



BIO-463

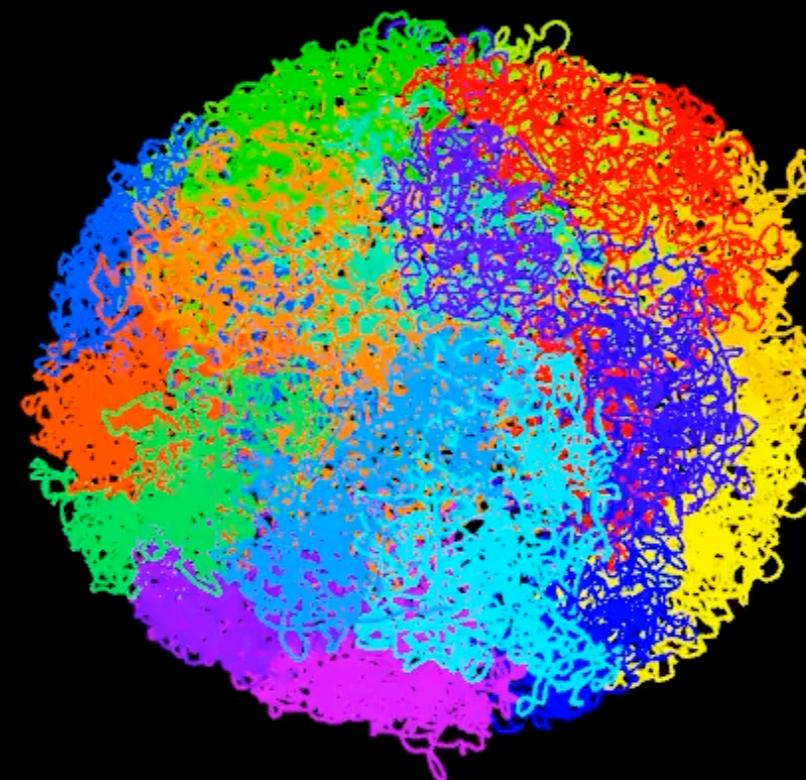
Genomics and bioinformatics

Lecture 13: Chromosome conformation

Dr Jacques Rougemont

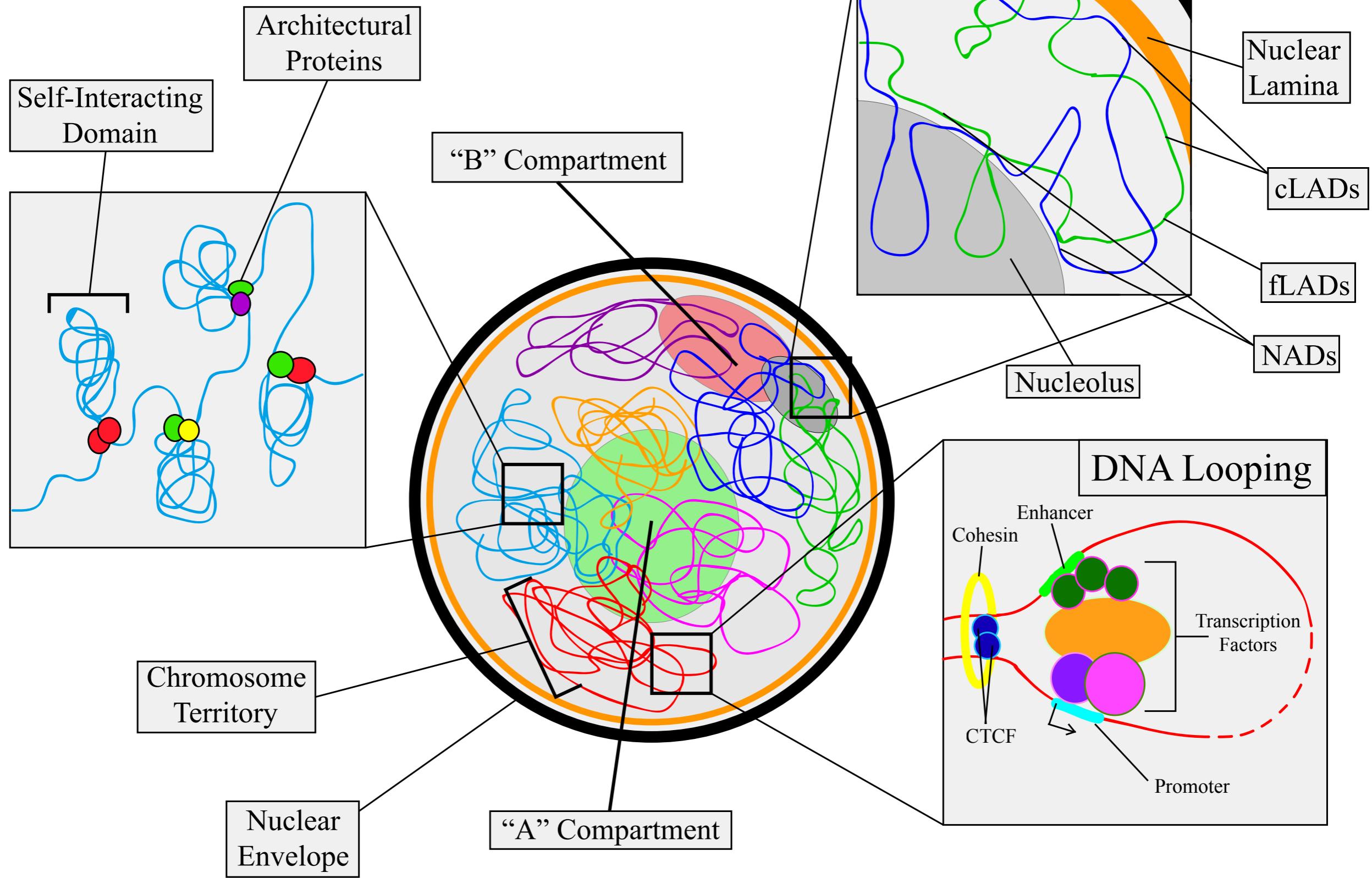
EPFL

Chromosome conformation

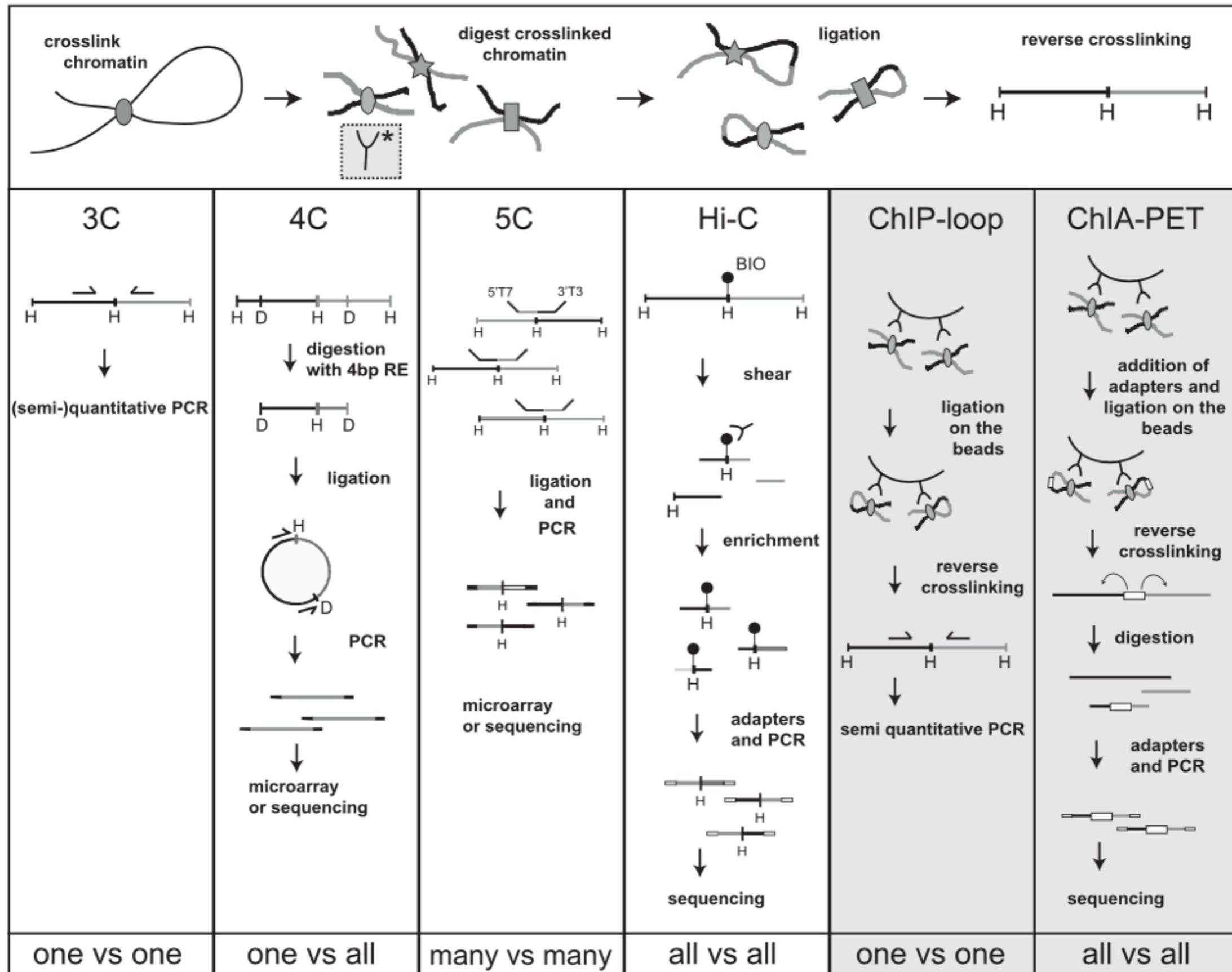


Reconstruction of the most likely chromosome conformations based on
~120'000 contacts observed in **1** mouse stem cell

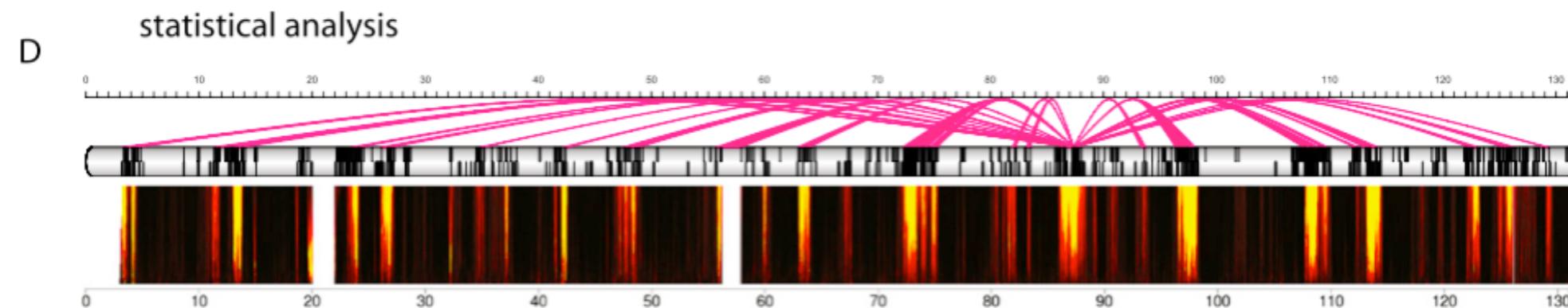
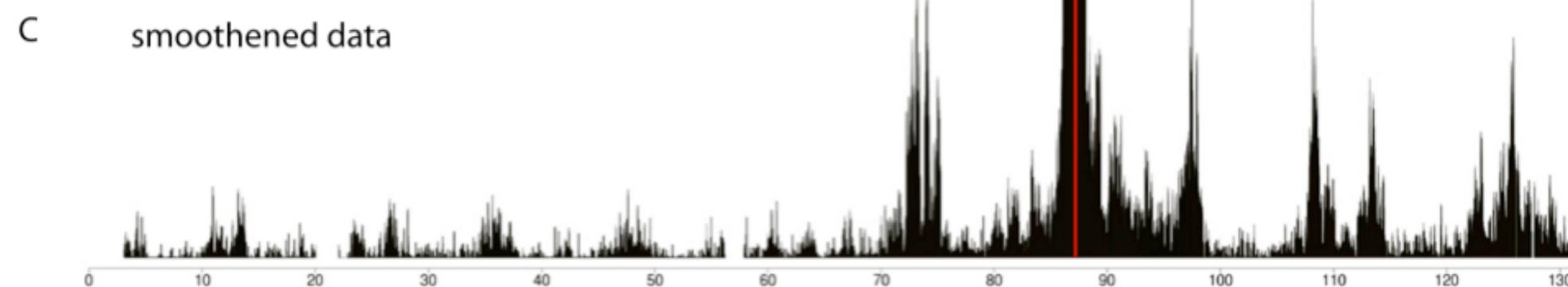
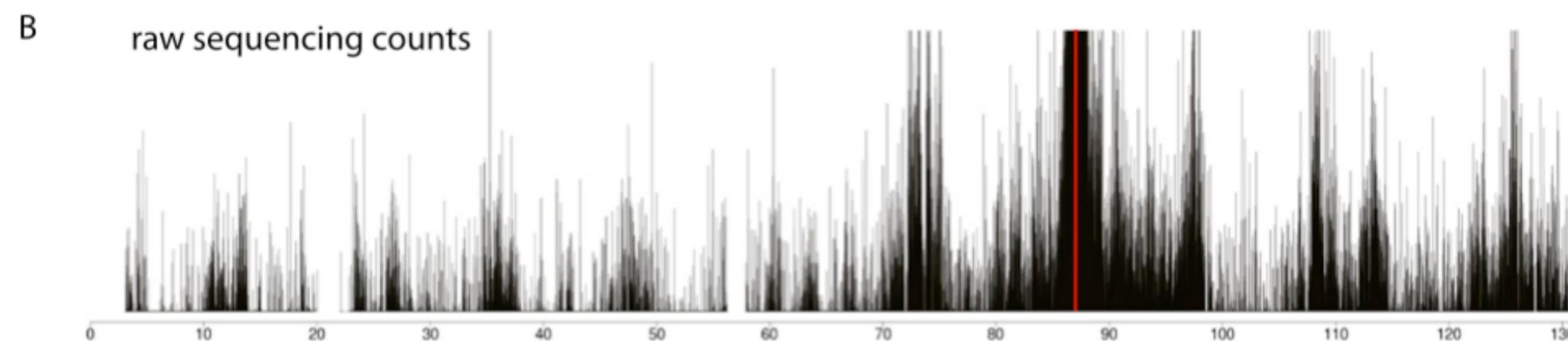
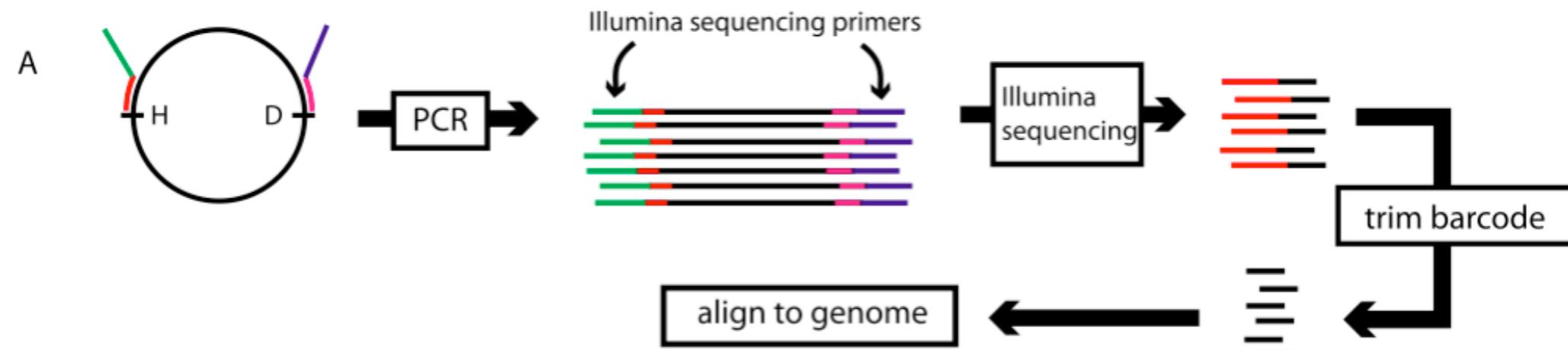
Chromosome conformation



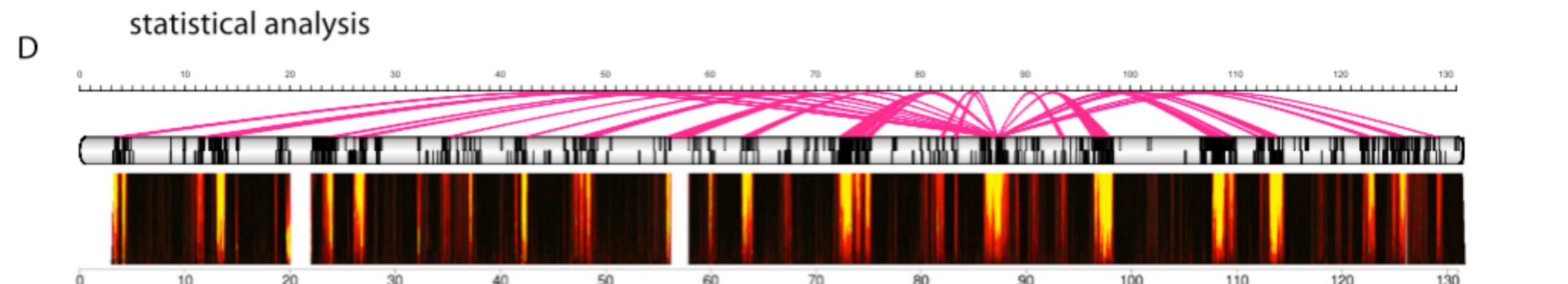
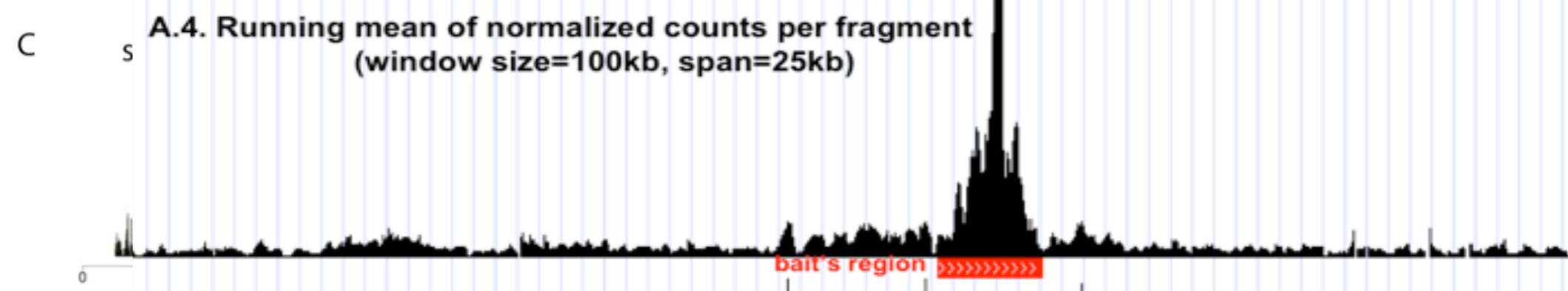
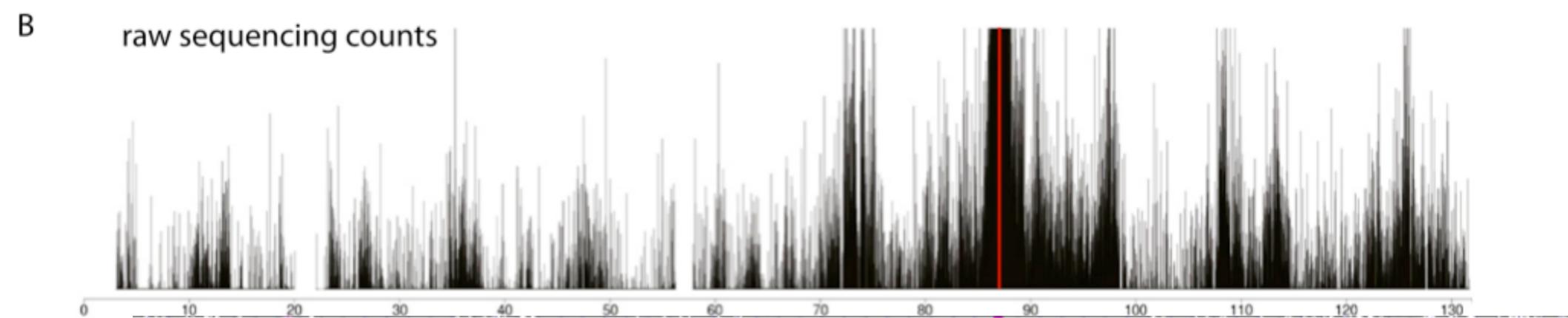
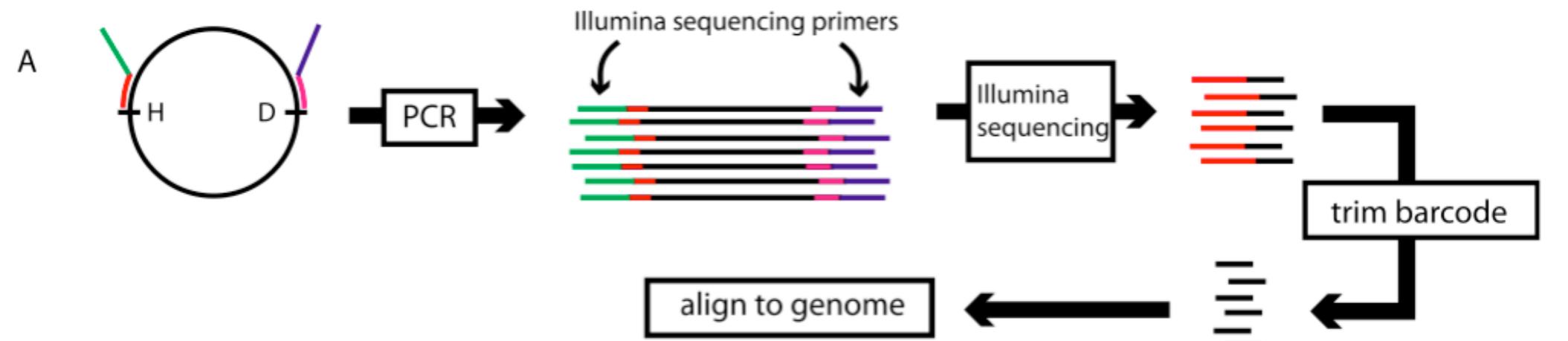
Measuring spatial structure of chromatin



Quantifying interactions

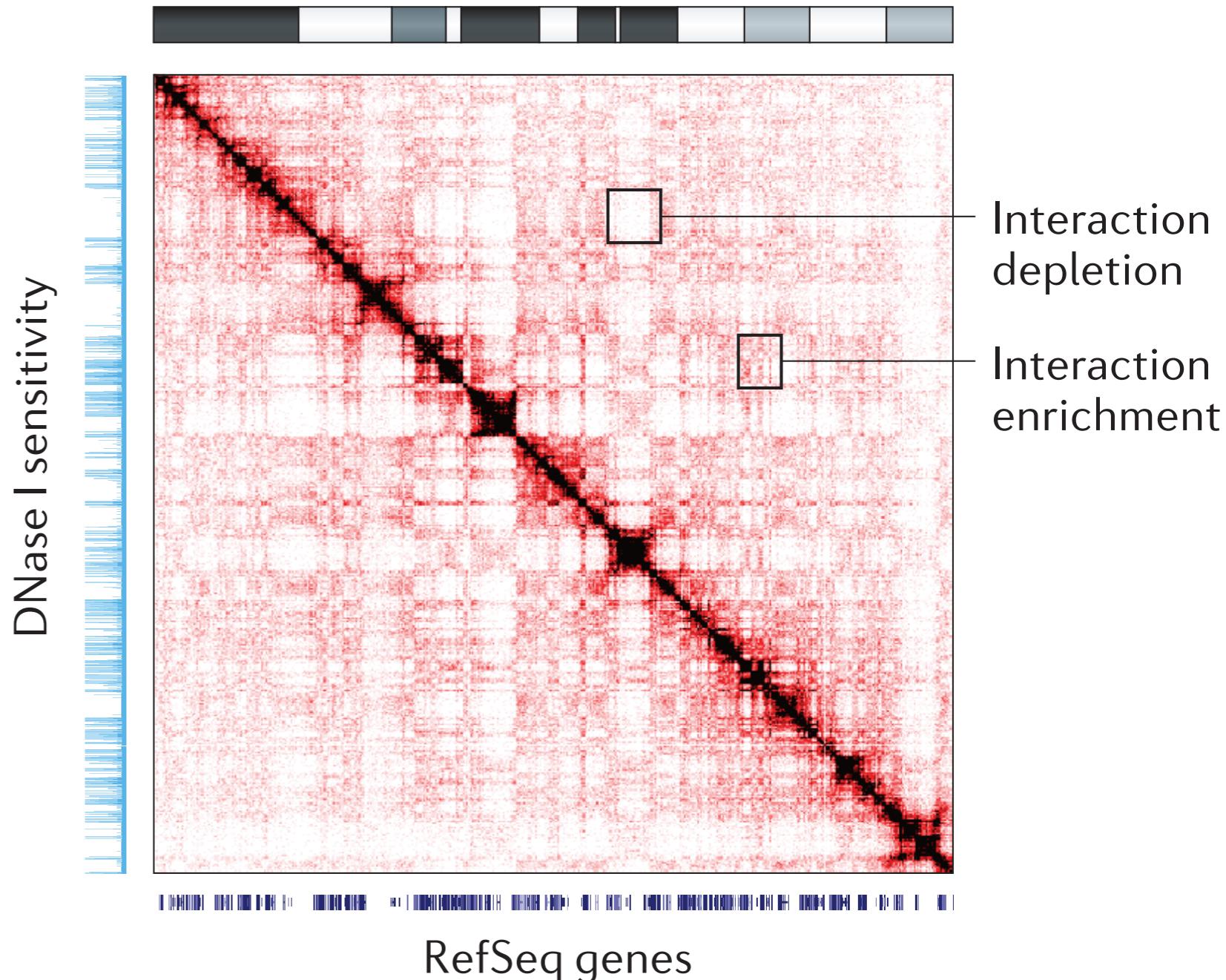


Quantifying interactions



Hi-C contact maps

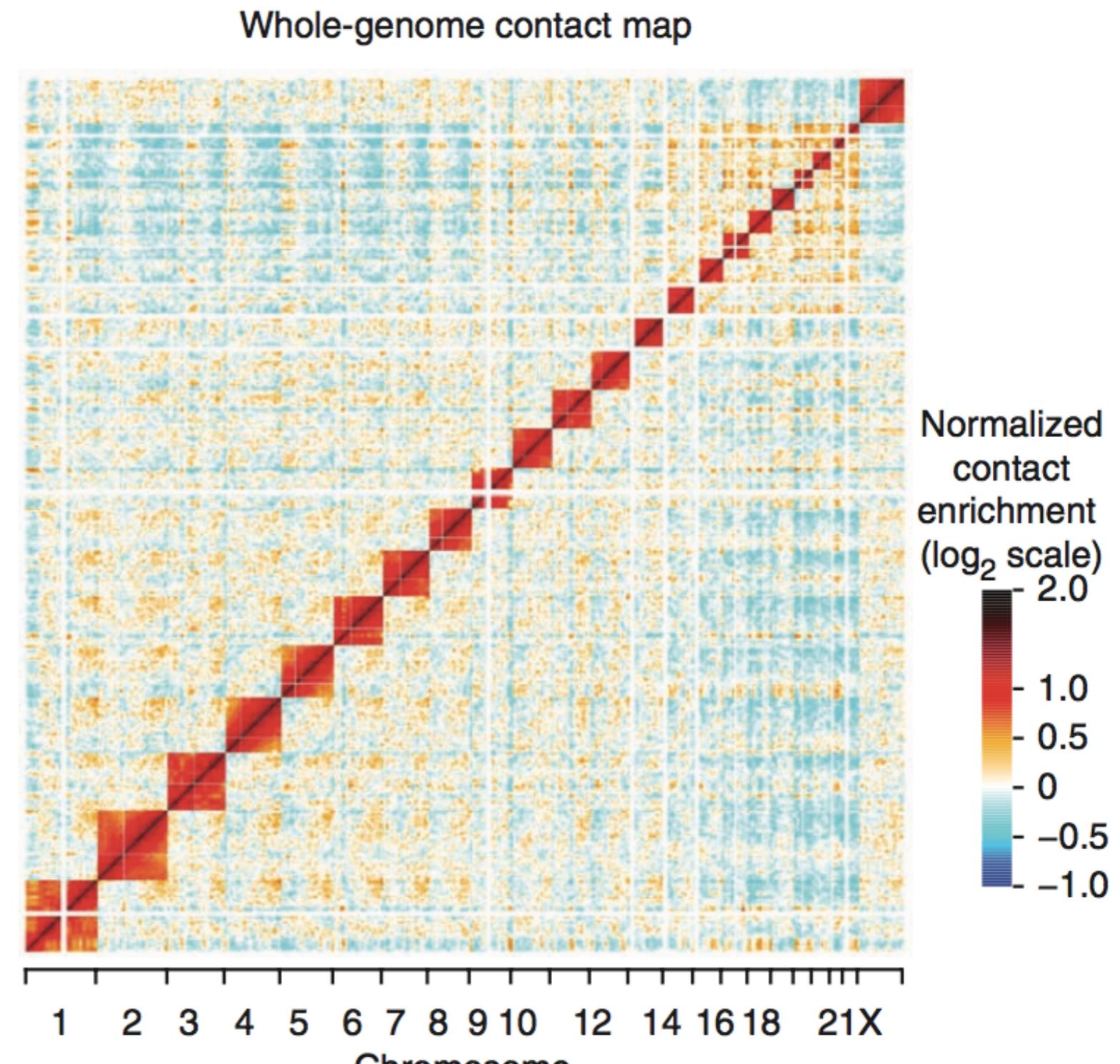
Mouse chr. 18 (~100Mb)
Bin size: 10 kb -1 Mb
Matrix size: 100 - 10000



$$M_{ij} = \#\text{read pairs with 1st read in bin } i \text{ and 2nd read in bin } j$$

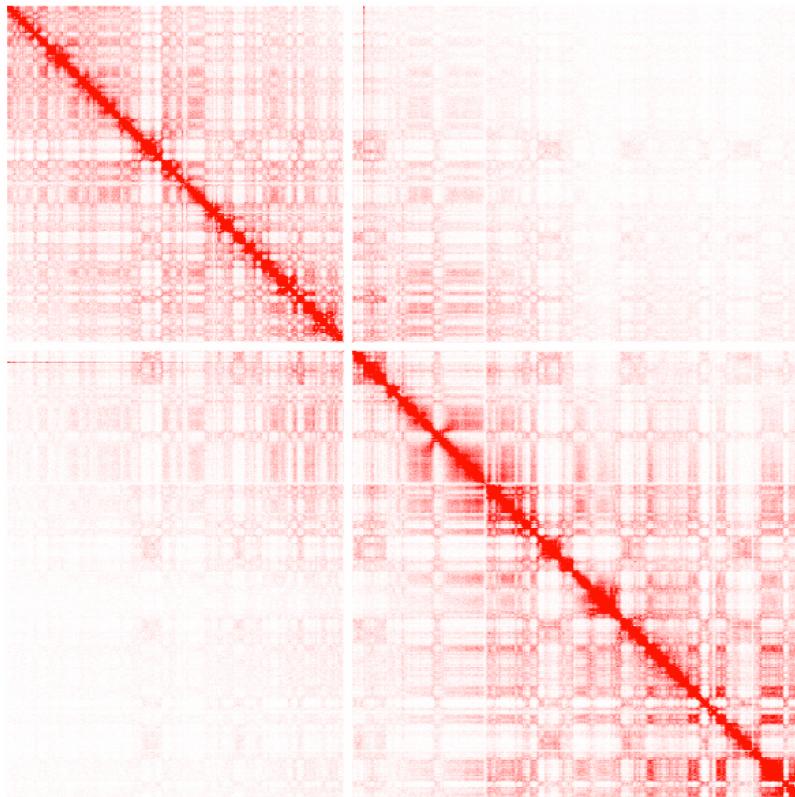
Hi-C contact maps

Inter-chromosomal interactions
are depleted by dilution effect:

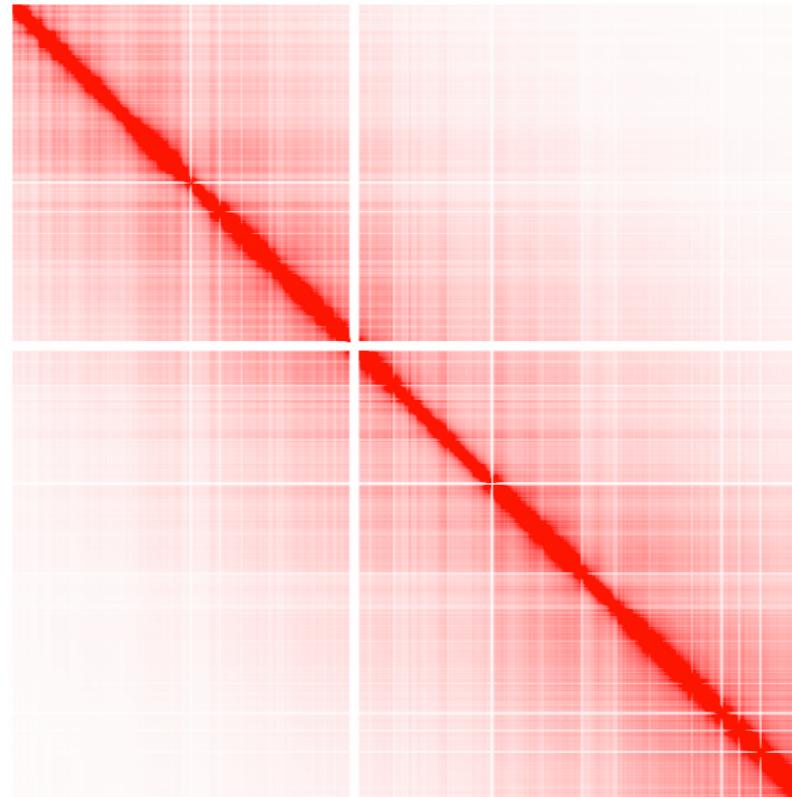


1Mb resolution: matrix is 3000x3000

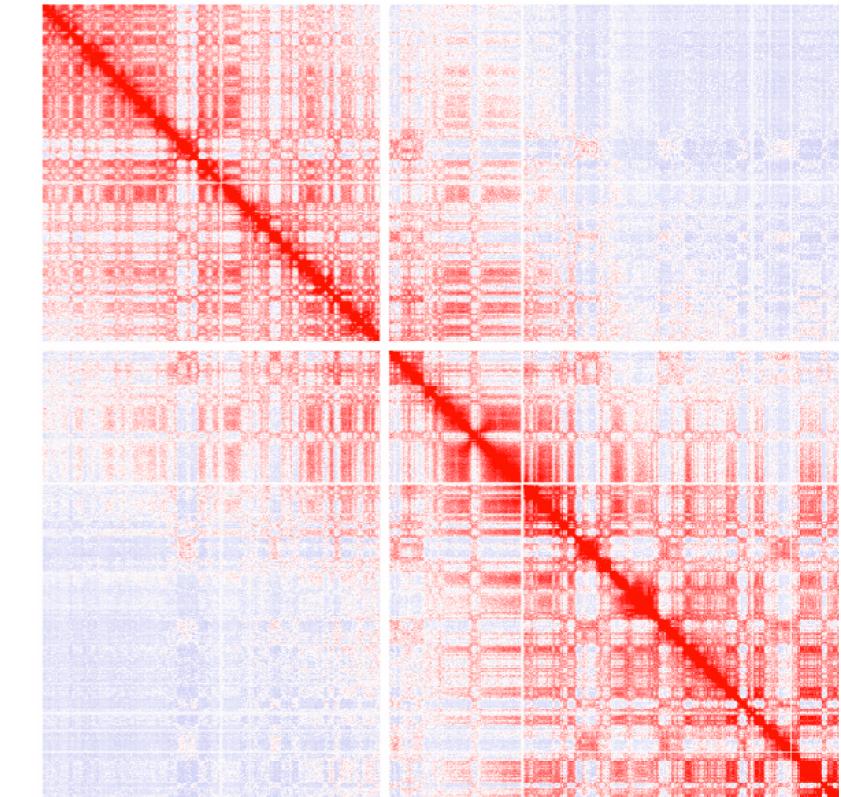
Hi-C normalization



Raw data



Expected



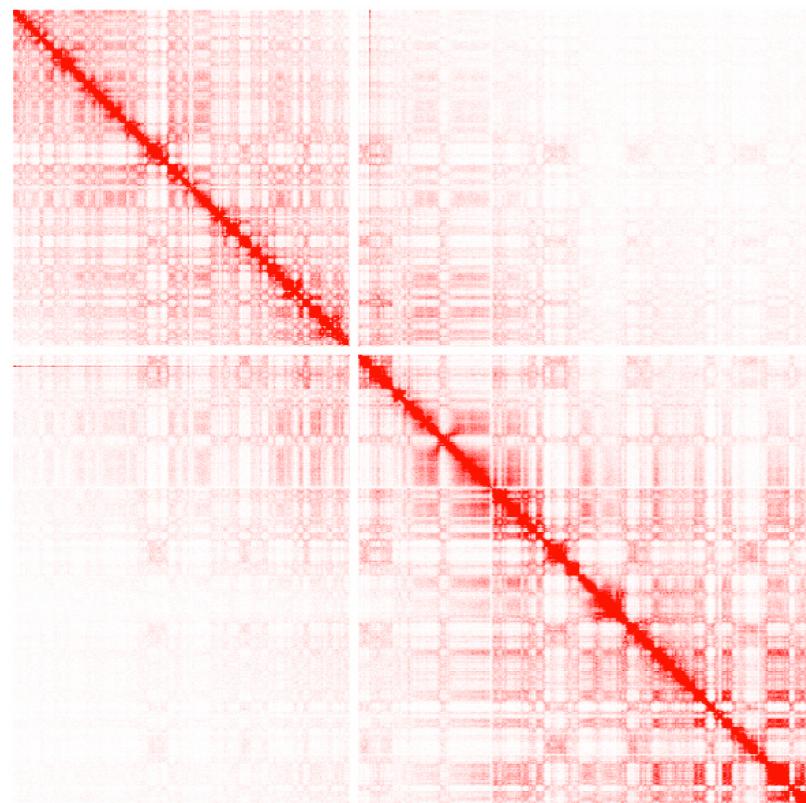
$\log(\text{Raw} / \text{Expected})$

$$E_{ij} = f(|i - j|) \frac{n_i n_j}{N}$$

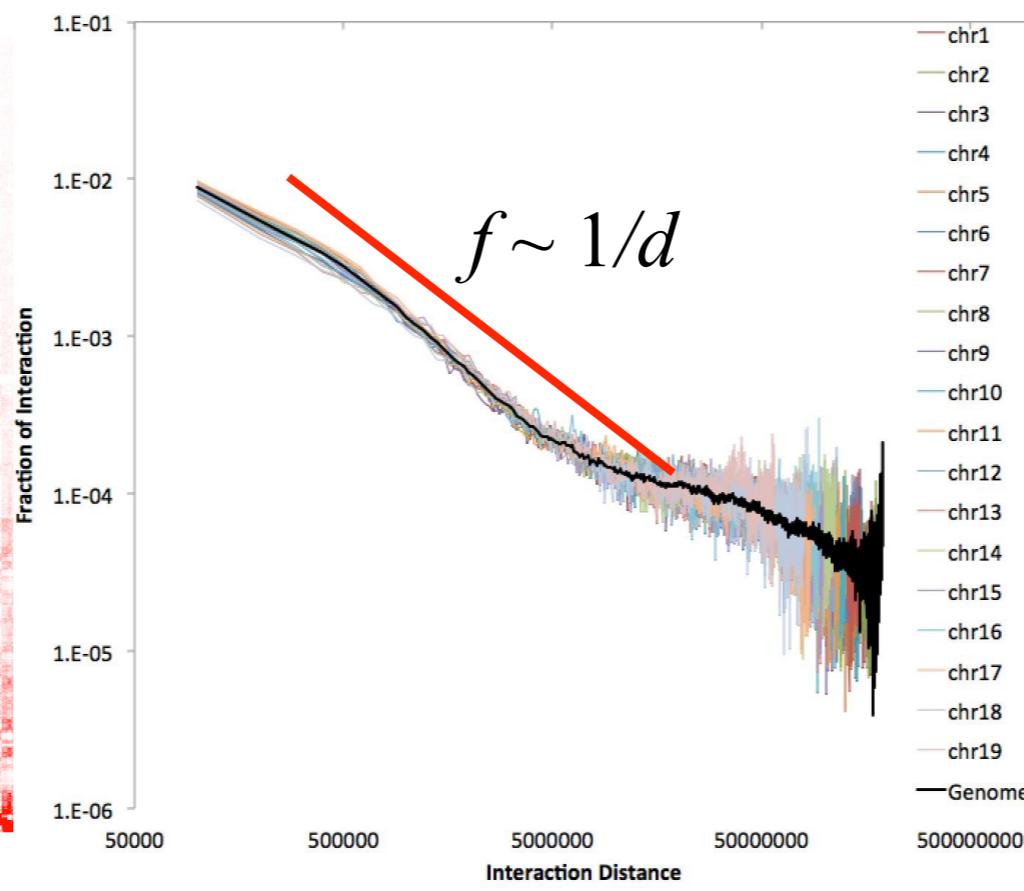
$$n_i = \sum_k M_{ik}$$

$$N = \sum_k n_k = \sum_{k\ell} M_{k\ell}$$

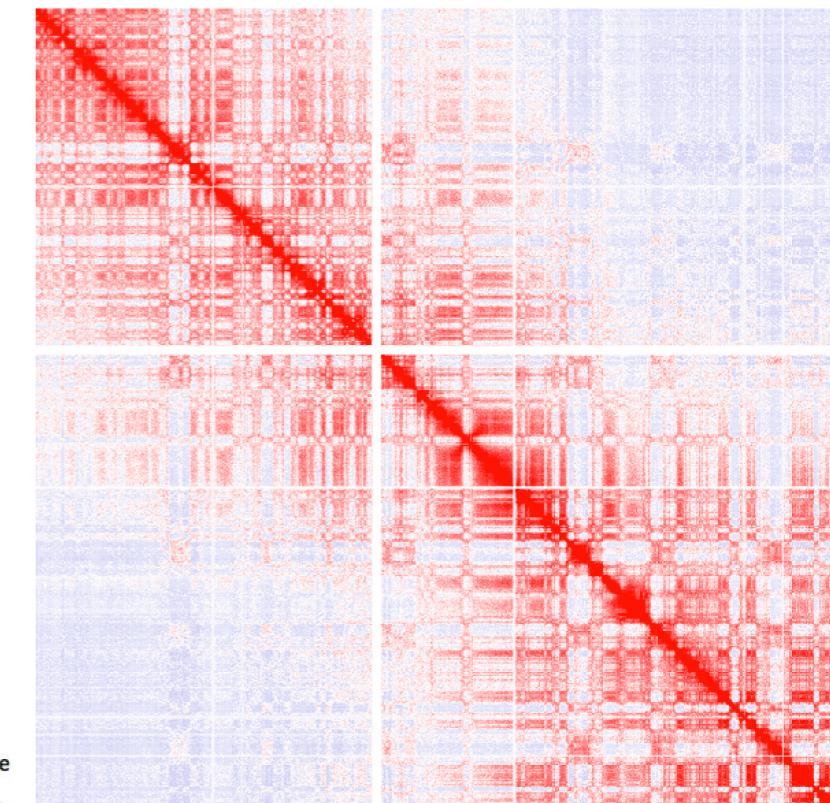
Hi-C normalization



Raw data



Expected



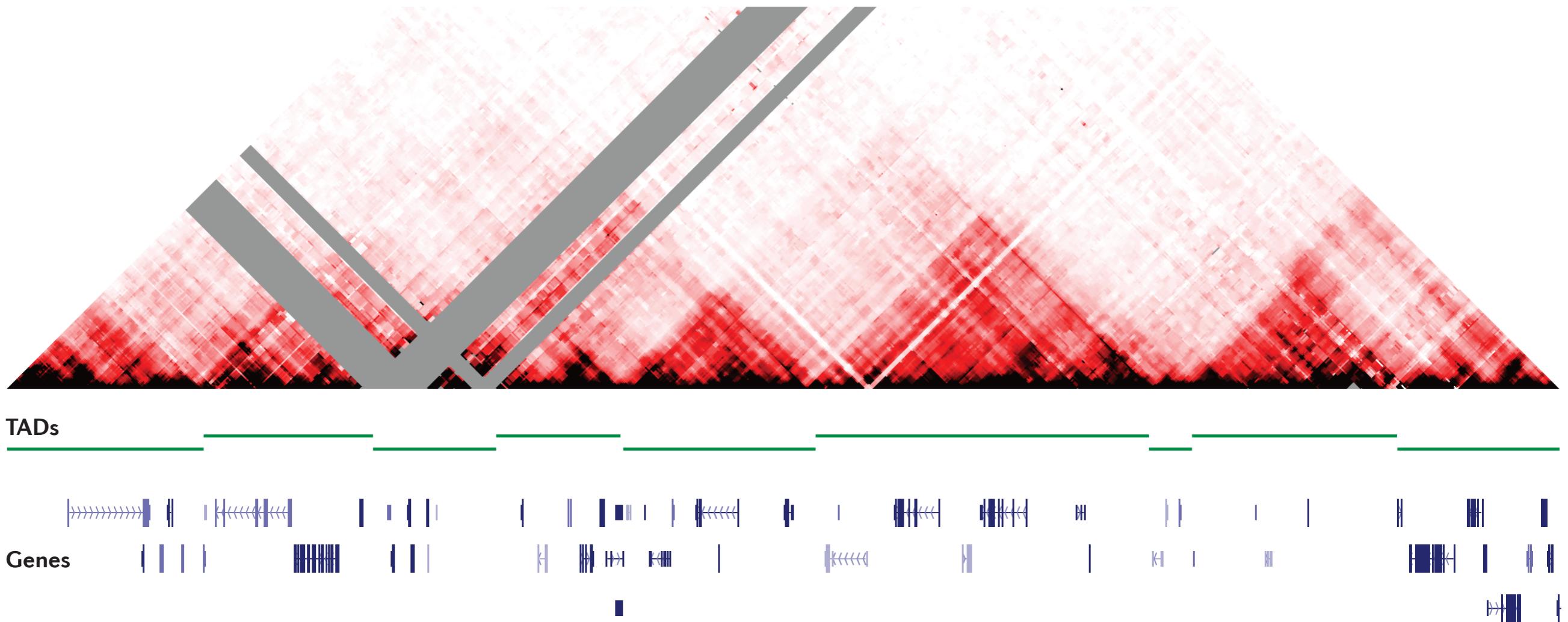
log(Raw / Expected)

$$E_{ij} = f(|i - j|) \frac{n_i n_j}{N}$$

$$n_i = \sum_k M_{ik}$$

$$N = \sum_k n_k = \sum_{k\ell} M_{k\ell}$$

Topologically Associated Domains



TADs are genome “clusters”:
there are more interactions within TADs than between TADs

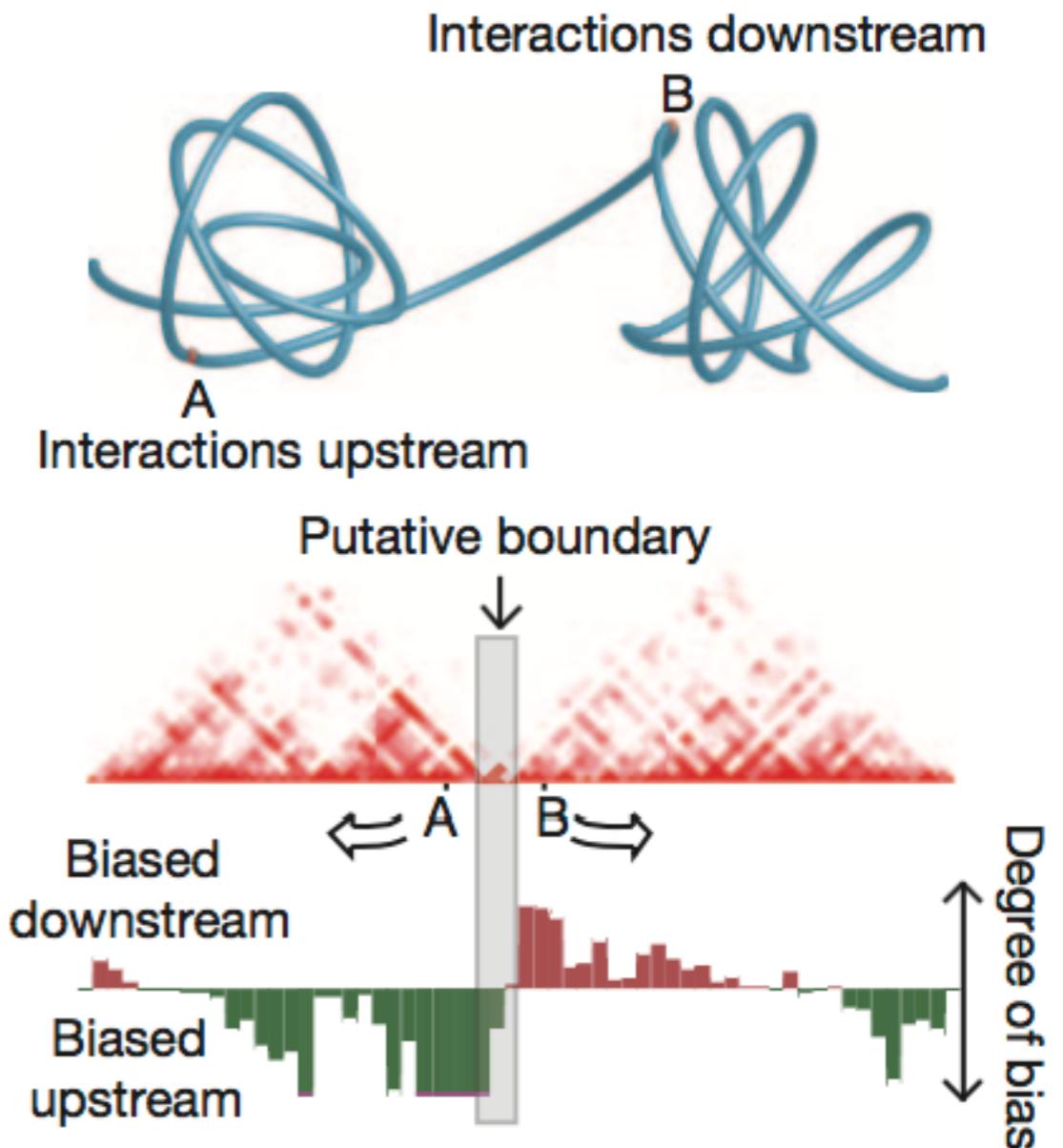
Finding TAD boundaries

DI: directionality index

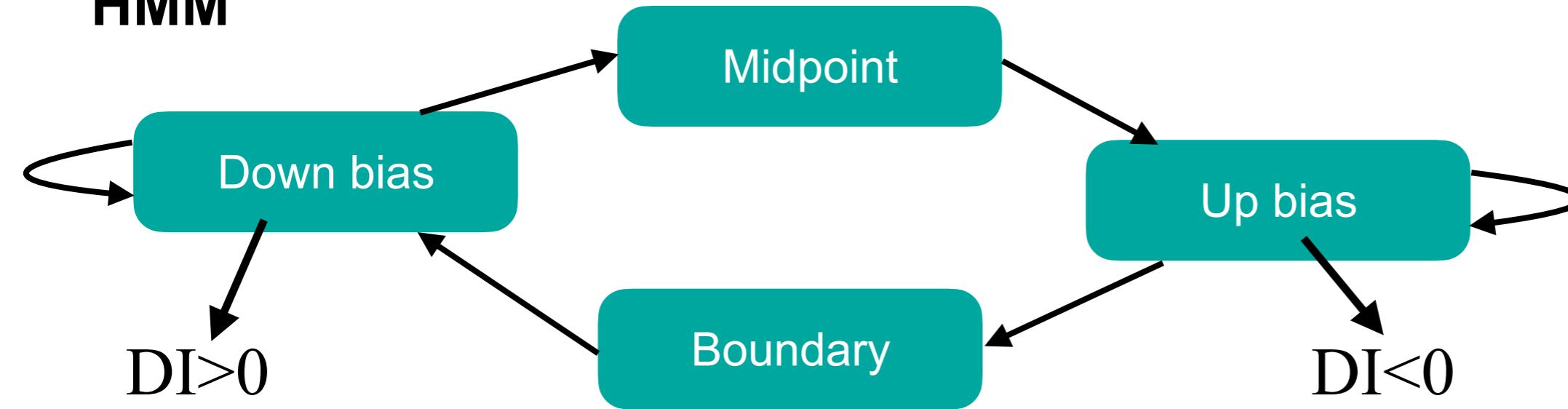
$$U = \#\{\text{interactions within 2Mb upstream}\}$$

$$D = \#\{\text{interactions within 2Mb downstream}\}$$

$$\text{DI} = \frac{(D - U)^3}{|D^2 - U^2|}$$

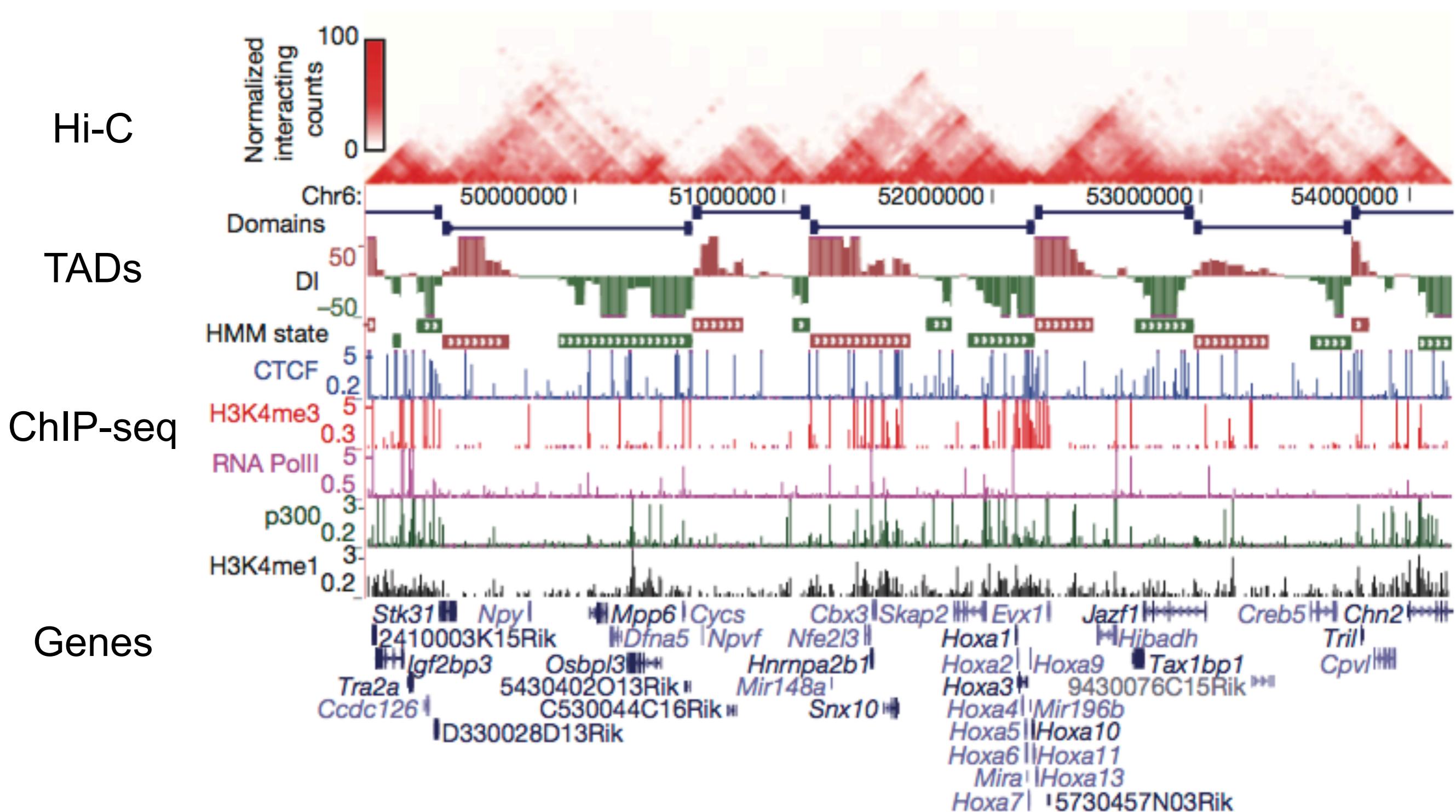


HMM

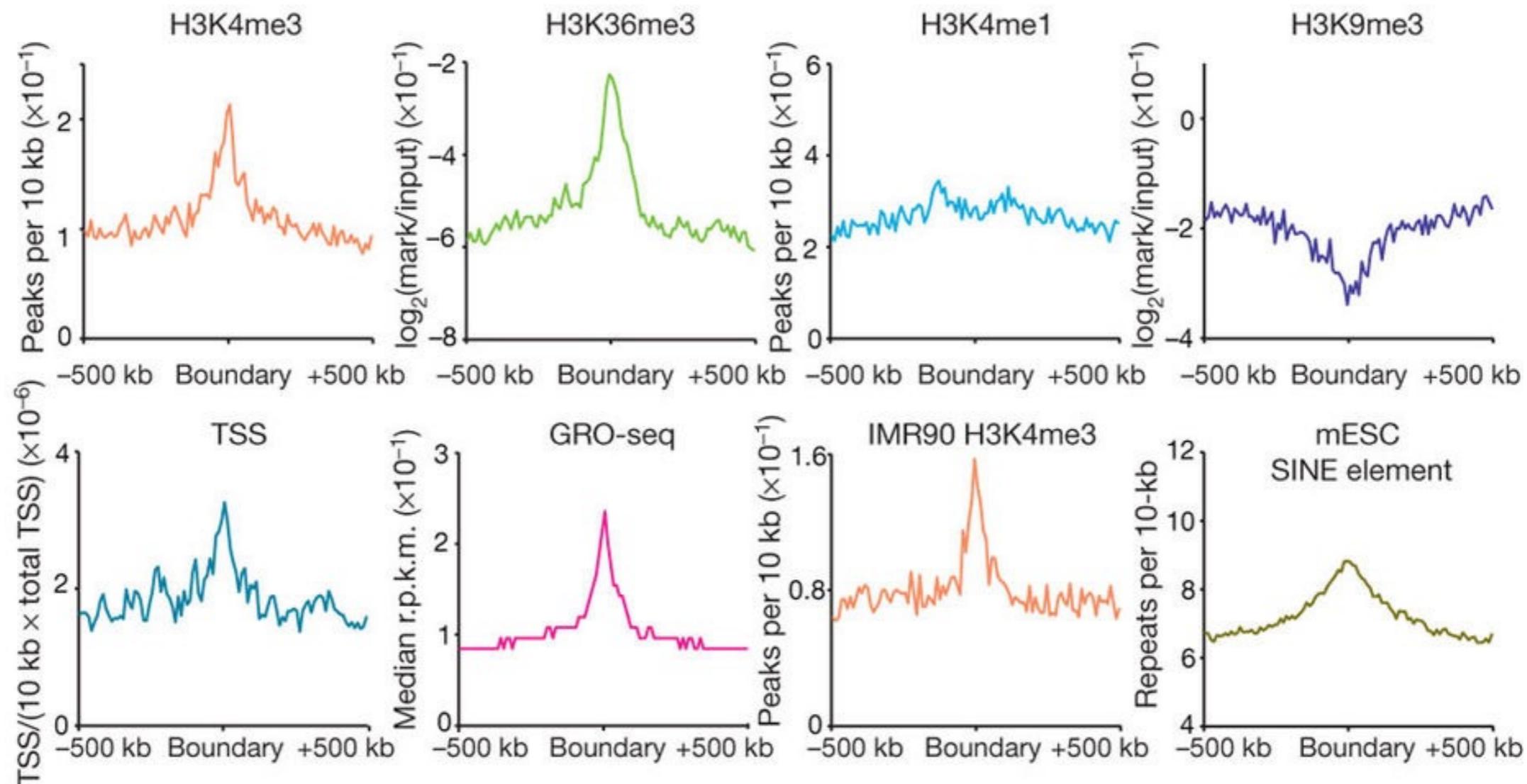


Dixon et al. *Nature* (2012)

Gene regulation and TADs



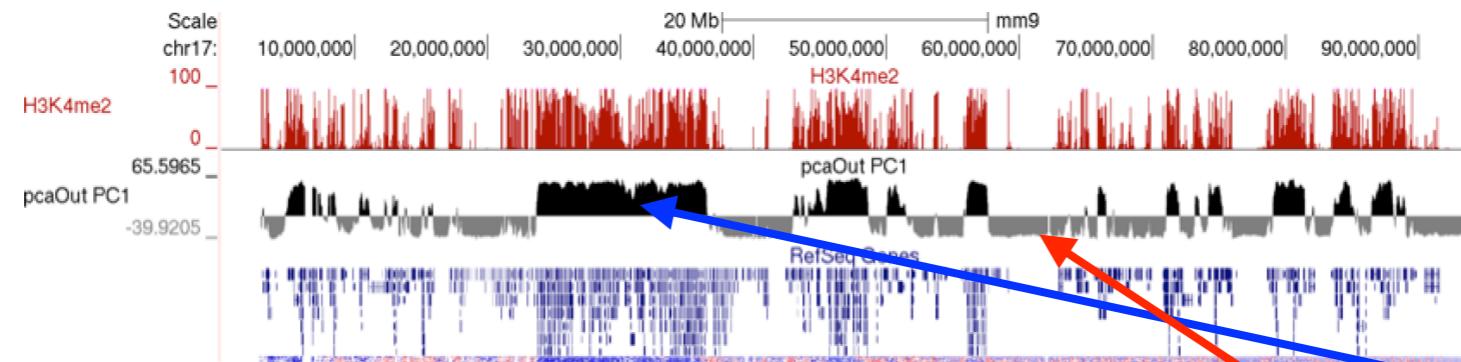
Gene regulation and TADs



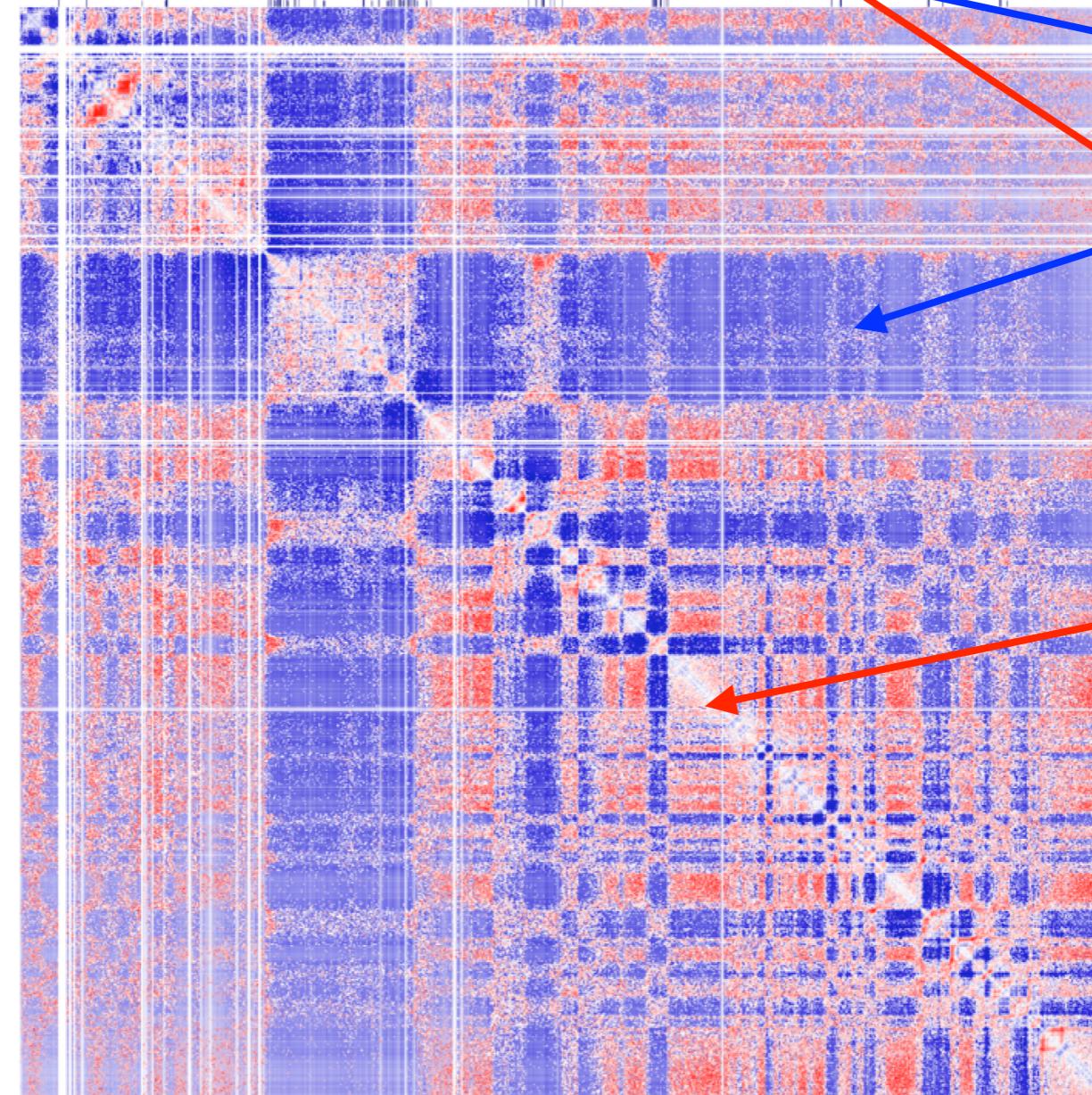
Marks of active transcription associate with boundaries

Correlation analysis

First eigenvector



Matrix of row correlations

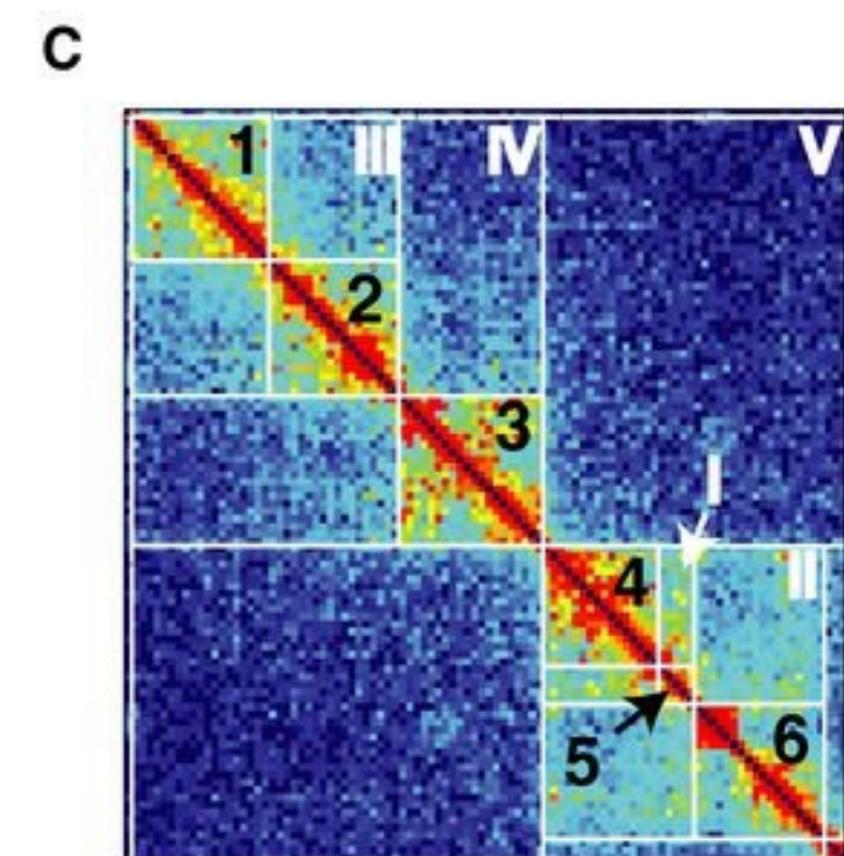
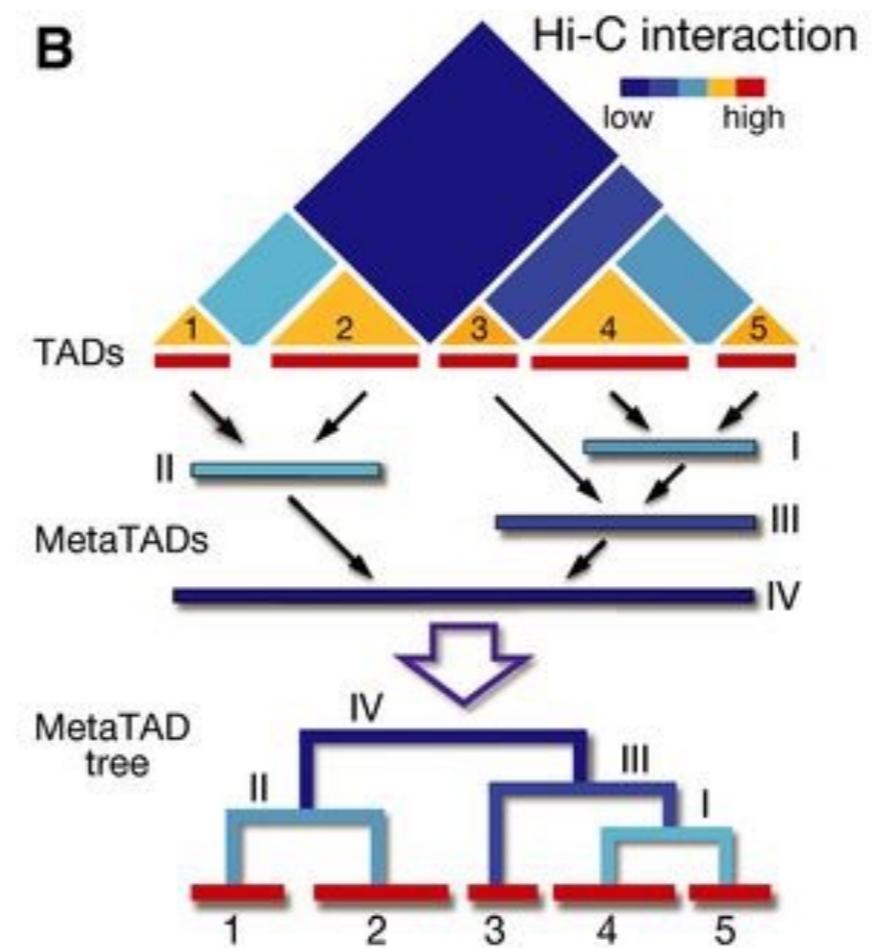
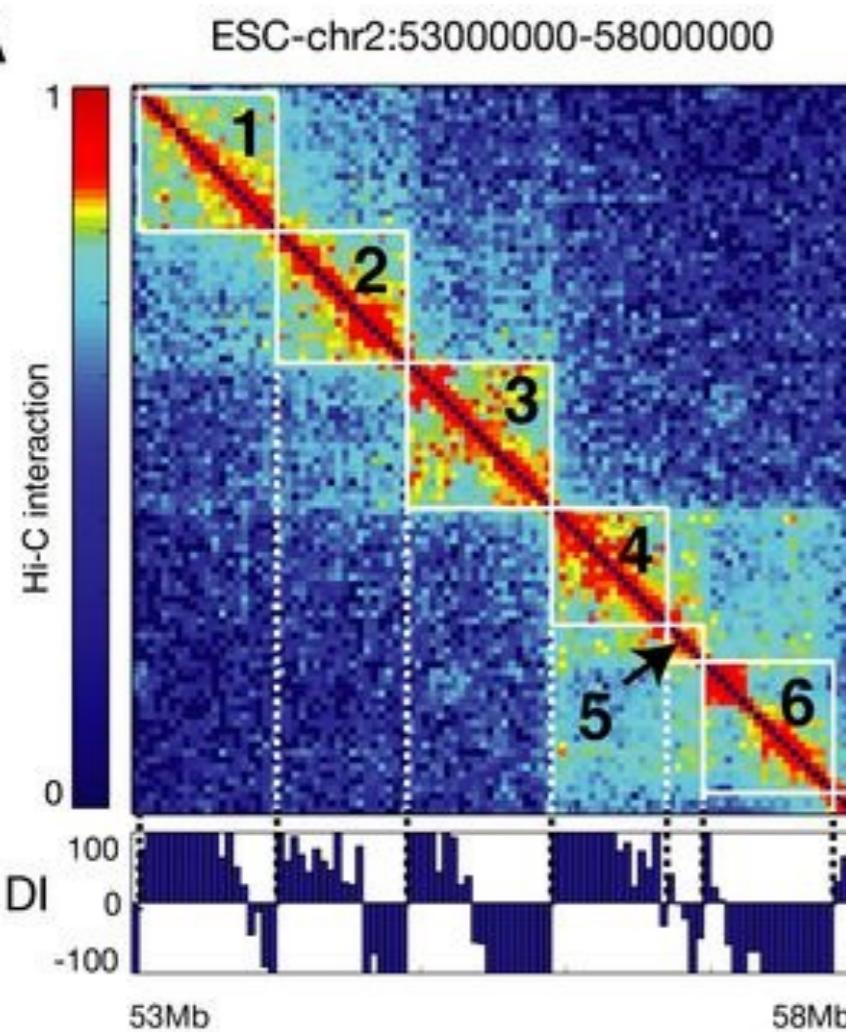


Compartment A

Compartment B

Lieberman-Aiden E et al. Science (2009)

TAD hierarchy

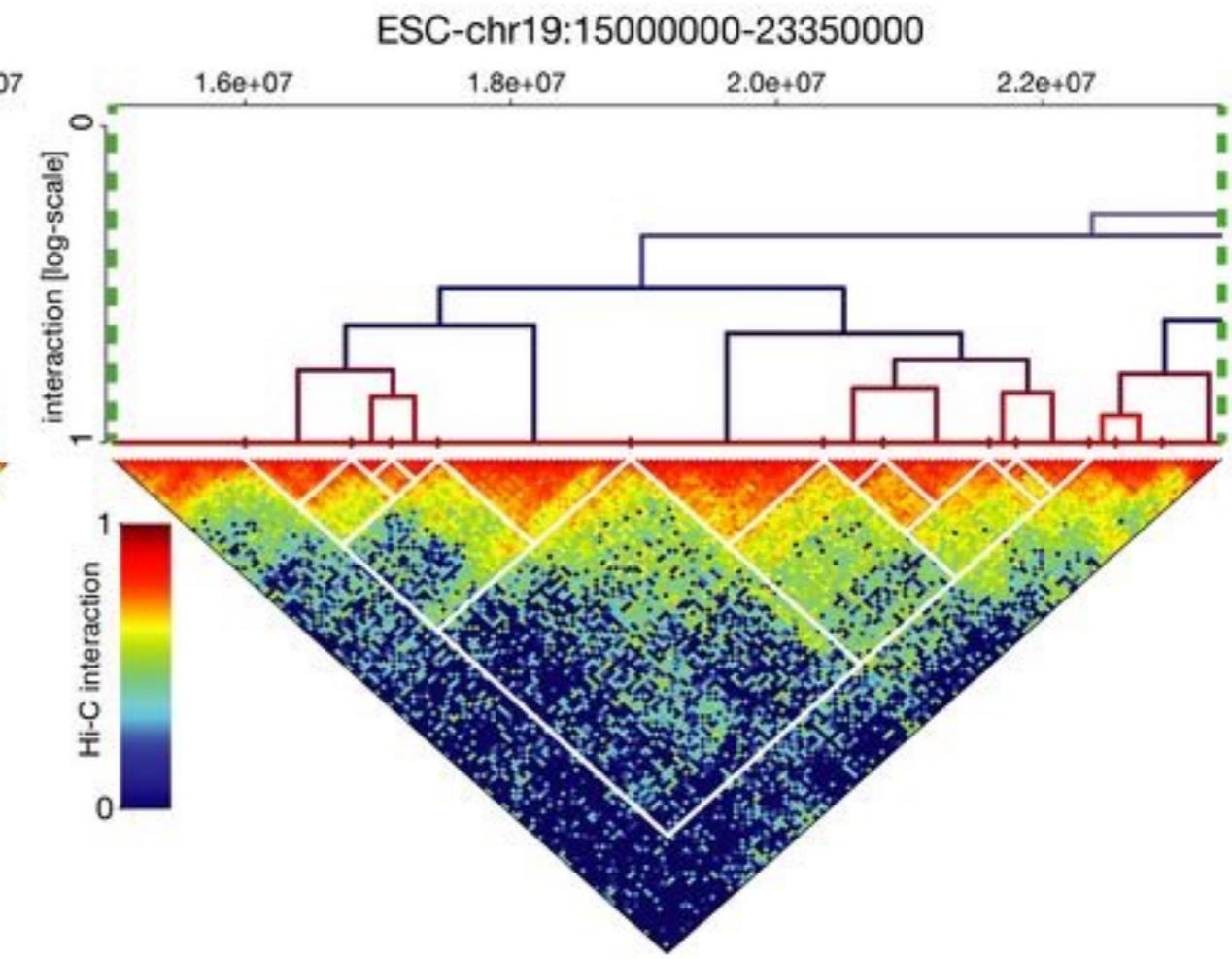
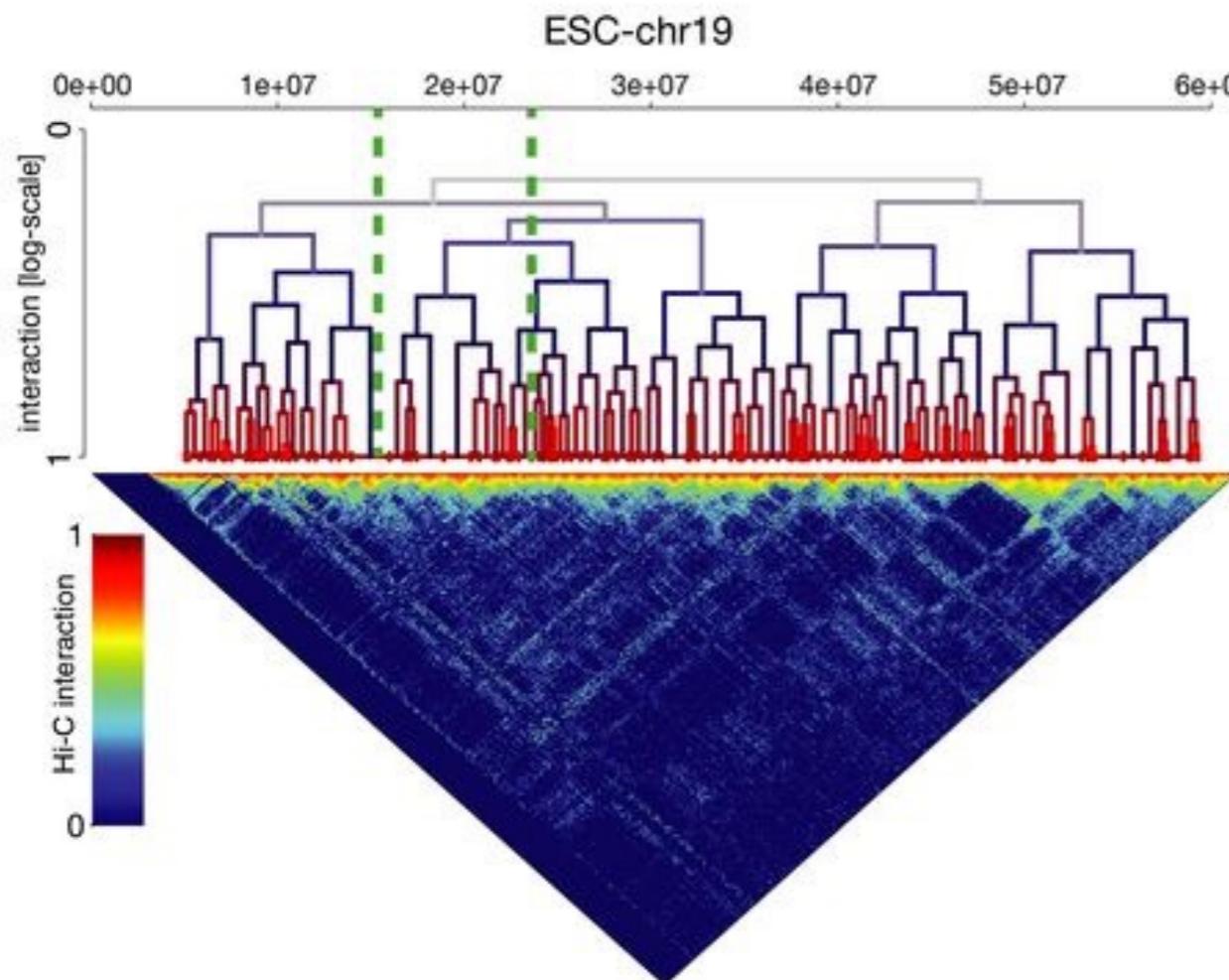


Fraser J et al. Mol Syst Biol (2015)

UPGMA algorithm on average TAD-TAD interactions

TAD hierarchy

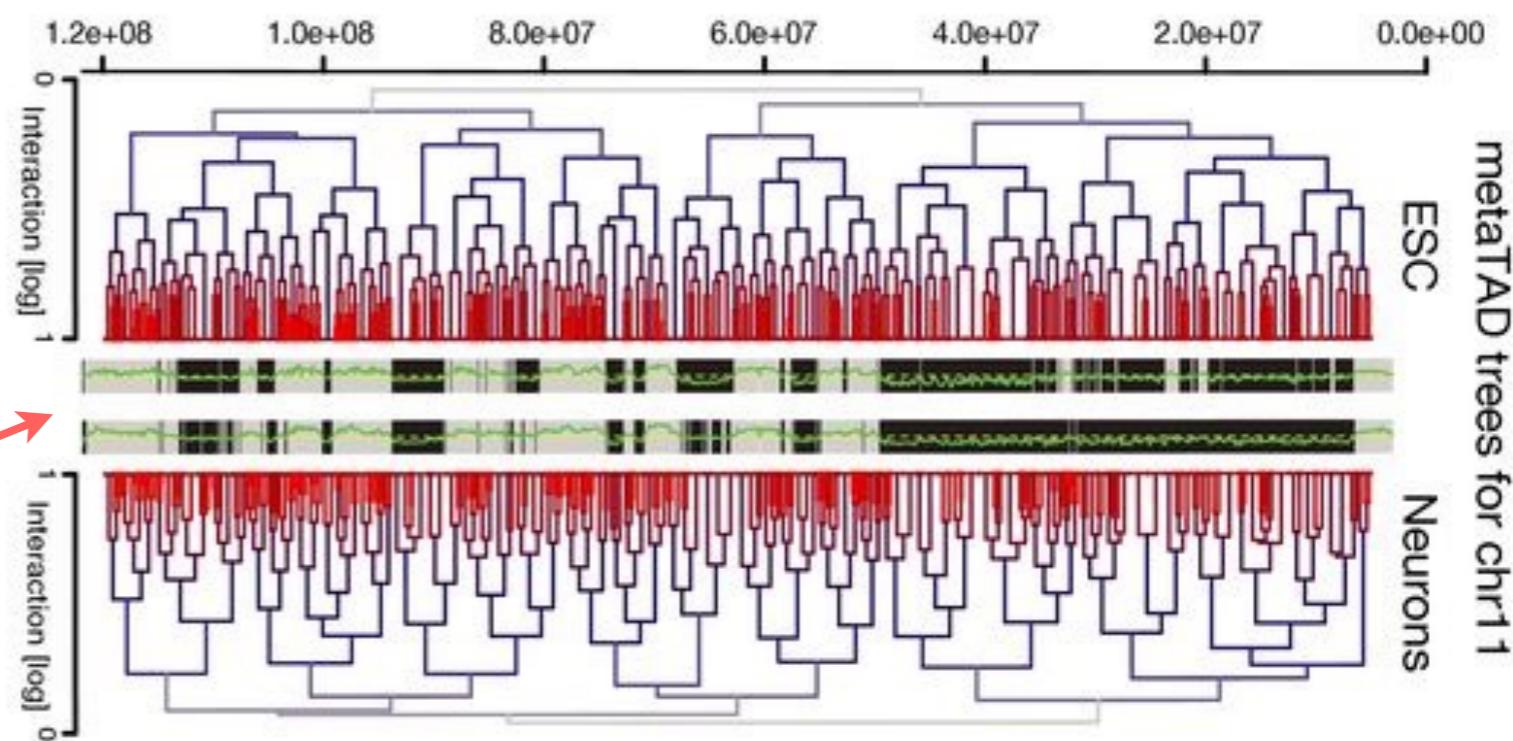
H



Fraser J et al. Mol Syst Biol (2015)

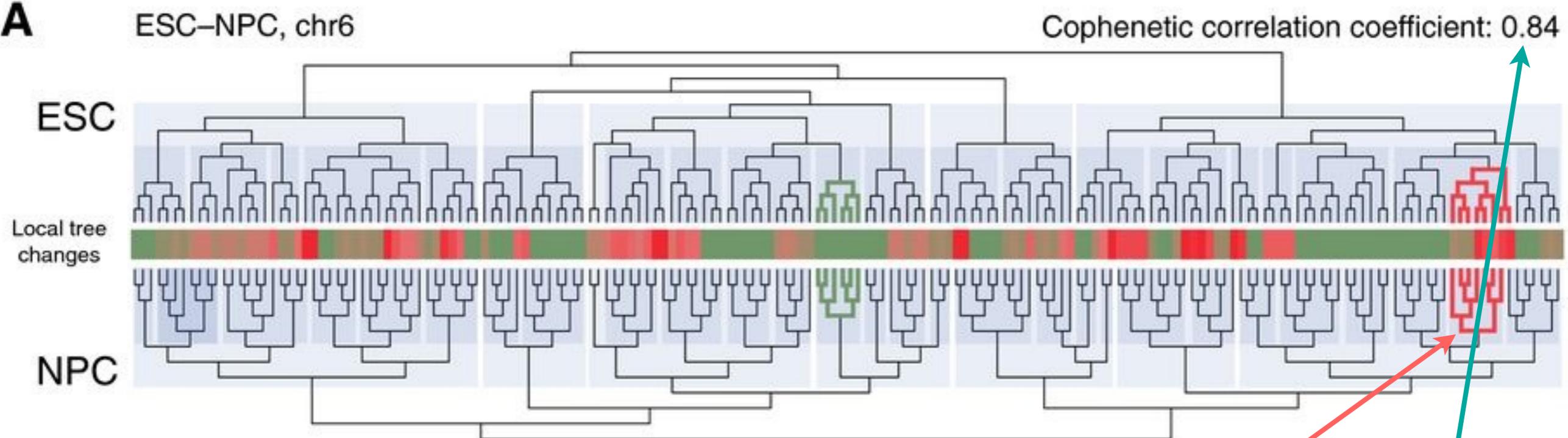
TAD hierarchy associates with A/B compartments

A/B compartments



TAD hierarchy

A

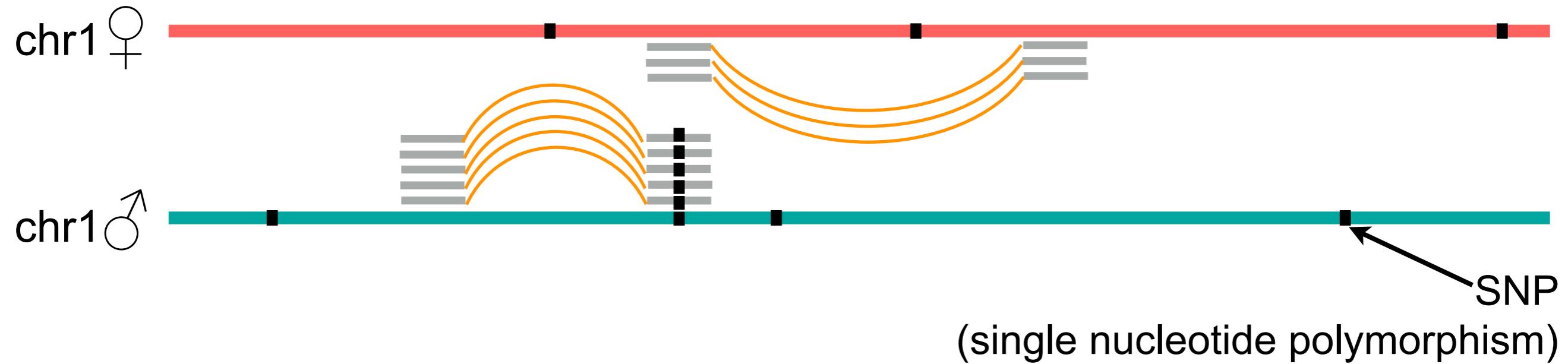


Changes in tree topology reflect changes in gene regulation

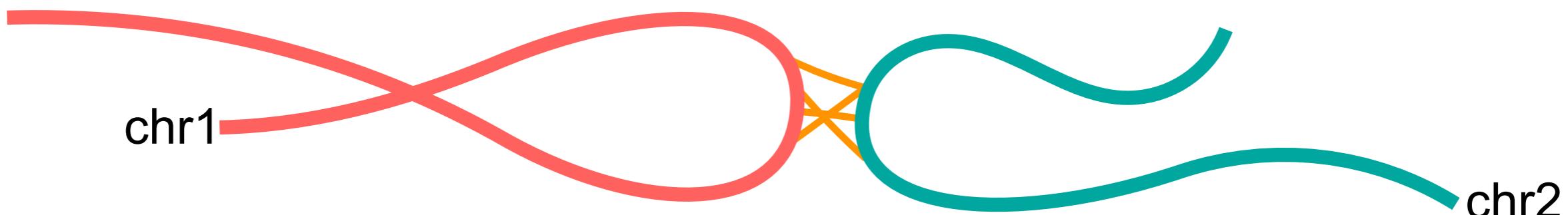
There are few overall changes in topology across cell types

Single-cell+diploid

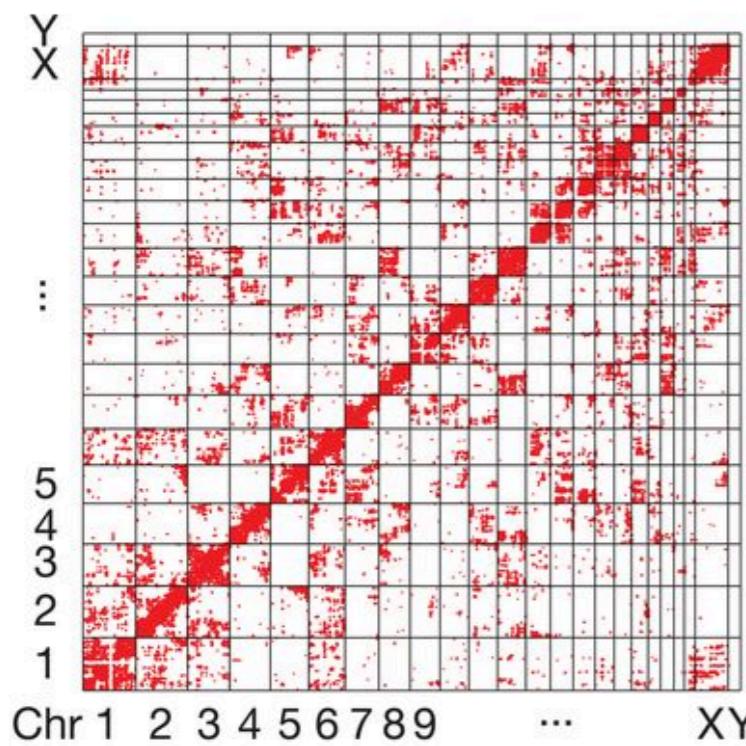
How to separate “maternal” and “paternal” chromosome?



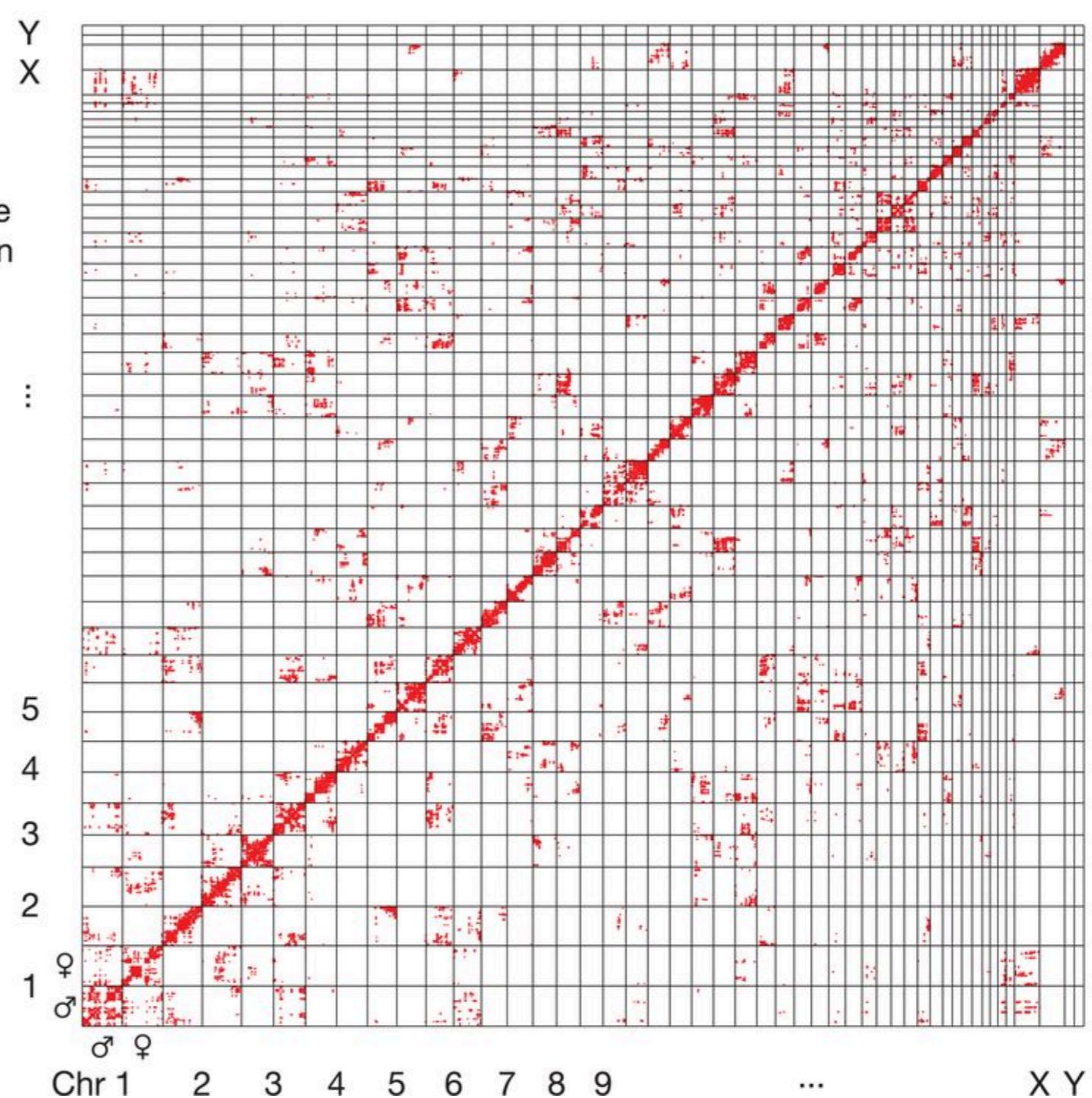
- Use SNPs to attribute reads to haplotype
- Propagate to contacting loci along chromosome
- Use statistical model to split pairs without SNPs between haplotypes
- Observation: “proximity effect” also works between chromosomes



Single-cell+diploid



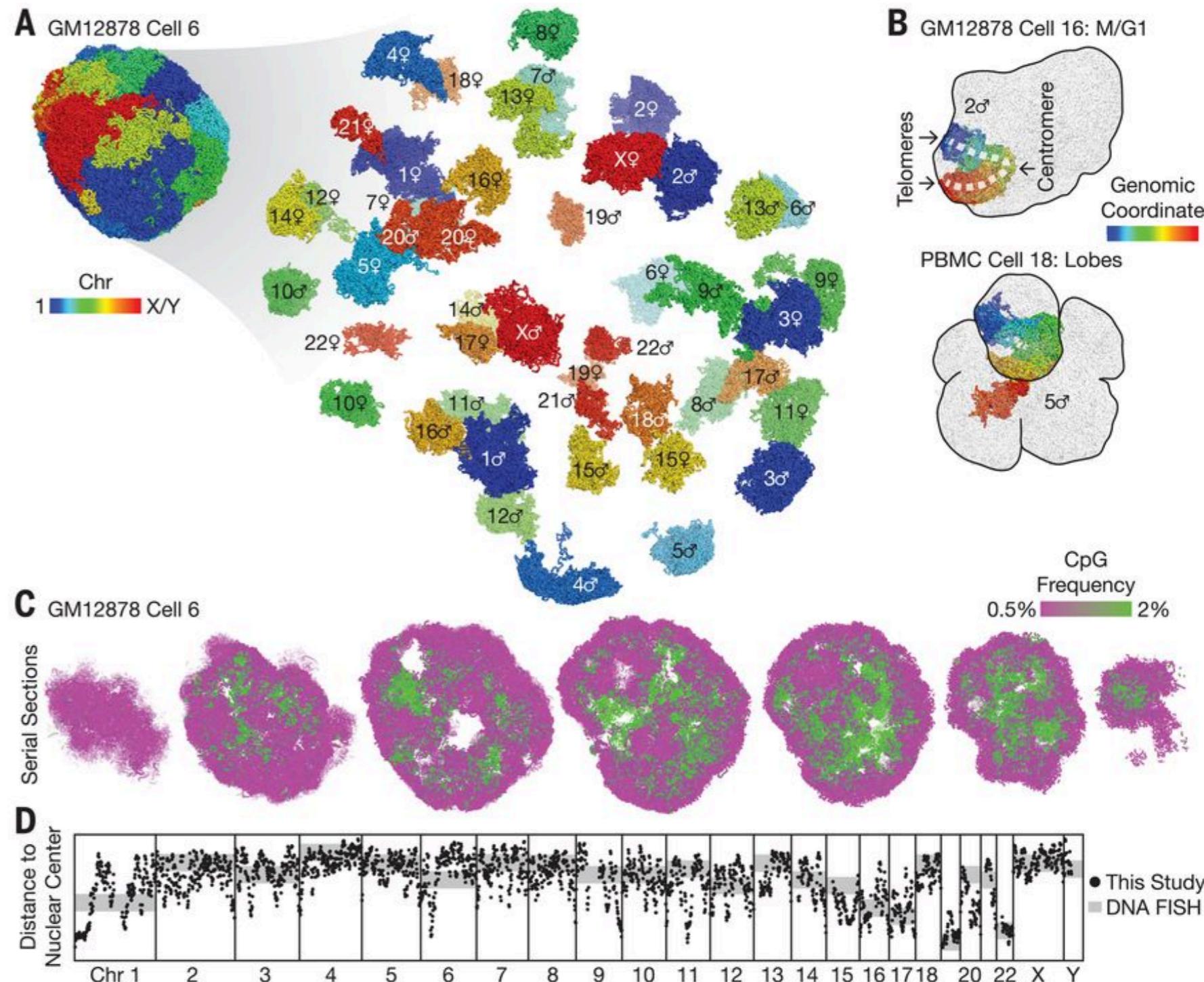
Haplotype
Imputation
→



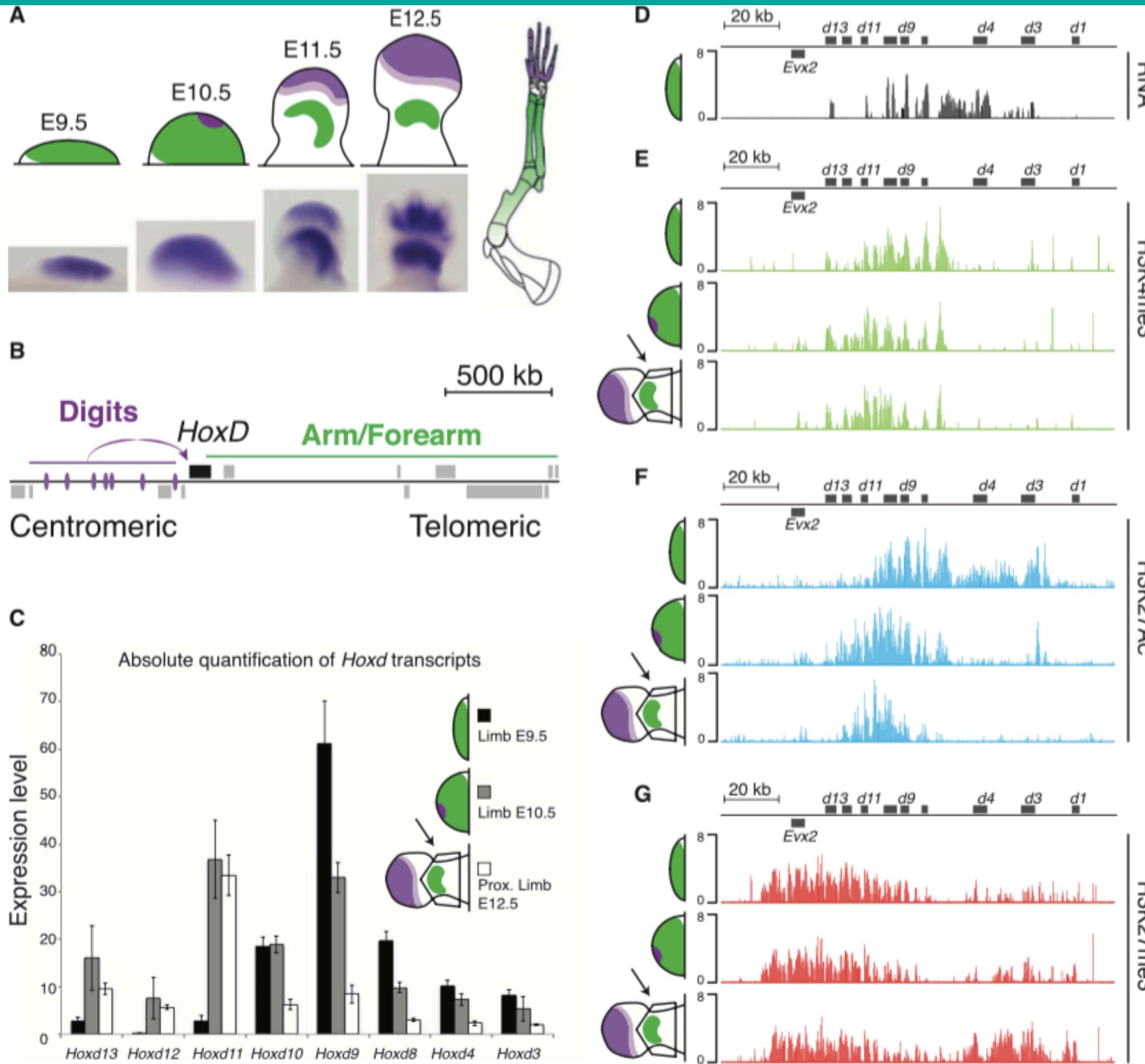
Resolution is 20kB, ~ 1M contacts × 18 cells

Single-cell+diploid

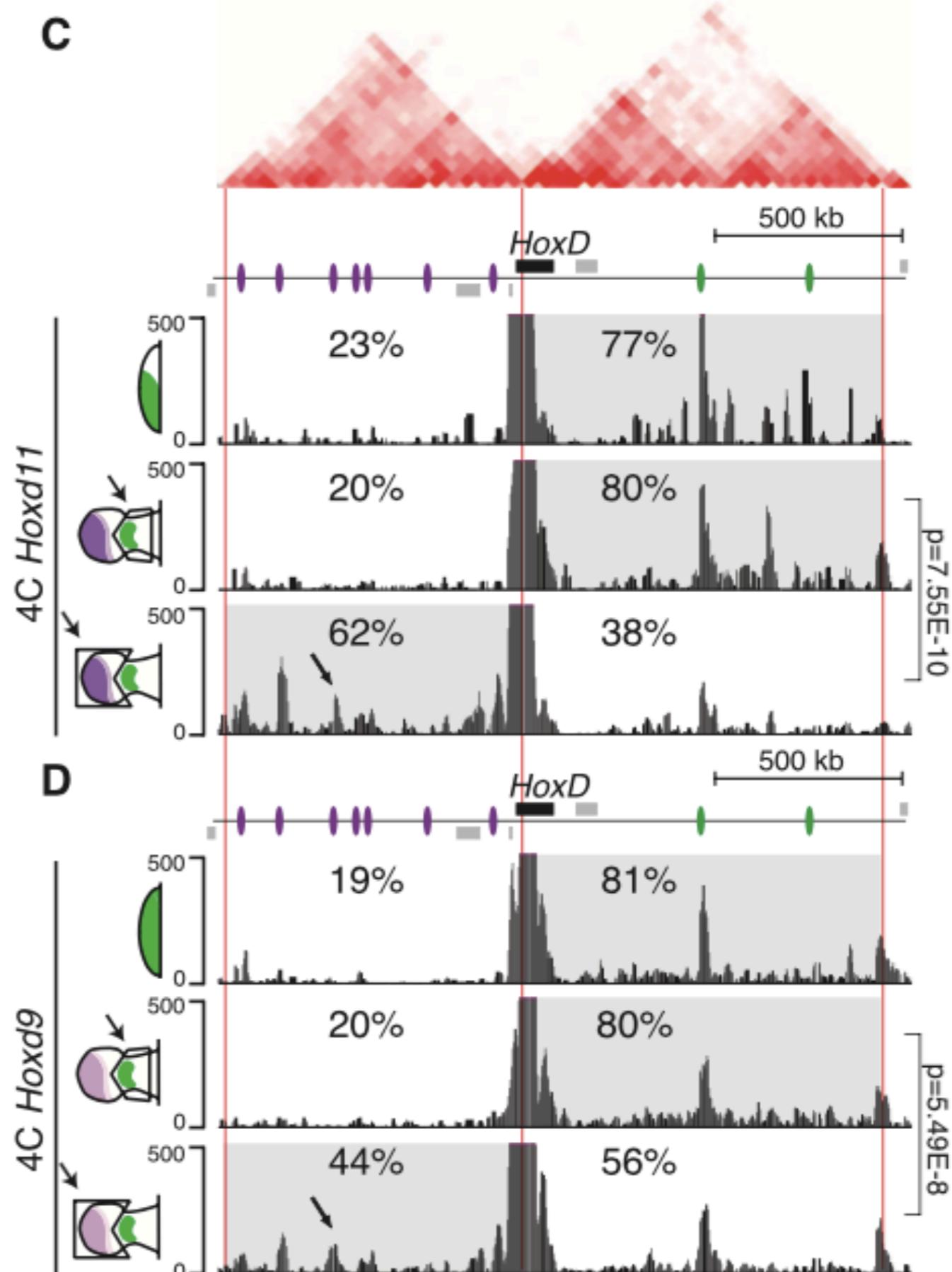
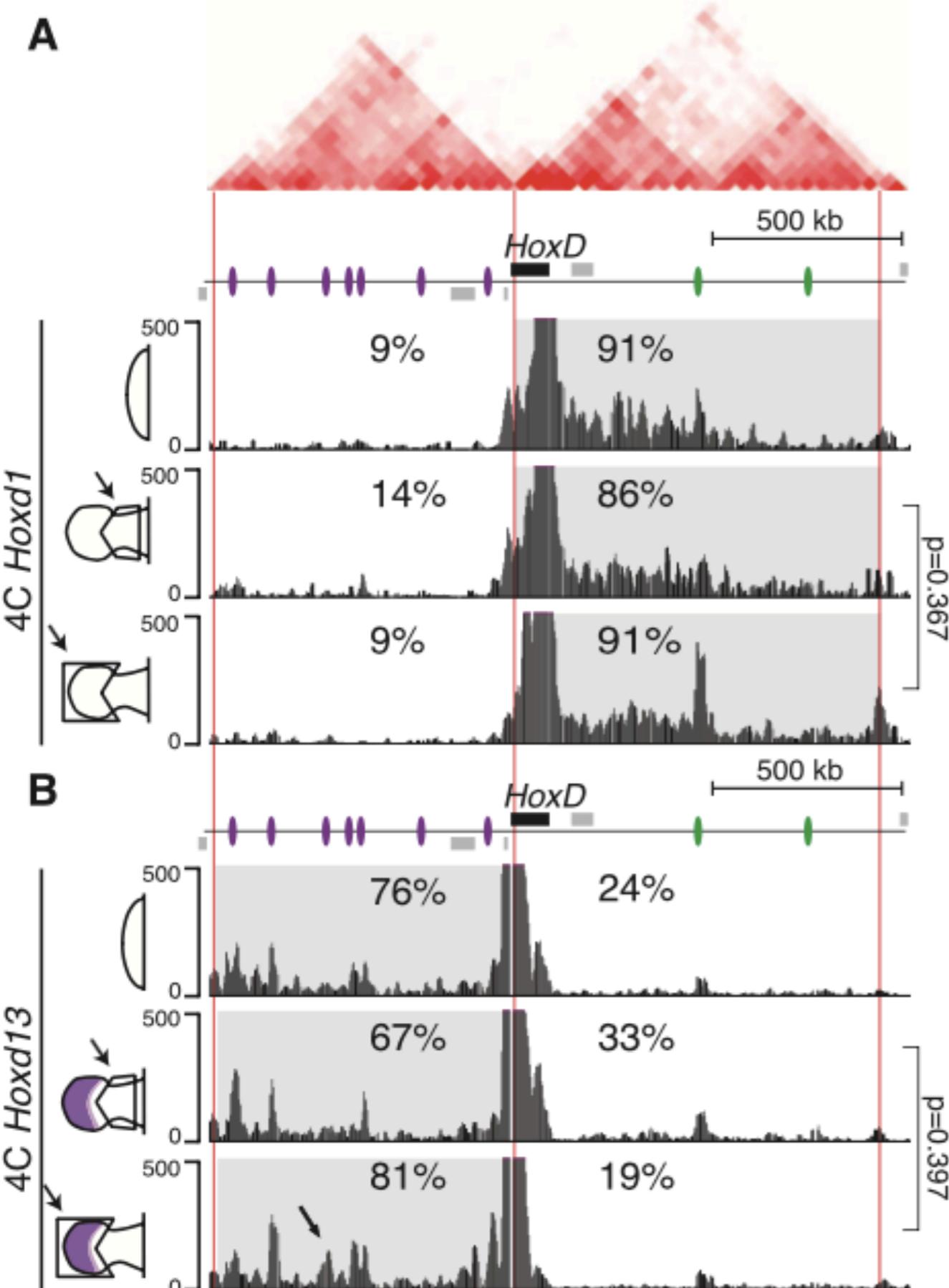
- Chromosome territories
- Mitotic / abnormal cell
- Eu/Heterochromatin
- Preferred distance to center of nucleus



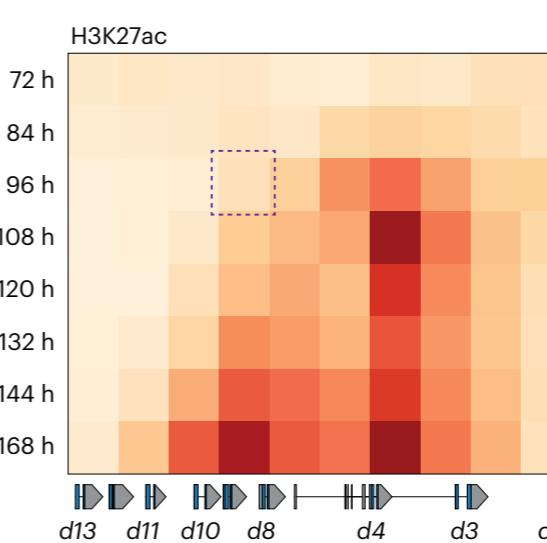
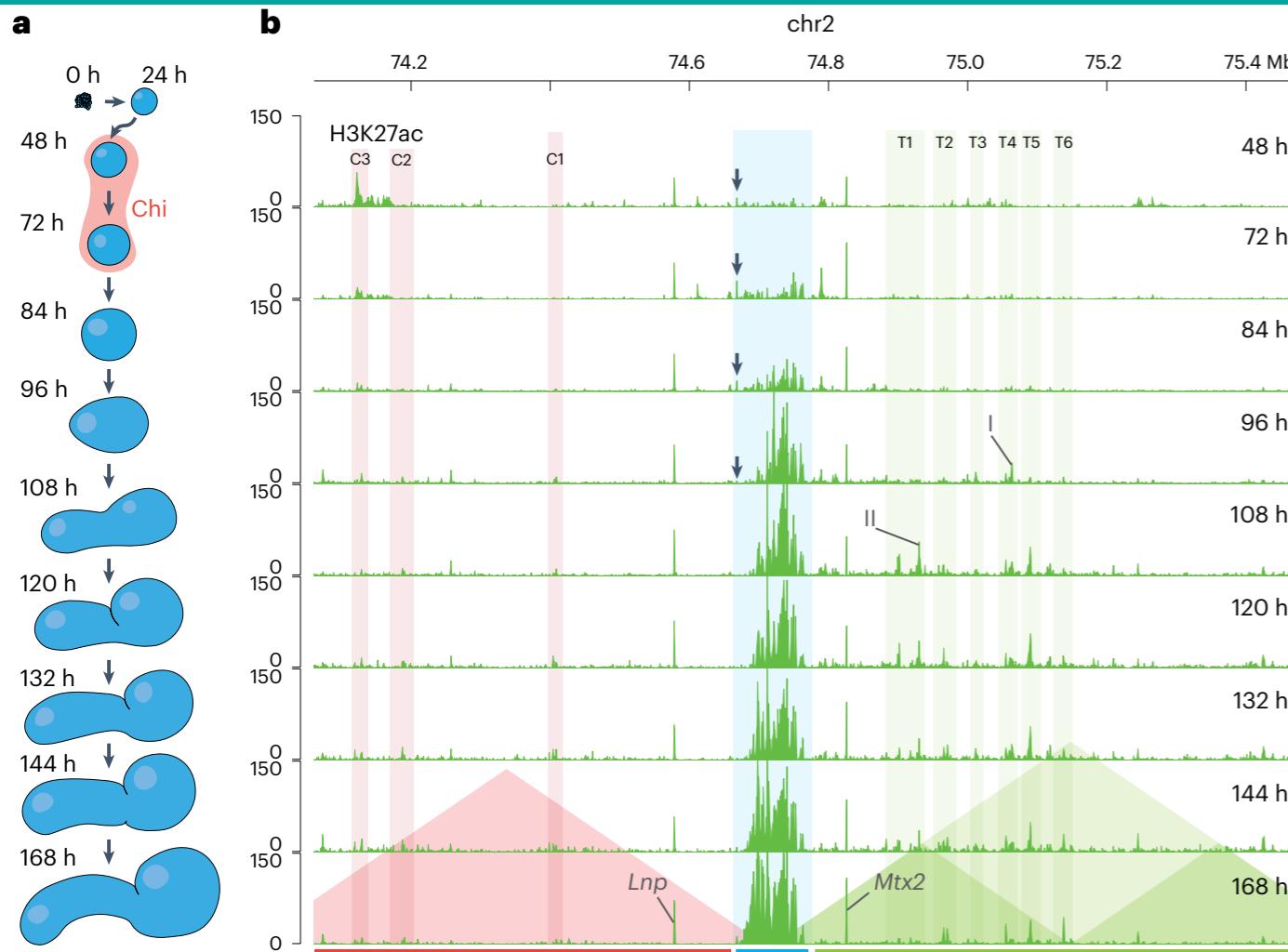
Regulation and structure



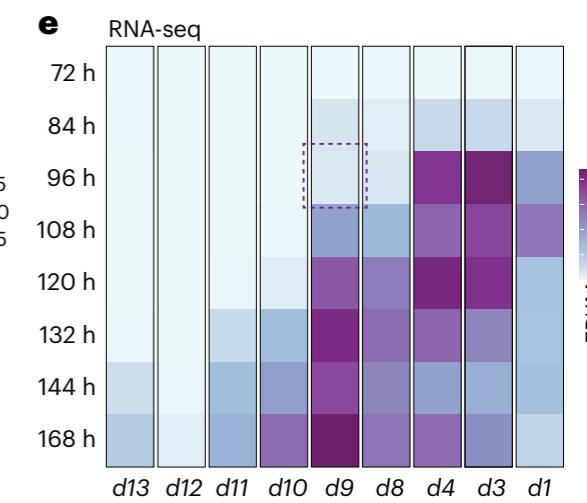
Regulation and structure



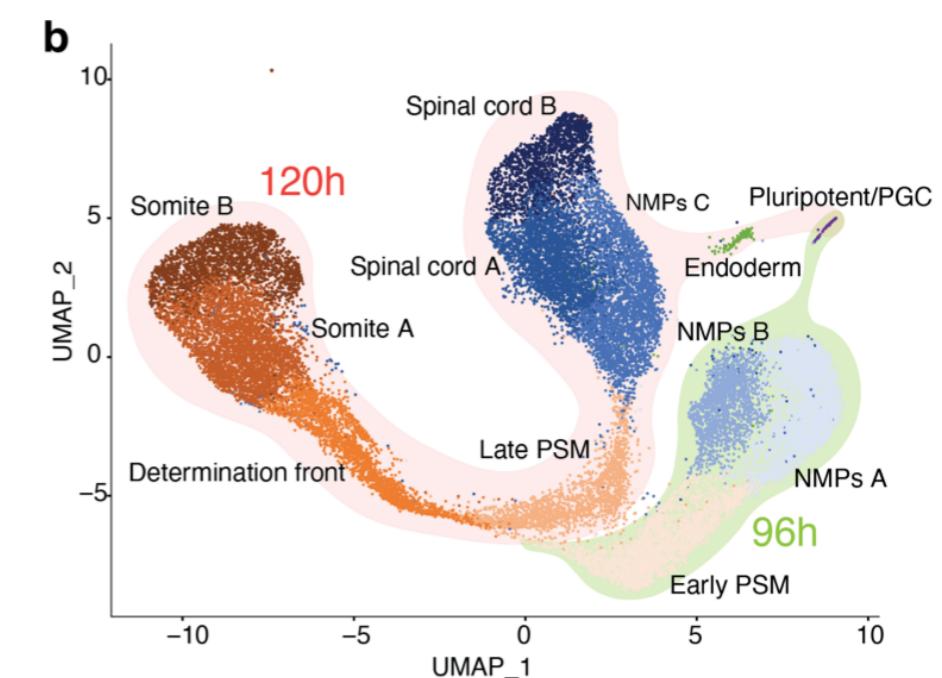
Stembryos



Rekaik et al. Nat. Genet (2023)

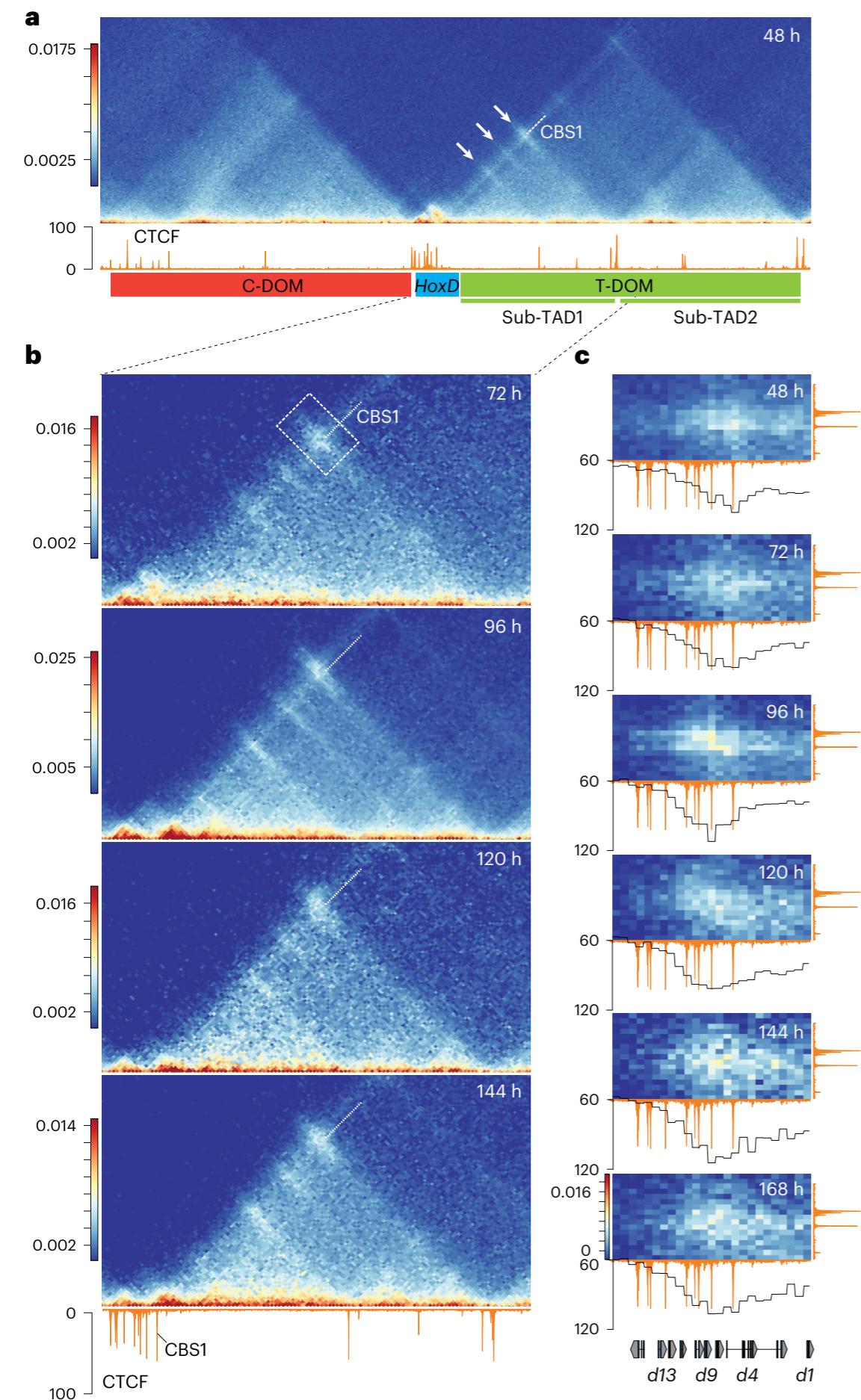


- Lab-induced tail-bud growth from stem cells
- H3K27ac ChIP-seq and RNA-seq show the expected sequential activation
- ChIP-seq peaks appear at contacted loci



Stembryos

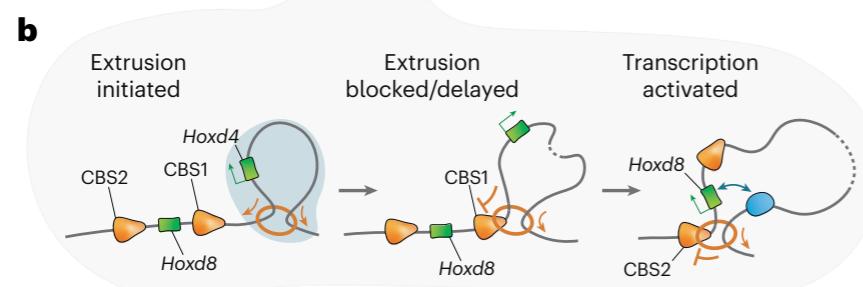
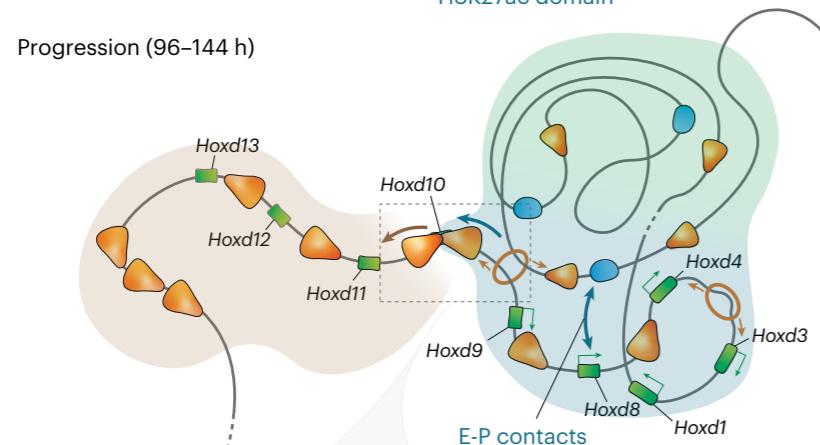
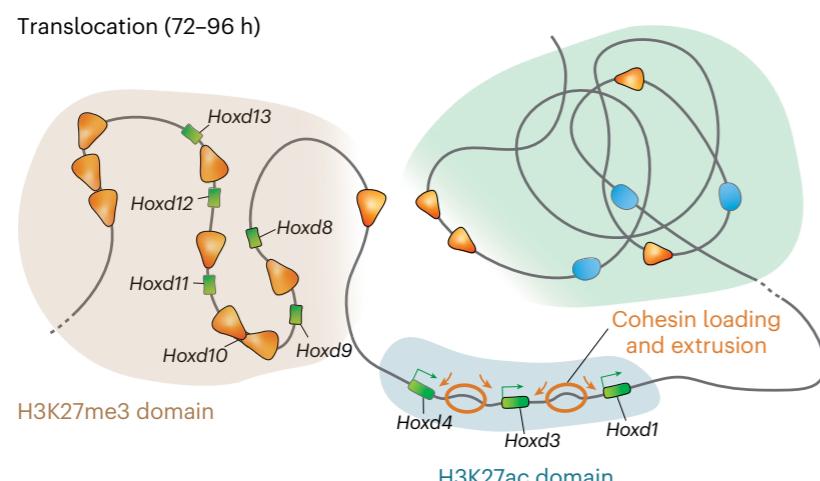
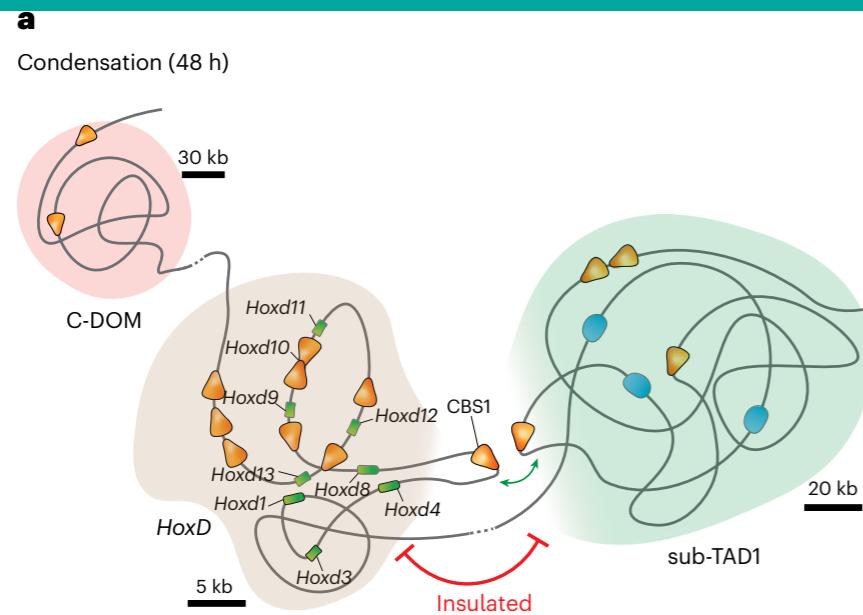
Rekaik et al. *Nat. Genet* (2023)



- CHi-C (capture Hi-C: restrict to contact from chr2:72'240'000-76'840'000) at 5kb resolution
- Compare with CTCF binding
- Contacts progressively transfer to T-DOM

Stembryos

Rekaik et al. *Nat. Genet* (2023)



Current model based on

- expression (RNA)
- transcriptional activity (PolIII, H3K27ac)
- structural proteins binding (CTCF, Cohesin)
- chromatin compartments (Hi-C, CHi-C)
- Plus: genetics (deletions, inversions) and engineering (stembryos)

References

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- Yaffe, E. & Tanay, A. Probabilistic modeling of Hi-C contact maps eliminates systematic biases to characterize global chromosomal architecture. *Nat Genet* 43, 1059–1065 (2011).
- de Wit, E. & de Laat, W. A decade of 3C technologies: insights into nuclear organization. *Genes Dev* 26, 11–24 (2012).
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- Andrey, G. et al. A switch between topological domains underlies HoxD genes collinearity in mouse limbs. *Science* 340, 1234167 (2013).
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- Tan, L. et al. Three-dimensional genome structures of single diploid human cells. *Science* 361, 924–928 (2018).
- Rekaik, H. et al. Sequential and directional insulation by conserved CTCF sites underlies the Hox timer in stembryos. *Nat Genet* 55, 1164-1175 (2023).