

Breaking the Hi-C Resolution Barrier Micro-C – enabling chromatin conformation capture at the nucleosome level



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• 25% Discount on Kits

- Micro-C Kit
- HiChIP Mnase Kit
- Omni-C Kit (Restriction-enzyme free Hi-C)
- **Epigenetic Service** (Lib Prep and optional sequencing)
 - Micro-C libraries
 - HiChIP with CTCF, H3K4me3, or H3K27ac

If you are interested in ChIP with HiChIP, Capture-C or different Antibodies, please ask

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Outline



- Chromatin Conformation
 - Why conformation matters
 - Introduction to chromatin conformation capture
- Limitations of Current Hi-C approaches
- Micro-C Breaks the Resolution Barrier
- Further Leveraging Micro-C in Epigenetics



Chromatin Conformation

Today's Epigenetics Is Linear



Heavily rooted in primary order features

- Methylation
- Histone Modifications
- Chromatin Accessibility

Current methods result in linear views of the genome



Genomes Are Not Organized In A Straight Line



Three ways genome conformation influences gene expression:

- 1. Chromatin found in:
 - Active compartments (A)
 - Heterochromatic inactive compartments (B)
- 2. Gene clusters of linked function in TADs
- 3. Mediates transcription factor interaction with target genes

Conformation provides a view into the transcriptional landscape of chromatin

Hierarchical genome conformation features





How does conformation help us understand the transcriptional landscape?



- It enables us to assess what part of the chromatin is physically close in 3D space
- When used in combination with known locations of genomic and epigenomic features (promotors, transcription factors, enhancers, protein binding) it enables us to interpret the importance of these chromatin folding features in light of transcriptional activity

Linear View of Gene Transcription



3D View of Gene Transcription



The World Of Chromatin Conformation Capture



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Limitations of Current Hi-C Approaches

The Fundamental Limitation of RE-based Hi-C Approaches is Resolution

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Resolution – how far can you zoom in on conformation features?

Functional resolution – Fragment Size

Contact Matrix resolution – Read-support per fragment

The upper limit of RE-based Hi-C is 1 kb in conformation studies



Davies et al., 2017





Hi-C: Single-RE

Coverage (X)

Larger Fragment Size in RE-based Hi-C Limit the Amount of Useable Reads

During Proximity three main ligation events can occur

- Self-circularized
- Re-ligation
- Valid Ligation

Long fragments generated by RE's require sheering for library conversion

Leads to the incorporation of more noninformative reads in the data













Micro-C Breaks the Resolution Barrier

Micro-C Offers Enhanced Resolution Down To The Nucleosome Level





Capture nucleosome position during proximity-ligation



An EdenRoc Sciences Compar

Micro-C Maintains Coverage Over Nucleosome-Free Regions





Micro-C Genomic Coverage is More Uniform Than REbased Hi-C



- Micro-C has a normal distribution
- Wider histogram, shifted slightly to left compared to WGS
- This is because we sacrifice some of the linker DNA during digestion





Micro-C Bins Maintain Coverage at Promotor Regions

When building Hi-C contact matrices, typically data binned into a resolution that is supported by:

- Fragment size
- Read-support

Micro-C bins maintain coverage over nucleosome deficient regions, like promotors



Micro-C Smaller Fragment Size Increase the Amount of Useable Reads

Smaller Micro-C fragments remove the need for sheering during library conversion

Eliminates self-ligation events from the data

Dual-cross linker approach reduces the amount of re-ligation events

The result is a library enriched in useable Hi-C Reads and and increased signal-to-noise ratio





Improved Signal-To-Noise Enables Superior Detection Of Higher-Order Chromatin Features





Library Stats

4 kbp Contact Matrices From GM12878 Cell Lines Each Matrix Normalized To 800 M Read Depth



Micro-C robustly detects chromatin loop structures at a fraction of the sequencing











Superior resolution reveals the anatomy of a TAD



Sub-TAD Conformation Features



The improved contact matrices illuminate fine-scale conformation features including:

- Loop Extrusion
- Promoter-Promoter interactions
- Enhancer-Promoter interactions

When combined with primary feature epigenetic locations, such as methylation or protein binding new models of chromatin dynamics can be described



Dovetail[™] Micro-C: Nucleosome Positioning Generates The Highest Resolution View of Conformation





General Analytical Workflow

- Both Linear and 3D analyses can be preformed
- The key files that integrate into analyses are
 - Alignment (,bam)
 - Valid Pairs (.txt)
 - Matrix (.cool/.hic)
- All of these files are generated from the DTG Github scripts
- These are just a few examples of tools that can be used to process Micro-C data







Further leveraging Micro-C in Epigenetics

Protein-directed Conformation







Dovetail[™] HiChIP Workflow Combines Hi-C and ChIP-seq



Capture ChIP-seq Data & Hi-C Long-range Information In A Single Library





Increased signal to noise ration decreases the cost to assess topology at a region of interest



HiChIP 150M read pairs

Multi-RE Hi-C 800M read pairs



Signal to noise ration is calculated by: the mean coverage of the top 25 percentile over target sites divided by the coverage (top 25 percentile) over non-target sites normalized to IgG

A wide-range of validated antibodies





How is Dovetail HiChIP different from other HiChIP assays?



MNase provides a more biologically relevant view of chromatin interactions

RE-based HiChIP can distort or even miss ChIP signals

RE-based HiChIP complicates computation because the signal needs to be corrected for RE-pile up

Dovetail's approach to HiChIP asks a more direct AND biologically relevant question of chromatin architecture







Easy Adoption With Pre-Validated Antibodies



| Dovetail [™] HiChIP Validated Antibody | Supplier | Part Number |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| lgG | Cell Signaling | 2729 |
| CTCF | Cell Signaling | 3418 |
| H3K4ac | Active Motif | 39381 |
| H3K4me3 | Cell Signaling | 9751 |
| H3K14ac | Cell Signaling | 7627 |
| H3K27ac | Cell Signaling | 8173 |
| H3K27me3 | Cell Signaling | 9733 |
| H3K36me3 | Cell Signaling | 4909 |
| SMC3 | Abcam | ab9263 |
| Oct4 | Cell Signaling | 2890 |
| Sox2 | Cell Signaling | 23064 |
| Klf4 | Abcam | ab106629 |
| Nanog | Abcam | ab21624 |
| PollI | Active Motif | 61667 |





