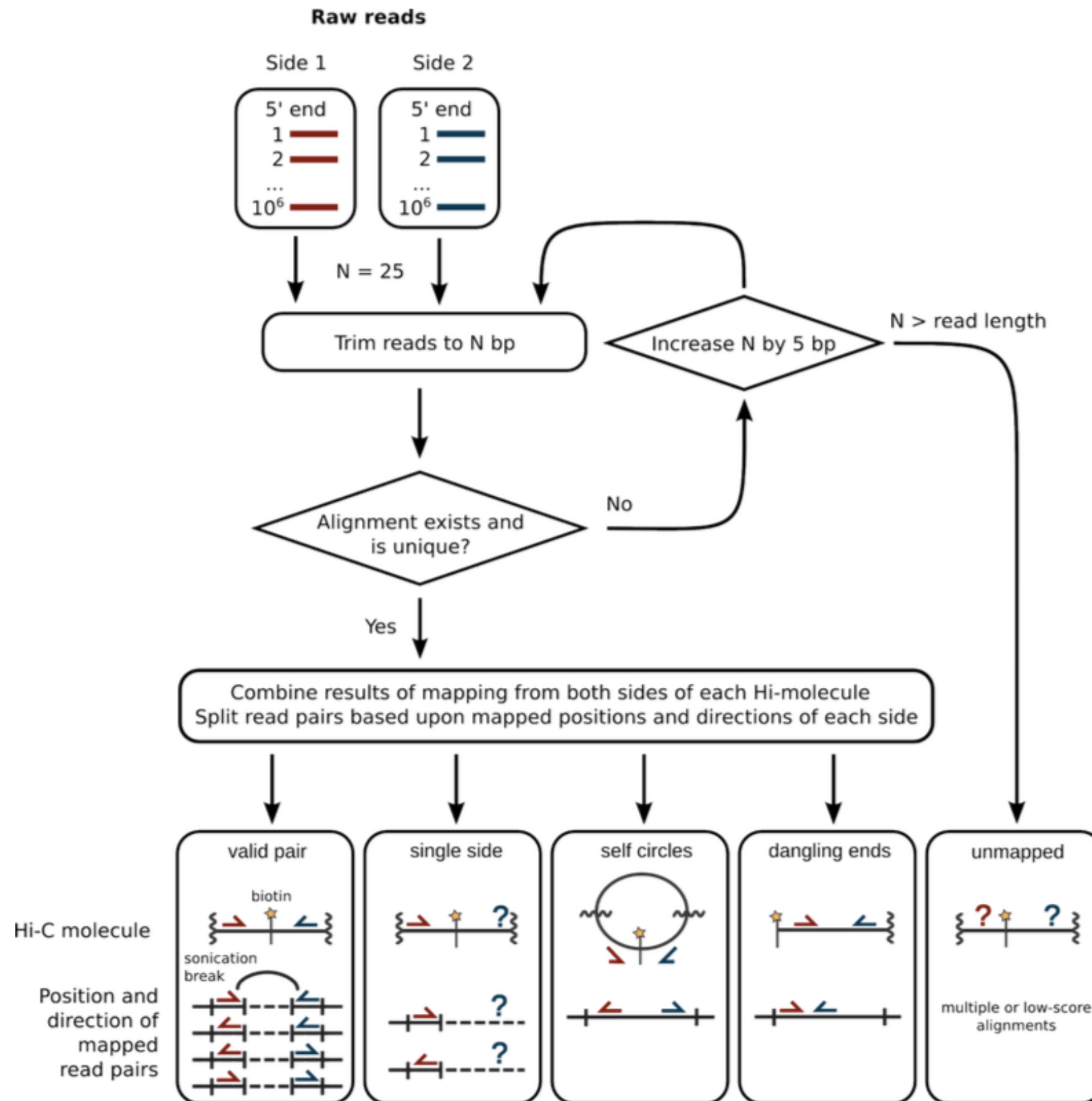
Hi-C experiment

Lieberman-Aiden, E., et al. (2009). *Science*, 326(5950), 289–293.



Mapping & Filtering

Imakaev, M. V et al. (2012). *Nature Methods*, 9(10), 999–1003.



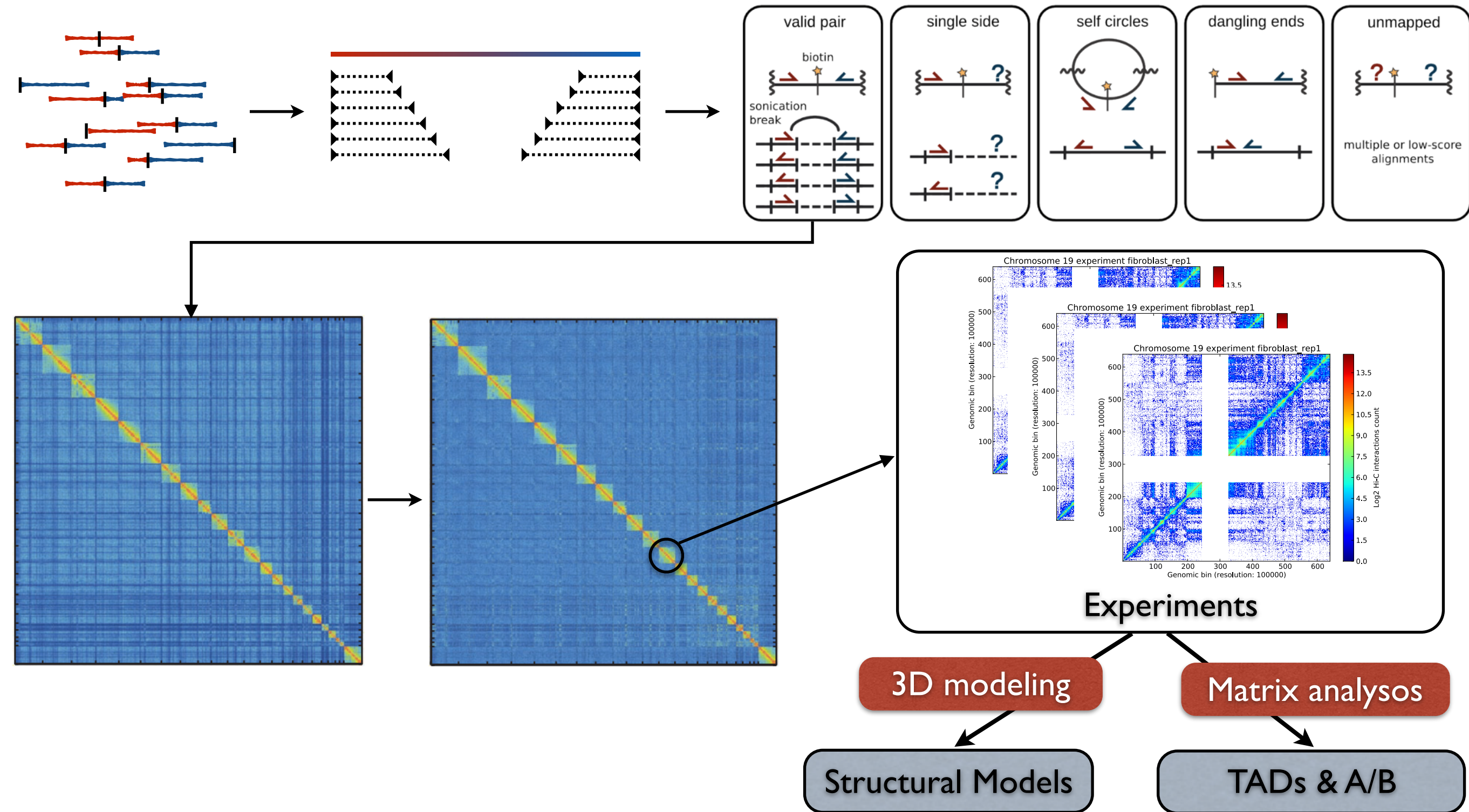
How much you normally map?

- 80-90% each end => 60-80% intersection
- ~1% multiple contacts
- Many of intersecting pairs will be lost in filtering...
- Final 40-60% of valid pairs
- One measure of quality is the CIS/TRANS ration (70-80% good)



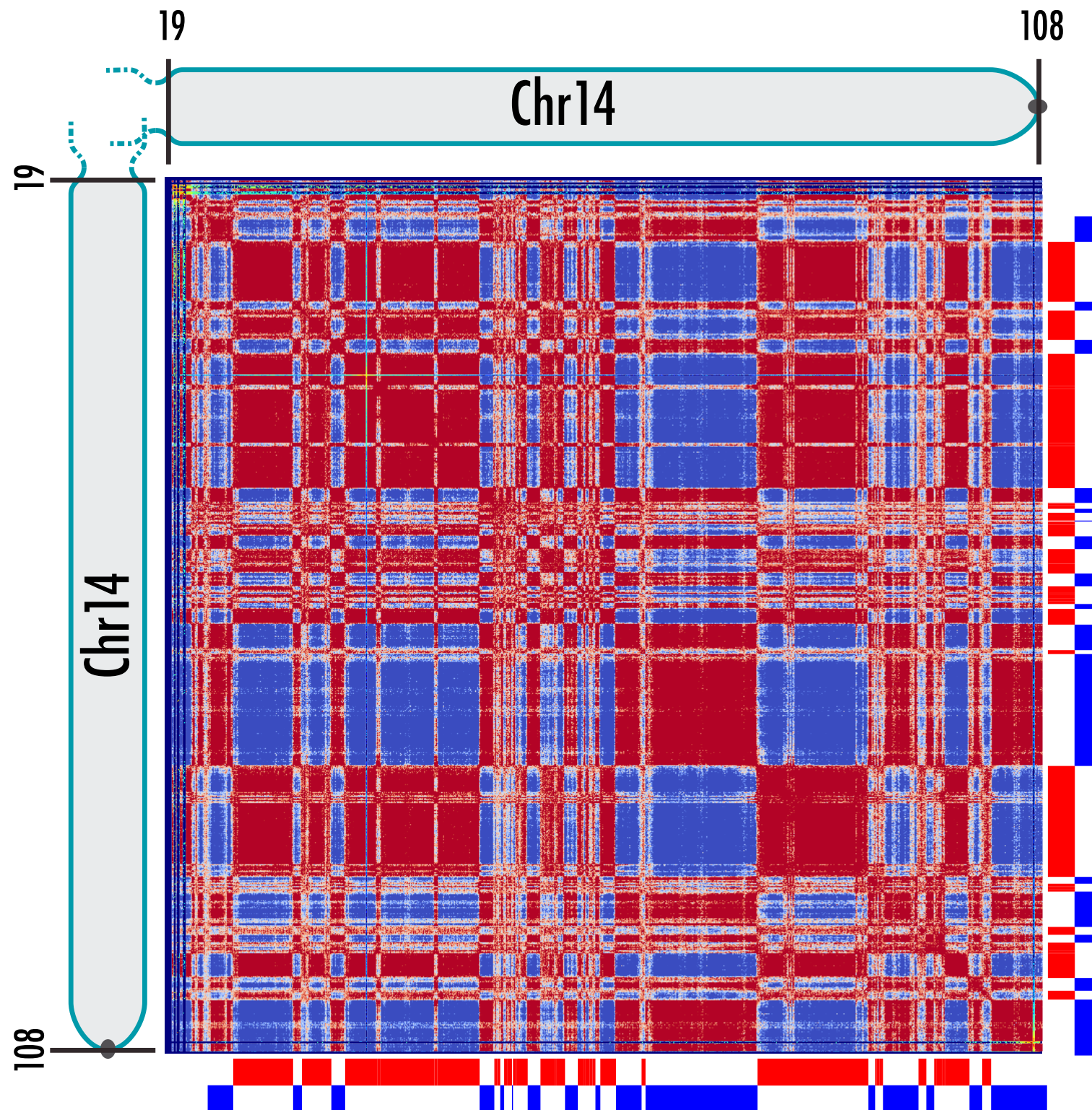
Got mapped
reads?

Interaction matrices



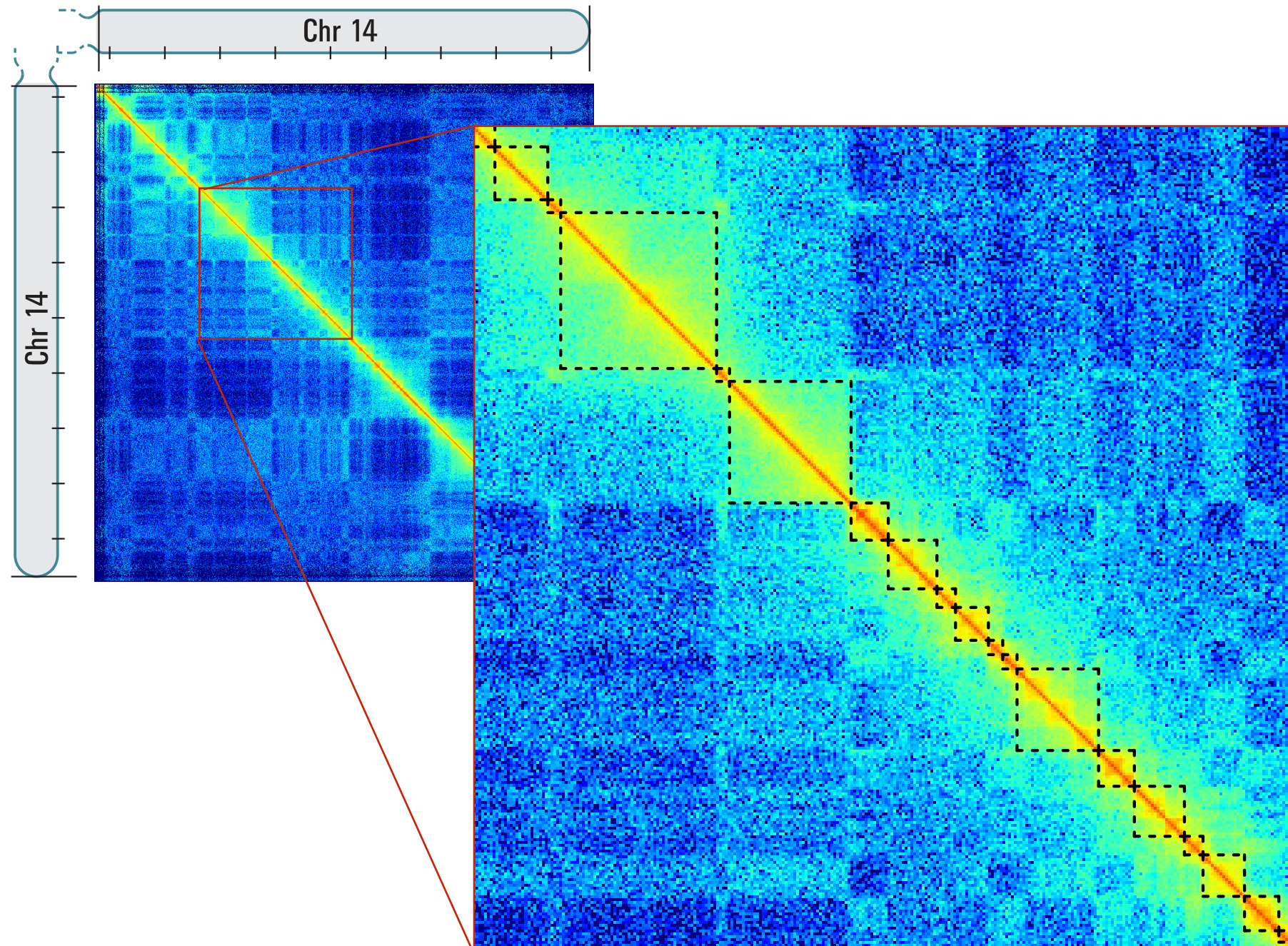
A/B Compartment

Chromosome 14



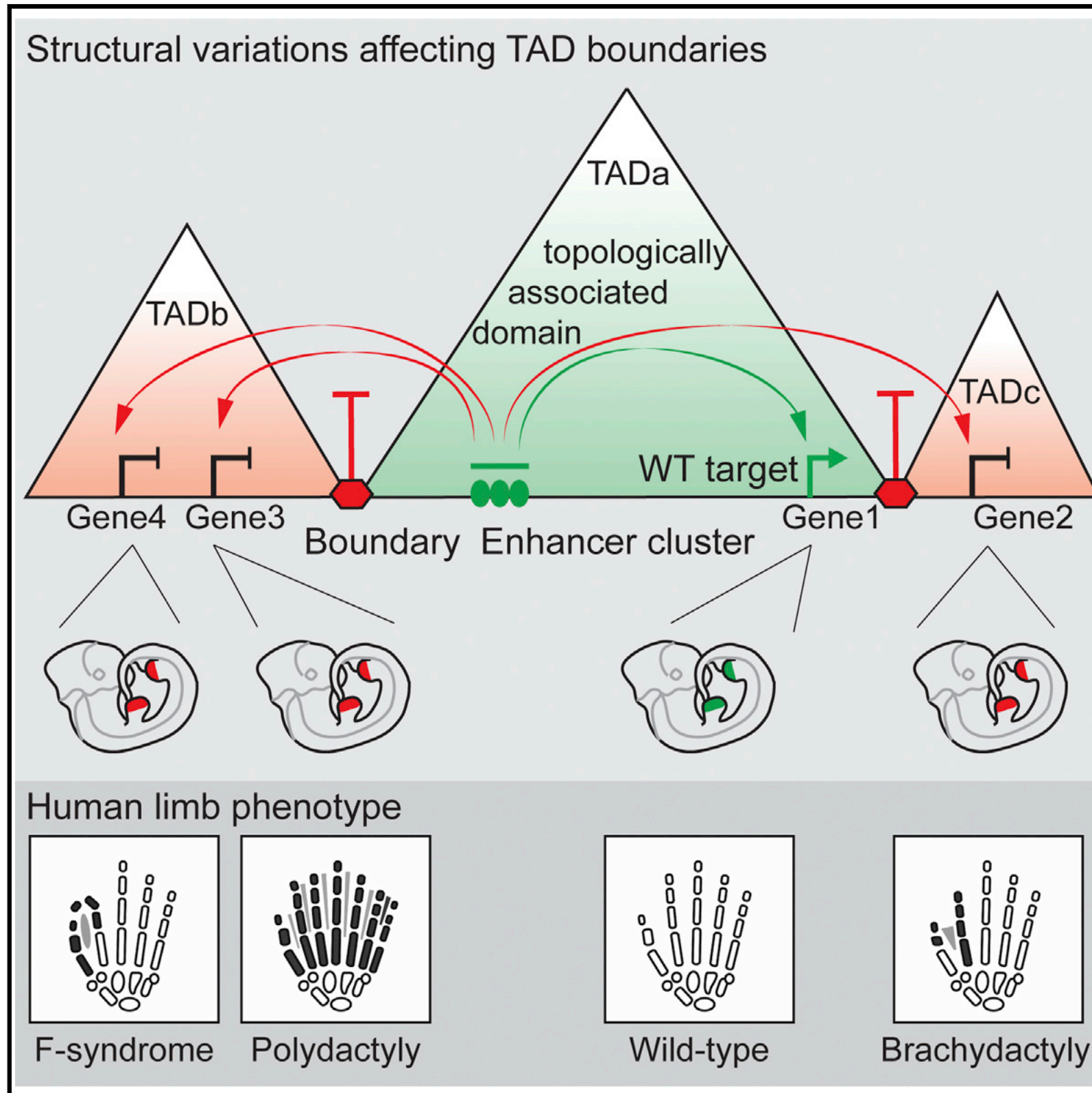
TADs

Chromosome 14



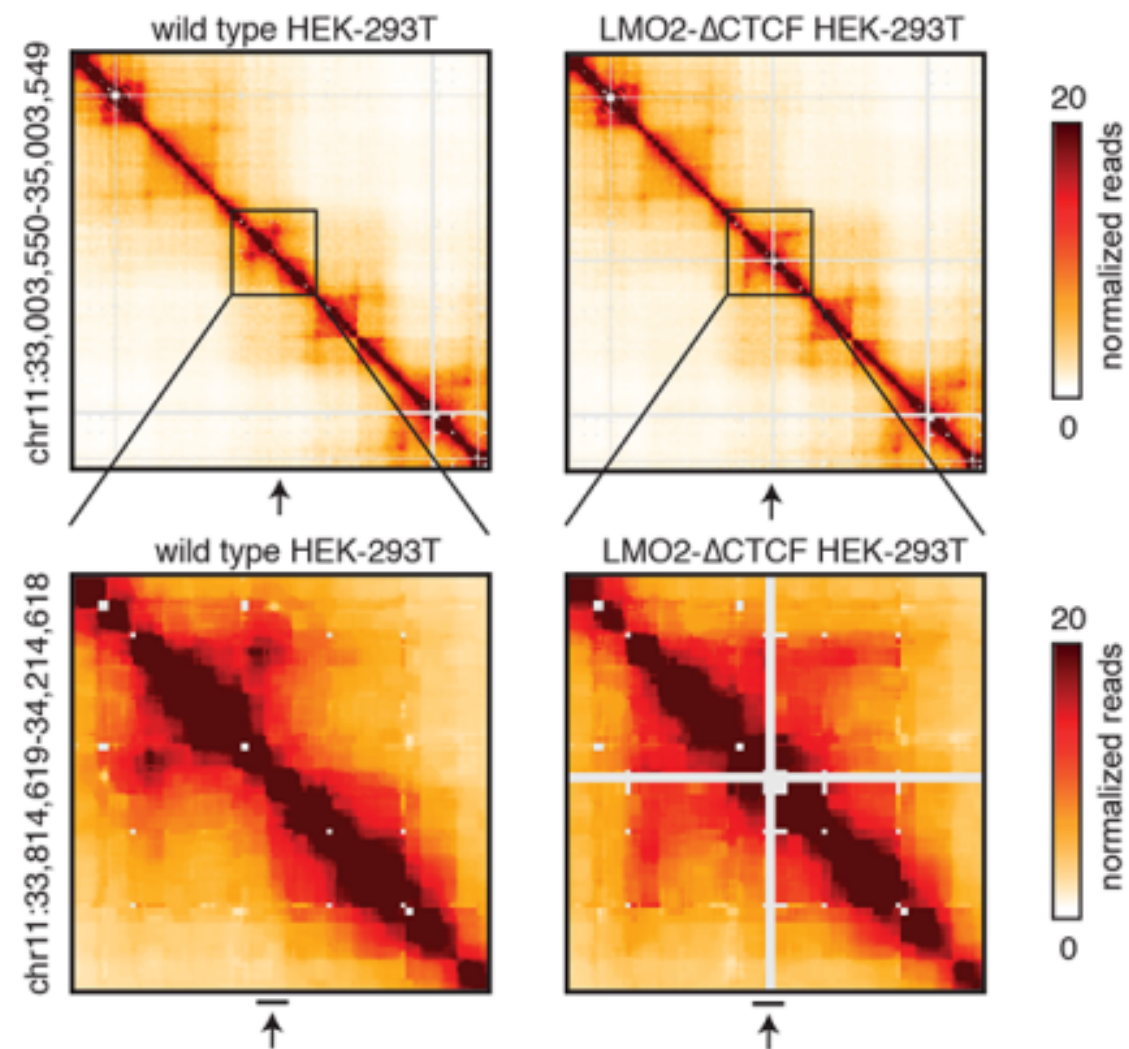
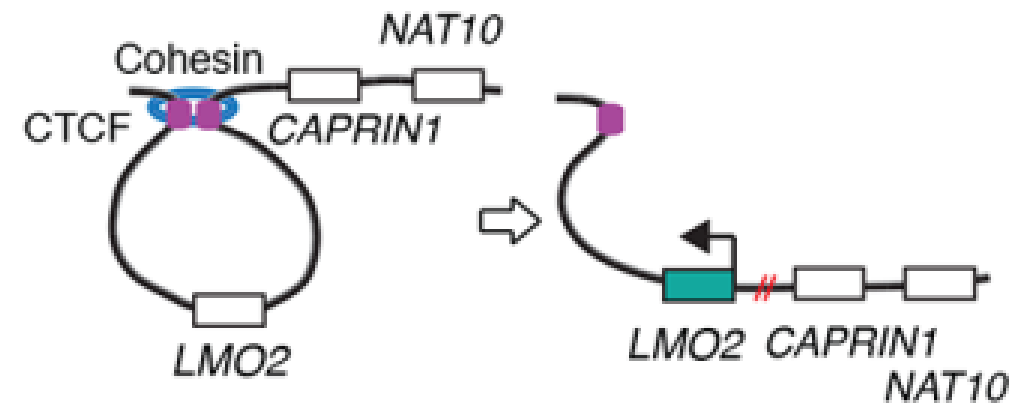
TADs are functional units

Lupiáñez, et al. (2015). Cell, 1–15.



TADs are functional units

Hnisz, D., et al. (2016). Science, on line

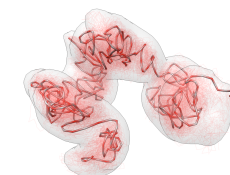
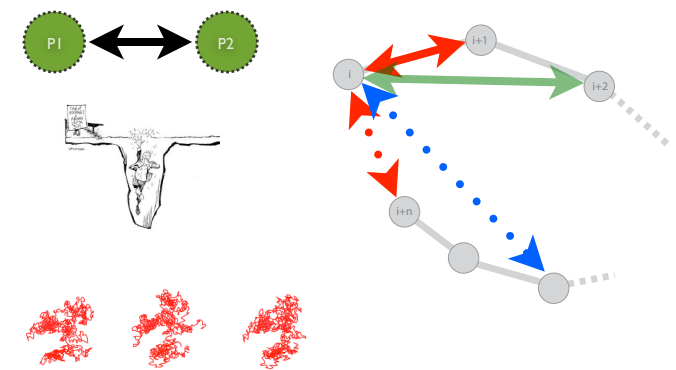
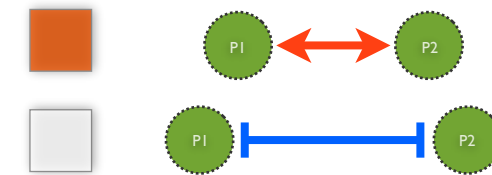
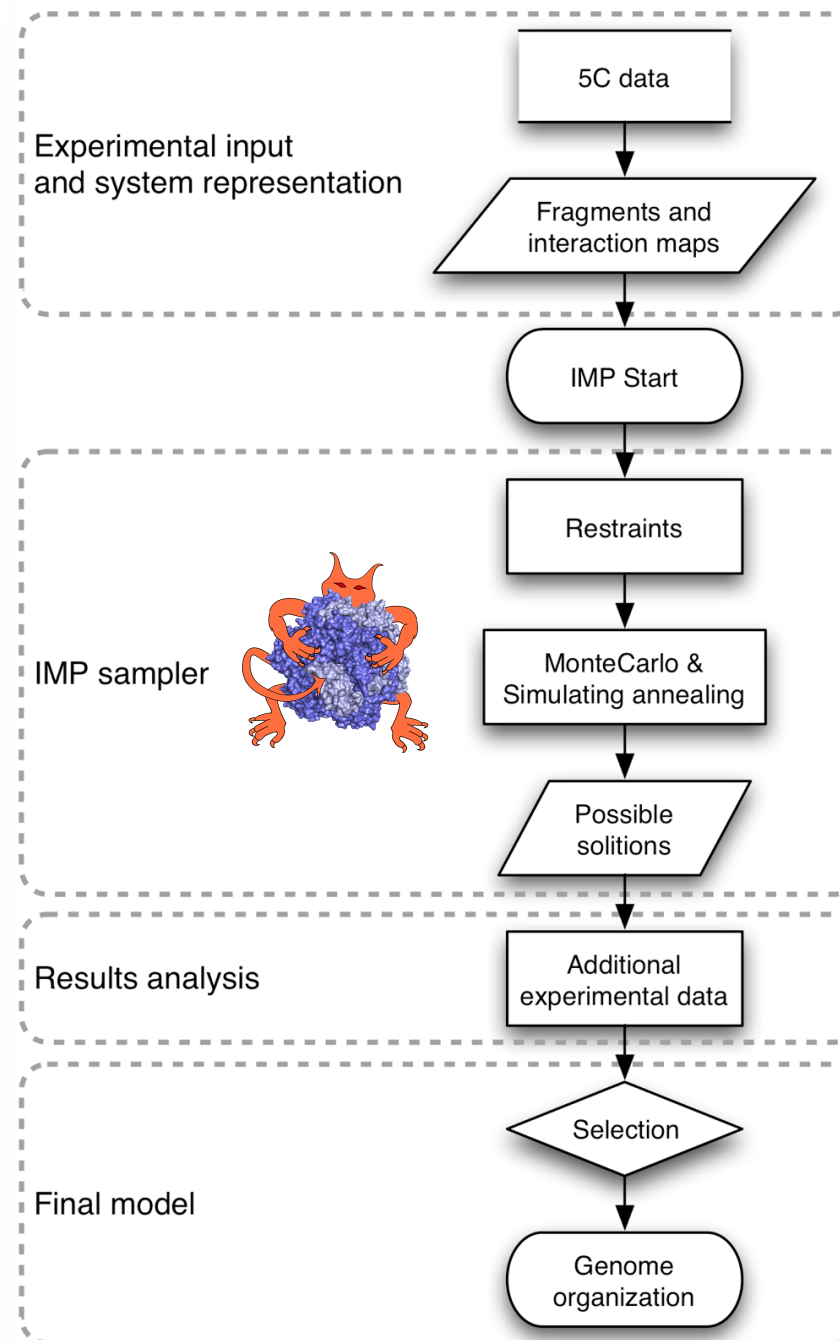
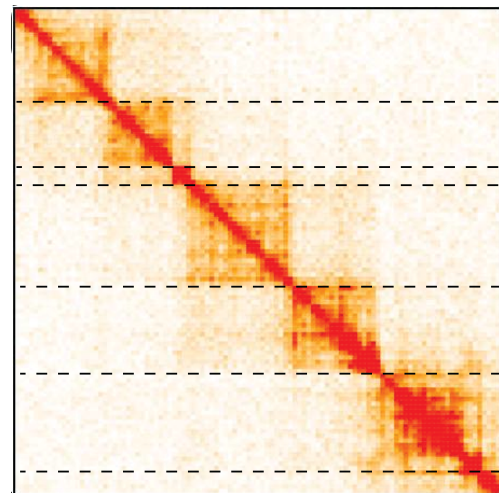




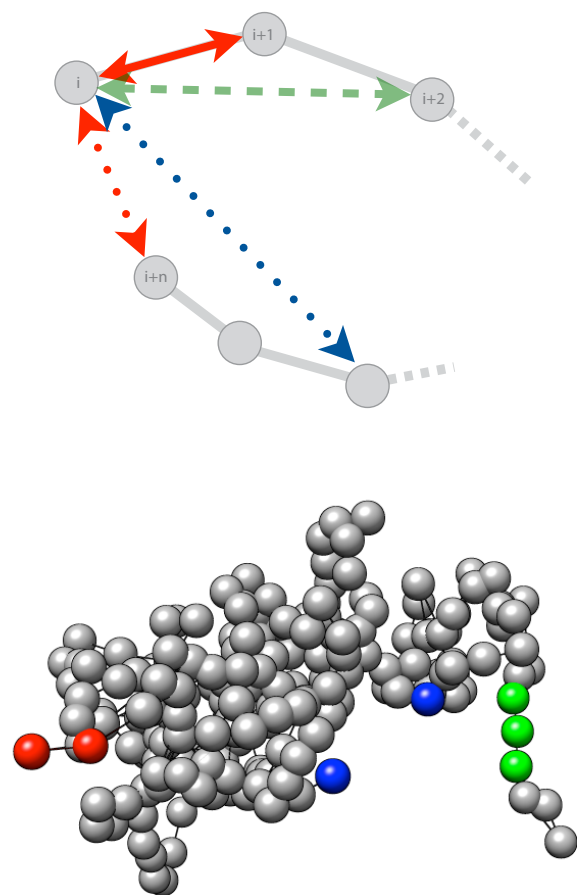
Got normalized
Hi-C maps?



<http://3DGenomes.org>
<http://www.integrativemodeling.org>



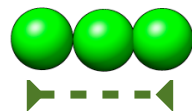
Model representation and scoring



$d = d_0$



$d < d_0$

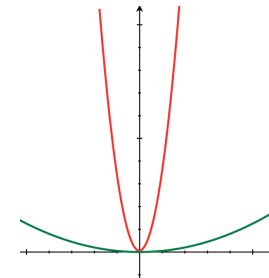


$d > d_0$



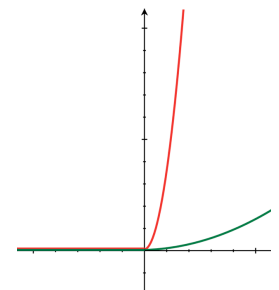
Harmonic

$$H_{i,j} = k(d_{i,j} - d_{i,j}^0)^2$$



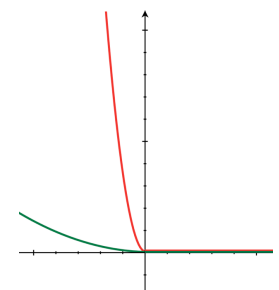
Harmonic Upper Bound

$$\begin{cases} \text{if } d_{i,j} \geq d_{i,j}^0; & ubH_{i,j} = k(d_{i,j} - d_{i,j}^0)^2 \\ \text{if } d_{i,j} < d_{i,j}^0; & ubH_{i,j} = 0 \end{cases}$$

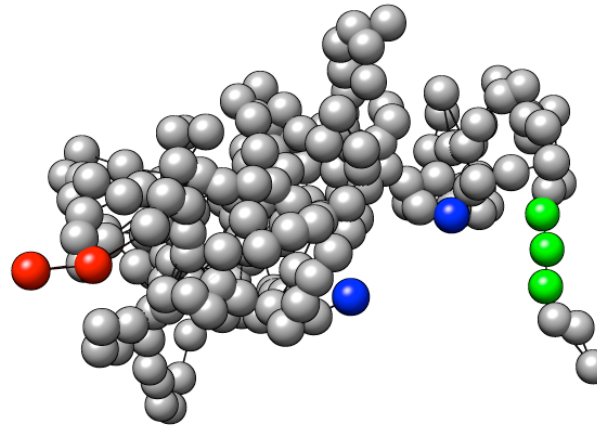


Harmonic Lower Bound

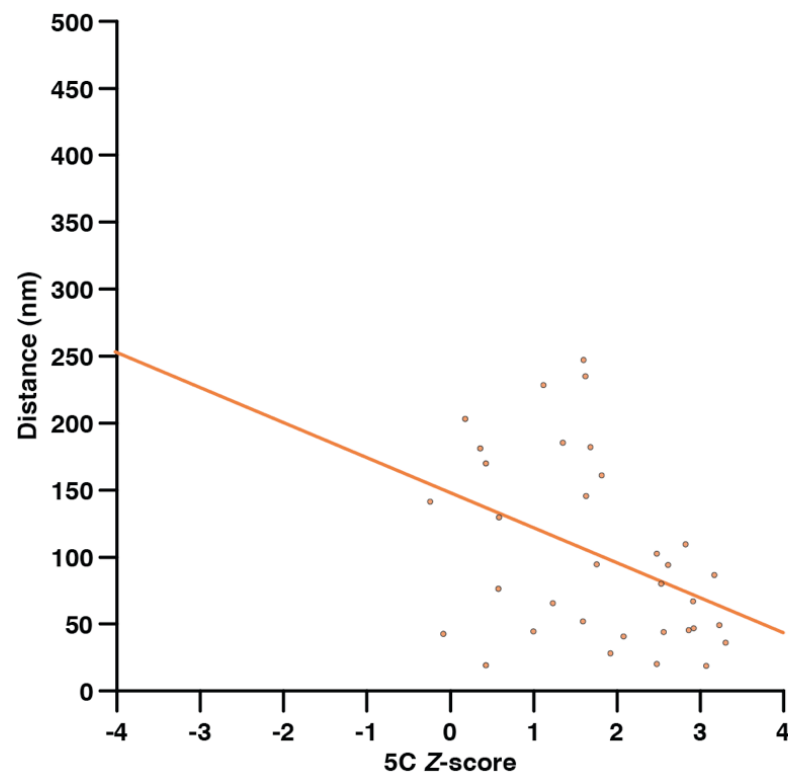
$$\begin{cases} \text{if } d_{i,j} \leq d_{i,j}^0; & lbH_{i,j} = k(d_{i,j} - d_{i,j}^0)^2 \\ \text{if } d_{i,j} > d_{i,j}^0; & lbH_{i,j} = 0 \end{cases}$$



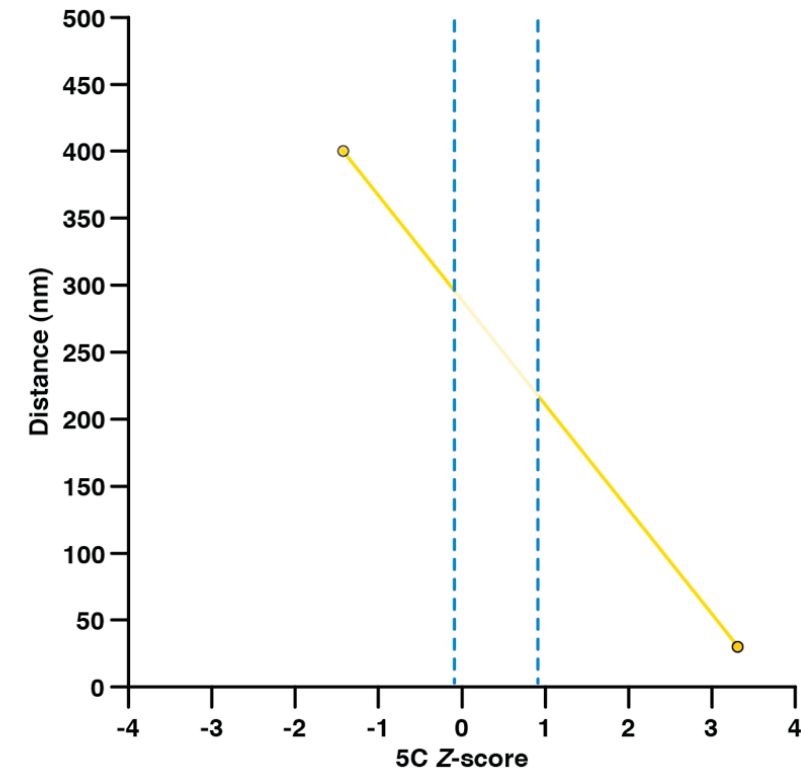
From 3C data to spatial distances



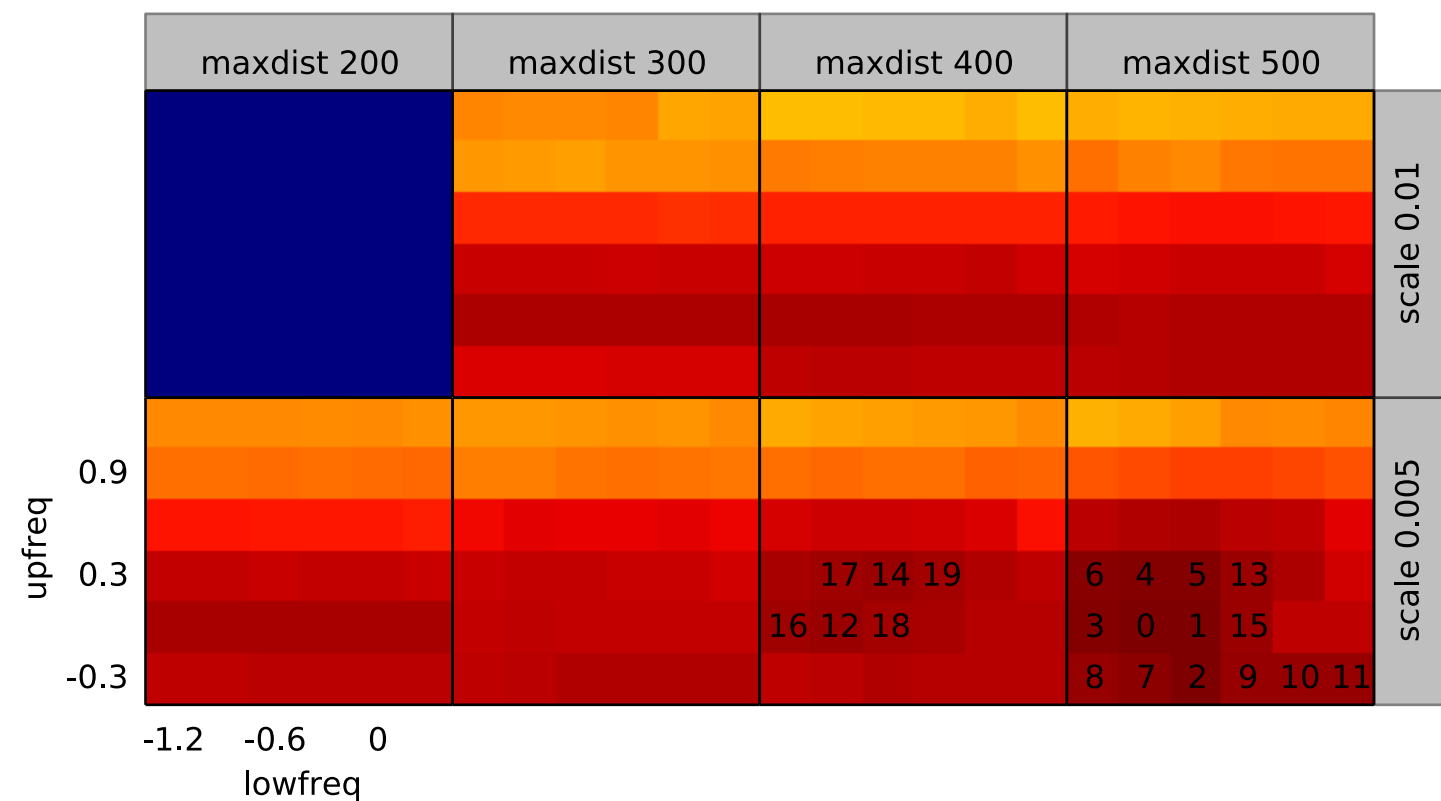
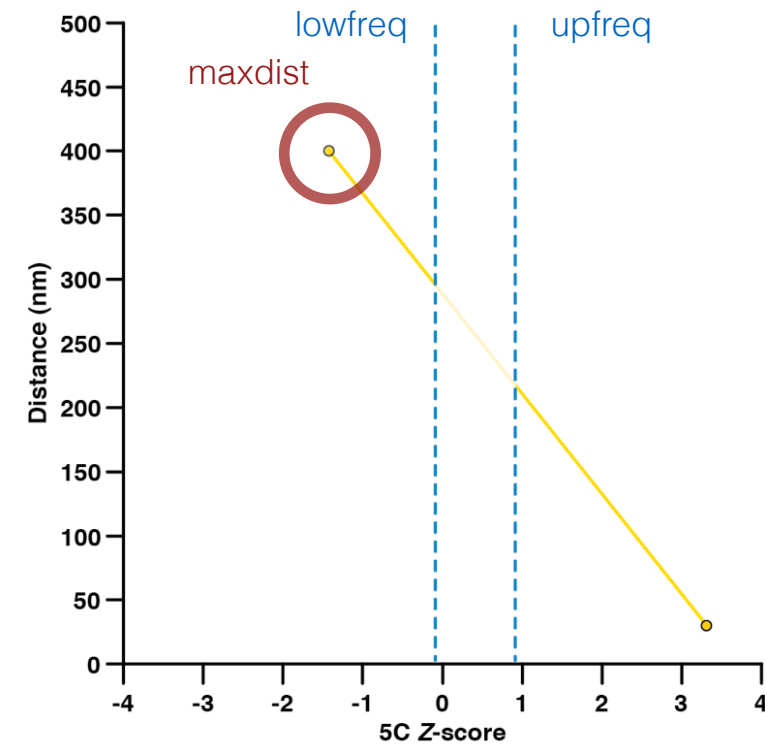
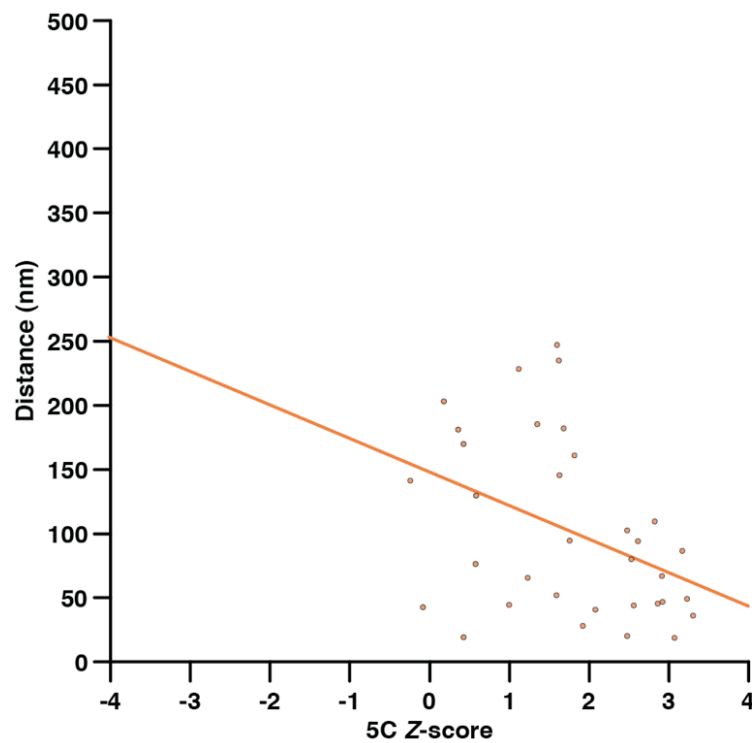
Neighbor fragments



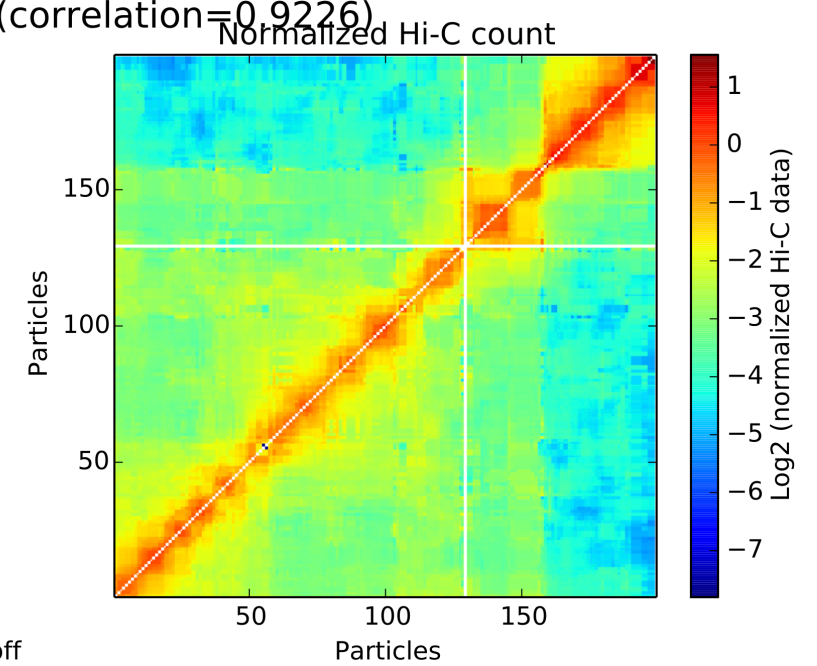
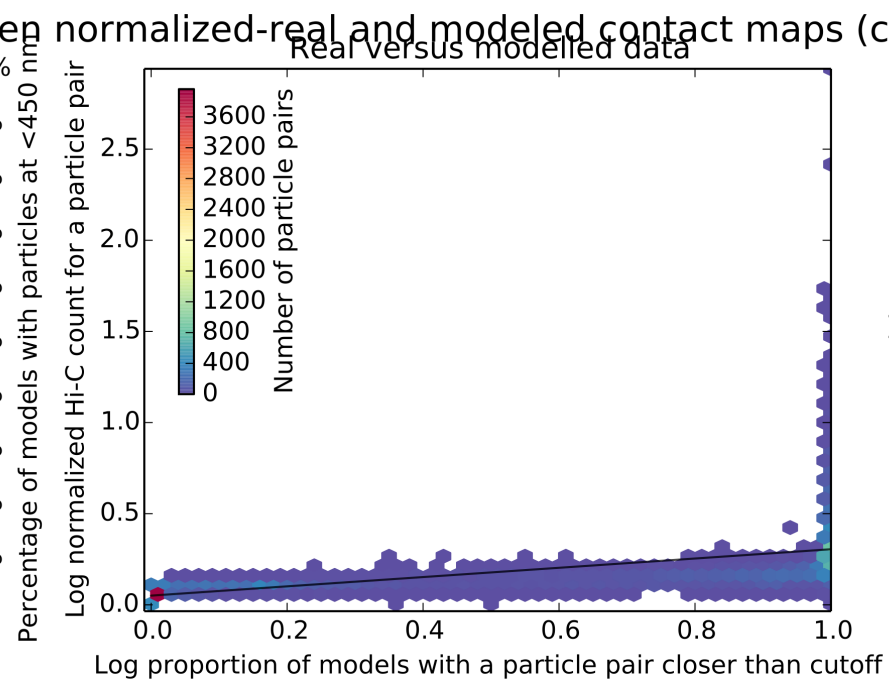
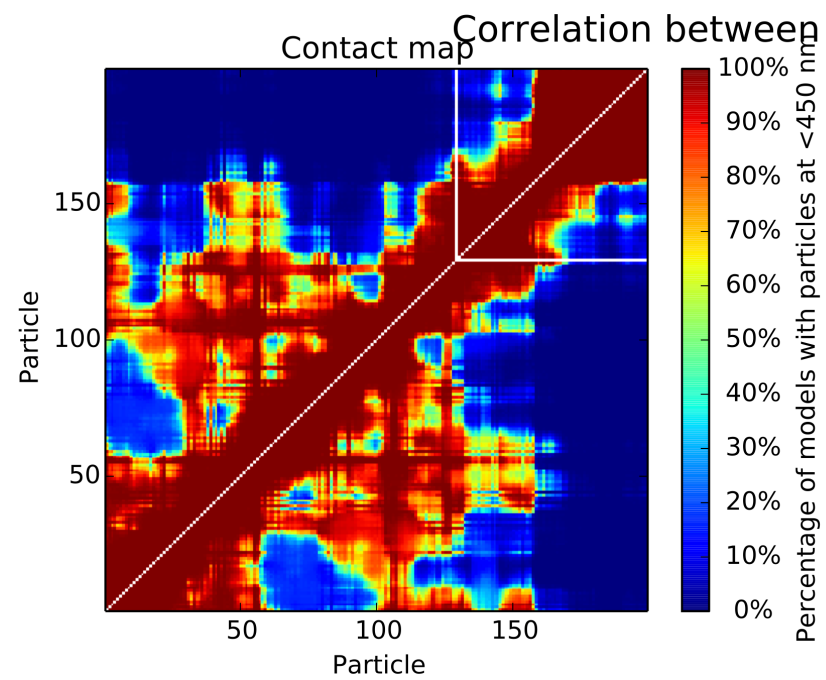
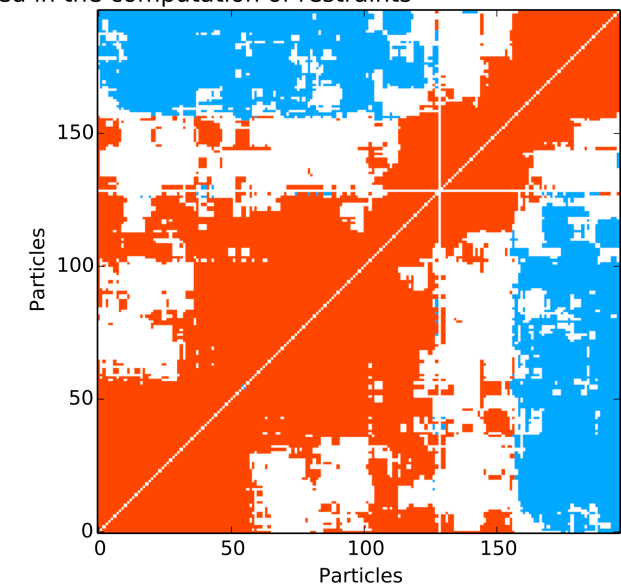
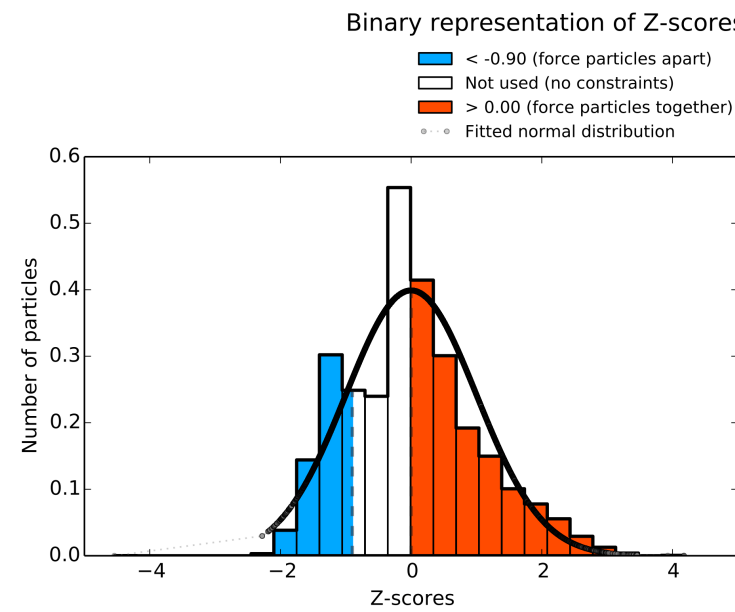
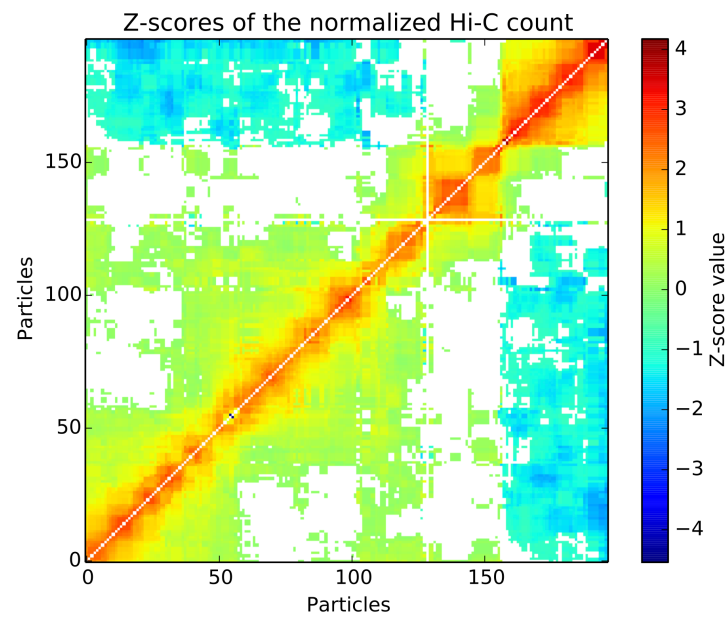
Non-Neighbor fragments



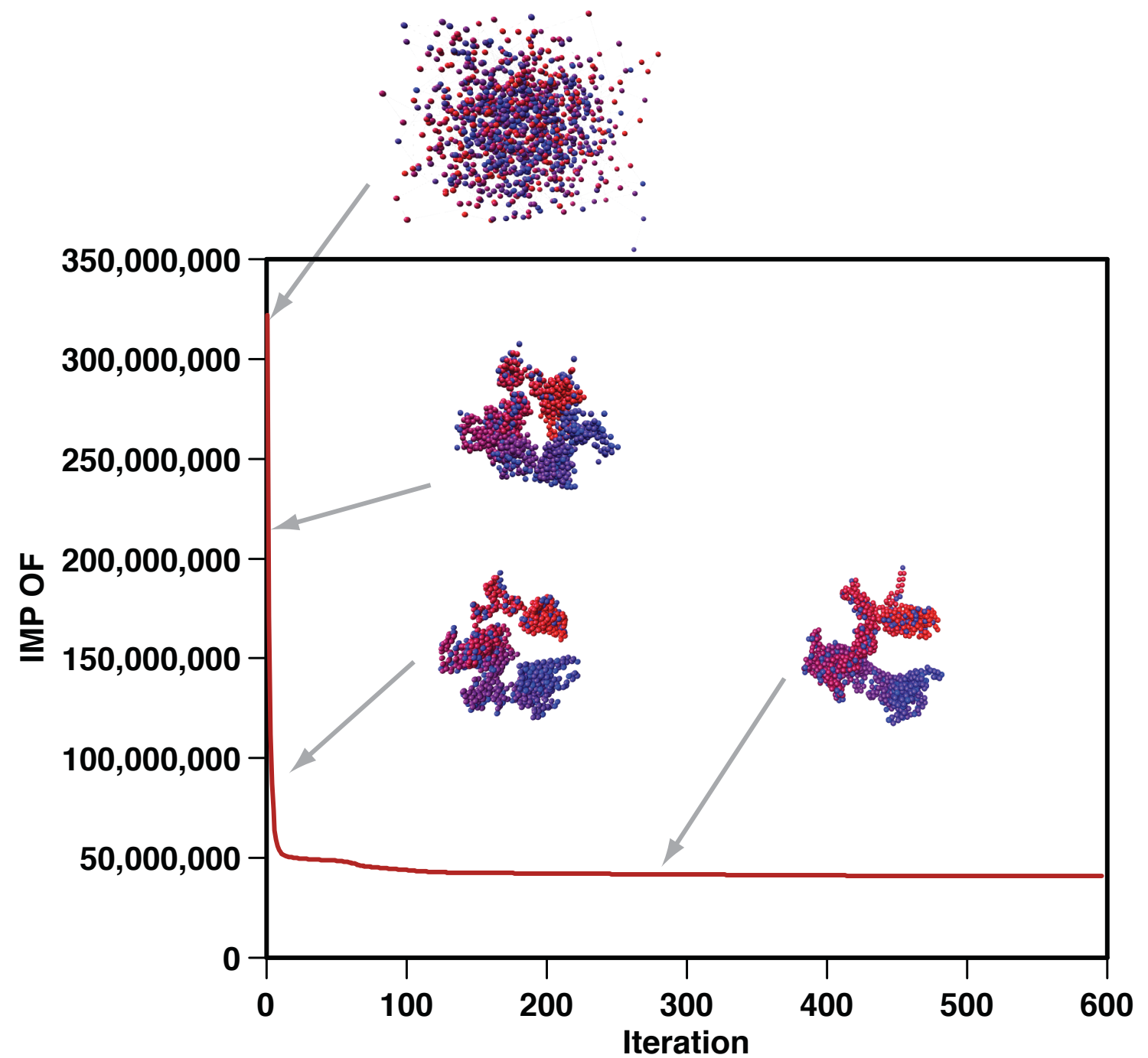
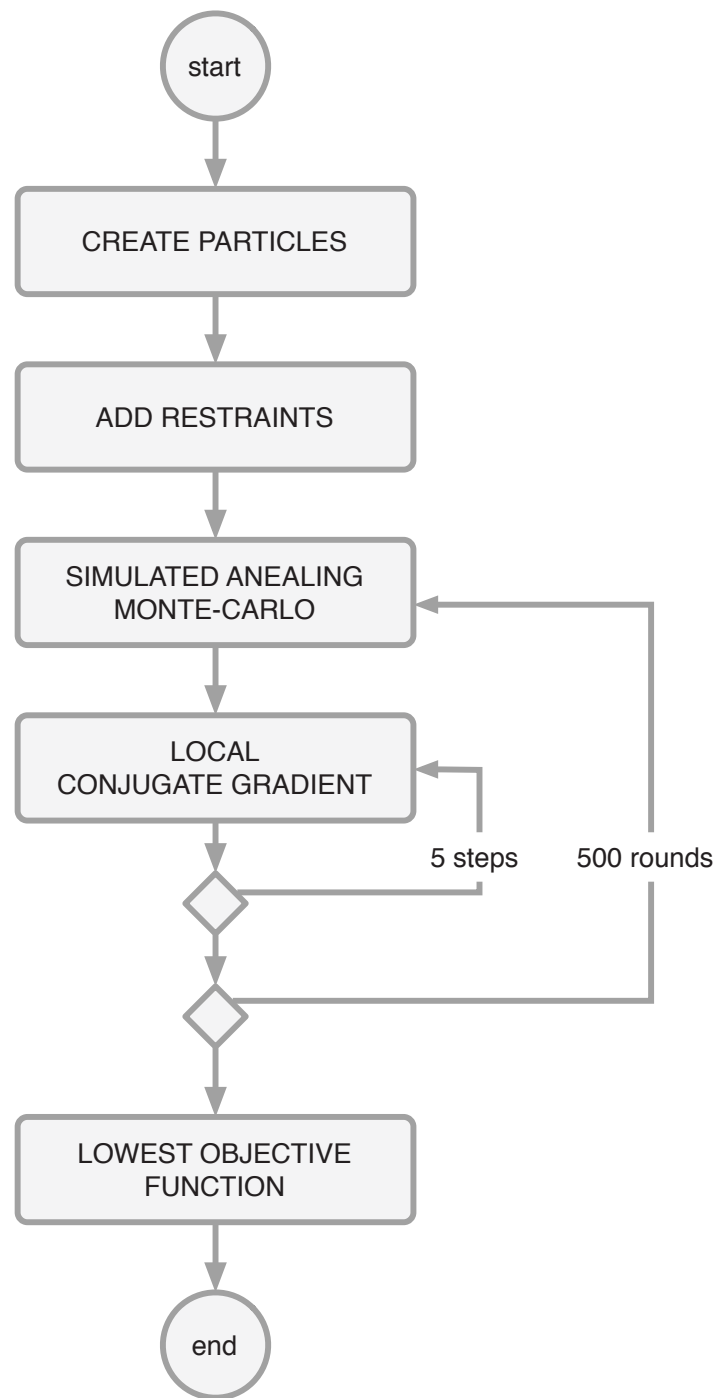
Parameter optimization



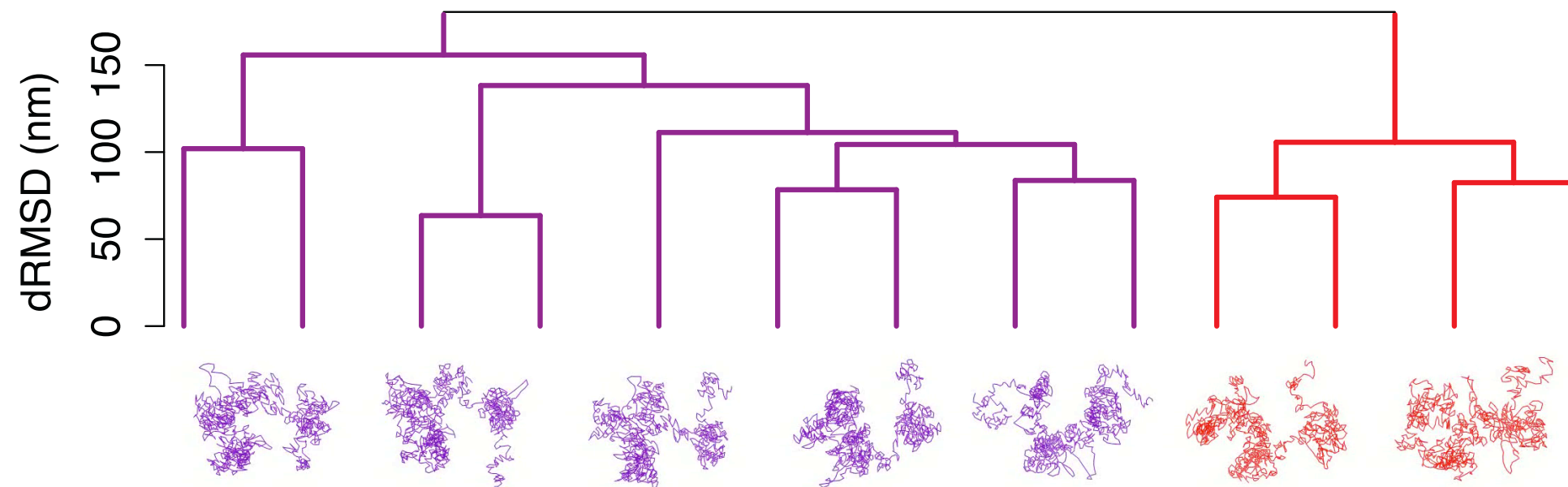
Parameter optimization



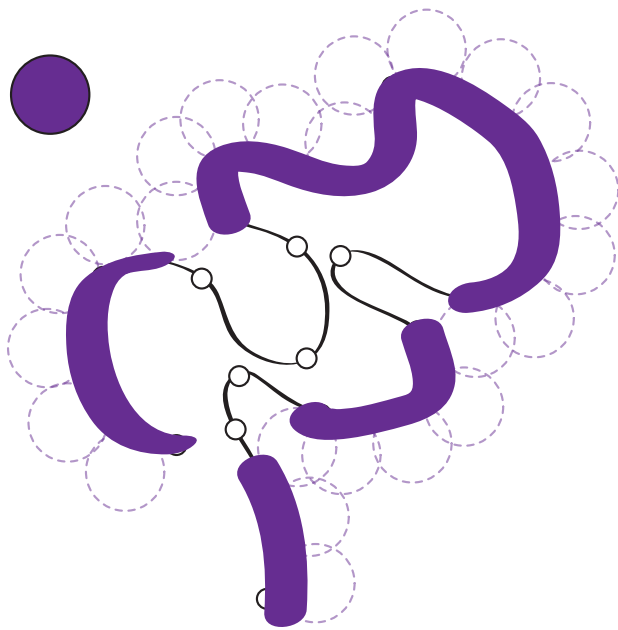
Optimization of the scoring function



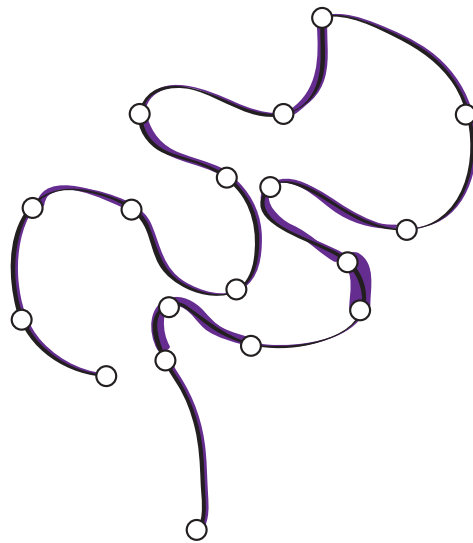
Model analysis: clustering and structural features



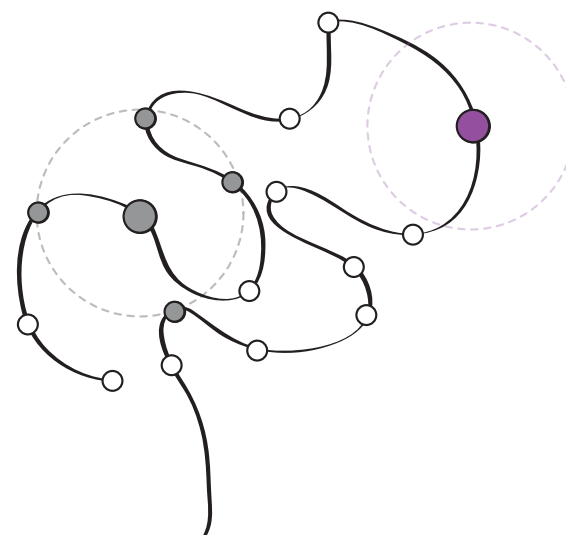
Accessibility (%)



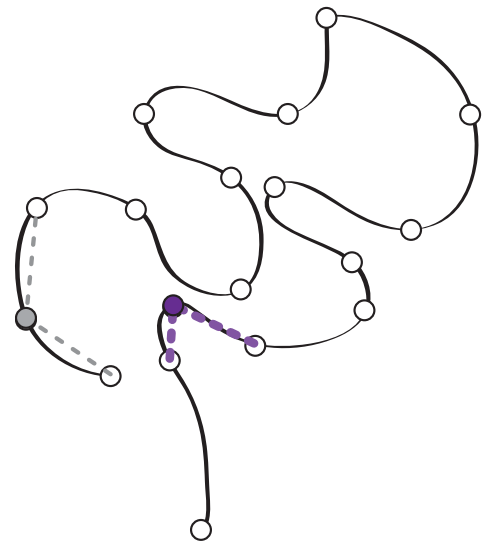
Density (bp/nm)

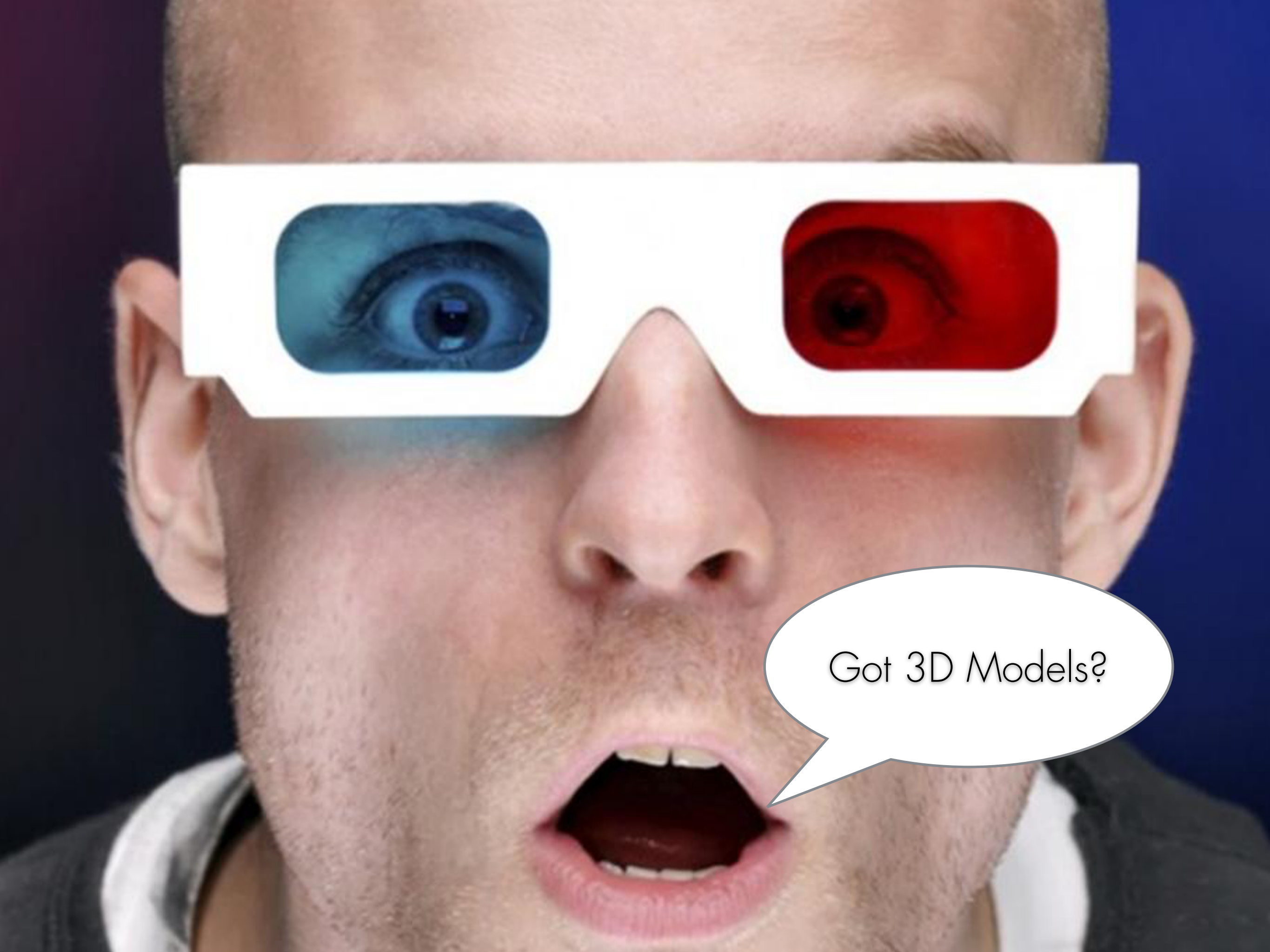


Interactions



Angle

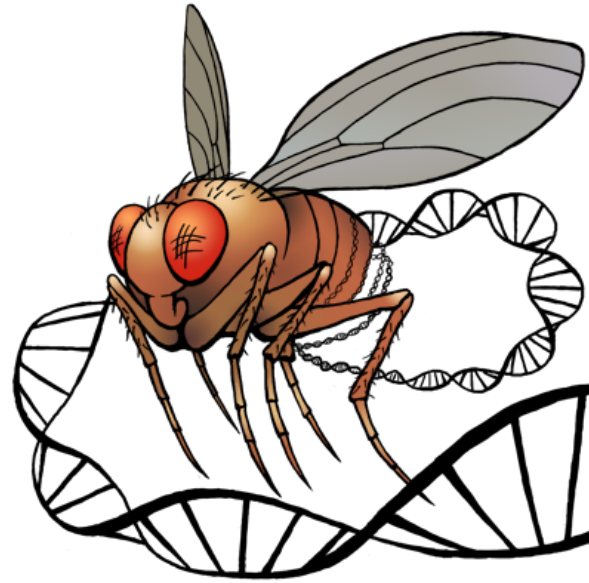




Got 3D Models?

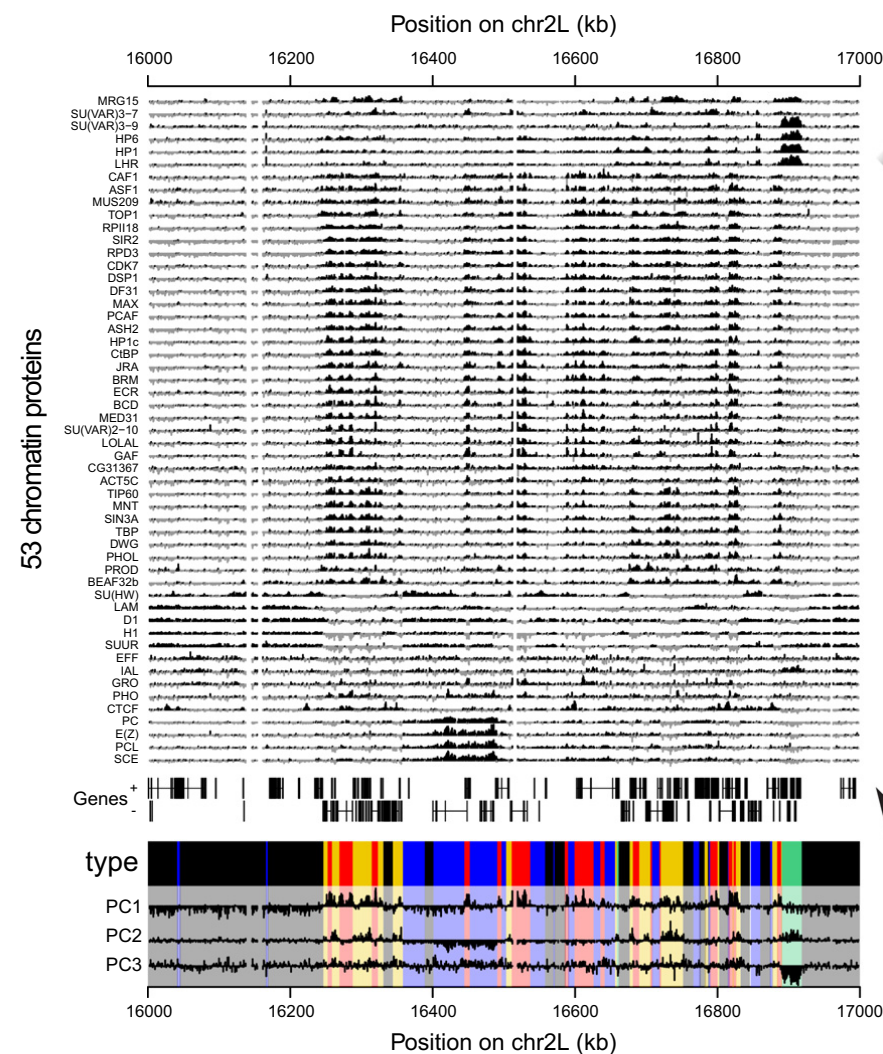
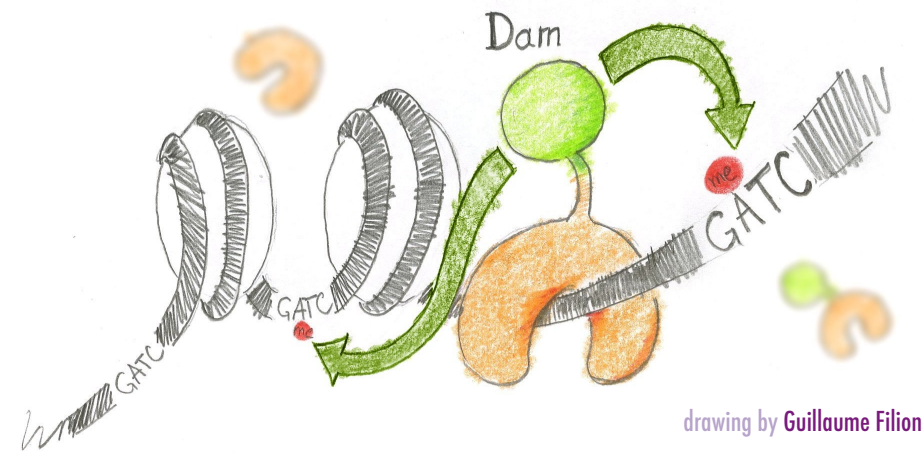
Structuring the **COLORs** of chromatin

Serra, Baù et al. (2017) PLOS CompBio.

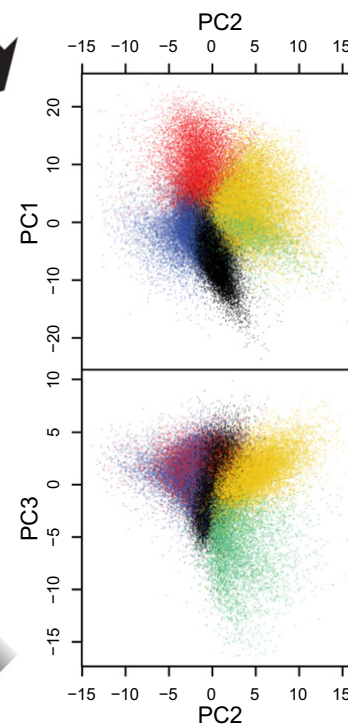


Fly Chromatin **COLORs**

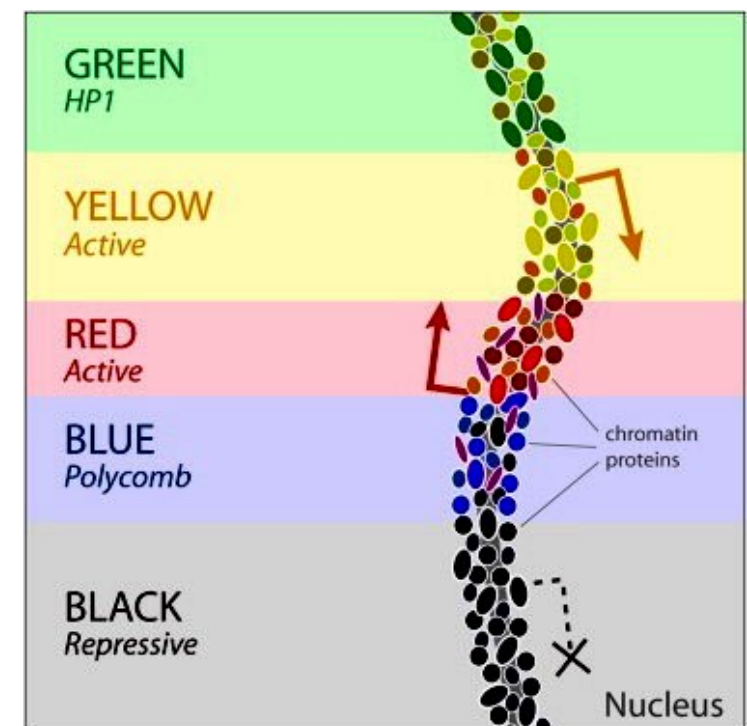
Filion et al. (2010). Cell, 143(2), 212–224.



Principal component analysis

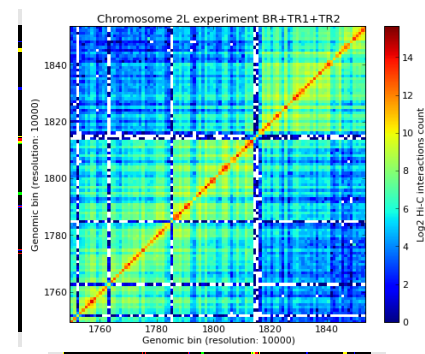
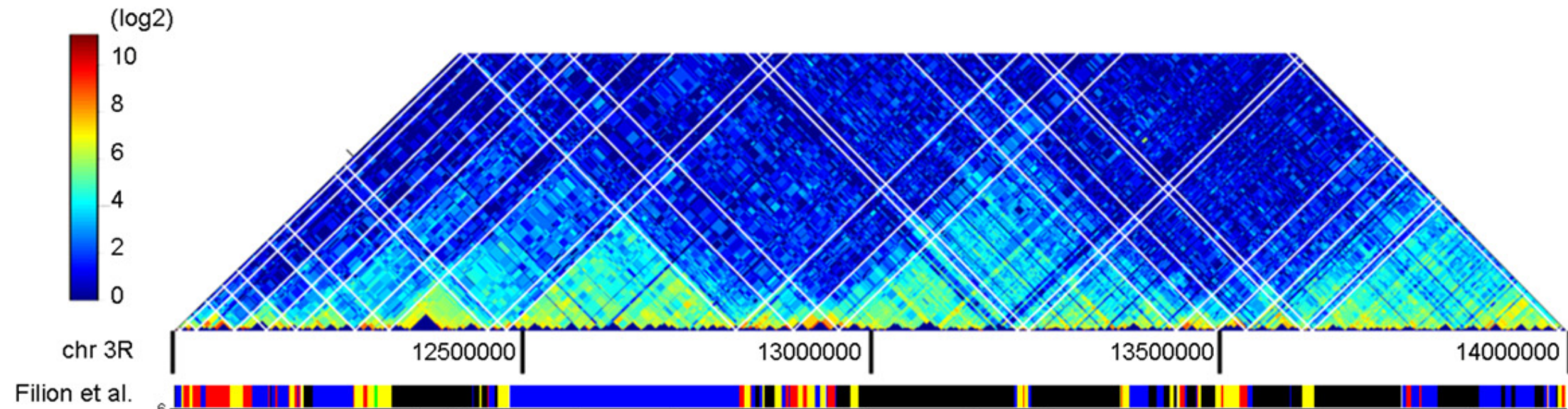


Hidden Markov model



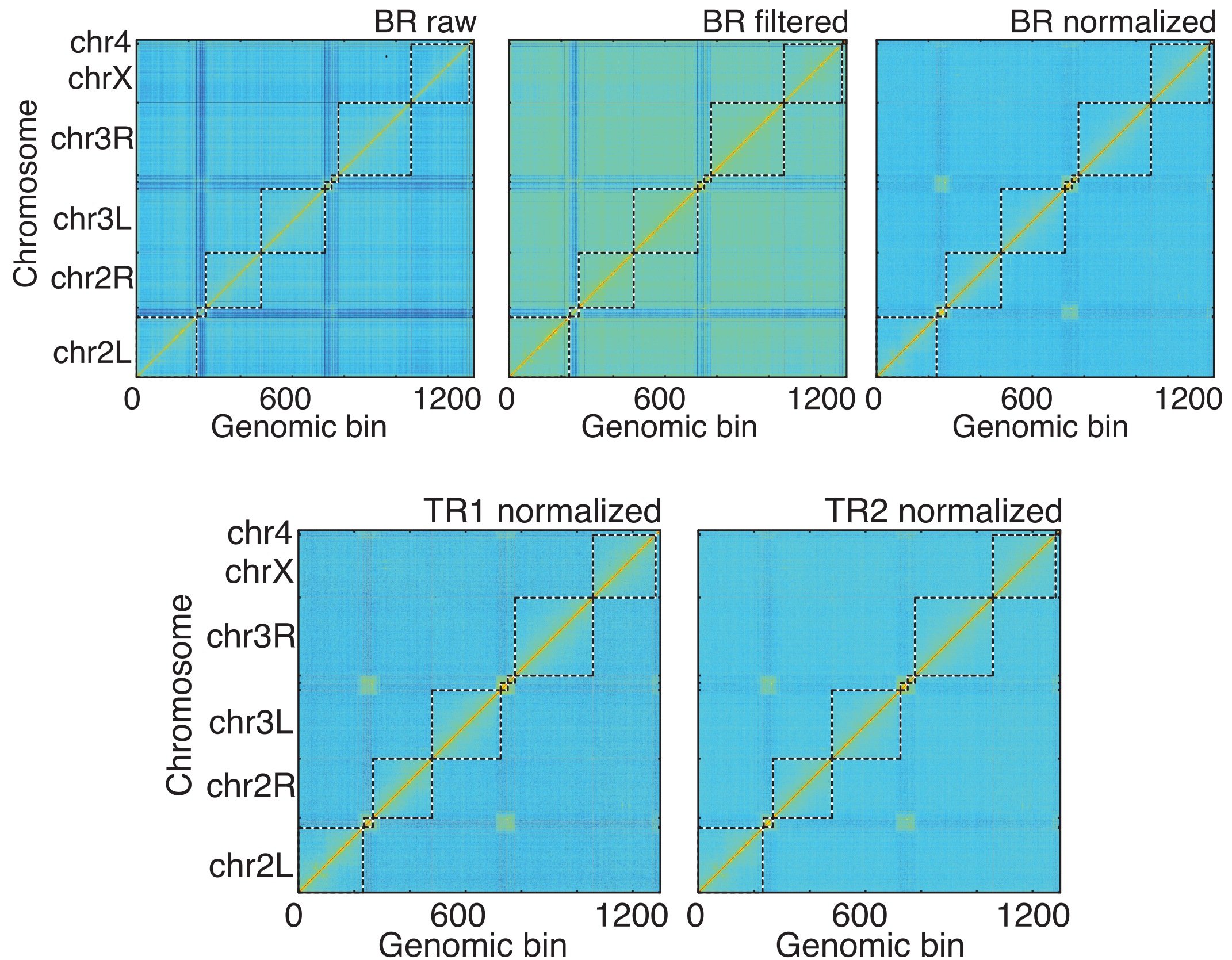
Fly Chromatin **COLORs**

Hou et al. (2012). Molecular Cell, 48(3), 471–484.

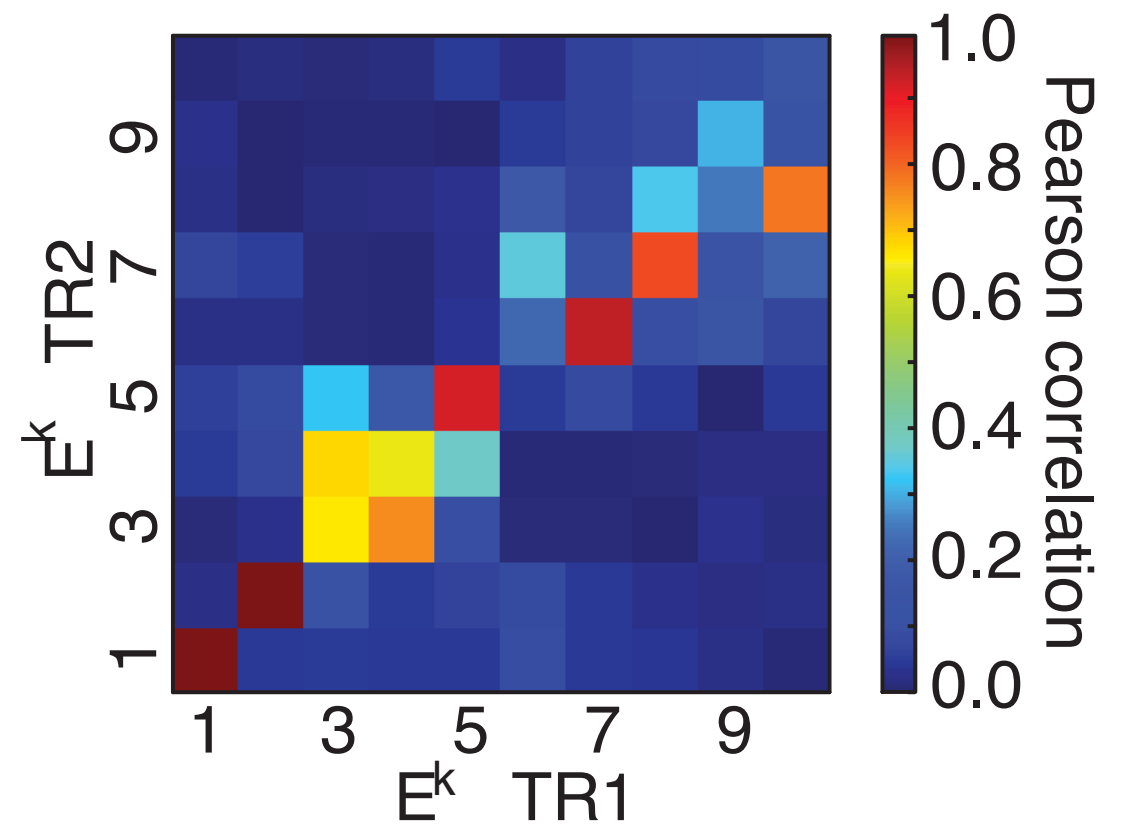
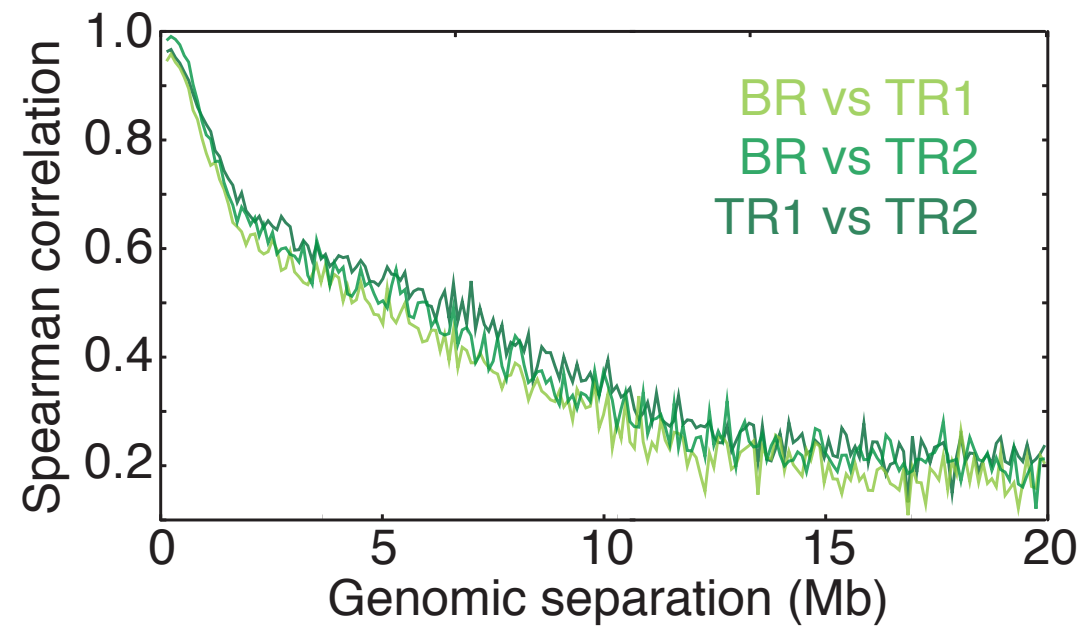
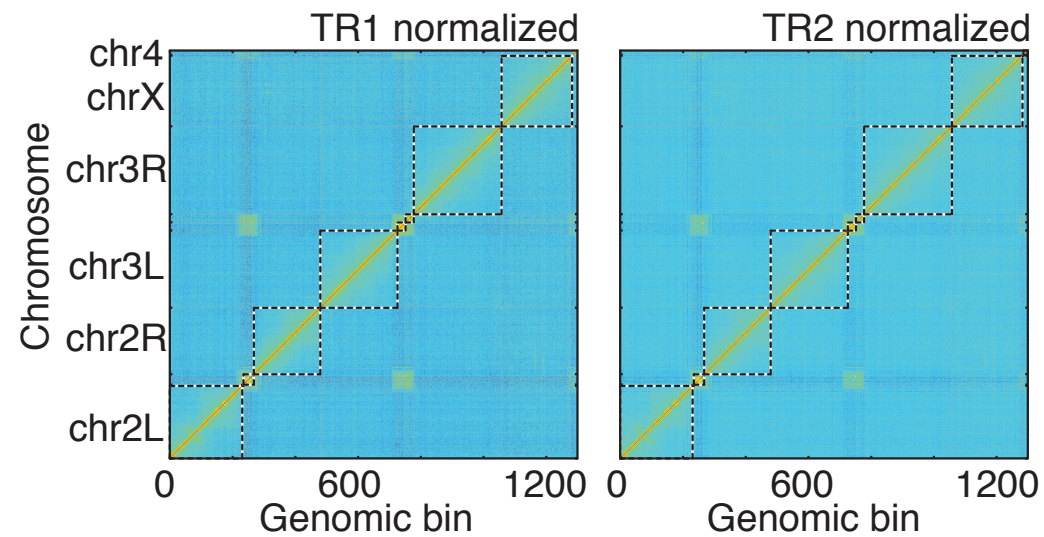


~200 regions of ~5Mb each
2Kb resolution

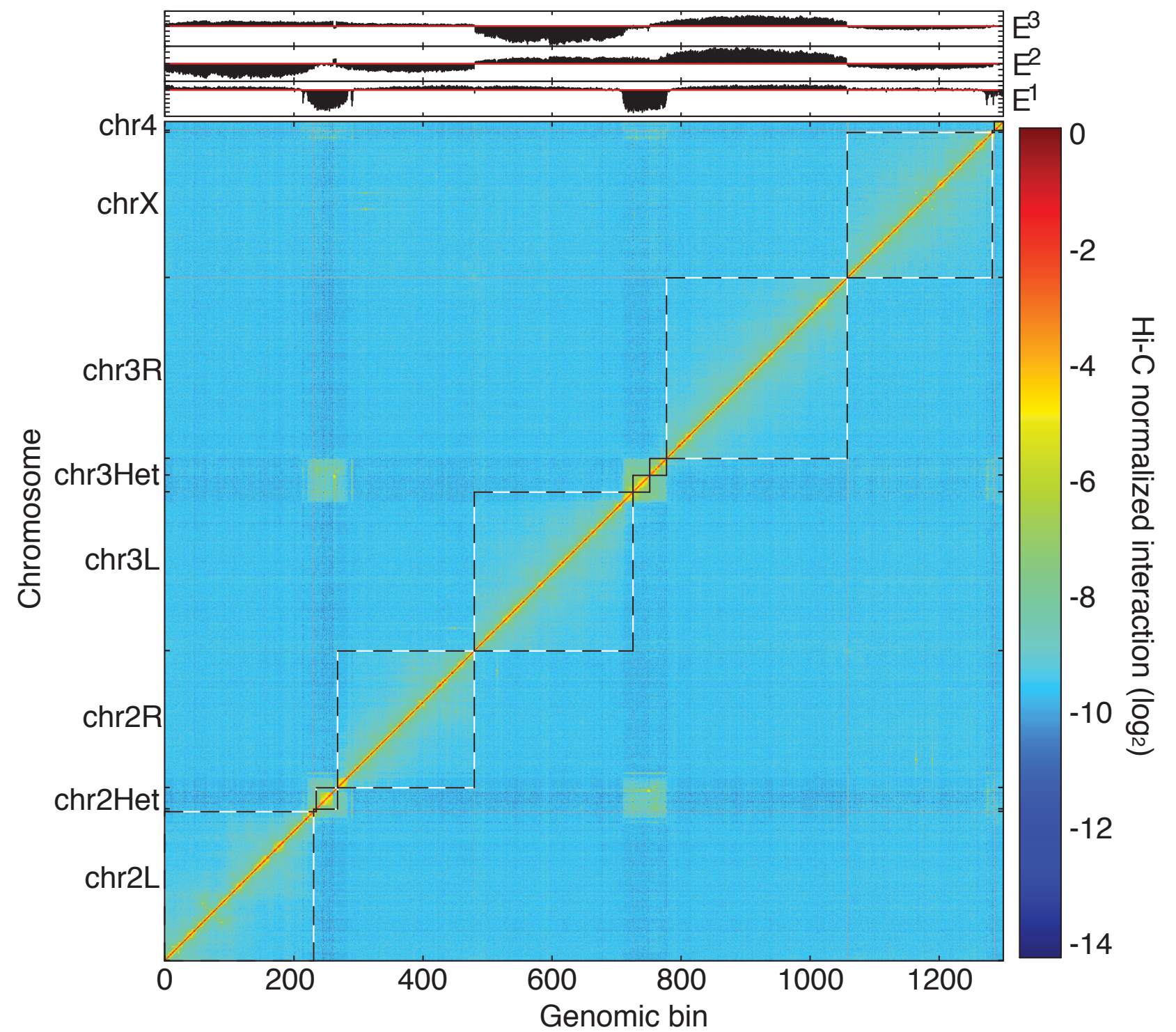
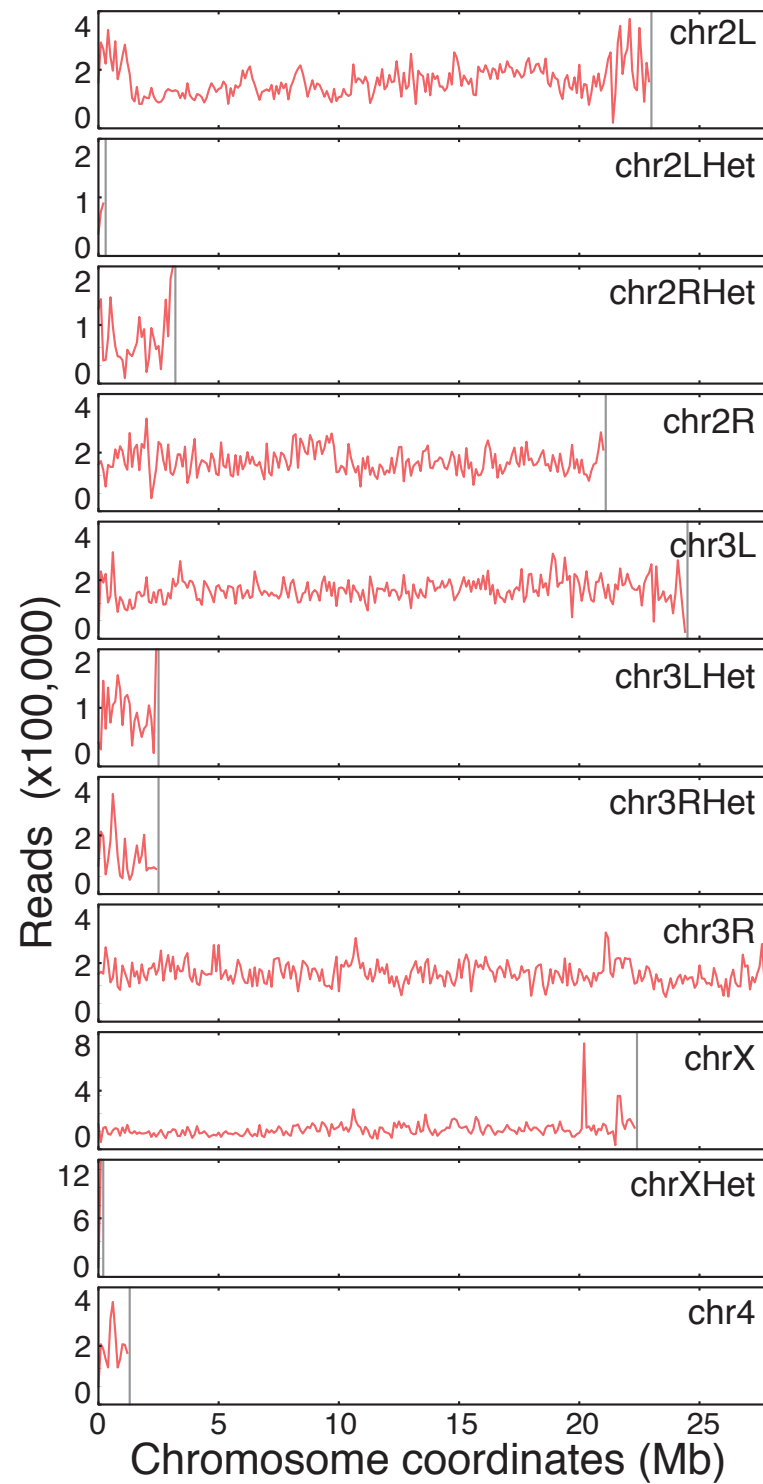
Mapping · Filtering · Normalizing



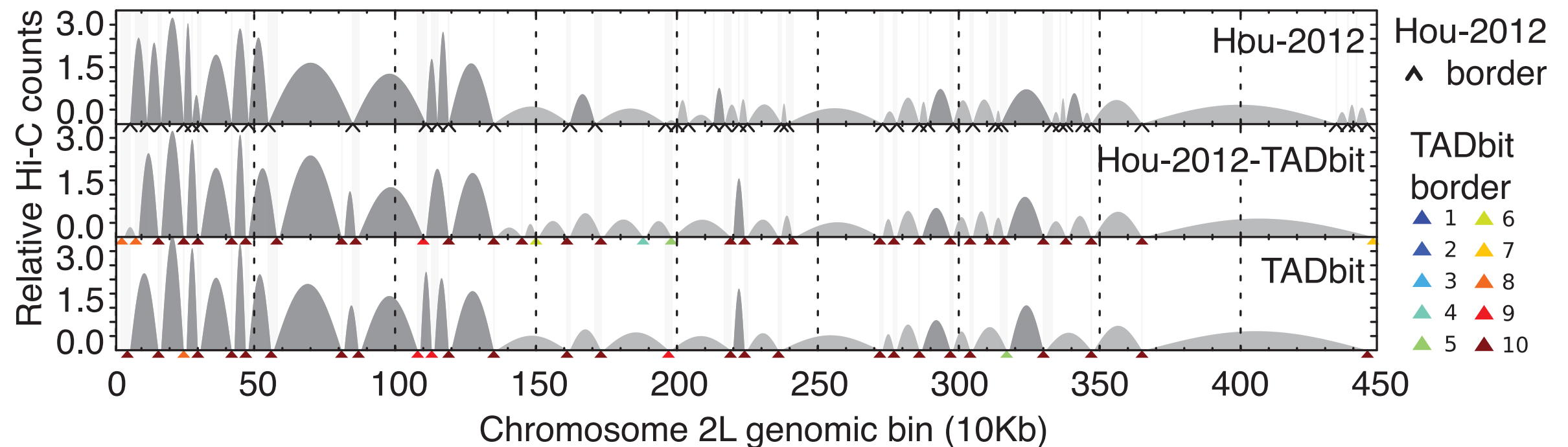
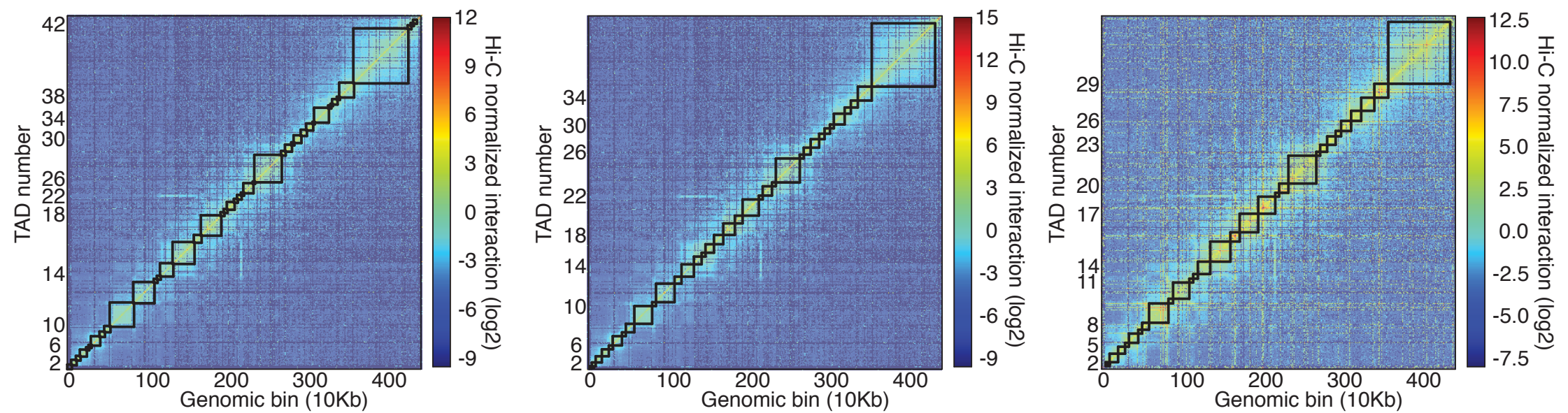
Matrix comparison



Matrix merging



TAD detection · comparison



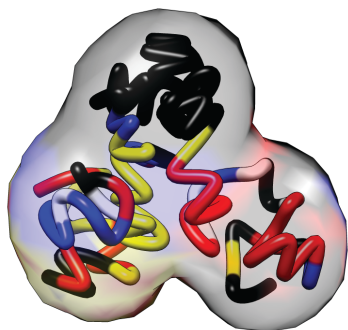
Structural properties

50 1Mb regions. 10 enriched for each color.

RED dense region
3R:18920000-19920000



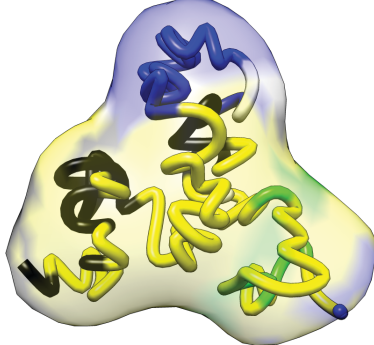
22% 17% 0% 11% 45% 6%



YELLOW dense region
X:15590000-16600000



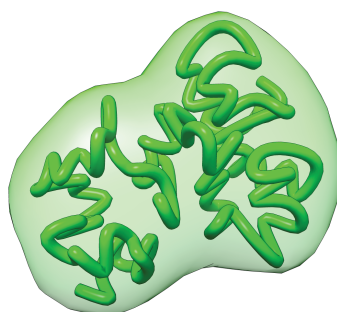
0% 48% 4% 20% 26% 3%



GREEN dense region
2R:510000-1530000



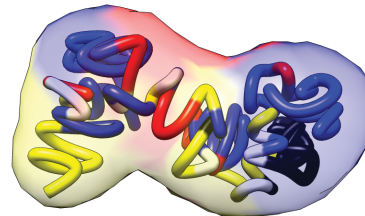
0% 0% 100% 0% 0% 0%



BLUE dense region
3L:210000-1230000



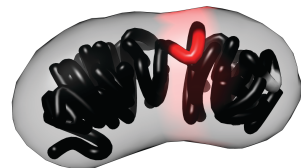
11% 17% 0% 52% 13% 0%



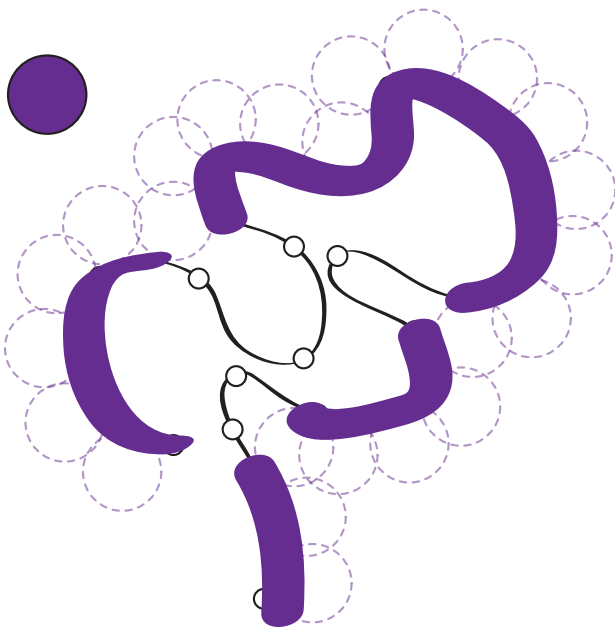
BLACK dense region
2L:17500000-18530000



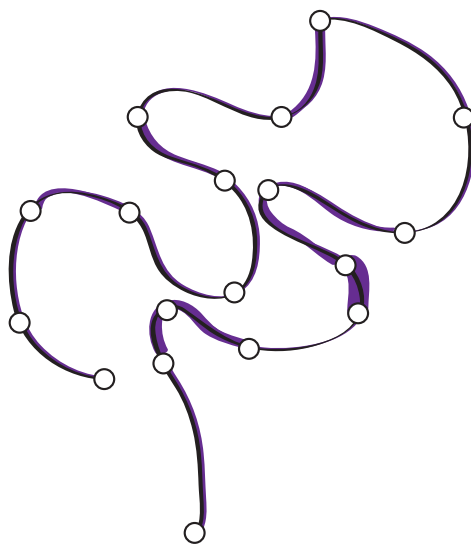
1% 0% 0% 0% 98% 1%



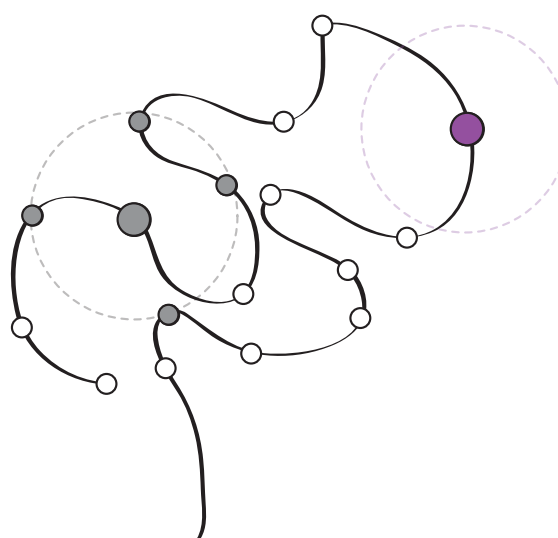
Accessibility (%)



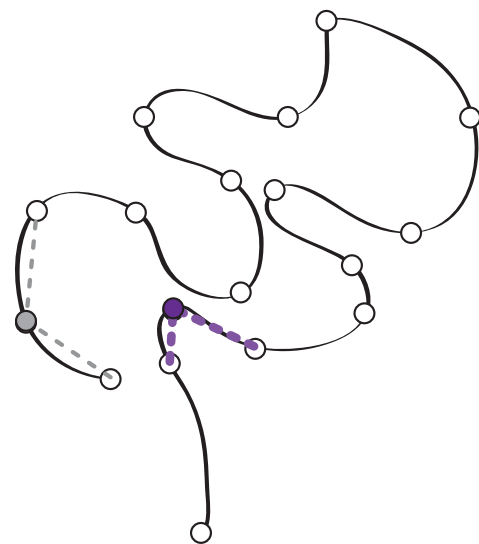
Density (bp/nm)



Interactions

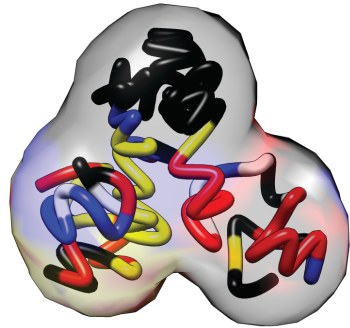


Angle

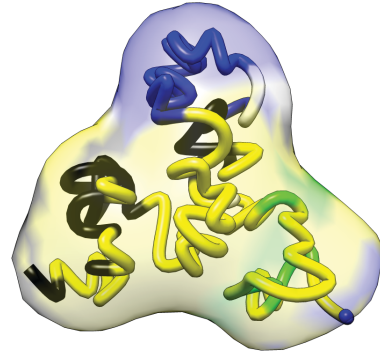


Structural **COLORs**

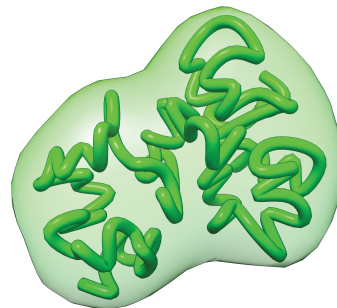
RED dense region
3R:18920000-19920000
22% 17% 0% 11% 45% 6%



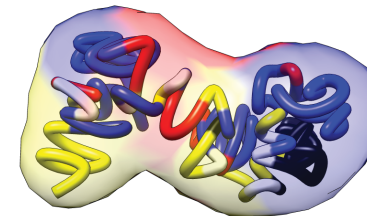
YELLOW dense region
X:15590000-16600000
0% 48% 4% 20% 26% 3%



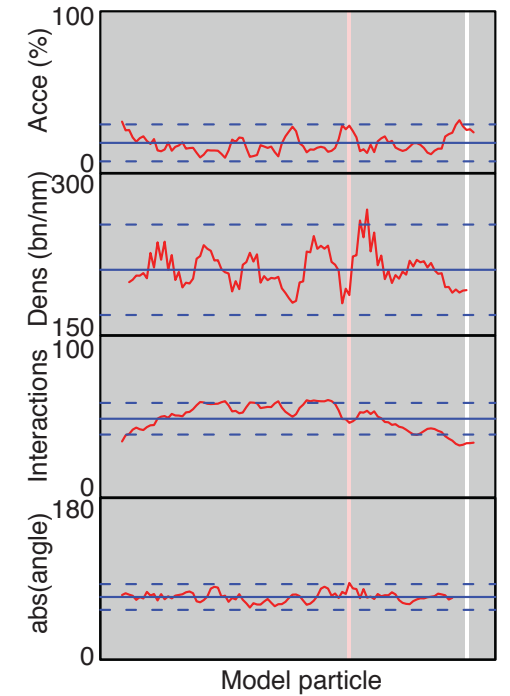
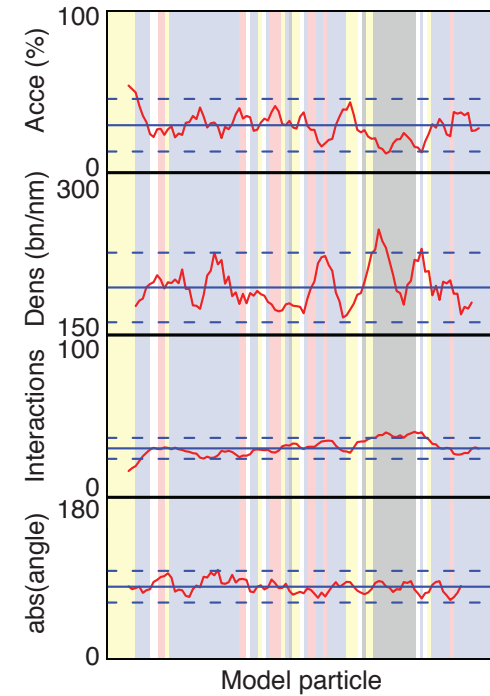
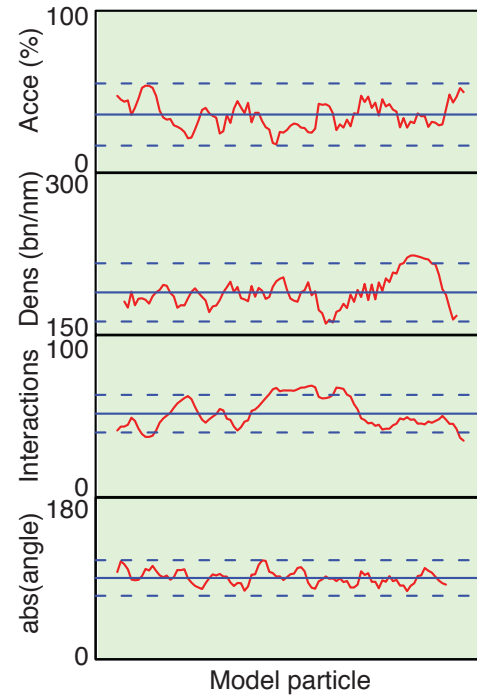
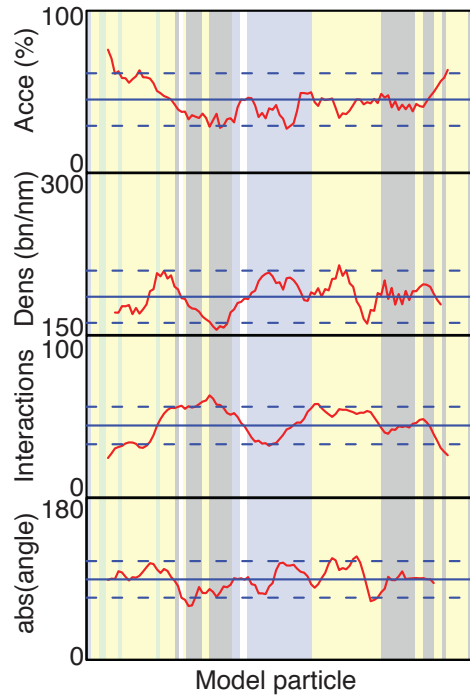
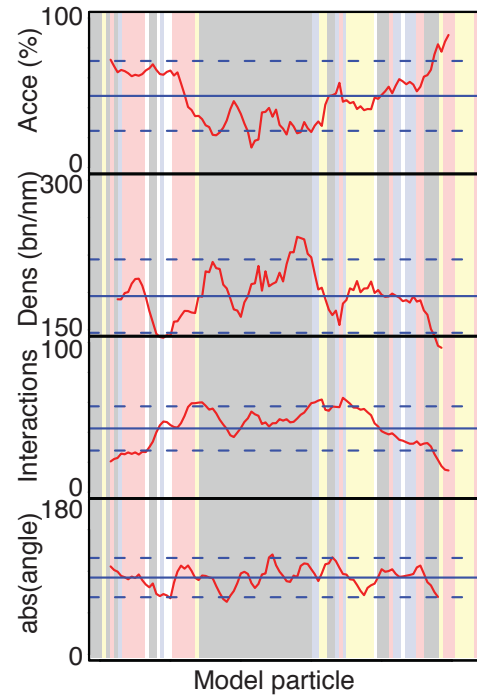
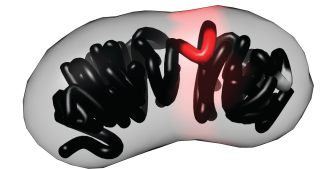
GREEN dense region
2R:510000-1530000
0% 0% 100% 0% 0% 0%



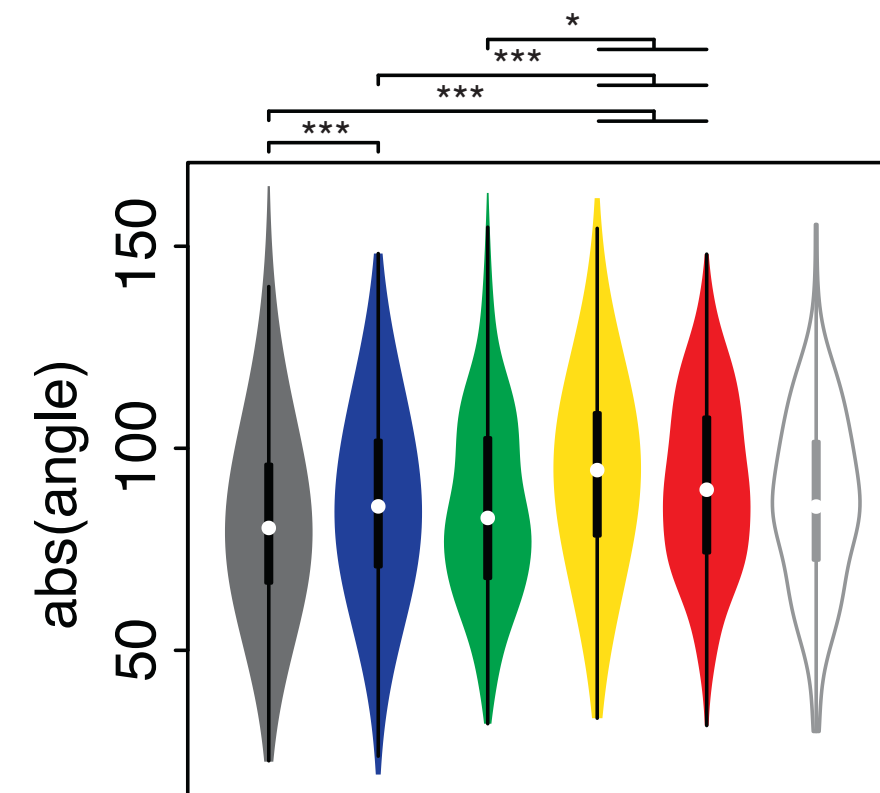
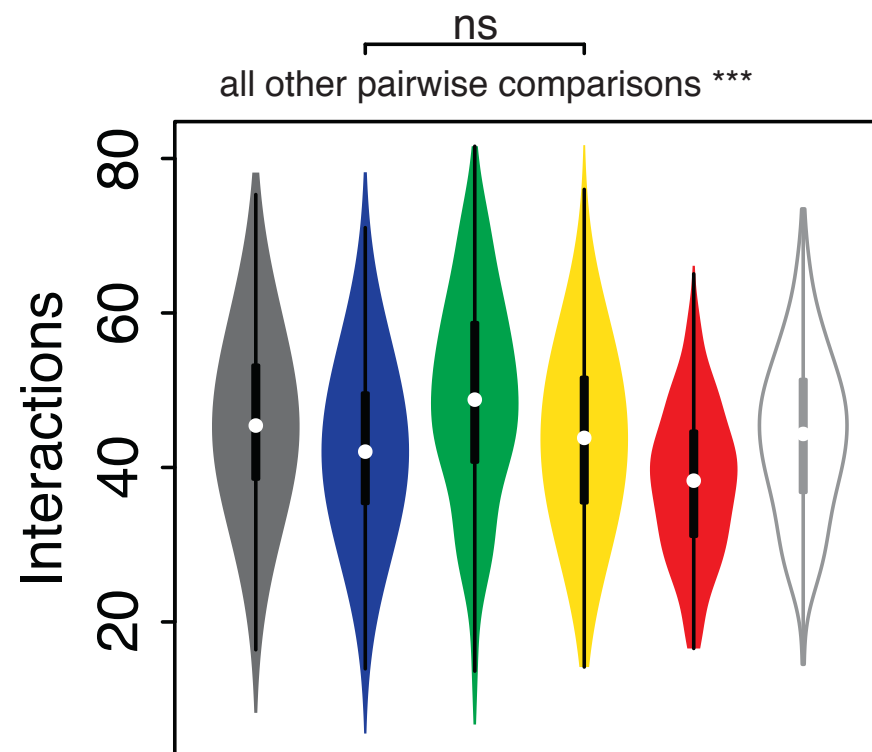
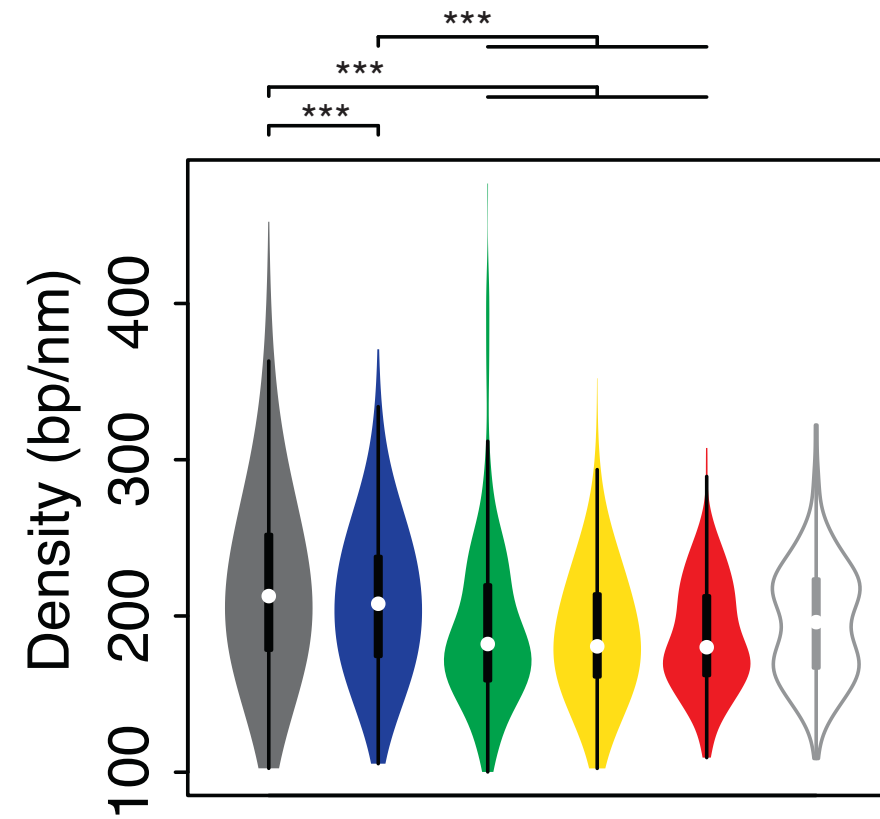
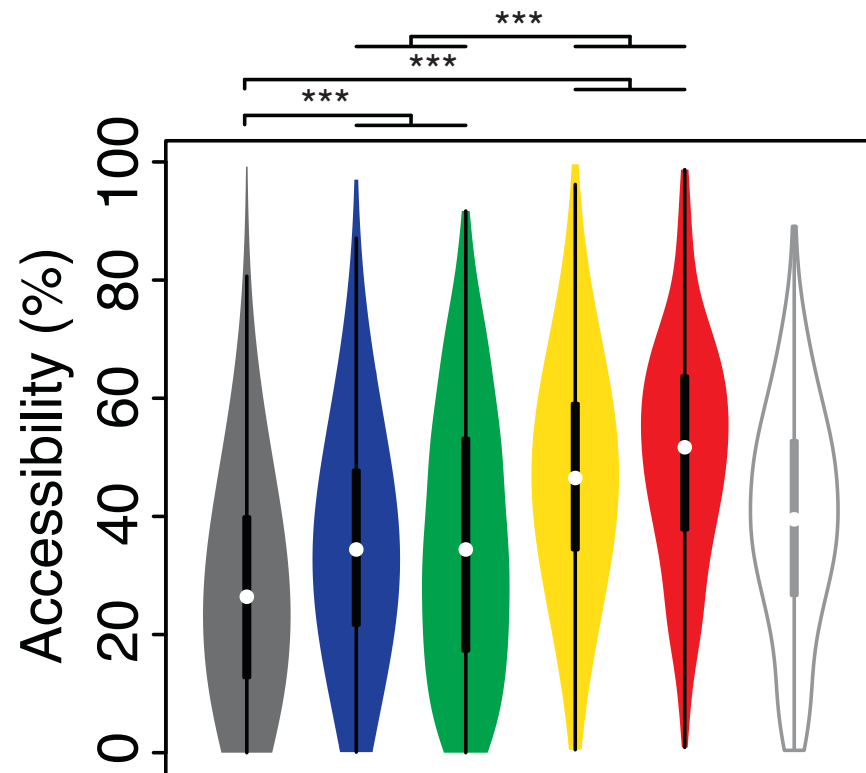
BLUE dense region
3L:210000-1230000
11% 17% 0% 52% 13% 0%



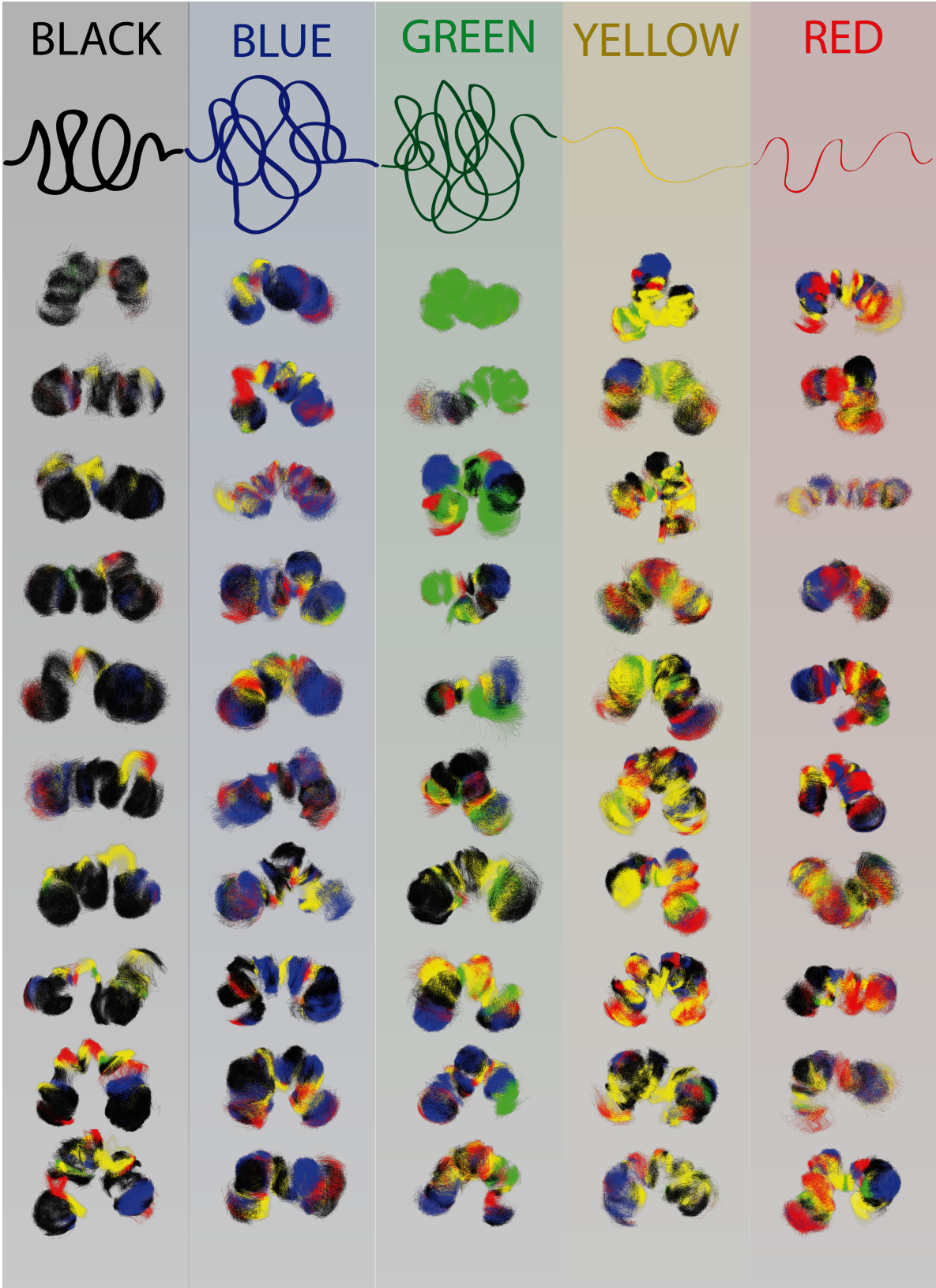
BLACK dense region
2L:17500000-18530000
1% 0% 0% 0% 98% 1%



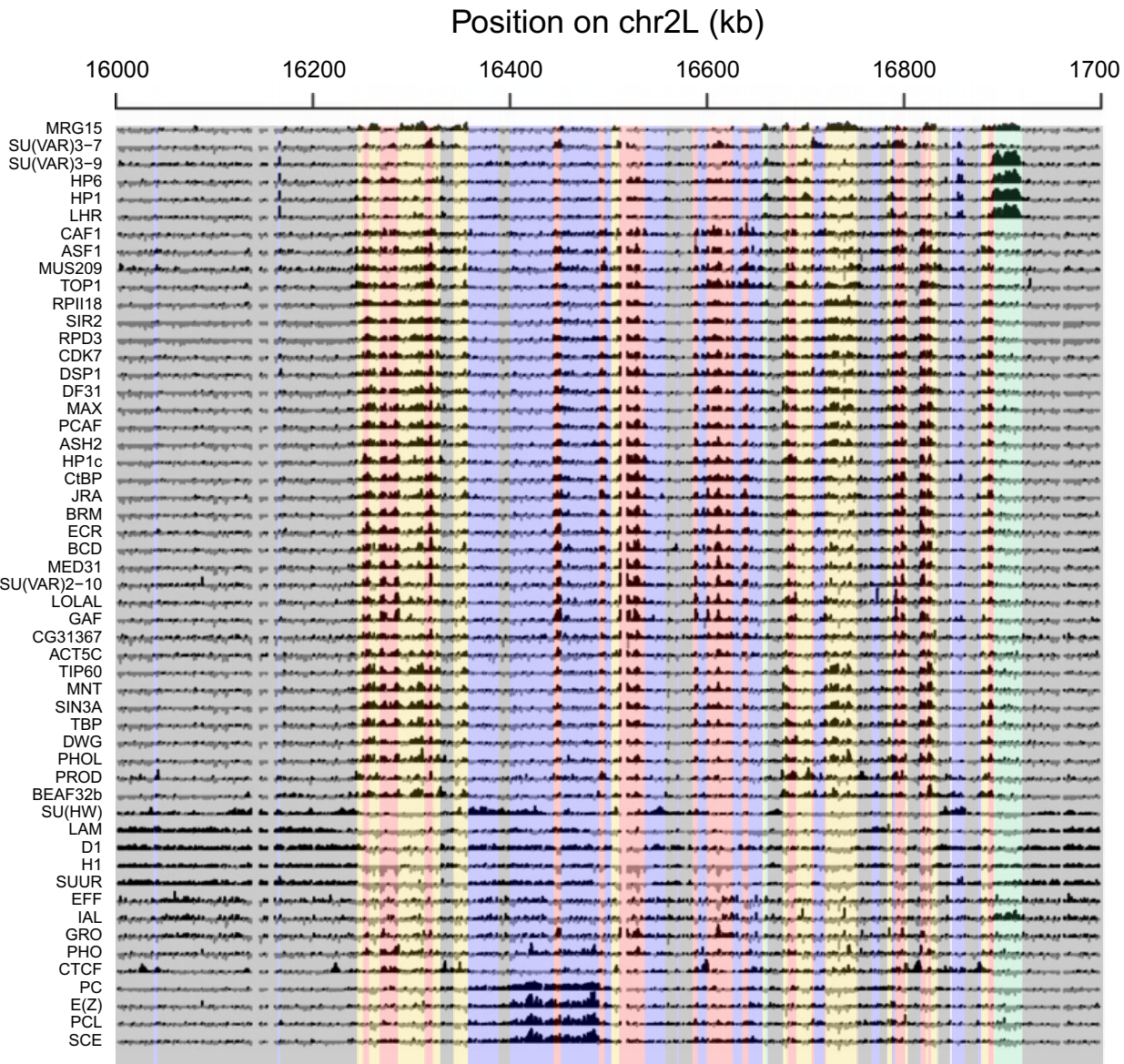
Structural **COLORs**



Structural COLOrS

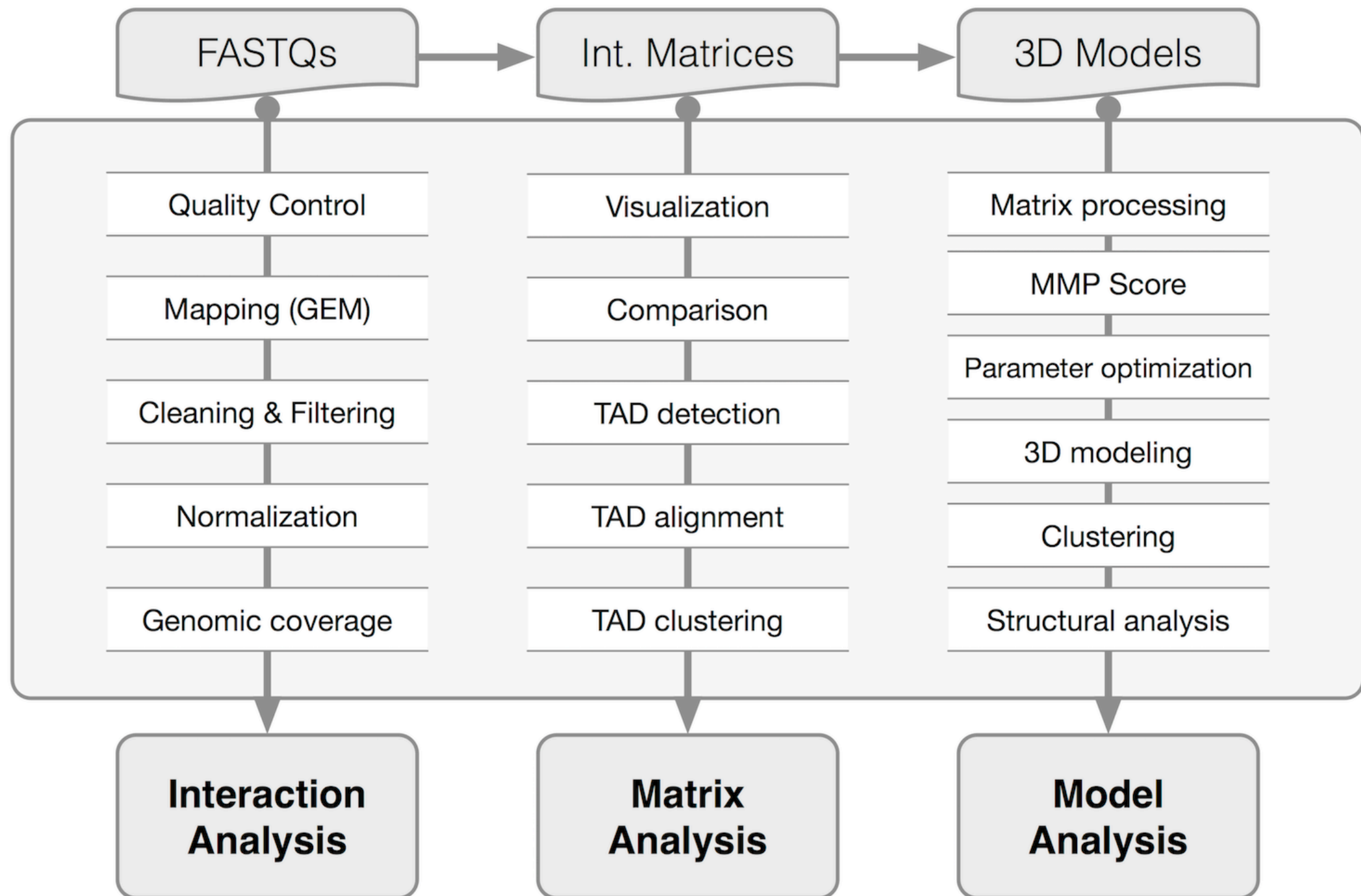


53 chromatin proteins



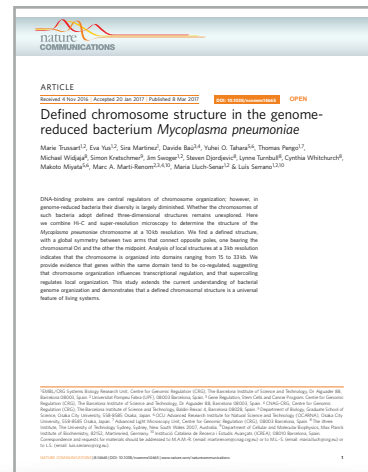
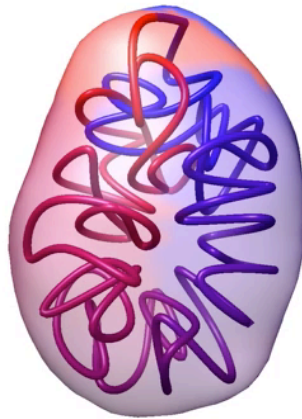
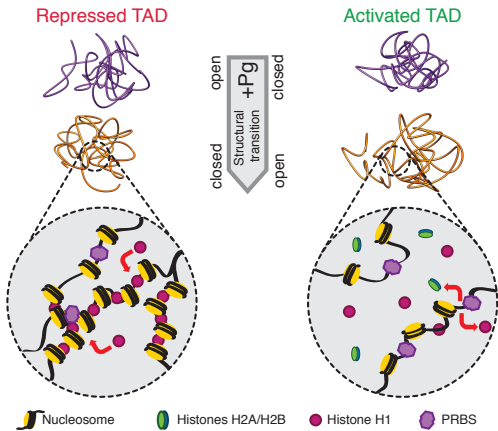
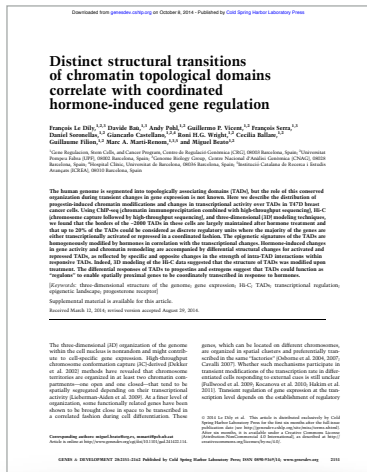
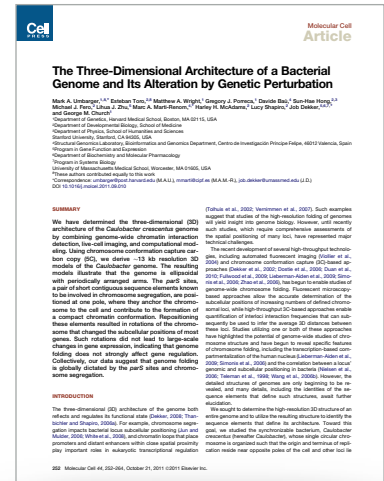
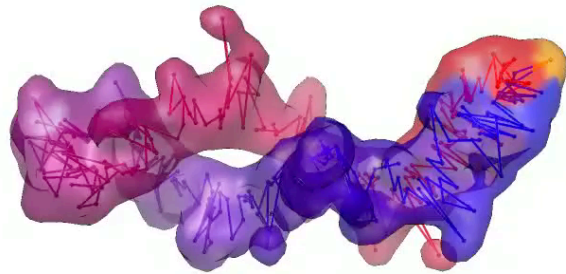
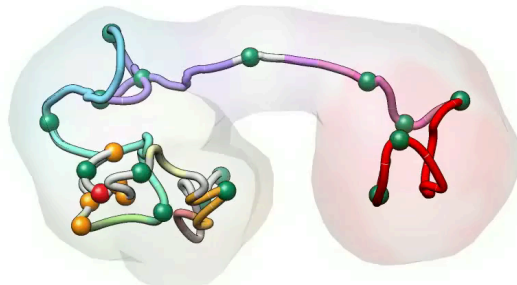
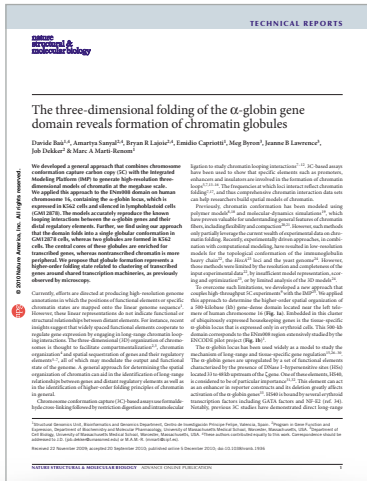


Serra, Baù, et al. (2017). PLOS CompBio



TADbit other applications...

Baù, D. et al. Nat Struct Mol Biol (2011)
Umbarger, M. A. et al. Mol Cell (2011)
Le Dily, F. et al. Genes & Dev (2014)
Trussart et al. Nature Comm. (2017)



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Multiscale
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