

Tutorial 6 – ChIP-seq Analysis

MICB405 – BIOINFORMATICS – 2021W-T1

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AXEL HAUDUC

What is MACS2

“Peak-calling” software

Calls areas of the genome enriched for your epigenomic mark of interest based on presence of FASTQ reads

Outputs BED (“`narrowPeak`” in MACS2 output) file which describe the genomic region where your mark is present

- This is distinct from sequence alignment!

Tutorial background

In this tutorial we will be analyzing a dataset generated as part of a project designed by Dr. Perona-Wright and Nicolette Fonesca.

These data were generated from Naive T-cells purified from mice and subjected to ChIP-seq

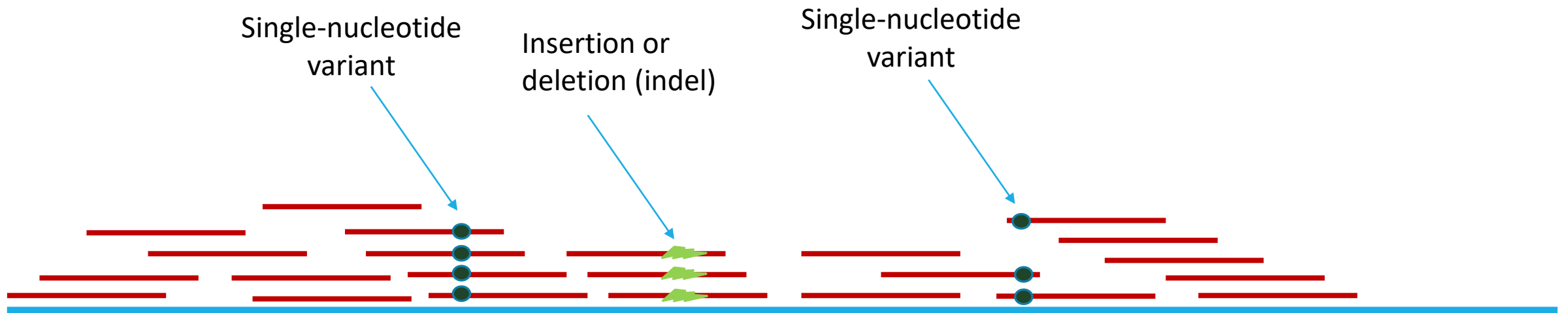
Specifically, we will use ChIP-seq data for H3K27ac

- An active mark found at gene promoters and enhancer elements
- We will also be using an input control that represents a sequencing library generated from the sheared DNA fragments prior to immunoprecipitation

Variant Calling

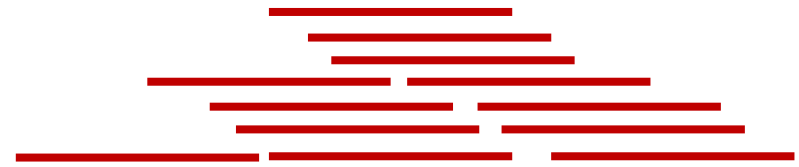


Variant Calling

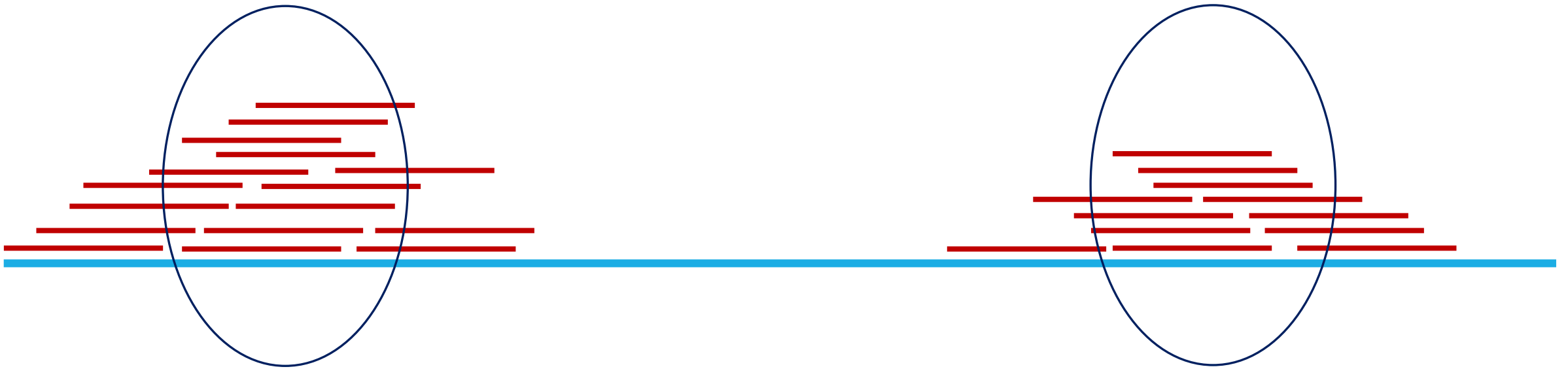


Let's find them!

Peak Calling



Peak Calling



These are peaks – their locations are linked to the epigenomic mark that is being studied