

# target: An R Package to Predict Combined Function of Transcription Factors

Mahmoud Ahmed<sup>1</sup> and Deok Ryong Kim<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Biochemistry and Convergence Medical Sciences and Institute of Health Sciences, Gyeongsang National University School of Medicine, Jinju, Korea

**Abstract** Researchers use ChIP binding data to identify potential transcription factor binding sites. Similarly, they use gene expression data from sequencing or microarrays to quantify the effect of the factor overexpression or knockdown on its targets. The integration of the binding and expression data therefore can be used to improve the understanding of a transcription factor function. Here, we implemented the binding and expression target analysis (BETA) in an R/Bioconductor package. This algorithm ranks the targets based on the distances of their assigned peaks from factor ChIP experiment and the signed statistics from gene expression profiling with factor perturbation. We further extend BETA to integrate two sets of data from two factors to predict their targets and their combined functions. In this article, we briefly describe the workings of the algorithm and provide a workflow with a real dataset for using it. The gene targets and the aggregate functions of transcription factors YY1 and YY2 in HeLa cells were identified. Using the same datasets, we identified the shared targets of the two factors which were found to be on average more cooperatively regulated.

## Keywords

transcription-factors; DNA-binding; gene-expression; r-package; bioconductor; workflow

**R version:** R version 4.0.3 (2020-10-10)

**Bioconductor version:** 3.11

## Introduction

The binding of a transcription factor to a genomic region (e.g. gene promoter) can have the effect of inducing or repressing its expression Latchman [1]. The binding sites can be identified using ChIP experiments. High through-put ChIP experiments produce hundreds or thousands of binding sites for most factors Johnson et al. [2]. Therefore, methods to determine which of these sites is a true target and whether its functional or not are needed Ucar et al. [3]. On the other hand, perturbing the transcription factor by over-expression or knockdown and measuring the gene expression changes provide useful information on the function of the factor Tran et al. [4]. Methods exist to integrate the binding data and the gene expression of the factor perturbation to predict the real targets regions (e.g. genes) [5, 6]. In this article, we present the workflow of using the target package to integrate binding and expression data to predict the shared targets and the combined function of two transcription factors.

To illustrate the utility of this workflow, we apply it to binding data of the transcription factors YY1 and YY2 and as whether the two factors cooperate or compete on their shared targets in HeLa cells.

## Methods

### Implementation

We developed an open source R/Bioconductor package target to implement BETA for predicting direct transcription factor targets from binding and expression data. The details of the algorithm were described here Wang et al. [6] In addition our implementation extends BETA to apply for factor combinations (Ahmed et al. [7]). Briefly, factor potential binding sites are identified by ChIP-sequencing and gene expression under factor perturbation by microarrays or sequencing. The distances between the peaks and the transcription start sites are used to calculate the peak scores. The sum of the scores of the individual peaks in a certain region of interest is the regions regulatory potential. A signed statistics (fold-change or t-statistics) from the differential gene expression of the factor perturbation is used to estimate the factor function. The product of the ranks of the regulatory potential and the signed statistics is the final rank of the regions.

To predict the combined function of two factors, two sets of data are required. The overlapping peaks are the potential binding sites. The product of the two signed statistics is the factor function. When the two factors agree in the direction of the regulation of a region where they both bind, they could be said to cooperate on this region. When the sign is opposite, they could be said to competitively regulate that region.

The package leverages the Bioconductor data structures such as GRanges and DataFrame to provide fast and flexible computation on the data Huber et al. [8]. Similar to the original python implementation, the input data are the identified peaks from the ChIP-Seq experiment and the expression data from RNA-Seq or microarrays perturbation experiment. The final output is the peaks associated with the factor binding and the predicted direct targets. We use the terms peaks to refer to the GRanges object that contains the coordinates of the peaks. We use the term region to refer to a similar object that contains the information on the regions of interest; genes, transcripts, promoter regions etc. In both cases, any number of additional information on the ranges can be added to the object as metadata.

### Operation

The algorithm was implemented in R (>= 3.6) and should be able to run on any operating system. Libraries required for running the workflow are listed and loaded below. Alternatively, a docker image is available with R and the libraries installed on an Ubuntu image: <https://hub.docker.com/r/bcmslab/target>.

```
# load required libraries
library(GenomicRanges)
library(Biostrings)
library(rtracklayer)
library(TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene)
library(BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19)
library(org.Hs.eg.db)
library(tidyverse)
library(BCRANK)
library(seqLogo)
library(target)
```

## Use Case

YY1 and YY2 belongs to the same family of transcription factors. YY1 is a zinc finger protein which direct deacetylase and histone acetyltransferases of the promoters of many genes. The results of the binding of YY1 to the regulatory regions of genes is the induction or repression of their expression. YY2 is a paralog of YY1. Similarly, it is a zinc finger protein with both activation or repression functions on its targets. Using the target analysis, we will attempt to answer the following questions. Do the two transcription factors share the same target genes? What are the consequences of the binding of each factor on its targets? If the two factors share binding sites, what is the function of the binding of the two factor to these sites?

To answer these questions, we use publicly available datasets to model the binding and gene expression under the transcription factors perturbations (Table 1). This dataset was obtained in the form of differential expression between the two conditions from KnockTF. The first dataset is gene expression profiling using microarrays of YY1/YY2 knockdown and control HeLa cells. The binding sites of the factors in HeLa cells were determined using two ChIP-Seq datasets. The ChIP peaks were obtained in the form of bed files from ChIP-Atlas. Finally, we used the USSC hg19 human genome to extract the genomic annotations.

Briefly, we first prepared the three sources of data for the target analysis. Then we predict the specific targets for each individual factors. Third, we predict the combined function of the two factors on the shared target genes. Finally, we show an example of a motif analysis of the competitively and cooperatively regulated targets.

**Table 1.** Expression and binding data of YY1 and YY2 in HeLa cells.

GEO ID	Data Type	Design	Ref.
GSE14964	Microarrays	YY#-knockdown	Chen et al. [9]
GSE31417	ChIP-Seq	YY1 vs input	Michaud et al. [10]
GSE96878	ChIP-Seq	YY2 vs input	Wu et al. [11]

## Preparing the binding data

The ChIP peaks were downloaded in the form of separate bed files for each factor. We first locate the files in the data/ directory and load the files using `import.bed`. Then the data is transformed into a suitable format, GRanges. The resulting object, `peaks`, is a list of two GRanges items, one for each factor.

```
# locate the peaks bed files
peak_files <- c(YY1 = 'data/0th.Utr.05.YY1.AllCell.bed',
              YY2 = 'data/0th.Utr.05.YY2.AllCell.bed')

# load the peaks bed files as GRanges
peaks <- map(peak_files, ~GRanges(import.bed(.x)))
```

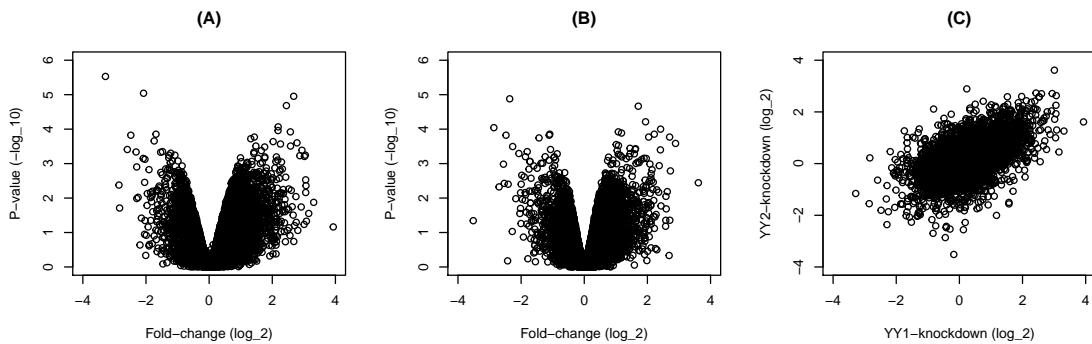
## Preparing the expression data

The differential expression data were downloaded in tabular format. After locating the files in data/, we read the files using `read_tsv` and select and rename the relevant columns. The resulting object, `express`, is a list of two tibble items.

```
# locate the expression text files
expression_files <- c(YY1 = 'data/DataSet_01_18.tsv',
                      YY2 = 'data/DataSet_01_19.tsv')

# load the expression text files
express <- map(expression_files,
                 ~read_tsv(.x, col_names = FALSE) %>%
                   dplyr::select(2, 3, 7, 9) %>% #9
                   setNames(c('tf', 'gene', 'fc', 'pvalue')) %>%
                   filter(tf %in% c('YY1', 'YY2')) %>%
                   na.omit())
```

The knockdown of either factor in HeLa cells seem to change the expression of many genes in either directions (Figure 1A&B). Moreover, the changes resulting from the knockdown of the factors individually are correlated (Figure 1C). This suggest that, many of the regulated genes are shared targets of the two factors or they respond similarly to their perturbation of either factor.



**Figure 1.** Differential expression between factor knockdown and control HeLa cells. Gene expression was compared between transcription factors knockdown and control HeLa cells. The fold-change and p-values of (A) YY1- and (B) YY2-knockdown are shown as volcano plots. (C) Scatter plot of the fold-change of the YY1- and YY2-knockdown.

```
# Figure 1
par(mfrow = c(1, 3))

# volcano plot of YY1 knockdown
plot(express$YY1$fc,
      -log10(express$YY1$pvalue),
      xlab = 'Fold-change (log_2)',
      ylab = 'P-value (-log_10)',
      xlim = c(-4, 4), ylim = c(0, 6))
title('(A)')

# volcano plot of YY2 knockdown
plot(express$YY2$fc,
      -log10(express$YY2$pvalue),
      xlab = 'Fold-change (log_2)',
      ylab = 'P-value (-log_10)',
      xlim = c(-4, 4), ylim = c(0, 6))
title('(B)')

# plot fold-change of YY1 and YY2
plot(express$YY1$fc[order(express$YY1$gene)],
      express$YY2$fc[order(express$YY2$gene)],
      xlab = 'YY1-knockdown (log_2)',
      ylab = 'YY2-knockdown (log_2)',
      xlim = c(-4, 4), ylim = c(-4, 4))
title('(C)')
```

### Preparing genome annotation

The gene information in `express` is recorded using the gene SYMBOLS. They need to be mapped to the ENTREZIDS before extracting the genomic coordinates. To do that, we use the `org.Hs.eg.db` to map between the identifiers. Next, we use the `TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene` to get the genomic coordinates for the transcripts and resize them to a 100kb upstream from the transcription start sites.

```
# load genome data
symbol_entrez <- AnnotationDbi::select(org.Hs.eg.db,
                                         unique(c(express$YY1$gene)),
                                         'ENTREZID', 'SYMBOL') %>%
  setNames(c('gene', 'gene_id'))

# format genome to join with express
genome <- promoters(TxDb.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19.knownGene,
                     upstream = 100000, downstream = 100000,
                     columns = c('tx_id', 'tx_name', 'gene_id')) %>%
  as_tibble() %>% mutate(gene_id = as.character(gene_id))
```

The resulting object, `genome`, from the previous step is a `tibble` that shares the column `gene_id` with the expression data `express`. Now the two objects can be merged. The merged object, `regions`, is similarly a `tibble` that contains `genome` and expression information of all common genes.

```
# make regions by merging the genome and express data
regions <- map(express,
  ~inner_join(genome, symbol_entrez) %>%
    inner_join(.x) %>%
    makeGRangesFromDataFrame(keep.extra.columns = TRUE))
```

### Predicting gene targets of individual factors

The standard target analysis includes the identification of associated peaks using `associated_peaks` and direct targets using `direct_targets`. The input for these functions are the objects `peaks` and `regions` from the previous steps in addition to the column names for regions `regions_col` or the region and the statistics column `stats_col` which is the fold-change in this case. The resulting objects are `GRanges` for the identified peaks assigned to the regions `ap` or the ranked targets. Several columns is added to the metadata objects of the `GRanges` to save the calculations.

```
# get associated peaks
ap <- map2(peaks, regions,
  ~associated_peaks(peaks=.x,
    regions = .y,
    regions_col = 'tx_id'))

# get direct targets
dt <- map2(peaks, regions,
  ~direct_targets(peaks=.x,
    regions = .y,
    regions_col = 'tx_id',
    stats_col = 'fc'))
```

To determine the dominant function of a factor, we divide the targets by the direction of the effect of knock-down of the factor on the expression of the target and show the regulatory potential of the target on these groups. We use the empirical distribution function (ECDF) to show the fraction of targets targets at a specified regulatory potential or less. Because the ranks rather than the absolute value of the regulatory potential is used, the lower the value the higher the potential. Then the groups of targets can be compared to each other or to a theoretical distribution.

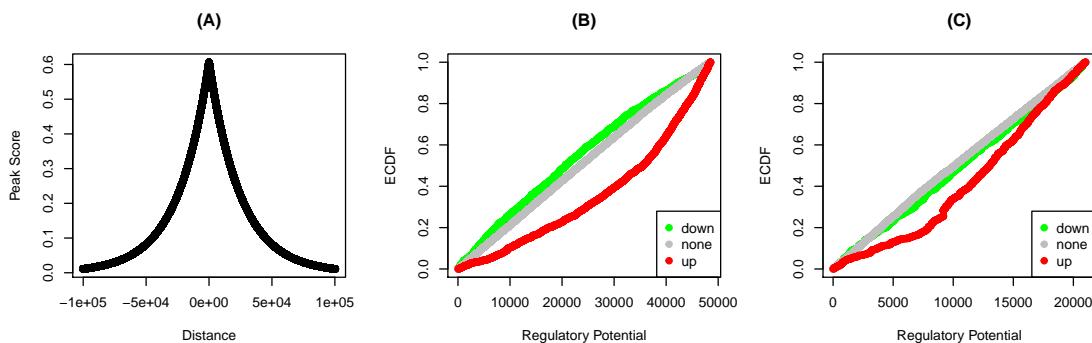
```
# Figure 2
par(mfrow = c(1, 3))

# plot distance by score of associate peaks
plot(ap$YY1$distance, ap$YY1$peak_score,
  xlab = 'Distance', ylab = 'Peak Score',
  main = '(A)')
points(ap$YY2$distance, ap$YY2$peak_score)

# make labels, colors and groups
labs <- c('down', 'none', 'up')
cols <- c('green', 'gray', 'red')

# make three groups by quantiles
groups <- map(dt, ~{
  cut(.x$stat, breaks = quantile(.x$stat, c(0, .1, .9, 1)), labels = labs)
})

# plot the group functions
pmap(list(dt, groups, c('(B)', '(C)'), function(x, y, z) {
  plot_predictions(x$score_rank,
    group = y, colors = cols, labels = labs,
    xlab = 'Regulatory Potential', ylab = 'ECDF')
  title(z)
}))
```



**Figure 2.** Predicted functions of YY1 and YY2 on their specific targets. Bindings peaks of the transcription factors in HeLa cells were determined using ChIP-Seq. Distances from the transcription start sites and the transformed distances of the (A) YY1 and YY2 peaks are shown. The regulatory potential of each gene was calculated using target. Genes were grouped into up, none or down regulated based on the fold-change. The empirical cumulative distribution functions (ECDF) of the groups of (C) YY1 and (D) YY2 targets are shown at each regulatory potential value.

The scores of the individual peaks are a decreasing function of the distance from the transcription start sites. The closer the factor binding site from the start site the lower the score. The distribution of these scores is very similar for both factors (Figure 2A). The ECDF of the down-regulated of YY1 is higher than that of up- and none-regulated targets (Figure 2B). Therefore, the absence of YY1 on its targets result in aggregate in their down regulation. If indeed these are true targets then we expect YY1 to induce their expression. The opposite is true for YY2 where more high ranking targets are up-regulated by the factor knockdown (Figure 2C).

```
# Table 2
# test individual factor functions
map2(dt, groups,
  ~test_predictions(.x$rank,
    group = .y,
    compare = c('down', 'up')))
```

**Table 2.** Testing for statistical significance of the regulated gene groups.

Factor	Statistic	Pvalue	Method	Alternative
YY1	0.224	2.2e-16	Two-sample KS test	two-sided
YY2	0.149	2.5e-15	Two-sample KS test	two-sided

To formally test these observations, we use the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) test. The distribution of the two groups are compared for equality. If one lies one either side of the other then they must be drawn from different distributions. Here, we compared the up and down regulated functions for both factors (Table 2). In both cases, the distribution of the two groups were significantly different from one another.

### Predicting the shared targets of two factors

Using target to predict the shared target genes and the combined function of the two factors is a variation of the previous analysis. First, the shared/common peaks are generated using the overlap of their genomic coordinates, `subsetByOverlaps`. Second, Instead of one, two columns for the differential expression statistics one for each factor are needed; these are supplied to the argument `stats_col` in the same way. Here, `common_peaks` and `both_regions` are the main inputs for the analysis functions.

```
# merge and name peaks
common_peaks <- GenomicRanges::reduce(subsetByOverlaps(peaks$YY1, peaks$YY2))
common_peaks$name <- paste0('common_peak_', 1:length(common_peaks))

# bind express tables into one
both_express <- bind_rows(express) %>%
  nest(fc, pvalue, .key = 'values_col') %>%
  spread(tf, values_col) %>%
  unnest(YY1, YY2, .sep = '_')
```

```
# make regions using genome and expression data of both factors
both_regions <- inner_join(genome, symbol_entrez) %>%
  inner_join(both_express) %>%
  makeGRangesFromDataFrame(keep.extra.columns = TRUE)

# get associated peaks with both factors
common_ap <- associated_peaks(peaks = common_peaks,
                                 regions = both_regions,
                                 regions_col = 'tx_id')

# get direct targets of both factors
common_dt <- direct_targets(peaks = common_peaks,
                             regions = both_regions,
                             regions_col = 'tx_id',
                             stats_col = c('YY1_fc', 'YY2_fc'))
```

The output of `associated_peaks` is the same as before. `direct_targets` is the same but the `stat` and the `stat_rank` carry the product of the two statistics provided in the previous step and the rank of that product.

The output can also be visualized the same way. The targets are divided into three groups based on the statistics product. When the two statistics agree in the sign, the product is positive. This means the knockdown of either transcription factor results in same direction change in the target gene expression. Therefore, the two factors would cooperate if they bind to the same site on that gene. The reverse is true for targets with opposite signed statistics. On these targets, the two factors would be expected to compete for inducing opposing changes in the expression.

```
# Figure 3
par(mfrow = c(1, 2))

# plot distance by score for associated peaks
plot(common_ap$distance,
      common_ap$peak_score,
      xlab = 'Distance',
      ylab = 'Peak Score')
title('A')

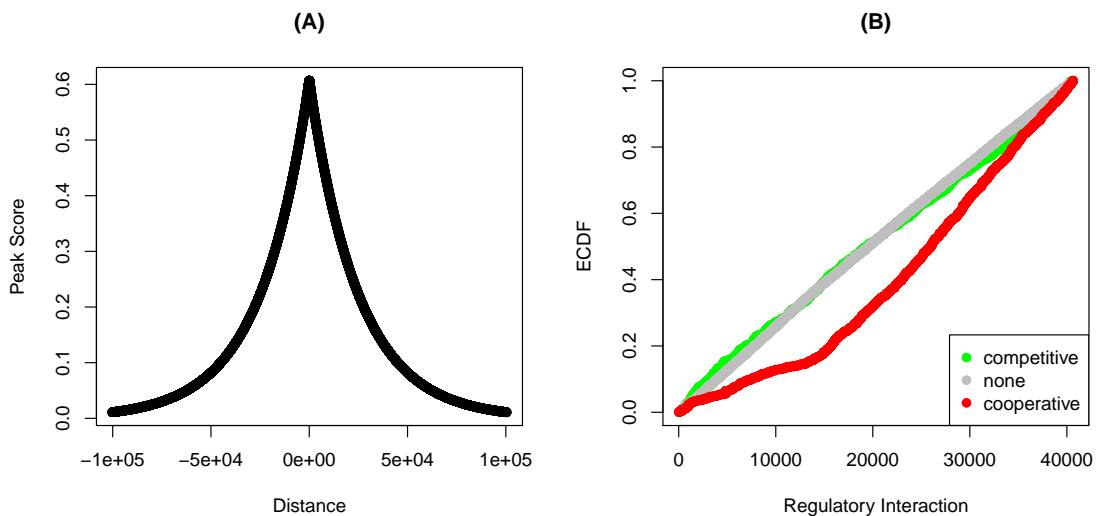
# make labels, colors and gorups
labs <- c('competitive', 'none', 'cooperative')
cols <- c('green', 'gray', 'red')

# make three groups by quantiles
common_groups <- cut(common_dt$stat,
                      breaks = quantile(common_dt$stat, c(0, .1, .9, 1)),
                      labels = labs)

# plot predicted function
plot_predictions(common_dt$score_rank,
                 group = common_groups,
                 colors = cols, labels = labs,
                 xlab = 'Regulatory Interaction', ylab = 'ECDF')
title('B')
```

The common peaks distances and scores take the same shape (Figure 3A). The two factors seem to cooperate on more of the common target than any of the two other possibilities (Figure 3B). This observation can be tested using the KS test. The curve of the cooperative targets lies above that of none and competitively regulated targets (Table 3).

```
# Table 3
# test factors are cooperative
test_predictions(common_dt$score_rank,
                 group = common_groups,
                 compare = c('cooperative', 'none'),
                 alternative = 'greater')
```



**Figure 3.** Predicted function of YY1 and YY2 on their shared targets. Shared bindings sites of YY1 and YY2 in HeLa cells were determined using the overlap of the individual factor ChIP-Seq peaks. (A) Distances from the transcription start sites and the transformed distances of the shared peaks are shown. The regulatory interaction of each gene was calculated using target. Genes were grouped into cooperatively, none or competitively regulated based on the product of the fold-changes from YY1- and YY2-knockdown. (B) The empirical cumulative distribution functions (ECDF) of the groups of targets are shown at each regulatory potential value.

```
# test factors are more cooperative than competitive
test_predictions(common_dt$score_rank,
                 group = common_groups,
                 compare = c('cooperative', 'competitive'),
                 alternative = 'greater')
```

**Table 3.** Testing for statistical significance of combined functions of the two factors.

Compare	Statistic	Pvalue	Method	Alternative
Coop vs None	0.168	1.5e-30	KS test	The CDF of x lies above that of y
Coop vs Comp	0.151	2.2e-16	KS test	The CDF of x lies above that of y

### Binding motif analysis

Any number of downstream analysis can be performed on the final output. For example, we could apply binding motif analysis to the groups of regulated targets. In this example, all the motif analysis itself is handled by the BCRANK package Ameur et al. [12]. Here, we explain how to prepare the input from the shared peaks and target objects produced in the last step.

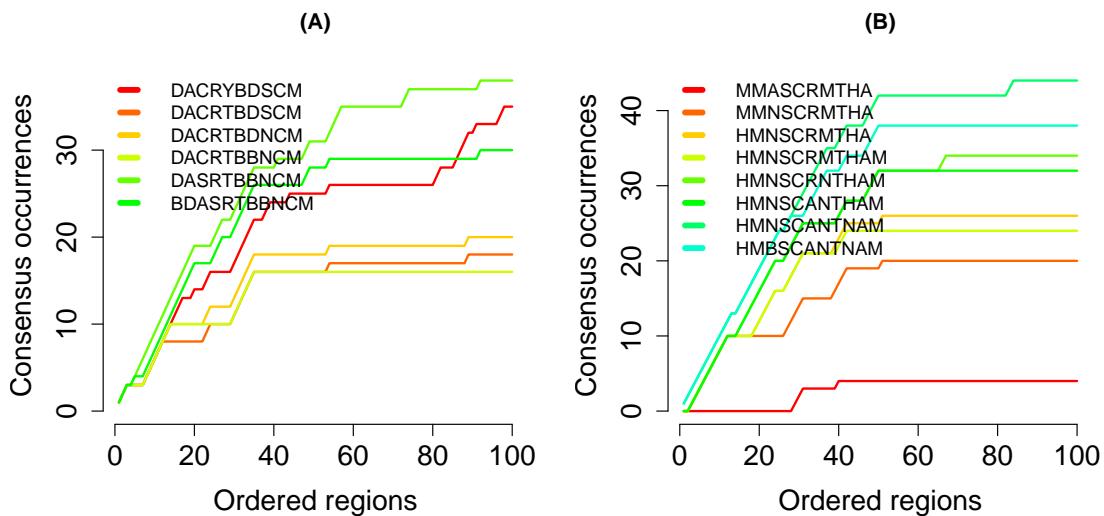
First, we extract the transcript IDs of the targets in their respective groups. Then the peaks assigned to these targets are ordered and sliced. In this case we only included the top 100 peaks in each group.

```
# group peaks by their assigned targets
peak_groups <- split(common_dt$tx_id, common_groups)

# reorder peaks and get top n peaks
peak_groups <- lapply(peak_groups, function(x) {
  # get peaks in x targets group
  p <- common_ap[common_ap$assigned_region %in% unique(x)]

  # order peaks by score
  p <- p[order(p$peak_score, decreasing = TRUE)]

  # get n top peaks
  p[1:100]
})
```



**Figure 4.** Occurrences of consensus sequences in the ranked regions. The number of occurrences of the sequences in the search path in the regions of (A) competitively and (B) cooperatively regulated regions.

The input for bcrank is a fasta file with the sequence of the regions to look for frequent motifs. We used the BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19 to extract the sequences of the common peaks in the competitive and cooperative target groups. The sequences are first written to a temporary file and feed to the search function.

```
bcout <- map(peak_groups[c('competitive', 'cooperative')], ~{
  # extract sequences of top peaks from the hg19 genome
  pseq <- getSeq(BSgenome.Hsapiens.UCSC.hg19, names = .x)

  # write sequences to fasta file
  tmp_fasta <- tempfile()
  writeXStringSet(pseq, tmp_fasta)

  # set random seed
  set.seed(1234)

  # call bcrank with the fasta file
  bcrank(tmp_fasta, silent = TRUE)
})
```

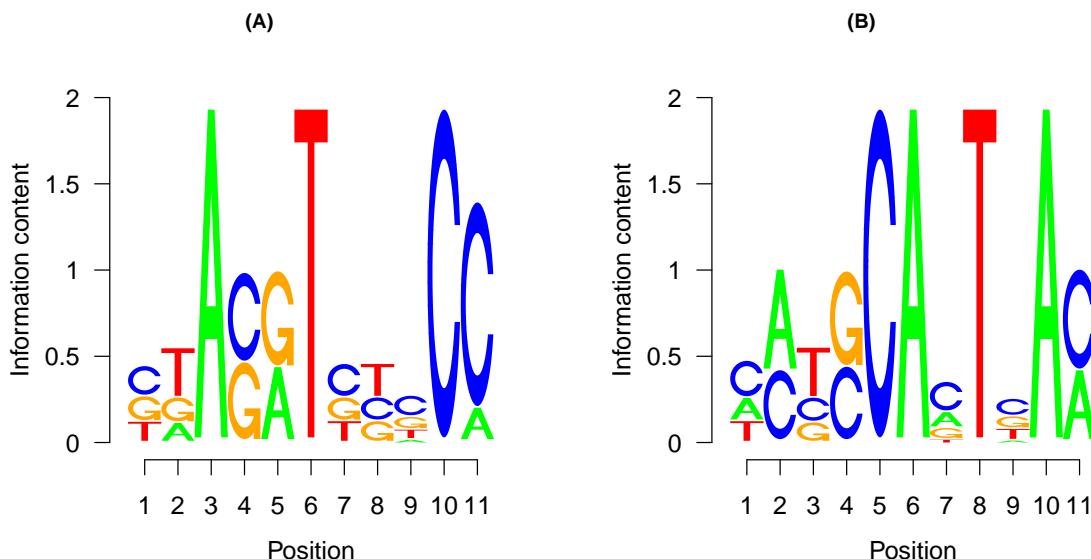
The sequences in the search path of the regions of interest are shown in (Figure 4). In the competitively regulated regions on sequence was more frequent than all other sequences. By contrast, no sequence was uniquely frequent in the regions of cooperative targets.

```
# Figure 4
par(mfrow = c(1, 2))

# plot the occurrences of consensus sequences in the regions
map2(bcout, c('(A)', '(B)'), ~{
  plot(toptable(.x, 1))
  title(.y)
})
```

The most frequent motifs in the two groups are shown as seq logos using the seqLogo package (Figure 5).

```
# Figure 5
# plot the sequence of the predicted motifs
map(bcout, c('(A)', '(B)'), ~{
  seqLogo(pwm(toptable(.x, 1)))
  title(.y)
})
```



**Figure 5.** Predicted motifs of the cooperative and competitive binding sites. The weight matrices of the most frequent motifs in the (A) competitively and (B) cooperatively regulated regions were calculated and shown as seq logos. y-axis represents the information content at each position. The size of each letter represents the frequency in which the letter occurs at that position.

## Summary

In this article, we present a workflow for predicting the direct targets of a transcription factor by integrating binding and expression data. The target package implements the BETA algorithm ranking gene targets based on the distance of the ChIP peaks of the transcription factor in the genes and the differential expression of the factor perturbation. To predict the combined function of two factors, two sets of data are used to find the shared peaks and the product of their differential expression.

## Software availability

This section will be generated by the Editorial Office before publication. Authors are asked to provide some initial information to assist the Editorial Office, as detailed below.

1. URL link to where the software can be downloaded from or used by a non-coder (AUTHOR TO PROVIDE; optional)
2. URL link to the author's version control system repository containing the source code: <https://github.com/MahShaaban/target>
3. Link to source code as at time of publication (*F1000Research* TO GENERATE)
4. Link to archived source code as at time of publication (*F1000Research* TO GENERATE)
5. Software license (GPL-3)

## Author information

MA. Convinced the idea and wrote the draft of the manuscript. DK. Contributed to writing and revising the manuscript.

## Competing interests

No competing interests were disclosed'

## Grant information

Please state who funded the work discussed in this article, whether it is your employer, a grant funder etc. Please do not list funding that you have that is not relevant to this specific piece of research. For each funder, please state the funder's name, the grant number where applicable, and the individual to whom the grant was assigned. If your work was not funded by any grants, please include the line: 'The author(s) declared that no grants were involved in supporting this work.'

## Acknowledgments

We thank all lab members for the discussion and comments on the early drafts of the article.

## References

- [1] David S. Latchman. Transcription factors: Bound to activate or repress. *Trends in Biochemical Sciences*, 2001. ISSN 09680004. doi: 10.1016/S0968-0004(01)01812-6.
- [2] David S. Johnson, Ali Mortazavi, Richard M. Myers, and Barbara Wold. Genome-wide mapping of in vivo protein-DNA interactions. *Science*, 2007. ISSN 00368075. doi: 10.1126/science.1141319.
- [3] Duygu Ucar, Andreas Beyer, Srinivasan Parthasarathy, and Christopher T. Workman. Predicting functionality of protein-DNA interactions by integrating diverse evidence. *Bioinformatics (Oxford, England)*, 25(12):i137–44, jun 2009. ISSN 1367-4811. doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btp213. URL <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19477979>.
- [4] Linh M. Tran, Mark P. Brynildsen, Katy C. Kao, Jason K. Suen, and James C. Liao. gNCA: A framework for determining transcription factor activity based on transcriptome: Identifiability and numerical implementation. *Metabolic Engineering*, 2005. ISSN 10967176. doi: 10.1016/j.ymben.2004.12.001.
- [5] Aravind Subramanian, Pablo Tamayo, Vamsi K. Mootha, Sayan Mukherjee, Benjamin L. Ebert, Michael A. Gillette, Amanda Paulovich, Scott L. Pomeroy, Todd R. Golub, Eric S. Lander, and Jill P. Mesirov. Gene set enrichment analysis: A knowledge-based approach for interpreting genome-wide expression profiles. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 102(43):15545–15550, oct 2005. ISSN 0027-8424. doi: 10.1073/pnas.0506580102. URL <http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0506580102>.
- [6] Su Wang, Hanfei Sun, Jian Ma, Chongzhi Zang, Chenfei Wang, Juan Wang, Qianzi Tang, Clifford A. Meyer, Yong Zhang, and X. Shirley Liu. Target analysis by integration of transcriptome and ChIP-seq data with BETA. *Nature Protocols*, 2013. ISSN 17502799. doi: 10.1038/nprot.2013.150.
- [7] Mahmoud Ahmed, Do Sik Min, and Deok Ryong Kim. Integrating binding and expression data to predict transcription factors combined function. (21), 2020. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12864-020-06977-1>.
- [8] Wolfgang Huber, Vincent J Carey, Robert Gentleman, Simon Anders, Marc Carlson, Benilton S Carvalho, Hector Corrada Bravo, Sean Davis, Laurent Gatto, Thomas Girke, Raphael Gottardo, Florian Hahne, Kasper D Hansen, Rafael A Irizarry, Michael Lawrence, Michael I Love, James Macdonald, Valerie Obenchain, Andrzej K. Oles, Hervé Pagès, Alejandro Reyes, Paul Shannon, Gordon K Smyth, Dan Tenenbaum, Levi Waldron, and Martin Morgan. Orchestrating high-throughput genomic analysis with Bioconductor. *Nature Methods*, 12(2):115–121, jan 2015. doi: 10.1038/nmeth.3252. URL <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25633503>.
- [9] Li Chen, Toshi Shioda, Kathryn R. Coser, Mary C. Lynch, Chuanwei Yang, and Emmett V. Schmidt. Genome-wide analysis of YY2 versus YY1 target genes. *Nucleic Acids Research*, 38(12):4011–4026, 2010. ISSN 03051048. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkq112.
- [10] Joëlle Michaud, Viviane Praz, Nicole James Faresse, Courtney K Jnbaptiste, Shweta Tyagi, Frédéric Schütz, and Winship Herr. HCFC1 is a common component of active human CpG-island promoters and coincides with ZNF143, THAP11, YY1, and GABP transcription factor occupancy. *Genome research*, 23(6):907–16, jun 2013. ISSN 1549-5469. doi: 10.1101/gr.150078.112. URL <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23539139>.
- [11] Xiao-Nan Wu, Tao-Tao Shi, Yao-Hui He, Fei-Fei Wang, Rui Sang, Jian-Cheng Ding, Wen-Juan Zhang, Xing-Yi Shu, Hai-Feng Shen, Jia Yi, Xiang Gao, and Wen Liu. Methylation of transcription factor YY2 regulates its transcriptional activity and cell proliferation. *Cell discovery*, 3:17035, 2017. ISSN 2056-5968. doi: 10.1038/celldisc.2017.35. URL <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29098080>.
- [12] Adam Ameur, Alvaro Rada-Iglesias, Jan Komorowski, and Claes Wadelius. Identification of candidate regulatory SNPs by combination of transcription-factor-binding site prediction, SNP genotyping and haploChIP. *Nucleic acids research*, 37(12):e85, jul 2009. ISSN 1362-4962. doi: 10.1093/nar/gkp381. URL <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19451166> <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=PMC2709586>.