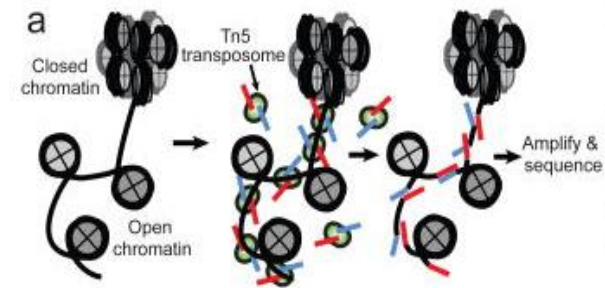


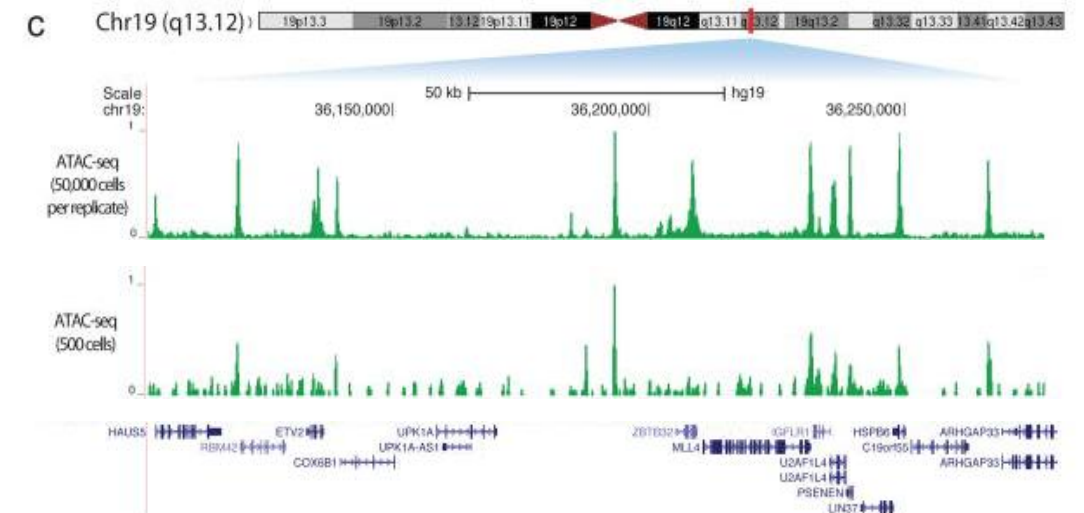
snATAC-seq

Signac

- 10x single-nucleus Multiome, for ATAC library part still uses a Tn5 transposase.
- Tn5 cuts and tags open chromatin, while 10x barcoded gel beads capture nuclear RNA and transposed DNA fragments from the same nucleus inside the same GEM droplet.

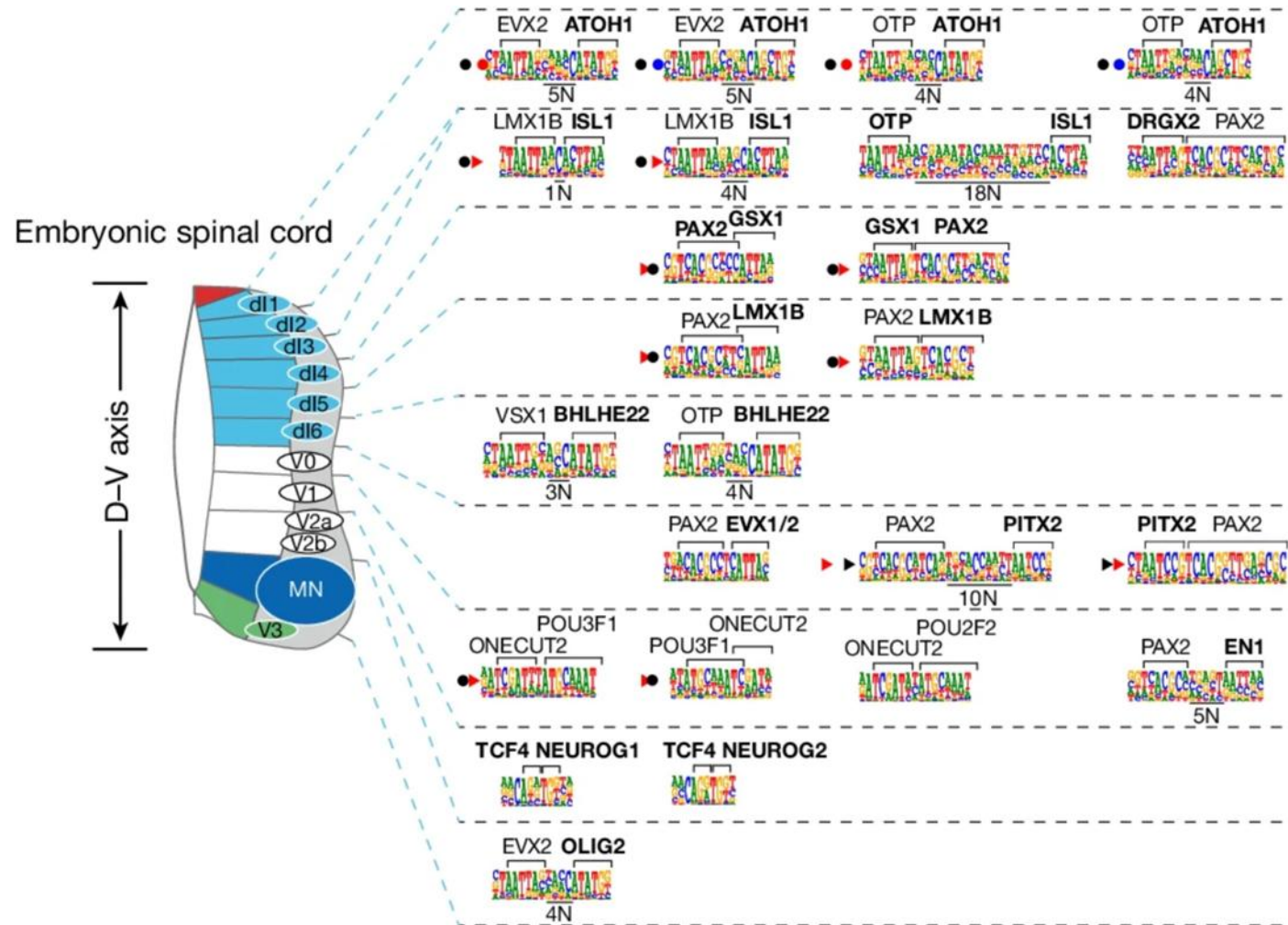


Buenrostro et. al. (2013)



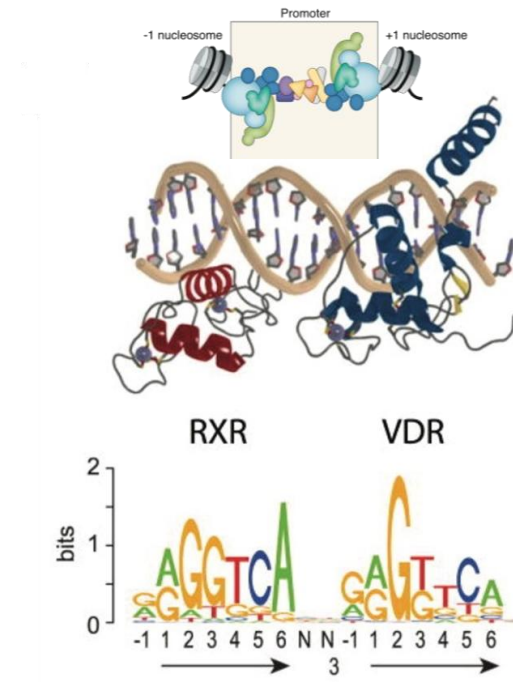
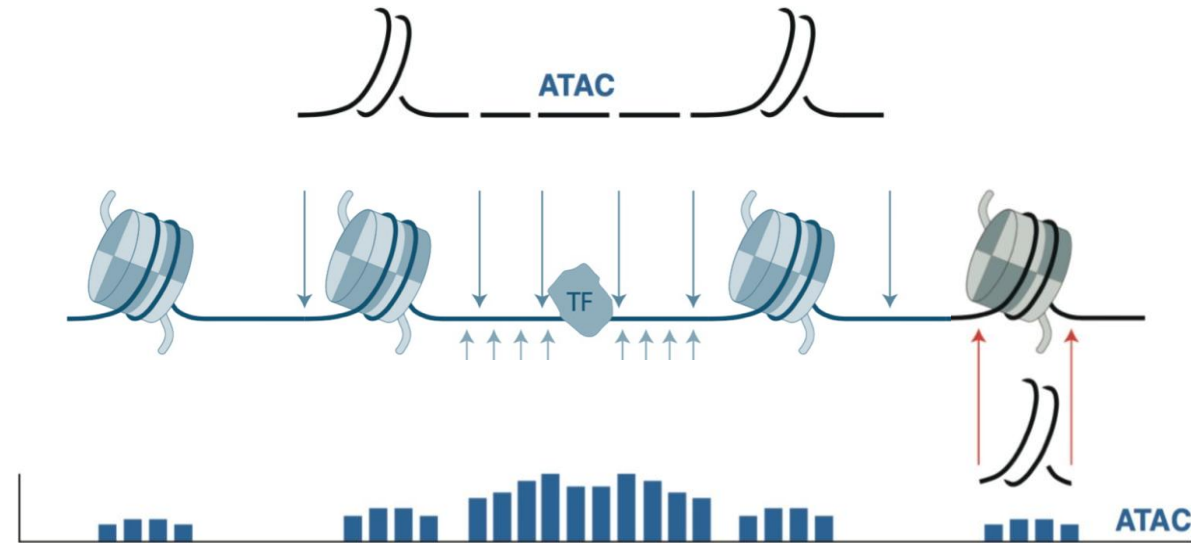
- Sensitive open chromatin detection is maintained even when using 5,000 or 500 human nuclei.
- Low coverage per peak: It means fewer DNA fragments are detected at each genomic region

A motif is a short sequence recognized by a Regulator



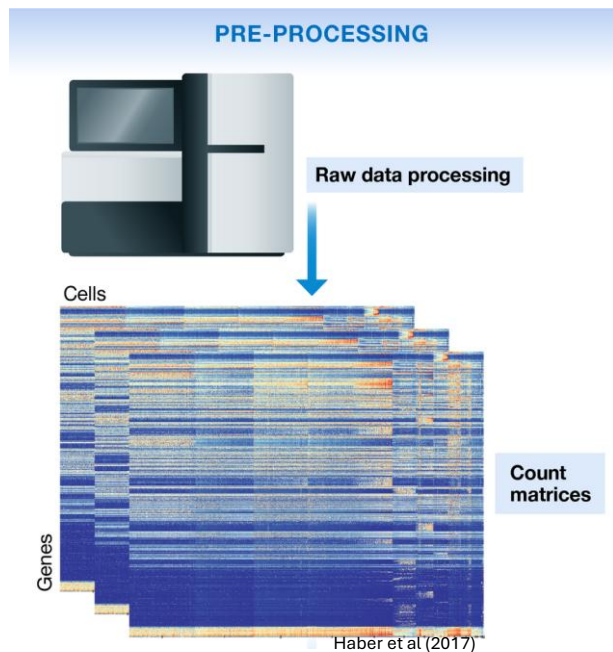
Motifs can be found in regulatory regions (promoters, enhancers, introns, or other)

Transcription factors are recruited (directly) to DNA motifs



Pairs of transcription factors can bind DNA together and form a regulatory code. Example: RXR y VDR (half-sites).

In a motif logo, numbers like -1, 1, 2, 3, etc. are positions inside the transcription factor binding site.



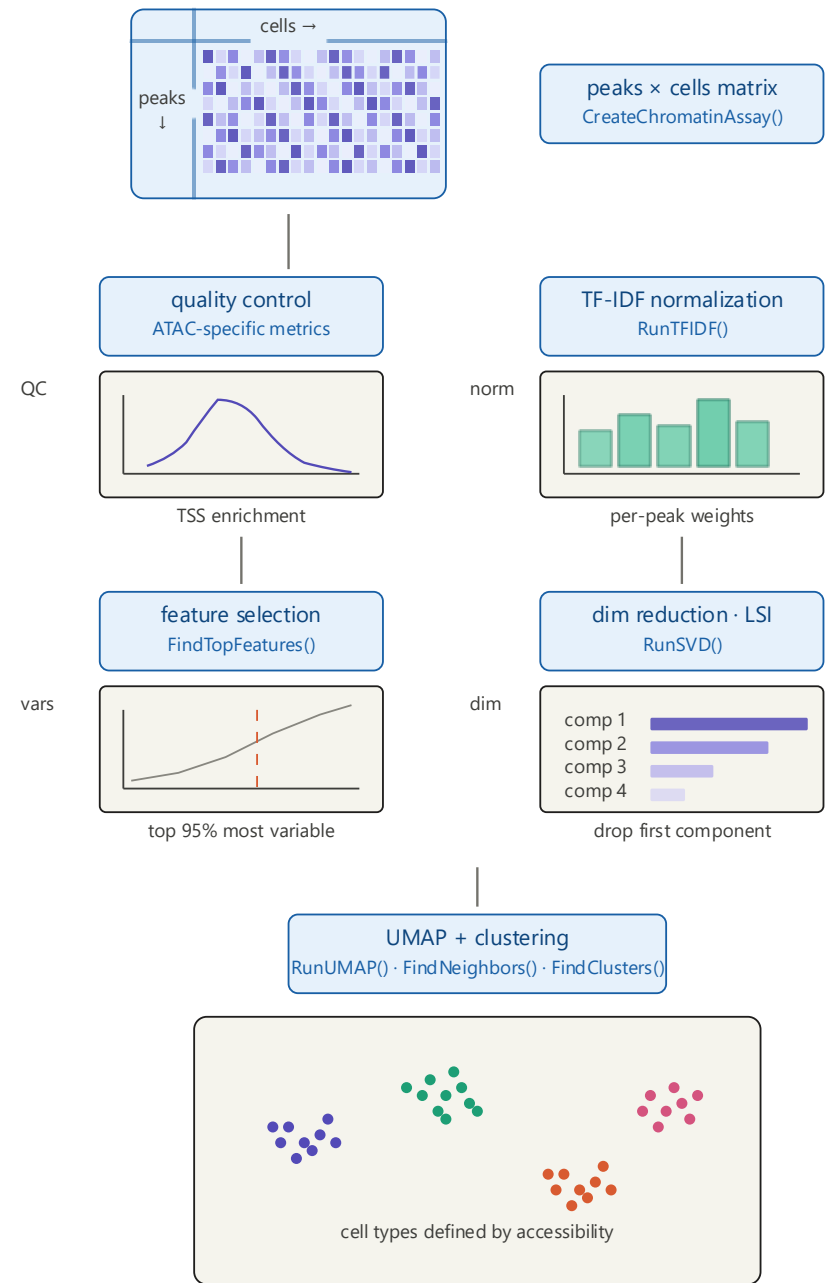
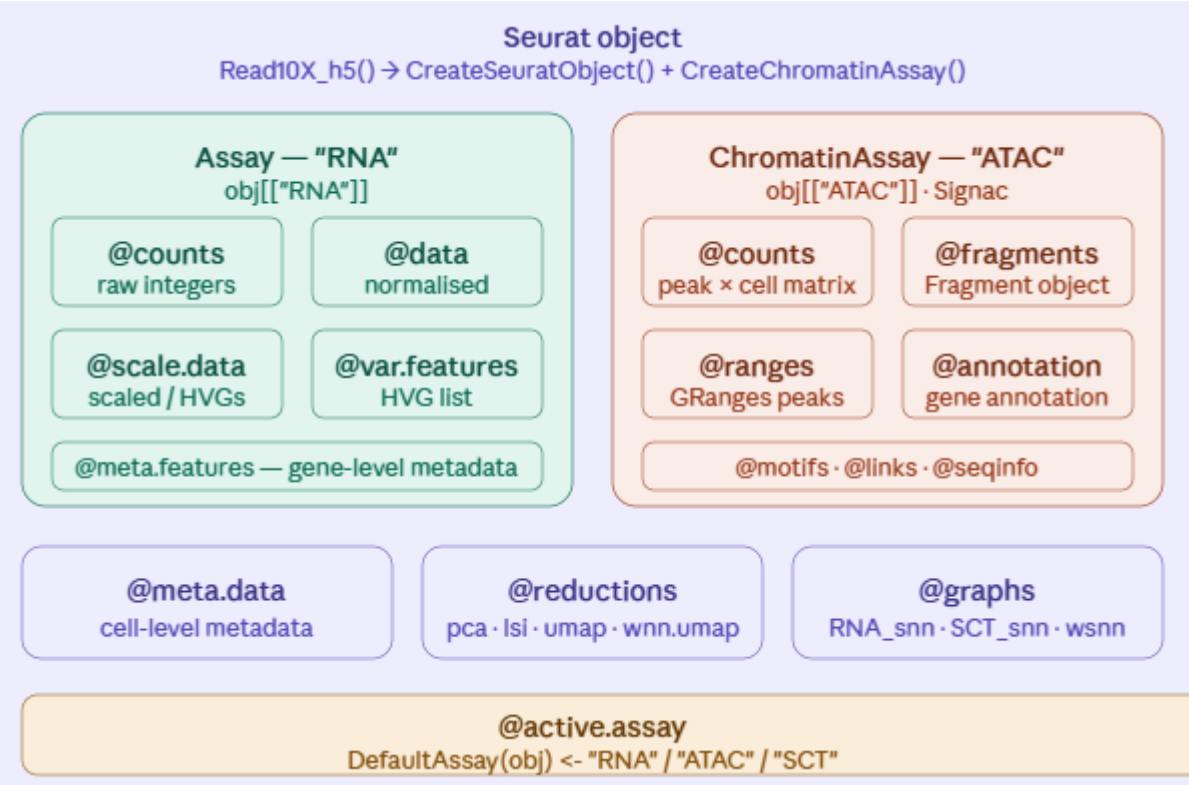
10x Multiome **H5** file

Gene Expression matrix			
	AAAC-1	AAAG-1	AACT-1
OTX2	5	0	3
MITF	2	1	0
RPE65	0	4	6

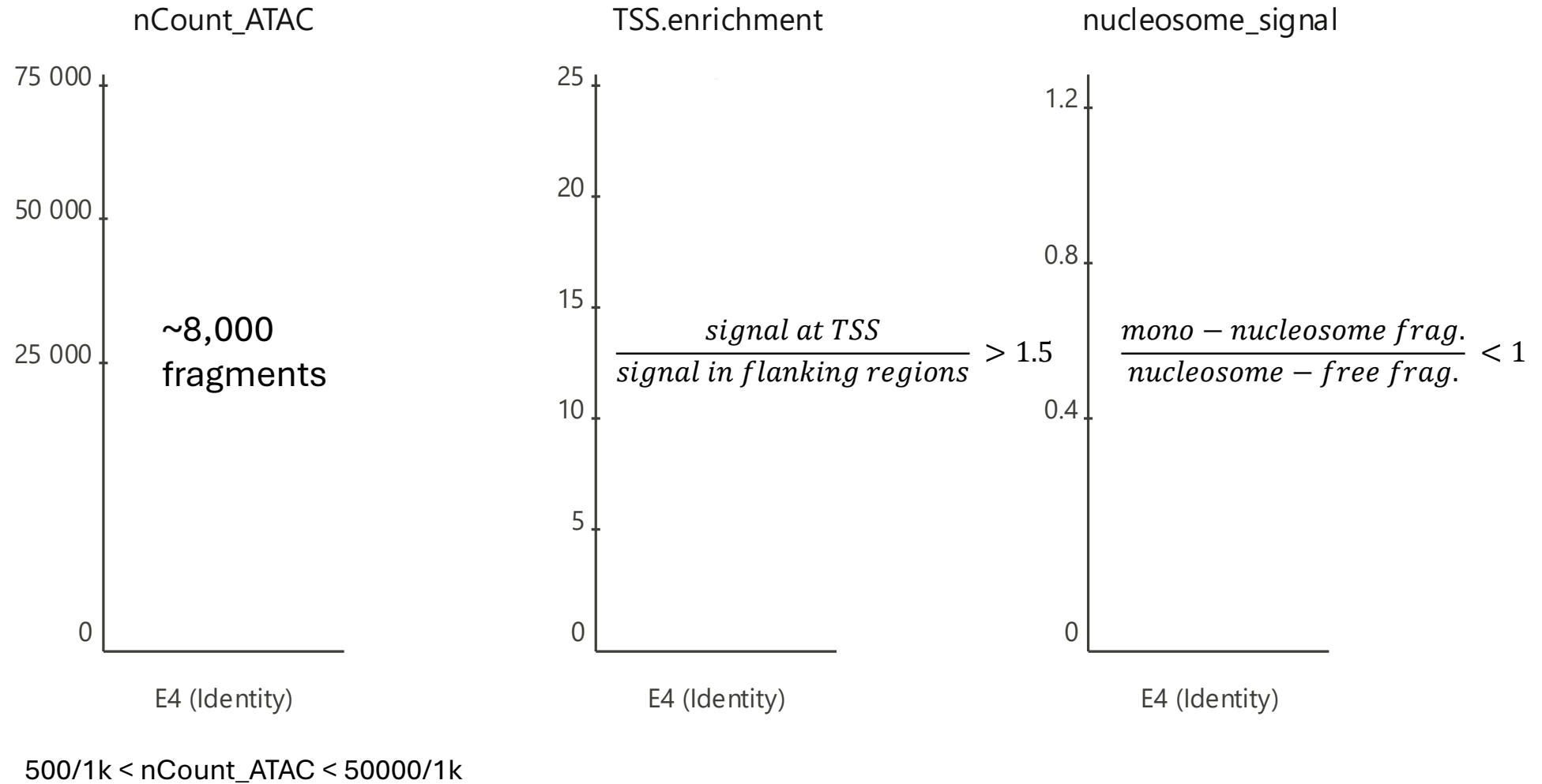
Peaks matrix			
	AAAC-1	AAAG-1	AACT-1
chr1-1000-1500	2	0	1
chr1-9000-9500	0	3	0
chr2-20000-20500	1	1	4

- Feature-barcode **matrix** with two feature types: Gene Expression and Peaks
- Count matrices have the dimension:
number of **feature** (number of transcripts, etc) x **barcodes**.
- En Seurat or Signac, containers are organized by keys.

With Signac, we can connect chromatin accessibility with gene regulation

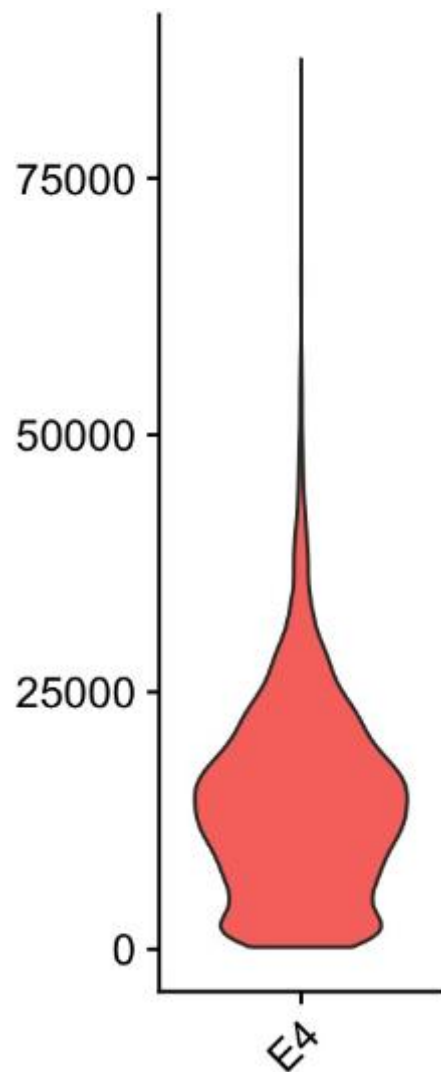


QC violin panel for scATACseq



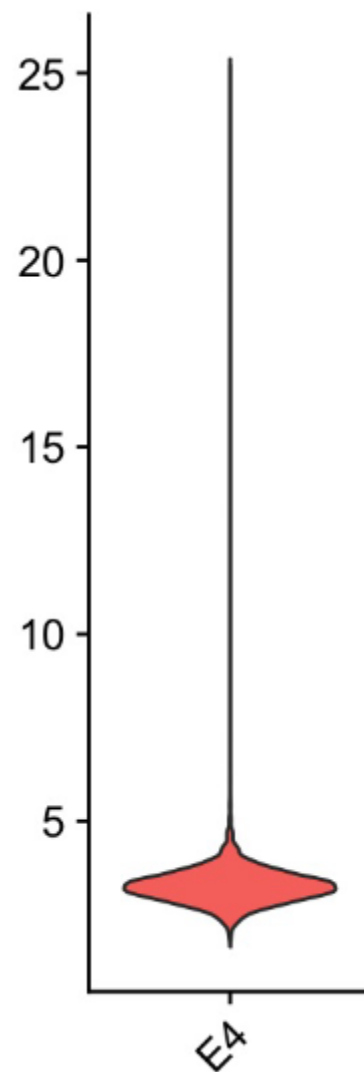
Total fragments means how many ATAC DNA pieces we detect from one nucleus.

Total number of fragments



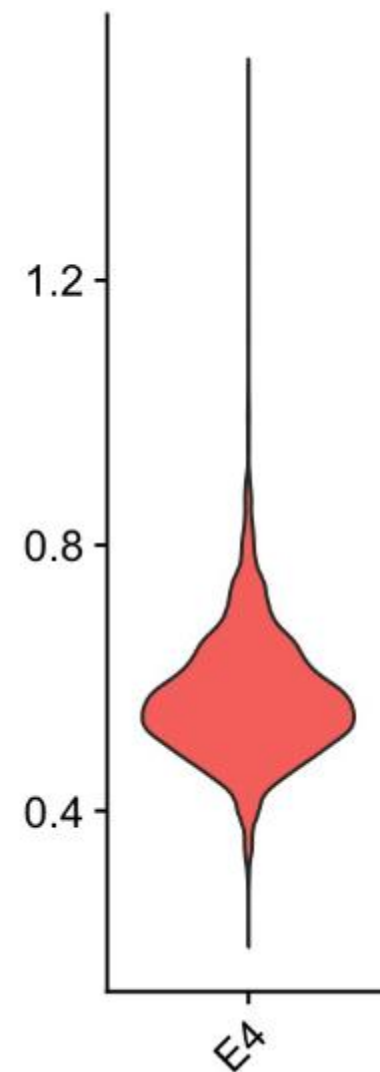
nCount_ATAC

Ratio of fragments at
TSS vs flanking regions

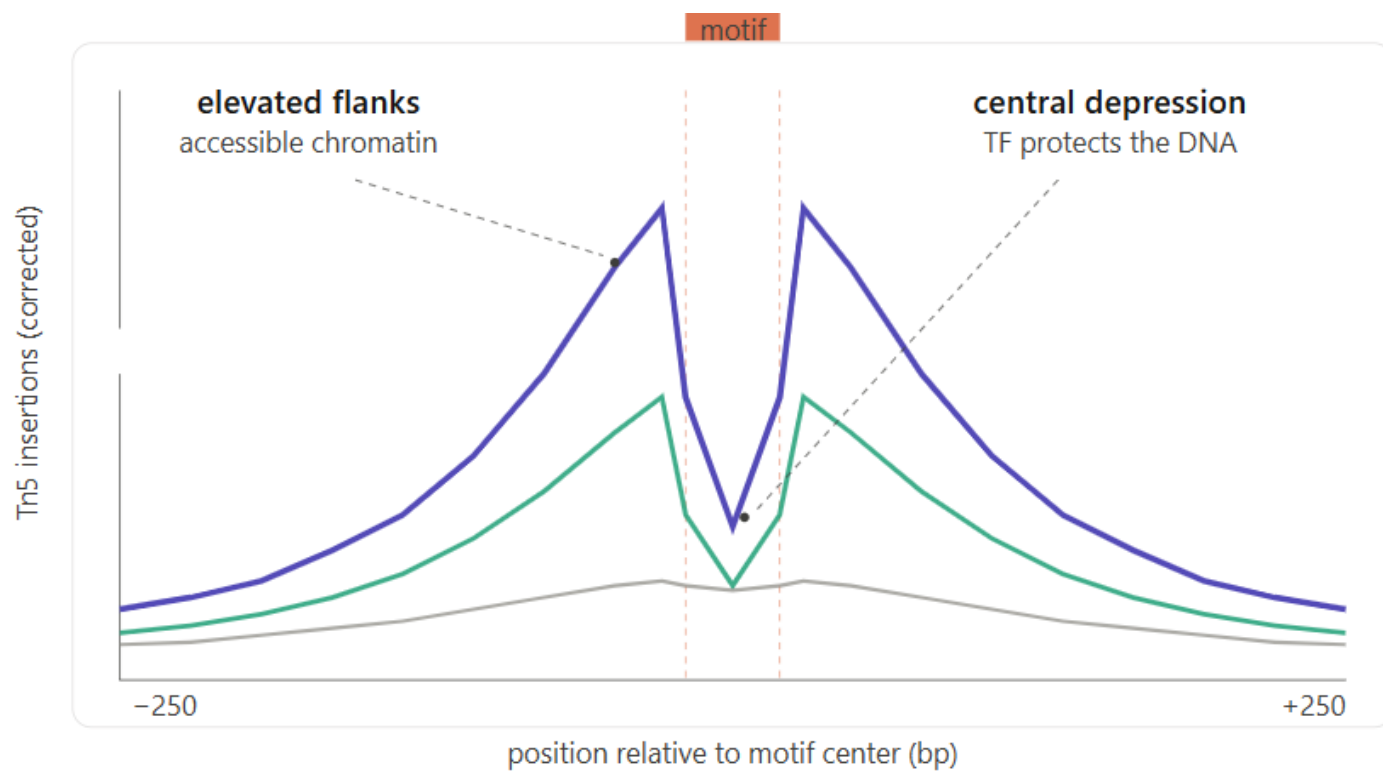
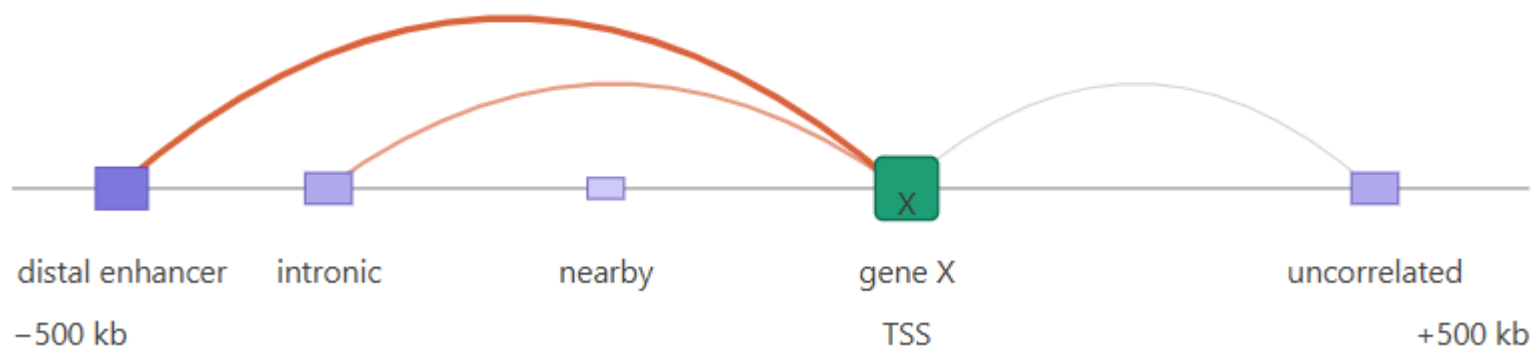


TSS.enrichment

Ratio of mono-nucleosome
vs nucleosome-free
fragments



nucleosome_signal



FeaturePlot(features = "MA0080.5")

