

Occupancy patterns of 208 DNA-associated proteins in a single human cell type

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HudsonAlpha/UAH

ENCODE Consortium Call

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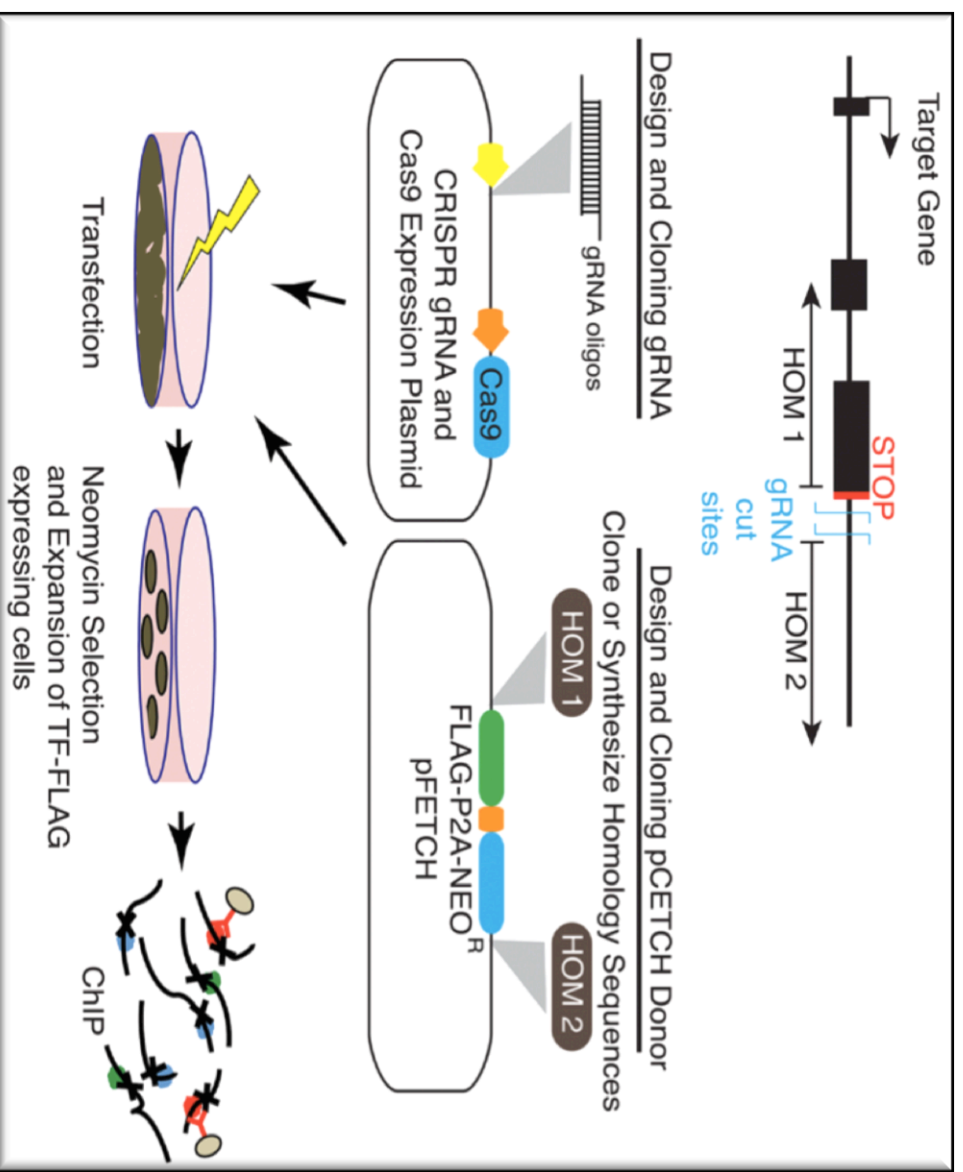
Goals of HudsonAlpha Group in ENCODE3/4

CHIP of DNA Associated Proteins (DAPs)

- Transcription Factors
- Transcriptional Co-Factors
- Chromatin Regulators

Traditional Antibody based methods started showing diminishing returns

Developed CETCh-seq (CRISPR Epitope Tagging ChIP-seq) to tag endogenous TFs

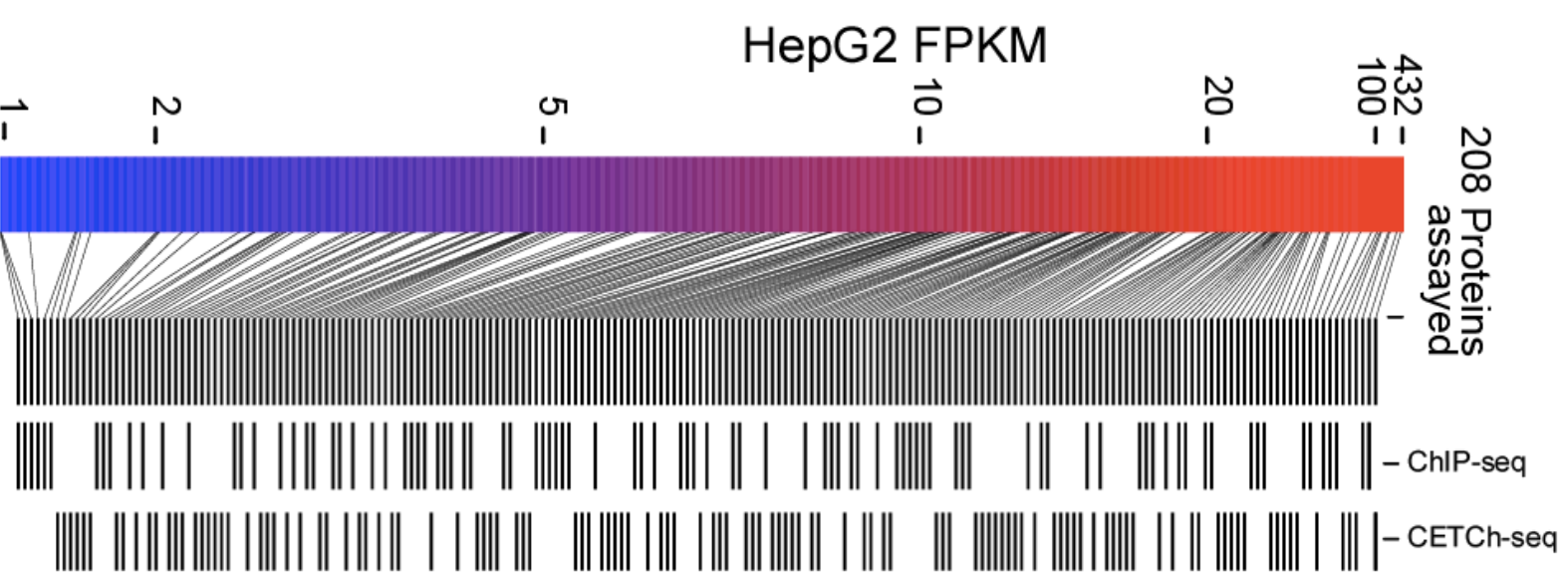


Insights from a deep dive into one cell type (HepG2)

- 208 ChIP-seq Maps of DAPs
 - 171 Sequence Specific Transcription Factors
 - 10 Transcriptional Co-Factors
 - 27 Chromatin Regulators
- 92 Done by Ab based ChIP-Seq
- 116 Done by CETCh-seq

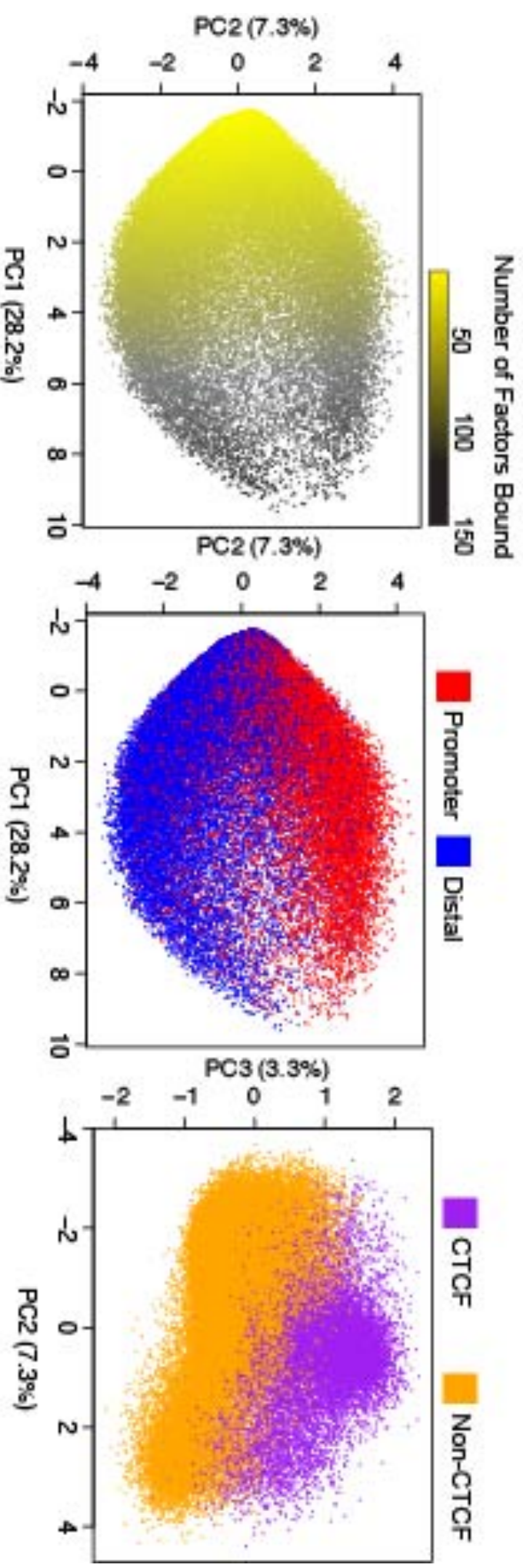
From Myers, Snyder, Bernstein, Farnham Labs

How much of the cis and trans gene regulatory network can be captured and understood in this cell type?



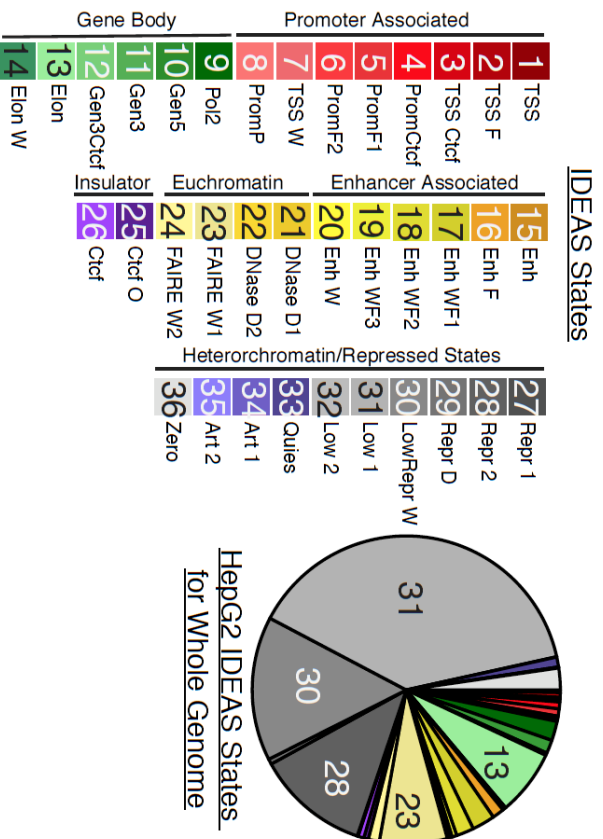
Global patterns of ChIP-seq peaks based on presence/ absence of bound Factors

PCA Analysis of Genomic Loci with 2-158 DAPs bound

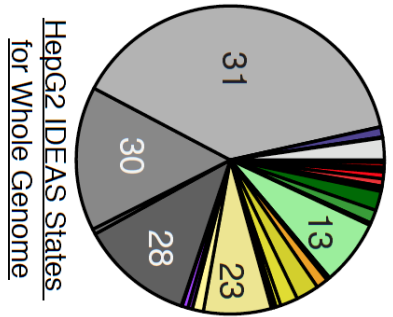
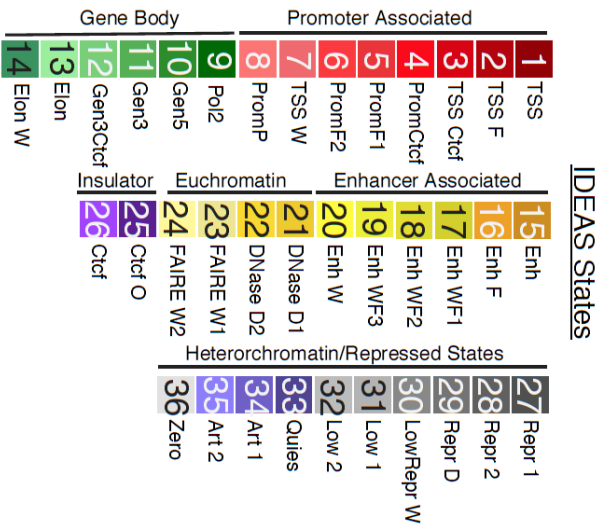


Conclusions: The DAPs bound at an element can distinguish Promoter/Distal or CTCF bound loci

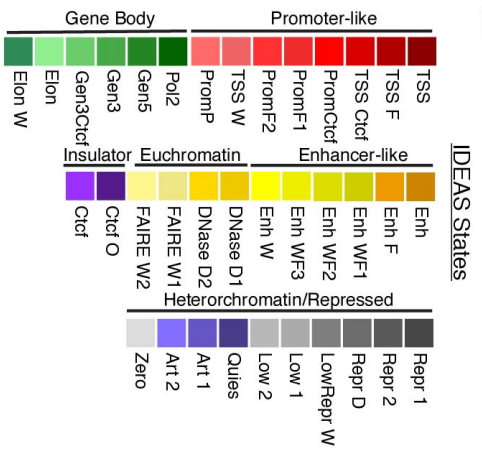
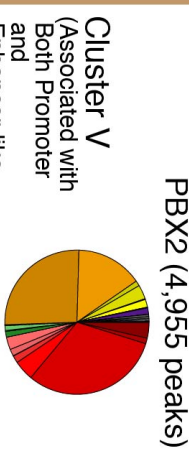
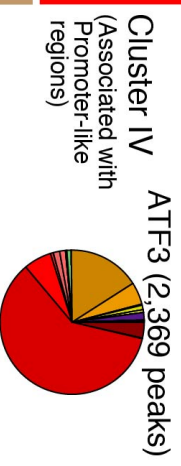
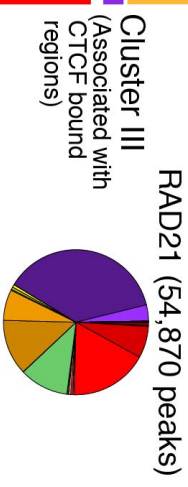
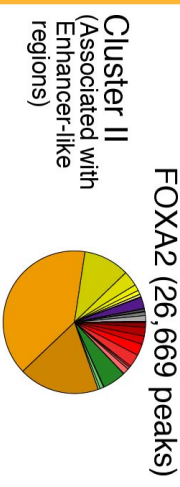
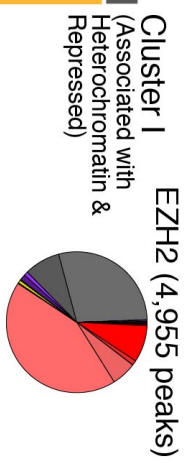
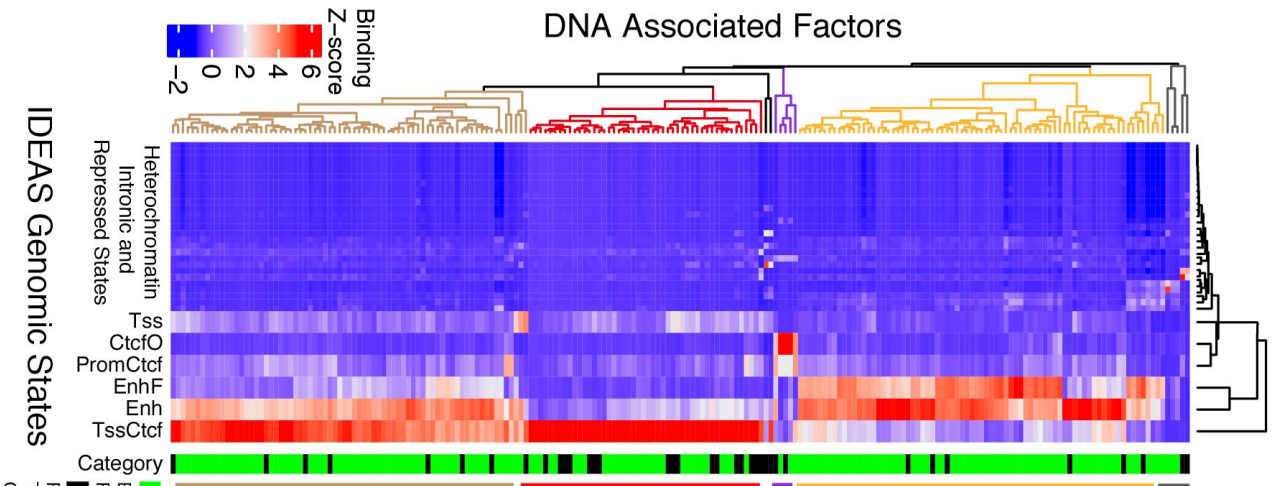
Where in the genome are individual DAPs binding?



Where in the genome are individual DAPs binding?



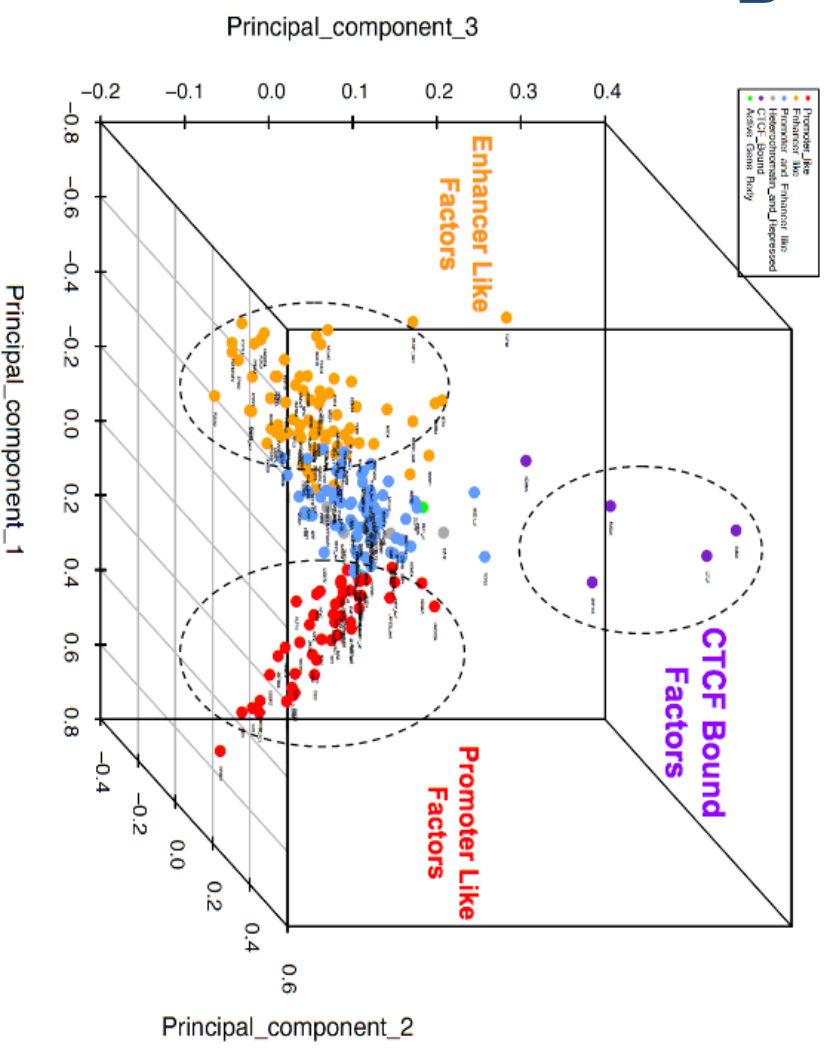
- DAPs cluster into three major groups:
1. Enhancer Enriched
 2. Promoter Enriched
 3. Both



DNA Associated Factors

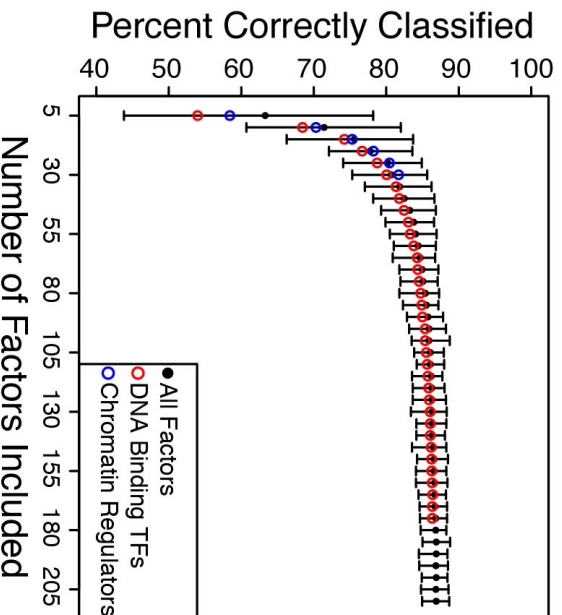
Similar results found with PCA of Factors based on IDEAS state binding profiles

- Promoter_like
- Enhancer_like
- Promoter_and_Enhancer_like
- Heterochromatin_and_Repressed
- CTCF_Bound
- Active_Gene_Body

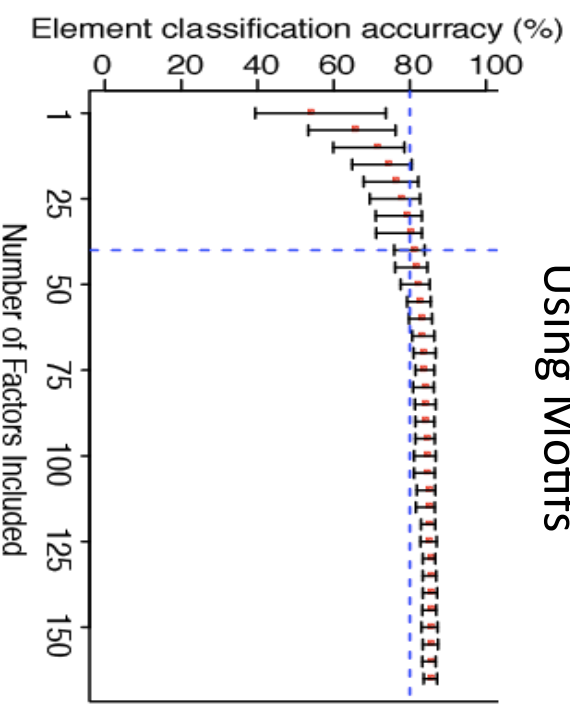


This skewed association with epigenomic states allows prediction of Promoters with TF binding information

Using bound factors



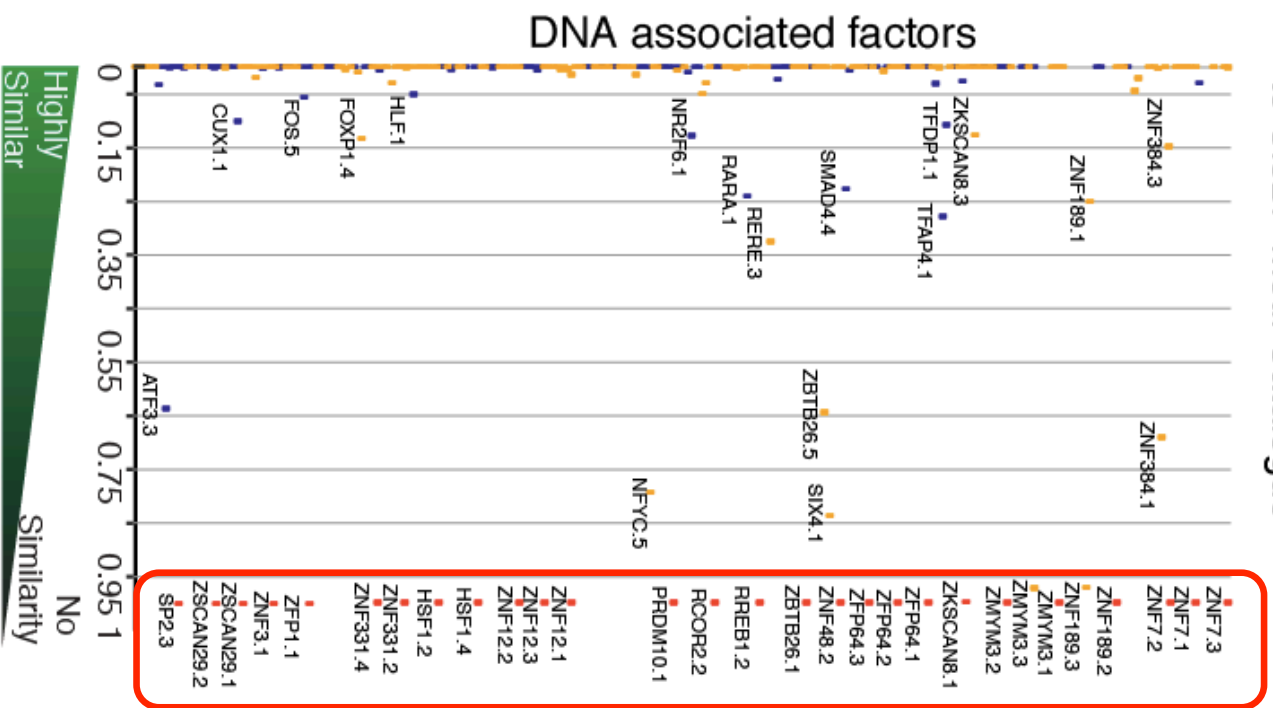
Using Motifs



Motif Calling and Comparison to ID Putative Novel Motifs

ChIP-seq maps produced 293 High Confidence motifs for 160 TFs
 Compared these 293 motifs to 733 Cis-BP Motifs for these 160 factors

Similarity of Called ChIP-Seq Motif to CisBP Motif Catalogue



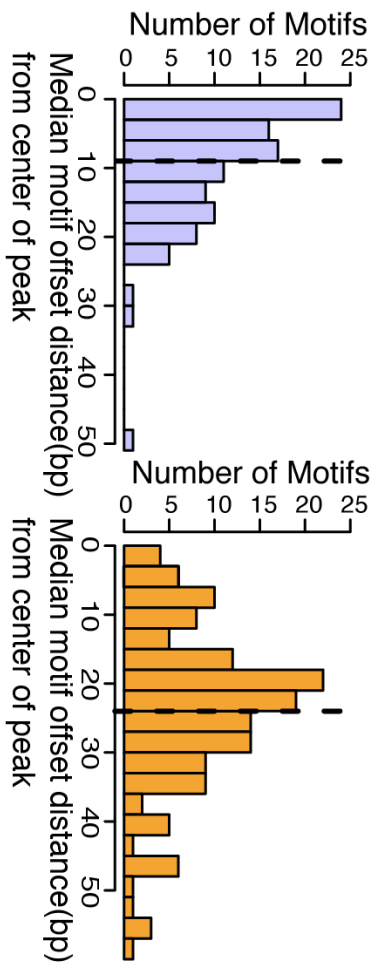
Putative Novel Motifs

Tomtom similarity Evaluate

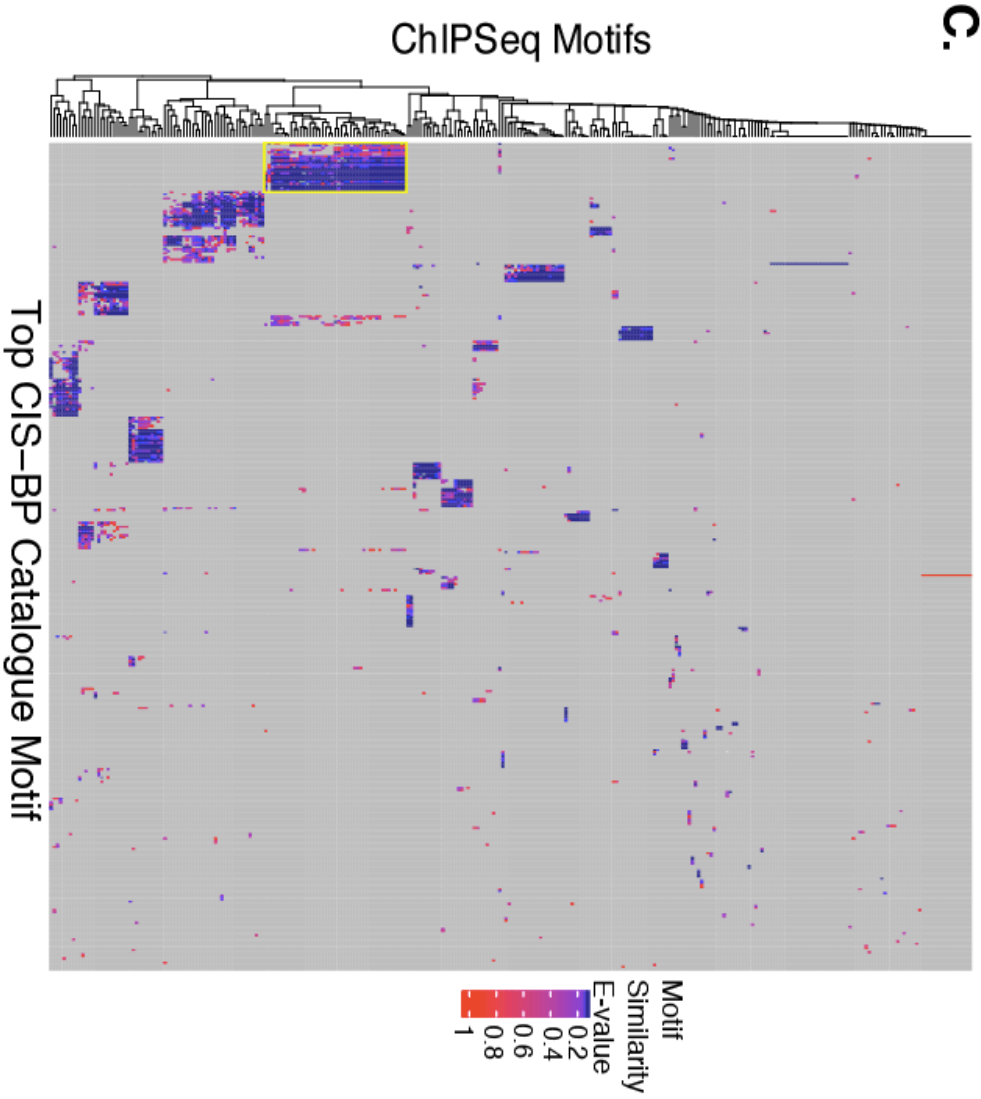
- Motif: Motif for Same TF
- Similar Cis-BP Motif but for a Different TF
- No Similar Cis-BP Motif

Motifs for a Different TF called in ChIP-seq Datasets

- **Concordant**
- **Discordant**

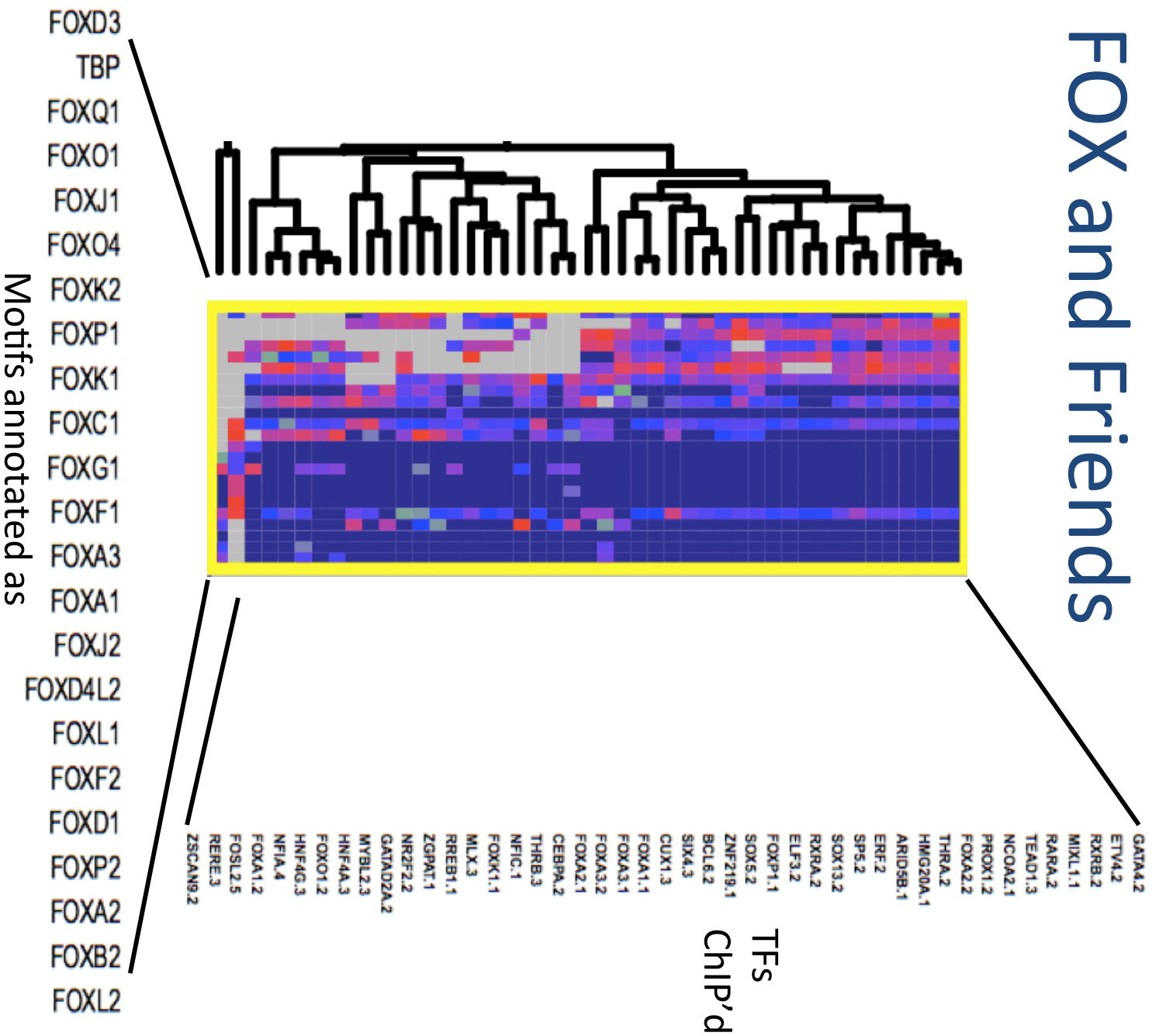


C.



Numerous ChIP-seq maps call motif for a limited set of secondary co-localized factors, using this big dataset we can see patterns of motifs/factors

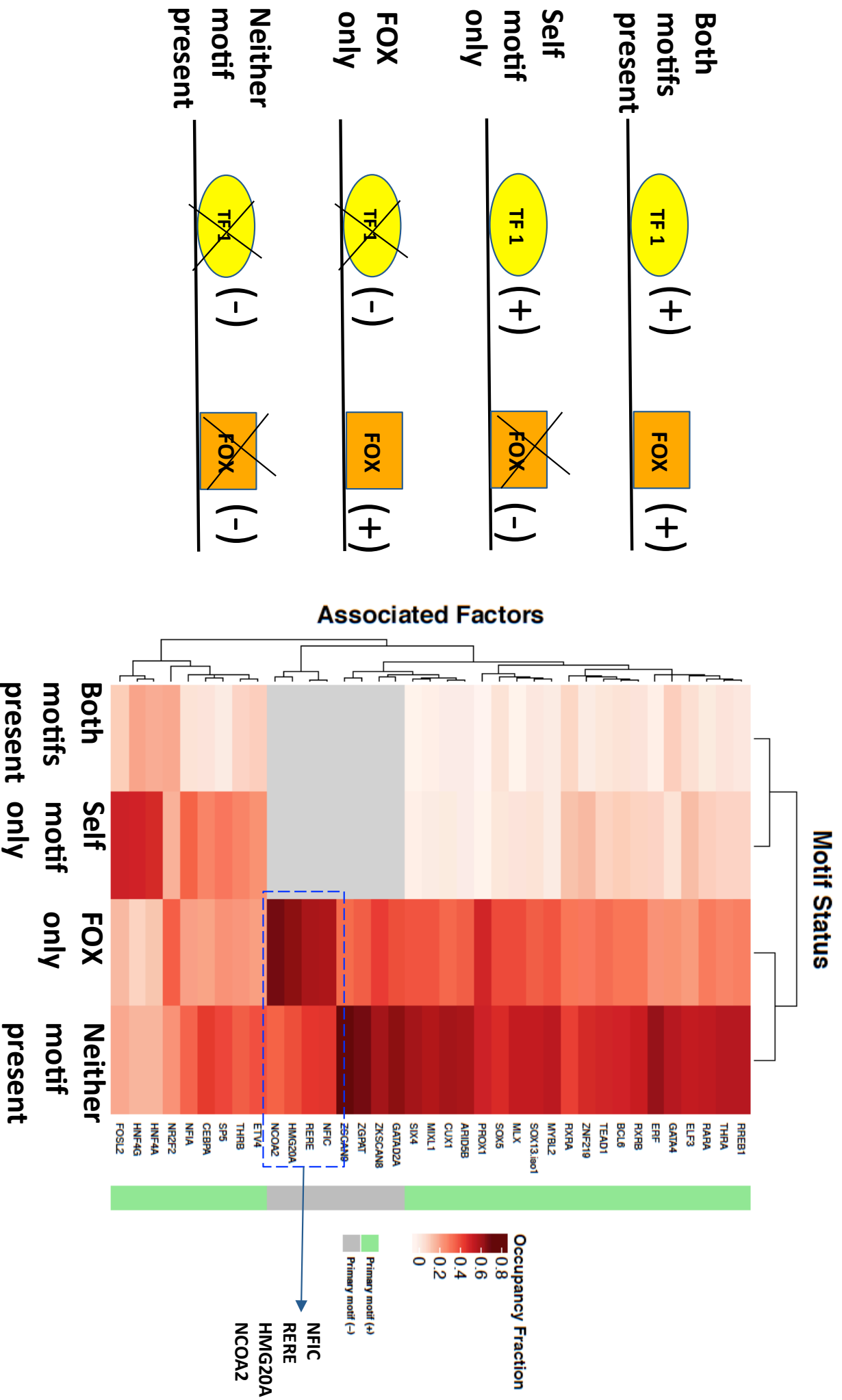
FOX and Friends



37 DAPs had a Forkhead motif called as significant from their ChIP-seq data.

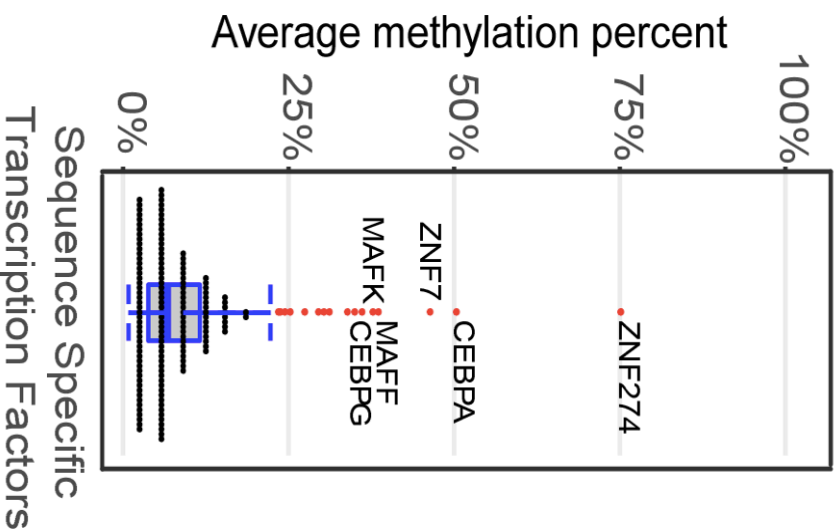
Do these factors binding depend on FOX factors for “anchoring”?

Motif status at All Peaks of Friends of FOX



Most of the “FOX partner” factors’ loci doesn’t contain a primary motif, highlighting potential protein:protein interactions or looping events in these peaks.

CEBPA Motif and Co-occupancy different at Methylated vs. Unmethylated loci



Most of the TF binding occurs on unmethylated DNA; however, a subset of TFs recognize both methylated and unmethylated DNA Sequence motifs

CEBPA

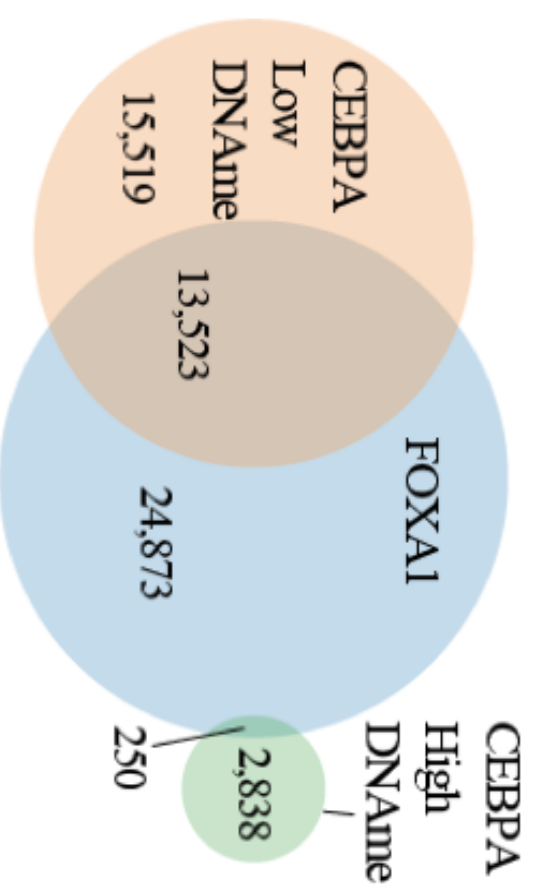
@ High DNA Methylation



@ Low DNA methylation



Overlap b/w FOXA1 and CEBPA
CHIP-seq peaks



Summary

1. Over half of DNA associated proteins show predominant binding to Promoters or Enhancers
2. Novel and Indirect Motifs identified from ChIP-seq data
3. Integrated analysis with DNA Methylation datasets highlights potential mechanistic insights of TF:DNAm binding

Acknowledgements

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