

# Chromatin Architecture Post UVC damage- Summary of Results

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Main findings are summarized in Section 0.1. Short explanations regarding each result are provided in Section 0.2.

## 0.1 Main Findings

- We have produced a conceptual 1D model in which sliding and pushing causes loss in different proportions in a ROI (Subsection 0.2.1 Figures 1, 2);
- We have found a formula for calculating the contribution of sliding to the radius of expansion, (Subsection 0.2.2 ,equation 1);
- We have found a formula to calculate the ratio of chromatin length to the ROI radius, (Subsection 0.2.3 equation 3);
- We have presented a method to estimate the contribution of sliding to the expansion of the damage zone based on the analysis of the patch data and preservation of signal in the ROI (equation 2);
- We find that histone sliding is accounted to between 0.38 to 0.46  $\mu m$  of expansion;
- We find that the ratio of DNA length in the damage zone to the ROI radius is between 3 to 5 (Figure 3).
- Expansion and loss of 20% DNA was successfully simulated with a polymer having 80% additional linkers, and radius of exclusion around damaged monomers of 0.6 (Section 0.2.5).
- Measure of similarity between the polymer's organization before UV and at the end of repair- not fully simulated;
- histone and DNA loss dose dependency- not fully simulated.

## 0.2 Results explained

A short explanation accompanied by figures of the main results are presented in this section

### 0.2.1 Histone sliding model

The imbalance of the loss of histone and DNA is explained by a 1D histone sliding model. Histones and DNA are pushed out of the ROI by two sub-mechanisms, the first if repair mechanism crowding, and the second is histone sliding. We note that crowding is continuously active throughout histone sliding, but not conversely.

We find DNA loss fraction

$$d = \frac{\beta - L}{\beta}$$

Histone loss fraction

$$h = \frac{(\beta - L)(\beta + \alpha)}{\beta l}$$

with  $\beta$  the end radius of ROI,  $l$  the length of DNA in the damage zone,  $\alpha$  the ratio of the length of a nucleosome to the DNA wrapped around a histone,

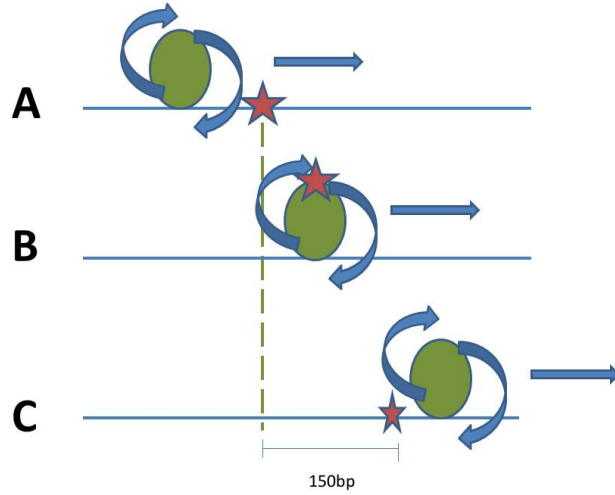


Figure 1: Three time points during a displacement of damage site (red star) caused by histone sliding. The displacement of the damage site is equivalent to the length of DNA wrapped on a histone. A displacement is measured in aerial distance from a reference point, and does not refer to an actual motion of the point on the DNA

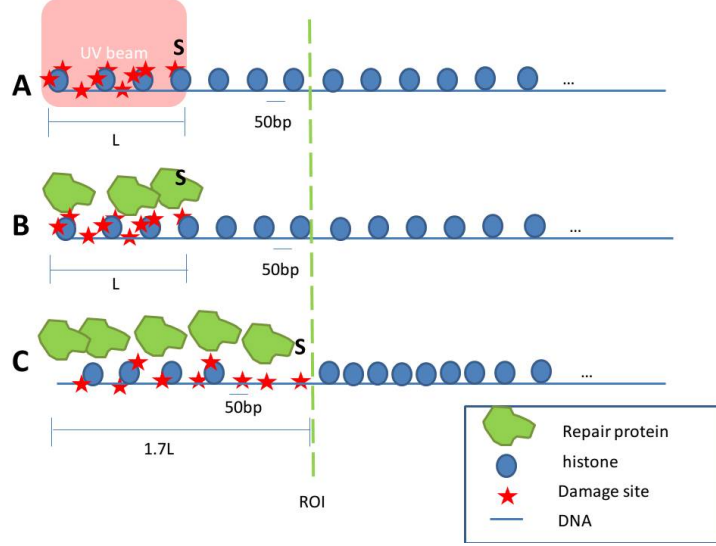


Figure 2: Expansion of the ROI due to nucleosome sliding. A. A UV beam (transparent red) damages DNA, with the point  $S$  being the rightmost damage site B. Repair proteins (green polygons) are recruited to the damage site and expose the DNA in order the repair damages. C. Sliding the nucleosomes to the right in order to expose damage sites, translates the point  $S$  from  $S$  to  $\beta$ . Repair proteins follow the damage point to its new location. The presence of repair proteins in  $\beta$  mark the ROI's boundary (vertical dashed green line). All DNA and histones to the right of  $S$  are lost

## 0.2.2 Expansion attributed to sliding and pushing sub-mechanisms

The relative contribution of each sub-mechanism to the total expansion is estimated by dividing the expansion process into two: pushing and then pushing+sliding. The composition and order of events will be neglected in this description.

If due to pushing up to a distance of  $0 < L < \beta$  we have lost a fraction of  $k$  of both histones and DNA, we have for the total fraction of DNA and histone loss

$$d = k + \frac{\beta - L}{\beta}(1 - k)$$

$$h = k + \frac{(\beta - L)(\beta + \alpha)}{\beta l}(1 - k)$$

(see notation in previous subsection 0.2.1)

The overall expansion radius to which sliding is responsible is thus

$$L = \beta - \frac{\beta l(d-1)}{l(d-1) + \pi\beta(d-h)} \quad (1)$$

Some values for the radius attributed to either mechanism are given in the figure below

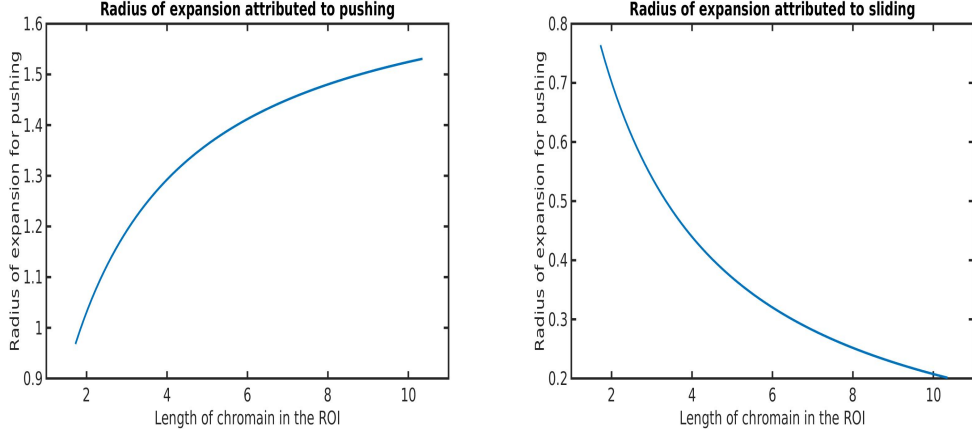


Figure 3: The expansion radius attributed to pushing with no sliding (left) of chromatin as a function of the length of chromatin in the region, and it's complement, the radius of expansion attributed to pushing + sliding (right) as a function of the length of chromatin in the ROI. The ROI expansion is set to  $\sqrt{3}$  and values of the chromatin length range from  $\sqrt{3}$  to  $7\sqrt{3}$

### 0.2.3 Estimation of the contribution of sliding to the expansion from the data

We have no direct access to the length of the chromatin expanded in the ROI. We estimate it indirectly from mass conservation considerations during expansion of the illuminated patch and Assuming uniform density of histones before UVC.

Measurement of the expansion of the patch shows 25-30% increase in radius (Figure 4)

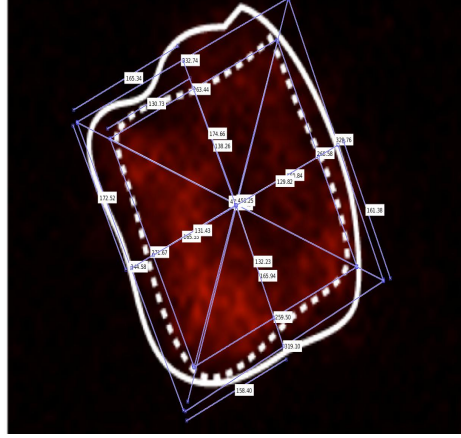


Figure 4: measurement of patch expansion from time 0 just before UVC (dashed) to 15 minutes post UVC (full line) the patch grows by 25-30% of its initial radius, from 2.52 to the range [3.15, 3.28]

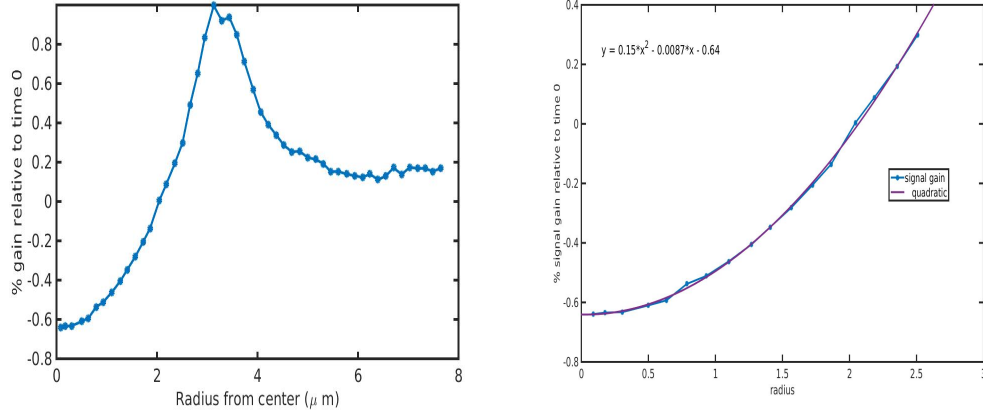


Figure 5: The relative gain 15 minutes post UVC relative to 0 minutes (left). A fit of the gain function up to the boundary of the patch (right) by a quadratic polynomial

Using

$$\frac{\int_0^R F(r)(y(r) + 1)dr}{\int_0^R F(r)dr} = \gamma \quad (2)$$

with  $F(r)$  the amount of histones in concentric ring between  $r$  and  $r + dr$ ,  $y(r)$  the quadratic fit to the gain function, and  $\gamma$  is the fraction of histones in a region of radius  $R$ . We find that the expansion radius attributed to sliding is in the range 0.34 to 0.46  $\mu m$ .

### 0.2.4 Geometrical implications

Normally we do not have access to the value of  $l$ , the length of the chromatin in the damage zone. We can bypass this demand by experimentally measure the expansion attributed to sliding by the procedure described in subsection 0.2.2. The expansion radius,  $L$ , can then be used to solve for  $l/\beta$  in equation 1 to arrive at

$$\frac{l}{\beta} = \frac{L\pi(d-h)}{(\beta-L)(d-1)} \quad (3)$$

### 0.2.5 Simulation of expansion and repair

To examine the organization of the chromatin after repair, we perform 2D simulations of the damage process and expansion. Expansion of 1.7 is obtained for a Rouse polymer having 500 monomers, with 80% additional cross-links. After UVC, cross-links from damaged monomers are removed. We simulate crowding around damage zones by employing an harmonic potential around damaged monomers having a radius of exclusion between 0.6-0.65.

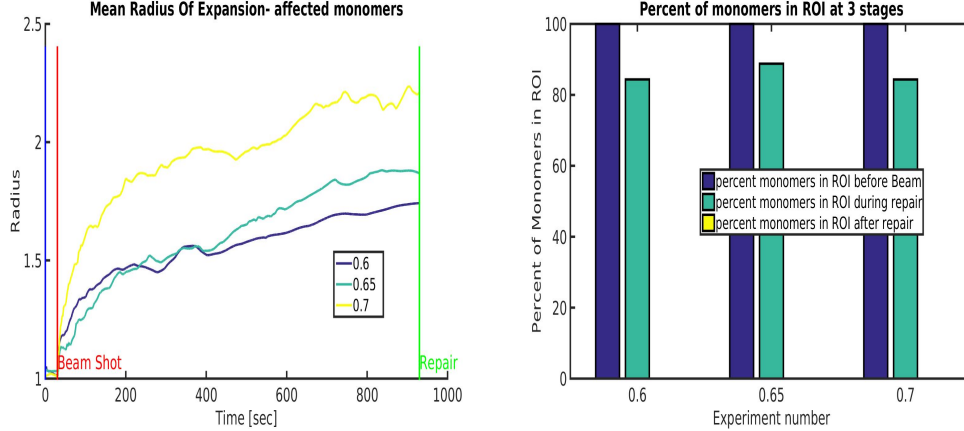


Figure 6: