The acetyltransferase p300 is recruited in trans to multiple enhancer sites by IncSmad7

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ABSTRACT

The histone acetyltransferase p300 (also known as KAT3B) is a general transcriptional coactivator that introduces the H3K27ac mark on enhancers triggering their activation and gene transcription. Genome-wide screenings demonstrated that a large fraction of long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) plays a role in cellular processes and organ development although the underlying molecular mechanisms remain largely unclear (1,2). We found 122 lncRNAs that interacts directly with p300. In depth analysis of one of these, IncSmad7, is required to maintain ESC self-renewal and it interacts to the C-terminal domain of p300. IncSmad7 also contains predicted RNA-DNA Hoogsteen forming base pairing. Combined Chromatin Isolation by RNA precipitation followed by sequencing (ChIRP-seq) together with CRISPR/Cas9 mutagenesis of the target sites demonstrate that IncSmad7 binds and recruits p300 to enhancers in trans, to trigger enhancer acetylation and transcriptional activation of its target genes. Thus, these results unveil a new mechanism by which p300 is recruited to the genome.

INTRODUCTION

The transcriptional coactivator p300 (also known as KAT3B) identifies adenovirus E1A-associated 300-kD protein (3) and its paralog, the cyclic-AMP response element binding protein (CBP, also known as KAT3A) isolated as a coactivator of the transcription factor CREB (4). They are large multidomain proteins playing important roles in cell development and in signal transduction pathways. Both p300 and CBP interact with, and acetylate, hundreds of proteins including chromatin modifiers and transcription factors (6–8) whose dimerization has been shown to activate p300 by trans-autoacetylation (9).

CBP and p300 are ubiquitously expressed while the enhancers of developmental genes are differentially regulated in different cell types. Thus, CBP and p300 activities must be finely regulated by recruitment to their target enhancers and by activation of their enzymatic activity. Interestingly, CBP bound to enhancers has been shown to interact with enhancer RNAs (eRNAs) via its HAT domain to activate its catalytic activity (10).

Long non-coding RNAs (lncRNAs) are a class of non-translated polyadenylated transcripts longer than 200 nucleotides that have been implicated in a plethora of diverse cellular processes (11–15). Although initially thought to act mainly on the site of their transcription in cis, many lncRNAs have been shown to bind to different sites on the genome (16,17), interact with transcription factors or chromatin modifiers to regulate transcription (17–25) and lncRNAs exhibit cell type- and developmental stage-specific expression patterns (26,27). For these reasons, lncRNAs represent ideal candidates as general regulators of enhancers of developmental genes.

To understand the contribution of lncRNAs to the function of p300 we screened the p300-RNA interactome in embryonic stem cells (ESCs) by UV photoactivatable ribonucleoside-enhanced crosslinking and immunoprecipitation (PAR-CLIP). We found that p300 interacts directly with many different lncRNAs. We further demonstrate that one of them IncSmad7 recruits p300 to the genome by the formation of IncRNA-DNA triple-helix in trans in proximity of enhancer regions. By coupling chromatin isola-

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tion by RNA precipitation followed by sequencing (ChIRP-seq) with transcriptomic data we identified a number of lncSmad7 direct target genes. Our results provide evidences that lncRNAs are involved in p300 targeting to the genome, hence providing a novel molecular mechanism for its binding specificity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cell culture

Mouse embryonic stem cells (ESCs) (E14, genotype: male) were cultured on gelatin-coated plates (0.1% gelatin, Sigma-Aldrich) in high-glucose DMEM (Invitrogen) supplemented with 15% heat-inactivated FBS (Millipore), 0.1 mM NEAA (Invitrogen), 1 mM Sodium pyruvate (Invitrogen), 0.1 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 1500 U ml⁻¹ LIF (Gene-Spin), 25 U ml⁻¹ penicillin and 25 μg ml⁻¹ streptomycin (28) hence providing a novel molecular mechanism for its bind-

lncSmad7 KO clone was generated by using a CRISPR-Cas9-based approach for inserting polyA signal. A donor plasmid containing a 5’HA with bGH polyA signal into exon3, the NeoR cassette and a 3’HA was built by cloning PCR fragments of lncSmad7 genomic region from ESCs, into a modified version of PGKneolox2DTA plasmid (Addgene #13443). Briefly, a 1142 bp 3’HA (from +1460 to +2601 of lncSmad7 gene) was amplified with primers Fwd3’HA and Rev3’HA and cloned NheI/Sall into the PGKneolox2DTA vector. The 5’HA was generated by cloning into a fragment of 1078 bp (+195/+1272) containing at its 3’end the HindIII and Ndel restriction sites (primers Fwd5’HA-part1/Rev5’HA-part1), a 400 bp fragment engineered to contain a 5’ HindIII site, the bGH polyA signal, a 193 bp region lncSmad7 gene (from +1267 to +1459) and a 3’ Ndel site, by using an assem-

bling vector (TOPO-TA invitrogen). The latter fragment was obtained by overlap extension PCR between a PCR product corresponding to the 193 bp homology region (Primers Fwd5’HA-part2/Rev5’HA-part2) and a bGH polyA sequence amplified with a reverse primer containing a 5’end complementary the homology region (primers FwdPolyA/RevPolyA). The complete 5’HA fragment was then cloned MluI/Ndel into the 3’HA-PGKneolox2DTA vector. The plasmid containing sgRNA targeting to the third exon of lncSmad7 was designed using the CRISPR Design Tool (http://crispr.mit.edu/). Oligonucleotides corresponding to the two strands the sgRNA were annealed and cloned into the BbsI-digested gRNA backbone (BB) previously cloned into TOPO™TA vector (Invitrogen) (Ad-
dgene #42335). These plasmids, together with the Cas9-containing plasmid (Addgene #41815), were co-transfected into ESCs using Lipofectamine Transfection 2000 Reagent (Thermo Fisher), according to manufacturer’s protocol. ESCs were selected with G418 (Sigma) after 48 h and seeded as a single cell and following expansion. Clones with the de-

sired insertion were confirmed by PCR, followed by Sanger sequencing.

Mutant TTS generation

sgRNAs targeting the TTS were designed using the GPP sgRNA Design tool (https://portals.broadinstitute.org/gpp/public/analysis-tools/sgrna-design). Mutant TTS clones of Id1 (#1.1, #1.2) and Mllt11 (#2.1, #2.2) were generated by using a CRISPR/Cas9-mediated homologous recombination with donor PCR fragments containing a deletion of the Id1 and Mllt11 TTS: 18 and 25 bp, respectively. The deleted sequences were analyzed by HOMER motif analysis (http://homer.uchsd.edu) and by inspection of the ENCODE transcription factor binding (44). These analysis did not identify motifs for DNA binding factors. Fragments of the genomic region from ESCs adjacent to target TTS were amplified by PCR using overlapping oligos and joined by extended PCR. These plasmids, together with the Cas9-containing plasmid (Addgene #41815), were co-transfected into ESCs using Lipofectamine Transfection 2000 Reagent (Thermo Fisher), according to manufacturer’s protocol, Id1 and Mllt11 mutant TTS clones were identified by PCR and confirmed by sequencing.

DNA constructs and shRNA

For lncSmad7 expression, full-length lnSmad7 (1–2687) and lncSmad7 fragments (part 1: 1–831; part 2: 832–1734; part 3: 1735–2687) were cloned into pcCCLsin.PPT.hPGK vector. Mutant plasmids of lncSmad7 in triplex forming regions (TFS#1 and TFS#2) were generated by QuikChange II XL Site-Directed Mutagenesis kit from lncSmad7 part 3 (1735–2687). Smad7 expression vector was kindly provided by Xin-Hua Feng’s laboratory (29). p300 domains (N-terminal, HAT, C-terminal) were cloned into pcDNA3.1 vector in frame with N-term Flag tag. Short hairpin RNA (shRNA) constructs were designed using the TRC hairpin design tool (http://www.broadinstitute.org/rnaï/public/seq/search), choosing the hairpin sequences provided in Sup-

plementary Table S4. Oligonucleotides were cloned into pLKO.1 vector (Addgene #10878). Transient transfections of the constructs were performed using Lipofectamine 2000 Transfection Reagent (Invitrogen) according to the manu-

facturer’s protocol.

Protein extraction and western Blot

For total extracts, the cells were resuspended in F-buffer (10 mM Tris–HCl pH 7.0, 50 mM NaCl, 50 mM Na pyrophosphate, 50 mM NaF, 1% Triton X-100, protease inhibitors). Nuclear extracts were performed as described. Briefly, ESCs were lysed in Isotonic buffer (20 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 100 mM NaCl, 250 mM Sucrose, 5 mM MgCl₂, 5 mM ZnCl₂) supplemented with 1% NP40. The isolated nu-

clei pellets were resuspended in F-buffer and sonicated for 3 pulses (3 cycles, 30 s on/off). Extracts were quantified using BCA assay (Pierce) and were run on SDS-PAGE gels in Biorad Mini-PROTEAN chambers, according to the manu-

facturer’s protocol. Gels were transferred to nitrocellulose membranes, blocked in 5% milk in TBST for 1 h at RT rock-
ing platform and incubated with specific primary antibodies overnight 4°C, followed by 5 times washes with TBST and probed with secondary antibody for 1 h at RT and later de-

veloped by using ECL reagent (GE Healthcare Amersham).
PAR-CLIP

ESCs, \(\sim 200 \times 10^6\), were acutely treated for 16 h with 100 \(\mu\)M 4-thioridine (4-SU) (Sigma) and were cross-linked using 150 ml/cm\(^2\) of 365 nm UV light in a UVP crosslinker (Analytic Jena) as described (30,31). PAR-CLIP experiments were carried out from nuclear extracts by using isotonic buffer. The isolated nuclei pellets were lysed on ice with NP40 Lysis buffer (150 mM KCl, 50 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 2 mM EDTA, 1 mM NaF, 0.5% NP40, 0.5 mM DTT, protease inhibitors). The cleared lysates were subjected to SUPERase-In digestion using RNase A/T1 cocktail enzyme mix (Ambion) for 3 min at 37°C to improve IP efficiency. The cross-linked p300-RNA complexes are immunoprecipitated with p300 antibody (Millipore) bound to BSA blocked protein G-Dynabeads (Life technologies). Beads were washed 3 times with IP wash buffer (300 mM KCl, 50 mM HEPES, pH 7.5, 0.5% NP40, 0.5 mM DTT, SUPERase-In, protease inhibitors) and resuspended in defosphorylation buffer by adding Recombinant Shrimp Alkaline Phosphatase (rSAP, NEB) at 67°C for 2 h. The RNA was purified using Phosphatase wash buffer (50 mM Tris–HCl, pH 7.5, 0.5% NP40, SUPERase-In, protease inhibitors) and EGTA, 0.5% NP40, SUPERase-In, protease inhibitors and was incubated with non-radioactive ATP. The protein–RNA complexes were separated by Novex Bis–Tris 4–12% polyacrylamide gel (Invitrogen) for 55 min at 220 V. p300-RNA bands that correspond to the expected size of p300 revealed in Input were excised from the nitrocellulose membrane, eluted by incubating with RNA elution buffer (50 mM NaCl, 50 mM HEPES pH 7.0, 1 mM EDTA, 2 mM CaCl\(_2\), 1% SDS, SUPERase-In) and digested with Proteinase K (4 mg/ml, NEB) and 3.5 M urea for 30 min at 55°C. RNA was purified using acidic phenol/chloroform (ThermoFisher) followed by ethanol precipitation.

PAR-CLIP library preparation

PAR-CLIP libraries from two independent experiments were prepared using NEB next small RNA library set for Illumina sequencing (NEB), according to manufacturers instructions. To remove potential PCR duplicates we used Unique Molecular Identifier (UMI) during library preparation. The libraries were checked by Bioanalyzer (Agilent) for quality.

PAR-CLIP analysis

After de-multiplexing, sequencing reads were processed using UMI-tools v1.0.0 (32) in order to remove adaptor sequences, keep the small-RNA insert and extract the UMI, which was removed from the read sequence and appended to the read name. A minimum UMI length of 6 nucleotides and a maximum of three mismatches for the complete search pattern was allowed (command: 

```bash
umi_tools extract --extract-method = regex --bc-pattern = \'.+\(?P < discard_1 > AGATCGGAAGACGACACGCTCT-GAATCCAGTCAC\/?P < discard_2 > .\{7\}\)\{s< = \}(?P <umi_1> .\{6\})\(?P < discard_3 > .\+\}')
```

Reads not containing the UMI sequence (i.e. too long small-RNA insert) were excluded. These processed reads were aligned to mouse reference genome (mm10/GRCm38) using Bowtie v1.2.3 (33) (options: -S -a -v 2 -m 10 –best –strata -q). Aligned reads were next de-duplicated using the UMI-tools dedup utility (default parameters), exploiting the UMI sequence present in read name. The resulting unique alignments were used to find protein-RNA interaction sites with PARalyzer v1.5 (34), requiring a minimum read length of 13 nt, a minimum count of five reads for generating groups, clusters and kernel density estimation (KDE); a minimum cluster size of 8 nucleotides; a minimum conversion count of 3 T > C conversion for at least one conversion site; allowing at most one non conversion mismatch; filtering reads overlapping repetitive elements. The remaining parameters were set with default values. Intersection of PAR-CLIP clusters with gene loci and genomic regions (derived from our custom gene annotation) was made in the order: exons > introns > promoters (1 kb upstream of TSS) > intergenic using in-house Perl and R scripts. Genome-wide PAR-CLIP signals were computed as read per millions (RPM) using the deepTool (35) bamCoverage utility (options: --binSize 1 –normalizeUsing CPM) and summarized over genomic regions using the deepTools multiBigwigSummary utility. All replicates, controls and pooled datasets were processed identically, boxplots and scatterplots were made using custom R scripts.

RNA fluorescent in situ hybridization (RNA-FISH)

RNA-FISH analysis was performed with multiple 5′-biotinylated probes (Eurofins MWG Operon) (Supplementary Table S4). 4 × 10\(^4\) WT and lncSmad7 KO ESCs were plated on 0.1% gelatin-coated glass slide chambers. Cells were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde and permeabilized with 0.5% TRITON X-100. Cells were then saturated in saturation buffer (1% BSA, 1 μg yeast tRNA) for 2 h at room temperature. Cells were hybridized at 37°C for 3 h with 30 ng biotinylated probes in hybridization buffer (2× SSC, 25% formamide, 100 mg/ml dextran) in a humidified chamber protected from light. After incubation, RNA probes were revealed using Streptavidin Alexa Fluor 488 conjugate (Life Technologies). 0.5 mg/ml DAPI was used to visualize cell nuclei and the images were acquired using Leica TCS SP5 confocal microscope. ESCs treated with RNase A (50 μg/ml) for 30 min at 37°C prior to the hybridization step, were used as control samples.
(Invitrogen) followed by 5 times washes. Beads were resuspended in Benzonase elution buffer and the lncSmad7 associated nuclear proteins were precipitated with 10% of trichloroacetic acid (TCA) and cold acetone. Samples were analyzed by Western Blot with p300 antibody (Millipore).

RNA in vitro transcription

Templates for in vitro transcription reactions were PCR amplified using AccuPrime Taq DNA Polymerase (Invitrogen) with a T7 Promoter Primer and confirmed to be the expected size by agarose gel electrophoresis. In vitro transcription reactions were carried out using a T7-FlashScribe Transcription Kit (CellScript) with biotin-16-UTP (Roche) for 1 h at 37°C. DNA templates were then removed by digestion with DNase I for 20 min at 37°C. RNA probes were purified using acidic phenol/chloroform (ThermoFisher) and ethanol precipitated. Purified RNA probes were quantified by Qubit (ThermoFisher) and checked by Bioanalyser (Agilent).

RNA pull-down assay

Biotinylated lncSmad7 and lacZ fragments were refolded in vitro in 3.3× Folding Buffer (333 mM HEPES pH 7.9; 333 mM NaCl) at 37°C for 10 min before addition of 100 mM MgCl2 and additional incubation at 37°C for 20 (36). The lncSmad7 was divided in three biotinylated fragments: part 1 (1–831), part 2 (832–1734) and part 3 (1735–2687). The lncSmad7 was divided in three biotinylated fragments: part 1 (1–831), part 2 (832–1734) and part 3 (1735–2687). The lncSmad7 was divided in three biotinylated fragments: part 1 (1–831), part 2 (832–1734) and part 3 (1735–2687). The lncSmad7 was divided in three biotinylated fragments: part 1 (1–831), part 2 (832–1734) and part 3 (1735–2687). The lncSmad7 was divided in three biotinylated fragments: part 1 (1–831), part 2 (832–1734) and part 3 (1735–2687). The lncSmad7 was divided in three biotinylated fragments: part 1 (1–831), part 2 (832–1734) and part 3 (1735–2687).

RNA-seq analysis

Total RNA from WT, lncSmad7 and lncSmad7 KO ESCs transfected with either lncSmad7 (condition R) or Smad7 was isolated using TRIzol reagent (Invitrogen), according to the manufacturer’s protocol.

Chromatin immuno precipitation assay (ChIP)

Approximately 20 × 10⁶ ESCs were cross-linked by addition of formaldehyde to 1% for 10 min at RT, quenched with 0.125 M glycine for 5 min at RT. Nuclear extracts were prepared as described in Native RIP protocol and were sonicated using the Bioruptor Twin (Diagenode) (20 cycles, 30s on/off) at high-power setting in SDS ChiP Buffer (20 mM Tris–HCl pH 8.0, 10 mM EDTA, 0.5% SDS and protease inhibitors). Cell lysate was diluted with ChiP dilution buffer (20 mM Tris–HCl pH 8.0, 150 mM NaCl, 2 mM EDTA, 1% Triton) before the immunoprecipitation with 2 μg of Histone H3, acetyl-K27 antibody (Abcam) or 2 μg of p300 antibody (Millipore) overnight at 4°C on a rotator. Protein–DNA complexes were immobilized on protein G-Dynabeads (Life technologies) and washed 6 times with RIPA buffer (500 mM LiCl, 50 mM HEPES–KOH pH 7.6, 1 mM EDTA, 1% NP-40, 0.7% Na-deoxycholate). The de-crosslinking was performed at 65°C overnight. De-crosslinked DNA was purified using QiaQuick PCR Purification Kit (Qiagen), according to the manufacturer's instruction. For sequencing of H3K27ac ChIP, ~10 ng of purified ChiP DNA from two replicates of WT and two replicates of lncSmad7 KO ESCs were end-repaired, dA-tailed, and adaptor-ligated using the NEBNext ChiP-seq Library Prep Master Mix Set (NEB), according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The H3K27ac ChiP-seq data and DNA from p300 ChiP were analyzed by ChIP-qPCR using SYBR GreenER kit (Invitrogen), on target genomic regions (Supplementary Table S4). qPCR reactions were performed on a Rotor-Gene Q 2plex HRM Platform (Qiagen, 9001560). The data are expressed as a percentage of the DNA Input.

ChIP-seq analysis

Following quality controls (performed with FastQC v0.11.2), sequencing reads were processed with Trim Galore! v0.5.0 (https://www.bioinformatics.babraham.ac.uk/projects/trim_galore) to perform quality and
adapter trimming (parameters: -stringency 3 –q 20). Trimmed reads were next analyzed with the ENCODE Transcription Factors and Histone Modifications ChIP-seq pipeline 2 (v1.6.1, available from https://github.com/ENCODE-DCC/chip-seq-pipeline2), using default software and parameter settings for the ‘Histone Modifications’ processing mode. Briefly, reads were aligned to the mouse reference genome (UCSC mm10) using Bowtie2 (33). Duplicated, multi-mapping and poor-quality alignments were discarded, and peak calling was performed using MACS2 (41), using the input DNA as control library. Signal tracks were generated as fold enrichment over control for both individual and pooled replicates using MACS2. Both WT and IncSmad7 KO (KO) sample groups were processed identically.

Differentially H3K27-acetylated regions between KO and WT samples were identified using DiffBind (v3.0.3) (42), starting from a merged set of peaks obtained from overlapped peaks between biological replicates in each group (overlap idr conservative thresholded peaks from ENCODE pipeline) and the processed alignments for both IP and control samples. The following parameters were used for normalization and statistical analysis: normalize = DBA_NORM_LIB, library = DBA_LIBSIZE_PEAKREADS, background = BKGR_FALS, Analysis-Method = DBA_EDGER. Peaks with FDR ≤ 0.05 and log FC < 0 were considered as significantly de-acetylated regions in KO samples as compared to WT.

**Chromatin isolation by RNA purification (ChIRP)**

ChIRP experiments were performed using the described protocol (43). A total of 48 antisense oligonucleotide biotinylated probes against IncSmad7 were designed with Stellaris Probe Designer and were split for the ChIRP experiments in two subsets (Odd and Even). LacZ-specific probes were used as negative controls in ChIRP-qPCR.

Briefly, $5 \times 10^7$ IncSmad7-overexpressing ESCs and IncSmad7 KO cells were cross-linked with 1% formaldehyde for 10 min at RT and processed to obtain nuclear extracts as described in Native RIP protocol. The isolated nuclei pellets were lysed with 1% SDS Lysis buffer (50 mM Tris pH 7.0, 10 mM EDTA, 1% SDS, 1 mM DTT, protease inhibitors). The lysate was sonicated using the Bioruptor Twin (Diagenode) (20 cycles, 30 s on/off) and incubated with biotinylated probes in hybridization buffer (500 mM NaCl, 1% SDS, 50 mM Tris–HCl, pH 7.0, 1 mM EDTA, 15% formamide, protease inhibitors cocktail, PMSF and RNase inhibitor) for 4 h at 37°C with shaking. After hybridization and washes with ChIRP wash buffer (2× SSC, 0.5% SDS, 1 mM DTT, protease inhibitors), the complexes were recovered by incubation with MyOne Streptavidin C1 Dynabeads (Invitrogen) in a total volume of 1 ml and associated DNA fragments from 900 ul of bead samples were eluted with a cocktail of RNase A (Sigma-Aldrich) and RNase H (Invitrogen) at 37°C in DNA elution buffer (50 mM NaHCO3, 1% SDS, 200 mM NaCl) followed by reverse crosslinked at 65°C overnight, acidic phenol/chloroform (ThermoFisher) extraction and ethanol precipitated. Eluted DNA was subject to qPCR and high-throughput sequencing. In parallel, RNA was isolated in a buffer with 95% formamide and 10 mM EDTA pH 8.0 for 10 min at 90°C followed by TRIzol extraction (Invitrogen), from 100 ul of bead samples. Eluted mRNA was subject to RT-qPCR analysis as reported for the detection of enriched transcript (Supplementary Table S4). ChIRP-qPCR from mutant TTS clones of Id1 and Mllt11 compared to the WT were carryout using SYBR GreenER kit (Invitrogen), on target genomic regions (Supplementary Table S4). qPCR reactions were performed on a Rotor-Gene Q 2plex HRM Platform (Qiagen, 9001560). The data are expressed as a percentage of the DNA input.

**ChIRP-seq library preparation**

ChIRP libraries from two biological replicates were prepared from ~20 ng of purified ChIRP DNA using NEB-Next@ Ultra™ II DNA Library Prep Kit for Illumina (NEB), according to manufacturer’s instructions and were checked by Bioanalyzer (Agilent) for quality.

**ChIRP-seq analysis**

Following adaptor/base-quality trimming, reads shorter than 60 bp were discarded. Processing of even and odd ChIRP-seq samples was performed with the ENCODE pipeline 2 (v1.6.1, https://github.com/ENCODE-DCC/chip-seq-pipeline2) as described for ChIP-seq data, using the default software and parameters settings for ‘Transcription Factors’ mode (i.e. narrow peak signals) and the UCSC mm10 reference genome. To determine a consensus set of IncSmad7 genomic binding sites conserved in both the ‘even’ and ‘odd’ libraries, the following strategy was adopted: first, peak calling was performed in all the replicated IncSmad7 WT and KO samples using MACSv2 (41), with parameters: –nomodel –shift 0 –extsize 200 -q 0.001, using deduplicated, quality-filtered alignments and the respective input RNA as control. Next, a consensus set of binding regions was determined by taking overlapping peak calls across replicates and excluding peaks called in at least one KO sample (bedtools v2.29.2 intersect utility). Finally, a peak quality filter was applied, retaining peaks that were covered by more than 20 reads in all WT samples as the final set of IncSmad7 binding sites. The annotation and genomic distribution of IncSmad7 peaks was analyzed using the Genomic Annotation Test (GAT) software testing for association with histone modifications (retrieved from ENCODE for mESC cell line E14) and the annotated list of Candidate cis-Regulatory Elements (cCRE) for mESC cell line E14 available from the SCREEN database (44). Associations with Q-value < 0.05 were considered as statistically significant. Heatmaps for signal visualization were generated using deepTools v3.3.1 (33).

**Triplex forming predictions**

Triplexator version 1.3.2 (45) was used (with parameters -l 10 -L -1 -e 20 -E -1 -f 0) to find predicted TPX involving the RNA of IncSmad7 and the DNA of each ChIRP-seq peak. Randomized sequences where obtained starting from ChIRP peaks with bedtool shuffle, excluding true ChIRP peaks and exons as reported in GENCODE M25 basic gene annotation.
Triplexator, triplexes and LongTarget comparison

The comparison of Triplexator with other triplex prediction softwares was performed. The algorithm Triplexes (46) produced identical results. Indeed, the authors of triplexes designed the algorithm using the same strategy of Triplexator. A software developed with independent and different strategies was then considered, namely LongTarget (47). Out of 9313 ChIRP peaks 81% of them show a triplexator TTS with score greater or equal than 9, the same percentage of peaks is predicted to have a triplexor with mean stability $\geq 3.25$ by LongTarget. The two software are in great agreement (P-value < 2e–16, Fisher’s Exact Test). The parameters used were: -ni 10 -ds 8 -lg 10 for longTarget and -l 10 -e 20 -L 1 -E -1 -fm 0 for Triplexator.

Gene–regulatory region association and identification of lncSmad7 targets

To identify putative regulatory regions controlled by lncSmad7, the merged set of H3K27ac marked regions (see ChIP-seq analysis) with a ChIRP-seq peaks. The closest ChIRP-seq peak was then linked to each H3K27ac defined region, and the association to their target genes was next performed considering both proximal and distal loci. In particular, for each gene, the transcription start sites of all transcripts (TSSs) plus distal promoter interacting regions (PIRs) reported in (48) were retrieved, and a regulatory region (H3K27ac plus ChIRP-seq peak) was associated to all genes having a TSS or PIR within 10 kb. The lncSmad7-target genes were then retrieved from the list of lncSmad7 transcriptionally regulated genes (see RNA-seq analysis), considering those genes having a regulatory region with reduced levels of H3K27ac in KO (FDR analysis), considering those genes having a regulatory region (H3K27ac plus ChIRP-seq peak) was associated to all genes having a TTS or PIR within 10 kb. The lncSmad7-target genes were then retrieved from the list of lncSmad7 transcriptionally regulated genes (see RNA-seq analysis), considering those genes having a regulatory region with reduced levels of H3K27ac in KO (FDR < 0.05 and log FC < 0, see ‘ChIP-seq analysis’) and a TPX forming score of at least 8 for their respective ChIRP-seq peak (see ‘Triplex forming predictions’).

In vivo dimethyl sulfate (DMS) probing and library preparation

Targeted DMS-MaPseq analysis of lncSmad7 was carried out as previously described (35) with slight modification. ESCs were resuspended in 1 ml of RNA probing buffer (RBP) (50 mM HEPEs pH 7.9; 140 mM NaCl; 3 mM KCl) and pre-equilibrated at 37°C for 5 min. After diluting DMS 1:6 in 100% ethanol, it was added to a final concentration of 100 mM. After gentle vortexing, probing was allowed to proceed at 37°C for 2 min with moderate shaking. Reactions were quenched by addition of DTT to a final concentration of 0.7 M. Cells were collected by centrifugation and total RNA extracted with TRizol reagent (Invitrogen). After phase separation, the aqueous phase was added to 1 ml of 100% ethanol and the RNA purified on RNA Clean & Concentrator-5 columns (Zymo Research, #R1016). For denatured control samples, RNA was directly extracted from ESCs pellets with TRizol and treated with DMS after denaturation at 95°C for 1 min, in a buffer containing 55% formamide. Samples were then purified on RNA Clean & Concentrator-5 columns. Reverse transcription (RT) of total DMS-probed RNA was performed using the TGIRT-III enzyme (InGex, #TGIRT50). 3 μg of total RNA, 1 μl 10 mM dNTPs and 0.5 μl of a 50 μM pool of the specific reverse primers (Supplementary Table S4) were immediately placed on ice for 1 min. 2 μl of 5× RT buffer (250 mM Tris–HCl pH 8.3; 375 mM KCl; 15 mM MgCl2, DTT to 5 mM, 10 U SUPERase-In and 100 U TGIRT-III) were added. Reverse transcription was then allowed to proceed at 25°C for 5 min, followed by 2 h at 57°C. RNA was degraded by adding 1 μl 5 M NaOH and heating to 95°C for 3 min and cDNA was subsequently purified on RNA Clean & Concentrator-5 columns. The resulting cDNAs were then specifically amplified via PCR. The sequence of lncSmad7 was divided into seven (partially overlapping) tiling fragments, for which specific forward and reverse primers were used. Primer pairs were split into two subsets (odd and even), designed in such a way that the amplicons obtained from the odd set would cover the pairing regions of the primers from the even set, and vice versa. Odd and even fragments (#1, #3, #5, #7 and #2, #4, #6, respectively) were separately combined into equimolar pools, and fragmented by sonication to yield fragments in the range of 100–300 bp.

DMS-MaPseq data analysis

Analysis of DMS-MaPseq data has been conducted using RNA Framework v2.6.9 (49) (https://github.com/dincarnato/RNAFramework). Reads pre-processing and mapping has been performed using the ‘very-sensitive-local’ parameters: sctn -cmm 0 -cag -cq5 2 -h2 -mp ‘–very-sensitive-local’). Reads were trimmed of terminal Ns and low-quality bases (Phred < 20). Reads with internal Ns were discarded. Mapping was performed using the ‘very-sensitive-local’ preset of Bowtie2. Mutations were then counted using the rf-count module (parameters: -m -na -nd 3 -ni). A mask file containing the sequences of primer pairing regions was passed along (through the ‘-mp’ parameter). Generated RC files, from both the even and odd sets, containing per base mutation counts and coverage, were then combined in a single RC file using the rf-merge module (mode: merge). Data normalization was independently performed for the in vivo and denatured control samples using the rf-norm module (parameters: -sn 4 -mn 2 -n1000), by setting the minimum base coverage to 1000×. The final reactivity was then calculated as in (49), by dividing the winsorized in vivo reactivities over the winsorized denatured reactivities. Structure modeling was then performed using the rf-fold module, as previously described (36).

In vitro binding RNA–DNA triplex assay

The in vitro triplex pull-down assay of lncSmad7 was performed as described LncRNAs (50). 1 pmol of biotin-labeled lncSmad7 RNA region (1735–2687 nt) were incubated with 100 fmols of PCR fragments (Supplementary Table S4) in hybridization buffer (20 mM KCl, 10 mM Tris–HCl pH 7.5, 10 mM MgCl2, 0.05% Tween 20 and SUPERase-In)
for 1 h at room temperature. RNA-DNA complexes were then incubated with streptavidin-coated Dynabeads (Life technologies) for 2 h at 37°C, immobilized and washed 3 times with Wash Buffer (15 mM KCl, 10 mM Tris pH 7.5, 5 mM MgCl₂). Beads were resuspended in wash buffer with RNaseA and incubated 30 min at 37°C. RNA-associated DNA was analyzed by qPCR using SYBR GreenER kit (Invitrogen) on a Rotor-Gene Q 2plex HRM Platform (Qiagen, 9001560) by using target regions (Supplementary Table S4).

**EMSA**

0.2 pmol of biotin-labeled dsDNA (annealed oligos) of the TTS#1 or TTS#2 region were incubated with 80, 40 molar excess of respective IncSmad7 fragments showing the TFS#1 and TFS#2 in Triplex Forming Buffer (25 mM NaCl, 10 mM Tris–HCl pH 7.5, 10 mM MgCl₂) for 2 h at 25°C. Complexes were run on 10% TBE gels containing 10 mM MgCl₂, 60 min, 150 V and developed using Chemiluminescent Nucleic Acid Detection Module Kit (89880).

**RT-qPCR analysis**

Total RNA was extracted using TRIZol reagent (Invitrogen) and quantified by Nanodrop (Thermo Scientific). Real-Time PCR (RT-qPCR) was performed as previously described (51) using the SensiFAST SYBR NO-ROX One-Step (BIOLINE) following the manufacturer’s instructions. Briefly, RT-qPCR reactions were performed on a Rotor-Gene Q 2plex HRM Platform (Qiagen, 9001560) and relative gene expression levels were determined using calculated concentration values, normalized to β-actin and Gapdh as reference genes. Primers were used were reported in Supplementary Table S4.

**Statistic and reproducibility**

Sample size n refers to the number of independent experiments or biological replicates, shown as dots, as indicated in the figure legends. GraphPad PRISM 8 software was used for statistical analysis. All error bars represent the standard deviation (SD). Statistical tests include Student’s t-test and ANOVA test. P-values are reported in the plots (*P < 0.05; **P < 0.005; ***P < 0.0005, ****P < 0.0001). All experiments were performed independently at least two times, as indicated.

**Antibodies**

Antibodies were purchased from Abcam (anti-histone H3 acetyl K27 ab4729), from Millipore (anti-p300 05-257 and anti-vinculin SAB4200080); from Thermo Fisher Scientific (anti-Smad7 42-0400); normal Mouse IgG 12-371, anti-Flag M2 F3165; anti- β-actin A5441).

**RESULTS**

**p300 binds lncRNAs in ESCs**

To identify direct interaction of p300 with non-coding RNAs we performed p300 PAR-CLIP with 4-thiouridine (4-SU) incorporation (10,30,31) sequencing p300 PAR-CLIP libraries from two biological replicates (Supplementary Figure S1A–C). After removing potential PCR duplicates generated during library preparation by using a Unique Molecular Identifier (UMI) (Supplementary Figure S1D), p300-interacting regions were identified by peak calling using the PARalyzer method (34) and reads bearing T-to-C transitions. The p300 PAR-CLIP biological replicates showed a strong signal correlation (Pearson’s coefficient = 0.98 for common regions between replicates) (Supplementary Figure S1E). Our analysis identified 122 lncRNAs with signal significantly higher in exons, which corresponds of 10,1% of all p300 associated transcripts (Figure 1A, Supplementary Figure S1F and Supplementary Table S1). The interacting domain revealed by PAR-CLIP showed a median size of 19 bp (Supplementary Figure S1G).

The 3’ end of IncSmad7 interacts with the C-terminal domain of p300

Among the p300 interacting lncRNAs, we focused our attention on IncSmad7, a lncRNA previously shown to be induced by TGF-β pathway in mammary epithelial cell lines and included in a functional screening by knockdown to identify lncRNAs acting in the circuitry of pluripotency and differentiation (14,52,53). We further validated the interaction of IncSmad7 with p300 by RNA antisense purification coupled to Western-blot (RAP-WB) (18) in vivo (Figure 1B and Supplementary Figure S1H). The pulldown by streptavidin pulldown using in vitro biotinylated fragments incubated with ESC nuclear extracts showed that IncSmad7 interacts with its last exon and the PAR-CLIP analysis identified the p300 direct interacting sequence within the 3’ end of IncSmad7 (Figure 1C, D).

To map p300 domains responsible for the interaction with IncSmad7, we cloned p300 into three Flag-tagged segments, encompassing the three main domains (N-terminal, HAT, and C-terminal), that we expressed in ESCs. This analysis showed that IncSmad7 interacts with the C-terminal domain of p300 (Figure 1E, F and Supplementary Figure S2A). Taken together the above results demonstrate that IncSmad7 3’ end interacts with p300 on its C-terminal domain.

**IncSmad7 is a chromatin associated lncRNA involved in ESC pluripotency**

RNA-fluorescence in situ-hybridization (RNA-FISH) revealed that IncSmad7 is a predominantly nuclear lncRNA (Figure 2A). In agreement with the RNA-FISH, biochemical subcellular fractionation confirmed the nuclear localization of IncSmad7, further revealing that it is mainly enriched in the chromatin fraction (Figure 2B).

To further analyze IncSmad7 role in ESCs we generated a knockout by inserting a poly(A) signal within the third exon of IncSmad7, to lead to premature termination of transcription and to avoid the perturbation of putative regulatory elements within the region (Supplementary Figure S2B, C).

Upon knockout of IncSmad7, ESCs adopted an epithelial-like morphology, with loss of cell-cell contacts, reduction of AP-positive staining and loss of the core...
Figure 1. p300 C-terminal domain binds lncRNAs in ESCs. (A) PAR-CLIP pie chart showing the categories of p300-associated transcripts in the nucleus of ESCs. (B) lncSmad7 RAP-enriched p300 in ESCs. Western blot showing the levels of endogenous p300 pulled down with streptavidin beads by using lncSmad7 antisense biotinylated oligonucleotides. A set of antisense biotinylated probes against lacZ serves as negative control. Bars represent the mean and SD of n = 2 independent experiments. P values calculated against control condition for each experiment by using t-test (*P < 0.05; **P < 0.005; ***P < 0.0005; ****P < 0.0001). (C) Pull-down assays reporting the lncSmad7 association with p300. lncSmad7 and lacZ RNA fragments were biotinylated by in vitro transcription, refolded, and incubated with ES nuclear lysates. Top: schematic representation of lncSmad7 fragments used in the RNA-pull down assay. Bottom: Western blot of p300 in nuclear samples pulled-down by lncSmad7 biotinylated fragments. lacZ transcript serves as an internal control. (D) IGV screenshot of lncSmad7 transcript from two pooled p300 PAR-CLIP biological replicates in ESCs. The box highlights the interaction site indicating the p300 binding sequence. p300 and IgG PAR-CLIP are scaled to the same level. The histone modifications mark the lncSmad7 promoter and gene body. H3K4me3 and H3K36me3 are from ENCODE ChIP dataset. The lncSmad7 sequence interacting with p300 is reported in blue from PARalyzer analysis. (E) Schematic representation of p300 structure and the Flag-tagged constructs used in the RNA-protein interaction assay. (F) Flag-tagged RIP of p300 domains in ESCs followed by RT-qPCR. lncSmad7 association with p300 N-terminal (1–1047 aa), p300 HAT (1048–1663 aa), p300 C-terminal (1664–2414 aa). Gapdh used as negative control. The analysis is normalized to ESCs transfected with empty Flag overexpression vectors (Flag-mock). Bars represent the mean and SD of n = 4 independent experiments. P values calculated against Flag-mock condition for each experiment by using ANOVA test (*P < 0.05; **P < 0.005; ***P < 0.0005; ****P < 0.0001). Primers used are reported in Supplementary Table S4.
pluripotency factor Oct4 (Figure 2C, D). To verify whether this phenotype is due to the lack of IncSmad7 we performed a control rescuing experiment by the transient transfection of a plasmid expressing the full-length IncSmad7 confirming it plays a regulatory role in ESCs.

IncSmad7 recruits p300 to the upstream Smad7 enhancer

As most IncRNAs regulate the transcription of their neighbouring genes in cis, we first asked whether IncSmad7 would affect the expression of its nearby genes. Analysis of differentially expressed genes within 1 Mb of the IncSmad7 locus in WT versus knockout cells revealed that Smad7 was the only gene of this region to be negatively affected by the loss of IncSmad7 (Figure 3A and Supplementary Figure S3A). Importantly, Smad7 expression was fully rescued by the ectopic IncSmad7 expression from a plasmid, demonstrating that IncSmad7 exerts its activating function in its mature form (Figure 3A). Short hairpin RNA-mediated silencing of IncSmad7 provided orthogonal validation that ectopic IncSmad7 RNA regulates Smad7 expression (Supplementary Figure S3B).

Analysis of the epigenetic context of Smad7 region, revealed the presence of an enhancer residing within the seventh intron of IncSmad7, characterized by presence of H3K4me1 and H3K27ac marks, absence of H3K4me3, and coordinated binding of several pluripotent transcription factors such as Oct4, Sox2, Nanog, Stat3, as well as p300 (54–57) (Supplementary Figure S3C). The knockout of IncSmad7 resulted into a loss of p300 binding and H3K27ac levels on this enhancer that were rescued by the ectopic expression of IncSmad7 (Figure 3B, Supplementary Figure S3D). Taken together the above results demonstrate that mature IncSmad7 transcript is required to activate the acetylation of the enhancer and the transcription of Smad7 gene.

IncSmad7 binds the DNA next to Smad7 enhancer by forming RNA–DNA triplex

To get insights into the molecular mechanism underlying the IncSmad7-dependent activation of Smad7 transcription, we first mapped, by deletions, the minimal IncSmad7
Figure 3. lncSmad7 regulates Smad7 expression by forming RNA–DNA triplexes. (A) Heatmap representing the expression levels of protein-coding genes within lncSmad7 locus (1 Mb) in WT, lncSmad7 KO and rescued ESCs from the RNA-seq data. Shown rescued condition refers to lncSmad7 KO ESCs transiently transfected with the full-length lncSmad7 cloned into pCCL.In.PPT.hPGK vector. Expression values from two biological replicates (#1 and #2) are represented as CPM. Scale of red indicates the expression levels. (B) IGV profiles of lncSmad7 and Smad7 transcripts associated with histone modification mapped reads in ESCs. lncSmad7 and Smad7 RNA-seq profiles in lncSmad7 KO cells and in transfected ESCs with lncSmad7 (KO + lncSmad7) compared to WT ESCs from two biological replicates. The H3K27ac ChIP-seq profiles represent the pooled of two independent experiments from WT and lncSmad7 KO conditions, respectively. The polyA insertion site in the third exon of lncSmad7 is highlighted in green. The TTS are indicated in red bars. All the conditions are scaled to the same level. The Smad7 enhancer region is highlighted by red box. RNA-seq and ChIP-seq of H3K27ac are from the present work and are scaled to the same group levels. ChIP-seq of H3K4 methylations, DNase-seq and p300 are from ENCODE. TTS, Triplex Target DNA sites. (C) Electrophoretic Mobility Shift Assays (EMSA) showing the mobility of lncSmad7 TFS#1(left) and TFS#2(right) with biotin-labeled dsDNA probes according to Triplexator prediction. For each TFS are shown: incubation of increasing amounts (80- and 40- fold molar excess) of lncSmad7 TFS#1 and TFS#2 with biot-dsDNA probes containing triplex target sites (TTS), respectively. Reactions with biot-dsDNA probes and a 40-molar excess of TFS treated with 0.5 U RNase H (H) or with 0.5 ng RNase A (A). TFS, Triplex Forming Site. (D) Quantification by qPCR of lncSmad7-associated DNA via Hoogsteen base pairing. Schematic view of transcribed biotinylated last 1kb of lncSmad7 (1735–2687 nt) harboring Triplex Forming Site (TFS), TFS#1 and TFS#2, used to capture the indicated DNA double-stranded region near the Smad7 enhancer. Biotinylated RNA used as negative control highlighted in gray. The dashed arrow lines represent the DNA regions: the DNA containing the TTS not treated and generated in the presence of deaza-7-dATP and deaza-7-dGTP and an intronic region as negative control. Primers used are reported in Supplementary Table S4. (E) Schematic representation of WT and TFS mutants (mutTFS#1 and mutTFS#2) of lncSmad7. Black boxes represent exons, gray box indicates the part3 of lncSmad7 (1735–2687 nt) showing the validated TFS#1 and TFS#2 with the WT sequences in black, mutated nucleotides in blue. (F) qPCR analysis of p300 ChIP experiments in WT, lncSmad7 KO and rescued ESCs. lncSmad7 KO ESCs are transiently transfected with WT lncSmad7 fragment (1735–2687 nt, part3) and TFS mutants (mut TFS#1 and mut TFS#2) of part3 (1735–2687 nt). The data are expressed as a percentage of the DNA inputs. Bars represent the mean and SD of n = 4 independent experiments. P values calculated against NT condition for each experiment by using ANOVA test (*P < 0.05; **P < 0.005; ***P < 0.0005; ****P < 0.0001). Primers used are reported in Supplementary Table S4. (G) RT-qPCR analysis showing the Smad7 levels after ectopic expression of mut TFS#1 and mut TFS#2 of lncSmad7 (1735–2687 nt, part3) in lncSmad7 KO ESCs. The analysis is normalized to β-actin as reference gene and on the WT condition. Bars represent the mean and SD of n = 4 independent experiments. P values calculated against control condition for each experiment by using ANOVA test (*P < 0.05; **P < 0.005; ***P < 0.0005, ****P < 0.0001). Primers used are reported in Supplementary Table S4.
region able to rescue Smad7 expression within the 3′-most 952 nt on the lncSmad7 (Supplementary Figure S3E). Next, we analyzed lncSmad7 in vivo RNA structure by targeted RNA antisense purification combined with dimethyl sulfate (DMS) mutational profiling (36,58). Surprisingly, we found that the last exon of lncSmad7, that includes the p300 binding site, is mostly unfolded in vivo (Supplementary Figure S3F).

Next, we hypothesized that the lack of structure might be instrumental to mediate the interaction of lncSmad7 with the genome. To this end, we inspected lncSmad7 sequence by Triplexator (45), a tool to identify putative triplex-forming sequences (TFSs) on the lncRNA. We identified four such segments (TFS#1–4), of which TFS#1 and TFS#2 predicted to form Hoogsteen base-pairing, and no intercalation that the last exons of lncSmad7 that include the p300 binding site, is mostly unfolded (Supplementary Figure S3F).

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To independently validate the triplex formation, we further performed the in vitro hybridization between the biotinylated 3′-most 952 nt-long lncSmad7 fragment harbouring the TFSs and the DNA fragment comprising the identified TTSs followed by capture with streptavidin beads. Accordingly, qPCR analysis confirmed that lncSmad7 binds to the target DNA with high efficiency (Figure 3D). Notably, triplex formation was affected by the presence of 7-deaza-purine nucleotides, which impairs the ability to form Hoogsteen base-pairing, and no interactions was observed with an adjacent intronic DNA sequence. To further verify that lncSmad7 was able to bind and recruit p300 in vivo on this genome tract via triplex formation, we transfected KO ESCs with either the wild type lncSmad7 or with the TFS mutants (Figure 3E). While, the wild type lncSmad7 could rescue the p300 binding and Smad7 expression, mutations of the TFSs significantly impaired lncSmad7 activity (Figure 3F, G and Supplementary Figure S3G). These results demonstrate that lncSmad7 recruits p300 to the Smad7 enhancer via the formation of RNA-DNA triplex.

**lncSmad7 controls the expression of key stemness regulators, independently of Smad7**

The above results provide direct evidence for a role of lncSmad7 in regulating Smad7 expression. The observation that a plasmid expressing lncSmad7 could rescue the phenotype indicates that, differently from lncRNA Khps1 which has been previously demonstrated to acting only in cis (50) lncSmad7 acts in trans and suggest that it might bind and regulate the transcription also in other genomic loci. In agreement with this hypothesis lncSmad7 knock-out resulted in the reduction of acetylation in several genomic loci (Supplementary Figure S4A). To verify the hypothesis that lncSmad7 regulates the transcription of other genes besides Smad7, we first sought to uncouple the contribution to gene expression of lncSmad7 from those regulated by Smad7 (60). To this end, we compared the RNA expression profiles of WT ESCs with lncSmad7 KO, and the lncSmad7 KO ectopically expressing either lncSmad7 or Smad7 (Supplementary Table S2). Knockout of lncSmad7 affected the expression of about 2500 genes. Interestingly, lncSmad7 transient expression in KO cells was able to rescue the expression of almost 50% of them (1188), of which 760 were dependent on Smad7 ectopic expression (Figure 4A and Supplementary Figure S4B, C). Importantly, lncSmad7 rescued 428 genes independently from Smad7 (Supplementary Figure S4B, D). In agreement, the downregulated genes included, among others, nuclear factors involved in ESC pluripotency such as: Id1, a gene involved in the prevention of premature differentiation (61,62); the Yamanaka factor c-Myc that in ESCs contributes to the stemness as an independent module and controls the expression of the Polycomb PRC2 complex (63,64); and Srsf3, a key regulator of pluripotency and oocyte integrity (65,66) (Supplementary Figure S4B). Thus, the above data, together with the phenotypic characterization (Figure 2C, D), indicate that lncSmad7 is a regulator of gene expression which contributes to ESC pluripotency.

**lncSmad7 is a trans-acting lncRNA regulating enhancer acetylation and transcriptional activation**

To identify lncSmad7 direct targets we performed chromatin isolation by RNA purification followed by sequencing (ChIRP-seq) (43) in ESCs using two independent replicates each with even and odd probes (Supplementary Figure S4E, F). This analysis identified 9313 lncSmad7 binding sites on the genome. ChIRP-seq peaks showed significant overlap with triplex forming regions predicted by two independent programs (Figure 4B and Supplementary Figure S4G). The lncSmad7 binding sites were enriched for chromatin marks of active enhancers enriched at acetylated regions (Figure 4C, D).

By crossing ChIRP-seq at TTS together with the reduction H3K27ac of downregulated genes in lncSmad7 KO we identified 60 bona fide lncSmad7 direct targets genes in trans (Figure 4E, F, Supplementary Table S3 and Supplementary Figure S5A).

To unambiguously prove the binding of lncSmad7 in trans we performed, by CRISPR/Cas9, two independent mutants at the enhancers of Id1 and of Mllt11 genes corresponding to TTS ChIRP-seq peaks (Figure 5A, B and Supplementary Figure S5B). The TTS mutants impair lncSmad7 binding in both sites, affecting a significant reduction of lncSmad7 binding, p300 occupancy, H3K27ac, and expression of the corresponding genes (Figure 5C, D and Supplementary Figure S5C, D).

**DISCUSSION**

The acetyltransferase p300 is a transcriptional coactivator that, being expressed ubiquitously, introduces the H4K27ac virtually in all enhancers on the genome. However, H3K27ac enrichment at enhancers shows a high degree of cell-type specificity which is mainly due to its precise recruitment to its target genes and by the activation
**Figure 4.** Trans-acting IncSmad7 binds chromatin to acetylate enhancer regions. (A) Venn diagram showing the number of differentially expressed genes that are down-regulated in IncSmad7 KO ESCs and rescued by IncSmad7 expression and/or Smad7 expression. The putative targets of IncSmad7 were identified using the IncSmad7 KO condition as reference and selecting genes significantly upregulated (log FC > 0.5 and FDR < 0.05) in the WT contrast, significantly upregulated in KO + IncSmad7-KO and excluding genes that were significantly upregulated in KO + Smad7-KO. (B) Barplot comparing the number of ChIRP-seq peaks predicted to be bound by IncSmad7 (at different score cutoff) with the expected number according to analogous random regions. (C) Annotation of IncSmad7 binding site across genomic regions using the Genomic Association Test (GAT) software (32). Left panel: IncSmad7 ChIRP-seq peak enrichment and depletion in histone modifications marked regions. Right panel: IncSmad7 ChIRP-seq peaks enrichment and depletion in Candidate cis-Regulatory Elements (cCRE) for ESC cell line E14 available from the SCREEN database. (D) Heatmap of ±5 kb genomic windows centered on IncSmad7 ChIRP-seq peaks from WT and IncSmad7 KO ESCs showing promoters/enhancers (from encode cCREs) near (1 kb) IncSmad7 ChIRP peaks with H3K27ac and H3K4me3 encode histone data. Random IncSmad7 ChIRP-seq peaks as control. (E) Barplot showing Odds Ratios of Fisher’s Exact Test for over-representation of direct regulatory evidences occurring in genes that are down-modulated upon IncSMAD7 deletion, with respect to genes that are not transcriptionally affected. ChIRP = presence of a ChIRP-seq peak nearby the respective gene promoter or associated enhancer, marked by H3K7ac. ChIRP + reduced H3K27ac in KO = ChIRP-seq peak nearby a promoter or enhancer coupled with significantly reduced levels of H3K27ac signals in KO with respect to WT samples (P-value = 2.12e-14). (F) Heatmap showing the expression (Z-score, logCMP) of some representative IncSmad7 target genes in WT, IncSmad7 KO and rescued conditions (KO + IncSmad7 and KO + Smad7) from two independent experiments in ESCs. For each IncSmad7 target gene, gene expression levels, H3K27 acetylation value and RNA–DNA triplex forming score of regulatory regions are shown.
Figure 5. lncSmad7 regulate acetylation levels by forming RNA-DNA triplexes. (A, B) Genomic view of two selected lncSmad7 target transcripts, Id1 and Mllt11, with the associated enhancer regions in ESCs, respectively. The enhancer regions are highlighted by red boxes. The TTS regions at the level of lncSmad7 ChIRP peaks are indicated in red bars. RNA-seq and ChIP-seq of H3K27ac are represented as pooled of two independent experiments and are scaled to the same level. RNA-seq, H3K27ac ChIP-seq and ChIRP-seq are from the present work, ChIP-seq of H3K4 methylations, p300 and DNase-seq are from ENCODE. (C, D) qPCR analysis of Id1 and Mllt11 mutant TTS clones (#4.1, #4.2 and #3.1, 3.2, respectively) compared to the WT on the indicated Id1 and Mllt11 enhancer regions regulated by lncSmad7. lncSmad7 ChIRP-qPCR of lncSmad7 binding on Id1 and Mllt11 selected peaks from mutant TTS clones respect to the WT. Data are representative of ChIRP odd and ChIRP even compared to lacZ and Input samples. Bars represent the mean and SD of n = 2 independent experiments. P values calculated against control condition for each experiment by using t-test (*P < 0.05; **P < 0.005; ***P < 0.0005, ****P < 0.0001). qPCR analysis of H3K27ac and p300 ChIP experiments from Id1 and Mllt11 mutant TTS clones compared to the WT. The ChIP-qPCR data are expressed as a percentage of the DNA inputs. RT-qPCR analysis showing the Id1 and Mllt11 expression levels in mutant TTS clones compared to the WT ESCs. The analysis is normalized to β-actin and on the WT condition. Bars represent the mean and SD of n = 2 independent experiments. P values calculated against WT condition for each experiment by using t-test (*P < 0.05; **P < 0.005; ***P < 0.0005, ****P < 0.0001). Primers used are reported in Supplementary Table S4. (E) Model of p300 recruitment by lncSmad7 on genomic loci. The enhancers and promoters are marked by histone modifications. The RNA–DNA triplexes derived from the indicate regions in the lncSmad7 transcripts (brown bars) and the TTS regions near the enhancers (orange) of target genes.
of its catalytic activity once bound to enhancers via diverse molecular interactions.

In this study, we focused on lincSmad7, a lncRNA whose function and chromatin localization show it is a general regulator of gene expression in trans by interacting with p300 C-terminal domain. Our experiments strongly suggest that lincSmad7 recruits p300 to the genome at enhancers/promoters via H3K27 (Figure 5E). Our results, demonstrating that lincSmad7 can recruit p300 to enhancers complement the data showing that, once CBP is bound at enhancers, its acetyltransferase activity is activated by interaction with eRNAs on the HAT domain (10). Recently it has been shown that p300 activation is induced by trans-autoacetylation of an autoinhibitory loop (9,10).

We also observed that other lncRNAs interact directly to p300 expanding the repertoire of p300 interactors for a more accurate regulation of gene expression implying that cell- and developmental-specific lincRNAs are good candidates for the regulation of gene expression to contribute to cell specification.

Indeed, a large number of tissue-specific lincRNAs have now been identified and many of them are involved in cell differentiation exerting their functions through various mechanisms mainly based on interactions with different biomolecules (67).

The ability of lncRNAs to form triple helix suggest that the interaction of an RNA with its cognate DNA target sequences is a general mechanism for RNA-mediated target site recognition on the genome and several examples have shown lncRNAs binding via triple helix on specific DNA sites (43,46,50,68–75).

Altogether, our findings expand the repertoire of p300-interacting RNAs, and provide new insights into the mechanistic aspects underlying the regulation of enhancer activity. Our results highlight the role of lncRNAs as important players in gene regulation.

DATA AVAILABILITY

RIP-seq, PAR-CLIP data, RNA-seq, ChIP-seq and ChIRP-seq data of this study have been deposited in the Gene Expression Omnibus (GEO) database under the accession code: GSE154738. Datasets used for comparative analysis were obtained from Gene Expression Omnibus by downloading the following datasets: GSE11431, ENCODE.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Data are available at NAR Online.

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Author contributions: M.M. designed and performed most experiments, analyzed and validated the data and wrote the draft. A.L., E.M., A.L.T. and I.M. performed computational analysis L.M.S. and D.I. performed the lncRNA structure and revised the draft. G.M., S.R., I.P., M.S., F.C. and F.A. performed part of the experiments. S.O. designed experiments, provided supervision, funding acquisition, wrote and revised drafts.

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