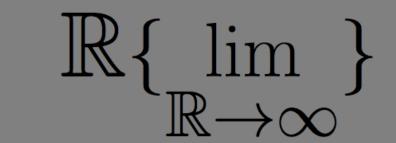
¿Do we have Black Chromatin?

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THE ORIGIN OF BLACK CHROMATIN

This discovery has advanced our view on chromatin from the traditional binary (active and inactive) classification into a more comprehensive view of chromatin states. They discriminated these five states by colors.

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Chromatin state is a segmentation of our genome based on a unique combination of chromatin marks.

¡Among these five colors, **black** turns out to be the most surprising one as a novel type of repressive chromatin!

However, black chromatin was only identified so far in *Drosophila*, and therefore it fires such a burning question whether black is also present in us (Humans)?

¿What does It Mean to be Black?

CHARACTERISTICS of black chromatin in *Drosophila* [1]:

- Neither known histone marks nor transcription factors is found to populate black
- Black covers 48% of the genome
- Harboring ~ 4000 genes that are linked to developmental regulation

OUR INPUT: ENCODE DATA

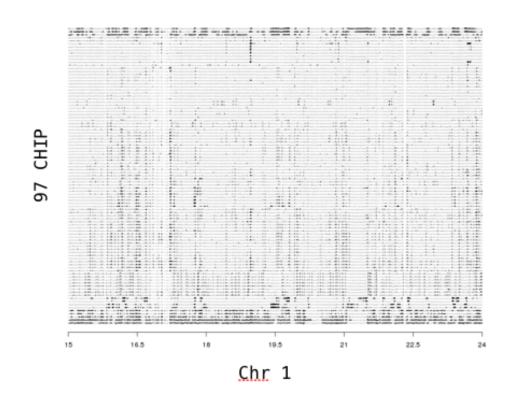


Figure: CHIPseq Profiles in H1-hESC (Human embryonic stem cell). These profiles [2] were used in constructing color classification.

CHROMATIN STATES OF HESC

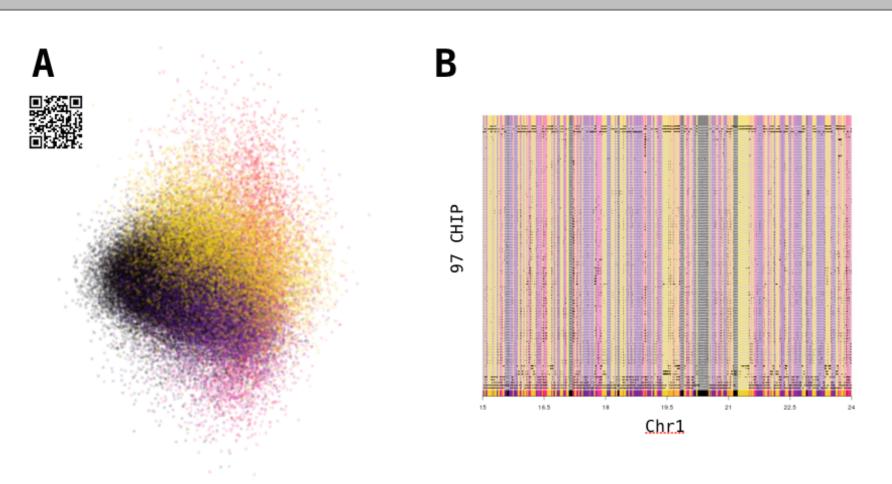


Figure : A) 3D PCA projection. Colors representing distinct chromatin states. Barcode encodes the URL (https://dl.dropbox.com/u/82788830/human-1PC.mov) to play 3D PCA. B) Representation of Color States across CHIPseq profiles in a detail of chromosome 1. Five clusters were built as color states consisting of black, purple, yellow, pink, and red.

CHROMOSOME PAINTING

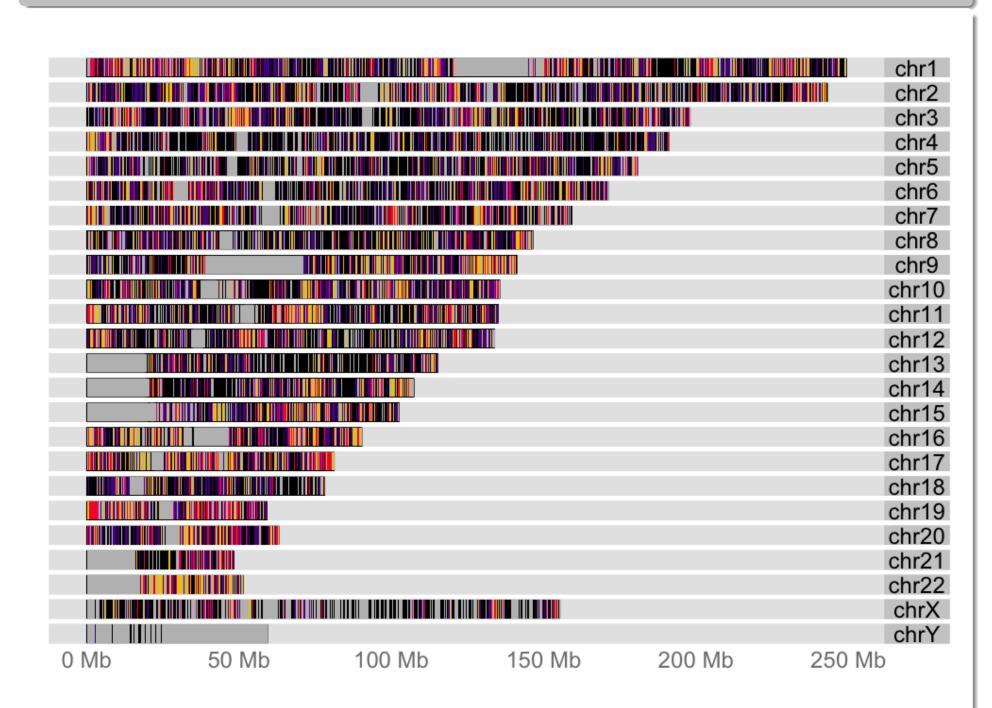


Figure : Color States Painted across all Chromosomes. Gray zones indicate regions of repeats.

Ingredients

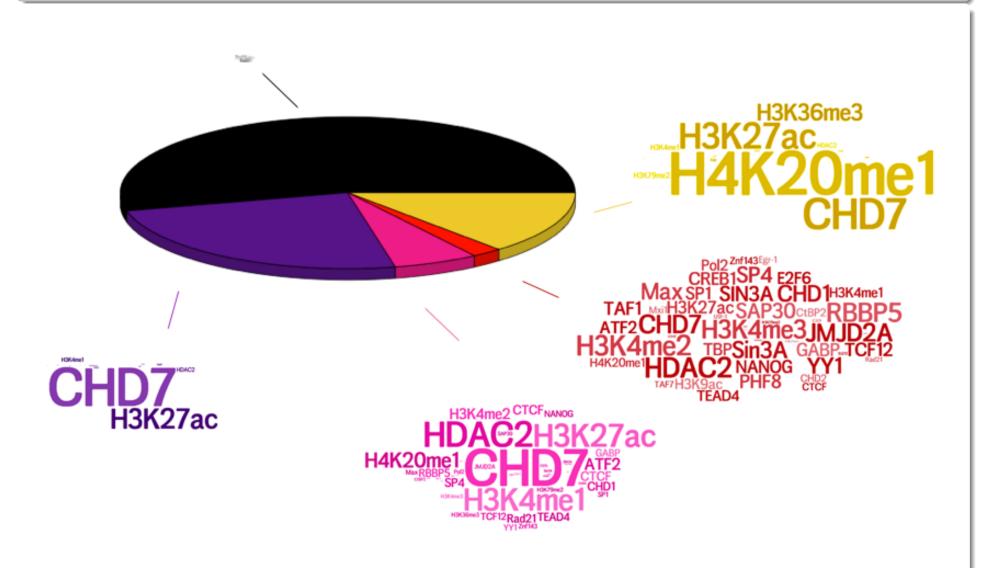


Figure : Chromatin Marks Enriched in Color. The word's size reflects the degree of enrichment. The percentage represents the coverage of each color in our genome.

GENOMIC FEATURES

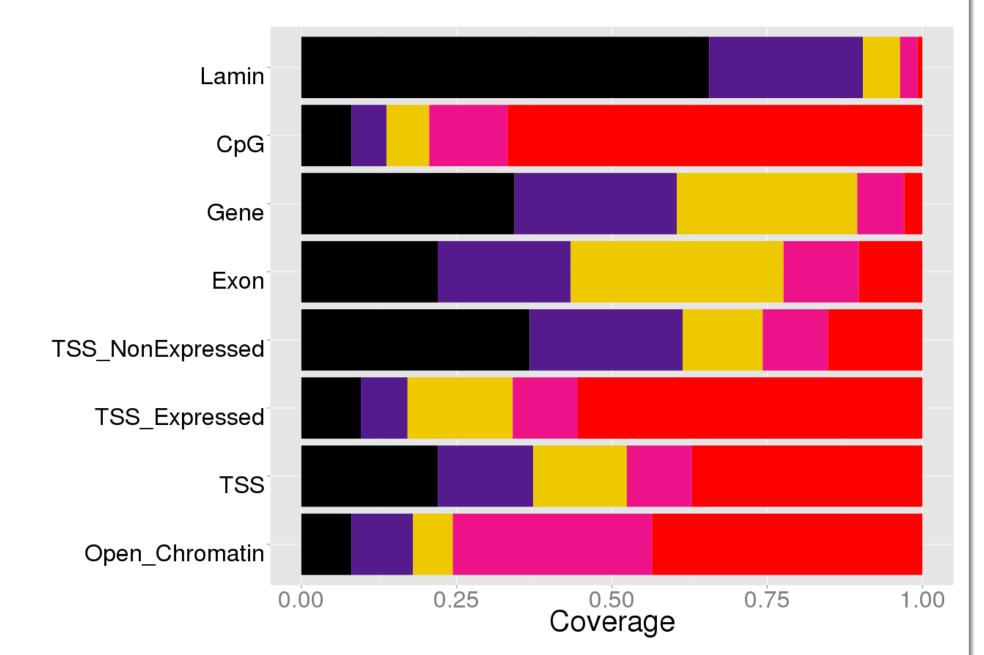


Figure : Genomic Features over Color Chromatin. The width of the bar indicates the proportion of the given feature that lies in the chromatin type. TSS: transcription start site

Our Answer: Take-Home Message

YES! WE HAVE BLACK IN OUR CHROMATIN.

CHARACTERISTICS of our black chromatin:

- Wide-spread, sheltering about half of our genome
- Uncharted epigenetics markers, hardly no enrichment of the known histone marks or transcription factors
- Rich in LADs (Lamina-associated Domains) but CpG-poor
- Genic regions, covering about 35% of our genes
- Repressive genic regions, genes in black are not expressed, or expressed at low level
- Low proportion of open-chromatin

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The thing that doesn't fit is the most interesting -Richard Feynman

¿CAN WE TRUST ENCODE?

CHALLENGES in the H1-hESC's CHIPseq dataset (downloaded in 2012) include:

• Genome release artifact. Lift-over from hg18 to hg19 clusters profiles based on the original release they were mapped. The profiles had to be mapped again using the raw data.

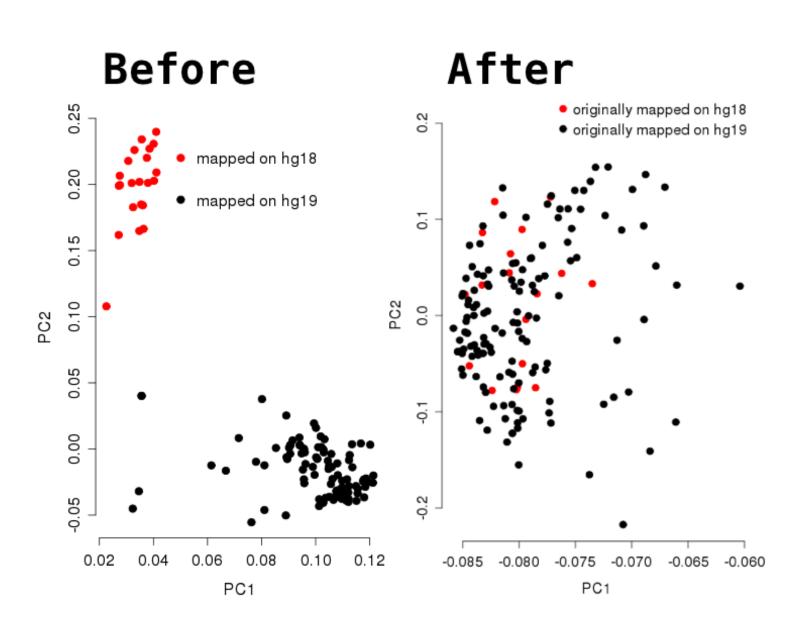


Figure: PCA of CHIPseq Profiles. Before (lift-over hg18-hg19): profiles cluster based on the release they were mapped. After (remapping FASTQ files, profiles no longer cluster based on the release)

- The integrity of three CHIPseq profiles could not be confirmed, as they failed the md5sum check verification.
- Out of 158 CHIPseq profiles, 65 profiles do not pass the FASTQC tests.

References & Acknowledgment

- 1 Filion, G. J. et al. Systematic Protein Location Mapping Reveals Five Principal Chromatin Types in Drosophila Cells. Cell, 2010.
- 2 ENCODE Project Consortium, et al. A user's guide to the encyclopedia of DNA elements (ENCODE). PLoS Biol, 2011.

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Special thanks to you for reading our poster. We do hope you enjoy reading it. If you feel like giving some comments, questions, or (thoughtful) gifts maybe:), please feel free to contact us.