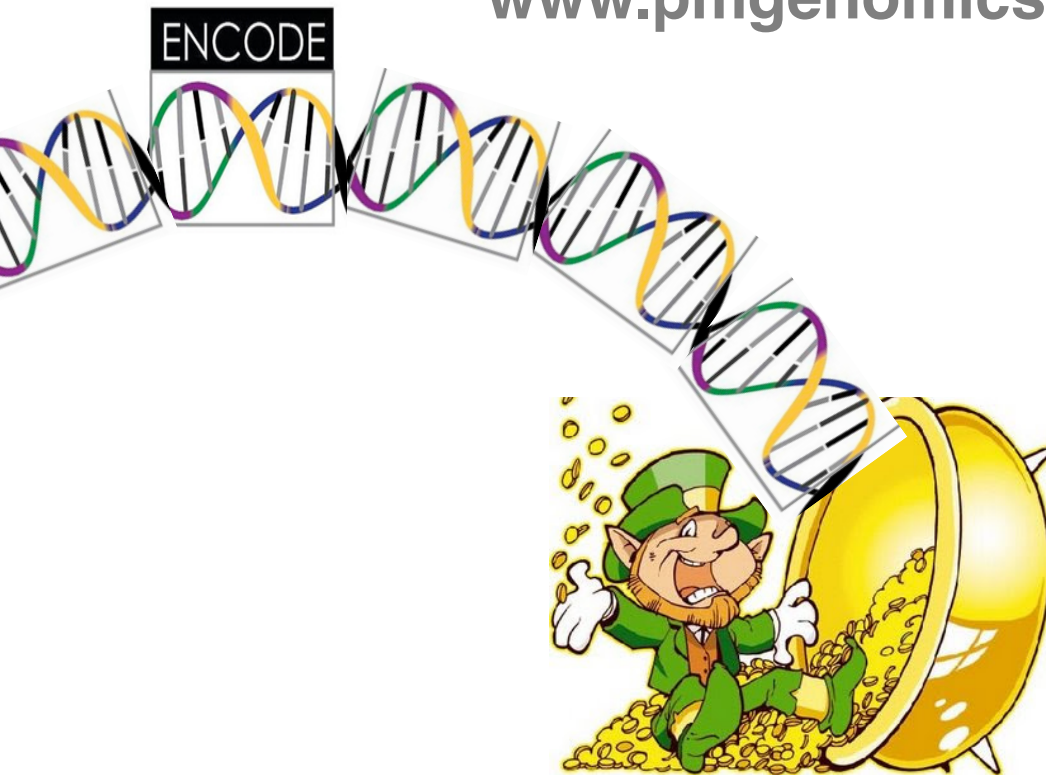


# Cancer, Genetic Predispositions and Chromatin Architecture

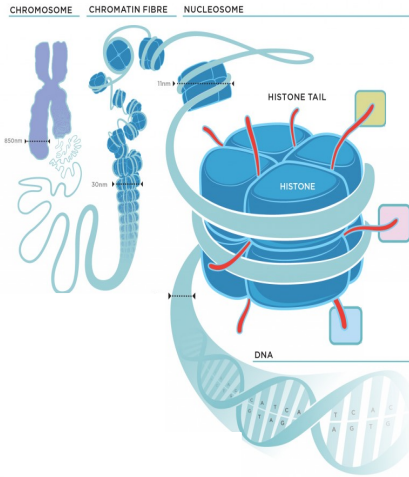
[www.pmgenomics.ca/lupienlab](http://www.pmgenomics.ca/lupienlab)



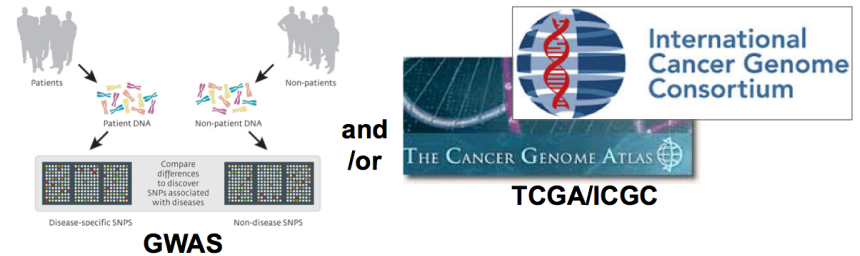
Let's all be  
leprechauns

# Three ways to exploit ENCODE data

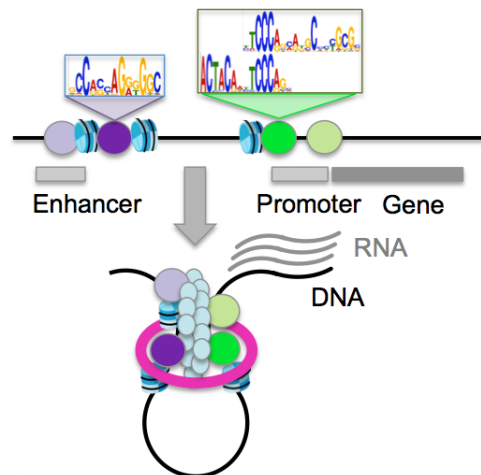
## 1- Annotating the functional genome using epigenetics



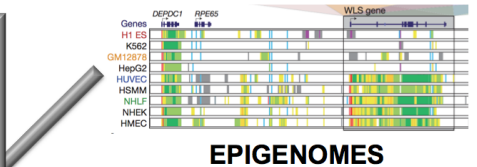
## 2- Finding the targets of genetic predispositions



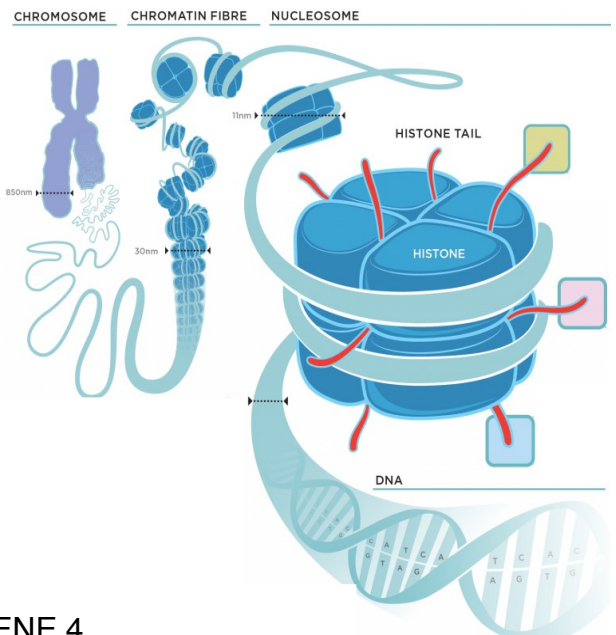
## 3- Understanding the three-dimensional architecture of the genome



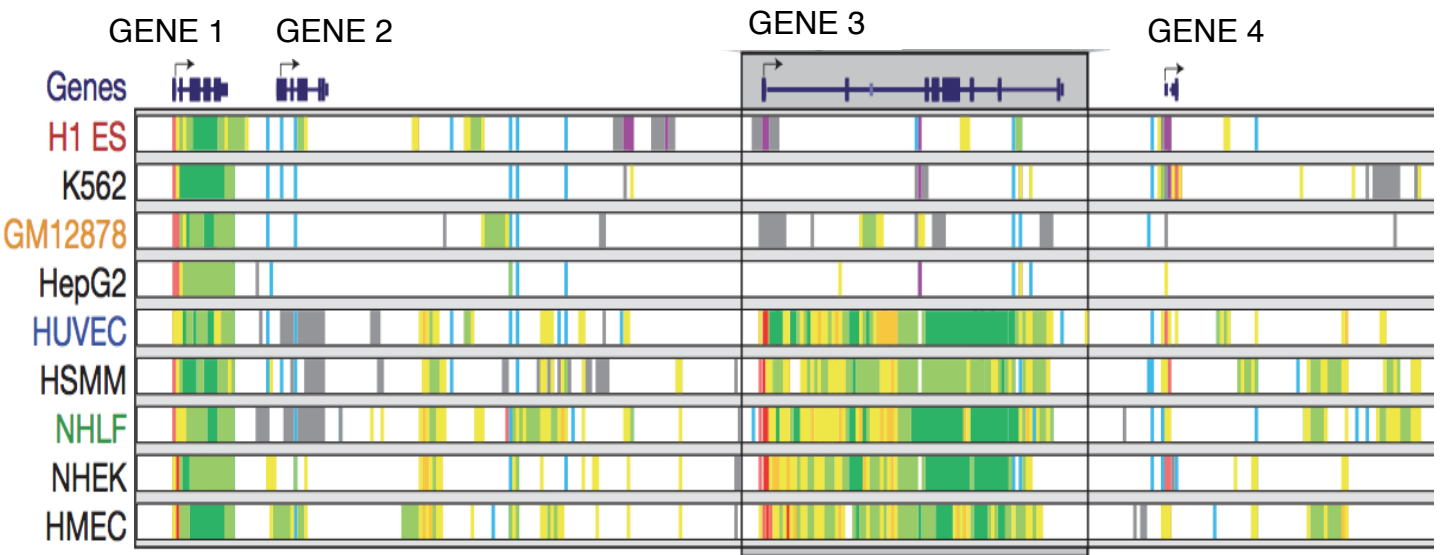
Functional Interpretation of Genetic Alterations



# Epigenetic modifications annotate the functional elements across the genome



Different cell types



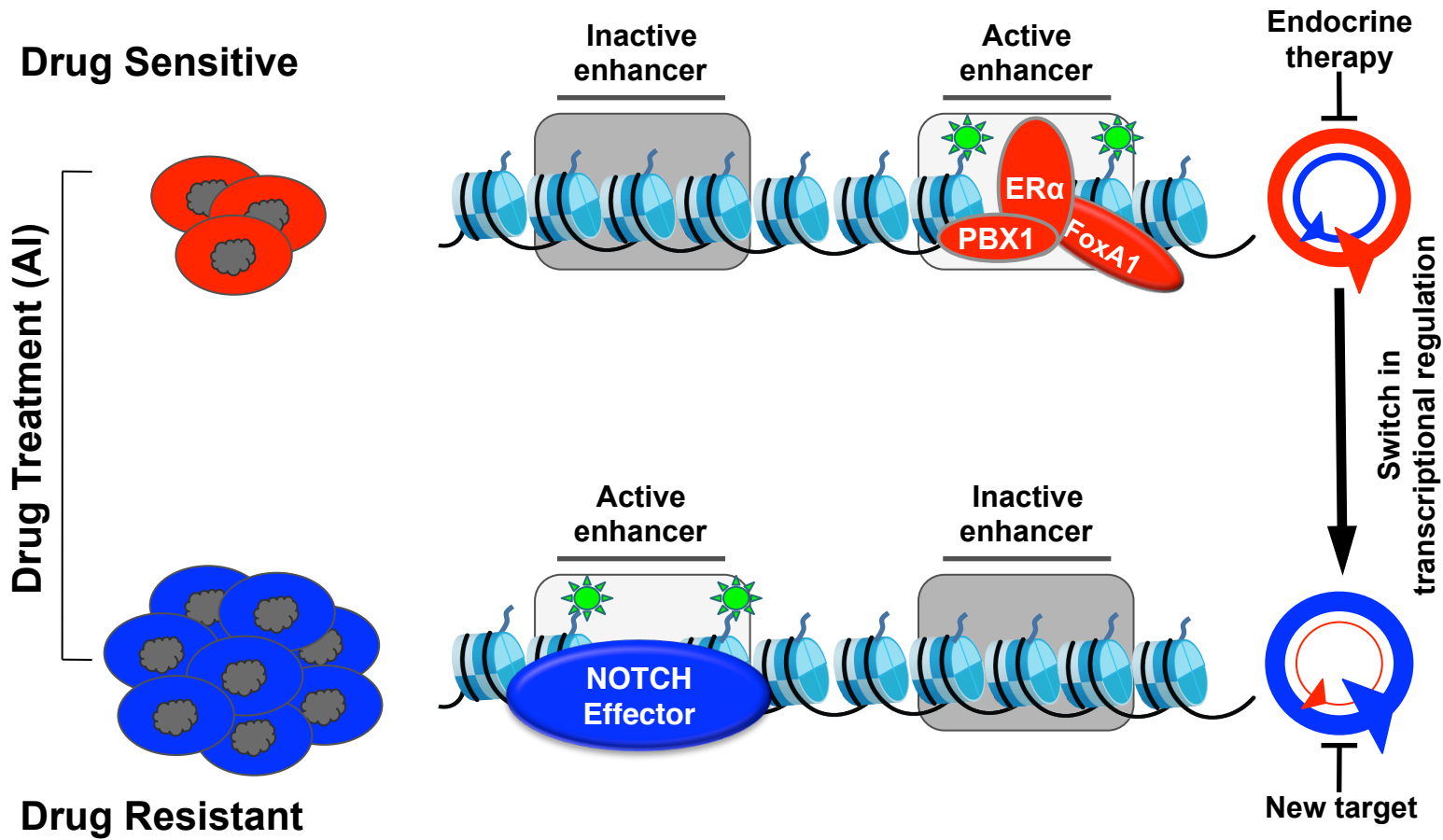
Candidate state annotation

Active promoter
Weak promoter
Inactive/poised promoter
Strong enhancer
Strong enhancer
Weak/poised enhancer
Weak/poised enhancer
Insulator
Transcriptional transition
Transcriptional elongation
Weak transcribed
Polycomb repressed
Heterochrom; low signal
Repetitive/CNV
Repetitive/CNV

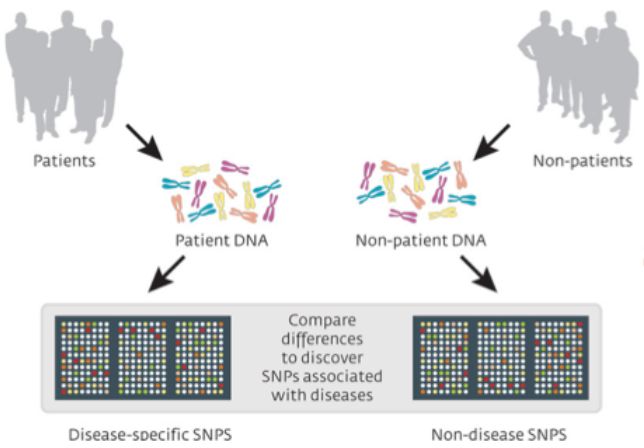
A small snapshot of the human genome

Heintzman et al (2007) Nat Genet. 39: 311-318  
 Lupien et al (2008) Cell. 132: 958-970  
 Heintzman et al (2009) Nature. 1-5  
**Ernst et al. (2011) Nature, 2011 pp. 1-9**

# Epigenetic reprogramming underlies breast cancer resistance to standard-of-care



# Functional interpretation of genetic predispositions using epigenetics



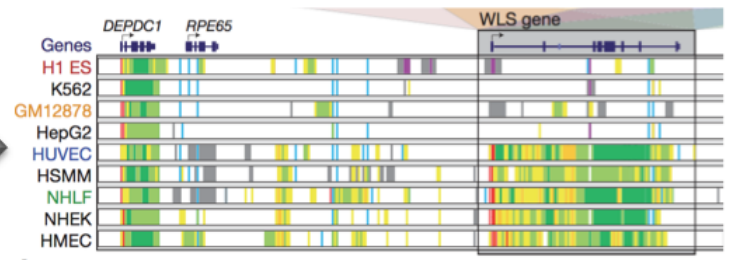
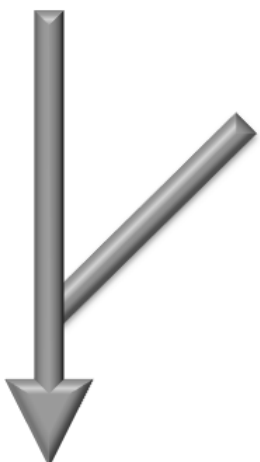
## GWAS



and/or

### My contributions:

- Akthar-Zaidi et al (2012) Science. 11: 736-739
- Zhang et al (2012) Genome Research. 22: 1427-1436
- Cowper Sal Iari et al (2012) Nat Genet. 44: 1191-1198
- Corradin et al (2014) Genome Research. 24: 1-13
- Zhang et al (2014) Trends in Genetics. 30: 140-149
- Ghousaini et al. (2014). Nat Commun. 4: 4999
- Chadar et al. (2014) MCB. 34: 3291-3304
- Bailey et al (2015) Nat Commun. 2: 6186



## EPIGENOMES

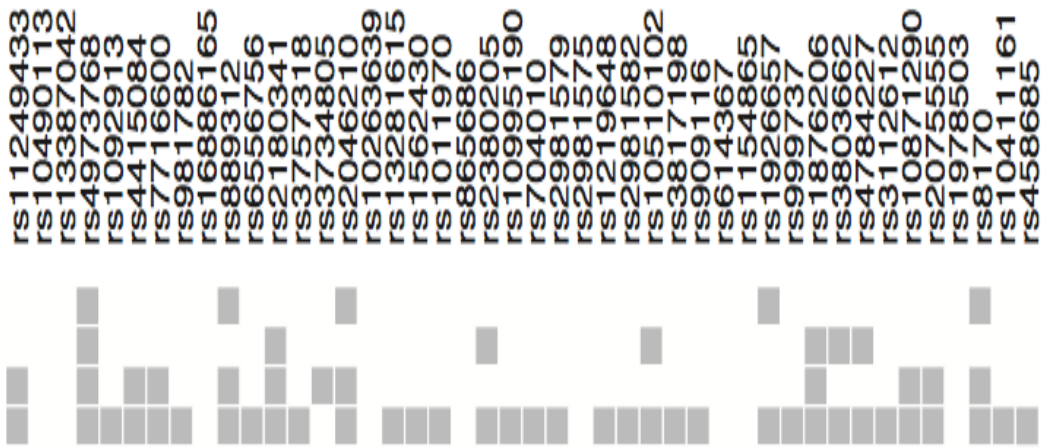
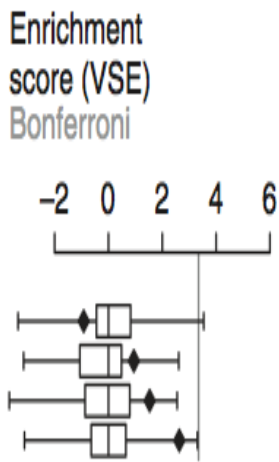
### ENCODE

- Ernst et al. (2010). Nature. 1-9
- Schaub et al. (2012). Genome Res. 22:1748-1759
- Maurano et al. (2012). Science. 337: 1190-1195
- and many more...

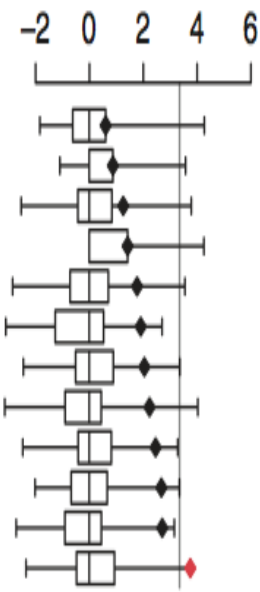
## Functional Interpretation of Genetic Alterations

# Variant Set Enrichment (VSE) approach – BCa GWAS risk-variants target enhancers

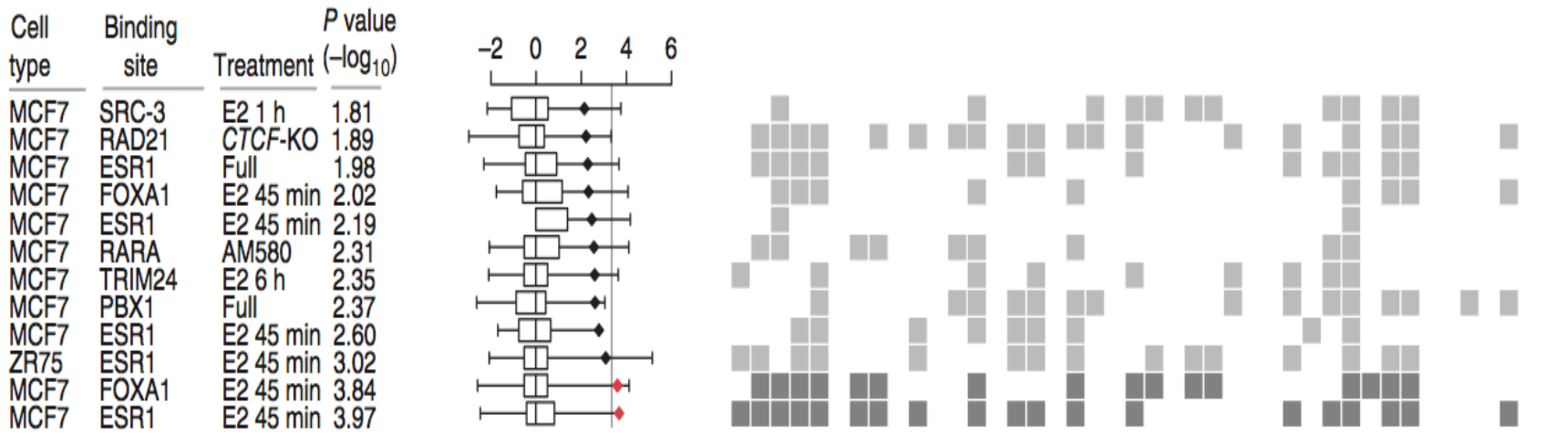
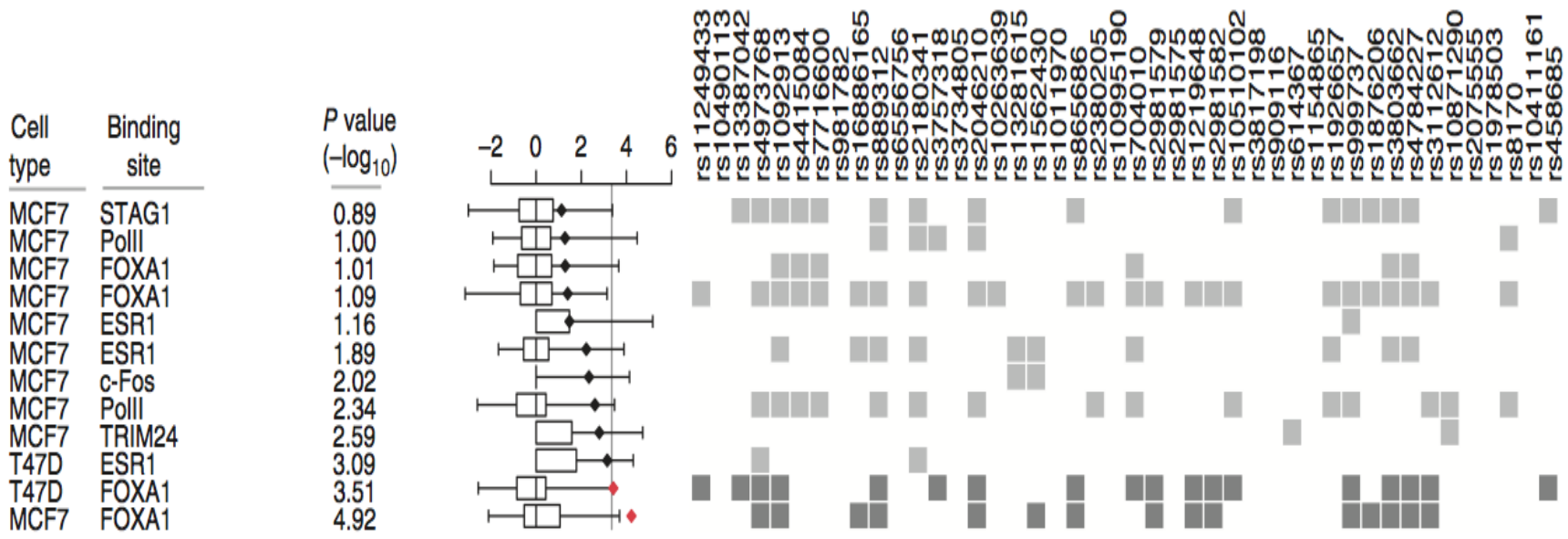
Annotation	P value (-log <sub>10</sub> )
Coding exons	0.09
5' UTR	0.76
3' UTR	1.20
Introns	2.37



Cell type	Epigenetic mark	P value (-log <sub>10</sub> )
MCF7	H3K9me3	0.57
MCF7	H3R17me2	0.72
MCF7	H3K4me3	0.98
MCF7	H3K4me1	1.11
MCF7	H3K4me1	1.42
MCF7	H3K27me3	1.55
MCF7	H3K14ac	1.69
MCF7	H3K9ac	1.90
MCF7	FAIRE	2.16
MCF7	H3K9ac	2.43
MCF7	H3K4me2	2.47
T47D	H3K4me1	4.05



# BCa GWAS risk-variants target the ERa and FOXA1 transcription factors



# Assessing the role of genetic variants on transcription factor DNA binding affinity

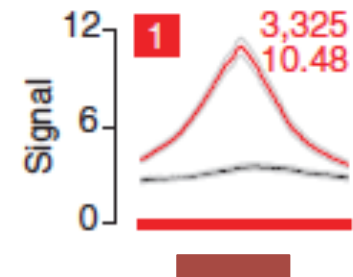
## IntraGenomic Replicates (IGR) approach

In silico allele-specific DNA binding affinity predictor

GTGTTTGCTA[T/C]GATTAGTTC

TTGCTAT ████████

ChIP-seq signal for your favorite TF





# Assessing the role of genetic variants on transcription factor DNA binding affinity

## IntraGenomic Replicates (IGR) approach

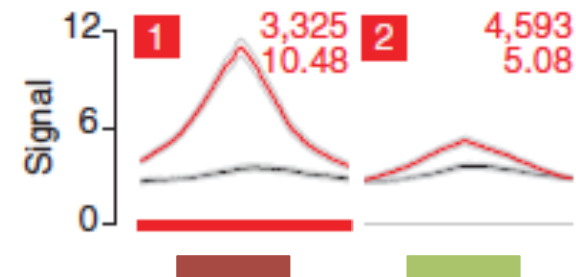
In silico allele-specific DNA binding affinity predictor

GTGTTTGCTA[T/C]GATTAGTTC

TTGCTAT ■

TGCTATG ■

ChIP-seq signal for your favorite TF



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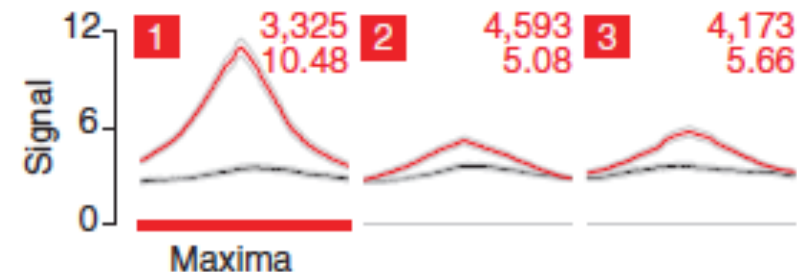
In silico allele-specific DNA binding affinity predictor

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TTGCTAT

TGCTATG

GCTATGA



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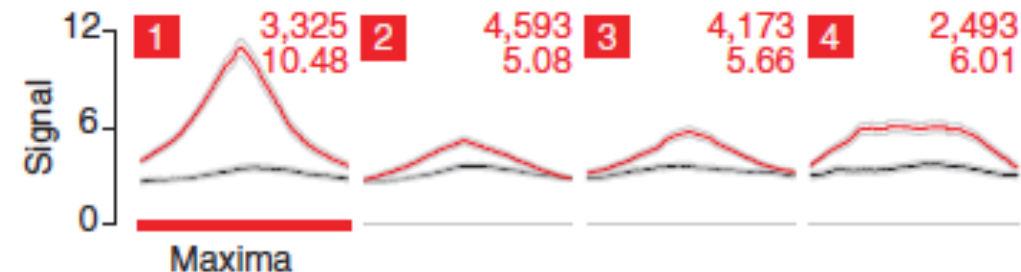
GTGTTTGCTA[T/C]GATTAGTTC

TTGCTAT

TGCTATG

GCTATGA

CTATGAT



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In silico allele-specific DNA binding affinity predictor

GTGTTTGCTA[T/C]GATTAGTTC

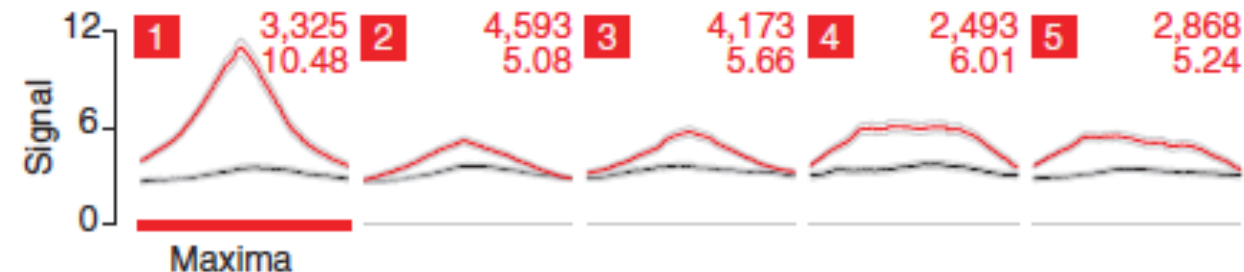
TTGCTAT

TGCTATG

GCTATGA

CTATGAT

TATGATT



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In silico allele-specific DNA binding affinity predictor

GTGTTTGCTA[T/C]GATTAGTTC

TTGCTAT

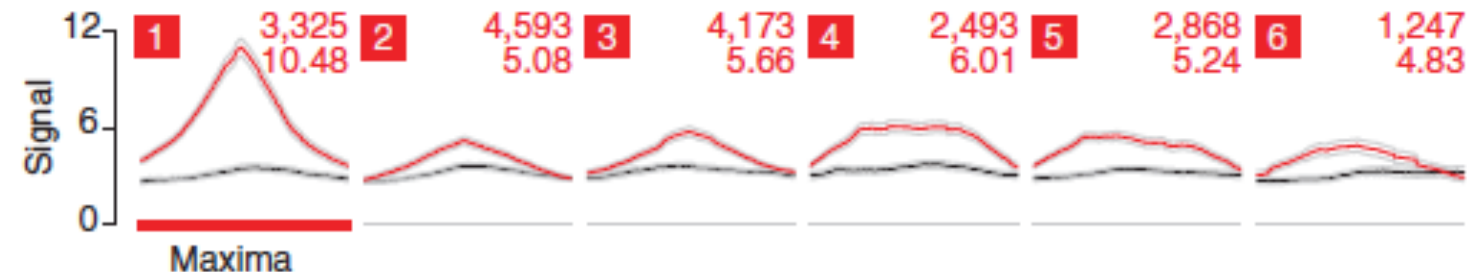
TGCTATG

GCTATGA

CTATGAT

TATGATT

ATGATTA



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In silico allele-specific DNA binding affinity predictor

GTGTTTGCTA[T/C]GATTAGTTC

TTGCTAT

TGCTATG

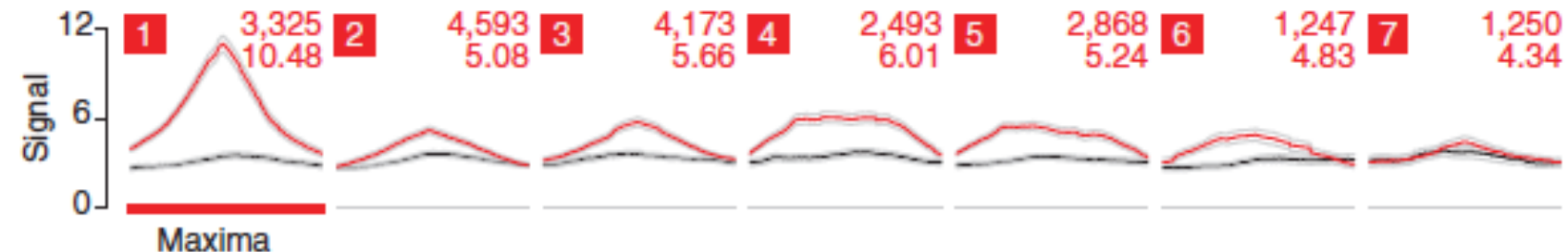
GCTATGA

CTATGAT

TATGATT

ATGATTA

TGATTAG



# Assessing the role of genetic variants on transcription factor DNA binding affinity

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In silico allele-specific DNA binding affinity predictor

GTGTTTGCTA[T/C]GATTAGTTC

TTGCTAC

TGCTACG

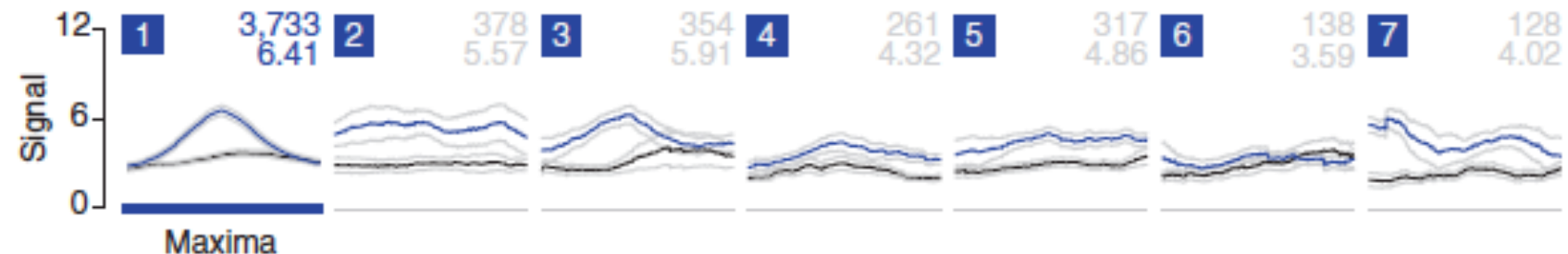
GCTACGA

CTACGAT

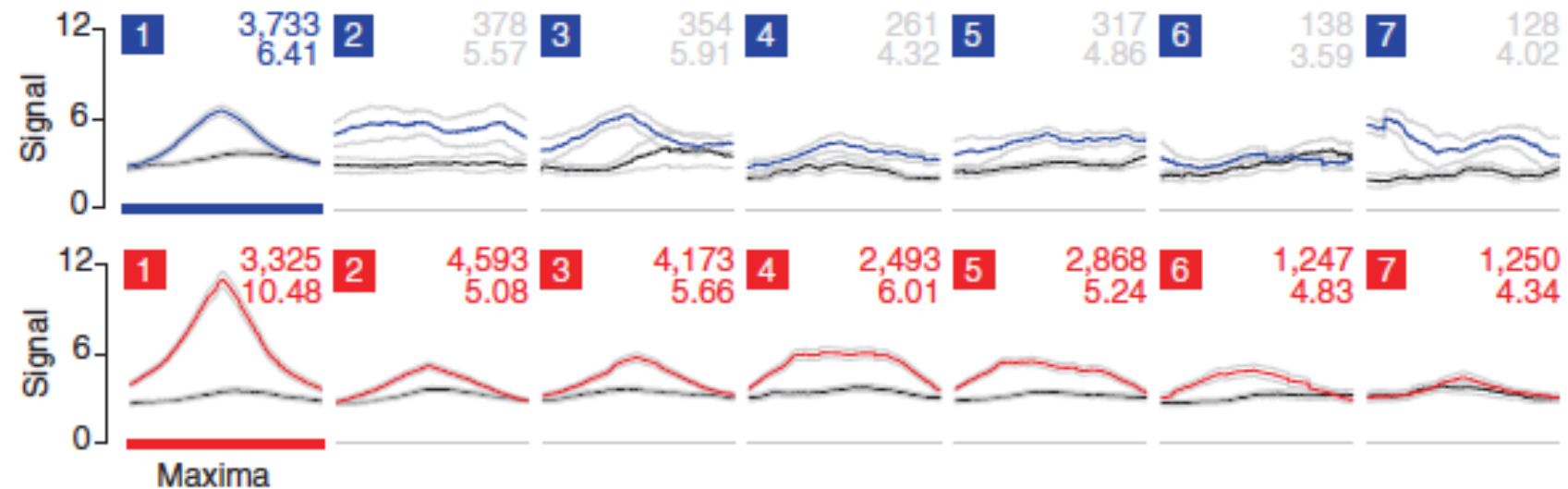
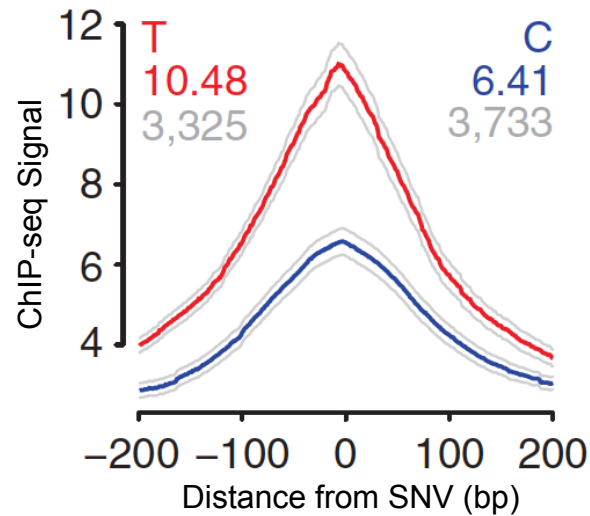
TACGATT

ACGATTA

CGATTAG

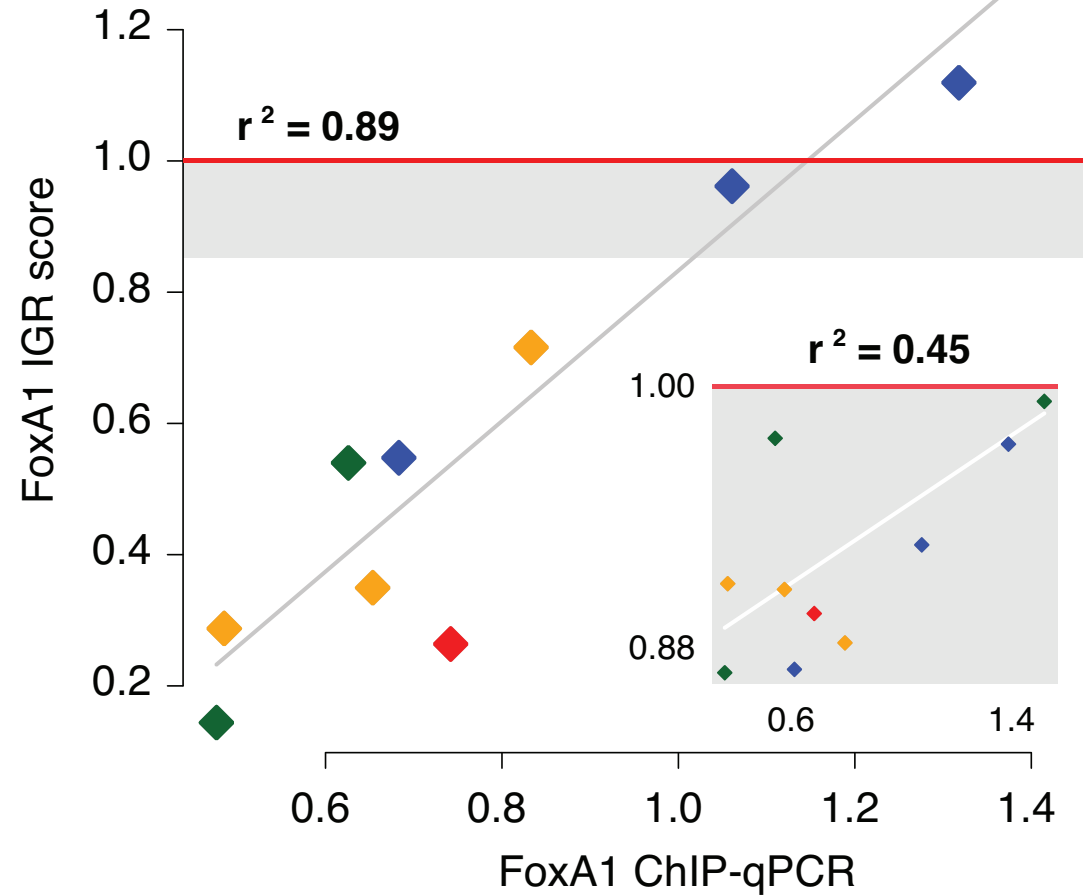
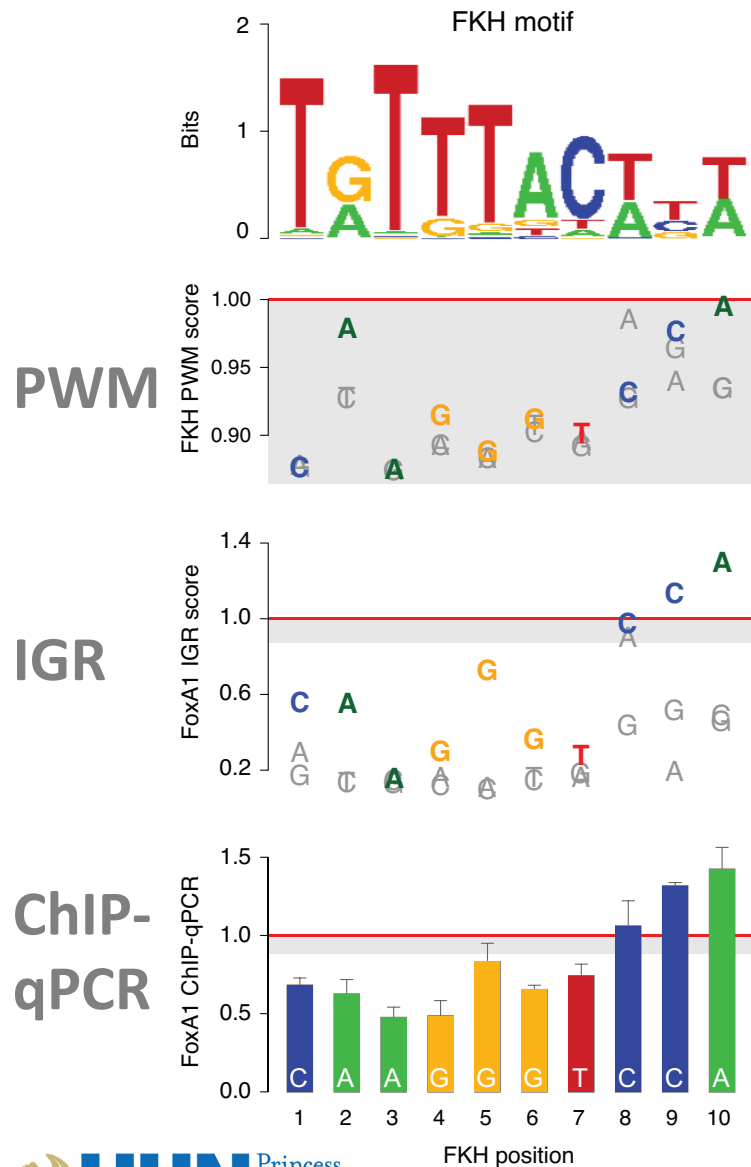


# IGR predicts changes in binding affinity imposed by SNVs for any transcription factor



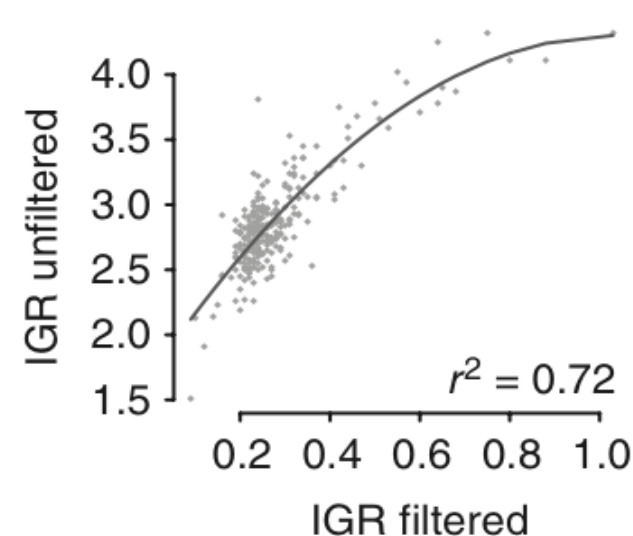
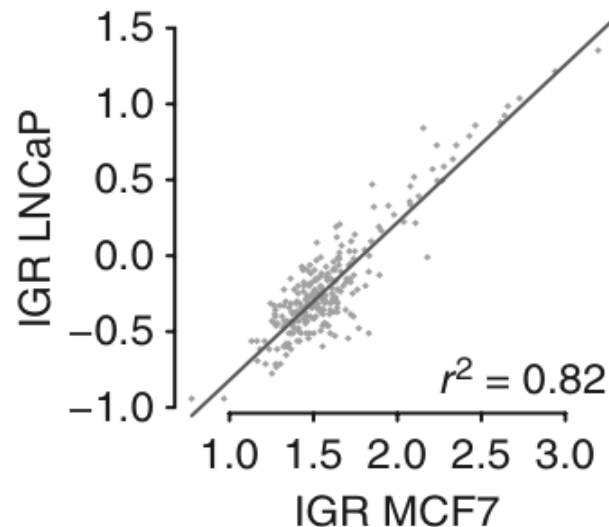
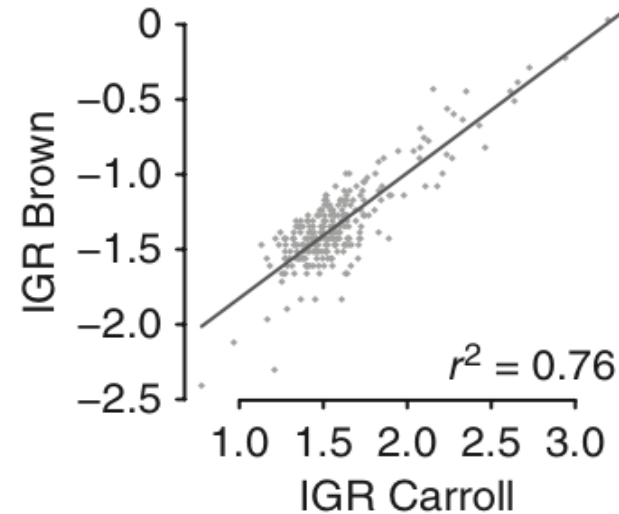
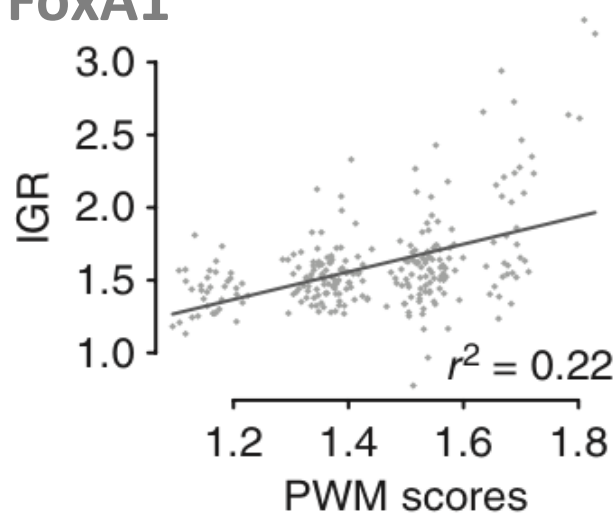


# IntraGenomic Replicate (IGR) tool is a better predictor of DNA binding affinity than PWM



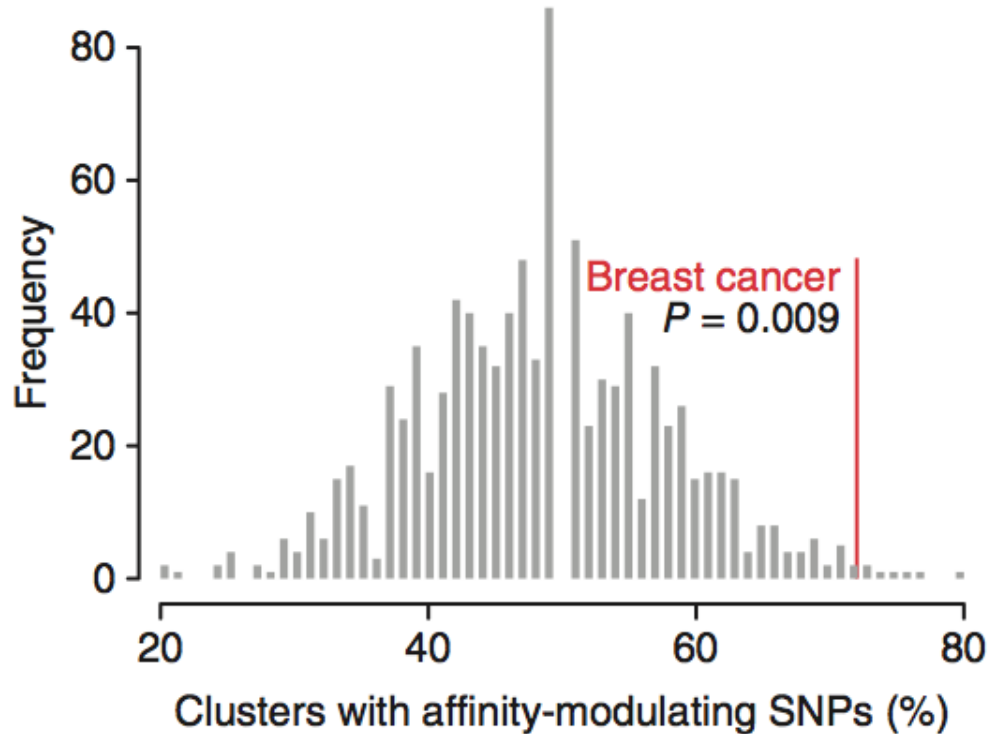
# IGR predictions are agnostic to cell-type or origin of ChIP-seq datasets

ChIP-seq: FoxA1

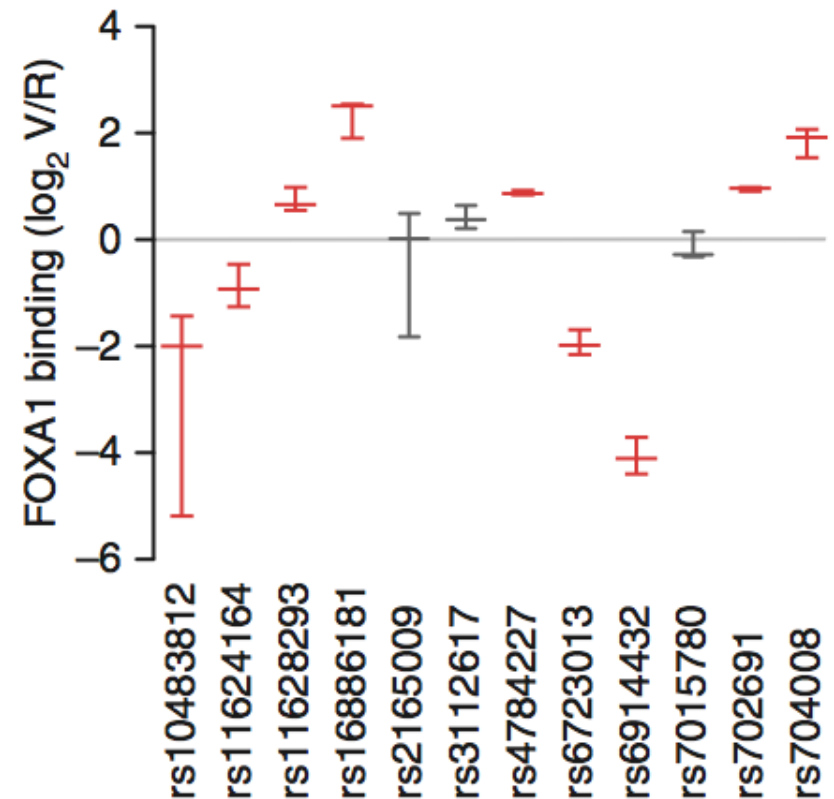


# IGR reveals that most BCa genetic risk-loci modulate FoxA1 binding to the DNA

IGR based allele-specific FoxA1 binding



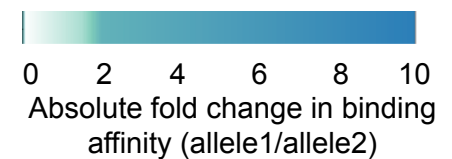
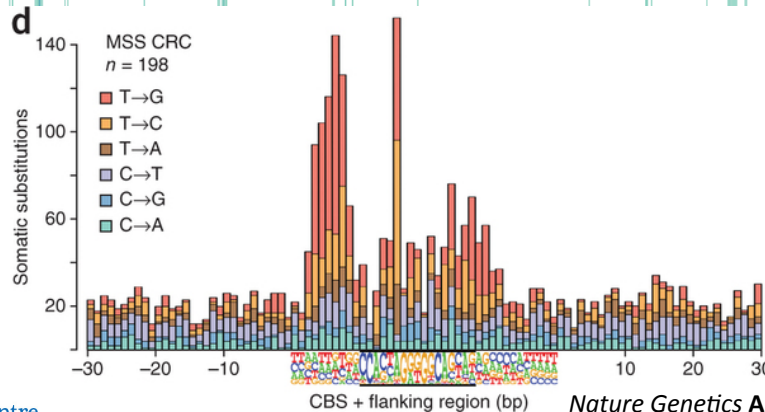
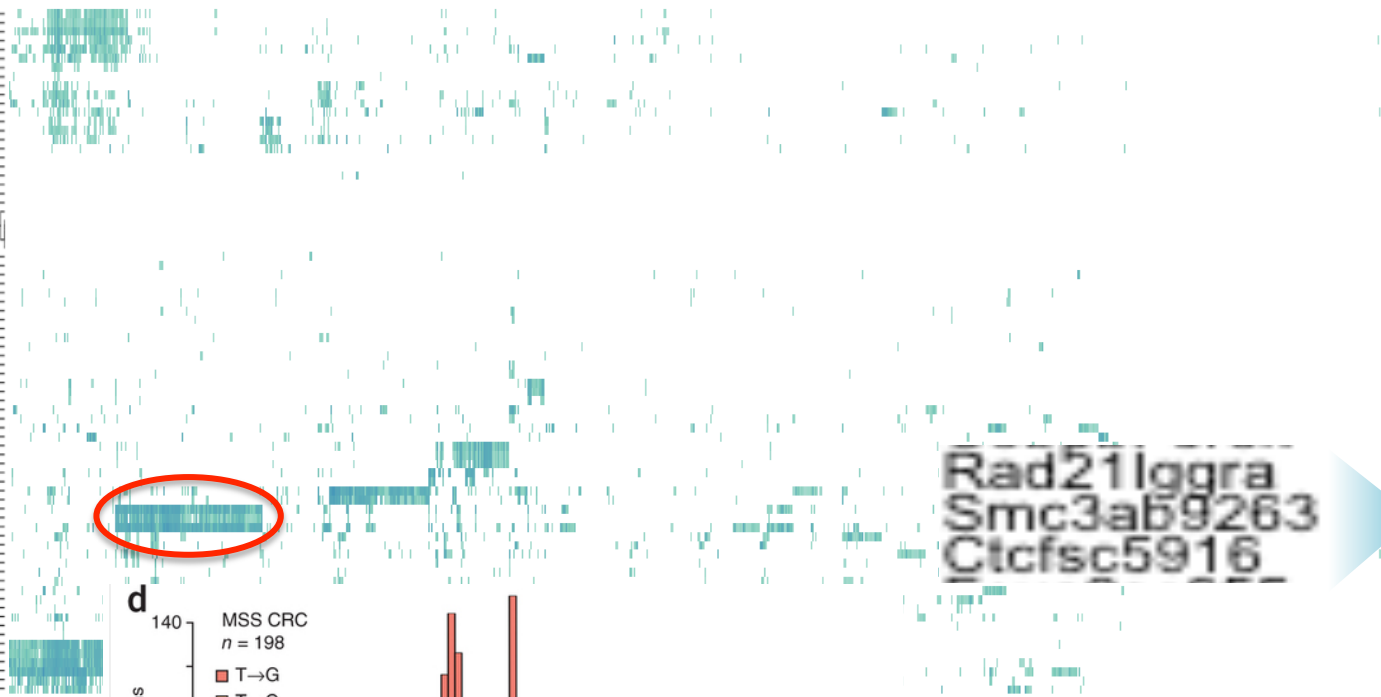
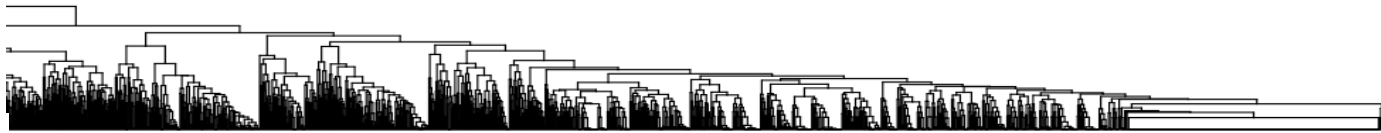
Allele-specific  
ChIP-qPCR: FoxA1



# Combining IGR with ENCODE: all genetic variants versus all transcription factors

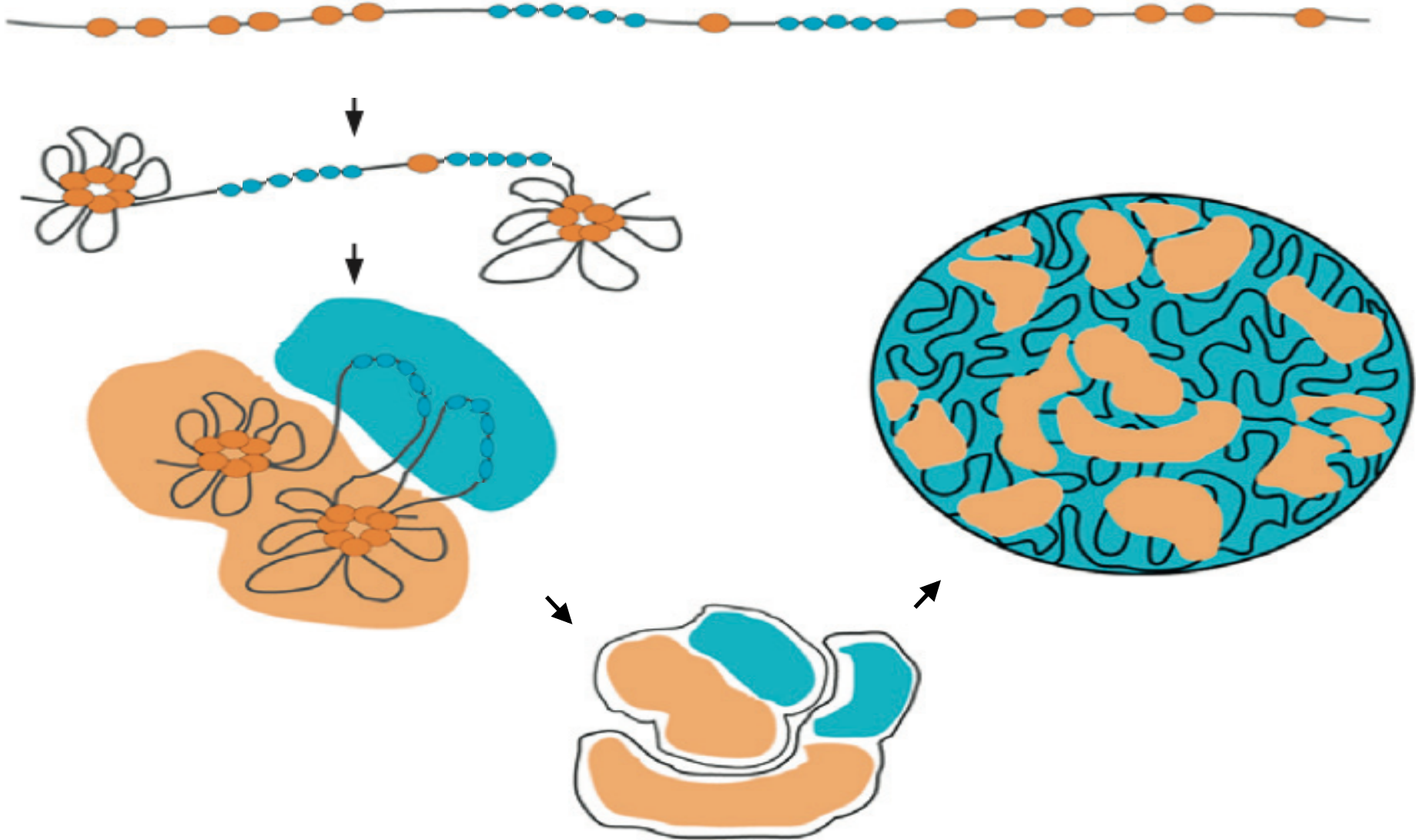
IGR based analysis

>2000 Genetic alterations in DHS



**What are the target gene(s)  
of genetically or epigenetically  
altered regulatory elements?**

# Chromatin interactions define the social genome



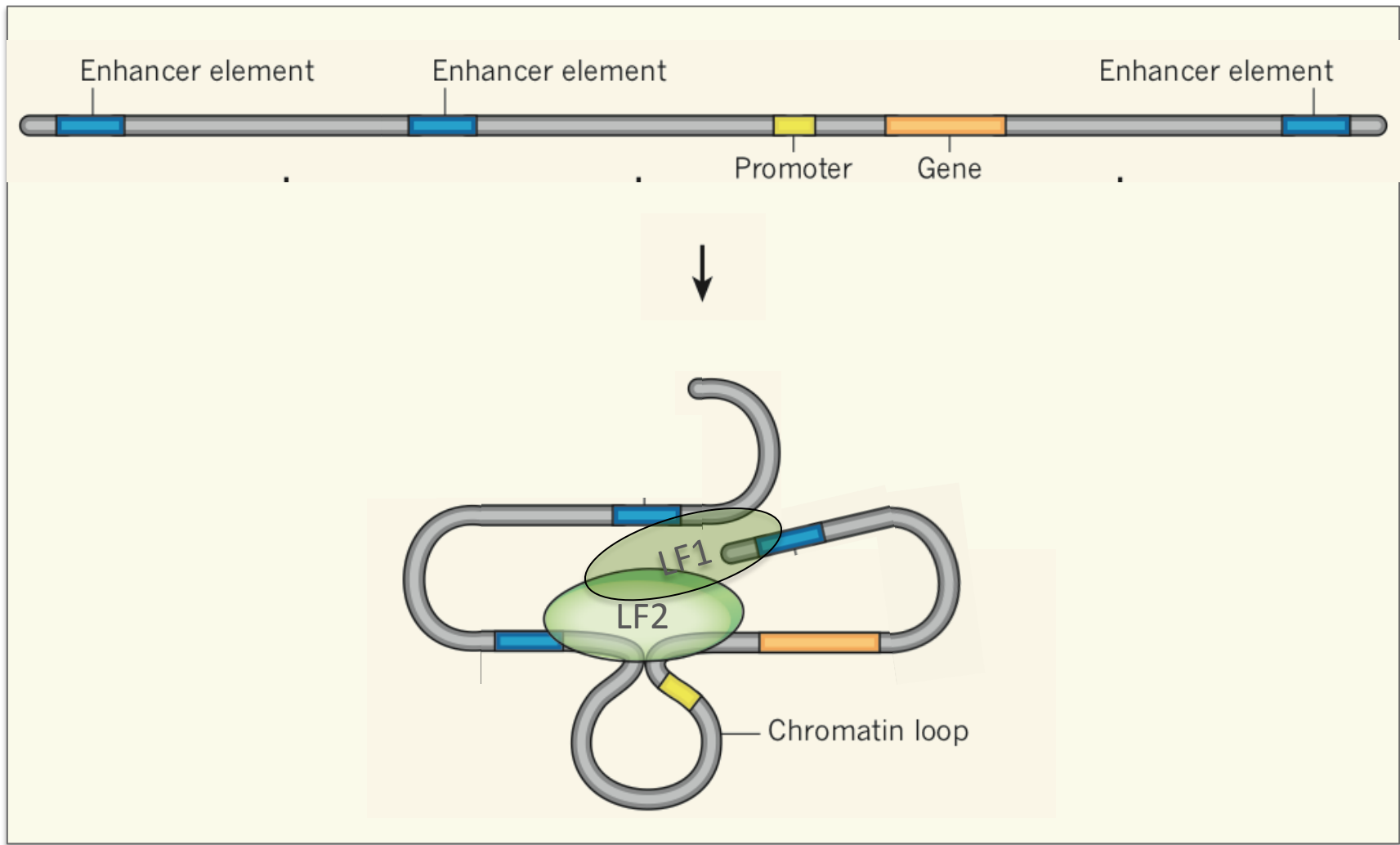
# The social genome needs matchmakers



mony

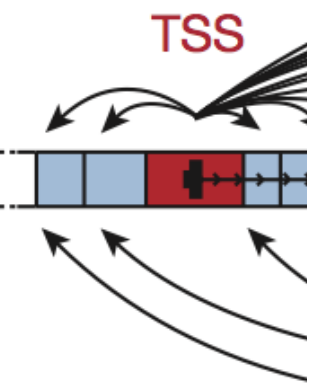


# Chromatin interactions bring regulatory elements to their target gene(s)



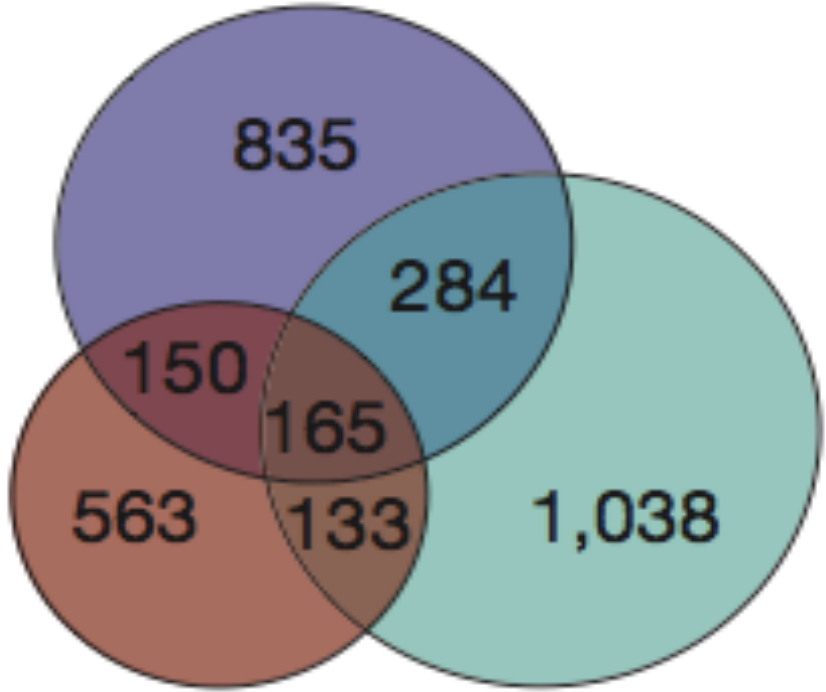


# Detecting chromatin interactions through Chromatin Conformation Capture (3C) assays



Number of looping interactions

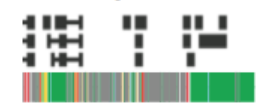
K562 (1,434)



GM12878 (1,011)

HeLa-S3 (1,620)

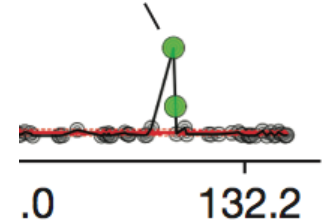
SL6 profile



GM12878

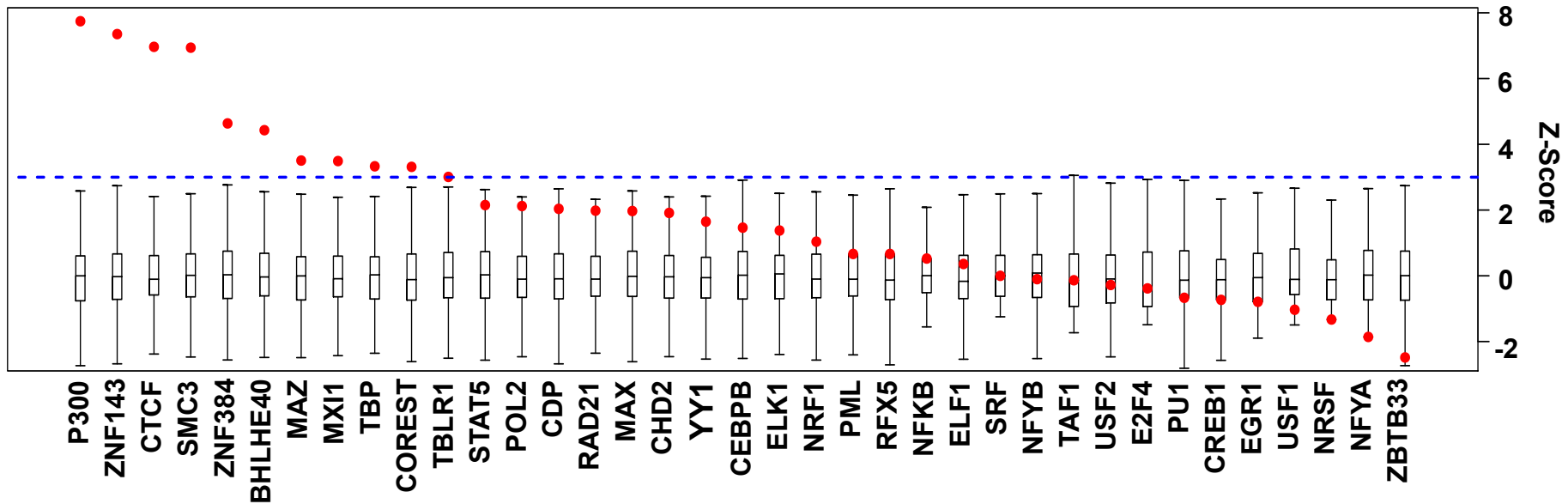
- E
- WE
- PF
- TSS
- CTCF
- R
- T

CTCF



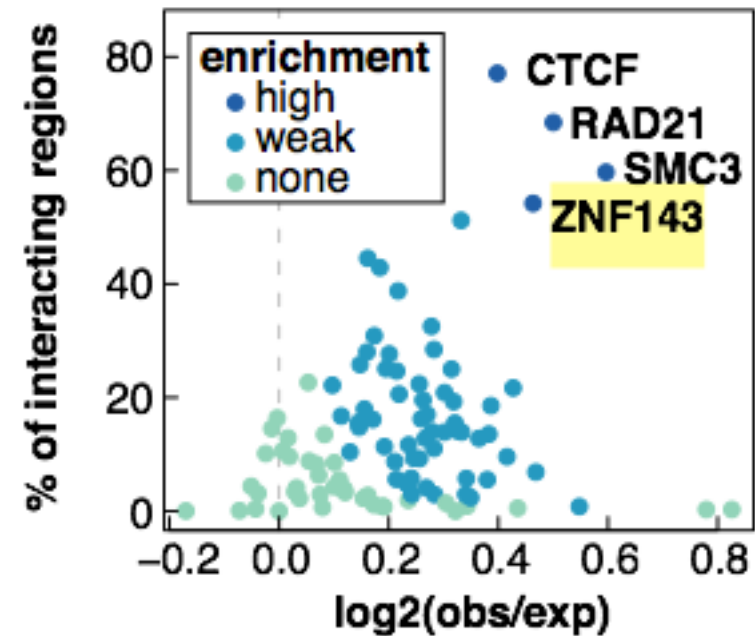
# ZNF143 and a few more transcription factors preferentially binds chromatin loop anchors

GM12878 cells

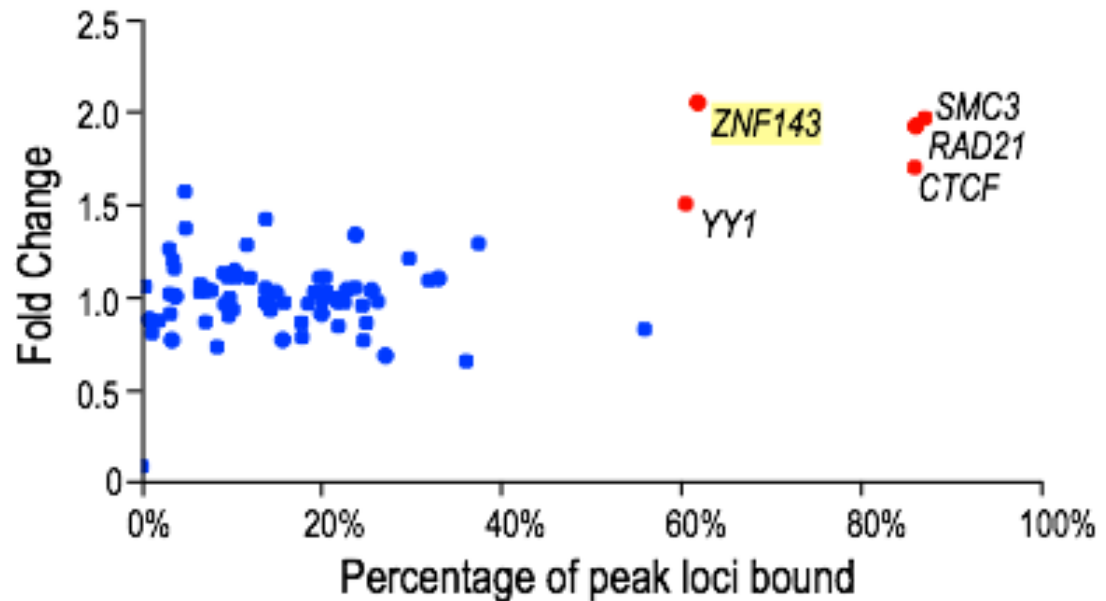


Enrichment of transcription factor binding sites at 5C anchors

# ZNF143 enrichment at chromatin loop anchors “validated” by others

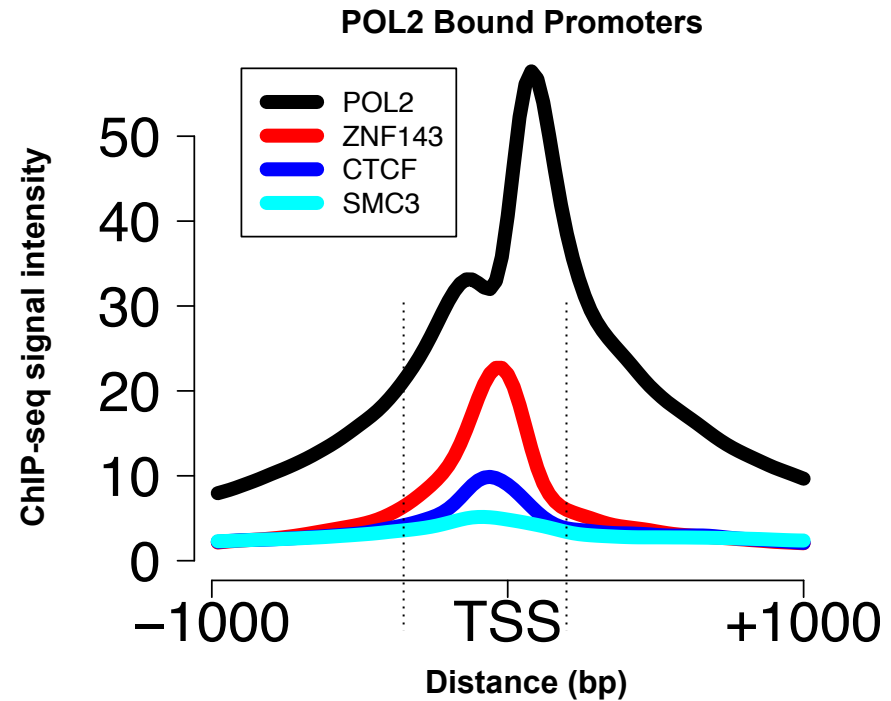
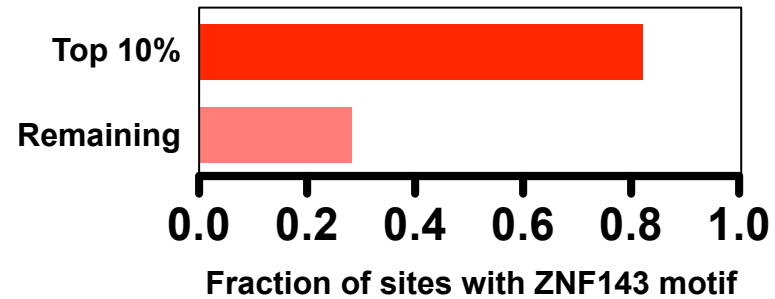
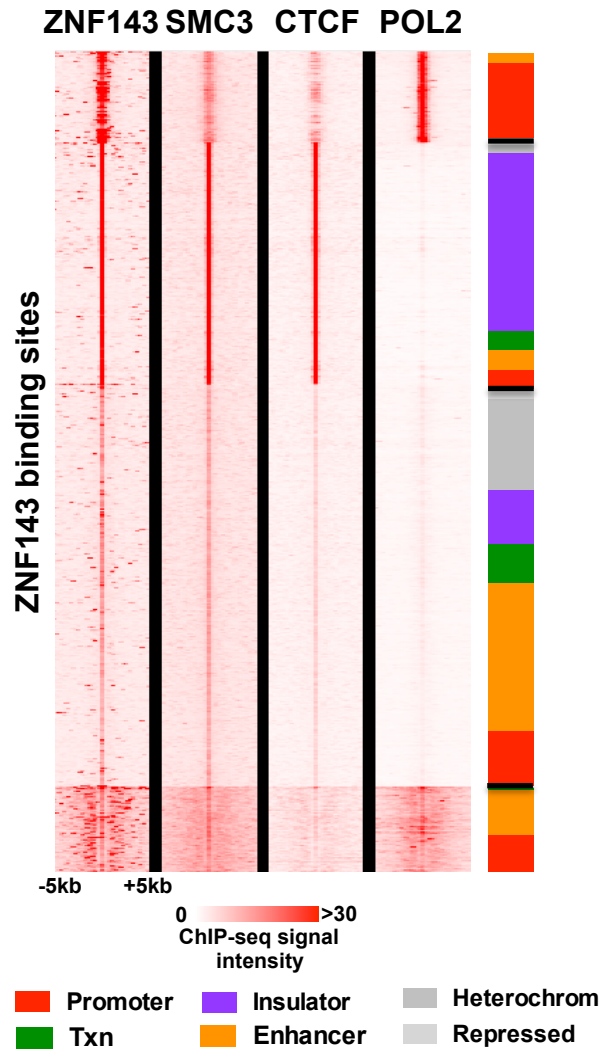


Heidari et al. Genome Research. Sept 2014



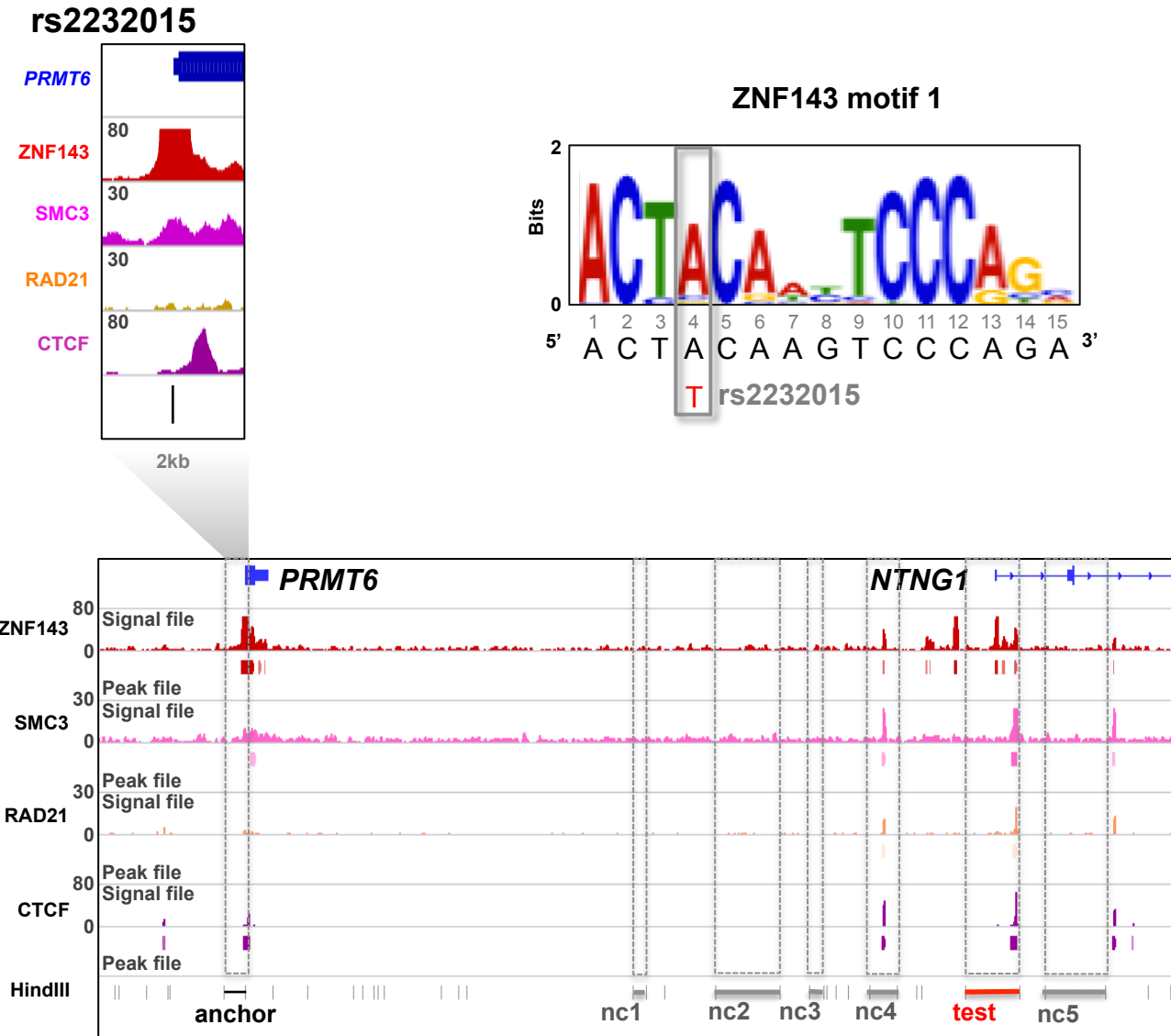
Rao et al. Cell. December 2014

# ZNF143 preferentially binds promoters next to RNA Pol II

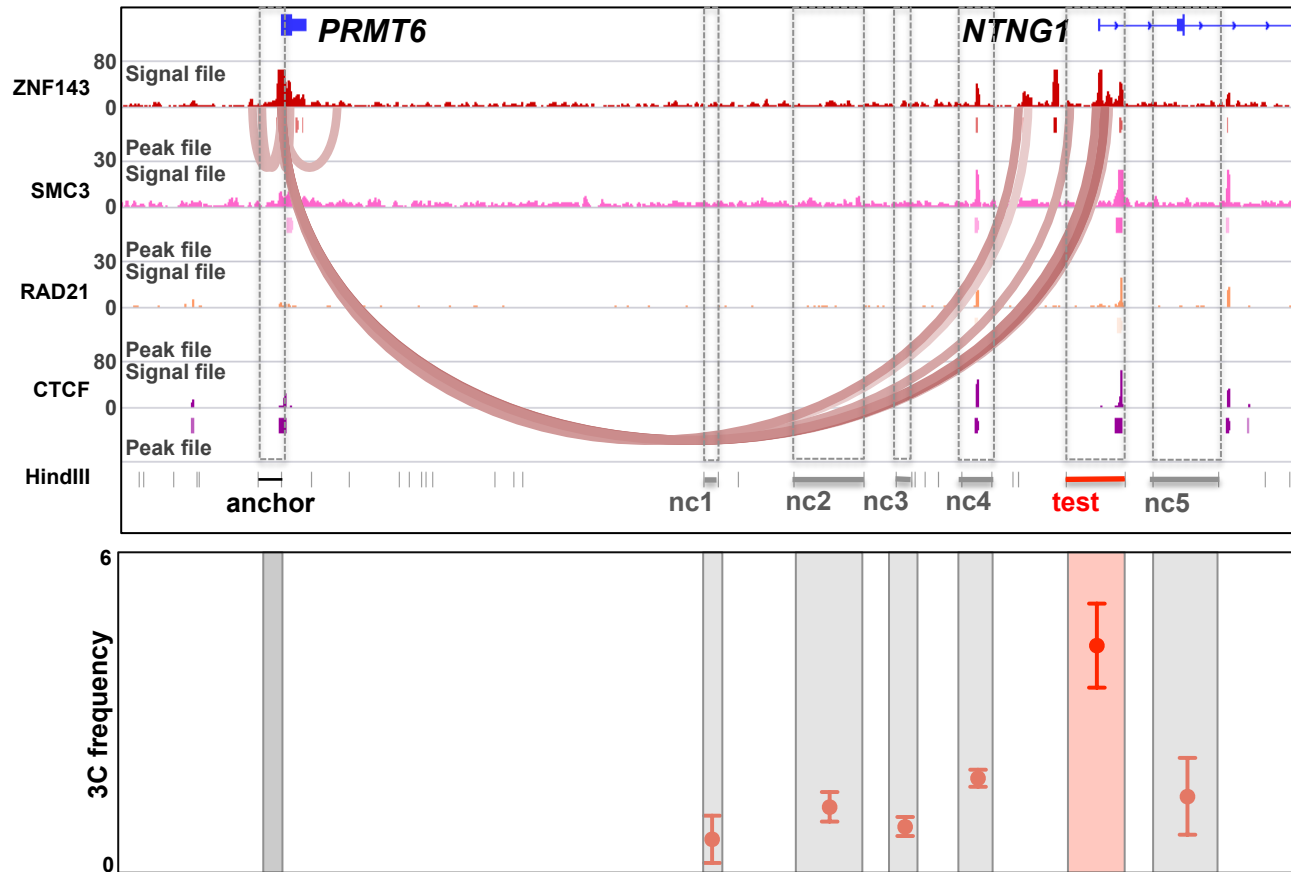


GM12878 cells

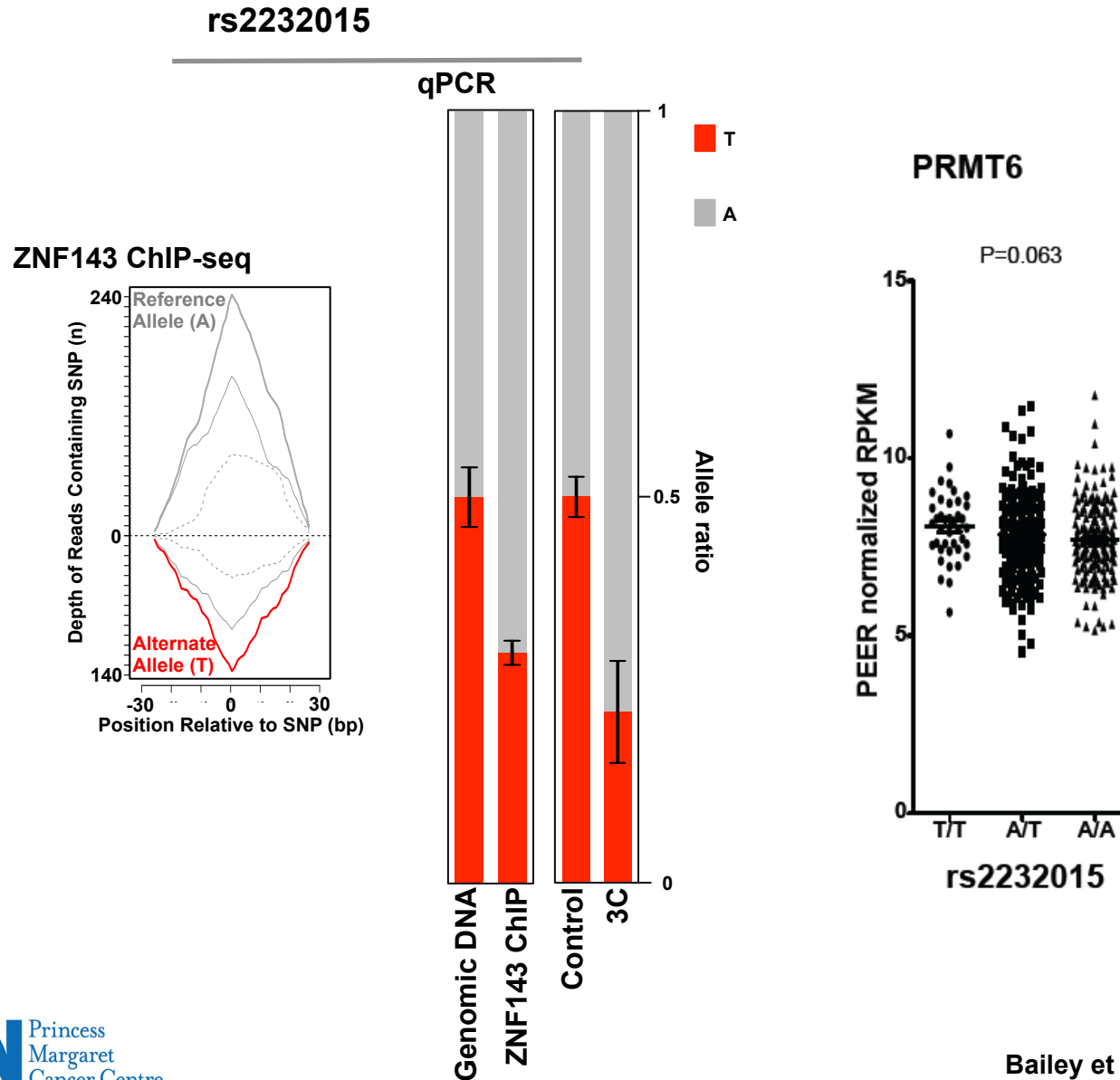
# Disrupting ZNF143 binding to the chromatin antagonizes chromatin loop formation



# Disrupting ZNF143 binding to the chromatin antagonizes chromatin loop formation

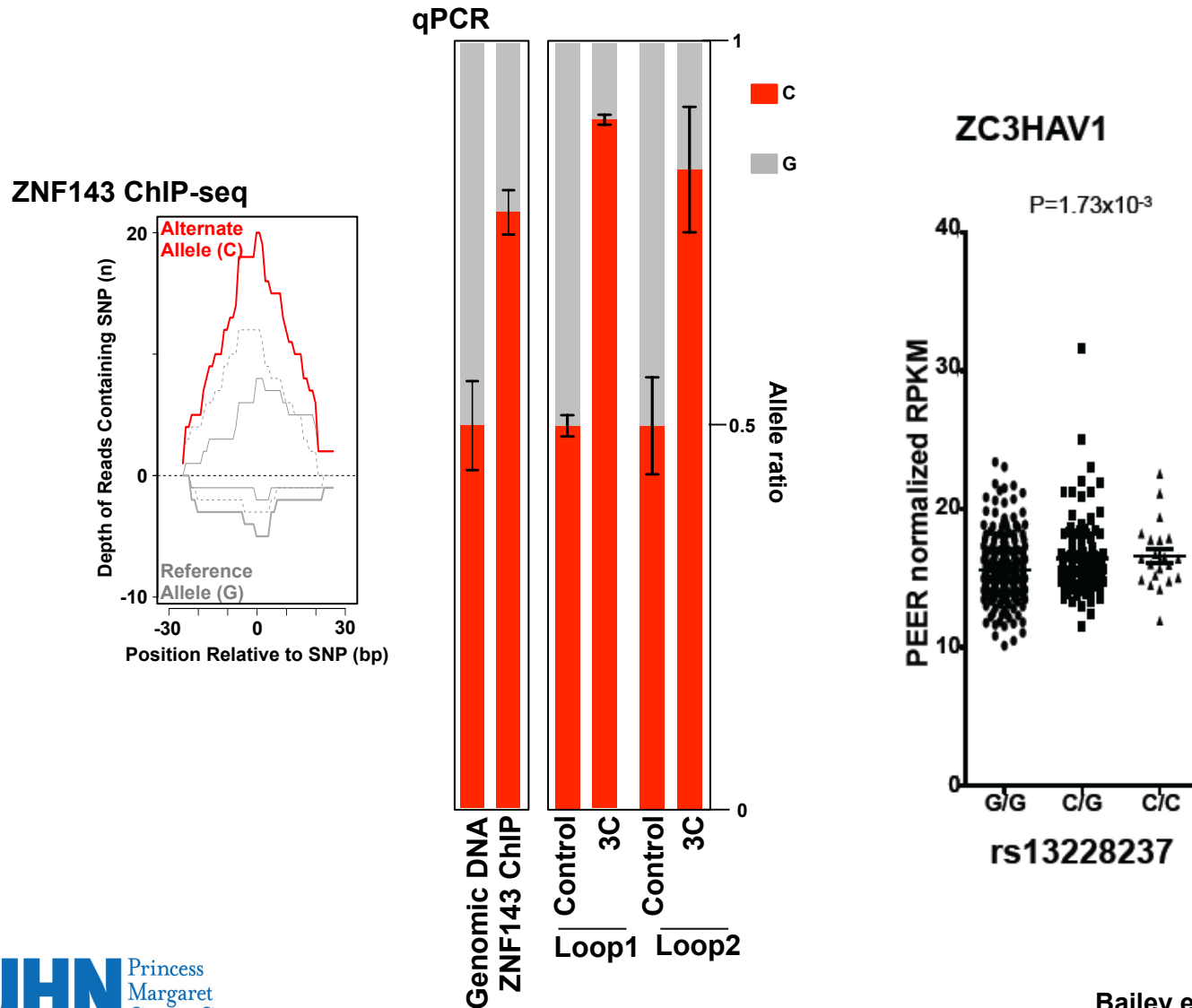


# Disrupting ZNF143 binding to the chromatin antagonizes chromatin loop formation



# Disrupting ZNF143 binding to the chromatin antagonizes chromatin loop formation

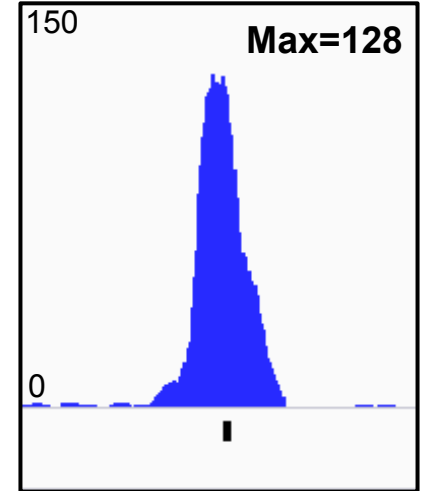
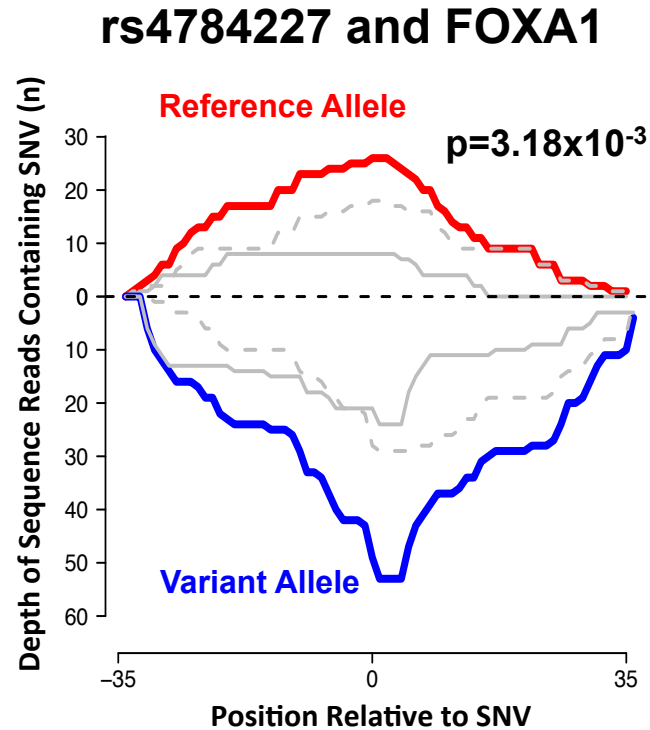
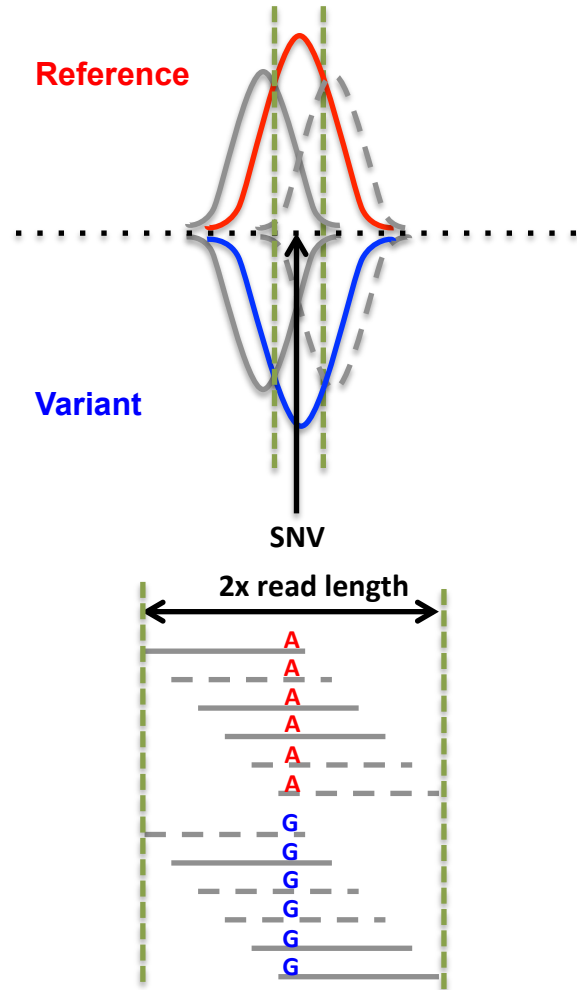
rs13228237



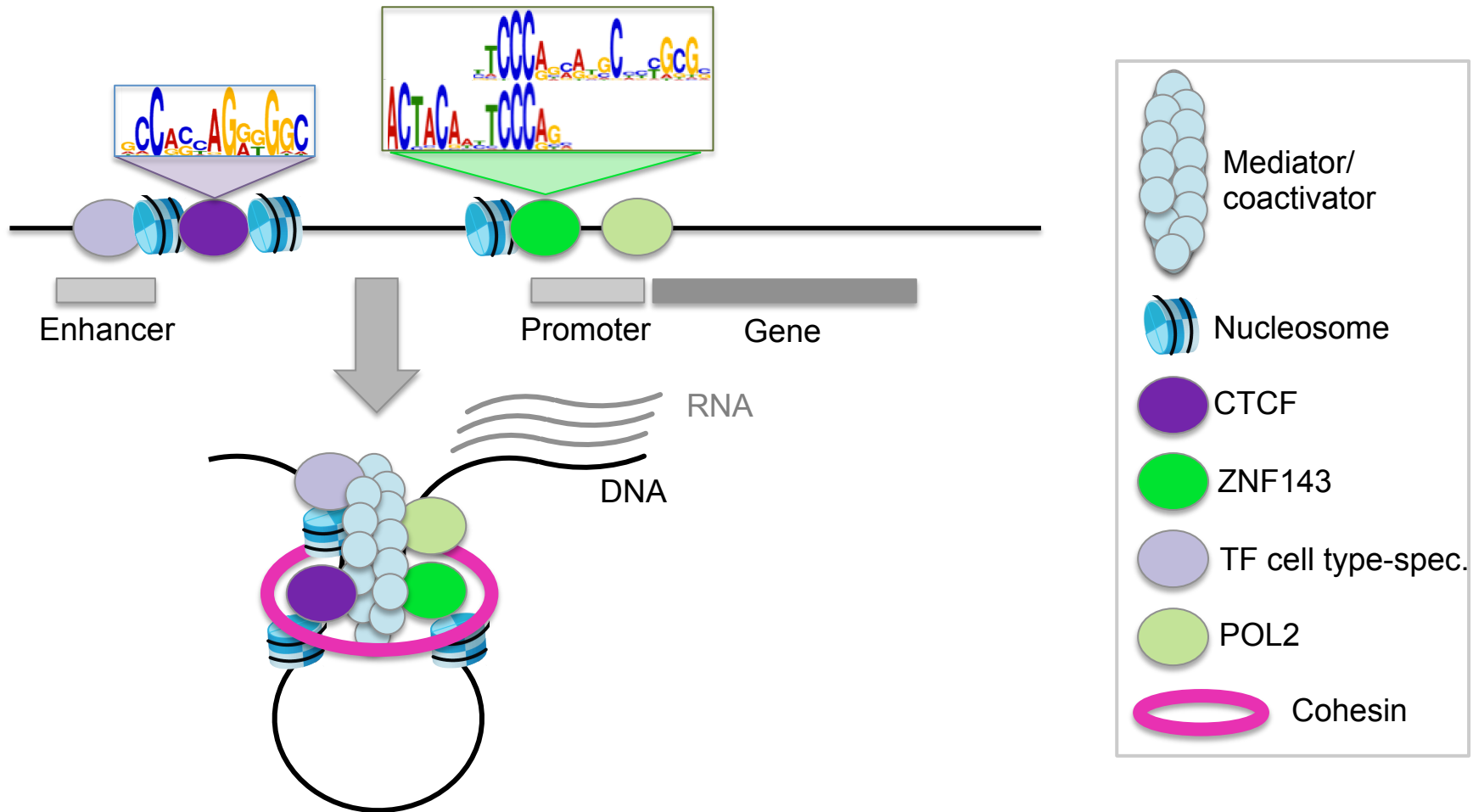


# Allele-specific Binding from ChIP-seq (ABC)

<https://github.com/mlupien/ABC>



# ZNF143 secures chromatin interactions at promoters



# Thank you!

## Lupien's Lab

**Swneke D. Bailey**  
Genevieve Deblois

## **Kinjal Desai**

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Paul Guilhamon  
Ken Kron

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Nadia M. Penrod  
Aislinn Treloar

## **Alumni**

Elizabeth Ballantyne

## **Luca Magnani**

## **Richard Sallari**

Xue Wu

## **Xiaoyang Zhang**

Nahiyan Malik

Luna Xiaowan Lu

## Princess Margaret Cancer Centre

**Benjamin Haibe-Kains**

## Others

Jason H. Moore (Dartmouth College)

Michael Cole (Dartmouth College)

Peter Scacheri (CWRU)