GCB/CAMB/IGG 577 -- Spring 2022

Advanced Epigenetics Technologies

Fridays (10:15am-11:45am) BRB 1301

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Propelled by rapid technological advances, the field of epigenomics is enjoying unprecedented growth with no sign of deceleration. An expanding cadre of researchers are working to explore exciting frontiers in epigenomics. Consequently, the number of epigenomics assays increasing the resolution and lowering the throughput has grown exponentially in recent years. This course intends to cover the latest advances in genome-wide epigenetic assays (e.g. single-cell epigenomics) from both experimental and computational perspectives.

Format: This course has three components (lectures, paper presentations, a final project).

(1) Lectures provide a detailed overview of cutting-edge epigenetics technologies emphasizing on both experimental and computational aspects of each assay. Three major topics are covered in this course in depth from both wet and dry perspectives by the course directors: 1D chromatin, 3D chromatin, and single-cell genomics. Two guest lectures will cover topics of DNA methylation and proteomics.

(2) Lectures of a topic are followed by paper presentations by students. The objective of paper presentations is to demonstrate the utilization of discussed techniques in diverse topics.

(3) The final project titled "**A thesis project for a future PhD student**" will be carried out by each student. The major objective is to inspire students to propose a PhD-thesis level project that will address a major gap in our knowledge and can benefit from the techniques discussed in lectures and paper presentations.

Structure of paper presentation: Individual presentations should be organized as seminars, and include an introduction. After the introduction, the presentation will be devoted to a critical evaluation of the paper and how the paper benefited from the latest epigenetics techniques. In particular, the presentation should include 1) significance of the study (discuss major hypothesis being tested); 2) experimental design and methods (which assays they used and how that is related class's discussions and lectures); 3) results (discuss their validity, reliability, replicability); 4) conclusions drawn from the study (not just the authors' but yours as well). Students should **not** simply give a blow-by-blow account of each experiment and the authors' conclusions.

Preparation: It is optional for the students to discuss their assigned papers with the course's directors.

Structure of the final project: The project should be summarized in 1 page following the NIH Specific Aims page format. Each student will prepare a 10-min presentation describing the key gap in our knowledge and how epigenetics technologies can fill this gap.

Class participation: Each class member will critically evaluate the papers. Lively discussion and criticism involving all members of the class is expected. A high level of discussion will not occur unless each participant thoroughly reads the papers and formulates questions. Accordingly, each student will be required to prepare at least one question from each of the assigned papers prior to class.

Grading scheme: Grades for the course will be based on their paper presentation (30%), final project (40%), and class participation (30%).

January 14
Organizational meeting

January 21
Topic: 1D chromatin (ChIP-seq/CUT&RUN/ATAC-seq) (wet and dry)
Lecture: Golnaz Vahedi

January 28
Topic: 1D chromatin (ChIP-seq/CUT&RUN/ATAC-seq)
Paper Presentation #1: Pioneer Factor-Nucleosome Binding Events during Differentiation Are Motif Encoded
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31253573

February 04
Topic: 1D chromatin (ChIP-seq/CUT&RUN/ATAC-seq)
Paper Presentation #2: Automated CUT&Tag profiling of chromatin heterogeneity in mixed-lineage leukemia, https://www.nature.com/articles/s41588-021-00941-9

February 11
Topic: 3D chromatin (HiC/HiChIP) (wet/dry)
Lecture: R. Babak Faryabi

February 18
Topic: 3D chromatin (micro-C)
Paper Presentation #3: Resolving the 3D Landscape of Transcription-Linked Mammalian Chromatin Folding https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32213323/

February 25
Topic: 3D chromatin (HiC/HiChIP)
Paper Presentation #4: Disruption of chromatin folding domains by somatic genomic rearrangements in human cancer. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32024999/

March 04
Topic: 3D chromatin (HiC/HiChIP)
Paper Presentation #5: Histone H1 loss drives lymphoma by disrupting 3D chromatin architecture https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33299181/

March 5-13 Spring Break

March 18
Topic: 3D chromatin (Imaging)
Paper Presentation #6: Visualizing DNA folding and RNA in embryos at single-cell resolution https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-019-1035-4

March 25
Topic: single-cell genomics (wet/dry)
Lecture: Golnaz Vahedi
Lecture: R. Babak Faryabi

April 1
Topic: single-cell genomics
Paper Presentation #7:
A single-cell atlas of chromatin accessibility in the human genome, https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0092867421012794?via%3Dihub

April 8
Topic: single-cell genomics
Paper Presentation #8: Single-cell ATAC+protein
ASAP-seq: https://www.nature.com/articles/s41587-021-00927-2
TEA-seq: https://elifesciences.org/articles/63632

April 15th
Topic: single-cell genomics/imaging
Paper Presentation #9: Spatial paper from Cole Trapnell: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34210887/

April 22nd
Topic: single-cell genomics/imaging
Paper Presentation #9: Spatial multiomics:
https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-021-04217-4