

LoopHunter: Enhancing Chromatin Loop Annotation by Focusing on Larger Regions in Hi-C Data

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INTRODUCTIONS

Chromatin loops, which bring distant loci into close contact, play a crucial role in gene expression and regulation (Fig. 1). Although several methods have been developed for annotating loops from Hi-C contact maps, these methods remain unsatisfactory, particularly in accurately identifying loops from low coverage Hi-C contact maps at high resolutions.

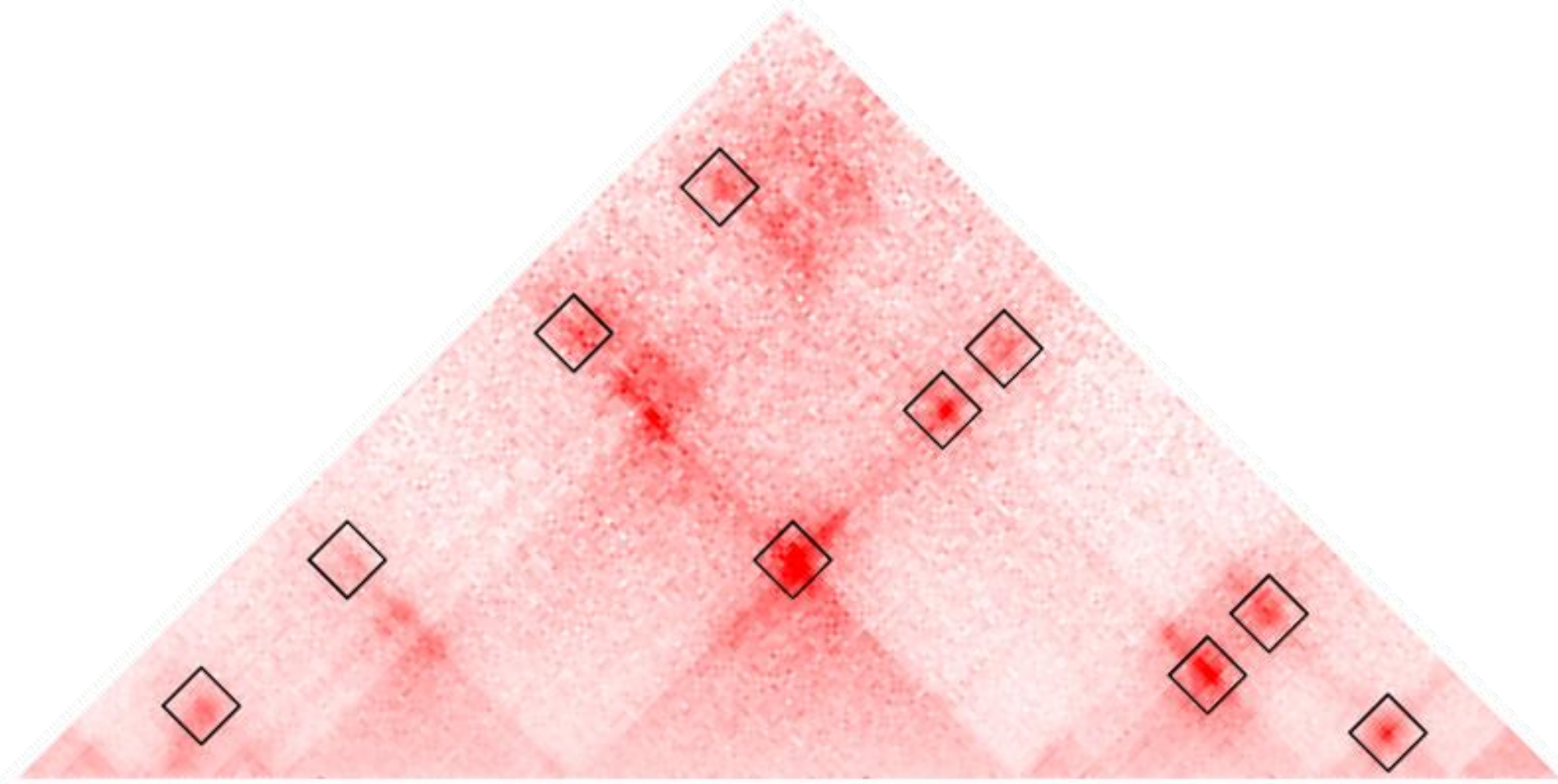


Fig 1. Chromatin loop examples (GM12878 Hi-C).

Motivation:

As chromatin loops manifest as small blob-shaped patterns on Hi-C contact maps, existing tools focus on analyzing contact pairs within a small area, such as a 21×21 window. However, they fail at capturing:

➤ Indistinct patterns in sparse regions:

The blob-shaped patterns are often unclear in low coverage regions, leading to inaccurate loop detection.

➤ Broader patterns:

Many chromatin loops exhibit broader patterns, including stripes, particularly in loops associated with the formation of Topologically Associating Domains, which current tools largely ignore.

Contribution:

➤ Integration long-range information:

Unlike traditional methods which only focus on local areas, LoopHunter considers much large regions (i.e., 224×224) to capture the broader footprint of chromatin loops.

➤ Leveraging knowledge distillation:

LoopHunter employs knowledge distillation from a teacher model (RefHiC [5]) and can make accurate chromatin loop annotations across a wide spectrum of cell types and coverage levels.

METHOD OVERVIEW

- Input: LoopHunter takes 224×224 sub-matrices as input;
- Model: LoopHunter employs a combination of axial-attention transformers and convolutional blocks to capture multi-scale data characteristics (Fig. 2);
- Training and prediction: LoopHunter is trained using knowledge distillation to learn from a teacher model (RefHiC) and makes dense predictions across the entire input region.
- Clustering: After obtaining the loop scores for each pixel, LoopHunter utilizes density-based clustering algorithm [5] to identify cluster centroid as the final predictions.

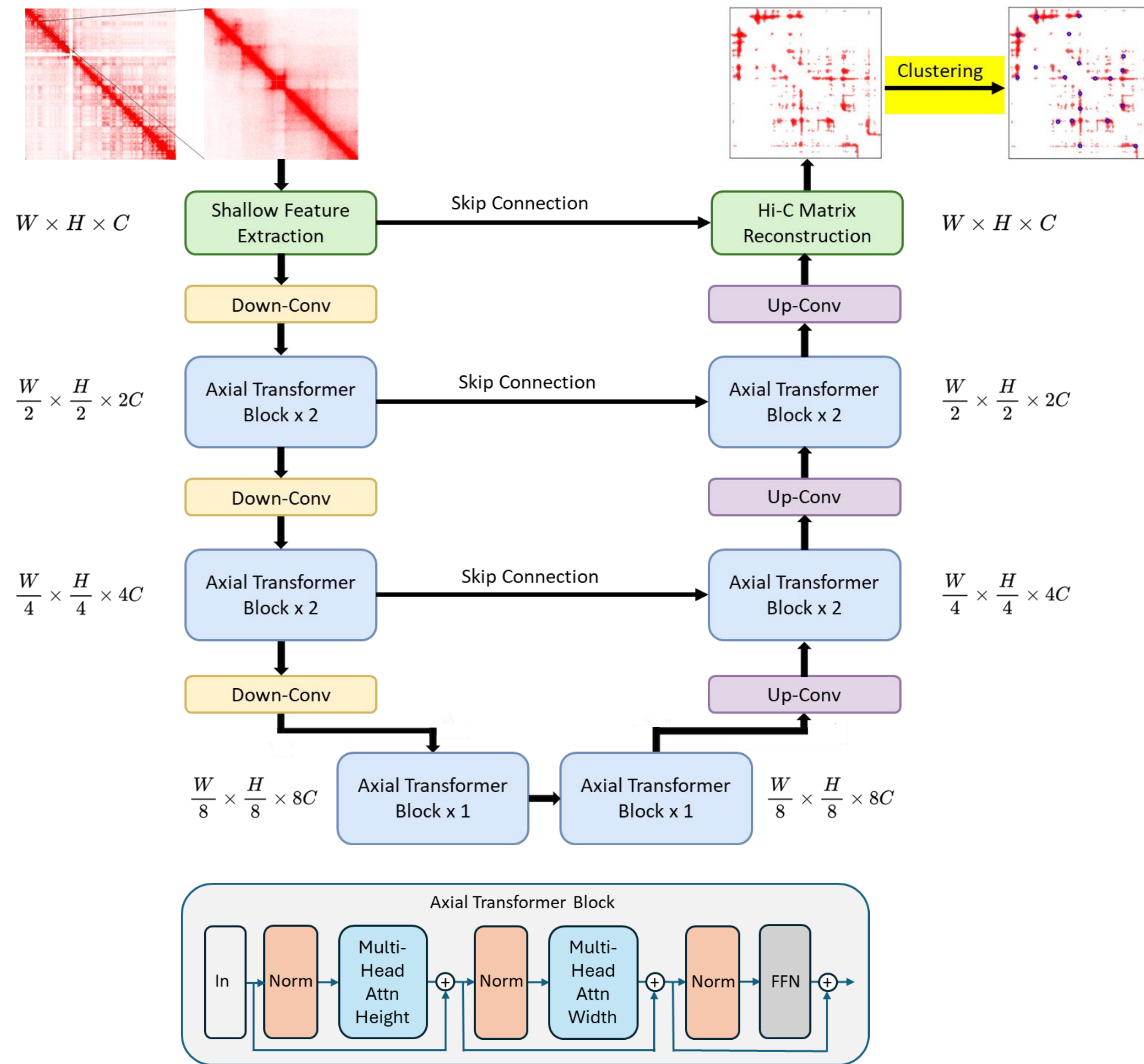


Fig 2. Overview of the LoopHunter network for loop scoring, followed by clustering algorithm.

RESULTS

LoopHunter accurately detects chromatin loops.

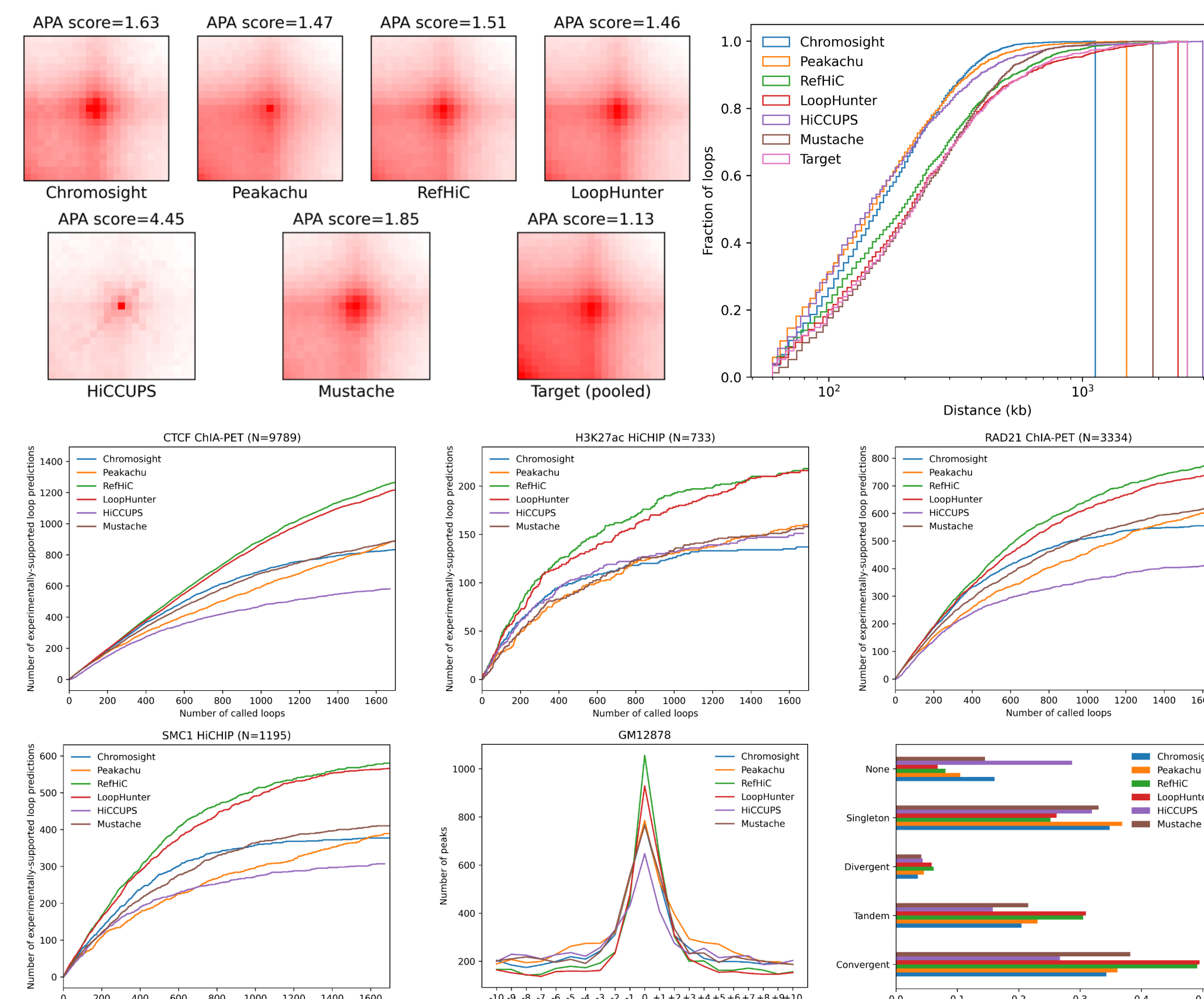


Fig 3. Comparison of LoopHunter and existing tools on GM12878 Hi-C data (500M read pairs).

LoopHunter identify chromatin loops across sequencing depths.

