

Manual Classification of Early Enhancer, Promoter and Transcription Factor Response Dynamics

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- This work is heavily inspired by (but not meant to replace):
 - Erik, Robin and Olga's fuzzy clustering + meta clusters
 - Stuart and Collin's clustering of kinetic signatures

Definitions

- Response Dynamics = $\text{Log}_2 \text{FC}$ vs t_0 (measure of changes compared to t_0)
- TFs = Transcription factors
- Feature = A common term for Enhancers, promoters and TFs.

Goal

- Analyse unsupervised clustering of significantly differentially expressed features to find all interesting response dynamics
- To define a set of restrictions that mimics the found response dynamics thereby creating a classification scheme
- Use this classification scheme to analyse response dynamics across many time courses.

Motivation

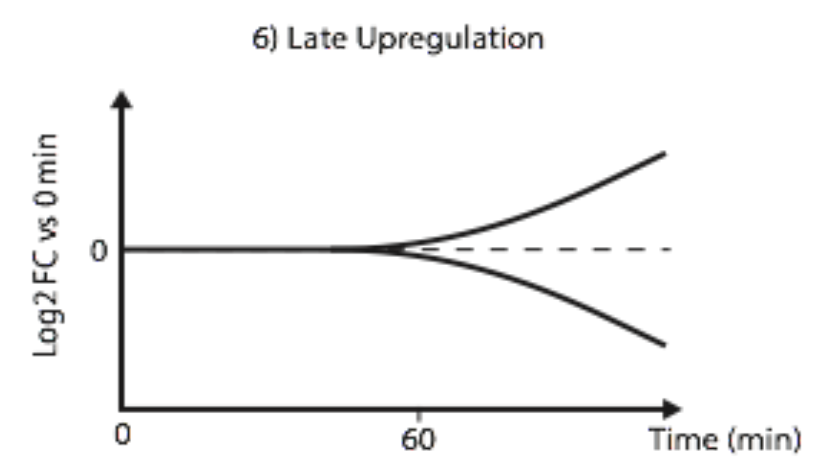
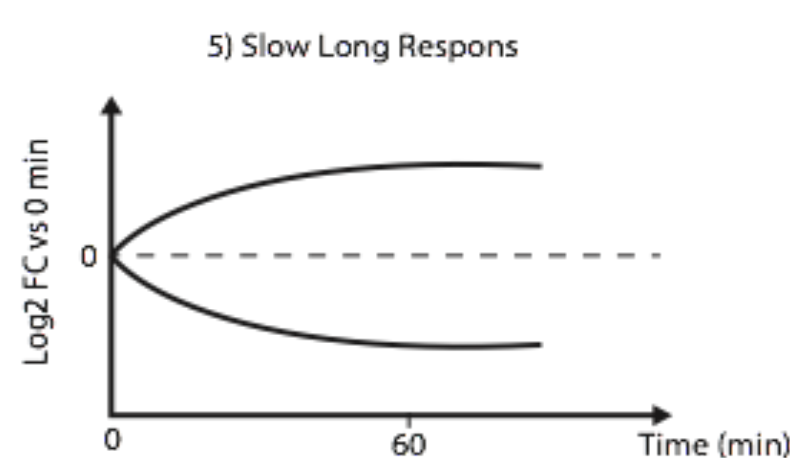
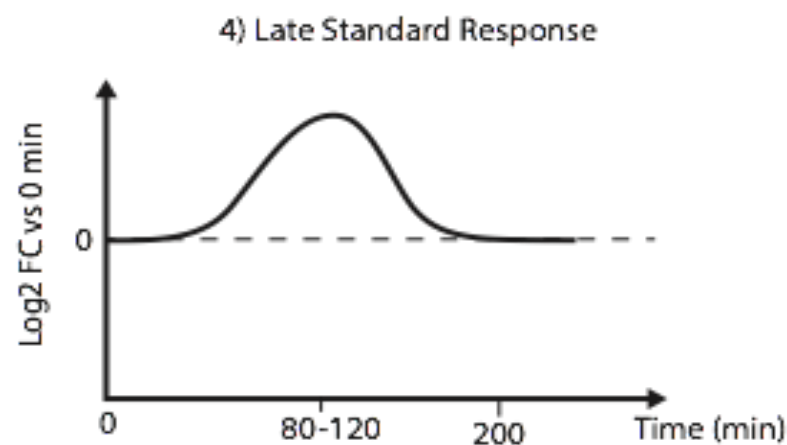
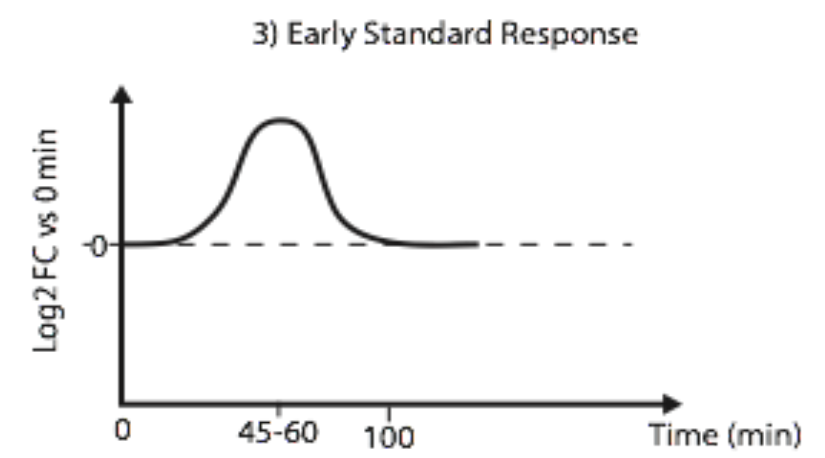
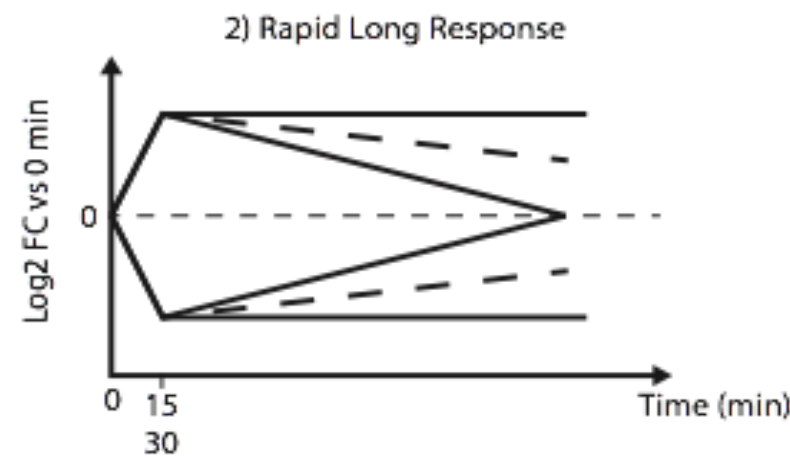
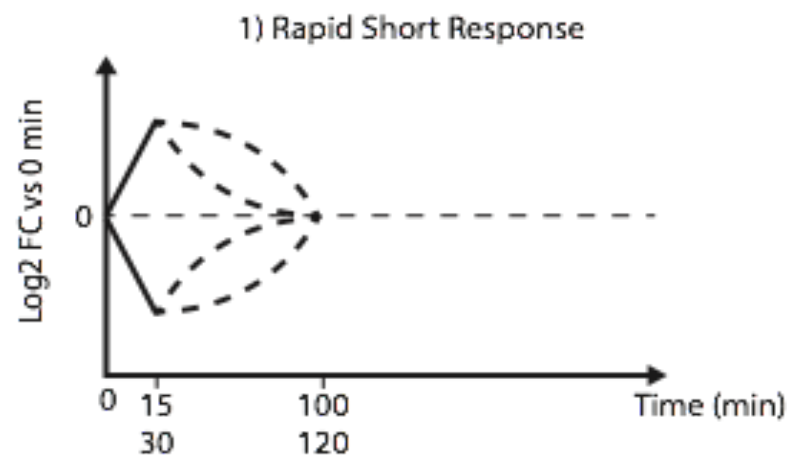
- This approach have several advantages:
 - By using temporal cutoffs (measured in minutes) different time-courses with different time points can easily be compared
 - By using FC cutoffs we can be certain that all members of the groups
 - Behaves similar (instead of some features just being put in a cluster because it needs to be clustered somewhere)
 - Have defined size response (meaning we filter out background and small changes)
 - It can be used on both enhancers, promoters and TFs
 - It's simple and easy to understand

Identifying different types of response dynamics

- The response dynamics (log2 FC vs t0) of significant deregulated (amongst all pairwise comparisons) enhancers, promoters and TF were clustered (K-means, k = 16) for all time-course with early time points.
- The time-courses included were:
 1. "human_Monocyte-derived_macrophages_response_to_LPS",
 2. 'human_Lymphatic_Endothelial_cells_response_to_VEGFC',
 3. 'human_MCF7_breast_cancer_cell_line_HRG',
 4. 'human_Aortic_smooth_muscle_cell_IL1b',
 5. 'human_ARPE-19',
 6. 'human_MCF7_breast_cancer_cell_line_EGF1',
 7. 'human_Saos-2_osteosarcoma',
 8. 'human_mesenchymal_stem_cells_adipose_derived',
 9. 'human_Aortic_smooth_muscle_cell_FGF2',
 10. 'mouse_J2E',
 11. 'mouse_ST2_adipocytes',
 12. 'mouse_ST2_osteocytes',
 13. 'mouse_EBF_KO_HPCs_induced_to_T_cell
- Since we are interested in the early dynamics only time points up to (and including) 360 min (6 hrs) were considered.
- By manually inspecting all of these clusters of dynamics a set of interesting dynamics were defined

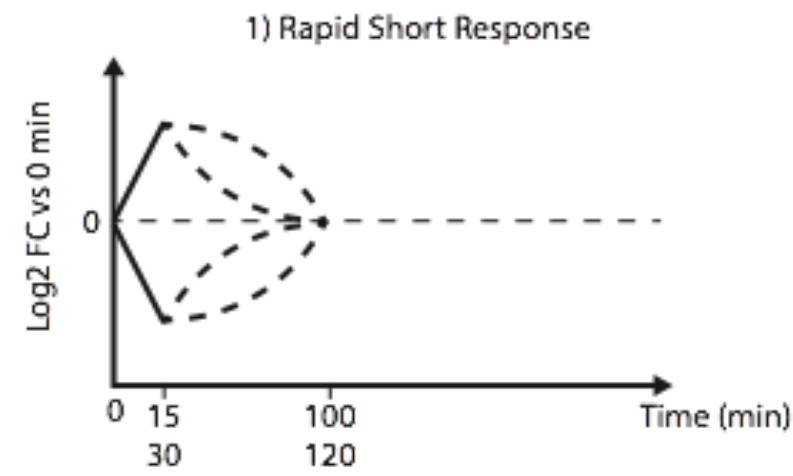
Interesting response dynamics

- 6 types of response dynamics (12 if direction is considered) were found
- These are (for now) classified hierarchically as shown by the numbering below - meaning each feature is classified as the first for these classes it matches.

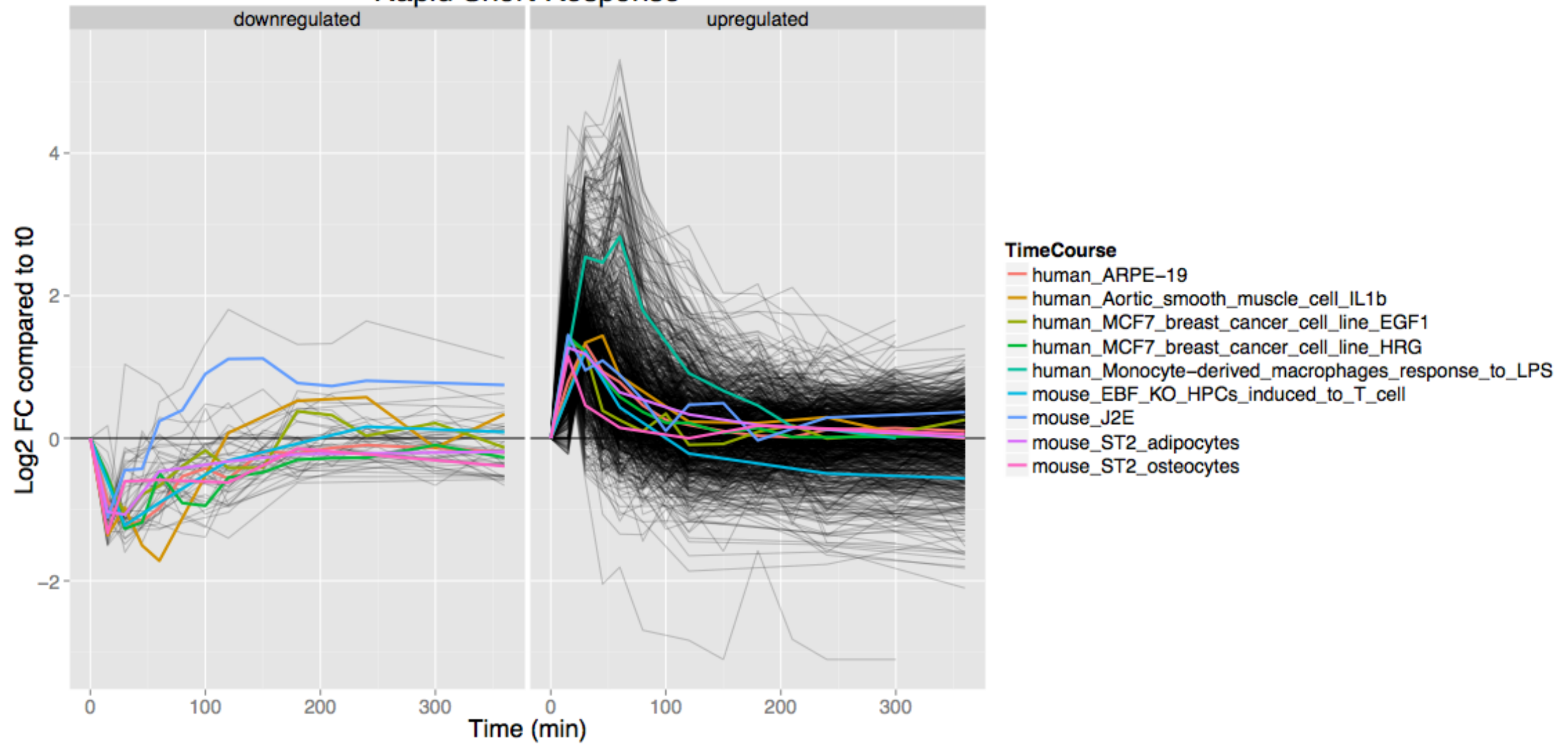


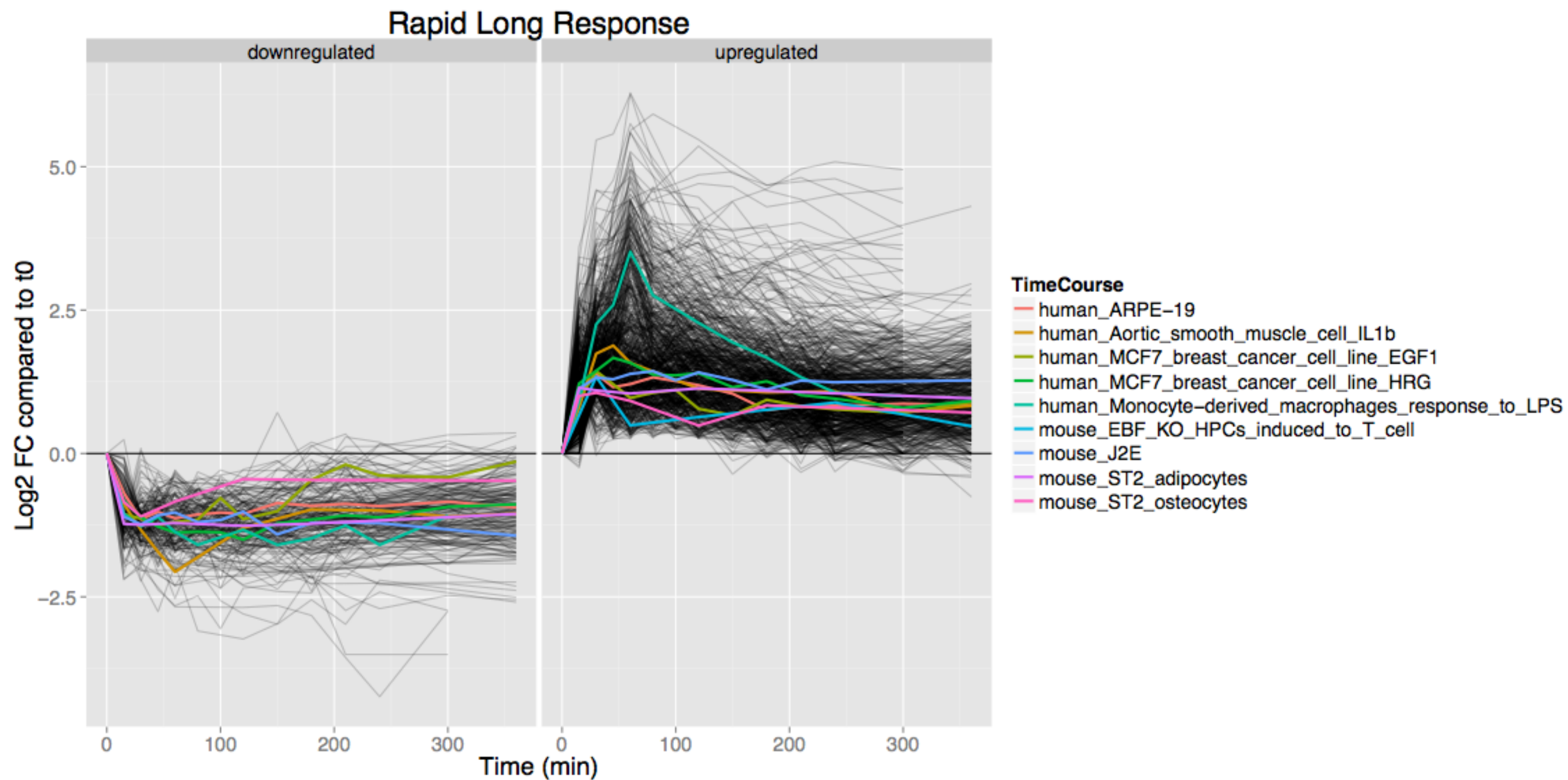
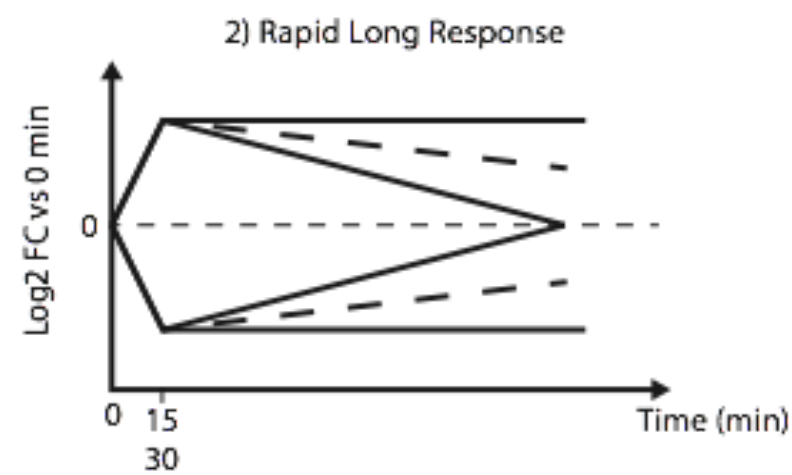
Data

- Only features significantly differentially expressed (amongst all pairwise comparisons) up to and including 360 min were included in the following analysis.
- Only time courses with more than 30 significantly differentially expressed enhancers, promoters and TFs were included, resulting in this list:
 - 'human_Monocyte-derived_macrophages_response_to_LPS',
 - 'human_MCF7_breast_cancer_cell_line_HRG',
 - 'human_Aortic_smooth_muscle_cell_IL1b',
 - 'human_ARPE-19',
 - 'human_MCF7_breast_cancer_cell_line_EGF1',
 - 'mouse_J2E',
 - 'mouse_ST2_adipocytes',
 - 'mouse_ST2_osteocytes',
 - 'mouse_EBF_KO_HPCs_induced_to_T_cell'
- Expression is measured as the mean of replicates
- In the following the promoter dataset does not contain the TFs
- Note that not all time courses have all classes so if a time course is missing in the following it's due to no features classified.

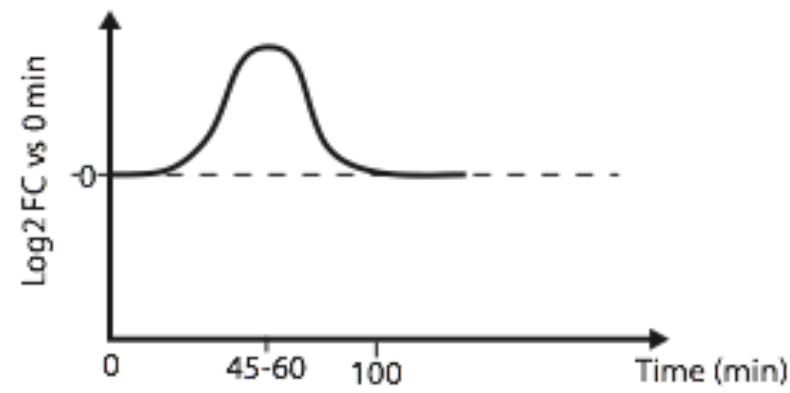


Rapid Short Response

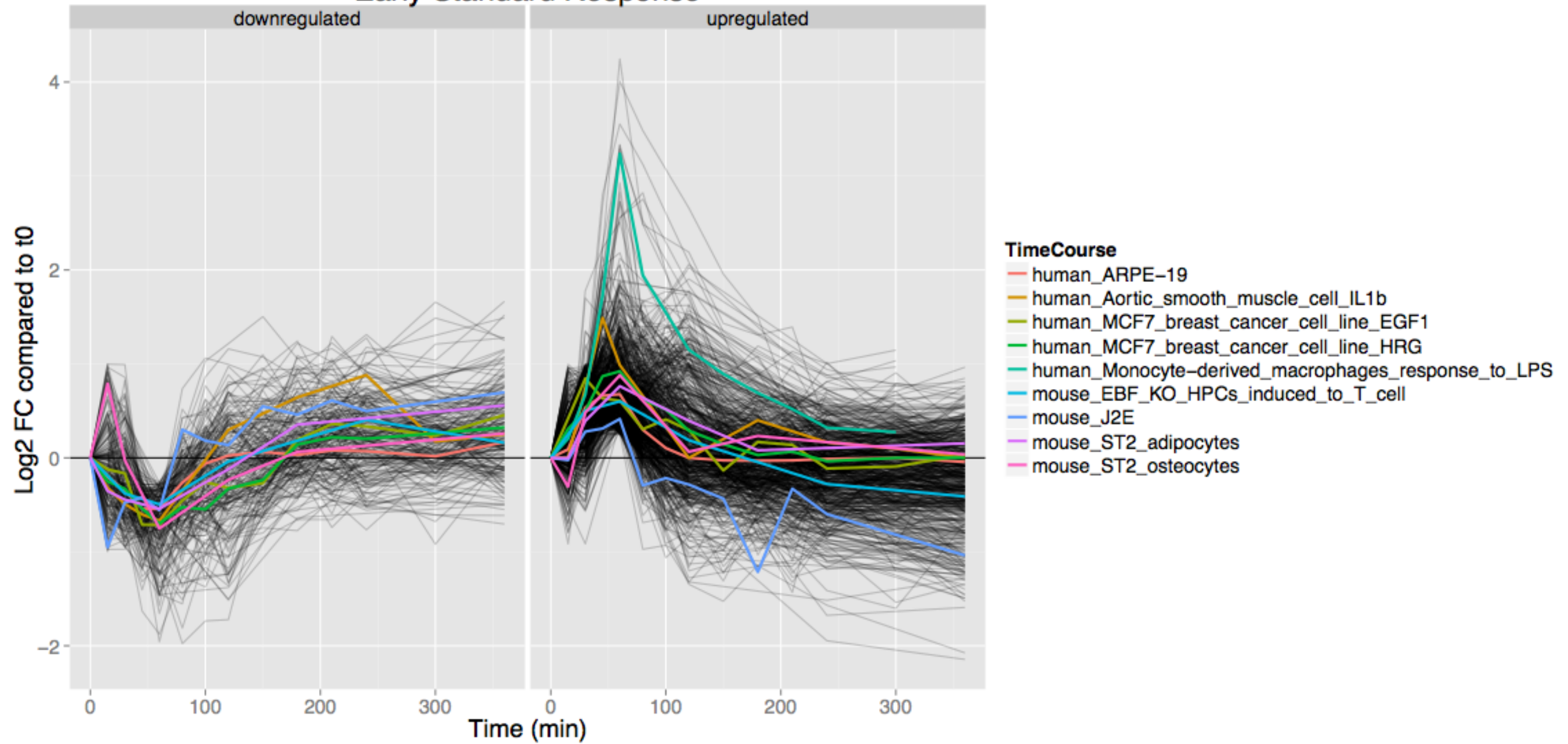




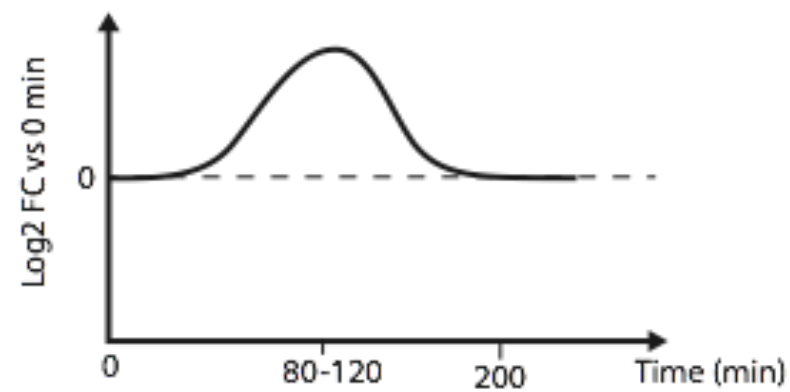
3) Early Standard Response



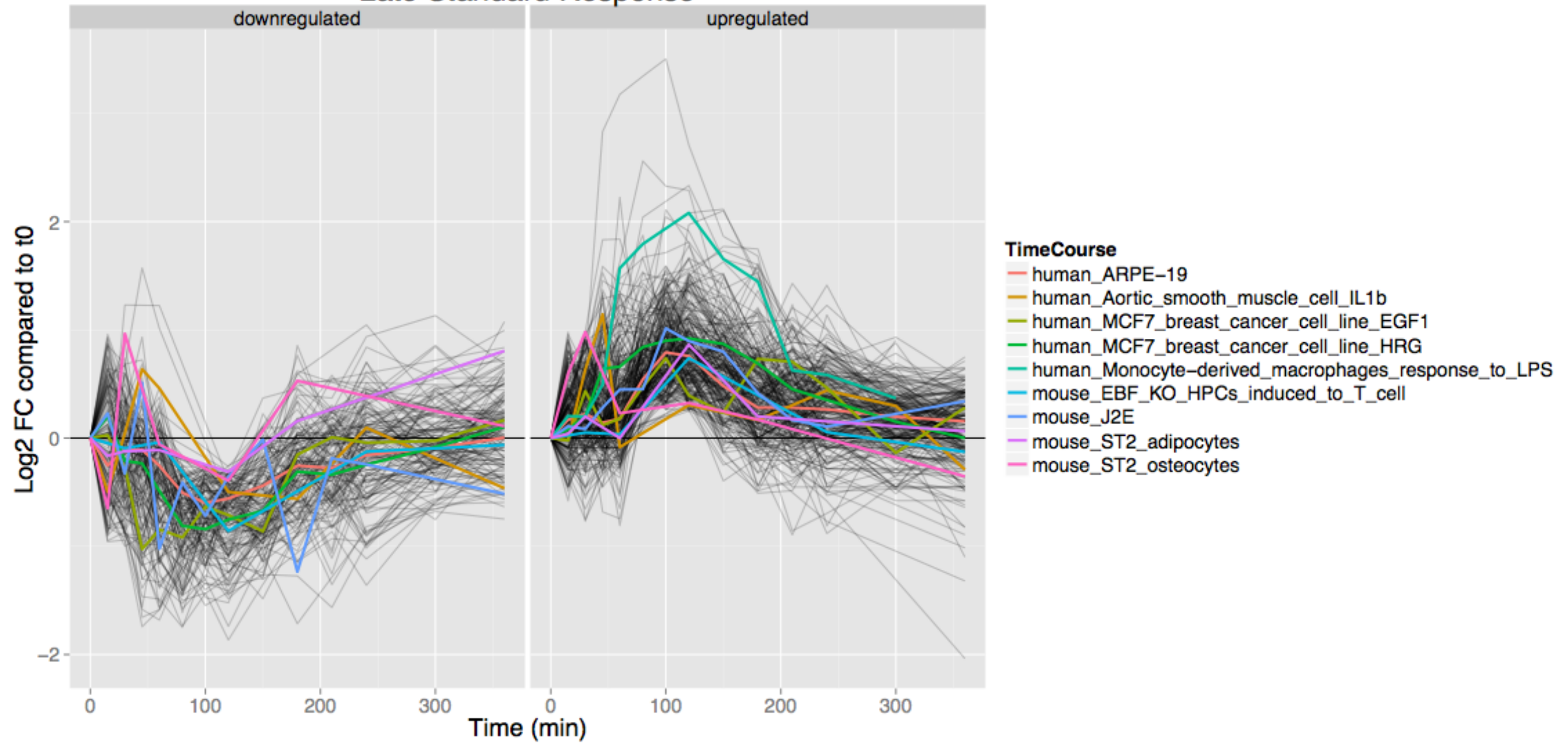
Early Standard Response



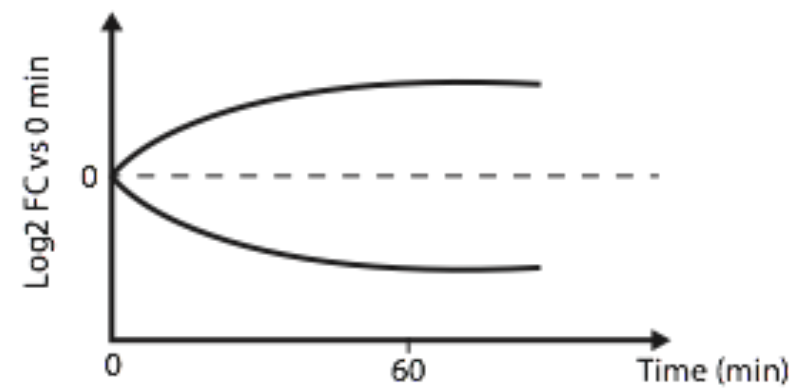
4) Late Standard Response



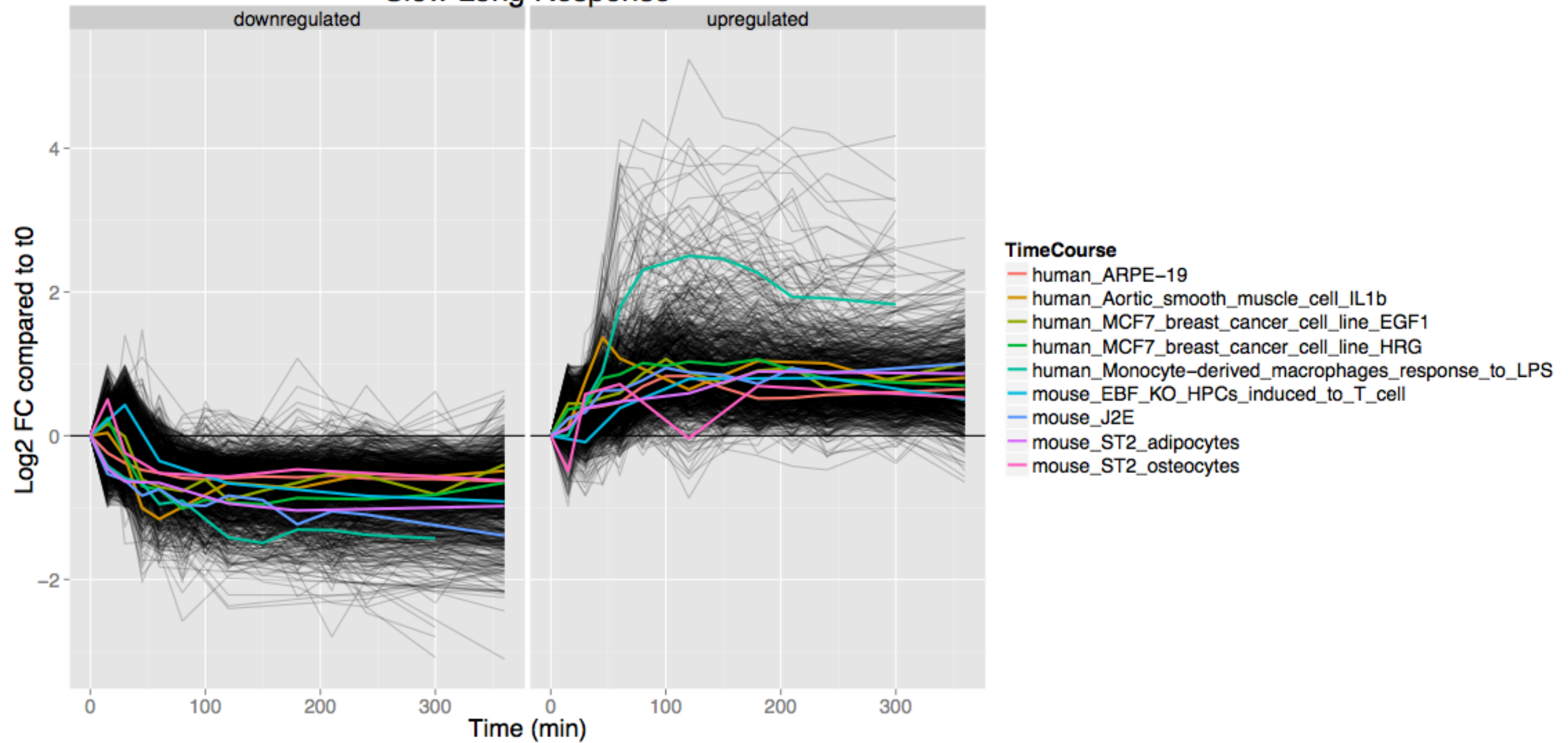
Late Standard Response



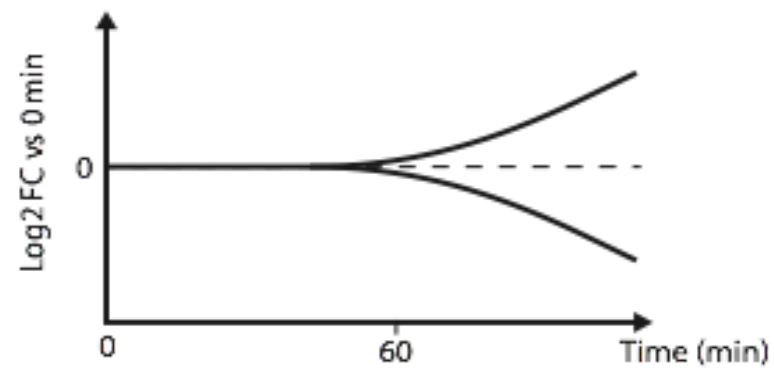
5) Slow Long Respons



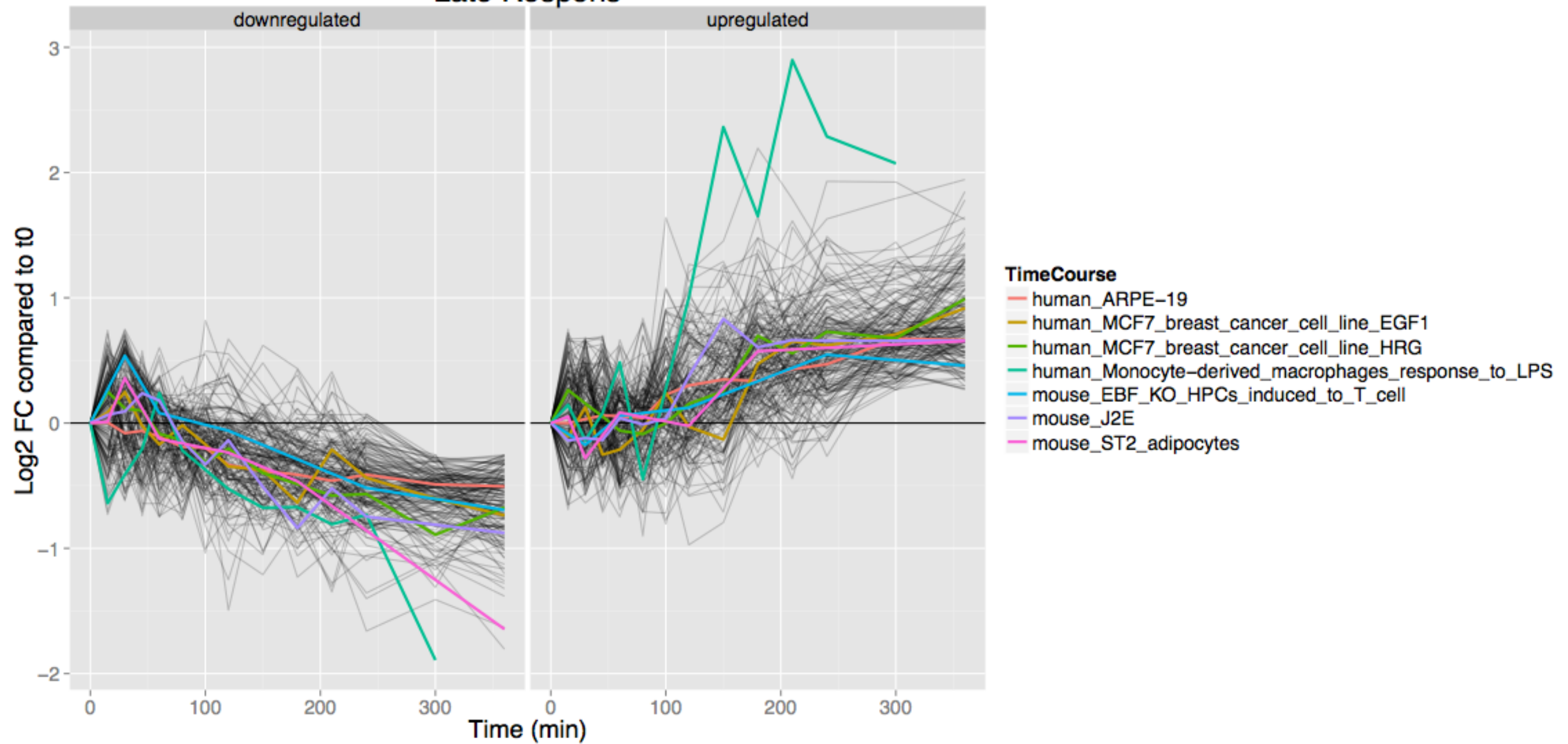
Slow Long Response



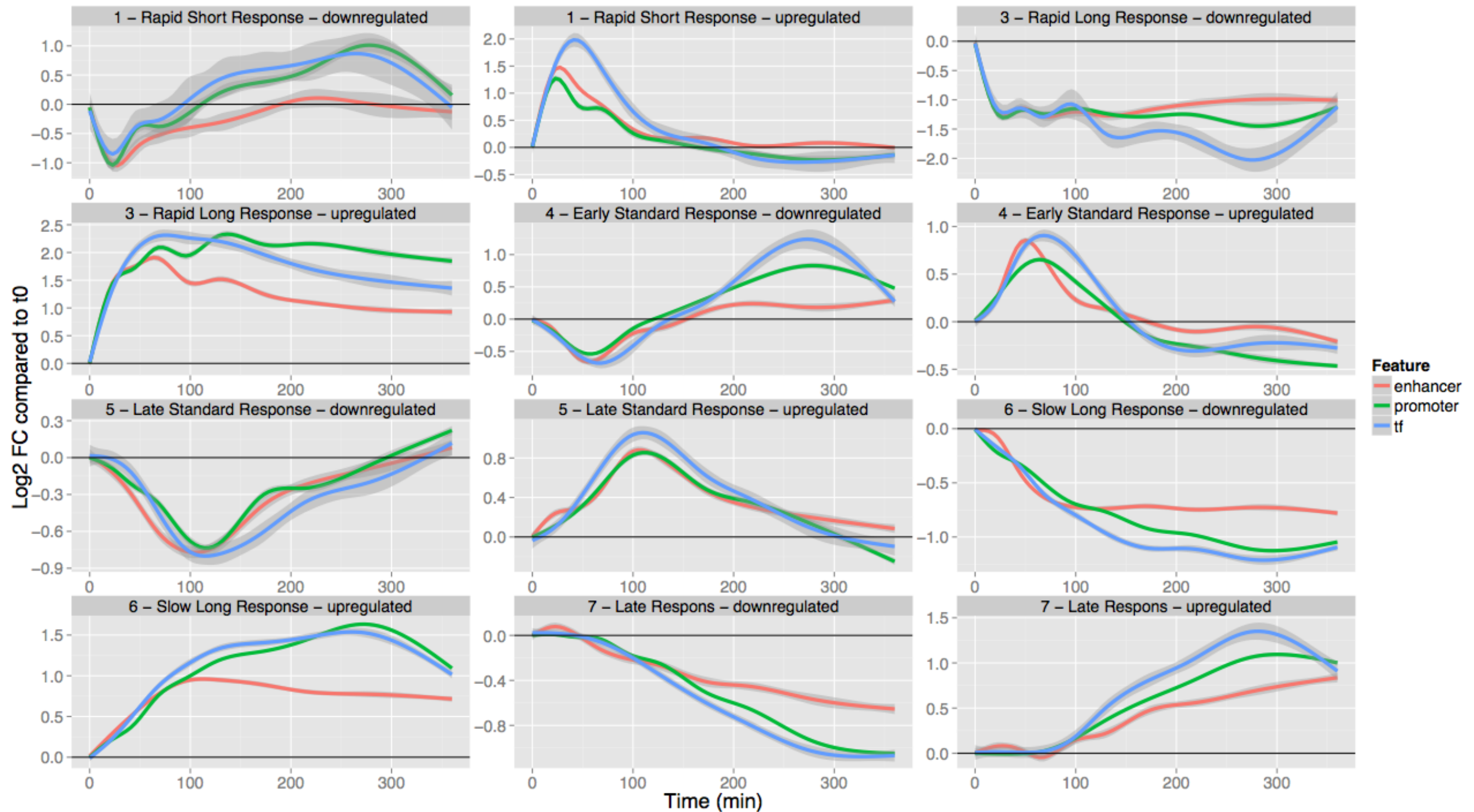
6) Late Upregulation



Late Responses



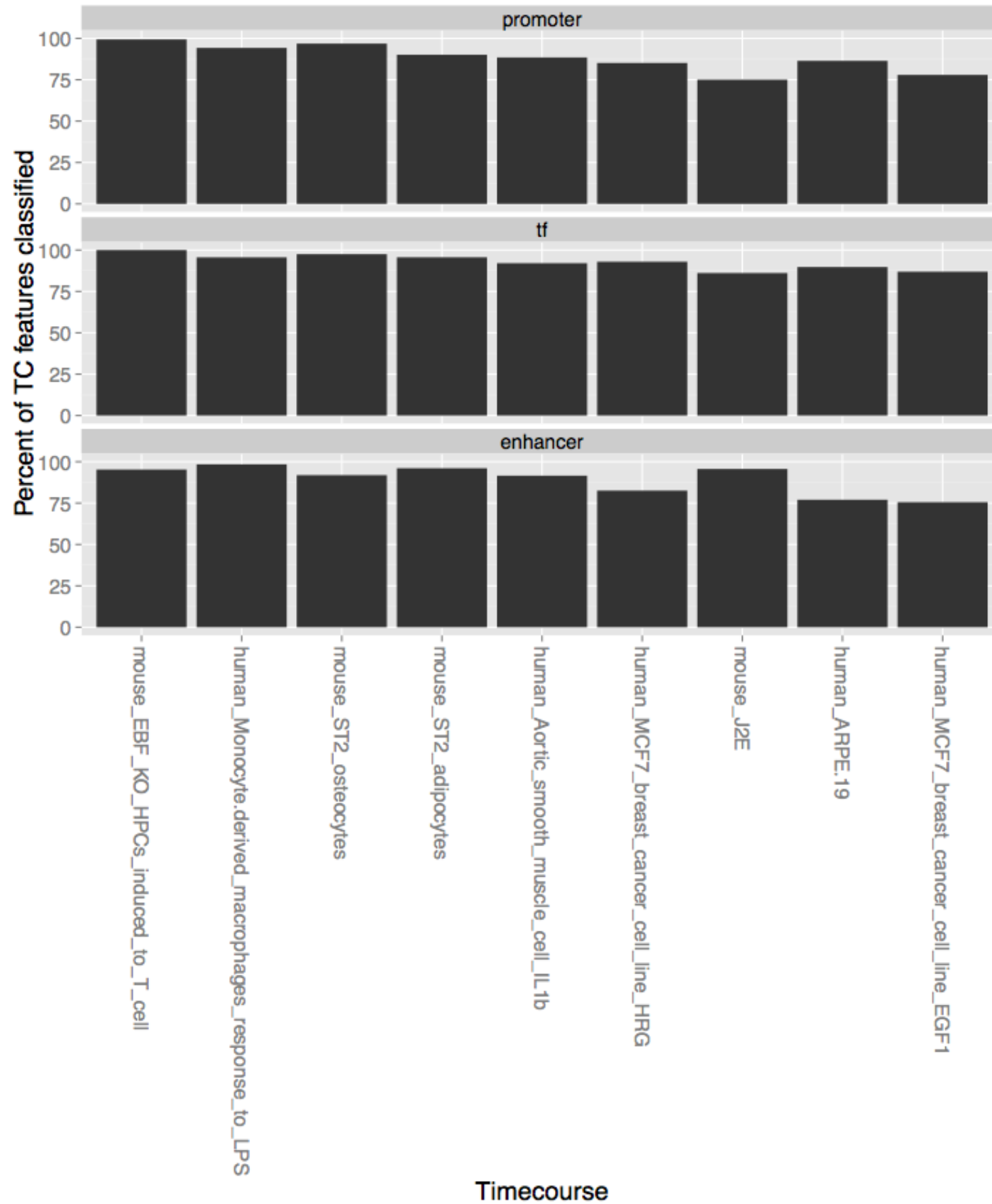
We find the same pattern for promoters and TFs



Sanity check

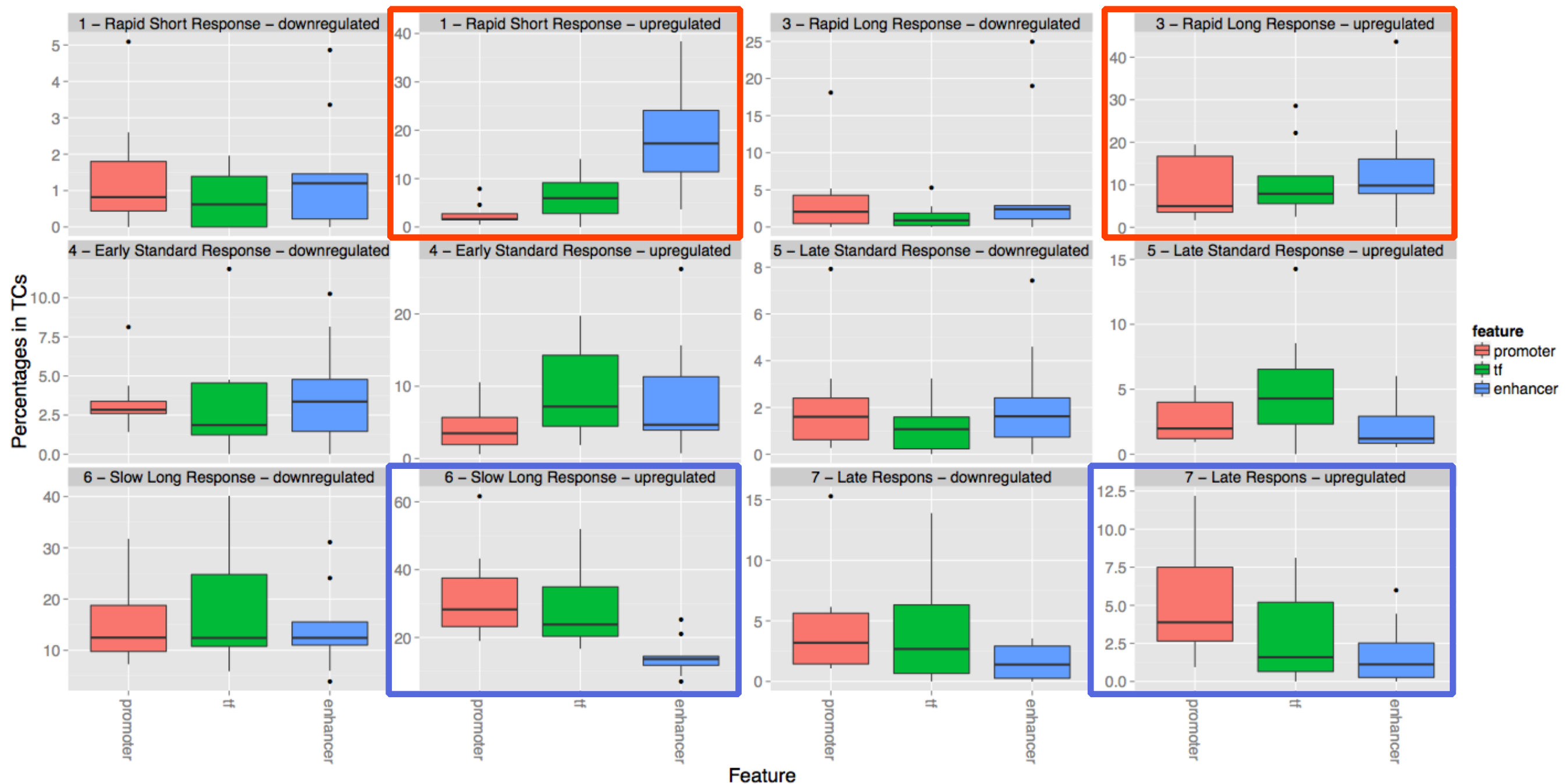
- For each time course and each feature make unsupervised clustering (k-means, $k=16$) on those dynamics NOT classified by my rules.
- $26 * 16$ clusters => I will not show them here.
 - I am working on doing some meta-clustering on these to enable easy visualisation.

Percent classified



Average percent classified	
Promoters	88.18
TFs	92.95
Enhancers	89.33

Comparison percent of features classified into each class



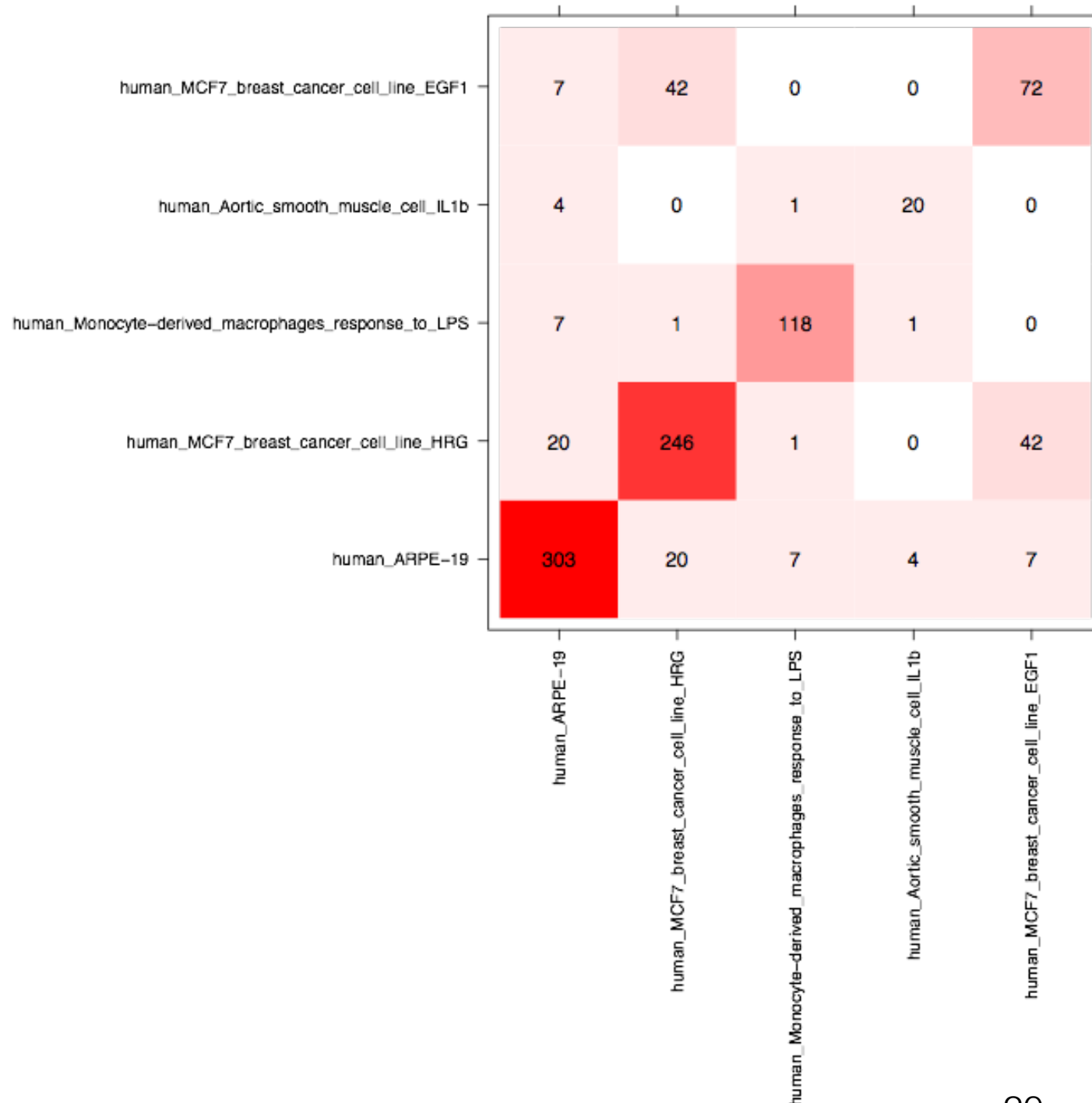
The combined data set

- For human and mouse all time-courses were combined.
- E.g. a feature might in this data-set be represented in multiple classes
- This dataset is used for the rest of the analysis presented here
- If nothing else is stated the analysis presented in the following is for the human time courses

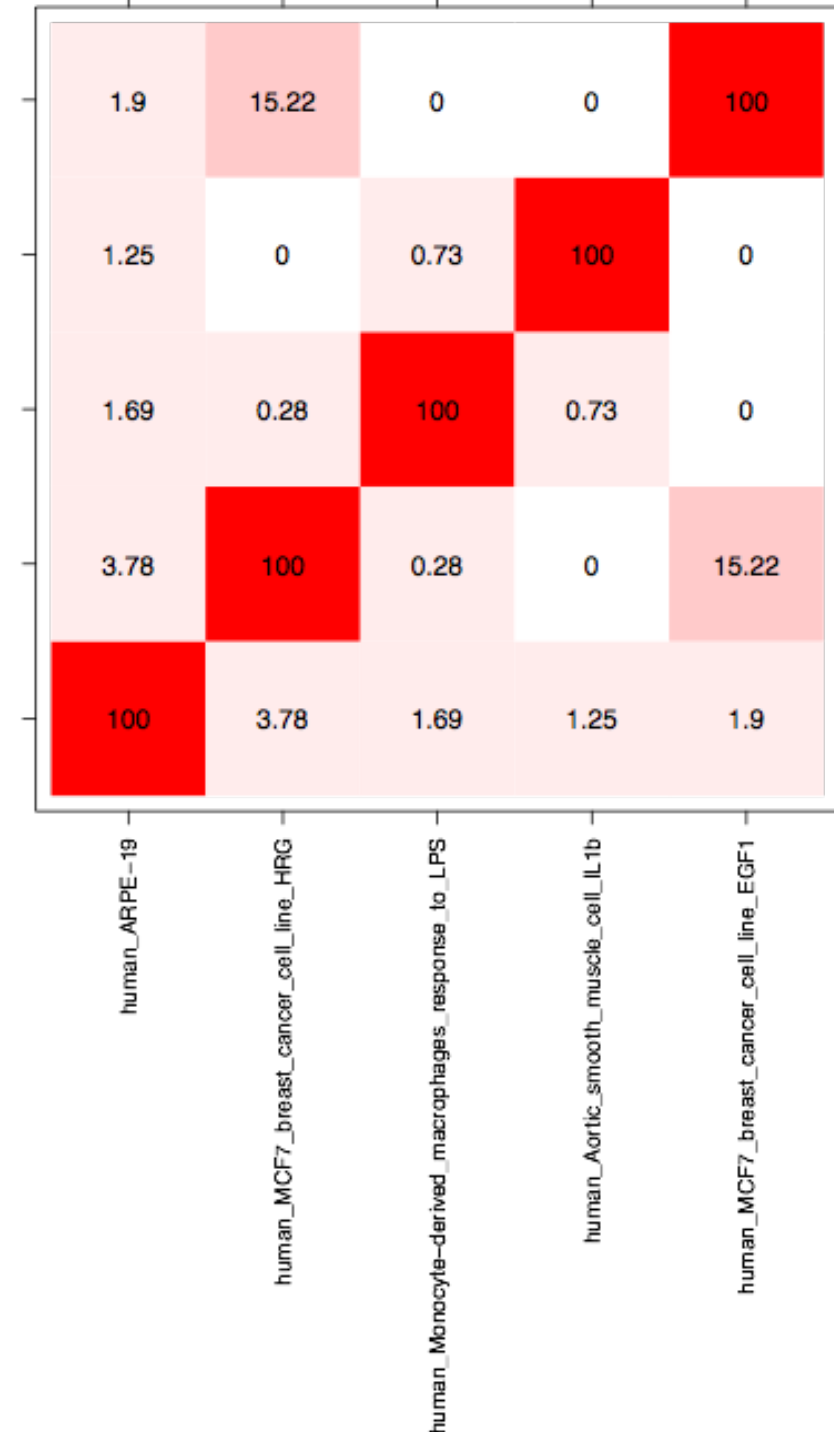
Overlap between classes

Human enhancers: Rapid Short Response - Upregulated

Number of enhancers



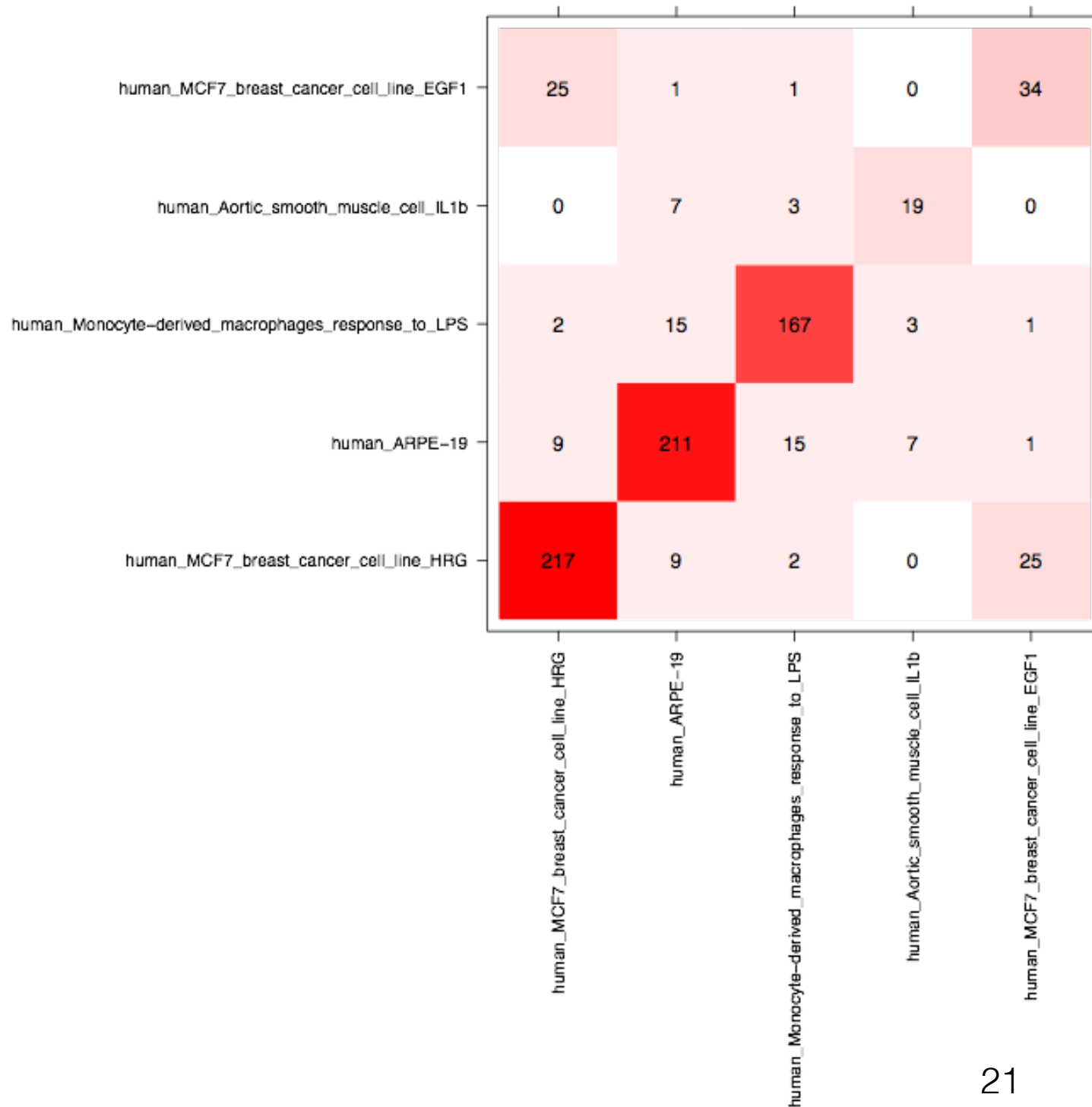
Percent of enhancers



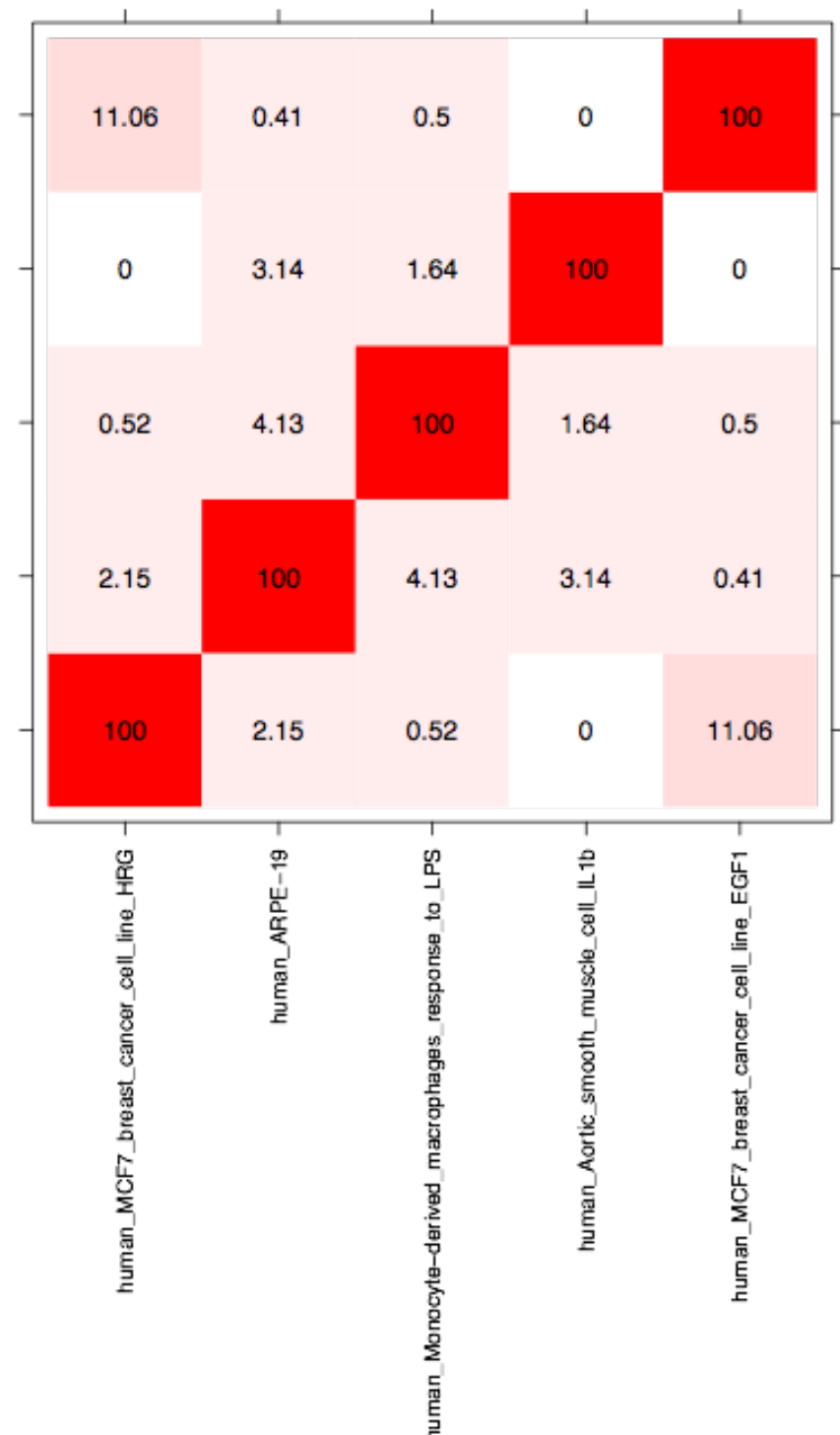
Overlap between classes

Human enhancers: Rapid Long Response - Upregulated

Number of enhancers

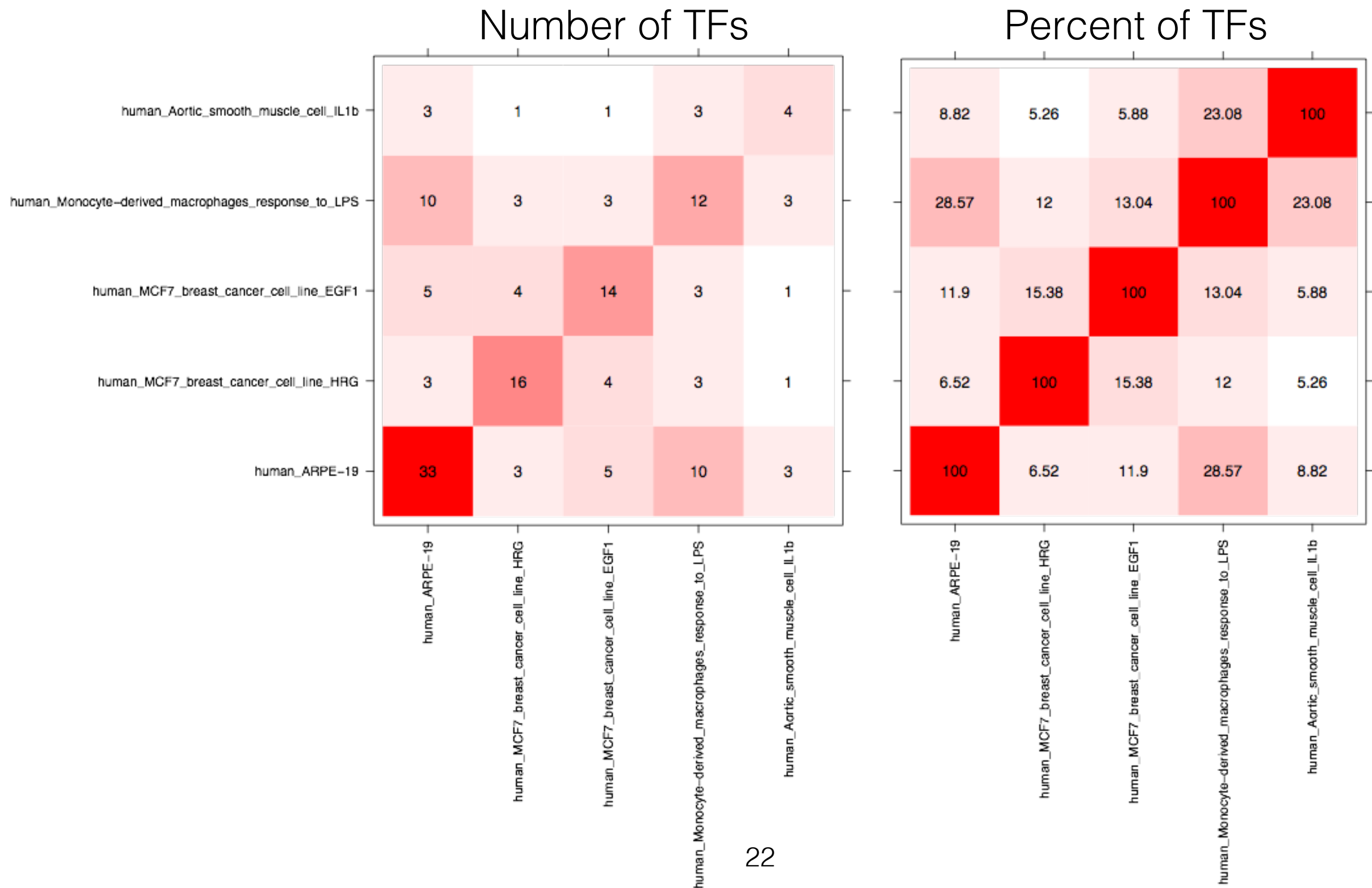


Percent of enhancers



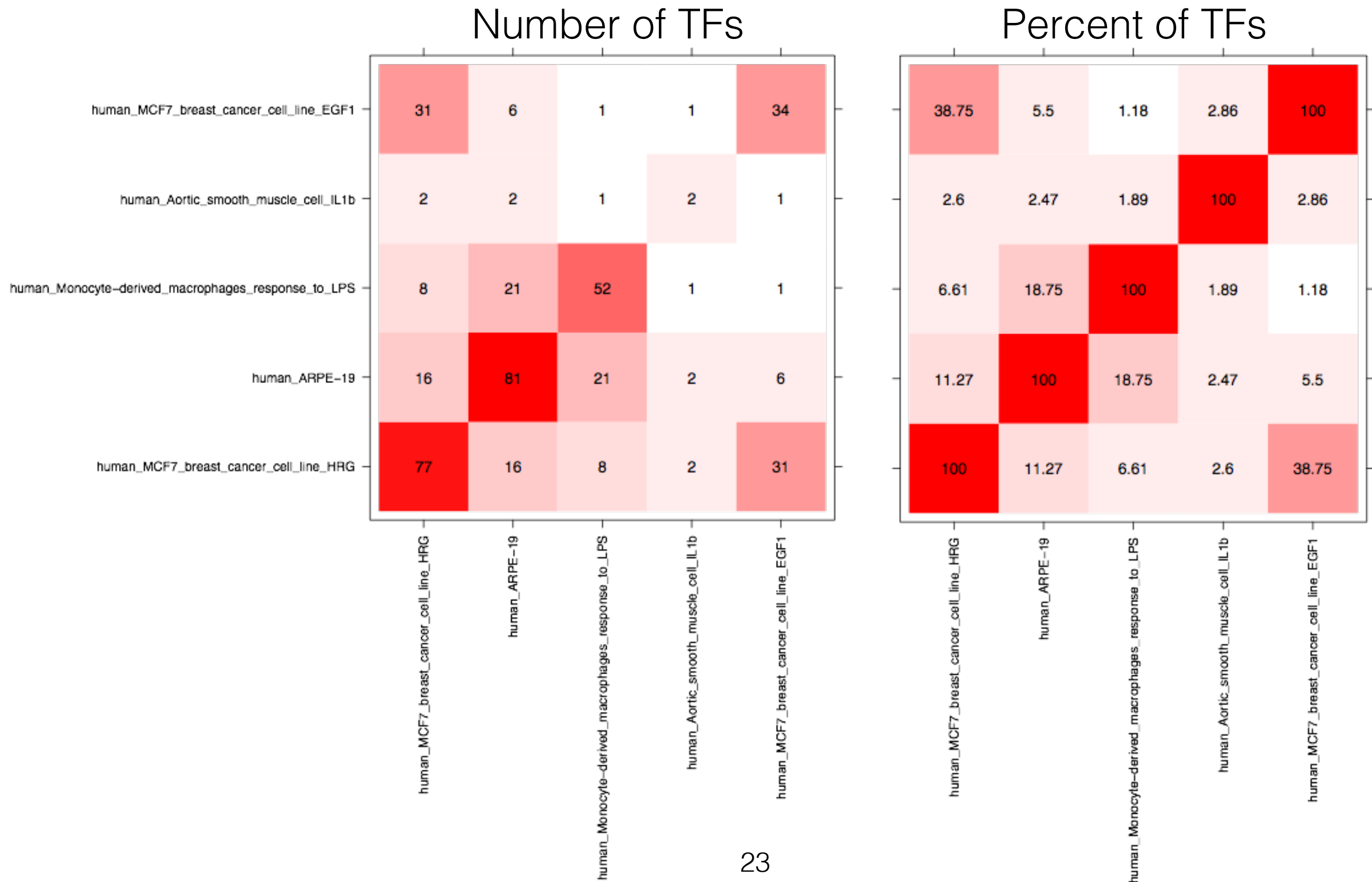
Overlap between classes

Human TFs: Rapid Short Response - Upregulated



Overlap between classes

Human TFs: Rapid Long Response - Upregulated



Overlap between classes

Human: Number of TCs enhancers are found in (out of 5)

	1	2	3	4
Rapid short response - upregulated	616	61	7	-
Rapid long response - upregulated	536	51	2	1
Rapid long response - downregulated	70	5	-	-

Within 20 kb:
KDM6B
LSMD1

Human: Number of TCs TFs are found in (out of 5)

	1	2	3	4	5
Rapid short response - upregulated	42	8	3	1	1
Rapid long response - upregulated	117	44	11	1	-
Rapid long response - downregulated	30	1	-	-	-

p1@FOS

p2@FOS

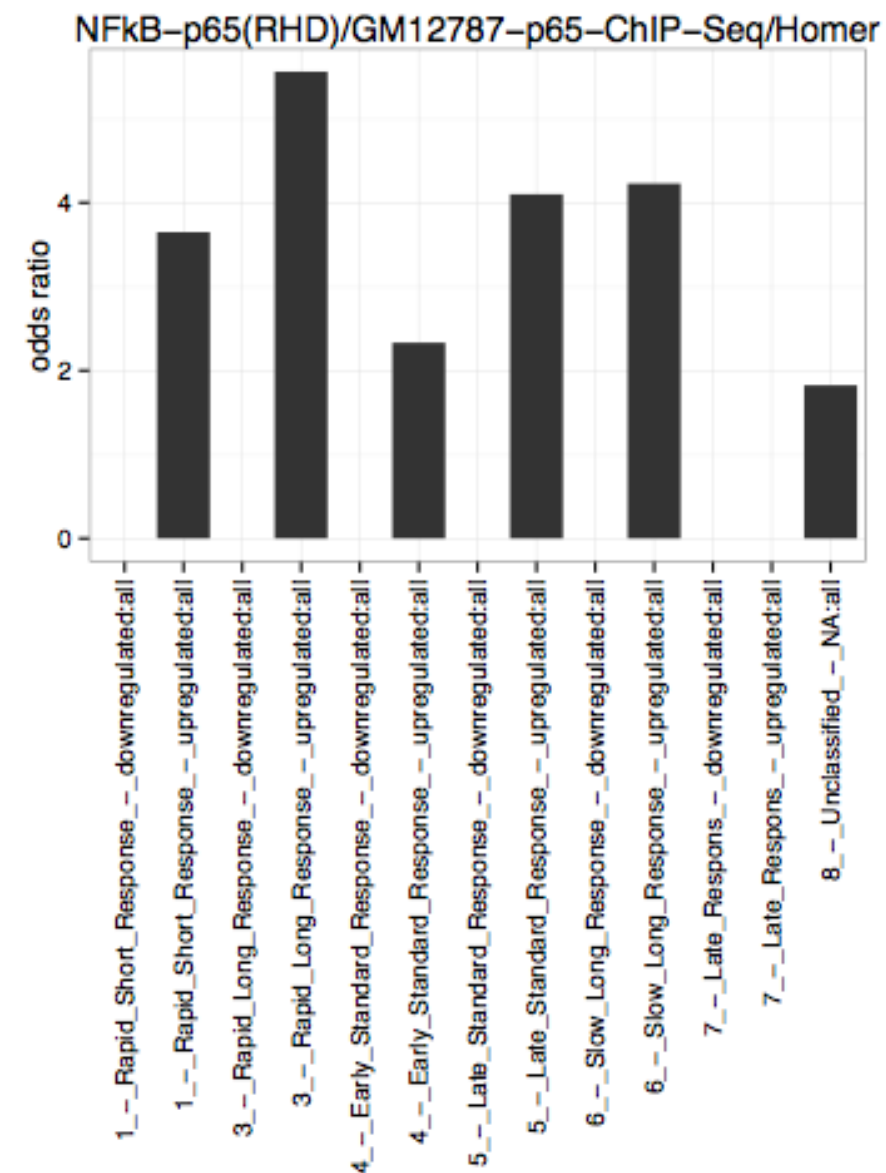
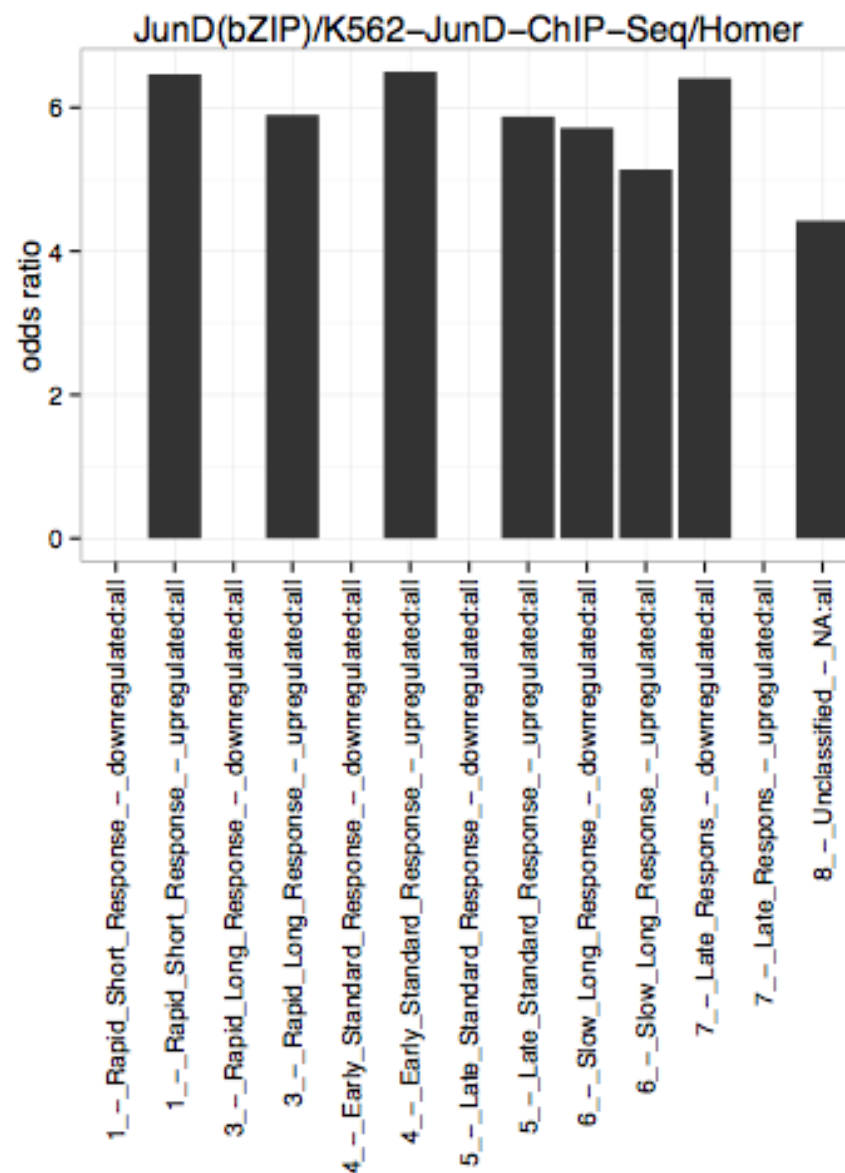
p1@FOSB

Motif analysis

- The motif analysis was done with Homer2 on known motifs
- The motif analysis was done for the combined dataset - meaning the motifs found are not time course specific.
- Only significant results are shown (no bar = motif not significant)

Motif analysis

All downregulated classes

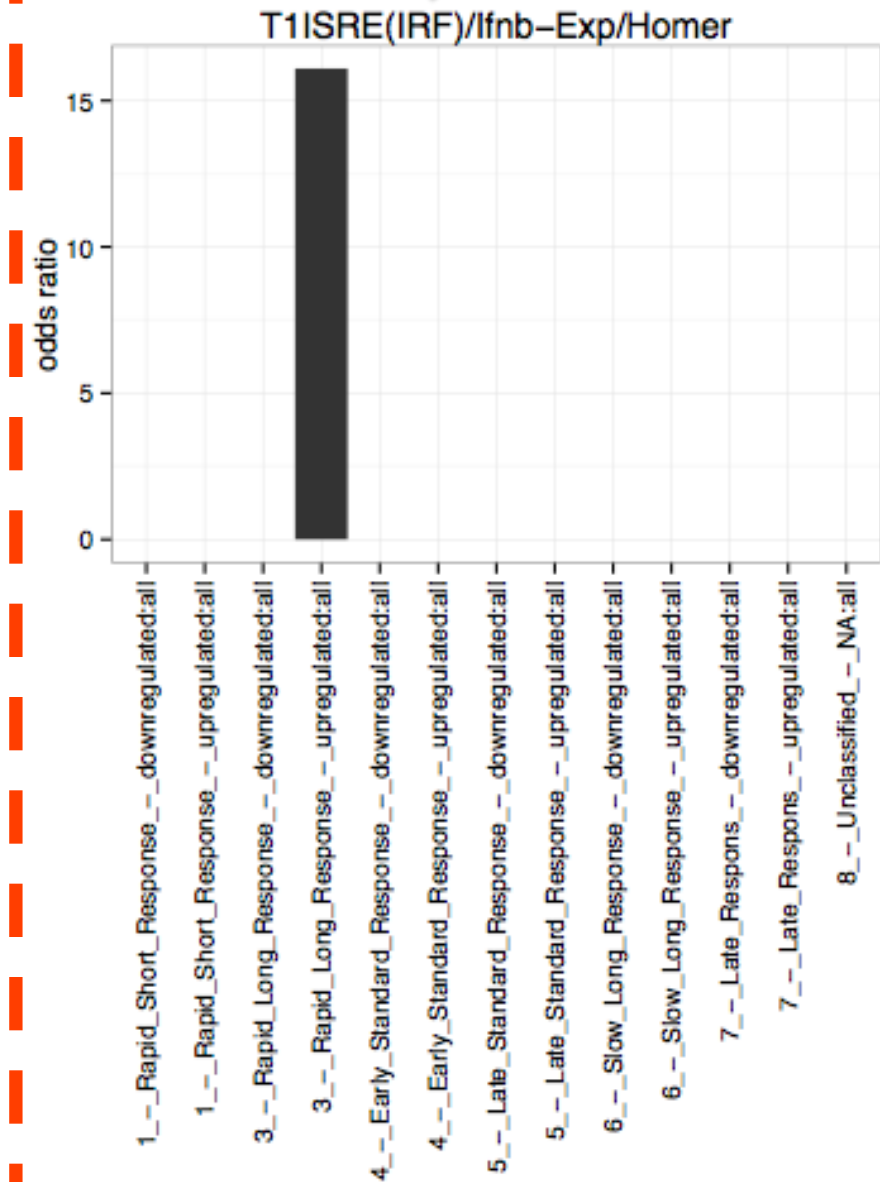
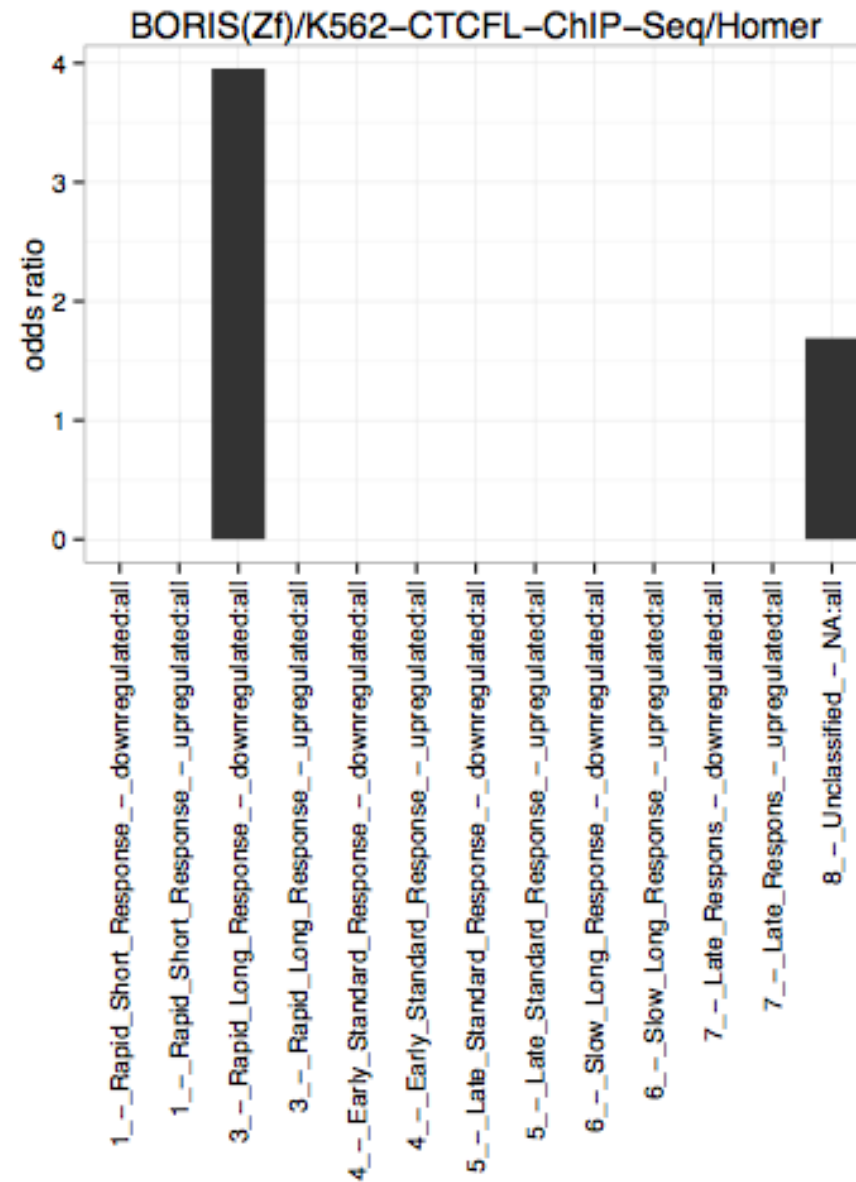
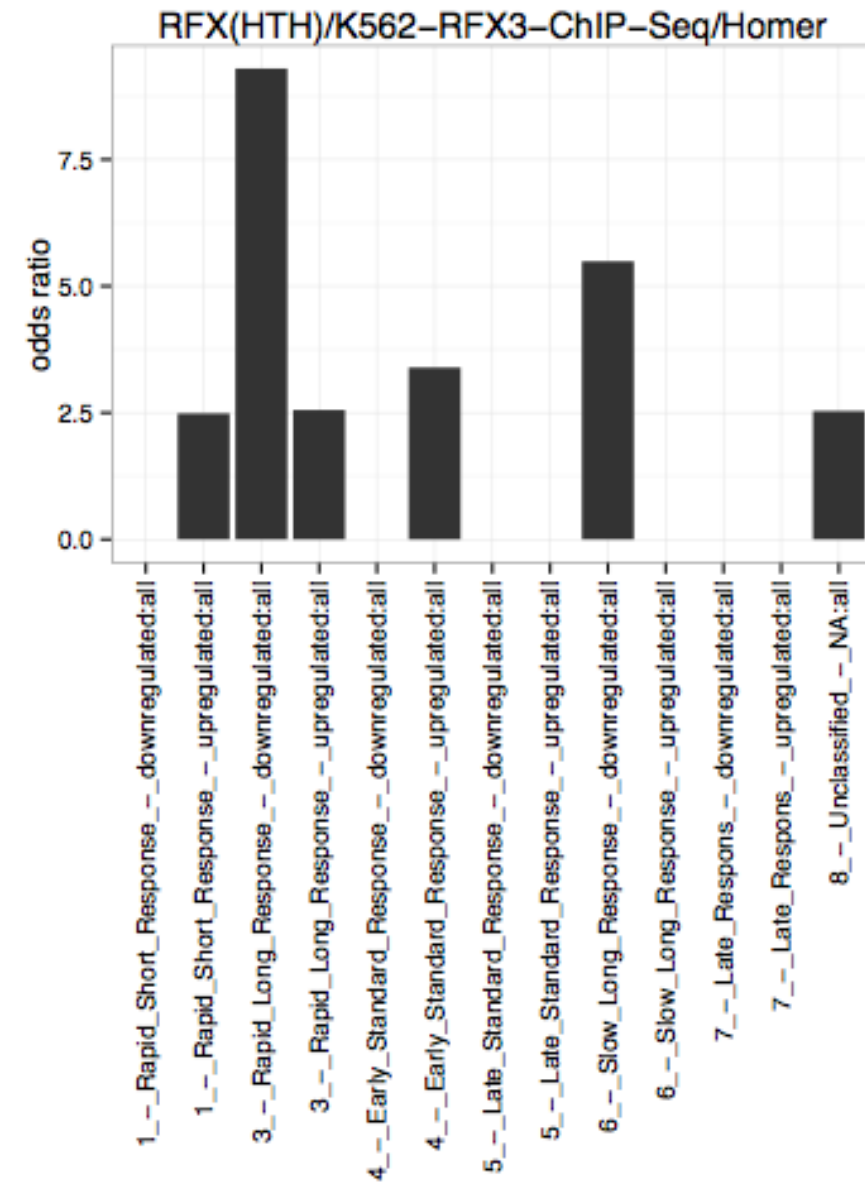


The downregulated classes are not enriched for JunD and NFkB
(But the upregulated classes are)

Motif analysis

Rapid long response

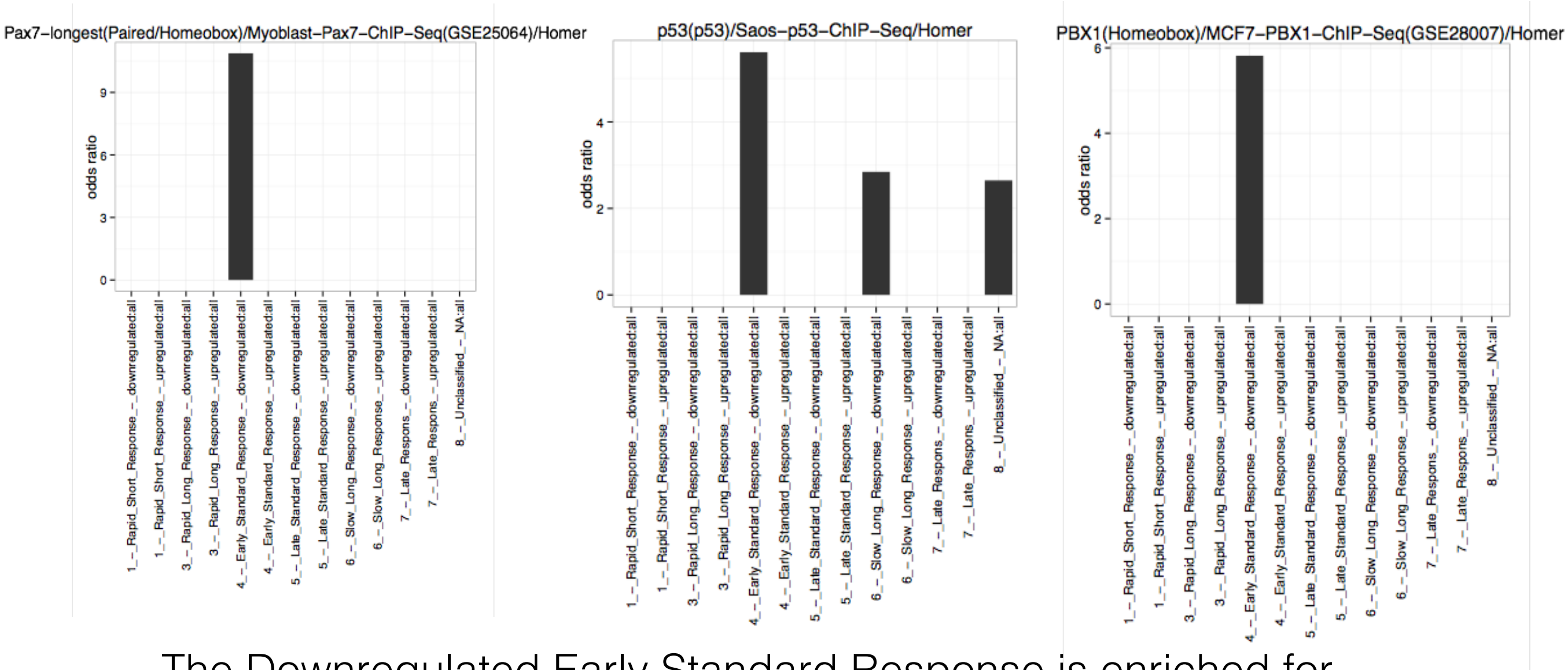
Interferon regulatory factor family



The upregulated rapid long response is enriched for RFX and BORIS while the downregulated is enriched for T1ISRE

Motif analysis

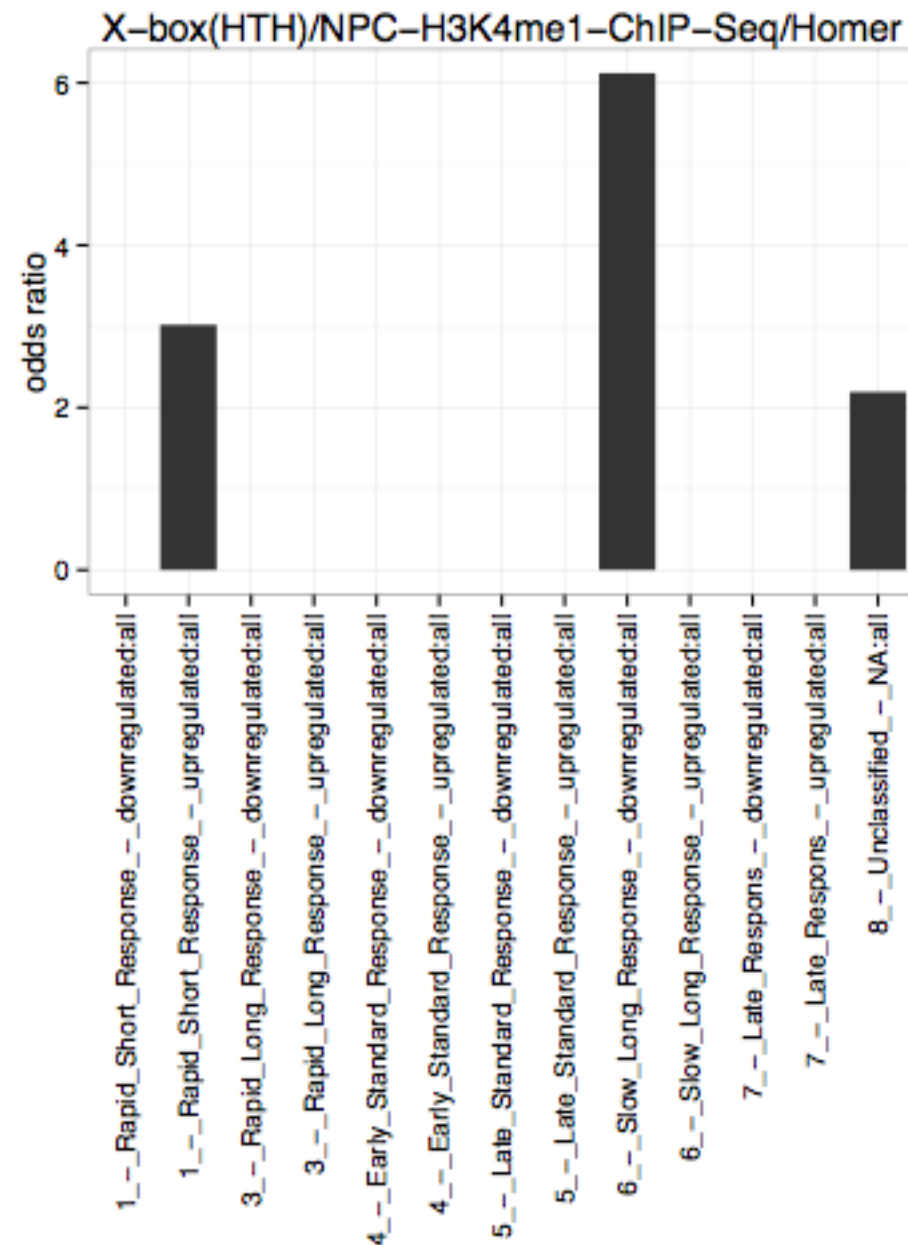
Downregulated Early Standard Response



The Downregulated Early Standard Response is enriched for pax7, p53 and PBX1

Motif analysis

X-box



The X-box motif is enriched in the rapid short upregulated and afterwards in the log slow downregulated - first activation then inactivation?

GO-terms of promoters in the vicinity of enhancers in classes

- For each class the promoters within 20 kb of enhancers were extracted
- Only GO-terms from level 5 of the GO-tree (where level 2 consists of “Cellular component”, “Biological process” and “Molecular function”) were used
- Only “Biological Process” GO-terms were used

GO-term analysis

Number of classes containing the a GO-terms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of GO-terms	260	124	61	33	29	23	15	15	11	16

Class specific GO-terms



Common GO-terms



Note: There is a total of 13 classes

GO-term analysis

Common GO-terms

Number of times go-terms found	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of GO-terms	260	124	61	33	29	23	15	15	11	16



- GO_RNA_biosynthetic_process
- GO_RNA_metabolic_process
- GO_apoptotic_process
- GO_cell_surface_receptor_signaling_pathway
- GO_cellular_protein_modification_process
- GO_negative_regulation_of_macromolecule_metabolic_process
- GO_positive_regulation_of_macromolecule_biosynthetic_process
- GO_positive_regulation_of_nitrogen_compound_metabolic_process
- GO_regulation_of_RNA_metabolic_process
- GO_regulation_of_cellular_biosynthetic_process
- GO_regulation_of_cellular_macromolecule_biosynthetic_process
- GO_regulation_of_cellular_protein_metabolic_process
- GO_regulation_of_macromolecule_biosynthetic_process
- GO_regulation_of_nucleobase
- GO_regulation_of_protein_metabolic_process
- GO_transcription

GO-term analysis

Class specific GO-terms - top 10 (after q-value)

Number of classes containing the a GO-terms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of GO-terms	260	124	61	33	29	23	15	15	11	16



1 - Rapid Short Response - upregulated

GO skeletal muscle organ development

GO lysosomal transport

GO synaptic transmission

GO vacuolar transport

GO stem cell maintenance

GO transmission of nerve impulse

GO artery morphogenesis

GO positive regulation of autophagy

GO Notch signalling pathway

GO fusion of virus membrane with host plasma membrane

GO-term analysis

Class specific GO-terms - top 10 (after q-value)

Number of classes containing the a GO-terms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of GO-terms	260	124	61	33	29	23	15	15	11	16



3 - Rapid Long Response - upregulated

GO positive regulation of hydrolase activity

GO regulation of nitric oxide biosynthetic process

GO natural killer cell chemotaxis

GO modification-dependent macromolecule catabolic process

GO nucleoside phosphate biosynthetic process

GO regulation of granulocyte chemotaxis

GO regulation of organelle assembly

GO proteolysis involved in cellular protein catabolic process

GO proteasomal protein catabolic process

GO positive regulation of nitric oxide biosynthetic process

GO-term analysis

Class specific GO-terms - top 10 (after q-value)

Number of classes containing the a GO-terms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of GO-terms	260	124	61	33	29	23	15	15	11	16



3 - Rapid Long Response - downregulated

GO branching involved in prostate gland morphogenesis

GO prostate gland morphogenesis

GO prostate gland development

GO cellular response to steroid hormone stimulus

GO xenobiotic metabolic process

GO prostate glandular acinus development

GO negative regulation of cell cycle process

GO regulation of cell cycle arrest

GO cellular response to ketone

Future Plans

- Make non-hierarchical classifier - meaning each response dynamics can be classified into several classes
- Meta-clustering of those dynamics that are not classified by my algorithm (sanity check)
- Motif analysis on individual TCs
- Overlap with the IER promoters/enhancers that Erik and Robin have identified
- Look into how promoters close to each class of enhancer responds
- Analyse the relative distance between enhancer and promoter groups using GenometriCorr (Favorov et al., PLoS Comput Biol. 2012)

Acknowledgement

- Robin Andersson
- Albin Sandelin