



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

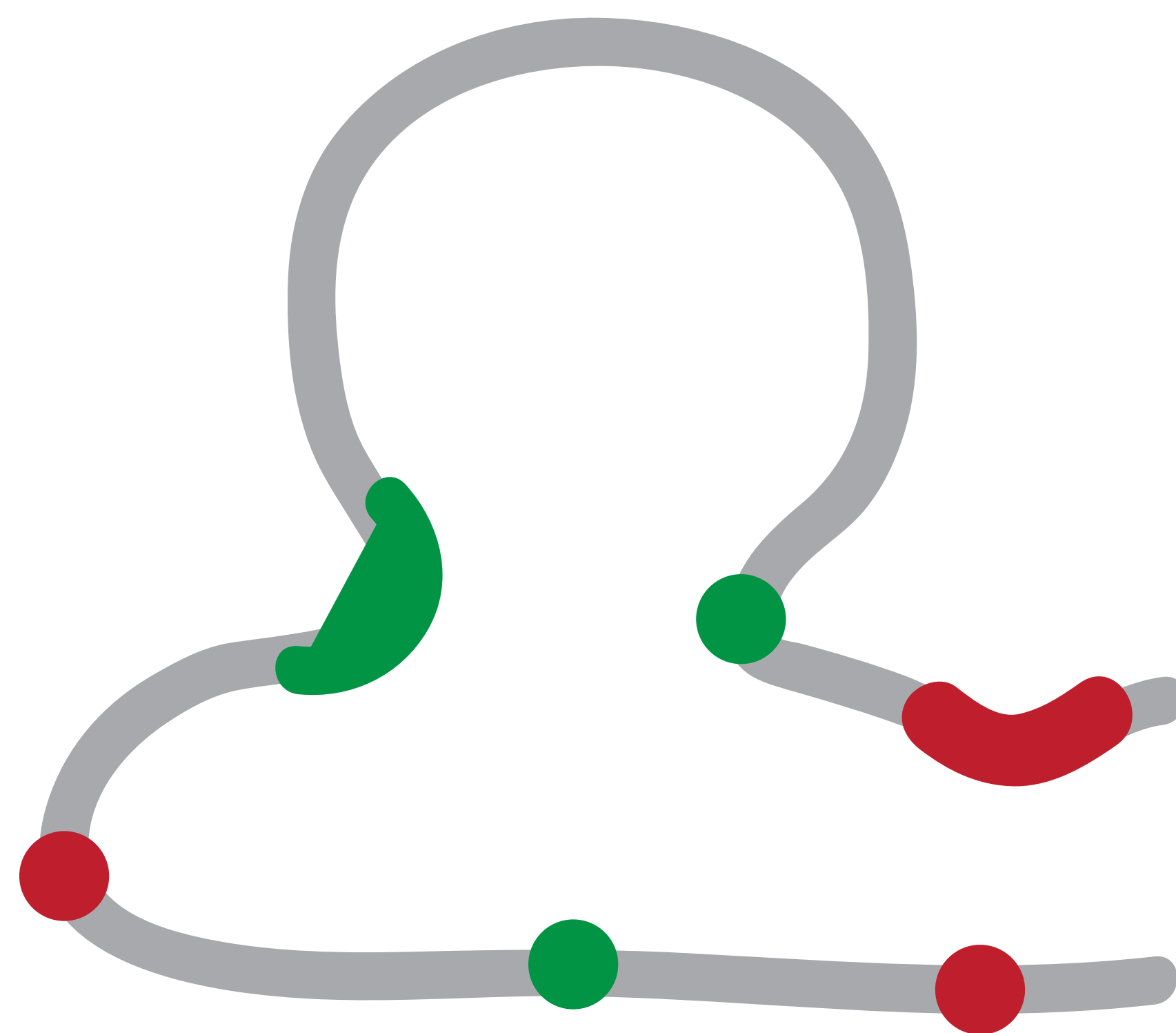
Marc A. Marti-Renom

CNAG-CRG · ICREA

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

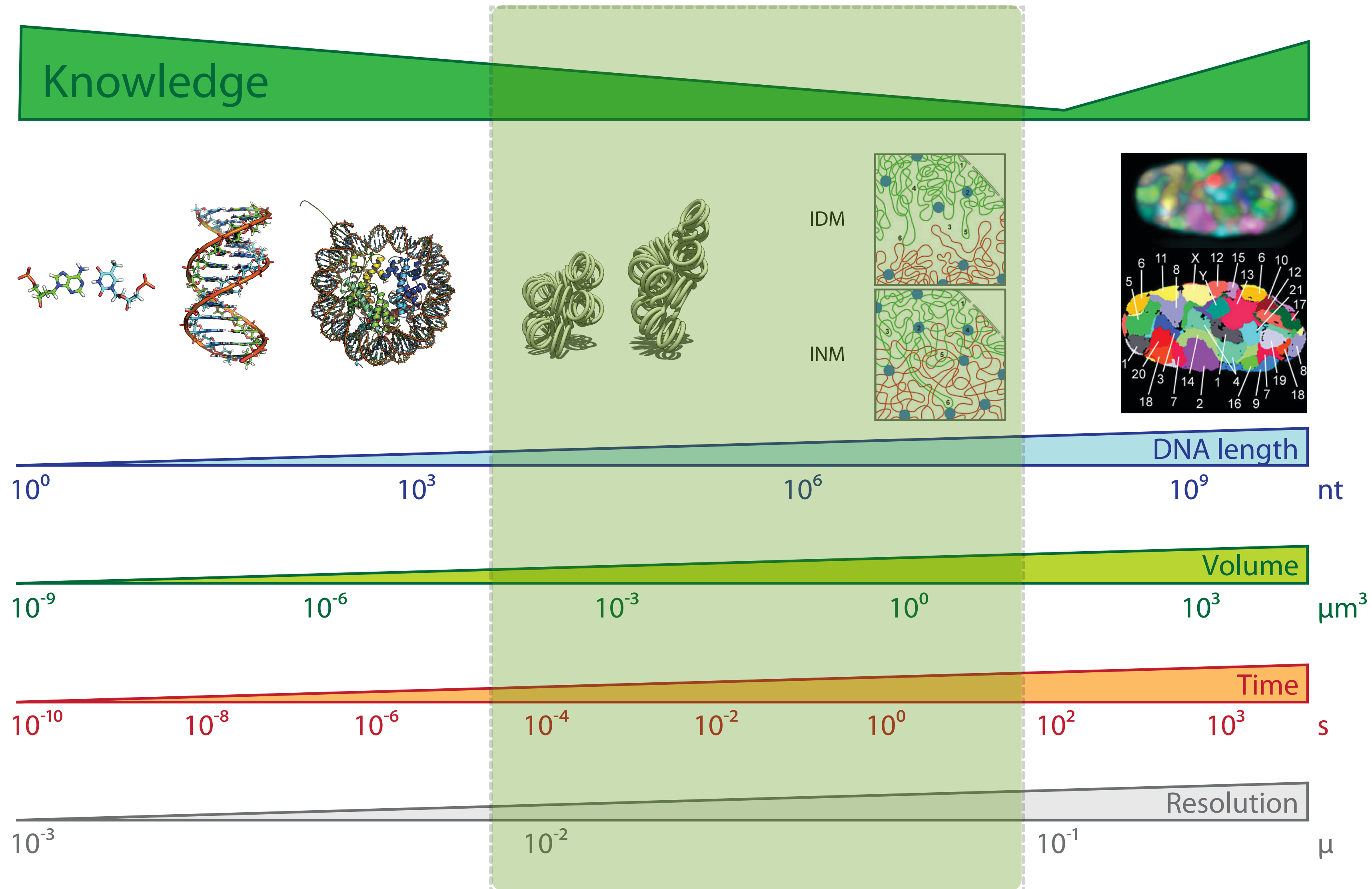
cnag CRG[®] ICREA

Photo by David Oliéte - www.davidoliete.com



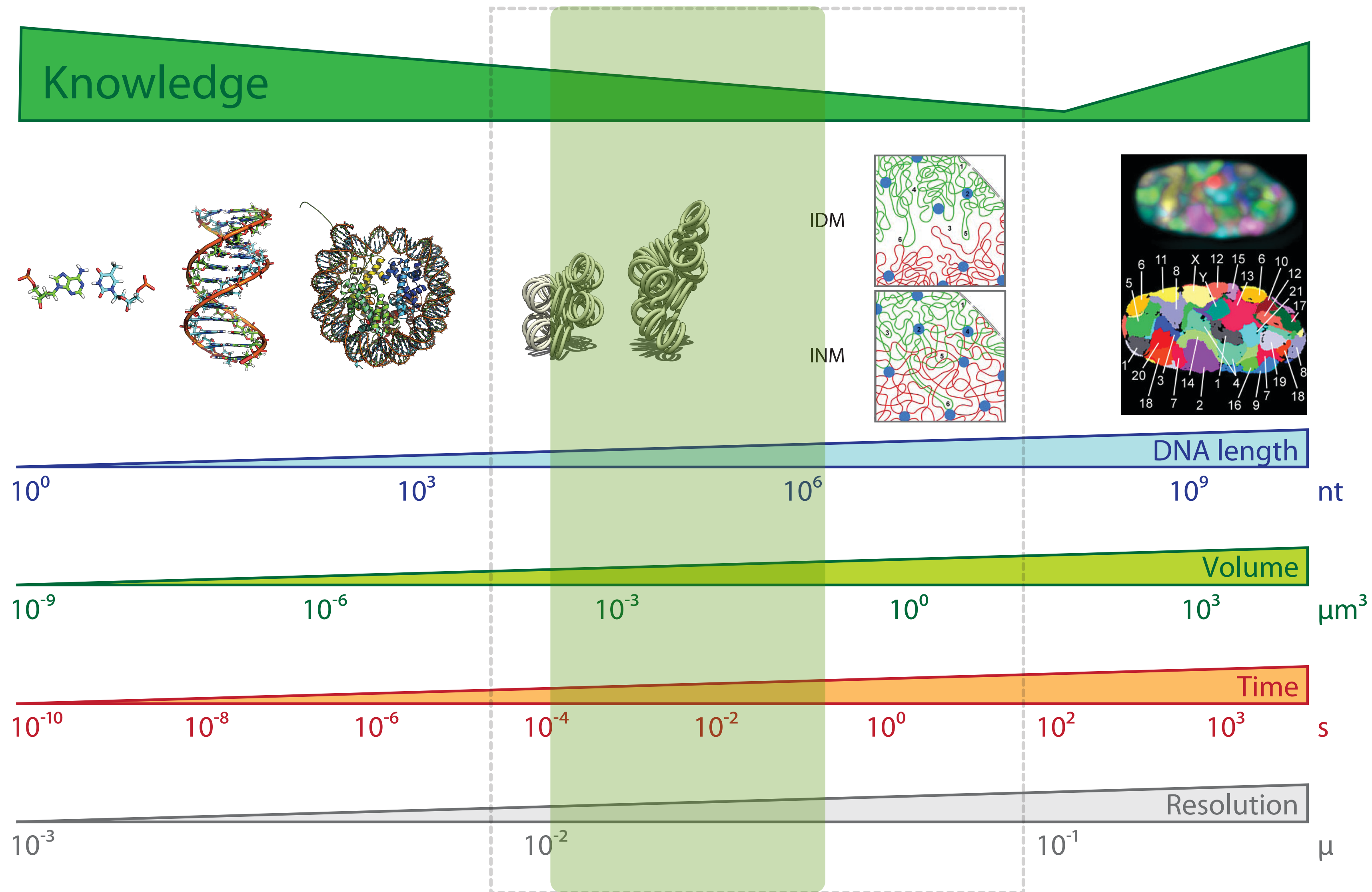
Resolution Gap

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



Resolution Gap

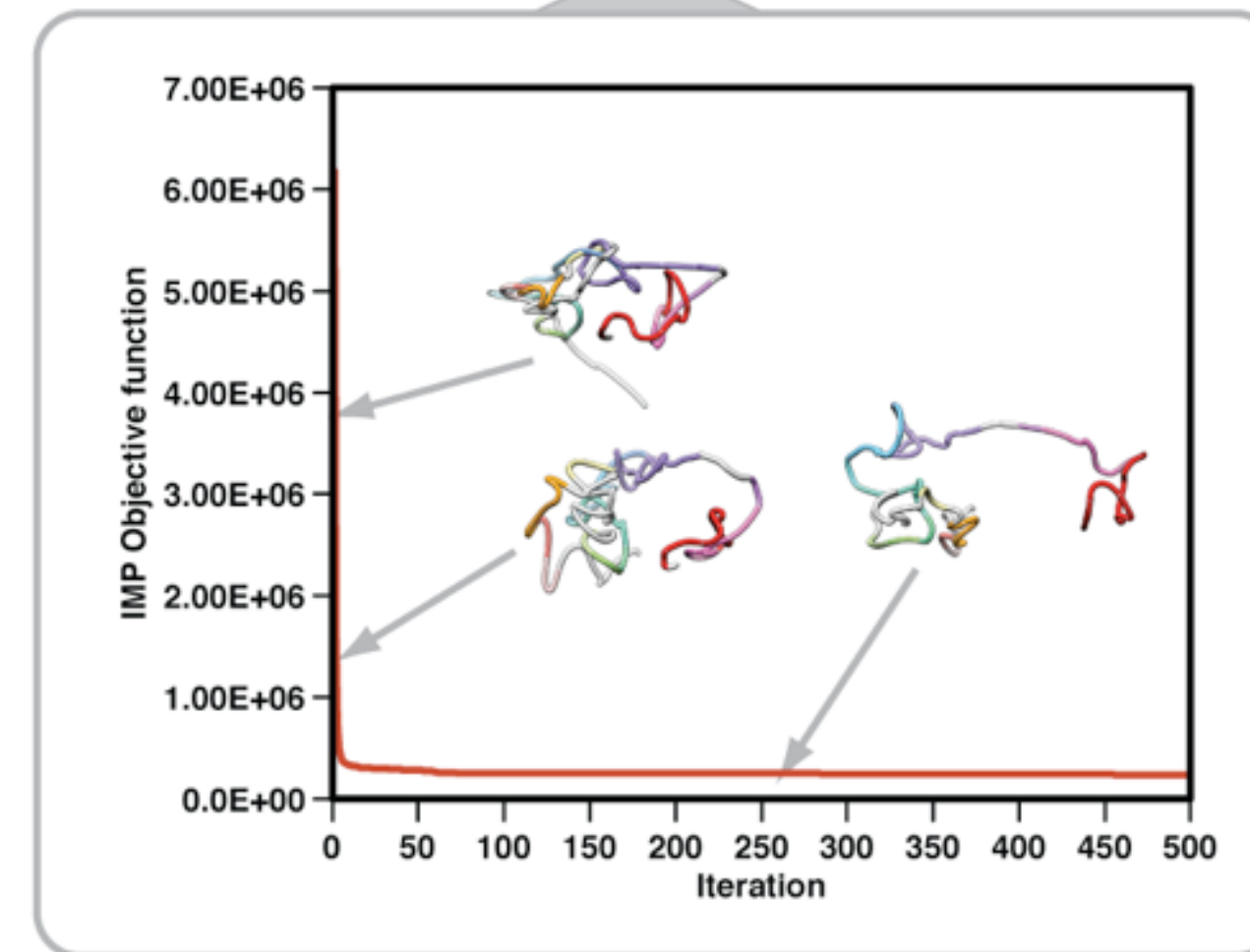
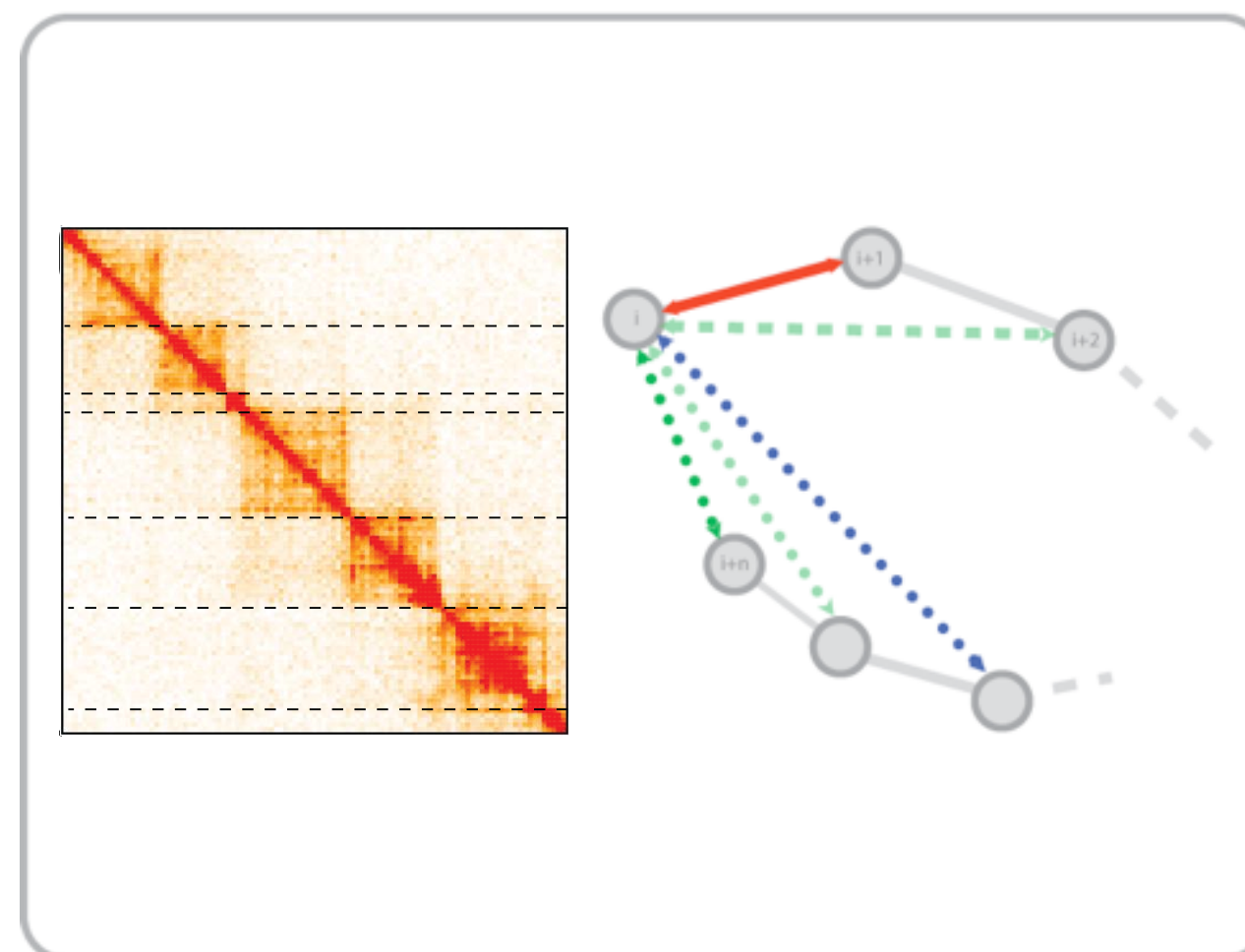
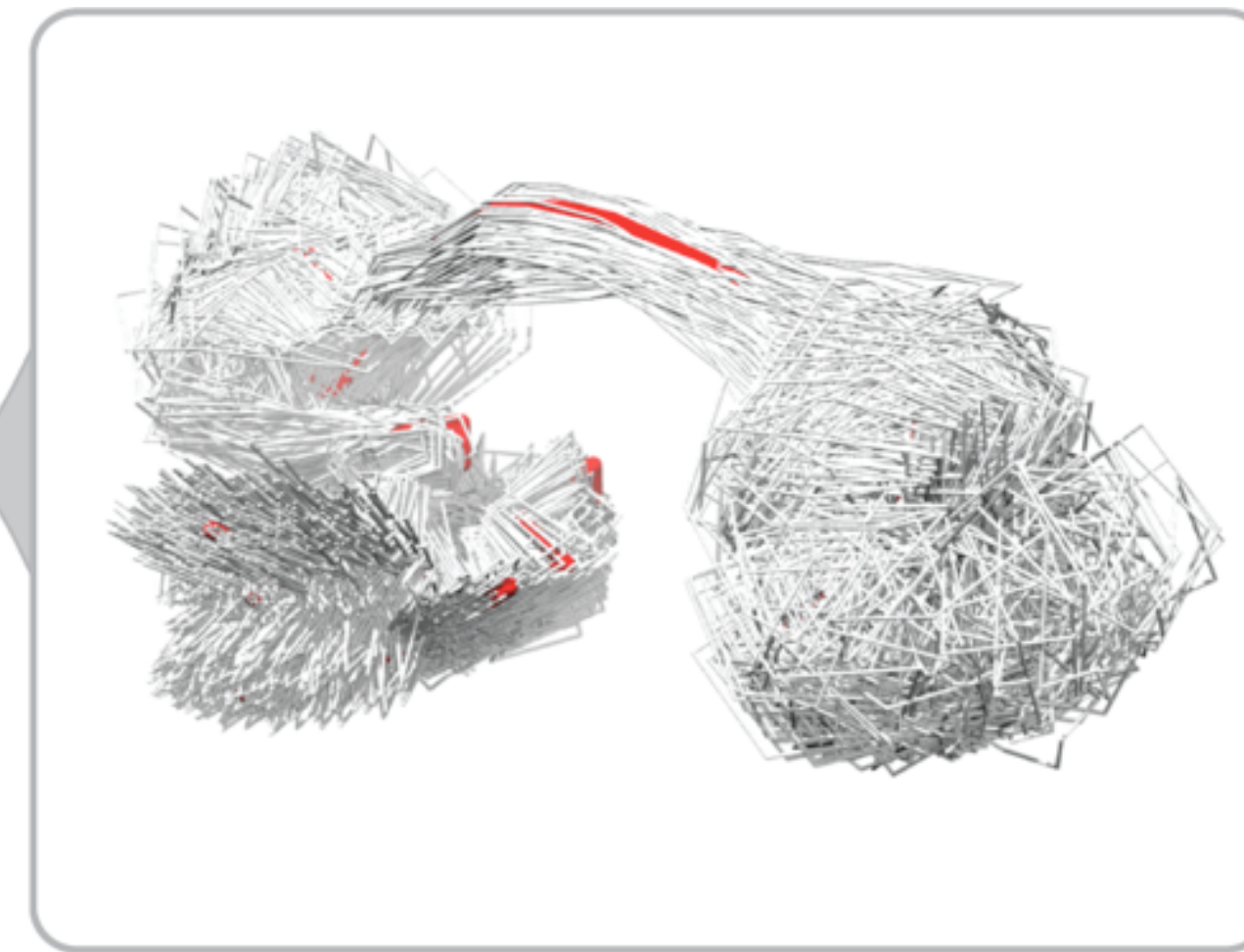
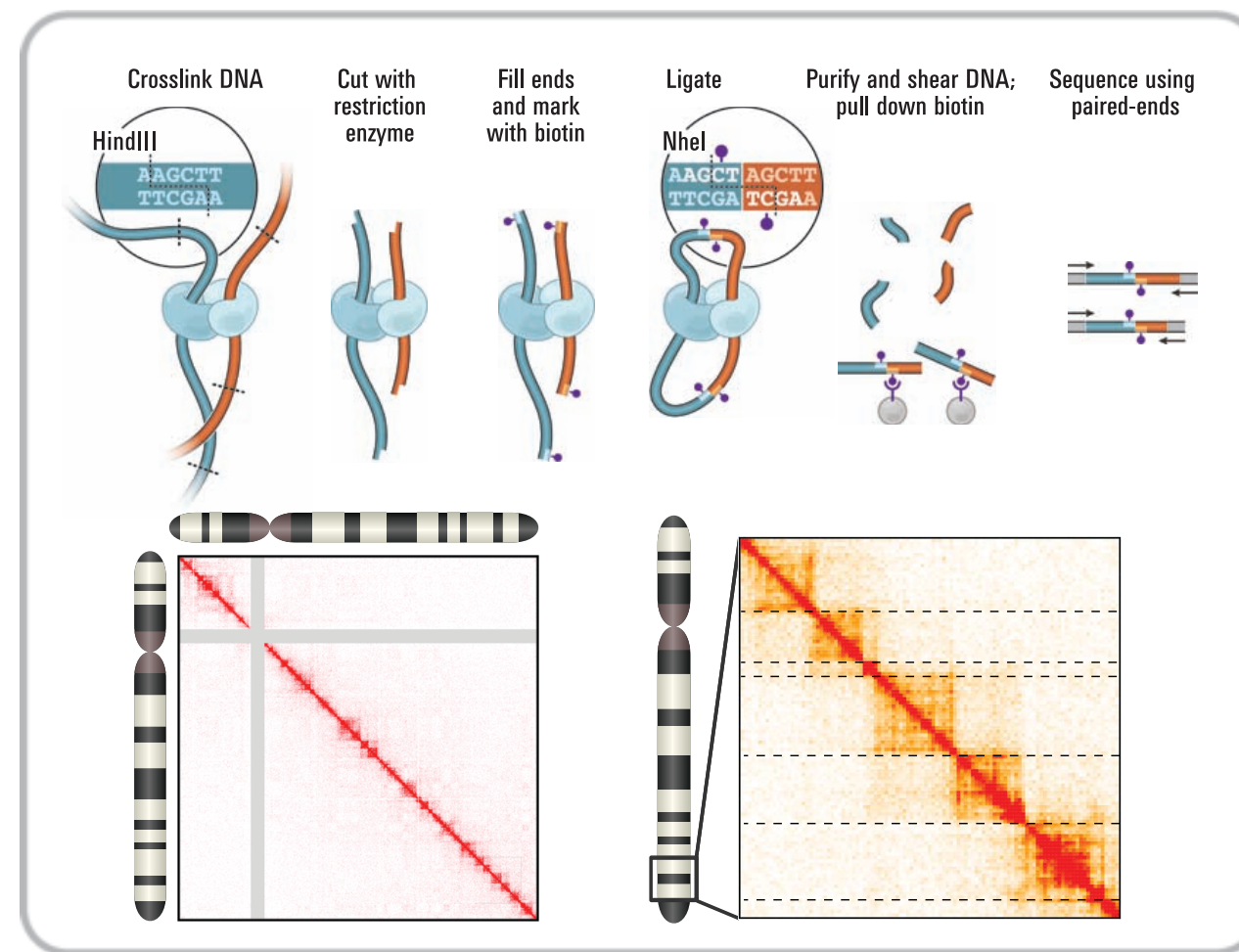
Marti-Renom, M. A. & Mirny, L. A. PLoS Comput Biol 7, e1002125 (2011)



Hybrid Method

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

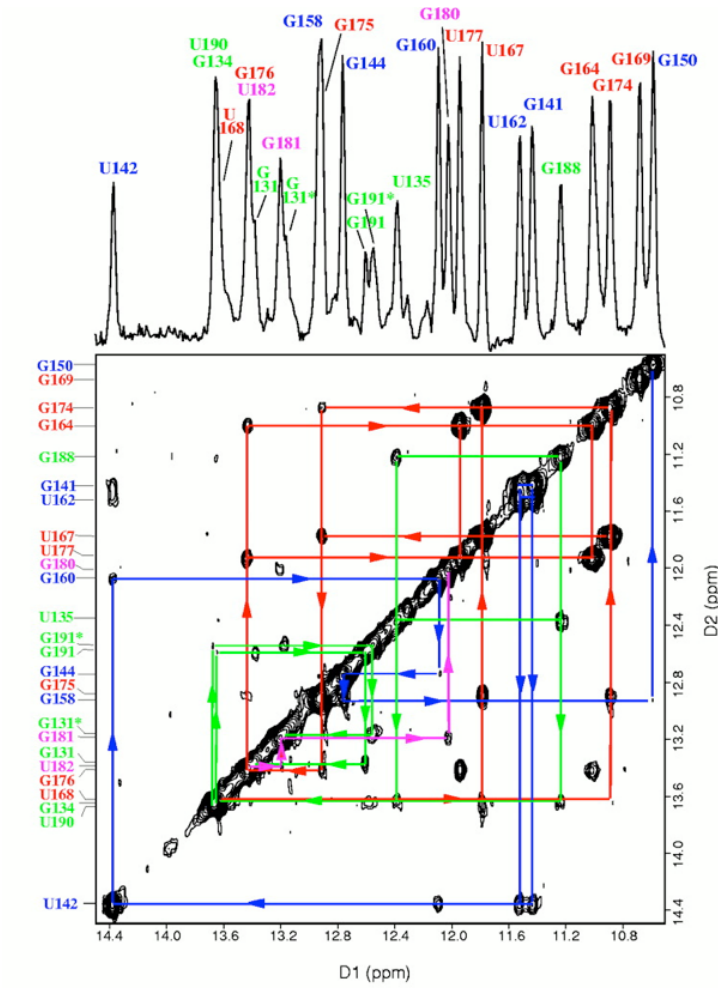
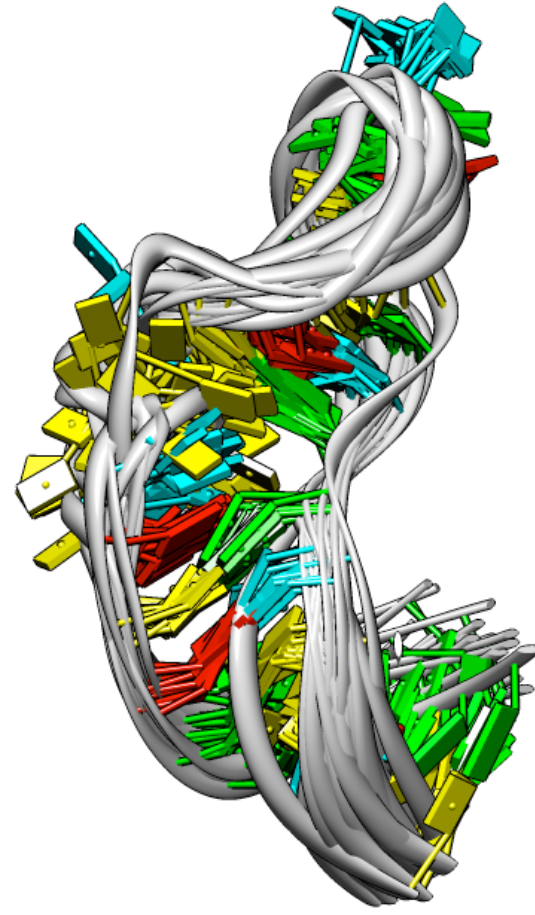
Experiments



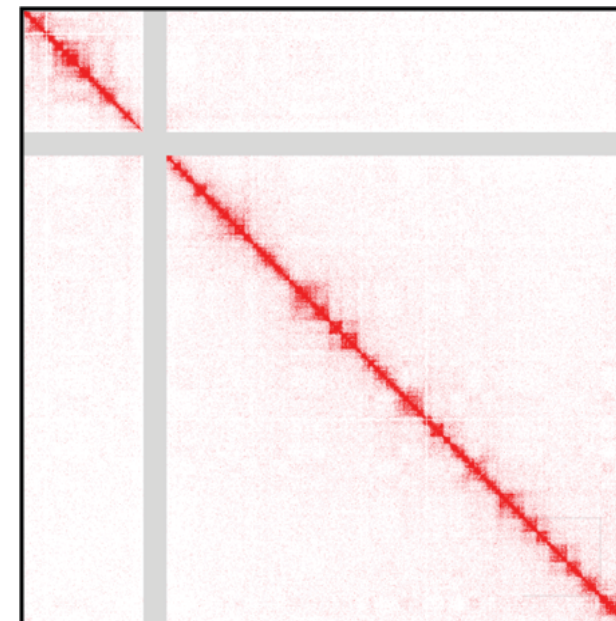
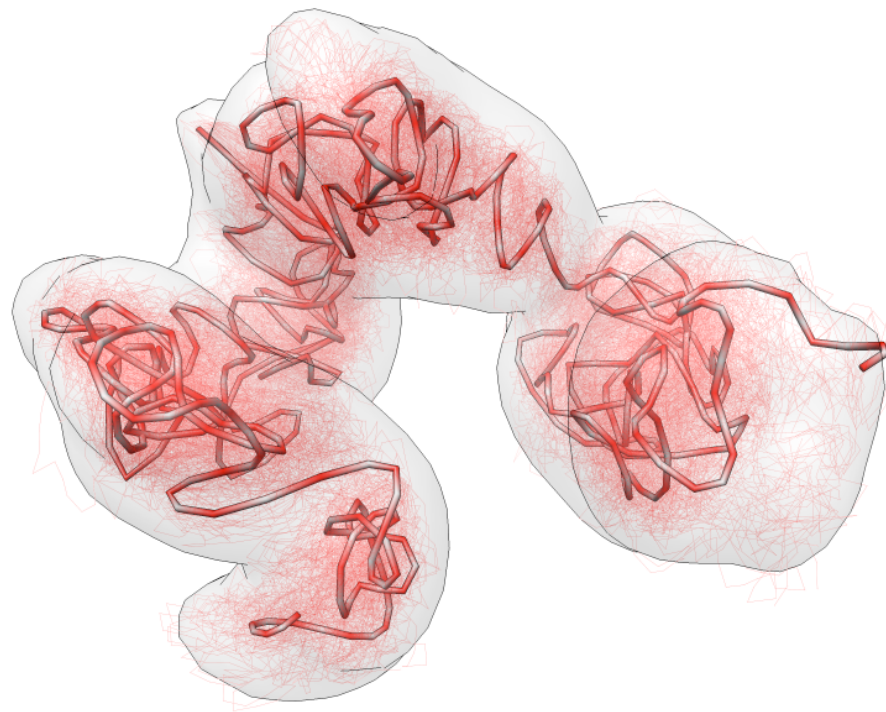
Computation

Restraint-based Modeling

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



Biomolecular structure determination
2D-NOESY data



Chromosome structure determination

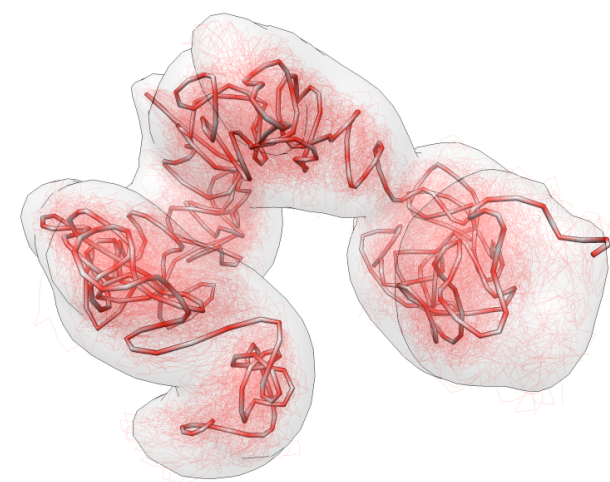
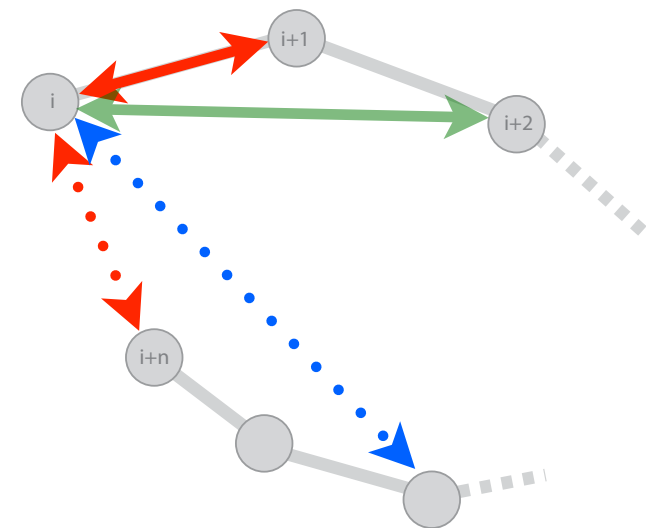
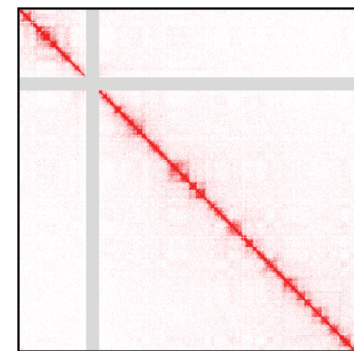
3C-based data



<http://3DGenomes.org>

Label Sequence
+ Q scores (as ASCII chars)
Base=T, Q=-1'=25

```
@FORJUSP02AJWD1
CCGTCAATTTCATTAAAGTTTAAACCTTGCGGCCGTACTCCCAGGCGGT
+
AAAAAAAAAAAA::99@:::??@:::FFAAAAACCAA:::BB@?A?
```

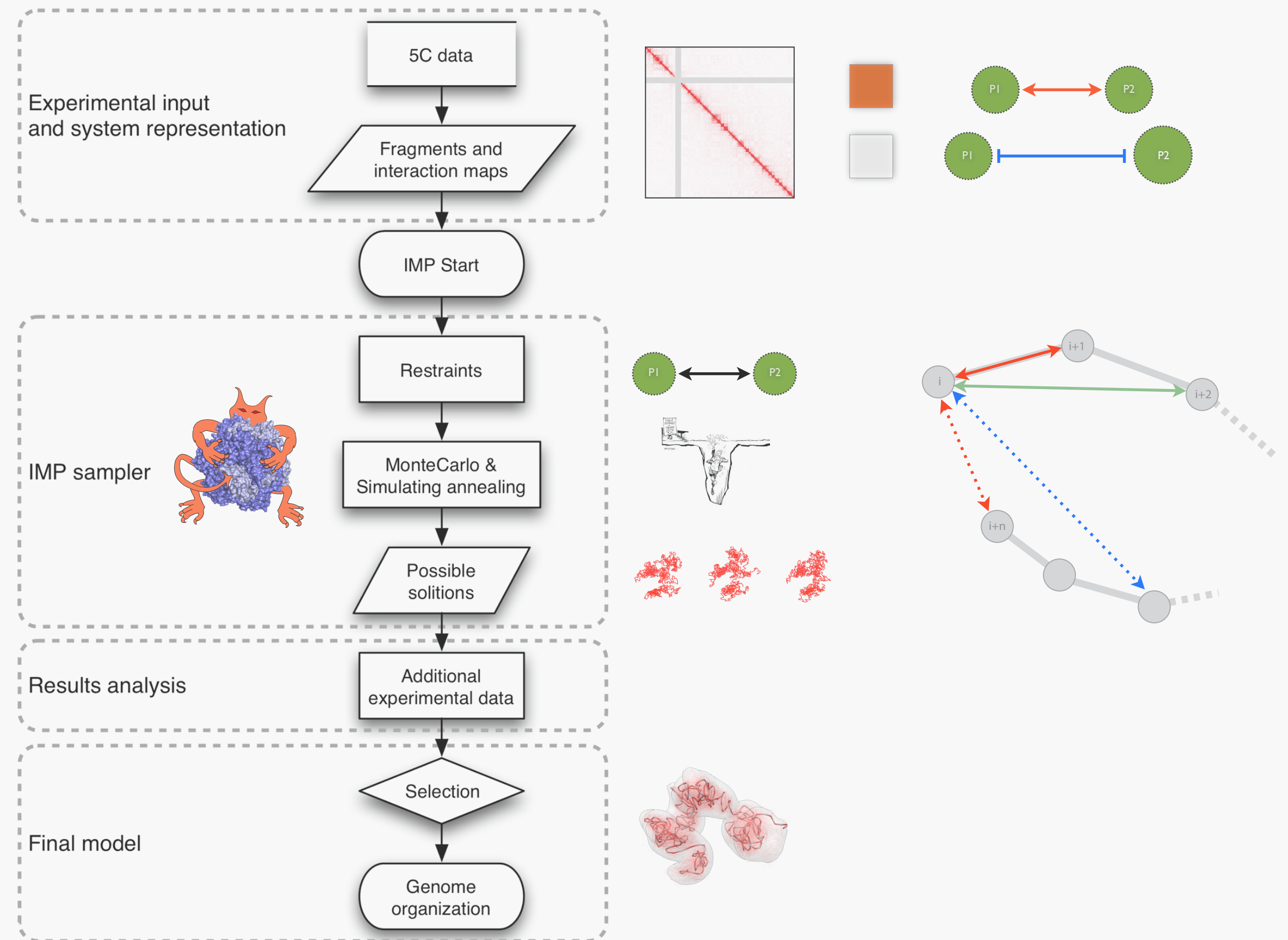


FastQ files to Maps

Map analysis

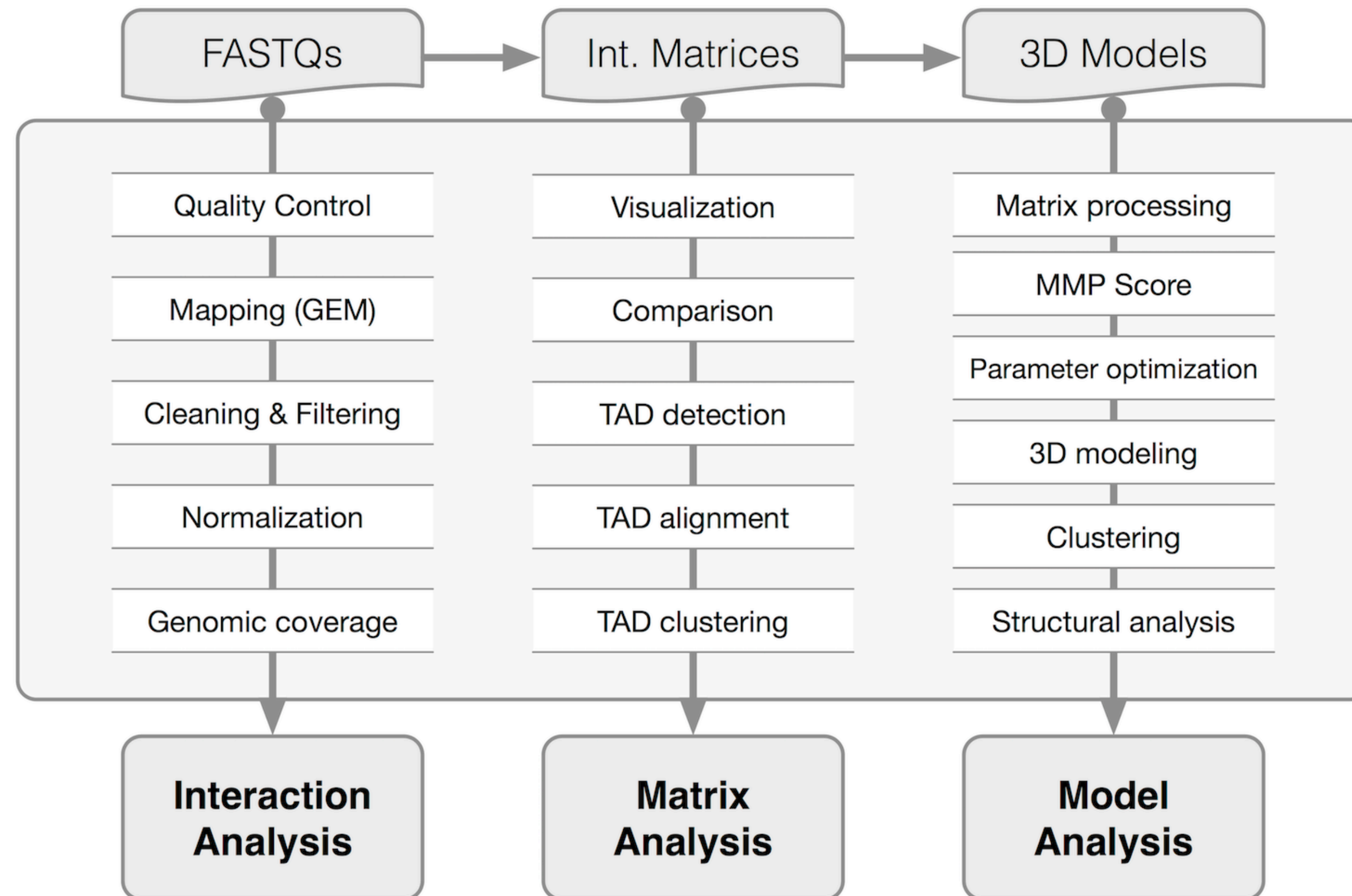
Model building

Model analysis





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



- 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)
- Belton, J.M. et al. Cell Reports (2015)
- Trussart M. et al. Nature Communication (2017)
- Cattoni, D. et al. Nature Communication (2017)
- Stadhouders R. et al. Nature Genetics (2018)
- Kojic, A., Cuadrado, A. et al. Nat Struct Mol Biol (2018)
- Beekman R. et al. Nature Medicine (2018)
- Mas, G. et al. Nature Genetics (2018)
- Pascual-Reguant, L. et al. Nature Communication (2018)
- Nir, Farabella, Perez-Estrada, et al. PLOS Genetics (2018)
- Cuadrado, Giménez-Llorente et al. (2019)
- Miguel-Escalada et al. (2019)
- Morf et al. (2019)

Nature Structural & Molecular Biology, 25(9), 766-777, 2018
Cell, 173(7), 1796-1809.e17, 2018
Structure, 26(6), 894-904.e2, 2018
Genome Research, 29(1), 29-39, 2019
Genome Research, 29(1), gr.238527.118, 2019

Can we walk the chromatin path in the nucleus?

by

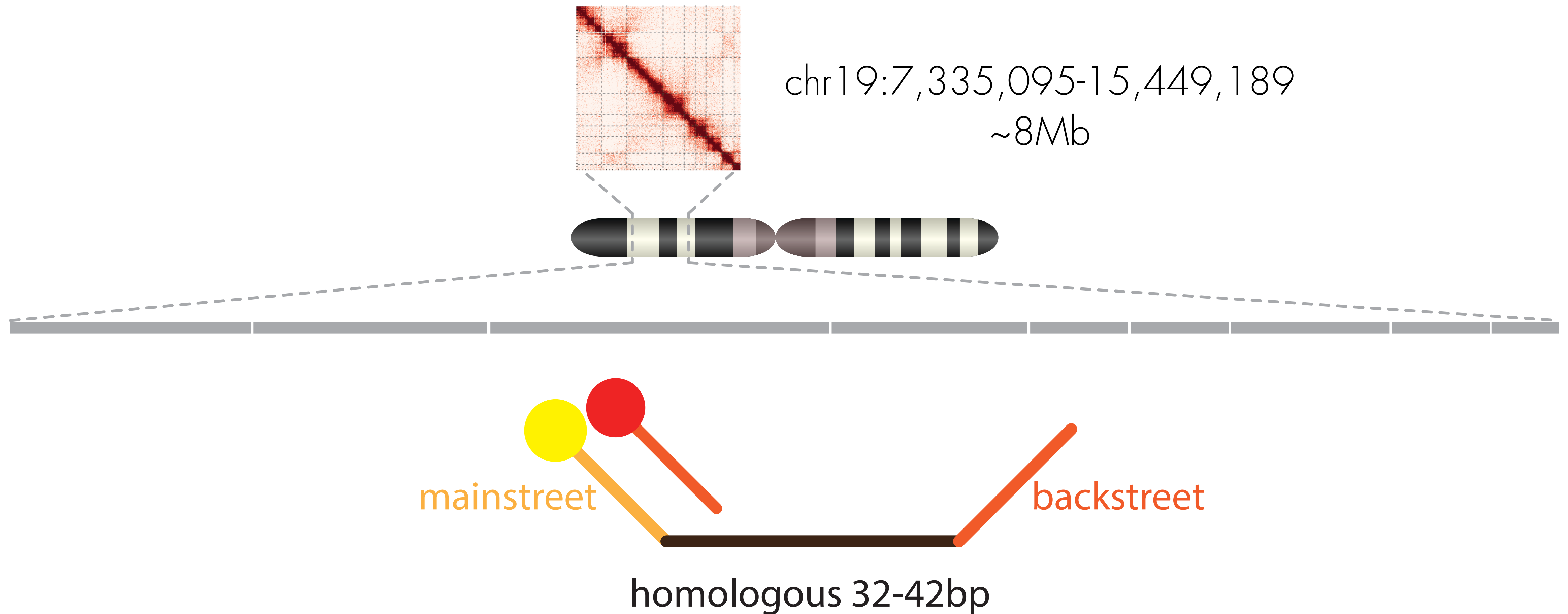
Integrating imaging and Hi-C maps with modeling.

by developing a method for

Oligopaint-based modeling of genomes

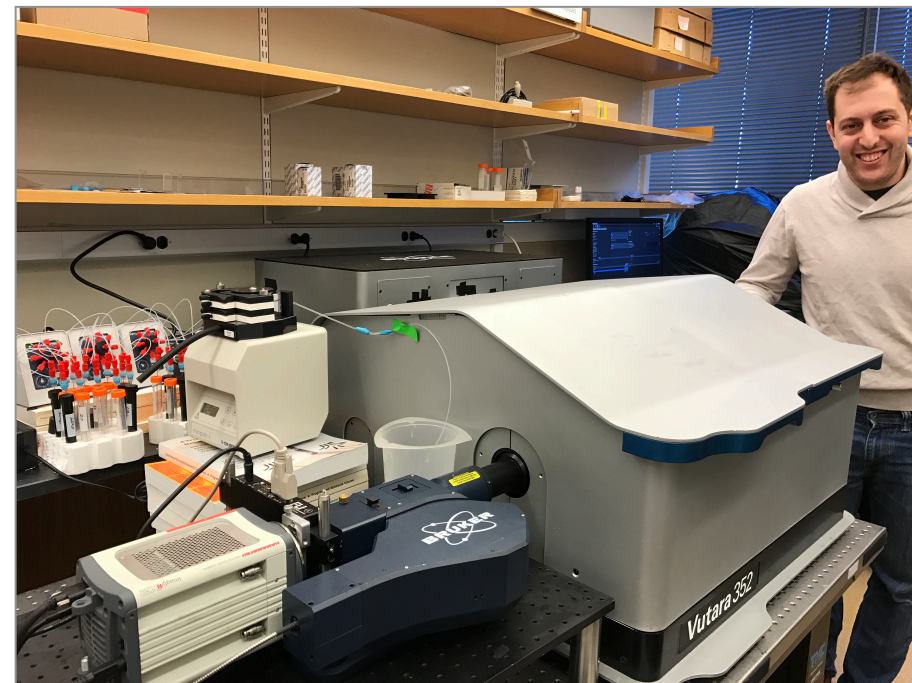
High-resolution imaging

Tracing chromosomes with OligoSTORM & fluidics cycles in PGP1 cells



High-resolution imaging

Tracing chromosomes with OligoSTORM & fluidics cycles in PGP1 cells



Guy Nir Harvard Med School

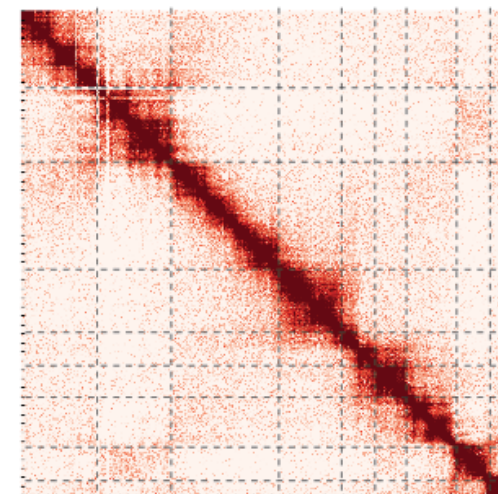
Bodgan Bintu Harvard

Carl Ebeling Bruker

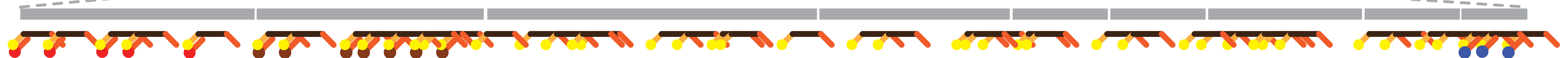
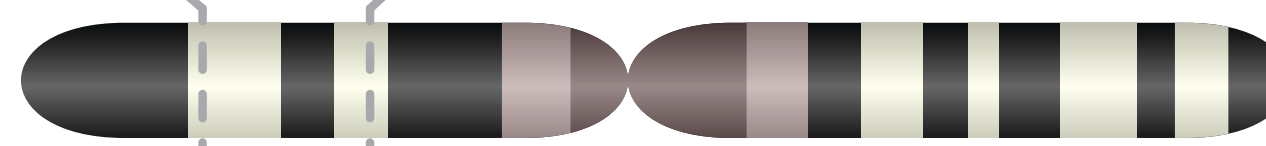
Jeff Stuckey Bruker

John Schreiner Zero Epsilon

Steve Callahan Zero Epsilon



chr19:7,335,095-15,449,189
~8Mb



1

1,280Kb

2

1,240Kb

3

1,800Kb

4

1,040Kb

5

520Kb

6

520Kb

7

840Kb

8

520Kb

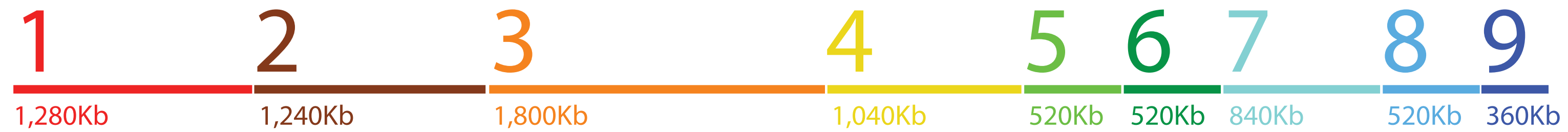
9

360Kb



High-resolution imaging

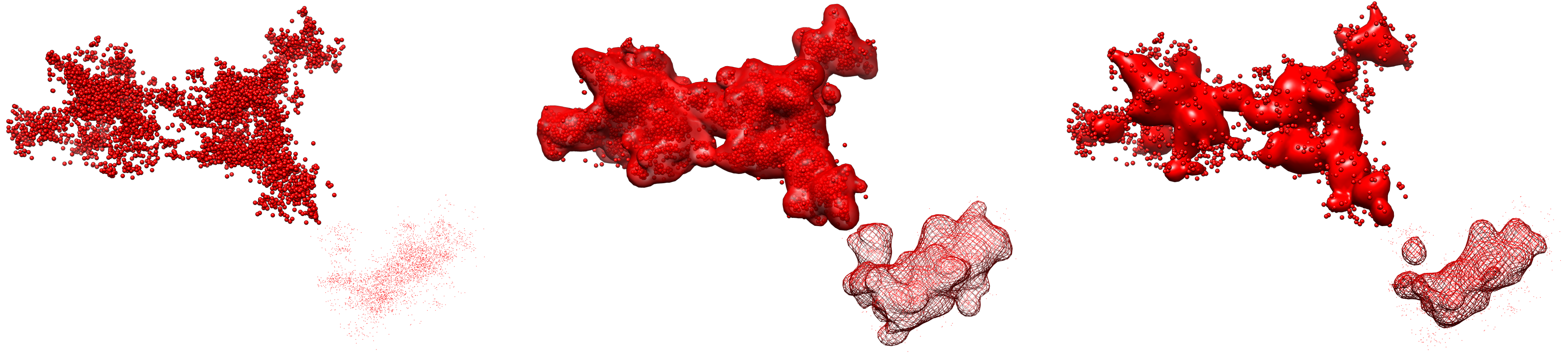
Tracing chr19:7,335,095-15,449,189 ~8Mb



High-resolution imaging

XYZ points convolution into a density map

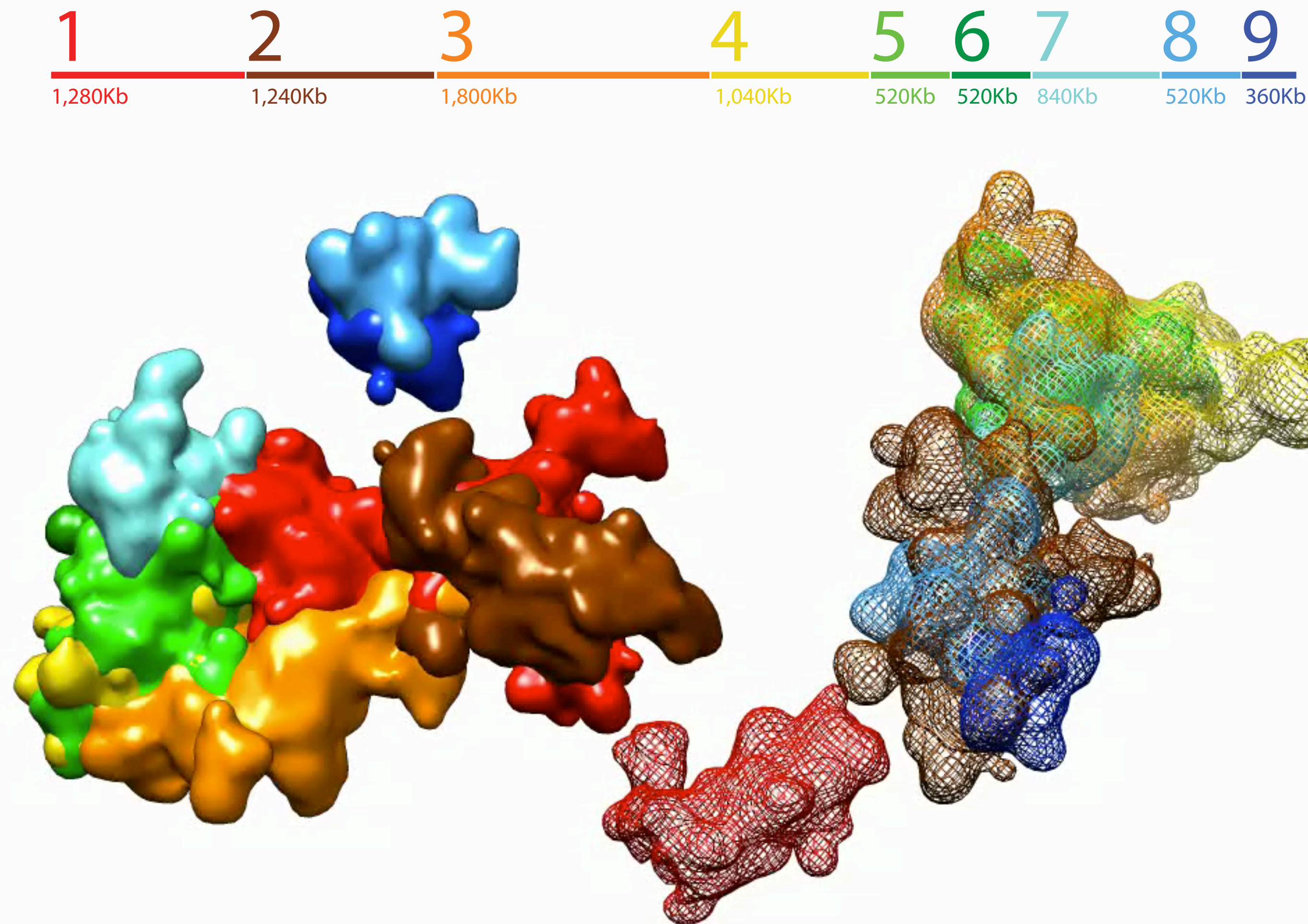
$$\rho(x, y, z) = \sum_N \frac{Z_N}{(\sigma\sqrt{2\pi})^3} e^{-\frac{(x-x_n)^2 + (y-y_n)^2 + (z-z_n)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$



Cell-02 · Segment 1

Density maps

Cell-02 · Density map @ 50nm



Area (nm²)

Volume (nm³)

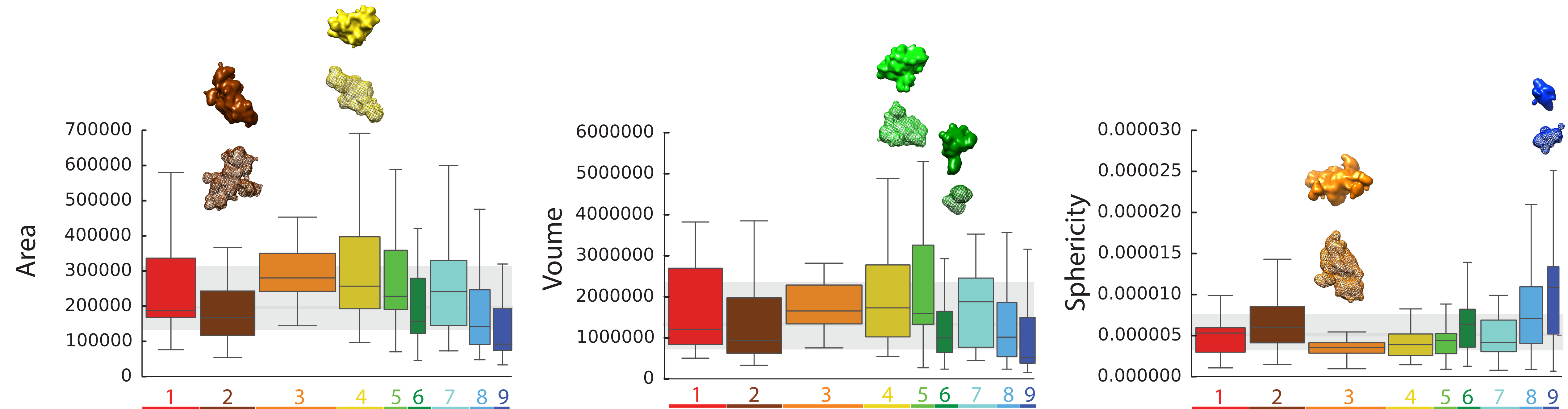
Sphericity

Overlap (%)

Distance (nm)

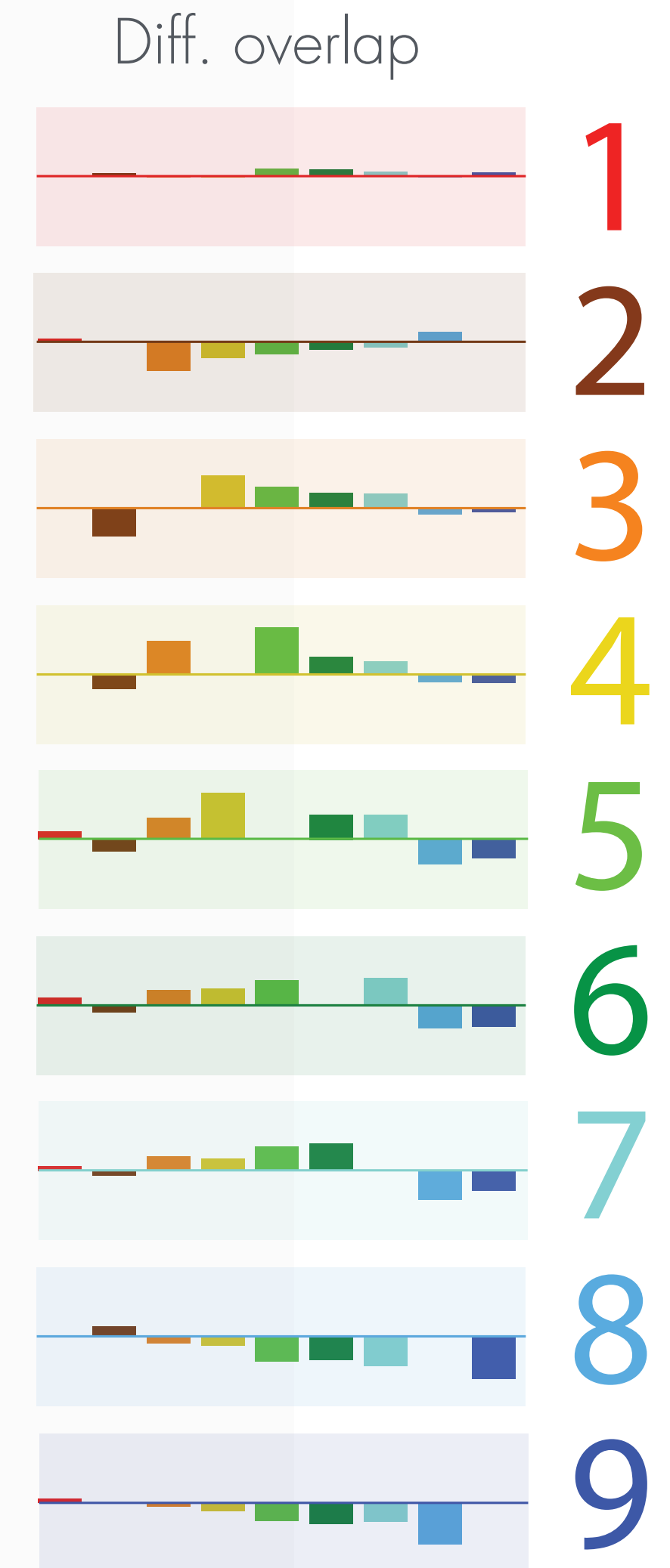
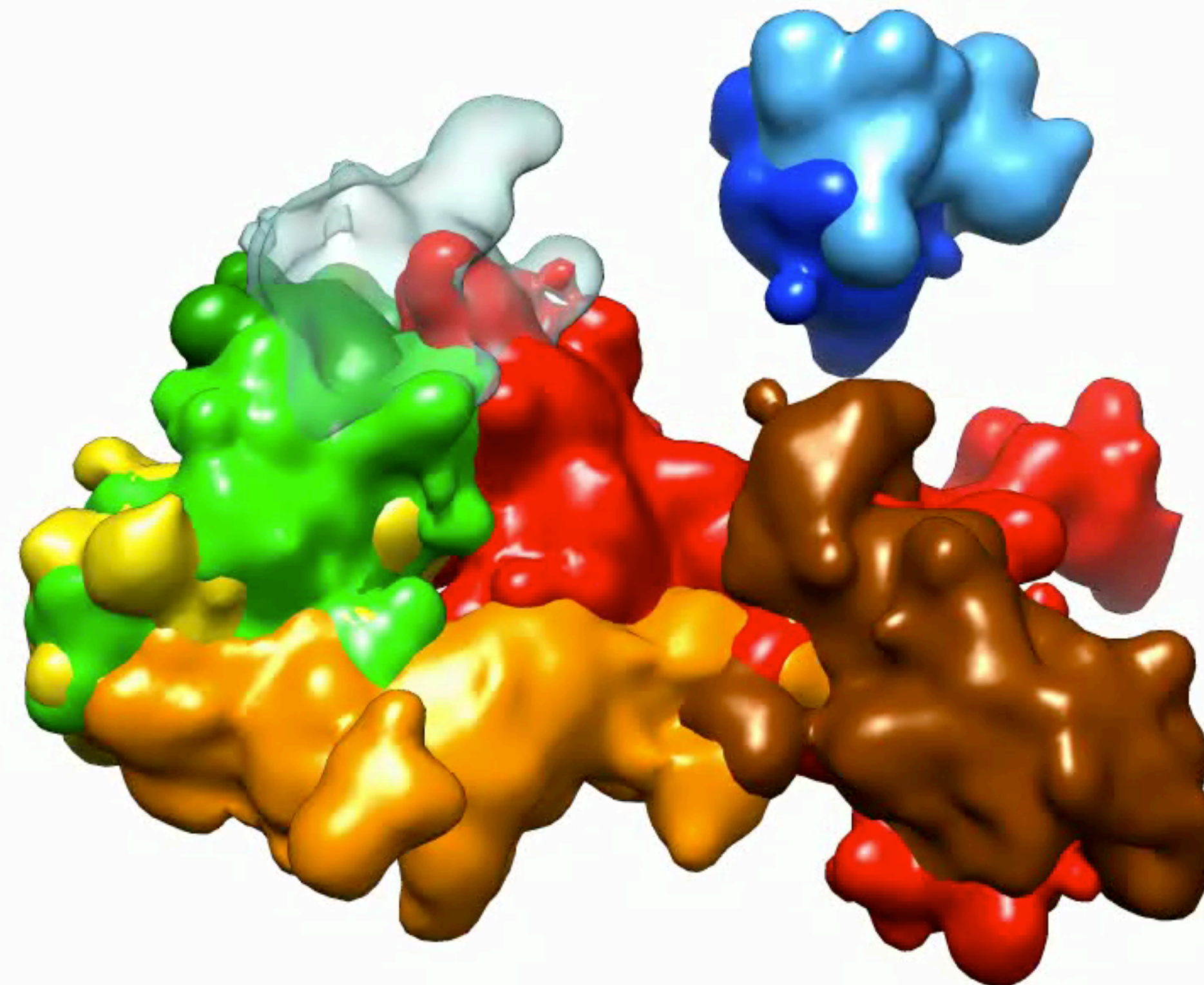
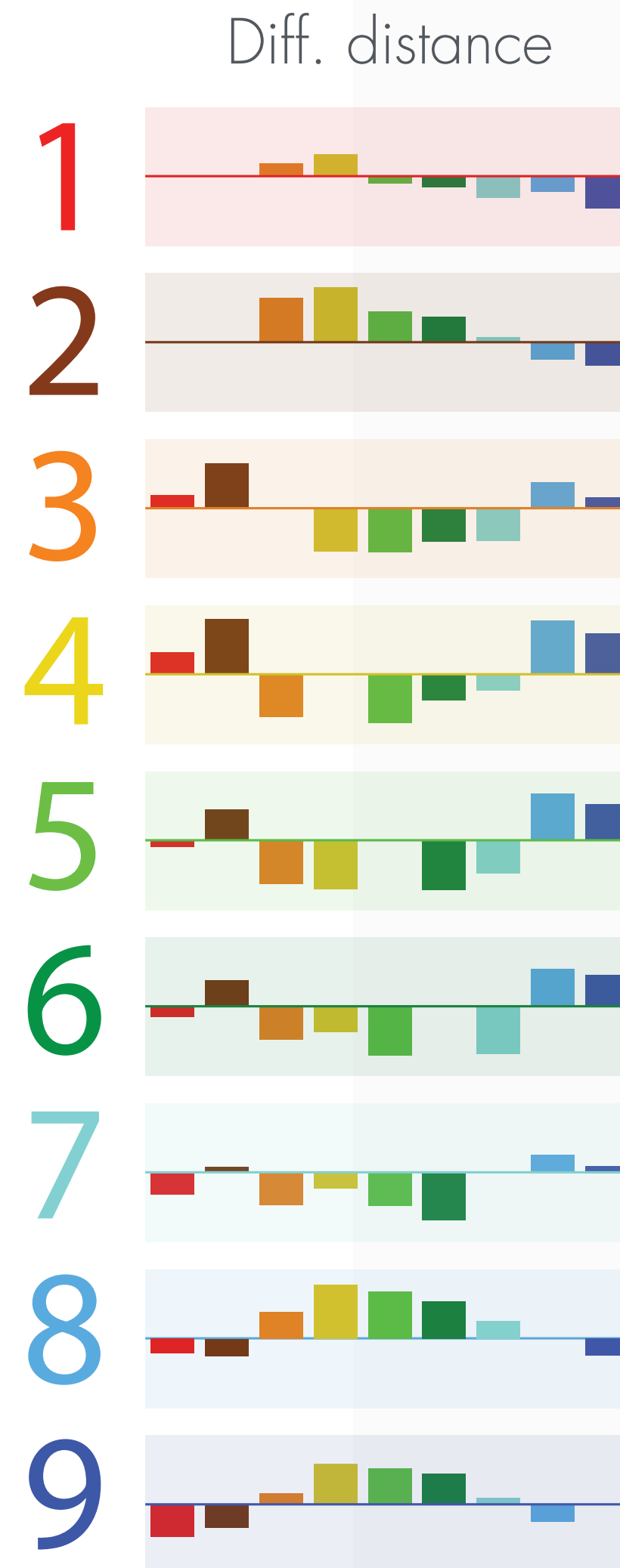
Structural features

Area, Volume and Sphericity of 19 cells each with 2 homologous resolved



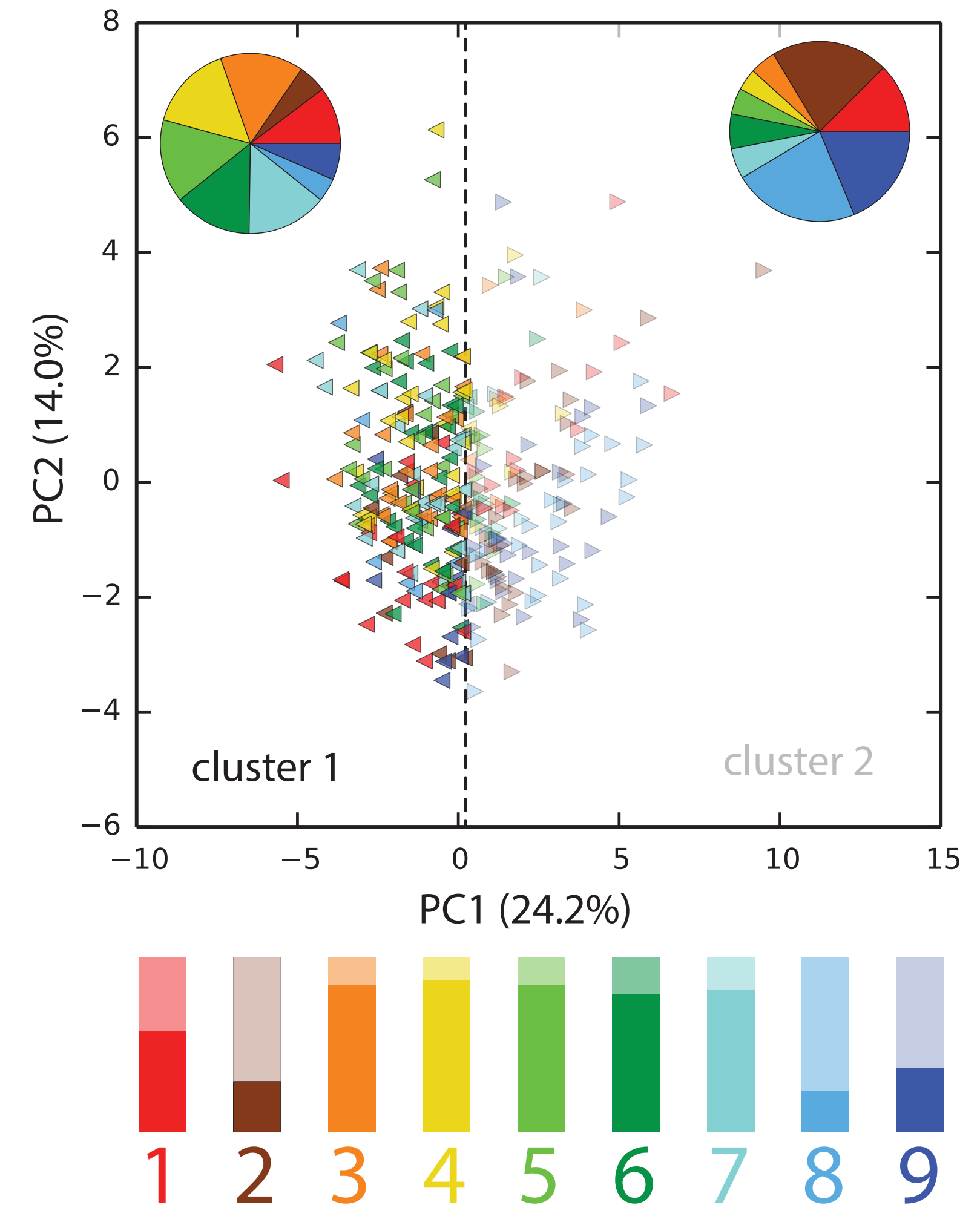
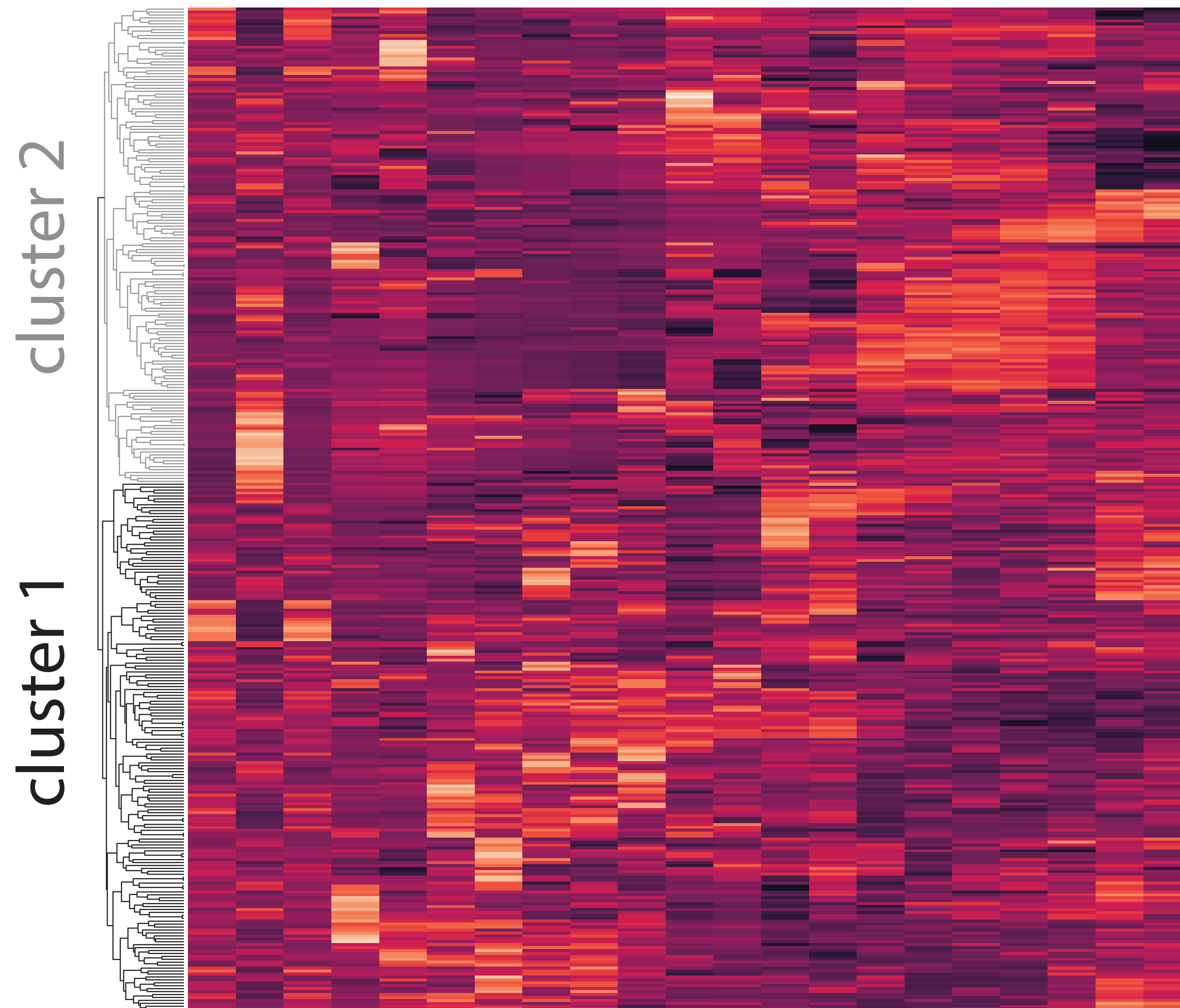
Spatial arrangement

Distance and overlap of 19 cells each with 2 homologous resolved



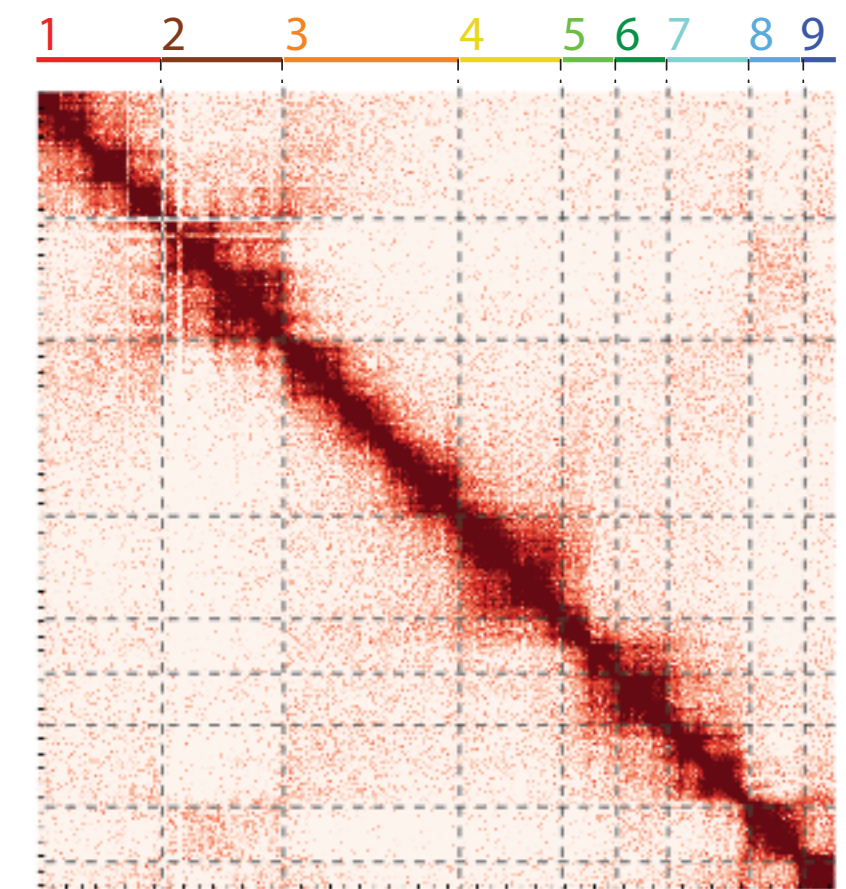
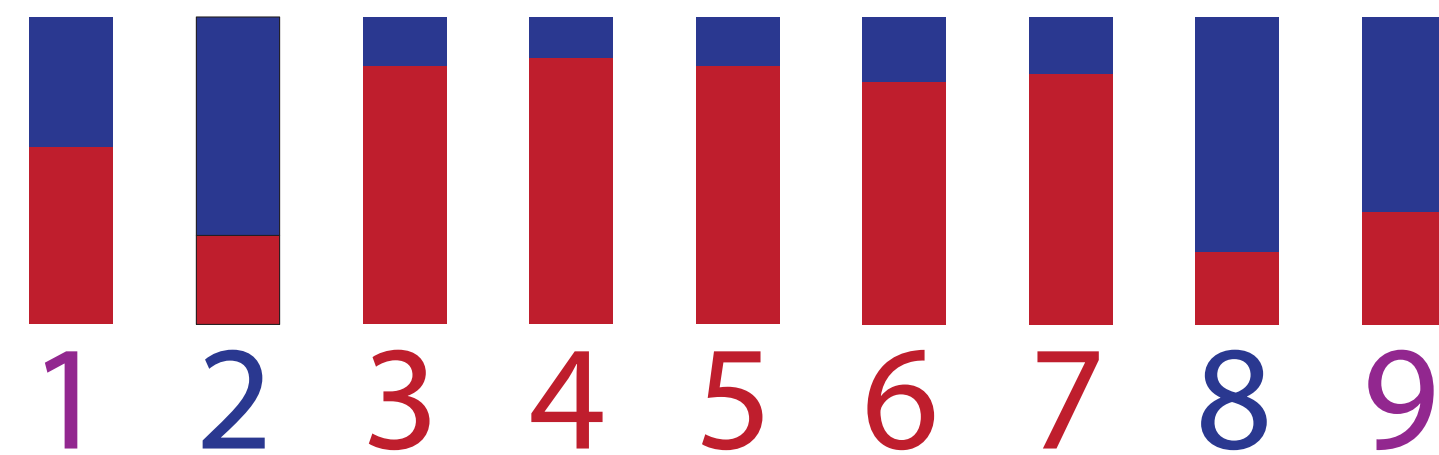
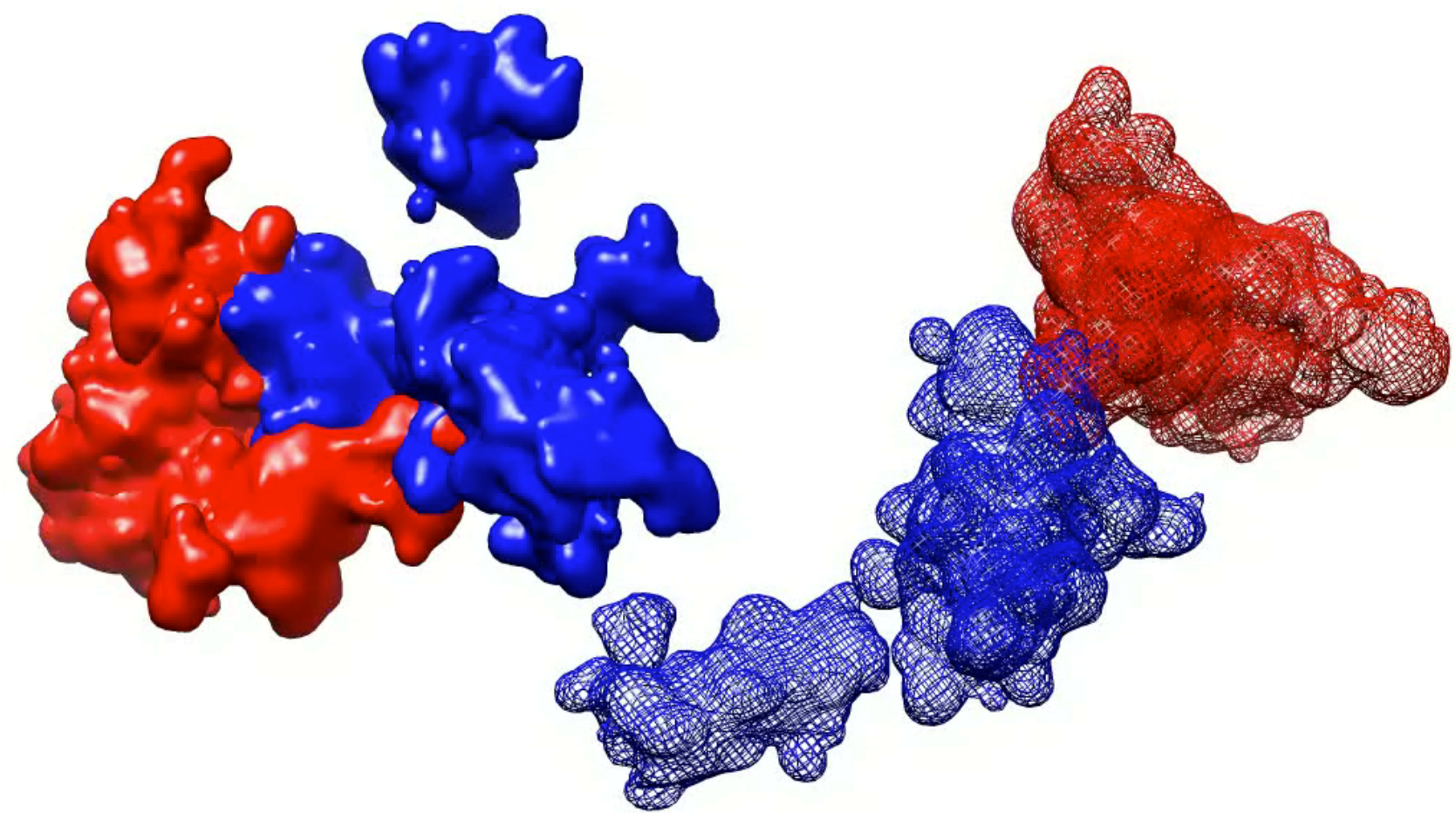
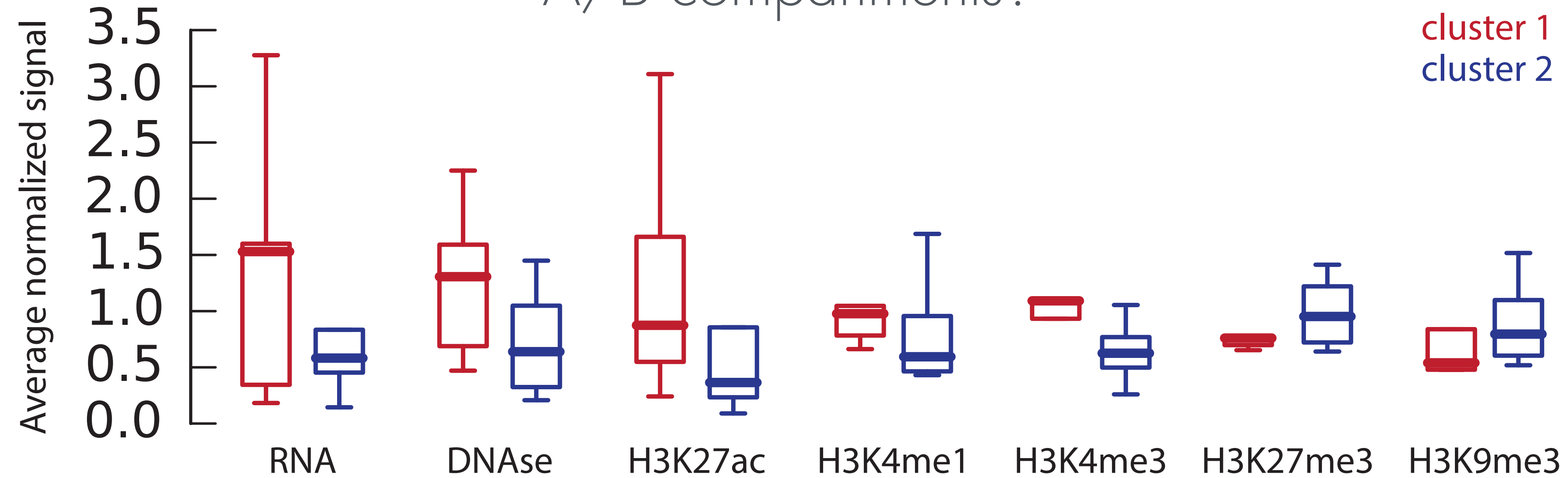
Structural clustering

19 cells each with 2 homologous and 9 segments each (342)



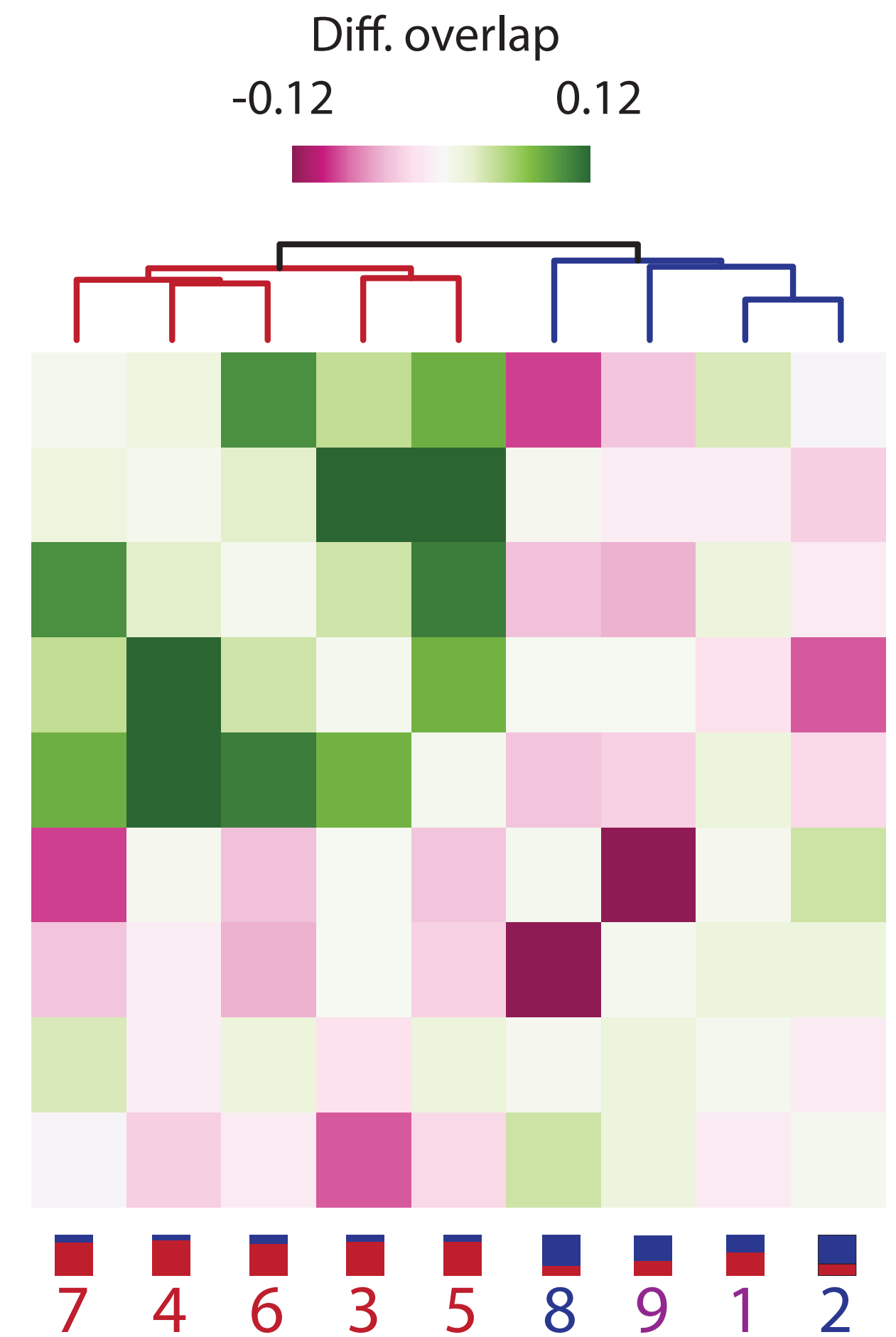
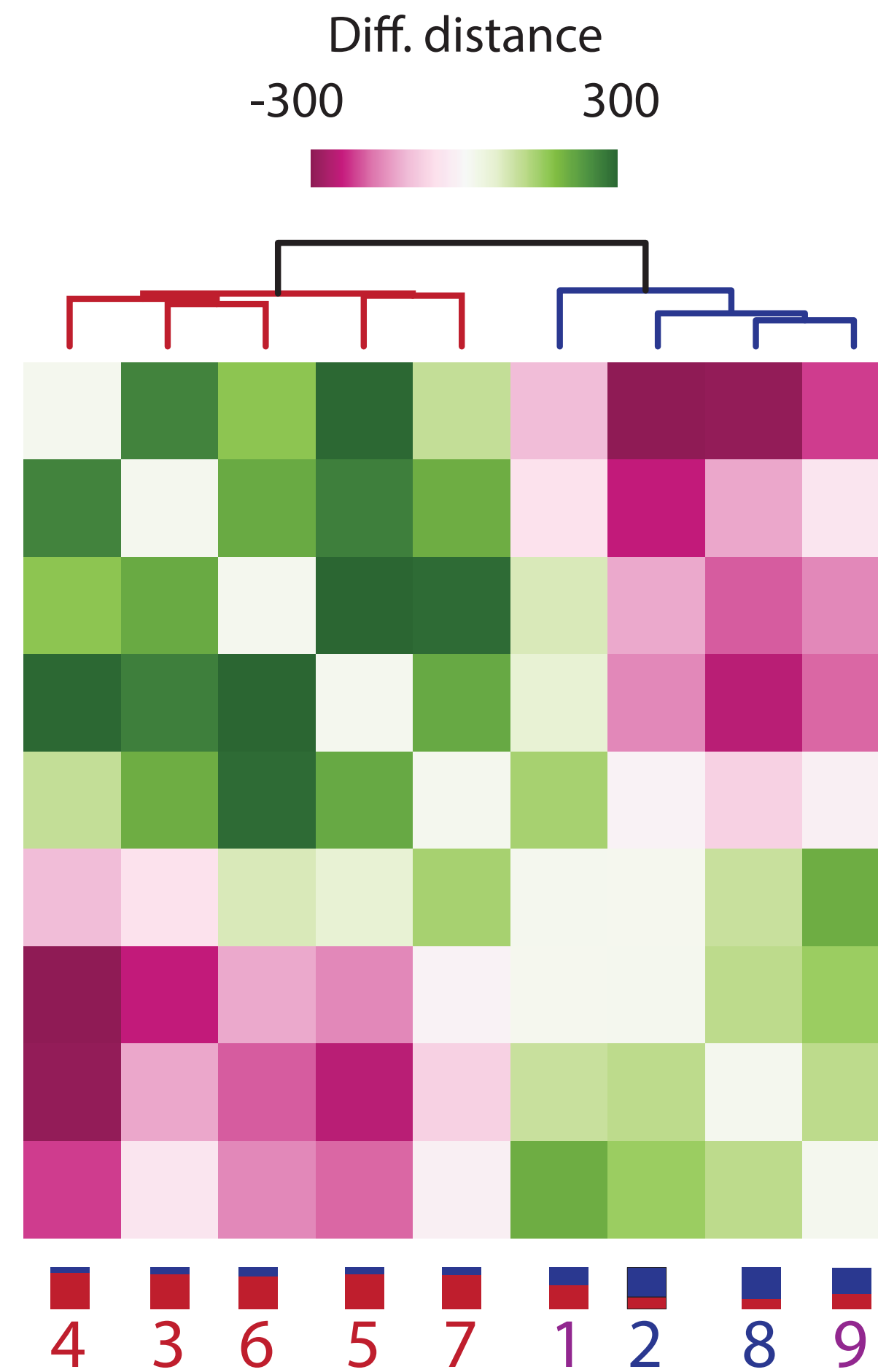
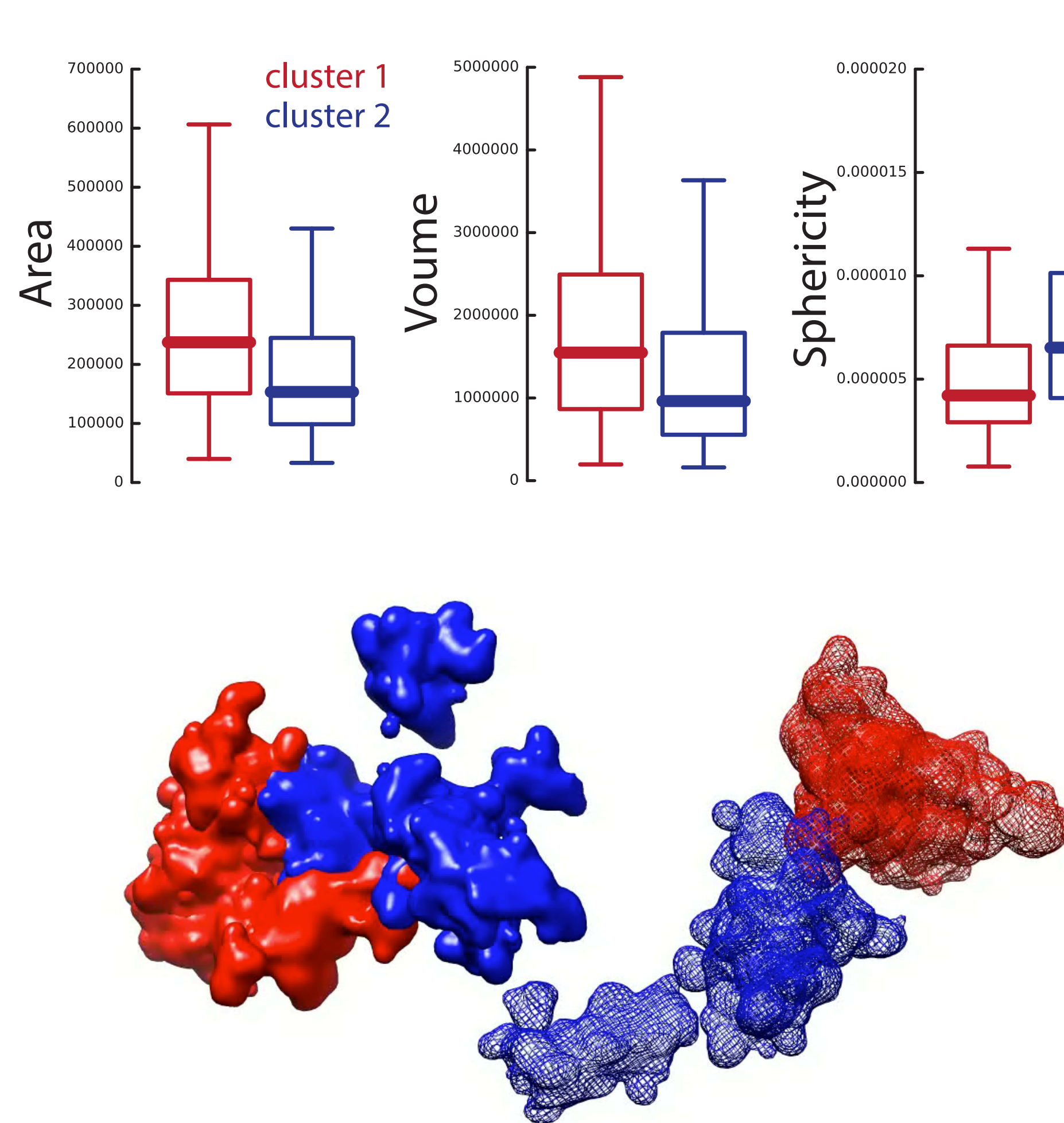
Cluster properties

A/B compartments?



PGP1 ChIP-seq and Hi-C data from ENCODE and Lieberman-Aiden Lab, respectively

A/B compartment properties



Can we walk the chromatin path in the nucleus?

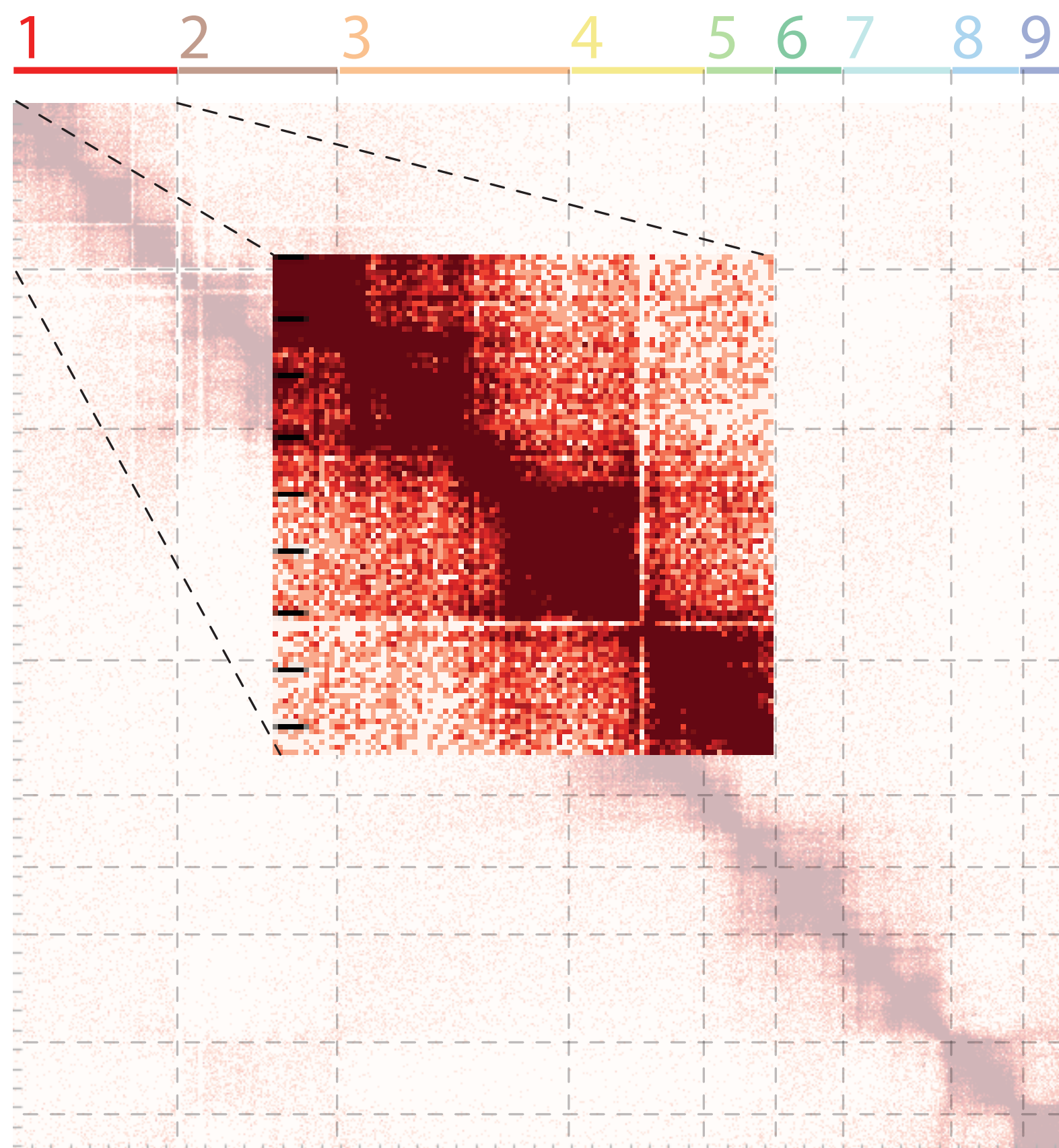
YES!

Can we increase the resolution of our data?

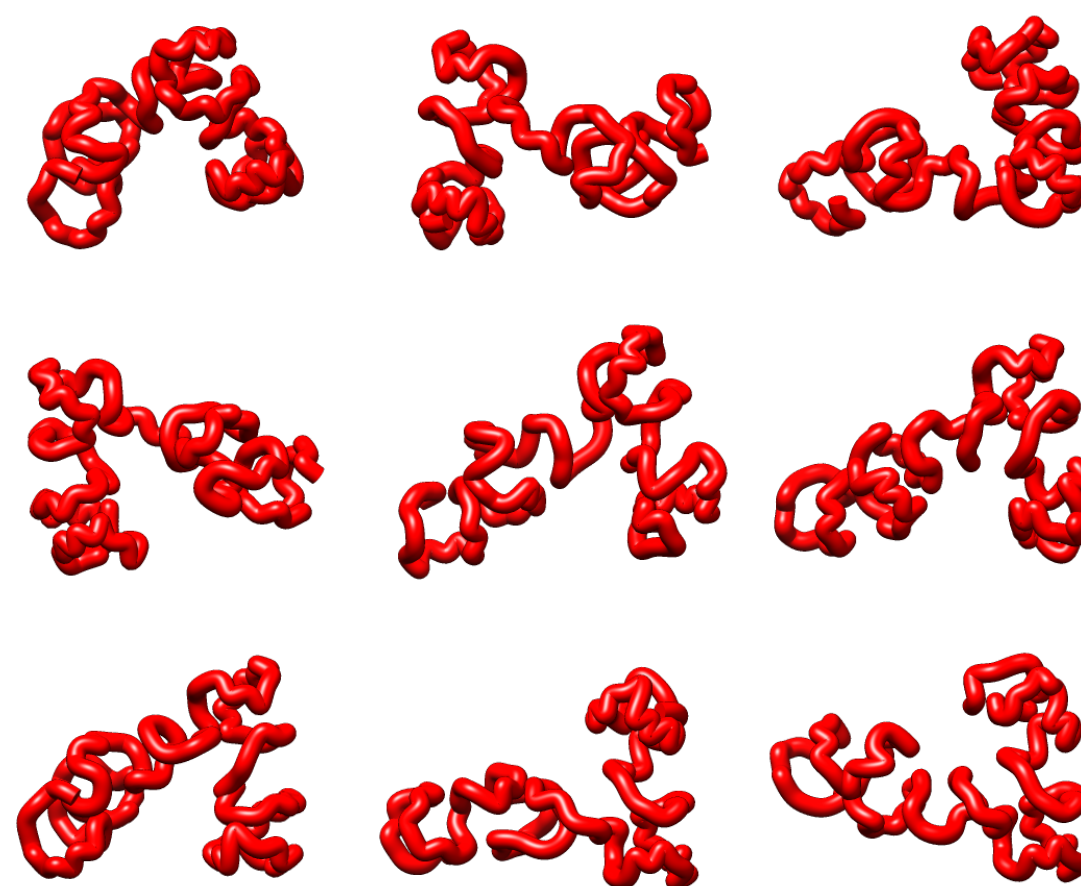
by fitting 3D models based on Hi-C interaction maps

Increasing resolution

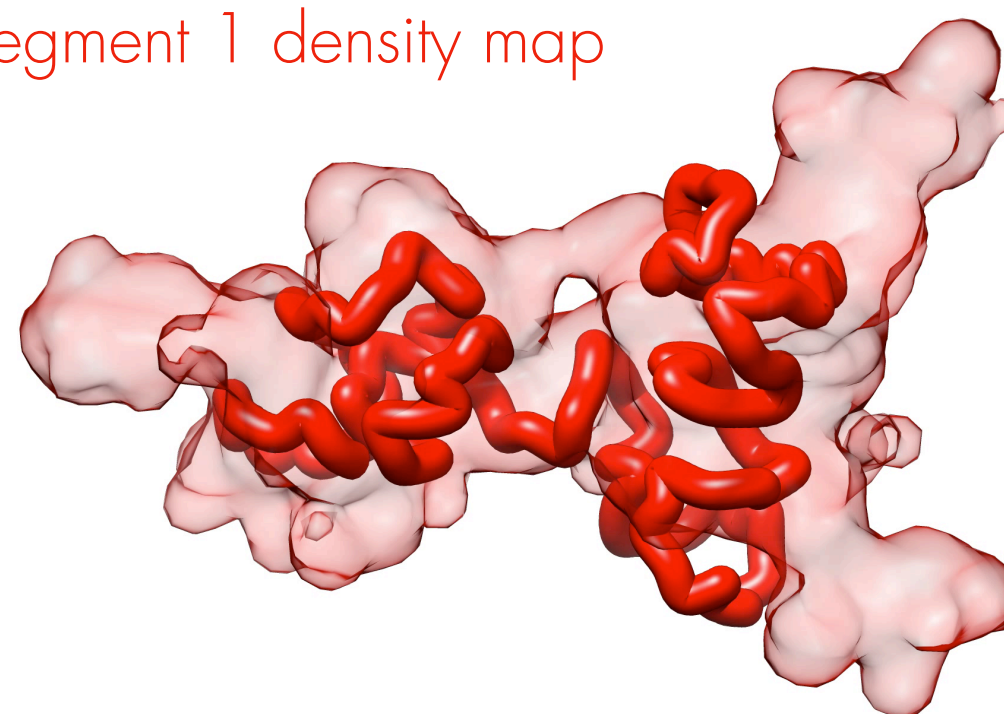
Rigid body fitting 3D structures based on Hi-C data



Segment 1 3D models

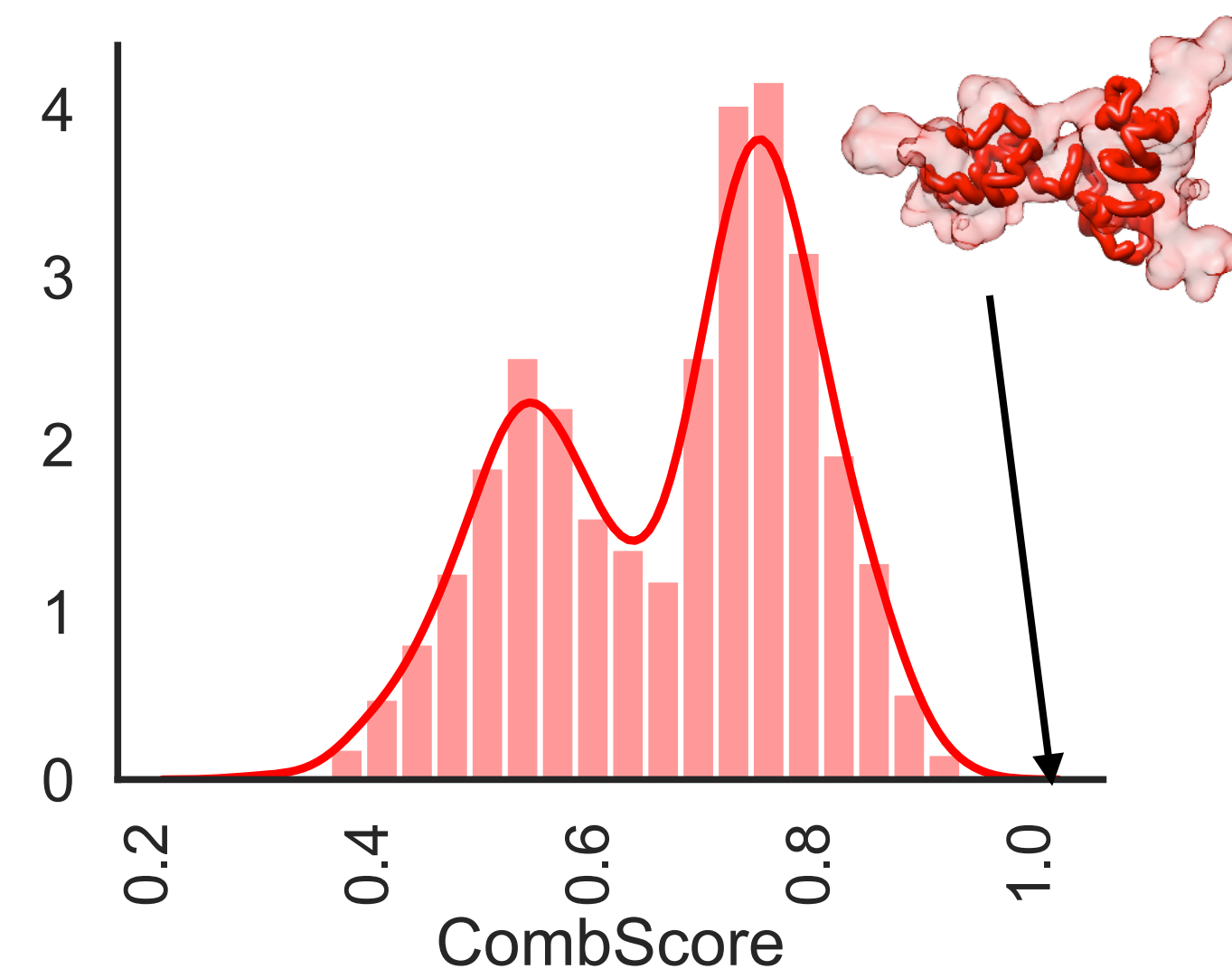
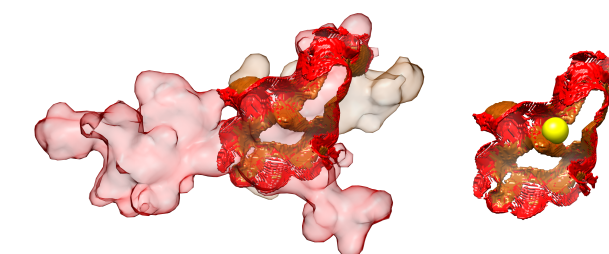


Segment 1 density map



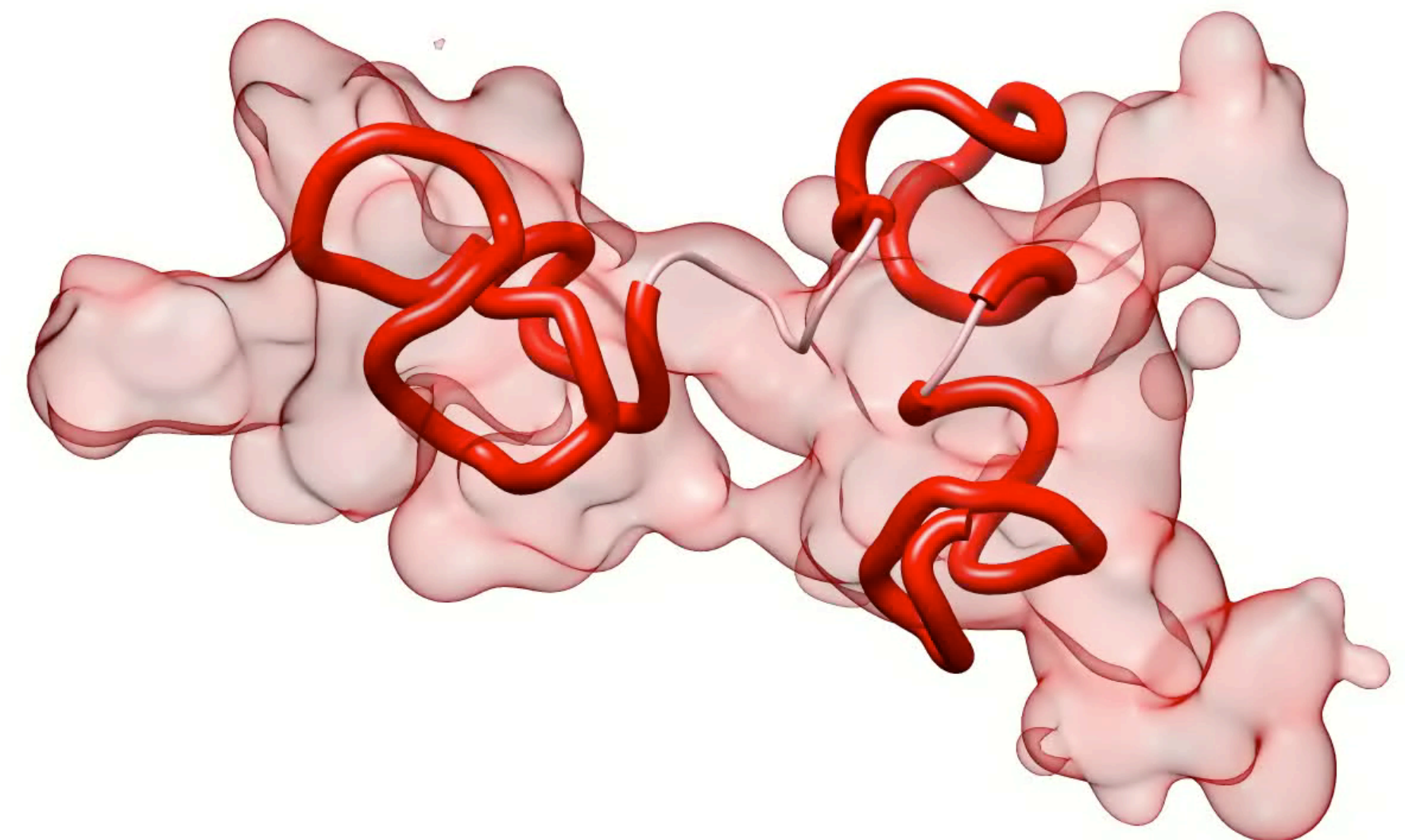
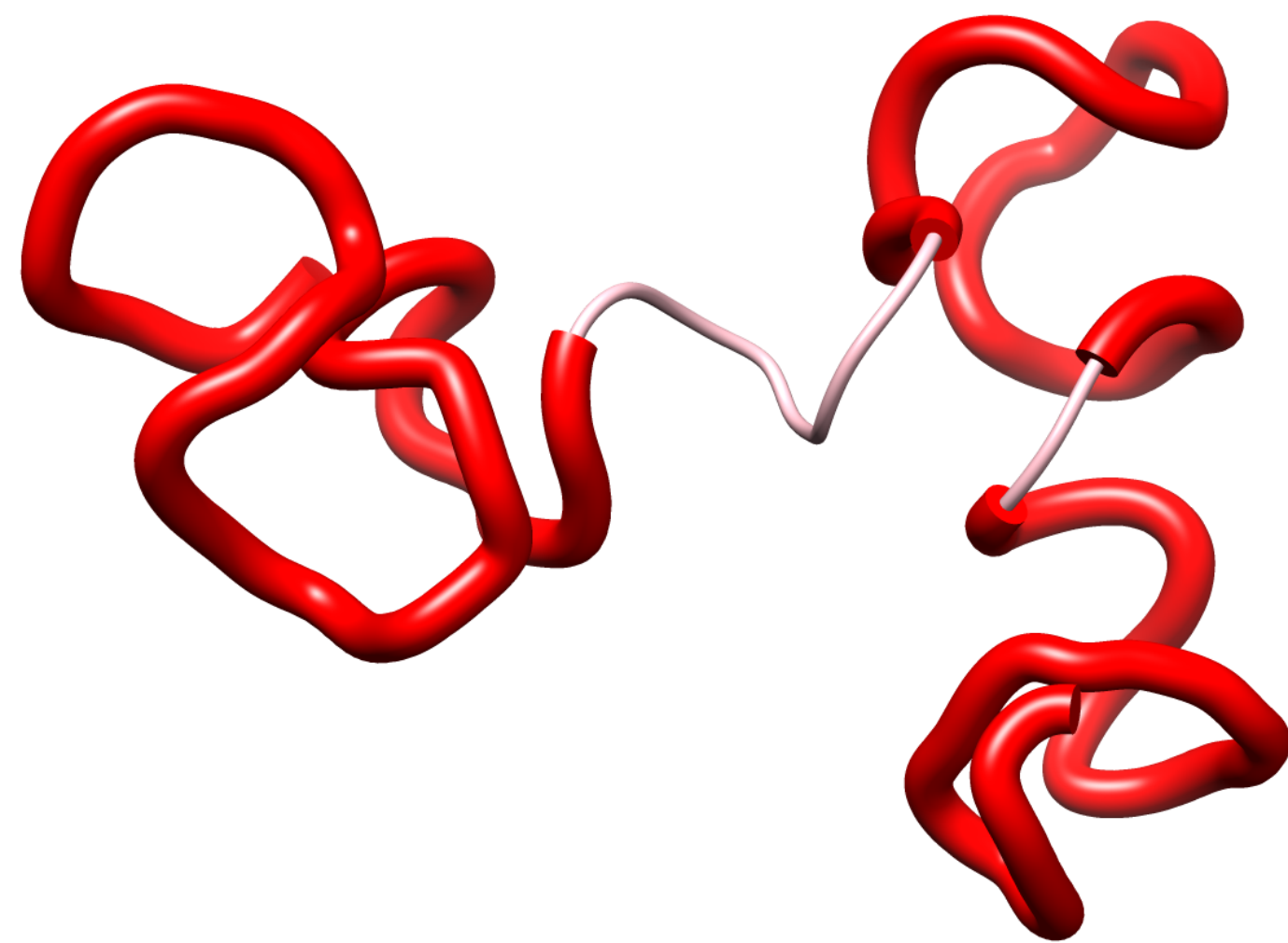
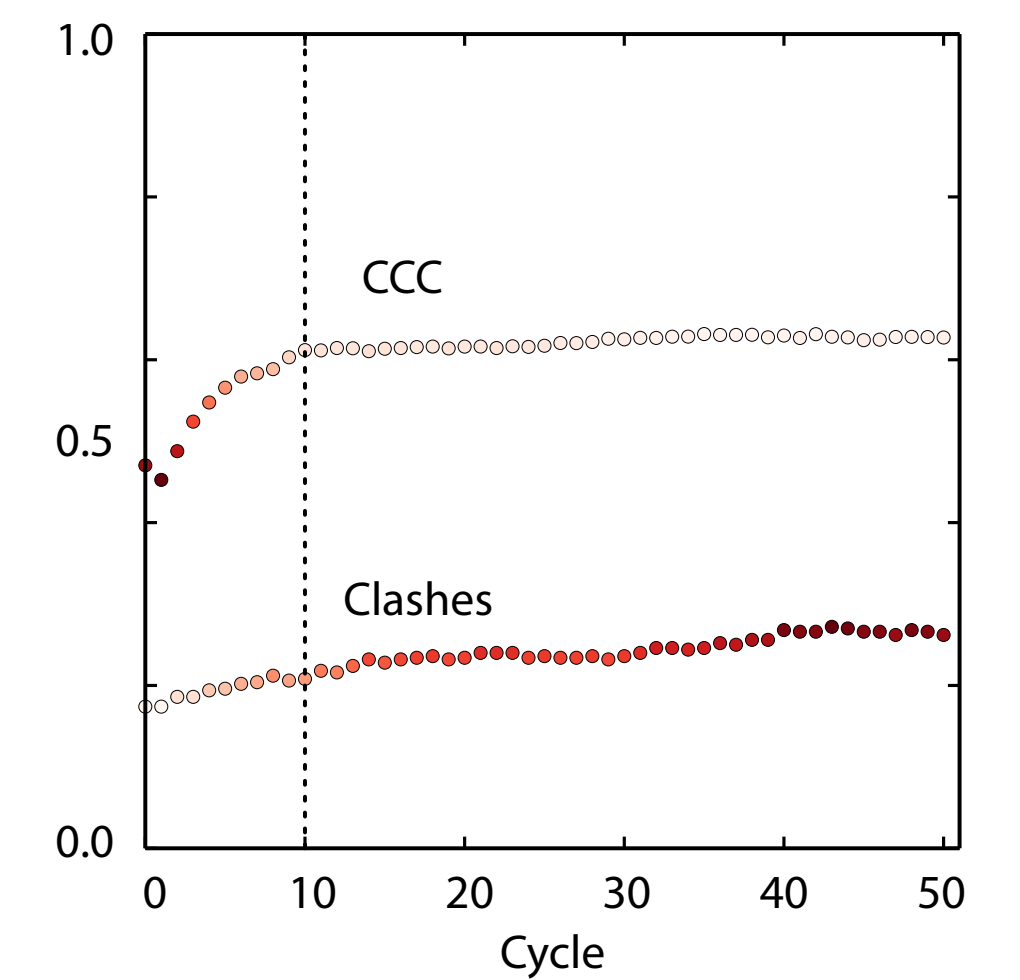
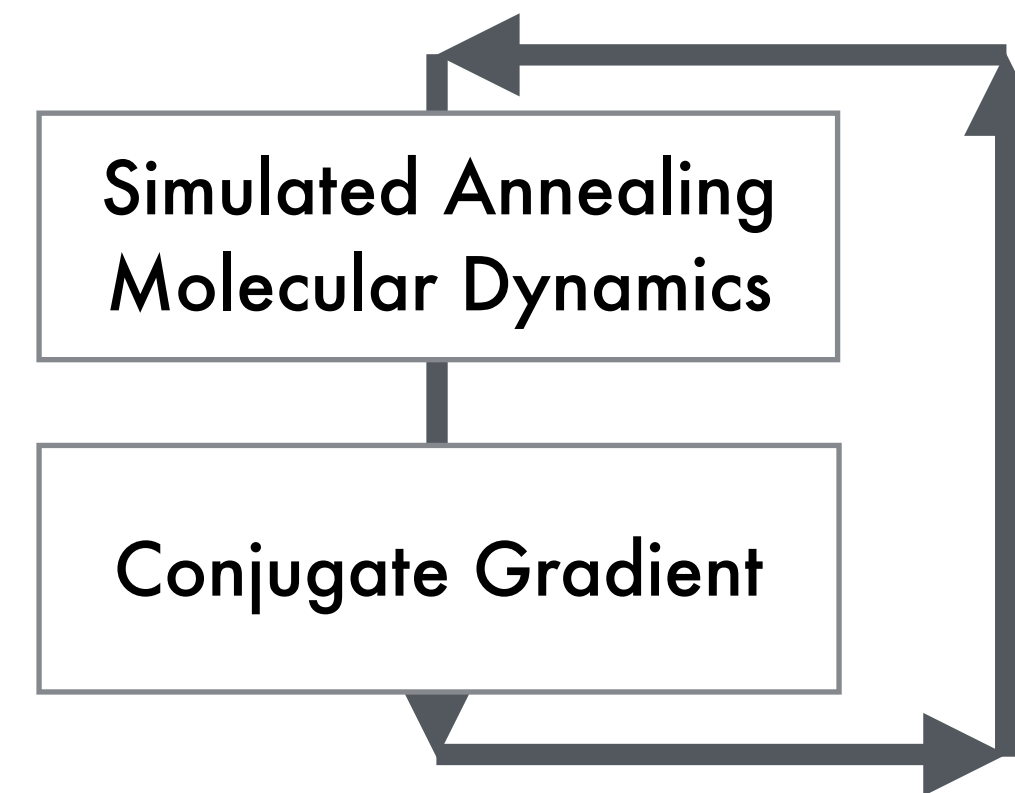
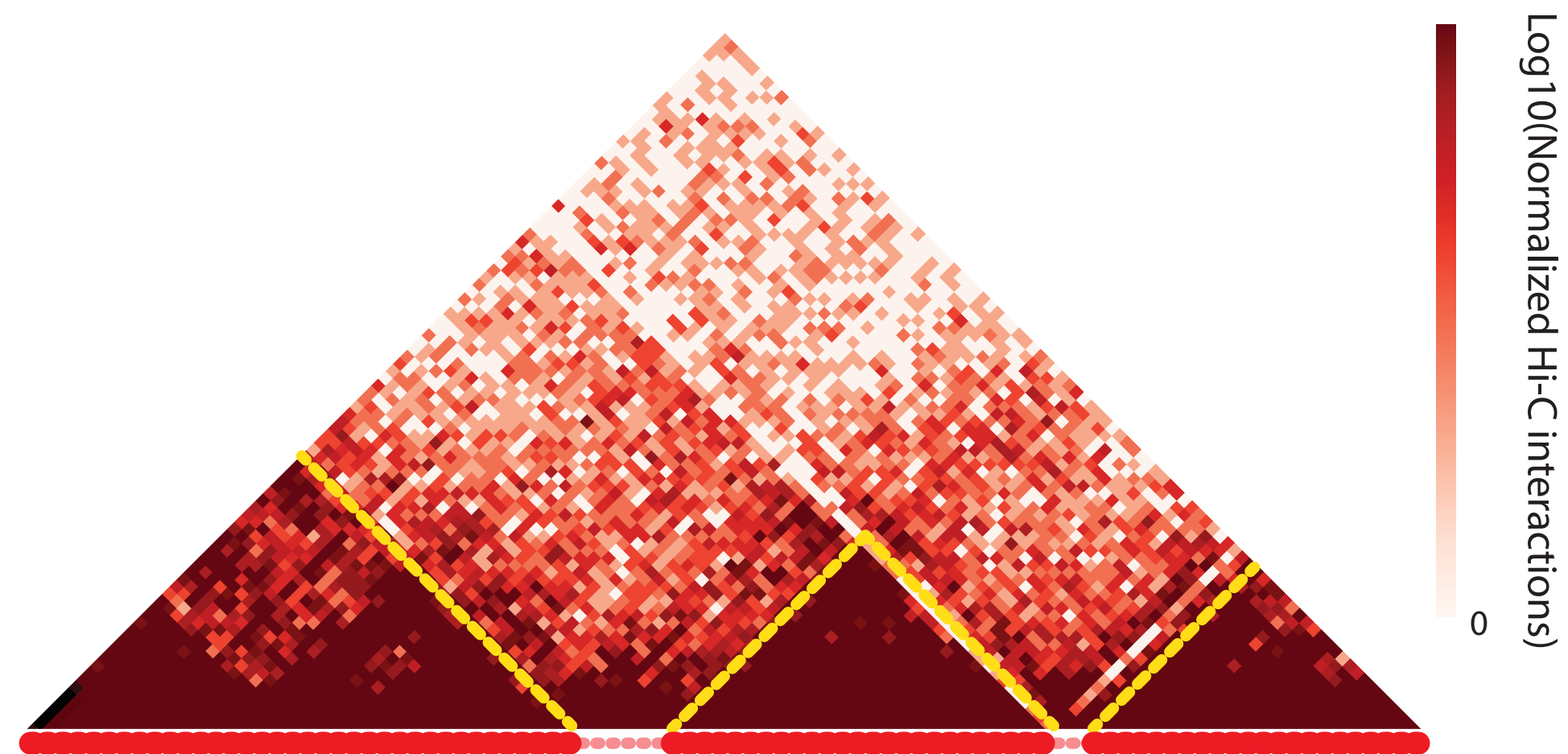
$$\text{ConS} = 1 - \frac{d_{\text{P,COM}}}{\max(d_{\text{P,COM}})}$$

$$\text{CCC} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^M [\rho_i^{EM} - \bar{\rho}^{EM}] [\rho_i^P - \bar{\rho}^P]}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^M [\rho_i^{EM} - \bar{\rho}^{EM}]^2 \sum_{i=1}^M [\rho_i^P - \bar{\rho}^P]^2}}$$



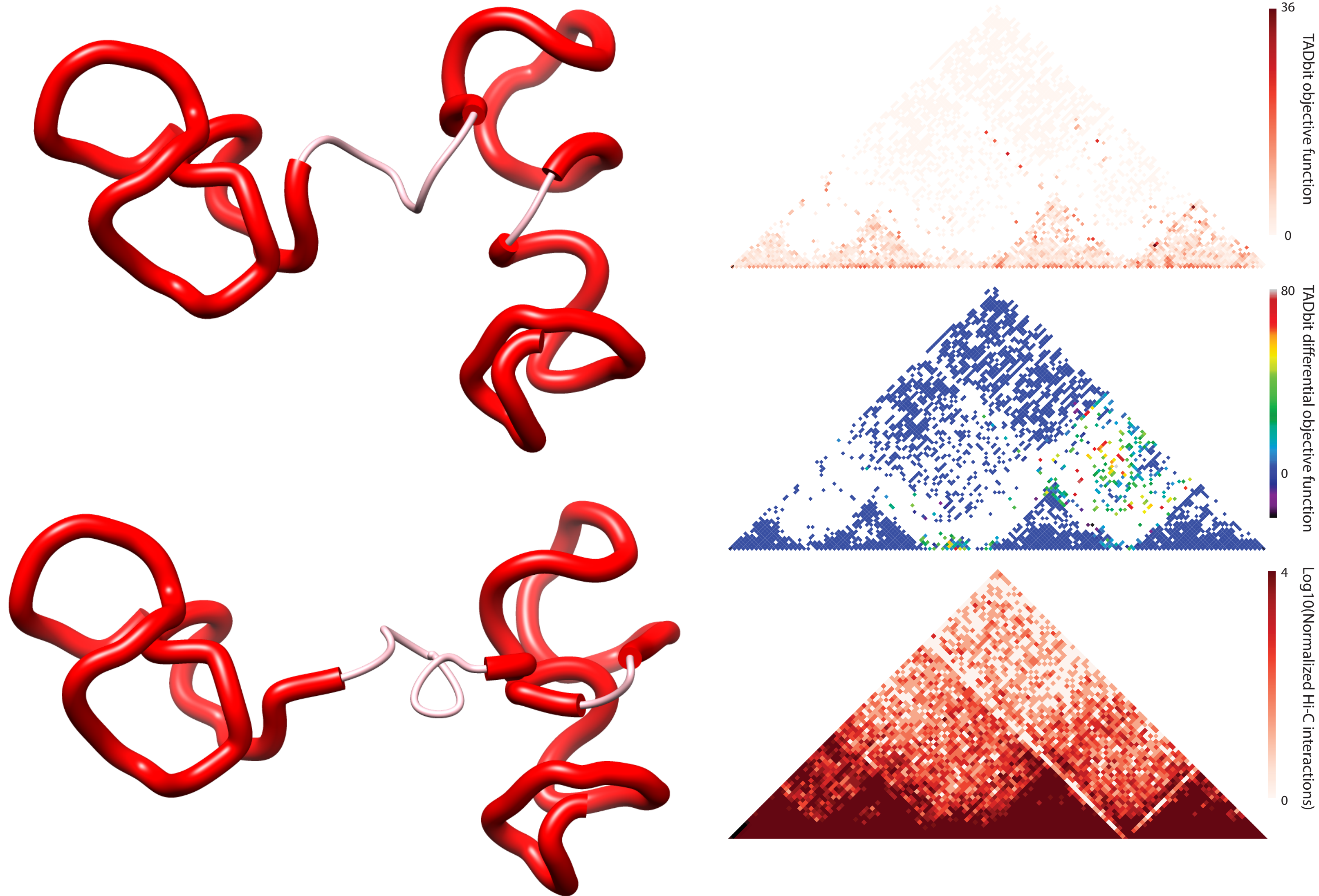
Increasing resolution

Flexible fitting 3D structures based on Hi-C data

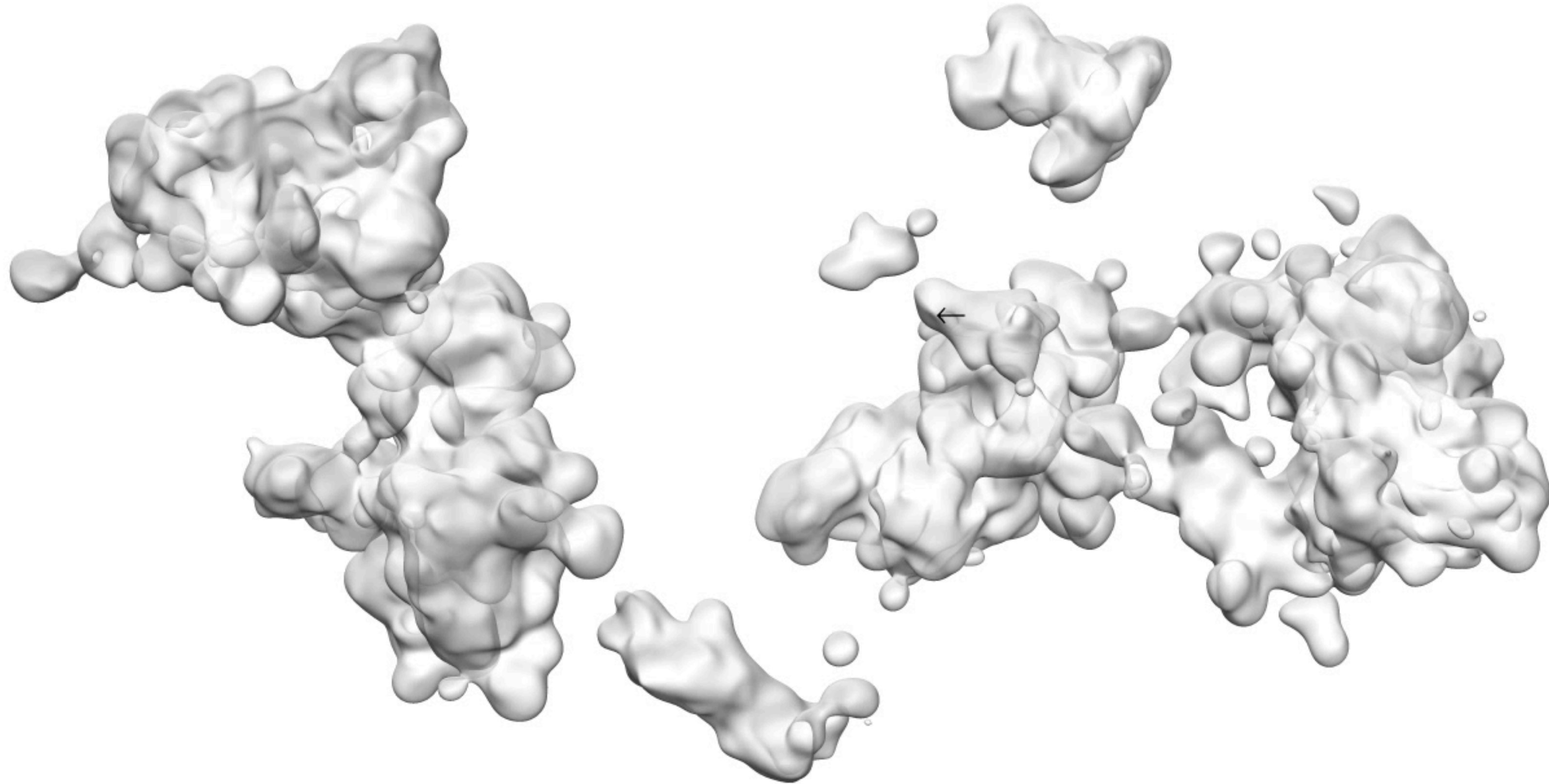


Increasing resolution

Flexible fitting 3D structures based on Hi-C data



Chromosome walking path @10Kb resolution

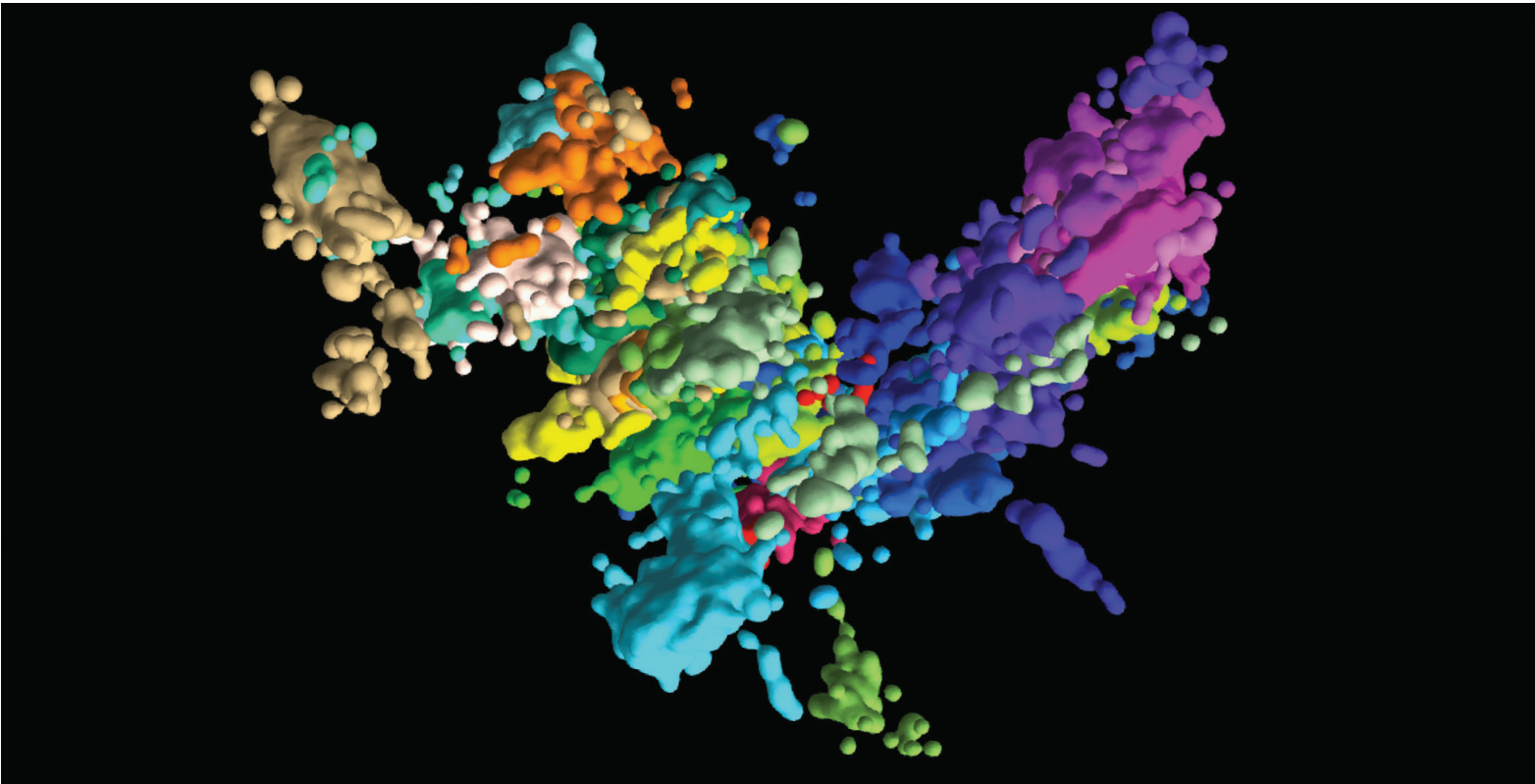


TECHNOLOGY FEATURE

CHROMOSOMAL DNA COMES INTO FOCUS

Imaging techniques to probe the shape of chromatin are revealing the dynamism of the DNA–protein complex.

BOGDAN BINTU/THE XIAOWEI ZHUANG LABORATORY/
THE ALISTAIR BOETTIGER LABORATORY



This multicoloured image of chromatin was created using multiplexed fluorescence *in situ* hybridization and super-resolution microscopy.

BY JEFFREY M. PERKEL

Molecular models suggest that chromosomes assemble in an ordered, hierarchical way: DNA wraps around proteins called histones to form nucleosomes, which fold into 30-nanometre fibres, then 120-nanometre ‘chromonema’, and further into larger chromatin structures until they reach their most tightly coiled form — the characteristic X-shaped bodies.

Under the high-resolution microscopes of biophysicist Xiaowei Zhuang, these chromosomes resemble something from the mind of surrealist painter Salvador Dalí. Zhuang, who is at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, is one of a growing number of researchers charting the topology of the genome to decode the relationship between chromatin structure and function. Using a highly multiplexed form of fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) in combination

with super-resolution microscopy, Zhuang’s team mapped several million bases of human chromosome 21 at 30 kilobase resolution, tracing their shape like a dot-to-dot puzzle¹. The resulting multicoloured image resembles one of the melting clocks in Dalí’s 1931 *The Persistence of Memory*.

But that was in just one cell. In each cell that Zhuang’s team looked at, the chromosome assumed a different shape — each one a different solution to some ineffable cellular calculation. “There is very strong cell-to-cell heterogeneity,” Zhuang says.

Ting Wu, a geneticist at Harvard Medical School in Boston, Massachusetts, who combined a similar super-resolution FISH approach with sequencing analysis to map a chunk of human chromosome 19 to 10 kilobase resolution in late 2018, observed similar heterogeneity². The chromosomes in that study look more like space-filling protein models, and when the team overlaid

markers of inactive and active chromatin, they observed distinct patterns. “We have never seen a structure of that 8.6-megabase region twice,” says Wu. “The variability, which people had thought was there, and there are hints of, is truly astounding.” Brian Beliveau, a genomic scientist at the University of Washington, Seattle, and a co-author of the paper, says bluntly: “Chromosomes are almost certainly like snowflakes.”

A DEEPER LOOK

In biology, function derives from form. It is shape, as a result of amino-acid sequence, that determines whether a given protein acts as a structural scaffold, signalling molecule or enzyme. The same is probably true of the genome. But until recently, there was no easy way for researchers to determine that structure.

Using a sequencing-based method called Hi-C, which calculates the frequencies at which different chromosomal segments ►

What next?

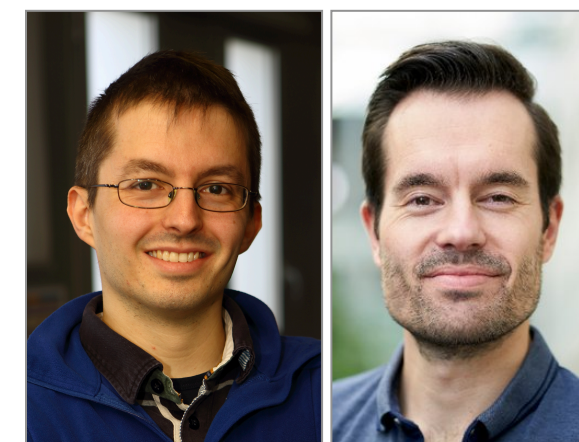
Is there a dynamic coupling between structure and gene activity?

data published in Nat Genetics January 2018 and method preprinted (BioRxived)

The End...



3D structural dynamics of the SOX2 locus activation

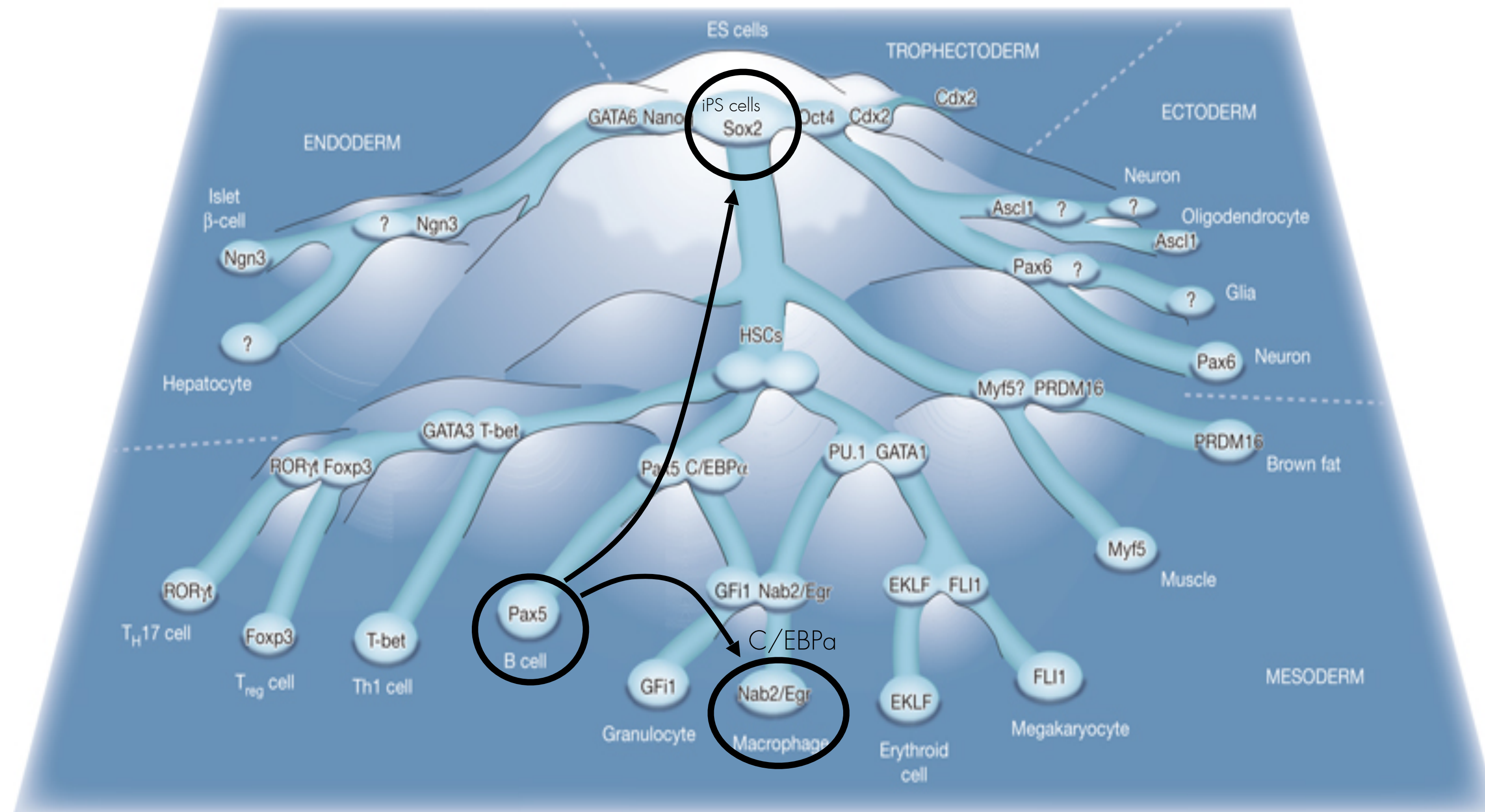


Marco di Stefano
Ralph Stadhouders
with Graf Lab (CRG, Barcelona)

Nature Genetics (2018) 50 238–249 & BioRxived

Transcription factors dictate cell fate

Graf & Enver (2009) Nature



Transcription factors (TFs) determine cell identity through gene regulation

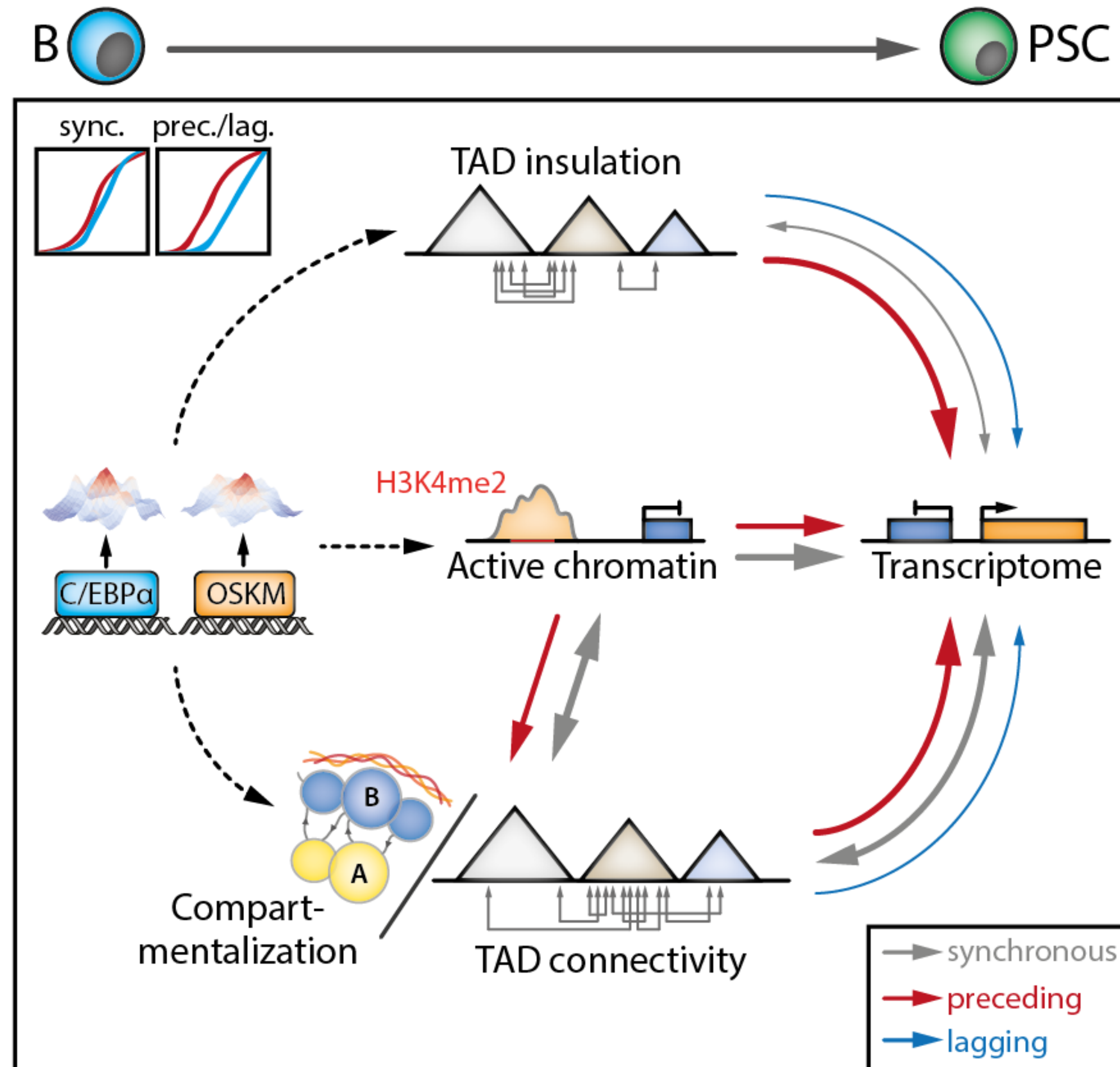
Normal 'forward' differentiation

Cell fates can be converted by enforced TF expression

Transdifferentiation or reprogramming

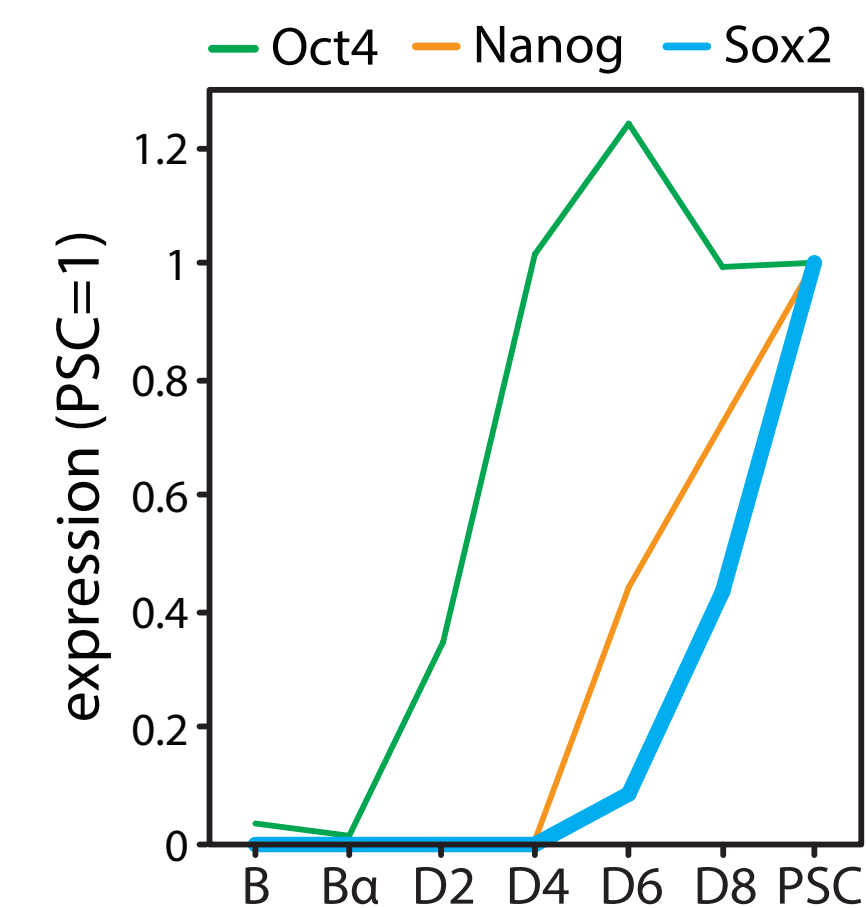
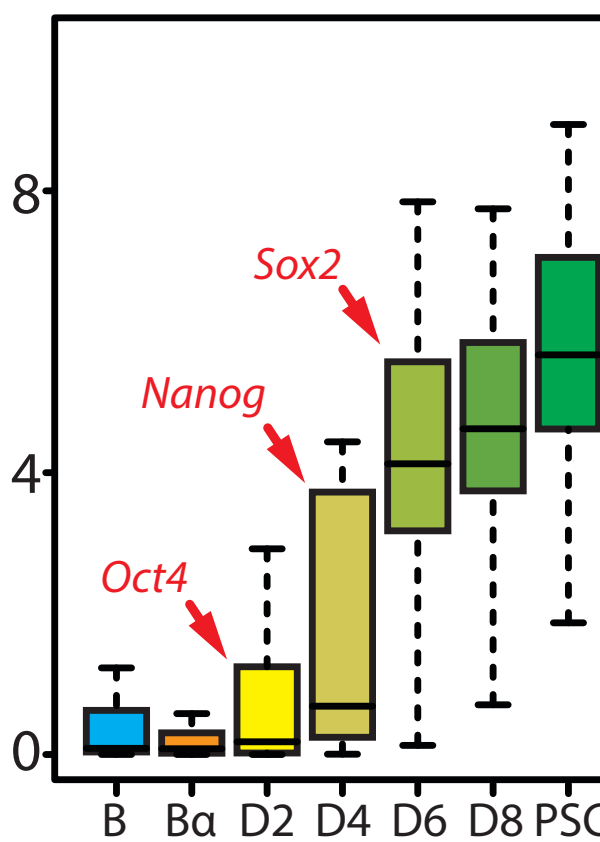
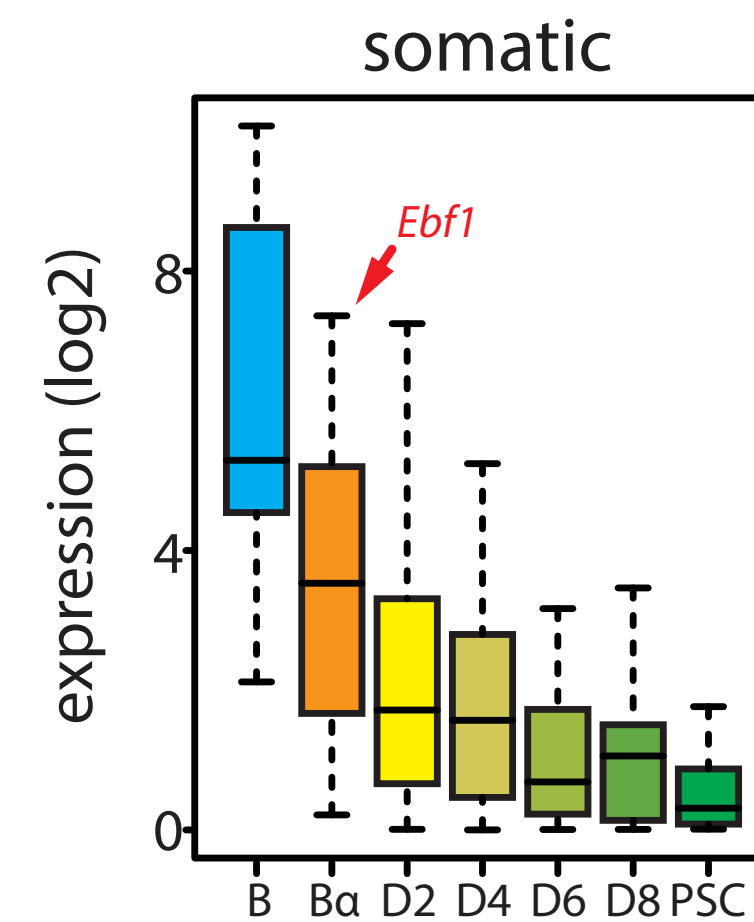
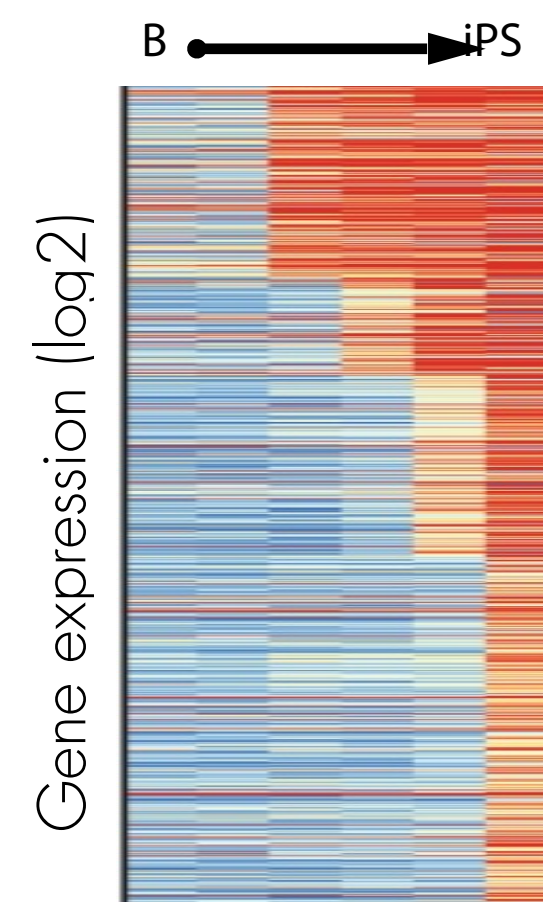
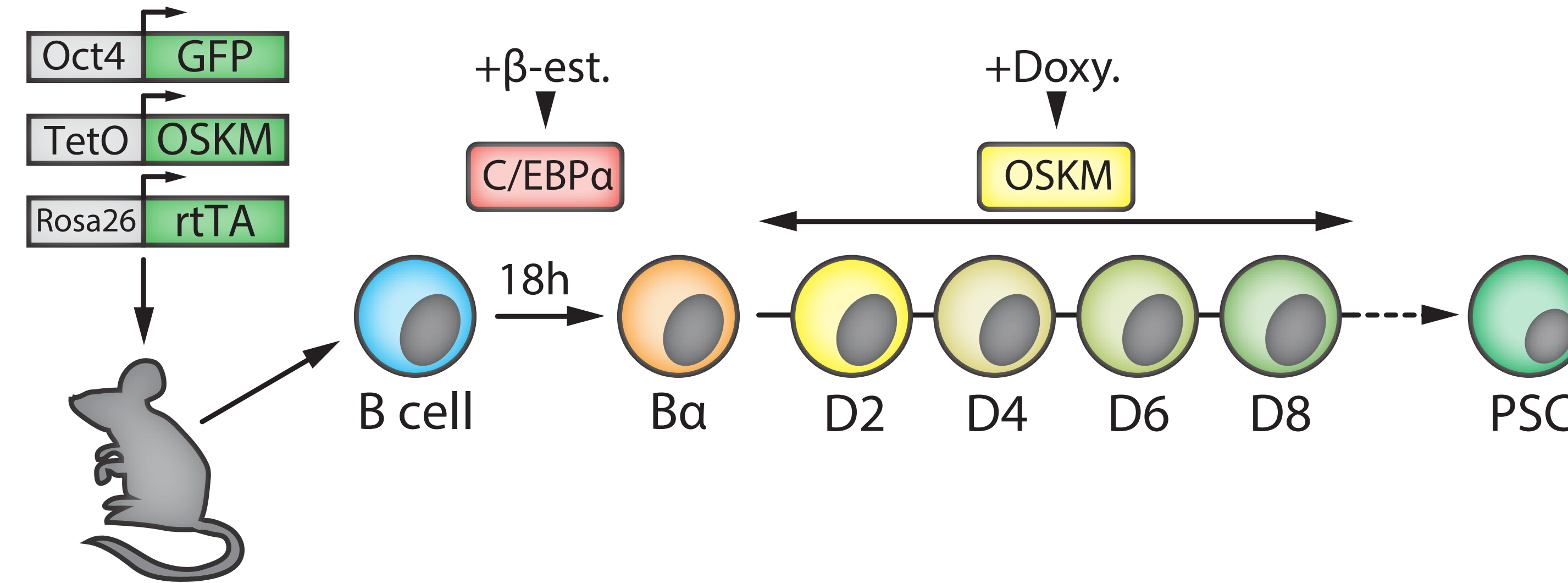
Interplay: topology, gene expression & chromatin

Stadhouders, R., Vidal, E. et al. (2018) Nature Genetics



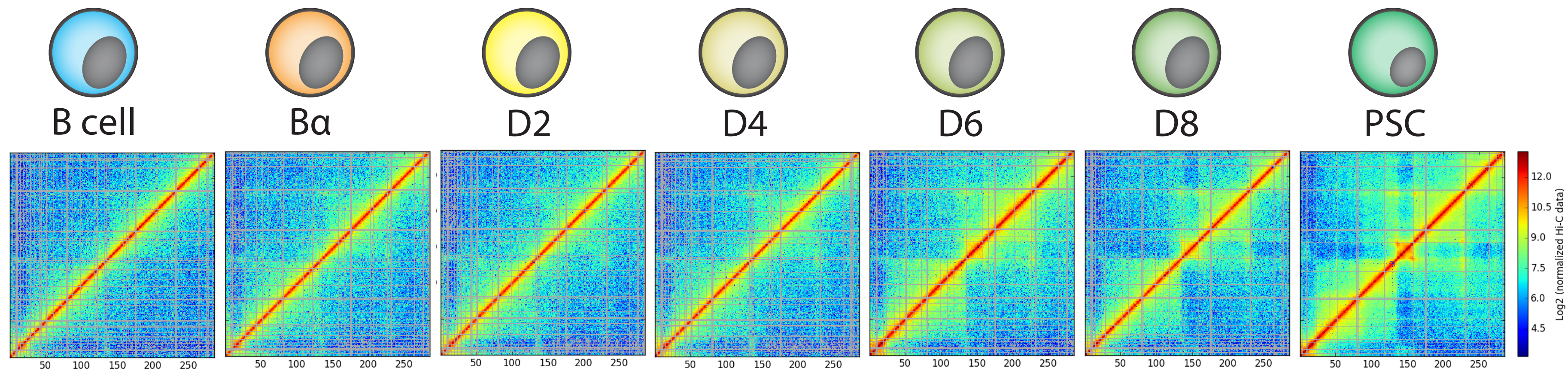
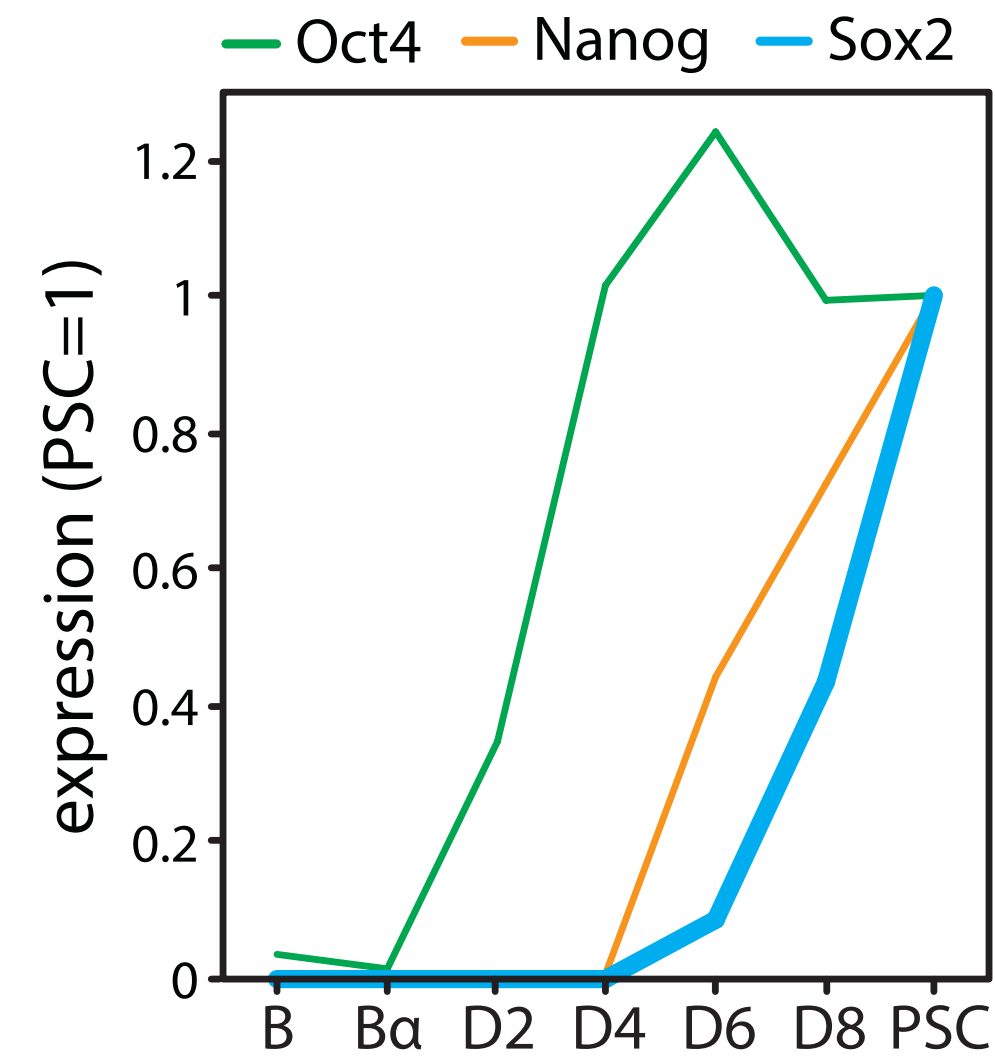
Reprogramming from B to PSC

Stadhouders, R., Vidal, E. et al. (2018) Nature Genetics



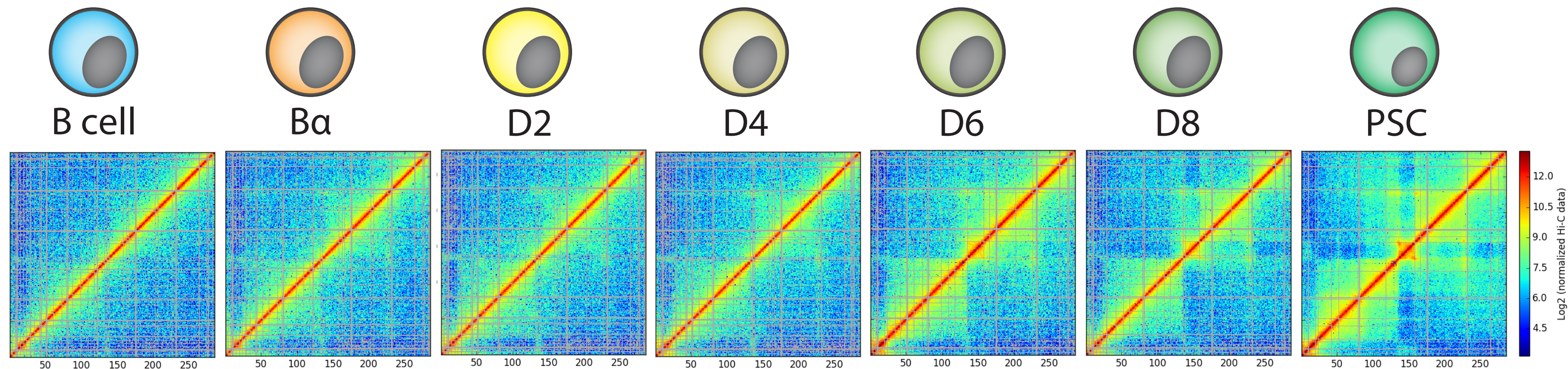
Hi-C maps of reprogramming from B to PSC

The SOX2 locus



Hi-C maps of reprogramming from B to PSC

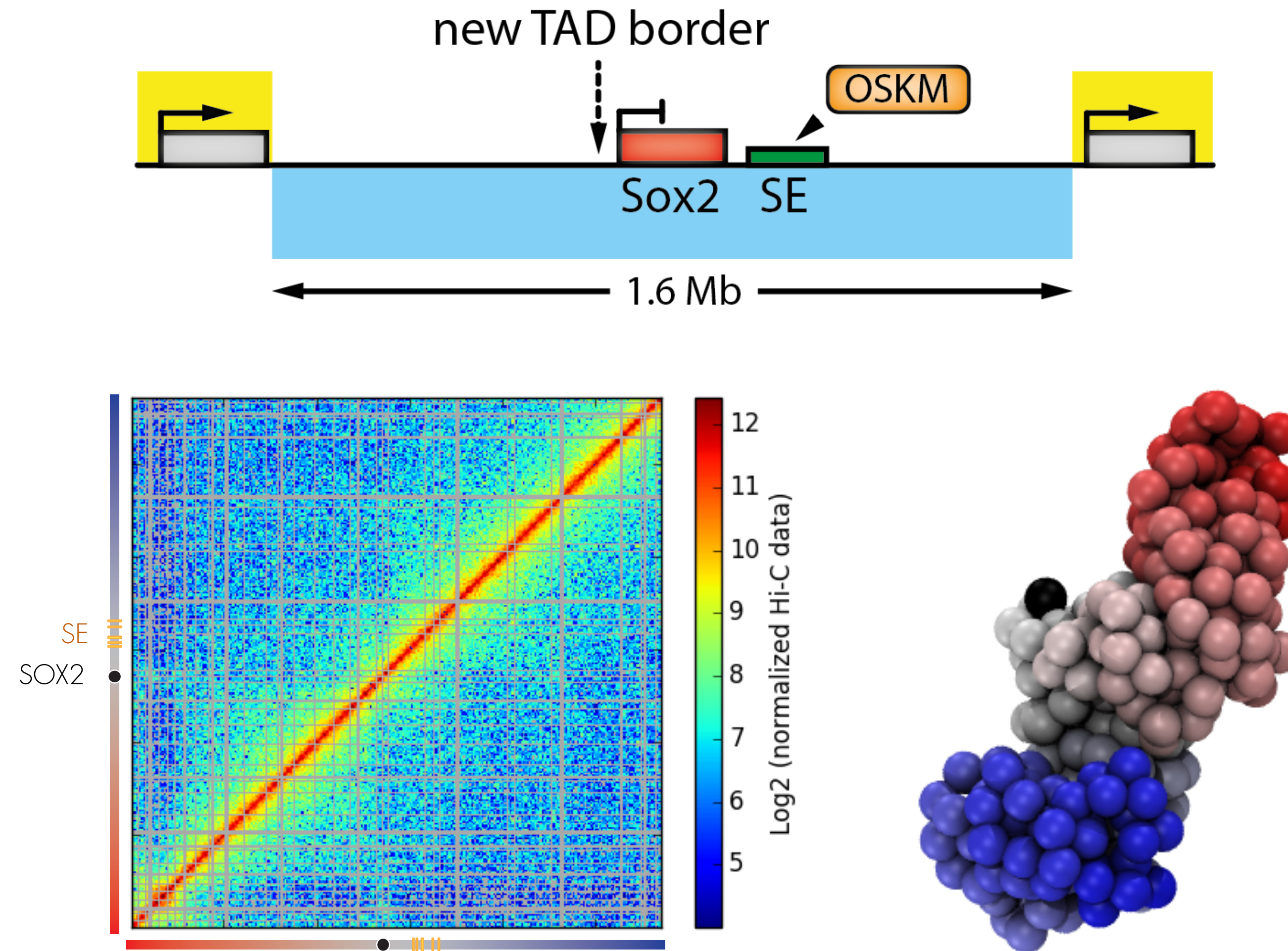
The SOX2 locus



How do these structural rearrangements interplay with the transcription activity?

What are the main drivers of structural transitions?

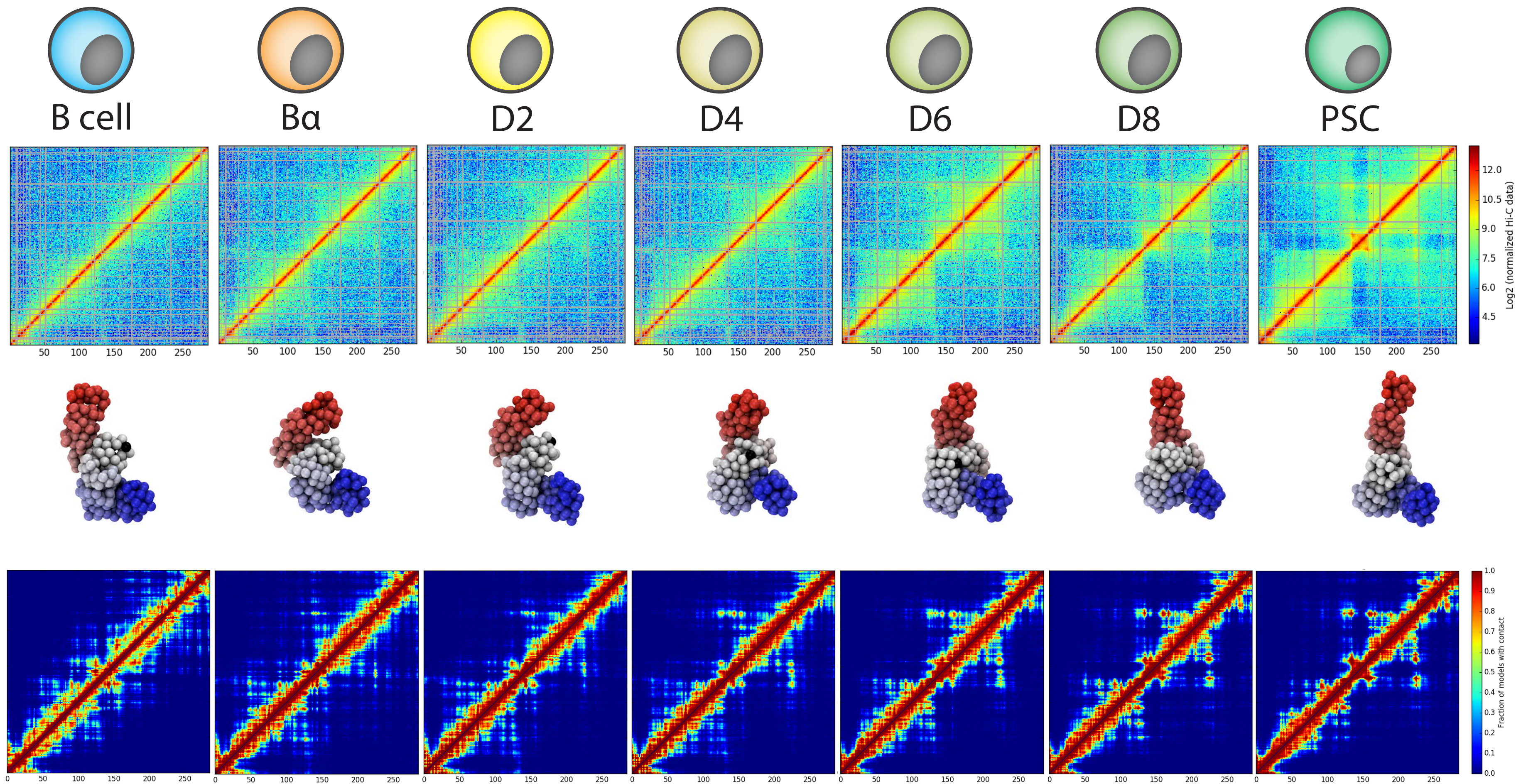
TADbit modeling of SOX2 from B cells Hi-C



Optimal IMP parameters
lowfreq=0 , upfreq=1 , maxdist=200nm, dcutoff=125nm, particle size=50nm (5kb)

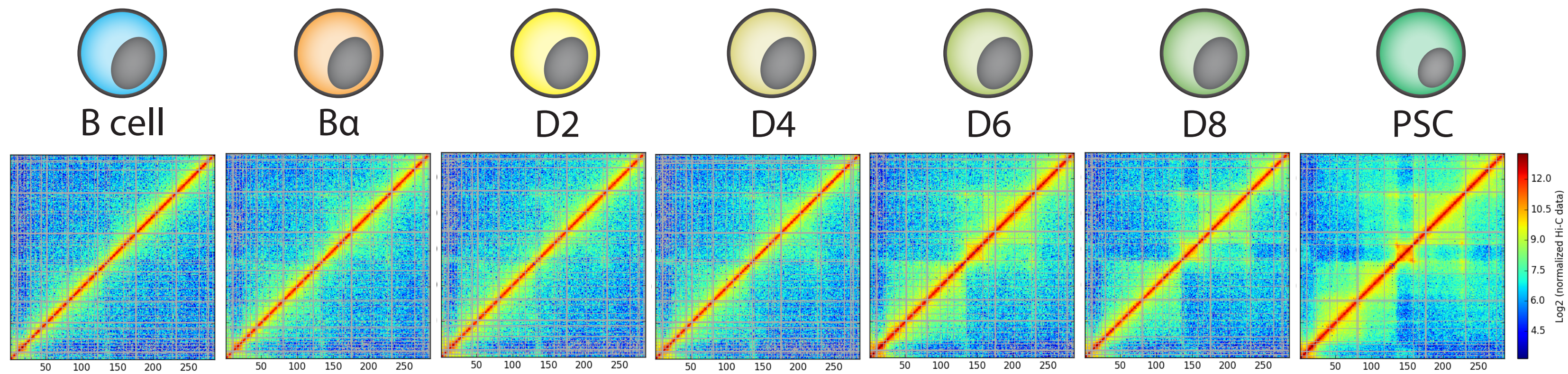
Models of reprogramming from B to PSC

The SOX2 locus



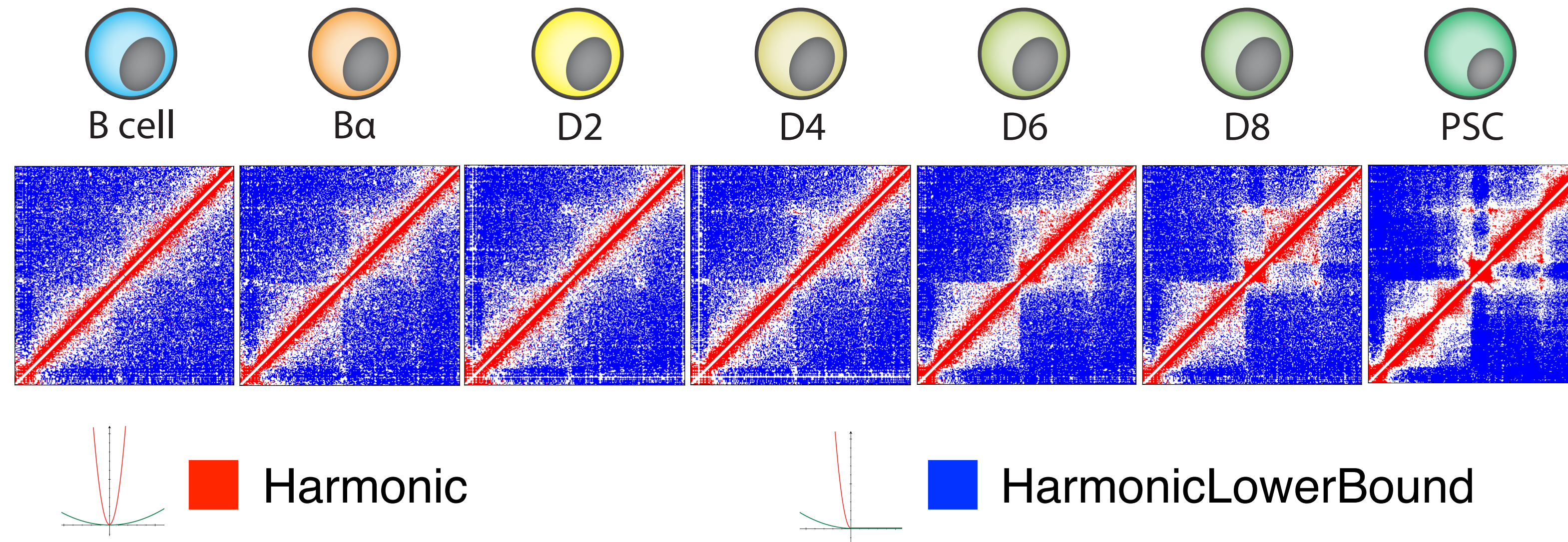
TADdyn: from time-series Hi-C maps to dynamic restraints

The SOX2 locus



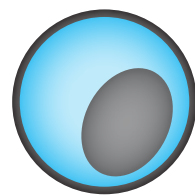
TADdyn: from time-series Hi-C maps to dynamic restraints

The SOX2 locus

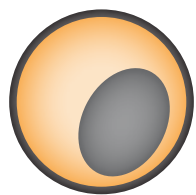


TADdyn: from time-series Hi-C maps to dynamic restraints

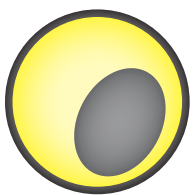
The SOX2 locus



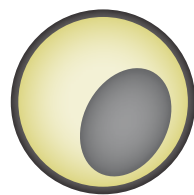
B cell



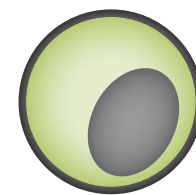
B α



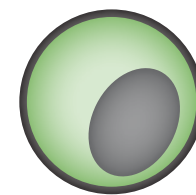
D2



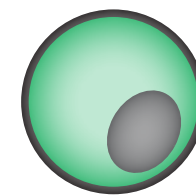
D4



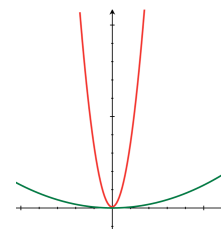
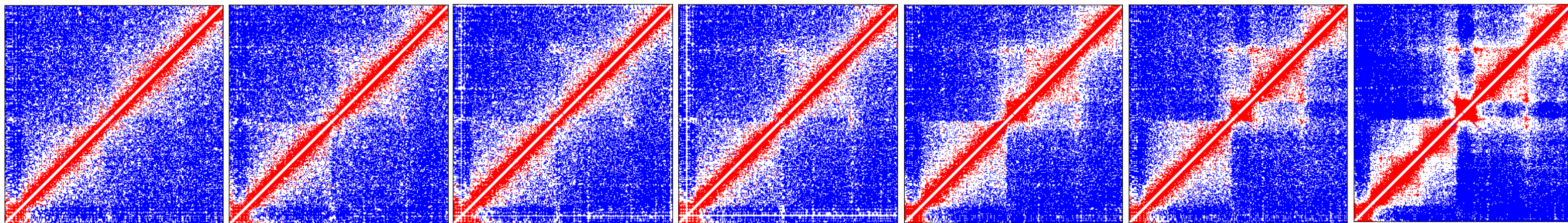
D6



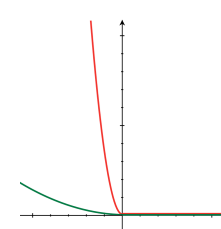
D8



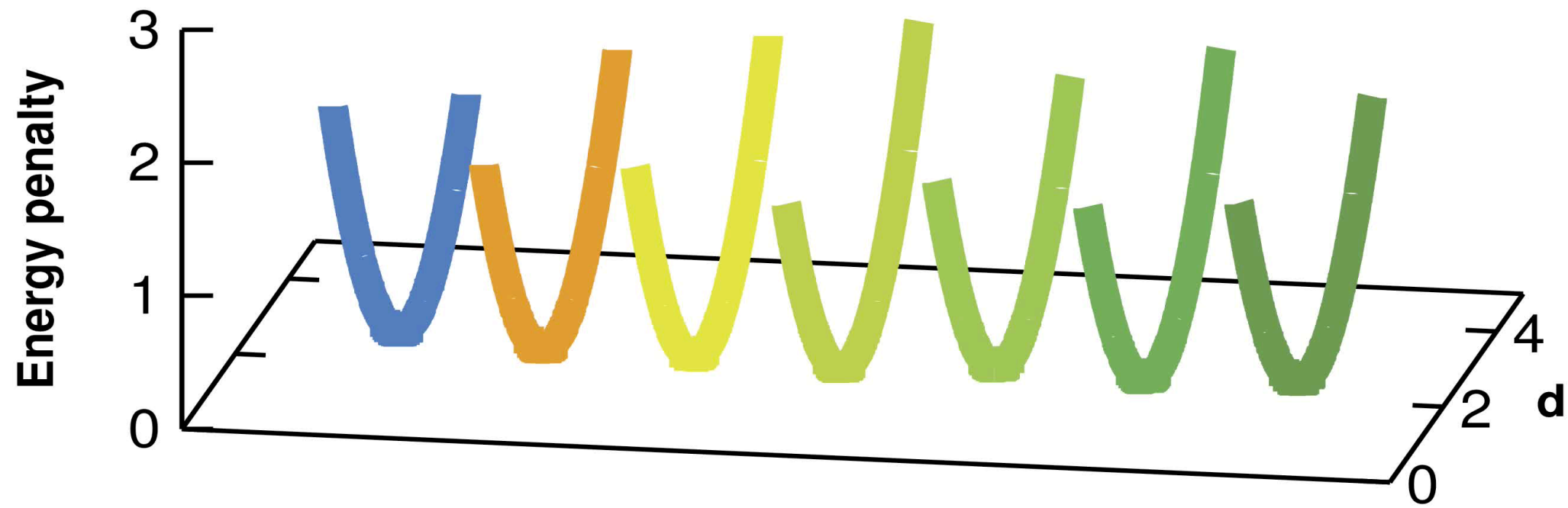
PSC



Harmonic



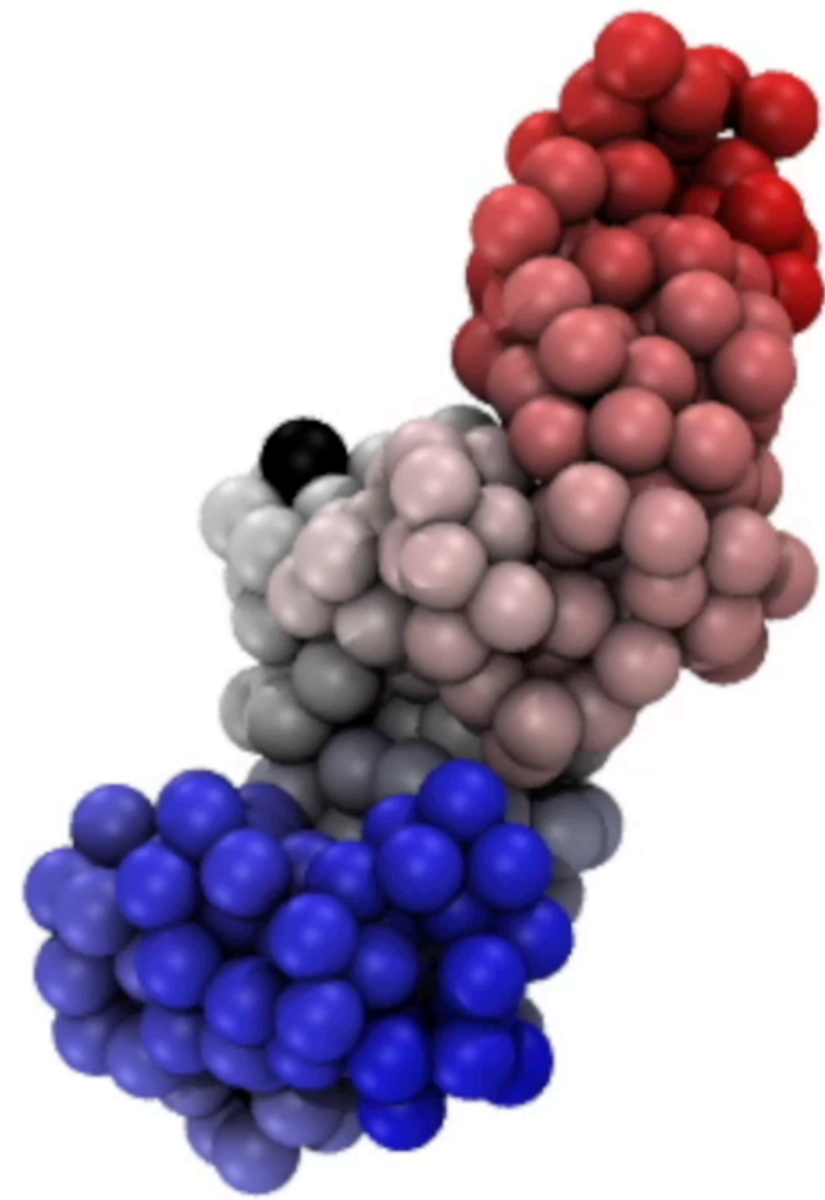
HarmonicLowerBound



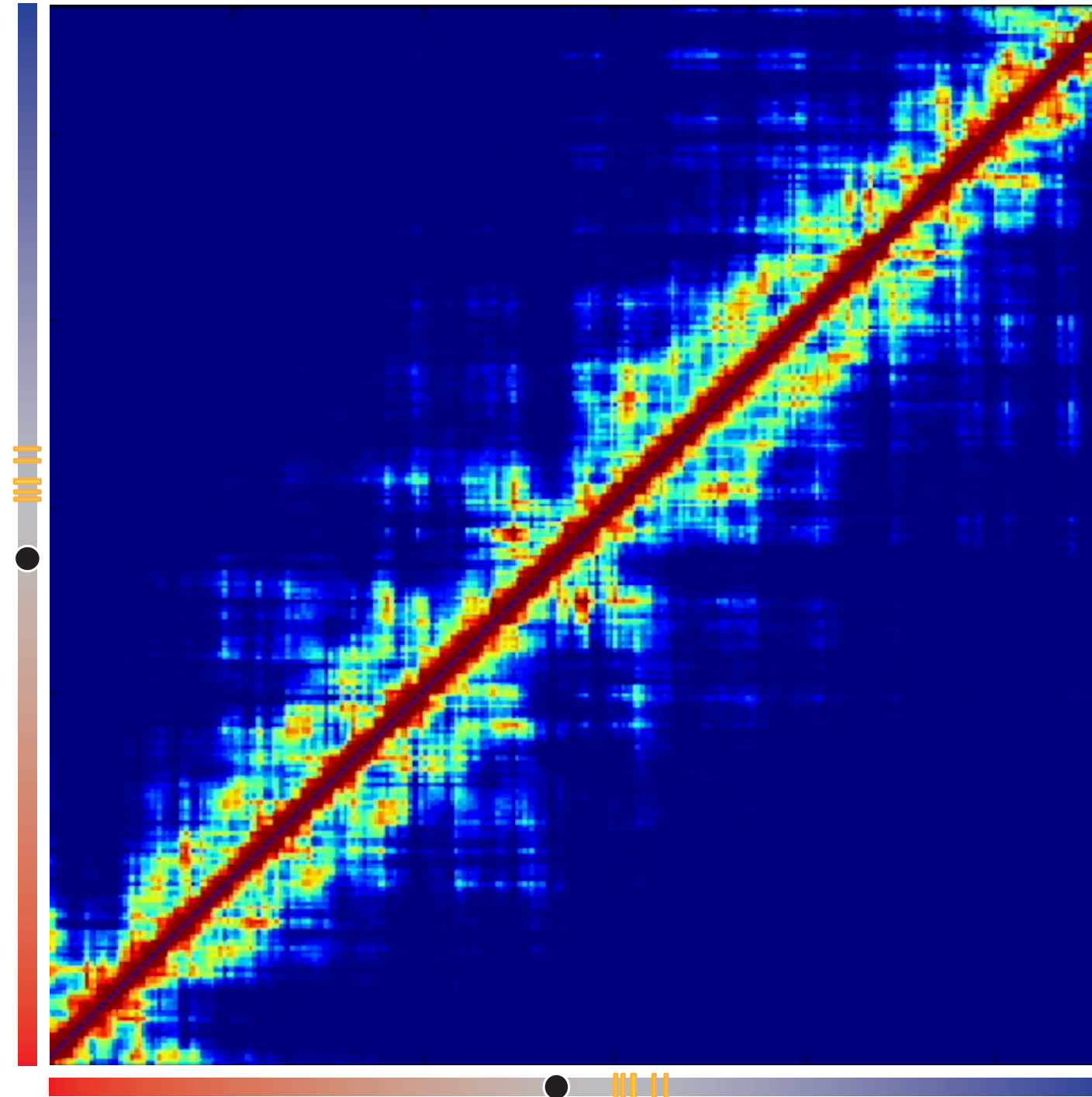
Transition	Stable	Vanishing	Raising
B -> B α	18,612	6,984	7,290
B α -> D2	18,512	7,390	6,687
D2 -> D4	18,369	6,830	6,893
D4 -> D6	18,971	6,291	7,289
D6 -> D8	20,167	6,093	6,250
D8 -> ES	20,679	5,738	6,173

SOX2 locus structural changes from B to PSC

Contacts

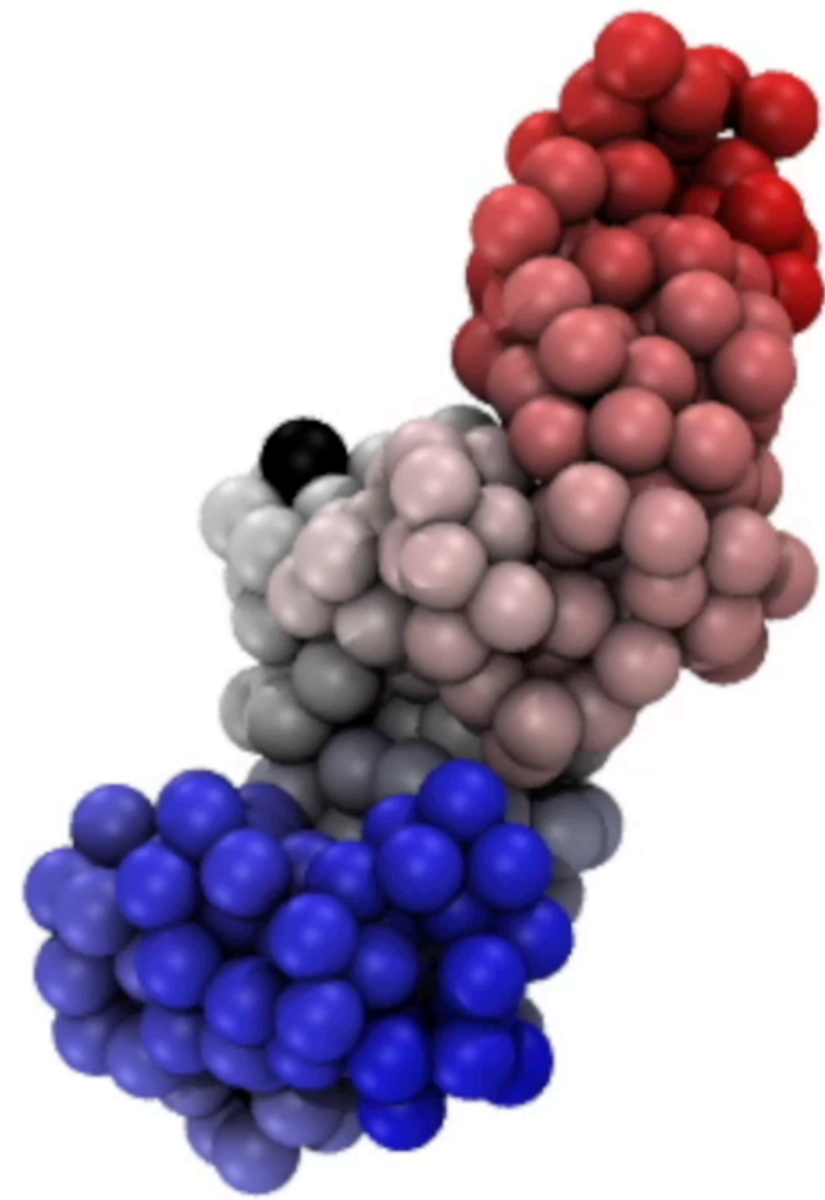


SE
SOX2

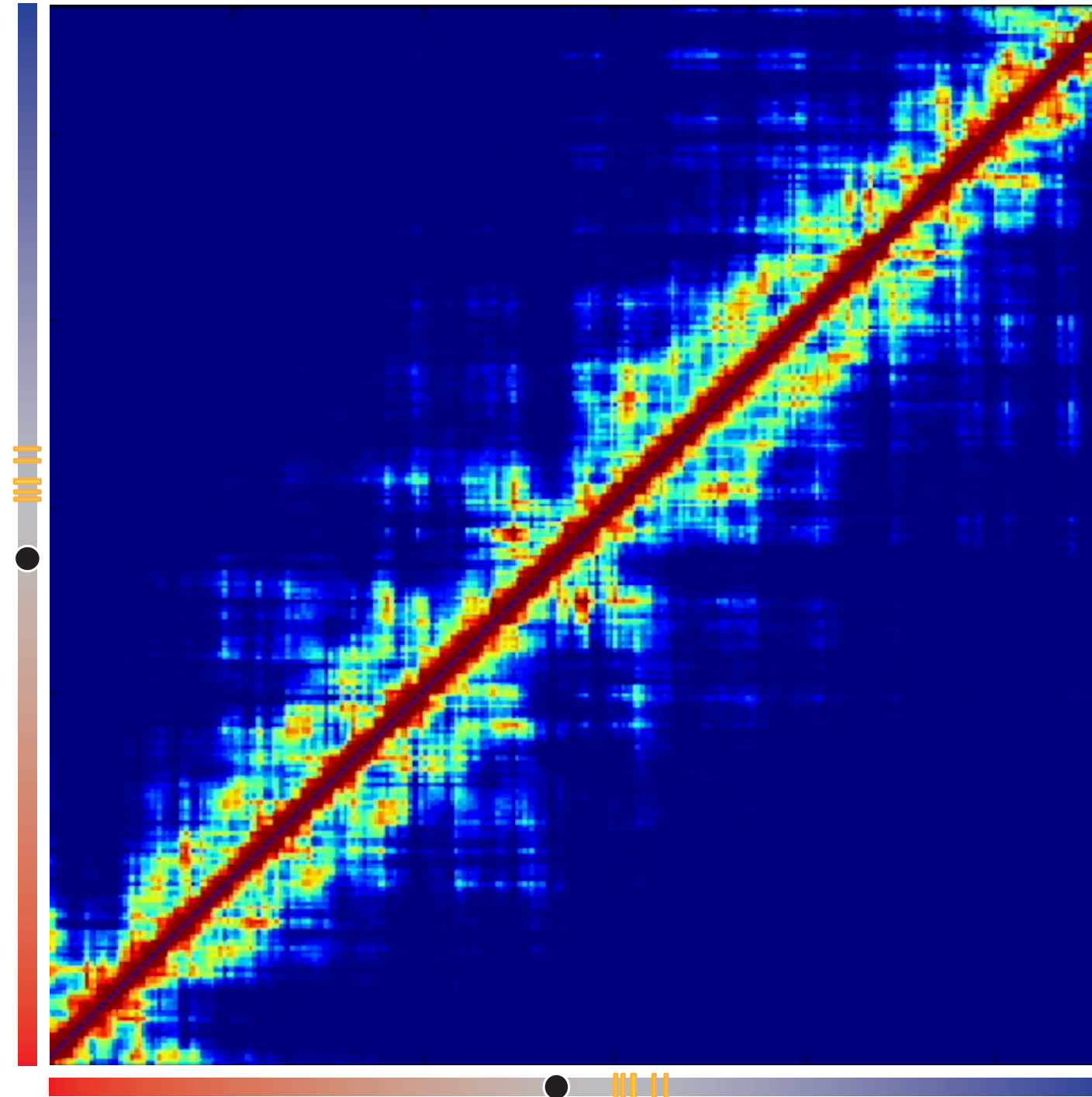


SOX2 locus structural changes from B to PSC

Contacts

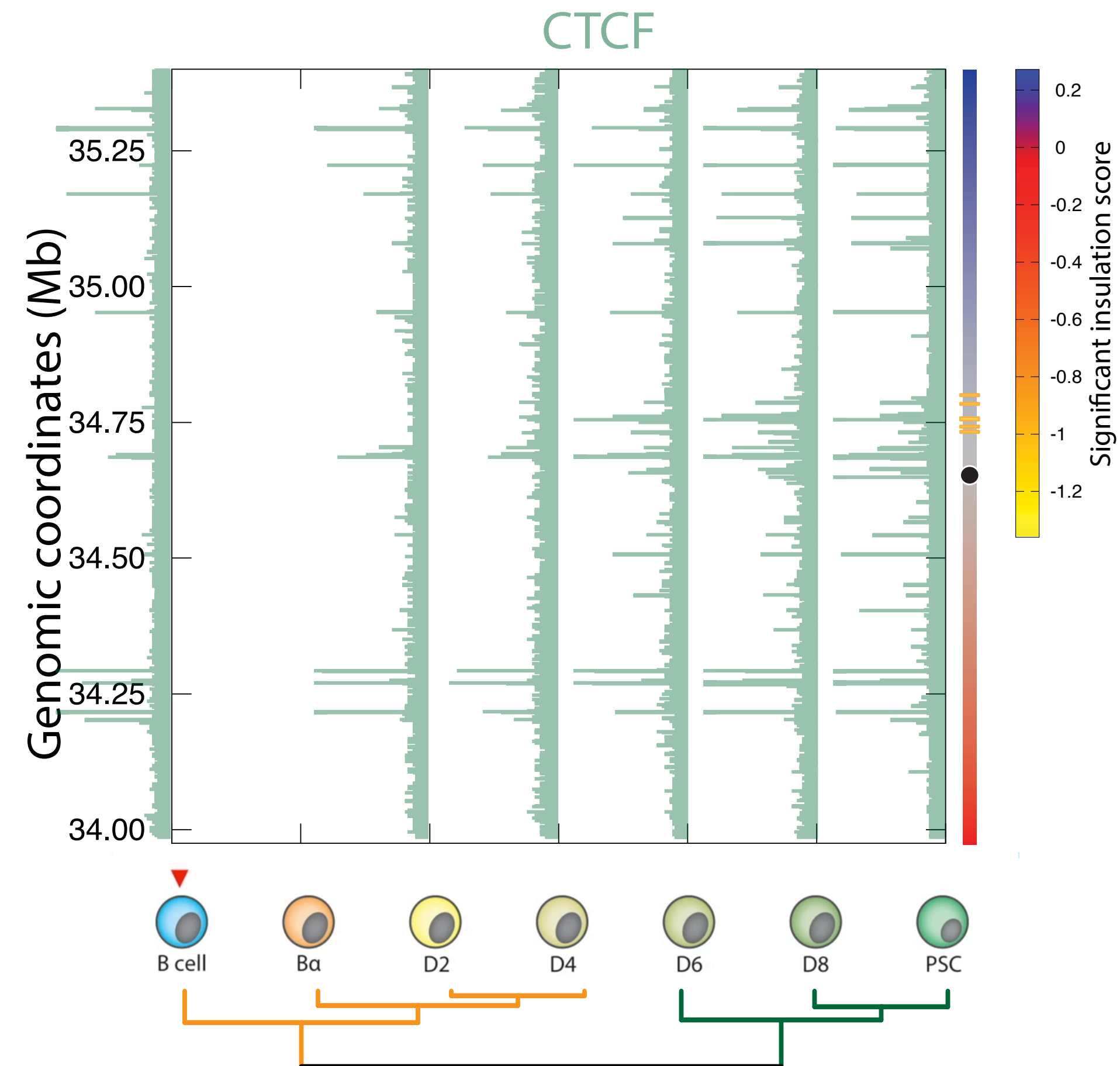
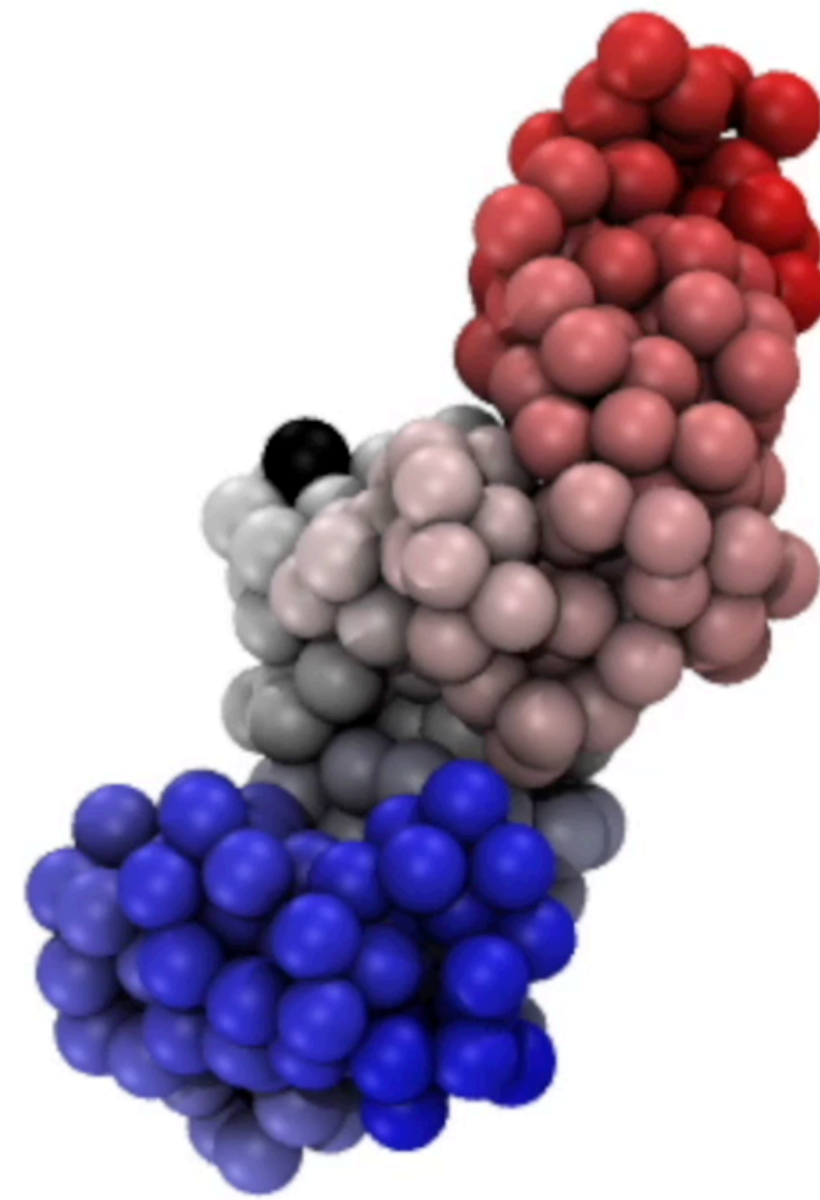


SE
SOX2



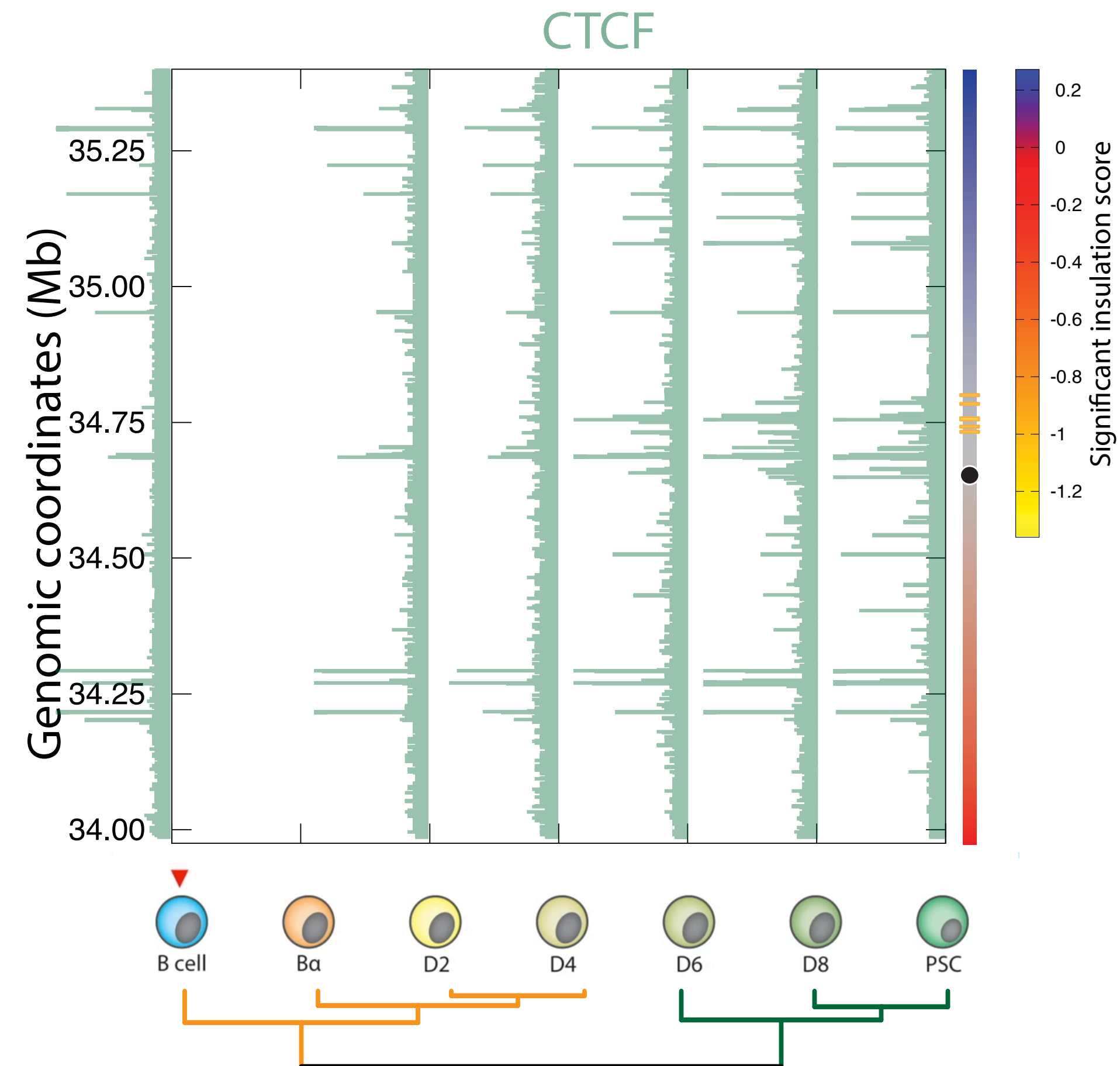
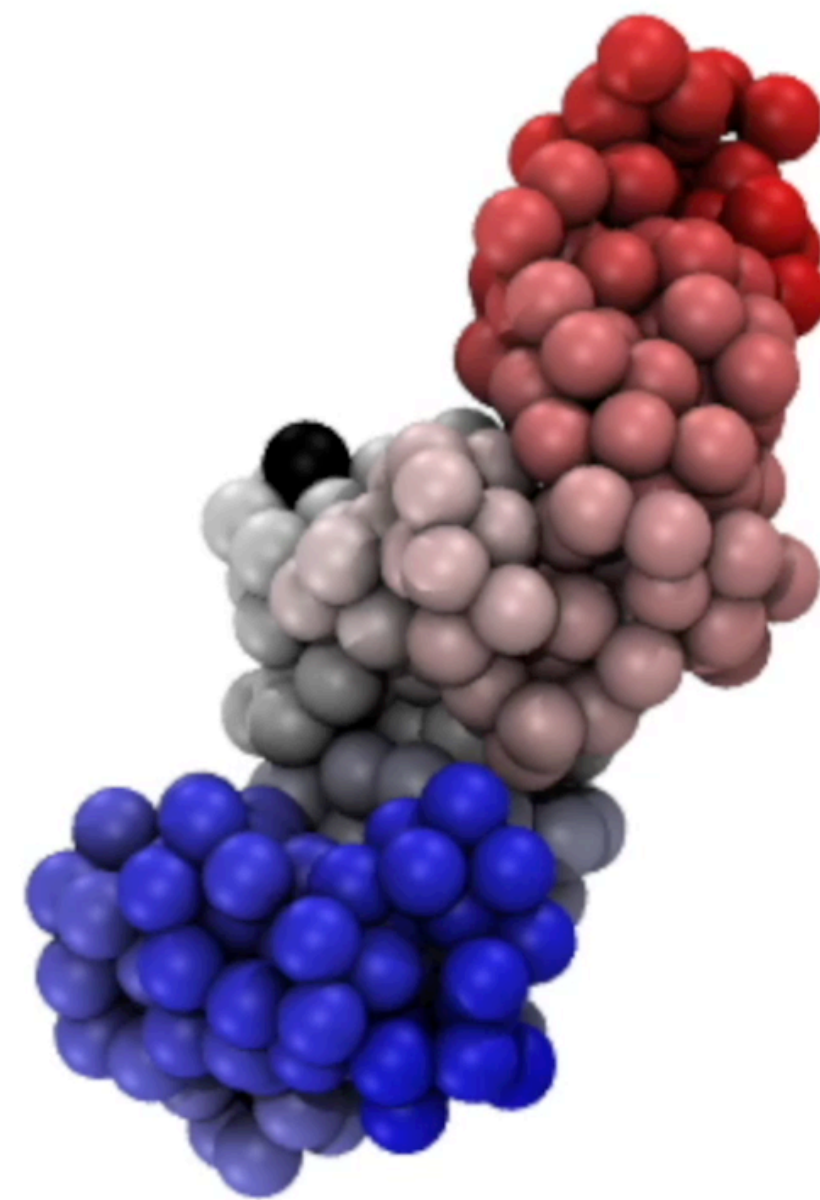
SOX2 locus structural changes from B to PSC

TAD borders



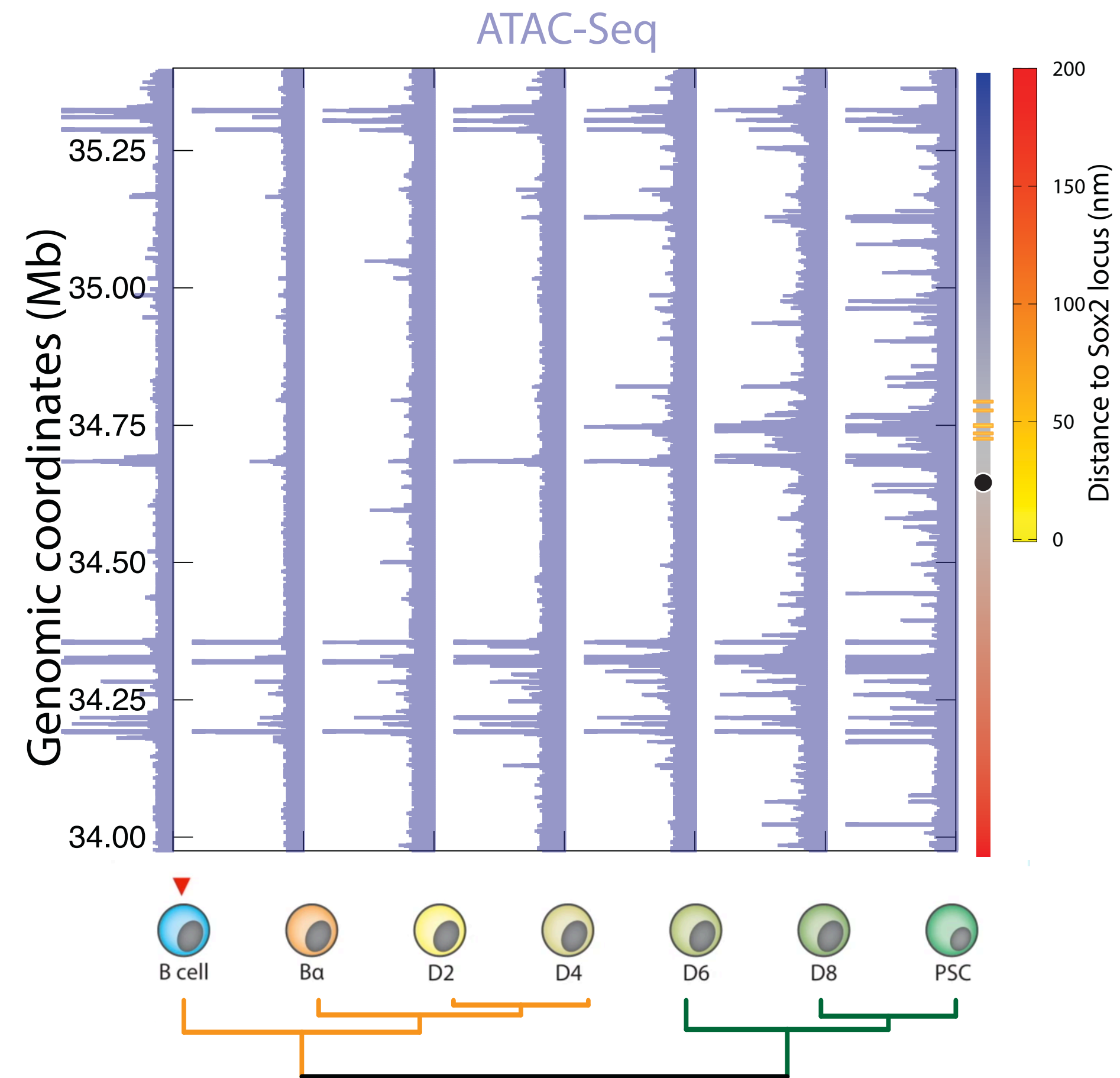
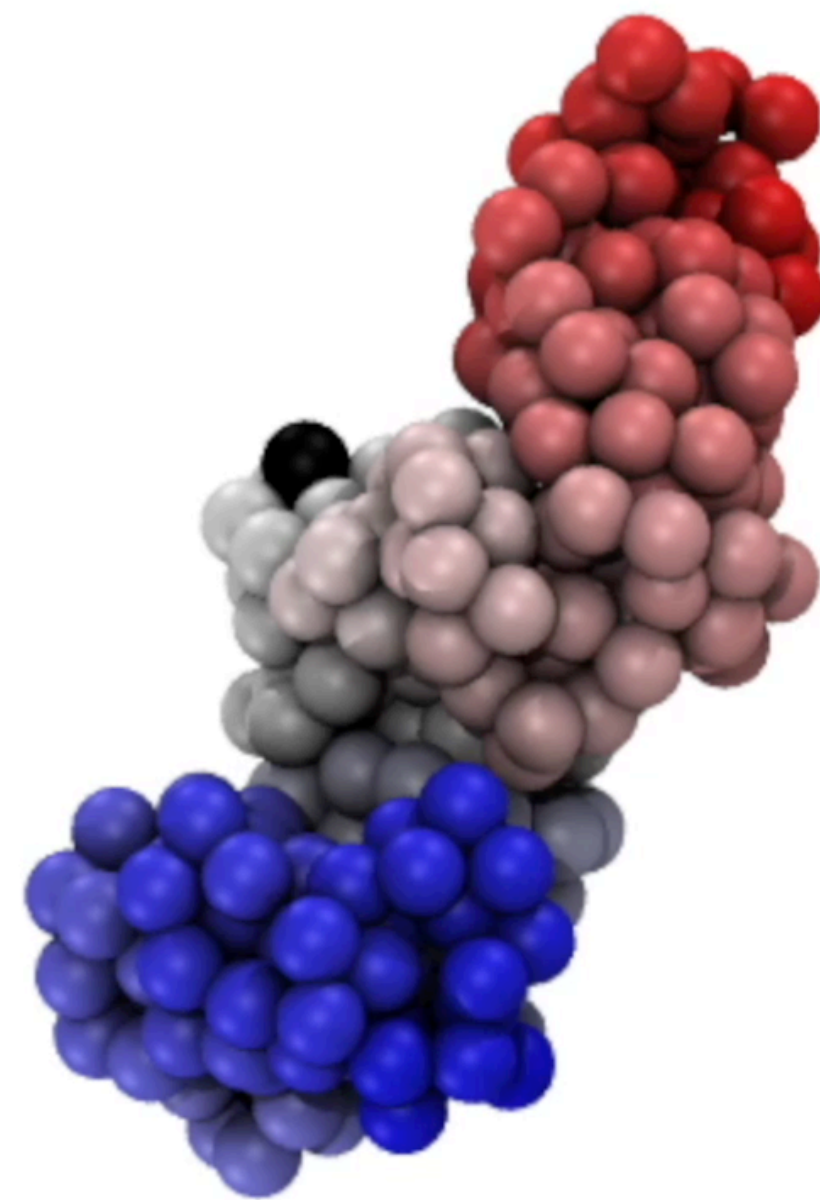
SOX2 locus structural changes from B to PSC

TAD borders



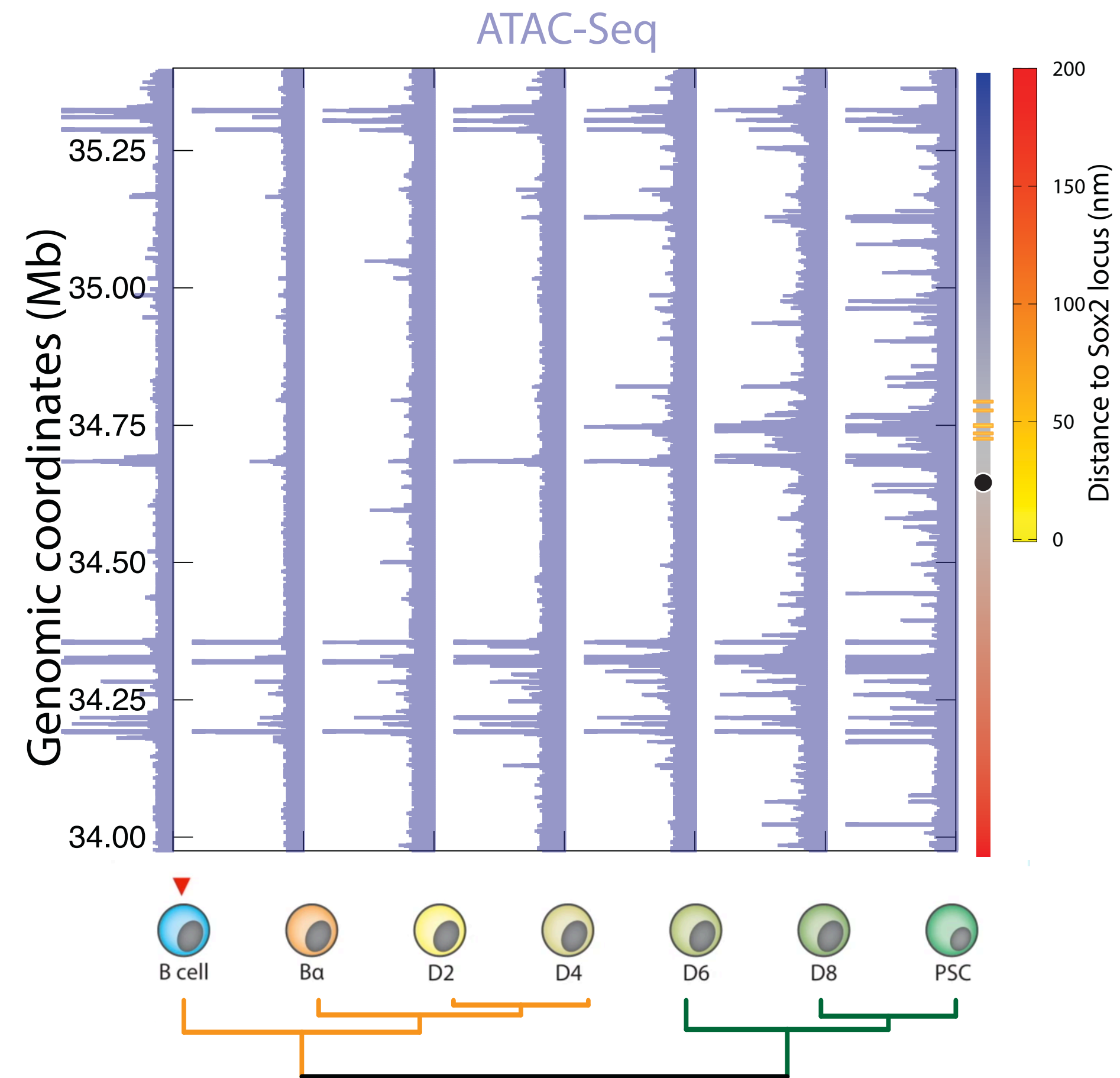
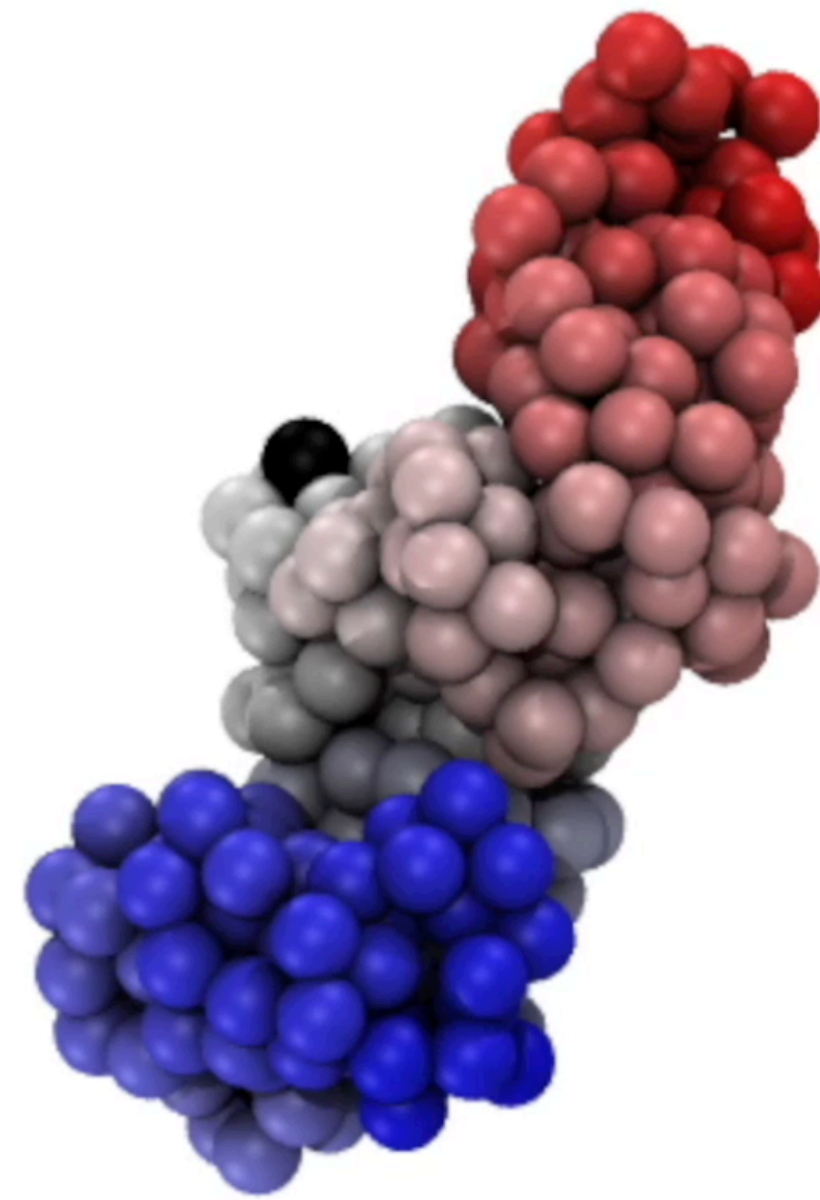
SOX2 locus structural changes from B to PSC

Distance to regulatory elements



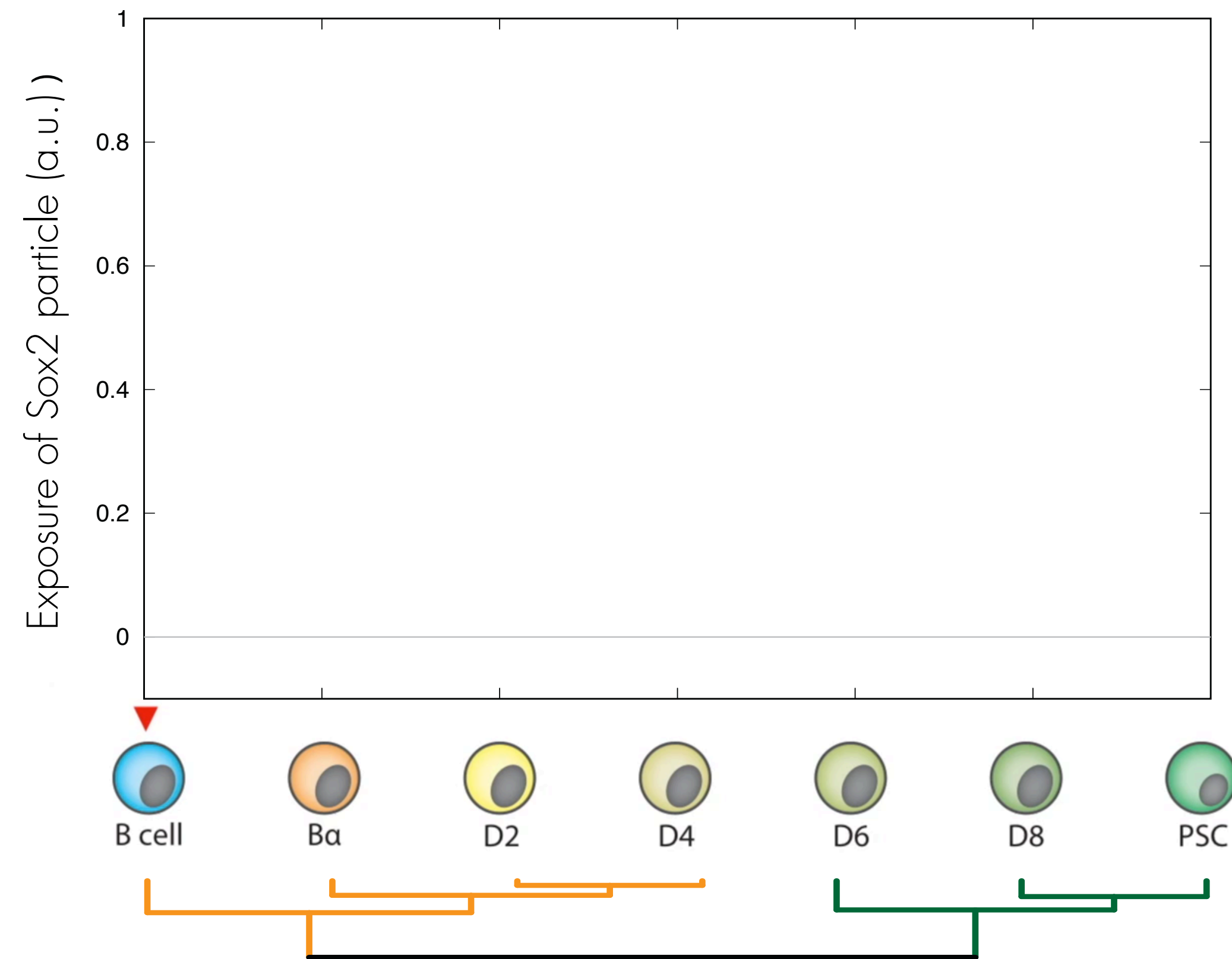
SOX2 locus structural changes from B to PSC

Distance to regulatory elements



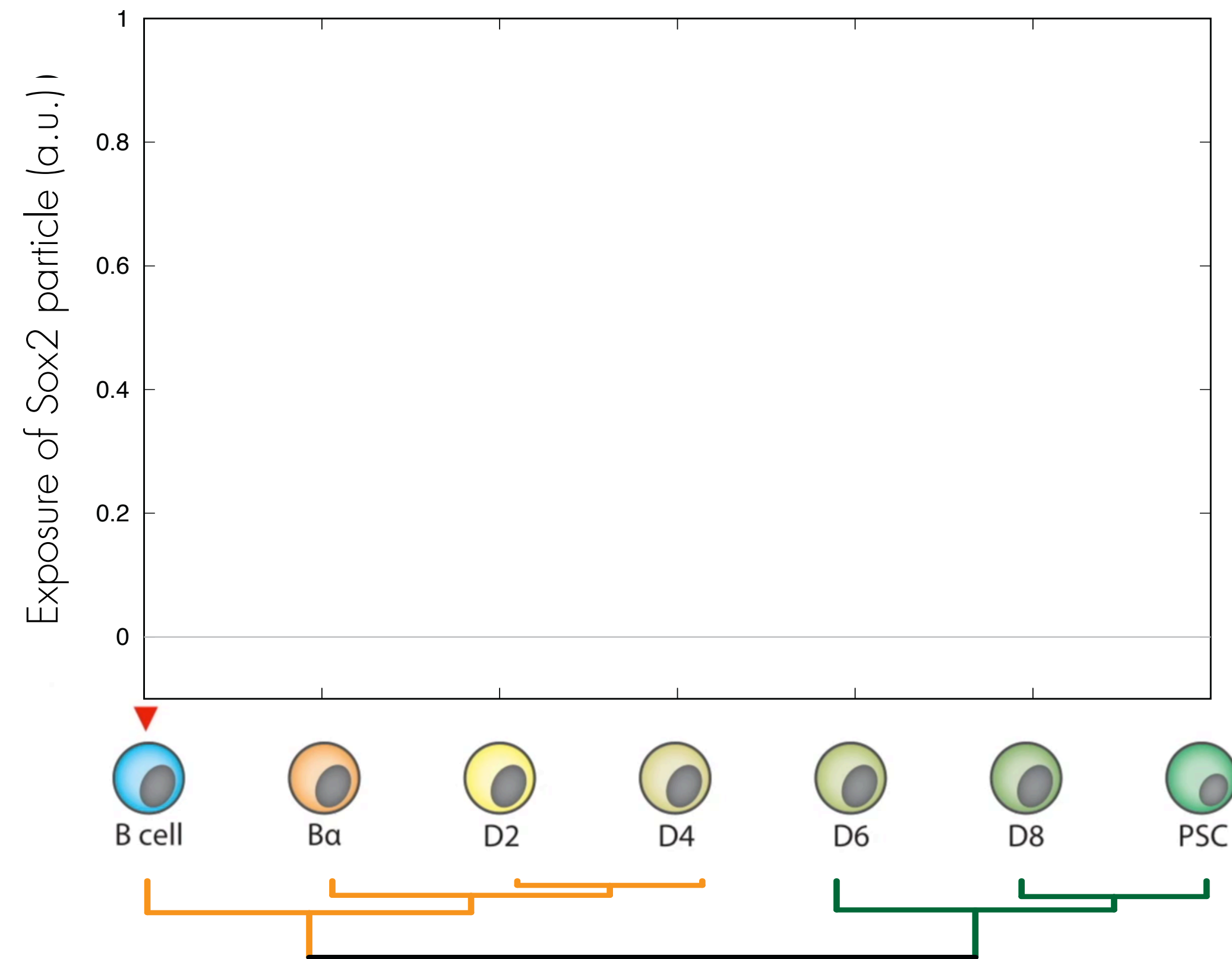
SOX2 locus structural changes from B to PSC

Structural exposure



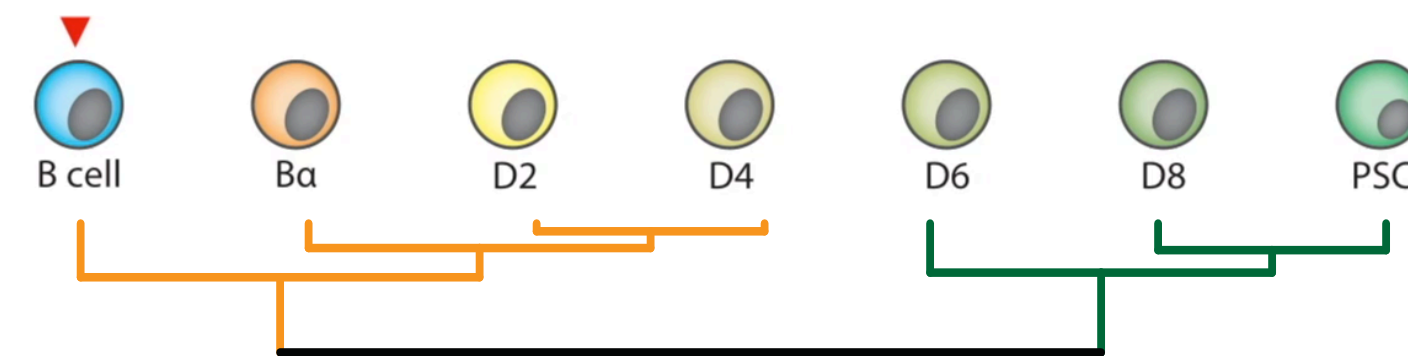
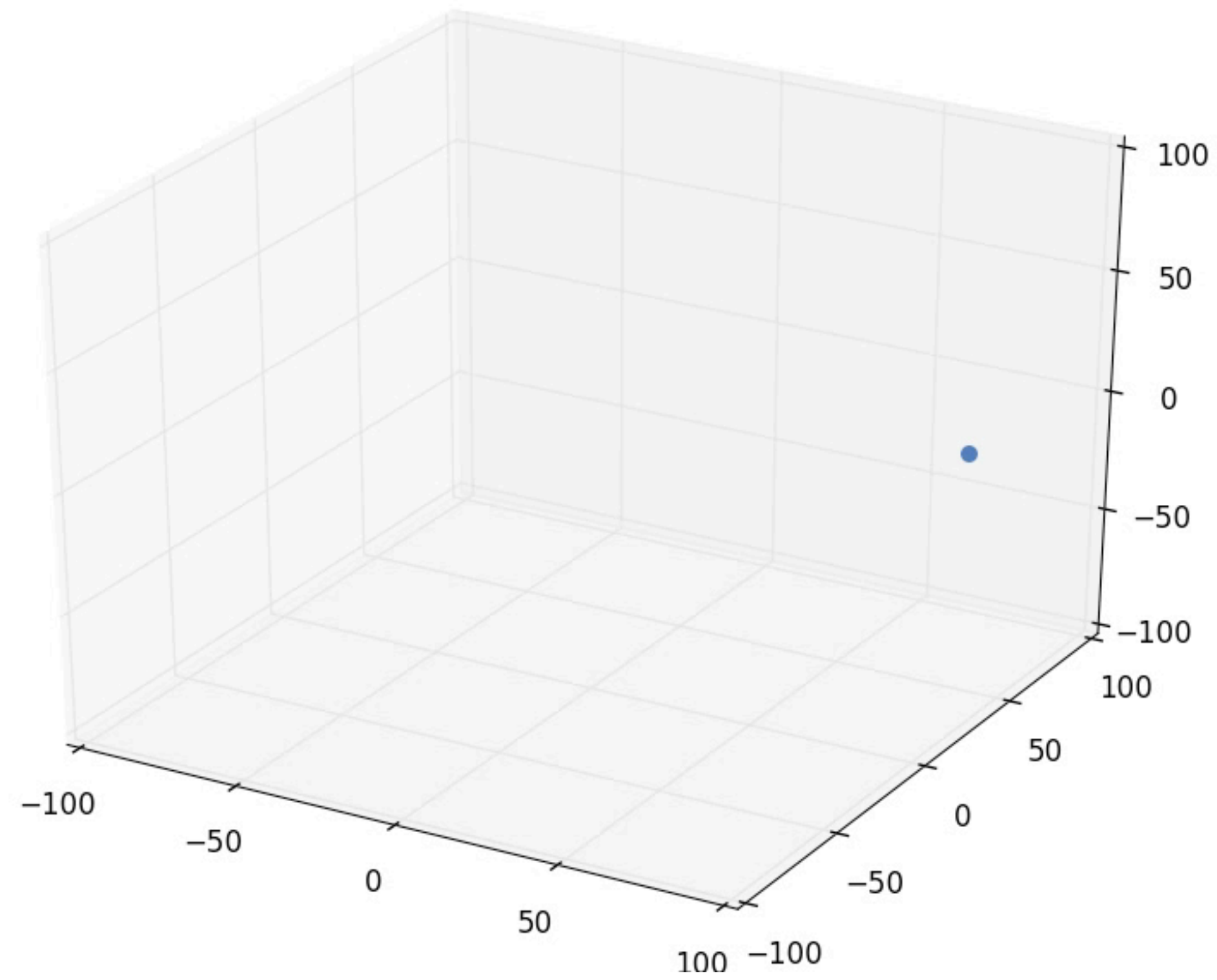
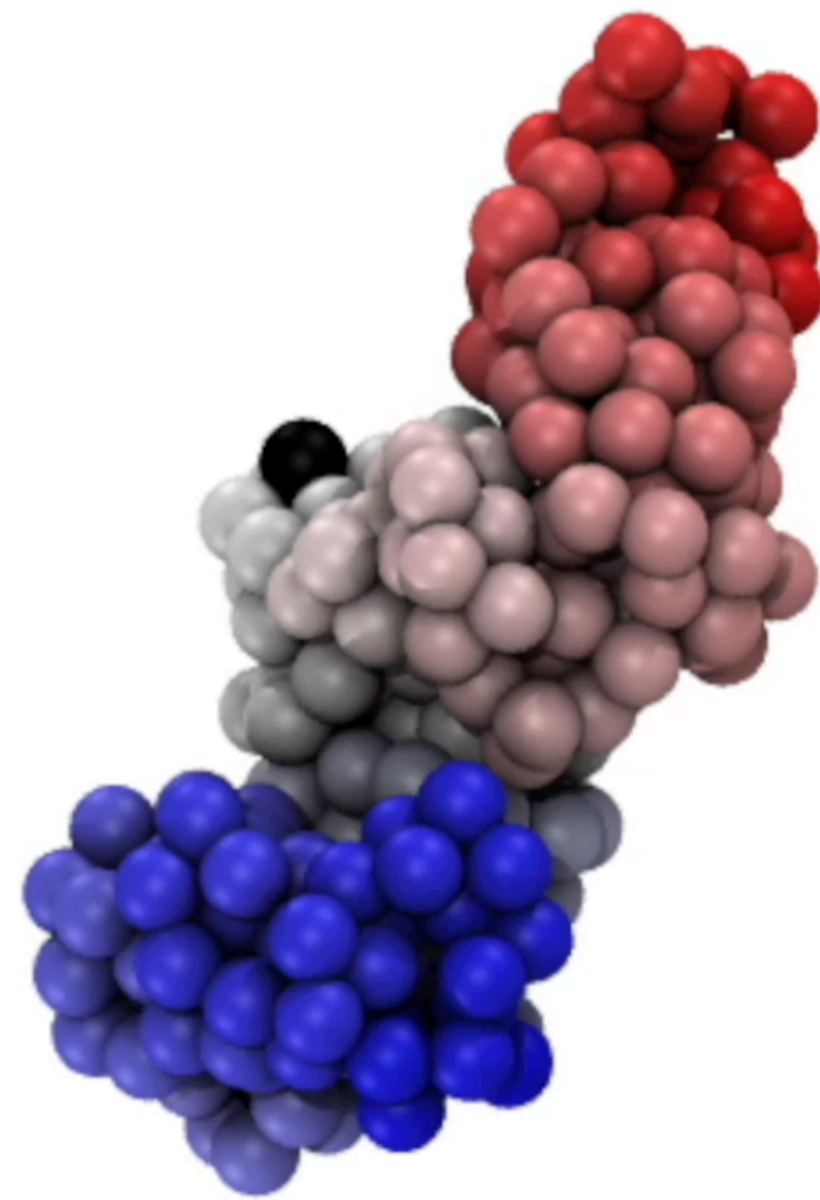
SOX2 locus structural changes from B to PSC

Structural exposure



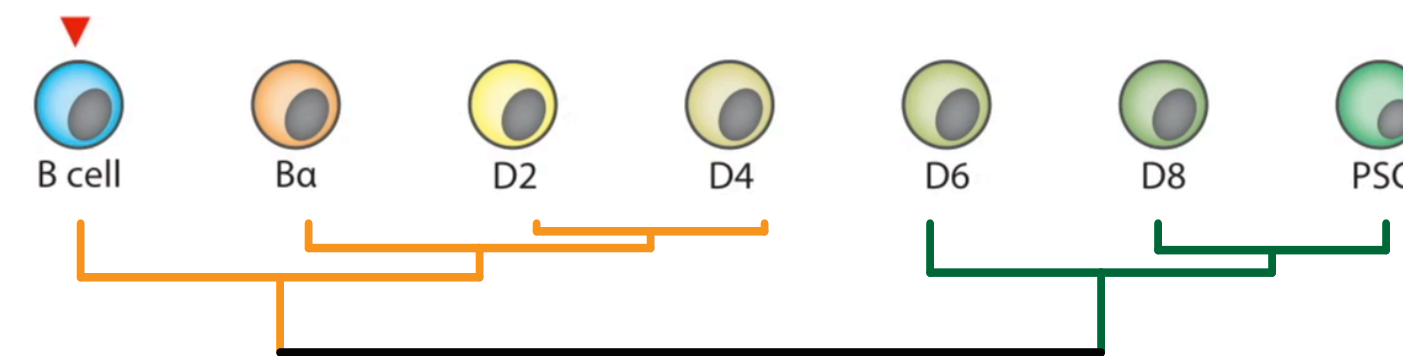
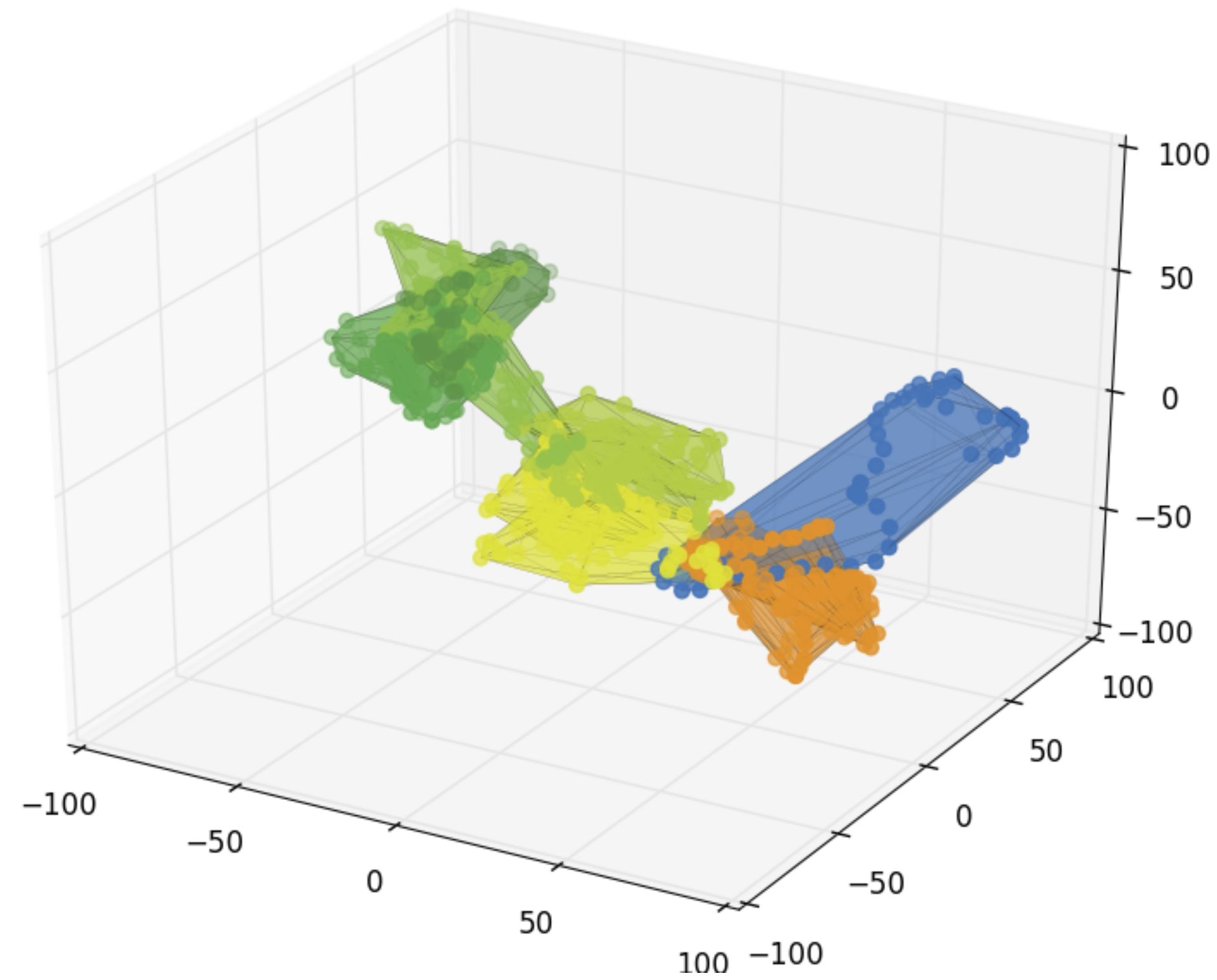
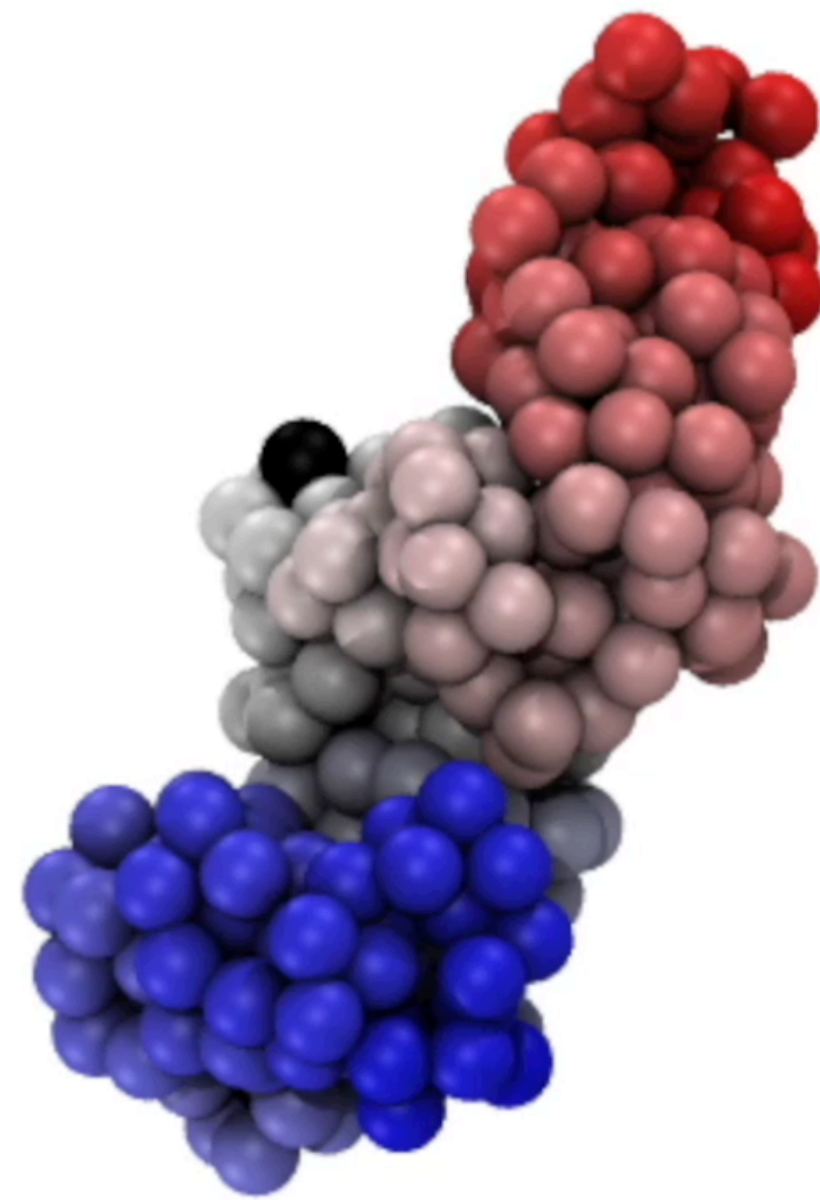
SOX2 locus dynamics changes from B to PSC

SOX2 displacement



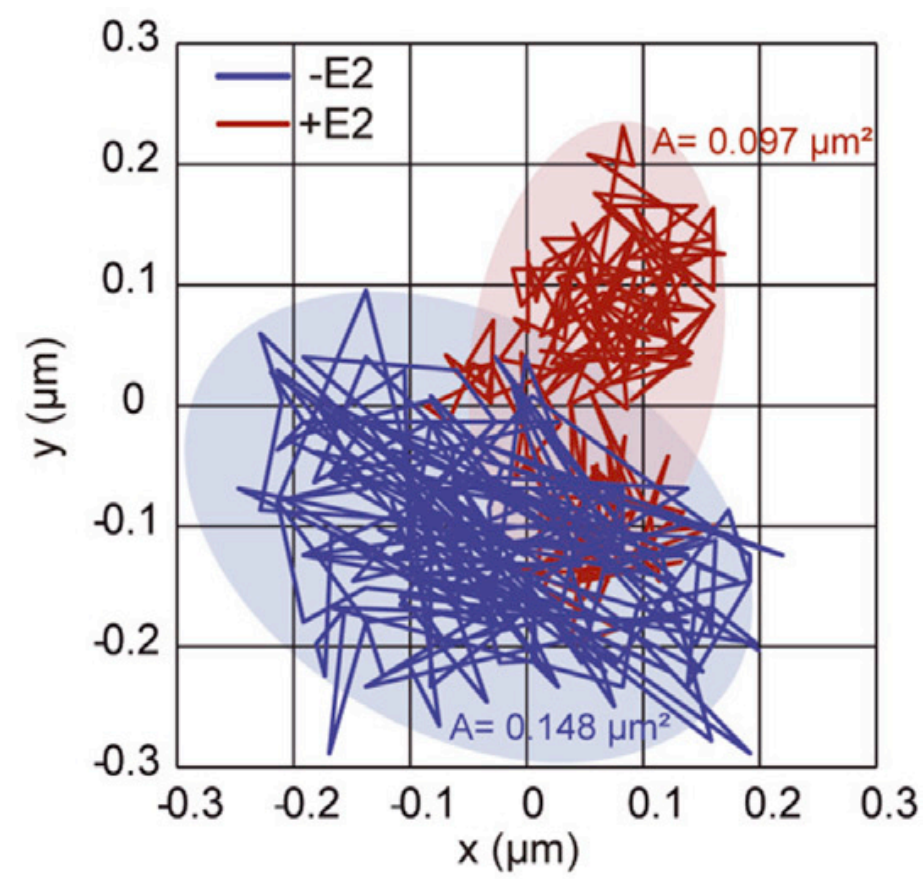
SOX2 locus dynamics changes from B to PSC

SOX2 displacement



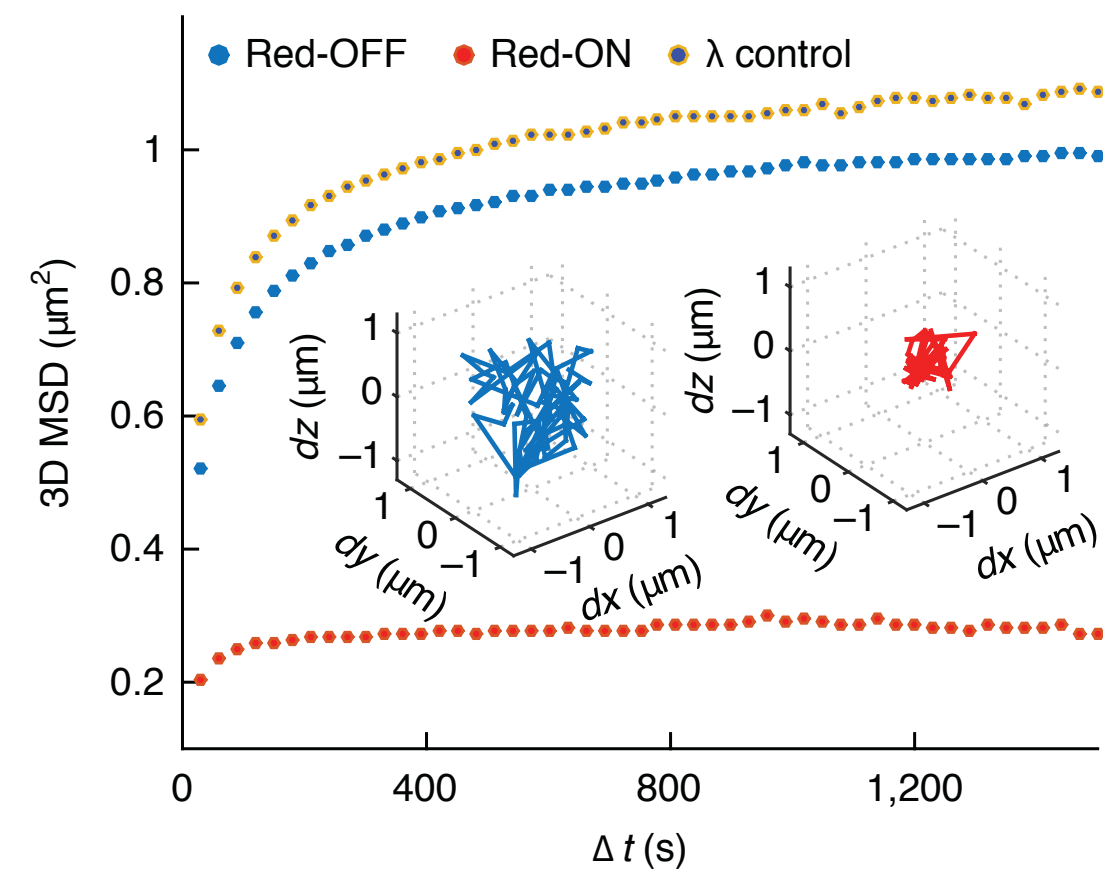
SOX2 locus dynamics changes from B to PSC

SOX2 displacement



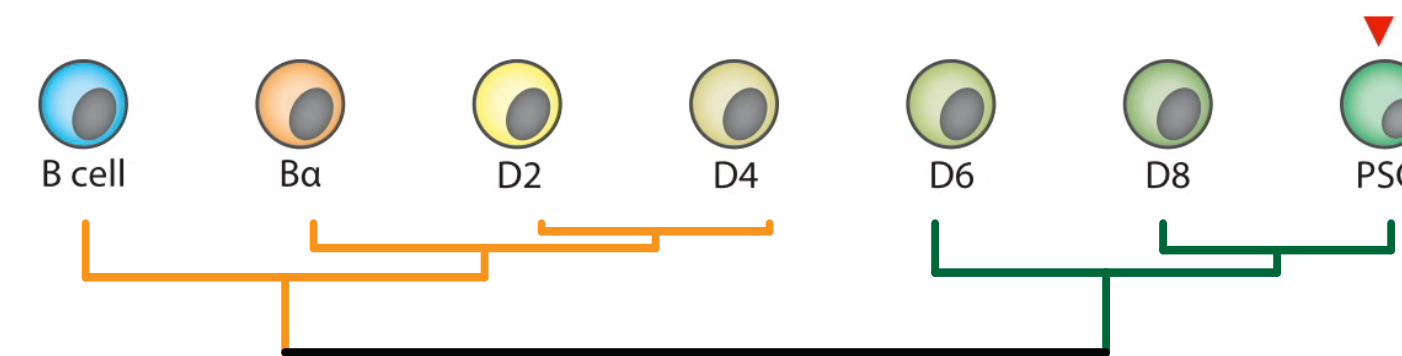
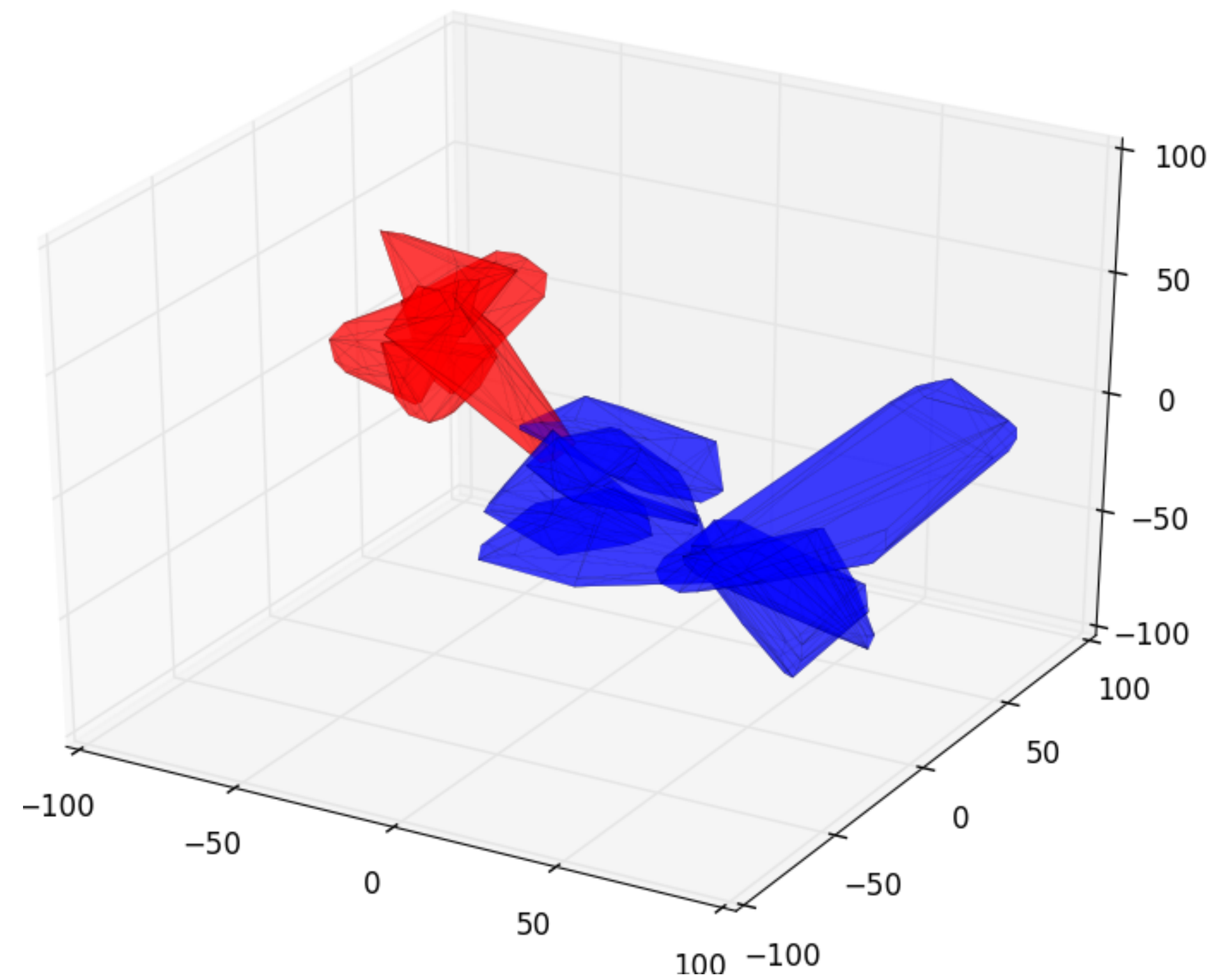
Two dimensional trajectories and area explored over 50s of the CCND1 locus recored before -E2 and after +E2 activation.

Germier ,T., et al, (2017) Blophys J.



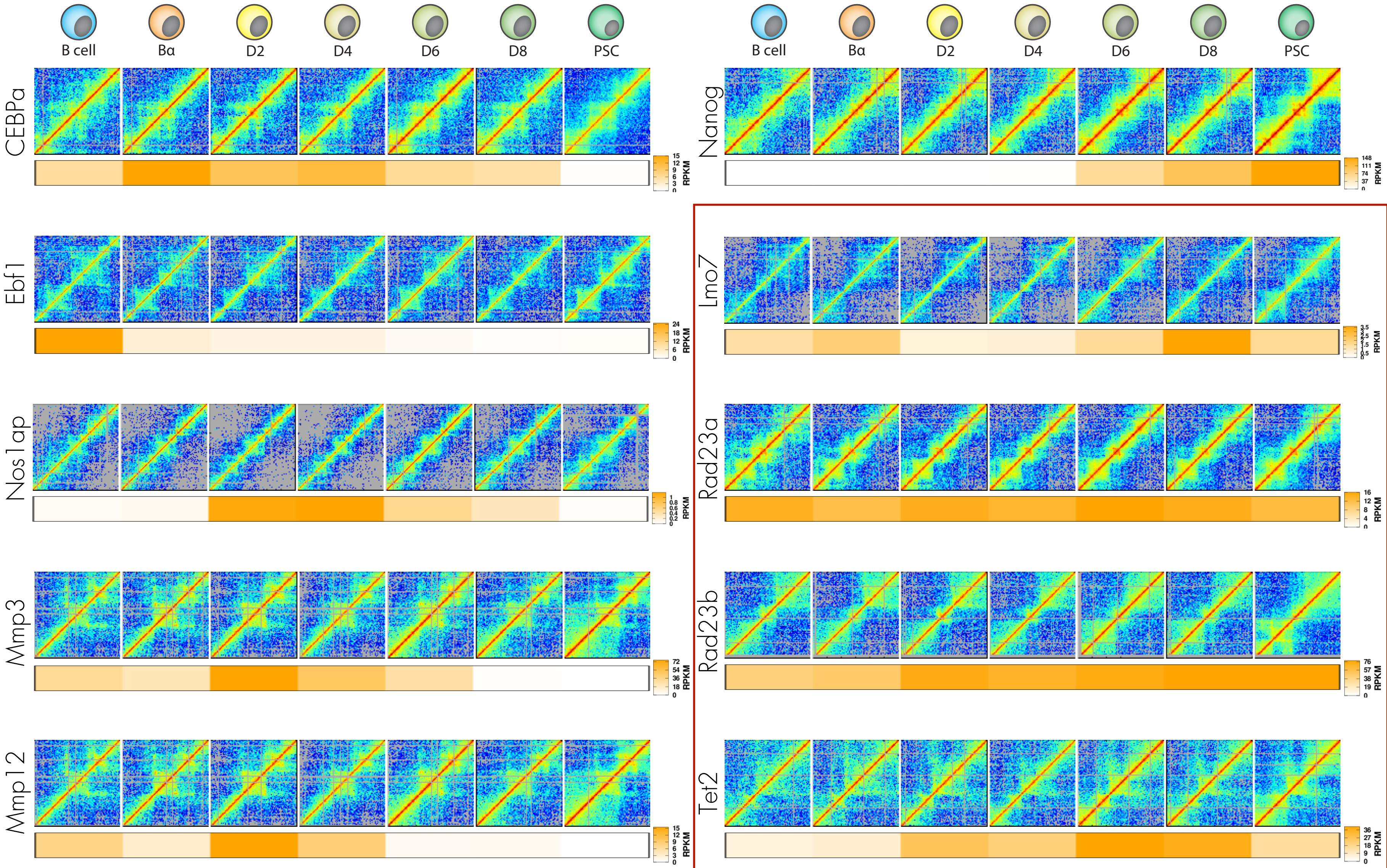
Transcription affects the 3D topology of the enhancer-promoted enhancing its temporal stability and is associated with further spatial compaction.

Chen ,T., et al, (2018) Nat. Genetics



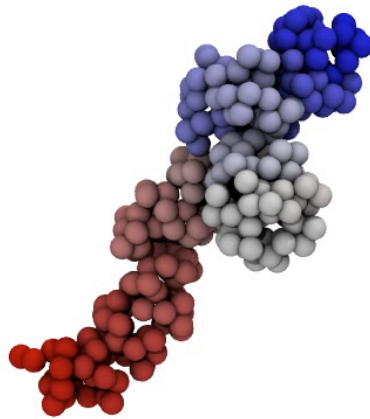
Structural changes from B to PSC

Other 10 loci



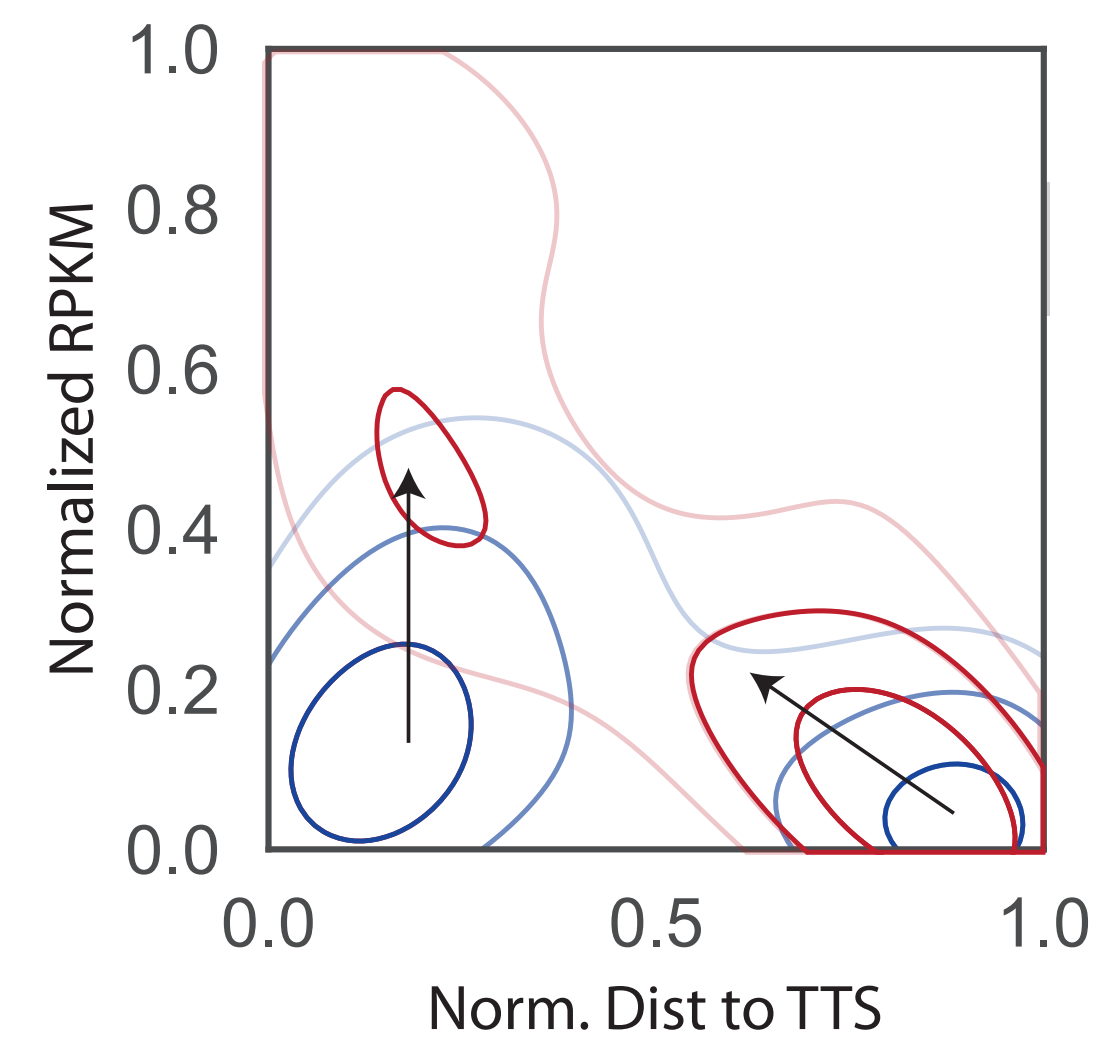
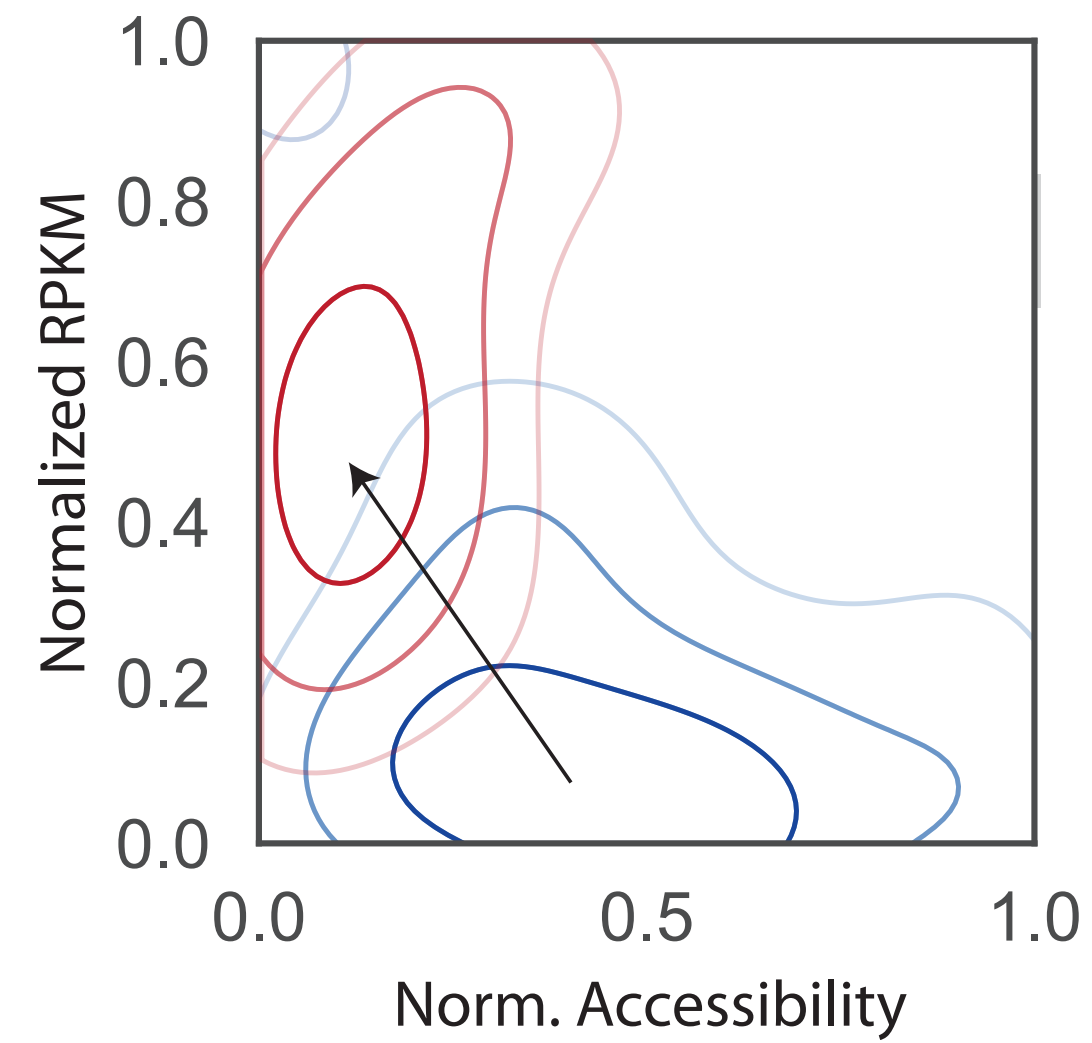
Switch

Always active

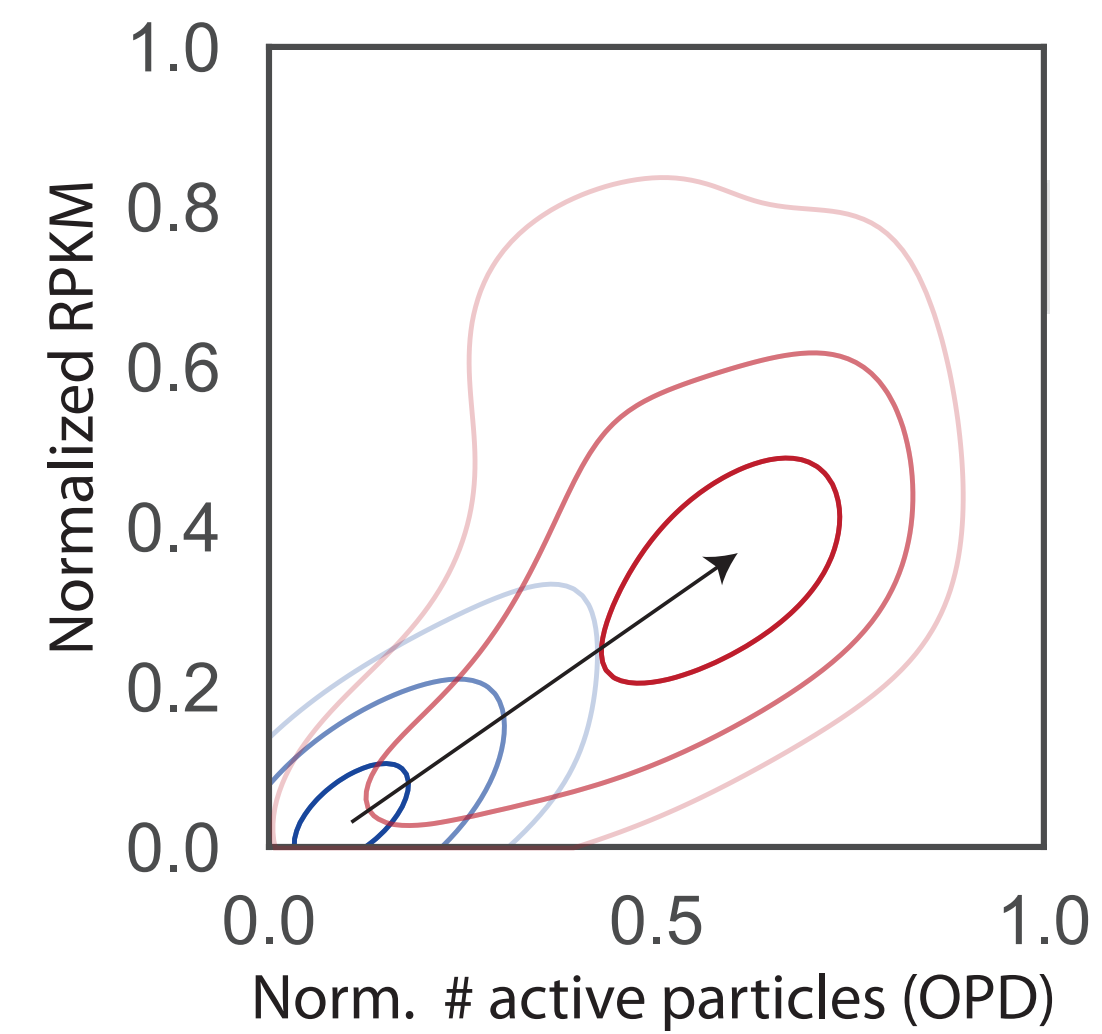
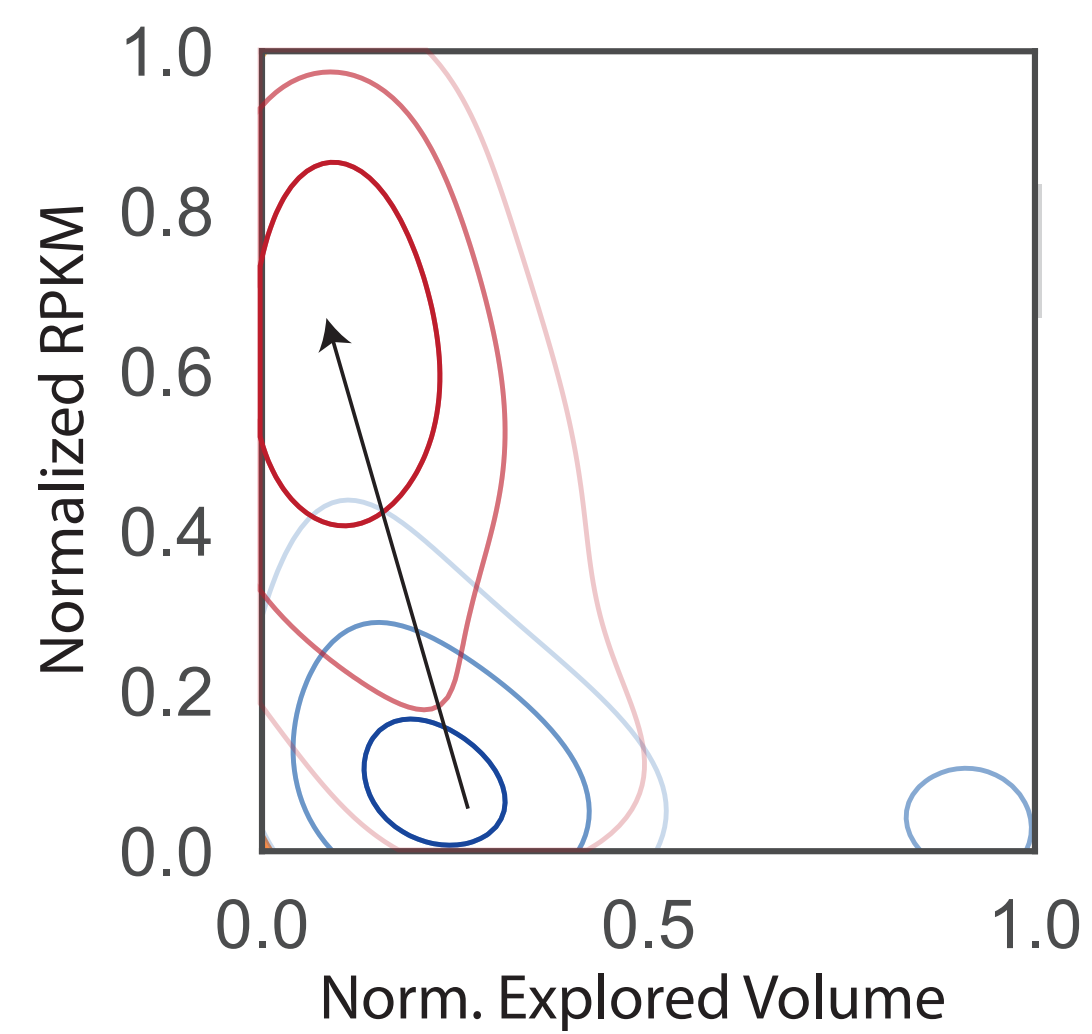


Dynamics of gene activation

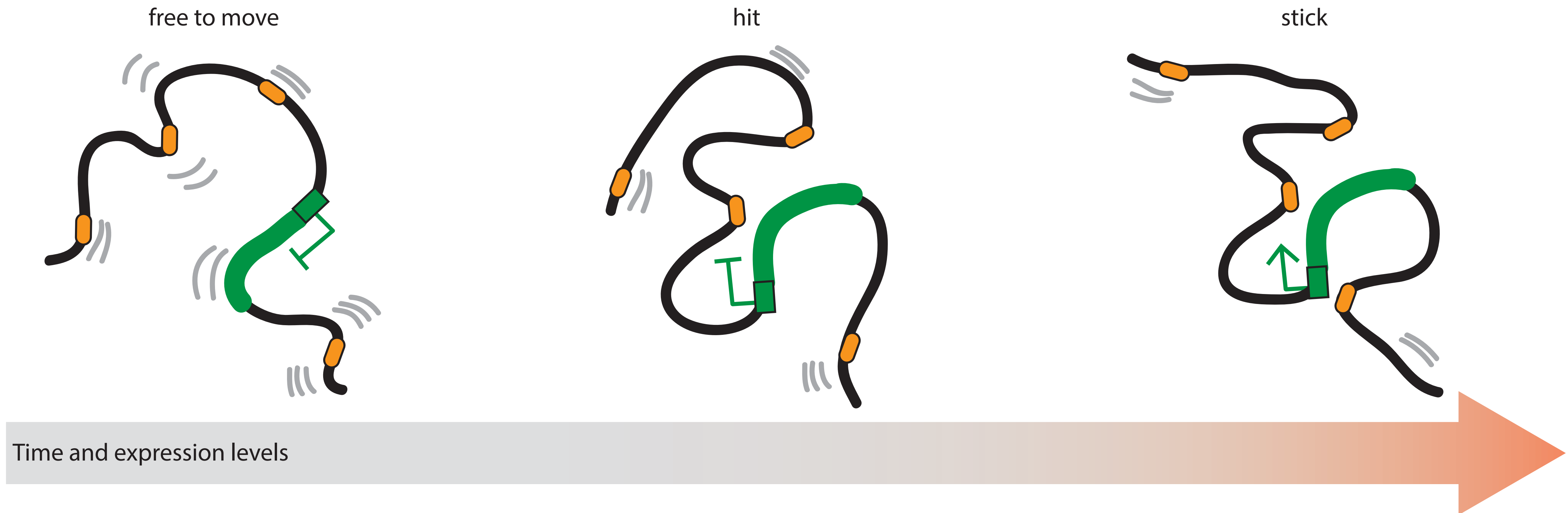
Trends in all 11 loci



Active loci
Switching loci



A "hit-and-stick" model for transcriptional activation



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