

Characterizing nucleosome dynamics from genomic and epigenetic information using rule induction learning

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Outline

Background

- Basic concepts

- Related works

Characterizing nucleosome dynamics

- Method overview

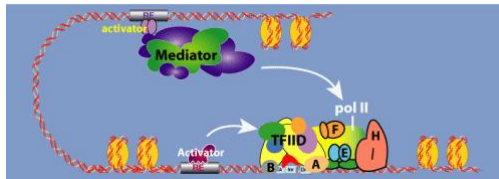
- Results

Conclusions and future works

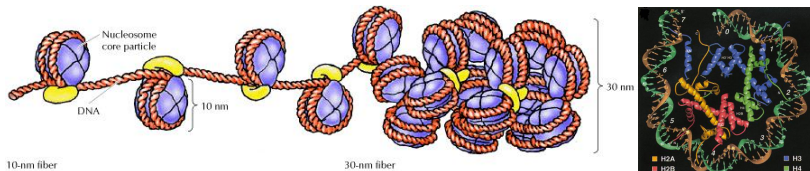
- Conclusions

- Tentative works

- ▶ The ability of cells in living organisms depends on many biological processes
 - ▶ *RNA and protein synthesis*
 - ▶ *Replication*
 - ▶ *DNA repair* and
 - ▶ *Genetic recombination*
- ▶ Biological machineries, such as *Transcription Initiation Complex (TIC)*, etc
- ▶ Regulatory regions, such as *promoters, enhancers, silencers*, etc

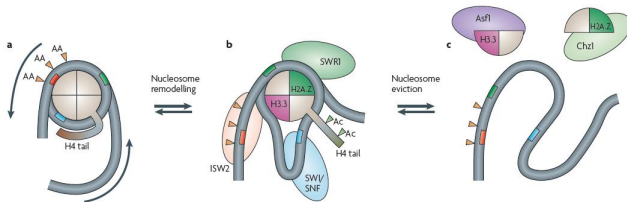


Chromatin structure



- ▶ Eukaryotic genome is organized under chromatin structure containing basic units of *nucleosomes*
- ▶ Each nucleosome is a complex of 147bp DNA coiling around a histone core of protein octamer, one H3-H4 tetramer and two H2A-H2B dimers

Destabilizing nucleosomes - A way for gaining access to nucleosomal DNA



-Jiang C and Pugh BF, Nat Rev Genet. 2009-

- ▶ Biological machineries *in vivo* gain access to DNA by dislocating or even evicting nucleosomes [Li B et al., 2007; Jiang C and Pugh BF, 2009]
- ▶ Promoters of actively expressed genes are usually free of nucleosomes [Lee CK et al., 2004; Henikoff S, 2007]

Problems

- ▶ What factors affect nucleosome dynamics? and How?
- ▶ What is the relationship between nucleosome dynamics and gene regulation?

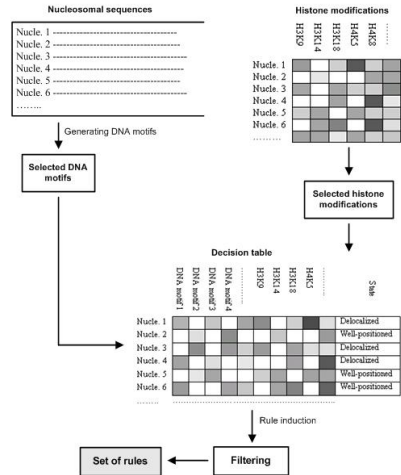
Problems

- ▶ What factors affect nucleosome dynamics? and How?
- ▶ What is the relationship between nucleosome dynamics and gene regulation?

- ▶ Nucleosome dynamics can be affected by many factors [Henikoff S, 2008; Segal E and Widom J, 2009; Marta RL and Rando OJ, 2009]
 - ▶ DNA sequences
 - ▶ Histone modifications and histone variants
 - ▶ Chromatin remodelling complexes and histone chaperones
- ▶ Experiment data on model organisms
 - ▶ Nucleosome positioning [Yuan GC et al., 2005; Lee W et al., 2007; Mavrich TN et al., 2008]
 - ▶ Histone modifications [Pokholok DK et al., 2005; Liu CL et al., 2005; Barski A et al., 2007]
- ▶ Previous works have some common drawbacks
 - ▶ Didn't concern much about destabilized nucleosomes
 - ▶ Investigated the effect of each factor individually
 - ▶ Based mainly on experiments

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- ▶ Identify significant DNA motifs by two approaches
 - ▶ Motif finding
 - ▶ Feature selection
- ▶ Identify significant histone modifications by feature selection
- ▶ Induce rules characterizing nucleosome dynamics
- ▶ Data
 - ▶ Nucleosomal sequences and nucleosome states [Yuan GC et al., 2005]
 - ▶ 12 kinds of histone modifications [Liu CL et al., 2005]
 - ▶ 2 datasets, chromosome III and promoter regions



Significant motifs to nucleosome dynamics

- ▶ Motifs given by *WordSpy* [Wang G et al., 2006] with lengths from 2 to 6
 - ▶ Statistically significant motifs
 - ▶ Not much difference between chromosome III and promoter regions
- ▶ Discriminative motifs ranked by *Fisher criterion* (F-score) given by *GIST* [Pavlidis P et al., 2004]
 - ▶ Dinucleotide is the strongest discriminative signal
 - ▶ Several are related with nucleosome forming (CA/TG/CC/GC) and inhibiting (AT/TA/TT) [Peckham HE et al., 2007]

Significant histone modifications to nucleosome dynamics

- ▶ Histone modifications ranked by F-score
- ▶ On chromosome III: 9 significant modifications
- ▶ On promoter regions: 6 significant modifications
- ▶ Modifications related with transcriptional activities:
H3K4Me3/H3K9Ac/H3K18Ac (activation) and
H4K16Ac/H4K12Ac/H4K8Ac (repression) [Kurdistani SK et al., 2004; Liu CL et al., 2005; Barski A et al., 2007]

Effects on nucleosome dynamics

No.	Rules
1	$AA, ATT = enr \wedge H3K9Ac = neutral \rightarrow State = Well$
2	$ATT = enr \wedge H3K4Me3 = hyper \rightarrow State = Well$
3	$AT, GC = enr \wedge CC = low \rightarrow State = Well$
4	$AT, CC = enr \wedge GC = low \rightarrow State = Well$
5	$AT = low \wedge H3K9Ac = neutral \wedge H4K12Ac = hyper \rightarrow State = Well$
6	$AT, TC = low \wedge ATT = enr \rightarrow State = Well$
7	$CT, TG, GA, AT, CTT, GAG, ATT = low \wedge H3K18Ac, H3K4Me3 = hyper \rightarrow State = Del$
8	$GA, TT, GG = low \wedge H3K9Ac = hyper \wedge H3K4Me3 = hypo \rightarrow State = Del$
9	$AA = low \wedge GT, ATT = enr \rightarrow State = Well$
10	$ATT = enr \wedge H3K9Ac = hyper \rightarrow State = Well$
11	$GA, AG, ATT = low \wedge H2BK16Ac = neutral \wedge H4K12Ac = hypo \rightarrow State = Del$
12	$AT = enr \wedge TAA, TAA = low \wedge H3K9Ac = neutral \wedge H4K12Ac = hypo \rightarrow State = Del$

- ▶ Rules induced by *CN2-SD* [Lavrac N et al., 2004]: 60 on chromosome III and 38 on promoter regions
- ▶ The enrichment of some motifs (e.g AT/ATT/CTT) has strong effect (rules 1,2,6,9,10)
- ▶ Some modifications (e.g H3 K9Ac/K18Ac/K4Me3, H4K12Ac) have large impact (rules 5,7,8,11,12)

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No.	Rules
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2	$ATT = enr \wedge H3K4Me3 = hyper \rightarrow State = Well$
3	$AT, GC = enr \wedge CC = low \rightarrow State = Well$
4	$AT, CC = enr \wedge GC = low \rightarrow State = Well$
5	$AT = low \wedge H3K9Ac = neutral \wedge H4K12Ac = hyper \rightarrow State = Well$
6	$AT, TC = low \wedge ATT = enr \rightarrow State = Well$
7	$CT, TG, GA, AT, CTT, GAG, ATT = low \wedge H3K18Ac, H3K4Me3 = hyper \rightarrow State = Del$
8	$GA, TT, GG = low \wedge H3K9Ac = hyper \wedge H3K4Me3 = hypo \rightarrow State = Del$
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- ▶ No DNA motif or modification shows dominant effect
- ▶ There exist combinatorial effects
 - ▶ by DNA motifs themselves (rules 3,4,9) [Peckham HE et al., 2007; Jiang C and Pugh BF, 2009] or
 - ▶ by both DNA motifs and histone modifications (rules 2,5,7,8,10,11,12) [Wang A et al., 2002; de Nadal E et al., 2004]

- ▶ Proposed method is quite suitable for characterizing nucleosome dynamics
- ▶ It can discover potential co-effects of DNA sequences and histone modifications on nucleosome dynamics
 - ▶ Some DNA motifs and histone modifications are more important to nucleosome dynamics
 - ▶ They not only act individually but also cooperate with each other to regulate nucleosome stability
- ▶ Other factors also need to be considered

- ▶ Investigate the effects of other factors on nucleosome dynamics
- ▶ Develop an integrated framework for characterizing nucleosome dynamics from many kinds of data
- ▶ Elucidate the relationship between nucleosome dynamics, regulatory factors and gene regulation

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Q&A

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