Hox in motion: tracking HoxA cluster conformation during differentiation

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ABSTRACT

Three-dimensional genome organization is an important higher order transcription regulation mechanism that can be studied with the chromosome conformation capture techniques. Here, we combined chromatin organization analysis by chromosome conformation capture-carbon copy, computational modeling and epigenomics to achieve the first integrated view, through time, of a connection between chromatin state and its architecture. We used this approach to examine the chromatin dynamics of the HoxA cluster in a human myeloid leukemia cell line at various stages of differentiation. We found that cellular differentiation involves a transient activation of the 5′-end HoxA genes coinciding with a loss of contacts throughout the cluster, and by specific silencing at the 3′-end with H3K27 methylation. The 3D modeling of the data revealed an extensive reorganization of the cluster between the two previously reported topologically associated domains in differentiated cells. Our results support a model whereby silencing by polycomb group proteins and reconfiguration of CTCF interactions at a topologically associated domain boundary participate in changing the HoxA cluster topology, which compartmentalizes the genes following differentiation.

INTRODUCTION

Chromosomes are packaged in a complex hierarchical manner that functionally condenses long chromatin fibers in small nuclear volumes (1,2). Although the mechanisms underlying the formation and regulation of higher order architectures are mostly uncharacterized, it has become apparent that spatial chromatin organization constitutes an important mechanism of gene regulation. For instance, genome organization can bring control DNA elements like promoters, enhancers and insulators close to each other such that they can physically interact even when they lie far apart on the same chromosome or on different ones. Such functional long-range contacts have been found genome-wide and can correlate with either activation or repression of transcription (3–5).

The chromosome conformation capture (3C) technologies are a recently developed class of molecular approaches used to study spatial chromatin organization at high resolution in vivo. These include 3C (6), circular chromosome conformation capture (4C) (7–10), 3C-carbon copy (5C) (11), Hi-C (12,13) and the tethered chromosome conformation capture (TCC) methods (14). All 3C-related techniques use proximity-based ligation to capture chromatin contacts in cell populations. The resulting ligation events can be quantified by different methods including quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and deep sequencing, and the measurements can be used to infer in vivo spatial distances, as they are inversely proportional to the measured signals. The 3C, 4C and 5C were previously used to study the interplay of spatial chromatin organization and gene expression at the HoxA gene cluster. This gene locus spans 150 kb on human chromosome 7 and encodes 11 transcription factors that are regulated during development, and whose ectopic expression in adult tissues can lead to diseases (Figure 1A) (15–18). The 3C studies in human cell lines and mouse embryos have uncovered different HoxA architectures suggesting that distinct underlying spatial mechanisms likely control these genes in different cell types. For example, we previously found that a silent HoxA locus adopts a packaged state with numerous looping contacts within it in human embryonal carcinoma cells (19). Similarly, a study by Noordermeer et al. (20) of the corresponding HoxA region in non-expressing parts of the mouse embryo, and our 5C study in the human myeloid leukemia cell line THP-1 both revealed that the cluster folds onto itself when genes are repressed (21). In contrast, a high level of interaction was detected within the actively transcribed regions of the
cluster in actively expressing embryonic regions (20). Additionally, Wang et al. (22) performed a study in human fibroblasts that used 5C to measure the HoxA cluster conformation. Their results indicated that silenced regions marked by H3K27me2/3 adopt an open linear conformation, whereas regions containing transcribed genes exhibit a high level of interaction with each other that was interpreted to form a condensed structure.

Whether HoxA displays different architectures because it is controlled by different higher order transcription regulation mechanisms remains unclear. A drawback to using different cell types to study how chromatin conformation relates to gene expression is the difficulty in assessing whether 5C data relates to gene expression is the difficulty in assessing the actual contribution of architectures to transcription.

However, this relationship can be more clearly examined when observed through time along with corresponding...
changes in transcription activity and chromatin composition in a given cell system. Here we tracked the HoxA
cluster organization with 3C throughout differentiation of
THP-1 myelomonocytes into monocytes/macrophages.
We then used a computational approach to examine
how chromatin activity relates to composition and orga-
nization, and present an integrated view of the changes
occurring at the cluster throughout differentiation.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cell culture

The THP-1 human cell line was derived from the periph-
eral blood of a 1-year-old boy with acute monocytic
leukemia. Undifferentiated THP-1 cells are myelomonocytic
and express the oncogenic MLL-AF9 fusion protein. Dr. Yoshihide Hayashizaki provided the THP-1 line used
in this study (RIKEN Yokohama Institute, Japan), and is
a subclone (THP-1.5) selected for its ability to differentiate
homogeneously in response to phorbol 12-myristate
13-acetate (PMA). THP-1 cells were cultured in Roswell
Park Memorial Institute medium (RPMI 1640; Invitrogen™, Burlington, ON, Canada) supplemented
with 10% fetal bovine serum (HyClone, Logan, UT,
USA). The medium was made 'complete' by adding
50 μM of 2-mercaptoethanol (Invitrogen™), 1mM sodium pyruvate (Invitrogen™), 10mM HEPES (Invitrogen™) and 1% penicillin–streptomycin (Invitrogen™). The cell cultures were grown in a
controlled environment at 37°C in 5% CO2 atmosphere.

For differentiation, cells were first centrifuged at
1000 rpm for 10 min, resuspended into fresh RPMI (com-
plete) and pooled into a single suspension. Cell density
was adjusted to 2 × 10^5 cells/ml, and the 0-h time point
samples were collected. PMA was added to the remaining cell pool at a final concentration of 30ng/ml, distributed
(50ml) into 15-cm culture dishes and incubated for 4, 12,
48 or 96h. At the 0-, 4- and 12-h time points, cells
remained in suspension and were collected by centrifuga-
tion as described later. At the 48- and 96-h time points, the
cells were adherent and collected by scraping into 10 ml of
fresh RPMI (complete) after one wash with complete
RPMI to remove any remaining non-adherent cells. The
content of each cell plate was centrifuged separately in
50 ml conical tubes at 2000 rpm for 5 min when samples
were collected for formaldehyde fixation, or 10 min when
collected for RNA extraction. The media was removed,
and pellets were either frozen on dry ice before
transferring to −80°C for RNA extraction or resuspended
into 22.5 ml of RPMI media containing 1% formaldehyde
for fixation. Cells were fixed 10 min with inversion every
2 min, and quenched with glycine at a 200 mM final
concentration for 5 min at room temperature followed by
15 min on ice. Samples were centrifuged at 2000 rpm
for 5 min at 4°C and washed with 8 ml of cold 1x phosphate
buffered saline. The resulting cell pellets contained ap-
proximately 1 × 10^7 cells and were immediately frozen
on dry ice before storage at −80°C. These pellets were
used for chromatin immunoprecipitation (ChIP) analysis
and for the production of 3C libraries.

Quantitative real-time reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction

Total THP-1 RNA was extracted with the RNasy© Mini
kit (Qiagen) as described by the manufacturer. Total RNA
samples were treated with DNaseI and repurified on
Qiagen columns. Two micrograms of total RNA was
used for each reverse transcription reaction using the
Superscript® III reverse transcriptase kit (InvitrogenTM)
and oligo(dT)20. Real-time PCR quantification was
performed with the SsoFastTM EvaGreen© Supermix
(Bio-Rad) using a Bio-Rad CFX96™ (C1000™ series)
real-time system. Quantification was performed with 2-fold serial dilutions of total complementary DNA, and
relative gene expression data were calculated using the
2−ΔΔC(T) method as described previously (23). In all cases, the RT-qPCR data were derived from single
complementary DNA samples originating from one
RNA preparation. The size and specificity of amplified
products was verified with melting temperatures and on
agarose gels containing 0.5 μg/ml ethidium bromide. Gels
were documented and analyzed with an AlphaImager®
HP coupled to a 12-bit digital camera and equipped
with the AlphaView® image acquisition and analysis
software (version 3.0; Alpha Innotech Corporation). The
qPCR primer sequences used in our study were designed
to amplify mRNA 3'-ends such that all predicted forms of the HoxA3 and HoxA10 transcripts are quantified in our
experiments. These primers were previously described (20)
and are also available on our Web site (http://Dostielab.
biochem.mcgill.ca).

3C analysis

The control HoxA 3C library used to correct for differ-
ences in primer pair efficiencies contains the following
bacterial artificial chromosome (BAC) clones purchased
from Invitrogen™: RP11-1132K14, CTD-2508F13,
RP11-657H18, RP11-96B9, RP11-197K24, CTD-
2594L23 and RP11-1132K14. The control library was
generated as described previously (11,24). Briefly, BACs
were mixed in equimolar ratio, digested with BglII and
randomly ligated in solution with T4 DNA ligase. This
library contains the four human Hox clusters and one
gene desert region (ENCODE ENr313) used to normalize
data from different datasets.

Cellular 3C libraries from the time course were prepared
as described previously (11,19,24). Briefly, actively
growing cells (0h) and cells treated with PMA for 4, 12,
48 and 96h were collected and fixed in the presence of 1%
formaldehyde. The 3C libraries were prepared from
approximately 2 × 10^7 cells by digesting overnight with
BglII and ligating with T4 DNA ligase for 2h to yield
3C products between cross-linked restriction fragments.
Purified 3C libraries were titrated by PCR with 3C
primers against neighboring restriction fragments in the
control gene desert region (ENCODE ENr313). Results
from these titrations were used to select 3C library
volumes yielding approximately equal levels of 3C
products. Contacts of the fixed point HoxA 3C analysis
were measured in triplicate and repeated as needed to
obtain at least three values for each pairwise interaction.
All PCR products were resolved on 1.5% agarose gels containing 0.5 μg/ml ethidium bromide in 1 x TBE, and visualized via ultraviolet transillumination at 302 nm. Reactions containing primer dimers or additional bands were excluded, and reactions were repeated as necessary. Image acquisition and documentation was done with the AlphaImager® HP described above, and gel analysis was with the AlphaView® software. To calculate interaction frequencies (IFs), we first measured 3C signals and their corresponding background signals taken above or below each lane. Background signals were then subtracted, and cellular 3C signals were divided individually by each of the control 3C measurements. This process, which yields at least three ratios for each 3C measurement, was used to minimize the error originating from variations in the 3C signals measured on gel. This process is prone to error, as background signals tend to fluctuate. The resulting 3C ratios were finally averaged, and the data from each dataset normalized. Normalization between datasets was with a minimum of five different gene desert contacts measured at least in triplicate. HoxA normalization factors were estimated from the average log ratio of corresponding gene desert contacts between 3C libraries as previously described (24). The 3C primer sequences used in this analysis were previously described (20) and are also available on our Web site (http://Dostielab.biochem.mcgill.ca).

### Preparation of 5C libraries

The HoxA 5C library design is as previously reported (20). In summary, alternating forward and reverse 5C primers were designed against consecutive BglII fragments in the HoxA (hg19 chr7:27,112,593-27,254,038) and gene desert (hg19 chr16:62,276,449-62,776,448) regions. The HoxA BglII fragments characterized by 5C were numbered from 47 to 88 as shown in Figure 1. A total of 29 forward and 28 reverse 5C primers were used to prepare 5C libraries. The 5C primer corresponding to HoxA fragment 48 has low complexity and was excluded from library preparation. This design covers 50% of all gene desert (hg19 chr16:62,276,449-62,776,448) regions. All PCR products were resolved on 1.5% agarose gels containing 0.5 μg/ml ethidium bromide in 1 x TBE, and visualized via ultraviolet transillumination at 302 nm. Reactions containing primer dimers or additional bands were excluded, and reactions were repeated as necessary. Image acquisition and documentation was done with the AlphaImager® HP described above, and gel analysis was with the AlphaView® software. To calculate interaction frequencies (IFs), we first measured 3C signals and their corresponding background signals taken above or below each lane. Background signals were then subtracted, and cellular 3C signals were divided individually by each of the control 3C measurements. This process, which yields at least three ratios for each 3C measurement, was used to minimize the error originating from variations in the 3C signals measured on gel. This process is prone to error, as background signals tend to fluctuate. The resulting 3C ratios were finally averaged, and the data from each dataset normalized. Normalization between datasets was with a minimum of five different gene desert contacts measured at least in triplicate. HoxA normalization factors were estimated from the average log ratio of corresponding gene desert contacts between 3C libraries as previously described (24). The 3C primer sequences used in this analysis were previously described (20) and are also available on our Web site (http://Dostielab.biochem.mcgill.ca).

### Calculating 5C IFs with ‘IF Calculator 2.0’

The raw microarray fluorescence signals were processed using an updated version of the previously described ‘IF Calculator’ software (30). The program was updated to include a threshold test for saturated signals and a test to verify the trend of the signal intensity pattern. These tests make use of the replicate features of increasing lengths (30, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 nt) on the custom microarrays. The first test removes values that are above a saturation cutoff of 55 000 and below a background cutoff specified as 150% of the 30-nt feature signal. The trend test applied to the remaining background-subtracted values is based on the property of measured signal intensities to monotonically increase with increasing probe length, and selects the longest subsequence of probe lengths that respect this rule. All remaining measurements are then normalized in two ways. Individual cellular signals are first divided by the corresponding BAC signals to correct for primer pair efficiencies, which yields IFs. IF values belonging to the same contact are then averaged and standard deviations are calculated. The second normalization step adjusts HoxA IF and standard deviation values between different datasets. The HoxA data are adjusted with normalization factors calculated from the control gene desert region using the average log ratio of corresponding gene desert
contacts as previously described (24). Files containing the resulting IFs can then be converted with the ‘AnnotateIFs’ program into a format compatible with the online my5C tool for visualization (31). The updated ‘IF Calculator 2.0’ program is available on our Web site (http://Dostielab.biochem.mcgill.ca).

ChIP-chip

THP-1 cell pellets (1 × 10^7 cells) were fixed with formaldehyde as described earlier (see Cell culture) and used for ChIP as described previously (http://jura.wi.mit.edu/young_public/hESregulation/Young_Protocol 1.doc). Briefly, the fixed cells were resuspended in LB1 (lysis buffer 1; 50 mM Hepes-KOH, pH 7.5, 140 mM NaCl, 1 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), 10% glycerol, 0.5% NP-40 and 0.25% Triton X-100). Lysates were centrifuged, and pellets were resuspended in LB2 (10 mM Tris–HCl, pH 8.0, 200 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 0.5 mM ethylene glycol tetraacetic acid and protease inhibitors). Lysates were centrifuged again, and resuspended in 1 ml of LB3 (10 mM Tris–HCl, pH 8.0, 100 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA, 0.5 mM ethylene glycol tetraacetic acid, 0.1% Na-deoxycholate, 0.5% N-laurylsarcosine). The resulting lysate was sonicated for 10 min with a Branson 450D Sonifier equipped with a cooled (4°C) water-jacketed cup horn at 80% duty cycle (30 s ON–30 s OFF). Sonication into fragments of 100–500 bp was verified on agarose gel and the equivalent of (30 s ON–30 s OFF). Sonication into fragments of 100–500 bp was verified on agarose gel and the equivalent of 500 bp.

Input and ChIPed materials were hybridized per custom protocols (Roche Diagnostics). Arrays were scanned with an Illumina Genome Analyzer (GAiiX) genome sequencer (36 bp reads) at the Genome Quebec Innovation Centre (http://gqinnovationcenter.com/).

ChIP-seq

ChIP was conducted as described earlier (see ChIP-chip section). Two cell pellets were used to ChIP CTCF at each time point with 5 μl of antibody (Millipore, catalog number 07-729). These cell pellets are the only samples of this study that were prepared independently from the time course. The precipitated DNA was used to prepare ChIP-seq libraries with the ChIP-seq DNA sample prep kit (Illumina, catalog number 1003473) according to the manufacturer’s protocol. ChIP-seq CTCF libraries were sequenced with an Illumina Genome Analyzer (GAiiX) genome sequencer (36 bp reads) at the Génome Québec Innovation Centre (http://gqinnovationcenter.com/).

ChIP-seq data analysis

Sequence reads (36-mer in Fastq format) were aligned to the human genome (UCSC hg18) using the Bowtie program (36). One mismatch was allowed to the unique mapped reads (option: -v 1 -m 1). The HOMER program (http://biowhat.ucsd.edu/homer/chipseq/), as used for peak calling and WCE data from each time point (0 or 96 h), was used as control. The total mapped tags in each sample were normalized to ‘Tags per 10 millions’ reads. The CTCF binding regions with 2-fold over in both samples were identified by HOMER program [False Discovery Rate < 0.001 (‘findpeak’ command)]. The ‘LiftOver’ tool (http://genome.ucsc.edu/cgi-bin/hgLiftOver) was used to convert the data from hg18 to hg19 for display in the hg19 genome version on the UCSC browser.
Generating 3D model ensembles with the ‘MCMC5C’ program

The 3D model ensembles were generated for each 5C dataset using an updated version of the previously described ‘MCMC5C’ program (37). Briefly, the calculated IF values were used as input to the MCMC5C program that was updated to extend the available set of moves used to generate candidate structures during the Metropolis–Hastings simulation. In addition to the existing ‘single point translation’ move, a ‘block translation’ move and a ‘mirroring’ move were added. The ‘block translation’ move randomly selects a contiguous subset of points in the structure and then applies the same randomly chosen translation vector to all of the chosen points, whereas the ‘mirror’ move similarly selects a random subset of contiguous points and reflects them over a randomly chosen plane passing through at least one of the points in the subset. Using this updated version of MCMC5C, ensembles of 200 3D models were sampled from the posterior distribution (after burn-in) for each of the 5C datasets (MCMC5C parameters as follows: total run length = 10^6, move vector step size = 0.05, IF model exponent = 2.0, single point translation move frequency = 80%, block translation move frequency = 10% and mirror move frequency = 10%). The updated MCMC5C program is available on our Web site (http://Dostielab.biochem.mcgill.ca).

Base density analysis with ‘Microcosm 2.0’

The base density along the HoxA cluster was measured at each time point using the ensembles of 3D models generated by MCMC5C as input to the previously described ‘Microcosm 2.0’ program (19,20,30). Briefly, a sphere of fixed radius (1.0) is sequentially centered at each 100th bp along a given 3D model, and the total number of base pairs contained within the volume of the sphere is counted and reported as a base density measurement. Base density profiles are calculated for each 3D model in a given ensemble (or time point), and the average and standard deviation values reported. The resulting base density profiles are output as Wiggle files for visualization in the UCSC Genome Browser (35).

Measuring spatial distances in 3D models with ‘StructureAnalyzer’

We developed the ‘StructureAnalyzer’ program to estimate the average pairwise distance between features in 3D models. The distance values are calculated as Euclidean distances between restriction fragment cut sites and are used as a metric to compare between structures. The program takes as input an ensemble of 3D models generated by the MCMC5C program (here 200) and a list of specified features such as the ones examined in this study [transcriptional start sites (TSSs) of HoxA genes, CTCF binding sites or H3K27me2/3 peaks]. From these data, StructureAnalyzer outputs averaged 3D Euclidean pairwise distances in the ensemble across all the possible pairs of features.

3D model annotation with ‘StructureAnnotation’

The 3D models generated by the MCMC5C program were annotated with our ‘StructureAnnotation’ program. This program takes as input a single structure and a list of specified features and outputs a Protein Data Bank file containing the location of the features in the structure that can be superimposed and visualized using a Protein Data Bank-viewing software such as PyMOL (38).

Creating ‘Hox in motion’ with the ‘MovieMaker’ program and PyMOL

Annotated 3D models obtained from the MCMC5C program were used by the ‘MovieMaker’ program to generate a movie of ‘Hox in motion’. MovieMaker takes as input an ordered set of annotated models and produces an ordered series of frames that are used by PyMOL to create a single movie file as output. Each consecutive pair of input 3D models is successively processed to generate a series of intermediary interpolated structures. These intermediary structures are collected across all successive input structure pairs and are rendered at 23.98 frames per second using PyMOL to obtain a single movie file.

Databases and URLs

As usual, the source code for all of our tools is available through our Web site with specific instructions, and these programs can be run from the command line. The data and complete set of tools created in this study are available at the following address (http://dostielab.biochem.mcgill.ca/tools/Rousseau_2012.tbz). In an effort to improve on their ease of use, we also integrated these programs into a local instance of the GALAXY (39–41) package that is publicly accessible and provides a full graphical user interface (http://dostielab.biochem.mcgill.ca/galaxy/). This 5C analysis pipeline includes all of the new and updated tools described here in ‘Materials and Methods’, in addition to others we previously published.

RESULTS

The expression of 5’-end HoxA genes fluctuates during differentiation

We previously compared the 3D organization of the HoxA cluster in PMA-differentiated THP-1 cells (monocytes/macrophages) and corresponding Dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) controls (myelomonocytes). In this study, we found that repression of 5’-end HoxA genes correlates with an overall increase in chromatin packaging and in the formation of distinct contacts clustering the genes (20). Likewise, we found that induction of HoxA 3’-end genes after differentiation of NT2/D1 cells into neuronal lineages with retinoic acid (RA) is accompanied with loss-of-contacts throughout the entire cluster (19). To better understand the relationship between chromatin organization and transcription at the HoxA cluster, we first examined gene expression at the cluster throughout a cellular differentiation time course. THP-1 cells were induced with PMA and collected at five different time
points for HoxA chromatin and expression analysis (Figure 1A and B). We measured HoxA gene expression by quantitative real-time RT-PCR (RT-qPCR) with a previously validated set of primers (Figure 1C) (19,20). As expected, we found that the HoxA 5′-end genes HoxA9, 10, 11 and 13 were highly expressed in undifferentiated (0h) THP-1 compared with other paralogs. Expression of 5′-end genes slightly decreased at the 4-h time point and were transiently induced after 12 h of PMA treatment. These early events were followed by the progressive appearance of differentiation-specific markers ApoE and CD14 at 48 and 96 h post-induction and by the repression of most 5′-end genes as previously reported (20), and as confirmed in an independent time course (Supplementary Figure S1A).

Although modest, there was a gradual increase in HoxA 3′-end gene expression throughout the time course, such that the overall HoxA expression pattern was different in undifferentiated and differentiated cells (compare 0 and 96 h). The expression profiles of the HoxA genes suggested that the cluster behaved as two independently regulated segments: one corresponding to a 3′-end region including HoxA1 to A5 where transcription moderately increases, and the other corresponding to the 5′-end genes where expression fluctuates throughout the time course.

While setting up the experimental conditions of the time course, we noticed that the steady-state HoxA mRNA levels can vary significantly between experiments, especially in actively growing undifferentiated samples (0h; compare Figure 1C, Supplementary Figure S1A–C). This type of variability was also observed in the previously published THP-1 datasets of the FANTOM4 project [Supplementary Figure S1B and (42)]. Thus, chromatin conformation at a given time point in one dataset might not reflect its state in another. This fact highlights the importance of comparing expression and chromatin states in matched samples and for this reason, all the data presented here are from corresponding time course samples, unless replicates are discussed.

Loss of contacts at the HoxA cluster 5′-end accompanies gene activation

To determine whether fluctuation in HoxA gene expression is accompanied by changes in chromatin architecture, we first used 3C to profile contacts within the cluster 5′-end region. The 3C libraries were generated from cells collected at each time point and a control library was prepared from BAC clones as described in ‘Materials and Methods’ section. We used these libraries to measure the local chromatin architecture around HoxA9, which we previously found to form discrete contacts with regions containing HoxA10 and 11 in THP-1 and NT2/D1 cells (Figure 1D) (19,20). Consistent with our previous results, HoxA9 displayed a similar contact pattern with upstream genes in actively growing cells (Figure 1D; 0h). The frequency of these interactions decreased with transient 5′-end gene activation at 12 h, and increased on transcription repression at the 48 and 96 h differentiation time points. These results agree with our previous findings that transcription repression correlates with the formation of strong contacts clustering downregulated 5′-end HoxA genes (20).

We also observed a comparable relationship between expression and HoxA9 contacts throughout a biological replicate time course (Supplementary Figure S1D, biological 3), except at 4 h post-induction when transcription transiently decreases. In this biological replicate, the expression of 5′-end HoxA genes was comparable at 0 and 12 h and their 3C patterns correlated well. Also, contacts increased at 48 and 96 h when gene expression decreased. The different HoxA cluster behaviors at the 4-h time point might stem from a greater variability in the cell population shortly after cells are induced with PMA. Alternatively, this difference could be attributed to limitations in the 3C analysis itself. While 3C is robust at detecting simple chromatin loops between two genomic regions using an anchored scheme (43), it can be less so when the regions engage in many long-range contacts simply because not all regions are examined and thus accounted for. These exploratory 3C data nonetheless suggest that HoxA transcription is reflected by lower contacts at the cluster 5′-end, and warranted a more complete investigation of cluster organization with 5C.

Increasing 5′-end HoxA expression correlates with lower chromatin contacts that differ on macrophage differentiation

We next quantitatively mapped the entire HoxA cluster organization in each 3C library of the differentiation time course with 5C technology (Figure 2). The 5C libraries were generated with a previously validated 5C primer set and hybridized onto custom microarrays as described in ‘Materials and Methods’ section. To facilitate 5C data analysis, we created a pipeline, which integrates all of our previously published tools and the ones developed for this study. We used this new analysis platform to obtain normalized interaction frequency values for all pairwise interactions in the HoxA locus and control gene desert region, and visualized the data with the ‘my5C’ heatmap tool (31).

Figure 2A shows the HoxA 5C maps from our main time course (biological 1) and from a biological replicate (biological 2) in heatmap form where pairwise IFs are color-coded according to the scales under each row. A technical replicate of our main time course is also presented in Supplementary Figure S2. Two main observations can be made from these maps. First, lower IFs are correlated with greater gene expression from 0 to 12 h. This event is particularly visible closer to the diagonal where signals are naturally higher in this cluster. Although contacts appeared weaker throughout the cluster when transcription is activated, the regulated 5′-end region consistently exhibited the greatest loss of IFs from 0 to 12 h in all replicates (Figure 2B).

A second observation drawn from the 5C heatmaps is that the cluster appears to adopt a different 3D architecture on differentiation. The contacts do not simply revert to their original distribution from 12 to 96 h as shown in the bottom panels of each replicate. Instead, contacts appear to be gained, particularly between the cluster
ends (Figure 2, panel B). Together, these results are consistent with a model whereby 5′-end HoxA gene activation is accompanied by opening of the cluster, and where differentiation occurs with repression and spatial reorganization of the cluster.

Sequential unfolding and spatial reorganization of the HoxA cluster accompany differentiation

This initial 5C data analysis shows that HoxA transcription regulation correlates with specific gain and loss of contacts. However, directly comparing 2D heatmaps as in Figure 2 can be noisy and limits observations to large changes of contact frequencies. For this reason, we previously developed the gradient descent ‘5C3D’ modeling program to visualize the spatial distribution of contacts in 3D models (http://Dostielab.biochem.mcgill.ca). We then replaced 5C3D with ‘MCMC5C’, an improved program that can predict 3D models from the posterior probability distribution of structures using a Markov chain Monte Carlo approach (37). Like 5C3D, MCMC5C considers 5C IFs as inversely correlated with their original physical distances in vivo, and integrates all points to predict average models from cell populations.

We optimized MCMC5C as described in ‘Materials and Methods’ section, and used it to predict 3D models of the HoxA cluster and gene desert control from the 5C datasets of our differentiation time course (37). An ensemble of 200 models was generated from each 5C dataset of our time course. Figure 3A shows a superimposition of five randomly selected models visualized using PyMOL’s integrated structural alignment utility. Visual inspection of the overlay of models that fit the observed interaction frequency data indicates a considerable degree of flexibility in the cluster, although each overlay points to a similar overall organization at each given time point. By assuming that interaction frequency is inversely proportional to the square of the physical distance in vivo, MCMC5C modeling supports our original 5C heatmap interpretation that the cluster is larger when transcription is activated 12 h post-induction. This was reproduced in our other replicates (Supplementary Figure S3), although it does not exclude the possibility that greater structural variability at 12 h contributes to lowering the signal. HoxA
modeling also revealed a different organization in myelomonocytes and in macrophages, although it appeared largely folded into two opposing domains in both cell types (Figure 3C). Specifically, the cluster 3'- and 5'-ends seemed closer to each other after differentiation. Thus, MCMCSC modeling is consistent with our earlier 3C and 5C analyses and supports a model whereby the cluster is first activated and unfolds before adopting a different organization on differentiation.

**Extensive cluster unfolding precedes spatial reconfiguration of the HoxA middle domain in monocytes/macrophages**

We next examined the ensembles of HoxA cluster models to identify specific conformational changes associated with either transcription regulation or cellular differentiation. Given the different transcriptional behavior of each half of the cluster, we wondered whether this response translated into divergent chromatin conformation changes. We first compared the average interaction frequency around the 3'- and 5'-ends but found no significant difference except at the 0-h time point where slightly fewer contacts were observed at the 3' region (Figure 4A). We next developed the 'StructureAnalyser' program to measure 3D Euclidean pairwise distances between any given features in MCMC5C ensembles as described in the 'Materials and Methods' section. Using this program, we could not find any notable difference of average model size between both halves of the cluster (Figure 4B, and Supplementary Figure S3A and B).

When we measured the average promoter distance between genes at the 3'- and 5'-ends in our main time course, the distance between 5'-end genes appeared to follow the overall transcription dynamics (Figure 4C). They were closer to each other when repressed (e.g. 4 h) and farther when active (12 h). The HoxA 3'-end genes did not follow this pattern, and changes were not as pronounced as for the 5' genes. However, the rather large variability associated with this type of measurement prevented us from observing this behavior in our replicates (Supplementary Figure S3C and D), and suggests
Figure 4. Complete cluster unfolding on 5'‐end gene activation precedes spatial reconfiguration of the HoxA middle domain in monocytes/macrophages. (A) The HoxA 3'‐ and 5'‐ends show similar changes of average IFs throughout cellular differentiation. The average 3'‐ and 5'‐end IFs were calculated from the normalized pairwise IFs of the main time course (biological 1) shown in Figure 2A. HoxA cluster 3'‐end values include all interactions between fragments 47 and 64, and the 5'‐end measurements encompass contacts between fragments 65 and 88. The 5'‐end region is highlighted in yellow in (D). (B) The HoxA cluster 3'‐ and 5'‐ends show similar changes in size throughout the differentiation time course. The HoxA cluster 3'‐ and 5'‐end regions are as described in (A). The 3'‐ and 5'‐end sizes were calculated from 200 models. (C) The spatial distance between transcriptionally regulated 5'‐end genes correlates with gene expression changes. HoxA1 to A7 represent the 3'‐end genes, and 5'‐end genes include HoxA9 to A13. Average distances were derived from 200 models. Error bars in (B) and (C) represent the standard error of the mean. (D) The average HoxA local base density decreases across the cluster when 5'‐end gene expression increases, and adopts a different profile on macrophage differentiation. Local base densities (y‐axis) were estimated every 100 bp along the HoxA cluster region (x‐axis) in 200 models with the Microcosm 2.0 program (19). The width of the trace corresponds to the standard deviation with sharper areas corresponding to smaller deviations. The green box highlights the middle HoxA region showing greatest base density changes throughout differentiation. Red dashed lines are used as guides to facilitate comparison.
that the genes do not play an important role in controlling how the cluster is organized.

We next measured the average local base density along the HoxA cluster with ‘Microcosm 2.0’, a program that estimates DNA concentration around chromatin features in a given ensemble of 3D models (19). The local base density scans generated by Microcosm 2.0 revealed that the entire cluster unfolds, as 5'-end genes are transiently activated 12h post-induction (Figure 4D, compare density values at 0 and 12h). We also found that the general base density pattern along the cluster does not significantly change except at a middle region (boxed in green), where it completely changed between myelomonocytes and monocytes/macrophages. This result was reproduced in our biological replicate (Supplementary Figure S4A), and is interesting partly because such changes could only be found by probing chromatin organization in 3D models. Differences of IFs are difficult to observe in 5C heatmaps when they extend over several pairwise interactions, especially here, as contacts are not particularly strong (see Figure 2A and B). This observation is also interesting because reconfiguration occurs at the junction between the two cluster segments, which we observed to behave as though independent of each other transcriptionally (Figure 1C). This region corresponds to a boundary between two ‘topologically associated domains’ (TADs) observed in human IMR90 and mouse embryonic stem cells (44). TADs are recently identified basic units of chromatin organization that are detectable at the megabase-scale and which are thought largely conserved between cell types and across species. The boundaries of TADs were suggested to participate in establishing the topological domain structure of genomes and were found enriched in retrotransposons, transfer RNA, housekeeping genes and for the insulator binding protein CTCF. We found that CTCF binds to this region at sites corresponding to each of the four base density peaks at 96h, suggesting that it might participate in compartmentalizing the cluster as described later in Figure 6. Together, these results indicate that complete unfolding of the cluster followed by chromatin reorganization at the middle domain accompanies THP-1 differentiation.

3' enrichment and 5' depletion of H3K27me2/3 at the HoxA cluster correlates with selective 5'-end gene activation

Because the entire HoxA cluster appears to unfold at the 12-h time point, we wondered how 5'-end genes could specifically be induced. To address this question, we measured the level of methylation on histone H3 at lysine 27 (H3K27me2/3) in the five samples of our time course (Figure 5A). Hox clusters are important targets of polycomb group (PcG) complexes, which silence transcription in part by modifying histones epigenetically with marks that include H3K27me2/3 and H2A ubiquitination at lysine 119 (45). We found that selective transcription activation correlates with the progressive enrichment of H3K27me2/3 throughout the cluster except over the region spanning the activated HoxA9, 10, 11 and 13 genes where it was severely depleted. Repression by H3K27me2/3 encroached over the 5'-end region at 48 and 96h post-induction, as the cells differentiated and the genes became repressed. The resulting pattern and levels of H3K27me2/3 along HoxA in monocyte/macrophages were different compared with undifferentiated myelomonocytes and were consistent with transcriptional silencing and packaging of the cluster following differentiation (compare 0 and 96h in Figure 4D).

To obtain an integrated view of the epigenomic and structural changes occurring at the cluster throughout differentiation, we created the ‘StructureAnnotation’ program, which can superimpose specified chromatin features over given 3D models. StructureAnnotation outputs files that can be viewed with open-source software such as PyMOL (38). Figure 5B illustrates the position of H3K27me2/3 relative to gene TSSs in randomly selected MCMC5C 3D HoxA models. In this analysis, the HoxA TSSs are first observed sequentially from left to right in actively growing cells (0h). The position of genes is then slightly reorganized, as the cluster progresses to the 12-h time point where all the inactive genes spatially localize within a domain repressed by H3K27me2/3, whereas those actively transcribed fall to one side devoid of the repression mark. Transition from the 12- to 96-h time point is marked by spreading of H3K27me2/3 and corresponds to an overall folding and reorganization of the cluster. These results, which illustrate a possible mutual influence between histone modification and chromatin conformation, support our analysis of the gene expression and 5C data presented earlier.

These data also result in questioning what might be responsible for maintaining the contacts that are lost on transient 5’ gene activation and for reorganizing the chromatin at the middle HoxA region in monocytes/macrophages. We previously examined the role of PcG proteins in maintaining the HoxA cluster organization in NT2/D1 cells and found that they were only partially required for looping and silencing (19). PcG proteins were shown to mediate long-range contacts in Drosophila BX-C, and to form higher order chromosome conformations in human cells (46–48). These proteins were also found to induce chromatin compaction in a non-catalytic manner making them attractive regulatory candidates at the HoxA cluster (49–51). For instance, PcG proteins might participate in structurally maintaining the silent genes together within a repressed domain as it appears at 12h and following differentiation (Figure 5B). However, here, as in NT2/D1 cells, PcG complexes are not likely entirely responsible for the chromatin conformation changes for at least two reasons. First, the fact that H3K27me2/3 increases throughout the cluster except where the genes are induced is not consistent with the specific reconfiguration observed in the middle HoxA region. Second, H3K27me2/3 distribution along the cluster is broad and does not correlate with any particular structural HoxA feature, which is inconsistent with a particular spatial function. Proteins involved in HoxA conformation changes therefore remain unaccounted for.
Spatial proximity changes between CTCF binding sites are consistent with a role for insulator looping in regulating the \textit{HoxA} cluster architecture

We recently used 3D modeling to identify candidate proteins that mediate \textit{HoxA} chromatin loops in NT2/D1 cells (19). In this study, 3D models generated with the 5C3D program were analyzed with Microcosm 2.0 and local base density scans were aligned against available genome-wide histone modification and protein-binding datasets. With this approach, we identified CTCF as a candidate mediator of chromatin loops in the silent \textit{HoxA} cluster in NT2/D1 cells (19). To determine whether CTCF might be involved in \textit{HoxA} conformation changes during THP-1 differentiation, we first mapped CTCF binding in undifferentiated (0 h) and monocyte/macrophage-differentiated (96 h) THP-1 cells (Figure 6A). CTCF binding is highly conserved between cell types, and accordingly, the seven binding sites we identified in THP-1 did not change between 0 and 96 h, and have been observed in other cell types (19,52). Except for site CTCF7, at least one CTCF binding motif could be predicted at each site (53). We retained CTCF7 because it is found in all cell lines characterized so far.

Figure 5. The 3' enrichment and 5' depletion of H3K27me2/3 at the \textit{HoxA} cluster correlates with selective 5'-end gene activation. (A) Selective 5'-end gene activation correlates with the local depletion of H3K27me2/3 and its enrichment at the cluster 3'-end. H3K27me2/3 distribution along the \textit{HoxA} cluster throughout the THP-1 differentiation time course. ChIPed material and input were hybridized onto custom tilling microarrays and normalized as described in ‘Materials and Methods’ section. (B) H3K27me2/3 marks cover the repressed \textit{HoxA} cluster 3'-end and are depleted from the transcriptionally induced 5'-region in 3D models. The annotated 3D \textit{HoxA} models are shown for each time point as described in Figure 3. Models were generated with MCMC5C, annotated with the \textit{HoxA} TSSs (TSSs) and repression H3K27me2/3 marks and visualized using PyMOL. Red and yellow spheres represent TSSs and H3K27me2/3 marks, respectively. Only H3K27me2/3 signals above a threshold with a cutoff = 0.8 are shown.
Figure 6. Spatial proximity changes between CTCF binding sites are consistent with a role for insulator looping in regulating the HoxA cluster architecture. (A) CTCF binds at the HoxA cluster 5′-end in myelomonocytes and macrophages. CTCF was ChIPed before (0 h) and after (96 h) differentiation of THP-1 cells. ChIPed material was sequenced and analyzed as described in ‘Materials and Methods’ section. The y-axis shows the number of CTCF ‘Tags per 10 millions’ after normalization against input, across the region characterized (x-axis). CTCF peaks are numbered from left to right (CTCF1 to 7). CTCF7 lacks a consensus binding sequence and is highlighted in red. The two orange arrows point to two minor peaks

(continued)
As mentioned above, some CTCF sites overlap with peaks in the local base density scans (Figure 6B). These include CTCF 1 to 4 located in the middle domain of \( HoxA \) boxed in green where extensive spatial reorganization occurs on differentiation. This observation suggests that CTCF dimerization or multimerization might assist conformational changes at the \( HoxA \) cluster. We measured the average CTCF pairwise distances in \( HoxA \) MCMC5C ensembles at 0 and 96 h, and also predicted their spatial distances at the remaining three connecting time points (Figure 6C and D, Supplementary Table S2). We found that sites 2/4 in the middle domain, and 4/5/6 tended to be clustered at 0 h. Transcription activation at 12 h correlated with an overall reduction in CTCF proximity with the exception of CTCF 2/4, which appeared to stay close to each other. These early proximity changes were followed by progressive clustering of CTCF sites, particularly 1–4 at 48 and 96 h post-induction, which was also observed in the biological replicate (Supplementary Figure S4B). Together, these analyses support a role for CTCF in regulating the architecture of the \( HoxA \) cluster in THP-1 cells.

**Hox in motion**

To visualize the spatial connectivity of CTCF binding sites throughout our differentiation time course, we created ‘MovieMaker’ to produce movies from annotated models. ‘MovieMaker’ simply concatenates MCMC5C models annotated with StructureAnnotation, and connects each time point by inserting intermediary models inferred from the shortest path between them. We generated a movie that integrates the \( HoxA \) conformation (5C), H3K27me2/3 (ChIP-chip) and CTCF binding (ChIP-seq) datasets generated for our time course (Supplementary Movie S1). In this movie, CTCF binding sites are first observed to localize consecutively from left to right in myelomonocytes (0 h) except for CTCF7, which is located outside of the cluster. CTCF1 to 6 are then grouped at the 4-h time point when transcription is repressed and when H3K27me2/3 levels start to rise.

Interestingly, CTCF1 to 4 were observed to stay together in a domain enriched in H3K27me2/3 at 12 h, whereas CTCF5/6/7 extended outside of the repressed region where transiently activated 5' genes are located. The CTCF1 to 4 sites remained together on one side of the structure as cells transited from 12 to 96 h post-induction and the repression mark spread throughout the cluster until reaching its final configuration in differentiated monocytes/macrophages. We also generated a movie illustrating the position of \( HoxA \) TSSs relative to the experimental conformation (5C) and H3K27me2/3 (ChIP-chip) datasets (Supplementary Movie S2). This movie illustrates the position of genes relative to dynamic changes in chromatin structure and supports a model whereby \( HoxA \) gene induction is associated with the loss of chromatin contacts, possibly between CTCF-bound insulators.

**DISCUSSION**

In this study, we provide the first integrated view of a relationship between chromatin activity, epigenomics and architecture, which is involved in regulating \( HoxA \) gene expression during cellular differentiation. We found that the 5'-end \( HoxA \) genes are transiently induced 12 h after differentiation is triggered, and that higher expression correlates with lower chromatin contacts. By abiding to the current notion that IFs proportionally reflect physical distances between chromatin fragments in vivo, we interpreted this loss of contacts as unfolding of the chromatin and the appearance of a larger cluster. However, our data do not exclude the possible contribution of a greater structural variability in diluting the 3C and 5C signals, as was previously reported at the inactive X chromosome (54). Differential fixation, cutting or ligation at the 12-h time point may also alter the frequency at which contacts are captured, although the fact that a pattern of base densities resembling the ones observed at 0 and 4 h is maintained at 12 h with lower valleys and smaller peaks (Figure 4D) argues against these factors being largely responsible for lowering the signals.

Our finding that the entire \( HoxA \) cluster seems to unfold while only the 5'-end genes are considerably induced can be explained by the specific enrichment of H3K27me2/3 repression marks at the 3'-end of the cluster. The progressive appearance of H3K27me2/3 from 0 to 12 h is interesting given that the modification is deposited and bound by PcG proteins, which are also known to play a structural role by mediating long-range chromatin interactions and regulating compaction (46–51). Therefore, this result suggests that recruitment of PcG proteins at the 3'-end might serve the dual role of repressing transcription and compartmentalizing silenced genes into an inactive domain held together by PcG. This would point to a direct link between epigenomics and chromatin architecture whereby the epigenomic state of chromatin and its conformation could mutually affect each other. Such concept has recently been put forward as the driving force in the establishment, maintenance and propagation of genome organization (55).

We found that the cluster adopts a different conformation in differentiated cells where the 3'- and 5'-ends are...
closer to each other. A computational analysis of the conformational changes taking place during the time course identified the middle domain of the HoxA cluster as the main reorganized region. This region corresponds to a boundary between two TADs described previously in other cell lines (44), and like TAD boundaries in general, the region was enriched in sites bound by CTCF. The fact that this boundary separates the 3'- and 5'-end genes, which behaved independently of each other transcriptionally, and localizes at the edge of the 3'-end region enriched in H3K27me2/3 at the 12-h time point suggests that CTCF sites within this region might function as insulators. This model is supported by the recent report that CTCF is required for selective gene activation and heterochromatin partitioning at the HoxA cluster (56).

Interestingly, the CTCF sites at the boundary became closer to each other as the cells differentiated (Figure 6C), suggesting that looping between CTCF-bound insulator sequences may contribute to shaping the cluster, perhaps by inducing a kink at the boundary region that effectively brings the two TADs closer to each other. Therefore, this result indicates that TAD boundaries can undergo significant reorganization during cellular differentiation, and that, in general, regulated looping between CTCF-bound sites within these regions might alter the proximity between TADs, thereby changing the topology of genomes, which are otherwise largely conserved between cell types and across species at this resolution.

An important question remaining relates to why the 5'-end HoxA genes are transiently induced during differentiation. One possible explanation is that the transcription factors are required at that time to take part in a network regulating genes important in the differentiation process. Alternatively, a short transcription pulse might participate in changing the cluster organization and how CTCF-bound sites interact with each other. Under this scenario, the induction of 5'-end genes would trigger extensive unfolding of the cluster, whereas repression of the 3'-end genes would recruit PcG proteins and form an inactive compartment distinct from the 5'-end. Unfolding of the cluster would involve a loss of CTCF interactions, and spreading of the H3K27me2/3 boundary domain would be prevented by CTCF's insulator activity. On inactivation of the 5'-end genes beyond the 12-h time point, the cluster would fold into a different configuration driven in part by the realignment of CTCF interactions, and the previous segregation of the 3'-end into a PcG-coated domain. The new conformation adopted by the cluster in differentiated cells might make it more or less prone to regulation by certain types of signals, and to its aberrant activation, which can lead to human disease such as cancer.

SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Supplementary Data is available at NAR Online.

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