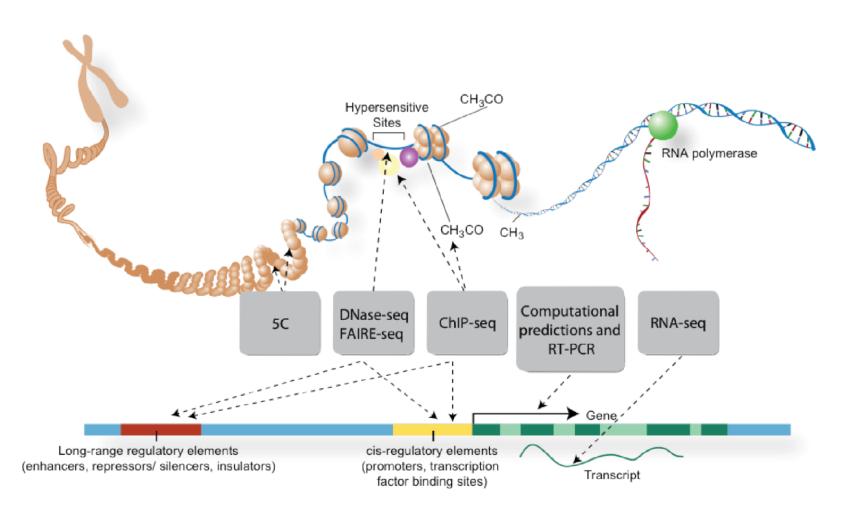
## Introduction to ChIP-seq

Yingying Wei

April 16, 2013

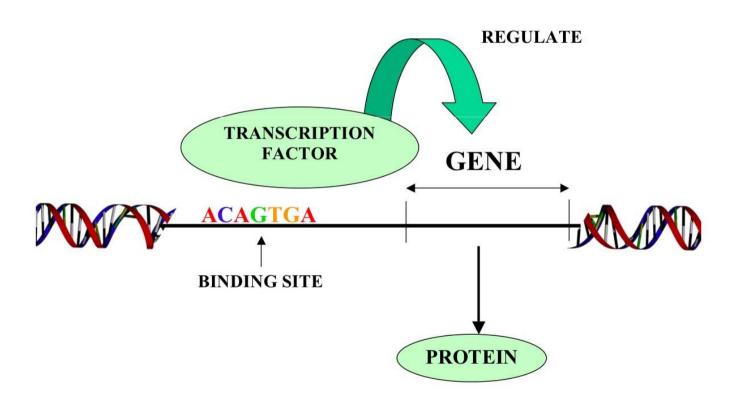
## Regulatory element



http://genome.ucsc.edu/ENCODE/aboutScaleup.html

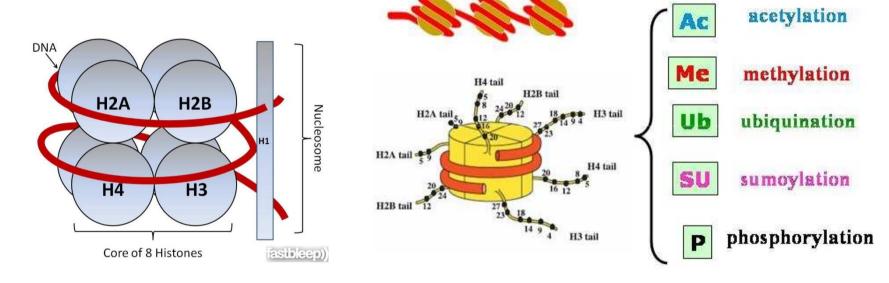
## **Transcription Factor**

Legend: A transcription factor molecule binds to the DNA at its binding site, and thereby regulates the production of a protein from a gene.



http://www.bio.miami.edu/dana/pix/transcription\_factor.jpg

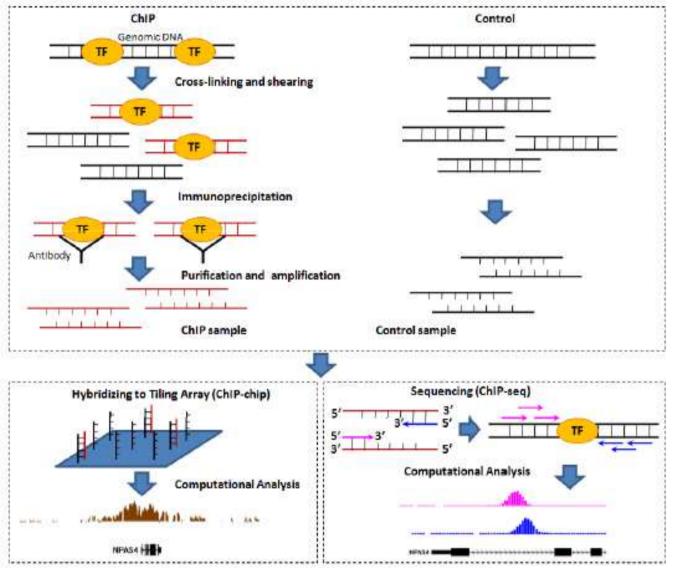
### **Histone modification**



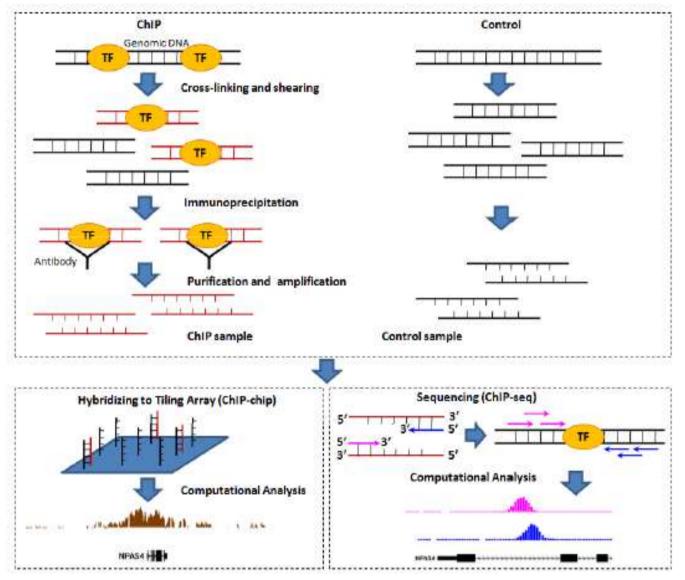
The figure illustrates nucleosome models and major posttranslational modifications which play essential roles in gene expression regulation and disease processes

http://www.fastbleep.com/assets/ notes/image/10257 1.jpg http://www.integratedhealthcar e.eu/contentimages/nucleosome 1.jpg

## **ChIP-seq experiment**



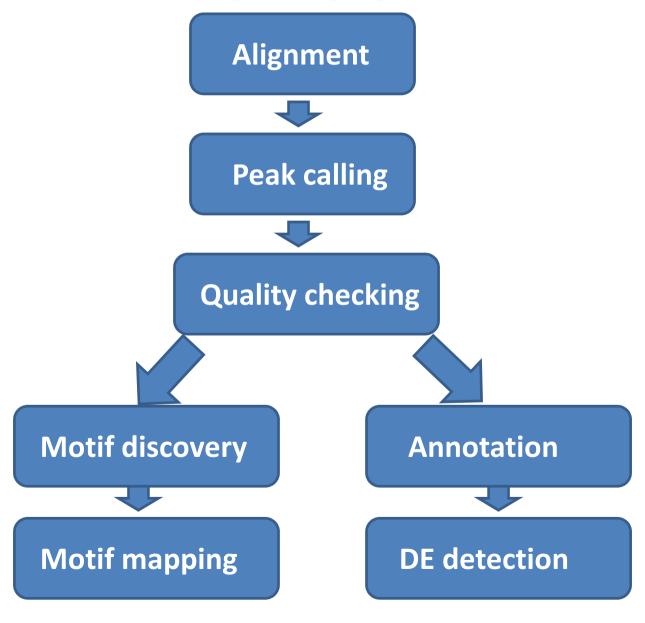
# Chromatin ImmunoPrecipitation sequencing



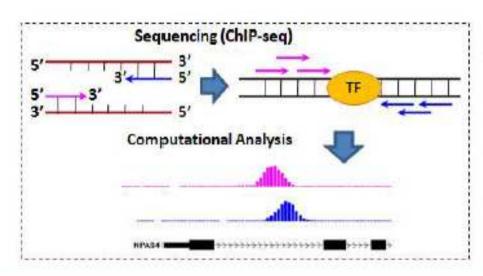
## Different types of control

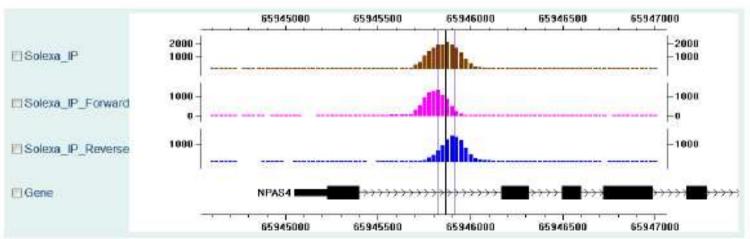
- Input DNA
- noIP control
  - Crosslink reversed, but immnunoprecipitation bypassed
- Non-specific antibody
- Different tissue

## **Analysis pipeline**

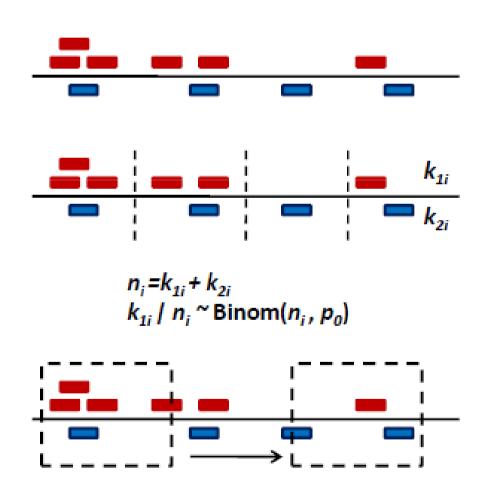


## **Peak refinement**





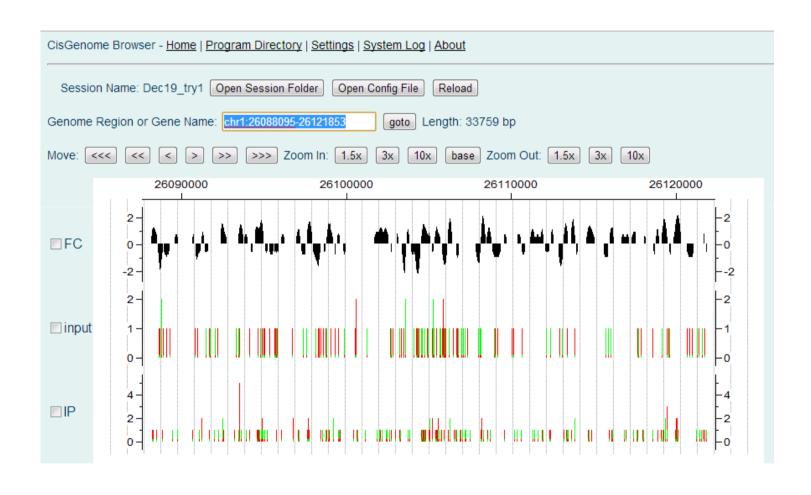
## CisGenome two sample peak calling



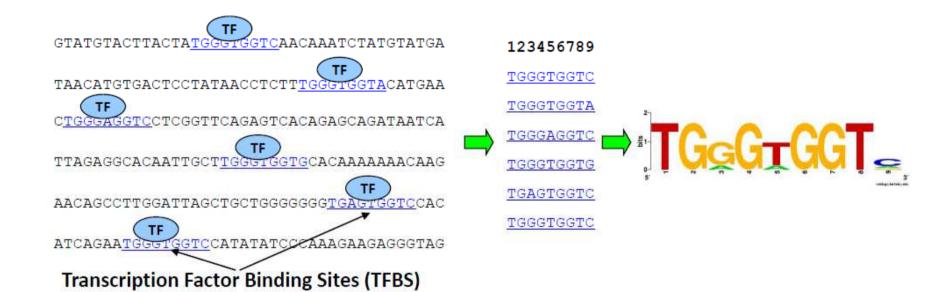
## **Good data**



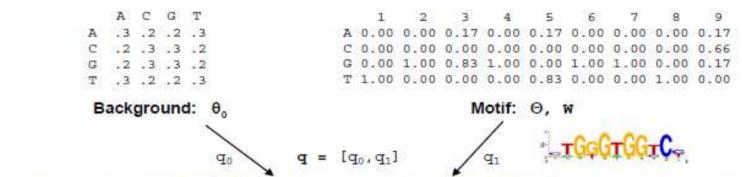
## **Bad data**



# Sequence motif- a pattern of nucleotide sequences



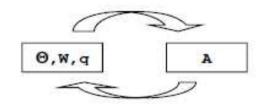
## Motif discovery algorithm



S: GTATGTACTTACTATGGGTGGTCAACAAATCTATGTATGACTGGGAGGTCCTCGGTTCAGAGTCACAGAGCA

$$f(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{\Theta}, \mathbf{W}, \mathbf{q} \mid \mathbf{S}, \mathbf{\theta}_0) \propto f(\mathbf{S}, \mathbf{A} \mid \mathbf{\Theta}, \mathbf{W}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{\theta}_0) \pi(\mathbf{\Theta}, \mathbf{W}, \mathbf{q})$$

### Inference by iterative estimation/sampling



#### EM:

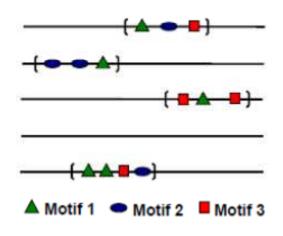
Lawrence and Reilly (1990)
Bailey and Elkan (1994), etc.

### Gibbs Sampler:

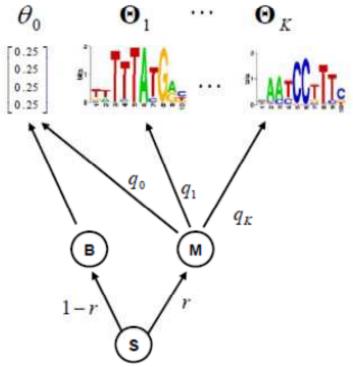
Lawrence et al. (1993) Liu (1994), Liu et al. (1995), etc.

## Motif module discovery

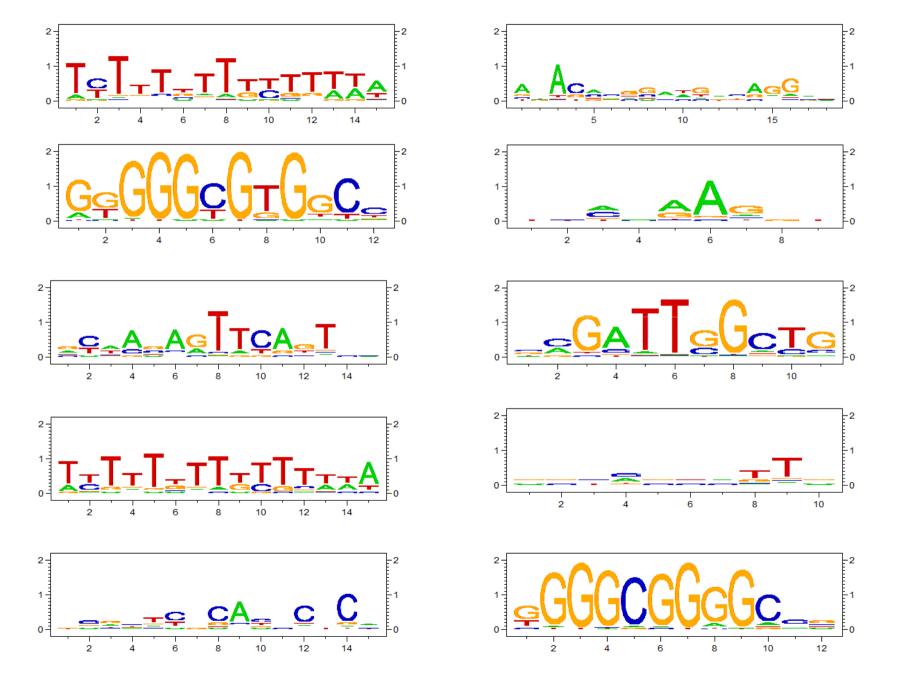
Module structure: consider co-localization of motif sites.



Hierarchical Mixture modeling → K: # of motifs



Zhou Q and Wong W.H (2004) PNAS



## **Known motif mapping**

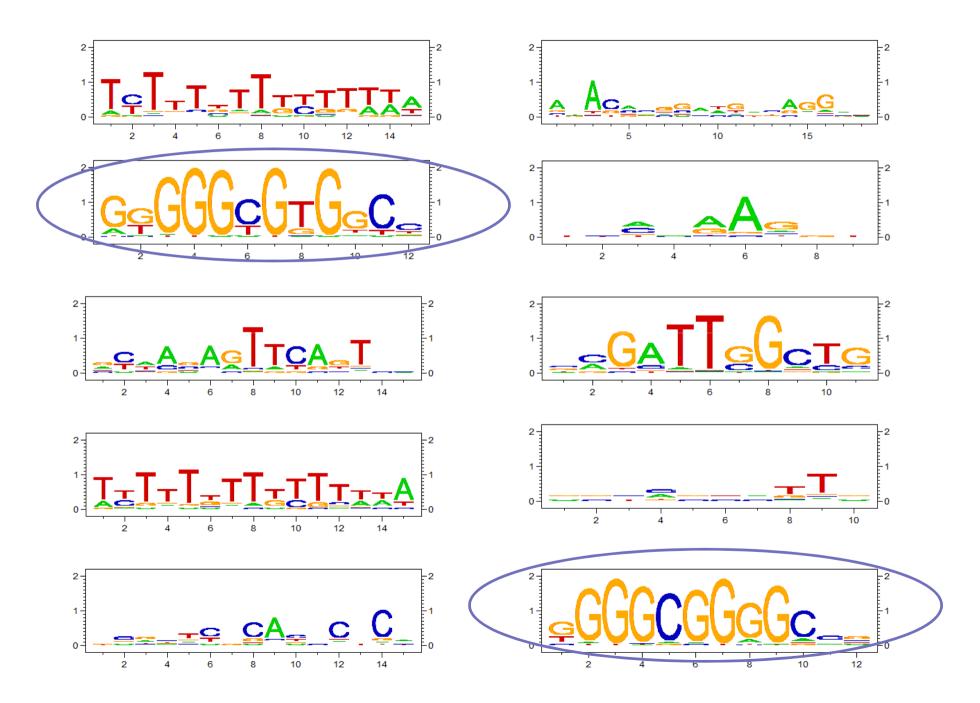
### Motif matrix mapping (CisGenome)

STEP 1: provide a motif and background model

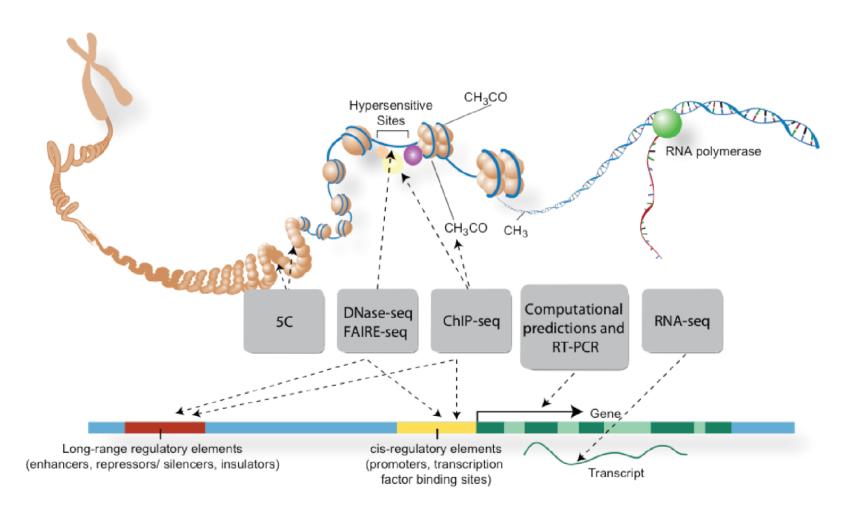
STEP 2: specify a likelihood ratio cutoff (e.g. LR>=500)

STEP 3: scan the sequence

GTATGTACTA<u>TGGGTGGTC</u>AACAAATCTATGTATGACTGGGAGGTCCTCGGTT<u>CAGAGTCAC</u>AGAGCA



## Other types of assays



http://genome.ucsc.edu/ENCODE/aboutScaleup.html

## Acknowledgement

• Thanks Dr. Ji and Dr. Leek for some slides!

Thanks for your attention!