



RICE | CTBP
Center for Theoretical Biological Physics



Modeling Genome Organization from an "Agnostic" Point of View

Antonio Bento de Oliveira Junior

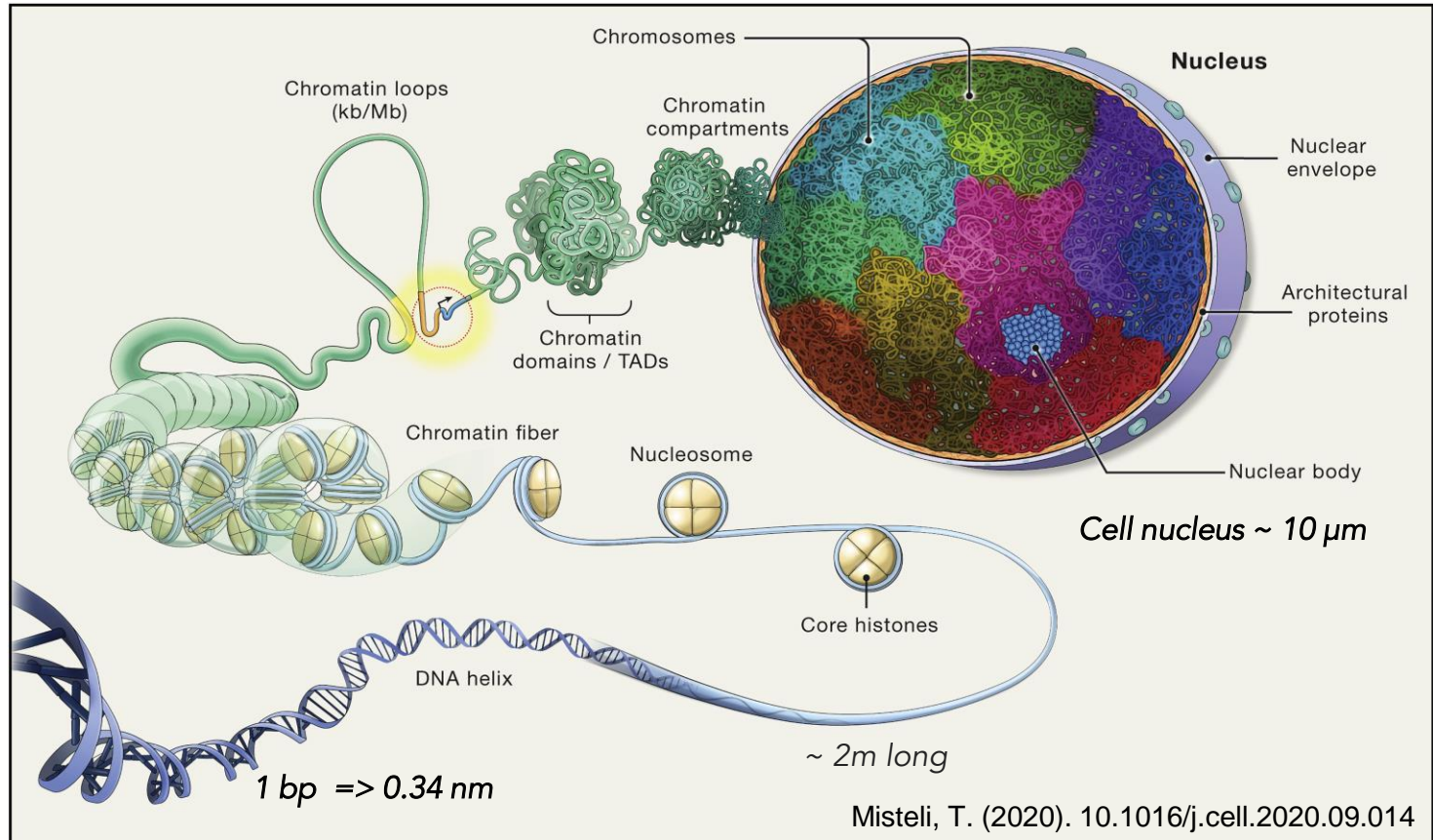


*Symposium on Current Topics
in Molecular Biophysics*

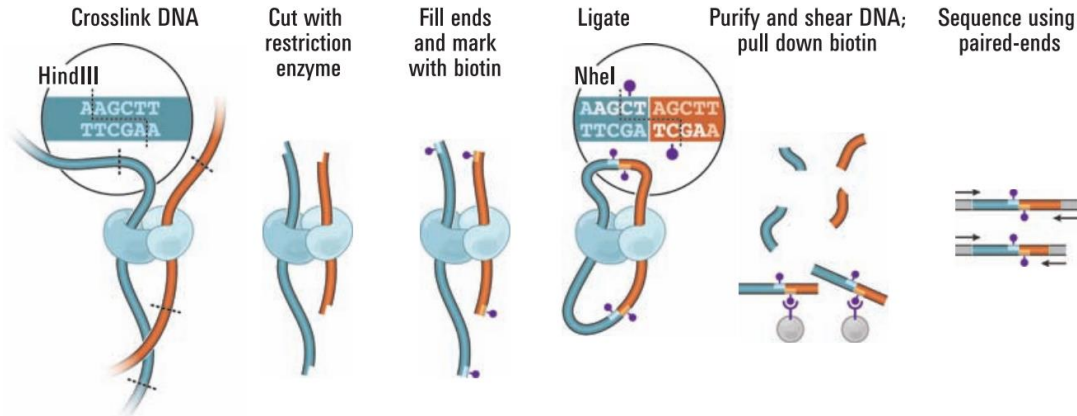


antonio.oliveira@rice.edu

Genome Organization



Hi-C – Chromosome “contact map”



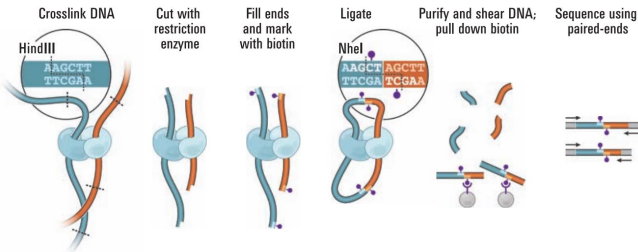
Comprehensive Mapping of Long-Range Interactions Reveals Folding Principles of the Human Genome

Erez Lieberman-Aiden,^{1,2,3,4*} Nynke L. van Berkum,^{5*} Louise Williams,¹ Maxim Imakaev,² Tobias Ragozy,^{6,7} Agnes Telling,^{6,7} Ido Amit,¹ Bryan R. Lajoie,⁵ Peter J. Sabo,⁸ Michael O. Dorschner,⁸ Richard Sandstrom,⁸ Bradley Bernstein,^{1,9} M. A. Bender,¹⁰ Mark Groudine,^{6,7} Andreas Gnirke,¹ John Stamatoyannopoulos,⁸ Leonid A. Mirny,^{2,11} Eric S. Lander,^{1,12,13†} Job Dekker^{5†}

Hi-C – Chromosome “contact map”

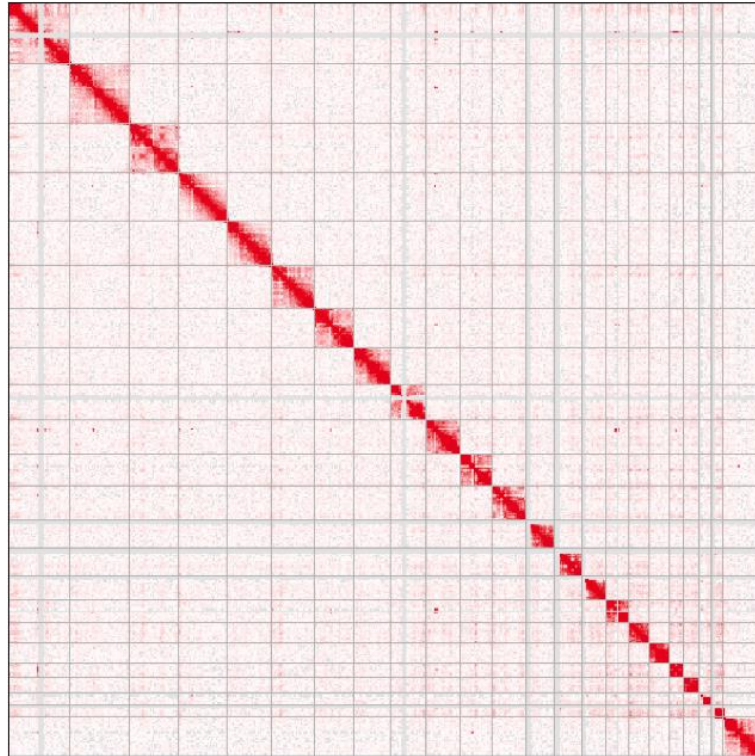
Hi-C

GENERATES GENOME-WIDE CONTACT MAPS



Comprehensive Mapping of Long-Range Interactions Reveals Folding Principles of the Human Genome

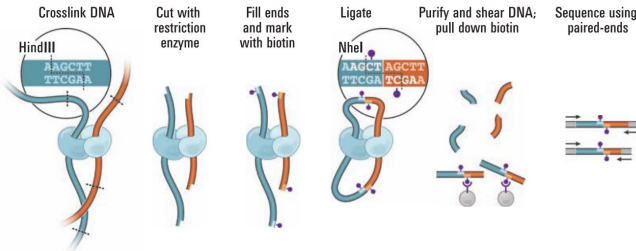
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Hi-C – Chromosome “contact map”

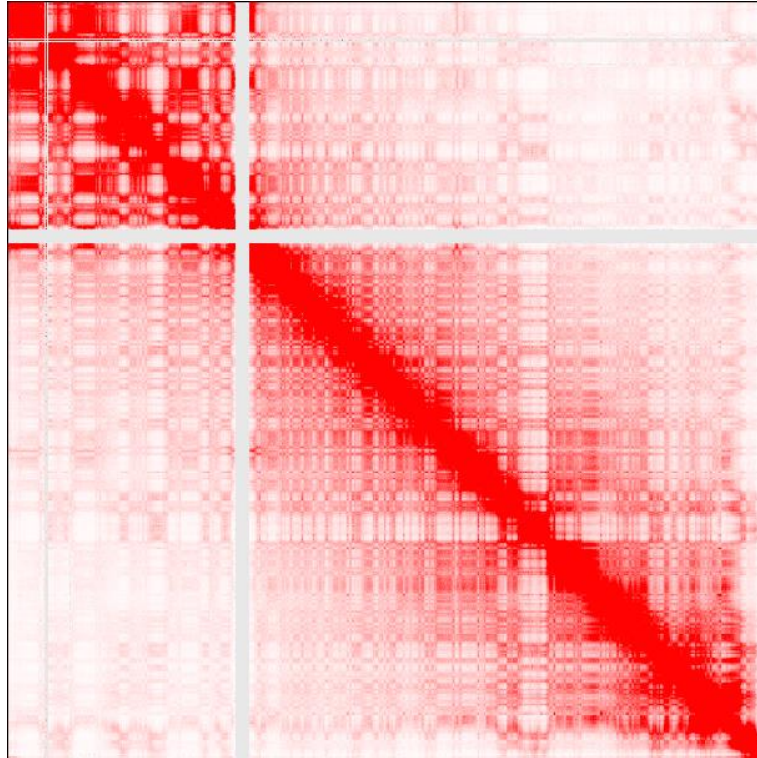
Hi-C

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Comprehensive Mapping of Long-Range Interactions Reveals Folding Principles of the Human Genome

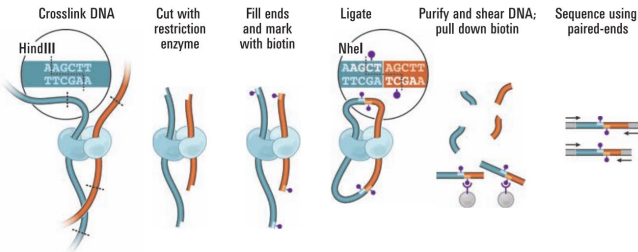
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Hi-C – Chromosome “contact map”

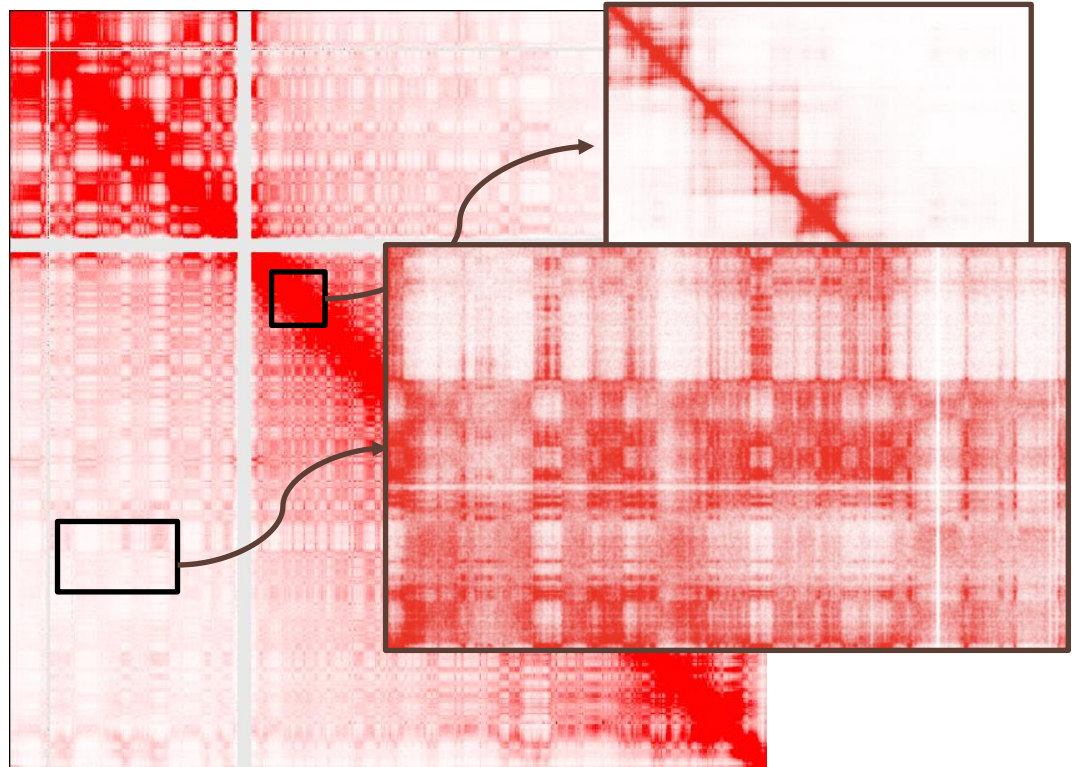
Hi-C

GENERATES GENOME-WIDE CONTACT MAPS



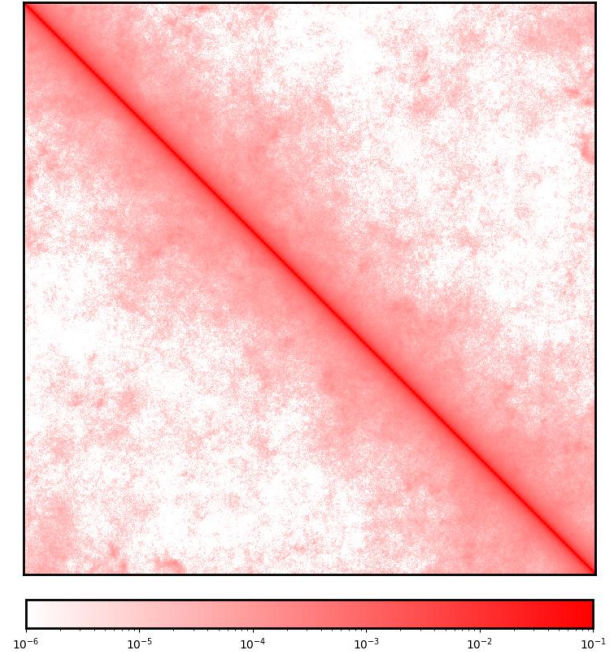
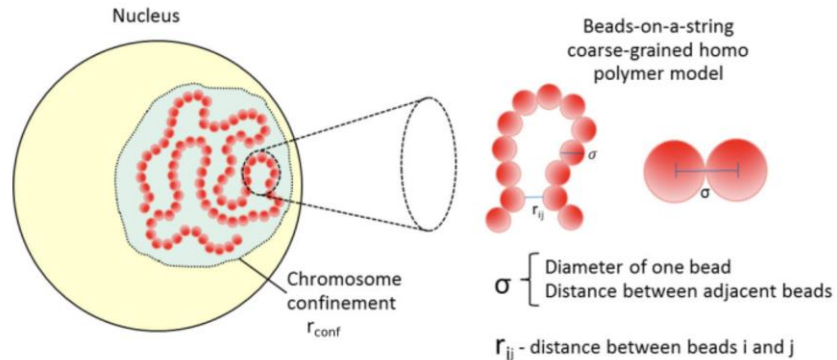
Comprehensive Mapping of Long-Range Interactions Reveals Folding Principles of the Human Genome

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Chromosome modeling – Top-down approach

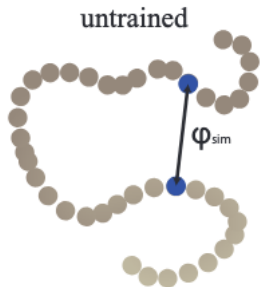
Homopolymer model



$$\begin{aligned}
 U_{HP}(\vec{r}) = & \sum_{i \in \{\text{Loci}\}} U_{FENE}(\vec{r}_{i,i+1}) + \sum_{i \in \{\text{Loci}\}} U_{hc}(\vec{r}_{i,i+1}) + \sum_{i \in \{\text{Angles}\}} U_{Angle}(\theta_i) \\
 & + \sum_{\substack{i,j \in \{\text{Loci}\} \\ j > i+2}} U_{sc}(\vec{r}_{i,j}) + \sum_{i \in \{\text{Loci}\}} U_c(\vec{r}_i),
 \end{aligned}$$

Chromosome modeling – Top-down approach

Contact Probability
comparasion



$$U_{HP}(\vec{r}) = \sum_{i \in \{\text{Loci}\}} U_{\text{FENE}}(\vec{r}_{i,i+1}) + \sum_{i \in \{\text{Loci}\}} U_{hc}(\vec{r}_{i,i+1}) + \sum_{i \in \{\text{Angles}\}} U_{\text{Angle}}(\theta_i) \\ + \sum_{\substack{i,j \in \{\text{Loci}\} \\ j > i+2}} U_{sc}(\vec{r}_{i,j}) + \sum_{i \in \{\text{Loci}\}} U_c(\vec{r}_i),$$



Maximum Entropy Approach

$$U(\vec{r}) = U_{HP}(\vec{r}) + \sum_{ij} \lambda_{ij} f(r_{ij})$$

Observables

Chromosome modeling – Top-down approach

Maximum Entropy Approach

$$U(\vec{r}) = U_{HP}(\vec{r}) + \sum_{ij} \lambda_{ij} f(r_{ij})$$

Observables

Physics Assumptions
MiChroM Potential

$$U_{MiChroM}(\vec{r}) = U_{HP}(\vec{r}) + \sum_{\substack{k \geq l \\ k, l \in \text{Types}}} \alpha_{kl} \sum_{\substack{i \in \{\text{Loci of Type } k\} \\ j \in \{\text{Loci of Type } l\}}} f(r_{ij})$$
$$+ \chi \sum_{(i,j) \in \{\text{Loop Sites}\}} f(r_{ij}) + \sum_{d=3}^{d_{\text{cutoff}}} \gamma(d) \sum_i f(r_{i,i+d}),$$

Agnostic Potential

$$U(\vec{r}) = U_{HP}(\vec{r}) + \sum_{ij} \lambda_{ij} f(r_{ij})$$

Chromosome modeling – Top-down approach

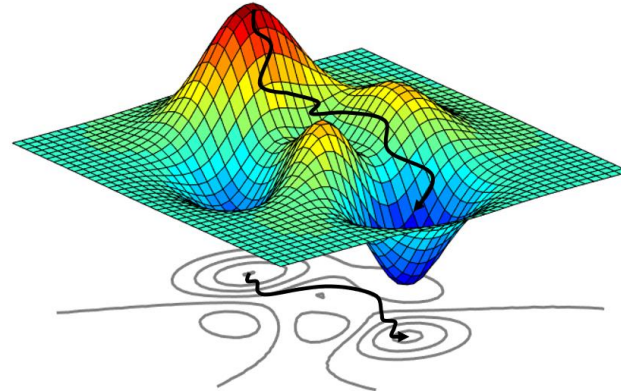
Maximum Entropy Approach

$$U(\vec{r}) = U_{HP}(\vec{r}) + \sum_{ij} \lambda_{ij} f(r_{ij})$$

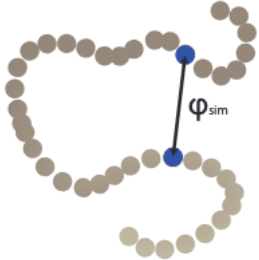
Observables

$$f(r_{i,j}) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \tanh [\mu(r_c - r_{i,j})])$$

Parameters λ_{ij} optimization



untrained



expected



First-Order Direct Inversion

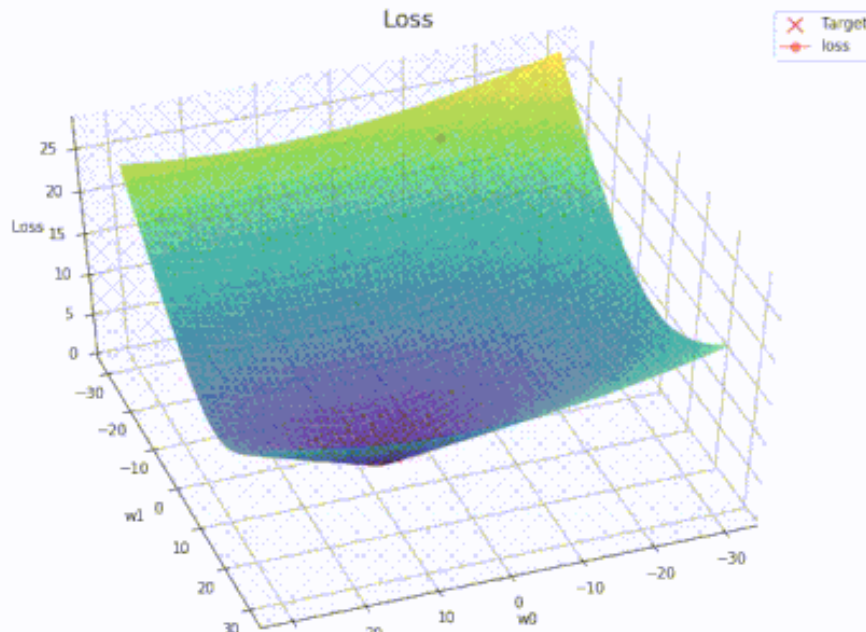
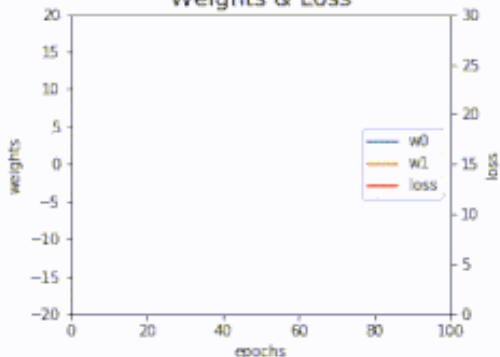
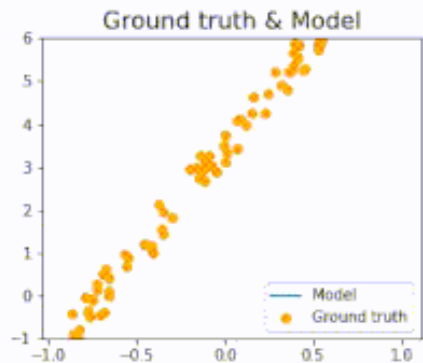
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we discuss *AdaMax*, a variant of *Adam* based on the infinity norm.

lr: 0.1 - Epoch: 1/100



See section 2 for details,
indicates the elementwise
problems are $\alpha = 0.001$,
ent-wise. With β_1^t and β_2^t

es

$\rho(t)$
e)
estimate)

nate)

First-Order Direct Inversion - Protocol

Set Initial Force Field
(λ^0)

Run Multiple Chr.
Simulations

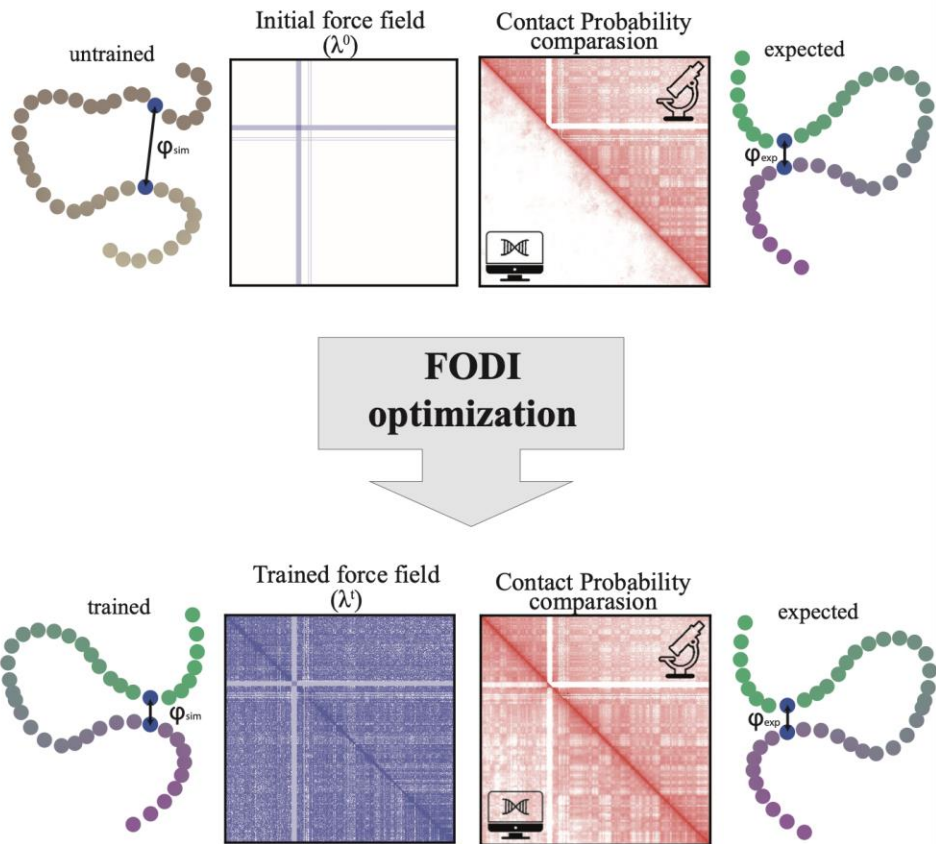
Perform a Adam
optimization step

Update the Force Field
(λ^{t+1})

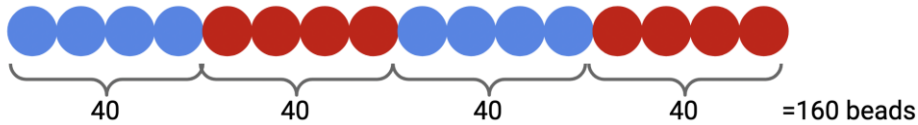
Check the convergence

$$Error = \frac{\sum_i |\varphi_{sim}^i - \varphi_{exp}^i|}{\sum_i \varphi_{exp}^i}$$

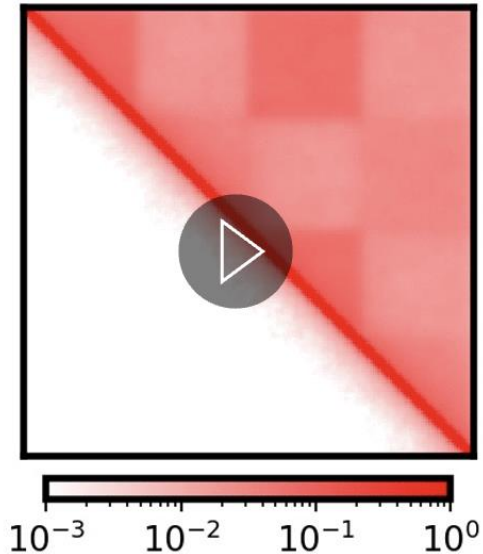
repeat iteration



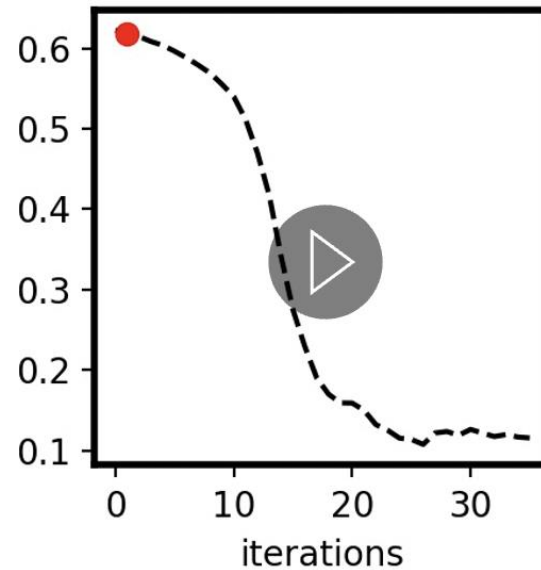
First-Order Direct Inversion - Toy model



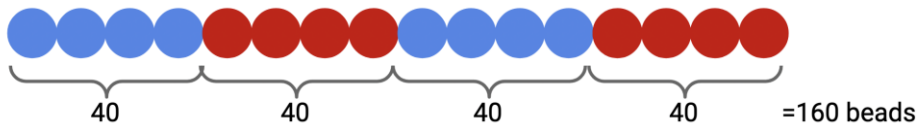
iteration: 1



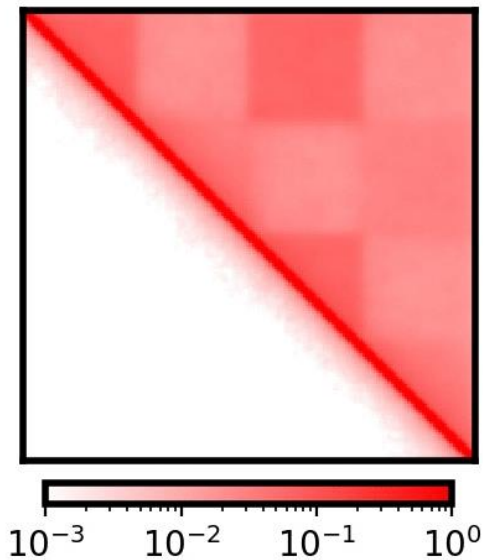
iteration: 1



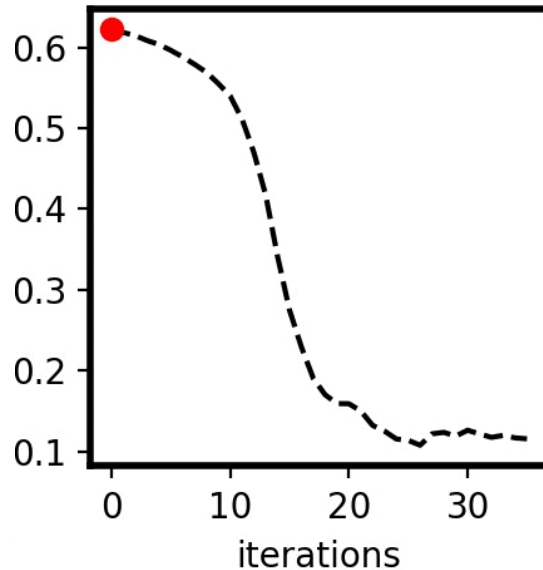
First-Order Direct Inversion - Toy model



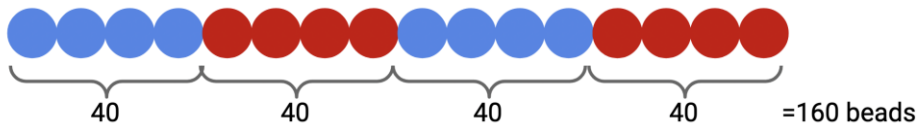
iteration: 0



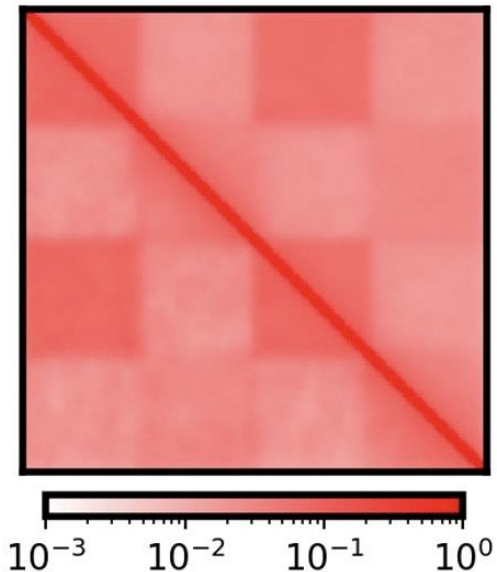
iteration: 0



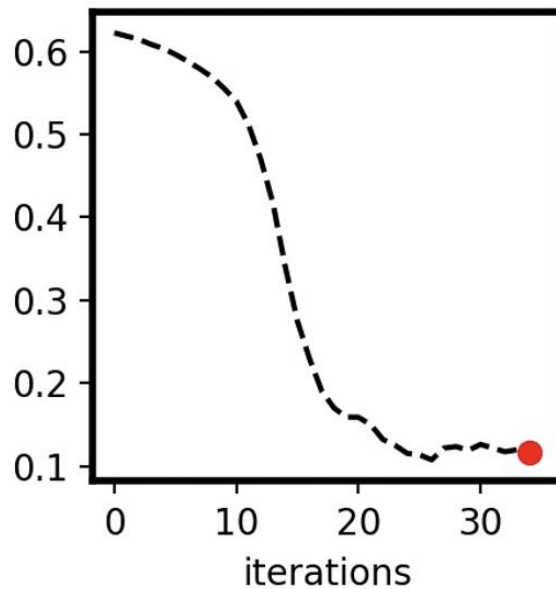
First-Order Direct Inversion - Toy model



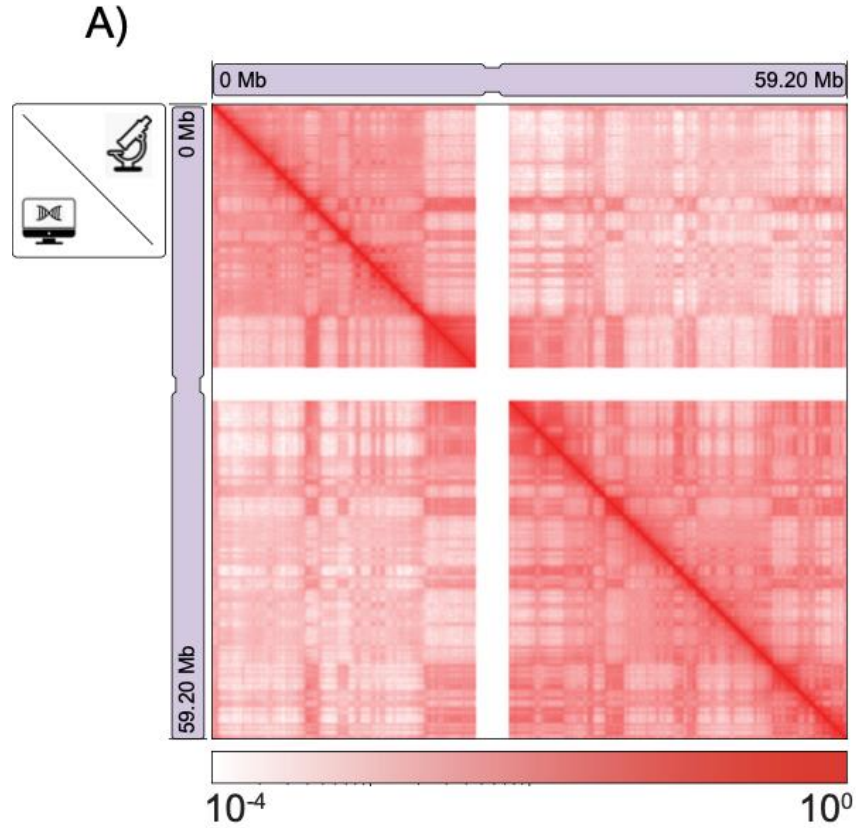
iteration: 34



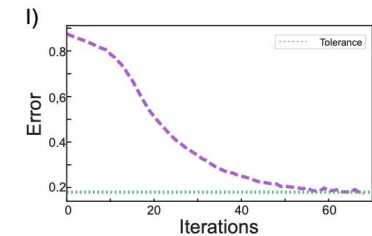
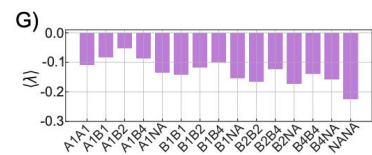
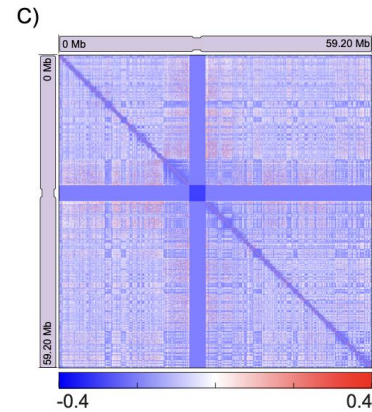
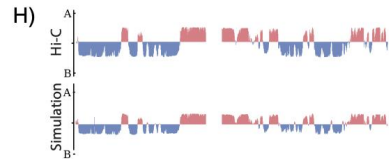
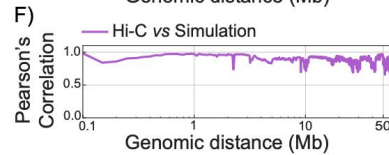
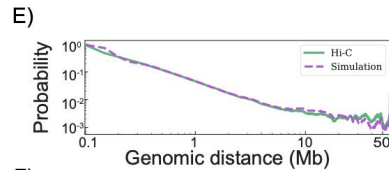
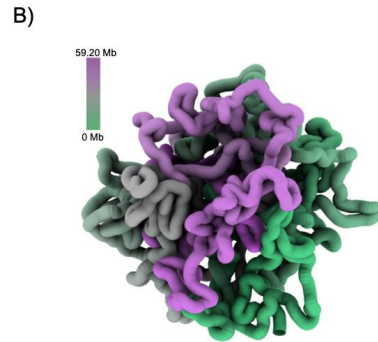
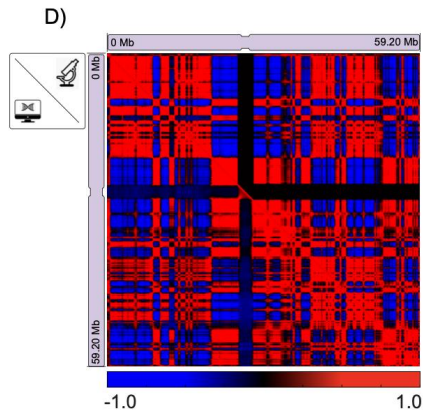
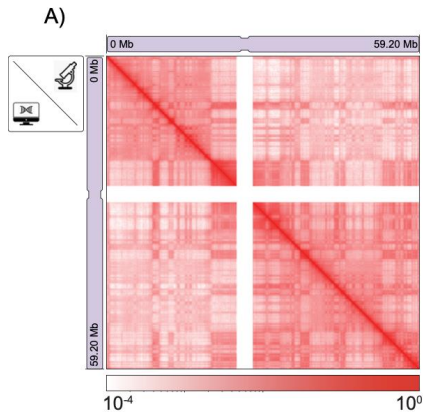
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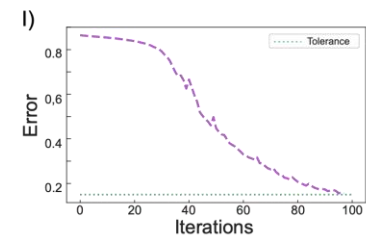
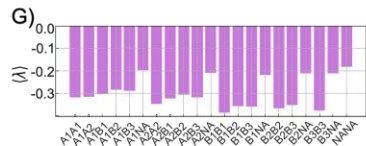
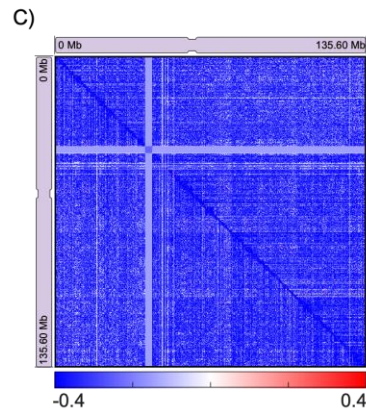
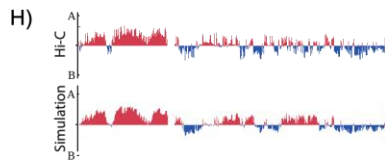
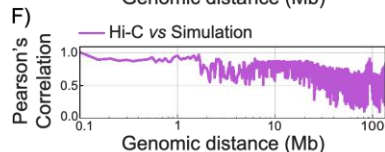
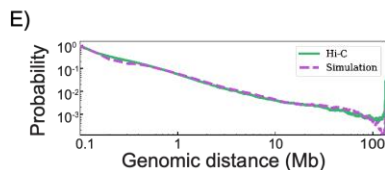
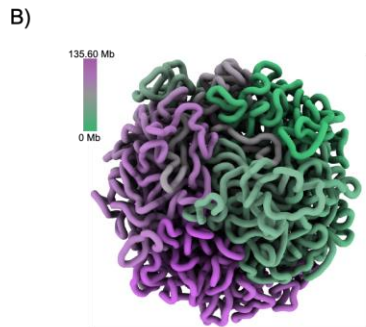
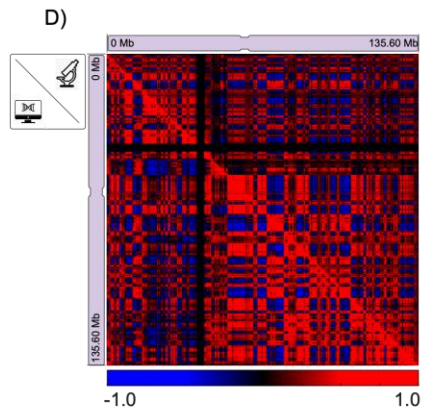
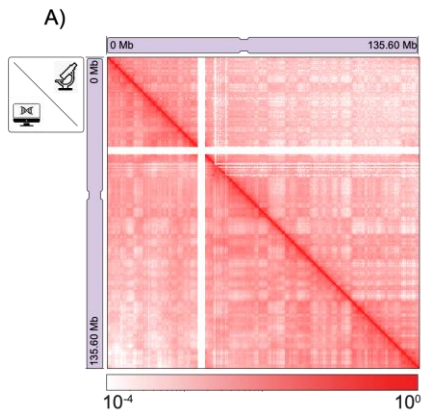
First-Order Direct Inversion – chr19



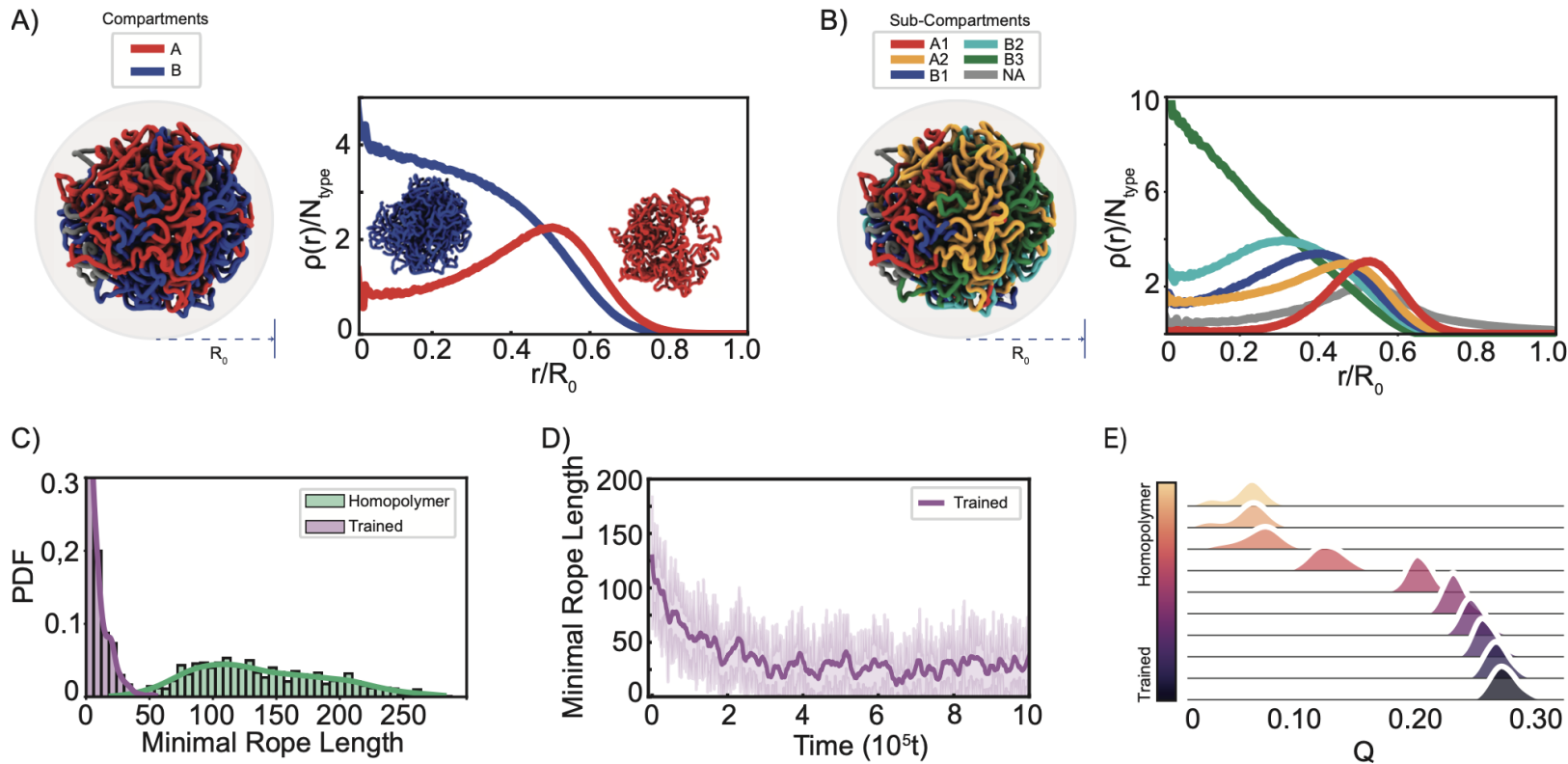
First-Order Direct Inversion – chr19



First-Order Direct Inversion – chr10

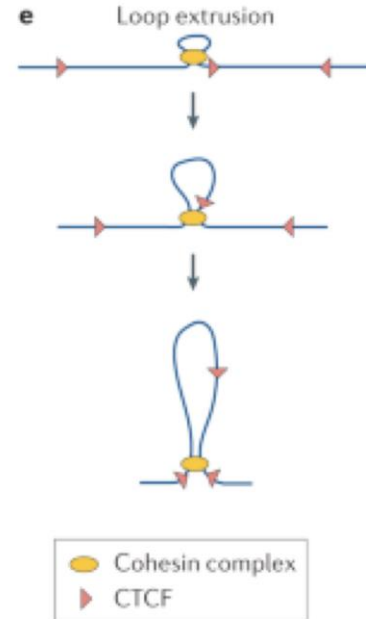
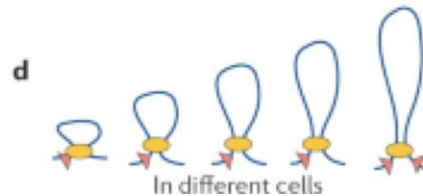
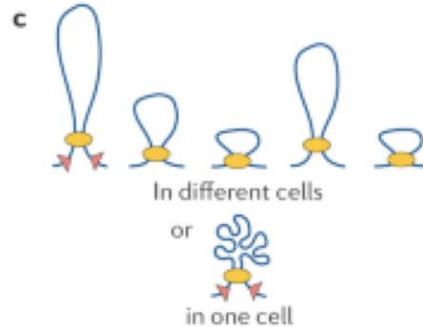
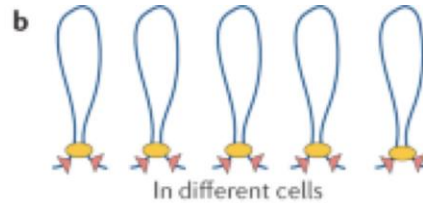
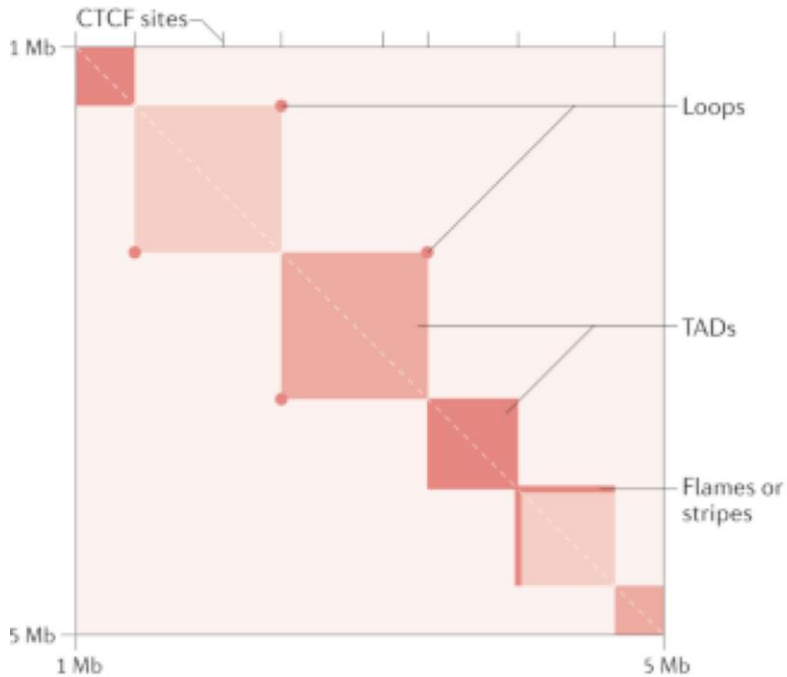


First-Order Direct Inversion – chr10

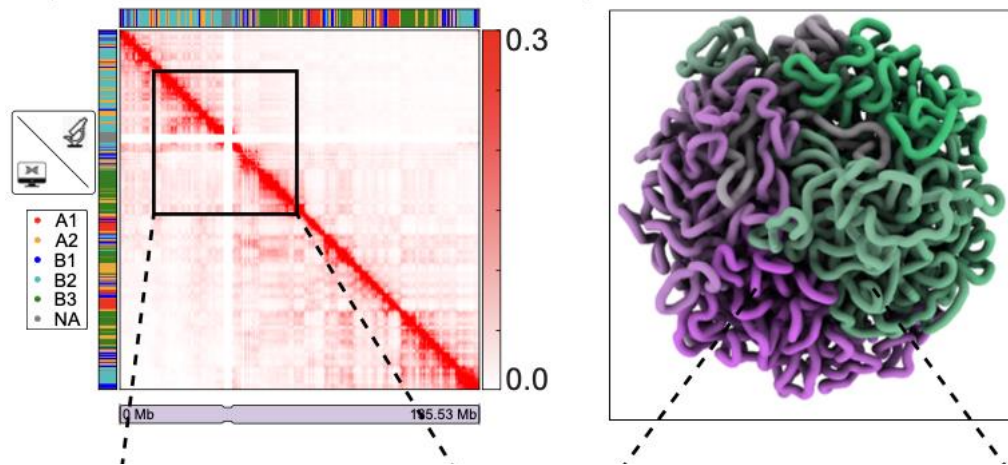


First-Order Direct Inversion

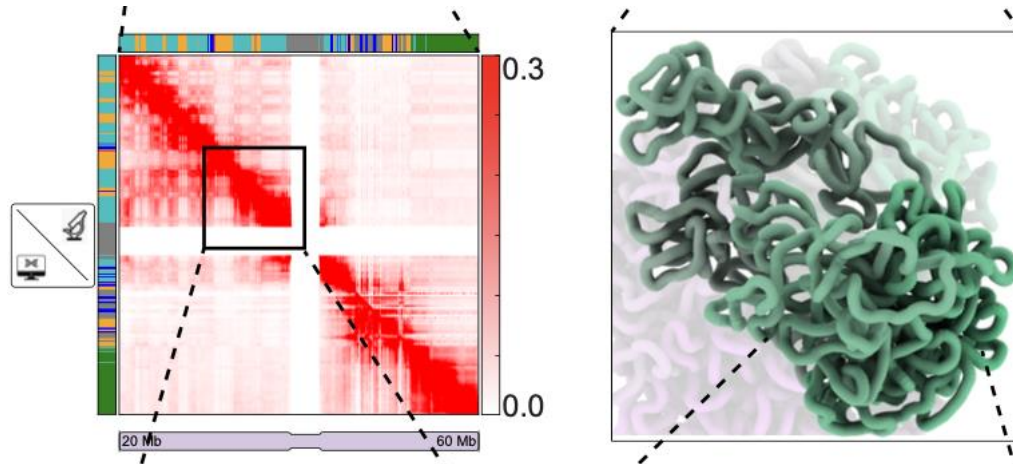
a Cell population



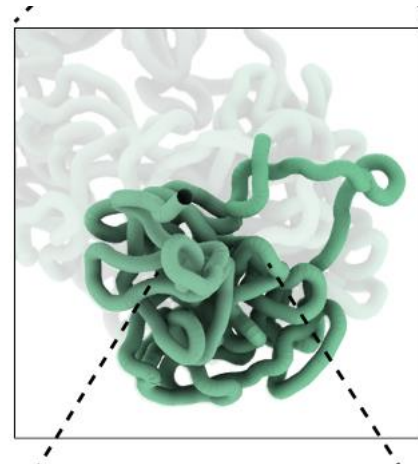
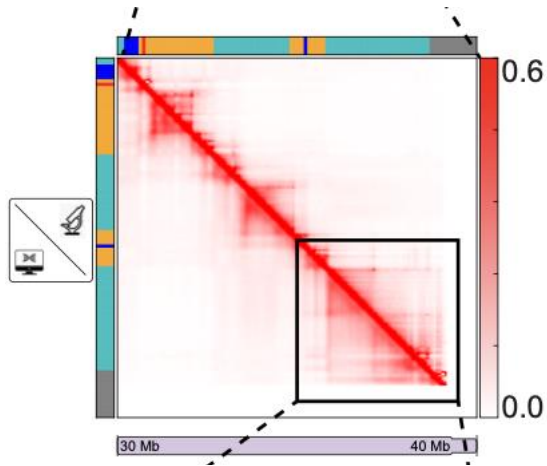
First-Order Direct Inversion



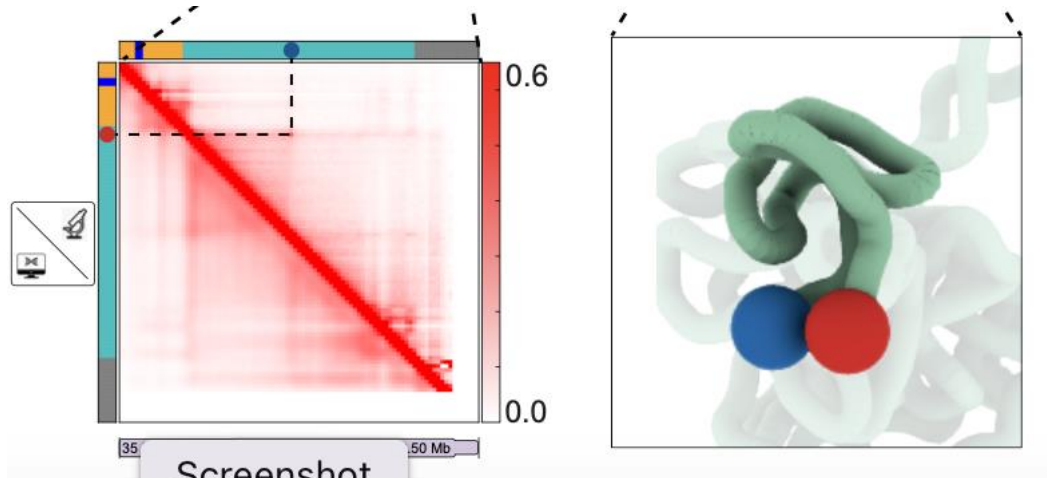
First-Order Direct Inversion



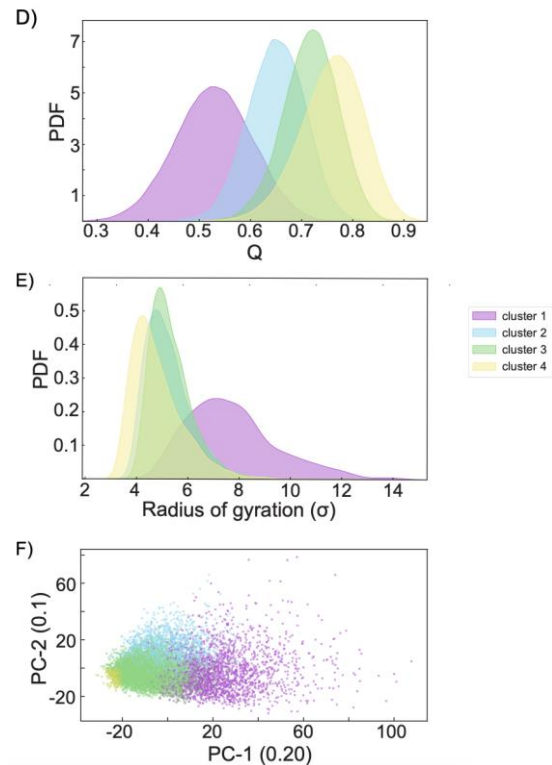
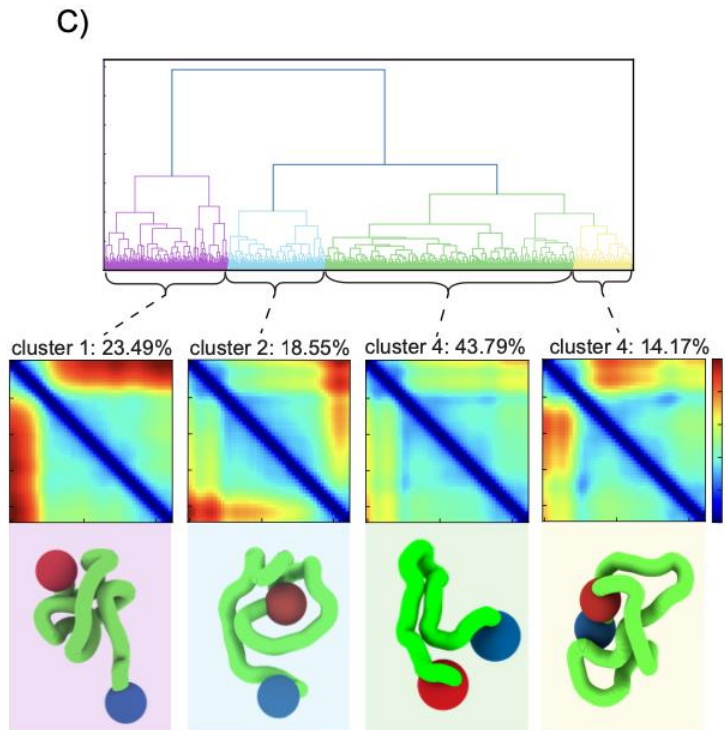
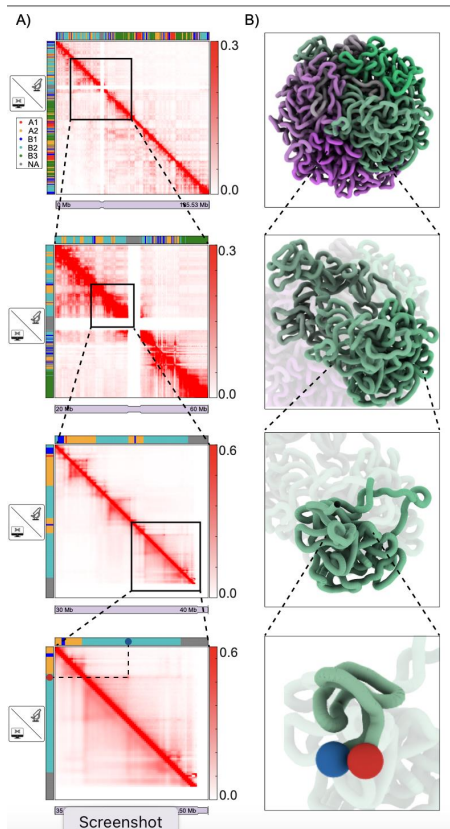
First-Order Direct Inversion



First-Order Direct Inversion



First-Order Direct Inversion



First-Order Direct Inversion – Projects

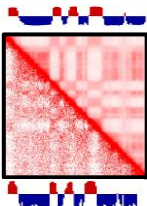
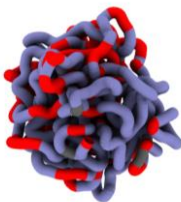
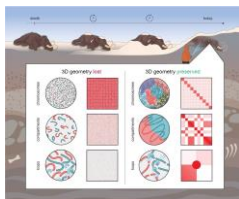


OpenMiChroM Chromatin Dynamics Software

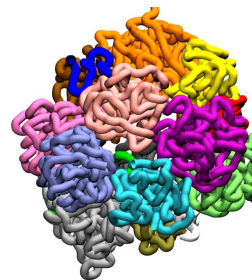
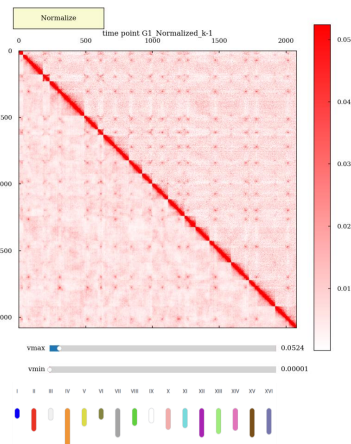
Modeling the Woolly

Mammoth Genome

Sandoval-Velasco, Dudchenko, O... Aiden, E. L. (2024). *Cell*, 187(14), 3541–3562.e51.

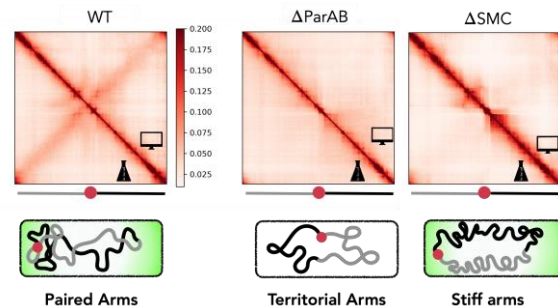


Yeast Genome cell cycle



Bacterial Chromosome Replication

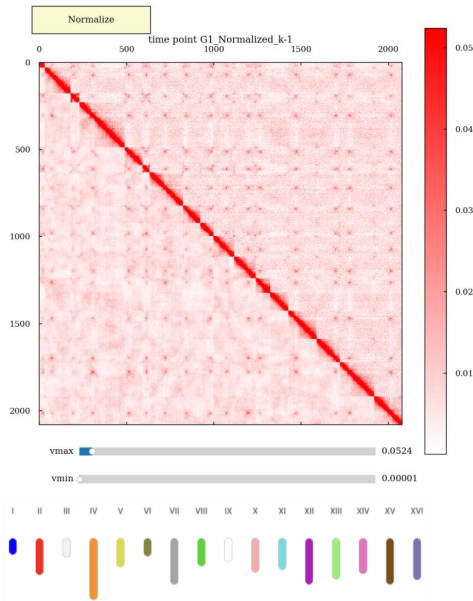
Brahmachari, S., Oliveira, A. B., Onuchic, J. N. (2024). *Compaction-mediated segregation of partly replicated bacterial chromosome*. *bioRxiv*, 2024.07.27.604869.



First-Order Direct Inversion – Projects

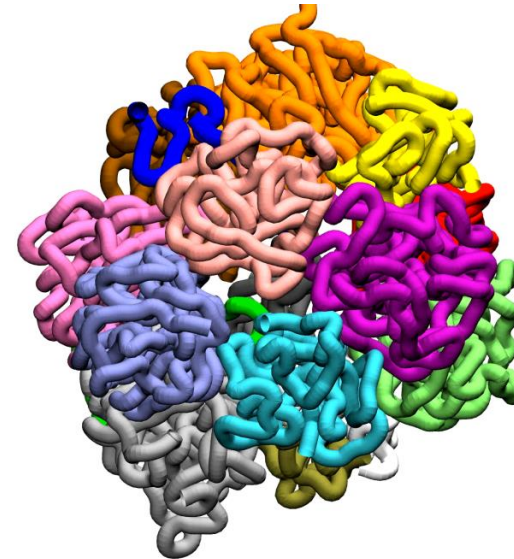
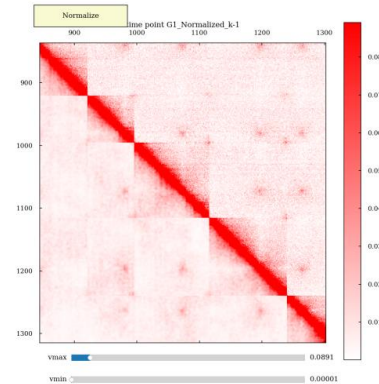
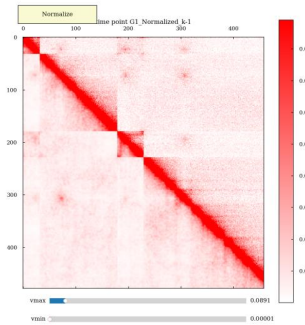
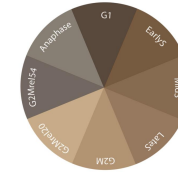
OpenMiChroM

Chromatin Dynamics Software



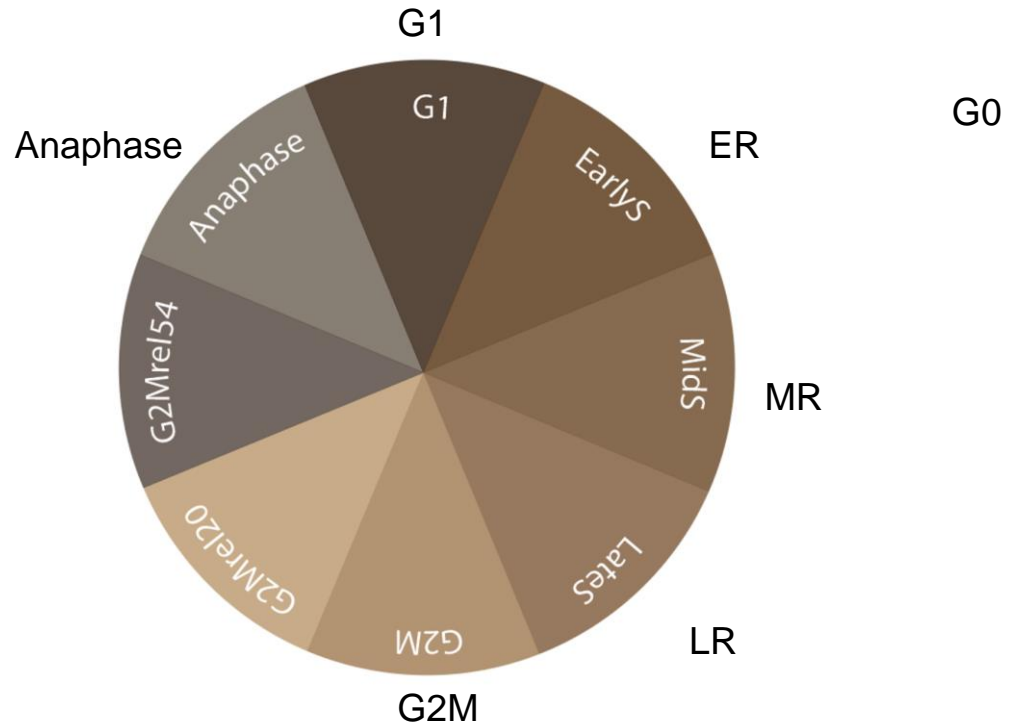
Yeast Genome

cell cycle

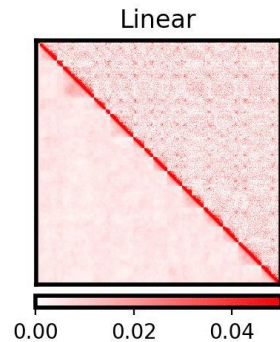
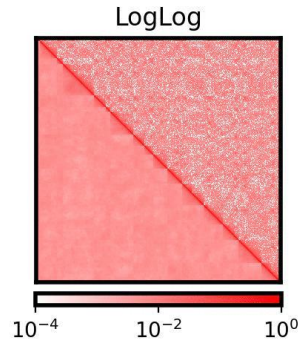
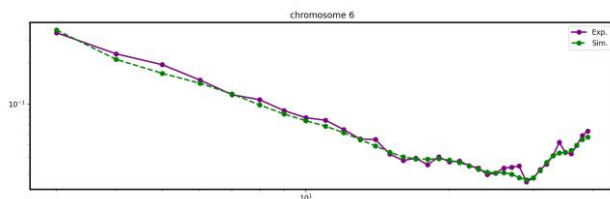
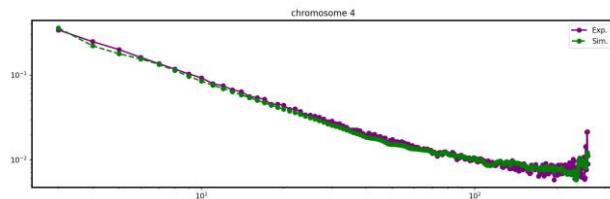
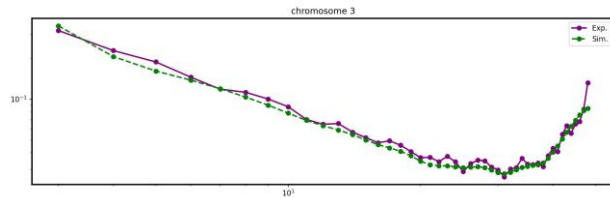
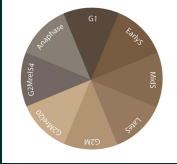


Vittore Scolari

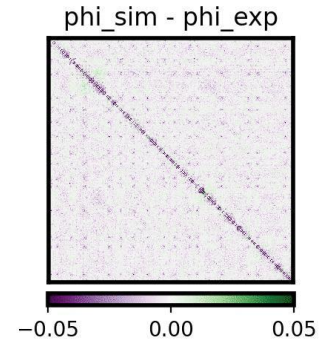
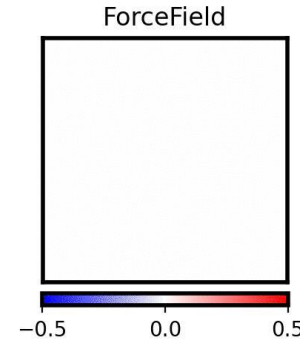
Yeast Genome cell cycle - UNBIASED



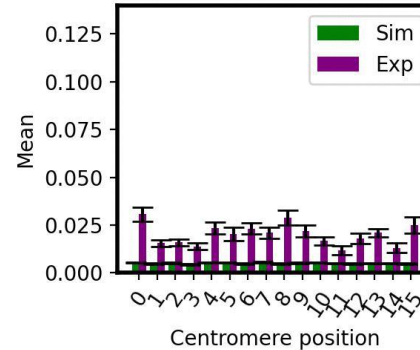
Yeast Genome cell cycle - G1



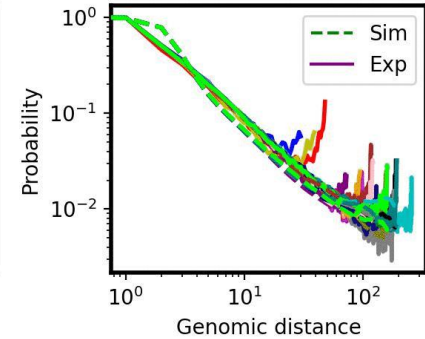
Iteration: 1



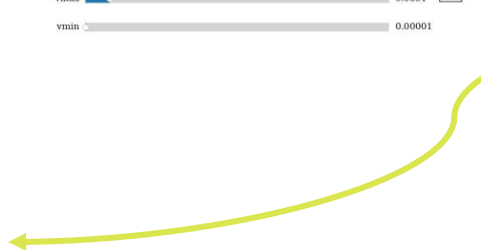
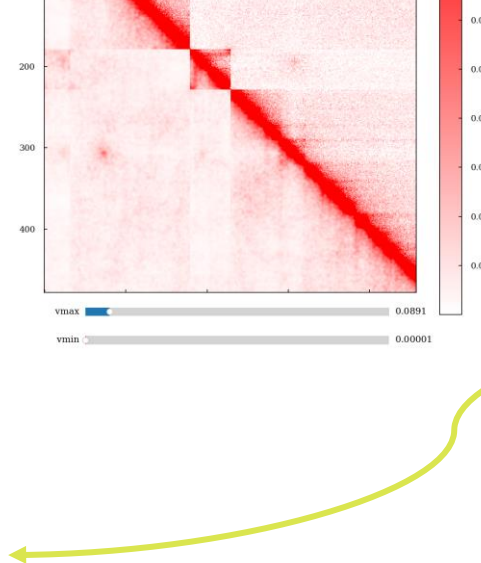
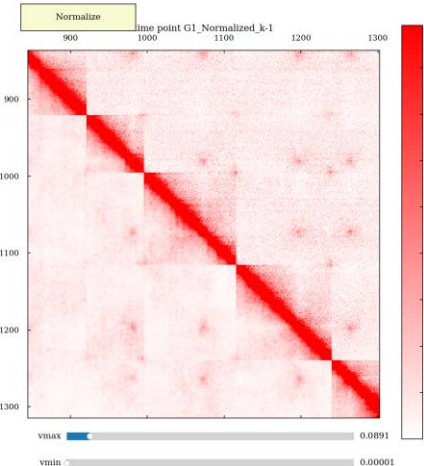
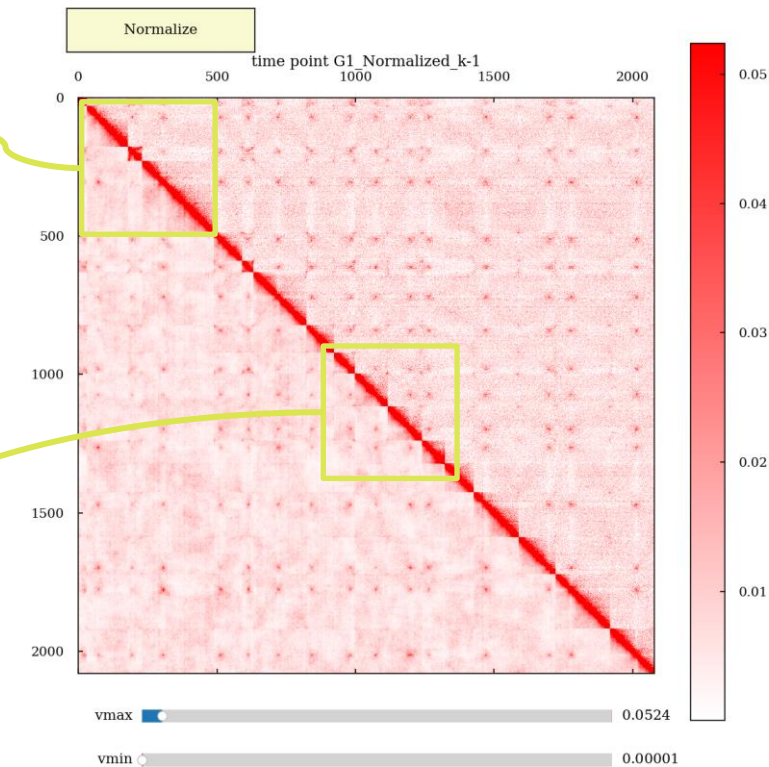
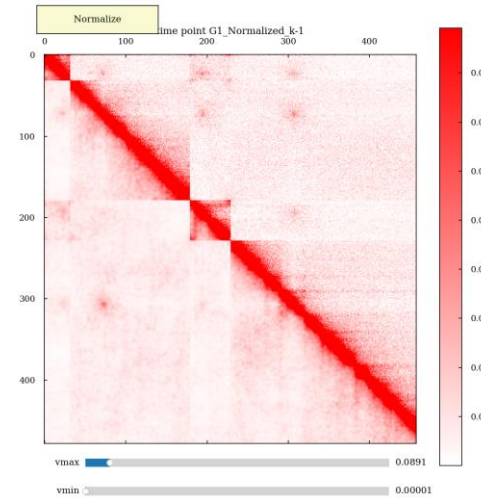
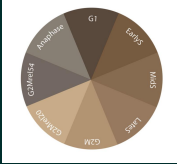
Centromere probabilities



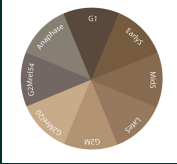
Scaling



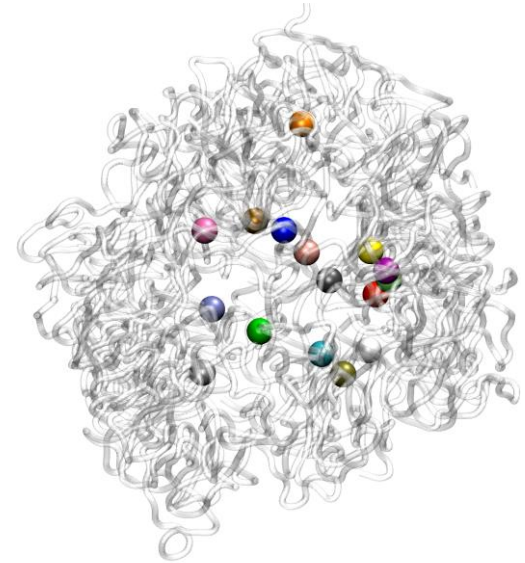
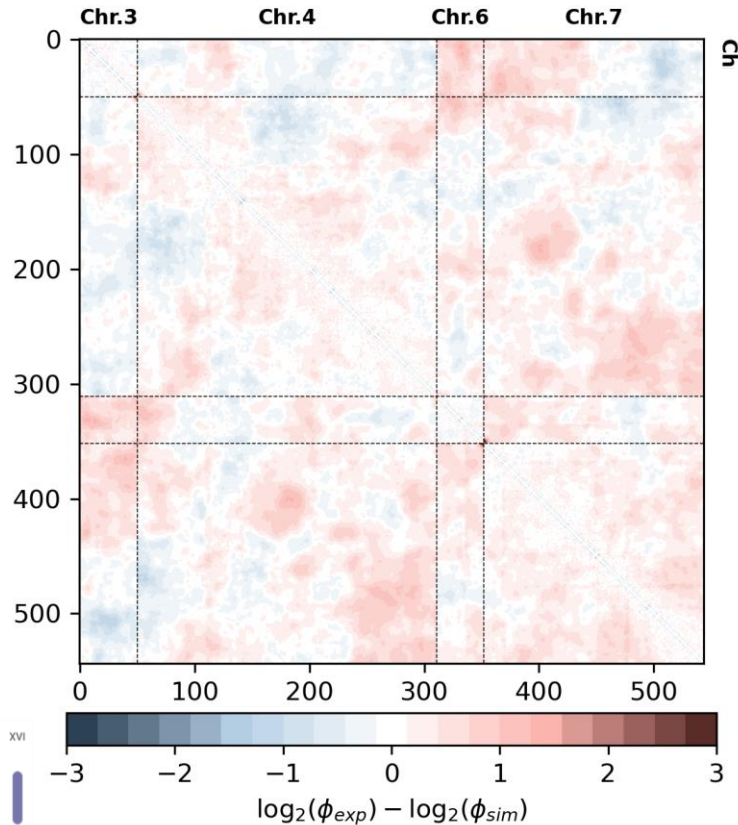
Yeast Genome cell cycle - G1



Yeast Genome cell cycle - G1



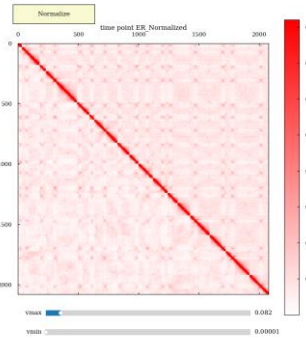
Serpentine



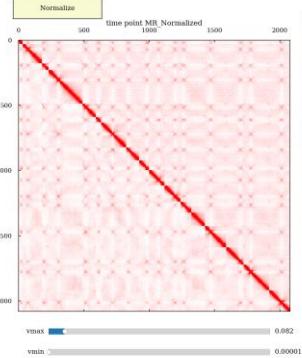
Baudry, L., Millot, G. A., Thierry, A., Koszul, R., & Scolari, V. F. (2020). Serpentine: a flexible 2D binning method for differential Hi-C analysis. *Bioinformatics*, 36(12), 3645–3651. doi: 10.1093/bioinformatics/btaa249

Yeast Genome cell cycle

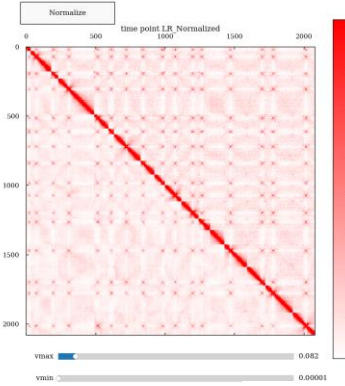
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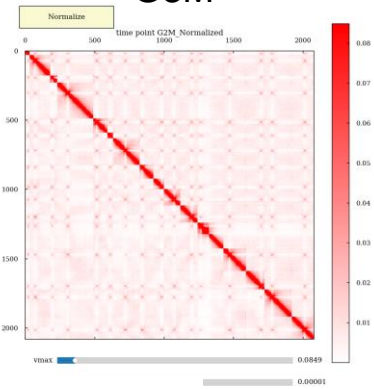
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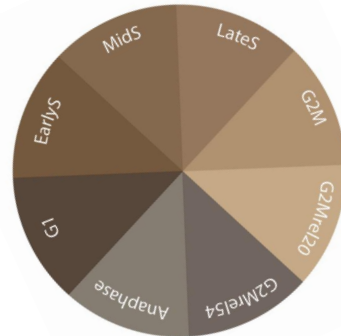
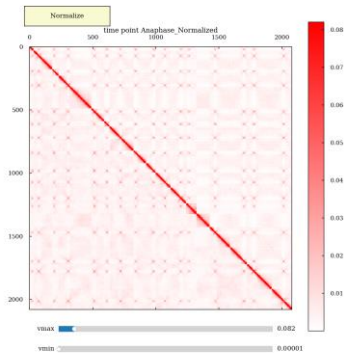
LR



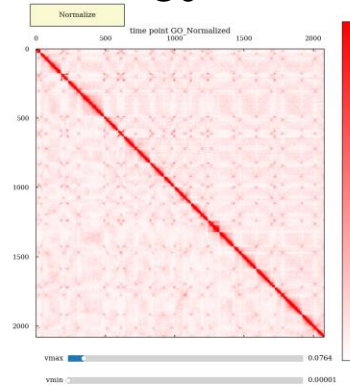
G3M



Anaphase



G0



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Obrigado! 

Thank you!

Merci!

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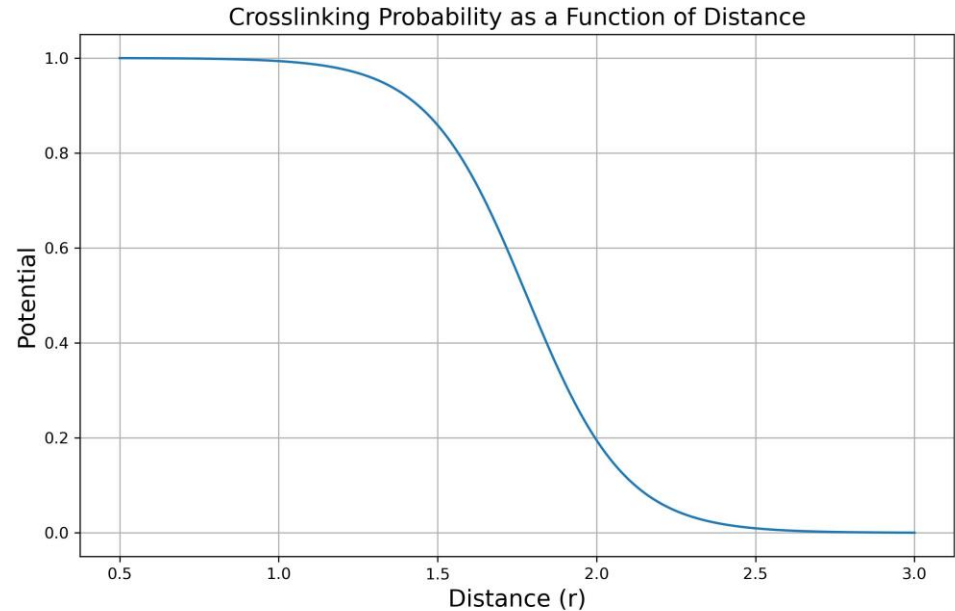
MaxEnt approach

$$U_{\text{ME}}(\mathbf{r}) = U(\mathbf{r}) + \sum_i \alpha_i f_i(\mathbf{r}_{ab}).$$

MaxEnt approach

$$U_{\text{ME}}(r) = U(r) + \sum_i \alpha_i f_i(r_{ab})$$

$$f(r_{i,j}) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \tanh [\mu(r_c - r_{i,j})])$$



MaxEnt approach

$$U_{\text{ME}}(r) = U(r) + \sum_i \alpha_i f_i(r_{ab})$$

$$\frac{z(\alpha)}{z_0} = \frac{\int e^{-\beta U_{\text{ME}}(r)} dr}{\int e^{-\beta U(r)} dr}$$

$$= \frac{\int e^{-\beta U(r)} e^{-\beta \sum_i \alpha_i f_i(r)} dr}{\int e^{-\beta U(r)} dr} = \left\langle e^{-\beta \sum_i \alpha_i f_i(r)} \right\rangle_U$$

$$= e^{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-\beta)^n}{n!} \langle \langle (\sum_i \alpha_i f_i(r))^n \rangle \rangle}$$

• Taking the first two term from the cumulant expansion

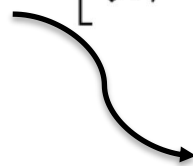
$$c_1 = -\beta \sum_i \alpha_i \langle f_i(r) \rangle, \quad c_2 = \frac{\beta^2}{2} \sum_i \sum_j \alpha_i \alpha_j [\langle f_i f_j \rangle - \langle f_i \rangle \langle f_j \rangle]$$

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \ln \left(\frac{z(\alpha)}{z_0} \right) + \beta \sum_i \alpha_i f_{i, \text{exp}}$$



$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \frac{\beta^2}{2} \alpha^T B \alpha - \beta \left[\langle f_i \rangle - f_{i, \text{exp}} \right]^T \alpha,$$

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{\beta} B^{-1} \left[\langle f_i \rangle - f_{i, \text{exp}} \right]^T$$



$$B_{ij} = \langle f_i f_j \rangle - \langle f_i \rangle \langle f_j \rangle$$

Hessian Matrix

First-Order Direct Inversion

Taking the first term from the cumulant expansion

$$c_1 = -\beta \sum_i \alpha_i \langle f_i(r) \rangle,$$

$$\Gamma(\alpha) = -\beta [\langle f_i \rangle - f_{i,exp}] \alpha_i$$

Taking the gradient $\Gamma(\alpha)$

$$g_t = -\beta [\langle f_i \rangle - f_{i,exp}]$$