

Viewing ENCODE Composite Tracks At A Locus Of Interest

(Updated 30 September 2013, Mike Pazin)

ENCODE has produced composite tracks that summarize information from several key assays, across a variety of cell types; this is a good way to start viewing a locus of interest, such as a gene, or the genome surrounding a genetic variant. First, you will download a session file. Any time you want to see a locus in this view, first open the session file, then navigate to the locus of interest.

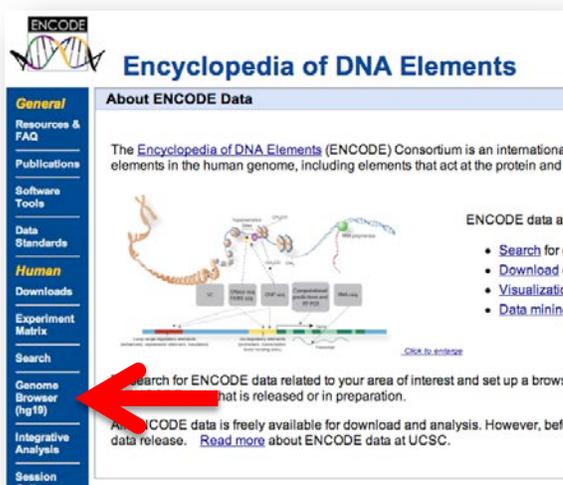
1) Download the session file:

From the NHGRI ENCODE tutorials, site (<http://www.genome.gov/27553901>), download the session file from at the link: [A standard session for viewing ENCODE data](#)

Depending on your browser, you may automatically download the file to your downloads folder, or open the file in your browser. If the the file opens instead of downloading, try right-clicking (PC) or control-clicking (Apple) on the link, and from the contextual menu that opens, chose Save linked file to Downloads. The file name is <ENCODE_GWAS_HG19_PazinV2.txt>

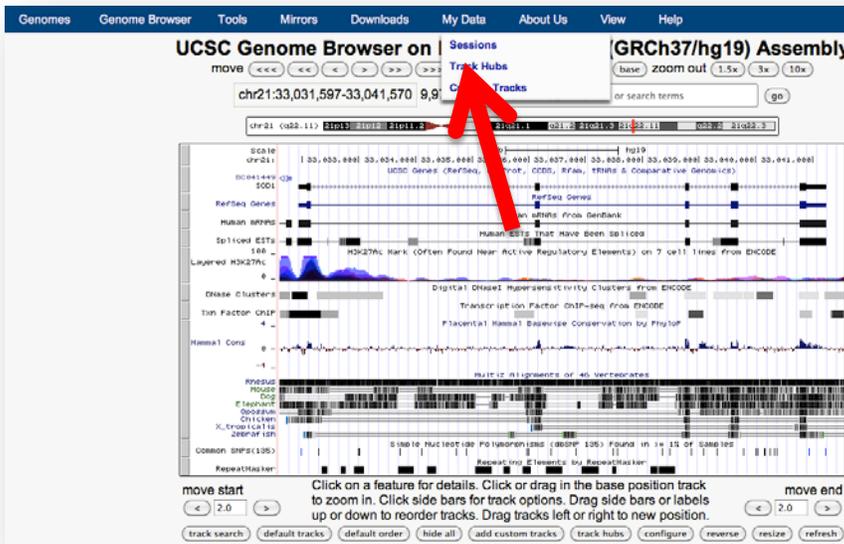
2) Opening the session:

1 Go to <http://encodeproject.org/> or the UCSC browser

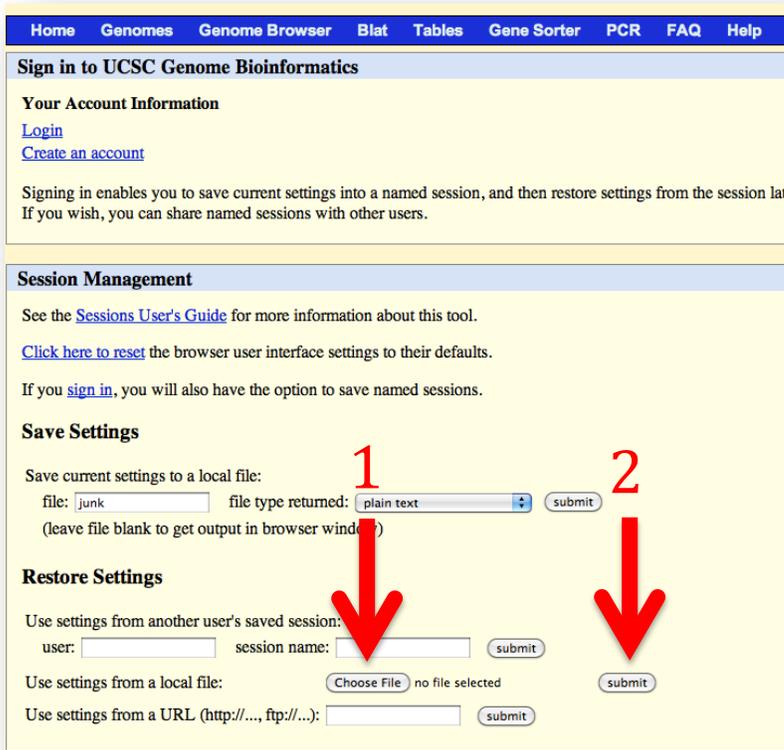


2 Select the human browser, from the buttons along the left hand side of the screen.

3 Mouse over the “My Data” button along the top, then click on the “Sessions” button:



4 Click on the “Choose File” button (arrow 1), navigate to the session file you want to open, then click on the “submit” button (arrow 2):



5 The name of the session that is ready to load appears next to the browser link (arrow 3); click on the browser link to load the session (arrow 4):

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Sign in to UCSC Genome Bioinformatics

[Login](#)
[Create an account](#)

Signing in enables you to save current settings into a named session, and then restore settings from the session. If you wish, you can share named sessions with other users.

Updated Session

Loaded settings from local file **ENCODE_GWAS_HG19_PazinV2.txt** (3124 bytes). [Browser](#)

Session Management

See the [Sessions User's Guide](#) for more information about this tool.

[Click here to reset](#) the browser user interface settings to their defaults.

If you [sign in](#), you will also have the option to save named sessions.

Save Settings

Save current settings to a local file:

file: file type returned:

(leave file blank to get output in browser window)

Restore Settings

Use settings from another user's saved session:

user: session name:

Use settings from a local file: no file selected

Use settings from a URL (<http://...>, <ftp://...>):

7 From here, you are free to move to another genomic coordinate, and save a new session, or change the displayed tracks, and save a new session.

UCSC Genome Browser on Human Feb. 2009 (GRCh37/hg19) Assembly

move <<< << < > >> >>> zoom in 1.5x 3x 10x base zoom out 1.5x 3x 10x

chr1:206,850,000-207,100,000 250,001 bp.

chr1 (q32.1) p31.1 q12 q41 43q24

Scale chr1 | 100 kb | hg19

206,900,000 | 206,950,000 | 207,000,000 | 207,050,000

- 1 → Transcription In(x+1) 8
- 2 → Layered H3K4Me3
- 3 → Layered H3K4Me1
- 4 → Layered H3K27Ac
- 5 → DNase Clusters
- 6 → Txn Factor ChIP
- 7 → GWAS Catalog
- 8 → Chromatin State Segmentation by HMM from ENCODE/Broad

GM12878 ChromHMM
H1-hESC ChromHMM
K562 ChromHMM
HepG2 ChromHMM
HMEC ChromHMM
HSNM ChromHMM
HUVEC ChromHMM
NHEK ChromHMM
NHLF ChromHMM

Publications: Sequences in scientific articles

The Transcription track (arrow 1) displays ENCODE RNA-seq data from 9 cell types, color-coded by cell type. The H3K4me3 Track (arrow 2) displays data for a histone modification frequently found at promoters. The H3K4me1 Track (arrow 3) displays a histone modification frequently found at enhancers. The H3K27ac Track (arrow 4) displays a histone modification frequently found at active enhancers and active promoters. The DNase Clusters track (arrow 5) displays DNase Hypersensitive sites, a marker of open or active chromatin, from 125 cell types. The Txn Factor CHIP track (arrow 6) displays regions of transcription factor binding. The GWAS catalog is displayed (arrow 7). ENOCDE chromatin states (arrow 8) are displayed one row for each cell type. Possible activity of a regions is color-coded; for example, active promoters are red, active gene bodies are dark green or light green, candidate regulatory regions are orange or yellow, and repressed regions are gray.