

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









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

	IDM			$\begin{array}{c} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ &$	
			0	DNA length	
	10 <sup>6</sup>			10 <sup>9</sup>	nt
			0	Volume	
) <sup>-3</sup>		10 <sup>0</sup>		10 <sup>3</sup>	μm³
				Time	
10 <sup>-2</sup>		10 <sup>0</sup>	10 <sup>2</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup>	S
				Resolution	
			10 <sup>-1</sup>		μ

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



IC CONTRACTOR IN	DM		$\begin{array}{c} & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & &$	
			DNA length	
10 <sup>6</sup>			10 <sup>9</sup>	nt
			Volume	
-3	10 <sup>0</sup>		10 <sup>3</sup>	μm³
			Time	
10 <sup>-2</sup>	10 <sup>0</sup>	10 <sup>2</sup>	10 <sup>3</sup>	S
			Resolution	
		10 <sup>-1</sup>		μ

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

### Experiments





Computation

# 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.











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







### Biomolecular structure determination 2D-NOESY data

Chromosome structure determination 3C-based data





### FastQ files to Maps

Map analysis

Model building

Model analysis

### http://3DGenomes.org







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

5
ng
ation
sis

- 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. Cell Reports (2019)
- Vara et al. Cell Reports (2019)
- Miguel-Escalada et al. Nature Genetics (2019)
- Morf et al. Nature Biotechnology (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







# 







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

Chr 7



## Chr 12



# Hi-C for meta genomics

Beitel, C. W., Froenicke, L., Lang, J. M., Korf, I. F., Michelmore, 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 <u>Romain Koszul</u>





## Genome 3D structure is more conserved than 1D in primates



## François Serra Yasmina Cuartero

with Marquès Lab (UPF, Barcelona)

Unpublished







C. Chothia & A. Lesk (1986) EMBO J. 5(4):823-826



- Proteome is 10sM AAs in 10,000s of proteins
  Genome is 1,000sM NTs in 10s of chroms
- 20 AA in average ~500 AA length
- ~150 structural AA for ~5 AA for function
- MM+QM
- No confinement
- Dynamics



- 4 NT in average ~100M NTs length
- ~??? structural NTs for ~??? NTs for function
- Packing + Phase Separation + Modelers
- Confinement
- ++++Dynamics



# Hi-C matrices from lymphoblasts in seven primates











# Synteny breakpoints in 3D

Two regions of at least 100 kb separated by more than 750 kb (including trans chromosomal) Common detections from Ruiz-Herrera's Lab (@300Kb res) and our lab (ENSEMBLE @1Kb res)





# Synteny breakpoints in 3D

Two regions of at least 100 kb separated by more than 750 kb (including trans chromosomal) Common detections from Ruiz-Herrera's Lab (@300Kb res) and our lab (ENSEMBLE @1Kb res)







Chimp chr14





Two regions of at least 100 kb separated by more than 750 kb (including trans chromosomal)



Chimpanzee (62 matrices) 0.75 Mł 0.5 Mb · 0.25 Mb · Breakpoint --0.25 Mb --0.5 Mb ·

-0.75 Mb -

Chromosomes



0.75 Mb ·

0.5 Mb

0.25 Mb -

Breakpoint

-0.25 Mb

-0.5 Mb



Macaaue (134

0.75 MB 0.5 MB 0.25 MB BROALDONE 0.25 MB 0.5 MB 0.75 MB



# Synteny breakpoints in 3D

Marmoset (151

Mouse (199







— 50-100 kb (origin region) — 100-200 kb (origin region) 200-400 kb (origin region) — 400-600 kb (origin region) — 50-100 kb (copied region) — 100-200 kb (copied region) 200-400 kb (copied region) — 400-600 kb (copied region) interquartile (origin region) interquartile (copied region)











# Genome compartments

Conservation of the A/B compartments



# Genome Topologically Associating Domains









## Genome Topologically Associating Domains

Conservation of TADs









Vietri Rudan, et al. Cell Rep. 2015 Mar 03; 10(8) 1297-1309 Nakahashi et al. Cell Rep. 2013 May 30; 3(5) 1678-1689







## LOOPS Conservation of CTCF sites





- >150 K sequences to align (all species together)
- Tree reconstruction using FastTree2
- Reduce the complexity filtering by node support
- Selection of 173 nodes with 0.9 bootstrap
- At least 100 CTCF sites (and at least 50 from single species)





### Loops Conservation of CTCF sites











Motif (nucleotide content)

Insulation/looping (interaction directionality)

• Enrichment in repetitive elements







## Few events of genome expansion through transposons involving CTCF sites







Loops Conservation of CTCF sites

LTR13 (Long Terminal Repeat) for HERVK13 endogenous retrovirus



Loops Conservation of CTCF sites















3' end of L1 retrotransposon, L1PA16\_3end subfamily













Chromosomes





LINE L1 specific of Callithrix jacchus (Marmoset)

- Conservation of 3D structure after chromosomic rearrangements.
- Recently duplicated regions are more isolated from surrounding DNA.
- Compartments are very conserved in primates; detectable changes may not be related to cell-specific features.
- TAD borders conserved with similar selective strength against gain and loss
- New, but few primate specific expansions carrying CTCF sites
- Selection against the creation of new and strong CTCF sites

# Summary

http://marciuslab.org http://3DGenomes.org



David Castillo Yasmina Cuartero Marco Di Stefano Irene Farabella Silvia Galan Mike Goodstadt Maria Marti-Marimon Francesca Mugianesi Julen Mendieta Juan Rodriguez Paula Soler Aleksandra Sparavier



### With François Serra (currently @BSC) and Tomàs Marquès Lab (UPF-IBE)





MINISTERIO DE CIENCIA, INNOVACIÓN Y UNIVERSIDADES





.: Our current sponsors :.





