* What is the mechanism of Groucho mediated repression?
  + Is spreading a universal feature of repression?
    - => peak widths
    - => peak clustering by gene
  + Given Gro has been shown to participate in short-range repression, do we observe binding patterns consistent with this?
    - => Binding in promoters/TSS (I can show TSS density plots of Gro and CtBP here)
  + Is recruitment sufficient for repression?
    - => Recruitment to HOT/highly accessibly chromatin
      * I will most likely cut this; it was part of an argument that not all Gro binding to chromatin results in regulation but in retrospect that's a trivial result, as most TFs do, and doesn't address the question in a meaningful way. I'll think about it.
    - => Recruitment to Dorsal-activated genes
    - => Association with all classes of Dorsal binding site
* What genes are direct targets of Gro-repression in the embryo?
  + Do we observe evidence that Gro activates gene expression?
    - => No; very few up-regulated genes observed with high Gro occupancy score
  + Do these genes fit with our current understanding of the role of Gro in developmental regulation and signal interpretation?
    - => GO analysis; network analysis (emphasize unexpected hubs Pnr;Ptc;Tkv)
* What is the relationship between Groucho and RNA PolII pausing?
  + Does nascent-seq as performed actually provide data enriched for nascent pre-mRNA?
    - => Various ways we validated "nascentness"
  + Are Gro-regulated genes enriched for stalled PolII?
    - Using Zeitlinger et al, 2007 PolII Chip-seq from 2-4 hr Toll10B embryos
      * => Gro-bound (ChIP-seq) genes are enriched for stalled PolII
      * => Gro-repressed, but not activated (RNA-seq) genes are enriched for stalled PolII
    - Validated at all time points using nascent-seq
      * => nascent-seq metagene plot of Gro-regulated genes