Interpreting Hi-C maps

Epigenomics Data Analysis
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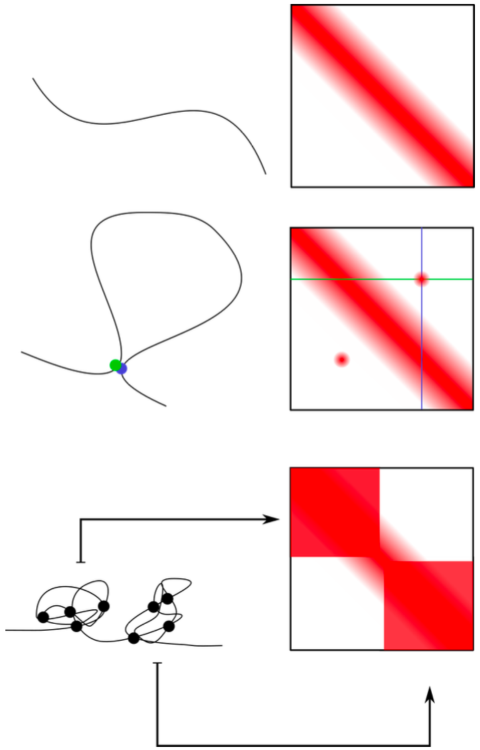
Physalia 2026

Physalia
Courses

Hi-C experimental workflow

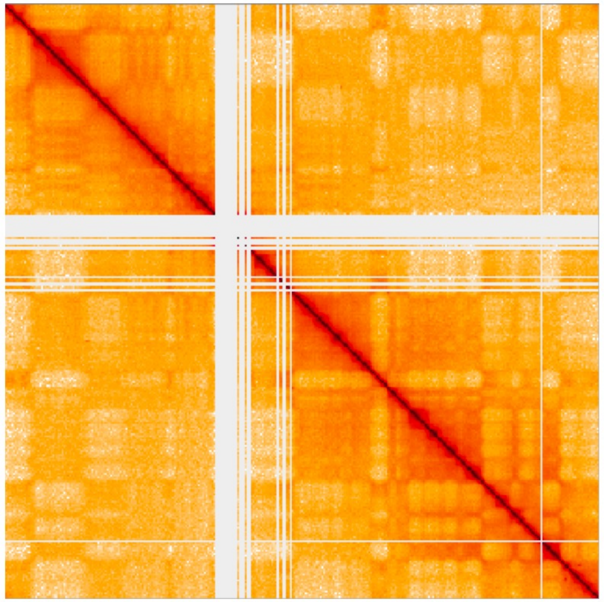


- Diagonal gradient due to polymer behavior
- Various patterns correspond to 3D structures

Chromatin compartments

Active and inactive chromatin is usually classified into A/B compartments

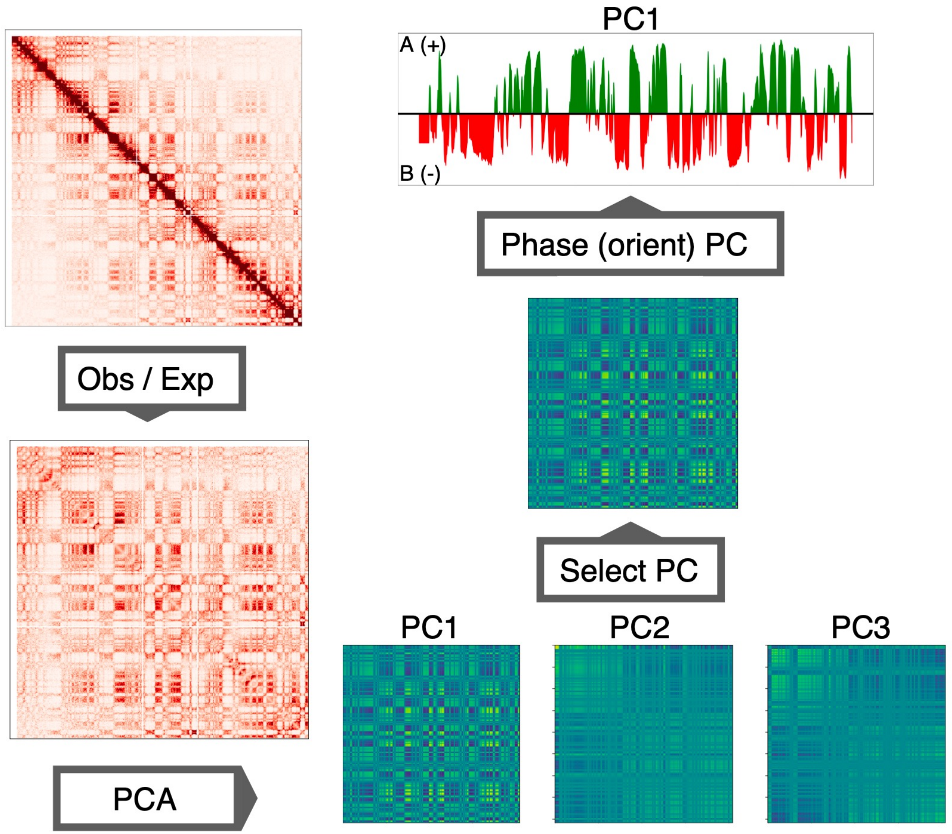
In Hi-C those compartments appear as a plaid-like pattern.



Dataset 4DNESYTUBW2E from Oksuz, Yang et al., bioRxiv 2020.

Chromatin compartments

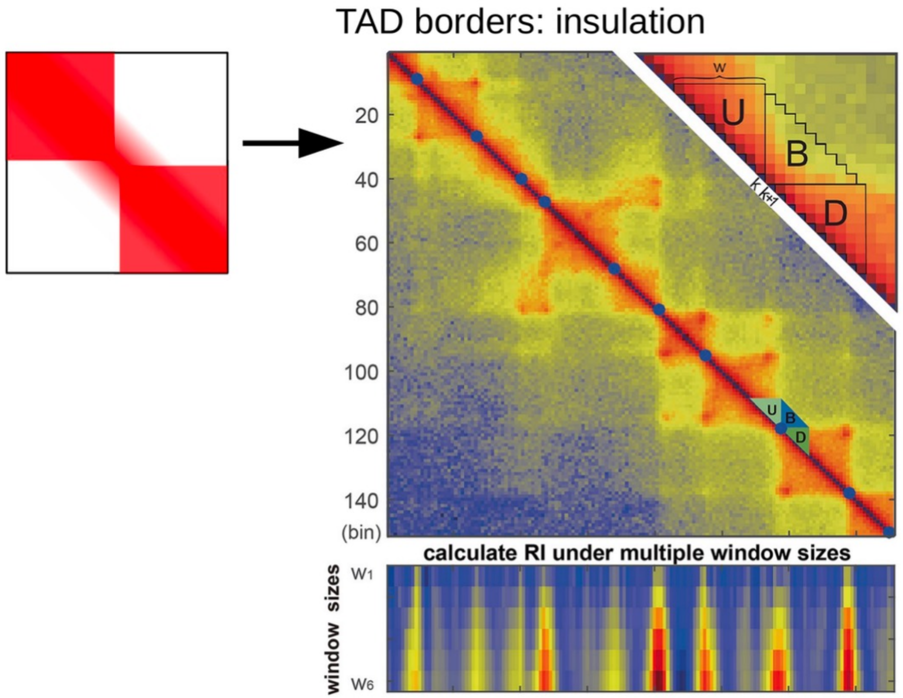
- Most common method to identify compartments: PCA on the Hi-C matrix
- Eigenvectors explaining the most variance will contain compartments.
- Must be validated with an external correlated signal (e.g. GC%)



Chromatin domain insulation

Insulation: Contact depletion between domains

Insulation can be quantified with a numeric score.

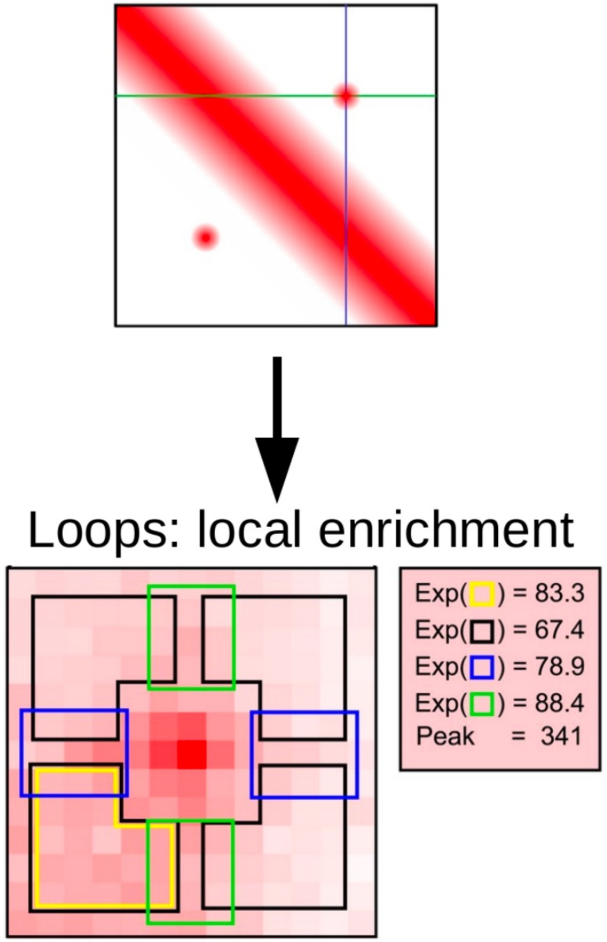


Chen et al., 2018

Chromatin features

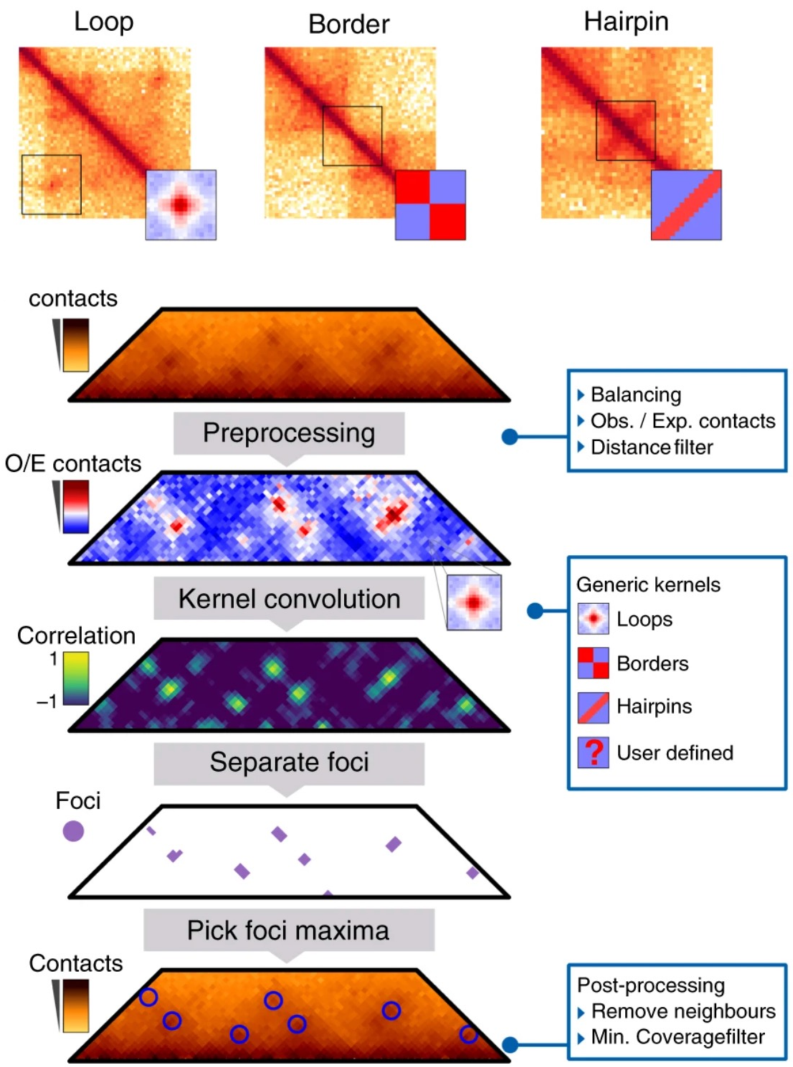
Often we want to automatically find *where* changes are happening in the genome, such as:

- Chromatin loops
- Domains (CID, TADs, …)
- General contact intensity changes



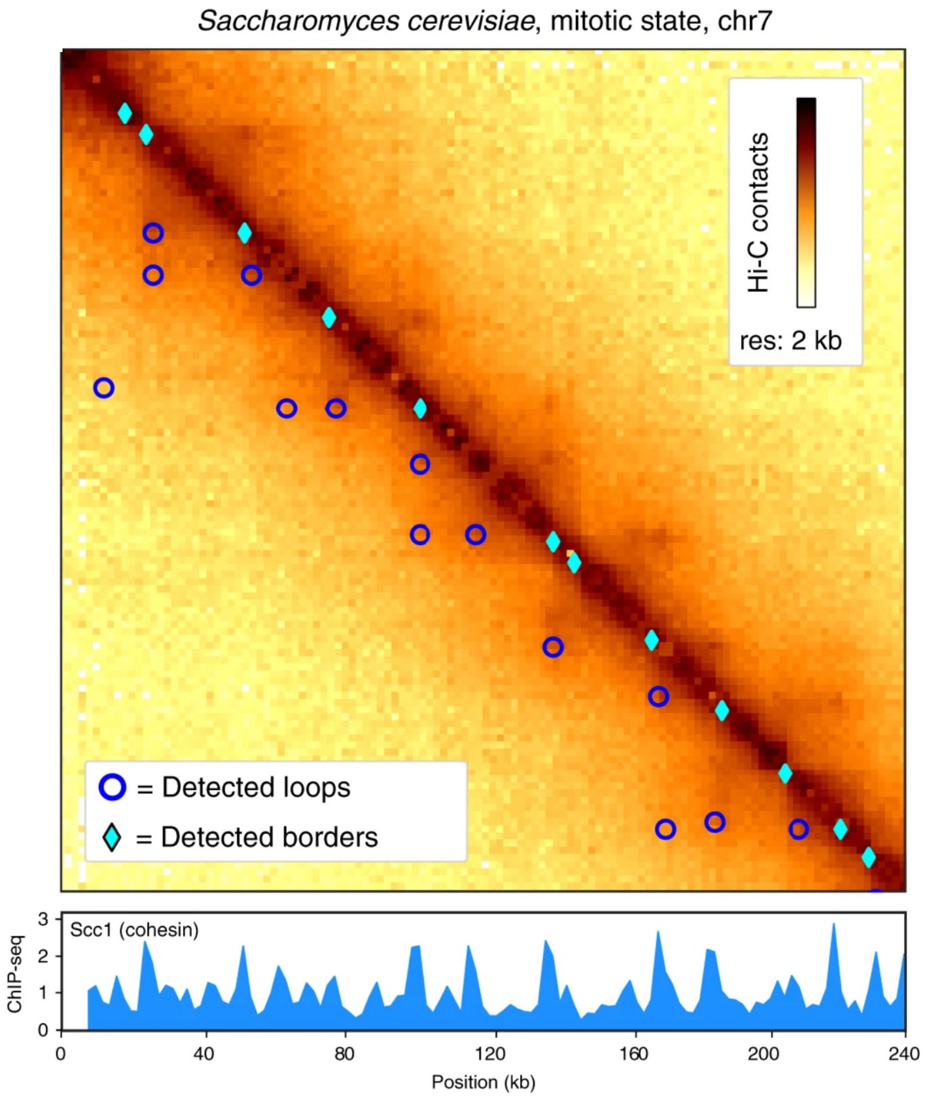
Adapted from Rao et al., 2014"

Chromosight



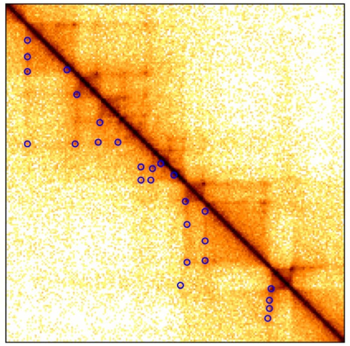
https://github.com/koszullab/chromosight

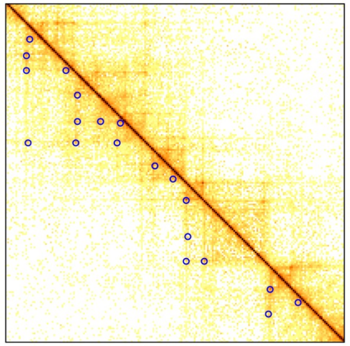
Chromosight

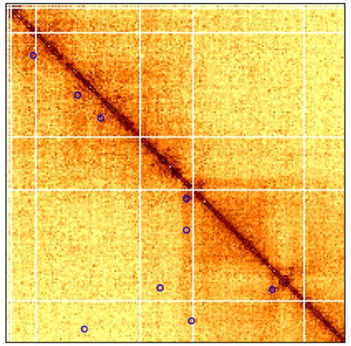


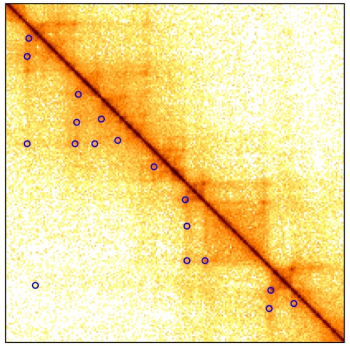
https://github.com/koszullab/chromosight

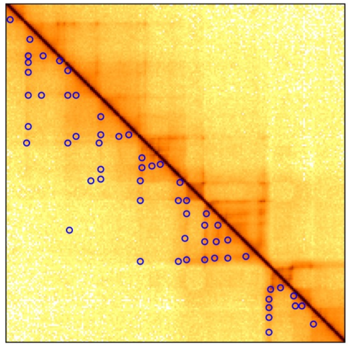
Chromosight

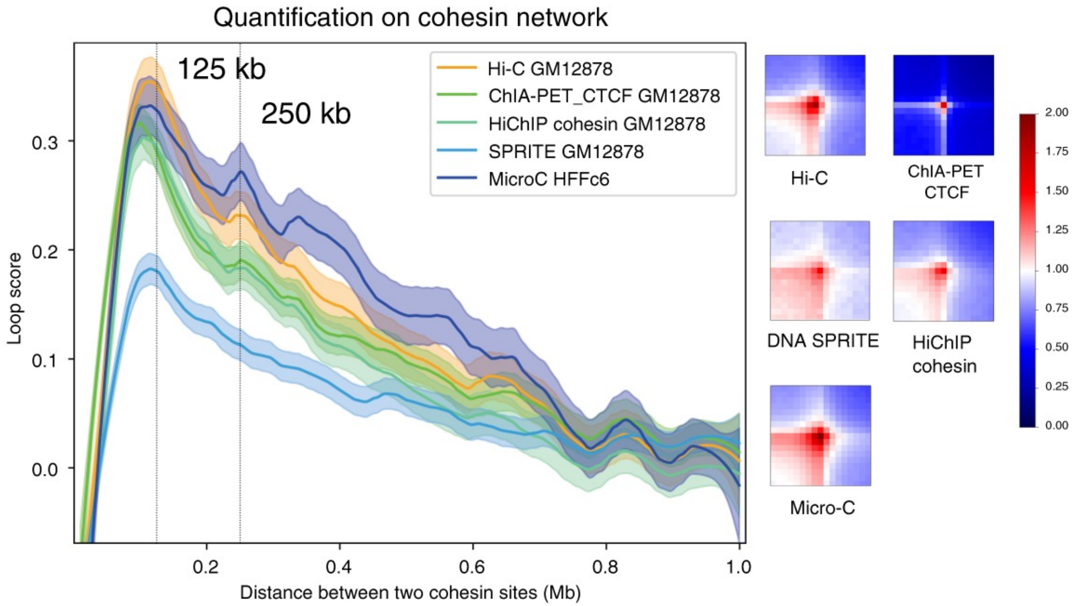

Hi-C, Nc ~250 million
--pattern loops_small


In situ ChIA-PET CTCF, Nc ~ 136 million
--perc-zero 100


DNA SPRITE, Nc ~ 166 million
default


HiChIP cohesin, Nc ~ 132 million
--perc-zero 100


Micro-C, Nc ~ 3,2 billion
--pattern loops_small


Quantification on cohesin network

https://github.com/koszullab/chromosight