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Investigating Chromatin Organization in the Early Embryo

The human genome is massive – in fact, when stretched end-to-end, the DNA molecule from a single cell measures nearly five feet long! How does all of that DNA fit into a tiny cell in a way that still enables organisms to develop? The simple answer is chromatin, a scaffolding structure that packages DNA. Chromatin regulates gene expression by loosely packaging DNA at genes that need to be turned on and tightly packaging silenced regions. The initial fractionation of genomes into relaxed or compact chromatin regions occurs very early in embryo development, but the mechanisms that control this process remain almost completely unknown. Dysregulation of chromatin underlies many cancers and developmental disorders such as ATR-X, CHARGE, and ICF syndromes. Understanding how different chromatin states are established is the first step towards reinstating healthy chromatin regulation in disease.

DNA is Packaged into Distinct Chromatin States

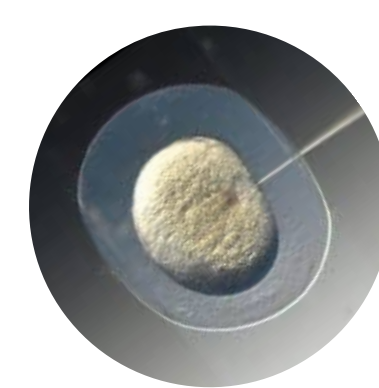
- DNA is wrapped around histone octamers to organize it within the cell's nucleus
- Histone tails can be biochemically modified to signal that a region of DNA should be loosely packaged or compacted

Micrograph of chromatin from its discovery in 1974

Institut Pasteur
Olinis & Olinis 1974

Zebrafish as a Model for Embryonic Chromatin Regulation

- Around 200 clear, synchronously developing embryos per cross
- One-cell embryos can be manipulated using microinjection



Heterochromatin is Established at Repetitive DNA Sequences During Early Development

Types of Repetitive Sequences and Their Locations

Transmission Electron Microscopy Reveals Chromatin Compacting as Development Progresses

Laue et al 2019

H3K9me3, a Biochemical Marker of Heterochromatin, Increases Over Embryogenesis

Tubulin

Suv39h1b is Necessary for Bulk H3K9me3 in the Early Embryo

suv39h1 Expression Across Development

RNA-seq Data from White et al 2017

Translation blocking Morpholino (MO)

4.5 hpf

CUT&RUN Shows H3K9me3 Loss at Pericentromeric SAT-1 Repeats more Pronounced in Suv39h1b Morphants

CUT&RUN Workflow

Skene et al 2019
Akdogan-Ozdilek* & Duval* et al 2021

suv39h1 Mutants have Developmental and Molecular Phenotypes

Mutations Generated Using CRISPR

Mutants Have Depleted H3K9me3 at 4 Days Post Fertilization