



BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY

Tiruchirappalli- 620 024

Tamil Nadu, India

Programme: M.Sc. Biochemistry

Course Title : Chromatin and Epigenetics

Course Code : BC205DCE

Unit-4

Epigenetic Control of Chromatin

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Professor

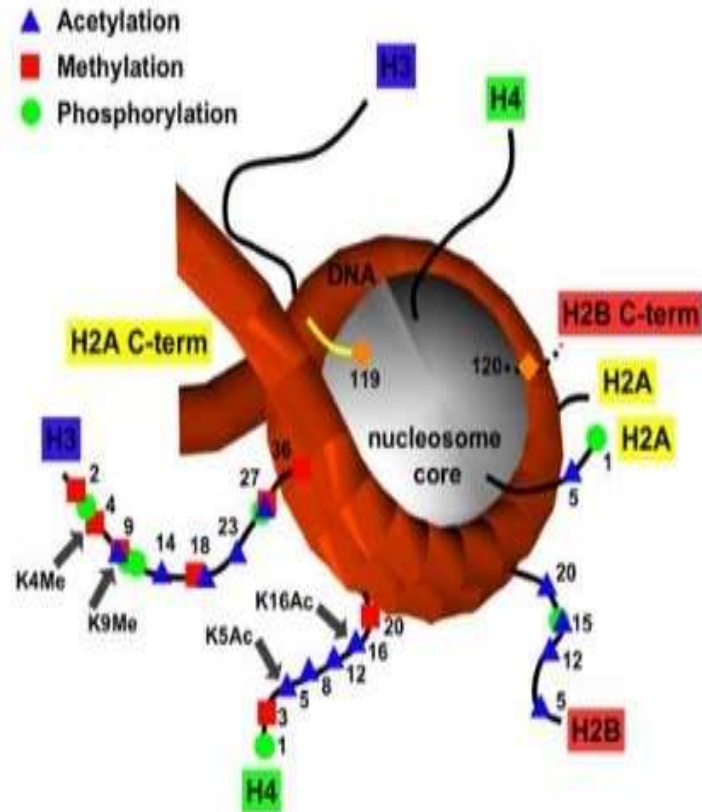
Department of Biochemistry

Unit-4 Overview

- Locus specific control
- NuRD, SIN3A, methyl transferase and kinase complexes
- Coordination among chromatin modifying complexes
- Epigenetic control of cell specific gene expression
- Mitotic cell cycle
- Gene imprinting
- Cellular differentiation
- Reversibility of epigenetic modifications
- Reprogramming epigenome by somatic cell nuclear transfer, cell fusion and by cell extracts

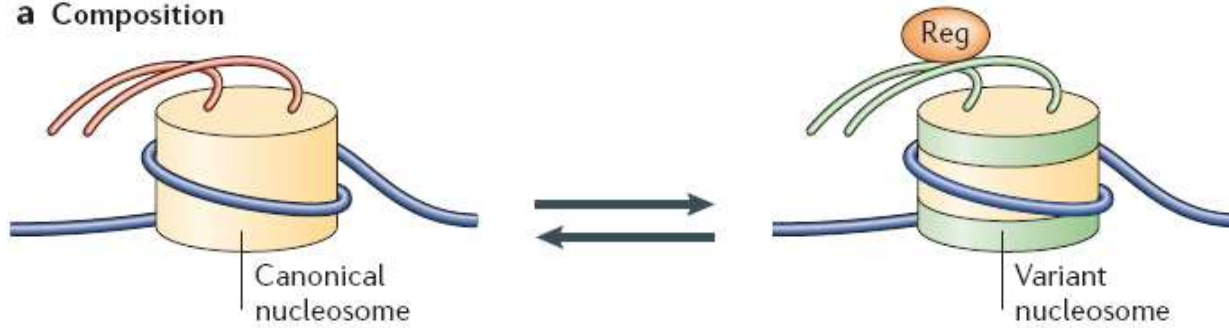
Chromatin remodelling and Transcription

Transcription regulation – chromatin remodeling



Nucleosome

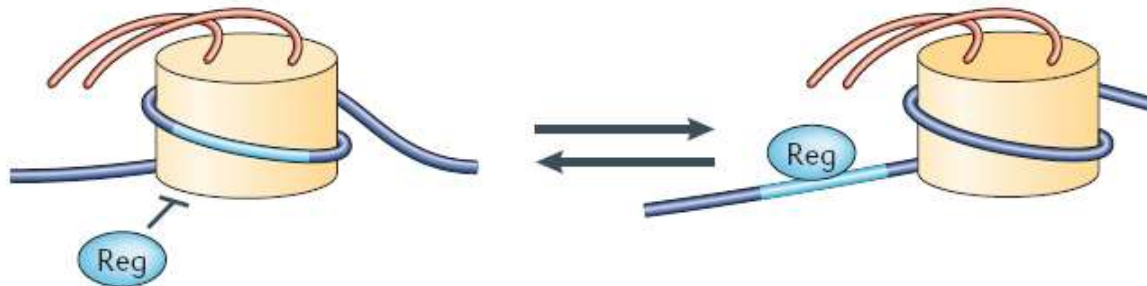
a Composition



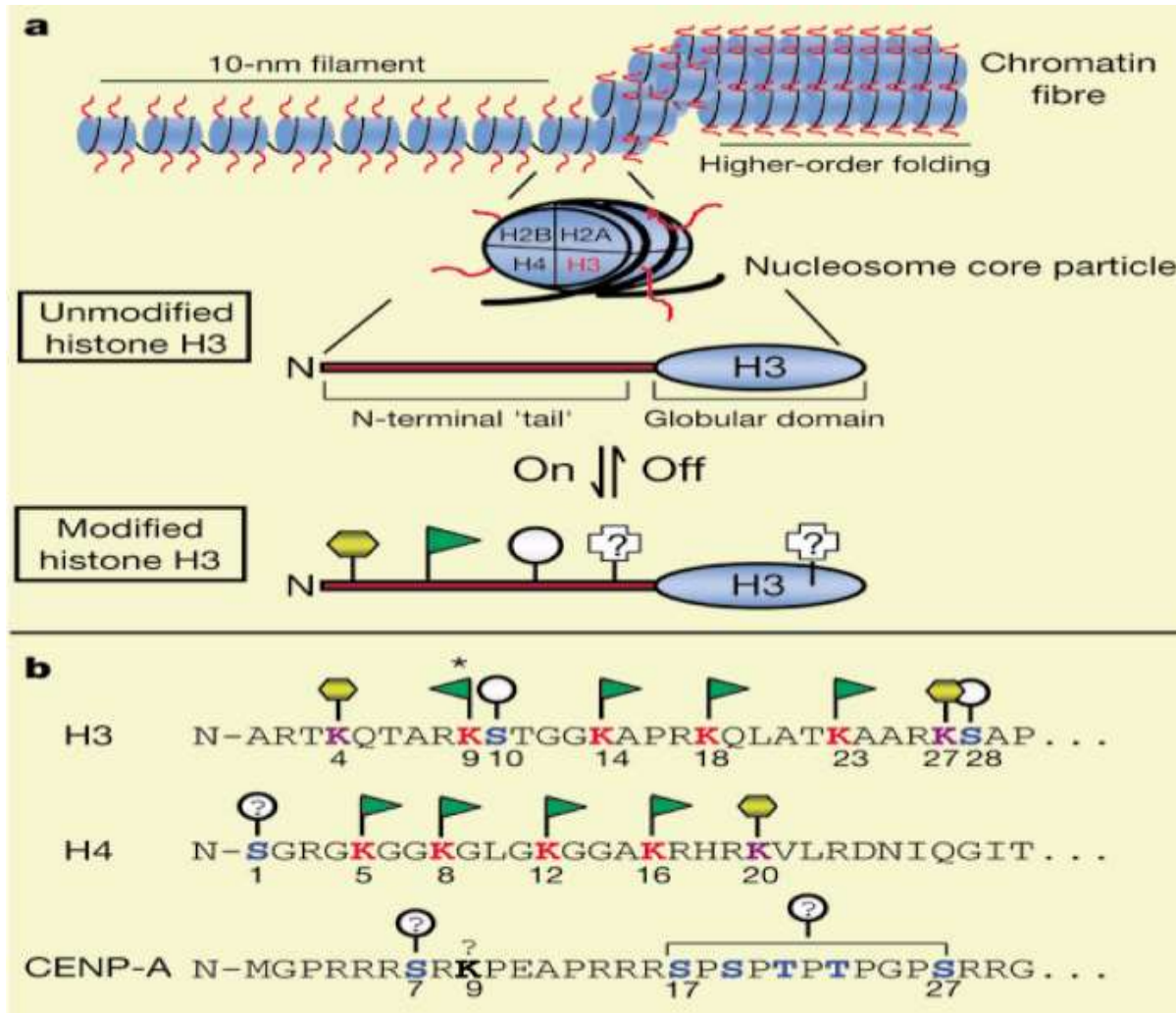
b Modification



c Positioning

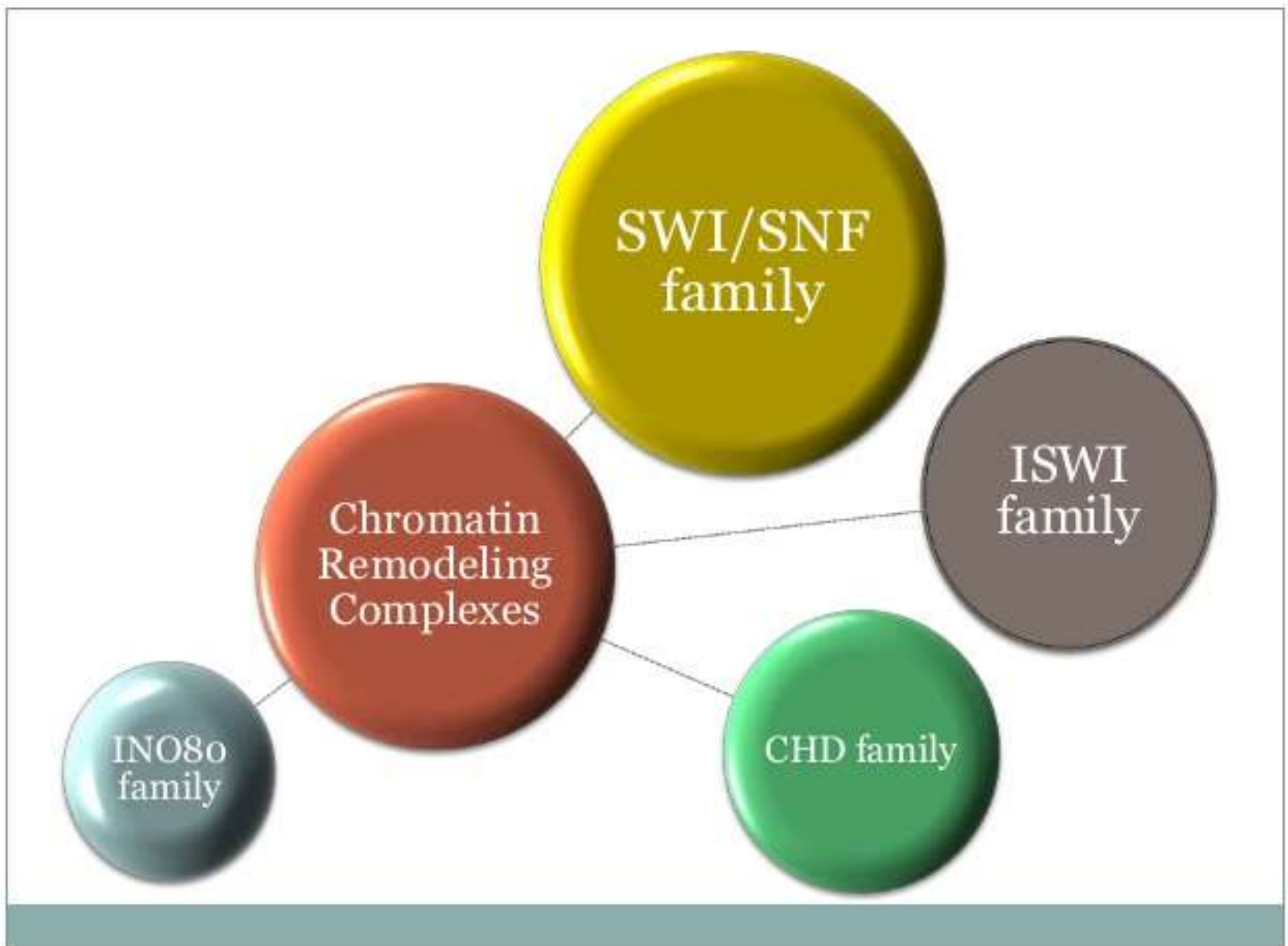


Histone



2. ATP dependent chromatin remodeling

- ATP dependent chromatin remodeling complexes regulate gene expression by either **moving, ejecting or restructuring** nucleosomes.
- These protein complexes have a common **ATPase domain** and energy from the hydrolysis of ATP allows these remodeling complexes to reposition (slide, twist or loop) nucleosomes along the DNA, expel histones away from DNA or facilitate exchange of histone variants thus creating nucleosome free regions of DNA for gene activation.



SWI/SNF Family Remodelers

- The SWI/SNF (switching defective/sucrose nonfermenting) family remodelers were initially purified from *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and are composed of 8 to 14 subunits.
- SWI/SNF remodelers are highly conserved across different species, including *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Drosophila melanogaster* and *Homo sapiens*.
- This family has many activities, and it **slides and ejects nucleosomes** at many loci and for diverse processes but lacks roles in chromatin assembly.

ISWI Family Remodelers

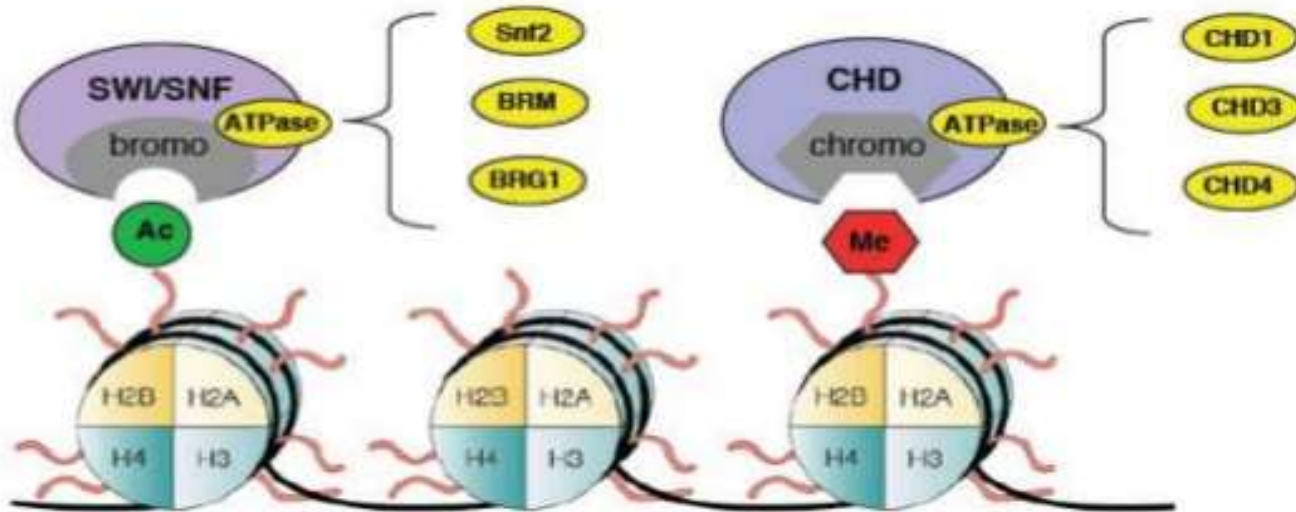
- The ISWI (imitation switch) family remodelers contain 2 to 4 subunits.
- Most eukaryotes build multiple ISWI family complexes using one or two different catalytic subunits, with specialized attendant proteins.
- Specialized attendant proteins impart many domains, including DNA-binding histone fold motifs, plant homeodomain (PHD), bromodomains, and additional DNA-binding motifs.

ATP-dependent chromatin remodeling complexes

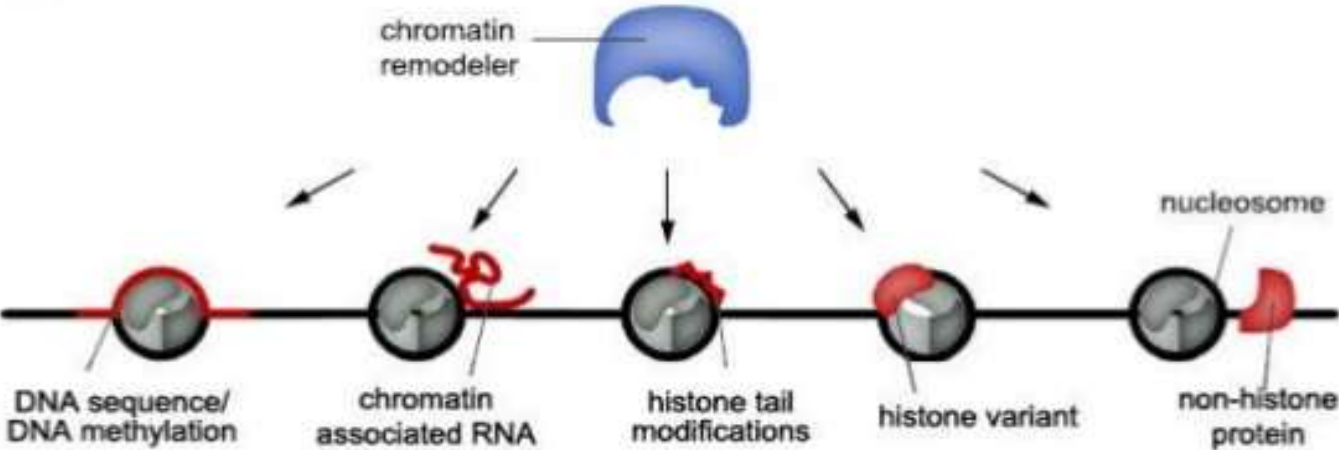


main families:

- SWI/SNF: enzyme contains bromo-domain that binds to acetylated histone
- CHD: enzyme contains chromo-domain that binds to methylated histone



Target location signals and translocation reaction scheme for chromatin remodelers.



Mechanisms of Chromatin Remodeling



One

- Nucleosome Sliding

Two

- eject histone octamers

Three

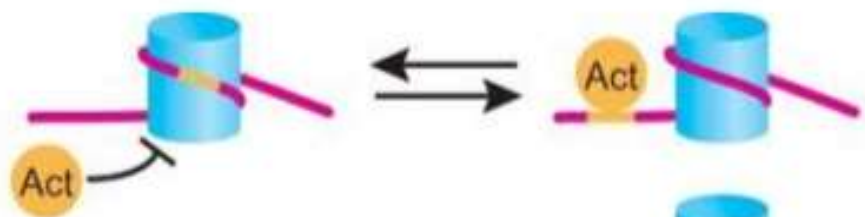
- Remove H2A-H2B dimers

Four

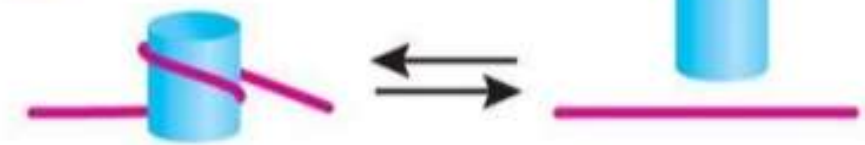
- replace dimers

Mechanisms of Chromatin Remodeling

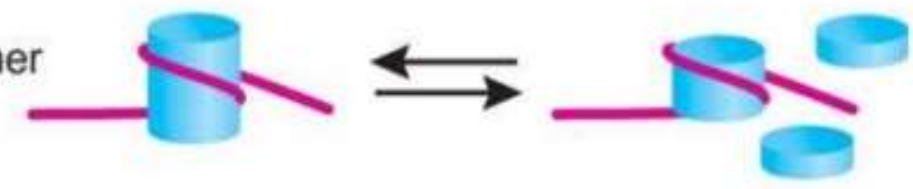
Sliding



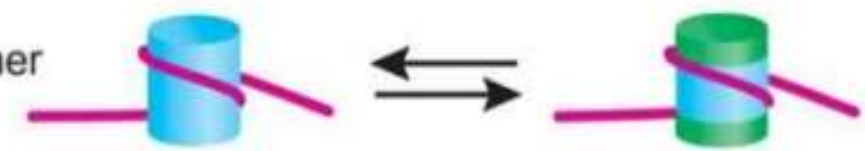
Ejection



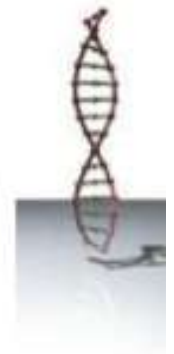
H2A-H2B dimer ejection



H2A-H2B dimer replacement

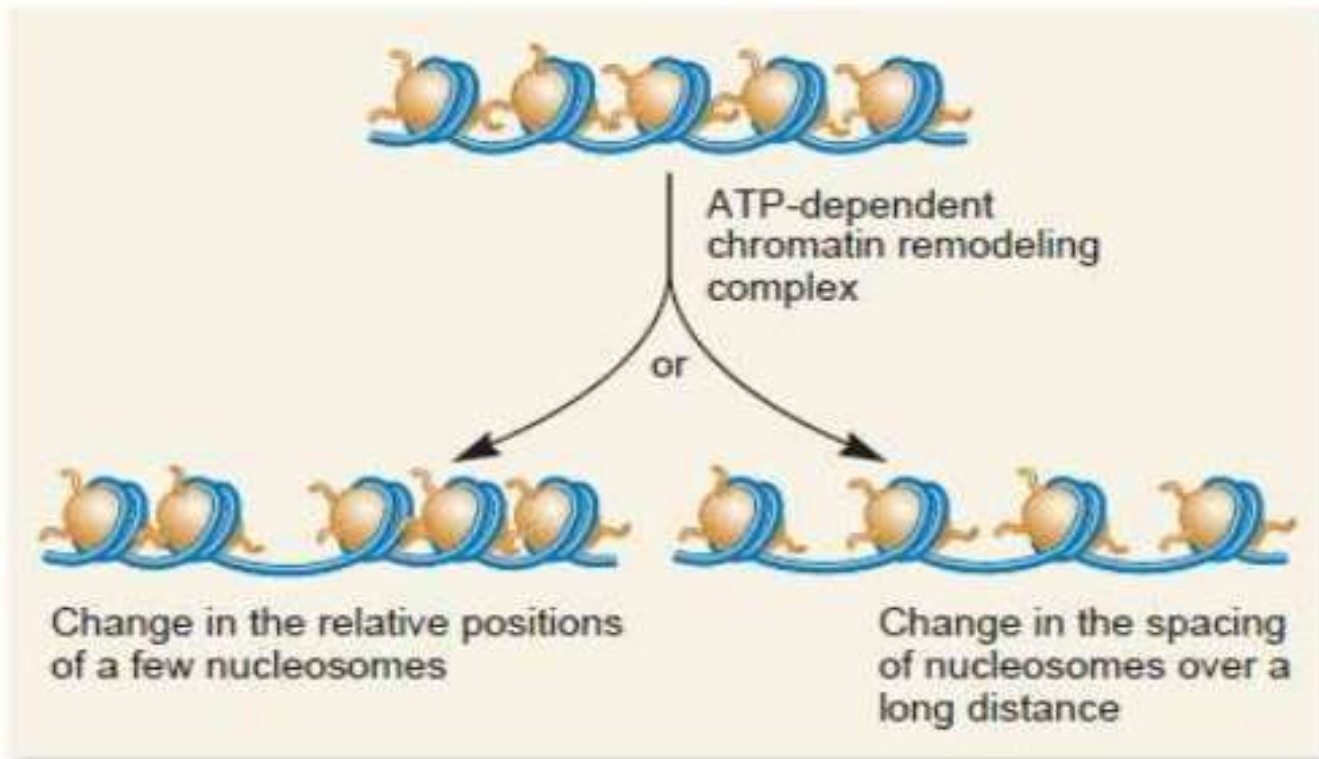
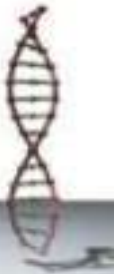


H2A variant-H2B



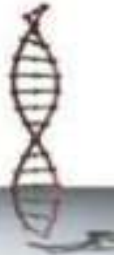
ATP-dependent chromatin remodeling.

(a) change the locations of nucleosomes

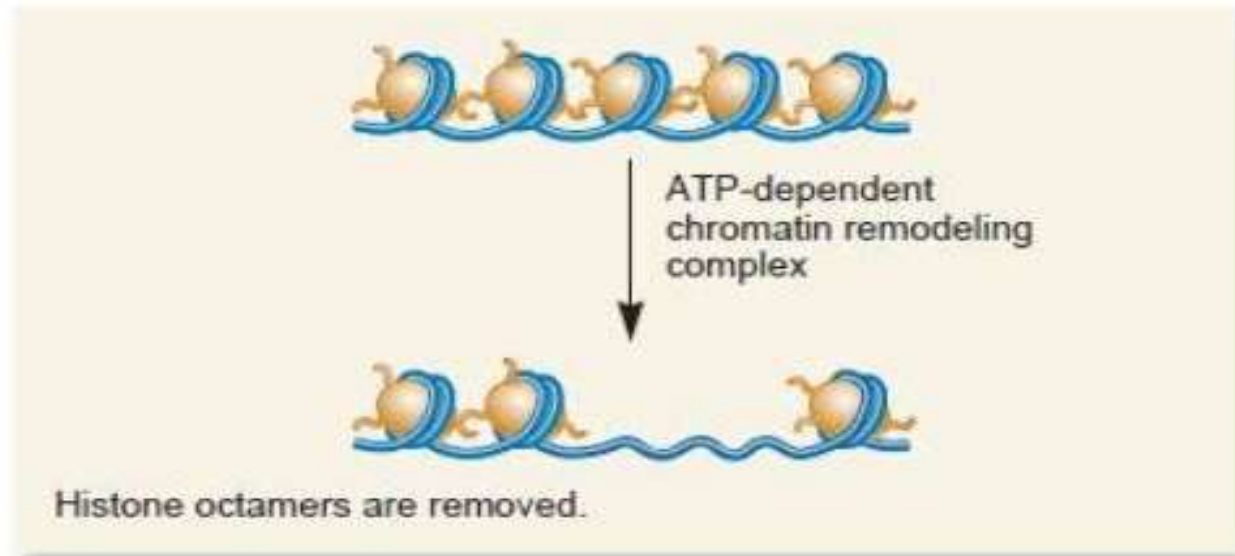


(a) Change in nucleosome position

ATP-dependent chromatin remodeling.

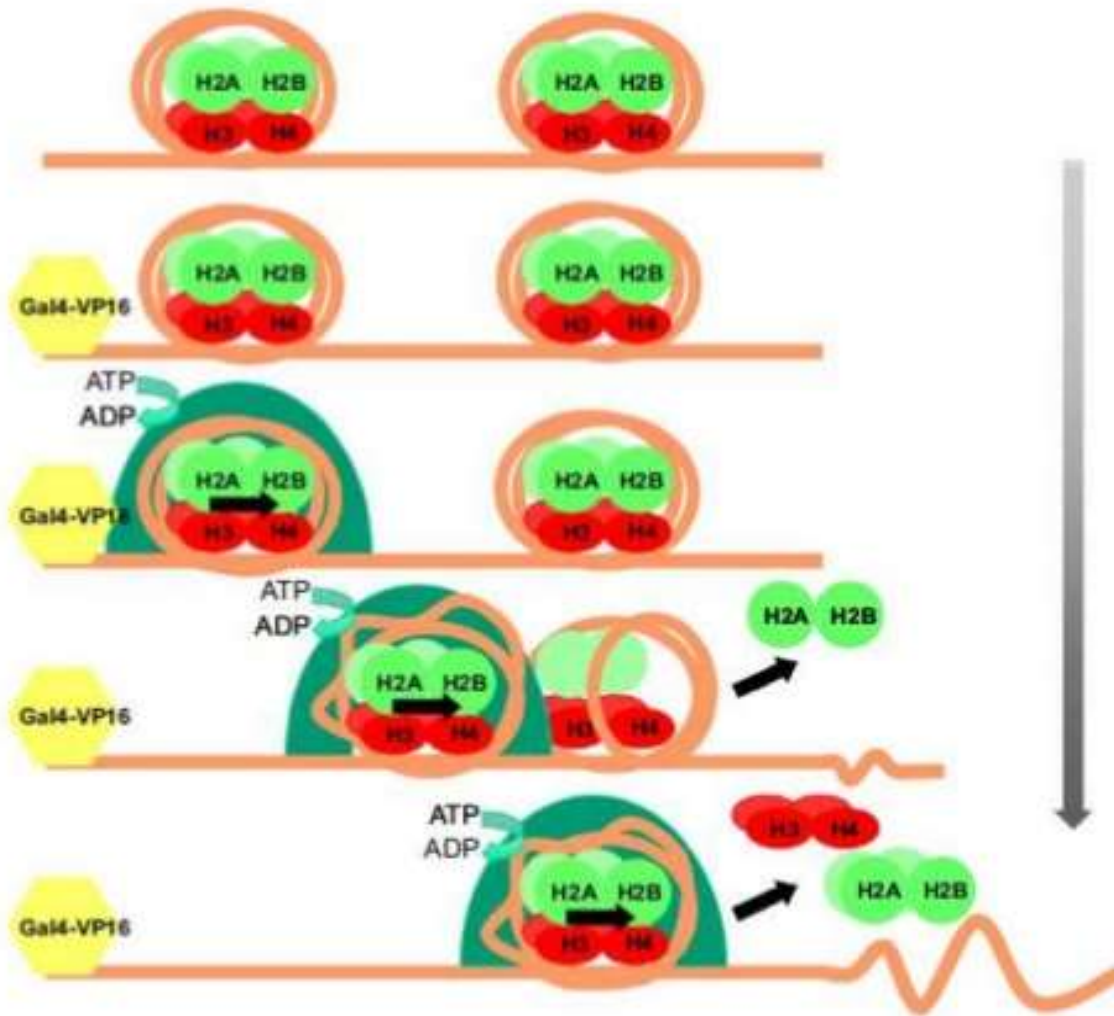


(b) remove histones from the DNA



(b) Histone eviction

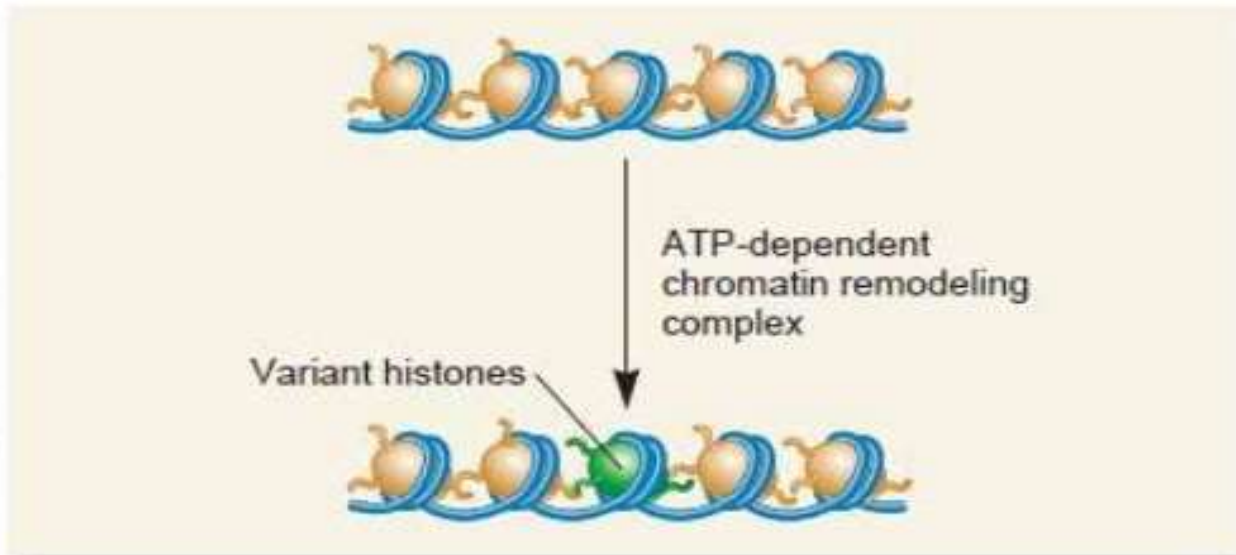
Proposed Mechanism of SWI/SNF Nucleosome Eviction



ATP-dependent chromatin remodeling.



(c) replace core histones with variant histones.



(c) Replacement with variant histones

Reactions catalyzed by ATP-dependent chromatin remodeling factors

