

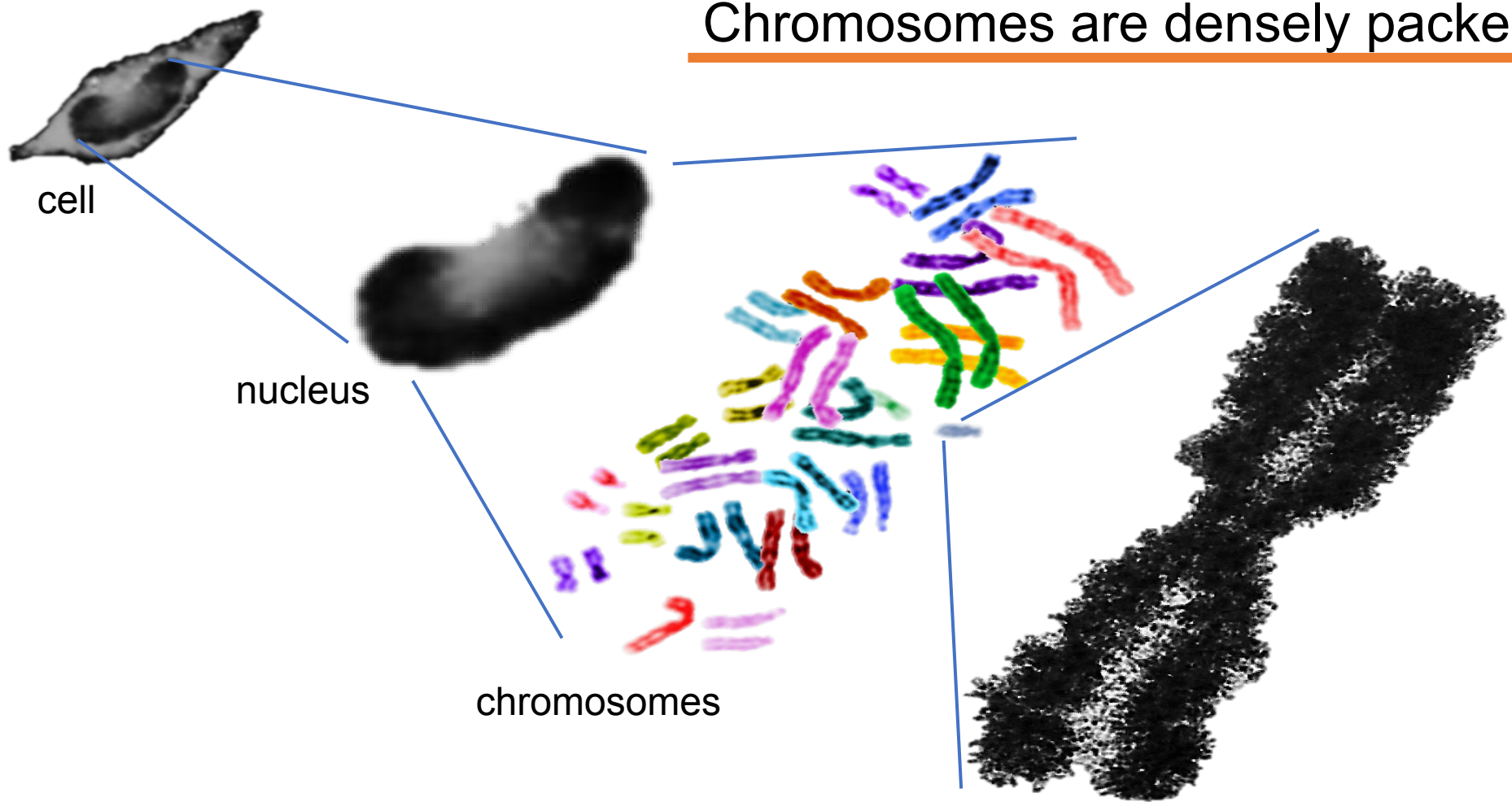
HiChIP: efficient and sensitive analysis of protein-directed genome architecture

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Ryan A Flynn^{1,2,5}, Chao Dai^{1,2}, Paul A Khavari²,
William J Greenleaf^{1,3,4} & Howard Y Chang^{1,2}

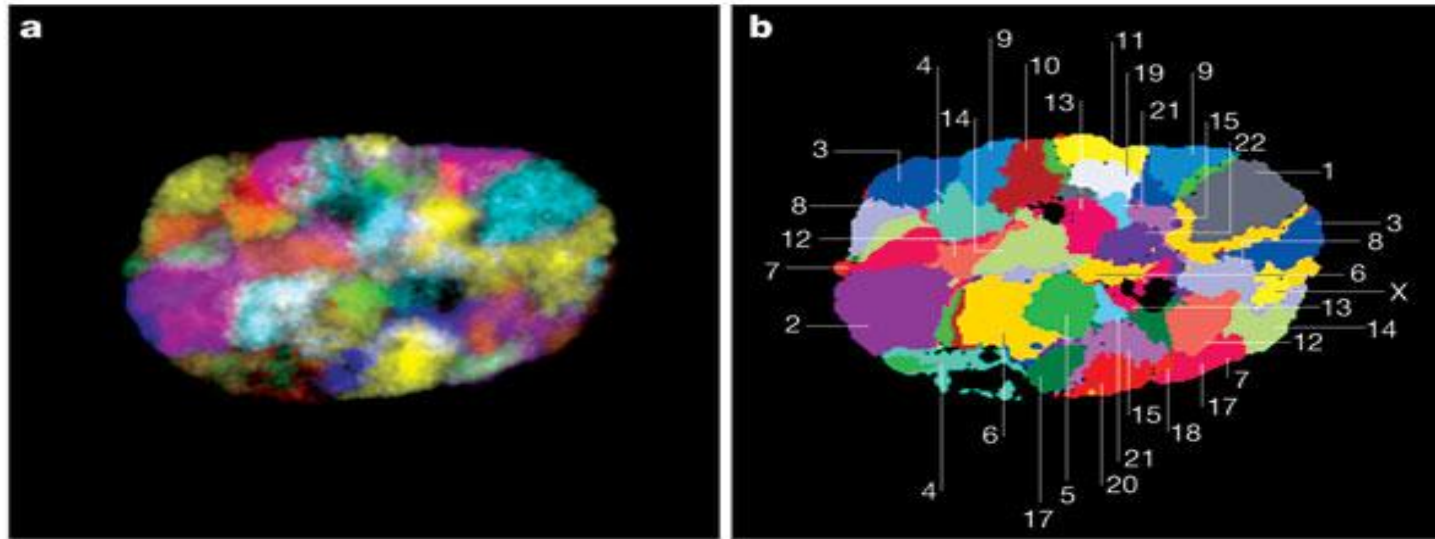
Hazreen Abdul Majid, Noora J. Al-Muftah, Ibrahim Kurt

2017 BST281

Chromosomes are densely packed



Nuclear landscape is revealed by 3D-FISH



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Chromosome Conformation Capture (CCC) methods evolved in time

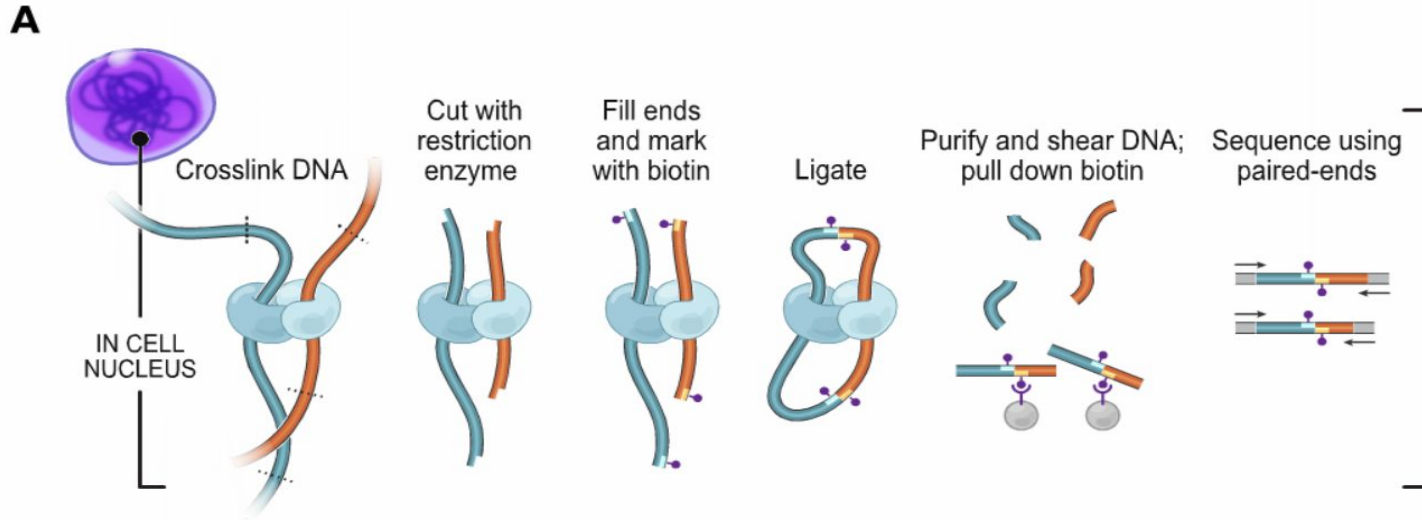
a 3C: converting chromatin interactions into ligation products



b Ligation product detection methods

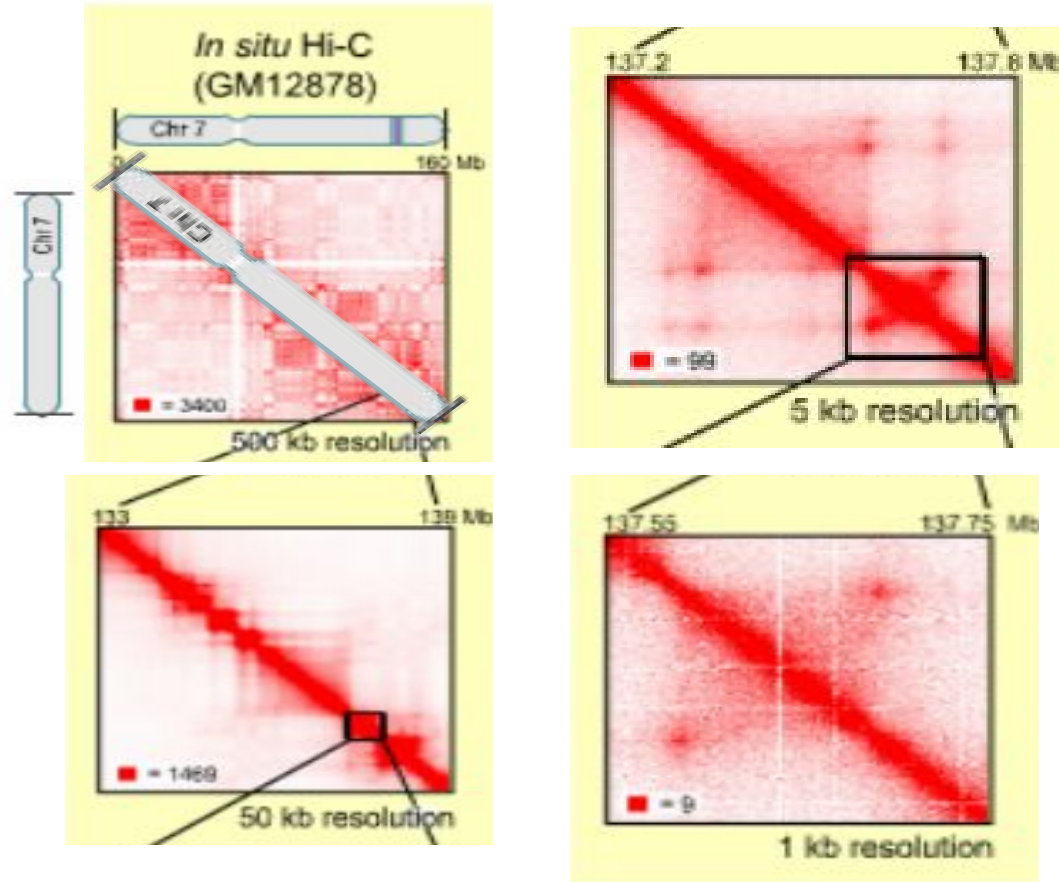
3C	4C	5C
One-by-one All-by-all	One-by-all	Many-by-many
PCR or sequencing	Inverse PCR sequencing	Multiplexed LMA sequencing

The Hi-C method was the first unbiased and genome-wide adaptation of 3C



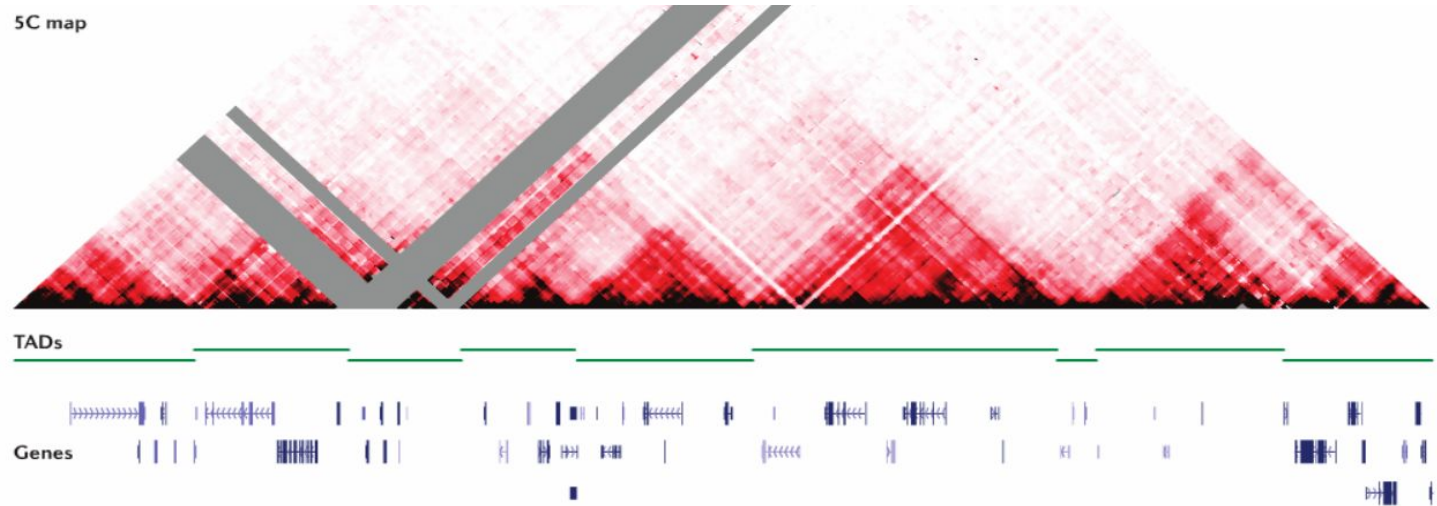
Rao SS, Huntley MH, Durand NC, Stamenova EK, Bochkov ID, Robinson JT, *et al.* (2014). A 3D map of the human genome at kilobase resolution reveals principles of chromatin looping. *Cell* **159**: 1665–80.

HiC reveals the square-like intra-chromosomal interaction patterns



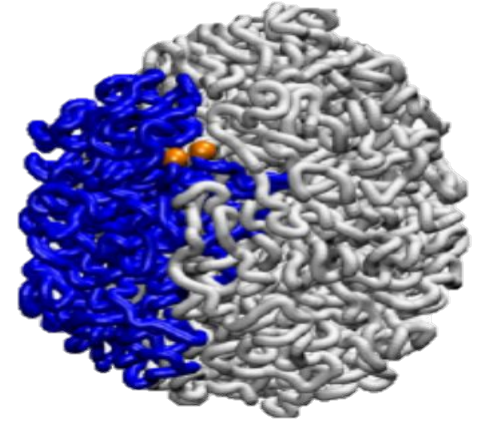
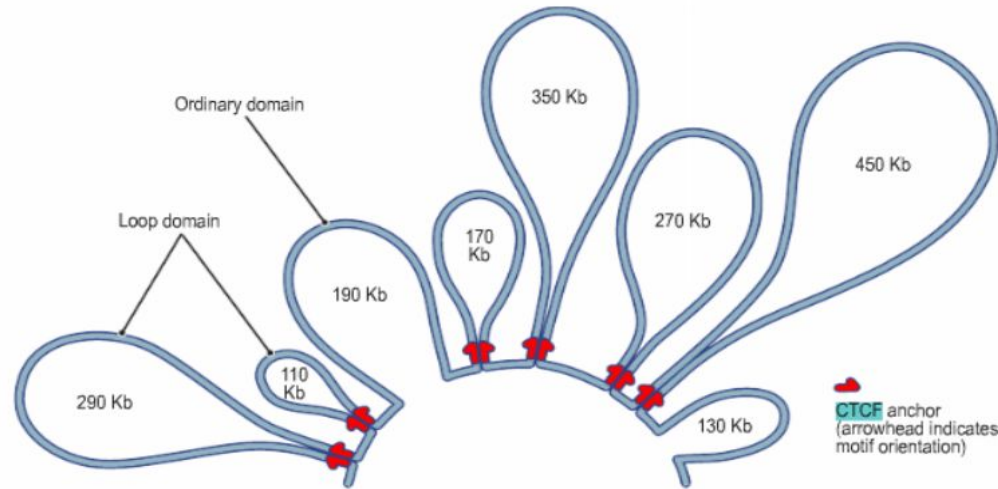
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Topologically associated domains reveal the borders of loops



Dekker J, Marti-Renom MA, and Mirny LA. (2013). Exploring the three-dimensional organization of genomes: interpreting chromatin interaction data. *Nat. Rev. Genet.* **14**: 390–403.

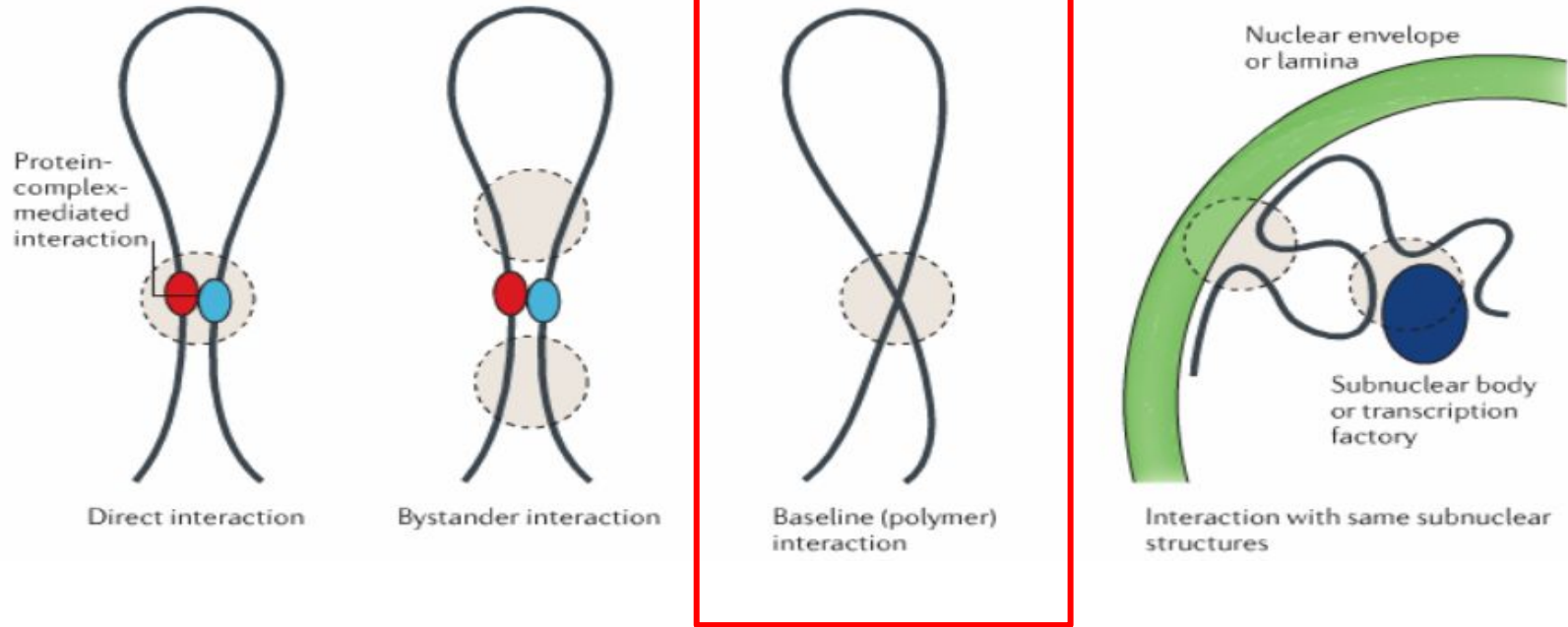
In a perfect 2D-world, interphase chromatin might look like this



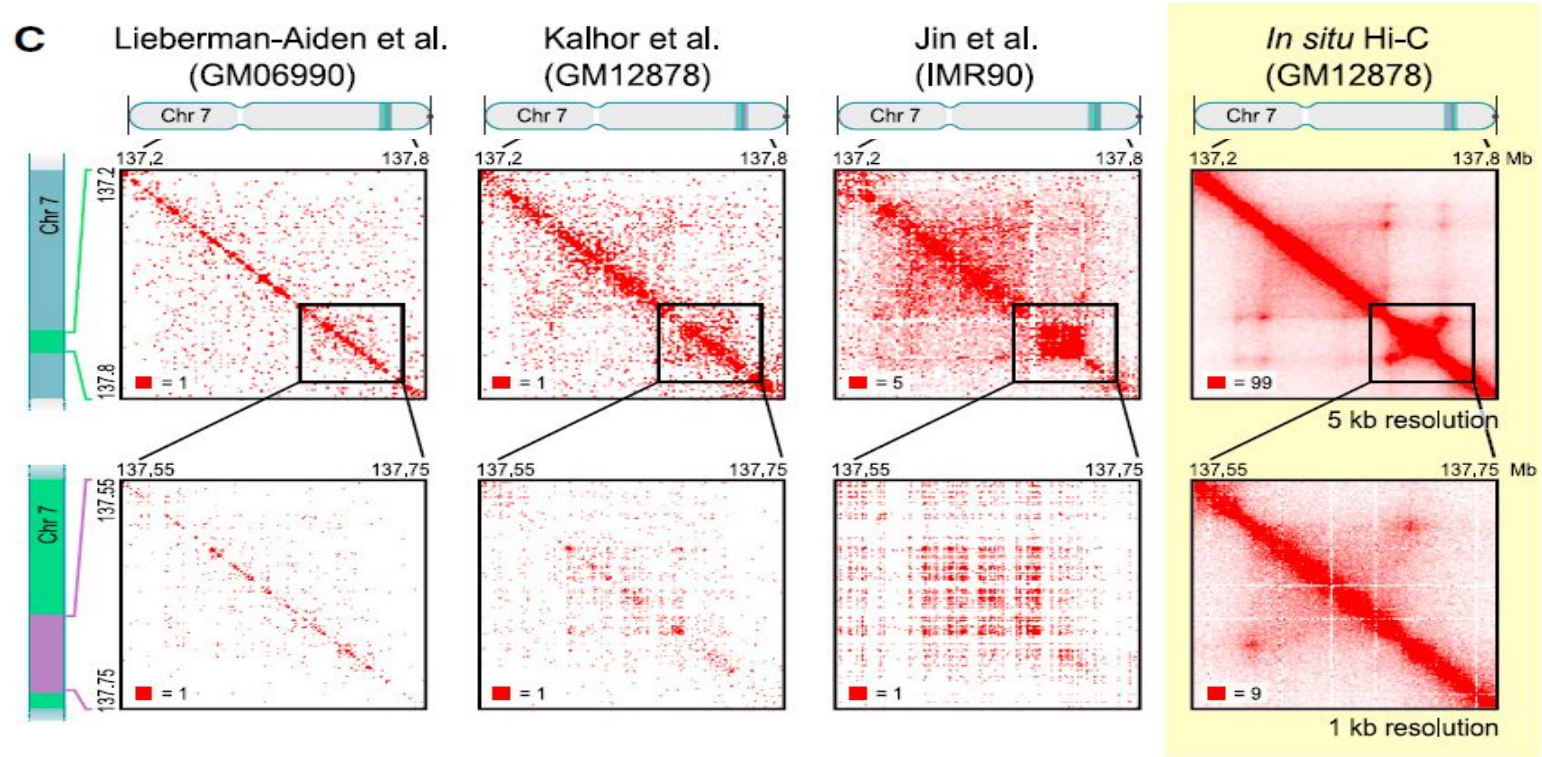
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Sanborn AL, Rao SS, Huang S-CC, Durand NC, Huntley MH, Jewett AI, *et al.* (2015). Chromatin extrusion explains key features of loop and domain formation in wild-type and engineered genomes. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **112**: E6456–65.

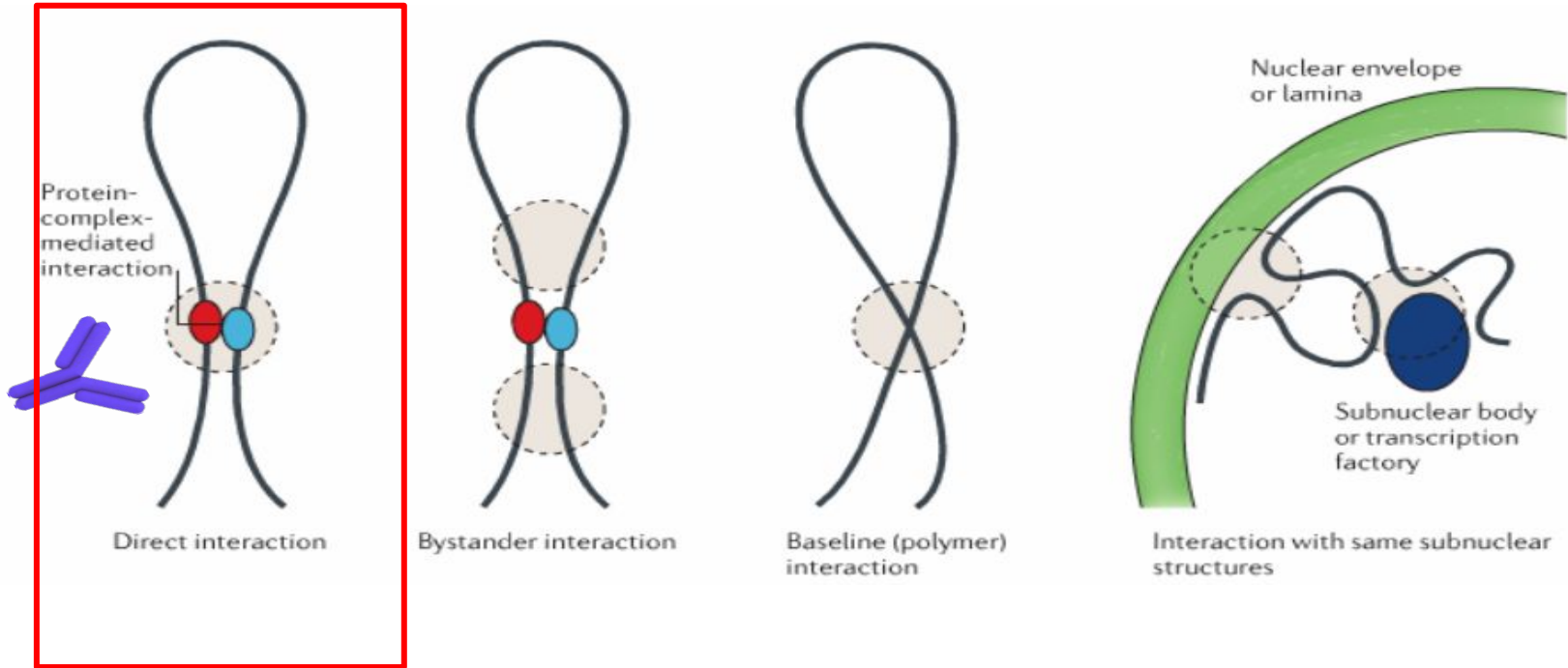
How can we get rid of the high levels of background noise?



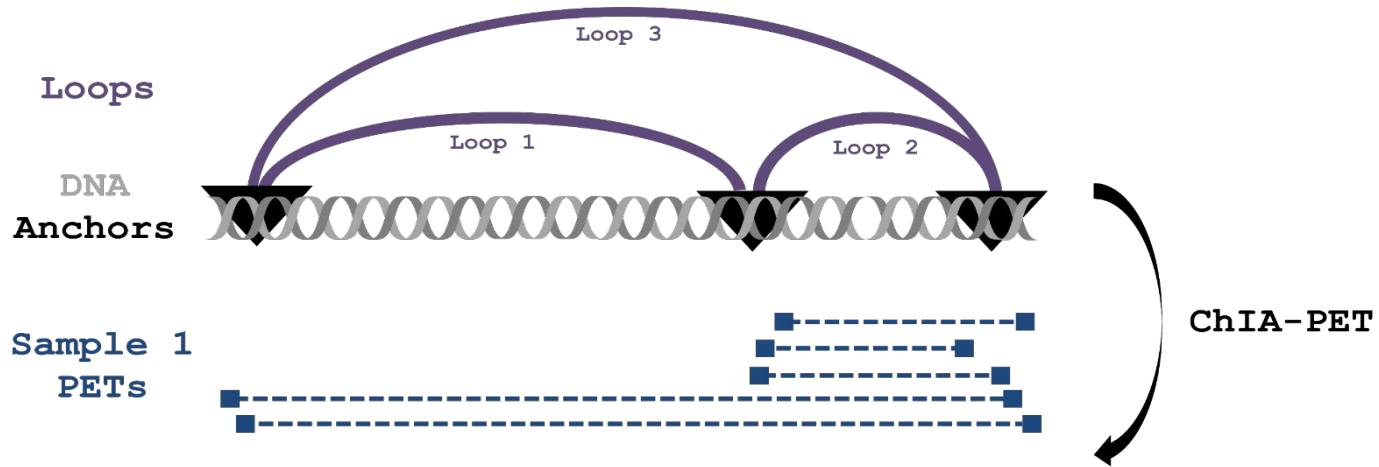
In situ Hi-C performs ligation step in intact nuclei



How can we get rid of the high levels of background noise?

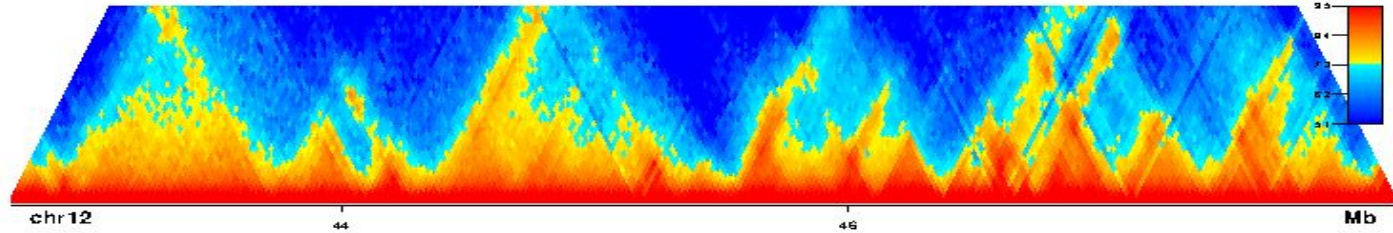


Chromatin Interaction Analysis by Paired-End Tag Sequencing (ChIA-PET) to achieve enhanced specificity

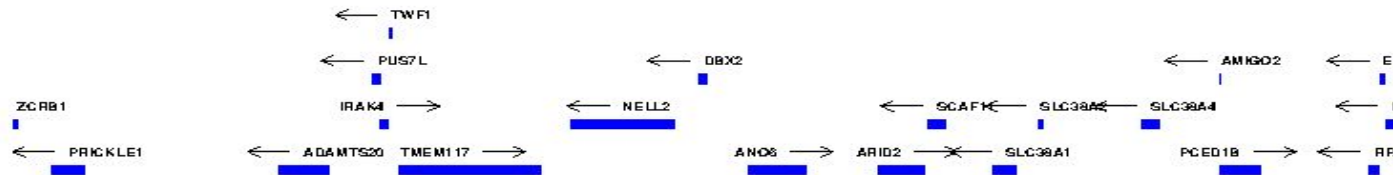
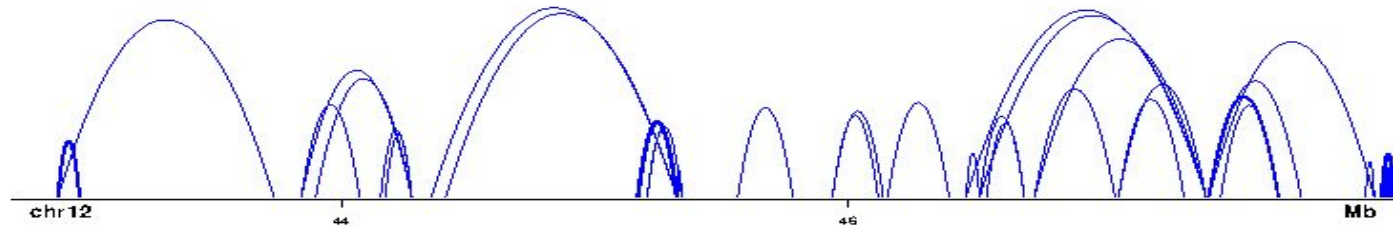


From Caleb Lareau

GM12878-HiC



GM12878-ChIA-Pet-CTCF



The current tools still require high amounts of input

- 6.5 billion reads from cells are golden standard for in situ HiC experiments
- 120 millions of cells would be needed for a duplicate ChIA-PET experiment
- Results in small fraction of informative reads for a given sequencing depth

To overcome these issues:

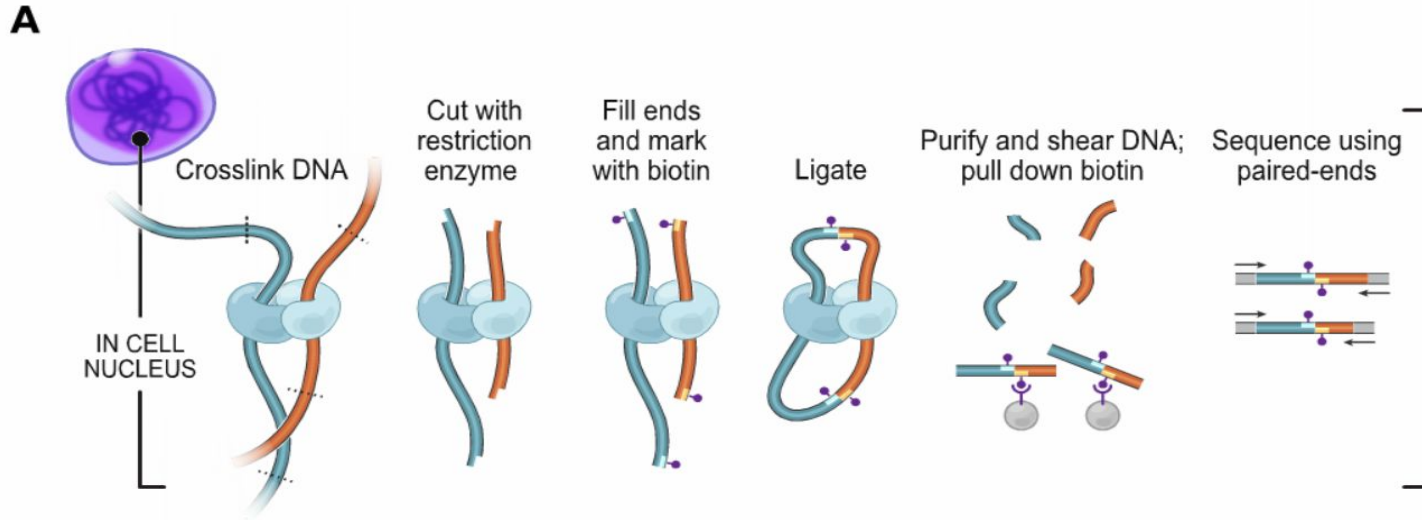
- Perform in situ DNA contacts
- Transposase mediated on-bead library construction

HiChIP

Methodology of the paper

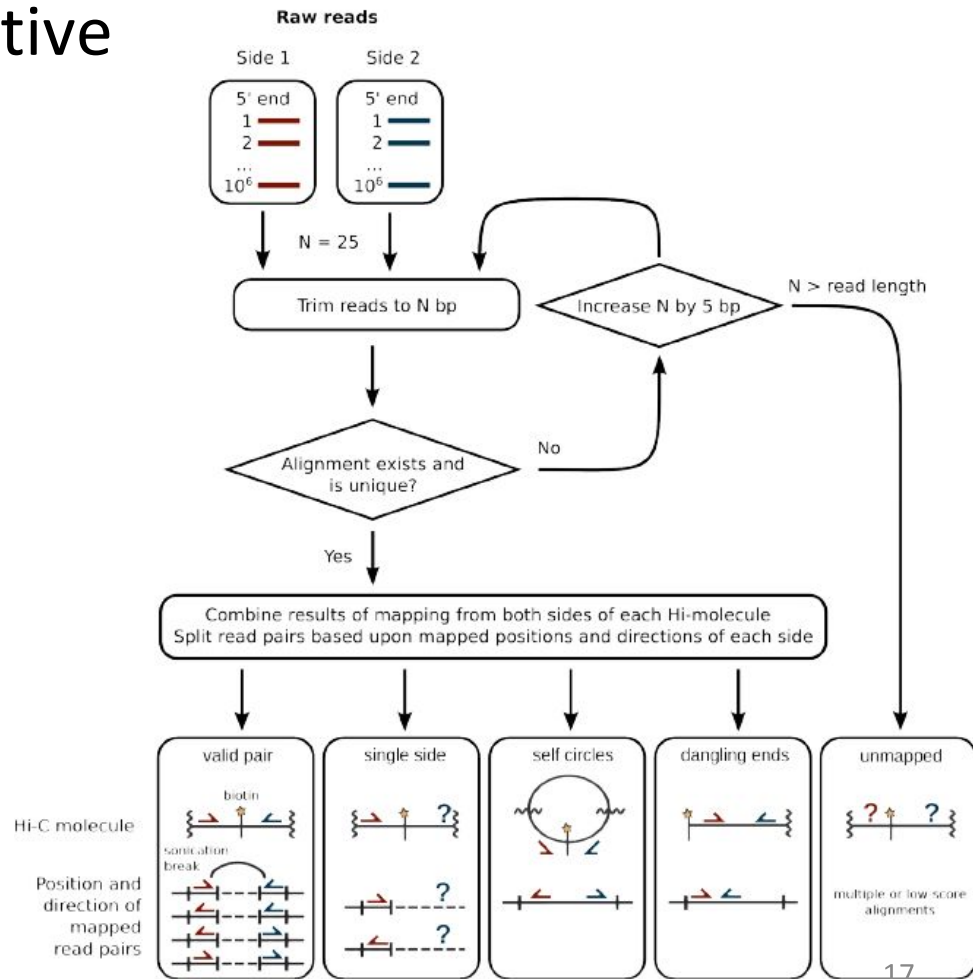
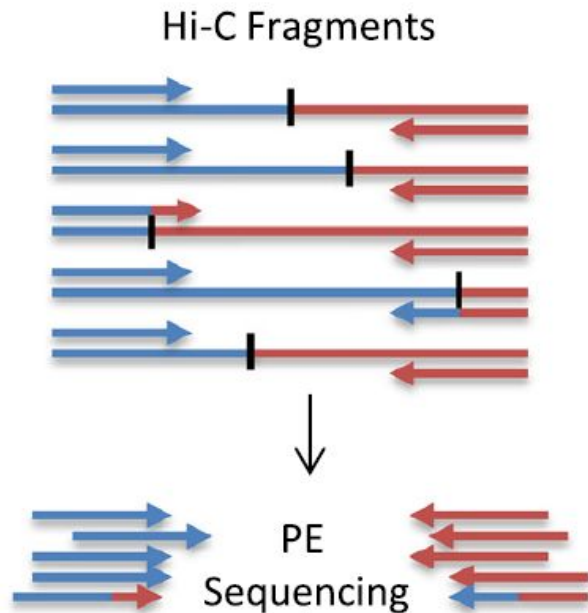
- HiChIP against Smc1a in human B lymphocyte
and mouse embryonic stem cells
- HiC-pro pipeline to process the data

The Hi-C method was the first unbiased and genome-wide adaptation of 3C

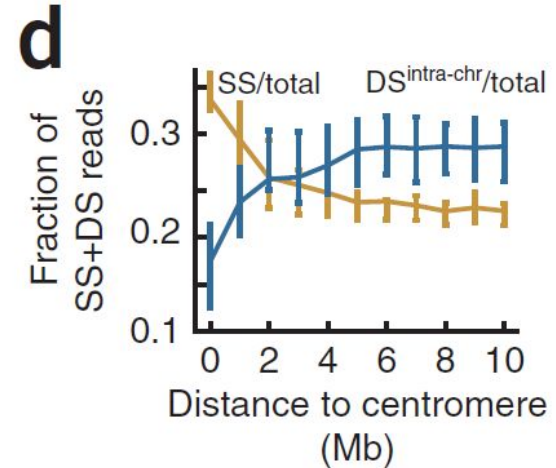
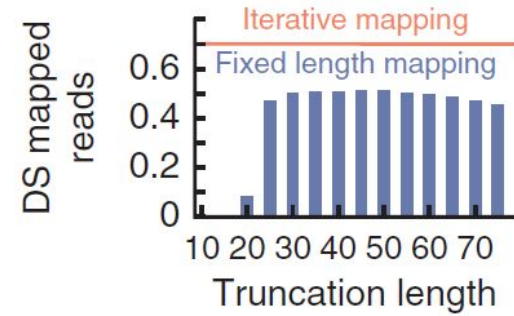
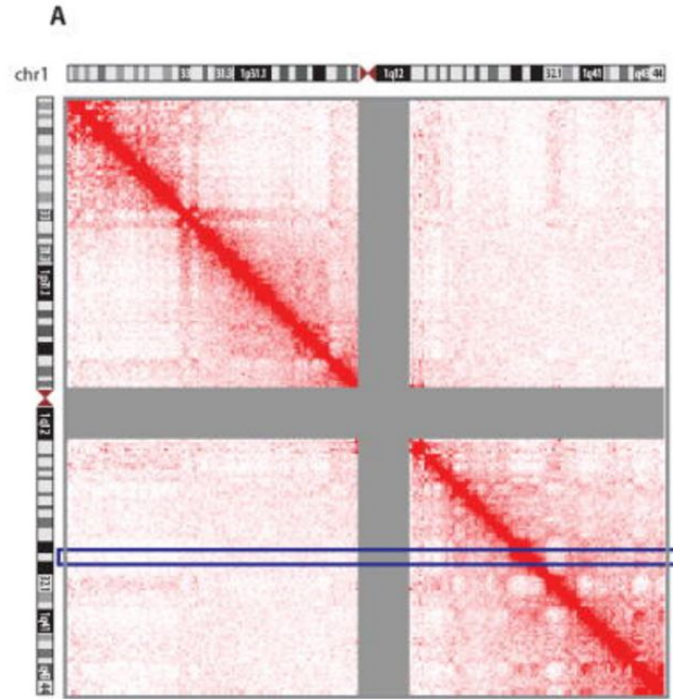


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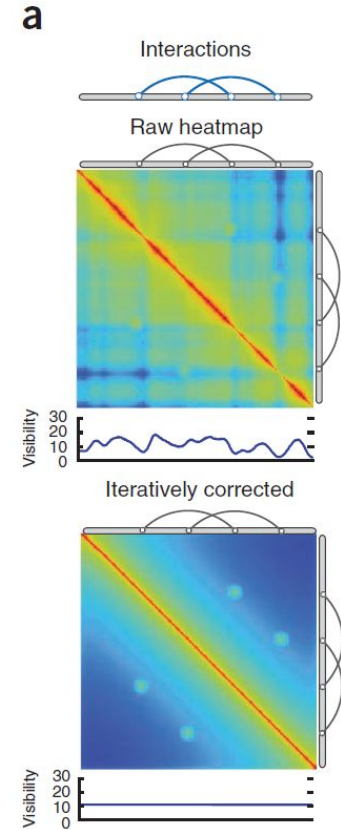
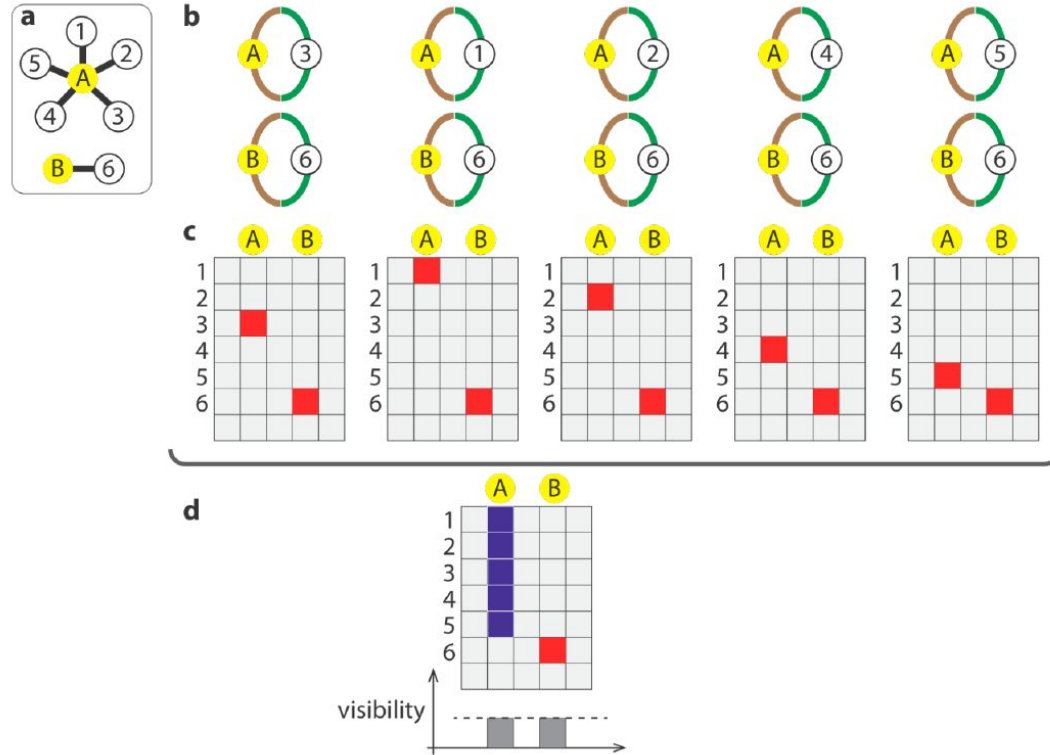
HiC-pro pipeline uses iterative correction



Iterative correction achieves equal visibility



Equal visibility can reveal specific interactions otherwise buried



Results from the HiChIP: Round 1: HiChIP vs ChIA-PET

HiChIP displays dramatically higher % of informative PETs

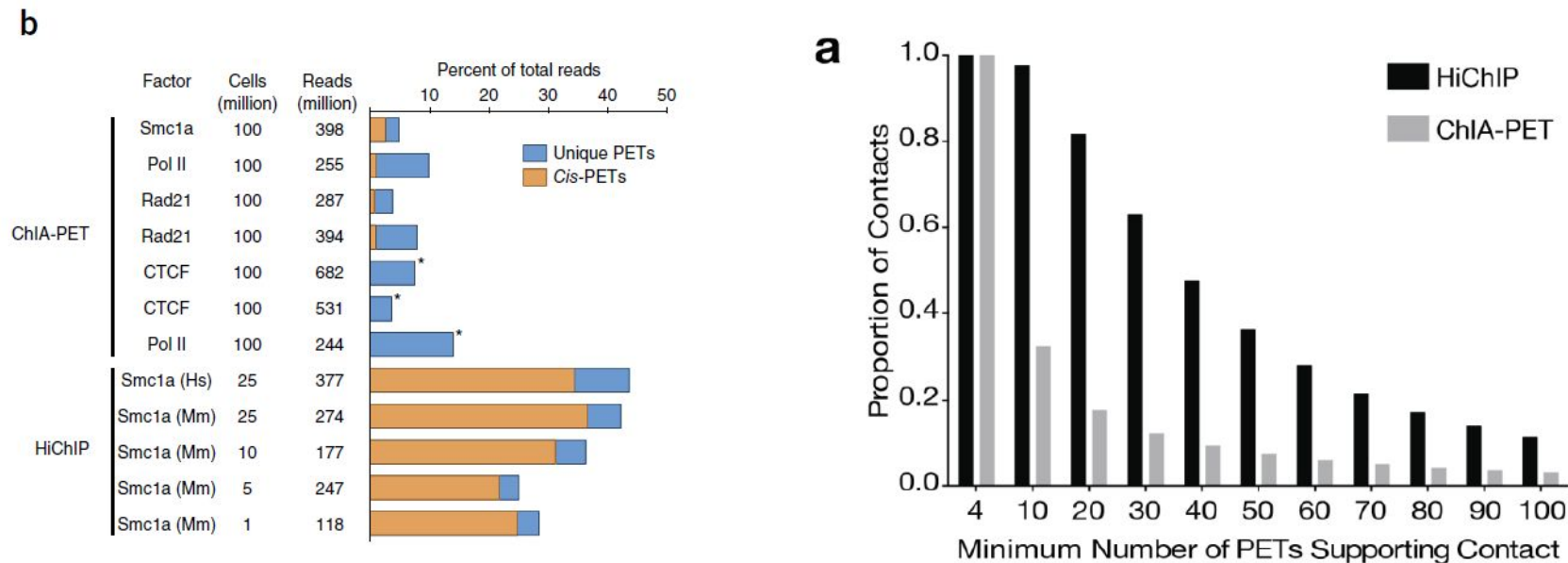
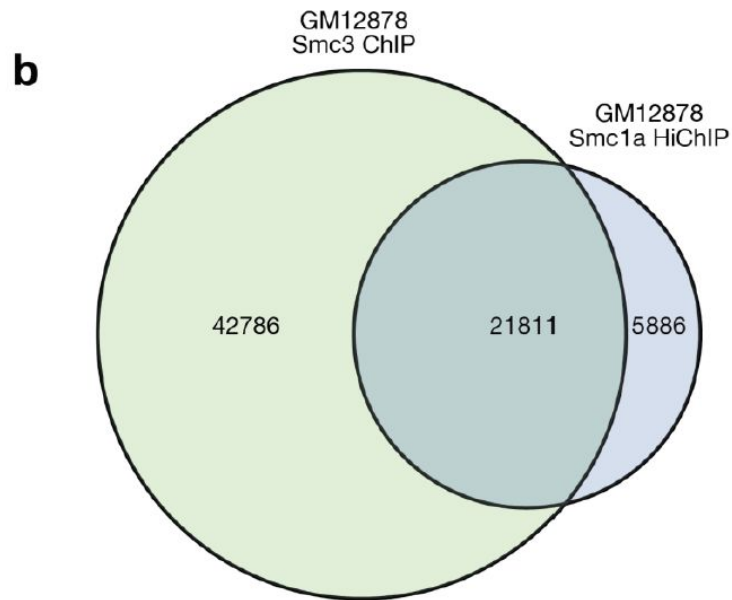


Fig 1b

Supp. Fig. 1a

Overlap of cohesin ChIP peaks from GM12878 Smc1a HiChIP and ENCODE Smc3 ChIP-seq



Supp. Fig 1b

Reproduction of a previous observation and testing lower cell inputs

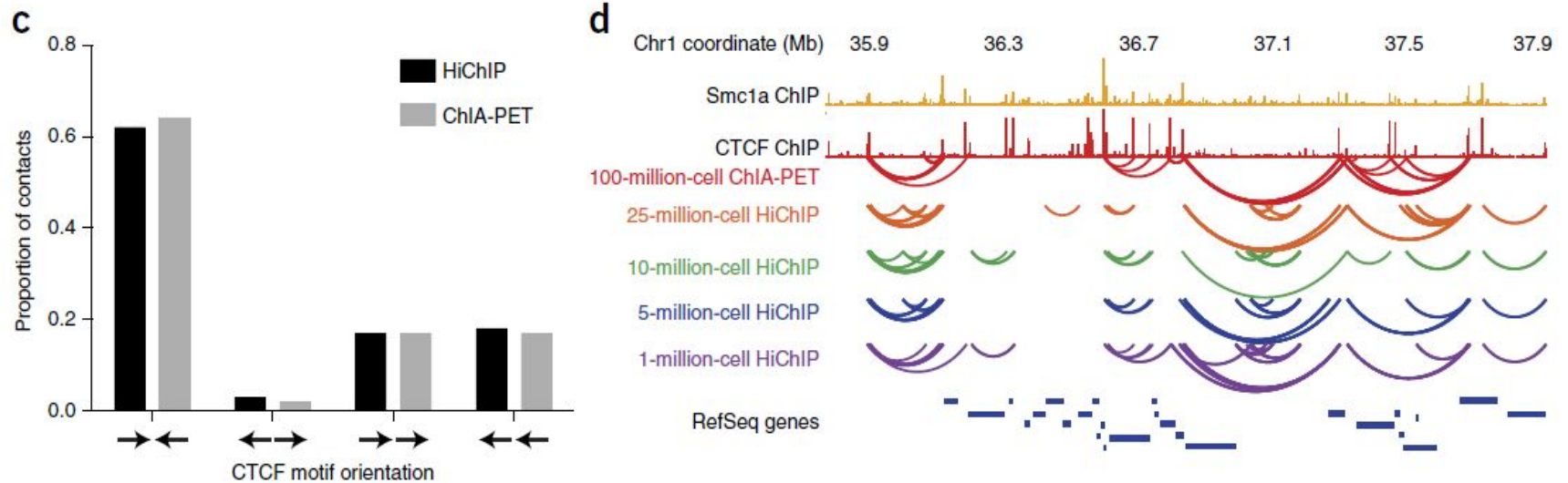
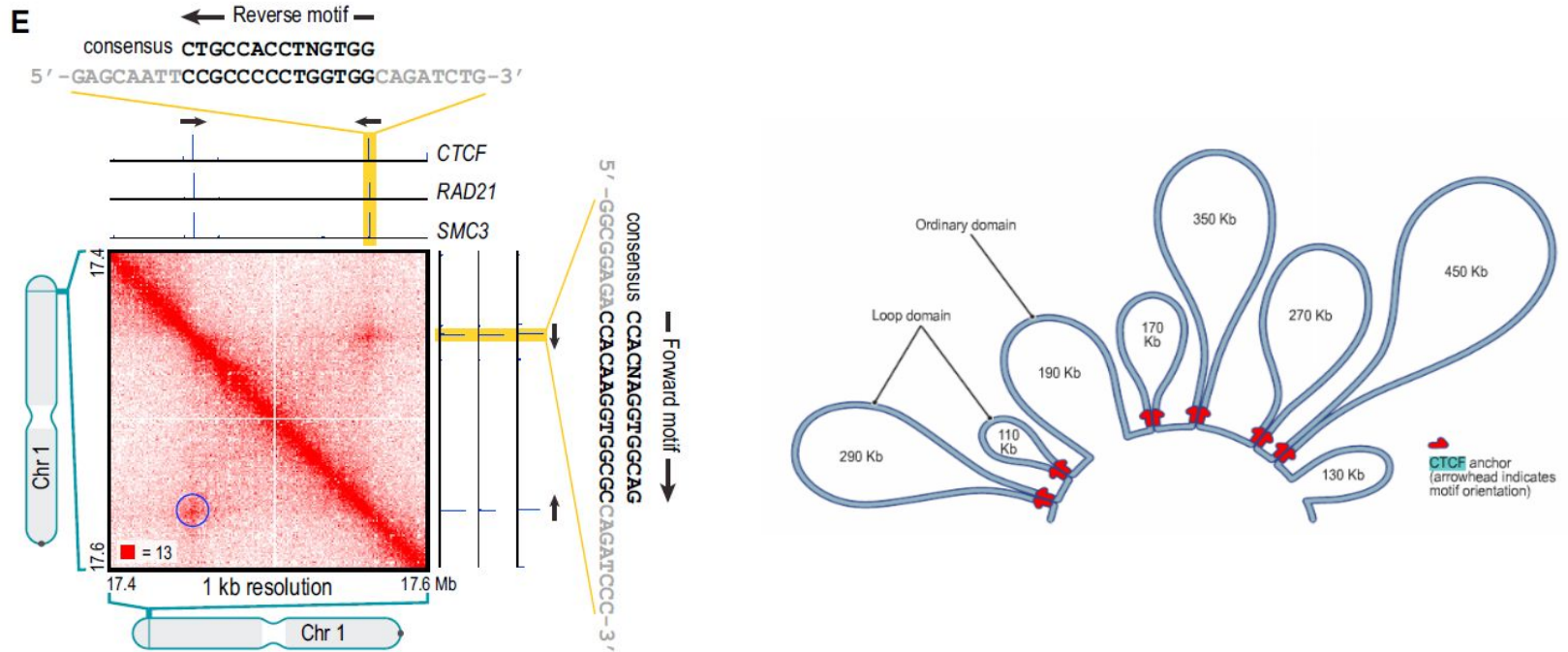


Fig 2

To be able to interpret Figure 2: Loops Are Anchored at a Pair of Convergent CTCF/RAD21/SMC3



Round 2: HiChIP vs in-situ HiC

HiChIP identifies chromatin features originally found in Hi-C

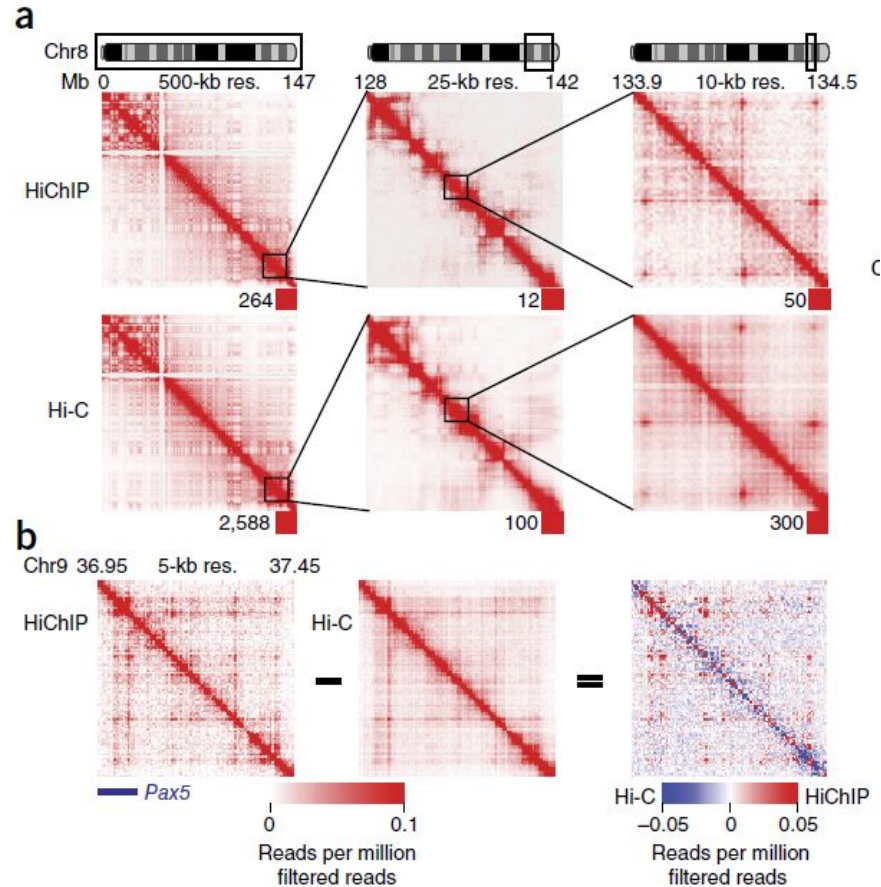
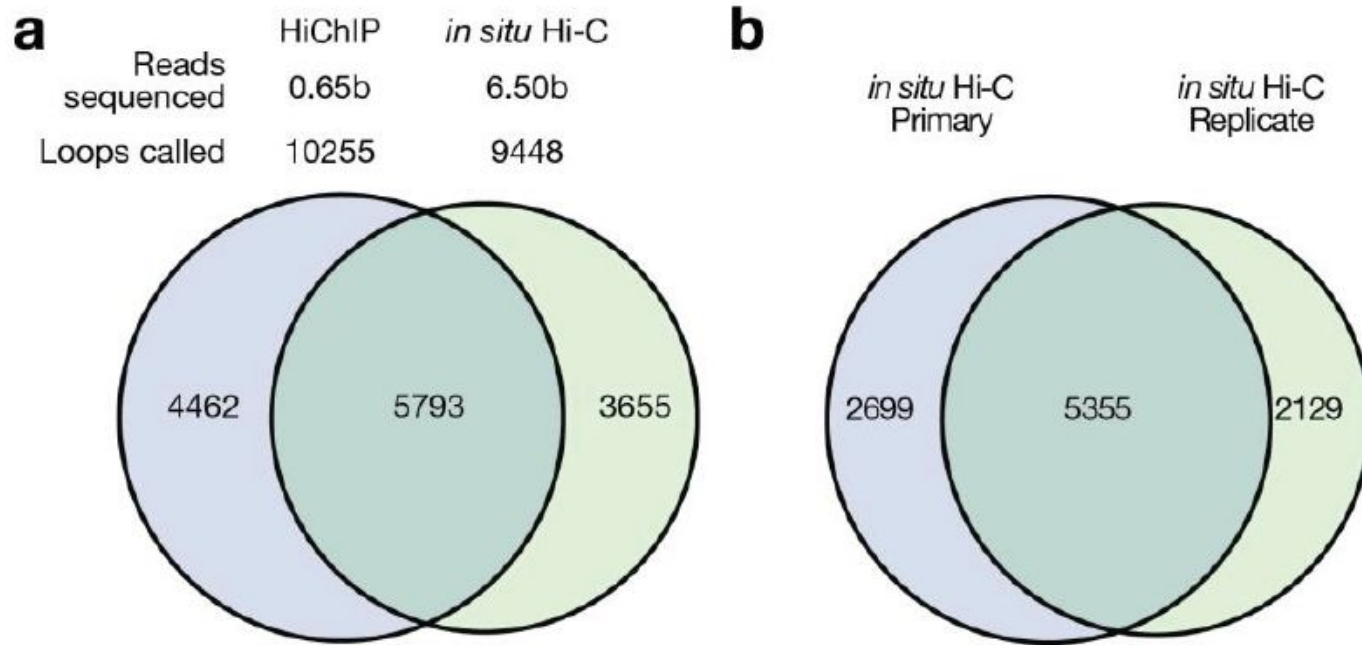


Fig 2a

HiChIP identifies chromatin features originally found in Hi-C



HiC exhibits a higher signal-to-background ratio

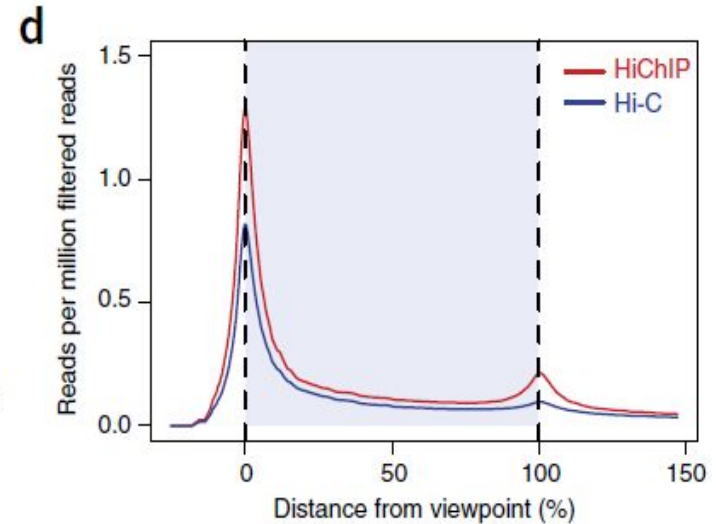
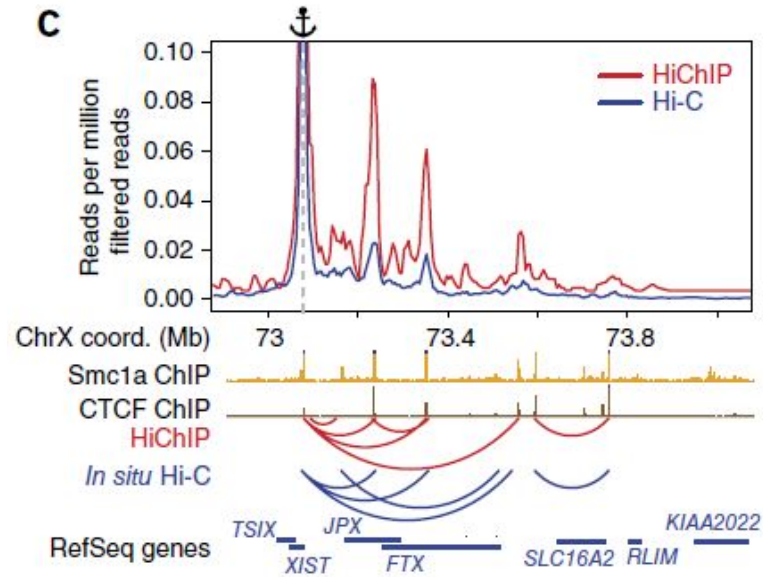


Fig 2c and 2d