Identifying the transcription factors mediating enhancer-target gene regulation in the human genome

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Regulatory interactions and mediating protein complexes in the Hi-C data?

Hi-C contact matrix



Can we find DNA regulatory interactions and the DNA binding transcription factor complexes mediating these interactions?

Protein complexes mediate enhancer-promoter interactions

• Long-range regulation of beta-globin gene by locus control region



Who are the players for long-range regulations?

Considering the whole-genome...

What is the global landscape of enhancer elements and their target genes?

Which **transcription factors** mediate these interactions?

Restriction enzyme cutting suggests physically-interacting regions (**PIRs**)

\star Hi-C reads properties:

- 1. pile up around the **cleavage/ligation sites**
- 2. suggest the relative position of the **the physically interacting region** from the **cleavage/ligation sites**

Two converging cleavage/ligation sites enclose a physically-interacting region

Determine the positions of the PIRs relative to the cleavage/ligation sites by:

- 1. Hi-C read mapping positions
- distances from the paired-end reads to their nearest restriction sites
- 3. strand orientations

The PIR is identified with two converging and consistently cleavage/ligation sites

PIRs correlate with open chromatin regions

- 84% of open chromatin regions overlap with PIRs
- PIRs have an average length of 994 nucleotides, spanning 1–2 restriction fragments on average

Hi-C data from [*Cell* (2014), Rao et al.] Open Chromatin data from [ENCODE Open Chromatin Track]

Promoter-touching PIRs are likely to be regulatory elements

 We identified **11,848** enhancer– promoter interactions, with **8,552** enhancers and **4,612** promoters

Significant interactions identified by Fit-Hi-C [*Genome Res.* (2014), Ay et al.] Histone modification and ChIP-seq peaks data from [ENCODE]

Transcription factor binding sites are enriched in promoter-touching enhancers

PWM-based ChIP-seq peaks computational identified motifs (on Enhancers)

*: P values <= 0.05, binomial test with bonferroni correction

Motif locations from Factorbook [Genome Res. (2012) Wang et al.]

Clusters of TF binding motifs enriched in promoter-interacting enhancers

TFs for enhancer: TAL1, GATA1, CTCF, AP1, **YY1, ETS1, SP1, etc.**

TF–TF interactions are involved in enhancer–promoter regulations

Frequency Odds Ratio

Among the enriched 30 TFs, we discovered 99 out of 115 (**86%**) known PPIs mediating the enhancer–promoter interactions

PPI interaction from BioGRID [NAR (2015 update) Chatr-Aryamontri et al.]

TF complexes linking enhancer-promoter interactions

Summary

- We developed a methodology to utilize Hi-C readout and discovered physically-interacting regions (PIRs)
- The PIRs cover chromatin-accessible regions, and promoterinteracting PIRs are enriched for epigenomic signals associated with enhancer activity
- We identified candidate transcription factor complexes that specifically regulate enhancer–promoter interactions
- Hi-C bioinformatics can shed light on long-range regulation and the transcription factors mediating regulatory interactions

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