2D and 3D Genome Structure Modeling

Jianlin Cheng, PhD

Associate Professor
Computer Science Department
Informatics Institute
University of Missouri, Columbia
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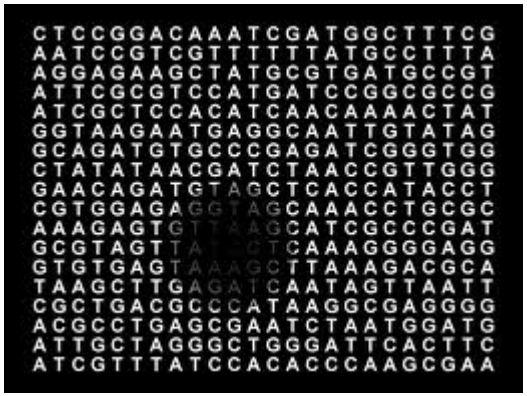
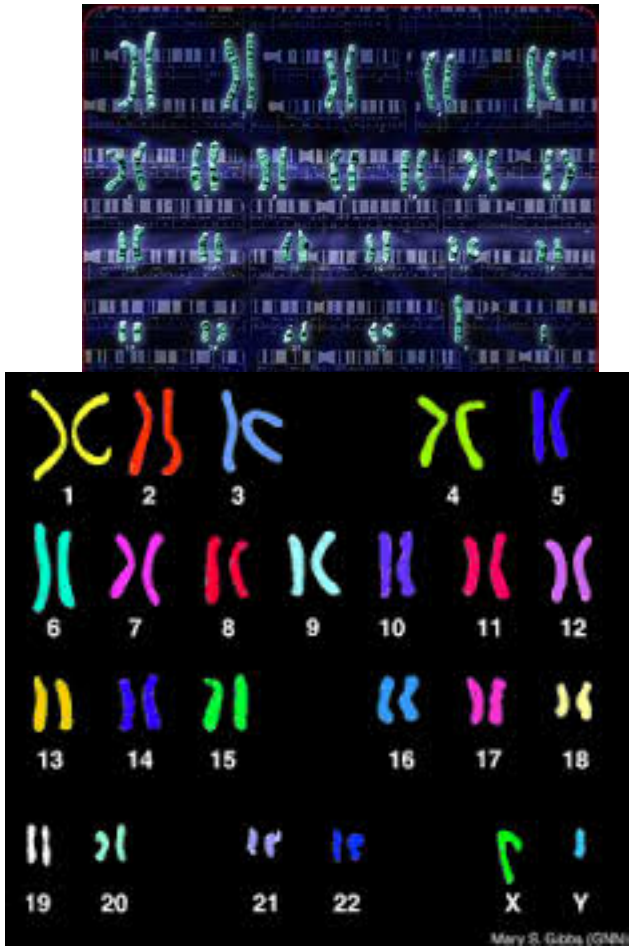
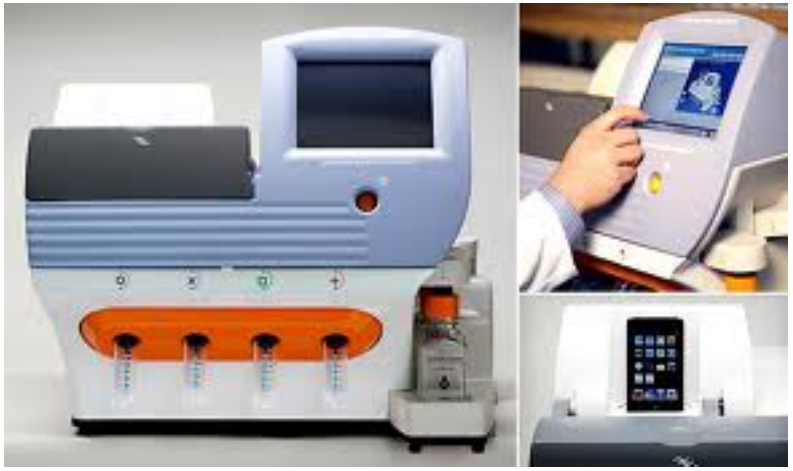
Genome – Code of Life



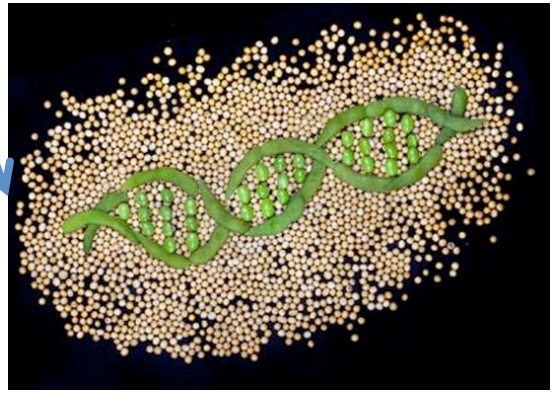


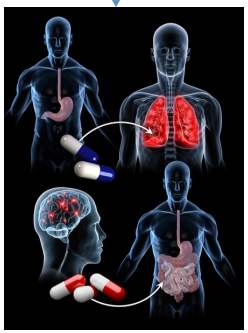
Genome Sequencing (1D)



The Genomic Era

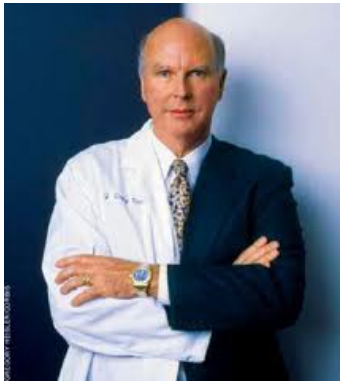
Collins, Venter, Human Genome, 2000

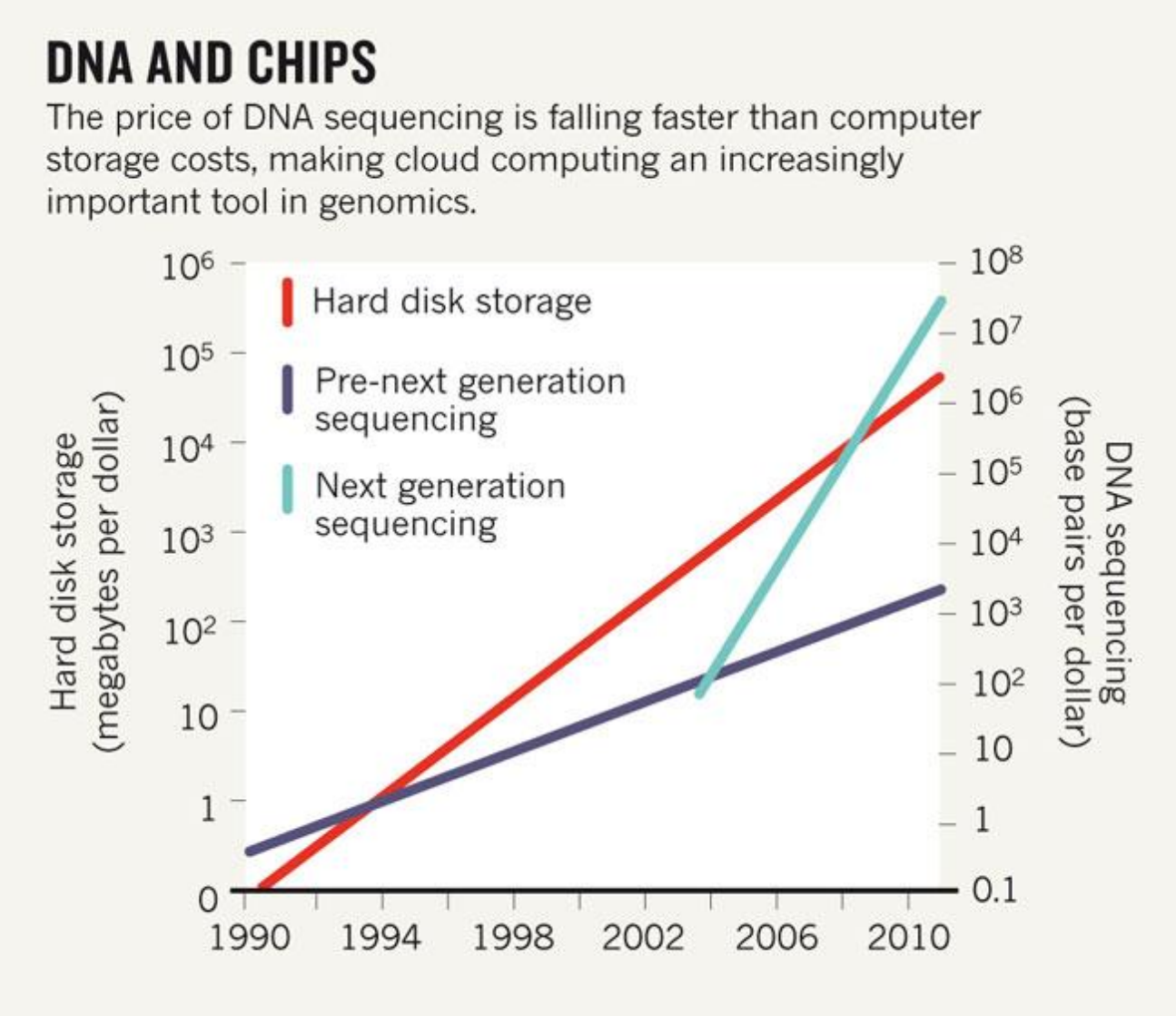




Personal Genome

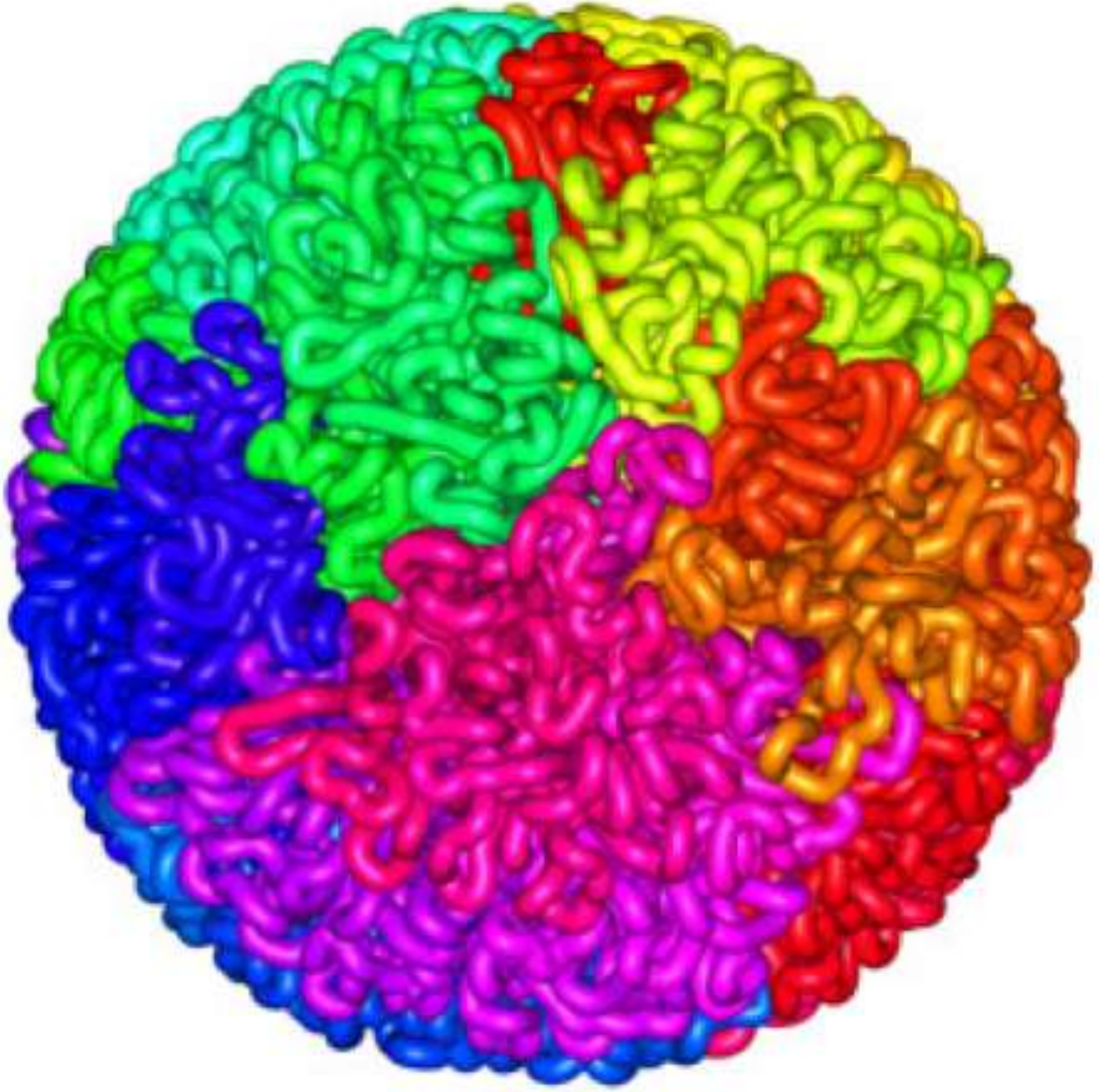
Sequencing Revolution





- **$1000 Personal Genome**

3D Shape



http://images.google.edu

Genome

ATGTATCCAGGTAGTGGACGTTACACCTACAACAACGCTGGTGGTAATAATGGCTACCAA
CGGCCCATGGCTCCTCCACCTAACCAGCAGTATGGACAGCAATATGGTCAGCAATATGAA
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TCCAATATGTACGGTCCACCCCAGAATATGTCATTACCTCCACCTCAAACACAAACTATT
CAAGGTACAGACCAACCTTATCAGTATTCTCAATGTACTGGGCGTAGAAAGGCTTTGATT
ATCGGTATAAACTACATAGGTTCAAAAAATCAACTGCGTGGTTGTATCAATGATGCTCAT
AACATCTTCAACTTTTTGACTAATGGGTACGGTTACAGTTCAGATGACATTGTCATATTA
ACTGATGATCAGAACGATTTGGTCAGGGTTCCCACTAGGGCTAATATGATTAGGGCCATG
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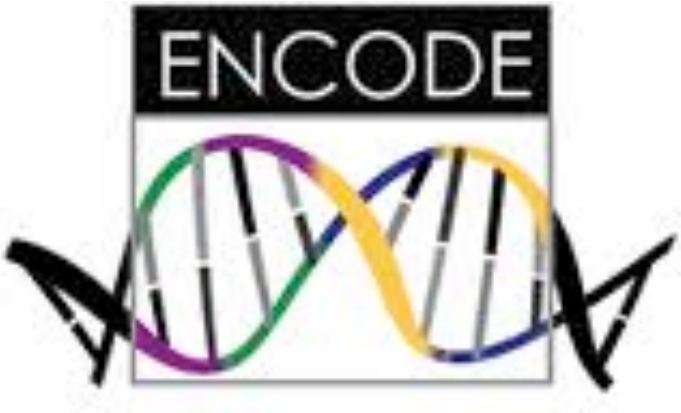
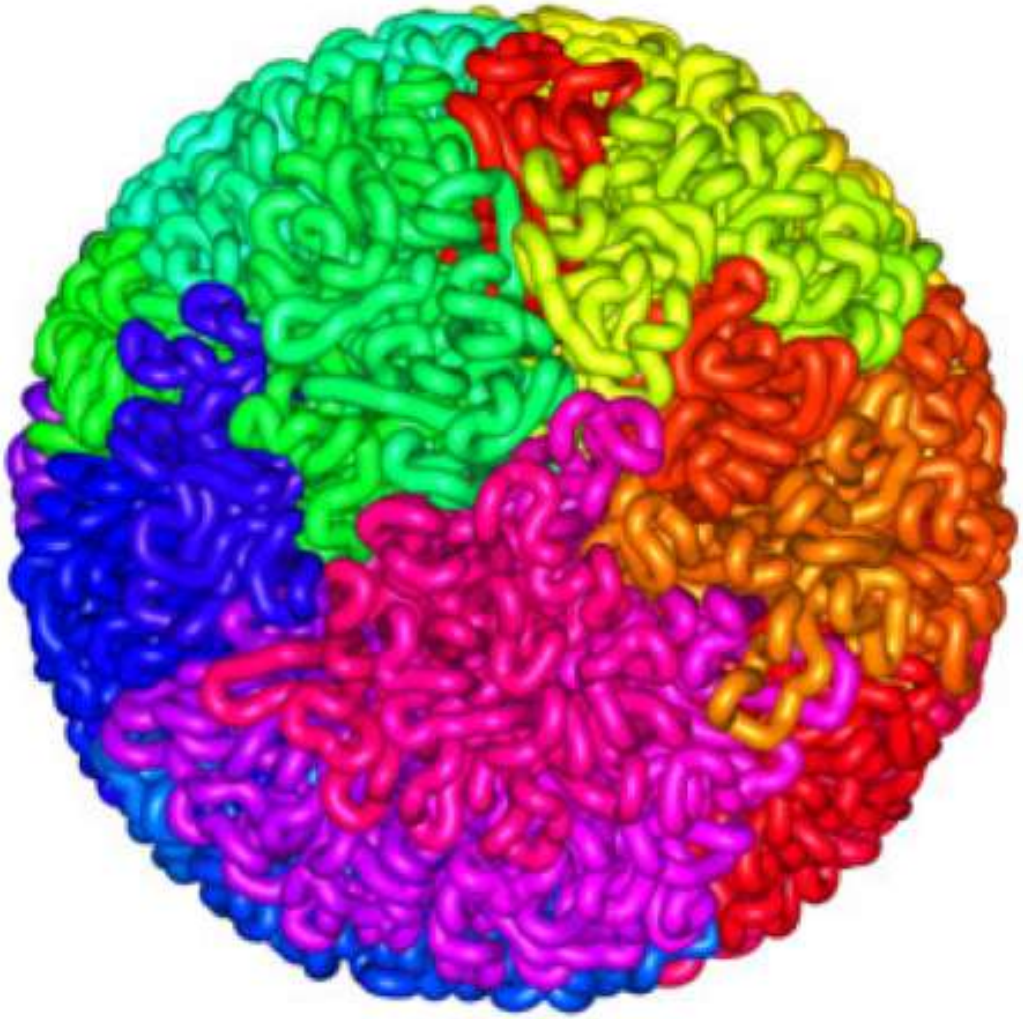


>95% non-coding regions of a genome are not junk!!

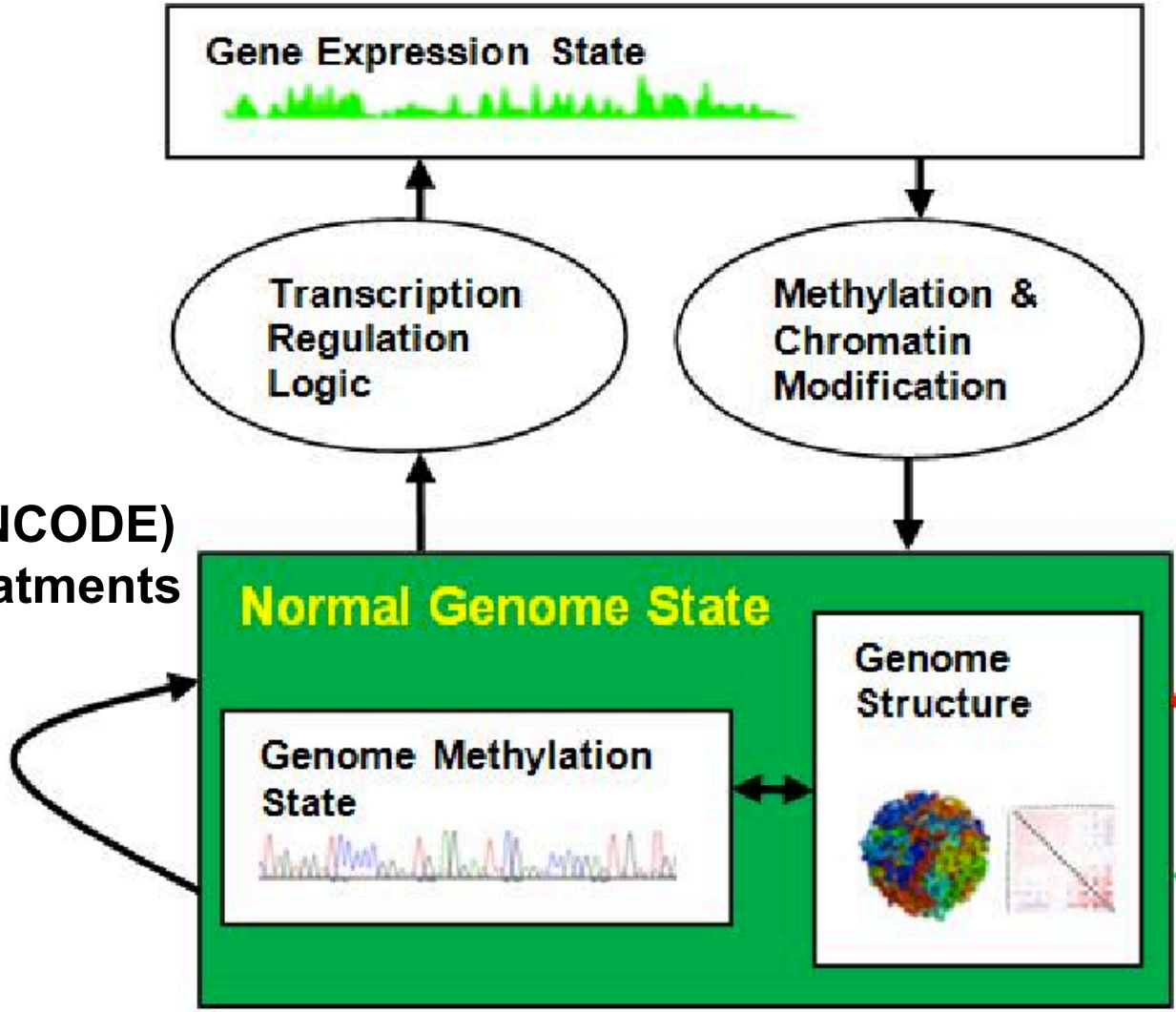
Genome Conformation



Liberman-Aiden et al., 2009

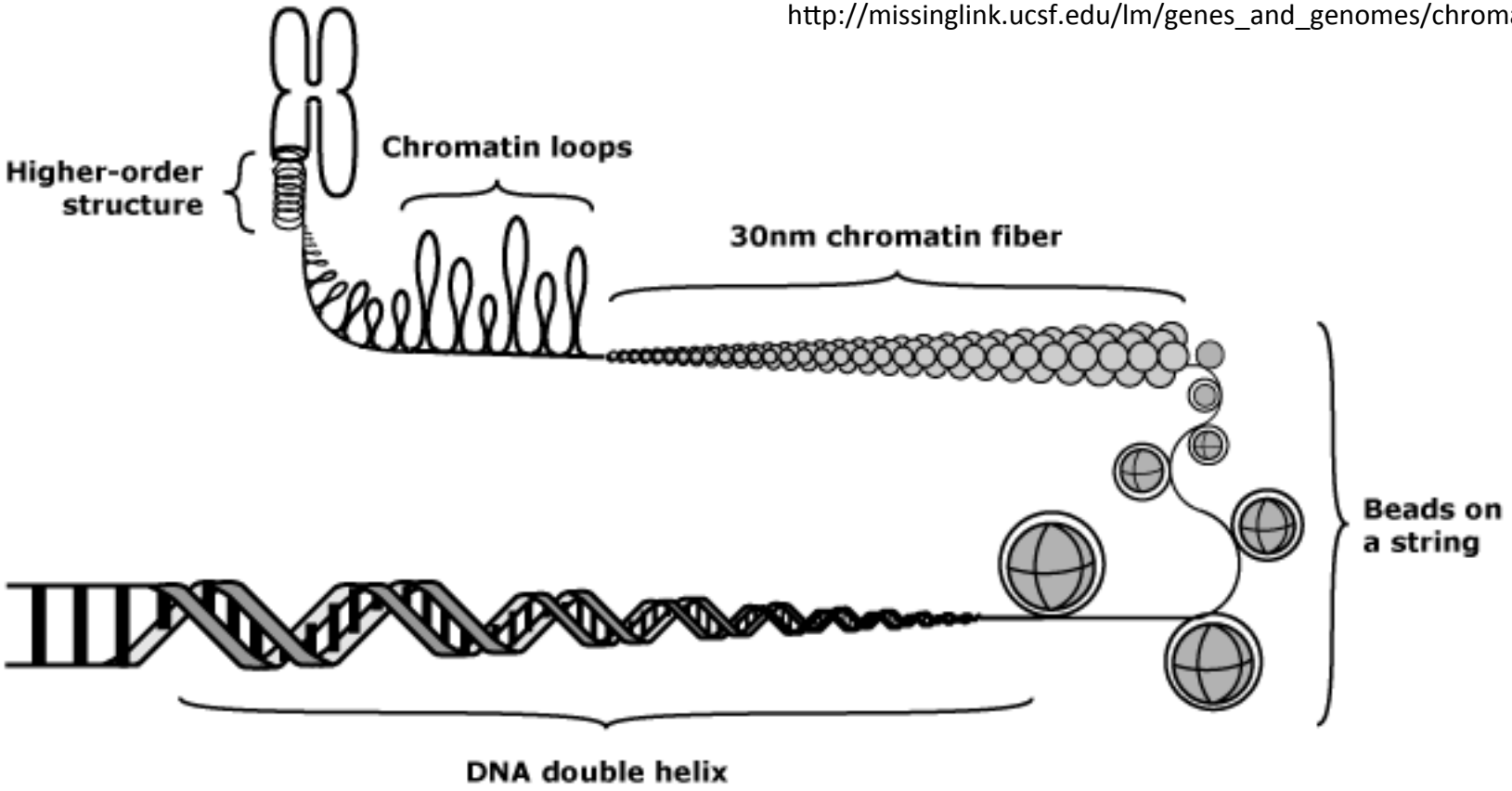
3D Genome Structure is Important

- Spatial gene regulation
- Transcription efficiency
- Genome interpretation
- Function implication (ENCODE)
- Disease diagnosis & treatments
- Drug design



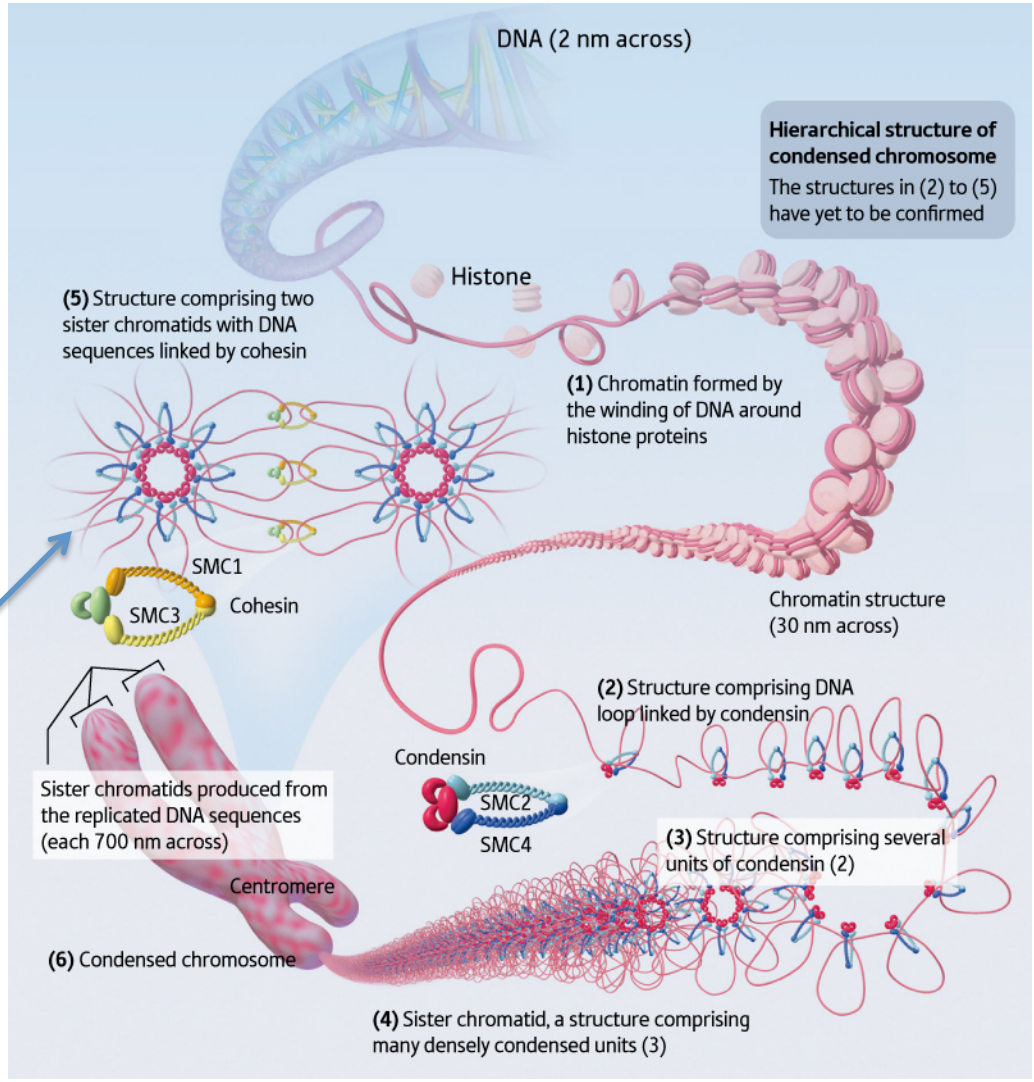
Multi-Level Chromosome Structure

http://missinglink.ucsf.edu/lm/genes_and_genomes/chromatin.html



DNA is further packaged. **Nucleosomes** are arranged together into **a fiber** approximately 30 nanometers in diameter. The *precise structure of the chromatin fiber is not known*. Chromatin fiber is further organized into **chromatin loops**, and chromatin loops are further organized into higher-order structures. It has been suggested that **packaging plays a role in gene expression** (gene expression may require associated DNA to open up and acquire an unpackaged conformation). The fully condensed chromosome structure is only seen during mitosis.

Model 1 (Riken)

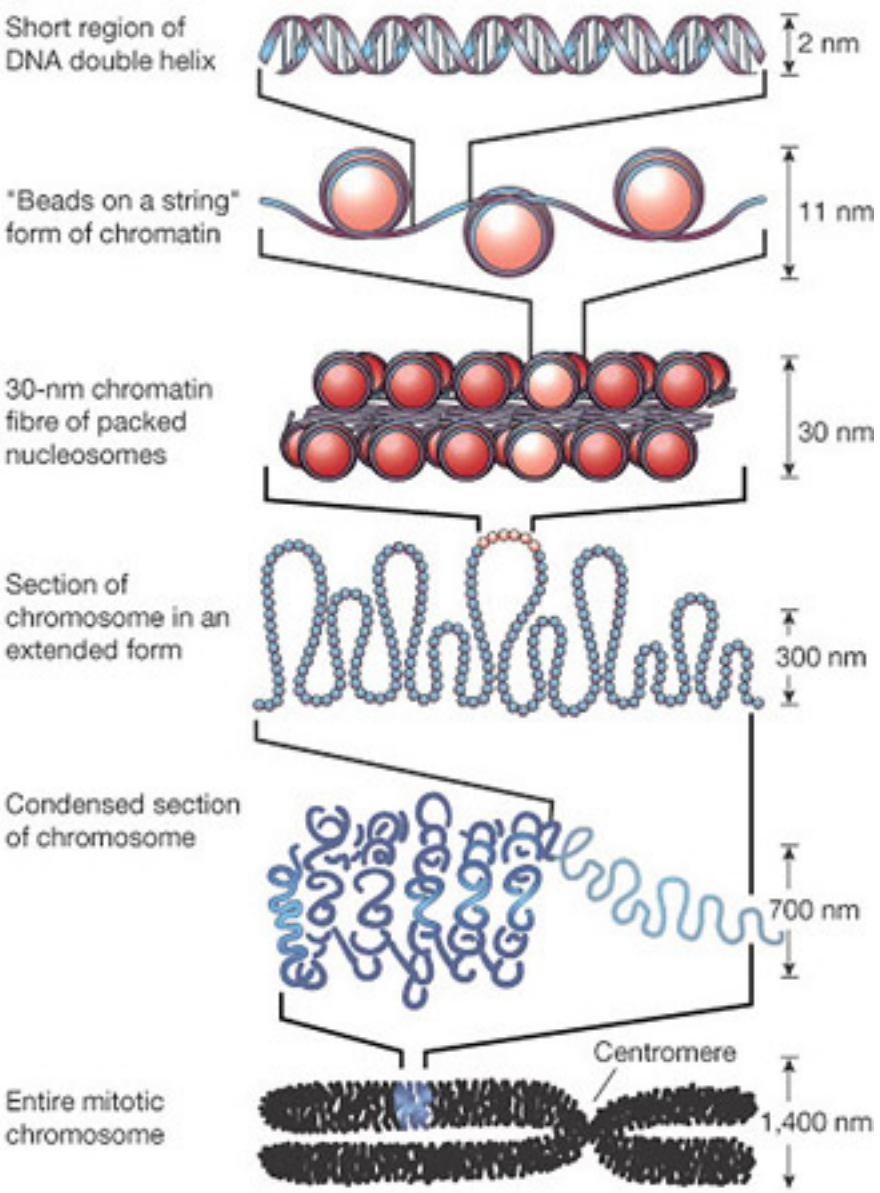


Globular Structure

The DNA is a remarkable molecule in many ways. It encodes our entire genome, and if stretched out in a thin thread would measure **1.8 m** in length.

http://www.rikenresearch.riken.jp/eng/frontline/6485

Size of Elements



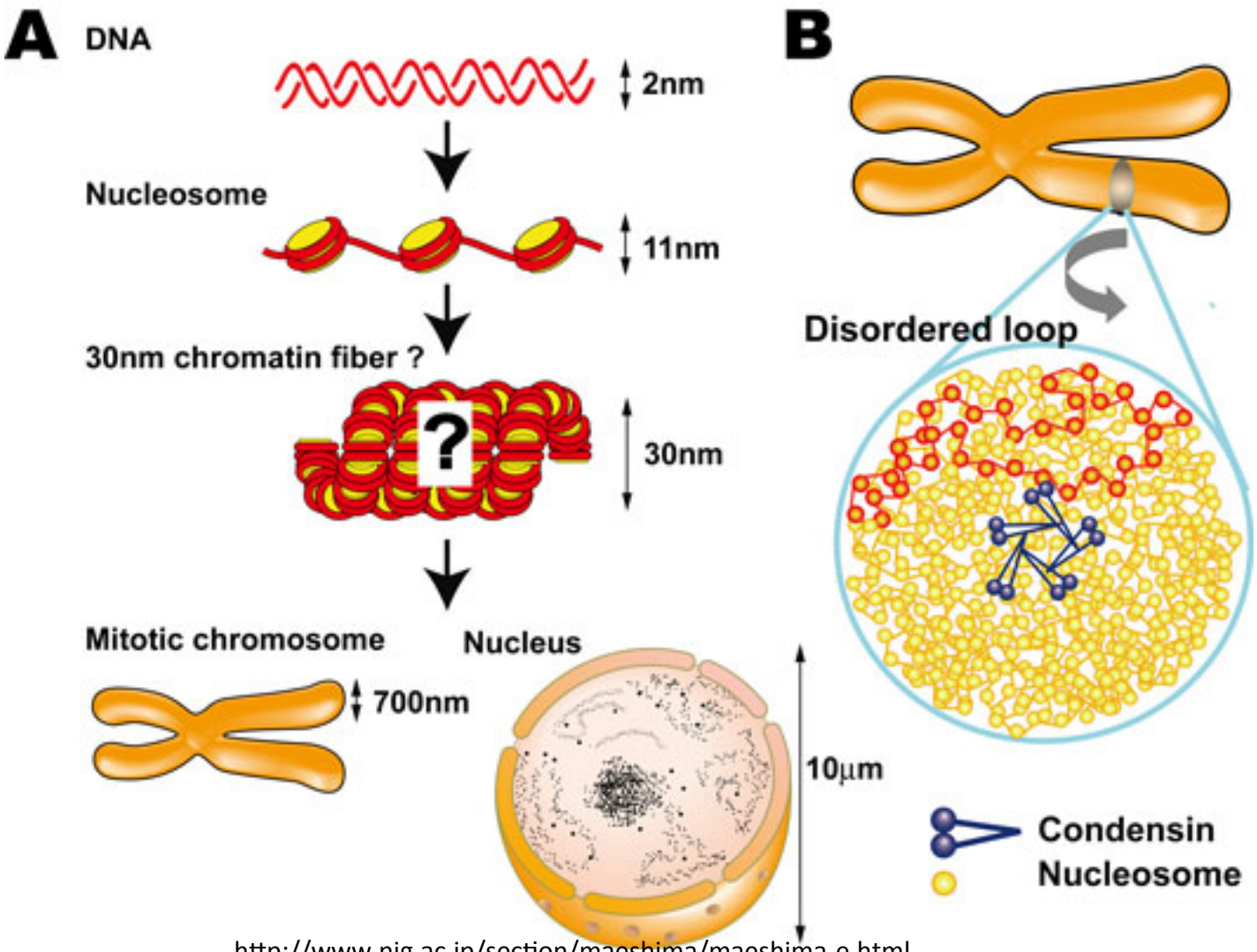
NM: 10^{-9} meter

A complex of DNA and basic proteins (such as **histone**) in eukaryotic cells that is condensed into chromosomes in mitosis and meiosis.

There are two types. **Heterochromatic** is densely-coiled chromatin that appears as nodules in or along chromosomes and contains relatively few genes. **Euchromatic** is the less-coiled and genetically active portion of chromatin that is largely composed of genes.

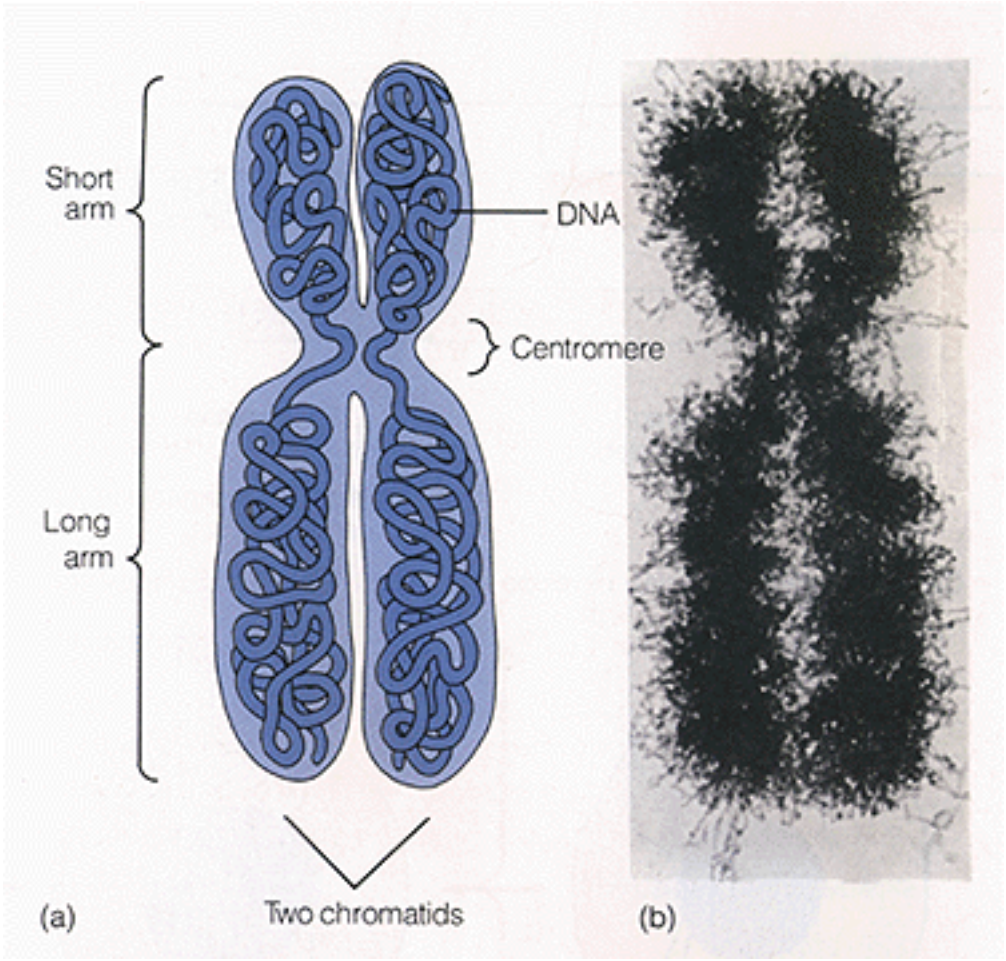
http://www.daviddarling.info/encyclopedia/C/chromatin.html

Size of Elements



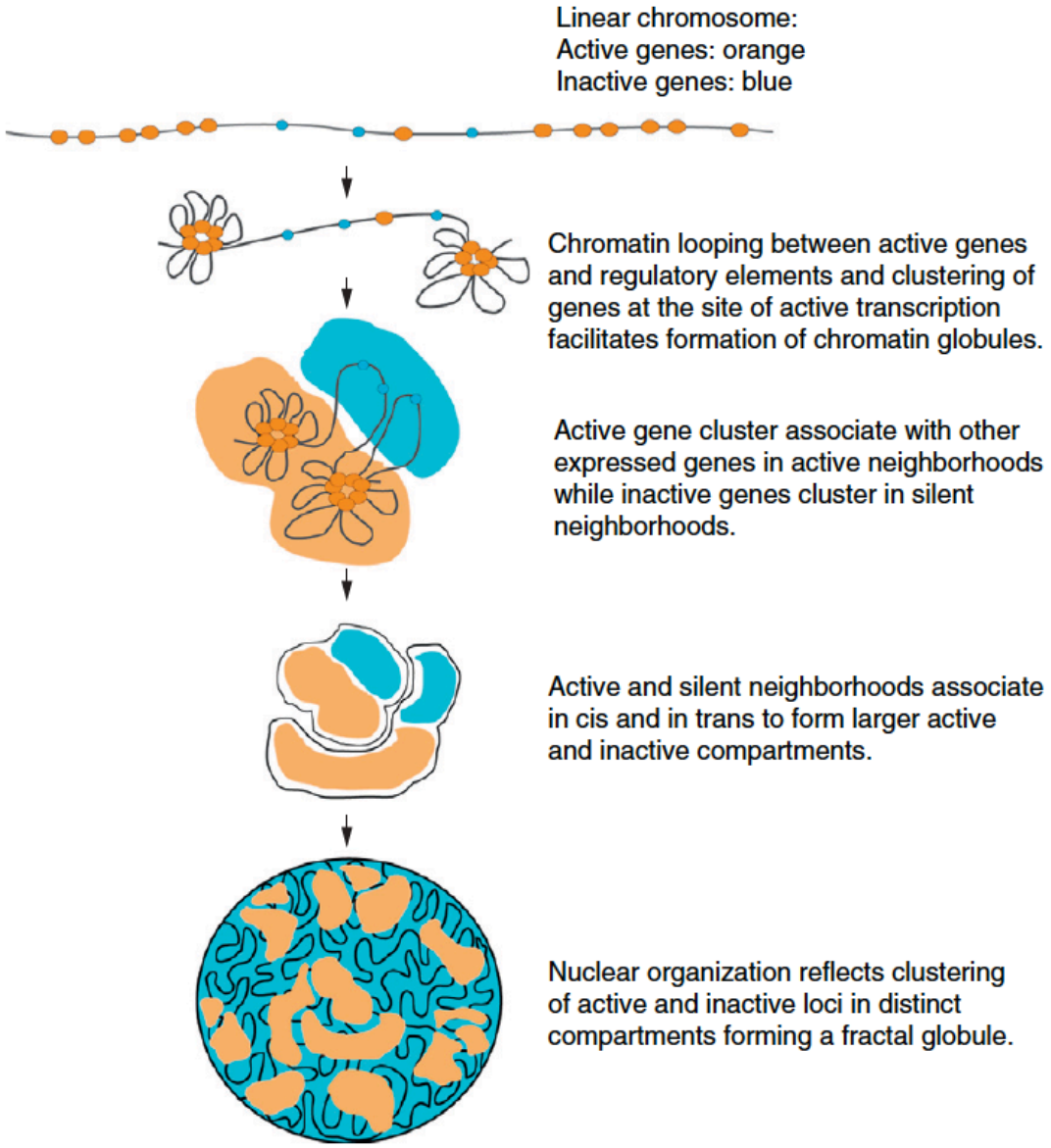
http://www.nig.ac.jp/section/maeshima/maeshima-e.html

Chromosomes



http://www.copernicusproject.ucr.edu/ssi/HSBiologyResources.htm

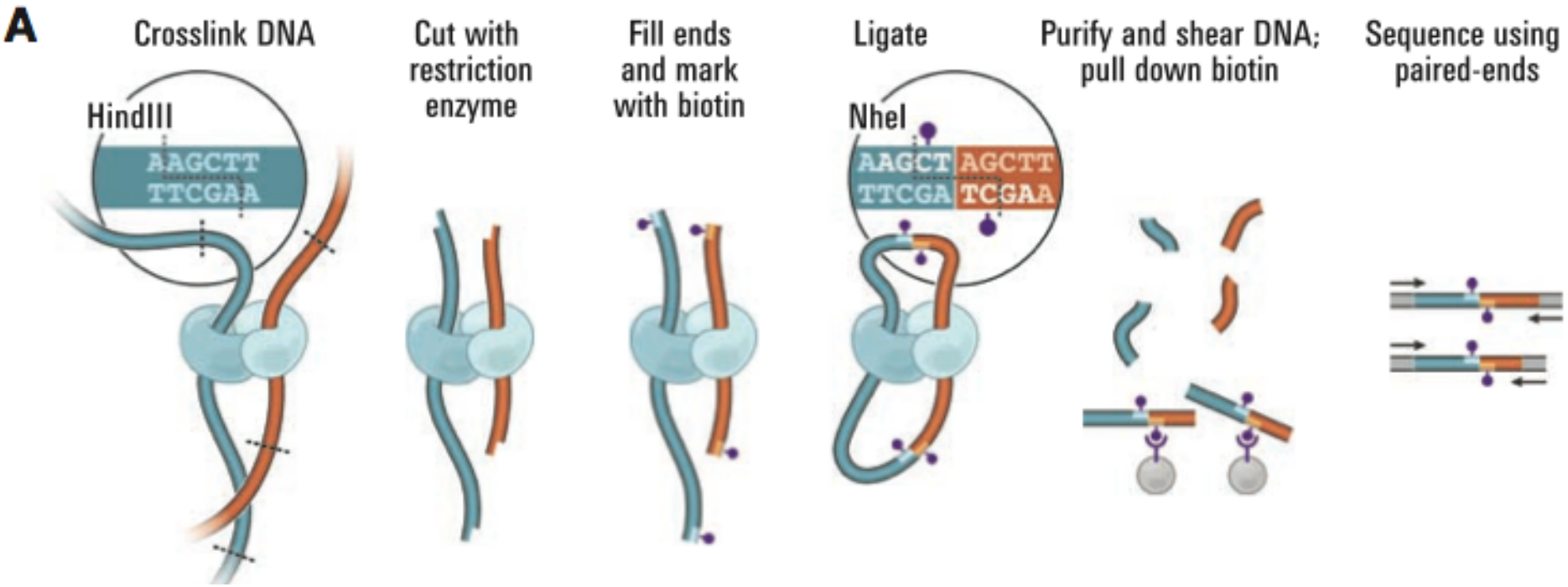
Two Compartments



A. Sanyal et al., Current Opinion in Cell Biology, 2011

Chromosome Conformation Capturing Techniques

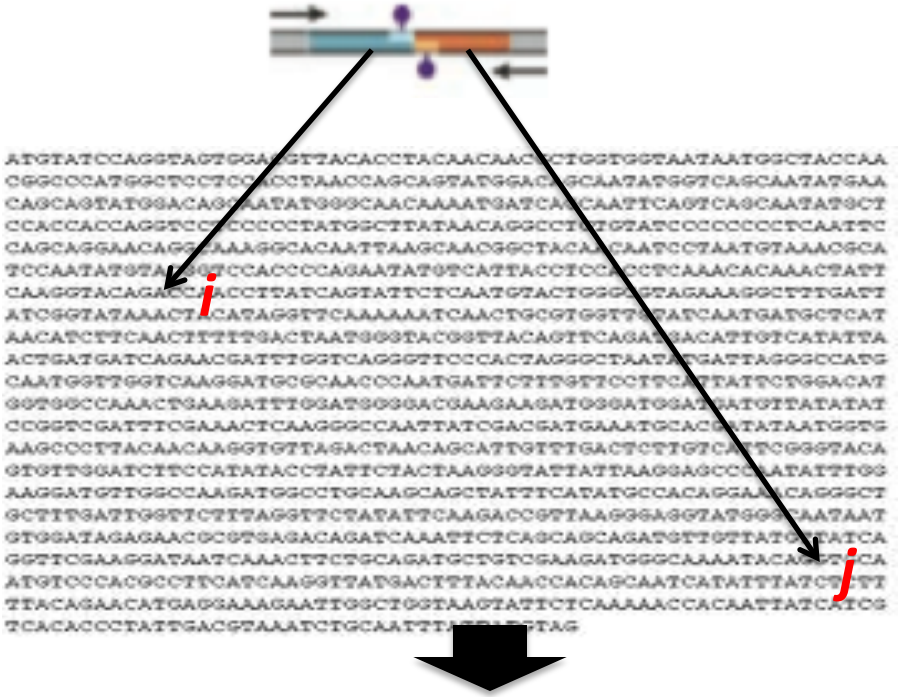
Chromosome Conformation Capturing (Hi-C)



Hi-C Protocol

- Cells are cross-linked with formaldehyde
- DNA is digested with a restriction enzyme and ligated, resulting enriched with cross-linked elements with a biotin marked at the junction
- Shearing DNA and selecting biotin-containing fragments to create a Hi-C library
- Sequence the library to create a catalog of interacting fragments

Genomic Spatial Interaction (Contact) Data



Map reads to the human genome sequence

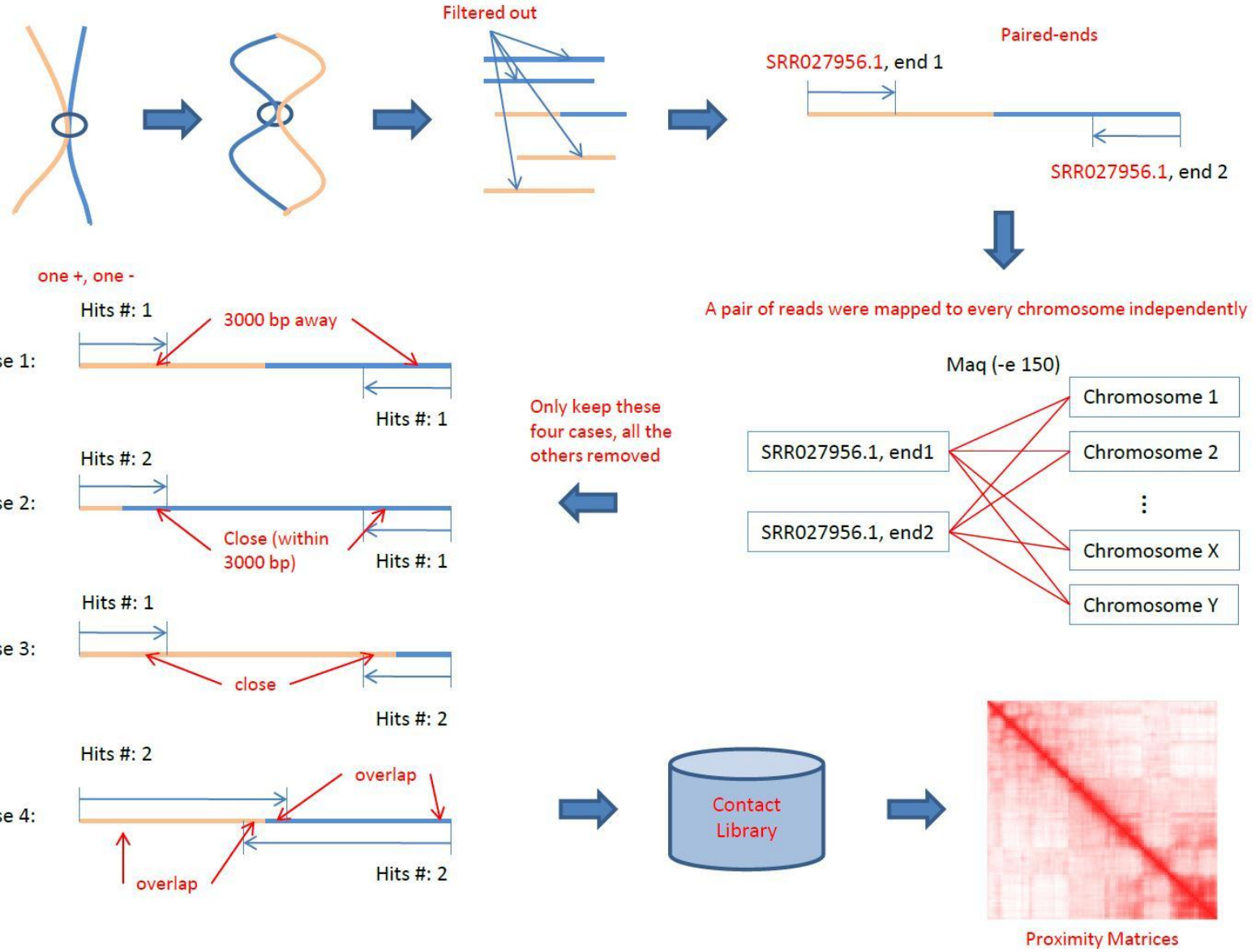
C[i,j] = # contacts

	1	2	.....		n
1	40				1
2		3		8	
.			10		
.		8		15	
n	1				

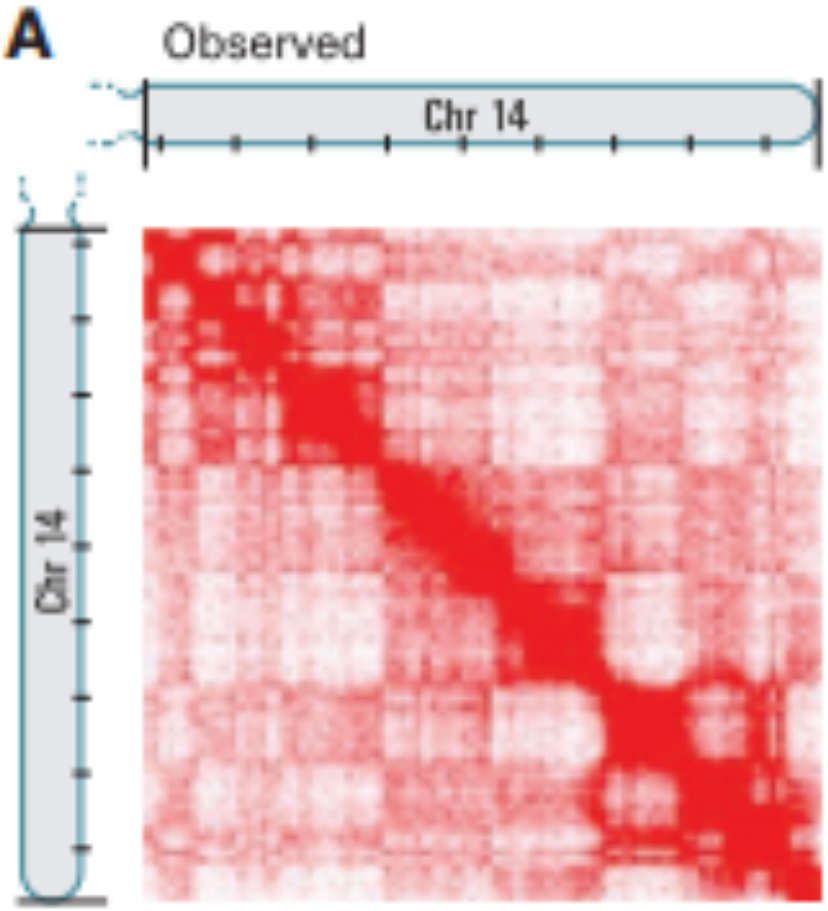
Intra- / inter-chromosome contact map

Wang et al., 2013

Hi-C Data Analysis Pipeline

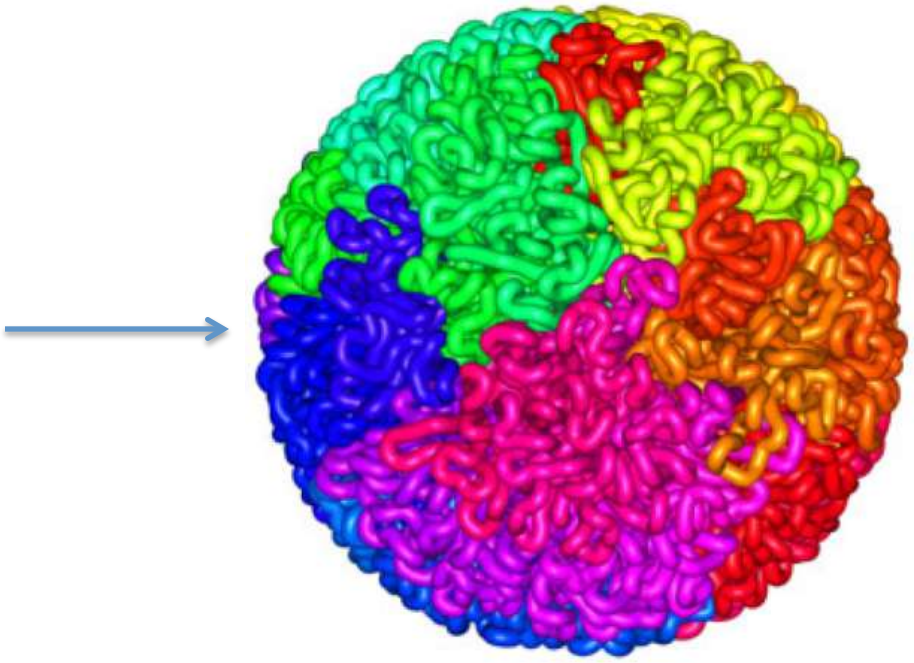


2D Chromosome Contact Map



Chromosome Conformation Capturing

Construct 3D Shape of Genome



Images.google.com

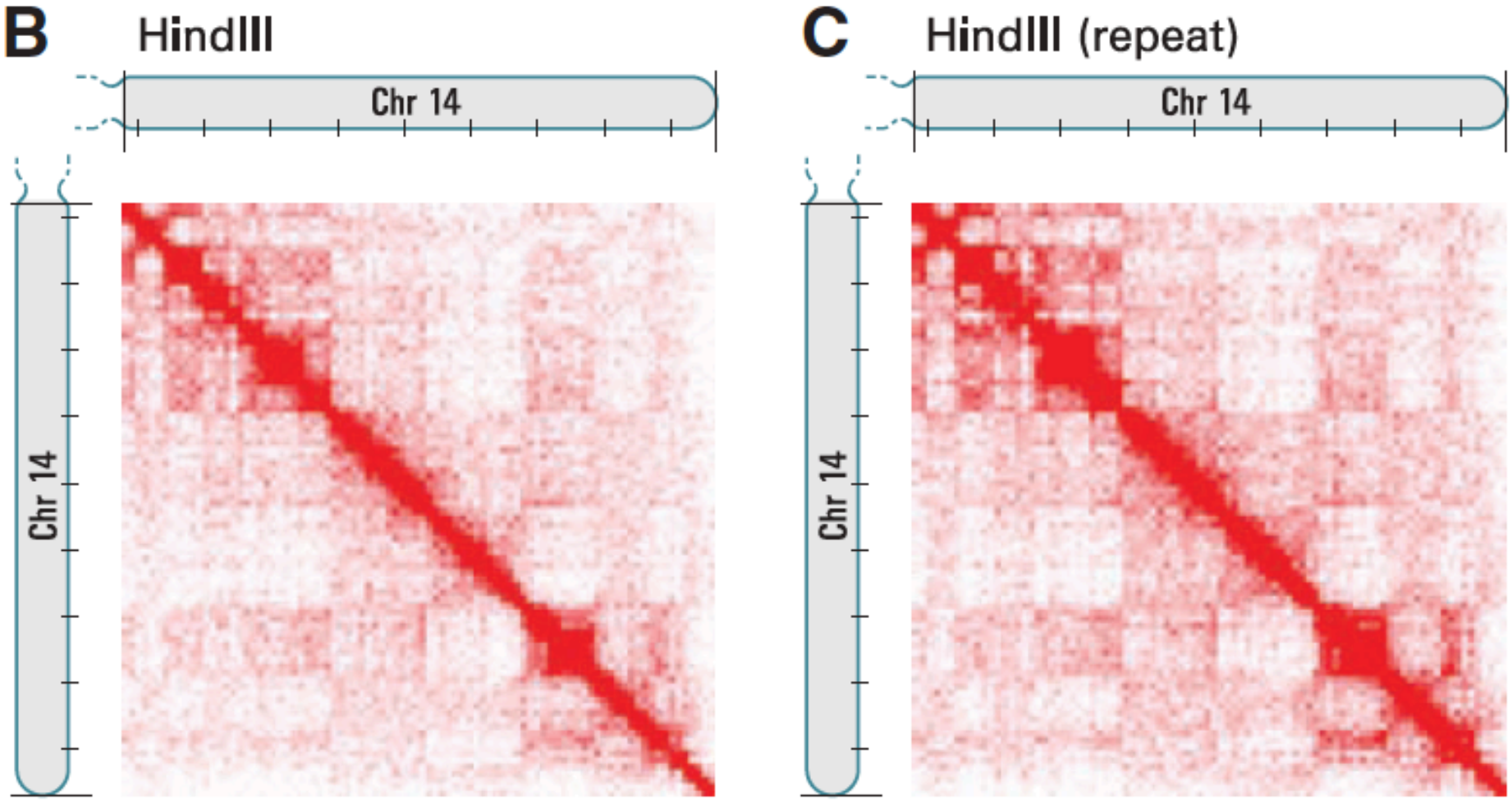
Data Set I

- A normal human lymphoblastoid cell line (B-cell)
- 8.4 million read pairs uniquely mapped to the human genome reference sequence
- 6.7 million corresponded to long-range contacts between segments > 20 kb apart

Liberman-Aiden et al., 2009

Genome Wide Contact Map

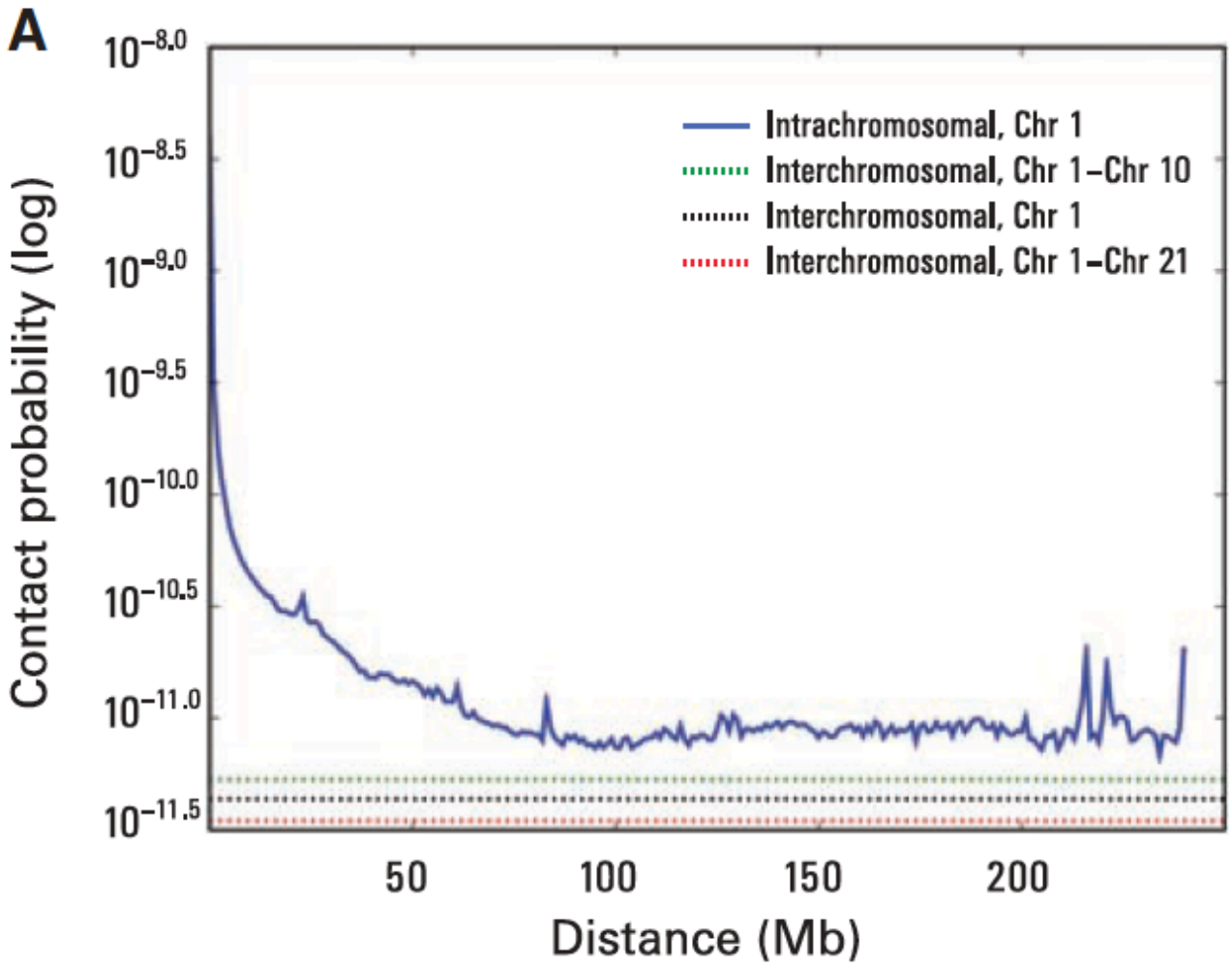
- Divide genome into 1-Mb regions (loci)
- M_{ij}: number of contacts between loci i and j
- The matrix reflects an ensemble average of the interactions in the original sample of cells
- Represented as a heat map



(B) Hi-C produces a genome-wide contact matrix. The submatrix shown here corresponds to **intrachromosomal interactions on chromosome 14**. (Chromosome 14 is acrocentric; the short arm is not shown.) Each pixel represents all interactions between a 1-Mb locus and another 1-Mb locus; intensity corresponds to the total number of reads (0 to 50). Tick marks appear every 10 Mb. (C) We compared the original experiment with results from a biological repeat using the same restriction enzyme [(C), range from 0 to 50 reads]. Correlation is 0.99.

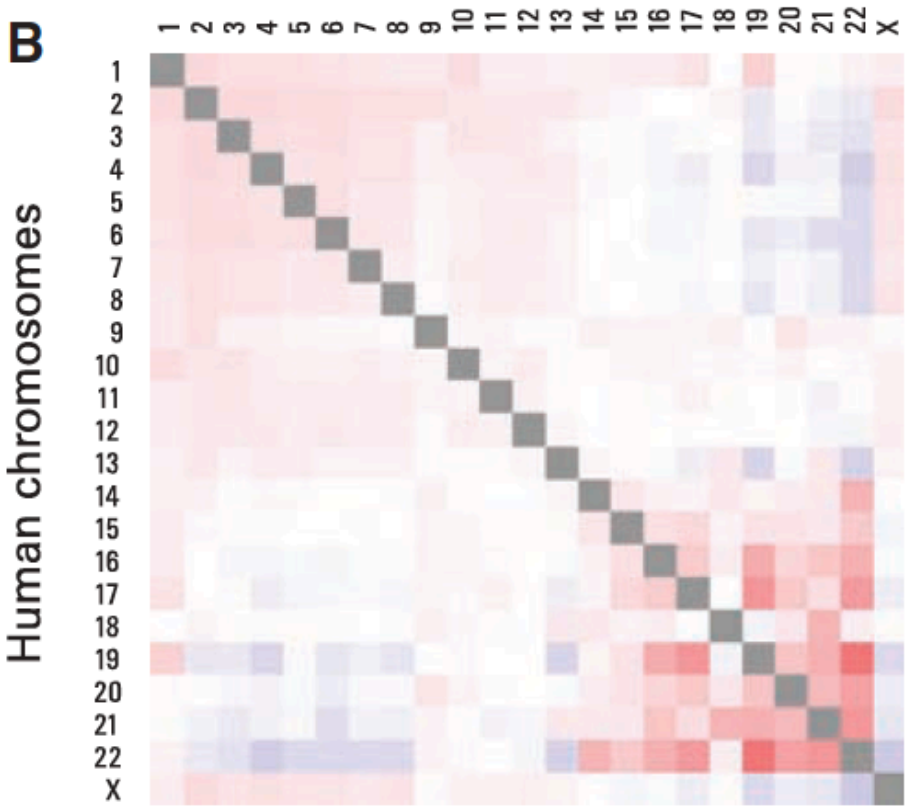
Relation between Euclidean Distance and Genomic Distance

- Average intrachromosomal contact probability $\mathbf{I_n(s)}$ for pairs of loci separated by a genomic distance **s** on chromosome **n**.
- $\mathbf{I_n(s)}$ decreases monotonically on every chromosome
- Even at distances > 200 Mb, $\mathbf{I_n(s)}$ is always much greater than the average contact probability between different chromosomes



Implication: Chromosome territory

Probability of contact decreases as a function of genomic distance on chromosome 1, eventually reaching a plateau at ~90 Mb (blue). The level of interchromosomal contact (black dashes) differs for different pairs of chromosomes; loci on chromosome 1 are most likely to interact with loci on chromosome 10 (green dashes) and least likely to interact with loci on chromosome 21 (red dashes). Interchromosomal interactions are depleted relative to intrachromosomal interactions.



Observed/expected number of interchromosomal contacts between all pairs of chromosomes. Red indicates enrichment, and blue indicates depletion (range from 0.5 to 2). Small, gene-rich chromosomes tend to interact more with one another, suggesting that they cluster together in the nucleus.

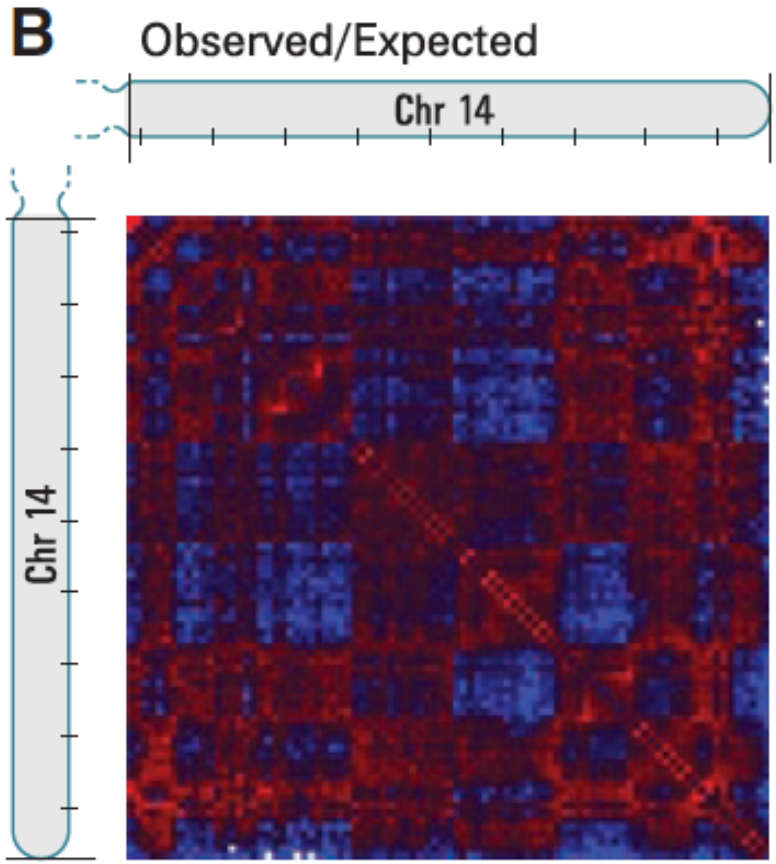
Human chromosomes

expected number of contacts between chromosome *i* and *j* was calculated by:

$$E_{i,j} = R_i \times R_j \times N_{INTER},$$

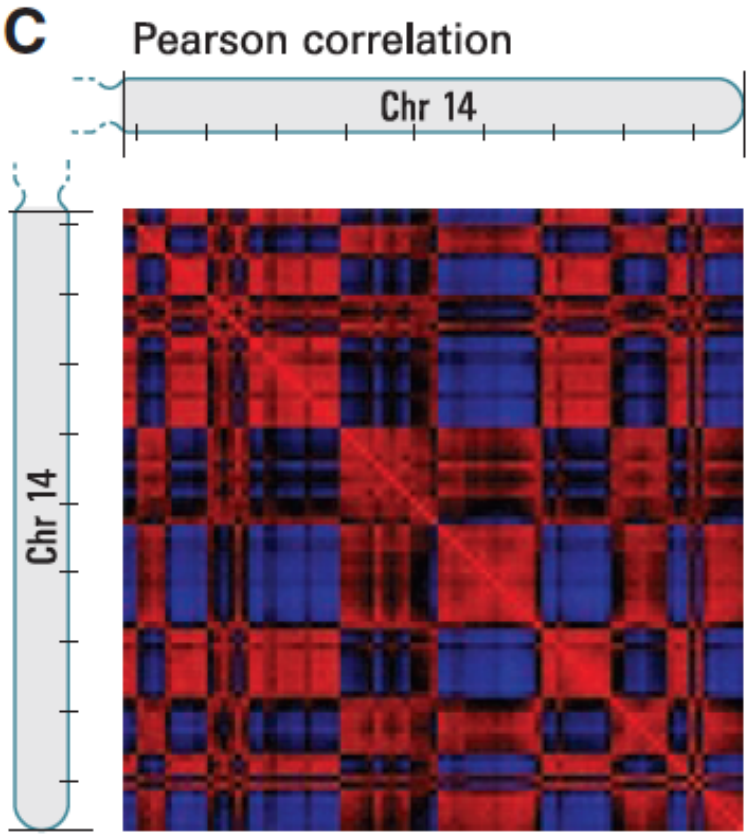
where R_i and R_j are the fractions of inter-chromosomal reads associated with *i* and *j*, respectively, and N_{INTER} is the total number of inter-chromosomal reads for a cell sample. The actual observed number of inter-chromosomal contacts between chromosomes *i* and *j* divided by the expected number $E_{i,j}$ indicates the enrichment or depletion of inter-chromosomal contacts between them.

Normalizing Contact Map by Expected Number of Contacts at Genomic Distance



M* by dividing each entry in the contact matrix by the genome-wide average contact probability for loci at that genomic distance. The normalized matrix shows many large blocks of enriched and depleted interactions, generating a plaid pattern

Pearson Correlation Map

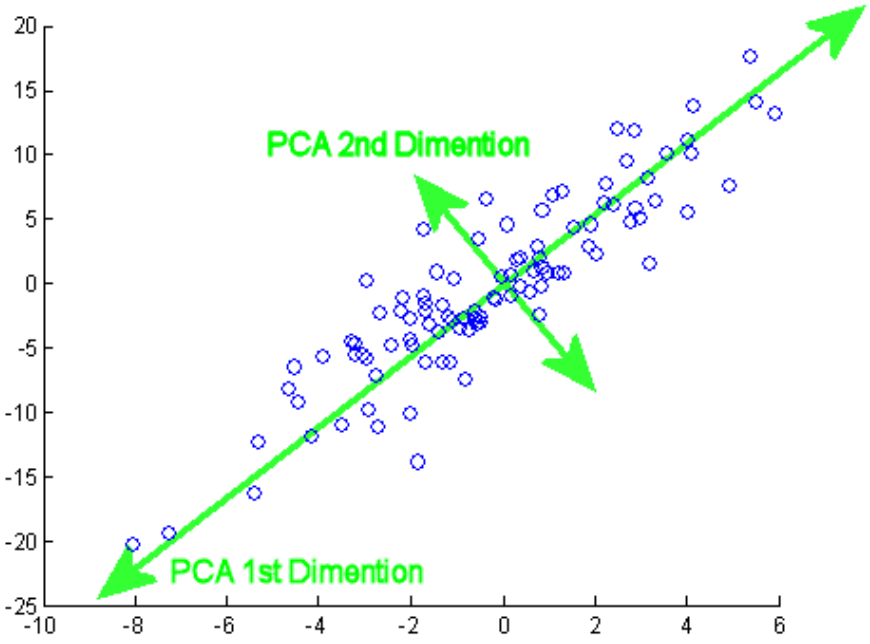


If two loci (here 1-Mb regions) are nearby in space, we reasoned that they will share neighbors and have correlated interaction profiles.

This process dramatically sharpened the plaid pattern (Fig. 3C); 71% of the resulting matrix entries represent statistically significant correlations ($P \leq 0.05$).

The **plaid pattern** suggests that each chromosome can be decomposed into two sets of loci (arbitrarily labeled A and B) such that contacts within each set are enriched and contacts between sets are depleted.

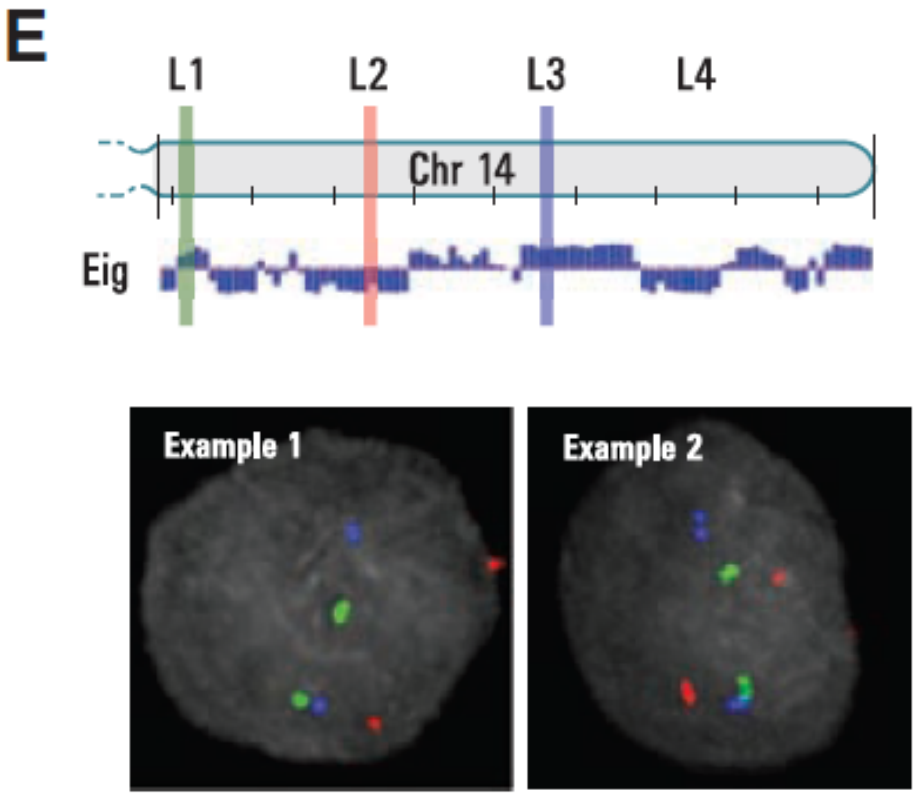
Principle Component Analysis

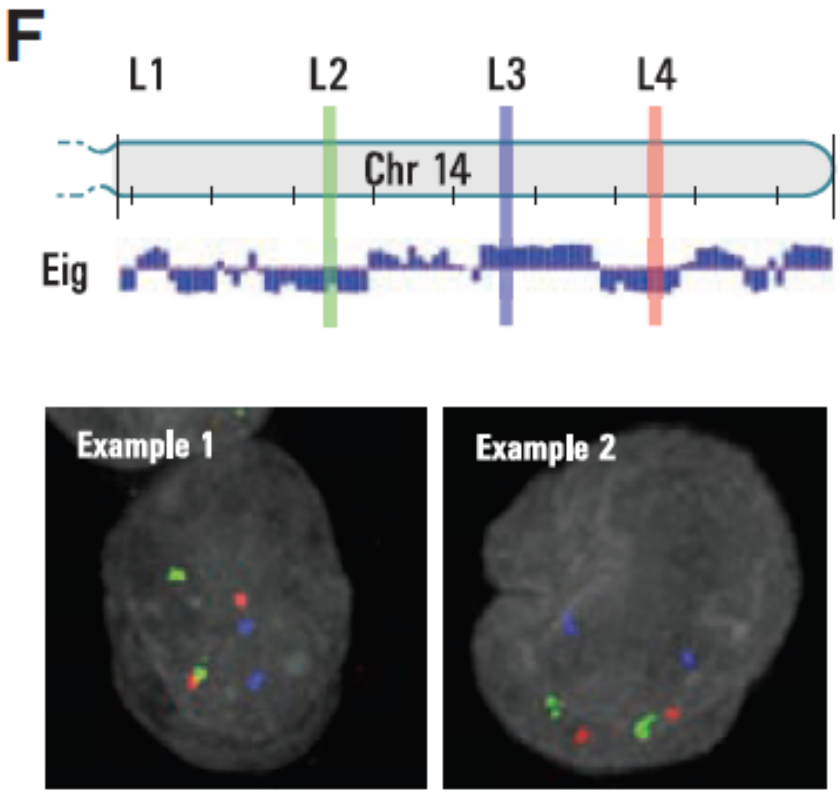


The first two principal components (PC) clearly corresponded to the plaid pattern (positive values defining one set, negative values the other).

The entire genome can be partitioned into two spatial compartments such that greater interaction occurs within each compartment rather than across compartments.

FISH Validation of Two Compartments



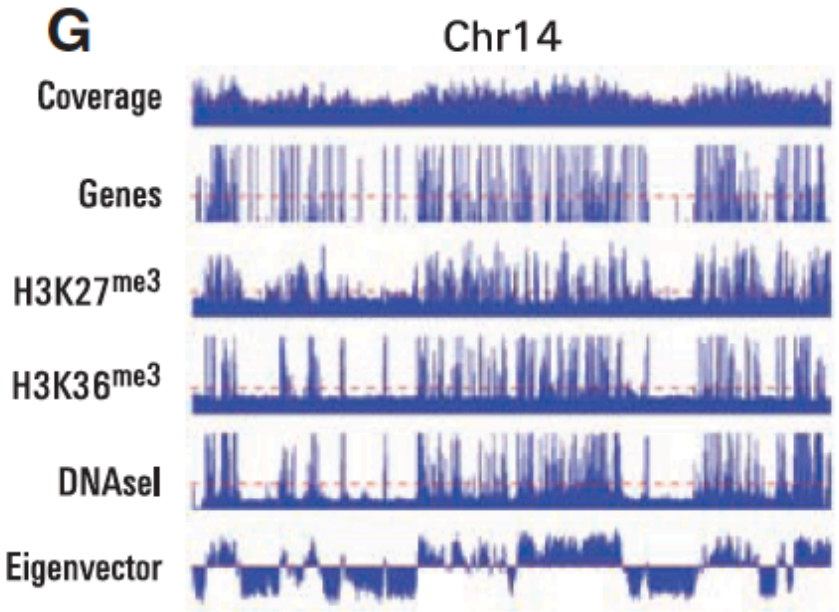


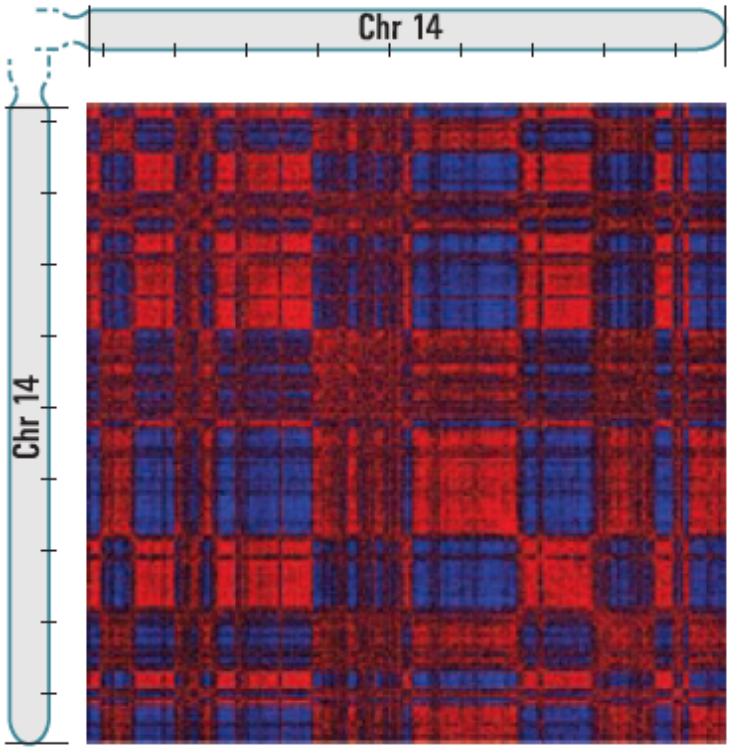
L1 – L3: Compartment A
L2 – L 4: Compartment B

Contacts and Physical Distance Measured by FISH

- A strong correlation was observed between the number of Hi-C reads m_{ij} and the 3D distance between locus i and locus j as measured by FISH [Spearman's r = –0.916, P = 0.00003], suggesting that Hi-C read count may serve as a proxy for distance.
- Pairs of loci in compartment B showed a consistently higher interaction frequency at a given genomic distance than pairs of loci in compartment A. This suggests that compartment B is more densely packed.

Open More Accessible, Gene Rich Compartment VS less Accessible

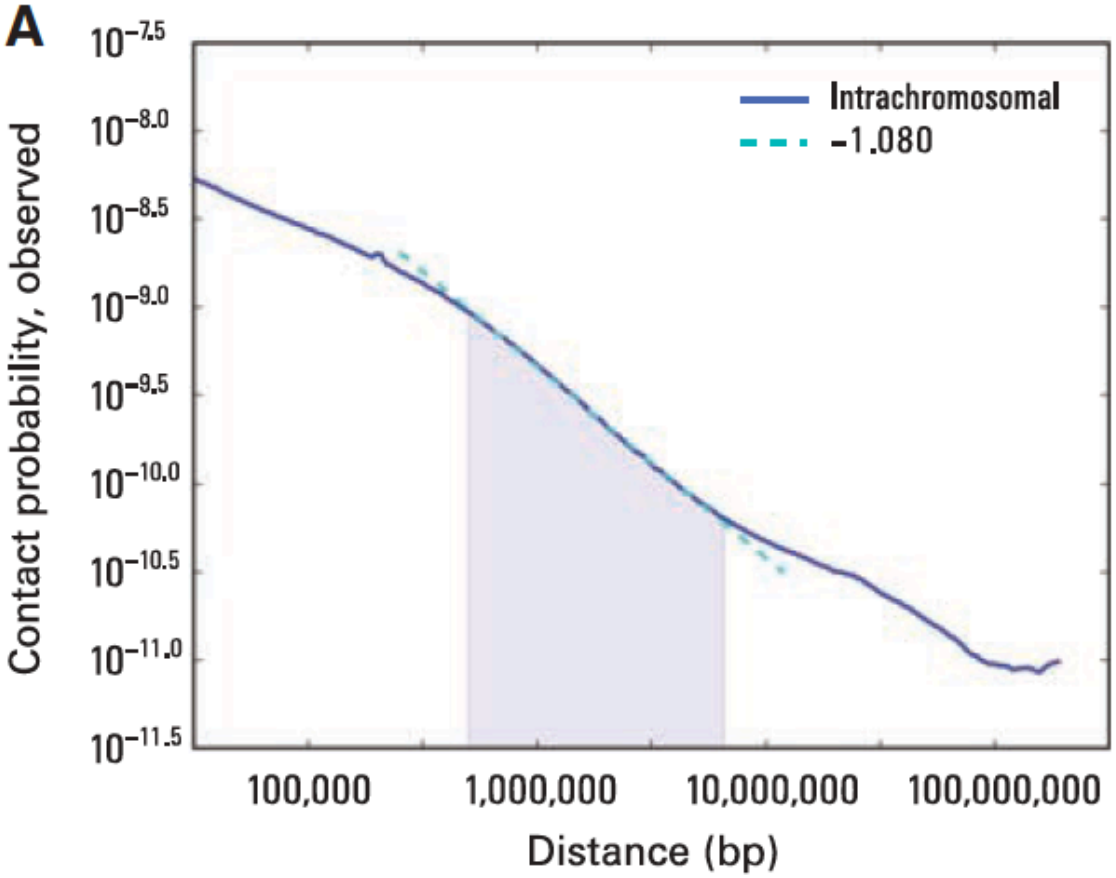




H3K27/H3K36: activating/repressive chromatin Marks

DNAseI: deoxyribonuclease I, sensitivity, measure chromatin accessibility

Contact Probability VS Genomic Distance (Power Law Distribution)



Contact probability as a function of genomic distance averaged across the genome (blue) shows a power law scaling between 500 kb and 7 Mb (shaded region) with a slope of –1.08 (fit shown in cyan).

When plotted on log-log axes, I(s) exhibits a prominent power law scaling between ~500 kb and ~7 Mb, where contact probability scales as s^{-1}. This range corresponds to the known size of open and closed chromatin domains.

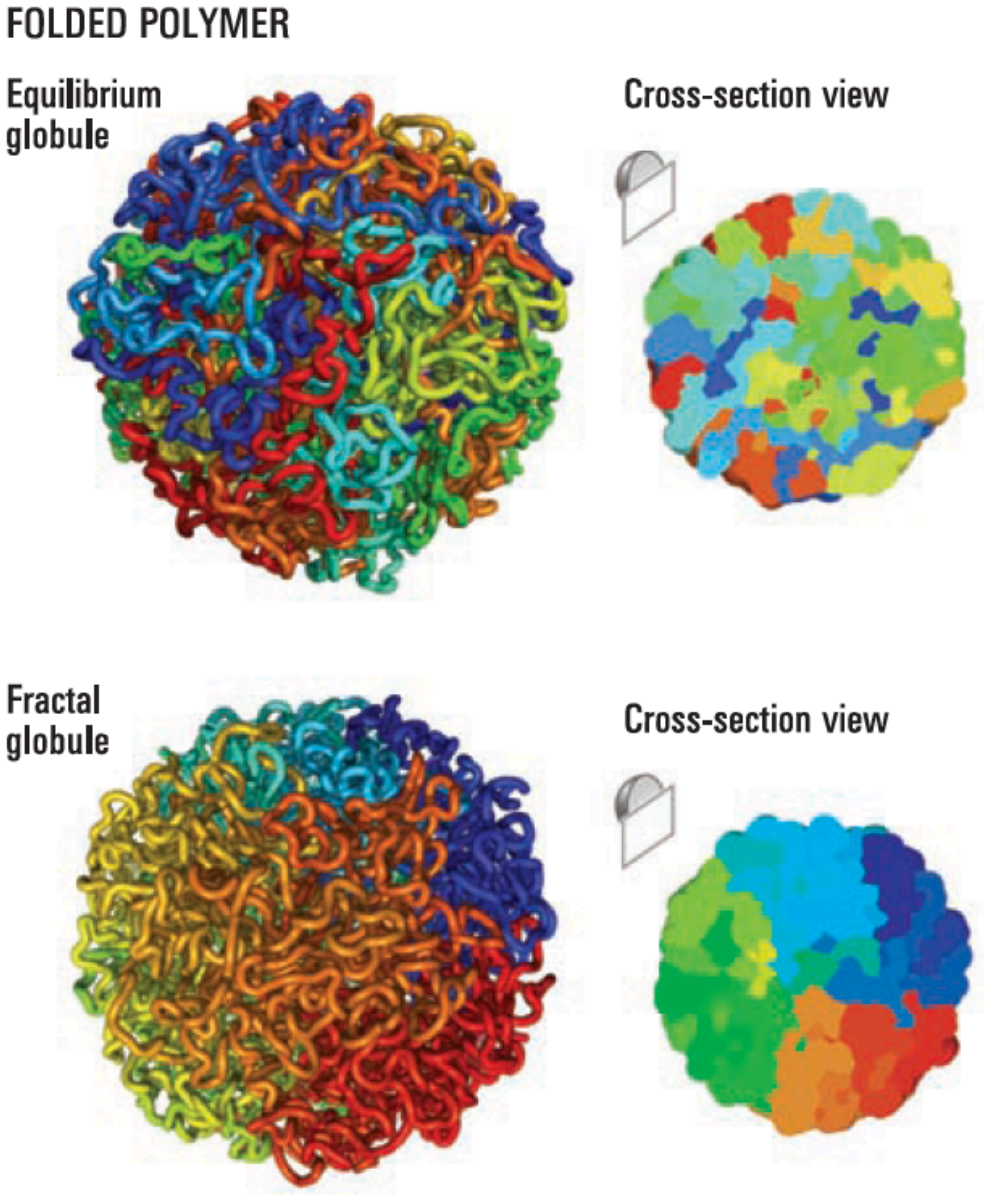
Genome 3D Model

- **Power-law** dependencies can arise from polymer like behavior.
- **Equilibrium globule**: a compact, densely knotted configuration originally used to describe a polymer in a poor solvent at equilibrium
- **Fractal Model**: This highly compact state is formed by an unentangled polymer when it crumples into a series of small globules in a “beads-on-a-string” configuration. These beads serve as monomers in subsequent rounds of spontaneous crumpling until only a single globule of globules-of-globules remains.

Fractal Model

- Lack knots and would facilitate unfolding and refolding, for example, during gene activation, gene repression, or the cell cycle.
- In a fractal globule, contiguous regions of the genome tend to form spatial sectors whose size corresponds to the length of the original region.
- In contrast, an equilibrium globule is highly knotted and lacks such sectors; instead, linear and spatial positions are largely decorrelated

Comparison of Two Models

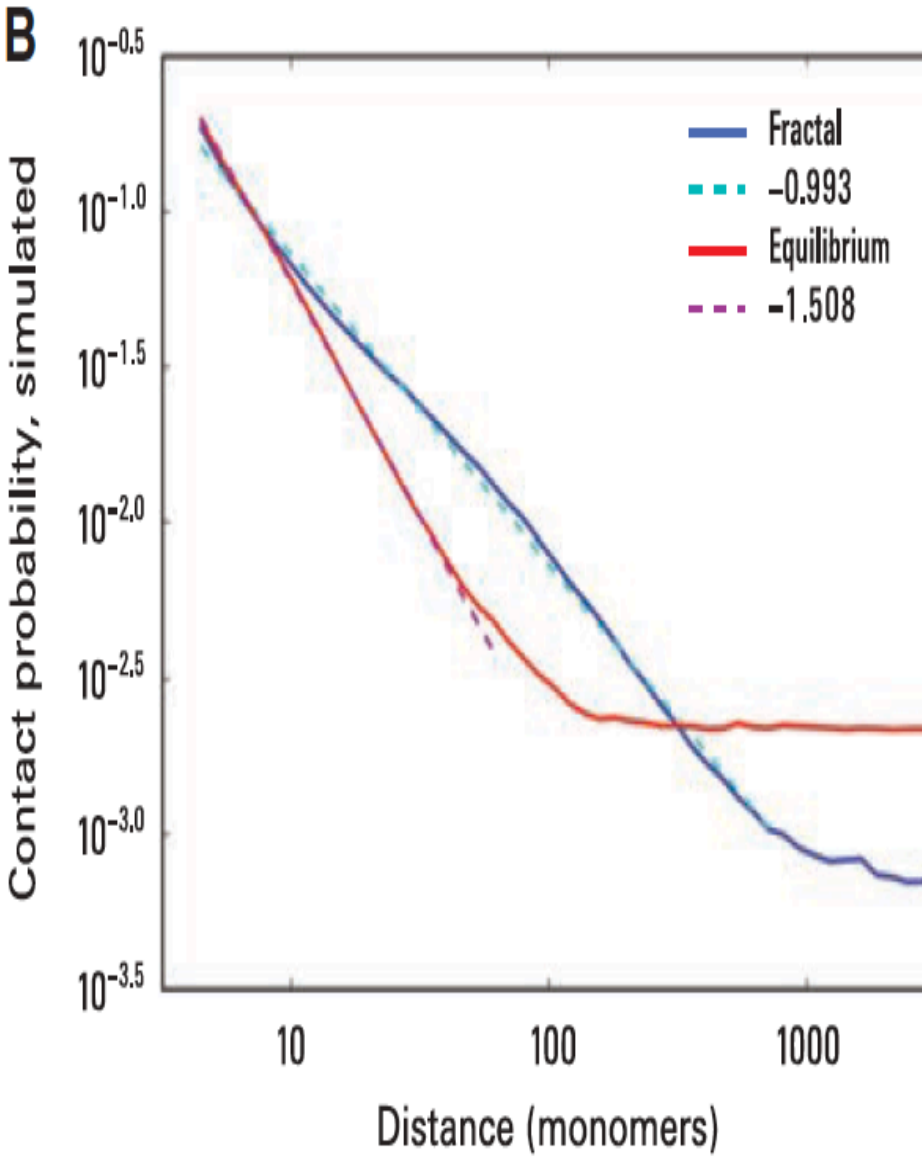


Consistency Checking

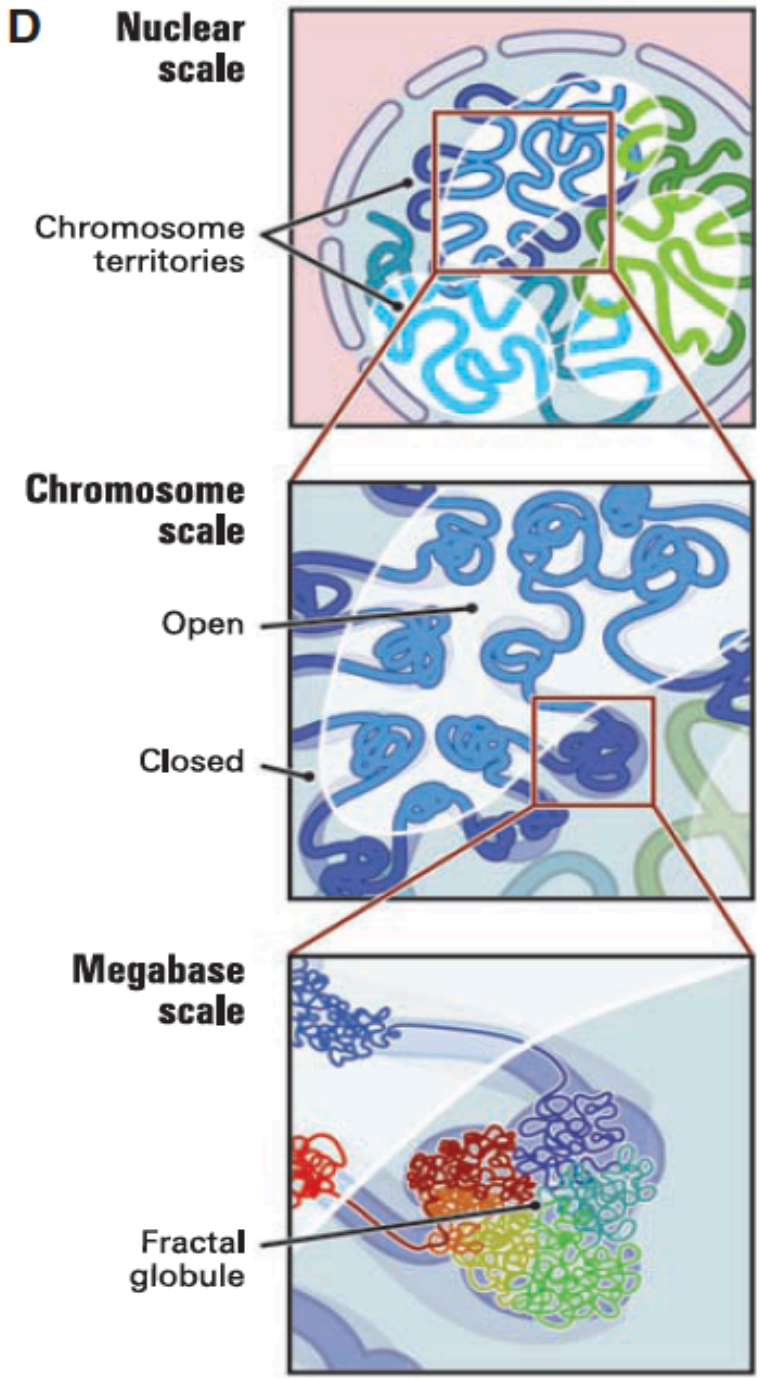
- The **equilibrium globule model predicts that contact probability will scale as $s^{-3/2}$**, which we do not observe in our data.
- **We analytically derived the contact probability for a fractal globule and found that it decays as s^{-1}**; this corresponds closely with the prominent scaling we observed ($s^{-1.08}$).
- **3D distance between pairs of loci: $s^{1/2}$ for an equilibrium globule, $s^{1/3}$ for a fractal globule.** Although 3D distance is not directly measured by Hi-C, we note that a recent paper using 3D-FISH reported an $s^{1/3}$ scaling for genomic distances between 500 kb and 2 Mb

MCMC Simulation Validation

- Monte Carlo simulations to construct ensembles of fractal globules and equilibrium globules (500 each).
- Contact probability (for fractal globules, s^{-1}, and for equilibrium globules, $s^{-3/2}$)
- 3D distance (for fractal globules $s^{1/3}$, for equilibrium globules $s^{1/2}$)
- Lack of entanglements and the formation of spatial sectors within a fractal globule.



Multi-Scale Fractal Model



Hi-C Data Analysis II

Z. Wang, R. Cao, K. Taylor, A. Briley, C. Caldwell, J. Cheng. **The Properties of Genome Conformation and Spatial Gene Interaction and Regulation Networks of Normal and Malignant Human Cell Types**. PLoS ONE. 2013

Data Sets

- Primary human acute lymphoblastic leukemia (B-ALL) B-cell
- The MHH-CALL-4 B-ALL cell line (CALL4)
- The follicular lymphoma cell-line (RL)
- Sequenced by Illumina HiSeq 2000

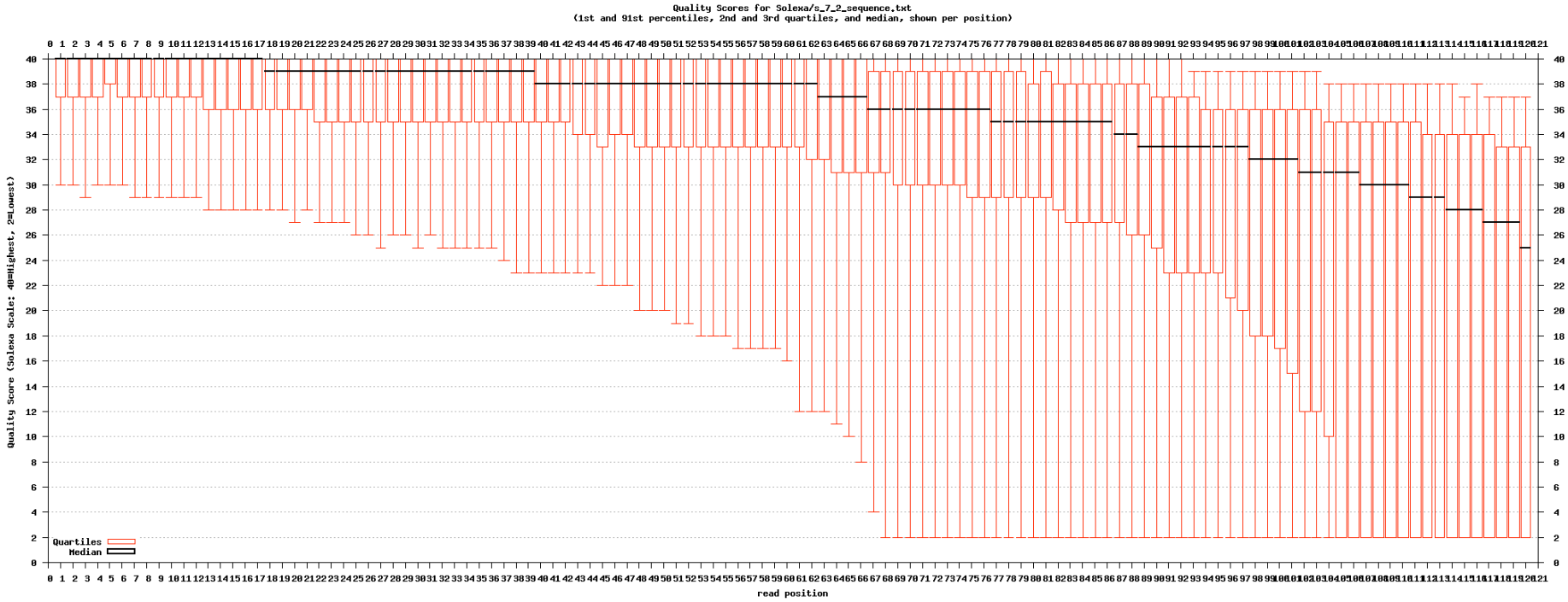
Number of Reads of the samples

Samples	Total number of reads	Utilized for analysis
Normal B cell	12,887,282	YES
RL1	60,272,006	NO
RL2	61,043,078	NO
RL3	65,579,872	NO
RL4	125,256,746	YES
Call4_1	62,741,712	NO
Call4_2	62,607,906	NO
Call4_3	133,542,778	YES
ALL B-Cell	77,888,742	YES

Read coverage

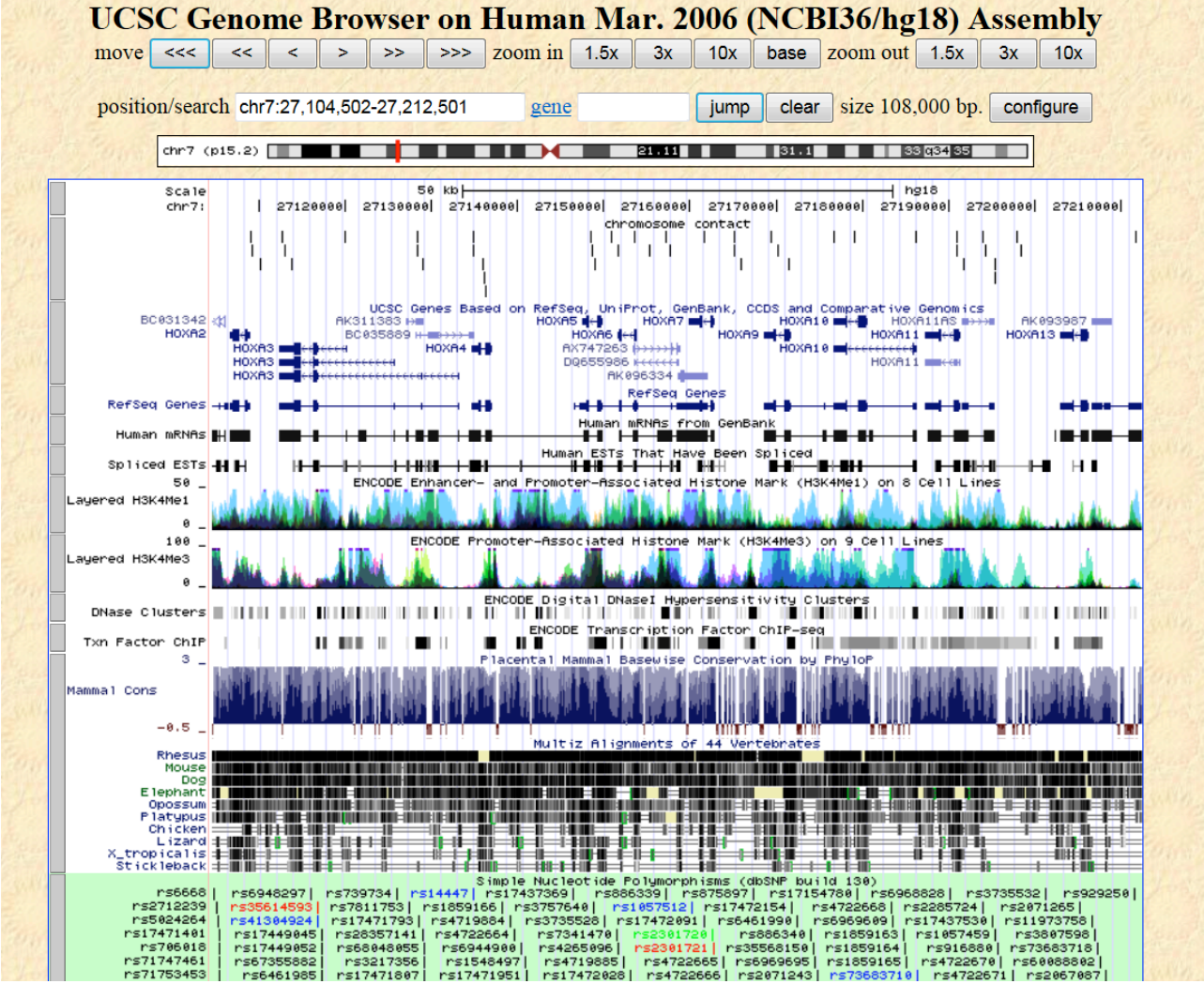
	Read coverage of gene region	Read coverage of non-gene region	Read length
Call4 cell line	2.81129121903121	2.35780895	100
RL cell line	1.47413416423764	1.14648699	100
Normal B-cell	0.186290512630489	0.1725446	76
ALL B-cell	1.788587532589	1.49037874	120

Read Quality

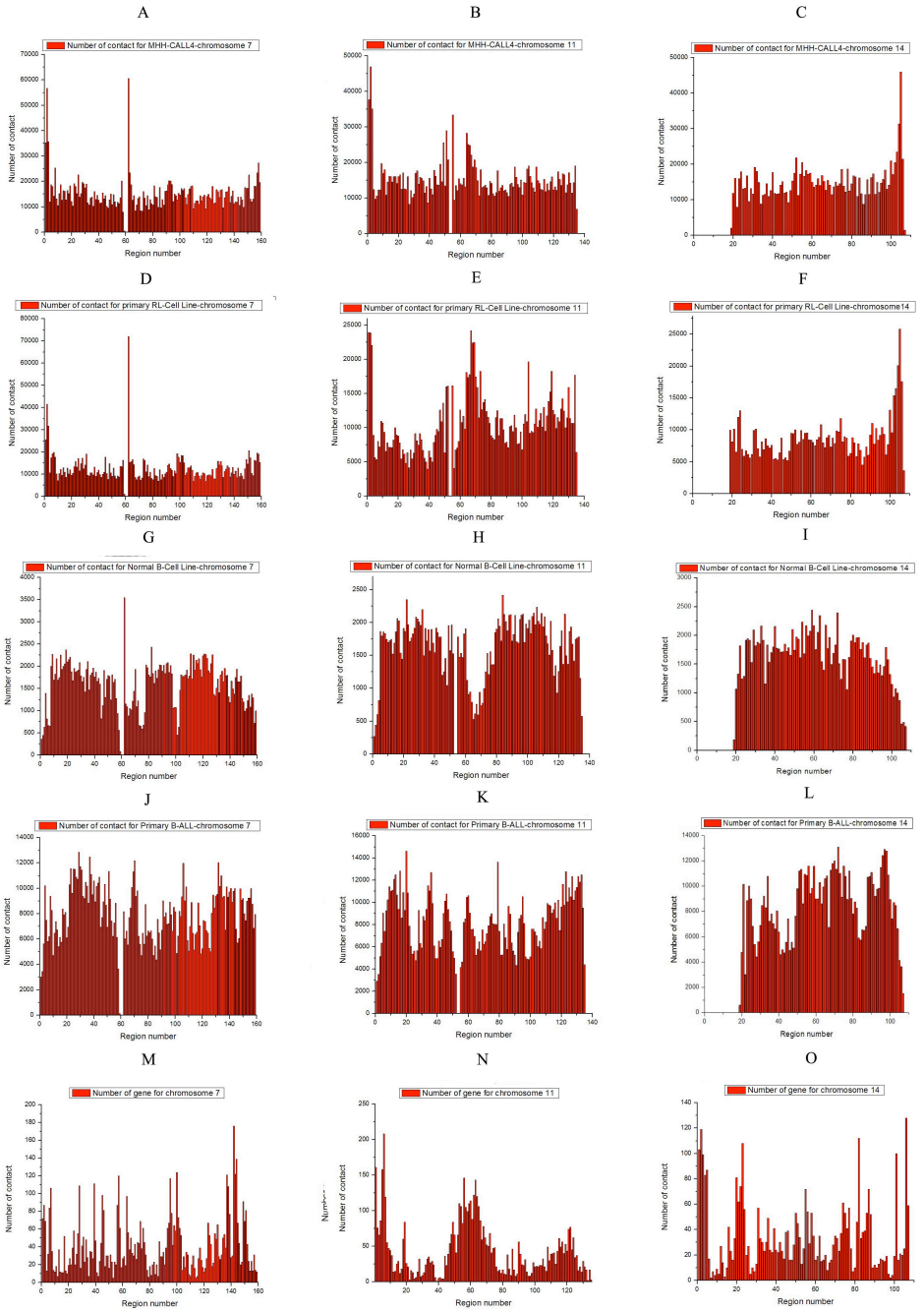


The sequencing quality score at a position is calculated as $Q_{solexa} = -10\log_{10}\frac{p}{1-p}$, where p is the probability of a sequencing error at the position. A score 30 means the probability of a sequencing error at the position is ~ 0.001. A score 20 or above may be considered acceptable.

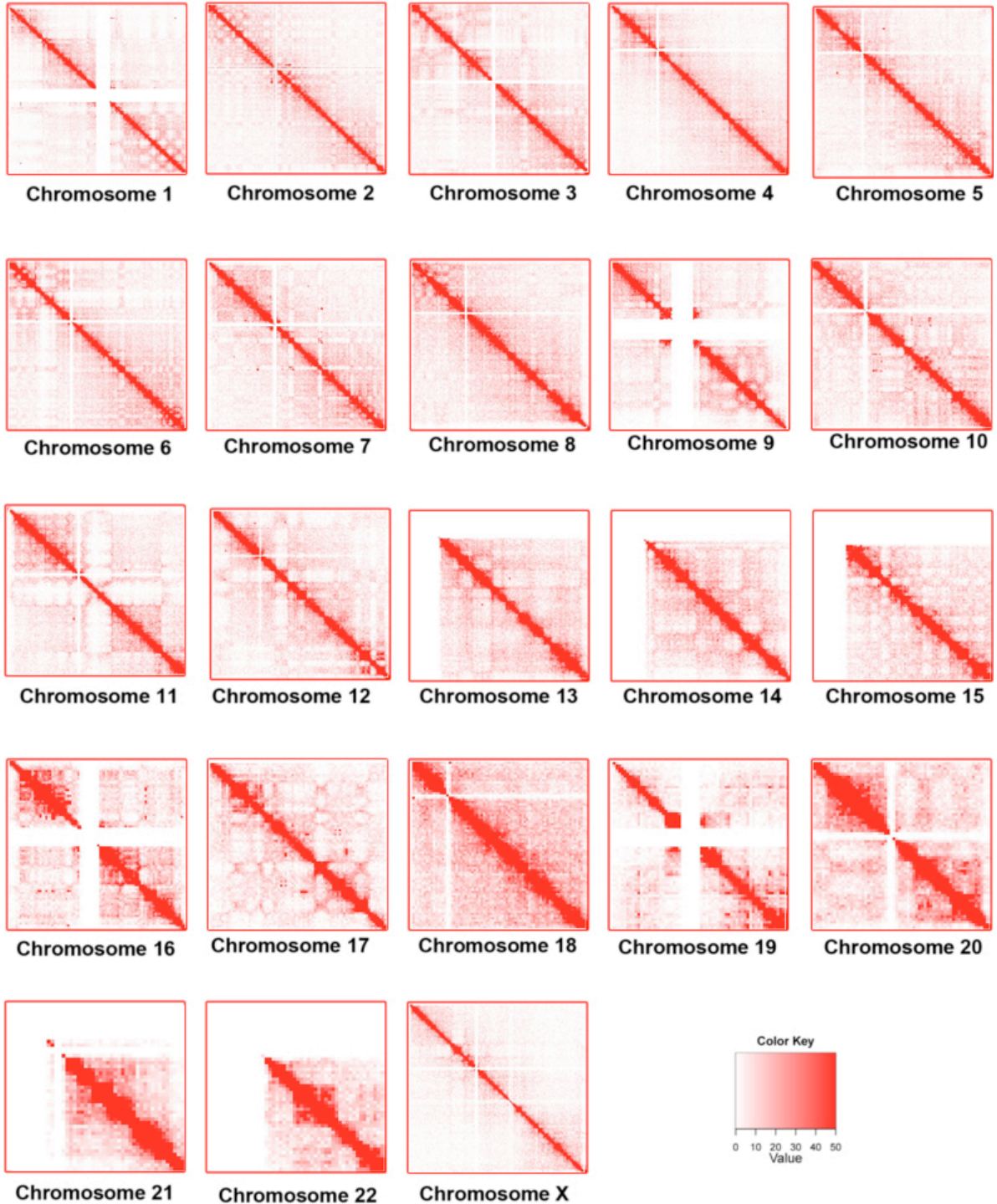
Mapping Reads to Human Genome



Plots of Contact Numbers against Regions of Chromosomes 7, 11, 14 (CALL4, RL, normal B-Cell, Primary B-ALL)



Un-normalized intra-chromosomal heat maps for primary ALL B-Cell



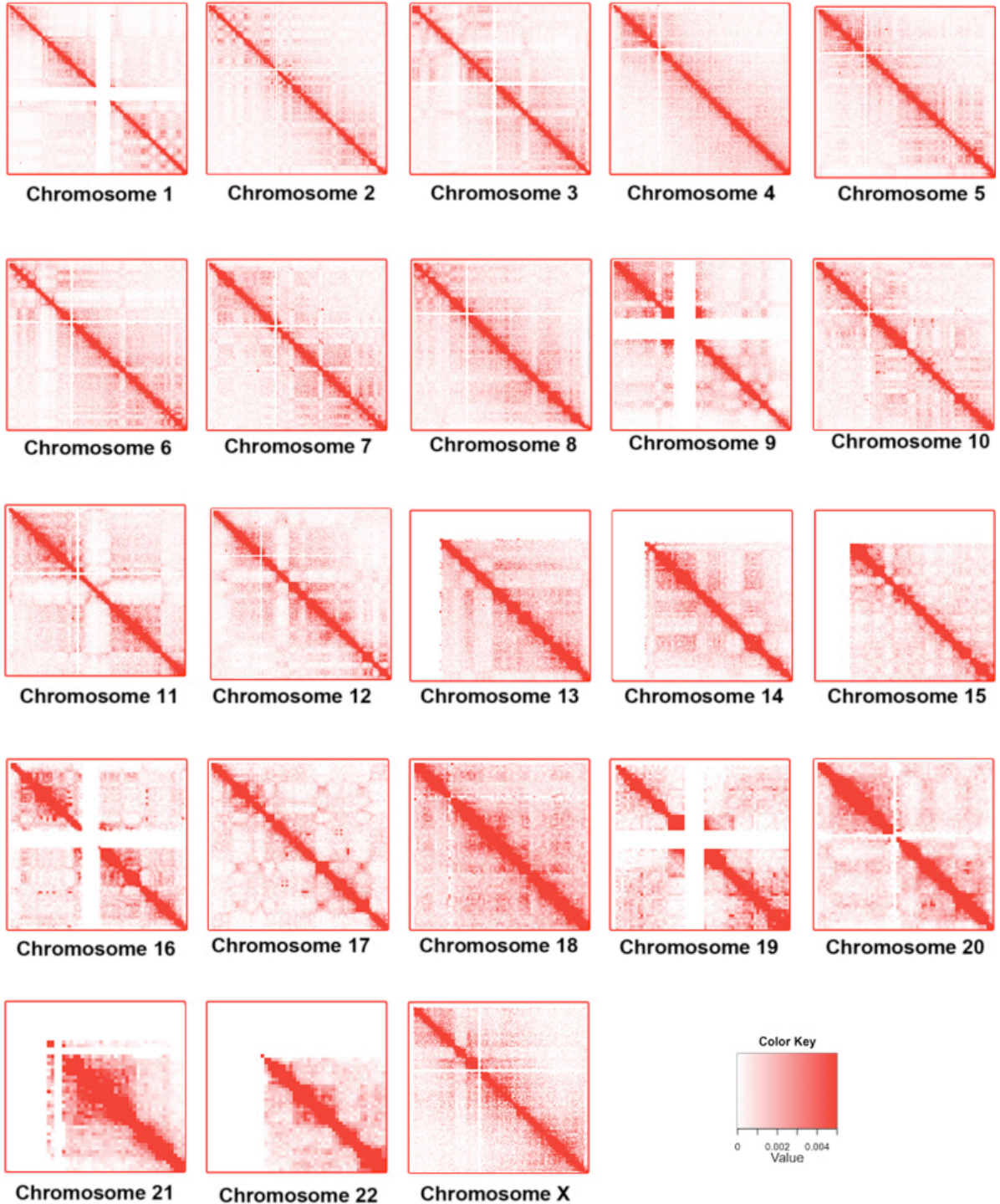
maps for primary ALL B-Cell

Sequential Component Normalization:

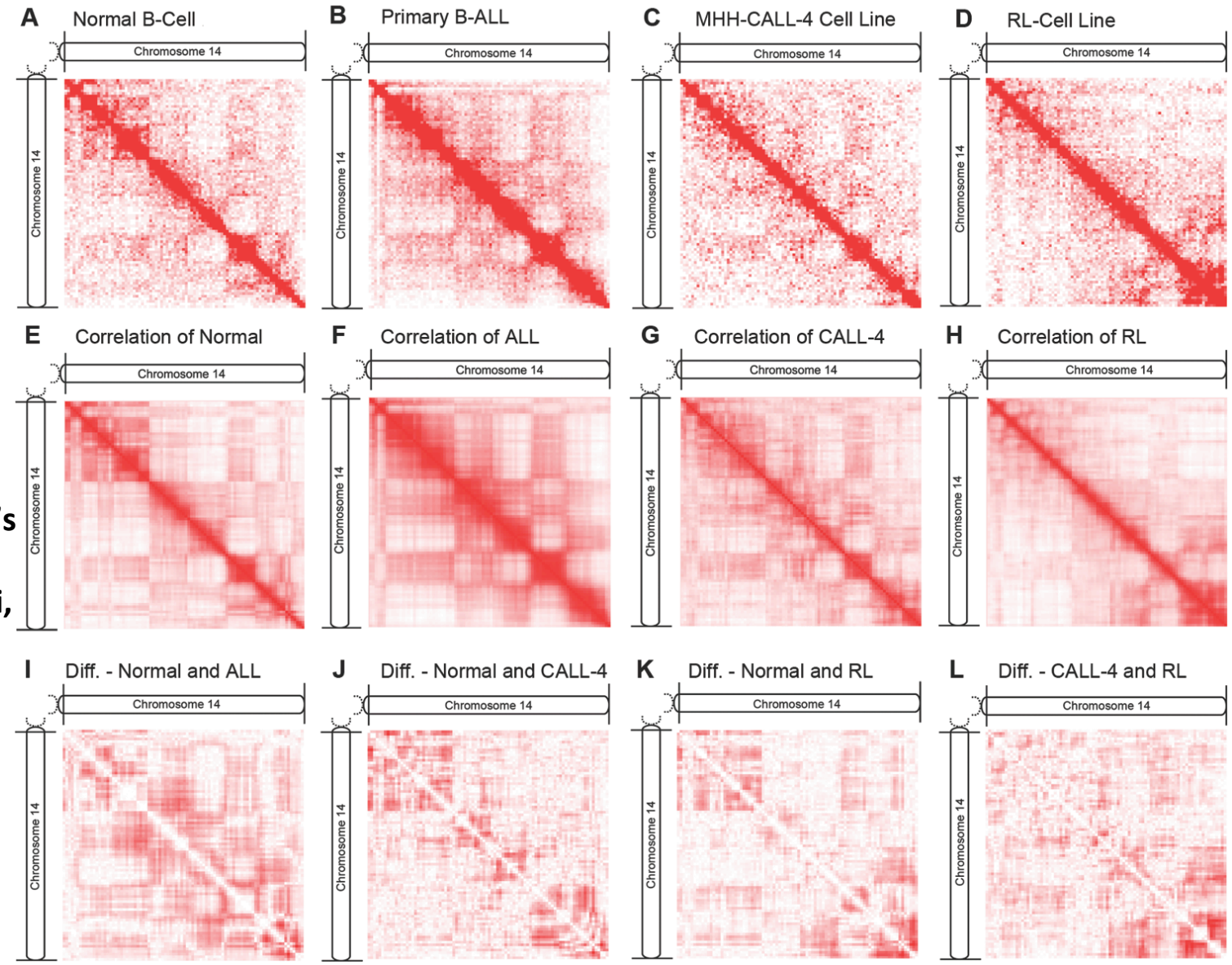
M[i,j] / |M[i]|

M[i,j] / |M[j]|

Repeat until symmetric



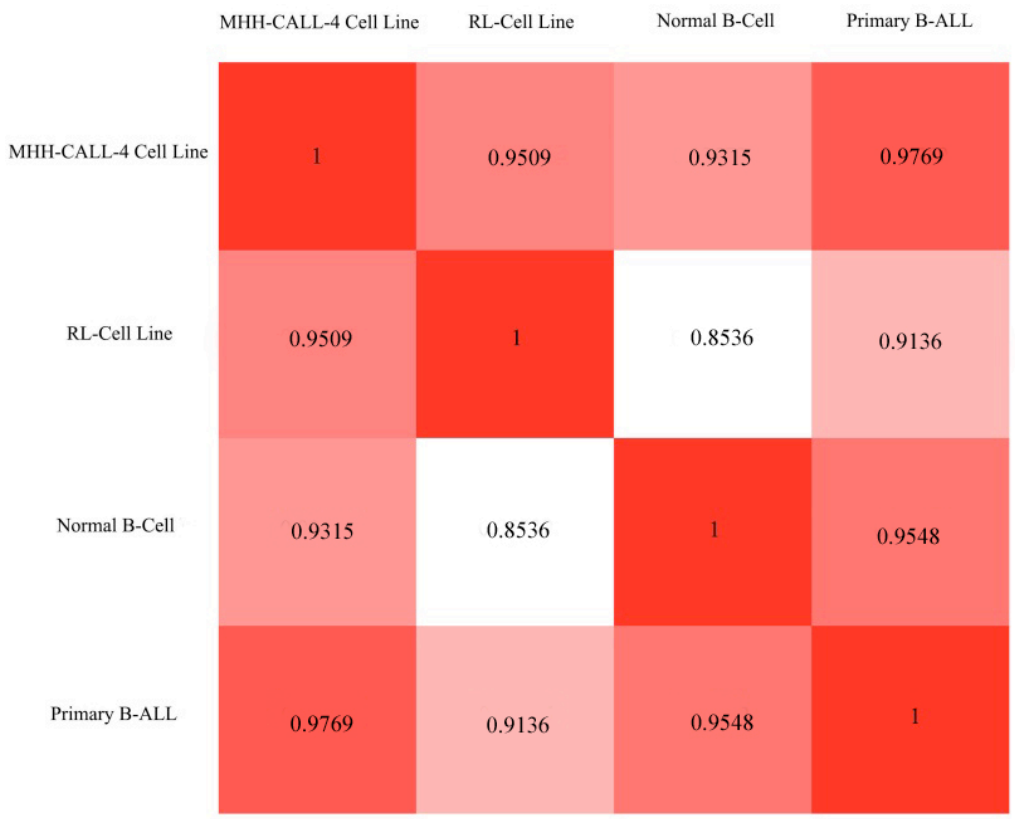
Intra-Chromosomal Contacts



Correlation Map
C[i,j] = Person's Correlation Between row i, column j

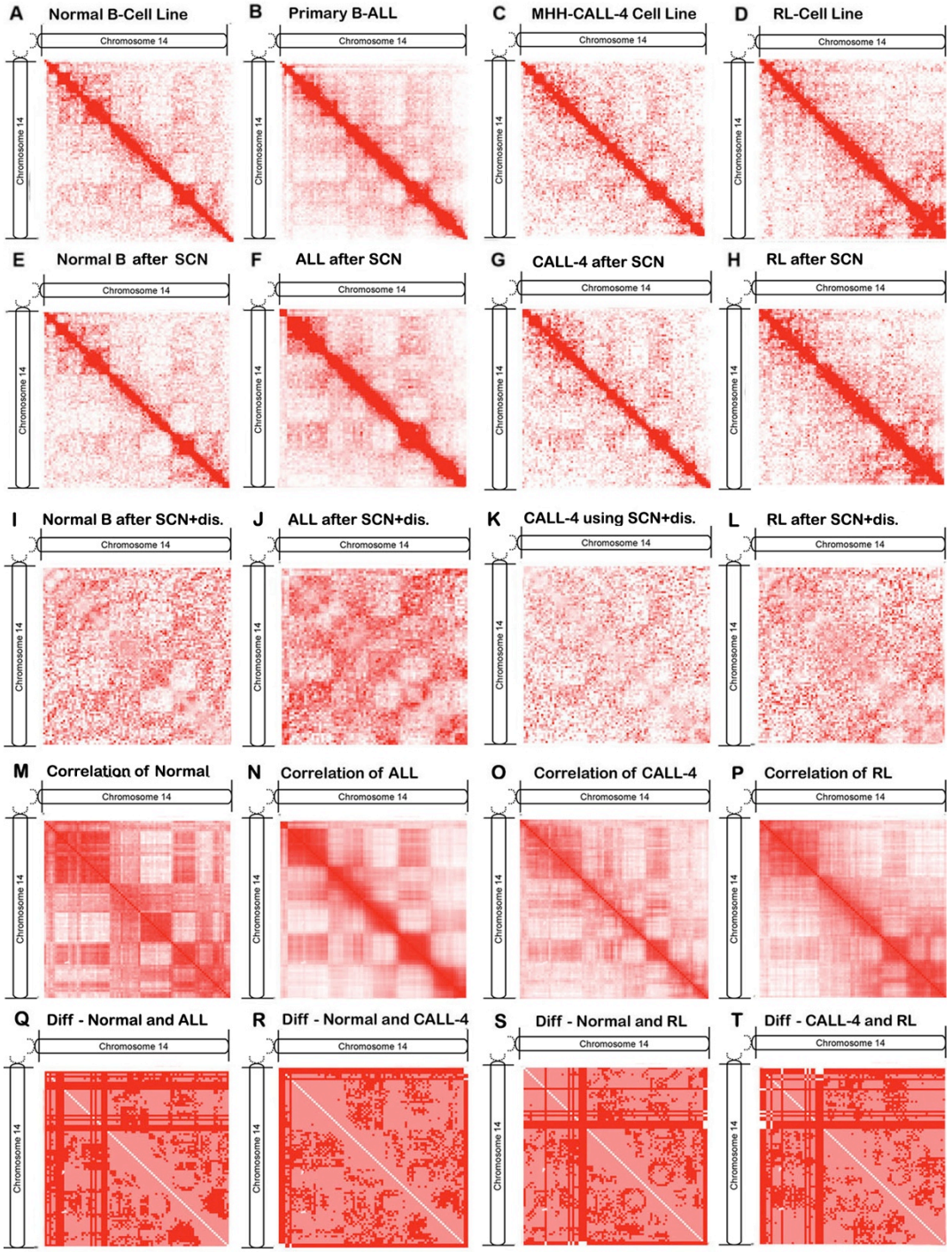
Plaid Pattern

Contact Correlation Between Cell Types

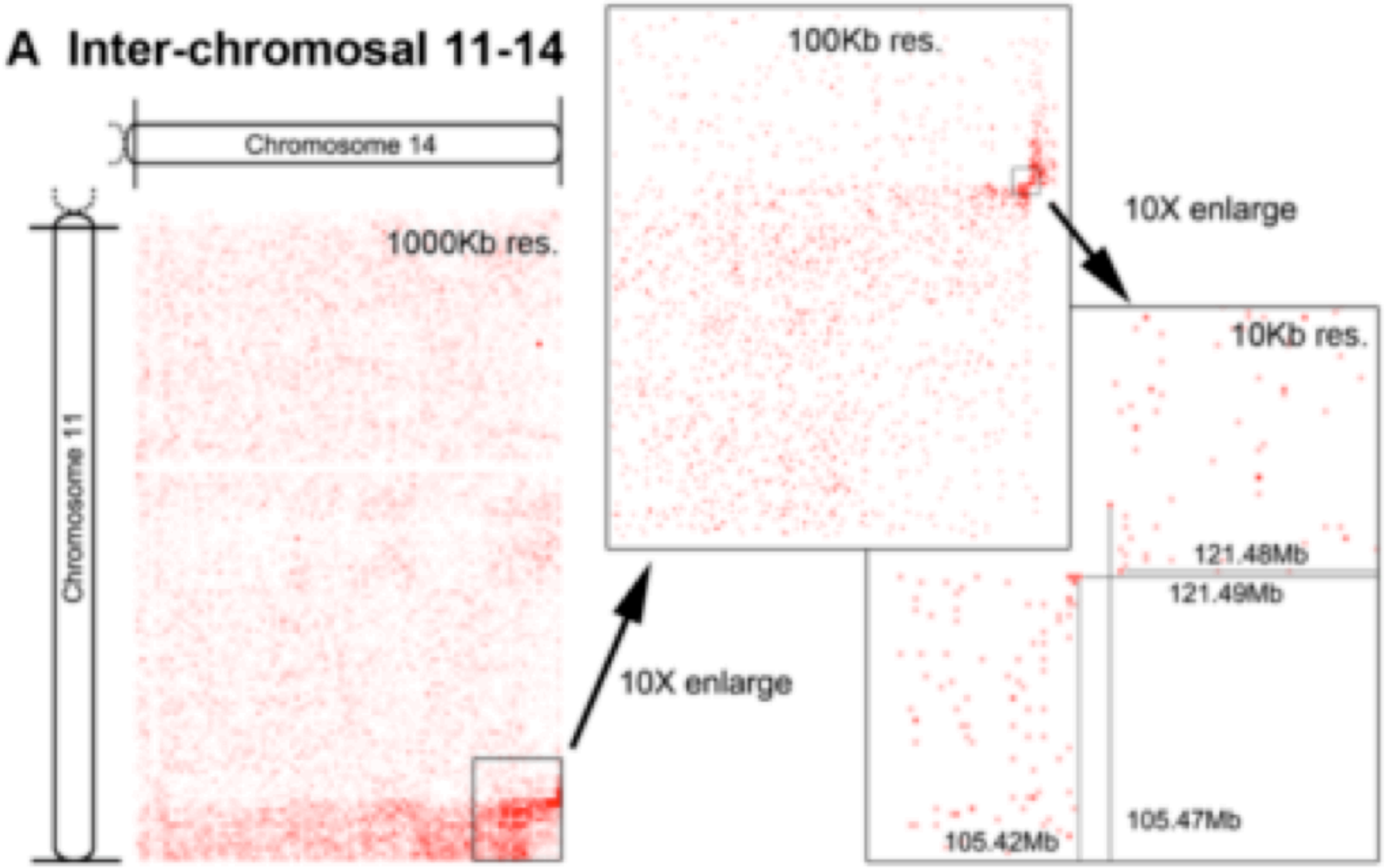


Correlate intra-contact numbers of 23 pairs of chromosomes

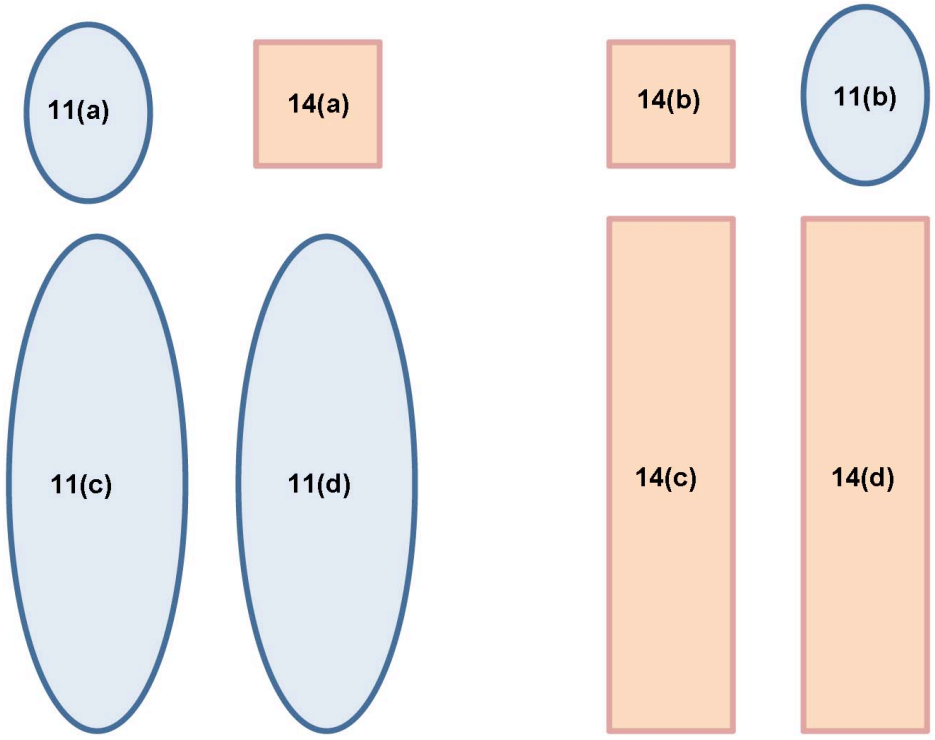
Comparison of Maps Using Genomic Distance and SCN Normalizations



Inter-Chromosome Contacts and Chromosome Translocation



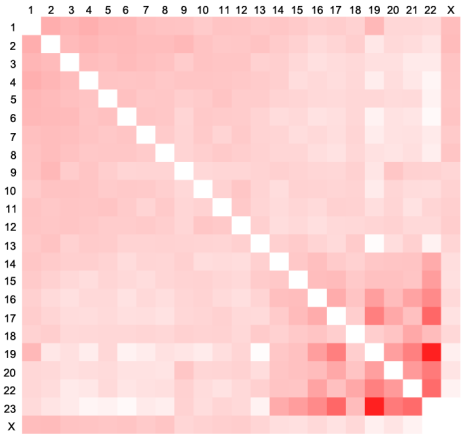
Cancer Causing Chromosome Translocation



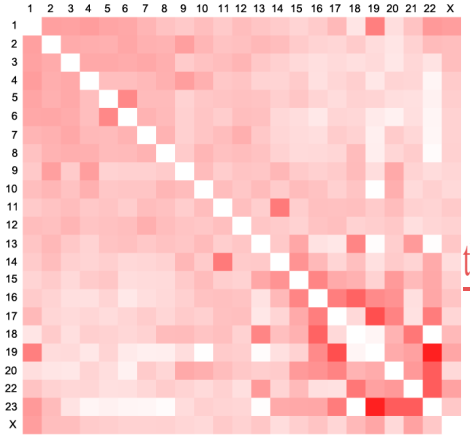
- Reconstruction of translocated chromosomes
- Two cancer related genes

Comparison of Inter-Chromosome Contact Profiles of Different Cells

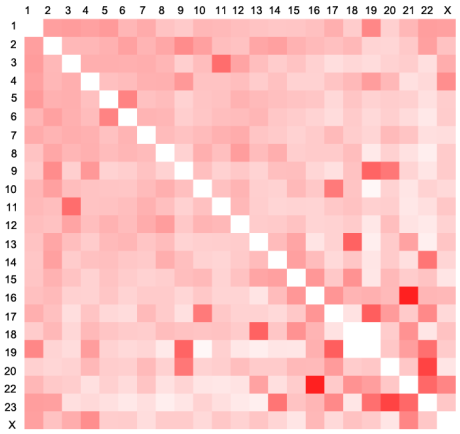
A Normal B-Cell Line



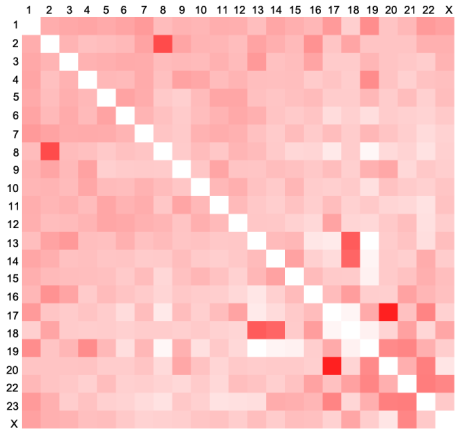
B Primary B-ALL



C MHH-CALL-4 Cell Line



D RL-Cell Line



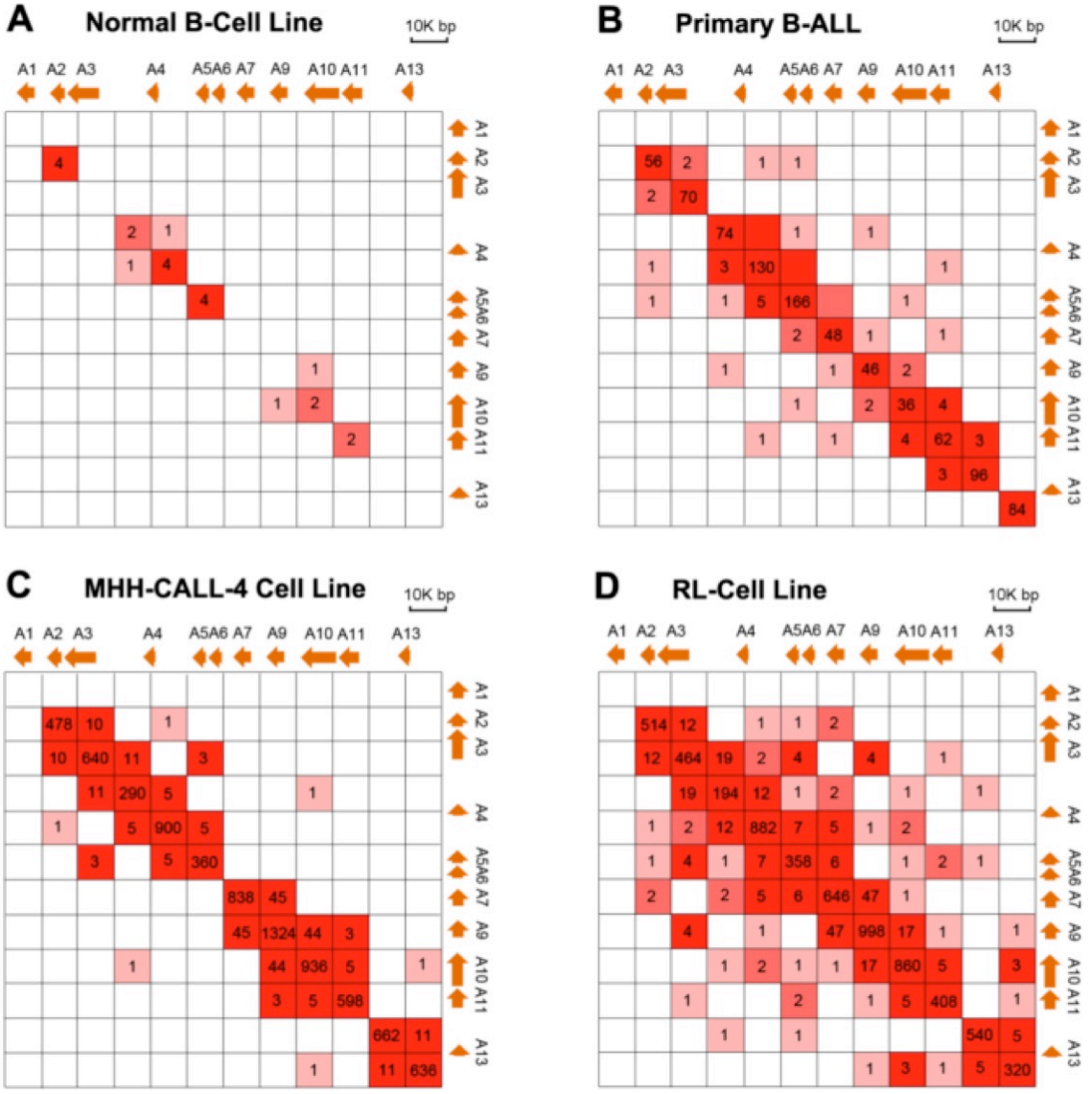
the expected number of contacts between chromosome *i* and *j* was calculated by

$$E_{i,j} = R_i \times R_j \times N_{INTER}$$

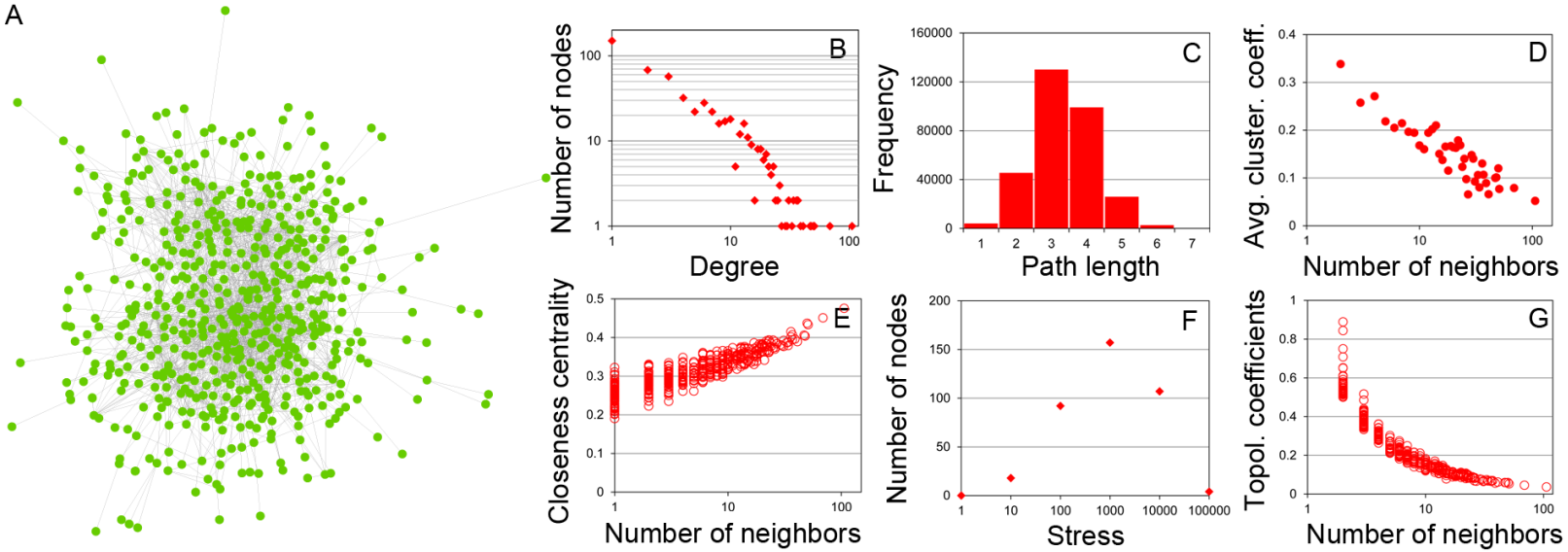
Gene-Gene Contact Map of HoxA Gene Cluster:

HoxA gene region (27,104,502 – 27,212,501) on chromosome 7,

Transcription factor controlling embrynoic development



Intra-Chromosome Gene-Gene Interaction Network of Chr. 14 of Call4 Cell Line



Applications?

Spatial gene interaction

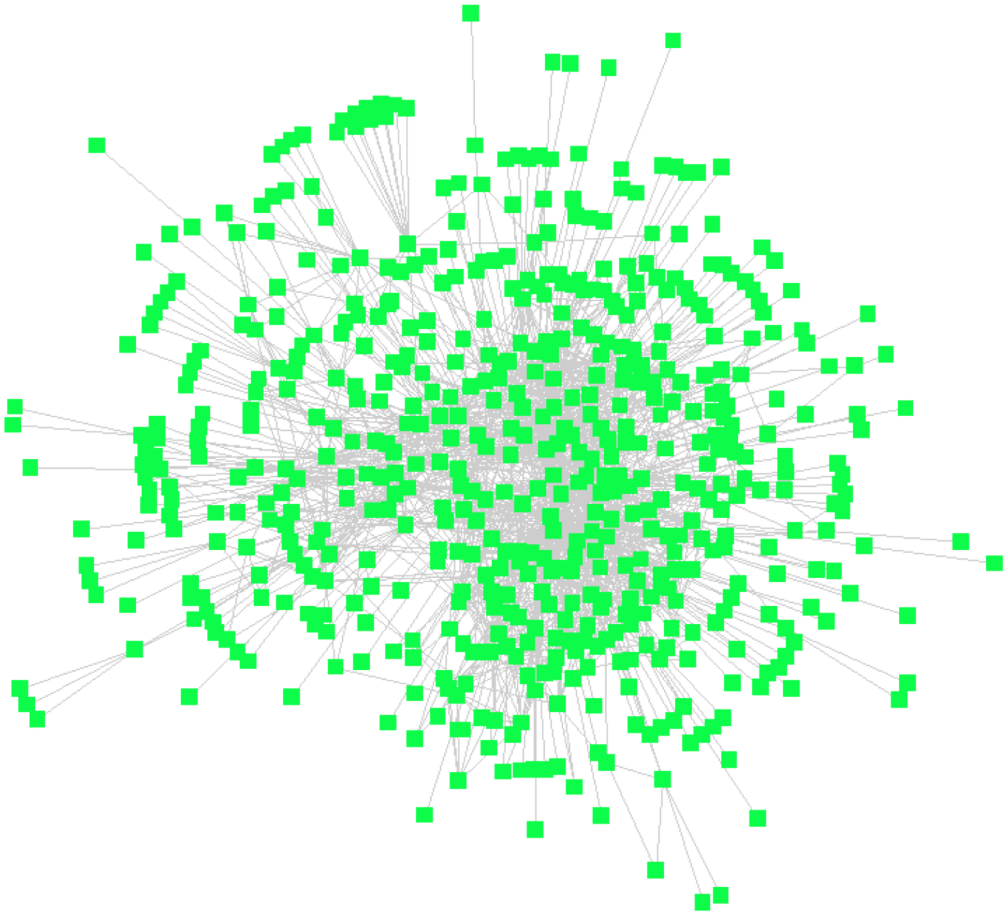
Gene function

Transcription efficiency

Scale free network: power law, short path, hub genes

Gene locations were determined by UCSC genome

Genome Wide TBS-TBS Interaction Network (Call4)

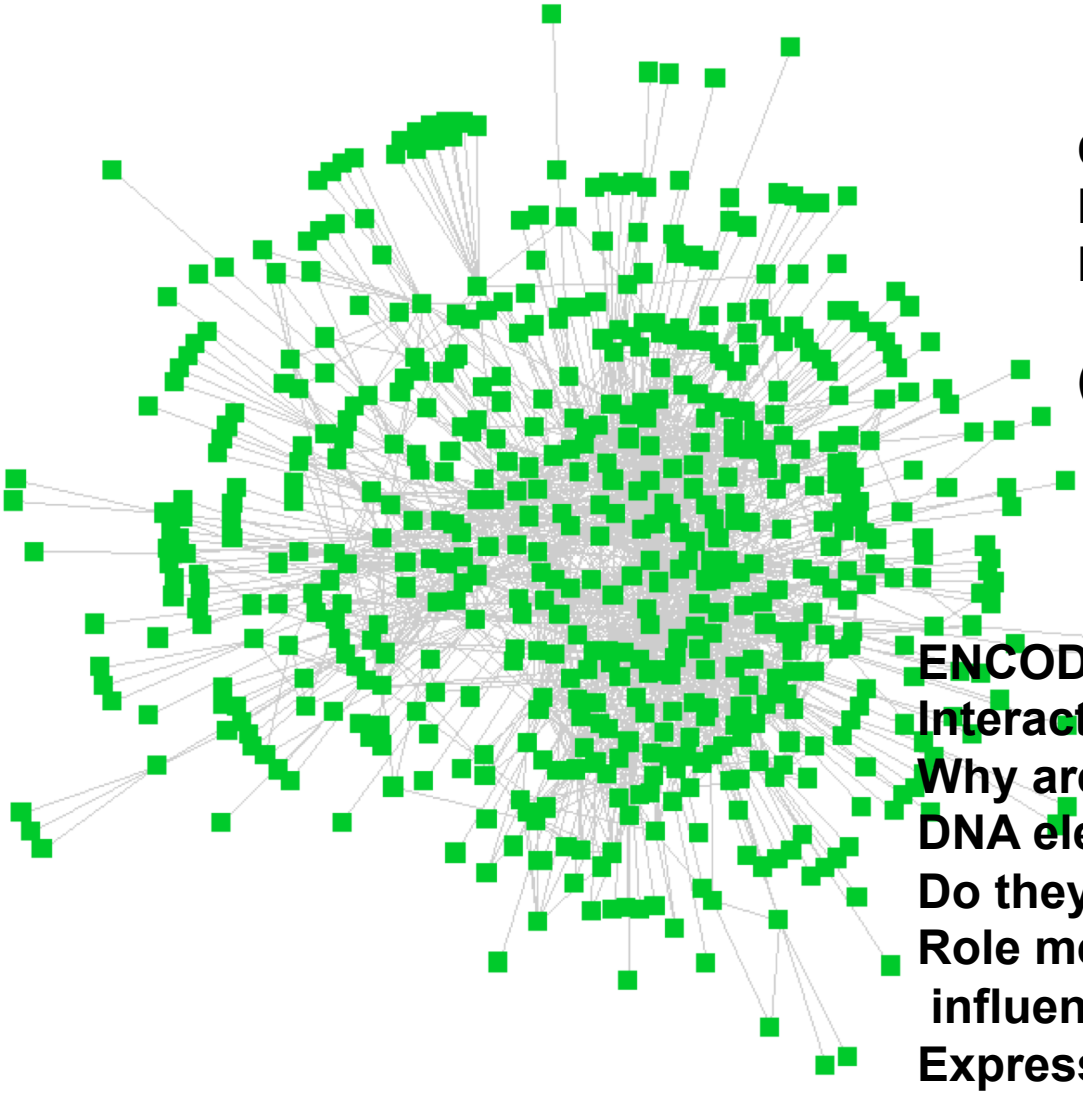


Question: why do TBSs form contact clusters and how?
Do they form control Module?

The definitions and coordinates of transcription factor binding sites were downloaded from Yale TFBS [31], which were identified by ChiP-seq experiments

Wang et al., submitted

Gene – TBS Interaction Network



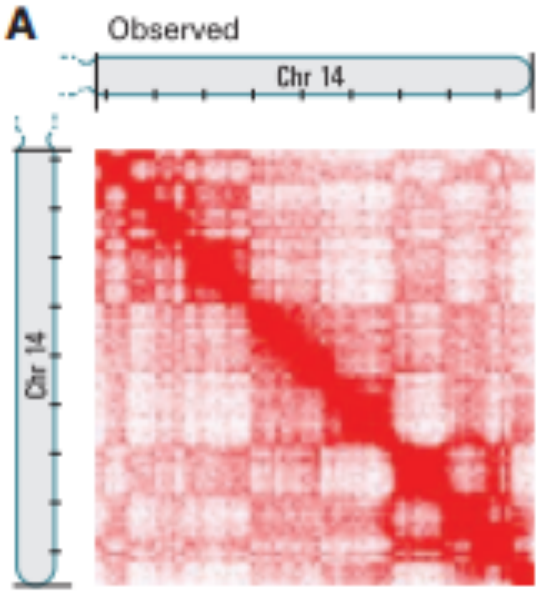
Question: can this explain long-range regulatory Relationships?

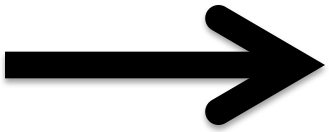
(promoter, enhancer, insulator)

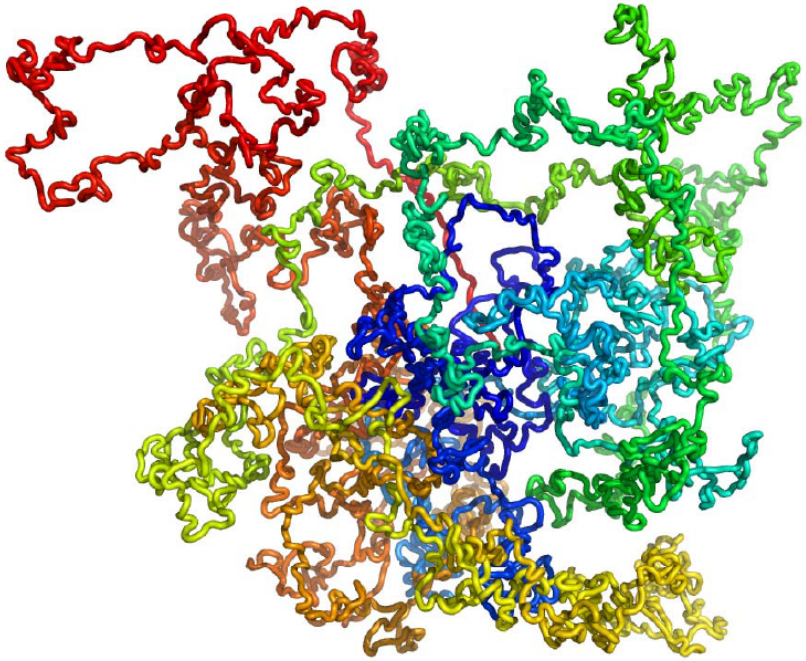
ENCODE: Coding/Non-Coding Interactions are not random. Why are the non-coding DNA elements not junk? Do they play a structural Role mediated by interaction (insulator) influencing gene Expression at least?

Wang et al., 2013

3D Genome Structure Modeling

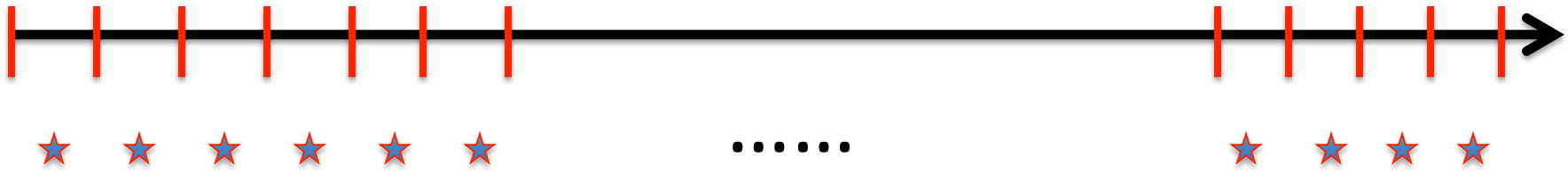






Trieu, Cheng, 2014

Spatial Representation of Chromsome or Genome

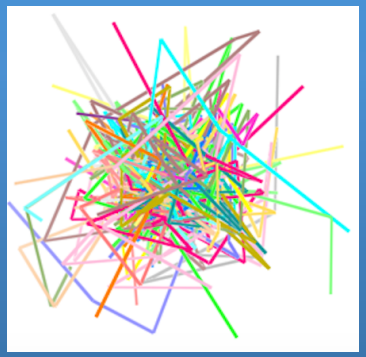


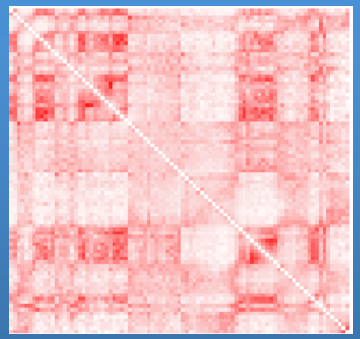
- **Divided into *N* equal-size (e.g. 1MB) consecutive units sequentially**
- **The center of a unit is denoted by a point and its coordinate (x, y, z)**

Trieu, Cheng, 2014

Contact Driven Structure Modeling

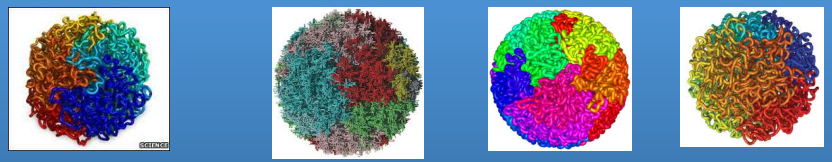
Random Structure





Normalized Contact Map

Permutation & Optimization



Trieu, Cheng, 2014

Opportunities

- Chromosome contact data can be generated easily and cheaply
- Chromosome contact data is rather reliable
- A 3D model of a genome is very valuable in studying spatial regulation of gene expression and methylation

Challenges

- Genome and chromosome is very large (3 billion nucleotide of human genome)
- Genome structure is very dynamic
- No known experimental genome structure other than some point distance data generated by FISH
- Relationship between contact and distance is not deterministic
- Unknown quantities

Distance-Based Approach

- **Convert interaction frequency (contact number) into distance**
- **Translate distance into (x, y, z) coordinates**

A MCMC Approach

M. Rousseau, J. Fraser, M.A. Ferraiuolo, J. Dostie, M. Blanchette. ***Three-dimensional modeling of chromatin structure from interaction frequency data using Markov chain Monte Carlo sampling***. BMC Bioinformatics, 2011.

MCMC5C

- Formulate a probabilistic model linking 5C/Hi-C data to physical distances
- **Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC)** approach called MCMC5C to generate a representative sample from the posterior distribution over structures from IF data.

MCMC5C

- Structural properties (base looping, condensation, and local density) were defined in the models

- Applied these methods to a biological model of human myelomonocyte cellular differentiation and identified distinct chromatin conformation signatures (CCSs) corresponding to each of the cellular states.

- run on Hi-C data and produce a model of human chromosome 14 at 1Mb resolution that is consistent with previously observed structural properties as measured by 3D-FISH.

Other Existing Methods

- **5C3D (Fraser et al.)**: translates IF values into physical distance estimates and then uses a gradient descent approach to find the 3D conformations.

Other Existing Methods

- **Bau et al.** Interactions are modeled with springs whose equilibrium length depends on the observed IF values, subject to certain constraints based on the structure of the 30-nm fiber, optimized by Integrative Modeling Platform.

Other Existing Methods

- **Duan et al.,** convert interaction frequencies to Euclidean distances and then seek conformation minimizing the misfit, with addition of a set of clash avoidance constraints and a few prior known knowledge about the yeast genome organization. The constrained optimization problem is solved to find the best structure.

Possible Drawbacks of Existing Methods

- Objective function (sum of square difference between predicted and derived distance) is debatable.
- Assume each IF is equally reliable.
- The absence of an underlying probabilistic model, preventing the calculation of confidence intervals on specific structural properties (e.g. distance between two genomic sites)

Probabilistic Model of Chromatin Conformation

- A chromosome is modeled as a continuous piece-wise linear curve in 3D.
- Theoretical interaction frequency between fragment i an j, denoted IF(i, j), is inversely correlated with the distance between two fragments in 3D conformation: **IF(i,j) = f(D_s(i,j)), where D_s(i,j) is the Euclidean distance between sites i and j and f is an appropriately chosen function**.

$$f(D_S(i,j)) \propto 1/D_S(i,j)^{\alpha}$$

Probabilistic Model of Observed IF and Theoretical IF

$$\widehat{IF}(i,j) | IF(i,j), \sigma(i,j)] =$$

$$N(\widehat{IF}(i,j); IF(i,j), \sigma(i,j)^2$$

re $N(x; \mu, \sigma^2)$ is the normal density functic

Observed IF and Theoretical IF (Hi-C)

$$\Pr[\hat{r}(i,j) \mid r(i,j)] = N(\hat{r}(i,j); r(i,j), r(i,j) + \kappa). \qquad (2)$$

The role of κ, which we set to 10, is to avoid having small read counts being assigned too low a variance.

Posterior Probability (Structure | IF data)

The observed data $\widehat{IF}$ defines a posterior distribution over the set of possible conformations of the chromatin: $\Pr[\mathbf{S}|\widehat{IF}] = \Pr[\widehat{IF}|\mathbf{S}] \cdot \Pr[\mathbf{S}]/\Pr[\widehat{IF}]$. Since there are no constraints imposed on the structure space and the probability of the observed data ($\widehat{IF}$) is constant with respect to $\mathbf{S}$, we get $\Pr[\mathbf{S}|\widehat{IF}] = \zeta \cdot \Pr[\widehat{IF}|\mathbf{S}]$, for some constant ζ, and thus

$$\Pr[\mathbf{S}|\widehat{IF}] = \zeta \cdot \prod_{i,j} \Pr[\widehat{IF}(i,j)|IF(i,j) = f(D_{\mathbf{S}}(i,j), \sigma(i,j))].$$

Sampling Conformations from Posterior Distribution to maximize probability

- A random structure R_0 is initially chosen to seed the process (t=0), where each point is placed randomly in a cube of side length 10*avg(f(IF)).
- Repeat: The current structure R_t is randomly perturbed to obtain a new structure $R_{t'}$. If $Pr[R_{t'}|IF] > Pr[R_t|IF]$, the perturbation is obtained and we set $R_{t+1} = R_{t'}$. Otherwise, we set $R_{t+1} = R_t$.
- For values of t sufficiently large, $Pr[R_t=S] = Pr[S|IF]$.

Random Structure Perturbation

- Randomly choose one point S(i) along the structure and moving it by a vector v randomly choosing within a sphere of radius r (e.g. r = 0.25 nm)
- The likelihood of the resulting structure is then quickly obtained from that of the old by updating the terms corresponding to the pairs of points involving i.

Assessing Mixing

- R_1, …, R_k of early iterations are highly dependent on R_0.
- Determine at what point m, the Markov process has mixed, i.e., R_m is independent of R_0
- After mixing, i.e. for k>= m, any sample R_k is representative of the target distribution. For d sufficiently large, R_k and R_{k+d} are independent.

Convergence Determination

- Run two independent chains R and R' in parallel, from independently chosen initial conformations R_0 and $R_{0'}$.
- Mixing is achieved if the samples $\{R_{k/2}, \ldots R_k\}$ and $\{R'_{k/2}, \ldots, R'_k\}$ cannot be distinguished from each other. Specifically, the average pairwise structural distances among R_k is compared to that between R_k and $R_{k'}$.
- After mixing is achieved, collect samples every d=k/20 iterations.

Clustering of Structure Ensembles

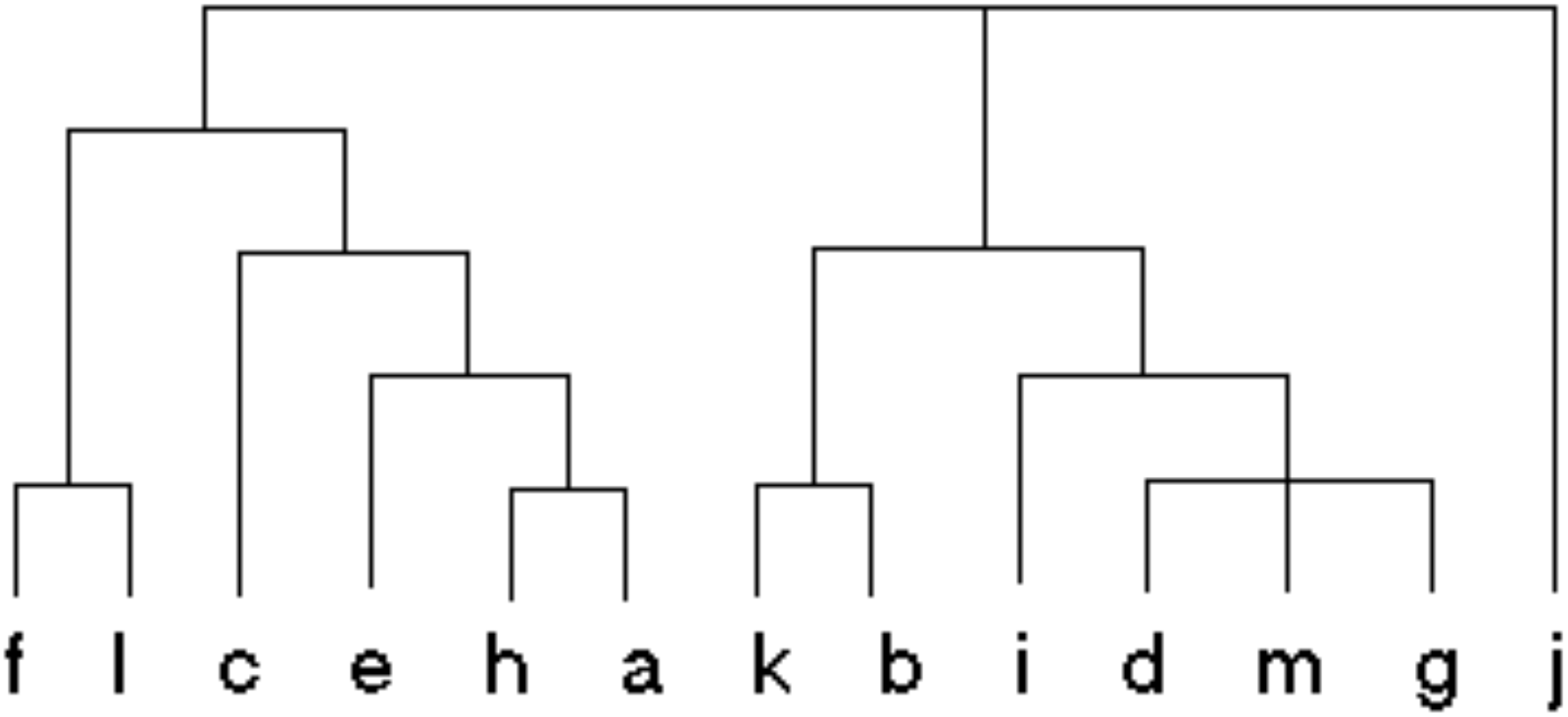
- Distance metric: N*N intra-structure distance matrix Ds.
- The distance (S,T) between two structures S and T is:

$$dist(\mathbf{S},\mathbf{T}) = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} (D_{\mathbf{S}}(i,j) - D_{\mathbf{T}}(i,j))^2}$$

Structure Clustering

- Hierarchical clustering
- Visualization: tree dendrogram
- Visual inspection is performed to determine the tree height cutoff and number of subfamilies
- Choose maximum likelihood structure from each cluster as representative and assigning it a weight proportional to the number of structures in its cluster.

Hierarchical Clustering



Convert IF to distance

- Duan et al., the resulting conversion approximately follows $d \propto 1/IF$.
- Mateos-Langerak et al . [50] also suggest a relationship of the form $d \propto 1 / IF^{a}$.
- Bau et al . [28] convert their IF via a linear transformation of the IF' s z-score.

Convert IF to distance

- The most accurate model ($d \propto C / IF^{a}$) is the one that is best able to predict unseen pairwise interaction frequencies. For each of a set of possible a leave-one-out cross-validation was performed. Find a to minimize

$$MSE(\alpha) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(i,j)} (D_{\mathcal{S}^{*}_{(i,j);\alpha}}(i,j)^{-\alpha} - \widehat{IF(i,j)})^{2}.$$

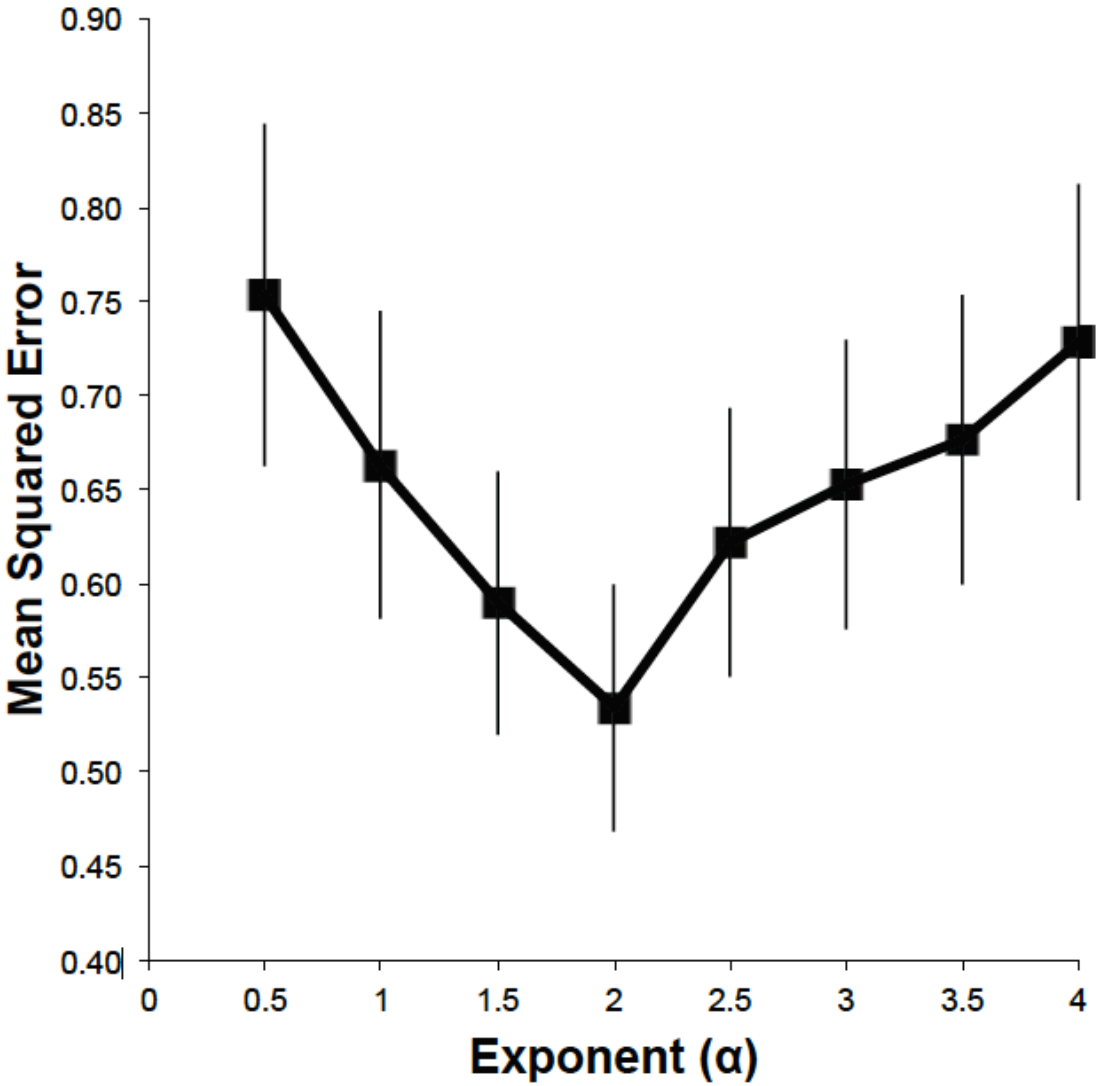


Figure 3 Leave-one-out cross-validation. Value of the mean-squared-errors as a function of α, obtained for a leave-one-out cross-validation on the HB-1119 dataset. The minimum error is found for an exponent of 2.0, although values of α between 1 and 3 do not produce significantly worse errors.

C (Distance Scaling Factor) Calibration

Without physical measurement of the distance between pairs of points along the sequence, it is difficult to accurately estimate the value of C . However, based on the average IF value of pairs of fragments located less than 5kb apart along the sequence and following Bystricky et al . [51] that packed chromatin has a physical length of 1 nm for every 110-150bp, C was estimated as approximately 50 nm.

Assessment of Mixing

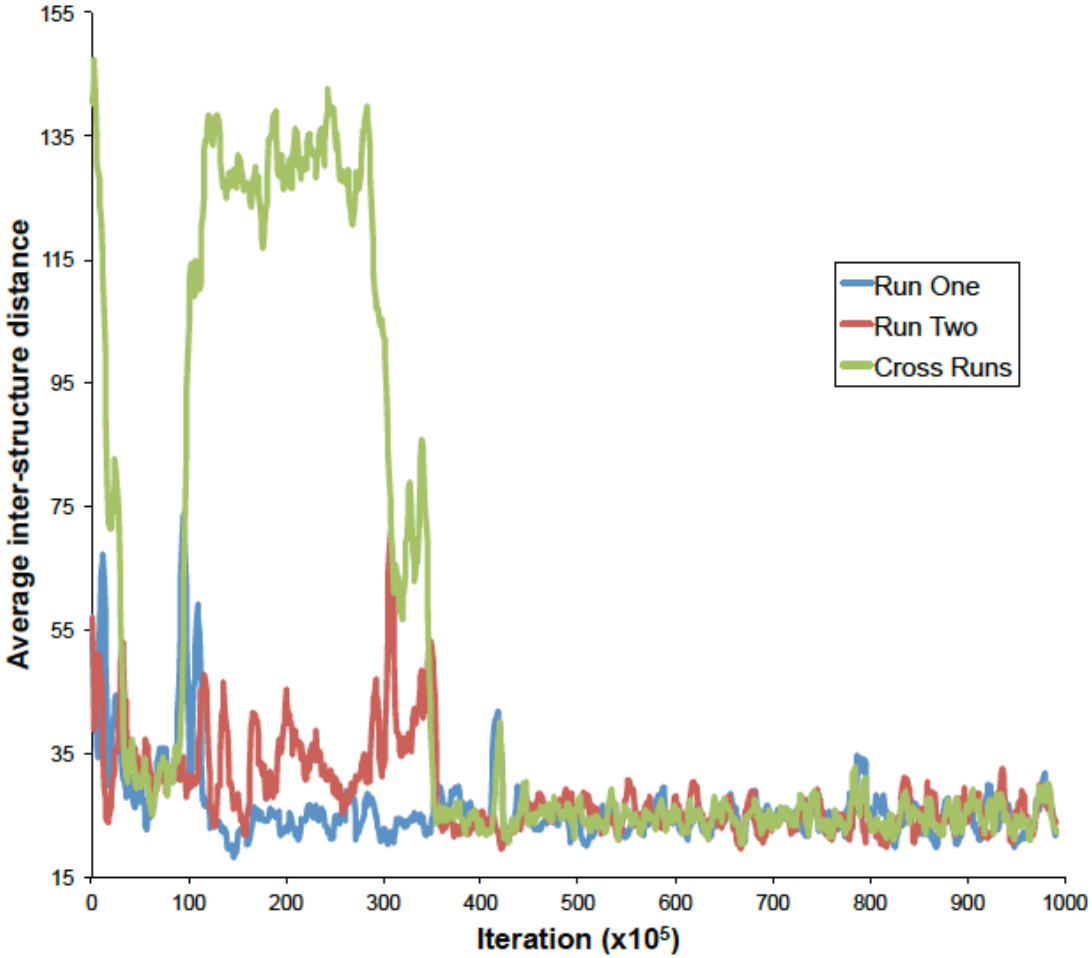


Figure 4 Mixing of parallel *MCMC5C* runs (HB-1119 dataset). Distance between consecutive structures (sampled every 10^6 iterations) from within one of two parallel *MCMC5C* runs (blue and red curves) or across the two runs (green curve), on the HB-1119 5C dataset. The runs converge to the same distribution very rapidly (in less than 250 seconds) and the cross-run distance (green) drops to within the same range as the within-run distances (blue and red curves) after 350×10^5 iterations.

Experiment

- Figure 4 shows that mixing is achieved after approximately 350 * 10^5 iterations, which requires less than 250 seconds of running time. Passed this point, structures sampled every 10^6 steps from the two parallel runs are undistinguishable from each other and sample structures from the same distribution.
- 250 structures were sampled after burn-in from each of the two runs. The two ensembles of structures were then combined and the 500 structures were clustered based on their structural similarity
- Analysis of the two THP-1 5C datasets produced similar results, and runs of a larger number of parallel MCMC chains confirm that they all sample similar structures.

Simulation Verification

Gold structure: a computationally constructed 3D structure used to generated IF data.

Simulated structure: models constructed from the IF data of the gold structure.

Verification by Sampling from Simulated True Structures

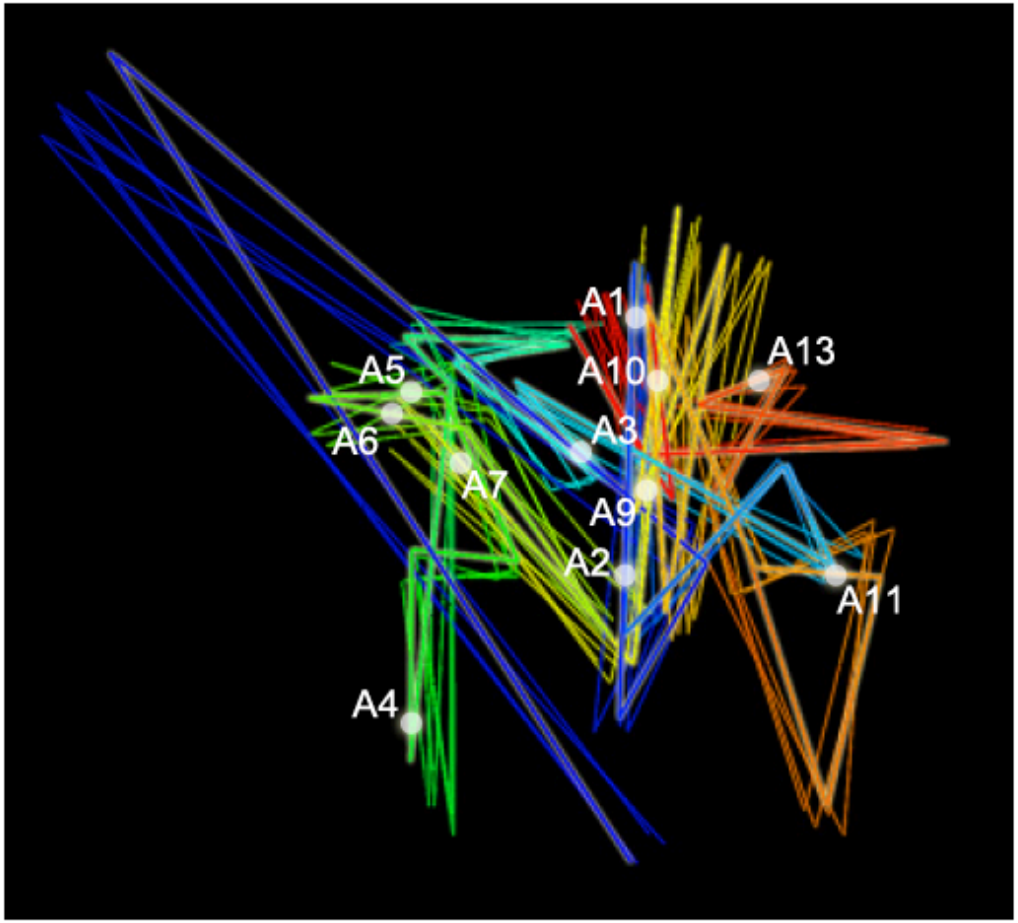


Figure 6 HB-1119 Structures from simulated data aligned to gold standard structure. The "gold standard" structure is used as a reference structure to which structures from four different parallel *MCMC5C* runs on simulated data generated from the gold standard structure are aligned. The gold standard structure is shown highlighted with a white glow and the transcription start sites for the HoxA genes are annotated. The structures found from the simulated data are shown in superimposition to the gold standard structure and show a high degree of alignment.

Structure Clustering and Sub-Structure Families.

Sub-structure families may correspond to chromatin structures of cells in different stages

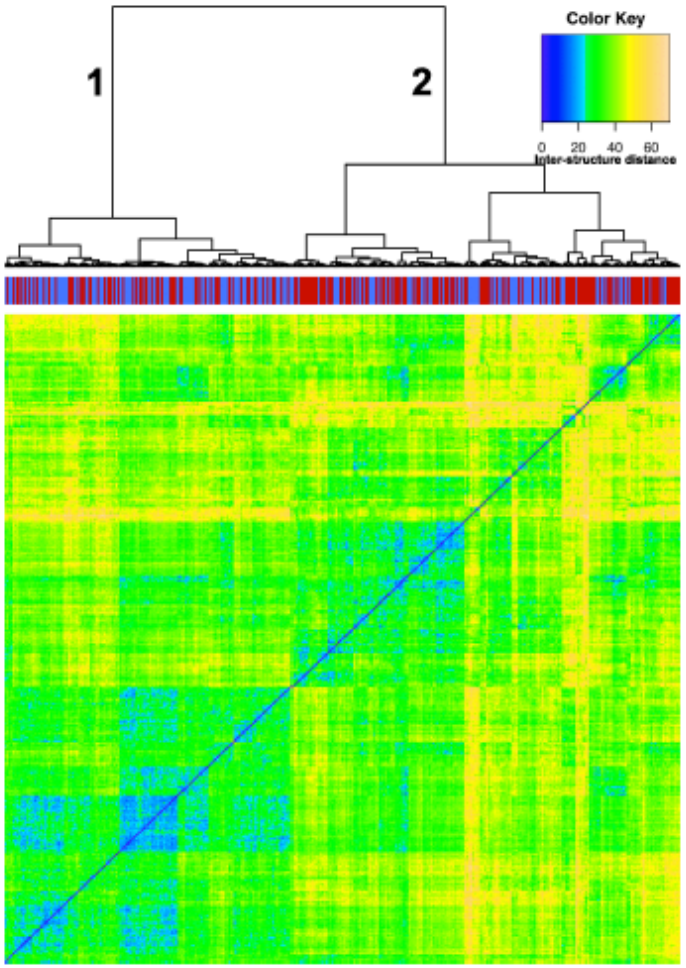


Figure 5 Mixing and subclustering of HB-1119 structures. Mixing and hierarchical clustering (Ward's method) of structure similarity. The five-hundred structures come from two parallel *MCMC5C* runs on the HB-1119 dataset (pools of 250 structures from each run were used). The colors along the top indicate which run each structure originated from (run one = blue, run two = red) and demonstrates that the sampling process has successfully mixed. The blocks in the heatmap and the dendrogram indicate the presence of sub-clusters of structures (numbered in the dendrogram). The two clusters (numbered 1 and 2) both contain structures from the two parallel runs (blue and red vertical bars), indicating that the structures are conserved across runs and are not an artifact of the burn-in process.

Conformations of HoxA in Undifferentiated and Differentiated Conditions

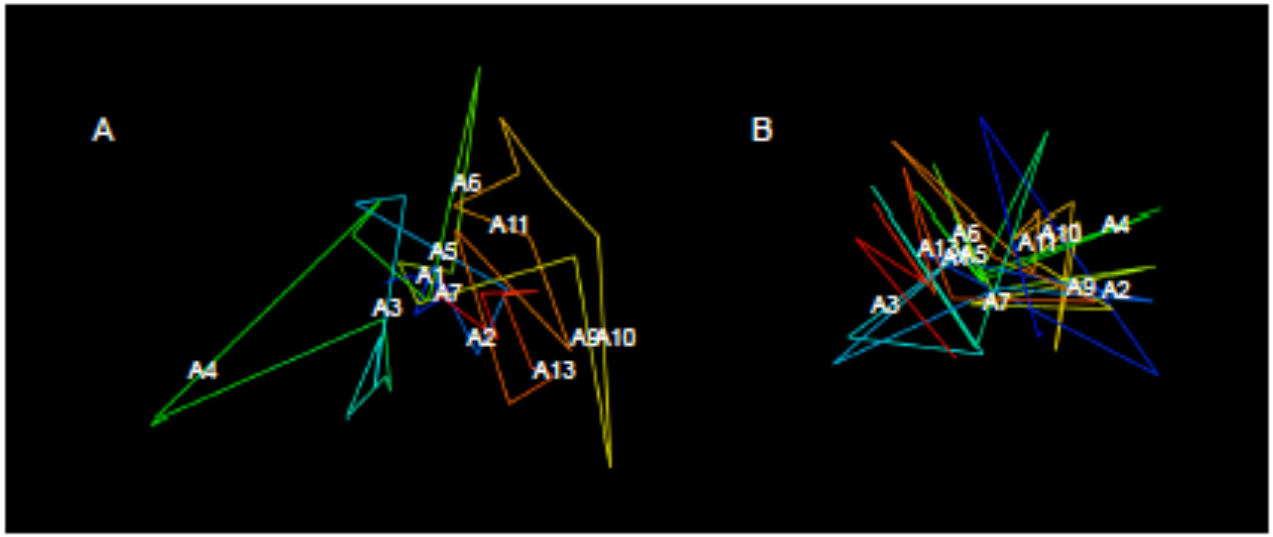


Figure 7 Models of HoxA cluster before and after differentiation. Maximum likelihood structures found by *MCMC5C* from the undifferentiated and differentiated THP-1 datasets (A and B, respectively). The HoxA gene transcription start sites are annotated on each of the structures.

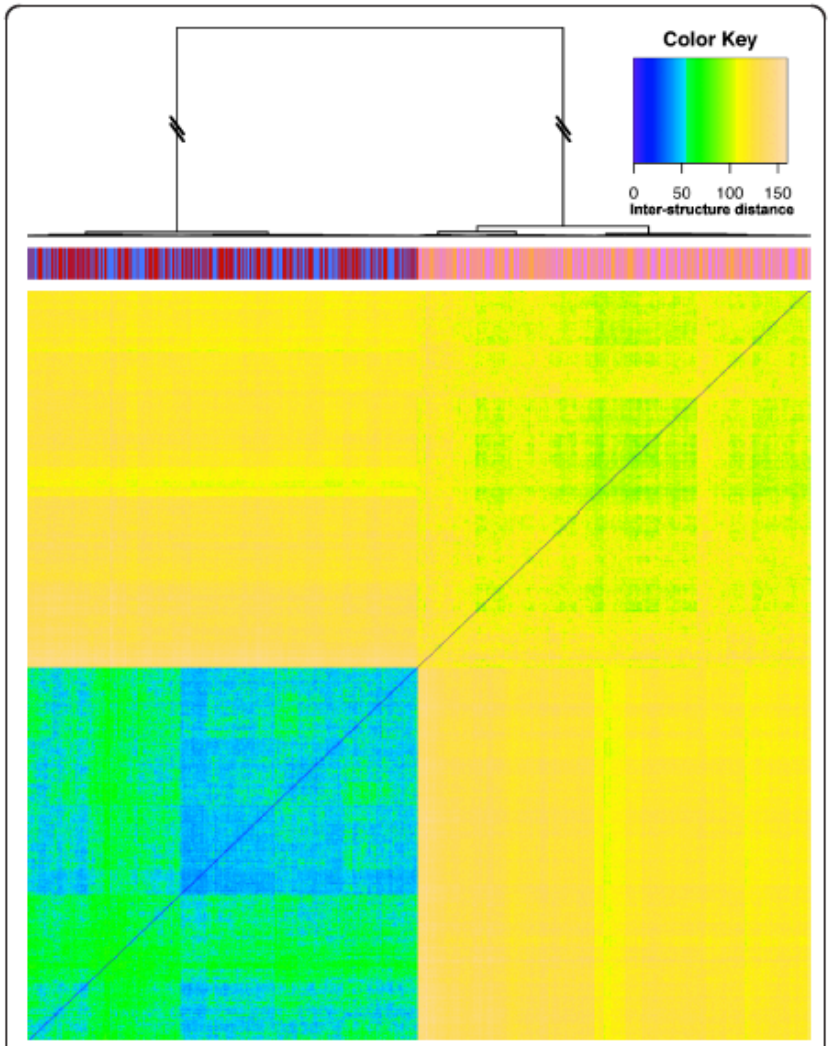


Figure 8 THP-1 clustering of undifferentiated and differentiated structures. Hierarchical clustering (Ward's method) of one-thousand structures from four parallel *MCMC5C* runs, two on the undifferentiated THP-1 dataset and two on the differentiated THP-1 dataset (250 structures each). The colors along the top indicate which state each structure originated from (undifferentiated run one = blue, run two = red; differentiated run one = pink, run two = orange) and demonstrate a clear distinction between the two states, indicating that the undifferentiated and differentiated cell states specify different structure signatures.

Structural Variation and Conservation

The subset of fragments that are the most conserved across the ensemble of structures are found to lie within the central core region of the structures. These fragments are spatially close to each other and may be involved in looping contacts that are important for the maintenance of the chromatin structure and are therefore highly conserved.

On Hi-C Data (Data Set II)

Model the long arm of human chromosome 14 (88.4 Mb region) from Hi-C data published by Lieberman-Aiden et al . [18] at a 1Mb resolution (89 fragments in total). Lieberman- Aiden et al . [18] proposed the existence of two physically disjoint compartments, whereby compartment A was found to correlate with open and actively transcribed chromatin, while compartment B was found to be more densely packed and repressed.

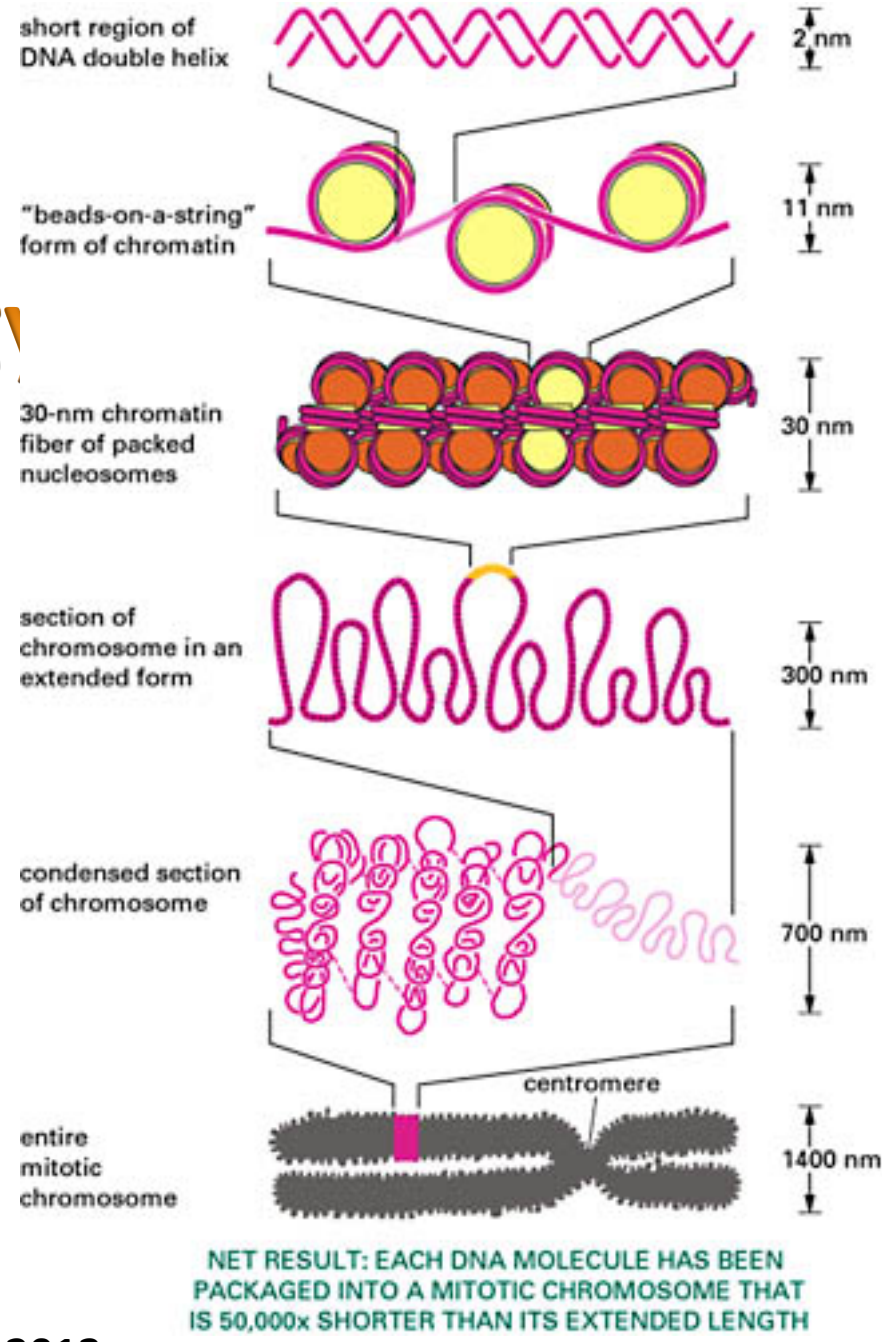
MCMC5C Availability

- MCMC5C is available at http://Dostielab.biochem.mcgill.ca.

- **MCMC5C modeling movie:** http://dostielab.biochem.mcgill.ca/

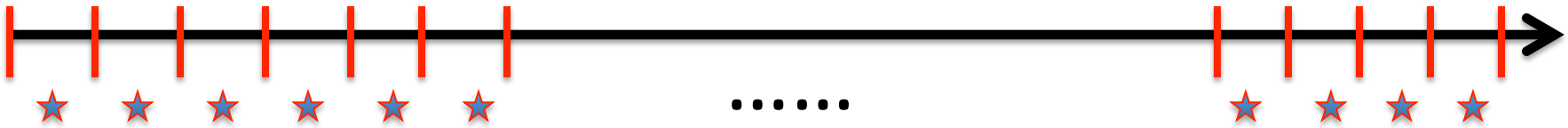
A Multi-Scale Modeling and Visualization Strategy

- Nucleosome (100b)
- Chromatin Fiber (Kb)
- Gene Loci (Mb)
- Chromosome (100Mb)
- Genome (Gb)



J. Cheng, NSF CAREER Project Plan, 2011, 2012, 2013

Spatial Representation of A Genome Region at a Scale



- A genome region (e.g. a chromosome) is divided into N equal / variable size units sequentially
- The spatial position of the center of a unit is denoted by a point and its coordinate (x, y, z) and constraints on the size of unit (radius of sphere)
- The consecutive points are joined into fragments forming the folding trace of the region.

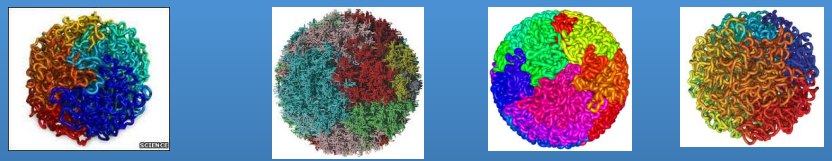
J. Cheng, NSF CAREER Project Plan, 2011, 2012, 2013

Structure Construction at One Scale

Initial Structure Representation of Units

Contact Map Between Units

Sampling & Optimization



J. Cheng, NSF CAREER Project Plan, 2011, 2012, 2013

Contact-Driven Modeling at Chromosome Scale

- **Input**: initial representation of chromosome, contact map, and physical distance restraints
- **Objective**: find 3D chromosome structures that satisfy the contact map and physical distance restraints as much as possible.
- **Scoring Function**
- **Optimization**
- **Output**: an ensemble of 3D shapes

J. Cheng, NSF CAREER Project Plan, 2011, 2012, 2013

Data Preparation

- **Data Sets**: Normal B-Cell, ALL B-Cell
- **Unit Size**: 1Mb
- **Unit Number**: Chr. 1, **248** – Chr. 22, **50**
- **Contact map normalization**: $C_{ij}' = C_{ij}$ / expected IF
- **Remove noisy contacts** with low interaction frequency

Normalized Interaction Frequencies (IF) on the normal B-Cell

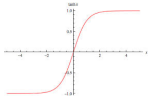
Chromosome	Max IF	Min IF	Average IF
1	86.34	0.035	1.35
2	83.04	0.037	1.53
3	59.81	0.037	1.74
4	70.76	0.035	1.95
5	171.92	0.040	1.84
6	59.68	0.031	1.86
7	130.00	0.035	1.99
8	122.22	0.056	2.29
9	190.85	0.043	2.86
10	76.12	0.085	2.31
11	58.51	0.040	2.19
12	85.86	0.042	2.23
13	151.09	0.212	3.62
14	112.48	0.116	3.42
15	103.02	0.110	3.14
16	100.09	0.046	3.31
17	86.08	0.081	3.12
18	108.33	0.173	3.80
19	96.56	0.061	4.82
20	106.89	0.089	4.05
21	63.01	0.174	5.98
22	79.05	0.057	5.83

Scoring Function for Optimization

$$S = \sum_{\substack{contacts \\ |i-j|\neq 1}} \left(tanh(d_c - d(i,j)) * \frac{IF_{ij}}{T} + W1 * \frac{tanh(d(i,j) - d_{min})}{T} \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{\substack{non-contacts \\ |i-j|\neq 1}} \left(W2 * \frac{tanh(d_{max} - d(i,j))}{T} + W3 * \frac{tanh(d(i,j) - d_c)}{T} \right)$$

$$+ \sum_{|i-j|=1} \left(IF_{max} * \frac{tanh(da_{max} - d(i,j))}{T} + W1 * \frac{tanh(d(i,j) - d_{min})}{T} \right)$$

tanh: hyperbolic tangent function 

IF_{ij}: interaction frequency between units i and j

T: total interaction frequencies

d_c: contact distance threshold

d_{min}: minimum distance between two units

d_{max}: maximum distance between two units

da_{max}: maximum distance between two adjacent units

W1, W2, W3, W4: weight parameters in order to maximize % satisfied contacts + % satisfied non-contacts

Table S1 The weight parameters and the percent of contacts after removing nose for 23 pairs of chromosomes at 1MB resolution.

Chromosome	Percentage of contact pairs	W_1	W_2	W_3	W_4
1	49%	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
2	55%	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
3	66%	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
4	65%	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
5	64%	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
6	70%	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2
7	74%	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
8	77%	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
9	75%	1.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
10	78%	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
11	77%	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
12	75%	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
13	94%	1.0	4.6	4.6	4.6
14	86%	1.0	3.5	3.5	3.5
15	89%	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
16	86%	1.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
17	85%	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
18	97%	1.0	9.5	9.5	9.5
19	92%	1.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
20	93%	1.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
21	94%	1.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
22	96%	1.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
23	83%	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0

Estimating Parameters

- FISH data (*Mateos-Langerak et al., 2009*) for physical distances of Chr. 1 and 11 at various genomic distances
- d_{min}, da_{max}: min and max distance between pairs at 1Mb away. (0.2 um , 1.8 um)
- d_{max}: max distance between all pairs
- d_c: a threshold resulting in the same percent of contacts in our data
- d_c and d_{max} are chromosome length dependent (1.73 – 2.24 um, 2.45 – 3.32 um)

Steepest Gradient Ascent with Backtracking Line Search

- **Random Initialization**: $(x_1^0\ y_1^0, z_1^0), (x_2^0\ y_2^0, z_2^0), \ldots, (x_N^0\ y_N^0, z_N^0)$ in [-0.5, 0.5]
- **Update**:

$$X_1^{t+1} = X_1^t + \eta * \Delta X \quad Y_1^{t+1} = Y_1^t + \eta * \Delta Y \quad Z_1^{t+1} = Z_1^t + \eta * \Delta Z$$

$$X_2^{t+1} = X_2^t + \eta * \Delta X \quad Y_2^{t+1} = Y_2^t + \eta * \Delta Y \quad Z_2^{t+1} = Z_2^t + \eta * \Delta Z$$

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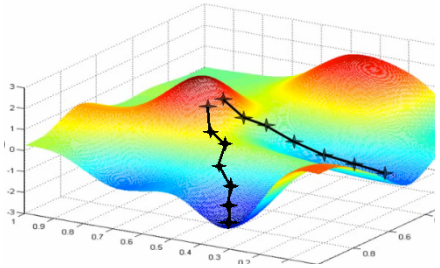
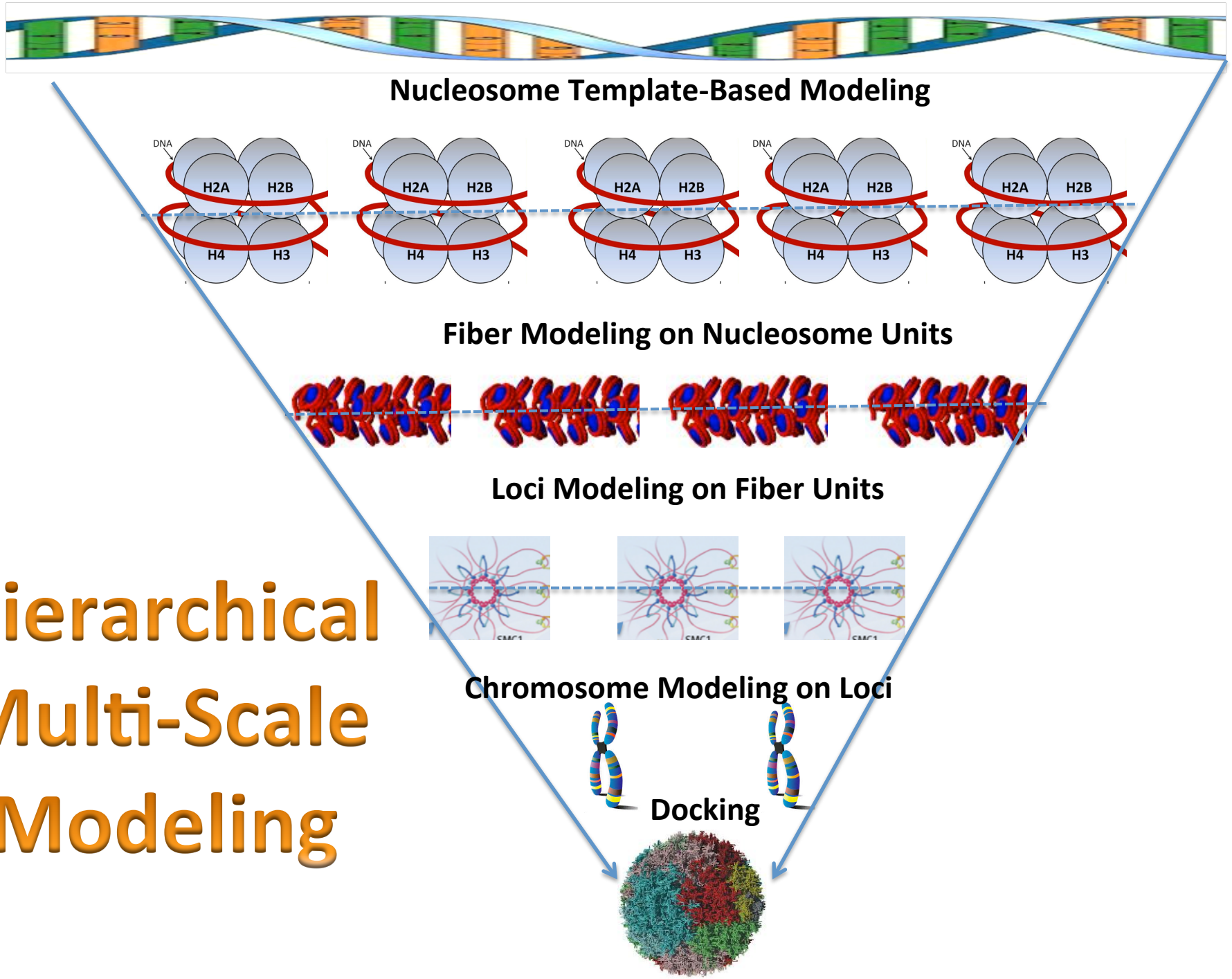
$$X_N^{t+1} = X_1^t + \eta * \Delta X \quad Y_N^{t+1} = Y_1^t + \eta * \Delta Y \quad Z_N^{t+1} = Z_1^t + \eta * \Delta Z$$

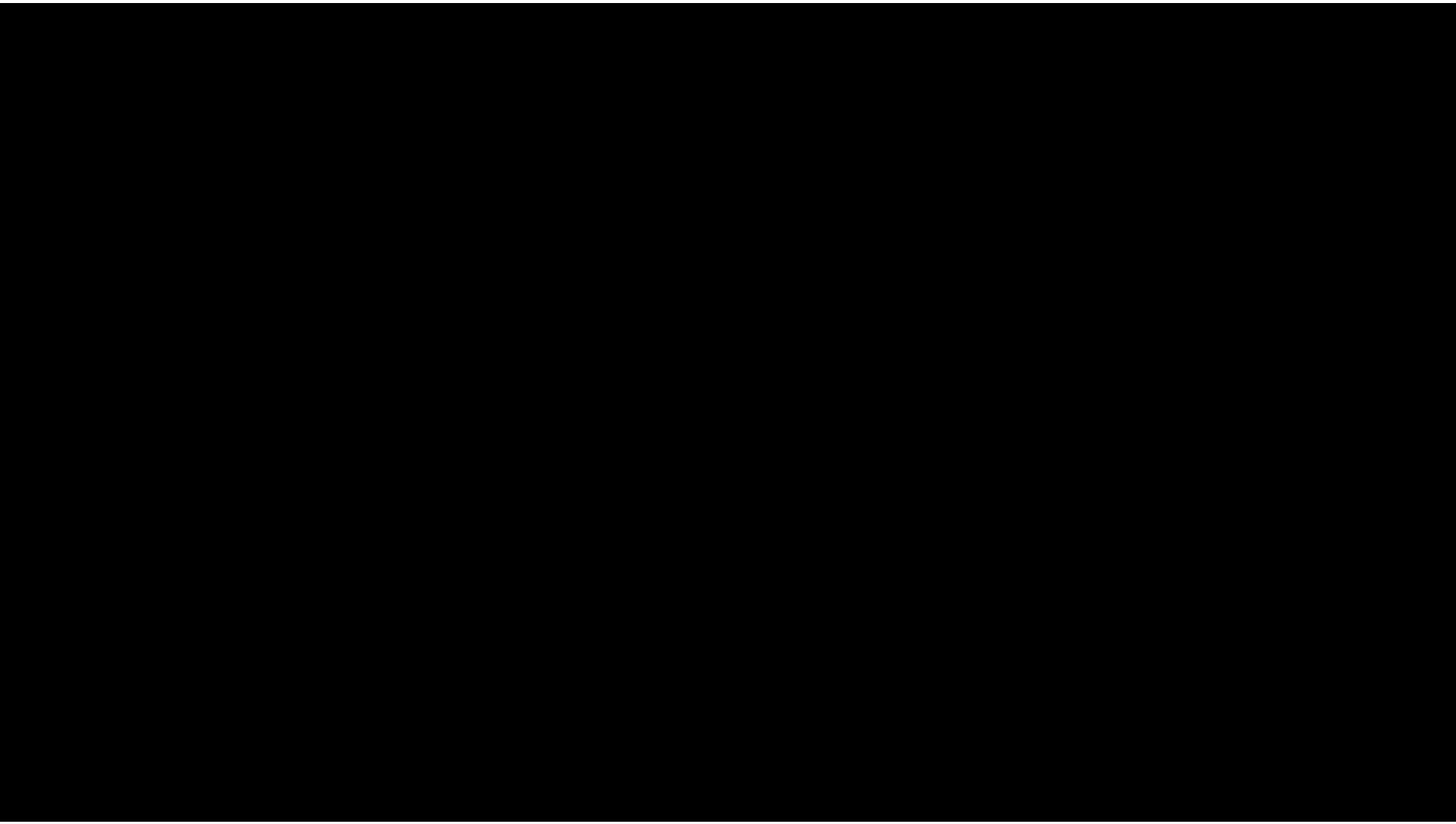


Step size (η) is adjusted dynamically during iterations to avoid too big moves.



Hierarchical Multi-Scale Modeling

Structure Modeling Movie



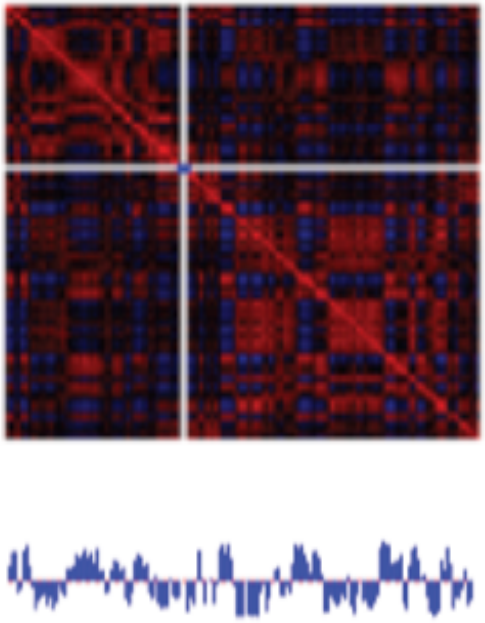
Structure Modeling Movie

At YouTube without music: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C03R7A9kYc8

At NSF CAREER project web site with music:
http://people.cs.missouri.edu/~chengji/genome_modeling_movie.mp4

J. Cheng, NSF CAREER Project Plan, 2011, 2012, 2013. T. Tuan made the movie.

Two Compartment Validation on Normal B-Cell



Chromosome 7

Purple and green denote regions in two different components using principle component analysis on contact correlation map

J. Cheng, NSF CAREER Project Plan, 2011, 2012, 2013

Model Selection

- **Use TM-Score** (Zhang & Skolnick, 2004) **to superpose every pair of models in an ensemble of models**
- **Calculate GDT-HA score: percent of unit pairs within specific distance thresholds**
- **Choose centroid model as representative**

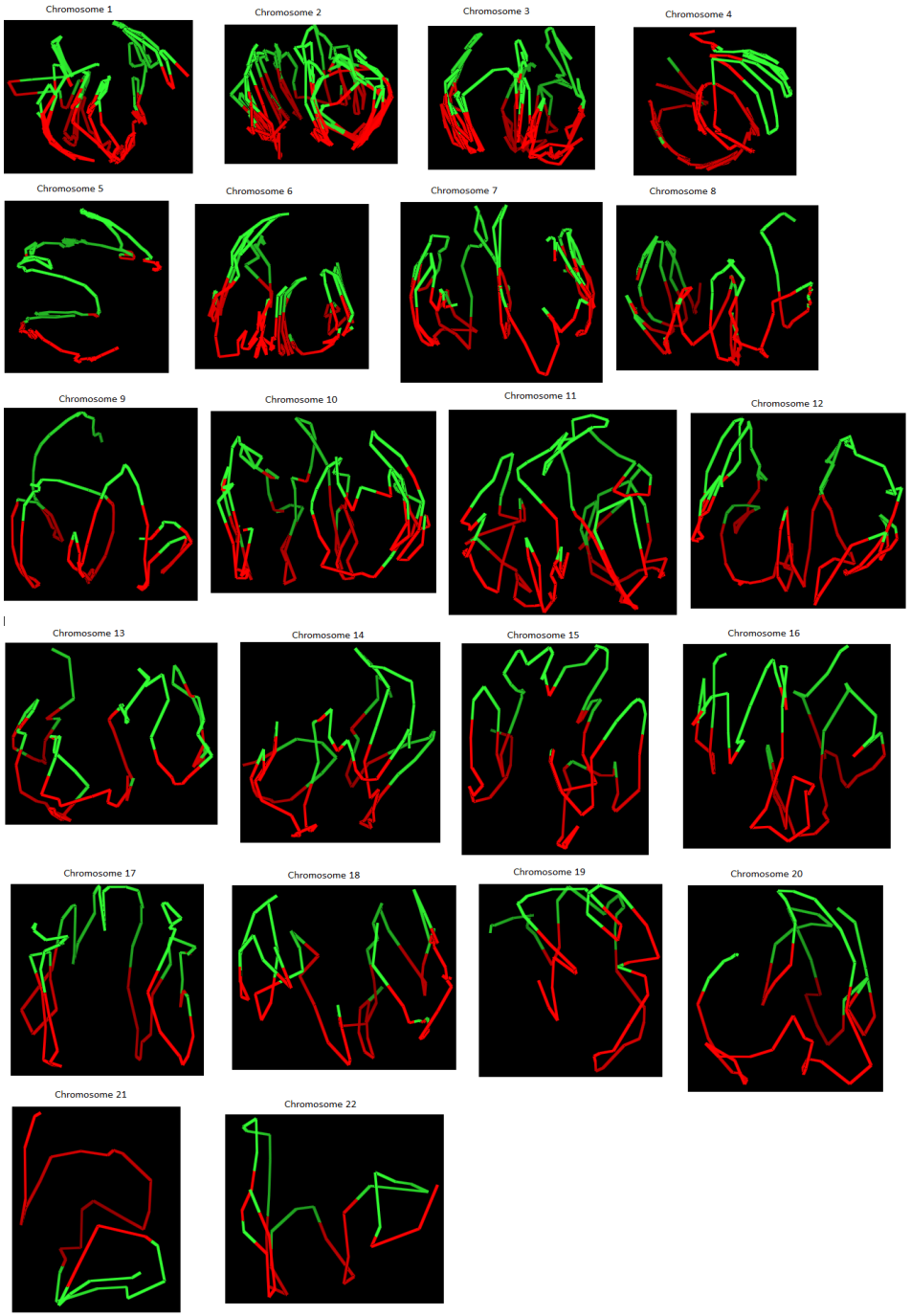
Satisfaction of Contacts in Representative Models of Normal B-Cell

Chromosome	Satisfied contact pairs (%)	Satisfied Non-contact pairs (%)
1	82	80
2	81	80
3	82	84
4	85	85
5	83	86
6	83	83
7	86	82
8	89	83
9	88	90
10	87	88
11	86	86
12	88	88
13	90	89
14	93	84
15	91	90
16	89	88
17	90	92
18	89	94
19	92	96
20	90	90
21	92	99
22	91	92

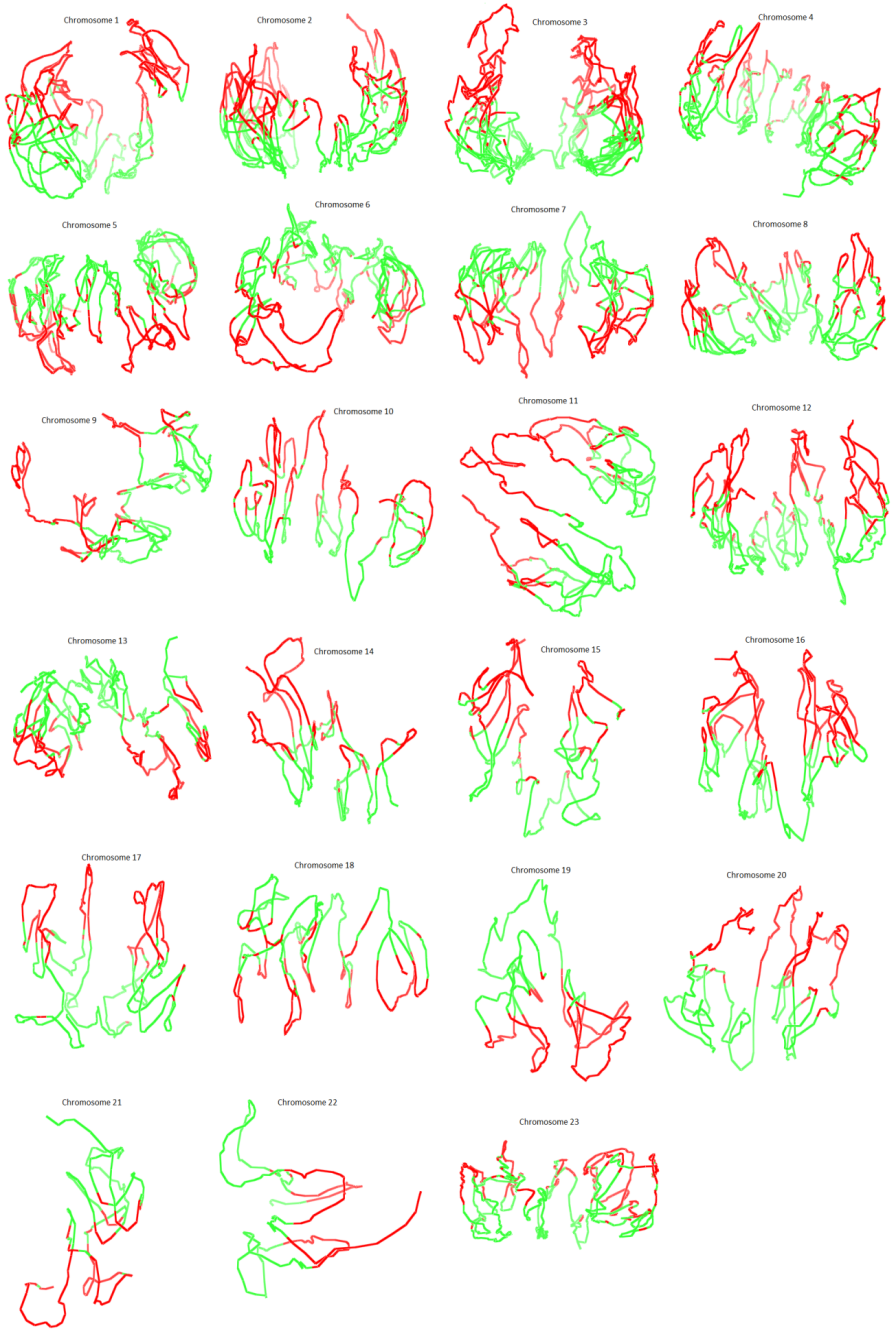
Violations of Contacts on Normal B-Cell

Chromosome	Average distance (unsatisfied contact pairs)	Average IF (unsatisfied contact pairs)	Average distance (unsatisfied non-contact pairs)	d_c	Average IF
1	1.98	0.44	1.43	1.73	1.6
2	1.97	0.52	1.48	1.73	1.84
3	1.94	0.60	1.51	1.73	2.09
4	2.05	0.57	1.31	1.73	2.36
5	2.03	0.55	1.39	1.73	2.22
6	1.97	0.60	1.42	1.73	2.23
7	2.37	0.62	1.68	2.00	2.39
8	2.34	0.69	1.60	2.00	2.76
9	2.42	0.72	1.72	2.12	3.49
10	2.58	0.71	1.92	2.23	2.78
11	2.56	0.71	1.80	2.23	2.6
12	2.54	0.67	1.89	2.23	2.69
13	2.55	1.32	1.75	2.23	4.34
14	2.47	1.15	1.69	2.23	4.12
15	2.46	1.02	1.85	2.23	3.78
16	2.58	0.91	1.79	2.34	4.02
17	2.56	0.93	2.06	2.34	3.78
18	2.66	1.36	1.72	2.34	4.54
19	2.57	1.40	1.84	2.34	5.85
20	2.56	1.35	1.78	2.34	4.88
21	2.62	1.60	1.93	2.34	7.28
22	2.58	1.78	1.64	2.34	7.05

3D Models for 22 Chromosomes of Normal B-Cell



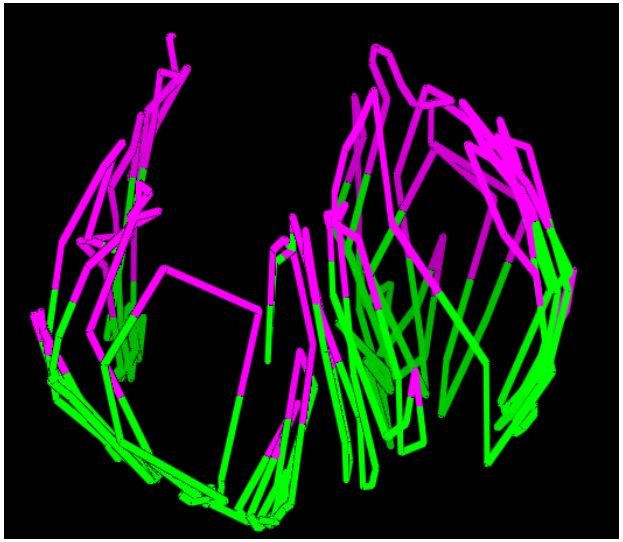
J. Cheng, NSF CAREER Project Plan, 2011, 2012, 2013



Models:
200KB resolution

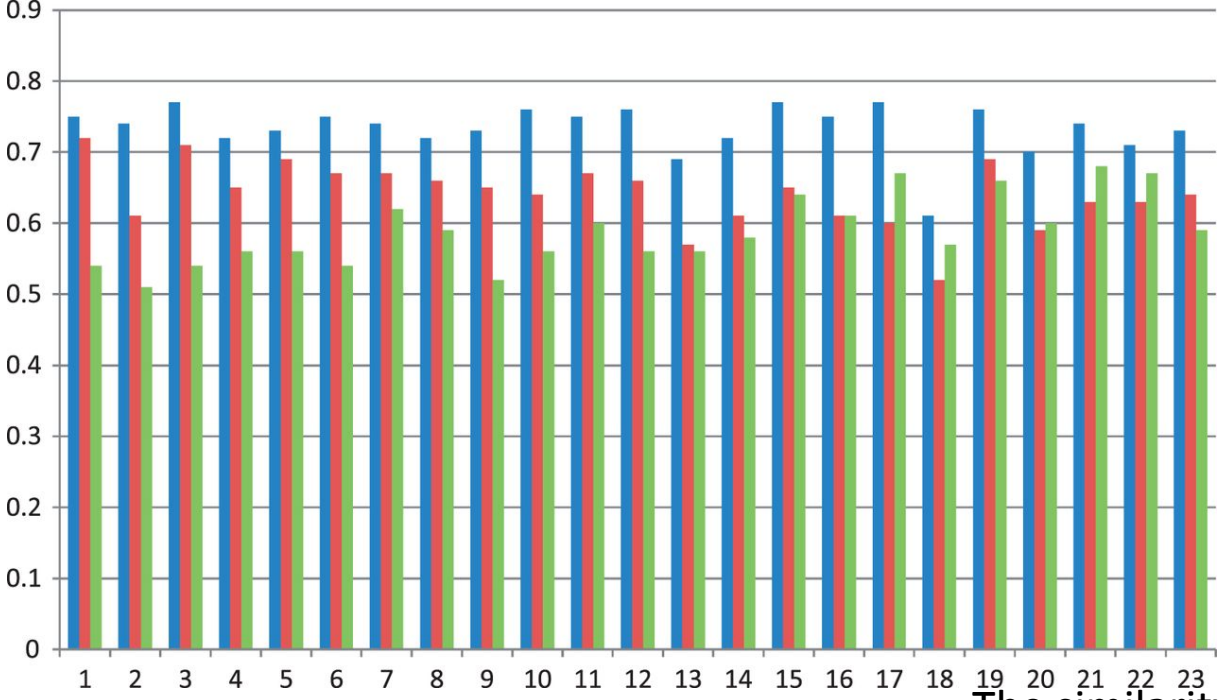
Models of Chr. 2 for Normal and Malignant Cells

Primary Leukemia B-Cell



Normal B-Cell

J. Cheng, NSF CAREER Project Plan, 2011, 2012, 2013

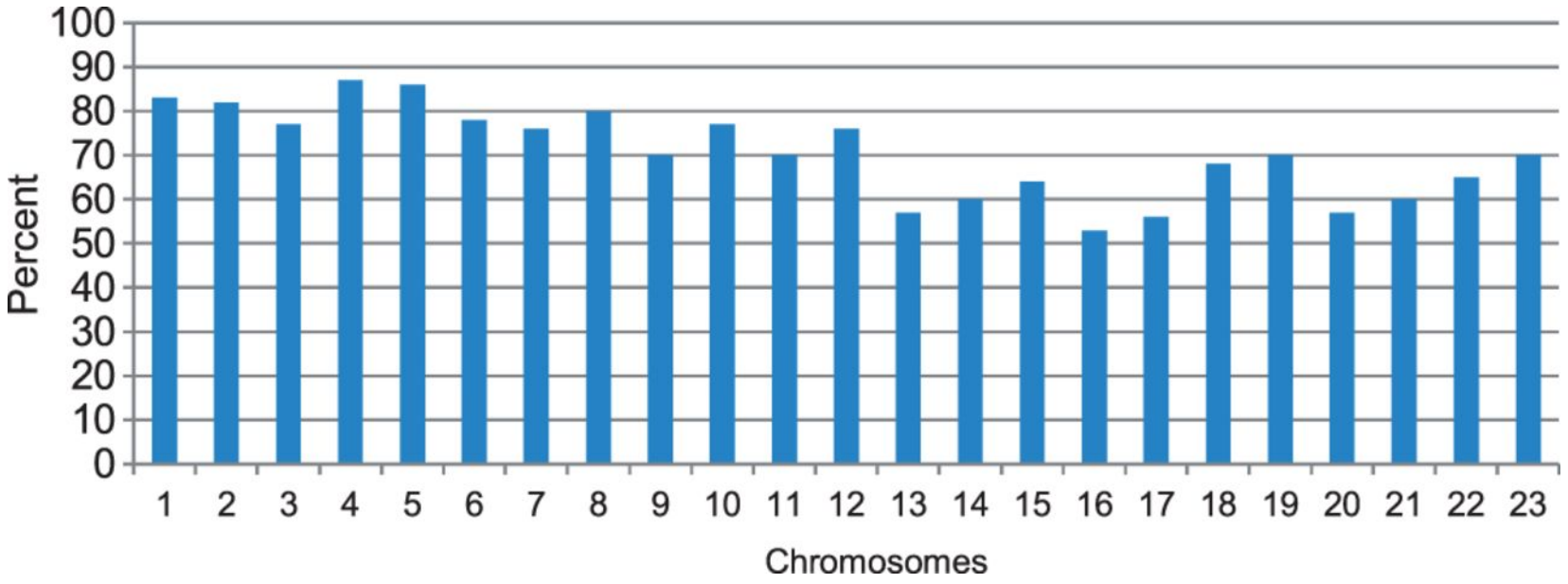


Model Consistency

The similarity scores measured as average GDT-HA scores. Y-axis denotes the similarity scores and X-axis the indices of chromosomes. 'Blue bars' represent the average GDT-HA scores of models within the same model ensemble constructed from the whole normalized data sets of the normal B-cell for each chromosome, 'red bars' the average GDT-HA scores between models constructed from sampled data sets with those constructed from the whole data sets and 'green bars' the average GDT-HA scores between models of the leukemia B-cell and those of the normal B-cell.

Trieu T , and Cheng J Nucl. Acids Res. 2014;nar.gkt1411

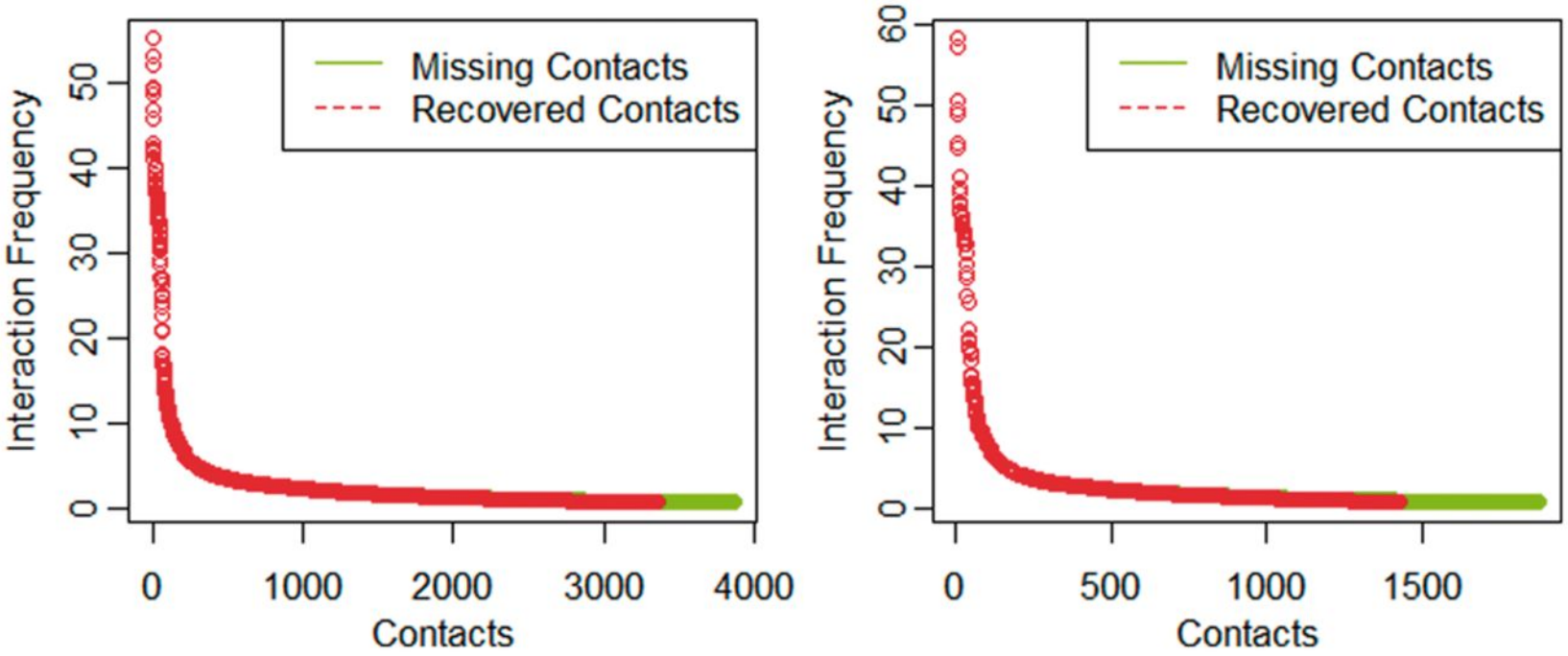
The percentage of recovered contacts in all chromosomes in validation



Trieu T , and Cheng J Nucl. Acids Res. 2014;nar.gkt1411

Nucleic Acids Research

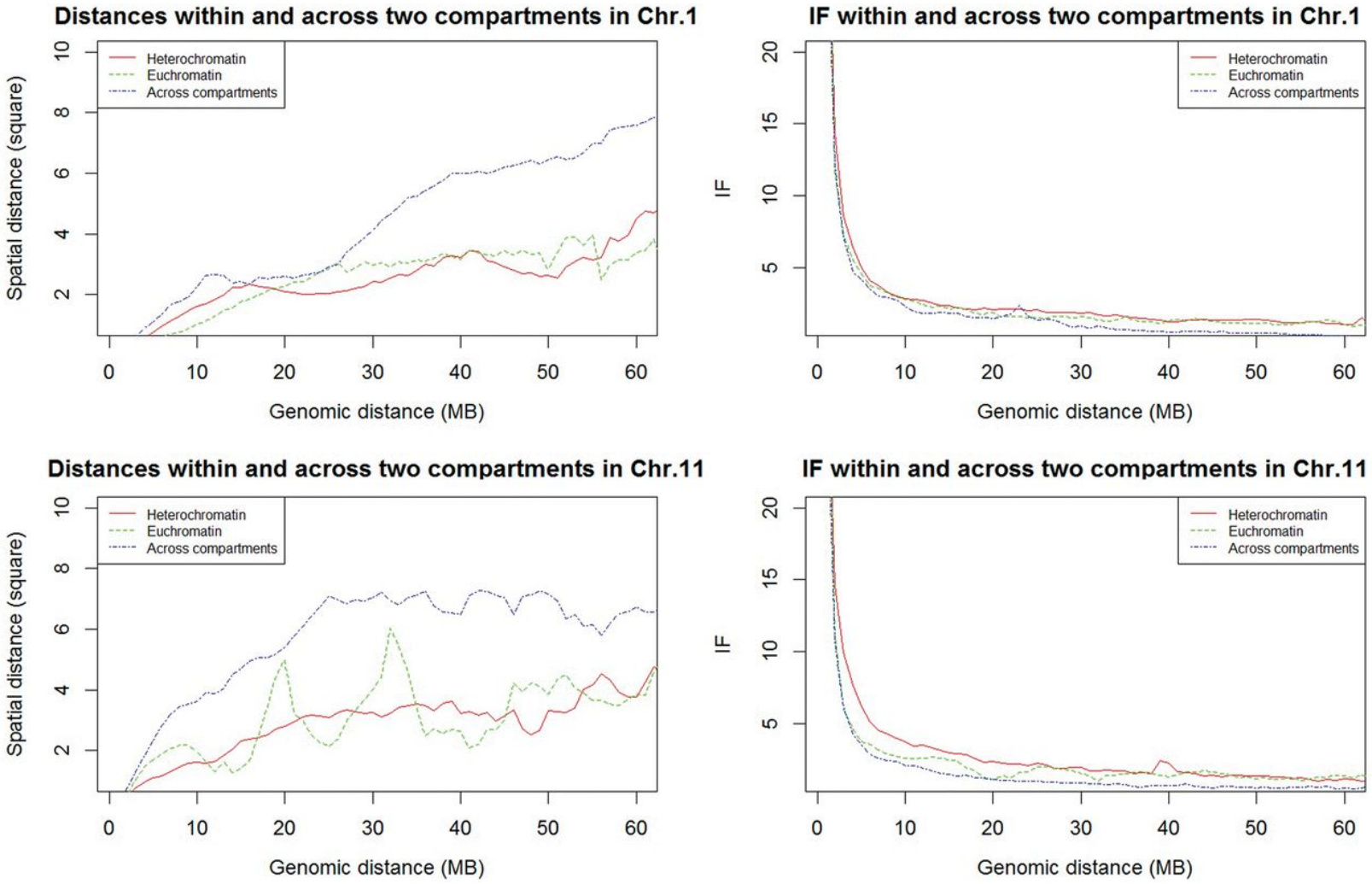
The superimposition of the plots of IFs of all missing contacts and the plots of IFs of recovered contacts for chromosome 1 (left) and chromosome 11 (right).



The superimposition of the plots of IFs of all missing contacts and the plots of IFs of recovered contacts for chromosome 1 (left) and chromosome 11 (right). Y-axis denotes interaction frequencies and X-axis the indices of contacts. The green tails visualized the contacts that were not recovered and had lower IFs.

Nucleic Acids Research

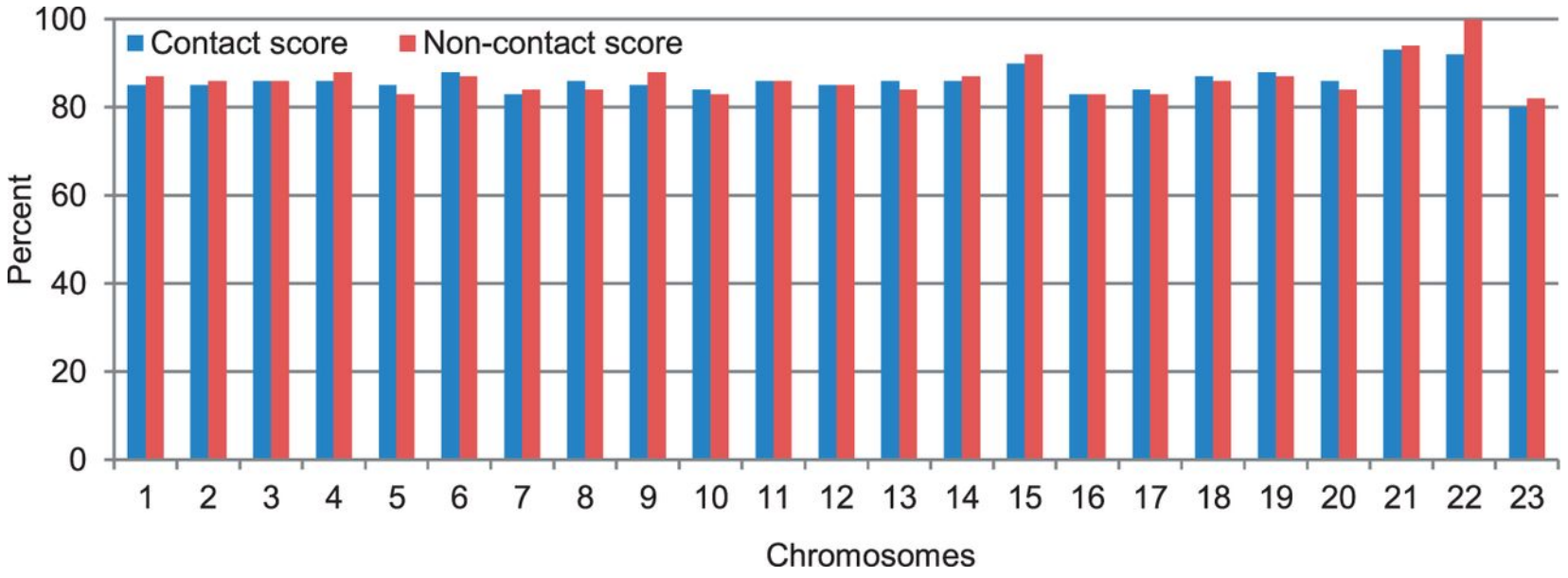
Average of spatial distances and IFs of region pairs within and across (between) compartments in chromosomes 1 and 11.



Trieu T , and Cheng J Nucl. Acids Res. 2014;nar.gkt1411

Nucleic Acids Research

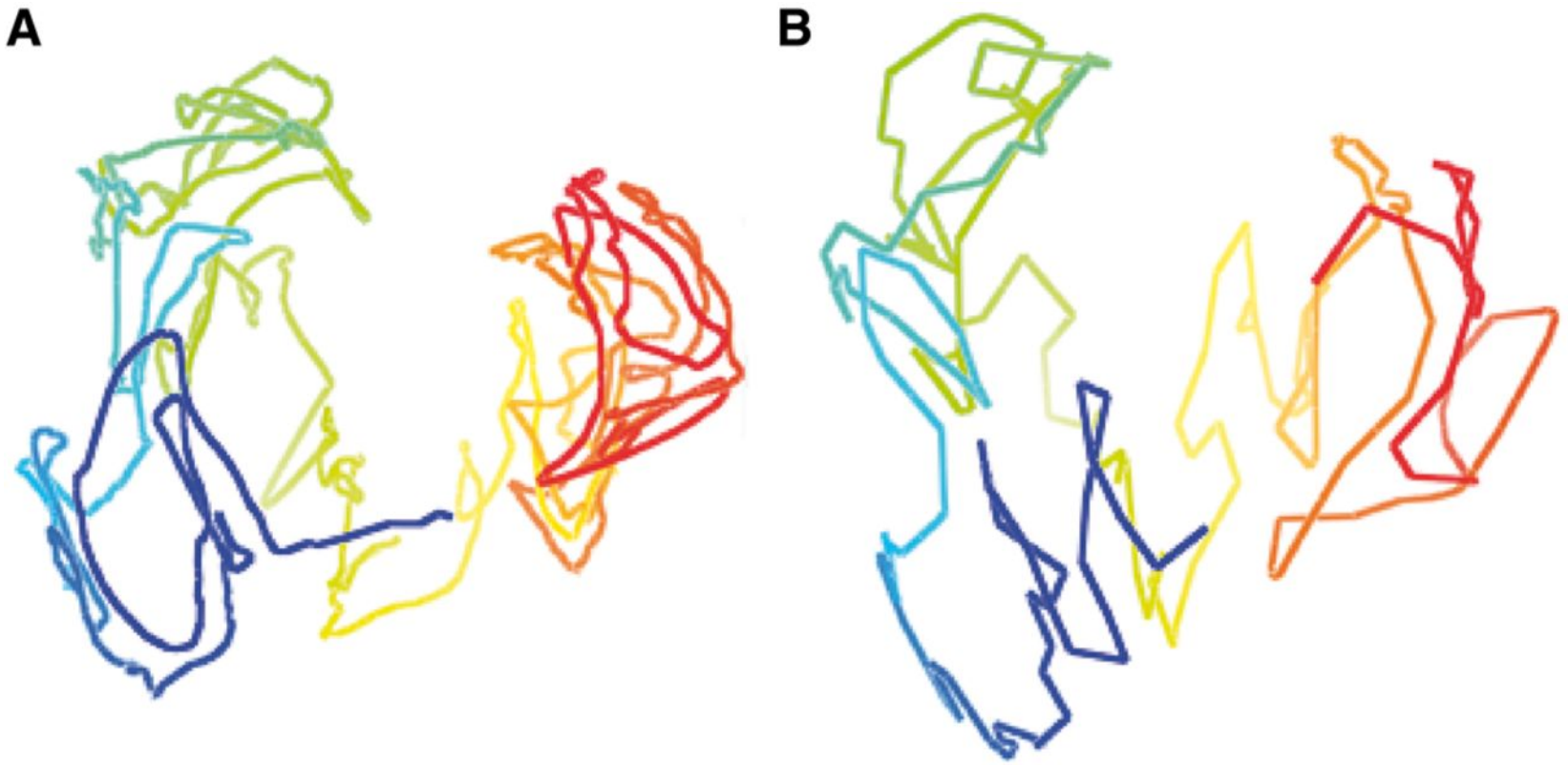
The contact scores and non-contact scores of the chromosomal models of the leukemia B-cell.



Trieu T , and Cheng J Nucl. Acids Res. 2014;nar.gkt1411

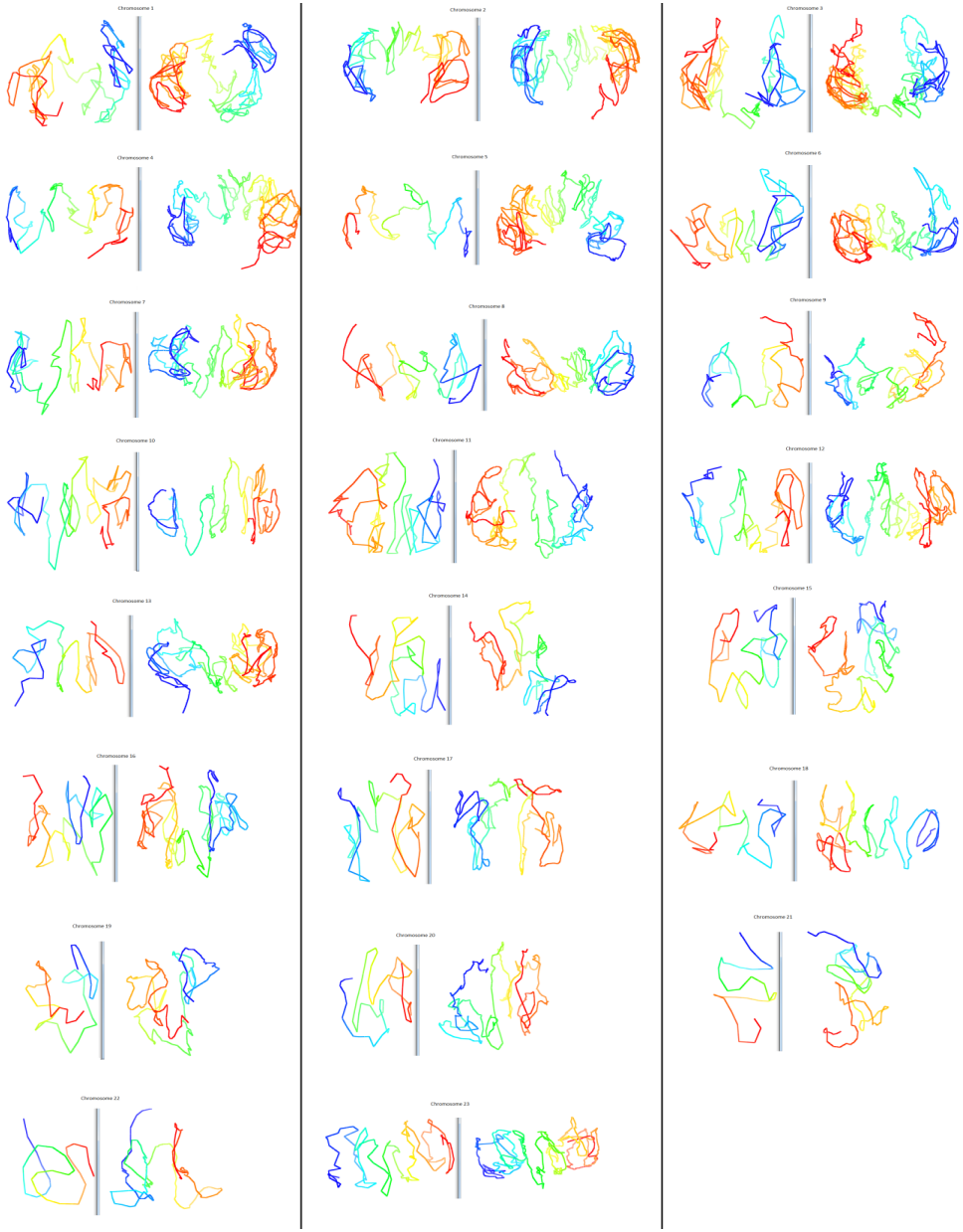
Nucleic Acids Research

The models of chromosome 1 at resolution of 200 K (A) and at resolution of 1 MB (B).



Trieu T , and Cheng J Nucl. Acids Res. 2014;nar.gkt1411

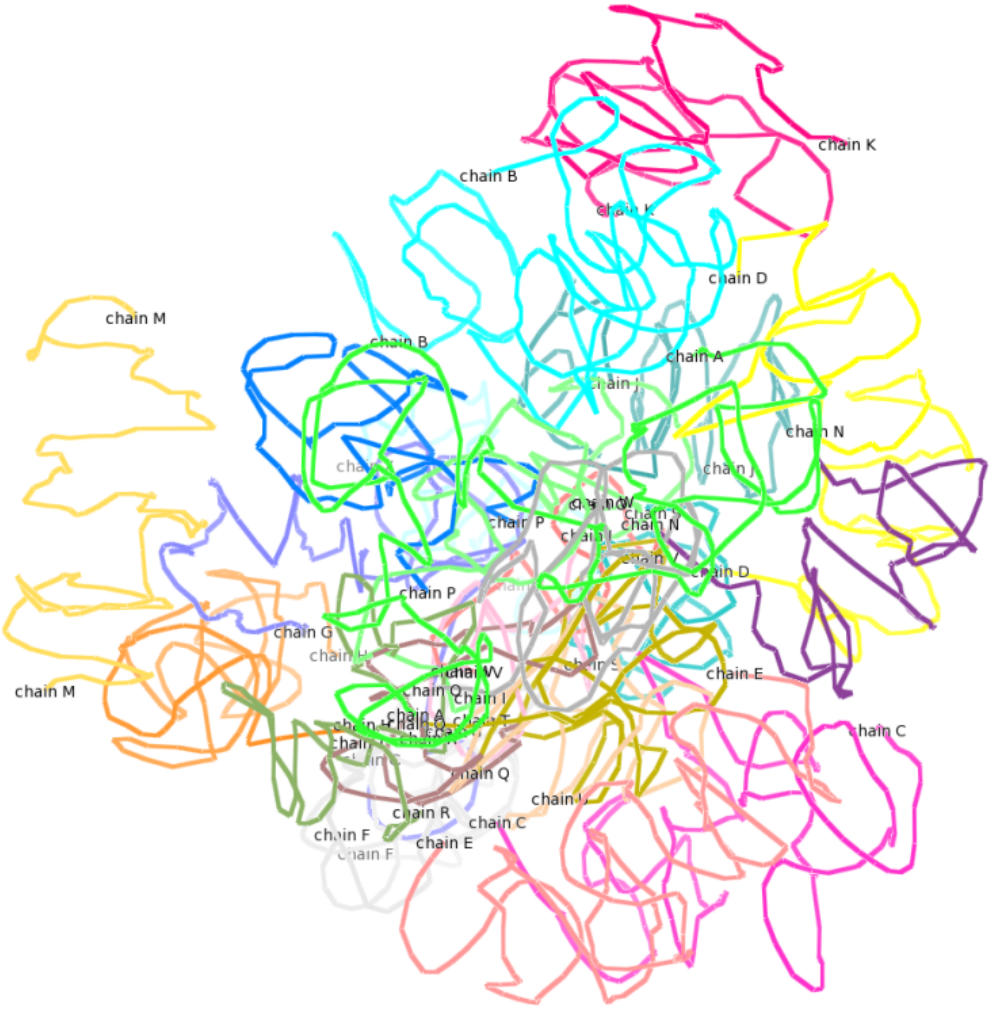
Nucleic Acids Research



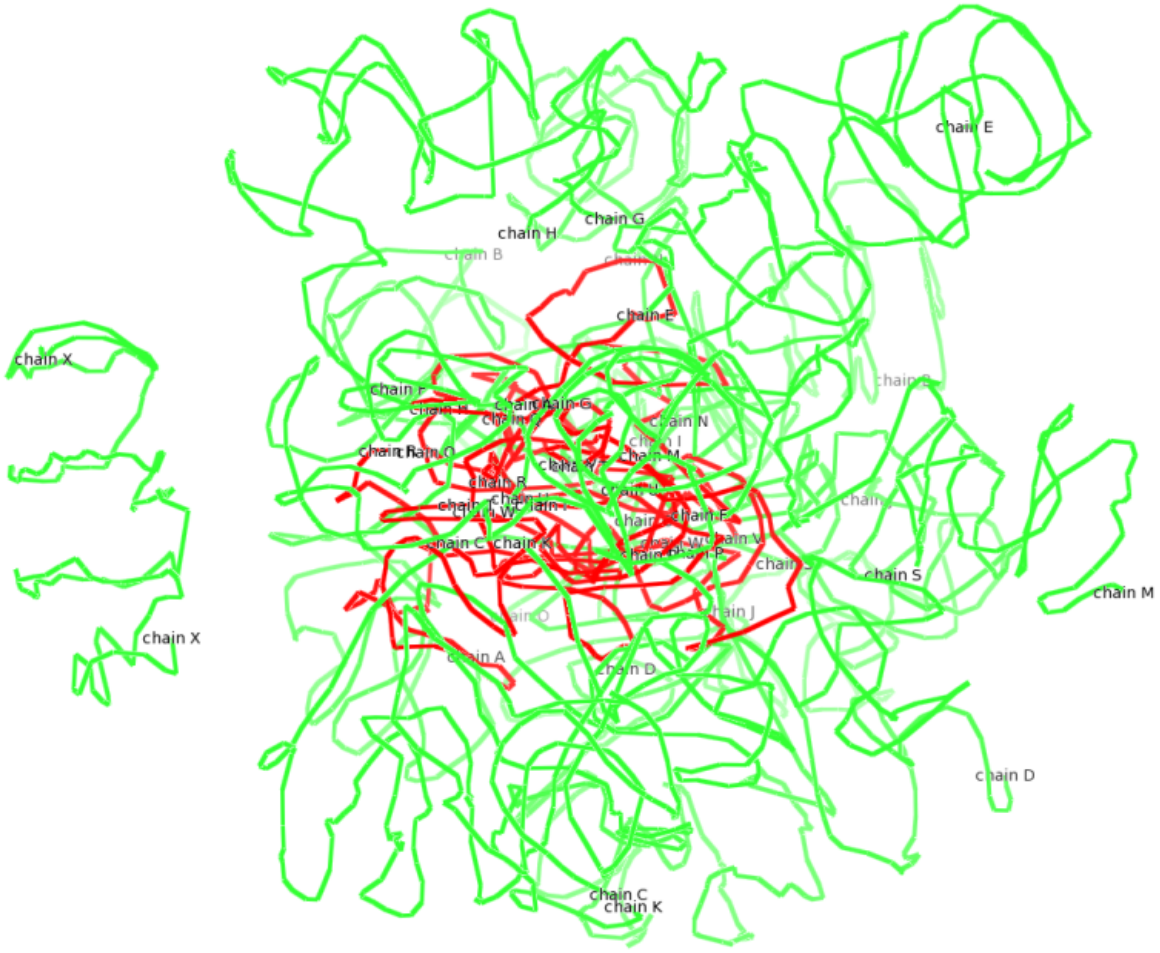
Pairwise comparison:

1Mb versus 200Kb

3D Structure of the Entire Genome



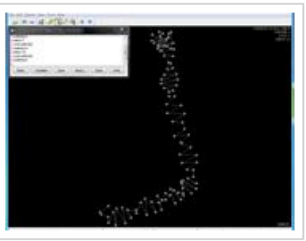
Smaller Chromosomes are Closer to the Center

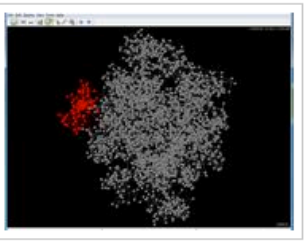


GMOL

A tool for 3D genome structure visualization

Brought to you by: avewells, jacknowo, xuelven





Description

GMOL is an application designed to visualize genome structure in 3D. It allows users to view the genome structure at multiple scales, including: global, chromosome, loci, fiber, nucleosome, and nucleotide. This software was built upon the pre-existing Jmol package.

GMOL Web Site ›

Categories

Bio-Informatics, Visualization

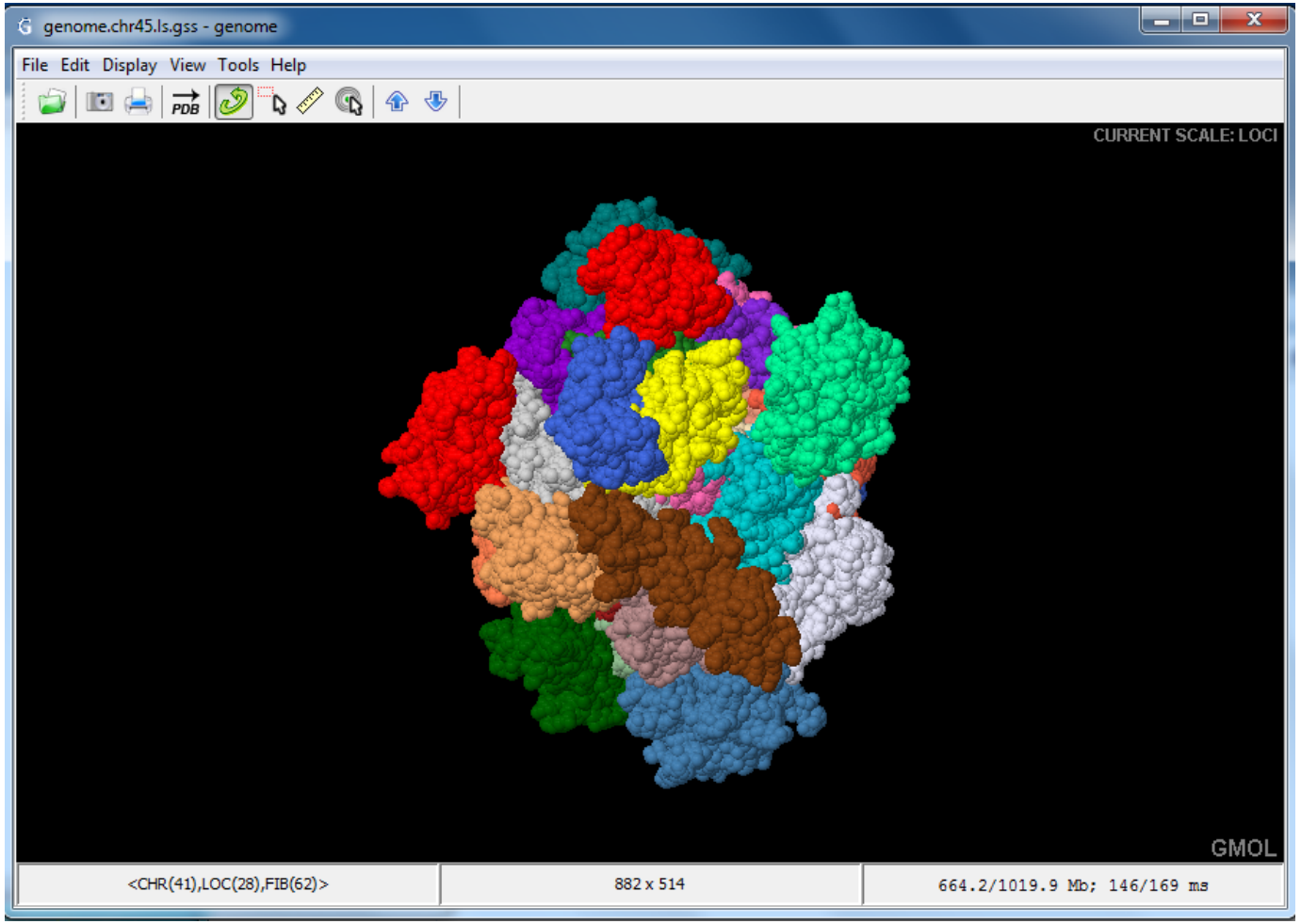
License

GNU Library or Lesser General Public License version 3.0 (LGPLv3)

Features

- Interactively visualize genome structures in 3D
- Supports multiple scales/resolutions: global, chromosome, loci, fiber, nucleosome, nucleotide
- Measure distances and angles between points in the structure
- Rotate and scale models to analyze them even more
- Select parts of the structure based on index, scale, or sequence information
- Get DNA sequence for selected structures or portions of structures
- Includes existing Jmol functions

GMOL - Multi-Scale Visualization of 3D Genome Structure



Project 4

- **Option 1**
- Apply the MCMC5C modeling tools to two datasets
- Open source program: MCMC5C is available at http://Dostielab.biochem.mcgill.ca.
- Analyze results: how to evaluate your constructions? How to assess mixing?
- Visualization of models
- Reference: Rousseau et al. Three-dimensional modeling of chromatin structure from interaction frequency data using Markov chain Monte Carlo sampling. BMC Bioinformatics, 2011.

Data I: HoxA Gene Cluster Data

- http://calla.rnet.missouri.edu/cheng_courses/cscmms2016/DMSO_HoxA_Interactions.txt

F	R	IF	data points	variance	upper 95% CI	lower 95% CI
47	50	14.95658861	5	95.19127581	2.844109712	27.0690675
47	52	3.966229973	7	3.438067181	2.251316831	5.681143116
47	54	1.624264438	6	0.354691786	0.999160814	2.249368062
47	56	2.689527337	7	1.700341332	1.483511515	3.895543158
47	58	1.960707426	7	0.294259283	1.459000571	2.462414282
47	60	2.632854449	7	0.935428835	1.738333892	3.527375007

Project 4

- **Option 2**
- Apply a gradient descent method (MOGEN) to build 3D models for human chromosome 7.
- References: (1) Trieu, Cheng. Large-scale reconstruction of 3D structures of human chromosomes from chromosomal contact data. Nucleic Acids Research, 2014; (2) T. Tuan, J. Cheng. MOGEN: a tool for reconstructing 3D models of genomes from chromosomal conformation capturing data. *Bioinformatics*, accepted, doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btv754.
- How to assess the models (check the paper)?
- Visualization of models
- Reference models (constructed from somewhat different contact data of Chr. 7: http://calla.rnet.missouri.edu/mogen/

Data II: Hi-C data of Chromosome 7

HWI-EAS313_0025:7:78:7863:19096|7 40786044 7 45502707|case 0
HWI-EAS313_0025:7:63:14188:6924|7 128562332 7 128562745|case 0
HWI-EAS313_0025:7:94:3739:17610|7 154672365 7 154672125|case 0
HWI-EAS313_0025:7:78:17921:8167|7 90166635 7 90166267|case 0
HWI-EAS313_0025:7:98:5753:2860|7 146851262 7 82792917|case 0
WI-EAS313_0025:7:104:3993:13804|7 101472788 7 101472557|case 0
HWI-EAS313_0025:7:4:13123:19420|7 63615352 7 62522230|case 0
HWI-EAS313_0025:7:54:7610:3364|7 24688078 7 24687498|case 0
HWI-EAS313_0025:7:6:8245:1169|7 47788402 7 47788122|case 0

http://sysbio.rnet.missouri.edu/3dgenome/contact_ALL_chrom7

MCMC5C Folding Movie

- **MCMC5C modeling movie:** http://dostielab.biochem.mcgill.ca/
- **MOGEN folding movie**: http://calla.rnet.missouri.edu/mogen/

Timeline

- Today (April 25): discussion of plan
- Wednesday (April 27): presentation of the plan
- Next Wednesday (May 4): results
- May 9: Final report of Project 4

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