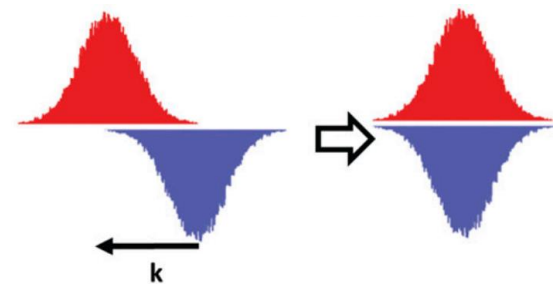
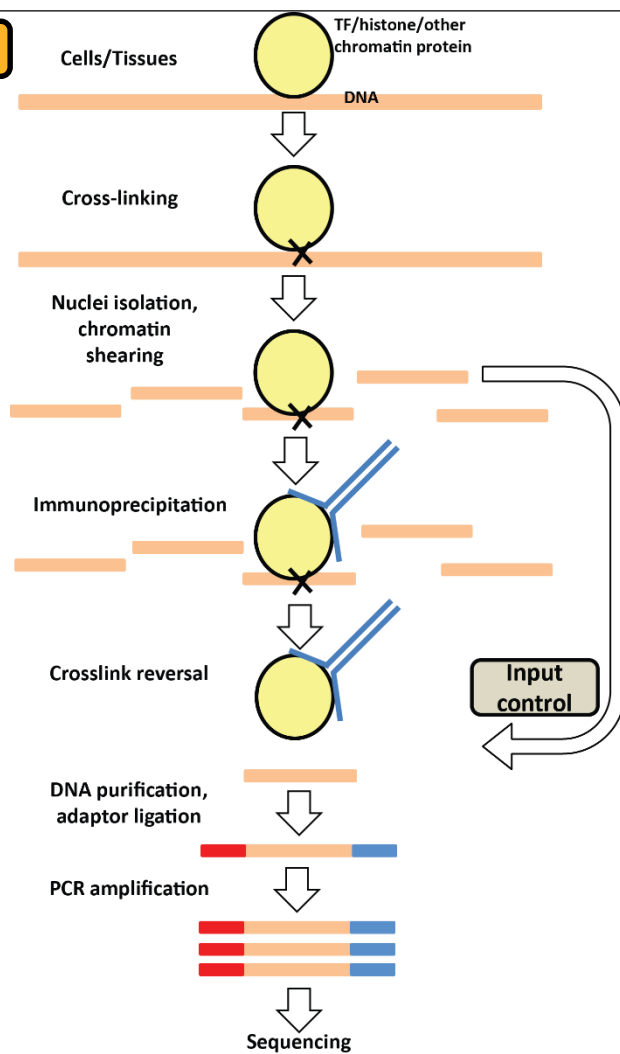


# **CHIP-SEQ VS. NEW TECHNOLOGIES**

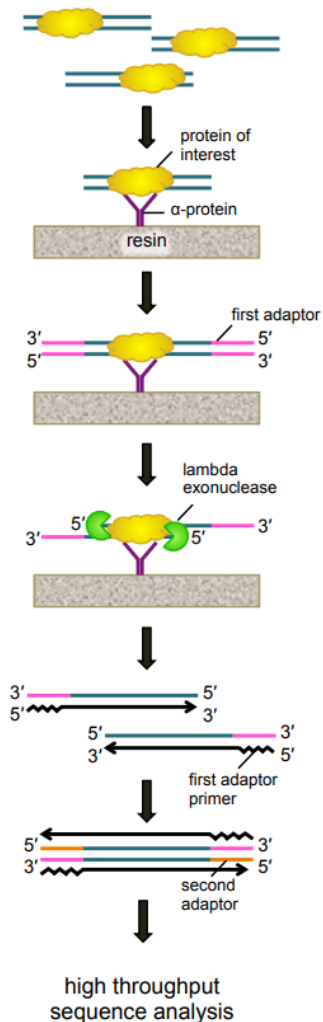
**GEORGI K. MARINOV**  
**AVANTI SHRIKUMAR**

July 10th 2019

# CHIP-SEQ



# CHIP-EXO



Crosslink proteins to DNA, shear DNA

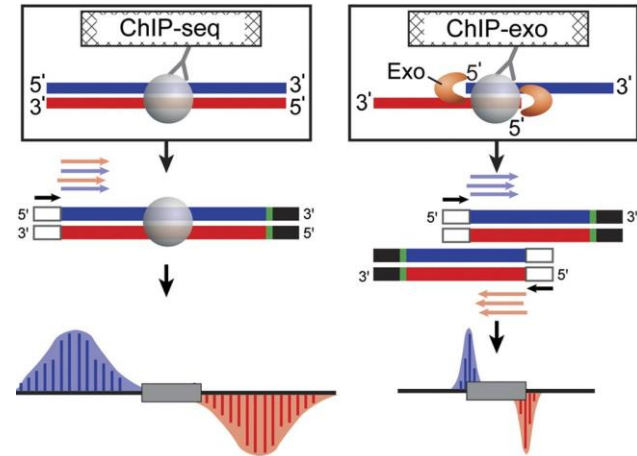
Chromatin-immunoprecipitation

Ligated first adaptor, fill in ends

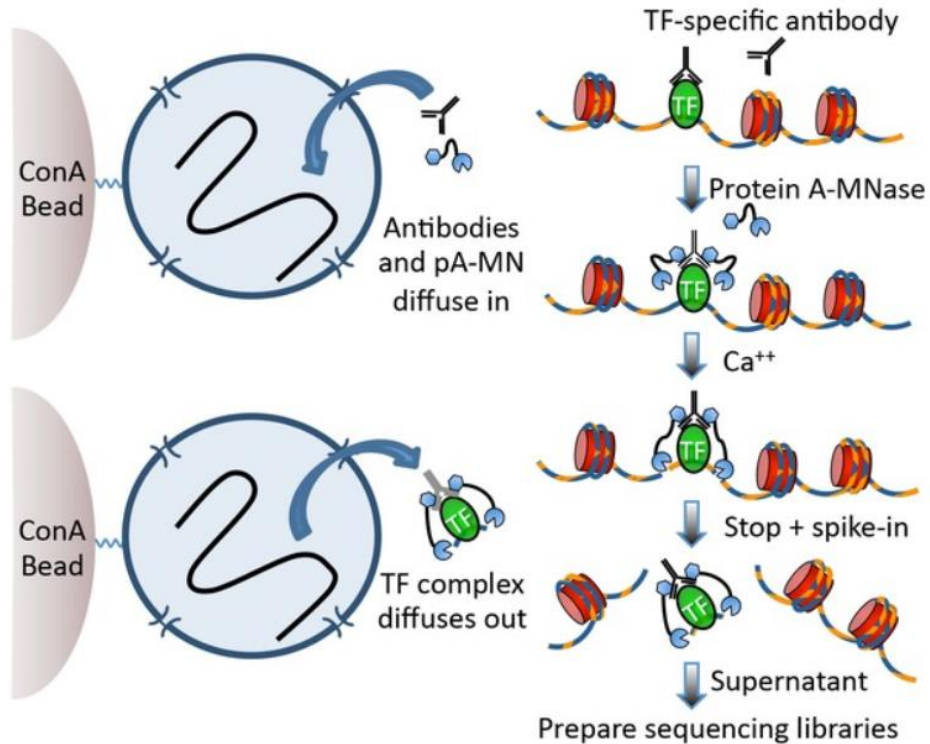
Exonuclease digestion

LM-PCR with primers to first adaptor

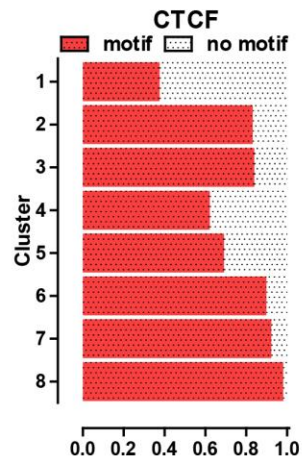
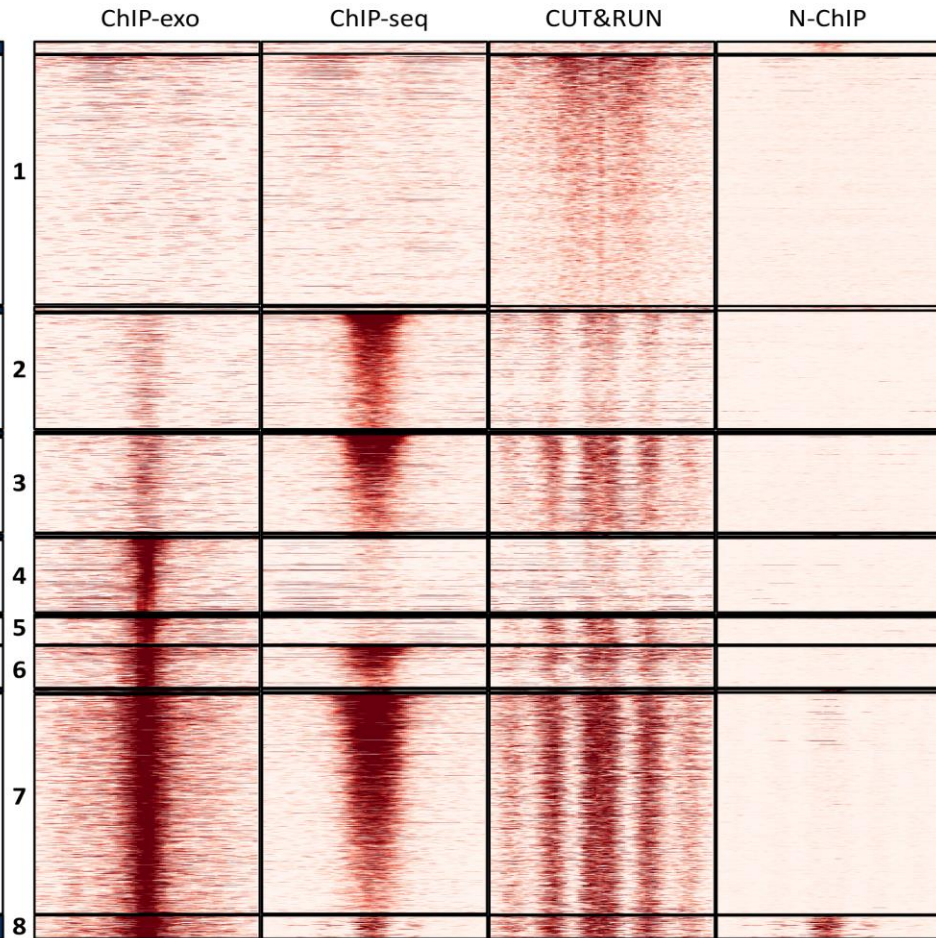
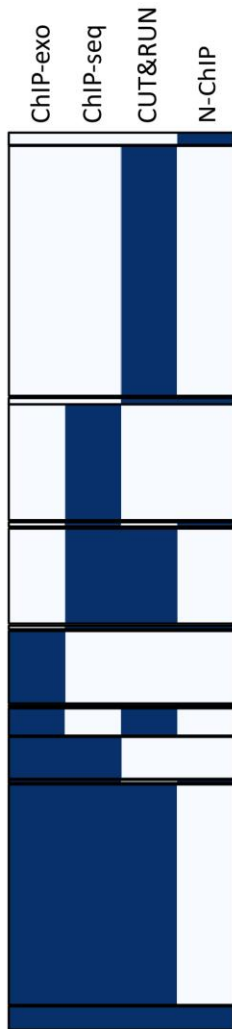
Ligate second adaptor, amplify DNA with LM-PCR



# CHIP-EXO



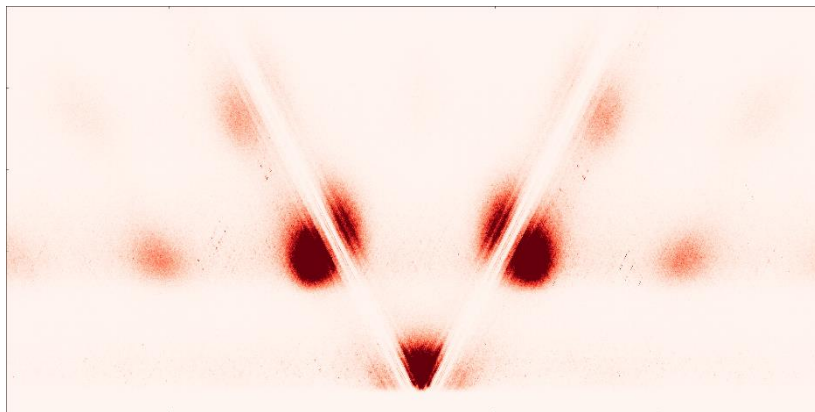
# K562 CTCF



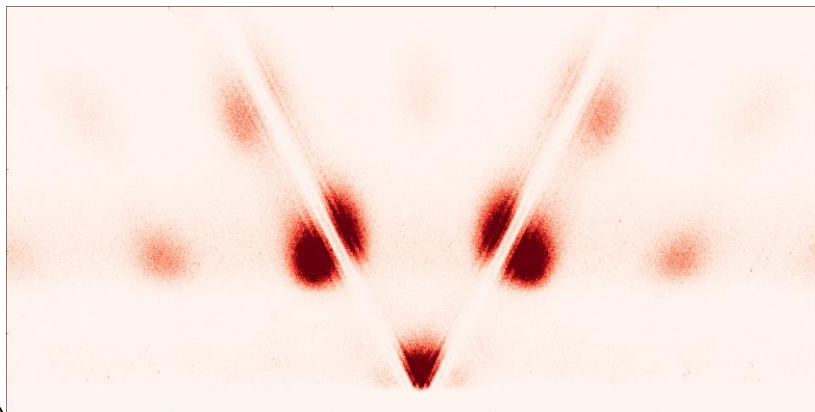
# CTCF

motif-centered

ChIP-common sites  
with motif

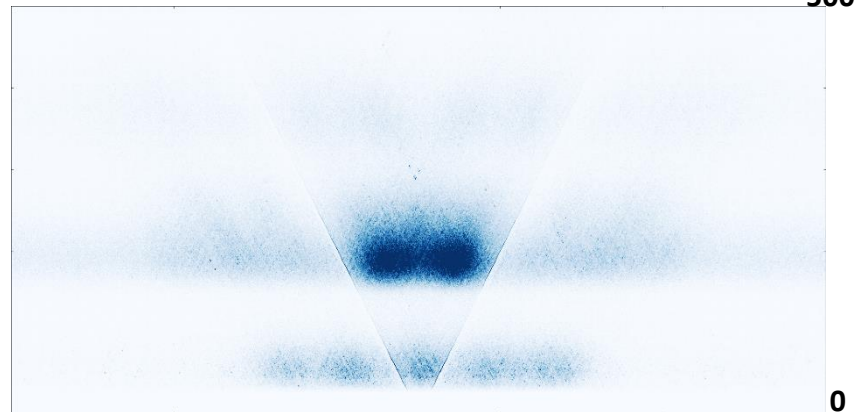


CUTnRUN-only sites  
with motif

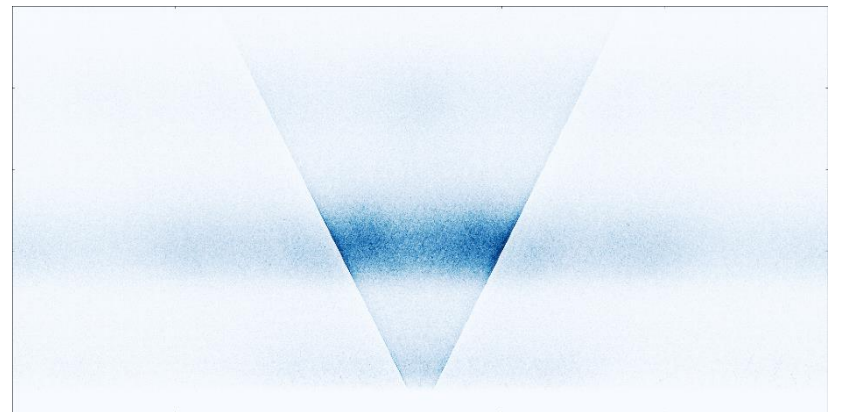


MACS2 peak call-centered

ChIP-common sites  
with motif



CUTnRUN-only sites  
no motif



## **DATASETS:**

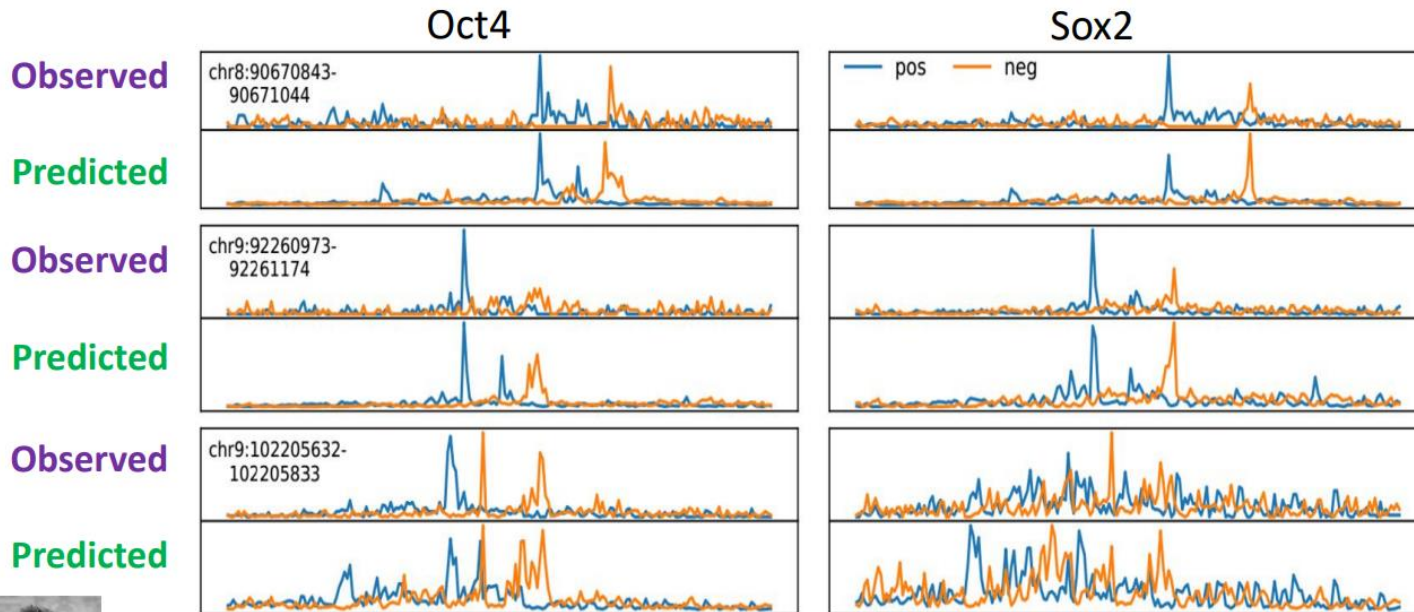
1. ChIP-seq/ChIP-exo/CUT&RUN for CTCF in K562 cells
2. ChIP-seq/CUT&RUN for Myc/Max/GATA1 in K562 cells
3. ChIP-seq/CUT&RUN for FOSL2 in A549 cells
4. ChIP-seq/CUT&RUN for CTCF/Nanog/Oct4 in H1-hESC cells

## **[SOME] GOALS FOR WORKSHOP:**

1. Can we develop predictive models that relate sequence to the signal profile of each assay, especially CUT&RUN?
2. Can we apply these models to understand the differences between the occupancy sets derived from the different assays at the sequence level?
3. Can we identify epigenetic properties that distinguish assay-specific sites based on other ENCODE assays?

# PROFILE DNN MODELS

DNNs can accurately model bp. resolution TF footprints ChIP-nexus/exo

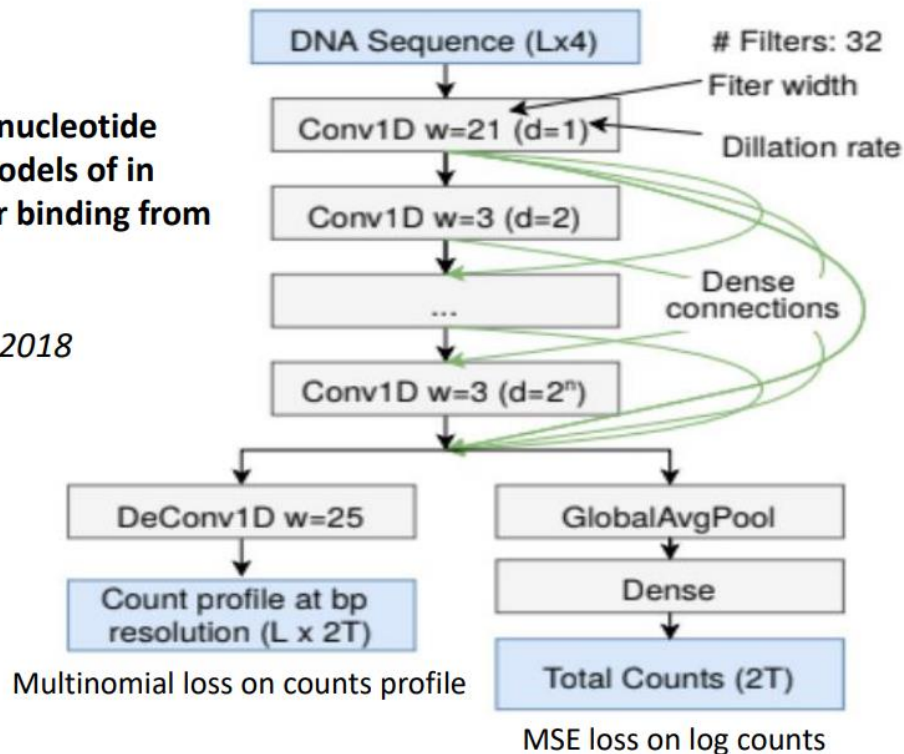


Žiga Avsec

# “BPNet” architecture from Avsec et al., 2018

**BPNet: Learning single-nucleotide resolution predictive models of in vivo transcription factor binding from ChIP-nexus data**

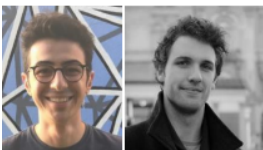
*Avsec et al., ICML WCB, 2018*



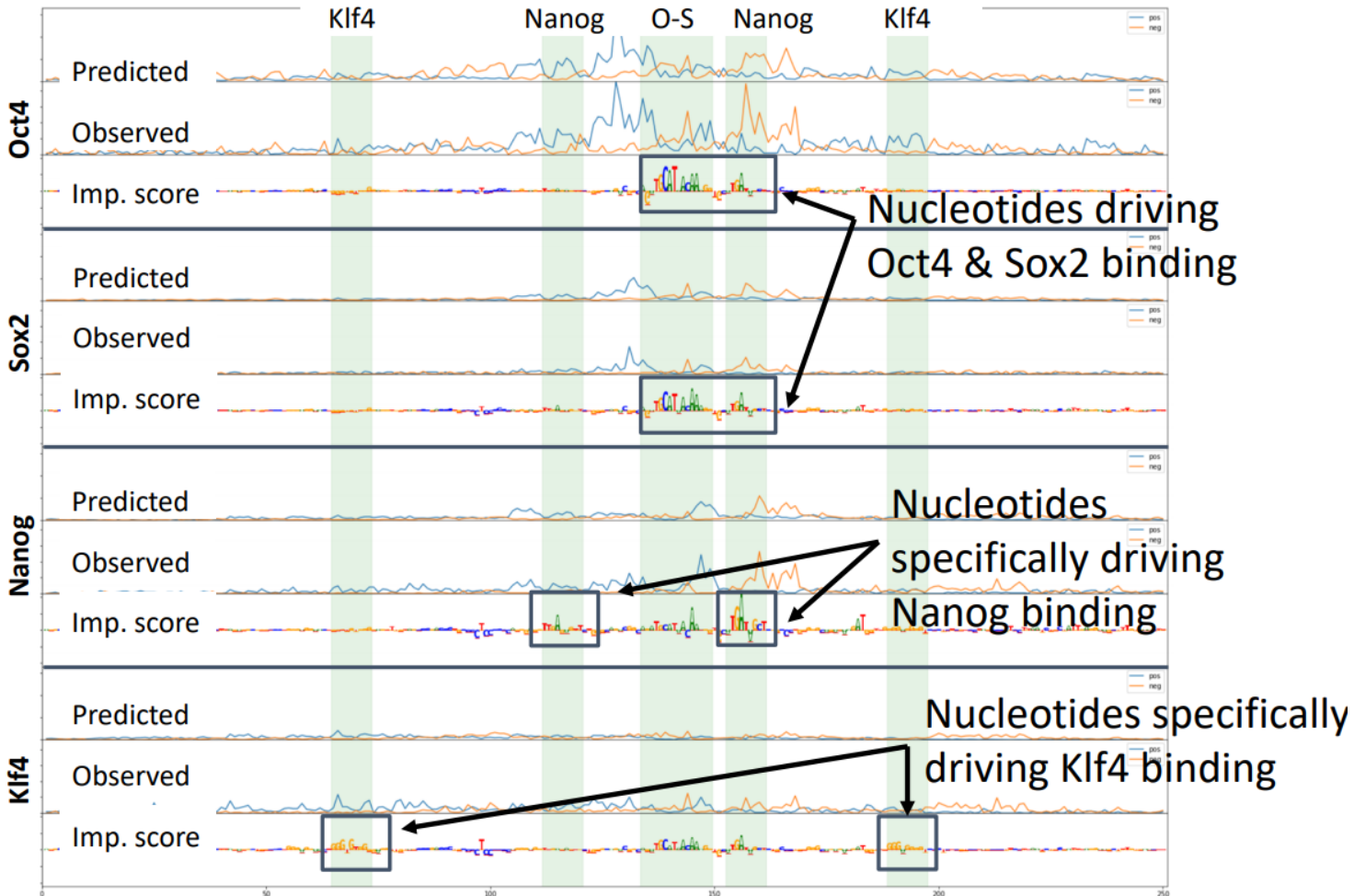
Žiga Avsec

# Oct4 Distal Enhancer

Model interpretation reveals TF-specific regulatory sequence code, supported by footprints



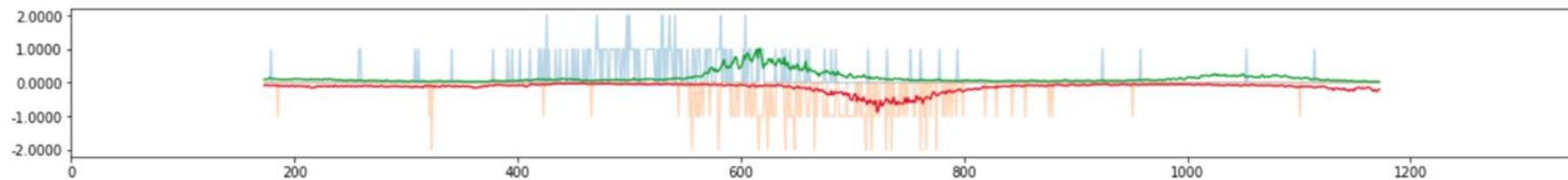
Amr Alexandari Žiga Avsec



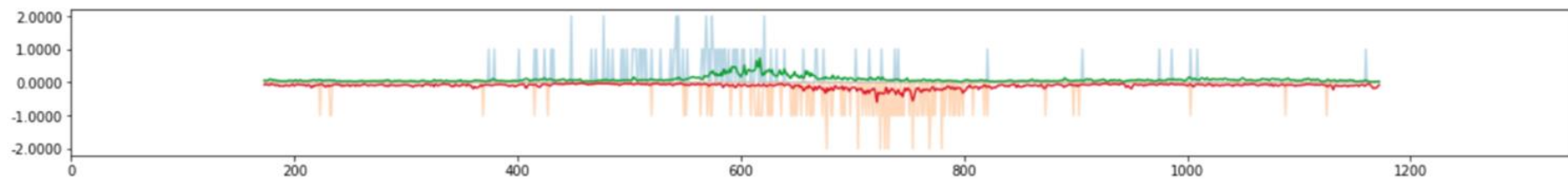
## Initial model: ChIP-seq and CUT-N-RUN in H1ESCs

- ☰ CUT-N-RUN from “Pioneer Factor-Nucleosome Binding Events during Differentiation Are Motif Encoded” (Meers et al., Henikoff lab)
- ☰ ChIP-seq from ENCODE
- ☰ Started with model predicting POU5F1/OCT4 and NANOG ChIP-seq, and POU5F1/OCT4 CUT-N-RUN, given **only dna sequence**

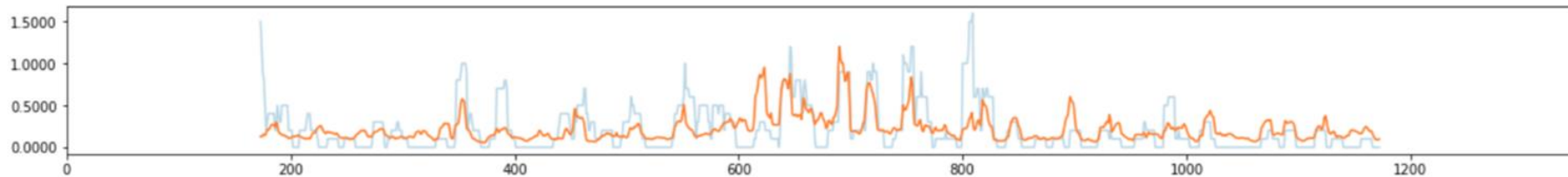
NANOG ChIPseq preds



POU5F1 ChIPseq preds

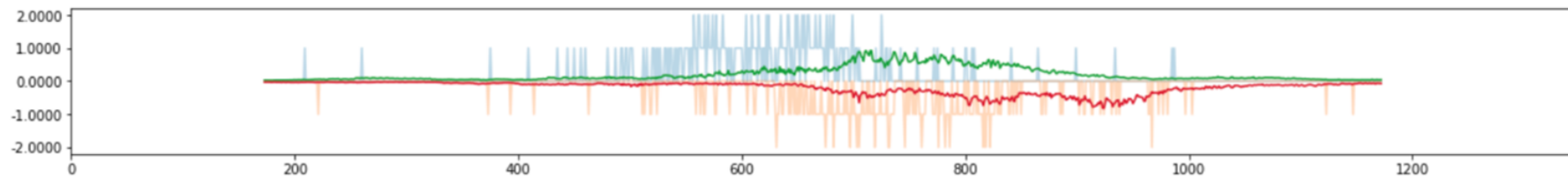


POU5F1 CUTNRUN preds

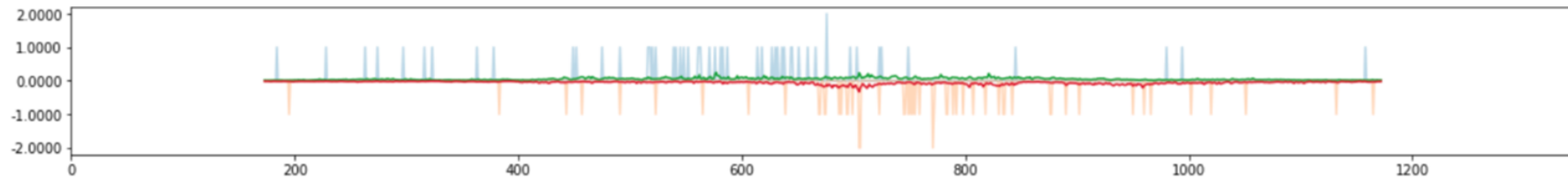


1923

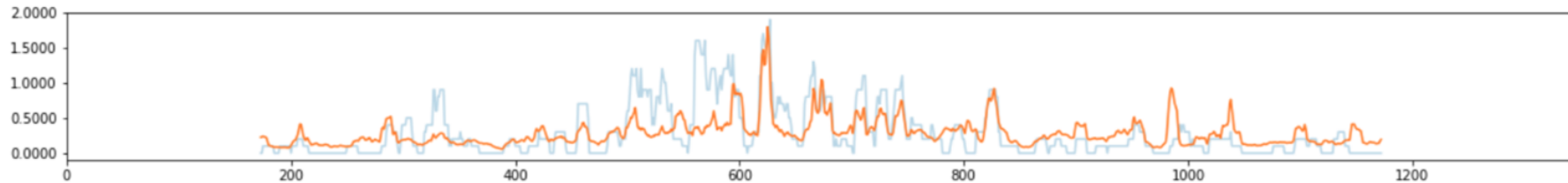
NANOG ChIPseq preds



POU5F1 ChIPseq preds

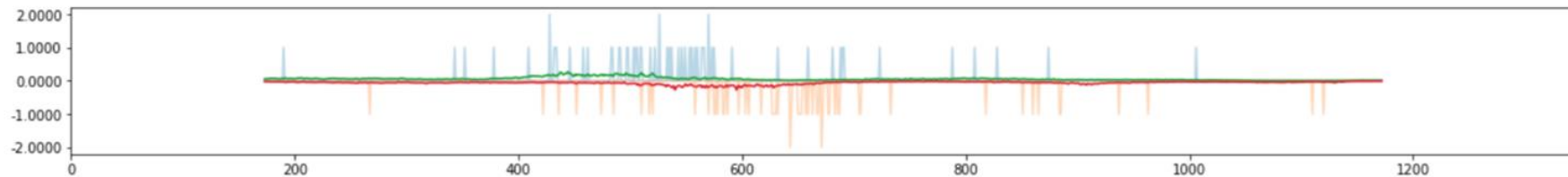


POU5F1 CUTNRUN preds

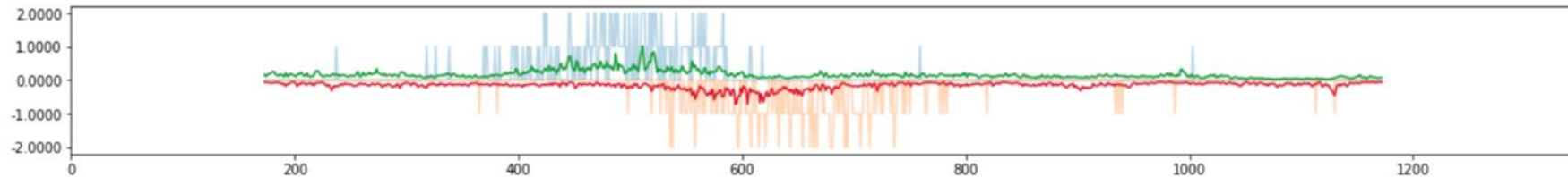


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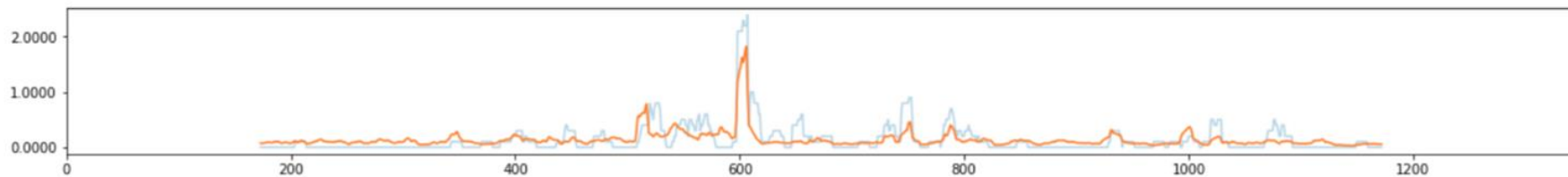
NANOG ChIPseq preds

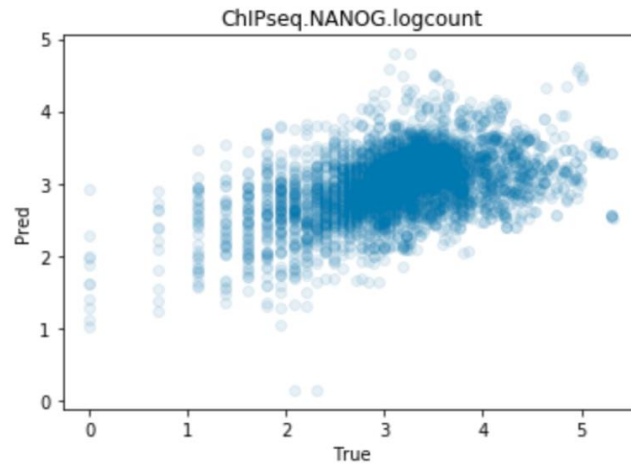


POU5F1 ChIPseq preds

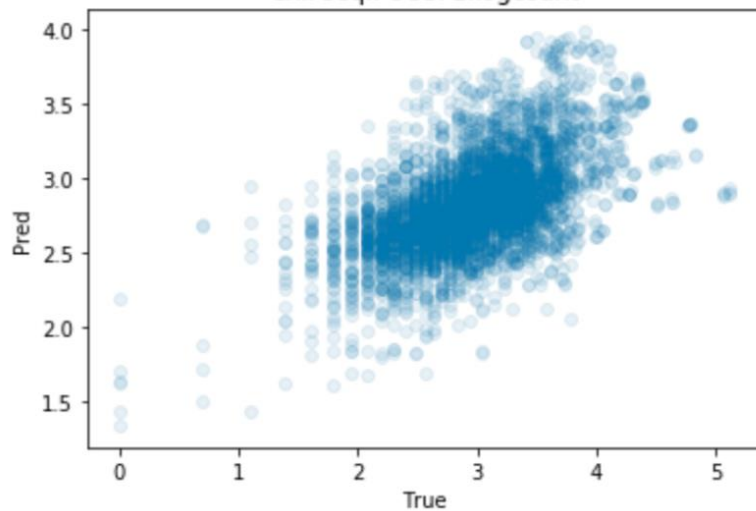


POU5F1 CUTNRUN preds

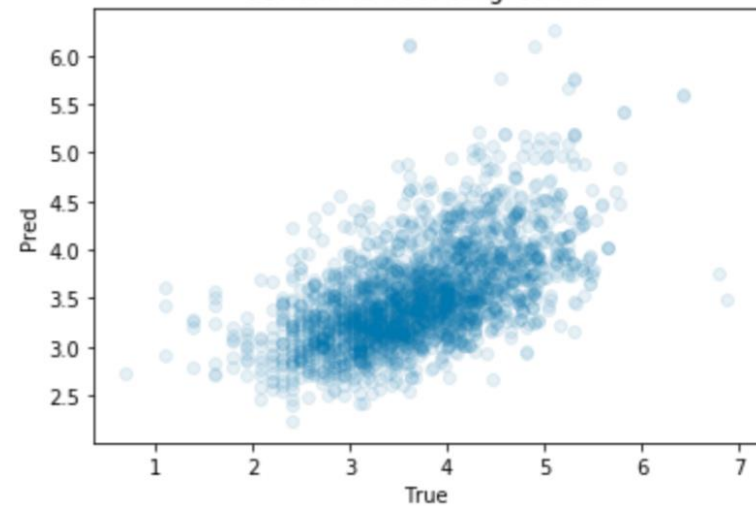




ChIPseq.POU5F1.logcount



CUTNRUN.POU5F1.logcount-all



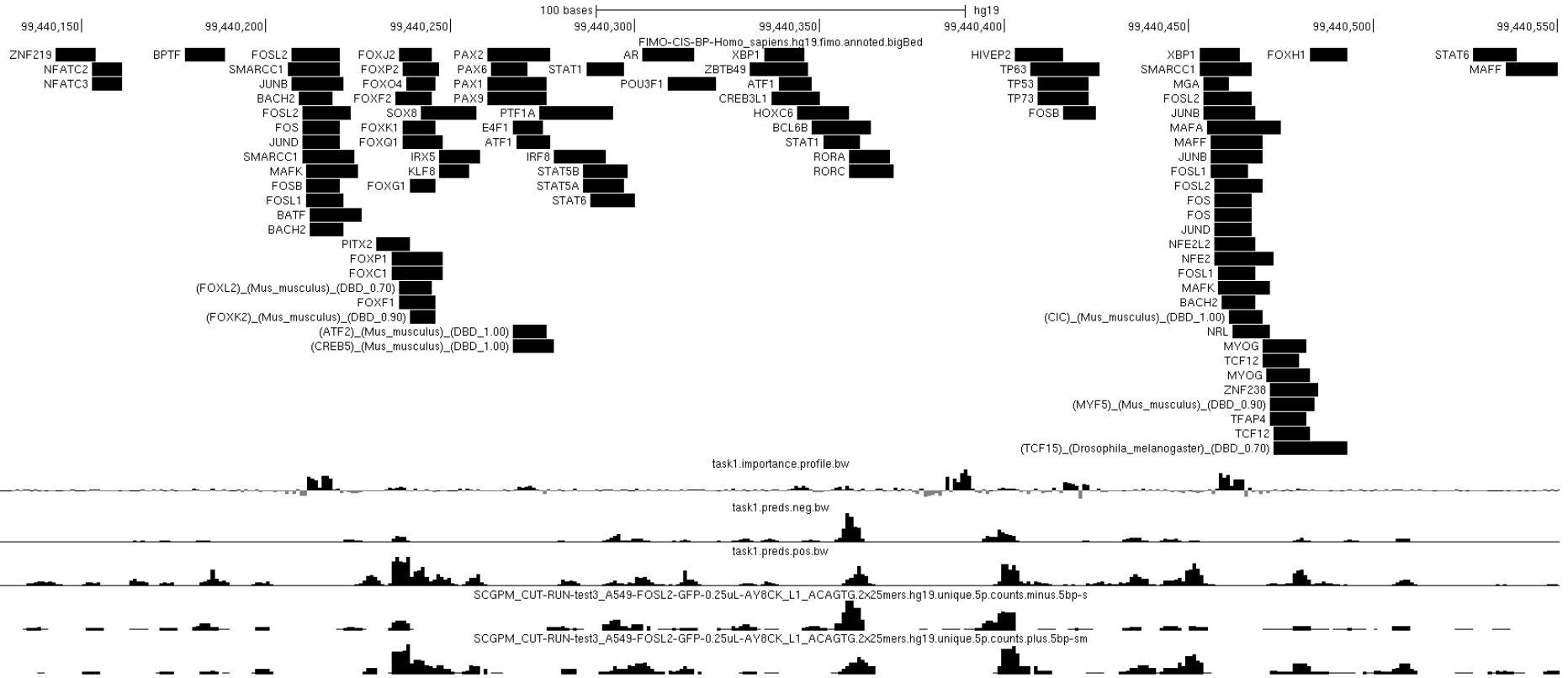
SpearmanrResult(correlation=0.5488101936918638,

SpearmanrResult(correlation=0.5945533452203494,

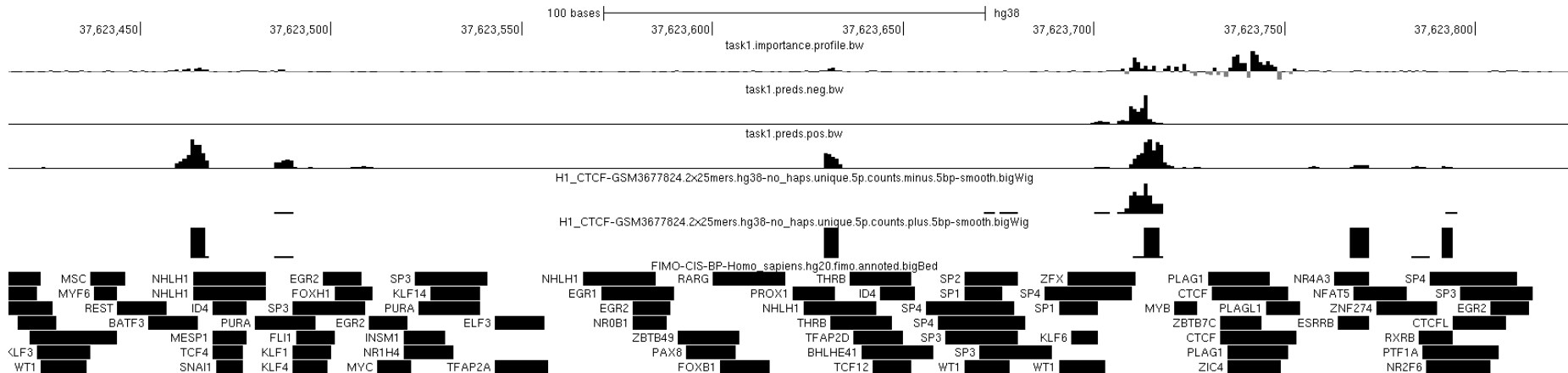
## More models:

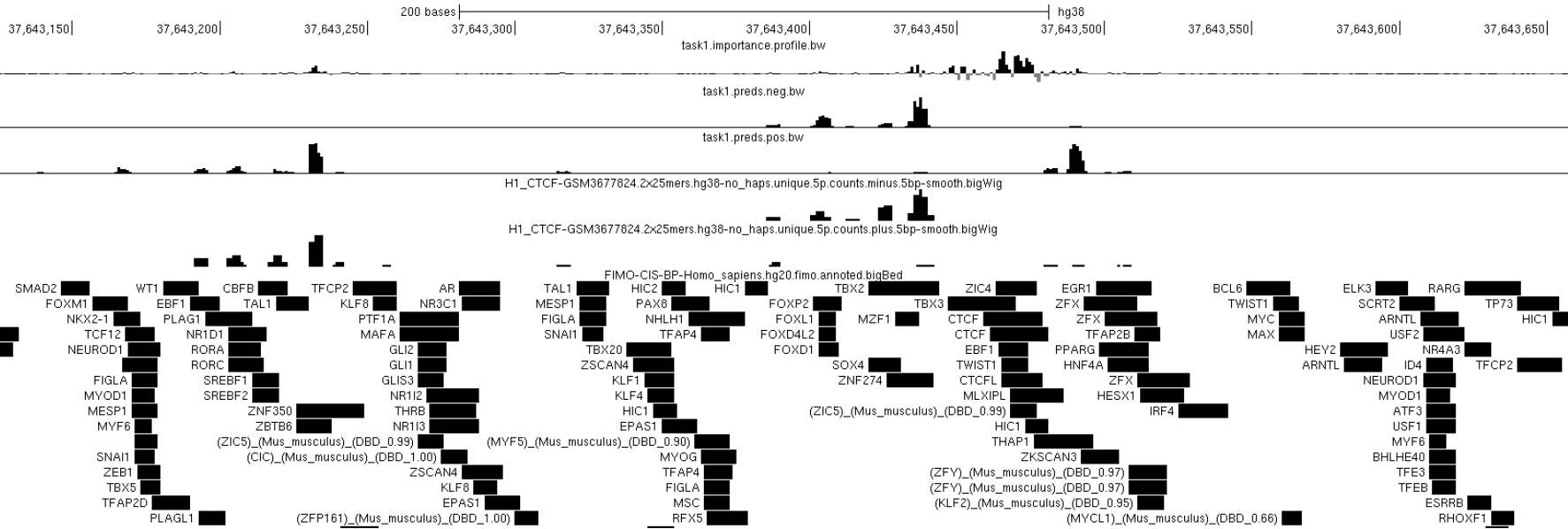
- ☰ - CTCF, FOXL1, Oct4, Nanog
- ☰ - Different smoothing strategies
- ☰ - Different fragment subsetting strategies (nucleosomal vs. subnucleosomal, etc.)

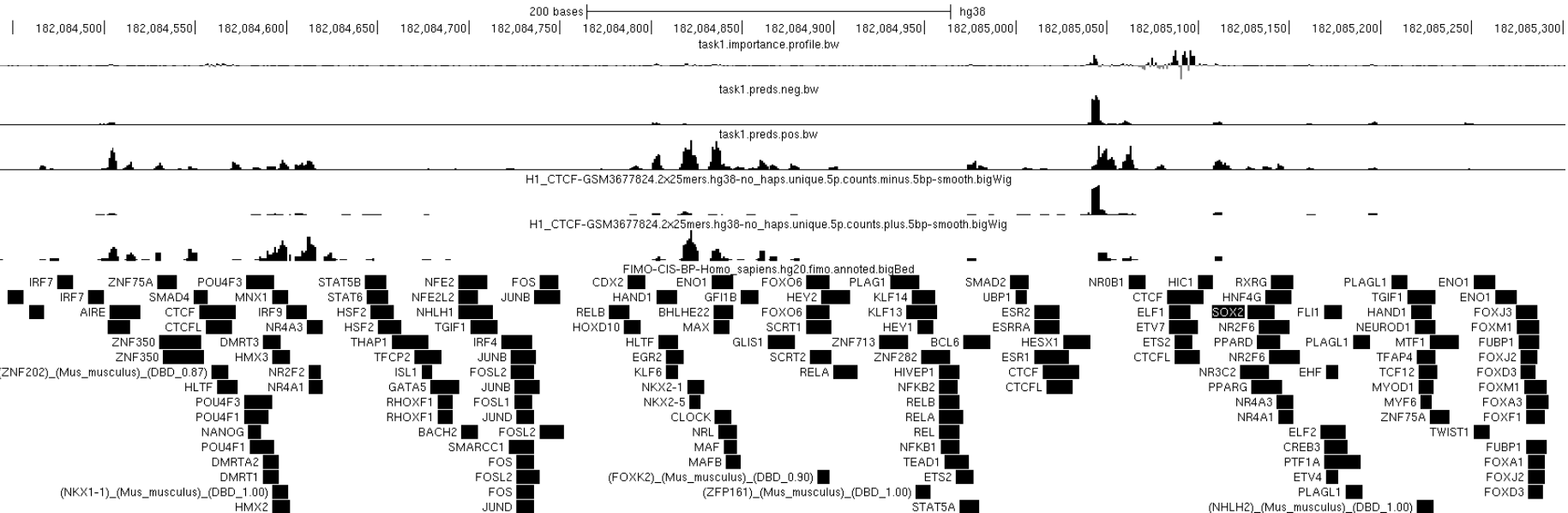




# CTCF PROFILE MODELS







# MOVING FORWARD

1. Refine and improve profile models for CUT&RUN datasets
2. Work out V-plot based models
3. Identify determinants of assay-specific enriched regions